

The revision list summarizes the locations of revisions and additions. Details should always be checked by referring to the relevant text.

SH72531

User's Manual: Hardware

Renesas 32-Bit RISC Microcomputer
 SuperH™ RISC engine Family

SH72531 R5F72531KFPU
 SH72531D R5F72531DKFPU

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General Precautions on Handling of Product

1. Treatment of NC Pins

Note: Do not connect anything to the NC pins.

The NC (not connected) pins are either not connected to any of the internal circuitry or are used as test pins or to reduce noise. If something is connected to the NC pins, the operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.

2. Treatment of Unused Input Pins

Note: Fix all unused input pins to high or low level.

Generally, the input pins of CMOS products are high-impedance input pins. If unused pins are in their open states, intermediate levels are induced by noise in the vicinity, a pass-through current flows internally, and a malfunction may occur.

3. Processing before Initialization

Note: When power is first supplied, the product's state is undefined.

The states of internal circuits are undefined until full power is supplied throughout the chip and a low level is input on the reset pin. During the period where the states are undefined, the register settings and the output state of each pin are also undefined. Design your system so that it does not malfunction because of processing while it is in this undefined state. For those products which have a reset function, reset the LSI immediately after the power supply has been turned on.

4. Prohibition of Access to Undefined or Reserved Addresses

Note: Access to undefined or reserved addresses is prohibited.

The undefined or reserved addresses may be used to expand functions, or test registers may be allocated to these addresses. Do not access these registers; the system's operation is not guaranteed if they are accessed.

5. Reading from/Writing to Reserved Bit of Each Register

Note: Treat the reserved bit of register used in each module as follows except in cases where the specifications for values which are read from or written to the bit are provided in the description.

The bit is always read as 0. The write value should be 0 or one, which has been read immediately before writing.

Writing the value, which has been read immediately before writing has the advantage of preventing the bit from being affected on its extended function when the function is assigned.

Configuration of This Manual

This manual comprises the following items:

1. General Precautions on Handling of Product
2. Configuration of This Manual
3. Preface
4. Contents
5. Overview
6. Description of Functional Modules
 - CPU and System-Control Modules
 - On-Chip Peripheral Modules

The configuration of the functional description of each module differs according to the module. However, the generic style includes the following items:

- i) Feature
- ii) Input/Output Pin
- iii) Register Description
- iv) Operation
- v) Usage Note

When designing an application system that includes this LSI, take notes into account. Each section includes notes in relation to the descriptions given, and usage notes are given, as required, as the final part of each section.

7. List of Registers
8. Electrical Characteristics
9. Appendix
10. Main Revisions and Additions in this Edition (only for revised versions)

The list of revisions is a summary of points that have been revised or added to earlier versions. This does not include all of the revised contents. For details, see the actual locations in this manual.

11. Index

Preface

This LSI is an RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computer) microcontroller that includes a Renesas original RISC CPU as its core, and the peripheral functions required to configure a system.

Target Users: This manual was written for users who will be using this LSI in the design of application systems. Target users are expected to understand the fundamentals of electrical circuits, logical circuits, and microcontrollers.

Objective: This manual was written to explain the hardware functions and electrical characteristics of this LSI to the target users.
Refer to the SH-2A, SH2A-FPU Software Manual for a detailed description of the instruction set.

Notes on reading this manual:

- In order to understand the overall functions of the chip
Read the manual according to the contents. This manual can be roughly categorized into parts on the CPU, system control functions, peripheral functions and electrical characteristics.
- In order to understand the details of the CPU's functions
Read the SH-2A, SH2A-FPU Software Manual.
- In order to understand the details of a register when its name is known
Read the index that is the final part of the manual to find the page number of the entry on the register. The addresses, bits, and initial values of the registers are summarized in section 29, List of Registers.

- Examples

The notation used for register names, bit names, numbers, and symbols in this manual is described below.

(1) Registers

The style (register name)_(channel number) is used in cases where the same or a similar function is implemented on more than one channel.

Example: CMCSR_0

(2) Bits

When bit names are given in this manual, the higher-order bits are to the left and the lower-order bits are to the right.

Example: CKS1, CKS0

(3) Numbers

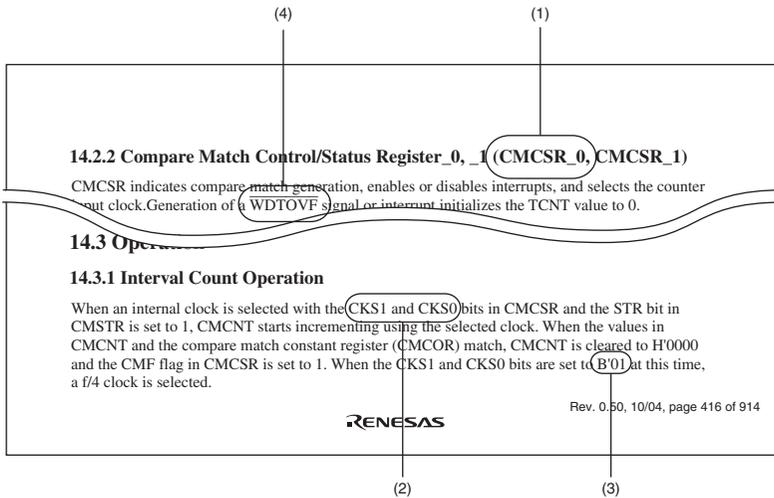
Binary numbers are given as B'xxxx, hexadecimal are given as H'xxxx, and decimal are given as xxxx.

Examples: B'11 or 11, H'EFA0, 1234

(4) Symbols

An overbar is added to the names of active-low signals.

Example: WDTOVF

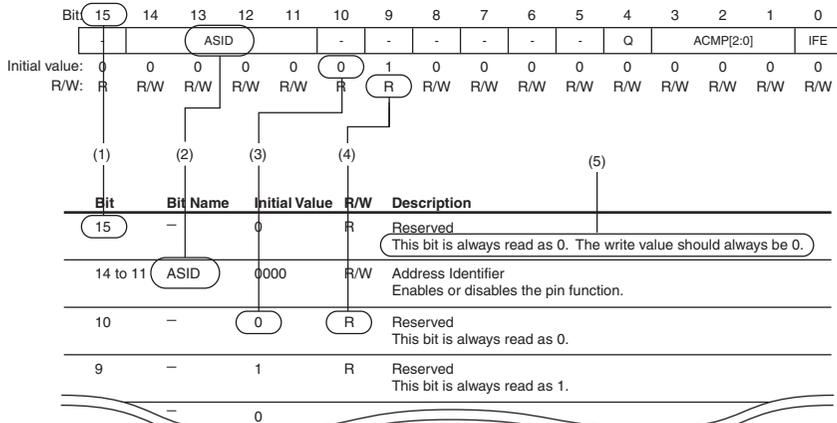


Note: The bit names and sentences in the above figure are examples, and have nothing to do with the contents of this manual.

- Notation in bit figures and tables describing arrangements of bits

Each register description includes a figure that illustrates the arrangement of bits and a table that describes the meanings of settings in the bits.

- (1) Bit
Indicates the bit number.
In the case of a 32-bit register, the bits are arranged in order from 31 to 0, and in the case of a 16-bit register, the bits are arranged in the order from 15 to 0.
- (2) Bit Name
The short form of the name of the bit or bit field within the register.
When the individual bits of bit fields have to be clearly indicated, notation allowing this is included (e.g., ASID[3:0]).
A reserved bit is indicated by –.
Instead of a bit name, a blank is used for some bits, such as those of timer counters.
- (3) Initial Value
Indicates the value of each bit after a power-on reset, i.e., the initial value.
0: Initial value is 0
1: Initial value is 1
–: Initial value is undefined
- (4) R/W
Indicates whether each bit is readable or writable, or either writing to or reading from the bit is prohibited.
The notation is as follows:
R/W: Bit or field is readable and writable.
R/(W): Bit or field is readable and writable.
However, writing is only performed to clear the flag.
R: Bit or field is readable and writable.
However, "R" is indicated for all reserved bits. When writing to the bit is required, write the value stated in the bit table or the initial value.
W: Bit or field is readable and writable.
However, only the value in the bit table is guaranteed when reading from the bit.
- (5) Description
Describes the function enabled by setting the bit.



Note: The bit names and sentences in the above figure are examples, and have nothing to do with the contents of this manual.

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Section 1 Overview

1.1 SH72531 Features

The SH72531 is a single-chip microcontroller featuring an original Renesas RISC (reduced instruction set computer) SH-2A-type CPU core along with integrated peripheral functions essential to system configuration.

This CPU brings the user the ability to set up high-performance systems with strong functionality at less expense than was achievable with previous microcontrollers, and is even able to handle real-time control applications requiring high-speed characteristics. Superscalar architecture and a Harvard cache architecture further improve the CPU's characteristics and performance.

The SH-2A has a 32-bit RISC architecture, and features upward compatibility with the SH-2E core at the object code level. Furthermore, the new instructions added to the instruction set for the existing SH-2E core contribute to higher speeds of execution and greater code efficiency.

On-chip peripheral functions essential to system configuration on this LSI include a floating point unit (FPU), large-capacity ROM and RAM, a direct memory access controller (DMAC), timers, an automotive direct memory access controller (A-DMAC), a Renesas serial peripheral interface (RSPI), an user break controller (UBC), an advanced timer unit III (ATU-III), a serial communications interface (SCI), a controller area network interface (RCAN-TL1), an A/D converter (ADC), an interrupt controller (INTC), and I/O ports.

The on-chip ROM of this LSI takes the form of flexible zero turn-around time (F-ZTAT) memory, i.e. flash memory. Flash memory can be reprogrammed and erased by a user programmer or other software. This allows the user to reprogram the chip while it is mounted on the board.

The features of this LSI are listed in table 1.1.

Note: F-ZTAT is a trademark of Renesas Electronics Corporation.

Table 1.1 SH72531 Features

Item	Features
CPU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original Renesas SuperH architecture • Upwardly compatible with SH-1, SH-2, and SH-2E cores on the object code level • 32-bit internal data bus • General-register architecture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sixteen 32-bit general registers Four 32-bit control registers Four 32-bit system registers Register banks for fast interrupt response • RISC-type instruction set (upward-compatible with SH-2E Series) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction length: 16-bit basic instructions for improved code efficiency, and 32-bit instructions for improved performance and ease of use Load-store architecture Delayed branch instructions Instruction set based on C language • Superscalar architecture allowing simultaneous execution of two instructions, including FPU • Instruction execution time: Max. 2 instructions/cycle • Address space: 4 Gbytes • On-chip multiplier • Five-stage pipeline • Harvard architecture

Item	Features
Floating-point unit (FPU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-chip floating-point coprocessor • Supports single-precision (32 bits) and double-precision (64 bits) • Supports IEEE 754-compliant data types and exceptions • Two rounding modes: Round to Nearest and Round to Zero • Handling of denormalize numbers: Truncation to zero • Floating-point registers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sixteen 32-bit floating-point registers (single-precision x 16 words or double-precision x 8 words) Two 32-bit floating-point system registers • Supports FMAC (multiply and accumulate) instruction • Supports FDIV (division) and FSQRT (square root) instructions • Supports FLDI0/FLDI1 (load constant 0/1) instructions • Instruction execution times <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latency (FMAC/FADD/FSUB/FMUL): 3 cycles (single-precision), 8cycles (double-precision) Pitch (FMAC/FADD/FSUB/FMUL): 1 cycle (single-precision), 6cycles (double-precision) Note: FMAC is supported for single-precision only. • Five-stage pipeline • Selectable exception generation when qNaN or $\pm\infty$ input

Item	Features
Operating modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating modes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-chip mode • On-board programming mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boot mode User boot mode User program mode • Processing states <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset state Program execution state Exception handling state • Power-down modes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sleep mode Hardware standby mode Module standby mode
Clock pulse generator (CPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-chip oscillation circuit (Maximum operating frequency: 120 MHz (SH72531), 160 MHz (SH72531D)) • Two types of clock generation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal clock (64 to 120 MHz (SH72531), 64 to 160 MHz (SH72531D)) Peripheral clock (16 to 40 MHz) • Internal/peripheral clocks multiplied by the on-chip PLL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ×4, ×6 (SH72531), or ×8 (SH72531D) can be selected for the internal clock multiplication by setting the MD_CLK0 pin. ×1 or ×2 can be selected for the peripheral clock multiplication by setting the MD_CLKP pin. • Input clock frequency: 16 to 20 MHz
Interrupt controller (INTC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five external interrupt pins (NMI and $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$) • Fifteen software interrupts with priority levels 1 to 15 • Sixteen programmable priority levels

Item	Features
User break controller (UBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 channels• Generates an interrupt when the CPU, DMAC, or A-DMAC generates a bus cycle with specified conditions. (Interrupt can be masked.)
Direct memory access controller (DMAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eight channels• DMA transfer possible between following devices/modules: on-chip memory and on-chip peripheral modules (excluding DMAC and A-DMAC)• Cycle stealing or burst mode transfer• Dual address mode• Reloading function Reloading source or/and destination address and reload counter Reloading source and destination address, and transfer and reload counter• Integer → floating-point conversion selection during transfer• Transfer data width: byte/word/longword/16 bytes

Item	Features
Automotive direct memory access controller (A-DMAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 channels • Forwarding data from/to the specific module to/from alias (specific RAM address) is possible triggered by event generation • Following modules are supported <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One channel for ADC: A/D converted value transfer One channel for ATU-III (timer G): RAM data transfer from RAM to PORT Channels for ATU-III (timers A, C, and F): Input capture value transfer for timer A (4 channels), timer C (20 channels), and timer F (20 channels) Four channels for RSPI: MISOA, MISOB, MOSIA, and MOSIB Six channels for SCI: RxD_A to RxD_C and TxD_A to TxD_C Two channels for RCAN-TL1: CRx_A, CRx_B, CTx_A, and CTx_B • Alias address pointers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One base pointer: Addresses of aliases for ATU-III (timers A, C, and F) and RCAN-TL1 channels relative to the base address are fixed. 18 alias pointers: One for each of ATU-III (timer G), ADC, RSPI, and SCI channels
Advanced timer unit (ATU-III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timer A: 32-bit input capture inputs × 4 channels • Timer B: Angle clock generation timer × 1 channel • Timer C: 24-bit input capture/output compare × 20 channels • Timer D: 24-bit one shot pulse × 16 channels 24-bit output compare × 16 channels • Timer E: 16-bit PWM × 20 channels • Timer F: 24-bit event counter × 20 channels • Timer G: 16-bit interval timer × 6 channels • Timer H: 32-bit interval timer × 1 channel • Timer J: 16-bit input capture with 9-stage FIFO × 2 channels • Two external clocks can be input as clock source • External input pins with noise canceller (timer A, C, F, and J)
Watchdog timer (WDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selectable from watchdog timer or interval timer function • Internal reset, external signal, or interrupt generated by counter overflow • Power-on reset

Item	Features
Compare match timer (CMT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two channels • Selection of four counter-input clocks • A compare-match interrupt can be requested independently for each channel
Serial communications interface (SCI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three channels • Selection of asynchronous or synchronous mode • Simultaneous transmission/reception (full-duplex) capability • Maximum baud rate Asynchronous: 1.25 Mbps Synchronous: 2.5 Mbps
Renesas serial peripheral interface (RSPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two channels • Synchronous serial communications • Master/slave mode supported • Programmable bit length, clock polarity, and clock phase • Sequential loop transfer capable • MSB/LSB first selectable • Maximum transfer rate: 10 MHz • Channel A can control up to 8 slaves in single master mode (depends on PFC settings). Channel A can control up to 7 slaves in multi master mode (depends on PFC settings). • Channel B can control up to 4 slaves in single master mode (depends on PFC settings). Channels B can control up to 3 slaves in multi-master mode (depends on PFC settings).

Item	Features
Controller area network (RCAN-TL1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two channels • TTCAN level 1 support for all channels • BOSCH 2.0B active compatible • Buffer size: transmit/receive $\times 31$, receive only $\times 1$ • Two or more RCAN-TL1 channels can be assigned to one bus to increase number of buffers with a granularity of 32 channels • Parity error detection capability (1-bit parity based; every 8-bit message buffer) • Capability of interrupt generation upon detection of a parity error
A/D converter (ADC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 channels • Two sample-and-hold circuits Independent operation of 12-bit 23 channels and 9 channels • Selectable from three conversion modes Continuous scan mode Single scan mode A/D conversion value addition mode (a single channel is converted continuously two to four times) • Conversion trigger capability Scanning can be started by external trigger or ATU-III compare-match • Self-test capability • $0 \times AV_{ref}$, $0.5 \times AV_{ref}$, or $1 \times AV_{ref}$ voltage (± 40 LSB) can be generated internally. • Conversion time: 25/50 $P\phi$ cycles when the peripheral clock multiplication ratio is set to $\times 1$ 50 $P\phi$ cycles when the peripheral clock multiplication ratio is set to $\times 2$ • Accuracy: ± 8 LSB, Non linearity error: ± 4 LSB
JTAG interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JTAG port Boundary scan test ports supporting IEEE 1149.1

Item	Features
I/O ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selectable output driving ability for specific I/O pins • Output inversion enabled or disabled for specific I/O pins • Switchable pull-down resistors for the MISO and RxD pins • CK pin output enabled or disabled by register setting • Edge detection registers provided for specific ports
Multi-input signature generator (MISG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors CPU write accesses to specific addresses and generates 32-bit signature by the written data
ROM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.25-Mbyte flash memory • ROM cache Instruction cache: full associative, 8 lines, 16 byte/line Data cache: full associative, 4 lines, 16 byte/line Line size: 16 byte/line
EEPROM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32-Kbyte EEPROM • Four 8-Kbyte blocks • Writing is possible in 8-byte units, erasure is possible in 8-Kbyte units
RAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64-Kbyte SRAM • ECC: 1-bit correction and 2-bit detection • ECC can be enabled or disabled
Package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 176-pin QFP

1.2 Block Diagram

Figure 1.1 shows a block diagram of the SH72531.

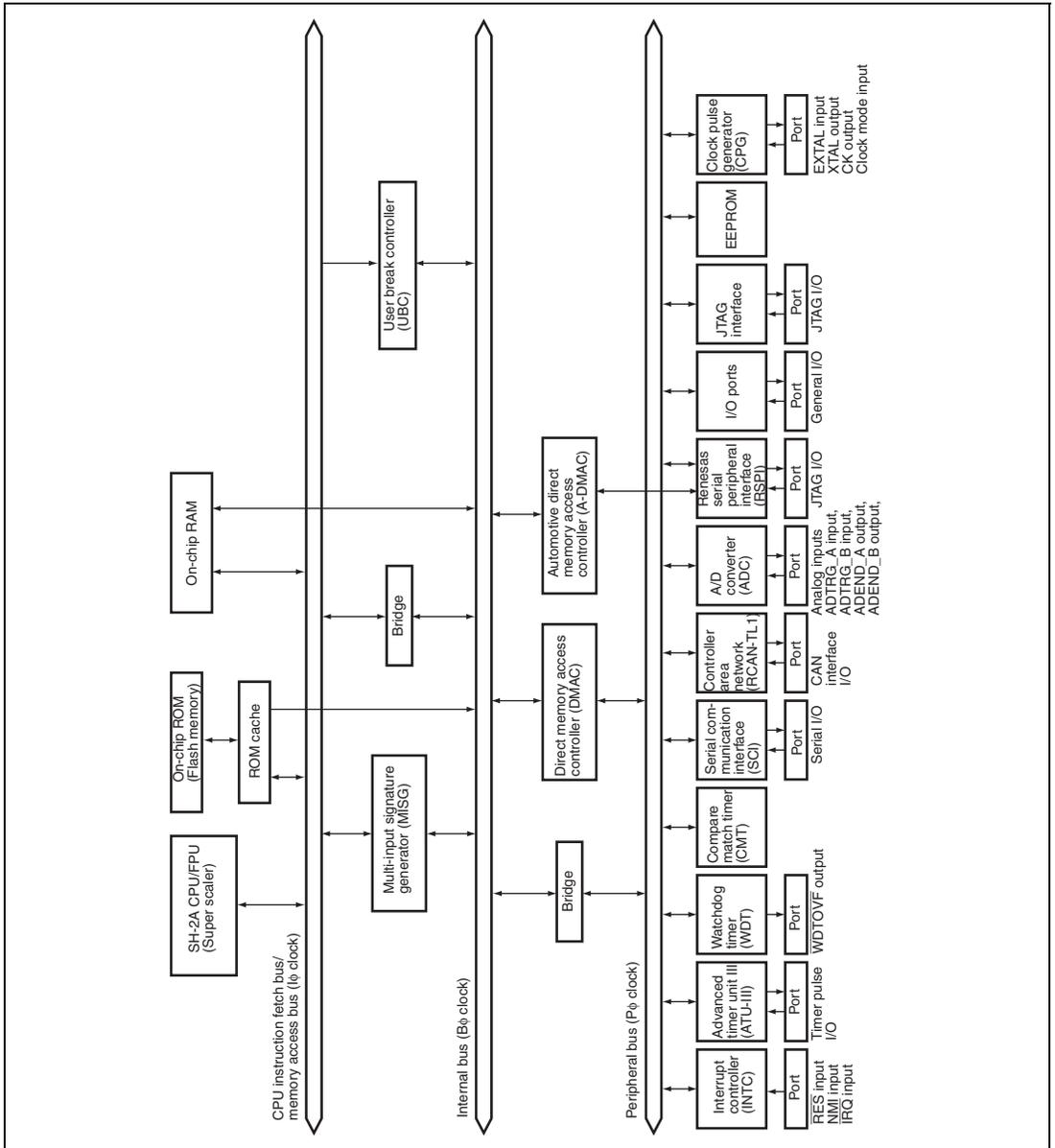


Figure 1.1 Block Diagram

1.3.2 Pin Functions

Table 1.2 lists pin functions.

Table 1.2 Pin Functions

Classification	Symbol	Pin No.	I/O	Name	Function
Power supply	V_{CC}	29, 63, 88, 102, 150	I	Power supply	Power supply pins for internal and system pins. All the V_{CC} pins must be connected to the system power supply. This LSI does not operate correctly if there is a pin left open.
	PV_{CC}	39, 53, 73, 121, 138, 155	I	5-V power supply	Power supply for peripheral module ports (ports A, B, C, F, G, and J). Connect all PV_{CC} pins to the system peripheral module power supply. This LSI does not operate correctly if there is a pin left open.
	V_{CL}	68, 112 145	I	Internal step-down power supply	Pins for connection to a capacitor used for stabilizing the voltage of the internal step-down power supply. Connect V_{SS} to this pin through a capacitor. The capacitor should be located near the pin. Do not connect an external power supply to the pin.
	V_{SS}	31, 37, 51, 65, 66, 71, 86, 99, 115, 118, 136, 147, 148, 157	I	Ground	Ground pins. All the V_{SS} pins must be connected to the system power supply (0V). This LSI does not operate correctly if there is a pin left open.

Classification	Symbol	Pin No.	I/O	Name	Function
Clocks	PLL _{V_{CC}}	93	I	PLL power supply	Power supply for the on-chip PLL oscillator.
	PLL _{V_{SS}}	95	I	PLL ground	Ground pin for the on-chip PLL oscillator.
	EXTAL	104	I	External clock	Connected to a crystal resonator. An external clock signal may also be input to the EXTAL pin.
	XTAL	105	O	Crystal	Connected to a crystal resonator.
	CK	90	O	Peripheral clock	Supplies the peripheral clock to peripheral devices.
Operating mode control	ASEMD	91	I	ASE mode	Enables emulator functions. Input a low level to operate the LSI in normal mode (other than debugging mode). In debugging mode, input a high level to this pin on the user system board.
	MDD to MDA	103, 97, 96, 94	I	Mode set	Sets the operating mode. Do not change signal levels on these pins during operation.
	MD_CLK0, MD_CLKP	100, 101	I	Clock mode set	Sets the clock operating mode. Do not change signal levels on these pins during operation.
System control	$\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$	106	I	Hardware standby	Driving this pin low puts the LSI into hardware standby mode.
	RES	107	I	Power-on reset	Driving this pin low puts the LSI into power-on reset state.
	$\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$	98	O	Watchdog timer overflow	WDT overflow output signal
Interrupts	NMI	92	I	Non-maskable interrupt	Non-maskable interrupt request pin
	$\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$	152, 151, 149, 146	I	Interrupt requests 3 to 0	Maskable interrupt request pins. Level-input or edge-input detection can be selected. When the edge input detection is selected, the rising edge, falling edge, or both edges can also be selected.

Classification	Symbol	Pin No.	I/O	Name	Function
Advanced timer unit II (ATU-III)	TCLKA, TCLKB	161, 162	I	ATU-III timer clock input	Input pins for the ATU-III counter external clock
	TIA03 to TIA00	166 to 163	I	ATU-III input capture (timer A)	Timer A input capture input pins
	TIOC43 to TIOC40, TIOC33 to TIOC30, TIOC23 to TIOC20, TIOC13 to TIOC10, TIOC03 to TIOC00	140, 139, 135, 134, 61, 62, 64, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74 to 82	I/O	ATU-III input capture/output (timer C)	Timer C input capture input/output compare output pins
	TOD33A to TOD30A, TOD23A to TOD20A, TOD13A to TOD10A, TOD03A to TOD00A	166 to 158, 156, 154, 153, 114, 113, 152, 151, 149, 146, 120, 119, 117, 116	O	ATU-III compare match (timer D)	Timer D output compare match output pins
	TOD33B to TOD30B, TOD23B to TOD20B, TOD13B to TOD10B, TOD03B to TOD00B	108 to 111, 113, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122 to 127	O	ATU-III one-shot pulse (timer D)	Timer D down-counter one-shot pulse output pins
	TOE43 to TOE40, TOE33 to TOE30, TOE23 to TOE20, TOE13 to TOE10, TOE03 to TOE00	43 to 50, 52, 54 to 56, 141, 137, 57 to 60, 108, 109, 133, 132	O	ATU-III PWM output (timer E)	Timer E output compare/PWM output pins
	TIF2A to TIF0A	4 to 2, 38, 36, 35	I	ATU-III event input (phase A, timer F)	Timer F event input pins (phase A)

Classification	Symbol	Pin No.	I/O	Name	Function
Advanced timer unit II (ATU-III)	TIF2B to TIF0B	8, 6, 5, 125 to 127	I	ATU-III event input (phase B, timer F)	Timer F event input pins (phase B)
	TIF19 to TIF3	28 to 19, 17, 16, 14 to 11, 9, 110, 111, 113, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122 to 127, 133, 132, 42 to 40, 166 to 159	I	ATU-III event input (timer F)	Timer F event input pins
	TIJ1, TIJ0	40, 35	I	ATU-III capture input (timer J)	Timer J input capture input pins
Controller area network (RCAN-TL1)	CTx_A, CTx_B	30, 33, 109, 132	O	Transmit data (channels A, B)	CAN bus transmit data output pins
	CRx_A, CRx_B	32, 34, 108, 133	I	Receive data (channels A, B)	CAN bus receive data input pins
Serial communication interface (SCI)	TxD_A to TxD_C	30, 33, 36, 109, 41, 159, 111	O	Transmit data (channels A to C)	SCI_A to SCI_C transmit data output pins
	RxD_A to RxD_C	32, 34, 38, 108, 42, 160, 110	I	Receive data (channels A to C)	SCI_A to SCI_C receive data input pins
	SCK_A to SCK_C	35, 40, 124	I/O	Serial clock (channels A to C)	SCI_A to SCI_C clock input/output pins

Classification	Symbol	Pin No.	I/O	Name	Function
Serial peripheral interface (RSPI)	MOSIA, MOSIB	128, 130	I/O	Transmit data (channels A, B)	RSPI_A and RSPI_B transmit data input/output pins
	MOSIA, MOSOB	129, 131	I/O	Receive data (channels A, B)	RSPI_A and RSPI_B receive data input/output pins
	RSPCKA, RSPCKB	142, 143	I/O	Serial clock (channels A, B)	RSPI_A and RSPI_B clock input/output pins
	SSLA0, SSLB0	146, 156	I/O	Chip select (channels A, B)	RSPI_A and RSPI_B chip select input/output pins
	SSLA1 to 7, SSLB1 to 3	149, 151 to 154, 158, 159, 163 to 166	O	Chip select (channels A, B)	RSPI_A and RSPI_B chip select input/output pins
A/D converter (ADC)	AV _{cc}	18, 171	I	Analog power supply	Power supply pins for the A/D converter. Also used as the power supply for the peripheral module ports (ports S and T)
	AV _{ss}	15, 174	I	Analog ground	Ground pins for the A/D converter
	AN_A22 to AN_A0, AN_B48 to AN_B40	2 to 6, 8, 9, 11 to 14, 16, 17, 19 to 28, 167 to 170, 172, 173, 175, 176, 1	I	Analog input pins	Analog input pins
	ADTRG_A, ADTRG_B	153, 154	I	A/D conversion trigger input	External trigger input pin for starting A/D conversion
	ADEND_A, ADEND_B	40, 35	O	ADEND output	Output pins for A/D conversion timing monitor
	AVREFH	10	I	Analog reference power supply	Input pins for analog high level reference power supply
	AVREFL	7	I	Analog reference power supply	Input pins for analog low level reference power supply

Classification	Symbol	Pin No.	I/O	Name	Function
JTAG interface	TCK	87	I	Test clock	Test-clock input pin
	TMS	85	I	Test mode select	Test-mode select signal input pin
	TDI	84	I	Test data input	Serial input pin for instructions and data input
	TDO	83	O	Test data output	Serial output pin for instructions and data output
	$\overline{\text{TRST}}$	89	I	Test reset	Initialization-signal input pin
I/O ports	PA15 to PA0	61, 62, 64, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74 to 82	I/O	Port A	General input/output port pins. Input or output can be specified bit by bit.
	PB14 to PB0	144 to 139, 137, 135 to 128	I/O	Port B	General input/output port pins. Input or output can be specified bit by bit.

Classification	Symbol	Pin No.	I/O	Name	Function
I/O ports	PC15 to PC0	43 to 50, 52, 54 to 60	I/O	Port C	General input/output port pins. Input or output can be specified bit by bit.
	PF15 to PF0	108 to 111, 113, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122 to 127	I/O	Port F	General input/output port pins. Input or output can be specified bit by bit.
	PG15 to PG0	166 to 158, 156, 154 to 151, 149, 146	I/O	Port G	General input/output port pins. Input or output can be specified bit by bit.
	PJ9 to PJ0	42 to 40, 38, 36 to 32, 30	I/O	Port J	General input/output port pins. Input or output can be specified bit by bit.
	PS15 to PS0	11 to 14, 16, 17, 19 to 28	I	Port S	General input/output port pins. Input or output can be specified bit by bit.
	PT6 to PT0	2 to 6, 8, 9	I	Port T	General input/output port pins. Input or output can be specified bit by bit.

1.3.3 List of Pins

Table 1.3 List of Pins

Pin Number	MCU Single Chip Mode
1	AN_B40
2	AN_A22/PT6/TIF0A
3	AN_A21/PT5/TIF1A
4	AN_A20/PT4/TIF2A
5	AN_A19/PT3/TIF0B
6	AN_A18/PT2/TIF1B
7	AVREFL
8	AN_A17/PT1/TIF2B
9	AN_A16/PT0/TIF3
10	AVREFH
11	AN_A15/PS15/TIF4
12	AN_A14/PS14/TIF5
13	AN_A13/PS13/TIF6
14	AN_A12/PS12/TIF7
15	AVss
16	AN_A11/PS11/TIF8
17	AN_A10/PS10/TIF9
18	AVcc
19	AN_A9/PS9/TIF10
20	AN_A8/PS8/TIF11
21	AN_A7/PS7/TIF12
22	AN_A6/PS6/TIF13
23	AN_A5/PS5/TIF14
24	AN_A4/PS4/TIF15
25	AN_A3/PS3/TIF16
26	AN_A2/PS2/TIF17
27	AN_A1/PS1/TIF18
28	AN_A0/PS0/TIF19

Pin Number	MCU Single Chip Mode
29	Vcc
30	PJ0/TxD_A/CTx_A/CTx_A&CTx_B
31	Vss
32	PJ1/RxD_A/CRx_A/CRx_A&CRx_B
33	PJ2/TxD_A/CTx_B
34	PJ3/RxD_A/CRx_B
35	PJ4/SCK_A/ADEND_B/TIJ0/TIF0A
36	PJ5/TxD_A/TIF1A
37	Vss
38	PJ6/RxD_A/TIF2A
39	PVcc
40	PJ7/SCK_B/ADEND_A/TIJ1/TIF3
41	PJ8/TxD_B/TIF4
42	PJ9/RxD_B/TIF5
43	PC15/TOE43
44	PC14/TOE42
45	PC13/TOE41
46	PC12/TOE40
47	PC11/TOE33
48	PC10/TOE32
49	PC9/TOE31
50	PC8/TOE30
51	Vss
52	PC7/TOE23
53	PVcc
54	PC6/TOE22
55	PC5/TOE21
56	PC4/TOE20
57	PC3/TOE13
58	PC2/TOE12
59	PC1/TOE11

Pin Number	MCU Single Chip Mode
60	PC0/TOE10
61	PA15/TIOC33
62	PA14/TIOC32
63	Vcc
64	PA13/TIOC31
65	Vss
66	Vss
67	PA12/TIOC30
68	VCL
69	PA11/TIOC23
70	PA10/TIOC22
71	Vss
72	PA9/TIOC21
73	PVcc
74	PA8/TIOC20
75	PA7/TIOC13
76	PA6/TIOC12
77	PA5/TIOC11
78	PA4/TIOC10
79	PA3/TIOC03
80	PA2/TIOC02
81	PA1/TIOC01
82	PA0/TIOC00
83	TDO
84	TDI
85	TMS
86	Vss
87	TCK
88	Vcc
89	$\overline{\text{TRST}}$
90	CK

Pin Number	MCU Single Chip Mode
91	ASEMD
92	NMI
93	PLLVcc
94	MDD
95	PLLVss
96	MDC
97	MDB
98	WDTOVF
99	Vss
100	MD_CLK0
101	MD_CLKP
102	Vcc
103	MDA
104	EXTAL
105	XTAL
106	HSTBY
107	RES
108	PF15/TOD33B/CRx_B/RxD_A/TOE03
109	PF14/TOD32B/CTx_B/TxD_A/TOE02
110	PF13/TOD31B/TIF19/RxD_C
111	PF12/TOD30B/TIF18/TxD_C
112	VCL
113	PF11/TOD23B/TIF17/TOD11A
114	PF10/TOD22B/TIF16/TOD10A
115	Vss
116	PF9/TOD21B/TIF15/TOD03A
117	PF8/TOD20B/TIF14/TOD02A
118	Vss
119	PF7/TOD13B/TIF13/TOD01A
120	PF6/TOD12B/TIF12/TOD00A
121	PVcc

Pin Number	MCU Single Chip Mode
122	PF5/TOD11B/TIF11
123	PF4/TOD10B/TIF10
124	PF3/TOD03B/TIF9/SCK_C
125	PF2/TOD02B/TIF8/TIF2B
126	PF1/TOD01B/TIF7/TIF1B
127	PF0/TOD00B/TIF6/TIF0B
128	PB0/MOSIA
129	PB1/MISOA
130	PB2/MOSIB
131	PB3/MISOB
132	PB4/CTx_B/TIF6/TOE00
133	PB5/CRx_B/TIF7/TOE01
134	PB6/TIOC40
135	PB7/TIOC41
136	Vss
137	PB8/TOE20
138	PVcc
139	PB9/TIOC42
140	PB10/TIOC43
141	PB11/TOE21
142	PB12/RSPCKA
143	PB13/RSPCKB
144	PB14
145	VCL
146	PG0/TOD00A/SSLA0/ $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$
147	Vss
148	Vss
149	PG1/TOD01A/SSLA1/ $\overline{\text{IRQ1}}$
150	Vcc
151	PG2/TOD02A/SSLA2/ $\overline{\text{IRQ2}}$
152	PG3/TOD03A/SSLA3/ $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$

Pin Number	MCU Single Chip Mode
153	PG4/TOD10A/SSLA4/SSLB3/ADTRG_A
154	PG5/TOD11A/SSLA5/ADTRG_B
155	PVcc
156	PG6/TOD12A/SSLB0
157	Vss
158	PG7/TOD13A/SSLB1
159	PG8/TOD20A/SSLB2/TIF6/TxD_B
160	PG9/TOD21A/TIF7/RxD_B
161	PG10/TOD22A/TIF8/TCLKA
162	PG11/TOD23A/TIF9/TCLKB
163	PG12/TOD30A/SSLA4/TIF10/TIA00
164	PG13/TOD31A/SSLA5/TIF11/TIA01
165	PG14/TOD32A/SSLA6/TIF12/TIA02
166	PG15/TOD33A/SSLA7/TIF13/TIA03
167	AN_B48
168	AN_B47
169	AN_B46
170	AN_B45
171	AVcc
172	AN_B44
173	AN_B43
174	AVss
175	AN_B42
176	AN_B41

Section 2 CPU

2.1 Data Format

Figure 2.1 shows the data format supported by the SH-2A/SH2A-FPU.

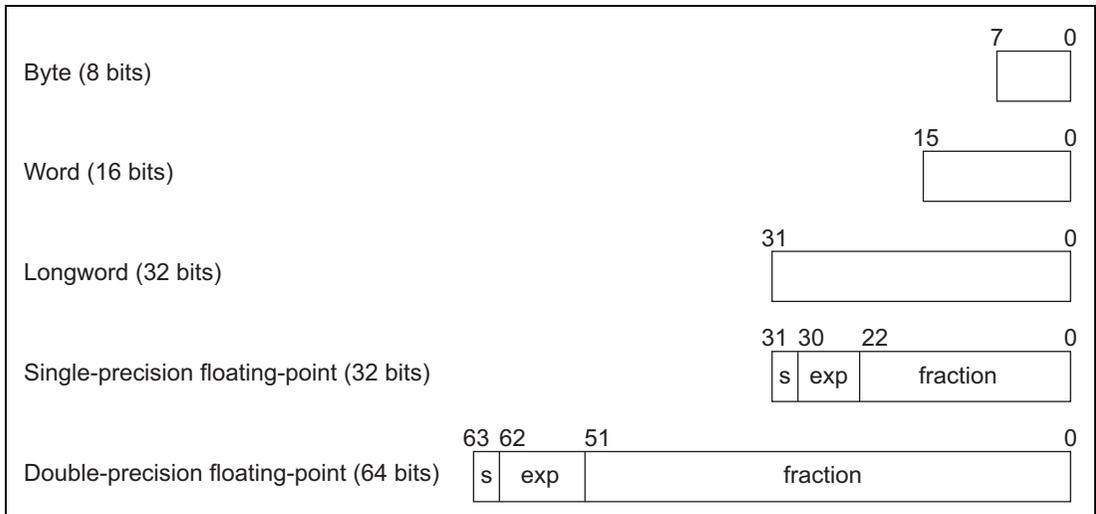


Figure 2.1 Data Format

2.2 Register Descriptions

The register set consists of five types of registers: sixteen 32-bit general registers, four 32-bit control registers, four 32-bit system registers, floating-point registers, and floating-point system registers.

2.2.1 General Registers

Figure 2.2 shows the general registers.

The general registers consists of 16 registers, numbered R0 to R15, and are used for data processing and address calculation. R0 is also used as an index register. Several instructions have R0 fixed as their only usable register. R15 is used as the hardware stack pointer (SP). Saving and restoring the status register (SR) and program counter (PC) in exception handling is accomplished by referencing the stack using R15.

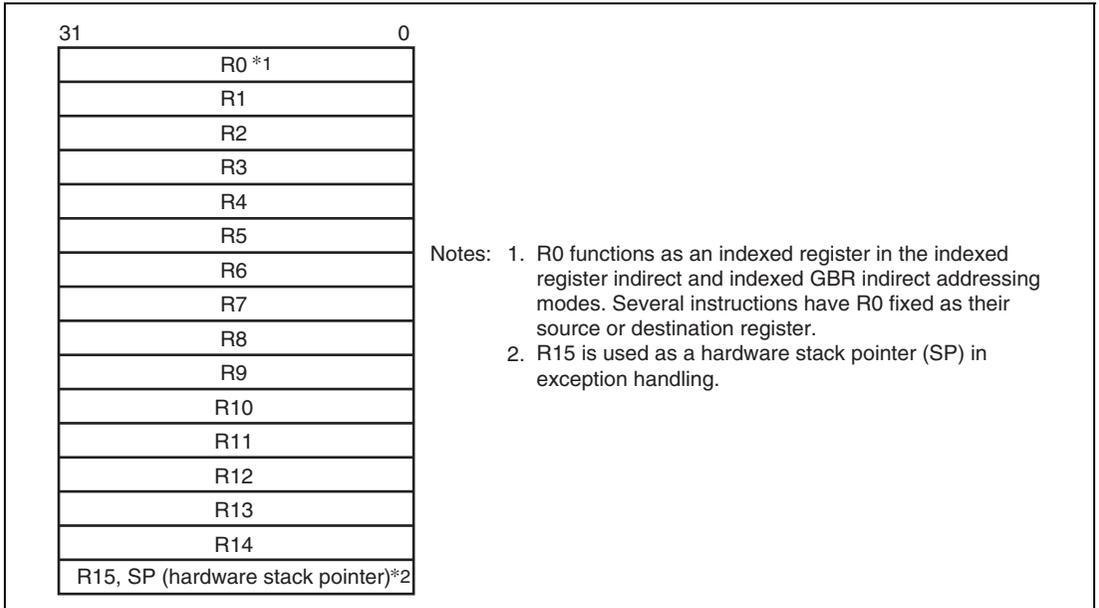


Figure 2.2 General Registers

2.2.2 Control Registers

The control registers consist of four 32-bit registers: the status register (SR), the global base register (GBR), the vector base register (VBR), and the jump table base register (TBR).

The status register indicates instruction processing states.

The global base register functions as a base address for the GBR indirect addressing mode to transfer data to the registers of on-chip peripheral modules.

The vector base register functions as the base address of the exception handling vector area (including interrupts).

The jump table base register functions as the base address of the function table area.

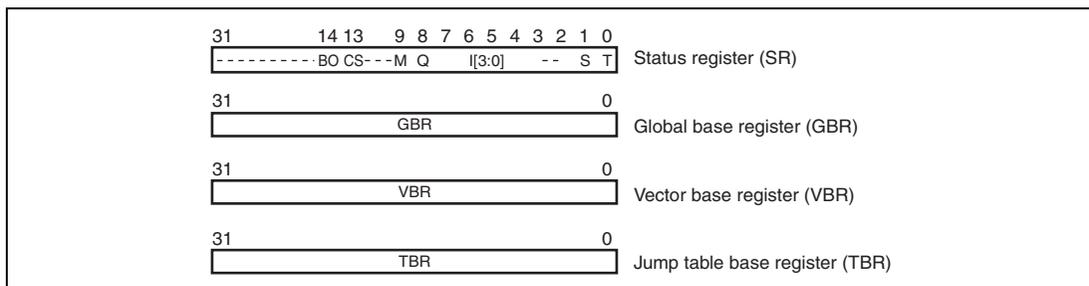


Figure 2.3 Control Registers

(1) Status Register (SR)

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	BO	CS	-	-	-	M	Q	I[3:0]			-	-	S	T	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	-
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 15	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14	BO	0	R/W	BO Bit Indicates the register bank has overflowed.
13	CS	0	R/W	CS Bit Indicates, in CLIP instruction execution, the value has exceeded the saturation upper-limit value or fallen below the saturation lower-limit value.
12 to 10	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
9	M	—	R/W	M Bit
8	Q	—	R/W	Q Bit Used by the DIV0S, DIV0U, and DIV1 instructions.
7 to 4	I[3:0]	1111	R/W	Interrupt Mask Level
3, 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	S	—	R/W	S Bit Specifies a saturation operation for a MAC instruction.
0	T	—	R/W	T Bit True/false condition or carry/borrow bit

(2) Global Base Register (GBR)

GBR is referenced as the base address in a GBR-referencing MOV instruction.

(3) Vector Base Register (VBR)

VBR is referenced as the branch destination base address when an exception or an interrupt occurs.

(4) Jump Table Base Register (TBR)

TBR is referenced as the start address of a function table located in memory in a JSR/N@@(disp8,TBR) table-referencing subroutine call instruction.

2.2.3 System Registers

The system registers consist of four 32-bit registers: the high and low multiply and accumulate registers (MACH and MACL), the procedure register (PR), and the program counter (PC). MACH and MACL store the results of multiply or multiply and accumulate operations. PR stores the return address from a subroutine procedure. PC indicates the program address being executed and controls the flow of the processing.

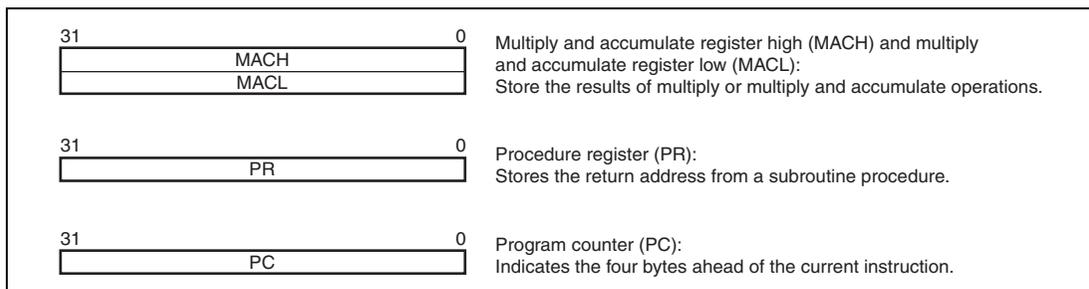


Figure 2.4 System Registers

(1) Multiply and Accumulate Register High (MACH) and Multiply and Accumulate Register Low (MACL)

MACH and MACL are used as the addition value in a MAC instruction, and store the result of a MAC or MUL instruction.

(2) Procedure Register (PR)

PR stores the return address of a subroutine call using a BSR, BSRF, or JSR instruction, and is referenced by a subroutine return instruction (RTS).

(3) Program Counter (PC)

PC indicates the address four bytes ahead of the instruction being currently executed.

2.2.4 Floating-Point Registers

Figure 2.5 shows the floating-point registers. There are sixteen 32-bit floating-point registers, FPR0 to FPR15. These sixteen registers are referenced as FR0 to FR15, DR0, DR2, DR4, DR6, DR8, DR10, DR12, and DR14. The correspondence between FPRn and the referenced name is determined by the PR and SZ bits in FPSCR (see figure 2.5).

(1) Floating-Point Registers (FPRn: 16 registers)

FPR0, FPR1, FPR2, FPR3, FPR4, FPR5, FPR6, FPR7, FPR8, FPR9, FPR10, FPR11, FPR12, FPR13, FPR14, and FPR15

(2) Single-Precision Floating-Point Registers (FRi: 16 registers)

FR0 to FR15 are allocated to FPR0 to FPR15.

(3) Double-Precision Floating-Point Registers or Single-Precision Floating-Point Register Pairs (DRi: 8 registers)

A DR register is composed of two FR registers.

DR0 = {FPR0, FPR1}, DR2 = {FPR2, FPR3}, DR4 = {FPR4, FPR5}, DR6 = {FPR4, FPR5},
 DR8 = {FPR8, FPR9}, DR10 = {FPR10, FPR11}, DR12 = {FPR12, FPR13}, and DR14 =
 {FPR14, FPR15}

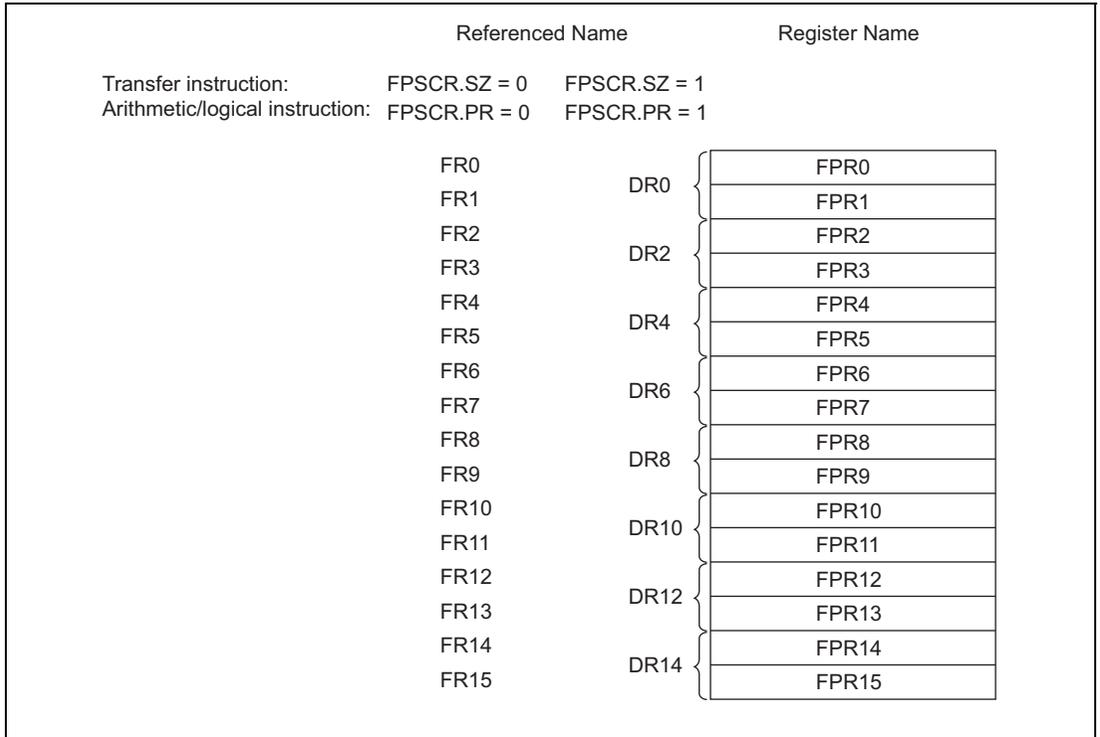


Figure 2.5 Floating-Point Registers

Programming Note: The values of FPR0 to FPR15 are undefined after a reset.

2.2.5 Floating-Point System Registers

(1) Floating-Point Communication Register (FPUL)

Data is transferred between an FPU register and a CPU register via FPUL.

(2) Floating Point Status/Control Register (FPSCR)

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	QIS	-	SZ	PR	DN	Cause	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	Cause				Enable				Flag				RM[1:0]			
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 23	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
22	QIS	0	R/W	sNaN is treated as qNaN or $\pm\infty$. Valid only when the V bit in the FPU exception enable field (Enable) is set to 1. 0: Processed as qNaN or $\pm\infty$ 1: Exception generated (processed same as sNaN)
21	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
20	SZ	0	R/W	Transfer Size Mode 0: Sets the size of an FMOV instruction to 32 bits. 1: Sets the size of an FMOV instruction to 32-bit pair (64 bits).
19	PR	0	R/W	Precision Mode 0: Executes floating-point instructions in single precision. 1: Executes floating-point instructions in double precision (the result of an instruction with no support for double-precision is undefined).

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
18	DN	1	R/W	Denormalization Mode This bit is always set to 1. 1: A denormalized number is treated as zero.
17 to 12	Cause	All 0	R/W	FPU exception cause field
11 to 7	Enable	All 0	R/W	FPU exception enable field
6 to 2	Flag	All 0	R/W	FPU exception flag field When an FPU operation instruction is first executed, the FPU exception cause field is set to 0; when an FPU exception next occurs, the corresponding bit in the FPU exception cause field and FPU exception flag field is set to 1. The FPU exception flag field retains the status of an exception generated after that field was last cleared. For bit allocation for each field, see table 2.1.
1, 0	RM[1:0]	01	R/W	Round Mode 00: Round to nearest 01: Round to zero 10: Reserved 11: Reserved

Table 2.1 Bit Allocation for FPU Exception Handling

		FPU Error (E)	Invalid Operation (V)	Division by 0 (Z)	Overflow (O)	Underflow (U)	Incorrect (I)
Cause	FPU exception cause field	Bit 17	Bit 16	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12
Enable	FPU exception enable field	None	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7
Flag	FPU exception flag field	None	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2

Note: In the SH-2A, no FPU errors occur.

2.2.6 Register Bank

Using a register bank, high-speed register saving and restoration can be achieved for the 19 32-bit registers: general registers R0 to R14, control register GBR, and system registers MACH, MACL, and PR. The register contents are automatically saved in the bank after the CPU accepts an interrupt that uses the bank. Restoration from the bank is executed by a RESBANK instruction issued in an interrupt processing routine.

For details, refer to the SH-2A, SH2A-FPU Software Manual.

2.2.7 Initial Values of Registers

Table 2.2 lists the values of the registers after a reset.

Table 2.2 Initial Values of Registers

Classification	Register	Initial Value
General registers	R0 to R14	Undefined
	R15 (SP)	Value of the stack pointer in the vector address table
Control registers	SR	Bits I[3:0] are 1111 (H'F), BO and CS are 0, reserved bits are 0, and others are undefined
	GBR, TBR	Undefined
	VBR	H'00000000
System registers	MACH, MACL, PR	Undefined
	PC	Value of the program counter in the vector address table
Floating-point registers	FPR0 to FPR15	Undefined
Floating-point system registers	FPUL	Undefined
	FPSCR	H'00040001

2.3 Data Formats

2.3.1 Data Format in Registers

Register operands are always longwords (32 bits). If the size of a memory operand is a byte (8 bits) or a word (16 bits), it is changed into a longword through sign extension or zero extension when loaded into a register.

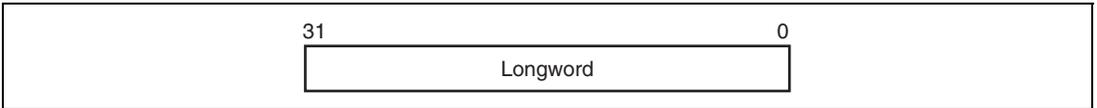


Figure 2.6 Data Format in Registers

2.3.2 Data Formats in Memory

Memory data formats are classified into bytes, words, and longwords. Memory can be accessed in 8-bit bytes, 16-bit words, or 32-bit longwords. A memory operand of fewer than 32 bits is stored in a register in sign-extended or zero-extended form.

A word operand should be accessed at a word boundary (an even address of multiple of two bytes: address $2n$), and a longword operand at a longword boundary (an even address of multiple of four bytes: address $4n$). Otherwise, an address error will occur. A byte operand can be accessed at any address.

Only big-endian byte order can be selected for the data format.

Data formats in memory are shown in figure 2.7.

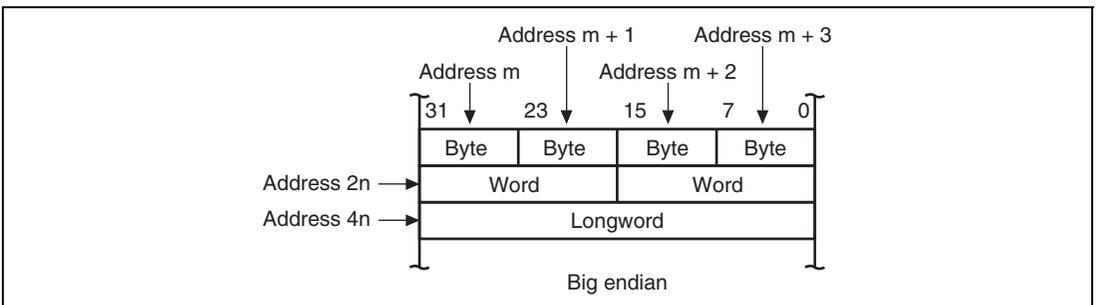


Figure 2.7 Data Formats in Memory

2.3.3 Immediate Data Format

Byte (8-bit) immediate data is located in an instruction code. Immediate data accessed by the MOV, ADD, and CMP/EQ instructions is sign-extended and handled in registers as longword data. Immediate data accessed by the TST, AND, OR, and XOR instructions is zero-extended and handled as longword data. Consequently, AND instructions with immediate data always clear the upper 24 bits of the destination register.

20-bit immediate data is located in the code of a MOVI20 or MOVI20S 32-bit transfer instruction. The MOVI20 instruction stores immediate data in the destination register in sign-extended form. The MOVI20S instruction shifts immediate data by eight bits in the upper direction, and stores it in the destination register in sign-extended form.

Word or longword immediate data is not located in the instruction code, but rather is stored in a memory table. The memory table is accessed by an immediate data transfer instruction (MOV) using the PC relative addressing mode with displacement.

See examples given in section 2.4.1 (10), Immediate Data.

2.4 Instruction Features

2.4.1 RISC-Type Instruction Set

The CPU has a RISC-type instruction set, which features following functions.

(1) 16-Bit Fixed-Length Instructions

Basic instructions have a fixed length of 16 bits, improving program code efficiency.

(2) 32-Bit Fixed-Length Instructions

The SH-2A/SH2A-FPU additionally features 32-bit fixed-length instructions, improving performance and ease of use.

(3) One Instruction per Cycle

Each basic instruction can be executed in one cycle using the pipeline system.

(4) Data Length

The standard data length for all operations is a longword. Memory can be accessed in bytes, words, or longwords. Byte or word data in memory is sign-extended and handled as longword data. Immediate data is sign-extended for arithmetic operations or zero-extended for logic operations. It is also handled as longword data.

Table 2.3 Sign Extension of Word Data

SH2-A/SH2A-FPU CPU	Description	Example of Other CPU
MOV.W @ (disp, PC), R1	Data is sign-extended to 32 bits, and R1 becomes H'00001234. It is next operated upon by an ADD instruction.	ADD.W #H'1234, R0
ADD R1, R0		
.....		
.DATA.W H'1234		

Note: @ (disp, PC) accesses the immediate data.

(5) Load-Store Architecture

Basic operations are executed between registers. For operations that involve memory access, data is loaded to the registers and executed (load-store architecture). Instructions such as AND that manipulate bits, however, are executed directly in memory.

(6) Delayed Branch Instructions

With the exception of some instructions, unconditional branch instructions, etc., are executed as delayed branch instructions. With a delayed branch instruction, the branch is taken after execution of the instruction immediately following the delayed branch instruction. This reduces disturbance of the pipeline control when a branch is taken.

In a delayed branch, the actual branch operation occurs after execution of the slot instruction. However, instruction execution such as register updating excluding the actual branch operation, is performed in the order of delayed branch instruction → delay slot instruction. For example, even though the contents of the register holding the branch destination address are changed in the delay slot, the branch destination address remains as the register contents prior to the change.

Table 2.4 Delayed Branch Instructions

SH2-A/SH2A-FPU CPU		Description	Example of Other CPU	
BRA	TRGET	Executes the ADD before branching to TRGET.	ADD.W	R1, R0
ADD	R1, R0		BRA	TRGET

(7) Unconditional Branch Instructions with No Delay Slot

The SH-2A/SH2A-FPU additionally features unconditional branch instructions in which a delay slot instruction is not executed. This eliminates unnecessary NOP instructions, and so reduces the code size.

(8) Multiply/Multiply-and-Accumulate Operations

16-bit × 16-bit → 32-bit multiply operations are executed in one to two cycles. 16-bit × 16-bit + 64-bit → 64-bit multiply-and-accumulate operations are executed in two to three cycles. 32-bit × 32-bit → 64-bit multiply and 32-bit × 32-bit + 64-bit → 64-bit multiply-and-accumulate operations are executed in two to four cycles.

(9) T Bit

The T bit in the status register (SR) changes according to the result of the comparison. Whether a conditional branch is taken or not taken depends upon the T bit condition (true/false). The number of instructions that change the T bit is kept to a minimum to improve the processing speed.

Table 2.5 T Bit

SH2-A/SH2A-FPU CPU		Description	Example of Other CPU	
CMP/GE	R1, R0	T bit is set when $R0 \geq R1$.	CMP.W	R1, R0
BT	TRGET0	The program branches to TRGET0 when $R0 \geq R1$ and to TRGET1 when $R0 < R1$.	BGE	TRGET0
BF	TRGET1		BLT	TRGET1
ADD	#-1, R0	T bit is not changed by ADD.	SUB.W	#1, R0
CMP/EQ	#0, R0	T bit is set when $R0 = 0$.	BEQ	TRGET
BT	TRGET	The program branches if $R0 = 0$.		

(10) Immediate Data

Byte immediate data is located in an instruction code. Word or longword immediate data is not located in instruction codes but in a memory table. The memory table is accessed by an immediate data transfer instruction (MOV) using the PC relative addressing mode with displacement.

With the SH-2A/SH2A-FPU, 17- to 28-bit immediate data can be located in an instruction code. However, for 21- to 28-bit immediate data, an OR instruction must be executed after the data is transferred to a register.

Table 2.6 Immediate Data Accessing

Classification	SH-2A/SH2A-FPU CPU		Example of Other CPU	
8-bit immediate	MOV	#H'12, R0	MOV.B	#H'12, R0
16-bit immediate	MOVI20	#H'1234, R0	MOV.W	#H'1234, R0
20-bit immediate	MOVI20	#H'12345, R0	MOV.L	#H'12345, R0
28-bit immediate	MOVI20S	#H'12345, R0	MOV.L	#H'1234567, R0
	OR	#H'67, R0		
32-bit immediate	MOV.L	@(disp, PC), R0	MOV.L	#H'12345678, R0
	DATA.L			H'12345678

Note: @(disp, PC) accesses the immediate data.

(11) Absolute Address

When data is accessed by an absolute address, the absolute address value should be placed in the memory table in advance. That value is transferred to the register by loading the immediate data during the execution of the instruction, and the data is accessed in register indirect addressing mode.

With the SH-2A/SH2A-FPU, when data is referenced using an absolute address not exceeding 28 bits, it is also possible to transfer immediate data located in the instruction code to a register and to reference the data in register indirect addressing mode. However, when referencing data using an absolute address of 21 to 28 bits, an OR instruction must be used after the data is transferred to a register.

Table 2.7 Absolute Address Accessing

Classification	SH-2A/SH2A-FPU CPU		Example of Other CPU
Up to 20 bits	MOVI20	#H'12345,R1	MOV.B @H'12345,R0
	MOV.B	@R1,R0	
21 to 28 bits	MOVI20S	#H'12345,R1	MOV.B @H'1234567,R0
	OR	#H'67,R1	
	MOV.B	@R1,R0	
29 bits or more	MOV.L	@(disp,PC),R1	MOV.B @H'12345678,R0
	MOV.B	@R1,R0	
		
	.DATA.L	H'12345678	

(12) 16-Bit/32-Bit Displacement

When data is accessed by 16-bit or 32-bit displacement, the displacement value should be placed in the memory table in advance. That value is transferred to the register by loading the immediate data during the execution of the instruction, and the data is accessed in the indexed indirect register addressing mode.

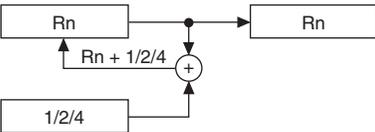
Table 2.8 Displacement Accessing

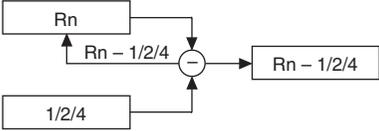
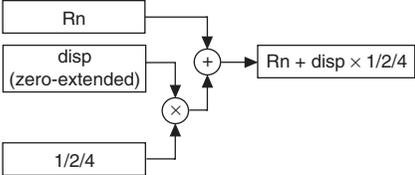
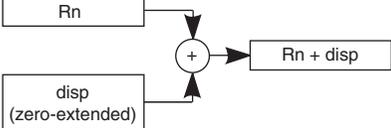
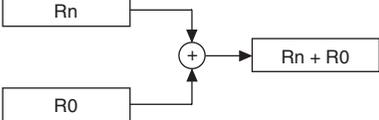
Classification	SH-2A/SH2A-FPU CPU	Example of Other CPU
16-bit displacement	MOV.W @ (disp, PC) , R0	MOV.W @ (H' 1234, R1) , R2
	MOV.W @ (R0, R1) , R2	
	
	.DATA.W H' 1234	

2.4.2 Addressing Modes

The addressing modes and effective address calculation methods are listed below.

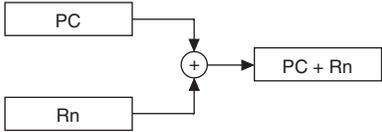
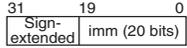
Table 2.9 Addressing Modes and Effective Addresses

Addressing Mode	Instruction Format	Effective Address Calculation	Equation
Register direct	Rn	The effective address is register Rn. (The operand is the contents of register Rn.)	—
Register indirect	@Rn	The effective address is the contents of register Rn. 	Rn
Register indirect with post-increment	@Rn+	The effective address is the contents of register Rn. A constant is added to the contents of Rn after the instruction is executed. 1 is added for a byte operation, 2 for a word operation, and 4 for a longword operation. 	Rn (After instruction execution) Byte: Rn + 1 → Rn Word: Rn + 2 → Rn Longword: Rn + 4 → Rn

Addressing Mode	Instruction Format	Effective Address Calculation	Equation
Register indirect with pre-decrement	@-Rn	<p>The effective address is the value obtained by subtracting a constant from Rn. 1 is subtracted for a byte operation, 2 for a word operation, and 4 for a longword operation.</p> 	<p>Byte: $Rn - 1 \rightarrow Rn$ Word: $Rn - 2 \rightarrow Rn$ Longword: $Rn - 4 \rightarrow Rn$ (Instruction is executed with Rn after this calculation)</p>
Register indirect with displacement	@(disp:4, Rn)	<p>The effective address is the sum of Rn and a 4-bit displacement (disp). The value of disp is zero-extended, and remains unchanged for a byte operation, is doubled for a word operation, and is quadrupled for a longword operation.</p> 	<p>Byte: $Rn + disp$ Word: $Rn + disp \times 2$ Longword: $Rn + disp \times 4$</p>
Register indirect with displacement	@(disp:12, Rn)	<p>The effective address is the sum of Rn and a 12-bit displacement (disp). The value of disp is zero-extended.</p> 	<p>Byte: $Rn + disp$ Word: $Rn + disp$ Longword: $Rn + disp$</p>
Indexed register indirect	@(R0, Rn)	<p>The effective address is the sum of Rn and R0.</p> 	$Rn + R0$

Addressing Mode	Instruction Format	Effective Address Calculation	Equation
GBR indirect with displacement	@(disp:8, GBR)	The effective address is the sum of GBR value and an 8-bit displacement (disp). The value of disp is zero-extended, and remains unchanged for a byte operation, is doubled for a word operation, and is quadrupled for a longword operation.	Byte: GBR + disp Word: GBR + disp × 2 Longword: GBR + disp × 4
Indexed GBR indirect	@(R0, GBR)	The effective address is the sum of GBR value and R0.	GBR + R0
TBR duplicate indirect with displacement	@@ (disp:8, TBR)	The effective address is the sum of TBR value and an 8-bit displacement (disp). The value of disp is zero-extended, and is multiplied by 4.	Contents of address (TBR + disp × 4)

Addressing Mode	Instruction Format	Effective Address Calculation	Equation
PC indirect with displacement	@(disp:8, PC)	The effective address is the sum of PC value and an 8-bit displacement (disp). The value of disp is zero-extended, and is doubled for a word operation, and quadrupled for a longword operation. For a longword operation, the lowest two bits of the PC value are masked.	Word: $PC + disp \times 2$ Longword: $PC \& H'FFFFFFC + disp \times 4$
PC relative	disp:8	The effective address is the sum of PC value and the value that is obtained by doubling the sign-extended 8-bit displacement (disp).	$PC + disp \times 2$
	disp:12	The effective address is the sum of PC value and the value that is obtained by doubling the sign-extended 12-bit displacement (disp).	$PC + disp \times 2$

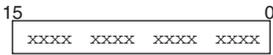
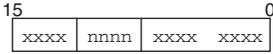
Addressing Mode	Instruction Format	Effective Address Calculation	Equation
PC relative	Rn	The effective address is the sum of PC value and Rn. 	$PC + Rn$
Immediate	#imm:20	The 20-bit immediate data (imm) for the MOVI20 instruction is sign-extended. 	—
		The 20-bit immediate data (imm) for the MOVI20S instruction is shifted by eight bits to the left, the upper bits are sign-extended, and the lower bits are padded with zero. 	—
	#imm:8	The 8-bit immediate data (imm) for the TST, AND, OR, and XOR instructions is zero-extended.	—
	#imm:8	The 8-bit immediate data (imm) for the MOV, ADD, and CMP/EQ instructions is sign-extended.	—
	#imm:8	The 8-bit immediate data (imm) for the TRAPA instruction is zero-extended and then quadrupled.	—
#imm:3	The 3-bit immediate data (imm) for the BAND, BOR, BXOR, BST, BLD, BSET, and BCLR instructions indicates the target bit location.	—	

2.4.3 Instruction Format

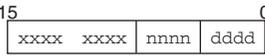
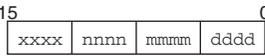
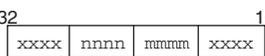
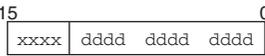
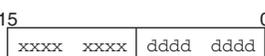
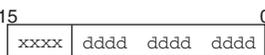
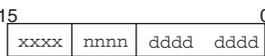
The instruction formats and the meaning of source and destination operands are described below. The meaning of the operand depends on the instruction code. The symbols used are as follows:

- **xxxx**: Instruction code
- **mmmm**: Source register
- **nnnn**: Destination register
- **iiii**: Immediate data
- **dddd**: Displacement

Table 2.10 Instruction Formats

Instruction Formats	Source Operand	Destination Operand	Example
0 format 	—	—	NOP
n format 	—	nnnn : Register direct	MOV.T Rn
	Control register or system register	nnnn : Register direct	STS MACH, Rn
	R0 (Register direct)	nnnn : Register direct	DIVU R0, Rn
	Control register or system register	nnnn : Register indirect with pre-decrement	STC.L SR, @-Rn
	mmmm : Register direct	R15 (Register indirect with pre-decrement)	MOV.MU.L Rm, @-R15
	R15 (Register indirect with post-increment)	nnnn : Register direct	MOV.MU.L @R15+, Rn
	R0 (Register direct)	nnnn : (Register indirect with post-increment)	MOV.L R0, @Rn+

Instruction Formats	Source Operand	Destination Operand	Example
m format	mmmm: Register direct	Control register or system register	LDC Rm, SR
15 xxxx mmmm xxxx xxxx ₀	mmmm: Register indirect with post-increment	Control register or system register	LDC.L @Rm+, SR
	mmmm: Register indirect	—	JMP @Rm
	mmmm: Register indirect with pre-decrement	R0 (Register direct)	MOV.L @-Rm, R0
	mmmm: PC relative using Rm	—	BRAF Rm
nm format	mmmm: Register direct	nnnn: Register direct	ADD Rm, Rn
15 xxxx nnnn mmmm xxxx ₀	mmmm: Register indirect with post-increment (multiply-and-accumulate)	nnnn: Register indirect	MOV.L Rm, @Rn
	nnnn*: Register indirect with post-increment (multiply-and-accumulate)	MACH, MACL	MAC.W @Rm+, @Rn+
	mmmm: Register indirect with post-increment	nnnn: Register direct	MOV.L @Rm+, Rn
	mmmm: Register direct	nnnn: Register indirect with pre-decrement	MOV.L Rm, @-Rn
	mmmm: Register direct	nnnn: Indexed register indirect	MOV.L Rm, @(R0, Rn)
md format	mmmmdddd: Register indirect with displacement	R0 (Register direct)	MOV.B @(disp, Rm), R0
15 xxxx xxxx mmmm dddd ₀			

Instruction Formats	Source Operand	Destination Operand	Example
nd4 format 	R0 (Register direct)	nnnndddd: Register indirect with displacement	MOV.B R0,@(disp,Rn)
nmd format 	mmmm: Register direct	nnnndddd: Register indirect with displacement	MOV.L Rm,@(disp,Rn)
	mmmmdddd: Register indirect with displacement	nnnn: Register direct	MOV.L @(disp,Rm),Rn
nmd12 format 	mmmm: Register direct	nnnndddd: Register indirect with displacement	MOV.L Rm,@(disp12,Rn)
	mmmmdddd: Register indirect with displacement	nnnn: Register direct	MOV.L @(disp12,Rm),Rn
d format 	dddddddd: GBR indirect with displacement	R0 (Register direct)	MOV.L @(disp,GBR),R0
	R0 (Register direct)	dddddddd: GBR indirect with displacement	MOV.L R0,@(disp,GBR)
	dddddddd: PC relative with displacement	R0 (Register direct)	MOVA @(disp,PC),R0
	dddddddd: TBR duplicate indirect with displacement	—	JSR/N @@(disp8,TBR)
	dddddddd: PC relative	—	BF label
d12 format 	dddddddddddd: PC relative	—	BRA label (label = disp + PC)
nd8 format 	dddddddd: PC relative with displacement	nnnn: Register direct	MOV.L @(disp,PC),Rn

Instruction Formats	Source Operand	Destination Operand	Example
i format 15 0 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px;"> xxxx xxxx iiii iiii </div>	iiiiiii:	Indexed GBR indirect	AND.B #imm,@(R0,GBR)
	Immediate	R0 (Register direct)	AND #imm,R0
	iiiiiii:	—	TRAPA #imm
ni format 15 0 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px;"> xxxx nnnn iiii iiii </div>	iiiiiii:	nnnn: Register direct	ADD #imm,Rn
	Immediate		
ni3 format 15 0 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px;"> xxxx xxxx nnnn x iii </div>	nnnn: Register direct	—	BLD #imm3,Rn
	iii: Immediate		
	—	nnnn: Register direct iii: Immediate	BST #imm3,Rn
ni20 format 32 16 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px;"> xxxx nnnn iiii xxxx </div> 15 0 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px;"> iii iii iii iii </div>	iiiiiiiiiii:	nnnn: Register direct	MOVI20 #imm20, Rn
	iiiiiii:		
	Immediate		
nid format 32 16 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px;"> xxxx xxxx nnnn xxxx </div> 15 0 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px;"> xiii ddd ddd ddd </div>	nnnnddddddd	—	BLD.B #imm3,@(disp12,Rn)
	ddd: Register indirect with displacement		
	iii: Immediate		
	—	nnnnddddddd: Register indirect with displacement iii: Immediate	BST.B #imm3,@(disp12,Rn)

Note: * In multiply-and-accumulate instructions, nnnn is the source register.

2.5 Instruction Set

2.5.1 Instruction Set by Classification

Table 2.11 lists the instructions according to their classification.

Table 2.11 Classification of Instructions

Classification	Types	Operation Code	Function	No. of Instructions
Data transfer	13	MOV	Data transfer Immediate data transfer Peripheral module data transfer Structure data transfer Reverse stack transfer	62
		MOVA	Effective address transfer	
		MOVI20	20-bit immediate data transfer	
		MOVI20S	20-bit immediate data transfer 8-bit left-shift	
		MOVML	R0–Rn register save/restore	
		MOV MU	Rn–R14 and PR register save/restore	
		MOV RT	T bit inversion and transfer to Rn	
		MOV T	T bit transfer	
		MOV U	Unsigned data transfer	
		NOT T	T bit inversion	
		PREF	Prefetch to operand cache	
		SWAP	Swap of upper and lower bytes	
		XTRCT	Extraction of the middle of registers connected	

Classification	Types	Operation Code	Function	No. of Instructions
Arithmetic operations	26	ADD	Binary addition	40
		ADDC	Binary addition with carry	
		ADDV	Binary addition with overflow check	
		CMP/cond	Comparison	
		CLIPS	Signed saturation value comparison	
		CLIPU	Unsigned saturation value comparison	
		DIVS	Signed division (32 ÷ 32)	
		DIVU	Unsigned division (32 ÷ 32)	
		DIV1	One-step division	
		DIV0S	Initialization of signed one-step division	
		DIV0U	Initialization of unsigned one-step division	
		DMULS	Signed double-precision multiplication	
		DMULU	Unsigned double-precision multiplication	
		DT	Decrement and test	
		EXTS	Sign extension	
		EXTU	Zero extension	
		MAC	Multiply-and-accumulate, double-precision multiply-and-accumulate operation	
		MUL	Double-precision multiply operation	
		MULR	Signed multiplication with result storage in Rn	
		MULS	Signed multiplication	
		MULU	Unsigned multiplication	
		NEG	Negation	
		NEGC	Negation with borrow	
		SUB	Binary subtraction	
		SUBC	Binary subtraction with borrow	
		SUBV	Binary subtraction with underflow	

Classification	Types	Operation Code	Function	No. of Instructions
Logic operations	6	AND	Logical AND	14
		NOT	Bit inversion	
		OR	Logical OR	
		TAS	Memory test and bit set	
		TST	Logical AND and T bit set	
		XOR	Exclusive OR	
Shift	12	ROTL	One-bit left rotation	16
		ROTR	One-bit right rotation	
		ROTCL	One-bit left rotation with T bit	
		ROTCR	One-bit right rotation with T bit	
		SHAD	Dynamic arithmetic shift	
		SHAL	One-bit arithmetic left shift	
		SHAR	One-bit arithmetic right shift	
		SHLD	Dynamic logical shift	
		SHLL	One-bit logical left shift	
		SHLLn	n-bit logical left shift	
		SHLR	One-bit logical right shift	
		SHLRn	n-bit logical right shift	

Classification	Types	Operation Code	Function	No. of Instructions
Branch	10	BF	Conditional branch, conditional delayed branch (branch when T = 0)	15
		BT	Conditional branch, conditional delayed branch (branch when T = 1)	
		BRA	Unconditional delayed branch	
		BRAF	Unconditional delayed branch	
		BSR	Delayed branch to subroutine procedure	
		BSRF	Delayed branch to subroutine procedure	
		JMP	Unconditional delayed branch	
		JSR	Branch to subroutine procedure Delayed branch to subroutine procedure	
		RTS	Return from subroutine procedure Delayed return from subroutine procedure	
		RTV/N	Return from subroutine procedure with Rm → R0 transfer	
System control	14	CLRT	T bit clear	36
		CLRMAC	MAC register clear	
		LDBANK	Register restoration from specified register bank entry	
		LDC	Load to control register	
		LDS	Load to system register	
		NOP	No operation	
		RESBANK	Register restoration from register bank	
		RTE	Return from exception handling	
		SETT	T bit set	
		SLEEP	Transition to power-down mode	
		STBANK	Register save to specified register bank entry	
		STC	Store control register data	
		STS	Store system register data	
TRAPA	Trap exception handling			

Classification	Types	Operation Code	Function	No. of Instructions
Floating-point instructions	19	FABS	Floating-point absolute value	48
		FADD	Floating-point addition	
		FCMP	Floating-point comparison	
		FCNVDS	Conversion from double-precision to single-precision	
		FCNVSD	Conversion from single-precision to double - precision	
		FDIV	Floating-point division	
		FLDIO	Floating-point load immediate 0	
		FLDI1	Floating-point load immediate 1	
		FLDS	Floating-point load into system register FPUL	
		FLOAT	Conversion from integer to floating-point	
		FMAC	Floating-point multiply and accumulate operation	
		FMOV	Floating-point data transfer	
		FMUL	Floating-point multiplication	
		FNEG	Floating-point sign inversion	
		FSCHG	SZ bit inversion	
		FSQRT	Floating-point square root	
		FSTS	Floating-point store from system register FPUL	
FSUB	Floating-point subtraction			
FTRC	Floating-point conversion with rounding to integer			

Classification	Types	Operation Code	Function	No. of Instructions
FPU-related CPU instructions	2	LDS	Load into floating-point system register	8
		STS	Store from floating-point system register	
Bit manipulation	10	BAND	Bit AND	14
		BCLR	Bit clear	
		BLD	Bit load	
		BOR	Bit OR	
		BSET	Bit set	
		BST	Bit store	
		BXOR	Bit exclusive OR	
		BANDNOT	Bit NOT AND	
		BORNOT	Bit NOT OR	
BLDNOT	Bit NOT load			
Total:	112			253

The table below shows the format of instruction codes, operation, and execution states. They are described by using this format according to their classification.

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit
Indicated by mnemonic.	Indicated in MSB ↔ LSB order.	Indicates summary of operation.	Value when no wait states are inserted.* ¹	Value of T bit after instruction is executed.
[Legend]	[Legend]	[Legend]		[Legend]
OP.Sz SRC, DEST	mmmm: Source register	→, ←: Transfer direction		—: No change
OP: Operation code	nnnn: Destination register	(xx): Memory operand		
Sz: Size	0000: R0	M/Q/T: Flag bits in SR		
SRC: Source	0001: R1	&: Logical AND of each bit		
DEST: Destination	.....	|: Logical OR of each bit		
Rm: Source register	1111: R15	^: Exclusive logical OR of each bit		
Rn: Destination register	iiii: Immediate data	~: Logical NOT of each bit		
imm: Immediate data	dddd: Displacement	<<n: n-bit left shift		
disp: Displacement* ²		>>n: n-bit right shift		

- Notes: 1. Instruction execution cycles: The execution cycles shown in the table are minimums. In practice, the number of instruction execution states will be increased in cases such as the following:
- When there is a conflict between an instruction fetch and a data access
 - When the destination register of a load instruction (memory → register) is the same as the register used by the next instruction.
2. Depending on the operand size, displacement is scaled by ×1, ×2, or ×4. For details, refer to the SH-2A, SH2A-FPU Software Manual.

2.5.2 Data Transfer Instructions

Table 2.12 Data Transfer Instructions

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
MOV #imm, Rn	1110nnnniiiiiii	imm → sign extension → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.W @(disp, PC), Rn	1001nnnnddddd	(disp × 2 + PC) → sign extension → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.L @(disp, PC), Rn	1101nnnnddddd	(disp × 4 + PC) → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV Rm, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm0011	Rm → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.B Rm, @Rn	0010nnnnmmmm0000	Rm → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.W Rm, @Rn	0010nnnnmmmm0001	Rm → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.L Rm, @Rn	0010nnnnmmmm0010	Rm → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.B @Rm, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm0000	(Rm) → sign extension → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.W @Rm, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm0001	(Rm) → sign extension → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.L @Rm, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm0010	(Rm) → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.B Rm, @-Rn	0010nnnnmmmm0100	Rn-1 → Rn, Rm → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.W Rm, @-Rn	0010nnnnmmmm0101	Rn-2 → Rn, Rm → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.L Rm, @-Rn	0010nnnnmmmm0110	Rn-4 → Rn, Rm → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.B @Rm+, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm0100	(Rm) → sign extension → Rn, Rm + 1 → Rm	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.W @Rm+, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm0101	(Rm) → sign extension → Rn, Rm + 2 → Rm	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.L @Rm+, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm0110	(Rm) → Rn, Rm + 4 → Rm	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.B R0, @(disp, Rn)	10000000nnnnddd	R0 → (disp + Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.W R0, @(disp, Rn)	10000001nnnnddd	R0 → (disp × 2 + Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.L Rm, @(disp, Rn)	0001nnnnmmmmddd	Rm → (disp × 4 + Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.B @(disp, Rm), R0	10000100mmmmddd	(disp + Rm) → sign extension → R0	1	—	Yes	Yes	

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
MOV.W @ (disp, Rm), R0	10000101mmmmddddd	(disp × 2 + Rm) → sign extension → R0	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.L @ (disp, Rm), Rn	0101nnnnmmmmddddd	(disp × 4 + Rm) → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.B Rm, @ (R0, Rn)	0000nnnnmmmm0100	Rm → (R0 + Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.W Rm, @ (R0, Rn)	0000nnnnmmmm0101	Rm → (R0 + Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.L Rm, @ (R0, Rn)	0000nnnnmmmm0110	Rm → (R0 + Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.B @ (R0, Rm), Rn	0000nnnnmmmm1100	(R0 + Rm) → sign extension → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.W @ (R0, Rm), Rn	0000nnnnmmmm1101	(R0 + Rm) → sign extension → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.L @ (R0, Rm), Rn	0000nnnnmmmm1110	(R0 + Rm) → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.B R0, @ (disp, GBR)	11000000ddddd	R0 → (disp + GBR)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.W R0, @ (disp, GBR)	11000001ddddd	R0 → (disp × 2 + GBR)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.L R0, @ (disp, GBR)	11000010ddddd	R0 → (disp × 4 + GBR)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.B @ (disp, GBR), R0	11000100ddddd	(disp + GBR) → sign extension → R0	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.W @ (disp, GBR), R0	11000101ddddd	(disp × 2 + GBR) → sign extension → R0	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.L @ (disp, GBR), R0	11000110ddddd	(disp × 4 + GBR) → R0	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOV.B R0, @ Rn+	0100nnnn10001011	R0 → (Rn), Rn + 1 → Rn	1	—			Yes
MOV.W R0, @ Rn+	0100nnnn10011011	R0 → (Rn), Rn + 2 → Rn	1	—			Yes
MOV.L R0, @ Rn+	0100nnnn10101011	R0 → Rn), Rn + 4 → Rn	1	—			Yes
MOV.B @ -Rm, R0	0100mmmm11001011	Rm-1 → Rm, (Rm) → sign extension → R0	1	—			Yes
MOV.W @ -Rm, R0	0100mmmm11011011	Rm-2 → Rm, (Rm) → sign extension → R0	1	—			Yes
MOV.L @ -Rm, R0	0100mmmm11101011	Rm-4 → Rm, (Rm) → R0	1	—			Yes
MOV.B Rm, @ (disp12, Rn)	0011nnnnmmmm0001 0000ddddd	Rm → (disp + Rn)	1	—			Yes
MOV.W Rm, @ (disp12, Rn)	0011nnnnmmmm0001 0001ddddd	Rm → (disp × 2 + Rn)	1	—			Yes

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execu- tion Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
MOV.L Rm, @(disp12, Rn)	0011nnnnmmmm0001 0010ddddddddddd	Rm → (disp × 4 + Rn)	1	—			Yes
MOV.B @(disp12, Rm), Rn	0011nnnnmmmm0001 0100ddddddddddd	(disp + Rm) → sign extension → Rn	1	—			Yes
MOV.W @(disp12, Rm), Rn	0011nnnnmmmm0001 0101ddddddddddd	(disp × 2 + Rm) → sign extension → Rn	1	—			Yes
MOV.L @(disp12, Rm), Rn	0011nnnnmmmm0001 0110ddddddddddd	(disp × 4 + Rm) → Rn	1	—			Yes
MOVA @(disp, PC), R0	11000111ddddddd	disp × 4 + PC → R0	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOVI20 #imm20, Rn	0000nnnniiii0000 iiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	imm → sign extension → Rn	1	—			Yes
MOVI20S #imm20, Rn	0000nnnniiii0001 iiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	imm << 8 → sign extension → Rn	1	—			Yes
MOVMLL Rm, @-R15	0100mmmm11110001	R15-4 → R15, Rm → (R15) R15-4 → R15, Rm-1 → (R15) : R15-4 → R15, R0 → (R15) Note: When Rm = R15, read Rm as PR	1 to 16	—			Yes
MOVMLL @R15+, Rn	0100nnnn11110101	(R15) → R0, R15 + 4 → R15 (R15) → R1, R15 + 4 → R15 : (R15) → Rn Note: When Rn = R15, read Rn as PR	1 to 16	—			Yes

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execu- tion Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
MOVMU.L Rm, @-R15	0100mmmm11110000	R15-4 → R15, PR → (R15) R15-4 → R15, R14 → (R15) : R15-4 → R15, Rm → (R15) Note: When Rm = R15, read Rm as PR	1 to 16	—			Yes
MOVMU.L @R15+, Rn	0100nnnn11110100	(R15) → Rn, R15 + 4 → R15 (R15) → Rn + 1, R15 + 4 → R15 : (R15) → R14, R15 + 4 → R15 (R15) → PR Note: When Rn = R15, read Rm as PR	1 to 16	—			Yes
MOVRT Rn	0000nnnn00111001	~T → Rn	1	—			Yes
MOVT Rn	0000nnnn00101001	T → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MOVU.B @(disp12, Rm), Rn	0011nnnnmmmm0001 1000ddddddddddd	(disp + Rm) → zero extension → Rn	1	—			Yes
MOVU.W @(disp12, Rm), Rn	0011nnnnmmmm0001 1001ddddddddddd	(disp × 2 + Rm) → zero extension → Rn	1	—			Yes
NOTT	000000001101000	~T → T	1		Operation result		Yes
PREF @Rn	0000nnnn10000011	(Rn) → operand cache	1	—		Yes	
SWAP.B Rm, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm1000	Rm → swap lower 2 bytes → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
SWAP.W Rm, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm1001	Rm → swap upper and lower words → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
XTRCT Rm, Rn	0010nnnnmmmm1101	Middle 32 bits of Rm:Rn → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	

2.5.3 Arithmetic Operation Instructions

Table 2.13 Arithmetic Operation Instructions

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
ADD Rm, Rn	0011nnnnrrrrmm1100	Rn + Rm → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
ADD #imm, Rn	0111nnnniiiiiiii	Rn + imm → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
ADDC Rm, Rn	0011nnnnrrrrmm1110	Rn + Rm + T → Rn, carry → T	1	Carry	Yes	Yes	
ADDV Rm, Rn	0011nnnnrrrrmm1111	Rn + Rm → Rn, overflow → T	1	Over- flow	Yes	Yes	
CMP/EQ #imm, R0	10001000iiiiiiii	When R0 = imm, 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	1	Com- parison result	Yes	Yes	
CMP/EQ Rm, Rn	0011nnnnrrrrmm0000	When Rn = Rm, 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	1	Com- parison result	Yes	Yes	
CMP/HS Rm, Rn	0011nnnnrrrrmm0010	When Rn ≥ Rm (unsigned), 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	1	Com- parison result	Yes	Yes	
CMP/GE Rm, Rn	0011nnnnrrrrmm0011	When Rn ≥ Rm (signed), 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	1	Com- parison result	Yes	Yes	
CMP/HI Rm, Rn	0011nnnnrrrrmm0110	When Rn > Rm (unsigned), 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	1	Com- parison result	Yes	Yes	
CMP/GT Rm, Rn	0011nnnnrrrrmm0111	When Rn > Rm (signed), 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	1	Com- parison result	Yes	Yes	
CMP/PL Rn	0100nnnn00010101	When Rn > 0, 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	1	Com- parison result	Yes	Yes	
CMP/PZ Rn	0100nnnn00010001	When Rn ≥ 0, 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	1	Com- parison result	Yes	Yes	

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
CMP/STR Rm, Rn	0010nnnnnnmmmm1100	When any bytes are equal, 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	1	Com- pari- son result	Yes	Yes	
CLIPS.B Rn	0100nnnn10010001	When Rn > (H'0000007F), (H'0000007F) → Rn, 1 → CS when Rn < (H'FFFFFF80), (H'FFFFFF80) → Rn, 1 → CS	1	—			Yes
CLIPS.W Rn	0100nnnn10010101	When Rn > (H'00007FFF), (H'00007FFF) → Rn, 1 → CS When Rn < (H'FFFF8000), (H'FFFF8000) → Rn, 1 → CS	1	—			Yes
CLIPU.B Rn	0100nnnn10000001	When Rn > (H'000000FF), (H'000000FF) → Rn, 1 → CS	1	—			Yes
CLIPU.W Rn	0100nnnn10000101	When Rn > (H'0000FFFF), (H'0000FFFF) → Rn, 1 → CS	1	—			Yes
DIV1 Rm, Rn	0011nnnnnnmmmm0100	1-step division (Rn ÷ Rm)	1	Calcu- lation result	Yes	Yes	
DIV0S Rm, Rn	0010nnnnnnmmmm0111	MSB of Rn → Q, MSB of Rm → M, M ^ Q → T	1	Calcu- lation result	Yes	Yes	
DIV0U	0000000000011001	0 → M/Q/T	1	0	Yes	Yes	
DIVS R0, Rn	0100nnnn10010100	Signed operation of Rn ÷ 36 R0 → Rn 32 ÷ 32 → 32 bits	—				Yes

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execu- tion Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
DIVU R0, Rn	0100nnnn10000100	Unsigned operation of $Rn \div R0 \rightarrow Rn$ $32 \div 32 \rightarrow 32$ bits	34	—			Yes
DMULS.L Rm, Rn	0011nnnnrrrrmm1101	Signed operation of $Rn \times 2$ $Rm \rightarrow MACH, MACL$ $32 \times 32 \rightarrow 64$ bits		—	Yes	Yes	
DMULU.L Rm, Rn	0011nnnnrrrrmm0101	Unsigned operation of $Rn \times Rm \rightarrow MACH,$ $MACL$ $32 \times 32 \rightarrow 64$ bits	2	—	Yes	Yes	
DT Rn	0100nnnn00010000	$Rn - 1 \rightarrow Rn$ When Rn is 0, $1 \rightarrow T$ When Rn is not 0, $0 \rightarrow T$	1	Com- parison result	Yes	Yes	
EXTS.B Rm, Rn	0110nnnnrrrrmm1110	Byte in Rm is sign-extended $\rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
EXTS.W Rm, Rn	0110nnnnrrrrmm1111	Word in Rm is sign-extended $\rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
EXTU.B Rm, Rn	0110nnnnrrrrmm1100	Byte in Rm is zero-extended $\rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
EXTU.W Rm, Rn	0110nnnnrrrrmm1101	Word in Rm is zero-extended $\rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
MAC.L @Rm+, @Rn+	0000nnnnrrrrmm1111	Signed operation of (Rn) $\times (Rm) + MAC \rightarrow MAC$ $32 \times 32 + 64 \rightarrow 64$ bits	4	—	Yes	Yes	
MAC.W @Rm+, @Rn+	0100nnnnrrrrmm1111	Signed operation of (Rn) $\times (Rm) + MAC \rightarrow MAC$ $16 \times 16 + 64 \rightarrow 64$ bits	3	—	Yes	Yes	
MUL.L Rm, Rn	0000nnnnrrrrmm0111	$Rn \times Rm \rightarrow MACL$ $32 \times 32 \rightarrow 32$ bits	2	—	Yes	Yes	
MULR R0, Rn	0100nnnn10000000	$R0 \times Rn \rightarrow Rn$ $32 \times 32 \rightarrow 32$ bits	2				Yes
MULS.W Rm, Rn	0010nnnnrrrrmm1111	Signed operation of $Rn \times 1$ $Rm \rightarrow MACL$ $16 \times 16 \rightarrow 32$ bits		—	Yes	Yes	

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A-FPU
MULU.W Rm, Rn	0010nnnnmmmm1110	Unsigned operation of $Rn \times Rm \rightarrow MACL$ $16 \times 16 \rightarrow 32$ bits	1	—	Yes	Yes	
NEG Rm, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm1011	$0-Rm \rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
NEGC Rm, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm1010	$0-Rm-T \rightarrow Rn$, borrow $\rightarrow T$	1	Borrow	Yes	Yes	
SUB Rm, Rn	0011nnnnmmmm1000	$Rn-Rm \rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
SUBC Rm, Rn	0011nnnnmmmm1010	$Rn-Rm-T \rightarrow Rn$, borrow $\rightarrow T$	1	Borrow	Yes	Yes	
SUBV Rm, Rn	0011nnnnmmmm1011	$Rn-Rm \rightarrow Rn$, underflow $\rightarrow T$	1	Over-flow	Yes	Yes	

2.5.4 Logic Operation Instructions

Table 2.14 Logic Operation Instructions

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A-FPU
AND Rm, Rn	0010nnnnmmmm1001	$Rn \& Rm \rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
AND #imm, R0	11001001iiiiiii	$R0 \& imm \rightarrow R0$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
AND.B #imm, @(R0, GBR)	11001101iiiiiii	$(R0 + GBR) \& imm \rightarrow (R0 + GBR)$	3	—	Yes	Yes	
NOT Rm, Rn	0110nnnnmmmm0111	$\sim Rm \rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
OR Rm, Rn	0010nnnnmmmm1011	$Rn | Rm \rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
OR #imm, R0	11001011iiiiiii	$R0 | imm \rightarrow R0$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
OR.B #imm, @(R0, GBR)	11001111iiiiiii	$(R0 + GBR) | imm \rightarrow (R0 + GBR)$	3	—	Yes	Yes	
TAS.B @Rn	0100nnnn00011011	When (Rn) is 0, $1 \rightarrow T$ Otherwise, $0 \rightarrow T$, $1 \rightarrow$ MSB of(Rn)	3	Test result	Yes	Yes	

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execu- tion Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
TST Rm, Rn	0010nnnnmmmm1000	Rn & Rm When the result is 0, 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	1	Test result	Yes	Yes	
TST #imm, R0	11001000iiiiiii	R0 & imm When the result is 0, 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	1	Test result	Yes	Yes	
TST.B #imm, @(R0, GBR)	11001100iiiiiii	(R0 + GBR) & imm When the result is 0, 1 → T Otherwise, 0 → T	3	Test result	Yes	Yes	
XOR Rm, Rn	0010nnnnmmmm1010	Rn ^ Rm → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
XOR #imm, R0	11001010iiiiiii	R0 ^ imm → R0	1	—	Yes	Yes	
XOR.B #imm, @(R0, GBR)	11001110iiiiiii	(R0 + GBR) ^ imm → (R0 + GBR)	3	—	Yes	Yes	

2.5.5 Shift Instructions

Table 2.15 Shift Instructions

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execu- tion Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
ROTL Rn	0100nnnn00000100	T ← Rn ← MSB	1	MSB	Yes	Yes	
ROTR Rn	0100nnnn00000101	LSB → Rn → T	1	LSB	Yes	Yes	
ROTCL Rn	0100nnnn00100100	T ← Rn ← T	1	MSB	Yes	Yes	
ROTCR Rn	0100nnnn00100101	T → Rn → T	1	LSB	Yes	Yes	
SHAD Rm, Rn	0100nnnnmmmm1100	When Rm ≥ 0, Rn << Rm → Rn When Rm < 0, Rn >> |Rm| → [MSB → Rn]	1	—		Yes	

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
SHAL Rn	0100nnnn00100000	$T \leftarrow Rn \leftarrow 0$	1	MSB	Yes	Yes	
SHAR Rn	0100nnnn00100001	$MSB \rightarrow Rn \rightarrow T$	1	LSB	Yes	Yes	
SHLD Rm, Rn	0100nnnnnnnnnn1101	When $Rm \geq 0$, $Rn \ll Rm \rightarrow Rn$ When $Rm < 0$, $Rn \gg |Rm| \rightarrow [0 \rightarrow Rn]$	1	—		Yes	
SHLL Rn	0100nnnn00000000	$T \leftarrow Rn \leftarrow 0$	1	MSB	Yes	Yes	
SHLR Rn	0100nnnn00000001	$0 \rightarrow Rn \rightarrow T$	1	LSB	Yes	Yes	
SHLL2 Rn	0100nnnn00001000	$Rn \ll 2 \rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
SHLR2 Rn	0100nnnn00001001	$Rn \gg 2 \rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
SHLL8 Rn	0100nnnn00011000	$Rn \ll 8 \rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
SHLR8 Rn	0100nnnn00011001	$Rn \gg 8 \rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
SHLL16 Rn	0100nnnn00101000	$Rn \ll 16 \rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	
SHLR16 Rn	0100nnnn00101001	$Rn \gg 16 \rightarrow Rn$	1	—	Yes	Yes	

2.5.6 Branch Instructions

Table 2.16 Branch Instructions

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
BF label	10001011dddddddd	When $T = 0$, $disp \times 2 + PC \rightarrow PC$, When $T = 1$, nop	3/1*	—	Yes	Yes	
BF/S label	10001111dddddddd	Delayed branch When $T = 0$, $disp \times 2 + PC \rightarrow PC$, When $T = 1$, nop	2/1*	—	Yes	Yes	
BT label	10001001dddddddd	When $T = 1$, $disp \times 2 + PC \rightarrow PC$, When $T = 0$, nop	3/1*	—	Yes	Yes	

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execu- tion Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
BT/S label	10001101dddddddd	Delayed branch When T = 1, disp × 2 + PC → PC, When T = 0, nop	2/1*	—	Yes	Yes	
BRA label	1010dddddddddddd	Delayed branch, disp × 2 + PC → PC	2	—	Yes	Yes	
BRAF Rm	0000mmmm00100011	Delayed branch, Rm + PC → PC	2	—	Yes	Yes	
BSR label	1011dddddddddddd	Delayed branch, PC → PR, disp × 2 + PC → PC	2	—	Yes	Yes	
BSRF Rm	0000mmmm00000011	Delayed branch, PC → PR, Rm + PC → PC	2	—	Yes	Yes	
JMP @Rm	0100mmmm00101011	Delayed branch, Rm → PC	2	—	Yes	Yes	
JSR @Rm	0100mmmm00001011	Delayed branch, PC → PR, Rm → PC	2	—	Yes	Yes	
JSR/N @Rm	0100mmmm01001011	PC-2 → PR, Rm → PC	3	—			Yes
JSR/N @@(disp8, TBR)	10000011dddddddd	PC-2 → PR, (disp × 4 + TBR) → PC	5	—			Yes
RTS	0000000000001011	Delayed branch, PR → PC	2	—	Yes	Yes	
RTS/N	0000000001101011	PR → PC	3	—			Yes
RTV/N Rm	0000mmmm01111011	Rm → R0, PR → PC	3	—			Yes

Note: * One cycle when the program does not branch.

2.5.7 System Control Instructions

Table 2.17 System Control Instructions

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
CLRT	0000000000001000	0 → T	1	0	Yes	Yes	
CLRMAC	000000000101000	0 → MACH,MACL	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDBANK @Rm,R0	0100mmmm111100101	(Specified register bank entry) → R0	6	—			Yes
LDC Rm,SR	0100mmmm00001110	Rm → SR	3	LSB	Yes	Yes	
LDC Rm,TBR	0100mmmm01001010	Rm → TBR	1	—			Yes
LDC Rm,GBR	0100mmmm00011110	Rm → GBR	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDC Rm,VBR	0100mmmm00101110	Rm → VBR	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDC.L @Rm+,SR	0100mmmm00000111	(Rm) → SR, Rm + 4 → Rm	5	LSB	Yes	Yes	
LDC.L @Rm+,GBR	0100mmmm00010111	(Rm) → GBR, Rm + 4 → Rm	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDC.L @Rm+,VBR	0100mmmm00100111	(Rm) → VBR, Rm + 4 → Rm	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDS Rm,MACH	0100mmmm00001010	Rm → MACH	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDS Rm,MACL	0100mmmm00011010	Rm → MACL	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDS Rm,PR	0100mmmm00101010	Rm → PR	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDS.L @Rm+,MACH	0100mmmm00000110	(Rm) → MACH, Rm + 4 → Rm	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDS.L @Rm+,MACL	0100mmmm00010110	(Rm) → MACL, Rm + 4 → Rm	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDS.L @Rm+,PR	0100mmmm00100110	(Rm) → PR, Rm + 4 → Rm	1	—	Yes	Yes	
NOP	0000000000001001	No operation	1	—	Yes	Yes	
RESBANK	0000000001011011	Bank → R0 to R14, GBR, MACH, MACL, PR	9*	—			Yes
RTE	000000000101011	Delayed branch, stack area → PC/SR	6	—	Yes	Yes	

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
SETT	0000000000011000	1 → T	1	1	Yes	Yes	
SLEEP	0000000000011011	Sleep	5	—	Yes	Yes	
STBANK	R0,@Rn	0100nnnn11100001	R0 → (specified register bank entry)	7	—		Yes
STC	SR,Rn	0000nnnn00000010	SR → Rn	2	—	Yes	Yes
STC	TBR,Rn	0000nnnn01001010	TBR → Rn	1	—		Yes
STC	GBR,Rn	0000nnnn00010010	GBR → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes
STC	VBR,Rn	0000nnnn00100010	VBR → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes
STC.L	SR,@-Rn	0100nnnn00000011	Rn-4 → Rn, SR → (Rn)	2	—	Yes	Yes
STC.L	GBR,@-Rn	0100nnnn00010011	Rn-4 → Rn, GBR → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes
STC.L	VBR,@-Rn	0100nnnn00100011	Rn-4 → Rn, VBR → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes
STS	MACH,Rn	0000nnnn00001010	MACH → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes
STS	MACL,Rn	0000nnnn00011010	MACL → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes
STS	PR,Rn	0000nnnn00101010	PR → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes
STS.L	MACH,@-Rn	0100nnnn00000010	Rn-4 → Rn, MACH → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes
STS.L	MACL,@-Rn	0100nnnn00010010	Rn-4 → Rn, MACL → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes
STS.L	PR,@-Rn	0100nnnn00100010	Rn-4 → Rn, PR → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes
TRAPA	#imm	11000011iiiiiiii	PC/SR → stack area, (imm × 4 + VBR) → PC	5	—	Yes	Yes

Notes: Instruction execution cycles: The execution cycles shown in the table are minimums. In practice, the number of instruction execution states in cases such as the following:

- When there is a conflict between an instruction fetch and a data access
- When the destination register of a load instruction (memory → register) is the same as the register used by the next instruction.

* In the event of bank overflow, the number of cycles is 19.

2.5.8 Floating-Point Operation Instructions

Table 2.18 Floating-Point Operation Instructions

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
FABS FRn	1111nnnn01011101	IFRnI → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FABS DRn	1111nnn001011101	IDRnI → DRn	1	—		Yes	
FADD FRm, FRn	1111nnnnmmmm0000	FRn + FRm → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FADD DRm, DRn	1111nnn0mmmm00000	DRn + DRm → DRn	6	—		Yes	
FCMP/EQ FRm, FRn	1111nnnnmmmm0100	(FRn = FRm)? 1:0 → T	1	Comparison result	Yes	Yes	
FCMP/EQ DRm, DRn	1111nnn0mmmm00100	(DRn = DRm)? 1:0 → T	2	Comparison result		Yes	
FCMP/GT FRm, FRn	1111nnnnmmmm0101	(FRn > FRm)? 1:0 → T	1	Comparison result	Yes	Yes	
FCMP/GT DRm, DRn	1111nnn0mmmm00101	(DRn > DRm)? 1:0 → T	2	Comparison result		Yes	
FCNVDS DRm, FPUL	1111mmn010111101	(float) DRm → FPUL	2	—		Yes	
FCNVSD FPUL, DRn	1111nnn010101101	(double) FPUL → DRn	2	—		Yes	
FDIV FRm, FRn	1111nnnnmmmm0011	FRn/FRm → FRn	10	—	Yes	Yes	
FDIV DRm, DRn	1111nnn0mmmm00011	DRn/DRm → DRn	23	—		Yes	
FLDI0 FRn	1111nnnn10001101	0 × 00000000 → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FLDI1 FRn	1111nnnn10011101	0 × 3F800000 → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FLDS FRm, FPUL	1111mmmm00011101	FRm → FPUL	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FLOAT FPUL, FRn	1111nnnn00101101	(float)FPUL → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FLOAT FPUL, DRn	1111nnn000101101	(double)FPUL → DRn	2	—		Yes	
FMAC FR0, FRm, FRn	1111nnnnmmmm1110	FR0 × FRm + FRn → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FMOV FRm, FRn	1111nnnnmmmm1100	FRm → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FMOV DRm, DRn	1111nnn0mmmm01100	DRm → DRn	2	—		Yes	

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execu- tion Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
FMOV.S @ (R0, Rm), FRn	1111nnnnmmmm0110	(R0 + Rm) → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FMOV.D @ (R0, Rm), DRn	1111nnn0mmmm0110	(R0 + Rm) → DRn	2	—		Yes	
FMOV.S @Rm+, FRn	1111nnnnmmmm1001	(Rm) → FRn, Rm += 4	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FMOV.D @Rm+, DRn	1111nnn0mmmm1001	(Rm) → DRn, Rm += 8	2	—		Yes	
FMOV.S @Rm, FRn	1111nnnnmmmm1000	(Rm) → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FMOV.D @Rm, DRn	1111nnn0mmmm1000	(Rm) → DRn	2	—		Yes	
FMOV.S @(disp12,Rm),FRn	0011nnnnmmmm0001 0111ddddddddddd	(disp × 4 + Rm) → FRn	1	—			Yes
FMOV.D @(disp12,Rm),DRn	0011nnn0mmmm0001 0111ddddddddddd	(disp × 8 + Rm) → DRn	2	—			Yes
FMOV.S FRm, @(R0,Rn)	1111nnnnmmmm0111	FRm → (R0 + Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FMOV.D DRm, @(R0,Rn)	1111nnnnmmmm0011	DRm → (R0 + Rn)	2	—		Yes	
FMOV.S FRm, @-Rn	1111nnnnmmmm1011	Rn -= 4, FRm → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FMOV.D DRm, @-Rn	1111nnnnmmmm0101	Rn -= 8, DRm → (Rn)	2	—		Yes	
FMOV.S FRm, @Rn	1111nnnnmmmm1010	FRm → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FMOV.D DRm, @Rn	1111nnnnmmmm0100	DRm → (Rn)	2	—		Yes	
FMOV.S FRm, @(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnnmmmm0001 0011ddddddddddd	FRm → (disp × 4 + Rn)	1	—			Yes
FMOV.D DRm, @(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnnmmmm0000 0011ddddddddddd	DRm → (disp × 8 + Rn)	2	—			Yes
FMUL FRm, FRn	1111nnnnmmmm0010	FRn × FRm → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FMUL DRm, DRn	1111nnn0mmmm0010	DRn × DRm → DRn	6	—		Yes	
FNEG FRn	1111nnnn01001101	-FRn → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FNEG DRn	1111nnn001001101	-DRn → DRn	1	—		Yes	
FSCHG	1111001111111101	FPSCR.SZ = -FPSCR.SZ	1	—		Yes	
FSQRT FRn	1111nnnn01101101	√FRn → FRn	9	—		Yes	
FSQRT DRn	1111nnn001101101	√DRn → DRn	22	—		Yes	
FSTS FPUL,FRn	1111nnnn00001101	FPUL → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FSUB FRm, FRn	1111nnnnmmmm0001	FRn - FRm → FRn	1	—	Yes	Yes	

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution		Compatibility			
					Cycles	T Bit	SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
FSUB	DRm, DRn	1111nnn0mmm00001	DRn-DRm → DRn	6	—		Yes	
FTRC	FRm, FPUL	1111mmmm00111101	(long)FRm → FPUL	1	—	Yes	Yes	
FTRC	DRm, FPUL	1111mmm000111101	(long)DRm → FPUL	2	—		Yes	

2.5.9 FPU-Related CPU Instructions

Table 2.19 FPU-Related CPU Instructions

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution		Compatibility			
					Cycles	T Bit	SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
LDS	Rm,FPSCR	0100mmmm01101010	Rm → FPSCR	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDS	Rm,FPUL	0100mmmm01011010	Rm → FPUL	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDS.L	@Rm+, FPSCR	0100mmmm01100110	(Rm) → FPSCR, Rm+=4	1	—	Yes	Yes	
LDS.L	@Rm+, FPUL	0100mmmm01010110	(Rm) → FPUL, Rm+=4	1	—	Yes	Yes	
STS	FPSCR, Rn	0000nnnn01101010	FPSCR → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
STS	FPUL, Rn	0000nnnn01011010	FPUL → Rn	1	—	Yes	Yes	
STS.L	FPSCR, @-Rn	0100nnnn01100010	Rn-=4, FPSCR → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	
STS.L	FPUL, @-Rn	0100nnnn01010010	Rn-=4, FPUL → (Rn)	1	—	Yes	Yes	

2.5.10 Bit Manipulation Instructions

Table 2.20 Bit Manipulation Instructions

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution		Compatibility			
					Cycles	T Bit	SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A- FPU
BAND.B#imm3,@(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnn0iii1001 0100ddddddddddd	(imm of (disp + Rn)) & T → T	3	Operation result			Yes	

Instruction	Instruction Code	Operation	Execution Cycles	T Bit	Compatibility		
					SH2E	SH4	SH-2A/ SH2A-FPU
BANDNOT.B #imm3,@(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnn0iii1001 1100dddddddddddd	~(imm of (disp + Rn)) & T → T	3	Operation result			Yes
BCLR.B #imm3,@(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnn0iii1001 0000dddddddddddd	0 → (imm of (disp + Rn))	3	—			Yes
BCLR #imm3,Rn	10000110nnnn0iii	0 → imm of Rn	1	—			Yes
BLD.B #imm3,@(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnn0iii1001 0011dddddddddddd	(imm of (disp + Rn)) →	3	Operation result			Yes
BLD #imm3,Rn	10000111nnnn1iii	imm of Rn → T	1	Operation result			Yes
BLDNOT.B #imm3,@(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnn0iii1001 1011dddddddddddd	~(imm of (disp + Rn)) → T	3	Operation result			Yes
BOR.B #imm3,@(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnn0iii1001 0101dddddddddddd	(imm of (disp + Rn)) | T → T	3	Operation result			Yes
BORNOT.B #imm3,@(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnn0iii1001 1101dddddddddddd	~(imm of (disp + Rn)) | T → T	3	Operation result			Yes
BSET.B #imm3,@(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnn0iii1001 0001dddddddddddd	1 → (imm of (disp + Rn))	3	—			Yes
BSET #imm3,Rn	10000110nnnn1iii	1 → imm of Rn	1	—			Yes
BST.B #imm3,@(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnn0iii1001 0010dddddddddddd	T → (imm of (disp + Rn))	3	—			Yes
BST #imm3,Rn	10000111nnnn0iii	T → imm of Rn	1	—			Yes
BXOR.B #imm3,@(disp12,Rn)	0011nnnn0iii1001 0110dddddddddddd	(imm of (disp + Rn)) ^ T → T	3	Operation result			Yes

2.6 Processing States

The CPU has four processing states: reset, exception handling, program execution, and power-down. Figure 2.8 shows the transitions between the states.

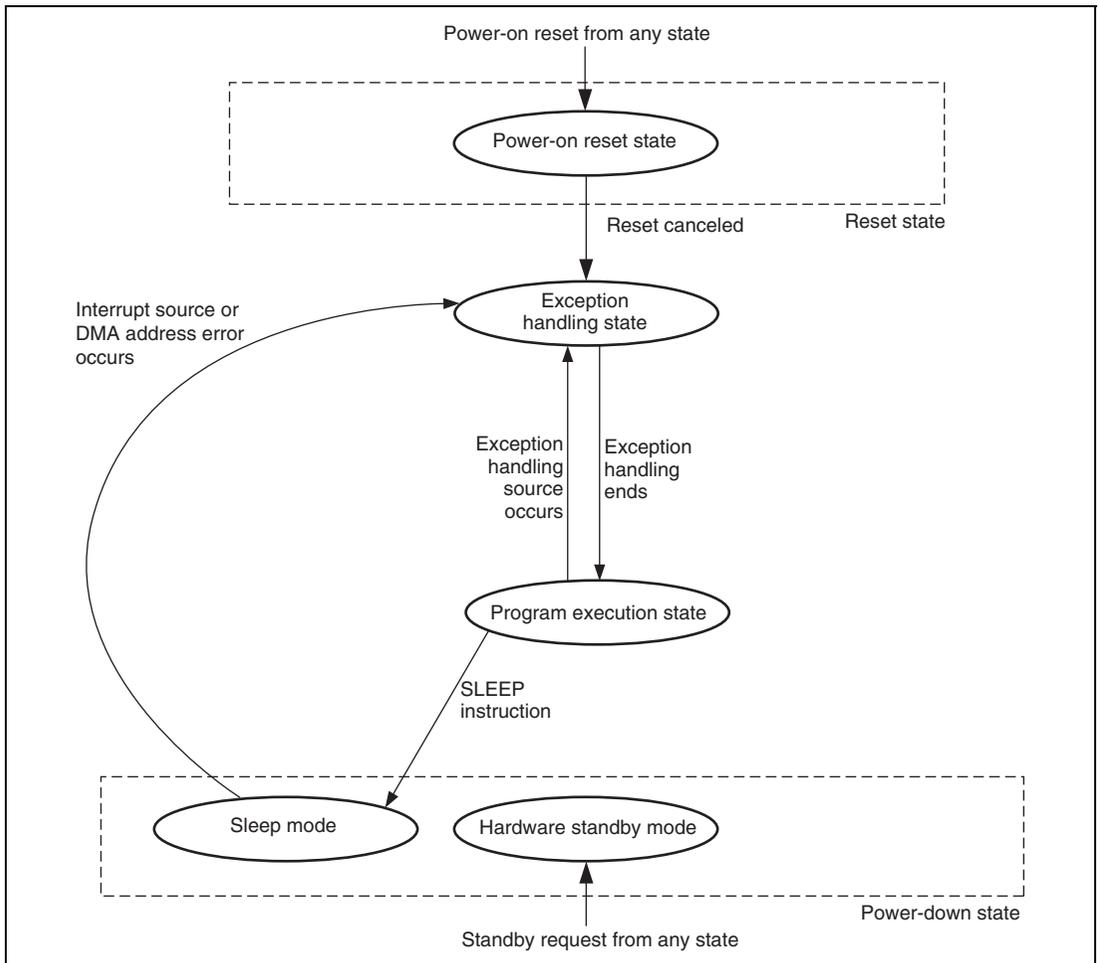


Figure 2.8 Transitions between Processing States

(1) Reset State

In this state, the CPU is reset by a power-on reset.

(2) Exception Handling State

The exception handling state is a transient state that occurs when exception handling sources such as resets or interrupts alter the CPU's processing state flow.

For a reset, the initial values of the program counter (PC) (execution start address) and stack pointer (SP) are fetched from the exception handling vector table and stored; the CPU then branches to the execution start address and execution of the program begins.

For an interrupt, the stack pointer (SP) is accessed and the program counter (PC) and status register (SR) are saved to the stack area. The exception service routine start address is fetched from the exception handling vector table; the CPU then branches to that address and the program starts executing, thereby entering the program execution state.

(3) Program Execution State

In the program execution state, the CPU sequentially executes the program.

(4) Power-Down State

In the power-down state, the CPU stops operating to conserve power. Sleep mode is entered by executing a SLEEP instruction. If hardware standby input is received, the CPU enters the hardware standby mode.

Section 3 Operating Modes

This LSI has a JTAG interface, so the $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ signal must be held low for a specified time when power is supplied. This is the case whether or not the JTAG interface is used, even in normal operating mode.

3.1 Types of Operating Modes and Selection

This LSI has four types of operating modes. The operating mode is determined by the setting of pins MDD to MDA. The setting should not be changed during LSI operation. However, the shift of mode from the MCU single-chip mode to the user program mode is supported even when the MDA pin is operating. These pins should be set as shown in table 3.2.

The voltage of the PVcc power should range within the values shown in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Selection of Operating Modes

Mode No.	Mode Name	On-Chip ROM	External Bus	Write-Access to ROM	PVcc Voltage
Mode 0	MCU single-chip mode	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	5.0 V \pm 0.5 V
Mode 1	Boot mode	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	5.0 V \pm 0.5 V
Mode 2	User program mode	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	5.0 V \pm 0.5 V
Mode 3	User boot mode	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	5.0 V \pm 0.5 V

Table 3.2 Operating Mode Pin Settings

Mode No.	Mode Name	Pin Setting		
		MDD/MDC*	MDB	MDA
Mode 0	MCU single-chip mode	0	0	0
Mode 1	Boot mode		1	0
Mode 2	User program mode		0	1
Mode 3	User boot mode		1	1

Note: * Pins MDC and MDD should always be driven to a level of 0.

This LSI has the MCU single-chip mode as the MCU operating mode.

There are three modes as the flash memory programming modes: three on-board programming modes (boot mode, user boot mode, and user program mode).

Independent from the above operating modes, this LSI features an ASE mode, which allows debugging operations through the external connection of an emulator. Setting the ASEMD pin to a level of 1 makes the LSI the ASE mode. If, for example, the MCU single-chip mode is selected through the settings of pins MDD to MDA, this LSI operates in MCU single chip mode of ASE mode.

If the LSI is set in ASE mode without connecting an emulator, the correct operation cannot be guaranteed. If this LSI is not connected to an emulator, the ASEMD pin must be set to a level of 0 so that this LSI operates in normal operating mode.

Unless otherwise noted, descriptions given in this manual assume that this LSI operates in normal operating mode.

Section 4 Clock Pulse Generator (CPG)

4.1 Overview

The clock pulse generator (CPG) supplies clock pulses to both the inside of this LSI and external devices. The CPG consists of an oscillation circuit and a PLL multiplier. There are two methods of generating a clock with the CPG: by connecting a crystal resonator or by inputting an external clock.

The oscillation circuit oscillates at the same frequency as the input clock.

Two types of clock signals are internally supplied: the internal clock (ϕ) and peripheral clock ($P\phi$). The internal clock (ϕ) signal is supplied to the modules such as the CPU, FPU, on-chip RAM, and ROM cache. The frequency of this clock is selected from four, six (SH72531), or eight (SH72531D) times the frequency of the clock signal input on the EXTAL pin. The multiplication ratio can only be changed through the settings of pin MD_CLK0 and cannot be changed during LSI operation.

The peripheral clock signal ($P\phi$) is mainly supplied to the on-chip peripheral modules. The frequency of this clock is selected from one or two times the frequency of the input clock from the EXTAL pin. The multiplication ratio can only be changed by setting MD_CLKP and cannot be changed during LSI operation. The CK pin outputs the peripheral clock signal ($P\phi$).

The CPG is halted in hardware standby mode.

A block diagram of the CPG is shown in figure 4.1.

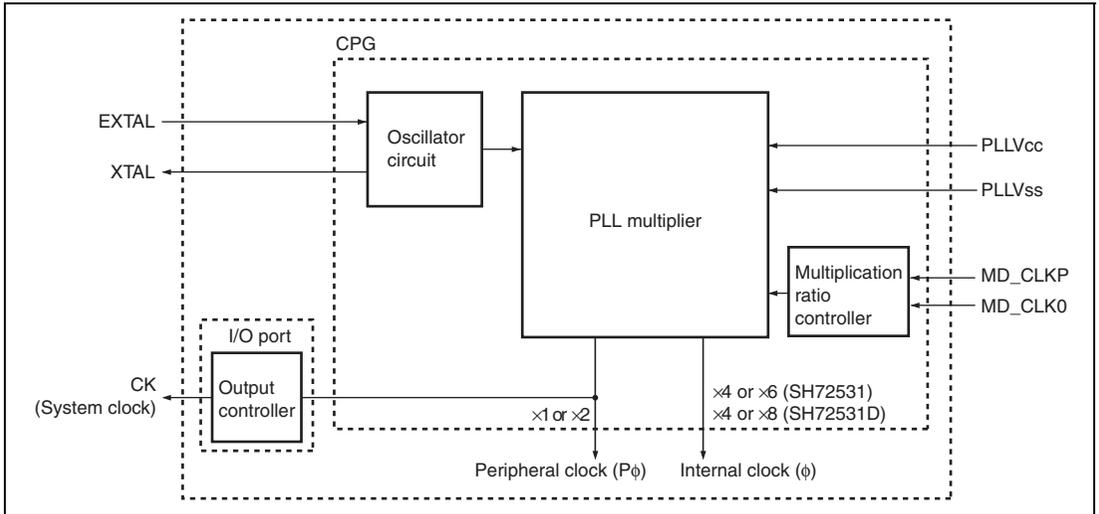


Figure 4.1 Block Diagram of CPG

4.2 Pin Configuration

Table 4.1 shows the pin configuration of the CPG.

Table 4.1 Pin Configuration

Pin Name	Symbol	I/O	Function
External clock	EXTAL	Input	Input pin for crystal resonator or external clock
Crystal	XTAL	Output	Input pin for crystal resonator
System clock	CK	Output	Output pin for system clock
Clock mode setting	MD_CLKP	Input	Input pin for setting peripheral clock frequency
	MD_CLK0	Input	Input pin for setting PLL multiplication ratio
PLL power supply	PLL _{Vcc}	Input	Power supply pin for PLL multiplier
PLL ground	PLL _{Vss}	Input	Ground pin for PLL multiplier

4.3 Frequency Ranges and Clock Selection

Two types of clock signals, internal clock (ϕ) and peripheral clock ($P\phi$) signals, are internally supplied.

This clock is supplied to the modules such as the CPU, FPU, on-chip RAM, and ROM cache. The frequency of the internal clock (ϕ) signal is selected from four, six (SH72531), or eight (SH72531D) times the frequency of the clock signal input on the EXTAL pin according to the settings of pin MD_CLK0.

The peripheral clock signal ($P\phi$) is mainly supplied to the on-chip peripheral modules and is selected from one or two times the input frequency on the EXTAL pin according to the settings of the MD_CLKP pin. The CK pin outputs the peripheral clock signal ($P\phi$).

The input frequency and operating frequency ranges for each pin setting are shown in table 4.2.

The CK pin enables or disables the pin output through the setting of the CK control register (CKCR) of the I/O port. For details on CKCR, see section 21, I/O Ports.

Table 4.2 (1) Input Frequency and Operating Frequency (SH72531)

Pin Setting		Input Frequency Range (MHz)	PLL Multiplication Factor	Internal Clock Frequency Range (MHz)	Peripheral Clock Frequency Range (MHz)
MD_CLKP	MD_CLK0				
0	0	16 to 20	$\times 4$	64 to 80	16 to 20
	1		$\times 6$		
1	0	16 to 20	$\times 4$	64 to 80	32 to 40
	1		$\times 6$		

Note: The multiplication ratio and pin settings must not be changed during operation of this LSI.

Table 4.2 (2) Input Frequency and Operating Frequency (SH72531D)

Pin Setting		Input Frequency Range (MHz)	PLL Multiplication Factor	Internal Clock Frequency Range (MHz)	Peripheral Clock Frequency Range (MHz)
MD_CLKP	MD_CLK0				
0	0	16 to 20	× 4	64 to 80	16 to 20
	1		× 8	128 to 160	
1	0	16 to 20	× 4	64 to 80	32 to 40
	1		× 8	128 to 160	

Note: The multiplication ratio and pin settings must not be changed during operation of this LSI.

4.4 Clock Source

A crystal resonator or an external clock can be selected as the clock source.

4.4.1 Connecting Crystal Resonator

(1) Circuit Configuration

Figure 4.2 shows an example of connecting a crystal resonator. Use the damping resistor (Rd) shown in table 4.3. An AT-cut parallel-resonance type crystal resonator should be used. Load capacitors (CL1, CL2) must be connected as shown in figure 4.2.

The clock pulses generated by the crystal resonator and internal oscillation circuit are sent to the PLL multiplier, where the clock signals are multiplied to produce the selected frequency and supplied internally and externally.

The crystal resonator manufacturer should be consulted concerning the compatibility between the crystal resonator and this LSI.

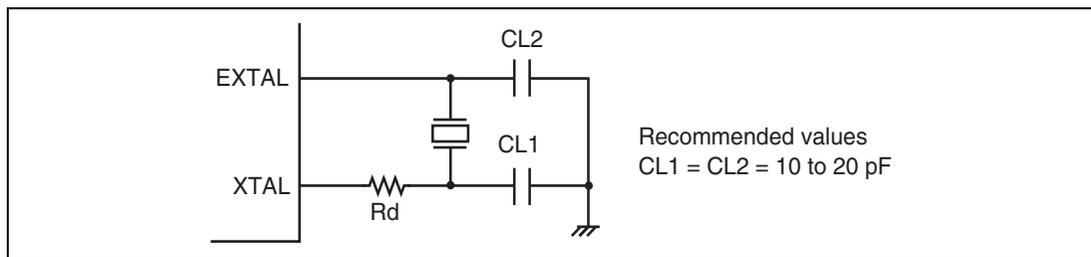


Figure 4.2 Connection Example of Crystal Resonator

Table 4.3 Damping Resistor Values (Recommended Values)

Parameter	Frequency (MHz)	
	16	20
Rd (Ω)	0	0

(2) Crystal Resonator

Figure 4.3 shows an equivalent circuit of the crystal resonator. Use a crystal resonator with the characteristics listed in table 4.4.

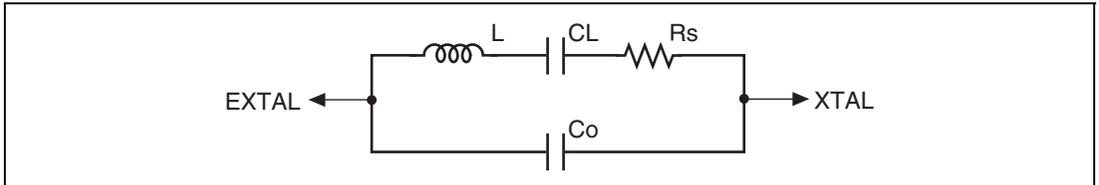


Figure 4.3 Crystal Resonator Equivalent Circuit

Table 4.4 Crystal Resonator Parameters (Recommended Values)

Parameter	Frequency (MHz)	
	16	20
Rs (Ω)	22	20
Co (pF)	1	1

4.4.2 External Clock Input

An example of external clock input connection is shown in figure 4.4.

Leave the XTAL pin open-circuit, but ensure that the parasitic capacitance on the XTAL pin is not greater than 1 pF.

Even when an external clock is input, secure the oscillation stabilization time when switching on or leaving the standby mode for PLL stabilization.

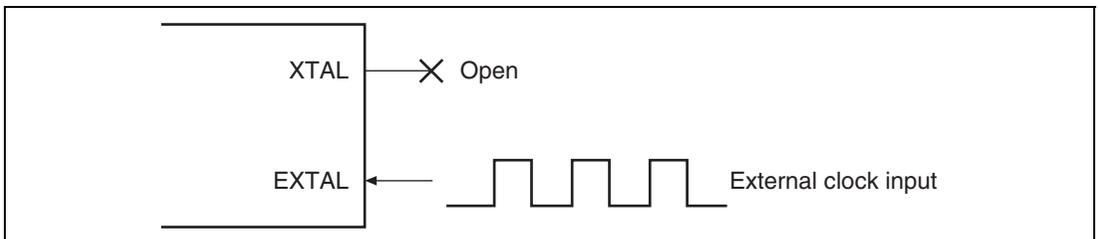


Figure 4.4 External Clock Input

4.5 Usage Notes

4.5.1 Note on Board Design

Place the crystal resonator and its load capacitors as close as possible to the XTAL and EXTAL pins.

To prevent induction from interfering with correct oscillation, do not allow any signal lines to cross the XTAL or EXTAL lines (figure 4.5).

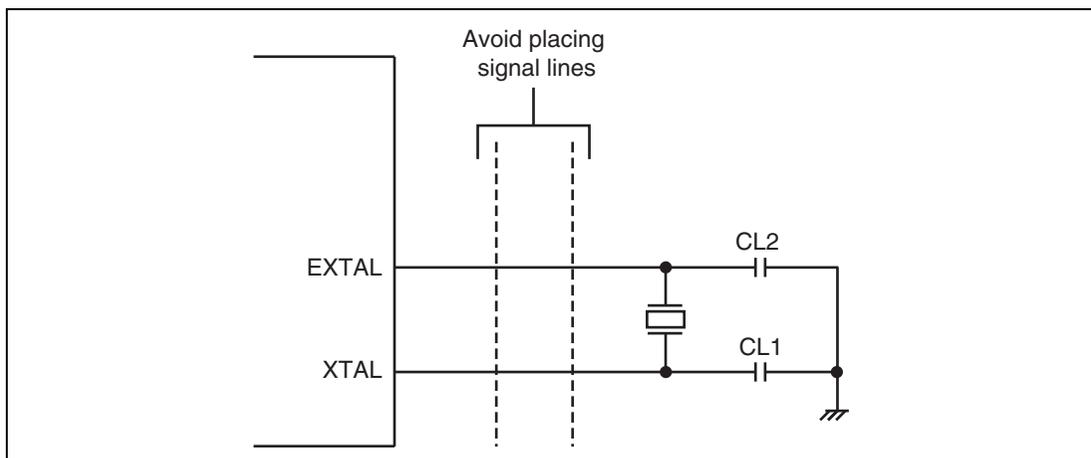


Figure 4.5 Note on Board Design

4.5.2 Note on Connecting Power Supply for PLL Oscillator

Separate PLLV_{CC} and PLLV_{SS} from the other V_{CC} and V_{SS} lines at the board power supply source, and be sure to insert bypass capacitors C_{PB} and C_B close to the pins.

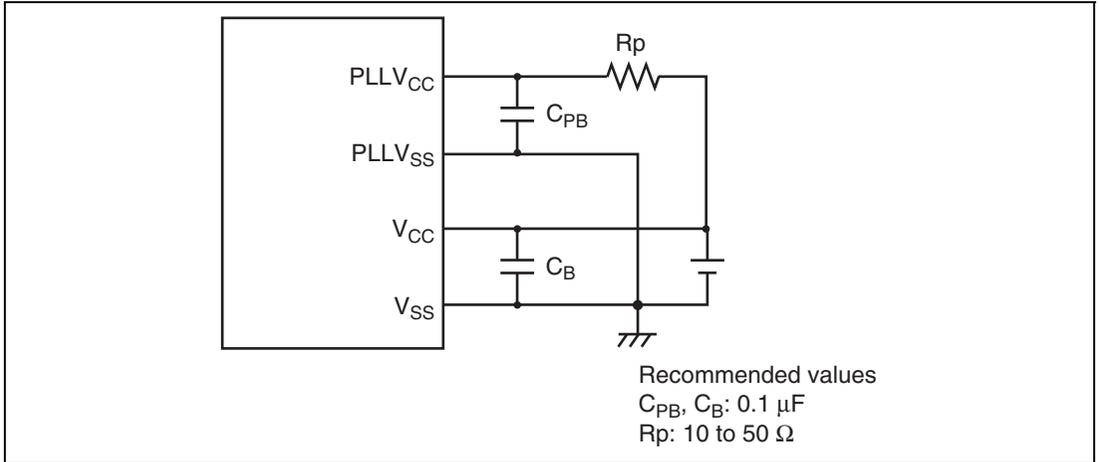


Figure 4.6 Note on Connecting Power Supply for PLL Oscillator

Section 5 Address Space

Table 5.1 shows the address space of this LSI.

Access to the internal I/O register spaces can be made via the addresses shown in section 29, List of Registers. Access should not be made to any other addresses than those provided in the list and to reserved areas; otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.

Table 5.1 Address Space in Single-Chip Mode

Address	Type of address space	Size
H'0000 0000 to H'0013 FFFF (H'0000 0000 to H'0000 7FFF)* ¹	On-chip ROM (read from user MAT) (on-chip ROM (read from user boot MAT))	1.25 Mbytes (32 Kbytes)
H'0014 0000 to H'0040 1FFF	Reserved area	
H'0040 2000 to H'0040 3FFF	FCU firmware area* ³	8 Kbytes
H'0040 4000 to H'004F FFFF	Reserved area	
H'0050 0000 to H'0050 1FFF	FCU firmware area* ³	8 Kbytes
H'0050 2000 to H'800F FFFF	Reserved area	
H'8010 0000 to H'8010 7FFF	EEPROM (read/write)* ²	32 Kbytes
H'8010 8000 to H'807F FFFF	Reserved area	
H'8080 0000 to H'8093 FFFF (H'8080 0000 to H'8080 7FFF)* ¹	On-chip ROM (write to user MAT) (on-chip ROM (write to user boot MAT))	1.25 Mbytes (32 Kbytes)
H'8094 0000 to H'80FF 7FFF	Reserved area	
H'80FF 8000 to H'80FF 9FFF	FCU RAM area	8 Kbytes
H'80FF A000 to H'FFF7 FFFF	Reserved area	
H'FFF8 0000 to H'FFF8 FFFF	On-chip RAM	64 Kbytes
H'FFF9 0000 to H'FFF B FFFF	Reserved area	
H'FFFC 0000 to H'FFF F FFFF	Internal I/O register	256 Kbytes (Max.)

- Notes:
1. When the user boot MAT of the on-chip ROM is selected. See section 23, ROM.
 2. The EEPROM area includes the lot trace information. See section 24, EEPROM.
 3. The area to be read depends on the procedure for FCU firmware transfer. See section 23, ROM.

Section 6 Reset

When the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin is driven low, the LSI enters the power-on reset state. If the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin is driven high while the LSI is placed in power-on reset state, the power-on reset state is cancelled and the CPU starts power-on reset exception handling.

6.1 Reset Operation

When the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin is driven low by the low level pulse longer than or equal to the noise cancellation width (t_{RESNCW}), the reset request is accepted. When the reset request is accepted, all pin states are reset and each pin enters reset state. Each pin state during reset is summarized in appendix A, Pin States.

Internal circuits including the CPU are reset 3 to 4 $P\phi$ cycles after reset acceptance.

The $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin should be kept at the low level during at least t_{RESW} (t_{cyc}). Later, if the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin is driven high while it is kept low, the reset state of internal circuits is cancelled after 3 to 4 $P\phi$ cycles and the CPU starts power-on reset exception handling.

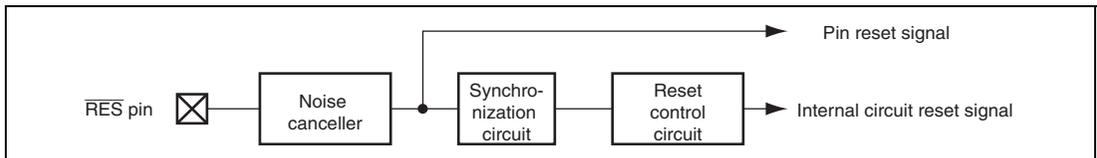


Figure 6.1 Reset Circuit

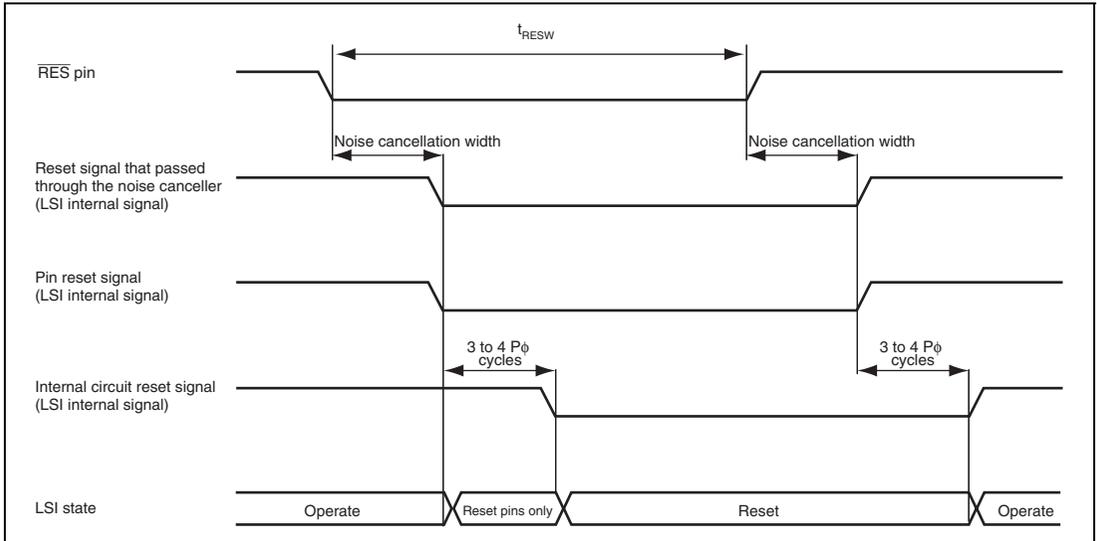


Figure 6.2 Reset Sequence

6.1.1 Reset at Power-On

To reset at power-on, the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin should be kept at the low level for the duration of the internal PLL oscillation settling time after the power supply voltage falls within the specified range and the $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ pin is driven high. The internal PLL oscillation settling time is specified as t_{OSCI} . For details, see section 30, Electrical Characteristics.

6.1.2 Reset during Operation

To reset during operation, the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin should be kept at the low level for at least the reset pulse width. The reset pulse width is specified as t_{RESW} . For details, see section 30, Electrical Characteristics.

6.1.3 On-chip RAM Data Retention during Reset

When the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin is driven low causing a power-on reset while the internal bus master such as CPU accesses the RAM, the data at the accessed address may be lost. Data in addresses not accessed can be retained. To reliably retain the RAM data, the RAM should be disabled by the RAM enable register (RAMEN) before the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin is driven low. For details on the RAM enable register, see section 26, RAM.

6.2 Internal State after Reset Cancellation

Table 6.1 summarizes the internal state after reset cancellation. For details on initial state of each on-chip peripheral module registers, refer to each section.

Table 6.1 Initial Values of Register

Type	Register	Initial Value	
CPU	General register	R0 to R14	Undefined
		R15 (SP)	SP value in the vector address table
	Control register	SR	I[3:0] = 1111 (H'F), BO = 0, CS = 0, reserved bits = 0, other bits = undefined
		GBR, TBR	Undefined
		VBR	H'0000 0000
	System register	MACH, MACL, PR	Undefined
		PC	PC value in the vector address table
	Floating point register	FPR0 to FPR15	Undefined
	Floating point system register	FPUL	Undefined
		FPSCR	H'00040001
RAM	—	Undefined after power-on	

Section 7 Exception Handling

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 Types of Exception Handling and Priority

Exception handling is started by sources, such as a reset, address errors, a memory error, register bank errors, interrupts, and instructions. Table 7.1 shows their priorities. When several exception handling sources occur at once, they are processed according to the priority shown.

Table 7.1 Types of Exception Handling and Priority

Type	Exception Handling	Priority
Reset	Power-on reset	High
Address error	CPU address error	
	DMAC address error	
Instruction	FPU exception	
	Integer division exception (division by zero)	
	Integer division exception (overflow)	
Register bank error	Bank underflow	
	Bank overflow	
Interrupt	NMI	
	User break	
	IRQ	
	Memory error (RAM error/ROM error)	
	Software interrupt (SINT)	Low

Type	Exception Handling	Priority
Interrupt	On-chip peripheral modules	
	Direct memory access controller (DMAC)	
	Compare match timer (CMT)	
	Watchdog timer (WDT)	
	Advanced timer unit III (ATU-III)	
	A/D converter (ADC)	
	Serial communications interface (SCI)	
	Renesas serial peripheral interface (RSPI)	
	Controller area network (RCAN-TL1)	
Automotive direct memory access controller (A-DMAC)		
Instruction	Trap instruction (TRAPA instruction)	
	General illegal instructions (undefined code)	
	Slot illegal instructions (undefined code placed directly after a delayed branch instruction* ¹ (including FPU instructions and FPU-related CPU instructions in FPU module standby status), instructions that rewrite the PC* ² , 32-bit instructions* ³ , RESBANK instruction, DIVS instruction, and DIVU instruction)	

Notes: 1. Delayed branch instructions: JMP, JSR, BRA, BSR, RTS, RTE, BF/S, BT/S, BSRF, and BRAF.

2. Instructions that rewrite the PC: JMP, JSR, BRA, BSR, RTS, RTE, BT, BF, TRAPA, BF/S, BT/S, BSRF, BRAF, JSR/N, and RTV/N.

3. 32-bit instructions: BAND.B, BANDNOT.B, BCLR.B, BLD.B, BLDNOT.B, BOR.B, BORNOT.B, BSET.B, BST.B, BXOR.B, FMOV.S@disp12, FMOV.D@disp12, MOV.B@disp12, MOV.W@disp12, MOV.L@disp12, MOV120, MOV120S, MOVU.B, and MOVU.W.

7.1.2 Exception Handling Operations

The exception handling sources are detected and exception handling starts according to the timing shown in table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Timing of Exception Source Detection and Start of Exception Handling

Exception	Source	Timing of Source Detection and Start of Handling
Reset	Power-on reset	Starts when the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin changes from low to high or when the WDT overflows.
Address error Interrupts		Detected when instruction is decoded and starts when the previous executing instruction finishes executing.
Register bank errors	Bank underflow	Starts upon attempted execution of a RESBANK instruction when saving has not been performed to register banks.
	Bank overflow	In the state where saving has been performed to all register bank areas, starts when acceptance of register bank overflow exception has been set by the interrupt controller (the BOVE bit in IBNR of the INTC is 1) and an interrupt that uses a register bank has occurred and been accepted by the CPU.
Instructions	Trap instruction	Starts from the execution of a TRAPA instruction.
	General illegal instructions	Starts from the decoding of undefined code anytime except immediately after a delayed branch instruction (delay slot) (including FPU instructions and FPU-related CPU instructions in FPU module standby status).
	Slot illegal instructions	Starts from the decoding of undefined code placed directly after a delayed branch instruction (delay slot) (including FPU instructions and FPU-related CPU instructions in FPU module standby status), of instructions that rewrite the PC, of 32-bit instructions, of the RESBANK instruction, of the DIVS instruction, or of the DIVU instruction.
	Integer division exception	Starts when detecting division-by-zero exception or overflow exception caused by division of the negative maximum value (H'80000000) by -1 .
	FPU exception	Starts when detecting invalid operation exception defined by IEEE standard 754, division-by-zero exception, overflow, underflow, or inexact exception. Also starts when qNaN or $\pm\infty$ is input to the source for a floating point operation instruction when the QIS bit in FPSCR is set.

When exception handling starts, the CPU operates as follows.

(1) Exception Handling Triggered by Reset

The initial values of the program counter (PC) and stack pointer (SP) are fetched from the exception handling vector table (PC and SP are respectively the H'00000000 and H'00000004 addresses). See section 7.1.3, Exception Handling Vector Table, for the exception handling vector table. The vector base register (VBR) is then initialized to H'00000000, the interrupt mask level bits (I3 to I0) in the status register (SR) are initialized to H'F (B'1111), and the BO and CS bits are initialized. The BN bit in IBNR of the interrupt controller (INTC) is also initialized to 0. FPSCR is also initialized to H'00040001 by a power-on reset. The program starts running from the PC address fetched from the exception handling vector table.

(2) Exception Handling Triggered by Address Errors, Register Bank Errors, Interrupts, and Instructions

SR and PC are saved to the stack indicated by R15. In the case of interrupt exception handling other than NMI or user break with usage of the register banks enabled, general registers R0 to R14, control register GBR, system registers MACH, MACL, and PR, and the vector table address offset of the interrupt exception handling to be executed are saved to the register banks. In the case of exception handling due to an address error, register bank error, NMI interrupt, user break interrupt, or instruction, saving to a register bank is not performed. When saving is performed to all register banks, automatic saving to the stack is performed instead of register bank saving. In this case, an interrupt controller setting must have been made so that a register bank overflow exception is not accepted (the BOVE bit in IBNR of the INTC is 0). If a setting to accept a register bank overflow exception has been made (the BOVE bit in IBNR of the INTC is 1), the register bank overflow exception will be generated. In the case of interrupt exception handling, the interrupt priority level is written to the I3 to I0 bits in SR. In the case of exception handling due to an address error or instruction, the I3 to I0 bits are not affected. The start address of exception service routine is then fetched from the exception handling vector table and the program starts running from that address.

7.1.3 Exception Handling Vector Table

Before exception handling starts running, the exception handling vector table must be set in memory. The exception handling vector table stores the start addresses of exception service routines. (The reset exception handling table holds the initial values of PC and SP.)

All exception sources are given different vector numbers and vector table address offsets, from which the vector table addresses are calculated. During exception handling, the start addresses of the exception service routines are fetched from the exception handling vector table, which is indicated by this vector table address.

Table 7.3 shows the vector numbers and vector table address offsets. Table 7.4 shows how vector table addresses are calculated.

Table 7.3 Exception Handling Vector Table

Exception Sources		Vector Numbers	Vector Table Address Offset
Power-on reset	PC	0	H'00000000 to H'00000003
	SP	1	H'00000004 to H'00000007
(Reserved for system use)		2	H'00000008 to H'0000000B
		3	H'0000000C to H'0000000F
General illegal instruction		4	H'00000010 to H'00000013
(Reserved for system use)		5	H'00000014 to H'00000017
Slot illegal instruction		6	H'00000018 to H'0000001B
(Reserved for system use)		7	H'0000001C to H'0000001F
		8	H'00000020 to H'00000023
CPU address error		9	H'00000024 to H'00000027
DMAC address error		10	H'00000028 to H'0000002B
Interrupts	NMI	11	H'0000002C to H'0000002F
	User break	12	H'00000030 to H'00000033
FPU exception		13	H'00000034 to H'00000037
(Reserved for system use)		14	H'00000038 to H'0000003B
Bank overflow		15	H'0000003C to H'0000003F
Bank underflow		16	H'00000040 to H'00000043

Exception Sources	Vector Numbers	Vector Table Address Offset
Integer division exception (division by zero)	17	H'00000044 to H'00000047
Integer division exception (overflow)	18	H'00000048 to H'0000004B
(Reserved for system use)	19	H'0000004C to H'0000004F
	:	:
	31	H'0000007C to H'0000007F
Trap instruction (user vector)	32	H'00000080 to H'00000083
	:	:
	63	H'000000FC to H'000000FF
External interrupts (IRQ), on-chip peripheral module interrupts*	64	H'00000100 to H'00000103
	:	:
	511	H'000007FC to H'000007FF

Note: * The vector numbers and vector table address offsets for each external interrupt and on-chip peripheral module interrupt are given in table 8.4 in section 8, Interrupt Controller (INTC).

Table 7.4 Calculating Exception Handling Vector Table Addresses

Exception Source	Vector Table Address Calculation
Resets	Vector table address = (vector table address offset) = (vector number) × 4
Address errors, register bank errors, interrupts, instructions	Vector table address = VBR + (vector table address offset) = VBR + (vector number) × 4

Notes: 1. For vector table address offset, see table 7.3.
2. For vector number, see table 7.3.

7.2 Resets

7.2.1 Types of Reset

A reset is the highest-priority exception handling source. This LSI supports only a power-on reset. As shown in table 7.5, the CPU state, FPU state, and on-chip peripheral module registers are initialized by a power-on reset.

Table 7.5 Exception Source Detection and Exception Handling Start Timing

Type	Conditions for Transition to Reset State			Internal States	
	$\overline{\text{RES}}$	WDT Overflow	CPU	On-Chip Peripheral Modules, I/O Port	WTSR of WDT
Power-on reset	Low	—	Initialized	Initialized	Initialized
	High	Power-on reset	Initialized	Initialized	Not initialized

7.2.2 Power-On Reset

(1) Power-On Reset by Means of $\overline{\text{RES}}$ Pin

When the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin is driven low, this LSI enters the power-on reset state. In the power-on reset state, the internal state of the CPU and all the on-chip peripheral module registers are initialized. See section 6, Reset, for details on the power-on reset and appendix A, Pin States, for the states of individual pins during the power-on reset state.

In the power-on reset state, power-on reset exception handling starts when the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin is first driven low for a fixed period and then returned to high. The CPU operates as follows:

1. The initial value (execution start address) of the program counter (PC) is fetched from the exception handling vector table.
2. The initial value of the stack pointer (SP) is fetched from the exception handling vector table.
3. The vector base register (VBR) is cleared to H'00000000, the interrupt mask level bits (I3 to I0) of the status register (SR) are initialized to H'F (B'1111), and the BO and CS bits are initialized. The BN bit in IBNR of the INTC is also initialized to 0.
4. The values fetched from the exception handling vector table are set in the PC and SP, and the program starts execution.

Be sure to always perform power-on reset processing when turning the system power on.

(2) Power-On Reset Initiated by WDT

When a setting is made for a power-on reset to be generated in the WDT's watchdog timer mode, and WTCNT of the WDT overflows, this LSI enters the power-on reset state.

In this case, WTSR of the WDT is not initialized by the reset signal generated by the WDT.

If a reset by the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin input signal occurs simultaneously with a reset by WDT overflow, the reset by the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin has priority, and the WOVF bit in WTSR is cleared to 0. When power-on reset exception processing is started by the WDT, the CPU operates in the same way as when a power-on reset was caused by the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin.

7.3 Address Errors

7.3.1 Address Error Sources

Address errors occur when instructions are fetched or data is read or written to, as shown in table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Bus Cycles and Address Errors

Bus Cycle			
Type	Bus Master	Bus Cycle Description	Address Errors
Instruction fetch* ¹	CPU	Instruction fetched from even address	None (normal)
		Instruction fetched from odd address	Address error occurs
		Instruction fetched from other than on-chip I/O register space* ²	None (normal)
		Instruction fetched from on-chip I/O register space* ²	Address error occurs
		Instruction fetched from reserved areas (H'02000000 to H'1FFFFFFF, H'22000000 to H'7FFFFFFF, H'F0000000 to H'F5FFFFFF)	Address error occurs
Data read/write	CPU or DMAC	Word data accessed from even address	None (normal)
		Word data accessed from odd address	Address error occurs
		Longword data accessed from a longword boundary	None (normal)
		Longword data accessed from other than a long-word boundary	Address error occurs
		Byte or word data accessed in on-chip I/O register space* ²	None (normal)
		Longword data accessed in 16-bit on-chip I/O register space* ²	None (normal)
		Longword data accessed in 8-bit on-chip I/O register space* ²	None (normal)

Bus Cycle

Type	Bus Master	Bus Cycle Description	Address Errors
Data read/write	CPU or DMAC	Reserved areas (H'02000000 to H'1FFFFFFF, H'22000000 to H'7FFFFFFF, H'F0000000 to H'F5FFFFFF) accessed	Address error occurs

- Notes:
1. If an instruction is placed within 10 bytes from the last address of the on-chip RAM space, the CPU accesses beyond the boundary to fetch the instruction, causing an address error.
 2. See section 5, Address Space, for details on the on-chip I/O register space.

7.3.2 Address Error Exception Handling

When an address error occurs, the bus cycle in which the address error occurred ends.* On completion of the instruction in progress, address error exception handling starts. The CPU operates as follows:

1. The start address of exception service routine which corresponds to the address error that occurred is fetched from the exception handling vector table.
2. The status register (SR) is saved to the stack.
3. The program counter (PC) is saved to the stack. The PC value saved is the start address of the instruction to be executed after the last executed instruction.
4. After jumping to the start address of exception service routine fetched from the exception handling vector table, program execution starts. This jump is not a delayed branch.

Note: * In the case of address error related to data read/write. In the case of address error related to instruction fetch, if the bus cycle in which the address error occurred does not end by the end of the PC saving to the stack in step 3, the CPU will repeat address error exception handling until the bus cycle in which the address error occurred ends.

7.4 Register Bank Errors

7.4.1 Register Bank Error Sources

(1) Bank Overflow

In the state where saving has already been performed to all register bank areas, bank overflow occurs when acceptance of register bank overflow exception has been set by the interrupt controller (the BOVE bit in IBNR of the INTC is set to 1) and an interrupt that uses a register bank has occurred and been accepted by the CPU.

(2) Bank Underflow

Bank underflow occurs when an attempt is made to execute a RESBANK instruction while saving has not been performed to register banks.

7.4.2 Register Bank Error Exception Handling

When a register bank error occurs, register bank error exception handling starts. The CPU operates as follows:

1. The start address of exception service routine which corresponds to the register bank error that occurred is fetched from the exception handling vector table.
2. The status register (SR) is saved to the stack.
3. The program counter (PC) is saved to the stack. The PC value saved is the start address of the instruction to be executed after the last executed instruction for a bank overflow, and the start address of the executed RESBANK instruction for a bank underflow.

To prevent multiple interrupts from occurring at a bank overflow, the interrupt priority level that caused the bank overflow is written to the interrupt mask level bits (I3 to I0) in the status register (SR).

4. After jumping to the start address of exception service routine fetched from the exception handling vector table, program execution starts. This jump is not a delayed branch.

7.5 Interrupts

7.5.1 Interrupt Sources

Table 7.7 shows the sources that start up interrupt exception handling. These are divided into NMI, user breaks, IRQ, SINT, and on-chip peripheral modules.

Table 7.7 Interrupt Sources

Type	Request Source	Number of Sources
NMI	NMI pin (external input)	1
User break	User break controller (UBC)	1
IRQ	$\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ pins (external input)	4
Memory error	RAM/ROM	2
SINT	Software interrupt	15
On-chip peripheral module	Direct memory access controller (DMAC)	16
	Compare match timer (CMT)	2
	Watchdog timer (WDT)	1
	Advanced timer unit III (ATU-III)	147
	A/D converter (ADC)	26
	Serial communications interface (SCI)	12
	Renesas serial peripheral interface (RSPI)	6
	Controller area network (RCAN-TL1)	12
	Automotive direct memory access controller (A-DMAC)	1

Each interrupt source is allocated a different vector number and vector table offset. See table 8.4 in section 8, Interrupt Controller (INTC), for more information on vector numbers and vector table address offsets.

7.5.2 Interrupt Priority Level

The interrupt priority is predetermined. When multiple interrupts occur simultaneously, the interrupt controller (INTC) determines their relative priorities and starts processing according to the results.

The priority of interrupts is expressed as priority levels 0 to 16, with priority 0 the lowest and priority 16 the highest. The NMI interrupt has priority 16 and cannot be masked, thus it is always accepted. Priority levels of the user break interrupt and the memory error interrupt are 15. The priority levels of software interrupts (SINT) are fixed to priority 15 to 1 for each source of SINT15 to SINT1. For example, the SINT15 priority level is 15, and the SINT14 priority level is 14. Priority levels of IRQ interrupts and on-chip peripheral module interrupts can be set freely using the interrupt priority registers 01 to 29 (IPR01 to IPR29) of the INTC as shown in table 7.8. The priority levels that can be set are 0 to 15. Level 16 cannot be set. See section 8.3.1, Interrupt Priority Registers 01 to 29 (IPR01 to IPR29), for details on IPR01 to IPR29.

Table 7.8 Interrupt Priority

Type	Priority Level	Comment
NMI	16	Fixed priority level. Cannot be masked.
User break	15	Fixed priority level.
IRQ	0 to 15	Set with interrupt priority register (IPR).
Memory error	15	Fixed priority level.
SINT15 to SINT1	15 to 1	Fixed priority level.
On-chip peripheral module	0 to 15	Set with interrupt priority register (IPR).

7.5.3 Interrupt Exception Handling

When an interrupt occurs, its priority level is ascertained by the interrupt controller (INTC). NMI is always accepted, but other interrupts are only accepted if they have a priority level higher than the priority level set in the interrupt mask level bits (I3 to I0) of the status register (SR).

When an interrupt is accepted, interrupt exception handling starts. In interrupt exception handling, the CPU fetches the exception service routine start address which corresponds to the accepted interrupt from the exception handling vector table, and saves SR and the program counter (PC) to the stack. In the case of interrupt exception handling other than NMI or user break with usage of the register banks enabled, general registers R0 to R14, control register GBR, system registers MACH, MACL, and PR, and the vector table address offset of the interrupt exception handling to be executed are saved in the register banks. In the case of exception handling due to an address error, NMI interrupt, user break interrupt, or instruction, saving is not performed to the register banks. If saving has been performed to all register banks (0 to 14), automatic saving to the stack is performed instead of register bank saving. In this case, an interrupt controller setting must have been made so that a register bank overflow exception is not accepted (the BOVE bit in IBNR of the INTC is 0). If a setting to accept a register bank overflow exception has been made (the BOVE bit in IBNR of the INTC is 1), the register bank overflow exception occurs. Next, the priority level value of the accepted interrupt is written to the I3 to I0 bits in SR. For NMI, however, the priority level is 16, but the value set in the I3 to I0 bits is H'F (level 15). Then, after jumping to the start address fetched from the exception handling vector table, program execution starts. The jump that occurs is not a delayed branch. See section 8.6, Operation, for further details on interrupt exception handling.

7.6 Exceptions Triggered by Instructions

7.6.1 Types of Exceptions Triggered by Instructions

Exception handling can be triggered by trap instructions, slot illegal instructions, general illegal instructions, integer division exceptions, and FPU exception as shown in table 7.9.

Table 7.9 Types of Exceptions Triggered by Instructions

Type	Source Instruction	Comment
Trap instruction	TRAPA	
Slot illegal instruction	Undefined code placed immediately after a delayed branch instruction (delay slot) (including FPU instructions and FPU-related CPU instructions in FPU module standby state), instructions that rewrite the PC, 32-bit instructions, RESBANK instruction, DIVS instruction, and DIVU instruction	Delayed branch instructions: JMP, JSR, BRA, BSR, RTS, RTE, BF/S, BT/S, BSRF, and BRAF Instructions that rewrite the PC: JMP, JSR, BRA, BSR, RTS, RTE, BT, BF, TRAPA, BF/S, BT/S, BSRF, BRAF, JSR/N, and RTV/N 32-bit instructions: BAND.B, BANDNOT.B, BCLR.B, BLD.B, BLDNOT.B, BOR.B, BORNOT.B, BSET.B, BST.B, BXOR.B, FMOV.S@disp12, FMOV.D@disp12, MOV.B@disp12, MOV.W@disp12, MOV.L@disp12, MOVI20, MOVI20S, MOVU.B, MOVU.W.
General illegal instruction	Undefined code anywhere besides in a delay slot (including FPU instructions and FPU-related CPU instructions in FPU module standby status)	
Integer division exception	Division by zero	DIVU, DIVS
	Negative maximum value $\div (-1)$	DIVS
FPU exception	Starts when detecting invalid operation exception defined by IEEE754, division-by-zero exception, overflow, underflow, or inexact exception.	FADD, FSUB, FMUL, FDIV, FMAC, FCMP/EQ, FCMP/GT, FNEG, FABS, FLOAT, FTRC, FCNVDS, FCNVSD, FSQRT

7.6.2 Trap Instructions

When a TRAPA instruction is executed, trap instruction exception handling starts. The CPU operates as follows:

1. The start address of exception service routine which corresponds to the vector number specified in the TRAPA instruction is fetched from the exception handling vector table.
2. The status register (SR) is saved to the stack.
3. The program counter (PC) is saved to the stack. The PC value saved is the start address of the instruction to be executed after the TRAPA instruction.
4. After jumping to the start address of exception service routine fetched from the exception handling vector table, program execution starts. This jump is not a delayed branch.

7.6.3 Slot Illegal Instructions

An instruction placed immediately after a delayed branch instruction is said to be placed in a delay slot. When the instruction placed in the delay slot is undefined code (including FPU instructions and FPU-related CPU instructions in FPU module standby state), an instruction that rewrites the PC, a 32-bit instruction, an RESBANK instruction, a DIVS instruction, or a DIVU instruction, slot illegal exception handling starts when such kind of instruction is decoded. The CPU operates as follows:

1. The start address of exception service routine is fetched from the exception handling vector table.
2. The status register (SR) is saved to the stack.
3. The program counter (PC) is saved to the stack. The PC value saved is the jump address of the delayed branch instruction immediately before the undefined code (including FPU instructions and FPU-related CPU instructions in FPU module standby state), the instruction that rewrites the PC, the 32-bit instruction, the RESBANK instruction, the DIVS instruction, or the DIVU instruction.
4. After jumping to the start address of exception service routine fetched from the exception handling vector table, program execution starts. This jump is not a delayed branch.

7.6.4 General Illegal Instructions

When undefined code placed anywhere other than immediately after a delayed branch instruction (i.e., in a delay slot) (including FPU instructions and FPU-related CPU instructions in FPU module standby state) is decoded, general illegal instruction exception handling starts. The CPU handles general illegal instructions in the same way as slot illegal instructions. Unlike processing of slot illegal instructions, however, the program counter value stored is the start address of the undefined code.

7.6.5 Integer Division Exceptions

When an integer division instruction performs division by zero or the result of integer division overflows, integer division instruction exception handling starts. The instructions that may become the source of division-by-zero exception are DIVU and DIVS. The only source instruction of overflow exception is DIVS, and overflow exception occurs only when the negative maximum value is divided by -1 . The CPU operates as follows:

1. The start address of exception service routine which corresponds to the integer division instruction exception that occurred is fetched from the exception handling vector table.
2. The status register (SR) is saved to the stack.
3. The program counter (PC) is saved to the stack. The PC value saved is the start address of the integer division instruction at which the exception occurred.
4. After jumping to the start address of exception service routine fetched from the exception handling vector table, program execution starts. This jump is not a delayed branch.

7.6.6 FPU Exceptions

An FPU exception handling starts when the V, Z, O, U or I bit in the FPU enable field (Enable) of the floating point status/control register (FPSCR) is set. This indicates the occurrence of an invalid operation exception defined by the IEEE standard 754, a division-by-zero exception, overflow (in the case of an instruction for which this is possible), underflow (in the case of an instruction for which this is possible), or inexact exception (in the case of an instruction for which this is possible).

The instructions that may cause FPU exception handling are FADD, FSUB, FMUL, FDIV, FMAC, FCMP/EQ, FCMP/GT, FLOAT, FTRC, FCNVDS, FCNVSD, and FSQRT.

An FPU exception is generated only when the corresponding enable bit (Enable) is set. When the FPU detects an exception source resulting from floating-point operations, FPU operation is halted and generation of an FPU exception handling is reported to the CPU. When exception handling is started, the CPU operations are as follows.

1. The start address of the exception service routine which corresponds to the FPU exception handling that occurred is fetched from the exception handling vector table.
2. The status register (SR) is saved to the stack.
3. The program counter (PC) is saved to the stack. The PC value saved is the start address of the instruction to be executed after the last executed instruction.
4. After jumping to the address fetched from the exception handling vector table, program execution starts. This jump is not a delayed branch.

The FPU exception flag field (Flag) of FPSCR is always updated regardless of whether or not an FPU exception handling has been accepted, and remains set until explicitly cleared by the user through an instruction. The FPU exception source field (Cause) of FPSCR changes each time a floating-point operation instruction is executed.

When the V bit in the FPU exception enable field (Enable) of FPSCR is set and the QIS bit in FPSCR is also set, FPU exception handling is generated when qNaN or $\pm\infty$ is input to a floating point operation instruction source.

7.7 When Exception Sources Are Not Accepted

When an address error, FPU exception, register bank error (overflow), or interrupt is generated immediately after a delayed branch instruction, it is sometimes not accepted immediately but stored instead, as shown in table 7.10. When this happens, it will be accepted when an instruction that can accept the exception is decoded.

Table 7.10 Exception Source Generation Immediately after Delayed Branch Instruction

Point of Occurrence	Exception Source			
	Address Error	FPU Exception	Register Bank Error (Overflow)	Interrupt
Immediately after a delayed branch instruction*	Not accepted	Not accepted	Not accepted	Not accepted

Note: * Delayed branch instructions: JMP, JSR, BRA, BSR, RTS, RTE, BF/S, BT/S, BSRF, and BRAF.

7.8 Stack Status after Exception Handling Ends

The state of the stack after exception handling ends is as shown in table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Stack Status After Exception Handling Ends

Exception Type	Stack Status
Address error	<p>SP → Address of instruction after executed instruction 32 bits</p> <p>SR 32 bits</p>
Register bank error (underflow)	<p>SP → Start address of relevant RESBANK instruction 32 bits</p> <p>SR 32 bits</p>
Trap instruction	<p>SP → Address of instruction after TRAPA instruction 32 bits</p> <p>SR 32 bits</p>
General illegal instruction	<p>SP → Start address of general illegal instruction 32 bits</p> <p>SR 32 bits</p>
Interrupt	<p>SP → Address of instruction after executed instruction 32 bits</p> <p>SR 32 bits</p>
Register bank error (overflow)	<p>SP → Address of instruction after executed instruction 32 bits</p> <p>SR 32 bits</p>

Exception Type	Stack Status
FPU exception	<p>SP → Address of instruction after executed instruction 32 bits</p> <p>SR 32 bits</p>
Slot illegal instruction	<p>SP → Jump destination address of delayed branch instruction 32 bits</p> <p>SR 32 bits</p>
Integer division instruction	<p>SP → Start address of relevant integer division instruction 32 bits</p> <p>SR 32 bits</p>

7.9 Usage Notes

7.9.1 Value of Stack Pointer (SP)

The value of the stack pointer must always be a multiple of four. If it is not, an address error will occur when the stack is accessed during exception handling.

7.9.2 Value of Vector Base Register (VBR)

The value of the vector base register must always be a multiple of four. If it is not, an address error will occur when the stack is accessed during exception handling.

7.9.3 Address Errors Caused by Stacking of Address Error Exception Handling

When the stack pointer is not a multiple of four, an address error will occur during stacking of the exception handling (interrupts, etc.) and address error exception handling will start up as soon as the first exception handling is ended. Address errors will then also occur in the stacking for this address error exception handling. To ensure that address error exception handling does not go into an endless loop, no address errors are accepted at that point. This allows program control to be shifted to the address error exception service routine and enables error processing.

When an address error occurs during exception handling stacking, the stacking bus cycle (write) is executed. During stacking of the status register (SR) and program counter (PC), the SP is decremented by 4 for both, so the value of SP will not be a multiple of four after the stacking either. The address value output during stacking is the SP value, so the address where the error occurred is itself output. This means the write data stacked will be undefined.

Section 8 Interrupt Controller (INTC)

The interrupt controller (INTC) ascertains the priority of interrupt sources and controls interrupt requests to the CPU. The priority of each interrupt can be set by the INTC registers, and interrupts are processed according to the user-set priority.

8.1 Features

- 16 levels of interrupt priority can be set
By setting the twenty-nine interrupt priority registers, the priorities of IRQ interrupts and on-chip peripheral module interrupts can be selected from 16 levels for request sources.
- NMI noise canceller function
An NMI input-level bit indicates the NMI pin state. By reading this bits in the interrupt exception handler, the pin state can be checked, enabling it to be used as the noise canceller function.
- Register banks
This LSI has register banks that enable register saving and restoring required in the interrupt processing to be performed at high speed.
- Software interrupt (SINT)
By setting the software interrupt register, an interrupt with a given priority can be generated from a program.

Figure 8.1 shows a block diagram of the INTC.

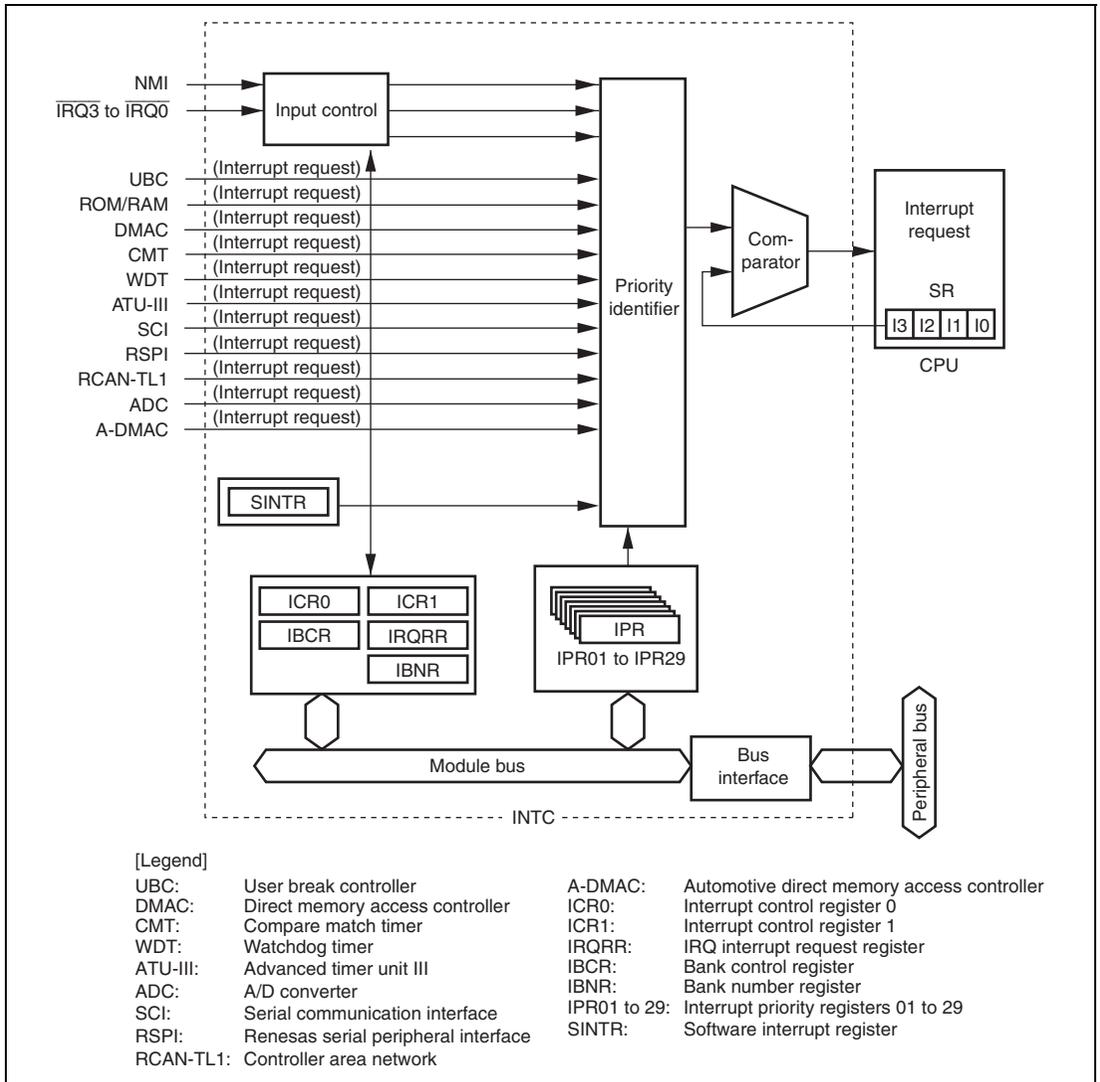


Figure 8.1 Block Diagram of INTC

8.2 Input/Output Pins

Table 8.1 shows the pin configuration of the INTC.

Table 8.1 Pin Configuration

Pin Name	Symbol	I/O	Function
Nonmaskable interrupt input pin	NMI	Input	Input pin for the nonmaskable interrupt request signal
Interrupt request input pins	$\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$	Input	Input pins for maskable interrupt request signals

8.3 Register Descriptions

The INTC has the following registers. These registers are used to set the interrupt priorities and control detection of the external interrupt input signal.

Table 8.2 Register Configuration

Register Name	Symbol	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Interrupt control register 0	ICR0	R/W	* ¹	H'FFFE0800	16, 32
Interrupt control register 1	ICR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0802	16, 32
IRQ interrupt request register	IRQRR	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE0806	8, 16, 32
Bank control register	IBCR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE080C	16, 32
Bank number register	IBNR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE080E	16, 32
Software interrupt register 1	SINTR1	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE0810	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 2	SINTR2	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE0811	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 3	SINTR3	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE0812	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 4	SINTR4	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE0813	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 5	SINTR5	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE0814	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 6	SINTR6	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE0815	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 7	SINTR7	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE0816	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 8	SINTR8	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE0817	8, 16, 32
Interrupt priority register 01	IPR01	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0818	16, 32

Register Name	Symbol	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Interrupt priority register 02	IPR02	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE081A	16, 32
Software interrupt register 9	SINTR9	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE0828	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 10	SINTR10	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE0829	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 11	SINTR11	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE082A	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 12	SINTR12	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE082B	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 13	SINTR13	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE082C	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 14	SINTR14	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE082D	8, 16, 32
Software interrupt register 15	SINTR15	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE082E	8, 16, 32
Interrupt priority register 03	IPR03	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C00	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 04	IPR04	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C02	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 05	IPR05	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C04	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 06	IPR06	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C06	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 07	IPR07	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C08	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 08	IPR08	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C0A	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 09	IPR09	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C0C	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 10	IPR10	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C0E	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 11	IPR11	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C10	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 12	IPR12	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C12	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 13	IPR13	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C14	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 14	IPR14	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C16	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 15	IPR15	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C18	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 16	IPR16	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C1A	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 17	IPR17	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C1C	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 18	IPR18	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C1E	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 19	IPR19	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C20	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 20	IPR20	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C22	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 21	IPR21	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C24	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 22	IPR22	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C26	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 23	IPR23	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C28	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 24	IPR24	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C2A	16, 32

Register Name	Symbol	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Interrupt priority register 25	IPR25	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C2C	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 26	IPR26	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C2E	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 27	IPR27	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C30	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 28	IPR28	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C32	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 29	IPR29	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0C34	16, 32

Notes: 1. H'8000 when the NMI pin is high and H'0000 when low.
 2. Only 0 can be written after reading 1, to clear the flag.

8.3.1 Interrupt Priority Registers 01 to 29 (IPR01 to IPR29)

IPR01 to IPR29 are 16-bit readable/writable registers in which priority levels from 0 to 15 are set for IRQ interrupts and on-chip peripheral module interrupts. Table 8.3 shows the correspondence between the interrupt request sources and the bits in IPR01 to IPR29.

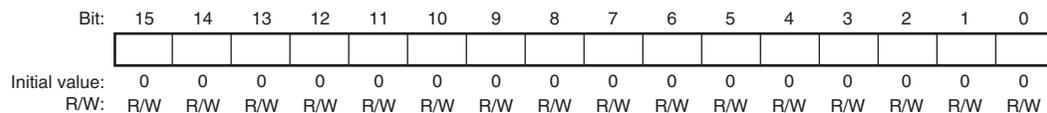


Table 8.3 Interrupt Request Sources and IPR01 to IPR29

Register Name	Bits 15 to 12	Bits 11 to 8	Bits 7 to 4	Bits 3 to 0
Interrupt priority register 01	IRQ0	IRQ1	IRQ2	IRQ3
Interrupt priority register 02	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Interrupt priority register 03	DMAC0	DMAC1	DMAC2	DMAC3
Interrupt priority register 04	DMAC4	DMAC5	DMAC6	DMAC7
Interrupt priority register 05	CMT0	CMT1	Reserved	WDT
Interrupt priority register 06	ATU-A (ICIA0, ICIA1)	ATU-A (ICIA2, ICIA3)	Reserved	ATU-A (OVIA)

Register Name	Bits 15 to 12	Bits 11 to 8	Bits 7 to 4	Bits 3 to 0
Interrupt priority register 07	ATU-B (CMIB0, CMIB1)	ATU-B (CMIB6, ICIB0)	ATU-C0 (IMIC00 to IMIC03)	ATU-C0 (OVIC0)
Interrupt priority register 08	ATU-C1 (IMIC10 to IMIC13)	ATU-C1 (OVIC1)	ATU-C2 (IMIC20 to IMIC23)	ATU-C2 (OVIC2)
Interrupt priority register 09	ATU-C3 (IMIC30 to IMIC33)	ATU-C3 (OVIC3)	ATU-C4 (IMIC40 to IMIC43)	ATU-C4 (OVIC4)
Interrupt priority register 10	ATU-D0 (CMID00 to CMID03)	ATU-D0 (OVI1D0, OVI2D0)	ATU-D0 (UDID00 to UDID03)	ATU-D1 (CMID10 to CMID13)
Interrupt priority register 11	ATU-D1 (OVI1D1, OVI2D1)	ATU-D1 (UDID10 to UDID13)	ATU-D2 (CMID20 to CMID23)	ATU-D2 (OVI1D2, OVI2D2)
Interrupt priority register 12	ATU-D2 (UDID20 to UDID23)	ATU-D3 (CMID30 to CMID33)	ATU-D3 (OVI1D3, OVI2D3)	ATU-D3 (UDID30 to UDID33)
Interrupt priority register 13	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Interrupt priority register 14	Reserved	Reserved	ATU-E0 (CMIE00 to CMIE03)	ATU-E1 (CMIE10 to CMIE13)
Interrupt priority register 15	ATU-E2 (CMIE20 to CMIE23)	ATU-E3 (CMIE30 to CMIE33)	ATU-E4 (CMIE40 to CMIE43)	Reserved
Interrupt priority register 16	ATU-F (ICIF0 to ICIF3)	ATU-F (ICIF4 to ICIF7)	ATU-F (ICIF8 to ICIF11)	ATU-F (ICIF12 to ICIF15)
Interrupt priority register 17	ATU-F (ICIF16 to ICIF19)	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Interrupt priority register 18	ATU-F (OVIF0 to OVIF3)	ATU-F (OVIF4 to OVIF7)	ATU-F (OVIF8 to OVIF11)	ATU-F (OVIF12 to OVIF15)
Interrupt priority register 19	ATU-F (OVIF16 to OVIF19)	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Interrupt priority register 20	ATU-G (CMIG0 to CMIG3)	ATU-G (CMIG4, CMIG5)	ATU-H (CMIH)	Reserved
Interrupt priority register 21	ATU-J (DFIJ0, DFIJ1)	ATU-J (OVIJ0, OVIJ1)	ATU-J (DOVIJ0, DOVIJ1)	Reserved

Register Name	Bits 15 to 12	Bits 11 to 8	Bits 7 to 4	Bits 3 to 0
Interrupt priority register 22	ADC (ADI0)	ADC (ADI1)	ADC (ADID0 to ADID3)	ADC (ADID4 to ADID7)
Interrupt priority register 23	ADC (ADID8 to ADID11)	ADC (ADID12 to ADID15)	ADC (ADID40)	ADC (ADID41)
Interrupt priority register 24	ADC (ADID42)	ADC (ADID43)	ADC (ADID44)	ADC (ADID45)
Interrupt priority register 25	ADC (ADID46)	ADC (ADID47)	Reserved	Reserved
Interrupt priority register 26	SCI_A	SCI_B	SCI_C	Reserved
Interrupt priority register 27	Reserved	RSPI_A	RSPI_B	Reserved
Interrupt priority register 28	RCAN_A	RCAN_B	Reserved	Reserved
Interrupt priority register 29	A-DMAC	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved

As shown in table 8.3, by setting the 4-bit groups (bits 15 to 12, bits 11 to 8, bits 7 to 4, and bits 3 to 0) with values from H'0 (0000) to H'F (1111), the priority of each corresponding interrupt is set. Setting of H'0 means priority level 0 (the lowest level) and H'F means priority level 15 (the highest level).

IPR01 to IPR29 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset.

8.3.2 Interrupt Control Register 0 (ICR0)

ICR0 is a 16-bit register that sets the input signal detection mode for the external interrupt input pin NMI, and indicates the input level at the NMI pin. ICR0 is initialized by a power-on reset.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NMIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	NMIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Note: * 1 when the NMI pin is high, and 0 when the NMI pin is low.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15	NMIL	*	R	<p>NMI Input Level</p> <p>Sets the level of the signal input at the NMI pin. The NMI pin level can be obtained by reading this bit. This bit cannot be modified.</p> <p>0: Low level is input to NMI pin 1: High level is input to NMI pin</p>
14 to 9	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
8	NMIE	0	R/W	<p>NMI Edge Select</p> <p>Selects whether the falling or rising edge of the interrupt request signal on the NMI pin is detected.</p> <p>0: Interrupt request is detected on falling edge of NMI input 1: Interrupt request is detected on rising edge of NMI input</p>
7 to 0	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Note: * 1 when the NMI pin is high, and 0 when the NMI pin is low.

8.3.3 Interrupt Control Register 1 (ICR1)

ICR1 is a 16-bit register that specifies the detection mode for external interrupt input pins $\overline{IRQ3}$ to $\overline{IRQ0}$ individually: low level, falling edge, rising edge, or both edges. ICR1 is initialized by a power-on reset.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IRQ31S	IRQ30S	IRQ21S	IRQ20S	IRQ11S	IRQ10S	IRQ01S	IRQ00S
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
7	IRQ31S	0	R/W	IRQ Sense Select
6	IRQ30S	0	R/W	These bits select whether interrupt signals corresponding to pins $\overline{IRQ3}$ to $\overline{IRQ0}$ are detected by a low level, falling edge, rising edge, or both edges.
5	IRQ21S	0	R/W	
4	IRQ20S	0	R/W	00: Interrupt request is detected on low level of \overline{IRQn} input
3	IRQ11S	0	R/W	01: Interrupt request is detected on falling edge of \overline{IRQn} input
2	IRQ10S	0	R/W	
1	IRQ01S	0	R/W	10: Interrupt request is detected on rising edge of \overline{IRQn} input
0	IRQ00S	0	R/W	
				11: Interrupt request is detected on both edges of \overline{IRQn} input

[Legend]

n = 3 to 0

8.3.4 IRQ Interrupt Request Register (IRQRR)

IRQRR is a 16-bit register that indicates interrupt requests from external input pins $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$. If edge detection is set for the IRQ3 to IRQ0 interrupts, writing 0 to the IRQ3F to IRQ0F bits after reading IRQ3F to IRQ0F = 1 cancels the retained interrupts.

IRQRR is initialized by a power-on reset.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IRQ3F	IRQ2F	IRQ1F	IRQ0F
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*

Note: * Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after 1 is read.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	IRQ3F	0	R/(W)*	IRQ Interrupt Request
2	IRQ2F	0	R/(W)*	These bits indicate the status of the IRQ3 to IRQ0 interrupt requests.
1	IRQ1F	0	R/(W)*	Level detection:
0	IRQ0F	0	R/(W)*	<p>0: IRQn interrupt request has not occurred [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\overline{\text{IRQn}}$ input is high <p>1: IRQn interrupt has occurred [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\overline{\text{IRQn}}$ input is low <p>Edge detection:</p> <p>0: IRQn interrupt request is not detected</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleared by reading IRQnF while IRQnF = 1, then writing 0 to IRQnF Cleared by executing IRQn interrupt exception handling <p>1: IRQn interrupt request is detected [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edge corresponding to IRQn1S or IRQn0S of ICR1 has occurred at $\overline{\text{IRQn}}$ pin

[Legend]

n = 3 to 0

8.3.5 Bank Control Register (IBCR)

IBCR is a 16-bit register that enables or disables use of register banks for each interrupt priority level. IBCR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	E15	E14	E13	E12	E11	E10	E9	E8	E7	E6	E5	E4	E3	E2	E1	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W:	R/W	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15	E15	0	R/W	Enable
14	E14	0	R/W	These bits enable or disable use of register banks for interrupt priority levels 15 to 1. However, use of register banks is always disabled for the user break interrupts.
13	E13	0	R/W	
12	E12	0	R/W	0: Use of register banks is disabled 1: Use of register banks is enabled
11	E11	0	R/W	
10	E10	0	R/W	
9	E9	0	R/W	
8	E8	0	R/W	
7	E7	0	R/W	
6	E6	0	R/W	
5	E5	0	R/W	
4	E4	0	R/W	
3	E3	0	R/W	
2	E2	0	R/W	
1	E1	0	R/W	
0	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

8.3.6 Bank Number Register (IBNR)

IBNR is a 16-bit register that enables or disables use of register banks and register bank overflow exception. IBNR also indicates the bank number to which saving is performed next through the bits BN3 to BN0.

IBNR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BE[1:0]		BOVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BN[3:0]				
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	BE[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Register Bank Enable</p> <p>These bits enable or disable use of register banks.</p> <p>00: Use of register banks is disabled for all interrupts. The setting of IBCR is ignored.</p> <p>01: Use of register banks is enabled for all interrupts except NMI and user break. The setting of IBCR is ignored.</p> <p>10: Reserved (setting prohibited)</p> <p>11: Use of register banks is controlled by the setting of IBCR.</p>
13	BOVE	0	R/W	<p>Register Bank Overflow Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables register bank overflow exception.</p> <p>0: Generation of register bank overflow exception is disabled</p> <p>1: Generation of register bank overflow exception is enabled</p>
12 to 4	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3 to 0	BN[3:0]	0000	R	Bank Number These bits indicate the bank number to which saving is performed next. When an interrupt using register banks is received, saving is performed to the register bank indicated by these bits, and BN is incremented by 1. After BN is decremented by 1 due to execution of a RESBANK (restore from register bank) instruction, restoring from the register bank is performed.

8.3.7 Software Interrupt Registers 1 to 15 (SINTR1 to SINTR15)

SINTR1 to SINTR15 are 8-bit registers that control software interrupts 1 to 15 (SINT1 to SINT15). Writing H'01 to this register generates the software interrupts 1 to 15 (SINT1 to SINT15). Writing H'00 while handling the generated interrupts clears the interrupt sources. When SINTR1 to SINTR15 are read, the current register value is read.

SINTR1 to SINTR15 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SINTC
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	SINTC	0	R/W	Software Interrupt Request These bits generate software interrupts 1 to 15 (SINT1 to SINT15). [Read operation] Current bit value is read. [Write operation] Writing 1: Generates interrupts Writing 1 to this bit is prohibited when the SINTC bit is 1 Writing 0: Clears interrupt sources

8.4 Interrupt Sources

There are six types of interrupt sources: the NMI interrupt, user break, IRQ, memory error interrupt, software interrupts (SINT), and interrupts from on-chip peripheral modules. Each interrupt has a priority level (0 to 16). A level of 0 corresponds to the lowest and a level of 16 corresponds to the highest. When the level is set to 0, the interrupt is masked at all times.

8.4.1 NMI Interrupt

The NMI interrupt has a priority level of 16 and is received at all times. The edge of the NMI signal is detected as an NMI interrupt and the NMI edge select bit (NMIE) in interrupt control register 0 (ICR0) selects whether the rising edge or falling edge is detected.

Although the priority level of the NMI interrupt is 16, the interrupt mask level bits (I3 to I0) in the status register (SR) are set to level 15 in the NMI interrupt exception handler.

8.4.2 User Break Interrupt

A user break interrupt occurs when a break condition set in the user break controller (UBC) is satisfied and has a priority level of 15. Bits I3 to I0 in SR is set to level 15 in the user break interrupt exception handler. For details on the user break interrupt, see section 9, User Break Controller (UBC).

8.4.3 IRQ Interrupts

An IRQ interrupt is input on pins $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$. The low level, falling edge, rising edge, or both edge of the IRQ signals is detected and the edge to be detected can be selected individually for each pin by the IRQ sense select bits (IRQ31S to IRQ01S and IRQ30S to IRQ00S) in interrupt control register 1 (ICR1). The priority level can be set individually in a range from 0 to 15 for each pin by interrupt priority register 01 (IPR01).

When using the low-level sensing for IRQ interrupts, an interrupt is requested to the INTC while signals $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$ are driven low. When the signals are driven high, the interrupt stops to be requested. Whether or not an IRQ interrupt has occurred can be checked by reading the IRQ interrupt request bits (IRQ3R to IRQ0R) in the IRQ interrupt request register (IRQRR).

When using an edge sensing for IRQ interrupts, an interrupt is requested to the INTC when an interrupt request is detected due to changes in signals $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$. The interrupt request is held until the interrupt is received and whether or not an interrupt has requested can be checked by reading bits IRQ3R to IRQ0R in IRQRR. The request can be cleared by writing 0 to these bits after reading them as 1.

In the IRQ interrupt exception handler, bits I3 to I0 in SR are set to the priority level of the received IRQ interrupt.

Before execution of the RTE instruction to exit the IRQ interrupt exception handler, confirm that the interrupt has been cleared by reading the IRQ interrupt request register (IRQRR). Otherwise, the interrupt is requested again erroneously.

8.4.4 Memory Error Interrupt

For details on the sources generating a memory error, see section 23, ROM, and section 26, RAM.

8.4.5 Software Interrupts (SINT)

A software interrupt (SINT) is generated by setting SINTR1 to SINTR15 by software. The interrupt priority levels of the software interrupts (SINT) are fixed as shown in table 8.4. In the SINT interrupt exception handles, bits I3 to I0 in SR is set to the priority level of the received software interrupt (SINT).

8.4.6 On-Chip Peripheral Module Interrupts

The following on-chip peripheral modules can generate on-chip peripheral module interrupts.

- Direct memory access controller (DMAC)
- Compare match timer (CMT)
- Watchdog timer (WDT)
- Advanced timer unit III (ATU-III)
- A/D converter (ADC)
- Serial communications interface (SCI)
- Renesas serial peripheral interface (RSPI)
- Controller area network (RCAN-TL1)
- Automotive direct memory access controller (A-DMAC)

Since each source is assigned to a unique interrupt vector, the source does not need to be identified in the interrupt exception handler. A priority level in a range from 0 to 15 can be set for each module by interrupt priority registers 03 to 29 (IPR03 to IPR29). In the exception handler for the on-chip peripheral module interrupt, bits I3 to I0 in SR is set to the priority level of the received on-chip peripheral module interrupt.

8.5 Interrupt Exception Handling Vector Table and Priority

Table 8.4 lists interrupt sources and their vector numbers, vector table address offsets, and interrupt priority levels.

Each interrupt source is assigned to a unique vector number and a unique vector table address offset. Vector table addresses are calculated from the vector numbers and vector table address offsets. In the interrupt exception handler, the start address is fetched from the vector table pointed to by the vector table address. For details of calculation of the vector table address, see table 7.4, Calculating Exception Handling Vector Table Addresses, in section 7, Exception Handling.

The priorities of IRQ interrupts and on-chip peripheral module interrupts can be set freely between 0 and 15 for each pin or module by setting interrupt priority registers 01 to 29 (IPR01 to IPR29). However, if two or more interrupts specified by the same IPR among IPR03 to IPR29 occur, the interrupts are processed according to the priority levels defined as shown in the Priority within IPR Setting Unit columns in table 8.4, and the priority levels cannot be changed. The priority levels of IRQ and on-chip peripheral module interrupts are initialized to 0 by a power-on reset. If the same priority level is assigned to two or more interrupt sources and interrupts from those sources occur simultaneously, they are processed according to the default priority levels shown in the Default Priority columns in table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Interrupt Exception Handling Vectors and Priority Levels

Interrupt Source Number	Interrupt Vector			Interrupt Priority (Initial Value)	Corresponding IPR (Bit)	Priority within IPR Setting Unit	Default Priority
	Vector	Vector Table Address	Offset				
NMI	11	H'0000002C to H'0000002F		16	—	—	High
User break	12	H'00000030 to H'00000033		15	—	—	
IRQ	IRQ0	64	H'00000100 to H'00000103	0 to 15 (0)	IPR01 (15 to 12)	—	
	IRQ1	65	H'00000104 to H'00000107	0 to 15 (0)	IPR01 (11 to 8)	—	
	IRQ2	66	H'00000108 to H'0000010B	0 to 15 (0)	IPR01 (7 to 4)	—	
	IRQ3	67	H'0000010C to H'0000010F	0 to 15 (0)	IPR01 (3 to 0)	—	
RAM/ ROM	RAME	79	H'0000013C to H'0000013F	15	—	—	
	FIFE	82	H'00000148 to H'0000014B	15	—	—	
SINT	SINT15	93	H'00000174 to H'00000177	15	—	—	
	SINT14	94	H'00000178 to H'0000017B	14	—	—	
	SINT13	95	H'0000017C to H'0000017F	13	—	—	
	SINT12	96	H'00000180 to H'00000183	12	—	—	Low

Interrupt Source Number	Interrupt Vector			Interrupt Priority (Initial Value)	Corresponding IPR (Bit)	Priority within IPR Setting Unit	Default Priority
	Vector	Vector Table Address	Offset				
SINT	SINT11	97	H'00000184 to H'00000187	11	—	—	High ↑ Low
	SINT10	98	H'00000188 to H'0000018B	10	—	—	
	SINT9	99	H'0000018C to H'0000018F	9	—	—	
	SINT8	100	H'00000190 to H'00000193	8	—	—	
	SINT7	101	H'00000194 to H'00000197	7	—	—	
	SINT6	102	H'00000198 to H'0000019B	6	—	—	
	SINT3	105	H'000001A4 to H'000001A7	3	—	—	
	SINT2	106	H'000001A8 to H'000001AB	2	—	—	
	SINT1	107	H'000001AC to H'000001AF	1	—	—	
DMAC	DMAC0	DEI0	108	H'000001B0 to H'000001B3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR03 (15 to 12)	1
		HEI0	109	H'000001B4 to H'000001B7			2
	DMAC1	DEI1	112	H'000001C0 to H'000001C3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR03 (11 to 8)	1
		HEI1	113	H'000001C4 to H'000001C7			2
	DMAC2	DEI2	116	H'000001D0 to H'000001D3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR03 (7 to 4)	1
		HEI2	117	H'000001D4 to H'000001D7			2

Interrupt Source Number	Interrupt Vector		Interrupt Priority (Initial Value)	Corresponding IPR (Bit)	Priority within IPR Setting Unit	Default Priority
	Vector	Vector Table Address Offset				
ATU-A OVIA	164	H'00000290 to H'00000293	0 to 15 (0)	IPR06 (3 to 0)	—	High
ATU-B CMIB0	168	H'000002A0 to H'000002A3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR07 (15 to 12)	1	↑
CMIB1	169	H'000002A4 to H'000002A7			2	
CMIB6	172	H'000002B0 to H'000002B3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR07 (11 to 8)	1	
ICIB0	173	H'000002B4 to H'000002B7			2	
ATU-C ATU-C0	IMIC00	176	H'000002C0 to H'000002C3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR07 (7 to 4)		1
	IMIC01	177	H'000002C4 to H'000002C7			2
	IMIC02	178	H'000002C8 to H'000002CB			3
	IMIC03	179	H'000002CC to H'000002CF			4
	OVIC0	180	H'000002D0 to H'000002D3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR07 (3 to 0)	—
ATU-C1	IMIC10	184	H'000002E0 to H'000002E3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR08 (15 to 12)	1
	IMIC11	185	H'000002E4 to H'000002E7			2
	IMIC12	186	H'000002E8 to H'000002EB			3
	IMIC13	187	H'000002EC to H'000002EF			4
	OVIC1	188	H'000002F0 to H'000002F3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR08 (11 to 8)	—
						Low

Interrupt Source Number	Interrupt Vector			Interrupt Priority (Initial Value)	Corresponding IPR (Bit)	Priority Setting within IPR Unit	Default Priority
	Vector	Vector Table Address	Offset				
ATU-C ATU-C2	IMIC20	192	H'00000300 to H'00000303	0 to 15 (0)	IPR08 (7 to 4)	1	High
	IMIC21	193	H'00000304 to H'00000307			2	
	IMIC22	194	H'00000308 to H'0000030B			3	
	IMIC23	195	H'0000030C to H'0000030F			4	
	OVIC2	196	H'00000310 to H'00000313			—	
ATU-C3	IMIC30	200	H'00000320 to H'00000323	0 to 15 (0)	IPR09 (15 to 12)	1	↑
	IMIC31	201	H'00000324 to H'00000327			2	
	IMIC32	202	H'00000328 to H'0000032B			3	
	IMIC33	203	H'0000032C to H'0000032F			4	
	OVIC3	204	H'00000330 to H'00000333			—	
ATU-C4	IMIC40	208	H'00000340 to H'00000343	0 to 15 (0)	IPR09 (7 to 4)	1	↓
	IMIC41	209	H'00000344 to H'00000347			2	
	IMIC42	210	H'00000348 to H'0000034B			3	
	IMIC43	211	H'0000034C to H'0000034F			4	
	OVIC4	212	H'00000350 to H'00000353			—		Low

Interrupt Source Number	Interrupt Vector		Interrupt Priority (Initial Value)	Corresponding IPR (Bit)	Priority within IPR Setting Unit	Default Priority		
	Vector	Vector Table Address Offset						
ATU-D	ATU-D0	CMID00	216	H'00000360 to H'00000363	0 to 15 (0)	IPR10 (15 to 12)	1	High ↑ Low
		CMID01	217	H'00000364 to H'00000367			2	
		CMID02	218	H'00000368 to H'0000036B			3	
		CMID03	219	H'0000036C to H'0000036F			4	
		OVI1D0	220	H'00000370 to H'00000373	0 to 15 (0)	IPR10 (11 to 8)	1	
		OVI2D0	221	H'00000374 to H'00000377			2	
		UDID00	224	H'00000380 to H'00000383	0 to 15 (0)	IPR10 (7 to 4)	1	
		UDID01	225	H'00000384 to H'00000387			2	
		UDID02	226	H'00000388 to H'0000038B			3	
		UDID03	227	H'0000038C to H'0000038F			4	
ATU-D1	CMID10	228	H'00000390 to H'00000393	0 to 15 (0)	IPR10 (3 to 0)	1	Low	
	CMID11	229	H'00000394 to H'00000397			2		
	CMID12	230	H'00000398 to H'0000039B			3		
	CMID13	231	H'0000039C to H'0000039F			4		
	OVI1D1	232	H'000003A0 to H'000003A3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR11 (15 to 12)	1		
	OVI2D1	233	H'000003A4 to H'000003A7			2		

Interrupt Source Number	Interrupt Vector		Interrupt Priority (Initial Value)	Corresponding IPR (Bit)	Priority Setting within IPR Unit	Default Priority	
	Vector	Vector Table Address Offset					
ATU-D ATU-D1	UDID10	236	H'000003B0 to H'000003B3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR11 (11 to 8)	1	High
	UDID11	237	H'000003B4 to H'000003B7				
	UDID12	238	H'000003B8 to H'000003BB				
	UDID13	239	H'000003BC to H'000003BF				
ATU-D2	CMID20	240	H'000003C0 to H'000003C3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR11 (7 to 4)	1	
	CMID21	241	H'000003C4 to H'000003C7				
	CMID22	242	H'000003C8 to H'000003CB				
	CMID23	243	H'000003CC to H'000003CF				
OVI1D2	244		H'000003D0 to H'000003D3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR11 (3 to 0)	1	
	OVI2D2	245	H'000003D4 to H'000003D7				
UDID20	248		H'000003E0 to H'000003E3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR12 (15 to 12)	1	
	UDID21	249	H'000003E4 to H'000003E7				
	UDID22	250	H'000003E8 to H'000003EB				
	UDID23	251	H'000003EC to H'000003EF				



Low

Interrupt Source Number	Interrupt Vector		Interrupt Priority (Initial Value)	Corresponding IPR (Bit)	Priority within IPR Setting Unit	Default Priority	
	Vector	Vector Table Address Offset					
ATU-D ATU-D3	CMID30	252	H'000003F0 to H'000003F3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR12 (11 to 8)	1	High ↑ ↓ Low
	CMID31	253	H'000003F4 to H'000003F7			2	
	CMID32	254	H'000003F8 to H'000003FB			3	
	CMID33	255	H'000003FC to H'000003FF			4	
	OVI1D3	256	H'00000400 to H'00000403	0 to 15 (0)	IPR12 (7 to 4)	1	
	OVI2D3	257	H'00000404 to H'00000407			2	
	UDID30	260	H'00000410 to H'00000413	0 to 15 (0)	IPR12 (3 to 0)	1	
	UDID31	261	H'00000414 to H'00000417			2	
	UDID32	262	H'00000418 to H'0000041B			3	
	UDID33	263	H'0000041C to H'0000041F			4	
ATU-E ATU-E0	CMIE00	288	H'00000480 to H'00000483	0 to 15 (0)	IPR14 (7 to 4)	1	
	CMIE01	289	H'00000484 to H'00000487			2	
	CMIE02	290	H'00000488 to H'0000048B			3	
	CMIE03	291	H'0000048C to H'0000048F			4	

Interrupt Source Number	Interrupt Vector			Interrupt Priority (Initial Value)	Corresponding IPR (Bit)	Priority Setting within IPR Unit	Default Priority
	Vector	Vector Table Address	Offset				
ATU-E ATU-E1	CMIE10	292	H'00000490 to H'00000493	0 to 15 (0)	IPR14 (3 to 0)	1	High
	CMIE11	293	H'00000494 to H'00000497			2	
	CMIE12	294	H'00000498 to H'0000049B			3	
	CMIE13	295	H'0000049C to H'0000049F			4	
ATU-E2	CMIE20	296	H'000004A0 to H'000004A3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR15 (15 to 12)	1	↑
	CMIE21	297	H'000004A4 to H'000004A7			2	
	CMIE22	298	H'000004A8 to H'000004AB			3	
	CMIE23	299	H'000004AC to H'000004AF			4	
ATU-E3	CMIE30	300	H'000004B0 to H'000004B3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR15 (11 to 8)	1	↑
	CMIE31	301	H'000004B4 to H'000004B7			2	
	CMIE32	302	H'000004B8 to H'000004BB			3	
	CMIE33	303	H'000004BC to H'000004BF			4	
ATU-E4	CMIE40	304	H'000004C0 to H'000004C3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR15 (7 to 4)	1	↑
	CMIE41	305	H'000004C4 to H'000004C7			2	
	CMIE42	306	H'000004C8 to H'000004CB			3	
	CMIE43	307	H'000004CC to H'000004CF			4	

Low

Interrupt Source Number	Interrupt Vector		Interrupt Priority (Initial Value)	Corresponding IPR (Bit)	Priority within IPR Setting Unit	Default Priority
	Vector	Vector Table Address Offset				
ATU-F ICIF16	328	H'00000520 to H'00000523	0 to 15 (0)	IPR17 (15 to 12)	1	
ICIF17	329	H'00000524 to H'00000527			2	
ICIF18	330	H'00000528 to H'0000052B			3	
ICIF19	331	H'0000052C to H'0000052F			4	
OVIF0	340	H'00000550 to H'00000553	0 to 15 (0)	IPR18 (15 to 12)	1	
OVIF1	341	H'00000554 to H'00000557			2	
OVIF2	342	H'00000558 to H'0000055B			3	
OVIF3	343	H'0000055C to H'0000055F			4	
OVIF4	344	H'00000560 to H'00000563	0 to 15 (0)	IPR18 (11 to 8)	1	
OVIF5	345	H'00000564 to H'00000567			2	
OVIF6	346	H'00000568 to H'0000056B			3	
OVIF7	347	H'0000056C to H'0000056F			4	
OVIF8	348	H'00000570 to H'00000573	0 to 15 (0)	IPR18 (7 to 4)	1	
OVIF9	349	H'00000574 to H'00000577			2	
OVIF10	350	H'00000578 to H'0000057B			3	
OVIF11	351	H'0000057C to H'0000057F			4	

Interrupt Source Number	Interrupt Vector			Interrupt Priority (Initial Value)	Corresponding IPR (Bit)	Priority within IPR Setting Unit	Default Priority
	Vector	Vector Table Address	Offset				
ATU-J	OVIJ0	384	H'00000600 to H'00000603	0 to 15 (0)	IPR21 (11 to 8)	1	High ↑
	OVIJ1	385	H'00000604 to H'00000607			2	
	DOVIJ0	388	H'00000610 to H'00000613	0 to 15 (0)	IPR21 (7 to 4)	1	
	DOVIJ1	389	H'00000614 to H'00000617			2	
ADC	ADID0	392	H'00000620 to H'00000623	0 to 15 (0)	IPR22 (15 to 12)	—	↓ Low
	ADID1	396	H'00000630 to H'00000633	0 to 15 (0)	IPR22 (11 to 8)	—	
	ADID0	400	H'00000640 to H'00000643	0 to 15 (0)	IPR22 (7 to 4)	1	
	ADID1	401	H'00000644 to H'00000647			2	
	ADID2	402	H'00000648 to H'0000064B			3	
	ADID3	403	H'0000064C to H'0000064F			4	
	ADID4	404	H'00000650 to H'00000653	0 to 15 (0)	IPR22 (3 to 0)	1	
	ADID5	405	H'00000654 to H'00000657			2	
	ADID6	406	H'00000658 to H'0000065B			3	
	ADID7	407	H'0000065C to H'0000065F			4	
	ADID8	408	H'00000660 to H'00000663	0 to 15 (0)	IPR23 (15 to 12)	1	
ADID9	409	H'00000664 to H'00000667			2		
ADID10	410	H'00000668 to H'0000066B			3		

Interrupt Source Number	Interrupt Vector			Interrupt Priority (Initial Value)	Corresponding IPR (Bit)	Priority Setting within IPR Unit	Default Priority	
	Vector	Vector Table Address	Offset					
SCI	SCI_A	ERIA	424	H'000006A0 to H'000006A3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR26 (15 to 12)	1	High
		RXIA	425	H'000006A4 to H'000006A7			2	
		TXIA	426	H'000006A8 to H'000006AB			3	
		TEIA	427	H'000006AC to H'000006AF			4	
SCI_B	ERIB	ERIB	428	H'000006B0 to H'000006B3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR26 (11 to 8)	1	
		RXIB	429	H'000006B4 to H'000006B7			2	
		TXIB	430	H'000006B8 to H'000006BB			3	
		TEIB	431	H'000006BC to H'000006BF			4	
SCI_C	ERIC	ERIC	432	H'000006C0 to H'000006C3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR26 (7 to 4)	1	
		RXIC	433	H'000006C4 to H'000006C7			2	
		TXIC	434	H'000006C8 to H'000006CB			3	
		TEIC	435	H'000006CC to H'000006CF			4	
RSPI	RSPI_A	SPEIA	444	H'000006F0 to H'000006F3	0 to 15 (0)	IPR27 (11 to 8)	1	
		SPRIA	445	H'000006F4 to H'000006F7			2	
		SPTIA	446	H'000006F8 to H'000006FB			3	
RSPI_B	SPEIB	SPEIB	448	H'00000700 to H'00000703	0 to 15 (0)	IPR27 (7 to 4)	1	
		SPRIB	449	H'00000704 to H'00000707			2	
		SPTIB	450	H'00000708 to H'0000070B			3	

8.6 Operation

8.6.1 Interrupt Operation Sequence

The sequence of interrupt operations is described below. Figure 8.2 shows the operation flow.

1. The interrupt request sources requests an interrupt to the interrupt controller.
2. The interrupt controller selects the highest-priority interrupt from the received interrupts according to the priority levels set in interrupt priority registers 01 to 29 (IPR01 to IPR29). Remaining interrupts are ignored*. If multiple interrupts have the same IPR priority level or if multiple interrupts occur within a single module, the interrupt with the highest priority is selected according to the priority within the IPR setting unit and default priority shown in table 8.4.
3. The priority level of the interrupt selected by the interrupt controller is compared with the interrupt level mask bits (I3 to I0) in the status register (SR) of the CPU. If the interrupt request priority level is equal to or less than the level set in bits I3 to I0, the interrupt request is ignored. If the interrupt request priority level is higher than the level in bits I3 to I0, the interrupt controller receives the interrupt and requests an interrupt to the CPU.
4. The CPU detects the interrupt requested by the interrupt controller when the CPU decodes the instruction to be executed. Instead of executing the decoded instruction, the CPU starts interrupt exception handling (figure 8.4).
5. The start address of the interrupt exception handler corresponding to the received interrupt is fetched from the exception handling vector table.
6. The contents of the status register (SR) are saved onto the stack, and the priority level of the received interrupt is copied to bits I3 to I0 in SR.
7. The contents of the program counter (PC) are saved onto the stack.
8. The CPU branches to the fetched start address of the interrupt exception handler and starts executing the program. The branch is not delayed branch.

Notes: The interrupt source flag should be cleared in the interrupt handler. The time from when the interrupt source flag is cleared to when the interrupt signal is negated in the CPU is the same time which is described as the time from occurrence of interrupt request until interrupt controller identifies priority in table 8.5. Therefore, read the interrupt source flag after clearing it so that an interrupt request that should have been cleared is not received again erroneously. After that, execute the RTE instruction.

- * Interrupt requests that are designated as edge-sensing are held pending until the interrupt requests are received. IRQ interrupts, however, can be cancelled by accessing the IRQ interrupt request register (IRQRR). For details, see section 8.4.3, IRQ Interrupts.

Interrupts held pending due to edge-sensing are cleared by a power-on reset.

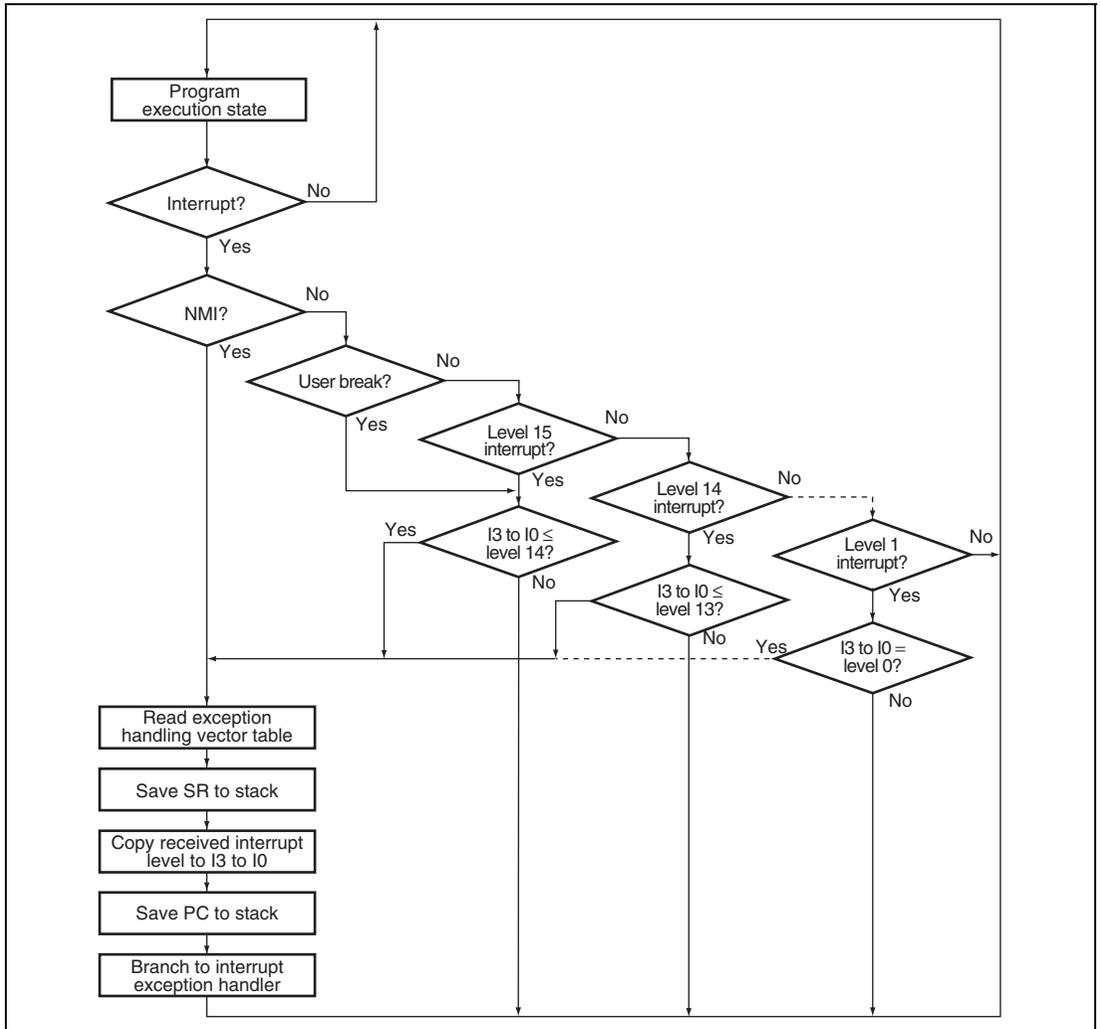


Figure 8.2 Interrupt Operation Flow

8.6.2 Stack after Interrupt Exception Handling

Figure 8.3 shows the stack after interrupt exception handling.

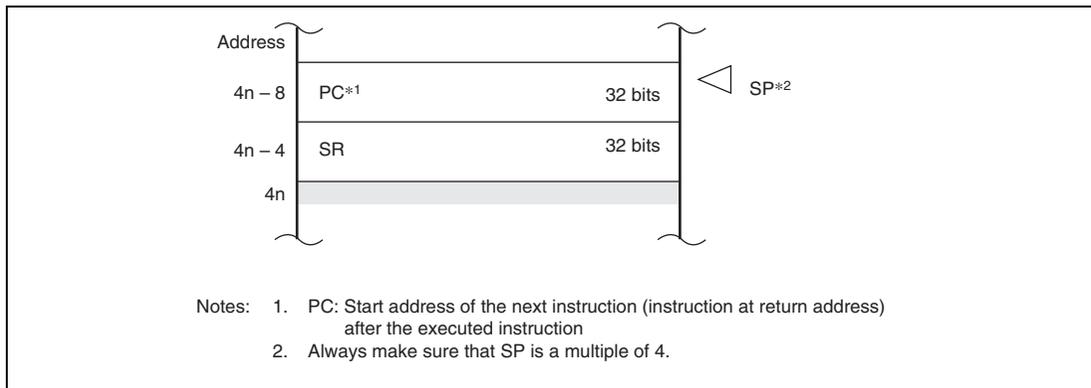


Figure 8.3 Stack after Interrupt Exception Handling

8.7 Interrupt Response Time

Table 8.5 lists the interrupt response time, which is the time from the occurrence of an interrupt request until the interrupt exception handling starts and fetching of the first instruction in the exception handler begins. The interrupt processing operations differ in the cases when banking is disabled, when banking is enabled without register bank overflow, and when banking is enabled with register bank overflow. Figures 8.4 and 8.5 show examples of pipeline operation when banking is disabled. Figures 8.6 and 8.7 show examples of pipeline operation when banking is enabled without register bank overflow. Figures 8.8 and 8.9 show examples of pipeline operation when banking is enabled with register bank overflow.

Note that in table 8.5, and figures 8.4 to 8.9, I_{cyc} represents ϕ cycle, and B_{cyc} and P_{cyc} represent $P\phi$ cycle.

Table 8.5 Interrupt Response Time

Item	Number of Cycles					Peripheral Module	Remarks
	NMI	User Break	IRQ	SINT			
Time from occurrence of interrupt request until interrupt controller identifies priority, compares it with mask bits in SR, and sends interrupt request signal to CPU	2 I_{cyc} + 3 P_{cyc}	3 I_{cyc}	2 I_{cyc} + 1 B_{cyc} + 3 P_{cyc}	2 I_{cyc} + 1 B_{cyc}		2 I_{cyc} + 1 B_{cyc} + 1 P_{cyc}	
Time from input of interrupt request signal to CPU until sequence currently being executed is completed, interrupt exception handling starts, and first instruction in interrupt exception handler is fetched	No register banking	Min.	3 I_{cyc} + $m1$ + $m2$				Min. is when the interrupt wait time is zero.
		Max.	4 I_{cyc} + 2($m1$ + $m2$) + $m3$				Max. is when a higher-priority interrupt request has occurred during interrupt exception handling.
	Register banking without register bank overflow	Min.	—	—		3 I_{cyc} + $m1$ + $m2$	Min. is when the interrupt wait time is zero.
		Max.	—	—		12 I_{cyc} + $m1$ + $m2$	Max. is when an interrupt request has occurred during execution of the RESBANK instruction.
	Register banking with register bank overflow	Min.	—	—		3 I_{cyc} + $m1$ + $m2$	Min. is when the interrupt wait time is zero.
		Max.	—	—		3 I_{cyc} + $m1$ + $m2$ + 19($m4$)	Max. is when an interrupt request has occurred during execution of the RESBANK instruction.

Item	Number of States						Peripheral Module	Remarks
	NMI	User Break	IRQ	SINT				
Interrupt response time	No register banking	Min.	5 lcy + 3 Pcy + m1 + m2	6 lcy + m1 + m2	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + 3 Pcy + m1 + m2	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + m1 + m2	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + 1 Pcy + m1 + m2	120-MHz operation*1*2: 0.067 to 0.158 μs
		Max.	6 lcy + 3 Pcy + 2 (m1 + m2) + m3	7 lcy + 2 (m1 + m2) + m3	6 lcy + 1 Bcy + 3 Pcy + 2 (m1 + m2) + m3	6 lcy + 1 Bcy + 2 (m1 + m2) + m3	6 lcy + 1 Bcy + 1 Pcy + 2 (m1 + m2) + m3	120-MHz operation*1*2: 0.100 to 0.192 μs
Register banking without register bank overflow		Min.	—	—	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + 3 Pcy + m1 + m2	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + m1 + m2	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + 1 Pcy + m1 + m2	120-MHz operation*1*2: 0.083 to 0.158 μs
		Max.	—	—	14 lcy + 1 Bcy + 3 Pcy + m1 + m2	14 lcy + 1 Bcy + m1 + m2	14 lcy + 1 Bcy + 1 Pcy + m1 + m2	120-MHz operation*1*2: 0.158 to 0.233 μs
Register banking with register bank overflow		Min.	—	—	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + 3 Pcy + m1 + m2	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + m1 + m2	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + 1 Pcy + m1 + m2	120-MHz operation*1*2: 0.083 to 0.158 μs
		Max.	—	—	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + 3 Pcy + m1 + m2 + 19 (m4)	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + m1 + m2 + 19 (m4)	5 lcy + 1 Bcy + 1 Pcy + m1 + m2 + 19 (m4)	120-MHz operation*1*2: 0.242 to 0.317 μs

Notes: m1 to m4 denotes the number of states needed for the following memory accesses.

m1: Vector address read (longword read)

m2: SR saving (longword write)

m3: PC saving (longword write)

m4: Restoring banked registers (R0 to R14, GBR, MACH, MACL, and PR) from the stack.

1. When $m1 = m2 = m3 = m4 = 1$ lcy

2. When ϕ and $P\phi$ are 120 and 40 MHz, respectively

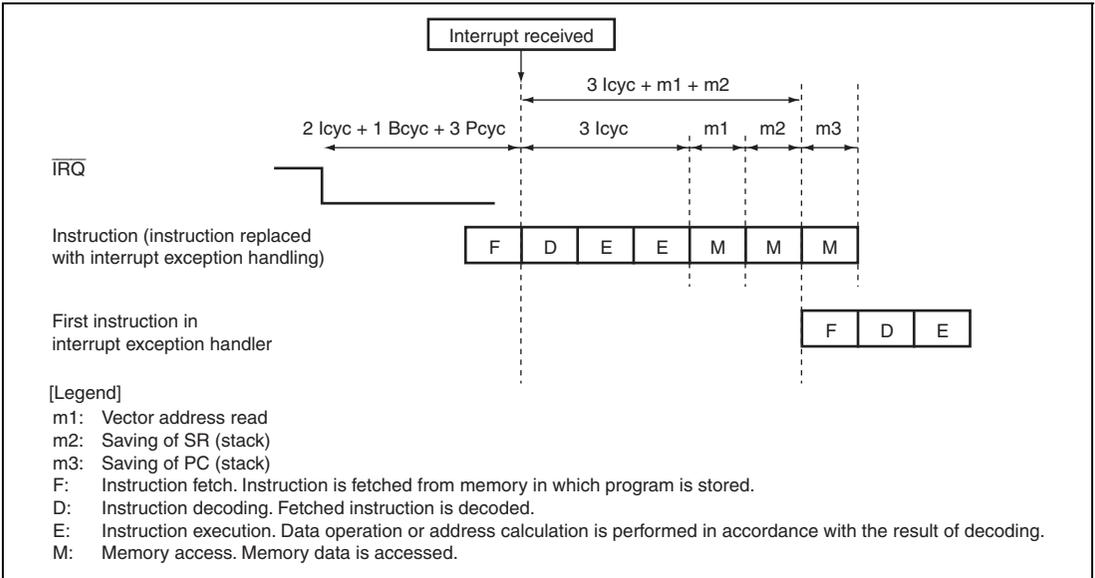


Figure 8.4 Example of Pipeline Operation when IRQ Interrupt is Received (No Register Banking)

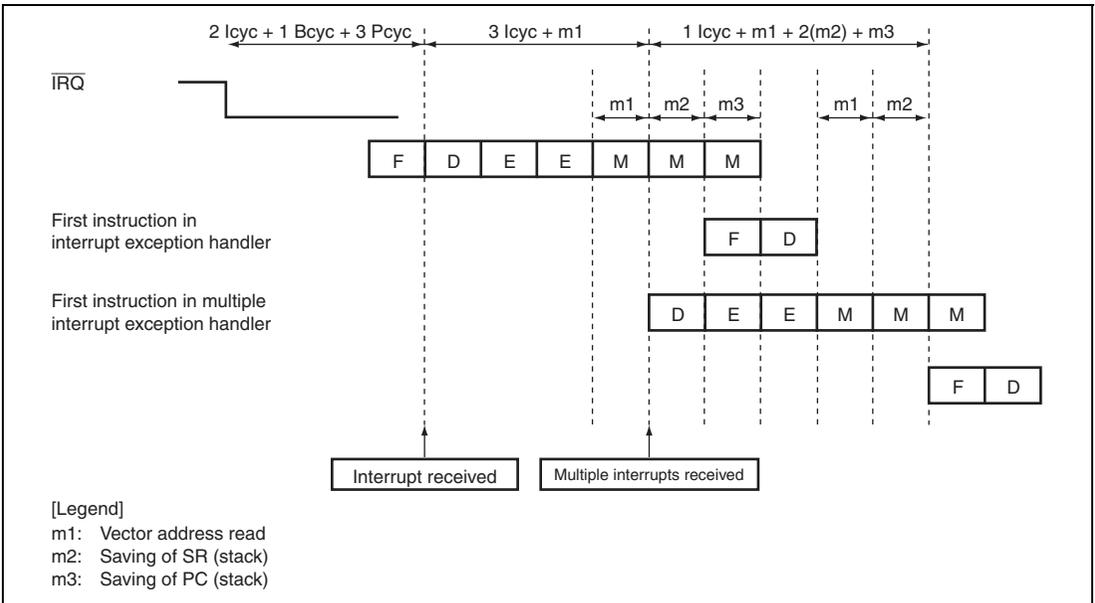


Figure 8.5 Example of Pipeline Operation for Multiple Interrupts (No Register Banking)

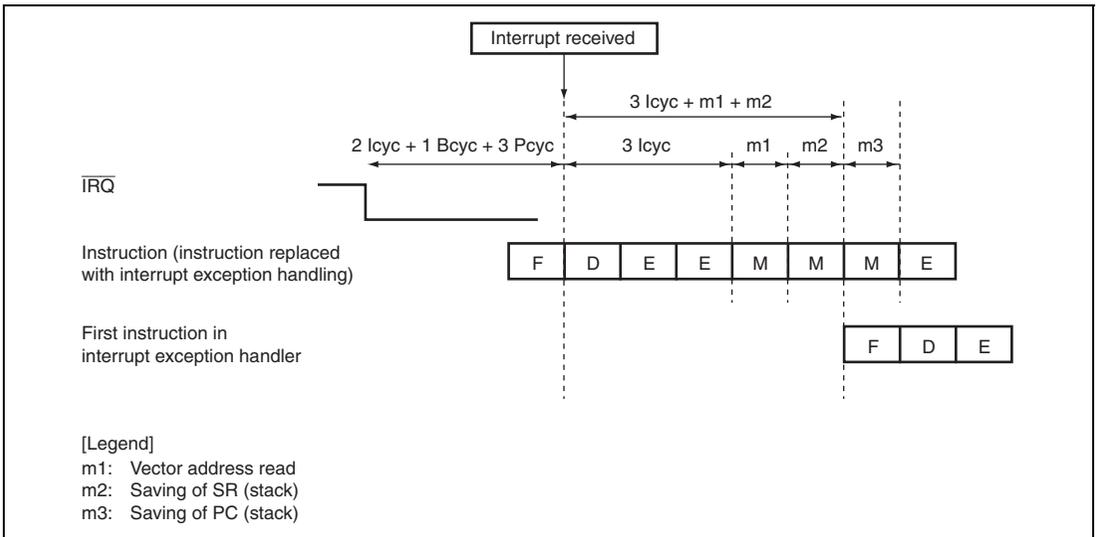


Figure 8.6 Example of Pipeline Operation when IRQ Interrupt is Received (Register Banking without Register Bank Overflow)

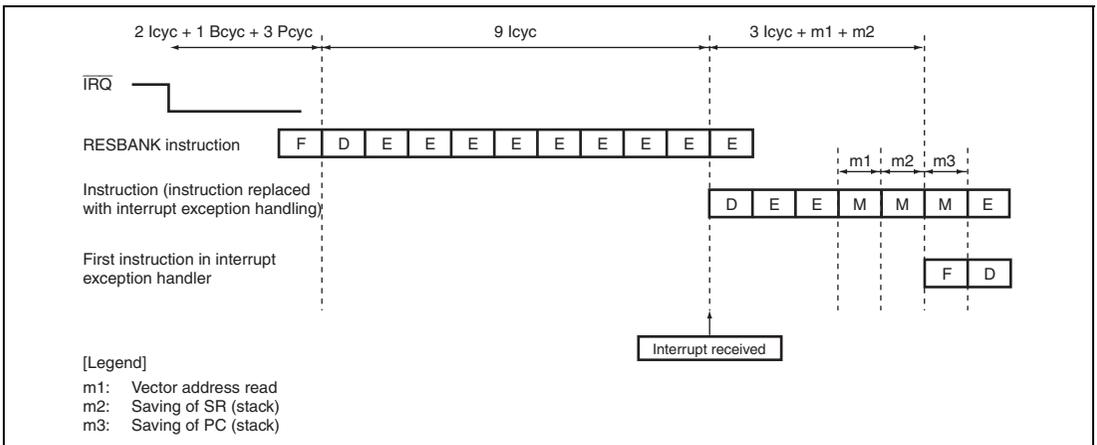


Figure 8.7 Example of Pipeline Operation when Interrupt is Received during RESBANK Instruction Execution (Register Banking without Register Bank Overflow)

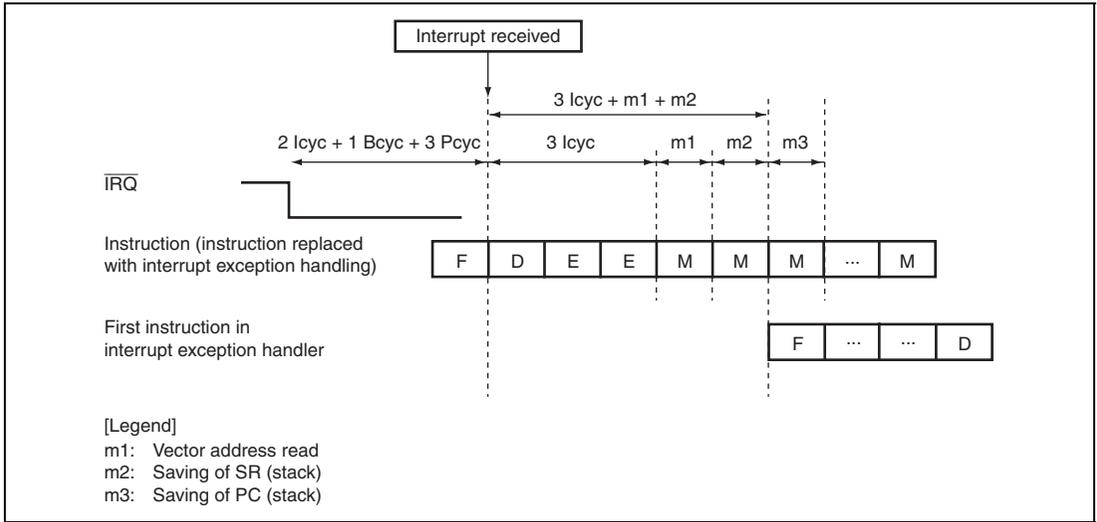


Figure 8.8 Example of Pipeline Operation when IRQ Interrupt is Received (Register Banking with Register Bank Overflow)

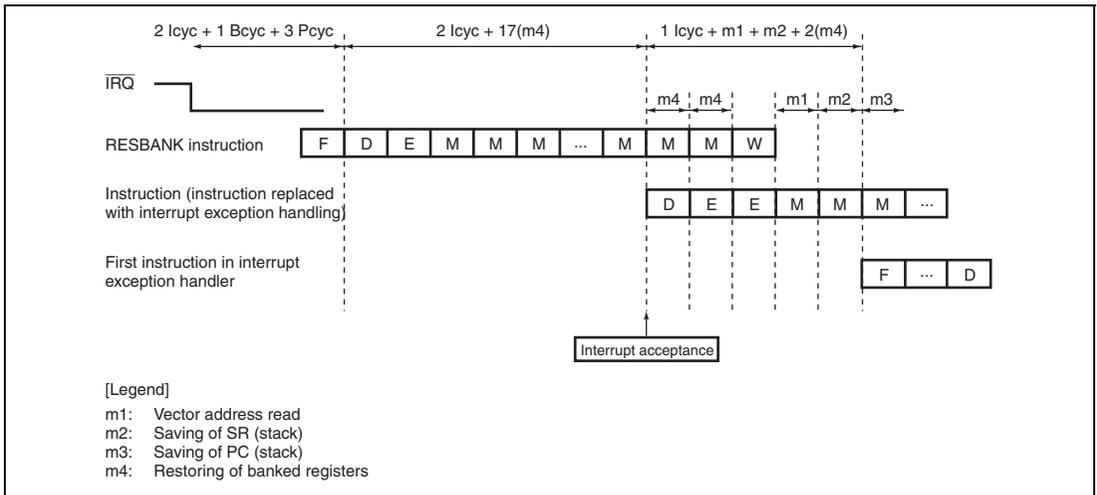


Figure 8.9 Example of Pipeline Operation when Interrupt is Received during RESBANK Instruction Execution (Register Banking with Register Bank Overflow)

8.8 Register Banks

This LSI has fifteen register banks used to save and restore registers for the interrupt processing at high speed. Figure 8.10 is the register bank configuration.

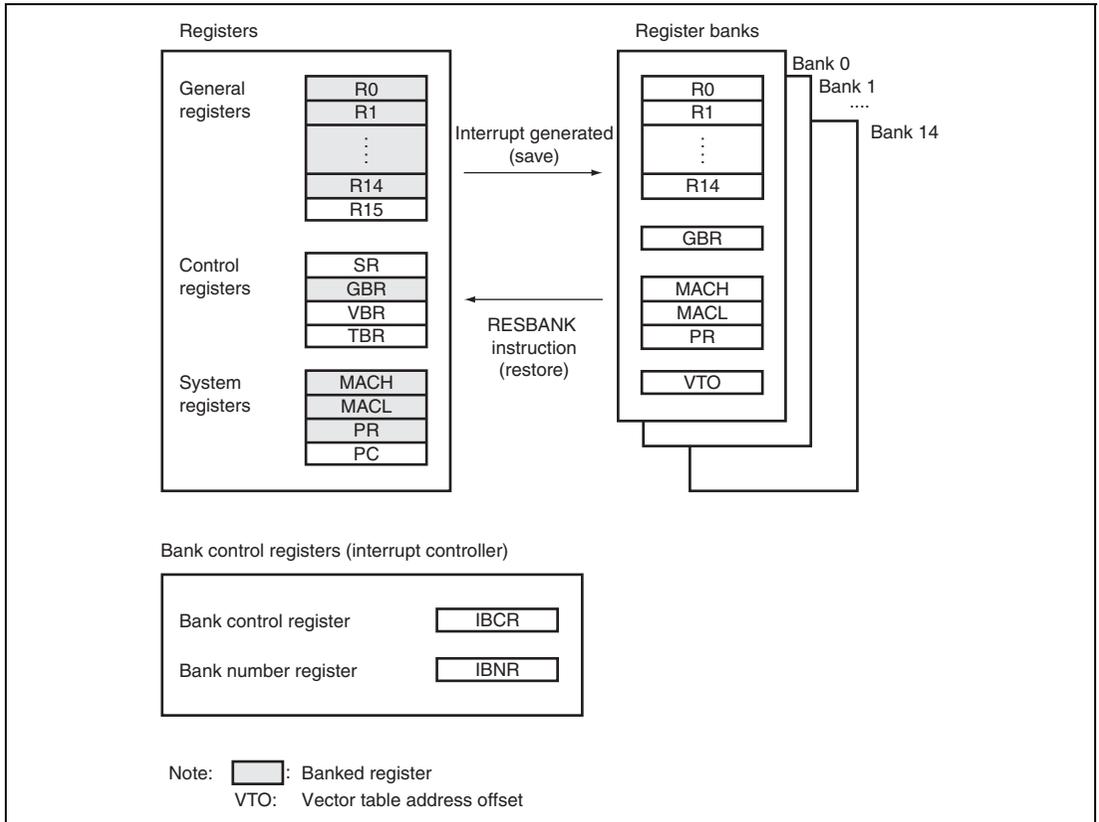


Figure 8.10 Overview of Register Bank Configuration

8.8.1 Banked Registers and Input/Output Method

(1) Banked Registers

The contents of the general registers (R0 to R14), global base register (GBR), multiply and accumulate registers (MACH and MACL), and procedure register (PR), and the vector table address offset are banked.

(2) Input/Output Configuration

This LSI has fifteen register banks, bank 0 to bank 14. Register banks are stacked in first-in last-out (FILO) sequence. Saving takes place in the order of the bank number from 0 to 14 and restoring takes place in the reverse order from the last bank saved.

8.8.2 Bank Saving and Restoring Operations

(1) Saving to Bank

Figure 8.11 shows register bank saving operations. The following operations are performed when an interrupt for which usage of register banks is allowed is received by the CPU:

- (a) Assume that the bank number bit (BN) in the bank number register (IBNR) before the interrupt is generated is i .
- (b) The contents of registers R0 to R14, GBR, MACH, MACL, and PR, and the vector table address offset (VTO) of the received interrupt are saved in bank i .
- (c) The BN bit is incremented by 1.

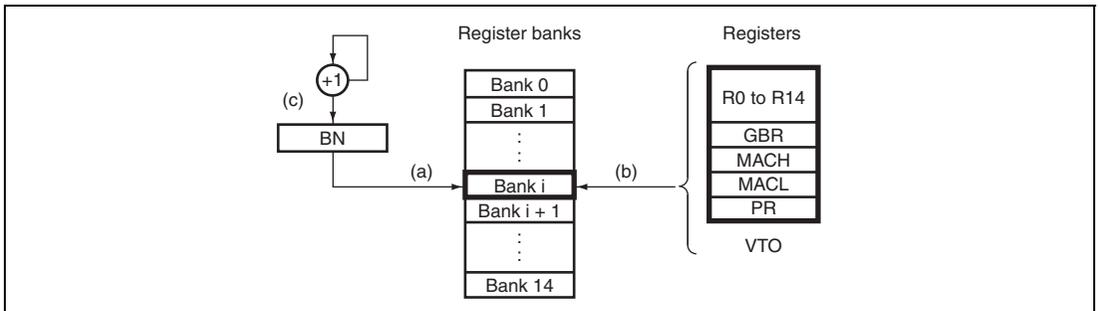


Figure 8.11 Bank Saving Operation

Figure 8.12 shows the timing for saving registers to a register bank. Saving registers to a register bank takes place between the start of interrupt exception handling and the start of fetching the first instruction in the interrupt exception handler.

In figure 8.12, I_{cyc} represents the cycle of the ϕ clock and B_{cyc} and P_{cyc} represent the cycle of the $P\phi$ clock.

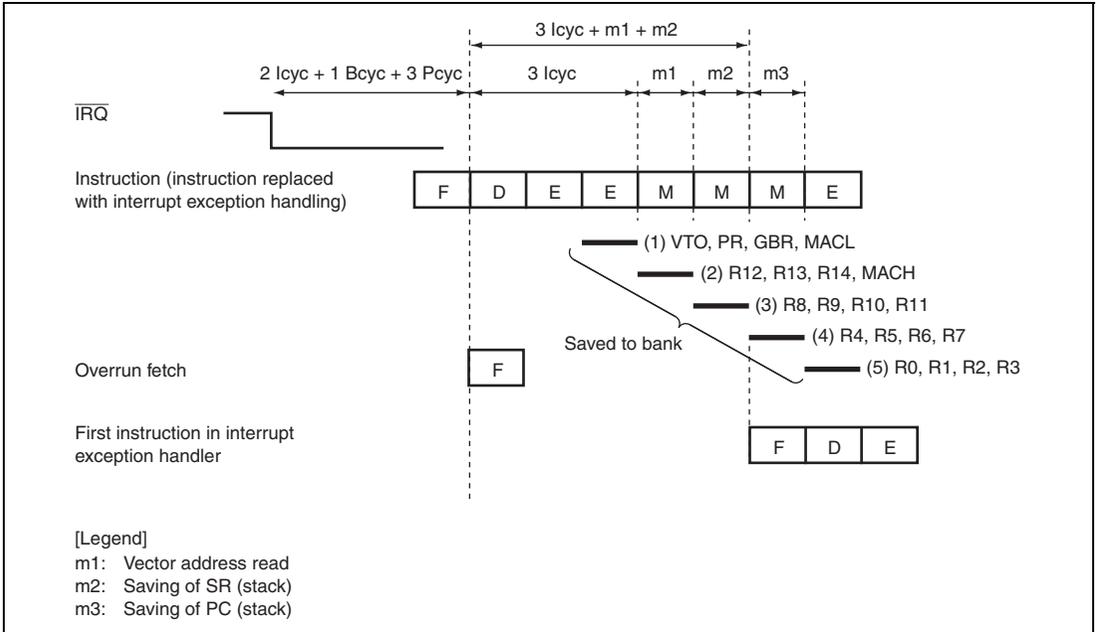


Figure 8.12 Bank Save Timing

(2) Restoring from Bank

The RESBANK (restoring from register bank) instruction is used to restore data saved in a register bank. After restoring data from the register banks with the RESBANK instruction at the end of the interrupt exception handler, execute the RTE instruction to return from the interrupt exception handler.

8.8.3 Saving and Restoring Operations after Saving Registers to All Banks

Assume that all register banks has been used for saving registers when an interrupt for which usage of the register banks is enabled is received by the CPU. When the BOVE bit in the bank number register (IBNR) is cleared to 0, registers are automatically saved to the stack area instead of saving to a register bank. When the BOVE bit in IBNR is set to 1, a register bank overflow exception occurs and registers are not saved to the stack area.

Saving and restoring operations when using the stack are shown below.

(1) Saving to Stack

1. The status register (SR) and program counter (PC) are saved to the stack during interrupt exception handling.
2. The contents of the banked registers (R0 to R14, GBR, MACH, MACL, and PR) are saved to the stack. The registers are saved to the stack in the order of MACL, MACH, GBR, PR, R14, R13, ..., R1, and R0.
3. The register bank overflow bit (BO) in SR is set to 1.
4. The bank number bit (BN) value in the bank number register (IBNR) remains set to a maximum value of 15.

(2) Restoring from Stack

Operations when the RESBANK (restoring from register bank) instruction is executed with the register bank overflow bit (BO) in SR set to 1 are shown below.

1. The contents of the banked registers (R0 to R14, GBR, MACH, MACL, and PR) are restored from the stack. The registers are restored from the stack in the order of R0, R1, ..., R13, R14, PR, GBR, MACH, and MACL.
2. The bank number bit (BN) value in the bank number register (IBNR) remains set to a maximum value of 15.

8.8.4 Register Bank Exception

There are two register bank exceptions (register bank errors): a register bank overflow and a register bank underflow.

(1) Register Bank Overflow

Assume that all register banks has been used for saving registers when an interrupt for which usage of the register banks is enabled is received by the CPU. When the BOVE bit in IBNR is set to 1, a register bank overflow exception occurs and registers are not saved to the stack area.

(2) Register Bank Underflow

This exception occurs if the RESBANK (restoring from register bank) instruction is executed when no data has been saved to the register banks. In this case, the contents of R0 to R14, GBR, MACH, MACL, and PR do not change. In addition, the bank number bit (BN) value in the bank number register (IBNR) remains set to 0.

8.8.5 Register Bank Error Exception Handling

When a register bank error occurs, register bank error exception handling starts. When this happens, the CPU operation is shown below.

1. The start address of the exception handler for the register bank error is fetched from the exception handling vector table.
2. The status register (SR) is saved to the stack.
3. The program counter (PC) is saved to the stack. At this time, the start address of the instruction to be executed after the last executed instruction is in PC and is saved when a register bank overflow occurs. The start address of the executed RESBANK instruction is in PC and is saved when a register bank underflow occurs. To prevent multiple interrupts from occurring at a register bank overflow, the interrupt priority level that caused the register bank overflow is written to the interrupt mask level bits (I3 to I0) of the status register (SR).
4. Program execution starts from the exception handler start address.

8.9 Data Transfer with Interrupt Request Signals

Interrupt request signals can be used to activate the DMAC or A-DMAC for data transfer.

Interrupt sources that are set to activate the DMAC or A-DMAC are masked without being received in the INTC. The respective mask conditions for the DMAC and A-DMAC are shown below.

(1) Mask Condition for DMAC

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mask condition} = & \text{DME} \bullet (\text{DE0} \bullet \text{interrupt source select 0} + \text{DE1} \bullet \text{interrupt source select 1} \\ & + \text{DE2} \bullet \text{interrupt source select 2} + \text{DE3} \bullet \text{interrupt source select 3} \\ & + \text{DE4} \bullet \text{interrupt source select 4} + \text{DE5} \bullet \text{interrupt source select 5} \\ & + \text{DE6} \bullet \text{interrupt source select 6} + \text{DE7} \bullet \text{interrupt source select 7}) \end{aligned}$$

Where DME is bit 0 in DMAOR of the DMAC and DEn (n = 0 to 7) is bit n in CHCR0 to CHCR7 of the DMAC.

(2) Mask Condition for A-DMAC

$$\text{Mask condition} = \text{NMI} + (\text{DME} \bullet \text{DEn}) \quad ; \text{ For ADC or ATU-III}$$

$$\text{Mask condition} = \text{NMI} + (\text{DME} \bullet (\text{TCRn} + \text{TEEn})) \quad ; \text{ For RSPI or SCI}$$

Where NMI is bit 1 in DMAOR of the DMAC, DME is bit 0 in ADMAOR of the A-DMAC, DEn is a bit in ADMADe corresponding to channel n of the A-DMAC, TCRn is a bit in ADMATCR corresponding to channel n of the A-DMAC, and TEEn is a bit in ADMATE corresponding to channel n of the A-DMAC. TCRn should not be 0.

Note that RCAN-TL1 transfer function by the A-DMAC does not use an interrupt request signal from the RCAN-TL1. Accordingly, even if it is specified to activate the A-DMAC, it is not masked to be received in the INTC.

The DMAC or the A-DMAC clears the interrupt source flag of the interrupt request source after data transfer in response to the interrupt request signal.

For details, see section 10, Direct Memory Access Controller (DMAC), and section 11, Automotive Direct Memory Access Controller (A-DMAC).

Figure 8.13 is a block diagram of interrupt control.

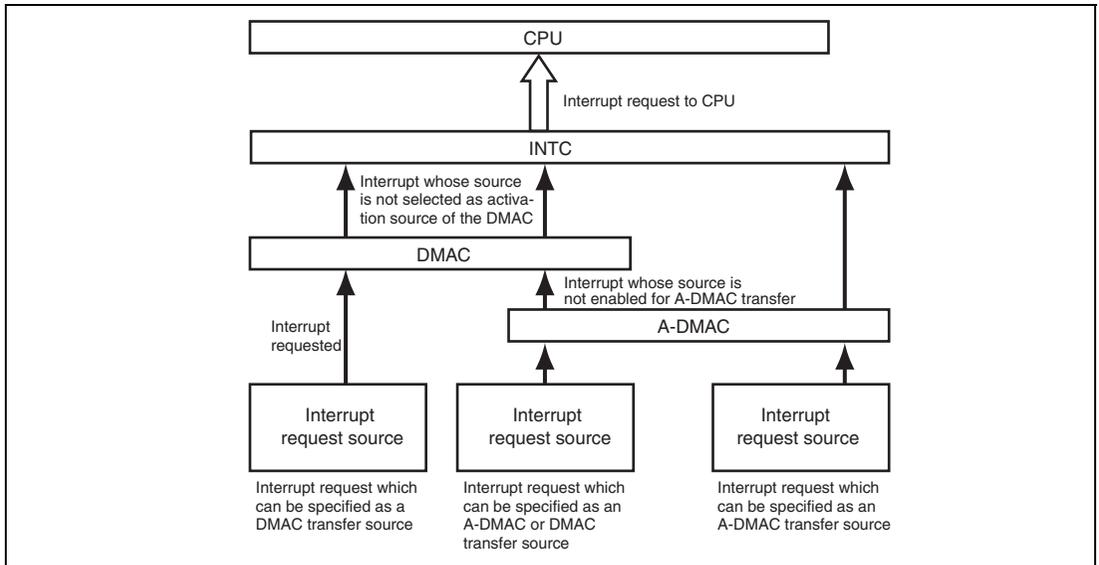


Figure 8.13 Interrupt Control Block Diagram

8.9.1 Interrupt Request Signals as Sources for CPU (Not for Activating DMAC)

1. Do not select DMAC activating sources or clear the DME bit to 0. If DMAC activating sources are selected, clear the DE bit to 0 for the relevant channel of the DMAC.
2. When an interrupt occurs, the interrupt is requested to the CPU.
3. Clear the interrupt source in the interrupt exception handler. The CPU executes the necessary processing.

8.9.2 Interrupt Request Signals as Sources for Activating DMAC (Not for CPU)

1. Selects the activation source in the DMAC and set both the DME and DE bits to 1. This settings mask CPU interrupt sources masked regardless of the interrupt priority register settings.
2. An activating signal is sent to the DMAC when an interrupt occurs.
3. The DMAC clears the interrupt source when starting transfer.

8.9.3 Interrupt Request Signals as Sources for Activating A-DMAC (Not for CPU)

1. Set the DME bit in the A-DMAC to 1, and the DE bit in the appropriate channel to 1 or ADMATCR to other than 0 (the number of transfers). This settings mask CPU interrupt sources masked regardless of the interrupt priority register settings.
2. An activating signal is sent to the A-DMAC when an interrupt occurs.
3. The A-DMAC clears the interrupt sources when starting transfer.

8.10 Usage Note

8.10.1 Timing to Clear Interrupt Source

Clear the interrupt source flag to 0 in the interrupt exception handler. The time described as "Time from occurrence of interrupt request until interrupt controller identifies priority, compares it with mask bits in SR, and sends interrupt request signal to CPU" in table 8.5 is required until the interrupt is cleared in the CPU after clearing the interrupt source flag to 0. Perform dummy read the interrupt source flag after clearing it to ensure that the interrupt request that should have been cleared is not received again erroneously. After that, the RTE instruction can be executed and the interrupt is not received again erroneously. To change interrupt levels using the LDC instruction, execute NOP at least three times after the dummy read of the interrupt source flag, and then execute the LDC instruction.

Section 9 User Break Controller (UBC)

The user break controller (UBC) provides functions that simplify program debugging. These functions make it easy to design an effective self-monitoring debugger, enabling the chip to debug programs without using an in-circuit emulator. Instruction fetch or data read/write (bus master (CPU, DMAC, or A-DMAC) selection in the case of data read/write), data size, address value, and stop timing in the case of instruction fetch are break conditions that can be set in the UBC. Since this LSI uses a Harvard architecture, instruction fetch on the CPU bus (C bus) is performed by issuing bus cycles on the instruction fetch bus (F bus), and data access on the C bus is performed by issuing bus cycles on the memory access bus (M bus). The UBC monitors the C bus and internal bus (I bus).

9.1 Features

1. The following break comparison conditions can be set.

Number of break channels: four channels (channels 0 to 3)

User break can be requested as the independent condition on channels 0 to 3, respectively.

- Address

Comparison of the 32-bit address is maskable in 1-bit units.

One of the three address buses (F address bus (FAB), M address bus (MAB), and I address bus (IAB)) can be selected.

- Bus master when I bus is selected

Selection of CPU cycles, DMAC cycles, or A-DMAC cycles

- Bus cycle

Instruction fetch (only when C bus is selected) or data access

- Read/write

- Operand size

Byte, word, and longword

2. A user-designed user-break condition exception handling routine can be run.

3. In an instruction fetch cycle, it can be selected whether a break is set before or after an instruction is executed.

Figure 9.1 shows a block diagram of the UBC.

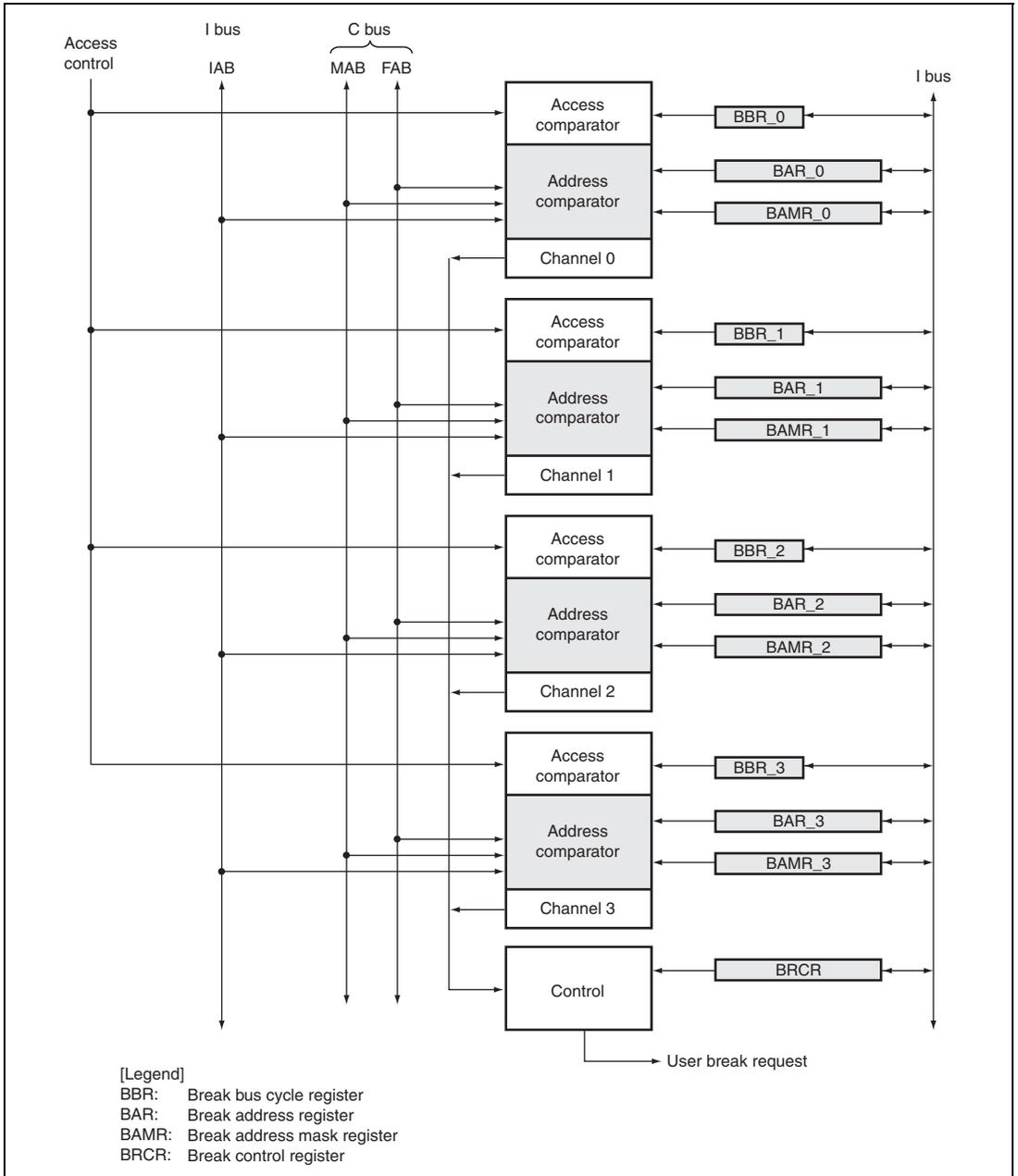


Figure 9.1 Block Diagram of UBC

9.2 Register Descriptions

The UBC has the following registers.

Table 9.1 Register Configuration

Channel	Register Name	Symbol	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
0	Break address register_0	BAR_0	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFC0400	32
	Break address mask register_0	BAMR_0	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFC0404	32
	Break bus cycle register_0	BBR_0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFC04A0	16
1	Break address register_1	BAR_1	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFC0410	32
	Break address mask register_1	BAMR_1	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFC0414	32
	Break bus cycle register_1	BBR_1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFC04B0	16
2	Break address register_2	BAR_2	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFC0420	32
	Break address mask register_2	BAMR_2	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFC0424	32
	Break bus cycle register_2	BBR_2	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFC04A4	16
3	Break address register_3	BAR_3	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFC0430	32
	Break address mask register_3	BAMR_3	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFC0434	32
	Break bus cycle register_3	BBR_3	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFC04B4	16
Common	Break control register	BRCR	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFC04C0	8, 32

9.2.1 Break Address Register_0 (BAR_0)

BAR_0 is a 32-bit readable/writable register. BAR_0 specifies the address used as a break condition in channel 0. BAR_0 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BA0_31	BA0_30	BA0_29	BA0_28	BA0_27	BA0_26	BA0_25	BA0_24	BA0_23	BA0_22	BA0_21	BA0_20	BA0_19	BA0_18	BA0_17	BA0_16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BA0_15	BA0_14	BA0_13	BA0_12	BA0_11	BA0_10	BA0_9	BA0_8	BA0_7	BA0_6	BA0_5	BA0_4	BA0_3	BA0_2	BA0_1	BA0_0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	BA0_31 to BA0_0	All 0	R/W	<p>Break Address 0</p> <p>Store an address on the CPU address bus (FAB or MAB) or IAB specifying break conditions of channel 0.</p> <p>When the C bus and instruction fetch cycle are selected by BBR_0, specify an FAB address in bits BA0_31 to BA0_0.</p> <p>When the C bus and data access cycle are selected by BBR_0, specify an MAB address in bits BA0_31 to BA0_0.</p>

Note: When setting the instruction fetch cycle as a break condition, clear the LSB in BAR_0 to 0.

9.2.2 Break Address Mask Register_0 (BAMR_0)

BAMR_0 is a 32-bit readable/writable register. BAMR_0 specifies bits masked in the break address bits specified by BAR_0. BAMR_0 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BAM0_31	BAM0_30	BAM0_29	BAM0_28	BAM0_27	BAM0_26	BAM0_25	BAM0_24	BAM0_23	BAM0_22	BAM0_21	BAM0_20	BAM0_19	BAM0_18	BAM0_17	BAM0_16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BAM0_15	BAM0_14	BAM0_13	BAM0_12	BAM0_11	BAM0_10	BAM0_9	BAM0_8	BAM0_7	BAM0_6	BAM0_5	BAM0_4	BAM0_3	BAM0_2	BAM0_1	BAM0_0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	BAM0_31 to BAM0_0	All 0	R/W	<p>Break Address Mask 0</p> <p>Specify bits masked in the channel 0 break address bits specified by BAR_0 (BA0_31 to BA0_0).</p> <p>0: Break address bit BA0_n is included in the break condition</p> <p>1: Break address bit BA0_n is masked and not included in the break condition</p> <p>Note: n = 31 to 0</p>

9.2.3 Break Bus Cycle Register_0 (BBR_0)

BBR_0 is a 16-bit readable/writable register, which specifies (1) disabling or enabling of user break interrupts, (2) bus master of the I bus, (3) C bus cycle or I bus cycle, (4) instruction fetch or data access, (5) read or write, and (6) operand size as the break conditions of channel 0. BBR_0 is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	UBID0	-	-	CP0_[2:0]		CD0_[1:0]		ID0_[1:0]		RW0_[1:0]		SZ0_[1:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
13	UBID0	0	R/W	User Break Interrupt Disable 0 Disables or enables user break interrupt requests when a channel 0 break condition is satisfied. 0: User break interrupt requests enabled 1: User break interrupt requests disabled
12, 11	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10 to 8	CP0_[2:0]	000	R/W	I-Bus Bus Master Select 0 Select the bus master when the bus cycle of the channel 0 break condition is the I bus cycle. However, when the C bus cycle is selected, this bit is invalidated (only the CPU cycle). xx1: CPU cycle is included in break conditions x1x: DMAC cycle is included in break conditions 1xx: A-DMAC cycle is included in break conditions

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 6	CD0_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>C Bus Cycle/I Bus Cycle Select 0</p> <p>Select the C bus cycle or I bus cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 0 break condition.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the C bus (F bus or M bus) cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the I bus cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the C bus (F bus or M bus) cycle</p>
5, 4	ID0_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Instruction Fetch/Data Access Select 0</p> <p>Select the instruction fetch cycle or data access cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 0 break condition. If the instruction fetch cycle is selected, select the C bus cycle.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the instruction fetch cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the data access cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the instruction fetch cycle or data access cycle</p>
3, 2	RW0_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Read/Write Select 0</p> <p>Select the read cycle or write cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 0 break condition.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the read cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the write cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the read cycle or write cycle</p>
1, 0	SZ0_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Operand Size Select 0</p> <p>Select the operand size of the bus cycle for the channel 0 break condition.</p> <p>00: Break condition does not include operand size</p> <p>01: Break condition is byte access</p> <p>10: Break condition is word access</p> <p>11: Break condition is longword access</p>

[Legend]

x: Don't care

9.2.4 Break Address Register_1 (BAR_1)

BAR_1 is a 32-bit readable/writable register. BAR_1 specifies the address used as a break condition in channel 1. The control bits CD1_1 and CD1_0 in the break bus cycle register_1 (BBR_1) select one of the two address buses for a channel 1 break condition. BAR_1 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BA1_31	BA1_30	BA1_29	BA1_28	BA1_27	BA1_26	BA1_25	BA1_24	BA1_23	BA1_22	BA1_21	BA1_20	BA1_19	BA1_18	BA1_17	BA1_16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BA1_15	BA1_14	BA1_13	BA1_12	BA1_11	BA1_10	BA1_9	BA1_8	BA1_7	BA1_6	BA1_5	BA1_4	BA1_3	BA1_2	BA1_1	BA1_0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	BA1_31 to BA1_0	All 0	R/W	<p>Break Address 1</p> <p>Store the CPU address bus (FAB or MAB) or IAB address specifying break conditions of channel 1.</p> <p>When the C bus and instruction fetch cycle are selected by BBR_1, specify an FAB address in bits BA1_31 to BA1_0.</p> <p>When the C bus and data access cycle are selected by BBR_1, specify an MAB address in bits BA1_31 to BA1_0.</p>

Note: When setting the instruction fetch cycle as a break condition, clear the LSB in BAR_1 to 0.

9.2.5 Break Address Mask Register_1 (BAMR_1)

BAMR_1 is a 32-bit readable/writable register. BAMR_1 specifies bits masked in the break address bits specified by BAR_1. BAMR_1 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BAM1_31	BAM1_30	BAM1_29	BAM1_28	BAM1_27	BAM1_26	BAM1_25	BAM1_24	BAM1_23	BAM1_22	BAM1_21	BAM1_20	BAM1_19	BAM1_18	BAM1_17	BAM1_16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BAM1_15	BAM1_14	BAM1_13	BAM1_12	BAM1_11	BAM1_10	BAM1_9	BAM1_8	BAM1_7	BAM1_6	BAM1_5	BAM1_4	BAM1_3	BAM1_2	BAM1_1	BAM1_0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	BAM1_31 to BAM1_0	All 0	R/W	<p>Break Address Mask 1</p> <p>Specify bits masked in the channel 1 break address bits specified by BAR_1 (BA1_31 to BA1_0).</p> <p>0: Break address bit BA1_n is included in the break condition</p> <p>1: Break address bit BA1_n is masked and not included in the break condition</p> <p>Note: n = 31 to 0</p>

9.2.6 Break Bus Cycle Register_1 (BBR_1)

BBR_1 is a 16-bit readable/writable register, which specifies (1) disabling or enabling of user break interrupts, (2) bus master of the I bus, (3) C bus cycle or I bus cycle, (4) instruction fetch or data access, (5) read or write, and (6) operand size as the break conditions of channel 1. BBR_1 is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	UBID1	-	-	CP1_[2:0]	CD1_[1:0]	ID1_[1:0]	RW1_[1:0]	SZ1_[1:0]						
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
13	UBID1	0	R/W	User Break Interrupt Disable 1 Disables or enables user break interrupt requests when a channel 1 break condition is satisfied. 0: User break interrupt requests enabled 1: User break interrupt requests disabled
12, 11	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10 to 8	CP1_[2:0]	000	R/W	I-Bus Bus Master Select 1 Select the bus master when the bus cycle of the channel 1 break condition is the I bus cycle. However, when the C bus cycle is selected, this bit is invalidated (only the CPU cycle). xx1: CPU cycle is included in break conditions x1x: DMAC cycle is included in break conditions 1xx: A-DMAC cycle is included in break conditions

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 6	CD1_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>C Bus Cycle/I Bus Cycle Select 1</p> <p>Select the C bus cycle or I bus cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 1 break condition.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the C bus cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the I bus cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the C bus cycle</p>
5, 4	ID1_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Instruction Fetch/Data Access Select 1</p> <p>Select the instruction fetch cycle or data access cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 1 break condition. If the instruction fetch cycle is selected, select the C bus cycle.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the instruction fetch cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the data access cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the instruction fetch cycle or data access cycle</p>
3, 2	RW1_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Read/Write Select 1</p> <p>Select the read cycle or write cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 1 break condition.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the read cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the write cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the read cycle or write cycle</p>
1, 0	SZ1_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Operand Size Select 1</p> <p>Select the operand size of the bus cycle for the channel 1 break condition.</p> <p>00: Break condition does not include operand size</p> <p>01: Break condition is byte access</p> <p>10: Break condition is word access</p> <p>11: Break condition is longword access</p>

[Legend]

x: Don't care

9.2.7 Break Address Register_2 (BAR_2)

BAR_2 is a 32-bit readable/writable register. BAR_2 specifies the address used as a break condition in channel 2. The control bits CD2_1 and CD2_0 in the break bus cycle register_2 (BBR_2) select one of the two address buses for a channel 2 break condition. BAR_2 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BA2_31	BA2_30	BA2_29	BA2_28	BA2_27	BA2_26	BA2_25	BA2_24	BA2_23	BA2_22	BA2_21	BA2_20	BA2_19	BA2_18	BA2_17	BA2_16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BA2_15	BA2_14	BA2_13	BA2_12	BA2_11	BA2_10	BA2_9	BA2_8	BA2_7	BA2_6	BA2_5	BA2_4	BA2_3	BA2_2	BA2_1	BA2_0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	BA2_31 to BA2_0	All 0	R/W	<p>Break Address 2</p> <p>Store an address on the CPU address bus (FAB or MAB) or IAB specifying break conditions of channel 2.</p> <p>When the C bus and instruction fetch cycle are selected by BBR_2, specify an FAB address in bits BA2_31 to BA2_0.</p> <p>When the C bus and data access cycle are selected by BBR_2, specify an MAB address in bits BA2_31 to BA2_0.</p>

Note: When setting the instruction fetch cycle as a break condition, clear the LSB in BAR_2 to 0.

9.2.8 Break Address Mask Register_2 (BAMR_2)

BAMR_2 is a 32-bit readable/writable register. BAMR_2 specifies bits masked in the break address bits specified by BAR_2. BAMR_2 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BAM2_31	BAM2_30	BAM2_29	BAM2_28	BAM2_27	BAM2_26	BAM2_25	BAM2_24	BAM2_23	BAM2_22	BAM2_21	BAM2_20	BAM2_19	BAM2_18	BAM2_17	BAM2_16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BAM2_15	BAM2_14	BAM2_13	BAM2_12	BAM2_11	BAM2_10	BAM2_9	BAM2_8	BAM2_7	BAM2_6	BAM2_5	BAM2_4	BAM2_3	BAM2_2	BAM2_1	BAM2_0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	BAM2_31 to BAM2_0	All 0	R/W	<p>Break Address Mask 2</p> <p>Specify bits masked in the channel 2 break address bits specified by BAR_2 (BA2_31 to BA2_0).</p> <p>0: Break address bit BA2_n is included in the break condition</p> <p>1: Break address bit BA2_n is masked and not included in the break condition</p> <p>Note: n = 31 to 0</p>

9.2.9 Break Bus Cycle Register_2 (BBR_2)

BBR_2 is a 16-bit readable/writable register, which specifies (1) disabling or enabling of user break interrupts, (2) bus master of the I bus, (3) C bus cycle or I bus cycle, (4) instruction fetch or data access, (5) read or write, and (6) operand size as the break conditions of channel 2. BBR_2 is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	UBID2	-	-	CP2_[2:0]	CD2_[1:0]	ID2_[1:0]	RW2_[1:0]	SZ2_[1:0]						
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
13	UBID2	0	R/W	User Break Interrupt Disable 2 Disables or enables user break interrupt requests when a channel 2 break condition is satisfied. 0: User break interrupt requests enabled 1: User break interrupt requests disabled
12, 11	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10 to 8	CP2_[2:0]	000	R/W	I-Bus Bus Master Select 2 Select the bus master when the bus cycle of the channel 2 break condition is the I bus cycle. However, when the C bus cycle is selected, this bit is invalidated (only the CPU cycle). xx1: CPU cycle is included in break conditions x1x: DMAC cycle is included in break conditions 1xx: A-DMAC cycle is included in break conditions

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 6	CD2_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>C Bus Cycle/I Bus Cycle Select 2</p> <p>Select the C bus cycle or I bus cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 2 break condition.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the C bus cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the I bus cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the C bus cycle</p>
5, 4	ID2_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Instruction Fetch/Data Access Select 2</p> <p>Select the instruction fetch cycle or data access cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 2 break condition. If the instruction fetch cycle is selected, select the C bus cycle.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the instruction fetch cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the data access cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the instruction fetch cycle or data access cycle</p>
3, 2	RW2_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Read/Write Select 2</p> <p>Select the read cycle or write cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 2 break condition.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the read cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the write cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the read cycle or write cycle</p>
1, 0	SZ2_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Operand Size Select 2</p> <p>Select the operand size of the bus cycle for the channel 2 break condition.</p> <p>00: Break condition does not include operand size</p> <p>01: Break condition is byte access</p> <p>10: Break condition is word access</p> <p>11: Break condition is longword access</p>

[Legend]

x: Don't care

9.2.10 Break Address Register_3 (BAR_3)

BAR_3 is a 32-bit readable/writable register. BAR_3 specifies the address used as a break condition in channel 3. The control bits CD3_1 and CD3_0 in the break bus cycle register_3 (BBR_3) select one of the two address buses for a channel 3 break condition. BAR_3 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BA3_31	BA3_30	BA3_29	BA3_28	BA3_27	BA3_26	BA3_25	BA3_24	BA3_23	BA3_22	BA3_21	BA3_20	BA3_19	BA3_18	BA3_17	BA3_16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BA3_15	BA3_14	BA3_13	BA3_12	BA3_11	BA3_10	BA3_9	BA3_8	BA3_7	BA3_6	BA3_5	BA3_4	BA3_3	BA3_2	BA3_1	BA3_0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	BA3_31 to BA3_0	All 0	R/W	<p>Break Address 3</p> <p>Store the CPU address bus (FAB or MAB) or IAB address specifying break conditions of channel 3.</p> <p>When the C bus and instruction fetch cycle are selected by BBR_3, specify an FAB address in bits BA3_31 to BA3_0.</p> <p>When the C bus and data access cycle are selected by BBR_3, specify an MAB address in bits BA3_31 to BA3_0.</p>

Note: When setting the instruction fetch cycle as a break condition, clear the LSB in BAR_3 to 0.

9.2.11 Break Address Mask Register_3 (BAMR_3)

BAMR_3 is a 32-bit readable/writable register. BAMR_3 specifies bits masked in the break address bits specified by BAR_3. BAMR_3 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BAM3_31	BAM3_30	BAM3_29	BAM3_28	BAM3_27	BAM3_26	BAM3_25	BAM3_24	BAM3_23	BAM3_22	BAM3_21	BAM3_20	BAM3_19	BAM3_18	BAM3_17	BAM3_16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BAM3_15	BAM3_14	BAM3_13	BAM3_12	BAM3_11	BAM3_10	BAM3_9	BAM3_8	BAM3_7	BAM3_6	BAM3_5	BAM3_4	BAM3_3	BAM3_2	BAM3_1	BAM3_0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	BAM3_31 to BAM3_0	All 0	R/W	<p>Break Address Mask 3</p> <p>Specify bits masked in the channel 3 break address bits specified by BAR_3 (BA3_31 to BA3_0).</p> <p>0: Break address bit BA3_n is included in the break condition</p> <p>1: Break address bit BA3_n is masked and not included in the break condition</p> <p>Note: n = 31 to 0</p>

9.2.12 Break Bus Cycle Register_3 (BBR_3)

BBR_3 is a 16-bit readable/writable register, which specifies (1) disabling or enabling of user break interrupts, (2) bus master of the I bus, (3) C bus cycle or I bus cycle, (4) instruction fetch or data access, (5) read or write, and (6) operand size as the break conditions of channel 3. BBR_3 is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	UBID3	-	-	CP3_[2:0]	CD3_[1:0]	ID3_[1:0]	RW3_[1:0]	SZ3_[1:0]						
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
13	UBID3	0	R/W	User Break Interrupt Disable 3 Disables or enables user break interrupt requests when a channel 3 break condition is satisfied. 0: User break interrupt requests enabled 1: User break interrupt requests disabled
12, 11	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10 to 8	CP3_[2:0]	000	R/W	I-Bus Bus Master Select 3 Select the bus master when the bus cycle of the channel 3 break condition is the I bus cycle. However, when the C bus cycle is selected, this bit is invalidated (only the CPU cycle). xx1: CPU cycle is included in break conditions x1x: DMAC cycle is included in break conditions 1xx: A-DMAC cycle is included in break conditions

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 6	CD3_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>C Bus Cycle/I Bus Cycle Select 3</p> <p>Select the C bus cycle or I bus cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 3 break condition.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the C bus cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the I bus cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the C bus cycle</p>
5, 4	ID3_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Instruction Fetch/Data Access Select 3</p> <p>Select the instruction fetch cycle or data access cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 3 break condition. If the instruction fetch cycle is selected, select the C bus cycle.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the instruction fetch cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the data access cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the instruction fetch cycle or data access cycle</p>
3, 2	RW3_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Read/Write Select 3</p> <p>Select the read cycle or write cycle as the bus cycle of the channel 3 break condition.</p> <p>00: Condition comparison is not performed</p> <p>01: Break condition is the read cycle</p> <p>10: Break condition is the write cycle</p> <p>11: Break condition is the read cycle or write cycle</p>
1, 0	SZ3_[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Operand Size Select 3</p> <p>Select the operand size of the bus cycle for the channel 3 break condition.</p> <p>00: Break condition does not include operand size</p> <p>01: Break condition is byte access</p> <p>10: Break condition is word access</p> <p>11: Break condition is longword access</p>

[Legend]

x: Don't care

9.2.13 Break Control Register (BRCR)

BRCR sets the following conditions:

- Specifies whether a break is set before or after instruction execution.

BRCR is a 32-bit readable/writable register that has break condition match flags and bits for setting other break conditions. For the condition match flags of bits 15 to 8, writing 1 is invalid (previous values are retained) and writing 0 is only possible. To clear the flag, write 0 to the flag bit to be cleared and 1 to all other flag bits. BRCR is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset, but retains its previous value in sleep mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SCMFC 0	SCMFC 1	SCMFC 2	SCMFC 3	SCMFD 0	SCMFD 1	SCMFD 2	SCMFD 3	PCB3	PCB2	PCB1	PCB0	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R							

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 16	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
15	SCMFC0	0	R/W	C Bus Cycle Condition Match Flag 0 When the C bus cycle condition in the break conditions set for channel 0 is satisfied, this flag is set to 1. In order to clear this flag, write 0 to this bit. 0: The C bus cycle condition for channel 0 does not match 1: The C bus cycle condition for channel 0 matches

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
14	SCMFC1	0	R/W	<p>C Bus Cycle Condition Match Flag 1</p> <p>When the C bus cycle condition in the break conditions set for channel 1 is satisfied, this flag is set to 1. In order to clear this flag, write 0 to this bit.</p> <p>0: The C bus cycle condition for channel 1 does not match</p> <p>1: The C bus cycle condition for channel 1 matches</p>
13	SCMFC2	0	R/W	<p>C Bus Cycle Condition Match Flag 2</p> <p>When the C bus cycle condition in the break conditions set for channel 2 is satisfied, this flag is set to 1. In order to clear this flag, write 0 to this bit.</p> <p>0: The C bus cycle condition for channel 2 does not match</p> <p>1: The C bus cycle condition for channel 2 matches</p>
12	SCMFC3	0	R/W	<p>C Bus Cycle Condition Match Flag 3</p> <p>When the C bus cycle condition in the break conditions set for channel 3 is satisfied, this flag is set to 1. In order to clear this flag, write 0 to this bit.</p> <p>0: The C bus cycle condition for channel 3 does not match</p> <p>1: The C bus cycle condition for channel 3 matches</p>
11	SCMFD0	0	R/W	<p>I Bus Cycle Condition Match Flag 0</p> <p>When the I bus cycle condition in the break conditions set for channel 0 is satisfied, this flag is set to 1. In order to clear this flag, write 0 to this bit.</p> <p>0: The I bus cycle condition for channel 0 does not match</p> <p>1: The I bus cycle condition for channel 0 matches</p>
10	SCMFD1	0	R/W	<p>I Bus Cycle Condition Match Flag 1</p> <p>When the I bus cycle condition in the break conditions set for channel 1 is satisfied, this flag is set to 1. In order to clear this flag, write 0 to this bit.</p> <p>0: The I bus cycle condition for channel 1 does not match</p> <p>1: The I bus cycle condition for channel 1 matches</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
9	SCMFD2	0	R/W	<p>I Bus Cycle Condition Match Flag 2</p> <p>When the I bus cycle condition in the break conditions set for channel 2 is satisfied, this flag is set to 1. In order to clear this flag, write 0 to this bit.</p> <p>0: The I bus cycle condition for channel 2 does not match</p> <p>1: The I bus cycle condition for channel 2 matches</p>
8	SCMFD3	0	R/W	<p>I Bus Cycle Condition Match Flag 3</p> <p>When the I bus cycle condition in the break conditions set for channel 3 is satisfied, this flag is set to 1. In order to clear this flag, write 0 to this bit.</p> <p>0: The I bus cycle condition for channel 3 does not match</p> <p>1: The I bus cycle condition for channel 3 matches</p>
7	PCB3	0	R/W	<p>PC Break Select 3</p> <p>Selects the break timing of the instruction fetch cycle for channel 3 as before or after instruction execution.</p> <p>0: PC break of channel 3 is generated before instruction execution</p> <p>1: PC break of channel 3 is generated after instruction execution</p>
6	PCB2	0	R/W	<p>PC Break Select 2</p> <p>Selects the break timing of the instruction fetch cycle for channel 2 as before or after instruction execution.</p> <p>0: PC break of channel 2 is generated before instruction execution</p> <p>1: PC break of channel 2 is generated after instruction execution</p>
5	PCB1	0	R/W	<p>PC Break Select 1</p> <p>Selects the break timing of the instruction fetch cycle for channel 1 as before or after instruction execution.</p> <p>0: PC break of channel 1 is generated before instruction execution</p> <p>1: PC break of channel 1 is generated after instruction execution</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PCB0	0	R/W	PC Break Select 0 Selects the break timing of the instruction fetch cycle for channel 0 as before or after instruction execution. 0: PC break of channel 0 is generated before instruction execution 1: PC break of channel 0 is generated after instruction execution
3 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

9.3 Operation

9.3.1 Flow of the User Break Operation

The flow from setting of break conditions to user break exception handling is described below:

1. The break address is set in a break address register (BAR). The masked address bits are set in a break address mask register (BAMR). The bus break conditions are set in the break bus cycle register (BBR). Three control bit groups of BBR (C bus cycle/I bus cycle select, instruction fetch/data access select, and read/write select) are each set. No user break will be generated if even one of these groups is set to 00. The relevant break control conditions are set in the bits of the break control register (BRCR). Make sure to set all registers related to breaks before setting BBR, and branch after reading from the last written register and executing five or more NOP instructions. The newly written register values become valid from the instruction at the branch destination.
2. When the break conditions are satisfied, the UBC sends a user break request to the CPU, sets the C bus condition match flag (SCMFC) or I bus condition match flag (SCMFD) for the appropriate channel.
3. On receiving a user break interrupt request signal, the INTC determines its priority. Since the user break interrupt has a priority level of 15, it is accepted when the priority level set in the interrupt mask level bits (I3 to I0) of the status register (SR) is 14 or lower. If the I3 to I0 bits are set to a priority level of 15, the user break interrupt is not accepted, but the conditions are checked, and condition match flags are set if the conditions match. For details on ascertaining the priority, see section 8, Interrupt Controller (INTC).
4. Condition match flags (SCMFC and SCMFD) can be used to check which condition has been satisfied. The flag is set on a condition match and is not cleared automatically. Before using the flags again, 0 must first be written to them. The condition match flags must be cleared during the user break interrupt exception handling routine. Otherwise, an interrupt will be generated again.
5. There is a chance that the break set in channel 0 and the break set in channel 1 occur around the same time. In this case, there will be only one break request to the CPU, but these two break channel match flags may both be set.
6. When selecting the I bus as the break condition, note as follows:
 - Several bus masters, including the CPU and DMAC, are connected to the I bus. The UBC monitors bus cycles generated by the bus master specified by BBR, and determines the condition match.

- I bus cycles resulting from instruction fetches on the C bus by the CPU are defined as instruction fetch cycles on the I bus, while other bus cycles are defined as data access cycles.
- I bus cycles the DMAC or A-DMAC issues are only data access cycles.
- If a break condition is specified for the I bus, even when the condition matches in an I bus cycle resulting from an instruction executed by the CPU, at which instruction the break is to be accepted cannot be clearly defined.

9.3.2 Break on Instruction Fetch Cycle

1. When C bus/instruction fetch/read/word or longword is set in the break bus cycle register (BBR), the break condition is the FAB bus instruction fetch cycle. Whether it breaks before or after the execution of the instruction can then be selected with the PCB bit of the break control register (BRCR) for the appropriate channel. If an instruction fetch cycle is set as a break condition, clear LSB in the break address register (BAR) to 0. A break cannot be generated as long as this bit is set to 1.
2. A break for instruction fetch which is set as a break before instruction execution occurs when it is confirmed that the instruction has been fetched and will be executed. This means this function cannot be used for instructions fetched by overrun (instructions fetched at a branch or during an interrupt transition, but not to be executed). When this kind of break is set for the delay slot of a delayed branch instruction, the break is not generated until execution of the first instruction at the branch destination.

Note: If a branch does not occur at a delayed branch instruction, the subsequent instruction is not recognized as a delay slot.

3. When setting a break condition for break after instruction execution, the instruction set with the break condition is executed and then the break is generated prior to execution of the next instruction. As with pre-execution breaks, this function is not available for overrun fetch instructions. When this kind of break is set for a delayed branch instruction and its delay slot, a break is not generated until the first instruction at the branch destination.
4. If the I bus is set for a break of an instruction fetch cycle, the setting is invalidated.

9.3.3 Break on Data Access Cycle

1. If the C bus is specified as a break condition for data access break, condition comparison is performed for the logical addresses accessed by the executed instructions, and a break occurs if the condition is satisfied. If the I bus is specified as a break condition, condition comparison is performed for the physical addresses of the data access cycles that are issued by the bus master specified by the bits to select the bus master of the I bus, and a break occurs if the condition is satisfied. For details on the CPU bus cycles issued on the I bus, see 6 in section 9.3.1, Flow of the User Break Operation.
2. The relationship between the data access cycle address and the comparison condition for each operand size is listed in table 9.2.

Table 9.2 Data Access Cycle Addresses and Operand Size Comparison Conditions

Access Size	Address Compared
Longword	Compares break address register bits 31 to 2 to address bus bits 31 to 2
Word	Compares break address register bits 31 to 1 to address bus bits 31 to 1
Byte	Compares break address register bits 31 to 0 to address bus bits 31 to 0

This means that when address H'00001003 is set in the break address register (BAR), for example, the bus cycle in which the break condition is satisfied is as follows (where other conditions are met).

Longword access at H'00001000

Word access at H'00001002

Byte access at H'00001003

3. If the data access cycle is selected, the instruction at which the break will occur cannot be determined.

9.3.4 Value of Saved Program Counter

When a break occurs, the address of the instruction from where execution is to be resumed is saved to the stack, and the exception handling state is entered. If the C bus (FAB)/instruction fetch cycle is specified as a break condition, the instruction at which the break should occur can be uniquely determined. If the C bus/data access cycle or I bus/data access cycle is specified as a break condition, the instruction at which the break should occur cannot be uniquely determined.

1. When C bus (FAB)/instruction fetch (before instruction execution) is specified as a break condition:

The address of the instruction that matched the break condition is saved to the stack. The instruction that matched the condition is not executed, and the break occurs before it. However when a delay slot instruction matches the condition, the instruction is executed, and the branch destination address is saved to the stack.

2. When C bus (FAB)/instruction fetch (after instruction execution) is specified as a break condition:

The address of the instruction following the instruction that matched the break condition is saved to the stack. The instruction that matches the condition is executed, and the break occurs before the next instruction is executed. However when a delayed branch instruction or delay slot matches the condition, the instruction is executed, and the branch destination address is saved to the stack.

3. When C bus/data access or I bus/data access is specified as a break condition:

The address after executing several instructions of the instruction that matched the break condition is saved to the stack.

9.3.5 Usage Examples

(1) Break Condition Specified for C Bus Instruction Fetch Cycle

(Example 1-1)

- Register specifications

BAR_0 = H'00000404, BAMR_0 = H'00000000, BBR_0 = H'0054, BAR_1 = H'00008010,
BAMR_1 = H'00000006, BBR_1 = H'0054, BRCCR = H'00000010

<Channel 0>

Address: H'00000404, Address mask: H'00000000

Bus cycle: C bus/instruction fetch (after instruction execution)/read (operand size is not included in the condition)

<Channel 1>

Address: H'00008010, Address mask: H'00000006

Data: H'00000000, Data mask: H'00000000

Bus cycle: C bus/instruction fetch (before instruction execution)/read (operand size is not included in the condition)

A user break occurs after an instruction of address H'00000404 is executed or before instructions of addresses H'00008010 to H'00008016 are executed.

(Example 1-2)

- Register specifications

BAR_0 = H'00027128, BAMR_0 = H'00000000, BBR_0 = H'005A, BAR_1 = H'00031415,
BAMR_1 = H'00000000, BBR_1 = H'0054, BRCCR = H'00000000

<Channel 0>

Address: H'00027128, Address mask: H'00000000

Bus cycle: C bus/instruction fetch (before instruction execution)/write/word

<Channel 1>

Address: H'00031415, Address mask: H'00000000

Data: H'00000000, Data mask: H'00000000

Bus cycle: C bus/instruction fetch (before instruction execution)/read (operand size is not included in the condition)

On channel 0, a user break does not occur since instruction fetch is not a write cycle. On channel 1, a user break does not occur since instruction fetch is performed for an even address.

(Example 1-3)

- Register specifications

BAR_0 = H'00008404, BAMR_0 = H'00000FFF, BBR_0 = H'0054, BAR_1 = H'00008010,
BAMR_1 = H'00000006, BBR_1 = H'0054, BRCR = H'00000010

<Channel 0>

Address: H'00008404, Address mask: H'00000FFF

Bus cycle: C bus/instruction fetch (after instruction execution)/read (operand size is not included in the condition)

<Channel 1>

Address: H'00008010, Address mask: H'00000006

Data: H'00000000, Data mask: H'00000000

Bus cycle: C bus/instruction fetch (before instruction execution)/read (operand size is not included in the condition)

A user break occurs after an instruction with addresses H'00008000 to H'00008FFE is executed or before an instruction with addresses H'00008010 to H'00008016 are executed.

(2) Break Condition Specified for C Bus Data Access Cycle

(Example 2-1)

- Register specifications

BAR_0 = H'00123456, BAMR_0 = H'00000000, BBR_0 = H'0064, BAR_1 = H'000ABCDE,
BAMR_1 = H'000000FF, BBR_1 = H'006A, BRCR = H'00000000

<Channel 0>

Address: H'00123456, Address mask: H'00000000

Bus cycle: C bus/data access/read (operand size is not included in the condition)

<Channel 1>

Address: H'000ABCDE, Address mask: H'000000FF

Data: H'0000A512, Data mask: H'00000000

Bus cycle: C bus/data access/write/word

On channel 0, a user break occurs with longword read from address H'00123456, word read from address H'00123456, or byte read from address H'00123456. On channel 1, a user break occurs when word data is written in addresses H'000ABC00 to H'000ABCFE.

(3) Break Condition Specified for I Bus Data Access Cycle

(Example 3-1)

- Register specifications

BAR_0 = H'00314156, BAMR_0 = H'00000000, BBR_0 = H'0094, BAR_1 = H'00055555,
BAMR_1 = H'00000000, BBR_1 = H'02A9, BR CR = H'00000000

<Channel 0>

Address: H'00314156, Address mask: H'00000000

Bus cycle: I bus/instruction fetch/read (operand size is not included in the condition)

<Channel 1>

Address: H'00055555, Address mask: H'00000000

Data: H'00000078, Data mask: H'0000000F

Bus cycle: I bus/data access/write/byte

On channel 0, the setting of I bus/instruction fetch is ignored.

On channel 1, a user break occurs when the DMAC writes byte data in address H'00055555 on the I bus (write by the CPU does not generate a user break).

9.4 Usage Notes

1. The CPU can read from or write to the UBC registers via the I bus. Accordingly, during the period from executing an instruction to rewrite the UBC register till the new value is actually rewritten, the desired break may not occur. In order to know the timing when the UBC register is changed, execute five or more NOP instructions after reading from the last written register. Instructions after then are valid for the newly written register value.
2. The UBC cannot monitor access to the C bus and I bus cycles in the same channel.
3. When a user break and another exception occur at the same instruction, which has higher priority is determined according to the priority levels defined in table 7.1 in section 7, Exception Handling. If an exception with higher priority occurs, the user break is not generated.
4. Note the following when a break occurs in a delay slot.
If a pre-execution break is set at a delay slot instruction, the break occurs immediately before execution of the branch destination.
5. User breaks are disabled during UBC module standby mode. Do not read from or write to the UBC registers during UBC module standby mode; the values are not guaranteed.
6. Do not set an address within an interrupt exception handling routine whose interrupt priority level is at least 15 (including user break interrupts) as a break address.
7. Do not set a break after instruction execution for the SLEEP instruction or for the delayed branch instruction where the SLEEP instruction is placed at its delay slot.
8. When setting a break for a 32-bit instruction, set the address where the upper 16 bits are placed. If the address of the lower 16 bits is set and a break before instruction execution is set as a break condition, the break is handled as a break after instruction execution.
9. Do not place a pre-execution break for the instruction immediately after a DIVU (or DIVS) instruction. Otherwise the break will be still taken even though an exception or interrupt occurs during the DIVU (or DIVS) instruction execution.

Section 10 Direct Memory Access Controller (DMAC)

The DMAC can be used in place of the CPU to perform high-speed transfers between on-chip memory and on-chip peripheral modules.

10.1 Features

- Number of channels: Eight channels (channels 0 to 7)
- 4-Gbyte physical address space
- Data transfer unit: Selectable from byte, word (two bytes), longword (four bytes), and 16 bytes (longword \times 4)
- Maximum transfer count: 16,777,216 transfers (24 bits)
- Address mode: Dual address mode
- Selectable transfer requests
 - On-chip peripheral module request
 - Auto request

The following modules can issue on-chip peripheral module requests.

- Two RCAN-TL1 sources, ten ADC sources, thirty-four ATU-III sources, and two CMT sources
- Selectable bus modes
 - Cycle stealing mode (normal mode and intermittent mode)
 - Burst mode
- Selectable channel priority levels
 - Two types of fixed modes
 - Round-robin mode
- Interrupt request: An interrupt request can be sent to the CPU on completion of half- or full-data transfer
- Register reloading functions: The reloading function can be enabled or disabled independently for each channel. Using this function, the values in the reload setting registers that can be set even during DMA transfer are transferred to the corresponding registers. The following two types of reloading functions are supported.
 - Reloading function 1: The DMA source address register, DMA destination address register, DMA transfer count register, and DMA address reload count register are reloaded when the transfer count register reaches 0. The address reload count registers on channels 4 to 7 are also reloaded when the reloading function 2 is enabled.

- Reloading function 2: The DMA source address register and/or DMA destination address register, and DMA address reload count register are reloaded when the address reload count register reaches 0. (Only supported in channels 4 to 7.)
- Continuous transfer when the reloading function 1 is enabled: Selectable between termination and continuation of transfer when the transfer counter reaches 0, on channels the reloading function 1 is enabled for.
- Integer to floating point conversion function: In the integer format to be converted, the data stored in 14 bits from the left edge of a 16-bit register is treated as unsigned data, and the decimal point is assumed to be located to the left of the MSB. After conversion, the floating point format is the single-precision floating-point format based on IEEE754, representing a 32-bit value.

Figure 10.1 shows a block diagram of the DMAC.

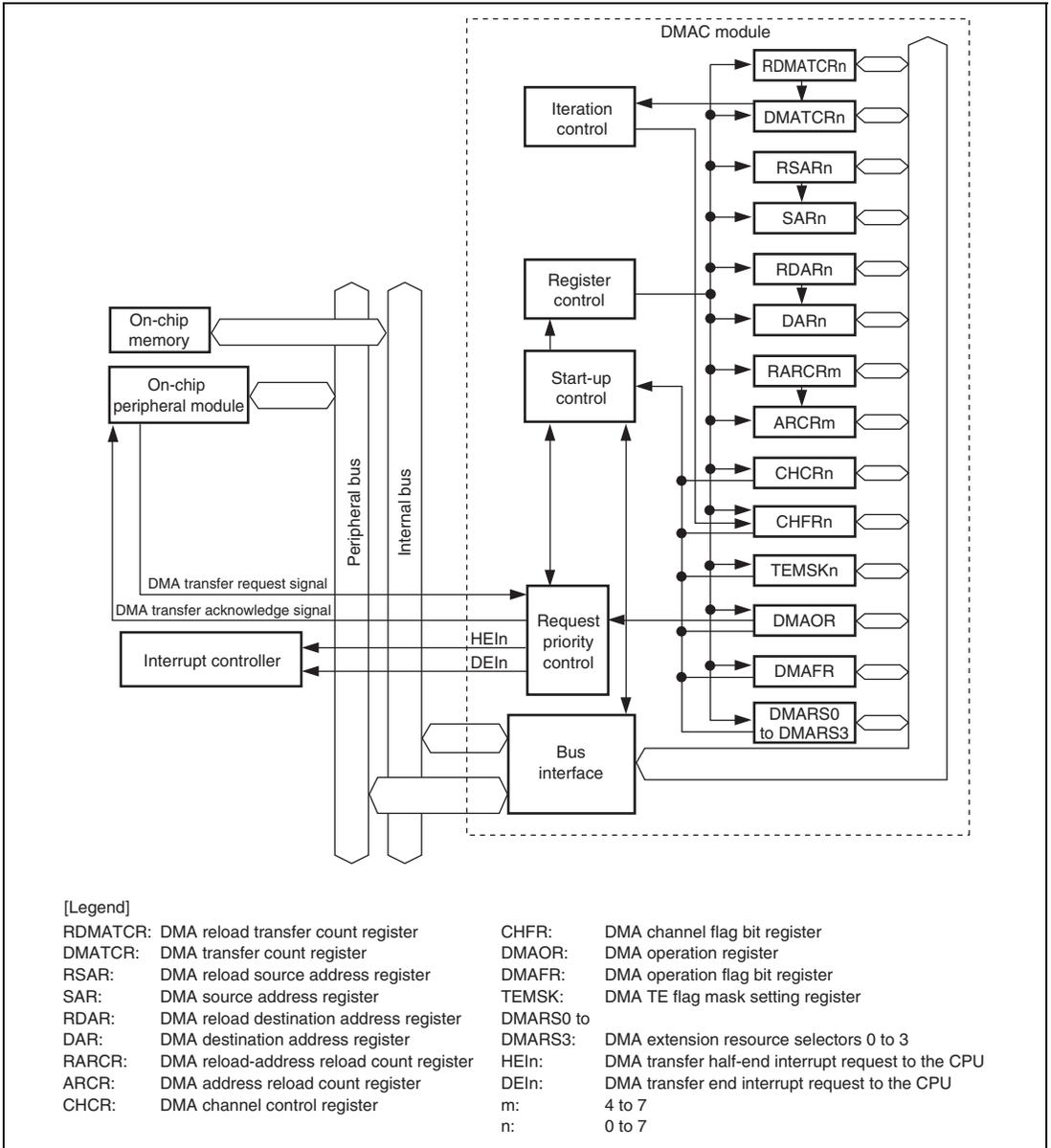


Figure 10.1 Block Diagram of DMAC

10.2 Register Descriptions

The DMAC has the registers listed in table 10.1. There are five (channels 0 to 3) or six (channels 4 to 7) control registers, three or four reload registers and one flag bit register for each channel, and one common operation register and one operation flag bit register are used by all channels. In addition, there is one extension resource selector per two channels. Notation for the registers in table 10.1 takes the form XXXN, where XXX indicates the register name and N indicates the channel number. For example, SAR0 denotes SAR for channel 0.

Table 10.1 Register Configuration

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
0	DMA source address register 0	SAR0	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1000	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 0	DAR0	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1004	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 0	DMATCR0	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1008	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 0	CHCR0	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE100C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 0	CHFR0	R/W* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE108C	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 0	TEMSK0	R/W* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE108E	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 0	RSAR0	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1100	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 0	RDAR0	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1104	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 0	RDMATCR0	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1108	16, 32

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
1	DMA source address register 1	SAR1	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1010	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 1	DAR1	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1014	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 1	DMATCR1	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1018	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 1	CHCR1	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE101C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 1	CHFR1	R/W* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE109C	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 1	TEMSK1	R/W* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE109E	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 1	RSAR1	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1110	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 1	RDAR1	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1114	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 1	RDMATCR1	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1118	16, 32
2	DMA source address register 2	SAR2	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1020	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 2	DAR2	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1024	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 2	DMATCR2	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1028	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 2	CHCR2	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE102C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 2	CHFR2	R/W* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE10AC	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 2	TEMSK2	R/W* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE10AE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 2	RSAR2	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1120	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 2	RDAR2	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1124	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 2	RDMATCR2	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1128	16, 32

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
3	DMA source address register 3	SAR3	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1030	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 3	DAR3	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1034	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 3	DMATCR3	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1038	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 3	CHCR3	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE103C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 3	CHFR3	R/W* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE10BC	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 3	TEMSK3	R/W* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE10BE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 3	RSAR3	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1130	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 3	RDAR3	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1134	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 3	RDMATCR3	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1138	16, 32
4	DMA source address register 4	SAR4	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1040	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 4	DAR4	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1044	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 4	DMATCR4	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1048	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 4	CHCR4	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE104C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 4	CHFR4	R/W* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE10CC	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 4	TEMSK4	R/W* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE10CE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 4	RSAR4	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1140	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 4	RDAR4	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1144	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 4	RDMATCR4	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1148	16, 32

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
4	DMA address reload count register 4	ARCR4	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE114C	16, 32
	DMA reload-address reload count register 4	RARCR4	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE114E	16
5	DMA source address register 5	SAR5	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1050	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 5	DAR5	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1054	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 5	DMATCR5	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1058	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 5	CHCR5	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE105C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 5	CHFR5	R/W* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE10DC	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 5	TEMSK5	R/W* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE10DE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 5	RSAR5	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1150	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 5	RDAR5	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1154	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 5	RDMATCR5	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1158	16, 32
	DMA address reload count register 5	ARCR5	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE115C	16, 32
	DMA reload-address reload count register 5	RARCR5	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE115E	16
6	DMA source address register 6	SAR6	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1060	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 6	DAR6	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1064	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 6	DMATCR6	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1068	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 6	CHCR6	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE106C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 6	CHFR6	R/W* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE10EC	8

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
6	DMA TE flag mask setting register 6	TEMSK6	R/W* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE10EE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 6	RSAR6	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1160	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 6	RDAR6	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1164	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 6	RDMATCR6	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1168	16, 32
	DMA address reload count register 6	ARCR6	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE116C	16, 32
	DMA reload-address reload count register 6	RARCR6	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE116E	16
7	DMA source address register 7	SAR7	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1070	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 7	DAR7	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1074	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 7	DMATCR7	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1078	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 7	CHCR7	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE107C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 7	CHFR7	R/W* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE10FC	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 7	TEMSK7	R/W* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE10FE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 7	RSAR7	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1170	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register_7	RDAR7	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1174	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 7	RDMATCR7	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFE1178	16, 32
	DMA address reload count register 7	ARCR7	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE117C	16, 32
DMA reload-address reload count register 7	RARCR7	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE117E	16	

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Common	DMA operation register	DMAOR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE1200	8, 16
	DMA operation flag bit register	DMAFR	R/W* ³	H'00	H'FFFE1204	8
0 and 1	DMA extension resource selector 0	DMARS0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE1300	8, 16
2 and 3	DMA extension resource selector 1	DMARS1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE1304	8, 16
4 and 5	DMA extension resource selector 2	DMARS2	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE1308	8, 16
6 and 7	DMA extension resource selector 3	DMARS3	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE130C	8, 16

- Notes:
1. Only writing a 0 to the HE and TE bits in CHFRn is allowed after reading a 1, in order to clear the flags.
 2. TEMSKn includes a write key code. Write access is made only in word and allowed only if the upper byte, i.e. key code, matches H'5B.
 3. Only writing a 0 to the AE and NMIF bits in DMAFR is allowed after reading a 1, in order to clear the flags.

10.2.1 DMA Source Address Registers 0 to 7 (SAR0 to SAR7)

SAR is a 32-bit readable/writable register that specifies the source address of a DMA transfer. During a DMA transfer, these registers indicate the next source address.

To transfer data in words (two bytes), in longwords (four bytes), or in 16-byte units, specify the address with 2-byte, 4-byte, or 16-byte address boundary.

SAR is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W															
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W															

10.2.2 DMA Destination Address Registers 0 to 7 (DAR0 to DAR7)

DAR is a 32-bit readable/writable register that specifies the destination address of a DMA transfer. During a DMA transfer, these registers indicate the next destination address.

To transfer data in words (two bytes), in longwords (four bytes), or in 16-byte units, specify the address with 2-byte, 4-byte, or 16-byte address boundary.

DAR is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W															
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W															

10.2.3 DMA Transfer Count Registers 0 to 7 (DMATCR0 to DMATCR7)

DMATCR is a 32-bit readable/writable register that specifies the number of DMA transfers. The transfer count is 1 when the setting is H'00000001, 16,777,215 when H'00FFFFFF is set, and 16,777,216 (the maximum) when H'00000000 is set. During a DMA transfer, these registers indicate the remaining transfer count.

The upper eight bits of DMATCR are always read as 0, and the write value should always be 0. To transfer data in 16-byte units, one 16-byte transfer (128 bits) counts one.

DMATCR is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W:	R/W

10.2.4 DMA Channel Control Registers 0 to 7 (CHCR0 to CHCR7)

CHCR is a 32-bit readable/writable register that controls the DMA transfer mode.

The TC[0], RLD2[1:0], and IFT bits can be read and written to in channels 4 to 7, but they are reserved in channels 0 to 3.

CHCR is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TC[1:0]	-	RLD1	RLD2[1:0]	-	IFT	-	-	-	-	-	-	HIE	-	-	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DM[1:0]	SM[1:0]	RS[3:0]					-	-	TB	TS[1:0]	IE	-	DE		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
31, 30	TC[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Transfer Count Mode</p> <p>Specifies whether to transmit data once, for the count specified in DMATCR, or for the count specified in ARCR by one transfer request.</p> <p>The TC[0] bit is valid only in CHCR4 to CHCR7 and reserved in CHCR0 to CHCR3. The bit in CHCR0 to CHCR3 is always read as 0 and the write value should always be 0.</p> <p>When these bits are set to a value other than B'01, the TB bit must not be set to 1 (burst mode).</p> <p>When these bits are set to B'01, RLD2[1] and RLD2[0] bits should be a value other than B'00 to enable the reloading function 2. When these bits are set to B'00, operation is not guaranteed.</p> <p>00: Transmits data once by one transfer request 01: Transmits data for the count specified in ARCR by one transfer request 10: Transmits data for the count specified in DMATCR by one transfer request 11: Setting prohibited</p>
29	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
28	RLD1	0	R/W	<p>Reloading Function 1 Enable or Disable</p> <p>Specifies whether the reloading function 1 is to be enabled or disabled. When this function is enabled, SAR, DAR, DMATCR or ARCR is reloaded when DMATCR is changed to 0. Note that ARCR is reloaded on channels 4-7 only when the reloading function 2 is also enabled.</p> <p>0: Disables the reloading function 1 1: Enables the reloading functioning 1</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
27, 26	RLD2[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Reloading Function 2 Enable or Disable</p> <p>Specifies whether the reloading function 2 is to be enabled or disabled. When this function is enabled, SAR, DAR, or ARCR is reloaded when ARCR is changed to 0.</p> <p>These bits are valid only in CHCR4 to CHCR7; in CHCR0 to CHCR3, these bits are reserved. These bits are always read as 0 and the write value should always be 0.</p> <p>00: Disables reloading function 2</p> <p>01: Enables reloading function 2. DAR and ARCR are reloaded.</p> <p>10: Enables reloading function 2. SAR and ARCR are reloaded.</p> <p>11: Enables the reloading function 2. SAR, DAR, and ARCR are reloaded.</p>
25	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
24	IFT	0	R/W	<p>Integer to Floating-Point Conversion Function Enable</p> <p>Specifies whether the function converting an integer to the floating-point format is enabled or disabled.</p> <p>The integer format in which the 14-bit data left-aligned in a 16-bit register is treated as unsigned data and the decimal point is assumed to be located to the left of the MSB can be treated.</p> <p>After conversion, the integer is represented by a 32-bit single-precision floating-point format based on IEEE 754 (the exponent has a bias of H'7F and the mantissa is represented by a form of 1.xxx, where the first digit 1 is an implicit leading bit).</p> <p>This bit is valid only in CHCR4 to CHCR7; in CHCR0 to CHCR3, this bit is reserved. This bit is always read as 0 and the write value should always be 0.</p> <p>If the integer to floating-point conversion function is enabled, the unit of data transfer should be specified as a word (TS in CHCR = B'01). In such a case, a 16-bit value is read as the source of transfer, an integer to floating-point conversion is performed, and the resulting 32-bit value is written. Consequently, the source register is updated by word access, and the destination address is updated by longword access. In addition, if the destination address is not a longword-aligned address, an address error may result.</p> <p>Notice that when the integer to floating-point conversion is enabled, the conversion requires cycles. Therefore, the internal operation within the DMAC will be read (conversion source to inside the DMAC) → write (inside the DMAC to conversion source), if a conversion is not required, and read → Nop (conversion processing) → write, if a conversion is required.</p> <p>0: Disables the integer to floating-point conversion function</p> <p>1: Enables the integer to floating-point conversion function</p>
23 to 19	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
18	HIE	0	R/W	<p>Half-End Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Specifies whether to issue an interrupt request to the CPU when the transfer count reaches half of the DMATCR value that was specified before transfer starts.</p> <p>When the HE bit in CHFR is set to 1, the DMAC requests an interrupt to the CPU when the HE bit becomes 1.</p> <p>0: Disables an interrupt to be issued when $DMATCR = (DMATCR \text{ set before transfer starts})/2$</p> <p>1: Enables an interrupt to be issued when $DMATCR = (DMATCR \text{ set before transfer starts})/2$</p>
17, 16	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
15, 14	DM[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Destination Address Mode</p> <p>These bits select whether the DMA destination address is incremented, decremented, or left fixed.</p> <p>00: Fixed destination address (Setting prohibited in 16-byte transfer)</p> <p>01: Destination address is incremented (+1 in 8-bit transfer, +2 in 16-bit transfer, +4 in 32-bit transfer, +16 in 16-byte transfer)</p> <p>10: Destination address is decremented (−1 in 8-bit transfer, −2 in 16-bit transfer, −4 in 32-bit transfer, setting prohibited in 16-byte transfer)</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p>
13, 12	SM[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Source Address Mode</p> <p>These bits select whether the DMA source address is incremented, decremented, or left fixed.</p> <p>00: Fixed source address (Setting prohibited in 16-byte-unit transfer)</p> <p>01: Source address is incremented (+1 in byte-unit transfer, +2 in word-unit transfer, +4 in longword-unit transfer, +16 in 16-byte-unit transfer)</p> <p>10: Source address is decremented (−1 in byte-unit transfer, −2 in word-unit transfer, −4 in longword-unit transfer, setting prohibited in 16-byte-unit transfer)</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
11 to 8	RS[3:0]	0000	R/W	<p>Resource Select</p> <p>These bits specify which transfer requests will be sent to the DMAC. The changing of transfer request source should be done in the state when DMA enable bit (DE) is cleared to 0.</p> <p>0000: Initial value (resource not selected)</p> <p>0001: Setting prohibited</p> <p>0010: Setting prohibited</p> <p>0011: Setting prohibited</p> <p>0100: Auto request</p> <p>0101: Setting prohibited</p> <p>0110: Setting prohibited</p> <p>0111: Setting prohibited</p> <p>1000: DMA extension resource selector</p> <p>1001: RCAN-TL1 channel A</p> <p>1010: RCAN-TL1 channel B</p> <p>1011: Setting prohibited</p> <p>1100: ADC_A (A/D conversion end)</p> <p>1101: ADC_B (A/D conversion end)</p> <p>1110: Setting prohibited</p> <p>1111: Setting prohibited</p>
7, 6	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
5	TB	0	R/W	<p>Transfer Bus Mode</p> <p>Specifies the bus mode when DMA transfers data. Note that the burst mode must not be selected when TC is other than B'10.</p> <p>0: Cycle stealing mode</p> <p>1: Burst mode</p>
4, 3	TS[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Transfer Size</p> <p>These bits specify the size of data to be transferred. Select the size of data to be transferred when the source or destination is an on-chip peripheral module register of which transfer size is specified.</p> <p>00: Byte units</p> <p>01: Word (two bytes) units</p> <p>10: Longword (four bytes) units</p> <p>11: 16-byte units (four longword transfers)</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
2	IE	0	R/W	<p>Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Specifies whether or not an interrupt request is generated to the CPU at the end of the DMA transfer. Setting this bit to 1 generates an interrupt request (DEI) to the CPU when the TE bit in CHFR is set to 1.</p> <p>0: Disables an interrupt request 1: Enables an interrupt request</p>
1	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	DE	0	R/W	<p>DMA Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables the DMA transfer. In auto request mode, DMA transfer starts by setting the DE bit and DME bit in DMAOR to 1. In this case, all of the bits TE in CHFR, NMIF and AE in DMAFR must be 0. In a peripheral module request, DMA transfer starts if DMA transfer request is generated by peripheral modules after setting the bits DE and DME to 1. In this case, however, all of the bits TE in CHFR, NMIF and AE in DMAFR must be 0 as in the case of auto request mode. Clearing the DE bit to 0 can terminate the DMA transfer.</p> <p>0: DMA transfer disabled 1: DMA transfer enabled</p>

10.2.5 DMA Channel Flag Bit Registers 0 to 7 (CHFR0 to CHFR7)

CHFR is an 8-bit readable/writable register that shows the DMA transfer result.

CHFR is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	HE	-	-	-	TE
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/(W)*	R	R	R	R/(W)*

Note: * To clear the flag, write 0 to the bit to be cleared, only when 1 has been read from the bit when these registers have been read. To the HE or TE bit not to be cleared, only 1 can be written, even if 0 is read from the bit. To the reserved bits, only 0 can be written. When the flag is read by the CPU, even though 0 has been read, the flag may be set to 1 and therefore 1 may be read internally. In this case, if 0 is written to the corresponding bit, the flag will be cleared even if 1 has not been read by the CPU. Since the specifications of the flag bits in these registers differ from the ones of the flags in other modules, the clearing operations of the flags by the CPU must be executed carefully.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	HE	0	R/(W)*	Half-End Flag This bit is set to 1 when the transfer count reaches half of the DMATCR value specified before transfer starts. When DMA transfer ends because of an NMI interrupt, a DMA address error, or clearing of the DE bit or the DME bit in DMAOR before the transfer count reaches half of the initial DMATCR value, the HE bit is not set to 1. If DMA transfer ends due to an NMI interrupt, a DMA address error, or clearing of the DE bit or the DME bit in DMAOR after the HE bit is set to 1, the bit remains set to 1. To clear the HE bit, write 0 to it after HE = 1 is read. Note that the HE bit is never set even after it is cleared when the transfer count is equal to or more than the half of the initial DMATCR value. 0: $DMATCR > (DMATCR \text{ set before transfer starts})/2$ during DMA transfer or after DMA transfer is terminated 1: $DMATCR \leq (DMATCR \text{ set before transfer starts})/2$ [Clearing condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing 0 after reading HE = 1.
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
0	TE	0	R/(W)*	<p>Transfer End Flag</p> <p>This bit is set to 1 when DMATCR becomes 0 and DMA transfer ends.</p> <p>The TE bit is not set to 1 in the following cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When DMA transfer ends due to an NMI interrupt or DMA address error before DMATCR becomes 0 • When DMA transfer is ended by clearing the DE bit and DME bit in DMA operation register (DMAOR) <p>To clear the TE bit, write 0 after reading TE = 1.</p> <p>Even if the DE bit is set to 1 while this bit is set to 1, transfer is not enabled.</p> <p>0: During the DMA transfer or DMA transfer has been terminated</p> <p>1: DMA transfer ends by the specified count (DMATCR = 0)</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing 0 after reading TE = 1

Note: * Only writing a 0 is allowed after reading a 1, in order to clear the flag.

10.2.6 DMA TE Flag Mask Setting Registers 0 to 7 (TEMSK0 to TEMSK7)

TEMSK is a 16-bit readable/writable register, which contains an 8-bit write key. If the reloading function 1 is enabled, the TE flag setting controls whether to terminate or continue DMA transfer. If the reloading function 1 is disabled, the register setting is ignored and DMA transfer is terminated when the TE flag is set.

The register is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode but retains its value in module standby mode.

Since TEMSK includes a write key, a write to this register must be performed in word. To rewrite the TEMASK bit value, write a value of H'5B to the TEMKEY in advance. A write in word when a value other than H'5B is written to the TEMKEY bit and a write in byte are all ignored.

A read out from TEMSK can be performed both in word and byte. However, the TEMKEY bits are always read as H'00 since no write is held in these bits.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TEMKEY[7:0]								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TEMASK
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Note: * Write data is not retained; these bits are always read as 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 8	TEMKEY [7:0]	All 0	R/W*	TEMSK Write Key Code These bits act as the write key for TEMSK that enables/disables rewriting the TEMASK bit. Since no write value is held, these bits are always read as H'00. H'5B: Enables rewriting the TEMASK bit. Other than H'5B: Disables rewriting the TEMASK bit.
7 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
0	TEMASK	0	R/W	<p>TE Flag Mask Setting</p> <p>Selects whether or not to terminate DMA transfer when the TE bit is set to 1. By setting this bit to 1 while the reloading function 1 is enabled, DMA transfer is performed until its transfer request is canceled.</p> <p>This function can only be enabled when the reloading function 1 is enabled.</p> <p>When DMA transfer is continued even after the TE flag is set to 1 by setting the TEMASK bit to 1 while reloading function 1 is enabled, the operation of the HE and TE bits of the CHFR register is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the HE bit is cleared in the middle of transfer, the bit is again set when the DMATCR value has become equal to or less than the half of its value set before transfer starts. • If the TE bit is cleared in the middle of transfer, the bit is again set when the DMATCR value has become 0 next time. • The information of that the set HE or TE bit was read for clearing is held until the bit is cleared. Therefore, the set HE or TE bit that was read can be cleared by simply writing a 0 to it even after the register values are changed by the reloading function 1. <p>0: Terminates DMA transfer when the TE flag is set to 1.</p> <p>1: Continues DMA transfer even when the TE flag is set to 1.</p> <p>Note: When this function is enabled, care must be taken since the bus occupancy of DMA transfer becomes higher. In particular, when auto request is selected as the request type, do not select burst transfer as the bus mode, as correct operation is not guaranteed in this case.</p>

10.2.7 DMA Reload Source Address Registers 0 to 7 (RSAR0 to RSAR7)

RSAR is a 32-bit readable/writable register that can be modified even during DMA transfer.

When the reloading function 1 is enabled (RLD1 in CHCR = 1), the RSAR value is written to the source address register (SAR) at the end of the current DMA transfer (DMATCR = 0). When the reloading function 2 is enabled (RLD2[1] bit in CHCR = 1), the RSAR value is written to the source address register (SAR) when the current address reload count register reaches 0 (ARCR = 0). A new value for the next DMA transfer can be preset in RSAR. When both of the reloading functions are disabled, RSAR is ignored.

To transfer data in words (two bytes), in longwords (four bytes), or in 16-byte units, specify the address with 2-byte, 4-byte, or 16-byte address boundary.

RSAR is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W															
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W															

10.2.8 DMA Reload Destination Address Registers 0 to 7 (RDAR0 to RDAR7)

RDAR is a 32-bit readable/writable register that can be modified even during DMA transfer.

When the reloading function 1 is enabled (RLD1 in CHCR = 1), the RDAR value is written to the destination address register (DAR) at the end of the current DMA transfer (DMATCR = 0). When the reloading function 2 is enabled (RLD2[0] bit in CHCR = 1), the RDAR value is written to the destination address register (DAR) when the current address reload count register reaches 0 (ARCR = 0). A new value for the next DMA transfer can be preset in RDAR. When both of the reloading functions are disabled, RDAR is ignored.

To transfer data in words (two bytes), in longwords (four bytes), or in 16-byte units, specify the address with 2-byte, 4-byte, or 16-byte address boundary.

RDAR is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W															
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W															

10.2.9 DMA Reload Transfer Count Registers 0 to 7 (RDMATCR0 to RDMATCR7)

RDMATCR is a 32-bit readable/writable register that can be modified even during DMA transfer.

When the reloading function 1 is enabled (RLD1 in CHCR = 1), the RDMATCR value is written to the transfer count register (DMATCR) at the end of the current DMA transfer (DMATCR = 0). A new value for the next DMA transfer can be preset in RDMATCR. When the reloading function 1 is disabled (RLD1 in CHCR = 0), RDMATCR is ignored.

The upper eight bits of RDMATCR are always read as 0, and the write value should always be 0.

As in DMATCR, the transfer count is 1 when the setting is H'00000001, 16,777,215 when H'00FFFFFF is set, and 16,777,216 (the maximum) when H'00000000 is set. To transfer data in 16-byte units, one 16-byte transfer (128 bits) counts one.

RDMATCR is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W:	R/W

10.2.10 DMA Address Reload Count Registers 4 to 7 (ARCR4 to ARCR7)

ARCR is a 16-bit readable/writable register.

When the reloading function 2 is enabled (CHCR.RLD2[1:0] = 1), the ARCR register and the source address register (SAR) and/or the destination address register (DAR) are reloaded once ARCR reaches 0. When the reloading function 2 is disabled (CHCR.RLD2[1:0] = 0), this register is ignored. Note that the ARCR register is reloaded only when the reloading function 2 is enabled (CHCR.RLD2[1:0] = 1).

The upper eight bits in ARCR are always read as 0 and the write value should always be 0.

As in DMATCR, the transfer count is 1 when the setting is H'0001, 255 when H'00FF is set, and 256 (the maximum) when H'0000 is set. To transfer data in 16-byte units, one 16-byte transfer (128 bits) counts one.

ARCR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

When the reloading function 2 is enabled (RLD1 or RLD2[0] bit in CHCR = 1), ARCR and SAR and/or DAR are reloaded when ARCR reaches 0. When the reloading function 2 is disabled (RLD1 and RLD2[0] bits are 0), ARCR is ignored. ARCR is updated only when the reloading function 2 is enabled.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

10.2.11 DMA Reload-Address Reload Count Registers 4 to 7 (RARCR4 to RARCR7)

RARCR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that can be modified even during DMA transfer.

When the reloading function 2 is enabled (RLD1 or RLD2[0] bit in CHCR = 1), the RARCR value is written to the DMA address reload count register (ARCR) when the current reload count register reaches 0 (ARCR = 0). A new value for the next DMA transfer can be preset in RARCR. When the reloading function 2 is disabled (RLD1 and RLD2[0] bits in CHCR are 0), RARCR is ignored.

When both reloading functions are enabled, the contents of RARCR is written to the address reload count register (ARCR) on completion of the current DMA transfer (DMATCR = 0).

The upper eight bits of RARCR are always read as 0, and the write value should always be 0.

As in ARCR, the transfer count is 1 when the setting is H'0001, 255 when H'00FF is set, and 256 (the maximum) when H'0000 is set. To transfer data in 16-byte units, one 16-byte transfer (128 bits) counts one.

RARCR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

10.2.12 DMA Operation Register (DMAOR)

DMAOR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that specifies the priority level of channels at the DMA transfer.

DMAOR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	CMS[1:0]		-	-	PR[1:0]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DME
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
13, 12	CMS[1:0]	00	R/W	Cycle Stealing Mode Select These bits select either normal mode or intermittent mode in cycle stealing mode. It is necessary that the bus modes of all channels be set to cycle stealing mode to make the intermittent mode valid. 00: Normal mode 01: Setting prohibited 10: Intermittent mode 16 One DMA transfer for every 16 cycles of P ϕ clock. 11: Intermittent mode 64 One DMA transfer for every 64 cycles of P ϕ clock.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
11, 10	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
9, 8	PR[1:0]	00	R/W	Priority Mode These bits select the priority level between channels when there are transfer requests for multiple channels simultaneously. 00: Fixed mode 1: CH0 > CH1 > CH2 > CH3 > CH4 > CH5 > CH6 > CH7 01: Fixed mode 2: CH0 > CH4 > CH1 > CH5 > CH2 > CH6 > CH3 > CH7 10: Setting prohibited 11: Round-robin mode (only supported in CH0 to CH3)
7 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	DME	0	R/W	DMA Master Enable Enables or disables DMA transfer on all channels. If the DME bit and DE bit in CHCR are set to 1, DMA transfer is enabled. However, transfer is enabled only when the TE bit in CHFR is set to 0 or the RLD1 bit in CHCR and TEMASK bit are all set to 1, of the corresponding channel for transfer. Also, the NMIF and AE bits in DMAFR must be all cleared to 0. Clearing the DME bit to 0 discontinues the DMA transfer on all channels. 0: DMA transfer is disabled on all channels 1: DMA transfer is enabled on all channels

If the priority mode bits are modified after a DMA transfer, the channel priority is initialized. If fixed mode 2 is specified, the channel priority is specified as CH0 > CH4 > CH1 > CH5 > CH2 > CH6 > CH3 > CH7. If fixed mode 1 is specified, the channel priority is specified as CH0 > CH1 > CH2 > CH3 > CH4 > CH5 > CH6 > CH7. If the round-robin mode is specified, the transfer end channel is reset.

Table 10.2 shows the priority change in each mode (modes 0 to 2) specified by the priority mode bits. In round-robin mode, the channel priority to accept the next transfer request may change in up to three ways according to the transfer end channel.

For example, when the transfer end channel is channel 1, the priority of the channel to accept the next transfer request is specified as CH2 > CH3 > CH0 > CH1 > CH4 > CH5 > CH6 > CH7. When the transfer end channel is any one of the channels 4 to 7, round-robin will not be applied and the priority level is not changed at the end of transfer in the channels 4 to 7.

Table 10.2 Combinations of Priority Mode Bits

Mode	Transfer End CH No.	Priority Mode Bits		Priority Level at End of Transfer							
		PR1	PR0	High	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Low
Mode 0 (fixed mode 1)	Any channel	0	0	CH0	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
Mode 1 (fixed mode 2)	Any channel	0	1	CH0	CH4	CH1	CH5	CH2	CH6	CH3	CH7
Mode 2 (round-robin mode)	CH0	1	1	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH0	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
	CH1	1	1	CH2	CH3	CH0	CH1	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
	CH2	1	1	CH3	CH0	CH1	CH2	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
	CH3	1	1	CH0	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
	CH4	1	1	CH0	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
	CH5	1	1	CH0	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
	CH6	1	1	CH0	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
	CH7	1	1	CH0	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7

10.2.13 DMA Operation Flag Bit Register (DMAFR)

DMAFR is an 8-bit readable/writable register that shows the DMA transfer status.

DMAFR is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	AE	-	-	-	NMIF
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/(W)*	R	R	R	R/(W)*

Note: * To clear the flag, write 0 to the bit to be cleared, only when 1 has been read from the bit when these registers have been read. To the AE or NMIF bit not to be cleared, only 1 can be written, even if 0 is read from the bit. To the reserved bits, only 0 can be written. When the flag is read by the CPU, even though 0 has been read, the flag may be set to 1 and therefore 1 may be read internally. In this case, if 0 is written to the corresponding bit, the flag will be cleared even if 1 has not been read by the CPU. Since the specifications of the flag bits in these registers differ from the ones of the flags in other modules, the clearing operations of the flags by the CPU must be executed carefully.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	AE	0	R/(W)*	Address Error Flag Indicates whether an address error has occurred by the DMAC. When this bit is set, even if the DE bit in CHCR and the DME bit in DMAOR are set to 1, DMA transfer is not enabled. This bit can only be cleared by writing 0 after reading as 1. The DMAC internal operation for an address error is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No address error: Read (source to DMAC) → Write (DMAC to destination) Address error in source address: Nop → Nop Address error in destination address: Read → Nop 0: No DMAC address error 1: DMAC address error occurred [Clearing condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing 0 after reading AE = 1

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	NMIF	0	R/(W)*	<p>NMI Flag</p> <p>Indicates that an NMI interrupt occurred. When this bit is set, even if the DE bit in CHCR and the DME bit in DMAOR are set to 1, DMA transfer is not enabled. This bit can only be cleared by writing 0 after reading as 1.</p> <p>When the NMI is input, the current DMA transfer in progress is continued until one transfer unit of data is completed. When DMAC operation is stopped by the NMI, it can be resumed by clearing the NMIF bit to 0 after reading as 1. Even if the NMI interrupt is input while the DMAC is not in operation, the NMIF bit is set to 1.</p> <p>0: No NMI interrupt 1: NMI interrupt occurred</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing 0 after reading NMIF = 1

Note: * Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after reading it as 1.

10.2.14 DMA Extension Resource Selectors 0 to 3 (DMARS0 to DMARS3)

The DMA extension resource selectors (DMARS) are 16-bit readable/writable registers that specify the DMA transfer sources from peripheral modules in each channel. DMARS0 is for channels 0 and 1, DMARS1 is for channels 2 and 3, DMARS2 is for channels 4 and 5, and DMARS3 is for channels 6 and 7. Table 10.3 shows the specifiable combinations.

DMARS can specify transfer requests from 35 ATU-III sources, 8 ADC sources (only for DMARS), and two CMT sources.

DMARS is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode and retains its value in module standby mode.

- DMARS0

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CH1 MID[5:0]						CH1 RID[1:0]		CH0 MID[5:0]						CH0 RID[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

- DMARS1

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CH3 MID[5:0]						CH3 RID[1:0]		CH2 MID[5:0]						CH2 RID[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

- DMARS2

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CH5 MID[5:0]						CH5 RID[1:0]		CH4 MID[5:0]						CH4 RID[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

- DMARS3

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CH7 MID[5:0]						CH7 RID[1:0]		CH6 MID[5:0]						CH6 RID[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Transfer requests from the various modules specify MID and RID as shown in table 10.3.

Table 10.3 DMARS Settings

Peripheral Module	Setting Value for One Channel ({MID, RID})	MID	RID	Function
ATU-III_C0	H'03	B'000000	B'11	—
ATU-III_C1	H'07	B'000001	B'11	—
ATU-III_C2	H'0B	B'000010	B'11	—
ATU-III_D00	H'13	B'000100	B'11	—
ATU-III_D01	H'17	B'000101	B'11	—
ATU-III_D02	H'1B	B'000110	B'11	—
ATU-III_D03	H'1F	B'000111	B'11	—
ATU-III_E0	H'23	B'001000	B'11	—
ATU-III_E1	H'27	B'001001	B'11	—
ATU-III_E2	H'2B	B'001010	B'11	—
ATU-III_E3	H'2F	B'001011	B'11	—
ATU-III_E4	H'33	B'001100	B'11	—
ATU-III_C3	H'3B	B'001110	B'11	—
ATU-III_C4	H'3F	B'001111	B'11	—
ATU-III_G0	H'43	B'010000	B'11	—
ATU-III_G1	H'47	B'010001	B'11	—
ATU-III_G2	H'4B	B'010010	B'11	—
ATU-III_G3	H'4F	B'010011	B'11	—
ATU-III_D10	H'53	B'010100	B'11	—
ATU-III_D11	H'57	B'010101	B'11	—
ATU-III_D12	H'5B	B'010110	B'11	—
ATU-III_D13	H'5F	B'010111	B'11	—
ADC_B AN40	H'63	B'011000	B'11	—
ADC_B AN41	H'67	B'011001	B'11	—
ADC_B AN42	H'6B	B'011010	B'11	—
ADC_B AN43	H'6F	B'011011	B'11	—
ADC_B AN44	H'73	B'011100	B'11	—

Peripheral Module	Setting Value for One Channel ({MID, RID})	MID	RID	Function
ADC_B AN45	H'77	B'011101	B'11	—
ADC_B AN46	H'7B	B'011110	B'11	—
ADC_B AN47	H'7F	B'011111	B'11	—
ATU-III_D20	H'93	B'100100	B'11	—
ATU-III_D21	H'97	B'100101	B'11	—
ATU-III_D22	H'9B	B'100110	B'11	—
ATU-III_D23	H'9F	B'100111	B'11	—
ATU-III_D30	H'D3	B'110100	B'11	—
ATU-III_D31	H'D7	B'110101	B'11	—
ATU-III_D32	H'DB	B'110110	B'11	—
ATU-III_D33	H'DF	B'110111	B'11	—
ATU-III_J0	H'E3	B'111000	B'11	—
ATU-III_J1	H'E7	B'111001	B'11	—
ATU-III_G4	H'EF	B'111011	B'11	—
ATU-III_G5	H'F3	B'111100	B'11	—
CMT_0	H'FB	B'111110	B'11	—
CMT_1	H'FF	B'111111	B'11	—

When MID or RID other than the values listed in table 10.3 is set, the operation of this LSI is not guaranteed. The transfer request from DMARS is valid only when the resource select bits (RS3 to RS0) in CHCR0 to CHCR7 have been set to B'1000. Otherwise, even if DMARS has been set, the transfer request source is not accepted.

10.3 Operation

When a DMA transfer is requested, the DMAC starts the transfer according to the predetermined channel priority order; when the transfer end conditions are satisfied, it ends the transfer. Transfers can be requested in two modes: an auto request and an on-chip peripheral module request. In bus mode, the burst mode or the cycle stealing mode can be selected.

10.3.1 Transfer Flow

The DMA source address registers (SAR), DMA destination address registers (DAR), DMA transfer count registers (DMATCR), DMA channel control registers (CHCR), DMA operation register (DMAOR), and DMA extension resource selector (DMARS) are set for the target transfer conditions.

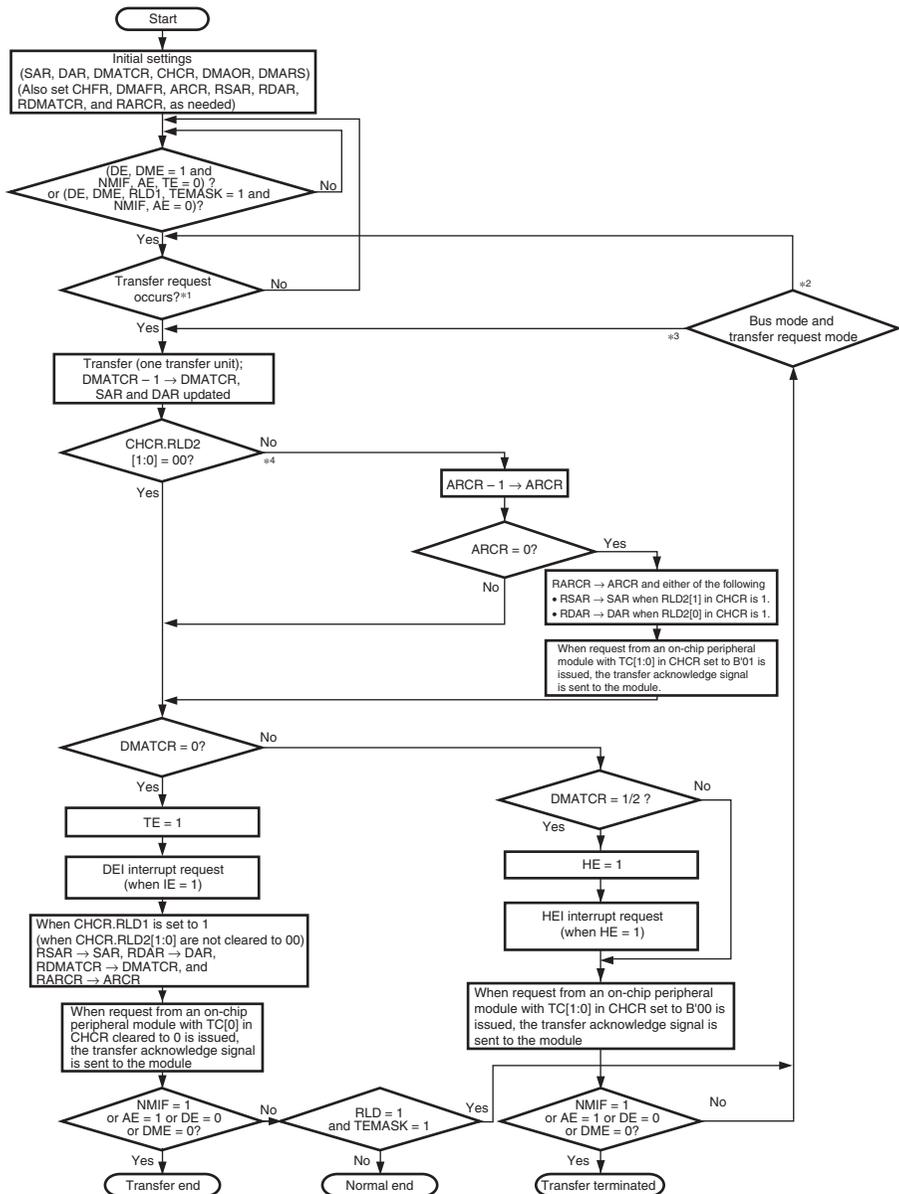
When the reloading function is used, the DMA address reload count register (ARCR), DMA reload-address reload count register (RARCR), DMA reload source address register (RSAR), DMA reload destination address register (RDAR), and DMA reload transfer count register (RDMATCR) are set as needed. If transfer has been started or an NMI interrupt or an address error has been generated, the DMA channel flag bit register (CHFR) and DMA operation flag bit register (DMAFR) are cleared as needed.

After the above registers are set, the DMAC transfers data according to the following procedure.

1. Checks to see if transfer is enabled ($DE = 1$, $DME = 1$, $TE = 0$, $AE = 0$, $NMIF = 0$)
2. When a transfer request comes and transfer is enabled, the DMAC transfers one transfer unit of data (depending on the TS1 and TS0 settings). For an auto request, the transfer begins automatically when the DE bit and DME bit are set to 1. The DMATCR value will be decremented by 1 for each transfer. If the RLD2[1:0] bits in CHCR is set to a value other than B'00, the ARCR value will also be decremented by 1. The actual transfer flows vary by address mode and bus mode.
3. If the TC[1:0] bits in CHCR are cleared to B'00 and the request is issued from an on-chip peripheral module, the transfer acknowledge signal will be returned to the module.
4. If the RLD2[1] and RLD0 bits in CHCR are set to a value other than B'00, the reloading function 2 is activated when transfers have been completed for the count specified by ARCR. When the RLD2[1] bit is set to 1, the reloading operations $RSAR \rightarrow SAR$ and $RARCR \rightarrow ARCR$ are performed. When the RLD2[0] bit is set to 1, the reloading operations $RDAR \rightarrow DAR$ and $RARCR \rightarrow ARCR$ are performed. If the TC[1:0] bits in CHCR are set to B'01 and the request is issued from an on-chip peripheral module, the transfer acknowledge signal will be returned to the module.

5. When half of the specified transfer count is exceeded (when DMATCR reaches half of the initial value), an HEI interrupt is sent to the CPU if the HE bit in CHFR is set to 1 while the HIE bit in CHCR is 1.
6. When transfer has been completed for the specified count (when DMATCR reaches 0), the transfer ends normally by setting the TE bit in CHFR to 1. If the IE bit in CHCR is set to 1 at this time, a DEI interrupt is sent to the CPU. If the RLD1 bit in CHCR is set to 1, the reloading function 1 is activated. The reloading operations RSAR → SAR, RDAR → DAR, RDMATCR → DMATCR, and RARCR → ARCR (only when the reloading function 2 is enabled) are performed. In addition, if RDL1 and TEMASK bits are both set to 1, the operation will be brought back to step 1 and transfer is kept performed until no transfer request is left to be handled. If the TC[0] bit in CHCR is set to 0 and the request is issued from an on-chip peripheral module, the transfer acknowledge signal will be returned to the module.
7. When an address error in the DMAC or an NMI interrupt is generated, the transfer is terminated. Transfers are also terminated when the DE bit in CHCR or the DME bit in DMAOR is cleared to 0.

Figure 10.2 is a flowchart of this procedure.



- Notes:
1. In auto-request mode, if the TE bit is set to 0 or the RLD1 and TEMASK are both set to 1, and also the NMIF, AE, and TE bits are set to 0, setting the DE and DME bits to 1 initiates transfer.
 2. Cycle stealing mode
 3. Auto request mode in burst mode
 4. Available only in channels 4 to 7. In channels 0 to 3, RLD2[1] and RLD2[0] in CHCR are always assumed to be 00.

Figure 10.2 DMA Transfer Flowchart

10.3.2 DMA Transfer Requests

DMA transfer requests are basically generated in either the data transfer source or destination, but they can also be generated in external devices and on-chip peripheral modules that are neither the transfer source nor destination.

Transfers can be requested in two modes: an auto request and an on-chip peripheral module request. The request mode is selected by the RS3 to RS0 bits in CHCR0 to CHCR7 and DMARS0 to DMARS3.

(1) Auto-Request Mode

When there is no transfer request signal from an external source, as in a memory-to-memory transfer or a transfer between memory and an on-chip peripheral module unable to request a transfer, the auto-request mode allows the DMAC to automatically generate a transfer request signal internally. When the DE bits in CHCR0 to CHCR7 and the DME bit in DMAOR are set to 1, the transfer begins so long as the TE bits in CHFR0 to CHFR7, and the AE and NMIF bits in DMAFR are 0.

(2) On-Chip Peripheral Module Request

In this mode, the transfer is performed in response to the DMA transfer request signal from an on-chip peripheral module.

Signals that request DMA transfer from on-chip peripheral modules include A/D conversion end transfer requests from the ADC, transfer requests from the RCAN-TL1 or ATU-III, and compare-match transfer requests from the CMT.

When a transfer request signal is sent in on-chip peripheral module request mode while DMA transfer is enabled (DE = 1, DME = 1, TE = 0, AE = 0, and NMIF = 0), DMA transfer is performed.

When a transfer is requested from the ADC, the transfer source must be the A/D data register (ADDR). Any address can be specified for data transfer source and destination when a transfer request is generated by the CMT or ATU-III.

Table 10.4 Selecting On-Chip Peripheral Module Request Modes with RS3 to RS0 Bits

CHCR RS[3:0]	DMARS		DMA Transfer Request Source	DMA Transfer Request Signal	Transfer Source	Transfer Destination	Bus Mode
	MID	RID					
1001	Any	Any	RCAN-TL-A	RMA0 (reception complete)	RCAN0 (MB0)	Any	Cycle stealing
1010	Any	Any	RCAN-TL-B	RMB0 (reception complete)	RCAN1 (MB0)	Any	
1100	Any	Any	ADC_A	ADIO (scan conversion end)	ADRD0, ADR0 to ADR22	Any	Cycle stealing/ burst
1101	Any	Any	ADC_B	ADI1 (scan conversion end)	ADRD1, ADR40 to ADR48	Any	
1000	000000	11	ATU-III_C0	IMIC00 (input capture/compare match)	Any	Any	Cycle stealing/ burst
	000001	11	ATU-III_C1	IMIC10 (input capture/compare match)	Any	Any	
	000010	11	ATU-III_C2	IMIC20 (input capture/compare match)	Any	Any	
	001110	11	ATU-III_C3	IMIC30 (input capture/compare match)	Any	Any	
	001111	11	ATU-III_C4	IMIC40 (input capture/compare match)	Any	Any	
	000100	11	ATU-III_D00	UDID00 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	
	000101	11	ATU-III_D01	UDID01 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	
	000110	11	ATU-III_D02	UDID02 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	

CHCR RS3 to RS0	DMARS		DMA Transfer				
	MID	RID	Request Source	DMA Transfer Request Signal	Transfer Source	Transfer Destination	Bus Mode
1000	000111	11	ATU-III_D03	UDID03 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	Cycle stealing/ burst
	001000	11	ATU-III_E0	CMIE00 (compare match)	Any	Any	
	001001	11	ATU-III_E1	CMIE10 (compare match)	Any	Any	
	001010	11	ATU-III_E2	CMIE20 (compare match)	Any	Any	
	001011	11	ATU-III_E3	CMIE30 (compare match)	Any	Any	
	001100	11	ATU-III_E4	CMIE40 (compare match)	Any	Any	
	010000	11	ATU-III_G0	CMIG0 (compare match)	Any	Any	Cycle stealing/ burst
	010001	11	ATU-III_G1	CMIG2 (compare match)	Any	Any	
	010010	11	ATU-III_G2	CMIG3 (compare match)	Any	Any	
	010011	11	ATU-III_G3	CMIG4 (compare match)	Any	Any	
	010100	11	ATU-III_D10	UDID10 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	Cycle stealing/ burst
	010101	11	ATU-III_D11	UDID11 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	
	010110	11	ATU-III_D12	UDID12 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	
	010111	11	ATU-III_D13	UDID13 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	

CHCR	DMARS		DMA Transfer					Bus Mode
	RS3 to RS0	MID	RID	Request Source	DMA Transfer Request Signal	Transfer Source	Transfer Destination	
1000	011000	11	ADC_B AN40	ADID40 (interrupt conversion end)	ADR40	Any	Cycle stealing	
	011001	11	ADC_B AN41	ADID41 (interrupt conversion end)	ADR41	Any		
	011010	11	ADC_B AN42	ADID42 (interrupt conversion end)	ADR42	Any		
	011011	11	ADC_B AN43	ADID43 (interrupt conversion end)	ADR43	Any		
	011100	11	ADC_B AN44	ADID44 (interrupt conversion end)	ADR44	Any		
	011101	11	ADC_B AN45	ADID45 (interrupt conversion end)	ADR45	Any		
	011110	11	ADC_B AN46	ADID46 (interrupt conversion end)	ADR46	Any		
	011111	11	ADC_B AN47	ADID47 (interrupt conversion end)	ADR47	Any		
100100	11	ATU-III_D20	UDID20 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	Cycle stealing/ burst		
	100101	11	ATU-III_D21	UDID21 (down-counter underflow)	Any		Any	
	100110	11	ATU-III_D22	UDID22 (down-counter underflow)	Any		Any	
	100111	11	ATU-III_D23	UDID23 (down-counter underflow)	Any		Any	
110100	11	ATU-III_D30	UDID30 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	Cycle stealing/ burst		
	110101	11	ATU-III_D31	UDID31 (down-counter underflow)	Any		Any	

CHCR RS3 to RS0	DMARS		DMA Transfer				Bus Mode
	MID	RID	Request Source	DMA Transfer Request Signal	Transfer Source	Transfer Destination	
1000	110110	11	ATU-III_D32	UDID32 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	Cycle stealing/ burst
	110111	11	ATU-III_D33	UDID33 (down-counter underflow)	Any	Any	
	111000	11	ATU-III_J0	DFIJ0 (FIFO full)	Any	Any	
	111001	11	ATU-III_J1	DFIJ1 (FIFO full)	Any	Any	
	111011	11	ATU-III_G4	CMIG4 (compare match)	Any	Any	
	111100	11	ATU-III_G5	CMIG5 (compare match)	Any	Any	
	111110	11	CMT_0	CMI0 (compare match)	Any	Any	
	111111	11	CMT_1	CMI1 (compare match)	Any	Any	

Note: Set the TC[1:0] bits in CHCR to B'00 only when a DMA transfer request source for which any transfer source and destination can be set is used. Otherwise, operation is not guaranteed. For ADC_A and ADC_B, a value other than B'00 can be set.

10.3.3 Channel Priority

When the DMAC receives simultaneous transfer requests on two or more channels, it selects a channel according to a predetermined priority order. Three modes (fixed mode 1, fixed mode 2, and round-robin mode) are selected using the PR[1:0] bits in DMAOR.

(1) Fixed Mode

In fixed modes, the priority levels among the channels remain fixed. There are two kinds of fixed modes as follows:

- Fixed mode 1: CH0 > CH1 > CH2 > CH3 > CH4 > CH5 > CH6 > CH7
- Fixed mode 2: CH0 > CH4 > CH1 > CH5 > CH2 > CH6 > CH3 > CH7

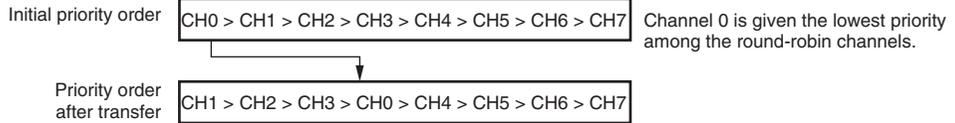
These are selected by the PR[1:0] bits in the DMA operation register (DMAOR).

(2) Round-Robin Mode

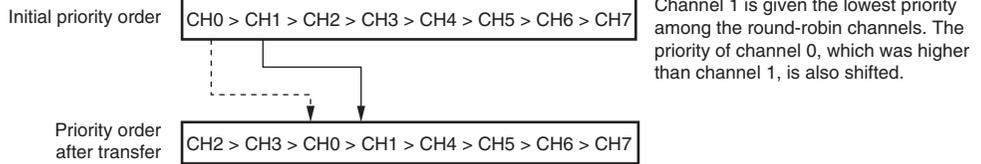
Each time one unit of word, byte, longword, or 16 bytes is transferred on one channel, the priority order is rotated. The channel on which the transfer was just finished is rotated to the lowest of the priority order among the four round-robin channels (channels 0 to 4). The priority of the channels other than the round-robin channels (channels 0 to 4) does not change even in round-robin mode. The round-robin mode operation is shown in figure 10.3. The priority in round-robin mode is CH0 > CH1 > CH2 > CH3 > CH4 > CH5 > CH6 > CH7 immediately after a reset.

When the round-robin mode has been specified, do not concurrently specify cycle stealing mode and burst mode as the bus modes of any two or more channels.

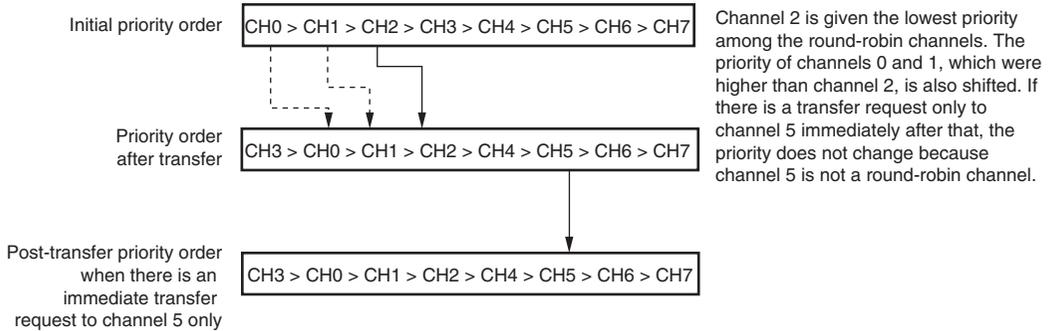
(1) When channel 0 transfers



(2) When channel 1 transfers



(3) When channel 2 transfers



(4) When channel 7 transfers

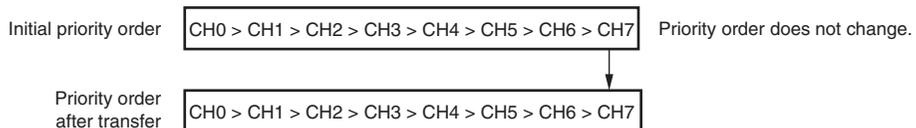


Figure 10.3 Round-Robin Mode

Figure 10.4 shows how the priority order changes when channel 0 and channel 3 transfers are requested simultaneously and a channel 1 transfer is requested during the channel 0 transfer. The DMAC operates as follows:

1. Transfer requests are generated simultaneously to channels 0 and 3.
2. Channel 0 has a higher priority, so the channel 0 transfer begins first (channel 3 waits for transfer).
3. A channel 1 transfer request occurs during the channel 0 transfer (channels 1 and 3 are both waiting)
4. When the channel 0 transfer ends, channel 0 is given the lowest priority among the round-robin channels.
5. At this point, channel 1 has a higher priority than channel 3, so the channel 1 transfer begins (channel 3 waits for transfer).
6. When the channel 1 transfer ends, channel 1 is given the lowest priority among the round-robin channels.
7. The channel 3 transfer begins.
8. When the channel 3 transfer ends, channels 3 and 2 are lowered in priority so that channel 3 is given the lowest priority among the round-robin channels.

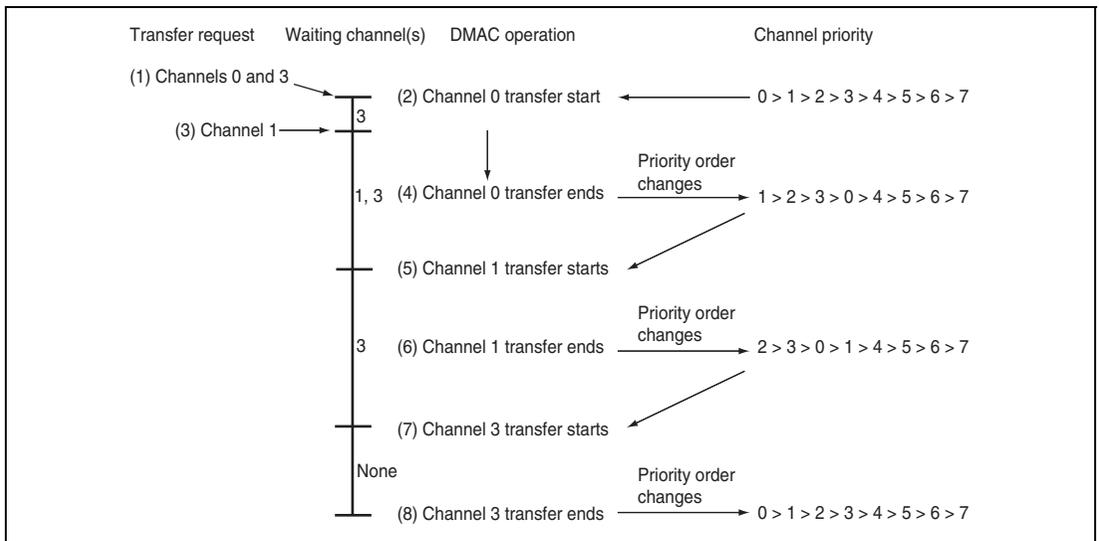


Figure 10.4 Changes in Channel Priority in Round-Robin Mode

10.3.4 DMA Transfer Types

This LSI supports DMA transfer in dual address mode. A data transfer timing depends on the bus mode, which is the cycle stealing mode or burst mode. The DMAC supports the transfers shown in table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Supported DMA Transfers

Transfer Source	Transfer Destination	
	On-Chip Peripheral Module	On-Chip Memory
On-chip peripheral module	Dual	Dual
On-chip memory	Dual	Dual

- Notes:
1. Dual: Dual address mode
 2. 16-byte transfer is available only for on-chip peripheral modules that support longword access.

(1) Address Modes

• Dual Address Mode

In dual address mode, both the transfer source and destination are accessed (selected) by an address. The transfer source and destination can be located internally.

DMA transfer requires two bus cycles because data is read from the transfer source in a data read cycle and written to the transfer destination in a data write cycle. At this time, transfer data is temporarily stored in the DMAC.

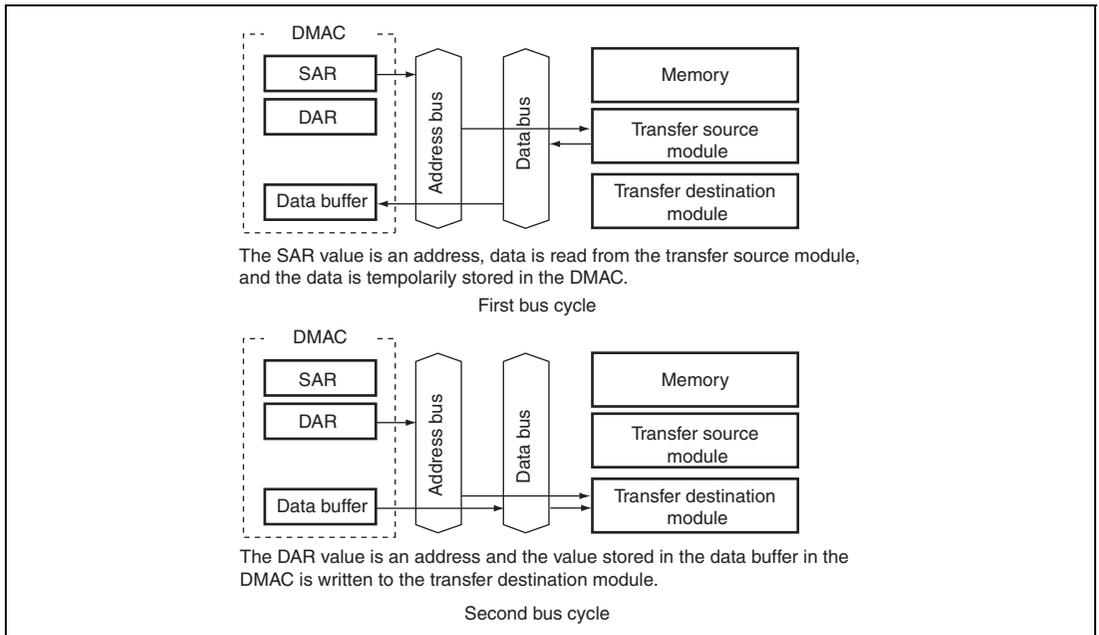


Figure 10.5 Data Flow of Dual Address Mode

Auto request and on-chip peripheral module request are available for the transfer request.

(2) Bus Modes

There are two bus modes; cycle stealing and burst. Select the mode by the TB bits in the channel control registers (CHCR).

- Cycle Stealing Mode

- Normal mode

In normal mode of cycle stealing, the bus mastership is given to another bus master after a one-transfer-unit (byte, word, longword, or 16-byte unit) DMA transfer. When another transfer request occurs, the bus mastership is obtained from another bus master and a transfer is performed for one transfer unit. When that transfer ends, the bus mastership is passed to another bus master. This is repeated until the transfer end conditions are satisfied. The cycle-stealing normal mode can be used for any transfer section; transfer request source, transfer source, and transfer destination.

Figure 10.6 shows an example of DMA transfer timing in cycle-stealing normal mode. Dual address mode transfer is performed.

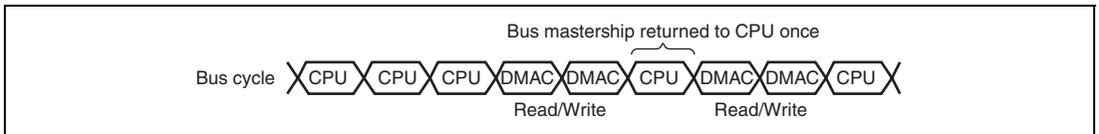


Figure 10.6 DMA Transfer Example in Cycle-Stealing Normal Mode (Dual Address)

- Intermittent Mode 16 and Intermittent Mode 64

In intermittent mode of cycle stealing, DMAC returns the bus mastership to other bus master whenever a unit of transfer (byte, word, longword, or 16 bytes) is completed. If the next transfer request occurs after that, DMAC obtains the bus mastership from other bus master after waiting 16 or 64 cycles of $P\phi$ clock. DMAC then transfers data of one unit and returns the bus mastership to other bus master. These operations are repeated until the transfer end condition is satisfied. It is thus possible to make lower the ratio of bus occupation by DMA transfer than the normal mode of cycle stealing.

When DMAC obtains again the bus mastership, DMA transfer may be postponed in case of entry updating due to cache miss.

The cycle-stealing intermittent mode can be used for any transfer section; transfer request source, transfer source, and transfer destination. The bus modes, however, must be cycle stealing mode in all channels.

Figure 10.7 shows an example of DMA transfer timing in cycle-stealing intermittent mode. Dual address mode transfer is performed.

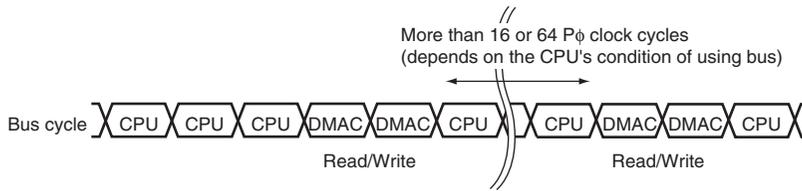


Figure 10.7 Example of DMA Transfer in Cycle-stealing intermittent Mode (Dual Address)

- Burst Mode

In burst mode, once the DMAC obtains the bus mastership, it does not release the bus mastership and continues to perform transfer until the transfer end condition is satisfied.

Figure 10.8 shows DMA transfer timing in burst mode.



Figure 10.8 DMA Transfer Example in Burst Mode (Dual Address)

(3) Relationship between Request Modes and Bus Modes by DMA Transfer Category

Table 10.6 shows the relationship between request modes and bus modes by DMA transfer category.

Table 10.6 Relationship of Request Modes and Bus Modes by DMA Transfer Category

Address Mode	Transfer Category	Request Mode	Bus Mode	Transfer Size (Bits)	Usable Channels
Dual	On-chip peripheral module and on-chip peripheral module	All* ¹	B/C* ⁴	8/16/32/128* ²	0 to 7
	On-chip memory and on-chip memory	All* ³	B/C	8/16/32/128	0 to 7
	On-chip memory and on-chip peripheral module	All* ¹	B/C* ⁴	8/16/32/128* ²	0 to 7

[Legend]

B: Burst

C: Cycle stealing

- Notes:
1. Auto requests and on-chip peripheral module requests are both available. If the request is issued from an on-chip peripheral module, however, the register of the requesting on-chip peripheral module must be the transfer source or destination, other than when the transfer request source is the CMT or ATU-III.
 2. Access size permitted for the on-chip peripheral module register functioning as the transfer source or transfer destination.
 3. Auto requests and on-chip peripheral module requests are both available. For on-chip peripheral module requests, however, only the CMT and ATU-III are available as the transfer request source.
 4. If the request is issued from an on-chip peripheral module, only cycle stealing mode transfer is available other than when the transfer request source is the CMT, ATU-III, 12-bit ADC_A or 12-bit ADC_B.

(4) Bus Mode and Channel Priority

In priority fixed mode ($CH0 > CH1$), when channel 1 is transferring data in burst mode and a request arrives for transfer on channel 0, which has higher-priority, the data transfer on channel 0 will begin immediately. In this case, if the transfer on channel 0 is also in burst mode, the transfer on channel 1 will only resume on completion of the transfer on channel 0.

When channel 0 is in cycle stealing mode, one transfer-unit of data on this channel, which has the higher priority, is transferred. Data is then transferred continuously to channel 1 without releasing the bus. The bus mastership will then switch between the two in this order: channel 0, channel 1, channel 0, channel 1, etc. That is, the CPU cycle after the data transfer in cycle stealing mode is replaced with a burst-mode transfer cycle (priority execution of burst-mode cycle). An example of this is shown in figure 10.9.

When multiple channels are in burst mode, data transfer on the channel that has the highest priority is given precedence. When DMA transfer is being performed on multiple channels, the bus mastership is not released to another bus-master device until all of the competing burst-mode transfers have been completed.

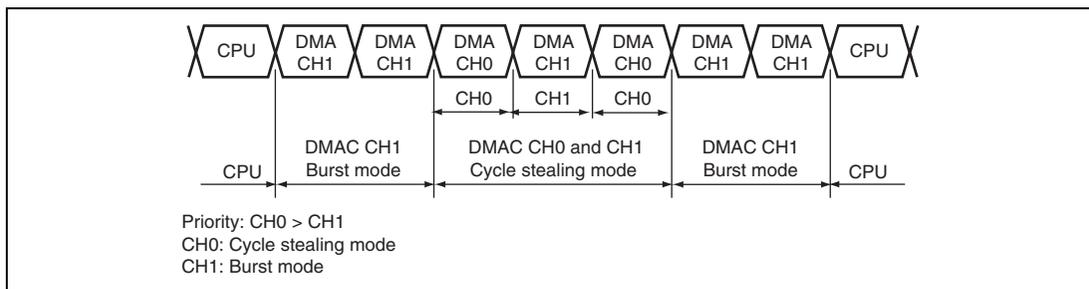


Figure 10.9 Bus State when Multiple Channels are Operating

In round-robin mode, the priority changes as shown in figure 10.4. Note that channels in cycle stealing and burst modes must not be mixed.

10.4 Special Operations

The special operations of the DMAC are described below.

10.4.1 Address Error Operation

As explained in the description of the address flag bit (AE) in section 10.2.13, DMA Operation Flag Bit Register (DMAFR), if an address error occurs during transfer operations on the DMAC, the following operation is performed:

- No address error occurred: read (source → DMAC internal) → write (DMAC internal → destination)
- An address error occurred in the source address: Nop → Nop
- An address error occurred in the destination address: read → Nop

10.4.2 Operation on NMI

As explained in the description of the NMI flag bit (NMIF) in section 10.2.13, DMA Operation Flag Bit Register (DMAFR), if an NMI occurs during a DMA transfer, the current transfer in progress is continued until one transfer unit of data is completed.

In this case, the DMAC operation can be resumed by clearing the NMIF bit to 0 after reading as 1. The operation can be resumed regardless of whether the reloading functions are enabled or disabled.

10.4.3 Operation of Reloading Function 1

Figure 10.10 shows the operation that takes place when the reloading function 1 is enabled and when the reloading function 2 is enabled, as well as the assert timing for the transfer acknowledge signal to an on-chip peripheral module.

Figure 10.11 shows addresses, commands, and data in the internal bus, the states of the peripheral bus, and the update status of the various registers.

Note: Even if the reloading function 1 is enabled, data is not reloaded from RARCR → ARCR when the reloading function 2 is disabled. The reloading operation is performed only when the reloading functions 1 and 2 are both enabled.

10.4.4 Operation of Reloading Function 2

Figure 10.10 shows the operation that takes place when the reloading function 2 is enabled and when the reloading function 1 is enabled, as well as the assert timing for the transfer acknowledge signal to an on-chip peripheral module.

10.4.5 Interface with On-Chip Peripheral Module

Figure 10.10 shows the assert timing of the transfer acknowledge signal to an on-chip peripheral module and when the reloading function 1 is enabled and in conjunction with the operation that takes place when the reloading function 2 is enabled.

The assertion timing of the acknowledge signal depends on the settings of the TC[1:0] bits in CHCR.

In channels 0 to 3, the TC[0] bit is always fixed at 0. In channels 4 to 7, setting the TC[1:0] bits to B'11 is prohibited. Further, if the TC[1:0] bits are to be set to B'01, either the RLD2[1] bit or the RLD2[0] bit in CHCR, or both, should be set to 1. If the RLD2[1:0] bits are B'00, the integrity of the resulting operation cannot be guaranteed.

10.4.6 Integer to Floating-Point Conversion Operation

As explained in the description of the integer to floating-point function enable bit (IFT) in section 10.2.4, DMA Channel Control Registers 0 to 7 (CHCR0 to CHCR7), when the integer to floating-point conversion function is enabled, the following conversion operations are required:

- No conversion required: read (transfer source to DMAC internal) → write (DMAC internal to transfer destination)
- A conversion required: read → Nop (conversion) → write

The conversion processing involves unusual operations of reading 16-bit data from the transfer source and writing 32-bit data to the transfer destination. For this reason, the TS[1:0] bits in CHCR should be set to B'01 to match the data size at the source of transfer. If the bits are set to any other value, the resulting operation cannot be guaranteed. Further, the transfer destination addresses should be aligned with a 4-byte boundary.

Table 10.7 shows conversion examples on several values. The LSB and the bit next to the LSB of data to be conversion are not converted. The decimal point is indicated by "." in table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Integer to Floating-Point Conversion Example

Data to be Converted (Hexadecimal)	Converted Data (Hexadecimal)
.0000 0000 0000 00 00 (.0000)	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00000000 (00000000)
.0000 0000 0000 01 00 (.0004)	0011 1000 1000 0000 0000 0000 00000000 (38800000)
.0000 0000 0000 10 00 (.0008)	0011 1001 0000 0000 0000 0000 00000000 (39000000)
.0100 0000 0000 00 00 (.4000)	0011 1110 1000 0000 0000 0000 00000000 (3E800000)
.1000 0000 0000 00 00 (.8000)	0011 1111 0000 0000 0000 0000 00000000 (3F000000)
.0101 0101 0101 01 00 (.5554)	0011 1110 1010 1010 1010 1000 00000000 (3EAAA800)
.1010 1010 1010 10 00 (.AAA8)	0011 1111 0010 1010 1010 1000 00000000 (3F2AA800)
.1100 1100 1100 11 00 (.CCCC)	0011 1111 0100 1100 1100 1100 00000000 (3F4CCC00)
.0011 0011 0011 00 00 (.3330)	0011 1110 0100 1100 1100 0000 00000000 (3F4CC000)
.1110 0011 1000 11 00 (.E38C)	0011 1111 0110 0011 1000 1100 00000000 (3F638C00)
.0001 1100 0111 00 00 (.1C70)	0011 1101 1110 0011 1000 0000 00000000 (3DE38000)
.1111 0000 1111 00 00 (.F0F0)	0011 1111 0111 0000 1111 0000 00000000 (3F70F000)
.0000 1111 0000 11 00 (.0F03)	0011 1101 0111 0000 0011 0000 00000000 (3D703000)
.1111 1111 1111 00 00 (.FFF0)	0011 1111 0111 1111 1111 0000 00000000 (3F7FF000)

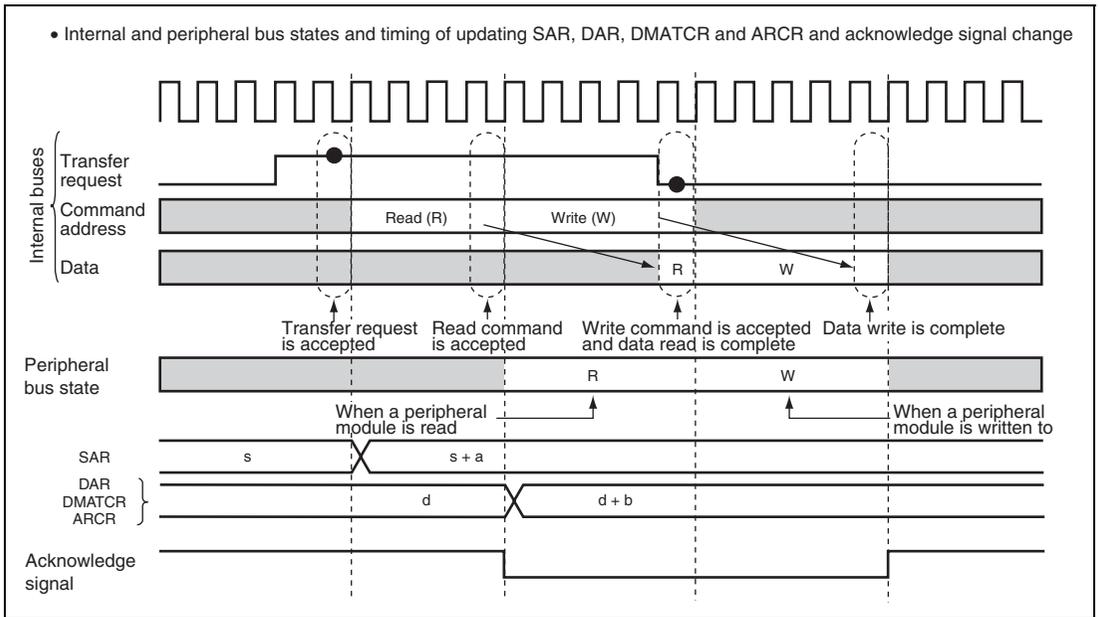


Figure 10.11 Change Timing of Register Contents and Acknowledge Signal

10.5 Usage Note

In CHFR0 to CHFR7 and DMAFR, when the flag is read by the CPU, even though 0 has been read, the flag may be set to 1 and therefore 1 may be read internally.

In this case, if 0 is written to the corresponding bit, the flag will be cleared even if 1 has not been read by the CPU.

To avoid the malfunction, the clear conditions must be observed, described in the notes of CHFR0 to CHFR7 and DMAFR.

Since the specifications of the flag bits in CHFR0 to CHFR7 and DMAFR differ from the ones of the flags in other modules, the clearing operations of the flags by the CPU must be executed carefully.

Section 11 Automotive Direct Memory Access Controller (A-DMAC)

The automotive direct memory access controller (A-DMAC) can be used in place of the CPU to perform high-speed data transfers between on-chip peripheral modules and on-chip RAM. The A-DMAC reduces the load of the CPU and improves this LSI operating efficiency.

11.1 Features

- Basic functions

Performs high-speed data transfers between on-chip peripheral modules and on-chip RAM in place of the CPU.

Transfer source and destination registers in on-chip peripheral modules are fixed in each channel.

- On-chip peripheral modules

ADC, ATU-III (Timers A, C, F, and G), RSPI, SCI, RCAN-TL1 (hereinafter abbreviated as RCAN)

- Alias areas

Areas in on-chip RAM which are used as transfer source and destination areas during data transfer by the A-DMAC are called alias areas.

The start address of an alias area is specified as the start address (H'FFF80000) of the on-chip RAM as default. The start address of the alias area can be changed. The offset from the start address of the alias area for each channel can be specified arbitrarily by address registers for ATU-III (timer G), ADC, RSPI, and SCI channels. The offsets from the start address of the alias area for ATU-III (timers A, C, and F) and RCAN channels are fixed.

- Number of channels: 58

- Transfer requests: fixed for each A-DMAC channel

— Channel for ADC: ADC (ADC_A, AN0) interrupt conversion end

— Channels for ATU-III (Timers A, C, and F): Input capture

— Channel for ATU-III (Timer G): Compare match

— Channels for RSPI: Receive buffer full or transmit buffer empty

— Channels for SCI: Receive data full or transmit data empty

— Channels for RCAN (reception): Mailbox full

— Channels for RCAN (transmission): Startup by software

- A-DMAC channel functions
 - Channel for ADC: Performs ring-buffer type transfer from AN0 of ADC to on-chip RAM.
 - Channel for ATU-III (Timer G): Performs ring-buffer type transfer from on-chip RAM to port G.
 - Channels for ATU-III (Timers A, C, and F): Support register reading. Channels for timer A perform input capture register read and transfer the register read value and previous value buffered in the A-DMAC to the alias area. Channels for timers C and F transfer data from input capture register to the alias area. In the channels for timer F, either two register transfer (PWM input waveform measurement mode) or one register transfer (mode other than PWM input waveform measurement mode) can be selected for each channel.
 - Channels for RSPI and SCI: Even channels transfer receive data from a register to the alias area. Odd channels transfer transmit data from the alias area to a register.
 - Channels for RCAN: A channel for reception transfers data in the mailbox to alias area. A channel for transmission transfers data in the alias area to the mailbox.
- Specifiable maximum transfer count
 - Channels for ADC and ATU-III (Timer G): 1,023; with a reloading function.
 - Channels for ATU-III (Timer A, C, and F): Transfer count cannot be specified. If transfer is enabled, data transfer is performed whenever a transfer request is accepted without being restricted by the specified transfer count.
 - Channels for RSPI and SCI: 1,023
 - Channel for RCAN (reception): Transfer count cannot be specified. Data in the mailbox is transferred whenever a transfer request is accepted without the restriction of the transfer count in the transfer enable state.
 - Channel for RCAN (transmission): A transmission of up to 62 mailboxes can be specified simultaneously.
- Interrupt request: Interrupt requests can be masked for each channel.
 - Channels for ATU-III (Timer G) and ADC: Generate no interrupts.
 - Channels for ATU-III (Timers A, C, and F): Can generate an interrupt request to the CPU after a transfer has been completed.
 - Channels for RSPI and SCI: Can generate an interrupt request to the CPU after the specified count of transfers has been completed.
 - Channels for RCAN: A channel for reception does not generate interrupts. A channel for transmission can generate an interrupt request to the CPU after the transmission of the specified mailbox has been completed.
- Address modes
 - Both transfer source and destination addresses are accessed (dual address mode).
- Selectable bus modes

— Cycle steal mode

- Channel priority: The order of channel priority is fixed (channel 0 > channel 1 > ... > channel 74).
- Reloading functions: Supported in channels for ATU-III (timer G) and ADC.

The A-DMAC functions are summarized in table 11.1.

Table 11.1 A-DMAC Channel Functions

	Channels for ATU-III (Timer G)	Channels for ADC	Channels for ATU-III (Timers A, C, and F)	Channels for RSPI	Channels for SCI	Channels for RCAN
Channel name	0	1	2 to 5 8 to 47* ¹	56 to 59* ¹	62 to 67* ¹	72, 74* ¹
Number of channels	1	1	44	4	6	2
Transfer request	Timer G2	End of ADC_A and AN0	Ch 2 to 5: Timer A Ch 8 to 27: Timer C Ch 28 to 47: Timer F	Ch 56 & 57: RSPI_A Ch 58 & 59: RSPI_B	Ch 62 & 63: SCI_A Ch 64 & 65: SCI_B Ch 66 to 47: SCI_C	Ch 72: RCAN_A, RCAN_B Ch 74: Software trigger
Transfer direction	RAM → Port	Register → RAM	Register → RAM	Even channels: Register → RAM Odd channels: RAM → Register	Even channels: Register → RAM Odd channels: RAM → Register	Ch 72: Register → RAM Ch 74: RAM → Register
Data transfer length	8 bits	16 bits	Ch 2 to 5: 32 bits × 2 Ch 8 to 27: 32 bits Ch 28 to 47: 32 bits × 2 or 32 bits × 1	16 bits	8 bits	20 bytes
Maximum transfer count	1,023 (with a reloading function)	1,023 (with a reloading function)	No restriction	1,023	1,023	No restriction

	Channels for ATU-III (Timer G)	Channels for ADC	Channels for ATU-III (Timers A, C, and F)	Channels for RSPI	Channels for SCI	Channels for RCAN
Interrupt request	No interrupt requests generated	No interrupt requests generated	An interrupt request generated at the end of first transfer	An interrupt request generated at the end of transfer (TCR = 0)	An interrupt request generated at the end of transfer (TCR = 0)	Ch 72: No interrupt requests generated Ch 74: An interrupt request generated at the end of transfer
Addressing	Transfer source address: Incremented, ring-buffer type transfer* ² , Transfer destination address: Fixed	Transfer source address: Fixed, Transfer destination address: Incremented, ring-buffer type transfer* ²	Both transfer source and destination addresses: Fixed	Register address: Fixed, RAM area address: Incremented by two for a transfer	Register address: Fixed, RAM area address: Incremented by two for a transfer	Both transfer source and destination addresses: Incremented

Notes: 1. Channels 6, 7, 48 to 55, 60, 61, 68 to 71, and 73 are reserved.

2. When TCR = 0, the TCR and alias pointer are reloaded.

Figure 11.1 shows a block diagram of the A-DMAC.

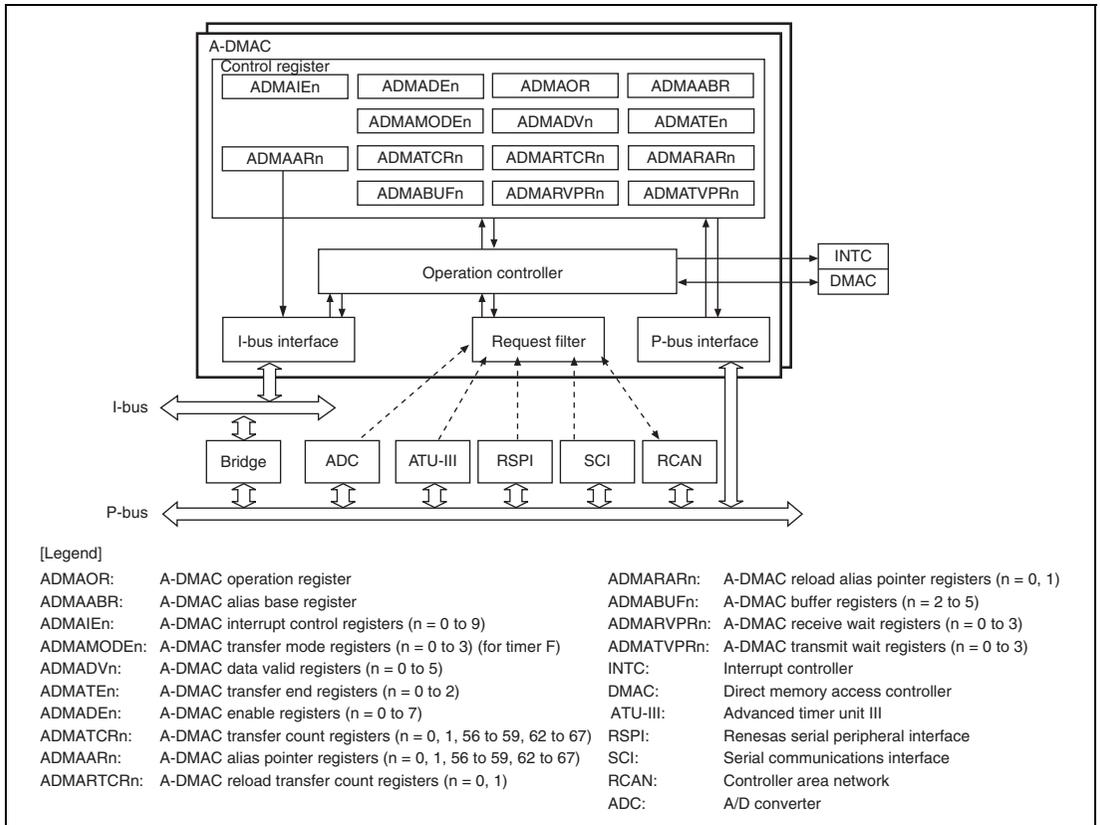


Figure 11.1 Block Diagram of A-DMAC

11.1.1 Input/Output Pins

No input/output pins are provided for this module.

11.2 Register Descriptions

The A-DMAC has the registers listed in table 11.2.

Table 11.2 Register Configuration

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Registers common to all channels	A-DMAC operation register	ADMAOR	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6000	8
	A-DMAC alias base register	ADMAABR	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6002	8
Registers for each channel	A-DMAC interrupt control register 0	ADMAIE0	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6010	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 1	ADMAIE1	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6011	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 2	ADMAIE2	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6012	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 3	ADMAIE3	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6013	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 4	ADMAIE4	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6014	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 5	ADMAIE5	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6015	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 7	ADMAIE7	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6017	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 8	ADMAIE8	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6018	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 9	ADMAIE9	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6019	8
	A-DMAC data valid register 0	ADMADV0	R/(W)* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE6020	8
	A-DMAC data valid register 1	ADMADV1	R/(W)* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE6021	8
	A-DMAC data valid register 2	ADMADV2	R/(W)* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE6022	8
	A-DMAC data valid register 3	ADMADV3	R/(W)* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE6023	8

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Registers for each channel	A-DMAC data valid register 4	ADMADV4	R/(W)* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE6024	8
	A-DMAC data valid register 5	ADMADV5	R/(W)* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE6025	8
	A-DMAC transfer end register 0	ADMATE0	R/(W)* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE6030	8
	A-DMAC transfer end register 1	ADMATE1	R/(W)* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE6031	8
	A-DMAC transfer end register 2	ADMATE2	R/(W)* ¹	H'00	H'FFFE6032	8
	A-DMAC enable register 0	ADMADE0	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6040	8
	A-DMAC enable register 1	ADMADE1	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6041	8
	A-DMAC enable register 2	ADMADE2	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6042	8
	A-DMAC enable register 3	ADMADE3	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6043	8
	A-DMAC enable register 4	ADMADE4	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6044	8
	A-DMAC enable register 5	ADMADE5	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6045	8
	A-DMAC enable register 7	ADMADE7	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6047	8
	A-DMAC transfer mode register 0	ADMAMODE0	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6050	8
	A-DMAC transfer mode register 1	ADMAMODE1	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6051	8
	A-DMAC transfer mode register 2	ADMAMODE2	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE6052	8
	A-DMAC transfer count register 0	ADMATCR0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6060	16
A-DMAC reload transfer count register 0	ADMARTCR0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6062	16	

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Registers for each channel	A-DMAC transfer count register 1	ADMATCR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6064	16
	A-DMAC reload transfer count register 1	ADMARTCR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6066	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 56	ADMATCR56	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6070	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 57	ADMATCR57	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6072	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 58	ADMATCR58	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6074	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 59	ADMATCR59	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6076	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 62	ADMATCR62	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE607C	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 63	ADMATCR63	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE607E	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 64	ADMATCR64	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6080	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 65	ADMATCR65	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6082	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 66	ADMATCR66	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6084	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 67	ADMATCR67	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6086	16

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Registers for each channel	A-DMAC alias pointer register 0	ADMAAR0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6090	16
	A-DMAC reload alias pointer register 0	ADMARAR0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6092	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 1	ADMAAR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6094	16
	A-DMAC reload alias pointer register 1	ADMARAR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE6096	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 56	ADMAAR56	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60A0	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 57	ADMAAR57	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60A2	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 58	ADMAAR58	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60A4	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 59	ADMAAR59	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60A6	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 62	ADMAAR62	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60AC	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 63	ADMAAR63	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60AE	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 64	ADMAAR64	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60B0	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 65	ADMAAR65	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60B2	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 66	ADMAAR66	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60B4	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 67	ADMAAR67	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60B6	16

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Registers for each channel	A-DMAC buffer register 2	ADMABUF2	R	H'0000000	H'FFFE60C0	32
	A-DMAC buffer register 3	ADMABUF3	R	H'0000000	H'FFFE60C4	32
	A-DMAC buffer register 4	ADMABUF4	R	H'0000000	H'FFFE60C8	32
	A-DMAC buffer register 5	ADMABUF5	R	H'0000000	H'FFFE60CC	32
	A-DMAC receive wait register 0	ADMARVPR0	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE60E0	8, 16
	A-DMAC receive wait register 1	ADMARVPR1	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE60E2	8, 16
	A-DMAC receive wait register 2	ADMARVPR2	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE60E4	8, 16
	A-DMAC receive wait register 3	ADMARVPR3	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFE60E6	8, 16
	A-DMAC transmit wait register 0	ADMATVPR0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60F0	8, 16
	A-DMAC transmit wait register 1	ADMATVPR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60F2	8, 16
	A-DMAC transmit wait register 2	ADMATVPR2	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60F4	8, 16
	A-DMAC transmit wait register 3	ADMATVPR3	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE60F6	8, 16

- Notes: 1. Writing a 0 after reading a 1 is only allowed to clear the flag.
 2. Writing a 1 is only allowed to clear the flag.

11.2.1 A-DMAC Operation Register (ADMAOR)

ADMAOR is an 8-bit readable/writable register that specifies operation for all channels.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DME
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	DME	0	R/W	DMA master enable flag Enables or disables DMA transfer for all channels. If this bit and the DE bit in each channel are set to 1, DMA transfer is enabled. If this bit is cleared to 0, DMA transfer is cancelled for all channels.

Note: If an NMI occurs, the A-DMAC enters the DMA-transfer-disabled state (for details, refer to section 11.3.3, Transfer Suspension and Resumption). To restart DMA transfer, use the NMIF bit in the DMA operation flag bit register (DMAFR) in the DMAC because the A-DMAC does not support such a bit in the ADMAOR register (for details, refer to section 10, Direct Memory Access Controller (DMAC)). Clearing the NMIF bit in the DMAC enables DMA transfer in the A-DMAC.

11.2.2 A-DMAC Alias Base Register (ADMAABR)

ADMAABR is an 8-bit readable/writable register that specifies the start address of the alias area (on-chip RAM are used for transfer for on-chip modules) for the A-DMAC. The alias area can be specified in 32-Kbyte units.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	AA[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 3	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2 to 0	AA[2:0]	000	R/W	Alias area address These bits specify the start address of the alias area. 000: H'FFF80000 001: H'FFF88000 010: Setting prohibited 011: Setting prohibited 100: Setting prohibited 101: Setting prohibited 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited

11.2.3 A-DMAC Interrupt Control Registers (ADMAIE)

ADMAIE is an 8-bit readable/writable register.

Each bit (IE bit) in each ADMAIE register enables or disables an interrupt to the CPU in each channel. If the corresponding DV bit or TE bit is set while the IE bit is set to 1, a transfer end interrupt is requested (for details, refer to section 11.3.6, Transfer Enable/Disable Conditions and Interrupt Requests).

Table 11.3 shows the correspondence between channels and bits.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W							

Table 11.3 Correspondence between Channels and ADMAIE Registers

Register Name	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADMAIE0	Reserved	Reserved	Channel 5	Channel 4	Channel 3	Channel 2	Reserved	Reserved
ADMAIE1	Channel 15	Channel 14	Channel 13	Channel 12	Channel 11	Channel 10	Channel 9	Channel 8
ADMAIE2	Channel 23	Channel 22	Channel 21	Channel 20	Channel 19	Channel 18	Channel 17	Channel 16
ADMAIE3	Channel 31	Channel 30	Channel 29	Channel 28	Channel 27	Channel 26	Channel 25	Channel 24
ADMAIE4	Channel 39	Channel 38	Channel 37	Channel 36	Channel 35	Channel 34	Channel 33	Channel 32
ADMAIE5	Channel 47	Channel 46	Channel 45	Channel 44	Channel 43	Channel 42	Channel 41	Channel 40
ADMAIE7	Channel 63	Channel 62	Reserved	Reserved	Channel 59	Channel 58	Channel 57	Channel 56
ADMAIE8	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Channel 67	Channel 66	Channel 65	Channel 64
ADMAIE9	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Channel 74	Reserved	Reserved

Note: A reserved bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

11.2.4 A-DMAC Data Valid Registers (ADMADV)

ADMADV is an 8-bit readable/writable register.

Each bit (DV bit) in each ADMADV register indicates the DMA transfer state of the corresponding channel. The DV bit is set to 1 to indicate that the data in the alias area is valid when a DMA transfer is completed after the DE bit is set.

Writing 1 to the DV bit is invalid. To clear the DV bit, read 1 from the DV bit and then write 0.

Table 11.4 shows the correspondence between channels and bits.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*							

Note: * To clear the flag, write 0 to the bit to be cleared, only when 1 has been read from the bit when these registers have been read. To the bit not to be cleared, only 1 can be written, even if 0 is read from the bit. To the reserved bits, only 0 can be written. When the flag is read by the CPU, even though 0 has been read, the flag may be set to 1 and therefore 1 may be read internally. In this case, if 0 is written to the corresponding bit, the flag will be cleared even if 1 has not been read by the CPU. Since the specifications of the flag bits in these registers differ from the ones of the flags in other modules, the clearing operations of the flags by the CPU must be executed carefully.

Table 11.4 Correspondence between Channels and ADMADV Registers

Register Name	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADMADV0	Reserved	Reserved	Channel 5	Channel 4	Channel 3	Channel 2	Reserved	Reserved
ADMADV1	Channel 15	Channel 14	Channel 13	Channel 12	Channel 11	Channel 10	Channel 9	Channel 8
ADMADV2	Channel 23	Channel 22	Channel 21	Channel 20	Channel 19	Channel 18	Channel 17	Channel 16
ADMADV3	Channel 31	Channel 30	Channel 29	Channel 28	Channel 27	Channel 26	Channel 25	Channel 24
ADMADV4	Channel 39	Channel 38	Channel 37	Channel 36	Channel 35	Channel 34	Channel 33	Channel 32
ADMADV5	Channel 47	Channel 46	Channel 45	Channel 44	Channel 43	Channel 42	Channel 41	Channel 40

Note: A reserved bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

11.2.5 A-DMAC Transfer End Registers (ADMATE)

ADMATE is an 8-bit readable/writable register.

Each bit (TE bit) in each ADMATE register indicates the DMA transfer state of the corresponding channel. The TE bit is set to 1 when the specified counts of DMA transfers are completed.

Writing 1 to the TE bit is invalid. To clear the TE bit, read 1 from the TE bit and then write 0 to it. While the TE bit is set to 1, the corresponding channel cannot accept the transfer request.

Table 11.5 shows the correspondence between channels and ADMATE registers.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*							

Note: * To clear the flag, write 0 to the bit to be cleared, only when 1 has been read from the bit when these registers have been read. To the bit not to be cleared, only 1 can be written, even if 0 is read from the bit. To the reserved bits, only 0 can be written. When the flag is read by the CPU, even though 0 has been read, the flag may be set to 1 and therefore 1 may be read internally. In this case, if 0 is written to the corresponding bit, the flag will be cleared even if 1 has not been read by the CPU. Since the specifications of the flag bits in these registers differ from the ones of the flags in other modules, the clearing operations of the flags by the CPU must be executed carefully.

Table 11.5 Correspondence between Channels and ADMATE Registers

Register Name	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADMATE0	Channel 63	Channel 62	Reserved	Reserved	Channel 59	Channel 58	Channel 57	Channel 56
ADMATE1	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Channel 67	Channel 66	Channel 65	Channel 64
ADMATE2	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Channel 74	Reserved	Reserved

Note: A reserved bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

11.2.6 A-DMAC Enable Registers (ADMADE)

ADMADE is an 8-bit readable/writable register.

Each bit (DE bit) in each ADMADE register enables or disables DMA transfer for a channel for ATU-III (timers A, C, and F) or RCAN. Setting the DE bit of the corresponding channel and the DME bit in ADMAOR to 1 enables DMA transfer.

Table 11.6 shows the correspondence between channels and bits.

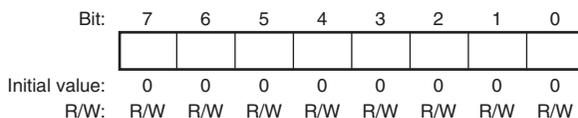


Table 11.6 Correspondence between Channels and ADMADE Registers

Register Name	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADMADE0	Reserved	Reserved	Channel 5	Channel 4	Channel 3	Channel 2	Reserved	Reserved
ADMADE1	Channel 15	Channel 14	Channel 13	Channel 12	Channel 11	Channel 10	Channel 9	Channel 8
ADMADE2	Channel 23	Channel 22	Channel 21	Channel 20	Channel 19	Channel 18	Channel 17	Channel 16
ADMADE3	Channel 31	Channel 30	Channel 29	Channel 28	Channel 27	Channel 26	Channel 25	Channel 24
ADMADE4	Channel 39	Channel 38	Channel 37	Channel 36	Channel 35	Channel 34	Channel 33	Channel 32
ADMADE5	Channel 47	Channel 46	Channel 45	Channel 44	Channel 43	Channel 42	Channel 41	Channel 40
ADMADE7	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Channel 74	Reserved	Channel 72

Note: A reserved bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

11.2.7 A-DMAC Transfer Mode Registers (ADMAMODE)

ADMAMODE is an 8-bit readable/writable register.

Each bit (MODE bit) in each ADMAMODE register specifies the transfer mode for each channel used for ATM-III (timer F). A write to this register should be performed in the transfer-disabled state (DE = 0 or DME = 0).

To use timer F in PWM input waveform measurement mode, set the MODE bit to 1; otherwise, clear the MODE bit to 0.

Table 11.7 shows the correspondence between channels and the ADMAMODE register.

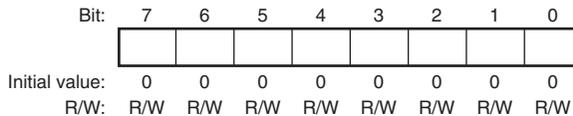


Table 11.7 Correspondence between Channels and ADMAMODE Registers

Register Name	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADMAMODE0	Channel 31	Channel 30	Channel 29	Channel 28	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
ADMAMODE1	Channel 39	Channel 38	Channel 37	Channel 36	Channel 35	Channel 4	Channel 33	Channel 32
ADMAMODE2	Channel 47	Channel 46	Channel 45	Channel 44	Channel 43	Channel 42	Channel 41	Channel 40

Note: A reserved bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

11.2.8 A-DMAC Transfer Count Registers (ADMATCR)

ADMATCR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that specifies the DMA transfer count for channels used for ATU-III (timer G), ADC, RSPI, and SCI.

While DMA transfer is enabled, the ADMATCR value is updated (post-decremented) each time a DMA transfer is performed, thus indicating the remaining transfer count till transfer end. The ADMATCR registers can be specified from H'0000 to H'03FF.

Clearing ADMATCR to 0 suspends the DMA transfer. Note that writing a value other than 0 to ADMATCR while ADMATCR \neq 0 is prohibited.

The ADMARTCR value is reloaded into ADMATCR corresponding to channels for ATU-III (timer G) and ADC, if a DMA transfer is performed while ADMATCR = 1 and ADMARTCR \neq 0.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-										
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

11.2.9 A-DMAC Alias Pointer Registers (ADMAAR)

ADMAAR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that specifies the alias area for channels used for ATU-III (timer G), ADC, RSPI, and SCI. The ADMAAR value is updated (post-updated) to indicate the next transfer address each time a DMA transfer is performed. ADMAAR must be written while the corresponding ADMATCR is cleared to 0.

The alias area for each channel is defined as an area starting from the address specified by ADMAAR to the address obtained by the transfer count specified by ADMATCR \times 2 bytes (for channels used for RSPI and ADC) or to the address obtained by the transfer count specified by ADMATCR \times 1 byte (for channels used for the SCI and ATU-III (timer G)).

The transfer destination address is specified by the relative address from the start address of the alias area. The specifiable relative address is from H'0000 to H'7FFF.

The ADMARAR value will be reloaded into ADMAAR corresponding to channels for ATU-III (timer G) and the ADC, if a DMA transfer is performed while ADMATCR = 1 and ADMARTCR \neq 0.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W*													

Note: * A writing to bit 0 in the ADMAAR registers for channels used for ADC and RSPI is invalid.

11.2.10 A-DMAC Reload Transfer Count Registers (ADMARTCR)

ADMARTCR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that specifies reload values of the corresponding ADMATCR in a channel used for ADC. ADMARTCR can be specified from H'0000 to H'03FF.

The ADMARTCR value will be reloaded into ADMATCR if a DMA transfer is performed while $\text{ADMATCR} = 1$ and $\text{ADMARTCR} \neq 0$.

ADMARTCR must be set before ADMATCR is set.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-										
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

11.2.11 A-DMAC Reload Alias Pointer Registers (ADMARAR)

ADMARAR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that specifies reload values of the corresponding ADMAAR in a channel used for ADC. ADMARAR can be specified from H'0000 to H'7FFF.

The ADMARAR value is reloaded into ADMAAR if a DMA transfer is performed while $\text{ADMATCR} = 1$ and $\text{ADMARTCR} \neq 0$.

ADMARAR must be set before the ADMAAR registers are set.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W*													

Note: * A writing to bit 0 in the ADMARAR registers for channels used for ADC is invalid.

11.2.12 A-DMAC Buffer Registers (ADMABUF)

ADMABUF is a 32-bit read-only register. ADMABUF2 to ADMABUF5 correspond to channels 2 to 5 for timer A.

ADMABUF stores the value read for the input capture register according to the transfer request from timer A. Two values: data stored in ADMABUF (value read for the input capture register for the previous transfer request from timer A) and the value read for the input capture register from timer A will be transferred to the alias area using the timer A transfer request as a trigger.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

11.2.14 A-DMAC Transmit Wait Registers (ADMATVPR)

ADMATVPR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that includes the flags corresponding to mailboxes (MBx) of the RCAN module.

ADMATVPR specifies the IDs of mailboxes, to which data is transferred from the alias area, by software. If a bit corresponding to the mailbox (MBx) is set to 1, data is transferred from the alias area to the mailbox (MBx) in transfer enable state (DME = 1, DE = 1, and TE = 0).

When data transfer is completed, the flag corresponding to the mailbox (MBx) is cleared to 0 by hardware.

A bit corresponding to a mailbox (MBx), which is not specified as a transmitter mailbox in the RCAN modules, cannot be set to 1. Note that all the ADMATVPR registers cannot be written to while the RCAN transmitter channel is in transfer enable state or in suspend state (for details, refer to section 11.3.3, Transfer Suspension and Resumption).

Table 11.9 shows the correspondence between ADMATVPR registers and mailboxes in RCAN modules.

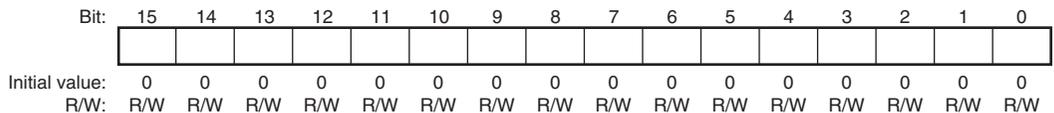


Table 11.9 Correspondence between ADMATVPR Registers and Mailboxes in RCAN Modules

ADMATVPR	Bits	RCAN Module	MBx
ADMATVPR0	15 to 0	RCAN_A	31 to 16
ADMATVPR1	15 to 1*		15 to 1*
ADMATVPR2	15 to 0	RCAN_B	31 to 16
ADMATVPR3	15 to 1*		15 to 1*

Note: * MB0 cannot be specified because the MB0 is a mailbox for reception. Accordingly, a write to bit 0 of the corresponding ADMATVTR register is invalid.

11.3 Operation

11.3.1 Alias Areas

Areas in on-chip RAM that can be used as a transfer source and destination for A-DMAC data transfer are called alias areas.

The start address of an alias area can be specified by ADMAABR in 32-Kbyte units. Figure 11.2 shows the memory map of the alias areas (ADMAABR is specified as default value).

In channels for ATU-III (timers A, C, and F) and RCAN, the relative address corresponding to the address specified by ADMAABR for each channel alias area is fixed. For details, refer to section 11.3.2 (2), Operation for A-DMAC Channels Used for ATU-III (timers A, C, and F) and section 11.3.2 (4), Operation for A-DMAC Channels Used for RCAN.

While in channels for ATU-III (timer G), ADC, RSPI, and SCI, the alias area for each channel can be specified. The start address and area size of each alias area are specified by the ADMAAR and ADMATCR registers, respectively. For details, refer to section 11.2.8, A-DMAC Transfer Count Registers (ADMATCR) and section 11.2.9, A-DMAC Alias Pointer Registers (ADMAAR).

Note: Illegal settings such as alias area overlap and alias area setting exceeding the on-chip RAM maximum address can be specified according to the ADMAAR and ADMATCR settings. These illegal settings cannot be detected by hardware.

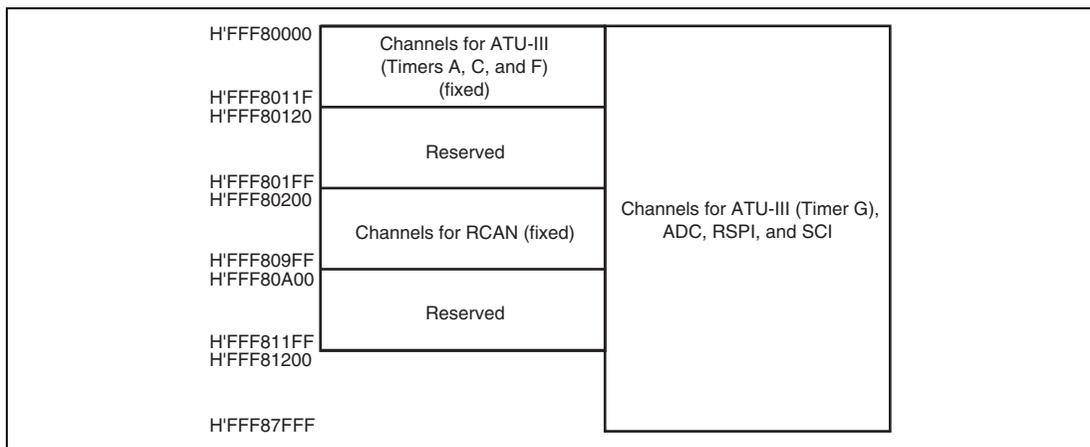


Figure 11.2 Memory Map of Alias Areas

11.3.2 Each A-DMAC Channel Operation

(1) Operation for A-DMAC Channels Used for ATU-III (Timer G) and ADC

- Overview

A-DMAC channel (channel 0) for the ATU-III (timer G) supports the ADC input signal switch setting via a port. This channel performs data transfer from the alias area to port G that controls the ADC input using a transfer request from timer G as a source.

A-DMAC channel (channel 1) for ADC supports the reading of A/D conversion result from the ADC. This channel performs data transfer from the ADR0 register that stores the A/D conversion result of the ADC to the alias area.

Alias areas for ATU-III (timer G) and ADC channels can be specified by ADMAAR and ADMATCR.

Figure 11.3 shows an overview of the DMA transfer.

- Transfer request

— Channel 0: Timer G2 compare match

— Channel 1: ADC_A and AN0 interrupt conversion end of ADC

- Addressing

Addressing in registers is fixed (not incremented or decremented). Addressing in alias area is post-incremented (incremented by one in channel 0 and incremented by two in channel 1) each transfer.

If the next transfer is performed while ADMATCR = 1 and ADMARTCR ≠ 0, ADMATCR and ADMAAR are updated by the corresponding reload register values. Accordingly, by setting ADMAAR = ADMARAR and ADMATCR = ADMARTCR, the data structure of the ring list (ring buffer) can be configured in the alias area.

- Transfer flow

Data transfer is performed in the following sequence. Figure 11.4 shows the flowchart of data transfer.

1. Sets reload registers for ADMATCR and ADMAAR.
2. Specifies the start address of the alias area by ADMAAR and specifies the transfer count by ADMATCR.
3. Performs one transfer if a transfer request occurs while transfer is enabled (DME = 1, NMIF = 0, ADMATCR ≠ 0), decrements ADMATCR, and updates ADMAAR.
4. Transfers reload register values to ADMATCR and ADMAAR if data transfer is performed while ADMATCR = 1 and ADMARTCR ≠ 0.

5. Suspends data transfer if an NMI interrupt occurs or if the DME bit is cleared to 0.

Disables data transfer if 0 is written to ADMATCR while ADMATCR \neq 0.

- Notes

Reload registers ADMARAR and ADMARTCR for ADMAAR and ADMATCR must be set before ADMAAR and ADMATCR are set. Otherwise, reloading may not be performed correctly.

In the alias area used as a transfer source of channel 0, the data for ADC input signal switching must be specified by the upper 4 bits in each byte.

In the alias area used for channel 1, the contents in the alias area used as a transfer destination are updated with the address register whenever a transfer is requested. Accordingly, the contents of the alias area will be overwritten before they are read.

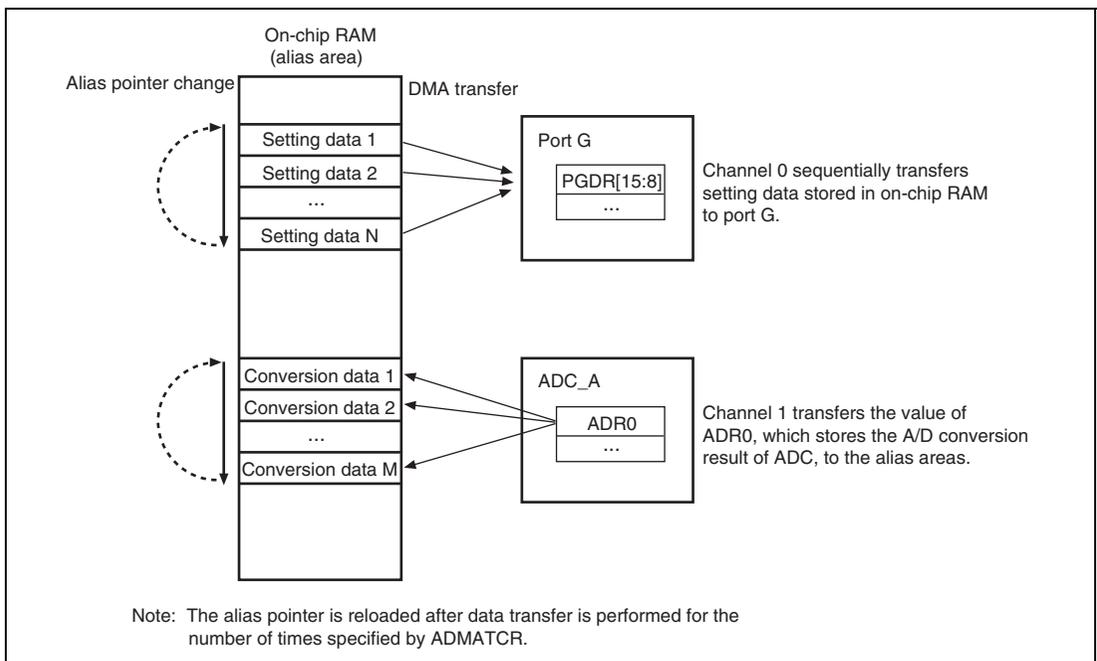


Figure 11.3 Transfer Overview (Channels for ATU-III (timer G) and ADC)

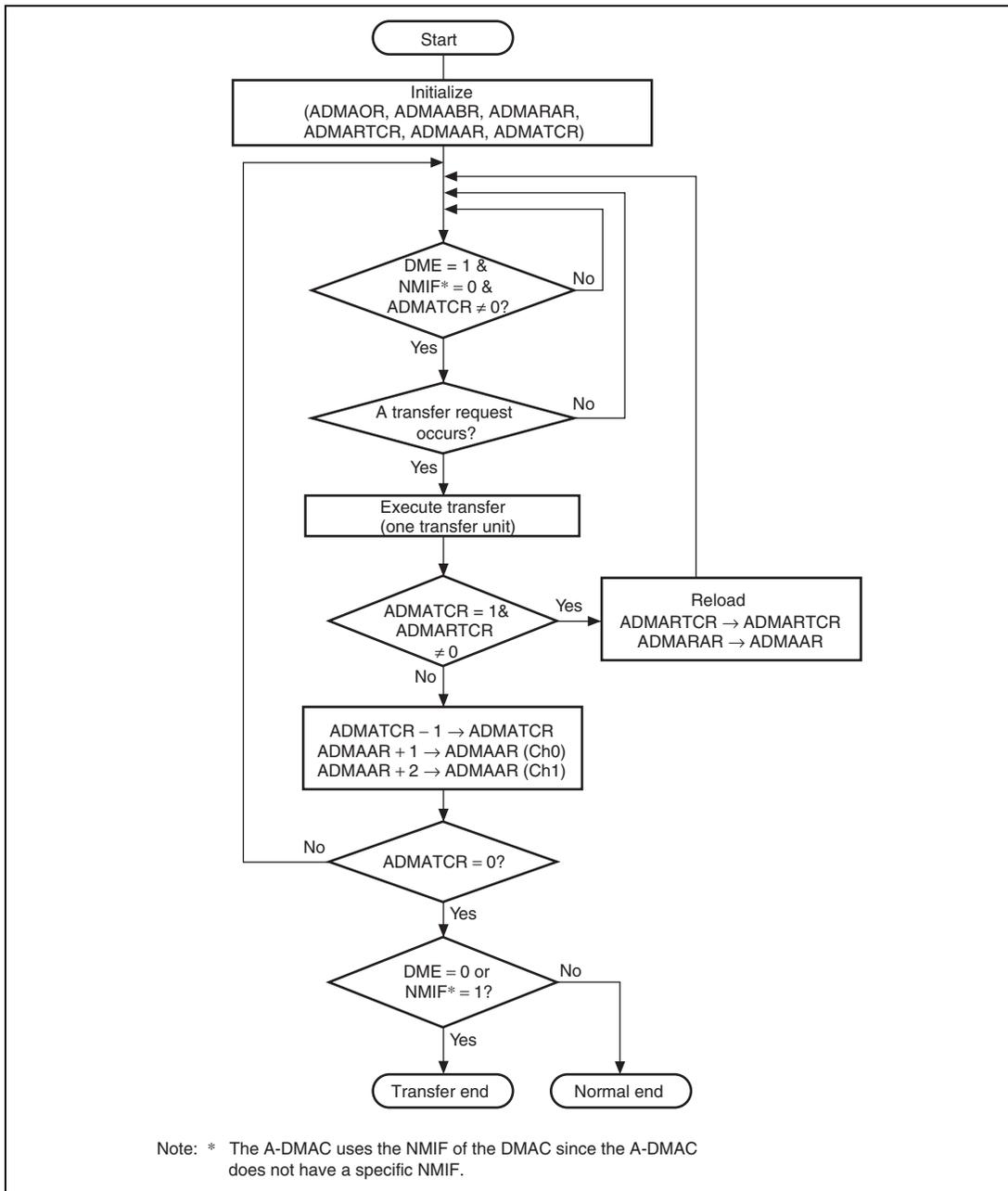


Figure 11.4 Flowchart of DMA Transfer (Channels for ATU-III (timer G) and ADC)

(2) Operation for A-DMAC Channels Used for ATU-III (timers A, C, and F)

- Overview

A-DMAC channels for the ATU-III (timers A, C, and F) perform data transfer from ATU-III registers to the alias areas. The alias area size for each channel is defined as follows.

- A-DMAC channel for timer A: 8 bytes (area for 32-bit register × 2)
- A-DMAC channel for timer C: 4 bytes
- A-DMAC channel for timer F: 8 bytes (area for 32-bit register × 2)

Refer to table 11.10, for details on the relationship between transfer source register name and transfer destination address. Figure 11.5 shows an overview of the DMA transfer.

- Transfer request

An input capture interrupt of the corresponding ATU-III channel is used as a transfer request.

- Addressing

Both transfer source and destination addresses are fixed (not incremented or decremented).

- Transfer flow

Data transfer is performed in the following sequence. Figure 11.6 shows the flowchart of data transfer.

1. Performs one transfer if a transfer request occurs while transfer is enabled ($DE = 1$, $DME = 1$, $NMIF = 0$), and sets the DV bit to 1. In this case, if an interrupt is enabled ($IE = 1$), requests a transfer end interrupt to the CPU.
2. Performs one transfer each time a transfer request occurs while transfer is enabled.
3. Disables transfer if an NMI interrupt occurs, or if the DME or DE bit is cleared to 0.

- Notes

In transfer enable state, the alias area specified as transfer destination is overwritten each time a transfer is requested and the alias area always indicates the latest register value.

In A-DMAC channel for timer A, input capture value to be read for a current transfer request and ADMABUF register storage value (= input capture value read in the previous transfer request) are transferred to the alias area. (For details, refer to section 11.3.4 (1), Supplementary Description for A-DMAC Channels Used for ATU-III (timer A).)

In A-DMAC channel for timer F, registers to be transferred differ depending on the corresponding ADMAMODE settings. If the ADMAMODE bit is cleared to 0 (default), the CDRF registers are transferred to the upper 4 bytes of alias area for each channel. While, if the ADMAMODE bit is set to 1, the CDRF and GRCF registers are transferred to the upper and lower 4 bytes of each alias area, respectively.

Table 11.10 A-DMAC Channels for ATU-III (Timers A, C, and F)

Channel No.	Transfer Request Source	Transfer Register	Relative Addresses in Alias Area
2	ATU-III Channel 0	ICRA0	H'000 to H'007
3	(Timer A) Channel 1	ICRA1	H'008 to H'00F
4	Channel 2	ICRA2	H'010 to H'017
5	Channel 3	ICRA3	H'018 to H'01F
8	ATU-III Subblock C0 Channel 0	GRC00	H'030 to H'033
9	(Timer C) Channel 1	GRC01	H'034 to H'037
10	Channel 2	GRC02	H'038 to H'03B
11	Channel 3	GRC03	H'03C to H'03F
12	Subblock C1 Channel 0	GRC10	H'040 to H'043
13	Channel 1	GRC11	H'044 to H'047
14	Channel 2	GRC12	H'048 to H'04B
15	Channel 3	GRC13	H'04C to H'04F
16	Subblock C2 Channel 0	GRC20	H'050 to H'053
17	Channel 1	GRC21	H'054 to H'057
18	Channel 2	GRC22	H'058 to H'05B
19	Channel 3	GRC23	H'05C to H'05F
20	Subblock C3 Channel 0	GRC30	H'060 to H'063
21	Channel 1	GRC31	H'064 to H'067
22	Channel 2	GRC32	H'068 to H'06B
23	Channel 3	GRC33	H'06C to H'06F
24	Subblock C4 Channel 0	GRC40	H'070 to H'073
25	Channel 1	GRC41	H'074 to H'077
26	Channel 2	GRC42	H'078 to H'07B
27	Channel 3	GRC43	H'07C to H'07F

Channel No.	Transfer Request Source	Transfer Register	Relative Addresses in Alias Area
28	ATU-III Channel 0	CDRF00, GRCF00	H'080 to H'087
29	(Timer F) Channel 1	CDRF01, GRCF01	H'088 to H'08F
30	Channel 2	CDRF02, GRCF02	H'090 to H'097
31	Channel 3	CDRF03, GRCF03	H'098 to H'09F
32	Channel 4	CDRF04, GRCF04	H'0A0 to H'0A7
33	Channel 5	CDRF05, GRCF05	H'0A8 to H'0AF
34	Channel 6	CDRF06, GRCF06	H'0B0 to H'0B7
35	Channel 7	CDRF07, GRCF07	H'0B8 to H'0BF
36	Channel 8	CDRF08, GRCF08	H'0C0 to H'0C7
37	Channel 9	CDRF09, GRCF09	H'0C8 to H'0CF
38	Channel 10	CDRF10, GRCF10	H'0D0 to H'0D7
39	Channel 11	CDRF11, GRCF11	H'0D8 to H'0DF
40	Channel 12	CDRF12, GRCF12	H'0E0 to H'0E7
41	Channel 13	CDRF13, GRCF13	H'0E8 to H'0EF
42	Channel 14	CDRF14, GRCF14	H'0F0 to H'0F7
43	Channel 15	CDRF15, GRCF15	H'0F8 to H'0FF
44	Channel 16	CDRF16, GRCF16	H'100 to H'107
45	Channel 17	CDRF17, GRCF17	H'108 to H'10F
46	Channel 18	CDRF18, GRCF18	H'110 to H'117
47	Channel 19	CDRF19, GRCF19	H'118 to H'11F

(3) Operation for A-DMAC Channels Used for RSPI and SCI

- Overview

A-DMAC channels for the RSPI and SCI supports the following data transfer. In even channels, data transfer from a register to the alias area is performed; while in odd channels, data transfer from the alias area to a register is performed. Figure 11.5 shows an overview of the DMA transfer.

The alias area size for each channel is obtained by (read (write) register size) × (transfer count specified by ADMATCR). Maximum alias sizes for RSPI channels and SCI channels are 2046 bytes and 1023 bytes, respectively. (For details, refer to section 11.2.7, A-DMAC Transfer Mode Registers (ADMAMODE), and section 11.2.9, A-DMAC Alias Pointer Registers (ADMAAR).)

Table 11.11 summarizes each channel transfer request, transfer source register name, and transfer direction.

- Transfer request

An RSPI or SCI reception or transmission interrupt for each channel is used as a transfer request. In transfer enable state, one data transfer is performed for a transfer request.

In even channels for RSPI, a request generated at RSPI receive buffer full is used as a DMA transfer request. In odd channels for the RSPI, a request generated at RSPI transmit buffer empty is used as a DMA request.

In even channels for the SCI, a request generated at SCI receive data full is used as a DMA transfer request. In odd channels for the SCI, a request generated at SCI transmit data empty is used as a DMA request.

The transfer enable state is entered if the transfer count is specified in ADMATCR corresponding to each channel, if the TE bit is cleared to 0 (only when the TE bit is set to 1), and if the DME bit in ADMAOR is set to 1. (For details, refer to section 11.3.6, Transfer Enable/Disable Conditions and Interrupt Requests.)

- Addressing

Addressing in registers is fixed (not incremented or decremented). Addressing in alias area is post-incremented (incremented by two in channels for RSPI and incremented by one in channels for the SCI) each transfer.

- Transfer flow

Data transfer is performed in the following sequence. Figure 11.6 shows the flowchart of data transfer.

1. Specifies the start address of the alias area by ADMAAR and specifies the transfer count by ADMATCR.
2. Performs one transfer if a transfer request occurs while transfer is enabled ($DME = 1$, $NMIF = 0$, $ADMATCR \neq 0$, $TE = 0$), decrements ADMATCR, and increments ADMAAR.
3. Sets the TE bit to 1 if ADMATCR is cleared 0 and if data transfer of specified count has been performed, and requests an interrupt to the CPU if an interrupt is enabled ($IE = 1$).
4. Suspends data transfer if an NMI interrupt occurs or if the DME bit is cleared to 0. Disables data transfer if 0 is written to ADMATCR while $ADMATCR \neq 0$.

- Notes

To re-enable data transfer while data transfer has been completed ($TE = 1$, $ADMATCR = 0$), ADMATCR must be set before the TE bit is cleared to 0. If the TE bit is cleared to 0 first, the transfer request may be directly informed to the interrupt controller. (For details, refer to section 11.3.6, Transfer Enable/Disable Conditions and Interrupt Requests.)

Table 11.11 Channels for RSPI and SCI

Channel No.	Transfer Request Source	Transfer Request Signal	Transfer Register	Transfer Direction	Transfer Bytes
56	RSPI Channel A	Receive buffer full (SPRI)	SPDRA	IO → RAM	2
57		Transmit buffer empty (SPTI)	SPDRA	IO ← RAM	2
58	Channel B	Receive buffer full (SPRI)	SPDRB	IO → RAM	2
59		Transmit buffer empty (SPTI)	SPDRB	IO ← RAM	2
62	SCI Channel A	Receive data full	SCRDR1A	IO → RAM	1
63		Transmit data empty	SCTDR1A	IO ← RAM	1
64	Channel B	Receive data full	SCRDR1B	IO → RAM	1
65		Transmit data empty	SCTDR1B	IO ← RAM	1
66	Channel C	Receive data full	SCRDR1C	IO → RAM	1
67		Transmit data empty	SCTDR1C	IO ← RAM	1

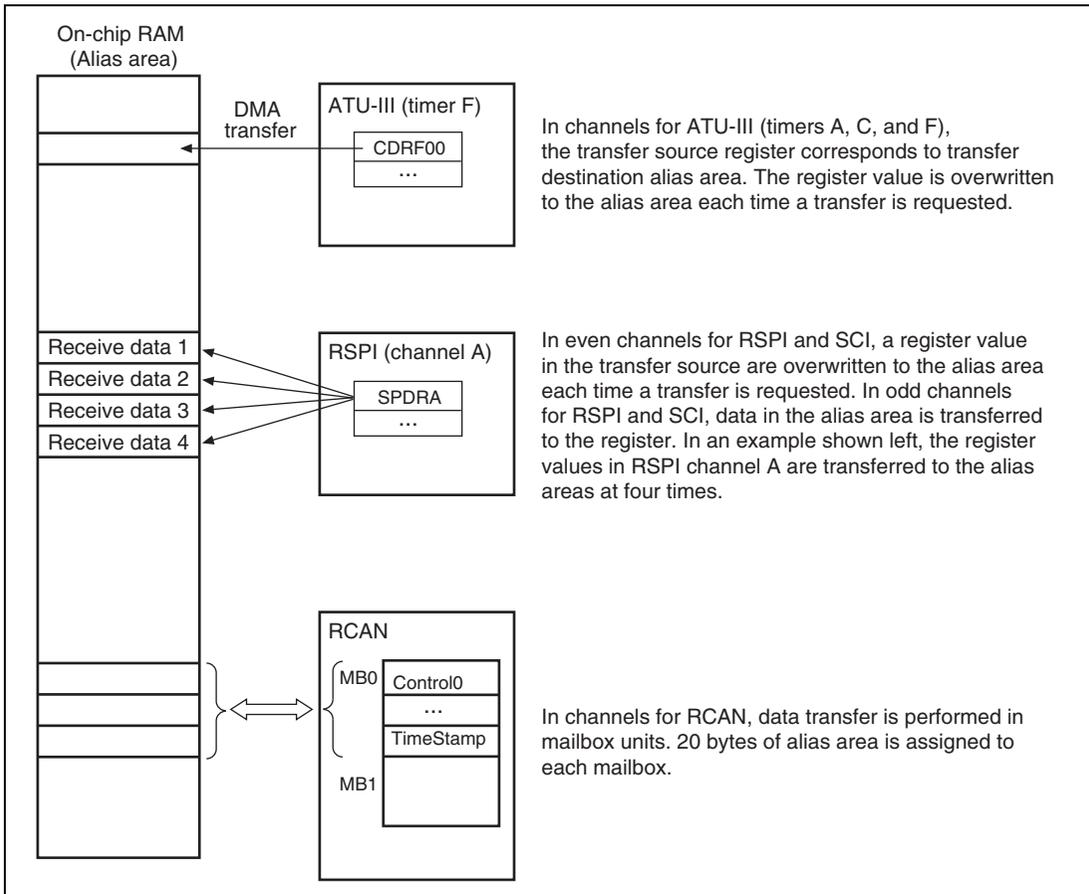


Figure 11.5 Transfer Overview
(Channels for ATU-III (Timers A, C, and F), RSPI, SCI, and RCAN)

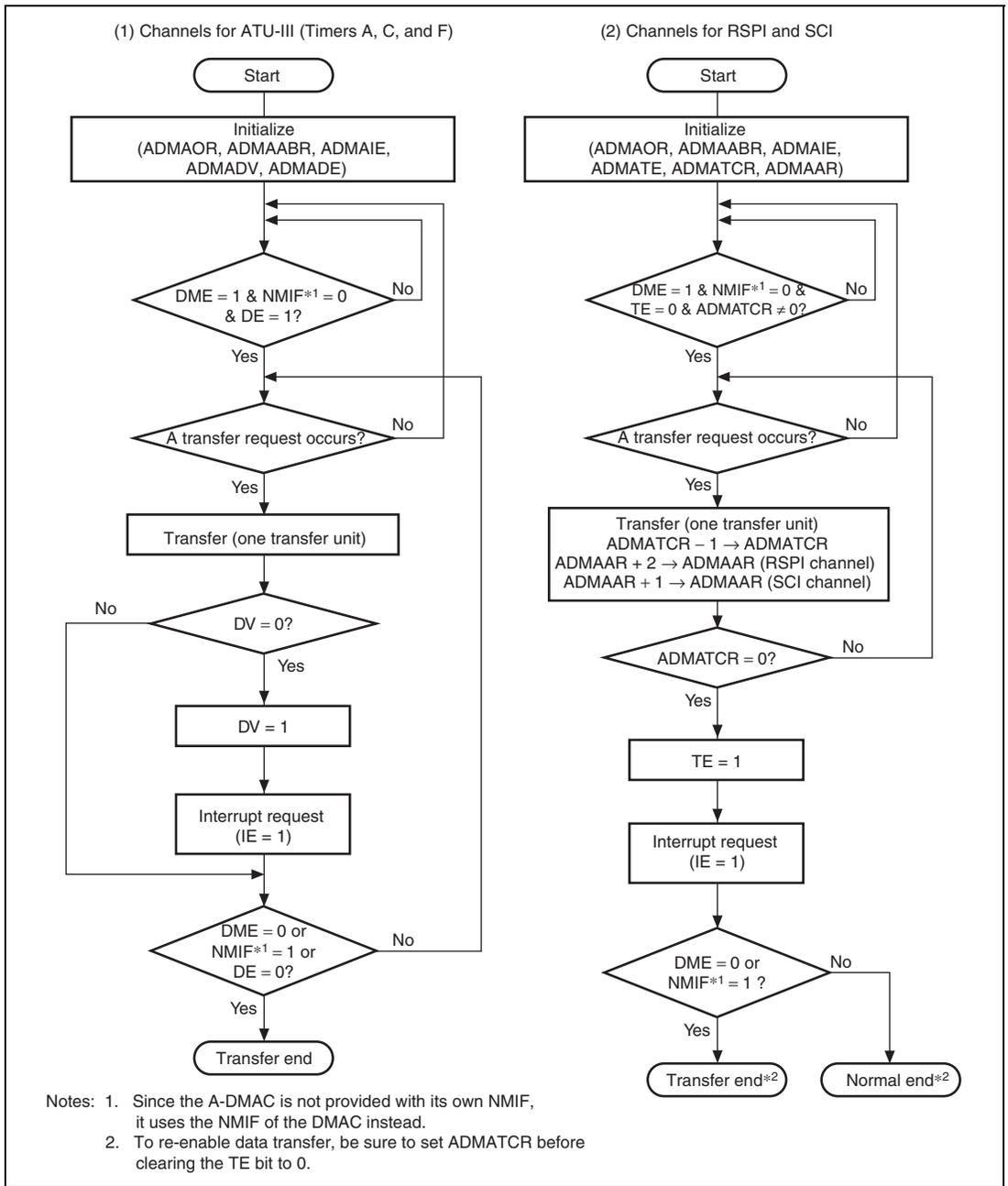


Figure 11.6 Flowchart of DMA Transfer
(Channels for ATU-III (Timers A, C, and F), RSPI, and SPI)

(4) Operation for A-DMAC Channels Used for RCAN

- Overview

A-DMAC channels for the RCAN performs data transfer between mailboxes in the RCAN module and alias areas. In channel 72, a receive operation is performed (data is transferred from a mailbox (MBx) to the alias area). In channel 74, a transmit operation is performed (data is transferred from alias area to the mailbox (MBx)). Figure 11.5 shows an overview of the DMA transfer.

Table 11.12 shows the correspondence between mailboxes (MBx) and alias areas. The alias area for each mailbox (MBx) is assigned in 32-byte units. Receive alias areas are common to transmit alias areas.

For one mailbox (MBx) transfer, data is transferred in long-word units at five times and a total of 20-byte data is transferred. Fields to be transferred are ID (4 bytes), LAFM (4 bytes), Data (8 bytes), Control 1 (2 bytes), and TimeStamp (2 bytes).

Table 11.12 Correspondence between Mailbox (MBx) and Alias Area Addresses

MBx	RCAN_A	RCAN_B
0	H'0200 to H'0213	H'0600 to H'0613
1	H'0220 to H'0233	H'0620 to H'0633
2	H'0240 to H'0253	H'0640 to H'0653
3	H'0260 to H'0273	H'0660 to H'0673
4	H'0280 to H'0293	H'0680 to H'0693
5	H'02A0 to H'02B3	H'06A0 to H'06B3
6	H'02C0 to H'02D3	H'06C0 to H'06D3
7	H'02E0 to H'02F3	H'06E0 to H'06F3
8	H'0300 to H'0313	H'0700 to H'0713
9	H'0320 to H'0333	H'0720 to H'0733
10	H'0340 to H'0353	H'0740 to H'0753
11	H'0360 to H'0373	H'0760 to H'0773
12	H'0380 to H'0393	H'0780 to H'0793
13	H'03A0 to H'03B3	H'07A0 to H'07B3
14	H'03C0 to H'03D3	H'07C0 to H'07D3
15	H'03E0 to H'03F3	H'07E0 to H'07F3
16	H'0400 to H'0413	H'0800 to H'0813
17	H'0420 to H'0433	H'0820 to H'0833
18	H'0440 to H'0453	H'0840 to H'0853
19	H'0460 to H'0473	H'0860 to H'0873
20	H'0480 to H'0493	H'0880 to H'0893
21	H'04A0 to H'04B3	H'08A0 to H'08B3
22	H'04C0 to H'04D3	H'08C0 to H'08D3
23	H'04E0 to H'04F3	H'08E0 to H'08F3
24	H'0500 to H'0513	H'0900 to H'0913
25	H'0520 to H'0533	H'0920 to H'0933
26	H'0540 to H'0553	H'0940 to H'0953
27	H'0560 to H'0573	H'0960 to H'0973
28	H'0580 to H'0593	H'0980 to H'0993
29	H'05A0 to H'05B3	H'09A0 to H'09B3
30	H'05C0 to H'05D3	H'09C0 to H'09D3
31	H'05E0 to H'05F3	H'09E0 to H'09F3

Note: Only the lower addresses are indicated in hexadecimal.

- Transfer request

A channel for reception uses the MBx full information from the RCAN uses a transfer request. The mailbox (MBx) to be transferred is detected by scanning the mailbox (MBx) status.

A channel for transmission starts transfer by software.

- Addressing

Addressing in both transfer source and destination are incremented.

- Operation Details and Transfer flow

Channel 72: One mailbox (MBx) transfer is performed by a transfer request. The mailbox (MBx) number to be transferred is informed by the RCAN synchronously with the transfer request.

When the mailbox (MBx) transfer is completed, the RV bit corresponding to the mailbox (MBx) is set to 1. Even if the mailbox (MBx) transfer whose RV bit is set to 1 is requested from the RCAN, the A-DMAC does not accept the transfer request. In this case, the A-DMAC informs the RCAN of the MBx transfer end and the RCAN clears the corresponding bit in the receive wait register (or frame wait register).

Data transfer is performed in the following sequence. Figure 11.7 shows the flowchart of data transfer.

- Performs one mailbox (MBx) transfer if a transfer request occurs while transfer is enabled (DME = 1, NMIF = 0, DE = 1).
- Sets the RV bit corresponding to the mailbox (MBx) to 1.
- Suspends data transfer if an NMI interrupt occurs or if the DME bit or DE bit is cleared to 0.

(For details, refer to section 11.3.3, Transfer Suspension and Resumption.) If a transfer request to the high priority DMA channel occurs during a mailbox (MBx) transfer, channel 72 enters transfer wait state.

Channel 74: The number of mailbox (MBx) to be transferred to the transmit wait register is set by software. If the transfer enable state is then entered, the specified mailboxes are transferred according to the mailbox priority (Priority: RCAN_A-MBx1 → RCAN_A-MBx2 →...).

Data transfer is performed in the following sequence. Figure 11.8 shows the flowchart of data transfer.

- Sets a bit in ADMATVPR corresponding to the number of mailbox and sets the DE bit to 1. If the DE bit is set to 1 without specifying mailbox (MBx), performs the operation in step 5 below.
- Performs one mailbox (MBx) transfer corresponding to the TV bit while transfer is enabled (DME = 1, NMIF = 0, DE = 1, TE = 0).
- Clears the TV bit corresponding to the mailbox (MBx) to be transferred to 0.
- Repeats operations in steps 2 and 3 until all the TV bits are cleared to 0.

5. Sets the TE bit to 1 if all the TV bits are cleared to 0 and if the specified transfer has been completed. In this case, if an interrupt is enabled (IE = 1), an interrupt is requested to the CPU.
6. While the TE bit is set to 1, transfer is not performed even if the TV bit is set.
7. Suspends data transfer if an NMI interrupt occurs or if the DME bit or DE bit is cleared to 0.

(For details, refer to section 11.3.3, Transfer Suspension and Resumption.) If a transfer request to the high DMA channel occurs during a mailbox (MBx) transfer, channel 74 enters transfer wait state.

- Notes

In a receive transfer, data transfer is enabled when the RV bit is cleared. Accordingly, the alias area must be referenced before the RV bit is cleared to avoid conflict.

Note that the order that MBx in which RCAN becomes full does not match the order in which MBx in RCAN is transferred to the alias area. This is because the A-DMAC does not accept a transfer in MBx units if the RV bit is set to 1 and because the algorithm that selects MBx is not a FIFO.

In a transmit transfer, the TE bit is set to 1 without transferring data if transfer is enabled while all the TV bits are cleared to 0. A write to a TV bit is prohibited in the transfer enable state.

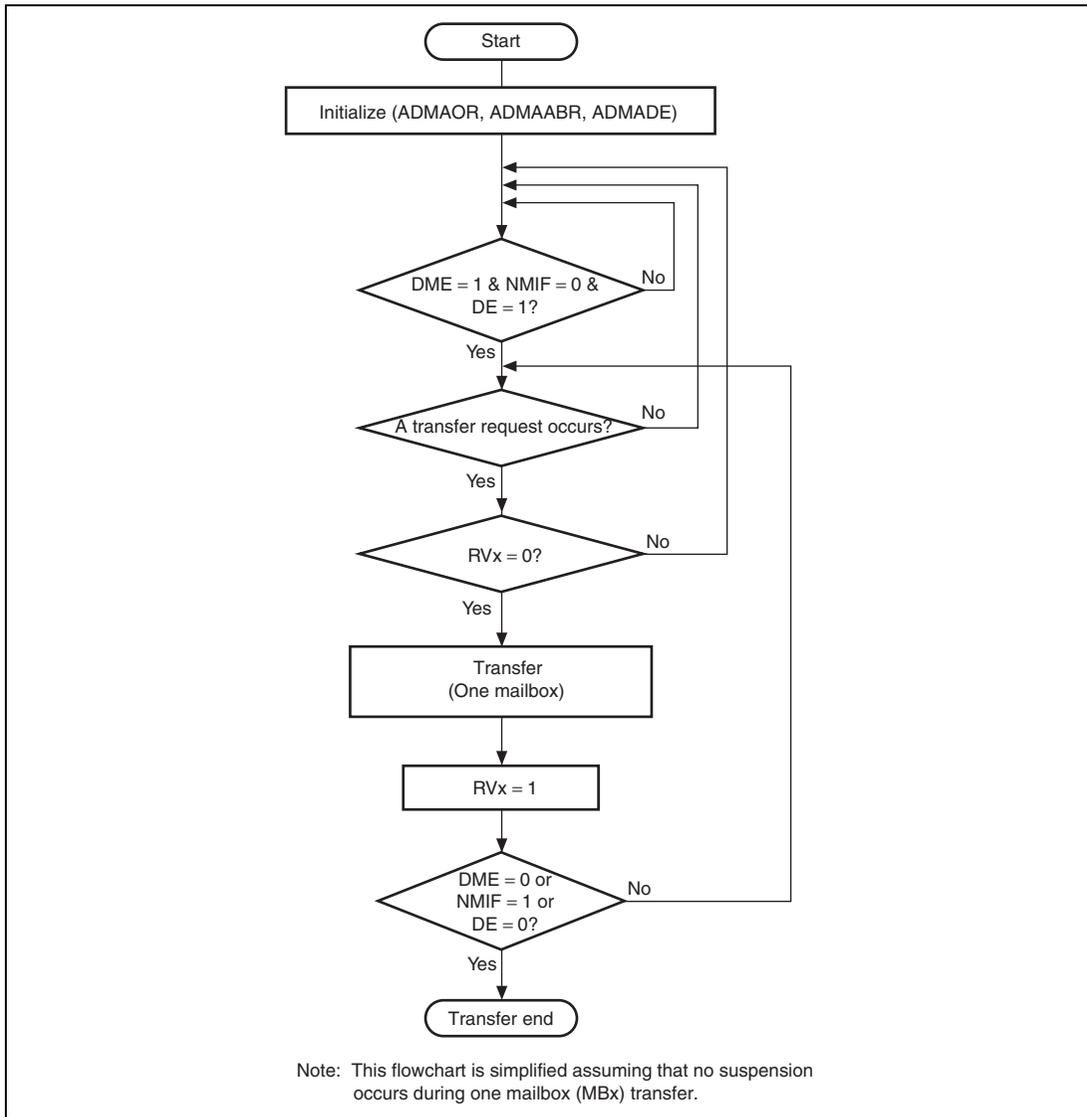
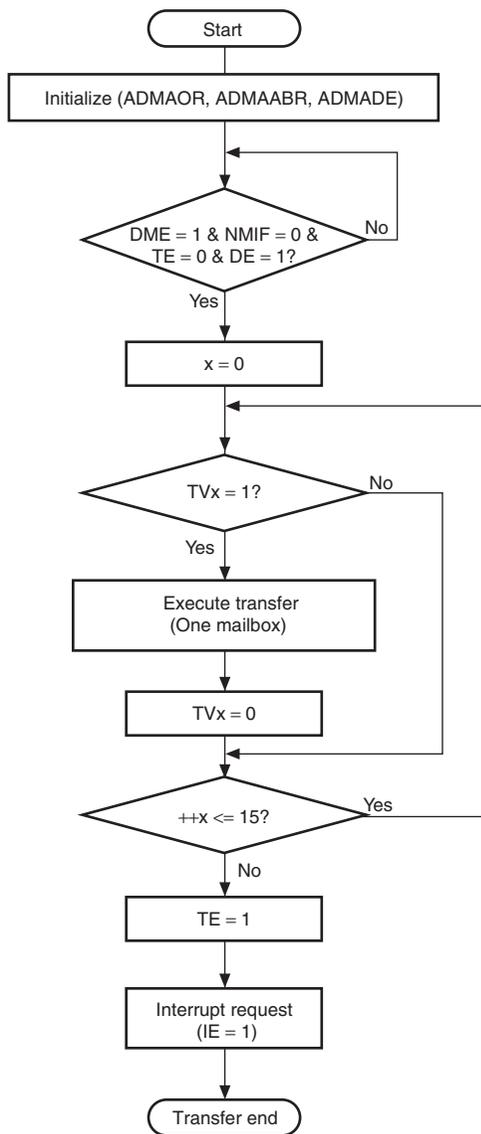


Figure 11.7 DMA Transfer Flowchart (Channel for RCAN Reception)



Note: This flowchart is simplified by indicating the processing relating to TV0 to TV15 of the specific ADMATVPR register. In actual operation, TV0 to TV15 in all ADMATVPR registers are scanned.

Figure 11.8 DMA Transfer Flowchart (Channel for RCAN Transmission)

11.3.3 Transfer Suspension and Resumption

If one of the sources listed in table 11.13 occurs, data transfer is disabled (transfer is suspended). If it occurs during DMA transfer in a transfer unit, the DMA transfer in a transfer unit is performed correctly and registers such as ADMADV, ADMATE, ADMATCR, ADMAAR, ADMARVPR, and ADMATVPR are also updated correctly.

Table 11.13 Source of Transfer Suspension

Source	Channels to be Suspended
NMI interrupt occurrence (NMIF = 1 in the DMAC)	All channels
Clearing the DME bit to 0	
Clearing the DE bit to 0	Corresponding channel

If one of the sources listed in table 11.13 is cancelled, A-DMAC enters the transfer enable state (transfer request wait state). A-DMAC channels for the RSPI and SCI refer to the current values for the next transfer request, and perform transfer (transfer is resumed).

If the transfer is suspended during MBx transfer, the A-DMAC channel for RCAN operation differs depending on the source of the transfer suspension, as follows.

An NMI interrupt is cancelled: The next data of MBx being transferred is transferred (transfer is resumed).

The DME (DE) bit is set to 1: Data is transferred from the start of MBx. (In the A-DMA channel for RCAN reception, MBx is informed synchronously with the next transfer request. In the A-DMAC channel for RCAN transmission, MBx has the highest priority.)

11.3.4 Bus Operation in Data Transfer by A-DMAC

- Addressing mode

Performs the operation corresponding to the dual address mode in DMAC. Accordingly, in the read cycle, the transfer source is accessed; while in the write cycle, the transfer destination is accessed. The transfer size is fixed in each channel.

- Bus cycle

The A-DMAC requests the bus mastership of I bus if it receives a transfer request. Upon acquiring the I-bus mastership, the A-DMAC starts one unit of DMA transfer consisting of two bus cycles of read and write. In one unit of DMA transfer, the A-DMAC does not release the I-bus mastership. Figure 11.9 shows the data for data transfer performed from the on-chip peripheral module to the on-chip RAM.

Note: In the A-DMAC channels for ATU-III (timers A and F) and the RSPI, one unit of DMA transfer does not include two bus cycles.

- Bus mode

The A-DMAC performs data transfer in cycle steal mode. The A-DMAC releases the I-bus mastership after one unit of DMA transfer even if another A-DMAC channel waits for DMA transfer (for details, refer to section 11.3.5, Channel Priorities).

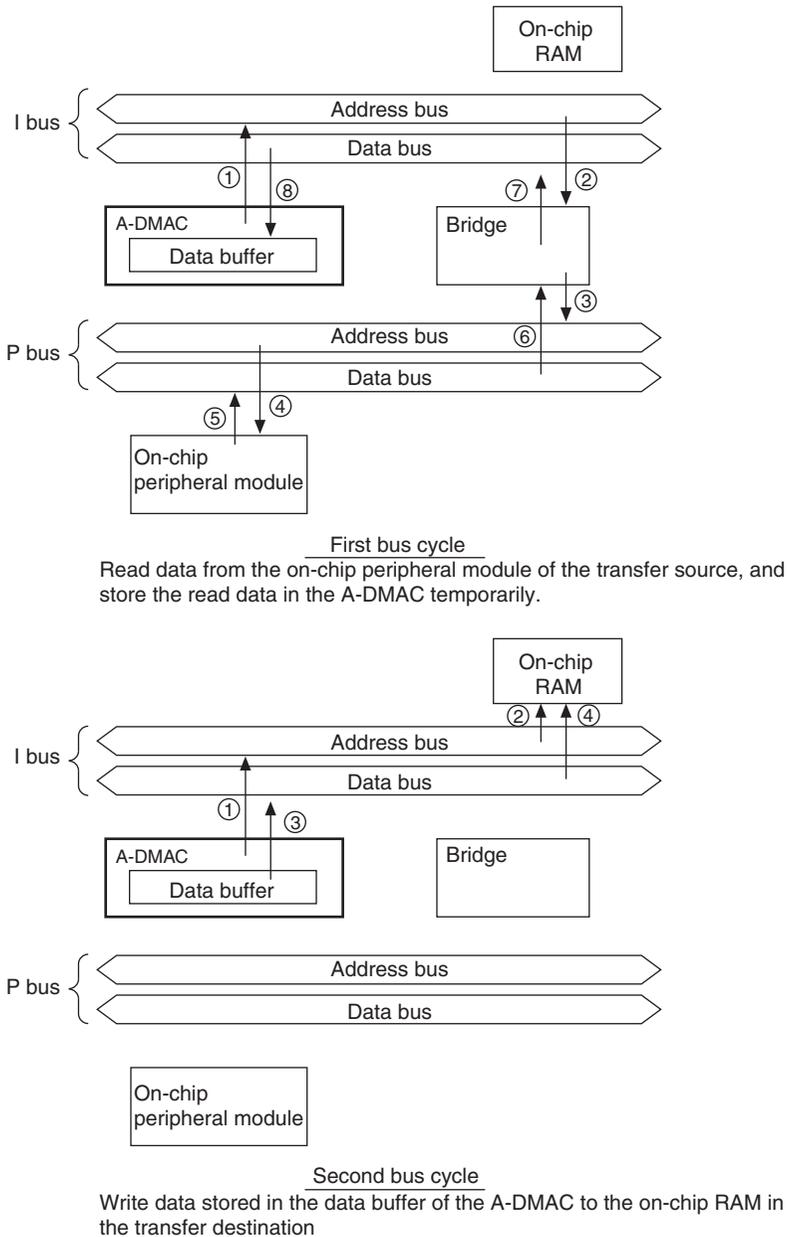


Figure 11.9 Data Flow

(1) Supplementary Description for A-DMAC Channels Used for ATU-III (timer A)

One unit of DMA transfer consists of three bus cycles of read, write, and write. Figure 11.10 shows the data flow of the A-DMAC channel for timer A.

Note: Because the ADMABUF value, which is transferred to the alias area after DE is changed from 0 to 1, is not the input captured value, the ADMABUF value has no meaning. Accordingly, this register value must be ignored.

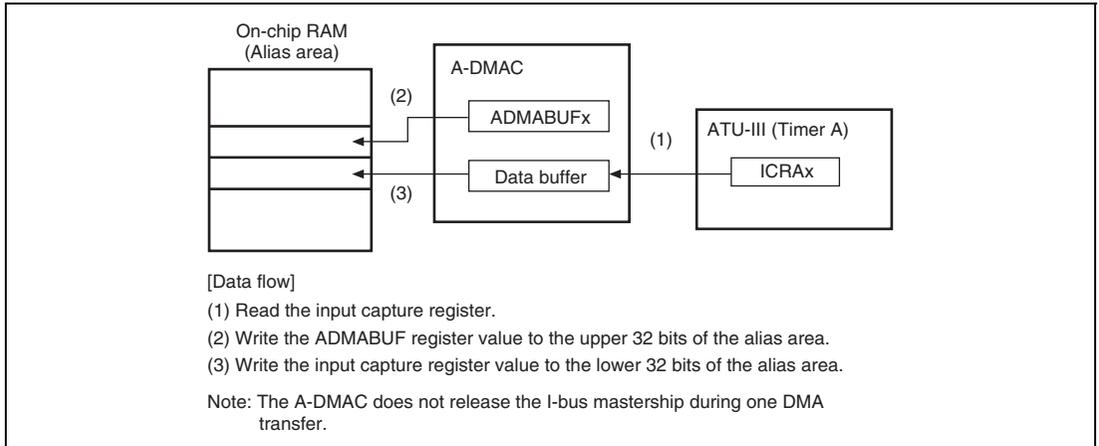


Figure 11.10 Data Flow in Channels for Timer A

(2) Supplementary Description for A-DMAC Channels Used for ATU-III (timer F)

When the MODE bit in ADMAMODE is set to 1, one unit of DMA transfer consists of four bus cycles of read, write, read, and write. Figure 11.11 shows the data flow of A-DMAC channel for timer F.

When the MODE bit in ADMAMODE is cleared to 0, one unit of DMA transfer consists of two bus cycles of read and write. For details, refer to section 11.3.4, Bus Operation in Data Transfer by A-DMAC.

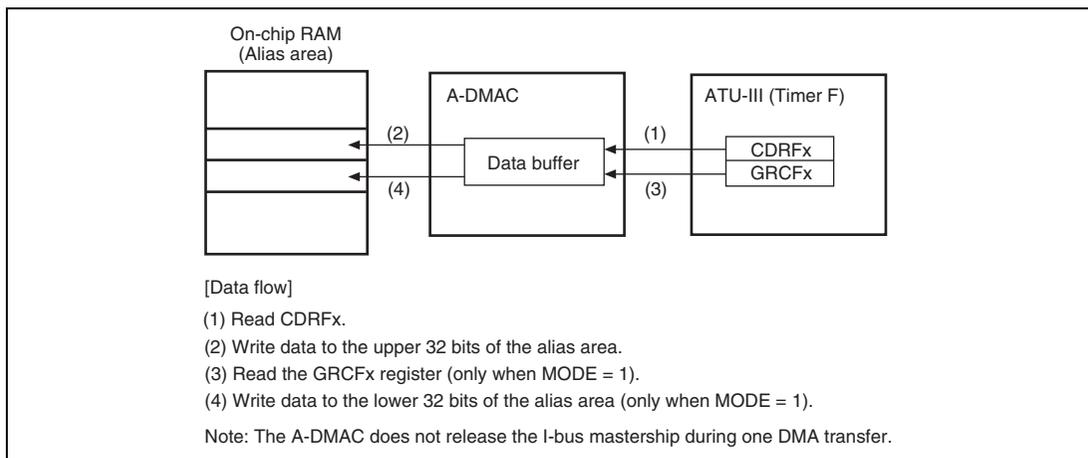
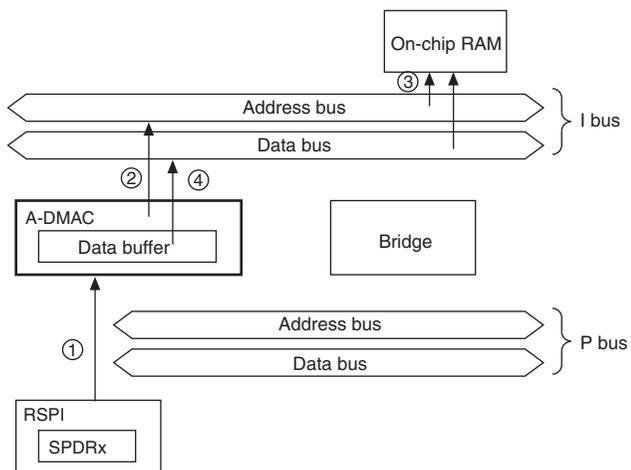


Figure 11.11 Data Flow in Channels for Timer F

(3) Supplementary Description for A-DMAC Channels Used for RSPI

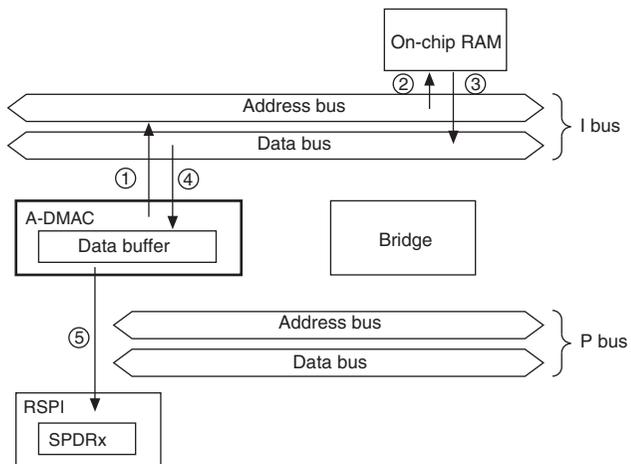
Because the RSPI is connected to the A-DMAC via the specific bus, the A-DMAC can access the RSPI data register (SPDR) without the intervention of the P bus. Accordingly, one unit of DMA transfer in the transmission channel can be performed in one bus cycle of read from the I bus (alias area read) and that in the reception channel can be performed in one bus cycle of write to the I bus (alias area write). As a result, high-speed data transfer between the RSPI and on-chip RAM can be performed.

Figure 11.12 shows the data flow of A-DMAC channel for the RSPI.



Bus Cycle for Even Channels (Reception)

Read the data register in RSPI without the intervention of the P bus, store the read data in the A-DMAC temporarily, and write it to the on-chip RAM via the I bus.



Bus Cycle for Odd Channels (Transmission)

Read data in the on-chip RAM via the I bus, store the read data in the A-DMAC temporarily, and write it to the RSPI without the intervention of the P bus.

Figure 11.12 Data Flow in Channels for RSPI

11.3.5 Channel Priorities

If multiple transfer requests to multiple channels occur simultaneously, the transfer request is accepted according to the channel priority. The channel priority is fixed (channel 0 > channel 1 > ... > channel 74).

If a transfer request for a channel of higher priority occurs during data transfer in the channel for the RCAN, the data transfer in channel for the RCAN is suspended and the data transfer of the high-priority channel is performed. If a transfer request for a RCAN reception channel occurs during data transfer in the RCAN transmission channel, the current data transfer in the RCAN transmission channel is suspended and enters the wait state until data transfer in the RCAN reception channel has been completed.

Figure 11.13 shows the A-DMAC operation when a transfer request for channels 0 and 72 occurs simultaneously and when a transfer request for channel 1 occurs during channel 72 operation.

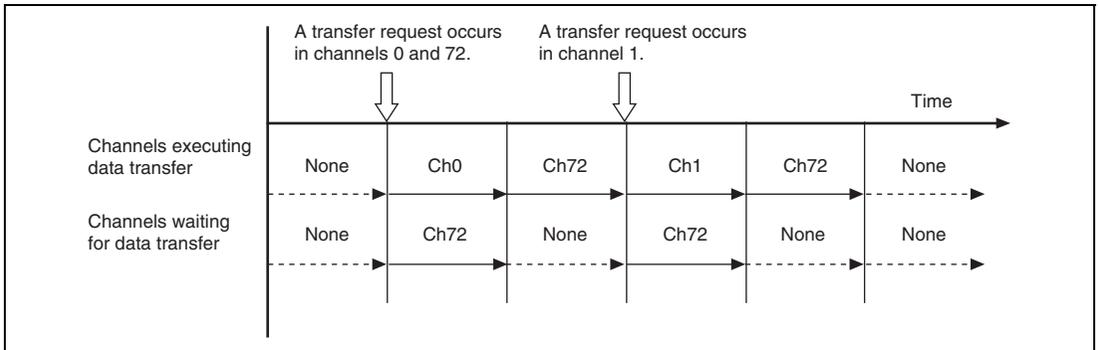


Figure 11.13 Channel Priorities

11.3.6 Transfer Enable/Disable Conditions and Interrupt Requests

Tables 11.14 to 11.18 list the transfer enable and disable conditions for each channel.

The A-DMAC uses an interrupt request signal from the peripheral module as a transfer activation source.

The A-DMAC requests an interrupt under the following two conditions.

(1) Transfer End Interrupt by the A-DMAC (other than channels 0, 1, and 72)

In the transfer enable state, an interrupt request signal from the peripheral module is used as an A-DMAC transfer activation source and is not informed to the INTC. If the A-DMAC transfer using

the interrupt source has been completed, an A-DMAC transfer end is notified to the INCT (transfer end interrupt) at the timing when the DV or TE bit is set to 1. The transfer end interrupt is cleared by clearing the TE or DV bit to 0.

A transfer end interrupt can be masked by clearing the IE bit to 0.

(2) Passing through of Transfer Request Interrupts from Peripheral Modules (other than channels 72 and 74)

Interrupt request signals from peripheral modules are masked by the A-DMAC in the 'transfer-disabled state (masked)' shown in table 11.14. On the other hand, interrupt request signals from peripheral modules are directly informed to the INTC in the 'transfer-disabled state (pass-through)' shown in table 11.14. The transfer requests that have been passed through cannot be masked even if the IE bit is cleared to 0.

Notes:

- For details on the connections between the A-DMAC and INTC and the transfer request masking by the A-DMAC and DMAC, refer to section 8, Interrupt Controller (INTC).
- The INTC handles interrupt requests from each A-DMAC channel as different interrupt sources.

The INTC assigns an A-DMAC transfer end interrupt and transfer request interrupt (pass-through) for the same interrupt from the peripheral module to the same interrupt vector.

- Transfer request interrupts from channels 8, 12, 16, 20 and 24, which correspond to GRCx0 of timer C, are informed to the INTC via the DMAC. Transfer request interrupts from other channels are informed to the INTC directly.
- In the transfer-disabled (masked) state, a DMA transfer request is masked by the A-DMAC. In this case, data transfer is not performed and the transfer request interrupt is not informed to the INTC.
- If the transfer-suspended state is entered (for details, refer to section 11.3.3, Transfer Suspension and Resumption) while the transfer end interrupt is not yet cleared, the interrupt request is retained.

Table 11.14 Transfer Enable and Disable Conditions for Channels Used for ATU-III (Timer G) and ADC

NMI	DME	TCR	Transfer Request
1	x	x	Transfer disabled (masked)
0	0	x	Transfer disabled (pass-through)
	1	TCR = 0	Transfer disabled (pass-through)
		TCR != 0	Transfer enabled

[Legend]

x: Don't care

Table 11.15 Transfer Enable and Disable Conditions for Channels Used for ATU-III (Timers A, C, and F)

NMI	DME	DE	DV	Transfer Request
1	x	x	x	Transfer disabled (masked)
0	0	x	x	Transfer disabled (pass-through)
	1	0	x	Transfer disabled (pass-through)
		1	x	Transfer enabled

[Legend]

x: Don't care

Table 11.16 Transfer Enable and Disable Conditions for Channels Used for RSPI and SCI

NMI	DME	TCR	TE	Transfer Request
1	x	x	x	Transfer disabled (masked)
0	0	x	x	Transfer disabled (pass-through)
	1	TCR = 0	0	Transfer disabled (pass-through)
			1	Transfer disabled (masked)
		TCR != 0	0	Transfer enabled
			1	Transfer disabled (masked)

[Legend]

x: Don't care

Table 11.17 Transfer Enable and Disable Conditions for Channels Used for RCAN (Reception)

NMI	DME	DE	Transfer Request
1	×	×	Transfer disabled
0	0	×	Transfer disabled
	1	0	Transfer disabled
		1	Transfer enabled

[Legend]

×: Don't care

Table 11.18 Transfer Enable and Disable Conditions for Channels Used for RCAN (Transmission)

NMI	DME	DE	TE	Transfer Request
1	×	×	×	Transfer disabled
0	0	×	×	Transfer disabled
	1	0	×	Transfer disabled
		1	0	Transfer enabled
			1	Transfer disabled

[Legend]

×: Don't care

11.4 Usage Note

In ADMADV, ADMATE, and ADMARVPR, when the flag is read by the CPU, even though 0 has been read, the flag may be set to 1 and therefore 1 may be read internally.

In this case, if 0 (in ADMADV or ADMATE) or 1 (in ADMARVPR) is written to the corresponding bit, the flag will be cleared even if 1 has not been read by the CPU.

To avoid the malfunction, the clear conditions must be observed, described in the notes of ADMADV, ADMATE, and ADMARVPR.

Since the specifications of the flag bits in these registers differ from the ones of the flags in other modules, the clearing operations of the flags by the CPU must be executed carefully.

Section 12 Advanced Timer Unit III (ATU-III)

ATU-III consists of nine timer blocks (timer A to timer J), prescalers, and a controller. The timer blocks have different functions and each can operate independently; timer blocks can also be linked via the clock bus. Each timer block consists of one or more timer subblocks and each subblock has one or more channels.

12.1 Features

- Processing of up to 100 pulse input/output signals
- 147 interrupt sources can be generated. This enables to activate the direct memory access controller (DMAC), automotive direct memory access controller (A-DMAC), and interrupt processing by the CPU.
- 22 pulse output dedicated for A/D (16 for timer D and 6 for timer G)
- On-chip 4-channel prescaler provided, which generates four types of clocks by dividing on-chip peripheral clock ($P\phi$) by 1/1 to 1/1024
- Each channel for a timer can select a count source from among four divided clocks generated by prescaler, two external clocks, and angle clock generated by timer B.

(1) Timer A

Timer A has a 32-bit free-run counter and four 32-bit input capture registers. Features are shown below.

- Detection by rising edges, falling edges, or both edges
- A-DMAC activation at capture timing
- Noise canceling function for each external pin with maximum length of 1.64 ms
- Capture interrupt and counter overflow interrupt are available

(2) Timer B

Timer B consists of three subblocks: an edge-interval measuring block, frequency-multiplied clock generator, and frequency-multiplied clock signal corrector.

1. The edge-interval measuring block is provided with a 32-bit input edge-interval measuring timer, output compare and input capture registers (three registers), 8-bit event counter, and output compare register. This provides the following operations:

- Capture by edges of external event input (rising edge, falling edge, or both edges are selectable)
 - Capture by event compare match of external event input
 - Capture interrupt and compare match interrupt (edge-interval compare match, event compare match)
2. The frequency-multiplied clock generator is provided with 24-bit reloadable counter, reload register, 20-bit multiplied clock counter, and output compare register. This provides the following operations:
- Reloadable counting of values captured by edge-interval measuring block with arbitrary number (1 to 4095)
 - Internal clock generated by the underflow of reloadable counter can be used as input of 20-bit multiplied clock counter
 - Compare match interrupt generation.
3. Frequency-multiplied clock signal corrector is provided with 20-bit correcting event counter, 20-bit correcting multiplied clock counter, multiplied-and-corrected clock generating counter, and correcting counter clearing register. This provides the following operations:
- Frequency-multiplied correcting clock that serves as the count source for other timers can be generated based on the read count in frequency-multiplied clock generator.
 - Free-run counter for timer D can be cleared by multiplied-and-corrected clock generating counter and correcting counter clearing register

(3) Timer C

Timer C consists of five subblocks that have the same functions. Each subblock consists of four channels. Each subblock is provided with one 24-bit free running counter and four 24-bit general registers. This provides the following operations:

- Input capture or output compare is selectable
- Detection edge for input capture is selectable from among rising edge, falling edge, or both edges.
- Each input capture trigger input has a function that cancels noise with maximum length of 1.64 ms.
- 1, 0, or toggle can be output by a compare match.
- Three PWM waveforms can be output for each subblock in PWM mode.
- Input capture/compare match interrupt and overflow interrupt can be generated. 20 input capture/compare match interrupts activate A-DMAC and five interrupts activate DMAC.

(4) Timer D

Timer D consists of four subblocks that have the same function. Each subblock consists of four channels. Each subblock is provided with two 24-bit free run counter, offset base register, and four channels. Each channel is provided with four 24-bit output compare registers, four general registers, and four 24-bit down counter for outputting one-shot pulse. This provides the following operations:

- Enables to start downcounter by software. One-shot pulse can also be generated.
- Compare match between compare match register and general register can be used as the start trigger for downcounter. One-shot pulse with offset can also be generated.
- Compare match in general register can stop downcounter and forcibly cut off one-shot pulse output.
- Compare match between compare match register and general register can be output.
- Compare match in compare match register can be used as a trigger and the count number can be captured by general register.
- Free run value can be captured triggered by timer A
- Provided with counter clearing function from timer B
- Generation of sixteen compare match interrupts, eight counter overflow interrupts, and sixteen underflow interrupts. The sixteen underflow interrupts correspond to DMAC activation.
- Output pulses that show interrupts of compare match A or compare match B for A/D activation. (eight for each)
- Output waveform can be inverted.

(5) Timer E

Timer E consists of five subblocks that have the same function. Each subblock consists of four channels. Each channel is provided with 16-bit free running counter, duty cycle setting register, cycle setting register, duty cycle reload register, and cycle reload register. This provides the following operations:

- PWM output with programmable cycle time and duty cycle ranging from 0 to 100%
- Switchable between on-state and off-state duty modes
- Values in duty cycle reload register/cycle reload register can be transferred to duty cycle setting register/cycle setting register at every cycle.
- Writing H'0000 to counter can forcibly end PWM cycle and start new PWM cycle.
- Shut-off input can cut off PWM output.
- Periodic output of interrupt requests (up to twenty; of these, five can be used to activate the DMAC.)

(6) Timer F

Timer F consists of 20 subblocks. Each subblock is provided with two 24-bit counters, a 16-bit counter, three 24-bit general registers (for subblocks 12 to 15 only, two for other subblocks), and a 16-bit general register. This provides the following operations:

- Noise canceling function for each external pin with maximum length of 1.64 ms
- Seven operation modes: edge counting in a specified period, valid edge interval counting, measurement of time during high/low input levels, measurement of PWM input waveform timing, rotation speed/pulse measurement, up/down event count, and four-time multiplication event count.
- Activates A-DMAC by input capture interrupt
- Overflow interrupt generation

(7) Timer G

Timer G consists of six subblocks that have the same function. Each channel is provided with a 16-bit free-run counter and output compare register. This provides the following operations:

- Outputs event that is triggered by compare match. This output can be used as a trigger for AD activation/interrupt.
- Activates DMAC by compare match interrupt

(8) Timer H

Timer H consists of a pair of 16-bit counter and 16-bit compare match register, and a 32-bit counter. This provides the following operations:

- Measurement of time ranging from 1 to 2^{26} times of internal peripheral clock ($P\phi$) using 16-bit counter and 16-bit compare match register. Can be output as compare match interrupt.
- Equipped with a 32-bit counter to count the compare match occurrence.

(9) Timer J

Timer J consists of two subblocks that have the same function. Each channel is provided with a 16-bit counter, output compare register, and nine-stage FIFO register. This provides the following operations:

- Detection by rising edge, falling edge or both edges
- Noise canceling function for each external pin with maximum length of 1.64 ms

- Capture the counter value in FIFO register (edge input interval) when detecting edges on external input pin.
- Activates DMAC at the timing when FIFO is full.
- Controls FIFO's effective capture time using compare match register
- FIFO full interrupt, counter overflow, and FIFO overflow interrupt can be generated.

12.2 Register Addresses

Addresses of the ATU-III registers are shown below. To access the registers, the following procedure should be followed.

- When writing to reserved bits, the value written must be 0.
- Registers which have more than 16 bits must be read from and written to in 32 bit units. These registers cannot be accessed in 16- or 8-bit units.

Table 12.1 Common Controller Registers

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F000	ATUENR				CBCNT			NCMR
H'FFFF F004 : H'FFFF F0FC	Reserved							

Table 12.2 Prescaler Registers

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F100	PSCR0				PSCR1			
H'FFFF F104	PSCR2				PSCR3			
H'FFFF F108 : H'FFFF F1FC	Reserved							

Table 12.3 Timer A Registers

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F200	Reserved				TCRA		Reserved	
H'FFFF F204	TIOR1A				TIOR2A			
H'FFFF F208	TSRA		TIERA		Reserved			
H'FFFF F20C	Reserved							
H'FFFF F210	NCNTA0		NCRA0		NCNTA1		NCRA1	
H'FFFF F214	NCNTA2		NCRA2		NCNTA3		NCRA3	
H'FFFF F218	Reserved							
H'FFFF F21C	Reserved							
H'FFFF F220	TCNTA							
H'FFFF F224	Reserved							
H'FFFF F228	ICRA0							
H'FFFF F22C	ICRA1							
H'FFFF F230	ICRA2							
H'FFFF F234	ICRA3							
H'FFFF F238	Reserved							
:								
H'FFFF F2FC	Reserved							

Table 12.4 Timer B Registers

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F300	Reserved							
H'FFFF F304	TCRB		TIORB		TSRB		TIERB	
H'FFFF F308 : H'FFFF F30C	Reserved							
H'FFFF F310	TCNTB0							
H'FFFF F314	ICRB0							
H'FFFF F318	OCRB0							
H'FFFF F31C	TCNTB1		OCRB1		Reserved			
H'FFFF F320	ICRB1							
H'FFFF F324	ICRB2							
H'FFFF F328 : H'FFFF F32C	Reserved							
H'FFFF F330	LDB							
H'FFFF F334	RLDB							
H'FFFF F338	PIMR				Reserved			
H'FFFF F33C	TCNTB2							
H'FFFF F340	TCNTB6							
H'FFFF F344	OCRB6							
H'FFFF F348	OCRB7							
H'FFFF F34C	Reserved							
H'FFFF F350	TCNTB3							
H'FFFF F354	TCNTB4							
H'FFFF F358	TCNTB5							
H'FFFF F35C	TCCLRB							
H'FFFF F360 : H'FFFF F3FC	Reserved							

Table 12.5 Timer C Registers

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F400	TSTRC		Reserved		NCCRC0		NCCRC1	
H'FFFF F404	NCCRC2		NCCRC3		NCCRC4		Reserved	
H'FFFF F408	Reserved							
H'FFFF F40C								
H'FFFF F410	NCNTC00		NCNTC01		NCNTC02		NCNTC03	
H'FFFF F414	NCRC00		NCRC01		NCRC02		NCRC03	
H'FFFF F418	NCNTC10		NCNTC11		NCNTC12		NCNTC13	
H'FFFF F41C	NCRC10		NCRC11		NCRC12		NCRC13	
H'FFFF F420	NCNTC20		NCNTC21		NCNTC22		NCNTC23	
H'FFFF F424	NCRC20		NCRC21		NCRC22		NCRC23	
H'FFFF F428	NCNTC30		NCNTC31		NCNTC32		NCNTC33	
H'FFFF F42C	NCRC30		NCRC31		NCRC32		NCRC33	
H'FFFF F430	NCNTC40		NCNTC41		NCNTC42		NCNTC43	
H'FFFF F434	NCRC40		NCRC41		NCRC42		NCRC43	
H'FFFF F438	Reserved							
H'FFFF F43C								
H'FFFF F440	TCRC0		TIERC0		TIORC0			
H'FFFF F444	TSRC0		Reserved					
H'FFFF F448	GRC00							
H'FFFF F44C	GRC01							
H'FFFF F450	GRC02							
H'FFFF F454	GRC03							
H'FFFF F458	TCNTC0							
H'FFFF F45C	Reserved							
H'FFFF F460	TCRC1		TIERC1		TIORC1			
H'FFFF F464	TSRC1		Reserved					
H'FFFF F468	GRC10							
H'FFFF F46C	GRC11							
H'FFFF F470	GRC12							
H'FFFF F474	GRC13							
H'FFFF F478	TCNTC1							

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F47C	Reserved							
H'FFFF F480	TCRC2		TIERC2		TIORC2			
H'FFFF F484	TSRC2		Reserved					
H'FFFF F488	GRC20							
H'FFFF F48C	GRC21							
H'FFFF F490	GRC22							
H'FFFF F494	GRC23							
H'FFFF F498	TCNTC2							
H'FFFF F49C	Reserved							
H'FFFF F4A0	TCRC3		TIERC3		TIORC3			
H'FFFF F4A4	TSRC3		Reserved					
H'FFFF F4A8	GRC30							
H'FFFF F4AC	GRC31							
H'FFFF F4B0	GRC32							
H'FFFF F4B4	GRC33							
H'FFFF F4B8	TCNTC3							
H'FFFF F4BC	Reserved							
H'FFFF F4C0	TCRC4		TIERC4		TIORC4			
H'FFFF F4C4	TSRC4		Reserved					
H'FFFF F4C8	GRC40							
H'FFFF F4CC	GRC41							
H'FFFF F4D0	GRC42							
H'FFFF F4D4	GRC43							
H'FFFF F4D8	TCNTC4							
H'FFFF F4DC	Reserved							
H'FFFF F4E0	Reserved							
:								
H'FFFF F4FC								

Table 12.6 Timer D Registers

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F500	TSTRD		Reserved					
H'FFFF F504 : H'FFFF F51F	Reserved							
H'FFFF F520	TCNT1D0							
H'FFFF F524	TCNT2D0							
H'FFFF F528	OSBRD0							
H'FFFF F52C	TCRD0			TOCRD0			CMPOD0	
H'FFFF F530	TCNT1D1							
H'FFFF F534	TCNT2D1							
H'FFFF F538	OSBRD1							
H'FFFF F53C	TCRD1			TOCRD1			CMPOD1	
H'FFFF F540	TCNT1D2							
H'FFFF F544	TCNT2D2							
H'FFFF F548	OSBRD2							
H'FFFF F54C	TCRD2			TOCRD2			Reserved	
H'FFFF F550	TCNT1D3							
H'FFFF F554	TCNT2D3							
H'FFFF F558	OSBRD3							
H'FFFF F55C	TCRD3			TOCRD3			Reserved	
H'FFFF F560 : H'FFFF F57C	Reserved							
H'FFFF F580	TIOR1D0				TIOR2D0			
H'FFFF F584	Reserved		DSTRD0		Reserved		DSRD0	
H'FFFF F588	DCRD0				Reserved			
H'FFFF F58C	TSRD0				TIERD0			
H'FFFF F590	OCD00							
H'FFFF F594	OCD01							
H'FFFF F598	OCD02							

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F59C				OCRD03				
H'FFFF F5A0				GRD00				
H'FFFF F5A4				GRD01				
H'FFFF F5A8				GRD02				
H'FFFF F5AC				GRD03				
H'FFFF F5B0				DCNTD00				
H'FFFF F5B4				DCNTD01				
H'FFFF F5B8				DCNTD02				
H'FFFF F5BC				DCNTD03				
H'FFFF F5C0	TIOR1D1					TIOR2D1		
H'FFFF F5C4	Reserved	DSTRD1				Reserved	DSRD1	
H'FFFF F5C8	DCRD1					Reserved		
H'FFFF F5CC	TSRD1					TIERD1		
H'FFFF F5D0				OCRD10				
H'FFFF F5D4				OCRD11				
H'FFFF F5D8				OCRD12				
H'FFFF F5DC				OCRD13				
H'FFFF F5E0				GRD10				
H'FFFF F5E4				GRD11				
H'FFFF F5E8				GRD12				
H'FFFF F5EC				GRD13				
H'FFFF F5F0				DCNTD10				
H'FFFF F5F4				DCNTD11				
H'FFFF F5F8				DCNTD12				
H'FFFF F5FC				DCNTD13				
H'FFFF F600	TIOR1D2					TIOR2D2		
H'FFFF F604	Reserved	DSTRD2				Reserved	DSRD2	
H'FFFF F608	DCRD2					Reserved		
H'FFFF F60C	TSRD2					TIERD2		
H'FFFF F610				OCRD20				
H'FFFF F614				OCRD21				
H'FFFF F618				OCRD22				

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F61C				OCD23				
H'FFFF F620				GRD20				
H'FFFF F624				GRD21				
H'FFFF F628				GRD22				
H'FFFF F62C				GRD23				
H'FFFF F630				DCNTD20				
H'FFFF F634				DCNTD21				
H'FFFF F638				DCNTD22				
H'FFFF F63C				DCNTD23				
H'FFFF F640	TIOR1D3			TIOR2D3				
H'FFFF F644	Reserved	DSTRD3		Reserved	DSRD3			
H'FFFF F648	DCRD3			Reserved				
H'FFFF F64C	TSRD3			TIERD3				
H'FFFF F650				OCD30				
H'FFFF F654				OCD31				
H'FFFF F658				OCD32				
H'FFFF F65C				OCD33				
H'FFFF F660				GRD30				
H'FFFF F664				GRD31				
H'FFFF F668				GRD32				
H'FFFF F66C				GRD33				
H'FFFF F670				DCNTD30				
H'FFFF F674				DCNTD31				
H'FFFF F678				DCNTD32				
H'FFFF F67C				DCNTD33				
H'FFFF F680				Reserved				
:								
H'FFFF F6FF								

Table 12.7 Timer E Registers

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F700	TSTRE		Reserved					
H'FFFF F704 : H'FFFF F7FC	Reserved							
H'FFFF F800	TCRE0		TOCRE0		TIERE0		RLDCRE0	
H'FFFF F804	TSRE0		Reserved					
H'FFFF F808	PSCRE0		SOLVLE0		POECRE0			
H'FFFF F80C	SSTRE0		Reserved					
H'FFFF F810	CYLRE00				CYLRE01			
H'FFFF F814	CYLRE02				CYLRE03			
H'FFFF F818	DTRE00				DTRE01			
H'FFFF F81C	DTRE02				DTRE03			
H'FFFF F820	CRLDE00				CRLDE01			
H'FFFF F824	CRLDE02				CRLDE03			
H'FFFF F828	DRLDE00				DRLDE01			
H'FFFF F82C	DRLDE02				DRLDE03			
H'FFFF F830	TCNTE00				TCNTE01			
H'FFFF F834	TCNTE02				TCNTE03			
H'FFFF F838 H'FFFF F83C	Reserved							
H'FFFF F840	TCRE1		TOCRE1		TIERE1		RLDCRE1	
H'FFFF F844	TSRE1		Reserved					
H'FFFF F848	PSCRE1		SOLVLE1		POECRE1			
H'FFFF F84C	SSTRE1		Reserved					
H'FFFF F850	CYLRE10				CYLRE11			
H'FFFF F854	CYLRE12				CYLRE13			
H'FFFF F858	DTRE10				DTRE11			
H'FFFF F85C	DTRE12				DTRE13			
H'FFFF F860	CRLDE10				CRLDE11			
H'FFFF F864	CRLDE12				CRLDE13			

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F868		DRLDE10			DRLDE11			
H'FFFF F86C		DRLDE12			DRLDE13			
H'FFFF F870		TCNTE10			TCNTE11			
H'FFFF F874		TCNTE12			TCNTE13			
H'FFFF F878	Reserved							
H'FFFF F87C	Reserved							
H'FFFF F880	TCRE2	TOCRE2		TIERE2		RLDCRE2		
H'FFFF F884	TSRE2	Reserved						
H'FFFF F888	PSCRE2	SOLVLE2		POECRE2				
H'FFFF F88C	SSTRE2	Reserved						
H'FFFF F890	CYLRE20			CYLRE21				
H'FFFF F894	CYLRE22			CYLRE23				
H'FFFF F898	DTRE20			DTRE21				
H'FFFF F89C	DTRE22			DTRE23				
H'FFFF F8A0	CRLDE20			CRLDE21				
H'FFFF F8A4	CRLDE22			CRLDE23				
H'FFFF F8A8	DRLDE20			DRLDE21				
H'FFFF F8AC	DRLDE22			DRLDE23				
H'FFFF F8B0	TCNTE20			TCNTE21				
H'FFFF F8B4	TCNTE22			TCNTE23				
H'FFFF F8B8	Reserved							
H'FFFF F8BC	Reserved							
H'FFFF F8C0	TCRE3	TOCRE3		TIERE3		RLDCRE3		
H'FFFF F8C4	TSRE3	Reserved						
H'FFFF F8C8	PSCRE3	SOLVLE3		POECRE3				
H'FFFF F8CC	SSTRE3	Reserved						
H'FFFF F8D0	CYLRE30			CYLRE31				
H'FFFF F8D4	CYLRE32			CYLRE33				
H'FFFF F8D8	DTRE30			DTRE31				
H'FFFF F8DC	DTRE32			DTRE33				
H'FFFF F8E0	CRLDE30			CRLDE31				
H'FFFF F8E4	CRLDE32			CRLDE33				

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF F8E8	DRLDE30			DRLDE31				
H'FFFF F8EC	DRLDE32			DRLDE33				
H'FFFF F8F0	TCNTE30			TCNTE31				
H'FFFF F8F4	TCNTE32			TCNTE33				
H'FFFF F8F8	Reserved							
H'FFFF F8FC	Reserved							
H'FFFF F900	TCRE4	TOCRE4		TIERE4		RLDCRE4		
H'FFFF F904	TSRE4	Reserved						
H'FFFF F908	PSCRE4	SOLVLE4		POECRE4				
H'FFFF F90C	SSTRE4	Reserved						
H'FFFF F910	CYLRE40			CYLRE41				
H'FFFF F914	CYLRE42			CYLRE43				
H'FFFF F918	DTRE40			DTRE41				
H'FFFF F91C	DTRE42			DTRE43				
H'FFFF F920	CRLDE40			CRLDE41				
H'FFFF F924	CRLDE42			CRLDE43				
H'FFFF F928	DRLDE40			DRLDE41				
H'FFFF F92C	DRLDE42			DRLDE43				
H'FFFF F930	TCNTE40			TCNTE41				
H'FFFF F934	TCNTE42			TCNTE43				
H'FFFF F938	Reserved							
:	Reserved							
H'FFFF F9FC	Reserved							

Table 12.8 Timer F Registers

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF FA00	TSTRF							
H'FFFF FA04	NCCRF							
H'FFFF FA08	Reserved							
H'FFFF FA0C								
H'FFFF FA10	NCNTFA0		NCRFA0		NCNTFA1		NCRFA1	
H'FFFF FA14	NCNTFA2		NCRFA2		NCNTFA3		NCRFA3	
H'FFFF FA18	NCNTFA4		NCRFA4		NCNTFA5		NCRFA5	
H'FFFF FA1C	NCNTFA6		NCRFA6		NCNTFA7		NCRFA7	
H'FFFF FA20	NCNTFA8		NCRFA8		NCNTFA9		NCRFA9	
H'FFFF FA24	NCNTFA10		NCRFA10		NCNTFA11		NCRFA11	
H'FFFF FA28	NCNTFA12		NCRFA12		NCNTFA13		NCRFA13	
H'FFFF FA2C	NCNTFA14		NCRFA14		NCNTFA15		NCRFA15	
H'FFFF FA30	NCNTFA16		NCRFA16		NCNTFA17		NCRFA17	
H'FFFF FA34	NCNTFA18		NCRFA18		NCNTFA19		NCRFA19	
H'FFFF FA38 : H'FFFF FA4C	Reserved							
H'FFFF FA50	NCNTFB0		NCRFB0		NCNTFB1		NCRFB1	
H'FFFF FA54	NCNTFB2		NCRFB2	Reserved				
H'FFFF FA58 : H'FFFF FA7C	Reserved							
H'FFFF FA80	TCRF0		TIERF0		Reserved		TSRF0	
H'FFFF FA84	ECNTAF0							
H'FFFF FA88	ECNTBF0				GRBF0			
H'FFFF FA8C	ECNTCF0							
H'FFFF FA90	GRAF0							
H'FFFF FA94	CDRF0							
H'FFFF FA98	GRCF0							
H'FFFF FA9C	Reserved							

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF FAA0	TCRF1		TIERF1		Reserved		TSRF1	
H'FFFF FAA4	ECNTAF1							
H'FFFF FAA8	ECNTBF1				GRBF1			
H'FFFF FAAC	ECNTCF1							
H'FFFF FAB0	GRAF1							
H'FFFF FAB4	CDRF1							
H'FFFF FAB8	GRCF1							
H'FFFF FABC	Reserved							
H'FFFF FAC0	TCRF2		TIERF2		Reserved		TSRF2	
H'FFFF FAC4	ECNTAF2							
H'FFFF FAC8	ECNTBF2				GRBF2			
H'FFFF FACC	ECNTCF2							
H'FFFF FAD0	GRAF2							
H'FFFF FAD4	CDRF2							
H'FFFF FAD8	GRCF2							
H'FFFF FADC	Reserved							
H'FFFF FAE0	TCRF3		TIERF3		Reserved		TSRF3	
H'FFFF FAE4	ECNTAF3							
H'FFFF FAE8	ECNTBF3				GRBF3			
H'FFFF FAEC	ECNTCF3							
H'FFFF FAF0	GRAF3							
H'FFFF FAF4	CDRF3							
H'FFFF FAF8	GRCF3							
H'FFFF FAFC	Reserved							
H'FFFF FB00	TCRF4		TIERF4		Reserved		TSRF4	
H'FFFF FB04	ECNTAF4							
H'FFFF FB08	ECNTBF4				GRBF4			
H'FFFF FB0C	ECNTCF4							
H'FFFF FB10	GRAF4							
H'FFFF FB14	CDRF4							
H'FFFF FB18	GRCF4							
H'FFFF FB1C	Reserved							

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF FB20	TCRF5		TIERF5		Reserved		TSRF5	
H'FFFF FB24	ECNTAF5							
H'FFFF FB28	ECNTBF5				GRBF5			
H'FFFF FB2C	ECNTCF5							
H'FFFF FB30	GRAF5							
H'FFFF FB34	CDRF5							
H'FFFF FB38	GRCF5							
H'FFFF FB3C	Reserved							
H'FFFF FB40	TCRF6		TIERF6		Reserved		TSRF6	
H'FFFF FB44	ECNTAF6							
H'FFFF FB48	ECNTBF6				GRBF6			
H'FFFF FB4C	ECNTCF6							
H'FFFF FB50	GRAF6							
H'FFFF FB54	CDRF6							
H'FFFF FB58	GRCF6							
H'FFFF FB5C	Reserved							
H'FFFF FB60	TCRF7		TIERF7		Reserved		TSRF7	
H'FFFF FB64	ECNTAF7							
H'FFFF FB68	ECNTBF7				GRBF7			
H'FFFF FB6C	ECNTCF7							
H'FFFF FB70	GRAF7							
H'FFFF FB74	CDRF7							
H'FFFF FB78	GRCF7							
H'FFFF FB7C	Reserved							
H'FFFF FB80	TCRF8		TIERF8		Reserved		TSRF8	
H'FFFF FB84	ECNTAF8							
H'FFFF FB88	ECNTBF8				GRBF8			
H'FFFF FB8C	ECNTCF8							
H'FFFF FB90	GRAF8							
H'FFFF FB94	CDRF8							
H'FFFF FB98	GRCF8							
H'FFFF FB9C	Reserved							

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF FBA0	TCRF9		TIERF9		Reserved		TSRF9	
H'FFFF FBA4	ECNTAF9							
H'FFFF FBA8	ECNTBF9				GRBF9			
H'FFFF FBAC	ECNTCF9							
H'FFFF FBB0	GRAF9							
H'FFFF FBB4	CDRF9							
H'FFFF FBB8	GRCF9							
H'FFFF FBBC	Reserved							
H'FFFF FBC0	TCRF10		TIERF10		Reserved		TSRF10	
H'FFFF FBC4	ECNTAF10							
H'FFFF FBC8	ECNTBF10				GRBF10			
H'FFFF FBCC	ECNTCF10							
H'FFFF FBD0	GRAF10							
H'FFFF FBD4	CDRF10							
H'FFFF FBD8	GRCF10							
H'FFFF FBDC	Reserved							
H'FFFF FBE0	TCRF11		TIERF11		Reserved		TSRF11	
H'FFFF FBE4	ECNTAF11							
H'FFFF FBE8	ECNTBF11				GRBF11			
H'FFFF FBEC	ECNTCF11							
H'FFFF FBF0	GRAF11							
H'FFFF FBF4	CDRF11							
H'FFFF FBF8	GRCF11							
H'FFFF FBFC	Reserved							

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF FC00	TCRF12		TIERF12		Reserved			TSRF12
H'FFFF FC04	ECNTAF12							
H'FFFF FC08	ECNTBF12				GRBF12			
H'FFFF FC0C	ECNTCF12							
H'FFFF FC10	GRAF12							
H'FFFF FC14	CDRF12							
H'FFFF FC18	GRCF12							
H'FFFF FC1C	GRDF12 (only F12 to F15)							
H'FFFF FC20	TCRF13		TIERF13		Reserved			TSRF13
H'FFFF FC24	ECNTAF13							
H'FFFF FC28	ECNTBF13				GRBF13			
H'FFFF FC2C	ECNTCF13							
H'FFFF FC30	GRAF13							
H'FFFF FC34	CDRF13							
H'FFFF FC38	GRCF13							
H'FFFF FC3C	GRDF13 (only F12 to F15)							
H'FFFF FC40	TCRF14		TIERF14		Reserved			TSRF14
H'FFFF FC44	ECNTAF14							
H'FFFF FC48	ECNTBF14				GRBF14			
H'FFFF FC4C	ECNTCF14							
H'FFFF FC50	GRAF14							
H'FFFF FC54	CDRF14							
H'FFFF FC58	GRCF14							
H'FFFF FC5C	GRDF14 (only F12 to F15)							
H'FFFF FC60	TCRF15		TIERF15		Reserved			TSRF15
H'FFFF FC64	ECNTAF15							
H'FFFF FC68	ECNTBF15				GRBF15			
H'FFFF FC6C	ECNTCF15							
H'FFFF FC70	GRAF15							
H'FFFF FC74	CDRF15							
H'FFFF FC78	GRCF15							
H'FFFF FC7C	GRDF15 (only F12 to F15)							

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF FC80	TCRF16		TIERF16		Reserved		TSRF16	
H'FFFF FC84	ECNTAF16							
H'FFFF FC88	ECNTBF16				GRBF16			
H'FFFF FC8C	ECNTCF16							
H'FFFF FC90	GRAF16							
H'FFFF FC94	CDRF16							
H'FFFF FC98	GRCF16							
H'FFFF FC9C	Reserved							
H'FFFF FCA0	TCRF17		TIERF17		Reserved		TSRF17	
H'FFFF FCA4	ECNTAF17							
H'FFFF FCA8	ECNTBF17				GRBF17			
H'FFFF FCAC	ECNTCF17							
H'FFFF FCB0	GRAF17							
H'FFFF FCB4	CDRF17							
H'FFFF FCB8	GRCF17							
H'FFFF FCBC	Reserved							
H'FFFF FCC0	TCRF18		TIERF18		Reserved		TSRF18	
H'FFFF FCC4	ECNTAF18							
H'FFFF FCC8	ECNTBF18				GRBF18			
H'FFFF FCCC	ECNTCF18							
H'FFFF FCD0	GRAF18							
H'FFFF FCD4	CDRF18							
H'FFFF FCD8	GRCF18							
H'FFFF FCDC	Reserved							
H'FFFF FCE0	TCRF19		TIERF19		Reserved		TSRF19	
H'FFFF FCE4	ECNTAF19							
H'FFFF FCE8	ECNTBF19				GRBF19			
H'FFFF FCEC	ECNTCF19							
H'FFFF FCF0	GRAF19							
H'FFFF FCF4	CDRF19							
H'FFFF FCF8	GRCF19							
H'FFFF FCFC	Reserved							

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF FD00 : H'FFFF FDFC	Reserved							

Table 12.9 Timer G Registers

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF FE00	Reserved		TSTRG		Reserved			
H'FFFF FE04 : H'FFFF FE7C	Reserved							
H'FFFF FE80	TCRG0		TSRG0		Reserved			
H'FFFF FE84	TCNTG0				OCRG0			
H'FFFF FE88 H'FFFF FE8C	Reserved							
H'FFFF FE90	TCRG1		TSRG1		Reserved			
H'FFFF FE94	TCNTG1				OCRG1			
H'FFFF FE98 H'FFFF FE9C	Reserved							
H'FFFF FEA0	TCRG2		TSRG2		Reserved			
H'FFFF FEA4	TCNTG2				OCRG2			
H'FFFF FEA8 H'FFFF FEAC	Reserved							
H'FFFF FEB0	TCRG3		TSRG3		Reserved			
H'FFFF FEB4	TCNTG3				OCRG3			
H'FFFF FEB8 H'FFFF FEBC	Reserved							
H'FFFF FEC0	TCRG4		TSRG4		Reserved			
H'FFFF FEC4	TCNTG4				OCRG4			
H'FFFF FEC8 H'FFFF FECC	Reserved							
H'FFFF FED0	TCRG5		TSRG5		Reserved			
H'FFFF FED4	TCNTG5				OCRG5			
H'FFFF FED8 : H'FFFF FEFC	Reserved							

Table 12.10 Timer H Registers

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF FF00 : H'FFFF FF3C	Reserved							
H'FFFF FF40	TCRH		TSRH		Reserved			
H'FFFF FF44	TCNT1H				OCR1H			
H'FFFF FF48	TCNT2H							
H'FFFF FF4C : H'FFFF FF7C	Reserved							

Table 12.11 Timer J Registers

Address	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
H'FFFF FF80	TSTRJ		Reserved					
H'FFFF FF84 : H'FFFF FF8C	Reserved							
H'FFFF FF90	TCRJ0		FCRJ0		TSRJ0		Reserved	
H'FFFF FF94	TIERJ0		FDNRJ0		NCNTJ0		NCRJ0	
H'FFFF FF98	TCNTJ0				OCRJ0			
H'FFFF FF9C	FIFOJ0				Reserved			
H'FFFF FFA0	TCRJ1		FCRJ1		TSRJ1		Reserved	
H'FFFF FFA4	TIERJ1		FDNRJ1		NCNTJ1		NCRJ1	
H'FFFF FFA8	TCNTJ1				OCRJ1			
H'FFFF FFAC	FIFOJ1				Reserved			
H'FFFF FFB0 : H'FFFF FFFC	Reserved							

12.3 Input/Output Pins

Table 12.12 Pin Configuration

Block	Symbol	I/O	Function
Common controller	TCLKA	Input	Input pin for the external clock signal to be supplied on signal line 4 of the clock bus
	TCLKB	Input	Input pin for the external clock signal that can be supplied on signal line 5 of the clock bus
Timer A	TIA00 to TIA03	Input	Input pins for input-capture triggers for timer A channels
Timer C	TIOC00 to TIOC03, TIOC10 to TIOC13, TIOC20 to TIOC23, TIOC30 to TIOC33, TIOC40 to TIOC43	I/O	Input pins for input-capture triggers and output pins for output-compare signals of timer C (one each for channels 0 to 3 in subblocks C0 to C4)
Timer D	TOD00A to TOD03A, TOD10A to TOD13A, TOD20A to TOD23A, TOD30A to TOD33A	Output	Output pins for compare-match signals of timer D (one each for channels 0 to 3 in subblocks D0 to D3)
	TOD00B to TOD03B, TOD10B to TOD13B, TOD20B to TOD23B, TOD30B to TOD33B	Output	Output pins for one-shot pulses of timer D (one each for channels 0 to 3 in subblocks D0 to D3)
Timer E	POE0 to POE4	Input	Input pins for shut-off signals for subblocks E0 to E4 of timer E Note: Used in common with TIF0A to TIF2A, TIF0B, and TIF1B.
	TOE00 to TOE03, TOE10 to TOE13, TOE20 to TOE23, TOE30 to TOE33, TOE40 to TOE43	Output	Output pins for PWM signals of timer E (one each for channels 0 to 3 in subblocks E0 to E4)
Timer F	TIF0A to TIF2A, TIF3 to TIF19	Input	Input pins for event signals for subblocks F0 to F19 of timer F TIF0A to TIF2A: Input pins for subblocks F0 to F2 TIF3 to TIF19: Input pins for subblocks F3 to F19
	TIF0B to TIF2B	Input	Input pins for event signals for subblocks F0 to F2 of timer F
Timer J	TIJ0 and TIJ1	Input	Input pins for input-capture triggers for subblocks of timer J

12.4 Overview of Common Controller

The common controller controls the ATU-III module as a whole. For example, it enables and disables the prescalers and timer counters for timers A to J and controls the clock bus.

12.4.1 Clock Bus

The clock bus consists of six signal lines used to distribute the source signals for counting (count enabling signals) to the timer channels. The timer counters on each of the channels run in synchronization with the internal peripheral clock ($P\phi$).

Table 12.13 shows the signals which are available for input on the clock bus.

Table 12.13 Signals to be Input on Clock Bus

Bit Number of Clock Bus	Input Signals
5	Output signal from timer B (multiplied-and-corrected clock signal) or external input clock B (TCLKB)
4	External input clock A (TCLKA)
3	Output signal from prescaler 3
2	Output signal from prescaler 2
1	Output signal from prescaler 1
0	Output signal from prescaler 0

12.5 Register Description of Common Controller

12.5.1 ATU-III Master Enable Register (ATUENR)

ATUENR is a 16-bit readable/writable register. This register is used to enable and disable the prescalers and the individual timers in ATU-III. Setting an enable bit to 1 enables the corresponding timer. Clearing the bit to 0 disables the corresponding timer. Even when the enable bit is cleared to 0, the registers of the corresponding timer remain accessible.

Timers can be synchronized by simultaneously setting multiple bits to 1. Note that a particular subblock cannot be synchronized with other subblocks while they are counting.

ATUENR can be read from or written to in byte or word units.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	TJE	THE	TGE	TFE	TEE	TDE	TCE	TBE	TAE	PSCE
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 10	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
9	TJE	0	R/W	Timer J Enable Enables and disables counter operation of timer J. When the counter is disabled, its value is retained. When this bit is again set to 1, the counter resumes counting from the retained value. However, the corresponding bit in the timer J start register must also be set to 1 to enable the operation of either of the subblock counters. 0: Timer J counter operation disabled 1: Timer J counter operation enabled

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
8	THE	0	R/W	<p>Timer H Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables counter operation of timer H.</p> <p>When the counter is disabled, its value is retained. When this bit is again set to 1, the counter resumes counting from the retained value.</p> <p>0: Timer H counter operation disabled 1: Timer H counter operation enabled</p>
7	TGE	0	R/W	<p>Timer G Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables counter operation of timer G.</p> <p>When the counter is disabled, its value is retained. When this bit is again set to 1, the counter resumes counting from the retained value. However, the corresponding bit in the timer G start register must also be set to 1 to enable the operation of either of the subblock counters.</p> <p>0: Timer G counter operation disabled 1: Timer G counter operation enabled</p>
6	TFE	0	R/W	<p>Timer F Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables counter operation of timer F.</p> <p>When the counter is disabled, its value is retained. When this bit is again set to 1, the counter resumes counting from the retained value. However, the corresponding bit in the timer F start register must also be set to 1 to enable the operation of either of the subblock counters.</p> <p>0: Timer F counter operation disabled 1: Timer F counter operation enabled</p>
5	TEE	0	R/W	<p>Timer E Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables counter operation of timer E.</p> <p>When the counter is disabled, its value is retained. When this bit is again set to 1, the counter resumes counting from the retained value. However, the corresponding bit in the timer E start register must also be set to 1 to enable the operation of either of the subblock counters.</p> <p>0: Timer E counter operation disabled 1: Timer E counter operation enabled</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	TDE	0	R/W	<p>Timer D Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables counter operation of timer D.</p> <p>When the counter is disabled, its value is retained. When this bit is again set to 1, the counter resumes counting from the retained value. However, the corresponding bit in the timer D start register must also be set to 1 to enable the operation of either of the subblock counters.</p> <p>0: Timer D counter operation disabled 1: Timer D counter operation enabled</p>
3	TCE	0	R/W	<p>Timer C Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables counter operation of timer C.</p> <p>When the counter is disabled, its value is retained. When this bit is again set to 1, the counter resumes counting from the retained value. However, the corresponding bit in the timer C start register must also be set to 1 to enable the operation of either of the subblock counters.</p> <p>0: Timer C counter operation disabled 1: Timer C counter operation enabled</p>
2	TBE	0	R/W	<p>Timer B Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables counter operation of timer B.</p> <p>When the counter is disabled, its value is retained. When this bit is again set to 1, the counter resumes counting from the retained value.</p> <p>0: Timer B counter operation disabled 1: Timer B counter operation enabled</p>
1	TAE	0	R/W	<p>Timer A Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables counter operation of timer A.</p> <p>When the counter is disabled, its value is retained. When this bit is again set to 1, the counter resumes counting from the retained value.</p> <p>0: Timer A counter operation disabled 1: Timer A counter operation enabled</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
0	PSCE	0	R/W	<p>Prescaler Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables the prescaler counters. When the prescaler counters are disabled, the counter values are retained. Once the bit is set to 1 again, the counter resumes counting from the retained value.</p> <p>0: Prescaler counter operation disabled 1: Prescaler counter operation enabled</p>

12.5.2 Clock Bus Control Register (CBCNT)

CBCNT is an 8-bit readable/writable register that selects the source of the clock signal to be supplied on signal line 5 of the clock bus and the valid edge of external clock signals (only applies to line 5 when the external input clock is selected).

CBCNT can be read from or written to in bytes.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	CB4EG[1:0]	-	-	CB5 SEL	CB5EG[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 6	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
5, 4	CB4EG [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Clock Bus 4 Edge Select</p> <p>These bits select the edge sense for external input clock A (TCLKA). The clock signal is output on signal line 4 of the clock bus. Counters for which signal line 4 of the clock bus has been selected as the source for counting count on the edge selected by these bits.</p> <p>00: Neither edge of the external clock is sensed 01: Rising edges of the external clock are sensed 10: Falling edges of the external clock are sensed 11: Both rising and falling edges of the external clock are sensed</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2	CB5SEL	0	R/W	Clock Bus 5 Source Select Selects the source of the clock to be output on signal line 5 of the clock bus. 0: External input clock B (TCLKB) 1: Multiplied-and-corrected clock output by Timer B
1, 0	CB5EG [1:0]	00	R/W	Clock Bus 5 Edge Select These bits select the edge sense for external input clock B (TCLKB). The clock signal is output on signal line 5 of the clock bus. Counters for which signal line 5 of the clock bus has been selected as the source for counting count on the edge selected by these bits. The setting of these bits is only valid when the TCLKB signal is selected as the source for line 5 of the clock bus. When the multiplied-and-corrected clock is selected as the source for line 5 of the clock bus, the setting of these bits is invalid. 00: Neither edge of the external clock is sensed 01: Rising edges of the external clock are sensed 10: Falling edges of the external clock are sensed 11: Both rising and falling edges of the external clock are sensed

12.5.3 Noise Cancellation Mode Register (NCMR)

NCMR is an 8-bit readable/writable register that selects the mode and clock to drive the counter for of the noise canceler in each of timers A, C, F, and J.

In premature-transition cancellation mode, subsequent changes to the input signal level are ignored if they come within a given period of a detected change. That is, level changes within a certain period of an initial one are treated as noise.

In minimum time-at-level cancellation mode, the first and subsequent level changes are ignored unless the input signal level remains the same over a given period. Level changes occurring within a shorter period are considered to indicate an unstable signal, and such signals are treated as noise.

The period is set by noise canceler registers in each of the applicable blocks (i.e. in timers A, C, F, and J) and is counted by a noise canceler counter.

Figures 12.1 and 12.2 show the operation of the premature-transition cancellation and minimum time-at-level cancellation, using the TIA00 input signal of timer A as an example.

The edge for counting is detected from signals after noise removal in timers A, C, F, and J. Rising edges are being detected in figures 12.1 and 12.2.

NCMR can be read from and written to in byte units.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NCC SEL	-	-	-	NCMJ	NCMF	NCMC	NCMA
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	NCCSEL	0	R/W	<p>Noise Canceler Counter Clock Select</p> <p>Selects the clock for counting by the noise cancelers. The peripheral clock ($P\phi$) or $P\phi$ divided by 128 can be selected. The default setting is the clock divided by 128. The same counter clock must be used for all timers other than timer A. In the case of timer A, the clock signal on clock-bus line 5 is also available. For details, see section 12.10.3, Timer I/O Control Register 2A (TIOR2A).</p> <p>0: $P\phi$ divided by 128 is used as the counter clock 1: $P\phi$ is used as the counter clock</p>
6 to 4	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
3	NCMJ	0	R/W	<p>Timer J Noise Cancellation Mode</p> <p>Selects the noise cancellation mode for timer J. The same mode is used on both channels of timer J.</p> <p>0: Premature-transition cancellation mode 1: Minimum time-at-level cancellation mode</p>
2	NCMF	0	R/W	<p>Timer F Noise Cancellation Mode</p> <p>Selects the noise cancellation mode for timer F. The same mode is used on both channels of timer F.</p> <p>0: Premature-transition cancellation mode 1: Minimum time-at-level cancellation mode</p>
1	NCMC	0	R/W	<p>Timer C Noise Cancellation Mode</p> <p>Selects the noise cancellation mode for timer C. The same mode is used on both channels of timer C.</p> <p>0: Premature-transition cancellation mode 1: Minimum time-at-level cancellation mode</p>
0	NCMA	0	R/W	<p>Timer A Noise Cancellation Mode</p> <p>Selects the noise cancellation mode for timer A. The same mode is used on both channels of timer A.</p> <p>0: Premature-transition cancellation mode 1: Minimum time-at-level cancellation mode</p>

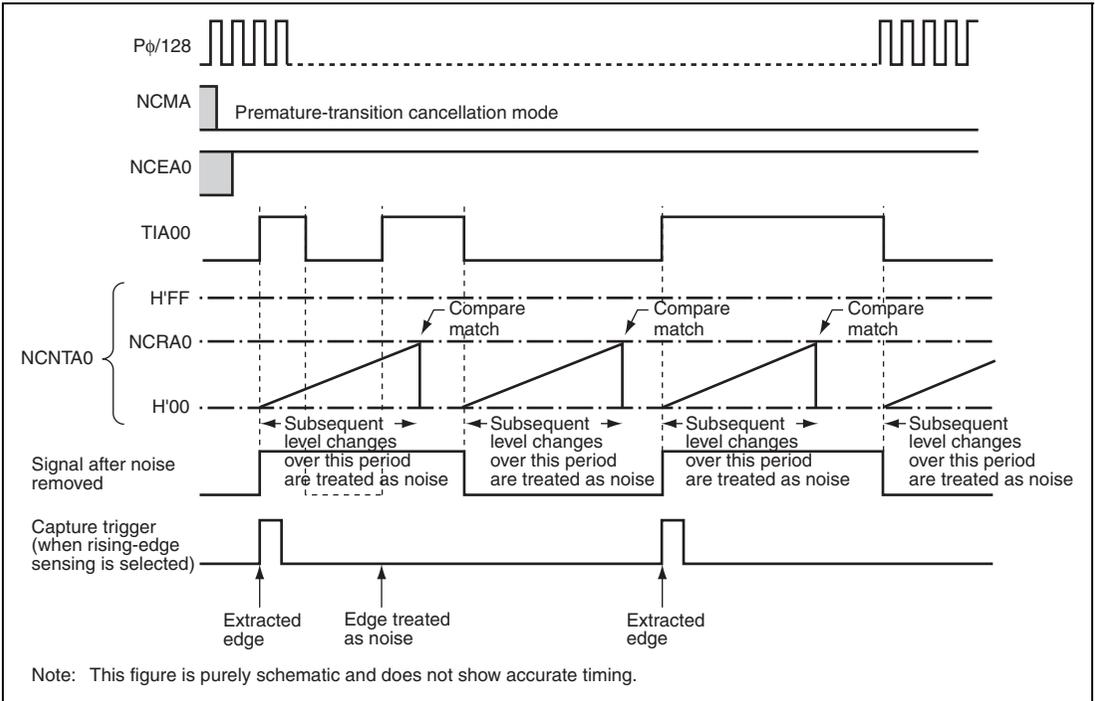


Figure 12.1 Operation of Noise Canceler in Premature-Transition Cancellation Mode

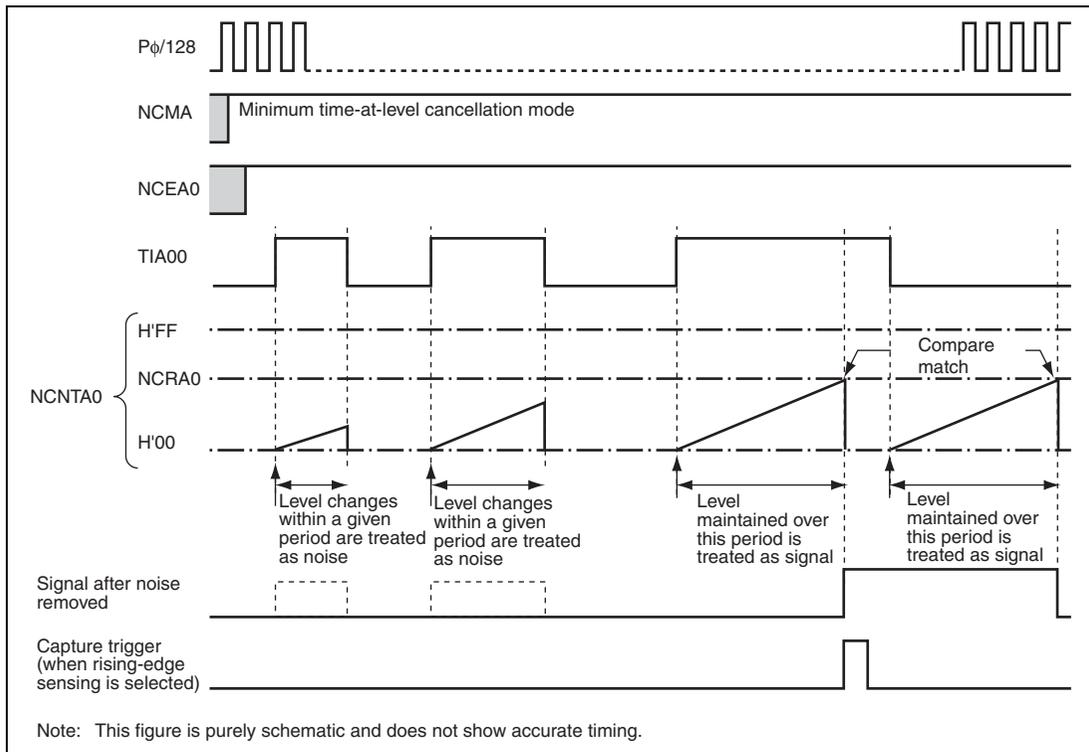


Figure 12.2 Operation of Noise Canceler in Minimum-Time-at Level Cancellation Mode

12.6 Overview of Prescalers

ATU-III includes four general prescalers and a prescaler for the noise-canceler clock.

The general prescalers are implemented as 10-bit down-counters, in which the prescaled clock signals are derived by frequency-dividing the peripheral clock ($P\phi$) by N ($1 \leq N \leq 1024$).

The division ratio is obtained from the following expression.

$$\text{Division ratio of prescaler} = \frac{1}{\text{PSCn}[9:0] + 1} \quad (\text{Settable value: } 1/1 \text{ to } 1/1024)$$

A duty cycle of 50% is not guaranteed for the clock-signal outputs of the prescalers. Instead, the high level is output in one cycle of the $P\phi$ clock and the low level is output in the remaining cycles within the prescaled period. When 1/1 is selected as the division ratio, the high level is always output on the clock bus.

The generated clock signals are supplied to the individual timers via the clock bus. The prescalers for each of the channels operate independently. The prescalers can, however, be started in synchronization with each other after a reset by setting the PSCE bit in ATUENR to 1 after the appropriate values have been set. Synchronization of a prescaler is not possible after it has started or its division ratio has been changed.

The prescaler for the noise-canceler clock is implemented as a 7-bit down-counter. This generates a clock signal by frequency-dividing the peripheral clock ($P\phi$) by 128. The clock signal thus generated is supplied to the noise cancelers of timers A, C, F, and J.

The peripheral clock of the peripheral clock frequency divided by 128 can be selected for the noise-canceler clock by the NCCSEL bit in NCMR of the common controller. Further division ratios are not available.

The down-counters of the prescalers are initialized to H'000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

12.7 Register Description of Prescalers

12.7.1 Prescaler Registers 0 to 3 (PSCR0 to PSCR3)

PSCR0 to PSCR3 are 16-bit readable/writable registers, each of which holds a division ratio for one of the four prescalers.

After a prescaler counter underflows, counting restarts from the setting in this register. Settable values range from H'000 to H'3FF.

PSCR0 to PSCR3 can be read from or written to in word units.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	PSCn[9:0]									
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 3

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 10	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
9 to 0	PSCn[9:0]	All 0	R/W	Division Ratio These bits specify the division ratio for the corresponding prescaler.

12.8 Operation of Prescalers

12.8.1 Starting Prescalers

The prescalers start operating when the PSCE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) is set to 1 and generates a clock with a frequency given by the division ratio in the PSCn bits. While a prescaler is operating, the high level is output for one cycle of the P ϕ clock each time the corresponding prescaler counter underflows.

When the setting in the PSCn bits is changed during operation, the division ratio of the output clock is updated on the first subsequent counter underflow.

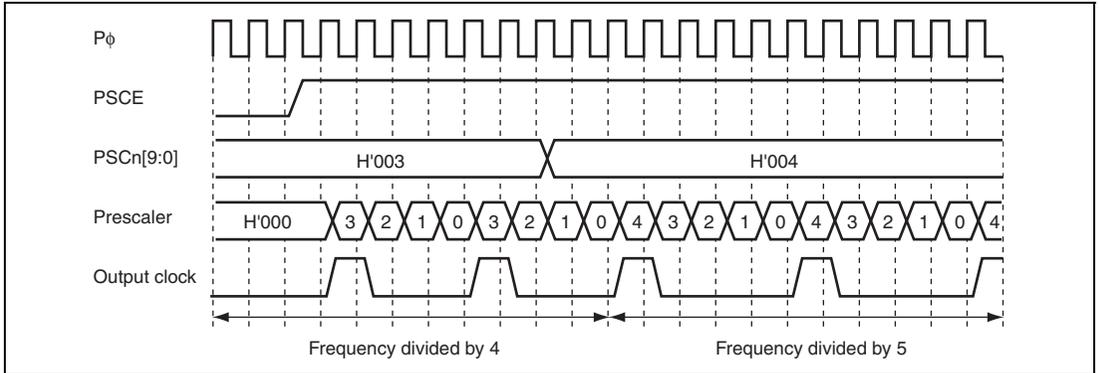


Figure 12.3 Starting Prescaler

12.8.2 Stopping and Restarting Operation

The prescaler stops operating when the PSCE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) is cleared to 0. The clock signal stays at the low level and the value in the prescaler counter is retained while the prescaler is stopped. Setting the PSCE bit to 1 makes counting restart from the retained value.

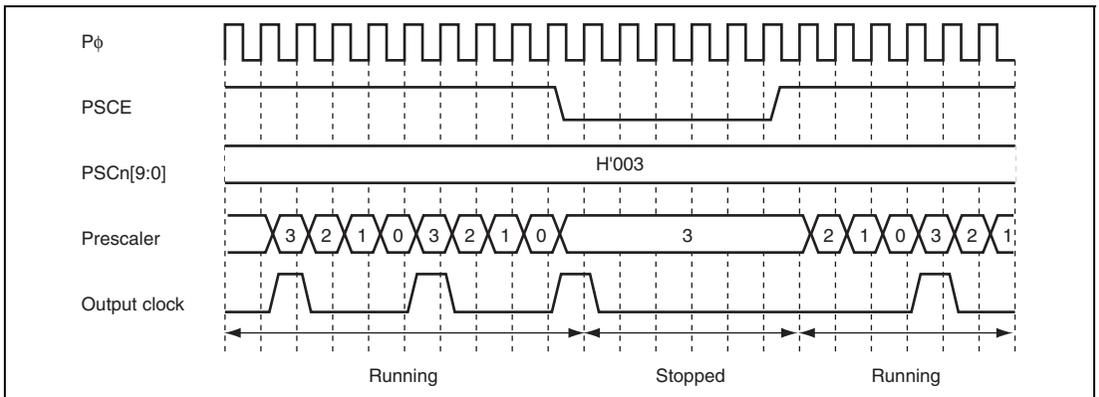


Figure 12.4 Stopping Prescaler

12.9 Overview of Timer A

Timer A includes a free-running counter A (TCNTA) and input capture registers A0 to A3 (ICRA0 to ICRA3). TCNTA is a free-running up counter. An interrupt request can be output when the counter overflows.

Input capture registers A0 to A3 (ICRA0 to ICRA3) capture the value of free-running counter A (TCNTA) on an assertion of the corresponding external input signal (TIA00 to TIA03). The rising or falling edge, or both edges, can be selected as the trigger for capture. The edge selection is made timer I/O control register 1A. The interrupt is requested or the A-DMAC is activated at the same timing as capturing.

Noise on the external input signals can be removed by the noise canceler. Signals on pins TIA00 to TIA02 can be output to timer B or D as event signals after noise has been removed and their edges have been extracted. One of TIA00 to TIA02 are selectable for output to timer B as an event signal (event output 1). TIA01 and TIA02 are selectable for output to timers D0 to D3 (for timers D0 to D2 as event output 2A and for timer D3 as event output 2B) and these event outputs can be used as capture triggers for timer offset base registers for D0 to D3 (OSBRD0 to OSBRD3).

When the A-DMAC is activated by a capture operation, it reads the capture register associated with the interrupt source and transfers the value read from the register and any previously captured value stored in the A-DMAC buffer register to the on-chip RAM.

12.9.1 Block Diagram of Timer A

Figure 12.5 is a block diagram of timer A.

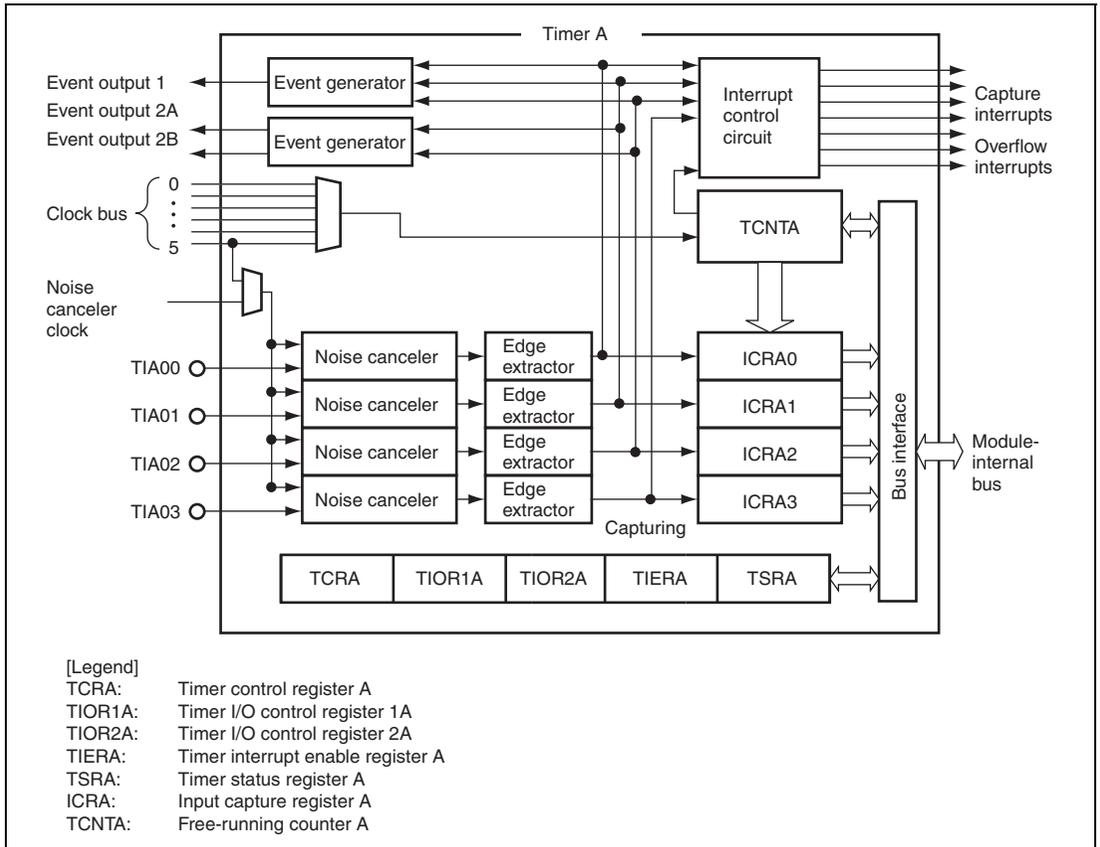


Figure 12.5 Block Diagram of Timer A

12.10 Description of Timer A Registers

12.10.1 Timer Control Register A (TCRA)

TCRA is an 8-bit readable/writable register that sets the event output generated from external input signals (TIA00 to TIA02) and the counter clock.

TCRA can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TCRA is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	EVO SEL2A	EVO SEL2B	EVOSEL1			CKSELA		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	EVOSEL2A	0	R/W	<p>Event Output 2A Select</p> <p>Selects the signal for output on event output 2A as the externally input signal TIA01 or TIA02 (after the removal of noise and edge extraction). In timers D0 to D2, the event output 2A signal can be used as a capture trigger for the corresponding timer-offset base registers (OSBRD0 to OSBRD2).</p> <p>0: TIA01 is selected as event output 2A 1: TIA02 is selected as event output 2A</p>
6	EVOSEL2B	0	R/W	<p>Event Output 2B Select</p> <p>Selects the signal for output on event output 2B as the externally input signal TIA01 or TIA02 (after the removal of noise and edge extraction). In timer D3, the event output 2B signal can be used as a capture trigger for the corresponding timer-offset base register (OSBRD3).</p> <p>0: TIA01 is selected as event output 2B 1: TIA02 is selected as event output 2B</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5 to 3	EVOSEL1	000	R/W	<p>Event Output 1 Select</p> <p>These bits select the signal for output on event output 1 as one of the externally input signal TIA00 to TIA02 (after the removal of noise and edge extraction). In timer B, the event output 1 signal can be used as an event output 1 to timer B.</p> <p>000: No signal is selected as event output 1 001: TIA00 is selected as event output 1 010: TIA01 is selected as event output 1 011: Setting prohibited 100: TIA02 is selected as event output 1 101: Setting prohibited 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited</p>
2 to 0	CKSELA	000	R/W	<p>Clock Select A</p> <p>These bits select the signal on one of clock-bus lines 0 to 5 as the clock signal for counting. The signal on lines 0 to 3 have been frequency-divided by prescalers 0 to 3, respectively. Clock-bus line 4 supplies externally input clock A (TCLKA). Clock-bus line 5 supplies externally input clock B (TCLKB) or the multiplied-and-corrected clock output by timer B.</p> <p>Stop timer A before making or changing the counter-clock selection.</p> <p>000: Clock-bus line 0 (prescaler 0) 001: Clock-bus line 1 (prescaler 1) 010: Clock-bus line 2 (prescaler 2) 011: Clock-bus line 3 (prescaler 3) 100: Clock-bus line 4 (TCLKA) 101: Clock-bus line 5 (TCLKB or multiplied-and-corrected clock) 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited</p>

Note: The edge of an external input clock is extracted before it is output on a clock bus. When using external input clock A or B, select the edge to be extracted by setting the CB4EG and CB5EG bits in the clock bus control register (CBCNT).

12.10.2 Timer I/O Control Register 1A (TIOR1A)

TIOR1A is a 16-bit readable/writable register that sets the edge of external inputs (TIA00 to TIA03) to be extracted.

TIOR1A can be read from and written to in byte or word unit.

TIOR1A is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IOA3		IOA2		IOA1		IOA0	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
7, 6	IOA3	00	R/W	I/O Control An
5, 4	IOA2	00	R/W	These bits select the edge of external inputs (TIA00 to TIA03) that is to be extracted for use in input-capture triggering. When these bits are set to B'00, input capturing is not performed. When a value other than B'00 is set, the contents of free-running counter A (TCNTA) are transferred to input capture register A (ICRA) on extraction of the selected edge from one of the external inputs. Edge extraction is synchronized with the P ϕ clock. Make sure that the frequency of the P ϕ clock is at least twice the frequency of the external input signal. Otherwise, edge extraction will not be performed correctly.
3, 2	IOA1	00	R/W	
1, 0	IOA0	00	R/W	When the noise canceler is disabled, the selected edge is simply extracted from the external inputs (TIA00 to TIA03). When the noise canceler is enabled, the selected edge is extracted from the signals after noise removal. Usage of the extracted edges in other timers is selected by the settings of bits EVOSEL1, EVOSEL2A, and EVOSEL2B in TCRA (the signal outputs for other timers as a result of edge extraction are active high). 00: Input capturing is not performed 01: TCNTA is captured in ICRA on the rising edge of TIA 10: TCNTA is captured in ICRA on the falling edge of TIA 11: TCNTA is captured in ICRA on both edges of TIA

Note: n = 0 to 3

12.10.3 Timer I/O Control Register 2A (TIOR2A)

TIOR2A is a 16-bit readable/writable register that selects the noise canceler clock and enables and disables the noise cancelers for externally input signals (TIA00 to TIA03).

TIOR2A can be read from and written to in byte or word unit.

TIOR2A is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	NCKA3	NCKA2	NCKA1	NCKA0	-	-	-	-	NCEA3	NCEA2	NCEA1	NCEA0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 12	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
11	NCKA3	0	R/W	Noise Canceler Clock Select An
10	NCKA2	0	R/W	These bits select the signal that drives counting. The noise canceler count clock or the signal on clock-bus line 5 can be selected as the signal for counting. Either the P ϕ clock frequency divided by 128 or the P ϕ clock can be selected as the noise canceler count clock by setting the NCCSEL bit of the common controller.
9	NCKA1	0	R/W	
8	NCKA0	0	R/W	
				0: Noise canceler count clock is selected as the signal for counting by NCNTAn
				1: Clock-bus line 5 is selected as the signal for counting by NCNTAn
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	NCEA3	0	R/W	Noise Canceler Enable An
2	NCEA2	0	R/W	These bits enable and disable the noise cancelers for externally input signals (TIA00 to TIA03)
1	NCEA1	0	R/W	When a level change on externally input signals TIA00 to TIA03 is detected while this bit is set to 1, it is processed in premature-transition cancellation or minimum time-at-level cancellation mode depending on the setting in the noise cancellation mode register (NCMR) of the common controller. 0: Noise cancelers for TIA are disabled 1: Noise cancelers for TIA are enabled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In premature-transition cancellation mode <p>When a level change of the externally input signal is detected, the change is output as the signal whose noise is removed and the corresponding noise canceler counter (NCNTA0 to NCNTA3) is started for counting up. Subsequent level changes are masked until the value in the counter reaches the value in the noise canceler register (NCRA0 to NCRA3). The level of the externally input signal is output on this compare match.</p> <p>When these bits are cleared to 0 while the counter (NCNTA0 to NCNTA3) is being incremented, counting continues until the values in the counter and the noise canceler register match. The subsequent level changes are also masked over this period.</p> In minimum time-at-level cancellation mode <p>When a level change of the externally input signal is detected, the corresponding noise canceler counter (NCNTA0 to NCNTA3) is started for counting up. If subsequent level changes are not detected until the value in the counter reaches the value in the noise canceler register (NCRA0 to NCRA3), the previously accepted level change is output as the signal whose noise is removed on compare match of the counter and noise canceler register. When the subsequent level change is detected before the values in the counter and noise canceler register match, all the changes are treated as noise. Therefore the signal whose noise is removed is not changed.</p> <p>When these bits are cleared to 0 while the counter (NCNTA0 to NCNTA3) is being incremented, counting continues until the values in the counter and the noise canceler register match or a level change on the externally input signal is detected.</p>
0	NCEA0	0	R/W	

For details on operations in each mode, see figures 12.1 and 12.2.

Note: n = 0 to 3

12.10.4 Timer Status Register A (TSRA)

TSRA is an 8-bit readable/writable register that indicates overflow on free-running counter A (TCNTA) and input capture on input capture registers A0 to A3 (ICRA0 to ICRA3).

The flags in this register are used as interrupts. When the corresponding bit in timer interrupt enable register A (TIERA) is enabled, setting of a flag can lead to a request DMA transfer by A-DMAC or sending of an interrupt request to the CPU via the A-DMAC.

TSRA can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSRA is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OVFA	-	-	-	ICFA3	ICFA2	ICFA1	ICFA0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*	R	R	R	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*

Note: * Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear it. Writing 1 is ignored.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	OVFA	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overflow Flag A</p> <p>Indicates that free-running counter A (TCNTA) has overflowed.</p> <p>This flag cannot be set to 1 by software. To clear this bit, write 0 to it after reading it as 1. Writing 0 before reading it as 1 has no effect.</p> <p>0: Indicates that TCNTA has not overflowed [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: Indicates that TCNTA has overflowed [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When TCNTA overflows (transition from H'FFFFFFFF to H'00000000)
6 to 4	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	ICFA3	0	R/(W)*	Input Capture Flag An
2	ICFA2	0	R/(W)*	<p>These bits indicate that the value in free-running counter A (TCNTA) has been captured by input capture register An (ICRAn). When one of these bits is read as 1, the value in TCNTA has been stored in the corresponding ICRAn.</p> <p>These bits are not set to 1 by software.</p> <p>These bits are automatically cleared to 0 when ICRAn is read by the A-DMAC. Accesses by the CPU and DMAC have no effect.</p> <p>Each bit is cleared by writing 0 to it after reading as 1. Writing 0 before reading it as 1 has no effect.</p> <p>0: No input capture has occurred</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 • When ICRAn is read by A-DMAC (Accesses by the CPU and DMAC have no effect) <p>1: Input capture has occurred</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When TCNTA is transferred to ICRAn on assertion of the input capture signal (TIA0n)
1	ICFA1	0	R/(W)*	
0	ICFA0	0	R/(W)*	

Notes: n = 0 to 3

- * Only writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 to clear the flag. Writing 1 to this bit has no effect.

12.10.5 Timer Interrupt Enable Register A (TIERA)

TIERA is an 8-bit readable/writable register that enables and disables an interrupt request of overflow on free-running counter A (TCNTA) or input capture on input capture registers A0 to A3 (ICRA0 to ICRA3). The input capture interrupt request can be used to request DMA transfer between input capture registers and the on-chip RAM according to the settings in the A-DMAC.

TIERA can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TIERA is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OVEA	-	-	-	ICEA3	ICEA2	ICEA1	ICEA0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	OVEA	0	R/W	Overflow Interrupt A Enable Enables and disables an OVFA interrupt request when overflow flag A (OVFA) in timer status register A (TSRA) is set to 1. 0: Disables an OVFA interrupt request 1: Enables an OVFA interrupt request
6 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3	ICEA3	0	R/W	Input Capture Interrupt An Enable
2	ICEA2	0	R/W	Enables and disables an ICFAn interrupt request when bit ICFAn in TSRA is set to 1. When the interrupt is enabled, it can be used to request DMAC transfer by the A-DMAC.
1	ICEA1	0	R/W	
0	ICEA0	0	R/W	0: Disables a request of input capture interrupt An 1: Enables a request of input capture interrupt An

Note: n = 0 to 3

12.10.6 Input Capture Registers A0 to A3 (ICRA0 to ICRA3)

ICRA0 to ICRA3 are 32-bit read-only registers used for input capturing. Writing to these registers is prohibited.

These registers hold the contents of free-running counter A (TCNTA) when an assertion of input capture signals (TIA00 to TIA03) is detected. At this time, the ICFA bit in timer status register A (TSRA) is set to 1. The bit is cleared to 0 when ICRA0 to ICRA3 are read by the A-DMAC.

The edge to be detected is selected by bit I/O control An in timer I/O control register1A (TIOR1A).

ICRA0 to ICRA3 can be read from in longword units.

ICRA0 to ICRA3 are initialized to H'0000 0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ICAn[31:16]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ICAn[15:0]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Note: n = 0 to 3

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	ICAn[31:0]	All 0	R	Input Capture An These bits hold 32-bit input capture value.

12.10.7 Free-Running Counter A (TCNTA)

TCNTA is a 32-bit readable/writable register that counts on the signal output by the prescaler via the clock bus, externally input clock signal, or multiplied-and-corrected signal output by timer B.

Timer A is started for counting up by setting the TAE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) to 1. The clock input to the counter is selected by setting the clock select bit (CKSELA) in timer control register A (TCRA).

When TCNTA overflows (from H'FFFF FFFF to H'0000 0000), the overflow flag A (OVFA) in timer status register A (TSRA) is set to 1.

TCNTA can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCNTA is initialized to H'0000 0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CNTA[31:16]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CNTA[15:0]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	CNTA [31:0]	All 0	R/W	Timer Count A These bits hold the counter value in 32-bit units.

12.10.8 Noise Canceler Counters A0 to A3 (NCNTA0 to NCNTA3)

NCNTA0 to NCNTA3 are an 8-bit readable/writable registers that are started for counting up by an assertion of externally input signals (TIA00 to TIA03) as a trigger when the noise cancelers are enabled by setting the noise canceler enable bit (NCEA3 to NCEA0) in timer I/O control register 2A (TIOR2A) to 1. These counters are driven by the clock selected in the noise canceler clock select bits (NCKA3 to NCKA0). The counter clock for noise cancelers or clock-bus line 3 are available.

Input edges are processed in premature-transition cancellation or minimum time-at-level cancellation mode depending on the setting in the NCMA bit in the noise cancellation mode register (NCMR) of the common controller.

- Premature-Transition Cancellation Mode

When a level change of the externally input signal (TIA00 to TIA03) is detected while bits NCEA3 to NCEA0 are set to 1 and NCNTA0 to NCNTA3 are stopped, NCNTA0 to NCNTA3 are started for counting up. These counters are cleared to H'00 and stopped on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the value in NCNTA0 to NCNTA3 matches the value in noise canceler registers A0 to A3 (NCRA0 to NCRA3).

NCNTA0 to NCNTA3 are incremented regardless of the TAE bits in ATUENR.

The first change is output as the signal whose noise is removed and the edge is to be extracted. Subsequent level changes are masked until the value in the counter reaches the value in the noise canceler register (NCRA0 to NCRA3). The level of the externally input signal is output on this compare match.

When the NCEA bits are cleared to 0 while the counter (NCNTA0 to NCNTA3) is being incremented, counting continues until the values in the counter and the noise canceler register match. The subsequent level changes are also masked over this period.

- Minimum Time-at-Level Cancellation Mode

When a level change of the externally input signal (TIA00 to TIA03) is detected while bits NCEA3 to NCEA0 are set to 1 and NCNTA0 to NCNTA3 are stopped, NCNTA0 to NCNTA3 are started for counting up. These counters are cleared to H'00 and stopped on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the value in NCNTA0 to NCNTA3 matches the value in noise canceler registers A0 to A3 (NCRA0 to NCRA3) or after the level of the externally input signal (TIA00 to TIA03) is changed.

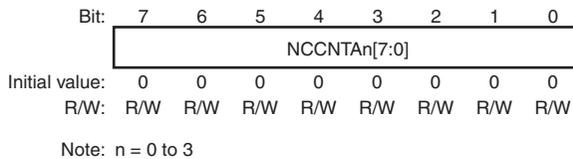
NCNTA0 to NCNTA3 are incremented regardless of the TAE bits in ATUENR.

When a level change of the externally input signal is detected, the corresponding noise canceler counter (NCNTA0 to NCNTA3) is started for counting up. If subsequent level changes are not detected until the value in the counter reaches the value in the noise canceler register (NCRA0 to NCRA3), the previously accepted level change is output as the signal whose noise is removed on compare match of the counter and noise canceler register. When the subsequent level change is detected before the values in the counter and noise canceler register match, all the changes are treated as noise. Therefore the signal whose noise is removed is not changed.

When the NCEA bits are cleared to 0 while the counter (NCNTA0 to NCNTA3) is being incremented, counting continues until the values in the counter and the noise canceler register match or a level change on the externally input signal is detected.

NCNTA3 to NCNTA0 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

NCNTA3 to NCNTA0 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	NCCNTAn [7:0]	All 0	R/W	Noise Canceler Count An These bits hold the counter value in byte units.

12.10.9 Noise Canceler Registers A0 to A3 (NCRA0 to NCRA3)

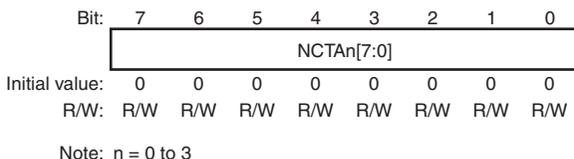
NCRA0 to NCRA3 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that set the upper limitations of noise canceler counters (NCNTA0 to NCNTA3). For example, when the noise canceler is driven by the $P\phi$ clock divided by 128 and these registers are set to H'FF, a pulse whose width is 1.64 ms ($P\phi$ is 20 MHz) can be treated as noise.

Input edges are processed in premature-transition cancellation or minimum time-at-level cancellation mode depending on the setting in the NCMA bit in the noise cancellation mode register (NCRM) of the common controller.

For details on these modes, see section 12.10.8, Noise Canceler Counters A0 to A3 (NCNTA0 to NCNTA3).

NCRA0 to NCRA3 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

NCRA0 to NCRA3 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	NCTAn [7:0]	All 0	R/W	Noise Cancellation Time An These bits set a period for noise cancellation in byte units.

12.11 Operations of Timer A

12.11.1 Operation of Noise Canceler

Input edges are processed in premature-transition cancellation or minimum time-at-level cancellation mode depending on the setting in the NCMA bit in the noise cancellation mode register (NCMR) of the common controller.

Figures 12.6 and 12.8 show examples of noise cancellation in premature-transition cancellation and minimum time-at-level cancellation modes, respectively. In these examples, edges are input on pin TIA00 and the rising edge sensing is selected.

In premature-transition cancellation mode, noise canceler counter A (NCNTA) is started by the level change of the externally input signal as a trigger. At the same time, the level change is output as the signal after noise removal.

Counting continues until the counter value match the value in noise canceler register A (NCRA). Level changes within the period are ignored and are not output. When values in the counter and NCRA match, the level of the externally input signal is output. Note that the levels are changed on the compare match when the input levels at the start of counting (after the first level change) and on the compare match differ.

Figure 12.7 shows an example of noise cancellation for two types of waveforms.

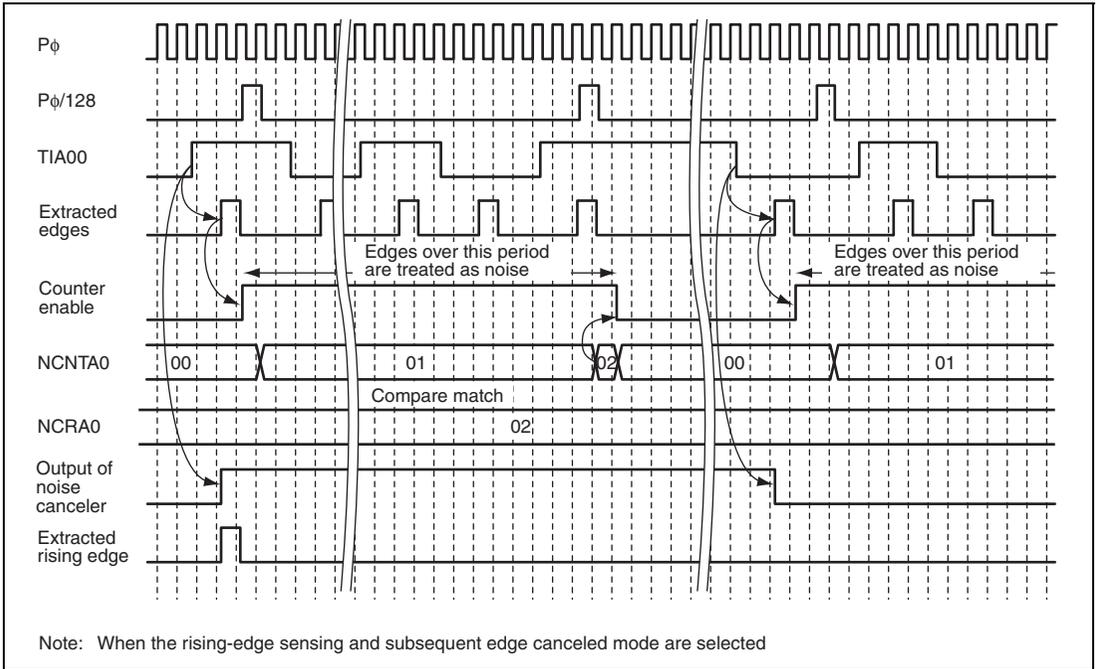


Figure 12.6 Example of Noise Cancellation in Premature-Transition Cancellation

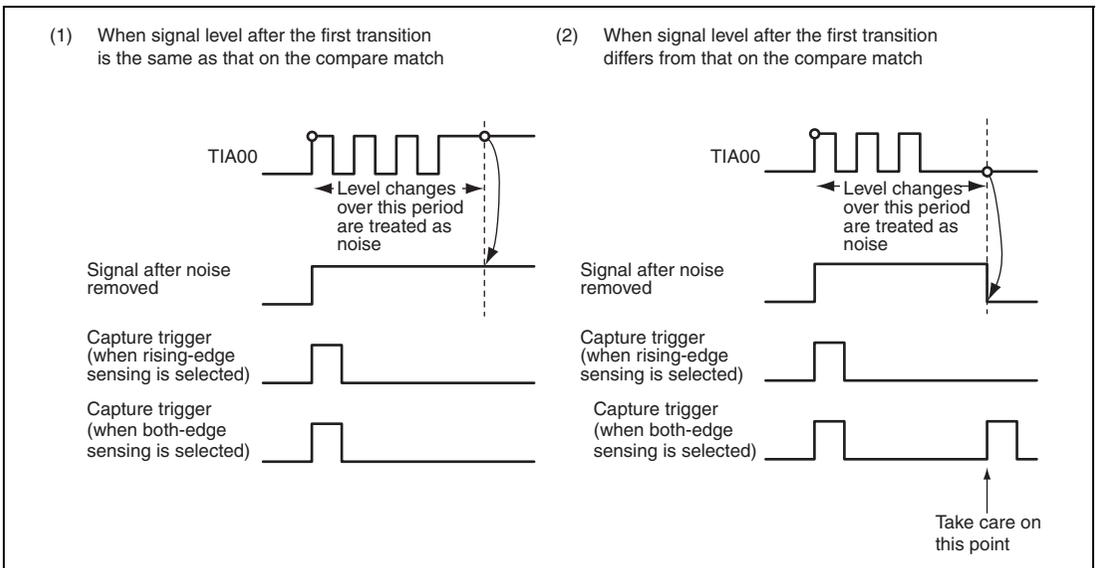


Figure 12.7 Example of Noise Cancellation in Premature-Transition Cancellation for Two Types of Waveforms

In minimum time-at-level cancellation, noise canceler counter (NCNTA) is started by the level change of the externally input signal as a trigger. Counting continues until the counter value match the value in noise canceler register A (NCRA) or the level change of the input signal is detected.

When the values in the counter and noise canceler register A (NCRA) match, the level change at the start of counting is output as the signal after noise removal. When the level change is detected before the compare match, all the changes are treated as noise. Therefore the signal whose noise is removed is not changed.

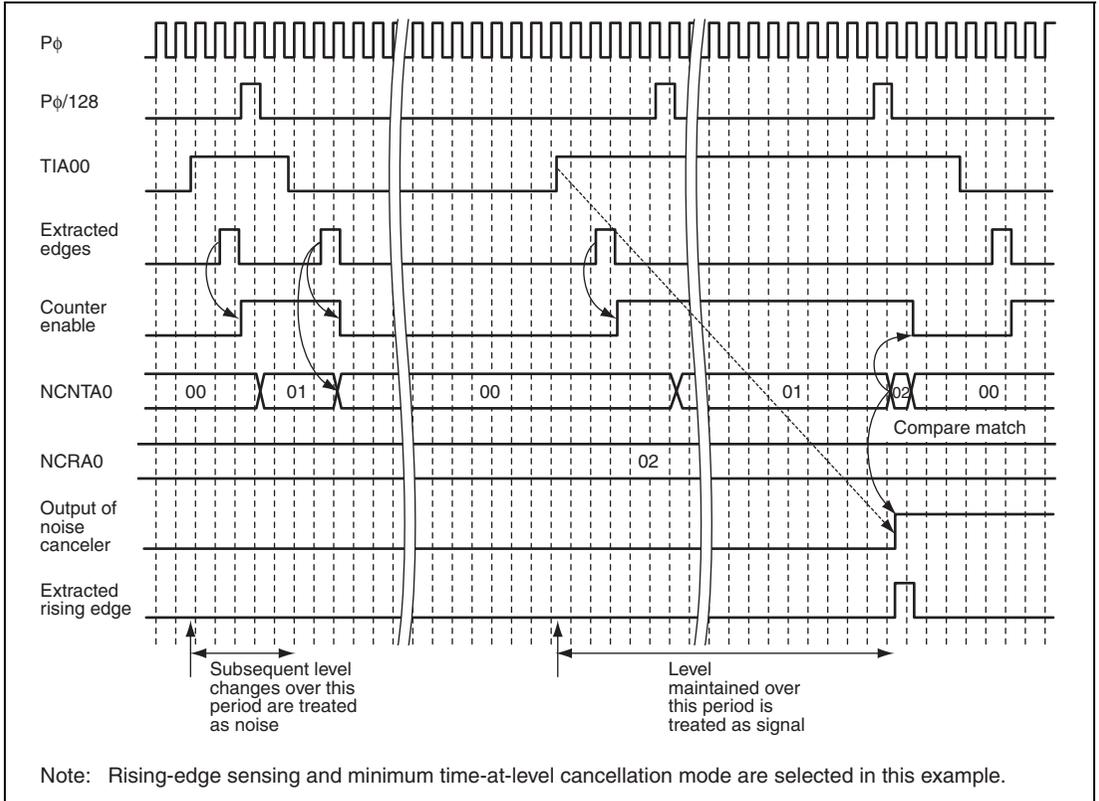


Figure 12.8 Example of Noise Cancellation in Minimum Time-at-Level Cancellation

12.11.2 Operation of Free-Running Counter

Free-running counter A (TCNTA) is started for counting up by setting the TAE bit in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) to 1. When TCNTA overflows (from H'FFFFFFF to H'00000000), the OVFA bit in timer status register A (TSRA) is set to 1. An interrupt request is issued for the CPU when the OVEA bit in timer interrupt enable register A (TIERA) is set to 1. After overflow, TCNTA continues counting up from H'00000000.

When the TAE bit in AUTENR is cleared to 0, TCNTA is stopped but is not cleared. By setting the TAE bit to 1 again, TCNTA is resumed from the value when stopped.

TCNTA can be written during operation and writing takes priority over counting. After that, TCNTA is started from the written value. Regardless of the clock driving the counter, the write access is completed in two cycles of the P ϕ clock.

The prescalers run regardless of the TAE bit and are not synchronized with the timing at which the TAE bit is set. Therefore, the time from when the TAE bit is set to when TCNTA is incremented for the first time is less than the cycle of the clock of TCNTA.

Figure 12.9 shows an example of free-running counter A (TCNTA) operation.

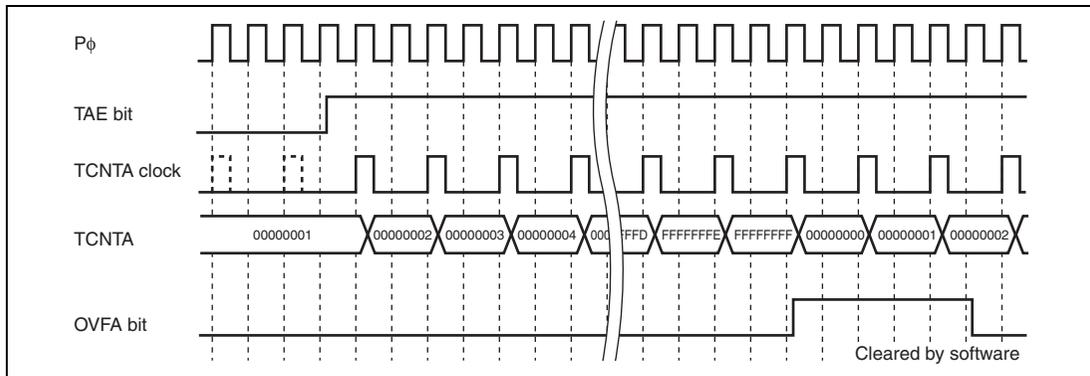


Figure 12.9 Example of Free-Running Counter A (TCNTA) Operation: Overflow Timing

12.11.3 Input Capture

Input capture is performed by input capture registers A0 to A3 (ICRA0 to ICRA3) when input capture is enabled in bits IOA3 to IOA0 in timer I/O control register 1A (TIOR1A). ICRA0 to ICRA3 capture the value in free-running counter A (TCNTA) by an edge of externally input signals (TIA00 to TIA03). Noise on the signals can be removed by the noise cancelers.

TCNTA is started for counting up by setting the TAE bit in AUTENR. When an edge is input on the corresponding signal, the bit in timer status register A (TSRA) is set to 1 and the value in TCNTA is transferred to ICRA. The rising or falling edge, or both edges can be selected. Interrupt requests can be issued for the CPU by setting interrupt enable register A (TIERA) and DMA transfer by the A-DMAC can be also activated by the interrupt requests.

When input capture registers A0 to A3 (ICRA0 to ICRA3) and free-running counter A (TCNTA) are written simultaneously, ICRA0 to ICRA3 capture the previous value stored in TCNTA.

Figure 12.10 shows an example of input capture when the edges to be sensed are rising edges for TIA00, falling edges for TIA01, and both edges for TIA02.

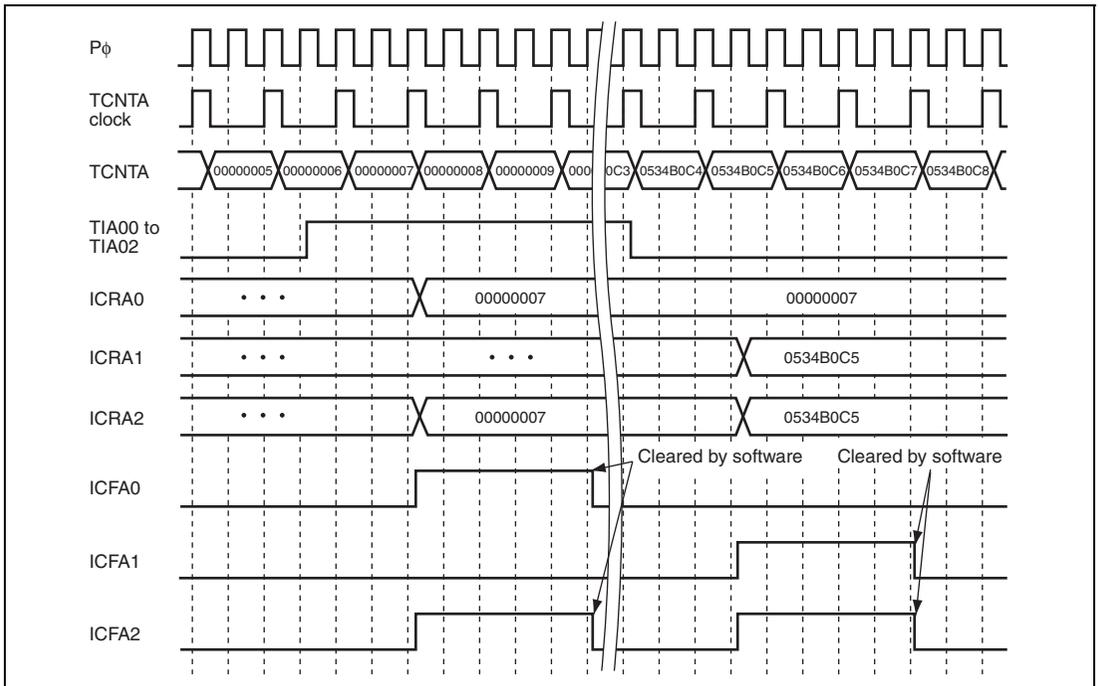


Figure 12.10 Example of Input Capture of Timer A

Signals after noise cancellation and edge extraction can be output to timer B by setting bits EVOSEL1[2:0] in timer control register A (TCRA). By setting bits EVOSEL2A or EVOSEL2B, TIOA01 and TIOA02 after noise cancellation and edge extraction can be output to timer D as events.

Figure 12.11 shows an example of event output when TIA00 is selected as event output 1 and TIA01 is selected as event output 1 (EVOSEL1[2:0] = B'001 and B'010, respectively).

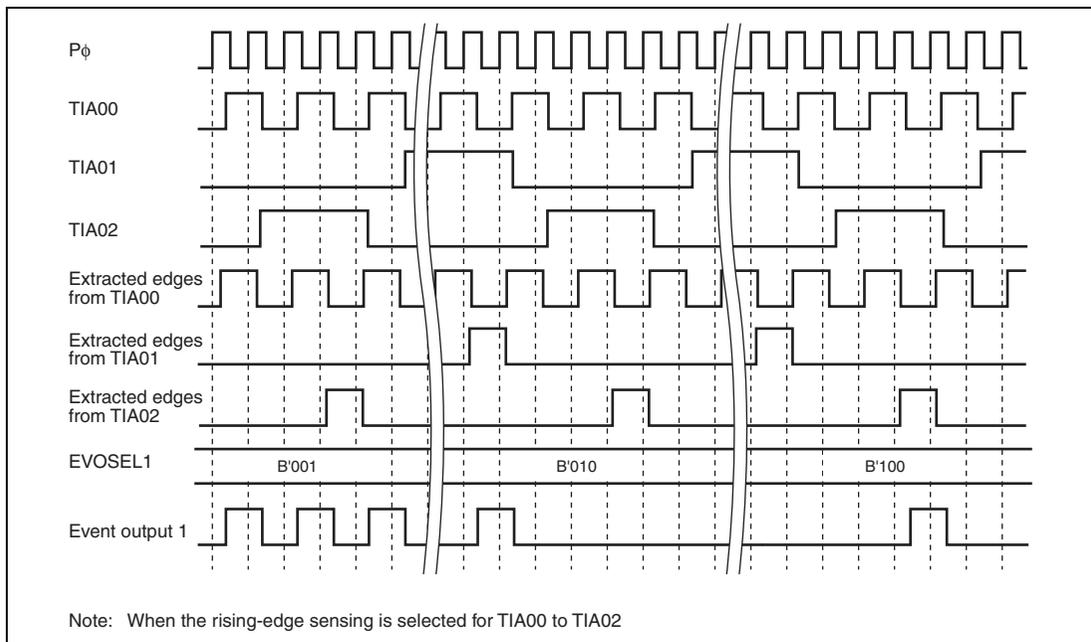


Figure 12.11 Example of Event Output

12.11.4 DMA Transfer

The A-DMAC can be activated by an input capture interrupt request. DAM transfer by the A-DMAC transfers data between the input capture register and on-chip RAM. Four 32-bit buffer registers are in the A-DMAC and store data read through DMA transfer. Values previously and currently captured from the input capture register are transferred to the on-chip RAM every interrupt request.

12.12 Overview of Timer B

Timer B generates a multiplied-and-corrected clock signal based on an external-event input and supplies the generated signal to other timers. Timer B consists of an edge-interval measuring block, frequency-multiplied clock generator, and frequency-multiplied clock signal corrector.

(1) Edge-Interval Measuring Block

The edge-interval measuring block measures the intervals between edges of external-event signals input via timer A.

Interrupt requests can be issued for the CPU in response to matches between edge interval measuring counter B0 (TCNTB0) and output compare register B0 (OCRB0). TCNTB0 can also be captured in ICRB2 via ICRB1 on matches between event counter B1 (TCNTB1) and output compare register B1 (OCRB1). Counting by TCNTB1 is driven by the external-event input. This provides a way to measure the intervals between multiple event inputs. Although TCNTB0 is cleared every event input, ICRB1 keeps a running total of the TCNTB0 value. ICRB2 latches the running totals on compare matches of the event counter.

(2) Frequency-Multiplied Clock Generator

The frequency-multiplied clock generator generates a clock signal by producing from 1 to 4095 cycles in response to an external-event input signal.

A down counter is decremented from values captured from edge-interval measuring counter B0 (TCNTB0) in the edge-interval measuring block. The step size for decrementation is the frequency-multiplication ratio. When the down counter underflows, the multiplied clock (AGCK1) signal is asserted. Note that the clock signal generated by this block is only used within timer B and is not output beyond timer B.

An interrupt request for the CPU can be generated on matches between TCNTB6 and OCRB6. TCNTB6 counts cycles of the frequency-multiplied clock signal.

(3) Frequency-Multiplied Clock Signal Corrector

The multiplied clock signal (AGCK1) needs to be corrected when two consecutive edge intervals differ significantly, since the earlier interval is referred to in calculating the multiplier for the current interval. The frequency-multiplied clock signal corrector generates a multiplied-and-corrected clock signal (AGCKM) by using three correcting counters (TCNTB3 to TCNTB5) and correcting counter clearing register (TCCLR3). Output of the clock signal thus produced on clock-bus line 5 can be selected by using the clock-bus control register (CBCNT). Other timers can then use this clock as a source for counting.

12.12.1 Block Diagram of Timer B

Figure 12.12 is a block diagram of timer B.

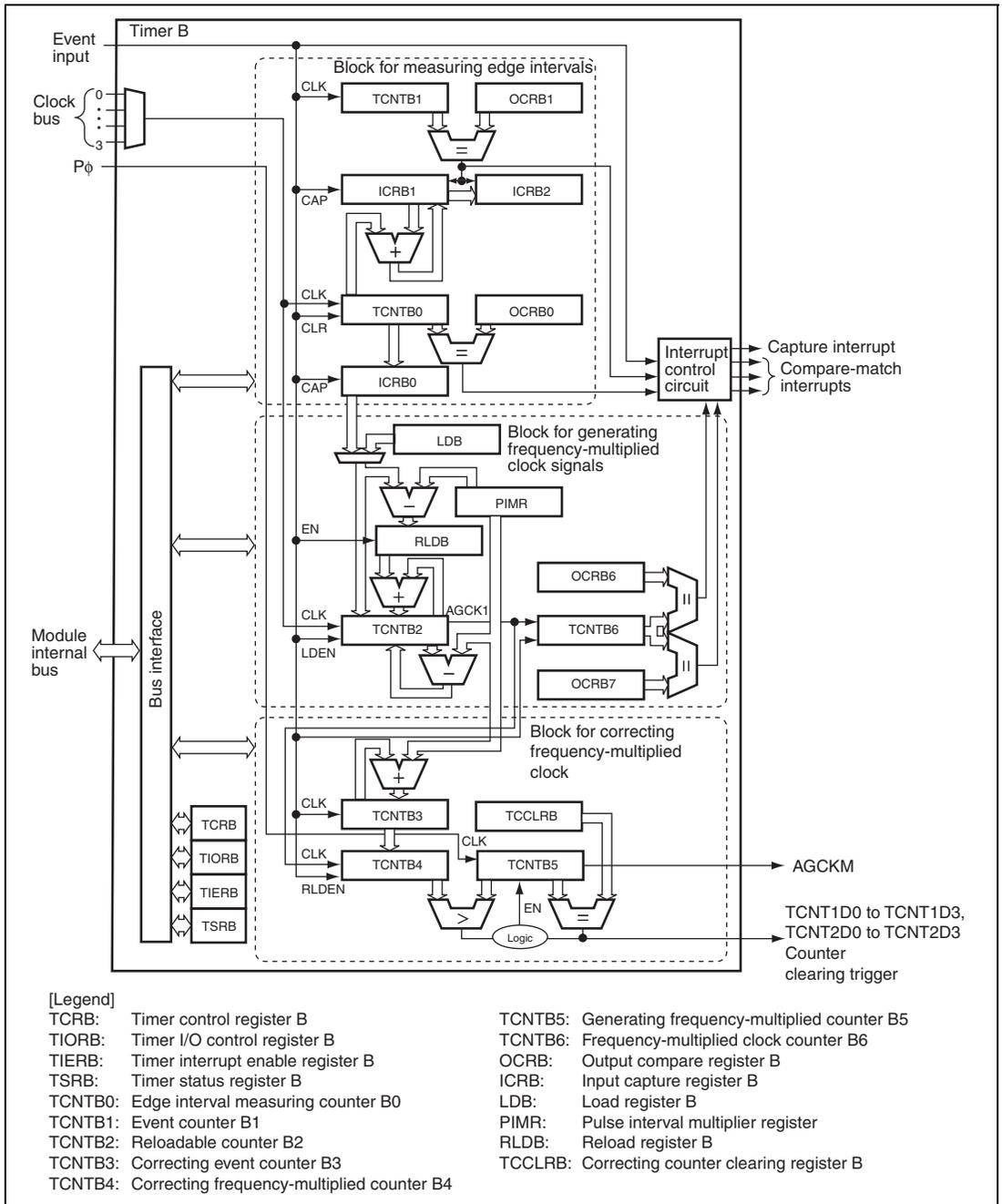


Figure 12.12 Block Diagram of Timer B

12.13 Descriptions of Timer B Registers

12.13.1 Timer Control Register B (TCRB)

TCRB is an 8-bit readable/writable register that selects the clock driving edge interval measuring counter B0 (TCNTB0) and reloadable counter B2 (TCNTB2).

TCRB can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TCRB is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	CKSELB	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1, 0	CKSELB	00	R/W	Clock Select B These bits select the clock driving TCNTB0 and TCNTB2 from clock-bus lines 0 to 3, which are clock signals divided by prescalers 0 to 3. The counters are incremented on the rising edge of the selected clock. To select the clock, stop timer B operation. 00: Clock-bus line 0 is selected 01: Clock-bus line 1 is selected 10: Clock-bus line 2 is selected 11: Clock-bus line 3 is selected

12.13.2 Timer I/O Control Register B (TIORB)

TIORB is an 8-bit readable/writable register that selects the source of the frequency-multiplied clock and enables and disables the externally input signals, loading data, and correcting frequency-multiplied clock. TIORB also controls multiplied-and-corrected clock generating counter B5 (TCNTB5) and output compare register B6 (OCRB6).

TIORB can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TIORB is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	LD SEL	CTC NTB5	EVC NTB	LDEN	CCS	-	-	IOB6
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	LDSEL	0	R/W	<p>Loading Data Select</p> <p>Selects the register to be loaded to reloadable counter B2 (TCNTB2) and to be used for calculating data to be loaded to reload register B (RLDB) from ICRB0 or LDB.</p> <p>0: ICRB0 is selected 1: LDB is selected</p>
6	CTCNTB5	0	R/W	<p>Count Control B5</p> <p>Selects whether or not the multiplied-and-corrected clock generating counter B5 (TCNTB5) is stopped.</p> <p>Setting this bit to 1 stops TCNTB5 and the multiplied-and-corrected clock to be output to other timers. Even if the counter is stopped, it is not cleared. Clearing this bit to 0 resumes TCNTB5 and multiplied-and-corrected clock.</p> <p>0: TCNTB5 is in operation 1: TCNTB5 is stopped</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5	EVCNTB	0	R/W	<p>Event Control B</p> <p>Disables and enables the externally input events. Clearing this bit to 0 disables the input. Setting this bit to 1 enables the input with which input capture or generating the multiplied-and-corrected clock signal.</p> <p>0: Disables the externally input events 1: Enables the externally input events</p>
4	LDEN	0	R/W	<p>Load Enable</p> <p>Selects whether or not the values in reloadable counter B2 (TCNTB2) and reload register B (RLDB) are updated on input capture by ICRB0.</p> <p>0: TCNTB2 and RLDB are updated on ICEB0 input capture 1: TCNTB2 and RLDB are not updated on ICEB0 input capture</p>
3	CCS	0	R/W	<p>Counter Correction Select</p> <p>Selects whether or not multiplied-and-corrected clock counter B4 (TCNTB4) is stopped when TCNTB3 = TCNTB4.</p> <p>0: TCNTB4 is in operation when TCNTB3 = TCNTB4 1: TCNTB4 is stopped when TCNTB3 = TCNTB4</p>
2, 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	IOB6	0	R/W	<p>I/O Control B6</p> <p>Enables and disables compare match between TCNTB6 and OCRB6. When this bit is cleared to 0, compare match between TCNTB6 and OCRB6 is disabled. When it is set to 1, compare match between TCNTB6 and OCRB6 is enabled.</p> <p>When bit CMEB6 in timer interrupt enable register B (TIERB) is set to 1, a compare-match interrupt request is issued for the CPU.</p> <p>0: Compare match between TCNTB6 and OCRB6 is disabled 1: Compare match between TCNTB6 and OCRB6 is enabled</p>

12.13.3 Timer Status Register B (TSRB)

TSRB is an 8-bit readable/writable register indicating that input capture and compare match has occurred. When interrupts are enabled by the corresponding bits in timer interrupt enable register B (TIERB), an interrupt request is issued for the CPU.

TSRB can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSRB is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	CMFB6	CMFB1	ICFB0	CMFB0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*

Note: * Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear it.
Writing 1 is ignored.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3	CMFB6	0	R/(W)*	Compare Match Flag B6 Indicates that compare match between output compare register B6 (OCRB6) and TCNTB6 has occurred. When this bit is read as 1, the compare match has occurred. This bit cannot be set to 1 by software. To clear this bit, write 0 to this bit after read it as 1. Otherwise, writing 1 to this bit is ignored. Only when the IREG bits in TIERB are set to B'10, this bit is automatically cleared to 0 on compare match between TCNTB6 and OCRB6. 0: No compare match has occurred [Clearing conditions] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 When compare match between TCNTB6 and OCRB7 occurs while IREG = B'10 1: Compare match has occurred [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the values in TCNTB6 and OCRB6 match

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2	CMFB1	0	R/(W)*	<p>Compare Match Flag B1</p> <p>Indicates that compare match between output compare register B1 (OCRB6) and TCNTB1 has occurred. When this bit is read as 1, the compare match has occurred.</p> <p>This bit cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>To clear this bit, write 0 to this bit after read it as 1. Otherwise, writing 1 to this bit is ignored.</p> <p>0: No compare match has occurred</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: Compare match has occurred</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the values in TCNTB1 and OCRB1 match
1	ICFB0	0	R/(W)*	<p>Input Capture Flag B0</p> <p>Indicates that input capture by input capture registerB0 (ICRB0) has occurred. When this bit is read as 1, the input capture has occurred.</p> <p>This bit cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>To clear this bit, write 0 to this bit after read it as 1. Otherwise, writing 1 to this bit is ignored.</p> <p>0: No input capture has occurred</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: Input capture has occurred</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the value in TCNTB0 is loaded to ICRB0 by an input capture event as a trigger

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
0	CMFB0	0	R/(W)*	<p>Compare Match Flag B0</p> <p>Indicates that compare match between output compare register B0 (OCRB0) and TCNTB0 has occurred. When this bit is read as 1, the compare match has occurred.</p> <p>This bit cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>To clear this bit, write 0 to this bit after read it as 1. Otherwise, writing 1 to this bit is ignored.</p> <p>0: No compare match has occurred [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: Compare match has occurred [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the values in TCNTB0 and OCRB0 match

Note: * Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear the flag. Writing 1 to this bit is ignored.

12.13.4 Timer Interrupt Enable Register B (TIERB)

TIERB is an 8-bit readable/writable register that enables and disables interrupt requests on input capture and compare match.

TIERB can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TIERB is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	IREG	CMEB6	CMEB1	ICEB0	CMEB0	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 6	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5, 4	IREG[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Interrupt Enable Edge</p> <p>These bits select the timing at which an interrupt request by CMFB6 in TSRB is output.</p> <p>00: An interrupt request is output when CMFB6 is enabled</p> <p>01: An interrupt request is output when the first externally input event is detected after CMFB6 is enabled</p> <p>10: An interrupt request is output when the second externally input event is detected after CMFB6 is enabled. However, if compare match B7 has occurred before the second event is detected, the interrupt request is not output.</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p>
3	CMEB6	0	R/W	<p>Compare Match Interrupt B6 Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables the output of the interrupt request when compare match flag B6 (CMFB6) is set to 1. The timing at which the interrupt request is output is set by the IREG bits.</p> <p>0: Output of compare match interrupt B6 is disabled</p> <p>1: Output of compare match interrupt B6 is enabled</p>
2	CMEB1	0	R/W	<p>Compare Match Interrupt B1 Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables the output of the interrupt request when compare match flag B1 (CMFB1) is set to 1.</p> <p>0: Output of compare match interrupt B1 is disabled</p> <p>1: Output of compare match interrupt B1 is enabled</p>
1	ICEB0	0	R/W	<p>Input Capture Interrupt B0 Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables the output of the interrupt request when input capture flag B0 (ICFB0) is set to 1.</p> <p>0: Input capture flag B0 (ICFB0) is disabled</p> <p>1: Input capture flag B0 (ICFB0) is enabled</p>
0	CMEB0	0	R/W	<p>Compare Match Interrupt B0 Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables the output of the interrupt request when compare match flag B0 (CMFB0) is set to 1.</p> <p>0: Output of compare match interrupt B0 is disabled</p> <p>1: Output of compare match interrupt B0 is enabled</p>

12.13.5 Edge Interval Measuring Counter B0 (TCNTB0)

TCNTB0 is a 32-bit readable/writable register that functions as a counter driven by the clock selected in the clock select B bits of timer control register B (TCRB). TCNTB0 is cleared to H'00000001 on input capture by an externally input event.

TCNTB0 is started when the timer B enable bit (TBE) in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) is set to 1. Clearing the TBE bit to 0 stops the counting but the counter value is not cleared.

TCNTB0 can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCNTB0 is initialized to H'0000 0001 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CNTB0															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CNTB0															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	CNTB0	H'00000001	R/W	Edge Interval Count These bits store 32-bit counter value.

12.13.6 Input Capture Register B0 (ICRB0)

ICRB0 is a 32-bit read-only register that is loaded with the value in TCNTB0 when an externally input event is detected. At this time, bit ICFB0 in timer status register B (TSRB) is set to 1.

On this input capture of ICRB0, TCNTB0 is cleared to H'00000001.

ICRB0 can be read from in longword units.

ICRB0 is initialized to H'0000 0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ICB0															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ICB0															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	ICB0	All 0	R	Input Capture B0 These bits store 32-bit captured value.

12.13.7 Output Compare Register B0 (OCRB0)

OCRB0 is a 32-bit readable/writable register that is constantly compared with free-running counter B0 (TCNTB0). When they match, bit CMFB0 in timer status register B (TSRB) is set to 1. An interrupt request is issued for the CPU by setting bit CMEB0 in timer interrupt enable register B (TIERB) to 1.

OCRB0 can be read from and written to in longword units.

OCRB0 is initialized to H'FFFFFFFF by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	OCB0															
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OCB0															
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

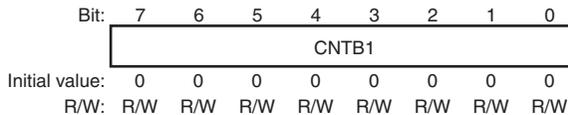
Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	OCB0	All 1	R/W	Output Compare B0 These bits store 32-bit data to be compared with TCNTB0.

12.13.8 Event Counter B1 (TCNTB1)

TCNTB1 is an 8-bit readable/writable register that counts the externally input events when the TBE bit in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) is set to 1.

TCNTB1 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TCNTB1 is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	CNTB1	All 0	R/W	Event Count B1
These bits store 8-bit counter value.				

12.13.9 Output Compare Register B1 (OCRB1)

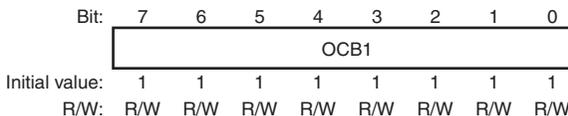
OCRB1 is an 8-bit readable/writable register that is constantly compared with event counter B1 (TCNTB1). Bit CMFB1 in timer status register B (TSRB) is set to 1 on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the values in this register and TCNTB1.

An interrupt request is issued for the CPU on compare match by setting bit CMEB1 in timer interrupt enable register B (TIERB).

On this compare match, the value in input capture registerB1 (ICRB1) is loaded to input capture registerB2 (ICRB2) and ICRB1 is cleared.

OCRB1 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

OCRB1 is initialized to H'FF by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	OCB1	All 1	R/W	Output Compare B1 These bits store 8-bit data to be compared.

12.13.10 Input Capture Register B1 (ICRB1)

ICRB1 is a 32-bit read-only register. ICRB1 keeps a running total of the value in edge interval measuring counter B0 (TCNTB0) when the externally input event is detected. ICRB1 is cleared on compare match between event counter B1 (TCNTB1) and output compare register B1 (OCRB1).

ICRB1 can be read from in longword units.

ICRB1 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ICRB1															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ICRB1															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	ICB1	All 0	R	Input Capture B1 These bits store 32-bit input capture value.

12.13.11 Input Capture Register B2 (ICRB2)

ICRB1 is a 32-bit read-only register. ICRB1 keeps a running total of the value in input capture register B1 (ICRB1) on compare match between event counter B1 (TCNTB1) and output compare register B1 (OCR1B1).

ICRB2 can be read from in longword units.

ICRB2 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ICB2															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ICB2															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	ICB2	All 0	R	Input Capture B2 These bits store 32-bit input capture value.

12.13.12 Load Register B (LDB)

LDB is a 32-bit readable/writable register that is aligned with a longword boundary. The lower 24 bits are available.

When the LDSEL bit in timer I/O control register B (TIORB) is set to 1, the value in this register is loaded to reloadable counter B2 (TCNTB2) and reload register B (RLDB).

LDB can be read from and written to in longword units.

LDB is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LDVAL							
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	LDVAL															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 24	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
23 to 0	LDVAL	All 0	R/W	Load Value These bits store 24-bit data to be loaded to TCNTB2 and RLDB.

12.13.13 Reload Register B (RLDB)

RLDB is a 32-bit readable/writable register that is aligned with a longword boundary. The upper 24 bits are available.

This register is updated when the externally input event is detected while the LDEN bit in timer I/O control register B (TIORB) is cleared to 0.

The value in input capture registerB0 (ICRB0) or load register B (LDB) minus the value in the PIMR bits in PIM is used for updating. ICRB0 or LDB is set by the LDSEL bit in TIORB. For subtraction on ICRB0 and PIMR, the lower 24 bits of ICRB0 and PIM which is zero-extended.

The value in this register is added to the value in TCNTB2 on the first counter clock after the value in bits reload count B2 (CNTB2) is equal to or less than the value in the pulse interval multiplier register (PIM).

RLDB can be read from and written to in longword units.

RLDB is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	RLDVAL															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RLDVAL								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 8	RLDVAL	All 0	R/W	Reload Value These bits store 24-bit reload value.
7 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.13.14 Reloadable Counter B2 (TCNTB2)

TCNTB2 is a 32-bit readable/writable register that functions as a counter driven by the clock selected in bit clock select B (CKSELB) in timer control register B (TCRB). Each decrementation is by the value set in the pulse interval multiplier register (PIMR).

When the TBE bit in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) is set to 1, this counter is decremented. Even if the TBE bit is cleared to 0, this counter is not cleared.

This counter is updated when the externally input event is detected while the LEDN bit in timer I/O control register B (TIORB) is cleared to 0.

The value in input capture registerB0 (ICRB0) or load register B (LDB) is used for updating. ICRB0 or LDB is set by the LDSEL bit in TIORB.

The value in reload register B (RLDB) is added to the value stored in this counter on the first counter clock after the value in this counter is equal to or less than the value in PIM. A single pulse whose width is equal to the cycle of the P ϕ clock on reloading. The pulse is the frequency-multiplied clock (AGCK1).

TCNTB2 can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCNTB2 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CNTB2															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CNTB2								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 8	CNTB2	All 0	R/W	Reload Count B2 These bits store 24-bit reload counter value.
7 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.13.15 Pulse Interval Multiplier Register (PIMR)

PIMR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that sets the multiplication ratio of the externally input event for generation of the frequency-multiplied clock.

The settable value ranges from 1 (H'001) to 4095 (H'FFF). Do not set the PIM bits to H'000. If the PIM bits are set to H'000, operation cannot be guaranteed.

The value in this register is used in various registers; the step size in decrementation of reloadable counter B2 (TCNTB2); calculation of the value to be input to reload register B (RLDB); calculation of the value to be input to corrected event counter B3 (TCNTB3).

PIMR can be read from and written to in word units.

PIMR is initialized to H'0001 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	PIM											
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/W											

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 12	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
11 to 0	PIM	H'001	R/W	Pulse Interval Multiplier These bits set the multiplication ratio for the frequency-multiplied clock. The settable value ranges from 1 to 4095.

12.13.16 Multiplied Clock Counter B6 (TCNTB6)

TCNTB6 is a 32-bit readable/writable register that functions as an up-counter driven by the frequency-multiplied clock (AGCK1). This counter is cleared to H'00000000 when the external input event is detected.

When the TBE bit in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) is set to 1, this counter is incremented. Even if the TBE bit is cleared to 0 and counting up is stopped, the counter value is not cleared.

TCNTB6 can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCNTB6 is initialized to H'0000 0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CNTB6															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CNTB6				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 12	CNTB6	All 0	R/W	Frequency-Multiplied Clock Count B6 These bit store 20-bit counter value driven by the frequency-multiplied clock
11 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.13.17 Output Compare Register B6 (OCRB6)

OCRB6 is a 32-bit readable/writable register that is aligned with a longword boundary. The upper 20 bits are available.

This register enables and disables compare match between multiplied clock counter B6 (TCNTB6) and OCRB6 when bit IOB6 in timer I/O control register B (TIORB) is set.

When the edge of the frequency-multiplied clock (AGCK1) is input while the values in this counter and TCNTB6 have matched with compare match enabled by bit IOB6, bit CMFB6 in timer status register B (TSRB) is set to 1. An interrupt request is issued for the CPU by setting bit CMEB6 in timer interrupt enable register B (TIERB) to 1.

OCRB6 can be read from and written to in longword units.

OCRB6 is initialized to H'FFFFFF000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	OCRB6															
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OCRB6				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 12	OCRB6	All 1	R/W	Output Compare B6 These bits store 20-bit data to be compared.
11 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.13.18 Output Compare Register B7 (OCRB7)

OCRB7 is a 32-bit readable/writable register that is aligned with a longword boundary. The upper 20 bits are available.

When the edge of the frequency-multiplied clock (AGCK1) is input while the values in this counter and TCNTB6 have matched with the IREG bits in timer interrupt enable register B (TIERB) set to B'10, bit CMFB6 in timer status register B (TSRB) is cleared to 0.

There is no status flag indicating the compare match. An interrupt request cannot be issued for the CPU.

OCRB7 can be read from and written to in longword units.

OCRB7 is initialized to H'FFFFFF000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	OCRB7															
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OCB7				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 12	OCB7	All 1	R/W	Output Compare B7 These bit store 20-bit data to be compared.
11 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.13.19 Correcting Event Counter B3 (TCNTB3)

TCNTB3 is a 32-bit readable/writable register.

When the externally input event is detected, the value in this counter is transferred to multiplied-and-corrected clock counter B4 (TCNTB4) and then is incremented by the value in the pulse interval multiplier register (PIMR)

When the TBE bit in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) is set to 1, this counter is incremented. Even if the TBE bit is cleared to 0, the counter value is not cleared.

TCNTB3 can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCNTB3 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CNTB3															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CNTB3				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 12	CNTB3	All 0	R/W	Correcting Event Count B3 These bits store 20-bit event count value.
11 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.13.20 Multiplied-and-Corrected Clock Counter B4 (TCNTB4)

TCNTB4 is a 32-bit readable/writable register that is a 20-bit up-counter. The value in TCNTB3 is loaded to this counter when the externally input event is detected.

This up-counter is driven by the frequency-multiplied clock (AGCK1) output by reloadable counter B2 (TCNTB2) and is cleared to H'00000 when the externally input event is detected while CNTB3 = H'00000.

When the values in this counter and TCNTB3 match with the CCS bit in timer I/O control register B (TIORB) set to 1, counting is stopped.

When the TBE bit in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) is set to 1, this counter is incremented. Even if the TBE bit is cleared to 0 and counting is stopped, the counter value is not cleared.

TCNTB4 can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCNTB4 is initialized to H'0000 0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CNTB4															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CNTB4				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 12	CNTB4	All 0	R/W	Multiplied-and-Corrected Clock Count B4 These bits store 20-bit frequency-multiplied clock count value.
11 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.13.21 Multiplied-and-Corrected Clock Generating Counter B5 (TCNTB5)

TCNTB5 is a 32-bit readable/writable register.

This counter is enabled by the TBE bit in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) and the count control B5 bit (CTCNTB5). Incrementation of this counter is driven by the P ϕ clock as long as the counter value is less than the value in multiplied-and-corrected clock counter B4 (TCNTB4). Incrementation is stopped when the counter value matches the value in correcting counter clearing register B (TCCLR B).

The value in this counter is corrected and cleared when the externally input event is detected while TCNTB3 = H'00000. The value for the clearing depends on the counter value. When the counter value is equal to the value in TCCLR B, this counter is cleared to H'00001000. When the counter value is not equal to the value in TCCLR B, incrementation continues until the counter value reaches the value in TCCLR B and then TCNTB5 is cleared to H'00001000.

Every incrementation of this counter, a single pulse of the multiplied-and-corrected clock (AGCKM) is output. The clock can be output on clock-bus line 5 by setting the CB5SEL bit in clock bus control register (CBCNT) to 1. The output of the clock is temporarily stopped by altering the setting in bit CTCNTB5.

TCNTB5 can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCNTB5 is initialized to H'0000 1000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CNTB5															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CNTB5				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 12	CNTB5	H'00001	R/W	Multiplied-and-Corrected Clock Generation Count B5 These bit store 20-bit multiplied-and-corrected clock count value.
11 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.13.22 Correcting Counter Clearing Register B (TCCLR B)

TCCLR B is a 32-bit readable/writable register.

TCCLR B is constantly compared with TCNTB5. When they match, TCNTB5 is stopped and a counter clearing trigger is output to timer D. TCNT1Dn and TCNT2Dn in timer D are separately cleared by setting the corresponding counter clearing enable bit in timer control register Dn (TCRDn).

TCCLR B can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCCLR B is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CCLR B															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CCLR B				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 12	CCLR B	All 0	R/W	Correcting Counter Clear B These bits store 20-bit correcting counter clear value.
11 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.14 Operations of Timer B

12.14.1 Edge Interval Measuring Function and Edge Input Stopping Function

For timer B, input-capture and compare-match operations are unconditionally performed with input capture register B0 (ICRB0) and output compare register B0 (OCRB0), respectively. These registers are connected to free-running counter B0 (TCNTB0).

Operation of timer B is started by setting the TBE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR).

ICRB0 captures the TCNTB0 value when an event (the AGCK signal) is input via timer A. After that, TCNTB0 is set to H'00000001. If the interrupt is enabled by the setting in timer interrupt enable register B (TIERB), an interrupt request is also generated for the CPU. This enables measurement of the interval between external event edges.

The value captured by ICRB0 is transferred to the frequency-multiplied clock signal generator, where it is used to be set in reloadable counter B2 (TCNTB2) and reload register B (RLDB).

A compare-match interrupt when the TCNTB0 value reaches the OCRB0 value can also be requested. This interrupt indicates that active edge input has stopped for at least time equivalent to the setting in OCRB0.

Figure 12.13 shows input-capture and compare-match operation of TCNTB0.

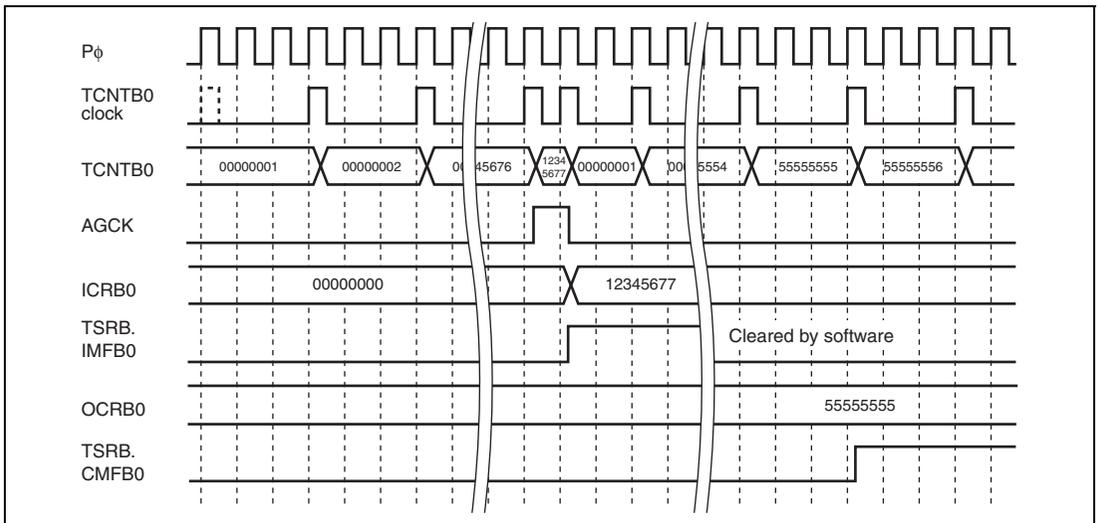


Figure 12.13 Input-Capture and Compare-Match Operation of TCNTB0

Event counter B1 (TCNTB1) counts the input of signals indicating external events (AGCK). When a predetermined value is set in output compare register B1 (OCRB1) and TCNTB1 reaches that value, a compare-match occurs. At this time, input capture register B2 (ICRB2) captures the value in input capture register B1 (ICRB1). An interrupt request for the CPU will also be generated if bit CMEB1 in TIERB is set to 1. The interrupt indicates that the input of edges of the external-event signal has stopped for at least time equivalent to the setting in OCRB1.

The external event signal (AGCK) drives the capturing of TCNTB0 values in ICRB1. Moreover, latching of ICRB1 in ICRB2 on matches between TCNTB1 and OCRB1 can also be selected. This enables the measurement of multiple edge-to-edge intervals.

Figure 12.14 shows compare-match operation of TCNTB1 and capture operation of ICRB1 and ICRB2.

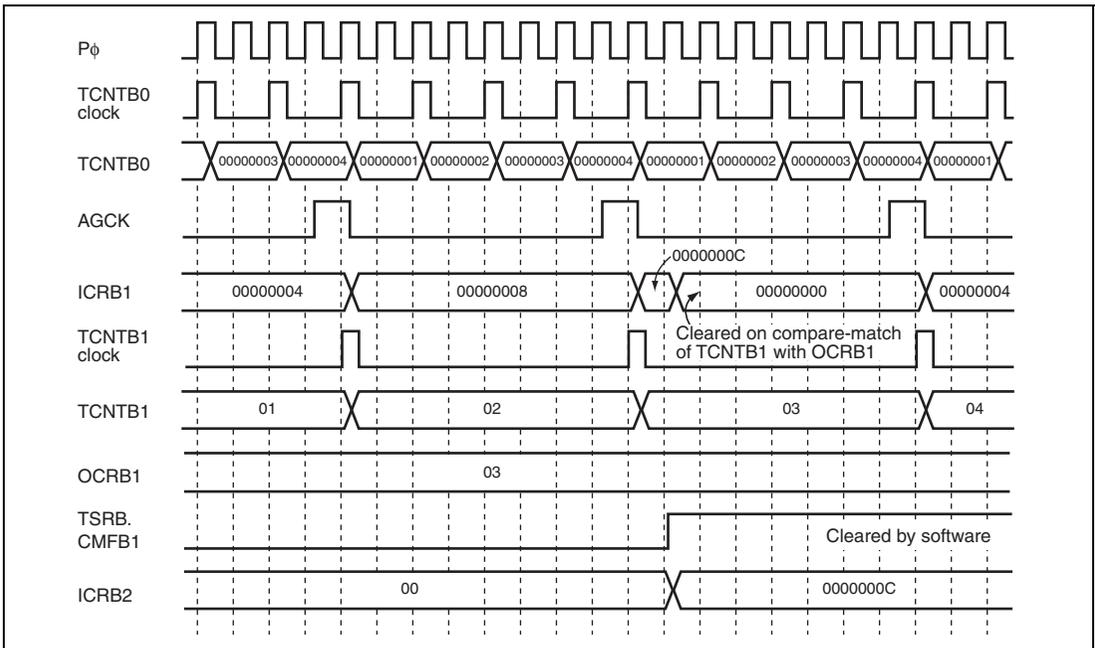


Figure 12.14 Compare-Match Operation of TCNTB1 and Capture Operation of ICRB1 and ICRB2

12.14.2 Frequency-Multiplied Clock Generator

The frequency-multiplied clock generator generates a clock signal (AGCK1) for use within timer B. The cycle of this clock signal is obtained by dividing the intervals between selected transitions of the external-event input (AGCK) by the value in the pulse interval multiplier register (PIMR).

On the selected transition of the external-event input signal, the lower 24 bits of the value captured in ICRB0 of the edge-interval measuring block are transferred to reloadable counter B2 (TCNTB2). At the same time, the value transferred to TCNTB2 minus the value in PIMR (PIM) is transferred to reload register B (RLDB).

When the LDSEL bit in timer I/O control register B (TIORB) is set to 1, the value in load register (LDB) instead of that in ICRB0 can be transferred to TCNTB2 and RLDB.

Reloadable counter B2 (TCNTB2) is driven by the clock selected by the CKSELB bits in timer control register B (TCRB). Each decrementation is by the value set in PIMR. When the value in the down counter is less than or equal to that of the PIM bits, RLDB is automatically read out into TCNTB2, which again starts to count down with the same step size (the value in PIMR). A single pulse of the multiplied clock signal (AGCK1) is output in synchronization with the reloading of TCNTB2. The pulse width is equal to the cycle of the P ϕ clock.

Frequency-multiplied clock counter B6 (TCNTB6) is driven by the frequency-multiplied clock signal (AGCK1). Compare match operation can be performed when the values in TCNTB6 and output compare register B6 (OCRB6) match.

Incrementation of TCNTB6 on the assertion of AGCK1 is unconditional. The values in TCNTB6 and output compare register B6 (OCRB6) are tested for matches, and an interrupt request will be generated for the CPU when the values match, if this interrupt has been enabled in timer interrupt enable register B (TIERB). The IREG bits in TIERB can be set so that the interrupt is generated on the match, on the first AGCK pulse after the match, or on the second AGCK pulse after the match.

Since AGCK1 is generated with reference to the previous edge-to-edge interval, if two consecutive edge intervals differ significantly, the clock will not be generated correctly. To correct this error, AGCK1 is corrected by the frequency-multiplied clock signal corrector which produces the multiplied-and-corrected clock (AGCKM; described in section 12.14.3, Frequency-Multiplied Clock Signal Corrector).

Figures 12.15 and 12.16 show counting operations with reloading and the frequency-multiplied clock and figures 12.17 and 12.18 show the generation of interrupt requests on matches between TCNTB6 and CMFB6, enabled or disabled by the setting in IREG.

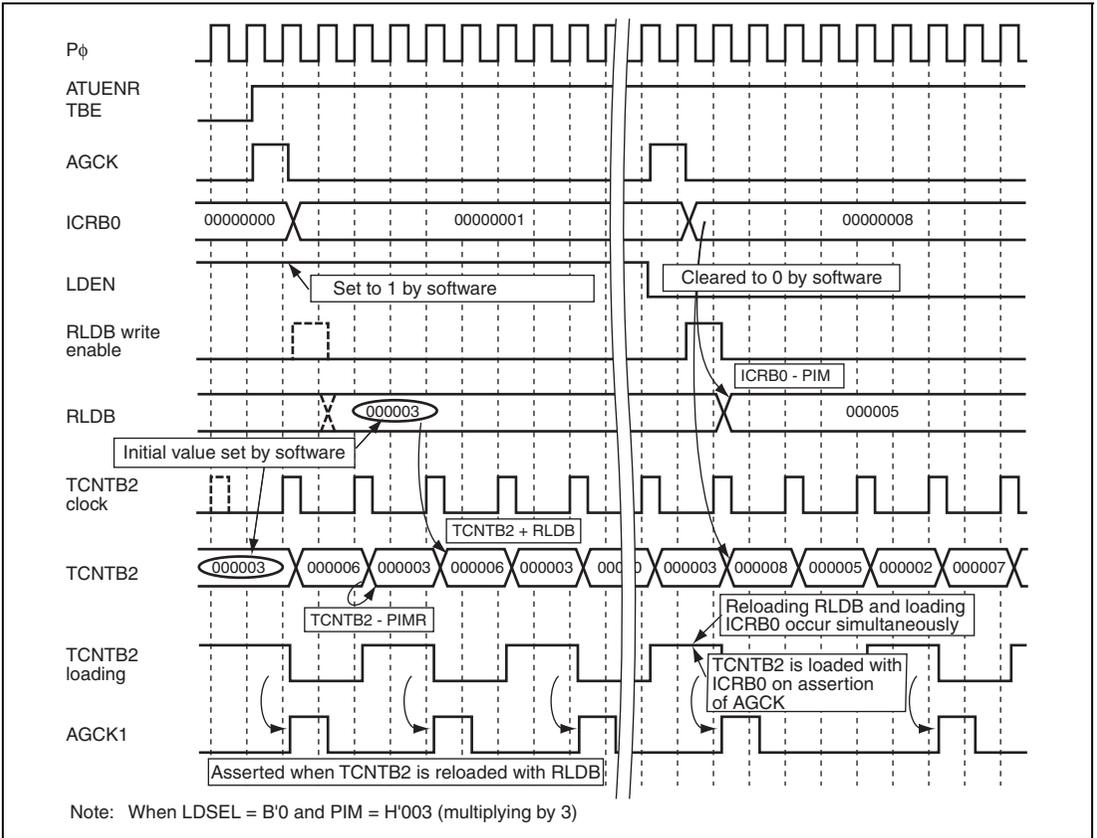


Figure 12.15 Counting Operations with Reloading and Output of Frequency-Multiplied Clock (1)

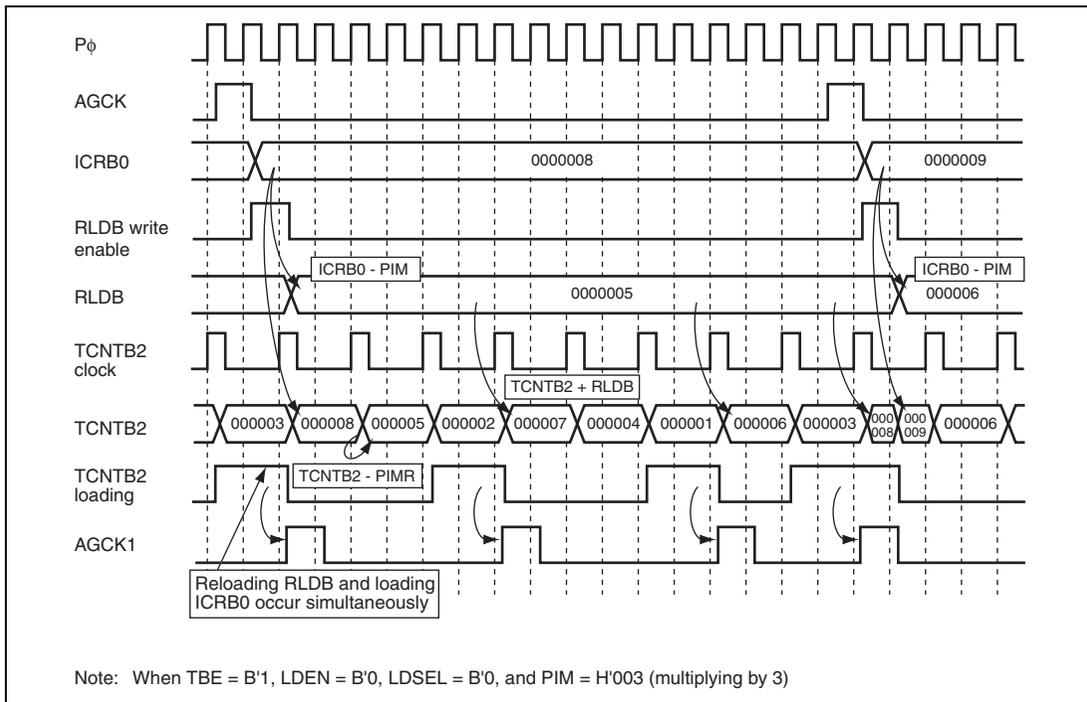


Figure 12.16 Counting Operations with Reloading and Output of Frequency-Multiplied Clock (2)

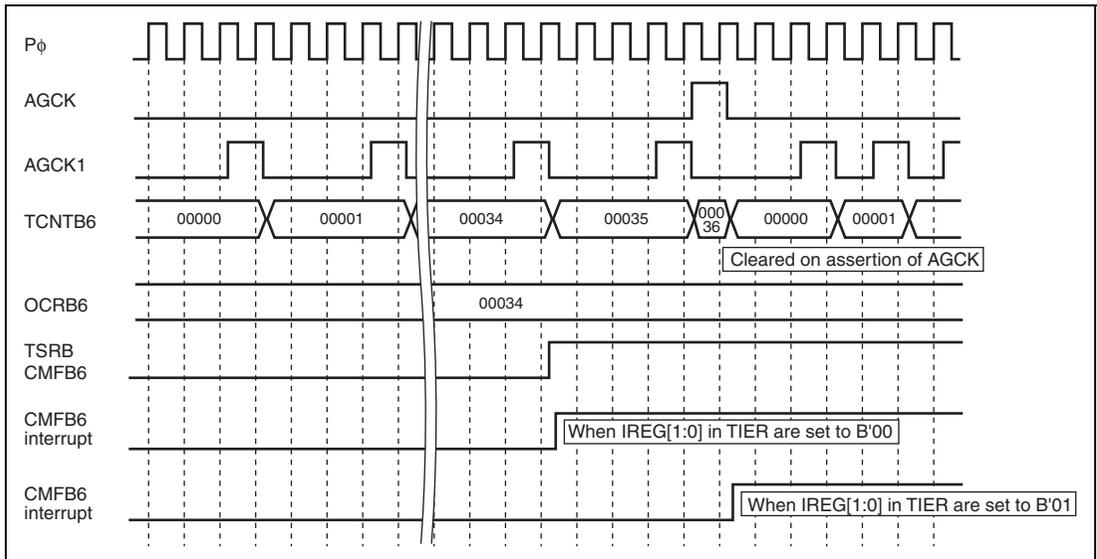


Figure 12.17 Compare-Match Operation of TCNTB6 and Output of CMFB6 Interrupt (IREG = B'00, B'01)

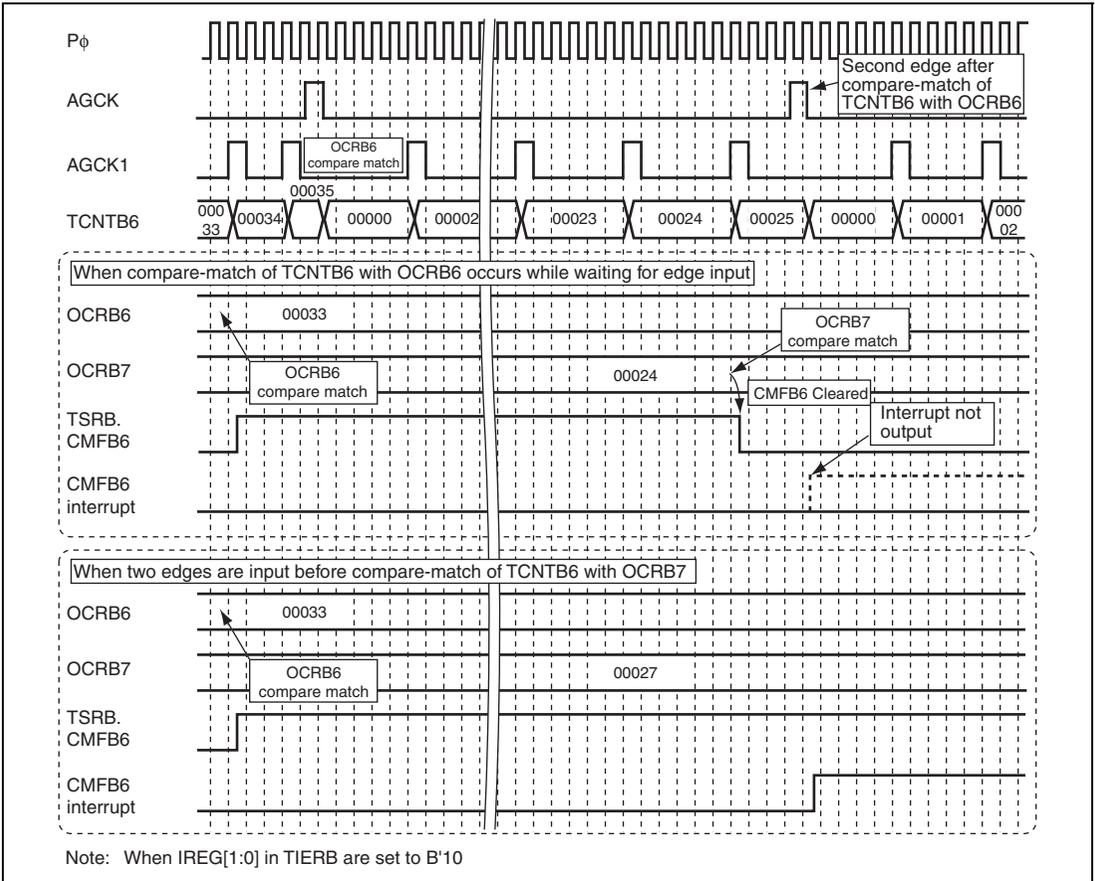


Figure 12.18 CMFB6 Interrupt Output when IREG = B'10

12.14.3 Frequency-Multiplied Clock Signal Corrector

The frequency-multiplied clock signal which is generated by dividing the intervals between external event inputs by the multiplication ratio set in the PIM bits in PIMR can be corrected by using correcting event counter B3 (TCNTB3), multiplied-and-corrected clock counter B4 (TCNTB4), multiplied-and-corrected clock generating counter B5 (TCNTB5), and correcting counter clearing register B (TCCLR B).

TCNTB3 is a 20-bit up-counter that is driven by the external event input (AGCK). On the selected transition of the AGCK signal, the value in TCNTB3 is transferred to TCNTB4, after which TCNTB3 is incremented by the value in the PIM bits.

TCNTB4 is a 20-bit up-counter that is driven by the multiplied clock signal (AGCK1). TCNTB3 is loaded to TCNTB4 with the AGCK input as a trigger, and incrementation of TCNTB4 is driven by the AGCK1 input.

The counter correcting select bit (CCS) in TIORB controls counting by TCNTB4; that is, it selects whether or not counting stops when $TCNTB3 = TCNTB4$.

TCNTB5 is a 20-bit up-counter that is driven by the $P\phi$ clock, meaning that it operates at a high speed. TCNTB5 is constantly compared with TCNTB4 and is incremented as long as its value is lower than that in TCNTB4. Each time TCNTB5 is actually incremented, it produces a single pulse whose width is equal to one cycle of the $P\phi$ clock. pulse of the peripheral clock signal, namely the multiplied-and -corrected clock signal (AGCKM), for which output on clock-bus line 5 can be selected by bit CB5SEL in the clock bus control register (CBCNT). The AGCKM signal is then available on clock-bus line 5 as a source to drive counting by other timers.

As state above, TCNTB5 is not incremented when its value is greater that in TCNTB4 (for example, after TCNTB3 has been loaded to TCNTB4), TCNTB5 can also be disabled by the count control B5 (CTCNTB5) bit in timer I/O control register B (TIORB). This halts the output of the AGCKM signal.

As long as its value is lower that that in TCNTB4, TCNTB5 is incremented until it reaches the value in correcting counter clearing register B (TCCLR B). Incrementation of TCNTB5 then stops, regardless of the relation between its value and that of TCNTB4. In addition, counters of timer D (TCNT1Dn and TCNT2Dn) can be separately cleared by this match as a trigger when the corresponding counter clearing enable bit (C1CEDn/C2CEDn) in timer control register Dn (TCRDn) is set to 1.

TCNTB4 is unconditionally cleared to H'00000000 when a pulse of the external-event signal (AGCK) is input while TCNTB3 = H'00000000. TCNTB5 is unconditionally set to H'00001000 when a pulse of the external-event signal (AGCK) is input while TCNTB3 = H'00000000. However, when TCNTB5 has not reached TCCLR5, TCNTB5 is incremented until it reaches TCCLR5. After that, it is set to H'00001000.

Figure 12.19 shows operations of TCNTB3 and TCNTB4, figure 12.20 shows operation when TCNTB5 is being started up, figure 12.21 shows TCNTB5 operation with correction at the end of a cycle, and figure 12.22 shows TCNTB5 operation with no correction at the end of a cycle.

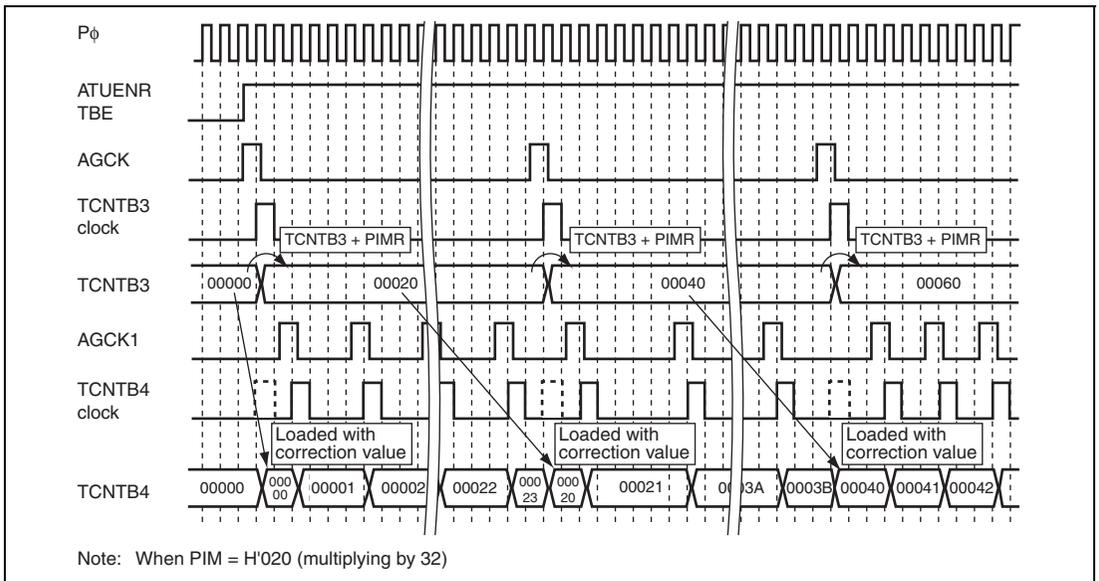


Figure 12.19 Operation of TCNTB3 and TCNTB4

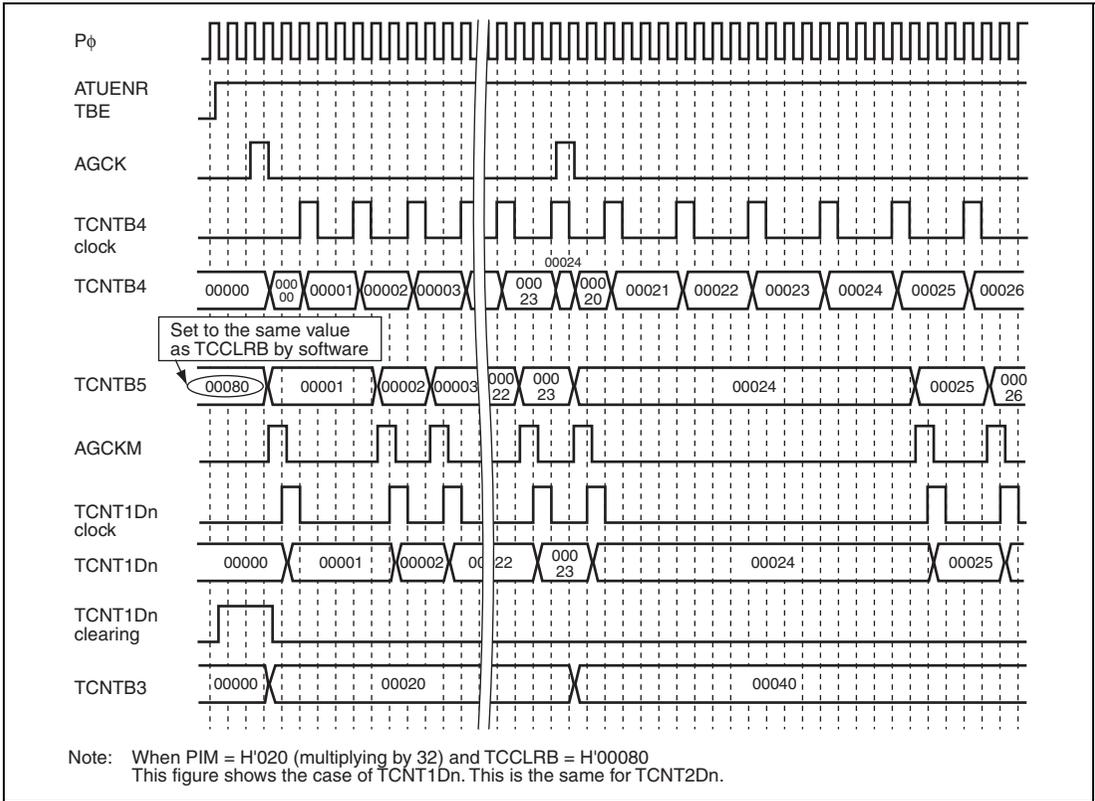
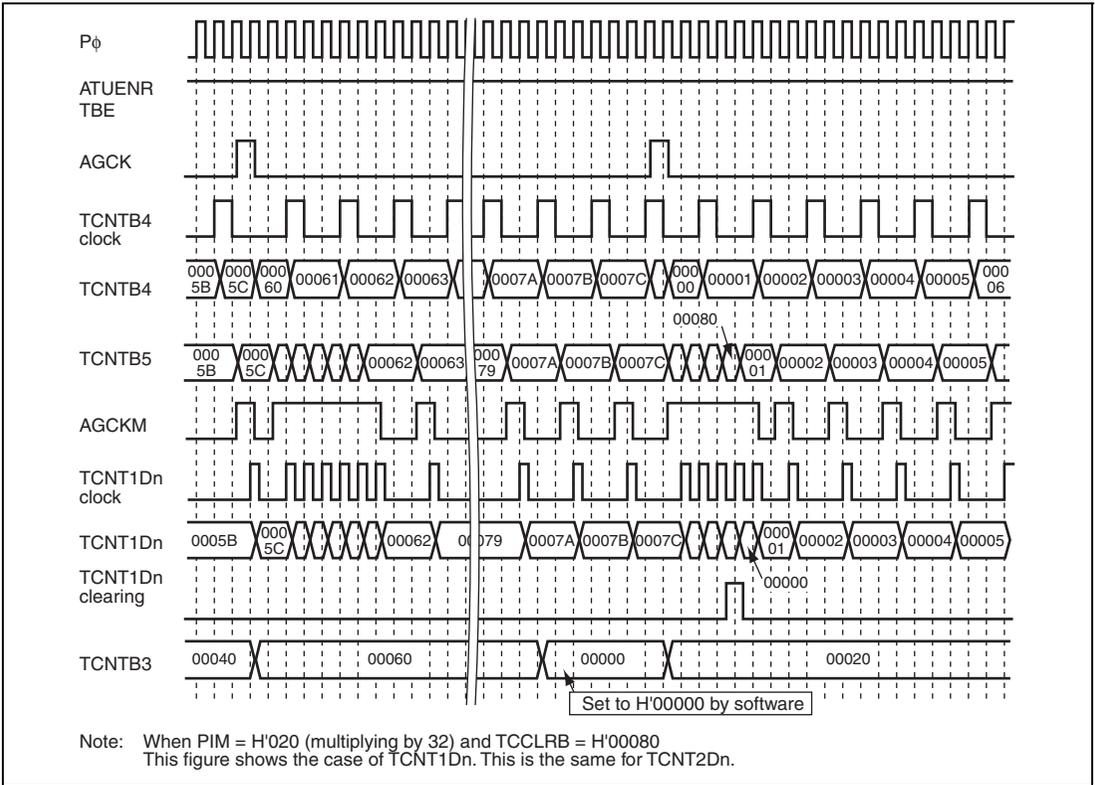


Figure 12.20 TCNTB5 Operation (at Start-Up)



Note: When PIM = H'020 (multiplying by 32) and TCCLRB = H'00080
 This figure shows the case of TCNT1Dn. This is the same for TCNT2Dn.

Figure 12.21 Operation of TCNTB5 (with Correction at End of Cycle)

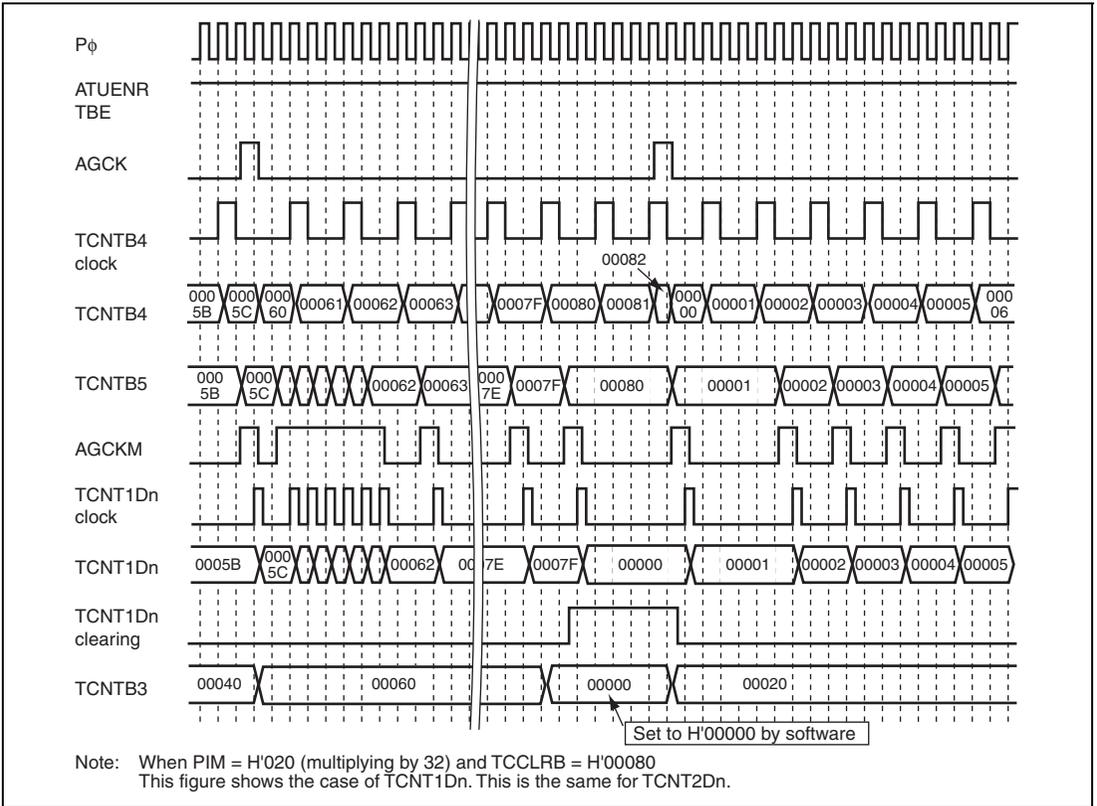


Figure 12.22 Operation of TCNTB5 (without Correction at End of Cycle)

12.15 Overview of Timer C

Timer C consists of five subblocks and has the following functions.

- Input capture and output compare matches
- Choice of rising edge, falling edge, or both edge sensing as the edge of input capture trigger signal
- Output of a waveform on compare match
- Choice of a logical one, a logical zero, or a toggled output by setting a register
- Output of an interrupt request on input capture or compare match
- GRC00, GRC10, GRC20, GRC30, and GRC40, which are used for interrupt requests for the DMAC, can be cleared by the ACK signal.
- Output of an interrupt request on timer counter overflow
- Clearing counter GRCn0 on compare match (not supported by GRCn1 to GRCn3)
- Output of forced compare match by setting the forced compare match bit
- Each input capture trigger input has noise canceling function.

12.15.1 Block Diagram of Timer C

Timer C consists of five subblocks. Each subblock consists of timer counter C (TCNTC), four general registers (GRCm), and controller. The general registers can be used for input capture/compare match operations and input capture trigger input and output compare output signals (TIOCNm) are available.

The initial output value on the TIOCNm pin is 0 for output compare operation. During operation, the previous state is reflected.

Figure 12.23 is a block diagram of timer C.

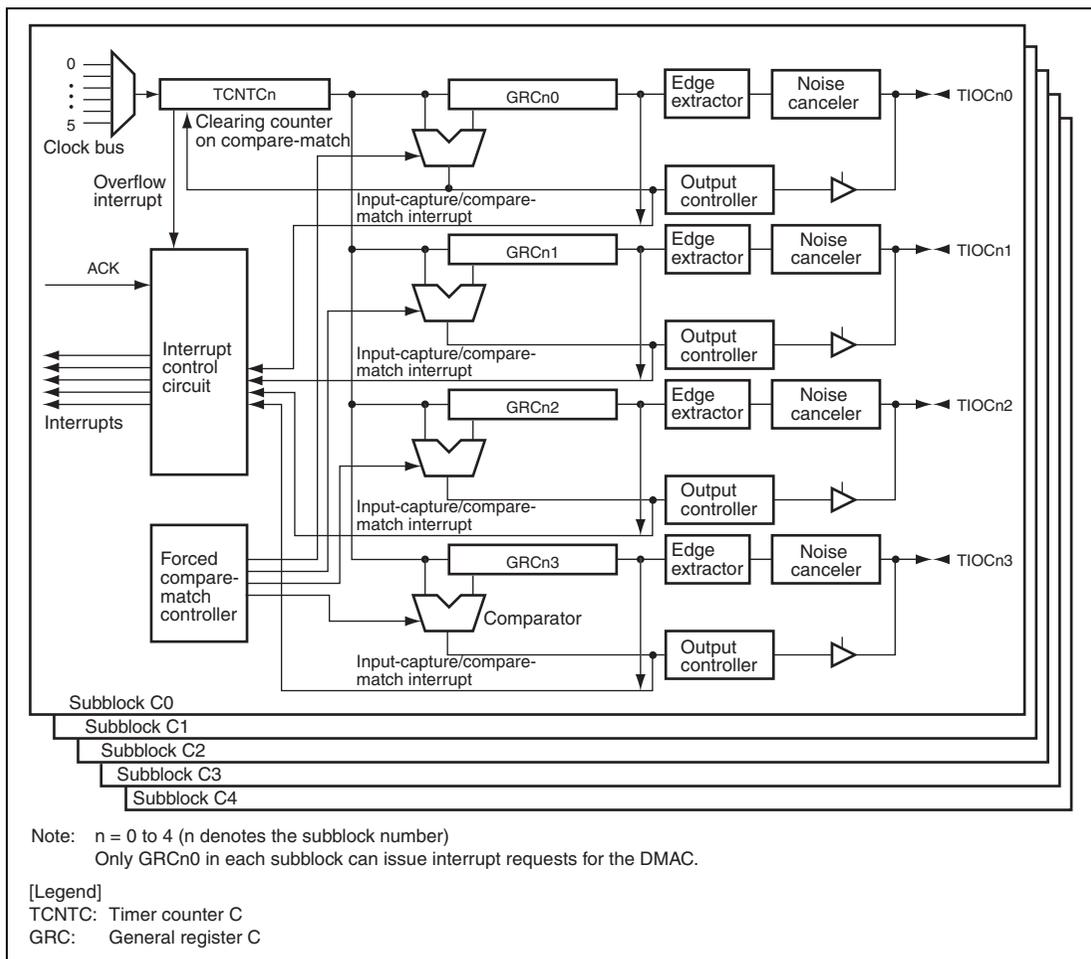


Figure 12.23 Block Diagram of Timer C

12.16 Description of Timer C Registers

12.16.1 Timer Start Register C (TSTRC)

TSTRC is an 8-bit readable/writable register that enables and disables timer counter Cn (TCNTCn) in subblocks C0 to C4. When the both the STRC bits in this register and the TCE bit in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) are set to 1, counting is enabled.

TSTRC can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSTRC is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	STRC4	STRC3	STRC2	STRC1	STRC0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	STRC4	0	R/W	Counter C4 Start
3	STRC3	0	R/W	These bits enable and disable timer counter Cn (TCNTCn) in a subblock.
2	STRC2	0	R/W	When bit STRCn is cleared to 0, TCNTCn is stopped.
1	STRC1	0	R/W	While TCNTCn is stopped, the previous counter value is retained and TCNTCn is resumed from the value when this bit is set to 1 again.
0	STRC0	0	R/W	<p>Note that counting is enabled when both this bit and the TCE bit in ATUENR must be set to 1.</p> <p>0: TCNTCn is disabled 1: TCNTCn is enabled</p> <p>Note: The prescalers run regardless of this bit and are not synchronized with the timing at which this bit is set. Therefore, the time from when this bit is set to 1 until TCNTCn is incremented for the first time is less than the cycle time of the clock of TCNTCn.</p>

Note: n = 0 to 4

12.16.2 Noise Canceler Control Register C0 to C4 (NCCRC0 to NCCRC4)

NCCRC0 to NCCRC4 is an 8-bit readable/writable register. The noise cancellation is performed on the input capture trigger signal input from pin TIOCNm in subblock C0 to C4 by setting this register. Two modes are available in noise cancellation and can be switched by bit NCMCn.

NCCRC0 to NCCRC4 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

NCCRC0 to NCCRC4 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	NCEC n3	NCEC n2	NCEC n1	NCEC n0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	NCECn3	0	R/W	Noise Canceler Enable Cn3 to Cn0
2	NCECn2	0	R/W	<p>These bits enable and disable the noise cancelers for pins TIOCNm in subblock C0 to C4.</p> <p>0: Noise cancelers for inputs on TIOCNm are disabled</p> <p>1: Noise cancelers for inputs on TIOCNm are enabled</p> <p>When a level change on externally input signals TIOCNm is detected while this bit is set to 1, it is processed in premature-transition cancellation or minimum time-at-level cancellation mode depending on the setting in the noise cancellation mode register (NCRM) of the common controller.</p> <p>In premature-transition cancellation mode</p> <p>When a level change of the externally input signal is detected, the change is output as the signal whose noise is removed and the corresponding noise canceler counter (NCNTCnm) is started for counting up. Subsequent level changes are masked until the value in the counter reaches the value in the noise canceler register (NCRCNm). The level of the externally input signal is output on this compare match.</p> <p>When these bits are cleared to 0 while the counter (NCNTCnm) is being incremented, counting continues until the values in the counter and the noise canceler register match. The subsequent level changes are also masked over this period.</p> <p>In minimum time-at-level cancellation mode</p> <p>When a level change of the externally input signal is detected, the corresponding noise canceler counter (NCNTCnm) is started for counting up. If subsequent level changes are not detected until the value in the counter reaches the value in the noise canceler register (NCRCNm), the previously accepted level change is output as the signal whose noise is removed on compare match of the counter and noise canceler register. When the subsequent level change is detected before the values in the counter and noise canceler register match, all the changes are treated as noise. Therefore the signal whose noise is removed is not changed.</p> <p>When these bits are cleared to 0 while the counter (NCNTCnm) is being incremented, counting continues until the values in the counter and the noise canceler register match or a level change on the externally input signal is detected.</p> <p>For details on operations in each mode, see figures 12.1 and 12.2.</p>
1	NCECn1	0	R/W	
0	NCECn0	0	R/W	

Note: n = 0 to 4, m = 0 to 3

12.16.3 Timer Control Registers C0 to C4 (TCRC0 to TCRC4)

TCRC0 to TCRC4 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that select the counter clock for subblocks C0 to C4 and enable and disable the PWM mode and the forced compare matches.

TCRC0 to TCRC4 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TCRC0 to TCRC4 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FCMC n3	FCMC n2	FCMC n1	FCMC n0	PWM n0	CKSELcn[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks C0 to C4)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	FCMCn3	0	R/W	Forced Compare Match Cnm
6	FCMCn2	0	R/W	<p>Setting these bits to 1 generates forced compare match when a general register (GRCnm) is used for compare match.</p> <p>0: No forced compare match occurs on general register GRCnm</p> <p>1: Forced compare match generated on general register GRCnm</p> <p>A compare match flag (IMFCnm) in timer status register Cn (TSRCn) is set to 1 in the cycle following the cycle in which the FCMCnm bit is set to 1. An output level on the TIOCnm signal is also changed in a similar way of normal compare match.</p> <p>While this bit is set to 1, the state of a compare match occurrence is retained regardless of GRCnm and TCNTCn. TCNTCn continues counting up on its counting clock.</p> <p>When the compare match flag bit (IMFCnm) in timer status register Cn (TSRCn) is cleared to 0, this bit is automatically cleared to 0. Any of compare match on a general register and a counter is ignored until this bit is cleared.</p> <p>After this bit is cleared to 0, compare match of TCNTCn and GRCnm can be performed.</p> <p>When both bits PWMn0 and FCMCn0 are set to 1 and forced compare match occurs. At this time, a counter is cleared and a signal is output on pin TIOCnm according to the value in the IOCn0 bits. TCNTCn restarts counting up from H'000000. After that, while bit FCMCn0 is set to 1, another compare match is not generated. (Only a counter of channel 0 in each subblock can be cleared on compare match.)</p>
5	FCMCn1	0	R/W	
4	FCMCn0	0	R/W	

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	PWMn0	0	R/W	<p>PWM Mode</p> <p>Setting this bit to 1 makes subblock Cn operate in PWM mode. In PWM mode, TCNTCn is cleared on compare match between TCNTCn and general register GRCn0. The setting of this bit is valid when GRCn0 functions as a compare match register.</p> <p>When general register GRCnm (m = 1 to 3) functions as a compare match register, a signal is output on pin TIOCnm according to the setting in the IOCnm bits in TIORCn.</p> <p>A signal level of a logical one can be output on cycle compare match with GRCn0, and a signal level of a logical zero can be output on duty cycle compare match with GRCn1 to GRCn3.</p> <p>To make the subblock operate in PWM mode, further setting is needed. Select the compare match by the IOCnm bits in timer I/O control register C (TIORCn) for GRCn1 to GRCn3 which operate in PWM mode and GRCn0. Note that a logical zero output on compare match must be selected for GRCn 1 to GRCn3.</p> <p>0: Subblock Cn does not operate in PWM mode 1: Subblock Cn operates in PWM mode</p> <p>When TCNTCn matches GRCn0 while this bit is set to 1, TCNTCn is cleared. However, when clearing the counter on compare match and incrementation occur simultaneously, TCNTCn is set to H'000001. This occurs when TCNTCn is driven by the clock whose frequency is equal to the Pϕ clock.</p> <p>In PWM mode, do not set GRCn0 to GRCn3 to H'000000. If GRCn0 is set to H'000000, compare match occurs at illegal cycles.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2 to 0	CKSEL _{Cn} [2:0]	000	R/W	<p>TCNT_{Cn} Clock Select</p> <p>These bits select the counter clock of subblock C_n. Counters in subblock C_n (TCNT_{Cn}) are driven by the clock selected in these bits.</p> <p>000: Counters are driven by clock-bus line 0 001: Counters are driven by clock-bus line 1 010: Counters are driven by clock-bus line 2 011: Counters are driven by clock-bus line 3 100: Counters are driven by clock-bus line 4 101: Counters are driven by clock-bus line 5 11x: Reserved</p> <p>x denotes don't care.</p>

Note: n = 0 to 4 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes general register number)

12.16.4 Timer Status Registers C0 to C4 (TSRC0 to TSRC4)

TSRC0 to TSRC4 are 8-bit readable/writable registers indicate occurrence of overflow of timer counter C_n (TCNT_{Cn}) in subblocks C0 to C4 and input capture and compare match of GRC00 to GRC43.

The flags in this register are used as interrupts. When the corresponding bit in timer interrupt enable register C (TIERC) is set to 1, an interrupt request is issued.

TSRC0 to TSRC4 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSRC0 to TSRC4 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	OVFC _n	IMFC _{n3}	IMFC _{n2}	IMFC _{n1}	IMFC _{n0}
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks C0 to C4)

* Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear it. Writing 1 is ignored.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	OVFCn	0	R/W	<p>Overflow Flag Cn</p> <p>Indicates whether or not TCNTCn has overflowed. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>0: TCNTCn has not overflowed [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: TCNTCn has overflowed [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When TCNTCn overflows (from H'FFFFFF to H'000000) <p>When TCNTCn is incremented while it is H'FFFFFF, it overflows. When writing H'000000 to TCNTCn or TCNTCn is started from H'000000, this bit is not set to 1.</p> <p>When writing to TCNTCn at the same time as incrementation while it is H'FFFFFF, this bit is set to 1. However, TCNTCn is started from the written value.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3 to 0	IMFCn3 to IMFCn0	All 0	R/W	<p>Input Capture/Compare Match Flag Cnm</p> <p>These bits indicate whether or not input capture and compare match between general register GRCnm and TCNTCn has occurred. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software. Setting and clearing conditions are shown below.</p> <p>0: Neither input capture nor compare match has occurred [Clearing conditions: input capture/output compare]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 When bits in subblocks C00, C10, C20, C30, and C40 are cleared by the ACK signal output from the DMAC [Clearing condition: input capture] When this bit is automatically cleared on read access to general register GRCnm by the A-DMAC <p>1: Input capture or compare match has occurred [Setting condition: input capture]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When GRCnm functions as an input capture register and the value in TCNTCn is transferred to GRCnm on an assertion of the input capture signal [Setting conditions: output compare] When GRCnm functions as a compare match register and the values in TCNTCnm and GRCnm match When the forced compare match bit (FCMCnm) in TCRCn is set to 1 <p>Even if these bits are set to 1 meaning that the flag has not been cleared, another input capture or output compare signal can be input. A value of 1 is written to these bits.</p> <p>Even if the compare match flag is cleared to 0 while TCNTCn = GRCnm after the compare match is detected, these bits are not set to 1.</p> <p>Bits in subblocks C00, C10, C20, C30, and C40 can be used as the interrupt request to the D-MAC. These bits can be automatically cleared to 0 by the ACK signal.</p>

Notes: n = 0 to 4 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

- * Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear the flag. Writing 1 to this bit is ignored.

12.16.5 Timer Interrupt Enable Registers C0 to C4 (TIERC0 to TIERC4)

TIERC0 to TIERC4 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that enable and disable interrupt requests for timer C as the input capture, output compare, and overflow-interrupt.

TIERC0 to TIERC4 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TIERC0 to TIERC4 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	OVECn	IMECn3	IMECn2	IMECn1	IMECn0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks C0 to C4)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	OVECn	0	R/W	Overflow Interrupt Enable Cn Enables and disables an interrupt request when the overflow flag (OVFCn) in timer status register Cn (TSRCn) is set to 1. 0: Disables an OVFCn interrupt request 1: Enables an OVFCn interrupt request
3	IMECn3	0	R/W	Input Capture/Compare Match Interrupt Enable nm
2	IMECn2	0	R/W	These bits enable and disable an interrupt request when the input capture/compare match flag in timer status register Cn (TSRCn).
1	IMECn1	0	R/W	
0	IMECn0	0	R/W	0: Disables an IMFCnm interrupt request 1: Enables an IMFCnm interrupt request

Note: n = 0 to 4 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

12.16.6 Timer I/O Control Registers C0 to C4 (TIORC0 to TIORC4)

TIORC0 to TIORC4 are 16-bit readable/writable registers.

Compare match and input capture functions are switched by the setting in the IOCnm[2] bit. Before changing the IOCnm[2] bit, clear the IOCnm[1:0] bits to B'00. After that, the output signal level for compare match or the input capture edge for input capture can be set.

When the compare match function is selected, the initial level of the compare match signal is a logical zero. During operation, the previous level is retained. When two functions are switched, the counter must be stopped. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.

TIORC0 to TIORC4 can be read from and written to in byte- or word-units.

TIORC0 to TIORC4 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	IOCn3[2:0]			-	IOCn2[2:0]			-	IOCn1[2:0]			-	IOCn0[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks C0 to C4)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
14 to 12	IOCn3[2:0]	000	R/W	<p>I/O Control</p> <p>These bits select the function of general register GRCn3.</p> <p>When GRCn3 functions as the output compare register</p> <p>000: Compare match function disabled</p> <p>001: Logical zero is output on compare match</p> <p>010: Logical one is output on compare match</p> <p>011: Output levels are toggled every compare match</p> <p>When GRCn3 functions as the input capture register</p> <p>100: Input capture function disabled</p> <p>101: Input capture on the rising edge of TIOCnm</p> <p>110: Input capture on the falling edge of TIOCnm</p> <p>111: Input capture on both edges of TIOCnm</p>
11	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
10 to 8	IOCn2[2:0]	000	R/W	<p>I/O Control</p> <p>These bits select the function of general register GRCn2.</p> <p>When GRCn2 functions as the output compare register</p> <p>000: Compare match function disabled</p> <p>001: Logical zero is output on compare match</p> <p>010: Logical one is output on compare match</p> <p>011: Output levels are toggled every compare match</p> <p>When GRCn2 functions as the input capture register</p> <p>100: Input capture function disabled</p> <p>101: Input capture on the rising edge of TIOCnm</p> <p>110: Input capture on the falling edge of TIOCnm</p> <p>111: Input capture on both edges of TIOCnm</p>
7	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
6 to 4	IOCN1[2:0]	000	R/W	<p>I/O Control</p> <p>These bits select the function of general register GRCn1. When GRCn1 functions as the output compare register</p> <p>000: Compare match function disabled</p> <p>001: Logical zero is output on compare match</p> <p>010: Logical one is output on compare match</p> <p>011: Output levels are toggled every compare match</p> <p>When GRCn1 functions as the input capture register</p> <p>100: Input capture function disabled</p> <p>101: Input capture on the rising edge of TIOCNm</p> <p>110: Input capture on the falling edge of TIOCNm</p> <p>111: Input capture on both edges of TIOCNm</p>
3	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
2 to 0	IOCN0[2:0]	000	R/W	<p>I/O Control</p> <p>These bits select the function of general register GRCn0. When GRCn0 functions as the output compare register</p> <p>000: Compare match function disabled</p> <p>001: Logical zero is output on compare match</p> <p>010: Logical one is output on compare match</p> <p>011: Output levels are toggled every compare match</p> <p>When GRCn0 functions as the input capture register</p> <p>100: Input capture function disabled</p> <p>101: Input capture on the rising edge of TIOCNm</p> <p>110: Input capture on the falling edge of TIOCNm</p> <p>111: Input capture on both edges of TIOCNm</p>

Note: n = 0 to 4 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

12.16.7 Timer Counters C0 to C4 (TCNTC0 to TCNTC4)

TCNTC0 to TCNTC4 are 32-bit readable/writable registers driven by the input clock. These counters can be read from and written to while they are being run.

Timer counter Cn (TCNTCn) is started for counting by setting the bit in timer start register C (TSTRC) to 1. The clock signal is selected by the clock select bit (CKSEL) in timer control register Cn (TCRCn). When these counters overflow, the overflow flag (OVFCn) in timer status register Cn (TSRCn) is set to 1.

TCNTC0 to TCNTC4 can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCNTC0 to TCNTC4 are initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W:	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

12.16.8 General Registers C00 to C43 (GRC00 to GRC43)

GRC00 to GRC43 are 32-bit readable/writable registers that function as the input capture register or output compare register. These functions are switched by setting timer I/O control register Cn (TIORCn).

If these registers function as the input capture register, they capture the value in TCNTCn when the externally input capture signal is detected. At this time, the IMFC bit in timer status register Cn (TSRCn) is set to 1. The edge to be detected is selected by TIORCn.

Input capture is performed even if the counter is stopped (the TCE bit in ATUENR is cleared to 0 or the STRCn bit in TSTRC is cleared to 0). The value in the counter stopped is loaded to GRCnm.

If these registers function as the output compare register, the values in GRCnm and the timer counter (TCNTCn) are constantly compared. The IMFC bit in timer status register (TSRCn) is set to 1 on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after they match. At this time, the level on the TIOCnm pin is changed according to the setting in TIORCn (logical zero, logical one, or toggled). Initially, logical zero is output on the TIOCnm pin (immediately after a reset or output compare modes are switched). During operation, the previous value is output.

GRC00 to GRC43 can be read from and written to in longword units.

GRC00 to GRC43 are initialized to H'FFFF FF00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W:	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

12.16.9 Noise Canceler Counters C00 to C43 (NCNTC00 to NCNTC43)

NCNTC00 to NCNTC43 are 8-bit readable/writable registers.

NCNTC00 to NCNTC43 are started by the external input signals TIOC00 to TIOC43 as triggers when the noise canceler is enabled by the noise canceler enable bit (NCEC00 to NCEC43) in timer I/O control register C0 to C4 (TIORC0 to TIORC4). These counters are driven by the P ϕ clock or the P ϕ clock divided by 128 output from the prescaler.

NCNTCnm continues counting regardless of the settings in the TCE bit in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) and in TSTRC (regardless of the TCNTCn).

The input signals are processed in premature-transition cancellation or minimum time-at-level cancellation mode depending on the setting of the timer C noise cancellation mode bit in the noise cancellation mode register (NCMR) of the common controller.

- **Premature-Transition Cancellation Mode**

When a level change of the externally input signal (TIOCnm) is detected while bit NCECnm is set to 1 and NCNTCnm is stopped, NCNTCnm is started for counting up. This counter is cleared to H'00 and stopped on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the value in NCNTCnm matches the value in noise canceler register nm (NCRCnm). NCNTCnm is incremented regardless of the TCE bit in ATUENR. The first change is output as the signal whose noise is removed and the edge is to be extracted. Subsequent level changes are masked until the value in the counter reaches the value in the noise canceler register (NCRCnm). The level of the externally input signal is output on this compare match.

When the NCECnm bit is cleared to 0 while the counter (NCRCnm) is being incremented, counting continues until the values in the counter and the noise canceler register match. The subsequent level changes are also masked over this period.

- **In Minimum Time-at-Level Cancellation Mode**

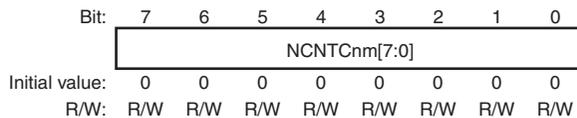
When a level change of the externally input signal (TIOCnm) is detected while the NCECnm bit is set to 1 and NCNTnm is stopped, NCNTnm is started for counting up. This counter is cleared to H'00 and stopped on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the value in NCNTnm matches the value in noise canceler registers nm (NCRCnm) or after the level of the externally input signal (TIOCnm) is changed. NCNTnm is incremented regardless of the TCE bits in ATUENR.

When a level change of the externally input signal is detected, the corresponding noise canceler counter (NCNTNm) is started for counting up. If subsequent level changes are not detected until the value in the counter reaches the value in the noise canceler register (NCRCNm), the previously accepted level change is output as the signal whose noise is removed on compare match of the counter and noise canceler register. When the subsequent level change is detected before the values in the counter and noise canceler register match, all the changes is treated as noise. Therefore the signal whose noise is removed is not changed. When the NCECnm bits are cleared to 0 while the counter (NCNTCnm) is being incremented, counting continues until the values in the counter and the noise canceler register match or a level change on the externally input signal is detected.

NCNTCnm can be written to regardless of the operating state and can start from the value rewritten. A value greater than the value in NCRCNm is settable. In this case, NCNTCnm overflows from H'FF to H'00 and then it is cleared. After that, it is compared with NCRCNm.

NCNTC00 to NCNTC43 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

NCNTC00 to NCNTC43 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



- Notes: 1. n = 0 to 4
2. m = 0 to 3 (correspond to GRC00 to GRC43)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	NCNTCnm[7:0]	All 0	R/W	Noise Cancel Count Cnm These bits store an 8-bit count value.

Note: n = 0 to 4. m = 0 to 3: GRC00 to GRC43

12.16.10 Noise Cancel Registers C00 to C43 (NCRC00 to NCRC43)

NCRC00 to NCRC43 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that are provided in each subblock and set the upper limitations of noise canceler counters C00 to C43 (NCNTC00 to NCNTC43).

A pulse width of up to 1.64 ms (= 50 ns × 128 division × 256 counts) can be treated as noise by setting the registers to H'FF.

Input edges are processed in premature-transition cancellation or minimum time-at-level cancellation mode depending on the setting of the NCMC bit in the noise cancellation mode register (NCMR) of the common controller.

- Premature-Transition Cancellation Mode

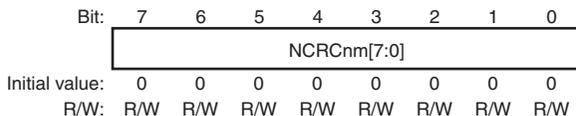
While NCNTC_nm is in count operation, the level change of the subsequent input signal is masked. Values in NCNTC_nm and NCRC_nm are always compared. If a compare match occurs, the value in NCNTC_nm is cleared on the next Pφ clock, the count operation is stopped, and the masking of the input signal is canceled.

- In Minimum Time-at-Level Cancellation Mode

While NCNTC_nm is in count operation, noise canceler processing waiting state is entered. Values in NCNTC_nm and NCRC_nm are always compared. If a compare match occurs, the value in NCNTC_nm is cleared on the next Pφ clock, the count operation is stopped, and at the same time the noise canceler outputs the input signal that has passed through the noise canceling processing.

NCRC00 to NCRC43 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

NCRC00 to NCRC43 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



- Notes: 1. n = 0 to 4
2. m = 0 to 3 (correspond to GRC00 to GRC43)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	NCRCnm[7:0]	All 0	R/W	Noise Cancellation Time Cnm TIOCnm noise cancel period (8-bit compare value)

12.17 Operations of Timer C

12.17.1 Input Capture Function

General registers GRCnm of timer C perform input capture operation when the input capture operation is selected by timer I/O control register Cn (TIORCn). Capturing is performed when an edge on external input pins (TIOCnm) is detected.

Timer counter Cn (TCNTCn) is started for counting up by setting a bit in timer start register C (TSTRC) to 1. When an edge on an external pin corresponding to GRCnm is detected, a bit (IMFCnm) in timer status register C (TSRC) is set to 1 and the counter value is transferred to GRCnm. This flag indicating that an input capture has occurred and an interrupt request signal are changed two cycles of the $P\phi$ clock after the edge on pin TIOCnm is detected.

The edge type is selected from the rising, falling, or both by the IOCnm[2:0] bits in TIORCn. An interrupt request can be output by setting timer interrupt enable register Cn (TIERCn).

The input capture flag (the IMFCnm bits in TSRCn) is cleared; when 0 is written to the bits after they are read as 1; when GRCnm is read by the A-DMAC (automatic clearing); when an ACK signal is input by the DMAC.

Figure 12.24 shows an operation example of input capture in subblock C0. In this example, the both edges on pin TIOC00, the rising edge on pin TIOC01, and the falling edge on TIOC02 are selected.

Input capture is performed even if TCNTCn is stopped (when the TCE bit in ATUENR or bit STRCn is cleared to 0). The counter value of the TCNTCn stopped is captured in GRCnm.

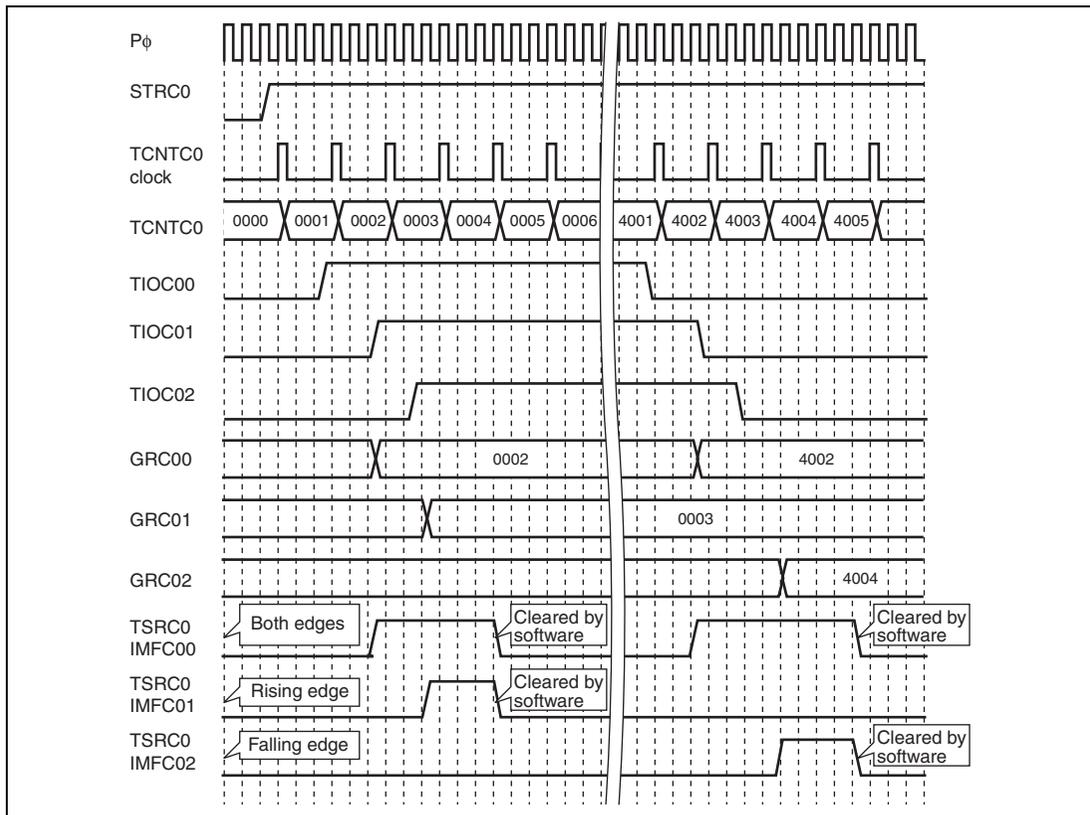


Figure 12.24 Operation Example of Input Capture in Subblock C0

12.17.2 Compare Match Function

A compare match signal can be output on external pin TIOC_nm by setting general register GRC_nm as the compare match register in timer I/O control register C_n (TIORC_n).

Timer counter C_n (TCNTC_n) is started for counting up by setting a bit in timer start register C (TSTRC) to 1. Set the value in GRC_nm before starting the counter. When the values in GRC_nm and TCNTC_n match, a bit corresponding to GRC_nm in timer status register C_n (TSRC_n) is set and a waveform is output on external pin TIOC_nm.

The compare match flag is set and the signal level on pin TIOC_nm is changed on the first edge of the Pφ clock immediately after compare match between GRC_nm and TCNTC_n.

A logical one, a logical zero, or a toggled output can be selected for the signal to be output on pin TIOC_nm.

An interrupt can be output by setting timer interrupt enable register C (TIERC).

Figure 12.25 shows an operation example of compare match. In this example, a toggled output on GRC00, a logical one output on GRC01, and a logical zero output on GRC02 are externally output. H'004004 is set in GRC0m. The status flag and the output level on pin TIOC0m are changed on the first edge of the P ϕ clock immediately after compare match between GRCnm and TCNTCn.

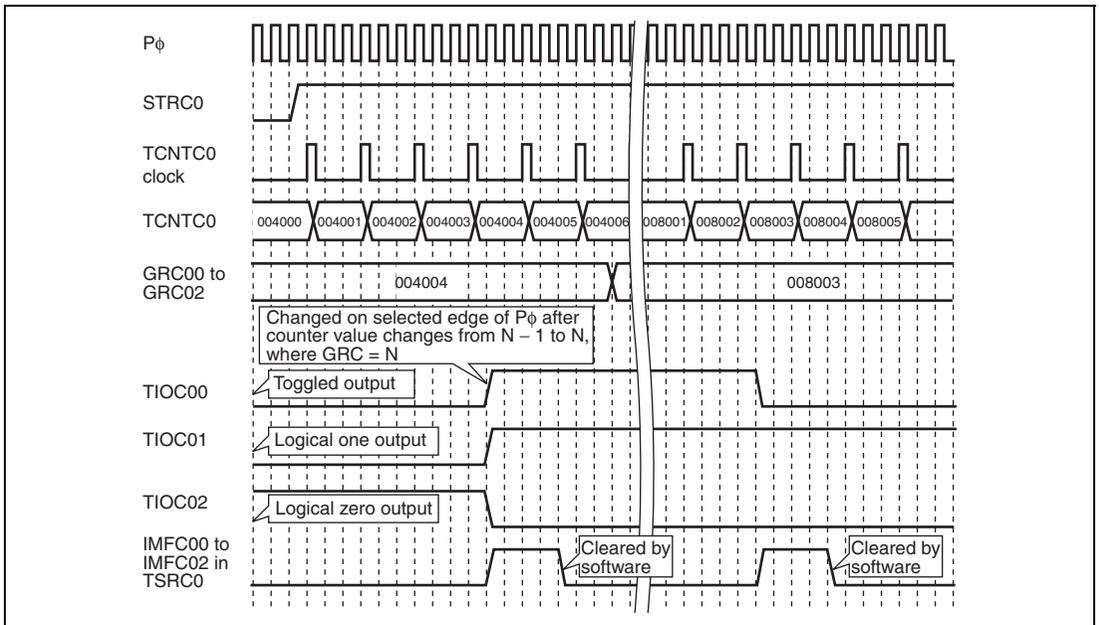


Figure 12.25 Operation Example of Compare Match

By setting a forced compare match bit (FMCNm) in timer control register Cn (TCRCn), compare match can be generated even if TCNTCn has not matched GRCnm. The compare match flag and the signal level on pin TIOCnm are changed on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after bit FMCNm is set to 1. Compare match of TCNTCn with GRCnm after a forced compare match is not performed until the compare match flag (IMFCnm) is cleared. Bit FMCNm is cleared at the same time as bit IMFCnm in TSRCn is cleared.

To clear the compare match flag, write 0 to the status flag after it is read as 1. GRC00, GRC10, GRC20, GRC30, and GRC40 can be cleared by an interrupt request from the DMAC.

Compare match is detected when any of the following occurs.

- When the values in TCNTCn and GRCnm match (other than after forced compare match)

- When the forced compare match bit (bit FCMCnm in TCRCn) is changed from 0 to 1
- When the values in TCNTCn and GRCnm match because a counter is cleared on compare match of GRCn0

The compare match flag and the signal level on pin TIOCnm is changed on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after bit FCMCnm is set to 1. Make sure that the compare match operation is selected by bits IOCnm[2:0] in TIORCn before starting operation. Compare match is not detected; when GRCnm is set to the same value as TCNTCn; when the compare match operation is selected after setting the forced compare match bit to 1.

Compare match is detected regardless of the counter operating state. Even if the counter is stopped, compare match occurs when the condition is satisfied.

When the compare match status flag is cleared before GRCnm and TCNTCn are changed (such as before counting while the counter has been stopped), the compare match is not detected.

12.17.3 PWM Function

Setting bit PWMn in timer control register Cn (TCRCn) to 1 makes channels 1 to 3 in each subblock function as PWM timers with the same frequency. In PWM mode, GRCn0 as a cycle setting register and GRCn1 to GRCn3 as duty cycle setting registers are used. External pins TIOCn1 to TIOCn3 corresponding GRCn1 to GRCn3 are used to output PWM signals. To use them as PWM signal outputs, select the compare match operation by bits IOCnm in TIORCn as well as setting bit PWMn so that GRCn0 to GRCn3 function as compare match registers.

Timer counter Cn (TCNTCn) is started by setting timer start register C (TSTRC). When the value in TCNTCn reaches the value in the cycle setting register (GRCn0), compare match occurs and the bit in timer status register C (TSRCn) is set to 1. At this time, TCNTCn is cleared and a signal is output on external pins TIOCn1 to TIOCn3 according to bit IOCn0 in PWM mode. The output signal levels on pin TIOCn0 depend on bit IOCn0.

When the value in TCNTCn reaches the value in the duty cycle setting register (GRCn1 to GRCn3), the bit in timer status register Cn (TSRCn) is set to 1 and a signal is output on external pins TIOCn1 to TIOCn3 according to bits IOCn1 to IOCn3.

When the same value is set in the cycle and duty cycle setting registers, priority is given to bit IOCn0 corresponding to the cycle setting register.

Figure 12.26 shows an operation example of subblock C0 in PWM mode.

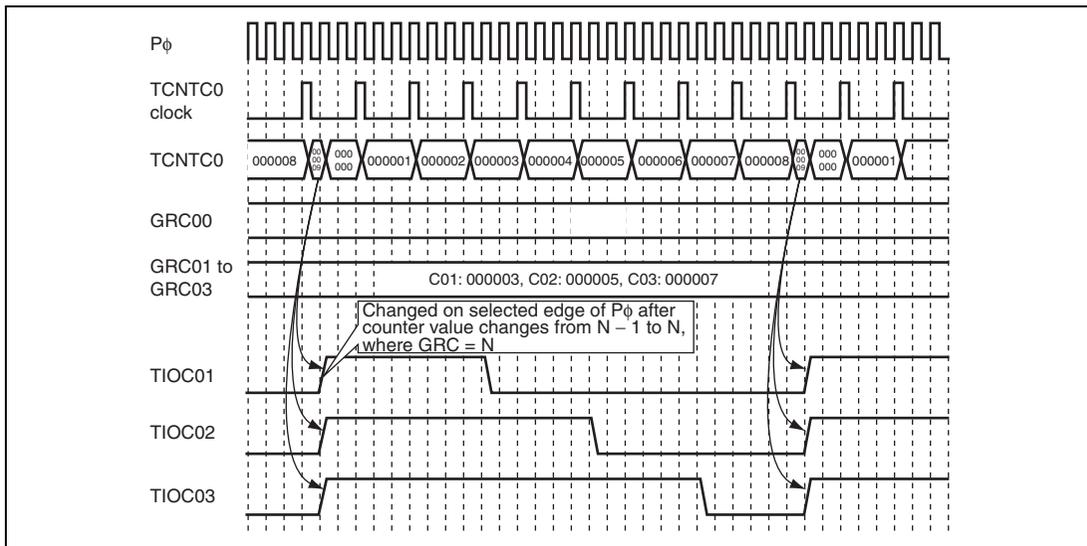


Figure 12.26 Operation Example of Subblock C0 in PWM Mode

12.18 Overview of Timer D

Timer D consists of four subblocks that output one-shot pulses. The subblocks are identical each other.

Timer D has the following functions.

- Down counter is started on compare match A of the output compare register, compare match B of the general register, or writing to the counter start bit in the down-counter start register. A one-shot pulse with an offset can be output.
- Output of a waveform can be forcibly terminated regardless of the down-counter value (priority is given to output termination over compare match A or writing to the counting start bit)
- General register can capture the value in TCNT2Dn on compare match A as a trigger
- Pulse indicating that compare match A or B has been detected for A/D converter activation can be output (16 lines supported by subblocks D0 and D1)
- Interrupt requests can be output on compare matches A and B (16 lines supported). The output signal is ORed on compare matches A and B.
- Interrupt requests can be output on counter overflow. Four outputs from TCNT1Dn and four outputs from TCNT2Dn.
- Interrupt requests can be output on down-counter underflow (16 lines supported). A DMA transfer request can be issued for the DMAC. In this case, the compare match flag can be cleared by the ACK signal from the DMAC. (16 lines for DMA transfer requests supported by down counters in subblocks D0 to D3)
- Offset base register can capture the counter value by a trigger from timer A

12.18.1 Block Diagram of Timer D

Each subblock consists of two timer counters (TCNT1Dn and TCNT2Dn), one offset base register (OSBRDn), four output compare registers (OCRDNm), four general registers (GRDNm), four timer down counters (DCNTDnm), and controller. Each channel includes two output pins; TODnmA for compare match and TODnmB for one-shot pulse output.

TODnmA and TODnmB are output a level of 0 as a default.

A trigger for activating the A/D converter can be output to the on compare matches A and B.

Figure 12.27 is a block diagram of timer D.

12.19 Description of Timer D Registers

12.19.1 Timer Start Register (TSTRD)

TSTRD is an 8-bit readable/writable register that enables and disables two timer counters (TCNT1Dn and TCNT2Dn) and timer down counters (DCNTDnm) in subblocks D0 to D3. When the counter Dn start bit and the TDE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) are both set to 1, the counters are started.

TSTRD can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSTRD is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	STRD3	STRD2	STRD1	STRD0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3	STRD3	0	R/W	Counter Dn Start
2	STRD2	0	R/W	These bits enable and disable timer counters 1Dn and 2Dn (TCNT1Dn, TCNT2Dn) and timer down counters (DCNTDnm). The counter value is retained while the counter is stopped. When this bit is set to 1 again, the counter is restarted from the value. Note that this bit and the TDE bit in ATUENR are both set to 1 to restart the counter.
1	STRD1	0	R/W	
0	STRD0	0	R/W	

0: TCNT1Dn, TCNT2Dn, and DCNTDnm are disabled
1: TCNT1Dn, TCNT2Dn, and DCNTDnm are enabled

The prescalers run regardless of this counter Dn start bit and are not synchronized with the timing at which this bit is set. Therefore, the time from when this bit is set to when TCNT1Dn and TCNT2Dn are incremented for the first time is less than the cycle of the clock of TCNT1Dn and TCNT2Dn.

Note: n = 0 to 3 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

12.19.2 Timer Control Registers D0 to D3 (TCRD0 to TCRD3)

TCRD0 to TCRD3 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that select the counter clocks in subblock Dn for timer counter 1 (TCNT1Dn), timer counter 2 (TCNT2Dn), and timer down counter (DCNTDnm) from clock-bus lines 0 to 5. These registers also enable and disable capture of the timer offset base register and counter clearing requests output from timer B for TCNT1Dn and TCNT2Dn.

TCRD0 to TCRD3 can be read from and written to in byte- or word-units.

TCRD0 to TCRD3 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	OBR EDn	C2C EDn	C1C EDn	-	CKSEL2Dn[2:0]			-	CKSEL1Dn[2:0]			-	DCSELN[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 3 (correspond to subblocks D0 to D3)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14	OBREDn	0	R/W	Timer Offset Base Register Enable Enables and disables capture of timer offset base register Dn (OSBRDn). When this bit is set to 1, the value in TCNT1Dn is captured by OSBRDn in the P ϕ clock cycle following cycle in which an event from timer A is asserted. When the pulse width of the event exceeds one cycle of the P ϕ clock, the counter value is captured every clock cycle. 0: Input capture by OSBRDn is enabled 1: Input capture by OSBRDn is disabled

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
13	C2CEDn	0	R/W	<p>Counter 2 Clear Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables clearing the value in TCNT2Dn by timer B.</p> <p>When an edge of the counter clearing signal output from timer B is detected while this bit is set to 1, TCNT2Dn is cleared in the following timing.</p> <p>When the rising edge of the clearing signal is detected in the cycle in which TCNT2Dn is counted up, the counter is cleared on the counting up timing.</p> <p>When the rising edge of the clearing signal is detected in other than the TCNT2Dn counting-up cycle, the counter is cleared on the first counting up timing after edge detection.</p> <p>The counter clearing signal is ignored with this bit set to the initial value.</p> <p>0: TCNT2Dn clearing signal from timer B is disabled 1: TCNT2Dn clearing signal from timer B is enabled</p>
12	C1CEDn	0	R/W	<p>Counter 1 Clear Enable</p> <p>Enables and disables clearing the value in TCNT1Dn by timer B.</p> <p>When an edge of the counter clearing signal output from timer B is detected while this bit is set to 1, TCNT1Dn is cleared in the following timing.</p> <p>When the rising edge of the clearing signal is detected in the cycle in which TCNT1Dn is counted up, the counter is cleared on the counting up timing.</p> <p>When the rising edge of the clearing signal is detected in other than the TCNT1Dn counting-up cycle, the counter is cleared on the first counting up timing after edge detection.</p> <p>The counter clearing signal is ignored with this bit set to the initial value.</p> <p>0: TCNT1Dn clearing signal from timer B is disabled 1: TCNT1Dn clearing signal from timer B is enabled</p>
11	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
10 to 8	CKSEL2Dn [2:0]	000	R/W	<p>TCNT2Dn Clock Select</p> <p>These bits select the TCNT2Dn counting-up clock.</p> <p>000: Incrementation of TCNT2Dn is driven by clock-bus line 0.</p> <p>001: Incrementation of TCNT2Dn is driven by clock-bus line 1.</p> <p>010: Incrementation of TCNT2Dn is driven by clock-bus line 2.</p> <p>011: Incrementation of TCNT2Dn is driven by clock-bus line 3.</p> <p>100: Incrementation of TCNT2Dn is driven by clock-bus line 4.</p> <p>101: Incrementation of TCNT2Dn is driven by clock-bus line 5.</p> <p>11x: Reserved</p>
7	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
6 to 4	CKSEL1Dn [2:0]	000	R/W	<p>TCNT1Dn Clock Select</p> <p>These bits select the TCNT1Dn counting-up clock.</p> <p>000: Incrementation of TCNT1Dn is driven by clock-bus line 0.</p> <p>001: Incrementation of TCNT1Dn is driven by clock-bus line 1.</p> <p>010: Incrementation of TCNT1Dn is driven by clock-bus line 2.</p> <p>011: Incrementation of TCNT1Dn is driven by clock-bus line 3.</p> <p>100: Incrementation of TCNT1Dn is driven by clock-bus line 4.</p> <p>101: Incrementation of TCNT1Dn is driven by clock-bus line 5.</p> <p>11x: Reserved</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2 to 0	DCSELDn [2:0]	000	R/W	DCNTDnm Clock Select These bits select the DCNTDnm counting-down clock. Output of one-shot pulse (TODnmB) is synchronized with the clock selected in these bits. 000: Decrementation of DCNTDnm is driven by clock-bus line 0. 001: Decrementation of DCNTDnm is driven by clock-bus line 1. 010: Decrementation of DCNTDnm is driven by clock-bus line 2. 011: Decrementation of DCNTDnm is driven by clock-bus line 3. 100: Decrementation of DCNTDnm is driven by clock-bus line 4. 101: Decrementation of DCNTDnm is driven by clock-bus line 5. 11x: Reserved

[Legend]

x: Don't care

Note: n = 0 to 3 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number).
Counters in channels 0 to 3 of the same subblock use the same clock signal.

12.19.3 Timer I/O Control Registers 1D0 to 1D3 (TIOR1D0 to TIOR1D3)

TIOR1D0 to TIOR1D3 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that select the source of compare match output (TODnmA), enable and disable compare match of OCRDnm, and set the output level on pin TODnA on compare match A.

TIOR1D0 to TIOR1D3 can be read from and written to in byte- or word-units.

TIOR1D0 to TIOR1D3 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OSSDn3[1:0]		OSSDn2[1:0]		OSSDn1[1:0]		OSSDn0[1:0]		IOADn3[1:0]		IOADn2[1:0]		IOADn1[1:0]		IOADn0[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 3 (correspond to subblocks D0 to D3)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	OSSDn3[1:0]	00	R/W	Compare Match Output Source Select
13, 12	OSSDn2[1:0]	00	R/W	These bits select the output level on the compare match output pin (TODnmA). The output is controlled by compare match A, compare match B, or both matches.
11, 10	OSSDn1[1:0]	00	R/W	
9, 8	OSSDn0[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Example 1</p> <p>Compare match A or B is used as a trigger of timer down counter D (DCNTDnm). The other compare match is used as a trigger of compare match output.</p> <p>Example 2</p> <p>Compare matches A or B is used as a trigger of an assertion of the output. The other compare match is used as a trigger of an negation of the output. A one-shot pulse can be output on pin TODnmA.</p> <p>When both matches are used as a trigger of the output and they occur at the same time, priority is given to compare match B and the output level depends on the IOBnm bit in TIOR2Dn.</p> <p>A level of 0 is output on TODnmA as a default. While these bits are set to B'00, the output level on TODnmA is not changed even if compare match A or B occurs.</p> <p>00: Output level on TODnmA is not changed</p> <p>01: Output level on TODnmA depends on the I/O control bit A on compare match A</p> <p>10: Output level on TODnmA depends on the I/O control bit B on compare match B</p> <p>11: Output level on TODnmA depends on the I/O control bit A or B on compare match A or B, respectively</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 6	IOADn3[1:0]	00	R/W	I/O Control A
5, 4	IOADn2[1:0]	00	R/W	These bits select the function of the output compare register (OCRDNm).
3, 2	IOADn1[1:0]	00	R/W	
1, 0	IOADn0[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>When these bits are set to B'00, compare match between OCRDNm and timer counter 1 (TCNT1Dn) is not performed. Otherwise, the compare match is performed. When the CMEADnm bit in timer interrupt enable register (TIERDn) is set to 1, an interrupt request is issued on compare match. When the CMPADnm bit in the compare match pulse output control register is set to 1, a trigger to activate the A/D converter is output (supported only by subblocks D0 and D1).</p> <p>If compare match A is selected by the compare match output source select bit (OSSDnm), a signal is output on pin TODnmA according to the IOADnm bits.</p> <p>00: Compare match is not performed 01: Output level on compare match is 0 10: Output level on compare match is 1 11: Output level on compare match is toggled</p>

Note: n = 0 to 3 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

12.19.4 Timer I/O Control Registers 2D0 to 2D3 (TIOR2D0 to TIOR2D3)

TIOR2D0 to TIOR2D3 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that select the function of general registers (GRDnm). GRDnm can function as capture or compare match registers. TIOR2Dn also enables and disables compare match and set the output level on pin TODnA on compare match.

The GRDnm function can be selected from the capture or compare match by bit I/O control B (IOBDnm).

When TIOR2Dn is used as the compare match register ($\text{IOBDnm}[2] = 0$) and the $\text{IOBDnm}[1:0]$ bits are set to B'00, compare match between GRDnm and timer counter 2 (TCNT2Dn) is not performed. Otherwise, the compare match is performed. When the CMEBDnm bit in timer interrupt enable register (TIERDn) is set to 1, an interrupt request is issued on compare match. When the CMPBDnm bit in the compare match pulse output control register is set to 1, a trigger to activate the A/D converter is output (supported only by subblocks D0 and D1).

When compare match B is selected as the output source in the compare match output source select bit (OSSDnm), a signal is output on pin TODnmA according to the IOBDnm bits.

When TIOR2Dn is used as the capture register ($\text{IOBDnm}[2:0] = \text{B}'101$), it captures the value in timer counter 2 (TCNT2Dn) on compare match A. Even if TCNT2Dn is stopped, TIOR2D captures the value in TCNT2Dn on compare match A. However, when $\text{IOBDnm}[2:0] = \text{B}'100$, TIOR2D does not capture.

When the function is changed while $\text{TCNT2Dn} = \text{GRDnm}$, compare match B does not occur. For example, when a general register captures the value in TCNT2Dn, compare match B does not occur even if the function is changed.

When a general register is used as the compare match register and compare match B is selected by the OSSDnm bit, output level on pin TODnmA is not changed even if the function is changed to capture, and vice versa.

TIOR2D0 to TIOR2D3 can be read from and written to in byte- or word-units.

TIOR2D0 to TIOR2D3 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	IOBDn3[2:0]			-	IOBDn2[2:0]			-	IOBDn1[2:0]			-	IOBDn0[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 3 (correspond to subblocks D0 to D3)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14 to 12	IOBDn3 [2:0]	000	R/W	I/O Control B When GRDn3 functions as the output compare register 000: Compare match is not performed 001: Output level on compare match is 0 010: Output level on compare match is 1 011: Output level on compare match is toggled When GRDn3 functions as the capture register 100: Input capture is not performed 101: TCNT2Dn is captured on compare match A 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited
11	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10 to 8	IOBDn2 [2:0]	000	R/W	I/O Control B When GRDn2 functions as the output compare register 000: Compare match is not performed 001: Output level on compare match is 0 010: Output level on compare match is 1 011: Output level on compare match is toggled When GRDn2 functions as the capture register 100: Input capture is not performed 101: TCNT2Dn is captured on compare match A 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6 to 4	IOBDn1 [2:0]	000	R/W	I/O Control B When GRDn1 functions as the output compare register 000: Compare match is not performed 001: Output level on compare match is 0 010: Output level on compare match is 1 011: Output level on compare match is toggled When GRDn1 functions as the capture register 100: Input capture is not performed 101: TCNT2Dn is captured on compare match A 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited
3	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2 to 0	IOBDn0 [2:0]	000	R/W	I/O Control B When GRDn0 functions as the output compare register 000: Compare match is not performed 001: Output level on compare match is 0 010: Output level on compare match is 1 011: Output level on compare match is toggled When GRDn0 functions as the capture register 100: Input capture is not performed 101: TCNT2Dn is captured on compare match A 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited

Note: n = 0 to 3 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

12.19.5 Down Counter Starting Registers D0 to D3 (DSTRD0 to DSTRD3)

DSTRD0 to DSTRD3 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that start the down counter. Setting the bits makes the down counter start.

DSTRD0 to DSTRD3 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

DSTRD0 to DSTRD3 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	DSTD _{n3}	DSTD _{n2}	DSTD _{n1}	DSTD _{n0}
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*			

Note: n = 0 to 3 (correspond to subblocks D0 to D3)

* Writing 0 is ignored. This bit is always read as 0 even if 1 is written.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3	DSTDn3	0	R/(W)*	Down Counter Start Dnm
2	DSTDn2	0	R/(W)*	Setting these bits to 1 makes down counter Dn (DCNTDnm) start. The setting in these bits is always valid and regardless of the start trigger setting in the down
1	DSTDn1	0	R/(W)*	counter control register. When compare match B and writing 1 to these bits occurs at the same time if the down
0	DSTDn0	0	R/(W)*	counter is set so that it is stopped on compare match B, compare match B takes priority and the down counter is not started. When DCNTDn = H'000000, writing 1 to these bits has no effect. 0: No operation 1: Down counters (DCNTDn0 to DCNTDn3) are started

12.19.6 Down Counter Status Registers D0 to D3 (DSRD0 to DSRD3)

DSRD0 to DSRD3 is an 8-bit readable/writable register that indicates the state of the timer down counter (DCNTDnm).

DSRD0 to DSRD3 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

DSRD0 to DSRD3 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	DSFD n3	DSFD n2	DSFD n1	DSFD n0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R*	R*	R*	R*

Note: n = 0 to 3 (correspond to subblocks D0 to D3)

* DSFDnm is a read-only bit and cannot be modified.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3	DSFDn3	0	R*	Down Counter Status Flag Dnm
2	DSFDn2	0	R*	These bits indicate enabling/disabling of down counter Dnm (DCNTDnm). When these bits are read as 1, the counter operation is enabled. If the TDE bit of ATUENR is 1 and the STRDn bit of TSTRD is 1, the counter is running. When these bits are read as 0, the counter operation is disabled, so counting cannot be in progress. 0: Down counter is disabled [Clearing conditions] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the down counter is stopped by underflow • When the condition to stop the down counter (compare match B) 1: Down counter is enabled [Setting conditions] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When writing 1 to the down counter start bit in the down counter starting register (DSTRDn) • When the condition set as the down counter start trigger is satisfied (compare match A or B) These flags are set or cleared regardless of the settings of the TDE bit in ATUENR and the STRDn bit in TSTRD. Accordingly, if the TDE bit and the STRDn bit are not set to enable counting, the down counter is not actually running even if these bits indicate that counting is enabled.
1	DSFDn1	0	R*	
0	DSFDn0	0	R*	

12.19.7 Down Counter Control Registers D0 to D3 (DCRD0 to DCRD3)

DCRD0 to DCRD3 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that starts the timer down counter (DCNTDnm). Starting and stopping by compare match A or B can be set. To change the TRGSELDn bit, stop the counter. Otherwise operation cannot be guaranteed.

The trigger source to start and stop the counter can be selected by the TRGSELD bits. The counter can be started by compare match A or B and can be stopped by compare match B.

The counter can also be started by writing 1 to the down counter start bit. The trigger source is always valid regardless of the TRGSELD bits and takes priority over other sources.

DCRD0 to DCRD3 can be read from and written to in byte- or word-units.

DCRD0 to DCRD3 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	TRGSELDn3[2:0]			-	TRGSELDn2[2:0]			-	TRGSELDn1[2:0]			-	TRGSELDn0[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 3 (correspond to subblocks D0 to D3)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14 to 12	TRGSELDn3 [2:0]	000	R/W	Down Counter Start/Stop Trigger Select Dn3 [Counter start trigger] [Counter stop trigger] 000: No trigger 000: No trigger 001: No trigger 001: Compare match B 010: Compare match A 010: No trigger 011: Compare match A 011: Compare match B 100: Compare match B 100: No trigger 101: Setting prohibited 101: Setting prohibited 110: Setting prohibited 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
11	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10 to 8	TRGSELDn2 [2:0]	000	R/W	Down Counter Start/Stop Trigger Select Dn2 [Counter start trigger] [Counter stop trigger] 000: No trigger 000: No trigger 001: No trigger 001: Compare match B 010: Compare match A 010: No trigger 011: Compare match A 011: Compare match B 100: Compare match B 100: No trigger 101: Setting prohibited 101: Setting prohibited 110: Setting prohibited 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited
7	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6 to 4	TRGSELDn1 [2:0]	000	R/W	Down Counter Start/Stop Trigger Select Dn1 [Counter start trigger] [Counter stop trigger] 000: No trigger 000: No trigger 001: No trigger 001: Compare match B 010: Compare match A 010: No trigger 011: Compare match A 011: Compare match B 100: Compare match B 100: No trigger 101: Setting prohibited 101: Setting prohibited 110: Setting prohibited 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited
3	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2 to 0	TRGSELDn0 [2:0]	000	R/W	Down Counter Start/Stop Trigger Select Dn0 [Counter start trigger] [Counter stop trigger] 000: No trigger 000: No trigger 001: No trigger 001: Compare match B 010: Compare match A 010: No trigger 011: Compare match A 011: Compare match B 100: Compare match B 100: No trigger 101: Setting prohibited 101: Setting prohibited 110: Setting prohibited 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited

Note: n = 0 to 3 (n denotes subblock number)

12.19.8 Timer Status Registers D0 to D3 (TSRD0 to TSRD3)

TSRD0 to TSRD3 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control overflow on timer counters (TCNT2Dn and TCNT1Dn) in subblocks D0 to D3, underflow on timer down counters (DCNTDnm) in channels 0 to 3, and compare match on output compare register (OCDnm) and general register (GRDnm)

Interrupt requests can be issued by using overflow flags 2 and 1, underflow flag, and compare match flags A and B. To issue interrupt requests, set the corresponding bit in timer interrupt enable register (TIERDn). By using compare matches A and B, pulses can be output to the A/D converter to start conversion. Eight pulse output lines are available in subblocks D0 and D1.

TSRD0 to TSRD3 can be read from and written to in byte- or word-units.

TSRD0 to TSRD3 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	OVF 2Dn	OVF 1Dn	UDF Dn3	UDF Dn2	UDF Dn1	UDF Dn0	CMF ADn3	CMF ADn2	CMF ADn1	CMF ADn0	CMF BDn3	CMF BDn2	CMF BDn1	CMF BDn0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*

Note: n = 0 to 3 (correspond to subblocks D0 to D3)

* Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear it.
Writing 1 is ignored.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
13	OVF2Dn	0	R/(W)*	Overflow Flag 2Dn Indicates whether or not timer counter 2Dn (TCNT2Dn) has overflowed. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software. This bit is set to 1 when TCNT2Dn is incremented while it is H'FFFFFF. Writing H'000000 to TCNT2Dn or starting TCNT2Dn from a initial value of H'000000 has no effect on this bit. When writing to TCNT2Dn at the same time as incrementation while it is H'FFFFFF, this bit is set to 1. However, TCNT2Dn is started from the written value. When an assertion of counter clearing signal from timer B and overflow occur, overflow does not occur. The overflow can be notified as an overflow interrupt request by setting the overflow enable flag (OVE2Dn) in timer interrupt enable register Dn (TIERDn). 0: TCNT2Dn has not overflowed [Clearing condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 1: TCNT2Dn has overflowed [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When TCNT2Dn overflowed (from H'FFFF FF to H'0000 00)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
12	OVF1Dn	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overflow Flag 1Dn</p> <p>Indicates whether or not timer counter 1Dn (TCNT1Dn) has overflowed. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>This bit is set to 1 when TCNT1Dn is incremented while it is H'FFFFFF. Writing H'000000 to TCNT1Dn or starting TCNT1Dn from a initial value of H'000000 has no effect on this bit.</p> <p>When writing to TCNT1Dn at the same time as incrementation while it is H'FFFFFF, this bit is set to 1. However, TCNT1Dn is started from the written value.</p> <p>When an assertion of counter clearing signal from timer B and overflow occur, overflow does not occur. The overflow can be notified as an overflow interrupt request by setting the overflow enable flag (OVE1Dn) in timer interrupt enable register Dn (TIERDn).</p> <p>0: TCNT1Dn has not overflowed [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: TCNT1Dn has overflowed [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When TCNT1Dn overflowed (from H'FFFF FF to H'0000 00)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
11	UDFDn3	0	R/(W)*	Underflow Flag Dnm
10	UDFDn2	0	R/(W)*	These bits indicate whether or not the timer down counter (DCNTDnm) has underflowed.
9	UDFDn1	0	R/(W)*	
8	UDFDn0	0	R/(W)*	<p>This bit is set to 1 when DCNTDnm is to be decremented while it is H'000000. DCNTDnm holds H'000000 on underflow. Writing H'FFFFFF to DCNTDnm has no effect on these bits. These flags cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>These bits in subblocks D0 to D3 (16 channels) can be cleared by the ACK signal from the DMAC.</p> <p>These bits are initialized to 0 by a reset. Although DCNTDnm is initialized to H'000000, these flags do not indicate underflow because DCNTDnm has not started. For details on control of DCNTDnm, see descriptions of timer D down counters.</p> <p>0: DCNTDnm has not underflowed</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When writing 0 to these bits after reading them as 1 • When DCNTDnm is cleared by an assertion of the ACK signal from the DMAC (supported only by subblocks 0 to 3) <p>1: DCNTDnm has underflowed</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When DCNTDnm underflowed (decremented while DCNTDnm = H'0000 00)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	CMFADn3	0	R/(W)*	Compare Match A Flag Dnm
6	CMFADn2	0	R/(W)*	These bits indicate whether or not compare match between the output compare register (OCRDNm) and TCNT1Dn has occurred. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software.
5	CMFADn1	0	R/(W)*	
4	CMFADn0	0	R/(W)*	<p>When operation of compare match between OCRDNm and TCNT1Dn is enabled by the setting in timer I/O control register 1 (TIOR1Dn), compare match operation is performed regardless of the state of TCNT1Dn. These bits are set to 1 on the first edge of the Pϕ clock after the values in TCNT1Dn and OCRDNm match,</p> <p>Even if these compare match flags are cleared to 0 by software while TCNT1Dn = OCRDNm after the compare match is detected, these bits are not set to 1 again.</p> <p>A single pulse, signaling detection of compare match A, whose width is equal to the cycle of the Pϕ clock is output to activate the A/D converter (supported by 8 channels in subblocks D0 and D1).</p> <p>To clear these bits, write 0 to these bits after reading them as 1.</p> <p>If TCNT1Dn matches OCRDNm again before the status flag is cleared, the compare match A is detected and the status flag is rewritten with 1.</p> <p>An interrupt request indicating compare match A can be output by setting the compare match A enable bit (CMEADn) in timer interrupt enable register Dn (TIERDn) to 1. The signal line is shared with the compare match B flag. The interrupt signal is asserted either when the compare match A flag and compare match A enable bit are both set to 1 or when the compare match B flag and compare match B enable bit are both set to 1.</p> <p>0: Compare match A has not occurred</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to these bits after reading them as 1 <p>1: Compare match A has occurred</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the values in timer counter 1 (TCNT1Dn) and the output compare register (OCRDNm) match while operation of compare match with OCRDNm is enabled

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	CMFBDn3	0	R/(W)*	Compare Match B Flag Dnm
2	CMFBDn2	0	R/(W)*	These bits indicate whether or not compare match between the general register (GRDnm) and TCNT2Dn has occurred.
1	CMFBDn1	0	R/(W)*	This flag cannot be set to 1 by software.
0	CMFBDn0	0	R/(W)*	When operation of compare match between GRDnm and TCNT2Dn is enabled by the setting in timer I/O control register 2 (TIOR2Dn), compare match operation is performed regardless of the state of TCNT2Dn. These bits are set to 1 on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the values in TCNT2Dn and GRDnm match. Even if these compare match flags are cleared to 0 by software while TCNT2Dn = GRDnm after the compare match is detected, these bits are not set to 1 again. A single pulse, signaling detection of compare match B, whose width is equal to the cycle of the P ϕ clock is output to activate the A/D converter (supported by 8 channels in subblocks D0 and D1). To clear these bits, write 0 to these bits after reading them as 1. If TCNT2Dn matches GRDnm again before the status flag is cleared, the compare match B is detected and the status flag is rewritten with 1. An interrupt request indicating compare match B can be output by setting the compare match B enable bit (CMEBDn) in timer interrupt enable register Dn (TIERDn) to 1. The signal line is shared with the compare match A flag. The interrupt signal is asserted either when the compare match A flag and compare match A enable bit are both set to 1 or when the compare match B flag and compare match B enable bit are both set to 1. 0: Compare match B has not occurred [Clearing condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to these bits after reading them as 1 1: Compare match B has occurred [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the values in timer counter 2 (TCNT2Dn) and general register (GRDnm) match while operation of compare match with GRDnm is enabled

Note: n = 0 to 3 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number).

- * Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear the flag. Writing 1 to this bit is ignored.

12.19.9 Timer Interrupt Enable Registers D0 to D3 (TIERD0 to TIERD3)

TIERD0 to TIERD3 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that enable and disable interrupt requests for overflow on two timer counters (TCNT2Dn and TCNT1Dn) and compare matches between TCNT1Dn and the output compare register (OCDnm) and between TCNT2Dn and general register (GRDnm).

TIERD0 to TIERD3 can be read from and written to in byte- or word-units.

TIERD0 to TIERD3 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	OVE2 Dn	OVE1 Dn	UDE Dn3	UDE Dn2	UDE Dn1	UDE Dn0	CME ADn3	CME ADn2	CME ADn1	CME ADn0	CME BDn3	CME BDn2	CME BDn1	CME BDn0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 3 (correspond to subblocks D0 to D3)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
13	OVE2Dn	0	R/W	Overflow Interrupt Enable 2Dn Enables and disables an interrupt request when timer counter 2Dn (TCNT2Dn) has overflowed. By setting this bit, overflow flag 2 (OVF2Dn) in timer status register (TSRDn) can be used as a interrupt request source. 0: Interrupt request by OVF2Dn is disabled 1: Interrupt request by OVF2Dn is enabled
12	OVE1Dn	0	R/W	Overflow Interrupt Enable 1Dn Enables and disables an interrupt request when timer counter 1Dn (TCNT1Dn) has overflowed. By setting this bit, overflow flag 1 (OVF1Dn) in timer status register (TSRDn) can be used as a interrupt request source. 0: Interrupt request by OVF1D is disabled 1: Interrupt request by OVF1D is enabled

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
11	UDEDn3	0	R/W	Underflow Interrupt Enable Dnm
10	UDEDn2	0	R/W	These bits enable and disable an interrupt request when timer down counter Dnm (DCNTDnm) has underflowed. By setting these bits, underflow flag (UDFDnm) in timer status register (TSRDn) can be used as a interrupt request source. 0: Interrupt request by UDFDnm is disabled 1: Interrupt request by UDFDnm is enabled
9	UDEDn1	0	R/W	
8	UDEDn0	0	R/W	
7	CMEADn3	0	R/W	Compare Match Interrupt Enable Dnm
6	CMEADn2	0	R/W	These bits enable and disable an interrupt request when compare match between output compare register (OCRDNm) and TCNT1Dn has occurred. By setting these bits, compare match A flag (CMFADn) in timer status register (TSRDn) can be used as a interrupt request source. However, the signal line is shared with compare match B. 0: Interrupt request by CMFADnm is disabled 1: Interrupt request by CMFADnm is enabled
5	CMEADn1	0	R/W	
4	CMEADn0	0	R/W	
3	CMEBDn3	0	R/W	Compare Match Interrupt Enable Dnm
2	CMEBDn2	0	R/W	These bits enable and disable an interrupt request when compare match between output compare register (GRDNm) and TCNT2Dn has occurred. By setting these bits, compare match B flag (CMFBDn) in timer status register (TSRDn) can be used as a interrupt request source. However, the signal line is shared with compare match A. 0: Interrupt request by CMFBDnm is disabled 1: Interrupt request by CMFBDnm is enabled
1	CMEBDn1	0	R/W	
0	CMEBDn0	0	R/W	

Note: n = 0 to 3 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number).

12.19.10 Compare Match Pulse Output Control Registers D0 and D1 (CMPOD0 and CMPOD1)

CMPOD0 and CMPOD1 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that select whether or not a pulse to activate the A/D converter is output on compare matches A and B.

CMPOD0 and CMPOD1 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

CMPOD0 and CMPOD1 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CMP BDn3	CMP BDn2	CMP BDn1	CMP BDn0	CMP ADn3	CMP ADn2	CMP ADn1	CMP ADn0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W:	R/W

Note: n = 0, 1 (correspond to subblocks D0 and D1)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	CMPBDn3	0	R/W	Compare Match B Pulse Output Control
6	CMPBDn2	0	R/W	These bits select whether or not a pulse is output on compare match B. When these bits are set to 1, an active-low pulse whose width is equal to the cycle of the P ϕ clock is output on compare match B. 0: Compare match B pulse is not output 1: Compare match B pulse is output (pulse width = cycle of the P ϕ clock)
5	CMPBDn1	0	R/W	
4	CMPBDn0	0	R/W	
3	CMPADn3	0	R/W	Compare Match A Pulse Output Control
2	CMPADn2	0	R/W	These bits select whether or not a pulse is output on compare match A. When these bits are set to 1, an active-low pulse whose width is equal to the cycle of the P ϕ clock is output on compare match A. 0: Compare match A pulse is not output 1: Compare match A pulse is output (pulse width = cycle of the P ϕ clock)
1	CMPADn1	0	R/W	
0	CMPADn0	0	R/W	

Note: n = 0 to 3 (n denotes subblock number)

12.19.11 Timer Output Control Registers D0 to D3 (TOCRD0 to TOCRD3)

TOCRD0 to TOCRD3 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that select whether or not signals on output pins for subblock Dn (TODnmA and TODnmB) are inverted.

Signals on pins TODnmA and TODnmB are inverted on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the output inversion select Dn bit is set to 1. This function is not affected by the operating state of timer counters 1Dn and 2Dn (TCNT1Dn, TCNT2Dn).

The TONEBDn bit controls four outputs (TODn0B, TODn1B, TODn2B, TODn3B) in a single subblock. The TONEADn bit controls four outputs (TODn0A, TODn1A, TODn2A, TODn3A) in a single subblock. These bits cannot control individual signals independently (channel control is not available).

Output levels on pins TODnmA and TODnmB are initialized to a level of 0 (when TONEADn = 0 and TONEBDn = 0).

TOCRD0 to TOCRD3 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TOCRD0 to TOCRD3 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	TONE BDn	TONE ADn
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 3 (correspond to subblocks D0 to D3)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	TONEBDn	0	R/W	Output Inversion Select TODnmB Selects whether or not the output level on pin TODnmB is inverted 0: Output level is not inverted 1: Output level is inverted

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
0	TONEADn	0	R/W	Output Inversion Select TODnmA Selects whether or not the output level on pin TODnmA is inverted 0: Output level is not inverted 1: Output level is inverted

Note: n = 0 to 3 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

12.19.12 Timer Offset Base Registers D0 to D3 (OSBRD0 to OSBRD3)

OSBRD0 to OSBRD3 are 32-bit read-only registers that are used only for capture. The value in timer counter 1Dn (TCNT1Dn) is captured in these registers by a trigger signal from timer A. Pin TIA01 or TIA02 can be selected as a trigger. Trigger signals for subblocks D0 to D2 are selected by bit EVOSEL2A in TCRA and trigger signals for subblock D3 are selected by bit EVOSEL2B in TCRA. For details, see section 12.10.1, Timer Control Register A (TCRA).

OSBRD0 to OSBRD3 can be read from in longword units.

OSBRD0 to OSBRD3 are initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

12.19.13 Timer Counter 1D0 to 1D3 (TCNT1D0 to TCNT1D3)

TCNT1D0 to TCNT1D3 are 32-bit readable/writable registers driven by the clock selected in the CKSEL1Dn[2:0] bits in timer control register Dn (TCRDn). These counters are started by setting the bit in timer start register (TSTRD) to 1.

When the counter overflows, the over flag (OVF1Dn) in timer status register Dn (TSRDn) is set to 1.

TCNT1D0 to TCNT1D3 can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCNT1D0 to TCNT1D3 is initialized to H'0000 0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W:	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

12.19.14 Timer Counters 2D0 to 2D3 (TCNT2D0 to TCNT2D3)

TCNT2D0 to TCNT2D3 are 32-bit readable/writable registers driven by the clock selected in the CKSEL2Dn[2:0] bits in timer control register Dn (TCRDn). These counters are started by setting the bit in the timer start register Dn (TSTRD) to 1.

When the counter overflows, the over flag (OVF2Dn) in timer status register Dn (TSRDn) is set to 1.

TCNT2D0 to TCNT2D3 can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCNT2D0 to TCNT2D3 is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W:	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

12.19.15 Output Compare Registers D00 to D33 (OCRD00 to OCRD33)

OCRD00 to OCRD33 are 32-bit readable/writable registers. The upper 24 bits are available.

OCRDnm is constantly compared with the up counter TCNT1Dn. When compare match operation is selected by bit IOADnm in TIOR1Dn, the compare match A flag (CMFADnm) in TSRDn is set to 1 on the first edge of the Pφ clock after the values in TCNT1Dn and OCRDnm match. When compare match A is selected by an output source select bit, a signal is output to pin TODnmA on compare match.

When compare match A is selected as a down counter starting trigger by the TRGSELNnm bit in DCRDnm, DCNTDnm is ready to be counted down on compare match A.

When the down counter (DCNTDnm) is ready, it is started in synchronization with the down counter clock. At this time, a one-shot pulse can be output on pin TODnmB. If compare match A and down-counter stop trigger are output at the same time, output is disabled without any pulse.

When TCNT1Dn overflows to change from H'FFFFFF to H'000000 and OCRDnm is set to H'000000, compare match is detected.

By setting bit CMEADn in timer interrupt enable register Dn (TIERDn) to 1, an interrupt request can be issued on compare match A. (The output line is shared with compare match B. Confirm that which interrupt is occurred by TSRDn).

OCRD00 to OCRD33 can be read from and written to in longword units.

OCRD00 to OCRD33 are initialized to H'FFFFFFF0 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W:	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

12.19.16 General Registers D00 to D33 (GRD00 to GRD33)

GRD00 to GRD33 are 32-bit readable/writable registers that function as the capture register and compare match register. The functions are switched by timer I/O control register 2Dn (TIOR2Dn).

For the capture function, these registers capture the value in TCNT2Dn on compare match A. Even if TCNT2Dn is stopped (the TDE bit in ATUENR is cleared to 0 or the STRDn bit in TSTRD is cleared to 0), capture continues and the value in TCNT2Dn stopped is captured by GRDnm.

For the compare match function, these registers are constantly compared with TCNT2Dn. When compare match is enabled by the IOBDnm bit in TIOR2Dn, the CMFBDnm bit in TSRDn is set to 1 in synchronization with the P ϕ clock after the values in TCNT2Dn and GRDnm match. When compare match B is selected as the output source by the OSSDnm bit, a signal is output on pin TODnmA on compare match.

When compare match B is selected as the down counter starting trigger by the TRGSELDnm bit in DCRDnm, DCNTDnm is ready to be counted down on compare match B.

When DCNTDnm is ready, it is decremented in synchronization with the down counter clock. At this time, a one-shot pulse can be output on pin TODnmB.

When compare match B is selected as the down counter stopping trigger by the TRGSELDnm bit in DCRDnm, DCNTDnm is not ready for counting down. The counter is cleared to 0 and the output signal on pin TODnmB is negated (output of one-shot pulse is terminated) in synchronization with the down counter clock after it is not ready because of compare match B.

When TCNT2Dn overflows to change from H'FFFFFF to H'000000 and GRDnm is set to H'000000, compare match is detected.

By setting bit CMEBDn in timer interrupt enable register Dn (TIERDn) to 1, an interrupt request can be issued on compare match B. (The output line is shared with compare match A. Confirm that which interrupt is occurred by TSRDn).

GRD00 to GRD33 can be read from and written to in longword units.

GRD00 to GRD33 are initialized to H'FFFF FF00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W:	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

12.19.17 Timer Down Counters D00 to 33 (DCNTD00 to DCNTD33)

DCNTD00 to DCNTD33 are 32-bit readable/writable registers driven by the clock selected in the DCSELDn[2:0] bit in timer control register Dn (TCRDn).

DCNTDnm is controlled by the down counter control register Dn (DCRDn). This register starts to be decremented; when compare match A or B is detected; when 1 is written to the DSTDnm bit in DSTRDn. Counting is stopped when DCNTDnm underflows or on compare match B. While the down counter is enabled, it is decremented every input of the down counter clock.

Decrementation is enabled; on the first edge of the P ϕ clock (the same as compare match A) after the values in TCNT1Dn and OCRDnm match; on the first edge of the P ϕ clock (the same as compare match B) after the values in TCNT2Dn and GRDnm match; on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the DSTDnm bit is set to 1. Decrementation is enabled until DCNTDnm underflows or until the first edge of the P ϕ clock (the same as compare match B) after the values in TCNT2Dn and GRDnm match. The down counter is decremented every input of the down counter clock while it is enabled.

Once DCNTDnm is enabled, it remains enabled until DCNTDnm underflows or on compare match B (when counter stopping trigger is selected). While it is enabled, another counter starting trigger or writing 1 to DSTDnm bit has no effect on the enabled state of the counter.

The counter is stopped on the first edge of the down counter clock after compare match B if the counter stopping trigger is selected and then is cleared to H'000000. When the counter is started or stopped by compare match A and writing 1 to DSTDnm simultaneously, counter stopping trigger takes priority. The counter is not decremented and no signal on pin TODnmB is output. Moreover, when no down counter clock is input during the enabled state, the counter is not decremented. The counter which is stopped does not change the value. If a value other than H'000000 is set in DCNTDnm after decrementation is terminated by underflow, the counter is not decremented until the counter stopping source is activated.

DCNTD00 to DCNTD33 can be read from and written to in longword units.

DCNTD00 to DCNTD33 are initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W															

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W:	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

12.20 Operations of Timer D

One-shot pulse can be output from timer D. By using compare match A or B as a start trigger of a down counter, one-shot pulse with an offset can also be output.

Setting the TDE bit in ATUENR and bit STRDn in timer start register (TSTRD) to 1 makes two up-counters (TCNT1Dn and TCNT2Dn) in subblock Dn start operation.

The down counter is started by setting bit DSTDnm in down counter starting register D (DSTRD) to 1, compare match A, or compare match B. Compare matches A and B are selected by bit TRGSELnm in down counter control register (DCRD). When any of these triggers occurs, DCNTDnm driven by the down counter clock is started.

The down counter is stopped on an underflow of the down counter and compare match B selected by bit TRFSELmn. The down counter is stopped immediately after it underflows (the counter is to be decremented when the value is H'000000). It is stopped and cleared to H'000000 on the first edge of the down counter clock after the trigger is detected.

For compare match A between TCNT1Dn and OCRDnm and compare match B between TCNT2Dn and GRDnm, the CMFADnm and CMFBDnm bits in TSRDn are set to 1 on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the compare match.

A signal on pin TODnmA is output when the output source selected in the OSSDnm bit in timer I/O control register 1D (TIOR1Dn) is activated. For example, assume that compare match A is selected. A signal level set by the IOAnm bit is output on pin TODnmA on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the compare match between TCNT1Dn and OCRDnm.

Output of the one-shot pulse is synchronized with the down counter clock in a way similar to the down counter operation. Since the three counter starting sources are synchronized with the P ϕ clock, a signal on pin TODnmB is output on the first edge of the down counter clock after the source is activated. Underflow of the down counter, which is a counter stopping source, is synchronized with the down counter clock and compare match B is synchronized with the P ϕ clock. As to negation timing, the TODnmB signal is negated in synchronization with underflow and on the first edge of the down counter clock after the compare match B.

Table 12.14 Output Timing for One-Shot Pulse (TODnmB)

Output Pin	Assertion Timing	Negation Timing	Initial Value
TODnmB	On the first edge of the down counter clock after the counter starting source is activated	On the first edge of the down counter clock after compare match or on DCNTDnm underflow	0 (inverted depending on TOCRDn)

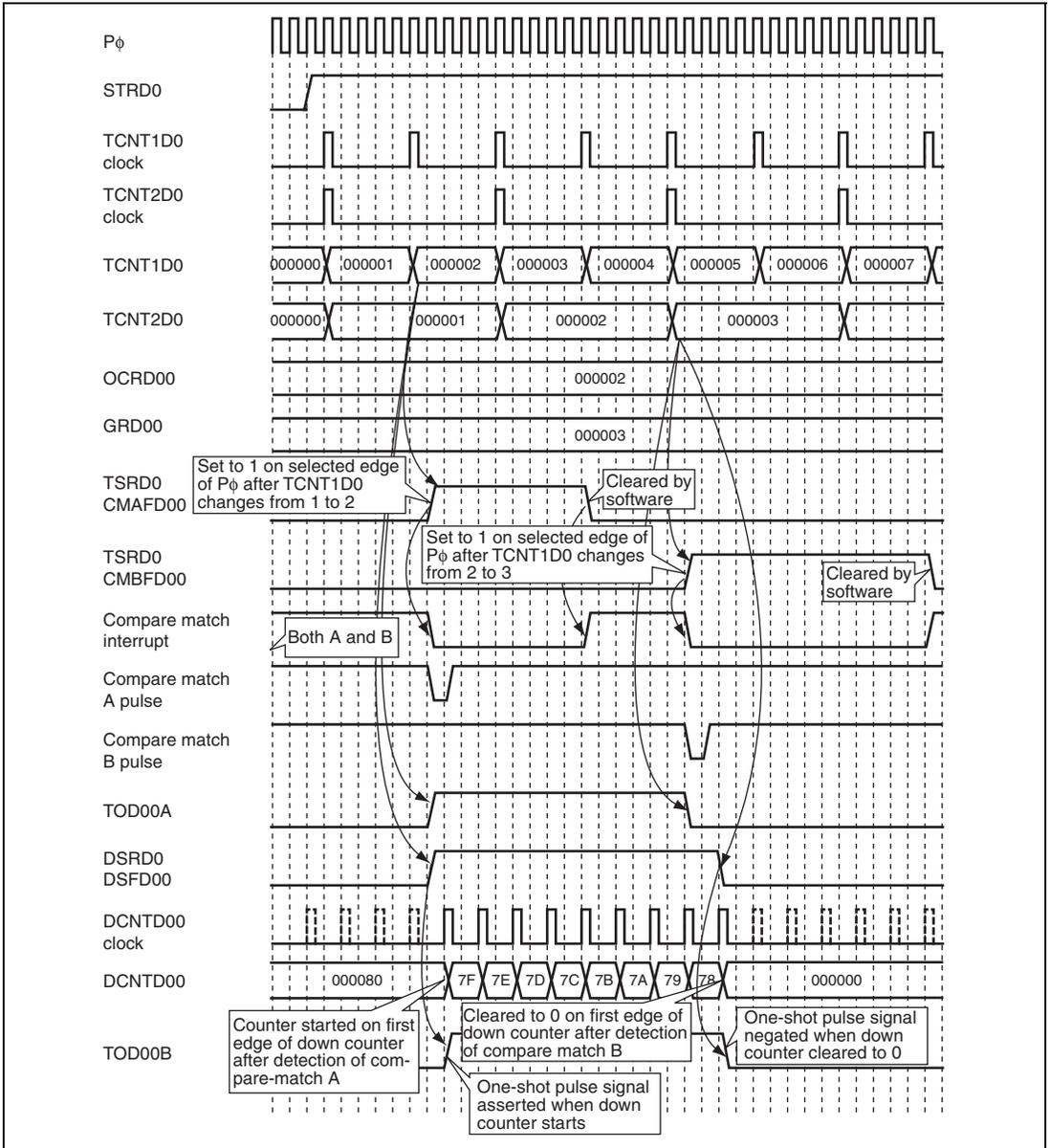
Note: If an assertion and a negation occur simultaneously, the negation takes priority.

The initial values output on pins TODnmA and TODnmB are 0. However, the output level can be inverted by setting output control register Dn (TOCRDn). Setting bit TONEADn to 1 makes pin TODnmA in subblock Dn inverted and setting bit TONEBDn to 1 makes pin TODnmB in subblock Dn inverted.

An interrupt request can be output by setting bits CMEADnm and CMEBDnm to 1 using compare match A or B flag. The signal line is shared with compare matches A and B. When the status flag and enable bit for each interrupt are both set to 1, the output level of the interrupt request is asserted (active-low signal).

To set the clocks for TCNT1Dn, TCNT2Dn, or DCNTDnm or values in registers such as DCNTDnm, OCRDnm, and GRDnm while TCNT1Dn or TCNT2Dn is in operation, note that the value to be set may lead to malfunction. For example, while setting the compare match value, the counter value may exceed the value to be set.

Figure 12.28 shows an operation example of one-shot pulse output for channel 0 in subblock D0.



**Figure 12.28 Operation Example of One-Shot Pulse Output (1)
(Counting Started on Compare Match A and Stopped on Compare Match B)**

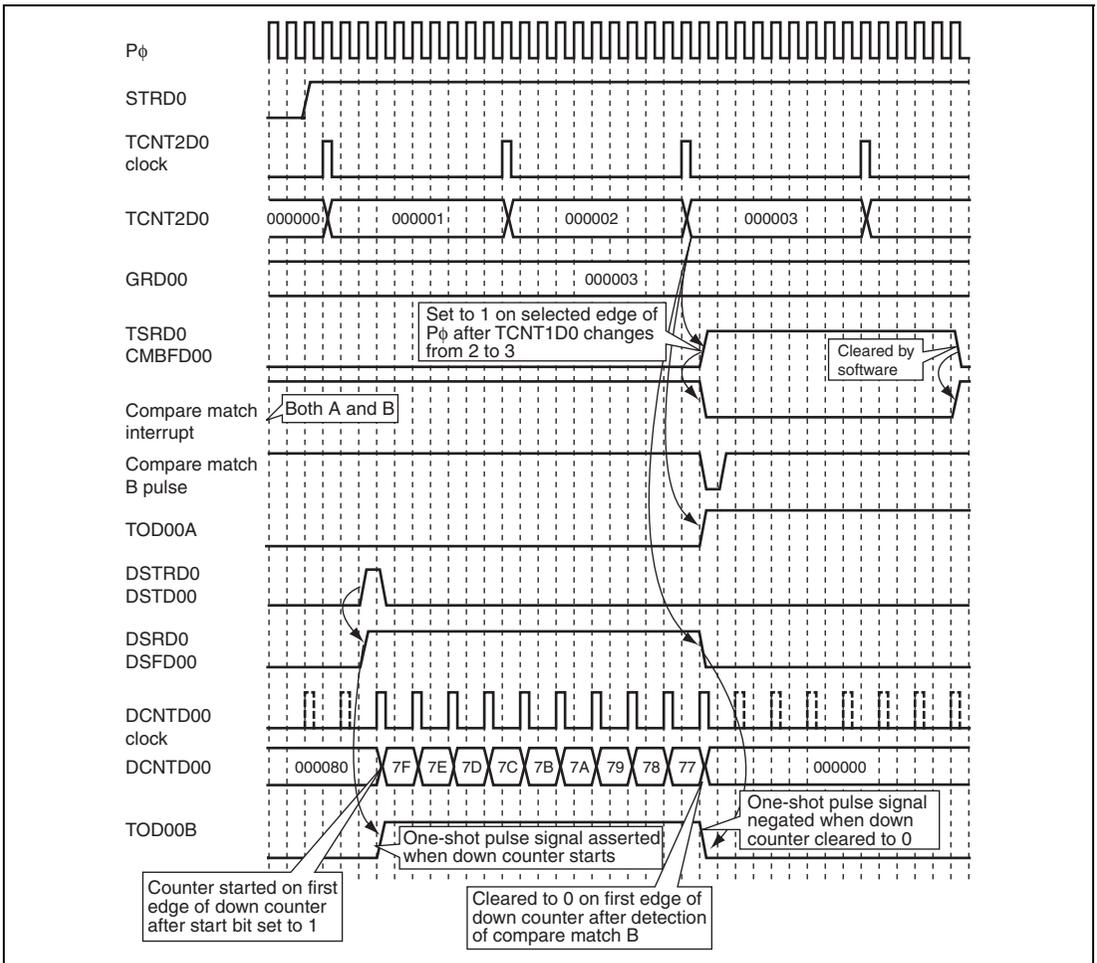
Figure 12.28 shows operations of the down counter when the counter is started on compare match A and is stopped on compare match B. It also shows the assertion and negation of a one-shot pulse. Compare match A as the counter starting trigger and compare match B as the counter stopping trigger are set by the TRGSEL00 bits in DCRD0. Both matches are selected as the source of the output signal by the OSSD00 bits in TIOR1D0 and output levels are set by the IOAD00 and IOBD00 bits. A logical zero for compare match A and a logical one for compare match A are selected.

TCNT1D0 and TCNT2D0 are started for counting up on the first edge of the counter clock after the counter Dn start bit in timer start register (TSTRD) is set to 1. The compare match A status flag (CMFAD00) is set to 1 on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the values in TCNT1D0 and the output compare register (OCRD00) match. At the same time, a level of 1 is output on pin TOD00A and the down counter status flag (DSFD00) is set to 1 to make the down counter ready for counting down. The down counter keeps the ready state until compare match B or DCNTD00 underflow. DCNTD00 is started by the edge of the down counter clock. At this time, a level of 1 is output on pin TOD00B.

The compare match B flag (CMFBD00) is set to 1 on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the values in GRD00 and TCNT2D0 match. At this time, a level of 0 is output on pin TOD00A. The down counter is cleared and a one-shot pulse (TOD00B) is terminated.

An interrupt request can be issued on compare matches A and B. For compare match A, set the CMEAD00 bit in timer interrupt enable register D0 (TIERED0) and for compare match B, set the CMEBD00 bit. Since the signal line is shared with both matches, read the CMAFD00 and CMBFD00 bits in TSRD0 to know the interrupt source.

Moreover, a pulse for A/D activation can be output by setting compare match pulse output control register D0 (CMPOD0) at the same time as the interrupt request to be output. The pulse width is equal to the cycle of the P ϕ clock.



**Figure 12.29 Operation Example of One-Shot Pulse Output (2)
(Counting Started by Writing 1 to Counter Starting Bit and Stopped on Compare Match B)**

Figure 12.29 shows an operation example when the down counter is started by writing 1 to the down counter starting bit. In this example, the counter starting trigger is not selected and compare match B is selected as the counter stopping trigger (TRGSEL00 in DCRD0). The source of the output signal is compare match B (OSSD00 in TIOR1D0) and logical one is output (IOBD00 in TIOR1D0).

Figure 12.30 shows an operation example of a one-shot pulse output for channel 0 in subblock D0. Setting the DSTD00 bit in the down counter starting register (DSTRD0) sets the down counter status flag (DSFD00) to 1. This makes the down counter ready for counting down. DCNTD00 is

started on the first edge of the down counter clock after DSFD00 is set to 1. At this time, a level of 1 is output on pin TOD00B.

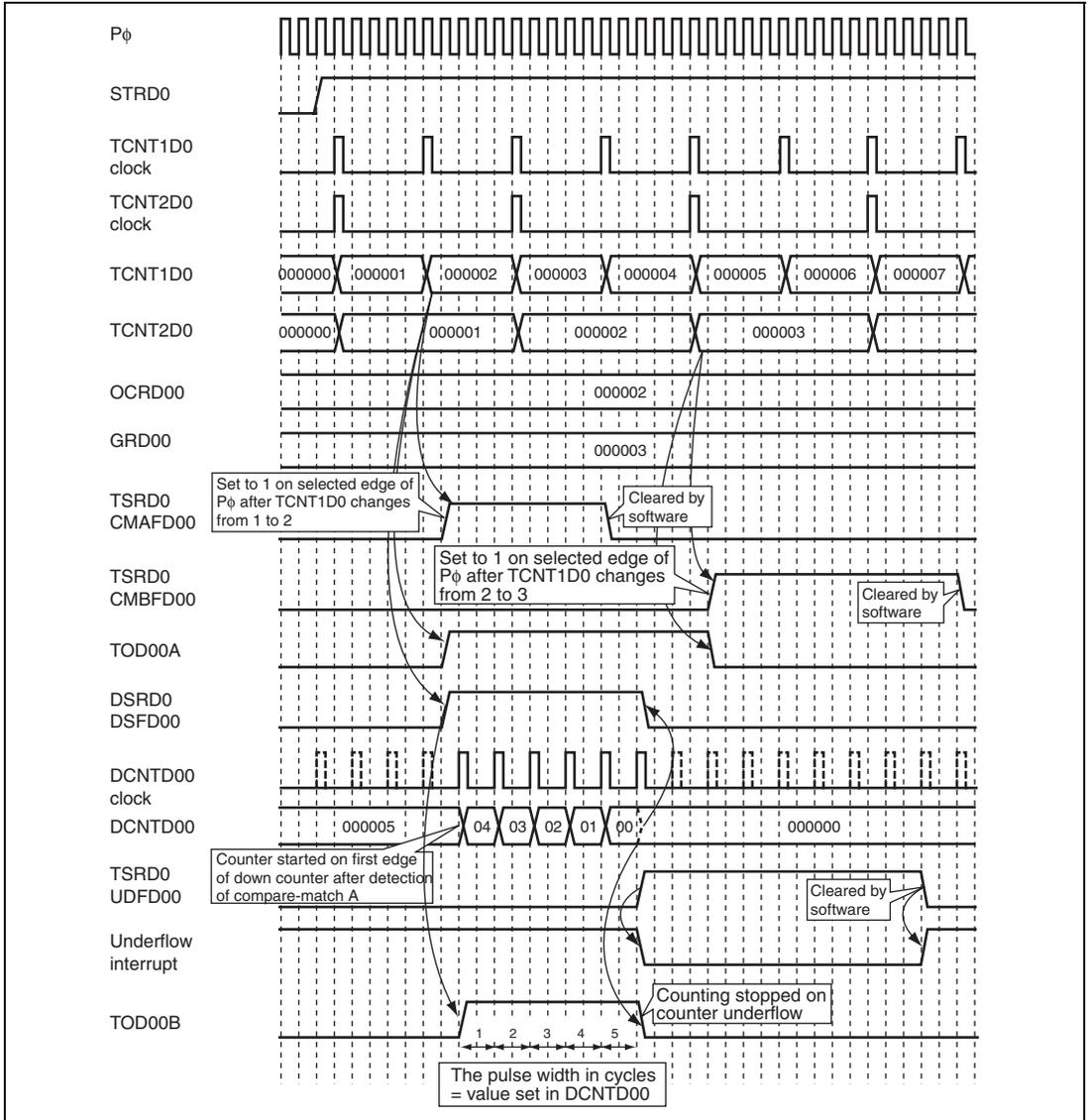


Figure 12.30 Operation Example of One-Shot Pulse Output (3) (Underflow Occurs)

Figure 12.30 shows an operation example when a one-shot pulse is terminated on underflow. In this example, compare match A as the counter starting trigger is selected and the counter stopping trigger is not selected (TRGSELD00 in DCRD0). Both compare matches A and B as the source of the output signal (OSSD00 in TIOR1D0) are selected. Output levels of 0 for compare match A (IOAD00) and 1 for compare match B (IOBD00) are selected.

Underflow is detected and the underflow flag (UDFD00) in TSRD0 is set on the first edge of the down counter clock after the value in timer down counter D00 (DCNTD00) is H'000000. At the same time, the one-shot pulse output is terminated. The width of the pulse output on pin TOD00B is equal to the value set in DCNTD00 before counting down.

12.21 Overview of Timer E

Timer E consists of five subblocks that generate PWM outputs. The subblocks are identical each other. Timer E has the following functions.

- Output of waveform with a duty cycle of 0 to 100% by setting cycle-setting register and duty cycle-setting register
- The values of the cycle-setting and duty-cycle-setting registers are updated every PWM cycle. The values in the cycle reload register and duty cycle reload register are reloaded as update data. The reloading function can be enabled and disabled.
- Forcible termination of PWM cycle by writing H'0000 to the counter
- Shut-off input signals (POEn; used in common with the input signals of timer F) can cut off PWM output.
- On-state duty (active-high output) and off-state duty (active-low output) modes available
- Interrupt requests can be issued on cycle match (compare match between cycle setting register and timer counter), that is, interrupts are issued every cycle.
- Cycle matches of channel 0 can be used as DMAC activation interrupts, which are automatically cleared by the ACK signal.

12.21.1 Block Diagram of Timer E

Timer E consists of five subblocks. Each subblock includes four channels. Each channel has timer counter E (TCNTE), cycle-setting register E (CYLRE), duty cycle setting register E (DTRE), cycle reload register E (CRLDE), duty cycle reload register E (DRLDE), and controller. Each subblock has an input pin for shut-off signals (POEn), and each channel has an output pin for PWM waveforms (TOE).

POEn is used in common with TIF0A to TIF2A, TIF0B, and TIF1B of timer F. Since the TIF0A to TIF2A, TIF0B, and TIF1B signals after noise removal are used for timer E, the noise cancellation function of the signals can be used. In case that the PWM output termination is used, when the noise cancelers are applied to the shut-off input signals, not only the settings for timer E but also the settings for the noise cancelers of timer F are necessary. For details of the settings, refer to timer F section.

Table 12.15 shows the correspondence between TIF0A/B to TIF2A/B and POEn.

Table 12.15 Correspondence between Timer F Primary Input Signals and Timer E Shut-Off Input Signals

Timer F Primary Input Signals	Timer E Shut-Off Input Signals
TIF0A	POE0
TIF1A	POE1
TIF2A	POE2
TIF0B	POE3
TIF1B	POE4

When TIF0A/B to TIF2A/B are used as POEn input signals, and the corresponding timer F subblocks operate simultaneously, note that the measured subjects in timer F are the shut-off input signals.

Figure 12.31 is a block diagram of timer E.

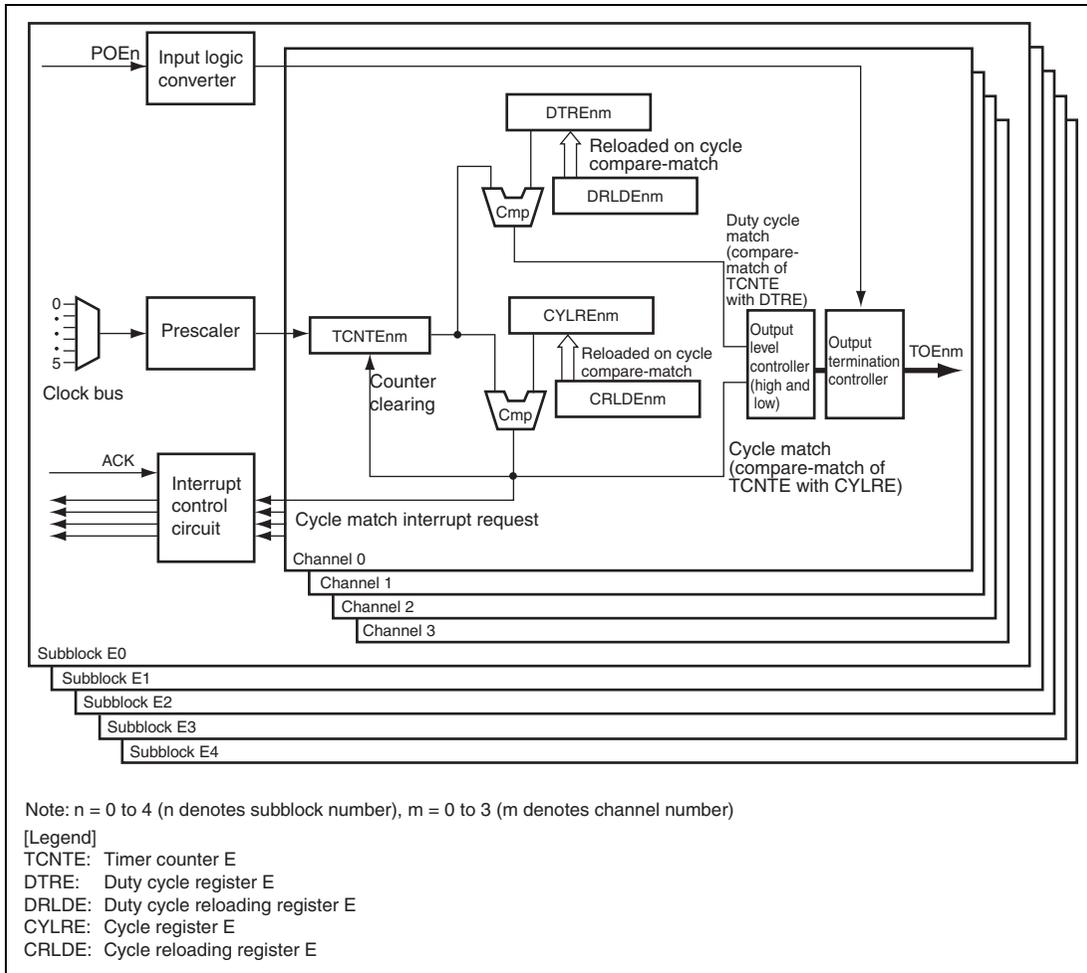


Figure 12.31 Block Diagram of Timer E

12.22 Description of Timer E Registers

12.22.1 Timer Start Register E (TSTRE)

TSTRE is an 8-bit readable/writable register that controls subblocks E0 to E4.

The timer E counters run when the timer E enable bit (TEE) in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR), timer start register E (TSTRE), and subblock starting register E (SSTRE) must be set.

TSTRE can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSTRE is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	STRE4	STRE3	STRE2	STRE1	STRE0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	STRE4	0	R/W	Subblock E4 Start 0: Subblock E4 is disabled 1: Subblock E4 is enabled
3	STRE3	0	R/W	Subblock E3 Start 0: Subblock E3 is disabled 1: Subblock E3 is enabled
2	STRE2	0	R/W	Subblock E2 Start 0: Subblock E2 is disabled 1: Subblock E2 is enabled

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1	STRE1	0	R/W	Subblock E1 Start 0: Subblock E1 is disabled 1: Subblock E1 is enabled
0	STRE0	0	R/W	Subblock E0 Start 0: Subblock E0 is disabled 1: Subblock E0 is enabled

12.22.2 Subblock Starting Registers E0 to E4 (SSTRE0 to SSTRE4)

SSTRE0 to SSTRE4 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that enable and disable the timer counters for four channels of a subblock. Subblocks selected by timer start register E (TSTRE) is enabled. However, both the SSTRE and TEE bits must be set to start counting.

The prescalers run regardless of the counter Enm start bit and are not synchronized with the timing at which TCNTE is started. Therefore, the time from when the counter Enm start bit is set to when TCNTE is incremented for the first time is less than the cycle of the clock of TCNTE.

SSTRE0 to SSTRE4 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

SSTRE0 to SSTRE4 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	SSTR En3	SSTR En2	SSTR En1	SSTR En0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	SSTREn3	0	R/W	<p>Counter En3 Start</p> <p>Enables and disables timer counter En3 (TCNTEn3). When this bit is cleared to 0, TCNTEn3 is disabled. TCNTEn3 retains the previous value while it is stopped. When this bit is set to 1, TCNTEn3 is resumed from the retained value.</p> <p>0: Counter of channel 3 in subblock En is disabled 1: Counter of channel 3 in subblock En is enabled</p>
2	SSTREn2	0	R/W	<p>Counter En2 Start</p> <p>Enables and disables timer counter En2 (TCNTEn2). When this bit is cleared to 0, TCNTEn2 is disabled. TCNTEn2 retains the previous value while it is stopped. When this bit is set to 1, TCNTEn2 is resumed from the retained value.</p> <p>0: Counter of channel 2 in subblock En is disabled 1: Counter of channel 2 in subblock En is enabled</p>
1	SSTREn1	0	R/W	<p>Counter En1 Start</p> <p>Enables and disables timer counter En1 (TCNTEn1). When this bit is cleared to 0, TCNTEn1 is disabled. TCNTEn3 retains the previous value while it is stopped. When this bit is set to 1, TCNTEn1 is resumed from the retained value.</p> <p>0: Counter of channel 1 in subblock En is disabled 1: Counter of channel 1 in subblock En is enabled</p>
0	SSTREn0	0	R/W	<p>Counter En0 Start</p> <p>Enables and disables timer counter En0 (TCNTEn0). When this bit is cleared to 0, TCNTEn0 is disabled. TCNTEn0 retains the previous value while it is stopped. When this bit is set to 1, TCNTEn0 is resumed from the retained value.</p> <p>0: Counter of channel 0 in subblock En is disabled 1: Counter of channel 0 in subblock En is enabled</p>

Note: n = 0 to 4 (n denotes subblock number)

12.22.3 Prescaler Registers E0 to E4 (PSCRE0 to PSCRE4)

PSCRE0 to PSCRE4 are 8-bit readable/writable registers. Each subblock of timer E has one prescaler that divides the frequency of the clock supplied via the clock bus. The register sets the division ratio of the prescalers.

When the value in prescaler register E (PSCRE) is changed, the prescaler updates the value on its underflow. Timer counter E (TCNTE) in the same block is driven by the clock output from prescaler E.

The settable value in prescaler register E (PSCRE) ranges from H'0 to H'7. The division ratio is given below.

$$\text{Division ratio of prescaler} = \frac{1}{\text{PSCRE}[2:0] + 1} \quad (\text{Settable value: } 1/1 \text{ to } 1/8)$$

A duty cycle of 50% for the prescaler E output clock is not guaranteed. The high level width is equal to the cycle of the Pφ clock and a low level is output in the remaining cycle of the prescaler E output clock.

Prescaler E runs when the TEE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) and the subblock E start bit (STRE) in timer start register E (TSTRE) are both set to 1.

PSCRE0 to PSCRE4 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

PSCRE0 to PSCRE4 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	PSCRE[n][2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 3	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2 to 0	PSCREn [2:0]	000	R/W	Division Ratio These bits store the division ratio of the prescaler.

12.22.4 Timer Control Register E0 to E4 (TCRE0 to TCRE4)

TCRE0 to TCRE4 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that select the counter clock of prescaler E from clock-bus lines 0 to 5. Timer counter E (TCNTE) is driven by the clock output from prescaler E.

TCRE0 to TCRE4 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TCRE0 to TCRE4 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	CKSELEn[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 3	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2 to 0	CKSELEn [2:0]	000	R/W	TCNTEn Clock Select These bits select the counter clock of prescaler E from clock-bus lines 0 to 5. 000: Clock-bus line 0 is selected as counter clock of prescaler E 001: Clock-bus line 1 is selected as counter clock of prescaler E 010: Clock-bus line 2 is selected as counter clock of prescaler E 011: Clock-bus line 3 is selected as counter clock of prescaler E 100: Clock-bus line 4 is selected as counter clock of prescaler E 101: Clock-bus line 5 is selected as counter clock of prescaler E 11x: Reserved

[Legend]

x: Don't care

12.22.5 Reload Control Registers E0 to E4 (RLDCRE0 to RLDCRE4)

RLDCRE0 to RLDCRE4 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that enable and disable the reload function.

RLDCRE0 to RLDCRE4 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

RLDCRE0 to RLDCRE4 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	RLDEN En3	RLDEN En2	RLDEN En1	RLDEN En0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3	RLDENEn3	0	R/W	Reload Enable Enm
2	RLDENEn2	0	R/W	These bits enable and disable the function with which the duty cycle-setting and cycle-setting registers is reloaded on cycle match.
1	RLDENEn1	0	R/W	
0	RLDENEn0	0	R/W	0: Reload function on cycle match is disabled 1: Reload function on cycle match is enabled

Note: n = 0 to 4 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

12.22.6 Output Termination Control Registers E0 to E4 (POECRE0 to POECRE4)

POECRE0 to POECRE4 are 16-bit readable/writable registers. To write to these registers, both the write data and the write key code to the bits 15 to 8 must be set.

The registers are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Since each POECREn includes a write key, a write to each register must be performed in word. To rewrite the values of POEPOLn and POEENnm bits, write a value of H'9C to the POECRKEY bits in advance. A write in word when a value other than H'9C is written to the POECRKEY bits and a write in byte are all ignored.

A read out from each POECREn must be performed in word. The POECRKEY bits are always read as H'00 since no write is held in these bits.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	POECRKEY[7:0]								-	-	-	POE POLn	POE ENn3	POE ENn2	POE ENn1	POE ENn0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)

* Write data is not retained; these bits are always read as 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	POECRKEY [7:0]	All 0	R/W*	<p>POECREn Write Key Code</p> <p>These bits act as the write key for POECREn that enables/disables rewriting the POEPOLn and POEENnm bits. Since no write value is held, these bits are always read as H'00.</p> <p>H'9C: Enables rewriting the POEPOLn and POEENnm bits.</p> <p>Other than H'9C: Disables rewriting the POEPOLn and POEENnm bits.</p>
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	POEPOLn	0	R/W	Shut-Off Input Active Level Select This bit selects the active level of the shut-off input pin (POEn). The setting of the bit has the effect on all channels in the subblocks. 0: The shut-off input active level is low. 1: The shut-off input active level is high.
3	POEENn3	0	R/W	Output Termination Enable or Disable Select
2	POEENn2	0	R/W	These bits enable or disable the output termination. These bits can be set for each channel independently.
1	POEENn1	0	R/W	
0	POEENn0	0	R/W	0: The output termination is disabled. 1: The output termination is enabled.

Note: n = 0 to 4 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

* Write data is not retained; these bits are always read as 0.

12.22.7 Output Termination Level Setting Registers E0 to E4 (SOLVLE0 to SOLVLE4)

SOLVLE0 to SOLVLE4 are 8-bit readable/writable registers.

The registers are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	PWMS LVn3	PWMS LVn2	PWMS LVn1	PWMS LVn0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	PWMSLVn3	0	R/W	Output Level High or Low Select
2	PWMSLVn2	0	R/W	These bits select the output level of the pin TOEnm during the output termination is enabled.
1	PWMSLVn1	0	R/W	
0	PWMSLVn0	0	R/W	0: During the output termination is enabled, the output level of TOEnm is low. 1: During the output termination is enabled, the output level of TOEnm is high.

Note: n = 0 to 4 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

12.22.8 Timer Status Registers E0 to E4 (TSRE0 to TSRE4)

TSRE0 to TSRE4 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that indicate occurrence of a cycle match and TCNTE overflow. The cycle match is a compare match between cycle setting register E (CYLRE) and timer counter E (TCNTE).

TSRE0 to TSRE4 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSRE0 to TSRE4 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OVF En3	OVF En2	OVF En1	OVF En0	CMF En3	CMF En2	CMF En1	CMF En0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*							

Notes: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)

* Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear it. Writing 1 is ignored.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	OVFE _n 3	0	R/(W)*	Overflow Flag Enm
6	OVFE _n 2	0	R/(W)*	These bits are set to 1 when timer counter E (TCNTE) overflows. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software.
5	OVFE _n 1	0	R/(W)*	
4	OVFE _n 0	0	R/(W)*	Overflow occurs when the counter is incremented while it is H'FFFF. Writing H'0000 to the counter has no effect on these bits.

When writing a value to the counter and incrementation occur simultaneously while the counter is H'FFFF, the overflow flag is set to 1 but the counter value is changed to the written value instead of H'0000.

No interrupt corresponds to these flags. As to cycle match, since the counter is cleared to H'0001, overflow will not occur. However, it may occur when the value in the cycle-setting register is changed during counter in operation.

When overflow and cycle match occur simultaneously, overflow is not detected (the counter is incremented while it is H'FFFF and CYLRE_n is H'FFFF). In this case, only the cycle match is handled. If the counter value is H'0001 and the reload function is enabled, cycle reload or duty-cycle reload is performed.

0: Counter E has not overflowed
[Clearing condition]

- When writing 0 to these bits after reading them as 1

1: Counter E has overflowed
[Setting condition]

- When counter E value changes from H'FFFF to H'0000

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	CMFEn3	0	R/(W)*	Cycle Match Flag Enm
2	CMFEn2	0	R/(W)*	These bits cannot be set to 1 by software. Even if these bits are 1, meaning that the flag has not been cleared, the next cycle match can be input. In this case, 1 is rewritten to these bits.
1	CMFEn1	0	R/(W)*	
0	CMFEn0	0	R/(W)*	

An interrupt request can be issued when the cycle match interrupt enable E bit (CMEEEnm) in timer interrupt enable register En (TIEREn) is set to 1.

To clear these bits, write 0 to these bits after reading them as 1. Flags for channel 0 in each subblock (CMFEn0) is automatically cleared by the ACK signal.

0: Cycle match has not occurred

[Clearing conditions]

- When writing 0 to these bits after reading them as 1
- When the ACK signal (status clearing) is asserted by the DMAC (supported only by channel 0)

1: Cycle match has occurred

[Setting condition]

- When counter E (TCNTEnm) is incremented while it is the same value as cycle setting register (CYLREnm)

Notes: n = 0 to 4 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

- * Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear the flag. Writing 1 to this bit is ignored.

12.22.9 Timer Interrupt Enable Registers E0 to E4 (TIERE0 to TIERE4)

TIERE0 to TIERE4 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that enable and disable interrupt requests occurrence of a cycle match. The cycle match is a compare match between cycle setting register E (CYLRE) and timer counter E (TCNTE).

TIERE0 to TIERE4 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TIERE0 to TIERE4 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	CME En3	CME En2	CME En1	CME En0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3 to 0	CMEEn3 to CMEEn0	All 0	R/W	Cycle Match Interrupt Enable Enm These bits enable and disable interrupt requests on cycle match of CYLREnm. When these bits are set to 1, interrupt requests can be issued by using cycle match flag Enm (CMFEnm) in timer status register En (TSREn). 0: CMFEnm interrupt requests are disabled 1: CMFEnm interrupt requests are enabled

Note: n = 0 to 4 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

12.22.10 Timer Output Control Registers E0 to E4 (TOCRE0 to TOCRE4)

TOCRE0 to TOCRE4 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that select whether or not a signal on the PWM output pin (TOE) is inverted.

TOCRE0 to TOCRE4 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TOCRE0 to TOCRE4 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	TONE En3	TONE En2	TONE En1	TONE En0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3	TONEEn3	0	R/W	TOEnm Output Inversion Select
2	TONEEn2	0	R/W	These bits select whether or not a signal on the PWM output pin (TOE) is inverted.
1	TONEEn1	0	R/W	
0	TONEEn0	0	R/W	The output signal is inverted on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after duty modes are switched by the timer output control register. The operating state of the counter (TCNTEnm) has no effect on the mode switching. The initial level on the PWM output pin is low (TONEEnm = 0). 0: Signal is output as is on PWM output pin (TOEnm) 1: Inverted signal is output on PWM output pin (TOEnm)

Note: n = 0 to 4 (n denotes subblock number), m = 0 to 3 (m denotes channel number)

12.22.11 Timer Counters E00 to E43 (TCNTE00 to TCNTE43)

TCNTE00 to TCNTE43 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that are started by setting the TEE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR), the subblock En start bit (STREn) in the timer start register E (TSTRE), and the counter Enm start bit (SSTREn) in subblock starting register En (SSTREn).

The counter clock is selected by the TCNTEn clock select bits (CKSELEn[2:0]) in timer control register En (TCREn), and prescaler register En (PSCREn) of timer E.

These counters are initialized to H'0001 on cycle match with cycle setting register Enm (CYLREn). For example, when the value in the cycle setting register is N and the counter value is to be incremented from N to N + 1, the counter value is changed to 1. This enables counting from 1 to N and PWM pulses with the cycle time of N is produced.

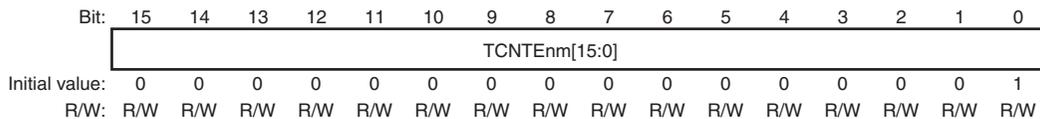
These counters can count from H'0001 to H'FFFF (when the cycle setting register value is H'FFFF).

When writing H'0000 to these counters, a PWM cycle is terminated and a new PWM cycle is started in the next clock cycle. While the counter value holds H'0000, the PWM output retains the previous value and outputs a level of 1 at the beginning of the new cycle. When the PWM cycle is terminated before duty cycle match, the duty cycle for that PWM cycle is 100% (1 is always output), that is, a level of 0 will not be output between PWM cycles. For details on writing H'0000 to these counters, see figure 12.33.

When TCNTEn or CYLREn is rewritten during the counter in operation, a cycle match may not occur even if the counter value reaches H'FFFF. In this case, the counter value is changed from H'FFFF to H'0000 in the next counter clock cycle. A PWM cycle is terminated in a way similar to writing H'0000. The counter value is incremented to H'0001 and a new PWM cycle is started. When the reload function is enabled, reloading of the cycle or duty cycle is also performed.

TCNTE00 to TCNTE43 can be read from and written to in word units.

TCNTE00 to TCNTE43 are initialized to H'0001 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



- Notes: 1. n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)
 2. m = 0 to 3 (correspond to channels 0 to 3)

12.22.12 Cycle-Setting Registers E00 to E43 (CYLRE00 to CYLRE43)

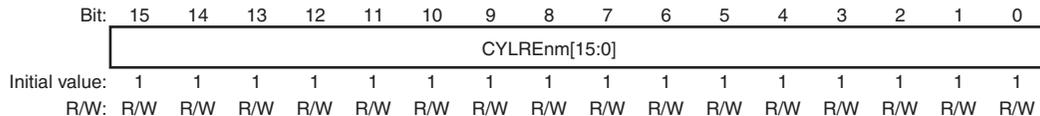
CYLRE00 to CYLRE43 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that store the cycle of PWM. The settable value ranges from H'0001 to H'FFFF.

The value in CYLREn_m is constantly compared with the value in the timer counter (TCNTEn_m). When they match, the bit in the status register (TSRE) is set to 1 and TCNTEn_m is initialized to H'0001. When the RLDENn_m bit in the reload control register (RLDCREn_m) is set to 1, the values in the cycle reload register (CRLDENn_m) and duty cycle reload register (DRLDENn_m) are transferred to cycle-setting register (CYLREn_m) and duty cycle setting register (DTREn_m).

To rewrite to CYLREn_m during TCNTEn_m in operation, note that the value to be set may lead to malfunction. When TCNTEn_m in operation is rewritten, a cycle match may not be detected and TCNTEn_m continues to be incremented even if the counter value exceeds the value in CYLREn_m. In this case, unwanted PWM waveforms are output.

CYLRE00 to CYLRE43 can be read from and written to in word units.

CYLRE00 to CYLRE43 are initialized to H'FFFF by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



- Notes: 1. n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)
 2. m = 0 to 3 (correspond to channels 0 to 3)

12.22.13 Duty Cycle Setting Registers E00 to E43 (DTRE00 to DTRE43)

DTRE00 to DTRE43 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that store the duty cycle of PWM. The settable value ranges from H'0000 to H'FFFF.

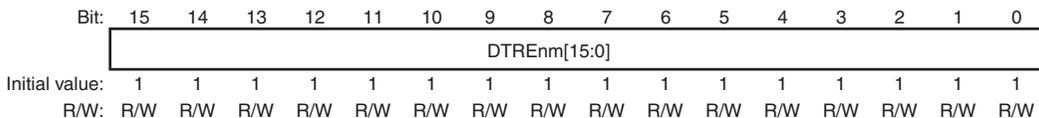
The value in DTREn_m is constantly compared with the value in timer counter (TCNTEn_m). When they match, the output level on the pin for the corresponding channel becomes low. When the values in CYLREn_m and TCNTEn_m match while the RLDEn_m bit is set to 1, the value in DRLDEn_m is reloaded to DTREn_m.

The settable value in DTREn_m ranges from 0 to the value in CYLREn_m. When 0 is set, the duty cycle is 0% and the same value as CYLREn_m is set, the duty cycle is 100%. DTREn_m must be set to the value less than CYLREn_m.

To rewrite to DTREn_m during TCNTEn_m in operation, note that the value to be set may lead to malfunction. When TCNTEn_m in operation is rewritten, a duty cycle match may not be detected. In this case, unwanted PWM waveforms may be output.

DTRE00 to DTRE43 can be read from and written to in word units.

DTRE00 to DTRE43 are initialized to H'FFFF by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



- Notes: 1. n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)
 2. m = 0 to 3 (correspond to channels 0 to 3)

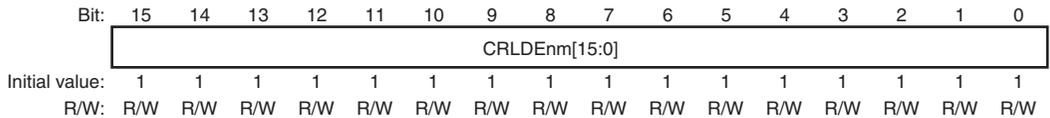
12.22.14 Cycle Reload Registers E00 to E43 (CRLDE00 to CRLDE43)

CRLDE00 to CRLDE43 are 16-bit readable/writable register that can be set to H'0001 to H'FFFF as the cycle of PWM outputs.

When the reload function is enabled, the value in this register is transferred to the cycle-setting register (CYLREn_m) on cycle match.

CRLDE00 to CRLDE43 can be read from and written to in word units.

CRLDE00 to CRLDE43 are initialized to H'FFFF by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



- Notes: 1. n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)
 2. m = 0 to 3 (correspond to channels 0 to 3)

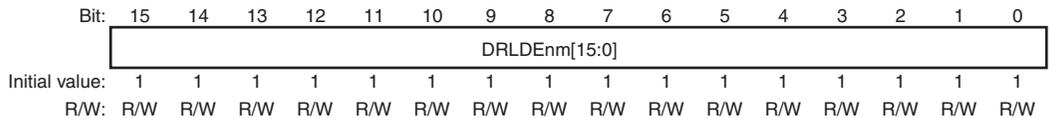
12.22.15 Duty Cycle Reload Registers E00 to E43 (DRLDE00 to DRLDE43)

DRLDE00 to DRLDE43 is a 16-bit readable/writable register that can be set to H'0000 to H'FFFF as the duty cycle.

When the reload function is enabled, the value in this register is transferred to the duty cycle-setting register (DTREn) on cycle match.

DRLDE00 to DRLDE43 can be read from and written to in word units.

DRLDE00 to DRLDE43 are initialized to H'FFFF by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



- Notes: 1. n = 0 to 4 (correspond to subblocks E0 to E4)
 2. m = 0 to 3 (correspond to channels 0 to 3)

12.23 Operations of Timer E

Timer E consists of timer counter Enm (TCNTEnm), cycle-setting register Enm (CYLREnm), duty cycle setting register Enm (DTREnm), cycle reload register Enm (CRLDEnm), and duty cycle reload register Enm (DRLDEnm). Timer E can be used as a PWM timer.

TCNTEnm starts counting up when a channel is selected by subblock starting register En (SSTREn) after a subblock is selected by timer start register E (TSTRE). A logical zero level is output on pin TOEnm on the first edge of the counter clock after TCNTEnm matches duty cycle setting register Enm (DTREnm), or a logical one level is output on pin TOEnm on the first edge of the counter clock after TCNTEnm matches cycle setting register Enm (CYLREnm). After a match with the cycle setting register, the counter is set to H'0001 on the next counter clock edge and starts counting up again.

Subsequently duty-cycle and cycle match are repeated, producing a PWM output on pin TOEnm.

However, externally output level retains an initial value of 0 for one cycle which is from starting up the counter to the first cycle match.

The settable PWM cycle ranges from H'0001 to H'FFFF. The settable duty cycle ranges from 0% to 100%. When the duty cycle setting register is set to H'0000, the output level is 0 and remains unchanged (duty cycle = 0%). When the values in duty cycle setting register and cycle setting register are the same, the output level is 1 and remains unchanged (duty cycle = 100%). The value in duty cycle setting register must be equal to or less than the value in cycle setting register.

Figure 12.32 shows an operation example of PWM timer outputs for channel 0 in subblock E0. In this example, the duty cycle is changed every PWM cycle in the order of 75%, 67%, 0%, and 100%.

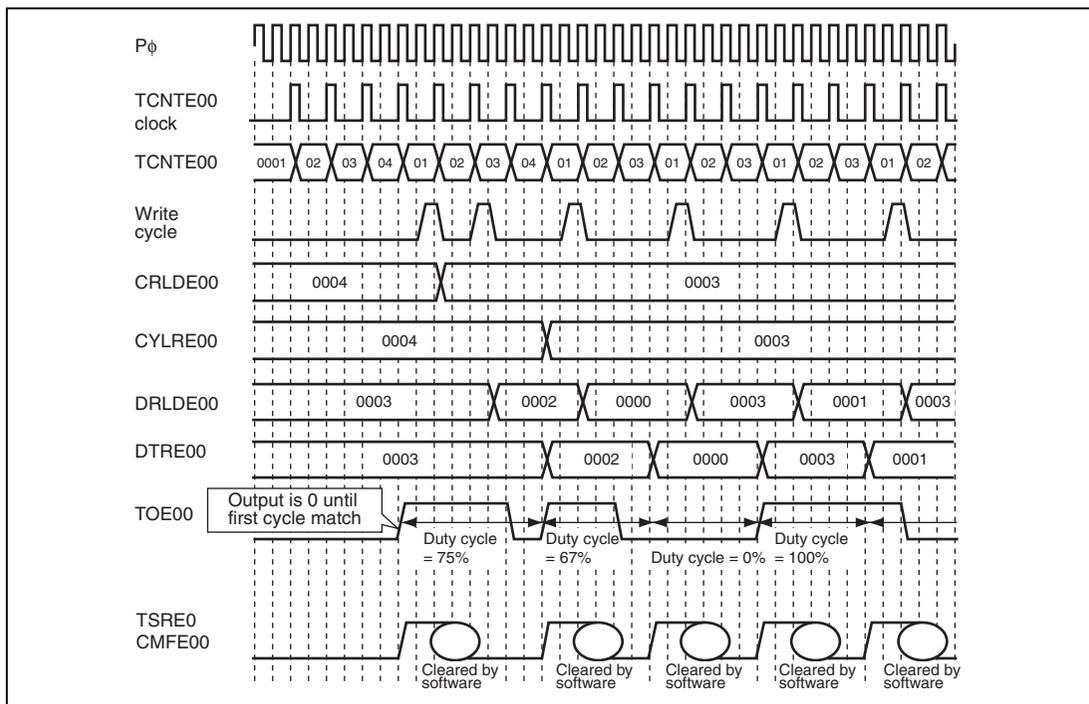


Figure 12.32 Operation of PWM (1)

The duty cycle setting and cycle setting registers have respective reload registers. When the values in the up-counter and cycle-setting register match, the values in the duty cycle reload and cycle reload registers are loaded to the duty cycle setting and cycle setting registers. The loaded data is updated in the next PWM cycle after loading. The reload function is enabled and disabled by the reload enable bit (RLDCREN) in the reload control register (RLDENEm).

In timer E, a PWM output cycle is terminated by writing H'0000 to the counter (TCNTE_{nm}). The counter value is changed from H'0000 to H'0001 on the next counter clock and the counter is restarted. When the counter value is changed, the values in the duty cycle reload and cycle reload registers are loaded to the duty cycle setting and cycle setting registers.

Figure 12.33 shows the PWM output cycle terminated by writing H'0000 to the counter and the counter restarted. The counter value is cleared to H'0000 by the writing. The output waveform (TOE00) is not changed. When the reload function is enabled after the writing, the values in the duty cycle reload and cycle reload registers are loaded to the duty cycle setting and cycle setting registers. At the same time, counting is restarted and PWM output is also restarted.

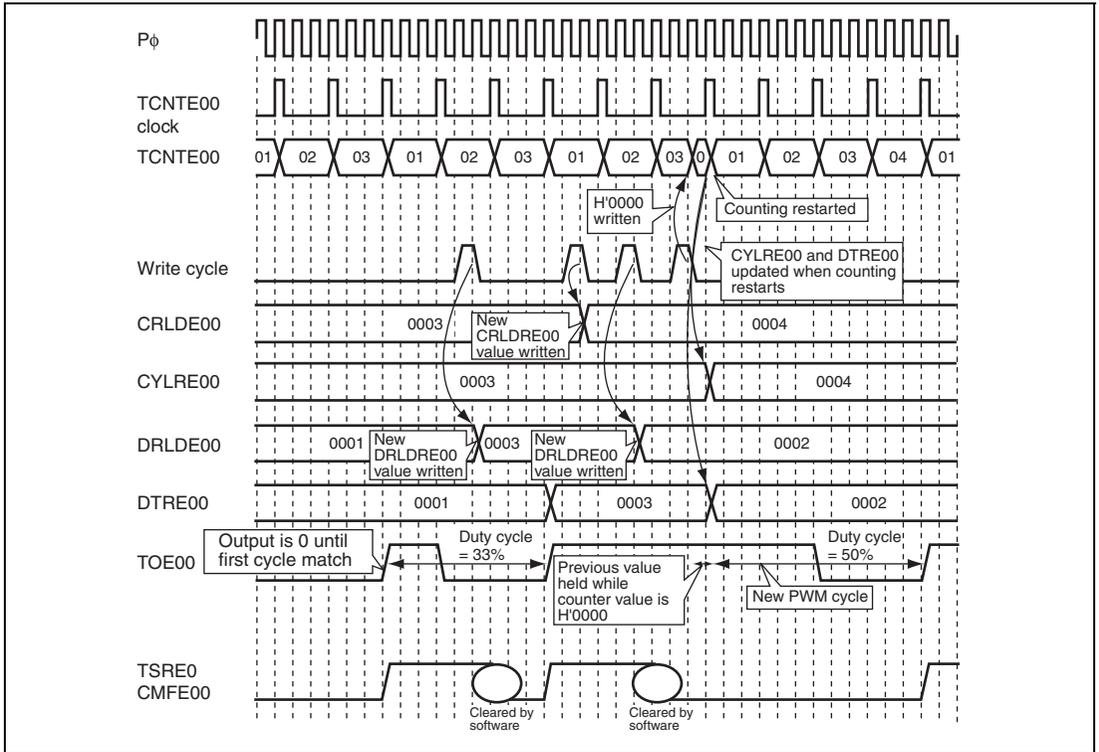


Figure 12.33 Operation of PWM (2)

A waveform is output in off-state duty (active-low output) mode by selecting the off-state duty mode in timer output control register En (TOCREn). The output waveform on pin TOEnm is inverted on the next Pφ clock cycle after setting.

Figure 12.34 shows an example of a waveform when switching on- and off-state duty modes. By selecting the off-state duty mode before the counter is started, the initial output level on the PWM output pin TOEnm is 1. After the counter started until the first cycle match, the level on pin TOE00 retains 1. On the following cycle match and duty cycle match, the output levels are alternated. When the PWM cycle is forcibly terminated by writing H'0000 to the counter, TOE00 retains the previous value. At the timing in which the counter is incremented to H'0001, a new PWM cycle is started.

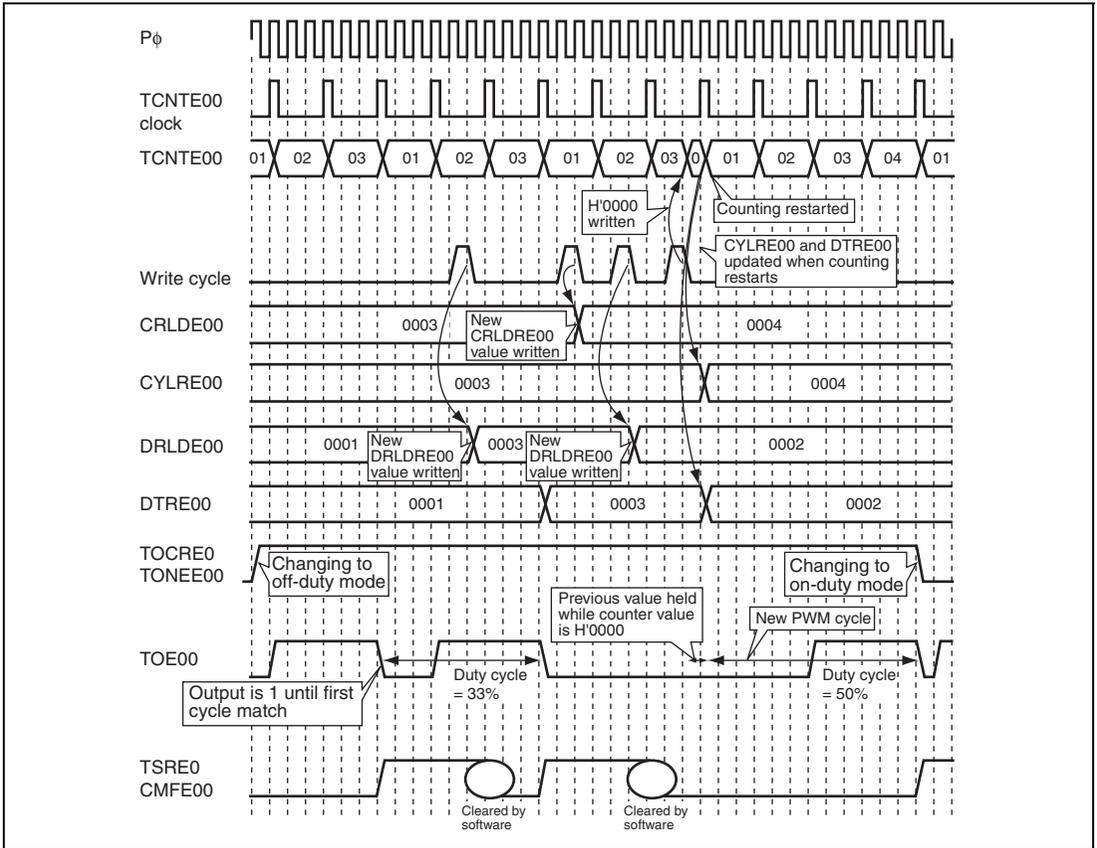


Figure 12.34 Operation of PWM (3)

Figure 12.35 shows an example of an output waveform when the PWM output termination is enabled. In case that the output termination enable or disable select bit (POEEN_{nm}) in the control register (POECREN) is set as enabled, when the shut-off input (POEn) is enabled during the duty period (since the cycle match of the previous PWM cycle until the duty match), the PWM output is terminated. On the other hand, during the off-duty period, the PWM output is not terminated even when the POEn pin is enabled. During the output termination is enabled, the signal level that specified by the output level high or low select bit (PWMSLV_{nm}) in the output termination level setting register En (SOLVLEN) is the output level of the pin TOEn_m. On the output level, any inversion settings (switching on- and off-state duty modes) by the corresponding bits in the timer output control registers (TOCRE_n) have no effect.

The PWM output termination is disabled when the POEn pin at the cycle match is disabled. If the POEn pin is enabled at the cycle match, the PWM output termination remains enabled until the next cycle match.

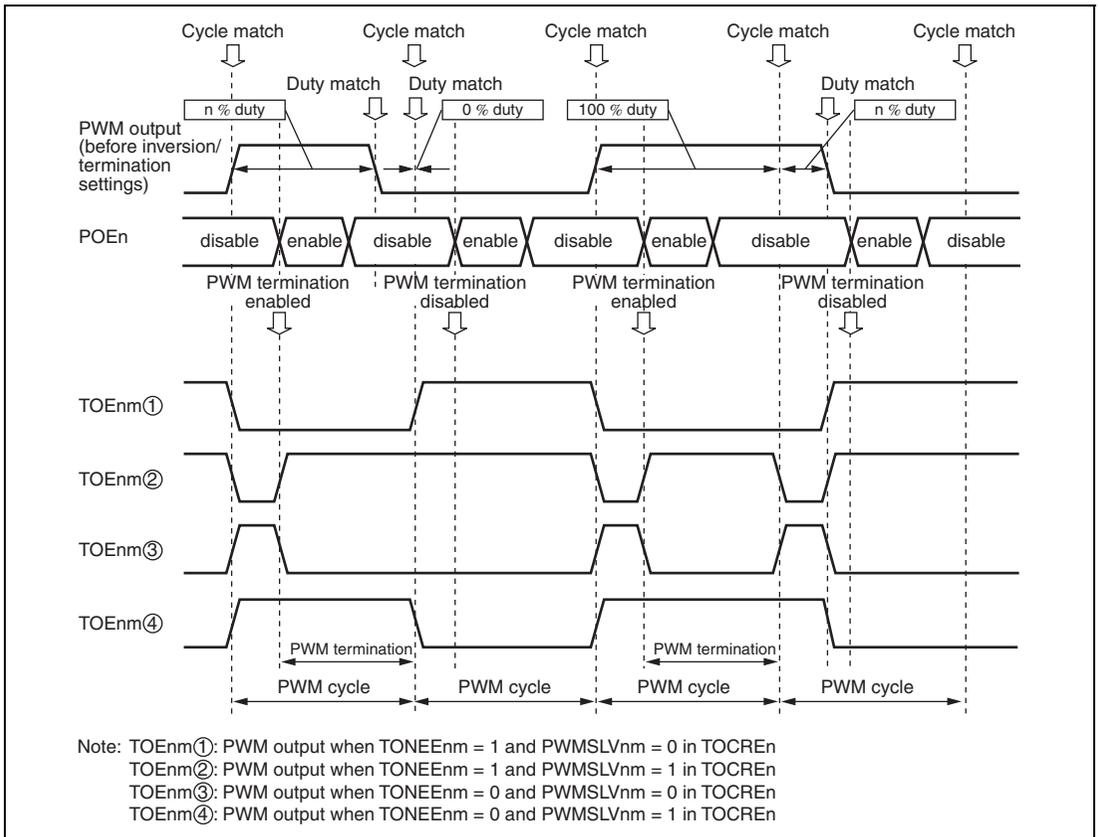


Figure 12.35 PWM Output Termination

12.24 Overview of Timer F

The timer F consists of 20 subblocks, featuring functions shown below.

- Edge counting in a specified period
Counts the number of edges input to the external input pin (TIFnA)
- Valid edge interval counting
Measures time until a specified number of edges is input to the external pin (TIFnA).
- Measurement of time during high/low input levels
Measures a total amount of time when a high or low level is input to the external input pin (TIFnA). The duration of measurement is designated as the number of pulses input to the external pin.
- Measurement of PWM input waveform timing
Measures the off-duty period and cycle time of the PWM waveform input to the external pin (TIFnA). The duration of measurement is designated as the number of PWM cycles input to the external pin.
- Rotation speed/pulse measurement (for the subblock 12 to 15 only)
Every time an edge is input to the external pin (TIFnA), the following values are retained — edge count, time stamp at edge input, edge input interval (cycle), and high/low input level immediately before input.
- Up/down event count (for the subblock 0 to 2 only)
TIFnA of the two external pins (TIFnA, TIFnB) is used to count as the count source. TIFnB switches between upcounting and downcounting.
- Four-time multiplication event count (for the subblock 0 to 2 only)
Counting operation is executed using two external input pins (TIFnA, TIFnB) as the count sources. Signals in the pins switch between upcounting and downcounting.

Input signals from the external input pins TIFnA and TIFnB can be subject to the noise cancellation function using the input cancellation function.

TIF0A to TIF2A, TIF0B, and TIF1B input signals can also be used as POE0 to POE4 input (shut-off input) signals of timer E. The correspondence between TIFnA/B and POEn is shown in table 12.15 in timer E section.

When TIF0A to TIF2A, TIF0B, and TIF1B are used as the shut-off input signals of timer E, note that the measured subjects in the corresponding timer F subblocks are the shut-off input signals.

12.24.1 Block Diagram of Timer F

The timer F consists of 20 subblocks. Each subblock consists of such units as two 24-bit time counters (ECNTAF_n, ECNTCF_n), three 24-bit general registers (GRAF_n, GRCF_n, GRDF_n), 16-bit event counter (ENCTBF_n), 16-bit general register (GRBF_n), input processing unit (edge detection, noise canceller), controllers etc.

Figure 12.36 is a block diagram of timer F.

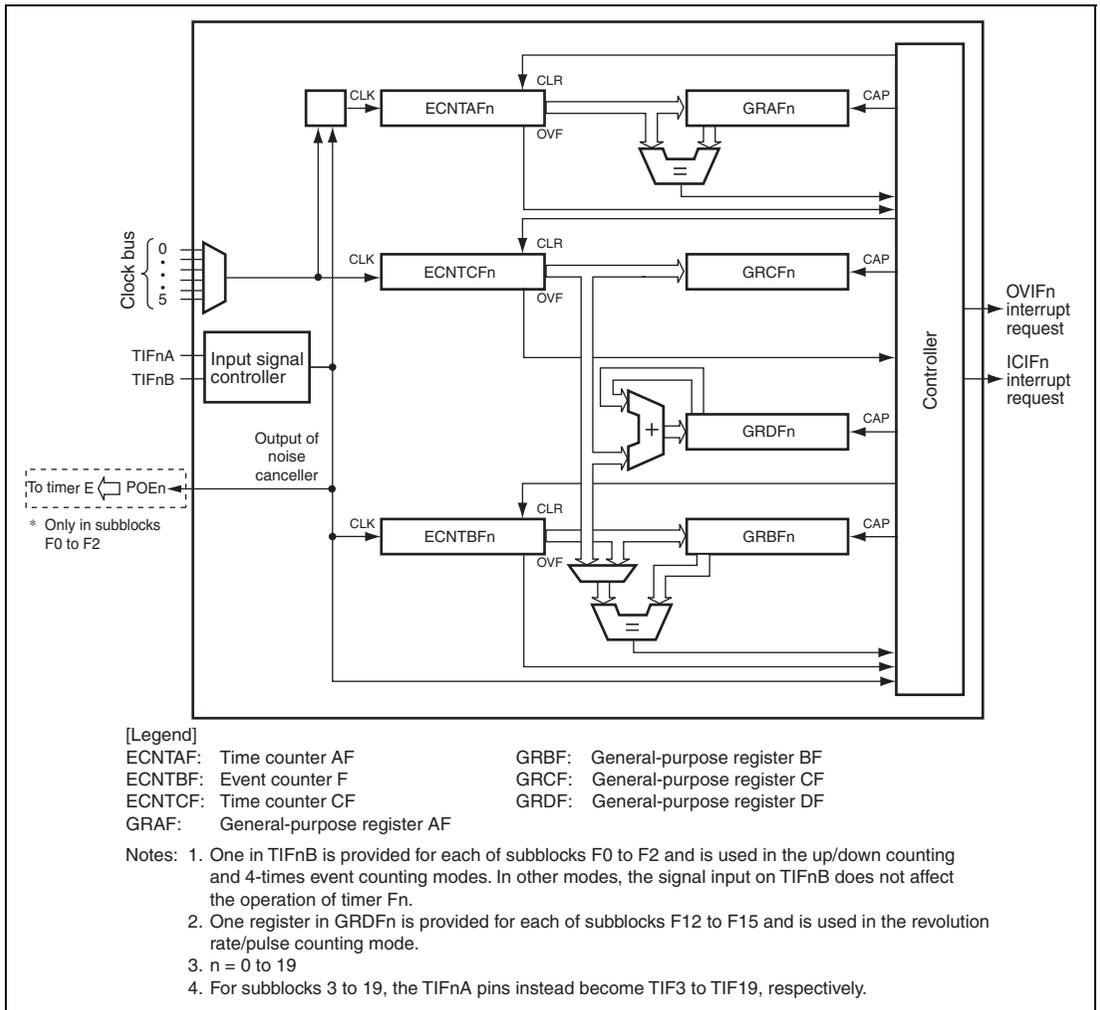


Figure 12.36 Block Diagram of Subblocks of Timer F

12.24.2 Interrupts

The timer F can output two types of interrupts totaling 40 interrupts.

- OVIF0 to OVIF19 interrupts

An interrupt is output when one of the three counters (ECNTAF_n, ECNTBF_n, ECNTCF_n) in the subblock F_n has overflowed or underflowed (only in ECNTBF_n). To which counter the interrupt belongs can be known by referring to the timer status register F (ISRF). This request is received by the INTC module and the designated processing is performed.

- ICIF0 to ICIF19 interrupts

The interrupt is output when a count value capturing in the subblock F_n occurs. This request is received by the A-DMAC or INTC module. DMA transfer by A-DMAC enables to transfer captured data obtained by using compare match as a trigger to the on-chip SRAM or perform designated processing by interrupts. For details on DMA transfer by A-DMAC, see section 11, Automotive Direct Memory Access Controller (A-DMAC).

12.25 Description of Timer F Registers

12.25.1 Timer Start Register F (TSTRF)

TSTRF is a 32-bit readable/writable register that specifies whether to operate or stop each subblock (timer F0 to F19) in the timer F. Count operation is not executed unless TFE bit in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) is enabled even if the start bit in timer F is set to enable the count operation.

TSTRF can be read from and written to in byte, word, or longword units. However, the execution of access to the register as a longword unit is divided into two operations, i.e. reading or writing the respective words. Accordingly, the bits of both the higher and lower-order words cannot be accessed in the same clock cycle.

TSTRF is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STRF 19	STRF 18	STRF 17	STRF 16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	STRF 15	STRF 14	STRF 13	STRF 12	STRF 11	STRF 10	STRF 9	STRF 8	STRF 7	STRF 6	STRF 5	STRF 4	STRF 3	STRF 2	STRF 1	STRF 0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 20	—	All 0	R	Reserved
				These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
19 to 0	STRF19 to STRF0	All 0	R/W	<p>Counter Fn Start</p> <p>These bits specify whether to operate or stop two time counters in subblocks (ECNTAFn, ECNTCFn) and event counter (ECNTBFn). Counter value is retained at stop state. When this bit is set to 1 once again, the operation starts at the retained value. Count operation is not executed unless TFE bit in ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) is enabled even if the start bit in timer F is set enable the count operation.</p> <p>0: Stop the counting operation of ECNTAFn, ECNTBFn, and ECNTCFn.</p> <p>1: Enable the counting operation of ECNTAFn, ECNTBFn, and ECNTCFn.</p> <p>Note: The prescaler is operating regardless of the setting of the counter F start bit, and not initialized at the start of counter. Therefore, during the time between the activation and the start of actual count operation by the above counter, hardware-related uncertainty shorter than the period of selected count source (resolution) accompanies</p>

Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

12.25.2 Noise Canceller Control Register F (NCCRF)

NCCRF is a 32-bit readable/writable register that specifies to enable/disable the noise canceller in the subblocks F0 to F19.

NCCRF can be read from and written to in byte, word, or longword units. However, the execution of access to the register as a longword unit is divided into two operations, i.e. reading or writing the respective words. Accordingly, the bits of both the higher and lower-order words cannot be accessed in the same clock cycle.

NCCRF is initialized to H'0000 0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NCEF 19	NCEF 18	NCEF 17	NCEF 16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NCEF 15	NCEF 14	NCEF 13	NCEF 12	NCEF 11	NCEF 10	NCEF 9	NCEF 8	NCEF 7	NCEF 6	NCEF 5	NCEF 4	NCEF 3	NCEF 2	NCEF 1	NCEF 0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 20	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
19 to 0	NCEF19 to NCEF0	All 0	R/W	Noise Canceller Enable Fn Specify to enable/disable the noise canceller in each subblock. Regarding the subblocks F2 to F0, each subblock has noise cancellers TIFnA and TIFnB but enabling/disabling these cancellers cannot be specified independently. Setting the NCEF _n bit to 1 enables each noise canceller in TIFnA and TIFnB. When the noise canceller function is enabled and the level change in the external input signals (TIFnA, TIFnB) is detected, either subsequent edge cancel mode or preceding edge cancel mode starts according to the setting of noise cancellation mode register (NCMR) in common controller.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
19 to 0	NCEF19 to NCEF0	All 0	R/W	<p>In subsequent edge cancel mode, when the input signal level change is detected, the change is output as the signal that has passed through noise canceling. Simultaneously, corresponding noise canceler counters (NCNTFA19 to NCNTFA0 and NCNTFB2 to NCNTFB0) start upcounting. The input signal level change is masked until a compare match occurs between the value in the noise canceler counter and the values in the noise cancel register (NCRFA19 to NCRFA0 and NCRFB2 to NCRFB0). When a compare match occurs, the input signal level at this moment is output as the signal after noise canceling.</p> <p>When these bits are cleared to 0 while NCNTFAn and NCNTFBn are in count operation, the count operation continues until a compare match occurs and the level change of the corresponding external input (TIFAn, TIFBn) is kept being masked.</p> <p>In preceding edge cancel mode, when the level change of the input signal is detected, the corresponding noise canceler counter (NCNTFA19 to NCNTFA 0 and NCNTFB2 to NCNTFB0) starts upcounting. If a level change of input signal is not detected during the period until a compare match occurs between the value in the noise canceler counter and the values in the noise cancel register (NCRFA19 to NCRFA0 and NCRFB2 to NCRFB0), the level change at the compare match is output as the signal after a noise cancellation. If a noise change is detected, this change is regarded as noise and the noise canceller does not change the signal after a noise cancel regarding that no level change of input signal occurred.</p> <p>When these bits are cleared to 0 while NCNTFAn and NCNTFBn are in count operation, the count operation continues to keep noise canceling processing until a compare match or input signal change occurs.</p> <p>For a operating example in cancel mode, see figures 12.1 and 12.2.</p> <p>0: Noise cancel function of TIFnA and TIFnB is disabled. 1: Noise cancel function of TIFnA and TIFnB is enabled.</p>

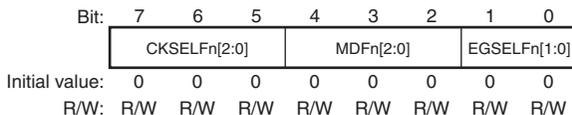
Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

12.25.3 Timer Control Registers F0 to F19 (TCRF0 to TCRF19)

TCRF0 to TCRF19 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that specify the operation mode of the subblocks F0 to F19.

TCRF0 to TCRF19 can be read from and written to in byte units.

TCRF0 to TCRF19 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	CKSELF _n [2:0]	000	R/W	Clock Select F _n Specify the clock sources for the two time counters (ECNTAF _n , ECNTCF _n) in the subblocks F0 to F9. Do not specify B'110, B'111. If specified, the operation is not guaranteed. 000: Clock bus 0 001: Clock bus 1 010: Clock bus 2 011: Clock bus 3 100: Clock bus 4 101: Clock bus 5 110: Reserved 111: Reserved

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4 to 2	MDFn[2:0]	000	R/W	<p>Timer Operation Mode Fn</p> <p>Specify the operation mode for the corresponding subblocks F0 to F19. There are seven modes: up/down event count, four-time multiplication event count, edge counting in a specified period, valid edge interval counting, measurement of time during high/low input levels, measurement of PWM input waveform timing, and rotation speed/pulse measurement.</p> <p>000: Edge counting in a specified period</p> <p>001: Valid edge interval counting</p> <p>010: Measurement of time during high/low input levels</p> <p>011: Reserved</p> <p>100: Measurement of PWM input waveform timing</p> <p>101: Rotation speed/pulse measurement</p> <p>110: Up/down event count</p> <p>111: Four-time multiplication event count</p> <p>Note: Do not set rotation speed/pulse measurement for subblocks other than 12 to 15.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1, 0	EGSELF _n [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Edge Select Fn</p> <p>Specify the edge sense modes for event input (TIF_nA) in the subblocks F0 to F19. Edge detection is done for signals that have passed through the noise canceller. Therefore, edge detection is done to the external input (TIF_nA, TIF_nB) if the noise cancel function is disabled, and to signals after noise cancel if the noise cancel function is enabled.</p> <p>While 'measurement of time during high/low input levels' is specified, when this bit selects the falling edge, measurement of time during high level is specified. When this bit selects the rising edge, measurement of time during low level is specified. Do not select both edges.</p> <p>While 'measurement of PWM input waveform timing' and 'rotation speed/pulse measurement' are specified, when this bit selects the rising edge, the period between the two rising edges is regarded as the PWM cycle and the low-level period is regarded as the off-duty period. If the falling edge is selected, the period between the two falling edges is regarded as the PWM cycle and the high-level period is regarded as the off-duty period. Do not select both edges.</p> <p>When 'up/down event count' mode and 'four-time multiplication event count' mode are specified, be sure to designate both the rising and falling edges. If otherwise selected, the operation is not guaranteed.</p> <p>00: Edge detection disabled 01: Rising edge 10: Falling edge 11: Both edges</p> <p>Note: TIF_nB pin is available only when 'up/down event count' and 'four-time multiplication event count' are specified. TIF_nB operates always detecting both the rising and falling edges. In other modes, TIF_nB does not detect edges.</p>

Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

12.25.4 Timer Interrupt Enable Registers F0 to F19 (TIERF0 to TIERF19)

TIERF0 to TIERF19 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that specify whether to enable or disable the interrupt corresponding to the timer status register F (TSRF).

TIERF0 to TIERF19 can be read from and written to in byte units.

TIERF0 to TIERF19 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	OVE CF _n	OVE BF _n	OVE AF _n	ICEF _n
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3	OVECF _n	0	R/W	Overflow Interrupt Enable CF _n * Specifies whether to enable or disable the interrupt by OVFCF _n to the status corresponding to the overflow of the time counter CF _n (ECNTCF _n) (in 'measurement of PWM input waveform timing' mode) or a compare match between ECNTCF _n and GRBF _n (in 'rotation speed/pulse measurement' mode) 0: Interrupt by OVFCF _n disabled 1: Interrupt by OVFCF _n enabled
2	OVEBF _n	0	R/W	Overflow Interrupt Enable BF _n * Specifies whether to enable or disable the interrupt by OVBCF _n to the status corresponding to the overflow/underflow of the event counter BF _n (ECNTBF _n). 0: Interrupt by OVBF _n disabled 1: Interrupt by OVBF _n enabled

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1	OVEAFn	0	R/W	<p>Overflow Interrupt Enable AFn*</p> <p>Specifies whether to enable or disable the interrupt by OVFAFn to the status corresponding to the overflow of the time counter AFn (ECNTAFn).</p> <p>0: Interrupt by OVFAFn disabled</p> <p>1: Interrupt by OVFAFn enabled</p>
0	ICEFn	0	R/W	<p>Input Capture Interrupt Enable Fn</p> <p>Specifies whether to enable or disable the interrupt by OVFAFn to the status corresponding to the input capture detection in the subblock Fn.</p> <p>0: Interrupt by ICFFn disabled</p> <p>1: Interrupt by ICFFn enabled</p>

Note: * The overflow of interrupt of the subblock Fn is requested as the logical sum of the interrupts OVFAFn, OVFBFn, and OVFCFn, By referring to TSRFn, which counter generated the interrupt by overflow or underflow can be known.

12.25.5 Timer Status Registers F0 to F19 (TSRF0 to TSRF19)

TSRF0 to TSRF19 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that indicate overflows in the time counters A and C, overflow or underflow in the event counter, and input capture occurrence.

These flags are interrupt sources and requests the CPU interrupts if the corresponding bits to the timer interrupt enable register F0 to F19 (TIERF0 to TIERF19) enable interrupts.

TSRF0 to TSRF19 can be read from and written to in byte units.

TSRF0 to TSRF19 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	OVF CFn	OVF BFn	OVF AFn	ICFFn
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*			

Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

* Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear it. Writing 1 is ignored.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3	OVFCFn	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overflow/Compare Match Flag CFn</p> <p>The values in this flag show different states depending on the operation mode. In 'measurement of PWM input waveform timing', the flag shows the overflow of the time counter C (ECNTCFn). In 'rotation speed/pulse measurement' mode, the flag shows a compare match between ECNTCFn and GRBFn.</p> <p>This flag cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>0: No overflow in ECNTCFn [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After reading OVFCFn = 1, 0 is written to OVFCFn. <p>1: ECNTCFn overflows [Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement of PWM input waveform timing mode When ECNTCFn overflows (H'FFFF FF → H'0000 00) Rotation speed/pulse measurement mode When values in ECNTCFn and GRBFn (with the value zero extended to lower 8 bits) match
2	OVBFn	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overflow Flag BFn</p> <p>By this bit, overflow or underflow of the event counter BFn (ECNTBFn) can be monitored. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>0: No overflow or underflow in ECNTBFn [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After reading OVBFn = 1, 0 is written to OVBFn. <p>1: ECNTBFn overflows or underflows [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When ECNTBFn overflows (H'FFFF → H'0000) or underflows (H'0000 → H'FFFF)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1	OVFAFn	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overflow Flag AFn</p> <p>By this bit, overflow of the time counter AFn (ECNTAFn) can be monitored. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>0: No overflow in ECNTAFn [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After reading OVFAFn = 1, 0 is written to OVFAFn. <p>1: ECNTAFn overflows [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When ECNTAFn overflows (H'FFFF FF → H'0000 00)
0	ICFFn	0	R/(W)*	<p>Input capture Flag Fn</p> <p>By this bit, the detection state of input capture in the subblock Fn can be monitored. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>0: Input capture is not detected in the subblock Fn. [Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After reading ICFFn = 1, 0 is written to ICFFn. When the capture output register (CDRF0 to CDRF19) are read by A-DMAC access. <p>1: Input capture in subblock Fn detected [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When input capture is detected in the subblock Fn.

Notes: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

* To clear the flag, only writing 0 after reading 1 is possible. Writing 1 is invalid.

12.25.6 Timer Counters AF0 to AF19 (ECNTAF0 to ECNTAF19)

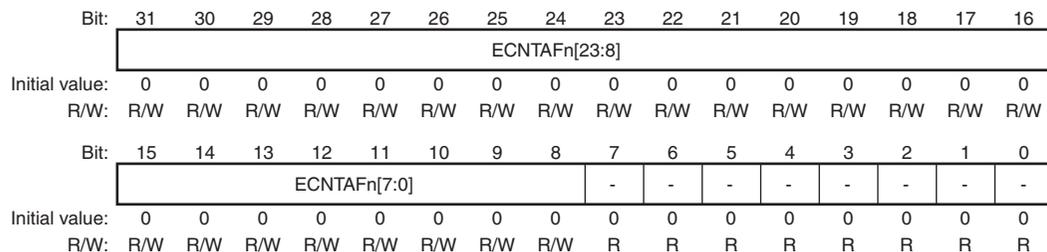
ECNTAF0 to ECNTAF19 are 32-bit readable/writable registers.

This register, with one provided to each subblock, executes upcount operation using the input clock. One clock bus from clock buses 0 to 5 can be selected as the input clock according to the setting of the corresponding control register. The input clocks for ECNTAFn and ECNTCFn are the same. Clock source cannot be set independently.

When clearing the counter is done at the countup timing, ECNTAFn is cleared to H'00000100, and to H'00000000 in other cases.

ECNTAF0 to ECNTAF19 can be read from and written to in longword units.

ECNTAF0 to ECNTAF19 are initialized to H'0000 0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 8	ECNTAFn [23:0]	All 0	R/W	Time Count AFn Upcounter A
7 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

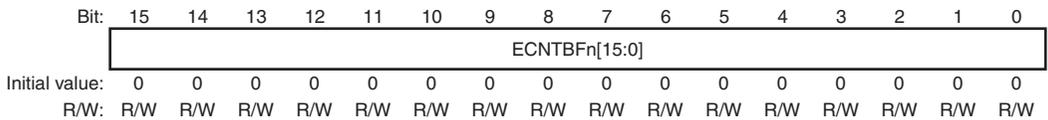
12.25.7 Event Counters F0 to F19 (ECNTBF0 to ECNTBF19)

ECNTBF0 to ECNTBF19 are 16-bit readable/writable registers. This register, with one provided to each subblock, executes upcount/downcount operation using the input clock. The input clock is given two external input pins (TIFnA, TIFnB). The external pin and edge used to count differs according to the setting of the corresponding control register (operation mode and edge select). The input clock in each mode is listed in table 12.16.

When clearing the counter is done at the count-up timing, ECNTBFn is cleared to H'0001, and to H'0000 in other cases.

ECNTBF0 to ECNTBF19 can be read from and written to in word units.

ECNTBF0 to ECNTBF19 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	ECNTBFn [15:0]	All 0	R/W	Event Count Fn Up/down event counter

Table 12.16 Event Counter Input Clock and Count Edge for Each Timer F Operation Mode

Operation Mode	Input Clock	Count Edge
Edge counting in a specified period	TIFnA	Selectable by EGSELFn
Valid edge interval counting	TIFnA	Selectable by EGSELFn
Measurement of time during high/low input levels	TIFnA	Selectable by EGSELFn (other than both edges)
Measurement of PWM input waveform timing	TIFnA	Selectable by EGSELFn (other than both edges)
Rotation speed/pulse measurement	TIFnA	Selectable by EGSELFn (other than both edges)
Up/down event count	TIFnA (Count direction is specified by TIFnB level)	Both rising/falling edges
Four-time multiplication event count	TIFnA, TIFnB	Both rising/falling edges

12.25.8 Time Counters CF0 to CF19 (ECNTCF0 to ECNTCF19)

ECNTCF0 to ECNTCF19 are 32-bit readable/writable registers. This register, with one provided to each subblock, is enabled only in ‘measurement of PWM input waveform timing’ and ‘rotation speed/pulse measurement’ modes. This register does not execute count operation in other modes. This register executes upcount operation using the input clock. One clock bus from clock buses 0 to 5 can be selected as the input clock according to the setting of the corresponding control register. The input clocks for ECNTAFn and ECNTCFn are the same. Clock source cannot be set independently.

When clearing the counter is done at the external input timing or triggered by ECNTBFn, ECNTCFn is cleared synchronized with ECNTCFn count clock. At this moment, ECNTCFn is cleared to H'00000100.

ECNTCF0 to ECNTCF19 can be read from and written to in longword units.

ECNTAF0 to ECNTAF19 are initialized to H'0000 0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ECNTCFn[23:8]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ECNTCFn[7:0]								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 8	ECNTCFn [23:0]	All 0	R/W	Time Count CFn Upcounter C
7 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.25.9 General Registers AF0 to AF19 (GRAF0 to GRAF19)

GRAF0 to GRAF19 are 32-bit readable/writable registers. This register, with one provided to each subblock, has two functions such as input capture register and output compare register for the time counter A_{fn} (ECNTAF_{fn}).

Do not set GRAF_n to H'00000000 to function this register as the compare match register. Note that if H'00000000 is set, incorrect measurement may occur.

GRAF0 to GRAF19 can be read from and written to in longword units.

GRAF0 to GRAF19 are initialized to H'FFFF FF00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	GRAF _n [23:8]															
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	GRAF _n [7:0]								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 8	GRAF _n [23:0]	All 1	R/W	General Registers AF _n Input capture value or output compare match value for the time counter A.
7 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

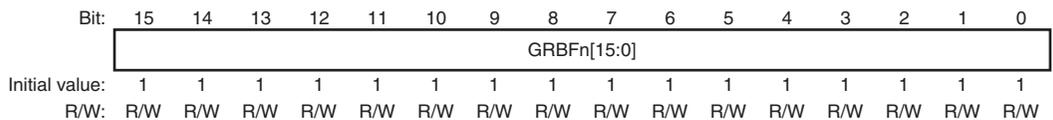
12.25.10 General Registers BF0 to BF19 (GRBF0 to GRBF19)

GRBF0 to GRBF19 are 16-bit readable/writable registers. This register, with one provided to each subblock, has two functions such as input capture register and output compare register for the event counter (ECNTBFn).

Do not set GRBFn to H'0000 to function this register as the compare match register. Note that if H'0000 is set, incorrect measurement may occur.

GRBF0 to GRBF19 can be read from and written to in word units.

GRBF0 to GRBF19 are initialized to H'FFFF by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	GRBFn [15:0]	All 1	R/W	General Registers BFn Input capture value or output compare match value for event counter.

12.25.11 General Registers CF0 to CF19 (GRCF0 to GRCF19)

GRCF0 to GRCB19 are 32-bit readable/writable registers. This register, with one provided to each subblock, has a function as the input capture register for the time counter (ECNTCFn). Triggered by a compare match between ECNTBFn and GRBn (in 'measurement of PWM input waveform timing' mode) or edge input of the TIFnA pin (in 'rotation speed/pulse measurement' mode), ECNTCFn count number is taken in at the next ECNTCFn upcount timing. These registers are valid only in 'measurement of PWM input waveform timing' or 'rotation speed/pulse measurement' mode. Capture operation is not executed in other modes.

GRCF0 to GRCB19 can be read from and written to in longword units.

GRCF0 to GRCB19 are initialized to H'FFFFFF00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	GRCFn[23:8]															
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	GRCFn[7:0]								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 8	GRCFn [23:0]	All 1	R/W	General Registers CFn Input capture value for the time counter C
7 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.25.12 General Registers DF12 to DF15 (GRDF12 to GRDF15)

GRDF12 to GRDF15 are 32-bit readable/writable registers. This register is provided to subblocks F12 to F15. Triggered by edge input of the TIFn pin, accumulated number in the time counter CFn (ECNTCFn) is taken in at the next ECNTAFn upcount timing. This register is valid only in 'rotation speed/pulse measurement' mode. Capture operation is not executed in other modes.

GRDF12 to GRDF15 can be read from and written to in longword units.

GRDF12 to GRDF15 are initialized to H'FFFFFF00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	GRDFn[23:8]															
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	GRDFn[7:0]								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Note: n = 12 to 15 (correspond to subblocks F12 to F15)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 8	GRDFn [23:0]	All 1	R/W	General Registers DFn Input capture value for the time counter A
7 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.25.13 Capture Output Registers F0 to F19 (CDRF0 to CDRF19)

GRCF0 to GRFB19 are 32-bit readable/writable registers. This register is provided to each subblock. When this register is read, values in GRAFn, GRBFn, or ECNTBFn is read according to the operation mode. A 16-bit value in GRBFn is read from the upper 16 bits in CDRFn. In this case, the lower eight bits in CDRFn are read as 0.

CDRF0 to CDRF19 can be read from and written to in longword units.

CDRF0 to CDRF19 are initialized to H'FFFF0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CDRFn[23:8]															
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CDRFn[7:0]								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Note: n = 0 to 19 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F19)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 8	CDRFn [23:0]	H'FFFF00	R	<p>Capture Output Register Fn</p> <p>Data stored in GRAFn or GRBFn is read according to the operation mode. Registers corresponding to various modes are listed below. Writing to these registers are ignored.</p> <p>Edge counting in a specified period mode: GRBFn</p> <p>Valid edge interval counting mode: GRAFn</p> <p>Measurement of time during high input levels mode: GRAFn</p> <p>Measurement of time during low input levels mode: GRAFn</p> <p>Measurement of PWM input waveform timing mode: GRAFn</p> <p>Rotation speed/pulse measurement mode: ECNTBFn</p> <p>Up/down event count mode mode: GRBFn</p> <p>Four-time multiplication event count mode: GRBFn</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

12.25.14 Noise Canceler Counters FA0 to FA19 (NCNTFA0 to NCNTFA19)

NCNTFA0 to NCNTFA19 are 8-bit readable/writable registers. When the noise canceler control register Fn (NCCRFn) enables the noise canceler function, these registers start upcount operation using the count clock for noise canceler supplied by the pre-scaler, triggered by the level change in the external input pin (TIFnA).

The timer F can output two types of interrupts totaling 40 interrupts.

Two types of operation modes — subsequent edge cancel mode and preceding edge cancel mode — can be set according to the setting of the timer F noise cancel mode bit (NCMF) in the noise cancellation mode register (NCFM) in the common controller.

- Subsequent edge cancel mode

NCNTFAn starts upcount operation triggered by the level change of input signal in TIFnA under the condition that the NCEF_n bit is set to 1 and NCNTFAn is not in count operation. When the count number matches the value in the noise cancel register FAn (NCRFAn), this register stops the count operation, clearing the count value to H'00 synchronizing with the next P ϕ clock. NCNTFAn executes the count operation regardless of the setting of the TFE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR).

A level change at the start of count operation is output as it is as the signal that passed through the noise canceling operation. Although this signal is the subject of edge detection, the signal does not change because any input level change is masked until the count number matches the value of NCRFAn.

Even if the NCEF_n bit is cleared during the count operation, the count operation continues until the count number matches the value of NCRFAn. The input signal is masked during all that time.

- Preceding edge cancel mode

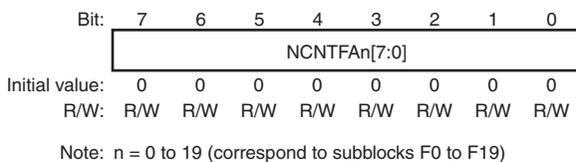
NCNTFAn starts upcount operation triggered by the level change of input signal in TIFnA under the condition that the NCEFn bit is set to 1 and NCNTFAn is not in count operation. When the level change of the input signal occurs during the count operation or the count number matches the value in the noise cancel register FAn (NCRFAn), this register stops the count operation, clearing the count value to H'00 synchronizing with the next Pφ clock. NCNTFAn executes the count operation regardless of the setting of the TFE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR).

Signals that passed through the noise canceling operation can change only when the count number matches the value of NCRFAn according to the level change at the count start. If the count operation stops before the count number matches the value of NCRFAn, signals that passed through the noise canceling operation do not change because the level changes at the start or stop of counting are masked.

Even if the NCEFn bit is cleared during the count operation, the count operation and noise canceling processing continue until a compare match occurs or the level of the input signal changes.

NCNTFA0 to NCNTFA19 can be read from and written to in byte units.

NCNTFA0 to NCNTFA19 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	NCNTFAn [7:0]	All 0	R/W	Noise Cancel Count FAn 8-bit count value

12.25.15 Noise Canceler Counters FB0 to FB2 (NCNTFB0 to NCNTFB2)

NCNTFB0 to NCNTFB2 are 8-bit readable/writable registers.

These registers are available only in 'up/down event count' mode and '4-time multiplication event count' mode.

When the noise canceler control register Fn (NCCRFn) enables the noise canceler function, these registers start upcount operation using the count clock for noise canceler supplied by the pre-scaler, triggered by the level change in the external input pin (TIFnB).

Two types of operation modes — subsequent edge cancel mode and preceding edge cancel mode — can be set according to the setting of the timer F noise cancel mode bit (NCMF) in the noise cancellation mode register (NCFM) in the common controller.

- Subsequent edge cancel mode

NCNTFBn starts upcount operation triggered by the level change of input signal in TIFnB under the condition that the NCFM bit is set to 1 and NCNTFBn is not in count operation. When the count number matches the value in the noise cancel register FBn (NCFBn), this register stops the count operation, clearing the count value to H'00 synchronizing with the next P ϕ clock. NCNTFBn executes the count operation regardless of the setting of the TFE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR).

A level change at the start of count operation is output as it is as the signal that passed through the noise canceling operation. Although this signal is the subject of edge detection, the signal does not change because any input level change is masked until the count number matches the value of NCFBn.

Even if the NCFM bit is cleared during the count operation, the count operation continues until the count number matches the value of NCFBn. The input signal is masked during all that time.

- Preceding edge cancel mode

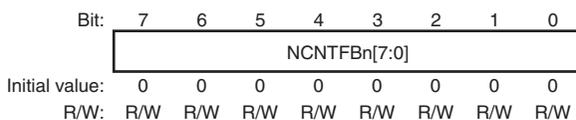
NCNTFBn starts upcount operation triggered by the level change of input signal in TIFnB under the condition that the NCFM bit is set to 1 and NCNTFBn is not in count operation. When the level change of the input signal occurs during the count operation or the count number matches the value in the noise cancel register FBn (NCFBn), this register stops the count operation, clearing the count value to H'00 synchronizing with the next P ϕ clock. NCNTFBn executes the count operation regardless of the setting of the TFE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR).

Signals that passed through the noise canceling operation can change only when the count number matches the value of NCRFBn, according to the level change at the count start. If the count operation stops before the count number matches the value of NCRFBn, signals that passed through the noise canceling operation do not change because the level changes at the start or stop of counting are masked.

Even if the NCEF_n bit is cleared during the count operation, the count operation and noise canceling processing continue until a compare match occurs or the level of the input signal changes.

NCNTFB0 to NCNTFB19 can be read from and written to in byte units.

NCNTFB0 to NCNTFB19 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Note: n = 0 to 2 (correspond to subblocks F0 to F2)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	NCNTFB _n [7:0]	All 0	R/W	Noise Cancel Count FB _n 8-bit count value

12.25.16 Noise Cancel Registers FA0 to FA19 (NCRFA0 to NCRFA19)

NCRFA0 to NCRFA19 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that set the upper limit of the noise canceler counter (NCNTFAn). Noise in the period up to 1.64 ms (when $P\phi = 20\text{MHz}$) can be cancelled by setting the register to H'FF.

Two types of operation modes — subsequent edge cancel mode and preceding edge cancel mode — can be set according to the setting of the timer F noise cancel mode bit (NCMF) in the noise cancellation mode register (NCFM) in the common controller.

- Subsequent edge cancel mode

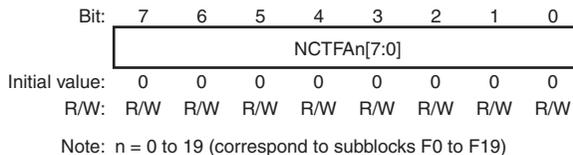
While NCNTFAn is in count operation, the level change of the subsequent input signal is masked. Values in NCNTFAn and NCRFAn are always compared. If a compare match occurs, these registers clear the value in NCNTFAn synchronizing with the next $P\phi$ clock, stop the count operation, and cancel the masking of the input signal.

- Preceding edge cancel mode

While NCNTFAn is in count operation, noise canceler processing waiting state is entered. Values in NCNTFAn and NCRFAn are always compared. If a compare match occurs, these registers clear the value in NCNTFAn synchronizing with the next $P\phi$ clock, stop the count operation, and then cancel the masking of the input signal and the noise canceler outputs the input signal that has passed through the noise canceling processing.

NCRFA0 to NCRFA19 can be read from and written to in byte units.

NCRFA0 to NCRFA19 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	NCTFAn [7:0]	All 0	R/W	Noise Cancel Time FAn TIFnA noise cancel period (8-bit compare value)

12.25.17 Noise Cancel Registers FB0 to FB2 (NCRFB0 to NCRFB2)

NCRFB0 to NCRFB2 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that set the upper limit of the noise canceler counter (NCNTFBn). Noise in the period up to 1.64 ms (when $P\phi = 20\text{MHz}$) can be cancelled by setting the register to H'FF.

These registers are available only in 'up/down event count' mode and '4-time multiplication event count' mode.

Two types of operation modes — subsequent edge cancel mode and preceding edge cancel mode — can be set according to the setting of the timer noise cancel mode bit (NCMF) in the noise cancellation mode register (NCMR) in the common controller.

- Subsequent edge cancel mode

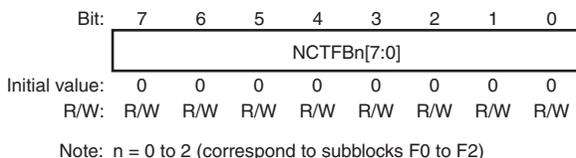
While NCNTFBn is in count operation, the level change of the subsequent input signal is masked. Values in NCNTFBn and NCRFBn are always compared. If a compare match occurs, these registers clear the value in NCNTFBn synchronizing with the next $P\phi$ clock, stop the count operation, and cancel the masking of the input signal.

- Preceding edge cancel mode

While NCNTFBn is in count operation, noise canceler processing waiting state is entered. Values in NCNTFBn and NCRFBn are always compared. If a compare match occurs, these registers clear the value in NCNTFBn synchronizing with the next $P\phi$ clock, stop the count operation. Simultaneously the noise canceler outputs the input signal that has passed through noise canceling processing.

NCRFB0 to NCRFB2 can be read from and written to in byte units.

NCRFB0 to NCRFB2 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	NCTFBn [7:0]	All 0	R/W	Noise Cancel Time FBn TIFnB noise cancel period (8-bit compare value)

12.26 Operations of Timer F

12.26.1 Edge Counting

When a period over which edges are counted is set in GRAFn, the number of edges within the period is obtained in GRBFn. When no edge is detected within the period, 0 is set to GRBFn. The period set to count is equivalent to the cycle of the ECNTAFn clock (GRAFn value). Operation of the timer Fn is described below. Figure 12.37 shows an operation example. In this example, eight edges are input to 12 cycles of the count source clock. Timer counter ECNTAFn and event counter ECNTBFn are driven by the ECNTAFn and ECNTBFn clocks, respectively.

Operation of registers in edge counting mode is shown below.

- ECNTAFn: Measures time using one of the clock buses 0 to 5. When a compare match is detected, the count value is cleared synchronized with the next P ϕ clock.
- ECNTBFn: Counts edges of the signals provided from TIFnA input. Edge types subject to count can be selected from among rising, falling, or both edges. The example given here counts the falling edges. A delay of two cycles in TIFnA occurs because of synchronization processing. When a compare match in ECNTAFn is detected, the count number is cleared synchronized with the next P ϕ clock. In a case where edges subject to count are given simultaneously at a count clearing by a compare match, both operations are regarded to be done in one cycle, setting the count value to H'0001. Figure 12.38 shows an example of this.
- GRAFn: Functions as the compare match register for ECNTAFn. A compare match is detected when the count values in ECNTAFn and GRAFn agree.
- GRBFn: Functions as the capture register for ECNTBFn. When a compare match in ECNTAFn is detected, this register captures the ECNTBFn count number synchronizing with the next P ϕ clock.
- ICFFn flag: After detecting a compare match in ECNTAFn, sets the ICFFn flag synchronized with the next P ϕ clock.
- ECNTCFn, GRCFn, GRDFn: Do not function

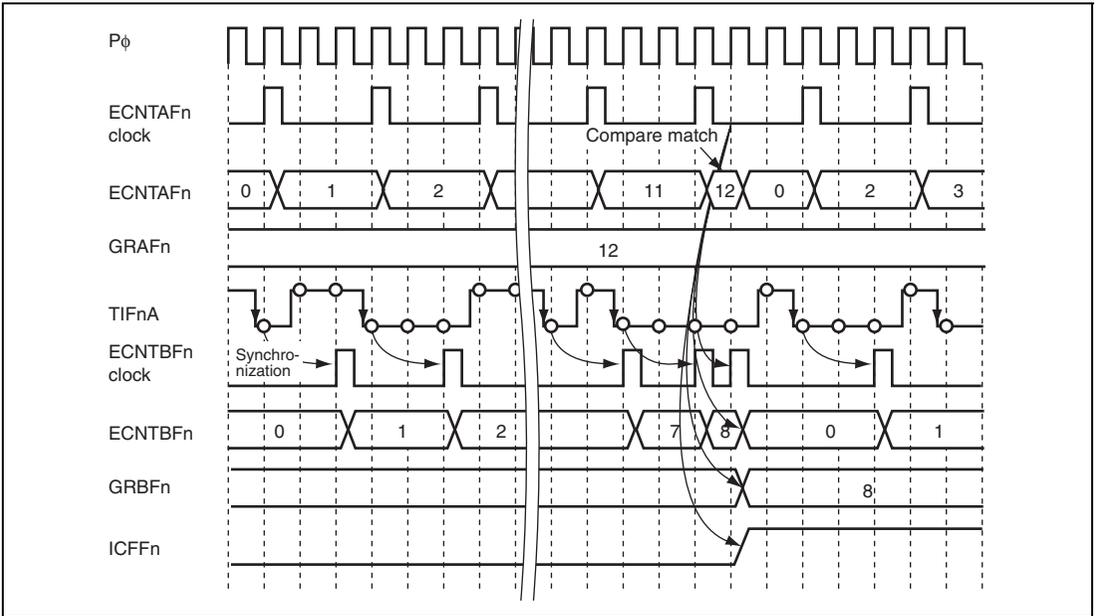


Figure 12.37 Operation Example of Edge Count in a Given Time

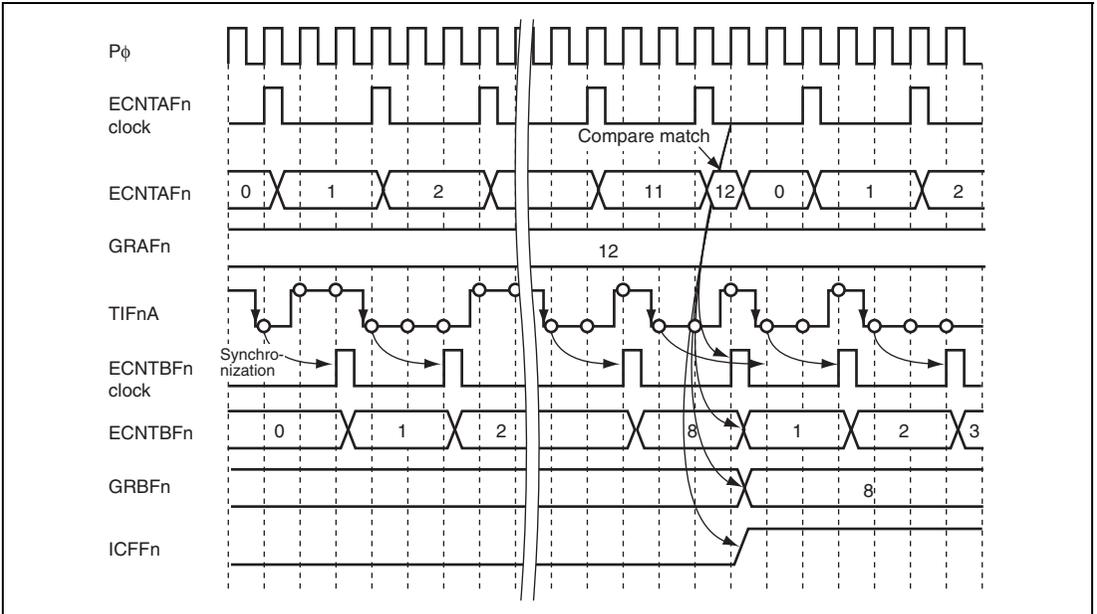


Figure 12.38 Operation Example of Edge Count in a Given Time (Compare Match and Event Occur Simultaneously)

12.26.2 Valid Edge Interval Counting

When a number of edges are set in GRBF_n, the time necessary to count these edges is notified to GRAF_n. The average of input edge intervals is obtained by dividing the time by the number of edges. The outcome is given as the unit of the ECNTAF_n count source clock (GRAF_n). Operation of the timer F_n is described below. Figure 12.39 shows an operation example. In this example, 13 cycles of the counter clock are needed to detect 12 input edges. Timer counter ECNTAF_n and event counter ECNTBF_n are driven by the ECNTAF_n and ECNTBF_n clocks, respectively.

Operation of registers in 'valid edge counting' mode is shown below.

- ECNTAF_n: Measures time using one of the clock buses 0 to 5. When a compare match between ECNTBF_n and GRBF_n is detected, the count value is cleared synchronized with the next ECNTAF_n clock. Since ECNTAF_n count clear occurs at the same time with countup, the cleared value becomes H'00000100.
- ECNTBF_n: Counts edges provided from TIF_nA. Edge types subject to count can be selected from among rising, falling, or both edges. The example given here counts the falling edges. A delay of two cycles in TIF_nA occurs because of synchronization processing. When a compare match is detected, the count number is cleared synchronized with the next Pφ clock.
- GRAF_n: Functions as the capture register for ECNTAF_n. When a compare match in ECNTBF_n is detected, this register captures the ECNTAF_n count number synchronizing with the next ECNTAF_n clock.
- GRBF_n: Functions as the compare match register for ECNTBF_n. A compare match is detected when the count values in ECNTBF_n and GRBF_n agree.
- ICFF_n flag: After detecting a compare match in ECNTBF_n, sets the ICFF_n flag synchronized with the next ECNTAF_n clock.
- ECNTCF_n, GRCF_n, GRDF_n: Do not function.

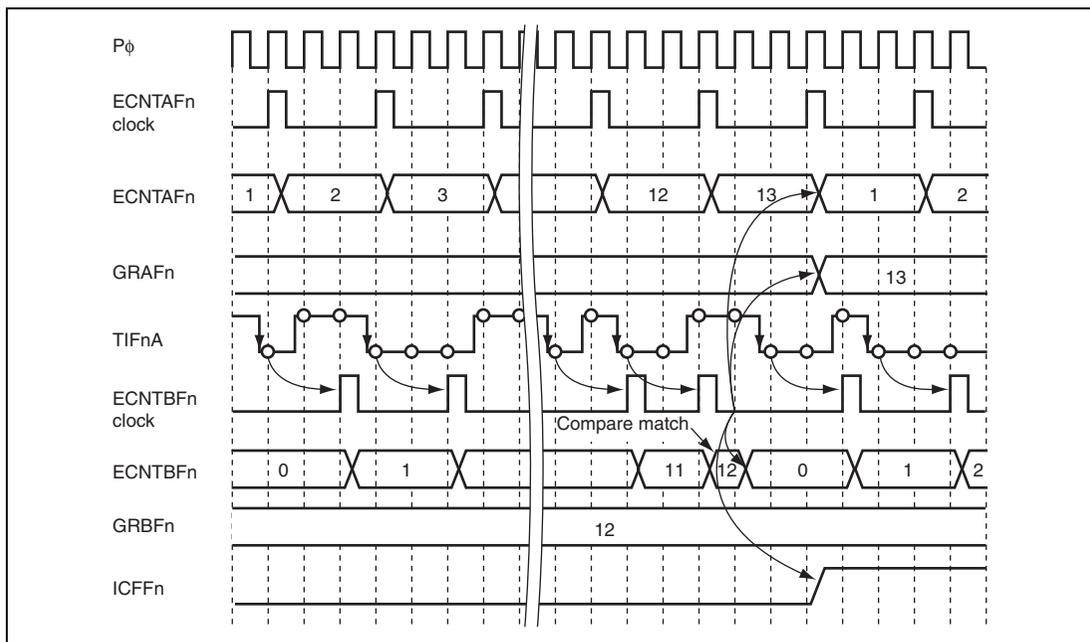


Figure 12.39 Operation Example of Valid Edge Interval Counting

12.26.3 Measurement of Time during High/Low Input Levels

Measures the time while TIFnA is driven high or low. The time obtained is indicated using the ECNTAFn clock source as the standard. The width of the measurement time is specified to GRBFn in the form of the pulse number provided for TIFnA (GRBFn value). Operation of the timer F is described below. Figure 12.40 shows an operation example. This is the example in which the high level periods of the three pulses are measured as nine count source cycles. Timer counter ECNTAFn and event counter ECNTBFn are driven by the ECNTAFn and ECNTBFn clocks, respectively.

Operation of registers in 'counting high or low level of input' mode is shown below.

- ECNTAFn: Executes upcount using one of the clock buses 0 to 5 as a count source and TIFnA level as enable. Therefore, the time period in which TIFnA is in high level is measured. After detecting a compare match in ECNTBFn, this register clears the count number synchronizing with the next count source clock. If TIFnA is driven high at clearing count by the compare match, the count value becomes H'00000100. Figure 12.41 is an example of this.

- ECNTBFn: Counts the falling edge of TIFnA. A delay of two cycles occurs because of synchronization processing. When a compare match is detected, the count number is cleared synchronized with the next P ϕ clock.
- GRAF_n: Functions as the capture register for ECNTAF_n. When a compare match in ECNTBF_n is detected, this register captures the ECNTAF_n count number synchronizing with the next ECNTAF_n clock.
- GRBF_n: Functions as the compare match register for ECNTBF_n. A compare match is detected when the count number in ECNTBF_n and GRBF_n agree.
- ICFF_n flag: After detecting a compare match in ECNTBF_n, sets the ICFF_n flag synchronized with the next ECNTAF_n clock.
- ECNTCF_n, GRCF_n, GRDF_n: Do not function.

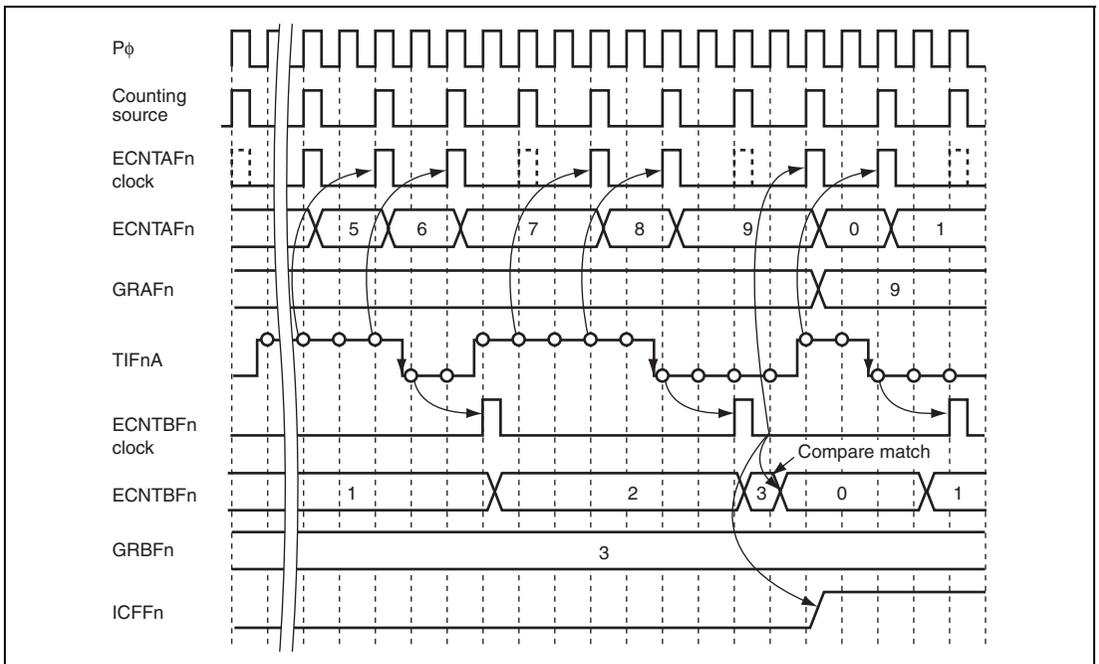


Figure 12.40 Operation Example of Measurement of Time during High Input Levels

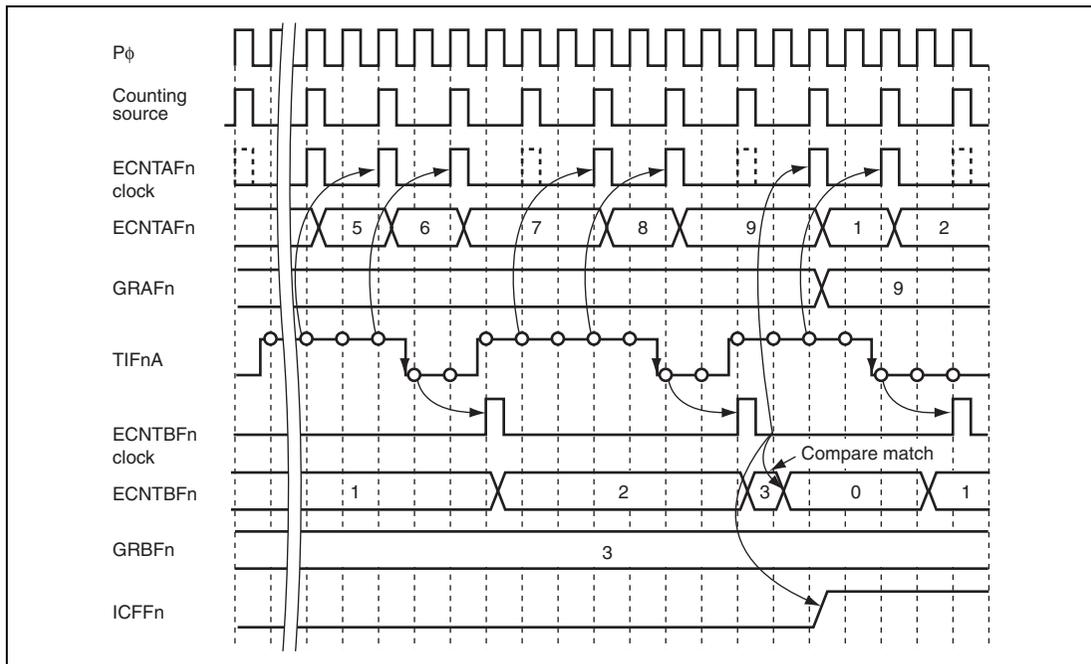


Figure 12.41 Operation Example of Measurement of Time during High Input Levels (TIFnA is in High Level When Capture is in Operation)

12.26.4 Measurement of PWM Input Waveform Timing

Measures the off-duty (non-active) period and cycle time of the PWM waveform input to TIFnA. The off-duty period is measured as the period of either the high or low level input on TIFnA, and the PWM cycle is measured as the interval between two rising or falling edges. Both are measured concurrently.

The measured time is expressed in the number of cycles of the clock source for ECNTAFn. The duration of the measurement is set in GRBFn, which is specified as the number of PWM pulses input to TIFnA.

Operation of timer F is described below. Figure 12.42 shows an operation example. This is the example in which two PWM cycles in PWM waveform are measured as six counter clock cycles and the off-duty period (low-level period) is measured as four counter clock cycles.

The clocks for ECNTAFn, ECNTBFn, and ECNTCFn in this example provide the timing of counting or clearing operation of the time counter ECNTAFn, event counter ECNTBFn, and ECNTCFn, respectively.

The operation of each register in 'measurement of PWM input waveform timing' mode are as follows:

- ECNTAFn: Executes upcount using one of the clock buses 0 to 5 as a count source and TIFnA level as enable. Therefore, the time period in which TIFnA is in low level is measured. After detecting a compare match in ECNTBFn, this register clears the count number synchronizing with the next count source clock. If TIFnA is driven low at clearing count by the compare match, the count value becomes H'00000100.
- ECNTBFn: Counts the rising edge of TIFnA. A delay of two cycles occurs because of synchronization processing. When a compare match is detected, the count number is cleared synchronized with the next P ϕ clock.
- ECNTBFn: Counts the falling edge of TIFnA. A delay of two cycles occurs because of synchronization processing. When a compare match is detected, the count number is cleared synchronized with the next P ϕ clock.
- GRAFn: Functions as the capture register for ECNTAFn. When a compare match in ECNTBFn is detected, this register captures the ECNTAFn count number synchronizing with the next ECNTAFn clock.
- GRBFn: Functions as the compare match register for ECNTBFn. A compare match is detected when the count number in ECNTBFn and GRBFn agree.
- ECNTCFn: Measures time using the same count source as ECNTAFn. This register clears the count number synchronizing with the next ECNTAFn clock after detecting a compare match in ECNTBFn. Since ECNTCFn count clear occurs at the same time with countup, the cleared value is H'00000100.
- GRCFn: Functions as the capture register for ECNTCFn. This register captures the ECNTCFn count number synchronizing with the next ECNTAFn clock after detecting a compare match in ECNTBFn.
- ICFFn flag: After detecting a compare match in ECNTBFn, sets the ICFFn flag synchronized with the next ECNTAFn clock.
- GRDFn: Does not function.

Therefore, ECNTBFn (GRBFn) and ECNTAFn (GRAFn) are operating in measurement of time during low input levels mode and ECNTBFn (GRBFn) and ECNTCFn (GRCFn) are operating in valid edge interval counting mode.

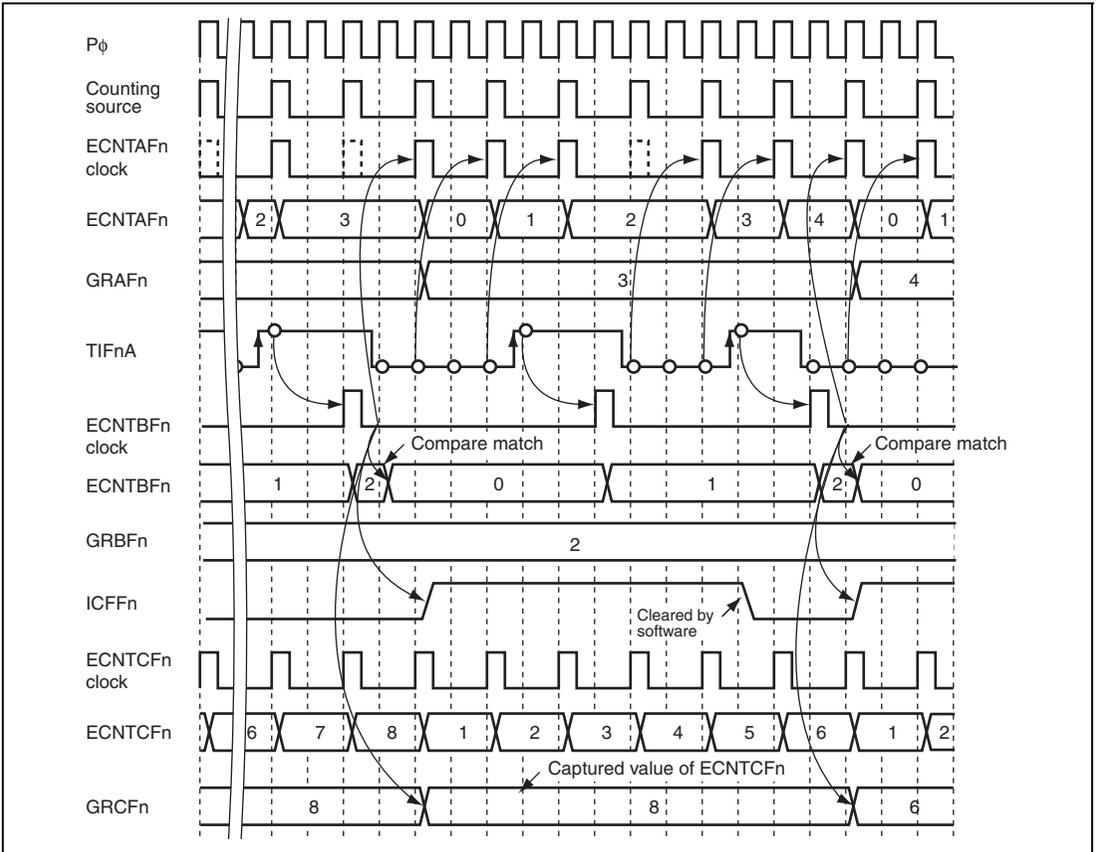


Figure 12.42 Operation Example of Measurement of PWM Input Waveform Timing

12.26.5 Rotation Speed/Pulse Measurement

Measures the number of edges input to TIFnA, the edge input time (time stamp), the off-duty period in the PWM waveform that emerges between the last input edge and the edge this time, and PWM cycle time.

The time obtained is expressed using the ECNTAFn clock source as the standard. The maximum interval of edge input can be set to GRBFn, which enables to output an interrupt request if the edge input interval exceeds the maximum value.

At this moment, the timer F operates as shown below. Figure 12.43 shows an example of operation. The ECNTAFn clock, ECNTBFn clock, and ECNTCFn clock show the timing of count

operation or clearing for the time counter ECNTAFn, event counter ECNTBFn, and ECNTCFn, respectively.

The operations of each register in 'rotation speed/pulse measurement' mode are as follows:

- ECNTAFn: Executes upcount using one of the clock buses 0 to 5 as a count source and TIFnA input level as enable. Therefore, the time period in which TIFnA is in low level is measured. After inputting the edge to TIFnA, this register clears the count number synchronizing with the next count source clock. If TIFnA is driven low at clearing count, the count value becomes H'00000100.
- ECNTBFn: Counts the rising edge of TIFnA. A delay of two cycles occurs because of synchronization processing.
- GRAFn: Functions as the capture register for ECNTAFn. This register captures the ECNTAFn count number synchronizing with the next ECNTAFn clock after inputting the edge to TIFnA.
- GRBFn: Functions as the capture register for ECNTCFn. When the ECNTCFn count and the value in lower eight bits in GRBFn extended with 0 match, this register detects a compare match and set the OVFCFn to 1.
- ECNTCFn: Measures time using the same count source as ECNTAFn. This register clears the count number synchronizing with the next ECNTAFn clock after inputting the edge to TIFnA. Since ECNTCFn count clear occurs in the same timing, the cleared value is H'00000100.
- GRCFn: Functions as the capture register for ECNTCFn. This register captures the ECNTCFn count number synchronizing with the next ECNTAFn clock after inputting the edge to TIFnA.
- GRDFn: Functions as the capture register for ECNTCFn. This register captures the ECNTAFn, whose number being accumulated to GRDFn, synchronizing with the next ECNTAFn clock after inputting the edge to TIFnA. The value to be added is the ECNTCFn value before clearing.
- ICFFn flag: Sets the ICFFn flag synchronizing with the next ECNTAFn clock after inputting the edge to TIFnA.
- OVFCFn flag: Sets the OVFCFn synchronizing with the next P ϕ clock after the values in ECNTCFn and GRBFn (in lower eight bits extended with 0) match.

While the ICFFn flag is set to 1, information on edge number, off duty cycle, PWM cycle, and edge input time can be obtained by reading ECNTBFn, GRAFn, GRCFn, and GRDFn, respectively. The capture timing of GRAFn, GRCFn, and GRDFn synchronizes with the count clock of ECNTAFn. Note that if the edge input cycle is shorter than the ECNTAFn count clock cycle, incorrect measurement may occur.

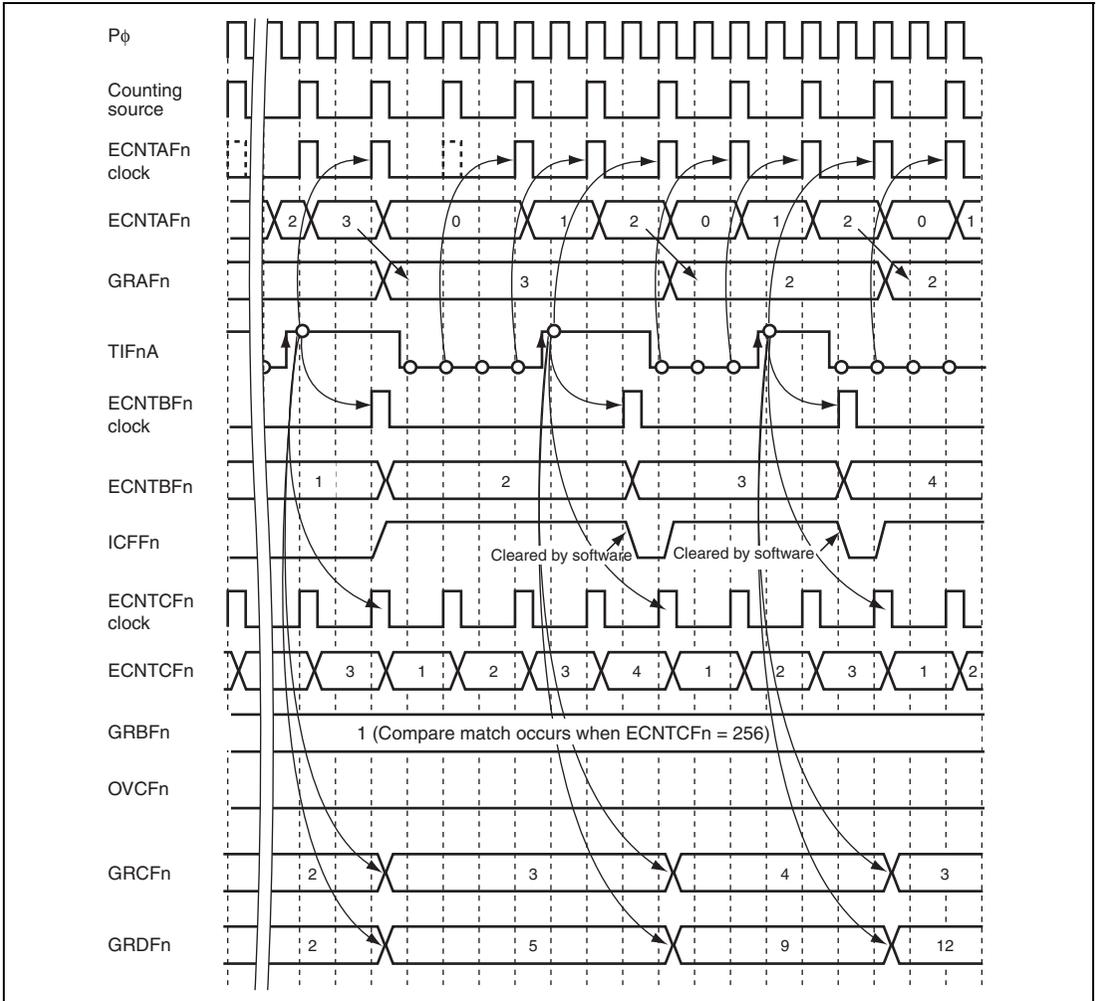


Figure 12.43 Operation Example of Rotation Speed/Pulse Measurement

12.26.6 Up/Down Event Count

This register uses the TIFnA pin, one of the two external input pins (TIFnA, TIFnB), as the count source, and TIFnB switches upcount to and from downcount. If a count period is designated to GRAFn, the count number after designation can be obtained in GRBFn. The counting period is the period of ECNTAFn count source clock (GRAFn value).

At this moment, the timer F operates as shown below. Figure 12.44 shows an example of operation. The ECNTAFn clock and ECNTBFn clock show the timing that time counter ECNTAFn and event counter ECNTBFn execute the count operation or clearing, respectively.

The operations of each register in up/down count operation mode are as follows:

- ECNTAFn: Measures time using one of the clock buses 0 to 5. When a compare match is detected, the count value is cleared synchronized with the next P ϕ clock.
- ECNTBFn: Upcount/downcount operation is performed at both rising and falling edges of TIFnA. Count direction is determined by the TIFnB input level. (See table 12.17.) Because of synchronization processing, a delay of two cycles occurs in TIFnA and TIFnB.
- GRAFn: Functions as the compare match register for ECNTAFn. A compare match is detected when the count number in ECNTAFn and GRAFn agree.
- GRBFn: Functions as the capture register for ECNTBFn. When a compare match in ECNTAFn is detected, this register captures the ECNTBFn count number synchronizing with the next P ϕ clock.
- ICFFn flag: After detecting a compare match in ECNTAFn, sets the ICFFn flag synchronized with the next P ϕ clock.
- ECNTCFn, GRCFn, GRDFn: Do not function

Table 12.17 Count Direction in Up/Down Event Count Mode

Input	Count Direction	
	Upcount	Downcount
TIFnA		
TIFnB	Low	High

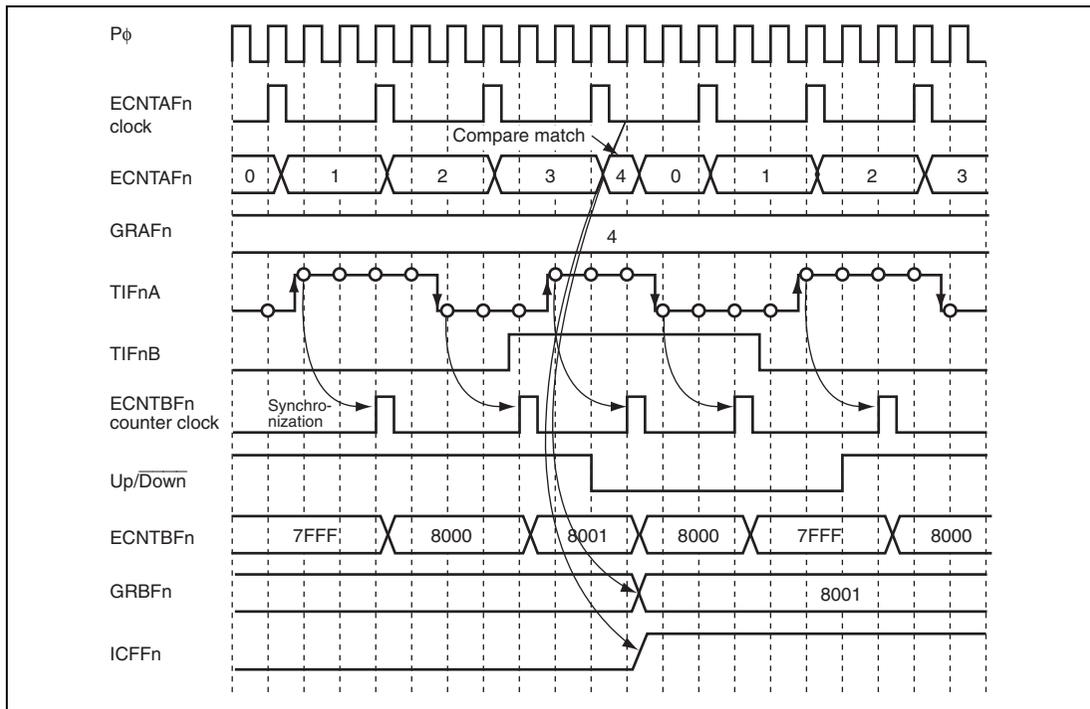


Figure 12.44 Operation Example of Up/Down Event Count

12.26.7 Four-time Multiplication Event Count

The count operation is executed using the external two input pins (TIFnA, TIFnB) as the count sources. Upcount or downcount is switched according to their input states. If a count period is designated to GRAFn, the count number after designation can be obtained in GRBFn. The counting period is the period of ECNTAFn cont source clock (GRAFn value).

At this moment, the timer F operates as shown below. Figure 12.45 shows an example of operation. The ECNTAFn clock and ECNTBFn clock show the timing that time counter ECNTAFn and event counter ECNTBFn execute the count operation or clearing, respectively.

The operations of each register in 'four-time event count operation' mode are as follows:

- ECNTAFn: Measures time using one of the clock buses 0 to 5. When a compare match is detected, the count value is cleared synchronized with the next P ϕ clock.
- ECNTBFn: Upcount/downcount operation is performed at both rising and falling edges of TIFnA and TIFnB respectively. Count direction is determined by the other signal input level. (See table 12.18.) Because of synchronization processing, a delay of two cycles occurs in TIFnA and TIFnB.
- GRAFn: Functions as the compare match register for ECNTAFn. A compare match is detected when the count number in ECNTAFn and GRAFn agree.
- GRBFn: Functions as the capture register for ECNTBFn. When a compare match in ECNTAFn is detected, this register captures the ECNTBFn count number synchronizing with the next P ϕ clock.
- ICFFn flag: After detecting a compare match in ECNTAFn, sets the ICFFn flag synchronized with the next P ϕ clock.
- ECNTCFn, GRCFn, GRDFn: Do not function

Table 12.18 Count Direction in Four-time Multiplication Event Count Mode

Input	Count Direction							
	Upcount				Downcount			
TIFnA	High		Low		High		Low	
TIFnB		High		Low		Low		High

Note: Operation when edge inputs in TIFnA and TIFnB are detected simultaneously is not guaranteed. The interval between edge inputs in TIFnA and TIFnB must be at least 1.5 cycles (P ϕ clock).

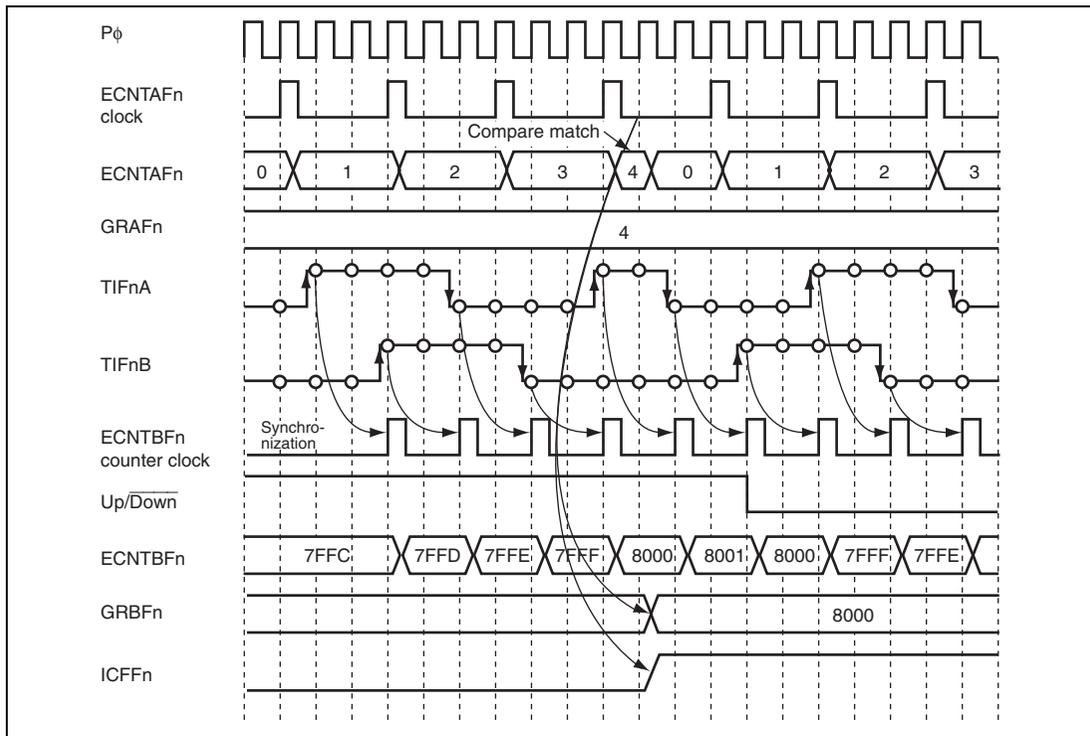


Figure 12.45 Operation Example of Four-time Multiplication Event Count Overflow/Underflow

When the count value H'FFFFFF00 (ECNTAFn, ECNTCFn) changes to H'00000000 (ECNTAFn, ECNTCFn), or H'FFFF (ECNTBFn) to H'0000 (ECNTBFn) in other than counter clear processing, an overflow will be detected. In this case, a flag is immediately set with the value reaching H'00000000 (or H'0000). (No figure is given here.) OVFAF, ECNTBFn, or OVFCn are set when an overflow is detected in ECNTAFn, ECNTBF, or ECNTCFn, respectively.

An underflow will be detected when the value H'0000 (ECNTBFn) changes to H'FFFF (ECNTBFn) and a flag is immediately set with the value reaching H'FFFF. (No figure is given here.) An underflow occurs only in ECNTBFn and OVFBn is set.

12.26.8 Overflow and Underflow

When a counter value changes H'FFFFFF00 (ECNTAF_n, ECNTCF_n) to H'00000000 (ECNTAF_n, ECNTCF_n) and H'FFFF (ECNTBF_n) to H'0000 (ECNTBF_n) except counter clear operation, overflow is detected. Overflow flags are set at the same time when the counter value changes H'FFFFFF00 (or H'0000). OVFAF_n, OVFBF_n, and OVFCF_n are set when overflow is detected in ECNTAF_n, ECNTBF_n, and ECNTCF_n, respectively.

When a counter value changes H'0000 (ECNTBF_n) to H'FFFF (ECNTBF_n), underflow is detected. Underflow flag is set at the same time when the counter value changes from H'0000 to H'FFFF. Underflow occurs only in ECNTBF_n, and OVFBF_n is set upon its detection.

12.27 Overview of Timer G

Timer G consists of six subblocks which are identical with each other.

An active-low pulse is output for one cycle of the P ϕ clock after a given time has elapsed. The time is counted. The generated pulse is used to activate the A/D converter or interrupt trigger.

Interrupt requests can be issued other than the pulse signal and can request DMA transfer to the DMAC.

The counter clock is selected from six lines of the clock bus.

12.27.1 Block Diagram of Timer G

Timer G subblocks consist of one 16-bit timer counter G (TCNTG) and one compare match register (OCRG), and controller.

Figure 12.46 is a block diagram of timer G.

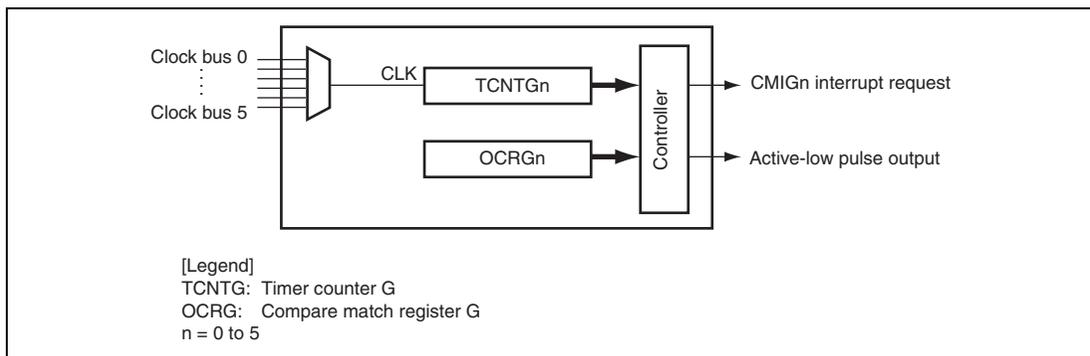


Figure 12.46 Block Diagram of Timer G

12.27.2 Interrupt Requests

Six timer G interrupts, CMIG0 to CMIG5, are available in timer G. When a compare match is detected in the subblocks, an interrupt request is output. The interrupt request is received in the direct memory access controller (DMAC) and interrupt controller (INTC).

12.28 Description of Timer G Registers

12.28.1 Timer Start Register G (TSTRG)

TSTRG is an 8-bit readable/writable register that enables and disables the subblocks of timer G. Timer G counters run when the STRG bit and the TGE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) are both set to 1.

TSTRG can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSTRG is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	STRG5	STRG4	STRG3	STRG2	STRG1	STRG0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 6	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
5	STRG5	0	R/W	Counter G Start
4	STRG4	0	R/W	These bits enable and disable timer counter Gn (TCNTGn) in the subblock.
3	STRG3	0	R/W	
2	STRG2	0	R/W	When these bits are cleared to 0, TCNTGn is stopped. While TCNTGn is stopped, it retains the previous value.
1	STRG1	0	R/W	
0	STRG0	0	R/W	When these bits are set to 1, TCNTGn is resumed from the previous value. TCNTGn runs when these bits and the TGE bit in ATUENR are both set to 1. 0: TCNTGn is disabled 1: TCNTGn is enabled The prescalers run regardless of the counter G start bit and are not synchronized with the timing at which TCNTG is started. Therefore, the time from when the counter G start bit is set to when TCNTG is incremented for the first time is less than the cycle of the clock of TCNTG.

Note: n = 0 to 5 (n denotes subblock number)

12.28.2 Timer Control Register G0 to G5 (TCRG0 to TCRG5)

TCRG0 to TCRG5 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that set the operating mode of each subblock of timer G.

TCRG0 to TCRG5 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TCRG0 to TCRG5 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	CKSELGn[2:0]			-	-	CMP OEGn	CM EGn
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0 to 5 (correspond to subblocks G0 to G5)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6 to 4	CKSELGn [2:0]	000	R/W	Clock Select Gn These bits select the clock source of timer counter Gn (TCNTGn) of subblock. However, do not set to B'110 or B'111. If set, operation cannot guaranteed. 000: Clock-bus line 0 001: Clock-bus line 1 010: Clock-bus line 2 011: Clock-bus line 3 100: Clock-bus line 4 101: Clock-bus line 5 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited
3, 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1	CMPOEGn	0	R/W	<p>Pulse Output Enable Gn</p> <p>Selects whether or not a compare match pulse is externally output on compare match between timer counter Gn (TCNTGn) and compare match register (OCRGn).</p> <p>0: Pulse is not output on compare match between TCNTGn and OCRGn</p> <p>1: Pulse is output on compare match between TCNTGn and OCRGn</p>
0	CMEGn	0	R/W	<p>Compare Match Interrupt Enable Gn</p> <p>Enables and disables output of interrupt requests on compare match between timer status register Gn (TSRGn) and compare match flag Gn (CMFGn).</p> <p>0: Interrupt request is not issued on compare match of CMFGn</p> <p>1: Interrupt request is issued on compare match of CMFGn</p>

12.28.3 Timer Status Registers G0 to G5 (TSRG0 to TSRG5)

TSRG0 to TSRG5 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that measure the time and indicate occurrence of event counter overflow and compare match.

These flags are interrupt request sources and interrupt requests for the CPU or DMA transfer requests for the DMAC can be issued when bits in timer control registers G0 to G5 (TSRG0 to TSRG5) are set to 1.

TSRG0 to TSRG5 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSRG0 to TSRG5 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	OVFGn	CMFGn
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/(W)*R/(W)*	

Note: n = 0 to 5 (correspond to subblocks G0 to G5)

* Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear it.
Writing 1 is ignored.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	OVFGn	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overflow Flag Gn</p> <p>Indicates whether or not timer counter Gn (TCNTGn) has overflowed. This bit cannot be set to 1 by software. No interrupt corresponds to this bit.</p> <p>0: TCNTGn has not overflowed [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: TCNTGn has overflowed [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When TCNTGn overflowed (from H'FFFF to H'0000)
0	CMFGn	0	R/(W)*	<p>Compare Match Flag Gn</p> <p>Indicates whether or not a compare match has occurred in subblocks G0 to G5. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>When the CMEGn bit in the timer control register is set to 1 and this flag is set to 1, a compare match interrupt is issued.</p> <p>0: Compare match has not occurred in subblocks Gn [Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 When DMAC received transfer request by compare match interrupt <p>1: Compare match has occurred in subblocks Gn [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When compare match occurred in subblocks Gn

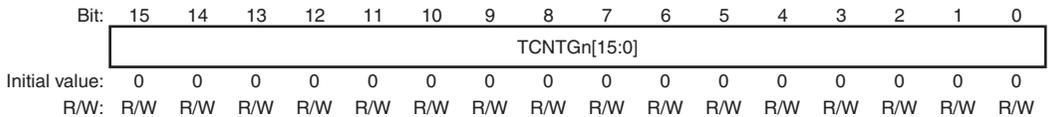
12.28.4 Timer Counters G0 to G5 (TCNTG0 to TCNTG5)

TCNTG0 to TCNTG5 are 16-bit readable/writable registers. These registers are provided one for each subblock and are incremented by the clock selected in the corresponding control register. Lines 0 to 5 of the clock bus can be selected as the input clock.

These counter values are constantly compared with the value in compare match register G (OCR_G). When they match, Compare match flag G (CMFG) is set and the counter value is cleared to H'0000 in the next P_φ clock cycle. If counter clearing by compare match and incrementation occur simultaneously, TCNTG is initialized to H'0001. This occurs when TCNTG is driven by the clock whose frequency is equal to the P_φ clock.

TCNTG0 to TCNTG5 can be read from and written to in word units.

TCNTG0 to TCNTG5 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Note: n = 0 to 5 (correspond to subblocks G0 to G5)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	TCNTG _n [15:0]	All 0	R/W	Timer Counter G _n These bits store the up-counter value.

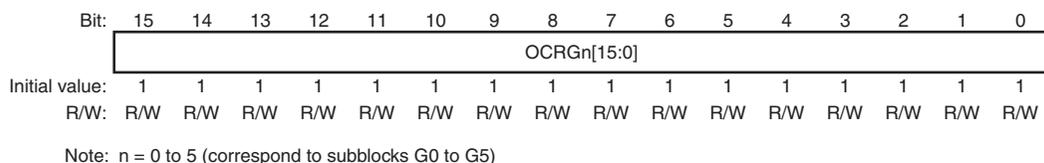
12.28.5 Compare Match Registers G0 to G5 (OCRG0 to OCRG5)

OCRG0 to OCRG5 are 16-bit readable/writable registers. These registers are provided one for each subblock and function as the output compare register for timer counter G (TCNTG).

Do not set OCRG to H'0000. If H'0000 is set, compare matches occur at unwanted cycles.

OCRG0 to OCRG5 can be read from and written to in word units.

OCRG0 to OCRG5 are initialized to H'FFFF by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	OCRGn [15:0]	All 1	R/W	Compare Match Gn These bits set the compare match value.

12.29 Operations of Timer G

An active-low pulse is output for one cycle of the P ϕ clock after a time set in OCRG has elapsed. The initial level on the output pin is a level of 1. Set the number of cycles of the TCNTG clock in OCRG.

The generated pulse can be used to activate the A/D converter by setting the compare match pulse output enable bit (CMPOEG) in timer control register G (TCRG).

When compare match occurs, the compare match flag (CMFG) in timer status register G (TSRG) is set. DMA transfer or interrupt requests can be issued for the DMAC or CPU by setting the compare match interrupt enable bit (CMEG) in TCRG.

Figure 12.47 shows operation example for counters and compare match. In this example, the TCNTG clock is an ideal signal to show count timing or clearing timing.

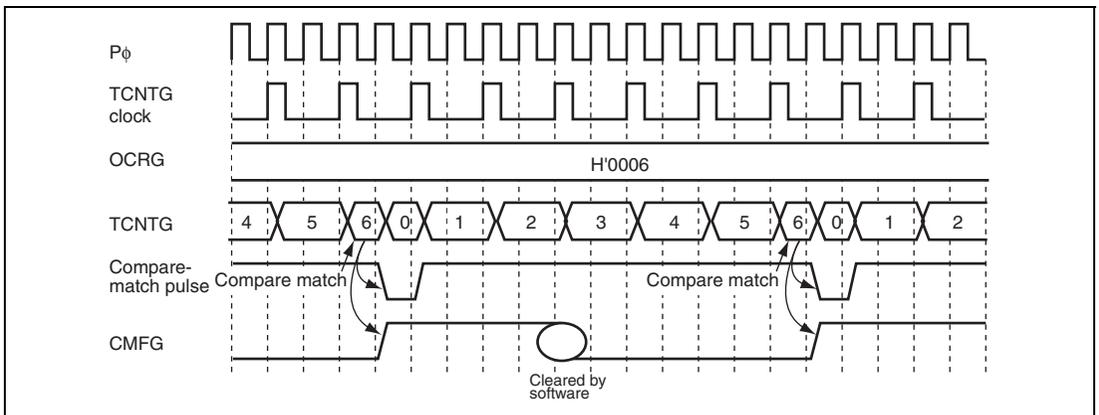


Figure 12.47 Operation Example of Counter and Compare Match

12.30 Overview of Timer H

Timer H is a counter that measures a given time repeatedly.

Timer counter 1H (TCNT1H) is a 16-bit up-counter driven by the clock selected from six lines of the clock bus. When the value in TCNT1H reaches the value in compare register 1H (OCR1H), it is cleared to H'0000 and is incremented again.

Timer counter 2H (TCNT2H) is a 32-bit counter that is incremented on compare match between TCNT1H and OCR1H, meaning that the counter counts the compare match.

Interrupt requests can be issued when TCNT2H is incremented.

12.30.1 Block Diagram of Timer H

Timer H consists of one 16-bit timer counter 1H (TCNT1H), one compare match register 1H (OCR1H), one 32-bit timer counter 2H (TCNT2H), and controller.

Figure 12.48 is a block diagram of timer H.

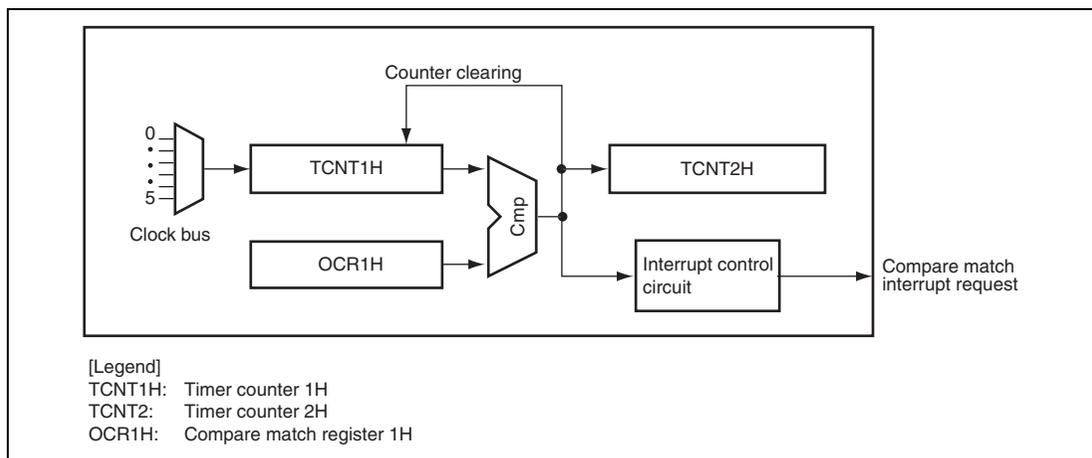


Figure 12.48 Block Diagram of Timer H

12.30.2 Interrupts

Timer H has one interrupt request signal (CMIH). Interrupt requests are issued on compare match between TCNT1H and OCR1H.

12.31 Description of Timer H Registers

12.31.1 Timer Control Register H (TCRH)

TCRH is an 8-bit readable/writable register that selects the counter clock and controls output of compare match interrupt.

TCRH can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TCRH is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	CKSELH[2:0]			-	-	-	CMEH
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6 to 4	CKSELH [2:0]	000	R/W	Clock Select H These bits select the source of the clock of timer counter 1H (TCNT1H). 000: Clock-bus line 0 001: Clock-bus line 1 010: Clock-bus line 2 011: Clock-bus line 3 100: Clock-bus line 4 101: Clock-bus line 5 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
0	CMEH	0	R/W	Compare Match Interrupt Enable H Enables and disables the interrupt request for compare match flag H (CMFH) in timer status register H (TSRH). 0: CMFH interrupt is disabled 1: CMFH interrupt is enabled

12.31.2 Timer Status Register H (TSRH)

TSRH is an 8-bit readable/writable register that indicates occurrence of compare match between timer counter 1H (TCNT1H) and the compare match register (OCR1H), TCNT1H overflow, and overflow on timer counter 2H (TCNT2H).

The compare match flag is an interrupt source and can be used for output of the interrupt request when the bit in timer control register F (TCRH) is set to 1.

TSRH can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSRH is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	OVF2H	OVF1H	CMFH
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*		

Note: * Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear it. Writing 1 is ignored.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 3	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2	OVF2H	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overflow Flag 2H</p> <p>Indicates whether or not timer counter 2H (TCNT2H) has overflowed. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software. No interrupt corresponds to this flag.</p> <p>0: TCNT2H has not overflowed [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: TCNT2H has overflowed [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TCNT2H has overflowed (from H'FFFFFFFF to H'00000000) <p>Writing H'00000000 to TCNT2H or starting TCNT2H up from the initial value (H'00000000) has no effect on this bit</p> <p>When writing a value to the counter and incrementation occur simultaneously while the counter is H'FFFFFFFF, the overflow flag is set to 1 but the counter value is changed to the written value instead of H'0000.</p>
1	OVF1H	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overflow Flag 1H</p> <p>Indicates whether or not timer counter 1H (TCNT1H) has overflowed. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software. No interrupt corresponds to this flag.</p> <p>0: TCNT1H has not overflowed [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: TCNT1H has overflowed [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TCNT1H has overflowed (from H'FFFF to H'0000) <p>Writing H'0000 to TCNT1H or starting TCNT1H up from the initial value (H'0000) has no effect on this bit</p> <p>When writing a value to the counter and incrementation occur simultaneously while the counter is H'FFFF, the overflow flag is set to 1 but the counter value is changed to the written value instead of H'0000.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
0	CMFH	0	R/(W)*	<p>Compare Match Flag H</p> <p>Indicates whether or not compare match between TCNT1H and OCR1H has occurred. This flag cannot be set to 1 by software. When the CMEH bit in TCRH is set to 1, a compare match interrupt is issued by setting this flag.</p> <p>0: Compare match between TCNT1H and OCR1H has not occurred</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: Compare match between TCNT1H and OCR1H has occurred</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the values in TCNT1H and OCR1H match <p>While CMFH is set to 1, meaning that the flag has not been cleared, the next compare match can be detected. In this case, 1 is rewritten to this bit.</p>

Note: * Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear the flag. Writing 1 to this bit is ignored.

12.31.3 Timer Counter 1H (TCNT1H)

TCNT1H is a 16-bit readable/writable register. TCNT1H run when the THE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) and is incremented by the clock selected in the CKSEL bit in timer control register H (TCRH).

Overflow flag 1H (OVF1H) in timer status register H (TSRH) is set to 1 when TCNT1H overflows (from H'FFFF to H'0000).

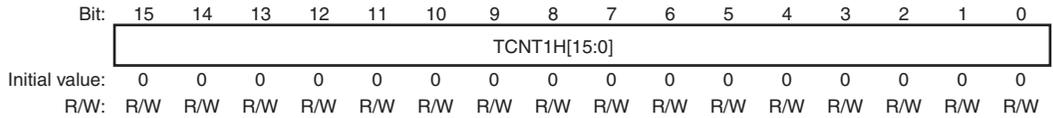
The value in TCNT1H is constantly compared with the value in compare match register 1H (OCR1H). When they match, the CMFH bit in TSRH is set to 1 and TCNT1H is cleared to H'0000 in the next P ϕ clock cycle.

However, if counter clearing by compare match and incrementation occur simultaneously, TCNT1H is cleared to H'0001. This occurs when TCNT1H is driven by the clock whose frequency is equal to the P ϕ clock.

At the same time as compare match, timer counter 2H (TCNT2H) is incremented.

TCNT1H can be read from and written to in word units.

TCNT1H is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	TCNT1H [15:0]	All 0	R/W	Timer Counter 1H These bits store the 16-bit up-counter value.

12.31.4 Compare Match Register 1H (OCR1H)

OCR1H is a 16-bit readable/writable register that function as the output compare register for timer counter 1H (TCNT1H). Compare match occurs at the following cycles.

Cycle of compare match =

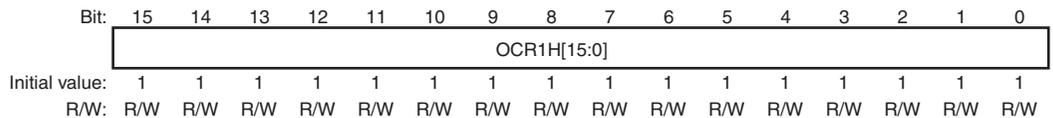
cycle of the TCNT1H counter clock (selected in the CKSELH bit in TCRH) × value in OCR1H

TCNT2H is incremented at this cycle. Interrupt requests are output when they are enabled,

Do not set OCR1H to H'0000. If set, compare match occurs at unwanted cycles.

OCR1H can be read from and written to in word units.

OCR1H is initialized to H'FFFF by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	OCR1H [15:0]	All 1	R/W	Compare Match 1H These bits store the compare match value.

12.31.5 Timer Counter 2H (TCNT2H)

TCNT2H is a 32-bit readable/writable register. TCNT2H is incremented every compare match between timer counter 1H (TCNT1H) and compare match register 1H (OCR1H).

TCNT2H runs when the THE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR).

When TCNT2H overflows (from H'FFFF FFFF to H'0000 0000), overflow flag 2H (OVF2H) in timer status register H (TSRH) is set to 1.

TCNT2H can be read from and written to in longword units.

TCNT2H is initialized to H'0000 0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TCNT2H[31:16]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCNT2H[15:0]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	TCNT2H [31:0]	All 0	R/W	Timer Counter 2H These bits store the 32-bit counter value.

12.32 Operations of Timer H

Compare match occurs and the compare match flag (CMFH) is set to 1 when a time set in the compare match register (OCR1H) has elapsed. At this time, TCNT2H is incremented and TCNT1H is cleared to H'0000.

The TCNT1H counter clock is selected by the CKSELH bit in TCRH. TCNT1H and TCNT2H run when the THE bit in ATUENR is set to 1. If the THE bit is cleared to 0 while the counters are in operation, TCNT1H and TCNT2H are stopped and retain the counter value unchanged. When the THE bit is set to 1, the counters are resumed from the retained value.

Interrupt requests can be issued depending on the compare match interrupt enable H bit (CMEH).

Figure 12.49 shows an operation example of timer H. In this example, the TCNT1H counter clock is an ideal signal to show counter operation or clearing operation timing.

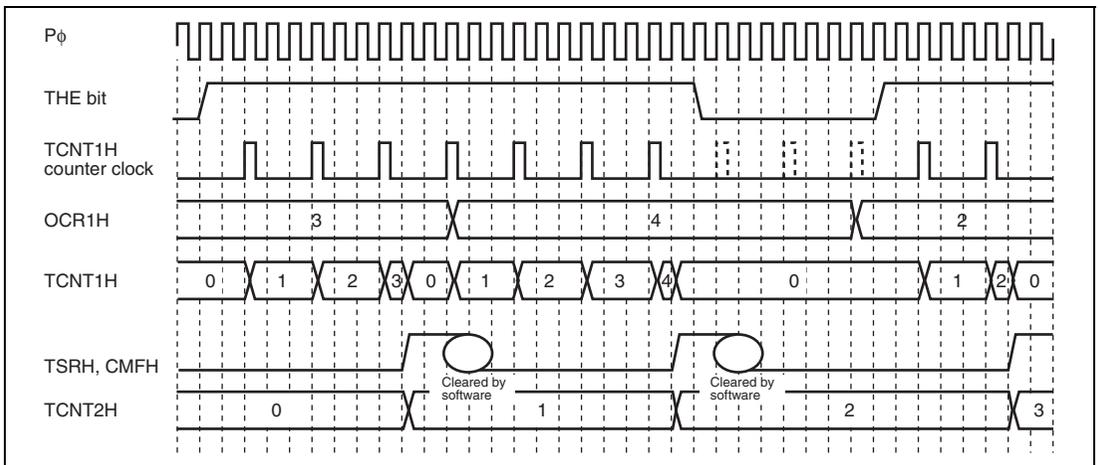


Figure 12.49 Operations of Timer H

12.33 Overview of Timer J

Timer J consists of two identical subblocks that measure a given time repeatedly.

Timer counter J (TCNTJ) is a 16-bit counter and is incremented by the clock selected from six lines of the clock bus. TCNTJ is cleared by the input edge of the TIJ pin. Timer J also has nine 16-bit FIFO registers which latch the value in TCNTJ every edge input. When the FIFO becomes full, DMAC activation or an interrupt request can be issued.

Timer J controls the valid period of the FIFO by controlling the time from compare match of compare match register J (OCRJ) to FIFO full.

Noise of the externally input signals (TIJ) can be removed by the input noise cancellation function.

12.33.1 Block Diagram of Timer J

Timer J consists of two identical subblocks. Each subblock includes one 16-bit timer counter J (TCNTJ), one compare match register J (OCRJ), nine 16-bit FIFO registers, input signal controller (edge extractors and noise cancelers), and controller.

Figure 12.50 is a block diagram of timer J.

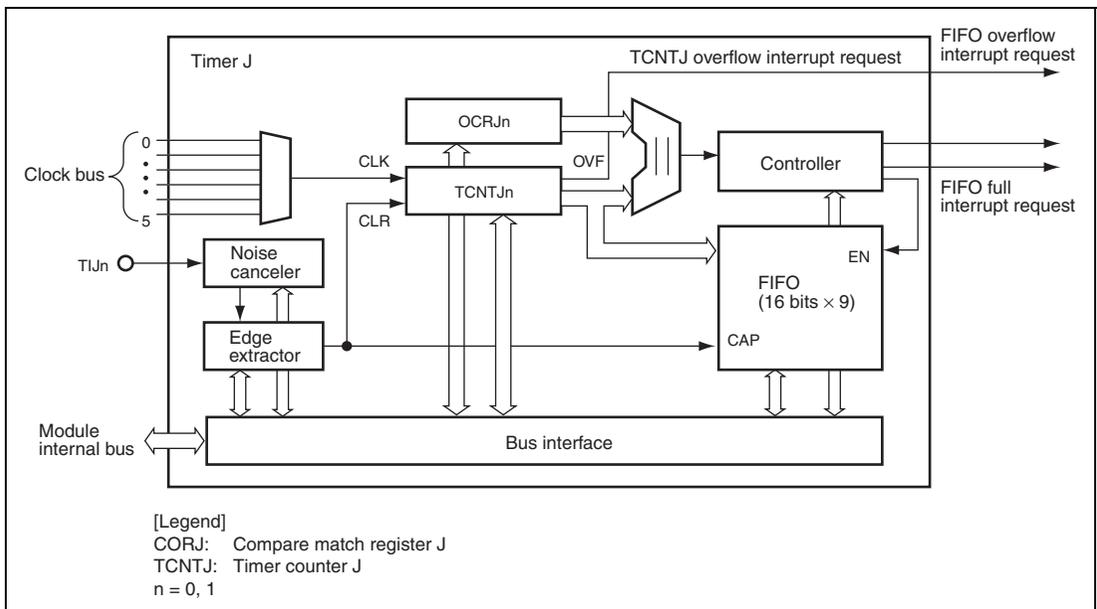


Figure 12.50 Block Diagram of Timer J

12.34 Description of Timer J Registers

12.34.1 Timer Start Register J (TSTRJ)

TSTRJ is an 8-bit readable/writable register that enables and disables the subblocks (timer J0 and timer J1) of timer J. Timer J counters run when the counter J start bit (STRJ) and timer J enable bit (TJE) in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR) are both set to 1.

The prescalers run regardless of the counter J start bit and are not synchronized with the timing at which the TCNTJn is started. Therefore, the time from when the THE bit is set to when TCNTJn is incremented for the first time is less than the cycle of the clock of TCNTJn.

TSTRJ can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSTRJ is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	STRJ1	STRJ0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	STRJ1	0	R/W	Counter Jn Start
0	STRJ0	0	R/W	These bits enable and disable timer counter Jn (TCNTJn). When these bits are cleared to 0, TCNTJn is stopped. While TCNTJn is stopped, it retains the previous value. When these bits are set again, the counter is resumed from the value. 0: Counting of TCNTJn is stopped 1: Counting of TCNTJn is enabled

Note: n = 0, 1

12.34.2 Timer Control Registers J0 and J1 (TCRJ0 and TCRJ1)

TCRJ0 and TCRJ1 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that select operation modes of each subblock (timer J0 and timer J1)

TCRJ0 and TCRJ1 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TCRJ0 and TCRJ1 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	CKSELJn[2:0]			-	NCEJn	IOJn[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W
Note:	n = 0, 1							

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6 to 4	CKSELJn [2:0]	000	R/W	Clock Select Jn These bits select the clock source of timer counter Jn (TCNTJn) of subblock. However, do not set to B'110 or B'111. If set, operation cannot guaranteed. 000: Clock-bus line 0 001: Clock-bus line 1 010: Clock-bus line 2 011: Clock-bus line 3 100: Clock-bus line 4 101: Clock-bus line 5 110: Setting prohibited 111: Setting prohibited
3	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2	NCEJn	0	R/W	<p>Noise Canceler Enable Jn</p> <p>These bits enable and disable the noise cancelers for externally input signals (TIJn)</p> <p>When a level change on externally input signal TIJn is detected while this bit is set to 1, it is processed in premature-transition cancellation or minimum time-at-level cancellation mode depending on the setting in the noise cancellation mode register (NCMR) of the common controller.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In premature-transition cancellation mode <p>When a level change of the externally input signal is detected, the change is output as the signal whose noise is removed and the corresponding noise canceler counter (NCNTJn) is started for counting up. Subsequent level changes are masked until the value in the counter reaches the value in the noise canceler register (NCRJn). The level of the externally input signal is output on this compare match.</p> <p>When these bits are cleared to 0 while the counter (NCNTJn) is being incremented, counting continues until the values in the counter and the noise canceler register match. The subsequent level changes are also masked over this period.</p> • In minimum time-at-level cancellation mode <p>When a level change of the externally input signal is detected, the corresponding noise canceler counter (NCNTJn) is started for counting up. If subsequent level changes are not detected until the value in the counter reaches the value in the noise canceler register (NCRJn), the previously accepted level change is output as the signal whose noise is removed on compare match of the counter and noise canceler register. When the subsequent level change is detected before the values in the counter and noise canceler register match, all the changes are treated as noise. Therefore the signal whose noise is removed is not changed.</p> <p>When these bits are cleared to 0 while the counter (NCNTJn) is being incremented, counting continues until the values in the counter and the noise canceler register match or a level change on the externally input signal is detected.</p> <p>For details on operations in each mode, see figures 12.1 and 12.2.</p> <p>0: Noise canceler for TIJn is disabled 1: Noise canceler for TIJn is enabled</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1, 0	IOJn[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>I/O Control Jn</p> <p>These bits select the edge of external inputs (TIJn) that is to be extracted for use in input-capture triggering. When an edge selected in these bits is detected, the contents of timer counter Jn (TCNTNJn) are transferred to FIFO J (FIFOJn). Edges are extracted from the signal after noise removal. When the noise canceler is disabled, the selected edge is simply extracted from the external inputs (TIJn). When the noise canceler is enabled, the selected edge is extracted from the signals after noise removal. Edge extraction is synchronized with the Pϕ clock. Make sure that the frequency of the Pϕ clock is at least twice the frequency of the external input signal. Otherwise, edge extraction will not be performed correctly.</p> <p>00: Input capturing is not performed 01: TCNTJ is captured in ICRJ on the rising edge of TIJ 10: TCNTJ is captured in ICRJ on the falling edge of TIJ 11: TCNTJ is captured in ICRJ on both edges of TIJ</p>

Note: n = 0, 1

12.34.3 FIFO Control Registers J0 and J1 (FCRJ0 and FCRJ1)

FCRJ0 and FCRJ1 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that control FIFO of each subblock (timer J0 and timer J1).

FCRJ0 and FCRJ1 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

FCRJ0 and FCRJ1 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FIFO ENJn	-	FVCR ENJn	FRS TJn	-	-	FDFTR GJn[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R	R/W	W	R	R	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0, 1

* Writing 0 is ignored. This bit is always read as 0 even if 1 is written.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	FIFOENJn	0	R/W	FIFO Register Enable Jn Enables and disables FIFO register Jn (FIFOJn) in subblocks J0 and J1. When this bit is set to 1 and the FIFO is disabled, even if an edge is input on pin TIJn, the value in TCNTJn is not latched in FIFO. However when FVCRENJn is set to 1, even if this bit is 0, the value in TCNTJn is latched in the FIFO every input edge until FIFO becomes full after compare match on OCRJn. 0: FIFO Jn is disabled 1: FIFO Jn is enabled
6	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5	FVCRENJn	0	R/W	<p>FIFO Enable Control Enable Jn</p> <p>When FIFOENJn = 0 and the FIFO is disabled, the FIFO is temporarily enabled until it becomes full (the threshold level can be set by FDFTRGJ) after compare match of compare match register Jn (OCRJn). Note that the FIFO is always enabled regardless of this bit when bit FIFOENJn is set to 1.</p> <p>0: FIFO is not enabled on OCRJn compare match 1: FIFO is enabled until it becomes full after OCRJn compare match</p>
4	FRSTJn	0* ¹	W	<p>FIFO Data Register Reset Jn</p> <p>Data captured in the FIFO is discarded and then the FIFO becomes empty (FIFO reset). However, the FDFJn and FDOVFJn flags which have been set to 1 are not cleared.</p> <p>0: No operation 1: FIFO is reset</p>
3, 2	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
1, 0	FDFTRGJn [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>FIFO Data Full Trigger Jn</p> <p>These bits set the number of data words which is the threshold for setting the FDFJn flag in the timer J status register (TSRJn). When the FIFO is enabled and the number of data words in it has reached the trigger count, the FDFJn bit is set to 1. When the FIFO is enabled on compare match while FIFOENJn = 0 and FVCRENJn = 1, and then the number of data words has reached the trigger count, the FIFO is disabled.</p> <p>00: 9 01: 6 10: 4 11: 2</p>

Notes: n = 0, 1

1. Writing 0 to this bit is ignored. The write data is not held. This bit is always read as 0.
2. When the setting of FIFOENJn is 0 and that of FVCRENJn is 1, FDFTRGJn[1:0] can only be set to 00 when a FIFO data full interrupt is generated for the CPU. After generation of the FIFO data full interrupt, the service routine should read all data from the FIFO, use the FRSTJn bit to reset the FIFO registers, and then clear FDFJn to 0.

12.34.4 Timer Status Register J0 and J1 (TSRJ0 and TSRJ1)

TSRJ0 and TSRJ1 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that indicate occurrence of overflow on timer counter Jn (TCNTJn), and compare match on compare register Jn (OCRJn). In addition, there are flags that indicate that the FIFO has overflowed and the number of data in the FIFO exceeds the trigger count.

The flags other than FIFO status flag Jn (FVLDFJn) and compare match flag Jn (CMFJn) are used for generating interrupt requests. When the corresponding bit in timer interrupt enable register Jn (TIERJn) is set to 1, DMA transfer requests for the DMAC or interrupt request for the CPU can be issued.

TSRJ0 and TSRJ1 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TSRJ0 and TSRJ1 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	FVLD FJn	CMF Jn	OVFJn	FDOV FJn	FDF FJn
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*			

Note: n = 0, 1

* Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear it.
Writing 1 is ignored.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved
				These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	FVLDFJn	0	R	<p>FIFO Status Flag Jn</p> <p>Indicates whether the FIFO is enabled or disabled. This bit cannot be set or cleared by software.</p> <p>When this bit is 1, the corresponding FIFO Jn (FIFOJn) is enabled. The value in TCNTJn is latched in the FIFO on the edge of the TIJn pin.</p> <p>When FIFOENJn = 1, this bit is always set to 1. When FIFOENJn = 0 and FVCRENJn = 1, FVLDFJn becomes 1 on OCRJn compare match. When the FIFO becomes full, FVLDFJn is cleared to 0. When FIFOENJn = 0 and FVCRENJn = 0, this bit is always 0.</p> <p>0: FIFO is not enabled</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When FIFOENJn is cleared to 0 • When FIFOENJn is 0, FVCRENJn is 1, and the number of data words in FIFO exceeds the value set in FDFTRGJn <p>1: FIFO is enabled</p> <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When FIFOENJn is set to 1 • When FIFOENJn is 0, FVCRENJn is 1, and OCRJn compare match occurred
3	CMFJn	0	R/(W)*	<p>Compare Match Flag Jn</p> <p>Indicates that compare match between TCNTJn and OCRJn has occurred. When this bit is 1, compare match on compare match register Jn (OCRJn) has occurred. This bit cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>0: Compare match between OCRJn and TCNTJn has not occurred</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: Compare match between OCRJn and TCNTJn has occurred</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the values in TCNTJn and OCRJn match

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2	OVFJn	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overflow Flag Jn</p> <p>Indicates that timer counter Jn (TCNTJn) has overflowed. When this bit is 1, timer counter Jn (TCNTJn) has overflowed. This bit cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>0: TCNTJn has not overflowed [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: TCNTJn has overflowed [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When TCNTJn has overflowed (from H'FFFF to H'0000)
1	FDOVFJn	0	R/(W)*	<p>FIFO Data OVERflow Flag Jn</p> <p>Indicates that another capture has occurred while nine words of data was in the FIFO. When this bit is 1, FIFOJn has overflowed and captured data is lost. This bit cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>0: Data in the FIFO is normal [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 <p>1: Another capture has occurred while nine words of data was in the FIFO [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When another capture has occurred while nine words of data was in the FIFO

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
0	FDFFFJn	0	R/(W)*	<p>FIFO Data Full Flag Jn</p> <p>Indicates that the number of data words (TCNTJn counter values) captured in the FIFO is equal to or exceeds the value set in the FDFTRGJn bits in the FIFO control register Jn (FCRJn).</p> <p>When this bit is 1, the number of data words captured in the FIFO is equal to or exceeds the set value and the captured data is ready to be read.</p> <p>This bit cannot be set to 1 by software.</p> <p>To clear the flag, write 0 to this bit after reading it as 1. However, the data in FIFOJn must be read to make the number of data words in the FIFO less than the value set in the FDFTRGJn bits. Writing 0 before reading it as 1 is ignored.</p> <p>When data is read by DMA transfer, this bit is cleared to 0. The transfer request is issued by the FIFO data full interrupt. However, if the number of data words in the FIFO is still equal to or exceeds the value set in the FDFTRGJn bits after the reading by DMA transfer, this bit is set to 1 again.</p> <p>0: Number of data words in FIFO is less than the value in FDFTRGJn</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 • When DMAC receives DMA transfer request by FIFO data full interrupt <p>1: Number of data words in FIFO is equal to or exceeds the value in FDFTRGJn</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the number of data words in FIFO has reached the value in FDFTRGJn

Notes: n = 0, 1

- * Only 0 can be written to this bit after it is read as 1 to clear the flag. Writing 1 to this bit is ignored.

12.34.5 Timer Interrupt Enable Registers J0 and J1 (TIERJ0 and TIERJ1)

TIERJ0 and TIERJ1 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that enable and disable interrupt requests for the status flag in timer status register J (TSRJ). Data in the FIFO can be read with DMA transfer requested by the FIFO data full interrupt.

TIERJ0 and TIERJ1 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

TIERJ0 and TIERJ1 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	OV EJn	FDOV EJn	FDF EJn
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: n = 0, 1

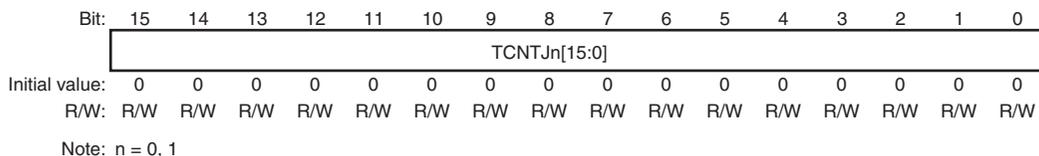
Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 3	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2	OVEJn	0	R/W	Overflow Interrupt Enable Jn Enables and disables interrupt requests for the status flag (OVEJn) of overflow on timer counter Jn (TCNTJn). 0: OVEJn interrupt request is disabled 1: OVEJn interrupt request is enabled
1	FDOVEJn	0	R/W	FIFO Data Overflow Interrupt Enable Jn Enables and disables interrupt requests for the status flag (FDOVEJn) of overflow on the FIFO register Jn (FIFOJn) 0: FDOVEJn interrupt request is disabled 1: FDOVEJn interrupt request is enabled
0	FDFEJn	0	R/W	FIFO Data Full Interrupt Enable Jn Enables and disables interrupt requests for the status flag (FDFEJn) of data full of the FIFO register Jn (FIFOJn). While the interrupt request is enabled, set the DMAC. DMA transfer can be activated by the interrupt request. 0: FDFEJn interrupt request is disabled 1: FDFEJn interrupt request is enabled

12.34.6 Timer Counter J0 and J1 (TCNTJ0 and TCNTJ1)

TCNTJ0 and TCNTJ1 are 16-bit readable/writable registers. These registers are provided one for each subblock and are incremented by the clock selected from lines 0 to 5 of the clock bus depending on the control register. The counter value is cleared to H'0000 by the edge of pin TIJn.

TCNTJ0 and TCNTJ1 can be read from and written to in word units.

TCNTJ0 and TCNTJ1 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	TCNTJn [15:0]	All 0	R/W	Timer Counter Jn These bits store the up-counter value.

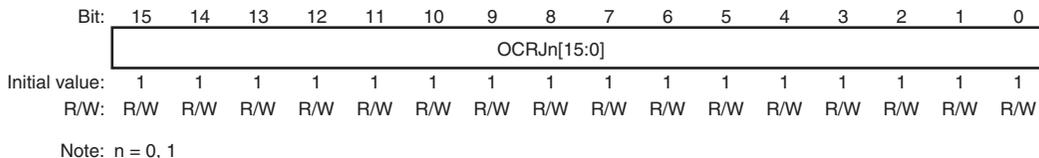
12.34.7 Compare Match Registers J0 and J1 (OCRJ0 and OCRJ1)

OCRJ0 and OCRJ1 are 16-bit readable/writable registers. These registers are provided one for each subblock and function as output compare registers for timer counter Jn (TCNTJn).

When FIFOENJn and FVCRENJn in FIFO control register Jn (FCRJn) is 0 and 1, respectively. The FIFO is enabled (FVLDFJn is set to 1) on OCRJn compare match.

OCRJ0 and OCRJ1 can be read from and written to in word units.

OCRJ0 and OCRJ1 are initialized to H'FFFF by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	OCRJn [15:0]	All 1	R/W	Compare Match Jn These bits store the compare match value.

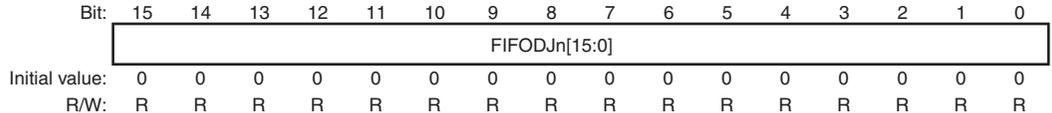
12.34.8 FIFO Registers J0 and J1 (FIFOJ0 and FIFOJ1)

FIFOJ0 and FIFOJ1 are 16-bit read-only registers. These registers are provided one for each subblock and can store nine words of data of timer counter Jn (TCNTJn). FIFOJn can be read but cannot be written by the CPU. If FIFOJn in which no data is captured is read, the read value is undefined.

If another capture occurs while nine words of data is captured in the FIFO, the latest data is lost. Secure the free area by reading the FIFO before another capture has occurred.

FIFOJ0 and FIFOJ1 can be read in word units.

FIFOJ0 and FIFOJ1 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Note: n = 0, 1

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	FIFODJn [15:0]	All 0	R	FIFO Data Jn These bits store the FIFO register data.

12.34.9 FIFO Data Count Registers J0 and J1 (FDNRJ0 and FDNRJ1)

FDNRJ0 and FDNRJ1 are 8-bit read-only registers. These registers are provided one for each subblock and indicate the number of data words in FIFOJ which stores captured data. This register cannot be written to.

This register is incremented by 1 every capture in FIFO and is decremented by 1 every read from FIFO (one-word read).

When the FIFO is reset by the FRSTJn bit in FIFO control register Jn (FCRJn), the value in this register is also cleared to H'0.

FDNRJ0 and FDNRJ1 can be read from in byte units.

FDNRJ0 and FDNRJ1 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	FDNJn[3:0]			
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Note: n = 0, 1

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3 to 0	FDNJn[3:0]	0000	R	FIFO Data Count Jn These bits indicate the number of data words captured in the FIFO. The value ranges from H'0 to H'9. H'0 indicates no data is in the FIFO and H'9 indicates that FIFOJn is full with the captured data.

12.34.10 Noise Canceler Counters J0 and J1 (NCNTJ0 and NCNTJ1)

NCNTJ0 and NCNTJ1 are 8-bit readable/writable registers.

These registers are incremented by an assertion of the input signals (TIJ0 and TIJ1) as triggers when the noise canceler function is enabled by the noise canceler enable bits (NCEJ1 and NCEJ0) in timer control register J (TCRJn). These registers are driven by the noise canceler counter clock, which is supplied by the prescaler.

Premature-transition cancellation or minimum time-at-level cancellation is performed depending on the setting in the noise cancellation mode register (NCMR) of the common controller.

- In premature-transition cancellation mode

When the NCEJn bit is 1, NCNTJn is stopped, and a level change on pin TIJn is detected, NCNTJn is started for counting up. The counter is cleared to H'00 and stopped on the first edge of the P ϕ clock after the counter value matches the value in noise canceler register Jn (NCRJn).

NCNTJn is incremented regardless of the TJE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR).

The level change at the start of counting is output as the signal after noise removal and its edge is to be extracted. However, since subsequent level changes are masked, the noise removal signal is not changed. When the values in the counter and NCRJn match, the input signal level at this time is output as the noise removal signal.

When NCEJn bits are cleared to 0 while the counter is being incremented, counting continues until the values in the counter and the noise canceler register match. The subsequent level changes are also masked over this period.

- In minimum time-at-level cancellation mode

When the NCEJn bit is 1, NCNTJn is stopped, and a level change on pin TIJn is detected, NCNTJn is started for counting up. If subsequent level change is detected or the values in the counter and the noise canceler register Jn (NCRJn) match, the counter is cleared to H'00 and stopped on the next P ϕ clock cycle.

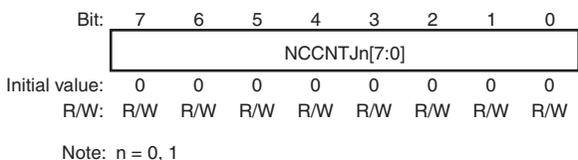
NCNTJn is incremented regardless of the TJE bit in the ATU-III master enable register (ATUENR).

The signal after noise removal is changed only on compare match between the counter and NCRJn in synchronization with the level change at the start of counting. When the counter is stopped before the compare match, level changes at the start and end of counting are masked and the signal after noise removal is not changed.

When the NCEJn bit is cleared during the counter in operation, counting continues until compare match or a level change on the pin is detected.

NCNTJ0, 1 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

NCNTJ0, 1 is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	NCCNTJn [7:0]	All 0	R/W	Noise Canceler Count Jn These bits store the 8-bit counter value.

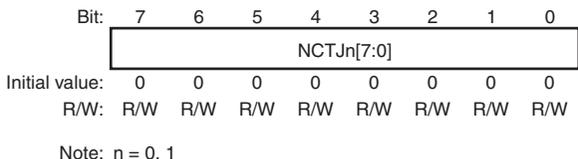
12.34.11 Noise Cancel Registers J0 and J1 (NCRJ0 and NCRJ1)

NCRJ0 and NCRJ1 are 8-bit readable/writable registers that set the upper limitation of the noise canceler counters (NCNTJ1 and NCNTJ0). For example, when H'FF is set in these register, a pulse width of up to 1.64 ms is treated as noise ($P\phi = 20$ MHz).

Premature-transition cancellation or minimum time-at-level cancellation is performed depending on the setting in the noise cancellation mode register (NCMR) of the common controller. For details, see section 12.34.10, Noise Canceler Counters J0 and J1 (NCNTJ0 and NCNTJ1).

NCRJ0 and NCRJ1 can be read from and written to in byte or word units.

NCRJ0 and NCRJ1 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	NCTJn[7:0]	All 0	R/W	Noise Cancellation Time Jn These bits store the 8-bit TIJn noise cancellation time.

12.35 Operations of Timer J

The TCNTJn counter clock is selected by the TCRJn register from the clock-bus lines. When the TJE bit in ATUENR and the STRJn bit in TSTR is set to 1, TCNTJn can be operated. TCNTJn is cleared to H'00 by the input edge of pin TIJn. For the edge detection, the rising, falling, or both edge sensing can be selected by the IOJn bit in TCRJn.

When the FIFOEN bit in FCRFJn is set to 1, FIFOJn captures the TCNTJn counter value by the input edge of pin TIJn. The number of data captured in the FIFO is indicated in FDNrn.

When the number of data captured in FIFOJn exceeds the value in the FDFTRGJn bits in FCRJn, the FDFJn bit in TSRJn is set to 1.

When FIFOENJn = 0, FVCRENJn = 1, and compare match between TCNTJn and OCRJn occurs, FIFOJn is enabled (FVLDFJn in TSRJn is 1). Under this conditions, when the number of data captured in FIFOJn exceeds the value in the FDFTRGJn bits in FCRJn, FIFOJn is disabled.

Operation examples for subblock 0 are shown below. The TCNTJ0 counter clock is an ideal signal to show the counting and clearing timing of TCNTJ0.

In figure 12.51, falling edge sensing is selected, FIFOEN = 1, FDFTRGJ0 = B'11, and FDFJ0 is set by the input edge.

In figure 12.52, falling edge sensing is selected, FIFOEN = 0, FVCRENJ0 = 1, FDFTRGJ0 = B'00 and FDFJ0 is set by the input edge.

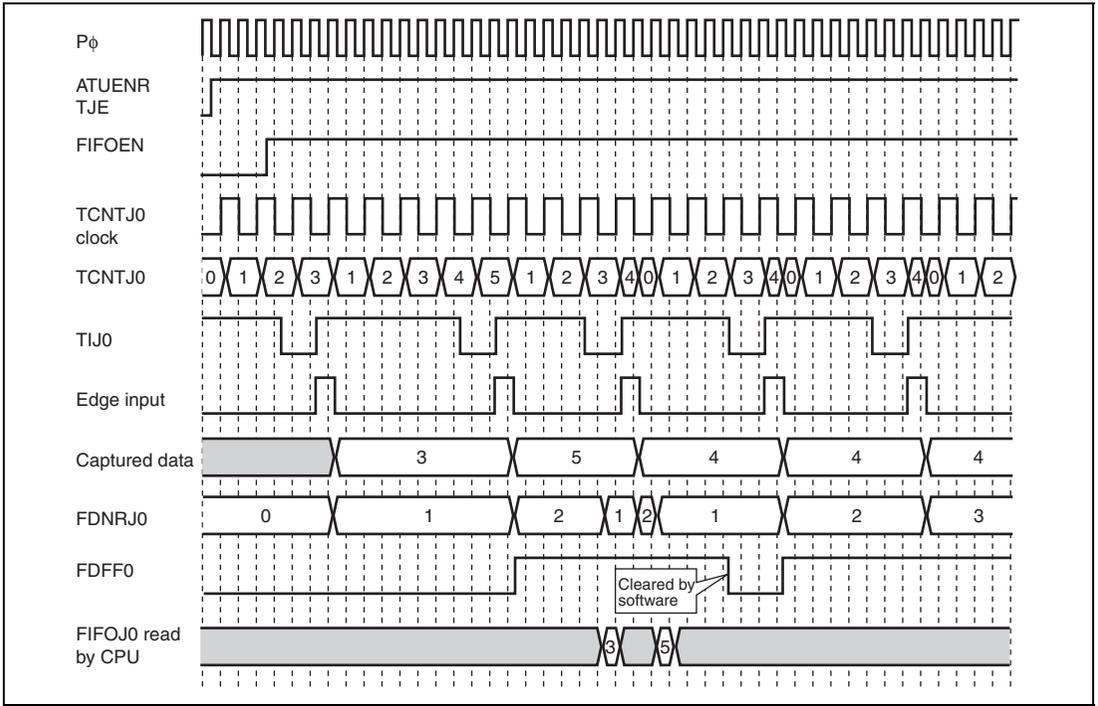


Figure 12.51 Operation Example of Timer J (1)

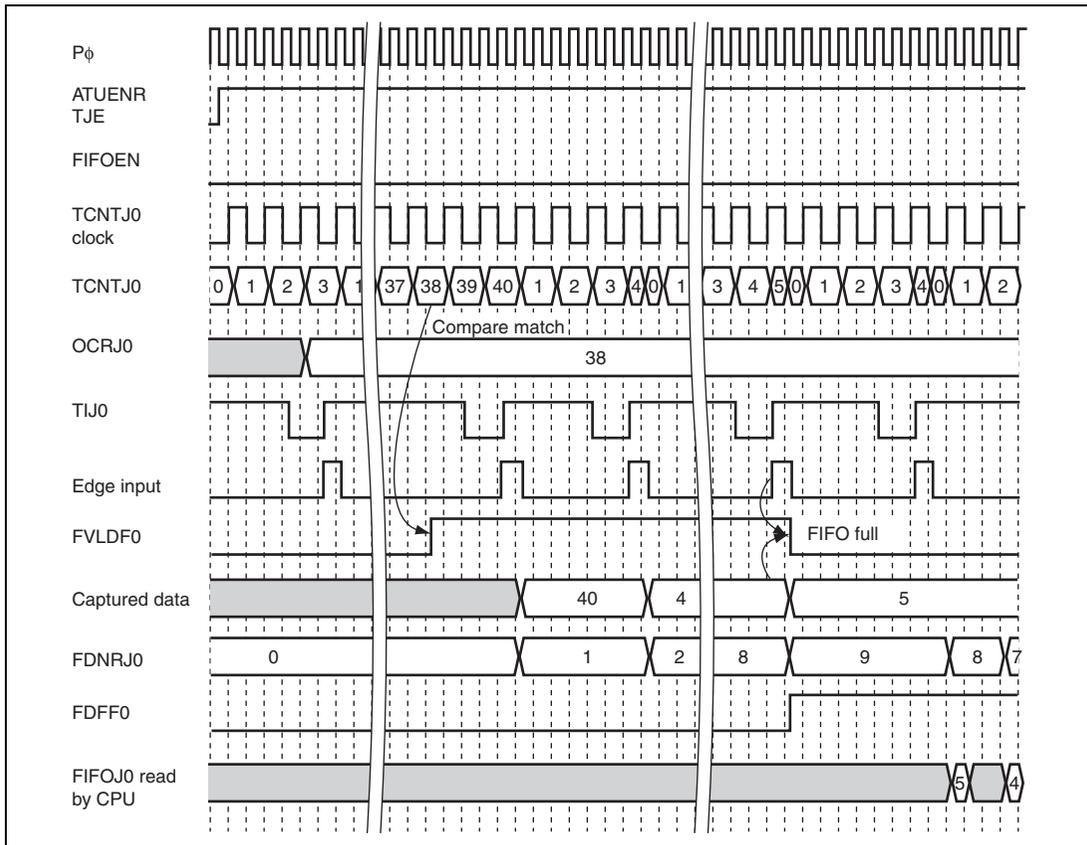


Figure 12.52 Operation Example of Timer J (2)

12.36 Usage Notes

Note that the kinds of conflicts and operation described below occur during ATU-III operation.

In this section, n denotes the subblock number and m denotes the channel number, for each timer. The values of n and m differ for each timer. For details, refer to the description of each timer.

12.36.1 Input Capture Conflict Operation

(1) Conflict between Writing to General Register and Input Capture

When a write to a general register occurs simultaneously with input capture, writing takes priority (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.53). However, if the input capture status is provided, the input capture status flag is set.

The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.53 indicate a case in which writing occurs one $P\phi$ cycle prior to input capture.

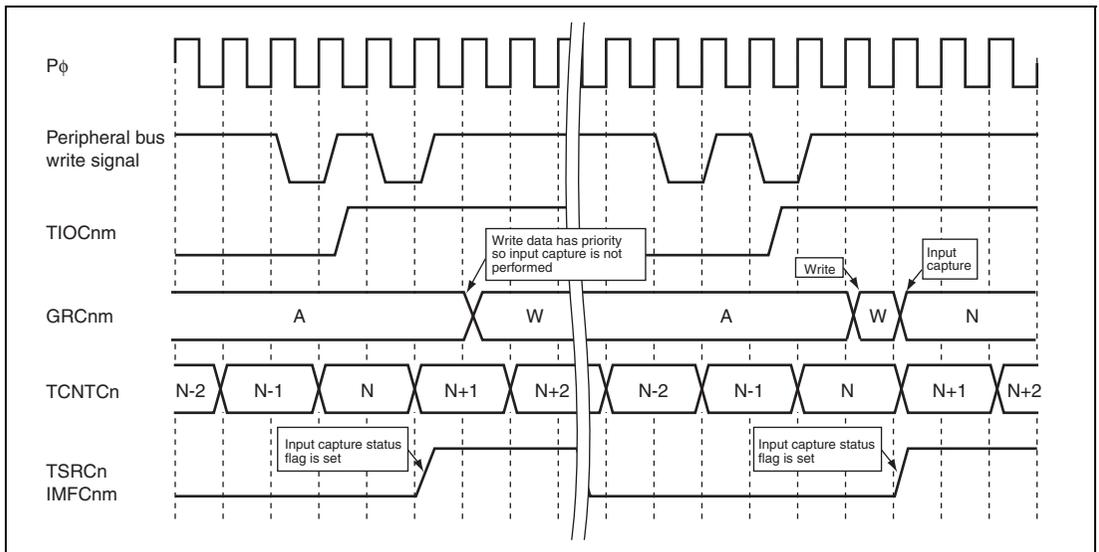


Figure 12.53 Conflict between Writing to GRCnm and Input Capture

Table 12.19 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between General Register Write and Input Capture

Timer	Counter (Whose Value is Captured)	Capture Register	Status
Timer C	TCNTCn	GRCnm	IMFCnm
Timer D	TCNT2Dn	GRDnm	CMFBDnm
Timer F	ECNTAFn	GRAFn	ICFFn
	ECNTBFn	GRBFn	
	ECNTCFn	GRCFn	
	ECNTCFn + GRDFn	GRDFn	

(2) Conflict between Writing to Counter and Input Capture

When a write to a counter occurs simultaneously with input capture, the value immediately before writing is captured (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.54). The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.54 indicate a case in which writing occurs one $P\phi$ cycle prior to input capture, so the written value is captured.

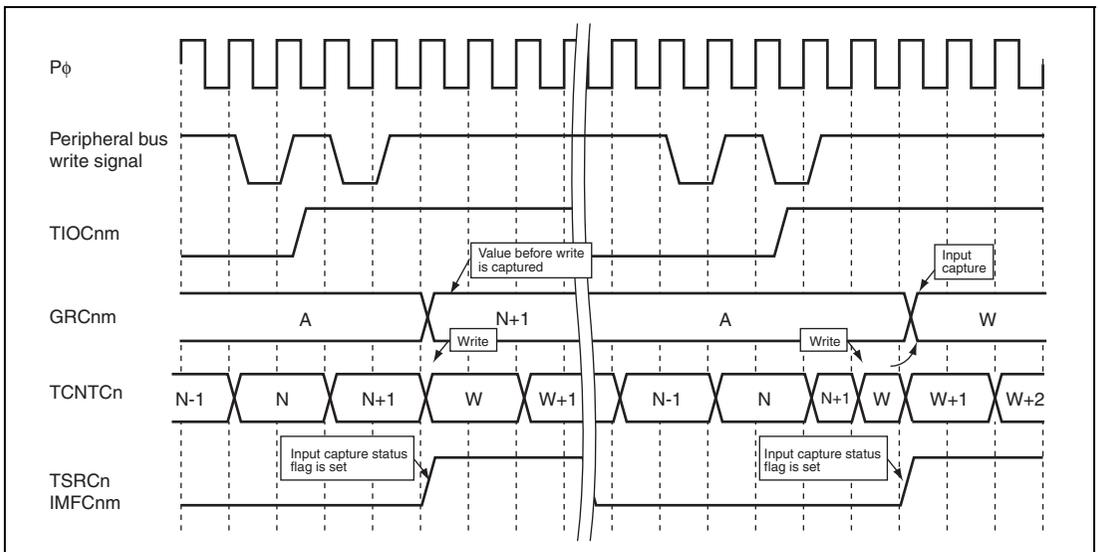
**Figure 12.54 Conflict between Writing to TCNTCn and Input Capture**

Table 12.20 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Counter Write and Input Capture

Timer	Counter (Whose Value is Captured)	Capture Register	Status
Timer A	TCNTAn	ICRAn	ICFAn
Timer B	TCNTB0	ICRB0	ICFB0
	TCNTB0 + ICRB1	ICRB1	
Timer C	TCNTCn	GRCnm	IMFCnm
Timer D	TCNT1Dn	OSBRDn	—
	TCNT2Dn	GRDnm	—
Timer F	ECNTAFn	GRAFn	ICFFn
	ECNTBFn	GRBFn	
	ECNTCFn	GRCFn	
	ECNTCFn + GRDFn	GRDFn	
Timer J	TCNTJn	FIFOJn	FDOVFJn, FDFJn

(3) Conflict between Setting and Clearing of Input Capture Status Flag

Flag clearing by writing 0 to it after reading it as 1 or by using the ACK signal from the DMAC takes priority over flag setting by input capture. The waveforms in the left half of figure 12.55 indicate an example in which input capture occurs simultaneously with writing 0 to the status flag to clear it, and the status flag is cleared as a result. In contrast with this, the waveforms in the right half of figure 12.55 indicate an example in which input capture is performed immediately after the flag has been cleared.

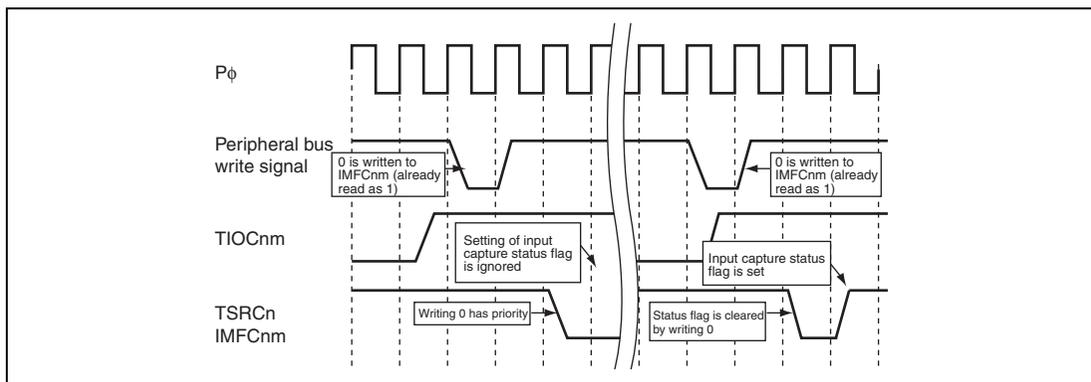
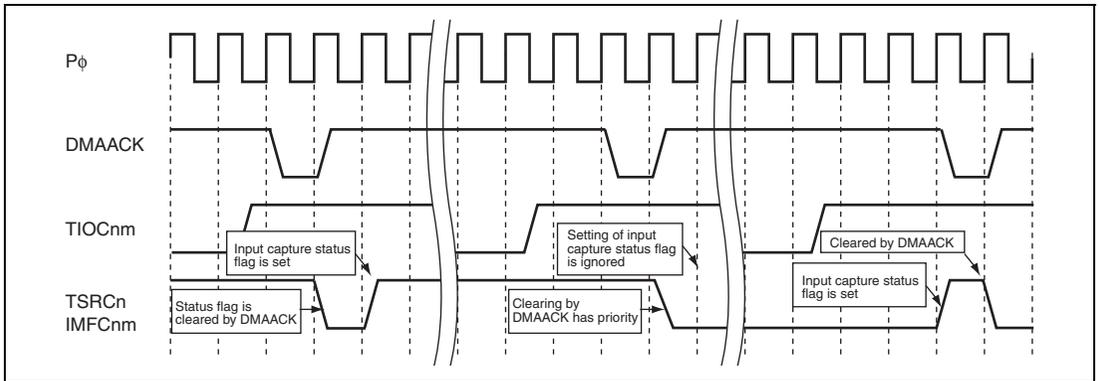
**Figure 12.55 Conflict between Status Flag Clearing by Writing 0 and Input Capture**

Table 12.21 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Status Flag Clearing by Writing 0 and Input Capture

Timer	Flag	Timer	Flag
Timer A	ICFAn	Timer B	ICFB0
Timer C	IMFCnm	Timer F	ICFFn
Timer J	FDOVFJn, FDFFJn	—	—

Figure 12.56 shows an example in which input capture conflicts with clearing of the status flag by the ACK signal from the DMAC.

**Figure 12.56 Conflict between Status Flag Clearing by DMAACK and Input Capture****Table 12.22 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Status Flag Clearing by DMAACK and Input Capture**

Timer	Flag
Timer C	IMFCn0
Timer J	FDFFJn

12.36.2 Compare Match Conflict Operation

(1) Conflict between Writing to Compare-Match General Register and Compare Match

A conflict between a write to a register provided with the compare match function and compare match is described here with timer C used as an example.

If writing is performed after GRCnm and TCNTCn have matched (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.57), the compare match status flag is set. If GRCnm and TCNTCn do not match for even one $P\phi$ cycle (waveforms in the right half of figure 12.57), no compare match is detected.

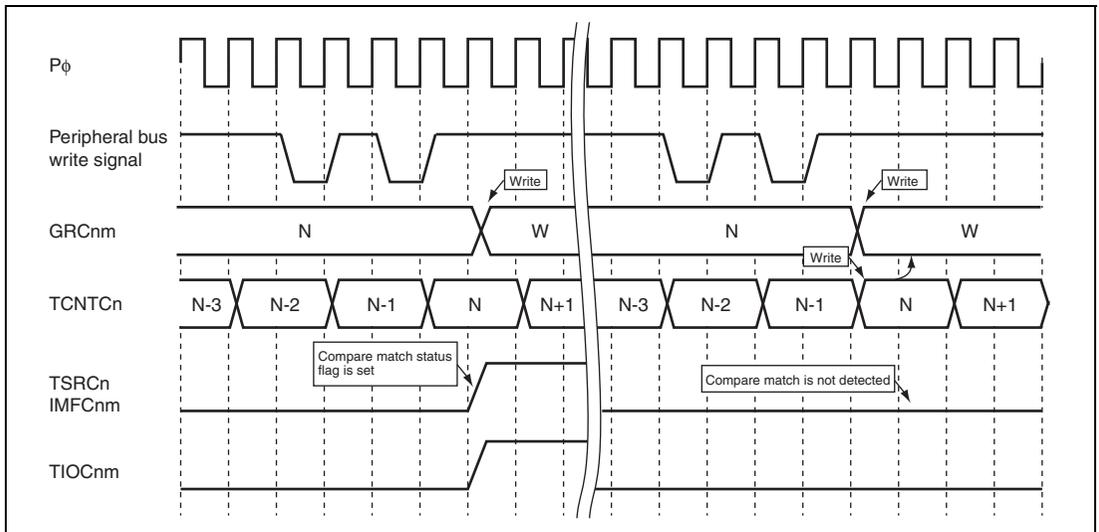


Figure 12.57 Conflict between Writing to GRCnm and Compare Match

Table 12.23 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Write to Compare-Match General Register and Compare Match

Timer	Counter	Compare-Match Register	Status
Timer B	TCNTB1	OCR1B	CMFB1
Timer C	TCNTCn	GR1Cn	IMFCn
Timer D	TCNT1Dn	OCR1Dn	CMFADn
	TCNT2Dn	GR1Dn	CMFBDn
Timer F	ECNTAFn	GR1Fn	—
	ECNTBFn	GR1Fn	—
	ECNTCFn	GR1Fn	OVFCFn
Timer G	TCNTGn	OCR1Gn	CMFGn
Timer H	TCNT1H	OCR1H	CMFH
Timer J	TCNTJn	OCR1Jn	CMFJn

Note: Timing of compare match B0 and compare match B6 of timer B and the cycle match of timer E differ from the timing of these compare matches. For details, see section 12.36.2 (2), Conflict between CYLRENm Write and Cycle Match of CYLRENm–TCNTEnm.

(2) Conflict between CYLRENm Write and Cycle Match of CYLRENm–TCNTEnm

Operation when a write to CYLRENm occurs simultaneously with compare match (cycle match) with TCNTEnm is shown below. As the waveforms in the left half of figure 12.58 indicate, if CYLRENm is written to at the same time the counter is cleared by cycle match, TCNTEnm is cleared as is done on normal cycle match, and the cycle match status and PWM output also change. The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.58 show an example in which CYLRENm is written to before the counter is cleared. In this case, no cycle match is detected and TCNTEnm continues to be incremented.

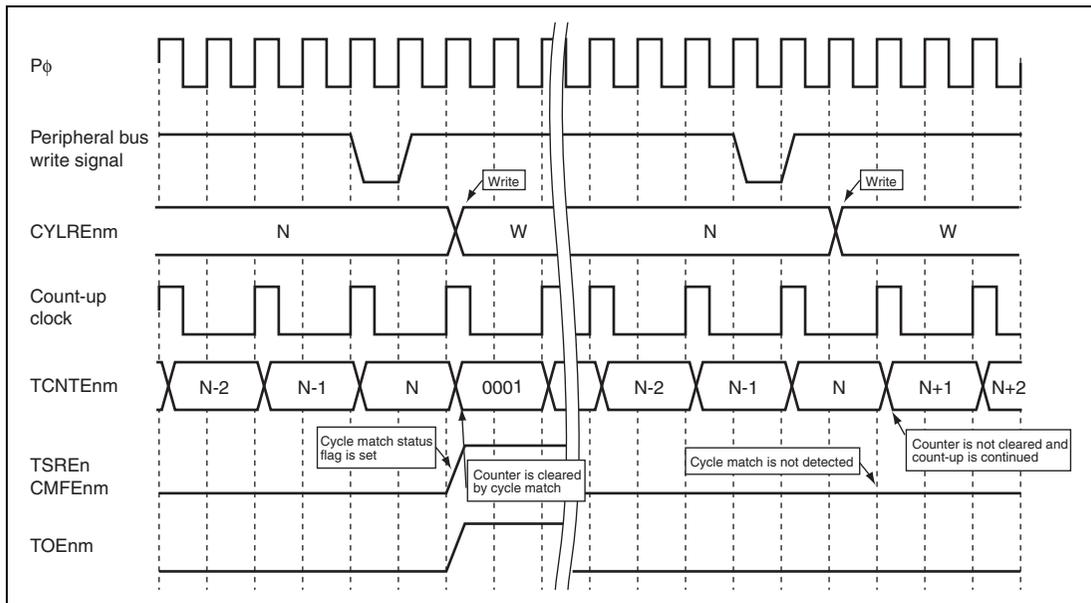


Figure 12.58 Conflict between Writing to CYLREnm and Cycle Match

Table 12.24 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Writing to Cycle Setting Register and Cycle Match with Timer Counter

Timer	Counter	Compare (Cycle) Match Register	Status
Timer B	TCNTB0	OCRB0	CMFB0
	TCNTB6	OCRB6/OCRB7	CMFB6
Timer E	TCNTEnm	CYLREnm	CMFEnm

(3) Conflict between Writing to Counter and Compare Match

A conflict between a write to a counter and compare match is described below. If writing is performed after the compare match register and counter values have matched (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.59), the compare match status flag is set. If the compare match register and counter do not match for even one Pφ cycle (waveforms in the right half of figure 12.59), no compare match is detected.

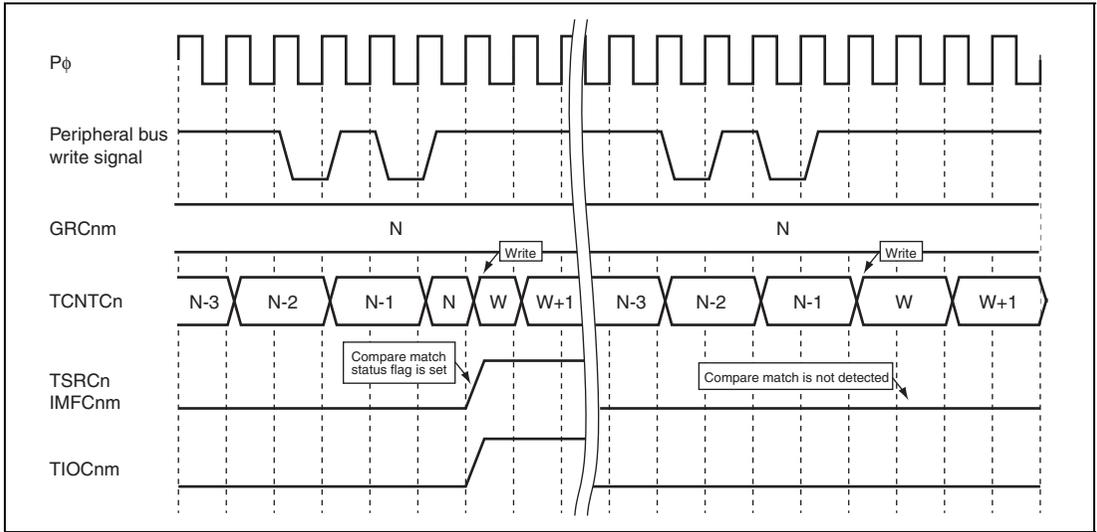


Figure 12.59 Conflict between Writing to TCNTCn and Compare Match

Table 12.25 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Writing to Counter and Compare Match

Timer	Counter	Compare Match Register	Status
Timer B	TCNTB1	OCRB1	CMFB1
Timer C	TCNTCn	GRCnm	IMFCnm
Timer D	TCNT1Dn	OCRDnm	CMFADnm
	TCNT2Dn	GRDnm	CMFBDnm
Timer F	ECNTAFn	GRAFn	—
	ECNTBFn	GRBFn	—
	ECNTCFn	GRBFn	OVFCFn
Timer G	TCNTGn	OCRGn	CMFGn
Timer H	TCNT1H	OCR1H	CMFH
Timer J	TCNTJn	OCRJn	CMFJn

Note: Timing of compare match B0 and compare match B6 of timer B and the cycle match of timer E differ from the timing of these compare matches. For details, see section 12.36.2 (5), Conflict between Writing to TCNTEnm and Counter Clearing by Cycle Match.

(4) Conflict between Writing to Counter and Counter Clearing by Compare Match

The waveforms shown here are for when the function to clear a counter by compare match is enabled. When a write to a counter occurs simultaneously with counter clearing by compare match, the counter is not cleared and writing takes priority (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.60). However, the compare match status flag is set. The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.60 show a case in which writing to TCNTCn is one $P\phi$ cycle later.

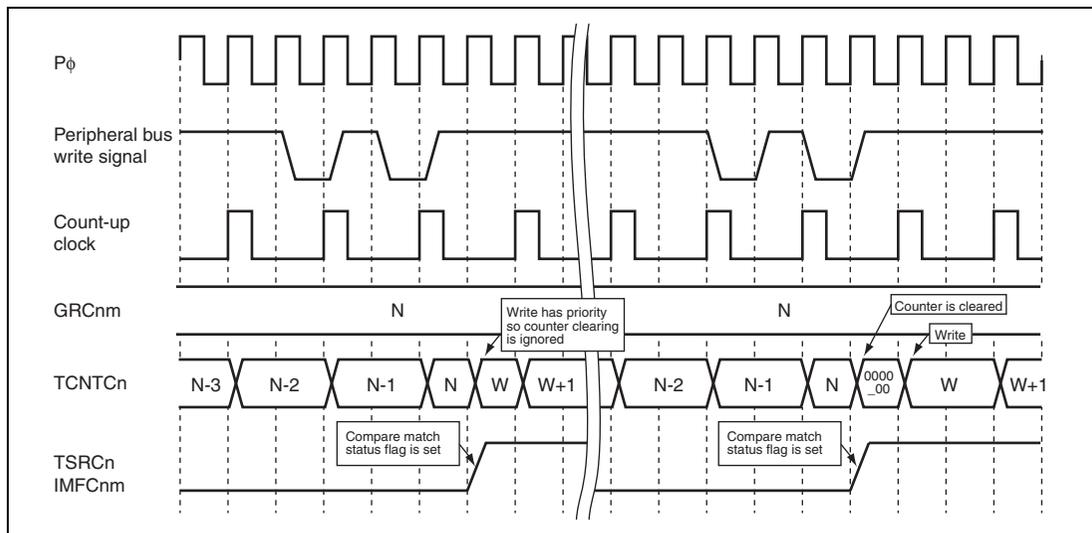


Figure 12.60 Conflict between Writing to TCNTCn and Counter Clearing by Compare Match

Table 12.26 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Writing to Counter and Counter Clearing by Compare Match

Timer	Counter	Compare Match Register	Status
Timer C	TCNTCn	GRCnm	IMFCnm
Timer F	ECNTAFn	GRAFn	—
	ECNTBFn	GRBFn	—
Timer G	TCNTGn	OCRGn	CMFGn
Timer H	TCNT1H	OCR1H	CMFH

(5) Conflict between Writing to TCNTEnm and Counter Clearing by Cycle Match

When a write to TCNTEnm occurs simultaneously with counter clearing by cycle match, the counter is not cleared and TCNTEnm is written to. Note that the cycle match status flag is set, and the cycle setting register and duty cycle setting register are reloaded (waveforms in the right half of figure 12.61). In addition, the PWM waveforms are output as they are in cycle match.

The waveforms in the left half of figure 12.61 show operation when writing is performed one P ϕ cycle earlier than the count-up clock.

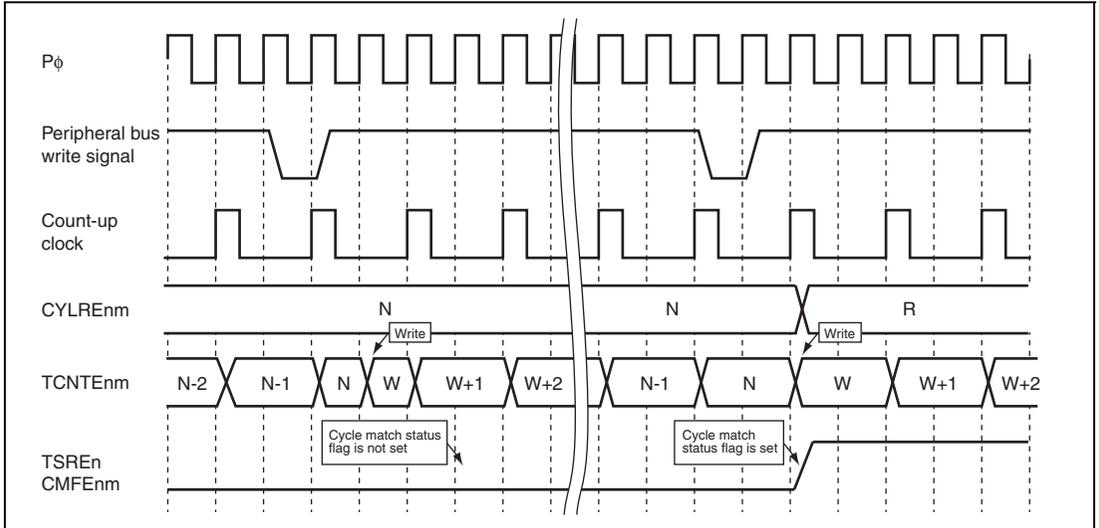


Figure 12.61 Conflict between TCNTEnm Write and Counter Clearing by Cycle Match

Table 12.27 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Counter Write and Counter Clearing by Cycle Match

Timer	Counter	Compare (Cycle) Match Register	Status
Timer B	TCNTB0	OCRB0	CMFB0
	TCNTB6	OCRB6/OCRB7	CMFB6
Timer E	TCNTEnm	CYLREnm	CMFEnm

(6) Conflict between Setting and Clearing of Compare Match Status Flag

Flag clearing by writing 0 to the flag after reading it as 1 takes priority over flag setting by compare match (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.62). The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.62 show the way compare match occurs immediately after the status flag has been cleared by writing 0 to it.

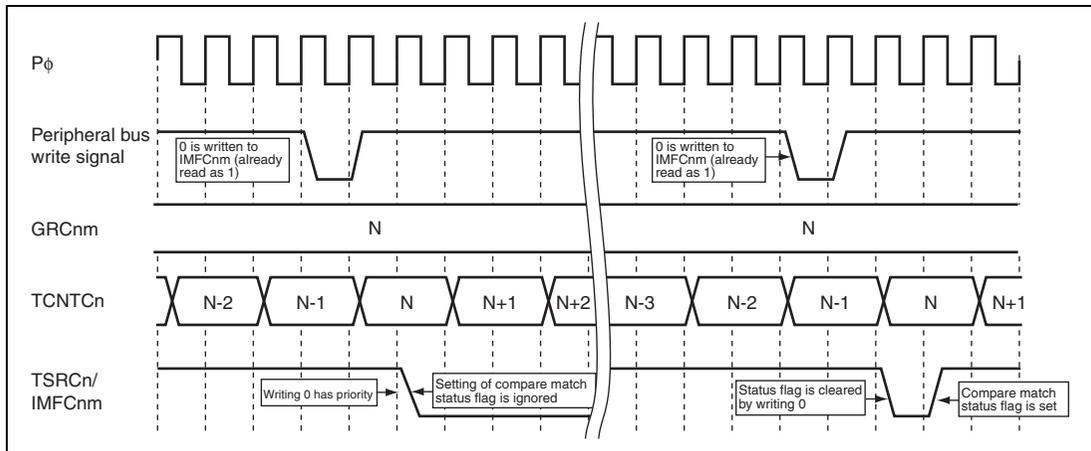


Figure 12.62 Conflict between Setting and Clearing of Compare Match Status Flag

Table 12.28 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Setting and Clearing of Compare Match Status Flag

Timer	Counter	Compare Match Register	Status
Timer B	TCNTB1	OCRB1	CMFB1
Timer C	TCNTCn	GRCnm	IMFCnm
Timer D	TCNT1Dn	OCRDnm	CMFADnm
	TCNT2Dn	GRDnm	CMFBDnm
Timer G	TCNTGn	OCRGn	CMFGn
Timer H	TCNT1H	OCR1H	CMFH
Timer J	TCNTJn	OCRJn	CMFJn

Note: Timing of compare match B0 and compare match B6 of timer B and the cycle match of timer E differ from the timing of these compare matches. For details, see section 12.36.2 (8), Conflict between Setting of Cycle Match Status Flag and Clearing by Writing 0.

(7) Conflict between Setting of Compare Match Status Flag and Clearing by DMAACK

When setting of the compare match status flag occurs simultaneously with the DMAACK signal, clearing of the status flag due to the DMAACK signal takes priority.

Table 12.29 Resource Related to Conflict Operation between Setting of Compare Match Status Flag and Clearing by DMAACK

Timer	Counter	Compare Match Register	Status
Timer G	TCNTGn	OCRn	CMFGn

(8) Conflict between Setting of Cycle Match Status Flag and Clearing by Writing 0

When setting of the cycle match status flag (cycle match) occurs simultaneously with writing 0 to the status flag after reading it as 1, writing 0 takes priority. The waveforms in the left half of figure 12.63 indicate an example in which setting of the flag due to cycle match occurs simultaneously with clearing of the flag by 0 written to it. The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.63 show an example in which the flag is cleared one $P\phi$ cycle earlier than flag setting.

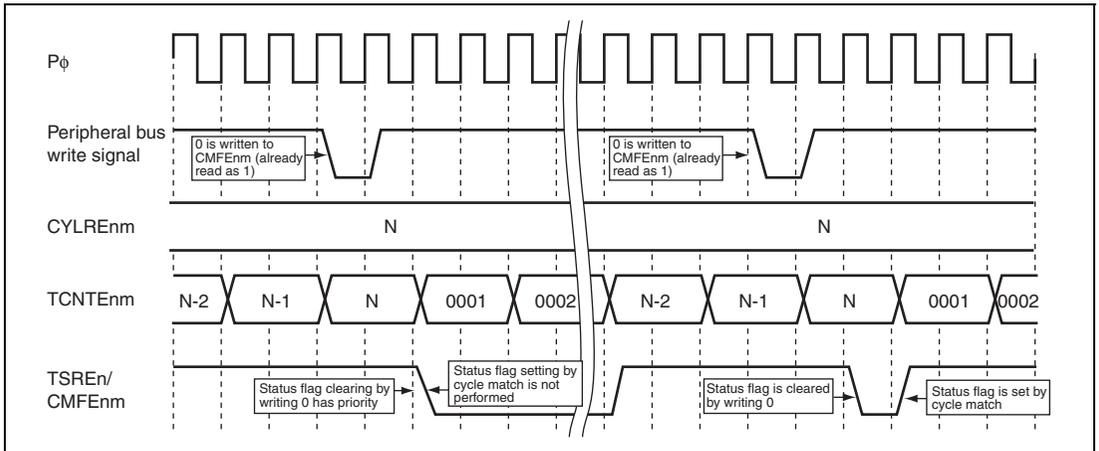


Figure 12.63 Conflict between Clearing of Cycle Match Status Flag by Writing 0 and Cycle Match

Table 12.30 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Setting of Cycle Match Status Flag and Clearing by Writing 0

Timer	Counter	Compare (Cycle) Match Register	Status
Timer B	TCNTB0	OCRB0	CMFB0
	TCNTB6	OCRB6	CMFB6
Timer E	TCNTEnm	CYLREnm	CMFEnm

(9) Conflict between Setting of Cycle Match Status Flag and Clearing by DMAACK

When setting of the cycle match status flag (cycle match) occurs simultaneously with the DMAACK signal, clearing of the status flag due to the DMAACK signal takes priority.

Table 12.31 Resource Related to Conflict Operation between Setting of Cycle Match Status Flag and Clearing by DMAACK

Timer	Counter	Cycle Match Register	Status
Timer E	TCNTEnm	CYLREnm	CMFEnm

(10) Conflict between Status Flag Setting by Forced Compare Match and Status Flag Clearing by DMAACK

When the status flag is set by forced compare match at the same time the status flag is cleared by the DMAACK signal, clearing of the status flag takes priority (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.64). On the other hand, the waveforms in the right half of figure 12.64 show an example in which the DMAACK signal is input to clear the status flag during the cycle in which 1 is written to the forced compare match bit. In this case, the attempt to write 1 to the forced compare match bit is ignored and it is cleared together with the status flag.

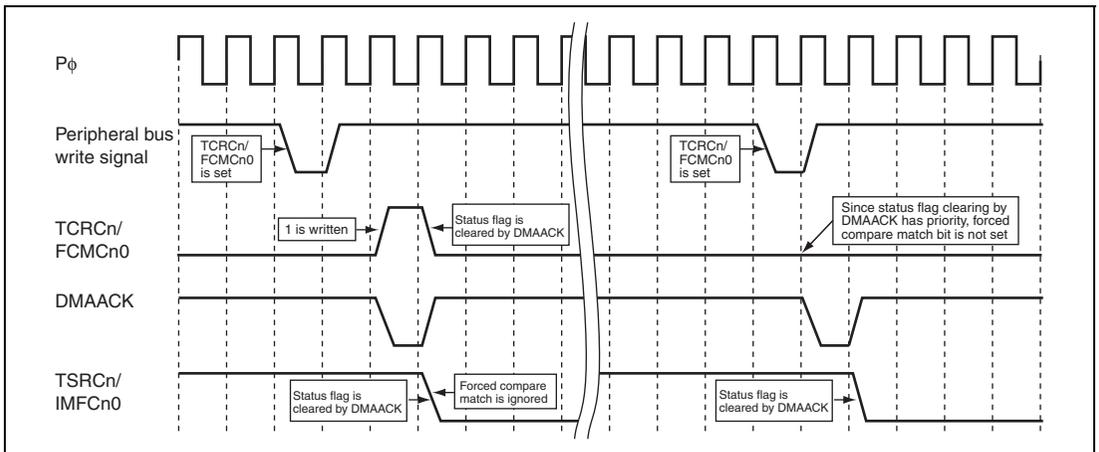


Figure 12.64 Conflict between Forced Compare Match and Status Flag Clearing by DMAACK

Table 12.32 Resource Related to Conflict Operation between Status Flag Setting by Forced Compare Match and Status Flag Clearing by DMAACK

Timer	Counter	Compare Match Register	Status
Timer C	TCNTCn	GRCnm	IMFCnm

(11) Conflict between Detection of 1H Compare Match and Disabling of Counter by ATUENR Setting

When compare match between TCNT1H and OCR1H is detected at the same time a counter enable bit (each bit in ATUENR) is changed to 0, compare match is detected but TCNT2H is not incremented (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.65). Thereafter, even though a counter enable bit is set to 1, TCNT2H is not incremented until the next compare match occurs.

The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.65 show an example in which a counter enable bit is changed to 0 one P ϕ cycle after compare match has been detected.

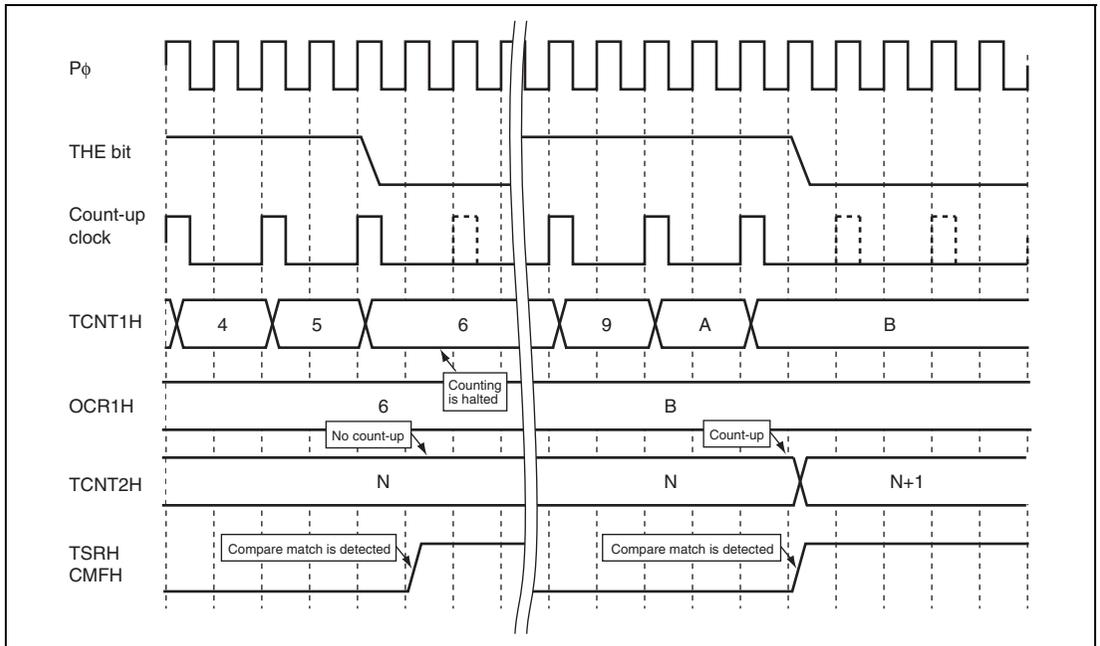


Figure 12.65 Conflict between Compare Match Detection and Disabling of Counter

Table 12.33 Resource Related to Conflict Operation between Compare Match Detection and Clearing of Counter Enable Bit

Timer	Counter	Compare Match Register	Status
Timer H	TCNT1H	OCR1H	CMFH

(12) Conflict between Writing 0 to TCNTEnm and Cycle Match

Operation when writing 0 to TCNTEnm occurs simultaneously with cycle match is shown below. The waveforms in the left half of figure 12.66 show a case in which H'0000 is written to TCNTEnm at the same time TCNTEnm is to be cleared to H'0001 due to cycle match. Though the cycle match status flag is set, PWM output is not started because writing 0 takes priority. PWM output is restarted when TCNTEnm is incremented to H'0001.

The waveforms in the middle of figure 12.66 indicate a case in which 0 is written to TCNTEnm one $P\phi$ cycle after the counter has been cleared by cycle match. Cycle match detection and PWM output are restarted at the timing the TCNTEnm counter value changes from N to 1. In contrast with this, the waveforms in the right half of figure 12.66 show an example in which 0 is written one $P\phi$ cycle before detection of cycle match. In this case, neither cycle match is detected nor PWM output restarted, and the previous state is retained.

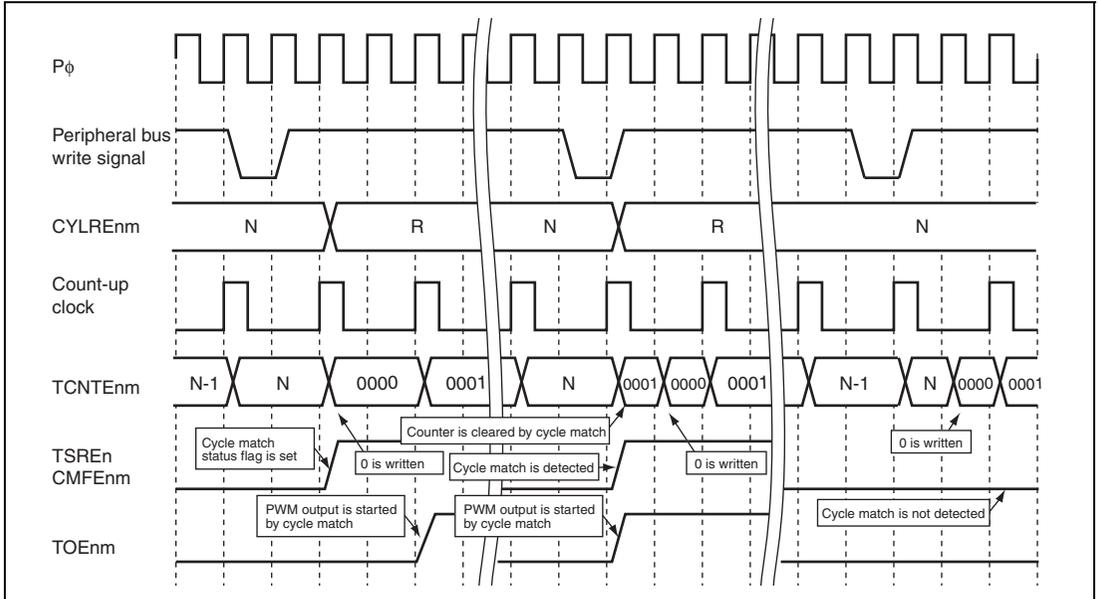


Figure 12.66 Conflict between Writing 0 to TCNTEnm and Cycle Match

12.36.3 Load/Reload Conflict Operation

(1) Conflict between Data Transfer and Writing to Transfer Destination Register

A conflict between data transfer between registers and a peripheral bus write to the transfer destination register is described below.

When data transfer occurs simultaneously with a write to the transfer destination register, writing takes priority and the attempt of data transfer is ignored. Figure 12.67 shows a conflict between reload to CYLREnm of timer E and a write to it.

As shown by the waveforms in the left half of figure 12.67, if writing to CYLREnm occurs at the same timing as cycle reload, writing takes priority. The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.67 indicate a case in which CYLREnm is written to immediately after cycle reload.

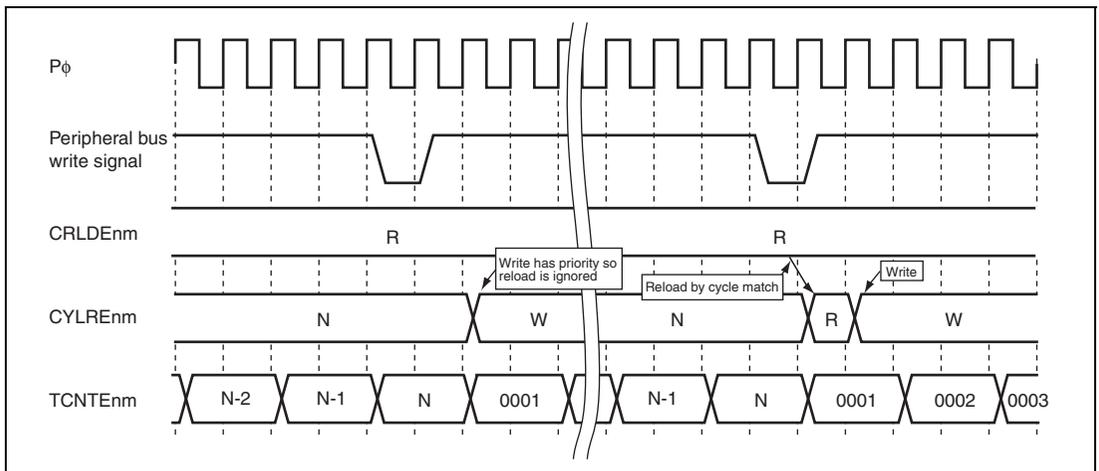


Figure 12.67 Conflict between Writing to CYLREnm and Cycle Reload

Table 12.34 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Data Transfer and Writing to Transfer Destination Register

Timer	Transfer Data	Transfer Destination Register	Transfer Timing
Timer B	ICRB0	TCNTB2	External event
	LDB		
	TCNTB2 – PIMR		
	TCNTB2 + RLDB		
	ICRB0 – PIMR	RLDB	External event
	LDB – PIMR		
	TCNTB3 + PIMR	TCNTB3	External event
	TCNTB3	TCNTB4	External event
Timer E	CRLDEnm	CYLREnm	Cycle match
	DRLDEnm	DTREnm	Cycle match

(2) Conflict between Data Transfer and Writing to Transfer Source Register

A conflict between data transfer between registers and a peripheral bus write to the transfer source register is described below. When data transfer occurs simultaneously with a write to the transfer source register, the value prior to writing is transferred. At the same time, the value of the transfer source register is modified. Operation when writing to CRLDEnm occurs at the timing of cycle reload is shown below. If writing to CRLDEnm occurs at the same timing as cycle reload (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.68), the value immediately before writing is reloaded. On the other hand, the waveforms in the right half of figure 12.68 show an example in which CRLDEnm is written to one cycle earlier than cycle reload.

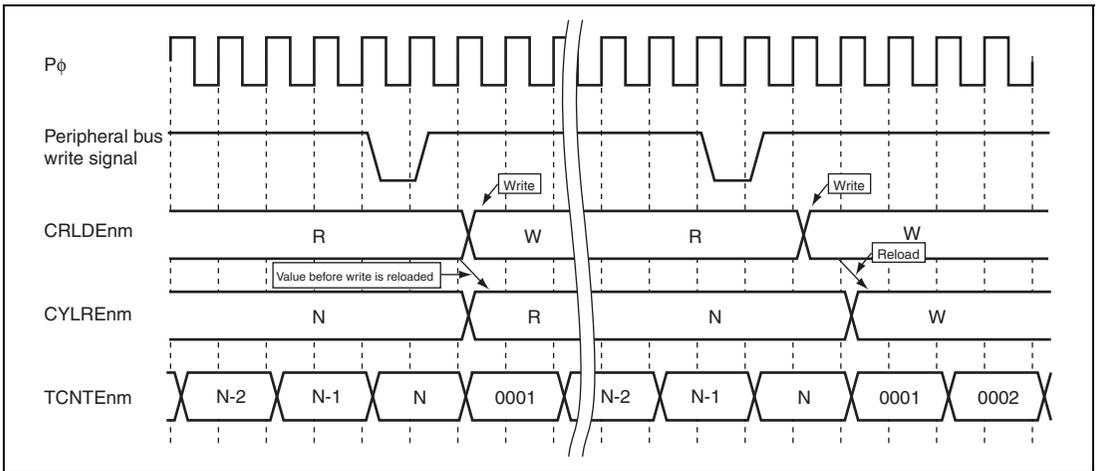


Figure 12.68 Conflict between Writing to CRLDENm and Cycle Reload

Table 12.35 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Data Transfer and Writing to Transfer Source Register

Timer	Transfer Source Register	Transferred Value	Transfer Destination Register	Transfer Timing	
Timer B	LDB	LDB – PIMR	RLDB	External event	
		LDB	TCNTB2	External event	
	PIMR	ICRB0 – PIMR	RLDB	External event	
		LDB – PIMR	TCNTB2 – PIMR	TCNTB2	External event
		TCNTB3 + PIMR	TCNTB3	External event	
	RLDB	TCNTB2 + RLDB	TCNTB2	External event	
TCNTB3	TCNTB3	TCNTB4	External event		
Timer E	CRLDENm	CRLDENm	CYLRENm	Cycle match	
	DRLDENm	DRLDENm	DTRENm	Cycle match	

12.36.4 Counter Conflict Operation

(1) Conflict between Writing to Counter and Count-Up/Count-Down

When a write to a counter occurs simultaneously with incrementation/decrementation of the counter, the write operation takes priority. The attempt to increment/decrement the value is ignored and incrementation/decrementation recommences from the new value on the next counter clock.

(2) Conflict between Count-Up and Counter Clearing

When incrementation of a counter occurs simultaneously with clearing of the counter, the counter is not cleared to 0 but cleared to 1.

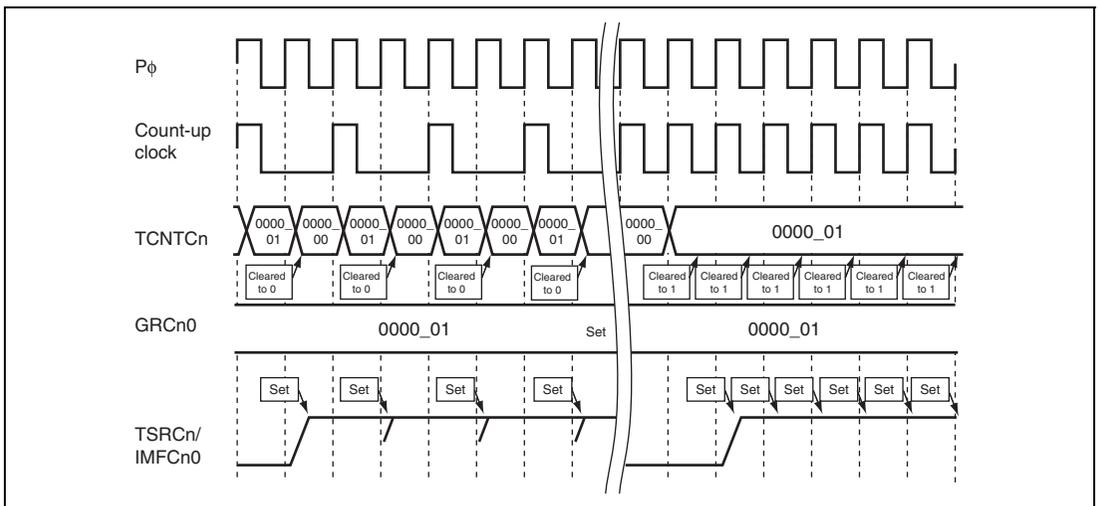


Figure 12.69 Simultaneous Occurrence of Count-Up and Counter Clearing

Table 12.36 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Count-Up and Counter Clearing

Timer	Counter	Compare Match Register	Remarks
Timer C	TCNTCn	GRCn0	Only when PWMn0 = 1
Timer F	ECNTAFn	GRAFn	Only when MDFn = 000, 110, or 111
	ECNTBFn	GRBFn	Only when MDFn = 001
Timer G	TCNTGn	OCRGn	
Timer H	TCNT1H	OCR1H	

(3) Conflict between Writing to Counter and Overflow

When counter overflow occurs simultaneously with a write to TCNTCn, writing to TCNTCn takes priority. However, the overflow status flag is set (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.70). If the timing for writing to the counter is earlier than incrementation of the counter (waveforms in the right half of figure 12.70), the overflow status flag is not set.

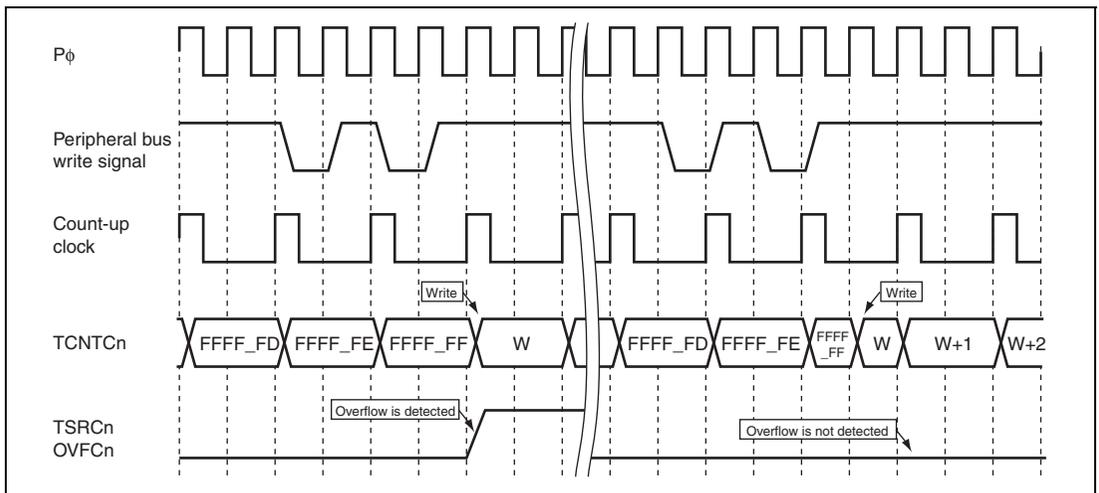


Figure 12.70 Conflict between Writing to TCNTCn and Counter Clearing on Overflow

Table 12.37 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Writing to Counter and Overflow

Timer	Counter	Status
Timer A	TCNTA	OVFA
Timer C	TCNTCn	OVFCn
Timer D	TCNT1Dn	OVF1Dn
	TCNT2Dn	OVF2Dn
Timer E	TCNTEnm	OVFEnm
Timer F	ECNTAFn	OVFAFn
	ECNTBFn	OVFBFn
	ECNTCFn	OVFCFn
Timer G	TCNTGn	OVFGn
Timer H	TCNT1H	OVF1H
	TCNT2H	OVF2H
Timer J	TCNTJn	OVFJn

(4) Conflict between Setting and Clearing of Overflow Status Flag

When clearing and setting of the overflow status flag occur simultaneously, clearing takes priority. Shown below is an example in which the status flag is set by the counter value overflowing from H'FFFF FF to H'0000 00 at the same time the status flag is cleared by 0 written to it (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.71). The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.71 show the way the overflow status flag is set again immediately after the status flag has been cleared.

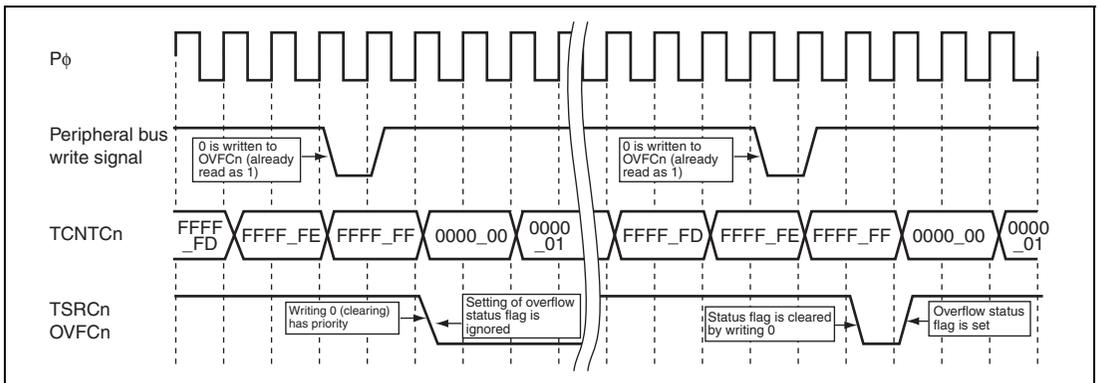
**Figure 12.71 Conflict between Setting and Clearing of Overflow Status Flag**

Table 12.38 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Setting and Clearing of Overflow Status Flag

Timer	Counter	Status
Timer A	TCNTA	OVFA
Timer C	TCNTCn	OVFCn
Timer D	TCNT1Dn	OVF1Dn
	TCNT2Dn	OVF2Dn
Timer E	TCNTEnm	OVFEnm
Timer F	ECNTAFn	OVFAFn
	ECNTBFn	OVFBFn
	ECNTCFn	OVFCFn
Timer G	TCNTGn	OVFGn
Timer H	TCNT1H	OVF1H
	TCNT2H	OVF2H
Timer J	TCNTJn	OVFJn

(5) Conflict between Overflow and Counter Clearing by Compare Match

If the maximum value is set in a compare match register that has the function to clear a counter by compare match and that function is enabled, when the counter reaches its maximum value, the counter is cleared. No overflow is detected even if the count-up clock frequency is the same as $P\phi$.

Examples using TCNT1H and OCR1H of timer H are shown in figure 12.72. With H'FFFF set in OCR1H, a case in which the count-up clock is not $P\phi \times 1/1$ (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.72) and a case in which the count-up clock is $P\phi \times 1/1$ (waveforms in the right half of figure 12.72) are shown.

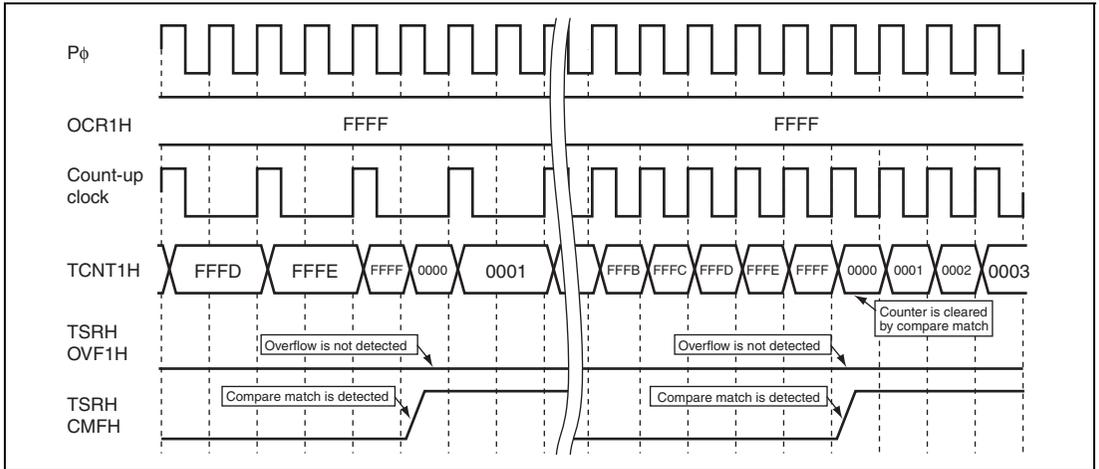


Figure 12.72 Conflict between TCNT1H Counter Overflow and Compare Match

Table 12.39 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Counter Overflow and Compare Match

Timer	Counter	Status	Remarks
Timer C	TCNTCn	OVFCn	Only when PWMn0 = 1
Timer F	ECNTAFn	OVFAFn	Only when MDFn = 000, 110, or 111
	ECNTBFn	OVFBFn	Only when MDFn = 001
Timer G	TCNTGn	OVFGn	
Timer H	TCNT1H	OVF1H	

When the function to clear a counter by compare match is not provided or when that function is disabled, the overflow status flag is set. Figure 12.73 shows operation when the PWMn0 bit of timer C is 1 (counter clearing is enabled) and when the PWMn0 bit is 0 (counter clearing is disabled).

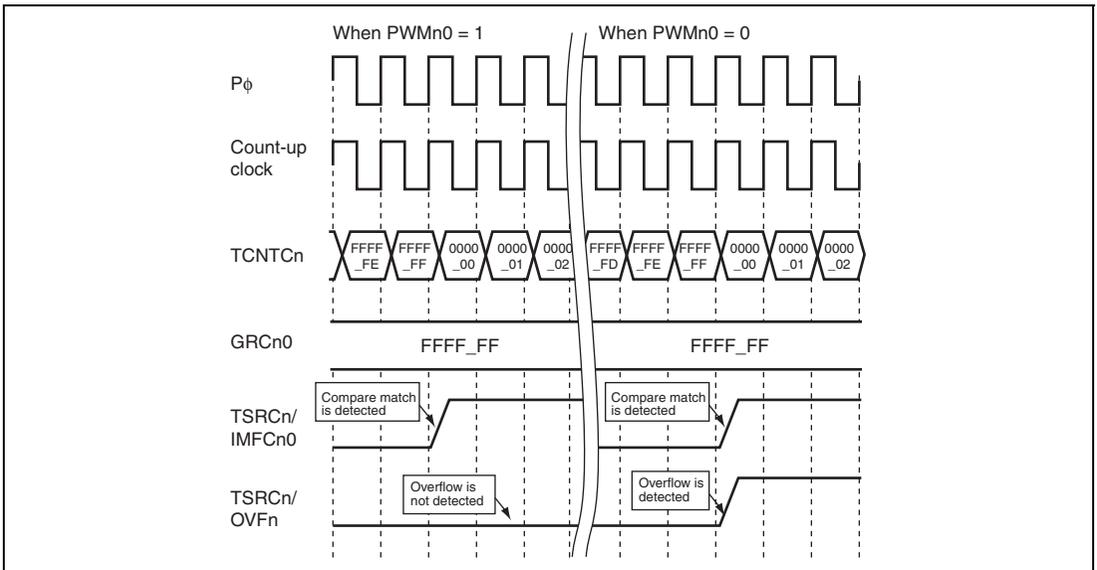


Figure 12.73 Conflict between Counter Clearing by Compare Match of Timer C and Overflow ($PWMn0 = 1/0$)

12.36.5 Noise Canceler Conflict Operation

Conflicts in the noise cancelers are described here.

Table 12.40 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Writing to Noise Canceler Counter and Compare Match with Noise Canceler Register

Timer	Counter	Compare Match Register
Timer A	NCNTAn	NCRAn
Timer C	NCNTCnm	NCRcnm
Timer F	NCNTAFn	NCRAFn
	NCNTBFn	NCRBFn
Timer J	NCNTJn	NCRJn

(1) Conflict between Writing to Noise Canceler Counter and Compare Match with Noise Canceler Register

When a write to NCNT occurs simultaneously with a compare match with NCR, writing takes priority. An example in minimum time-at-level cancellation mode is shown below. In the example in the left half of figure 12.74, since writing prevents compare match from occurring, input capture is also not performed. The example in the right half of figure 12.74 shows a case in which writing is performed one $P\phi$ cycle later. In this case, compare match occurs so input capture processing is carried out.

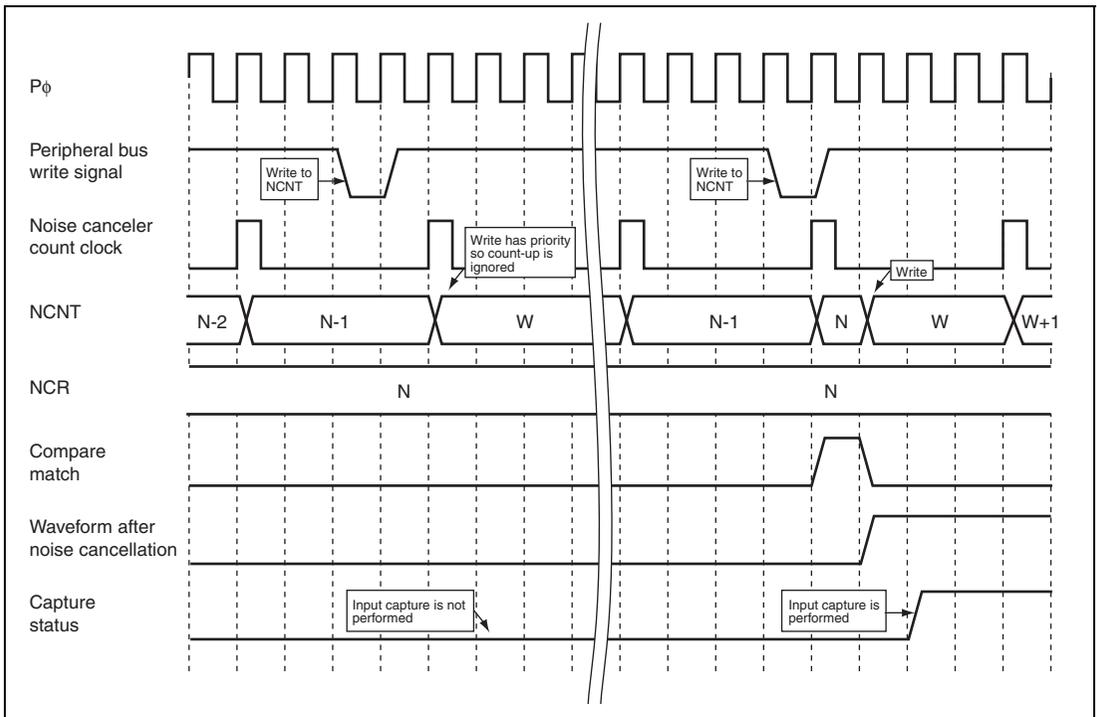


Figure 12.74 Conflict between Writing to NCNT and Compare Match of NCNT-NCR (Example in Minimum Time-At-Level Cancellation Mode)

(2) Conflict between Writing to Noise Canceler Register and Compare Match with Noise Canceler Counter

When a write to NCR occurs simultaneously with a compare match with NCNT, writing takes priority. An example in minimum time-at-level cancellation mode is shown below. In the example in the left half of figure 12.75, since writing prevents compare match from occurring, input capture is also not performed. The example in the right half of figure 12.75 shows a case in which writing is performed one $P\phi$ cycle later. In this case, compare match occurs so input capture processing is carried out.

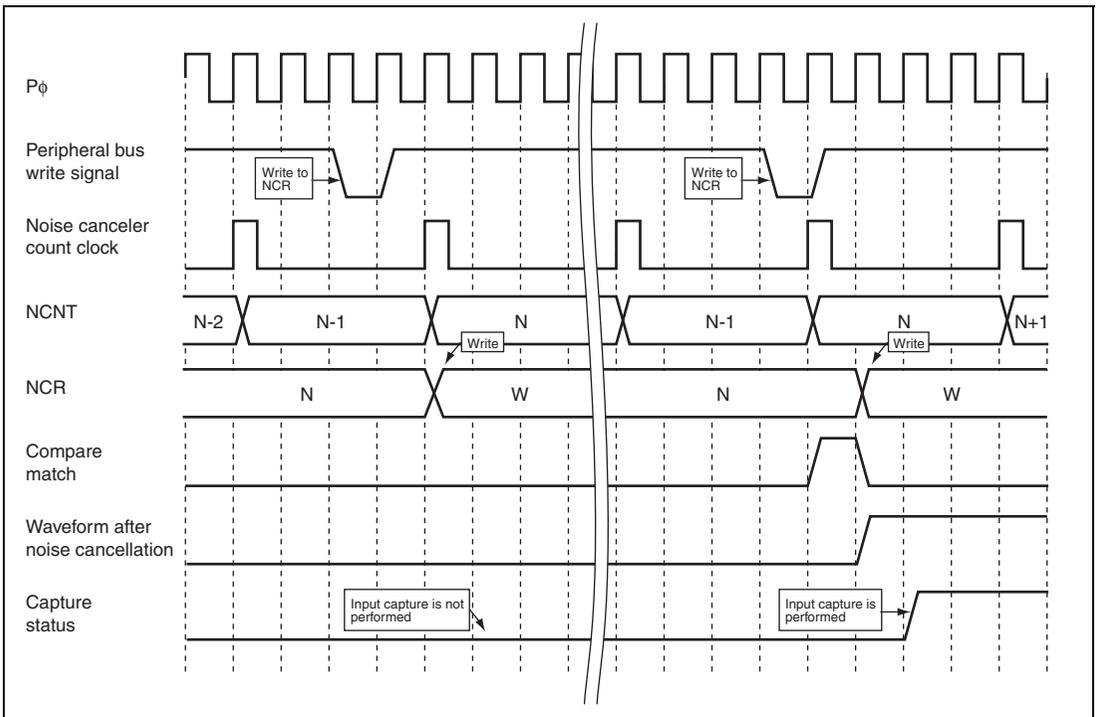


Figure 12.75 Conflict between Writing to NCR and Compare Match of NCR-NCNT (Example in Minimum Time-At-Level Cancellation Mode)

12.36.6 Conflict Regarding Down Counter D

Conflicts in DCNTDnm are described here.

(1) Conflict between Writing to DCNTDnm Counter and Count-Down

When a write to DCNTDnm occurs simultaneously with decrementation of the down counter, writing to DCNTDnm is performed. The attempt to decrement the value is ignored and decrementation recommences from the new value on the next count-down clock.

(2) Conflict between Writing to DCNTDnm Counter and Underflow

When a write to DCNTDnm occurs simultaneously with underflow, writing to DCNTDnm is performed. The example in the left half of figure 12.76 shows operation when a count-down clock is input simultaneously with a write to DCNTDnm when the DCNTDnm value is H'0000 00. Though the new value is written to DCNTDnm, count-down operation will be halted because underflow is detected. The underflow status flag is set. In the example shown by the waveforms in the right half of figure 12.76, DCNTDnm is written to one $P\phi$ cycle earlier so underflow is not detected.

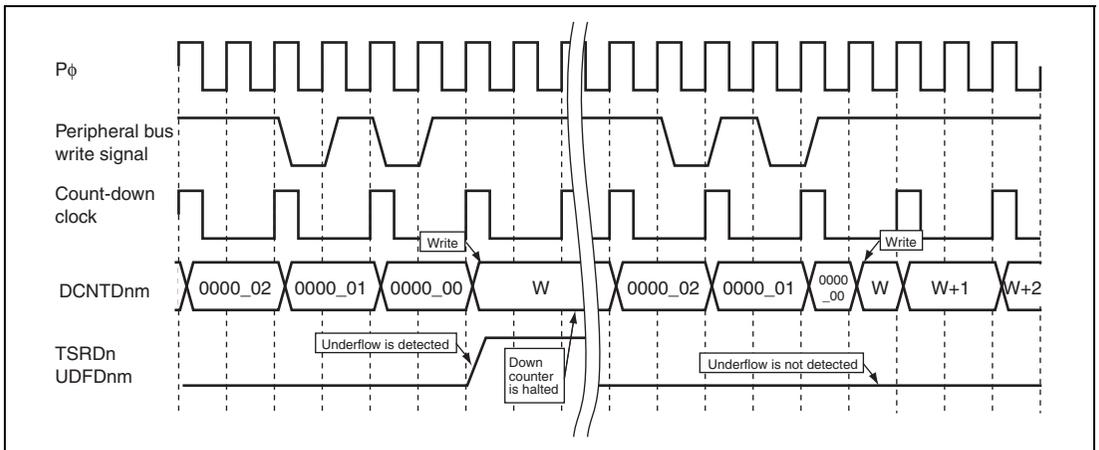


Figure 12.76 Conflict between Writing to DCNTDnm and Underflow

(3) Conflict between Writing to DCNTDnm Counter and Compare Match B (Counter Stop Trigger)

When a write to DCNTDnm occurs simultaneously with compare match B, writing to DCNTDnm is performed (if compare match B is selected as a condition to stop the down counter).

An example in which writing 0 to DCNTDnm occurs simultaneously with clearing of the counter by detection of compare match B is shown in the middle of figure 12.77. The attempt to clear DCNTDnm by compare match B is ignored and writing takes priority. However, the output on TODnmB is turned off due to compare match B, and DCNTDnm halts with the written value retained.

The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.77 show a case in which the write cycle occurs one P ϕ cycle earlier. During the P ϕ cycle subsequent to writing to DCNTDnm, the counter is cleared by compare match B.

The waveforms in the left half of figure 12.77 show an example in which writing is performed immediately after the counter has been cleared by compare match B.

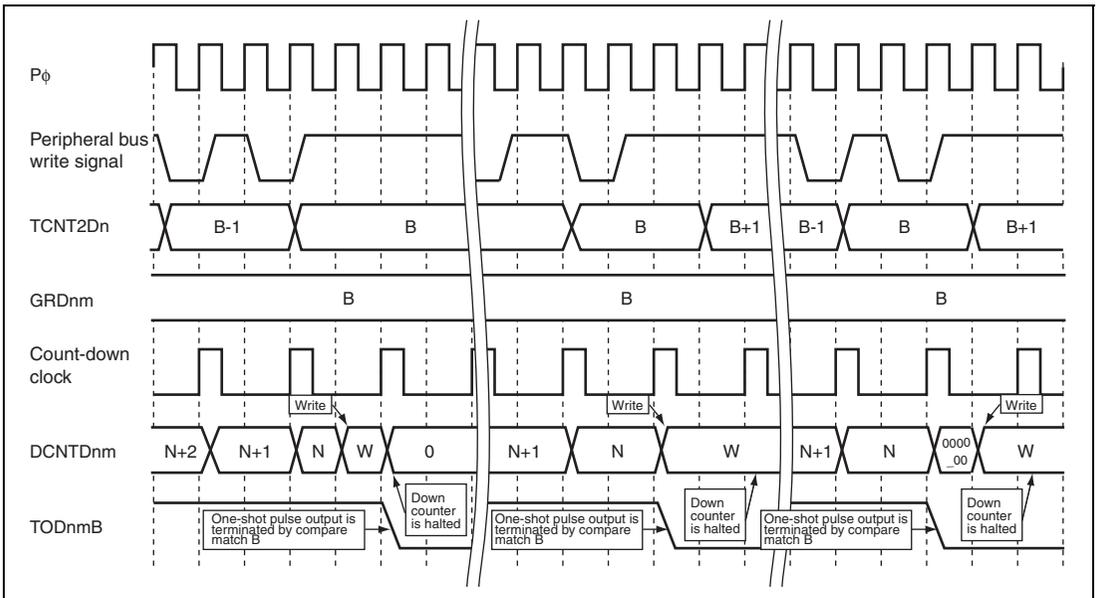


Figure 12.77 Conflict between Writing to DCNTDnm and Counter Clearing by Compare Match B

(4) Conflict between Setting of Underflow Status Flag and Clearing by Writing 0

When clearing of the underflow status flag by writing 0 to it occurs simultaneously with underflow, status flag clearing takes priority. Shown below is an example in which setting of the status flag due to underflow of DCNTDnm occurs simultaneously with clearing of the status flag by 0 written to it (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.78). The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.78 show how the status flag is set again by underflow occurrence immediately after the status flag has been cleared.

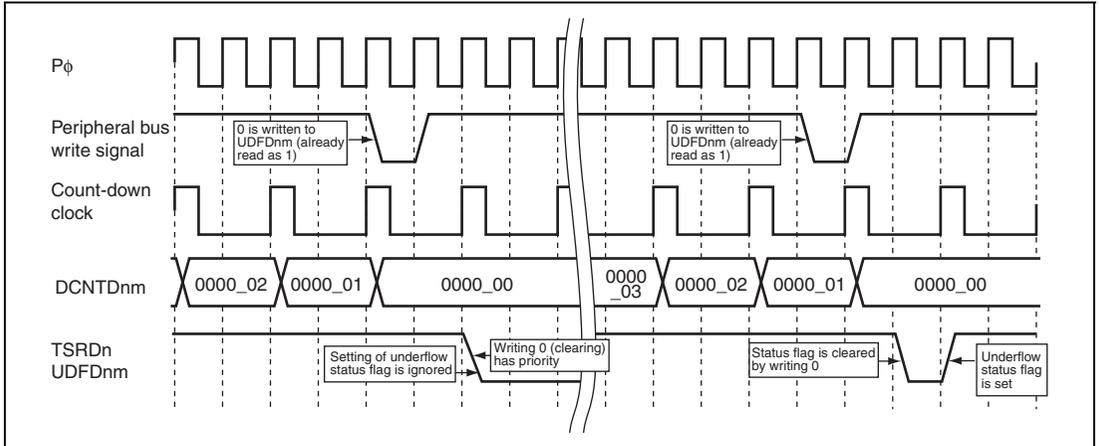


Figure 12.78 Conflict between Setting and Clearing of Underflow Status Flag

(5) Conflict between Setting of Underflow Status Flag and Clearing by DMAACK

When clearing of the underflow status flag by the DMAACK signal occurs simultaneously with underflow, status flag clearing takes priority.

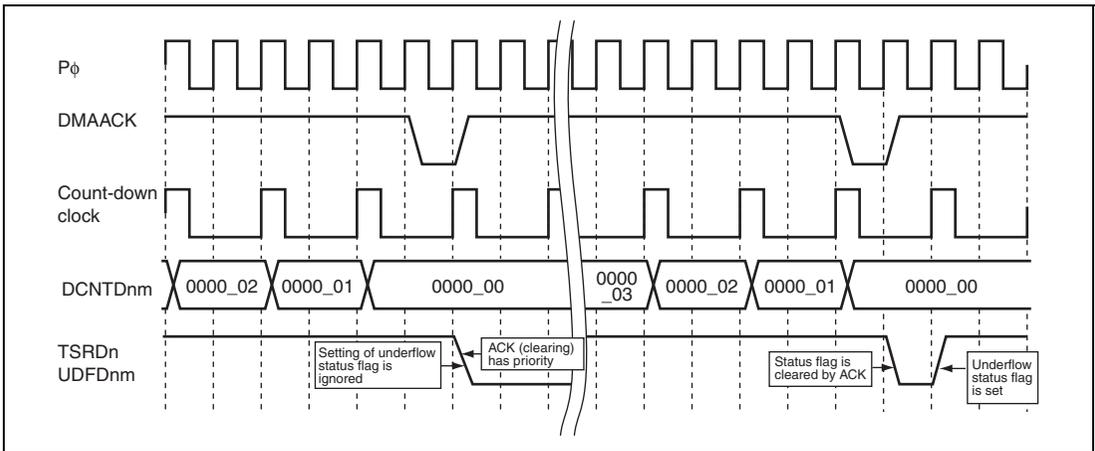


Figure 12.79 Conflict between Setting of Underflow Status Flag and Clearing by DMAACK

(6) TODnmB Output at Occurrence of Down Counter Start Trigger When Down Counter Value is H'0000 00

The TODnmB output (one-shot pulse) is not started by down counter underflow.

(7) TODnmB Output at Simultaneous Occurrence of Start Trigger and Stop Trigger for Down Counter

When the down counter start trigger occurs simultaneously with the down counter stop trigger, the down counter is cleared to 0 by the stop trigger. In this case, the one-shot pulse output on the TODnmB pin is not started.

Similar to the above case, when the down counter start trigger occurs and then the down counter stop trigger occurs before the first count-down clock is input, the down counter is cleared to 0 without being decremented even once and the one-shot pulse output on the TODnmB pin is not started.

(8) Conflict between Down Counter Start Trigger and Underflow

When the down counter start trigger occurs simultaneously with underflow, DCNTDnm remains halted at the value of H'0000 00 (waveforms in the middle of figure 12.80). If the down counter had been in process of decrementing, the TODnmB output is turned off by underflow (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.80). If compare match A occurs while the down counter is halted (DCNTDnm = H'0000 00), the TODnmB output is kept negated (waveforms in the right half of figure 12.80). In any case, the underflow status flag is set at the same time the down counter start trigger is detected or in synchronization with the first count-down clock after trigger detection.

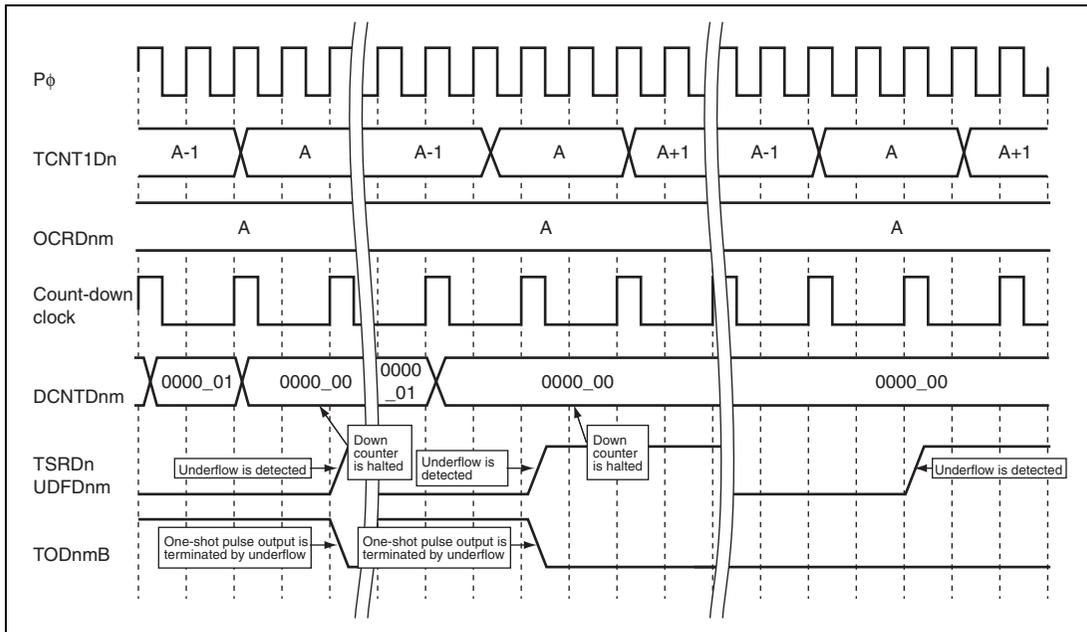


Figure 12.80 Conflict between Compare Match A and Underflow

12.36.7 Conflict between Timer B and Timer D

Conflicts between the counter clearing request from timer B and TCNT1Dn/TCNT2Dn are described here.

(1) Conflict between TCNT1Dn/TCNT2Dn Counter Clearing and Compare Match

Operation when clearing of the TCNT1Dn/TCNT2Dn counter by a counter clearing signal from timer B occurs simultaneously with compare match is shown below. The waveforms in the left half of figure 12.81 show a case in which the counter is cleared prior to compare match. On the other hand, the waveforms in the right half of figure 12.81 show a case in which the counter is cleared simultaneously with compare match.

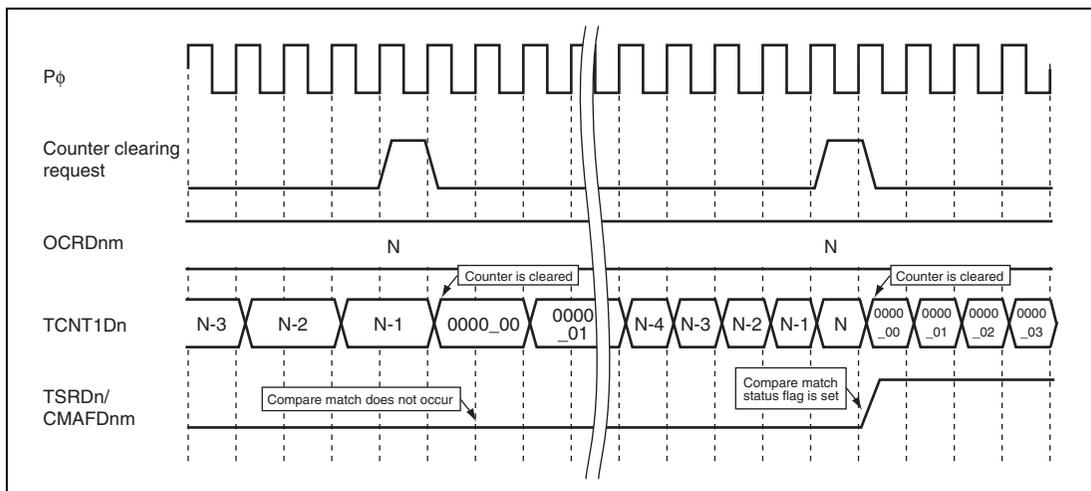


Figure 12.81 Conflict between Counter Clearing by Timer B and Compare Match

Table 12.41 Resources Related to Conflict Operation between Counter Clearing and Compare Match

Timer	Counter	Counter Clearing Source	Compare Match	
			Register	Status
Timer D	TCNT1Dn	TCNT1Dn/TCNT2Dn clearing request from timer B	OCRDnm	CMFADnm
	TCNT2Dn		GRDnm	CMFBDnm

(2) Conflict between Writing to TCNT1Dn/TCNT2Dn Counter and Counter Clearing by Timer B

When a write to TCNT1Dn/TCNT2Dn occurs simultaneously with a counter clearing signal from timer B, the counter is not cleared but writing to the counter is performed (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.82). The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.82 show a case in which writing to TCNT1Dn is one Pφ cycle later. This is the same for TCNT2Dn.

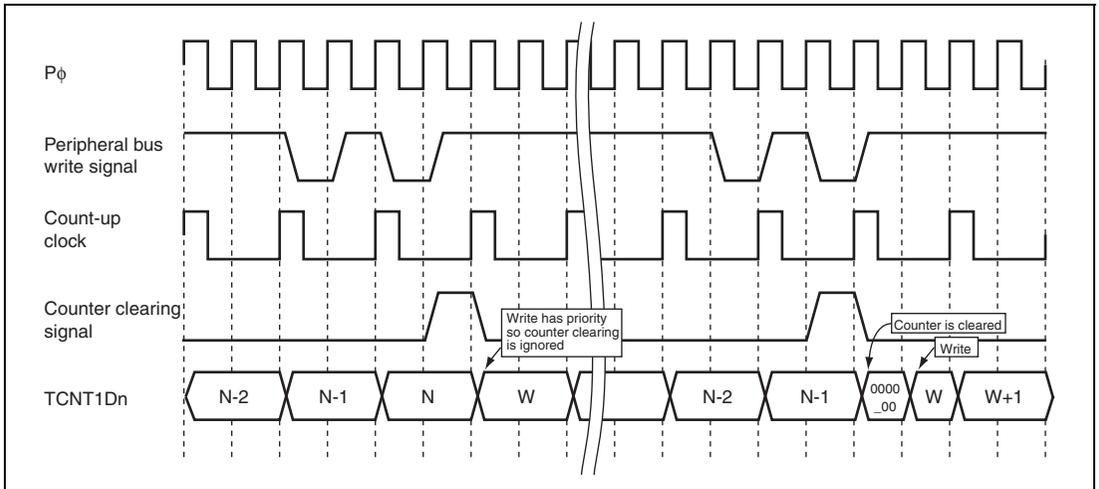


Figure 12.82 Conflict between Writing to TCNT1Dn and Counter Clearing

(3) Conflict between TCNT1Dn/TCNT2Dn Counter Overflow and Counter Clearing by Timer B

When TCNT1Dn overflow occurs simultaneously with clearing of TCNT1Dn from timer B, the counter value is cleared to H'0000 00 by the counter clearing signal. In this case, the overflow status flag is not set (only for when C1CEDn = 1). The same applies to TCNT2Dn overflow.

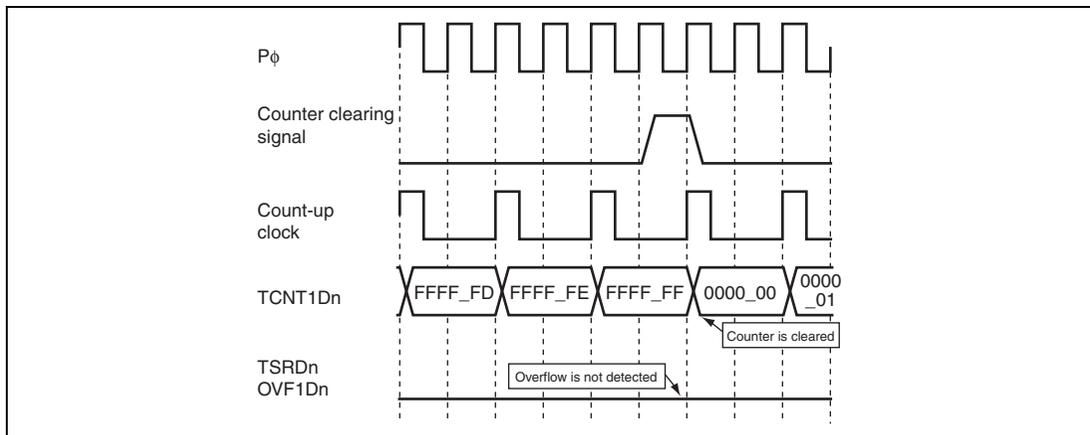


Figure 12.83 Conflict between Counter Clearing and Overflow

(4) Conflict between TCNT1Dn Clearing by Clearing Signal from Timer B and Input Capture to OSBRDn

Operation when clearing of the TCNT1Dn counter by timer B occurs simultaneously with input capture to an offset base register is shown below. When capture and counter clearing occur simultaneously, the counter value before clearing is captured in OSBRDn. At the same time, the TCNT1Dn counter is cleared (waveforms in the left half of figure 12.84).

The waveforms in the right half of figure 12.84 show a case in which capture is performed one Pφ cycle after the counter has been cleared and the counter value after clearing is captured in OSBRDn.

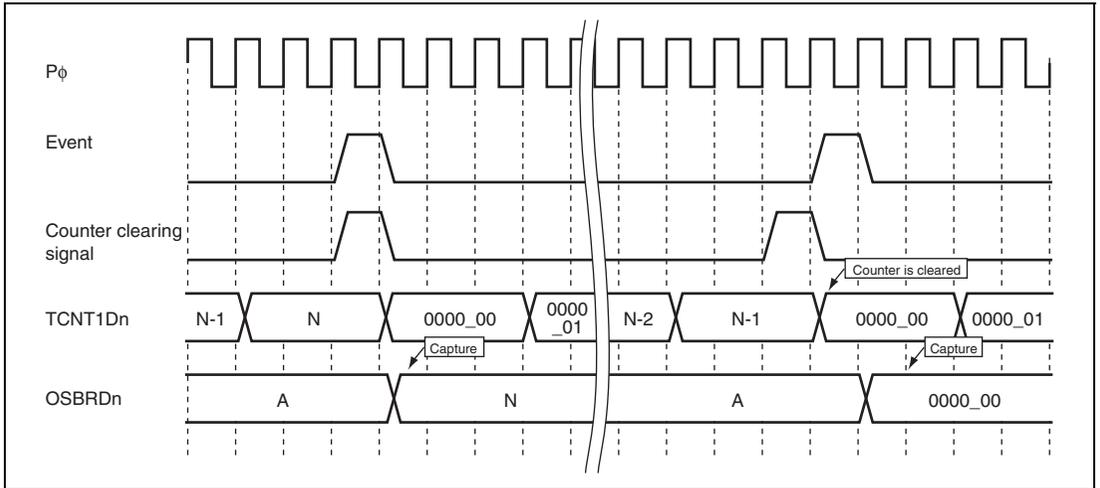


Figure 12.84 Conflict between TCNT1Dn Counter Clearing and Input Capture to OSBRDn

12.36.8 Compare-match Operation Specification

The compare-match operation specification depends on each timer. The operation specifications can be grouped into three types, according to timing of compare-match occurrence and detection condition.

- Type 1

A compare match occurs on the next $P\phi$ cycle after the value of a timer counter has reached the value set in the corresponding compare match register.

Detection of compare-match is performed on each $P\phi$ cycle.

Detection of compare-match is also performed on writing to the timer counter or compare-match register.

- Type 2

A compare match occurs on the next $P\phi$ cycle after the value of a timer counter has reached the value set in the corresponding compare match register.

Detection of compare-match is performed on each $P\phi$ cycle on which timer counters are incremented or decremented.

Detection of compare-match is not performed on writing to the timer counter or compare-match register.

- Type 3

A compare match occurs on the next counter clock cycle after the value of a timer counter has reached the value set in the corresponding compare match register.

Detection of compare-match is performed on each counter clock cycle.

Detection of compare-match is not performed on writing to the timer counter or compare-match register.

Table 12.42 Compare-match Operation Specification

Timer	Counter	Compare Match Register	Compare-match type
Timer B	TCNTB0	OCRB0	Type 3
	TCNTB1	OCRB1	Type 1
	TCNTB6	OCRB6/OCRB7	Type 3
Timer C	TCNTCn	GRCnm	Type 1
Timer D	TCNT1Dn	OCRDnm	Type 2
	TCNT2Dn	GRDnm	Type 2
Timer E	TCNTEnm	CYLREnm	Type 3
Timer F	ECNTAFn	GRAFn	Type 1
	ECNTBFn	GRBFn	Type 1
	ECNTCFn	GRBFn	Type 1
Timer G	TCNTGn	OCRGn	Type 1
Timer H	TCNT1H	OCR1H	Type 1
Timer J	TCNTJn	OCRJn	Type 1

Section 13 Watchdog Timer (WDT)

This LSI includes the watchdog timer (WDT) which externally outputs an overflow signal ($\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$) on overflow of the counter when the value of the counter has not been updated because of a system malfunction. The WDT can simultaneously generate an internal reset signal for the entire LSI.

When this watchdog function is not needed, the WDT can be used as an interval timer. In the interval timer operation, an interval timer interrupt is generated at each counter overflow.

13.1 Features

- Can switch between watchdog timer mode and interval timer mode.
- Outputs $\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$ signal in watchdog timer mode
When the counter overflows in watchdog timer mode, the $\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$ signal is output externally. It is possible to select whether to reset the LSI internally when this happens.
- Interrupt generation in interval timer mode
An interval timer interrupt is generated when the counter overflows.
- Choice of eight counter input clocks
Eight clocks ($P\phi \times 1$ to $P\phi \times 1/16384$) that are obtained by dividing the peripheral clock can be selected.

Figure 13.1 is a block diagram of the WDT.

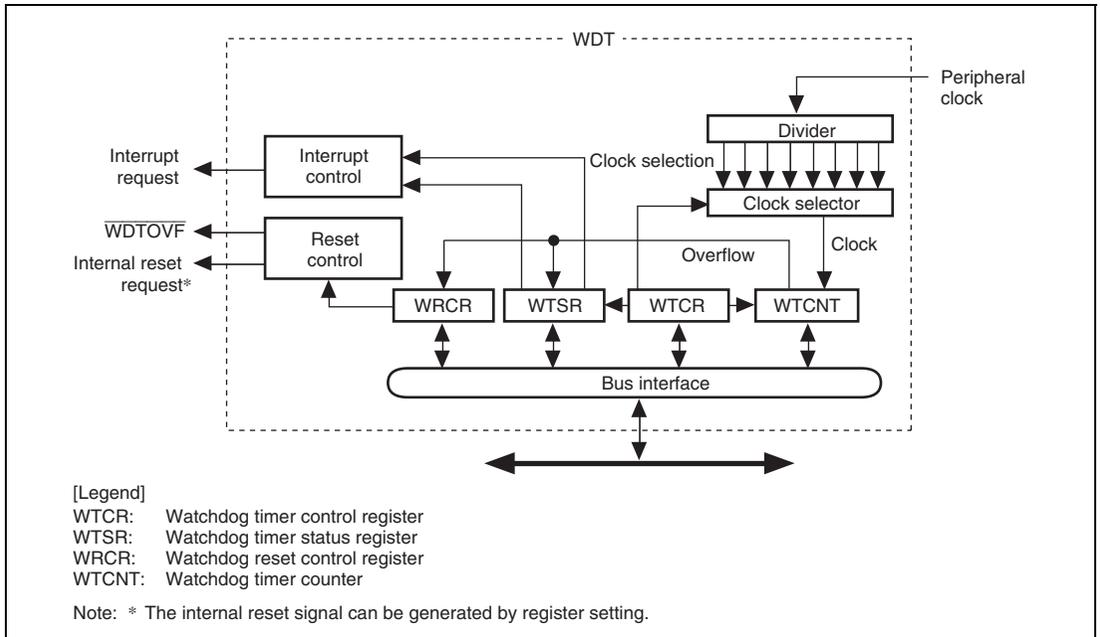


Figure 13.1 Block Diagram of WDT

13.2 Input/Output Pin

Table 13.1 shows the pin configuration of the WDT.

Table 13.1 Pin Configuration

Pin Name	Symbol	I/O	Function
Watchdog timer overflow	$\overline{\text{WDTOV}}\overline{\text{F}}$	Output	Outputs the counter overflow signal in watchdog timer mode

13.3 Register Descriptions

The WDT has the following registers.

Table 13.2 Register Configuration

Register Name	Symbol	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Watchdog timer control register	WTCR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE 0000	8, 16
Watchdog timer counter	WTCNT	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE 0002	8, 16
Watchdog timer status register	WTSR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE 0004	8, 16
Watchdog reset control register	WRCR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE 0006	8, 16

13.3.1 Watchdog Timer Control Register (WTCR)

WTCR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that stores an 8-bit write key, selects the operating mode and the clock used for WTCNT counting, and enables the timer.

WTCR is initialized by a power-on reset caused by the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or by a WTCNT overflow in watchdog timer mode.

WTCR must be written in words. When changing the $\overline{\text{WT/IT}}$, TME, and CKS bits, write H'A5 to the TCRKEY bits simultaneously. Writing a value other than H'A5 to the TCRKEY bits or writing in bytes are ignored.

WTCR can be read in words or bytes. Note that data written to the TCRKEY bits is not retained; therefore, the TCRKEY bits are always read as H'00.

Note: The method for writing to this register differs from that for other registers to prevent erroneous writes. See section 13.3.5, Notes on Register Access, for details.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCRKEY[7:0]							-	WT/IT	TME	-	-	CKS[2:0]			
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: * Data written to these bits is not retained.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	TCRKEY [7:0]	H'00	R/W*	<p>WTCR Write Key Code</p> <p>These bits enable or disable changing the WT/IT, TME, and CKS bits. Since data written to these bits is not retained, these bits are always read as H'00.</p> <p>H'A5: Enables changing the WT/IT, TME, and CKS bits</p> <p>Other than H'A5: Disables changing the WT/IT, TME, and CKS bits</p>
7	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
6	WT/IT	0	R/W	<p>Timer Mode Select</p> <p>Selects whether to use the WDT as a watchdog timer or an interval timer.</p> <p>0: WDT used as interval timer</p> <p>1: WDT used as watchdog timer</p> <p>Note: When WTCNT overflows in watchdog timer mode, the WDTOVF signal is output externally. If this bit is modified when the WDT is running, the up-count may not be performed correctly.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description																													
5	TME	0	R/W	<p>WTCNT Enable</p> <p>Starts or stops WTCNT counting.</p> <p>0: Counting disabled</p> <p>Counting up stops and WTCNT value is stored</p> <p>1: Counting enabled</p>																													
4, 3	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>																													
2 to 0	CKS[2:0]	000	R/W	<p>Clock Select</p> <p>These bits select the clock to be used for the WTCNT counting from the eight types obtainable by dividing the peripheral clock ($P\phi$). The overflow cycle shown below is the value when the peripheral clock ($P\phi$) is 20 MHz. The table below shows the overflow cycles on condition that $P\phi$ is 20 or 40 MHz.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Clock Division Ratio</th> <th colspan="2">Overflow cycle</th> </tr> <tr> <th>$P\phi = 20\text{MHz}$</th> <th>$P\phi = 40\text{MHz}$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>000: $1 \times P\phi$</td> <td>12.8 μs</td> <td>6.4 μs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>001: $1/64 \times P\phi$</td> <td>819.2 μs</td> <td>409.6 μs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>010: $1/128 \times P\phi$</td> <td>1.6 ms</td> <td>0.8 ms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>011: $1/256 \times P\phi$</td> <td>3.3 ms</td> <td>1.65 ms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100: $1/512 \times P\phi$</td> <td>6.6 ms</td> <td>3.3 ms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101: $1/1024 \times P\phi$</td> <td>13.1 ms</td> <td>6.55 ms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>110: $1/4096 \times P\phi$</td> <td>52.4 ms</td> <td>26.2 ms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>111: $1/16384 \times P\phi$</td> <td>209.7 ms</td> <td>104.35 ms</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: If bits CKS[2:0] are changed during the WTCNT counting, counting up may not be performed correctly. Ensure that the WTCNT is stopped to change these bits.</p>	Clock Division Ratio	Overflow cycle		$P\phi = 20\text{MHz}$	$P\phi = 40\text{MHz}$	000: $1 \times P\phi$	12.8 μs	6.4 μs	001: $1/64 \times P\phi$	819.2 μs	409.6 μs	010: $1/128 \times P\phi$	1.6 ms	0.8 ms	011: $1/256 \times P\phi$	3.3 ms	1.65 ms	100: $1/512 \times P\phi$	6.6 ms	3.3 ms	101: $1/1024 \times P\phi$	13.1 ms	6.55 ms	110: $1/4096 \times P\phi$	52.4 ms	26.2 ms	111: $1/16384 \times P\phi$	209.7 ms	104.35 ms
Clock Division Ratio	Overflow cycle																																
	$P\phi = 20\text{MHz}$	$P\phi = 40\text{MHz}$																															
000: $1 \times P\phi$	12.8 μs	6.4 μs																															
001: $1/64 \times P\phi$	819.2 μs	409.6 μs																															
010: $1/128 \times P\phi$	1.6 ms	0.8 ms																															
011: $1/256 \times P\phi$	3.3 ms	1.65 ms																															
100: $1/512 \times P\phi$	6.6 ms	3.3 ms																															
101: $1/1024 \times P\phi$	13.1 ms	6.55 ms																															
110: $1/4096 \times P\phi$	52.4 ms	26.2 ms																															
111: $1/16384 \times P\phi$	209.7 ms	104.35 ms																															

Note: * Data written to these bits is not retained.

13.3.2 Watchdog Timer Counter (WTCNT)

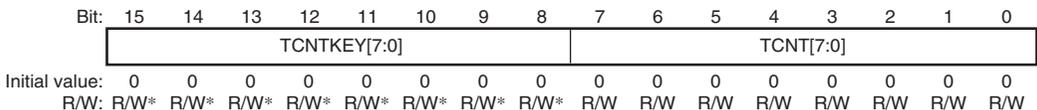
WTCNT is a 16-bit readable/writable register that stores an 8-bit write key and an 8-bit counter value. Setting the TME bit in WTCR to 1 starts counting on the internal clock selected by the CKS[2:0] bits in WTCR.

When a WTCNT overflow occurs, it generates a watchdog timer overflow signal ($\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$) in watchdog timer mode and an interval timer interrupt (ITI) in interval timer mode. WTCNT is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset caused by the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a WTCNT overflow in watchdog timer mode.

WTCNT must be written in words. When changing the TCNT bits, write H'5A to the TCNTKEY bits simultaneously. Writing a value other than H'5A to the TCNTKEY bits or writing in bytes are ignored.

WTCNT can be read in words or bytes. Note that data written to the TCNTKEY bits is not retained, therefore, the TCNTKEY bits are always read as H'00.

Note: The method for writing to this register differs from that for other registers to prevent erroneous writes. See section 13.3.5, Notes on Register Access, for details.



Note: * Data written to these bits is not retained.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	TCNTKEY [7:0]	H'00	R/W*	WTCNT Write Key Code These bits enable or disable changing the TCNT bits. Since data written to these bits is not retained, these bits are always read as H'00. H'5A: Enables changing the TCNT bits Other than H'A5: Disables changing the TCNT bits
7 to 0	TCNT[7:0]	H'00	R/W	8-Bit Timer Counter Value An overflow is generated when these bits change from H'FF to H'00.

Note: * Data written to these bits is not retained.

13.3.3 Watchdog Timer Status Register (WTSR)

WTSR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that stores an 8-bit write key, an overflow flag in watchdog timer mode, and an overflow flag in interval timer mode.

WTSR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset caused by the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin or a transition to the hardware standby mode. It is not initialized by a WTCNT overflow in watchdog timer mode or by an internal reset caused by a WTCNT overflow.

WTSR must be written in words. When changing the WOVF and IOVF bits, write H'A5 to the TSRKEY bits simultaneously. Writing a value other than H'A5 to the TSRKEY bits or writing in bytes are ignored.

WSTR can be read in words or bytes. Note that data written to the TSRKEY bits is not retained, therefore, the TSRKEY bits are always read as H'00.

Note: The method for writing to this register differs from that for other registers to prevent erroneous writes. See section 13.3.5, Notes on Register Access, for details.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TSRKEY[7:0]								WOVF	-	-	-	IOVF	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W*1	R/W*1	R/W*1	R/W*1	R/W*1	R/W*1	R/W*1	R/W*1	R/W*1	R/W*2	R	R	R	R/W*2	R	R

- Notes: 1. Data written to these bits is not retained.
2. Only 0 can be written to clear the flag. Writing 1 to the flag is invalid.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	TSRKEY [7:0]	H'00	R/W*1	WTCR Write Key Code These bits enable or disable changing the WOVF and IOVF bits. Since data written to these bits is not retained, these bits are always read as H'00. H'A5: Enables changing the WOVF and IOVF bits. Other than H'A5: Disables changing the WOVF and IOVF bits.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	WOVF	0	R/W* ²	<p>Watchdog Timer Overflow</p> <p>Indicates that WTCNT has overflowed in watchdog timer mode. This bit is not set to 1 in interval timer mode.</p> <p>0: WTCNT has not overflowed</p> <p>1: WTCNT has overflowed in watchdog timer mode</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When 0 is written to this bit after reading it as 1
6 to 4	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
3	IOVF	0	R/W* ²	<p>Interval Timer Overflow</p> <p>Indicates that WTCNT has overflowed in interval timer mode. This bit is not set to 1 in watchdog timer mode.</p> <p>0: WTCNT has not overflowed</p> <p>1: WTCNT has overflowed in interval timer mode</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When 0 is written to this bit after reading it as 1
2 to 0	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

- Notes:
1. Data written to these bits is not retained.
 2. Only 0 can be written to clear the flag. Writing 1 to the flag is invalid.

13.3.4 Watchdog Reset Control Register (WRCR)

WRCR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that stores an 8-bit write key and enables or disables an internal reset caused by a WTCNT overflow.

WRCR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset caused by the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin or a transition to the hardware standby mode. It is not initialized by a WTCNT overflow in watchdog timer mode or by an internal reset caused by a WTCNT overflow.

WRCR must be written in words. When changing the RSTE bit, write H'5A to the RCRKEY bits simultaneously. Writing a value other than H'5A to the RCRKEY bits or writing in bytes are ignored.

WRCR can be read in words or bytes. Note that data written to the RCRKEY bits is not retained, therefore, the RCRKEY bits are always read as H'00.

Note: The method for writing to WRCR differs from that for other registers to prevent erroneous writes. See section 13.3.5, Notes on Register Access, for details.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RCRKEY[7:0]								RSTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Note: * Data written to these bits is not retained.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	RCRKEY [7:0]	H'00	R/W*	WRCR Write Key Code These bits enable or disable changing the RSTE bit. Since data written to these bits is not retained, these bits are always read as H'00. H'5A: Enables changing the RSTE bit. Other than H'5A: Disables changing the RSTE bit.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	RSTE	0	R/W	Reset Enable Selects whether to generate a signal to initialize the LSI internally if WTCNT overflows in watchdog timer mode. In interval timer mode, this setting is ignored. 0: This LSI is not initialized when WTCNT overflows* 1: This LSI is initialized when WTCNT overflows Note: This LSI is not initialized internally, but WTCNT and WTCR are initialized by an overflow of WTCNT.
6 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Note: * Data written to these bits is not retained.

13.3.5 Notes on Register Access

The watchdog timer counter (WTCNT), watchdog timer control register (WTCR), watchdog timer status register (WTSR), and watchdog reset control register (WRCR) are more difficult to write to than other registers. The procedures for reading or writing to these registers are given below.

(1) Writing to WTCNT, WTCR, WTSR, and WRCR

These registers must be written by a word transfer instruction. They cannot be written by a byte transfer instruction.

When writing to WTCNT and WRCR, set the upper byte to H'5A and the lower byte to the write data as shown in figure 13.2 and then transfer data. When writing to WTCR and WTSR, set the upper byte to H'A5 and the lower byte to the write data and then transfer data. This transfer procedure writes the lower byte data to WTCNT, WTCR, WTSR, or WRCR.

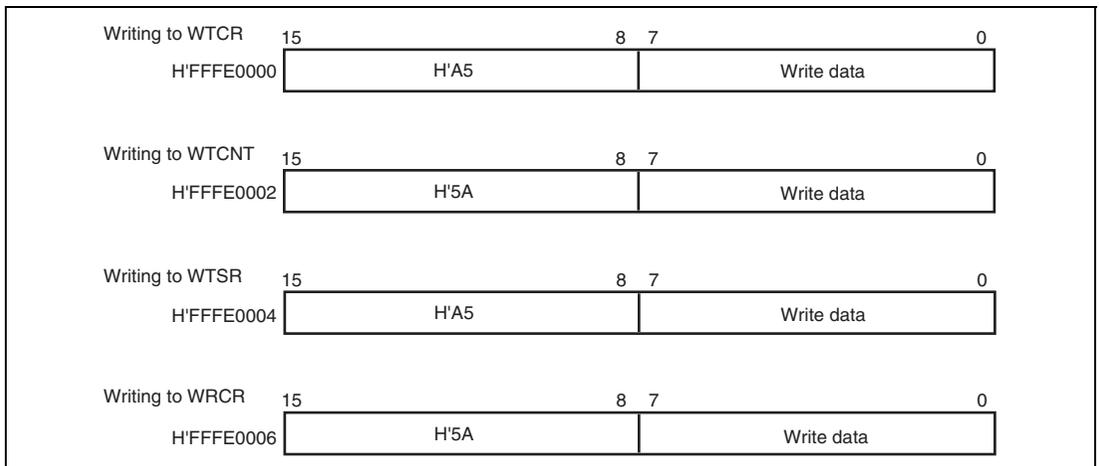


Figure 13.2 Writing to WTCNT, WTCR, WTSR, and WRCR

(2) Reading from WTCNT, WTCR, WTSR, and WRCR

These registers are read in a method similar to other registers. Both byte and word transfer instructions can be used.

13.4 WDT Usage

13.4.1 Using WDT in Watchdog Timer Mode

1. Set the $\overline{WT/IT}$ bit in WTCR to 1 (watchdog timer mode). Set the CKS[2:0] bits in WTCR (the type of counting clock), the RSTE bit in WRCR (whether to initialize this LSI on a WTCNT overflow), and WTCNT to the initial value of the counter.
2. Set the TME bit in WTCR to 1 to start counting in watchdog timer mode.
3. While operating in watchdog timer mode, rewrite the counter periodically to H'00 to prevent the counter from overflowing.
4. When the counter overflows, the WDT sets the WOVF bit in WTCR to 1, and the \overline{WDTOVF} signal is output externally (figure 13.3). The \overline{WDTOVF} signal can be used to initialize the system. The \overline{WDTOVF} signal is output for $64 \times P\phi$ clock cycles.
5. If the RSTE bit in WRCR is set to 1, a signal to initialize the inside of this LSI can be generated simultaneously with the \overline{WDTOVF} signal. The internal reset signal is output for $128 \times P\phi$ clock cycles.
6. When a WTCNT overflow reset is generated simultaneously with a reset input on the \overline{RES} pin, the \overline{RES} pin reset takes priority, and the WOVF bit in WTSR is cleared to 0.

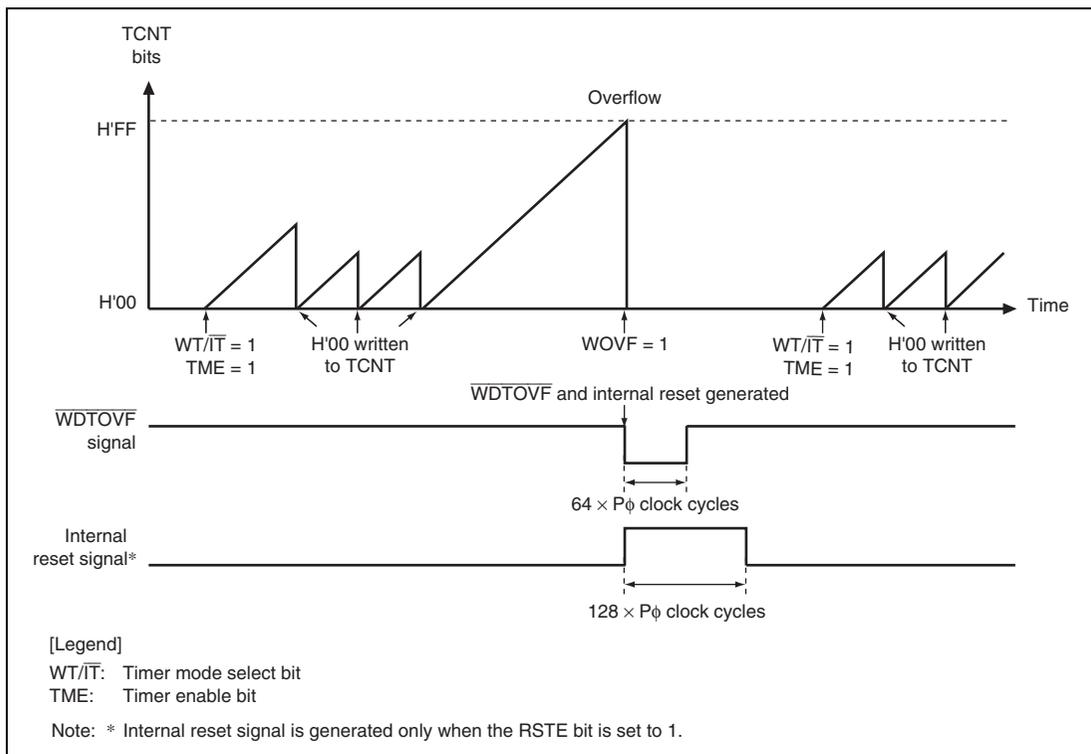


Figure 13.3 Operation in Watchdog Timer Mode

13.4.2 Using WDT in Interval Timer Mode

When using the WDT in interval timer mode, an interval timer interrupt (ITI) is generated every overflow of the counter. This enables interrupts to be generated at specified periods.

1. Clear the WT/\overline{IT} bit in WTCR to 0. Set the CKS[2:0] bits in WTCR (the type of counting clock) and the TCNT bits in WTCNT to the initial value of the counter.
2. Set the TME bit in WTCR to 1 to start the counting in interval timer mode.
3. When the counter overflows, the WDT sets the IOVF bit in WTCR to 1 and an interval timer interrupt (ITI) is requested to the INTC. The counter then resumes counting.

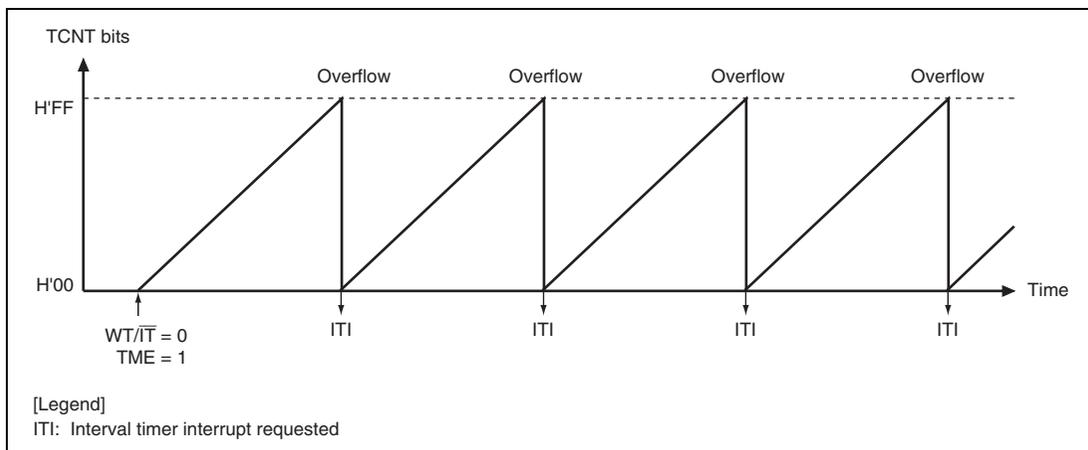


Figure 13.4 Operation in Interval Timer Mode

13.5 Usage Notes

Pay attention to the following points when using the WDT in either the interval or watchdog timer mode.

13.5.1 Timer Error

It takes one cycle of the counting clock until WTCNT counts up for the first time after the TME bit in WTCR is set to start, meaning that it takes one cycle of the P ϕ clock at a minimum and one cycle of the divided P ϕ clock at worst (the division ratio is selected by the CKS[2:0] bits). The timer error is the duration from when leaving the power-on reset state to the first counting-up timing after the TME bit is set. The timing of subsequent counting up depends on the selected frequency division ratio.

This also applies to the timing of the first counting up after WTCNT has been written to during timer operation.

13.5.2 Changing of Division Ratio

If the CKS[2:0] bits in WTCR are changed during WTCNT counting, correct operation may not be guaranteed. Change these bits after stopping the WDT (after clearing the TME bit to 0).

13.5.3 Switching between Watchdog and Interval Timer Modes

If the watchdog and interval timer modes are switched during WDT operation, correct operation may not be guaranteed. Switch timer modes after stopping the WDT (after clearing the TME bit to 0).

13.5.4 System Reset by $\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$ Signal

If the $\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$ signal is input on the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin of this LSI, this LSI cannot be initialized correctly.

Avoid input of the $\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$ signal to the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin of this LSI through glue logic circuits. To initialize the entire system with the $\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$ signal, use the circuit shown in figure 13.5.

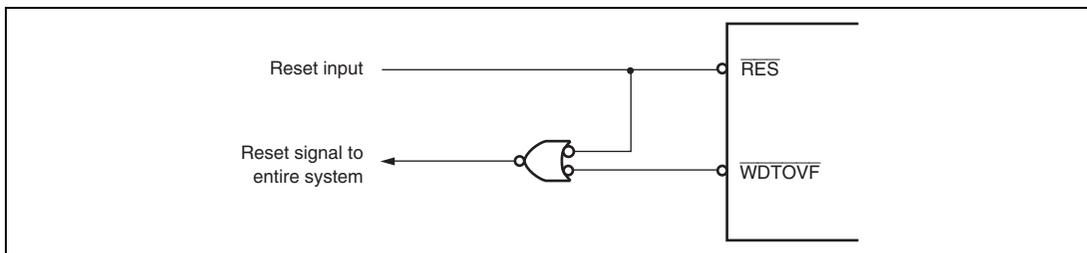


Figure 13.5 Example of System Reset Circuit Using $\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$ Signal

Section 14 Compare Match Timer (CMT)

This LSI has an on-chip compare match timer (CMT) consisting of a two-channel 16-bit timer. The CMT has a 16-bit counter, and can generate interrupts at set intervals.

14.1 Features

- Independent selection of four counter input clocks at two channels
Any of four internal clocks ($P\phi/8$, $P\phi/32$, $P\phi/128$, and $P\phi/512$) can be selected.
- Selection of DMA transfer request or interrupt request generation on compare match by DMAC setting

Figure 14.1 shows a block diagram of CMT.

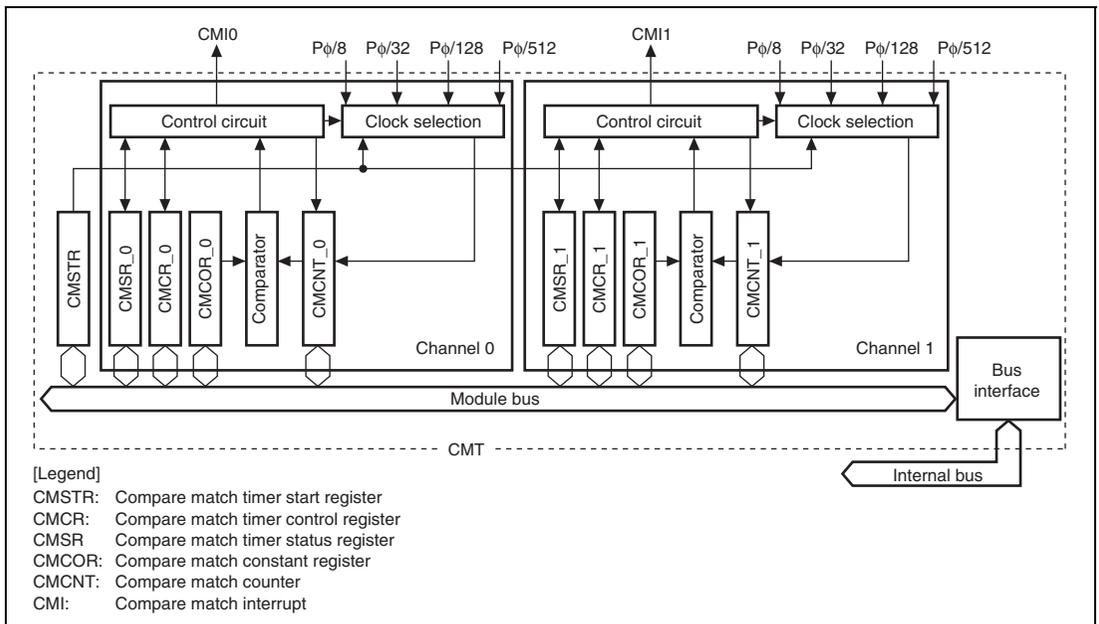


Figure 14.1 Block Diagram of CMT

14.2 Register Descriptions

The CMT has the following registers.

Table 14.1 Register Configuration

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Common	Compare match timer start register	CMSTR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE000	16
0	Compare match timer control register_0	CMCR_0	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE010	8
	Compare match timer status register_0	CMSR_0	R/(W)*	H'00	H'FFFE011	8
	Compare match counter_0	CMCNT_0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE012	16
	Compare match constant register_0	CMCOR_0	R/W	H'FFFF	H'FFFE014	16
1	Compare match timer control register_1	CMCR_1	R/W	H'00	H'FFFE020	8
	Compare match timer status register_1	CMSR_1	R/(W)*	H'00	H'FFFE021	8
	Compare match counter_1	CMCNT_1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE022	16
	Compare match constant register_1	CMCOR_1	R/W	H'FFFF	H'FFFE024	16

14.2.1 Compare Match Timer Start Register (CMSTR)

CMSTR is a 16-bit register that selects whether or not the compare match counter (CMCNT) operates.

CMSTR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or in standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STR1	STR0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	STR1	0	R/W	Count Start 1 Specifies whether or not compare match counter 1 operates. 0: Stops counting by CMCNT_1* 1: Starts counting by CMCNT_1
0	STR0	0	R/W	Count Start 0 Specifies whether or not compare match counter 0 operates. 0: Stops counting by CMCNT_0* 1: Starts counting by CMCNT_0

Note: * The value in CMCNT is retained when counting stops.

14.2.2 Compare Match Timer Control Register (CMCR)

CMCR is an 8-bit register that enables interrupts and DMA transfer requests, and selects the counter input clock.

CMCR is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or entry into standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	CMIE	-	-	-	-	CKS[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6	CMIE	0	R/W	Compare Match Interrupt Enable Enables or disables compare match interrupt (CMI) generation when CMCNT and CMCOR values match (CMF = 1). 0: Disables the compare match interrupt (CMI) 1: Enables the compare match interrupt (CMI)
5 to 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1, 0	CKS[1:0]	00	R/W	Clock Select These bits select the clock to be input to CMCNT among four types of internal clocks, which are obtained by dividing the peripheral clock (P ϕ). When the STR bit in CMSTR is set to 1, CMCNT starts counting on the clock selected with bits CKS1 and CKS0. 00: P ϕ /8 01: P ϕ /32 10: P ϕ /128 11: P ϕ /512

14.2.3 Compare Match Timer Status Register (CMSR)

CMSR is an 8-bit register that indicates compare match generation.

CMSR is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or in standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CMF
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/(W)*

Note: * Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after 1 is read.

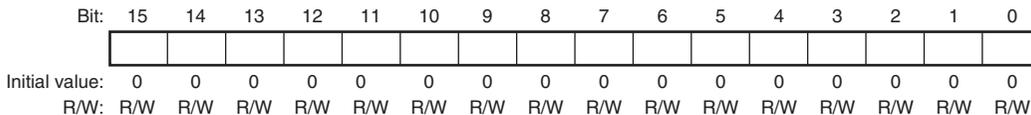
Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	CMF	0	R/(W)* ¹	Compare Match Flag Indicates whether or not the values of CMCNT and CMCOR match. 0: CMCNT and CMCOR values do not match [Clearing condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When 0 is written to CMF after reading CMF = 1 1: CMCNT and CMCOR values match* ²

- Notes:
- Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after 1 is read.
 - The CMF bit is also set to 1 when the values in CMCNT and CMCOR match by writing the same value to CMCNT as in CMCOR.

14.2.4 Compare Match Counter (CMCNT)

CMCNT is a 16-bit register used as an up-counter. When the counter input clock is selected with bits CKS1 and CKS0 in MCRC, and the STR bit in CMSTR is set to 1, CMCNT starts counting using the selected clock. When the value in CMCNT and the value in compare match constant register (CMCOR) match, CMCNT is cleared to H'0000 and the CMF flag in CMSR is set to 1.

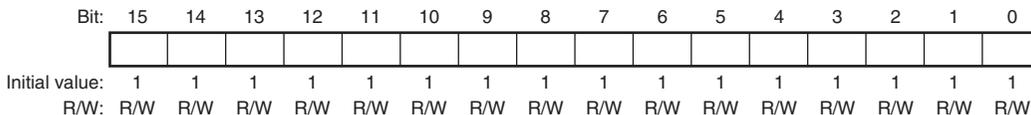
CMCNT is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or in standby mode.



14.2.5 Compare Match Constant Register (CMCOR)

CMCOR is a 16-bit register that sets the interval up to a compare match with CMCNT.

CMCOR is initialized to H'FFFF by a power-on reset or in standby mode.



14.3 Operation

14.3.1 Interval Count Operation

When an internal clock is selected with the CKS1 and CKS0 bits in CMCR and the STR bit in CMSTR is set to 1, CMCNT starts incrementing using the selected clock. When the values in CMCNT and CMCOR match, CMCNT is cleared to H'0000 and the CMF flag in CMSR is set to 1. When the CMIE bit in CMCR is set to 1 at this time, a compare match interrupt (CMI) is requested. CMCNT then starts counting up again from H'0000.

Figure 14.2 shows the operation of the compare match counter.

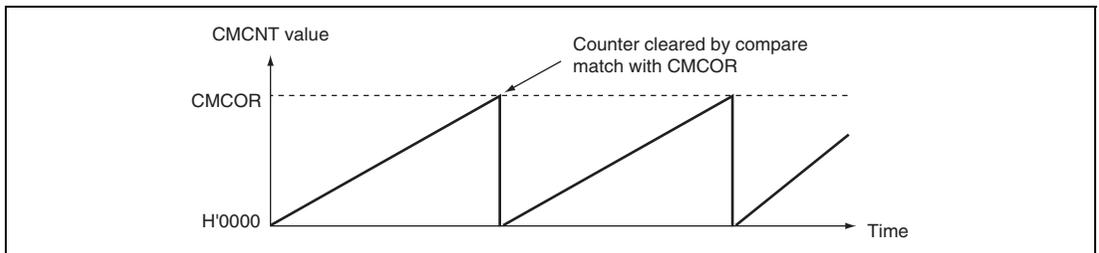


Figure 14.2 Counter Operation

14.3.2 CMCNT Count Timing

One of four clocks ($P\phi/8$, $P\phi/32$, $P\phi/128$, and $P\phi/512$) obtained by dividing the peripheral clock ($P\phi$) can be selected with the CKS[1:0] bits in CMCR. Figure 14.3 shows the timing.

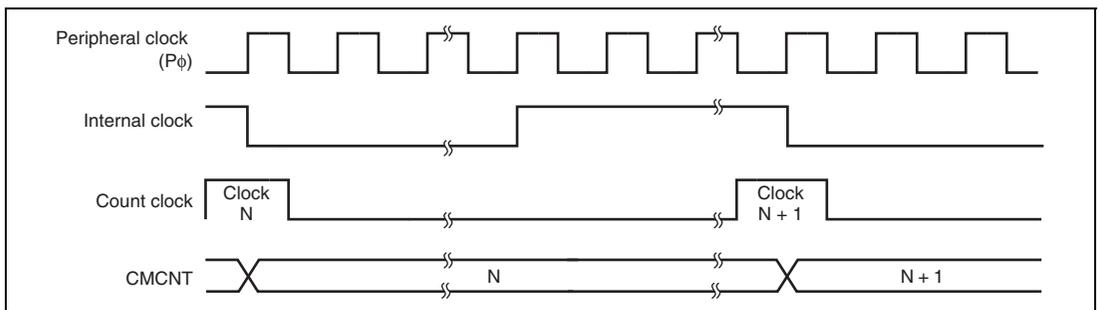


Figure 14.3 Count Timing

14.4 Interrupts

14.4.1 Interrupt Sources and DMA Transfer Requests

The CMT has channels and each of them to which a different vector address is allocated has a compare match interrupt. When both the interrupt request flag (CMF) and the interrupt enable bit (CMIE) are set to 1, the corresponding interrupt request is output. When the interrupt is used to activate a CPU interrupt, the priority of channels can be changed by the interrupt controller settings. For details, see section 8, Interrupt Controller (INTC).

Clear the CMF bit to 0 by the user exception handling routine. If this operation is not carried out, another interrupt will be generated. The direct memory access controller (DMAC) can be set to be activated when a compare match interrupt is requested. In this case, an interrupt is not issued to the CPU. If the setting to activate the DMAC has not been made, an interrupt request is sent to the CPU. The CMF bit is automatically cleared to 0 when data is transferred by the DMAC.

14.4.2 Timing of Compare Match Flag Setting

When CMCOR and CMCNT match, a compare match signal is generated and the CMF bit in CMSR is set to 1. The compare match signal is generated in the last state in which the values match (when the CMCNT value is updated to H'0000). That is, after a match between CMCOR and CMCNT, the compare match signal is not generated until the next CMCNT counter clock input. Figure 14.4 shows the timing of CMF bit setting.

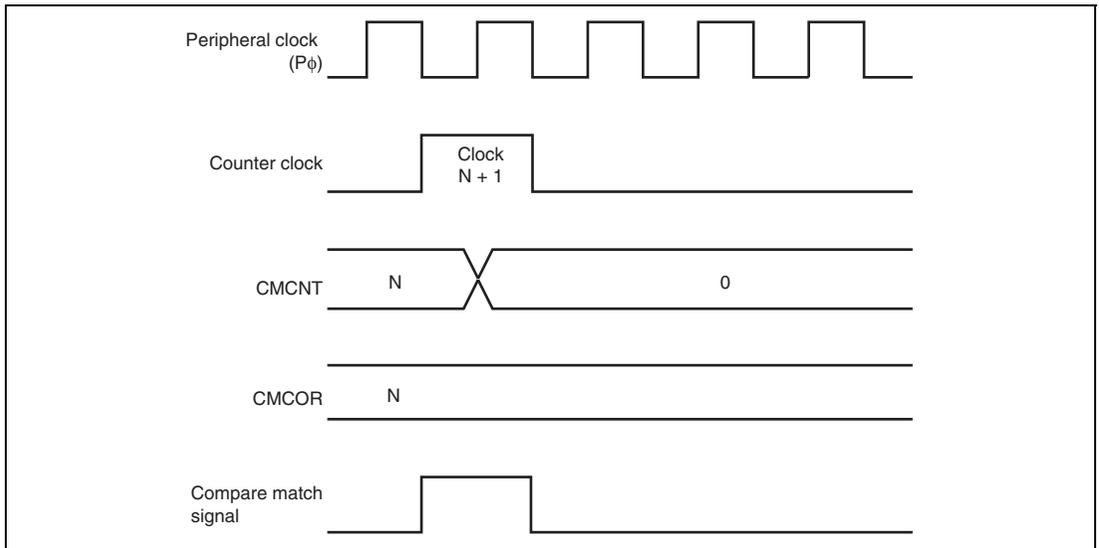


Figure 14.4 Timing of CMF Setting

14.4.3 Timing of Compare Match Flag Clearing

The CMF bit in CMSR is cleared by first, reading as 1 then writing to 0. However, in the case of the DMAC being activated, the CMF bit is automatically cleared to 0 when data is transferred by the DMAC.

Note that the CMF bit is cleared regardless of the state of counter operation. Even when counting is not in progress, the CMF bit is cleared by writing to the CMSR register by the CPU or upon generation of an ACK signal from the DMAC.

14.5 Usage Notes

14.5.1 Conflict between Write and Compare-Match Processes of CMCNT

When the compare match signal is generated in the T2 cycle while writing to CMCNT, clearing CMCNT has priority over writing to it. In this case, CMCNT is not written to. Figure 14.5 shows the timing to clear the CMCNT counter.

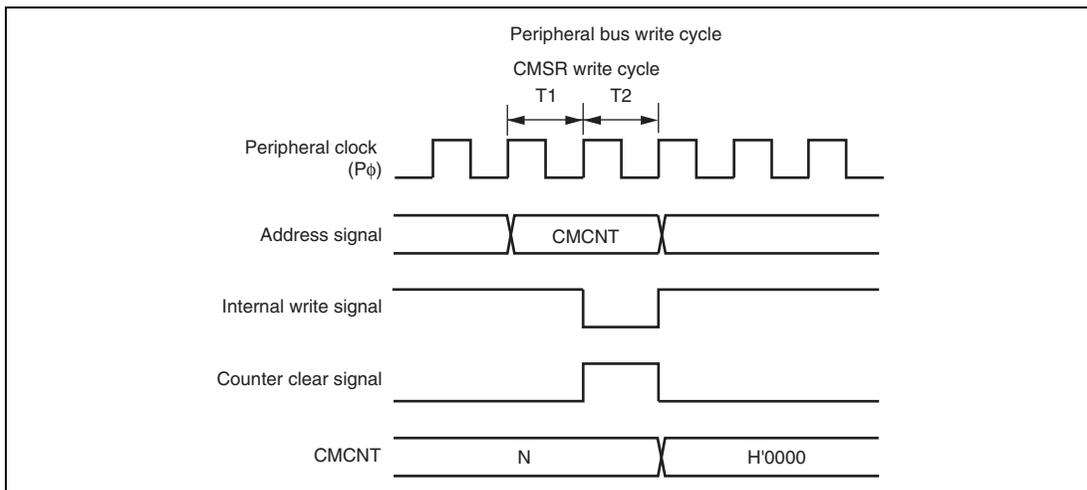


Figure 14.5 Conflict between Write and Compare Match Processes of CMCNT

14.5.2 Conflict between Word-Write and Count-Up Processes of CMCNT

Even when the count-up occurs in the T2 cycle while writing to CMCNT in words, the writing has priority over the count-up. In this case, the count-up is not performed. Figure 14.6 shows the timing to write to CMCNT in words.

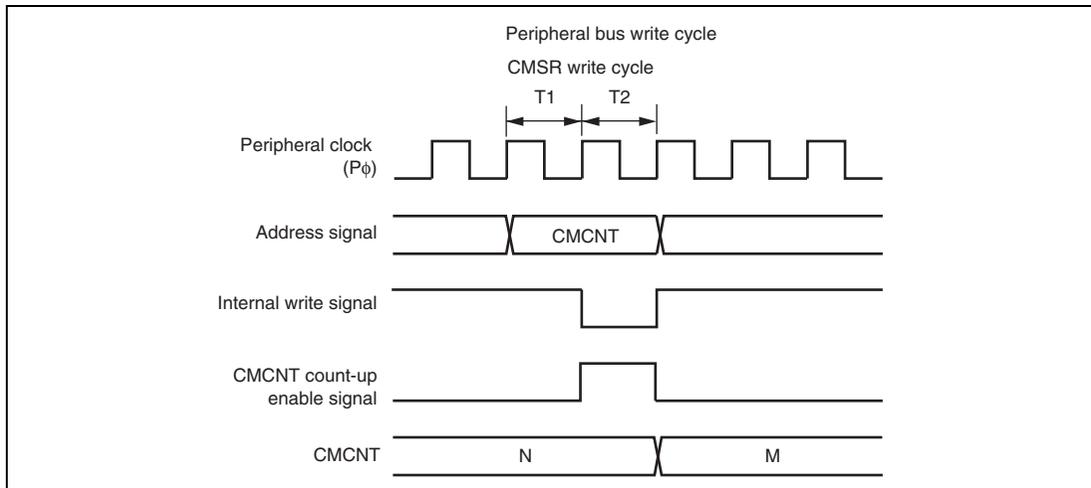


Figure 14.6 Conflict between Word-Write and Count-Up Processes of CMCNT

14.5.3 Conflict between Setting of Compare-Match Flag and Clearing by the CPU

If, while the compare-match flag is set, clearing of the flag by the CPU (during T2 cycle within CMSR register write cycle), that is, writing a 0 to the flag after reading a 1 from it, and setting of the flag on a compare match coincide, setting of the flag is given priority. If a compare-match occurs during the period between reading a 1 from and writing a 0 to the flag, clearing by writing a 0 will not be done.

Figure 14.7 shows the timing explained above. The left shows the case where setting and clearing the flag coincide, and the right shows the case where a compare-match occurs after reading a 1 from the flag and before writing a 0 to it.

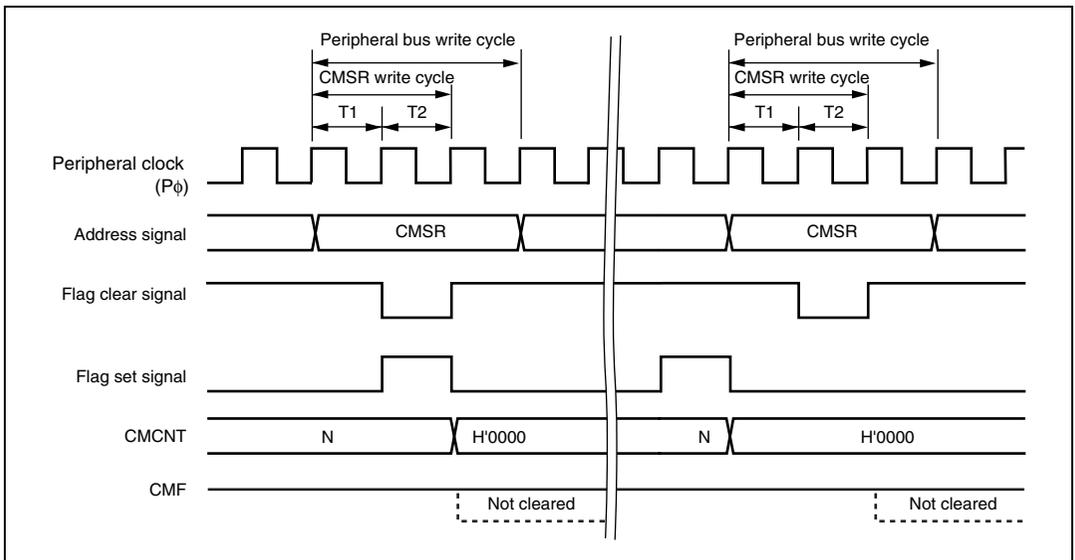


Figure 14.7 Conflict between Compare-Match Flag Setting and Clearing by the CPU

Section 15 Serial Communications Interface (SCI)

The SCI can handle both asynchronous and clock synchronous serial communications.

15.1 Features

- Choice of asynchronous or clock synchronous serial communications mode
- Asynchronous mode:
 - Serial data communications are performed by start-stop in character units. The SCI can communicate with a universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter (UART), an asynchronous communications interface adapter (ACIA), or any other communications chip that employs a standard asynchronous serial system. There are twelve selectable serial data communication formats.
 - Data length: 7 or 8 bits
 - Stop bit length: 1 or 2 bits
 - Parity: Even, odd, or none
 - Receive error detection: Parity, overrun, and framing errors
 - Break detection: Break is detected by reading the RxD pin level directly when a framing error occurs.
- Clock synchronous mode:
 - Serial data communications are synchronized with a clock signal. The SCI can communicate with other chips having a clock synchronous communications function.
 - Data length: 8 bits
 - Receive error detection: Overrun errors
- Full duplex communications: The transmitting and receiving sections are independent, so the SCI can transmit and receive simultaneously. Both sections use double buffering, so high-speed continuous data transfer is possible in both the transmit and receive directions.
- On-chip baud rate generator with selectable bit rates
- Internal or external transmit/receive clock source in clock synchronous mode: From either baud rate generator (internal clock) or SCK pin (external clock)
- Four types of interrupts: There are four interrupt sources, transmit-data-empty, transmit end, receive-data-full, and receive error interrupts, and each interrupt can be requested independently. The automotive direct memory access controller (A-DMAC) can be activated by the transmit-data-empty interrupt or receive-data-full interrupt to transfer data.

Figure 15.1 shows a block diagram of the SCI.

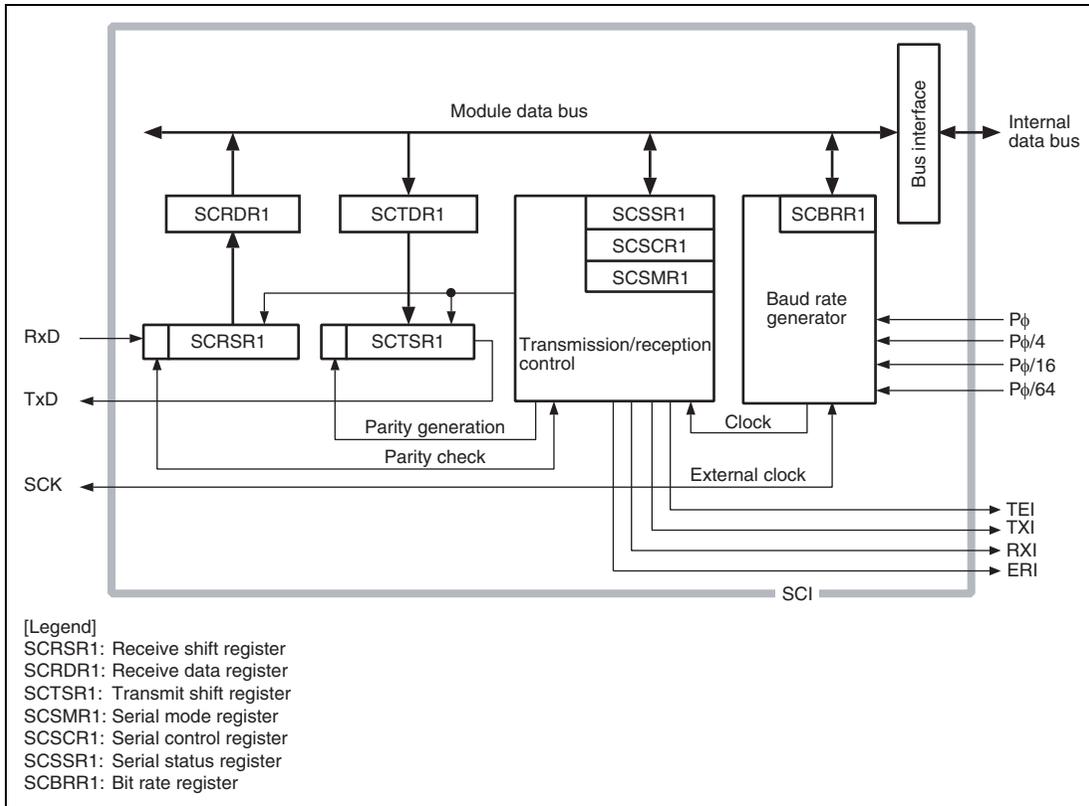


Figure 15.1 Block Diagram of SCI

15.2 Input/Output Pins

Table 15.1 shows the pin configuration of the SCI.

Table 15.1 Pin Configuration

Channel	Pin Name*	Symbol	I/O	Function
A	Serial clock pins	SCK_A	I/O	Clock input/output
	Receive data pins	RxD_A	Input	Receive data input
	Transmit data pins	TxD_A	Output	Transmit data output
B	Serial clock pins	SCK_B	I/O	Clock input/output
	Receive data pins	RxD_B	Input	Receive data input
	Transmit data pins	TxD_B	Output	Transmit data output
C	Serial clock pins	SCK_C	I/O	Clock input/output
	Receive data pins	RxD_C	Input	Receive data input
	Transmit data pins	TxD_C	Output	Transmit data output

- Notes:
1. These pins serve as serial pins if the SCI operation modes are set appropriately by the TE, RE, and CKE1 bits in SCSCR1 and the C/ \bar{A} bit in SCSMR1.
 2. Pin names SCK, RxD, and TxD are used in the description for all channels, omitting the channel designation.

15.3 Register Description

The SCI has the following registers. These registers specify the asynchronous or clock synchronous mode, data format, bit rate, and control the transmitter or the receiver. For details on register addresses and register states during each processing state, refer to section 29, List of Registers.

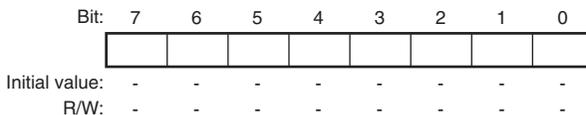
Table 15.2 Register Configuration

Channel	Register Name	Abbreviation* ¹	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
A	Serial mode register	SCSMR1A	R/W	H'00	H'FFFF8000	8
	Bit rate register	SCBRR1A	R/W	H'FF	H'FFFF8004	8
	Serial control register	SCSCR1A	R/W	H'00	H'FFFF8008	8
	Transmit data register	SCTDR1A	R/W	H'FF	H'FFFF800C	8
	Serial status register	SCSSR1A	R/(W)* ²	H'84	H'FFFF8010	8
	Receive data register	SCRDR1A	R	H'00	H'FFFF8014	8
B	Serial mode register	SCSMR1B	R/W	H'00	H'FFFF8800	8
	Bit rate register	SCBRR1B	R/W	H'FF	H'FFFF8804	8
	Serial control register	SCSCR1B	R/W	H'00	H'FFFF8808	8
	Transmit data register	SCTDR1B	R/W	H'FF	H'FFFF880C	8
	Serial status register	SCSSR1B	R/(W)* ²	H'84	H'FFFF8810	8
	Receive data register	SCRDR1B	R	H'00	H'FFFF8814	8
C	Serial mode register	SCSMR1C	R/W	H'00	H'FFFF9000	8
	Bit rate register	SCBRR1C	R/W	H'FF	H'FFFF9004	8
	Serial control register	SCSCR1C	R/W	H'00	H'FFFF9008	8
	Transmit data register	SCTDR1C	R/W	H'FF	H'FFFF900C	8
	Serial status register	SCSSR1C	R/(W)* ²	H'84	H'FFFF9010	8
	Receive data register	SCRDR1C	R	H'00	H'FFFF9014	8

- Notes: 1. Register names and abbreviations are used in the description for all channels, omitting the channel designation.
 2. Writing only 0 is enabled to clear the flag.

15.3.1 Receive Shift Register (SCRSR1)

SCRSR1 receives serial data. Data input at the RxD pin is loaded into SCRSR1 in the order received, LSB (bit 0) first, converting the data to parallel form. When one byte has been received, it is automatically transferred to SCRDR1. The CPU cannot read or write to SCRSR1 directly.



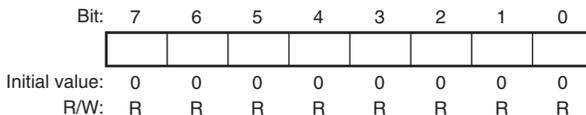
15.3.2 Receive Data Register (SCRDR1)

SCRDR1 is a register that stores serial receive data. After receiving one byte of serial data, the SCI transfers the received data from the receive shift register (SCRSR1) into SCRDR1 for storage and completes operation. After that, SCRSR1 is ready to receive data.

Since SCRSR1 and SCRDR1 work as a double buffer in this way, data can be received continuously.

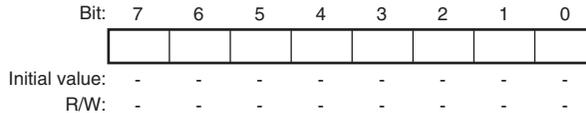
SCRDR1 is a read-only register and cannot be written to by the CPU.

SCRDR1 is initialized to H'00 by a power on reset or in standby mode.



15.3.3 Transmit Shift Register (SCTSR1)

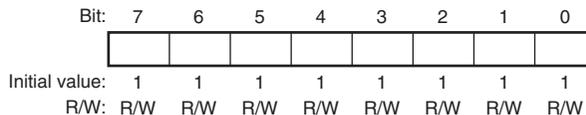
SCTSR1 transmits serial data. The SCI loads transmit data from the transmit data register (SCTDR1) into SCTSR1, then transmits the data serially from the TxD pin, LSB (bit 0) first. After transmitting one data byte, the SCI automatically loads the next transmit data from SCTDR1 into SCTSR1 and starts transmitting again. If the TDRE flag in the serial status register (SCSSR1) is set to 1, the SCI does not transfer data from SCTDR1 to SCTSR1. The CPU cannot read or write to SCTSR1 directly.



15.3.4 Transmit Data Register (SCTDR1)

SCTDR1 is an 8-bit register that stores data for serial transmission. When the SCI detects that the transmit shift register (SCTSR1) is empty, it moves transmit data written in the SCTDR1 into SCTSR1 and starts serial transmission. If the next transmit data has been written to SCTDR1 during serial transmission from SCTSR1, the SCI can transmit data continuously. SCTDR1 can always be written or read to by the CPU.

SCTDR1 is initialized to H'FF by a power on reset or in standby mode.



15.3.5 Serial Mode Register (SCSMR1)

SCSMR1 is an 8-bit register that specifies the SCI serial communication format and selects the clock source for the baud rate generator.

The CPU can always read and write to SCSMR1.

SCSMR1 is initialized to H'00 by a power on reset or in standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	C/ \bar{A}	CHR	PE	O/ \bar{E}	STOP	-	-	CKS[1:0]
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	-	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	C/ \bar{A}	0	R/W	Communication Mode Selects whether the SCI operates in asynchronous or clock synchronous mode. 0: Asynchronous mode 1: Clock synchronous mode
6	CHR	0	R/W	Character Length Selects 7-bit or 8-bit data in asynchronous mode. In the clock synchronous mode, the data length is always eight bits, regardless of the CHR bit setting. When 7-bit data is selected, the MSB (bit 7) of the transmit data register (SCTDR1) is not transmitted. 0: 8-bit data 1: 7-bit data
5	PE	0	R/W	Parity Enable Selects whether to add a parity bit to transmit data and to check the parity of receive data, in asynchronous mode. In clock synchronous mode, a parity bit is neither added nor checked, regardless of the PE setting. 0: Parity bit not added or checked 1: Parity bit added and checked* Note: * When PE is set to 1, an even or odd parity bit is added to transmit data, depending on the parity mode (O/ \bar{E}) setting. Receive data parity is checked according to the even/odd (O/ \bar{E}) mode setting.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	O/ \bar{E}	0	R/W	<p>Parity Mode</p> <p>Selects even or odd parity when parity bits are added and checked. The O/\bar{E} setting is used only in asynchronous mode and only when the parity enable bit (PE) is set to 1 to enable parity addition and checking. The O/\bar{E} setting is ignored in clock synchronous mode, or in asynchronous mode when parity addition and checking is disabled.</p> <p>0: Even parity 1: Odd parity</p> <p>If even parity is selected, the parity bit is added to transmit data to make an even number of 1s in the transmitted character and parity bit combined. Receive data is checked to see if it has an even number of 1s in the received character and parity bit combined.</p> <p>If odd parity is selected, the parity bit is added to transmit data to make an odd number of 1s in the transmitted character and parity bit combined. Receive data is checked to see if it has an odd number of 1s in the received character and parity bit combined.</p>
3	STOP	0	R/W	<p>Stop Bit Length</p> <p>Selects one or two bits as the stop bit length in asynchronous mode. This setting is used only in asynchronous mode. It is ignored in clock synchronous mode because no stop bits are added.</p> <p>0: One stop bit*¹ 1: Two stop bits*²</p> <p>When receiving, only the first stop bit is checked, regardless of the STOP bit setting. If the second stop bit is 1, it is treated as a stop bit, but if the second stop bit is 0, it is treated as the start bit of the next incoming character.</p> <p>Notes: 1. When transmitting, a single 1-bit is added at the end of each transmitted character. 2. When transmitting, two 1 bits are added at the end of each transmitted character.</p>
2	—	0	—	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1, 0	CKS[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Clock Select 1 and 0</p> <p>Select the internal clock source of the on-chip baud rate generator. Four clock sources are available. $P\phi$, $P\phi/4$, $P\phi/16$ and $P\phi/64$. For further information on the clock source, bit rate register settings, and baud rate, see section 15.3.8, Bit Rate Register (SCBRR1).</p> <p>00: $P\phi$</p> <p>01: $P\phi/4$</p> <p>10: $P\phi/16$</p> <p>11: $P\phi/64$</p> <p>Note: $P\phi$: Peripheral clock</p>

15.3.6 Serial Control Register (SCSCR1)

SCSCR1 is an 8-bit register that enables or disables SCI transmission/reception and interrupt requests and selects the transmit/receive clock source. The CPU can always read and write to SCSCR1.

SCSCR1 is initialized to H'00 by a power on reset or in standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TIE	RIE	TE	RE	-	TEIE	CKE1	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	-	R/W	R/W	-

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	TIE	0	R/W	<p>Transmit Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables a transmit-data-empty interrupt (TXI) to be issued when the TDRE flag in the serial status register (SCSSR1) is set to 1 after serial transmit data is sent from the transmit data register (SCTDR1) to the transmit shift register (SCTSR1).</p> <p>0: Transmit-data-empty interrupt request (TXI) is disabled*</p> <p>1: Transmit-data-empty interrupt request (TXI) is enabled</p> <p>Note: * TXI can be canceled by clearing the TDRE flag to 0 after reading TDRE = 1 or by clearing the TIE bit to 0. TXI can also be canceled when data is written to SCTDR1 through the A-DMAC.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
6	RIE	0	R/W	<p>Receive Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables a receive-data-full interrupt (RXI) and a receive error interrupt (ERI) to be issued when the RDRF flag in SCSSR1 is set to 1 after the serial data received is transferred from the receive shift register (SCRSR1) to the receive data register (SCRDR1).</p> <p>0: Receive-data-full interrupt (RXI) and receive-error interrupt (ERI) requests are disabled*</p> <p>1: Receive-data-full interrupt (RXI) and receive-error interrupt (ERI) requests are enabled</p> <p>Note: * RXI can be canceled by clearing the RDRF flag after reading RDRF = 1 or by clearing the RIE bit to 0. RXI can also be canceled when data is read from SCRDR1 through the A-DMAC. ERI can be canceled by clearing the FER, PER, and ORER flags after reading FER, PER, or ORER = 1 or by clearing the RIE bit to 0.</p>
5	TE	0	R/W	<p>Transmit Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables the SCI serial transmitter. To disable the transmitter and a transmit-data-full interrupt (TXI) simultaneously, clear the TE and TIE bits to 0 simultaneously.</p> <p>0: Transmitter disabled*¹</p> <p>1: Transmitter enabled*²</p> <p>Notes: 1. The TDRE flag in SCSSR1 is fixed at 1. 2. Serial transmission starts after writing transmit data into SCTDR1 and clearing the TDRE flag in SCSSR1 to 0 while the transmitter is enabled. Select the transmit format in the serial mode register (SCSMR1) before setting TE to 1.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	RE	0	R/W	<p>Receive Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables the SCI serial receiver.</p> <p>0: Receiver disabled*¹</p> <p>1: Receiver enabled*²</p> <p>Notes: 1. Clearing RE to 0 does not affect the receive flags (RDRF, FER, PER, and ORER). These flags retain their previous values. To disable the receiver and a receive-data-full interrupt (RXI) simultaneously, clear the RE and RIE bits to 0 simultaneously.</p> <p>2. Serial reception starts when a start bit is detected in asynchronous mode, or synchronous clock input is detected in clock synchronous mode. Select the receive format in SCSMR1 before setting RE to 1.</p>
3	—	0	—	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
2	TEIE	0	R/W	<p>Transmit End Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables a transmit end interrupt (TEI) to be issued when no valid transmit data is found in SCTDR1 during MSB data transmission.</p> <p>TEI can be canceled by clearing the TEND flag to 0 (by clearing the TDRE flag in SCSSR1 to 0 after reading TDRE = 1) or by clearing the TEIE bit to 0. TEI can also be canceled when data is written to SCTDR1 through the A-DMAC.</p> <p>0: Transmit end interrupt request (TEI) is disabled</p> <p>1: Transmit end interrupt request (TEI) is enabled</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1	CKE1	0	R/W	<p>Clock Enable 1</p> <p>Selects the SCI clock source and specifies the SCK pin functions in SCI clock synchronous mode.</p> <p>The C/\bar{A} bit in SCSMR1 should be set to 1 before setting the CKE1 bit. For details on clock source selection, refer to table 15.10 in section 15.4, Operation.</p> <p>0: Internal clock, SCK pin used for synchronous clock output</p> <p>1: External clock, SCK pin used for clock input*</p> <p>Note: * Do not set the CKE1 bit to 1 in asynchronous mode ($C/\bar{A} = 0$). Otherwise, correct operation cannot be guaranteed.</p>
0	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

15.3.7 Serial Status Register (SCSSR1)

SCSSR1 is an 8-bit register that contains status flags to indicate the SCI operating state.

The CPU can always read and write to SCSSR1, but cannot write 1 to status flags TDRE, RDRF, ORER, PER, and FER. These flags can be cleared to 0 only after 1 is read from the flags. The TEND flag is a read-only bit and cannot be modified.

SCSSR1 is initialized to H'84 by a power on reset or in standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TDRE	RDRF	ORER	FER	PER	TEND	-	-
Initial value:	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R	-	-

Note: * Writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 clears the flag and is the only allowed way.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	TDRE	1	R/(W)*	<p>Transmit Data Register Empty</p> <p>Indicates whether data has been transferred from the transmit data register (SCTDR1) to the transmit shift register (SCTSR1) and SCTDR1 has become ready to be written with next serial transmit data.</p> <p>0: Indicates that SCTDR1 holds valid transmit data [Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When 0 is written to TDRE after reading TDRE = 1 • When data is written to SCTDR1 through the A-DMAC <p>1: Indicates that SCTDR1 does not hold valid transmit data [Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By a power-on reset • When the TE bit in SCSCR1 is 0 • When data is transferred from SCTDR1 to SCTSR1 and data can be written to SCTDR1

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
6	RDRF	0	R/(W)*	<p>Receive Data Register Full</p> <p>Indicates that the received data is stored in the receive data register (SCRDR1).</p> <p>0: Indicates that valid received data is not stored in SCRDR1</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By a power-on reset • When 0 is written to RDRF after reading RDRF = 1 • When data is read from SCRDR1 through the A-DMAC <p>1: Indicates that valid received data is stored in SCRDR1</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When serial reception ends normally and receive data is transferred from SCRSR1 to SCRDR1 <p>Note: SCRDR1 and the RDRF flag are not affected and retain their previous states even if an error is detected during data reception or if the RE bit in the serial control register (SCSCR1) is cleared to 0. If reception of the next data is completed while the RDRF flag is still set to 1, an overrun error will occur and the received data will be lost.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5	ORER	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overrun Error</p> <p>Indicates that an overrun error occurred during reception, causing abnormal termination.</p> <p>0: Indicates that reception is in progress or was completed successfully*¹</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By a power-on reset • When 0 is written to ORER after reading ORER = 1 <p>1: Indicates that an overrun error occurred during reception*²</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the next serial reception is completed while RDRF = 1 <p>Notes: 1. The ORER flag is not affected and retains its previous value when the RE bit in SCSCR1 is cleared to 0.</p> <p>2. The receive data prior to the overrun error is retained in SCRDR1, and the data received subsequently is lost. Subsequent serial reception cannot be continued while the ORER flag is set to 1.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	FER	0	R/(W)*	<p>Framing Error</p> <p>Indicates that a framing error occurred during data reception in asynchronous mode, causing abnormal termination.</p> <p>0: Indicates that reception is in progress or was completed successfully*¹</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By a power-on reset • When 0 is written to FER after reading FER = 1 <p>1: Indicates that a framing error occurred during reception</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the SCI finds that the stop bit at the end of the received data is 0 after completing reception*² <p>Notes: 1. The FER flag is not affected and retains its previous value when the RE bit in SCSCR1 is cleared to 0.</p> <p>2. In 2-stop-bit mode, only the first stop bit is checked for a value to 1; the second stop bit is not checked. If a framing error occurs, the receive data is transferred to SCRDR1 but the RDRF flag is not set. Subsequent serial reception cannot be continued while the FER flag is set to 1.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	PER	0	R/(W)*	<p>Parity Error</p> <p>Indicates that a parity error occurred during data reception in asynchronous mode, causing abnormal termination.</p> <p>0: Indicates that reception is in progress or was completed successfully*¹</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By a power-on reset • When 0 is written to PER after reading PER = 1 <p>1: Indicates that a parity error occurred during reception*²</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the number of 1s in the received data and parity does not match the even or odd parity specified by the O/\bar{E} bit in the serial mode register (SCSMR1). <p>Notes: 1. The PER flag is not affected and retains its previous value when the RE bit in SCSCR1 is cleared to 0.</p> <p>2. If a parity error occurs, the receive data is transferred to SCRDR1 but the RDRF flag is not set. Subsequent serial reception cannot be continued while the PER flag is set to 1.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2	TEND	1	R	<p>Transmit End</p> <p>Indicates that no valid data was in SCTDR1 during transmission of the last bit of the transmit character and transmission has ended.</p> <p>The TEND flag is read-only and cannot be modified.</p> <p>0: Indicates that transmission is in progress [Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When 0 is written to TDRE after reading TDRE = 1 <p>1: Indicates that transmission has ended [Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By a power-on reset When the TE bit in SCSCR1 is 0 When TDRE = 1 during transmission of the last bit of a 1-byte serial transmit character <p>Note: Do not use the TEND flag as a transmit end flag when the A-DMAC writes data to SCTDR1 in response to a TXI interrupt request.</p>
1, 0	—	All 0	—	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Note: * Writing 0 to this bit after reading it as 1 clears the flag and is the only allowed way.

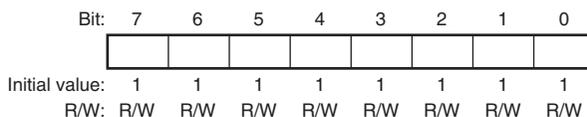
15.3.8 Bit Rate Register (SCBRR1)

SCBRR1 is an 8-bit register that, together with the baud rate generator clock source selected by the CKS1 and CKS0 bits in the serial mode register (SCSMR1), determines the serial transmit/receive bit rate.

The CPU can always read and write to SCBRR1.

SCBRR1 is initialized to H'FF by a power on reset or in standby mode. The maximum bit rate in the asynchronous mode is 1.25 Mbps. Do not set more than the maximum in SCBRR1. Otherwise, normal operation cannot be guaranteed.

The SCBRR1 setting is calculated as follows:



- Asynchronous mode:

$$N = \frac{P\phi}{32 \times 2^{2n-1} \times B} \times 10^6 - 1$$

- Clock synchronous mode:

$$N = \frac{P\phi}{8 \times 2^{2n-1} \times B} \times 10^6 - 1$$

B: Bit rate (bits/s)

N: SCBRR1 setting for baud rate generator ($0 \leq N \leq 255$)

(The setting value should satisfy the electrical characteristics.)

P ϕ : Operating frequency for peripheral modules (MHz)

n: Baud rate generator clock source ($n = 0, 1, 2, 3$) (for the clock sources and values of n, see table 15.3.)

Table 15.3 SCSMR1 Settings

n	Clock Source	SCSMR1 Settings	
		CKS1	CKS0
0	P ϕ	0	0
1	P ϕ /4	0	1
2	P ϕ /16	1	0
3	P ϕ /64	1	1

Note: The bit rate error in asynchronous is given by the following formula:

$$\text{Error (\%)} = \left\{ \frac{P\phi \times 10^6}{(N + 1) \times B \times 32 \times 2^{2n-1}} - 1 \right\} \times 100$$

Table 15.4 shows examples of SCBRR1 settings in asynchronous mode, and table 15.5 shows examples of SCBRR1 settings in clock synchronous mode.

Table 15.4 Bit Rates and SCBRR1 Settings in Asynchronous Mode

Bit Rate (bits/s)	P ϕ (MHz)					
	16			18		
	n	N	Error (%)	n	N	Error (%)
110	3	141	0.03	3	159	-0.12
150	3	103	0.16	3	116	0.16
300	3	51	0.16	2	233	0.16
600	3	25	0.16	2	116	0.16
1200	3	12	0.16	1	233	0.16
2400	2	25	0.16	1	116	0.16
4800	2	12	0.16	0	233	0.16
9600	1	25	0.16	0	116	0.16
19200	1	12	0.16	0	58	-0.69
31250	1	7	0	0	35	0
38400	0	25	0.16	0	28	1.02

$P\phi$ (MHz)

Bit Rate (bits/s)	20			32		
	n	N	Error (%)	n	N	Error (%)
110	3	177	-0.25	—	—	—
150	3	129	0.16	3	207	0.16
300	3	64	0.16	3	103	0.16
600	2	129	0.16	2	207	0.16
1200	2	64	0.16	2	103	0.16
2400	1	129	0.16	1	207	0.16
4800	1	64	0.16	1	103	0.16
9600	0	129	0.16	0	207	0.16
19200	0	64	0.16	0	103	0.16
31250	0	39	0	0	63	0
38400	0	32	-1.36	0	51	0.16

 $P\phi$ (MHz)

Bit Rate (bits/s)	36			40		
	n	N	Error (%)	n	N	Error (%)
110	—	—	—	—	—	—
150	3	233	0.16	—	—	—
300	3	116	0.16	3	129	0.16
600	2	233	0.16	3	64	0.16
1200	2	116	0.16	2	129	0.16
2400	1	233	0.16	2	64	0.16
4800	1	116	0.16	1	129	0.16
9600	0	233	0.16	1	64	0.16
19200	0	116	0.16	0	129	0.16
31250	0	71	0	0	79	0
38400	0	58	-0.68	0	64	0.16

Table 15.5 Bit Rates and SCBRR1 Settings in Clock Synchronous Mode

Bit Rate (bits/s)	$P\phi$ (MHz)							
	16		18		20		32	
	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250	3	249	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	3	124	—	—	—	—	3	249
1k	2	249	—	—	—	—	3	124
2.5k	2	99	—	—	2	124	2	199
5k	1	199	1	224	1	249	2	99
10k	1	99	—	—	1	124	1	199
25k	0	159	1	44	1	49	1	79
50k	0	79	0	89	1	24	0	159
100k	0	39	0	44	0	49	0	79
250k	0	15	0	17	0	19	0	31
500k	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	15
1M	0	3	—	—	0	4	0	7
2.5M	—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—

Bit Rate (bits/s)	$P\phi$ (MHz)			
	36		40	
	n	N	n	N
10	—	—	—	—
250	—	—	—	—
500	—	—	—	—
1k	—	—	—	—
2.5k	2	224	2	249
5k	—	—	2	124
10k	1	224	1	249
25k	1	89	1	99
50k	0	179	1	49
100k	0	89	1	24
250k	0	35	0	39
500k	0	17	0	19
1M	0	8	0	9
2.5M	—	—	0	3

Note: Settings with an error of 1% or less are recommended.

[Legend]

Blank: Setting is not possible.

—: Setting possible, but error will result.

Table 15.6 indicates the maximum bit rates in asynchronous mode when the baud rate generator is used. Tables 15.7 and 15.8 list the maximum rates for external clock input.

Table 15.6 Maximum Bit Rates for Various Frequencies with Baud Rate Generator (Asynchronous Mode)

P ϕ (MHz)	Maximum Bit Rate (bits/s)	Settings	
		n	N
16	1000000	0	0
18	1125000	0	0
20	1250000	0	0
32	1000000	0	1
36	1125000	0	1
40	1250000	0	1

Table 15.7 Maximum Bit Rates with External Clock Input (Clock Synchronous Mode: $t_{\text{syc}} = 12_{\text{cyc}}$)

P ϕ (MHz)	External Input Clock (MHz)	Maximum Bit Rate (bits/s)
16	1.33	1333333
18	1.5	1500000
20	1.67	1666666

Table 15.8 Maximum Bit Rates with External Clock Input (Clock Synchronous Mode: $t_{\text{syc}} = 16_{\text{cyc}}$)

P ϕ (MHz)	External Input Clock (MHz)	Maximum Bit Rate (bits/s)
32	2	2000000
36	2.25	2250000
40	2.5	2500000

15.4 Operation

15.4.1 Overview

For serial communications, the SCI has an asynchronous mode in which characters are synchronized individually, and a clock synchronous mode in which communication is synchronized with clock pulses.

Asynchronous or clock synchronous mode is selected and the transmit format is specified in the serial mode register (SCSMR1) as shown in table 15.9. The SCI clock source is selected by the combination of the C/\bar{A} bit in SCSMR1 and the CKE1 bit in the serial control register (SCSCR1) as shown in table 15.10.

(1) Asynchronous Mode

- Data length is selectable: 7 or 8 bits.
- Parity bit is selectable. So is the stop bit length (1 or 2 bits). The combination of the preceding selections constitutes the communication format and character length.
- In receiving, it is possible to detect framing errors, parity errors, overrun errors, and breaks.
- SCI clock source: The SCI operates on the clock supplied by the on-chip baud rate generator.

(2) Clock Synchronous Mode

- The transmission/reception format has a fixed 8-bit data length.
- In receiving, it is possible to detect overrun errors.
- An internal or external clock can be selected as the SCI clock source.
 - When an internal clock is selected, the SCI operates using the on-chip baud rate generator, and outputs a serial clock signal to external devices.
 - When an external clock is selected, the SCI operates on the input serial clock. The on-chip baud rate generator is not used.

Table 15.9 SCSMR1 Settings and SCI Communication Formats

SCSMR1 Settings				SCI Communication Format					
Bit 7 C/ \bar{A}	Bit 6 CHR	Bit 5 PE	Bit 3 STOP	Mode	Data Length	Parity Bit	Stop Bit Length		
0	0	0	0	Asynchronous	8-bit	Not set	1 bit		
			1				2 bits		
			0				Set	1 bit	
			1					2 bits	
		1	0	0	Clock synchronous	7-bit	Not set	1 bit	
				1				2 bits	
				0				Set	1 bit
				1					2 bits
1	x	x	x	Clock synchronous	8-bit	Not set	None		

[Legend]

x: Don't care

Table 15.10 SCSMR1 and SCSCR1 Settings and SCI Clock Source Selection

SCSMR1 Setting	SCSCR1 Setting	Mode	Clock Source	SCK Pin Function
Bit 7 C/ \bar{A}	Bit 1 CKE1			
0	0*	Asynchronous	Internal	SCI does not use the SCK pin.
1	0	Clock synchronous	Internal	Serial clock is output.
	1		External	Input the serial clock.

Note: * Do not set the CKE1 bit to 1 in asynchronous mode. Otherwise, correct operation cannot be guaranteed.

15.4.2 Operation in Asynchronous Mode

In asynchronous mode, each transmitted or received character begins with a start bit and ends with a stop bit. Serial communications are synchronized one character at a time.

The transmitting and receiving sections of the SCI are independent, so full duplex communications are possible. Both the transmitter and receiver have a double-buffered structure so that data can be read or written during transmission or reception, enabling continuous data transfer.

Figure 15.2 shows the general format of asynchronous serial communications. In asynchronous serial communications, the communication line is normally held in the mark (high) state. The SCI monitors the line and starts serial communications when the line goes to the space (low) state, indicating a start bit. One serial character consists of a start bit (low), data (LSB first), parity bit (high or low), and stop bit (high), in that order.

When receiving in asynchronous mode, the SCI synchronizes at the falling edge of the start bit. The SCI samples each data bit on the eighth pulse of a clock with a frequency 16 times the bit rate. Receive data is latched at the center of each bit.

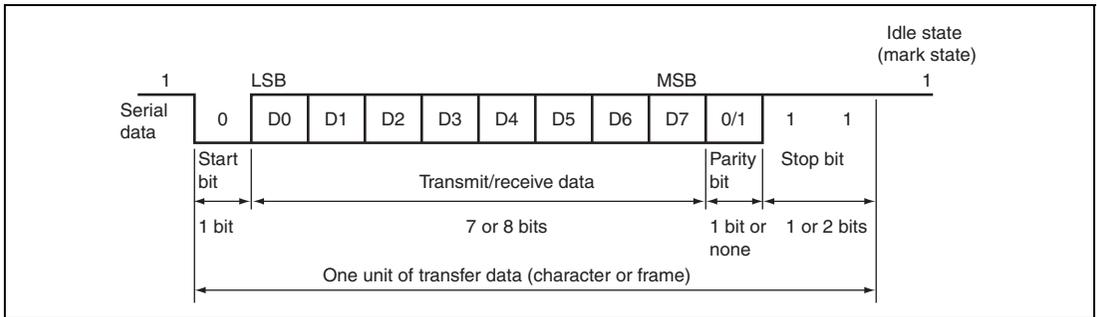


Figure 15.2 Example of Data Format in Asynchronous Communications (8-Bit Data with Parity and Two Stop Bits)

(1) Transmit/Receive Formats

Table 15.11 shows the transfer formats that can be selected in asynchronous mode. Any of eight transfer formats can be selected according to the SCSMR1 settings.

Table 15.11 Serial Transfer Formats (Asynchronous Mode)

SCSMR1 Settings			Serial Transfer Format and Frame Length												
CHR	PE	STOP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0	0	0	S	8-bit data								STOP			
0	0	1	S	8-bit data								STOP	STOP		
0	1	0	S	8-bit data								P	STOP		
0	1	1	S	8-bit data								P	STOP	STOP	
1	0	0	S	7-bit data							STOP				
1	0	1	S	7-bit data							STOP	STOP			
1	1	0	S	7-bit data							P	STOP			
1	1	1	S	7-bit data							P	STOP	STOP		

[Legend]

S: Start bit

STOP: Stop bit

P: Parity bit

(2) Clock

An internal clock generated by the on-chip baud rate generator can be used as the SCI transmit/receive clock. The CKE1 bit in the serial control register (SCSCR1) must be set to 0 in asynchronous mode. Otherwise, correct operation cannot be guaranteed. For clock source selection, refer to table 15.10.

(3) Transmitting and Receiving Data

SCI Initialization (Asynchronous Mode):

Before transmitting or receiving, clear the TE and RE bits to 0 in the serial control register (SCSCR1), then initialize the SCI as follows.

If the TIE bit in SCSCR1 is set to 1 when the TE bit is 0, a transmit-data-empty interrupt (TXI) request is generated. To disable the TXI request when initializing the SCI, the TE and TIE bits must be cleared to 0 simultaneously. If the RIE bit in SCSCR1 and the RDRF flag are set to 1 when the RE bit is 0, a receive-data-full interrupt (RXI) request is generated. To disable the RXI request when initializing the SCI, the RE and RIE bits must be cleared to 0 simultaneously.

When changing the operation mode or the communication format, always clear the TE and RE bits to 0 before following the procedure given below. Clearing the TE bit to 0 sets the TDRE flag to 1 and initializes the transmit shift register (SCTSR1). Clearing the RE bit to 0, however, does not initialize the RDRF, PER, FER, and ORER flags or receive data register (SCRDR1), which retain their previous contents.

When an external clock is used, the clock should not be stopped during initialization or subsequent operation. SCI operation becomes unreliable if the clock is stopped.

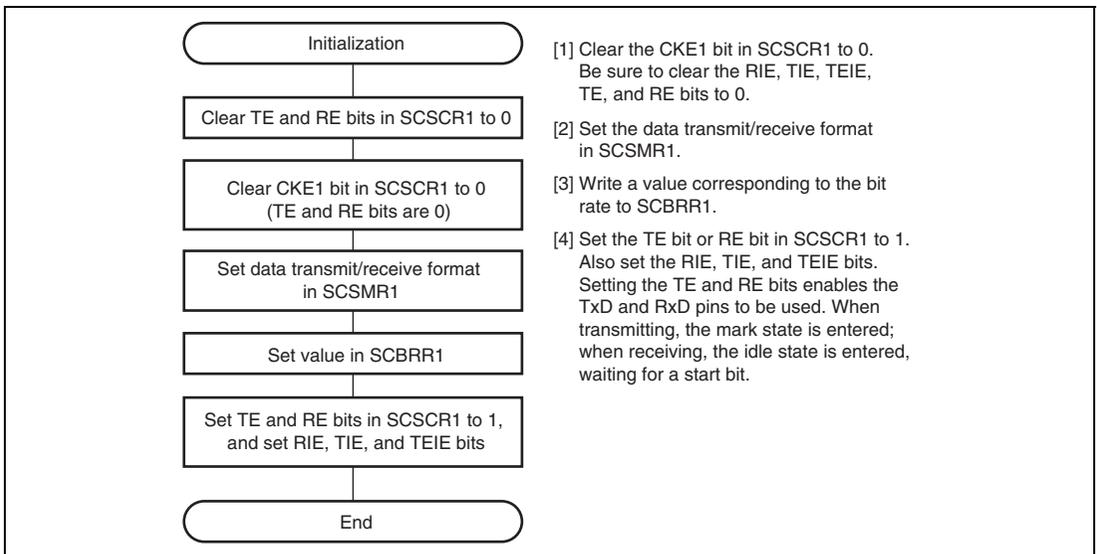


Figure 15.3 Sample Flowchart for SCI Initialization

Transmitting Serial Data (Asynchronous Mode):

Figure 15.4 shows a sample flowchart for serial transmission.

Use the following procedure for serial data transmission after enabling the SCI for transmission.

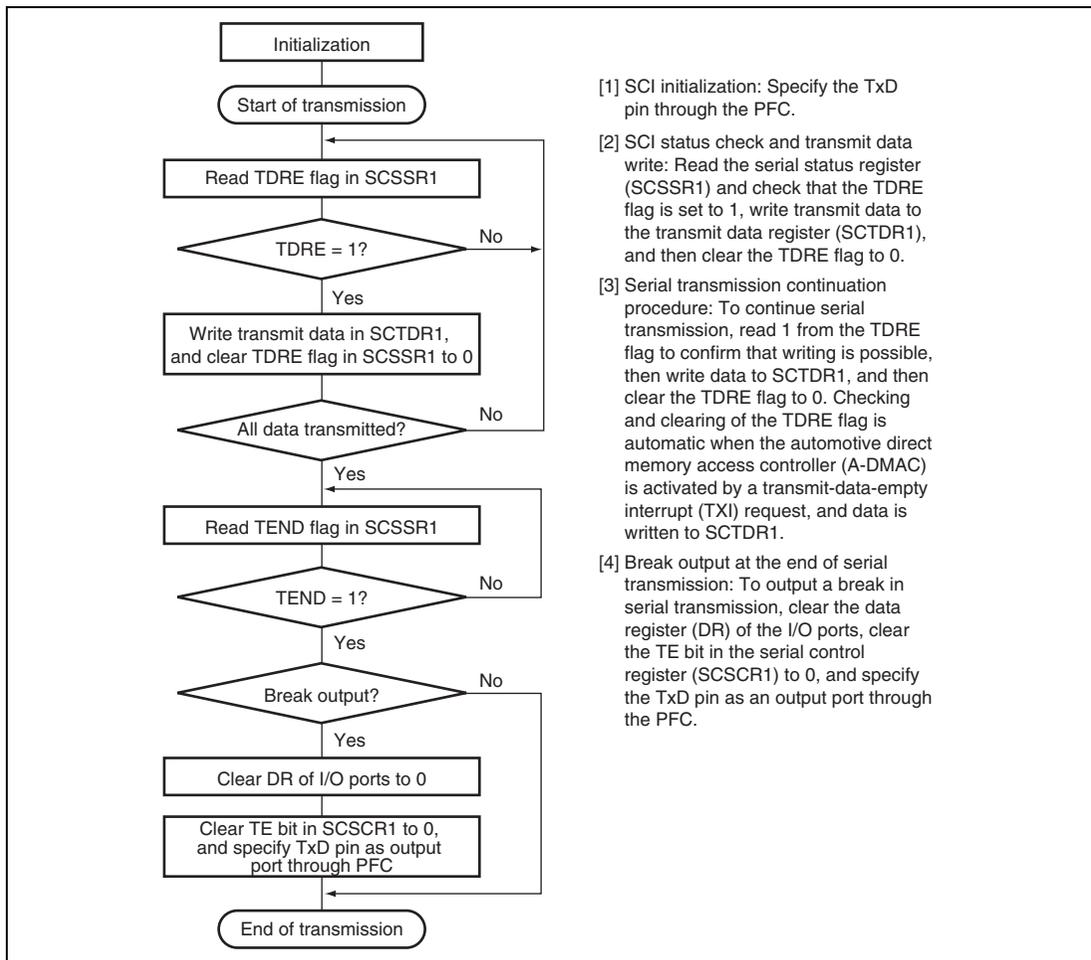


Figure 15.4 Sample Flowchart for Transmitting Serial Data

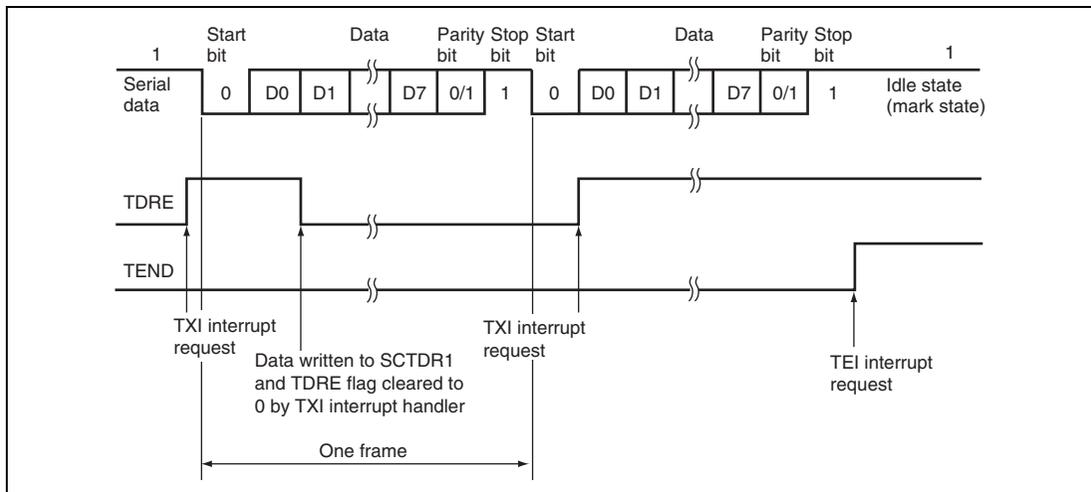
In serial transmission, the SCI operates as described below.

1. The SCI monitors the TDRE flag in the serial status register (SCSSR1). If it is cleared to 0, the SCI recognizes that data has been written to the transmit data register (SCTDR1) and transfers the data from SCTDR1 to the transmit shift register (SCTSR1).
2. After transferring data from SCTDR1 to SCTSR1, the SCI sets the TDRE flag to 1 and starts transmission. If the TIE bit in the serial control register (SCSCR1) is set to 1 at this time, a transmit-data-empty interrupt (TXI) request is generated.

The serial transmit data is sent from the TxD pin in the following order.

- A. Start bit: One-bit 0 is output.
 - B. Transmit data: 8-bit or 7-bit data is output in LSB-first order.
 - C. Parity bit: One parity bit (even or odd parity) is output. (A format in which parity bit is not output can also be selected.)
 - D. Stop bit(s): One or two 1 bits (stop bits) are output.
 - E. Mark state: 1 is output continuously until the start bit that starts the next transmission is sent.
3. The SCI checks the TDRE flag at the timing for sending the stop bit.
If the TDRE flag is 0, the data is transferred from SCTDR1 to SCTSR1, the stop bit is sent, and then serial transmission of the next frame is started.
If the TDRE flag is 1, the TEND flag in SCSSR1 is set to 1, the stop bit is sent, and then the "mark state" is entered in which 1 is output. If the TEIE bit in SCSCR1 is set to 1 at this time, a TEI interrupt request is generated.

Figure 15.5 shows an example of the operation for transmission.



**Figure 15.5 Example of Transmission in Asynchronous Mode
(8-Bit Data, Parity, One Stop Bit)**

Receiving Serial Data (Asynchronous Mode):

Figure 15.6 shows a sample flowchart for serial reception.

Use the following procedure for serial data reception after enabling the SCI for reception.

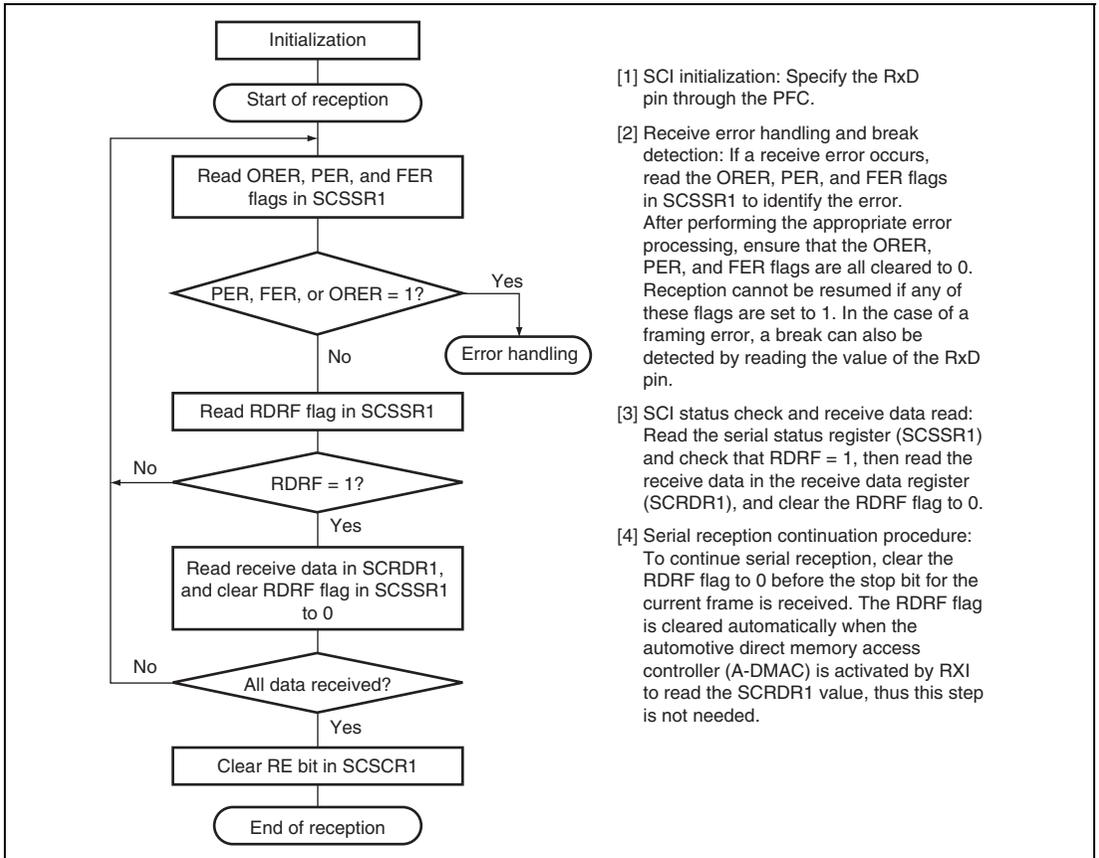


Figure 15.6 Sample Flowchart for Receiving Serial Data (1)

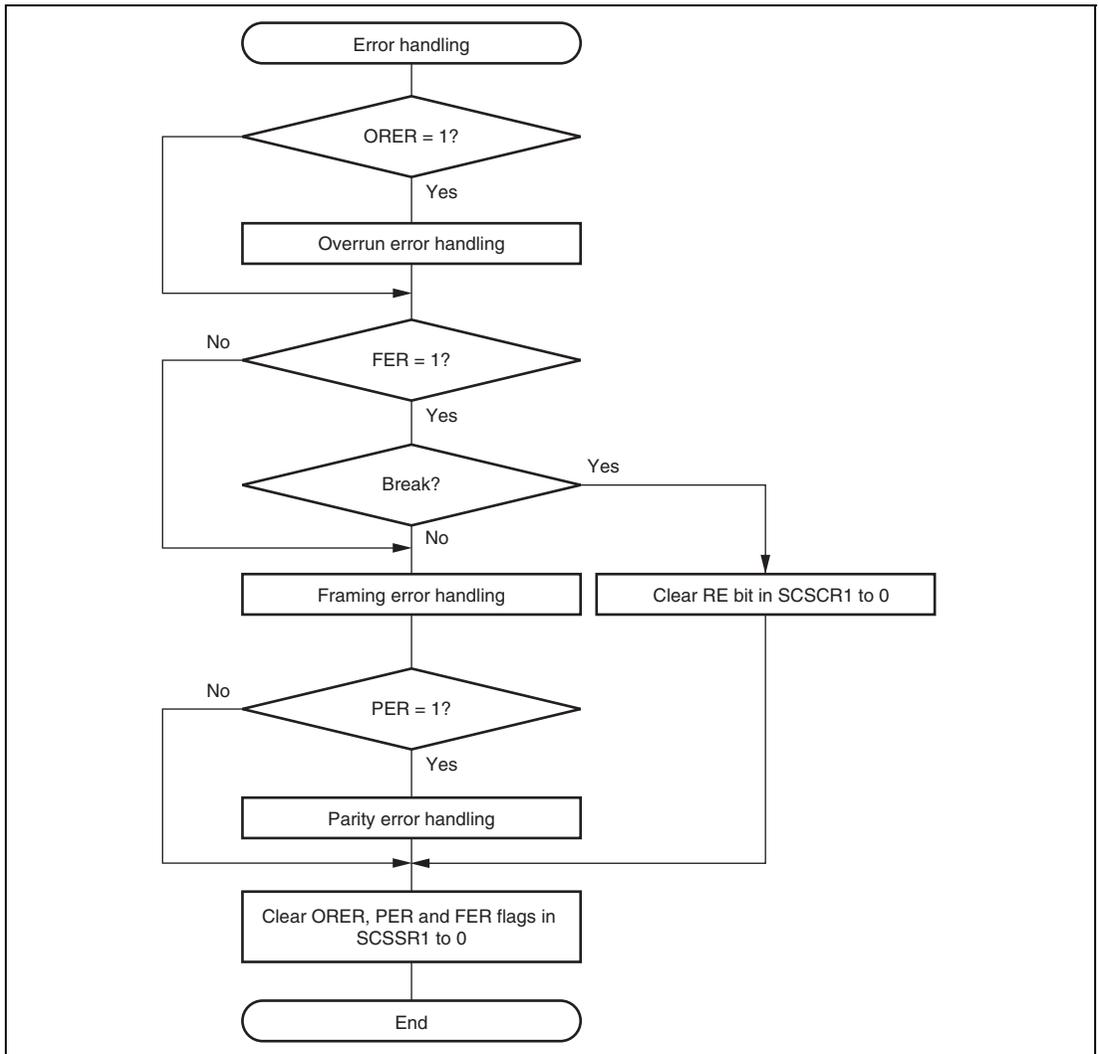


Figure 15.6 Sample Flowchart for Receiving Serial Data (2)

In serial reception, the SCI operates as described below.

1. The SCI monitors the transmission line, and if a 0 start bit is detected, performs internal synchronization and starts reception.
2. The received data is stored in SCRSR1 in LSB-to-MSB order.
3. The parity bit and stop bit are received.

After receiving these bits, the SCI carries out the following checks.

- A. Parity check: The SCI counts the number of 1s in the received data and checks whether the count matches the even or odd parity specified by the $O\bar{E}$ bit in the serial mode register (SCSMR1).
- B. Stop bit check: The SCI checks whether the stop bit is 1. If there are two stop bits, only the first is checked.
- C. Status check: The SCI checks whether the RDRF flag is 0 and the received data can be transferred from the receive shift register (SCRSR1) to SCRDR1.

If all the above checks are passed, the RDRF flag is set to 1 and the received data is stored in SCRDR1. If a receive error is detected, the SCI operates as shown in table 15.12.

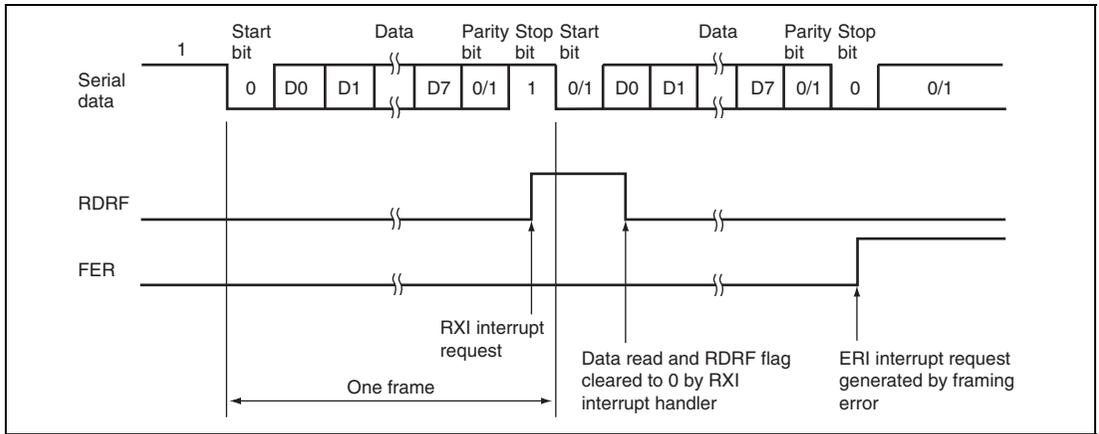
Note: When a receive error occurs, subsequent reception cannot be continued. In addition, the RDRF flag will not be set to 1 after reception; be sure to clear the error flag to 0.

4. If the RIE bit in SCSCR1 is set to 1 when the RDRF flag changes to 1, a receive-data-full interrupt (RXI) request is generated. If the RIE bit in SCSCR1 is set to 1 when the ORER, PER, or FER flag changes to 1, a receive error interrupt (ERI) request is generated.

Table 15.12 Receive Errors and Error Conditions

Receive Error	Abbreviation	Error Condition	Data Transfer
Overrun error	ORER	When the next data reception is completed while the RDRF flag in SCSSR1 is set to 1	The received data is not transferred from SCRSR1 to SCRDR1.
Framing error	FER	When the stop bit is 0	The received data is transferred from SCRSR1 to SCRDR1.
Parity error	PER	When the received data does not match the even or odd parity specified in SCSMR1	The received data is transferred from SCRSR1 to SCRDR1.

Figure 15.7 shows an example of the operation for reception.



**Figure 15.7 Example of SCI Receive Operation
(8-Bit Data, Parity, One Stop Bit)**

15.4.3 Clock Synchronous Mode

In clock synchronous mode, the SCI transmits and receives data in synchronization with clock pulses. This mode is suitable for high-speed serial communications.

The SCI transmitter and receiver are independent, so full-duplex communications are possible while sharing the same clock. Both the transmitter and receiver have a double-buffered structure so that data can be read or written during transmission or reception, enabling continuous data transfer.

Figure 15.8 shows the general format in clock synchronous serial communications.

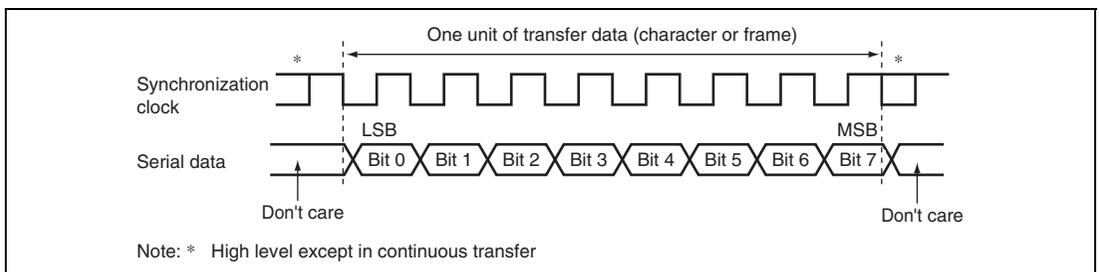


Figure 15.8 Data Format in Clock Synchronous Communications

In clock synchronous serial communications, each data bit is output on the communication line from one falling edge of the serial clock to the next. Data is guaranteed valid at the rising edge of the serial clock. In each character, the serial data bits are transmitted in order from the LSB (first) to the MSB (last). After output of the MSB, the communication line remains in the state of the MSB. In clock synchronous mode, the SCI transmits or receives data by synchronizing with the rising edge of the serial clock.

(1) Communication Format

The data length is fixed at eight bits. No parity bit can be added.

(2) Clock

An internal clock generated by the on-chip baud rate generator or an external clock input from the SCK pin can be selected as the SCI transmit/receive clock. The SCI clock source is selected by the combination of the C/\bar{A} bit in SCSMR1 and the CKE1 bit in the serial control register (SCSCR1). For clock source selection, refer to table 15.9.

When the SCI operates on an internal clock, it outputs the clock signal at the SCK pin. Eight clock pulses are output per transmitted or received character. When the SCI is not transmitting or receiving, the clock signal remains in the high state.

(3) Transmitting and Receiving Data

SCI Initialization (Clock Synchronous Mode):

Before transmitting or receiving, clear the TE and RE bits to 0 in the serial control register (SCSCR1), then initialize the SCI as follows.

If the TIE bit in SCSCR1 is set to 1 when the TE bit is 0, a transmit-data-empty interrupt (TXI) request is generated. To disable the TXI request when initializing the SCI, the TE and TIE bits must be cleared to 0 simultaneously. If the RIE bit in SCSCR1 and the RDRF flag are set to 1 when the RE bit is 0, a receive-data-full interrupt (RXI) request is generated. To disable the RXI request when initializing the SCI, the RE and RIE bits must be cleared to 0 simultaneously.

When changing the operation mode or the communication format, always clear the TE and RE bits to 0 before following the procedure given below. Clearing TE to 0 sets the TDRE flag to 1 and initializes the transmit shift register (SCTSR1). Clearing RE to 0, however, does not initialize the RDRF, PER, FER, and ORER flags and receive data register (SCRDR1), which retain their previous contents.

Figure 15.9 shows a sample flowchart for initializing the SCI.

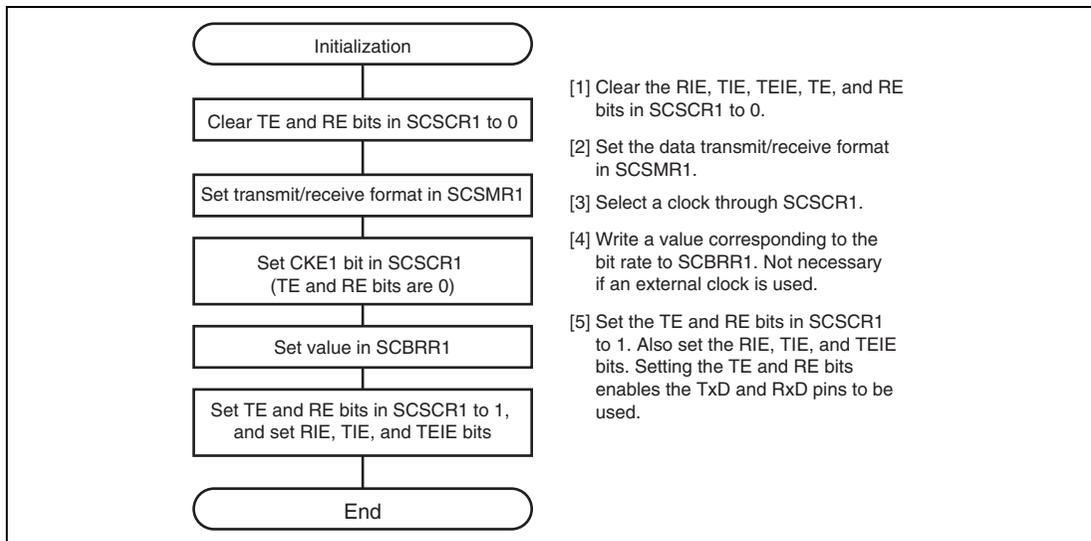


Figure 15.9 Sample Flowchart for SCI Initialization

Transmitting Serial Data (Clock Synchronous Mode):

Figure 15.10 shows a sample flowchart for transmitting serial data.

Use the following procedure for serial data transmission after enabling the SCI for transmission.

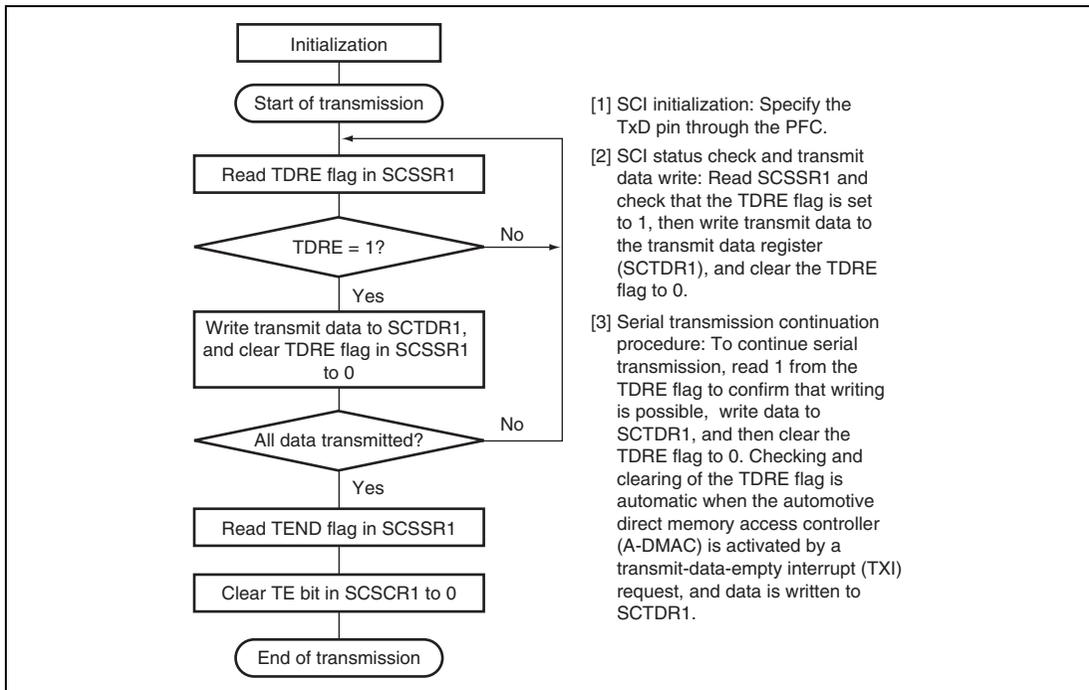


Figure 15.10 Sample Flowchart for Transmitting Serial Data

In transmitting serial data, the SCI operates as follows:

1. The SCI monitors the TDRE flag in the serial status register (SCSSR1). If it is cleared to 0, the SCI recognizes that data has been written to the transmit data register (SCTDR1) and transfers the data from SCTDR1 to the transmit shift register (SCTSR1).
2. After transferring data from SCTDR1 to SCTSR1, the SCI sets the TDRE flag to 1 and starts transmission. If the transmit-data-empty interrupt enable bit (TIE) in the serial control register (SCSCR1) is set to 1 at this time, a transmit-data-empty interrupt (TXI) request is generated. If clock output mode is selected, the SCI outputs eight synchronous clock pulses. If an external clock source is selected, the SCI outputs data in synchronization with the input clock. Data is output from the TxD pin in order from the LSB (bit 0) to the MSB (bit 7).
3. The SCI checks the TDRE flag at the timing for sending the MSB (bit 7). If the TDRE flag is 0, the data is transferred from SCTDR1 to SCTSR1 and serial transmission of the next frame is started. If the TDRE flag is 1, the TEND flag in SCSSR1 is set to 1, the MSB (bit 7) is sent, and then the TxD pin holds the states.

If the TEIE bit in SCSCR1 is set to 1 at this time, a TEI interrupt request is generated.

4. After the end of serial transmission, the SCK pin is held in the high state.

Figure 15.11 shows an example of SCI transmit operation.

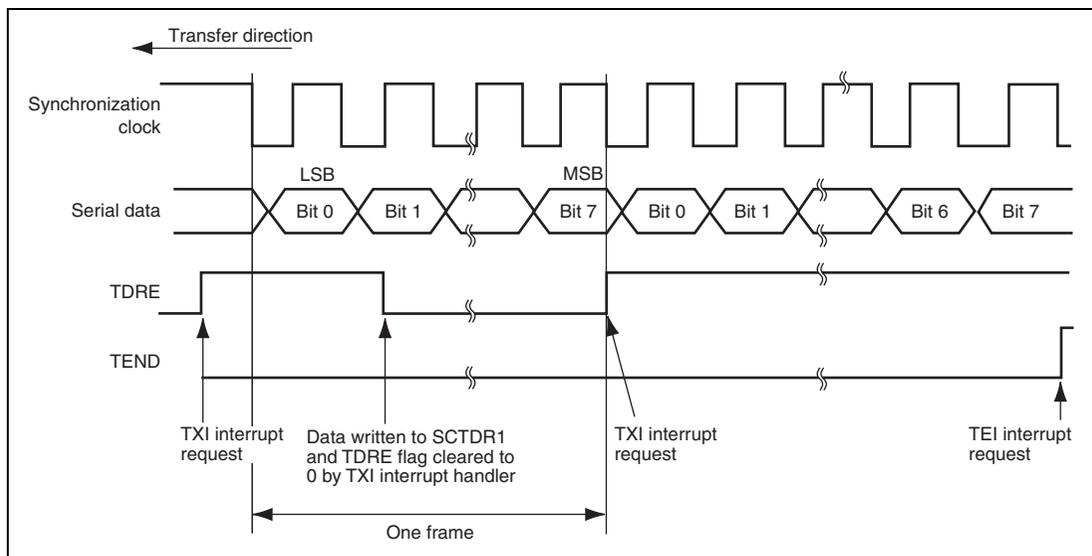


Figure 15.11 Example of SCI Transmit Operation

Receiving Serial Data (Clock Synchronous Mode):

Figure 15.12 shows a sample flowchart for receiving serial data. Use the following procedure for serial data reception after enabling the SCI for reception.

When switching from asynchronous mode to clock synchronous mode, make sure that the ORER, PER, and FER flags are all cleared to 0. If the FER or PER flag is set to 1, the RDRF flag will not be set and data reception cannot be started.

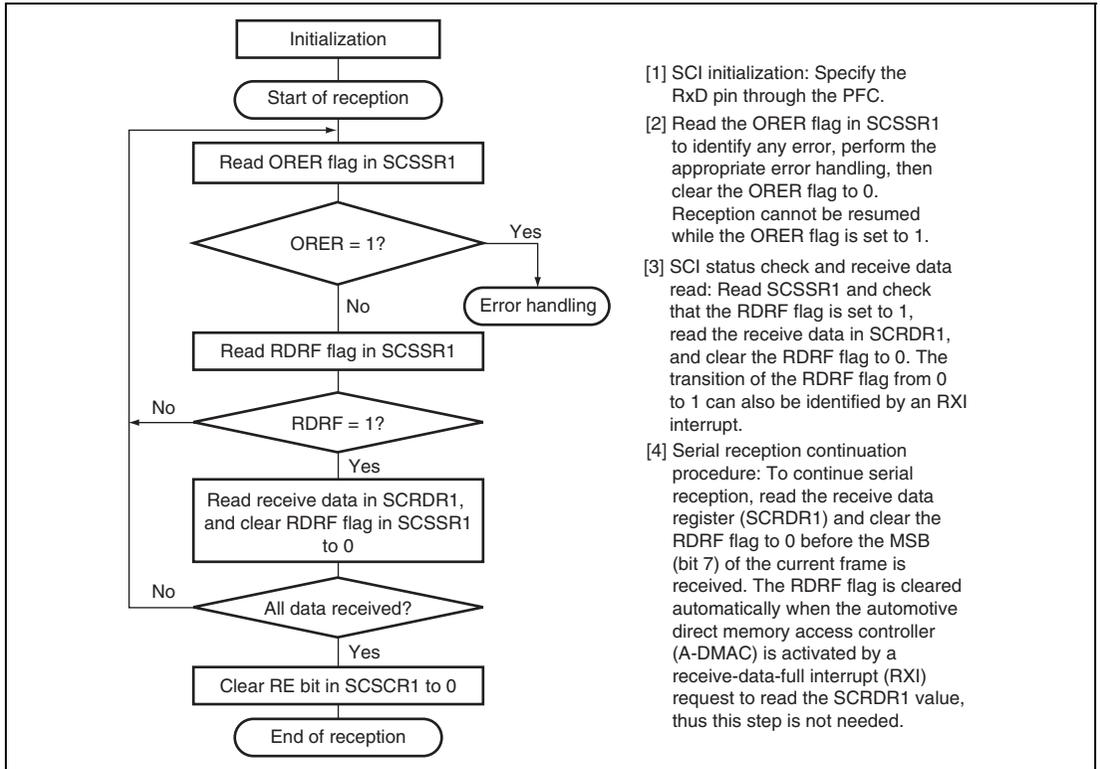


Figure 15.12 Sample Flowchart for Receiving Serial Data (1)

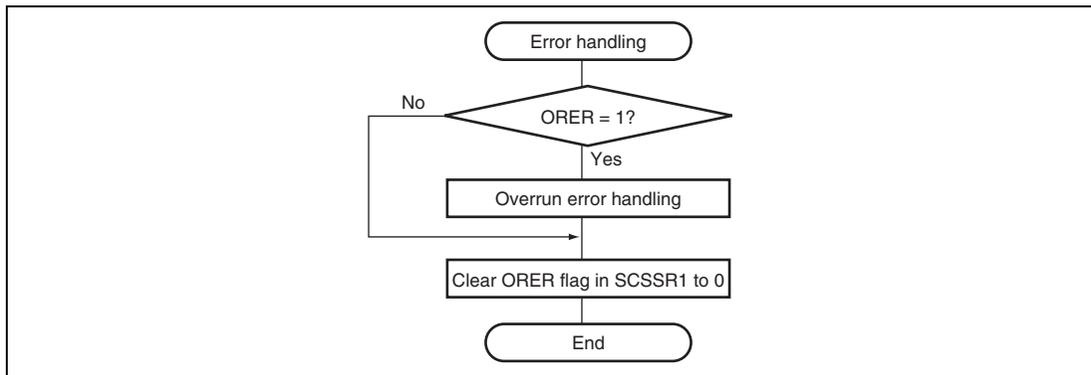


Figure 15.12 Sample Flowchart for Receiving Serial Data (2)

In receiving, the SCI operates as follows:

1. The SCI synchronizes with serial clock input or output and initializes internally.
2. Receive data is shifted into SCRSR1 in order from the LSB to the MSB. After receiving the data, the SCI checks whether the RDRF flag is 0 and the receive data can be transferred from SCRSR1 to SCRDR1. If this check is passed, the SCI sets the RDRF flag to 1 and stores the received data in SCRDR1. If a receive error is detected, the SCI operates as shown in table 15.11. In this state, subsequent reception cannot be continued. In addition, as the RDRF flag will be set to 1 after reception, be sure to clear the RDRF flag to 0.
3. After setting RDRF to 1, if the receive-data-full interrupt enable bit (RIE) is set to 1 in SCSCR1, the SCI requests a receive-data-full interrupt (RXI). If the ORER bit is set to 1 and the RIE bit in SCSCR1 is also set to 1, the SCI requests a receive error interrupt (ERI).

Figure 15.13 shows an example of SCI receive operation.

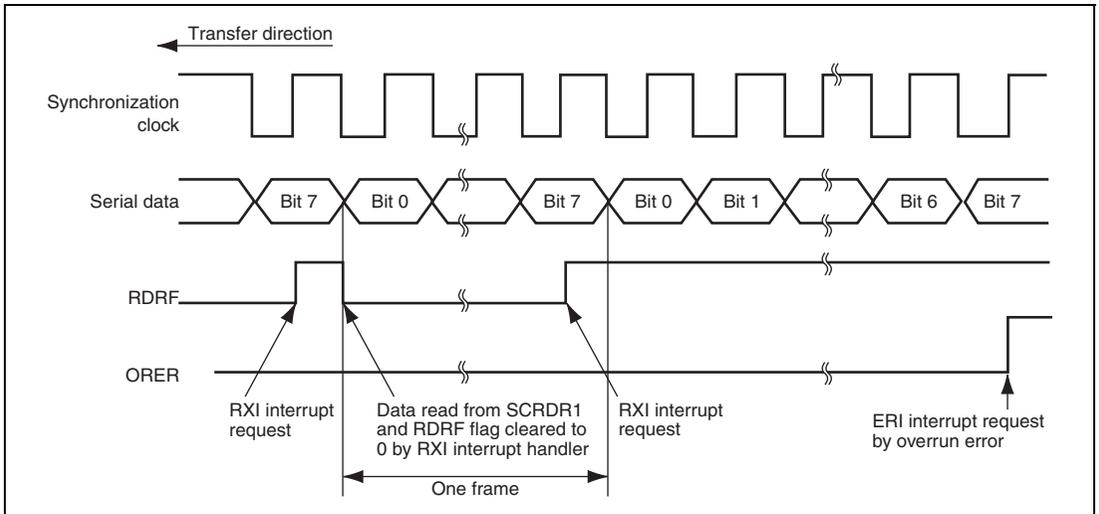


Figure 15.13 Example of SCI Receive Operation

Transmitting and Receiving Serial Data Simultaneously (Clock Synchronous Mode):

Figure 15.14 shows a sample flowchart for transmitting and receiving serial data simultaneously.

Use the following procedure for serial data transmission and reception after enabling the SCI for transmission and reception.

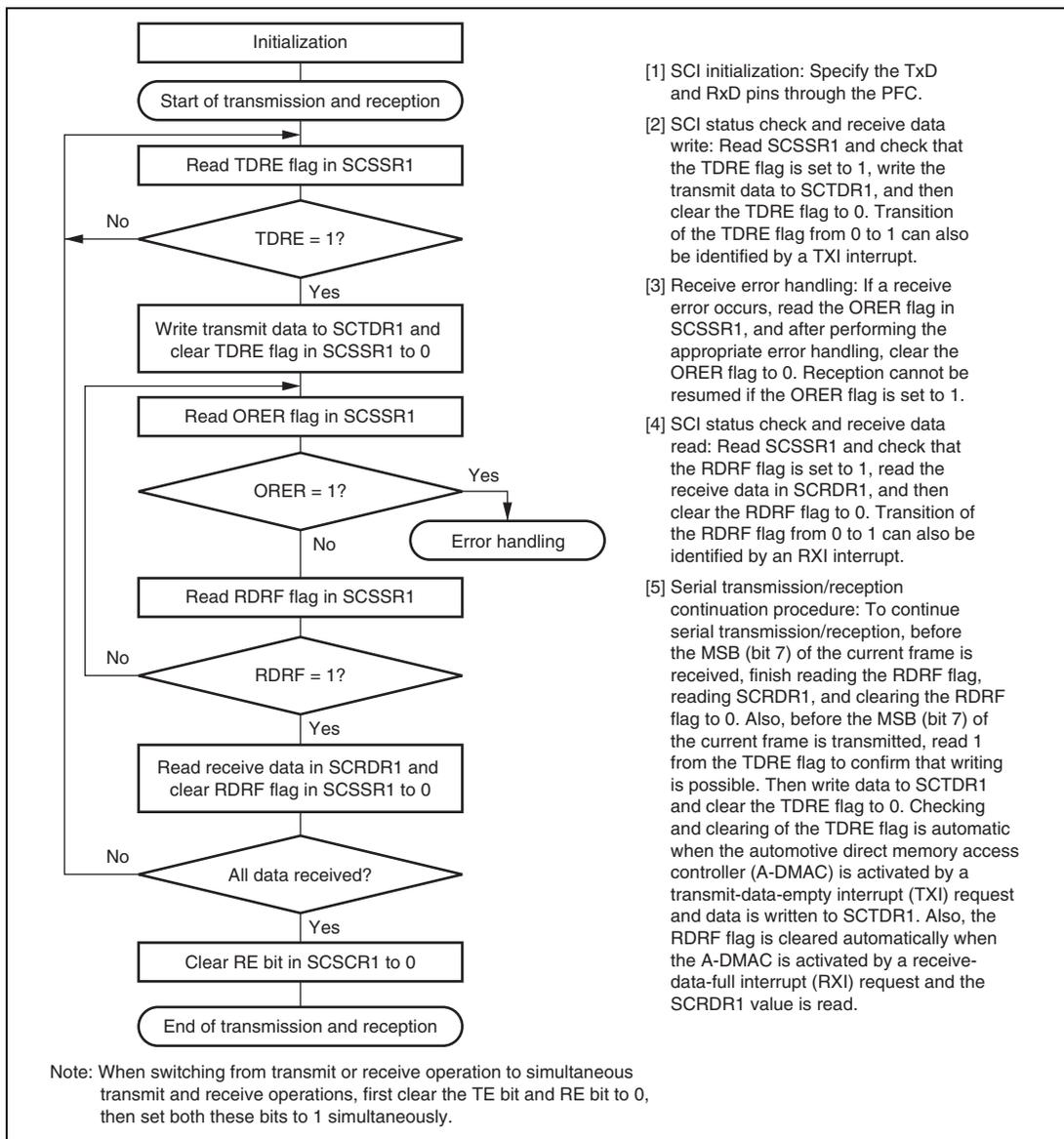


Figure 15.14 Sample Flowchart for Transmitting/Receiving Serial Data

15.5 SCI Interrupt Sources and A-DMAC

The SCI has four interrupt sources: transmit end (TEI), receive error (ERI), receive-data-full (RXI), and transmit-data-empty (TXI) interrupt requests. When DMA transfer to the A-DMAC is not enabled, these interrupt requests are sent to the interrupt controller separately. When DMA transfer is enabled, RXI and TXI requests are handled as DMA requests.

Table 15.13 shows the interrupt sources. The interrupt sources are enabled or disabled by means of the TIE, RIE, and TEIE bits in SCSCR1. DMA requests are enabled or disabled by the TIE and RIE bits in SCSCR1.

If the TDRE flag in the serial status register (SCSSR1) is set to 1 when the TIE bit in SCSCR1 is 1, a transmit-data-empty interrupt (TXI) request is generated. This request can be used to activate the automotive direct memory access controller (A-DMAC) to transfer data. To disable the TXI request to the A-DMAC, clear the TIE bit to 0.

The TDRE flag is automatically cleared to 0 when data is written to the transmit data register (SCTDR1) through the A-DMAC.

If the RDRF flag in SCSSR1 is set to 1 when the RIE bit in SCSCR1 is 1, a receive-data-full interrupt (RXI) request is generated. This request can be used to activate the A-DMAC to transfer data. To disable the RXI request to the A-DMAC, clear the RIE bit to 0.

The RDRF flag is automatically cleared to 0 when data is read from the receive data register (SCRDR1) through the A-DMAC.

When the ORER, FER, or PER flag in SCSSR1 is set to 1, an ERI interrupt request is generated. This request cannot be used to activate the A-DMAC. When processing the received data through the A-DMAC and handling the receive error by an interrupt requested to the CPU, set the RIE bit to 1.

When the TEND flag in SCSSR1 is set to 1, a TEI interrupt request is generated. This request cannot be used to activate the A-DMAC.

The TXI interrupt indicates that transmit data can be written, and the TEI interrupt indicates that transmission has been completed.

Table 15.13 SCI Interrupt Sources

Interrupt Source	Description	A-DMAC Activation	Priority on Reset Release
ERI	Interrupt caused by receive error (ORER, FER, or PER)	Not possible	High
RXI	Interrupt caused by receive data full (RDRF)	Possible	↑ ↓
TXI	Interrupt caused by transmit data empty (TDRE)	Possible	
TEI	Interrupt caused by transmit end (TENT)	Not possible	Low

15.6 Usage Notes

15.6.1 SCTDR1 Writing and TDRE Flag

The TDRE flag in the serial status register (SCSSR1) is a status flag indicating transferring of transmit data from SCTDR1 into SCTSR1. The SCI sets the TDRE flag to 1 when it transfers data from SCTDR1 to SCTSR1.

Data can be written to SCTDR1 regardless of the TDRE bit status.

If new data is written in SCTDR1 when TDRE is 0, however, the old data stored in SCTDR1 will be lost because the data has not yet been transferred to SCTSR1. Before writing transmit data to SCTDR1, be sure to check that the TDRE flag is set to 1.

15.6.2 Multiple Receive Error Occurrence

If multiple receive errors occur at the same time, the status flags in SCSSR1 are set as shown in table 15.14. When an overrun error occurs, data is not transferred from the receive shift register (SCRSR1) to the receive data register (SCRDR1) and the received data will be lost.

Table 15.14 SCSSR1 Status Flag Values and Transfer of Received Data

Receive Errors Generated	SCSSR1 Status Flags				Receive Data Transfer from SCSSR1 to SCRDR1
	RDRF	ORER	FER	PER	
Overrun error	1	1	0	0	Not transferred
Framing error	0	0	1	0	Transferred
Parity error	0	0	0	1	Transferred
Overrun error + framing error	1	1	1	0	Not transferred
Overrun error + parity error	1	1	0	1	Not transferred
Framing error + parity error	0	0	1	1	Transferred
Overrun error + framing error + parity error	1	1	1	1	Not transferred

15.6.3 Break Detection and Processing

Break signals can be detected by reading the RxD pin directly when a framing error (FER) is detected. In the break state the input from the RxD pin consists of all 0s, so the FER flag is set and the parity error flag (PER) may also be set. Note that, although transfer of receive data to SCRDR1 is halted in the break state, the SCI receiver continues to operate.

15.6.4 Sending a Break Signal

The TxD pin is used as a general I/O pin. The I/O condition and level of the TxD pin are determined by the data register (DR) of the I/O ports and the control register of the pin function controller (PFC). This feature can be used to send a break signal.

Until the TE bit is set to 1 (enabling transmission) after initialization of serial transmission, the TxD pin does not work. Until PFC settings complete, mark state is achieved using DR. Therefore, the TxD pin should be specified as an output port to output 1 initially. To send a break signal during serial transmission, clear DR to 0, then specify the TxD pin as an output port. When the TE bit is cleared to 0, the transmitter is initialized regardless of the current transmission state.

15.6.5 Receive Data Sampling Timing and Receive Margin (Asynchronous Mode)

The SCI operates on a base clock with a frequency of 16 times the transfer rate in asynchronous mode. In reception, the SCI synchronizes internally with the fall of the start bit, which it samples on the base clock. Receive data is latched at the rising edge of the eighth base clock pulse. The timing is shown in figure 15.15.

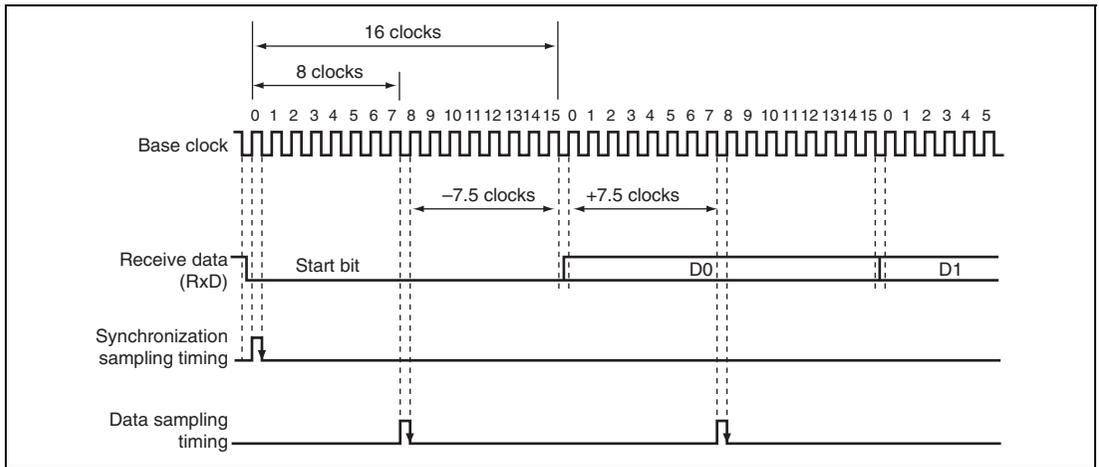


Figure 15.15 Receive Data Sampling Timing in Asynchronous Mode

The receive margin in asynchronous mode can therefore be expressed as shown in equation 1.

Equation 1:

$$M = \left| \left(0.5 - \frac{1}{2N} \right) - (L - 0.5) F - \frac{|D - 0.5|}{N} (1+F) \right| \times 100 \%$$

M: Receive margin (%)

N: Ratio of bit rate to clock (N = 16)

D: Clock duty (D = 0 to 1.0)

L: Frame length (L = 9 to 12)

F: Absolute deviation of clock frequency

From equation 1, if F = 0 and D = 0.5, the receive margin is 46.875%, as given by equation 2.

Equation 2:

When D = 0.5 and F = 0:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= (0.5 - 1/(2 \times 16)) \times 100\% \\ &= 46.875\% \end{aligned}$$

This is a theoretical value. A reasonable margin to allow in system designs is 20% to 30%.

15.6.6 Note on Using A-DMAC

When data is written to SCTDR1 by activating the A-DMAC by a TXI interrupt, the transmit end (TEND) flag value becomes undefined. In this case, do not use the TEND flag as the transmit end flag.

When the external clock source is used for the clock for synchronization, input the external clock after waiting for five or more $P\phi$ cycles after SCTDR1 is modified through the A-DMAC. If a transmit clock is input within four cycles after SCTDR1 is modified, a malfunction may occur (figure 15.16).

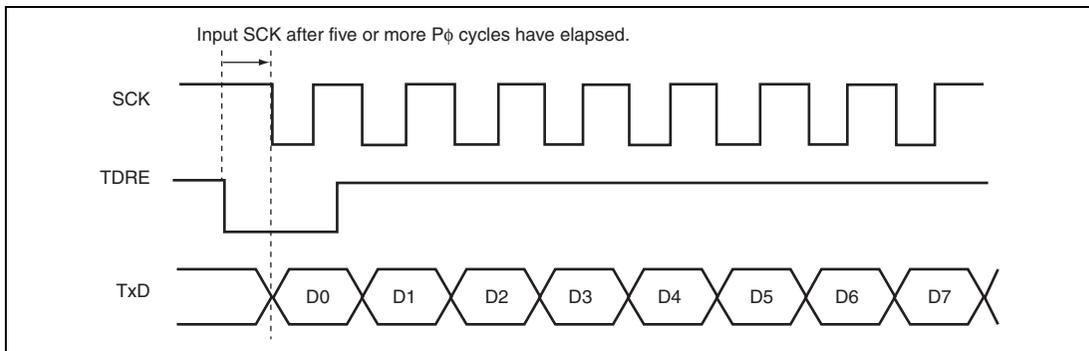


Figure 15.16 Example of Clock Synchronous Transfer Using A-DMAC

15.6.7 Note on Using External Clock in Clock Synchronous Mode

TE and RE must be set to 1 after waiting for four or more $P\phi$ cycles after the SCK external clock is changed from 0 to 1.

TE and RE must be set to 1 only while the SCK external clock is 1.

15.6.8 Note on Using A-DMAC

When the A-DMAC is used for transmitting data, the TIE bit in SCSCR1 should be set to 1 to enable a transmit-data-empty interrupt (TXI) request. When the A-DMAC is used for receiving data, the RIE bit in SCSCR1 should be set to 1 to enable a receive-data-full interrupt (RXI) request.

15.6.9 Serial Ports

Note that when the SCI pins are read through the serial ports, the value two $P\phi$ cycles before is read.

15.6.10 Note on Reception Only, with SCK Output, in Clock Synchronous Mode

In clock synchronous mode, only in the communications configured as reception only, with SCK pin used for output, the maximum baud rate is 1.25 Mbps.

Section 16 Renesas Serial Peripheral Interface (RSPI)

This LSI includes two-channel Renesas Serial Peripheral Interfaces (RSPI).

The RSPI has two channels which are independent of each other and is capable of full-duplex high-speed serial communications with multiple processors and peripheral devices.

16.1 Features

- The RSPI is a four-wire serial interface with the following configuration of signal lines.
 - RSPCK (RSPI clock)
 - SSL (slave select)
 - MOSI (master output/slave in)
 - MISO (master in/slave out)
- Capable of multi-master, single-master, and slave mode serial communications.
- Bit rate
 - In master mode: 10.0 MHz at maximum when $P\phi = 20/40$ MHz
 - An internal baud rate generator generates RSPCK by dividing $P\phi$ (division by 2 to 4096)
 - In slave mode: 2.5 MHz at maximum when $P\phi 20/40 =$ MHz
 - Uses an external input clock as the serial clock (divided by 8 when one-time multiplication has been set for the peripheral clock; division by 16 when two-times multiplication has been set for the peripheral clock).
- Send/receive buffers in a double-buffer configuration.
- Data format
 - Switchable MSB first/LSB first.
 - Transfer bit length changeable to 8-16 bits.
- Modifiable RSPCK polarity/phase.
- SSL control function
 - Modifiable SSL0 to SSL7 polarity.
 - In single-master mode, outputs SSL0 to SSL7 signals.
 - In multi-master mode, SSL0 signal for input, and SSL1 to SSL7 signals for either output or Hi-Z.
 - In slave mode, SSL0 signal for input, and SSL1 to SSL7 signals for Hi-Z.
- In master mode, MOSI signal values can be set during SSL negation.
- Switchable CMOS output and open drain output.

- Serial transmission can be executed in sequential loops.
Loops comprised of a maximum of eight commands.
For each command, the following transfer formats can be set:
 - SSL0 to SSL7 signal output value
 - Data format
 - Burst transfer
 - A delay from SSL output assertion to RSPCK operation (RSPCK delay)
 - A delay from RSPCK stop to SSL output negation (SSL negation delay)
 - Wait for next-access SSL output (next-access delay)
 - RSPCK polarity and phase
 - Bit rate
- Receive buffer full flags provided (available as interrupts/A-DMAC requests)
- Transmission buffer empty flags provided (available as interrupts/A-DMAC requests)
- Mode default error flag provided (available as an interrupt request)
- Overrun error flag provided (available as an interrupt request)

Figure 16.1 shows an RSPI block diagram for one channel. When the CPU accesses the RSPI control registers, a peripheral bus (P-bus) is used. When A-DMAC accesses the RSPI data registers (SPDR), a special bus (RSPI bus) is used.

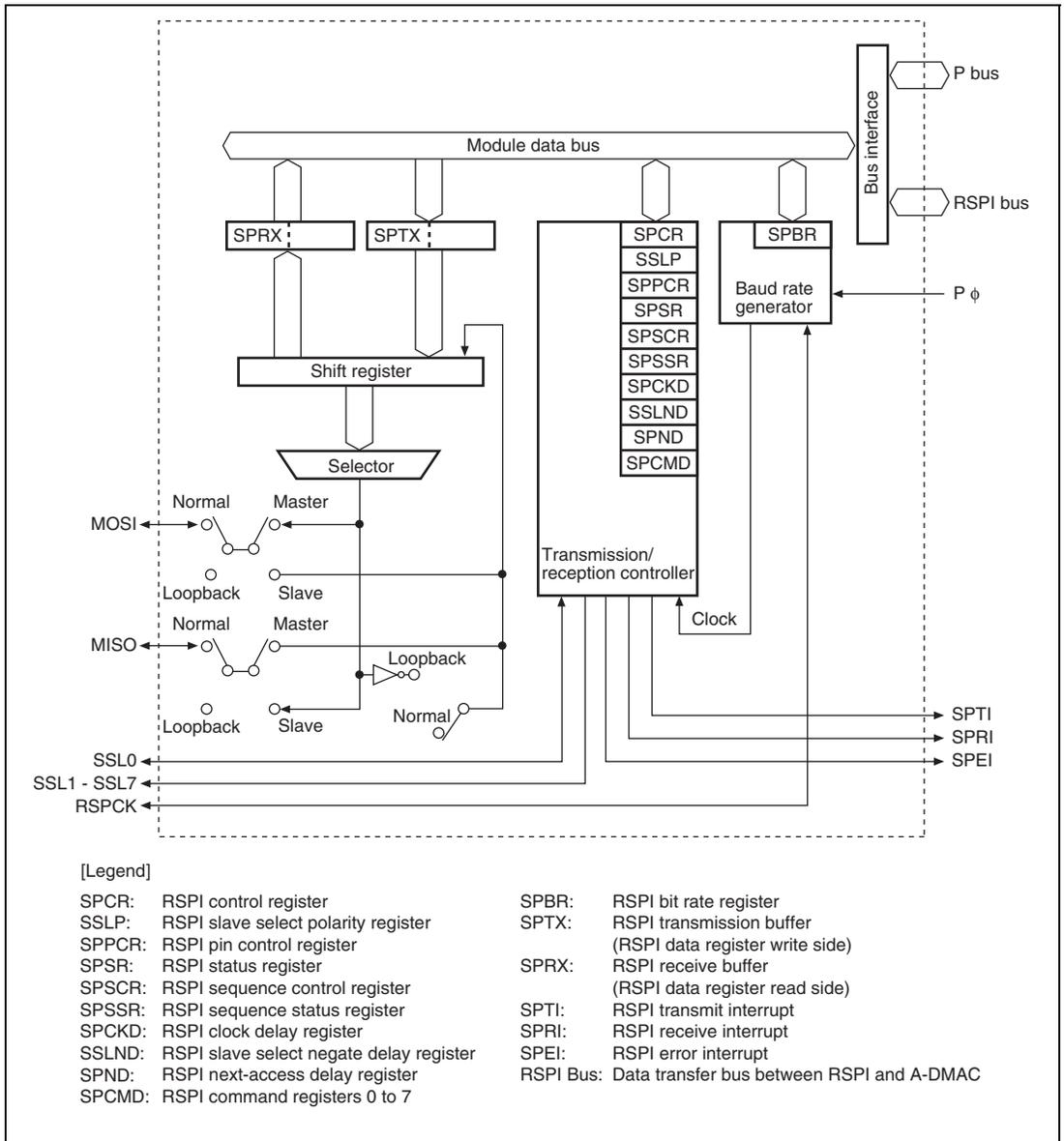


Figure 16.1 Block Diagram of RSPI (for One Channel)

16.2 Input/Output Pins

Table 16.1 shows the RSPI pin configuration. The RSPI automatically switches input/output directions of the pins. Pins SSLA0 and SSLB0 are set to outputs when the RSPI is a single master and are set to inputs when the RSPI is a multi master or a slave. Pins RSPCKA, MOSIA, MISOA, RSPCKB, MOSIB, and MISOB are set to inputs or outputs according to the following settings: whether the RSPI functions as a master or a slave and the input levels of pins SSLA0 and SSLB0 (see section 16.4.2, Controlling RSPI Pins).

Table 16.1 Pin Configuration

Channel	Pin Name	Symbol	I/O	Function
A	RSPI clock pin	RSPCKA	I/O	RSPI_A clock input/output
	Master transmit data pin	MOSIA	I/O	RSPI_A master transmit data
	Slave transmit data pin	MISOA	I/O	RSPI_A slave transmit data
	Slave select 0 pin	SSLA0	I/O	RSPI_A slave select
	Slave select 1 pin	SSLA1	Output	RSPI_A slave select
	Slave select 2 pin	SSLA2	Output	RSPI_A slave select
	Slave select 3 pin	SSLA3	Output	RSPI_A slave select
	Slave select 4 pin	SSLA4	Output	RSPI_A slave select
	Slave select 5 pin	SSLA5	Output	RSPI_A slave select
	Slave select 6 pin	SSLA6	Output	RSPI_A slave select
B	RSPI clock pin	RSPCKB	I/O	RSPI_B clock input/output
	Master transmit data pin	MOSIB	I/O	RSPI_B master transmit data
	Slave transmit data pin	MISOB	I/O	RSPI_B slave transmit data
	Slave select 0 pin	SSLB0	I/O	RSPI_B slave select
	Slave select 1 pin	SSLB1	Output	RSPI_B slave select
	Slave select 2 pin	SSLB2	Output	RSPI_B slave select
	Slave select 3 pin	SSLB3	Output	RSPI_B slave select

Note: Pin names RSPCK, MOSI, MISO, and SSL0 to SSL7 are used in the description for all channels, omitting the channel designation.

16.3 Register Descriptions

The RSPI has the registers shown in table 16.2. These registers enable the RSPI to perform the following controls: specifying master/slave modes, specifying a transfer format, and controlling the transmitter and receiver.

Table 16.2 Register Configuration

Chan- nel	Register Name	Symbol* ¹	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
A	RSPI control register A	SPCRA	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB000	8, 16
	RSPI slave select polarity register A	SSLPA	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB001	8
	RSPI pin control register A	SPPCRA	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB002	8, 16
	RSPI status register A	SPSRA	R/(W)* ²	H'20	H'FFFFB003	8
	RSPI data register A	SPDRA	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFB004	16
	RSPI sequence control register A	SPSCRA	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB008	8, 16
	RSPI sequence status register A	SPSSRA	R	H'00	H'FFFFB009	8
	RSPI bit rate register A	SPBRA	R/W	H'FF	H'FFFFB00A	8
	RSPI clock delay register A	SPCKDA	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB00C	8, 16
	RSPI slave select negation delay register A	SSLNDA	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB00D	8
	RSPI next-access delay register A	SPNDA	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB00E	8
	RSPI command register A0	SPCMD0	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB010	16
	RSPI command register A1	SPCMD1	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB012	16
	RSPI command register A2	SPCMD2	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB014	16
	RSPI command register A3	SPCMD3	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB016	16
	RSPI command register A4	SPCMD4	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB018	16
	RSPI command register A5	SPCMD5	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB01A	16
	RSPI command register A6	SPCMD6	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB01C	16
	RSPI command register A7	SPCMD7	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB01E	16

Channel	Register Name	Symbol* ¹	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
B	RSPI control register B	SPCRB	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB800	8, 16
	RSPI slave select polarity register B	SSLPB	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB801	8
	RSPI pin control register B	SPPCRB	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB802	8, 16
	RSPI status register B	SPSRB	R/(W)* ²	H'20	H'FFFFB803	8
	RSPI data register B	SPDRB	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFB804	16
	RSPI sequence control register B	SPSCRB	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB808	8, 16
	RSPI sequence status register B	SPSSRB	R	H'00	H'FFFFB809	8
	RSPI bit rate register B	SPBRB	R/W	H'FF	H'FFFFB80A	8
	RSPI clock delay register B	SPCKDB	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB80C	8, 16
	RSPI slave select negation delay register B	SSLNDB	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB80D	8
	RSPI next-access delay register B	SPNDB	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFB80E	8
	RSPI command register B0	SPCMDB0	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB810	16
	RSPI command register B1	SPCMDB1	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB812	16
	RSPI command register B2	SPCMDB2	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB814	16
	RSPI command register B3	SPCMDB3	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB816	16
	RSPI command register B4	SPCMDB4	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB818	16
	RSPI command register B5	SPCMDB5	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB81A	16
	RSPI command register B6	SPCMDB6	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB81C	16
	RSPI command register B7	SPCMDB7	R/W	H'070D	H'FFFFB81E	16

- Notes: 1. Register names and symbols are used in the description for all channels, omitting the channel designation.
2. Only 0 can be written to clear the flag.

16.3.1 RSPI Control Register (SPCR)

SPCR sets the operating mode of the RSPI. SPCR can be read from or written to by the CPU. If the MSTR and MODFEN bits are changed while the RSPI function is enabled by setting the SPE bit to 1, subsequent operations cannot be guaranteed.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SPRIE	SPE	SPTIE	SPEIE	MSTR	MOD FEN	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	SPRIE	0	R/W	<p>RSPI Receive Interrupt Enable</p> <p>If the RSPI has detected a receive buffer write after completion of a serial transfer and the SPRF bit in the RSPI status register (SPSR) is set to 1, this bit enables or disables the generation of an RSPI receive interrupt request.</p> <p>0: Disables the generation of RSPI receive interrupt requests.</p> <p>1: Enables the generation of RSPI receive interrupt requests.</p>
6	SPE	0	R/W	<p>RSPI Function Enable</p> <p>Setting this bit to 1 enables the RSPI function. When the MODF bit in the RSPI status register (SPSR) is 1, the SPE bit cannot be set to 1 (see section 16.4.7, Error Detection). Setting the SPE bit to 0 disables the RSPI function, and initializes a part of the module function (see section 16.4.8, Initializing RSPI).</p> <p>0: Disables the RSPI function</p> <p>1: Enables the RSPI function</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5	SPTIE	0	R/W	<p>RSPi Transmit Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables the generation of RSPi transmit interrupt requests when the RSPi detects transmission buffer empty and sets the SPTEF bit in the RSPi status register (SPSR) to 1.</p> <p>In the RSPi disabled (with the SPE bit 0) status, the SPTEF bit is 1. Therefore, note that setting the SPTIE bit to 1 when the RSPi is in the disabled status generates an RSPi transmit interrupt request.</p> <p>0: Disables the generation of RSPi transmit interrupt requests.</p> <p>1: Enables the generation of RSPi transmit interrupt requests.</p>
4	SPEIE	0	R/W	<p>RSPi Error Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables the generation of RSPi error interrupt requests when the RSPi detects a mode fault error and sets the MODF bit in the RSPi status register (SPSR) to 1, or when the RSPi detects and sets the OVRF bit in SPSR to 1 (see section 16.4.7, Error Detection).</p> <p>0: Disables the generation of RSPi error interrupt requests.</p> <p>1: Enables the generation of RSPi error interrupt requests.</p>
3	MSTR	0	R/W	<p>RSPi Master/Slave Mode Select</p> <p>Selects master/slave mode of RSPi. According to MSTR bit settings, the RSPi determines the direction of pins RSPCK, MOSI, MISO, and SSL1 to SSL7.</p> <p>0: Slave mode</p> <p>1: Master mode</p>
2	MODFEN	0	R/W	<p>Mode Fault Error Detection Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables the detection of mode fault error (see section 16.4.7, Error Detection). In addition, the RSPi determines the input/output directions of the SSL0 pin based on combinations of the MODFEN and MSTR bits (see section 16.4.2, Controlling RSPi Pins).</p> <p>0: Disables the detection of mode fault error</p> <p>1: Enables the detection of mode fault error</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1, 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.

16.3.2 RSPI Slave Select Polarity Register (SSLP)

SSLP sets the polarity of the SSL0 to SSL7 signals of the RSPI. SSLP can always be read from or written to by the CPU. If the contents of SSLP are changed by the CPU while the RSPI function is enabled by setting the SPE bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) to 1, subsequent operations cannot be guaranteed.

Note that the SSL4 to SSL7 pins do not exist in channel B, therefore the polarity of the SSL pins in this channel cannot be switched by setting the SSL4P to SSL7P bits in the SSLPB register.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SSL7P	SSL6P	SSL5P	SSL4P	SSL3P	SSL2P	SSL1P	SSL0P
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	SSL7P	0	R/W	SSL Signal Polarity Setting
6	SSL6P	0	R/W	These bits set the polarity of the SSL signals.
5	SSL5P	0	R/W		0: SSLi signal 0-active
4	SSL4P	0	R/W	1: SSLi signal 1-active
3	SSL3P	0	R/W	
2	SSL2P	0	R/W	
1	SSL1P	0	R/W	
0	SSL0P	0	R/W	

[Legend]

i = 0 to 7

16.3.3 RSPI Pin Control Register (SPPCR)

SPPCR sets the modes of the RSPI pins. SPPCR can be read from or written to by the CPU. If the contents of this register are changed by the CPU while the RSPI function is enabled by setting the SPE bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) to 1, operation cannot be guaranteed.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	MOIFE	MOIFV	-	SPOM	-	SPLP
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 6	—	All 0	R	Reserved The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.
5	MOIFE	0	R/W	MOSI Idle Value Fixing Enable Fixes the MOSI output value when the RSPI in master mode is in an SSL negation period (including the SSL retention period during a burst transfer). When MOIFE is 0, the RSPI outputs the last data from the previous serial transfer during the SSL negation period. When MOIFE is 1, the RSPI outputs the fixed value set in the MOIFV bit to the MOSI bit. 0: MOSI output value equals final data from previous transfer 1: MOSI output value equals the value set in the MOIFV bit
4	MOIFV	0	R/W	MOSI Idle Fixed Value If the MOIFE bit is 1 in master mode, the RSPI, according to MOIFV bit settings, determines the MOSI signal value during the SSL negation period (including the SSL retention period during a burst transfer). 0: MOSI Idle fixed value equals 0 1: MOSI Idle fixed value equals 1
3	—	0	R	Reserved The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2	SPOM	0	R/W	<p>RSPI Output Pin Mode</p> <p>Sets the RSPI output pins to CMOS output/open drain output.</p> <p>0: CMOS output</p> <p>1: Open-drain output</p>
1	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.</p>
0	SPLP	0	R/W	<p>RSPI Loopback</p> <p>When the SPLP bit is set to 1, the RSPI shuts off the path between the MISO pin and the shift register, and between the MOSI pin and the shift register, and connects (reverses) the input path and the output path for the shift register.</p> <p>0: Normal mode</p> <p>1: Loopback mode</p>

16.3.4 RSPI Status Register (SPSR)

SPSR indicates the operating status of the RSPI. SPSR can be read by the CPU. Writing 1 to the SPRF, SPTEF, MODF, and OVRF bits cannot be performed by the CPU. These bits can be cleared to 0 after they are read as 1.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SPRF	-	SPTEF	-	-	MODF	-	OVRF
Initial value:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*	R	R/(W)*	R	R	R/(W)*	R	R/(W)*

Note: * Only 0 can be written to this bit after reading it as 1 to clear the flag.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	SPRF	0	R/(W)*	<p>RSPI Receive Buffer Full Flag</p> <p>Indicates the status of the receive buffer for the RSPI data register (SPDR). Upon completion of a serial transfer with the SPRF bit 0, the RSPI transfers the receive data from the shift register to SPDR, and sets this bit to 1. The SPRF bit is cleared to 0 under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CPU reads SPSR when the SPRF bit is 1, and then the CPU writes a 0 to the SPRF bit. • The A-DMAC reads received data from the SPDR. • System power-on reset or standby • If a serial transfer ends while the SPRF bit is 1, the RSPI does not transfer the received data from the shift register to the SPDR. When the OVRF bit in SPSR is 1, the SPRF bit cannot be changed from 0 to 1 (see section 16.4.7, Error Detection). <p>0: No valid data in SPDR 1: Valid data found in SPDR</p>
6	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5	SPTEF	1	R/(W)*	<p>RSPi Transmission Buffer Empty Flag</p> <p>Indicates the status of the transmission buffer for the RSPi data register (SPDR). After the initialization of RSPi or after transmit data is transferred from the transmission buffer to the shift register, the RSPi sets the SPTEF bit to 1. The SPTEF bit is cleared to 0 under the following conditions. If the SPTEF bit is cleared and the shift register is empty, the data is copied from the transmission buffer to the shift register.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CPU reads SPRF when the SPTEF bit is 1, and then the CPU writes 0 to the SPTEF bit. • The A-DMAC writes the transmit data to SPDR. • The CPU and the A-DMAC can write to SPDR only when the SPTEF bit is 1. If the CPU or the A-DMAC writes to the transmission buffer of SPDR when the SPTEF bit is 0, the data in the transmission buffer is not updated. <p>0: Data found in the transmission buffer 1: No data in the transmission buffer</p>
4, 3	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2	MODF	0	R/(W)*	<p>Mode Fault Error Flag</p> <p>Indicates the occurrence of a mode fault error. When the input level of the SSL0 pin changes to the active level while the MSTR bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) is 1 and the MODFEN bit is 1 with the RSPI being in multi-master mode, the RSPI detects a mode fault error and sets the MODF bit to 1. Similarly, if the MODFEN bit is set to 1 when the MSTR bit is 0 and the RSPI is in slave mode, and the SSL0 pin is negated before the RSPCK cycle necessary for data transfer ends, the RSPI detects a mode fault error. The active level of the SSL0 signal is determined by the SSL0P bit in the RSPI slave select polarity register (SSLP). The MODF bit is cleared to 0 under the following conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CPU reads SPSR when the MODF bit is 1, and then writes 0 to the MODF bit. • Power-on reset or standby <p>0: No mode fault error occurs 1: A mode fault error occurs</p>
1	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.</p>
0	OVRF	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overrun Error Flag</p> <p>Indicates the occurrence of an overrun error. If a serial transfer ends while the SPRF bit is 1, the RSPI detects an overrun error, and sets the OVRF bit to 1. The OVRF bit is cleared to 0 under the following conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CPU reads SPSR when the OVRF bit is 1, and then writes 0 to the OVRF bit. • Power-on reset or standby <p>0: No overrun error occurs 1: An overrun error occurs</p>

Note: * Only 0 can be written to this bit after reading it as 1 to clear the flag.

16.3.5 RSPI Data Register (SPDR)

SPDR is a buffer that stores RSPI transmit/receive data. The transmit and receive buffers are independent registers each other and are allocated to the same address.

When the CPU or A-DMAC requests writing to SPDR and if the SPTEF bit in the RSPI status register (SPSR) is 1, the RSPI writes data to the transmission buffer of SPDR. If the SPTEF bit is 0, the RSPI does not update the SPDR transmission buffer.

SPDR receive buffer can be read by the CPU and A-DMAC. In the normal operating method, the CPU and A-DMAC read the receive buffer when the SPRF bit in SPSR is 1 (a condition in which unread data is stored in the receive buffer). When the SPRF bit or the OVRF bit in SPSR is 1, the RSPI does not update the receive buffer of SPSR at the termination of a serial transfer.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SPD15	SPD14	SPD13	SPD12	SPD11	SPD10	SPD9	SPD8	SPD7	SPD6	SPD5	SPD4	SPD3	SPD2	SPD1	SPD0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

16.3.6 RSPI Sequence Control Register (SPSCR)

SPSCR sets the sequence controlled method when the RSPI operates in master mode. SPSCR can be read from or written to by the CPU. If the contents of SPSCR are changed by the CPU while the MSTR and SPE bits in the RSPI control register (SPCR) are 1 with the RSPI function enabled, the subsequent operation cannot be guaranteed.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	SPSLN[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description																											
7 to 3	—	All 0	R	Reserved The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.																											
2 to 0	SPSLN[2:0]	000	R/W	<p>RSPI Sequence Length Setting</p> <p>These bits set a sequence length when the RSPI in master mode performs sequential operations. The RSPI in master mode changes RSPI command registers 0 to 7 (SPCMD0 to SPCMD7) to be referenced and the order in which they are referenced according to the sequence length that is set in the SPSLN2 to SPSLN0 bits. When the RSPI is in slave mode, SPCMD0 is always referenced.</p> <p>The relationship among the setting in these bits, sequence length, and referenced SPCMD register number is shown below.</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">SPSLN [2:0]</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Sequence Length</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Referenced SPCMD #</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>000</td><td>1</td><td>0 → 0 → ...</td></tr> <tr><td>001</td><td>2</td><td>0 → 1 → 0 → ...</td></tr> <tr><td>010</td><td>3</td><td>0 → 1 → 2 → 0 → ...</td></tr> <tr><td>011</td><td>4</td><td>0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 0 → ...</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>5</td><td>0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 0 → ...</td></tr> <tr><td>101</td><td>6</td><td>0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 0 → ...</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>7</td><td>0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 0 → ...</td></tr> <tr><td>111</td><td>8</td><td>0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 7 → 0 → ...</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	SPSLN [2:0]	Sequence Length	Referenced SPCMD #	000	1	0 → 0 → ...	001	2	0 → 1 → 0 → ...	010	3	0 → 1 → 2 → 0 → ...	011	4	0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 0 → ...	100	5	0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 0 → ...	101	6	0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 0 → ...	110	7	0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 0 → ...	111	8	0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 7 → 0 → ...
SPSLN [2:0]	Sequence Length	Referenced SPCMD #																													
000	1	0 → 0 → ...																													
001	2	0 → 1 → 0 → ...																													
010	3	0 → 1 → 2 → 0 → ...																													
011	4	0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 0 → ...																													
100	5	0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 0 → ...																													
101	6	0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 0 → ...																													
110	7	0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 0 → ...																													
111	8	0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 7 → 0 → ...																													

16.3.7 RSPI Sequence Status Register (SPSSR)

SPSSR indicates the sequence control status when the RSPI operates in master mode. SPSSR can be read by the CPU. Any writing to SPSSR by the CPU is ignored.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	SPECM[2:0]			-	SPCP[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	—	0	R	Reserved The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.
6 to 4	SPECM[2:0]	000	R	RSPI Error Command These bits indicate RSPI command registers 0 to 7 (SPCMD0 to SPCMD7) that are pointed to by command pointers (SPCP2 to SPCP0 bits) when an error is detected during sequence control by the RSPI. The RSPI updates the bits SPECM2 to SPECM0 only when an error is detected. If both the OVRF and MODF bits in the RSPI status register (SPSR) are 0 and there is no error, the values of the bits SPECM2 to SPECM0 have no meaning. For the RSPI's error detection function, see section 16.4.7, Error Detection. For the RSPI's sequence control, see section 16.4.9, Master Mode Operation. 000: SPCMD0 001: SPCMD1 010: SPCMD2 011: SPCMD3 100: SPCMD4 101: SPCMD5 110: SPCMD6 111: SPCMD7
3	—	0	R	Reserved The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2 to 0	SPCP[2:0]	000	R	<p>RSPI Command Pointer</p> <p>During RSPI sequence control, these bits indicate RSPI command registers 0 to 7 (SPCMD0 to SPCMD7), which are currently pointed to by the pointers.</p> <p>For the RSPI's sequence control, see section 16.4.9, Master Mode Operation.</p> <p>000: SPCMD0 001: SPCMD1 010: SPCMD2 011: SPCMD3 100: SPCMD4 101: SPCMD5 110: SPCMD6 111: SPCMD7</p>

16.3.8 RSPI Bit Rate Register (SPBR)

SPBR set the bit rate in master mode. SPBR can be read from or written to by the CPU. If the contents of SPBR are changed by the CPU while the MSTR and SPE bits in the RSPI control register (SPCR) are 1 with the RSPI function in master mode enabled, operation cannot be guaranteed.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SPR7	SPR6	SPR5	SPR4	SPR3	SPR2	SPR1	SPR0
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

The bit rate is determined by combinations of SPBR settings and the bit settings in the BRDV1 and BRDV0 bits in the RSPI command registers (SPCMD0 to SPCMD7). The equation for calculating the bit rate is given below. In the equation, n denotes an SPBR setting (0, 1, 2, ..., 255), and N denotes bit settings in the bits BRDV1 and BRDV0 (0, 1, 2, 3). The maximum bit rate is 10.0 Mbps in master mode. Normal operation cannot be guaranteed if the bit rate is set to exceed 10.0 Mbps.

$$\text{Bit rate} = \frac{f(P\phi)}{2 \times (n + 1) \times 2^N}$$

Table 16.3 shows examples of the relationship between the SPBR register and BRDV1 and BRDV0 bit settings.

Table 16.3 Relationship between SPBR and BRDV1 and BRDV0 Settings

SPBR (n)	BRDV[1:0] (N)	Division ratio	Bit Rate			
			P ϕ =16MHz	P ϕ =20MHz	P ϕ =32MHz	P ϕ =40MHz
0	0	2	8.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps	—	—
1	0	4	4.0 Mbps	5.0 Mbps	8.0 Mbps	10.0 Mbps
2	0	6	2.67 Mbps	3.3 Mbps	5.33 Mbps	6.67 Mbps
3	0	8	2.0 Mbps	2.5 Mbps	4.0 Mbps	5.0 Mbps
4	0	10	1.6 Mbps	2.0 Mbps	3.2 Mbps	4.0 Mbps
5	0	12	1.33 Mbps	1.67 Mbps	2.67 Mbps	3.33 Mbps
5	1	24	667 kbps	833 kbps	1.33 Mbps	1.67 Mbps
5	2	48	333 kbps	417 kbps	667 kbps	8.33 kbps
5	3	96	167 kbps	208 kbps	333 kbps	417 kbps
255	3	4096	3.9 kbps	4.9 kbps	7.8 kbps	9.8 kbps

Note: — setting prohibited

16.3.9 RSPI Clock Delay Register (SPCKD)

SPCKD sets a period from the beginning of SSL signal assertion to RSPCK oscillation (RSPCK delay) when the SCKDEN bit in the RSPI command register (SPCMD) is 1. SPCKD can be read from or written to by the CPU. If the contents of SPCKD are changed by the CPU while the MSTR and SPE bits in the RSPI control register (SPCR) are 1 with the RSPI function in master mode enabled, operation cannot be guaranteed.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	SCKDL[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 3	—	All 0	R	Reserved The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.
2 to 0	SCKDL[2:0]	000	R/W	RSPCK Delay Setting These bits set an RSPCK delay value when the SCKDEN bit in SPCMD is 1. 000: 1 RSPCK 001: 2 RSPCK 010: 3 RSPCK 011: 4 RSPCK 100: 5 RSPCK 101: 6 RSPCK 110: 7 RSPCK 111: 8 RSPCK

16.3.10 SPI Slave Select Negation Delay Register (SSLND)

SSLND sets a period (SSL negation delay) from the transmission of a final RSPCK edge to the negation of the SSL signal during a serial transfer by the RSPI in master mode. SSLND can be read from or written to by the CPU. If the contents of SSLND are changed by the CPU while the MSTR and SPE bits in the RSPI control register (SPCR) are 1 with the RSPI function in master mode enabled, operation cannot be guaranteed.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	SLNDL[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 3	—	All 0	R	Reserved The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.
2 to 0	SLNDL[2:0]	000	R/W	SSL Negation Delay Setting These bits set an SSL negation delay value when the RSPI is in master mode. 000: 1 RSPCK 001: 2 RSPCK 010: 3 RSPCK 011: 4 RSPCK 100: 5 RSPCK 101: 6 RSPCK 110: 7 RSPCK 111: 8 RSPCK

16.3.11 RSPI Next-Access Delay Register (SPND)

SPND sets a non-active period (next-access delay) after termination of a serial transfer when the SPNDEN bit in the RSPI command register (SPCMD) is 1. SPND can be read from or written to by the CPU. If the contents of SPND are changed by the CPU while the MSTR and SPE bits in the RSPI control register (SPCR) are 1 with the RSPI function in master mode enabled, operation cannot be guaranteed.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	SPNDL[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 3	—	All 0	R	Reserved The write value should always be 0. Otherwise, operation cannot be guaranteed.
2 to 0	SPNDL[2:0]	000	R/W	RSPI Next-Access Delay Setting These bits set a next-access delay when the SPNDEN bit in SPCMD is 1. 000: 1 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ 001: 2 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ 010: 3 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ 011: 4 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ 100: 5 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ 101: 6 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ 110: 7 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ 111: 8 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ

16.3.12 RSPI Command Register (SPCMD)

Each channel has eight RSPI command registers (SPCMD0 to SPCMD7). SPCMD0 to SPCMD7 are used to set a transfer format for the RSPI in master mode. Some of the bits in SPCMD0 are used to set a transfer mode for the RSPI in slave mode. The RSPI in master mode sequentially references SPCMD0 to SPCMD7 according to the settings in bits SPSLN2 to SPSLN0 in the RSPI sequence control register (SPSCR), and executes the serial transfer that is set in the referenced SPCMD.

SPCMD can be read from or written to by the CPU. If the CPU rewrites the SPCMD that is referenced by the RSPI while the RSPI is performing serial transfer in master mode, or during SSL negotiation delay or next-access delay, correct operation cannot be guaranteed. SPCMD that is referenced by the RSPI in master mode can be checked by means of bits SPCP2 to SPCP0 in the RSPI sequence status register (SPSSR). When the RSPI function in slave mode is enabled, operation cannot be guaranteed if the value set in SPCMD0 is changed by the CPU.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SCK DEN	SLN DEN	SPN DEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]			SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]		CPOL	CPHA	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15	SCKDEN	0	R/W	<p>RSPCK Delay Setting Enable</p> <p>Sets the period from the time the RSPI in master mode sets the SSL signal active until the RSPI oscillates RSPCK (RSPCK delay). If the SCKDEN bit is 0, the RSPI sets the RSPCK delay to 1 RSPCK. If the SCKDEN bit is 1, the RSPI starts the oscillation of RSPCK at an RSPCK delay in compliance with RSPCK delay register (SPCKD) settings.</p> <p>To use the RSPI in slave mode, the SCKDEN bit should be set to 0.</p> <p>0: An RSPCK delay of 1 RSPCK</p> <p>1: An RSPCK delay equal to SPCKD settings.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
14	SLNDEN	0	R/W	<p>SSL Negation Delay Setting Enable</p> <p>Sets the period (SSL negation delay) from the time the master mode RSPi stops RSPCK oscillation until the RSPi sets the SSL signal inactive. If the SLNDEN bit is 0, the RSPi sets the SSL negation delay to 1 RSPCK. If the SLNDEN bit is 1, the RSPi negates the SSL signal at an SSL negation delay in compliance with slave select negation delay register (SSLND) settings.</p> <p>To use the RSPi in slave mode, the SLNDEN bit should be set to 0.</p> <p>0: An SSL negation delay of 1 RSPCK 1: An SSL negation delay equal to SSLND settings.</p>
13	SPNDEN	0	R/W	<p>RSPi Next-Access Delay Enable</p> <p>Sets the period from the time the RSPi in master mode terminates a serial transfer and sets the SSL signal inactive until the RSPi enables the SSL signal assertion for the next access (next-access delay). If the SPNDEN bit is 0, the RSPi sets the next-access delay to 1 RSPCK + 2Pϕ. If the SPNDEN bit is 1, the RSPi inserts a next-access delay in compliance with RSPi next-access delay register (SPND) settings.</p> <p>To use the RSPi in slave mode, the SPNDEN bit should be set to 0.</p> <p>0: A next-access delay of 1 RSPCK + 2 Pϕ 1: A next-access delay equal to SPND settings.</p>
12	LSBF	0	R/W	<p>RSPi LSB First</p> <p>Sets the data format of the RSPi in master mode or slave mode to MSB first or LSB first.</p> <p>0: MSB first 1: LSB first</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
11 to 8	SPB[3:0]	0111	R/W	<p>SRPI Data Length Setting</p> <p>These bits set a transfer data length for the RSPI in master mode or slave mode.</p> <p>0000 to 0111: 8 bits 1000: 9 bits 1001: 10 bits 1010: 11 bits 1011: 12 bits 1100: 13 bits 1101: 14 bits 1110: 15 bits 1111: 16 bits</p>
7	SSLKP	0	R/W	<p>SSL Signal Level Keeping</p> <p>When the RSPI in master mode performs a serial transfer, this bit specifies whether the SSL signal level for the current command is to be kept or negated between the SSL negation timing associated with the current command and the SSL assertion timing associated with the next command.</p> <p>To use the RSPI in slave mode, the SSLKP bit should be set to 0.</p> <p>0: Negates all SSL signals upon completion of transfer. 1: Keeps the SSL signal level from the end of the transfer until the beginning of the next access.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
6 to 4	SSLA[2:0]	000	R/W	<p>SSL Signal Assertion Setting</p> <p>These bits control the SSL signal assertion when the RSPi performs serial transfers in master mode. Setting the SSLA[2:0] controls the assertion for the signals SSL7 to SSL0. When an SSL signal is asserted, its polarity is determined by the set value in the corresponding SSLP (RSPi slave select polarity register). When SSLA[2:0] are set to B'000 in multi-master mode, serial transfers are performed with all the SLL signals in the negated state (as SSL0 acts as input).</p> <p>Also when setting the values B'100 to B'111 to the bits SSLA[2:0] of the registers SPCMDB0 to SPCMDB7, serial transfers are performed with the SSL signals in the negated state (as channel B lacks SSL4 to SSL7).</p> <p>When using the RSPi in slave mode, set B'000 to SSLA[2:0].</p> <p>000: SSL0 001: SSL1 010: SSL2 011: SSL3 100: SSL4 101: SSL5 110: SSL6 111: SSL7</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3, 2	BRDV[1:0]	11	R/W	<p>Bit Rate Division Setting</p> <p>These bits are used to determine the bit rate. A bit rate is determined by combinations of bits BRDV1 and BRDV 0 and the settings in the RSPI bit rate register (SPBR) (see section 16.3.8, RSPI Bit Rate Register (SPBR)). The settings in SPBR determine the base bit rate. The settings in bits BRDV1 and BRDV0 are used to select a bit rate which is obtained by dividing the base bit rate by 1, 2, 4, or 8. In the bits SPCMD0 to SPCMD7 different BRDV1 and BRDV0 settings can be specified. This permits the execution of serial transfers at a different bit rate for each command.</p> <p>00: Select the base bit rate 01: Select the base bit rate divided by 2 10: Select the base bit rate divided by 4 11: Select the base bit rate divided by 8</p>
1	CPOL	0	R/W	<p>RSPCK Polarity Setting</p> <p>Sets an RSPCK polarity of the RSPI in master or slave mode. Data communications between RSPI modules require the same RSPCK polarity setting between the modules.</p> <p>0: RSPCK = 0 when idle 1: RSPCK = 1 when idle</p>
0	CPHA	1	R/W	<p>RSPCK Phase Setting</p> <p>Sets an RSPCK phase of the RSPI in master or slave mode. Data communications between RSPI modules require the same RSPCK phase setting between the modules.</p> <p>0: Data sampling on odd edge, data variation on even edge 1: Data variation on odd edge, data sampling on even edge</p>

16.4 Operation

In this section, the serial transfer period means a period from the beginning of driving valid data to the fetching of the final valid data.

16.4.1 Overview of RSPI Operations

The RSPI is capable of synchronous serial transfers in slave, single-master, and multi-master modes. A particular mode of the RSPI can be selected by using the MSTR and MODFEN bits in the RSPI control register (SPCR). Table 16.4 gives the relationship between RSPI modes and SPCR settings, and a description of each mode.

Table 16.4 Relationship between RSPI Modes and SPCR and Description of Each Mode

Item		Slave Mode	Single-Master Mode	Multi-Master Mode
MSTR bit setting		0	1	1
MODFEN bit setting		0, 1	0	1
RSPCK signal		Input	Output	Output/Hi-Z
MOSI signal		Input	Output	Output/Hi-Z
MISO signal		Output/Hi-Z	Input	Input
SSL0 signal		Input	Output	Input
SSL1 to SSL7 signals		Hi-Z	Output	Output/Hi-Z
Output pin mode		CMOS/open-drain	CMOS/open-drain	CMOS/open-drain
SSL polarity modification function		Supported	Supported	Supported
Transfer rate	One-time multiplied peripheral clock	Up to 2.5 MHz	Up to 10.0 MHz	Up to 10.0 MHz
	Two-times multiplied peripheral clock	Up to 2.5 MHz	Up to 10.0 MHz	Up to 10.0 MHz
Clock source		RSPCK input	On-chip baud rate generator	On-chip baud rate generator
Clock polarity		Two	Two	Two
Clock phase		Two	Two	Two
First transfer bit		MSB/LSB	MSB/LSB	MSB/LSB

Item	Slave Mode	Single-Master Mode	Multi-Master Mode
Transfer data length	8 to 16 bits	8 to 16 bits	8 to 16 bits
Burst transfer	Possible (CPHA = 1)	Possible (CPHA = 0, 1)	Possible (CPHA = 0, 1)
RSPCK delay control	Not supported	Supported	Supported
SSL negation delay control	Not supported	Supported	Supported
Next-access delay control	Not supported	Supported	Supported
Transfer starting method	SSL input active or RSPCK oscillation	Started by the A-DMAC: write to SPDR Started by the CPU: clear SPTEF	Started by the A-DMAC: write to SPDR Started by the CPU: clear SPTEF
Sequence control	Not supported	Supported	Supported
Transmission buffer empty detection	Supported	Supported	Supported
Receive buffer full detection	Supported	Supported	Supported
Overrun error detection	Supported	Supported	Supported
Mode fault error detection	Supported (MODFEN = 1)	Not supported	Supported

16.4.2 Controlling RSPI Pins

According to the MSTR and MODFEN bits in the RSPI control register (SPCR) and the SPOM bit in the RSPI pin control register (SPPCR), the RSPI can automatically switch pin directions and output modes. Table 16.5 shows the relationship between pin states and bit settings.

Table 16.5 Relationship between Pin States and Bit Settings

Mode	Pin	Pin State* ¹	
		SPOM = 0	SPOM = 1
Single-master mode (MSTR = 1, MODFEN = 0)	RSPCK	CMOS output	Open-drain output
	SSL0 to SSL7	CMOS output	Open-drain output
	MOSI	CMOS output	Open-drain output
	MISO	Input	Input
Multi-master mode (MSTR = 1, MODFEN = 1)	RSPCK* ²	CMOS output/Hi-Z	Open-drain output/Hi-Z
	SSL0	Input	Input
	SSL1 to SSL7	CMOS output/Hi-Z	Open-drain output/Hi-Z
	MOSI* ²	CMOS output/Hi-Z	Open-drain output/Hi-Z
	MISO	Input	Input
Slave mode (MSTR = 0)	RSPCK	Input	Input
	SSL0	Input	Input
	SSL1 to SSL7	Hi-Z	Hi-Z
	MOSI	Input	Input
	MISO* ³	CMOS output/Hi-Z	Open-drain output/Hi-Z

Notes: 1. RSPI settings are not indicated in the multiplex pins for which the RSPI function is not selected.

2. When SSL0 is at the active level, the pin state is Hi-Z.

3. When SSL0 is at the non-active level or the SPE bit in SPCR is 0, the pin state is Hi-Z.

The RSPI in master mode determines MOSI signal values during the SSL negation period (including the SSL retention period during a burst transfer) according to MOIFE and MOIFV bit settings in SPPCR, as shown in table 16.6.

Table 16.6 MOSI Signal Value Determination during SSL Negation Period

MOIFE	MOIFV	MOSI Signal Value during SSL Negation Period
0	0, 1	Final data from previous transfer
1	0	Always 0
1	1	Always 1

16.4.3 RSPI System Configuration Example

(1) Single Master/Single Slave (with this LSI Acting as Master)

Figure 16.2 shows a single-master/single-slave RSPI system configuration example when this LSI is used as a master. In the single-master/single-slave configuration, the SSL0 to SSL7 output of this LSI (master) is not used. The SSL input of the RSPI slave is fixed to the low level, and the RSPI slave is always maintained in a select state. In the transfer format corresponding to the case where the CPHA bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) is 0, there are slave devices for which the SSL signal cannot be fixed to the active level. In situations where the SSL signal cannot be fixed, the SSL output of this LSI should be connected to the SSL input of the slave device.

This LSI (master) always drives the RSPCK and MOSI. The RSPI slave always drives the MISO.

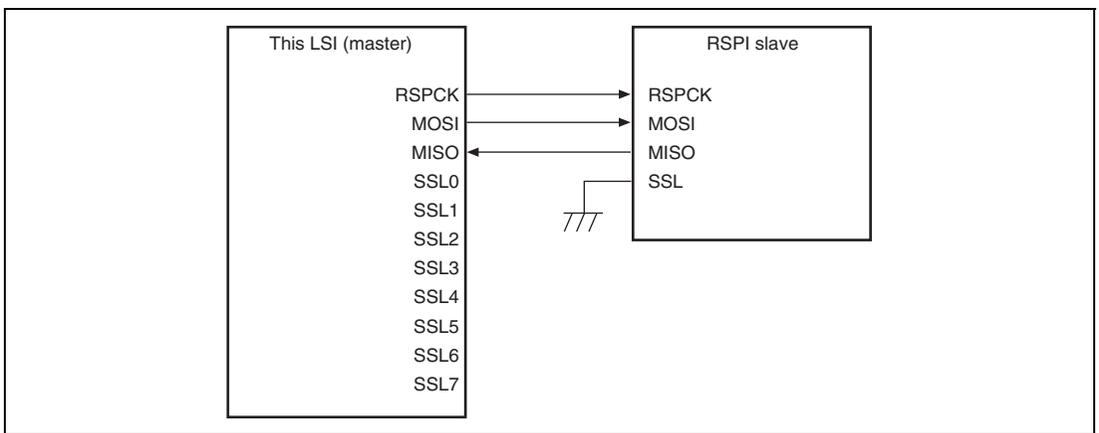


Figure 16.2 Single-Master/Single-Slave Configuration Example (This LSI = Master)

(2) Single Master/Single Slave (with this LSI Acting as Slave)

Figure 16.3 shows a single-master/single-slave RSPi system configuration example when this LSI is used as a slave. When this LSI is to operate as a slave, the SSL0 pin is used as SSL input. The RSPi master always drives the RSPCK and MOSI. This LSI (slave) always drives the MISO.

In the single-slave configuration in which the CPHA bit in the RSPi command register (SPCMD) is set to 1, the SSL0 input of this LSI (slave) is fixed to the low level, this LSI (slave) is always maintained in a selected state, and in this manner it is possible to execute serial transfer (figure 16.4).

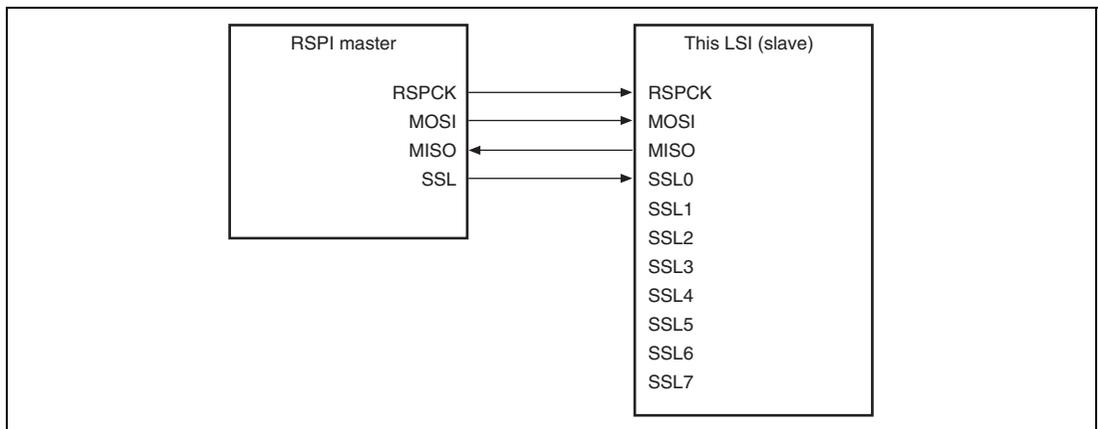
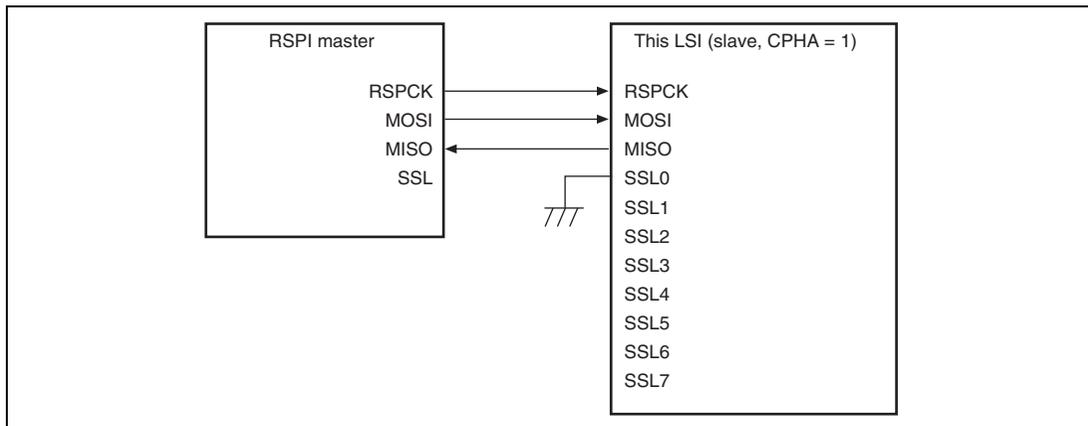


Figure 16.3 Single-Master/Single-Slave Configuration Example (This LSI = Slave)



**Figure 16.4 Single-Master/Single-Slave Configuration Example
(This LSI = Slave, CPHA = 1)**

(3) Single Master/Multi-Slave (with this LSI Acting as Master)

Figure 16.5 shows a single-master/multi-slave RSPI system configuration example when this LSI is used as a master. In the example of figure 16.5, the RSPI system is comprised of this LSI (master) and four slaves (RSPI slave 0 to RSPI slave 3).

The RSPCK and MOSI outputs of this LSI (master) are connected to the RSPCK and MOSI inputs of RSPI slave 0 to RSPI slave 3. The MISO outputs of RSPI slave 0 to RSPI slave 3 are all connected to the MISO input of this LSI (master). SSL0 to SSL3 outputs of this LSI (master) are connected to the SSL inputs of RSPI slave 0 to RSPI slave 3, respectively. In this configuration example, because there are four RSPI slaves, the SSL4 to SSL7 outputs of this LSI (master) are not used.

This LSI (master) always drives RSPCK, MOSI, and SSL0 to SSL3. Of the RSPI slave 0 to RSPI slave 3, the slave that receives low level input into the SSL input drives MISO.

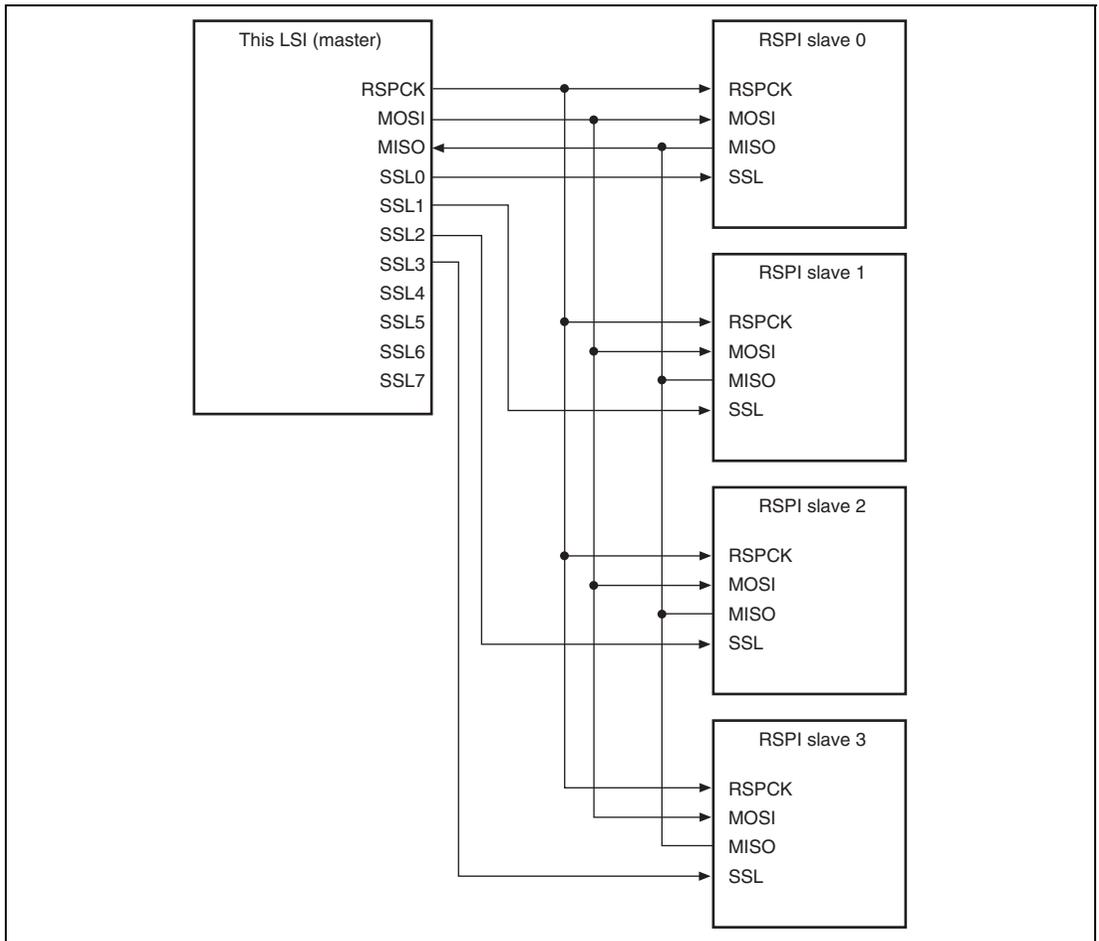


Figure 16.5 Single-Master/Multi-Slave Configuration Example (This LSI = Master)

(4) Single Master/Multi-Slave (with this LSI Acting as Slave)

Figure 16.6 shows a single-master/multi-slave RSPI system configuration example when this LSI is used as a slave. In the example of figure 16.6, the RSPI system is comprised of an RSPI master and the two LSIs (slave X and slave Y).

The RSPCK and MOSI outputs of the RSPI master are connected to the RSPCK and MOSI inputs of the LSIs (slave X and slave Y). The MISO outputs of the LSIs (slave X and slave Y) are all connected to the MISO input of the RSPI master. SSLX and SSLY outputs of the RSPI master are connected to the SSL0 inputs of the LSIs (slave X and slave Y), respectively.

The RSPI master always drives RSPCK, MOSI, SSLX, and SSLY. Of the LSIs (slave X and slave Y), the slave that receives low level input into the SSL0 input drives MISO.

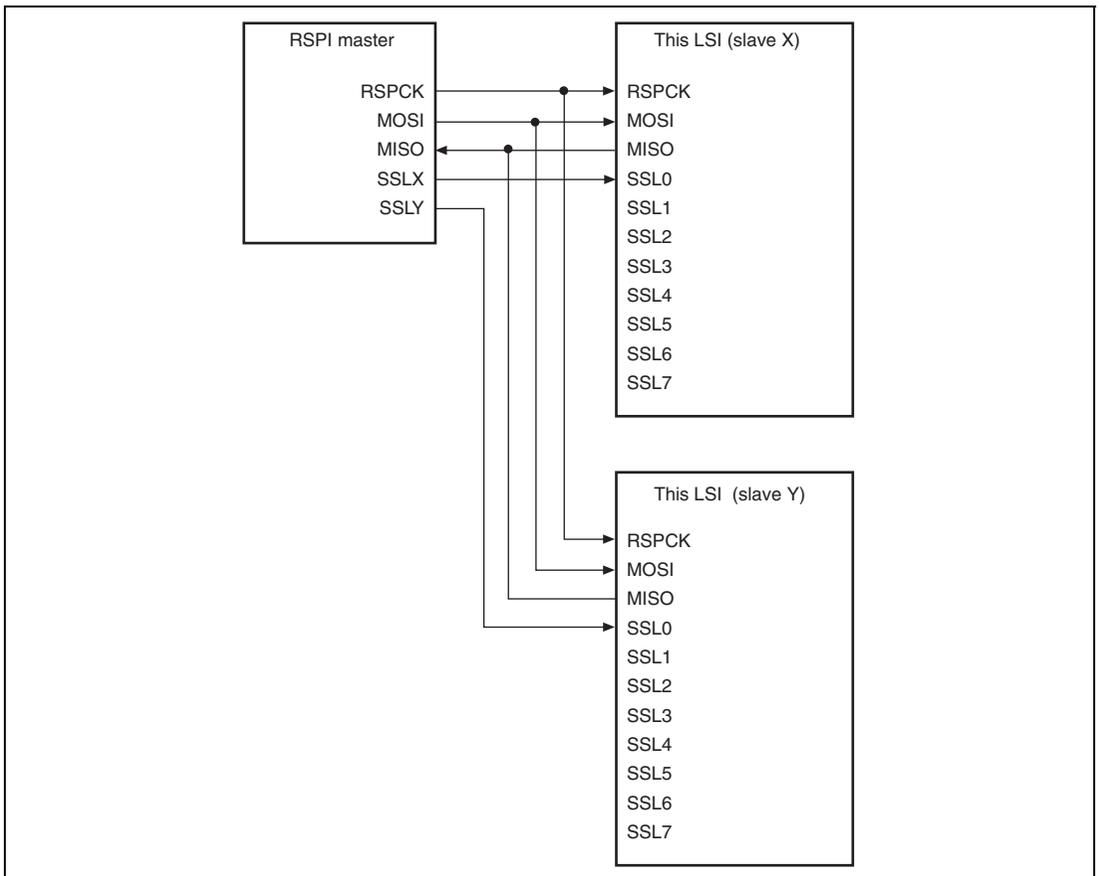


Figure 16.6 Single-Master/Multi-Slave Configuration Example (This LSI = Slave)

(5) Multi-Master/Multi-Slave (with this LSI Acting as Master)

Figure 16.7 shows a multi-master/multi-slave RSPI system configuration example when this LSI is used as a master. In the example of figure 16.7, the RSPI system is comprised of the two LSIs (master X, master Y) and two RSPI slaves (RSPI slave 1, RSPI slave 2).

The RSPCK and MOSI outputs of the LSIs (master X, master Y) are connected to the RSPCK and MOSI inputs of RSPI slaves 1 and 2. The MISO outputs of RSPI slaves 1 and 2 are connected to the MISO inputs of the LSIs (master X, master Y). Any generic port Y output from this LSI (master X) is connected to the SSL0 input of this LSI (master Y). Any generic port X output of this LSI (master Y) is connected to the SSL0 input of this LSI (master X). The SSL1 and SSL2 outputs of the LSIs (master X, master Y) are connected to the SSL inputs of the RSPI slaves 1 and 2. In this configuration example, because the system can be comprised solely of SSL0 input, and SSL1 and SSL2 outputs for slave connections, the outputs SSL3 to SSL7 of this LSI are not required.

This LSI drives RSPCK, MOSI, SSL1, and SSL2 when the SSL0 input level is 1. When the SSL0 input level is 0, this LSI detects a mode fault error, sets RSPCK, MOSI, SSL1, and SSL2 to Hi-Z, and releases the RSPI bus right to the other master. Of the RSPI slaves 1 and 2, the slave that receives a level-0 input into the SSL input drives MISO.

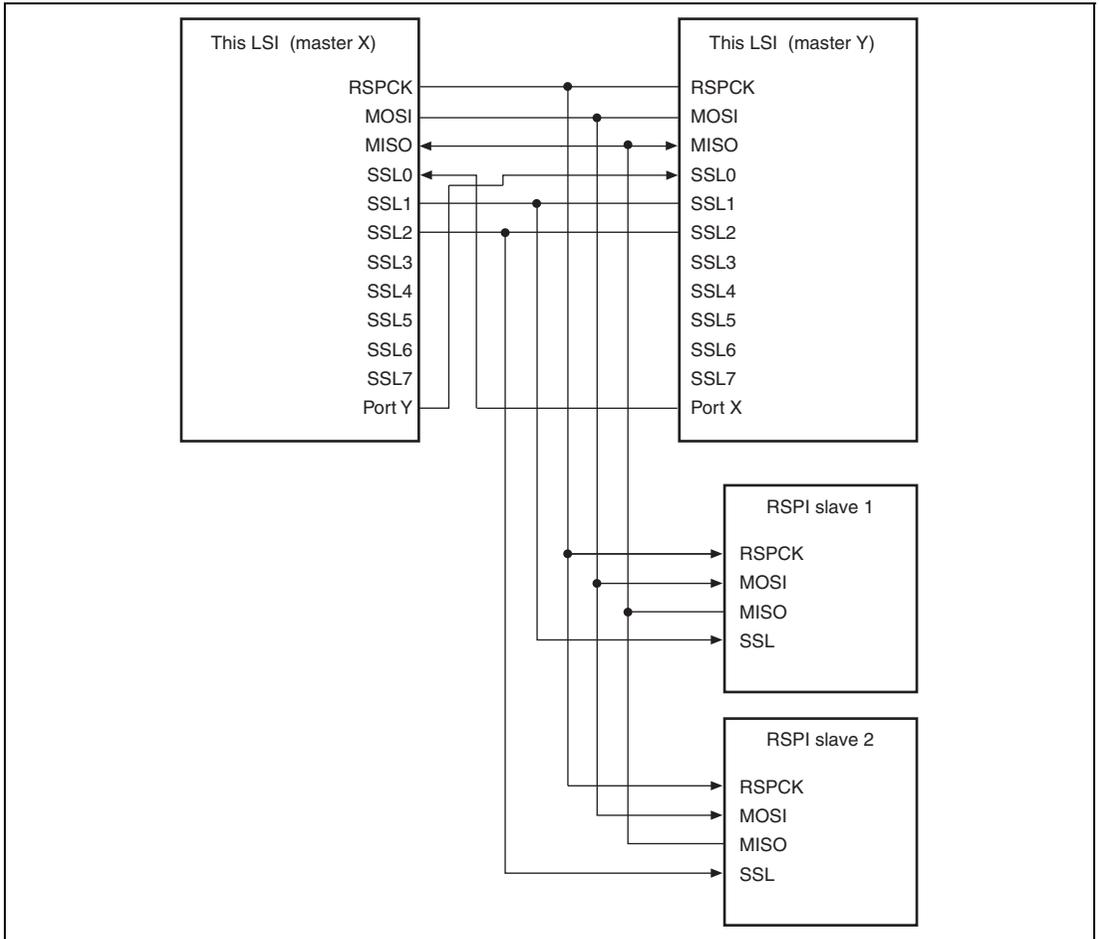


Figure 16.7 Multi-Master/Multi-Slave Configuration Example (This LSI = Master)

16.4.4 Transfer Format

(1) CPHA = 0

Figure 16.8 shows an example transfer format for the serial transfer of 8-bit data when the CPHA bit in the RSPI command register (SPCMD) is 0. In Figure 16.8, RSPCK (CPOL = 0) indicates the RSPCK signal waveform when the CPOL bit in SPCMD is 0; RSPCK (CPOL = 1) indicates the RSPCK signal waveform when the CPOL bit is 1. The sampling timing represents the timing at which the RSPI fetches serial transfer data into the shift register. The input/output directions of the signals depend on the RSPI settings. For details, see section 16.4.2, Controlling RSPI Pins.

When the CPHA bit is 0, the driving of valid data to the MOSI and MISO signals commences at an SSL signal assertion timing. The first RSPCK signal change timing that occurs after the SSL signal assertion becomes the first transfer data fetching timing. After this timing, data is sampled at every 1 RSPCK cycle. The change timing for MOSI and MISO signals is always 1/2 RSPCK cycle after the transfer data fetch timing. The settings in the CPOL bit do not affect the RSPCK signal operation timing; they only affect the signal polarity.

t1 denotes a period from an SSL signal assertion to RSPCK oscillation (RSPCK delay). t2 denotes a period from the cessation of RSPCK oscillation to an SSL signal negation (SSL negation delay). t3 denotes a period in which SSL signal assertion is suppressed for the next transfer after the end of serial transfer (next-access delay). t1, t2, and t3 are controlled by a master device running on the RSPI system. For a description of t1, t2, and t3 when the RSPI of this LSI is in master mode, see section 16.4.9, Master Mode Operation.

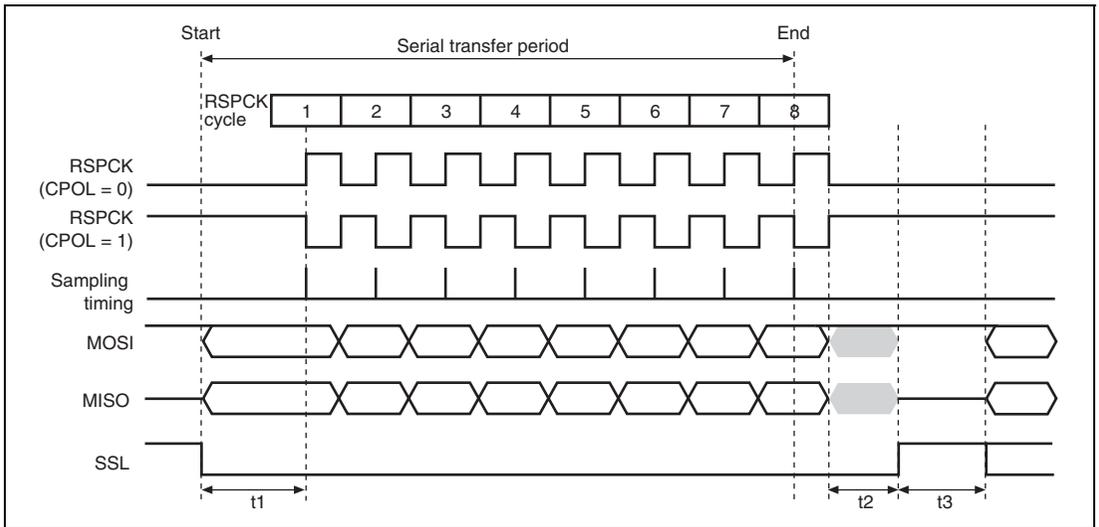


Figure 16.8 RSPI Transfer Format (CPHA = 0)

(2) CPHA = 1

Figure 16.9 shows an example transfer format for the serial transfer of 8-bit data when the CPHA bit in the RSPI command register (SPCMD) is 1. In figure 16.9, RSPCK (CPOL = 0) indicates the RSPCK signal waveform when the CPOL bit in SPCMD is 0; RSPCK (CPOL = 1) indicates the RSPCK signal waveform when the CPOL bit is 1. The sampling timing represents the timing at which the RSPI fetches serial transfer data into the shift register. The input/output directions of the signals depend on the RSPI modes (master or slave). For details, see section 16.4.2, Controlling RSPI Pins.

When the CPHA bit is 1, the driving of invalid data to the MOSI and MISO signals commences at an SSL signal assertion timing. The driving of valid data to the MOSI and MISO signals commences at the first RSPCK signal change timing that occurs after the SSL signal assertion. After this timing, data is updated at every 1 RSPCK cycle. The transfer data fetch timing is always 1/2 RSPCK cycle after the data update timing. The settings in the CPOL bit do not affect the RSPCK signal operation timing; they only affect the signal polarity.

t1, t2, and t3 are the same as those in the case of CPHA = 0. For a description of t1, t2, and t3 when the RSPI of this LSI is in master mode, see section 16.4.9, Master Mode Operation.

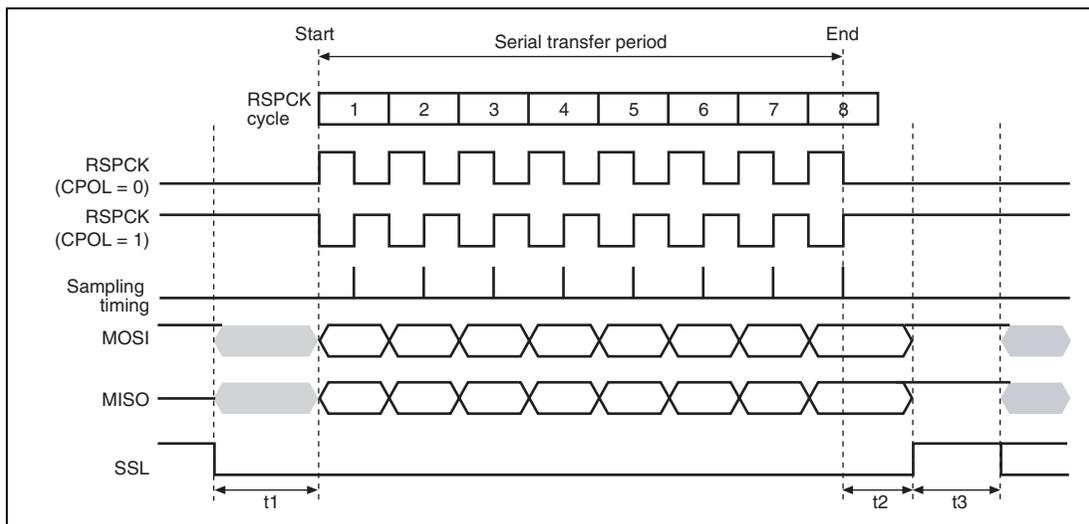


Figure 16.9 RSPI Transfer Format (CPHA = 1)

16.4.5 Data Format

The RSPI's data format depends on the settings in the RSPI command register (SPCMD). Irrespective of MSB/LSB first, the RSPI treats the range from the LSB of the RSPI data register (SPDR) to the assigned data length as transfer data.

(1) MSB First Transfer (16-Bit Data)

Figure 16.10 shows the operation of the RSPI data register (SPDR) and the shift register when the RSPI performs a 16-bit data length MSB-first data transfer.

The CPU or the A-DMAC writes T15 to T00 to the transmission buffer of SPDR. If the SPTEF bit in the RSPI status register (SPSR) is 0 and the shift register is empty, the RSPI copies the data in the transmission buffer of SPDR to the shift register, and fully populates the shift register. When serial transfer starts, the RSPI outputs data from the MSB (bit 15) of the shift register, and shifts in the data from the LSB (bit 0) of the shift register. When the RSPCK cycle required for the serial transfer of 16 bits has passed, data R15 to R00 is stored in the shift register. In this state, the RSPI copies the data from the shift register to the receive buffer of SPDR, and empties the shift register.

If another serial transfer is started before the CPU or the A-DMAC writes to the transmission buffer of SPDR, received data R15 to R00 is shifted out from the shift register.

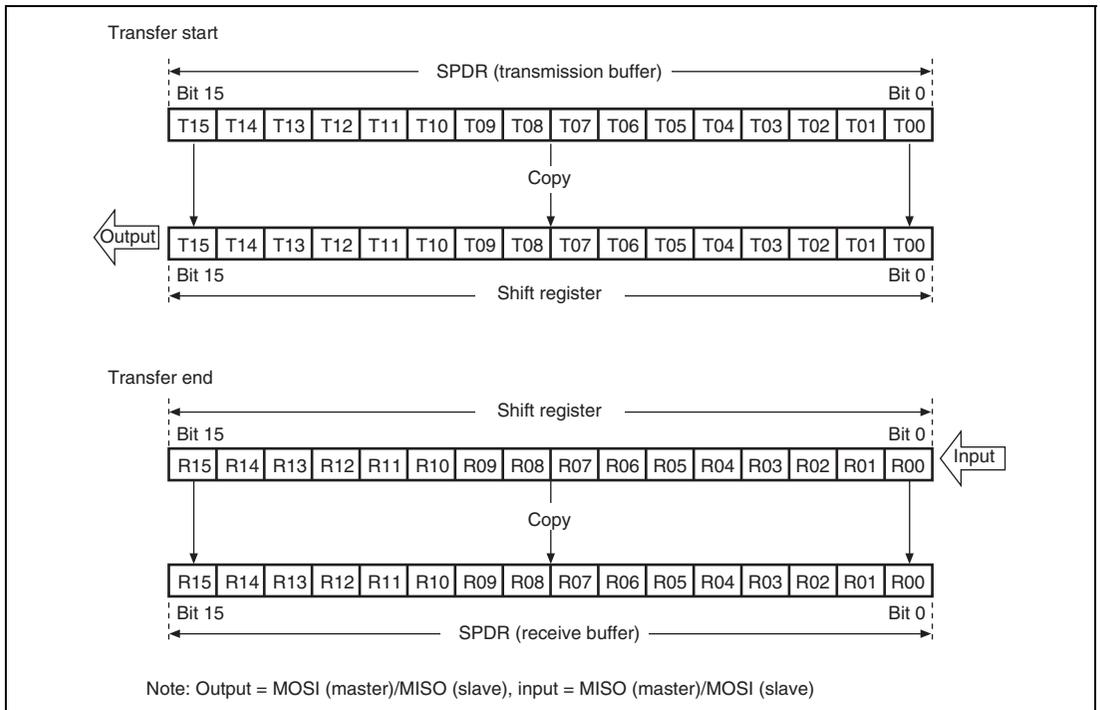


Figure 16.10 MSB First Transfer (16-Bit Data)

(2) MSB First Transfer (10-Bit Data)

Figure 16.11 shows the operation of the RSPi data register (SPDR) and the shift register when the RSPi performs a 10-bit data length MSB-first data transfer.

The CPU or the A-DMAC writes T15 to T00 to the transmission buffer of SPDR. If the SPTEF bit in the RSPi status register (SPSR) is 0 and the shift register is empty, the RSPi copies the data in the transmission buffer of SPDR to the shift register, and fully populates the shift register. When serial transfer starts, the RSPi outputs data from bit 9 of the shift register, and shifts in the data from the LSB (bit 0) of the shift register. When the RSPCK cycle required for the serial transfer of 10 bits has passed, received data R09 to R00 is stored in bits 9 to 0 of the shift register. After completion of the serial transfer, data that existed before the transfer is retained in bits 15 to 10 in the shift register. In this state, the RSPi copies the data from the shift register to the receive buffer of SPDR, and empties the shift register.

If another serial transfer is started before the CPU or the A-DMAC writes to the transmission buffer of SPDR, received data R09 to R00 is shifted out from the shift register.

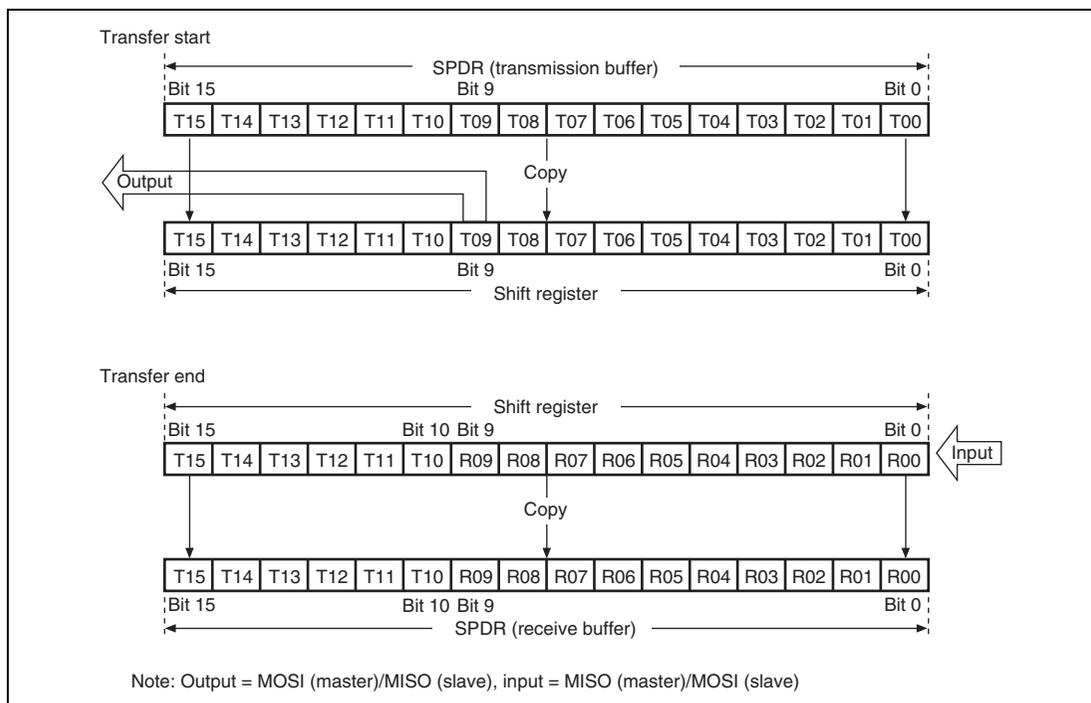


Figure 16.11 MSB First Transfer (10-Bit Data)

(3) LSB First Transfer (16-Bit Data)

Figure 16.12 shows the operation of the RSPi data register (SPDR) and the shift register when the RSPi performs a 16-bit data length LSB-first data transfer.

The CPU or the A-DMAC writes T15 to T00 to the transmission buffer of SPDR. If the SPTEF bit in the RSPi status register (SPSR) is 0 and the shift register is empty, the RSPi reverses the order of the bits of the data in the transmission buffer of SPDR, copies it to the shift register, and fully populates the shift register. When serial transfer starts, the RSPi outputs data from the MSB (bit 15) of the shift register, and shifts in the data from the LSB (bit 0) of the shift register. When the RSPCK cycle required for the serial transfer of 16 bits has passed, data R00 to R15 is stored in the shift register. In this state, the RSPi copies the data, in which the order of the bits is reversed, from the shift register to the receive buffer of SPDR, and empties the shift register.

If another serial transfer is started before the CPU or the A-DMAC writes to the transmission buffer of SPDR, received data R00 to R15 is shifted out from the shift register.

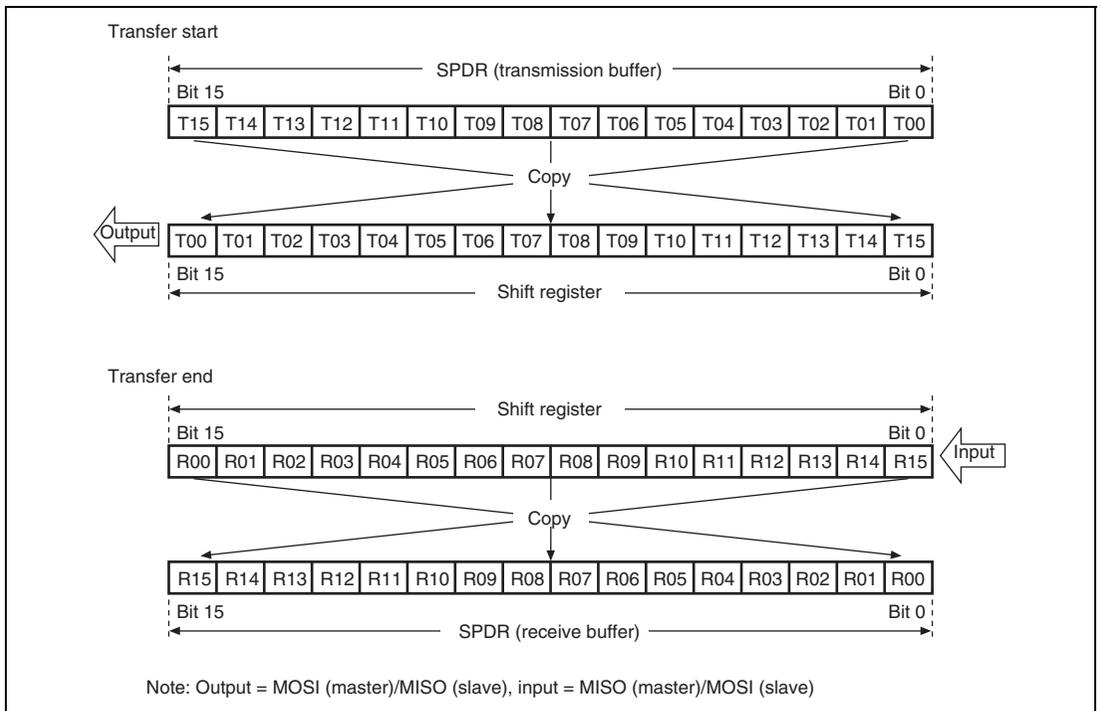


Figure 16.12 LSB First Transfer (16-Bit Data)

(4) LSB First Transfer (10-Bit Data)

Figure 16.13 shows the operation of the RSPi data register (SPDR) and the shift register when the RSPi performs a 10-bit data length LSB-first data transfer.

The CPU or the A-DMAC writes T15 to T00 to the transmission buffer of SPDR. If the SPTEF bit in the RSPi status register (SPSR) is 0 and the shift register is empty, the RSPi reverses the order of the bits of the data in the transmission buffer of SPDR, copies it to the shift register, and fully populates the shift register. When serial transfer starts, the RSPi outputs data from the MSB (bit 15) of the shift register, and shifts in the data from bit 6 of the shift register. When the RSPCK cycle required for the serial transfer of 10 bits has passed, received data R00 to R09 is stored in bits 15 to 6 of the shift register. After completion of the serial transfer, data that existed before the transfer is retained in bits 5 to 0 of the shift register. In this state, the RSPi copies the data, in which the order of the bits is reversed, from the shift register to the receive buffer of SPDR, and empties the shift register.

If another serial transfer is started before the CPU or the A-DMAC writes to the transmission buffer of SPDR, received data R00 to R09 is shifted out from the shift register.

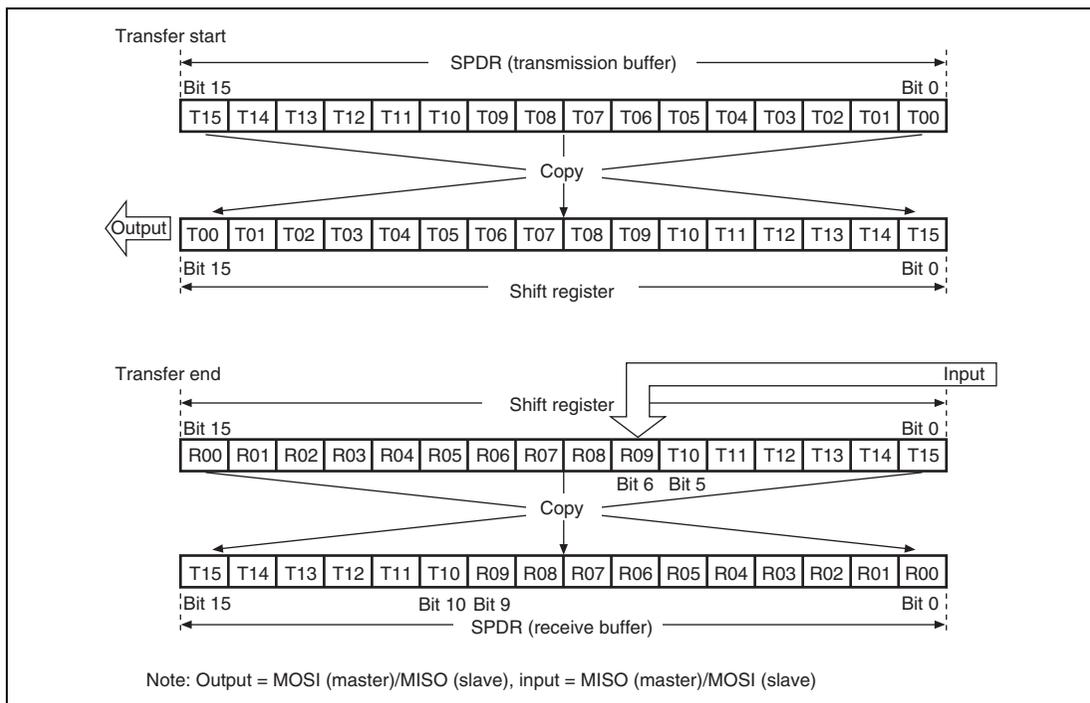


Figure 16.13 LSB First Transfer (10-Bit Data)

16.4.6 Transmission Buffer Empty/Receive Buffer Full Flags

Figure 16.14 shows an example of operation of the RSPI transmission buffer empty flag (SPTEF) and the RSPI receive buffer full flag in the RSPI status register (SPSR). The SPDR access depicted in figure 16.14 indicates the condition of access from the A-DMAC to the RSPI data register (SPDR), where I denotes an idle cycle, W a write cycle, and R a read cycle. In the example of figure 16.14, the RSPI performs an 8-bit serial transfer in which the CPHA bit in the RSPI command register (SPCMD) is 1, and CPOL is 0. The numbers given under the RSPCK waveform represent the number of RSPCK cycles (i.e., the number of transferred bits).

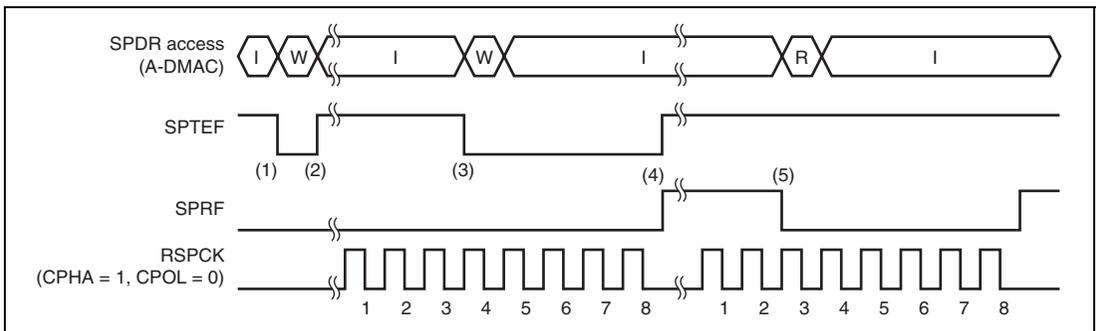


Figure 16.14 SPTEF and SPRF Bit Operation Example

The operation of the flags at timings shown in steps (1) to (5) in the figure is described below.

1. When the A-DMAC writes transmit data to SPDR when the transmission buffer of SPDR is empty, the RSPI sets the SPTEF bit to 0, and writes data to the transmission buffer, with no change in the SPRF flag.
2. If the shift register is empty, the RSPI sets the SPTEF bit to 1, and copies the data in the transmission buffer to the shift register, with no change in the SPRF flag. How a serial transfer is started depends on the mode of the RSPI. For details, see section 16.4.9, Master Mode Operation, and section 16.4.10, Slave Mode Operation.
3. When the A-DMAC writes transmit data to SPDR with the transmission buffer of SPDR being empty, the RSPI sets the SPTEF bit to 1, and writes data to the transmission buffer, while the SPRF flag remains unchanged. Because the data being transferred serially is stored in the shift register, the RSPI does not copy the data in the transmission buffer to the shift register.

4. When the serial transfer ends with the receive buffer of SPDR being empty, the RSPI sets the SPRF bit to 1, and copies the receive data in the shift register to the receive buffer. Because the shift register becomes empty upon completion of serial transfer, if the transmission buffer was full before the serial transfer ended, the RSPI sets the SPTEF bit to 1, and copies the data in the transmission buffer to the shift register. Even when received data is not copied from the shift register to the receive buffer in an overrun error status, upon completion of the serial transfer the RSPI determines that the shift register is empty, and as a result data transfer from the transmission buffer to the shift register is enabled.
5. When the A-DMAC reads SPDR with the receive buffer being full, the RSPI sets the SPRF bit to 0, and sends the data in the receive buffer to the bus inside the chip.

If the CPU or the A-DMAC writes to SPDR when the SPTEF bit is 0, the RSPI does not update the data in the transmission buffer. When writing to SPDR, make sure that the SPTEF bit is 1. That the SPTEF bit is 1 can be checked by reading SPSR or by using an RSPI transmit interrupt. To use an RSPI transmit interrupt, set the SPTIE bit in SPCR to 1.

If the RSPI is disabled (the SPE bit in SPCR being 0), the SPTEF bit is initialized to 1. For this reason, setting the SPTIE bit to 1 when the RSPI is disabled generates an RSPI transmit interrupt.

When serial transfer ends with the SPRF bit being 1, the RSPI does not copy data from the shift register to the receive buffer, and detects an overrun error (see section 16.4.7, Error Detection). To prevent a receive data overrun error, set the SPRF bit to 0 before the serial transfer ends. That the SPRF bit is 1 can be checked by either reading SPSR or by using an RSPI receive interrupt. To use an RSPI receive interrupt, set the SPRIE bit in SPCR to 1.

16.4.7 Error Detection

In the normal RSPI serial transfer, the data written from the RSPI data register (SPDR) to the transmission buffer by either the CPU or the A-DMAC is serially transmitted, and either the CPU or the A-DMAC can read the serially received data from the receive buffer of SPDR. If access is made to SPDR by either the CPU or the A-DMAC, depending on the status of the transmission buffer/receive buffer or the status of the RSPI at the beginning or end of serial transfer, in some cases non-normal transfers can be executed.

If a non-normal transfer operation occurs, the RSPI detects the event as an overrun error or a mode fault error. Table 16.7 shows the relationship between non-normal transfer operations and the RSPI's error detection function.

Table 16.7 Relationship between Non-Normal Transfer Operations and RSPI Error Detection Function

	Occurrence Condition	RSPI Operation	Error Detection
A	Either the CPU or the A-DMAC writes to SPDR when the transmission buffer is full.	Retains the contents of the transmission buffer. Missing write data.	None
B	Serial transfer is started in slave mode when transmit data is still not loaded on the shift register.	Data received in previous serial transfer is serially transmitted.	None
C	Either the CPU or the A-DMAC reads from SPDR when the receive buffer is empty.	Previously received serial data is output to the CPU or the A-DMAC.	None
D	Serial transfer terminates when the receive buffer is full.	Retains the contents of the receive buffer. Missing serial receive data.	Overrun error
E	The SSL0 input signal is asserted when the serial transfer is idle in multi-master mode.	RSPI disabled.	Mode fault error
F	The SSL0 input signal is asserted during serial transfer in multi-master mode.	Serial transfer suspended. Missing send/receive data. Driving of the RSPCK, MOSI, and SSL1 to SSL7 output signals stopped. RSPI disabled.	Mode fault error
G	The SSL0 input signal is negated during serial transfer in slave mode.	Serial transfer suspended. Missing send/receive data. Driving of the MISO output signal stopped. RSPI disabled.	Mode fault error

On operation A shown in table 16.7, the RSPI does not detect an error. To prevent data omission during the writing to SPDR by the CPU or the A-DMAC, write operations to SPDR should be executed when the SPTEF bit in the RSPI status register (SPSR) is 1.

Likewise, the RSPI does not detect an error on operation B. In a serial transfer that was started before the shift register was updated, the RSPI sends the data that was received in the previous serial transfer, and does not treat the operation indicated in B as an error. Notice that the received data from the previous serial transfer is retained in the receive buffer of SPDR, and thus it can be

correctly read by the CPU or the A-DMAC (if SPDR is not read before the end of the serial transfer, an overrun error may result).

Similarly, the RSPI does not detect an error on operation C. To prevent the CPU or the A-DMAC from reading extraneous data, SPDR read operation should be executed when the SPRF bit in SPSR is 1.

An overrun error shown in D is described in section 16.4.7 (1), Overrun Error. A mode fault error shown in E to G is described in section 16.4.7 (2), Mode Fault Error. On operations of the SPTEF and SPRF bits in SPSR, see section 16.4.6, Transmission Buffer Empty/Receive Buffer Full Flags.

(1) Overrun Error

If serial transfer ends when the receive buffer of the RSPI data register (SPDR) is full, the RSPI detects an overrun error, and sets the OVRF bit in SPSR to 1. When the OVRF bit is 1, the RSPI does not copy data from the shift register to the receive buffer so that the data prior to the occurrence of the error is retained in the receive buffer. To reset the OVRF bit in SPSR to 0, either execute power-on reset/standby, or write a 0 to the OVRF bit after the CPU has read SPSR with the OVRF bit set to 1.

Figure 16.15 shows an example of operation of the SPRF and OVRF bits in SPSR. The SPSR access depicted in figure 16.15 indicates the condition of access from the CPU to SPSR, and from the A-DMAC to SPDR, respectively, where I denotes an idle cycle, W a write cycle, and R a read cycle. In the example of figure 16.15, the RSPI performs an 8-bit serial transfer in which the CPHA bit in the RSPI command register (SPCMD) is 1, and CPOL is 0. The numbers given under the RSPCK waveform represent the number of RSPCK cycles (i.e., the number of transferred bits).

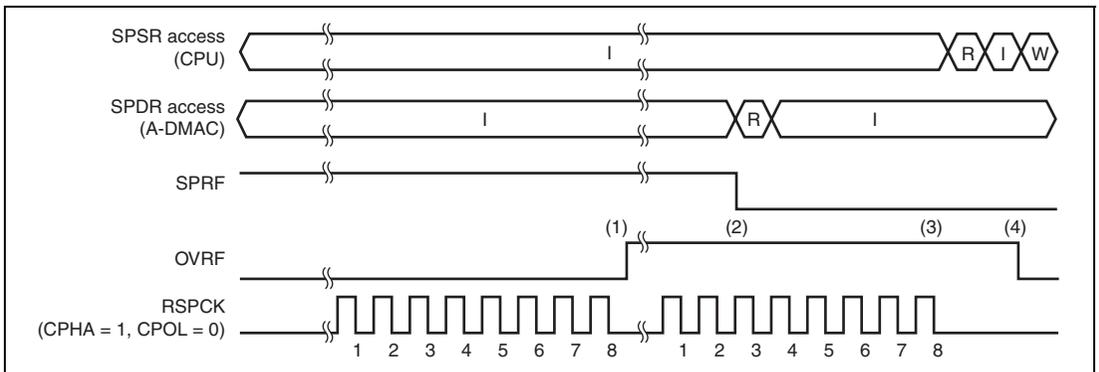


Figure 16.15 SPRF and OVRF Bit Operation Example

The operation of the flags at the timing shown in steps (1) to (4) in the figure is described below.

1. If a serial transfer terminates with the SPRF bit being 1 (receive buffer full), the RSPI detects an overrun error, and sets the OVRF bit to 1. The RSPI does not copy the data in the shift register to the receive buffer. In master mode, the RSPI copies the value of the pointer to the RSPI command register (SPCMD) to bits SPECM2 to SPECM0 in the RSPI sequence status register (SPSSR).
2. When the A-DMAC reads SPDR, the RSPI sets the SPRF bit to 0, and outputs the data in the receive buffer to an internal bus. The receive buffer becoming empty does not clear the OVRF bit.
3. If the serial transfer terminates with the OVRF bit being 1 (an overrun error), the RSPI keeps the SPRF bit at 0 and does not update it. Likewise, the RSPI does not copy the data in the shift register to the receive buffer. When in master mode, the RSPI does not update bits SPECM2 to SPECM0 of SPSSR. If, in an overrun error state, the RSPI does not copy the received data from the shift register to the receive buffer, upon termination of the serial transfer, the RSPI determines that the shift register is empty; in this manner, data transfer is enabled from the transmission buffer to the shift register.
4. If the CPU writes a 0 to the OVRF bit after reading SPSR when the OVRF bit is 1, the RSPI clears the OVRF bit.

The occurrence of an overrun can be checked either by reading SPSR or by using an RSPI error interrupt and reading SPSR. When using an RSPI error interrupt, set the SPEIE bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) to 1. When executing a serial transfer without using an RSPI error interrupt, measures should be taken to ensure the early detection of overrun errors, such as reading SPSR immediately after SPDR is read. When the RSPI is run in master mode, the pointer value to SPCMD can be checked by reading bits SPECM2 to SPECM0 of SPSSR.

If an overrun error occurs and the OVRF bit is set to 1, normal reception operations cannot be performed until such time as the OVRF bit is cleared. The OVRF bit is cleared to 0 under the following conditions:

- After reading SPSR in a condition in which the OVRF bit is set to 1, the CPU writes a 0 to the OVRF bit.
- Power-on reset/standby

(2) Mode Fault Error

The RSPI operates in multi-master mode when the MSTR bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) is 1 and the MODFEN bit is also 1. If the active level is input with respect to the SSL0 input signal of the RSPI in multi-master mode, the RSPI detects a mode fault error irrespective of the status of the serial transfer, and sets the MODF bit in the RSPI status register (SPSR) to 1. Upon detecting the mode fault error, the RSPI copies the value of the pointer to the RSPI command register (SPCMD) to bits SPECM2 to SPECM0 in the RSPI sequence status register (SPSSR). The active level of the SSL0 signal is determined by the SSL0P bit in the RSPI slave select polarity register (SSLP).

When the MSTR bit is 0, the RSPI operates in slave mode. The RSPI detects a mode fault error if the MODFEN bit in the RSPI in slave mode is 1, and if the SSL0 input signal is negated during the serial transfer period (from the time the driving of valid data is started to the time the final valid data is fetched).

Upon detecting a mode fault error, the RSPI stops the driving of output signals and clears the SPE bit in the SPCR register. When the SPE bit is cleared, the RSPI function is disabled (see section 16.4.8, Initializing RSPI). In multi-master configuration, it is possible to release the master right by using a mode fault error to stop the driving of output signals and the RSPI function.

The occurrence of a mode fault error can be checked either by reading SPSR or by using an RSPI error interrupt and reading SPSR. When using an RSPI error interrupt, set the SPEIE bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) to 1. To detect a mode fault error without using an RSPI error interrupt, it is necessary to poll SPSR. When using the RSPI in master mode, one can read bits SPECM2 to SPECM0 of SPSSR to verify the value of the pointer to SPCMD when an error occurs.

When the MODF bit is 1, the RSPI ignores the writing of the value 1 to the SPE bit by the CPU. To enable the RSPI function after the detection of a mode fault error, the MODF bit must be set to 0. The MODF bit is cleared to 0 under the following conditions:

- After reading SPSR in a condition where the MODF bit has turned 1, the CPU writes a 0 to the MODF bit.
- System reset

16.4.8 Initializing RSPI

If the CPU writes a 0 to the SPE bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) or the RSPI clears the SPE bit to 0 because of the detection of a mode fault error, the RSPI disables the RSPI function, and initializes a part of the module function. During a power-on reset or standby, the RSPI initializes all of the module function. An explanation follows of initialization by the clearing of the SPE bit and initialization by power-on reset/standby.

(1) Initialization by Clearing SPE Bit

When the SPE bit in SPCR is cleared, the RSPI performs the following initialization:

- Suspending any serial transfer that is being executed
- Stopping the driving of output signals only in slave mode (Hi-Z)
- Initializing the internal state of the RSPI
- Initializing the SPTEF bit in the RSPI status register (SPSR)

Initialization by the clearing of the SPE bit does not initialize the control bits of the RSPI. For this reason, the RSPI can be started in the same transfer mode as prior to the initialization if the CPU resets the value 1 to the SPE bit.

The SPRF, OVRF, and MODF bits in SPSR are not initialized, nor is the value of the RSPI sequence status register (SPSSR) initialized. For this reason, even after the RSPI is initialized, data from the receive buffer can be read in order to check the status of error occurrence during an RSPI transfer.

The SPTEF bit in SPSR is initialized to 1. Therefore, if the SPTIE bit in SPCR is set to 1 after RSPI initialization, an RSPI transmit interrupt is generated. When the RSPI is initialized by the CPU, in order to disable any RSPI transmit interrupt, a 0 should be written to the SPTIE bit simultaneously with the writing of a 0 to the SPE bit. To disable any RSPI transmit interrupt after a mode fault error is detected, use an error handling routine to write a 0 to the SPTIE bit.

(2) Power-On Reset/Standby

The initialization by power-on reset/standby completely initializes the RSPI through the initialization of all bits for controlling the RSPI, initialization of the status bits, and initialization of data registers, in addition to the requirements described in section 16.4.8 (1), Initialization by Clearing SPE Bit.

16.4.9 Master Mode Operation

The only difference between single-master mode operation and multi-master mode operation lies in mode fault error detection (see section 16.4.7, Error Detection). When operating in single-master mode, the RSPI does not detect mode fault errors whereas the RSPI running in multi-master mode does detect mode fault errors. This section explains operations that are common to single-/multi-master modes.

(1) Starting Serial Transfer

The RSPI updates the data in the transmission buffer when the SPTEF bit in the RSPI status register (SPSR) is 1 and when either the CPU or the A-DMAC has written data to the RSPI data register (SPDR). If the shift register is empty in a condition where the SPTEF bit has been cleared to 0 due to the writing of 0 either after the writing to SPDR from the A-DMAC or by the writing of 0 after the value 1 is read from the SPTEF bit by the CPU, the RSPI copies the data in the transmission buffer to the shift register and starts a serial transfer. Upon copying transmit data to the shift register, the RSPI changes the status of the shift register to "full", and upon termination of serial transfer, it changes the status of the shift register to "empty". The status of the shift register cannot be referenced from the CPU.

For details on the RSPI transfer format, see section 16.4.4, Transfer Format.

(2) Terminating a Serial Transfer

Irrespective of the CPHA bit in the RSPI command register (SPCMD), the RSPI terminates the serial transfer after transmitting an RSPCK edge corresponding to the final sampling timing. If the SPRF bit in the RSPI status register (SPSR) is 0 and free space is available in the receive buffer, upon termination of serial transfer the RSPI copies data from the shift register to the receive buffer of the RSPI data register (SPDR).

It should be noted that the final sampling timing varies depending on the bit length of transfer data. In master mode, the RSPI data length depends on the settings in bits SPB3 to SPB0 in SPCMD. For details on the RSPI transfer format, see section 16.4.4, Transfer Format.

(3) Sequence Control

The transfer format that is employed in master mode is determined by the RSPI sequence control register (SPSCR), RSPI command registers 0 to 7 (SPCMD0 to SPCMD7), the RSPI bit rate register (SPBR), the RSPI clock delay register (SPCKD), the RSPI slave select negation delay register (SSLND), and the RSPI next-access delay register (SPND).

The SPSCR register is used to determine the sequence configuration for serial transfers that are executed by a master mode RSPI. The following items are set in RSPI command registers SPCMD0 to SPCMD7: SSL output signal value, MSB/LSB first, data length, some of the bit rate settings, RSPCK polarity/phase, whether SPCKD is to be referenced, whether SSLND is to be referenced, and whether SPND is to be referenced. SPBR holds some of the bit rate settings; SPCKD, an RSPI clock delay value; SSLND, an SSL negation delay; and SPND, a next-access delay value.

According to the sequence length that is assigned to SPSCR, the RSPI makes up a sequence comprised of a part or all of SPCMD0 to SPCMD7. The RSPI contains a pointer to the SPCMD that makes up the sequence. The value of this pointer can be checked by reading bits SPCP2 to SPCP0 in the RSPI sequence status register (SPSSR). When the SPE bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) is set to 1 and the RSPI function is enabled, the RSPI loads the pointer to the commands in SPCMD0, and incorporates the SPCMD0 settings into the transfer format at the beginning of serial transfer. The RSPI increments the pointer each time the next-access delay period for a data transfer ends. Upon completion of the serial transfer that corresponds to the final command comprising the sequence, the RSPI sets the pointer in SPCMD0, and in this manner the sequence is executed repeatedly.

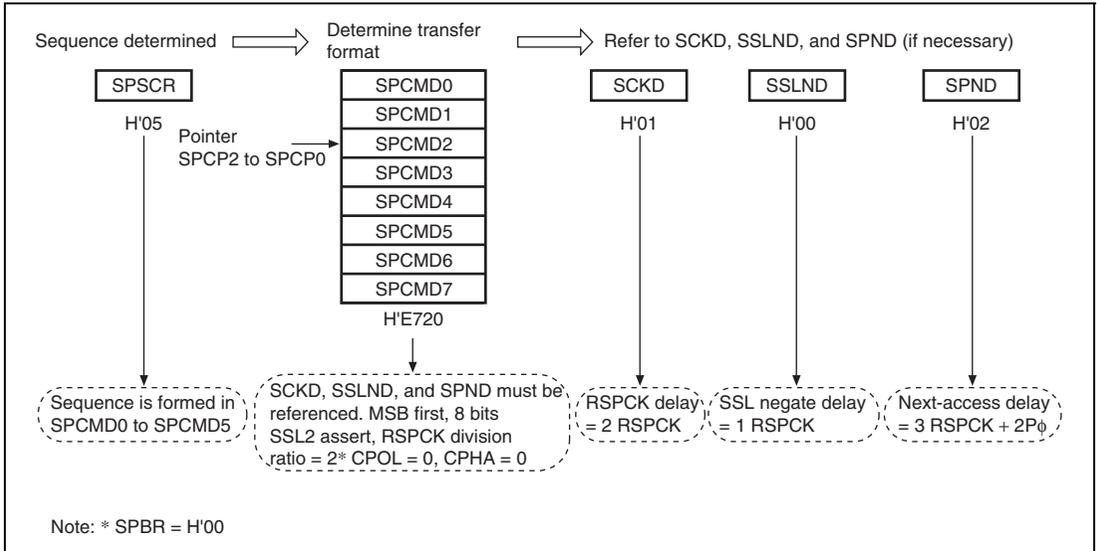


Figure 16.16 Determination Procedure of Serial Transfer Mode in Master Mode

(4) Burst Transfer

If the SSLKP bit in the RSPI command register (SPCMD) that the RSPI references during the current serial transfer is 1, the RSPI keeps the SSL signal level during the serial transfer until the beginning of the SSL signal assertion for the next serial transfer. If the SSL signal level for the next serial transfer is the same as the SSL signal level for the current serial transfer, the RSPI can execute continuous serial transfers while keeping the SSL signal assertion status (burst transfer).

Figure 16.17 shows an example of an SSL signal operation for the case where a burst transfer is implemented using SPCMD0 and SPCMD1 settings. The text below explains the RSPI operations (1) to (7) as depicted in figure 16.17. It should be noted that the polarity of the SSL output signal depends on the settings in the RSPI slave select polarity register (SSLP).

1. Based on SPCMD0, the RSPI asserts the SSL signal and inserts RSPCK delays.
2. The RSPI executes serial transfers according to SPCMD0.
3. The RSPI inserts SSL negation delays.
4. Because the SSLKP bit in SPCMD0 is 1, the RSPI keeps the SSL signal value on SPCMD0. This period is sustained, at the shortest, for a period equal to the next-access delay of SPCMD0. If the shift register is empty after the passage of a minimum period, this period is sustained until such time as the transmit data is stored in the shift register for another transfer.
5. Based on SPCMD1, the RSPI asserts the SSL signal and inserts RSPCK delays.
6. The RSPI executes serial transfers according to SPCMD1.

7. Because the SSLKP bit in SPCMD1 is 0, the RSPI negates the SSL signal. In addition, a next-access delay is inserted according to SPCMD1.

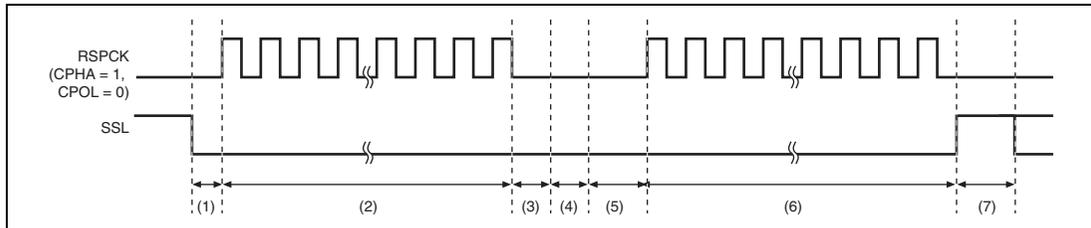


Figure 16.17 Example of Burst Transfer Operation using SSLKP Bit

If the SSL signal settings in the SPCMD in which 1 is assigned to the SSLKP bit are different from the SSL signal output settings in the SPCMD to be used in the next transfer, the RSPI switches the SSL signal status to SSL signal assertion ((5) in figure 16.17) corresponding to the command for the next transfer. Notice that if such an SSL signal switching occurs, the slaves that drive the MISO signal compete, and the possibility arises of the collision of signal levels.

The RSPI in master mode references within the module the SSL signal operation for the case where the SSLKP bit is not used. Even when the CPHA bit in SPCMD is 0, the RSPI can accurately start serial transfers by asserting the SSL signal for the next transfer. For this reason, burst transfers in master mode can be executed irrespective of CPHA bit settings (see section 16.4.10, Slave Mode Operation).

(5) RSPCK Delay (t1)

The RSPCK delay value of the RSPI in master mode depends on SCKDEN bit settings in the RSPI command register (SPCMD) and on RSPCK delay register (SPCKD) settings. The RSPI determines the SPCMD to be referenced during serial transfer by pointer control, and determines an RSPCK delay value during serial transfer by using the SCKDEN bit in the selected SPCMD and SPCKD, as shown in table 16.8. For a definition of RSPCK delay, see section 16.4.4, Transfer Format.

Table 16.8 Relationship among SCKDEN and SPCKD Settings and RSPCK Delay Values

SCKDEN	SPCKD	RSPCK Delay Value
0	000 to 111	1 RSPCK
1	000	1 RSPCK
	001	2 RSPCK
	010	3 RSPCK
	011	4 RSPCK
	100	5 RSPCK
	101	6 RSPCK
	110	7 RSPCK
	111	8 RSPCK

(6) SSL Negation Delay (t2)

The SSL negation delay value of the RSPI in master mode depends on SLNDEN bit settings in the RSPI command register (SPCMD) and on SSL negation delay register (SSLND) settings. The RSPI determines the SPCMD to be referenced during serial transfer by pointer control, and determines an SSL negation delay value during serial transfer by using the SLNDEN bit in the selected SPCMD and SSLND, as shown in table 16.9. For a definition of SSL negation delay, see section 16.4.4, Transfer Format.

Table 16.9 Relationship among SLNDEN and SSLND Settings and SSL Negation Delay Values

SLNDEN	SSLND	SSL Negation Delay Value
0	000 to 111	1 RSPCK
1	000	1 RSPCK
	001	2 RSPCK
	010	3 RSPCK
	011	4 RSPCK
	100	5 RSPCK
	101	6 RSPCK
	110	7 RSPCK
	111	8 RSPCK

(7) Next-Access Delay (t3)

The next-access delay value of the RSPI in master mode depends on SPNDEN bit settings in the RSPI command register (SPCMD) and on next-access delay register (SPND) settings. The RSPI determines the SPCMD to be referenced during serial transfer by pointer control, and determines a next-access delay value during serial transfer by using the SPNDEN bit in the selected SPCMD and SPND, as shown in table 16.10. For a definition of next-access delay, see section 16.4.4, Transfer Format.

Table 16.10 Relationship among SPNDEN and SPND Settings and Next-Access Delay Values

SPNDEN	SPND	Next-Access Delay Value
0	000 to 111	1 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ
1	000	1 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ
	001	2 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ
	010	3 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ
	011	4 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ
	100	5 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ
	101	6 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ
	110	7 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ
	111	8 RSPCK + 2 P ϕ

(8) Initialization Flowchart

Figure 16.18 shows an example of initialization flowchart for using the RSPI in master mode. For a description of how to set up an interrupt controller, the A-DMAC, and input/output ports, see the descriptions given in the individual blocks.

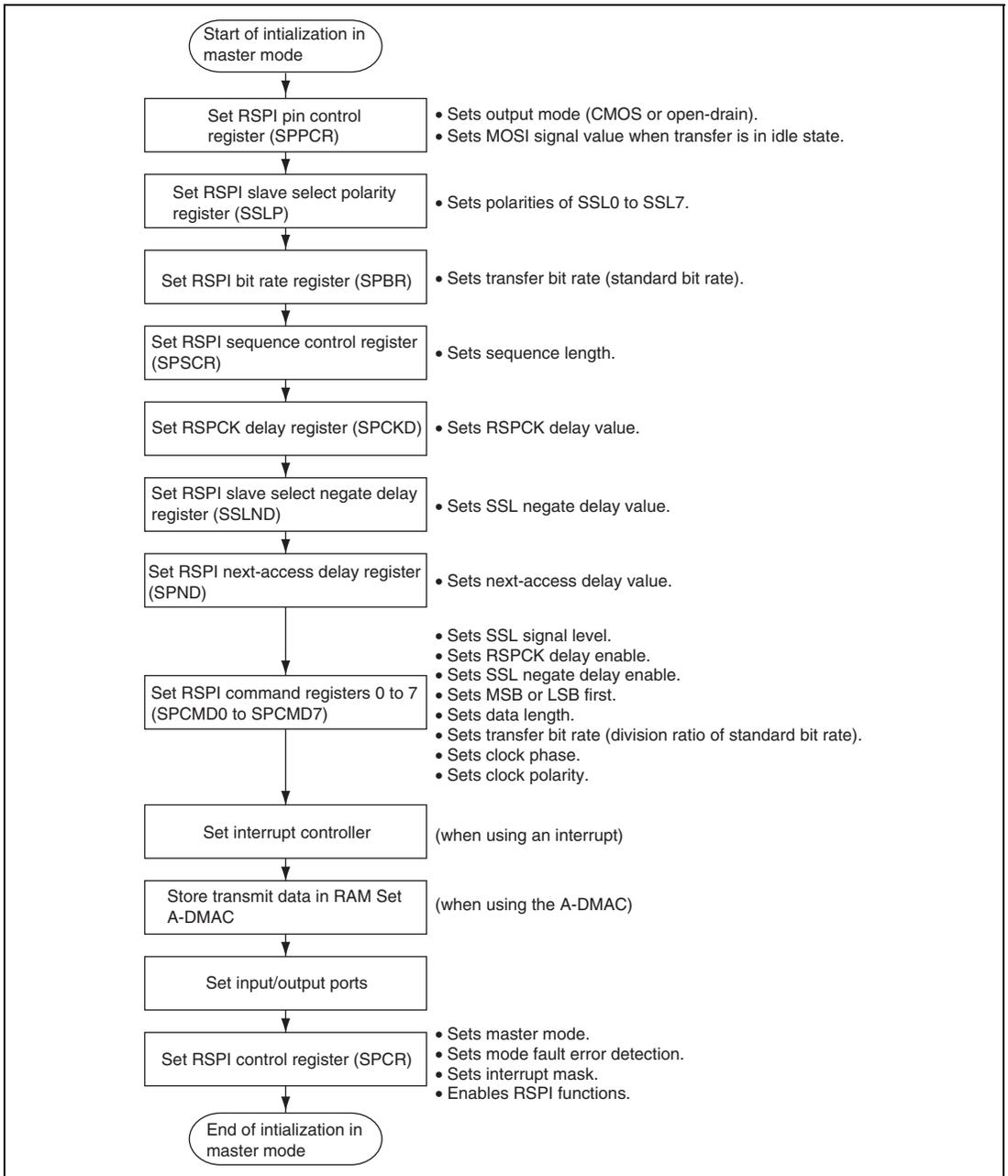


Figure 16.18 Example of Initialization Flowchart in Master Mode

(9) Transfer Operation Flowchart

Figure 16.19 shows an example of transfer operation flowchart for using the RSPI in master mode.

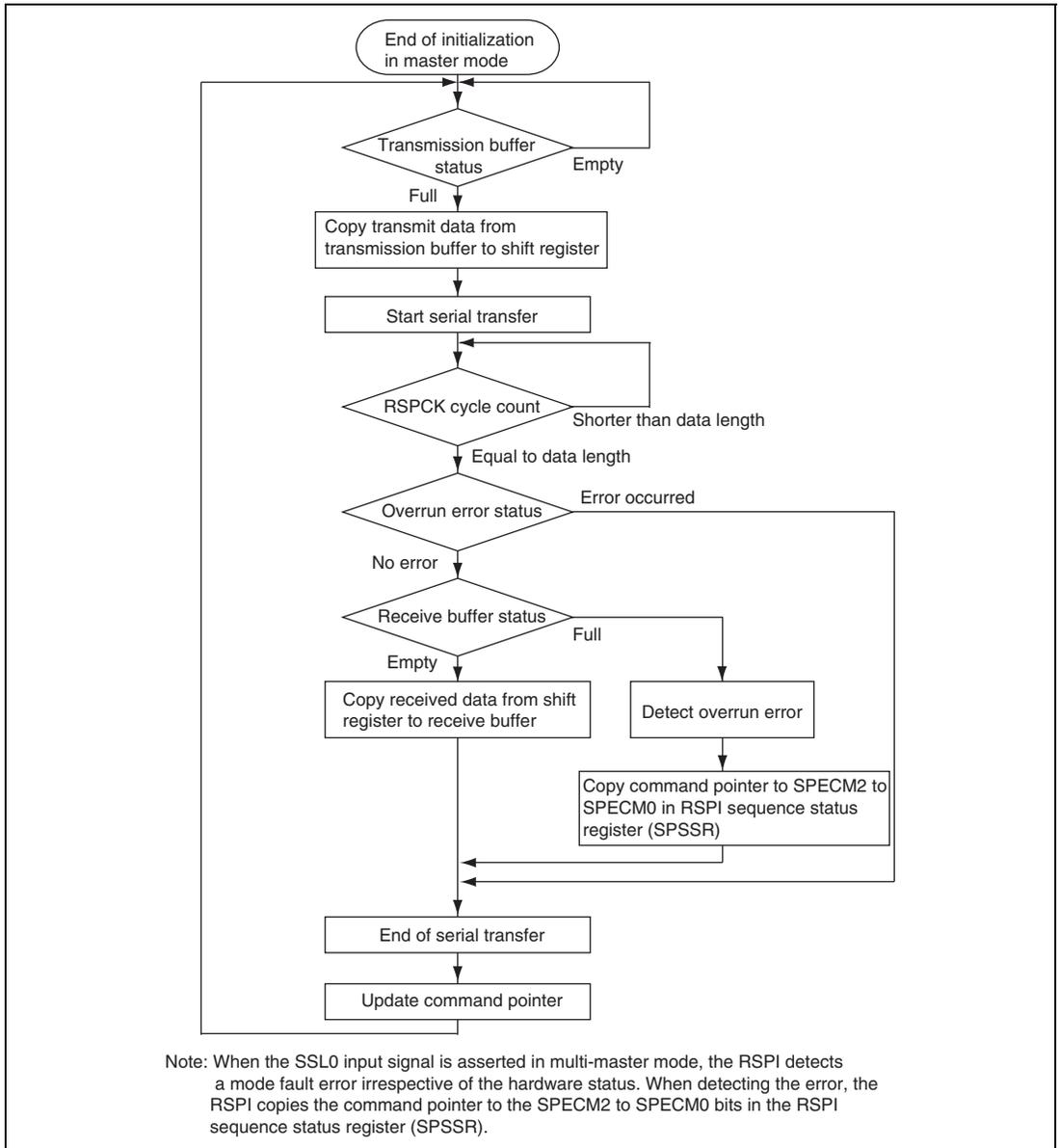


Figure 16.19 Example of Transfer Operation Flowchart in Master Mode

16.4.10 Slave Mode Operation

(1) Starting a Serial Transfer

If the CPHA bit in RSPI command register 0 (SPCMD0) is 0, when detecting an SSL0 input signal assertion, the RSPI needs to start driving valid data to the MISO output signal. For this reason, when the CPHA bit is 0, the asserting of the SSL0 input signal triggers the start of a serial transfer.

If the CPHA bit is 1, when detecting the first RSPCK edge in an SSL0 signal asserted condition, the RSPI needs to start driving valid data to the MSO signal. For this reason, when the CPHA bit is 1, the first RSPCK edge in an SSL0 signal asserted condition triggers the start of a serial transfer.

When detecting the start of a serial transfer in a condition in which the shift register is empty, the RSPI changes the status of the shift register to "full", so that data cannot be copied from the transmission buffer to the shift register when serial transfer is in progress. If the shift register was full before the serial transfer started, the RSPI leaves the status of the shift register intact, in the full state.

Irrespective of CPHA bit settings, the timing at which the RSPI starts driving MISO output signals is the SSL0 signal assertion timing. The data which is output by the RSPI is either valid or invalid, depending on CPHA bit settings.

For details on the RSPI transfer format, see section 16.4.4, Transfer Format. The polarity of the SSL0 input signal depends on the setting of the SSL0P bit in the RSPI slave select polarity register (SSLP).

(2) Terminating a Serial Transfer

Irrespective of the CPHA bit in RSPI command register 0 (SPCMD0), the RSPI terminates the serial transfer after detecting an RSPCK edge corresponding to the final sampling timing. When the SPRF bit in the RSPI status register (SPSR) is 0 and free space is available in the receive buffer, upon termination of serial transfer the RSPI copies received data from the shift register to the receive buffer of the RSPI data register (SPDR). Irrespective of the value of the SPRF bit, upon termination of a serial transfer the RSPI changes the status of the shift register to "empty". When the MODFEN bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) is 1, a mode fault error occurs if the RSPI detects an SSL0 input signal negation from the beginning of serial transfer to the end of serial transfer (see section 16.4.7, Error Detection).

The final sampling timing changes depending on the bit length of the transfer data. In slave mode, the RSPI data length depends on the settings in bits SPB3 to SPB0 bits in SPCMD0. The polarity of the SSL0 input signal depends on the setting in the SSL0P bit in the RSPI slave select polarity register (SSLP). For details on the RSPI transfer format, see section 16.4.4, Transfer Format.

(3) Notes on Single-Slave Operations

If the CPHA bit in RSPI command register 0 (SPCMD0) is 0, the RSPI starts serial transfers when it detects the assertion edge for an SSL0 input signal. In the type of configuration shown in figure 16.4 as an example, if the RSPI is used in single-slave mode, the SSL0 signal is always fixed at active state. Therefore, when the CPHA bit is set to 0, the RSPI cannot correctly start a serial transfer. To correctly execute send/receive operation by the RSPI in a configuration in which the SSL0 input signal is fixed at active state, the CPHA bit should be set to 1. If there is a need for setting the CPHA bit to 0, the SSL0 input signal should not be fixed.

(4) Burst Transfer

If the CPHA bit in RSPI command register 0 (SPCMD0) is 1, continuous serial transfer (burst transfer) can be executed while retaining the assertion state for the SSL0 input signal. If the CPHA bit is 1, the period from the first RSPCK edge to the sampling timing for the reception of the final bit in an SSL0 signal active state corresponds to a serial transfer period. Even when the SSL0 input signal remains at the active level, the RSPI can accommodate burst transfers because it can detect the start of access.

If the CPHA bit is 0, for the reason given in section 16.4.10 (3), Notes on Single-Slave Operations, second and subsequent serial transfers during the burst transfer cannot be executed correctly.

(5) Initialization Flowchart

Figure 16.20 shows an example of initialization flowchart for using the RSPI in slave mode. For a description of how to set up an interrupt controller, the A-DMAC, and input/output ports, see the descriptions given in the individual blocks.

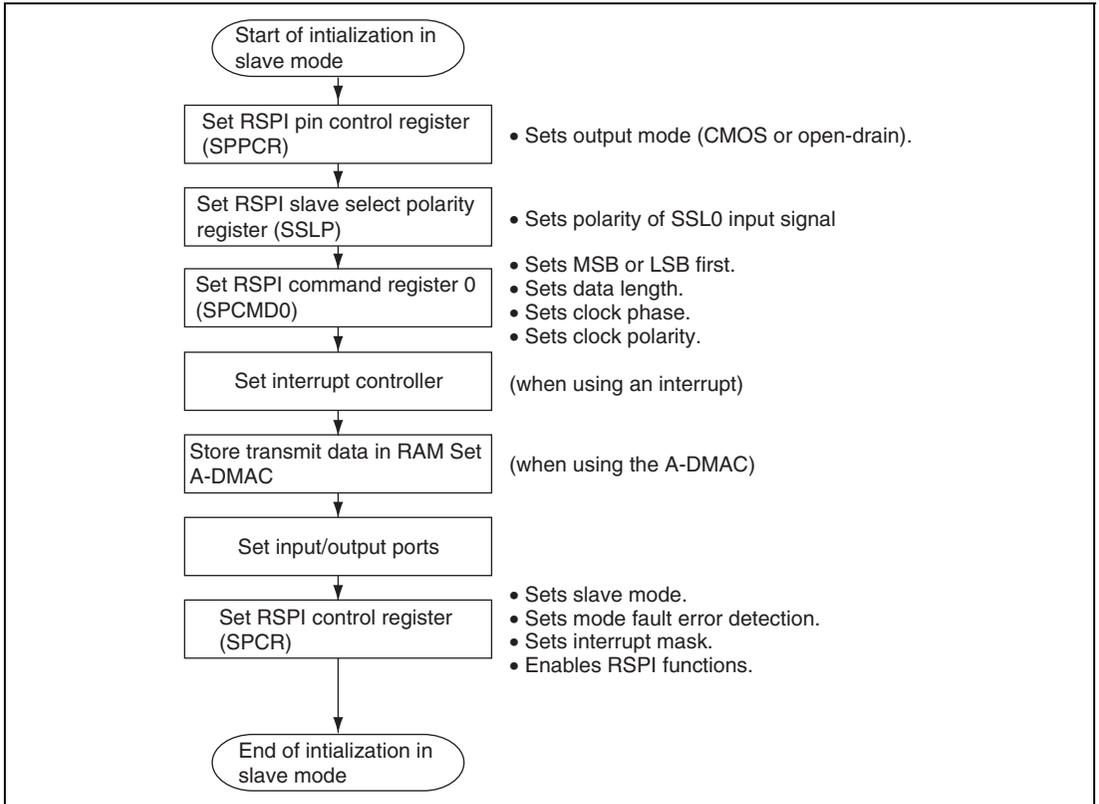


Figure 16.20 Example of Initialization Flowchart in Slave Mode

(6) Transfer Operation Flowchart (CPHA = 0)

Figure 16.21 shows an example of transfer operation flowchart for using the RSPI in slave mode, when the CPHA bit in RSPI command register 0 (SPCMD0) is 0 and the MODFEN bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) is 1. When the serial transfer starts while the MODFEN bit is 0, and the SSL0 input level is negated while the RSPCK cycle count is shorter than the data length, operation cannot be guaranteed.

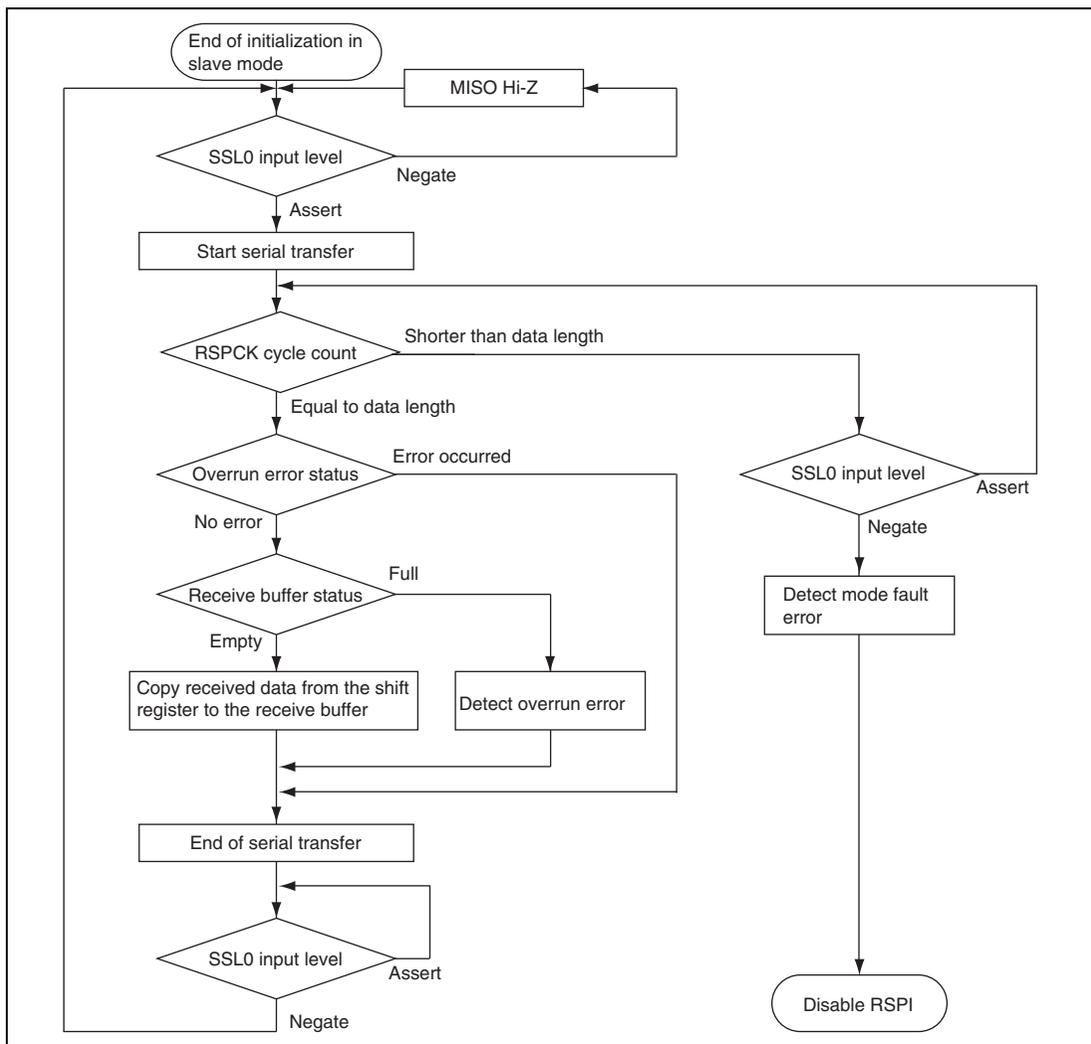


Figure 16.21 Example of Transfer Operation Flowchart in Slave Mode (CPHA = 0, MODFEN = 1)

(7) Transfer Operation Flowchart (CPHA = 1)

Figure 16.22 shows an example of transfer operation flowchart for using the RSPI in slave mode, when the CPHA bit in RSPI command register 0 (SPCMD0) is 1 and the MODFEN bit in the RSPI control register (SPCR) is 1. When the serial transfer starts while the MODFEN bit is 0, and the SSL0 input level is negated while the RSPCK cycle count is shorter than the data length, operation cannot be guaranteed.

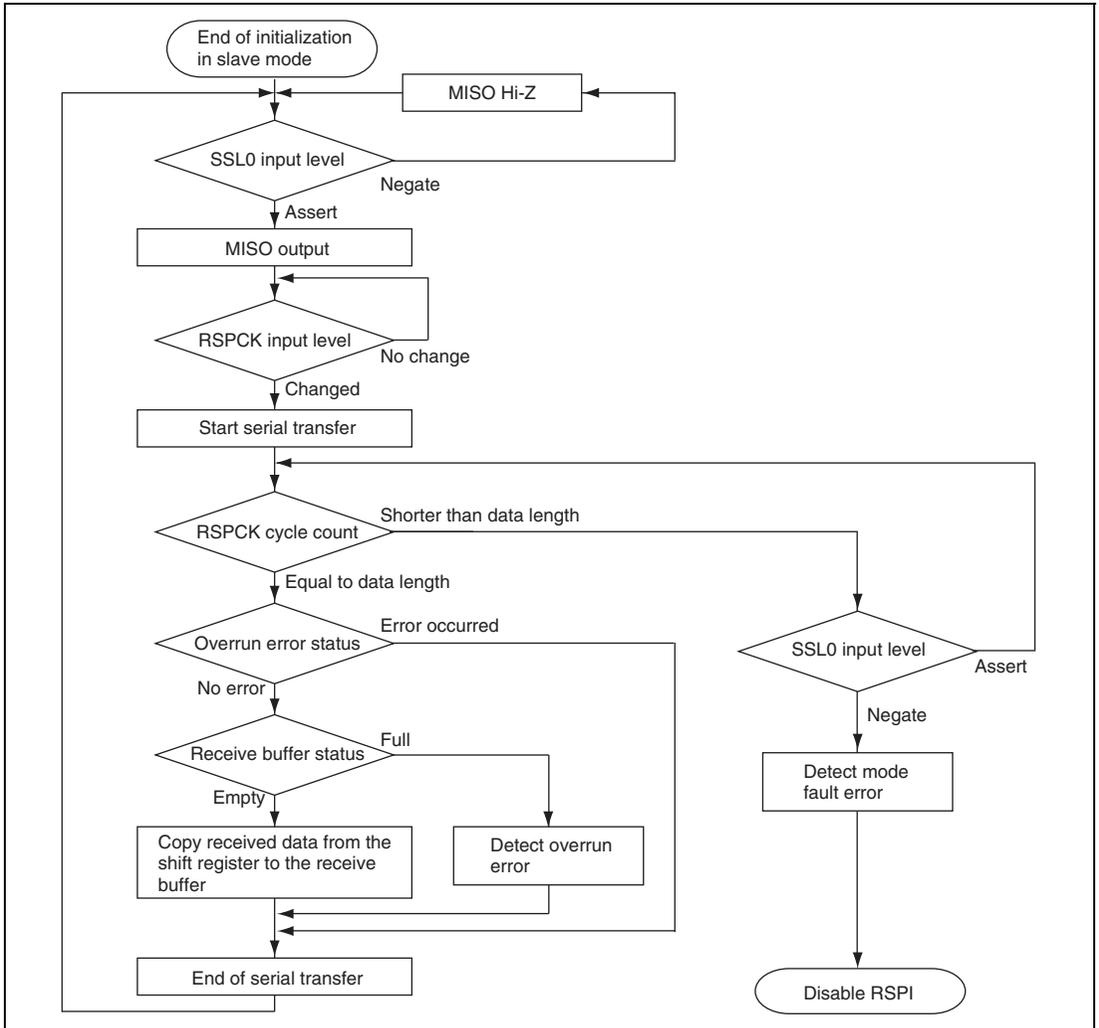


Figure 16.22 Example of Transfer Operation Flowchart in Slave Mode (CPHA = 1, MODFEN = 1)

Section 17 Controller Area Network (RCAN-TL1)

17.1 Summary

17.1.1 Overview

This document primarily describes the programming interface for the RCAN-TL1 (Renesas CAN Time Trigger Level 1) module. It serves to facilitate the hardware/software interface so that engineers involved in the RCAN-TL1 implementation can ensure the design is successful.

17.1.2 Scope

The CAN Data Link Controller function is not described in this document. It is the responsibility of the reader to investigate the CAN Specification Document (see references). The interfaces from the CAN Controller are described, in so far as they pertain to the connection with the User Interface.

The programming model is described in some detail. It is not the intention of this document to describe the implementation of the programming interface, but to simply present the interface to the underlying CAN functionality.

The document places no constraints upon the implementation of the RCAN-TL1 module in terms of process, packaging or power supply criteria. These issues are resolved where appropriate in implementation specifications.

17.1.3 Audience

In particular this document provides the design reference for software authors who are responsible for creating a CAN application using this module.

In the creation of the RCAN-TL1 user interface LSI engineers must use this document to understand the hardware requirements.

17.1.4 References

1. CAN Specification Version 2.0 part A, Robert Bosch GmbH, 1991
2. CAN Specification Version 2.0 part B, Robert Bosch GmbH, 1991
3. Implementation Guide for the CAN Protocol, CAN Specification 2.0 Addendum, CAN In Automation, Erlangen, Germany, 1997

4. Road vehicles - Controller area network (CAN): Part 1: Data link layer and physical signalling (ISO-11898-1, 2003)
5. Road vehicles - Controller area network (CAN): Part 4: Time triggered communication (ISO-11898-4, 2004)

17.1.5 Features

- Supports CAN specification 2.0B
- Bit timing compliant with ISO-11898-1
- 32 Mailbox version
- Clock: 16 to 20 MHz, 32 to 40 MHz
- 31 programmable Mailboxes for transmit / receive + 1 receive-only mailbox
- Sleep mode for low power consumption and automatic recovery from sleep mode by detecting CAN bus activity
- Programmable receive filter mask (standard and extended identifier) supported by all Mailboxes
- Programmable CAN data rate up to 1MBit/s
- Transmit message queuing with internal priority sorting mechanism against the problem of priority inversion for real-time applications
- Data buffer access without SW handshake requirement in reception
- Flexible micro-controller interface
- Flexible interrupt structure
- 16-bit free running timer with flexible clock sources and pre-scaler, 3 Timer Compare Match Registers
- 6-bit Basic Cycle Counter for Time Trigger Transmission
- Timer Compare Match Registers with interrupt generation
- Timer counter clear / set capability
- Registers for Time-Trigger: Local_Time, Cycle_time, Ref_Mark, Tx_Enable Window, Ref_Trigger_Offset
- Flexible TimeStamp at SOF for both transmission and reception supported
- Time-Trigger Transmission, Periodic Transmission supported (on top of Event Trigger Transmission)
- Basic Cycle value can be embedded into a CAN frame and transmitted
- Parity: One parity bit is added to every 8 bits of data and parity detection is performed in 32-bit units. A flag is set when a parity error is detected.

17.2 Architecture

The RCAN-TL1 device offers a flexible and sophisticated way to organise and control CAN frames, providing the compliance to CAN2.0B Active and ISO-11898-1. The module is formed from 7 different functional entities. These are the Micro Processor Interface (MPI), Mailbox, Mailbox Control, Timer, CAN Interface, Parity Control, and Parity Circuit. The figure below shows the block diagram of the RCAN-TL1 Module. The bus interface timing is designed according to the peripheral bus I/F required for each product.

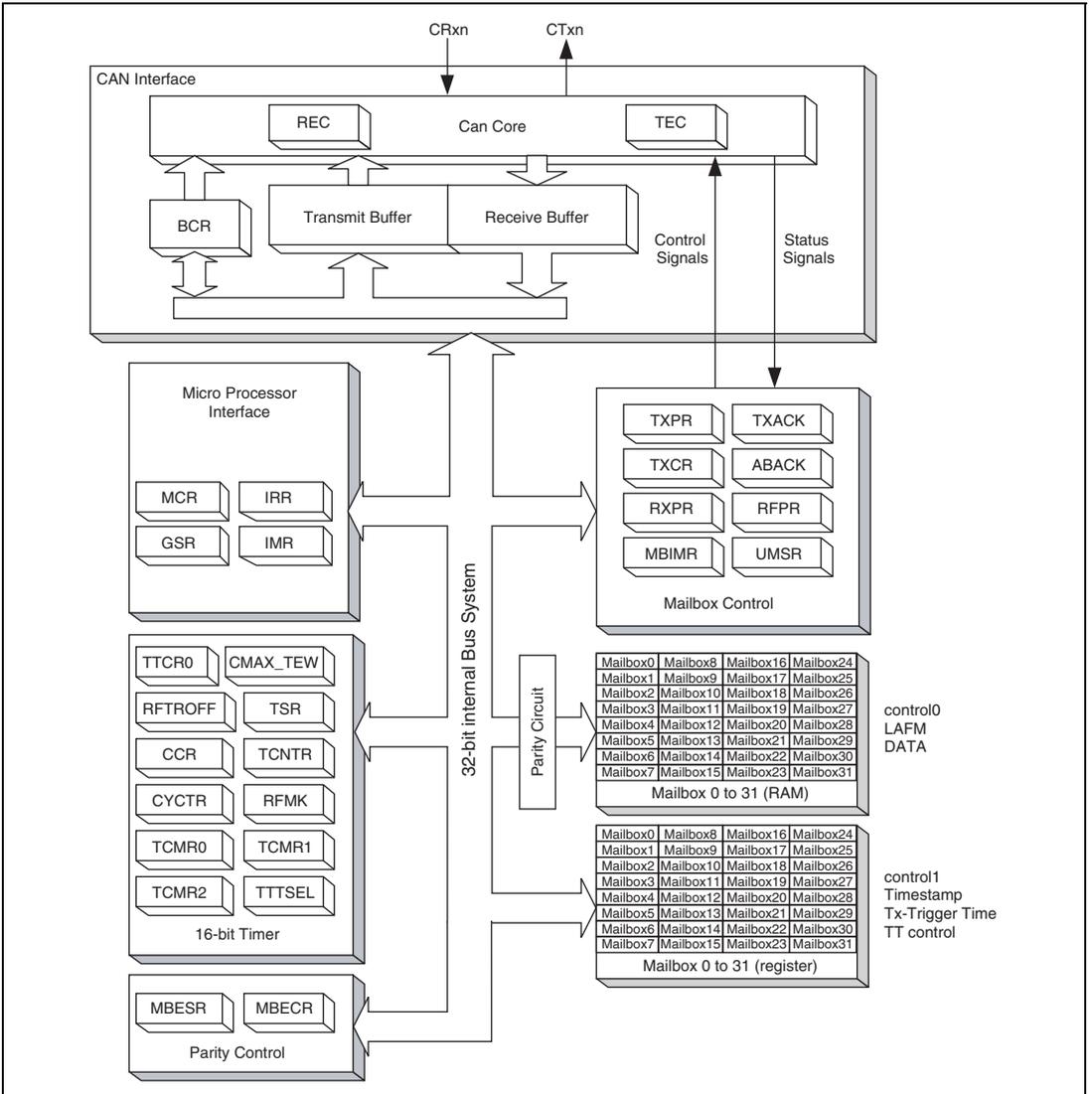


Figure 17.1 RCAN-TL1 architecture

Important: Although core of RCAN-TL1 is designed based on a 32-bit bus system, the whole RCAN-TL1 including MPI for the CPU has 16-bit bus interface to CPU. In that case, LongWord (32-bit) access must be implemented as 2 consecutive word (16-bit) accesses. In this manual, LongWord access means the two consecutive accesses.

- **Micro Processor Interface (MPI)**

The MPI allows communication between the Renesas CPU and the RCAN-TL1's registers/mailboxes to control the memory interface. It also contains the Wakeup Control logic that detects the CAN bus activities and notifies the MPI and the other parts of RCAN-TL1 so that the RCAN-TL1 can automatically exit the Sleep mode.

It contains registers such as MCR, IRR, GSR and IMR.

- **Mailbox**

The Mailboxes consists of RAM configured as message buffers and registers. There are 32 Mailboxes, and each mailbox has the following information.

<RAM>

- CAN message control (identifier, rtr, ide,etc)
- CAN message data (for CAN Data frames)
- Local Acceptance Filter Mask for reception

<Registers>

- CAN message control (dlc)
- Time Stamp for message reception/transmission
- 3-bit wide Mailbox Configuration, Disable Automatic Re-Transmission bit, Auto-Transmission for Remote Request bit, New Message Control bit
- Tx-Trigger Time

- **Mailbox Control**

The Mailbox Control handles the following functions.

- For received messages, compare the IDs and generate appropriate RAM addresses/data to store messages from the CAN Interface into the Mailbox and set/clear appropriate registers accordingly.
- To transmit event-triggered messages, run the internal arbitration to pick the correct priority message, and load the message from the Mailbox into the Tx-buffer of the CAN Interface and set/clear appropriate registers accordingly. In the case of time-triggered transmission, compare match of Tx-Trigger time invoke loading the messages.
- Arbitrates Mailbox accesses between the CPU and the Mailbox Control.
- Contains registers such as TXPR, TXCR, TXACK, ABACK, RXPR, RFPR, UMSR and MBIMR.

- **Timer**

The Timer function is the functional entity, which provides RCAN-TL1 with support for transmitting messages at a specific time frame and recording the result.

The Timer is a 16-bit free running up counter which can be controlled by the CPU. It provides one 16-bit Compare Match Register to compare with Local Time and two 16-bit ones to compare with Cycle Time. The Compare Match Registers can generate interrupt signals and clear the Counter.

The clock period of this Timer offers a wide selection derived from the system clock or can be programmed to be incremented with one nominal bit timing of CAN Bus.

Contains registers such as TCNTR, TTCR0, CMAX_TEW, RETROFF, TSR, CCR, CYCTR, RFMK, TCMR0, TCMR1, TCMR2 and TTTSEL.

- **CAN Interface**

This block conforms to the requirements for a CAN Bus Data Link Controller which is specified in Ref. [2, 4]. It fulfils all the functions of a standard DLC as specified by the OSI 7 Layer Reference model. This functional entity also provides the registers and the logic which are specific to a given CAN bus, which includes the Receive Error Counter, Transmit Error Counter, the Bit Configuration Registers and various useful Test Modes. This block also contains functional entities to hold the data received and the data to be transmitted for the CAN Data Link Controller.

- **Parity Control**

The Parity Control block allows communications between the CPU and the two parity control registers, MBESR and MBEER.

- **Parity Circuit**

Parity bits are added to the data written to a mailbox (RAM). One parity bit is added to every 8 bits of the data.

Parity check is performed to the data read from a mailbox (RAM), in 32-bit units.

All mailboxes (RAM) must be initialized. If any data is read from a mailbox (RAM) without initialization, a parity error may occur.

Generation of a parity error interrupt can be selected by setting the MBEER register.

17.3 Programming Model - Overview

The purpose of this programming interface is to allow convenient, effective access to the CAN bus for efficient message transfer. Please bear in mind that the user manual reports all settings allowed by the RCAN-TL1 IP. Different use of RCAN-TL1 is not allowed.

17.3.1 Memory Map

The diagram of the memory map is shown below.

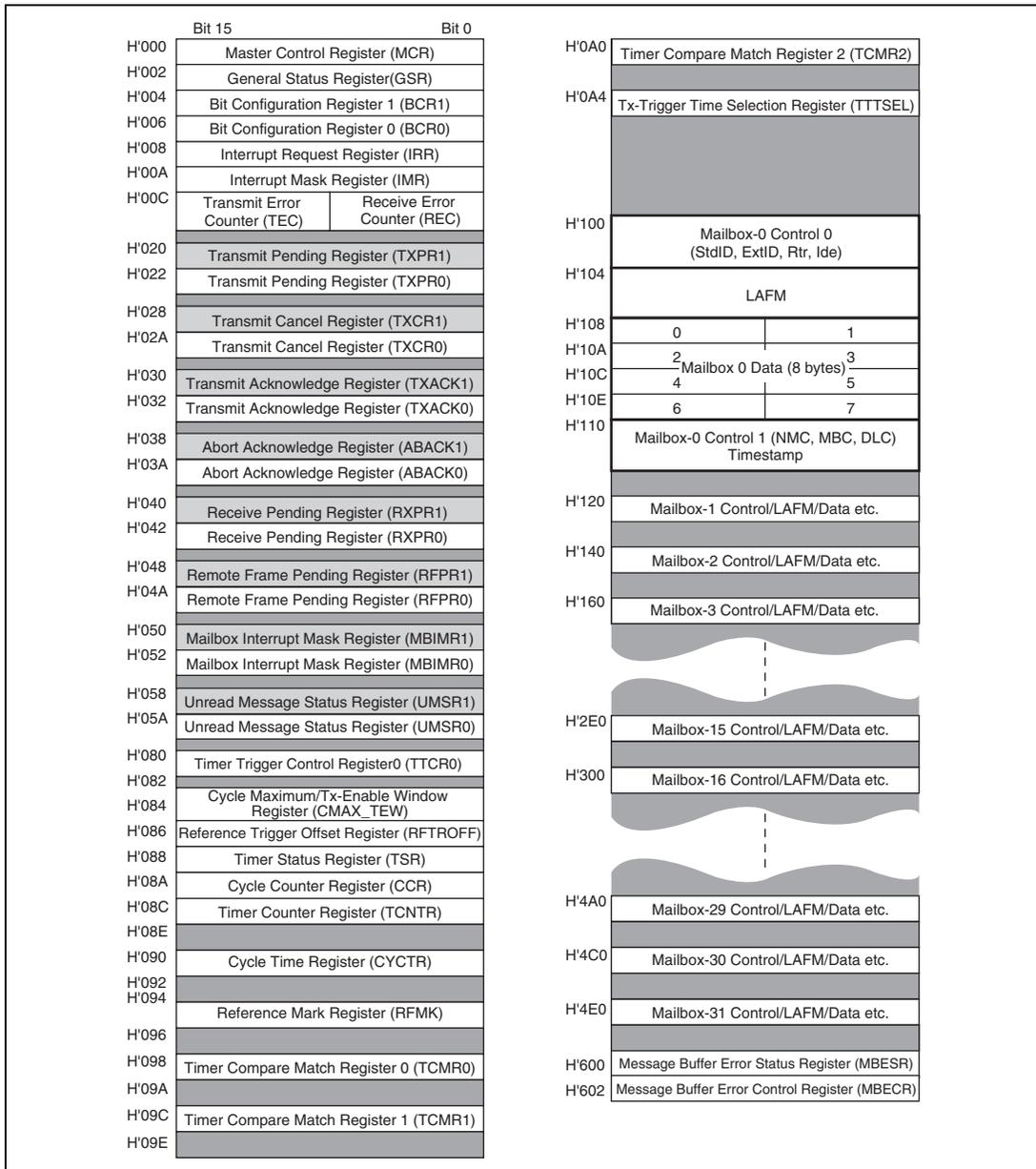


Figure 17.2 RCAN-TL1 Memory Map

The locations not used (between H'000 and H'602) are reserved and cannot be accessed.

17.3.2 Mailbox Structure

Mailboxes play a role as message buffers to transmit/receive CAN frames. Each Mailbox is comprised of 3 identical storage fields that are 1): Message Control, 2): Local Acceptance Filter Mask, 3): Message Data. In addition some Mailboxes contain the following extra Fields: 4): Time Stamp, 5): Time Trigger configuration and 6): Time Trigger Control. The following table shows the address map for the control, LAFM, data, timestamp, Transmission Trigger Time and Time Trigger Control addresses for each mailbox.

Mailbox	Address						
	Control0	LAFM	Data	Control1	Time Stamp	Trigger Time	TT control
	4 bytes	4 bytes	8 bytes	2 bytes	2 bytes	2 bytes	2 bytes
0 (Receive Only)	H'100 – H'103	H'104 – H'107	H'108 – H'10F	H'110 – H'111	H'112 – H'113	No	No
1	H'120 – H'123	H'124 – H'127	H'128 – H'12F	H'130 – H'131	H'132 – H'133	No	No
2	H'140 – H'143	H'144 – H'147	H'148 – H'14F	H'150 – H'151	H'152 – H'153	No	No
3	H'160 – H'163	H'164 – H'167	H'168 – H'16F	H'170 – H'171	H'172 – H'173	No	No
4	H'180 – H'183	H'184 – H'187	H'188 – H'18F	H'190 – H'191	H'192 – H'193	No	No
5	H'1A0 – H'1A3	H'1A4 – H'1A7	H'1A8 – H'1AF	H'1B0 – H'1B1	H'1B2 – H'1B3	No	No
6	H'1C0 – H'1C3	H'1C4 – H'1C7	H'1C8 – H'1CF	H'1D0 – H'1D1	H'1D2 – H'1D3	No	No
7	H'1E0 – H'1E3	H'1E4 – H'1E7	H'1E8 – H'1EF	H'1F0 – H'1F1	H'1F2 – H'1F3	No	No
8	H'200 – H'203	H'204 – H'207	H'208 – H'20F	H'210 – H'211	H'212 – H'213	No	No
9	H'220 – H'223	H'224 – H'227	H'228 – H'22F	H'230 – H'231	H'232 – H'233	No	No
10	H'240 – H'243	H'244 – H'247	H'248 – H'24F	H'250 – H'251	H'252 – H'253	No	No
11	H'260 – H'263	H'264 – H'267	H'268 – H'26F	H'270 – H'271	H'272 – H'273	No	No
12	H'280 – H'283	H'284 – H'287	H'288 – H'28F	H'290 – H'291	H'292 – H'293	No	No
13	H'2A0 – H'2A3	H'2A4 – H'2A7	H'2A8 – H'2AF	H'2B0 – H'2B1	H'2B2 – H'2B3	No	No
14	H'2C0 – H'2C3	H'2C4 – H'2C7	H'2C8 – H'2CF	H'2D0 – H'2D1	H'2D2 – H'2D3	No	No
15	H'2E0 – H'2E3	H'2E4 – H'2E7	H'2E8 – H'2EF	H'2F0 – H'2F1	H'2F2 – H'2F3	No	No
16	H'300 – H'303	H'304 – H'307	H'308 – H'30F	H'310 – H'311	No	No	No
17	H'320 – H'323	H'324 – H'327	H'328 – H'32F	H'330 – H'331	No	No	No
18	H'340 – H'343	H'344 – H'347	H'348 – H'34F	H'350 – H'351	No	No	No

Mailbox	Address						
	Control0 4 bytes	LAFM 4 bytes	Data 8 bytes	Control1 2 bytes	Time Stamp 2 bytes	Trigger Time 2 bytes	TT control 2 bytes
19	H'360 – H'363	H'364 – H'367	H'368 – H'36F	H'370 – H'371	No	No	No
20	H'380 – H'383	H'384 – H'387	H'388 – H'38F	H'390 – H'391	No	No	No
21	H'3A0 – H'3A3	H'3A4 – H'3A7	H'3A8 – H'3AF	H'3B0 – H'3B1	No	No	No
22	H'3C0 – H'3C3	H'3C4 – H'3C7	H'3C8 – H'3CF	H'3D0 – H'3D1	No	No	No
23	H'3E0 – H'3E3	H'3E4 – H'3E7	H'3E8 – H'3EF	H'3F0 – H'3F1	No	No	No
24	H'400 – H'403	H'404 – H'407	H'408 – H'40F	H'410 – H'411	No	H'414 – H'415	H'416 – H'417
25	H'420 – H'423	H'424 – H'427	H'428 – H'42F	H'430 – H'431	No	H'434 – H'435	H'436 – H'437
26	H'440 – H'443	H'444 – H'447	H'448 – H'44F	H'450 – H'451	No	H'454 – H'455	H'456 – H'457
27	H'460 – H'463	H'464 – H'467	H'468 – H'46F	H'470 – H'471	No	H'474 – H'475	H'476 – H'477
28	H'480 – H'483	H'484 – H'487	H'488 – H'48F	H'490 – H'491	No	H'494 – H'495	H'496 – H'497
29	H'4A0 – H'4A3	H'4A4 – H'4A7	H'4A8 – H'4AF	H'4B0 – H'4B1	No	H'4B4 – H'4B5	H'4B6 – H'4B7
30	H'4C0 – H'4C3	H'4C4 – H'4C7	H'4C8 – H'4CF	H'4D0 – H'4D1	H'4D2 – H'4D3 (Local Time)	H'4D4 – H'4D5	No
31	H'4E0 – H'4E3	H'4E4 – H'4E7	H'4E8 – H'4EF	H'4F0 – H'4F1	H'4F2 – H'4F3 (Local Time)	No	No

Mailbox-0 is a receive-only box, and all the other Mailboxes can operate as both receive and transmit boxes, dependant upon the MBC (Mailbox Configuration) bits in the Message Control. The following diagram shows the structure of a Mailbox in detail.

Table 17.1 Roles of Mailboxes

	Event Trigger		Time Trigger		Remark	
	Tx	Rx	Tx	Rx	TimeStamp	Tx-Trigger Time
MB31	OK	OK	—	time reference reception	available	—
MB30	OK	OK	time reference transmission in time master mode	reception in time slave mode	available	available
MB29 - 24	OK	OK	Setting available	Setting available	—	available
MB23 - 16	OK	OK	— (ET)	Setting available	—	—
MB15 - 1	OK	OK	— (ET)	Setting available	available	—
MB0	—	OK	—	Setting available	available	—

(ET) shows that it works during merged arbitrating window, after completion of time-triggered transmission.

MB0 (reception MB with timestamp)

Byte: 8-bit access, Word: 16-bit access, LW (LongWord) : 32-bit access

Address	Data Bus															Access Size	Field Name
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			0
H'100	IDE	RTR	0	STDID[10:0]										EXTID[17:16]	Word/LW	Control 0	
H'102	EXTID[15:0]																Word
H'104	IDE LAFM	0	0	STDID_LAFM[10:0]										EXTID LAFM[17:16]	Word/LW	LAFM	
H'106	EXTID_LAFM[15:0]																Word
H'108	MSG_DATA_0 (first Rx/Tx Byte)							MSG_DATA_1							Byte/Word/LW	Data	
H'10A	MSG_DATA_2							MSG_DATA_3							Byte/Word		
H'10C	MSG_DATA_4							MSG_DATA_5							Byte/Word/LW		
H'10E	MSG_DATA_6							MSG_DATA_7							Byte/Word		
H'110	0	0	NMC	0	0	MBC[2:0]			0	0	0	0	DLC[3:0]				Byte/Word
H'112	TimeStamp[15:0] (CYCTR[15:0] or CCR[5:0]/CYCTR[15:6] at SOF)															Word	TimeStamp

MBC[1] is fixed to "1"

MB15 to 1 (MB with timestamp)

Address	Data Bus															Access Size	Field Name
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			0
H'100 + n*32	IDE	RTR	0	STDID[10:0]										EXTID[17:16]	Word/LW	Control 0	
H'102 + n*32	EXTID[15:0]																Word
H'104 + n*32	IDE LAFM	0	0	STDID_LAFM[10:0]										EXTID LAFM[17:16]	Word/LW	LAFM	
H'106 + n*32	EXTID_LAFM[15:0]																Word
H'108 + n*32	MSG_DATA_0 (first Rx/Tx Byte)							MSG_DATA_1							Byte/Word/LW	Data	
H'10A + n*32	MSG_DATA_2							MSG_DATA_3							Byte/Word		
H'10C + n*32	MSG_DATA_4							MSG_DATA_5							Byte/Word/LW		
H'10E + n*32	MSG_DATA_6							MSG_DATA_7							Byte/Word		
H'110 + n*32	0	0	NMC	ATX	DART	MBC[2:0]			0	0	0	0	DLC[3:0]				Byte/Word
H'112 + n*32	TimeStamp[15:0] (CYCTR[15:0] or CCR[5:0]/CYCTR[15:6] at SOF)															Word	TimeStamp

Legend: n = 1 to 15

Figure 17.3 Mailbox-n Structure

MB23 to 16 (MB without timestamp)

Address	Data Bus																Access Size	Field Name	
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
H'100 + n*32	IDE	RTR	0	STDID[10:0]										EXTID[17:16]				Word/LW	Control 0
H'102 + n*32	EXTID[15:0]																Word		
H'104 + n*32	IDE_LAFM	0	0	STDID_LAFM[10:0]										EXTID_LAFM[17:16]				Word/LW	LAFM
H'106 + n*32	EXTID_LAFM[15:0]																Word		
H'108 + n*32	MSG_DATA_0 (first Rx/Tx Byte)								MSG_DATA_1								Byte/Word/LW		Data
H'10A + n*32	MSG_DATA_2								MSG_DATA_3								Byte/Word		
H'10C + n*32	MSG_DATA_4								MSG_DATA_5								Byte/Word/LW		
H'10E + n*32	MSG_DATA_6								MSG_DATA_7								Byte/Word		
H'110 + n*32	0	0	NMC	ATX	DART	MBC[2:0]				0	0	0	0	DLC[3:0]			Byte/Word	Control 1	

MB29 to 24 (Time-Triggered Transmission in Time Trigger mode)

Address	Data Bus																Access Size	Field Name	
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
H'100 + n*32	IDE	RTR	0	STDID[10:0]										EXTID[17:16]				Word/LW	Control 0
H'102 + n*32	EXTID[15:0]																Word		
H'104 + n*32	IDE_LAFM	0	0	STDID_LAFM[10:0]										EXTID_LAFM[17:16]				Word/LW	LAFM
H'106 + n*32	EXTID_LAFM[15:0]																Word		
H'108 + n*32	MSG_DATA_0 (first Rx/Tx Byte)								MSG_DATA_1								Byte/Word/LW		Data
H'10A + n*32	MSG_DATA_2								MSG_DATA_3								Byte/Word		
H'10C + n*32	MSG_DATA_4								MSG_DATA_5								Byte/Word/LW		
H'10E + n*32	MSG_DATA_6								MSG_DATA_7								Byte/Word		
H'110 + n*32	0	0	NMC	ATX	DART	MBC[2:0]				0	0	0	0	DLC[3:0]			Byte/Word	Control 1	
H'112 + n*32	reserved																-	-	
H'114 + n*32	Tx-Triggered Time (TTT)																Word	Trigger Time	
H'116 + n*32	TTW[1:0]		offset								0	0	0	0	0	Rep_Factor		Word	TT control

Legend: n = 16 to 29

Figure 17.3 Mailbox-n Structure (continued)

MB30 (Time Reference Transmittion in Time Trigger mode)

Address	Data Bus																Access Size	Field Name	
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
H'100 + n*32	IDE	RTR	0	STDID[10:0]												EXTID[17:16]	Word/LW	Control 0	
H'102 + n*32	EXTID[15:0]																Word		
H'104 + n*32	IDE	LAFM	0	0	STDID_LAFM[10:0]												EXTID_LAFM[17:16]	Word/LW	LAFM
H'106 + n*32	EXTID_LAFM[15:0]																Word		
H'108 + n*32	MSG_DATA_0 (first Rx/Tx Byte)								MSG_DATA_1								Byte/Word/LW		Data
H'10A + n*32	MSG_DATA_2								MSG_DATA_3								Byte/Word		
H'10C + n*32	MSG_DATA_4								MSG_DATA_5								Byte/Word/LW		
H'10E + n*32	MSG_DATA_6								MSG_DATA_7								Byte/Word		
H'110 + n*32	0	0	NMC	ATX	DART	MBC[2:0]				0	0	0	0	DLC[3:0]				Byte/Word		Control 1
H'112 + n*32	TimeStamp[15:0] (TCNTR at SOF)																Word	TimeStamp	
H'114 + n*32	Tx-Triggered Time (TTT) as Time Reference																Word	Trigger Time	

MB31 (Time Reference Reception in Time Trigger mode)

Address	Data Bus																Access Size	Field Name	
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
H'100 + n*32	IDE	RTR	0	STDID[10:0]												EXTID[17:16]	Word/LW	Control 0	
H'102 + n*32	EXTID[15:0]																Word		
H'104 + n*32	IDE	LAFM	0	0	STDID_LAFM[10:0]												EXTID_LAFM[17:16]	Word/LW	LAFM
H'106 + n*32	EXTID_LAFM[15:0]																Word		
H'108 + n*32	MSG_DATA_0 (first Rx/Tx Byte)								MSG_DATA_1								Byte/Word/LW		Data
H'10A + n*32	MSG_DATA_2								MSG_DATA_3								Byte/Word		
H'10C + n*32	MSG_DATA_4								MSG_DATA_5								Byte/Word/LW		
H'10E + n*32	MSG_DATA_6								MSG_DATA_7								Byte/Word		
H'110 + n*32	0	0	NMC	ATX	DART	MBC[2:0]				0	0	0	0	DLC[3:0]				Byte/Word		Control 1
H'112 + n*32	TimeStamp[15:0] (TCNTR at SOF)																Word	TimeStamp	

Legend: n = 30, 31

Figure 17.3 Mailbox-n Structure (continued)

- Notes:
1. All bits shadowed in grey are reserved and must be written LOW. The value returned by a read may not always be '0' and should not be relied upon.
 2. ATX and DART are not supported by Mailbox-0, and the MBC setting of Mailbox-0 is limited.
 3. ID Reorder (MCR15) can change the order of STDID, RTR, IDE and EXTID of both message control and LAFM.

(1) Message Control Field

STID[10:0]: These bits set the identifier (standard identifier) of data frames and remote frames.

EXTID[17:0]: These bits set the identifier (extended identifier) of data frames and remote frames.

RTR (Remote Transmission Request bit): Used to distinguish between data frames and remote frames. This bit is overwritten by received CAN Frames depending on Data Frames or Remote Frames.

Important: Please note that, when ATX bit is set with the setting $MBC = 001(\text{bin})$, the RTR bit will never be set. When a Remote Frame is received, the CPU can be notified by the corresponding RFPR set or IRR[2] (Remote Frame Receive Interrupt), however, as RCAN-TL1 needs to transmit the current message as a Data Frame, the RTR bit remains unchanged.

Important: In order to support automatic answer to remote frame when $MBC = 001(\text{bin})$ is used and $ATX = 1$ the RTR flag must be programmed to zero to allow data frame to be transmitted.

Note: when a Mailbox is configured to send a remote frame request the DLC used for transmission is the one stored into the Mailbox.

RTR	Description
0	Data frame
1	Remote frame

IDE (Identifier Extension bit): Used to distinguish between the standard format and extended format of CAN data frames and remote frames.

IDE	Description
0	Standard format
1	Extended format

- Mailbox-0

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	0	0	NMC	0	0	MBC[2:0]			0	0	0	0	DLC[3:0]			
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: MBC[1] of MB0 is always "1".

- Mailbox-31 to 1

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	0	0	NMC	ATX	DART	MBC[2:0]			0	0	0	0	DLC[3:0]			
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

NMC (New Message Control): When this bit is set to '0', the Mailbox of which the RXPR or RFPR bit is already set does not store the new message but maintains the old one and sets the UMSR correspondent bit. When this bit is set to '1', the Mailbox of which the RXPR or RFPR bit is already set overwrites with the new message and sets the UMSR correspondent bit.

Important: Please note that if a remote frame is overwritten with a data frame or vice versa could be that both RXPR and RFPR flags (together with UMSR) are set for the same Mailbox. In this case the RTR bit within the Mailbox Control Field should be relied upon.

Important: Please note that when the Time Triggered mode is used NMC needs to be set to '1' for Mailbox 31 to allow synchronization with all incoming reference messages even when RXPR[31] is not cleared.

NMC	Description
0	Overrun mode (Initial value)
1	Overwrite mode

ATX (Automatic Transmission of Data Frame): When this bit is set to '1' and a Remote Frame is received into the Mailbox DLC is stored. Then, a Data Frame is transmitted from the same Mailbox using the current contents of the message data and updated DLC by setting the corresponding TXPR automatically. The scheduling of transmission is still governed by ID priority or Mailbox priority as configured with the Message Transmission Priority control bit (MCR.2). In order to use this function, MBC[2:0] needs to be programmed to be '001' (Bin). When a transmission is performed by this function, the DLC (Data Length Code) to be used is the one that has been received. Application needs to guarantee that the DLC of the remote frame correspond to the DLC of the data frame requested.

Important: When ATX is used and MBC = 001 (Bin) the filter for the IDE bit cannot be used since ID of remote frame has to be exactly the same as that of data frame as the reply message.

Important: Please note that, when this function is used, the RTR bit will never be set despite receiving a Remote Frame. When a Remote Frame is received, the CPU will be notified by the corresponding RFPR set, however, as RCAN-TL1 needs to transmit the current message as a Data Frame, the RTR bit remains unchanged.

Important: Please note that in case of overrun condition (UMSR flag set when the Mailbox has its NMC = 0) the message received is discarded. In case a remote frame is causing overrun into a Mailbox configured with ATX = 1, the transmission of the corresponding data frame may be triggered only if the related PFPR flag is cleared by the CPU when the UMSR flag is set. In such case PFPR flag would get set again.

ATX	Description
0	Automatic Transmission of Data Frame disabled (Initial value)
1	Automatic Transmission of Data Frame enabled

DART (Disable Automatic Re-Transmission): When this bit is set, it disables the automatic re-transmission of a message in the event of an error on the CAN bus or an arbitration lost on the CAN bus. In effect, when this function is used, the corresponding TXCR bit is automatically set at the start of transmission. When this bit is set to '0', RCAN-TL1 tries to transmit the message as many times as required until it is successfully transmitted or it is cancelled by the TXCR.

DART	Description
0	Re-transmission enabled (Initial value)
1	Re-Transmission disabled

MBC[2:0] (Mailbox Configuration): These bits configure the nature of each Mailbox as follows. When MBC = 111 (Bin), the Mailbox is inactive, i.e., it does not receive or transmit a message regardless of TXPR or other settings. The MBC = '110', '101' and '100' settings are prohibited. When the MBC is set to any other value, the LAFM field becomes available. Please don't set TXPR when MBC is set as reception as there is no hardware protection, and TXPR will remain set. MBC[1] of Mailbox-0 is fixed to "1" by hardware. This is to ensure that MB0 cannot be configured to transmit Messages.

MBC[2]	MBC[1]	MBC[0]	Data Frame Transmit	Remote Frame Transmit	Data Frame Receive	Remote Frame Receive	Remarks
0	0	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not allowed for Mailbox-0 Time-Triggered transmission can be used
0	0	1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be used with ATX* Not allowed for Mailbox-0 LAFM can be used
0	1	0	No	No	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed for Mailbox-0 LAFM can be used
0	1	1	No	No	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed for Mailbox-0 LAFM can be used
1	0	0					Setting prohibited
1	0	1					Setting prohibited
1	1	0					Setting prohibited
1	1	1					Mailbox inactive (Initial value)

Notes: * In order to support automatic retransmission, RTR shall be "0" when MBC = 001(bin) and ATX = 1.

When ATX = 1 is used the filter for IDE must not be used.

DLC[3:0] (Data Length Code): These bits encode the number of data bytes from 0,1, 2, ... 8 that will be transmitted in a data frame. Please note that when a remote frame request is transmitted the DLC value to be used must be the same as the DLC of the data frame that is requested.

DLC[3]	DLC[2]	DLC[1]	DLC[0]	Description
0	0	0	0	Data Length = 0 bytes (Initial value)
0	0	0	1	Data Length = 1 byte
0	0	1	0	Data Length = 2 bytes
0	0	1	1	Data Length = 3 bytes
0	1	0	0	Data Length = 4 bytes
0	1	0	1	Data Length = 5 bytes
0	1	1	0	Data Length = 6 bytes
0	1	1	1	Data Length = 7 bytes
1	x	x	x	Data Length = 8 bytes

(2) Local Acceptance Filter Mask (LAFM)

This area is used as Local Acceptance Filter Mask (LAFM) for receive boxes.

LAFM: When MBC is set to 001, 010, 011(Bin), this field is used as LAFM Field. It allows a Mailbox to accept more than one identifier. The LAFM is comprised of two 16-bit read/write areas as follows.

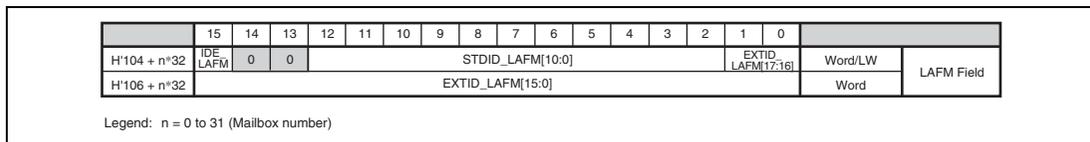


Figure 17.4 Acceptance filter

If a bit is set in the LAFM, then the corresponding bit of a received CAN identifier is ignored when the RCAN-TL1 searches a Mailbox with the matching CAN identifier. If the bit is cleared, then the corresponding bit of a received CAN identifier must match to the STDID/IDE/EXTID set in the mailbox to be stored. The structure of the LAFM is same as the message control in a Mailbox. If this function is not required, it must be filled with '0'.

Important: RCAN-TL1 starts to find a matching identifier from Mailbox-31 down to Mailbox-0. As soon as RCAN-TL1 finds one matching, it stops the search. The message will be stored or not depending on the NMC and RXPR/RFPR flags. This means that, even using LAFM, a received message can only be stored into 1 Mailbox.

Important: When a message is received and a matching Mailbox is found, the whole message is stored into the Mailbox. This means that, if the LAFM is used, the STDID, RTR, IDE and EXTID may differ to the ones originally set as they are updated with the STDID, RTR, IDE and EXTID of the received message.

STD_LAFM[10:0] — Filter mask bits for the CAN base identifier [10:0] bits.

STD_LAFM[10:0]	Description
0	Corresponding STD_ID bit is cared
1	Corresponding STD_ID bit is "don't cared"

EXT_LAFM[17:0] — Filter mask bits for the CAN Extended identifier [17:0] bits.

EXT_LAFM[17:0]	Description
0	Corresponding EXT_ID bit is cared
1	Corresponding EXT_ID bit is "don't cared"

IDE_LAFM — Filter mask bit for the CAN IDE bit.

IDE_LAFM	Description
0	Corresponding IDE bit is cared
1	Corresponding IDE bit is "don't cared"

(3) Message Data Fields

Storage for the CAN message data that is transmitted or received. MSG_DATA[0] corresponds to the first data byte that is transmitted or received. The bit order on the CAN bus is bit 7 through to bit 0.

When CMAX!= 3'b111/MBC[30] = 3'b000 and TXPR[30] is set, Mailbox-30 is configured as transmission of time reference. Its DLC must be greater than 0 and its RTR must be zero (as specified for TTCAN Level 1) so that the Cycle_count (CCR register) is embedded in the first byte of the data field instead of MSG_DATA_0[5:0] when this Mailbox starts transmission. This function shall be used when RCAN-TL1 is enabled to work in TTCAN mode to perform a Potential Time Master role to send the Time reference message. MSG_DATA_0[7:6] is still transmitted as stored in the Mailbox. User can set MSG_DATA_0[7] when a Next_is_Gap needs to be transmitted.

Please note that the CCR value is only embedded on the frame transmitted but not stored back into Mailbox 30.

When CMAX!= 3'b111, MBC[31] = 3'b011 and TXPR[31] is cleared, Mailbox-31 is configured as reception of time reference. When a valid reference message is received (DLC > 0) RCAN-TL1 performs internal synchronisation (modifying its RFMK and basic cycle CCR).

MB30 - 31																		
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
H'108 + n*32	Next_is_Gap/Cycle_Counter (first Rx/Tx Byte)								MSG_DATA_1				Byte/Word/LW		Data			
H'10A + n*32	MSG_DATA_2								MSG_DATA_3				Byte/Word					
H'10C + n*32	MSG_DATA_4								MSG_DATA_5				Byte/Word/LW					
H'10E + n*32	MSG_DATA_6								MSG_DATA_7				Byte/Word					

Legend: n = 30, 31 (Mailbox number)

Figure 17.5 Message Data Field

(4) Timestamp

Storage for the Timestamp recorded on messages for transmit/receive. The Timestamp will be a useful function to monitor if messages are received/transmitted within expected schedule.

- Timestamp

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TS15	TS14	TS13	TS12	TS11	TS10	TS9	TS8	TS7	TS6	TS5	TS4	TS3	TS2	TS1	TS0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Message Receive: For received messages of Mailbox-15 to 0, Timestamp always captures the CYCTR (Cycle Time Register) value or Cycle_Counter CCR[5:0] + CYCTR[15:6] value, depending on the programmed value in the bit 14 of TTCR0 (Timer Trigger Control Register 0) at SOF.

For messages received into Mailboxes 30 and 31, Timestamp captures the TCNTR (Timer Counter Register) value at SOF.

Message Transmit: For transmitted messages of Mailbox-15 to 1, Timestamp always captures the CYCTR (Cycle Time Register) value or Cycle_Counter CCR[5:0] + CYCTR[15:6] value, depending on the programmed value in the bit 14 of TTCR0 (Timer Trigger Control Register 0), at SOF.

For messages transmitted from Mailboxes 30 and 31, Timestamp captures the TCNTR (Timer Counter Register) value at SOF.

Important: Please note that the TimeStamp is stored in a temporary register. Only after a successful transmission or reception the value is then copied into the related Mailbox field. The TimeStamp may also be updated if the CPU clears RXPR/RFPR at the same time that UMSR is set in overrun, however it can be read properly before clearing RXPR/RFPR.

(5) Tx-Trigger Time (TTT) and Time Trigger control

For Mailbox-29 to 24, when MBC is set to 000 (Bin) in time trigger mode (C_{MAX}!= 3'b111), Tx-Trigger Time works as Time_Mark to determine the boundary between time windows. The TTT and TT control are comprised of two 16-bit read/write areas as follows. Mailbox-30 doesn't have TT control and works as Time_Ref.

Mailbox 30 to 24 can be used for reception if not used for transmission in TT mode. However they cannot join the event trigger transmission queue when the TT mode is used.

- Tx-Trigger Time

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TTT15	TTT14	TTT13	TTT12	TTT11	TTT10	TTT9	TTT8	TTT7	TTT6	TTT5	TTT4	TTT3	TTT2	TTT1	TTT0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

- Time Trigger control

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TTW[1:0]		Offset[5:0]					0	0	0	0	rep_factor[2:0]				
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

The following figure shows the differences between all Mailboxes supporting Time Triggered mode.

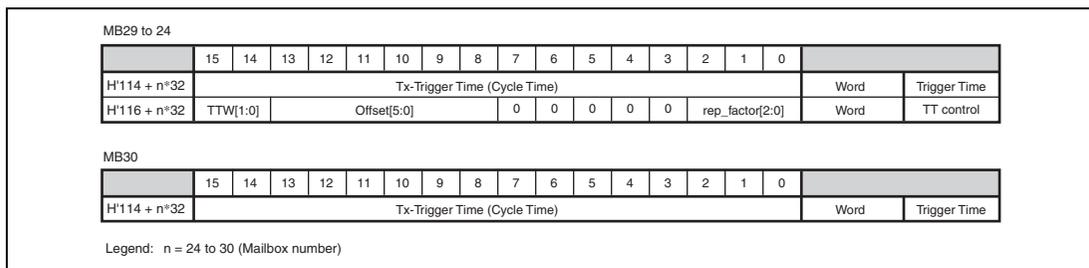


Figure 17.6 Tx-Trigger control field

- TTW[1:0] (Time Trigger Window):** These bits show the attribute of time windows. Please note that once a merged arbitrating window is opened by $TTW = 2'b10$, the window must be closed by $TTW = 2'b11$. Several messages with $TTW = 2'b10$ may be used within the start and the end of a merged arbitrating window.

TTW[1]	TTW[0]	Description
0	0	Exclusive window (initial value)
0	1	Arbitrating window
1	0	Start of merged arbitrating window
1	1	End of merged arbitrating window

The first 16-bit area specifies the time that triggers the transmission of the message in cycle time. The second 16-bit area specifies the basic cycle in the system matrix where the transmission must start (Offset) and the frequency for periodic transmission. When the internal TTT register matches to the CYCTR value, and the internal Offset matches to CCR value transmission is attempted from the corresponding Mailbox. In order to enable this function, the CMAX (Cycle Maximum Register) must be set to a value different from $3'b111$, the Timer (TCNTR) must be running (TTCR0 bit15 = 1), the corresponding MBC must be set to $3'b000$ and the corresponding TXPR bit must be set. Once TXPR is set by S/W, RCAN-TL1 does not clear the corresponding TXPR bit (among Mailbox-30 to 24) to carry on performing the periodic transmission. In order to stop the periodic transmission, TXPR must be cleared by TXCR. Please note that in this case it is possible that both TXACK and ABACK are set for the same Mailbox if TXACK is not cleared right after completion of transmission. Please refer to Figure 17.7.

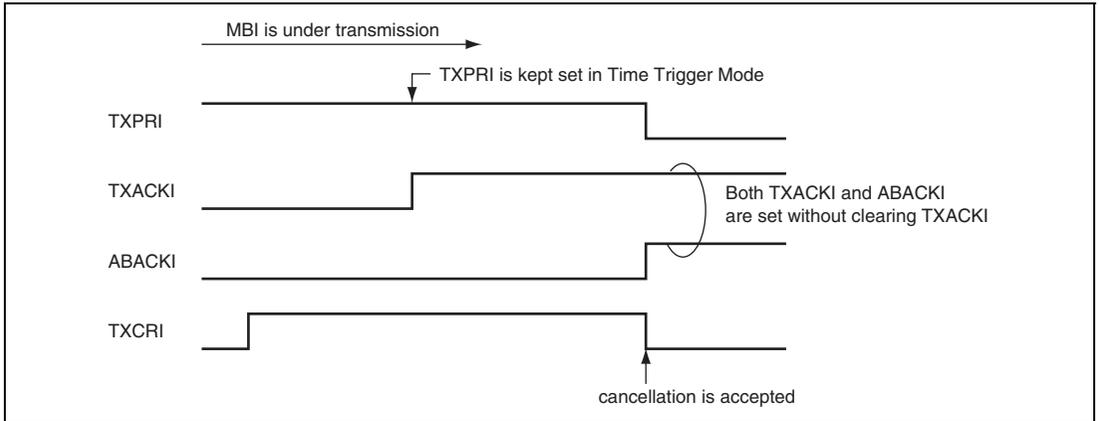


Figure 17.7 TXACK and ABACK in Time Trigger Transmission

Please note that for Mailbox 30 TTW is fixed to '01', Offset to '00' and rep_factor to '0'. The following tables report the combinations for the rep_factor and the offset.

Rep_factor	Description
3'b000	Every basic cycle (initial value)
3'b001	Every two basic cycle
3'b010	Every four basic cycle
3'b011	Every eight basic cycle
3'b100	Every sixteen basic cycle
3'b101	Every thirty two basic cycle
3'b110	Every sixty four basic cycle (once in system matrix)
3'b111	Reserved

The Offset Field determines the first cycle in which a Time Triggered Mailbox may start transmitting its Message.

Offset	Description
6'b000000	Initial Offset = 1 st Basic Cycle (initial value)
6'b000001	Initial Offset = 2 nd Basic Cycles
6'b000010	Initial Offset = 3 rd Basic Cycles
6'b000011	Initial Offset = 4 th Basic Cycles
6'b000100	Initial Offset = 5 th Basic Cycles
...	
...	
6'b111110	Initial Offset = 63 rd Basic Cycles
6'b111111	Initial Offset = 64 th Basic Cycles

The following relation must be maintained:

$$\text{Cycle_Count_Maximum} + 1 \geq \text{Repeat_Factor} > \text{Offset}$$

$$\text{Cycle_Count_Maximum} = 2^{\text{CMAX}} - 1$$

$$\text{Repeat_Factor} = 2^{\text{rep_factor}}$$

CMAX, Repeat_Factor, and Offset are register values

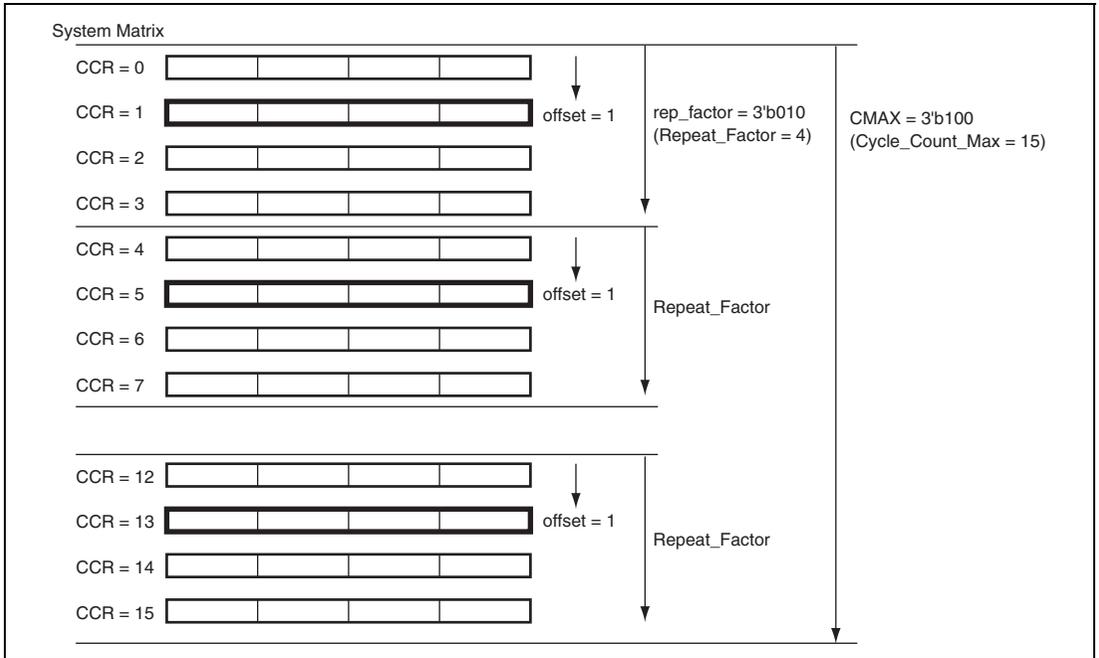


Figure 17.8 System Matrix

Tx-Trigger Times must be set in ascending order such that the difference between them satisfies the following condition.

$$TTT(\text{mailbox } i) - TTT(\text{mailbox } i - 1) > TEW + \text{Maximum frame length} + 9$$

17.3.3 RCAN-TL1 Control Registers

The following sections describe RCAN-TL1 control registers. The address is mapped as follow.

Important: These registers can only be accessed in Word size (16-bit).

Description	Address	Name	Access Size (bits)
Master Control Register	000	MCR	Word
General Status Register	002	GSR	Word
Bit Configuration Register 1	004	BCR1	Word
Bit Configuration Register 0	006	BCR0	Word
Interrupt Register	008	IRR	Word
Interrupt Mask Register	00A	IMR	Word
Error Counter Register	00C	TEC/REC	Word
Message Buffer Error Status Register	600	MBESR	Word
Message Buffer Error Control Register	602	MBECR	Word

Figure 17.9 RCAN-TL1 control registers

(1) Master Control Register (MCR)

The Master Control Register (MCR) is a 16-bit read/write register that controls RCAN-TL1.

- MCR (Address = H'000)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MCR15	MCR14	-	-	-	TST[2:0]		MCR7	MCR6	MCR5	-	-	MCR2	MCR1	MCR0	
Initial value:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit 15 — ID Reorder (MCR15): This bit changes the order of STDID, RTR, IDE and EXTID of both message control and LAFM.

Bit15: MCR15	Description
0	RCAN-TL1 is the same as HCAN2
1	RCAN-TL1 is not the same as HCAN2 (Initial value)

MCR15 (ID Reorder) = 0																		
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
H'100 + n*32	0	STDID[10:0]											RTR	IDE	EXTID[17:16]	Word/LW	Control 0	
H'102 + n*32	EXTID[15:0]																	Word
H'104 + n*32	0	STDID_LAFM[10:0]											0	IDE_LAFM	EXTID_LAFM [17:16]	Word/LW	LAFM Field	
H'106 + n*32	EXTID_LAFM[15:0]																	Word
MCR15 (ID Reorder) = 1																		
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
H'100 + n*32	IDE	RTR	0	STDID[10:0]											EXTID[17:16]	Word/LW	Control 0	
H'102 + n*32	EXTID[15:0]																	Word
H'104 + n*32	IDE_LAFM	0	0	STDID_LAFM[10:0]											EXTID_LAFM [17:16]	Word/LW	LAFM Field	
H'106 + n*32	EXTID_LAFM[15:0]																	Word

Legend: n = 0 to 31 (Mailbox number)

Figure 17.10 ID Reorder

This bit can be modified only in reset mode.

Bit 14 — Auto Halt Bus Off (MCR14): If both this bit and MCR6 are set, MCR1 is automatically set as soon as RCAN-TL1 enters BusOff.

Bit14: MCR14	Description
0	RCAN-TL1 remains in BusOff for normal recovery sequence (128 x 11 Recessive Bits) (Initial value)
1	RCAN-TL1 moves directly into Halt Mode after it enters BusOff if MCR6 is set.

This bit can be modified only in reset mode.

Bit 13 — Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 12 — Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 11 — Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 10 - 8 — Test Mode (TST[2:0]): This bit enables/disables the test modes. Please note that before activating the Test Mode it is requested to move RCAN-TL1 into Halt mode or Reset mode. This is to avoid that the transition to Test Mode could affect a transmission/reception in progress. For details, please refer to section 17.4.1, Test Mode Settings.

Please note that the test modes are allowed only for diagnosis and tests and not when RCAN-TL1 is used in normal operation.

Bit10: TST2	Bit9: TST1	Bit8: TST0	Description
0	0	0	Normal Mode (initial value)
0	0	1	Listen-Only Mode (Receive-Only Mode)
0	1	0	Self Test Mode 1 (External)
0	1	1	Self Test Mode 2 (Internal)
1	0	0	Write Error Counter
1	0	1	Error Passive Mode
1	1	0	Setting prohibited
1	1	1	Setting prohibited

Bit 7 — Auto-wake Mode (MCR7): MCR7 enables or disables the Auto-wake mode. If this bit is set, the RCAN-TL1 automatically cancels the sleep mode (MCR5) by detecting CAN bus activity (dominant bit). If MCR7 is cleared the RCAN-TL1 does not automatically cancel the sleep mode.

RCAN-TL1 cannot store the message that wakes it up.

Note: This bit can be modified only Reset or Halt mode.

Bit7: MCR7	Description
0	Auto-wake by CAN bus activity disabled (Initial value)
1	Auto-wake by CAN bus activity enabled

Bit 6 — Halt during Bus Off (MCR6): MCR6 enables or disables entering Halt mode immediately when MCR1 is set during Bus Off. This bit can be modified only in Reset or Halt mode. Please note that when Halt is entered in Bus Off the CAN engine is also recovering immediately to Error Active mode.

Bit6: MCR6	Description
0	If MCR[1] is set, RCAN-TL1 will not enter Halt mode during Bus Off but wait up to end of recovery sequence (Initial value)
1	Enter Halt mode immediately during Bus Off if MCR[1] or MCR[14] are asserted.

Bit 5 — Sleep Mode (MCR5): Enables or disables Sleep mode transition. If this bit is set, while RCAN-TL1 is in halt mode, the transition to sleep mode is enabled. Setting MCR5 is allowed after entering Halt mode. The two Error Counters (REC, TEC) will remain the same during Sleep mode. This mode will be exited in two ways:

1. by writing a '0' to this bit position,
2. or, if MCR[7] is enabled, after detecting a dominant bit on the CAN bus.

If Auto wake up mode is disabled, RCAN-TL1 will ignore all CAN bus activities until the sleep mode is terminated. When leaving this mode the RCAN-TL1 will synchronise to the CAN bus (by checking for 11 recessive bits) before joining CAN Bus activity. This means that, when the No.2 method is used, RCAN-TL1 will miss the first message to receive. CAN transceivers stand-by mode will also be unable to cope with the first message when exiting stand by mode, and the S/W needs to be designed in this manner.

In sleep mode only the following registers can be accessed: MCR, GSR, IRR and IMR.

Important: RCAN-TL1 is required to be in Halt mode before requesting to enter in Sleep mode. That allows the CPU to clear all pending interrupts before entering sleep mode. Once all interrupts are cleared RCAN-TL1 must leave the Halt mode and enter Sleep mode simultaneously (by writing MCR[5] = 1 and MCR[1] = 0 at the same time).

Bit 5: MCR5	Description
0	RCAN-TL1 sleep mode released (Initial value)
1	Transition to RCAN-TL1 sleep mode enabled

Bit 4 — Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 3 — Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 2 — Message Transmission Priority (MCR2): MCR2 selects the order of transmission for pending transmit data. If this bit is set, pending transmit data are sent in order of the bit position in the Transmission Pending Register (TXPR). The order of transmission starts from Mailbox-31 as the highest priority, and then down to Mailbox-1 (if those mailboxes are configured for transmission). Please note that this feature cannot be used for time trigger transmission of the Mailboxes 24 to 30.

If MCR2 is cleared, all messages for transmission are queued with respect to their priority (by running internal arbitration). The highest priority message has the Arbitration Field (STDID + IDE bit + EXTID (if IDE = 1) + RTR bit) with the lowest digital value and is transmitted first. The internal arbitration includes the RTR bit and the IDE bit (internal arbitration works in the same

way as the arbitration on the CAN Bus between two CAN nodes starting transmission at the same time).

This bit can be modified only in Reset or Halt mode.

Bit 2: MCR2	Description
0	Transmission order determined by message identifier priority (Initial value)
1	Transmission order determined by mailbox number priority (Mailbox-31 → Mailbox-1)

Bit 1—Halt Request (MCR1): Setting the MCR1 bit causes the CAN controller to complete its current operation and then enter Halt mode (where it is cut off from the CAN bus). The RCAN-TL1 remains in Halt Mode until the MCR1 is cleared. During the Halt mode, the CAN Interface does not join the CAN bus activity and does not store messages or transmit messages. All the user registers (including Mailbox contents and TEC/REC) remain unchanged with the exception of IRR0 and GSR4 which are used to notify the halt status itself. If the CAN bus is in idle or intermission state regardless of MCR6, RCAN-TL1 will enter Halt Mode within one Bit Time. If MCR6 is set, a halt request during Bus Off will be also processed within one Bit Time. Otherwise the full Bus Off recovery sequence will be performed beforehand. Entering the Halt Mode can be notified by IRR0 and GSR4.

If both MCR14 and MCR6 are set, MCR1 is automatically set as soon as RCAN-TL1 enters BusOff.

In the Halt mode, the RCAN-TL1 configuration can be modified with the exception of the Bit Timing setting, as it does not join the bus activity. MCR[1] has to be cleared by writing a '0' in order to re-join the CAN bus. After this bit has been cleared, RCAN-TL1 waits until it detects 11 recessive bits, and then joins the CAN bus.

- Notes:
1. After issuing a Halt request the CPU is not allowed to set TXPR or TXCR or clear MCR1 until the transition to Halt mode is completed (notified by IRR0 and GSR4). After MCR1 is set this can be cleared only after entering Halt mode or through a reset operation (SW or HW).
 2. Transition into or recovery from HALT mode, is only possible if the BCR1 and BCR0 registers are configured to a proper Baud Rate.

Bit 1: MCR1	Description
0	Clear Halt request (Initial value)
1	Halt mode transition request

Bit 0 — Reset Request (MCR0): Controls resetting of the RCAN-TL1 module. When this bit is changed from ‘0’ to ‘1’ the RCAN-TL1 controller enters its reset routine, re-initializing the internal logic, which then sets GSR3 and IRR0 to notify the reset mode. During a re-initialization, all user registers are initialized.

RCAN-TL1 can be re-configured while this bit is set. This bit has to be cleared by writing a ‘0’ to join the CAN bus. After this bit is cleared, the RCAN-TL1 module waits until it detects 11 recessive bits, and then joins the CAN bus. The Baud Rate needs to be set up to a proper value in order to sample the value on the CAN Bus.

After Power On Reset, this bit and GSR3 are always set. This means that a reset request has been made and RCAN-TL1 needs to be configured.

The Reset Request is equivalent to a Power On Reset but controlled by Software.

Bit 0: MCR0	Description
0	Clear Reset Request
1	CAN Interface reset mode transition request (Initial value)

(2) General Status Register (GSR)

The General Status Register (GSR) is a 16-bit read-only register that indicates the status of RCAN-TL1.

- GSR (Address = H'002)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GSR5	GSR4	GSR3	GSR2	GSR1	GSR0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bits 15 to 6: Reserved. The written value should always be ‘0’ and the returned value is ‘0’.

Bit 5 — Error Passive Status Bit (GSR5): Indicates whether the CAN Interface is in Error Passive or not. This bit will be set high as soon as the RCAN-TL1 enters the Error Passive state and is cleared when the module enters again the Error Active state (this means the GSR5 will stay high during Error Passive and during Bus Off). Consequently to find out the correct state both GSR5 and GSR0 must be considered.

Bit 5: GSR5	Description
0	RCAN-TL1 is not in Error Passive or in Bus Off status (Initial value) [Reset condition] RCAN-TL1 is in Error Active state
1	RCAN-TL1 is in Error Passive (if GSR0 = 0) or Bus Off (if GSR0 = 1) [Setting condition] When $TEC \geq 128$ or $REC \geq 128$ or if Error Passive Test Mode is selected

Bit 4 — Halt/Sleep Status Bit (GSR4): Indicates whether the CAN engine is in the halt/sleep state or not. Please note that the clearing time of this flag is not the same as the setting time of IRR12.

Please note that this flag reflects the status of the CAN engine and not of the full RCAN-TL1 IP. RCAN-TL1 exits sleep mode and can be accessed once MCR5 is cleared. The CAN engine exits sleep mode only after two additional transmission clocks on the CAN Bus.

Bit 4: GSR4	Description
0	RCAN-TL1 is not in the Halt state or Sleep state (Initial value)
1	Halt mode (if MCR1 = 1) or Sleep mode (if MCR5 = 1) [Setting condition] If MCR1 is set and the CAN bus is either in intermission or idle or MCR5 is set and RCAN-TL1 is in the halt mode or RCAN-TL1 is moving to Bus Off when MCR14 and MCR6 are both set

Bit 3 — Reset Status Bit (GSR3): Indicates whether the RCAN-TL1 is in the reset state or not.

Bit 3: GSR3	Description
0	RCAN-TL1 is not in the reset state
1	Reset state (Initial value) [Setting condition] After an RCAN-TL1 internal reset (due to SW or HW reset)

Bit 2 — Message Transmission in progress Flag (GSR2): Flag that indicates to the CPU if the RCAN-TL1 is in Bus Off or transmitting a message or an error/overload flag due to error detected during transmission. The timing to set TXACK is different from the time to clear GSR2. TXACK is set at the 7th bit of End Of Frame. GSR2 is set at the 3rd bit of intermission if there are no more messages ready to be transmitted. It is also set by arbitration lost, bus idle, reception, reset or halt transition.

Bit 2: GSR2	Description
0	RCAN-TL1 is in Bus Off or a transmission is in progress
1	[Setting condition] Not in Bus Off and no transmission in progress (Initial value)

Bit 1—Transmit/Receive Warning Flag (GSR1): Flag that indicates an error warning.

Bit 1: GSR1	Description
0	[Reset condition] When (TEC < 96 and REC < 96) or Bus Off (Initial value)
1	[Setting condition] When $96 \leq \text{TEC} < 256$ or $96 \leq \text{REC} < 256$

Note: REC is incremented during Bus Off to count the recurrences of 11 recessive bits as requested by the Bus Off recovery sequence. However the flag GSR1 is not set in Bus Off.

Bit 0—Bus Off Flag (GSR0): Flag that indicates that RCAN-TL1 is in the bus off state.

Bit 0: GSR0	Description
0	[Reset condition] Recovery from bus off state or after a HW or SW reset (Initial value)
1	[Setting condition] When $\text{TEC} \geq 256$ (bus off state)

Note: Only the lower 8 bits of TEC are accessible from the user interface. The 9th bit is equivalent to GSR0.

(3) Bit Configuration Register (BCR0, BCR1)

The bit configuration registers (BCR0 and BCR1) are 2 X 16-bit read/write register that are used to set CAN bit timing parameters and the baud rate pre-scaler for the CAN Interface.

The Time quanta is defined as:

$$Timequanta = \frac{2 * BRP}{f_{clk}}$$

Where: BRP (Baud Rate Pre-scaler) is the value stored in BCR0 incremented by 1 and fclk is the used peripheral bus frequency.

- BCR1 (Address = H'004)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TSG1[3:0]				-	TSG2[2:0]			-	-	SJW[1:0]	-	-	-	-	BSP
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bits 15 to 12 — Time Segment 1 (TSG1[3:0] = BCR1[15:12]): These bits are used to set the segment TSEG1 (= PRSEG + PHSEG1) to compensate for edges on the CAN Bus with a positive phase error. A value from 4 to 16 time quanta can be set.

Bit 15:	Bit 14:	Bit 13:	Bit 12:	Description
TSG1[3]	TSG1[2]	TSG1[1]	TSG1[0]	
0	0	0	0	Setting prohibited (Initial value)
0	0	0	1	Setting prohibited
0	0	1	0	Setting prohibited
0	0	1	1	PRSEG + PHSEG1 = 4 time quanta
0	1	0	0	PRSEG + PHSEG1 = 5 time quanta
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
1	1	1	1	PRSEG + PHSEG1 = 16 time quanta

Bit 11: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bits 10 to 8 — Time Segment 2 (TSG2[2:0] = BCR1[10:8]): These bits are used to set the segment TSEG2 (= PHSEG2) to compensate for edges on the CAN Bus with a negative phase error. A value from 2 to 8 time quanta can be set as shown below.

Bit 10: TSG2[2]	Bit 9: TSG2[1]	Bit 8: TSG2[0]	Description
0	0	0	Setting prohibited (Initial value)
0	0	1	PHSEG2 = 2 time quanta (conditionally prohibited)
0	1	0	PHSEG2 = 3 time quanta
0	1	1	PHSEG2 = 4 time quanta
1	0	0	PHSEG2 = 5 time quanta
1	0	1	PHSEG2 = 6 time quanta
1	1	0	PHSEG2 = 7 time quanta
1	1	1	PHSEG2 = 8 time quanta

Bits 7 and 6: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bits 5 and 4 - ReSynchronisation Jump Width (SJW[1:0] = BCR0[5:4]): These bits set the synchronisation jump width.

Bit 5: SJW[1]	Bit 4: SJW[0]	Description
0	0	Synchronisation Jump width = 1 time quantum (Initial value)
0	1	Synchronisation Jump width = 2 time quanta
1	0	Synchronisation Jump width = 3 time quanta
1	1	Synchronisation Jump width = 4 time quanta

Bits 3 to 1: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 0 — Bit Sample Point (BSP = BCR1[0]): Sets the point at which data is sampled.

Bit 0 : BSP	Description
0	Bit sampling at one point (end of time segment 1) (Initial value)
1	Bit sampling at three points (rising edge of the last three clock cycles of PHSEG1)

- BCR0 (Address = H'006)

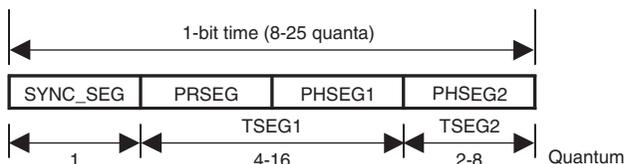
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRP[7:0]							
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bits 8 to 15: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bits 7 to 0—Baud Rate Pre-scale (BRP[7:0] = BCR0 [7:0]): These bits are used to define the peripheral bus clock periods contained in a Time Quantum.

Bit 7: BRP[7]	Bit 6: BRP[6]	Bit 5: BRP[5]	Bit 4: BRP[4]	Bit 3: BRP[3]	Bit 2: BRP[2]	Bit 1: BRP[1]	Bit 0: BRP[0]	Description
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 X peripheral bus clock (Initial value)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4 X peripheral bus clock
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6 X peripheral bus clock
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2*(register value + 1) X peripheral bus clock
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	512 X peripheral bus clock

- Requirements of Bit Configuration Register



SYNC_SEG: Segment for establishing synchronisation of nodes on the CAN bus. (Normal bit edge transitions occur in this segment.)

PRSEG: Segment for compensating for physical delay between networks.

PHSEG1: Buffer segment for correcting phase drift (positive). (This segment is extended when synchronisation (resynchronisation) is established.)

PHSEG2: Buffer segment for correcting phase drift (negative). (This segment is shortened when synchronisation (resynchronisation) is established)

TSEG1: TSG1 + 1

TSEG2: TSG2 + 1

The RCAN-TL1 Bit Rate Calculation is:

$$\text{Bit Rate} = \frac{f_{clk}}{2 \times (\text{BRP} + 1) \times (\text{TSEG1} + \text{TSEG2} + 1)}$$

Where BRP is given by the register value and TSEG1 and TSEG2 are derived values from TSG1 and TSG2 register values. The '+1' in the above formula is for the Sync-Seg which duration is 1 time quanta.

$$f_{CLK} = \text{Peripheral Clock}$$

BCR Setting Constraints

$$\text{TSEG1}_{min} > \text{TSEG2} \geq \text{SJW}_{max} \quad (\text{SJW} = 1 \text{ to } 4)$$

$$8 \leq \text{TSEG1} + \text{TSEG2} + 1 \leq 25 \text{ time quanta} \quad (\text{TSEG1} + \text{TSEG2} + 1 = 7 \text{ is not allowed})$$

$$\text{TSEG2} \geq 2$$

These constraints allow the setting range shown in the table below for TSEG1 and TSEG2 in the Bit Configuration Register. The number in the table shows possible setting of SJW. "No" shows that there is no allowed combination of TSEG1 and TSEG2.

		001	010	011	100	101	110	111	TSG2
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TSEG2
TSG1	TSEG1								
0011	4	No	1-3	No	No	No	No	No	No
0100	5	1-2	1-3	1-4	No	No	No	No	No
0101	6	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-4	No	No	No	No
0110	7	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-4	1-4	No	No	No
0111	8	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	No	No
1000	9	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
1001	10	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
1010	11	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
1011	12	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
1100	13	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
1101	14	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
1110	15	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
1111	16	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4

Example 1: To have a Bit rate of 500Kbps with a frequency of $f_{clk} = 40\text{MHz}$ it is possible to set: $\text{BRP} = 3$, $\text{TSEG1} = 6$, $\text{TSEG2} = 3$.

Then the configuration to write is $\text{BCR1} = 5200$ and $\text{BCR0} = 0003$.

Example 2: To have a Bit rate of 250Kbps with a frequency of 35MHz it is possible to set: $\text{BPR} = 4$, $\text{TSEG1} = 8$, $\text{TSEG2} = 5$.

Then the configuration to write is $\text{BCR1} = 7400$ and $\text{BCR0} = 0004$.

(4) Interrupt Request Register (IRR)

The interrupt register (IRR) is a 16-bit read/write-clearable register containing status flags for the various interrupt sources.

- IRR (Address = H'008)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	IRR15	IRR14	IRR13	IRR12	IRR11	IRR10	IRR9	IRR8	IRR7	IRR6	IRR5	IRR4	IRR3	IRR2	IRR1	IRR0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W

Bit 15 — Timer Compare Match Interrupt 1 (IRR15): Indicates that a Compare-Match condition occurred to the Timer Compare Match Register 1 (TCMR1). When the value set in the TCMR1 matches to Cycle Time (TCMR1 = CYCTR), this bit is set.

Bit 15: IRR15	Description
0	Timer Compare Match has not occurred to the TCMR1 (Initial value) [Clearing condition] Writing 1
1	Timer Compare Match has occurred to the TCMR1 [Setting condition] TCMR1 matches to Cycle Time (TCMR1 = CYCTR)

Bit 14 — Timer Compare Match Interrupt 0 (IRR14): Indicates that a Compare-Match condition occurred to the Timer Compare Match Register 0 (TCMR0). When the value set in the TCMR0 matches to Local Time (TCMR0 = TCNTR), this bit is set.

Bit 14: IRR14	Description
0	Timer Compare Match has not occurred to the TCMR0 (Initial value) [Clearing condition] Writing 1
1	Timer Compare Match has occurred to the TCMR0 [Setting condition] TCMR0 matches to the Timer value (TCMR0 = TCNTR)

Bit 13 - Timer Overrun Interrupt/Next_is_Gap Reception Interrupt/Message Error Interrupt (IRR13): This interrupt assumes a different meaning depending on the RCAN-TL1 mode. It indicates that:

- The Timer (TCNTR) has overrun when RCAN-TL1 is working in event-trigger mode (including test modes)

- Time reference message with Next_is_Gap set has been received when working in time-trigger mode. Please note that when a Next_is_Gap is received the application is responsible to stop all transmission at the end of the current basic cycle (including test modes)
- Message error has occurred when in test mode. Note: If a Message Overload condition occurs when in Test Mode, then this bit will not be set.

Bit 13: IRR13	Description
0	<p>Timer (TCNTR) has not overrun in event-trigger mode (including test modes) (Initial value)</p> <p>Time reference message with Next_is_Gap has not been received in time-trigger mode (including test modes)</p> <p>Message error has not occurred in test mode</p> <p>[Clearing condition] Writing 1</p>
1	<p>[Setting condition]</p> <p>Timer (TCNTR) has overrun and changed from H'FFFF to H'0000 in event-trigger mode (including test modes)</p> <p>Time reference message with Next_is_Gap has been received in time-trigger mode (including test modes)</p> <p>Message error has occurred in test mode</p>

Bit 12 – Bus activity while in sleep mode (IRR12): IRR12 indicates that a CAN bus activity is present. While the RCAN-TL1 is in sleep mode and a dominant bit is detected on the CAN bus, this bit is set. This interrupt is cleared by writing a '1' to this bit position. Writing a '0' has no effect. If auto wakeup is not used and this interrupt is not requested it needs to be disabled by the related interrupt mask register. If auto wake up is not used and this interrupt is requested it should be cleared only after recovering from sleep mode. This is to avoid that a new falling edge of the reception line causes the interrupt to get set again.

Please note that the setting time of this interrupt is different from the clearing time of GSR4.

Bit 12: IRR12	Description
0	<p>Bus idle state (Initial value)</p> <p>[Clearing condition] Writing 1</p>
1	<p>CAN bus activity detected in RCAN-TL1 sleep mode</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <p>Dominant bit level detection on the Rx line while in sleep mode</p>

Bit 11 — Timer Compare Match Interrupt 2 (IRR11): Indicates that a Compare-Match condition occurred to the Timer Compare Match Register 2 (TCMR2). When the value set in the TCMR2 matches to Cycle Time (TCMR2 = CYCTR), this bit is set.

Bit 11: IRR11	Description
0	Timer Compare Match has not occurred to the TCMR2 (initial value) [Clearing condition] Writing 1
1	Timer Compare Match has occurred to the TCMR2 [Setting condition] TCMR2 matches to Cycle Time (TCMR2 = CYCTR)

Bit 10 — Start of new system matrix Interrupt (IRR10): Indicates that a new system matrix is starting.

When CCR = 0, this bit is set at the successful completion of reception/transmission of time reference message. Please note that when CMAX = 0 this interrupt is set at every basic cycle.

Bit 10: IRR10	Description
0	A new system matrix is not starting (initial value) [Clearing condition] Writing 1
1	Cycle counter reached zero. [Setting condition] Reception/transmission of time reference message is successfully completed when CMAX!= 3'b111 and CCR = 0

Bit 9 – Message Overrun/Overwrite Interrupt Flag (IRR9): Flag indicating that a message has been received but the existing message in the matching Mailbox has not been read as the corresponding RXPR or RFPR is already set to '1' and not yet cleared by the CPU. The received message is either abandoned (overrun) or overwritten dependant upon the NMC (New Message Control) bit. This bit is cleared when all bit in UMSR (Unread Message Status Register) are cleared (by writing '1') or by setting MBIMR (MailBox interrupt Mast Register) for all UMSR flag set. It is also cleared by writing a '1' to all the correspondent bit position in MBIMR. Writing to this bit position has no effect.

Bit 9: IRR9	Description
0	No pending notification of message overrun/overwrite [Clearing condition] Clearing of all bit in UMSR/setting MBIMR for all UMSR set (initial value)
1	A receive message has been discarded due to overrun condition or a message has been overwritten [Setting condition] Message is received while the corresponding RXPR and/or RFPR = 1 and MBIMR = 0

Bit 8 - Mailbox Empty Interrupt Flag (IRR8): This bit is set when one of the messages set for transmission has been successfully sent (corresponding TXACK flag is set) or has been successfully aborted (corresponding ABACK flag is set). In Event Triggered mode the related TXPR is also cleared and this mailbox is now ready to accept a new message data for the next transmission. In Time Trigger mode TXPR for the Mailboxes from 30 to 24 is not cleared after a successful transmission in order to keep transmitting at each programmed basic cycle. In effect, this bit is set by an OR'ed signal of the TXACK and ABACK bits not masked by the corresponding MBIMR flag. Therefore, this bit is automatically cleared when all the TXACK and ABACK bits are cleared. It is also cleared by writing a '1' to all the correspondent bit position in MBIMR. Writing to this bit position has no effect.

Bit 8: IRR8	Description
0	Messages set for transmission or transmission cancellation request NOT progressed. (Initial value) [Clearing Condition] All the TXACK and ABACK bits are cleared/setting MBIMR for all TXACK and ABACK set
1	Message has been transmitted or aborted, and new message can be stored (in TT mode Mailbox 24 to 30 can be programmed with a new message only in case of abortion) [Setting condition] When a TXACK or ABACK bit is set (if related MBIMR = 0).

Bit 7 - Overload Frame (IRR7): Flag indicating that the RCAN-TL1 has detected a condition that should initiate the transmission of an overload frame. Note that in the condition of transmission being prevented, such as listen only mode, an Overload Frame will NOT be transmitted, but IRR7 will still be set. IRR7 remains asserted until reset by writing a '1' to this bit position - writing a '0' has no effect.

Bit 7: IRR7	Description
0	[Clearing condition] Writing 1 (Initial value)
1	[Setting conditions] Overload condition detected

Bit 6 - Bus Off Interrupt Flag (IRR6): This bit is set when RCAN-TL1 enters the Bus-off state or when RCAN-TL1 leaves Bus-off and returns to Error-Active. The cause therefore is the existing condition $TEC \geq 256$ at the node or the end of the Bus-off recovery sequence (128X11 consecutive recessive bits) or the transition from Bus Off to Halt (automatic or manual). This bit remains set even if the RCAN-TL1 node leaves the bus-off condition, and needs to be explicitly cleared by S/W. The S/W is expected to read the GSR0 to judge whether RCAN-TL1 is in the bus-off or error active status. It is cleared by writing a '1' to this bit position even if the node is still bus-off. Writing a '0' has no effect.

Bit 6: IRR6	Description
0	[Clearing condition] Writing 1 (Initial value)
1	Enter Bus off state caused by transmit error or Error Active state returning from Bus-off [Setting condition] When TEC becomes ≥ 256 or End of Bus-off after 128X11 consecutive recessive bits or transition from Bus Off to Halt

Bit 5 - Error Passive Interrupt Flag (IRR5): Interrupt flag indicating the error passive state caused by the transmit or receive error counter or by Error Passive forced by test mode. This bit is reset by writing a '1' to this bit position, writing a '0' has no effect. If this bit is cleared the node may still be error passive. Please note that the SW needs to check GSR0 and GSR5 to judge whether RCAN-TL1 is in Error Passive or Bus Off status.

Bit 5: IRR5	Description
0	[Clearing condition] Writing 1 (Initial value)
1	Error passive state caused by transmit/receive error [Setting condition] When $TEC \geq 128$ or $REC \geq 128$ or Error Passive test mode is used

Bit 4 - Receive Error Counter Warning Interrupt Flag (IRR4): This bit becomes set if the receive error counter (REC) reaches a value greater than 95 when RCAN-TL1 is not in the Bus Off status. The interrupt is reset by writing a '1' to this bit position, writing '0' has no effect.

Bit 4: IRR4	Description
0	[Clearing condition] Writing 1 (Initial value)
1	Error warning state caused by receive error [Setting condition] When $REC \geq 96$ and RCAN-TL1 is not in Bus Off

Bit 3 - Transmit Error Counter Warning Interrupt Flag (IRR3): This bit becomes set if the transmit error counter (TEC) reaches a value greater than 95. The interrupt is reset by writing a '1' to this bit position, writing '0' has no effect.

Bit 3: IRR3	Description
0	[Clearing condition] Writing 1 (Initial value)
1	Error warning state caused by transmit error [Setting condition] When $TEC \geq 96$

Bit 2 - Remote Frame Receive Interrupt Flag (IRR2): Flag indicating that a remote frame has been received in a mailbox. This bit is set if at least one receive mailbox, with related MBIMR not set, contains a remote frame transmission request. This bit is automatically cleared when all bits in the Remote Frame Receive Pending Register (RFPR), are cleared. It is also cleared by writing a '1' to all the correspondent bit position in MBIMR. Writing to this bit has no effect.

Bit 2: IRR2	Description
0	[Clearing condition] Clearing of all bits in RFPR (Initial value)
1	At least one remote request is pending [Setting condition] When remote frame is received and the corresponding MBIMR = 0

Bit 1 – Data Frame Received Interrupt Flag (IRR1): IRR1 indicates that there are pending Data Frames received. If this bit is set at least one receive mailbox contains a pending message. This bit is cleared when all bits in the Data Frame Receive Pending Register (RXPR) are cleared, i.e. there is no pending message in any receiving mailbox. It is in effect a logical OR of the RXPR flags from each configured receive mailbox with related MBIMR not set. It is also cleared by writing a '1' to all the correspondent bit position in MBIMR. Writing to this bit has no effect.

Bit 1: IRR1	Description
0	[Clearing condition] Clearing of all bits in RXPR (Initial value)
1	Data frame received and stored in Mailbox [Setting condition] When data is received and the corresponding MBIMR = 0

Bit 0 – Reset/Halt/Sleep Interrupt Flag (IRR0): This flag can get set for three different reasons. It can indicate that:

1. Reset mode has been entered after a SW (MCR0) or HW reset
2. Halt mode has been entered after a Halt request (MCR1)
3. Sleep mode has been entered after a sleep request (MCR5) has been made while in Halt mode.

The GSR may be read after this bit is set to determine which state RCAN-TL1 is in.

Important: When a Sleep mode request needs to be made, the Halt mode must be used beforehand. Please refer to the MCR5 description and figure 17.15 Halt Mode/Sleep Mode.

IRR0 is set by the transition from "0" to "1" of GSR3 or GSR4 or by transition from Halt mode to Sleep mode. So, IRR0 is not set if RCAN-TL1 enters Halt mode again right after exiting from Halt mode, without GSR4 being cleared. Similarly, IRR0 is not set by direct transition from Sleep mode to Halt Request. At the transition from Halt/Sleep mode to Transition/Reception, clearing GSR4 needs (one-bit time - TSEG2) to (one-bit time * 2 - TSEG2).

In the case of Reset mode, IRR0 is set, however, the interrupt to the CPU is not asserted since IMR0 is automatically set by initialization.

Bit 0: IRR0	Description
0	[Clearing condition] Writing 1
1	Transition to S/W reset mode or transition to halt mode or transition to sleep mode (Initial value) [Setting condition] When reset/halt/sleep transition is completed after a reset (MCR0 or HW) or Halt mode (MCR1) or Sleep mode (MCR5) is requested

(5) Message Buffer Error Status Register (MBESR)

This register is a status register that indicates the generation of a parity error in RAM (control 0, LAFM, and DATA). When a parity error occurs, the MBEF bit is set to 1.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBEF
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Bit 15 to 1: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 0 – Message Buffer Parity Error Detection Status Flag (MBEF): Indicates the occurrence of a parity error with a data transfer. This bit is cleared by writing 1. Writing 0 to this bit is ignored.

Note: The MBESR register is not initialized when the value of the MCR0 bit in the master control register changes from 0 to 1.

Bit 0: MBEF	Description
0	Parity error does not occur
1	Parity error occurs

(6) Interrupt Mask Register (IMR)

The interrupt mask register is a 16 bit register that protects all corresponding interrupts in the Interrupt Request Register (IRR) from generating an output signal on the IRQ. An interrupt request is masked if the corresponding bit position is set to '1'. This register can be read or written at any time. The IMR directly controls the generation of IRQ, but does not prevent the setting of the corresponding bit in the IRR.

- IMR (Address = H'00A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	IMR15	IMR14	IMR13	IMR12	IMR11	IMR10	IMR9	IMR8	IMR7	IMR6	IMR5	IMR4	IMR3	IMR2	IMR1	IMR0
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit 15 to 0: Maskable interrupt sources corresponding to IRR[15:0] respectively. When a bit is set, the interrupt signal is not generated, although setting the corresponding IRR bit is still performed.

Bit[15:0]: IMRn	Description
0	Corresponding IRR is not masked (IRQ is generated for interrupt conditions)
1	Corresponding interrupt of IRR is masked (Initial value)

(7) Message Buffer Error Control Register (MBECCR)

This register is a readable/writable register that protects an interrupt in message buffer error status register (MBESR). An interrupt request is masked when the MBIM bit is set to 1. The MBIM bit controls the interrupt request, but does not prevent the setting of the MBIM bit.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBIM
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Bit 15 to 1: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 0 – Message Buffer Parity Error Detection Interrupt Mask (MBIM): When a bit is set, the interrupt signal is not generated, although setting the MBEF bit is still performed.

Note: The MBECCR register is not initialized when the value of the MCR0 bit in the master control register changes from 0 to 1.

Bit 0: MBIM	Description
0	MBEF interrupt is not masked
1	MBEF interrupt is masked

(8) Transmit Error Counter (TEC) and Receive Error Counter (REC)

The Transmit Error Counter (TEC) and Receive Error Counter (REC) is a 16-bit read/(write) register that functions as a counter indicating the number of transmit/receive message errors on the CAN Interface. The count value is stipulated in the CAN protocol specification Refs. [1], [2], [3] and [4]. When not in (Write Error Counter) test mode this register is read only, and can only be modified by the CAN Interface. This register can be cleared by a Reset request (MCR0) or entering to bus off.

In Write Error Counter test mode (i.e. TST[2:0] = 3'b100), it is possible to write to this register. The same value can only be written to TEC/REC, and the value written into TEC is set to TEC and REC. When writing to this register, RCAN-TL1 needs to be put into Halt Mode. This feature is only intended for test purposes.

- TEC/REC (Address = H'00C)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TEC7	TEC6	TEC5	TEC4	TEC3	TEC2	TEC1	TEC0	REC7	REC6	REC5	REC4	REC3	REC2	REC1	REC0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W:	R/W*

Note: * It is only possible to write the value in test mode when TST[2:0] in MCR is 3'b100.
REC is incremented during Bus Off to count the recurrences of 11 recessive bits as requested by the Bus Off recovery sequence.

17.3.4 RCAN-TL1 Mailbox Registers

The following sections describe RCAN-TL1 Mailbox registers that control/flag individual Mailboxes. The address is mapped as follows.

Important: LongWord access is carried out as two consecutive Word accesses.

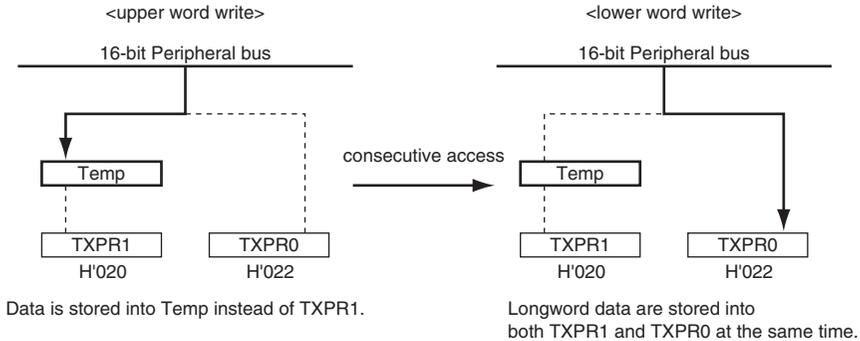
32-Mailboxes version			
Description	Address	Name	Access Size (bits)
Transmit Pending 1	020	TXPR1	LW
Transmit Pending 0	022	TXPR0	—
	024		
	026		
Transmit Cancel 1	028	TXCR1	Word/LW
Transmit Cancel 0	02A	TXCR0	Word
	02C		
	02E		
Transmit Acknowledge 1	030	TXACK1	Word/LW
Transmit Acknowledge 0	032	TXACK0	Word
	034		
	036		
Abort Acknowledge 1	038	ABACK1	Word/LW
Abort Acknowledge 0	03A	ABACK0	Word
	03C		
	03E		
Data Frame Receive Pending 1	040	RXPR1	Word/LW
Data Frame Receive Pending 0	042	RXPR0	Word
	044		
	046		
Remote Frame Receive Pending 1	048	RFPR1	Word/LW
Remote Frame Receive Pending 0	04A	RFPR0	Word
	04C		
	04E		
Mailbox Interrupt Mask Register 1	050	MBIMR1	Word/LW
Mailbox Interrupt Mask Register 0	052	MBIMR0	Word
	054		
	056		
Unread message Status Register 1	058	UMSR1	Word/LW
Unread message Status Register 0	05A	UMSR0	Word
	05C		
	05E		

Figure 17.11 RCAN-TL1 Mailbox registers

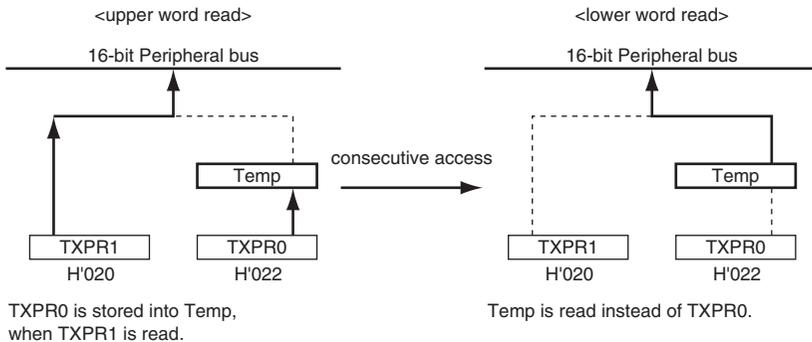
(1) Transmit Pending Register (TXPR1, TXPR0)

The concatenation of TXPR1 and TXPR0 is a 32-bit register that contains any transmit pending flags for the CAN module. In the case of 16-bit bus interface, Long Word access is carried out as two consecutive word accesses.

<Longword Write Operation>



<Longword Read Operation>



The TXPR1 controls Mailbox-31 to Mailbox-16, and the TXPR0 controls Mailbox-15 to Mailbox-1. The CPU may set the TXPR bits to affect any message being considered for transmission by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit location. Writing a '0' has no effect, and TXPR cannot be cleared by writing a '0' and must be cleared by setting the corresponding TXCR bits. TXPR may be read by the CPU to determine which, if any, transmissions are pending or in progress. In effect there is a transmit pending bit for all Mailboxes except for the Mailbox-0. Writing a '1' to a bit location when the mailbox is not configured to transmit is not allowed.

In Event Triggered Mode RCAN-TL1 will clear a transmit pending flag after successful transmission of its corresponding message or when a transmission abort is requested successfully from the TXCR. In Time Trigger Mode, TXPR for the Mailboxes from 30 to 24 is NOT cleared after a successful transmission, in order to keep transmitting at each programmed basic cycle. The TXPR flag is not cleared if the message is not transmitted due to the CAN node losing the arbitration process or due to errors on the CAN bus, and RCAN-TL1 automatically tries to transmit it again unless its DART bit (Disable Automatic Re-Transmission) is set in the Message-Control of the corresponding Mailbox. In such case (DART set), the transmission is cleared and notified through Mailbox Empty Interrupt Flag (IRR8) and the correspondent bit within the Abort Acknowledgement Register (ABACK).

If the status of the TXPR changes, the RCAN-TL1 shall ensure that in the identifier priority scheme (MCR2 = 0), the highest priority message is always presented for transmission in an intelligent way even under circumstances such as bus arbitration losses or errors on the CAN bus. Please refer to the Application Note for details.

When the RCAN-TL1 changes the state of any TXPR bit position to a '0', an empty slot interrupt (IRR8) may be generated. This indicates that either a successful or an aborted mailbox transmission has just been made. If a message transmission is successful it is signalled in the TXACK register, and if a message transmission abortion is successful it is signalled in the ABACK register. By checking these registers, the contents of the Message of the corresponding Mailbox may be modified to prepare for the next transmission.

- TXPR1



Note: * It is possible only to write a '1' for a Mailbox configured as transmitter.

Bit 15 to 0 — Requests the corresponding Mailbox to transmit a CAN Frame. The bit 15 to 0 corresponds to Mailbox-31 to 16 respectively. When multiple bits are set, the order of the transmissions is governed by the MCR2 – CAN-ID or Mailbox number.

Bit[15:0]: TXPR1 Description

0	Transmit message idle state in corresponding mailbox (Initial value) [Clearing Condition] Completion of message transmission (for Event Triggered Messages) or message transmission abortion (automatically cleared)
1	Transmission request made for corresponding mailbox

• TXPR0



Note: * It is possible only to write a '1' for a Mailbox configured as transmitter.

Bit 15 to 1 — Indicates that the corresponding Mailbox is requested to transmit a CAN Frame. The bit 15 to 1 corresponds to Mailbox-15 to 1 respectively. When multiple bits are set, the order of the transmissions is governed by the MCR2 – CAN-ID or Mailbox number.

Bit[15:1]: TXPR0 Description

0	Transmit message idle state in corresponding mailbox (Initial value) [Clearing Condition] Completion of message transmission (for Event Triggered Messages) or message transmission abortion (automatically cleared)
1	Transmission request made for corresponding mailbox

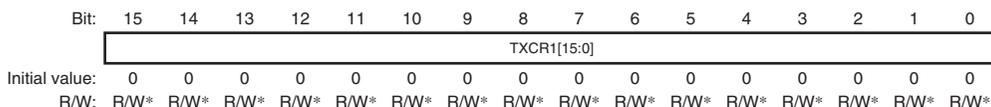
Bit 0— **Reserved:** This bit is always '0' as this is a receive-only Mailbox. Writing a '1' to this bit position has no effect. The returned value is '0'.

(2) Transmit Cancel Register (TXCR1, TXCR0)

The TXCR1 and TXCR0 are 16-bit read/conditionally-write registers. The TXCR1 controls Mailbox-31 to Mailbox-16, and the TXCR0 controls Mailbox-15 to Mailbox-1. This register is used by the CPU to request the pending transmission requests in the TXPR to be cancelled. To clear the corresponding bit in the TXPR the CPU must write a '1' to the bit position in the TXCR. Writing a '0' has no effect.

When an abort has succeeded the CAN controller clears the corresponding TXPR + TXCR bits, and sets the corresponding ABACK bit. However, once a Mailbox has started a transmission, it cannot be cancelled by this bit. In such a case, if the transmission finishes in success, the CAN controller clears the corresponding TXPR + TXCR bit, and sets the corresponding TXACK bit, however, if the transmission fails due to a bus arbitration loss or an error on the bus, the CAN controller clears the corresponding TXPR + TXCR bit, and sets the corresponding ABACK bit. If an attempt is made by the CPU to clear a mailbox transmission that is not transmit-pending it has no effect. In this case the CPU will be not able at all to set the TXCR flag.

- TXCR1

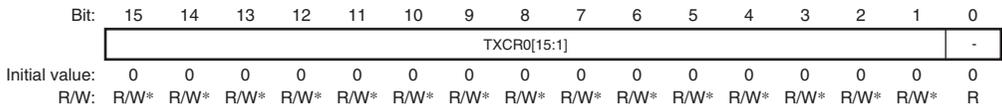


Note: * Only writing a '1' to a Mailbox that is requested for transmission and is configured as transmit.

Bit 15 to 0 — Requests the corresponding Mailbox, that is in the queue for transmission, to cancel its transmission. The bit 15 to 0 corresponds to Mailbox-31 to 16 (and TXPR1[15:0]) respectively.

Bit[15:0]:TXCR1	Description
0	Transmit message cancellation idle state in corresponding mailbox (Initial value) [Clearing Condition] Completion of transmit message cancellation (automatically cleared)
1	Transmission cancellation request made for corresponding mailbox

- TXCR0



Note: * Only writing a '1' to a Mailbox that is requested for transmission and is configured as transmit.

Bit 15 to 1 — Requests the corresponding Mailbox, that is in the queue for transmission, to cancel its transmission. The bit 15 to 1 corresponds to Mailbox-15 to 1 (and TXPR0[15:1]) respectively.

Bit[15:1]: TXCR0	Description
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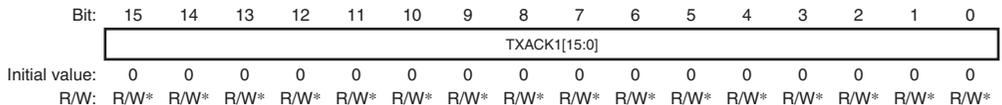
0	Transmit message cancellation idle state in corresponding mailbox (Initial value) [Clearing Condition] Completion of transmit message cancellation (automatically cleared)
1	Transmission cancellation request made for corresponding mailbox

Bit 0 — This bit is always '0' as this is a receive-only mailbox. Writing a '1' to this bit position has no effect and always read back as a '0'.

(3) Transmit Acknowledge Register (TXACK1, TXACK0)

The TXACK1 and TXACK0 are 16-bit read/conditionally-write registers. These registers are used to signal to the CPU that a mailbox transmission has been successfully made. When a transmission has succeeded the RCAN-TL1 sets the corresponding bit in the TXACK register. The CPU may clear a TXACK bit by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit location. Writing a '0' has no effect.

- TXACK1

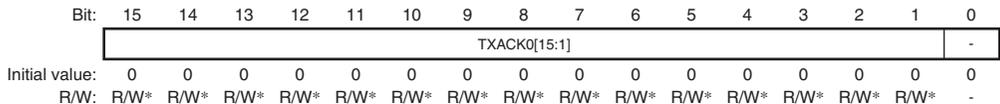


Note: * Only when writing a '1' to clear.

Bit 15 to 0 — Notifies that the requested transmission of the corresponding Mailbox has been finished successfully. The bit 15 to 0 corresponds to Mailbox-31 to 16 respectively.

Bit[15:0]:TXACK1	Description
0	[Clearing Condition] Writing '1' (Initial value)
1	Corresponding Mailbox has successfully transmitted message (Data or Remote Frame) [Setting Condition] Completion of message transmission for corresponding mailbox

- TXACK0



Note: * Only when writing a '1' to clear.

Bit 15 to 1 — Notifies that the requested transmission of the corresponding Mailbox has been finished successfully. The bit 15 to 1 corresponds to Mailbox-15 to 1 respectively.

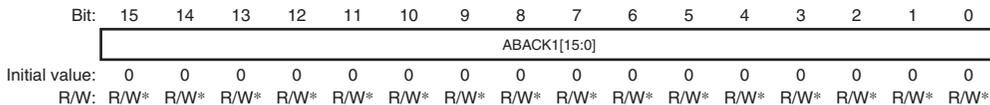
Bit[15:1]:TXACK0	Description
0	[Clearing Condition] Writing '1' (Initial value)
1	Corresponding Mailbox has successfully transmitted message (Data or Remote Frame) [Setting Condition] Completion of message transmission for corresponding mailbox

Bit 0 — This bit is always '0' as this is a receive-only mailbox. Writing a '1' to this bit position has no effect and always read back as a '0'.

(4) Abort Acknowledge Register (ABACK1, ABACK0)

The ABACK1 and ABACK0 are 16-bit read/conditionally-write registers. These registers are used to signal to the CPU that a mailbox transmission has been aborted as per its request. When an abort has succeeded the RCAN-TL1 sets the corresponding bit in the ABACK register. The CPU may clear the Abort Acknowledge bit by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit location. Writing a '0' has no effect. An ABACK bit position is set by the RCAN-TL1 to acknowledge that a TXPR bit has been cleared by the corresponding TXCR bit.

- ABACK1



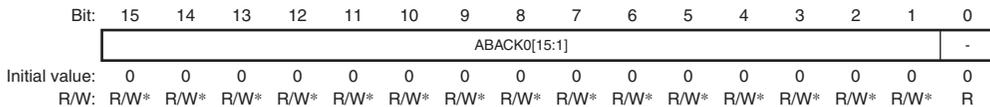
Note: * Only when writing a '1' to clear.

Bit 15 to 0 — Notifies that the requested transmission cancellation of the corresponding Mailbox has been performed successfully. The bit 15 to 0 corresponds to Mailbox-31 to 16 respectively.

Bit[15:0]:ABACK1 Description

Bit	Description
0	[Clearing Condition] Writing '1' (Initial value)
1	Corresponding Mailbox has cancelled transmission of message (Data or Remote Frame) [Setting Condition] Completion of transmission cancellation for corresponding mailbox

- ABACK0



Note: * Only when writing a '1' to clear.

Bit 15 to 1 — Notifies that the requested transmission cancellation of the corresponding Mailbox has been performed successfully. The bit 15 to 1 corresponds to Mailbox-15 to 1 respectively.

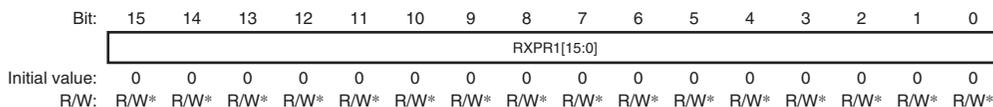
Bit[15:1]:ABACK0	Description
0	[Clearing Condition] Writing '1' (Initial value)
1	Corresponding Mailbox has cancelled transmission of message (Data or Remote Frame) [Setting Condition] Completion of transmission cancellation for corresponding mailbox

Bit 0 — This bit is always '0' as this is a receive-only mailbox. Writing a '1' to this bit position has no effect and always read back as a '0'.

(5) Data Frame Receive Pending Register (RXPR1, RXPR0)

The RXPR1 and RXPR0 are 16-bit read/conditionally-write registers. The RXPR is a register that contains the received Data Frames pending flags associated with the configured Receive Mailboxes. When a CAN Data Frame is successfully stored in a receive mailbox the corresponding bit is set in the RXPR. The bit may be cleared by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit position. Writing a '0' has no effect. However, the bit may only be set if the mailbox is configured by its MBC (Mailbox Configuration) to receive Data Frames. When a RXPR bit is set, it also sets IRR1 (Data Frame Received Interrupt Flag) if its MBIMR (Mailbox Interrupt Mask Register) is not set, and the interrupt signal is generated if IMR1 is not set. Please note that these bits are only set by receiving Data Frames and not by receiving Remote frames.

- RXPR1



Note : * Only when writing a '1' to clear.

Bit 15 to 0 — Configurable receive mailbox locations corresponding to each mailbox position from 31 to 16 respectively.

Bit[15:0]: RXPR1	Description
0	[Clearing Condition] Writing '1' (Initial value)
1	Corresponding Mailbox received a CAN Data Frame [Setting Condition] Completion of Data Frame receive on corresponding mailbox

- RXPR0



Note: * Only when writing a '1' to clear.

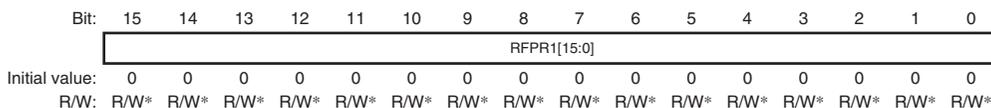
Bit 15 to 0 — Configurable receive mailbox locations corresponding to each mailbox position from 15 to 0 respectively.

Bit[15:0]: RXPR0	Description
0	[Clearing Condition] Writing '1' (Initial value)
1	Corresponding Mailbox received a CAN Data Frame [Setting Condition] Completion of Data Frame receive on corresponding mailbox

(6) Remote Frame Receive Pending Register (RFPR1, RFPR0)

The RFPR1 and RFPR0 are 16-bit read/conditionally-write registers. The RFPR is a register that contains the received Remote Frame pending flags associated with the configured Receive Mailboxes. When a CAN Remote Frame is successfully stored in a receive mailbox the corresponding bit is set in the RFPR. The bit may be cleared by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit position. Writing a '0' has no effect. In effect there is a bit position for all mailboxes. However, the bit may only be set if the mailbox is configured by its MBC (Mailbox Configuration) to receive Remote Frames. When a RFPR bit is set, it also sets IRR2 (Remote Frame Receive Interrupt Flag) if its MBIMR (Mailbox Interrupt Mask Register) is not set, and the interrupt signal is generated if IMR2 is not set. Please note that these bits are only set by receiving Remote Frames and not by receiving Data frames.

• RFPR1



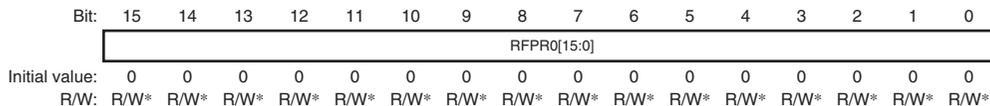
Note: * Only when writing a '1' to clear.

Bit 15 to 0 — Remote Request pending flags for mailboxes 31 to 16 respectively.

Bit[15:0]: RFPR1 Description

Bit	Description
0	[Clearing Condition] Writing '1' (Initial value)
1	Corresponding Mailbox received Remote Frame [Setting Condition] Completion of remote frame receive in corresponding mailbox

• RFPR0



Note: * Only when writing a '1' to clear.

Bit 15 to 0 — Remote Request pending flags for mailboxes 15 to 0 respectively.

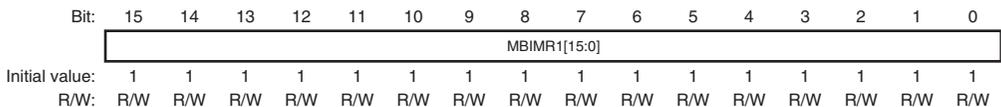
Bit[15:0]: RFPR0	Description
0	[Clearing Condition] Writing '1' (Initial value)
1	Corresponding Mailbox received Remote Frame [Setting Condition] Completion of remote frame receive in corresponding mailbox

(7) Mailbox Interrupt Mask Register (MBIMR)

The MBIMR1 and MBIMR0 are 16-bit read/write registers. The MBIMR only prevents the setting of IRR related to the Mailbox activities, that are IRR[1] – Data Frame Received Interrupt, IRR[2] – Remote Frame Receive Interrupt, IRR[8] – Mailbox Empty Interrupt, and IRR[9] – Message OverRun/OverWrite Interrupt. If a mailbox is configured as receive, a mask at the corresponding bit position prevents the generation of a receive interrupt (IRR[1] and IRR[2] and IRR[9]) but does not prevent the setting of the corresponding bit in the RXPR or RFPR or UMSR. Similarly when a mailbox has been configured for transmission, a mask prevents the generation of an Interrupt signal and setting of an Mailbox Empty Interrupt due to successful transmission or abortion of transmission (IRR[8]), however, it does not prevent the RCAN-TL1 from clearing the corresponding TXPR/TXCR bit + setting the TXACK bit for successful transmission, and it does not prevent the RCAN-TL1 from clearing the corresponding TXPR/TXCR bit + setting the ABACK bit for abortion of the transmission.

A mask is set by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit position for the mailbox activity to be masked. At reset all mailbox interrupts are masked.

- MBIMR1

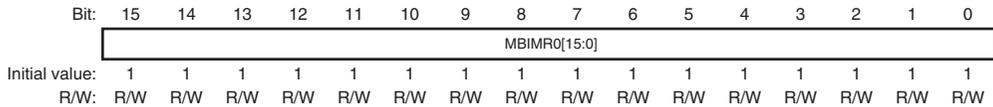


Bit 15 to 0 — Enable or disable interrupt requests from individual Mailbox-31 to Mailbox-16 respectively.

Bit[15:0]: MBIMR1 Description

Bit	Description
0	Interrupt Request from IRR1/IRR2/IRR8/IRR9 enabled
1	Interrupt Request from IRR1/IRR2/IRR8/IRR9 disabled (initial value)

- MBIMR0



Bit 15 to 0 — Enable or disable interrupt requests from individual Mailbox-15 to Mailbox-0 respectively.

Bit[15:0]: MBIMR0 Description

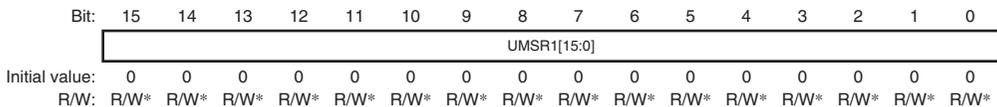
Bit	Description
0	Interrupt Request from IRR1/IRR2/IRR8/IRR9 enabled
1	Interrupt Request from IRR1/IRR2/IRR8/IRR9 disabled (initial value)

(8) Unread Message Status Register (UMSR)

This register is a 32-bit read/conditionally write register and it records the mailboxes whose contents have not been accessed by the CPU prior to a new message being received. If the CPU has not cleared the corresponding bit in the RXPR or RFPR when a new message for that mailbox is received, the corresponding UMSR bit is set to '1'. This bit may be cleared by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit location in the UMSR. Writing a '0' has no effect.

If a mailbox is configured as transmit box, the corresponding UMSR will not be set.

- UMSR1



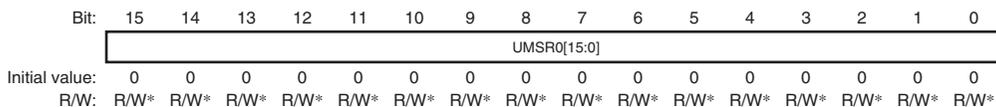
Note: * Only when writing a '1' to clear.

Bit 15 to 0 — Indicate that an unread received message has been overwritten or overrun condition has occurred for Mailboxes 31 to 16.

Bit[15:0]: UMSR1 Description

0	[Clearing Condition] Writing '1' (initial value)
1	Unread received message is overwritten by a new message or overrun condition [Setting Condition] When a new message is received before RXPR or RFPR is cleared

- UMSR0



Note: * Only when writing a '1' to clear.

Bit 15 to 0 — Indicate that an unread received message has been overwritten or overrun condition has occurred for Mailboxes 15 to 0.

Bit[15:0]: UMSR0 Description

0	[Clearing Condition] Writing '1' (initial value)
1	Unread received message is overwritten by a new message or overrun condition [Setting Condition] When a new message is received before RXPR or RFPR is cleared

17.3.5 Timer Registers

The Timer is 16 bits and supports several source clocks. A pre-scale counter can be used to reduce the speed of the clock. It also supports three Compare Match Registers (TCMR2, TCMR1, TCMR0). The address map is as follows.

Important: These registers can only be accessed in Word size (16-bit).

Description	Address	Name	Access Size (bits)
TimerTrigger Control Register 0	080	TTCR0	Word (16)
Cycle Maximum/Tx-Enable Window Register	084	CMAX_TEW	Word (16)
Reference Trigger Offset Register	086	RFTROFF	Word (16)
Timer Status Register	088	TSR	Word (16)
Cycle Counter Register	08A	CCR	Word (16)
Timer Counter Register	08C	TCNTR	Word (16)
Cycle Time Register	090	CYCTR	Word (16)
Reference Mark Register	094	RFMK	Word (16)
Timer Compare Match Register 0	098	TCMR0	Word (16)
Timer Compare Match Register 1	09C	TCMR1	Word (16)
Timer Compare Match Register 2	0A0	TCMR2	Word (16)
Tx-Trigger Time Selection Register	0A4	TTTSEL	Word (16)

Figure 17.12 RCAN-TL1 Timer registers

(1) Time Trigger Control Register0 (TTCR0)

The Time Trigger Control Register0 is a 16-bit read/write register and provides functions to control the operation of the Timer. When operating in Time Trigger Mode, please refer to section 17.4.3 (1), Time Triggered Transmission.

- TTCR0 (Address = H'080)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCR15	TCR14	TCR13	TCR12	TCR11	TCR10	-	-	-	TCR6	TPSC5	TPSC4	TPSC3	TPSC2	TPSC1	TPSC0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit 15 — Enable Timer: When this bit is set, the timer TCNTR is running. When this bit is cleared, TCNTR and CCR are cleared.

Bit15: TTCR0 15	Description
0	Timer and CCR are cleared and disabled (initial value)
1	Timer is running

Bit 14 — TimeStamp value: Specifies if the TimeStamp for transmission and reception in Mailboxes 15 to 1 must contain the Cycle Time (CYCTR) or the concatenation of CCR[5:0] + CYCTR[15:6]. This feature is very useful for time triggered transmission to monitor Rx_Trigger.

This register does not affect the TimeStamp for Mailboxes 30 and 31.

Bit14: TTCR0 14	Description
0	CYCTR[15:0] is used for the TimeStamp in Mailboxes 15 to 1 (initial value)
1	CCR[5:0] + CYCTR[15:6] is used for the TimeStamp in Mailboxes 15 to 1

Bit 13 — Cancellation by TCMR2: The messages in the transmission queue are cancelled by setting TXCR, when both this bit and bit12 are set and compare match occurs when RCAN-TL1 is not in the Halt status, causing the setting of all TXCR bits with the corresponding TXPR bits set.

Bit13: TTCR0 13	Description
0	Cancellation by TCMR2 compare match is disabled (initial value)
1	Cancellation by TCMR2 compare match is enabled

Bit 12 — TCMR2 compare match enable: When this bit is set, IRR11 is set by TCMR2 compare match.

Bit12 TTCR0 12	Description
0	IRR11 isn't set by TCMR2 compare match (initial value)
1	IRR11 is set by TCMR2 compare match

Bit 11 — TCMR1 compare match enable: When this bit is set, IRR15 is set by TCMR1 compare match.

Bit11 TTCR0 11	Description
0	IRR15 isn't set by TCMR1 compare match (initial value)
1	IRR15 is set by TCMR1 compare match

Bit 10 — TCMR0 compare match enable: When this bit is set, IRR14 is set by TCMR0 compare match.

Bit10 TTCR0 10	Description
0	IRR14 isn't set by TCMR0 compare match (initial value)
1	IRR14 is set by TCMR0 compare match

Bits 9 to 7: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 6 — Timer Clear-Set Control by TCMR0: Specifies if the Timer is to be cleared and set to H'0000 when the TCMR0 matches to the TCNTR. Please note that the TCMR0 is also capable to generate an interrupt signal to the CPU via IRR14.

Note: If RCAN-TL1 is working in TTCAN mode (CMAX isn't 3'b111), TTCR0 bit6 has to be '0' to avoid clearing Local Time.

Bit6: TTCR0 6	Description
0	Timer is not cleared by the TCMR0 (initial value)
1	Timer is cleared by the TCMR0

Bit5 to 0 — RCAN-TL1 Timer Prescaler (TPSC[5:0]): This control field allows the timer source clock ($4 \times [\text{RCAN-TL1 system clock}]$) to be divided before it is used for the timer. This function is available only in event-trigger mode. In time trigger mode (CMAX is not 3'b111), one nominal Bit Timing (= one bit length of CAN bus) is automatically chosen as source clock of TCNTR.

The following relationship exists between source clock period and the timer period.

Bit[5:0]: TPSC[5:0]	Description
0 0 0 0 0	1 X Source Clock (initial value)
0 0 0 0 1	2 X Source Clock
0 0 0 1 0	3 X Source Clock
0 0 0 1 1	4 X Source Clock
0 0 1 0 0	5 X Source Clock
.....
.....
1 1 1 1 1	64 X Source Clock

(2) Cycle Maximum/Tx-Enable Window Register (CMAX_TEW)

This register is a 16-bit read/write register. CMAX specifies the maximum value for the cycle counter (CCR) for TT Transmissions to set the number of basic cycles in the matrix system. When the Cycle Counter reaches the maximum value ($\text{CCR} = \text{CMAX}$), after a full basic cycle, it is cleared to zero and an interrupt is generated on IRR.10.

TEW specifies the width of Tx-Enable window.

- CMAX_TEW (Address = H'084)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	CMAX[2:0]			-	-	-	-	TEW[3:0]			
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bits 15 to 11: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 10 to 8 — Cycle Count Maximum (CMAX): Indicates the maximum number of CCR. The number of basic cycles available in the matrix cycle for Timer Triggered transmission is (Cycle Count Maximum + 1).

Unless CMAX = 3'b111, RCAN-TL1 is in time-trigger mode and time trigger function is available. If CMAX = 3'b111, RCAN-TL1 is in event-trigger mode.

Bit[10:8]: CMAX[2:0]	Description
0 0 0	Cycle Count Maximum = 0
0 0 1	Cycle Count Maximum = 1
0 1 0	Cycle Count Maximum = 3
0 1 1	Cycle Count Maximum = 7
1 0 0	Cycle Count Maximum = 15
1 0 1	Cycle Count Maximum = 31
1 1 0	Cycle Count Maximum = 63
1 1 1	CCR is cleared and RCAN-TL1 is in event-trigger mode. (initial value)

Important: Please set CMAX = 3'b111 when event-trigger mode is used.

Bits 7 to 4: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 3 to 0 — Tx-Enable Window (TEW): Indicates the width of Tx-Enable Window. TEW = H'00 shows the width is one nominal Bit Timing. All values from 0 to 15 are allowed to be set.

Bit[3:0]: TEW[3:0]	Description
0 0 0 0	The width of Tx-Enable Window = 1 (initial value)
0 0 0 1	The width of Tx-Enable Window = 2
0 0 1 0	The width of Tx-Enable Window = 3
0 0 1 1	The width of Tx-Enable Window = 4
....
....
1 1 1 1	The width of Tx-Enable Window = 16

Note: The CAN core always needs a time between 1 to 2 bit timing to initiate transmission. The above values are not considering this accuracy.

(3) Reference Trigger Offset Register (RFTROFF)

This is a 8-bit read/write register that affects Tx-Trigger Time (TTT) of Mailbox-30. The TTT of Mailbox-30 is compared with CYCTR after RFTROFF extended with sign is added to the TTT. However, the value of TTT is not modified. The offset value doesn't affect others except Mailbox-30.

- RFTROFF (Address = H'086)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RFTROFF[7:0]								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit 15 to 8 — Indicate the value of Reference Trigger Offset.

Bits 7 to 0: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit15	Bit14	Bit13	Bit12	Bit11	Bit10	Bit9	Bit8	Description
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ref_trigger_offset = +0 (initial value)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Ref_trigger_offset = +1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Ref_trigger_offset = +2
.	
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ref_trigger_offset = +127
.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ref_trigger_offset = -1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Ref_trigger_offset = -2
.	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Ref_trigger_offset = -127
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited

(4) Timer Status Register (TSR)

This register is a 16-bit read-only register, and allows the CPU to monitor the Timer Compare Match status and the Timer Overrun Status.

- TSR (Address = H'088)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TSR4	TSR3	TSR2	TSR1	TSR0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bits 15 to 5: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 4 to 0 — RCAN-TL1 Timer Status (TSR[4:0]): This read-only field allows the CPU to monitor the status of the Cycle Counter, the Timer and the Compare Match registers. Writing to this field has no effect.

Bit 4 — Start of New System Matrix (TSR4): Indicates that a new system matrix is starting. When CCR = 0, this bit is set at the successful completion of reception/transmission of time reference message.

Bit4: TSR4	Description
0	A new system matrix is not starting (initial value) [Clearing condition] Writing '1' to IRR10 (Cycle Counter Overflow Interrupt)
1	Cycle counter reached zero [Setting condition] When the Cycle Counter value changes from the maximum value (CMAX) to H'0. Reception/transmission of time reference message is successfully completed when CMAX!= 3'b111 and CCR = 0

Bit 3 — Timer Compare Match Flag 2 (TSR3): Indicates that a Compare-Match condition occurred to the Timer Compare Match Register 2 (TCMR2). When the value set in the TCMR2 matches to Cycle Time Register (TCMR2 = CYCTR), this bit is set if TTCR0 bit12 = 1. Please note that this bit is read-only and is cleared when IRR11 (Timer Compare Match Interrupt 2) is cleared.

Bit3: TSR3	Description
0	Timer Compare Match has not occurred to the TCMR2 (Initial value) [Clearing condition] Writing '1' to IRR11 (Timer Compare Match Interrupt 1)
1	Timer Compare Match has occurred to the TCMR2 [Setting condition] TCMR2 matches to Cycle Time (TCMR2 = CYCTR), if TTCR0 bit12 = 1.

Bit 2 — Timer Compare Match Flag 1 (TSR2): Indicates that a Compare-Match condition occurred to the Timer Compare Match Register 1 (TCMR1). When the value set in the TCMR1 matches to Cycle Time Register (TCMR1 = CYCTR), this bit is set if TTCR0 bit11 = 1. Please note that this bit is read-only and is cleared when IRR15 (Timer Compare Match Interrupt 1) is cleared.

Bit2: TSR2	Description
0	Timer Compare Match has not occurred to the TCMR1 (Initial value) [Clearing condition] Writing '1' to IRR15 (Timer Compare Match Interrupt 1)
1	Timer Compare Match has occurred to the TCMR1 [Setting condition] TCMR1 matches to Cycle Time (TCMR1 = CYCTR), if TTCR0 bit11 = 1.

Bit 1 — Timer Compare Match Flag 0 (TSR1): Indicates that a Compare-Match condition occurred to the Compare Match Register 0 (TCMR0). When the value set in the TCMR0 matches to the Timer value (TCMR0 = TCNTR), this bit is set if TTCR0 bit10 = 1. Please note that this bit is read-only and is cleared when IRR14 (Timer Compare Match Interrupt 0) is cleared.

Bit1: TSR1	Description
0	Compare Match has not occurred to the TCMR0 (Initial value) [Clearing condition] Writing '1' to IRR14 (Timer Compare Match Interrupt 0)
1	Compare Match has occurred to the TCMR0 [Setting condition] TCMR0 matches to the Timer value (TCMR0 = TCNTR)

Bit 0 — Timer Overrun/Next_is_Gap Reception/Message Error (TSR0): This flag is assigned to three different functions. It indicates that the Timer has overrun when working in event-trigger mode, time reference message with Next_is_Gap set has been received in time-trigger mode, and error detected on the CAN bus has occurred in test mode, respectively. Test mode has higher priority with respect to the other settings.

Bit0: TSR0	Description
0	Timer (TCNTR) has not overrun in event-trigger mode (Initial value) Time reference message with Next_is_Gap has not been received in time-trigger mode message error has not occurred in test mode. [Clearing condition] Writing '1' to IRR13
1	[Setting condition] Timer (TCNTR) has overrun and changed from H'FFFF to H'0000 in event-trigger mode.time reference message with Next_is_Gap has been received in time-trigger mode message error has occurred in test mode

(5) Cycle Counter Register (CCR)

This register is a 6-bit read/write register. Its purpose is to store the number of the basic cycle for Time -Triggered Transmissions. Its value is updated in different fashions depending if RCAN-TL1 is programmed to work as a potential time master or as a time slave. If RCAN-TL1 is working as (potential) time master, CCR is:

- Incremented by one every time the cycle time (CYCTR) matches to Tx-Trigger Time of Mailbox-30 or
- Overwritten with the value contained in MSG_DATA_0[5:0] of Mailbox 31 when a valid reference message is received.

If RCAN-TL1 is working as a time slave, CCR is only overwritten with the value of MSG_DATA_0[5:0] of Mailbox 31 when a valid reference message is received.

If CMAX = 3'111, CCR is always H'0000.

- CCR (Address = H'08A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CCR[5:0]					
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bits 15 to 6: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 5 to 0 — Cycle Counter Register (CCR): Indicates the number of the current Base Cycle of the matrix cycle for Timer Triggered transmission.

(6) Timer Counter Register (TCNTR)

This is a 16-bit read/write register that allows the CPU to monitor and modify the value of the Free Running Timer Counter. When the Timer meets TCMR0 (Timer Compare Match Register 0) + TTCR0 [6] is set to '1', the TCNTR is cleared to H'0000 and starts running again. In Time-Trigger mode, this timer can be used as Local Time and TTCR0[6] has to be cleared to work as a free running timer.

- Notes:
1. It is possible to write into this register only when it is enabled by the bit 15 in TTCR0. If TTCR0 bit15 = 0, TCNTR is always H'0000.
 2. There could be a delay of a few clock cycles between the enabling of the timer and the moment where TCNTR starts incrementing. This is caused by the internal logic used for the pre-scaler.

- TCNTR (Address = H'08C)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCNTR[15:0]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*

Note: * The register can be written only when enabled in TTCR0[15]. Write operation is not allowed in Time Trigger mode (i.e. CMAX is not 3'b111).

Bit 15 to 0 — Indicate the value of the Free Running Timer.

(7) Cycle Time register (CYCTR)

This register is a 16-bit read-only register. This register shows Cycle Time = Local Time (TCNTR) - Reference_Mark (RFMK). In ET mode this register is the exact copy of TCNTR as RFMK is always fixed to zero.

- CYCTR (Address = H'090)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CYCTR[15:0]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

(8) Reference Mark Register (RFMK)

This register is a 16-bit read-only register. The purpose of this register is to capture Local Time (TCNTR) at SOF of the reference message when the message is received or transmitted successfully. In ET mode this register is not used and it is always cleared to zero.

- RFMK (Address = H'094)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RFMK[15:0]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit 15 to 0 — Reference Mark Register (RFMK): Indicates the value of TCNTR at SOF of time reference message.

(9) Timer Compare Match Registers (TCMR0, TCMR1, TCMR2)

These three registers are 16-bit read/write registers and are capable of generating interrupt signals, clearing-setting the Timer value (only supported by TCMR0) or clear the transmission messages in the queue (only supported by TCMR2). TCMR0 is compared with TCNTR, however, TCMR1 and TCMR2 are compared with CYCTR.

The value used for the compare can be configured independently for each register. In order to set flags, TTCR0 bit 12-10 needs to be set.

In Time-Trigger mode, TTCR0 bit6 has to be cleared by software to prevent TCNTR from being cleared.

TCMR0 is for Init_Watch_Trigger, and TCMR2 is for Watch_Trigger.

Interrupt:

The interrupts are flagged by the Bit11, Bit15 and 14 in the IRR accordingly when a Compare Match occurs, and setting these bits can be enabled by Bit12, Bit11, Bit10 in TTCR0. The generation of interrupt signals itself can be prevented by the Bit11, Bit15 and Bit14 in the IMR. When a Compare Match occurs and the IRR11 (or IRR15 or IRR14) is set, the Bit3 or Bit2 or Bit1 in the TSR (Timer Status Register) is also set. Clearing the IRR bit also clears the corresponding bit of TSR.

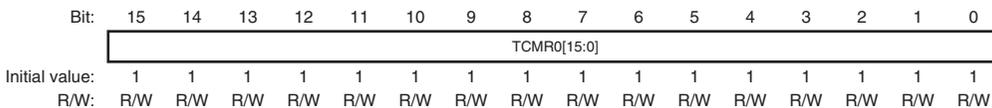
Timer Clear-Set:

The Timer value can only be cleared when a Compare Match occurs if it is enabled by the Bit6 in the TTCR0. TCMR1 and TCMR2 do not have this function.

Cancellation of the messages in the transmission queue:

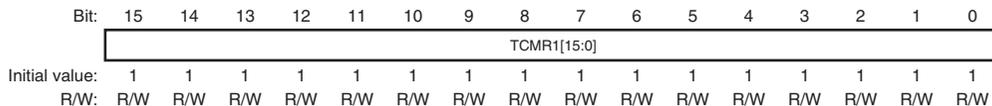
The messages in the transmission queue can only be cleared by the TCMR2 through setting TXCR when a Compare Match occurs while RCAN-TL1 is not in the halt status. TCMR1 and TCMR0 do not have this function.

- TCMR0 (Address = H'098)



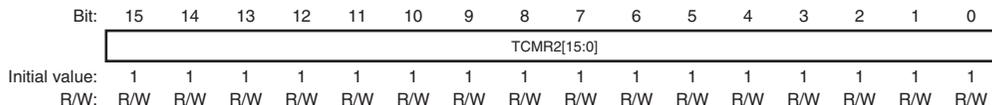
Bit 15 to 0 — Timer Compare Match Register (TCMR0): Indicates the value of TCNTR when compare match occurs.

- TCMR1 (Address = H'09C)



Bit 15 to 0 — Timer Compare Match Register (TCMR1): Indicates the value of CYCTR when compare match occurs.

- TCMR2 (Address = H'0A0)



Bit 15 to 0 — Timer Compare Match Register (TCMR2): Indicates the value of CYCTR when compare match occurs.

(10) Tx-Trigger Time Selection Register (TTTSEL)

This register is a 16-bit read/write register and specifies the Tx-Trigger Time waiting for compare match with Cycle Time. Only one bit is allowed to be set. Please don't set more bits than one, or clear all bits.

This register may only be modified during configuration mode. The modification algorithm is shown in Figure 17.13.

Please note that this register is only indented for test and diagnosis. When not in test mode, this register must not be written to and the returned value is not guaranteed.

- TTTSEL (Address = H'0A4)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	TTTSEL[14:8]								-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Note: Only one bit is allowed to be set.

Bit 15: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

Bit 14 to 8 — Specifies the Tx-Trigger Time waiting for compare match with CYCTR. The bit 14 to 8 corresponds to Mailbox-30 to 24, respectively.

Bits 7 to 0: Reserved. The written value should always be '0' and the returned value is '0'.

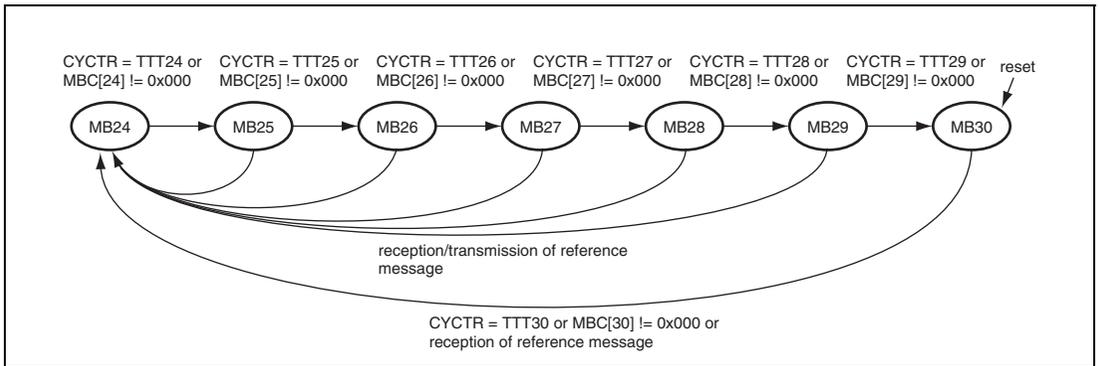


Figure 17.13 TTTSEL modification algorithm

17.4 Application Note

17.4.1 Test Mode Settings

The RCAN-TL1 has various test modes. The register TST[2:0] (MCR[10:8]) is used to select the RCAN-TL1 test mode. The default (initialized) settings allow RCAN-TL1 to operate in Normal mode. The following table is examples for test modes.

Test Mode can be selected only while in configuration mode. The user must then exit the configuration mode (ensuring BCR0/BCR1 is set) in order to run the selected test mode.

Bit10: TST2	Bit9: TST1	Bit8: TST0	Description
0	0	0	Normal Mode (initial value)
0	0	1	Listen-Only Mode (Receive-Only Mode)
0	1	0	Self Test Mode 1 (External)
0	1	1	Self Test Mode 2 (Internal)
1	0	0	Write Error Counter
1	0	1	Error Passive Mode
1	1	0	Setting prohibited
1	1	1	Setting prohibited

- Normal Mode:** RCAN-TL1 operates in the normal mode.
- Listen-Only Mode:** ISO-11898 requires this mode for baud rate detection. The Error Counters are cleared and disabled so that the TEC/REC does not increase the values, and the CT_{xn} (n = A, B) Output is disabled so that RCAN-TL1 does not generate error frames or acknowledgment bits. IRR13 is set when a message error occurs.
- Self Test Mode 1:** RCAN-TL1 generates its own Acknowledge bit, and can store its own messages into a reception mailbox (if required). The CR_{xn}/CT_{xn} (n = A, B) pins must be connected to the CAN bus.
- Self Test Mode 2:** RCAN-TL1 generates its own Acknowledge bit, and can store its own messages into a reception mailbox (if required). The CR_{xn}/CT_{xn} (n = A, B) pins do not need to be connected to the CAN bus or any external devices, as the internal CT_{xn} (n = A, B) is looped back to the internal CR_{xn} (n = A, B). CT_{xn} (n = A, B) pin outputs only recessive bits and CR_{xn} (n = A, B) pin is disabled.
- Write Error Counter:** TEC/REC can be written in this mode. RCAN-TL1 can be forced to become an Error Passive mode by writing a value greater than 127 into the Error Counters. The value written into TEC is used to write into REC, so only the same value can be set to these registers. Similarly, RCAN-TL1 can be forced to become an Error Warning by writing a value greater than 95 into them.
- RCAN-TL1 needs to be in Halt Mode when writing into TEC/REC (MCR1 must be "1" when writing to the Error Counter). Furthermore this test mode needs to be exited prior to leaving Halt mode.
- Error Passive Mode:** RCAN-TL1 can be forced to enter Error Passive mode.
Note: The REC will not be modified by implementing this Mode. However, once running in Error Passive Mode, the REC will increase normally should errors be received. In this Mode, RCAN-TL1 will enter BusOff if TEC reaches 256 (Dec). However when this mode is used RCAN-TL1 will not be able to become Error Active. Consequently, at the end of the Bus Off recovery sequence, RCAN-TL1 will move to Error Passive and not to Error Active.

When message error occurs, IRR13 is set in all test modes.

17.4.2 Configuration of RCAN-TL1

RCAN-TL1 is considered in configuration mode or after a H/W (Power On Reset)/S/W (MCR[0]) reset or when in Halt mode. In both conditions RCAN-TL1 cannot join the CAN Bus activity and configuration changes have no impact on the traffic on the CAN Bus.

- After a Reset request

The following sequence must be implemented to configure the RCAN-TL1 after (S/W or H/W) reset. After reset, all the registers are initialized, therefore, RCAN-TL1 needs to be configured before joining the CAN bus activity. Please read the notes carefully.

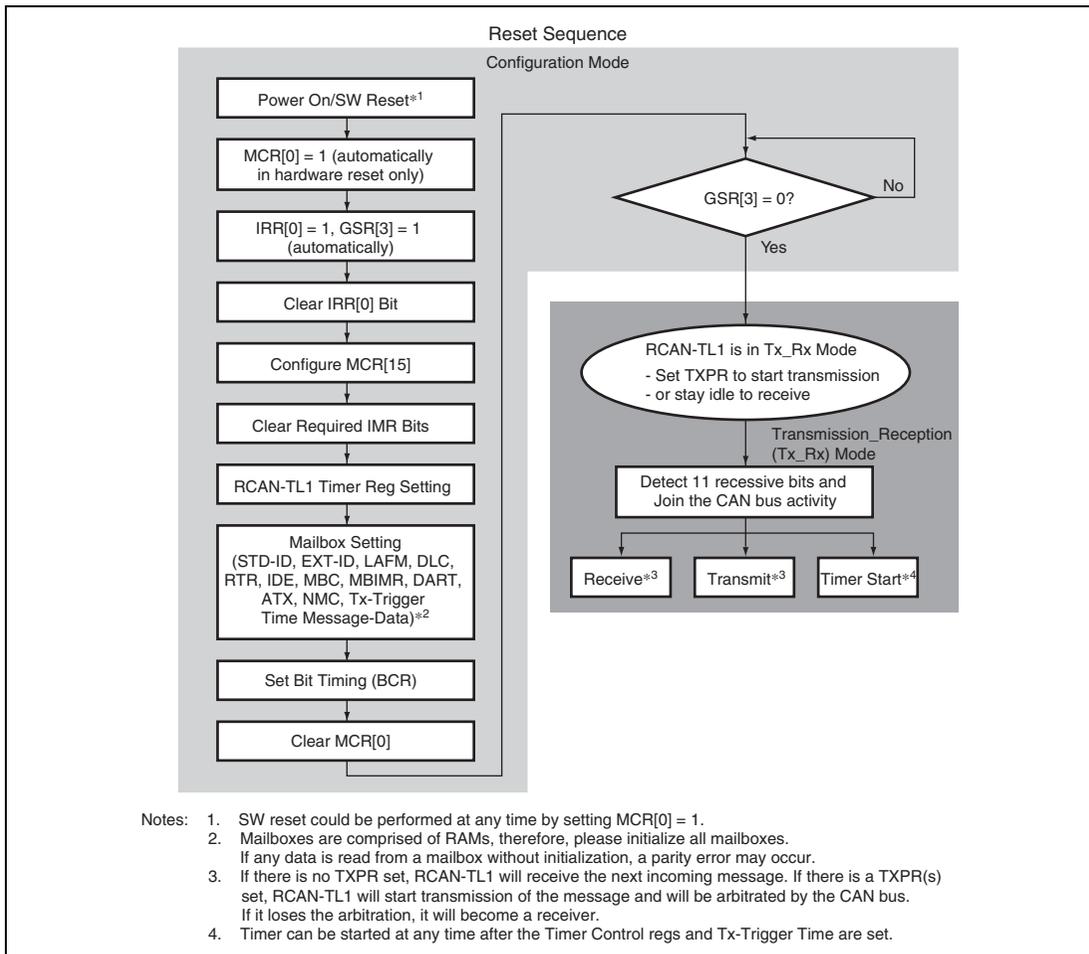


Figure 17.14 Reset Sequence

- Halt mode

When RCAN-TL1 is in Halt mode, it cannot take part to the CAN bus activity. Consequently the user can modify all the requested registers without influencing existing traffic on the CAN Bus. It is important for this that the user waits for the RCAN-TL1 to be in halt mode before to modify the requested registers - note that the transition to Halt Mode is not always immediate (transition will occur when the CAN Bus is idle or in intermission). After RCAN-TL1 transit to Halt Mode, GSR4 is set.

Once the configuration is completed the Halt request needs to be released. RCAN-TL1 will join CAN Bus activity after the detection of 11 recessive bits on the CAN Bus.

- Sleep mode

When RCAN-TL1 is in sleep mode the clock for the main blocks of the IP is stopped in order to reduce power consumption. Only the following user registers are clocked and can be accessed: MCR, GSR, IRR and IMR. Interrupt related to transmission (TXACK and ABACK) and reception (RXPR and RFPR) cannot be cleared when in sleep mode (as TXACK, ABACK, RXPR and RFPR are not accessible) and must to be cleared beforehand.

The following diagram shows the flow to follow to move RCAN-TL1 into sleep mode.

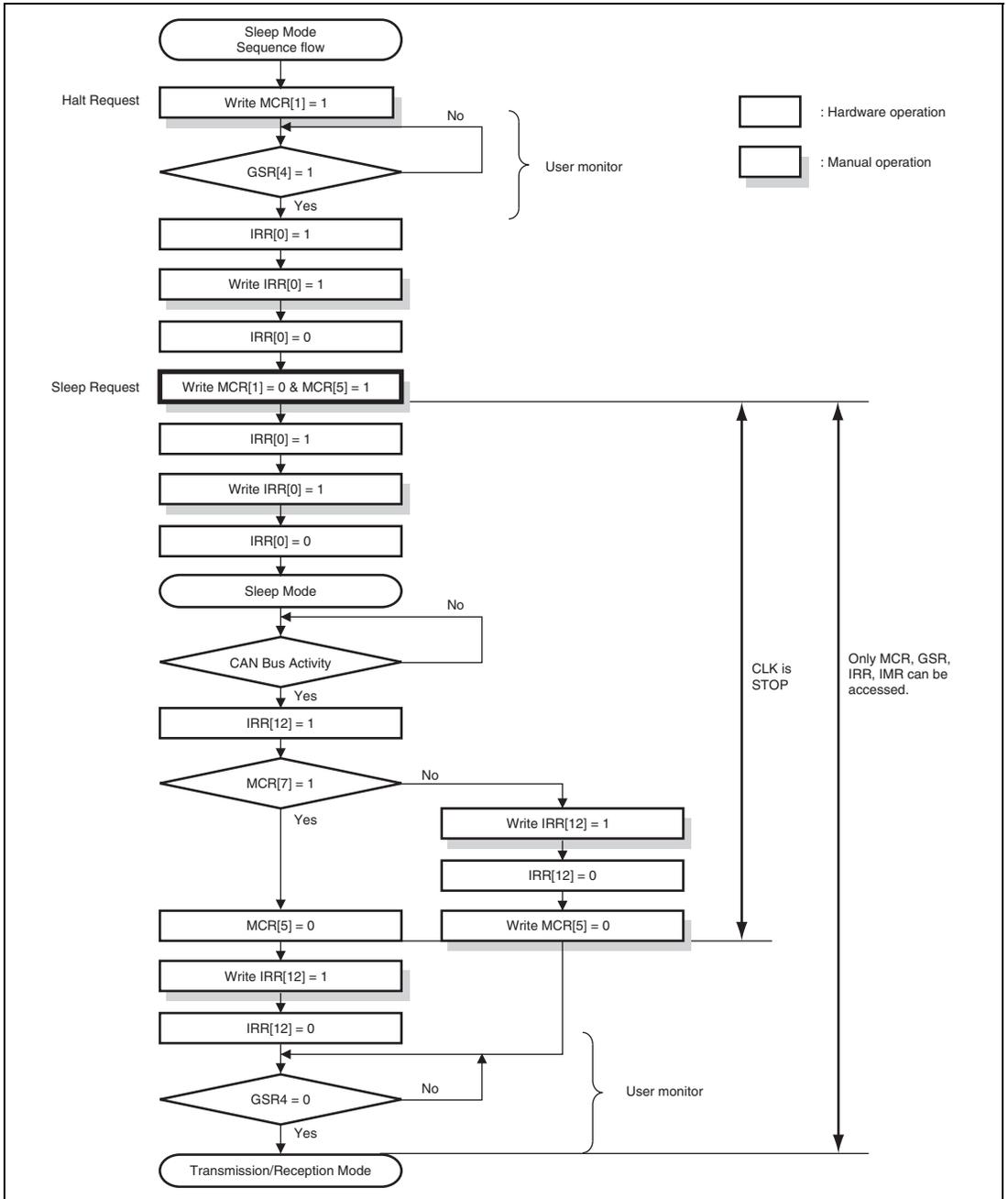


Figure 17.15 shows allowed state transitions.

- Please don't set MCR5 (Sleep Mode) without entering Halt Mode.
- After MCR1 is set, please don't clear it before GSR4 is set and RCAN-TL1 enters Halt Mode.

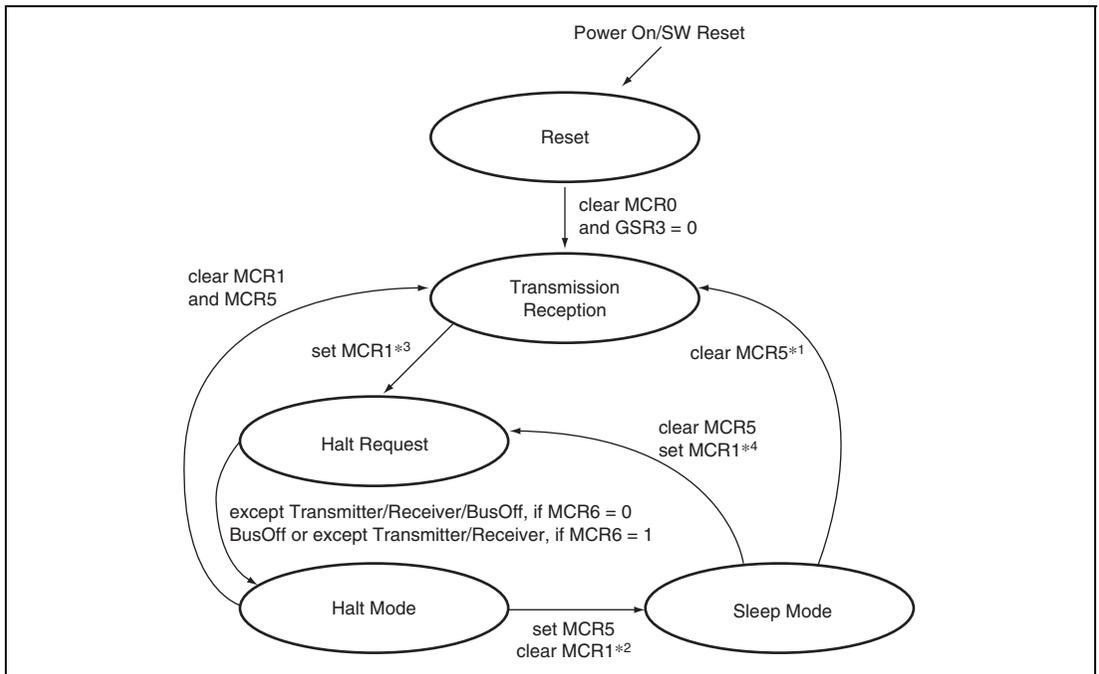


Figure 17.15 Halt Mode/Sleep Mode

- Notes:
1. MCR5 can be cleared by automatically by detecting a dominant bit on the CAN Bus if MCR7 is set or by writing '0'.
 2. MCR1 is cleared in SW. Clearing MCR1 and setting MCR5 have to be carried out by the same instruction.
 3. MCR1 must not be cleared in SW, before GSR4 is set. MCR1 can be set automatically in HW when RCAN-TL1 moves to Bus Off and MCR14 and MCR6 are both set.
 4. When MCR5 is cleared and MCR1 is set at the same time, RCAN-TL1 moves to Halt Request. Right after that, it moves to Halt Mode with no reception/transmission.

The following table shows conditions to access registers.

RCAN-TL1 Registers

Status Mode	MBIMR				Flag_ register	Mailbox (ctrl0, LAFM)	Mailbox (data)	Mailbox (ctrl1)	Mailbox Trigger Time TT control
	MCR GSR	IRR IMR	BCR	timer TT_register					
Reset	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Transmission Reception Halt Request	yes	yes	no* ¹	yes	yes	no* ¹ yes* ²	yes* ²	no* ¹ yes* ²	yes* ²
Halt	yes	yes	no* ¹	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Sleep	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no

Notes: 1. No hardware protection.
2. When TXPR is not set.

17.4.3 Message Transmission Sequence

- Message Transmission Request

The following sequence is an example to transmit a CAN frame onto the bus. As described in the previous register section, please note that IRR8 is set when one of the TXACK or ABACK bits is set, meaning one of the Mailboxes has completed its transmission or transmission abortion and is now ready to be updated for the next transmission, whereas, the GSR2 means that there is currently no transmission request made (No TXPR flags set).

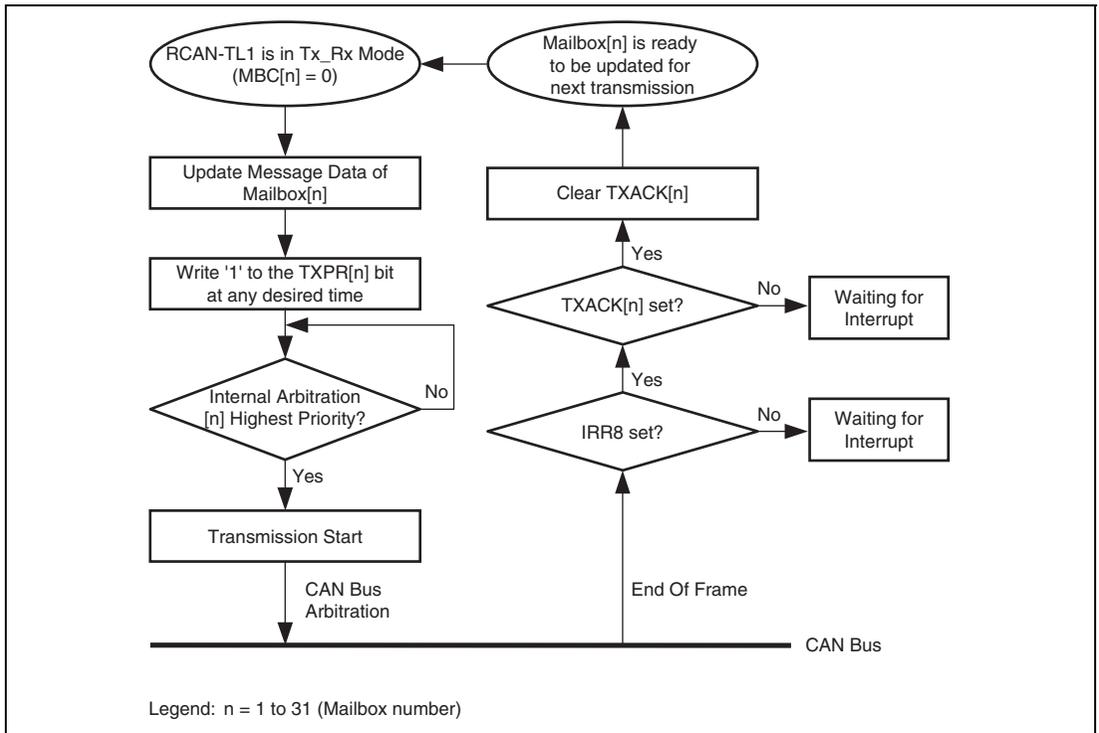


Figure 17.16 Transmission request

- Internal Arbitration for transmission

The following diagram explains how RCAN-TL1 manages to schedule transmission-requested messages in the correct order based on the CAN identifier. 'Internal arbitration' picks up the highest priority message amongst transmit-requested messages.

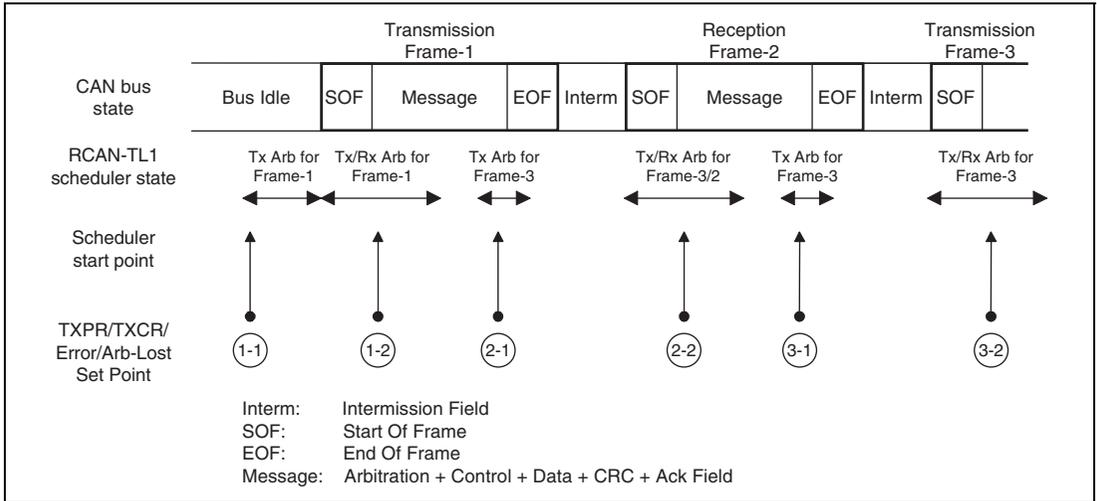


Figure 17.17 Internal Arbitration for transmission

The RCAN-TL1 has two state machines. One is for transmission, and the other is for reception.

- 1-1: When a TXPR bit(s) is set while the CAN bus is idle, the internal arbitration starts running immediately and the transmission is started.
- 1-2: Operations for both transmission and reception starts at SOF. Since there is no reception frame, RCAN-TL1 becomes transmitter.
- 2-1: At crc delimiter, internal arbitration to search next message transmitted starts.
- 2-2: Operations for both transmission and reception starts at SOF. Because of a reception frame with higher priority, RCAN-TL1 becomes receiver. Therefore, Reception is carried out instead of transmitting Frame-3.
- 3-1: At crc delimiter, internal arbitration to search next message transmitted starts.
- 3-2: Operations for both transmission and reception starts at SOF. Since a transmission frame has higher priority than reception one, RCAN-TL1 becomes transmitter.

Internal arbitration for the next transmission is also performed at the beginning of each error delimiter in case of an error is detected on the CAN Bus. It is also performed at the beginning of error delimiters following overload frame.

As the arbitration for transmission is performed at CRC delimiter, in case a remote frame request is received into a Mailbox with ATX = 1 the answer can join the arbitration for transmission only at the following Bus Idle, CRC delimiter or Error Delimiter.

Depending on the status of the CAN bus, following the assertion of the TXCR, the corresponding Message abortion can be handled with a delay of maximum 1 CAN Frame.

(1) Time Triggered Transmission

RCAN-TL1 offers a H/W support to perform communication in Time Trigger mode in line with the emerging ISO-11898-4 Level 1 Specification.

This section reports the basic procedures to use this mode.

- Setting Time Trigger Mode

In order to set up the time trigger mode the following settings need to be used.

- CMAX in CMAX_TEW must be programmed to a value different from 3'b111.
- Bit 15 in TTCR0 has to be set, to start TCNTR.
- Bit 6 in TTCR0 has to be cleared to prevent TCNTR from being cleared after a match.
- DART in Mailboxes used for time-triggered transmission cannot be used, since for Time Triggered Mailboxes, TXPR is not cleared to support periodic transmission.

- Roles of Registers

The user registers of RCAN-TL1 can be used to handle the main functions requested by the TTCAN standard.

TCNTR	Local Time
RFMK	Ref_Mark
CYCTR	Cycle Time = TCNTR - RFMK
RFTR OFF	Ref_Trigger_Offset for Mailbox-30
Mailbox-31	Mailbox dedicated to the reception of time reference message
Mailbox-30	Mailbox dedicated to the transmission of time reference message when working as a potential time master
Mailbox-29 to 24	Mailboxes supporting time-triggered transmission
Mailbox-23 to 16	Mailboxes supporting reception without timestamp (may also be implemented as Mailboxes supporting Event Triggered transmission)
Mailbox-15 to 0	Mailboxes supporting reception with timestamp timestamp (may also be implemented as Mailboxes supporting Event Triggered transmission)
Tx-Trigger Time	Time_Mark to specify when a message should be transmitted

CMAX	Specifies the maximum number of basic cycles when working as potential time master
TEW	Specify the width of Tx_Enable
TCMR0	Init_Watch_Trigger (compare match with Local Time)
TCMR1	Compare match with Cycle Time to monitor users-specified events
TCMR2	Watch_Trigger (compare match with Cycle Time). This can be programmed to abort all pending transmissions
TTW	Specifies the attribute of a time window used for transmission
TTTSEL	Specifies the next Mailbox waiting for transmission

- Time Master/Time Slave

RCAN-TL1 can be programmed to work as a potential time master of the network or as a time slave. The following table shows the settings and the operation automatically performed by RCAN-TL1 in each mode.

mode	requested setting	function
Time Slave	TXPR[30] = 0 & MBC[30] != 3'b000 & CMAX != 3'b111 & MBC[31] = 3'b011	TCNTR is sampled at each SOF detected on the CAN Bus and stored into an internal register. When a valid Time Reference Message is received into Mailbox-31 the value of TCNTR (stored at the SOF) is copied into Ref_Mark. CCR embedded in the received Reference Message is copied to CCR. If Next_is_Gap = 1, IRR13 is set.
(Potential) Time Master	TXPR[30] = 1 & MBC[30] = 3'b000 & DLC[30] > 0 & CMAX != 3'b111 & MBC[31] = 3'b011	Two cases are covered: (1) When a valid Time Reference message is received into Mailbox-31 the value of TCNTR stored into an internal register at the SOF is copied into Ref_Mark. CCR embedded in the received Reference Message is copied to CCR. If Next_is_Gap = 1, IRR13 is set. (2) When a Time Reference message is transmitted from Mailbox-30 the value of TCNTR stored into an internal register at the SOF is copied into Ref_Mark. CCR is incremented when TTT of Mailbox-30 matches with CYCTR . CCR is embedded into the first data byte of the time reference message { Data0[7:6], CCR[5:0] } .

- Setting Tx-Trigger Time

The Tx-Trigger Time(TTT) must be set in ascending order shown below, and the difference between them has to satisfy the following expressions. TEW in the following expressions is the register value.

$$\text{TTT (Mailbox-24)} < \text{TTT (Mailbox-25)} < \text{TTT (Mailbox-26)} < \text{TTT (Mailbox-27)} < \text{TTT (Mailbox-28)} < \text{TTT (Mailbox-29)} < \text{TTT (Mailbox-30)}$$

and

$$\text{TTT (Mailbox-n)} - \text{TTT (Mailbox-n-1)} > \text{TEW} + \text{the maximum frame length} + 9$$

n = 25 to 30

TTT (Mailbox-24) to TTT (Mailbox-29) correspond to Time_Marks, and TTT (Mailbox-30) corresponds to Time_Ref showing the length of a basic cycle, respectively when working as potential time master.

The above limitation is not applied to mailboxes which are not set as time-triggered transmission.

Important: Because of limitation on setting Tx-Trigger Time, only one Mailbox can be assigned to one time window.

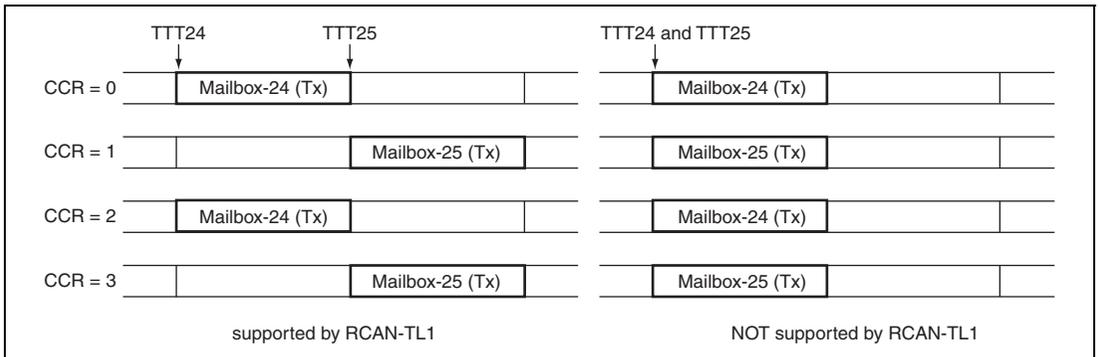
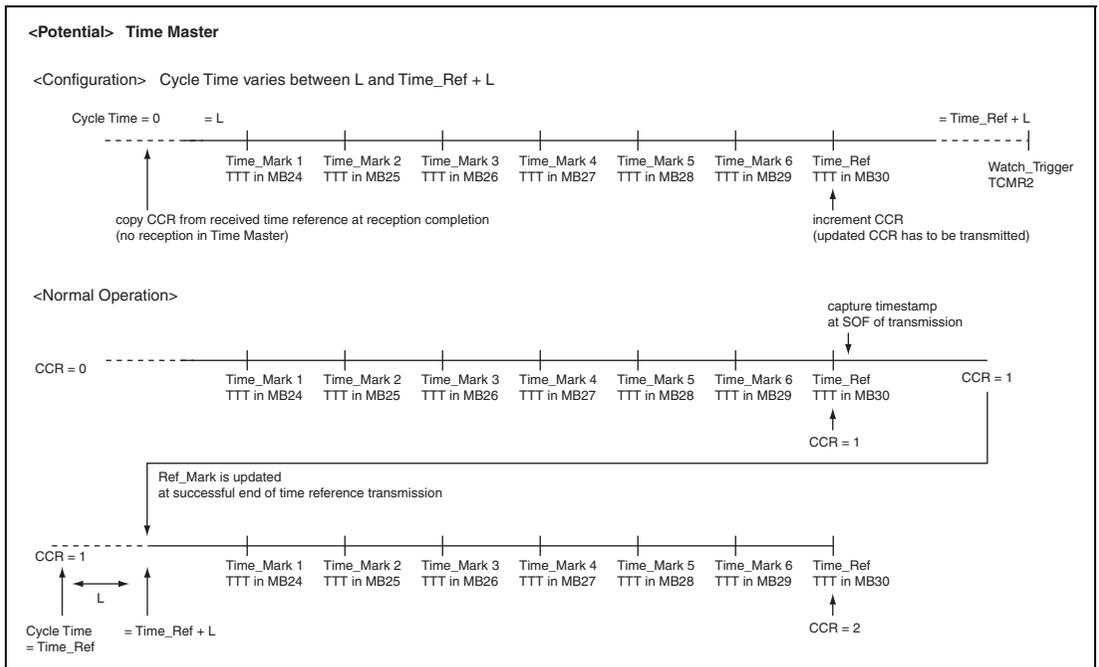


Figure 17.18 Limitation on Tx-Trigger Time

The value of TCMR2 as Watch_Trigger has to be larger than TTT(Mailbox-30), which shows the length of a basic cycle.

Figure 17.19 and Figure 17.20 show examples of configurations for (Potential) Time Master and Time Slave. "L" in diagrams shows the length in time of the time reference messages.



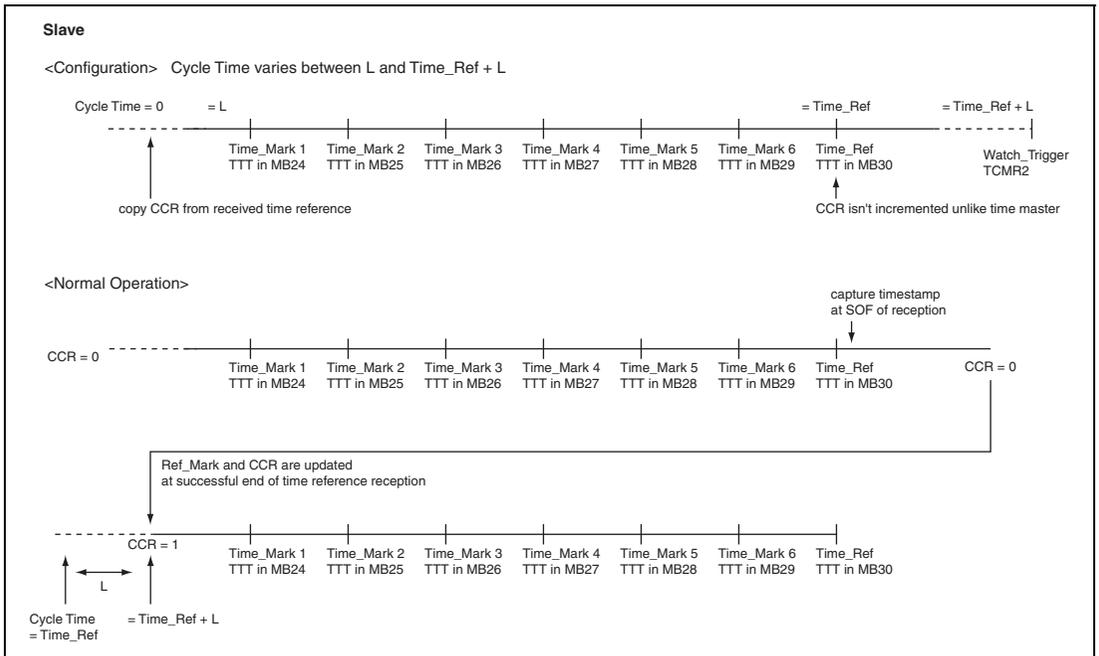


Figure 17.20 Time Slave

- Function to be implemented by software

Some of the TTCAN functions need to be implemented in software. The main details are reported hereafter. Please refer to ISO-11898-4 for more details.

- Change from Init_Watch_Trigger to Watch_Trigger

RCAN-TL1 offers the two registers TCMR0 and TCMR2 as H/W support for Init_Watch_Trigger and Watch_Trigger respectively. The SW is requested to enable TCMR0 and disable TCMR2 up to the first reference message is detected on the CAN Bus and then disable TCMR0 and enable TCMR2.- Schedule Synchronization state machine.

Only reception of Next_is_Gap interrupt is supported. The application needs to take care of stopping all transmission at the end of the current basic cycle by setting the related TXCR flags.Master-Slave Mode control.

Only automatic cycle time synchronization and CCR increment is supported.

- Message status count

Software has to count scheduling errors for periodic messages in exclusive windows.

- Message Transmission Request for Time Triggered communication

When the Time Triggered mode is used communications must fulfil the ISO11898-4 requirements.

The following procedure should be used.

- Send RCAN-TL1 to reset or halt mode
- Set TCMR0 to the Init_Watch_Trigger (0xFFFF)
- Enable TCMR0 compare match setting bit 10 of TTCR0
- Set TCMR2 to the specified Watch_Trigger value
- Keep TCMR2 compare match disabled by keeping cleared the bit 12 of TTCR0
- Set CMAX to the requested value (different from 111 bin)
- Set TEW to the requested value
- Configure the necessary Mailboxes for Time Trigger transmission and reception
- Set LAFM for the 3 LSBs of Mailbox 31
- Configure MCR, BCR1 and BCR0 to the requested values
- If working as a potential time master:
 - Set RFTROFF to the requested Init_Ref_Offset value
 - Set TXPR for Mailbox 30
 - Write H'4000 into TTTSEL
- Enable the TCNTR timer through the bit 15 of TTCR0
- Move to Transmission_Reception mode
- Wait for the reception or transmission of a valid reference message or for TCMR0 match
- If the local time reaches the value of TCMR0 the Init_Watch_Trigger is reached and the application needs to set TXCR for Mailbox 30 and start again
- If the reference message is transmitted (TXACK[30] is set) set RFTROFF to zero
- If a valid reference message is received (RXPR[31] is set) then:
 - If 3 LSBs of ID of Mailbox 31 have high priority than the 3 LSBs of Mailbox 30 (if working as potential time master) keep RFTROFF to Init_Ref_Offset
 - If 3 LSBs of ID of Mailbox 31 have lower priority than the 3 LSBs of Mailbox 30 (if working as potential time master) decrement by 1 the value in RFTROFF
- Disable TCMR0 compare match by clearing bit 10 of TTCR0
- Enable TCMR2 compare match by setting bit 12 of TTCR0
- Only after two reference messages have been detected on the CAN Bus (transmitted or received) can the application set TXPR for the other Time Triggered Mailboxes.

If, at any time, a reference message cannot be detected on the CAN Bus, and the cycle time CYCTR reaches TCMR2, RCAN-TL1 automatically aborts all pending transmissions (including the Reference Message).

The following is the sequence to request further transmission in Time Triggered mode.

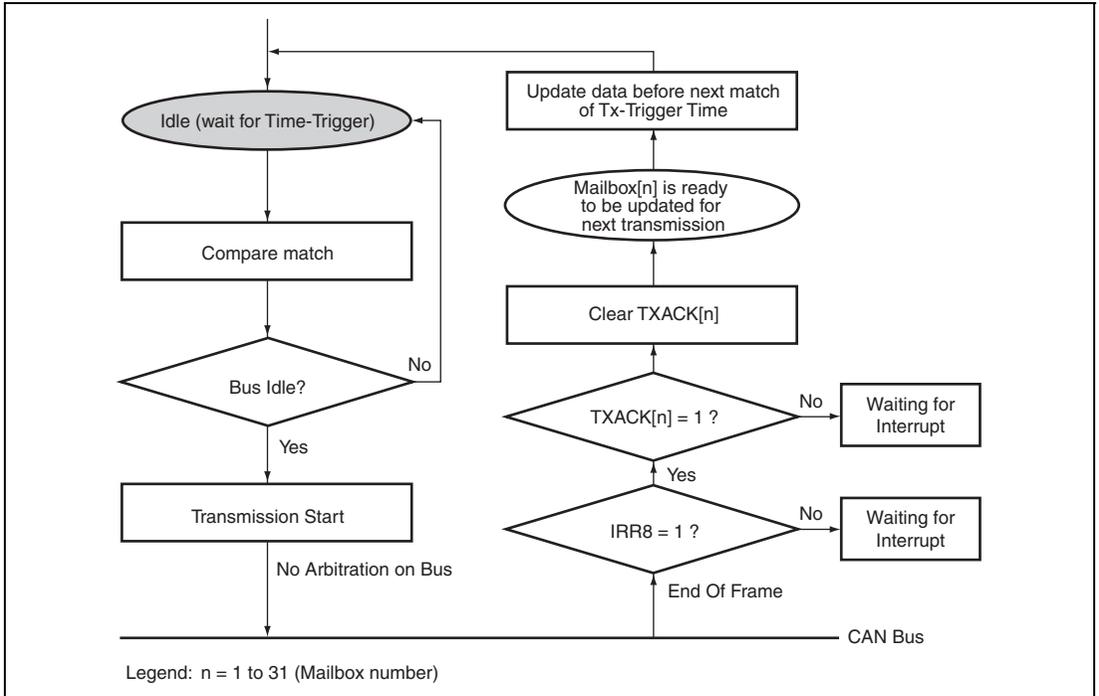


Figure 17.21 Message transmission request

S/W has to ensure that a message is updated before a Tx trigger for transmission occurs.

When the CYCTR reaches to TTT (Tx-Trigger Time) of a Mailbox and CCR matches with the programmed cycle for transmission, RCAN-TL1 immediately transfers the message into the Tx buffer. At this point, RCAN-TL1 will attempt a transmission within the specified Time Enable Window. If RCAN-TL1 misses this time slot, it will suspend the transmission request up to the next Tx Trigger, keeping the corresponding TXPR bit set to '1' if the transmission is periodic (Mailbox-24 to 30). There are three factors that may cause RCAN-TL1 to miss the time slot –

1. The CAN bus currently used
2. An error on the CAN bus during the time triggered message transmission
3. Arbitration loss during the time triggered message transmission

In case of Merged Arbitrating Window the slot for transmission goes from the Tx_Trig of the Mailbox opening the Window (TTW = 10 bin) to the end to the TEW of the Mailbox closing the Window (TTW = 11 bin). The TXPR can be modified at any time. RCAN-TL1 ensures the transmission of Time Triggered messages is always scheduled correctly. However, in order to guarantee the correct schedule, there are some important rules that are :

- TTT (Tx Trigger Time) can be modified during configuration mode.
 - TTT cannot be set outside the range of Time_Ref, which specifies the length of basic cycle. This could cause a scheduling problem.
 - TXPR is not automatically cleared for periodic transmission. If a periodic transmission needs to be cancelled, the corresponding TXCR bit needs to be set by the application.
- Example of Time Triggered System

The following diagram shows a simple example of how time trigger system works using RCAN-TL1 in time slave mode.

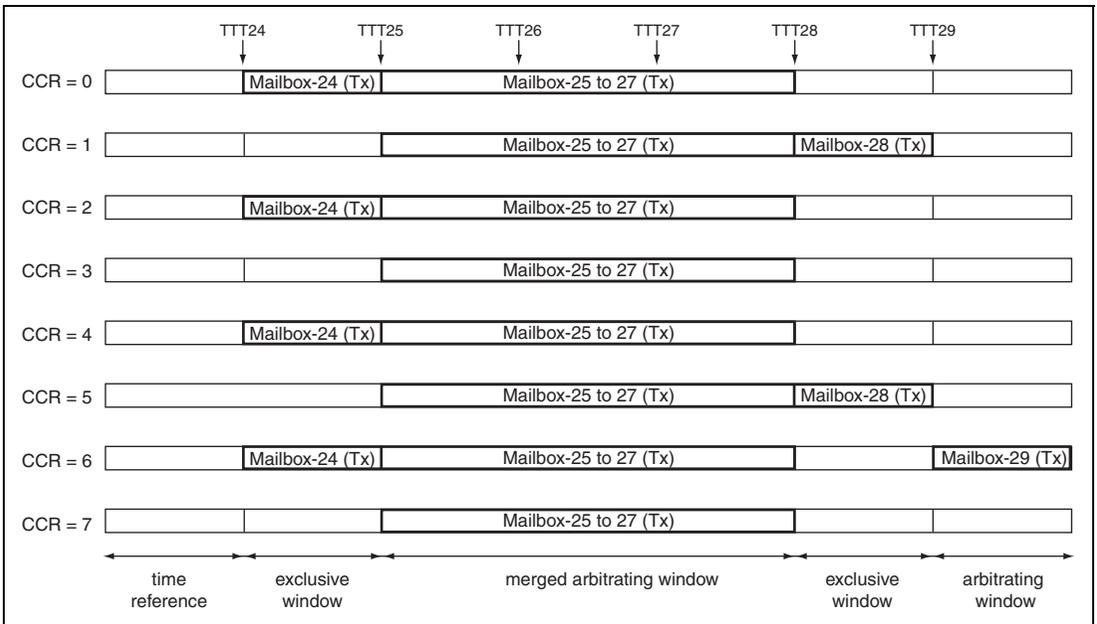


Figure 17.22 Example of Time trigger system as Time Slave

The following settings were used in the above example:

	rep_factor (register)	Offset	TTW[1:0]	MBC[2:0]
Mailbox-24	3'b001	6'b000000	2'b00	3'b000
Mailbox-25	3'b000	6'b000000	2'b10	3'b000
Mailbox-26	3'b000	6'b000000	2'b10	3'b000
Mailbox-27	3'b000	6'b000000	2'b11	3'b000
Mailbox-28	3'b010	6'b000001	2'b00	3'b000
Mailbox-29	3'b011	6'b000110	2'b01	3'b000
Mailbox-30	—	—	—	3'b111
Mailbox-31	—	—	—	3'b011

CMAX = 3'b011, TXPR[30] = 0

During merged arbitrating window, request by time-triggered transmission is served in the way of FCFS (First Come First Served). For example, if Mailbox-25 cannot be transmitted between Tx-Trigger Time 25 (TTT25) and TTT26, Mailbox-25 has higher priority than Mailbox-26 between TTT26 and 28.

MBC needs to be set into 3'b111, in order to disable time-triggered transmission. If RCAN-TL1 is Time Master, MBC[30] has to be 3'b000 and time reference window is automatically recognized as arbitrating window.

- Timer Operation

Figure 17.23 shows the timing diagram of the timer. By setting Tx-Trigger Time = n, time trigger transmission starts between $CYCTR = n + 2$ and $CYCTR = n + 3$.

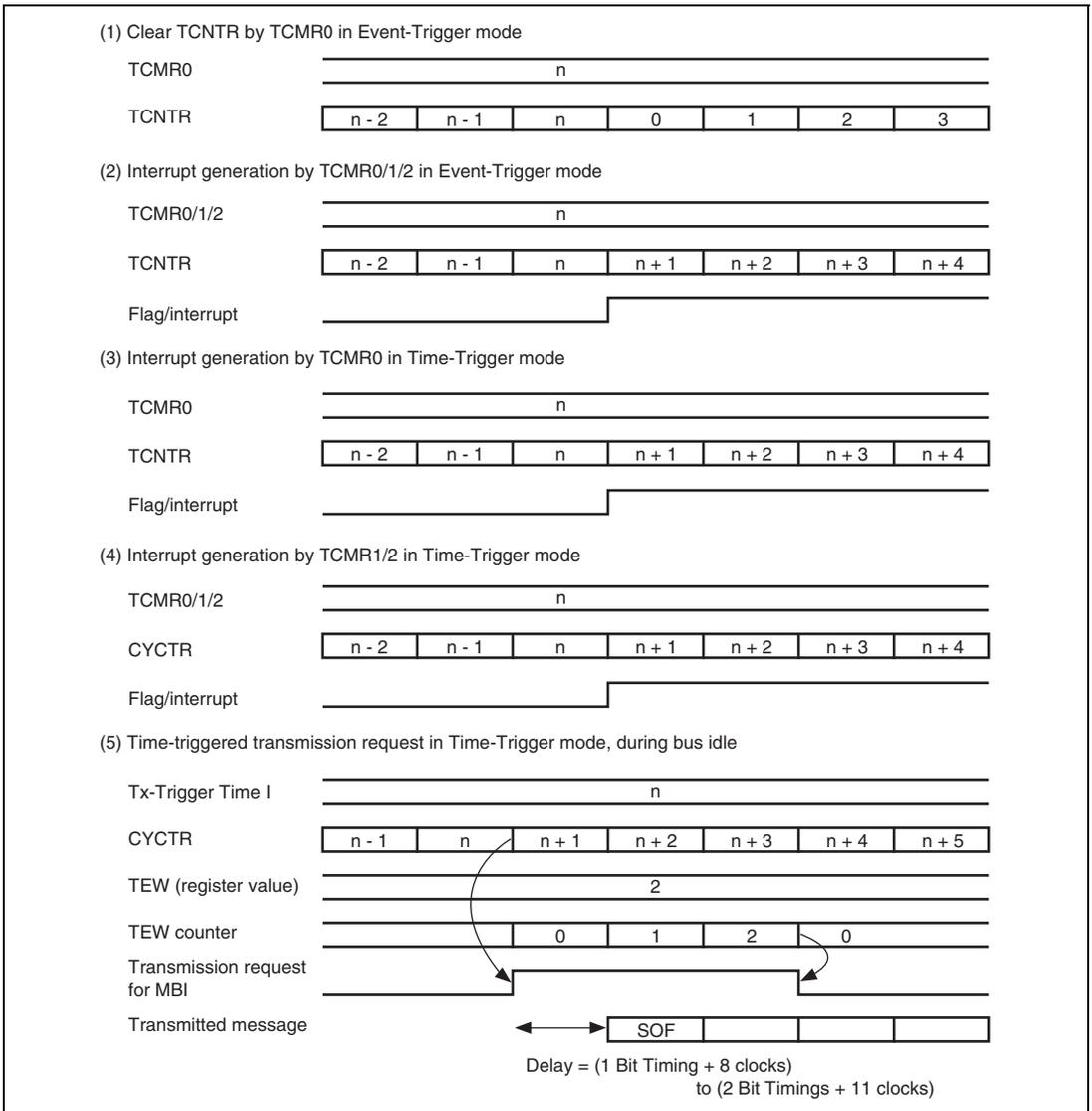


Figure 17.23 Timing Diagram of Timer

During merged arbitrating window, event-trigger transmission is served after completion of time-triggered transmission. For example, If transmission of Mailbox-25 is completed and CYCTR doesn't reach TTT26, event-trigger transmission starts based on message transmission priority specified by MCR2. TXPR of time-triggered transmission is not cleared after transmission completion, however, that of event-triggered transmission is cleared.

Note: that in the case that the TXPR is not set for the Mailbox which is assigned to close the Merged Arbitrating Window (MAW), then the MAW will still be closed (at the end of the TEW following the TTT of the assigned Mailbox.

Please refer to section 17.3.2, Mailbox Structure.

17.4.4 Message Receive Sequence

The diagram below shows the message receive sequence.

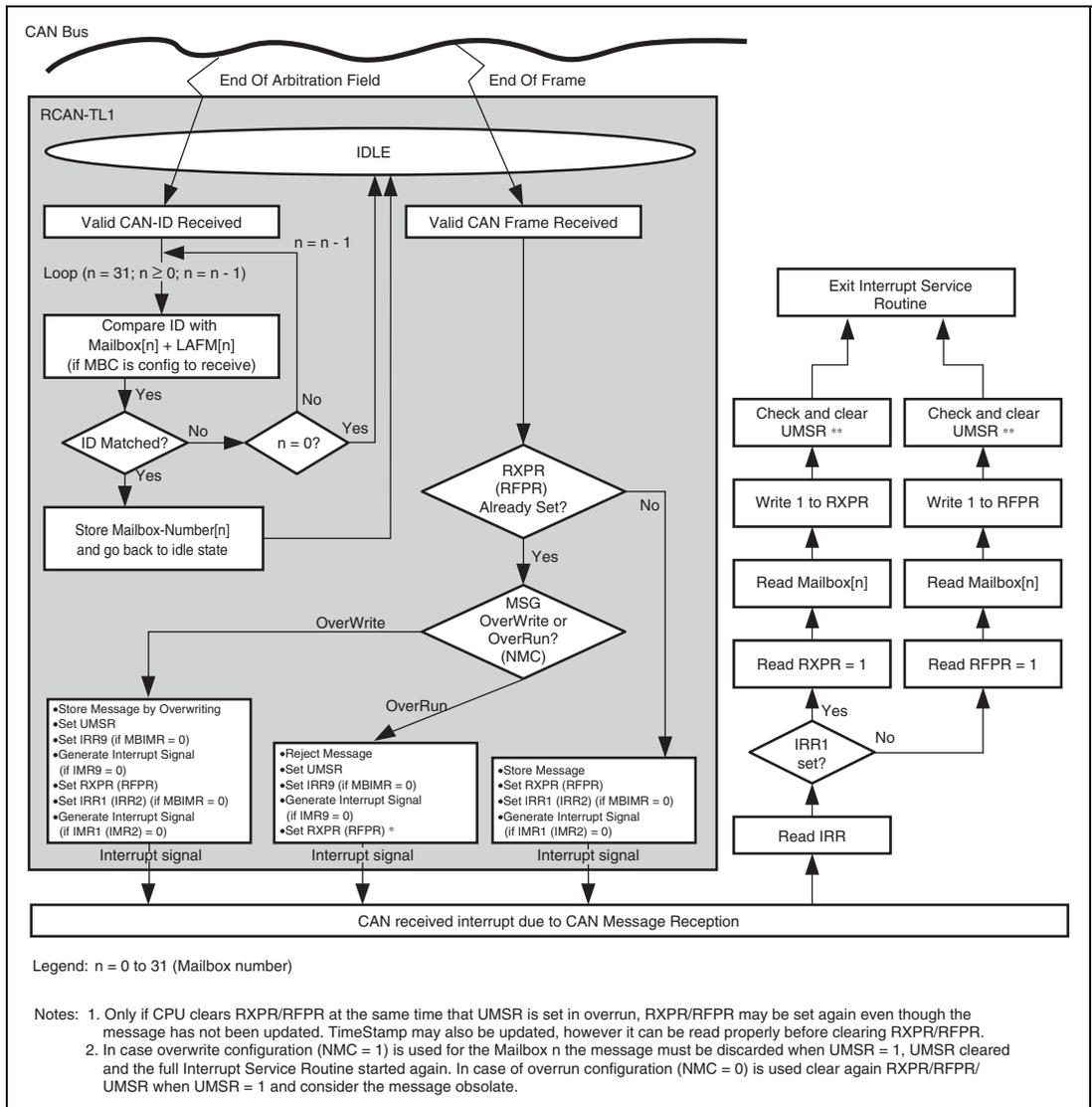


Figure 17.24 Message receive sequence

When RCAN-TL1 recognises the end of the Arbitration field while receiving a message, it starts comparing the received identifier to the identifiers set in the Mailboxes, starting from Mailbox-31 down to Mailbox-0. It first checks the MBC if it is configured as a receive box, and reads LAFM, and reads the CAN-ID of Mailbox-31 (if configured as receive) to finally compare them to the received ID. If it does not match, the same check takes place at Mailbox-30 (if configured as receive). Once RCAN-TL1 finds a matching identifier, it stores the number of Mailbox-[n] into an internal buffer, stops the search, and goes back to idle state, waiting for the EndOfFrame (EOF) to come. When the 6th bit of EOF is notified by the CAN Interface logic, the received message is written or abandoned, depending on the NMC bit. No modification of configuration during communication is allowed. Entering Halt Mode is one of ways to modify configuration. If it is written into the corresponding Mailbox, including the CAN-ID, i.e., there is a possibility that the CAN-ID is overwritten by a different CAN-ID of the received message due to the LAFM used. This also implies that, if the identifier of a received message matches to ID + LAFM of 2 or more Mailboxes, the higher numbered Mailbox will always store the relevant messages and the lower numbered Mailbox will never receive messages. Therefore, the settings of the identifiers and LAFMs need to be carefully selected.

With regards to the reception of data and remote frames described in the above flow diagram the clearing of the UMSR flag after the reading of IRR is to detect situations where a message is overwritten by a new incoming message stored in the same mailbox (if its NMC = 1) while the interrupt service routine is running. If during the final check of UMSR a overwrite condition is detected the message needs to be discarded and read again.

In case UMSR is set and the Mailbox is configured for overrun (NMC = 0) the message is still valid, however it is obsolete as it is not reflecting the latest message monitored on the CAN Bus.

Please access the full Mailbox content before clearing the related RXPR/RFPR flag.

Please note that in the case a received remote frame is overwritten by a data frame, both the remote frame receive interrupt (IRR2) and data frame received interrupt (IRR1) and also the Receive Flags (RXPR and RFPR) are set. In an analogous way, the overwriting of a data frame by a remote frame, leads to setting both IRR2 and IRR1.

When a message is received and stored into a Mailbox all the fields of the data not received are stored as zero. The same applies when a standard frame is received. The extended identifier part (EXTID[17:0]) is written as zero.

17.4.5 Reconfiguration of Mailbox

When re-configuration of Mailboxes is required, the following procedures should be taken.

- Change configuration of transmit box

Two cases are possible.

— Change of ID, RTR, IDE, LAFM, Data, DLC, NMC, ATX, DART

This change is possible only when $MBC = 3'b000$. Confirm that the corresponding TXPR is not set. The configuration (except MBC bit) can be changed at any time.

— Change from transmit to receive configuration (MBC)

Confirm that the corresponding TXPR is not set. The configuration can be changed only in Halt or reset state. Please note that it might take longer for RCAN-TL1 to transit to halt state if it is receiving or transmitting a message (as the transition to the halt state is delayed until the end of the reception/transmission), and also RCAN-TL1 will not be able to receive/transmit messages during the Halt state.

In case RCAN-TL1 is in the Bus Off state the transition to halt state depends on the configuration of the bit 6 of MCR and also bit and 14 of MCR.

- Change configuration (ID, RTR, IDE, LAFM, Data, DLC, NMC, ATX, DART, MBC) of receiver box or Change receiver box to transmitter box

The configuration can be changed only in Halt Mode.

RCAN-TL1 will not lose a message if the message is currently on the CAN bus and RCAN-TL1 is a receiver. RCAN-TL1 will be moving into Halt Mode after completing the current reception. Please note that it might take longer if RCAN-TL1 is receiving or transmitting a message (as the transition to the halt state is delayed until the end of the reception/transmission), and also RCAN-TL1 will not be able to receive/transmit messages during the Halt Mode.

In case RCAN-TL1 is in the Bus Off state the transition to halt mode depends on the configuration of the bit 6 and 14 of MCR.

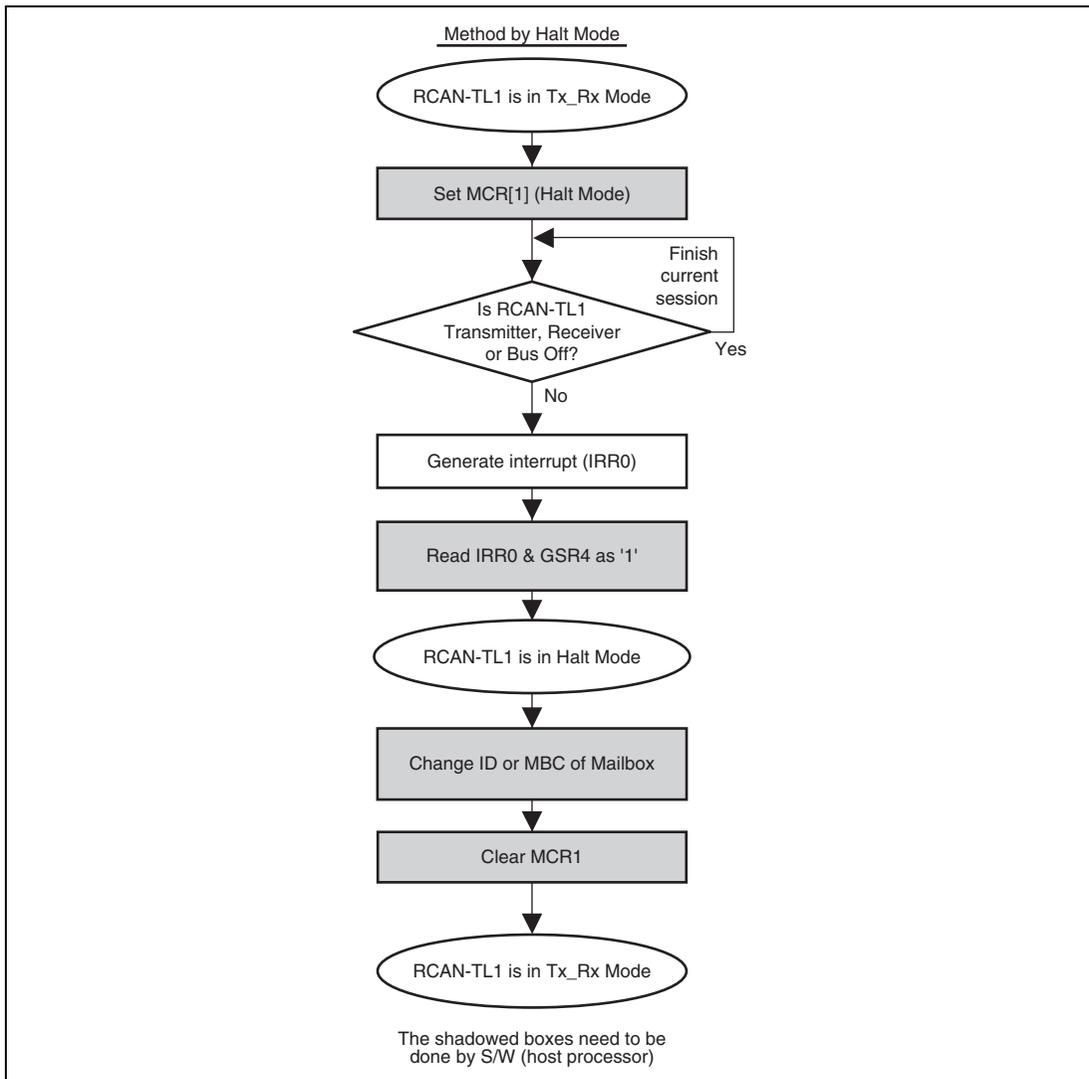


Figure 17.25 Change ID of receive box or Change receive box to transmit box

17.5 Parity Detection

The RCAN-TL1 adds parity bits when data are written to a mailbox (RAM) and performs parity error detection when data are read from a mailbox. Interrupt generation upon parity error detection can be selected by setting the MBECR register.

- Parity addition: One parity bit is added to every 8 bits of data.
- Parity detection: Parity detection is performed in 32-bit units.

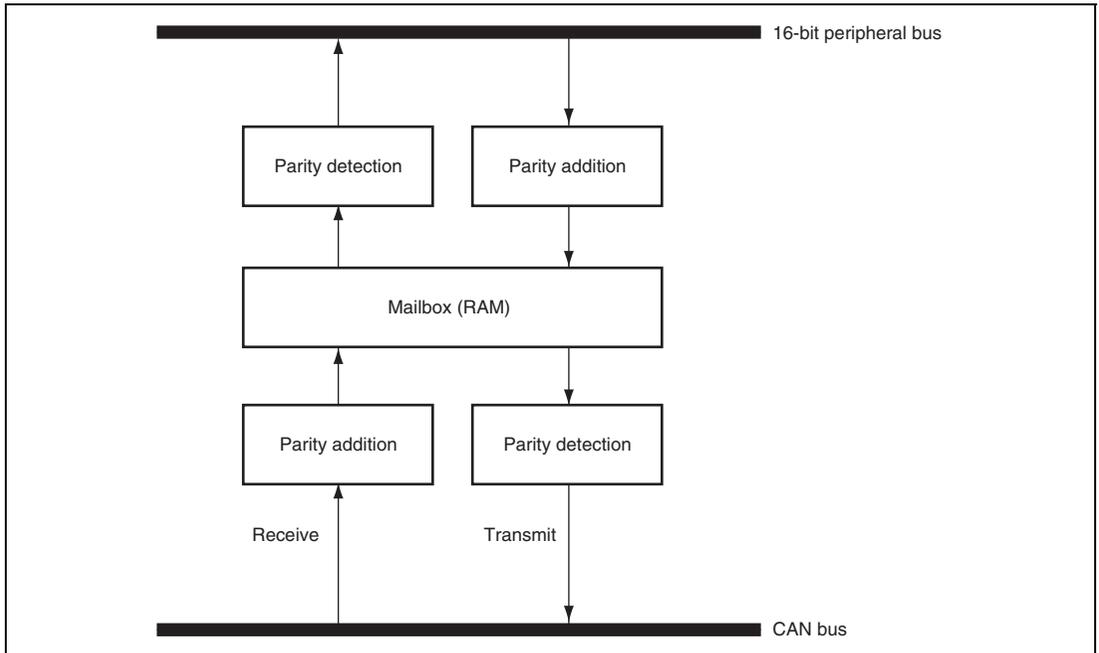


Figure 17.26 Parity Addition and Detection

17.6 Interrupt Sources

Table 17.2 lists the RCAN-TL1 interrupt sources. These sources can be masked. Masking is implemented using the mailbox interrupt mask registers (MBIMR) and interrupt mask register (IMR). For details on the interrupt vector of each interrupt source, see section 8, Interrupt Controller (INTC).

Table 17.2 RCAN-TL1-n*¹ Interrupt Sources

Interrupt	Description	Interrupt Flag	DMAC Activation	A-DMAC Activation
ERSn* ¹	Error Passive Mode (TEC \geq 128 or REC \geq 128)	IRR5	Not possible	Not possible
	Bus Off (TEC \geq 256)/Bus Off recovery	IRR6		
	Error warning (TEC \geq 96)	IRR3		
	Error warning (REC \geq 96)	IRR4		
OVRn* ¹	Reset/halt/CAN sleep transition	IRR0		
	Overload frame transmission	IRR7		
	Unread message overwrite (overrun)	IRR9		
	Start of new system matrix	IRR10		
	TCMR2 compare match	IRR11		
	Bus activity while in sleep mode	IRR12		
	Timer overrun/Next_is_Gap reception/message error	IRR13		
	TCMR0 compare match	IRR14		
TCMR1 compare match	IRR15			
RMn0* ^{1*2} , RMn1* ^{1*2}	Data frame reception	IRR1* ³	Possible* ⁴	Possible* ⁵
	Remote frame reception	IRR2* ³		
SLEn* ¹	Message transmission/transmission disabled (slot empty)	IRR8	Not possible	Not possible
MBen* ¹	Message buffer error	MBEF	Not possible	Not possible

Notes: 1. n = A, B

2. RM0 is an interrupt generated by the remote request pending flag for mailbox 0 (RFPR0[0]) or the data frame receive flag for mailbox 0 (RXPR0[0]). RM1 is an interrupt generated by the remote request pending flag for mailboxes 1 to 31 (RFPR1/RFPR0) or the data frame receive flag for mailboxes 1 to 31 (RXPR1/RXPR0).
3. IRR1 is a data frame received interrupt flag for mailboxes 0 to 31, and IRR2 is a remote frame request interrupt flag for mailboxes 0 to 31.
4. The DMAC is activated only by an RMn0 interrupt.
5. The A-DMAC can be activated by an interrupt in any mailboxes.

17.7 DMAC Interface

The DMAC can be activated by the reception of a message in RCAN-TL1 mailbox 0. When DMAC transfer ends after DMAC activation has been set, flags of RXPR0 and RFPR0 are cleared automatically. An interrupt request due to a receive interrupt from the RCAN-TL1 cannot be sent to the CPU in this case. Figure 17.27 shows a DMAC transfer flowchart.

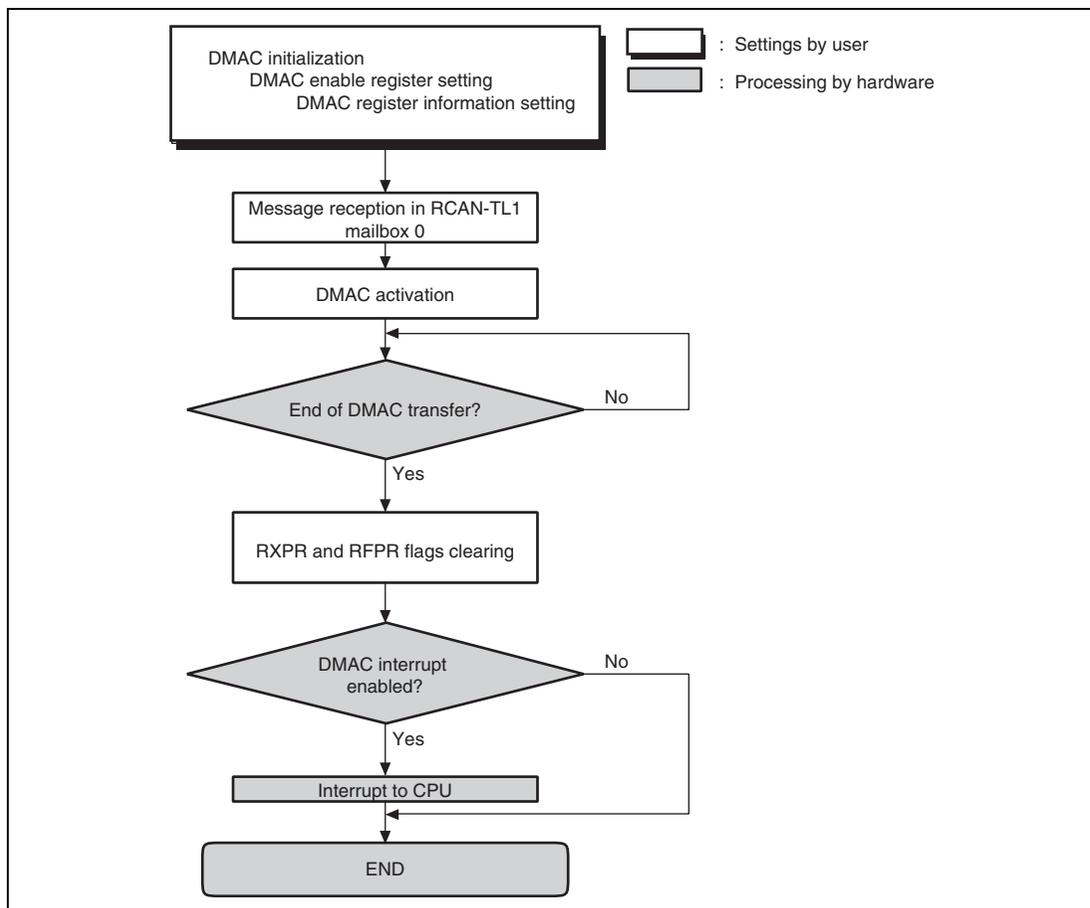


Figure 17.27 DMAC Transfer Flowchart

17.8 CAN Bus Interface

A bus transceiver IC is necessary to connect this LSI to a CAN bus. A Renesas HA13721 transceiver IC and its compatible products are recommended. Figure 17.28 shows a sample connection diagram.

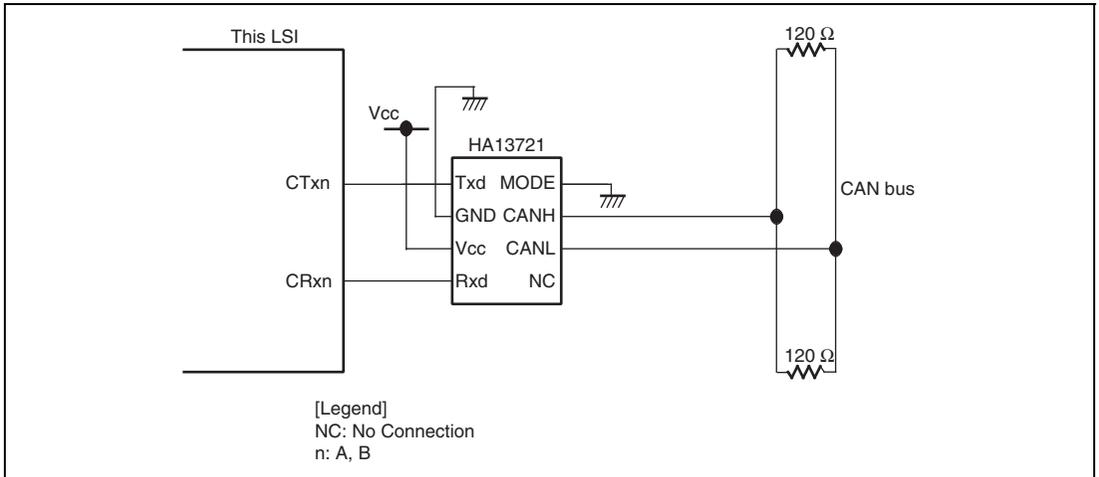


Figure 17.28 High-Speed CAN Interface Using HA13721

17.9 A-DMAC Interface

The A-DMAC can be activated by reception of a message in any Mailboxes in any of two channels (RCAN-TL1-A and RCAN-TL1-B).

When a message is received in a Mailbox after setting is completed, the A-DMAC is activated. The A-DMAC transfers the message data from the Mailbox to the RAM area and the flag in RXPR or RFPR is cleared to 0. At this time, an interrupt to the CPU is not generated by the RCAN-TL1 because it is masked by IMR.

For details on the setting of the A-DMAC, see section 11, Automotive Direct Memory Access Controller (A-DMAC).

17.10 Setting I/O Ports for RCAN-TL1

The I/O ports for the RCAN-TL1 must be specified before or during the configuration mode. For details on the settings of I/O ports, see section 20, Pin Function Controller (PFC). Two methods are available using two channels of the RCAN-TL1 in this LSI.

- Using RCAN-TL1 as a 2-channel module (channels A and B)
Each channel has 32 Mailboxes.
- Using RCAN-TL1 as a 1-channel module (channels A and B functioning as a single channel)
Channels A and B as a single channel has 64 Mailboxes.

When the second method is used, see section 17.11.1, Notes on Port Setting for Multiple Channels Used as Single Channel.

Figures 17.29 and 17.30 show connection examples for individual port settings.

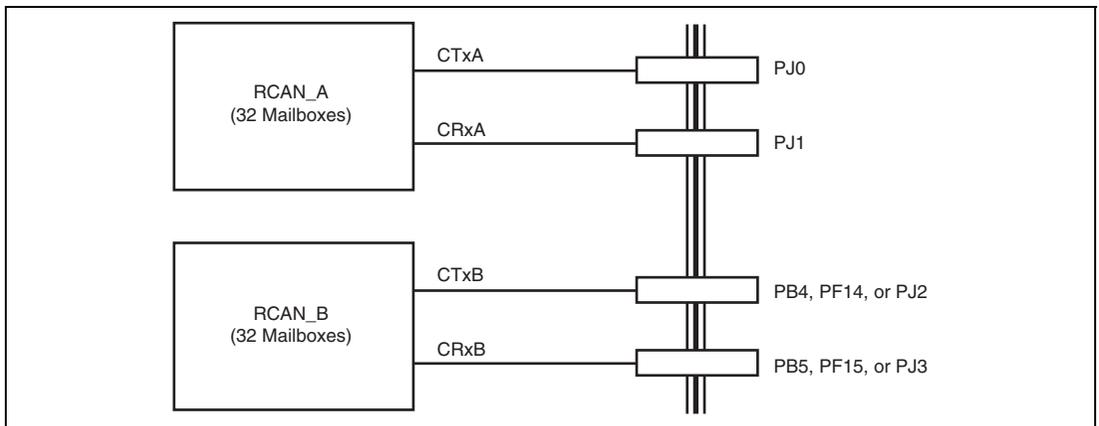
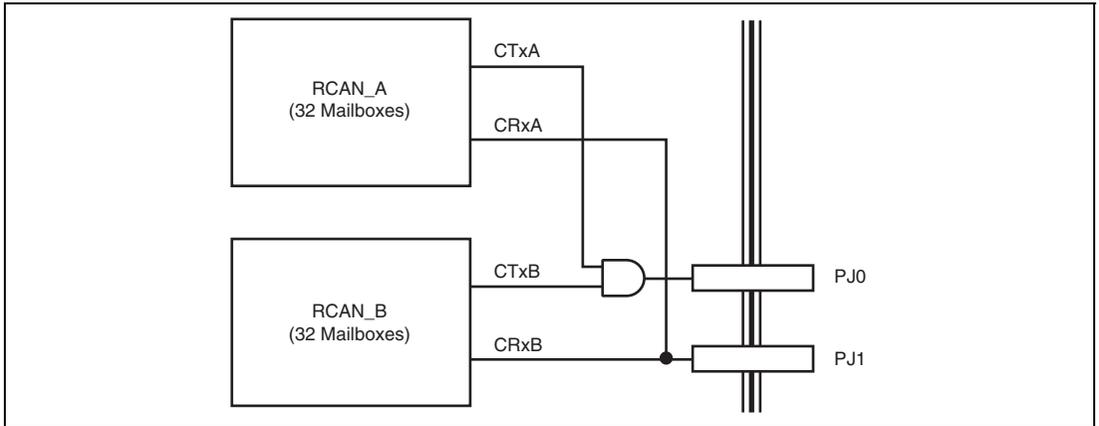


Figure 17.29 Connection Example when Using RCAN-TL1 as 2-Channel Module (32 Mailboxes × 2 Channels)



**Figure 17.30 Connection Example when Using RCAN-TL1 as 1-Channel Module
(64 Mailboxes × 1 Channel)**

17.11 Usage Notes

17.11.1 Notes on Port Setting for Multiple Channels Used as Single Channel

The RCAN-TL1 in this LSI has two channels and some of these channels can be used as a single channel. When using multiple channels as a single channel, keep the following in mind.

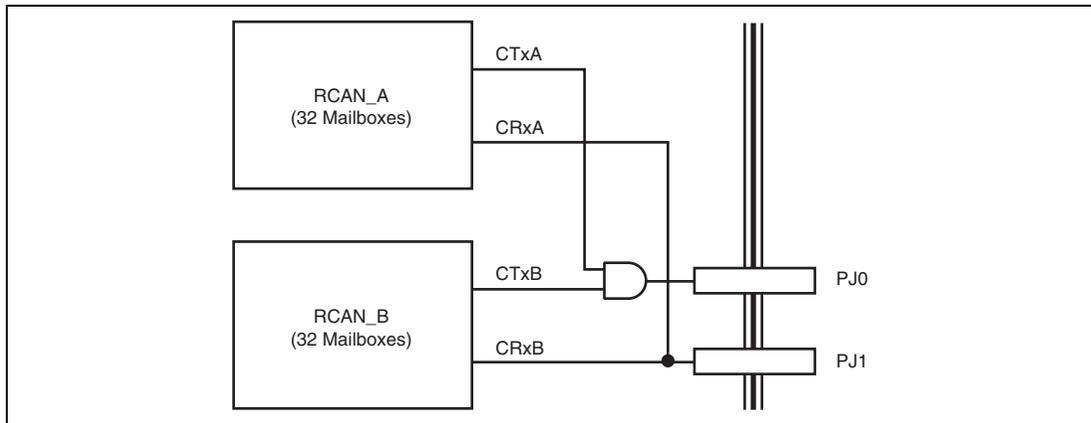


Figure 17.31 Connection Example when Using RCAN-TL1 as 1-Channel Module (64 Mailboxes × 1 Channel)

1. No ACK error is detected even when any other nodes are not connected to the CAN bus. This occurs when channel B transmits an ACK in the ACK field in response to a message channel A has transmitted.

Channel B receives a message which channel A has transmitted on the CAN bus and then transmits an ACK in the ACK field. After that, channel A receives the ACK.

To avoid this, make channel B which is not currently used for transmission the listen-only mode (TST[2:0] = B'001) or the reset state (MCR0 = 1). With this setting, only a channel which transmits a message transmits an ACK.

2. Internal arbitration for channels A and B is independently controlled to determine the order of transmission.

Although the internal arbitration is performed on 31 Mailboxes at a time, it is not performed on 64 Mailboxes at a time even though multiple channels function as a single channel.

3. Do not set the same transmission message ID in both channels A and B.

Two messages may be transmitted from the two channels after arbitration on the CAN bus.

Section 18 A/D Converter (ADC)

This LSI includes a 12-bit successive approximation A/D converter, which consists of two independent units (ADC_A and ADC_B). Up to 32 channel analog inputs can be selected by software.

18.1 Features

- Resolution: 12 bits
- Input channels: 32 channels (ADC_A: 23 channels (AN0 to AN22), ADC_B: 9 channels (AN40 to AN48))
- Minimum conversion time
 - 1.25 μ s/channel at P ϕ = 40MHz operation (conversion state = 50 states)
 - Low-speed setting: 2.5 μ s/channel (operation at P ϕ = 20 MHz, conversion state = 50 states)
 - High-speed setting: 1.25 μ s/channel (operation at P ϕ = 20 MHz, conversion state = 25 states)
- Two scan conversion modes are selectable
 - Single cycle scan mode: scanning only once
 - Continuous scan mode: scanning repeatedly
 - Channels to be scanned can be selected as desired, and A/D conversion is in ascending order of channel number (ADC_A: AN0 \rightarrow AN22, ADC_B: AN40 \rightarrow AN48).
- A/D-converted value addition mode
 - The same channel is A/D converted continuously 2 to 4 times. The sum of the converted values is stored in the A/D data register. AN0 to AN7 and AN40 to AN47 can be used in A/D-converted value addition mode.
 - The use of the average of these results can improve the precision of A/D conversion, depending on the types of noise components that are present. This function, however, cannot guarantee an improvement in A/D conversion accuracy.
- Twenty-one 12-bit A/D data registers and sixteen 14-bit A/D data registers
- Sample and hold function
 - Each A/D converter module (ADC_A and ADC_B) includes a sample & hold circuit.
- Two types of scan conversion start
 - ADC_A: Software trigger (ADST bit in ADCSR0), external trigger (ADTRG_A) or ATU-III timer trigger (timer G4) can be selected.
 - ADC_B: Software trigger (ADST bit in ADCSR1), external trigger (ADTRG_B) or ATU-III timer trigger (timer G5) can be selected.

- Interrupt-triggered conversion

Independently from the scan conversion, it is possible to preferentially process channels requested by an ATU-III timer trigger or software trigger for A/D conversion. AN0 to AN15 and AN40 to AN47 support this function.

If an interrupt conversion and a scan conversion is requested simultaneously, the scan conversion is suspended and the A/D conversion is preferentially executed on the channel in which the interrupt conversion is requested. On completion of the interrupt conversion, the scan conversion is resumed from the A/D conversion on the interrupted channel.

- Supporting scan conversion end interrupt (ADI), interrupt conversion end interrupt (ADID), and DMA transfer function

On completion of scanning for scan conversion, a scan conversion end interrupt request (ADI) can be generated or the DMAC can be started. On completion of interrupt conversion on channels AN0 to AN15 or AN40 to AN47, an interrupt conversion end interrupt request (ADID0 to ADID15 and ADID40 to ADID47) can be generated, or A-DMAC (ADID0) or DMAC (ADID40 to ADID47) can be started up.

- Offset calibration function

The offset error due to temperature variation is corrected to achieve a high accuracy A/D conversion.

- Self-test function of A/D converter

The self-test function of A/D converter performs the A/D conversion of internally generated voltage values ($AV_{ref} \times 0$, $AV_{ref} \times 1/2$, $AV_{ref} \times 1$), and returns A/D converted values and information on converted voltages to A/D data registers Diag0 and Diag1. After that, whether or not the A/D converted values (the contents of the above A/D data registers) are in the normal range is checked by software to detect errors in the A/D converter.

- Programmable analog input voltage range

Analog input voltage range is programmable via the AV_{refh} pin.

- ADEND output

When channels AN0 and AN40 are used for scan conversion, the conversion timing signals are output via pins ADEND_A and ADEND_B.

Figure 18.1 shows a block diagram of the A/D converter.

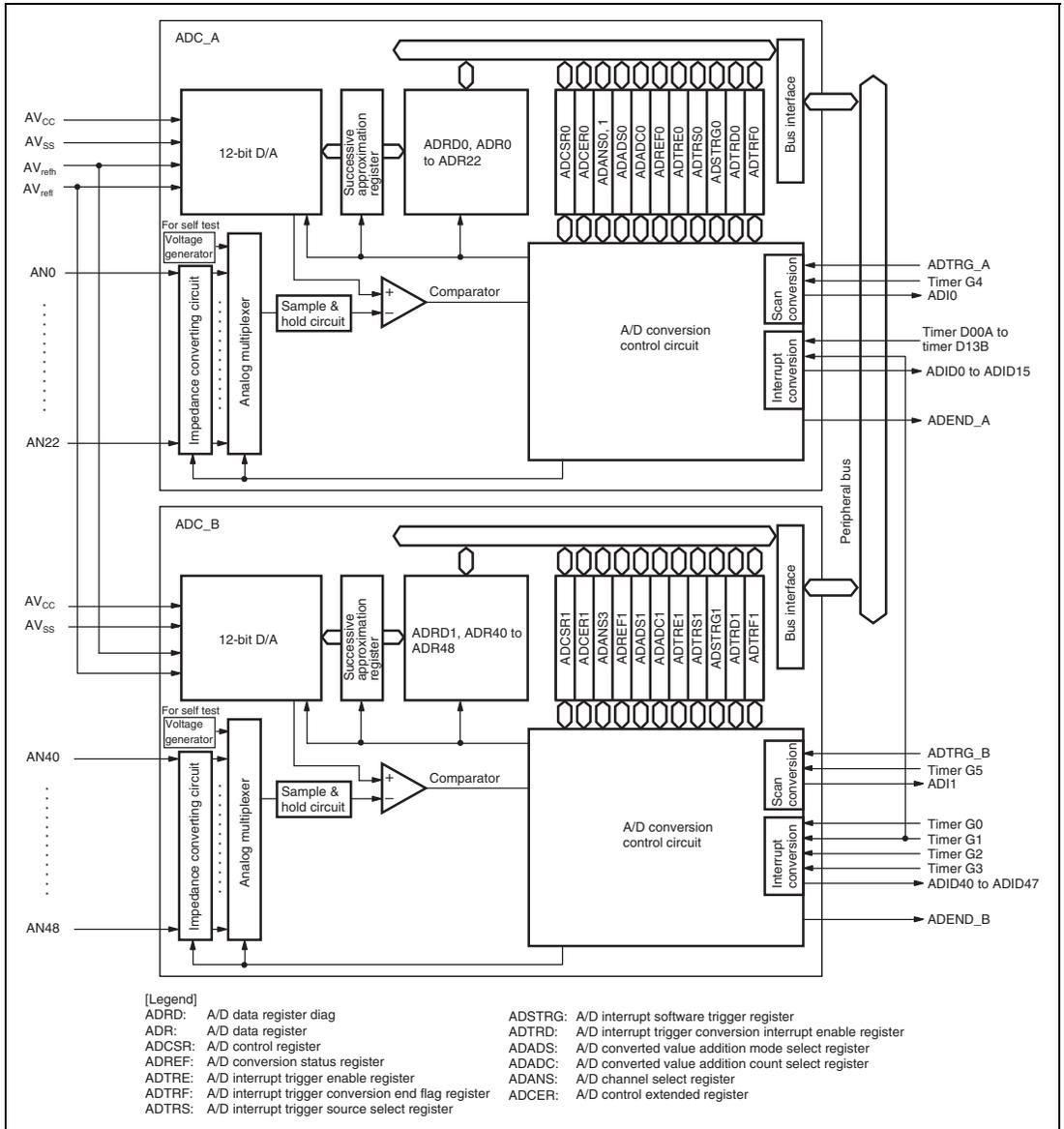


Figure 18.1 Block Diagram of A/D Converter

18.2 Input/Output Pins

Table 18.1 shows the pin configuration of the A/D converter.

For LSI reliability assurance, when using the A/D converter, ensure that the following is satisfied:

$$AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}, AV_{SS} = V_{SS}$$

When the A/D converter is not used, neither the AV_{CC} nor AV_{SS} pins must be left open. The voltage applied to the analog input pins must be within the following range.

$$AV_{refl} \leq AN_n \text{ (n = 0 to 22, 40 to 48)} \leq AV_{refh}$$

Table 18.1 Pin Configuration

Pin Name	Symbol	I/O	Function
AV _{CC}	AV _{CC}	Input	Analog power supply
AV _{SS}	AV _{SS}	Input	Analog ground
AVREFL	AVrefl	Input	Input pin for analog reference voltage for ADC_A (AVrefl < AVrefh)
AVREFH	AVrefh	Input	Input pin for analog reference voltage for ADC_A (AVrefl < AVrefh)
AN_A0	AN0	Input	Analog input channel 0
AN_A1	AN1	Input	Analog input channel 1
AN_A2	AN2	Input	Analog input channel 2
AN_A3	AN3	Input	Analog input channel 3
AN_A4	AN4	Input	Analog input channel 4
AN_A5	AN5	Input	Analog input channel 5
AN_A6	AN6	Input	Analog input channel 6
AN_A7	AN7	Input	Analog input channel 7
AN_A8	AN8	Input	Analog input channel 8
AN_A9	AN9	Input	Analog input channel 9
AN_A10	AN10	Input	Analog input channel 10
AN_A11	AN11	Input	Analog input channel 11
AN_A12	AN12	Input	Analog input channel 12
AN_A13	AN13	Input	Analog input channel 13
AN_A14	AN14	Input	Analog input channel 14
AN_A15	AN15	Input	Analog input channel 15
AN_A16	AN16	Input	Analog input channel 16
AN_A17	AN17	Input	Analog input channel 17
AN_A18	AN18	Input	Analog input channel 18
AN_A19	AN19	Input	Analog input channel 19

Pin Name	Symbol	I/O	Function
AN_A20	AN20	Input	Analog input channel 20
AN_A21	AN21	Input	Analog input channel 21
AN_A22	AN22	Input	Analog input channel 22
AN_B40	AN40	Input	Analog input channel 40
AN_B41	AN41	Input	Analog input channel 41
AN_B42	AN42	Input	Analog input channel 42
AN_B43	AN43	Input	Analog input channel 43
AN_B44	AN44	Input	Analog input channel 44
AN_B45	AN45	Input	Analog input channel 45
AN_B46	AN46	Input	Analog input channel 46
AN_B47	AN47	Input	Analog input channel 47
AN_B48	AN48	Input	Analog input channel 48
ADTRG_A	ADTRG_A	Input	Input pin for scan conversion trigger of ADC_A
ADTRG_B	ADTRG_B	Input	Input pin for scan conversion trigger of ADC_B
ADEND_A	ADEND_A	Output	Output pin for monitoring AN0 conversion timing of ADC_A
ADEND_B	ADEND_B	Output	Output pin for monitoring AN40 conversion timing of ADC_B

18.4 Register Descriptions

The A/D converter has the following registers.

Table 18.3 Register Configuration

Register Name	Symbol	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Unit	Access Size* ¹
A/D data register Diag0	ADR00	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE83E	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 0	ADR0	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE840	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 1	ADR1	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE842	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 2	ADR2	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE844	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 3	ADR3	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE846	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 4	ADR4	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE848	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 5	ADR5	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE84A	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 6	ADR6	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE84C	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 7	ADR7	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE84E	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 8	ADR8	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE850	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 9	ADR9	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE852	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 10	ADR10	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE854	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 11	ADR11	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE856	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 12	ADR12	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE858	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 13	ADR13	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE85A	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 14	ADR14	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE85C	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 15	ADR15	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE85E	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 16	ADR16	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE860	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 17	ADR17	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE862	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 18	ADR18	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE864	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 19	ADR19	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE866	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 20	ADR20	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE868	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 21	ADR21	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE86A	ADC_A	16
A/D data register 22	ADR22	R	H'0000	H'FFFFE86C	ADC_A	16

Register Name	Symbol	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Unit	Access Size*1
A/D data register Diag1	ADRD1	R	H'0000	H'FFFEC3E	ADC_B	16
A/D data register 40	ADR40	R	H'0000	H'FFFEC40	ADC_B	16
A/D data register 41	ADR41	R	H'0000	H'FFFEC42	ADC_B	16
A/D data register 42	ADR42	R	H'0000	H'FFFEC44	ADC_B	16
A/D data register 43	ADR43	R	H'0000	H'FFFEC46	ADC_B	16
A/D data register 44	ADR44	R	H'0000	H'FFFEC48	ADC_B	16
A/D data register 45	ADR45	R	H'0000	H'FFFEC4A	ADC_B	16
A/D data register 46	ADR46	R	H'0000	H'FFFEC4C	ADC_B	16
A/D data register 47	ADR47	R	H'0000	H'FFFEC4E	ADC_B	16
A/D data register 48	ADR48	R	H'0000	H'FFFEC50	ADC_B	16
A/D control register 0	ADCSR0	R/W	H'00	H'FFF800	ADC_A	8
A/D control register 1	ADCSR1	R/W	H'00	H'FFFEC00	ADC_B	8
A/D conversion status register 0	ADREF0	R/(W)*2	H'00	H'FFF802	ADC_A	8
A/D conversion status register 1	ADREF1	R/(W)*2	H'00	H'FFFEC02	ADC_B	8
A/D interrupt trigger enable register 0	ADTRE0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFF804	ADC_A	8, 16
A/D interrupt trigger enable register 1	ADTRE1	R/W	H'00	H'FFFEC10	ADC_B	8
A/D interrupt trigger conversion end flag register 0	ADTRF0	R/(W)*2	H'0000	H'FFF806	ADC_A	8, 16
A/D interrupt trigger conversion end flag register 1	ADTRF1	R/(W)*2	H'00	H'FFFEC12	ADC_B	8
A/D interrupt trigger source select register 0	ADTRS0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFF808	ADC_A	8, 16
A/D interrupt trigger source select register 1	ADTRS1	R/W	H'00	H'FFFEC14	ADC_B	8
A/D interrupt software trigger register 0	ADSTRG0	W	H'0000	H'FFF80A	ADC_A	8, 16
A/D interrupt software trigger register 1	ADSTRG1	W	H'00	H'FFFEC16	ADC_B	8
A/D interrupt trigger conversion end interrupt enable register 0	ADTRD0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFF80C	ADC_A	8, 16

Register Name	Symbol	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Unit	Access Size* ¹
A/D interrupt trigger conversion end interrupt enable register 1	ADTRD1	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFFFE8	ADC_B	8
A/D-converted value addition mode select register 0	ADADS0	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFFFE8	ADC_A	8
A/D-converted value addition mode select register 1	ADADS1	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFFFE8	ADC_B	8
A/D-converted value addition count selection register 0	ADADC0	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFFFE8	ADC_A	8
A/D-converted value addition count selection register 1	ADADC1	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFFFE8	ADC_B	8
A/D channel select register 0	ADANS0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFFFE8	ADC_A	8, 16, 32
A/D channel select register 1	ADANS1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFFFE8	ADC_A	8, 16, 32
A/D channel select register 3	ADANS3	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFFFE8	ADC_B	8, 16
A/D control extended register 0	ADCER0	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFFFE8	ADC_A	8, 16
A/D control extended register 1	ADCER1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFFFE8	ADC_B	8, 16

Notes: 1. 16-bit access can be made only on word boundaries, while 32-bit access can be made only on longword boundaries.

2. Only 0 can be written to clear the flag.

18.4.1 A/D Data Registers 0 to 22, 40 to 48, Diag0, and Diag1 (ADR0 to ADR22, ADR40 to ADR48, ADRD0, and ADRD1)

ADR0 to ADR22 and ADR40 to ADR48 are 16-bit read-only registers which store the A/D converted results of channels AN0 to AN22 and AN40 to AN48. ADRD0 and ADRD1 are 16-bit read-only registers which store the A/D converted results of ADC_A and ADC_B for self-test. ADR0 to ADR22, ADR40 to ADR48, ADRD0, and ADRD1 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

ADR0 to ADR22, ADR40 to ADR48, ADRD0 and ADRD1 use different formats depending on the setting values of the A/D data register format selection (ADRFMT) bit and A/D-converted value addition mode select bits (ADS0 to ADS7 and ADS40 to ADS47) Note that A/D-converted value addition mode can be written only in ADR0 to ADR7 and ADR40 to ADR47. ADRD0 and ADRD1 also include the self-test status bits.

(1) ADR0 to ADR7 and ADR40 to ADR47

The ADRFMT bit can be used to set either right- or left-alignment. For this operation, the AD11 to AD0 bits indicate a 12-bit A/D converted value. Other bits are reserved. These reserved bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

In A/D-converted value addition mode, any setting in the ADRFMT bit becomes invalid. In this case, the AD13 to AD0 bits indicate a value which is obtained by adding all converted values in A/D-converted value addition mode. Other bits are reserved. These reserved bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

The following minimum and maximum values apply to channels on which A/D-converted value addition mode is selected:

- First time: $H'0000 \leq ADR_n (n = 0 \text{ to } 7, 40 \text{ to } 47) \leq H'3FFC$
- Second time: $H'0000 \leq ADR_n (n = 0 \text{ to } 7, 40 \text{ to } 47) \leq H'7FF8$
- Third time: $H'0000 \leq ADR_n (n = 0 \text{ to } 7, 40 \text{ to } 47) \leq H'BFF4$
- Fourth time: $H'0000 \leq ADR_n (n = 0 \text{ to } 7, 40 \text{ to } 47) \leq H'FFF0$

- When left-alignment is selected

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	AD11	AD10	AD9	AD8	AD7	AD6	AD5	AD4	AD3	AD2	AD1	AD0	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

- When right-alignment is selected

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	AD11	AD10	AD9	AD8	AD7	AD6	AD5	AD4	AD3	AD2	AD1	AD0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

- When A/D-converted value addition mode is selected

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	AD13	AD12	AD11	AD10	AD9	AD8	AD7	AD6	AD5	AD4	AD3	AD2	AD1	AD0	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

(2) ADR8 to ADR22 and ADR48

The ADRFMT bit can be used to set either right- or left-alignment. For this operation, the AD11 to AD0 bits indicate a 12-bit A/D converted value. Other bits are reserved. These reserved bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

ADR8 to ADR22 and ADR48 cannot be specified in A/D-converted value addition mode.

- When left-alignment is specified

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	AD11	AD10	AD9	AD8	AD7	AD6	AD5	AD4	AD3	AD2	AD1	AD0	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

- When right-alignment is specified

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	AD11	AD10	AD9	AD8	AD7	AD6	AD5	AD4	AD3	AD2	AD1	AD0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

(3) ADRD0 and ADRD1

The ADRFMT bit can be used to specify either right or left-alignment. For this operation, bits AD11 to AD0 indicate a 12-bit A/D converted value. ADRD0 and ADRD1 include self-test status (DIAGST) bits. Other bits are reserved. These reserved bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0. ADR0 and ADR1 cannot be used in A/D-converted value addition mode.

- When left-alignment is specified

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	AD11	AD10	AD9	AD8	AD7	AD6	AD5	AD4	AD3	AD2	AD1	AD0	-	-	DIAGST[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 4	AD11 to AD0	All 0	R	12-bit A/D-Converted Value
3, 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0
1, 0	DIAGST[1:0]	00	R	Self-Test Status These bits indicate the conversion voltage at which a self-test is performed. For details on self-test, see section 18.4.3, A/D Control Extended Registers 0 and 1 (ADCER0 and ADCER1). 00: No self-test has ever been performed since power-on. 01: A self-test has been performed at a voltage $AV_{ref} \times 0$. 10: A self-test has been performed at a voltage $AV_{ref} \times 1/2$. 11: A self-test has been performed at a voltage $AV_{ref} \times 1$.

- When right-alignment is specified

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DIAGST[1:0]	-	-	AD11	AD10	AD9	AD8	AD7	AD6	AD5	AD4	AD3	AD2	AD1	AD0	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	DIAGST[1:0]	00	R	<p>Self-test Status</p> <p>These bits indicate the conversion voltage at which a self-test is performed. For details on self-test, see section 18.4.3, A/D Control Extended Registers 0 and 1 (ADCER0 and ADCER1).</p> <p>00: No self-test has ever been performed since power-on.</p> <p>01: A self-test has been performed at a voltage $AV_{ref} \times 0$.</p> <p>10: A self-test has been performed at a voltage $AV_{ref} \times 1/2$.</p> <p>11: A self-test has been performed at a voltage $AV_{ref} \times 1$.</p>
13, 12	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
11 to 0	AD11 to AD0	All 0	R	12-bit A/D-Converted Value

18.4.2 A/D Control Registers 0 and 1 (ADCSR0 and ADCSR1)

ADCSR0 and ADCSR1 are 8-bit readable/writable registers used to set scan conversion mode. ADCSR0 and ADCSR1 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or in hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADST	ADCS	-	ADIE	-	-	TRGE	EXTRG
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	ADST	0	R/W	<p>Scan Conversion Start</p> <p>Starts or stops scan conversion.</p> <p>When the ADST bit is set from 0 to 1, the A/D converter detects an ADST rising edge and then starts a scan conversion process. When the ADST bit is cleared from 1 to 0, the A/D converter detects an ADST falling edge and then stops a scan conversion process. The ADST bit does not affect interrupt conversion. To check whether a scan conversion is being performed, read the ADSCACT bit in ADREF.</p> <p>0: Stops a scan conversion process.</p> <p>1: Starts a scan conversion process.</p>
6	ADCS	0	R/W	<p>Scan Conversion Mode Select</p> <p>Selects scan conversion mode. To prevent incorrect operation, the ADSCACT bit in ADREF must be cleared to 0 while the ADCS value is changed. Single-cycle scan mode performs scanning once and, upon its completion, stops the scan conversion process. Continuous scan mode repeats the scanning process indefinitely. The scan conversion can be stopped by writing 0 to the ADCS bit when the bit is set to 1. Channels are A/D-converted with the lowest channel first (ADC_A: AN0 → AN22, ADC_B: AN40 → AN47). In continuous scan mode, the conversion process returns to the first channel when all the selected channels have been converted.</p> <p>0: Single-cycle scan mode</p> <p>1: Continuous scan mode</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	ADIE	0	R/W	Interrupt Enable Enables or disables generation of the A/D scan conversion end interrupt (ADI). To prevent incorrect operation, the ADSCACT bit in ADREF must be cleared to 0 while the ADIE value is changed. When the ADF bit in ADREF is set to 1 upon completion of each scan in the scan conversion process, an ADI interrupt is generated if the ADIE bit is set to 1. The ADI interrupt can be cleared by clearing the ADF bit to 0 or clearing the ADIE bit to 0. 0: Disables ADI interrupt generation upon scanning completion. 1: Enables ADI interrupt generation upon scanning completion.
3, 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	TRGE	0	R/W	Trigger Enable Enables or disables scan conversion to be started by an external trigger (ADTGR_A, ADTGR_B) or ATU-III timer trigger (ADC_A: timer G4, ADC_B: timer G5). 0: Disables scan conversion to be started by an external trigger or ATU-III timer trigger. 1: Enables scan conversion to be started by an external trigger or ATU-III timer trigger.
0	EXTRG	0	R/W	Trigger Select Selects a trigger source for scan conversion. Either the external trigger (ADTGR_A, ADTGR_B) or the ATU-III timer trigger (ADC_A: timer G4, ADC_B: timer G5) is selected. 0: Scan conversion is started by an ATU-III timer trigger. 1: Scan conversion is started by an external trigger.

Notes: 1. Starting ADC_A and ADC_B scan conversion simultaneously

ADC_A and ADC_B scan conversion can be started simultaneously by writing 1 to the TRGE bit and 0 to the EXTRG bit in both ADCSR0 and ADCSR1, and by inputting the timer G4 trigger and the timer G5 trigger from the ATU-III simultaneously. For details on the timer G settings, see section 12, Advanced Timer Unit III (ATU-III).

2. Starting ADC_A and ADC_B scan conversion with different timing from each other

ADC_A and ADC_B scan conversion can be started with different timing from each other by writing 1 to the TRGE bit and 0 to the EXTRG bit in ADCSR0 and ADCSR1, and by inputting the timer G4 trigger and the timer G5 trigger from the ATU-III with different timing from each other. For details on the timer G settings, see section 12, Advanced Timer Unit III (ATU-III).

3. Starting an interrupt conversion and a scan conversion simultaneously

If 1 is written to the TRGE bit and 0 is written to the EXTRG bit in ADCSR1, and 1 is written to the ADTRGE40 bit and the ADTRGE44 bit in the A/D interrupt trigger enable register (ADTRE1), and then the timer G5 trigger and the timer G0 trigger are simultaneously input from the ATU-III, the ADC_B executes the following operations in the indicated sequence: AN40 interrupt conversion → AN44 interrupt conversion → scan conversion. To execute a scan conversion only, clear both the ADTRGE40 and ADTRGE44 bits to 0. Either AN40 or AN44 can also execute a single-channel interrupt conversion. Similar operations can also be accomplished through combinations of an ADC_A scan conversion and an AN0 interrupt conversion by using the timer G4 trigger and the timer G1 trigger from the ATU-III.

4. Starting a scan conversion using an external trigger

If 1 is written to both the TRGE and EXTRG bits when high level signals are input to the external trigger pins (ADTRG_A and ADTRG_B), and then if a low-level pulse is input to either ADTRG_A or ADTRG_B, either ADC_A or ADC_B detects a pulse falling edge and starts the scan conversion process. In this case, the low pulse width must be $1.5P\phi$ clock or more.

5. Independent of the ADST bit, external triggers and ATU-III timer triggers, startup of a scan conversion is enabled when the ADSCACT bit in the A/D conversion status register (ADREF) is cleared to 0. The startup source for a scan conversion is not retained.

6. Note on the cycle time of starting scan conversion or interrupt conversion by the timer trigger from the ATU-III:

Set the ATU-III timer trigger cycle such that it is longer than the scan conversion time and the interrupt conversion time. (Example for scan conversion: in the case of conversion on a single channel, 56 states when bit CKS = 0 and 28 states when CKS = 1. Example for interrupt conversion: in the case of starting conversion on a single channel using one trigger source, 50 states when bit CKS = 0 and 25 states when CKS = 1.) For details on the timer trigger cycle setting, see section 12, Advanced Timer Unit III (ATU-III).

18.4.3 A/D Control Extended Registers 0 and 1 (ADCER0 and ADCER1)

ADCER0 and ADCER1 are 16-bit readable/writable registers to make settings for such functions as self-test mode. ADCER0 and ADCER1 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or in hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADR FMT	-	-	-	DIAGM	DIAGLD	DIAGVAL[1:0]	CKS*2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ITT RGS*1
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

- Notes: 1. This bit is provided only in ADCER0 (ADC_A). Bit 0 in ADCER1 (ADC_B) is reserved.
 2. When ADC_A and ADC_B operate simultaneously, the CKS bits in both ADCER0 (ADC_A) and ADCER1 (ADC_B) must be set to the same value. If ADC_A and ADC_B operate simultaneously when the CKS bits are set to the different values from each other, the operation is not guaranteed.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15	ADRFMT	0	R/W	<p>A/D Data Register Format Select</p> <p>The format of the A/D data register associated with a channel on which A/D-converted value addition mode is selected is fixed to left-alignment, irrespective of the ADRFMT bit value. For details on the format of the A/D data registers, see section 18.4.1, A/D Data Registers 0 to 22, 40 to 48, Diag0, and Diag1 (ADR0 to ADR22, ADR40 to ADR48, ADRD0, and ADRD1).</p> <p>0: Selects left-alignment. 1: Selects right-alignment.</p>
14 to 12	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
11	DIAGM	0	R/W	<p>Self-Test Enable</p> <p>Self-test function is used to detect errors in the A/D converter (ADC_A and ADC_B). The ADC_A and ADC_B convert the internally generated voltage values $AV_{ref} \times 0$, $AV_{ref} \times 1/2$ and $AV_{ref} \times 1$. Upon completion of the conversion, A/D converted values and information on converted voltages are stored in A/D data registers Diag0 and Diag1 (ADRD0 and ADRD1). After that, ADRD0 and ADRD1 are read by software to determine whether the A/D converted values are in the normal range or not.</p> <p>A self-test is performed before the lowest-numbered channel is converted in the scan conversion process. When the values of OFCM1 and OFCM0 bits are B'11 (calibration mode), self-test is not performed regardless of the DIAGM bit value. In each execution of a self-test, one of the three voltage values is converted, and the three voltage values are automatically rotated each time a self-test is executed. The execution time for self-test is equal to the A/D conversion time for a channel.</p> <p>To prevent incorrect operation, the ADSCACT bit in ADREF must be cleared to 0 while the DIAGM value is changed.</p> <p>0: Does not perform a self-test for the A/D converter. 1: Performs a self-test for the A/D converter.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
10	DIAGLD	0	R/W	<p>Self-test Mode Select</p> <p>Selects whether the three voltage values that are converted in the self-test process are to be rotated or to be fixed.</p> <p>Writing 0 to the DIAGLD bit causes a conversion to be performed with rotating voltage values in the following sequence: $AV_{ref} \times 0 \rightarrow AV_{ref} \times 1/2 \rightarrow AV_{ref} \times 1$. If a self-test is performed beginning with $AV_{ref} \times 0$ upon power-on reset, the voltage does not return to $AV_{ref} \times 0$ even after the completion of the scan conversion. If a scan conversion is executed again, rotation is resumed from where it ended in the previous conversion operation.</p> <p>Writing 1 to the DIAGLD bit causes a conversion at a fixed voltage value that is selected by the DIAGVAL1 and DIAGVAL0 bits in ADCER. (Automatic rotation is not performed.) Writing 0 again to the DIAGLD bit causes the start of rotation from a fixed voltage value (in a loading function).</p> <p>0: Self-test is performed with automatic rotation.</p> <p>1: Self-test is executed by using the fixed voltage value selected by DIAGVAL1 and DIAGVAL0.</p>
9, 8	DIAGVAL [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>Self-Test Voltage Select</p> <p>For details, see the description of the DIAGLO bit. If the values of these bits are B'00, executing self-test by writing 1 to the DIAGLO is prohibited.</p> <p>00: Reserved</p> <p>01: Perform a self-test at a voltage $AV_{ref} \times 0$.</p> <p>10: Perform a self-test at a voltage $AV_{ref} \times 1/2$</p> <p>11: Perform a self-test at a voltage $AV_{ref} \times 1$</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	CKS* ²	0	R/W	<p>Clock Select</p> <p>Selects A/D conversion time. To prevent incorrect operation, both the ADSCACT and ADITACT bits in ADREF must be 0 while changing the value of the CKS bit.</p> <p>0: A/D conversion time = 50 states (based on Pϕ) 1: A/D conversion time = 25 states (based on Pϕ) (Setting prohibited when two-times multiplication has been set for the peripheral clock)</p>
6 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	ITTRGS* ¹	0	R/W	<p>Expanded Interrupt Conversion Trigger Source Selection</p> <p>Selects the AN0 interrupt conversion trigger source between the timer D00A and timer G1 in the ATU-III. The ITTRGS bit becomes valid only when the ADTRGE0 bit in the ADTRE0 register is set to 1 and the ADTRS0 bit in the ADTRS0 register is cleared to 0.</p> <p>0: AN0 interrupt conversion is triggered by the timer D00A in the ATU-III. 1: AN0 interrupt conversion is triggered by the timer G1 in the ATU-III.</p>

- Notes:
1. The ITTRGS bit (bit 0) is provided only in ADCER0 (ADC_A). Bit 0 in ADCER1 is reserved.
 2. When ADC_A and ADC_B operate simultaneously, the CKS bits in both ADCER0 (ADC_A) and ADCER1 (ADC_B) must be set to the same value. If ADC_A and ADC_B operate simultaneously when the CKS bits are set to the different values from each other, the operation is not guaranteed.

18.4.4 A/D Channel Select Registers 0, 1, and 3 (ADANS0, ADANS1, and ADANS3)

ADANS0, ADANS1, and ADANS3 are used to select channels that are subject to scan conversion. ADANS0, ADANS1, and ADANS3 are initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or in hardware standby mode. To prevent incorrect operation, the ADSCACT bit in ADREF must be cleared to 0 while the ADANS register values are changed.

Note: ADANS0, ADANS1, and ADANS3 are registers selects scan conversion channels; they are not used to select an interrupt conversion channel. An interrupt conversion channel is selected by the A/D interrupt trigger enable register (ADTRE).

If a channel is selected by both the ADANS and ADTRE registers, it is subject to conversion in both scan conversion and interrupt conversion. A channel that is selected only by the ADTRE register is excluded from the list of channels eligible for scan conversion, and only receives an interrupt conversion.

- ADANS0

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ANS15	ANS14	ANS13	ANS12	ANS11	ANS10	ANS9	ANS8	ANS7	ANS6	ANS5	ANS4	ANS3	ANS2	ANS1	ANS0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	ANS15 to ANS0	All 0	R/W	Setting the ANSn bit to 1 selects ANn. The correspondence between ANn and the ANSn bit is shown in table 18.2. 0: ANn is not selected. 1: ANn is selected.

Note: n = 0 to 15

- ADANS1

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ANS22	ANS21	ANS20	ANS19	ANS18	ANS17	ANS16
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 7	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6 to 0	ANS22 to ANS16	All 0	R/W	Setting the ANSn bit to 1 selects ANn. The correspondence between ANn and the ANSn bit is shown in table 18.2. 0: ANn is not selected. 1: ANn is selected.

Note: n = 16 to 22

- ADANS3

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ANS48	ANS47	ANS46	ANS45	ANS44	ANS43	ANS42	ANS41	ANS40
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8 to 0	ANS48 to ANS40	All 0	R/W	Setting the ANSn bit to 1 selects ANn. The correspondence between ANn and the ANSn bit is shown in table 18.2. 0: ANn is not selected. 1: ANn is selected.

Note: n = 40 to 48

18.4.5 A/D Conversion Status Registers 0 and 1 (ADREF0 and ADREF1)

ADREF0 and ADREF1 indicate the status of the A/D converter. ADREF0 and ADREF1 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or in hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADS CACT	ADI TACT	-	-	-	-	-	ADF
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/(W)*

Note: * Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after reading the flag as 1.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	ADSCACT	0	R	<p>Scan Conversion Status</p> <p>Indicates whether the scan conversion process is in the idle state or it is being executed. This is a read-only bit and cannot be written.</p> <p>If an interrupt conversion is started during a scan conversion, the A/D converter stops the scan conversion process and preferentially executes the interrupt conversion. However, until such time that all scan conversion is completed, the ADSCACT bit maintains to be set to 1 and is not cleared to 0.</p> <p>0: Indicates that the Scan conversion process is in idle state.</p> <p>1: Indicates that the Scan conversion process is being executed.</p>
6	ADITACT	0	R	<p>Interrupt Conversion Status</p> <p>Indicates whether the interrupt conversion process is in the idle state or it is being executed. This is a read-only bit and cannot be written.</p> <p>The ADSCACT and ADITACT bits can indicate the status of the ADC_A and ADC_B. For details, see table 18.4.</p> <p>0: Indicates that the interrupt conversion process is in idle state.</p> <p>1: Indicates that the Interrupt conversion process is being executed.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	ADF	0	R/(W)*	<p>Single Scan End Flag</p> <p>This bit is set to 1 each time scanning ends in the scan conversion process (when all selected channels are converted). 1 cannot be written to this bit.</p> <p>When the ADF bit is set to 1, either a scan conversion end interrupt or a DMA transfer request to the DMAC can be generated. In this manner, processing such as storing the contents of the A/D data register to the RAM can be implemented by means of either software or the DMAC.</p> <p>0: Indicates that the scan conversion process is in idle state.</p> <p>1: Indicates that a single scan has been completed and the A/D-converted values on all selected ANn channels have been transferred to ADRn.</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 is written to this bit after reading 1. • The DMAC is started-up by the ADI. <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All analog conversion has been completed during each scanning in scan conversion process.

Note: * Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after reading the flag as 1.

Table 18.4 Relationship between ADC_A and ADC_B Status and ADSCACT and ADITACT

ADSCACT	ADITACT	ADC_A and ADC_B Status	Source of Scan Conversion	Source of Interrupt Conversion
0	0	Idle state	No	No
	1	Interrupt conversion	No	Yes
1	0	Scan conversion	Yes	No
	1	Interrupt conversion	Yes	Yes

18.4.6 A/D-Converted Value Addition Mode Select Registers 0 and 1 (ADADS0 and ADADS1)

ADADS0 and ADADS1 select ANn (n = 0 to 7, 40 to 47) on which A/D conversion is performed successively 2 to 4 times and then converted values are added (integrated). ADADS0 and ADADS1 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or in hardware standby mode.

- ADADS0

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADS7	ADS6	ADS5	ADS4	ADS3	ADS2	ADS1	ADS0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	ADS7 to ADS0	All 0	R/W	<p>A/D-Converted Value Addition Channel Select</p> <p>When the ADSn bit is set to 1, the A/D converter performs conversion on ANn successively 2 to 4 times and returns the added (integrated) conversion results to the A/D data register. If the ADSn bit is cleared to 0, the A/D converter performs a normal 1-time conversion of ANn and returns the conversion result to the A/D data register. Irrespective of whether a scan conversion or an interrupt conversion is to be performed, the A/D converter determines whether or not to perform an addition according to the ADSn value. To prevent incorrect operation, both the ADSCACT and ADITACT bits in ADREF must be cleared to 0 while the ADSn bit value is changed.</p> <p>The correspondence between ANn and the ANSn bit is shown in table 18.2. How to select the addition count is described in section 18.4.7, A/D-Converted Value Addition Count Select Registers 0 and 1 (ADADC0 and ADADC1).</p> <p>0: A/D-converted value addition mode is not selected.</p> <p>1: A/D-converted value addition mode (successively 2 to 4 times of addition) is selected.</p>

Note: n = 0 to 7

- ADADS1

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADS47	ADS46	ADS45	ADS44	ADS43	ADS42	ADS41	ADS40
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	ADS47 to ADS40	All 0	R/W	<p>A/D-Converted Value Addition Channel Select</p> <p>When the ADSn bit is set to 1, the A/D converter performs conversion on ANn successively 2 to 4 times and returns the added (integrated) conversion results to the A/D data register. If the ADSn bit is cleared to 0, the A/D converter performs a normal 1-time conversion of ANn and returns the conversion result to the A/D data register. Irrespective of whether a scan conversion or an interrupt conversion is to be performed, the A/D converter determines whether or not to perform an addition according to the ADSn value. To prevent incorrect operation, both the ADSCACT and ADITACT bits in ADREF must be cleared to 0 while the ADSn bit value is changed.</p> <p>The correspondence between ANn and the ANSn bit is shown in table 18.2. How to select the addition count is described in section 18.4.7, A/D-Converted Value Addition Count Select Registers 0 and 1 (ADADC0 and ADADC1).</p> <p>0: A/D-converted value addition mode is not selected.</p> <p>1: A/D-converted value addition mode (successively 2 to 4 times of addition) is selected.</p>

Note: n = 40 to 47

Figure 18.2 shows a scan conversion sequence in which both the ADS42 and ADS46 bits are set to 1, based on the assumption that the addition count is set to 4, and that channels AN40 to AN47 are selected. The conversion process begins with AN40. The AN42 conversion is performed successively 4 times, and the addition (integration) value is returned to the data register, after which the AN43 conversion process is started. If an interrupt conversion is requested in the midst of a scan conversion, the scan conversion process is stopped and an A/D conversion is preferentially executed on the channel in which an interrupt conversion was requested. Upon completion of the interrupt conversion, the scan conversion process is resumed from the A/D conversion on the interrupted channel. However, if the ADS_n bit of the interrupted channel (AN_n) is set to 1, even if addition has been performed at least once (two to four times), the conversion is restarted from the 1st conversion.

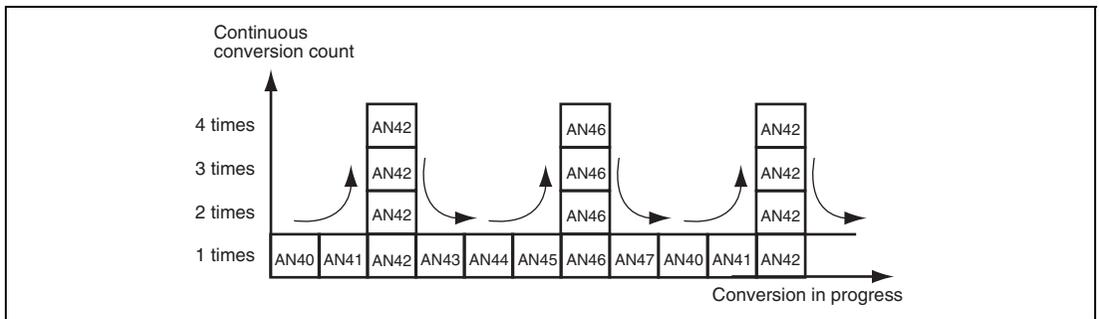


Figure 18.2 Scan Conversion Sequence with ADS42 and ADS46 Bits = 1

18.4.7 A/D-Converted Value Addition Count Select Registers 0 and 1 (ADADC0 and ADADC1)

ADADC0 and ADADC1 set the addition count for channels for which A/D-converted value addition mode is selected. ADADC0 and ADADC1 are initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or in hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	ADC[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1, 0	ADC[1:0]	00	R/W	Addition Count Select These bits select the number of additions to be performed in A/D-converted value addition mode. These bits have no effect on the A/D conversion of channels for which A/D-converted value addition mode is not selected. To prevent incorrect operation, both the ADSCACT and ADITACT bits in ADREF must be cleared to 0 while the ADC1 and ADC0 bit values are changed. 00: 1-time conversion (normal conversion) 01: 2-time conversion 10: 3-time conversion 11: 4-time conversion

18.4.8 A/D Interrupt Trigger Enable Registers 0 and 1 (ADTRE0 and ADTRE1)

ADTRE0 and ADTRE1 enable or disable an interrupt conversion request for AN0 to AN15 and AN40 to AN47. Channels for which interrupt conversion is enabled are subjected to an interrupt conversion when a corresponding interrupt conversion request is input. ADTRE0 and ADADC1 are initialized to H'0000 and H'00, respectively, by a power-on reset or in hardware standby mode.

- ADTRE0

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADTR GE15	ADTR GE14	ADTR GE13	ADTR GE12	ADTR GE11	ADTR GE10	ADTR GE9	ADTR GE8	ADTR GE7	ADTR GE6	ADTR GE5	ADTR GE4	ADTR GE3	ADTR GE2	ADTR GE1	ADTR GE0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	ADTRGE15 to ADTRGE0	All 0	R/W	<p>Interrupt Conversion Request Enable</p> <p>Setting the ADTRGEn bit to 1 enables the interrupt conversion request to the corresponding ANn channel.</p> <p>The correspondence among ANn, the ADTRGEn bit and the interrupt request trigger source is shown in table 18.2.</p> <p>0: Disables an interrupt conversion request to ANn by ATU-III timer or software trigger (ADSTRGn).</p> <p>1: Enables an interrupt conversion request to ANn by ATU-III timer or software trigger (ADSTRGn).</p>

Note: $n = 0$ to 15

- ADTRE1

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADTR GE47	ADTR GE46	ADTR GE45	ADTR GE44	ADTR GE43	ADTR GE42	ADTR GE41	ADTR GE40
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	ADTRGE47 to ADTRGE40	All 0	R/W	<p>Interrupt Conversion Request Enable</p> <p>Setting the ADTRGE_n bit to 1 enables the interrupt conversion request to the corresponding AN_n channel.</p> <p>The correspondence among AN_n, the ADTRGE_n bit and the interrupt request trigger source is shown in table 18.2.</p> <p>If the timer G0 signal is input when both the ADTRGE40 and ADTRGE44 bits in ADTRE1 are set to 1 and the timer G0 in the ATU-III is selected as an interrupt request source, the A/D converter converts AN44 after converting AN40. Similar operations can also be performed by the interrupt conversion of AN41 and AN45 on timer G1, of AN42 and AN46 on timer G2, and of AN43 and AN47 on timer G3.</p> <p>0: Disables an interrupt conversion request to AN_n by ATU-III timer or software trigger (ADSTRG_n).</p> <p>1: Enables an interrupt conversion request to AN_n by ATU-III timer or software trigger (ADSTRG_n).</p>

Note: n = 40 to 47

18.4.9 A/D Interrupt Trigger Source Select Registers 0 and 1 (ADTRS0 and ADTRS1)

ADTRS0 and ADTRS1 select the trigger source for interrupt conversion. Either an ATU-III timer trigger or a software trigger caused by writing to the ADSTRG0 and ADSTRG1 registers can be selected. ADTRS0 and ADTRS1 are initialized to H'0000 and H'00 respectively by a power-on reset or in hardware standby mode.

- ADTRS0

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADT RS15	ADT RS14	ADT RS13	ADT RS12	ADT RS11	ADT RS10	ADT RS9	ADT RS8	ADT RS7	ADT RS6	ADT RS5	ADT RS4	ADT RS3	ADT RS2	ADT RS1	ADT RS0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 1	ADTRS15 to ADTRS1	All 0	R/W	<p>Interrupt Conversion Trigger Source Select</p> <p>If the ADTRS_n bit is cleared to 0 and the ADTREN bit in the A/D interrupt trigger enable register is set to 1, the A/D converter detects an edge and begins the interrupt conversion on AN_n when an ATU-III timer trigger is input.</p> <p>If the ADTRS_n bit is set to 1, the A/D converter detects an edge and begins the interrupt conversion on AN_n when 1 is written to the ADSTRG_n bit in the A/D interrupt software trigger register.</p> <p>The correspondence among the ADTRS_n bit, AN_n, and the interrupt request trigger source is shown in table 18.2.</p> <p>0: Uses the timer D in the ATU-III as an AN_n interrupt conversion request source.</p> <p>1: Uses a software trigger (ADSTRG_n) as an AN_n interrupt conversion request source.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
0	ADTRS0	0	R/W	<p>Interrupt Conversion Trigger Source Select</p> <p>For AN0, either the timer D00A or timer G1 can be used as an ATU-III timer trigger. If the ADTRS0 bit is cleared to 0 and the ITTRGS bit in ADCER0 is cleared to 0, the timer D00A is selected as an interrupt conversion request trigger source. If the ADTRS0 bit is cleared to 0 and the ITTRGS bit is set to 1, the timer G1 is selected as an interrupt conversion request trigger source.</p> <p>0: Uses the timer D00A or timer G1 in the ATU-III as an AN0 interrupt conversion request source.</p> <p>1: Uses the software trigger (ADSTRGn) as an AN0 interrupt conversion request source.</p>

Note: n = 1 to 15

- ADTRS1

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADT RS47	ADT RS46	ADT RS45	ADT RS44	ADT RS43	ADT RS42	ADT RS41	ADT RS40
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	ADTRS47 to ADTRS40	All 0	R/W	<p>Interrupt Conversion Trigger Source Select</p> <p>If the ADTRS_n bit is cleared to 0 and the ADTREN bit in the A/D interrupt trigger enable register is set to 1, the A/D converter detects an edge and begins the interrupt conversion on AN_n when an ATU-III timer trigger is input.</p> <p>If the ADTRS_n bit is set to 1, the A/D converter detects an edge and begins the interrupt conversion on AN_n when 1 is written to the ADSTRG_n bit in the A/D interrupt software trigger register.</p> <p>The correspondence among the ADTRS_n bit, AN_n, and the interrupt request trigger source is shown in table 18.2.</p> <p>0: Uses the timer G in ATU-III as an AN_n interrupt conversion request source.</p> <p>1: Uses the software trigger (ADSTRG_n) as an AN_n interrupt conversion request source.</p>

Note: n = 40 to 47

18.4.10 A/D Interrupt Software Trigger Registers 0 and 1 (ADSTRG0 and ADSTRG1)

ADSTRG0 and ADSTRG1 start an interrupt conversion by software. ADSTRG0 and ADSTRG1 are write-only registers and they are always read as 0s.

- ADSTRG0

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADST RG15	ADST RG14	ADST RG13	ADST RG12	ADST RG11	ADST RG10	ADST RG9	ADST RG8	ADST RG7	ADST RG6	ADST RG5	ADST RG4	ADST RG3	ADST RG2	ADST RG1	ADST RG0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	ADSTRG15 to ADSTRG0	All 0	W	<p>Interrupt Conversion Software Trigger</p> <p>If 1 is written to the ADSTRGn bit when the ADTRS_n bit in the A/D interrupt trigger source select register associated with the AN_n is set to 1 and the ADTREN bit in the A/D interrupt trigger enable register is set to 1, the A/D converter detects an edge and starts the interrupt conversion of AN_n. If an AN_n is not subject to an interrupt conversion request, 0 should be written to it. AN_n channels for which 0s are written are not affected by any of these operations. If an interrupt conversion is requested, the interrupt source is stored in the internal circuit in units of AN_n. If an interrupt conversion on AN_n with a source is performed and completed, the source associated with the AN_n is cleared. Consequently, if 1 is written to the ADSTRGn and subsequently 0 is written to it, the source associated with the AN_n is not cleared, and, therefore, the interrupt conversion is executed. It should be noted, however, that if a source is pending on AN_n and then 1 is written to the ADSTRGn, it does not follow that an interrupt conversion is performed on the AN_n twice.</p> <p>There is one source per channel. The same rule also applies to the execution of an interrupt conversion in response to a request from an ATU-III timer trigger. See table 18.2 for correspondence between ADSTRGn and ANn.</p> <p>0: No interrupt conversion is request (software trigger) on the ANn.</p> <p>1: Interrupt conversion is requested (software trigger) on the ANn.</p>

Note: n = 0 to 15

- ADSTRG1

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADST RG47	ADST RG46	ADST RG45	ADST RG44	ADST RG43	ADST RG42	ADST RG41	ADST RG40
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	ADSTRG47 to ADSTRG40	All 0	W	<p>Interrupt Conversion Software Trigger</p> <p>If 1 is written to the ADSTRG_n bit when the ADTRSn bit in the A/D interrupt trigger source select register associated with the AN_n is set to 1 and the ADTREN bit in the A/D interrupt trigger enable register is set to 1, the A/D converter detects an edge and starts the interrupt conversion of AN_n. If an AN_n is not subject to an interrupt conversion request, 0 should be written to it. AN_n channels for which 0s are written are not affected by any of these operations. If an interrupt conversion is requested, the interrupt source is stored in the internal circuit in units of AN_n. If an interrupt conversion on AN_n with a source is performed and completed, the source associated with the AN_n is cleared. Consequently, if 1 is written to the ADSTRG_n and subsequently 0 is written to it, the source associated with the AN_n is not cleared, and, therefore, the interrupt conversion is executed. It should be noted, however, that if a source is pending on AN_n and then 1 is written to the ADSTRG_n, it does not follow that an interrupt conversion is performed on the AN_n twice.</p> <p>There is one source per channel. The same rule also applies to the execution of an interrupt conversion in response to a request from an ATU-III timer trigger. See table 18.2 for correspondence between ADSTRG_n and AN_n.</p> <p>0: No interrupt conversion is requested (software trigger) on the AN_n.</p> <p>1: Interrupt conversion is requested (software trigger) on the AN_n.</p>

Note: n = 40 to 47

18.4.11 A/D Interrupt Trigger Conversion End Flag Registers 0 and 1 (ADTRF0 and ADTRF1)

ADTRF0 and ADTRF1 indicate that an interrupt conversion has been completed. When an interrupt conversion has been completed, the ADTFn bit corresponding to the channel (ANn) is set to 1. ADTRF0 and ADTRF1 are initialized to H'0000 and H'00 respectively by a power-on reset or in hardware standby mode.

- ADTRF0

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADT F15	ADT F14	ADT F13	ADT F12	ADT F11	ADT F10	ADT F9	ADT F8	ADT F7	ADT F6	ADT F5	ADT F4	ADT F3	ADT F2	ADT F1	ADT F0

Initial value: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

R/W: R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*

Note: * Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after reading the flag as 1.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 1	ADTF15 to ADTF1	All 0	R/(W)*	<p>Interrupt Conversion End Flag</p> <p>ADTFn is a status flag bit which indicates that an interrupt conversion has been completed. 1 must not be written to ADTFn. When ADTFn is set to 1, an ANn interrupt conversion end interrupt (ADIDn) can be generated. See table 18.2 for correspondence between ADTFn and ANn.</p> <p>0: Indicates that an interrupt conversion process on ANn is in idle state.</p> <p>1: Indicates that an interrupt conversion process on ANn has been completed and the conversion result has been transferred to ADRn.</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 is written to this bit after reading 1. <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An interrupt conversion process on ANn has been completed.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
0	ADTF0	0	R/(W)*	<p>Interrupt Conversion End Flag</p> <p>ADTF0 is a status flag bit which indicates that an interrupt conversion has been completed. 0 must not be written to ADTF0. When ADTF0 is set to 1, AN0 interrupt conversion end interrupt (ADID0) can be generated. See table 18.2 for correspondence between ADTF0 and AN0.</p> <p>0: Indicates that an interrupt conversion process on AN0 is in idle state.</p> <p>1: Indicates that an interrupt conversion process on AN0 has been completed and the conversion result has been transferred to ADR0.</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 is written to this bit after reading 1. • A-DMAC is started-up by ADID0. <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An interrupt conversion process on AN0 has been completed.

Notes: * Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after reading the flag as 1.

1. Even when the ADTFn is not cleared to 0, an interrupt conversion request on ANn can be accepted. Storing timing on an A/D data register n should be provided with care.
2. n = 1 to 15

- ADTRF1

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADT F47	ADT F46	ADT F45	ADT F44	ADT F43	ADT F42	ADT F41	ADT F40
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*							

Note: * Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after reading the flag as 1.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	ADTF47 to ADTF40	All 0	R/(W)*	<p>Interrupt Conversion End Flag</p> <p>ADTFn is a status flag bit which indicates that an interrupt conversion has been completed. 0 must not be written to ADTFn. When ADTFn is set to 1, an ANn interrupt conversion end interrupt (ADIDn) can be generated. ANn can generate a DMA transfer request to the DMAC. See table 18.2 for correspondence between ADTFn and ANn.</p> <p>0: Indicates that an interrupt conversion process on ANn is in idle state.</p> <p>1: Indicates that an interrupt conversion process on ANn has been completed and the conversion result has been transferred to ADRn.</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 is written to this bit after reading 1. • A-DMAC is started-up by ADIDn. <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An interrupt conversion process on ANn has been completed.

Notes: * Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after reading the flag as 1.

1. Even when the ADTFn is not cleared to 0, an interrupt conversion request on ANn can be accepted. Storing timing on an A/D data register n should be provided with care.
2. n = 40 to 47

18.4.12 A/D Interrupt Trigger Conversion Interrupt Enable Registers 0 and 1 (ADTRD0 and ADTRD1)

ADTRD0 and ADTRD1 enable or disable an A/D interrupt conversion end interrupt generation when the ADTF bit in ADTRF is set to 1. ADTRD0 and ADTRD1 are initialized to H'0000 and H'00 respectively by a power-on reset or in hardware standby mode.

- ADTRD0

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADI DE15	ADI DE14	ADI DE13	ADI DE12	ADI DE11	ADI DE10	ADI DE9	ADI DE8	ADI DE7	ADI DE6	ADI DE5	ADI DE4	ADI DE3	ADI DE2	ADI DE1	ADI DE0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 1	ADIDE15 to ADIDE1	All 0	R/W	<p>Interrupt Conversion End Interrupt Enable</p> <p>The ADIDEn bit enables or disables an ANn interrupt conversion end interrupt (ADIDn) to be generated. To prevent incorrect operation, both the ADITACT bit in ADREF0 must be cleared to 0 while the ADIDEn bit value is changed.</p> <p>If the ADIDEn bit is 1 when the ADTFn bit of the interrupt conversion end flag register is set to 1 upon completion of ANn interrupt conversion, the ADIDn signal is generated.</p> <p>The ADIDn signal can be cleared by clearing ADTFn or ADIDEn to 0.</p> <p>The correspondence among the ADIDEn bit, ANn, and ADIDn is shown in table 18.2.</p> <p>0: Disables an interrupt request upon completion of ANn interrupt conversion (ADIDn).</p> <p>1: Enables an interrupt request upon completion of ANn interrupt conversion (ADIDn).</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
0	ADIDE0	0	R/W	<p>Interrupt Conversion End Interrupt Enable</p> <p>The ADIDE0 bit enables or disables an AN0 interrupt conversion end interrupt (ADID0) to be generated. To prevent incorrect operation, the ADITACT bit in ADREF0 must be 0 while the ADIDE0 bit is changed.</p> <p>If the ADIDE0 bit is 1 when the ADTF0 bit of the interrupt conversion end flag register is set to 1 upon completion of AN0 interrupt conversion, the ADID0 signal is generated.</p> <p>The ADID0 signal can be cleared by clearing ADTF0 or ADIDE0 to 0.</p> <p>Further, the AN0 can perform a DMA transfer by means of the A-DMAC based on ADID0. See table 18.2 for correspondence between ADIDE0, AN0, and ADID0.</p> <p>0: Disables an interrupt request upon completion of AN0 interrupt conversion (ADID0) or a DMA transfer request.</p> <p>1: Enables an interrupt request upon completion of AN0 interrupt conversion (ADID0) or a DMA transfer request.</p>

Note: n = 1 to 15

- ADTRD1

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADI DE47	ADI DE46	ADI DE45	ADI DE44	ADI DE43	ADI DE42	ADI DE41	ADI DE40
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 0	ADIDE47 to ADIDE40	All 0	R/W	<p>Interrupt Conversion End Interrupt Enable</p> <p>The ADIDEn bit enables or disables an ANn interrupt conversion end interrupt (ADIDn) to be generated. To prevent incorrect operation, the ADITACT bit in ADREF1 must be 0 while the ADIDEn bit is changed.</p> <p>If the ADIDEn bit is 1 when the ADTFn bit in the interrupt conversion end flag register is set to 1 upon completion of ANn interrupt conversion, the ADIDn signal is generated.</p> <p>The ADIDn signal can be cleared by clearing ADTFn or ADIDEn to 0.</p> <p>Further, the AN40 to AN47 can perform DMA transfers by means of the DMAC based on ADID40 to ADID47. See table 18.2 for correspondence between ADIDEn, ANn, and ADIDn.</p> <p>0: Disables an interrupt request upon completion of ANn interrupt conversion (ADIDn) or an DMA transfer request.</p> <p>1: Enables an interrupt request upon completion of ANn interrupt conversion (ADIDn) or an DMA transfer request.</p>

Note: n = 40 to 47

18.4.13 Interface with CPU

The A/D data register is a 16-bit register. The peripheral bus connected to the CPU is 16 bits. The A/D data register must be read in units of words (16 bits). If the A/D data register is read in byte units by dividing a word into upper and lower bytes and performing read operations twice on it, the A/D converted value read in the first read operation and that read in the second read operation may change. To avoid this error, the A/D data register should not be read in byte units.

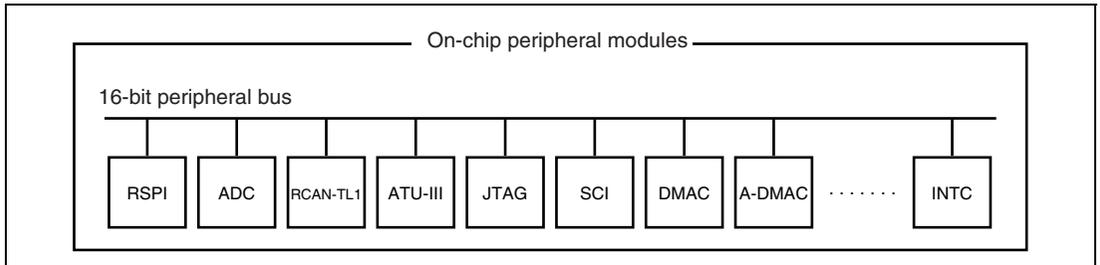


Figure 18.3 Interface between CPU and A/D Converter (ADC)

18.5 Operation

18.5.1 Scan Conversion

A scan conversion is performed in two operating modes: the single-cycle scan mode and continuous scan mode. In the single-cycle scan mode, one or more specified channels are scanned once. In the continuous scan mode, one or more specified channels are scanned until the ADST bit is cleared to 0 (changed from 1 to 0) by software.

The single-cycle scan mode is selected by clearing the ADCS bit in ADCSR to 0, while the continuous scan mode is selected by setting the ADCS bit to 1. A scan conversion is performed in ascending order of channel number (ADC_A: AN0 → AN22, ADC_B: AN40 → AN48).

In single-cycle scan mode, after scanning all selected channels once, the A/D converter sets the ADF bit in ADREF to 1 and then clears the ADSCACT bit in ADREF to 0 to complete the scan conversion. In continuous scan mode, after scanning all selected channels once, the A/D converter sets the ADF bit to 1 and then continues to scanning. The ADF bit is set to 1 each time scanning on specified channels is completed.

To stop the scanning, write 0 to the ADST bit when it is 1. Writing 0 to the ADST bit when it is 0 does not affect the A/D converter. Similarly, writing 1 to the ADST bit when it is 1 does not affect the A/D converter. Therefore, to stop a scan conversion started by a request other than the ADST bit, first write 1 to the ADST bit and then write 0 to it.

When the ADF bit is set to 1 while the ADIE bit in ADCSR is set to 1, an ADI interrupt request is generated. To clear the ADF bit to 0, write 0 to the ADF bit after reading it as 1. When the DMAC is started by an ADI interrupt, the ADF bit is automatically cleared to 0 and the ADI interrupt is also cleared.

18.5.2 Single-Cycle Scan Conversion Mode

The following is an example operation of single-scan conversion where three channels AN0, AN3, and AN9 are selected and an ADI0 interrupt is enabled. The same operations can also apply to ADC_B.

1. Clear the ADCS bit in A/D control register 0 (ADCSR0) to 0 and set the ADIE bit in ADCSR0 to 1.
2. Set bits ANS0, ANS3 and ANS9 in the A/D channel select register 0 (ADANS0).
3. Set the ADST bit in A/D control register 0 (ADSCR0) to 1 to start scan conversion. If the ADST bit is already set to 1, write 1 to it after clearing it to 0.
4. Starting the scan conversion sets the ADSCACT bit to 1. Then, the A/D conversion on channel AN0 is started. On completion of the A/D conversion, the A/D converted value is transferred to ADR0. After that, channels AN3 and AN9 are scanned in the order in the same way as in AN0.
5. When the A/D converted values of all the selected channels (AN0, AN3, and AN9) have been transferred to ADRn, the ADF bit is set to 1. At this time, an ADI0 interrupt is generated since the ADIE bit is set to 1. The ADSCACT bit is cleared to 0 and the scan conversion is completed.
6. Next, the ADI0 interrupt handler is started. In the interrupt handler, clear bit ADI0 by writing 0 to the ADF bit after reading it as 1. After that, read the contents of ADR0, ADR3, and ADR9.
7. Complete the ADI0 interrupt handler.

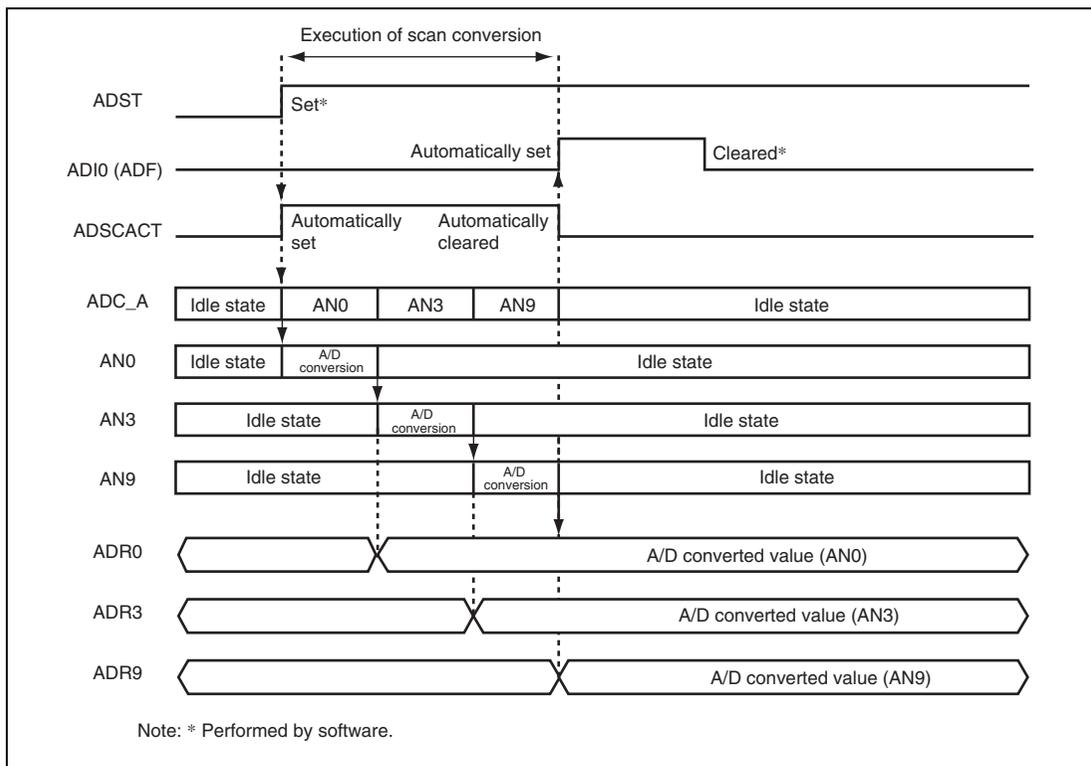


Figure 18.4 Example Operation in Single-Cycle Scan Mode

18.5.3 Continuous Scan Conversion Mode

The following is an example operation of continuous scan conversion where three channels AN0, AN3, and AN9 are selected and an ADI0 interrupt is enabled. The same operations can also apply to ADC_B.

1. Set the ADCS bit and ADIE bit in A/D control register 0 (ADCSR0) to 1.
2. Set bits ANS0, ANS3 and ANS9 bits in A/D channel select register 0 (ADANS0).
3. Set the ADST bit in A/D control register 0 (ADCSR0) to 1 to start scan conversion. If the ADST bit is already 1, write 1 to it after clearing it to 0.
4. Starting the scan conversion sets the ADSCACT bit to 1. Then, the A/D conversion on channel AN0 is started. On completion of the A/D conversion, the A/D converted value is transferred to ADR0. After that, channels AN3 and AN9 are scanned in the order in the same way as in AN0.
5. When the A/D converted values of all the selected channels (AN0, AN3, and AN9) have been transferred to ADRn, the ADF bit is set to 1. At this time, an ADI0 interrupt is generated since the ADIE bit is set to 1. Also, the scan conversion returns to the start.
6. The ADI0 interrupt handler is started simultaneously. In the interrupt handler, clear bit ADI0 by writing 0 to the ADF bit after reading it as 1. After that, read the contents of ADR0, ADR3, and ADR9.
7. Complete the ADI0 interrupt handler.
8. Steps 4 to 7 are repeated as long as the ADST bit is 1. Clearing the ADST bit to 0 clears the ADSCACT bit to 0, and completes the scan conversion. Setting the ADST bit to 1 initiates scan conversion.

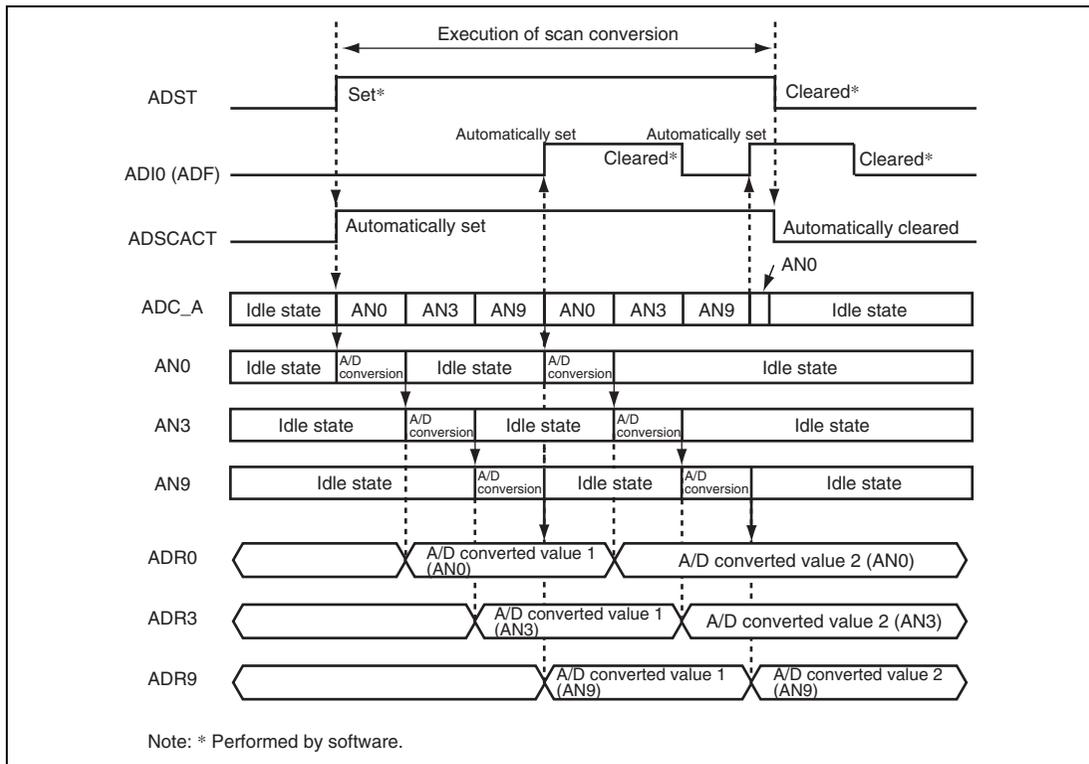


Figure 18.5 Example Operation in Continuous Scan Mode

18.5.4 Interrupt Conversion

When an ATU-III timer trigger or software trigger is requested on channels AN0 to AN15 and AN40 to AN47, A/D conversion is performed on the requested channels. Whereas the scan conversion converts all the selected channels for a request, the interrupt conversion converts all the channels selected by a request.

To perform interrupt conversion, set the ADTRGE bit in ADTRE to 1 and select the trigger source by the ADTRS bit in ADTRS. When interrupt conversion is requested by the selected trigger source, A/D conversion is performed on the corresponding AN channel. On completion of the interrupt conversion on the AN channel, the ADTF bit in ADTRF is set to 1. The ADTF bit is set to 1 each time an interrupt conversion is performed on an AN channel. Furthermore, if any interrupt conversion is performed, the ADITACT bit in ADREF is set to 1. When A/D conversion has been completed on all AN channels to which interrupt conversion is requested, the ADITACT bit is cleared to 0.

When interrupt conversion requests conflict, A/D conversion is performed according to the priority. ADC_A is prioritized as AN0 > AN1 > ... AN14 > AN15, that is, the lower channel number corresponds to the higher priority. ADC_B is prioritized as AN40 > AN44 > AN41 > AN45 > AN42 > AN46 > AN43 > AN47, thus channel AN40 given the highest priority, and AN47 given the lowest priority. Note that this priority in the ADC_B channels is not in ascending order of channel numbers. When interrupt conversion is requested on other channels (AN_j and AN_k) during the interrupt conversion on channel AN_i, the A/D conversion is not interrupted during the conversion regardless of the priority. In this case, on completion of the A/D conversion on channel AN_i, A/D conversion is performed according to the priority on remaining channels (in this case, AN_j and AN_k) in which interrupt conversion requests are pending. Therefore, the priority on interrupt conversion determines which channel is to be converted for the next operation. When a single trigger source generates interrupt conversion requests on two channels or multiple trigger sources simultaneously generate interrupt conversion requests, A/D conversion is performed according to this priority.

When interrupt conversion is requested during scan conversion, the scan conversion on channel AN_i is suspended, and A/D conversion on the other channel (AN_j) in which the interrupt conversion was requested is performed. On completion of the interrupt conversion on channel AN_j, the scan conversion is resumed from the interrupted channel (AN_i). This scheme ensures that the length of time required from the initiation of an interrupt conversion request to the completion of it is always constant. This makes it possible, for example, to perform A/D conversion in pin-point accuracy by synchronizing them with the operation of A/D conversion sources that are external to the LSI.

When the ADTF bit is set to 1 while the ADIDE bit in the ADTRD register is set to 1, an ADID interrupt is requested. To clear the ADTF bit to 0, write 0 to the ADTF bit after reading it as 1. If the DMAC or A-DMAC is started by an ADID interrupt, note that the ADTF bit is automatically cleared to 0 and the ADID interrupt is also cleared. The DMA transfer of the DMAC is supported on channels AN40 (ADID40) to AN47 (ADID47); and the DMA transfer of the A-DMAC is supported on channel AN0 (ADID0).

18.5.5 Example Operation of Interrupt Conversion

The following is an example operation of interrupt conversion where timer G0 is selected as a trigger source for channel AN40 and timer G2 is selected as a trigger source for channels AN42 and AN46.

1. Set bits ADTRGE40, ADTRGE42, and ADTRGE46 in A/D interrupt trigger enable register 1 (ADTRE1) to 1.
2. Clear bits ADTRS40, ADTRS42, and ADTRS46 in A/D interrupt trigger source select register 1 (ADTRS1) to 0.
3. Subsequently, interrupt conversion requests are generated by timers G0 and G2 at intervals specified by the ATU-III registers. For details on the ATU-III registers, see section 12, Advanced Timer Unit III (ATU-III).
4. When interrupt conversion is requested by timer G0, the ADITACT bit is set to 1 and interrupt conversion on channel AN40 is performed. On completion of A/D conversion on AN40, the A/D converted value of AN40 is transferred to ADR40 and bit ADTF40 in ADTRF1 is set to 1. The ADITACT bit is cleared to 0 and the interrupt conversion is completed. Furthermore, if bit ADIDE40 is 1, an ADID40 interrupt is requested to the CPU.
5. When interrupt conversion is requested by timer G2, the ADITACT bit is set to 1, and interrupt conversion on channels AN42 and AN46 is performed. Then A/D conversion on channel AN42 is performed. On completion of the conversion, the A/D converted value of AN42 is transferred to ADR42, and bits ADTF42 in ADTRF1 is set to 1. An A/D conversion on channel AN46 is then performed. On completion of the conversion, the A/D converted value of AN46 is transferred to ADR46, and bit ADTF46 in ADTRF1 is set to 1. The ADITACT bit is cleared to 0 and the interrupt conversion is completed. Further, if bits ADIDE42 and ADIDE46 in ADTRD1 are set to 1 when either bit ADTF42 or ADTF46 is set to 1, the A/D converter requests an ADID42 or an ADID46 interrupt to the CPU.
6. Subsequently, steps 4 to 5 are repeated. The following is an example operation when requests by timers G0 and G2 conflict.

(1) Example Operation 1

When a timer G0 interrupt conversion request is input during the A/D conversion on channel AN42 due to a timer G2 interrupt conversion request, the request is processed as follows.

The timer G0 interrupt source is retained in the A/D converter until the conversion on channel AN42 is completed. On completion of the A/D conversion on channel AN42, A/D conversion on channels AN40 and AN46 is performed in the order according to the priority.

(2) Example Operation 2

When interrupt conversion requests by timers G0 and G2 are input simultaneously, the requests are processed as follows.

The timer G0 and timer G2 interrupt sources are retained in the A/D converter. A/D conversion on channels AN40, AN42, and AN46 in the order according to the priority.

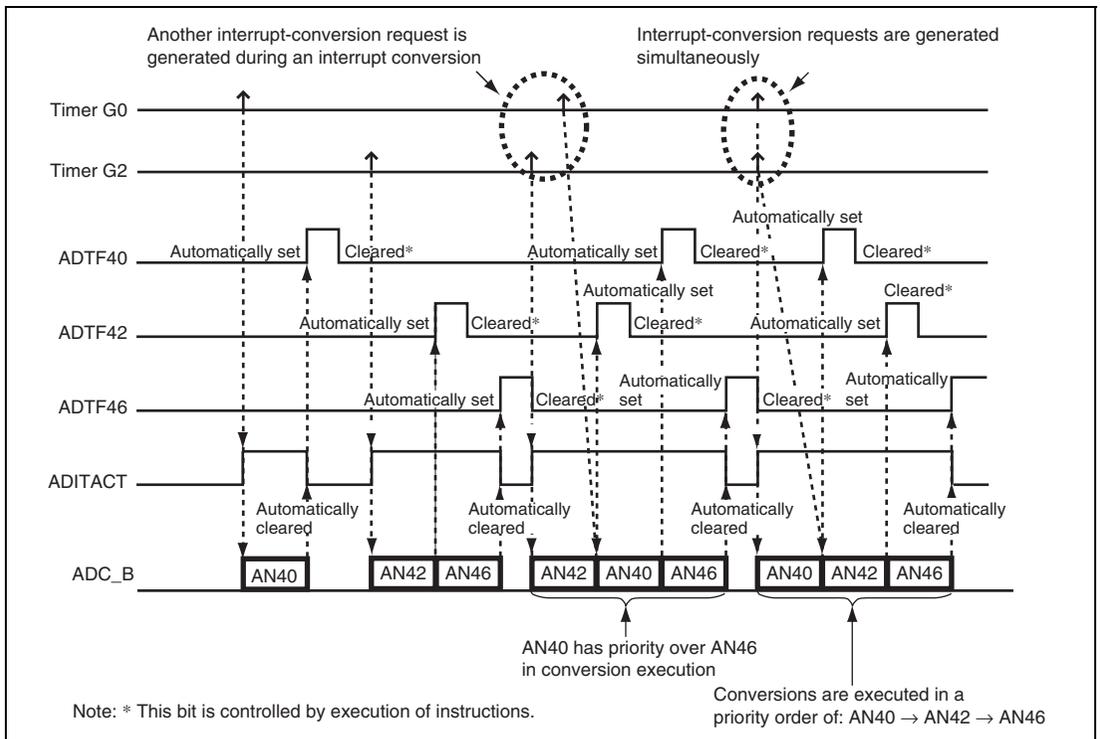


Figure 18.6 Example Operation of Interrupt Conversion

18.5.6 Interrupt Conversion during Scan Conversion

The following is an example operation where single scan conversion on three channels AN0, AN3, and AN9 is started by a scan conversion request from timer G4 and then an interrupt conversion on channel AN6 is started by a interrupt conversion request from timer D03A.

1. Clear the ADCS and EXTRG bits in A/D control register 0 (ADCSR0) to 0, and set the TRGE bit in ADCSR0 to 1.
2. Set bits ANS0, ANS3 and ANS9 bits in A/D channel select register 0 (ADANS0) to 1.
3. Set bit ADTRGE6 in A/D interrupt trigger enable register 0 (ADTRE0) to 1.
4. Clear bit ADTRS6 in A/D interrupt trigger source select register (ADTRS0) to 0.
5. Subsequently, a scan conversion request is generated by timer G4 and an interrupt conversion request is generated by timer D03A at intervals specified by the ATU-III registers. For details on the ATU-III registers, see section 12, Advanced Timer Unit III (ATU-III).
6. When scan conversion is requested by timer G4, the ADSCACT bit is set to 1. Then, A/D conversion on channels AN0, AN3, and AN9 is performed in the order. On completion of the conversion, the ADF bit is set to 1 and the ADSCACT bit is cleared to 0, indicating that the scan conversion is completed.
7. When interrupt conversion is requested by timer D03A, the ADITACT bit is set to 1 and interrupt conversion on channel AN6 is performed. On completion of the A/D conversion on channel AN6, bit ADTF6 in ADTRF0 is set to 1 and the ADITACT bit is cleared to 0, indicating that the interrupt conversion is completed.
8. Subsequently, steps 6 to 7 are repeated. The following is an example operation where a scan conversion and an interrupt conversion conflict.

(1) Example Operation

When a timer D03A interrupt conversion request is input during the A/D conversion on channel AN3 in the scan conversion due to a timer G4 scan conversion request, the request is processed as follows.

The timer D03A interrupt source is retained in the A/D converter, and the scan conversion on channel AN3 is suspended. The priority is applied to channels AN3 and AN9 on which scan conversion is pending, and is applied to AN6 which is the current request. In this case, the A/D conversion on channels AN6, AN3, and AN9 in the order.

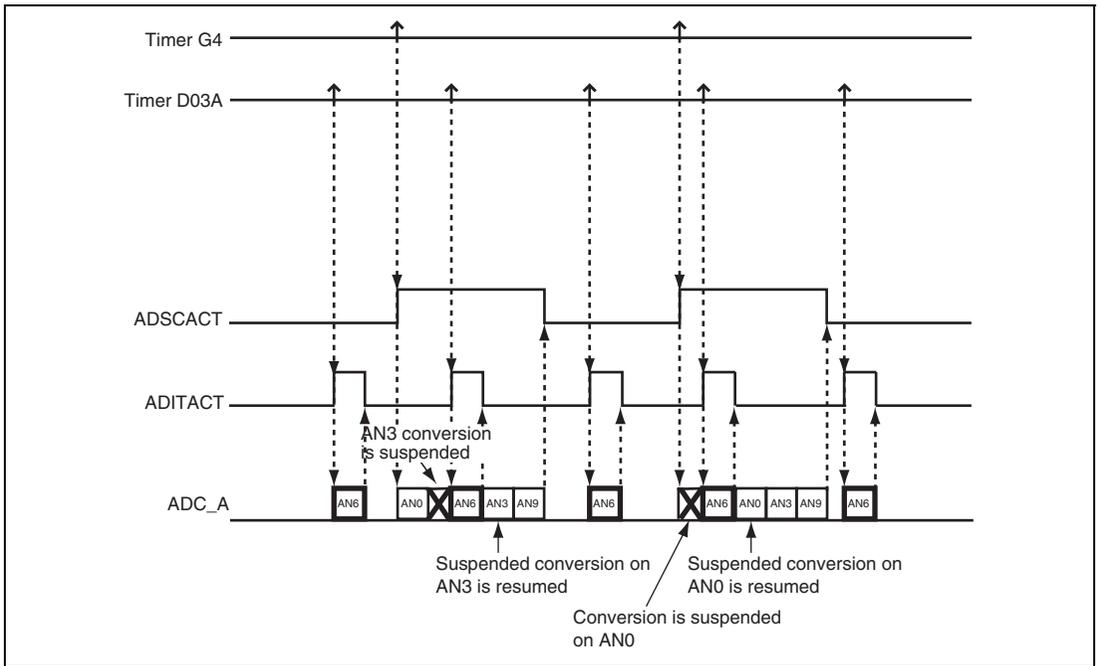


Figure 18.7 Operation Example of Interrupt Conversion during Scan Conversion

18.5.7 Analog Input Sampling and Scan Conversion Time

The A/D converter includes sample and hold circuit. When start-of-scan-conversion delay time (t_p) have passed after the ADST bit in ADCSR is set to 1, the A/D converter samples the analog input, and then begins the conversion process.

Figure 18.8 shows a timing chart for a scan conversion on one channel in single-cycle scan mode. Scan conversion time (t_{SCAN}) includes start-of-scan-conversion delay time (t_p), analog input sampling time (t_{SPL}), A/D conversion processing time (t_{CONV}) and end-of-scan-conversion delay time (t_{ED}). The scan conversion time is shown in table 18.5.

The scan conversion time (t_{SCAN}) in single-cycle scan mode for which the number of selected channels is n can be determined according to the following equation:

$$t_{SCAN} = t_D + \{(t_{SPL} + t_{CONV}) \times n\} + t_{ED}$$

The scan conversion time for the first cycle in continuous scan mode is t_{SCAN} for single-cycle scan minus t_{ED} .

The scan conversion time for the second and subsequent cycles in continuous scan mode is a fixed time, which is equal to $\{(t_{SPL} + t_{CONV}) \times n\}$.

Table 18.5 Scan Conversion Time

Item	Symbol	Based on P ϕ		Unit
		Low Speed (CKS = 0)	High Speed (CKS = 1)	
Start-of-scan-conversion delay time	t_D	7	5	State
Analog input sampling time	t_{SPL}	20	10	
A/D conversion processing time	t_{CONV}	30	15	
End-of-scan-conversion delay time	t_{ED}	4	2	
Scan conversion time	t_{SCAN}	61	32	

Note: CKS cannot be set to 1 when two-time multiplication peripheral clock is set.

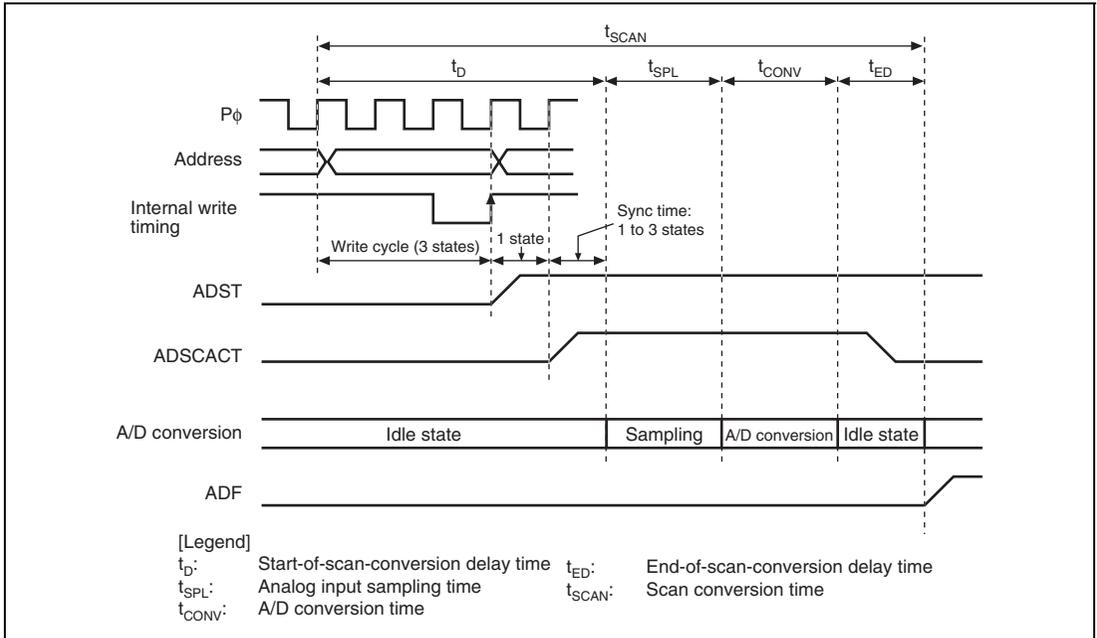


Figure 18.8 Timing Diagram for Scan Conversion (Single Channel, Single Cycle)

18.5.8 Starting Scan Conversion with External Trigger

The A/D converter can be activated by the input of an external trigger. To start up the A/D converter by an external trigger, the pin function should be set up using the pin function controller (PFC). After applying a high-level signal to the ADTRG pin, both the TRGE and EXTRG bits in the A/D control register (ADCSR) should be set to 1. If a low-level signal is then input to the ADTRG pin, the A/D converter detects a pulse fall edge and sets the ADSCSCT bit to 1.

Figure 18.9 shows an external of trigger input timing. If the low-speed is selected ($CKS = 0$), the timing at which the ADSCACT bit is set to 1 is 4 states after the falling edge of the ADTRG pin is sampled; while if the high-speed is selected ($CKS = 1$), it is 3 states after the fall edge of the ADTRG pin is sampled.

The timing at which a scan conversion is started after the ADSCACT bit is set to 1 is the same as the case where the ADST bit is set to 1 from 0 by software. For details on pin function setting, see section 20, Pin Function Controller (PFC).

To stop the scan conversion process while it is in progress, write 1 to the ADST bit and then write 0 to it.

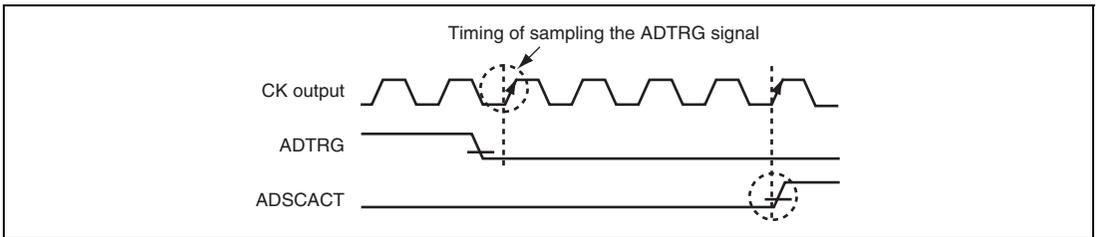


Figure 18.9 External Trigger Input Timing

18.5.9 Starting Scan Conversion with ATU-III Timer Trigger

A scan conversion can be activated by an ATU-III timer trigger. To start up a scan conversion by an ATU-III timer trigger, both the TRGE and EXTRG bits in the A/D control register (ADCSR) should be cleared to 0. If a timer trigger (timerG4 or timer G5) is entered in this situation, the ADSDACT bit is set to 1. The timing at which a scan conversion is started after the ADSCACT bit is set to 1 is the same as the case where the ADST bit is set to 1 from 0 by software.

To stop the scan conversion process while it is in progress, write 1 to the ADST bit and then write 0 to it.

18.5.10 Monitoring via ADEND_A and ADEND_B Output Pins

The timing at which AN0 and AN40 are scan-converted can be monitored via the ADEND_A and ADEND_B output pins, respectively. For details on pin function setting, see section 20, Pin Function Controller (PFC).

Figure 18.10 shows ADEND_A and ADEND_B output examples. If ADEND_A and ADEND_B outputs are selected by the PFC, monitor signals are output, respectively, from the ADEND_A and ADEND_B output pins during the conversion processing of channels AN0 and AN40. Upon completion of the AN0 and AN40 samplings, outputs are produced from the ADEND_A and ADEND_B pins, respectively.

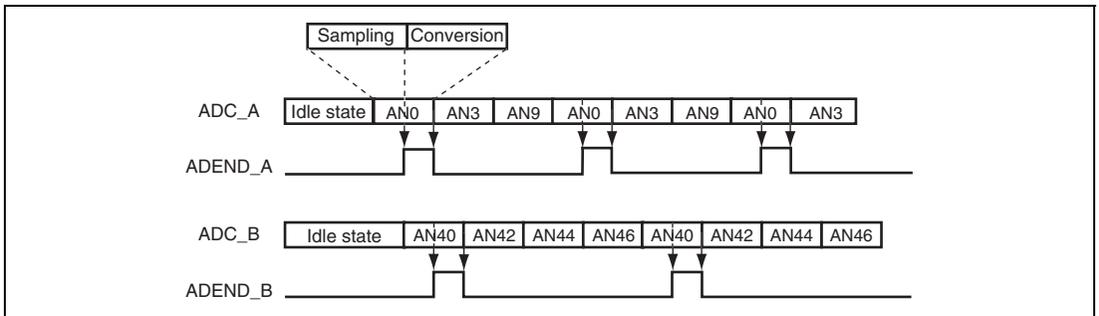


Figure 18.10 Example of ADEND_A and ADEND_B Outputs

Note: If an interrupt conversion is performed while high-level signals are output from the ADEND_A and ADEND_B pins, low-level signals are output once from these pins. After that, because channels AN0 and AN40 are converted again in a scan conversion process, high-level signals are output from the ADEND_A and ADEND_B pins again. In addition, if channels AN0 and AN40 are converted in an interrupt conversion process, high-level signals are also output from the ADEND_A and ADEND_B pins. Further, if channels AN0 and AN40 are set to A/D-converted value addition mode, high-level signals are output from the ADEND_A and ADEND_B pins only during the final A/D conversion (in the 4th conversion if four-addition conversion is performed, for example).

18.6 Interrupt Sources and DMA Transfer Request

18.6.1 Interrupt Requests on Completion of Scan Conversion

The A/D converter can generate a scan conversion end interrupt request (ADI) to the CPU. By setting the ADIE bit in the A/D control register (ADCSR) to 1, an ADI interrupt is enabled; by clearing the bit to 0, an ADI interrupt is disabled. In addition, the DMAC can be started up when an ADI interrupt is generated. In this case, interrupts are not generated to the CPU. If the DMAC is started upon an ADI interrupt, the ADF bit in the A/D conversion status register (ADREF) is automatically cleared to 0 when data transfer is performed by the DMAC.

For details on DMAC settings, see section 10, Direct Memory Access Controller (DMAC).

Note: The ADF bit is not cleared by an interrupt request to the CPU.

18.6.2 Interrupt Requests on Completion of Interrupt Conversion

The A/D converter can generate interrupt conversion end interrupt requests (ADID0 to ADID15, ADID40 to ADID47) to the CPU upon completion of an interrupt conversion. By setting the ADIDE0 to ADIDE15 and ADIDE40 to ADIDE47 bits in the A/D interrupt trigger processing end interrupt enable register (ADTRD) to 1, the ADID0 to ADID15 and ADID40 to ADID47 interrupts are enabled, respectively; by clearing the bits to 0, the ADID0 to ADID15 and ADID40 to ADID47 interrupts are disabled, respectively. If the DMAC is activated by an ADID40 to ADID47 interrupt, a corresponding bit in the ADTF40 to ADTF47 bits in the A/D interrupt trigger processing end flag register 1 (ADTRF1) is automatically cleared to 0 when data transfer is performed by the DMAC. If the A-DMAC is activated by an ADID0 interrupt, the ADTF0 bit in the A/D interrupt trigger processing end flag register 0 (ADTRF0) is automatically cleared to 0 when data transfer is performed by the ADMAC.

For details on DMAC settings, see section 10, Direct Memory Access Controller (DMAC) and section 11, Automotive Direct Memory Access Controller (A-DMAC).

Note: The ADTF bit is not cleared by an interrupt request to the CPU.

18.7 Definition of A/D Conversion Accuracy

The definition of A/D conversion accuracy is described below.

- Resolution
This indicates the number of digital output codes in the A/D converter
- Quantization error
This error, which is inherent to the A/D converter, is given as 1/2LSB (figure 18.11).
- Offset error
This error, which is exclusive of quantization error, is a deviation of the analog input voltage value from the ideal A/D conversion characteristics when the digital output changes from a minimum voltage value B'000000000000 to B'000000000001 (figure 18.11).
- Full scale error
This error, which is exclusive of quantization error, is a deviation of the analog input voltage value from the ideal A/D conversion characteristics when the digital output changes from B'111111111110 to B'111111111111 (figure 18.11).
- Nonlinearity error
This error, which is exclusive of offset error, full scale error and quantization error, is a deviation from the ideal A/D conversion characteristics through the zero-scale and full-scale transitions (figure 18.11).
- Absolute accuracy
This is a deviation of the digital value from the analog input value. This includes offset error, full scale error, quantization error, and nonlinearity error.

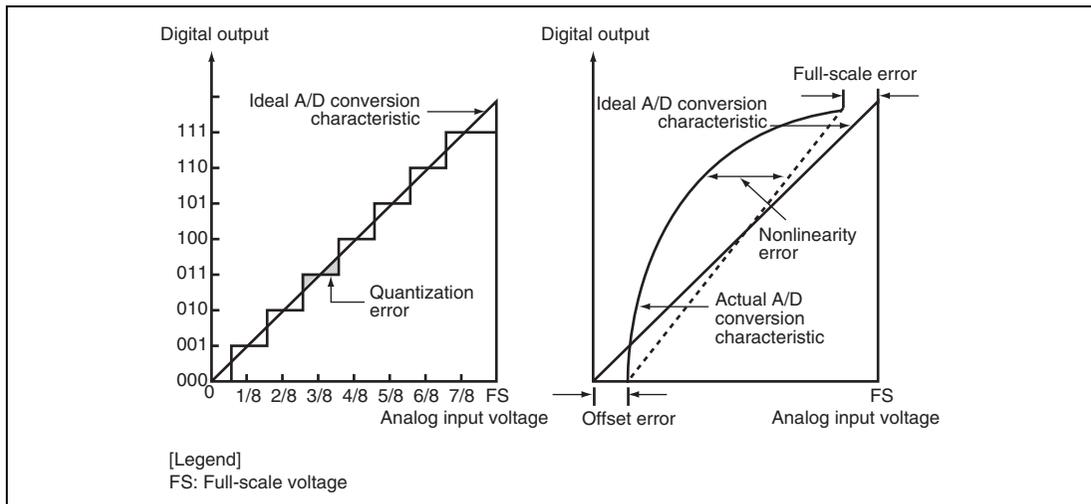


Figure 18.11 Definition of A/D Conversion Accuracy

18.8 Usage Notes

18.8.1 Analog Input Voltage Range

The voltage applied to an analog input pin (ANn) during A/D conversion should be within the following range:

$$AV_{refl} \leq ANn \text{ (n = 0 to 22, 40 to 48)} \leq AV_{refh}$$

18.8.2 Relationship among AV_{CC} , AV_{SS} , V_{CC} , and V_{SS}

When using the A/D converter, make sure that the following relationships are held among AV_{CC} , AV_{SS} , V_{CC} and V_{SS} :

$$AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}, AV_{SS} = V_{SS}$$

When the A/D converter is not used, the following relationship should be held among AV_{CC} , PV_{CC} , AV_{SS} and V_{SS} :

$$AV_{CC} = PV_{CC}, AV_{SS} = V_{SS}$$

18.8.3 Allowable Settings for Pins AV_{refh} and AV_{refl}

The allowable settings for the AV_{refh} pin are as follows:

When the A/D converter is used: $AV_{refh} = 4.5\text{V}$ to AV_{CC}

When the A/D converter is not used: $AV_{refh} \leq AV_{CC}$

If any value outside the above range is set, it can adversely affect the reliability of the LSI. For the AV_{refl} pin, set $AV_{refl} = AV_{SS} = V_{SS}$.

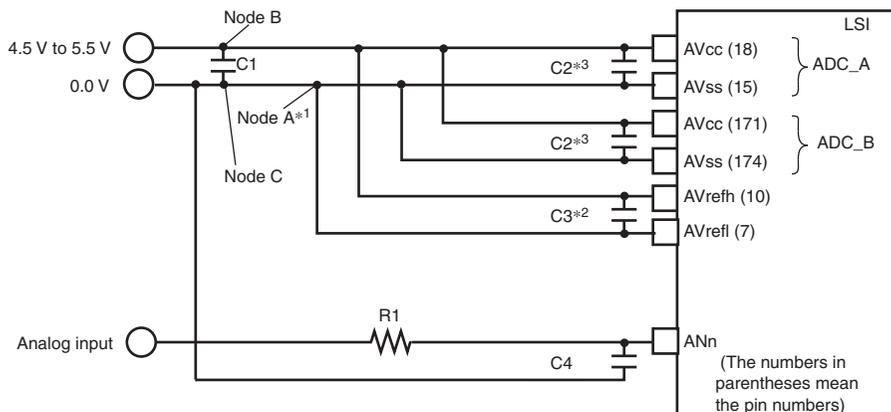
18.8.4 Precautions on Board Design

For designing a board, to the maximum extent possible the digital circuits should be laid out separately from the analog circuits. Layouts involving the crossing of signal lines for digital circuits and signal lines for analog circuits, or placing them in proximity to each other, should be avoided. If the dissimilar signal lines are placed in close proximity to each other, the resulting induction can lead to a malfunction of the analog circuits or produce an adverse impact on A/D conversion values.

It should be noted that the analog input pins (AN0 to AN22, AN40 to AN48), the analog reference voltages (AV_{refh}, AV_{refl}), and the analog power supply (AV_{cc}) should be isolated from the digital circuits by means of analog grounding (AV_{ss}). In addition, the analog ground (AV_{ss}) should be connected in one point to a stable digital ground (V_{ss}) on the board.

As the protection circuit to prevent the analog input pins (AN0 to AN22, AN40 to AN48) from damages, by such abnormal voltages as excessive surges, bypass capacitors should be connected between AV_{cc} and AV_{ss}, and also between AV_{refh} and AV_{refl}, as illustrated in figures 18.12 (1) and 18.12 (2). Also a filter capacitor connected to an analog input pin (ANn) should be connected to the AV_{ss}. The capacitance values of the bypass capacitors connected between AV_{cc} and AV_{ss} or between AV_{refh} and AV_{refl}, as illustrated in figures 18.12 (1) and 18.12 (2), are reference values. Therefore, for designing a board, care must be taken to choose appropriate capacitance values. In addition, connecting a filter capacitor, as illustrated in figures 18.12 (1) and 18.12 (2), can cause an error by averaging the input currents to analog input pins (ANn). Therefore, care must be taken to choose appropriate circuit constants. Figure 18.12 (1) shows an example of connecting power supplies in a basic configuration. Figure 18.12 (2) shows an example of connecting power supplies in a configuration that is less affected by the board.

In addition, in the configuration shown in figure 18.12 (2), the voltages of AV_{cc} and AV_{refh} can differ from each other.



Reference values: C1 : 10.0 μ F to 100.0 μ F (47 μ F*5)
 C2, C3 : 0.1 μ F to 1.0 μ F (0.1 μ F*5)
 C4 : 0.1 μ F
 R1 : 3 k Ω

- Notes:
- For designing a board, to reduce the potential difference between AVss and AVrefl, that may cause an offset error, the all wiring impedances between node A and AVss (15), between node A and AVss (174), and between node A and AVrefl, must be the same value that is as low as possible.
 - If an error is getting worse toward the full-scale voltage, the insufficient stability of the voltage of AVrefh may cause the problem.
To improve the stability of the voltage, either reduce the wiring impedance of AVrefh, or increase the capacitance value of C3.
 - It is recommended that the C2 capacitors are connected between the respective pairs of AVcc and AVss. However, when the characteristics can be satisfied by the board design, with concerning the condition described in note 1, one C2 capacitor can be connected in common.
 - If an error is getting worse by the simultaneous operation of ADC_A and ADC_B, the mutual interference between ADC_A and ADC_B must be reduced. Thus, to reduce it, set the connecting node of AVcc (18), AVcc (171), and AVrefh, closer to node B. Similarly, set the connecting node of AVss (15), AVss (174), and AVrefl, closer to node C. In addition, increasing the capacitance value of C1 is also effective.
 - The capacitance values have been evaluated on a Renesas evaluation board. The most appropriate capacitance values should be evaluated on the actual board of the user.

Figure 18.12 (1) Example of Connecting Analog Power Supplies and Analog Input Pins (Basic Configuration)

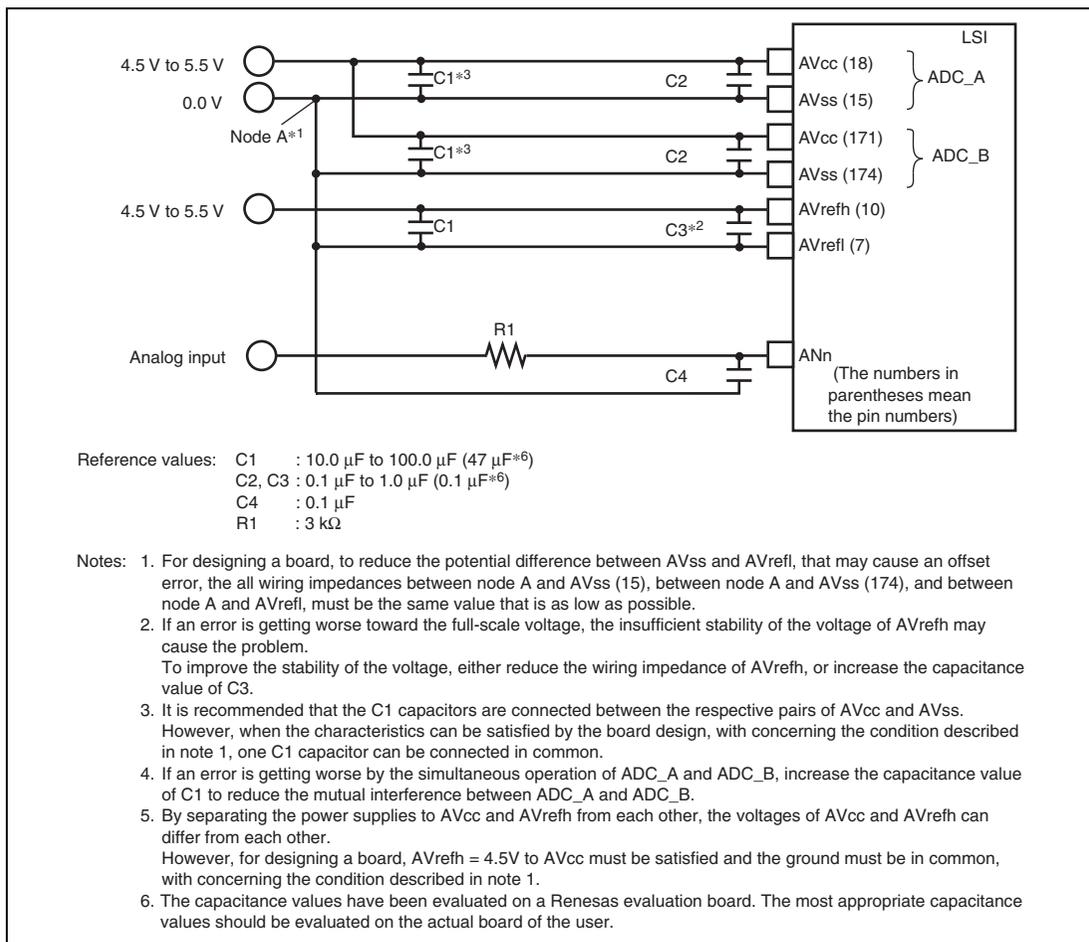


Figure 18.12 (2) Example of Connecting Analog Power Supplies and Analog Input Pins (Less Affected by Board; AVcc and AVrefh Can Differ from Each Other)

18.8.5 Usage Notes on General Input Port Pins Multiplexed with Analog Input Pins

In this LSI, the analog input pins (AN_A0 to 22) are multiplexed with the digital signals. Therefore these pins can be used as the general input port pins (PS0 to 15, PT0 to 6) or the input pins for the ATUIII (TIF). When these pins are used as the digital input pins, pay attention to the following points.

- (a) When these pins are used as the digital input pins, three or more unused pins, pulled-up or pulled-down, must be located between the corresponding pins and the analog input pins used for the ADC conversions.

— A good example:

AN_A0: Used as a digital input pin

AN_A1, 2, 3: Unused pins (pulled-up or pulled-down)

AN_A4: Used as an analog input pin

— A bad example:

AN_A0: Used as a digital input pin

AN_A1, 2: Unused pins (pulled-up or pulled-down)

AN_A3: Used as an analog input pin

In addition, on the boundary between the AD modules A and B, the condition above must be also satisfied. Therefore, when the AN_A22 pin is used as a digital input pin, the AN_B40, AN_B41 and AN_B42 pins must be pulled-up or pulled-down.

- (b) For the pins unused as digital input pins, the digital input functions in the pin function controller must be disabled.
- (c) The digital signals that are input must not be overshoot nor undershot.
- (d) The power supply voltage must be $AV_{CC} = PV_{CC}$.

If the condition below is not satisfied, the LSI reliability cannot be assured.

$$-0.2V \leq AV_{CC} - PV_{CC} \leq 0.2V$$

18.8.6 Precautions on Simultaneous Operations of ADC_A and ADC_B

When ADC_A and ADC_B operate simultaneously, the CKS bits in both ADCER0 (ADC_A) and ADCER1 (ADC_B) must be set to the same value. If ADC_A and ADC_B operate simultaneously when the CKS bits are set to the different values from each other, the operation is not guaranteed.

Section 19 JTAG Interface

This LSI includes the JTAG interface, providing the boundary scan function conforming to the IEEE standard 1149.1.

19.1 Features

- Five test signals: TCK, TDI, TDO, TMS, and $\overline{\text{TRST}}$
- TAP controller
- Four registers:
Instruction register (SDIR), ID register (SDID), bypass register (SDBPR), and boundary scan register (SDBSR)
- Six commands conforming to the IEEE standard 1419.1:
BYPASS, EXTEST, SAMPLE/PRELOAD, CLAMP, HIGHZ, and IDCODE

Figure 19.1 shows a block diagram of the JTAG interface.

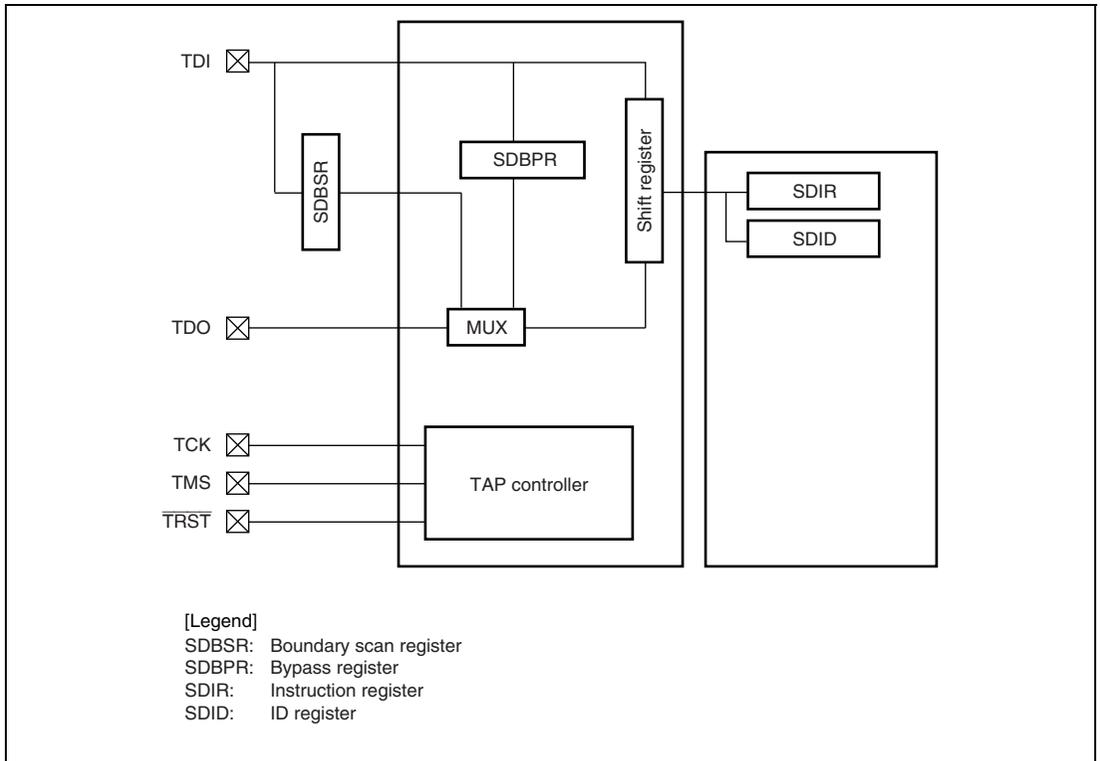


Figure 19.1 Block Diagram of JTAG Interface

19.2 Input/Output Pins

Table 19.1 shows the pin configuration of the JTAG interface.

Table 19.1 Pin Configuration

Pin Name	Description
TCK	Serial data input/output clock pin Data is supplied via the data input pin (TDI) and output from the data output pin (TDO) synchronously with the serial data input/output clock signal.
TMS	Mode select input pin The state of the TAP controller is determined by changing the level of this signal synchronously with the TCK signal. For the protocol, see figure 19.2.
$\overline{\text{TRST}}$	Reset input pin The input signal to this pin is accepted asynchronously with the TCK signal; a low-level input signal resets the JTAG interface. This pin must be held low for a specified time after turning on the power whether the JTAG interface is used or not.
TDI	Serial data input pin Data is sent to the JTAG interface by changing the level of this pin synchronously with the TCK signal.
TDO	Serial data output pin Data is read out from the JTAG interface by reading the level of this pin synchronously with the TCK signal.

19.3 Register Descriptions

The JTAG interface has the following registers. No register can be accessed by the CPU.

Table 19.2 Register Configuration

Register Name	Abbreviation	Initial Value* ¹	Size
Instruction register	SDIR	H'4	4
ID register	SDID	H'0807C447	32
Bypass register	SDBPR	Undefined* ²	1
Boundary scan register	SDBSR	Undefined	—

Note: *1 The registers are initialized while the TAP controller is in the Test-Logic-Reset state.

*2 Cleared in the Capture-DR state of the BYPASS instruction.

Commands and data can be input to SDIR and SDDR via the serial data input pin (TDI) using serial transfers. Data can be output from SDIR and SDDR via the serial data output pin (TDO). SDBPR, which is a 1-bit register, is connected between the TDI and TDO pins in BYPASS, CLAMP, and HIGHZ modes. SDBSR, which is a 275-bit boundary scan register, is connected between the TDI and TDO pins in SAMPLE/PRELOAD and EXTEST modes. SDID, which is a 32-bit register, can output the fixed code via the TDO pin in IDCODE mode.

Table 19.3 shows the possible serial transfers for the JTAG interface registers.

Table 19.3 Serial Transfers for JTAG Interface Registers

Register Abbreviation	Serial Input	Serial Output
SDIR	Available	Not available*
SDBPR	Available	Available
SDBSR	Available	Available
SDID	Not available	Available

Notes: * A fixed value (B'1101) is read.

19.3.1 Instruction Register (SDIR)

SDIR is a 4-bit register that holds one of the boundary scan commands. SDIR is initialized when the $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ pin is asserted or the TAP controller is in the Test-Logic-Reset state. If any reserved command is set in SDIR, the BYPASS instruction will be executed.

Table 19.4 Boundary Scan Commands

Command Codes				Description
0	0	0	0	JTAG EXTEST
0	0	0	1	JTAG SAMPLE/PRELOAD
0	1	1	0	JTAG CLAMP
0	1	1	1	JTAG HIGHZ
0	1	0	0	JTAG IDCODE (initial value)
1	1	1	1	JTAG BYPASS
Other than the above				Reserved

19.3.2 ID Register (SDID)

SDID is a 32-bit register that holds the LSI's ID code. SDID can be read out via the JTAG interface pins when the IDCODE command is set and cannot be written.

The read value is H'0807C447; however, the upper four bits may be changed as the LSI version is revised.

19.3.3 Bypass Register (SDBPR)

SDBPR is a 1-bit register and is connected between the TDI and TDO pins when SDIR is set to BYPASS mode. The value in SDBPR is not initialized by a power-on reset or $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ pin assertion, but the first value read by the BYPASS instruction is always 0 because this register is initialized in the Capture-DR state of this instruction.

19.3.4 Boundary Scan Register (SDBSR)

SDBSR is a shift register arranged on a pad to control the external input and output pins. SDBSR is connected between the TDI and TDO pins when SDIR is set to SAMPLE/PRELOAD or EXTEST mode. The value in SDBSR is not initialized even by a power-on reset or $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ pin assertion and stays undefined.

Table 19.5 shows the relationship between the pins of this LSI and the SDBSR bits.

Table 19.5 Relationship between Pins and SDBSR Bits

Pin No.	Pin Name	Input/Output	Bit No.
From TDI			
92	NMI	Input	274
96	MDC	Input	273
98	$\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$	Output enabled	272
		Output	271
100	MD_CLK0	Input	269
101	MD_CLKP	Input	268
103	MDA	Input	267
108	PF15/TOD33B/CRx_B/RxD_A/TOE03	Output enabled	266
		Output	265
		Input	264
109	PF14/TOD32B/CTx_B/TxD_A/TOE02	Output enabled	263
		Output	262
		Input	261
110	PF13/TOD31B/TIF19/RxD_C	Output enabled	260
		Output	259
		Input	258
111	PF12/TOD30B/TIF18/TxD_C	Output enabled	257
		Output	256
		Input	255
113	PF11/TOD23B/TIF17/TOD11A	Output enabled	254
		Output	253
		Input	252

Pin No.	Pin Name	Input/Output	Bit No.
114	PF10/TOD22B/TIF16/TOD10A	Output enabled	251
		Output	250
		Input	249
116	PF9/TOD21B/TIF15/TOD03A	Output enabled	248
		Output	247
		Input	246
117	PF8/TOD20B/TIF14/TOD02A	Output enabled	245
		Output	244
		Input	243
119	PF7/TOD13B/TIF13/TOD01A	Output enabled	242
		Output	241
		Input	240
120	PF6/TOD12B/TIF12/TOD00A	Output enabled	239
		Output	238
		Input	237
122	PF5/TOD11B/TIF11	Output enabled	236
		Output	235
		Input	234
123	PF4/TOD10B/TIF10	Output enabled	233
		Output	232
		Input	231
124	PF3/TOD03B/TIF9/SCK_C	Output enabled	230
		Output	229
		Input	228
125	PF2/TOD02B/TIF8/TIF2B	Output enabled	227
		Output	226
		Input	225
126	PF1/TOD01B/TIF7/TIF1B	Output enabled	224
		Output	223
		Input	222

Pin No.	Pin Name	Input/Output	Bit No.
127	PF0/TOD00B/TIF6/TIF0B	Output enabled	221
		Output	220
		Input	219
128	PB0/MOSIA	Output enabled	218
		Output	217
		Input	216
129	PB1/MISOA	Output enabled	215
		Output	214
		Input	213
130	PB2/MOSIB	Output enabled	212
		Output	211
		Input	210
131	PB3/MISOB	Output enabled	209
		Output	208
		Input	207
132	PB4/CTx_B/TIF6/TOE00	Output enabled	206
		Output	205
		Input	204
133	PB5/CRx_B/TIF7/TOE01	Output enabled	203
		Output	202
		Input	201
134	PB6/TIOC40	Output enabled	200
		Output	199
		Input	198
135	PB7/TIOC41	Output enabled	197
		Output	196
		Input	195
137	PB8/TOE20	Output enabled	194
		Output	193
		Input	192

Pin No.	Pin Name	Input/Output	Bit No.
139	PB9/TIOC42	Output enabled	191
		Output	190
		Input	189
140	PB10/TIOC43	Output enabled	188
		Output	187
		Input	186
141	PB11/TOE21	Output enabled	185
		Output	184
		Input	183
142	PB12/RSPCKA	Output enabled	182
		Output	181
		Input	180
143	PB13/RSPCKB	Output enabled	179
		Output	178
		Input	177
144	PB14	Output enabled	176
		Output	175
		Input	174
146	PG0/TOD00A/SSLA0/ $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$	Output enabled	173
		Output	172
		Input	171
149	PG1/TOD01A/SSLA1/ $\overline{\text{IRQ1}}$	Output enabled	170
		Output	169
		Input	168
151	PG2/TOD02A/SSLA2/ $\overline{\text{IRQ2}}$	Output enabled	167
		Output	166
		Input	165
152	PG3/TOD03A/SSLA3/ $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$	Output enabled	164
		Output	163
		Input	162

Pin No.	Pin Name	Input/Output	Bit No.
153	PG4/TOD10A/SSLA4/SSLB3/ADTRG_A	Output enabled	161
		Output	160
		Input	159
154	PG5/TOD11A/SSLA5/ADTRG_B	Output enabled	158
		Output	157
		Input	156
156	PG6/TOD12A/SSLB0	Output enabled	155
		Output	154
		Input	153
158	PG7/TOD13A/SSLB1	Output enabled	152
		Output	151
		Input	150
159	PG8/TOD20A/SSLB2/TIF6/TxD_B	Output enabled	149
		Output	148
		Input	147
160	PG9/TOD21A/TIF7/RxD_B	Output enabled	146
		Output	145
		Input	144
161	PG10/TOD22A/TIF8/TCLKA	Output enabled	143
		Output	142
		Input	141
162	PG11/TOD23A/TIF9/TCLKB	Output enabled	140
		Output	139
		Input	138
163	PG12/TOD30A/SSLA4/TIF10/TIA00	Output enabled	137
		Output	136
		Input	135
164	PG13/TOD31A/SSLA5/TIF11/TIA01	Output enabled	134
		Output	133
		Input	132

Pin No.	Pin Name	Input/Output	Bit No.
165	PG14/TOD32A/SSLA6/TIF12/TIA02	Output enabled	131
		Output	130
		Input	129
166	PG15/TOD33A/SSLA7/TIF13/TIA03	Output enabled	128
		Output	127
		Input	126
30	PJ0/TxD_A/CTx_A/CTx_A&CTx_B	Output enabled	125
		Output	124
		Input	123
32	PJ1/RxD_A/CRx_A/CRx_A&CRx_B	Output enabled	122
		Output	121
		Input	120
33	PJ2/TxD_A/CTx_B	Output enabled	119
		Output	118
		Input	117
34	PJ3/RxD_A/CRx_B	Output enabled	116
		Output	115
		Input	114
35	PJ4/SCK_A/ADEND_B/TIJ0/TIF0A	Output enabled	113
		Output	112
		Input	111
36	PJ5/TxD_A/TIF1A	Output enabled	110
		Output	109
		Input	108
38	PJ6/RxD_A/TIF2A	Output enabled	107
		Output	106
		Input	105
40	PJ7/SCK_B/ADEND_A/TIJ1/TIF3	Output enabled	104
		Output	103
		Input	102

Pin No.	Pin Name	Input/Output	Bit No.
41	PJ8/TxD_B/TIF4	Output enabled	101
		Output	100
		Input	99
42	PJ9/RxD_B/TIF5	Output enabled	98
		Output	97
		Input	96
43	PC15/TOE43	Output enabled	95
		Output	94
		Input	93
44	PC14/TOE42	Output enabled	92
		Output	91
		Input	90
45	PC13/TOE41	Output enabled	89
		Output	88
		Input	87
46	PC12/TOE40	Output enabled	86
		Output	85
		Input	84
47	PC11/TOE33	Output enabled	83
		Output	82
		Input	81
48	PC10/TOE32	Output enabled	80
		Output	79
		Input	78
49	PC9/TOE31	Output enabled	77
		Output	76
		Input	75
50	PC8/TOE30	Output enabled	74
		Output	73
		Input	72

Pin No.	Pin Name	Input/Output	Bit No.
52	PC7/TOE23	Output enabled	71
		Output	70
		Input	69
54	PC6/TOE22	Output enabled	68
		Output	67
		Input	66
55	PC5/TOE21	Output enabled	65
		Output	64
		Input	63
56	PC4/TOE20	Output enabled	62
		Output	61
		Input	60
57	PC3/TOE13	Output enabled	59
		Output	58
		Input	57
58	PC2/TOE12	Output enabled	56
		Output	55
		Input	54
59	PC1/TOE11	Output enabled	53
		Output	52
		Input	51
60	PC0/TOE10	Output enabled	50
		Output	49
		Input	48
61	PA15/TIOC33	Output enabled	47
		Output	46
		Input	45
62	PA14/TIOC32	Output enabled	44
		Output	43
		Input	42

Pin No.	Pin Name	Input/Output	Bit No.
64	PA13/TIOC31	Output enabled	41
		Output	40
		Input	39
67	PA12/TIOC30	Output enabled	38
		Output	37
		Input	36
69	PA11/TIOC23	Output enabled	35
		Output	34
		Input	33
70	PA10/TIOC22	Output enabled	32
		Output	31
		Input	30
72	PA9/TIOC21	Output enabled	29
		Output	28
		Input	27
74	PA8/TIOC20	Output enabled	26
		Output	25
		Input	24
75	PA7/TIOC13	Output enabled	23
		Output	22
		Input	21
76	PA6/TIOC12	Output enabled	20
		Output	19
		Input	18
77	PA5/TIOC11	Output enabled	17
		Output	16
		Input	15
78	PA4/TIOC10	Output enabled	14
		Output	13
		Input	12

Pin No.	Pin Name	Input/Output	Bit No.
79	PA3/TIOC03	Output enabled	11
		Output	10
		Input	9
80	PA2/TIOC02	Output enabled	8
		Output	7
		Input	6
81	PA1/TIOC01	Output enabled	5
		Output	4
		Input	3
82	PA0/TIOC00	Output enabled	2
		Output	1
		Input	0
To TDO			

19.4 Operations

19.4.1 TAP Controller

Figure 19.2 shows the internal state transition of the TAP controller.

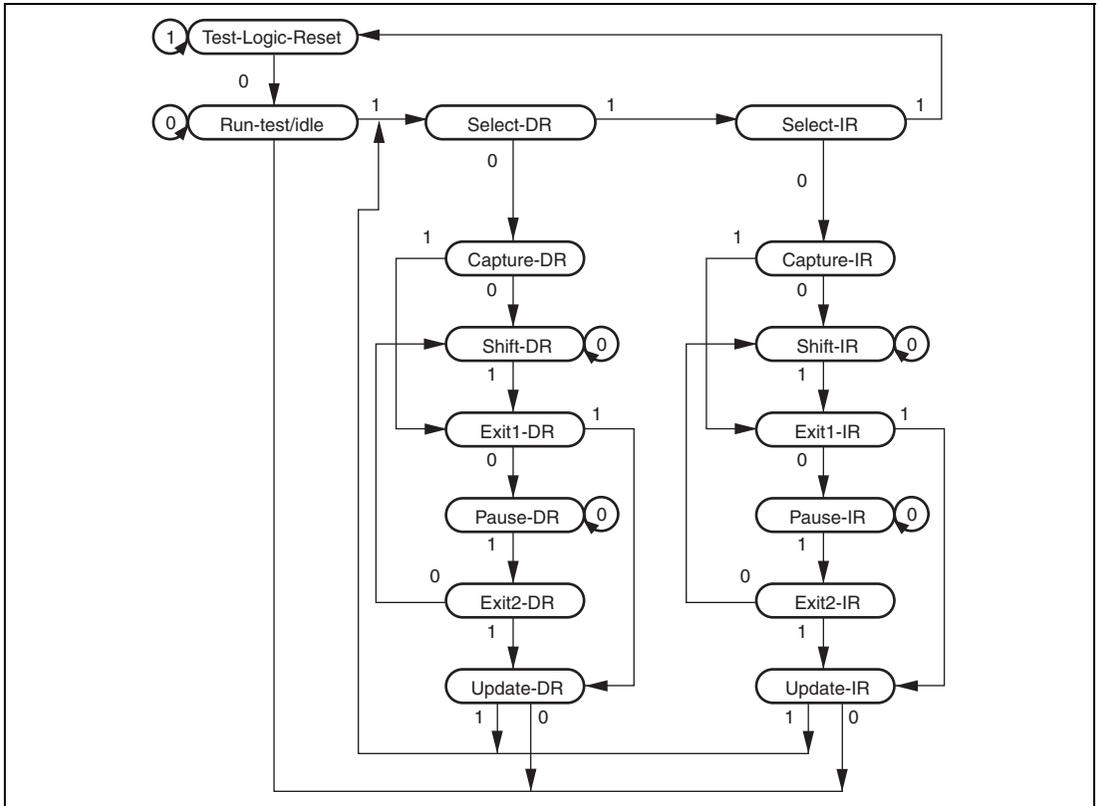


Figure 19.2 State Transition of TAP Controller

Note: A transition occurs depending on the TMS value at the rising edge of the TCK signal. The TDI value is sampled at the rising edge of the TCK signal and is shifted at the falling edge of the TCK signal. The TDO pin is always in the high-impedance state except in the Shift-DR and Shift-IR states. When the $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ pin is asserted, a transition to the Test-Logic-Reset state occurs asynchronously with the TCK signal.

19.4.2 Supported Commands

(1) **BYPASS**

The BYPASS command is an indispensable standard command for operating SDBPR. This command shortens the shift path thus transferring serial data for other LSIs on a printed-circuit board at a higher speed. While this command is being executed, the test circuit has no effect on the system circuit.

(2) **SAMPLE/PRELOAD**

The SAMPLE/PRELOAD command inputs data to SDBSR from the internal circuits of this LSI, outputs the data via the scan path, and loads data to the scan path. While this command is being executed, the values of the input pins of this LSI are sent directly to the internal circuits of this LSI, whereas the values of the internal circuits are output directly from the output pins. Executing this command has no effect on the system circuit.

The SAMPLE operation latches the snapshots of the values transferred from the input pins to the internal circuits and the values transferred from the internal circuits to the output pins and reads out the snapshots via the scan path. Here, the snapshots are latched without disturbing the operations of this LSI.

The PRELOAD operation sets the initial value to the parallel output latch circuit of the SDBSR via the scan path, prior to the EXTEST command. If the EXTEST command is executed without PRELOAD operation, undefined data is output from the output pins (with the EXTEST command, the values are always output to the output pins from the parallel output latch circuit) until the first scan sequence is complete (until data transfer to the output latch circuit is complete).

(3) **EXTEST**

The EXTEST command tests external circuits when this LSI is mounted on a printed-circuit board. When this command is executed, the output pins are used to output the test data, which has been set using the SAMPLE/PRELOAD command, to the printed-circuit board from the SDBSR, whereas the input pins are used to latch the test result to SDBSR from the printed-circuit board. When the EXTEST command is used N times for a test, the test data for the N th command is scanned in when the test data for the $(N - 1)$ th command is scanned out.

The data that has been loaded on SDBSR of the output pins in the Capture-DR state of this command is not used to test the external circuits (it is shifted and replaced).

(4) CLAMP

The CLAMP command allows the output pins to output the value from SDBSR, which has been set using the SAMPLE/PRELOAD command. While the CLAMP command is being selected, SDBSR retains the previous state regardless of the TAP controller state.

SDBPR is connected between the TDI and TDO pins, thus allowing the same operation as that when the BYPASS command is selected.

(5) HIGHZ

The HIGHZ command drives all the output pins to the high-impedance state. While the HIGHZ command is being selected, SDBSR retains the previous state regardless of the TAP controller state.

SDBPR is connected between the TDI and TDO pins, thus allowing the same operation as that when the BYPASS command is selected.

(6) IDCODE

The IDCODE command sets the JTAG interface pins to IDCODE mode prescribed in the JTAG. Specifically, the pins are set to IDCODE mode when the JTAG interface is initialized, that is, when the $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ pin is asserted or the TAP controller is placed in the Test-Logic-Reset state.

19.4.3 Notes

The JTAG interface of this LSI has the following restrictions.

- Clock-related signals (EXTAL and XTAL) cannot be boundary-scanned.
- Reset-related signals ($\overline{\text{RES}}$ and $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$) cannot be boundary-scanned.
- JTAG interface-related signals (TCK, TDI, TDO, TMS, and $\overline{\text{TRST}}$) cannot be boundary-scanned.
- MDB, MDD, ASEMD, and CK cannot be boundary-scanned.
- When using the JTAG interface, pins ASEMD, MDB, and MDD must be 0 and pins $\overline{\text{RES}}$ and $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ must be 1.
- ADC-related pins (AN0 to AN22 and AN40 to AN48) cannot be boundary-scanned.
- Fix the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin to the low level while the EXTEST, CLAMP, or HIGHZ command is being set.
- Selecting HIGHZ command for the following pins is invalid, as they are set to be pulled up/down.

Invalid only when being set to be pulled up/down via the I/O port (refer to section 21, I/O Ports):

PB1, PB3, PJ1, PJ3, PJ6, and PJ9

19.5 Usage Notes

1. Once a command is set, it is not updated until a different command is issued. When using the same command repeatedly, temporarily set a command that has no effect on the LSI's operation (e.g., BYPASS command) and set the desired command again.
2. No commands are accepted in hardware standby mode.
3. Whether or not the JTAG interface is in use, be sure to hold the $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ signal at the low level when resetting the chip. Specifically, hold the $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ signal low for 20 TCK clock cycles. For details, see section 30, Electrical Characteristics.
4. Up to 2 MHz frequency can be input to the TCK. Normal operation cannot be guaranteed if the frequency exceeds 2 MHz. For details, see section 30, Electrical Characteristics.
5. If data is transferred serially to the register that connects between the TDI and TDO pins and the data has a larger number of bits than the number of bits in that register, serial data bits that are in excess of the number of bits in the register are output from the TDO pin. In this case, such excess bits are from the data that has been input via the TDI pin.
6. If the serial transfer sequence failed, be sure to reset the JTAG interface using the $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ pin. Here, repeat the data transfer in question from the beginning regardless of the point at which the transfer failed.
7. The TDO pin starts outputting data at the falling edge of the TCK signal.
8. For easy debugging, design the $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ signal line pattern on the board so that it can be easily cut.
9. Do not halt this module by using the module standby function during boundary-scan. Instead, put the module into sleep mode immediately after a reset, then perform boundary scan. Refer to section 27, Power-Down Modes for details on the module standby function and the sleep mode.

Section 20 Pin Function Controller (PFC)

The pin function controller (PFC) consists of the registers that control the functions and direction (I/O) of the multiplex pins. The multiplex pins of this LSI are summarized in tables 20.1 to 20.8.

Table 20.1 Multiplex Pin List (Port A)

Function 1 (Related Module)	Function 2 (Related Module)	Function 3 (Related Module)	Function 4 (Related Module)	Function A (Related Module)	Function B (Related Module)
PA0 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC00 (ATU-III)	—
PA1 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC01 (ATU-III)	—
PA2 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC02 (ATU-III)	—
PA3 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC03 (ATU-III)	—
PA4 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC10 (ATU-III)	—
PA5 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC11 (ATU-III)	—
PA6 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC12 (ATU-III)	—
PA7 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC13 (ATU-III)	—
PA8 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC20 (ATU-III)	—
PA9 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC21 (ATU-III)	—
PA10 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC22 (ATU-III)	—
PA11 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC23 (ATU-III)	—
PA12 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC30 (ATU-III)	—
PA13 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC31 (ATU-III)	—
PA14 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC32 (ATU-III)	—
PA15 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC33 (ATU-III)	—

Table 20.2 Multiplex Pin List (Port B)

Function 1 (Related Module)	Function 2 (Related Module)	Function 3 (Related Module)	Function 4 (Related Module)	Function A (Related Module)	Function B (Related Module)
PB0 (port)	—	MOSIA (RSPI)	—	—	—
PB1 (port)	—	MISOA (RSPI)	—	—	—
PB2 (port)	—	MOSIB (RSPI)	—	—	—
PB3 (port)	—	MISOB (RSPI)	—	—	—
PB4 (port)	—	CTx_B (RCAN-TL1)	TIF6 (ATU-III)	TOE00 (ATU-III)	—
PB5 (port)	—	CRx_B (RCAN-TL1)	TIF7 (ATU-III)	TOE01 (ATU-III)	—
PB6 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC40 (ATU-III)	—
PB7 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC41 (ATU-III)	—
PB8 (port)	—	TOE20 (ATU-III)	—	—	—
PB9 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC42 (ATU-III)	—
PB10 (port)	—	—	—	TIOC43 (ATU-III)	—
PB11 (port)	—	TOE21 (ATU-III)	—	—	—
PB12 (port)	—	RSPCKA (RSPI)	—	—	—
PB13 (port)	—	RSPCKB (RSPI)	—	—	—
PB14 (port)	—	—	—	—	—

Table 20.3 Multiplex Pin List (Port C)

Function 1 (Related Module)	Function 2 (Related Module)	Function 3 (Related Module)	Function 4 (Related Module)	Function A (Related Module)	Function B (Related Module)
PC0 (port)	—	—	—	TOE10 (ATU-III)	—
PC1 (port)	—	—	—	TOE11 (ATU-III)	—
PC2 (port)	—	—	—	TOE12 (ATU-III)	—
PC3 (port)	—	—	—	TOE13 (ATU-III)	—
PC4 (port)	—	—	—	TOE20 (ATU-III)	—
PC5 (port)	—	—	—	TOE21 (ATU-III)	—
PC6 (port)	—	—	—	TOE22 (ATU-III)	—
PC7 (port)	—	—	—	TOE23 (ATU-III)	—
PC8 (port)	—	—	—	TOE30 (ATU-III)	—
PC9 (port)	—	—	—	TOE31 (ATU-III)	—
PC10 (port)	—	—	—	TOE32 (ATU-III)	—
PC11 (port)	—	—	—	TOE33 (ATU-III)	—
PC12 (port)	—	—	—	TOE40 (ATU-III)	—
PC13 (port)	—	—	—	TOE41 (ATU-III)	—
PC14 (port)	—	—	—	TOE42 (ATU-III)	—
PC15 (port)	—	—	—	TOE43 (ATU-III)	—

Table 20.4 Multiplex Pin List (Port F)

Function 1 (Related Module)	Function 2 (Related Module)	Function 3 (Related Module)	Function 4 (Related Module)	Function A (Related Module)	Function B (Related Module)
PF0 (port)	TOD00B (ATU-III)	—	TIF6 (ATU-III)	TIF0B (ATU-III)	—
PF1 (port)	TOD01B (ATU-III)	—	TIF7 (ATU-III)	TIF1B (ATU-III)	—
PF2 (port)	TOD02B (ATU-III)	—	TIF8 (ATU-III)	TIF2B (ATU-III)	—
PF3 (port)	TOD03B (ATU-III)	—	TIF9 (ATU-III)	SCK_C (SCI)	—
PF4 (port)	TOD10B (ATU-III)	—	TIF10 (ATU-III)	—	—
PF5 (port)	TOD11B (ATU-III)	—	TIF11 (ATU-III)	—	—
PF6 (port)	TOD12B (ATU-III)	—	TIF12 (ATU-III)	TOD00A (ATU-III)	—
PF7 (port)	TOD13B (ATU-III)	—	TIF13 (ATU-III)	TOD01A (ATU-III)	—
PF8 (port)	TOD20B (ATU-III)	—	TIF14 (ATU-III)	TOD02A (ATU-III)	—
PF9 (port)	TOD21B (ATU-III)	—	TIF15 (ATU-III)	TOD03A (ATU-III)	—
PF10 (port)	TOD22B (ATU-III)	—	TIF16 (ATU-III)	TOD10A (ATU-III)	—
PF11 (port)	TOD23B (ATU-III)	—	TIF17 (ATU-III)	TOD11A (ATU-III)	—
PF12 (port)	TOD30B (ATU-III)	—	TIF18 (ATU-III)	TxD_C (SCI)	—
PF13 (port)	TOD31B (ATU-III)	—	TIF19 (ATU-III)	RxD_C (SCI)	—
PF14 (port)	TOD32B (ATU-III)	CTx_B (RCAN-TL1)	TxD_A (SCI)	TOE02 (ATU-III)	—
PF15 (port)	TOD33B (ATU-III)	CRx_B (RCAN-TL1)	RxD_A (SCI)	TOE03 (ATU-III)	—

Table 20.5 Multiplex Pin List (Port G)

Function 1 (Related Module)	Function 2 (Related Module)	Function 3 (Related Module)	Function 4 (Related Module)	Function A (Related Module)	Function B (Related Module)
PG0 (port)	TOD00A (ATU-III)	SSLA0 (RSPI)	—	$\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$ (INTC)	—
PG1 (port)	TOD01A (ATU-III)	SSLA1 (RSPI)	—	$\overline{\text{IRQ1}}$ (INTC)	—
PG2 (port)	TOD02A (ATU-III)	SSLA2 (RSPI)	—	$\overline{\text{IRQ2}}$ (INTC)	—
PG3 (port)	TOD03A (ATU-III)	SSLA3 (RSPI)	—	$\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ (INTC)	—
PG4 (port)	TOD10A (ATU-III)	SSLA4 (RSPI)	SSLB3 (RSPI)	ADTRG_A (ADC)	—
PG5 (port)	TOD11A (ATU-III)	SSLA5 (RSPI)	—	ADTRG_B (ADC)	—
PG6 (port)	TOD12A (ATU-III)	SSLB0 (RSPI)	—	—	—
PG7 (port)	TOD13A (ATU-III)	SSLB1 (RSPI)	—	—	—
PG8 (port)	TOD20A (ATU-III)	SSLB2 (RSPI)	TIF6 (ATU-III)	TxD_B (SCI)	—
PG9 (port)	TOD21A (ATU-III)	—	TIF7 (ATU-III)	RxD_B (SCI)	—
PG10 (port)	TOD22A (ATU-III)	—	TIF8 (ATU-III)	TCLKA (ATU-III)	—
PG11 (port)	TOD23A (ATU-III)	—	TIF9 (ATU-III)	TCLKB (ATU-III)	—
PG12 (port)	TOD30A (ATU-III)	SSLA4 (RSPI)	TIF10 (ATU-III)	TIA00 (ATU-III)	—
PG13 (port)	TOD31A (ATU-III)	SSLA5 (RSPI)	TIF11 (ATU-III)	TIA01 (ATU-III)	—
PG14 (port)	TOD32A (ATU-III)	SSLA6 (RSPI)	TIF12 (ATU-III)	TIA02 (ATU-III)	—
PG15 (port)	TOD33A (ATU-III)	SSLA7 (RSPI)	TIF13 (ATU-III)	TIA03 (ATU-III)	—

Table 20.6 Multiplex Pin List (Port J)

Function 1 (Related Module)	Function 2 (Related Module)	Function 3 (Related Module)	Function 4 (Related Module)	Function A (Related Module)	Function B (Related Module)
PJ0 (port)	TxD_A (SCI)	CTx_A (RCAN-TL1)	CTx_A & CTx_B (RCAN-TL1)	—	—
PJ1 (port)	RxD_A (SCI)	CRx_A (RCAN-TL1)	CRx_A & CRx_B (RCAN-TL1)	—	—
PJ2 (port)	TxD_A (SCI)	—	—	CTx_B (RCAN-TL1)	—
PJ3 (port)	RxD_A (SCI)	—	—	CRx_B (RCAN-TL1)	—
PJ4 (port)	SCK_A (SCI)	ADEND_B (ADC)	TIJ0 (ATU-III)	TIF0A (ATU-III)	—
PJ5 (port)	TxD_A (SCI)	—	—	TIF1A (ATU-III)	—
PJ6 (port)	RxD_A (SCI)	—	—	TIF2A (ATU-III)	—
PJ7 (port)	SCK_B (SCI)	ADEND_A (ADC)	TIJ1 (ATU-III)	TIF3 (ATU-III)	—
PJ8 (port)	TxD_B (SCI)	—	—	TIF4 (ATU-III)	—
PJ9 (port)	RxD_B (SCI)	—	—	TIF5 (ATU-III)	—

Table 20.7 Multiplex Pin List (Port S)*

Function 1 (Related Module)	Function 2 (Related Module)	Function 3 (Related Module)	Function 4 (Related Module)	Function A (Related Module)	Function B (Related Module)
AN_A0 (AD)	—	—	—	PS0 (port)	TIF19 (ATU-III)
AN_A1 (AD)	—	—	—	PS1 (port)	TIF18 (ATU-III)
AN_A2 (AD)	—	—	—	PS2 (port)	TIF17 (ATU-III)
AN_A3 (AD)	—	—	—	PS3 (port)	TIF16 (ATU-III)
AN_A4 (AD)	—	—	—	PS4 (port)	TIF15 (ATU-III)
AN_A5 (AD)	—	—	—	PS5 (port)	TIF14 (ATU-III)
AN_A6 (AD)	—	—	—	PS6 (port)	TIF13 (ATU-III)
AN_A7 (AD)	—	—	—	PS7 (port)	TIF12 (ATU-III)
AN_A8 (AD)	—	—	—	PS8 (port)	TIF11 (ATU-III)
AN_A9 (AD)	—	—	—	PS9 (port)	TIF10 (ATU-III)
AN_A10 (AD)	—	—	—	PS10 (port)	TIF9 (ATU-III)
AN_A11 (AD)	—	—	—	PS11 (port)	TIF8 (ATU-III)
AN_A12 (AD)	—	—	—	PS12 (port)	TIF7 (ATU-III)
AN_A13 (AD)	—	—	—	PS13 (port)	TIF6 (ATU-III)
AN_A14 (AD)	—	—	—	PS14 (port)	TIF5 (ATU-III)
AN_A15 (AD)	—	—	—	PS15 (port)	TIF4 (ATU-III)

Note: * The analog input signals AN_A0 to AN_A15 are always valid regardless of the functions.

Table 20.8 Multiplex Pin List (Port T)*

Function 1 (Related Module)	Function 2 (Related Module)	Function 3 (Related Module)	Function 4 (Related Module)	Function A (Related Module)	Function B (Related Module)
AN_A16 (AD)	—	—	—	PT0 (port)	TIF3 (ATU-III)
AN_A17 (AD)	—	—	—	PT1 (port)	TIF2B (ATU-III)
AN_A18 (AD)	—	—	—	PT2 (port)	TIF1B (ATU-III)
AN_A19 (AD)	—	—	—	PT3 (port)	TIF0B (ATU-III)
AN_A20 (AD)	—	—	—	PT4 (port)	TIF2A (ATU-III)
AN_A21 (AD)	—	—	—	PT5 (port)	TIF1A (ATU-III)
AN_A22 (AD)	—	—	—	PT6 (port)	TIF0A (ATU-III)

Note: * The analog input signals AN_A16 to AN_A22 are always valid regardless of the functions.

20.1 Register Descriptions

The PFC registers are summarized in table 20.9.

Table 20.9 Register Configuration

Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Port A I/O register	PAIOR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3806	8, 16
Port A control register 4	PACR4	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3810	8, 16, 32
Port A control register 3	PACR3	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3812	8, 16
Port A control register 2	PACR2	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3814	8, 16, 32
Port A control register 1	PACR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3816	8, 16
Port A control register 4A	PACR4A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFECA00	8, 16, 32
Port A control register 3A	PACR3A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFECA02	8, 16
Port A control register 2A	PACR2A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFECA04	8, 16, 32
Port A control register 1A	PACR1A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFECA06	8, 16
Port B I/O register	PBIOR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3886	8, 16
Port B control register 4	PBCR4	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3890	8, 16, 32
Port B control register 3	PBCR3	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3892	8, 16
Port B control register 2	PBCR2	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3894	8, 16, 32
Port B control register 1	PBCR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3896	8, 16
Port B control register 3A	PBCR3A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFCA12	8, 16
Port B control register 2A	PBCR2A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFCA14	8, 16
Port C I/O register	PCIOR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3906	8, 16
Port C control register 4	PCCR4	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3910	8, 16, 32
Port C control register 3	PCCR3	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3912	8, 16
Port C control register 2	PCCR2	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3914	8, 16, 32
Port C control register 1	PCCR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3916	8, 16
Port C control register 4A	PCCR4A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFCA20	8, 16, 32
Port C control register 3A	PCCR3A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFCA22	8, 16
Port C control register 2A	PCCR2A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFCA24	8, 16, 32
Port C control register 1A	PCCR1A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFCA26	8, 16

Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Port F I/O register	PFIOR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC82A	8, 16
Port F control register 2	PFCR2	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC82C	8, 16, 32
Port F control register 1	PFCR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC82E	8, 16
Port F control register 4A	PFCR4A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCA50	8, 16, 32
Port F control register 3A	PFCR3A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCA52	8, 16
Port F control register 2A	PFCR2A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCA54	8, 16, 32
Port F control register 1A	PFCR1A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCA56	8, 16
Port G I/O register	PGIOR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC83C	8, 16
Port G control register 2	PGCR2	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC840	8, 16, 32
Port G control register 1	PGCR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC842	8, 16
Port G control register 4A	PGCR4A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCA60	8, 16, 32
Port G control register 3A	PGCR3A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCA62	8, 16
Port G control register 2A	PGCR2A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCA64	8, 16, 32
Port G control register 1A	PGCR1A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCA66	8, 16
Port J I/O register	PJIOR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC86C	8, 16
Port J control register 2	PJCR2	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC870	8, 16, 32
Port J control register 1	PJCR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC872	8, 16
Port J control register 3A	PJCR3A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCA82	8, 16
Port J control register 2A	PJCR2A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCA84	8, 16, 32
Port J control register 1A	PJCR1A	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCA86	8, 16
Port S control register 4	PSCR4	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCB10	8, 16, 32
Port S control register 3	PSCR3	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCB12	8, 16
Port S control register 2	PSCR2	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCB14	8, 16, 32
Port S control register 1	PSCR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCB16	8, 16
Port T control register 2	PTCR2	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCB34	8, 16, 32
Port T control register 1	PTCR1	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCB36	8, 16

20.1.1 Port A I/O Register (PAIOR)

PAIOR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that sets the I/O direction of the port A pins.

PAIOR is enabled only when the port A pins function as general I/O pins. Otherwise, the set values of this register have no effect on the pin status.

PAIOR is initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, it is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PA15 IOR	PA14 IOR	PA13 IOR	PA12 IOR	PA11 IOR	PA10 IOR	PA9 IOR	PA8 IOR	PA7 IOR	PA6 IOR	PA5 IOR	PA4 IOR	PA3 IOR	PA2 IOR	PA1 IOR	PA0 IOR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	PA15IOR to PA0IOR	All 0	R/W	<p>The PA15IOR to PA0IOR bits correspond to the PA15 to PA0 pins respectively (the multiplex pin names other than the port names are omitted from pin names).</p> <p>0: The corresponding pin is set to input.</p> <p>1: The corresponding pin is set to output.</p>

20.1.2 Port A Control Registers 1 to 4 (PACR1 to PACR4)

PACR1 to PACR4 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port A. PACR1 to PACR4 are initialized to the values shown in table 20.10 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

Table 20.10 Initial Values of Port A Control Registers

Register Name	Initial Values
	Single-Chip Mode
PACR4	H'0000
PACR3	H'0000
PACR2	H'0000
PACR1	H'0000

(1) Port A Control Register 4 (PACR4)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PA15 MD	-	-	-	PA14 MD	-	-	-	PA13 MD	-	-	-	PA12 MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PA15MD	0	R/W	PA15 Mode Controls the function of the PA15 pin. 0: PA15 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA15 input/output (port)
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
8	PA14MD	0	R/W	PA14 Mode Controls the function of the PA14 pin. 0: PA14 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA14 input/output (port)
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	PA13MD	0	R/W	PA13 Mode Controls the function of the PA13 pin. 0: PA13 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA13 input/output (port)
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PA12MD	0	R/W	PA12 Mode Controls the function of the PA12 pin. 0: PA12 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA12 input/output (port)

(2) Port A Control Register 3 (PACR3)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PA11 MD	-	-	-	PA10 MD	-	-	-	PA9 MD	-	-	-	PA8 MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PA11MD	0	R/W	PA11 Mode Controls the function of the PA11 pin. 0: PA11 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA11 input/output (port)
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PA10MD	0	R/W	PA10 Mode Controls the function of the PA10 pin. 0: PA10 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA10 input/output (port)
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PA9MD	0	R/W	PA9 Mode Controls the function of the PA9 pin. 0: PA9 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA9 input/output (port)
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PA8MD	0	R/W	PA8 Mode Controls the function of the PA8 pin. 0: PA8 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA8 input/output (port)

(3) Port A Control Register 2 (PACR2)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PA7 MD	-	-	-	PA6 MD	-	-	-	PA5 MD	-	-	-	PA4 MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PA7MD	0	R/W	PA7 Mode Controls the function of the PA7 pin. 0: PA7 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA7 input/output (port)
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PA6MD	0	R/W	PA6 Mode Controls the function of the PA6 pin. 0: PA6 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA6 input/output (port)
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PA5MD	0	R/W	PA5 Mode Controls the function of the PA5 pin. 0: PA5 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA5 input/output (port)
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PA4MD	0	R/W	PA4 Mode Controls the function of the PA4 pin. 0: PA4 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA4 input/output (port)

(4) Port A Control Register 1 (PACR1)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PA3 MD	-	-	-	PA2 MD	-	-	-	PA1 MD	-	-	-	PA0 MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PA3MD	0	R/W	PA3 Mode Controls the function of the PA3 pin. 0: PA3 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA3 input/output (port)
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PA2MD	0	R/W	PA2 Mode Controls the function of the PA2 pin. 0: PA2 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA2 input/output (port)
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PA1MD	0	R/W	PA1 Mode Controls the function of the PA1 pin. 0: PA1 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA1 input/output (port)
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PA0MD	0	R/W	PA0 Mode Controls the function of the PA0 pin. 0: PA0 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PA0 input/output (port)

20.1.3 Port A Control Registers 1A to 4A (PACR1A to PACR4A)

PACR1A to PACR4A are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port A. PACR1A to PACR4A are initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

(1) Port A Control Register 4A (PACR4A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PA15AMD	-	-	-	PA14AMD	-	-	-	PA13AMD	-	-	-	PA12AMD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PA15AMD	0	R/W	PA15 Mode Controls the function of the PA15/TIOC33 pin. 0: PA15 input/output (port) 1: TIOC33 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA15MD = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PA14AMD	0	R/W	PA14 Mode Controls the function of the PA14/TIOC32 pin. 0: PA14 input/output (port) 1: TIOC32 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA14MD = 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	PA13AMD	0	R/W	PA13 Mode Controls the function of the PA13/TIOC31 pin. 0: PA13 input/output (port) 1: TIOC31 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA13MD = 0.
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PA12AMD	0	R/W	PA12 Mode Controls the function of the PA12/TIOC30 pin. 0: PA12 input/output (port) 1: TIOC30 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA12MD = 0.

(2) Port A Control Register 3A (PACR3A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PA11AMD	-	-	-	PA10AMD	-	-	-	PA9AMD	-	-	-	PA8AMD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PA11AMD	0	R/W	PA11 Mode Controls the function of the PA11/TIOC23 pin. 0: PA11 input/output (port) 1: TIOC23 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA11MD = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PA10AMD	0	R/W	PA10 Mode Controls the function of the PA10/TIOC22 pin. 0: PA10 input/output (port) 1: TIOC22 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA10MD = 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	PA9AMD	0	R/W	PA9 Mode Controls the function of the PA9/TIOC21 pin. 0: PA9 input/output (port) 1: TIOC21 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA9MD = 0.
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PA8AMD	0	R/W	PA8 Mode Controls the function of the PA8/TIOC20 pin. 0: PA8 input/output (port) 1: TIOC20 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA8MD = 0.

(3) Port A Control Register 2A (PACR2A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PA7AMD	-	-	-	PA6AMD	-	-	-	PA5AMD	-	-	-	PA4AMD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PA7AMD	0	R/W	PA7 Mode Controls the function of the PA7/TIOC13 pin. 0: PA7 input/output (port) 1: TIOC13 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA7MD = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PA6AMD	0	R/W	PA6 Mode Controls the function of the PA6/TIOC12 pin. 0: PA6 input/output (port) 1: TIOC12 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA6MD = 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	PA5AMD	0	R/W	PA5 Mode Controls the function of the PA5/TIOC11 pin. 0: PA5 input/output (port) 1: TIOC11 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA5MD = 0.
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PA4AMD	0	R/W	PA4 Mode Controls the function of the PA4/TIOC10 pin. 0: PA4 input/output (port) 1: TIOC10 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA4MD = 0.

(4) Port A Control Register 1A (PACR1A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PA3AMD	-	-	-	PA2AMD	-	-	-	PA1AMD	-	-	-	PA0AMD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PA3AMD	0	R/W	PA3 Mode Controls the function of the PA3/TIOC03 pin. 0: PA3 input/output (port) 1: TIOC03 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA3MD = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PA2AMD	0	R/W	PA2 Mode Controls the function of the PA2/TIOC02 pin. 0: PA2 input/output (port) 1: TIOC02 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA2MD = 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	PA1AMD	0	R/W	PA1 Mode Controls the function of the PA1/TIOC01 pin. 0: PA1 input/output (port) 1: TIOC01 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA1MD = 0.
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PA0AMD	0	R/W	PA0 Mode Controls the function of the PA0/TIOC00 pin. 0: PA0 input/output (port) 1: TIOC00 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PA0MD = 0.

20.1.4 Port B I/O Register (PBIOR)

PBIOR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that sets the I/O direction of the port B pins.

PBIOR is enabled only when the port B pins function as general I/O pins. Otherwise, the set values of this register have no effect on the pin status.

PBIOR is initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, it is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	PB14 IOR	PB13 IOR	PB12 IOR	PB11 IOR	PB10 IOR	PB9 IOR	PB8 IOR	PB7 IOR	PB6 IOR	PB5 IOR	PB4 IOR	PB3 IOR	PB2 IOR	PB1 IOR	PB0 IOR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14 to 0	PB14IOR to PB0IOR	All 0	R/W	The PB14IOR to PB0IOR bits correspond to the PB14 to PB0 pins respectively (the multiplex pin names other than the port names are omitted from pin names). 0: The corresponding pin is set to input. 1: The corresponding pin is set to output.

20.1.5 Port B Control Registers 1 to 4 (PBCR1 to PBCR4)

PBCR1 to PBCR4 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port B.

PBCR1 to PBCR4 are initialized to the values shown in table 20.11 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

Table 20.11 Initial Values of Port B Control Registers

Register Name	Initial Values
	Single-Chip Mode
PBCR4	H'0000
PBCR3	H'0000
PBCR2	H'0000
PBCR1	H'0000

(1) Port B Control Register 4 (PBCR4)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	PB14MD[2:0]		-	-	PB13MD[1:0]		-	-	PB12MD[1:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 11	—	All 0	R	Reserved
				These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
10 to 8	PB14MD [2:0]	000	R/W	<p>PB14 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PB14 pin.</p> <p>000: PB14 input/output (port) (initial value)</p> <p>001: Setting prohibited</p> <p>010: Setting prohibited</p> <p>011: Setting prohibited</p> <p>100: PB14 input/output (port)</p> <p>101: Setting prohibited</p> <p>110: Setting prohibited</p> <p>111: Setting prohibited</p>
7, 6	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
5, 4	PB13MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PB13 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PB13/RSPCKB pin.</p> <p>00: PB13 input/output (port) (initial value)</p> <p>01: Setting prohibited</p> <p>10: PB13 input/output (port)</p> <p>11: RSPCKB input/output (RSPI)</p>
3, 2	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
1, 0	PB12MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PA12 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PB12/RSPCKA pin.</p> <p>00: PB12 input/output (port) (initial value)</p> <p>01: Setting prohibited</p> <p>10: PB12 input/output (port)</p> <p>11: RSPCKA input/output (RSPI)</p>

(2) Port B Control Register 3 (PBCR3)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	PB11MD[1:0]	-	-	-	-	PB10 MD	-	-	-	PB9 MD	-	-	-	PB8MD[1:0]
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
13, 12	PB11MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PB11 Mode Control the function of the PB11/TOE21 pin. 00: PB11 input/output (port) (initial value) 01: Setting prohibited 10: PB11 input/output (port) 11: TOE21 output (ATU-III)
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PB10MD	0	R/W	PB10 Mode Controls the function of the PB10 pin. 0: PB10 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PB10 input/output (port)
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PB9MD	0	R/W	<p>PB9 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PB9 pin.</p> <p>0: PB9 input/output (port) (initial value)</p> <p>1: PB9 input/output (port)</p>
3, 2	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
1, 0	PB8MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PB8 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PB8/TOE20 pin.</p> <p>00: PB8 input/output (port) (initial value)</p> <p>01: Setting prohibited</p> <p>10: PB8 input/output (port)</p> <p>11: TOE20 output (ATU-III)</p>

(3) Port B Control Register 2 (PBCR2)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PB7 MD	-	-	-	PB6 MD	-	PB5MD[2:0]			-	PB4MD[2:0]		
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PB7MD	0	R/W	PB7 Mode Controls the function of the PB7 pin. 0: PB7 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PB7 input/output (port)
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PB6MD	0	R/W	PB6 Mode Controls the function of the PB6 pin. 0: PB6 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PB6 input/output (port)
7	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
6 to 4	PB5MD [2:0]	000	R/W	<p>PB5 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PB5/CRx_B/TIF7 pin.</p> <p>000: PB5 input/output (port) (initial value)</p> <p>001: Setting prohibited</p> <p>010: PB5 input/output (port)</p> <p>011: CRx_B input (RCAN-TL1)</p> <p>100: TIF7 input (ATU-III)</p> <p>101: Setting prohibited</p> <p>110: Setting prohibited</p> <p>111: Setting prohibited</p>
3	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
2 to 0	PB4MD [2:0]	000	R/W	<p>PB4 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PB4/CTx_B/TIF6 pin.</p> <p>000: PB4 input/output (port) (initial value)</p> <p>001: Setting prohibited</p> <p>010: PB4 input/output (port)</p> <p>011: CTx_B output (RCAN-TL1)</p> <p>100: TIF6 input (ATU-III)</p> <p>101: Setting prohibited</p> <p>110: Setting prohibited</p> <p>111: Setting prohibited</p>

(4) Port B Control Register 1 (PBCR1)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	PB3MD[1:0]	-	-	PB2MD[1:0]	-	-	PB1MD[1:0]	-	-	PB0MD[1:0]	-	-	PB0MD[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
13, 12	PB3MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PB3 Mode Control the function of the PB3/MISOB pin. 00: PB3 input/output (port) (initial value) 01: Setting prohibited 10: PB3 input/output (port) 11: MISOB input/output (RSPI)
11, 10	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
9, 8	PB2MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PB2 Mode Control the function of the PB2/MOSIB pin. 00: PB2 input/output (port) (initial value) 01: Setting prohibited 10: PB2 input/output (port) 11: MOSIB input/output (RSPI)
7, 6	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5, 4	PB1MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PB1 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PB1/MISOA pin.</p> <p>00: PB1 input/output (port) (initial value)</p> <p>01: Setting prohibited</p> <p>10: PB1 input/output (port)</p> <p>11: MISOA input/output (RSPI)</p>
3, 2	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
1, 0	PB0MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PB0 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PB0/MOSIA pin.</p> <p>00: PB0 input/output (port) (initial value)</p> <p>01: Setting prohibited</p> <p>10: PB0 input/output (port)</p> <p>11: MOSIA input/output (RSPI)</p>

20.1.6 Port B Control Registers 2A and 3A (PBCR2A and PBCR3A)

PBCR2A and PBCR3A are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port B.

PBCR2A and PBCR3A are initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

(1) Port B Control Register 3A (PBCR3A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PB10A MD	-	-	-	PB9A MD	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PB10AMD	0	R/W	PB10 Mode Controls the function of the PB10/TIOC43 pin. 0: PB10 input/output (port) 1: TIOC43 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PB10MD = 0.
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	PB9AMD	0	R/W	PB9 Mode Controls the function of the PB9/TIOC42 pin. 0: PB9 input/output (port) 1: TIOC42 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PB9MD = 0.
3 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

(2) Port B Control Register 2A (PBCR2A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PB7A MD	-	-	-	PB6A MD	-	-	-	PB5A MD	-	-	-	PB4A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PB7AMD	0	R/W	PB7 Mode Controls the function of the PB7/TIOC41 pin. 0: PB7 input/output (port) 1: TIOC41 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PB7MD = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PB6AMD	0	R/W	PB6 Mode Controls the function of the PB6/TIOC40 pin. 0: PB6 input/output (port) 1: TIOC40 input/output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PB6MD = 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	PB5AMD	0	R/W	PB5 Mode Controls the function of the PB5/TOE01 pin. 0: PB5 input/output (port) 1: TOE01 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PB5MD[2:0] = 0.
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PB4AMD	0	R/W	PB4 Mode Controls the function of the PB4/TOE00 pin. 0: PB4 input/output (port) 1: TOE00 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PB4MD[2:0] = 0.

20.1.7 Port C I/O Register (PCIOR)

PCIOR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that sets the I/O direction of the port C pins.

PCIOR is enabled only when the port C pins function as general I/O pins. Otherwise, the set values of this register have no effect on the pin status.

PCIOR is initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, it is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PC15 IOR	PC14 IOR	PC13 IOR	PC12 IOR	PC11 IOR	PC10 IOR	PC9 IOR	PC8 IOR	PC7 IOR	PC6 IOR	PC5 IOR	PC4 IOR	PC3 IOR	PC2 IOR	PC1 IOR	PC0 IOR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	PC15IOR to PC0IOR	All 0	R/W	<p>The PC15IOR to PC0IOR bits correspond to the PC15 to PC0 pins respectively (the multiplex pin names other than the port names are omitted from pin names).</p> <p>0: The corresponding pin is set to input.</p> <p>1: The corresponding pin is set to output.</p>

20.1.8 Port C Control Registers 1 to 4 (PCCR1 to PCCR4)

PCCR1 to PCCR4 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port C.

PCCR1 to PCCR4 are initialized to the values shown in table 20.12 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

Table 20.12 Initial Values of Port C Control Registers

Register Name	Initial Values
	Single-Chip Mode
PCCR4	H'0000
PCCR3	H'0000
PCCR2	H'0000
PCCR1	H'0000

(1) Port C Control Register 4 (PCCR4)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PC15 MD	-	-	-	PC14 MD	-	-	-	PC13 MD	-	-	-	PC12 MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PC15MD	0	R/W	PC15 Mode Controls the function of the PC15 pin. 0: PC15 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC15 input/output (port)
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PC14MD	0	R/W	PC14 Mode Controls the function of the PC14 pin. 0: PC14 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC14 input/output (port)
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PC13MD	0	R/W	PC13 Mode Controls the function of the PC13 pin. 0: PC13 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC13 input/output (port)
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PC12MD	0	R/W	PC12 Mode Controls the function of the PC12 pin. 0: PC12 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC12 input/output (port)

(2) Port C Control Register 3 (PCCR3)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PC11 MD	-	-	-	PC10 MD	-	-	-	PC9 MD	-	-	-	PC8 MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PC11MD	0	R/W	PC11 Mode Controls the function of the PC11 pin. 0: PC11 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC11 input/output (port)
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PC10MD	0	R/W	PC10 Mode Controls the function of the PC10 pin. 0: PC10 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC10 input/output (port)
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PC9MD	0	R/W	PC9 Mode Controls the function of the PC9 pin. 0: PC9 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC9 input/output (port)
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PC8MD	0	R/W	PC8 Mode Controls the function of the PC8 pin. 0: PC8 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC8 input/output (port)

(3) Port C Control Register 2 (PCCR2)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PC7 MD	-	-	-	PC6 MD	-	-	-	PC5 MD	-	-	-	PC4 MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PC7MD	0	R/W	PC7 Mode Controls the function of the PC7 pin. 0: PC7 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC7 input/output (port)
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PC6MD	0	R/W	PC6 Mode Controls the function of the PC6 pin. 0: PC6 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC6 input/output (port)
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PC5MD	0	R/W	PC5 Mode Controls the function of the PC5 pin. 0: PC5 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC5 input/output (port)
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PC4MD	0	R/W	PC4 Mode Controls the function of the PC4 pin. 0: PC4 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC4 input/output (port)

(4) Port C Control Register 1 (PCCR1)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PC3 MD	-	-	-	PC2 MD	-	-	-	PC1 MD	-	-	-	PC0 MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PC3MD	0	R/W	PC3 Mode Controls the function of the PC3 pin. 0: PC3 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC3 input/output (port)
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PC2MD	0	R/W	PC2 Mode Controls the function of the PC2 pin. 0: PC2 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC2 input/output (port)
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PC1MD	0	R/W	PC1 Mode Controls the function of the PC1 pin. 0: PC1 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC1 input/output (port)
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PC0MD	0	R/W	PC0 Mode Controls the function of the PC0 pin. 0: PC0 input/output (port) (initial value) 1: PC0 input/output (port)

20.1.9 Port C Control Registers 1A to 4A (PCCR1A to PCCR4A)

PCCR1A to PCCR4A are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port C.

PCCR1A to PCCR4A are initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

(1) Port C Control Register 4A (PCCR4A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PC15A MD	-	-	-	PC14A MD	-	-	-	PC13A MD	-	-	-	PC12A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PC15AMD	0	R/W	PC15 Mode Controls the function of the PC15/TOE43 pin. 0: PC15 input/output (port) 1: TOE43 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PC15MD = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PC14AMD	0	R/W	PC14 Mode Controls the function of the PC14/TOE42 pin. 0: PC14 input/output (port) 1: TOE42 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PC14MD = 0.
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PC13AMD	0	R/W	<p>PC13 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PC13/TOE41 pin.</p> <p>0: PC13 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TOE41 output (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PC13MD = 0.</p>
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	PC12AMD	0	R/W	<p>PC12 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PC12/TOE40 pin.</p> <p>0: PC12 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TOE40 output (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PC12MD = 0.</p>

(2) Port C Control Register 3A (PCCR3A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PC11A MD	-	-	-	PC10A MD	-	-	-	PC9A MD	-	-	-	PC8A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PC11AMD	0	R/W	PC11 Mode Controls the function of the PC11/TOE33 pin. 0: PC11 input/output (port) 1: TOE33 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PC11MD = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PC10AMD	0	R/W	PC10 Mode Controls the function of the PC10/TOE32 pin. 0: PC10 input/output (port) 1: TOE32 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PC10MD = 0.
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PC9AMD	0	R/W	<p>PC9 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PC9/TOE31 pin.</p> <p>0: PC9 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TOE31 output (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PC9MD = 0.</p>
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	PC8AMD	0	R/W	<p>PC8 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PC8/TOE30 pin.</p> <p>0: PC8 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TOE30 output (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PC8MD = 0.</p>

(3) Port C Control Register 2A (PCCR2A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PC7A MD	-	-	-	PC6A MD	-	-	-	PC5A MD	-	-	-	PC4A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PC7AMD	0	R/W	PC7 Mode Controls the function of the PC7/TOE23 pin. 0: PC7 input/output (port) 1: TOE23 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PC7MD = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PC6AMD	0	R/W	PC6 Mode Controls the function of the PC6/TOE22 pin. 0: PC6 input/output (port) 1: TOE22 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PC6MD = 0.
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PC5AMD	0	R/W	<p>PC5 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PC5/TOE21 pin.</p> <p>0: PC5 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TOE21 output (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PC5MD = 0.</p>
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	PC4AMD	0	R/W	<p>PC4 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PC4/TOE20 pin.</p> <p>0: PC4 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TOE20 output (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PC4MD = 0.</p>

(4) Port C Control Register 1A (PCCR1A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PC3A MD	-	-	-	PC2A MD	-	-	-	PC1A MD	-	-	-	PC0A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PC3AMD	0	R/W	PC3 Mode Controls the function of the PC3/TOE13 pin. 0: PC3 input/output (port) 1: TOE13 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PC3MD = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PC2AMD	0	R/W	PC2 Mode Controls the function of the PC2/TOE12 pin. 0: PC2 input/output (port) 1: TOE12 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PC2MD = 0.
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PC1AMD	0	R/W	<p>PC1 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PC1/TOE11 pin.</p> <p>0: PC1 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TOE11 output (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PC1MD = 0.</p>
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	PC0AMD	0	R/W	<p>PC0 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PC0/TOE10 pin.</p> <p>0: PC0 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TOE10 output (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PC0MD = 0.</p>

20.1.10 Port F I/O Register (PFIOR)

PFIOR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that sets the I/O direction of the port F pins.

PFIOR is enabled only when the port F pins function as general I/O pins. Otherwise, the set values of this register have no effect on the pin status.

PFIOR is initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, it is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PF15 IOR	PF14 IOR	PF13 IOR	PF12 IOR	PF11 IOR	PF10 IOR	PF9 IOR	PF8 IOR	PF7 IOR	PF6 IOR	PF5 IOR	PF4 IOR	PF3 IOR	PF2 IOR	PF1 IOR	PF0 IOR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	PF15IOR to PF0IOR	All 0	R/W	<p>The PF15IOR to PF0IOR bits correspond to the PF15 to PF0 pins respectively (the multiplex pin names other than the port names are omitted from pin names).</p> <p>0: The corresponding pin is set to input.</p> <p>1: The corresponding pin is set to output.</p>

20.1.11 Port F Control Registers 1 and 2 (PFCR1 and PFCR2)

PFCR1 and PFCR2 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port F.

PFCR1 and PFCR2 are initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

(1) Port F Control Register 2 (PFCR2)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PF15MD[1:0]		PF14MD[1:0]		PF13MD[1:0]		PF12MD[1:0]		PF11MD[1:0]		PF10MD[1:0]		PF9MD[1:0]		PF8MD[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	PF15MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PF15 Mode Control the function of the PF15/TOD33B/CRx_B/RxD_A pin. 00: PF15 input/output (port) 01: TOD33B output (ATU-III) 10: CRx_B input (RCAN-TL1) 11: RxD_A input (SCI)
13, 12	PF14MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PF14 Mode Control the function of the PF14/TOD32B/CTx_B/TxD_A pin. 00: PF14 input/output (port) 01: TOD32B output (ATU-III) 10: CTx_B output (RCAN-TL1) 11: TxD_A output (SCI)
11, 10	PF13MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PF13 Mode Control the function of the PF13/TOD31B/TIF19 pin. 00: PF13 input/output (port) 01: TOD31B output (ATU-III) 10: Setting prohibited 11: TIF19 input (ATU-III)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
9, 8	PF12MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PF12 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PF12/TOD30B/TIF18 pin.</p> <p>00: PF12 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD30B output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF18 input (ATU-III)</p>
7, 6	PF11MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PF11 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PF11/TOD23B/TIF17 pin</p> <p>00: PF11 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD23B output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF17 input (ATU-III)</p>
5, 4	PF10MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PF10 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PF10/TOD22B/TIF16 pin.</p> <p>00: PF10 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD22B output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF16 input (ATU-III)</p>
3, 2	PF9MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PF9 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PF9/TOD21B/TIF15 pin.</p> <p>00: PF9 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD21B output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF15 input (ATU-III)</p>
1, 0	PF8MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PF8 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PF8/TOD20B/TIF14 pin.</p> <p>00: PF8 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD20B output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF14 input (ATU-III)</p>

(2) Port F Control Register 1 (PFCR1)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PF7MD[1:0]	PF6MD[1:0]	PF5MD[1:0]	PF4MD[1:0]	PF3MD[1:0]	PF2MD[1:0]	PF1MD[1:0]	PF0MD[1:0]								
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	PF7MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PF7 Mode Control the function of the PF7/TOD13B/TIF13 pin. 00: PF7 input/output (port) 01: TOD13B output (ATU-III) 10: Setting prohibited 11: TIF13 input (ATU-III)
13, 12	PF6MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PF6 Mode Control the function of the PF6/TOD12B/TIF12 pin. 00: PF6 input/output (port) 01: TOD12B output (ATU-III) 10: Setting prohibited 11: TIF12 input (ATU-III)
11, 10	PF5MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PF5 Mode Control the function of the PF5/TOD11B/TIF11 pin. 00: PF5 input/output (port) 01: TOD11B output (ATU-III) 10: Setting prohibited 11: TIF11 input (ATU-III)
9, 8	PF4MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PF4 Mode Control the function of the PF4/TOD10B/TIF10 pin. 00: PF4 input/output (port) 01: TOD10B output (ATU-III) 10: Setting prohibited 11: TIF10 input (ATU-III)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 6	PF3MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PF3 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PF3/TOD03B/TIF9 pin.</p> <p>00: PF3 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD03B output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF9 input (ATU-III)</p>
5, 4	PF2MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PF2 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PF2/TOD02B/TIF8 pin.</p> <p>00: PF2 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD02B output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF8 input (ATU-III)</p>
3, 2	PF1MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PF1 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PF1/TOD01B/TIF7 pin.</p> <p>00: PF1 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD01B output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF7 input (ATU-III)</p>
1, 0	PF0MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PF0 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PF0/TOD00B/TIF6 pin.</p> <p>00: PF0 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD00B output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF6 input (ATU-III)</p>

20.1.12 Port F Control Registers 1A to 4A (PFCR1A to PFCR4A)

PFCR1A to PFCR4A are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port F.

PFCR1A to PFCR4A are initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

(1) Port F Control Register 4A (PFCR4A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PF15A MD	-	-	-	PF14A MD	-	-	-	PF13A MD	-	-	-	PF12A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PF15AMD	0	R/W	PF15 Mode Controls the function of the PF15/TOE03 pin. 0: PF15 input/output (port) 1: TOE03 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PF15MD[1:0] = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PF14AMD	0	R/W	PF14 Mode Controls the function of the PF14/TOE02 pin. 0: PF14 input/output (port) 1: TOE02 output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PF14MD[1:0] = 0.
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PF13AMD	0	R/W	<p>PF13 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PF13/RxD_C pin.</p> <p>0: PF13 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: RxD_C input (SCI)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PF13MD[1:0] = 0.</p>
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	PF12AMD	0	R/W	<p>PF12 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PF12/TxD_C pin.</p> <p>0: PF12 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TxD_C output (SCI)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PF12MD[1:0] = 0.</p>

(2) Port F Control Register 3A (PFCR3A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PF11A MD	-	-	-	PF10A MD	-	-	-	PF9A MD	-	-	-	PF8A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PF11AMD	0	R/W	PF11 Mode Controls the function of the PF11/TOD11A pin. 0: PF11 input/output (port) 1: TOD11A output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PF11MD[1:0] = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PF10AMD	0	R/W	PF10 Mode Controls the function of the PF10/TOD10A pin. 0: PF10 input/output (port) 1: TOD10A output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PF10MD[1:0] = 0.
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PF9AMD	0	R/W	<p>PF9 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PF9/TOD03A pin.</p> <p>0: PF9 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TOD03A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PF9MD[1:0] = 0.</p>
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	PF8AMD	0	R/W	<p>PF8 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PF8/TOD02A pin.</p> <p>0: PF8 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TOD02A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PF8MD[1:0] = 0.</p>

(3) Port F Control Register 2A (PFCR2A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PF7AMD	-	-	-	PF6AMD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PF7AMD	0	R/W	PF7 Mode Controls the function of the PF7/TOD01A pin. 0: PF7 input/output (port) 1: TOD01A output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PF7MD[1:0] = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PF6AMD	0	R/W	PF6 Mode Controls the function of the PF6/TOD00A pin. 0: PF6 input/output (port) 1: TOD00A output (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PF6MD[1:0] = 0.
7 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

(4) Port F Control Register 1A (PFCR1A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PF3A MD	-	-	-	PF2A MD	-	-	-	PF1A MD	-	-	-	PF0A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PF3AMD	0	R/W	PF3 Mode Controls the function of the PF3/SCK_C pin. 0: PF3 input/output (port) 1: SCK_C input/output (SCI) Note: This setting is valid only when PF3MD[1:0] = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PF2AMD	0	R/W	PF2 Mode Controls the function of the PF2/TIF2B pin. 0: PF2 input/output (port) 1: TIF2B input (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PF2MD[1:0] = 0.
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PF1AMD	0	R/W	<p>PF1 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PF1/TIF1B pin.</p> <p>0: PF1 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TIF1B input (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PF1MD[1:0] = 0.</p>
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	PF0AMD	0	R/W	<p>PF0 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PF0/TIF0B pin.</p> <p>0: PF0 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TIF0B input (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PF0MD[1:0] = 0.</p>

20.1.13 Port G I/O Register (PGIOR)

PGIOR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that sets the I/O direction of the port G pins.

PGIOR is enabled only when the port G pins function as general I/O pins. Otherwise, the set values of this register have no effect on the pin status.

PGIOR is initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, it is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PG15 IOR	PG14 IOR	PG13 IOR	PG12 IOR	PG11 IOR	PG10 IOR	PG9 IOR	PG8 IOR	PG7 IOR	PG6 IOR	PG5 IOR	PG4 IOR	PG3 IOR	PG2 IOR	PG1 IOR	PG0 IOR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 0	PG15IOR to PG0IOR	All 0	R/W	<p>The PG15IOR to PG0IOR bits correspond to the PG15 to PG0 pins respectively (the multiplex pin names other than the port names are omitted from pin names).</p> <p>0: The corresponding pin is set to input.</p> <p>1: The corresponding pin is set to output.</p>

20.1.14 Port G Control Registers 1 and 2 (PGCR1 and PGCR2)

PGCR1 and PGCR2 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port G.

PGCR1 and PGCR2 are initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

(1) Port G Control Register 2 (PGCR2)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PG15MD[1:0]		PG14MD[1:0]		PG13MD[1:0]		PG12MD[1:0]		PG11MD[1:0]		PG10MD[1:0]		PG9MD[1:0]		PG8MD[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	PG15MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PG15 Mode Control the function of the PG15/TOD33A/SSLA7/TIF13 pin. 00: PG15 input/output (port) 01: TOD33A output (ATU-III) 10: SSLA7 output (RSPI) 11: TIF13 input (ATU-III)
13, 12	PG14MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PG14 Mode Control the function of the PG14/TOD32A/SSLA6/TIF12 pin. 00: PG14 input/output (port) 01: TOD32A output (ATU-III) 10: SSLA6 output (RSPI) 11: TIF12 input (ATU-III)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
11, 10	PG13MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG13 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG13/TOD31A/SSLA5/TIF11 pin.</p> <p>00: PG13 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD31A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: SSLA5 output (RSPI)</p> <p>11: TIF11 input (ATU-III)</p>
9, 8	PG12MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG12 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG12/TOD30A/SSLA4/TIF10 pin.</p> <p>00: PG12 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD30A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: SSLA4 output (RSPI)</p> <p>11: TIF10 input (ATU-III)</p>
7, 6	PG11MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG11 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG11/TOD23A/TIF9 pin.</p> <p>00: PG11 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD23A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF9 input (ATU-III)</p>
5, 4	PG10MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG10 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG10/TOD22A/TIF8 pin.</p> <p>00: PG10 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD22A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF8 input (ATU-III)</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3, 2	PG9MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG9 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG9/TOD21A/TIF7 pin.</p> <p>00: PG9 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD21A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: TIF7 input (ATU-III)</p>
1, 0	PG8MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG8 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG8/TOD20A/SSLB2/TIF6 pin.</p> <p>00: PG8 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD20A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: SSLB2 output (RSPI)</p> <p>11: TIF6 input (ATU-III)</p>

(2) Port G Control Register 1 (PGCR1)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PG7MD[1:0]		PG6MD[1:0]		PG5MD[1:0]		PG4MD[1:0]		PG3MD[1:0]		PG2MD[1:0]		PG1MD[1:0]		PG0MD[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	PG7MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG7 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG7/TOD13A/SSLB1 pin.</p> <p>00: PG7 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD13A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: SSLB1 output (RSPI)</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p>
13, 12	PG6MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG6 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG6/TOD12A/SSLB0 pin.</p> <p>00: PG6 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD12A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: SSLB0 input/output (RSPI)</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p>
11, 10	PG5MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG5 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG5/TOD11A/SSLA5 pin.</p> <p>00: PG5 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD11A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: SSLA5 output (RSPI)</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
9, 8	PG4MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG4 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG4/TOD10A/SSLA4/SSLB3 pin.</p> <p>00: PG4 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD10A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: SSLA4 output (RSPI)</p> <p>11: SSLB3 output (RSPI)</p>
7, 6	PG3MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG3 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG3/TOD03A/SSLA3 pin.</p> <p>00: PG3 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD03A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: SSLA3 output (RSPI)</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p>
5, 4	PG2MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG2 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG2/TOD02A/SSLA2 pin.</p> <p>00: PG2 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD02A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: SSLA2 output (RSPI)</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p>
3, 2	PG1MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PG1 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PG1/TOD01A/SSLA1 pin.</p> <p>00: PG1 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TOD01A output (ATU-III)</p> <p>10: SSLA1 output (RSPI)</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1, 0	PG0MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PG0 Mode Control the function of the PG0/TOD00A/SSLA0 pin. 00: PG0 input/output (port) 01: TOD00A output (ATU-III) 10: SSLA0 input/output (RSPI) 11: Setting prohibited

20.1.15 Port G Control Registers 1A to 4A (PGCR1A to PGCR4A)

PGCR1A to PGCR4A are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port G.

PGCR1A to PGCR4A are initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

(1) Port G Control Register 4A (PGCR4A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PG15A MD	-	-	-	PG14A MD	-	-	-	PG13A MD	-	-	-	PG12A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PG15AMD	0	R/W	PG15 Mode Controls the function of the PG15/TIA03 pin. 0: PG15 input/output (port) 1: TIA03 input (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PG15MD[1:0] = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PG14AMD	0	R/W	PG14 Mode Controls the function of the PG14/TIA02 pin. 0: PG14 input/output (port) 1: TIA02 input (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PG14MD[1:0] = 0.
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PG13AMD	0	R/W	<p>PG13 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PG13/TIA01 pin.</p> <p>0: PG13 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TIA01 input (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PG13MD[1:0] = 0.</p>
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	PG12AMD	0	R/W	<p>PG12 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PG12/TIA00 pin.</p> <p>0: PG12 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TIA00 input (ATU-III)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PG12MD[1:0] = 0.</p>

(2) Port G Control Register 3A (PGCR3A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PG11A MD	-	-	-	PG10A MD	-	-	-	PG9A MD	-	-	-	PG8A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PG11AMD	0	R/W	PG11 Mode Controls the function of the PG11/TCLKB pin. 0: PG11 input/output (port) 1: TCLKB input (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PG11MD[1:0] = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PG10AMD	0	R/W	PG10 Mode Controls the function of the PG10/TCLKA pin. 0: PG10 input/output (port) 1: TCLKA input (ATU-III) Note: This setting is valid only when PG10MD[1:0] = 0.
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PG9AMD	0	R/W	<p>PG9 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PG9/RxD_B pin.</p> <p>0: PG9 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: RxD_B input (SCI)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PG9MD[1:0] = 0.</p>
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	PG8AMD	0	R/W	<p>PG8 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PG8/TxD_B pin.</p> <p>0: PG8 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TxD_B output (SCI)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PG8MD[1:0] = 0.</p>

(3) Port G Control Register 2A (PGCR2A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PG5A MD	-	-	-	PG4A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	PG5AMD	0	R/W	PG5 Mode Controls the function of the PG5/ADTRG_B pin. 0: PG5 input/output (port) 1: ADTRG_B input (ADC) Note: This setting is valid only when PG5MD[1:0] = 0.
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PG4AMD	0	R/W	PG4 Mode Controls the function of the PG4/ADTRG_A pin. 0: PG4 input/output (port) 1: ADTRG_A input (ADC) Note: This setting is valid only when PG4MD[1:0] = 0.

(4) Port G Control Register 1A (PGCR1A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PG3A MD	-	-	-	PG2A MD	-	-	-	PG1A MD	-	-	-	PG0A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PG3AMD	0	R/W	PG3 Mode Controls the function of the PG3/ $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ pin. 0: PG3 input/output (port) 1: $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ input (INTC) Note: This setting is valid only when PG3MD[1:0] = 0.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PG2AMD	0	R/W	PG2 Mode Controls the function of the PG2/ $\overline{\text{IRQ2}}$ pin. 0: PG2 input/output (port) 1: $\overline{\text{IRQ2}}$ input (INTC) Note: This setting is valid only when PG2MD[1:0] = 0.
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PG1AMD	0	R/W	<p>PG1 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PG1/$\overline{\text{IRQ1}}$ pin.</p> <p>0: PG1 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: $\overline{\text{IRQ1}}$ input (INTC)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PG1MD[1:0] = 0.</p>
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
0	PG0AMD	0	R/W	<p>PG0 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PG0/$\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$ pin.</p> <p>0: PG0 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$ input (INTC)</p> <p>Note: This setting is valid only when PG0MD[1:0] = 0.</p>

20.1.16 Port J I/O Register (PJIOR)

PJIOR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that sets the I/O direction of the port J pins.

PJIOR is enabled only when the port J pins function as general I/O pins. Otherwise, the set values of this register have no effect on the pin status.

PJIOR is initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, it is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	PJ9 IOR	PJ8 IOR	PJ7 IOR	PJ6 IOR	PJ5 IOR	PJ4 IOR	PJ3 IOR	PJ2 IOR	PJ1 IOR	PJ0 IOR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 10	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
9 to 0	PJ9IOR to PJ0IOR	All 0	R/W	The PJ9IOR to PJ0IOR bits correspond to the PJ9 to PJ0 pins respectively (the multiplex pin names other than the port names are omitted from pin names). 0: The corresponding pin is set to input. 1: The corresponding pin is set to output.

20.1.17 Port J Control Registers 1 and 2 (PJCR1 and PJCR2)

PJCR1 and PJCR2 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port J.

PJCR1 and PJCR2 are initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

(1) Port J Control Register 2 (PJCR2)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PJ9 MD	-	PJ8 MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 3	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2	PJ9MD	0	R/W	PJ9 Mode Controls the function of the PJ9/RxD_B pin. 0: PJ9 input/output (port) 1: RxD_B input (SCI)
1	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PJ8MD	0	R/W	PJ8 Mode Controls the function of the PJ8/TxD_B pin. 0: PJ8 input/output (port) 1: TxD_B output (SCI)

(2) Port J Control Register 1 (PJCR1)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PJ7MD[1:0]		-	PJ6MD	-	PJ5MD	PJ4MD[1:0]		PJ3MD[1:0]		PJ2MD[1:0]		PJ1MD[1:0]		PJ0MD[1:0]	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 14	PJ7MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PJ7 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PJ7/SCK_B/ADEND_A/TIJ1 pin.</p> <p>00: PJ7 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: SCK_B input/output (SCI)</p> <p>10: ADEND_A output (ADC)</p> <p>11: TIJ1 input (ATU-III)</p>
13	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
12	PJ6MD	0	R/W	<p>PJ6 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PJ6/RxD_A pin.</p> <p>0: PJ6 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: RxD_A input (SCI)</p>
11	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
10	PJ5MD	0	R/W	<p>PJ5 Mode</p> <p>Controls the function of the PJ5/TxD_A pin.</p> <p>0: PJ5 input/output (port)</p> <p>1: TxD_A output (SCI)</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
9, 8	PJ4MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PJ4 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PJ4/SCK_A/ADEND_B/TIJ0 pin.</p> <p>00: PJ4 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: SCK_A input/output (SCI)</p> <p>10: ADEND_B output (ADC)</p> <p>11: TIJ0 input (ATU-III)</p>
7, 6	PJ3MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PJ3 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PJ3/RxD_A pin.</p> <p>00: PJ3 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: RxD_A input (SCI)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p>
5, 4	PJ2MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PJ2 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PJ2/TxD_A pin.</p> <p>00: PJ2 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: TxD_A output (SCI)</p> <p>10: Setting prohibited</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p>
3, 2	PJ1MD [1:0]	00	R/W	<p>PJ1 Mode</p> <p>Control the function of the PJ1/RxD_A/CRx_A/CRx_A&CRx_B pin.</p> <p>00: PJ1 input/output (port)</p> <p>01: RxD_A input (SCI)</p> <p>10: CRx_A input (RCAN-TL1)</p> <p>11: CRx_A&CRx_B input (RCAN-TL1)</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1, 0	PJ0MD [1:0]	00	R/W	PJ0 Mode Control the function of the PJ0/TxD_A/CTx_A/CTx_A&CTx_B pin. 00: PJ0 input/output (port) 01: TxD_A output (SCI) 10: CTx_A output (RCAN-TL1) 11: CTx_A&CTx_B output (RCAN-TL1)

20.1.18 Port J Control Registers 1A to 3A (PJCR1A to PJCR3A)

PJCR1A to PJCR3A are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port J.

PJCR1A to PJCR3A are initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

(1) Port J Control Register 3A (PJCR3A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PJ9A MD	-	-	-	PJ8A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	PJ9AMD	0	R/W	PJ9 Mode Controls the function of the PJ9/TIF5 pin. 0: PJ9 input/output (port) 1: TIF5 input (ATU-III)
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PJ8AMD	0	R/W	PJ8 Mode Controls the function of the PJ8/TIF4 pin. 0: PJ8 input/output (port) 1: TIF4 input (ATU-III)

(2) Port J Control Register 2A (PJCR2A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PJ7A MD	-	-	-	PJ6A MD	-	-	-	PJ5A MD	-	-	-	PJ4A MD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PJ7AMD	0	R/W	PJ7 Mode Controls the function of the PJ7/TIF3 pin. 0: PJ7 input/output (port) 1: TIF3 input (ATU-III)
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PJ6AMD	0	R/W	PJ6 Mode Controls the function of the PJ6/TIF2A pin. 0: PJ6 input/output (port) 1: TIF2A input (ATU-III)
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
4	PJ5AMD	0	R/W	PJ5 Mode Controls the function of the PJ5/TIF1A pin. 0: PJ5 input/output (port) 1: TIF1A input (ATU-III)
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PJ4AMD	0	R/W	PJ4 Mode Controls the function of the PJ4/TIF0A pin. 0: PJ4 input/output (port) 1: TIF0A input (ATU-III)

(3) Port J Control Register 1A (PJCR1A)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	PJ3A MD	-	-	-	PJ2A MD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
12	PJ3AMD	0	R/W	PJ3 Mode Controls the function of the PJ3/CRx_B pin. 0: PJ3 input/output (port) 1: CRx_B input (RCAN) Note: This setting is valid only when PJ3MD[1:0] = 00.
11 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PJ2AMD	0	R/W	PJ2 Mode Controls the function of the PJ2/CTx_B pin. 0: PJ2 input/output (port) 1: CTx_B output (RCAN) Note: This setting is valid only when PJ2MD[1:0] = 00.
7 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

20.1.19 Port S Control Registers 1 to 4 (PSCR1 to PSCR4)

PSCR1 to PSCR4 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port S.

PSCR1 to PSCR4 are initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

The analog input signals AN_A0 to AN_A15 are always valid regardless of the settings of the port S control registers.

(1) Port S Control Register 4 (PSCR4)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	PS15 MD2	-	PS15 MD0	-	PS14 MD2	-	PS14 MD0	-	PS13 MD2	-	PS13 MD0	-	PS12 MD2	-	PS12 MD0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14, 12	PS15MD2, PS15MD0	00	R/W	PS15 Mode Control the function of the AN_A15/PS15/TIF4 pin. 00: AN_A15 input (AD) 01: AN_A15 input (AD) 10: AN_A15 input (AD) / PS15 input (port) 11: AN_A15 input (AD) / TIF4 input (ATU-III)
11, 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10, 8	PS14MD2, PS14MD0	00	R/W	PS14 Mode Control the function of the AN_A14/PS14/TIF5 pin. 00: AN_A14 input (AD) 01: AN_A14 input (AD) 10: AN_A14 input (AD) / PS14 input (port) 11: AN_A14 input (AD) / TIF5 input (ATU-III)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6, 4	PS13MD2, PS13MD0	00	R/W	PS13 Mode Control the function of the AN_A13/PS13/TIF6 pin. 00: AN_A13 input (AD) 01: AN_A13 input (AD) 10: AN_A13 input (AD) / PS13 input (port) 11: AN_A13 input (AD) / TIF6 input (ATU-III)
3, 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2, 0	PS12MD2, PS12MD0	00	R/W	PS12 Mode Control the function of the AN_A12/PS12/TIF7 pin. 00: AN_A12 input (AD) 01: AN_A12 input (AD) 10: AN_A12 input (AD) / PS12 input (port) 11: AN_A12 input (AD) / TIF7 input (ATU-III)

(2) Port S Control Register 3 (PSCR3)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	PS11 MD2	-	PS11 MD0	-	PS10 MD2	-	PS10 MD0	-	PS9 MD2	-	PS9 MD0	-	PS8 MD2	-	PS8 MD0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14, 12	PS11MD2, PS11MD0	00	R/W	PS11 Mode Control the function of the AN_A11/PS11/TIF8 pin. 00: AN_A11 input (AD) 01: AN_A11 input (AD) 10: AN_A11 input (AD) / PS11 input (port) 11: AN_A11 input (AD) / TIF8 input (ATU-III)
11, 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10, 8	PS10MD2, PS10MD0	00	R/W	PS10 Mode Control the function of the AN_A10/PS10/TIF9 pin. 00: AN_A10 input (AD) 01: AN_A10 input (AD) 10: AN_A10 input (AD) / PS10 input (port) 11: AN_A10 input (AD) / TIF9 input (ATU-III)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6, 4	PS9MD2, PS9MD0	00	R/W	PS9 Mode Control the function of the AN_A9/PS9/TIF10 pin. 00: AN_A9 input (AD) 01: AN_A9 input (AD) 10: AN_A9 input (AD) / PS9 input (port) 11: AN_A9 input (AD) / TIF10 input (ATU-III)
3, 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2, 0	PS8MD2, PS8MD0	00	R/W	PS8 Mode Control the function of the AN_A8/PS8/TIF11 pin. 00: AN_A8 input (AD) 01: AN_A8 input (AD) 10: AN_A8 input (AD) / PS8 input (port) 11: AN_A8 input (AD) / TIF11 input (ATU-III)

(3) Port S Control Register 2 (PSCR2)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	PS7 MD2	-	PS7 MD0	-	PS6 MD2	-	PS6 MD0	-	PS5 MD2	-	PS5 MD0	-	PS4 MD2	-	PS4 MD0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14, 12	PS7MD2, PS7MD0	00	R/W	PS7 Mode Control the function of the AN_A7/PS7/TIF12 pin. 00: AN_A7 input (AD) 01: AN_A7 input (AD) 10: AN_A7 input (AD) / PS7 input (port) 11: AN_A7 input (AD) / TIF12 input (ATU-III)
11, 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10, 8	PS6MD2, PS6MD0	00	R/W	PS6 Mode Control the function of the AN_A6/PS6/TIF13 pin. 00: AN_A6 input (AD) 01: AN_A6 input (AD) 10: AN_A6 input (AD) / PS6 input (port) 11: AN_A6 input (AD) / TIF13 input (ATU-III)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6, 4	PS5MD2, PS5MD0	00	R/W	PS5 Mode Control the function of the AN_A5/PS5/TIF14 pin. 00: AN_A5 input (AD) 01: AN_A5 input (AD) 10: AN_A5 input (AD) / PS5 input (port) 11: AN_A5 input (AD) / TIF14 input (ATU-III)
3, 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2, 0	PS4MD2, PS4MD0	00	R/W	PS4 Mode Control the function of the AN_A4/PS4/TIF15 pin. 00: AN_A4 input (AD) 01: AN_A4 input (AD) 10: AN_A4 input (AD) / PS4 input (port) 11: AN_A4 input (AD) / TIF15 input (ATU-III)

(4) Port S Control Register 1 (PSCR1)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	PS3 MD2	-	PS3 MD0	-	PS2 MD2	-	PS2 MD0	-	PS1 MD2	-	PS1 MD0	-	PS0 MD2	-	PS0 MD0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14, 12	PS3MD2, PS3MD0	00	R/W	PS3 Mode Control the function of the AN_A3/PS3/TIF16 pin. 00: AN_A3 input (AD) 01: AN_A3 input (AD) 10: AN_A3 input (AD) / PS3 input (port) 11: AN_A3 input (AD) / TIF16 input (ATU-III)
11, 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10, 8	PS2MD2, PS2MD0	00	R/W	PS2 Mode Control the function of the AN_A2/PS2/TIF17 pin. 00: AN_A2 input (AD) 01: AN_A2 input (AD) 10: AN_A2 input (AD) / PS2 input (port) 11: AN_A2 input (AD) / TIF17 input (ATU-III)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6, 4	PS1MD2, PS1MD0	00	R/W	PS1 Mode Control the function of the AN_A1/PS1/TIF18 pin. 00: AN_A1 input (AD) 01: AN_A1 input (AD) 10: AN_A1 input (AD) / PS1 input (port) 11: AN_A1 input (AD) / TIF18 input (ATU-III)
3, 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2, 0	PS0MD2, PS0MD0	00	R/W	PS0 Mode Control the function of the AN_A0/PS0/TIF19 pin. 00: AN_A0 input (AD) 01: AN_A0 input (AD) 10: AN_A0 input (AD) / PS0 input (port) 11: AN_A0 input (AD) / TIF19 input (ATU-III)

20.1.20 Port T Control Registers 1 and 2 (PTCR1 and PTCR2)

PTCR1 and PTCR2 are 16-bit readable/writable registers that control the functions of multiplexed pins of port T.

PTCR1 and PTCR2 are initialized to H'0000 either by power-on reset, hardware standby, or power-on reset by the WDT. However, they are not initialized in sleep mode.

The analog input signals AN_A16 to AN_A22 are always valid regardless of the settings of the port T control registers.

(1) Port T Control Register 2 (PTCR2)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	PT6 MD2	-	PT6 MD0	-	PT5 MD2	-	PT5 MD0	-	PT4 MD2	-	PT4 MD0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 11	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10, 8	PT6MD2, PT6MD0	00	R/W	PT6 Mode Control the function of the AN_A22/PT6/TIF0A pin. 00: AN_A22 input (AD) 01: AN_A22 input (AD) 10: AN_A22 input (AD) / PT6 input (port) 11: AN_A22 input (AD) / TIF0A input (ATU-III)
9, 7, 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6, 4	PT5MD2, PT5MD0	00	R/W	PT5 Mode Control the function of the AN_A21/PT5/TIF1A pin. 00: AN_A21 input (AD) 01: AN_A21 input (AD) 10: AN_A21 input (AD) / PT5 input (port) 11: AN_A21 input (AD) / TIF1A input (ATU-III)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3, 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2, 0	PT4MD2, PT4MD0	00	R/W	PT4 Mode Control the function of the AN_A20/PT4/TIF2A pin. 00: AN_A20 input (AD) 01: AN_A20 input (AD) 10: AN_A20 input (AD) / PT4 input (port) 11: AN_A20 input (AD) / TIF2A input (ATU-III)

(2) Port T Control Register 1 (PTCR1)

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	PT3 MD2	-	PT3 MD0	-	PT2 MD2	-	PT2 MD0	-	PT1 MD2	-	PT1 MD0	-	PT0 MD2	-	PT0 MD0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15, 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14, 12	PT3MD2, PT3MD0	00	R/W	PT3 Mode Control the function of the AN_A19/PT3/TIF0B pin. 00: AN_A19 input (AD) 01: AN_A19 input (AD) 10: AN_A19 input (AD) / PT3 input (port) 11: AN_A19 input (AD) / TIF0B input (ATU-III)
11, 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
10, 8	PT2MD2, PT2MD0	00	R/W	PT2 Mode Control the function of the AN_A18/PT2/TIF1B pin. 00: AN_A18 input (AD) 01: AN_A18 input (AD) 10: AN_A18 input (AD) / PT2 input (port) 11: AN_A18 input (AD) / TIF1B input (ATU-III)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7, 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6, 4	PT1MD2, PT1MD0	00	R/W	PT1 Mode Control the function of the AN_A17/PT1/TIF2B pin. 00: AN_A17 input (AD) 01: AN_A17 input (AD) 10: AN_A17 input (AD) / PT1 input (port) 11: AN_A17 input (AD) / TIF2B input (ATU-III)
3, 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2, 0	PT0MD2, PT0MD0	00	R/W	PT0 Mode Control the function of the AN_A16/PT0/TIF3 pin. 00: AN_A16 input (AD) 01: AN_A16 input (AD) 10: AN_A16 input (AD) / PT0 input (port) 11: AN_A16 input (AD) / TIF3 input (ATU-III)

Section 21 I/O Ports

21.1 Overview

This LSI is provided with 8 ports: ports A, B, C, F, G, J, S, and T.

Port A is a 16-bit I/O port. Port B is a 15-bit I/O port. Port C is a 16-bit I/O port. Port F is a 16-bit I/O port. Port G is a 16-bit I/O port. Port J is a 10-bit I/O port. Port S is a 16-bit input port. Port T is a 7-bit input port.

All port pins other than those of ports S and T are for general I/O and also have other multiplexed functions. Pins of ports S and T have multiplexed functions for the input of analog and digital signals.

Multiplexed pin functions are selected by the pin function controller (PFC).

Each port except port S and T has a data register for storing pin data.

Each port has a port register from which the pin state is read.

In addition, each of ports A, B, C, F, G, and J incorporates an inverting register for output of the inverse of the set value.

Port G can detect the input of edges on pins and has an edge selecting register for selecting the edges.

The driving ability of some pins of ports B, C, F, G, and J can be set. Each of these ports has a driving ability setting register for this purpose.

Pulling down can be set for some pins of ports B, F, J, and G. Each of these ports has a pin state setting register for this purpose.

In addition, this LSI is provided with a CK control register (CKCR) for enabling or disabling of output on the CK pin.

21.2 Register Descriptions

The I/O port registers are listed in table 21.1.

Table 21.1 Register Configuration

Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Port A data register	PADR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3802	8, 16
Port A port register	PAPR	R	Pin state	H'FFFE381E	8, 16
Port A inverting register	PAIR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3818	8, 16
Port B data register	PBDR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3882	8, 16
Port B port register	PBPR	R	Pin state	H'FFFE389E	8, 16
Port B inverting register	PBIR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3898	8, 16, 32
Port B driving ability setting register	PBDSR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE389A	8, 16
Port B pin state setting register	PBPSR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE389C	8, 16, 32
Port C data register	PCDR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3902	8, 16
Port C port register	PCPR	R	Pin state	H'FFFE391E	8, 16
Port C inverting register	PCIR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE3918	8, 16, 32
Port C driving ability setting register	PCDSR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE391A	8, 16
Port F data register	PFDR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC820	8, 16, 32
Port F port register	PFPR	R	Pin state	H'FFFFC822	8, 16
Port F inverting register	PFIR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC824	8, 16, 32
Port F driving ability setting register	PFDSR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC826	8, 16
Port F pin state setting register	PFPSR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC828	8, 16, 32
Port G data register	PGDR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC830	8, 16, 32
Port G port register	PGPR	R	Pin state	H'FFFFC832	8, 16
Port G inverting register	PGIR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC834	8, 16, 32

Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Port G driving ability setting register	PGDSR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC836	8, 16
Port G edge selecting register	PGER	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC838	8, 16, 32
Port G pin state setting register	PGPSR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC83A	8, 16
Port J data register	PJDR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC860	8, 16, 32
Port J port register	PJPR	R	Pin state	H'FFFFC862	8, 16
Port J inverting register	PJIR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC864	8, 16, 32
Port J driving ability setting register	PJDSR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC866	8, 16
Port J pin state setting register	PJPSR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC868	8, 16
Port S port register	PSPR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCB02	8, 16
Port T port register	PTPR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFCB22	8, 16
CK control register	CKCR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFFC920	8, 16

21.3 Port A

Port A is an input/output port with the 16 pins shown in figure 21.1.

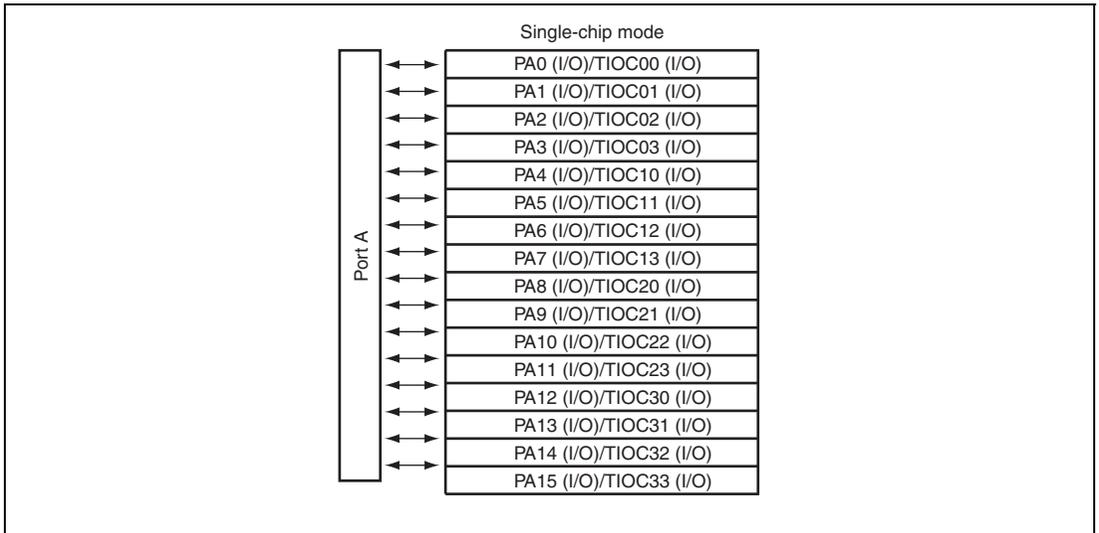


Figure 21.1 Port A

21.3.1 Port A Data Register (PADR)

PADR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that stores port A data. The PA15DR to PA0DR bits correspond to the PA15 to PA0 pins, respectively.

When a pin functions as a general output, a value written to a corresponding bit in this register is output on the pin. The bit value can be read directly regardless of the pin state by reading the bit in this register.

When this register is read while a pin functions as a general input, the pin state not a register value can be read. When data is written to this register while the pin functions as a general input, data can be written but it does not affect the pin state. Table 21.2 summarizes the PADR read and write operations.

PADR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PA15DR	PA14DR	PA13DR	PA12DR	PA11DR	PA10DR	PA9DR	PA8DR	PA7DR	PA6DR	PA5DR	PA4DR	PA3DR	PA2DR	PA1DR	PA0DR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PA15DR	0	R/W	Refer to table 21.2.
14	PA14DR	0	R/W	
13	PA13DR	0	R/W	
12	PA12DR	0	R/W	
11	PA11DR	0	R/W	
10	PA10DR	0	R/W	
9	PA9DR	0	R/W	
8	PA8DR	0	R/W	
7	PA7DR	0	R/W	
6	PA6DR	0	R/W	
5	PA5DR	0	R/W	
4	PA4DR	0	R/W	
3	PA3DR	0	R/W	
2	PA2DR	0	R/W	
1	PA1DR	0	R/W	
0	PA0DR	0	R/W	

Table 21.2 Read and Write Operations of Port A Data Register (PADR)

- Bits 15 to 0 in the PADR register

PAIOR	Pin Function	Read	Write
0	General input	Pin state	Data can be written to PADR but data does not affect the pin state.
	Other than general input	Pin state	Data can be written to PADR but data does not affect the pin state.
1	General output	PADR value	Data written to PADR is output on the pin.
	Other than general output	PADR value	Data can be written to PADR but data does not affect the pin state.

21.3.2 Port A Port Register (PAPR)

PAPR is a 16-bit read-only register that always stores port A pin states. This register cannot be directly written by the CPU. The PA15PR to PA0PR bits correspond to the PA15 to PA0 pins, respectively.

When PAPR is read, the pin state can be read.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PA15PR	PA14PR	PA13PR	PA12PR	PA11PR	PA10PR	PA9PR	PA8PR	PA7PR	PA6PR	PA5PR	PA4PR	PA3PR	PA2PR	PA1PR	PA0PR
Initial value:	PA15	PA14	PA13	PA12	PA11	PA10	PA9	PA8	PA7	PA6	PA5	PA4	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PA15PR	Pin state	R	When these bits are read, the pin states can be read. These bits cannot be modified.
14	PA14PR	Pin state	R	
13	PA13PR	Pin state	R	
12	PA12PR	Pin state	R	
11	PA11PR	Pin state	R	
10	PA10PR	Pin state	R	
9	PA9PR	Pin state	R	
8	PA8PR	Pin state	R	
7	PA7PR	Pin state	R	
6	PA6PR	Pin state	R	
5	PA5PR	Pin state	R	
4	PA4PR	Pin state	R	
3	PA3PR	Pin state	R	
2	PA2PR	Pin state	R	
1	PA1PR	Pin state	R	
0	PA0PR	Pin state	R	

21.3.3 Port A Inverting Register (PAIR)

PAIR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the inverting function for port A. Bits PA15IR to PA0IR correspond to pins PA15/TIOC33 to PA0/TIOC00, respectively.

Setting the specific bits of PAIR to 1 reverts the output values on their corresponding pins.

The PAIR setting is ignored when the corresponding pin function is specified as a bus function.

PAIR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PA15 IR	PA14 IR	PA13 IR	PA12 IR	PA11 IR	PA10 IR	PA9IR	PA8IR	PA7IR	PA6IR	PA5IR	PA4IR	PA3IR	PA2IR	PA1IR	PA0IR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PA15IR	0	R/W	These bits set whether or not the set value is inverted when it is output on a corresponding pin.
14	PA14IR	0	R/W	
13	PA13IR	0	R/W	0: The set value is not inverted when output
12	PA12IR	0	R/W	1: The set value is inverted when output
11	PA11IR	0	R/W	
10	PA10IR	0	R/W	
9	PA9IR	0	R/W	
8	PA8IR	0	R/W	
7	PA7IR	0	R/W	
6	PA6IR	0	R/W	
5	PA5IR	0	R/W	
4	PA4IR	0	R/W	
3	PA3IR	0	R/W	
2	PA2IR	0	R/W	
1	PA1IR	0	R/W	
0	PA0IR	0	R/W	

21.4 Port B

Port B is an input/output port with the 15 pins shown in figure 21.2.

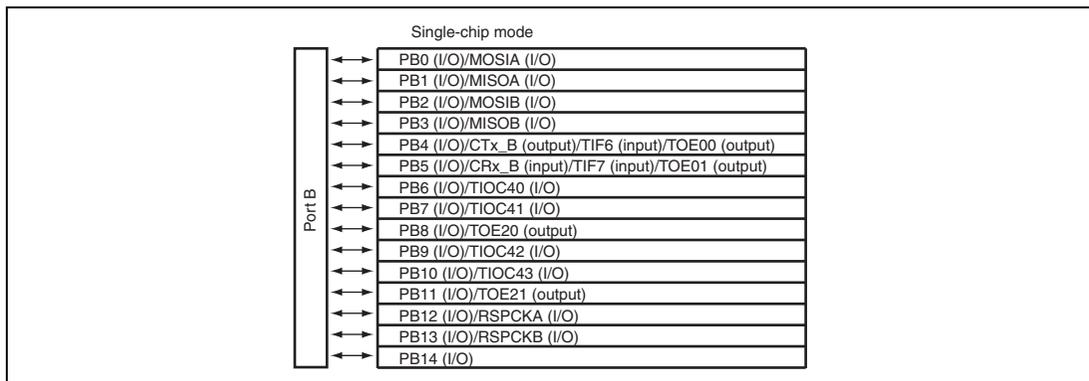


Figure 21.2 Port B

21.4.1 Port B Data Register (PBDR)

PBDR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that stores port B data. The PB14DR to PB0DR bits correspond to the PB14 to PB0/MOSIA pins, respectively.

When a pin functions as a general output, a value written to a corresponding bit in this register is output on the pin. The bit value can be read directly regardless of the pin state by reading the bit in this register.

When this register is read while a pin functions as a general input, the pin state not a register value can be read. When data is written to this register while the pin functions as a general input, data can be written but it does not affect the pin state. Table 21.3 summarizes the PBDR read and write operations.

PBDR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	PB14 DR	PB13 DR	PB12 DR	PB11 DR	PB10 DR	PB9DR	PB8DR	PB7DR	PB6DR	PB5DR	PB4DR	PB3DR	PB2DR	PB1DR	PB0DR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14	PB14DR	0	R/W	Refer to table 21.3.
13	PB13DR	0	R/W	
12	PB12DR	0	R/W	
11	PB11DR	0	R/W	
10	PB10DR	0	R/W	
9	PB9DR	0	R/W	
8	PB8DR	0	R/W	
7	PB7DR	0	R/W	
6	PB6DR	0	R/W	
5	PB5DR	0	R/W	
4	PB4DR	0	R/W	
3	PB3DR	0	R/W	
2	PB2DR	0	R/W	
1	PB1DR	0	R/W	
0	PB0DR	0	R/W	

Table 21.3 Read and Write Operations of Port B Data Register (PBDR)

- Bits 15 to 0 in PBDR

PBIOR	Pin Function	Read	Write
0	General input	Pin state	Data can be written to PBDR but data does not affect the pin state.
	Other than general input	Pin state	Data can be written to PBDR but data does not affect the pin state.
1	General output	PBDR value	Data written to PBDR is output on the pin.
	Other than general output	PBDR value	Data can be written to PBDR but data does not affect the pin state.

21.4.2 Port B Port Register (PBPR)

PBPR is a 16-bit read-only register that always stores port B pin states. This register cannot be directly written by the CPU. The PB14PR to PB0PR bits correspond to the PB14 to PB0/MOSIA pins, respectively.

When PBPR is read, the pin state can be read.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	PB14 PR	PB13 PR	PB12 PR	PB11 PR	PB10 PR	PB9PR	PB8PR	PB7PR	PB6PR	PB5PR	PB4PR	PB3PR	PB2PR	PB1PR	PB0PR
Initial value:	0	PB14	PB13	PB12	PB11	PB10	PB9	PB8	PB7	PB6	PB5	PB4	PB3	PB2	PB1	PB0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14	PB14PR	Pin state	R	When these bits are read, the pin states can be read.
13	PB13PR	Pin state	R	These bits cannot be modified.
12	PB12PR	Pin state	R	
11	PB11PR	Pin state	R	
10	PB10PR	Pin state	R	
9	PB9PR	Pin state	R	
8	PB8PR	Pin state	R	
7	PB7PR	Pin state	R	
6	PB6PR	Pin state	R	
5	PB5PR	Pin state	R	
4	PB4PR	Pin state	R	
3	PB3PR	Pin state	R	
2	PB2PR	Pin state	R	
1	PB1PR	Pin state	R	
0	PB0PR	Pin state	R	

21.4.3 Port B Inverting Register (PBIR)

PBIR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the inverting function for port B. Bits PB14IR to PB0IR correspond to pins PB14 to PB0/MOSIA, respectively.

Setting the specific bits of PBIR to 1 reverts the output values on their corresponding pins.

PBIR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	PB14IR	PB13IR	PB12IR	PB11IR	PB10IR	PB9IR	PB8IR	PB7IR	PB6IR	PB5IR	PB4IR	PB3IR	PB2IR	PB1IR	PB0IR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
14	PB14IR	0	R/W	These bits set whether or not the set value is inverted when it is output on a corresponding pin.
13	PB13IR	0	R/W	
12	PB12IR	0	R/W	0: The set value is not inverted when output 1: The set value is inverted when output
11	PB11IR	0	R/W	
10	PB10IR	0	R/W	
9	PB9IR	0	R/W	
8	PB8IR	0	R/W	
7	PB7IR	0	R/W	
6	PB6IR	0	R/W	
5	PB5IR	0	R/W	
4	PB4IR	0	R/W	
3	PB3IR	0	R/W	
2	PB2IR	0	R/W	
1	PB1IR	0	R/W	
0	PB0IR	0	R/W	

21.4.4 Port B Driving Ability Setting Register (PBDSR)

PBDSR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that selects the driving ability for port B. Bits PB13DSR, PB12DSR, and PB6DSR to PB0DSR correspond to pins PB13/RSPCKB, PB12/RSPCKA, and PB6/TIOC40 to PB0/MOSIA, respectively.

Setting the specific bits of PBDSR to 1 increases the driving ability of their corresponding pins.

PBDSR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	PB13 DSR	PB12 DSR	-	-	-	-	-	PB6 DSR	PB5 DSR	PB4 DSR	PB3 DSR	PB2 DSR	PB1 DSR	PB0 DSR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15, 14	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
13	PB13DSR	0	R/W	When these bits are set to 1, the driving ability of the corresponding pin is higher than normal. 0: Normal driving ability (slow slew rate) 1: High driving ability (fast slew rate) Note: For the characteristics of the driving ability, refer to section 30.3.12, Output Slew Rate.
12	PB12DSR	0	R/W	
11 to 7	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6	PB6DSR	0	R/W	When these bits are set to 1, the driving ability of the corresponding pin is higher than normal. 0: Normal driving ability (slow slew rate) 1: High driving ability (fast slew rate) Note: For the characteristics of the driving ability, refer to section 30.3.12, Output Slew Rate.
5	PB5DSR	0	R/W	
4	PB4DSR	0	R/W	
3	PB3DSR	0	R/W	
2	PB2DSR	0	R/W	
1	PB1DSR	0	R/W	
0	PB0DSR	0	R/W	

21.4.5 Port B Pin State Setting Register (PBPSR)

PBPSR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the pull-down resistor of port B. Bits PB3PSR and PB1PSR correspond to pins PB3/MISOB and PB1/MISOA, respectively.

Setting the specific bits of PBPSR to 1 puts their corresponding pins into pull-down state.

PBPSR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PB3 PSR	-	PB1 PSR	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	R/W	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3	PB3PSR	0	R/W	Selects whether or not the pull-down resistor of a corresponding pin is enabled. 0: Pull-down resistor disabled 1: Pull-down resistor enabled
2	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	PB1PSR	0	R/W	Selects whether or not the pull-down resistor of a corresponding pin is enabled. 0: Pull-down resistor disabled 1: Pull-down resistor enabled
0	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

21.5 Port C

Port C is an input/output port with the 16 pins shown in figure 21.3.

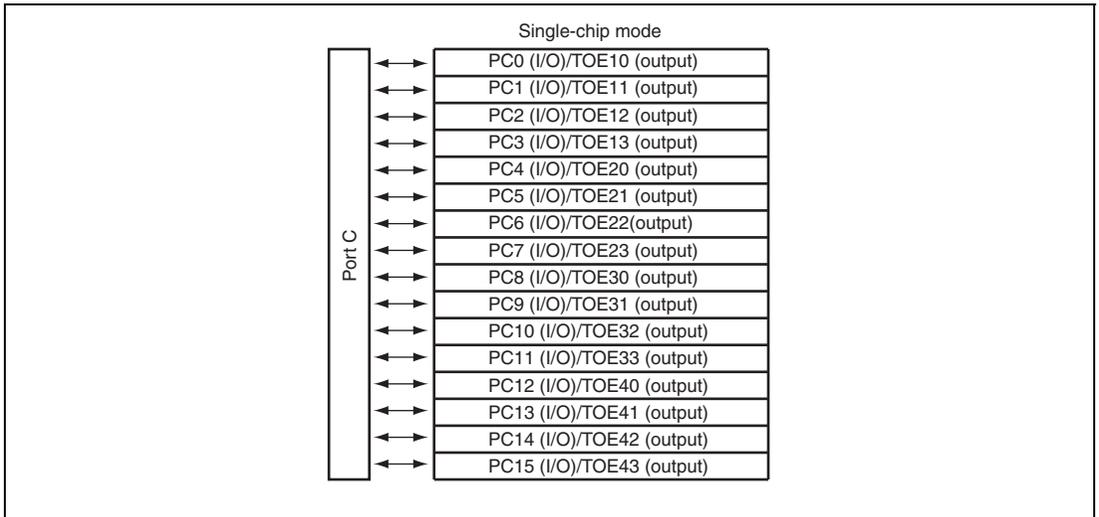


Figure 21.3 Port C

21.5.1 Port C Data Register (PCDR)

PCDR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that stores port C data. Bits PC15DR to PC0DR correspond to pins PC15/TOE43 to PC0/TOE10, respectively.

When a pin functions as a general output, a value written to a corresponding bit in this register is output on the pin. The bit value can be read directly regardless of the pin state by reading the bit in this register.

When this register is read while a pin functions as a general input, the pin state not a register value can be read. When data is written to this register while the pin functions as a general input, data can be written but it does not affect the pin state. Table 21.4 summarizes the PCDR read and write operations.

PCDR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PC15DR	PC14DR	PC13DR	PC12DR	PC11DR	PC10DR	PC9DR	PC8DR	PC7DR	PC6DR	PC5DR	PC4DR	PC3DR	PC2DR	PC1DR	PC0DR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PC15DR	0	R/W	Refer to table 21.4.
14	PC14DR	0	R/W	
13	PC13DR	0	R/W	
12	PC12DR	0	R/W	
11	PC11DR	0	R/W	
10	PC10DR	0	R/W	
9	PC9DR	0	R/W	
8	PC8DR	0	R/W	
7	PC7DR	0	R/W	
6	PC6DR	0	R/W	
5	PC5DR	0	R/W	
4	PC4DR	0	R/W	
3	PC3DR	0	R/W	
2	PC2DR	0	R/W	
1	PC1DR	0	R/W	
0	PC0DR	0	R/W	

Table 21.4 Read and Write Operations of Port C Data Register (PCDR)

- Bits 15 to 0 in PCDR

PCIOR	Pin Function	Read	Write
0	General input	Pin state	Data can be written to PCDR but data does not affect the pin state.
	Other than general input	Pin state	Data can be written to PCDR but data does not affect the pin state.
1	General output	PCDR value	Data written to PCDR is output on the pin.
	Other than general output	PCDR value	Data can be written to PCDR but data does not affect the pin state.

21.5.2 Port C Port Register (PCPR)

PCPR is a 16-bit read-only register that always stores port C pin states. This register cannot be directly written by the CPU. Bits PC15PR to PC0PR correspond to pins PC15/TOE43 to PC0/TOE10, respectively.

When PCPR is read, the pin state can be read.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PC15 PR	PC14 PR	PC13 PR	PC12 PR	PC11 PR	PC10 PR	PC9PR	PC8PR	PC7PR	PC6PR	PC5PR	PC4PR	PC3PR	PC2PR	PC1PR	PC0PR
Initial value:	PC15	PC14	PC13	PC12	PC11	PC10	PC9	PC8	PC7	PC6	PC5	PC4	PC3	PC2	PC1	PC0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PC15PR	Pin state	R	When these bits are read, the pin states can be read. These bits cannot be modified.
14	PC14PR	Pin state	R	
13	PC13PR	Pin state	R	
12	PC12PR	Pin state	R	
11	PC11PR	Pin state	R	
10	PC10PR	Pin state	R	
9	PC9PR	Pin state	R	
8	PC8PR	Pin state	R	
7	PC7PR	Pin state	R	
6	PC6PR	Pin state	R	
5	PC5PR	Pin state	R	
4	PC4PR	Pin state	R	
3	PC3PR	Pin state	R	
2	PC2PR	Pin state	R	
1	PC1PR	Pin state	R	
0	PC0PR	Pin state	R	

21.5.3 Port C Inverting Register (PCIR)

PCIR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the inverting function for port C. Bits PC15IR to PC0IR correspond to pins PC15/TOE43 to PC0/TOE10, respectively.

Setting the specific bits of PCIR to 1 reverts the output values on their corresponding pins.

The PCIR setting is ignored when the corresponding pin function is specified as a bus function.

PCIR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PC15 IR	PC14 IR	PC13 IR	PC12 IR	PC11 IR	PC10 IR	PC9IR	PC8IR	PC7IR	PC6IR	PC5IR	PC4IR	PC3IR	PC2IR	PC1IR	PC0IR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PC15IR	0	R/W	These bits set whether or not the set value is inverted when it is output on a corresponding pin.
14	PC14IR	0	R/W	
13	PC13IR	0	R/W	0: The set value is not inverted when output
12	PC12IR	0	R/W	1: The set value is inverted when output
11	PC11IR	0	R/W	
10	PC10IR	0	R/W	
9	PC9IR	0	R/W	
8	PC8IR	0	R/W	
7	PC7IR	0	R/W	
6	PC6IR	0	R/W	
5	PC5IR	0	R/W	
4	PC4IR	0	R/W	
3	PC3IR	0	R/W	
2	PC2IR	0	R/W	
1	PC1IR	0	R/W	
0	PC0IR	0	R/W	

21.5.4 Port C Driving Ability Setting Register (PCDSR)

PCDSR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that selects the driving ability for port C. Bit PC0DSR corresponds to pin PC0/TOE10.

Setting the specific bit of PCDSR to 1 increases the driving ability of its corresponding pin.

Bits 15 to 1 are reserved. These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

PCDSR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PC0DSR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PC0DSR	0	R/W	When this bit is set to 1, the driving ability of the corresponding pin is higher than normal. 0: Normal driving ability (slow slew rate) 1: High driving ability (fast slew rate) Note: For the characteristics of the driving ability, refer to section 30.3.12, Output Slew Rate.

21.6 Port F

Port F is an input/output port with the 16 pins shown in figure 21.4.

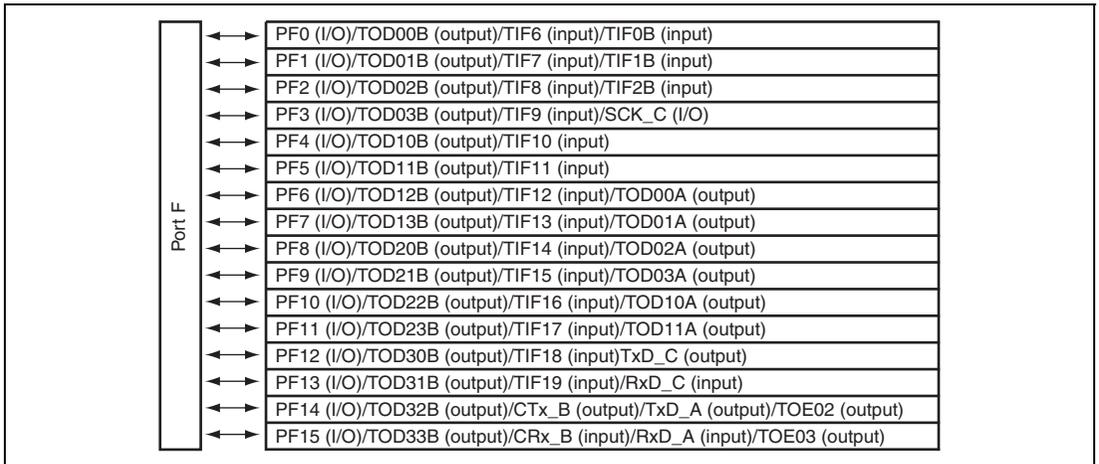


Figure 21.4 Port F

21.6.1 Port F Data Register (PFDR)

PFDR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that stores port F data. Bits PF15DR to PF0DR correspond to pins PF15/TOD33B/CRx_B/RxD_A/TOE03 to PF0/TOD00B/TIF6/TIF0B, respectively.

When a pin functions as a general output, a value written to a corresponding bit in this register is output on the pin. The bit value can be read directly regardless of the pin state by reading the bit in this register.

When this register is read while a pin functions as a general input, the pin state not a register value can be read. When data is written to this register while the pin functions as a general input, data can be written but it does not affect the pin state. Table 21.5 summarizes the PFDR read and write operations.

PFDR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PF15DR	PF14DR	PF13DR	PF12DR	PF11DR	PF10DR	PF9DR	PF8DR	PF7DR	PF6DR	PF5DR	PF4DR	PF3DR	PF2DR	PF1DR	PF0DR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PF15DR	0	R/W	Refer to table 21.5.
14	PF14DR	0	R/W	
13	PF13DR	0	R/W	
12	PF12DR	0	R/W	
11	PF11DR	0	R/W	
10	PF10DR	0	R/W	
9	PF9DR	0	R/W	
8	PF8DR	0	R/W	
7	PF7DR	0	R/W	
6	PF6DR	0	R/W	
5	PF5DR	0	R/W	
4	PF4DR	0	R/W	
3	PF3DR	0	R/W	
2	PF2DR	0	R/W	
1	PF1DR	0	R/W	
0	PF0DR	0	R/W	

Table 21.5 Read and Write Operations of Port F Data Register (PFDR)

- Bits 15 to 0 in the PFDR register

PFIOR	Pin Function	Read	Write
0	General input	Pin state	Data can be written to PFDR but data does not affect the pin state.
	Other than general input	Pin state	Data can be written to PFDR but data does not affect the pin state.
1	General output	PFDR value	Data written to PFDR is output on the pin.
	Other than general output	PFDR value	Data can be written to PFDR but data does not affect the pin state.

21.6.2 Port F Port Register (PFPR)

PFPR is a 16-bit read-only register that always stores port F pin states. This register cannot be directly written by the CPU. Bits PF15PR to PF0PR correspond to pins PF15/TOD33B/CRx_B/RxD_A/TOE03 to PF0/TOD00B/TIF6/TIF0B, respectively.

When PFPR is read, the pin state can be read.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PF15 PR	PF14 PR	PF13 PR	PF12 PR	PF11 PR	PF10 PR	PF9PR	PF8PR	PF7PR	PF6PR	PF5PR	PF4PR	PF3PR	PF2PR	PF1PR	PF0PR
Initial value:	PF15	PF14	PF13	PF12	PF11	PF10	PF9	PF8	PF7	PF6	PF5	PF4	PF3	PF2	PF1	PF0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PF15PR	Pin state	R	When these bits are read, the pin states can be read.
14	PF14PR	Pin state	R	These bits cannot be modified.
13	PF13PR	Pin state	R	
12	PF12PR	Pin state	R	
11	PF11PR	Pin state	R	
10	PF10PR	Pin state	R	
9	PF9PR	Pin state	R	
8	PF8PR	Pin state	R	
7	PF7PR	Pin state	R	
6	PF6PR	Pin state	R	
5	PF5PR	Pin state	R	
4	PF4PR	Pin state	R	
3	PF3PR	Pin state	R	
2	PF2PR	Pin state	R	
1	PF1PR	Pin state	R	
0	PF0PR	Pin state	R	

21.6.3 Port F Inverting Register (PFIR)

PFIR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the inverting function for port F. Bits PF15IR to PF0IR correspond to pins PF15/TOD33B/CRx_B/RxD_A/TOE03 to PF0/TOD00B/TIF6/TIF0B, respectively. The PFIR setting is valid regardless of the port F pin functions.

Setting the specific bits of PFIR to 1 reverts the output values on their corresponding pins.

PFIR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PF15IR	PF14IR	PF13IR	PF12IR	PF11IR	PF10IR	PF9IR	PF8IR	PF7IR	PF6IR	PF5IR	PF4IR	PF3IR	PF2IR	PF1IR	PF0IR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PF15IR	0	R/W	These bits set whether or not the set value is inverted when it is output on a corresponding pin.
14	PF14IR	0	R/W	
13	PF13IR	0	R/W	0: The set value is not inverted when output 1: The set value is inverted when output
12	PF12IR	0	R/W	
11	PF11IR	0	R/W	
10	PF10IR	0	R/W	
9	PF9IR	0	R/W	
8	PF8IR	0	R/W	
7	PF7IR	0	R/W	
6	PF6IR	0	R/W	
5	PF5IR	0	R/W	
4	PF4IR	0	R/W	
3	PF3IR	0	R/W	
2	PF2IR	0	R/W	
1	PF1IR	0	R/W	
0	PF0IR	0	R/W	

21.6.4 Port F Driving Ability Setting Register (PFDSR)

PFDSR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that selects the driving ability for port F. Bits PF15DSR and PF14DSR correspond to pins PF15/TOD33B/CRx_B/RxD_A/TOE03 and PF14/TOD32B/CTx_B/TxD_A/TOE02, respectively. The PFDSR setting is valid regardless of the selected pin functions.

Setting the specific bits of PFDSR to 1 increases the driving ability of their corresponding pins.

PFDSR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PF15 DSR	PF14 DSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PF15DSR	0	R/W	When this bit is set to 1, the driving ability of the corresponding pin is higher than normal.
14	PF14DSR	0	R/W	0: Normal driving ability (slow slew rate) 1: High driving ability (fast slew rate) Note: For the characteristics of the driving ability, refer to section 30.3.12, Output Slew Rate.
13 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

21.6.5 Port F Pin State Setting Register (PFPSR)

PFPSR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the pull-down state of port F. Bits PF15PSR and PF13PSR correspond to pins PF15/TOD33B/CRx_B/RxD_A/TOE03 and PF13/TOD31B/TIF19/RxD_C, respectively.

Setting the specific bits of PFPSR to 1 puts their corresponding pins into pull-down state.

PFPSR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PF15 PSR	-	PF13 PSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PF15PSR	0	R/W	Selects whether or not to enable the pull-down resistor of a corresponding pin is enabled. 0: Pull-down resistor disabled 1: Pull-down resistor enabled
14	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
13	PF13PSR	0	R/W	Selects whether or not to enable the pull-down resistor of a corresponding pin is enabled. 0: Pull-down resistor disabled 1: Pull-down resistor enabled
12 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

21.7 Port G

Port G is an input/output port with the 16 pins shown in figure 21.5.

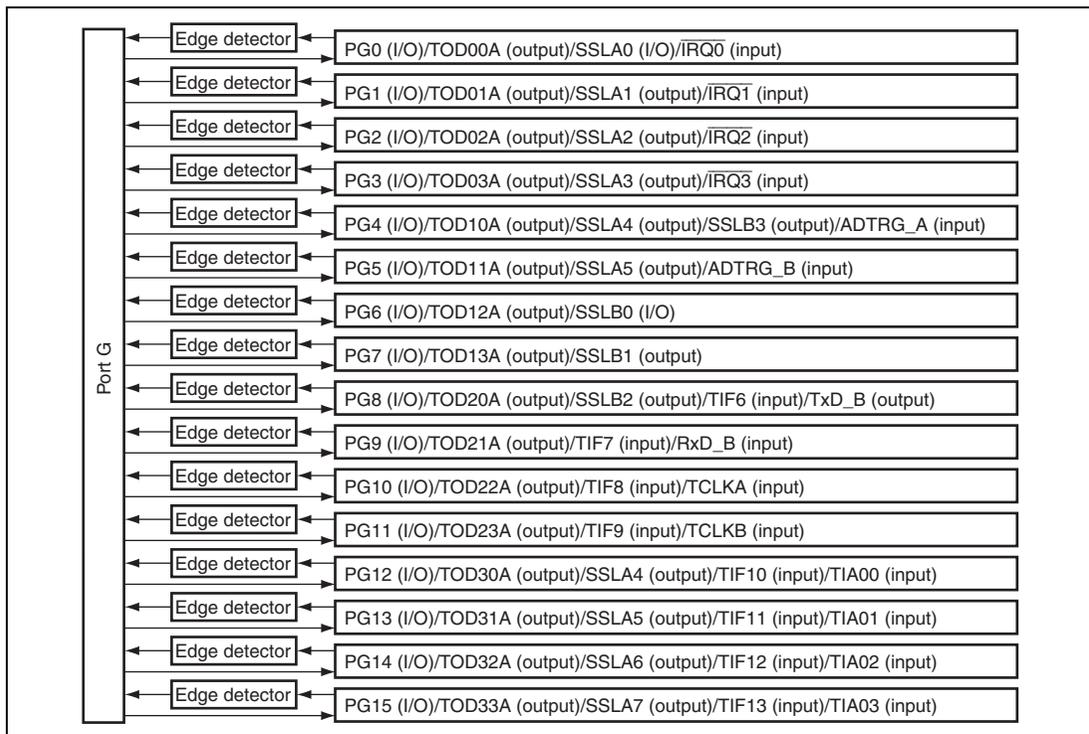


Figure 21.5 Port G

21.7.1 Port G Data Register (PGDR)

PGDR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that stores port G data. Bits PG15DR to PG0DR correspond to pins PG15/TOD33A/SSLA7/TIF13/TIA03 to PG0/TOD00A/SSLA0/IRQ0, respectively.

When a pin functions as a general output, a value written to a corresponding bit in this register is output on the pin. The bit value can be read directly regardless of the pin state by reading the bit in this register.

When this register is read while a pin functions as a general input, the bit value can be read. Each bit of PGDR is set to 1 when an edge specified by the port G edge selecting register (PGER) is

detected on the corresponding pin. Only 0 can be written after the bit is read as 1. Writing 0 without having read the bit as 1 or writing 1 is ignored. Writing 0 to the bits does not affect the pin state. Table 21.6 summarizes the PGDR read and write operations.

PGDR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PG15DR	PG14DR	PG13DR	PG12DR	PG11DR	PG10DR	PG9DR	PG8DR	PG7DR	PG6DR	PG5DR	PG4DR	PG3DR	PG2DR	PG1DR	PG0DR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PG15DR	0	R/W	Refer to table 21.6.
14	PG14DR	0	R/W	
13	PG13DR	0	R/W	
12	PG12DR	0	R/W	
11	PG11DR	0	R/W	
10	PG10DR	0	R/W	
9	PG9DR	0	R/W	
8	PG8DR	0	R/W	
7	PG7DR	0	R/W	
6	PG6DR	0	R/W	
5	PG5DR	0	R/W	
4	PG4DR	0	R/W	
3	PG3DR	0	R/W	
2	PG2DR	0	R/W	
1	PG1DR	0	R/W	
0	PG0DR	0	R/W	

Table 21.6 Read and Write Operations of Port G Data Register (PGDR)

- Bits 15 to 0 in the PGDR register

PGIOR	Pin Function	Read	Write
0	General input	PGDR value	Writing 1 is ignored. Only 0 can be written after this bit is read as 1. Writing 0 to this bit does not affect the pin state. Each bit can be set to 1 when an edge specified by PGER is input on the corresponding pin.
	Other than general input	PGDR value	Writing 1 is ignored. Only 0 can be written after this bit is read as 1. Writing 0 to this bit does not affect the pin state. Each bit can be set to 1 when an edge specified by PGER is input/output on the corresponding pin.
1	General output	PGDR value	Data written to PGDR is output on the pin.
	Other than general output	PGDR value	Data can be written to PGDR but data does not affect the pin state.

21.7.2 Port G Port Register (PGPR)

PGPR is a 16-bit read-only register that always stores port G pin states. This register cannot be directly written by the CPU. Bits PG15PR to PG0PR correspond to pins PG15/TOD33A/SSLA7/TIF13/TIA03 to PG0/TOD00A/SSLA0/IRQ0, respectively.

When PGPR is read, the pin state can be read.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PG15 PR	PG14 PR	PG13 PR	PG12 PR	PG11 PR	PG10 PR	PG9PR	PG8PR	PG7PR	PG6PR	PG5PR	PG4PR	PG3PR	PG2PR	PG1PR	PG0PR
Initial value:	PG15	PG14	PG13	PG12	PG11	PG10	PG9	PG8	PG7	PG6	PG5	PG4	PG3	PG2	PG1	PG0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PG15PR	Pin state	R	When these bits are read, the pin states can be read.
14	PG14PR	Pin state	R	These bits cannot be modified.
13	PG13PR	Pin state	R	
12	PG12PR	Pin state	R	
11	PG11PR	Pin state	R	
10	PG10PR	Pin state	R	
9	PG9PR	Pin state	R	
8	PG8PR	Pin state	R	
7	PG7PR	Pin state	R	
6	PG6PR	Pin state	R	
5	PG5PR	Pin state	R	
4	PG4PR	Pin state	R	
3	PG3PR	Pin state	R	
2	PG2PR	Pin state	R	
1	PG1PR	Pin state	R	
0	PG0PR	Pin state	R	

21.7.3 Port G Inverting Register (PGIR)

PGIR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the inverting function for port G. Bits PG15IR to PG0IR correspond to pins PG15/TOD33A/SSLA7/TIF13/TIA03 to PG0/TOD00A/SSLA0/IRQ0, respectively. The PGIR setting is valid regardless of the port G pin functions.

Setting a bit of PGIR to 1 reverts the output value on its corresponding pin.

The PGIR register is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PG15 IR	PG14 IR	PG13 IR	PG12 IR	PG11 IR	PG10 IR	PG9IR	PG8IR	PG7IR	PG6IR	PG5IR	PG4IR	PG3IR	PG2IR	PG1IR	PG0IR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PG15IR	0	R/W	These bits set whether or not the set value is inverted when it is output on a corresponding pin. 0: The set value is not inverted when output 1: The set value is inverted when output
14	PG14IR	0	R/W	
13	PG13IR	0	R/W	
12	PG12IR	0	R/W	
11	PG11IR	0	R/W	
10	PG10IR	0	R/W	
9	PG9IR	0	R/W	
8	PG8IR	0	R/W	
7	PG7IR	0	R/W	
6	PG6IR	0	R/W	
5	PG5IR	0	R/W	
4	PG4IR	0	R/W	
3	PG3IR	0	R/W	
2	PG2IR	0	R/W	
1	PG1IR	0	R/W	
0	PG0IR	0	R/W	

21.7.4 Port G Driving Ability Setting Register (PGDSR)

PGDSR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that selects the driving ability for port G. Bits PG15DSR to PG0DSR correspond to pins PG15/TOD33A/SSLA7/TIF13/TIA03 to PG0/TOD00A/SSLA0/IRQ0, respectively. The PGDSR setting is valid regardless of the selected pin functions.

When a bit in PGDSR is set to 1, the high driving ability is set in the corresponding pin.

PGDSR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. PGDSR is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PG15 DSR	PG14 DSR	PG13 DSR	PG12 DSR	PG11 DSR	PG10 DSR	PG9 DSR	PG8 DSR	PG7 DSR	PG6 DSR	PG5 DSR	PG4 DSR	PG3 DSR	PG2 DSR	PG1 DSR	PG0 DSR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PG15DSR	0	R/W	When these bits are set to 1, the driving ability of the corresponding pin is higher than normal.
14	PG14DSR	0	R/W	
13	PG13DSR	0	R/W	0: Normal driving ability (slow slew rate)
12	PG12DSR	0	R/W	1: High driving ability (fast slew rate)
11	PG11DSR	0	R/W	Note: For the characteristics of the driving ability, refer to section 30.3.12, Output Slew Rate.
10	PG10DSR	0	R/W	
9	PG9DSR	0	R/W	
8	PG8DSR	0	R/W	
7	PG7DSR	0	R/W	
6	PG6DSR	0	R/W	
5	PG5DSR	0	R/W	
4	PG4DSR	0	R/W	
3	PG3DSR	0	R/W	
2	PG2DSR	0	R/W	
1	PG1DSR	0	R/W	
0	PG0DSR	0	R/W	

21.7.5 Port G Edge Selecting Register (PGER)

PGER is a 16-bit readable/writable register that selects the type of an edge to be detected by port G. The PGHES[1:0] bits correspond to pins PG15/TOD33A/SSLA7/TIF13/TIA03 to PG8/TOD20A/SSLB2/TIF6/TxD_B. The PGLS[1:0] bits correspond to pins PG7/TOD13A/SSLB1 to PG0/TOD00A/SSLA0/IRQ0 pins.

When a pin functions as a general input, each bit in PGER functions as a status flag indicating whether or not the specified edge input is detected.

PGER is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	PGHES[1:0]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PGLS[1:0]
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 10	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
9, 8	PGHES[1:0]	00	R/W	These bits set the input edge to be detected on the corresponding pins PG15/TOD33A/SSLA7/TIF13/TIA03 to PG8/TOD20A/SSLB2/TIF6/TxD_B. 00: No edge detected 01: Rising edge detected 10: Falling edge detected 11: Both rising and falling edges detected
7 to 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
1, 0	PGLES[1:0]	00	R/W	These bits set the input edge to be detected on the corresponding pins PG7/TOD13A/SSLB1 to PG0/TOD00A/SSLA0/ $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$. 00: No edge detected 01: Rising edge detected 10: Falling edge detected 11: Both rising and falling edges detected

21.7.6 Port G Pin State Setting Register (PGPSR)

PGPSR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the pull-down resistor of port G. Bit PG9PSR corresponds to pin PG9/TOD21A/TIF7/RxD_B.

The PGPSR setting is valid regardless of the selected pin functions.

Setting the specific bit of PGPSR to 1 puts its corresponding pin into pull-down state.

Bits 15 to 10 and 8 to 0 are reserved. These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

PGPSR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	PG9PSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 10	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
9	PG9PSR	0	R/W	Selects whether or not the pull-down resistor of a corresponding pin is enabled. 0: Pull-down resistor disabled 1: Pull-down resistor enabled
8 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

21.8 Port J

Port J is an input/output port with the 10 pins shown in figure 21.6.

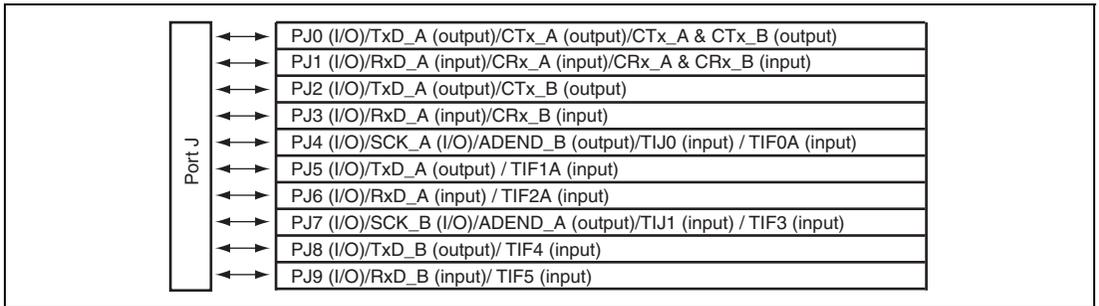


Figure 21.6 Port J

21.8.1 Port J Data Register (PJDR)

PJDR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that stores port J data. Bits PJ9DR to PJ0DR correspond to pins PJ9/RxD_B/TIF5 to PJ0/TxD_A/CTx_A/CTx_A&CTx_B, respectively.

When a pin functions as a general output, a value written to a corresponding bit in this register is output on the pin. The bit value can be read directly regardless of the pin state by reading the bit in this register.

When this register is read while a pin functions as a general input, the pin state not a register value can be read. When data is written to this register while the pin functions as a general input, data can be written but it does not affect the pin state. Table 21.7 summarizes the PJDR read and write operations.

PJDR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	PJ9DR	PJ8DR	PJ7DR	PJ6DR	PJ5DR	PJ4DR	PJ3DR	PJ2DR	PJ1DR	PJ0DR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 10	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
9	PJ9DR	0	R/W	Refer to table 21.7.
8	PJ8DR	0	R/W	
7	PJ7DR	0	R/W	
6	PJ6DR	0	R/W	
5	PJ5DR	0	R/W	
4	PJ4DR	0	R/W	
3	PJ3DR	0	R/W	
2	PJ2DR	0	R/W	
1	PJ1DR	0	R/W	
0	PJ0DR	0	R/W	

Table 21.7 Read and Write Operations of Port J Data Register (PJDR)

- Bits 9 to 0 in the PJDR register

PJIOR	Pin Function	Read	Write
0	General input	Pin state	Data can be written to PJDR but data does not affect the pin state.
	Other than general input	Pin state	Data can be written to PJDR but data does not affect the pin state.
1	General output	PJDR value	Data written to PJDR is output on the pin.
	Other than general output	PJDR value	Data can be written to PJDR but data does not affect the pin state.

21.8.2 Port J Port Register (PJPR)

PJPR is a 16-bit read-only register that always stores port J pin states. This register cannot be directly written by the CPU. Bits PJ9PR to PJ0PR correspond to pins PJ9/RxD_B/TIF5 to PJ0/TxD_A/CTx_A/CTx_A&CTx_B, respectively.

When PJPR is read, the pin state can be read.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	PJ9PR	PJ8PR	PJ7PR	PJ6PR	PJ5PR	PJ4PR	PJ3PR	PJ2PR	PJ1PR	PJ0PR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	PJ9	PJ8	PJ7	PJ6	PJ5	PJ4	PJ3	PJ2	PJ1	PJ0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 10	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
9	PJ9PR	Pin state	R	When these bits are read, the pin states can be read.
8	PJ8PR	Pin state	R	These bits cannot be modified.
7	PJ7PR	Pin state	R	
6	PJ6PR	Pin state	R	
5	PJ5PR	Pin state	R	
4	PJ4PR	Pin state	R	
3	PJ3PR	Pin state	R	
2	PJ2PR	Pin state	R	
1	PJ1PR	Pin state	R	
0	PJ0PR	Pin state	R	

21.8.3 Port J Inverting Register (PJIR)

PJIR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the inverting function for port J. Bits PJ8IR, PJ7IR, PJ5IR, PJ4IR, PJ2IR, and PJ0IR correspond to pins PJ8/TxD_B/TIF4, PJ7/SCK_B/ADEND_A/TIJ1/TIF3, PJ5/TxD_A/TIF1A, PJ4/SCK_A/ADEND_B/TIJ0/TIF0A, PJ2/TxD_A/CTx_B, and PJ0/TxD_A/CTx_A/CTx_A&CTx_B, respectively. The PJIR setting is valid regardless of the port J pin functions.

Setting the specific bits of PJIR to 1 inverts the output value on their corresponding pins.

PJIR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PJ8IR	PJ7IR	-	PJ5IR	PJ4IR	-	PJ2IR	-	PJ0IR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PJ8IR	0	R/W	These bits set whether or not the set value is inverted when it is output on a corresponding pin. 0: The set value is not inverted when output 1: The set value is inverted when output
7	PJ7IR	0	R/W	
6	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
5	PJ5IR	0	R/W	These bits set whether or not the set value is inverted when it is output on a corresponding pin. 0: The set value is not inverted when output 1: The set value is inverted when output
4	PJ4IR	0	R/W	
3	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
2	PJ2IR	0	R/W	Sets whether or not the set value is inverted when it is output on a corresponding pin. 0: The set value is not inverted when output 1: The set value is inverted when output
1	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PJ0IR	0	R/W	Sets whether or not the set value is inverted when it is output on a corresponding pin. 0: The set value is not inverted when output 1: The set value is inverted when output

21.8.4 Port J Driving Ability Setting Register (PJDSR)

PJDSR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that selects the driving ability for port J. Bits PJ8DSR, PJ7DSR, PJ5DSR, PJ4DSR, PJ2DSR, and PJ0DSR correspond to pins PJ8/TxD_B/TIF4, PJ7/SCK_B/ADEND_A/TIJ1/TIF3, PJ5/TxD_A/TIF1A, PJ4/SCK_A/ADEND_B/TIJ0/TIF0A, PJ2/TxD_A/CTx_B, and PJ0/TxD_A/CTx_A/CTx_A&CTx_B, respectively. The PJDSR setting is always valid regardless of the selected pin functions.

Setting the specific bits of PJDSR to 1 increases the driving ability of their corresponding pins.

PJDSR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. PJDSR is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PJ8 DSR	PJ7 DSR	-	PJ5 DSR	PJ4 DSR	-	PJ2 DSR	-	PJ0 DSR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 9	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
8	PJ8DSR	0	R/W	When these bits are set to 1, the driving ability of the corresponding pin is higher than normal. 0: Normal driving ability (slow slew rate) 1: High driving ability (fast slew rate) Note: For the characteristics of the driving ability, refer to section 30.3.12, Output Slew Rate.
7	PJ7DSR	0	R/W	
6	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
5	PJ5DSR	0	R/W	When these bits are set to 1, the driving ability of the corresponding pin is higher than normal. 0: Normal driving ability (slow slew rate) 1: High driving ability (fast slew rate) Note: For the characteristics of the driving ability, refer to section 30.3.12, Output Slew Rate.
4	PJ4DSR	0	R/W	
3	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
2	PJ2DSR	0	R/W	When this bit is set to 1, the driving ability of the corresponding pin is higher than normal. 0: Normal driving ability (slow slew rate) 1: High driving ability (fast slew rate) Note: For the characteristics of the driving ability, refer to section 30.3.12, Output Slew Rate.
1	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PJ0DSR	0	R/W	When this bit is set to 1, the driving ability of the corresponding pin is higher than normal. 0: Normal driving ability (slow slew rate) 1: High driving ability (fast slew rate) Note: For the characteristics of the driving ability, refer to section 30.3.12, Output Slew Rate.

21.8.5 Port J Pin State Setting Register (PJPSR)

PJPSR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the pull-down resistor of port J. Bits PJ9PSR, PJ6PSR, PJ3PSR, and PJ1PSR correspond to pins PJ9/RxD_B/TIF5, PJ6/RxD_A/TIF2A, PJ3/RxD_A/CRx_B, and PJ1/RxD_A/CRx_A/CRx_A&CRx_B, respectively. The PJPSR setting is valid regardless of the selected pin functions.

Setting the specific bits of PJPSR to 1 puts their corresponding pins into pull-down state.

PJPSR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	PJ9 PSR	-	-	PJ6 PSR	-	-	PJ3 PSR	-	PJ1 PSR	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W	R	R/W	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 10	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
9	PJ9PSR	0	R/W	Selects whether or not the pull-down resistor of a corresponding pin is enabled. 0: Pull-down resistor disabled 1: Pull-down resistor enabled
8, 7	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6	PJ6PSR	0	R/W	Selects whether or not the pull-down resistor of a corresponding pin is enabled. 0: Pull-down resistor disabled 1: Pull-down resistor enabled
5, 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
3	PJ3PSR	0	R/W	Selects whether or not the pull-down resistor of a corresponding pin is enabled. 0: Pull-down resistor disabled 1: Pull-down resistor enabled
2	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	PJ1PSR	0	R/W	Selects whether or not the pull-down resistor of a corresponding pin is enabled. 0: Pull-down resistor disabled 1: Pull-down resistor enabled
0	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

21.9 Port S

Port S is an input port with the 16 pins shown in figure 21.7.

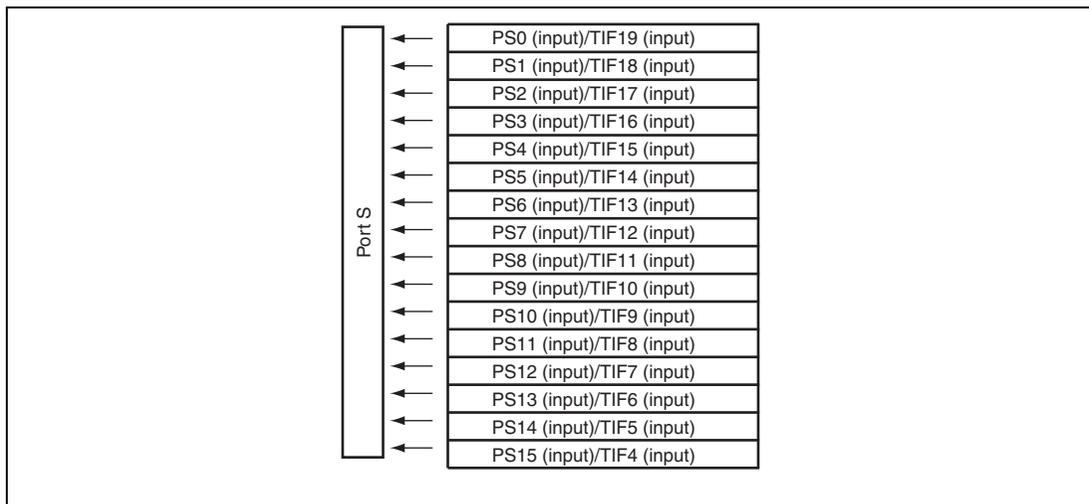


Figure 21.7 Port S

21.9.1 Port S Port Register (PSPR)

PSPR is a 16-bit read-only register that stores port S pin states. This register cannot be directly written by the CPU. Bits PS15PR to PS0PR correspond to pins PS15/TIF4 to PS0/TIF19, respectively.

If PS[15-0]MD2 = 1 in the port S control register, the pin state can be read when PSPR is read.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PS15 PR	PS14 PR	PS13 PR	PS12 PR	PS11 PR	PS10 PR	PS9PR	PS8PR	PS7PR	PS6PR	PS5PR	PS4PR	PS3PR	PS2PR	PS1PR	PS0PR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15	PS15PR	0	R	If PS[15-0]MD2 = 1, the pin states can be read.
14	PS14PR	0	R	If PS[15-0]MD2 = 0, the bits are always read as 0.
13	PS13PR	0	R	
12	PS12PR	0	R	
11	PS11PR	0	R	
10	PS10PR	0	R	
9	PS9PR	0	R	
8	PS8PR	0	R	
7	PS7PR	0	R	
6	PS6PR	0	R	
5	PS5PR	0	R	
4	PS4PR	0	R	
3	PS3PR	0	R	
2	PS2PR	0	R	
1	PS1PR	0	R	
0	PS0PR	0	R	

21.10 Port T

Port T is an input port with the 7 pins shown in figure 21.8.

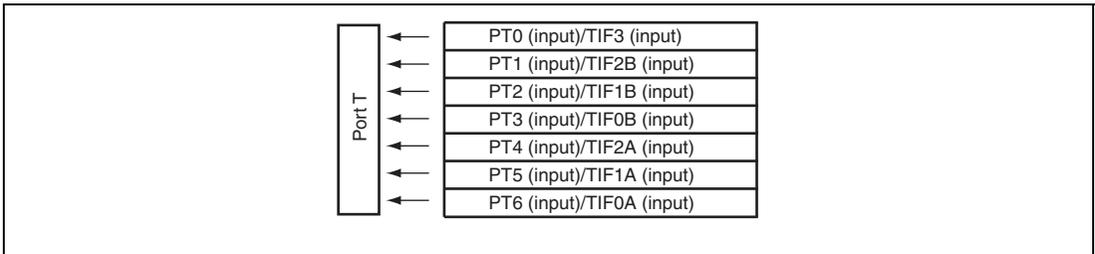


Figure 21.8 Port T

21.10.1 Port T Port Register (PTPR)

PTPR is a 16-bit read-only register that stores port T pin states. This register cannot be directly written by the CPU. Bits PT6PR to PT0PR correspond to pins PT6/TIF0A to PT0/TIF3, respectively.

If $PT[6-0]MD2 = 1$ in the port T control register, the pin state can be read when PTPR is read.

Bits 15 to 7 are reserved. These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT6PR	PT5PR	PT4PR	PT3PR	PT2PR	PT1PR	PT0PR
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 7	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
6	PT6PR	0	R	If PT[6-0]MD2 = 1, the pin states can be read.
5	PT5PR	0	R	If PT[6-0]MD2 = 0, the bits are always read as 0.
4	PT4PR	0	R	
3	PT3PR	0	R	
2	PT2PR	0	R	
1	PT1PR	0	R	
0	PT0PR	0	R	

21.11 CK Control Register (CKCR)

CKCR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the CK output.

CKCR is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or a power-on reset by the WDT. It is not initialized in sleep mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CKOE
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	CKOE	0	R/W	Enables or disables an output on the CK pin. 0: Enables output on the pin (CK output) 1: Disables output on the pin (Hi-Z)

21.12 Usage Note

21.12.1 Note on State Immediately after Reset

Immediately after reset, input/output pins are in the input state. In this case, if the pins are at intermediate levels because, for example, they are opened, a passthrough current may flow. To reduce the passthrough current, set general input/output pins in the output state at low level, immediately after the LSI has been turned on. This countermeasure will set the input/output pins stable, and therefore the passthrough current will be reduced.

21.12.2 Note on Operation of Input/Output Pins on a Reset by an Internal Source

When input/output pins enter the reset state from the operating state due to a reset by an internal source, the states of the pins are undefined for up to one cycle of the peripheral clock ($P\phi$). Over this period, the pins may be in the high-level output state, the low-level output state, or the high-impedance state.

Although the input/output pins are only temporarily in the undefined state described above, the microcontroller as a whole enters the specified reset state after that.

Resets by internal sources include internal resets by WDT overflow and H-UDI resets using emulators.

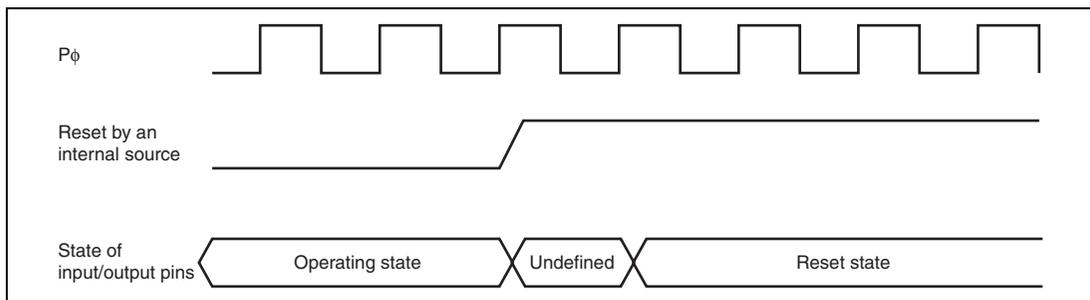


Figure 21.9 Operation of Input/Output Pins at Reset by Internal Source

Note: The phenomenon described above does not occur on any of dedicated input or output pins.

Resets by inputting a low level on the \overline{RES} pin do not correspond the resets by internal sources.

Section 22 Multi-Input Signature Generator (MISG)

22.1 Overview

This LSI has a multi-input signature generator (MISG) for self test function.

The MISG monitors any write accesses by the CPU to the calculation data register (MISRCDR) and generates a 32-bit signature using the contents of MISRCDR. The signature is stored in the multi-input signature register (MISR). Each time MISRCDR is accessed, the MISG updates the contents of MISR with a new signature which is generated by the data written to MISRCDR and the data stored in MISR (normally the data in MISR is the signature generated by the previous write access; in some cases, it is an initial value or a value that is directly written to MISR).

Signatures are generated by the following polynomial.

$$G(x) = x^{32} + x^{26} + x^{23} + x^{22} + x^{16} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + x + 1$$

The enable bit in the MISR control register (MISRCR) can be used to enable/disable the generation of signatures. In the initial status after a reset, signature generation is disabled so that writing to MISRCDR will not update the data stored in MISR.

MISR is a register that is address-mapped to the internal I/O register space and can be directly read from or written to. A generated signature in MISR can be compared with an expected value or an arbitrary seed value (the value that is the source of a signature) can also be stored.

Figure 22.1 is a block diagram of the MISG.

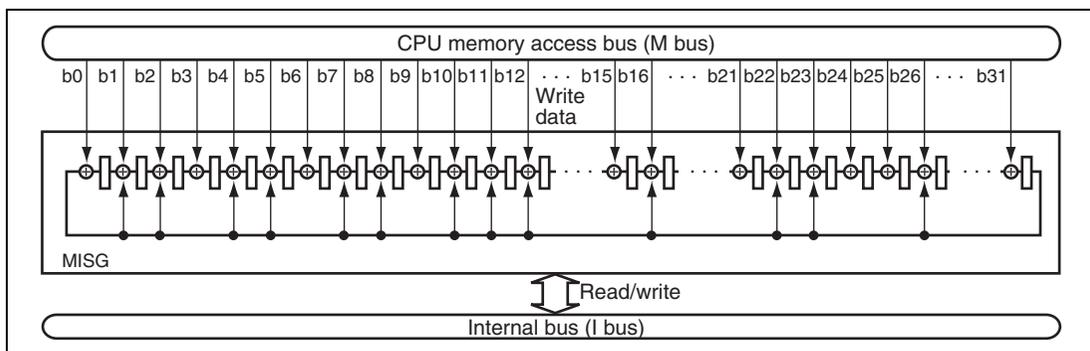


Figure 22.1 Block Diagram of MISG

22.2 Register Descriptions

The MISG has the following registers.

Table 22.1 Register Configuration

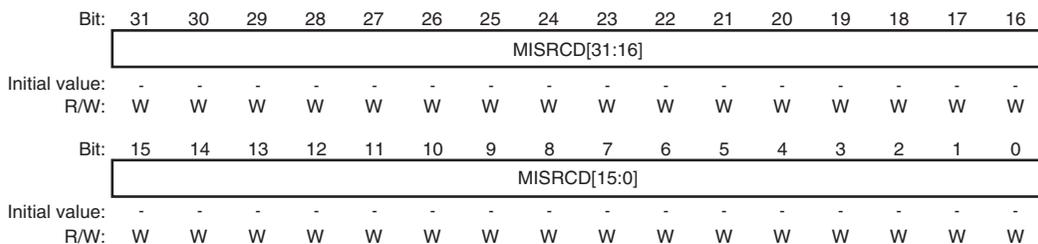
Register Name	Symbol	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Calculation data register	MISRCDR	W	—	H'FFF7FFFC	8, 16, 32
MISR control register	MISRCR	R/W	H'00	H'FFFC1C00	8
Multi-input signature register	MISR	R/W	H'00000000	H'FFFC1C04	32

22.2.1 Calculation Data Register (MISRCDR)

MISRCDR is a 32-bit write-only register. MISRCDR can be written only by the CPU. MISRCDR can always be accessed in one write cycle (CPUCLK). The data written to MISRCDR is used as input data for the multi-input signature register (MISR).

Data can be written to MISRCDR in words, bytes, or longwords. However, the word or longword data is extended to 32-bit data by filling remaining bits with 0 so that 32-bit data is always input into MISR.

Note: Do not read from MISRCDR. Otherwise, correct operation cannot be guaranteed.



Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	MISRCDR [31:0]	—	W	Calculation Data Input data to MISR. Each time calculation data is written, a new signature is generated and it is stored in MISR.

22.2.2 Multi-Input Signature Register (MISR)

MISR is a 32-bit readable/writable register. Setting the MISR enable bit (MISREN) in the MISR control register (MISRCR) to 1 causes MISR to generate a new signature whenever data is written to MISRCDR, and the generated value is stored in MISR.

Signatures are generated by the following polynomial.

$$G(x) = x^{32} + x^{26} + x^{23} + x^{22} + x^{16} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + x + 1$$

MISR is initialized to H'00000000 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Note: When writing to MISRCDR after writing to this register, read this register before writing to MISRCDR. If MISR is not read, a correct signature may not be generated through a write operation to MISRCDR.

If the interval between writing to the MISRCDR register and reading from the MISR register is too short when four-times and two-times multiplication have been specified for the internal clock (ϕ) and peripheral clock ($P\phi$), respectively, a signature generated by writing to MISRCDR may not be read correctly. If it is necessary to read from the MISR register immediately after writing to the MISRCDR register, execute three or more instructions before reading from the MISR register or read twice from the MISR register and use the second read data.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	MISR[31:16]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MISR[15:0]															
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 0	MISR [31:0]	H'00000000	R/W	Signature Data These bits return the latest signature when read.

22.2.3 MISR Control Register (MISRCR)

MISRCR is an 8-bit readable/writable register that controls the generation of a signature by MISR. MISR generates a signature when the MISR enable bit (MISREN) is set to 1 and stores the resulting signature. If the MISREN bit is 0, the contents of MISR are not updated even when data is written to MISRCDR.

MISRCR is initialized to H'00 by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Note: When writing to MISRCDR after writing to this register, perform either of the following two operations before writing to MISRCDR. A correct signature may not be generated through a write operation to MISRCDR without performing either of them.

1. Read twice from the MISRCR register.
2. Execute three or more instructions after reading from the MISRCR register.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MISREN
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	MISREN	0	R/W	MISR Enable 0: Disables generating a signature or updating the contents of MISR even when data is written to MISRCDR 1: Enables generating a signature or updating the contents of MISR even when data is written to MISRCDR

Section 23 ROM

This LSI incorporates 1.25 Mbytes of flash memory (ROM) for the storage of instruction code. The flash memory has the following features.

23.1 Features

- Two types of flash-memory MATs

The ROM has two types of memory areas (hereafter referred to as memory MATs) in the same address space. These two MATs can be switched by the start-up mode or bank switching through the control register. For addresses H'00008000 to H'0013FFFF, undefined data is read and programming and erasing are ignored when the user boot MAT is selected.

User MAT: 1.25 Mbytes

User boot MAT: 32 Kbytes

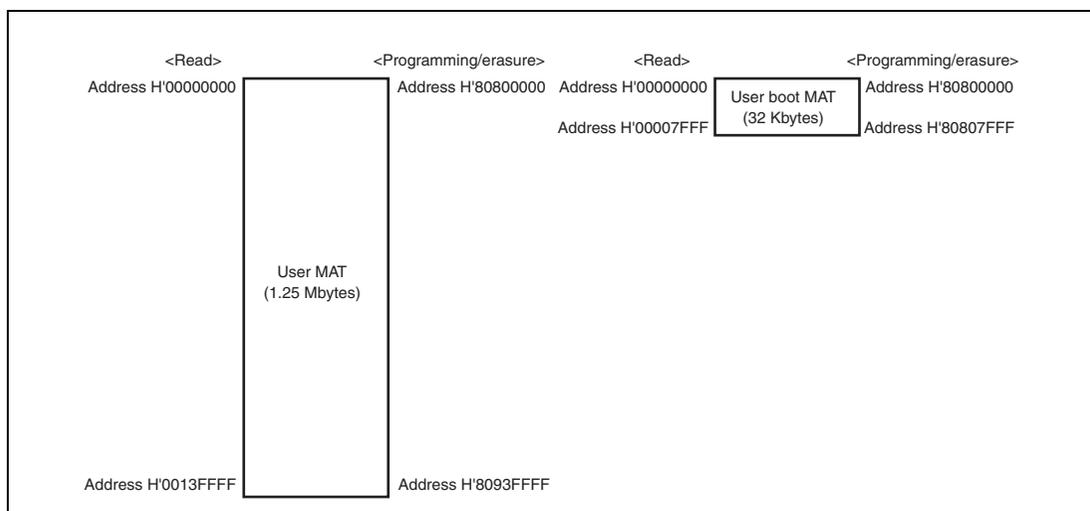


Figure 23.1 Memory MAT Configuration in ROM

- High-speed reading through ROM cache

Both the user MAT and user boot MAT can be read at high speed through the ROM cache. They can be read only in on-chip ROM enabled mode.

- Programming and erasing methods

The ROM can be programmed and erased by commands issued through the peripheral bus (P bus) to the ROM/EEPROM-dedicated sequencer (FCU).

While the flash control unit (FCU) is programming or erasing the ROM, the CPU can execute a program located outside the ROM. While the FCU is programming or erasing the EEPROM, the CPU can execute a program in the ROM. When the FCU suspends programming or erasure, the CPU can execute a program in the ROM, and then the FCU can resume programming or erasure. While the FCU suspends erasure, areas other than the erasure-suspended area can be programmed.

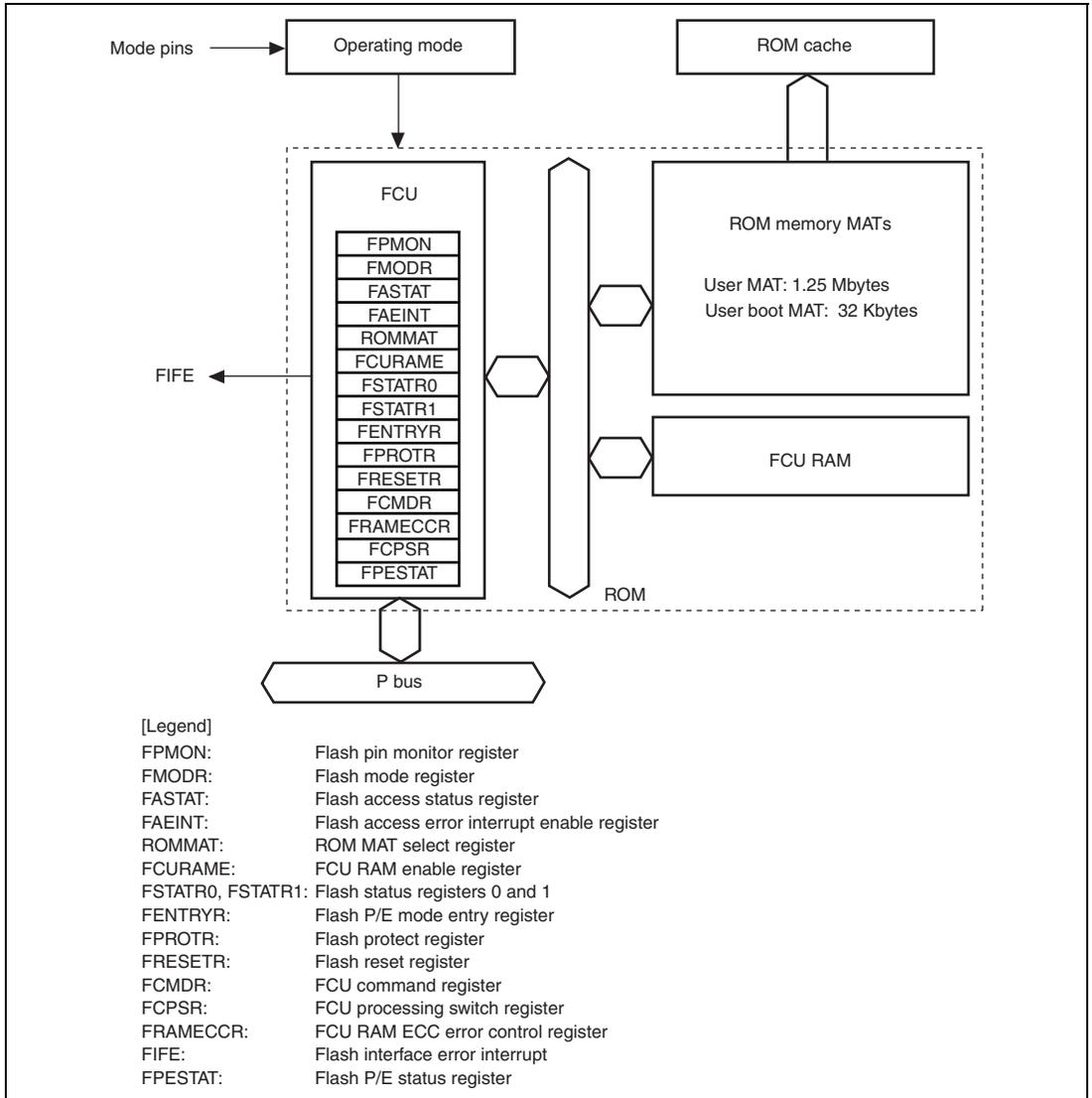


Figure 23.2 Block Diagram of ROM

- Programming/erasing unit

The user MAT and user boot MAT are programmed in 256-byte units. The entire area of the user boot MAT is always erased at one time. The user MAT can be erased in block units.

Figure 23.3 shows the block configuration of the user MAT. The user MAT is divided into eight 8-Kbyte blocks, nine 64-Kbyte blocks, and five 128-Kbyte blocks.

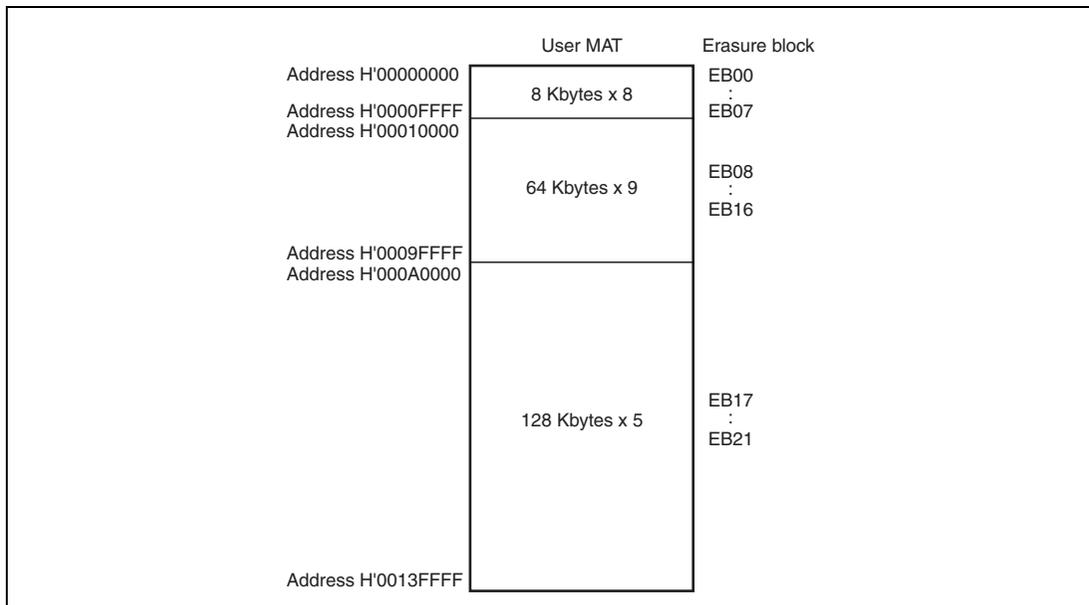


Figure 23.3 Block Configuration of User MAT

- Three types of on-board programming modes
 - Boot mode

The user MAT and user boot MAT can be programmed using the SCI. The bit rate for SCI communications between the host and this LSI can be automatically adjusted.
 - User program mode

The user MAT can be programmed with a desired interface. A transition from MCU mode 0 (MCU single-chip mode) to this mode is enabled simply by changing the level on the MDA pin.
 - User boot mode

The user MAT can be programmed with a desired interface. To make a transition to this mode, a reset is needed.
- Protection modes

This LSI supports two modes to protect memory against programming or erasure: hardware protection by the levels on the mode pin and software protection by the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits or lock bit settings. The FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits enable or disable ROM programming or erasure by the FCU. A lock bit is included in each erasure block of the user MAT to protect memory against programming or erasure.

The LSI also provides a function to suspend programming or erasure when abnormal operation is detected during programming or erasure.
- Programming and erasing time and count

Refer to section 30, Electrical Characteristics.

23.2 Input/Output Pins

Table 23.1 shows the input/output pins used for the ROM. The combination of MDA to MDD pin levels determines the ROM programming mode (see section 23.4, Overview of ROM-Related Modes). In boot mode, the ROM can be programmed or erased by the host connected via the PJ6/RxD_A and PJ5/TxD_A pins (see section 23.5, Boot Mode).

Table 23.1 Pin Configuration

Pin Name	Symbol	I/O	Function
Power-on reset	$\overline{\text{RES}}$	Input	This LSI enters the power-on reset state when this signal goes low.
Mode	MDA to MDD	Input	These pins specify the operating mode.
Receive data in SCI channel A	PJ6/RxD_A	Input	Receives data through SCI channel A (communications with host)
Transmit data in SCI channel A	PJ5/TxD_A	Output	Transmits data through SCI channel A (communications with host)

23.3 Register Descriptions

Table 23.2 shows the ROM-related registers. Some of these registers have EEPROM-related bits, but this section only describes the ROM-related bits. For the EEPROM-related bits, refer to section 24.3, Register Descriptions. The ROM-related registers are initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Table 23.2 Register Configuration

Register Name	Symbol	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Flash pin monitor register	FPMON	R	H'00 H'80	H'FFFFFFA800	8
Flash mode register	FMODR	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFFFA802	8
Flash access status register	FASTAT	R/(W)* ¹	H'00	H'FFFFFFA810	8
Flash access error interrupt enable register	FAEINT	R/W	H'9F	H'FFFFFFA811	8
ROM MAT select register	ROMMAT	R/(W)* ²	H'0000 H'0001	H'FFFFFFA820	8, 16
FCU RAM enable register	FCURAME	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFFFFA854	8, 16
Flash status register 0	FSTATR0	R	H'80* ⁴	H'FFFFFFA900	8, 16
Flash status register 1	FSTATR1	R	H'00* ⁴	H'FFFFFFA901	8, 16
Flash P/E mode entry register	FENTRYR	R/(W)* ³	H'0000* ⁴	H'FFFFFFA902	8, 16
Flash protect register	FPROTR	R/(W)* ³	H'0000* ⁴	H'FFFFFFA904	8, 16
Flash reset register	FRESETR	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFFFFA906	8, 16
FCU command register	FCMDR	R	H'FFFF* ⁴	H'FFFFFFA90A	8, 16
FCU RAM ECC error control register	FRAMECCR	R/W	H'02* ⁴	H'FFFFFFA90C	8
FCU processing switch register	FCPSR	R/W	H'0000* ⁴	H'FFFFFFA918	8, 16
Flash P/E status register	FPESTAT	R	H'0000* ⁴	H'FFFFFFA91C	8, 16
FCU firmware area select register	FCUAREA	R/(W)* ³	H'0000	H'FFFFFFC950	16

- Notes:
1. This register consists of the bits where only 0 can be written to clear the flags and the read-only bits.
 2. This register can be written to only when a specified value is written to the upper byte in word access. The data written to the upper byte is not stored in the register.
 3. This register can be written to only when a specified value is written to the upper byte in word access; the register is initialized when a value not allowed for the register is written to the upper byte. The data written to the upper byte is not stored in the register.
 4. These registers can be initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or setting the FRESET bit of FRESETR to 1.

23.3.1 Flash Pin Monitor Register (FPMON)

FPMON monitors the MDA pin state. FPMON is initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MDA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Initial value:	1/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	MDA	1/0	R	Flash Write Enable Monitors the MDA pin level. The initial value depends on the MDA pin level when the LSI is started.
6 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

23.3.2 Flash Mode Register (FMODR)

FMODR specifies the FCU operation mode. FMODR is initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	—	—	—	FR DMD	—	—	—	—
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	FRDMD	0	R/W	FCU Read Mode Select Selects the read mode to read the ROM or EEPROM using FCU. This bit specifies the check method for the lock bits in the ROM (see section 23.6.1, FCU Command List, and section 23.6.3 (11), Reading Lock Bit), whereas this bit must be set to make the blank check command available for use in the EEPROM (see section 24, EEPROM). 0: Selects the memory area read mode. The mode to read the lock bits in the ROM in ROM lock bit read mode. 1: Selects the register read mode. The mode to read the lock bits in the ROM using the lock bit read 2 command.
3 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

23.3.3 Flash Access Status Register (FASTAT)

FASTAT indicates the access error status for the ROM and EEPROM. If any bit in FASTAT is set to 1, the FCU enters command-locked state (see section 23.8.3, Error Protection). To cancel a command-locked state, set FASTAT to H'10, and then issue a status-clear command to the FCU. FASTAT is initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RO MAE	—	—	CM DLK	EE PAE	EEP IFE	EEP RPE	EEP WPE
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*	R	R	R	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*

Note: * Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after 1 is read.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	ROMAE	0	R/(W)*	<p>Access Error</p> <p>Indicates whether or not a ROM access error has been generated. If this bit becomes 1, the ILGLERR bit in FSTATR0 is set to 1 and the FCU enters a command-locked state.</p> <p>0: No ROM access error has occurred.</p> <p>1: A ROM access error has occurred.</p> <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A read access command is issued to ROM program/erase addresses H'80900000 to H'8093FFFF while the FENTRY3 bit in FENTRYR is 1 in ROM P/E normal mode.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	ROMAE	0	R/(W)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A read access command is issued to ROM program/erase addresses H'80800000 to H'808FFFFFF while the FENTRY0 bit in FENTRYR is 1 in ROM P/E normal mode. • An access command is issued to ROM program/erase addresses H'80900000 to H'8093FFFF while the FENTRY3 bit in FENTRYR is 0. • An access command is issued to ROM program/erase addresses H'80800000 to H'808FFFFFF while the FENTRY0 bit in FENTRYR is 0. • A read access command is issued to ROM read addresses H'00000000 to H'0013FFFF while the FENTRYR register value is not H'0000. • A block erase, program, or lock bit program command is issued while the user boot MAT is selected. • An access command is issued to an address other than ROM program/erase addresses H'80800000 to H'80807FFF while the user boot MAT is selected. <p>[Clearing condition] A 0 is written to this bit after reading a 1 from the ROMAE bit.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
6, 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	CMDLK	0	R	FCU Command Lock Indicates whether the FCU is in command-locked state (see section 23.8.3, Error Protection). 0: The FCU is not in a command-locked state 1: The FCU is in a command-locked state [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FCU detects an error and enters command-locked state. [Clearing condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FCU completes the status-clear command processing while FASTAT is H'10.
3	EEPAAE	0	R/(W)*	EEPROM Access Error Refer to section 24, EEPROM.
2	EEPIFE	0	R/(W)*	EEPROM Instruction Fetch Error Refer to section 24, EEPROM.
1	EEPRPE	0	R/(W)*	EEPROM Read Protect Error Refer to section 24, EEPROM.
0	EEPWPE	0	R/(W)*	EEPROM Program/Erase Protect Error Refer to section 24, EEPROM.

Note: * Writing a 0 after reading a 1 is only allowed in order to clear the flag.

23.3.4 Flash Access Error Interrupt Enable Register (FAEINT)

FAEINT enables or disables output of flash interface error (FIFE) interrupts. FAEINT is initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ROM AEIE	—	—	CMD LKIE	EPP AEIE	EEPI FEIE	EEPR PEIE	EEPW PEIE
Initial value:	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	ROMAEIE	1	R/W	<p>ROM Access Error Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables an FIFE interrupt request when a ROM access error occurs and the ROMAE bit in FASTAT becomes 1.</p> <p>0: Does not generate an FIFE interrupt request when ROMAE = 1.</p> <p>1: Generates an FIFE interrupt request when ROMAE = 1.</p>
6, 5	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
4	CMDLKIE	1	R/W	<p>FCU Command Lock Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables an FIFE interrupt request when FCU command-locked state is entered and the CMDLK bit in FASTAT becomes 1.</p> <p>0: Does not generate an FIFE interrupt request when CMDLK = 1</p> <p>1: Generates an FIFE interrupt request when CMDLK = 1</p>
3	EEPAEIE	1	R/W	<p>EEPROM Access Error Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Refer to section 24, EEPROM.</p>
2	EEPIFEIE	1	R/W	<p>EEPROM Instruction Fetch Error Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Refer to section 24, EEPROM.</p>
1	EEPRPEIE	1	R/W	<p>EEPROM Read Protect Error Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Refer to section 24, EEPROM.</p>
0	EEPWPEIE	1	R/W	<p>EEPROM Program/Erase Protect Error Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Refer to section 24, EEPROM.</p>

23.3.5 ROM MAT Select Register (ROMMAT)

ROMMAT switches memory MATs in the ROM. ROMMAT is initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

When switching MAT by changing ROMMAT register setting, write to ROMMAT register and execute a minimum of 5 NOP instructions after performing a dummy read of ROMMAT register.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	KEY								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ROM SEL
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/1
R/W:	R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*R/(W)*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Note: * Written data is not stored in these bits.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	KEY	H'00	R/(W)*	Key Code These bits enable or disable ROMSEL bit modification. The data written to these bits are not stored.
7 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	ROMSEL	0/1	R/W	ROM MAT Select Selects a memory MAT in the ROM. The initial value is 1 when the LSI is started in user boot mode; otherwise, the initial value is 0. Writing to this bit is enabled only when this register is accessed in word size and H'3B is written to the KEY bits. 0: Selects the user MAT 1: Selects the user boot MAT

Note: Write data is not retained.

23.3.7 Flash Status Register 0 (FSTATR0)

FSTATR0 indicates the FCU status. FRTATR0 is initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or setting the FRESET bit of the FRESETR register is set to 1.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FRDY	ILG LERR	ERS ERR	PRG ERR	SUS RDY	—	ERS SPD	PRG SPD
Initial value:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	FRDY	1	R	Flash Ready Indicates the processing state in the FCU. 0: Programming or erasure processing, programming or erasure suspension processing, lock bit read 2 command processing, or EEPROM blank check is in progress (see section 24, EEPROM). 1: None of the above is in progress.
6	ILGLERR	0	R	Illegal Command Error Indicates that the FCU has detected an illegal command or illegal ROM or EEPROM access. When this bit is 1, the FCU is in command-locked state (see section 23.8.3, Error Protection). 0: The FCU has not detected any illegal command or illegal ROM/EEPROM access 1: The FCU has detected an illegal command or illegal ROM/EEPROM access [Setting conditions] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FCU has detected an illegal command. The FCU has detected an illegal ROM/EEPROM access (the ROMAЕ, EEPАЕ, EEPIFE, EEPRPE, or EEPWPE bit in FASTAT is 1). The FENTRYR setting is illegal. [Clearing condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FCU completes the status-clear command processing while FASTAT is H'10.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5	ERSERR	0	R	<p>Erasure Error</p> <p>Indicates the result of ROM or EEPROM erasure by the FCU. When this bit is 1, the FCU is in command-locked state (see section 23.8.3, Error Protection).</p> <p>0: Erasure processing has been completed successfully</p> <p>1: An error has occurred during erasure</p> <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An error has occurred during erasure. • A block erase command has been issued for the area protected by a lock bit. <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FCU completes the status-clear command processing.
4	PRGERR	0	R	<p>Programming Error</p> <p>Indicates the result of ROM or EEPROM programming by the FCU. When this bit is 1, the FCU is in command-locked state (see section 23.8.3, Error Protection).</p> <p>0: Programming has been completed successfully</p> <p>1: An error has occurred during programming</p> <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An error has occurred during programming. • A programming command has been issued for the area protected by a lock bit. <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FCU completes the status-clear command processing.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	SUSRDY	0	R	<p>Suspend Ready</p> <p>Indicates whether the FCU is ready to accept a P/E suspend command.</p> <p>0: The FCU cannot accept a P/E suspend command 1: The FCU can accept a P/E suspend command</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After initiating programming/erasure, the FCU has entered a state where it is ready to accept a P/E suspend command. <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FCU has accepted a P/E suspend command. The FCU has entered a command-locked state during programming or erasure.
2	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. Correct operation is not guaranteed if 1 is written to this bit.</p>
1	ERSSPD	0	R	<p>Erase-Suspended Status</p> <p>Indicates that the FCU has entered an erasure suspension process or an erasure-suspended status (see section 23.6.4, Suspending Operation).</p> <p>0: The FCU is in a status other than the below-mentioned. 1: The FCU is in an erasure suspension process or an erasure-suspended status.</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FCU has initiated an erasure suspend command. <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FCU has accepted a resume command.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
0	PRGSPD	0	R	<p>Programming-Suspended Status</p> <p>Indicates that the FCU has entered a write suspension process or a write suspend status (see section 23.6.4, Suspending Operation).</p> <p>0: The FCU is in a status other than the below-mentioned.</p> <p>1: The FCU is in a write suspension process or a write-suspended status.</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The FCU has initiated a write suspend command. <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The FCU has accepted a resume command.

23.3.8 Flash Status Register 1 (FSTATR1)

FSTATR1 indicates the FCU status. FSTATR1 is initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or setting the FRESET bit of the FRESETR register is set to 1.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FCU ERR	—	—	FLO CKST	—	—	FRD TCT	FRC RCT
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	FCUERR	0	R	<p>FCU Error</p> <p>Indicates an error has occurred during the CPU processing in the FCU.</p> <p>0: No error has occurred during the CPU processing in the FCU</p> <p>1: An error has occurred during the CPU processing in the FCU</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FRESET bit in FRESETR is set to 1. <p>When FCUERR is 1, set the FRESET bit to 1 to initialize the FCU, and then copy the FCU firmware again from the FCU firmware area to the FCU RAM area.</p>
6, 5	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
4	FLOCKST	0	R	<p>Lock Bit Status</p> <p>Reflects the lock bit data read through lock bit read 2 command execution. When the FRDY bit becomes 1 after the lock bit read 2 command is issued, valid data is stored in this bit. This bit value is retained until the next lock bit read 2 command is completed.</p> <p>0: Protected state</p> <p>1: Non-protected state</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3, 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	FRDTCT	0	R	FCU RAM ECC 2-Bit Error Detection Monitoring Bit Indicates that a 2-bit error has been detected when the FCU is reading RAM. 0: No 2-bit error has been detected. 1: A 2-bit error has been detected. When FRDTCT is 1, set the FRESET bit to 1 to initialize the FCU, and then copy the FCU firmware again from the FCU firmware area to the FCU RAM area.
0	FRCRCT	0	R	FCU RAM ECC 1-Bit Error Correction Monitoring Bit Indicates that a 1-bit error has been corrected when the FCU is reading RAM. 0: No 1-bit error has been corrected. 1: A 1-bit error has been corrected. When FRCRCT is 1, set the FRESET bit to 1 to initialize the FCU, and then copy the FCU firmware again from the FCU firmware area to the FCU RAM area.

23.3.9 FCU RAM ECC Error Control Register (FRAMECCR)

FRAMECCR enables or disables an FCU command lock request upon correction of an ECC 1-bit error or detection of an ECC 2-bit error when the FCU is reading the RAM. FRAMECCR enables or disables an FCU command lock request, but it does not control the FRDTCT and FRCRCT bits of the flash status register 1 (FSTATR1). FRAMECCR is initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRD CLE	FRC CLE
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	FRDCLE	1	R/W	FCU Command Lock Enabling Bit upon FCU RAM 2-Bit Error Detection Enables or disables an FCU command-lock request upon detection of an ECC 2-bit error when the FCU is reading RAM. If an ECC 2-bit error is detected while this bit is set to 1, the CMDLK bit of FASTAT is set to 1. 0: Issues no FCU command-lock request upon detection of a 2-bit error (setting prohibited). 1: Issues an FCU command-lock request upon detection of a 2-bit error.
0	FRCCLE	0	R/W	FCU Command Lock Enabling Bit upon FCU RAM 1-Bit Error Correction Enables or disables an FCU command-lock request upon correction of an ECC 1-bit error when the FCU is reading RAM. If an ECC 1-bit error is detected while this bit is set to 1, the CMDLK bit of FASTAT is set to 1. 0: Issues no FCU command-lock request upon detection of a 1-bit error. 1: Issues an FCU command-lock request upon detection of a 1-bit error.

23.3.10 Flash P/E Mode Entry Register (FENTRYR)

FENTRYR specifies the P/E mode for the ROM or EEPROM. To specify the P/E mode for the ROM or EEPROM so that the FCU can accept commands, set any one of the FENTRYD, FENTRY3, or FENTRY0 bit to 1. Note that if this register is set to other than H'0001, H'0008, and H'0080, the ILGLERR bit in the FSTATR0 register will be set and the FCU will enter command-locked state. FENTRYR can be initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or setting the FRESET bit of FRESETR to 1.

When transiting to ROM read mode by changing FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits in FENTRYR register from 1 to 0, write 0 to FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits and execute a minimum of 5 NOP instructions after performing a dummy read of FENTRYR register.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FEKEY								FEN TRYD	—	—	—	FEN TRY3	—	—	FEN TRY0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W

Notes: * Written data is not stored in these bits.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	FEKEY	All 0	R/(W)*	Key Code These bits enable or disable rewriting of the FENTRYD, FENTRY3, and FENTRY0 bits. Write data to these bits are not retained.
7	FENTRYD	0	R/W	EEPROM P/E Mode Entry Bit Refer to section 24, EEPROM.
6 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	FENTRY3	0	R/W	<p>ROM P/E Mode Entry Bit 3</p> <p>Specifies the P/E mode for the 0.25-Mbyte ROM (read addresses: H'00100000 to H'0013FFFF; program/erase addresses: H'80900000 to H'8093FFFF).</p> <p>0: The 0.25-Mbyte ROM is in read mode. 1: The 0.25-Mbyte ROM is in P/E mode.</p> <p>Programming is enabled when the following conditions are all satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LSI is in on-chip ROM enabled mode. • The MDA bit in FPMON is 1. • The FRDY bit in FSTATR0 is 1. • H'AA is written to FEKEY in word access. <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 is written to FENTRY3 while the write enabling conditions are satisfied and FENTRYR is H'0000. <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FRDY bit in FSTATR0 becomes 1 and the MDA bit in FPMON becomes 0. • This register is written to in byte access. • A value other than H'AA is written to FEKEY in word access. • 0 is written to FENTRY3 while the write enabling conditions are satisfied. • FENTRYR is written to while FENTRYR is not H'0000 and the write enabling conditions are satisfied.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2, 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always written as 0; otherwise normal operation cannot be guaranteed.
0	FENTRY0	0	R/W	<p>ROM P/E Mode Entry Bit 0</p> <p>Specifies the P/E mode for the 1-Mbyte ROM (read addresses: H'00000000 to H'000FFFFFF; program/erase addresses: H'80800000 to H'808FFFFFF).</p> <p>0: the 1-Mbyte ROM is in read mode 1: the 1-Mbyte ROM is in P/E mode</p> <p>Programming is enabled when the following conditions are all satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LSI is in on-chip ROM enabled mode. • The MDA bit in FPMON is 1. • The FRDY bit in FSTATR0 is 1. • H'AA is written to FEKEY in word access. <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 is written to FENTRY while the write enabling conditions are satisfied and FENTRYR is H'0000. <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FRDY bit in FSTATR0 becomes 1 and the MDA bit in FPMON becomes 0. • This register is written to in byte access. • A value other than H'AA is written to FEKEY in word access. • 0 is written to FENTRY while the write enabling conditions are satisfied. • FENTRYR is written to while FENTRYR is not H'0000 and the write enabling conditions are satisfied.

Note: * Write data is not retained.

23.3.11 Flash Protect Register (FPROTR)

FPROTR enables or disables the protection function through the lock bits against programming and erasure. FPROTR is initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or setting the FRESET bit of FRESETR to 1.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FPKEY								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FPROTCN
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W							

Note: * Written data is not stored in these bits.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	FPKEY	H'00	R/(W)*	Key Code These bits enable or disable FPROTCN bit modification. The data written to these bits are not stored.
7 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	FPROTCN	0	R/W	Lock Bit Protect Cancel Enables or disables protection through the lock bits against programming and erasure. 0: Enables protection through the lock bits 1: Disables protection through the lock bits [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H'55 is written to FPKEY and 1 is written to FPROTCN in word access while the FENTRYR register value is not H'0000. [Clearing conditions] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This register is written to in byte access. A value other than H'55 is written to FPKEY in word access. H'55 is written to FPKEY and 0 is written to FPROTCN in word access. The FENTRYR register value is H'0000.

Note: * Write data is not retained.

23.3.13 FCU Command Register (FCMDR)

FCMDR stores the commands that the FCU has accepted. FCMDR is initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or setting the FRESET bit of FRESETR to 1.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CMDR								PCMDR							
Initial value:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	CMDR	H'FF	R	Command Register These bits store the latest command accepted by the FCU.
7 to 0	PCMDR	H'FF	R	Precommand Register These bits store the previous command accepted by the FCU.

Table 23.3 shows the states of FCMDR after acceptance of the various commands. For details on the blank check, see section 24.6, User Mode, User Program Mode, and User Boot Mode.

Table 23.3 FCMDR Status after a Command is Accepted

Command	CMDR	PCMDR
Normal mode transition	H'FF	Previous command
Status read mode transition	H'70	Previous command
Lock bit read mode transition (lock bit read 1)	H'71	Previous command
Program	H'E8	Previous command
Block erase	H'D0	H'20
P/E suspend	H'B0	Previous command
P/E resume	H'D0	Previous command
Status register clear	H'50	Previous command
Lock bit read 2, blank check	H'D0	H'71
Lock bit program	H'D0	H'77

23.3.14 FCU Processing Switch Register (FCPSR)

FCPSR selects a function to make the FCU suspend erasure. FCPSR is initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or setting the FRESET bit of FRESETR to 1.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ESUSPMD
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	ESUSPMD	0	R/W	Erasure-Suspended Mode Selects the erasure-suspended mode to be entered when a P/E suspend command is issued while the FCU is erasing the ROM or EEPROM (see section 23.6.4, Suspending Operation). 0: Suspension-priority mode 1: Erasure-priority mode

23.3.15 Flash P/E Status Register (FPESTAT)

FPESTAT indicates the result of programming/erasure of the ROM/EEPROM. FPESTAT is initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or setting the FRESET bit of FRESETR to 1.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PEERRST							
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
7 to 0	PEERRST	H'00	R	P/E Error Status Indicates the source of an error that occurs during programming/erasure. This bit value is only valid if the PRGERR or ERSERR bit value in FSTATR0 is 1; otherwise the bit retains the value to indicate the source of an error that previously occurred. H'01: A write attempt made to an area protected by the lock bits H'02: A write error caused by other source than the above H'11: An erase attempt made to an area protected by the lock bits H'12: An erase error caused by other source than the above Other than above: Reserved

23.4 Overview of ROM-Related Modes

Figure 23.4 shows the ROM-related mode transition in this LSI. For the relationship between the LSI operating modes and the MDA to MDD pin settings, refer to section 3, Operating Modes.

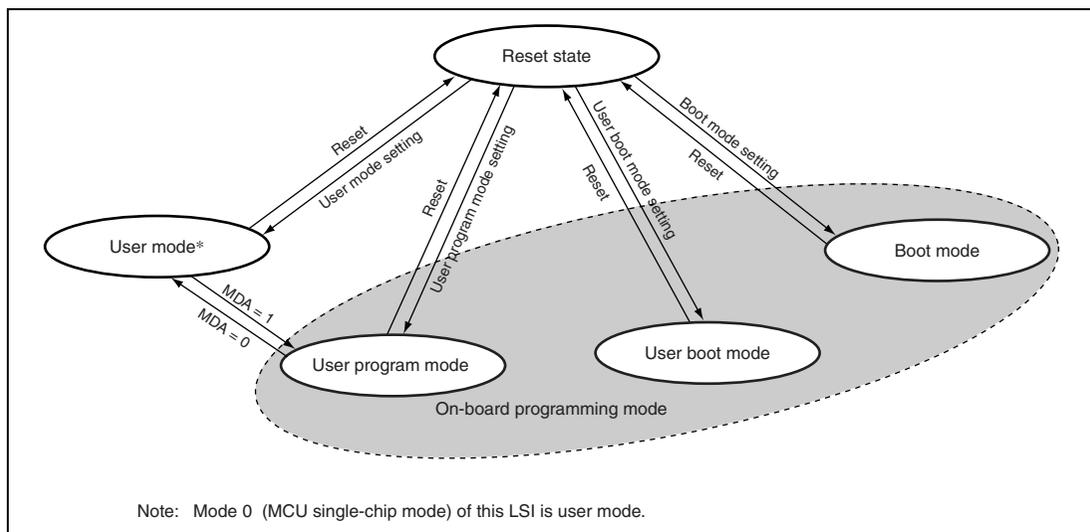


Figure 23.4 ROM-Related Mode Transition

- The ROM can be read but cannot be programmed or erased in user mode.
- The ROM can be read, programmed, and erased on the board in user program mode, user boot mode, and boot mode.

Table 23.4 compares programming- and erasure-related items for the boot mode, user program mode, and user boot mode.

Table 23.4 Comparison of Programming Modes

Item	Boot Mode	User Program Mode	User Boot Mode
Programming/erasure enabled MAT	User MAT and user boot MAT	User MAT	User MAT
Programming/erasure control	Host	FCU	FCU
Programming data transfer	From host via SCI	From any device via RAM	From any device via RAM
Reset-start MAT	Embedded program stored MAT	User MAT	User boot MAT*
Transition to MCU operating mode	Mode setting change and reset	MDA setting change	Mode setting change and reset

Note: * After the LSI is started in the embedded program stored MAT and the embedded program built in the product is executed, execution starts from the location indicated by the reset vector of the user boot MAT.

- The user boot MAT can be programmed or erased only in boot mode.
- In user boot mode, a boot operation with a desired interface can be implemented through mode pin settings different from those in user program mode.
- In boot mode or user boot mode, the embedded program built in the product uses H'FFF88000 to H'FFF8FFFF in the on-chip RAM. Therefore, once the RAM is disabled via the RAM enable control register (RAMEN) and a reset is issued, the data stored in the corresponding area in the RAM prior to the reset is no longer retained in the RAM after booting is initiated in boot mode or user boot mode (see section 26, RAM).

23.5 Boot Mode

23.5.1 System Configuration

To program or erase the user MAT and user boot MAT in boot mode, send control commands and programming data from the host. The on-chip SCI of this LSI is used in asynchronous mode for communications between the host and this LSI. The tool for sending control commands and programming data must be prepared in the host. When this LSI is started in boot mode, the program in the embedded program stored MAT is executed. This program automatically adjusts the SCI bit rate and performs communications between the host and this LSI by means of the control command method.

Figure 23.5 shows the system configuration in boot mode. The NMI and $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$ interrupts are ignored in this mode, but these pins must be fixed to non-active state.

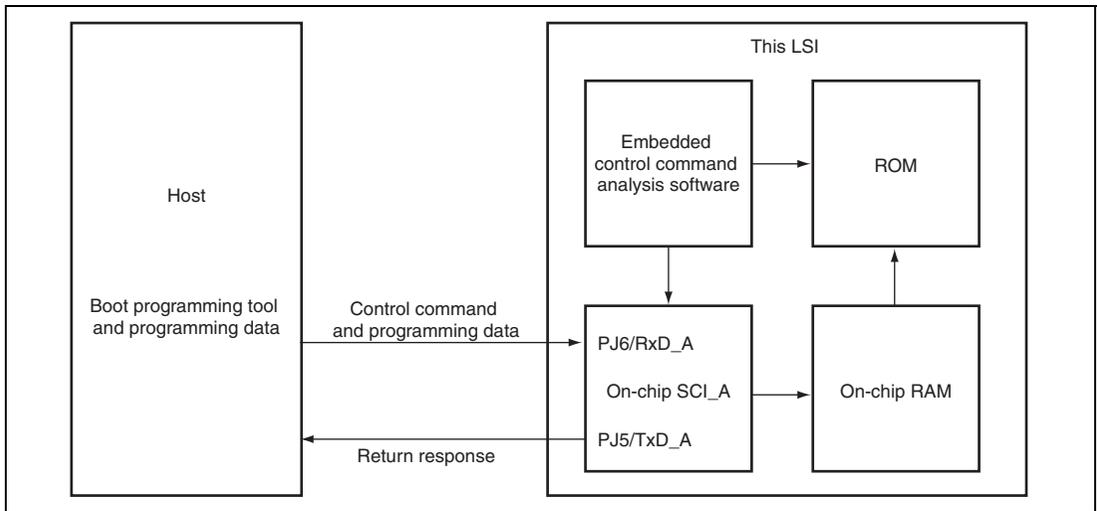


Figure 23.5 System Configuration in Boot Mode

23.5.2 State Transition in Boot Mode

Figure 23.6 shows the state transition in boot mode.

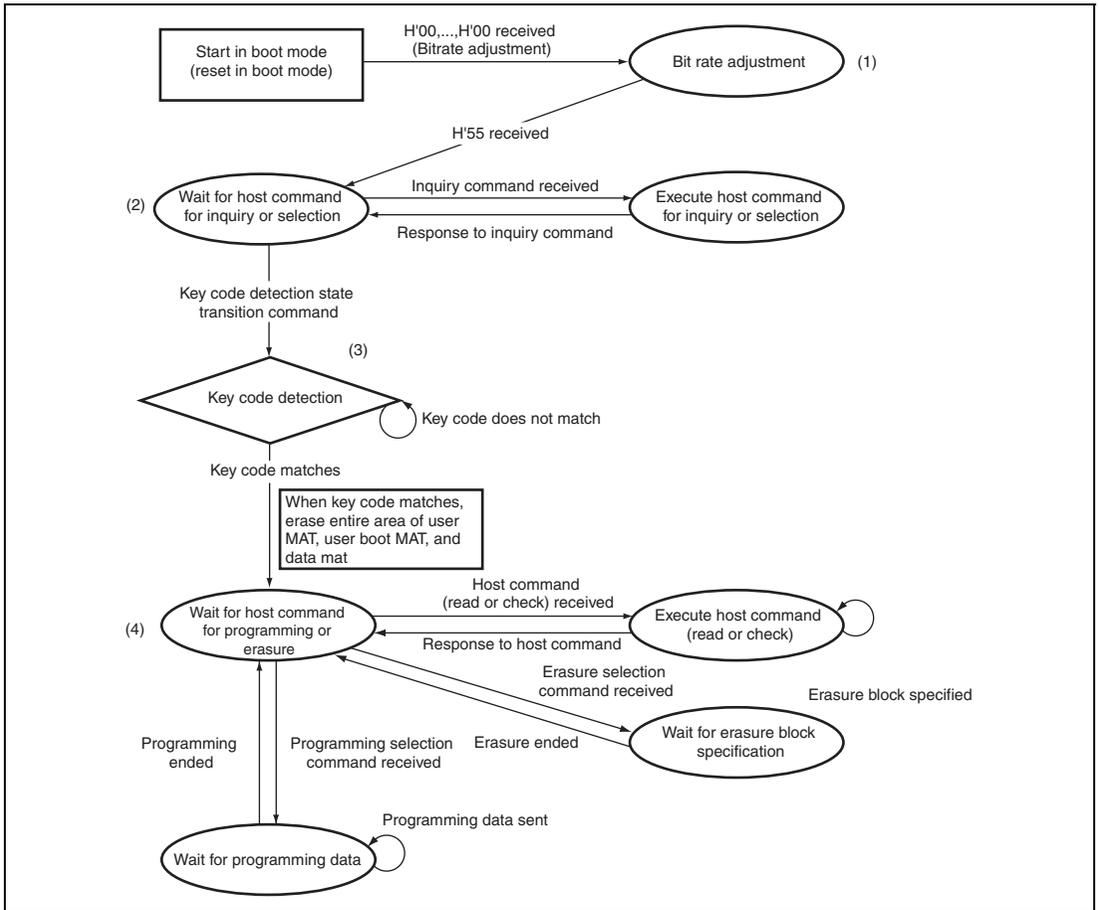


Figure 23.6 State Transition in Boot Mode

(1) Bit Rate Adjustment

After this LSI is started in boot mode, it automatically adjusts the bit rate for communications between the host and SCI_A. After automatic adjustment of the bit rate, the LSI sends H'00 to the host. After the LSI has successfully received H'55 sent from the host, the LSI waits for a host command for inquiry or selection. For details on bit rate adjustment, see section 23.5.3, Automatic Adjustment of Bit Rate.

(2) Waiting for Host Command for Inquiry or Selection

In this state, the host inquires regarding MAT information (such as the size, configuration, and start address) and the supported functions, and selects the device, clock mode, and bit rate. Upon reception of a key code detection state transition command sent from the host, this LSI enters the key code detection state. For details of inquiry/selection host commands, see section 23.5.4, Inquiry/Selection Host Command Wait State.

(3) Key Code Detection

In this state, this LSI checks whether the key code sent by the host matches the one stored in this LSI. When the code matches, this LSI erases the entire area of each of the user MAT, user boot MAT, and data MAT, and enters the programming/erasure command wait state. When the key code of this LSI is in the initial state (meaning nothing has been written), approvals to any key code can be performed.

(4) Waiting for Host Command for Programming or Erasure

In this state, this LSI performs programming or erasure according to the command sent from the host. The LSI enters programming data wait state, erasure block specification wait state, or command (read or check) processing state depending on the received command.

Upon reception of a programming selection command, the LSI waits for programming data. After the programming selection command, send the programming start address and programming data from the host. Specifying H'FFFFFFFF as the programming start address terminates programming processing and the LSI makes a transition from the programming data wait state to programming/erasure command wait state.

Upon reception of an erasure selection command, the LSI waits for erasure block specification. After the erasure selection command, send the erasure block number from the host. Specifying H'FF as the erasure block number terminates erasure processing and the LSI makes a transition from the erasure block specification wait state to programming/erasure command wait state. As the entire area of each of the user MAT, user boot MAT, and EEPROM data MAT is erased before the LSI enters programming/erasure command wait state after it is started in boot mode, erasure processing is not needed except for the case when the data programmed in boot mode should be erased without resetting the LSI.

In addition to programming and erasing commands, many other host commands are provided for use in programming/erasure command wait state; these include commands for checksum, blank check (erasure check)*, memory read, and status inquiry. For details on these host commands, see section 23.5.5, Programming/Erasing Host Command Wait State.

Note: * Blank check function checks the erase state of the area where erase has ended. The function is disabled when programming/erasing was suspended (e.g., reset input, power-supply interruption).

23.5.3 Automatic Adjustment of Bit Rate

When this LSI is started in boot mode, it measures the low-level (H'00) period of the data that is continuously sent from the host in asynchronous SCI communications. During this measurement, set the SCI transmit/receive format to 8-bit data, 1 stop bit, and no parity, and set the bit rate to 9,600 bps or 19,200 bps. This LSI calculates the bit rate of the host SCI by means of the measured low-level period, and then sends H'00 to the host after completing the bit rate adjustment. When the host has received H'00 successfully, it must send H'55 to this LSI. If the host has failed to receive H'00, restart this LSI in boot mode to calculate and adjust the bit rate again. When this LSI has received H'55, it returns H'E6 to the host, or when it has failed to receive H'55, it returns H'FF.

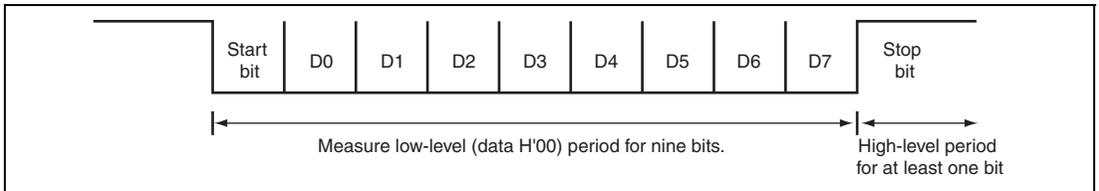


Figure 23.7 SCI Transmit/Receive Format for Automatic Adjustment of Bit Rate

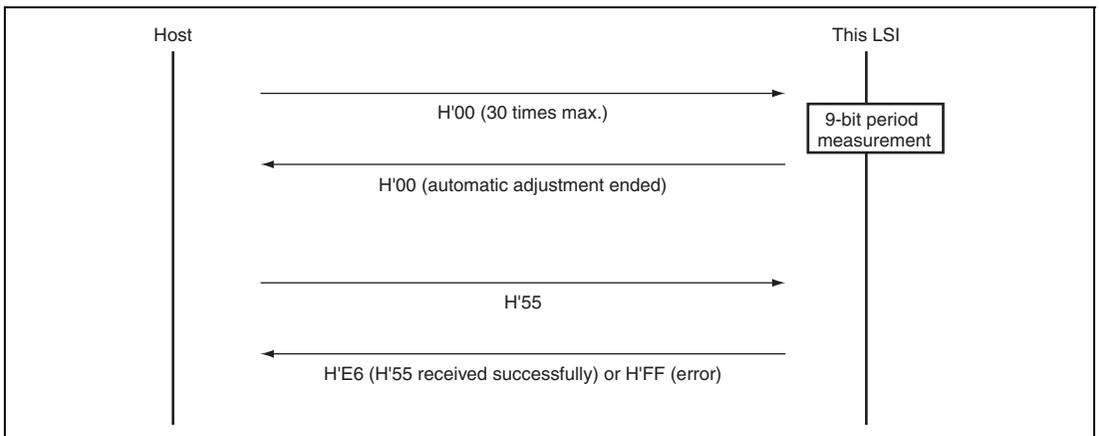


Figure 23.8 Communication Sequence between Host and this LSI

The bit rate may not be adjusted correctly depending on the bit rate of the host SCI or the peripheral clock frequency of this LSI. Satisfy the SCI communications condition as shown in table 23.5.

Table 23.5 Condition for Automatic Adjustment of Bit Rate

Host SCI Bit Rate	Peripheral Clock Frequency of this LSI
9,600 bps	16 MHz to 20 MHz, 32 MHz to 40 MHz
19,200 bps	

23.5.4 Inquiry/Selection Host Command Wait State

Table 23.6 shows the host commands available in inquiry/selection host command wait state. The boot program status inquiry command can also be used in programming/erasure host command wait state. The other commands can only be used in inquiry/selection host command wait state.

Table 23.6 Inquiry/Selection Host Commands

Host Command Name	Function
Supported device inquiry	Inquires regarding the device codes and the product codes for the embedded programs
Device selection	Selects a device code
Clock mode inquiry	Inquires regarding the clock mode
Clock mode selection	Selects a clock mode
Multiplication ratio inquiry	Inquires regarding the number of clock types, the number of multiplication/division ratios, and the multiplication/division ratios
Operating frequency inquiry	Inquires regarding the number of clock types and the maximum and minimum operating frequencies
User boot MAT information inquiry	Inquires regarding the number of user boot MATs and the start and end addresses
User MAT information inquiry	Inquires regarding the number of user MATs and the start and end addresses
Erasure block information inquiry	Inquires regarding the number of blocks and the start and end addresses
Programming size inquiry	Inquires regarding the size of programming data
New bit rate selection	Modifies the bit rate of SCI communications between the host and this LSI
Key code detection state transition	Enters the key code detection state
Key code check command	Sends the key code
Boot program status inquiry	Inquires regarding the state of this LSI

If the host has sent an undefined command, this LSI returns a response indicating a command error in the format shown below. The command field holds the first byte of the undefined command sent from the host.

Error response

H'80	Command
------	---------

In inquiry/selection host command wait state, send selection commands from the host in the order of device selection, clock mode selection, and new bit rate selection to set up this LSI according to the responses to inquiry commands. Note that the supported device inquiry and clock mode inquiry commands are the only inquiry commands that can be sent before the clock mode selection command; other inquiry commands must not be issued before the clock mode selection command.

If commands are issued in an incorrect order, this LSI returns a response indicating a command error. Figure 23.9 shows an example of the procedure to use inquiry/selection host commands.

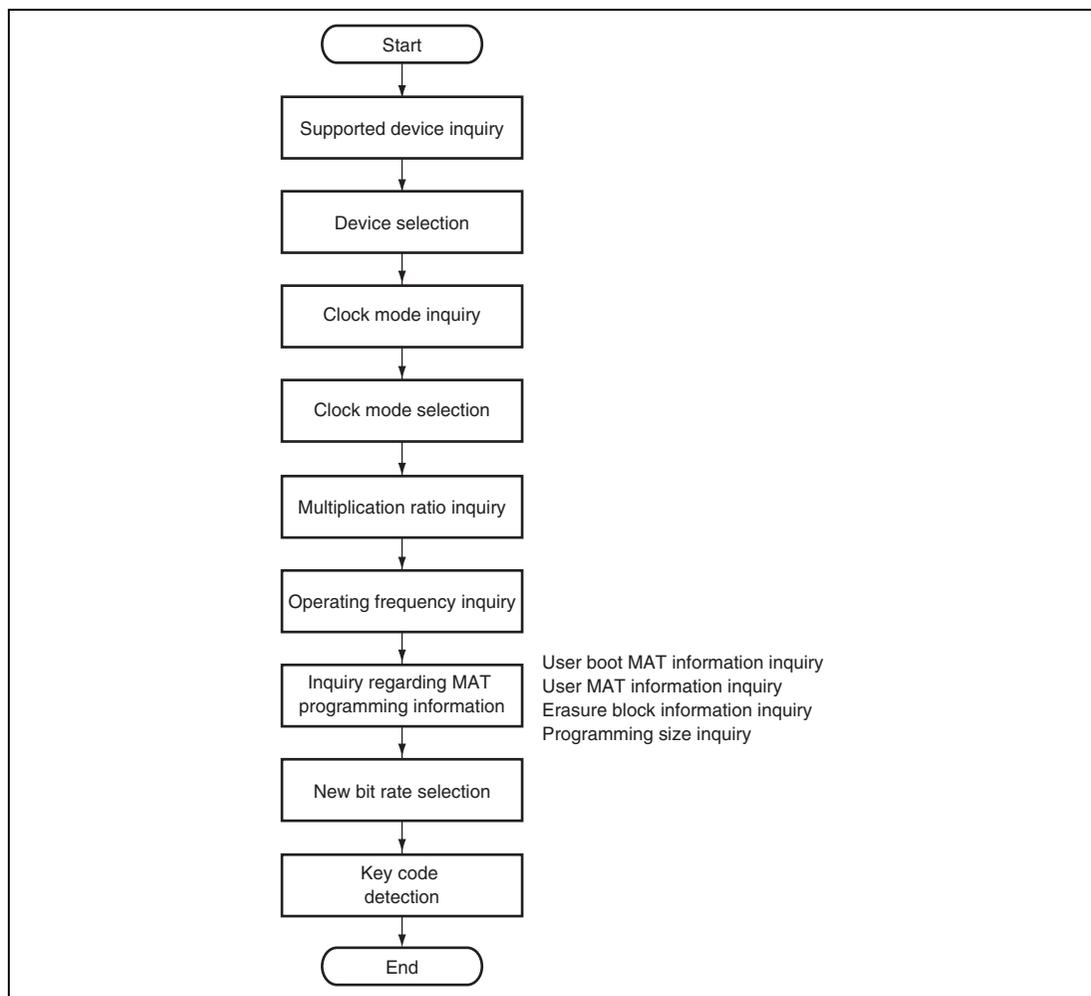


Figure 23.9 Example of Procedure to Use Inquiry/Selection Host Commands

Each host command is described in detail below. The "command" in the description indicates a command sent from the host to this LSI and the "response" indicates a response sent from this LSI to the host. The "checksum" is byte-size data calculated so that the sum of all bytes to be sent by this LSI becomes H'00.

(1) Supported Device Inquiry

In response to a supported device inquiry command sent from the host, this LSI returns the information concerning the devices supported by the embedded program for boot mode. If the supported device inquiry command comes after the host has selected a device, this LSI only returns the information concerning the selected device.

Command

H'20

Response	H'30	Size	Device count	
	Character count	Device code		Product code
	Character count	Device code		Product code
	:	:		:
	Character count	Device code		Product code
	SUM			

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of bytes in the device count, character count, device code, and product code fields

Device count (1 byte): Number of device types supported by the embedded program for boot mode

Character count (1 byte): Number of characters included in the device code and product code fields

Device code (4 bytes): ASCII code for the product name of the chip

Product code (n bytes): ASCII code for the name of the supported device

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

(2) Device Selection

In response to a device selection command sent from the command, this LSI checks if the selected device is supported. When the selected device is supported, this LSI specifies this device as the device for use and returns a response (H'06). If the selected device is not supported or the sent command is illegal, this LSI returns an error response (H'90).

Even when H'01 has been returned as the number of supported devices in response to a supported device inquiry command, issue a device selection command to specify the device code that has been returned as the result of the inquiry.

Command	H'10	Size	Device code	SUM
Response	H'06			
Error response	H'90	Error		

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Number of characters in the device code field (fixed at four)

Device code (4 bytes): ASCII code for the product name of the chip (one of the device codes returned in response to the supported device inquiry command)

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

Error (1 byte): Error code

H'11: Checksum error (illegal command)

H'21: Incorrect device code error

(3) Clock Mode Inquiry

In response to a clock mode inquiry command sent from the host, this LSI returns the supported clock modes. If the clock mode inquiry command comes after the host has selected a clock mode, this LSI only returns the information concerning the selected clock mode.

Command

H'21

Response

H'31	Size		
Mode	Mode	...	Mode
SUM			

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of bytes in the mode count and mode fields

Mode (1 byte): Supported clock mode (for example, H'01 indicates clock mode 1)

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

(4) Clock Mode Selection

In response to a clock mode selection command sent from the host, this LSI checks if the selected clock mode is supported. When the selected mode is supported, this LSI specifies this clock mode for use and returns a response (H'06). If the selected mode is not supported or the sent command is illegal, this LSI returns an error response (H'91).

Be sure to issue a clock mode selection command only after issuing a device selection command. Even when H'00 or H'01 has been returned as the number of supported clock modes in response to a clock mode inquiry command, issue a clock mode selection command to specify the clock mode that has been returned as the result of the inquiry.

Command	H'11	Size	Mode	SUM
Response	H'06			
Error response	H'91	Error		

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Number of characters in the mode field (fixed at 1)

Mode (1 byte): Clock mode (one of the clock modes returned in response to the clock mode inquiry command)

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

Error (1 byte): Error code

H'11: Checksum error (illegal command)

H'22: Incorrect clock mode error

(5) Multiplication Ratio Inquiry

In response to a multiplication ratio inquiry command sent from the host, this LSI returns the clock types, the number of multiplication/division ratios, and the multiplication division ratios supported.

Command

H'22

Response	H'32	Size	Clock type count		
	Multiplication ratio count	Multiplication ratio	Multiplication ratio	...	Multiplication ratio
	Multiplication ratio count	Multiplication ratio	Multiplication ratio	...	Multiplication ratio
	:	:	:	...	:
	Multiplication ratio count	Multiplication ratio	Multiplication ratio	...	Multiplication ratio
	SUM				

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of bytes in the clock type count, multiplication ratio count, and multiplication ratio fields

Clock type count (1 byte): Number of clock types (for example, H'02 indicates two clock types; that is, an internal clock and a peripheral clock)

Multiplication ratio count (1 byte): Number of supported multiplication/division ratios (for example, H'03 indicates that three multiplication ratios are supported for the internal clock (x4, x6, and x8))

Multiplication ratio (1 byte): A positive value indicates a multiplication ratio (for example, H'04 = 4 = multiplication by 4)
A negative value indicates a division ratio (for example, H'FE = -2 = division by 2)

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

(6) Operating Clock Frequency Inquiry

In response to an operating clock frequency inquiry command sent from the host, this LSI returns the minimum and maximum frequencies for each clock.

Command

H'23

Response	H'33	Size	Clock type count
	Minimum frequency		Maximum frequency
	Minimum frequency		Maximum frequency
	:		:
	Minimum frequency		Maximum frequency
	SUM		

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of bytes in the clock type count, minimum frequency, and maximum frequency fields

Clock type count (1 byte): Number of clock types (for example, H'02 indicates two clock types; that is, an internal clock and a peripheral clock)

Minimum frequency (2 bytes): Minimum value of the operating frequency (for example, H'07D0 indicates 20.00 MHz).

This value should be calculated by multiplying the frequency value (MHz) to two decimal places by 100.

Maximum frequency (2 bytes): Maximum value of the operating frequency represented in the same format as the minimum frequency

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

(7) User Boot MAT Information Inquiry

In response to a user boot MAT information inquiry command sent from the host, this LSI returns the number of user boot MATs and their addresses.

Command

H'24

Response	H'34	Size	MAT count
	MAT start address		
	MAT end address		
	MAT start address		
	MAT end address		
	:		
	MAT start address		
	MAT end address		
	SUM		

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of bytes in the MAT count, MAT start address, and MAT end address fields

MAT count (1 byte): Number of user boot MATs (consecutive areas are counted as one MAT)

MAT start address (4 bytes): Start address of a user boot MAT

MAT end address (4 bytes): End address of a user boot MAT

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

(8) User MAT Information Inquiry

In response to a user MAT information inquiry command sent from the host, this LSI returns the number of user MATs and their addresses.

Command

H'25

Response	H'35	Size	MAT count
	MAT start address		
	MAT end address		
	MAT start address		
	MAT end address		
	:		
	MAT start address		
	MAT end address		
	SUM		

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of bytes in the MAT count, MAT start address, and MAT end address fields

MAT count (1 byte): Number of user MATs (consecutive areas are counted as one MAT)

MAT start address (4 bytes): Start address of a user MAT

MAT end address (4 bytes): End address of a user MAT

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

(9) Erasure Block Information Inquiry

In response to an erasure block information inquiry command sent from the host, this LSI returns the number of erasure blocks in the user MAT and their addresses.

Command

H'26

Response	H'36	Size	Block count
	Block start address		
	Block end address		
	Block start address		
	Block end address		
	:		
	Block start address		
	Block end address		
	SUM		

[Legend]

Size (2 bytes): Total number of bytes in the block count, block start address, and block end address fields

Block count (1 byte): Number of erasure blocks in the user MAT

Block start address (4 bytes): Start address of an erasure block

Block end address (4 bytes): End address of an erasure block

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

(10) Programming Size Inquiry

In response to a programming size inquiry command sent from the host, this LSI returns the programming size.

Command

H'27

Response

H'37	Size	Programming size	SUM
------	------	------------------	-----

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Number of characters included in the programming size field (fixed at two)

Programming size (2 bytes): Programming unit (bytes)

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

(11) New Bit Rate Selection

In response to a new bit rate selection command sent from the host, this LSI checks if the on-chip SCI can be set to the selected new bit rate. When the SCI can be set to the new bit rate, this LSI returns a response (H'06) and sets the SCI to the new bit rate. If the SCI cannot be set to the new bit rate or the sent command is illegal, this LSI returns an error response (H'BF). Upon reception of response H'06, the host waits for a one-bit period in the previous bit rate with which the new bit rate selection command has been sent, and then sets the host bit rate to the new one. After that, the host sends confirmation data (H'06) in the new bit rate, and this LSI returns a response (H'06) to the confirmation data.

Be sure to issue a new bit rate selection command only after a clock mode selection command.

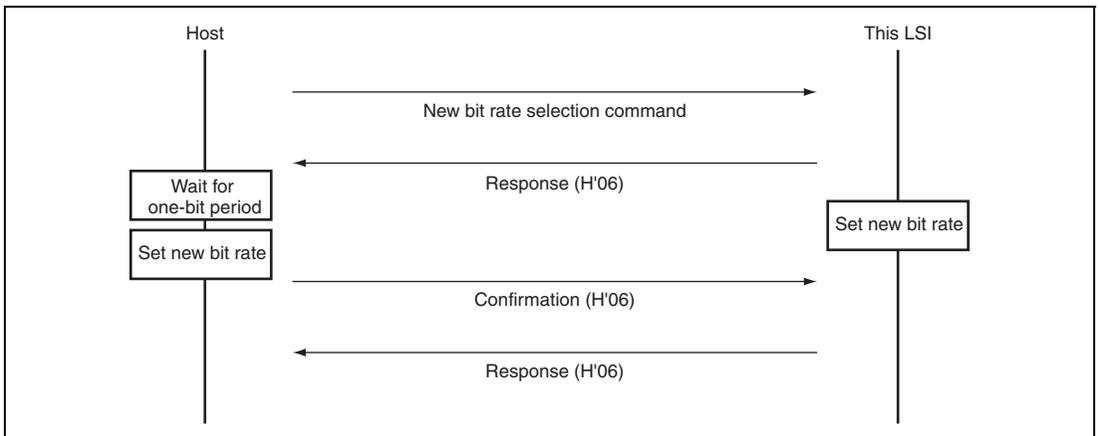


Figure 23.10 New Bit Rate Selection Sequence

Command	H'3F	Size	Bit rate	Input frequency
	Clock type count	Multiplication ratio 1	Multiplication ratio 2	
	SUM			
Response	H'06			
Error response	H'BF	Error		
Confirmation	H'06			
Response	H'06			

[Legend]

- Size (1 byte):** Total number of bytes in the bit rate, input frequency, clock type count, and multiplication ratio fields
- Bit rate (2 bytes):** New bit rate (for example, H'00C0 indicates 19200 bps)
1/100 of the new bit rate value should be specified.
- Input frequency (2 bytes):** Clock frequency input to this LSI (for example, H'07D0 indicates 20.00 MHz)
This value should be calculated by multiplying the input frequency value to two decimal places by 100.
- Clock type count (1 byte):** Number of clock types (for example, H'02 indicates two clock types; that is, an internal clock and a peripheral clock)
- Multiplication ratio 1 (1 byte):** Multiplication/division ratio of the input frequency to obtain the internal clock
A positive value indicates a multiplication ratio (for example, H'04 = 4 = multiplication by 4)
A negative value indicates a division ratio (for example, HFE = -2 = division by 2)
- Multiplication 2 (1 byte):** Multiplication/division ratio of the input frequency to obtain the peripheral clock
This value is represented in the same format as multiplication ratio 1
- SUM (1 byte):** Checksum

Error: Error code

H'11: Checksum error

H'24: Bit rate selection error

H'25: Input frequency error

H'26: Multiplication ratio error

H'27: Operating frequency error

- Bit rate selection error

A bit rate selection error occurs when the bit rate selected through a new bit rate selection command cannot be set for the SCI of this LSI within an error of 4%. The bit rate error can be obtained by the following equation from the bit rate (B) selected through a new bit rate selection command, the input frequency (fEX), multiplication ratio 2 (MPφ), the SCBRR1A setting (N) in SCI_A, and the CKS[1:0] bit value (n) in SCSMR1A.

$$\text{Error (\%)} = \left\{ \frac{f_{EX} \times M_{P\phi} \times 10^6}{(N+1) \times B \times 32 \times 2^{2n-1}} - 1 \right\} \times 100$$

- Input frequency error

An input frequency error occurs when the input frequency specified through a new bit rate selection command is outside the range from the minimum to maximum input frequencies for the clock mode selected through a clock mode selection command.

- Multiplication ratio error

A multiplication ratio error occurs when the multiplication ratio specified through a new bit rate selection command does not match the clock mode selected through a clock mode selection command. To check the selectable multiplication ratios, issue a multiplication ratio inquiry command.

- Operating frequency error

An operating frequency error occurs when this LSI cannot operate at the operating frequencies selected through a new bit rate selection command. This LSI calculates the operating frequencies from the input frequency and multiplication ratios specified through a new bit rate selection command and checks if each calculated frequency is within the range from the minimum to maximum frequencies for the respective clock. To check the minimum and maximum operating frequencies for each clock, issue an operating clock frequency inquiry command.

(12) Key Code Detection State Transition

When receiving a key code detection state transition command, this LSI enters the key code detection state.

Command

H'40

Response

H'16

(13) Key Code Check Command

When receiving a key code check command, this LSI compares the key code sent from the host and the one in the MAT. When the key codes match, this LSI returns a response (H'26), erases the entire area of each of the user MAT, user boot MAT, and data MAT, then enters the programming/erasure state. When the key codes do not match, this LSI returns an error response (H'E0).

When the key code of this LSI is in the initial state (meaning nothing has been written), this LSI returns a response (H'26) to any key code, erases the entire area of each of the user MAT, user boot MAT, and data MAT, then enters the programming/erasure state.

Command

H'60	Size
Key code	
SUM	

Response

H'26

Error response

H'E0	Error
------	-------

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Number of characters in the key code (fixed at 16)

Key code (16 bytes): Key code for boot mode approval; pad higher-order bits that are not required with H'FF.

SUM (1 byte): Checksum (summary from command to SUM, set as H'00)

Error (1 byte): Error code

H'11: Checksum error

H'61: Incorrect key code error

H'51: Erasure cannot be done due to an erasure error

(14) Boot Program Status Inquiry

In response to a boot program status inquiry command sent from the host, this LSI returns its current status. The boot program status inquiry command can be issued in both inquiry/selection host command wait state and programming/erasure host command wait state.

Command

H'4F

Response

H'5F	Size	Status	Error	SUM
------	------	--------	-------	-----

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of bytes in the status and error fields (fixed at two)

Status (1 byte): Current status in this LSI (see table 23.7)

Error (1 byte): Error status in this LSI (see table 23.8)

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

Table 23.7 Status Code

Code	Description
H'11	Waiting for device selection
H'12	Waiting for clock mode selection
H'13	Waiting for new bit rate selection
H'1F	Waiting for transition to key code detection state (new bit rate has been selected)
H'3F	Waiting for a programming/erasure host command
H'4F	Waiting for reception of programming data
H'5F	Waiting for erasure block selection

Table 23.8 Error Code

Code	Description
H'00	No error
H'11	Checksum error
H'21	Incorrect device code error
H'22	Incorrect clock mode error
H'24	Bit rate selection error
H'25	Input frequency error
H'26	Multiplication ratio error
H'27	Operating frequency error
H'29	Block number error
H'2A	Address error
H'2B	Data size error
H'51	Erase error
H'52	Incomplete erase error
H'53	Programming error
H'61	Incorrect key code error
H'80	Command error
H'FF	Bit rate adjustment verification error

23.5.5 Programming/Erasing Host Command Wait State

Table 23.9 shows the host commands available in programming/erasure host command wait state.

Table 23.9 Programming/Erasure Host Commands

Host Command Name	Function
User boot MAT programming selection	Selects the program for user boot MAT programming
User MAT programming selection	Selects the program for user MAT programming
256-byte programming	Programs 256 bytes of data
Erasure selection	Selects the erasure program
Block erasure	Erases block data
Memory read	Reads data from memory
User boot MAT checksum	Performs checksum verification for the user boot MAT
User MAT checksum	Performs checksum verification for the user MAT
User boot MAT blank check	Checks whether the user boot MAT is blank
User MAT blank check	Checks whether the user MAT is blank
Read lock bit status	Reads from the lock bit
Lock bit program	Writes to the lock bit
Lock bit enabled	Enables the lock bit protect
Lock bit disable	Disables the lock bit protect
Boot program status inquiry	Inquires regarding the state of this LSI

If the host has sent an undefined command, this LSI returns a response indicating a command error. For the format of this response, see section 23.5.4, Inquiry/Selection Host Command Wait State.

To program the ROM, issue a programming selection command (user boot MAT programming selection or user MAT programming selection command) and then a 256-byte programming command from the host. Upon reception of a programming selection command, this LSI enters programming data wait state (see section 23.5.2, State Transition in Boot Mode). In response to a 256-byte programming command sent from the host in this state, this LSI starts programming the ROM. When the host sends a 256-byte programming command specifying H'FFFFFFFF as the programming start address, this LSI detects it as the end of programming and enters programming/erasure host command wait state.

To erase the ROM, issue an erasure selection command and then a block erasure command from the host. Upon reception of an erasure selection command, this LSI enters erasure block selection wait state (see section 23.5.2, State Transition in Boot Mode). In response to a block erasure command sent from the host in this state, this LSI erases the specified block in the ROM. When the host sends a block erasure command specifying H'FF as the block number, this LSI detects it as the end of erasure and enters programming/erasure host command wait state.

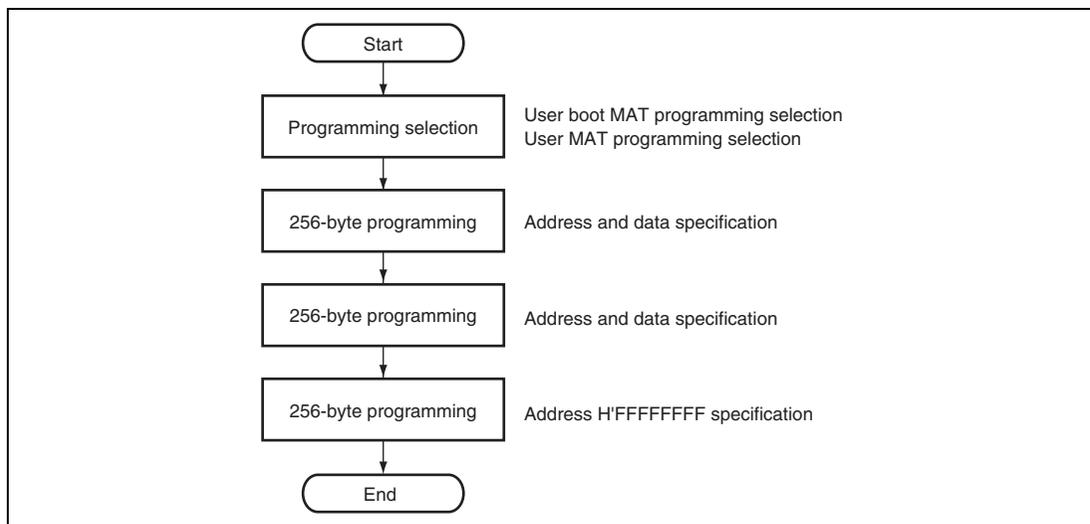


Figure 23.11 Procedure for ROM Programming in Boot Mode

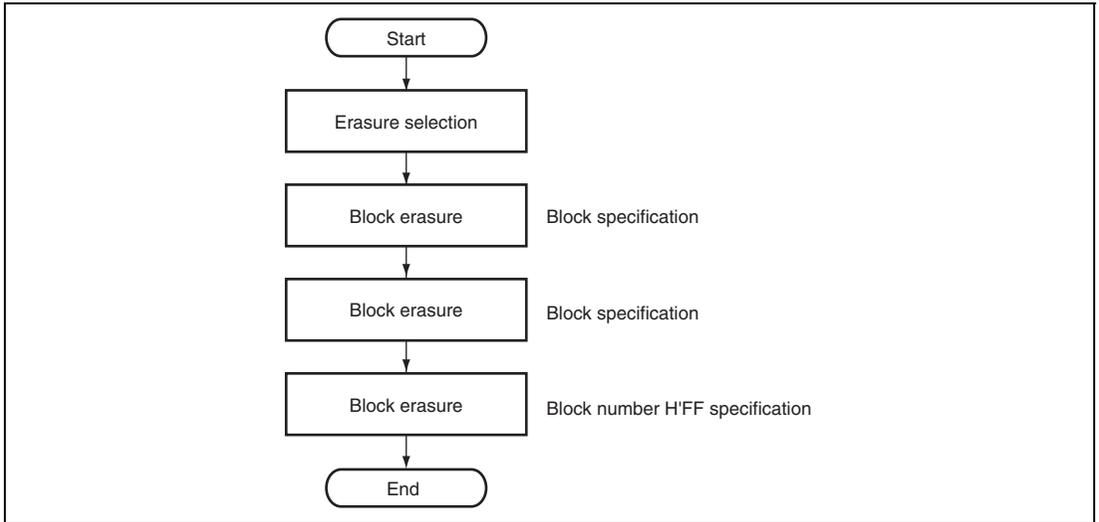


Figure 23.12 Procedure for ROM Erasure in Boot Mode

Each host command is described in detail below. The "command" in the description indicates a command sent from the host to this LSI and the "response" indicates a response sent from this LSI to the host. The "checksum" is byte-size data calculated so that the sum of all bytes to be sent by this LSI becomes H'00.

(1) User Boot MAT Programming Selection

In response to a user boot MAT programming selection command sent from the host, this LSI selects the program for user boot MAT programming and waits for programming data.

Command H'42

Response H'06

(2) User MAT Programming Selection

In response to a user MAT programming selection command sent from the host, this LSI selects the program for user MAT programming and waits for programming data.

Command H'43

Response H'06

(3) 256-Byte Programming

In response to a 256-byte programming command sent from the host, this LSI programs the ROM. After completing ROM programming successfully, this LSI returns a response (H'06). If an error has occurred during ROM programming, this LSI returns an error response (H'D0).

Command	H'50	Programming Address		
	Data	Data	...	Data
	SUM			

Response	H'06
----------	------

Error response	H'D0	Error
----------------	------	-------

[Legend]

- Programming address (4 bytes): Target address of programming
 To program the ROM, a 256-byte boundary address should be specified.
 To terminate programming, H'FFFFFFFF should be specified.
- Data (256 bytes): Programming data
 H'FF should be specified for the bytes that do not need to be programmed.
 When terminating programming, no data needs to be specified (only the programming address and SUM should be sent in that order).
- SUM (1 byte): Checksum
- Error (1 byte): Error code
 H'11: Checksum error
 H'2A: Address error (the specified address is not in the target MAT)
 H'53: Programming cannot be done due to a programming error

(4) Erasure Selection

In response to an erasure selection command sent from the host, this LSI selects the erasure program and waits for erasure block specification.

Command

H'48

Response

H'06

(5) Block Erasure

In response to a block erasure command sent from the host, this LSI erases the ROM. After completing ROM erasure successfully, this LSI returns a response (H'06). If an error has occurred during ROM erasure, this LSI returns an error response (H'D8).

Command

H'58	Size	Block	SUM
------	------	-------	-----

Response

H'06

Error response

H'D8	Error
------	-------

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Number of bytes in the block specification field (fixed at 1)

Block (1 byte): Block number whose data is to be erased
To terminate erasure, H'FF should be specified.

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

Error (1 byte): Error code

H'11: Checksum error

H'29: Block number error (an incorrect block number is specified)

H'51: Erasure cannot be done due to an erasure error

(6) Memory Read

In response to a memory read command sent from the host, this LSI reads data from the ROM. After completing ROM reading, this LSI returns the data stored in the address specified by the memory read command. If this LSI has failed to read the ROM, this LSI returns an error response (H'D2).

Command	H'52	Size	Area	Read start address	
	Reading size				SUM

Response	H'52	Reading size			
	Data	Data	...	Data	
	SUM				

Error response	H'D2	Error
----------------	------	-------

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of bytes in the area, read start address, and reading size fields

Area (1 byte): Target MAT to be read

H'00: User boot MAT

H'01: User MAT

Read start address (4 bytes): Start address of the area to be read

Reading size (4 bytes): Size of data to be read (bytes)

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

Data (1 byte): Data read from the ROM

Error (1 byte): Error code

H'11: Checksum error

H'2A: Address error

- The value specified for area selection is neither H'00 nor H'01.

- The specified read start address is outside the selected MAT.

H'2B: Data size error

- H'00 is specified for the reading size.
- The reading size is larger than the MAT.
- The end address calculated from the read start address and the reading size is outside the selected MAT.

(7) User Boot MAT Checksum

In response to a user boot MAT checksum command sent from the host, this LSI sums the user boot MAT data in byte units and returns the result (checksum).

Command

H'4A

Response

H'5A	Size	MAT checksum	SUM
------	------	--------------	-----

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Number of bytes in the MAT checksum field (fixed at 4)

MAT checksum (4 bytes): Checksum of the user boot MAT data

SUM (1 byte): Checksum (for the response data)

(8) User MAT Checksum

In response to a user MAT checksum command sent from the host, this LSI sums the user MAT data in byte units and returns the result (checksum).

Command

H'4B

Response

H'5B	Size	MAT checksum	SUM
------	------	--------------	-----

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Number of bytes in the MAT checksum field (fixed at 4)

MAT checksum (4 bytes): Checksum of the user MAT data

The user MAT also stores the key code for boot mode/debugging function authentication. Note that the checksum includes this key code value.

The indicated checksum is for 2 Mbytes. Since the user MAT of this LSI is 1.25 Mbytes, the unused 0.75 Mbytes are added as H'FF...FF in the indicated checksum.

SUM (1 byte): Checksum (for the response data)

(9) User Boot MAT Blank Check

In response to a user boot MAT blank check command sent from the host, this LSI checks whether the user boot MAT is completely erased. When the user boot MAT is completely erased, this LSI returns a response (H'06). If the user boot MAT has an unerased area, this LSI returns an error response (sends H'CC and H'52 in that order).

Command	H'4C	
Response	H'06	
Error response	H'CC	H'52

No verification function is provided to check program/erase state of the area where the data is undefined by suspend of program/erase (e.g., reset input, power-supply interruption). Therefore, if the undefined area should be used again, make sure to completely erase data before usage.

(10) User MAT Blank Check

In response to a user MAT blank check command sent from the host, this LSI checks whether the user MAT is completely erased. When the user MAT is completely erased, this LSI returns a response (H'06). If the user MAT has an unerased area, this LSI returns an error response (sends H'CD and H'52 in that order).

Command	H'4D	
Response	H'06	
Error response	H'CD	H'52

No verification function is provided to check program/erase state of the area where the data is undefined by suspend of program/erase (e.g., reset input, power-supply interruption). Therefore, if the undefined area should be used again, make sure to completely erase data before usage.

(11) Read Lock Bit Status

In response to a read lock bit status command sent from the host, this LSI reads data from the lock bit. After completing the lock bit reading, this LSI returns the data stored in the address specified by the read lock bit status command. If this LSI has failed to read the lock bit, this LSI returns an error response (H'F1).

Command	H'71	Size	Area	Medium address	Upper address	SUM
---------	------	------	------	----------------	---------------	-----

Response	Status
----------	--------

Error response	H'F1	Error
----------------	------	-------

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of bytes in the area, medium address, and upper address (fixed at 3 in this LSI)

Area (1 byte): Target MAT to be read
 H'00: User boot MAT
 H'01: User MAT

Medium address (1 byte): Medium address at the end of the specified address (8 to 15 bits)

Upper address (1 byte): Upper address at the end of the specified address (16 to 23 bits)

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

Status (1 byte): Bit 6 locked at "0"
 : Bit 6 unlocked at "1"

Error (1 byte): Error code
 H'11: Checksum error
 H'2A: Address error (the specified address is not in the target MAT)

(12) Lock Bit Program

In response to a lock bit program command sent from the host, this LSI writes to a lock bit and locks the specified block. After completing the lock bit blocking, this LSI returns a response (H'06). If this LSI has failed to lock, this LSI returns an error response (H'F7).

Command	H'77	Size	Area	Medium address	Upper address	SUM
---------	------	------	------	----------------	---------------	-----

Response	H'06
----------	------

Error response	H'F7	Error
----------------	------	-------

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of bytes in the area, medium address, and upper address (fixed at 3 in this LSI)

Area (1 byte): Target MAT to be locked

H'00: User boot MAT

H'01: User MAT

Medium address (1 byte): Medium address at the end of the specified address (8 to 15 bits)

Upper address (1 byte): Upper address at the end of the specified address (16 to 23 bits)

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

Error (1 byte): Error code

H'11: Checksum error

H'2A: Address error (the specified address is not in the target MAT)

H'53: Locking cannot be done due to a programming error

(13) Lock Bit Enable

In response to a lock bit enable command sent from the host, this LSI enables a lock bit.

Command

H'7A

Response

H'06

(14) Lock Bit Disable

In response to a lock bit enable command sent from the host, this LSI disables a lock bit.

Command

H'75

Response

H'06

(15) Boot Program Status Inquiry

For details, refer to section 23.5.4, Inquiry/Selection Host Command Wait State.

23.6 User Program Mode

23.6.1 FCU Command List

To program or erase the user MAT in user program mode, issue FCU commands to the FCU. Table 23.10 is a list of FCU commands for ROM programming and erasure.

Table 23.10 FCU Command List (ROM-Related Commands)

Command	Function
Normal mode transition	Moves to the normal mode (see section 23.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance)
Status read mode transition	Moves to the status read mode (see section 23.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance)
Lock bit read mode transition (lock bit read 1)	Moves to the lock bit read mode (see section 23.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance)
Program	Programs ROM (in 256-byte units)
Block erase	Erases ROM (in block units; erasing the lock bit)
P/E suspend	Suspends programming or erasure
P/E resume	Resumes programming or erasure
Status register clear	Clears the IGLERR, ERSERR, and PRGERR bits in FSTATR0 and cancels the command-locked state
Lock bit read 2	Reads the lock bit of a specified erasure block (updates the FLOCKST bit in FSTATR1 to reflect the lock bit state)
Lock bit program	Writes to the lock bit of a specified erasure block

FCU commands other than the lock bit read 2 program and lock bit program are also used for EEPROM programming and erasure. When a lock bit read 2 command is issued to the EEPROM, an EEPROM blank check is executed. When a lock bit program command is issued to the EEPROM, it is detected as an illegal command and generates an error (see section 24, EEPROM).

To issue a command to the FCU, write to a ROM program/erase address through the P bus. Table 23.11 shows the FCU command format. Performing P-bus write access as shown in table 23.11 under specified conditions starts each command processing in the FCU. For the conditions for FCU command acceptance, refer to section 23.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance. For details of each FCU command, refer to section 23.6.3, FCU Command Usage.

When H'71 is sent in the first cycle of an FCU command while the FRDMD bit is 0 (memory area read mode), the FCU accepts the lock bit read mode transition command (lock bit read 1). When a ROM program/erase address is read through the P bus after transition to the lock bit read mode, the FCU copies the lock bit of the erasure block corresponding to the accessed address into all bits in the read data. When H'71 is sent in the first cycle of the FCU command while the FRDMD bit is 1 (register read mode), the FCU waits for the second-cycle data (H'D0) of the lock bit read 2 command. When a ROM program/erase address is written to through the P bus in this state, the FCU copies the lock bit of the erasure block corresponding to the accessed address into the FLOCKST bit in FSTATR1.

There are two suspending modes to be initiated by the P/E suspend command; the suspension-priority mode and erasure-priority mode. For details of each mode, refer to section 23.6.4, Suspending Operation.

Table 23.11 FCU Command Format

Command	Number of Bus Cycles	First Cycle		Second Cycle		Third Cycle		Fourth to 130th Cycles		131st Cycle	
		Address	Data	Address	Data	Address	Data	Address	Data	Address	Data
Normal mode transition	1	RA	H'FF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Status read mode transition	1	RA	H'70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lock bit read mode transition (lock bit read 1)	1	RA	H'71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Program	131	RA	H'E8	RA	H'80	WA	WD1	RA	WDn	RA	H'D0
Block erase	2	RA	H'20	BA	H'D0	—	—	—	—	—	—
P/E suspend	1	RA	H'B0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P/E resume	1	RA	H'D0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Status register clear	1	RA	H'50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lock bit read 2	2	RA	H'71	BA	H'D0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lock bit program	2	RA	H'77	BA	H'D0	—	—	—	—	—	—

[Legend]

RA: ROM program/erase address

When FENTRY0 is 1: An address in the range from H'80800000 to H'808FFFFFF

When FENTRY3 is 1: An address in the range from H'80900000 to H'8093FFFFFF

WA: ROM program address

Start address of 256-byte programming data

BA: ROM erasure block address

An address in the target erasure block (specified by the ROM program/erase address)

WDn: n-th word of programming data (n = 1 to 128)

23.6.2 Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance

The FCU determines whether to accept a command depending on the FCU mode or status. Figure 23.13 is an FCU mode transition diagram.

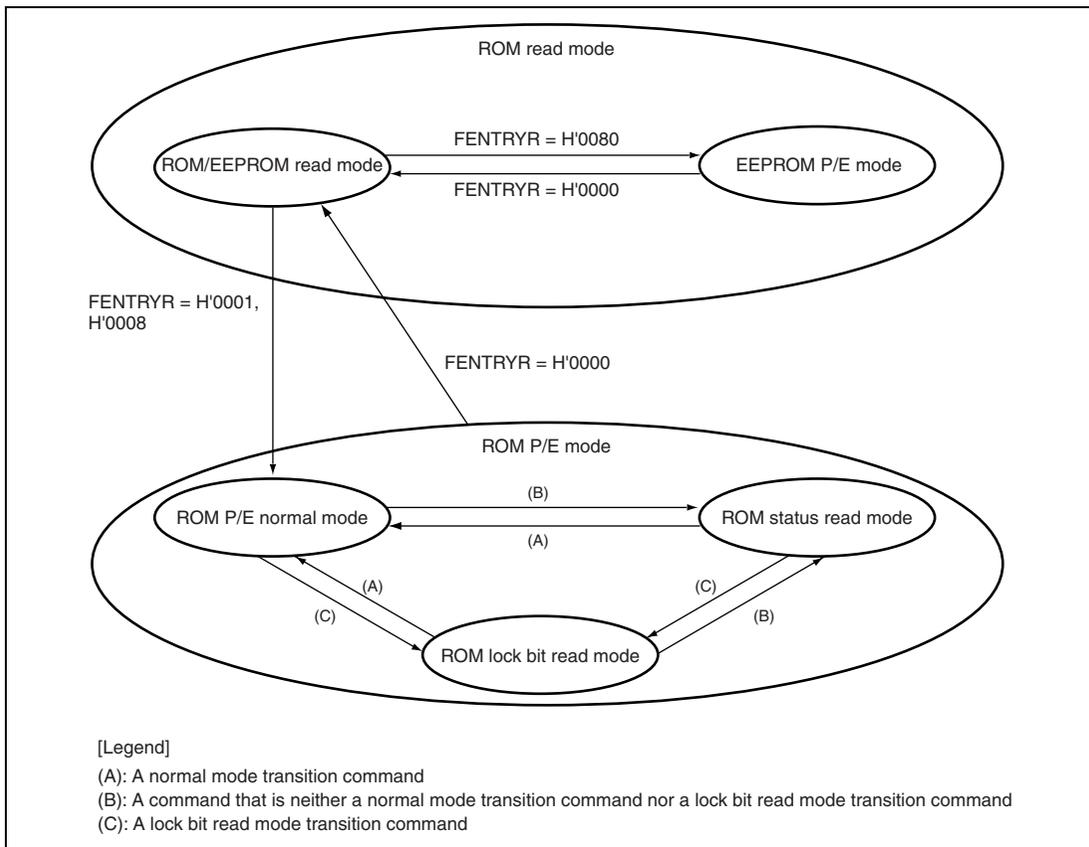


Figure 23.13 FCU Mode Transition Diagram (ROM-Related Modes)

(1) ROM Read Mode

- ROM/EEPROM read mode

The ROM and EEPROM can be read through the ROM cache and peripheral bus, respectively, at a high speed. The FCU does not accept commands. The FCU enters this mode when the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits in FENTRYR are set to 00 and the FENTRYD bit to 0 in FENTRYR.

When transiting to ROM read mode by changing FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits in FENTRYR register from 1 to 0, write 0 to FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits and execute a minimum of 5 NOP instructions after performing a dummy read of FENTRYR register.

- EEPROM P/E mode

The ROM can be read through the ROM cache at a high speed. The FCU accepts commands for EEPROM, but does not accept commands for ROM. The FCU enters this mode when the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits are set to 00 and the FENTRYD bit to 1. For details of the EEPROM P/E mode, refer to section 24.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance.

(2) ROM P/E Mode

- ROM P/E normal mode

The FCU enters this mode when the FENTRYD bit is set to 0 and any one of the bits, FENTRY3 and FENTRY0, is set to 1 in ROM read mode, or when a normal mode transition command is accepted in ROM P/E mode. Table 23.12 shows the commands that can be accepted in this mode. High-speed read operation is not available for the ROM. If an address in the range from H'80900000 to H'8093FFFF is read through the P-bus while the FENTRY3 bit is set to 1, or an address in the range from H'80800000 to H'808FFFFFF is read through the P-bus while the FENTRY0 bit is set to 1, a ROM access error occurs and the FCU enters the command-locked state (see section 23.8.3, Error Protection).

- ROM status read mode

The FCU enters this mode when the FCU accepts a command that is neither a normal mode transition command nor a lock bit read mode transition command in ROM P/E mode. The ROM status read mode includes the state in which the FRDY bit in FSTATR0 is 0 and the command-locked state after an error has occurred. Table 23.12 shows the commands that can be accepted in this mode. High-speed read operation is not available for the ROM. If an address in the range from H'80900000 to H'8093FFFF is read through the P-bus while the FENTRY3 bit is set to 1, or an address in the range from H'80800000 to H'808FFFFF is read through the P-bus while the FENTRY0 bit is set to 1, the FSTATR0 value is read.

- ROM lock bit read mode

The FCU enters this mode when the FCU accepts a lock bit read mode transition command in ROM P/E mode. Table 23.12 shows the commands that can be accepted in this mode. High-speed read operation is not available for the ROM. The FENTRYR value is the same as that in ROM P/E normal mode. If an address in the range from H'80900000 to H'8093FFFF is read through the P-bus while the FENTRY3 bit is set to 1, or an address in the range from H'80800000 to H'808FFFFF is read through the P-bus while the FENTRY0 bit is set to 1, the lock bit value of the target erasure block is returned through all bits in the read data.

Table 23.12 shows the acceptable commands in each FCU mode/state. When a command that cannot be accepted is issued, the FCU enters the command-locked state (see section 23.8.3, Error Protection).

To make sure that the FCU accepts a command, enter the mode in which the FCU can accept the target command, check the FRDY, ILGLERR, ERSERR, and PRGERR bit values in FSTATR0, and the FCUERR, FRDTCT, and FRCRCT bit values in FSTATR1, and then issue the target FCU command. The CMDLK bit in FSTAT holds a value obtained by logical ORing the ILGLERR, ERSERR, and PRGERR bit values in FSTATR0 and the FCUERR, FRDTCT, and FRCRCT bit values in the FSTATR1. Therefore the FCU's error occurrence state can be checked by reading the CMDLK bit. In table 23.12, the CMDLK bit is used as the bit to indicate the error occurrence state. The FRDY bit of FSTATR0 is 0 during the programming/erasure, programming/erasure suspension, and lock bit read 2 processes. While the FRDY bit is 0, the P/E suspend command can be accepted only when the SUSRDY bit in FSTATR0 is 1.

Table 23.12 includes 0 and 1 in single cells of the ERSSPD, PRGSPD, and FRDY bit rows for the sake of simplification. The ERSSPD bits 1 and 0 indicate the erasure suspension and programming suspension processes, respectively. The PRGSPD bits 1 and 0 indicate the programming suspension and erasure suspension processes, respectively. The FRDY bit value can be either 1 or 0, which is a value held by the bit prior to a transition to the command lock state.

Table 23.12 FCU Modes/States and Acceptable Commands

Item	P/E Normal Mode			Status Read Mode							Lock Bit Read Mode				
	Programming-Suspended	Erasure-Suspended	Other State	Programming/Erasure Processing	Programming Processing during Erasure-Suspended	Programming/Erasure Suspension Processing	Lock Bit Read 2 Processing	Programming-Suspended	Erasure-Suspended	Command-Locked (FRDY = 0)	Command-Locked (FRDY = 1)	Other State	Programming-Suspended	Erasure-Suspended	Other State
FRDY bit in FSTATR0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
SUSRDY bit in FSTATR0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ERSSPD bit in FSTATR0	0	1	0	0	1	0/1	0/1	0	1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1	0
PRGSPD bit in FSTATR0	1	0	0	0	0	0/1	0/1	1	0	0/1	0/1	0	1	0	0
CMDLK bit in FASTAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Normal mode transition	A	A	A	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	×	A	A	A	A
Status read mode transition	A	A	A	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	×	A	A	A	A
Lock bit read mode transition (lock bit read 1)	A	A	A	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	×	A	A	A	A
Program	×	*	A	×	×	×	×	×	*	×	×	A	×	*	A
Block erase	×	×	A	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	A	×	×	A
P/E suspend	×	×	×	A	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
P/E resume	A	A	×	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	×	×	A	A	×
Status register clear	A	A	A	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	A	A	A	A	A
Lock bit read 2	A	A	A	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	×	A	A	A	A
Lock bit program	×	*	A	×	×	×	×	×	*	×	×	A	×	*	A

[Legend]

A: Acceptable

*: Only programming is acceptable for the areas other than the erasure-suspended block

×: Not acceptable

23.6.3 FCU Command Usage

This section shows examples of user processing procedures for firmware transfer to the FCU RAM and the issuing of FCU commands. In some procedures given in this section, the FCU state is not checked before an FCU command is issued but the command result is checked before the processing is completed. To make sure that the FCU accepts a command, check the FCU state before starting processing (see section 23.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance).

In a flow used in this section, the current state of FCU command handling and error occurrence is checked via the FRDY, ILGLERR, ERSERR, PRGERR, SUSRDY, ERSSPD, and PRGSPD bits in FSTATR0 and the FCUERR, FRDTCT, and FRCRCT bits in FSTATR1. Since both FSTATR0 and FSTATR1 can be read in word access at a time, the FCU state can be checked by making register access only once. If the FCU state is checked via the FRDY bit of FSTATR0 and the CMDLK bit of FFASTAT, register access must be made twice. However, the state of error occurrence can be checked via the CMDLK bit only.

The FRDY bit retains 0, if the FRDTCT and FRCRCT bits are set to 1 to put the FCU into a command-locked state in the middle of its command handling while the FCUERR bit is 1 or the FRDCLE and FRCCLC bits are 1. Since the FCU in a command-locked state halts its processes, the FRDY bit is never set to 1 from 0. If the FRDY retains 0 for a longer period than programming/erasing time or suspend delay time (see section 30, Electrical Characteristics), abnormal operation such as the FCU process halt may have occurred. In such case, initialize the FCU by an FCU reset. If the FRDY is set to 1 upon completion of the FCU command handling, while the FRDCLE and FRCCLC bits are 1, the FCUERR bit and the FRDTCT and FRCRCT bits are also 0. Therefore, the state of error occurrence can be checked via the ILGLERR, ERSERR, and PRGERR bits.

(1) Transferring Firmware to the FCU RAM

To use FCU commands, the FCU firmware must be stored in the FCU RAM. When this LSI is started, the FCU firmware is not stored in the FCU RAM; copy the firmware stored in the FCU firmware area to the FCU RAM. If the FCUERR, FRDTCT, or FRCRCT bit in FSTATR1 is 1, the firmware stored in the FCU RAM may have been damaged; reset the FCU and copy the FCU firmware again in this case.

Figures 23.14 (1) and 23.14 (2) show the procedures for firmware transfer to the FCU RAM. Before writing data to the FCU RAM, clear FENTRYR to H'0000 to stop the FCU. For details on the DMAC settings, refer to section 10, Direct Memory Access Controller (DMAC).

The procedure shown in figure 23.14 (1) can be performed when the PLL multiplication ratio is any of $\times 4$, $\times 6$, or $\times 8$. However, the procedure shown in figure 23.14 (2) cannot be performed when the PLL multiplication ratio is $\times 8$; it can be performed only when the ratio is either $\times 4$ or $\times 6$.

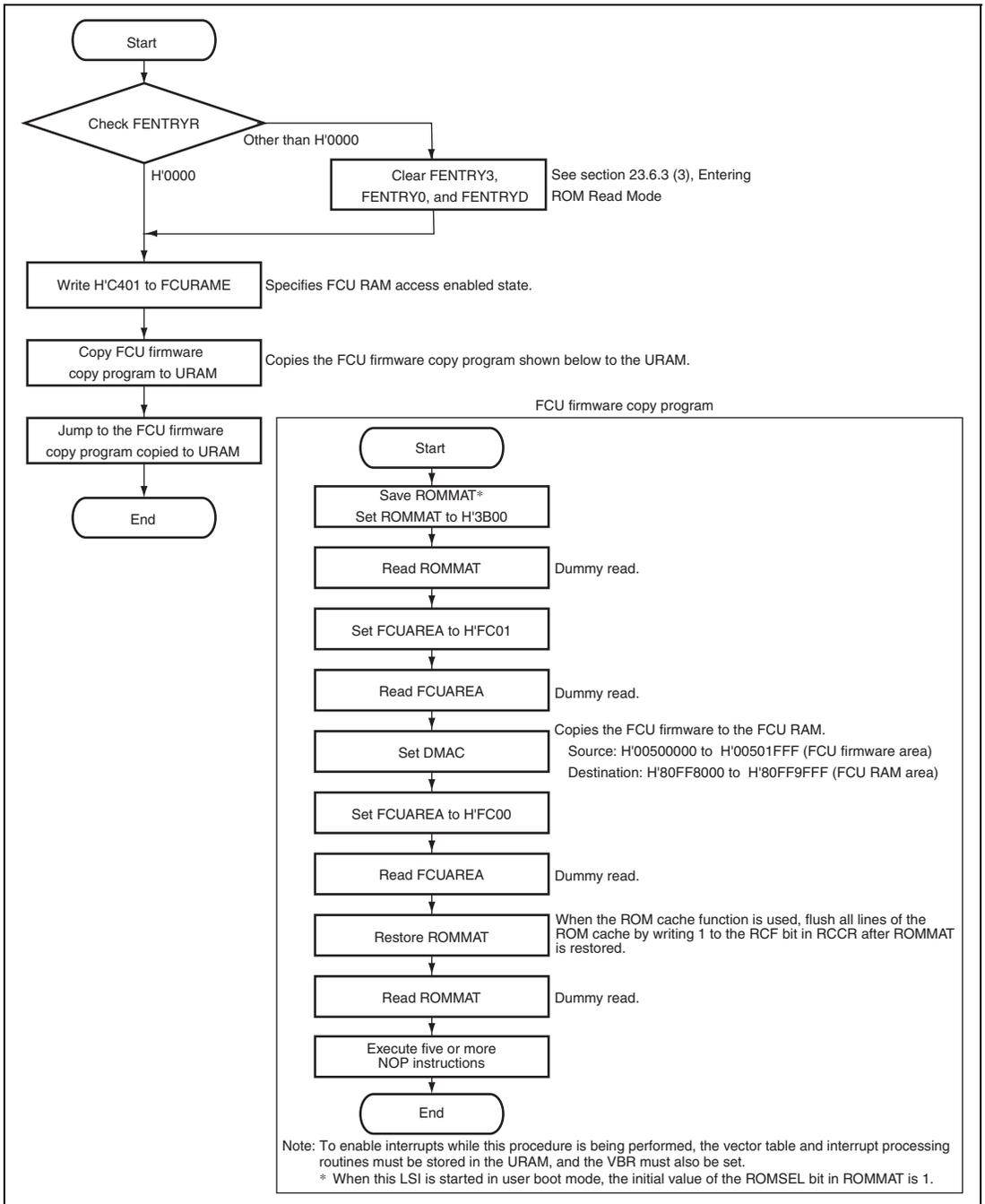


Figure 23.14 (1) Procedure for Firmware Transfer to FCU RAM 1

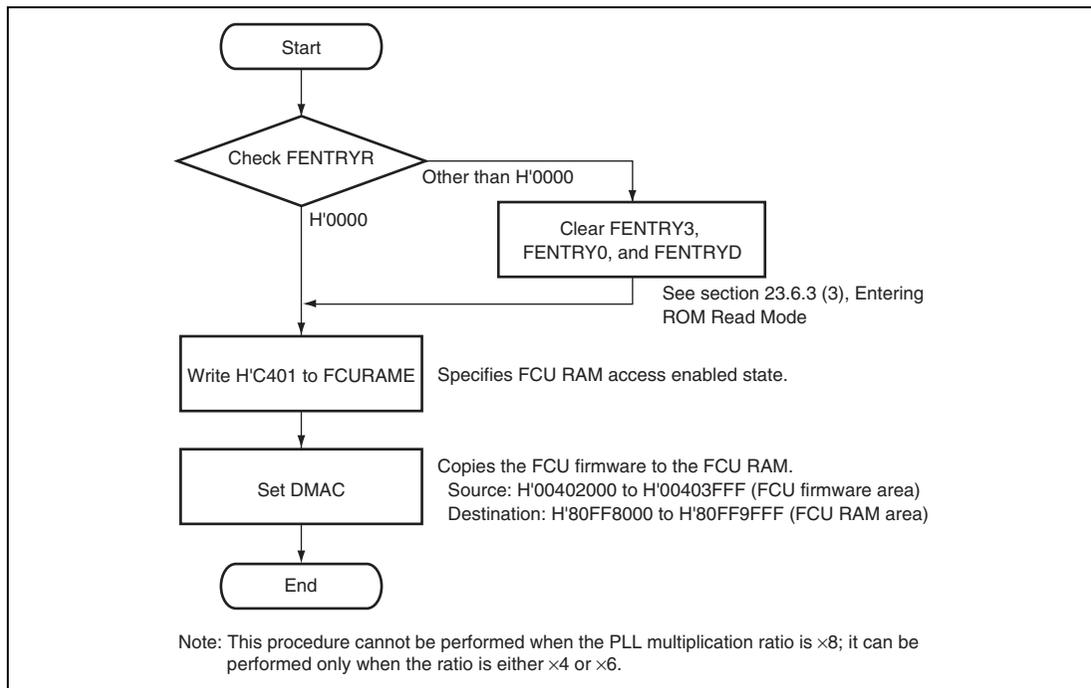


Figure 23.14 (2) Procedure for Firmware Transfer to FCU RAM 2

(2) Entering ROM P/E Mode

To execute ROM-related FCU commands, set the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits in FENTRYR appropriately to make the FCU enter ROM P/E mode (see section 23.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance). To execute FCU commands for the ROM, set the corresponding FENTRY3, FENTRY0 bits to 1. For the conditions for writing to the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits, refer to section 23.3.10, Flash P/E Mode Entry Register (FENTRYR).

After a transition from ROM read mode to ROM P/E mode, the FCU is in ROM P/E normal mode.

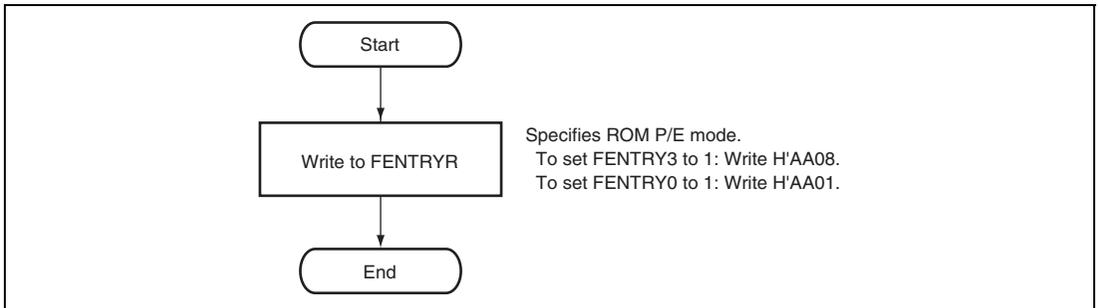


Figure 23.15 Procedure for Transition to ROM P/E Mode

(3) Entering ROM Read Mode

To enable high-speed ROM read access through the ROM cache, clear the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits in FENTRYR to make the FCU enter ROM read mode (see section 23.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance). A transition from ROM P/E mode to ROM read mode must be made while no FCU error has been detected since FCU command processing is completed.

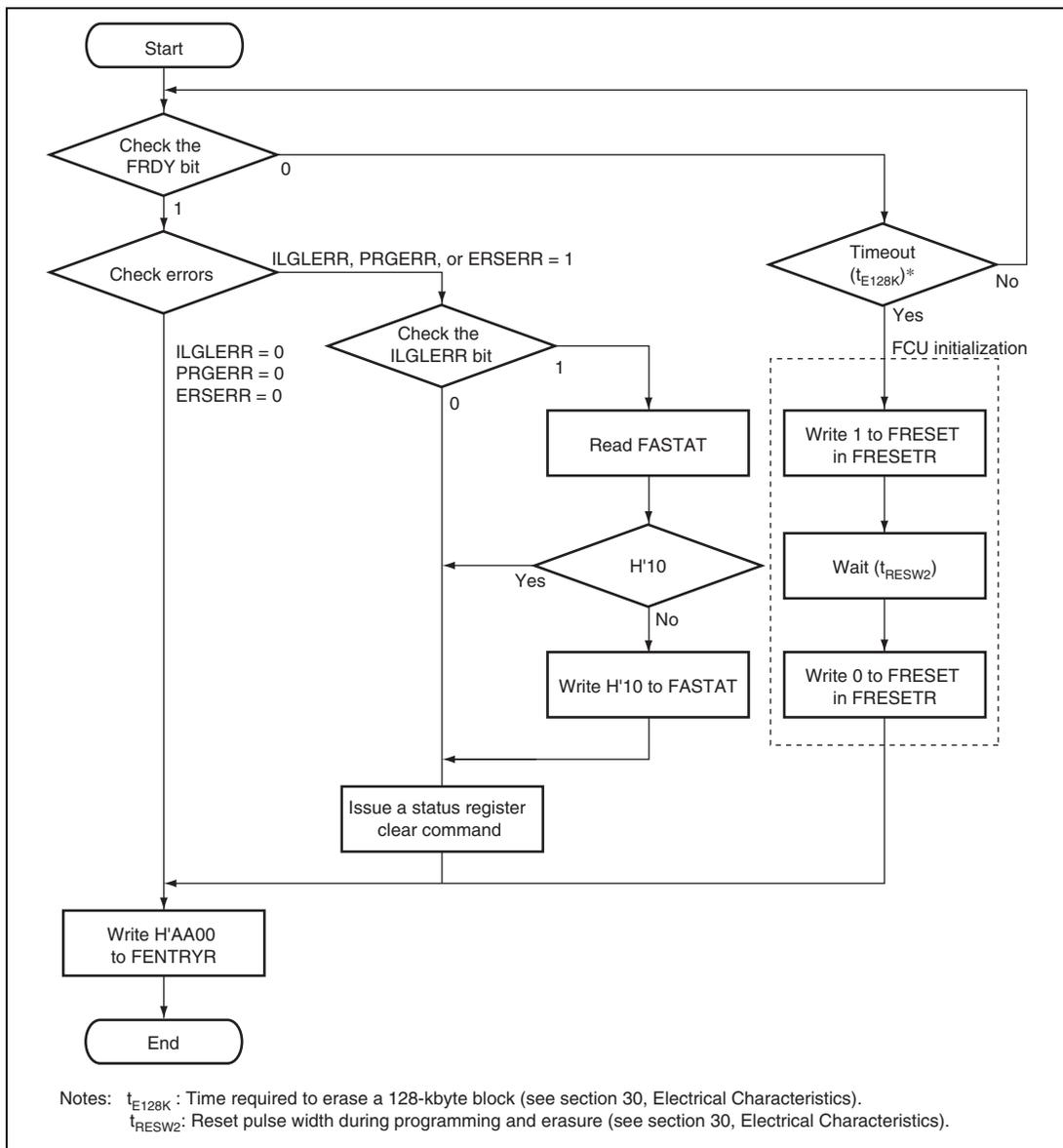


Figure 23.16 Procedure for Transition to ROM Read Mode

(4) Using ROM P/E Normal Mode Transition Command

The FCU can be moved to ROM P/E normal mode in two ways: one is to set FENTRYR appropriately in ROM read mode (see section 23.6.3 (1), Transferring Firmware to the FCU RAM) and the other is to issue a normal mode transition command in ROM P/E mode (figure 23.17). The status read mode transition command and the lock bit read mode transition command can be used in the same way as the normal mode transition command.

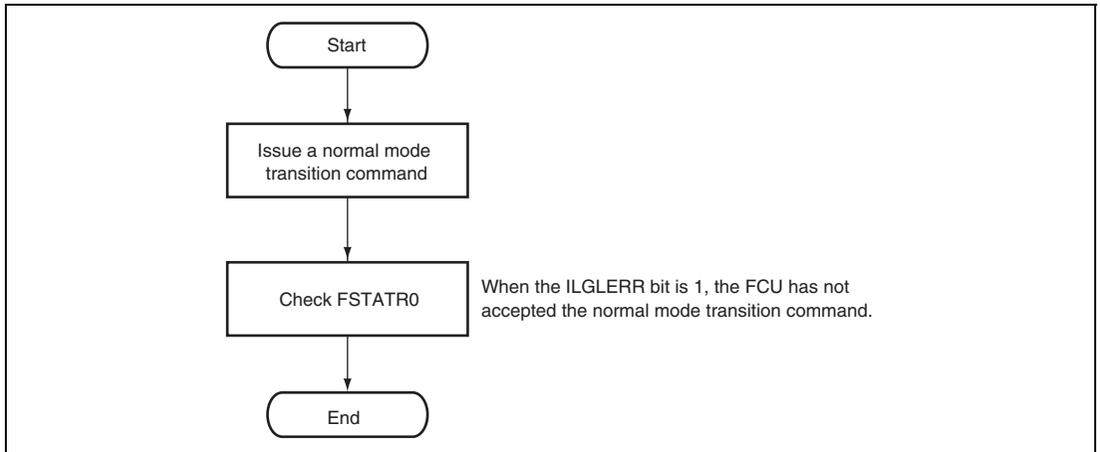


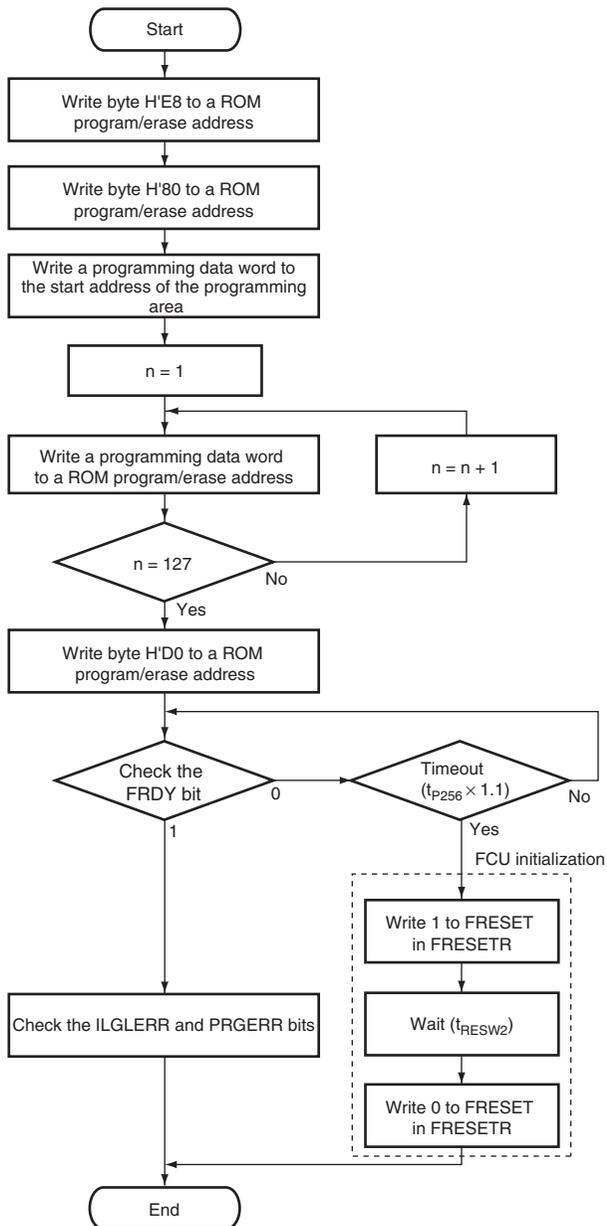
Figure 23.17 Procedure to Use ROM P/E Normal Mode Transition Command

(5) Programming

To program the ROM, use the program command. Write byte H'E8 to a ROM program/erase address in the first cycle of the program command and byte H'80 in the second cycle. Access the P bus in words from the third to 130th cycles of the command. In the third cycle, write the programming data to the start address of the target programming area. Here, the start address must be a 256-byte boundary address. After writing words to ROM program/erase addresses 127 times, write byte H'D0 to a ROM program/erase address in the 131st cycle; the FCU then starts ROM programming. Read the FRDY bit in FSTATR0 to confirm that ROM programming is completed.

The addresses that can be specified in the first to 131st cycles depend on the setting of FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits in FENTRYR. An address in the range from H'80900000 to H'8093FFFF can be specified when the FENTRY3 bit is set to 1, or an address in the range from H'80800000 to H'808FFFFFFF can be specified when the FENTRY0 bit is set to 1. If a command is issued while an illegal combination of FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bit values and addresses is specified, the FCU detects an error and enters command-locked state (see section 23.8.3, Error Protection).

If the area accessed in the third to 130th cycles includes addresses that do not need to be programmed, write H'FFFF as the programming data for those addresses. To ignore the protection provided by the lock bit during programming, set the FPROTCN bit in FPROTR to 1 before starting programming.



Notes: t_{P256} : Time required to write 256-byte data (see section 30, Electrical Characteristics).
 t_{RESW2} : Reset pulse width during programming and erasure (see section 30, Electrical Characteristics).

Figure 23.18 Procedure for ROM Programming

(6) Erasure

To erase the ROM, use the block erase command. Write byte H'20 to a ROM program/erase address in the first cycle of the block erase command. Write byte H'D0 to an address in the target erasure block in the second cycle; the FCU then starts ROM erasure. Read the FRDY bit in FSTATR0 to confirm that ROM erasure is completed.

To ignore the protection provided by the lock bit during erasure, set the FPROTCN bit in FPROTR to 1 before starting erasure.

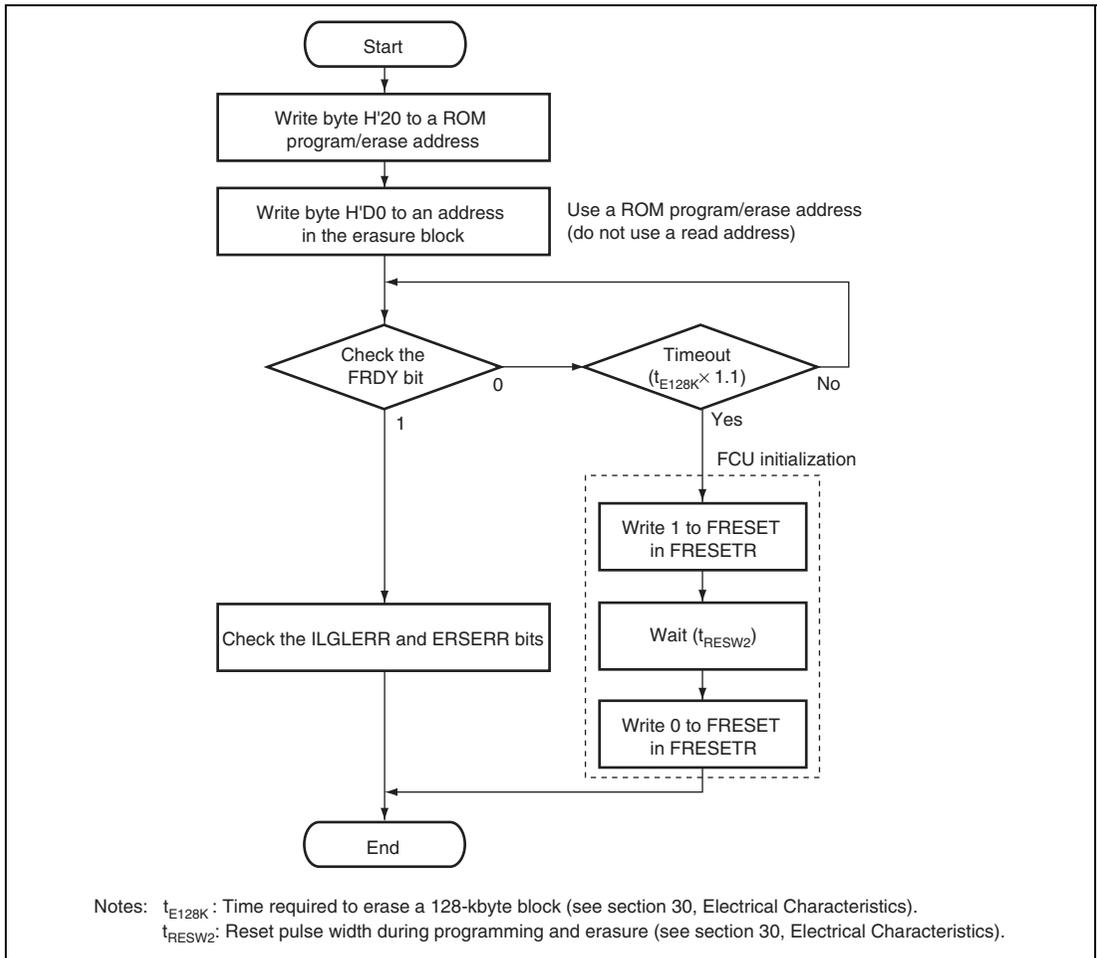


Figure 23.19 Procedure for ROM Erasure

(7) Suspending Programming or Erasure

To suspend programming or erasure of the ROM, use the P/E suspend command. Before issuing a P/E suspend command, check that the ILGLERR, ERSERR, and PRGERR bits in FSTATR0 and the FCUERR, FRDTCT, and FRCRCT bits in FSTATR1 are 0; that is, to ensure that programming or erasure processing is being performed correctly. Also, check that the SUSRDY bit in FSTATR1 is 1 to ensure that a suspend command is acceptable.

After issuing a P/E suspend command, read both FSTATR0 and FSTATR1 to ensure no error has occurred. If an error has occurred, at least one of the ILGLERR, PRGERR, ERSERR, FCUERR, FRDTCT, and FRCRCT bits is set to 1. If programming/erasure is complete within the period from when the SUSRDY bit is ensured to be 1 until a P/E suspend command is accepted, the ILGLERR bit is set to 1 as the issued command is detected as illegal. If a P/E suspend command is accepted when programming/erasure is complete, no error occurs, hence no transition to a suspended state (the FRDY bit is 1 and both the ERSSPD and PRGSPD bits are 0).

Once a P/E suspend command is accepted and programming/erasure is normally suspended, the FCU enters a suspended state and that the FRDY bit is 1 and the ERSSPD or PRGSPD bit is 1. After issuing a P/E suspend and ensuring that the FCU has entered a suspend state, determine which operation to perform in the succeeding process. If a P/E resume command is issued in the succeeding process while the FCU has not entered a suspended state, an illegal command error occurs and the FCU enters a command-locked state (see section 23.8.3, Error Protection).

Once the FCU has entered the erasure-suspended state, blocks not for erasing can be written to. In both programming-suspended and erasure-suspended states, the FCU can be moved to ROM read mode by clearing FENTRYR.

For the operation when the FCU accepts a P/E suspend command, see section 23.6.4, Suspending Operation.

(8) Resuming Programming or Erasure

To resume programming or erasure that has been suspended, use the P/E resume command. If the FENTRYR setting has been modified during suspension, issue a P/E resume command only after resetting FENTRYR to the previous value that was held before the P/E suspension command was issued.

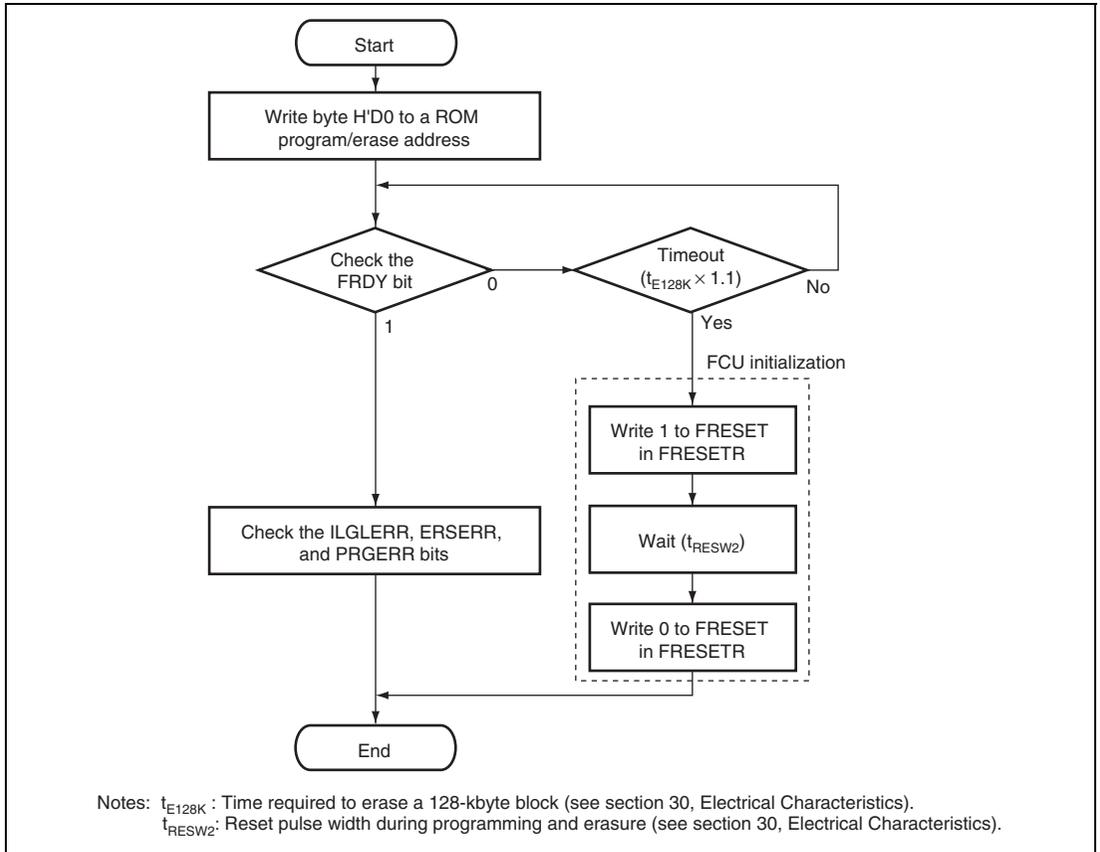


Figure 23.21 Procedure for Resuming Programming or Erasure

(9) Clearing Status Register 0 (FSTATR0)

To clear the ILGLERR, PRGERR, and ERSERR bits in FSTATR0, use the status register clear command. When any one of the ILGLERR, PRGER, and ERSERR bits is 1, the FCU is in command-locked state, in which the FCU only accepts the status register clear command and does not accept other commands. When the ILGLERR bit is 1, check also the value of the ROMAE, EEPAE, EEPIFE, EEPRPE, and EEPWPE bits in FASTAT. If a status register clear command is issued without clearing these bits, the ILGLERR bit is not cleared.

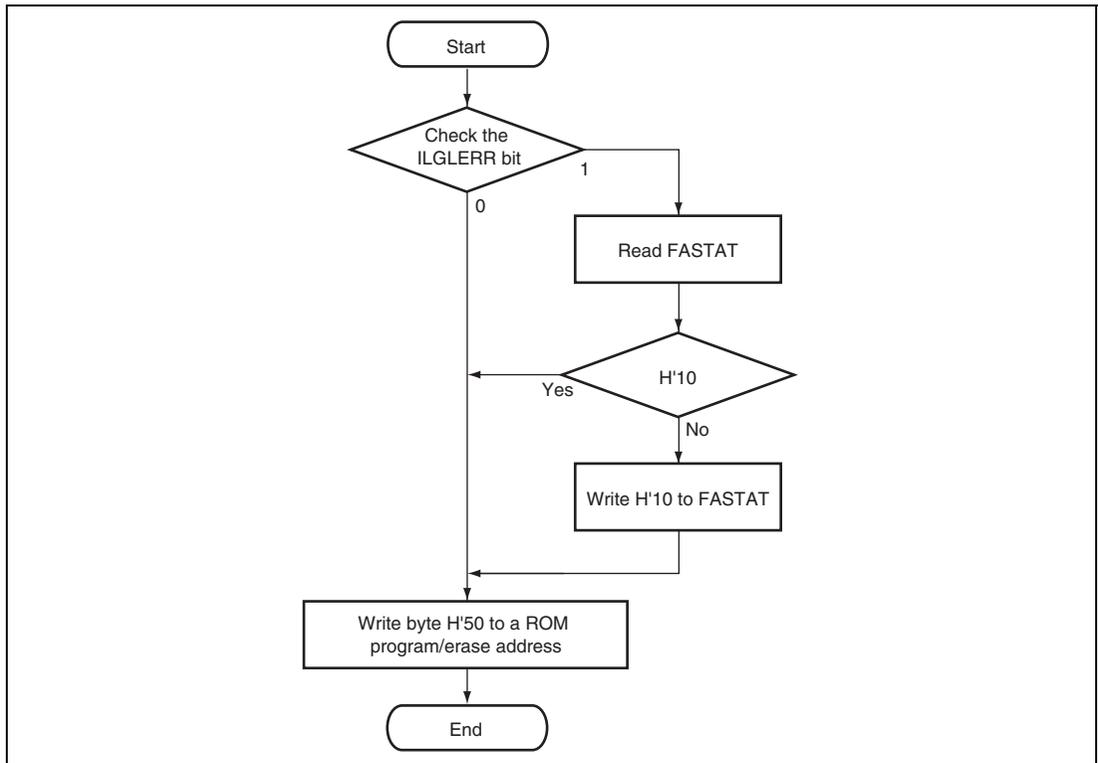


Figure 23.22 Procedure for Clearing Status Register 0

(10) Checking Status Register 0 (FSTATR0)

The FSTATR0 value can be checked in two ways: one is to directly read FSTATR0 and the other is to read a ROM program/erase address in ROM status read mode. After an FCU command is issued that is neither a normal mode transition command nor a lock bit read mode transition command, the FCU is in ROM status read mode. In the example shown in figure 23.23, a status read mode transition command is issued to enter ROM status read mode, and then a ROM program/erase address is read to check the FSTATR0 value.

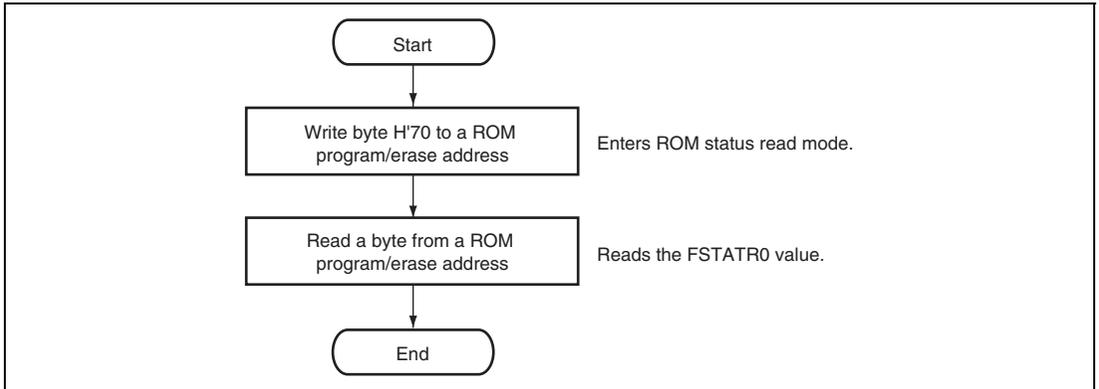


Figure 23.23 Procedure for Checking Status Register 0

(11) Reading Lock Bit

Each erasure block in the user MAT has a lock bit. While the FPROTCN bit in FPROTR is 0, the erasure block whose lock bit is set to 0 cannot be programmed or erased.

The lock bit status can be checked in either memory area read mode or register read mode. In memory area read mode (the FRDMD bit in FMODR is 0), read a ROM program/erase address in ROM lock bit read mode, and the lock bit value in the specified erasure block is copied to all bits in the data read through the P bus. In register read mode (the FRDMD bit in FMODR is 1), issue a lock bit read 2 command, and the lock bit value in the specified erasure block is copied to the FLOCKST bit in FSTATR1.

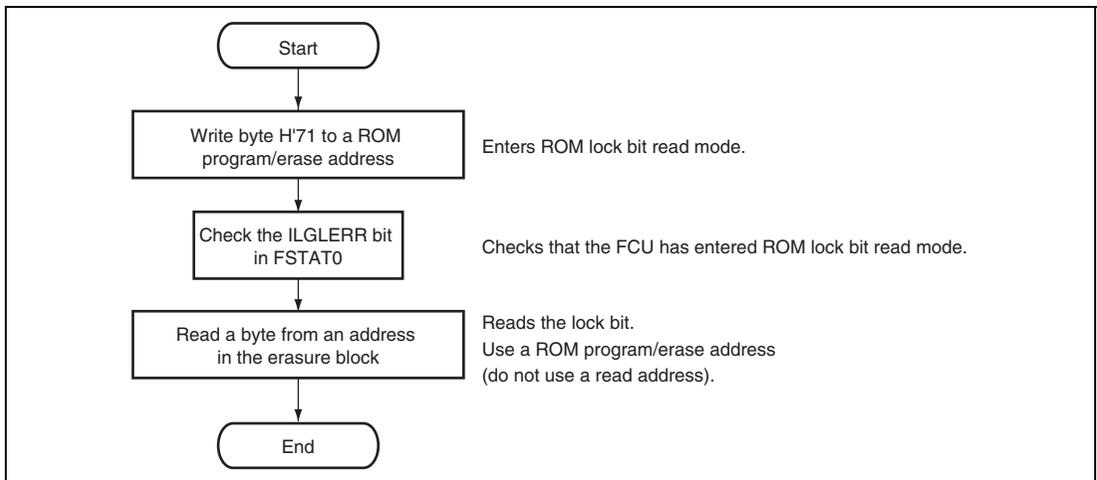


Figure 23.24 Procedure for Reading Lock Bit in Memory Area Read Mode

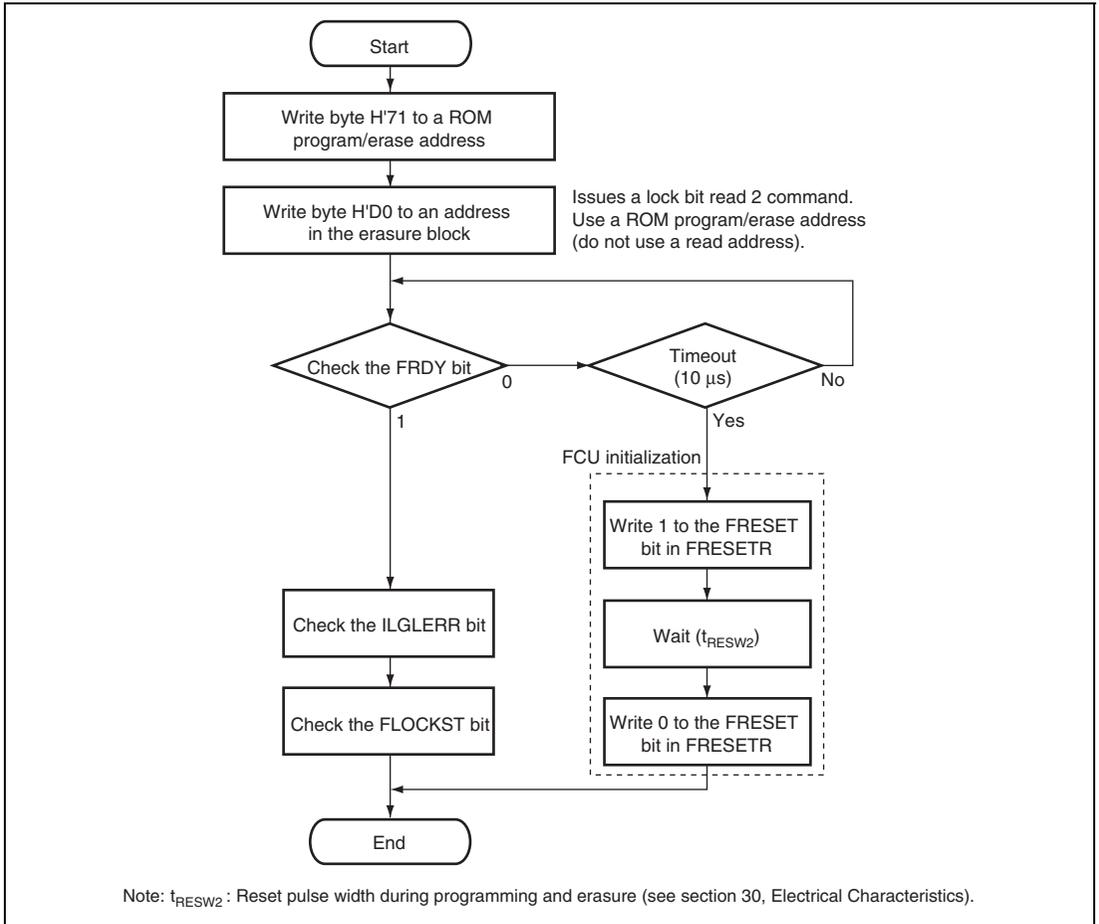


Figure 23.25 Procedure for Reading Lock Bit in Register Read Mode

(12) Writing to Lock Bit

Each erasure block in the user MAT has a lock bit. To write to a lock bit, use the lock bit program command. Write byte H'77 to a ROM program/erase address in the first cycle of the lock bit program command. Write byte H'D0 to an address in the target erasure block whose lock bit is to be written to in the second cycle; the FCU then starts writing to the lock bit. Read the FRDY bit in FSTATR0 to confirm that writing is completed.

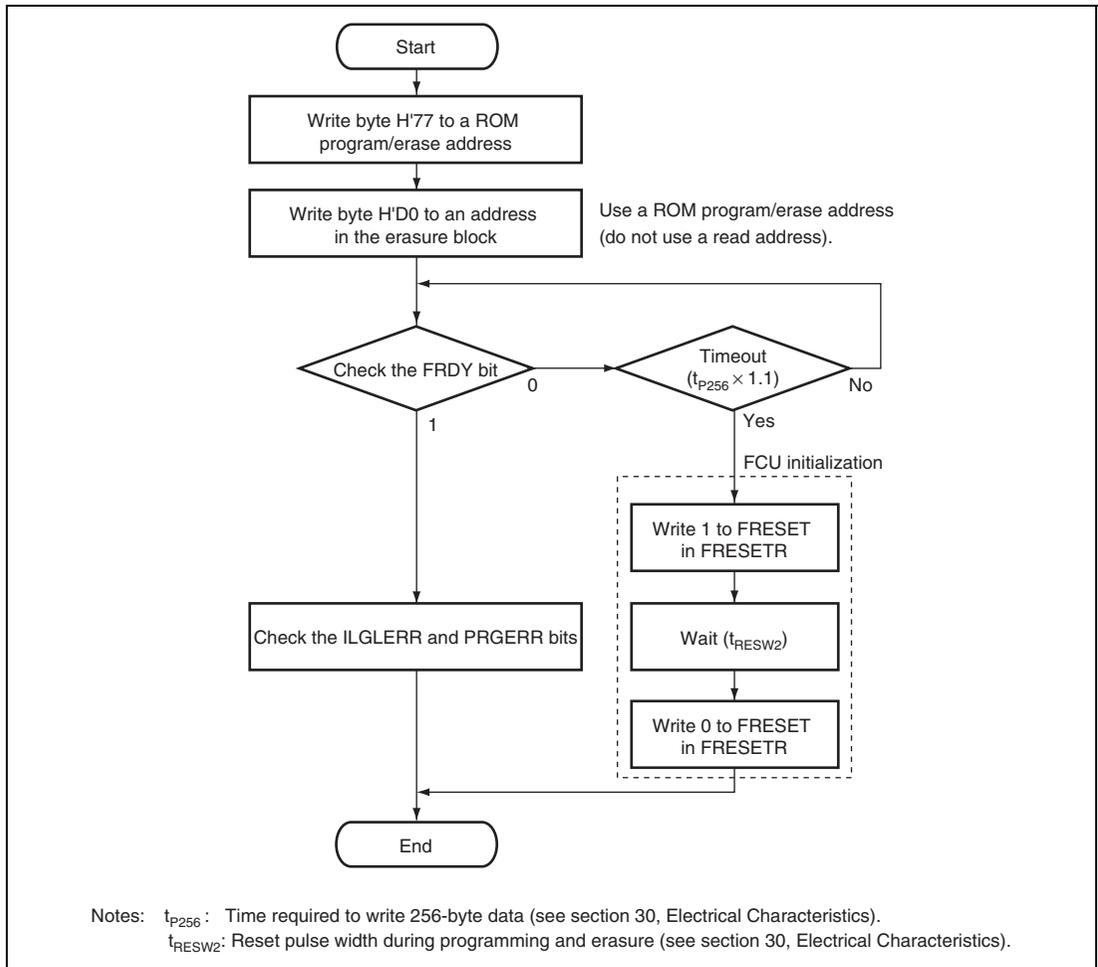


Figure 23.26 Procedure for Writing to the Lock Bit

To erase a lock bit, use the block erase command. While the FPROTCN bit in FPROTR is 0, the erasure block whose lock bit is set to 0 cannot be erased. Set the FPROTCN bit to 1, and then issue a block erase command to erase a lock bit. The block erase command erases all data in the specified erasure block; it is not possible to erase only the lock bit.

23.6.4 Suspending Operation

When a P/E suspend command is issued while ROM is being programmed or erased, the FCU suspends the programming or erasure processing. Figure 23.27 gives an overview of operation for suspending programming. Upon accepting a programming command, the FCU clears the FRDY bit in FSTATR0 to 0 and starts programming. Once the FCU enters a state where it is ready to accept a command after the start of programming, the SUSRDY bit is set to 1. If a P/E suspend command is issued, the FCU accepts the command and clears the SUSRDY bit. If the FCU accepts the command while reapplying a write pulse, the FCU continues applying the pulse. After a specified pulse application time has elapsed, the FCU completes applying the pulse, suspends programming, and sets the PRGSPD bit to 1. Once the process completes, the FCU sets the FRDY bit to 1 and enters a programming suspended state. If the FCU accepts a P/E resume command in this state, the FCU clears the FRDY and PRGSPD bits to 0 and restarts programming.

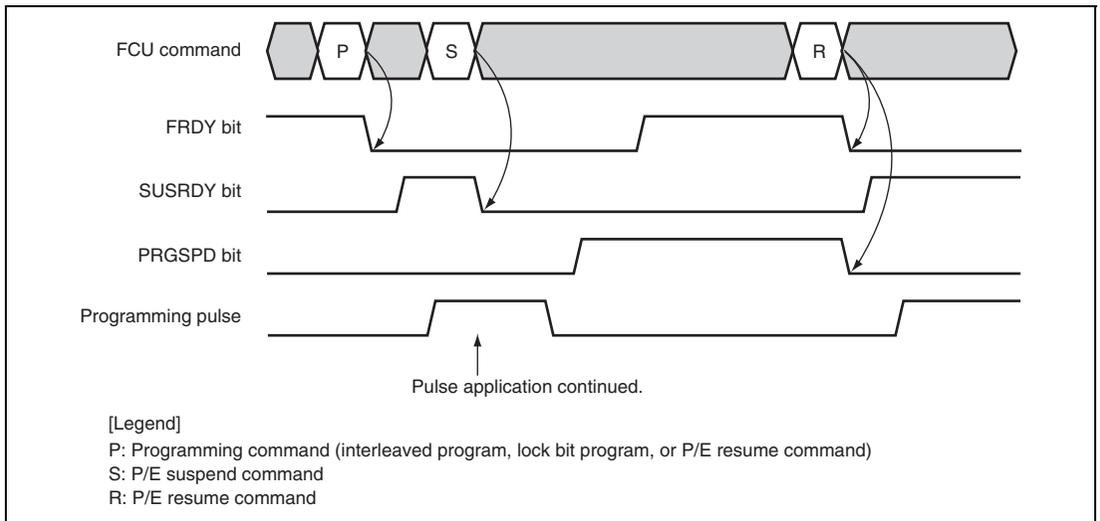


Figure 23.27 Suspending Programming Processing

Figure 23.28 shows the operation for suspending erasure processing in suspension-priority mode (the ESUSPMD bit in FCPSR is 0). Upon accepting an erasing command, the FCU clears the FRDY bit to 0 and starts erasing. Once the FCU enters a state where it is ready to accept a command after the start of erasing, the SUSRDY bit is set to 1. If a P/E suspend command is

issued, the FCU accepts the command and clears the SUSRDY bit. If the FCU accepts the command during its erasing operation, the FCU starts a suspending process even while applying a pulse and sets the ERSSPD bit to 1. Once the suspending process completes, the FCU sets the FRDY bit to 1 and enters an erasing suspended state. If the FCU accepts a P/E resume command in this state, the FCU clears the FRDY and PRGSPD bits to 0 and restarts erasing. The operations of the FRDY, SUSRDY, and ERSSPD bits are independent of the erasure-suspended mode.

The setting for the erasure-suspended mode affect the control methods for erasure pulse. In suspend-priority mode, if the FCU accepts a P/E suspend command while applying erasure pulse A, which has not been suspended previously, the FCU suspends the pulse application and enters an erasure-suspended state. After the FCU resumes erasing by accepting a P/E resume command, if the FCU accepts a P/E suspend command while applying erasing pulse A, the FCU continues applying the pulse. After a specified pulse application time has elapsed, the FCU completes applying the pulse and enters an erasure-suspended state. Next, after the FCU accepts a P/E resume command and starts applying a new pulse B, if the FCU accepts a P/E suspend command, the FCU suspends the pulse application. In suspense-priority mode, the suspense process is given priority by suspending once every pulse application.

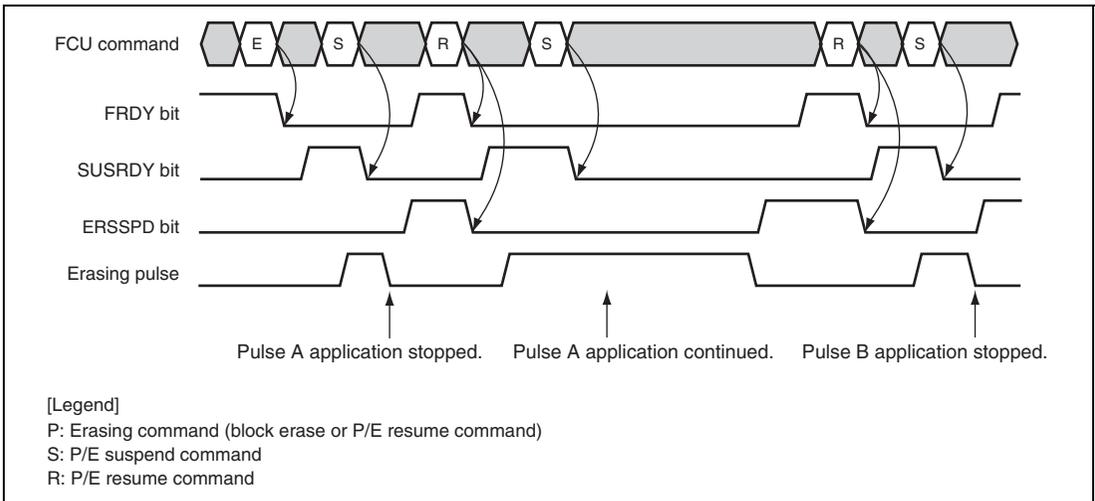


Figure 23.28 Suspending Erasure Processing (Suspension-Priority Mode)

The operation for suspending erasure processing in erasure-priority mode (the ESUSPMD bit in FCPSR is 1) is equivalent to that for suspending programming processing. In erasure-priority mode, if the FCU accepts a P/E suspend command while applying an erasing pulse, the FCU always continues applying the pulse. As processing to reapply an erasing pulse never takes place in this mode, the total time required for erasure processing is shorter than in suspension-priority mode.

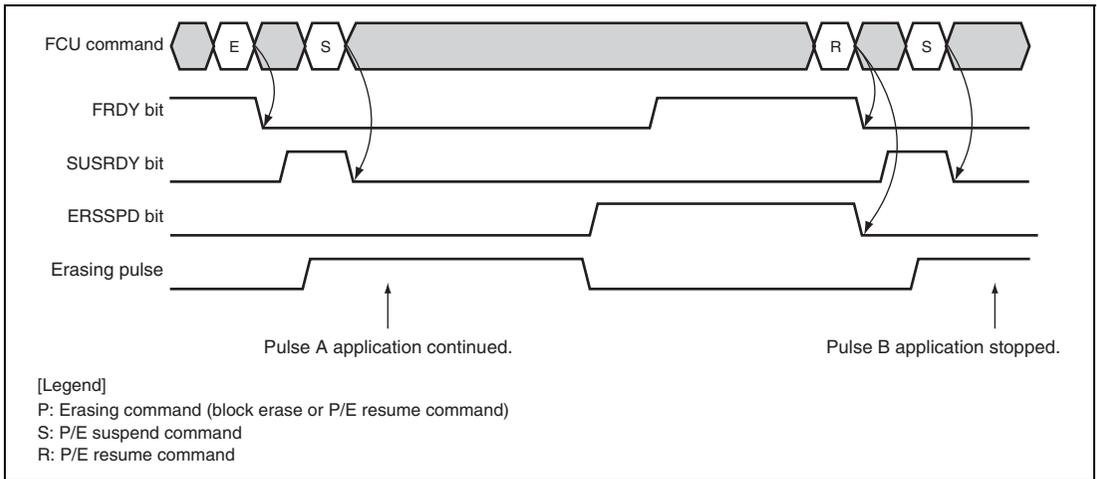


Figure 23.29 Suspending Erasure Processing (Erasure-Priority Mode)

23.7 User Boot Mode

To program or erase the user MAT in user boot mode, issue FCU commands to the FCU. A user-defined boot mode can be implemented by writing to the user boot MAT a ROM programming/erasing routine that uses a desired communications interface; when this LSI is started in user boot mode after that, the user-defined boot mode is initiated. Programming/erasure of the user boot MAT is only enabled in boot mode.

23.7.1 User Boot Mode Initiation

When this LSI is started in user boot mode, execution starts in the embedded program stored MAT, necessary processing such as FCU firmware transfer to the FCU RAM is performed, and then execution jumps to the location indicated by the reset vector of the user boot MAT. Figure 23.30 gives an overview of the boot sequence.

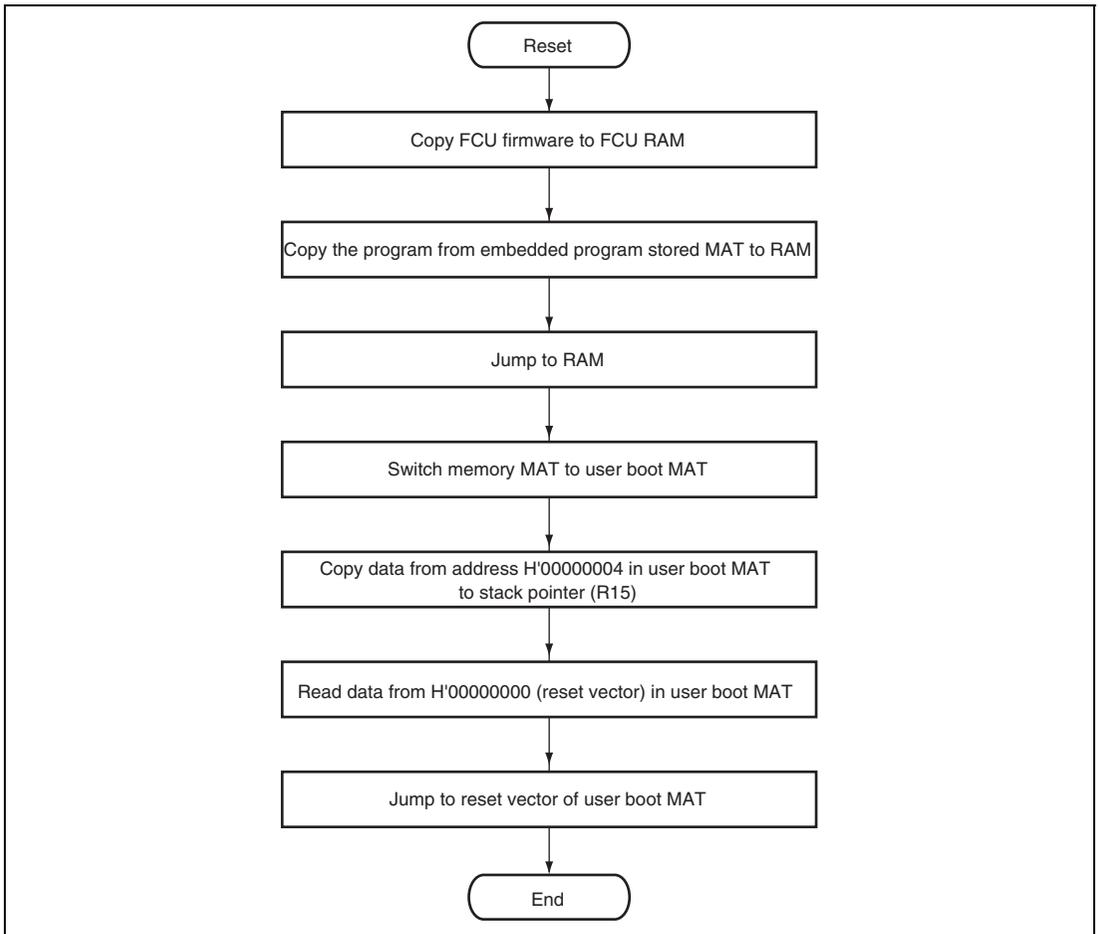


Figure 23.30 Overview of Boot Sequence in User Boot Mode

23.7.2 User MAT Programming

The user MAT can be programmed by starting this LSI in user boot mode while the user MAT programming/erasing routine created by the user is stored in the user boot MAT. Be sure to copy the user MAT programming/erasing routine to the RAM and execute it in the RAM. The user boot MAT is selected in the initial state in user boot mode; be sure to switch the memory MAT to the user MAT before starting programming. If an FCU command for ROM programming or erasure is issued while the user boot MAT is selected, the FCU does not program or erase the ROM. Figure 23.31 shows an example of the user MAT programming procedure.

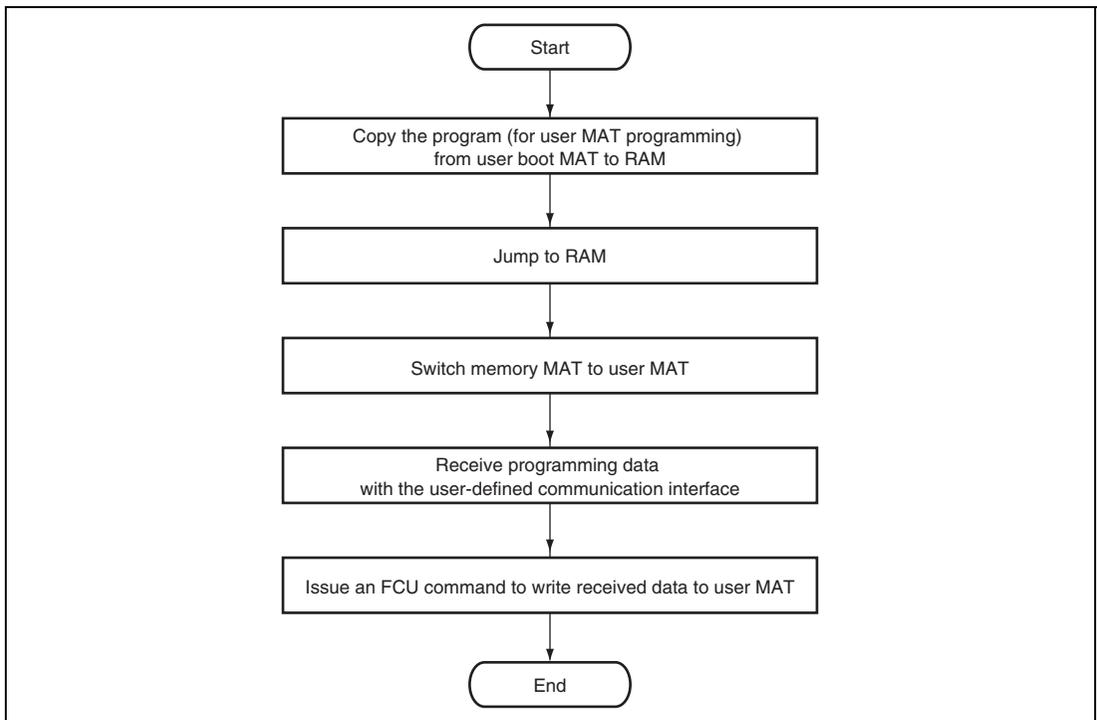


Figure 23.31 Example of User MAT Programming

23.8 Protection

There are three types of ROM programming/erasure protection: hardware, software, and error protection.

23.8.1 Hardware Protection

The hardware protection function disables ROM programming and erasure according to the LSI pin settings.

(1) Protection through MDA Pin

When a low level is applied to the MDA pin, the MDA bit in FPMON becomes 0. In this state, 1 cannot be written to the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits in FENTRYR; that is, ROM P/E mode cannot be entered, which prevents the ROM from being programmed or erased.

When the FRDY bit is 1 and the MDA pin is driven low, the FCU clears the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits to disable ROM programming and erasure. If the FRDY bit in FSTATR0 has already been set to 0 before the MDA pin is driven low, the FCU continues command processing. Even while processing a command, the FCU can accept a P/E suspend command. To resume programming or erasing the ROM, reset the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits to the value that was set before being cleared, and then issue a P/E resume command.

If an attempt is made to issue a programming or erasing command to the ROM against the protection through the MDA pin, the FCU detects an error and enters command-locked state.

(2) Protection through Mode Pins

For the operating modes set through the mode pins of this LSI, refer to section 3, Operating Modes. In user boot mode or user program mode, the user boot MAT cannot be programmed or erased.

23.8.2 Software Protection

The software protection function disables ROM programming and erasure according to the control register settings or the lock bit settings in the user MAT. If an attempt is made to issue a programming or erasing command to the ROM against software protection, the FCU detects an error and enters command-locked state.

(1) Protection through FENTRYR

When the FENTRY3 bit in FENTRYR is 0, the 0.25-Mbyte ROM (read addresses: H'00100000 to H'0013FFFF; program/erase addresses: H'80900000 to H'8093FFFF) is set to ROM read mode.

When the FENTRY0 bit is 0, the 1-Mbyte ROM (read addresses: H'00000000 to H'000FFFFFF; program/erase addresses: H'80800000 to H'808FFFFFF) is set to ROM read mode. In ROM read mode, the FCU does not accept commands, so ROM programming and erasure are disabled. If an attempt is made to issue an FCU command in ROM read mode, the FCU detects an illegal command error and enters command-locked state (see section 23.8.3, Error Protection).

(2) Protection through Lock Bits

Each erasure block in the user MAT has a lock bit. When the FPROTCN bit in FPROTR is 0, the erasure block whose lock bit is set to 0 cannot be programmed or erased. To program or erase the erasure block whose lock bit is 0, set the FPROTCN bit to 1. If an attempt is made to issue a programming or erasing command against protection by lock bits, the FCU detects an programming/erasure error and enters command-locked state (see section 23.8.3, Error Protection).

23.8.3 Error Protection

The error protection function detects an illegal FCU command issued, an illegal access, or an FCU malfunction, and disables FCU command acceptance (command-locked state). While the FCU is in command-locked state, the ROM cannot be programmed or erased. To cancel command-locked state, issue a status register clear command while FASTAT is H'10.

While the CMDLKIE bit in FAEINT is 1, a flash interface error (FIFE) interrupt is generated if the FCU enters command-locked state (the CMDLK bit in FASTAT becomes 1). While the ROMAEINT bit in FAEINT is 1, an FIFE interrupt is generated if the ROMAE bit in FASTAT becomes 1.

Table 23.13 shows the error protection types dedicated for the ROM, those used in common by the ROM and the EEPROM, and the status bit values (the ILGLERR, ERSERR, and PRGERR bits in FSTATR0, the FCUERR, FRDTCT, and FRCRCT bits in FSTATR1, and the ROMAE bit in FASTAT) after each error detection. If the FCU enters command-locked state due to a command other than a suspend command issued during programming or erasure processing, the FCU continues programming or erasing the ROM. In this state, the P/E suspend command cannot suspend programming or erasure. If a command is issued in command-locked state, the ILGLERR bit becomes 1 and the other bits retain the values set due to the previous error detection.

Table 23.13 Error Protection Types

Error	Description	ILGLERR	ERSERR	PRGERR	FCUERR	FRDTCT	FRCRCT	ROMAE
FENTRYR setting error	The value set in FENTRYR is not H'0001, H'0008, or H'0080.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	The FENTRYR setting for resuming operation does not match that for suspending operation.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Error	Description	ILGLERR	ERSERR	PRGERR	FCUERR	FRDTC	FRCRCT	ROMAE
Illegal command error	An undefined code has been specified in the first cycle of an FCU command.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	The value specified in the last of the multiple cycles of an FCU command is not H'D0.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	The command issued during programming or erasure is not a suspend command.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	A suspend command has been issued during operation that is neither programming nor erasure.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	A suspend command has been issued in suspended state.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	A resume command has been issued in a state that is not a suspended state.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	A programming or erasing command (program, lock bit program, block erase) has been issued in programming-suspended state.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	A block erase command has been issued in erasure-suspended state.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	A program, lock bit program, or non-interleaved program command has been issued for an erasure-suspended area in erasure-suspended state.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	The value specified in the second cycle of a program command is not H'80.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A command has been issued in command-locked state.	1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1**1	0/1**2	0/1	
Erasure error	An error has occurred during erasure processing.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	A block erase command has been issued for the erasure block whose lock bit is set to 0 while the FPROTCN bit in FPROTR is 0.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Programming error	An error has occurred during programming processing.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	A program, lock bit program, or program command has been issued for the erasure block whose lock bit is set to 0 while the FPROTCN bit in FPROTR is 0.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Error	Description	ILGLERR	ERSERR	PRGERR	FCUERR	FRDTCT	FRCRCT	ROMAE
FCU error	An error has occurred during CPU processing in the FCU.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
FCU RAM ECC error	An ECC 1-bit error has been corrected during FCU RAM reading.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	An ECC 2-bit has been detected during FCU RAM reading.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
ROM access error	A read access command has been issued to addresses H'80900000 to H'8093FFFF while FENTRY3 = 1 in ROM P/E normal mode.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	A read access command has been issued to addresses H'80800000 to H'808FFFFF while FENTRY0 = 1 in ROM P/E normal mode.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	An access command has been issued to addresses H'80900000 to H'8093FFFF while FENTRY3 = 0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	An access command has been issued to addresses H'80800000 to H'808FFFFF while FENTRY0 = 0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	A read access command has been issued to addresses H'00000000 to H'0013FFFF while the FENTRYR register value is not H'0000.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	A ROM programming or erasing command (interleaved program, lock bit program, or block erase command) has been issued while the user boot MAT is selected.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	An access command has been issued to an address other than the addresses for ROM programming/erasure H'80800000 to H'80807FFF while the user boot MAT is selected.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

- Notes: 1. When the FRDCLE bit in FRAMECCR is set to 1
 2. When the FRCCLC bit in FRAMECCR is set to 1

23.9 Usage Notes

23.9.1 Switching between User MAT and User Boot MAT

The user MAT and user boot MAT are allocated to the same address area. If the ROM area is accessed during switching between the user MAT and user boot MAT, an unexpected MAT may be accessed because the number of cycles required to access the ROM area depends on the internal bus status. When the ROM cache function is enabled, the previously stored data is left in the ROM cache even after MAT switching; note that a cache hit may occur when a newly selected MAT is accessed at the same address as the data stored in the cache. To avoid such unexpected behavior, take the following steps before and after MAT switching.

1. Modifying interrupt settings before MAT switching

There are two ways to avoid ROM area access due to an interrupt during MAT switching: one is to specify the interrupt vector fetch destination outside the ROM area through the vector base register (VBR) setting in the CPU, and the other is to mask interrupts. Note that NMI interrupts cannot be masked in this LSI; when masking interrupts to avoid ROM area access in this LSI, design the system so that no NMI is generated during MAT switching.

2. Switching between MATs through a program outside the ROM area

To avoid CPU instruction fetch in the ROM area during MAT switching, execute the MAT switching processing outside the ROM area.

3. Performing dummy read of ROMMAT

After writing to ROMMAT to switch between MATs, perform a dummy read of ROMMAT to ensure that the register write is completed.

4. Flushing the ROM cache during MAT switching

Flush all lines of the ROM cache by writing 1 to the RCF bit in RCCR (see section 25, ROM Cache (ROMC)).

5. Executing five or more NOP instructions

After the dummy read of ROMMAT, execute five or more NOP instructions.

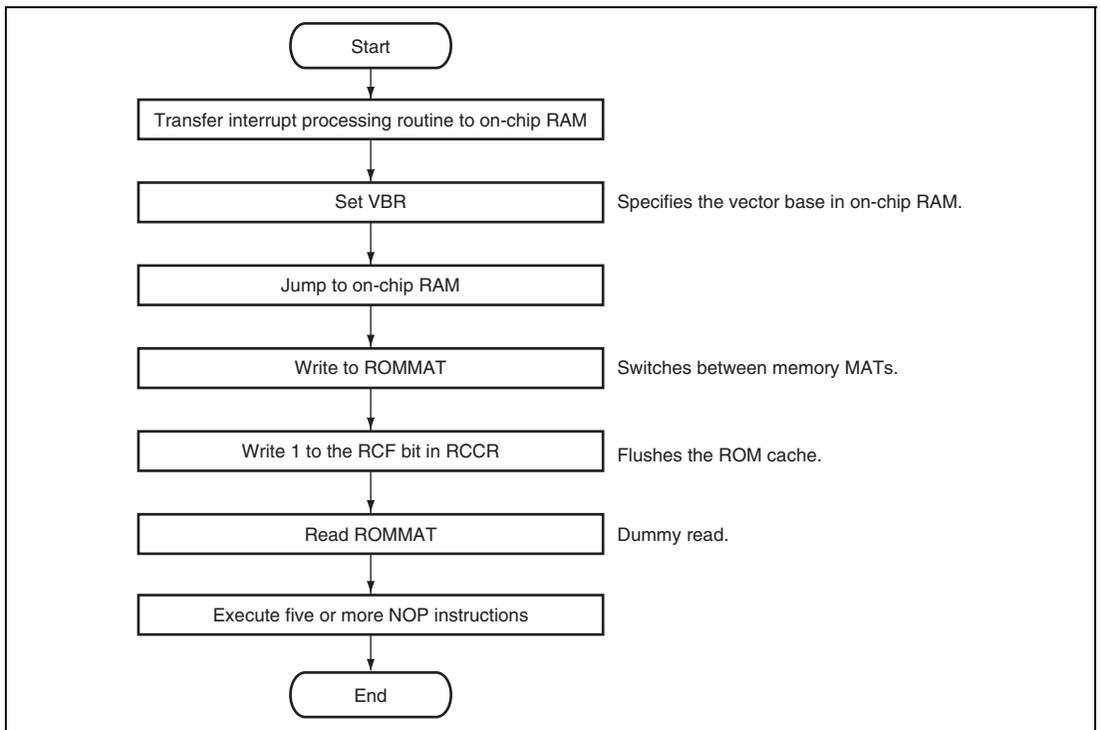


Figure 23.32 Example of MAT Switching Steps

23.9.2 Other Notes

(1) State in which Interrupts Are Ignored

In the following modes or period, the NMI or maskable interrupt requests are ignored.

- Boot mode
- The program in the embedded program stored MAT is being executed immediately after the LSI is started in user boot mode

(2) Key Code Stored Area

Addresses H'00000060 to H'00000067 in the user MAT store the key code for boot mode approval and debugging function authentication to be used with the on-chip debugger. To restrict the boot mode functions and the debugging functions, write a key code in this area. After a key code is specified through the debugger, the code is stored in this area, which should be noted during checksum verification.

(3) Programming-/Erasure-Suspended Area

The data stored in the programming-suspended or erasure-suspended area is undetermined. To avoid malfunction due to undefined read data, ensure that no instruction is executed or no data is read from the programming-suspended or erasure-suspended area.

To avoid instruction fetch from the programming-suspended or erasure-suspended area, which may be caused by prefetch by the ROM cache, ensure that no instruction is fetched within 32 bytes from the start address of the programming-suspended or erasure-suspended area.

During ROM cache prefetch, the destination of a branch instruction is also accessed. If the destination can be in the programming-suspended or erasure-suspended area, disable the prefetch function of the ROM cache.

(4) Compatibility with Programming/Erasing Program of Conventional F-ZTAT SH Microcomputers

The flash memory programming/erasing program used for conventional F-ZTAT SH microcontrollers does not work with this LSI.

(5) MDA Pin State

Ensure that the MDA pin level does not change during programming or erasure. Even if the MDA level goes low, the current programming or erasure continues, but FENTRYR is cleared after the programming or erasure processing is completed. In this state, if an FCU command is issued without resetting FENTRYR, the FCU detects a ROM access error and enters command-locked state.

(6) Reset during Programming or Erasure

To reset the FCU by setting the FRESET bit in the FRESETR register during programming or erasure, hold the FCU in the reset state for a period of t_{RESW2} (see section 30, Electrical Characteristics). Since a high voltage is applied to the ROM during programming and erasure, the FCU has to be held in the reset state long enough to ensure that the voltage applied to the memory unit has dropped. Do not read from the ROM while the FCU is in the reset state.

When a power-on reset is generated by asserting the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin during programming or erasure of the flash memory, hold the reset state for a period of t_{RESW2} (see section 30, Electrical Characteristics). In a power-on reset, not only does the voltage applied to the memory unit have to drop, but the power supply for the ROM and its internal circuitry also have to be initialized. Thus, the reset state must be maintained over a longer period than in the case of resetting the FCU.

While programming or erasure is performed, do not generate an internal reset caused by WDT counter overflow. A reset caused by WDT cannot ensure a sufficient time required for voltage drop for the memory unit, initialization of the power supply for the ROM, or initialization of its internal circuit.

When either a power-on reset by asserting the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin, or an FCU reset by setting the FRESET bit in the FRESETR register, is executed during programming or erasure, the whole data in the programming or erasure area becomes undefined.

(7) Prohibition of Additional Programming

One area cannot be programmed twice in succession. To program an area that has already been programmed, be sure to erase the area before reprogramming.

(8) Suspension by Programming or Erasure Suspension

When programming or erasure is suspended by a programming or an erasure suspend command, the programming or erasure must be completed by a resume command.

(9) Power off during Programming or Erasure

Do not switch the power off during programming or erasure. As a high voltage is applied to the ROM during programming and erasure, a certain period is required for this voltage to fall.

Thus, to allow for cases where switching the power off during programming or erasure cannot be avoided, design the system so that at least the V_{CC} holding time at PV_{CC} shutdown (t_{VCC}) is secured by assertion of the \overline{HSTBY} signal causing a transition to the hardware standby state if the power is switched off. For details, see section 30, Electrical Characteristics.

(10) Prohibition of Clearing FRDCLE Bit to 0

Whenever the FRDTCT bit in FSTATR1 is set to 1, the FCU has to enter command-locked state, because the FCU command operation cannot be guaranteed. Thus, do not clear the FRDCLE bit in FRAMECCR to 0.

(11) Performing dummy read of FCUAREA

After writing to FCUAREA to switch whether the FCU firmware area is selected or not, perform a dummy read of FCUAREA to ensure that the register write is completed.

(12) Note on Transition to ROM Read Mode

When transiting to ROM read mode by changing FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits in FENTRYR register from 1 to 0, write 0 to FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits and execute a minimum of 5 NOP instructions after performing a dummy read of FENTRYR register.

Section 24 EEPROM

This LSI includes 32 Kbytes of flash memory (EEPROM) for storing data. The flash memory has the following features.

24.1 Features

- Flash-memory MATs

The EEPROM has two types of memory areas (hereafter referred to as memory MATs) in the same address space. These two MATs can be switched by bank switching through the control register. For addresses H'80100080 to H'80107FFF, the data MAT contents will always be read even when the product information MAT is selected. The product information MAT cannot be programmed or erased.

Data MAT: 32 Kbytes

Product information MAT: 128 bytes

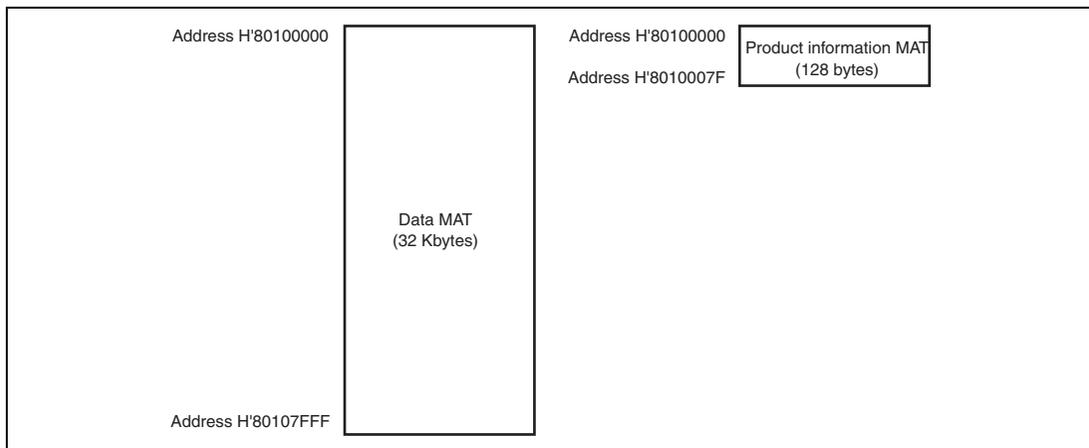


Figure 24.1 Memory MAT Configuration in EEPROM

- Reading through the peripheral bus (P bus)

Both the data MAT and product information MAT can be read through the P bus in three peripheral clock (P ϕ) cycles in words or bytes, or in five P ϕ cycles in longwords, when P ϕ is 16 to 20 MHz. When P ϕ is 32 to 40 MHz, they can be read through the P bus in four P ϕ cycles in words or bytes, or in seven P ϕ cycles in longwords.

- Programming and erasing methods

The data MAT can be programmed and erased by commands issued through the peripheral bus (P bus) to the ROM/EEPROM-dedicated sequencer (FCU).

While the FCU is programming or erasing the data MAT, the CPU can execute a program located in the ROM or RAM. While the FCU is programming or erasing the ROM or data MAT, data cannot be read from the data MAT. When the FCU suspends programming or erasure, the CPU can read data from the data MAT, and then the FCU can resume programming or erasure of the data MAT. While the FCU suspends erasure, areas other than the erasure-suspended area can be programmed.

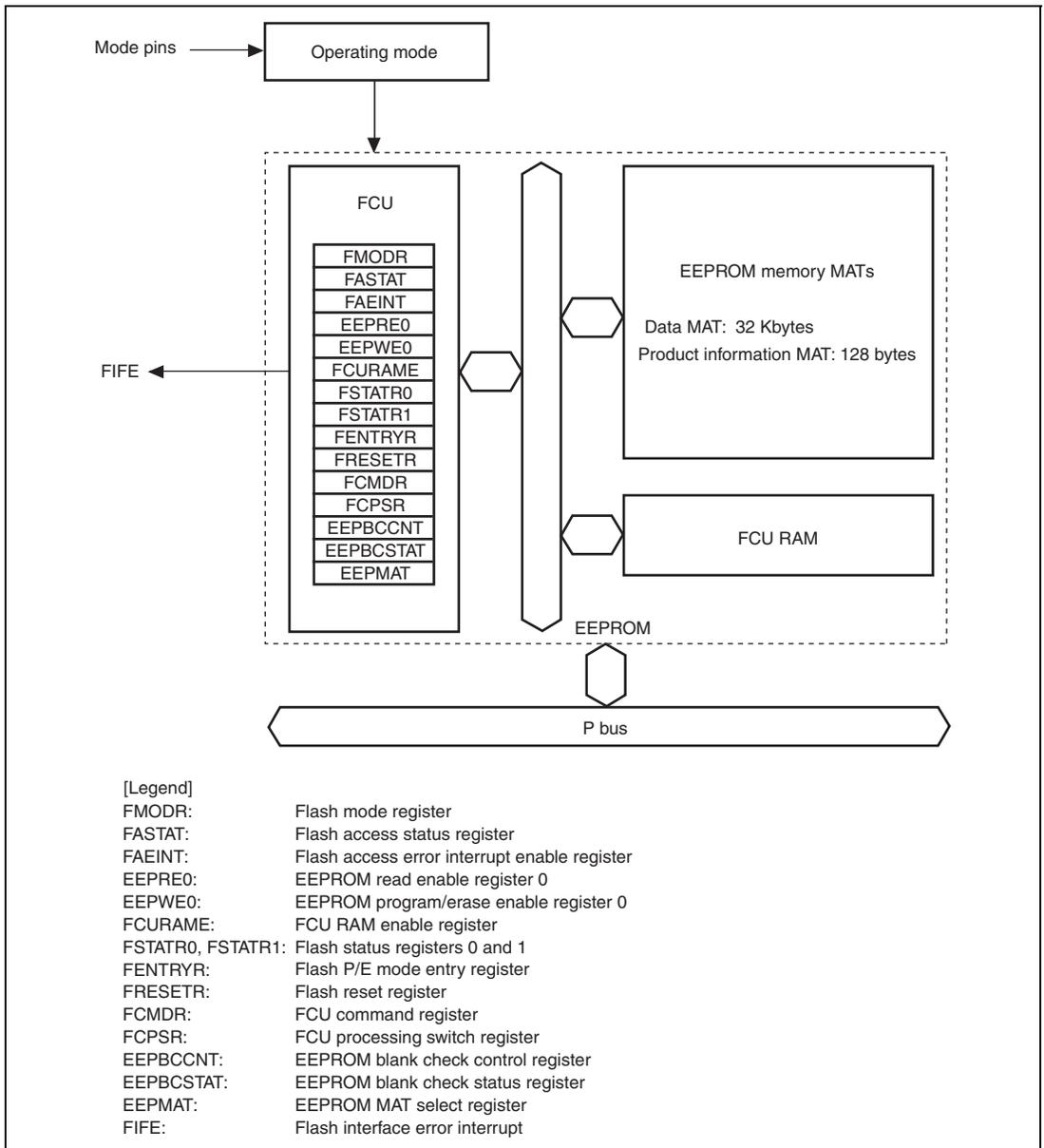


Figure 24.2 Block Diagram of EEPROM

- Programming/erasing unit

The data MAT is programmed in 8-byte or 128-byte units and erased in block units (8 Kbytes) in user mode, user program mode, and user boot mode. In boot mode, the data MAT is programmed in 256-Kbyte units and erased in block units (8 Kbytes). The product information MAT is read-only memory and cannot be programmed or erased.

Figure 24.3 shows the block configuration of the data MAT of this LSI. The data MAT is divided into four 8-Kbyte blocks (DB00 to DB03).

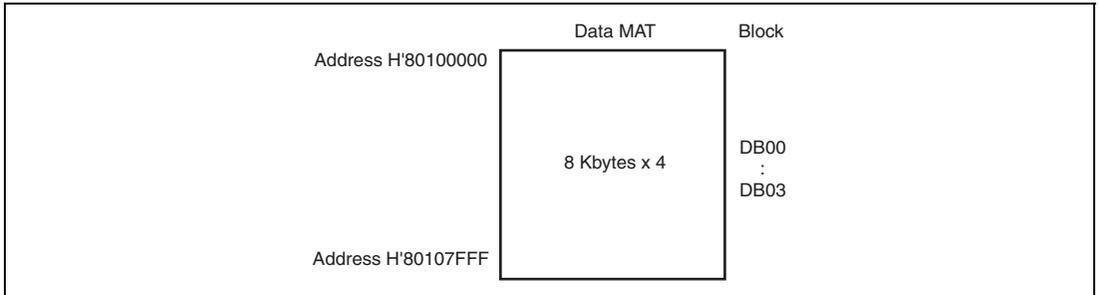


Figure 24.3 Block Configuration of Data MAT

- Blank check function

If data is read from erased EEPROM by the CPU, undefined values are read. Using blank check command of the FCU allows checking of whether the EEPROM is erased (in a blank state). Either an 8 Kbytes (1 erasure block) or 8 bytes of area can be checked by a single execution of the blank check command.

Blank check function checks the erase state of the area where erase has ended. The function is disabled when programming/erasing was suspended (e.g., reset input, power-supply interruption).

- Three types of on-board programming modes

- Boot mode

The data MAT can be programmed using the SCI. The bit rate for SCI communications between the host and the LSI can be automatically adjusted.

- User mode/user program mode

The data MAT can be programmed with a desired interface. The user mode includes the MCU single-chip mode (mode 0) in which the on-chip ROM is enabled.

- User boot mode

The data MAT can be programmed with a desired interface. To make a transition to this mode, a reset is needed.

- Protection modes

This LSI supports two modes to protect memory against programming, erasing, or reading: hardware protection by the levels on the mode pins and software protection by the setting of the FENTRYD bit, EEPRE0 register, or EEPWE0 register. The FENTRYD bit enables or disables data MAT programming or erasure by the FCU. EEPRE0 control protection of each data MAT block against reading, and EEPWE0 control protection against programming and erasure.

The LSI also provides a function to suspend programming or erasure when abnormal operation is detected during programming or erasure. In addition, the LSI provides a function to protect the EEPROM against instruction fetch attempted by the CPU.

- Programming and erasing time and count

Refer to section 30, Electrical Characteristics.

24.2 Input/Output Pins

Table 24.1 shows the input/output pins used for the EEPROM. The combination of MDA to MDD pin levels determines the EEPROM programming mode (see section 24.4, Overview of EEPROM-Related Modes). In boot mode, programming and erasing the EEPROM can be performed by the host via the pins PJ6/RxD_A and PJ5/TxD_A (refer to section 24.5, Boot Mode).

Table 24.1 Pin Configuration

Pin Name	Symbol	I/O	Function
Power-on reset	$\overline{\text{RES}}$	Input	This LSI enters the power-on reset state when this signal goes low.
Mode	MDA to MDD	Input	These pins specify the operating mode.
Receive data in SCI channel A	PJ6/RxD_A	Input	Receives data through SCI channel A (communications with host)
Transmit data in SCI channel A	PJ5/TxD_A	Output	Transmits data through SCI channel A (communications with host)

24.3 Register Descriptions

Table 24.2 shows the EEPROM-related registers. Some of these registers have ROM-related bits, but this section only describes the EEPROM-related bits. For the registers consisting of bits used by the ROM and EEPROM in common (FCURAME, FSTATR0, FSTATR1, FRESETR, FCMDR, FCPSR, and FCUAREA) and the ROM-dedicated bits, refer to section 23.3, Register Descriptions. The EEPROM-related registers are initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Table 24.2 Register Configuration

Register Name	Symbol	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Flash mode register	FMODR	R/W	H'00	H'FFFFFFA802	8
Flash access status register	FASTAT	R/(W)* ¹	H'00	H'FFFFFFA810	8
Flash access error interrupt enable register	FAEINT	R/W	H'9F	H'FFFFFFA811	8
EEPROM read enable register 0	EEPRE0	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFFFFA840	8, 16
EEPROM program/erase enable register 0	EEPWE0	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFFFFA850	8, 16
FCU RAM enable register	FCURAME	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFFFFA854	8, 16
Flash status register 0	FSTATR0	R* ⁴	H'80	H'FFFFFFA900	8, 16
Flash status register 1	FSTATR1	R* ⁴	H'00	H'FFFFFFA901	8, 16
Flash P/E mode entry register	FENTRYR	R/(W)* ^{3*4}	H'0000	H'FFFFFFA902	8, 16
Flash reset register	FRESETR	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFFFFA906	8, 16
FCU command register	FCMDR	R* ⁴	H'FFFF	H'FFFFFFA90A	8, 16
FCU processing switch register	FCPSR	R/W* ⁴	H'0000	H'FFFFFFA918	8, 16
EEPROM blank check control register	EEPBCCNT	R/W* ⁴	H'0000	H'FFFFFFA91A	8, 16
EEPROM blank check status register	EEPBCSTAT	R* ⁴	H'0000	H'FFFFFFA91E	8, 16
EEPROM MAT select register	EEPMAT	R/(W)* ²	H'0000	H'FFFFFFAB00	8, 16
FCU firmware area select register	FCUAREA	R/(W)* ³	H'0000	H'FFFFFFC950	16

- Notes:
1. This register consists of the bits where only 0 can be written to clear the flags and the read-only bits.
 2. This register can be written to only when a specified value is written to the upper byte in word access. The data written to the upper byte is not stored in the register.
 3. This register can be written to only when a specified value is written to the upper byte in word access; the register is initialized when a value not allowed for the register is written to the upper byte. The data written to the upper byte is not stored in the register.
 4. This register can be initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or by setting the FRESET bit of FRESETR to 1.

24.3.1 Flash Mode Register (FMODR)

FMODR specifies an operating mode for the FCU. FMODR can be initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	—	—	—	FR DMD	—	—	—	—
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved Write values must always be 0; otherwise normal operation cannot be guaranteed.
4	FRDMD	0	R/W	FCU Read Mode Select Bit Selects the read mode to read the ROM or EEPROM using FCU. This bit specifies the EEPROM lock bit read mode transition or blank check processings in the EEPROM (see section 24.6.1, FCU Command List, and section 24.6.3, FCU Command Usage), whereas this bit must be set to specify the read method for the lock bits in the ROM (see section 23, ROM). 0: Memory area read mode This mode is selected to enter the EEPROM lock bit read mode. Since the EEPROM has no lock bits, reading an EEPROM area results in an undefined value. 1: Register read mode To make the blank check command available for use, register read mode is set.
3 to 0	—	All 0	R	Reserved Write values must always be 0; otherwise normal operation cannot be guaranteed.

24.3.2 Flash Access Status Register (FASTAT)

FASTAT indicates the access error status for the ROM and EEPROM. If any bit in FASTAT is set to 1, the FCU enters command-locked state (see section 24.7.3, Error Protection). To cancel command-locked state, set FASTAT to H'10, and then issue a status-clear command to the FCU. FASTAT is initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RO MAE	—	—	CM DLK	EE PAE	EEP IFE	EEP RPE	EEP WPE
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*	R	R	R	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*

Note: Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after 1 is read.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	ROMAE	0	R/(W)*	ROM Access Error Refer to section 23, ROM.
6, 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	CMDLK	0	R	FCU Command Lock Indicates whether the FCU is in command-locked state (see section 24.7.3, Error Protection). 0: The FCU is not in command-locked state 1: The FCU is in command-locked state [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FCU detects an error and enters command-locked state. [Clearing condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FCU completes the status-clear command processing.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
3	EEPAE	0	R/(W)*	<p>EEPROM Access Error</p> <p>Indicates whether an access error has been generated for the EEPROM. If this bit becomes 1, the ILGLERR bit in FSTATR0 is set to 1 and the FCU enters command-locked state.</p> <p>0: No EEPROM access error has occurred 1: An EEPROM access error has occurred</p> <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A read access command is issued to the EEPROM area while the FENTRYD bit in FENTRYR is 1 in EEPROM P/E normal mode. • A write access command is issued to the EEPROM area while the FENTRYD bit in FENTRYR is 0. • An access command is issued to the EEPROM area while one of the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits in FENTRYR is 1. <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 is written to this bit after reading EEPAE = 1.
2	EEPIFE	0	R/(W)*	<p>EEPROM Instruction Fetch Error</p> <p>Indicates whether an instruction fetch error has been generated for the EEPROM.</p> <p>0: No EEPROM instruction fetch error has occurred 1: An EEPROM instruction fetch error has occurred</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An attempt is made to fetch an instruction from the EEPROM. <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 is written to this bit after reading EEPIFE = 1.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1	EEPPE	0	R/(W)*	<p>EEPROM Read Protect Error</p> <p>Indicates whether an error has been generated against the EEPROM read protection provided by the EEPPE0 setting.</p> <p>0: The EEPROM has not been read against the EEPPE0 setting</p> <p>1: An attempt has been made to read data from the EEPROM against the EEPPE0 setting</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An attempt is made to read data from the EEPROM area that has been read-protected through the EEPPE0 setting. <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 is written to this bit after reading EEPPE = 1.
0	EEPWE	0	R/(W)*	<p>EEPROM Program/Erase Protect Error</p> <p>Indicates whether an error has been generated against the EEPROM program/erase protection provided by the EEPWE0 setting.</p> <p>0: No programming or erasing command has been issued to the EEPROM against the EEPWE0 setting</p> <p>1: A programming or erasing command has been issued to the EEPROM against the EEPWE0 setting</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A programming or erasing command is issued to the EEPROM area that has been program/erase-protected through the EEPWE0 setting. <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 is written to this bit after reading EEPWE = 1.

Note: * Only 0 can be written to clear the flag after 1 is read.

24.3.3 Flash Access Error Interrupt Enable Register (FAEINT)

FAEINT enables or disables output of flash interface error (FIFE) interrupt requests. FAEINT is initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ROM AEIE	—	—	CMD LKIE	EEP AEIE	EEPI FEIE	EEP PEIE	EEP PWPEIE
Initial value:	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	ROMAEIE	1	R/W	ROM Access Error Interrupt Enable Refer to section 23, ROM.
6, 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	CMDLKIE	1	R/W	FCU Command Lock Interrupt Enable Enables or disables an FIFE interrupt request when FCU command-locked state is entered and the CMDLK bit in FASTAT becomes 1. 0: Does not generate an FIFE interrupt request when CMDLK = 1 1: Generates an FIFE interrupt request when CMDLK = 1
3	EEPAEIE	1	R/W	EEPROM Access Error Interrupt Enable Enables or disables an FIFE interrupt request when an EEPROM access error occurs and the EEPAE bit in FASTAT becomes 1. 0: Does not generate an FIFE interrupt request when EEPAE = 1 1: Generates an FIFE interrupt request when EEPAE = 1

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2	EEPIFEIE	1	R/W	<p>EEPROM Instruction Fetch Error Interrupt enable</p> <p>Enables or disables an FIFE interrupt request when an EEPROM instruction fetch error occurs and the EEPIFE bit in FASTAT becomes 1.</p> <p>0: Does not generate an FIFE interrupt request when EEPIFE = 1</p> <p>1: Generates an FIFE interrupt request when EEPIFE = 1</p>
1	EEPRPEIE	1	R/W	<p>EEPROM Read Protect Error Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables an FIFE interrupt request when an EEPROM read protect error occurs and the EEPRPE bit in FASTAT becomes 1.</p> <p>0: Does not generate an FIFE interrupt request when EEPRPE = 1</p> <p>1: Generates an FIFE interrupt request when EEPRPE = 1</p>
0	EEPWPEIE	1	R/W	<p>EEPROM Program/Erase Protect Error Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Enables or disables an FIFE interrupt request when an EEPROM program/erase protect error occurs and the EEPWPE bit in FASTAT becomes 1.</p> <p>0: Does not generate an FIFE interrupt request when EEPWPE = 1</p> <p>1: Generates an FIFE interrupt request when EEPWPE = 1</p>

24.3.4 EEPROM Read Enable Register 0 (EEPRE0)

EEPRE0 enables or disables read access to blocks DB00 to DB03 (see figure 24.3) in the data MAT. EEPRE0 is initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	KEY								—	—	—	—	DBR E03	DBR E02	DBR E01	DBR E00
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W							

Note: * Written data is not stored in these bits.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	KEY	H'00	R/(W)*	Key Code These bits enable or disable DBRE03 to DBRE00 bit modification. The data written to these bits are not stored.
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved The write value must always be 0; otherwise operation is not guaranteed.
3	DBRE03	0	R/W	DB03 to DB00 Block Read Enable
2	DBRE02	0	R/W	Enables or disables read access to blocks DB03 to DB00 in the data MAT. The DBRE _i bit (i = 03 to 00) controls read access to block DB _i . Writing to these bits is enabled only when this register is accessed in word size and H'2D is written to the KEY bits.
1	DBRE01	0	R/W	
0	DBRE00	0	R/W	
				0: Disables read access 1: Enables read access

24.3.5 EEPROM Program/Erase Enable Register 0 (EEPWE0)

EEPWE0 enables or disables programming and erasure of blocks DB00 to DB03 (see figure 24.3) in the data MAT. EEPWE0 is initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	KEY								—	—	—	—	DBW E03	DBW E02	DBW E01	DBW E00
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/W:	R/(W)*	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: * Written data is not stored in these bits.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	KEY	H'00	R/(W)*	Key Code These bits enable or disable DBWE03 to DBWE00 bit modification. The data written to these bits are not stored.
7 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved The write value must always be 0; otherwise operation is not guaranteed.
3	DBWE03	0	R/W	DB03 to DB00 Block Program/Erase Enable
2	DBWE02	0	R/W	Enables or disables programming and erasure of blocks DB03 to DB00 in the data MAT. The DBWE _i bit (i = 03 to 00) controls programming and erasure of block DB _i . Writing to these bits is enabled only when this register is accessed in word size and H'1E is written to the KEY bits. 0: Disables programming and erasure 1: Enables programming and erasure
1	DBWE01	0	R/W	
0	DBWE00	0	R/W	

24.3.6 Flash P/E Mode Entry Register (FENTRYR)

FENTRYR specifies the P/E mode for the ROM or EEPROM. To specify the P/E mode for the ROM or EEPROM so that the FCU can accept commands, set FENTRYD, FENTRY3, and FENTRY0 to 1. Note that if this register is set to other than H'0001, H'0008, or H'0080, the ILGLERR bit in the FSTATR0 register will be set and the FCU will enter command-locked state. FENTRYR is initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or setting the FRESET bit of FRESETR to 1.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FEKEY								FEN TRYD	—	—	—	FEN TRY3	—	—	FEN TRY0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/(W)*	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W

Note: * Written data is not stored in these bits.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	FEKEY	H'00	R/(W)*	Key Code These bits enable or disable the FENTRYD, FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bit modification. The data written to these bits are not stored.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
7	FENTRYD	0	R/W	<p>EEPROM P/E Mode Entry</p> <p>This bit specifies the P/E mode for the EEPROM.</p> <p>0: The EEPROM is in read mode 1: The EEPROM is in P/E mode</p> <p>[Write enabling conditions]</p> <p>When the following conditions are all satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LSI is in on-chip ROM enabled mode. • The FRDY bit in FSTATR0 is 1. • H'AA is written to FEKEY in word access. <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 is written to FENTRYD while the write enabling conditions are satisfied and FENTRYR is H'0000. <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This register is written to in byte access. • A value other than H'AA is written to FEKEY in word access. • 0 is written to FENTRYD while the write enabling conditions are satisfied. • FENTRYR is written to while FENTRYR is not H'0000 and the write enabling conditions are satisfied.
6 to 4 2, 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
3, 0	FENTRY3, FENTRY0	All 0	R/W	<p>ROM P/E Mode Entry 3 and 0</p> <p>Refer to section 23, ROM.</p>

24.3.7 EEPROM Blank Check Control Register (EEPBCCNT)

EEPBCCNT specifies the addresses and sizes of the target areas to be checked by the blank check command. EEPBCCNT is initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or by setting the FRESET bit of FRESETR to 1.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	-	-	-	BCADR										-	-	BC SIZE	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 13	—	All 0	R	Reserved The write value must always be 0; otherwise operation is not guaranteed.
12 to 3	BCADR	All 0	R/W	Blank Check Address Setting Bit Use these bits to specify the address of the target area when the size of the target area to be checked by the blank check command is 8 bytes (the BCSIZE bit is set to 0). When the BCSIZE bit is set to 0, the start address of the target area is the value obtained by summing the EEPBCCNT value (the value obtained by shifting the set BCADR value by 3 bits) and the start address of an erased block specified when a blank check command is issued.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2, 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved The write value must always be 0; otherwise operation is not guaranteed.
0	BCSIZE	0	R/W	Blank Check Size Setting Bit This bit selects the size of the target area to be checked by the blank check command. 0: Selects 8 bytes as the size of a blank check target area. 1: Selects 8 Kbytes as the size of a blank check target area.

24.3.8 EEPROM Blank Check Status Register (EEPBCSTAT)

EEPBCSTAT stores check results by executing the blank check command. In on-chip ROM disabled mode, EEPBCSTAT is read as H'0000, and writing to it is ignored. EEPBCSTAT is initialized by a power-on reset, a transition to the hardware standby mode, or by setting the FRESET bit of FRESETR to 1.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BCST
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved The write value must be 0; otherwise operation is not guaranteed.
0	BCST	0	R	Blank Check Status Bit Indicates the result of a blank check. 0: The target area is erased (blank). 1: The target area is filled with 0s and/or 1s.

24.3.9 EEPROM MAT Select Register (EEPSTAT)

EEPSTAT switches memory MATs in the EEPROM. In on-chip ROM disabled mode, EEPSTAT is read as H'0000 and writing to it is ignored. EEPSTAT is initialized by a power-on reset or a transition to the hardware standby mode.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	KEY								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EEP SEL
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R/W:R/(W)* ¹ R/(W)* ¹								R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Note: *1 Written data is not stored in these bits.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	KEY	H'00	R/(W)* ¹	Key Code These bits enable or disable EEPSEL bit modification. The data written to these bits are not stored.
7 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	EEPSEL	0	R/W	EEPROM MAT Select Selects a memory MAT in the EEPROM. Writing to this bit is enabled only when this register is accessed in word size and H'B3 is written to the KEY bits. 0: Selects the data MAT 1: Selects the product information MAT* ²

- Notes:
1. Written data is not stored in these bits.
 2. The product information MAT is read-only memory and cannot be programmed or erased.

24.4 Overview of EEPROM-Related Modes

Figure 24.4 shows the EEPROM-related mode transition in this LSI. For the relationship between the LSI operating modes and the MDA to MDD pin settings, refer to section 3, Operating Modes.

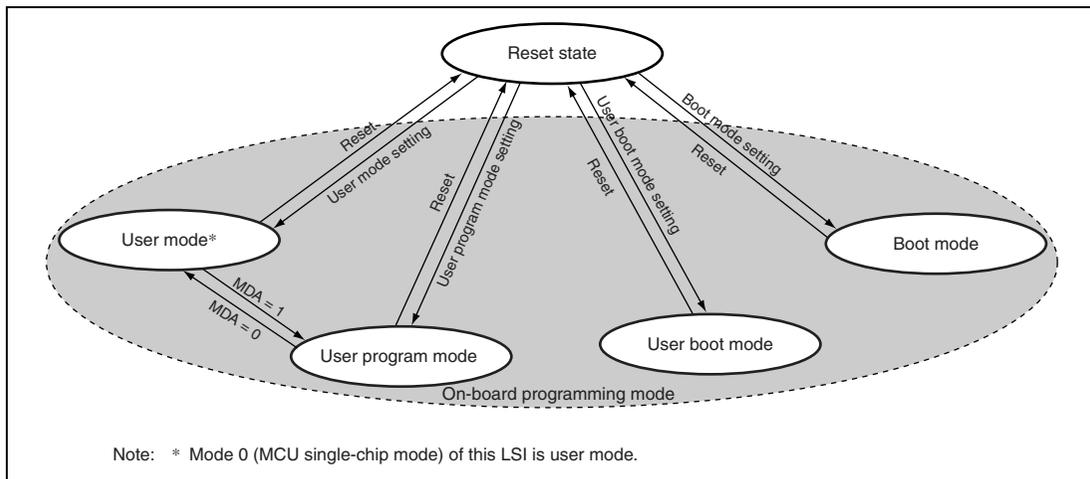


Figure 24.4 EEPROM-Related Mode Transition

- The data MAT can be read, programmed, and erased on the board in user mode, user program mode, user boot mode, and boot mode.
- In user mode, the ROM cannot be programmed or erased but the EEPROM can be programmed and erased. While the EEPROM is being programmed or erased, the ROM can be read. Therefore, the user can program the EEPROM while executing an application program in the ROM protected against programming and erasure.

Table 24.3 compares programming- and erasure-related items for the boot mode, user mode, user program mode, and user boot mode.

Table 24.3 Comparison of Programming Modes

Item	Boot Mode	User Mode	User Program Mode	User Boot Mode
Programming/erasure enabled MAT	Data MAT	Data MAT	Data MAT	Data MAT
Programming/erasure control	Host	FCU	FCU	FCU
Programming data transfer	From host via SCI	From any device via RAM	From any device via RAM	From any device via RAM
Reset-start MAT	Embedded program stored MAT	User MAT	User MAT	User boot MAT*

Note: * After the LSI is started in the embedded program stored MAT and the embedded program built in the product is executed, execution starts from the location indicated by the reset vector of the user boot MAT.

- In user boot mode, a boot operation with a desired interface can be implemented through mode pin settings different from those in user mode or user program mode.
- Both in boot mode and user boot mode, the embedded program built in the product uses H'FFF88000 to H'FFF8FFFF in the internal RAM. Therefore, once the RAM is disabled via the RAM Enable Control register (RAMEN) and a reset is issued, the data stored in the corresponding area in the RAM prior to the reset is no longer stored in the RAM after booting is initiated in boot mode or user boot mode (see section 26, RAM).

24.5 Boot Mode

To program or erase the data MAT in boot mode, send control commands and programming data from the host. For the system configuration and settings in boot mode, refer to section 23, ROM. This section describes only the commands dedicated for the EEPROM.

24.5.1 Inquiry/Selection Host Commands

Table 24.4 shows the inquiry/selection host commands dedicated to the EEPROM. The data MAT inquiry and data MAT information inquiry commands are used in the step for inquiry regarding the MAT programming information shown in figure 23.9 in section 23.5.4, Inquiry/Selection Host Command Wait State.

Table 24.4 Inquiry/Selection Host Commands (for EEPROM only)

Host Command Name	Function
Data MAT inquiry	Inquires regarding the availability of user MAT
Data MAT information inquiry	Inquires regarding the number of data MATs and the start and end addresses

Each host command is described in detail below. The "command" in the description indicates a command sent from the host to this LSI and the "response" indicates a response sent from this LSI to the host. The "checksum" is byte-size data calculated so that the sum of all bytes to be sent by this LSI becomes H'00.

(1) Data MAT Inquiry

In response to a data MAT inquiry command sent from the host, this LSI returns the information concerning the availability of data MATs.

Command

H'2A

Response

H'3A	Size	Availability	SUM
------	------	--------------	-----

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of characters in the availability field (fixed at 1)

Availability (1 byte): Availability of data MATs (fixed at H'01)

H'00: No data MAT is available

H'01: Data MAT is available

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

(2) Data MAT Information Inquiry

In response to a data MAT information inquiry command sent from the host, this LSI returns the number of data MATs and their addresses.

Command

H'2B

Response	H'3B	Size	MAT count
	MAT start address		
	MAT end address		
	MAT start address		
	MAT end address		
	:		
	MAT start address		
	MAT end address		
	SUM		

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Total number of bytes in the MAT count, MAT start address, and MAT end address fields

MAT count (1 byte): Number of data MATs (consecutive areas are counted as one MAT)

MAT start address (4 bytes): Start address of a data MAT

MAT end address (4 bytes): End address of a data MAT

SUM (1 byte): Checksum

The information concerning the block configuration in the data MAT is included in the response to the erasure block information inquiry command (refer to section 23.5.4, Inquiry/Selection Host Command Wait State).

24.5.2 Programming/Erasing Host Commands

Table 24.5 shows the programming/erasing host commands dedicated to the EEPROM. EEPROM-dedicated host commands are provided only for checksum and blank check; the programming, erasing, and reading commands are used in common for the ROM and EEPROM.

To program the data MAT, issue from the host a user MAT programming selection command and then a 256-byte programming command specifying a data MAT address as the programming address. To erase the data MAT, issue an erasure selection command and then a block erasure command specifying an erasure block in the data MAT. The information concerning the erasure block configuration in the data MAT is included in the response to the erasure block information inquiry command. To read data from the data MAT, select the user MAT through a memory read command specifying a data MAT address as the read address.

For the user MAT programming selection, user boot MAT programming selection, 256-byte programming, erasure selection, block erasure selection, and memory read commands, refer to section 23.5.5, Programming/Erasing Host Command Wait State. For the erasure block information inquiry command, refer to section 23.5.4, Inquiry/Selection Host Command Wait State.

Table 24.5 Programming/Erasure Host Commands (for EEPROM)

Host Command Name	Function
Data MAT checksum	Performs checksum verification for the data MAT
Data MAT blank check	Checks whether the data MAT is blank

Each host command is described in detail below. The "command" in the description indicates a command sent from the host to this LSI and the "response" indicates a response sent from this LSI to the host. The "checksum" is byte-size data calculated so that the sum of all bytes to be sent by this LSI becomes H'00.

(1) Data MAT Checksum

In response to a data MAT checksum command sent from the host, this LSI sums the data MAT data in byte units and returns the result (checksum).

Command

H'61

Response

H'71	Size	MAT checksum	SUM
------	------	--------------	-----

[Legend]

Size (1 byte): Number of bytes in the MAT checksum field (fixed at 4)

MAT checksum (4 bytes): Checksum of the data MAT data

SUM (1 byte): Checksum (for the response data)

(2) Data MAT Blank Check

In response to a data MAT blank check command sent from the host, this LSI checks whether the data MAT is completely erased. When the data MAT is completely erased, this LSI returns a response (H'06). If the user MAT has an unerased area, this LSI returns an error response (sends H'E2 and H'52 in that order).

Command

H'62

Response

H'06

Error response

H'E2	H'52
------	------

24.6 User Mode, User Program Mode, and User Boot Mode

24.6.1 FCU Command List

To program or erase the data MAT in user mode, user program mode, or user boot mode, issue FCU commands to the FCU. Table 24.6 is a list of FCU commands for EEPROM programming and erasure.

Table 24.6 FCU Command List (EEPROM-Related Commands)

Command	Function
Normal mode transition	Moves to the normal mode (see section 24.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance).
Status read mode transition	Moves to the status read mode (see section 24.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance).
Lock bit read mode transition (lock bit read 1)	Moves to the lock bit read mode (see section 24.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance).
Program	Programs EEPROM (in 8-byte or 128-byte units).
Block erase	Erases EEPROM (in block units).
P/E suspend	Suspends programming or erasure.
P/E resume	Resumes programming or erasure.
Status register clear	Clears the IRGERR, ERSERR, and PRGERR bits in FSTATR0 and cancels the command-locked state.
Blank check	Checks if a specified area is erased (blank).

FCU commands other than the program command and blank check command are also used for ROM programming and erasure. When the blank check command is issued to the ROM, the lock bits in the ROM are read out.

To issue a command to the FCU, access the EEPROM area through the P bus. Table 24.7 shows the FCU command formats for the program command and blank check command. For the other command formats, refer to section 23.6.1, FCU Command List. When a P-bus access, as shown in table 24.7, is made under specified conditions, the FCU performs processing specified by a selected command. For the conditions for the FCU command acceptance, refer to section 24.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance. For details of command usage, refer to section 24.6.3, FCU Command Usage.

When the FRDMD bit is set to 0 (memory area read mode), if the data in the first cycle of an FCU command is determined as H'71, the FCU accepts the lock bit read mode transition command. Since the EEPROM has no lock bits, making P-bus access after a transition to the lock bit read mode results in undefined read data. The FCU detects no access violation error when the undefined data is read. When the FRDMD bit is set to 1 (register read mode), if the data in the first cycle of an FCU command is determined as H'71, the FCU enters a waiting state to wait for the command in the second cycle (H'D0) of the blank check command. At this stage, if H'D0 is written into an EEPROM area by a P-bus write access, the FCU detects it and starts performing the blank check processes specified by the set values in the EEPBCCNT register, and once the check completes the FCU writes check results into the EEPBCSTAT register.

There are two suspending modes to be initiated by the P/E suspend command; the suspension-priority mode and erasure-priority mode. For details of each mode, refer to section 23.6.4, Suspending Operation.

Table 24.7 FCU Command Formats (for EEPROM only)

Command	Number of Bus Cycles	First Cycle		Second Cycle		Third Cycle		Fourth Cycle to Cycle N + 2		Cycle N + 3	
		Address	Data	Address	Data	Address	Data	Address	Data	Address	Data
Program (8-byte programming: N = 4)	7	EA	H'E8	EA	H'04	WA	WD1	EA	WDn	EA	H'D0
Program (128-byte programming: N = 64)	67	EA	H'E8	EA	H'40	WA	WD1	EA	WDn	EA	H'D0
Blank check	2	EA	H'71	BA	H'D0	—	—	—	—	—	—

[Legend]

EA: EEPROM area address

An arbitrary address within the range of H'8010000 to H'80107FFF

WA: The start address of write data

BA: The address of an EEPROM erasure block
(An arbitrary address in the erase target block)

WDn: n-th word of programming data (n = 1 to N)

24.6.2 Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance

The FCU determines whether to accept a command depending on the FCU mode or status. Figure 24.5 is an FCU mode transition diagram.

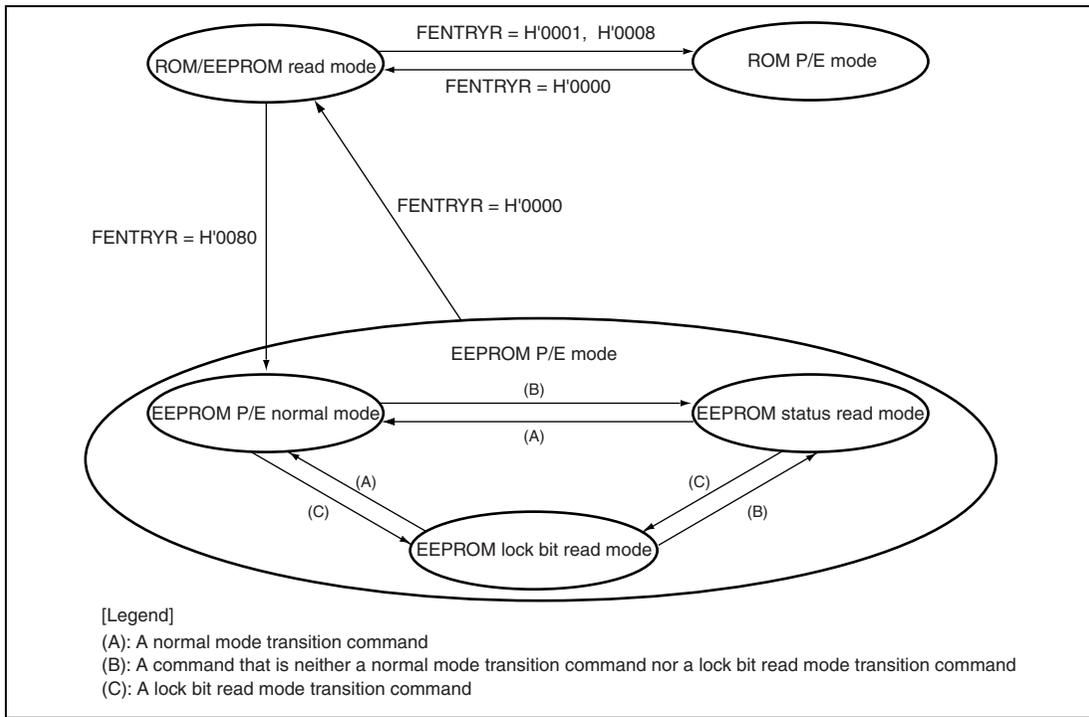


Figure 24.5 FCU Mode Transition Diagram (EEPROM-Related Modes)

(1) ROM P/E Mode

The FCU can accept ROM programming and erasing commands in this mode. The EEPROM cannot be read. The FCU enters this mode when the FENTRYD bit is set to 0 and any one of the bits, FENTRY3 and FENTRY0, is set to 1 in FENTRYR. For details of this mode, refer to section 23.6.2, Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance.

(2) ROM/EEPROM Read Mode

The EEPROM can be read through the peripheral bus, and the ROM can be read through the ROM cache at a high speed. The FCU does not accept commands. The FCU enters this mode when the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits are set to 00 and the FENTRYD bit to 0 in FENTRYR.

(3) EEPROM P/E Mode

- EEPROM P/E normal mode

The FCU enters this mode when the FENTRYD bit is set to 1 and the FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits are set to 00 in ROM/EEPROM read mode or ROM P/E mode, or when a normal mode transition command is accepted in EEPROM P/E mode. Table 24.8 shows the commands that can be accepted in this mode. If the EEPROM area is read through the P bus, an EEPROM access error occurs and the FCU enters the command-locked state.

- EEPROM status read mode

The FCU enters this mode when the FCU accepts a command that is neither the normal mode transition command nor the lock bit read mode transition command in EEPROM P/E mode. The EEPROM status read mode includes the state in which the FRDY bit in FSTATR0 is 0 and the command-locked state after an error has occurred. Table 24.8 shows the commands that can be accepted in this mode. If the EEPROM area is read through the P bus, the FSTATR0 value is read.

- EEPROM lock bit read mode

The FCU enters this mode when the FCU accepts a lock bit read mode transition command in EEPROM P/E mode. Table 24.8 shows the commands that can be accepted in this mode. Since the EEPROM has no lock bits, reading an EEPROM area via the P-bus results in an undefined value. However, no access violation occurs in this case.

Table 24.8 shows the correlation between each FCU mode and its register /state and its acceptable commands. When an unacceptable command is issued, the FCU enters the command-locked state (see section 24.7.3, Error Protection).

To make sure that the FCU accepts a command, enter the mode in which the FCU can accept the target command, check the FRDY, ILGLERR, ERSERR, and PRGERR bit values in FSTATR0, and the FCUERR, FRDTCT, and FRCRCT bit values in FSTATR1, and then issue the target FCU command. The CMDLK bit in FSTAT holds a value obtained by logical ORing the ILGLERR, ERSERR, and PRGERR bit values in FSTATR0 and the FCUERR, FRDTCT, and FRCRCT bit values in the FSTATR1. Therefore the FCU's error occurrence state can be checked by reading the CMDLK bit. In table 24.8, the CMDLK bit is used as the bit to indicate the error occurrence state. The FRDY bit of FSTATR0 is 0 during the programming/erasure, programming/erasure suspension, and blank check processes. While the FRDY bit is 0, the P/E suspend command can be accepted only when the SUSRDY bit in FSTATR0 is 1.

Table 24.8 includes 0 and 1 in single cells of the ERSSPD, PRGSPD, and FRDY bit rows for the sake of simplification. The ERSSPD bits 1 and 0 indicate the erasure suspension and programming suspension processes, respectively. The PRGSPD bits 1 and 0 indicate the programming suspension and erasure suspension processes, respectively. The FRDY bit value can be either 1 or 0, which is a value held by the bit prior to a transition to the command lock state.

Table 24.8 FCU Modes/States and Acceptable Commands

Item	P/E Normal Mode											Lock Bit Read Mode			
	Programming-Suspended	Erase-Suspended	Other State	Programming/Erase Processing	Programming Processing during Erase-Suspended	Programming/Erase Suspension Processing	Blank Check Processing	Programming-Suspended	Erase-Suspended	Command-Locked (FRDY = 0)	Command-Locked (FRDY = 1)	Other State	Programming-Suspended	Erase-Suspended	Other State
FRDY bit in FSTATR0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
SUSRDY bit in FSTATR0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ERSSPD bit in FSTATR0	0	1	0	0	1	0/1	0/1	0	1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1	0
PRGSPD bit in FSTATR0	1	0	0	0	0	0/1	0/1	1	0	0/1	0/1	0	1	0	0
CMDLK bit in FASTAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Normal mode transition	A	A	A	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	×	A	A	A	A
Status read mode transition	A	A	A	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	×	A	A	A	A
Lock bit read mode transition (lock bit read 1)	A	A	A	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	×	A	A	A	A
Program	×	*	A	×	×	×	×	×	*	×	×	A	×	*	A
Block erase	×	×	A	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	A	×	×	A
P/E suspend	×	×	×	A	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
P/E resume	A	A	×	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	×	×	A	A	×
Status register clear	A	A	A	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	A	A	A	A	A
Blank check	A	A	A	×	×	×	×	A	A	×	×	A	A	A	A

[Legend]

A: Acceptable

*: Only programming is acceptable for the areas other than the erasure-suspended block

×: Not acceptable

24.6.3 FCU Command Usage

This section shows how to program and erase the EEPROM using the program command and block erase command, respectively, and how to check the erasure status of the EEPROM using the blank check command. For the firmware transfer to the FCU RAM and the other FCU command usage, refer to section 23.6.3, FCU Command Usage.

If the FCU enters the command lock state in the middle of its handling of commands by setting the FCUERR, FRDTCT, or FRCRCT bit in FSTATR1 to 1, the FRDY bit in FSTATR0 retains 0. Since the FCU halts its operation in the command lock state, the FRDY bit is not set to 1 from 0.

If the FRDY bit retains 0 for longer than the programming/erasure time or suspend delay time (see section 30, Electrical Characteristics), an abnormal operation may have occurred. In such case, initialize the FCU by issuing an FCU reset.

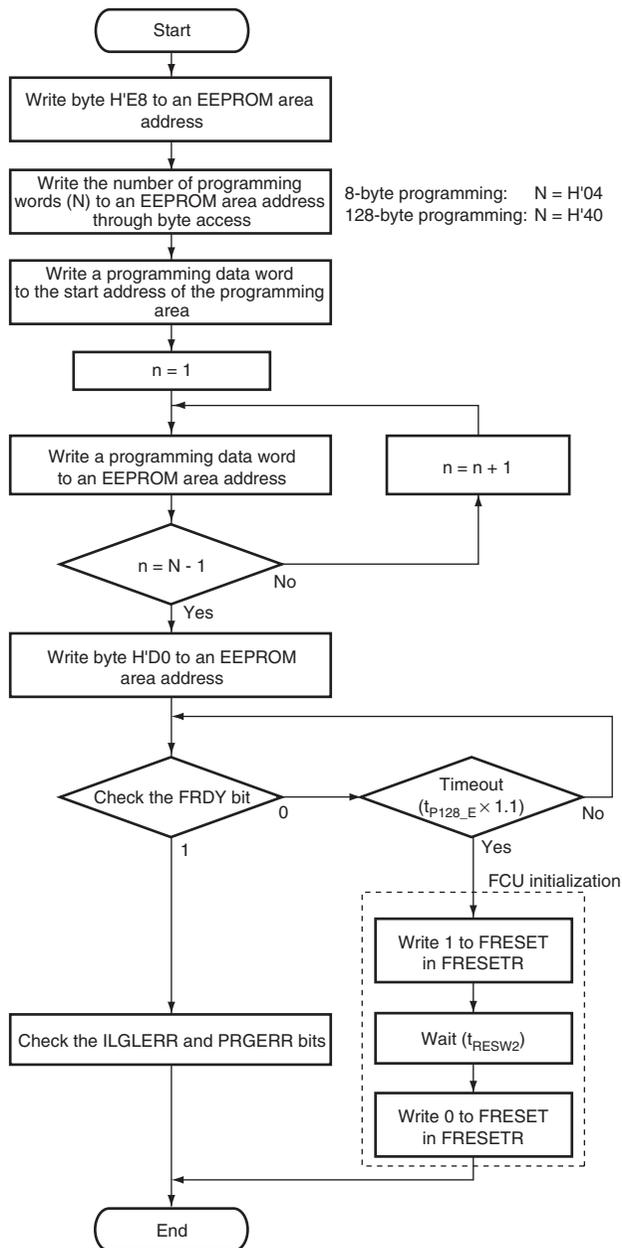
If the FRDY bit is set to 1 upon the termination of an FCU command operation, both the FCUERR, FRDTCT, and FRCRCT bits are cleared to 0. On the other hand, it can be checked via the ILGLERR, ERSERR, or PRGERR bit whether or not an error has occurred after a command operation terminates.

(1) Programming

To program the EEPROM, use the program command. Write byte H'E8 to an EEPROM area address in the first cycle of the program command and the number of words (N)* to be programmed through byte access in the second cycle. Access the P bus in words from the third cycle to cycle N + 2 of the command. In the third cycle, write the programming data to the start address of the target programming area. Here, the start address must be an 8-byte boundary address for 8-byte programming or a 128-byte boundary address for 128-byte programming. After writing words to EEPROM area addresses N times, write byte H'D0 to an EEPROM area address in cycle N + 3; the FCU then starts EEPROM programming. Read the FRDY bit in FSTATR0 to confirm that EEPROM programming is completed.

If the area accessed in the third cycle to cycle N + 2 includes addresses that do not need to be programmed, write H'FFFF as the programming data for those addresses. To ignore the programming and erasure protection provided by the EEPWE0 setting, set the program/erase enable bit for the target block to 1 before starting programming. To ignore the protection provided by the lock bit during programming, set the FPROTCN bit in FPROTR to 1 before starting programming. Figure 24.6 shows the procedure for EEPROM programming

Note: * N = H'04 for 8-byte programming or N = H'40 for 128-byte programming.



Notes: t_{P128_E} : Time required for programming 128-byte data (see section 30, Electrical Characteristics).
 t_{RESW2} : Reset pulse width during programming and erasure (see section 30, Electrical Characteristics).

Figure 24.6 Procedure for EEPROM Programming

(2) Erasure

To erase the ROM, use the block erase command. The EEPROM can be erased in the same way as ROM erasure (refer to section 23, ROM). Note that the EEPROM has a programming and erasure protection function through EEPWE0. To ignore the programming and erasure protection provided by the EEPWE0 setting, set the program/erase enable bit for the target block to 1 before starting erasure.

(3) Checking of the Erased State

Since reading the EEPROM erased by the CPU results in undefined values, the blank check command should be used to check the erased state of the EEPROM. To make the blank check command available for use, set the FRDMD bit in FMODR to 1 to enable the command first, and then specify the size and start address of a target area via the EEPBCCNT register. When the BCSIZE bit of the EEPBCCNT register is set to 1, a check can be performed on the entire erased block (8 Kbytes) specified in the second cycle of the command. When the BCSIZE bit is set to 0, a check can be performed on an 8-byte area starting from the address obtained by summing the start address of the erased area specified in the second cycle of the command and the value held by the EEPBCCNT register. In the first cycle of the command, a value of H'71 is written in byte into an address of the EEPROM. In the second cycle, once a value of H'D0 is written into a specified address included in the target area, the FCU starts the blank check on the EEPROM. It can be checked whether or not the check is complete via the FRDY bit in the FSTATR0. After the blank check is complete, it can be checked whether the target area is erased or filled with 0s and/or 1s via the BCST bit of the EEPBCSTAT register.

Figure 24.7 shows the procedure of the EEPROM blank check.

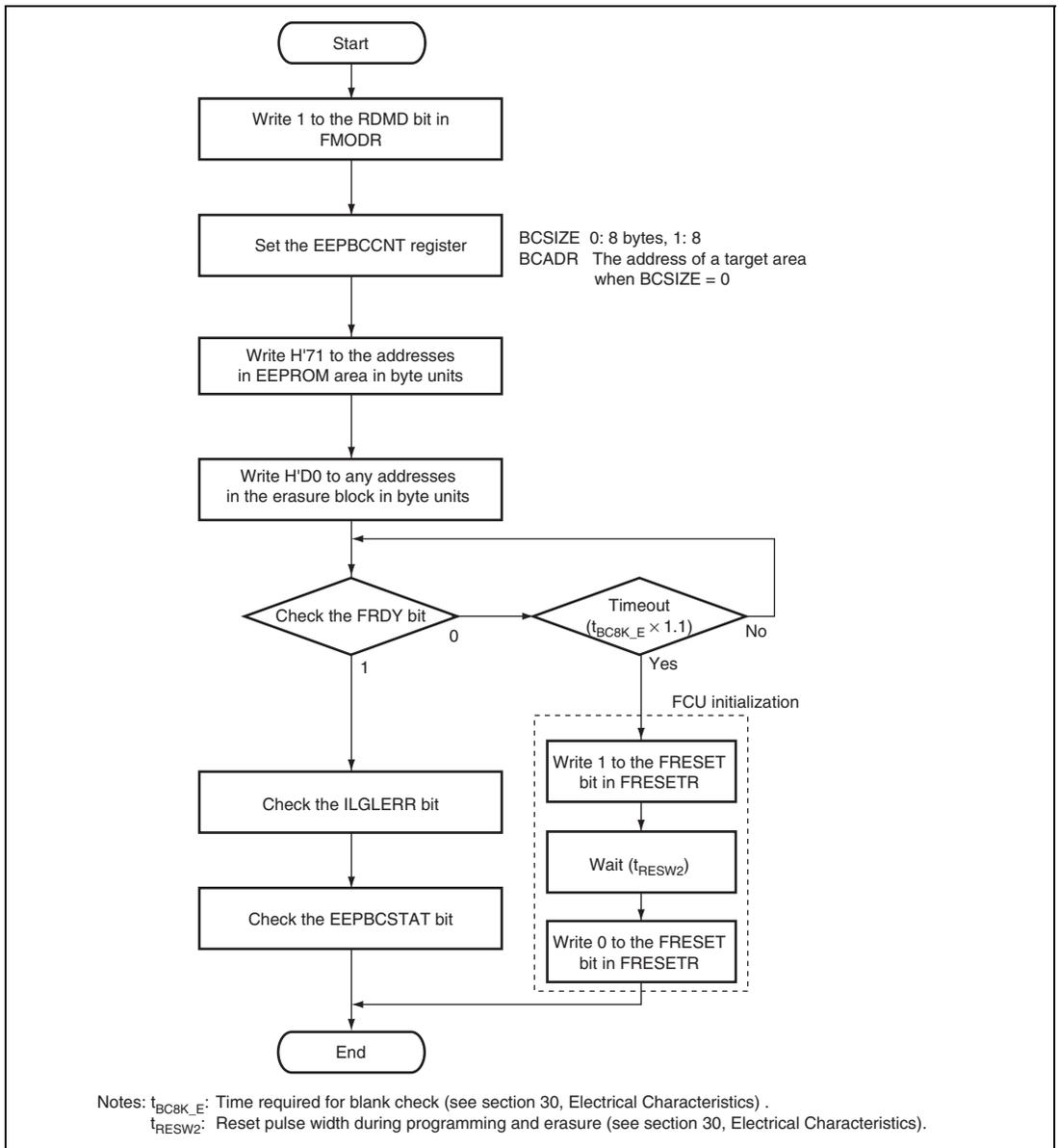


Figure 24.7 Procedure of the EEPROM Blank Check

24.7 Protection

There are three types of EEPROM programming/erasure protection: hardware, software, and error protection.

24.7.1 Hardware Protection

The hardware protection function disables EEPROM programming and erasure according to the mode pin settings in this LSI.

For the operating modes set through the mode pins of this LSI, refer to section 3, Operating Modes.

24.7.2 Software Protection

The software protection function disables EEPROM programming and erasure according to the control register settings. If an attempt is made to issue a programming or erasing command to the EEPROM against software protection, the FCU detects an error and enters command-locked state.

(1) Protection through FENTRYR

When the FENTRYD bit in FENTRYR is 0, the FCU does not accept commands for the EEPROM, so EEPROM programming and erasure are disabled. If an attempt is made to issue an FCU command for the EEPROM while the FENTRYD bit is 0, the FCU detects an illegal command error and enters command-locked state (see section 24.7.3, Error Protection).

(2) Protection through EEPWE0

When the DBWE_i ($i = 00$ to 03) bit in EEPWE0 is 0, programming and erasure of block DB_i in the data MAT is disabled. If an attempt is made to program or erasure block DB_i while the DBWE_i bit is 0, the FCU detects a program/erase protect error and enters command-locked state (see section 24.7.3, Error Protection).

24.7.3 Error Protection

The error protection function detects an illegal FCU command issued, an illegal access, or an FCU malfunction, and disables FCU command acceptance (command-locked state). While the FCU is in command-locked state, the EEPROM cannot be programmed or erased. To cancel command-locked state, issue a status register clear command while FASTAT is H'10.

While the CMDLKIE bit in FAEINT is 1, a flash interface error (FIFE) interrupt is generated if the FCU enters command-locked state (the CMDLK bit in FASTAT becomes 1). While an EEPROM-related interrupt enable bit (EEPAEIE, EEPIFEIE, EEPREIE, or EEPWPEIE) in FAEINT is 1, an FIFE interrupt is generated if the corresponding status bit (EEPAE, EEPIFE, EEPRE, or EEPWPE) in FASTAT becomes 1.

Table 24.9 shows the error protection types for the EEPROM and the status bit values (the ILGLERR, ERSERR, and PRGERR bits in FSTATR0 and the EEPAE, EEPIFE, EEPRE, and EEPWPE bits in FASTAT) after each error detection. For the error protection types used in common by the ROM and EEPROM (FENTRYR setting error, most of illegal command errors, erasing error, programming error, FCU error, and FCU RAM ECC error), refer to section 23.8.3, Error Protection. If the FCU enters command-locked state due to a command other than a suspend command issued during programming or erasure processing, the FCU continues programming or erasing the EEPROM. In this state, the P/E suspend command cannot suspend programming or erasure. If a command is issued in command-locked state, the ILGLERR bit becomes 1 and the other bits retain the values set due to the previous error detection.

Table 24.9 Error Protection Types (for EEPROM only)

Error	Description	ILGLERR	ERSERR	PRGERR	EEPAE	EEPIFE	EEPRPE	EEPWPE
Illegal command error	The value specified in the second cycle of a program command is neither H'04 nor H'40.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	A lock bit program command has been issued to an area in the EEPROM while the FENTRYD bit of FENTRYR register is set to 1.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEPROM access error	A read access command has been issued to the EEPROM area while FENTRYD = 1 in FENTRYR in EEPROM P/E normal mode.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	A write access command has been issued to the EEPROM area while FENTRYD = 0.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	An access command has been issued to the EEPROM area while one of the bits, FENTRY3 or FENTRY0, in FENTRYR is 1.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
EEPROM instruction fetch error	An instruction fetch has been made in the EEPROM area.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
EEPROM read protect error	A read access command has been issued to the EEPROM area protected against reading through EEPRE0.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
EEPROM program/erase protect error	A program command or block erase command has been issued to the EEPROM area protected against programming and erasure through EEPWE0.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

24.8 Product Information MAT

The product information MAT stores the device name, device revision number, and embedded program revision number information in ASCII code. The embedded program is stored in the reset-start MAT used in boot mode and user boot mode (refer to section 23.4, Overview of ROM-Related Modes). Table 24.10 shows the addresses to store the information and an example of information data. In the product information MAT (H'80100000 to H'80100078), the addresses not shown in this table are reserved areas. Undefined data will be read from the reserved areas.

Table 24.10 Data Stored in Product Information MAT

Information	Address	Example of Data
Device name	H'80100000 to H'8010000F	H'523546373235333120202020 20202020 = R5F72531
Device revision number	H'80100010 to H'80100011	H'3031 = 01
Embedded program revision number	H'80100020 to H'80100022	H'313030 = 100 (1.00)

24.9 Usage Notes

(1) Protection of Data MAT Immediately after a Reset

As the initial value of EEPRE0 and EEPWE0 is H'0000, data MAT programming, erasure, and reading are disabled immediately after a reset. To read data from the data MAT, set EEPRE0 appropriately before accessing the data MAT. To program or erase the data MAT, set EEPWE0 appropriately before issuing an FCU command for programming or erasure. If an attempt is made to read, program, or erase the data MAT without setting the registers, the FCU detects an error and enters command-locked state.

(2) State in which Interrupts Are Ignored

In the following modes or period, the NMI or maskable interrupt requests are ignored.

- Boot mode
- The program in the embedded program stored MAT is being executed immediately after the LSI is started in user boot mode

(3) Programming-/Erasure-Suspended Area

The data stored in the programming-suspended or erasure-suspended area is undetermined. To avoid malfunction due to undefined read data, ensure that no data is read from the programming-suspended or erasure-suspended area.

(4) Compatibility with Programming/Erasing Program of Conventional F-ZTAT SH Microcontrollers

The flash memory programming/erasing program used for conventional F-ZTAT SH microcontrollers does not work with this LSI.

(5) Reset during Programming or Erasure

To reset the FCU by setting the FRESET bit in the FRESETR register during programming or erasure, hold the FCU in the reset state for a period of t_{RESW2} (see section 30, Electrical Characteristics). Since a high voltage is applied to the EEPROM during programming and erasure, the FCU has to be held in the reset state long enough to ensure that the voltage applied to the memory unit has dropped. Do not read from the EEPROM while the FCU is in the reset state.

When a power-on reset is generated by asserting the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin during programming or erasure of the flash memory, hold the reset state for a period of t_{RESW2} (see section 30, Electrical Characteristics). In a power-on reset, not only does the voltage applied to the memory unit have to drop, but the power supply for the EEPROM and its internal circuitry also have to be initialized. Thus, the reset state must be maintained over a longer period than in the case of resetting the FCU.

While programming or erasure is performed, do not generate an internal reset caused by WDT counter overflow. A reset caused by WDT cannot ensure a sufficient time required for voltage drop for the memory unit, initialization of the power supply for the EEPROM, or initialization of its internal circuit.

When either a power-on reset by asserting the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin, or an FCU reset by setting the FRESET bit in the FRESETR register, is executed during programming or erasure, the whole data in the programming or erasure area becomes undefined.

No verification function is provided to check program/erase state of the area where the data is undefined by suspend of program/erase (e.g., reset input, power-supply interruption). Therefore, if the undefined area should be used again, make sure to completely erase data before usage.

(6) Prohibition of Additional Programming

One area cannot be programmed twice in succession. To program an area that has already been programmed, be sure to erase the area before reprogramming.

(7) Writing to/Erasing the Product Information MAT

Since the product information MAT is read only, no write/erase operation can be performed. When write/erase operation is performed with the EEPSEL bit in the EEPMAT register set to 1, the data MAT is written to or erased without any error occurring such as EEPROM access violation. Therefore, never write to or erase the product MAT.

(8) Suspension by Programming or Erasure Suspension

When programming or erasure is suspended by a programming or an erasure suspend command, the programming or erasure must be completed by a resume command.

(9) Power off during Programming or Erasure

Do not switch the power off during programming or erasure. As a high voltage is applied to the ROM during programming and erasure, a certain period is required for this voltage to fall.

Thus, to allow for cases where switching the power off during programming or erasure cannot be avoided, design the system so that at least the V_{CC} holding time at PV_{CC} shutdown ($t_{V_{CC}H}$) is secured by assertion of the \overline{HSTBY} signal causing a transition to the hardware standby state if the power is switched off. For details, see section 30, Electrical Characteristics.

(10) Prohibition of Clearing FRDCLC Bit to 0

Whenever the FRDTCT bit in FSTATR1 is set to 1, the FCU has to enter command-locked state, because the FCU command operation cannot be guaranteed. Thus, do not clear the FRDCLC bit in FRAMECCR to 0.

(11) Performing dummy read of FCUAREA

After writing to FCUAREA to switch whether the FCU firmware area is selected or not, perform a dummy read of FCUAREA to ensure that the register write is completed.

Section 25 ROM Cache (ROMC)

The ROM cache is designed to cache the instructions and data stored in the ROM, permitting high-speed access to these instructions and data.

25.1 Features

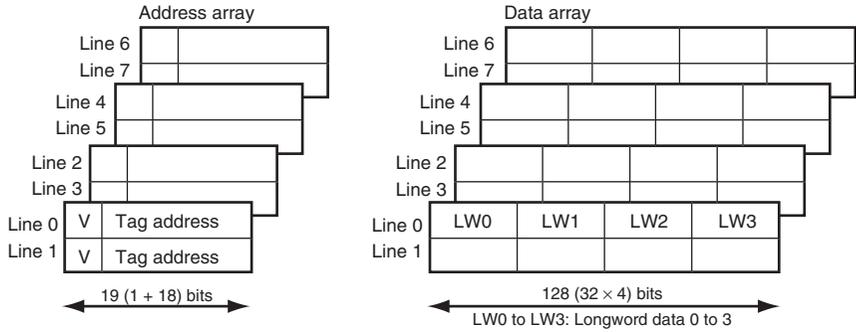
- Configuration: Separate caches for instructions and data
- Prefetch cache: 8-line, 4-way set associative, LRU method
- Prefetch-miss cache: 4-line, fully associative, LRU method
- Data cache: 4-line, fully associative, LRU method, automatic line invalidation
- Line size: 16 bytes (128 bits)
- Hardware prefetching: Instructions are read from the ROM and stored in the prefetch cache prior to instruction fetching by the CPU

25.2 Configuration

The ROM-cache module has separate units for instructions and data. The instruction caches consist of a prefetch cache (for instruction read-ahead) and prefetch-miss cache (where data read from the ROM are stored when neither the prefetch cache nor the prefetch-miss cache currently contains the desired data). The data cache is for the storage of data.

Figure 25.1 shows the configuration of the caches. The prefetch cache is 8-line and 4-way set associative, while both the prefetch-miss cache and the data cache are 4-line full associative. All of the caches have 16-byte lines, and the LRU (Least Recently Used) method is the principle of the line-replacement algorithm. For detailed descriptions of the line-replacement policies for the individual caches, refer to section 25.4.1, Data Cache Lookup.

- Prefetch cache



- Prefetch missed cache
- Data cache

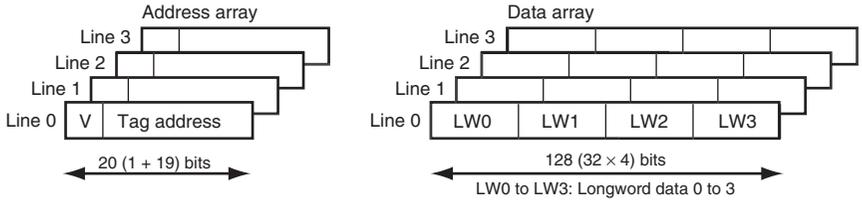


Figure 25.1 Cache Configuration

(1) Address Arrays

The address array of the prefetch cache consists of eight lines, lines 0 to 7. The address arrays of the data and prefetch-miss caches consist of four lines, lines 0 to 3. Each line is composed of a V bit and a Tag address.

The V bit indicates whether or not the line data is valid; the data line is valid when the V bit is 1 and invalid when the V bit is 0. When the target address in the ROM is identified as already cached, the corresponding line is invalidated by setting the V bit to 0.

The Tag addresses hold the addresses for reference in the cache lookup process. Each tag consists of 18 bits (corresponding to bits 22 to 5 of the access address in the ROM) in the prefetch cache and 19 bits (bits 22 to 4 of the access address) in the prefetch-miss cache and the data cache. Bits 31 to 23 of the access address are used on the address bus to identify the memory space, and are thus not relevant to the cache lookup process.

The V bits for the instruction caches or data cache are initialized to 0 by writing a 1 to the corresponding flush bit in the ROM cache control register. The whole cache is initialized to 0 by writing a 1 to the main flush bit in the ROM cache control register and on entry to the reset or standby state.

(2) Data Array

The data arrays of the data and prefetch-miss caches consist of four lines, lines 0 to 3. Each line is 16 bytes long and is divided into four longwords, LW0 to LW3. The 16 bytes of instructions or data held by a single line is the smallest unit of caching.

Data stored in the data array are undefined after a reset.

25.3 Register Descriptions

The ROM cache has the following registers. These registers can only be accessed as longwords. Table 25.1 shows the configuration of the cache-related registers.

Table 25.1 Register Configuration

Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
ROM cache control register	RCCR	R/W	H'0000 0001	H'FFFC 1400	32
ROM cache control register 2	RCCR2	R/W	H'0000 00F5	H'FFFC 1408	32

25.3.1 ROM Cache Control Register (RCCR)

The RCE bit of RCCR specifies enabling or disabling of the ROM cache. RCCR also contains the RCF bit, which can be used to invalidate all lines in the ROM cache, the RCFI bit, which can be used to invalidate all lines of the instruction caches (the prefetch and prefetch-miss caches), the RCFD bit, which can be used to invalidate all lines in the data cache.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	RCF	RCFI	RCFD	RCE
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 4	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
3	RCF	0	R/W	ROM Cache Flush Writing a 1 to this bit clears the V bits of all lines in the ROM cache to 0 (flushes the cache). This bit is read as 0. 0: Does not clear the V bits in the ROM cache lines. 1: Clears the V bits in the ROM cache lines. [Clearing condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset/standby [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a 1.
2	RCFI	0	R/W	Instruction Cache Flush Writing a 1 to this bit clears the V bits of all lines in the prefetch and prefetch-miss-caches to 0 (flushes the prefetch and prefetch-miss caches). This bit is read as 0. 0: Does not clear the V bits in the instruction cache lines. 1: Clears the V bits in the instruction cache lines. [Clearing condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset/standby [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a 1.
1	RCFD	0	R/W	Data Cache Flush Writing a 1 to this bit clears the V bits of all lines in the data cache to 0 (flushes the data cache). This bit is read as 0. 0: Does not clear the V bits in the data cache lines. 1: Clears the V bits in the data cache lines. [Clearing condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset/standby [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a 1.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
0	RCE	1	R/W	<p>ROM Cache Enable</p> <p>Specifies usage or non-usage of ROM caching.</p> <p>0: The ROM cache function is not used.</p> <p>1: The ROM cache function is used.</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing a 0. <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reset/standby • Writing a 1.

25.3.2 ROM Cache Control Register 2 (RCCR2)

The PCE2 and PCE0 bits of RCCR2 specify enabling or disabling the prefetch-miss cache and data cache, respectively. The PFE bit specifies enabling or disabling the prefetch cache.

With regard to the prefetching function, the PFECF, PFENB, and PFECB bits are used to specify prefetching of consecutive instructions, prefetching from the destinations of unconditional branches, and prefetching from the destinations of conditional branches, respectively.

Bit:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PFECB	PFENB	PFECF	PFE	-	PCE2	-	PCE0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
R/W:	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
31 to 8	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
7	PFECB	1	R/W	Conditional Branch Prefetch Enabled Specifies whether or not data is to be prefetched from the destinations of conditional branches. 0: No prefetching from the destinations of conditional branches. 1: Prefetching from the destinations of conditional branches. [Clearing conditions] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset/standby Writing a 0. [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a 1.
6	PFENB	1	R/W	Unconditional Branch Prefetch Enable Specifies whether or not data is to be prefetched from the destinations of unconditional branches. 0: No prefetching from the destinations of unconditional branches. 1: Prefetching from the destinations of unconditional branches. [Clearing conditions] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset/standby Writing a 0. [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a 1.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
5	PFE CF	1	R/W	<p>Consecutive Prefetch Enable</p> <p>Specifies whether or not prefetching is applied to instructions for consecutive execution (consecutive instructions).</p> <p>0: Consecutive instructions are not prefetched. 1: Consecutive instructions are prefetched.</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset/standby Writing a 0. <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a 1.
4	PFE	1	R/W	<p>Prefetch Cache Enable</p> <p>Specifies usage or non-usage of the prefetch cache.</p> <p>0: The prefetch cache function is not used. 1: The prefetch cache function is used.</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset/standby Writing a 0. <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a 1.
3	—	0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
2	PCE2	1	R/W	<p>Prefetch-Miss Cache Enable</p> <p>Specifies usage or non-usage of the prefetch-miss cache.</p> <p>0: The prefetch-miss cache function is not used. 1: The prefetch-miss cache function is used.</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset/standby Writing a 0. <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing a 1.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
1	—	0	R	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
0	PCE0	1	R/W	Data Cache Enable Specifies usage or non-usage of the data cache. 0: The data cache function is not used. 1: The data cache function is used. [Clearing conditions] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reset/standby• Writing a 0. [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Writing a 1.

25.4 Operation

25.4.1 Data Cache Lookup

When both ROM caching and the data cache are enabled ($RCCR.RCE = 1$ and $RCCR2.PCE0 = 1$) and data is read from the ROM area, the data cache is checked to see if it holds valid target data. The tag addresses of all four lines are simultaneously fed to four comparators, each of which compares bits 22 to 4 of one tag address with the access address. If the result of comparison is a match and the compared line is valid (the V bit = 1), the cache has been “hit” and LW0 to LW3 in the corresponding line of the data array are read out. Otherwise, the result is regarded as a cache miss.

Bits 3 and 2 of the access address then indicate the target longword for output to the CPU: 00 corresponds to LW0, 01 to LW1, 10 to LW2, and 11 to LW3.

Figure 25.2 shows the concept of looking up the data cache, with line 1 being hit.

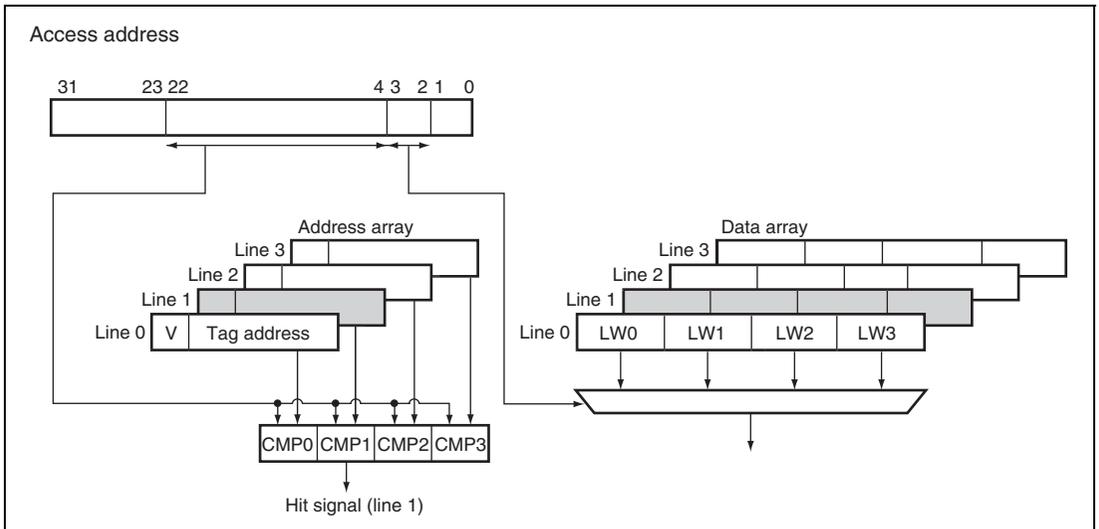


Figure 25.2 Concept of Looking up the Data Cache (with Line 1 being Hit)

If the data cache has not been hit (the cache was missed), data for the cache line is read out from the corresponding actual addresses in the ROM and bits 22 to 4 of the target address replace the tag address for the least recently used line (LRU method) of the address array. At the same time, the V bit is set and data from the target address is also output to the CPU.

25.4.2 Instruction Cache Lookup

In looking up the prefetch cache, whether the value of bit 4 of the access address is 0 or 1 determines whether the even- (0, 2, 4, or 6) or odd-numbered (1, 3, 5, or 7) lines should be checked, respectively. The tag addresses of the four selected lines are then simultaneously fed to four comparators, each of which compares bits 22 to 5 of one tag address with the access address. If the result of comparison is a match and the compared line is valid (the V bit = 1), the cache has been hit and LW0 to LW3 in the corresponding line of the data array are read out. Otherwise, the result is regarded as a cache miss.

Bits 3 and 2 of the access address then indicate the target longword for output to the CPU: 00 corresponds to LW0, 01 to LW1, 10 to LW2, and 11 to LW3.

Figure 25.3 shows the concept of looking up the prefetch cache, with line 2 being hit.

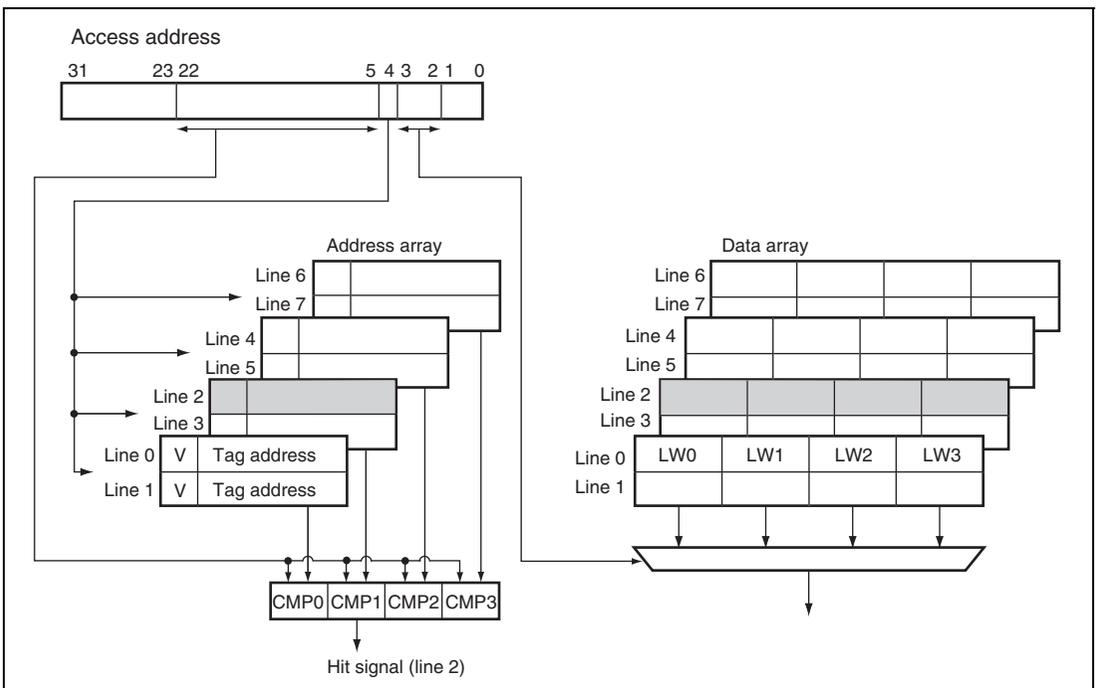


Figure 25.3 Concept of Looking up the Prefetch Cache (with Line 2 being Hit)

The prefetch-miss cache is looked up in the same way as the data cache. When a cache miss is produced by looking up both the prefetch and prefetch-miss cache, data for the cache line is read out from the corresponding actual addresses in the ROM and bits 22 to 4 of the target address

replace the tag address for the least recently used line (LRU method) of the address array. At the same time, the V bit is set and the instruction from the target address is also output to the CPU.

The prefetch cache is constantly updated if hardware prefetching is enabled. Whether bit 4 of the address containing the prefetched instruction is 0 or 1 determines whether the line to be updated is the least recently used of the even- or odd-numbered lines, respectively. Updating is done by replacing the tag address of the least recently used line with bits 22 to 5 of the read address and reading the data for the corresponding line of the data array from the ROM.

25.4.3 Hardware Prefetching

The ROM cache improves the hit rate of its component caches by hardware prefetching, including fetching in anticipation of the results of branch instructions. Prefetching is intended to prevent stalling in fetching by the processor, i.e. to ensure that the cache constantly supplies the processor with instructions to execute. There are two types of prefetching: consecutive prefetching and branch prefetching.

(1) Consecutive Prefetching

Instructions that are subject to consecutive access are prefetched and placed in the prefetch cache.

(2) Branch Prefetching

In branch prefetching, branch instructions are prefetched and decoded, their target addresses are predicted, and the instructions at those addresses are prefetched. Branch prefetching is subdivided into prefetching from the targets of conditional branches and prefetching from the targets of unconditional branches.

- Conditional-branch prefetching

On encountering a conditional branch instruction (BF, BT, BF/S, or BT/S), prefetching from the predicted destination address is performed.

- Unconditional-branch prefetching

BRA and BSR instructions

If unconditional-branch prefetching has been selected, prefetching always proceeds on encountering these unconditional branch instructions.

- JMP, JSR, and JSR/N instructions

If unconditional-branch prefetching has been selected, prefetching from the destinations of branch instructions of the above type is performed when the instruction has a register index and the index is fully predictable.

The following is an example of instructions that will lead to prefetching from the destination address of the JMP instruction when consecutive-instructive and unconditional-branch prefetching have been selected (JMP):

```
MOVI20 #imm20, Rn  
JMP @Rn
```

25.5 Usage Note

If a register of the ROMC is written to while the ROM is read by the DMAC, data may not be read correctly from the ROM. Do not write to the ROMC registers when the ROM is being accessed by the DMAC.

Section 26 RAM

This LSI incorporates 64-Kbyte RAM, which is connected to F (CPU instruction Fetch), M (Memory access), and I (Internal) buses. This on-chip RAM can be accessed via any of these buses independently.

Figure 26.1 shows RAM block diagrams and figure 26.2 shows RAM and bus connections.

The on-chip RAM is allocated in addresses H'FFF80000 to H'FFF8FFFF (pages 0 to 3), as shown in table 26.1.

26.1 Features

- Access

The CPU/FPU, DMAC, and A-DMAC can access on-chip RAM in 8, 16, or 32 bits. Data in the on-chip RAM can be effectively used as program area or stack area data necessary for access at high speed.

For reading from the on-chip RAM, 1 or 2 cycles should be specified by a register according to the operating frequency (PLL multiplication ratio). For writing to the on-chip RAM, 2 or 3 cycles must be specified by a register according to the operating frequency (PLL multiplication ratio).

- RAM data retention

The data in page 0, a 16-Kbyte area, of RAM is retained during hardware standby.

- ECC

The ECC error correction function can be enabled or disabled by register settings. The function is initially enabled. When the ECC is enabled, correction of one erroneous bit and detection of 2 erroneous bits are possible for 32 bits of data. When the ECC function is disabled, parity error detection is available. These ECC error detection and correction and parity errors are collectively called RAM errors. Flags that indicate occurrence of these RAM errors are provided.

- Interrupts

Whether or not an interrupt is requested upon occurrence of a RAM error can be selected by register settings.

- Ports

Each page in the on-chip RAM has two independent read and write ports. The read port is connected to I, F, and M buses and the write port is connected to I and M buses. The F and M buses are used for accesses from the CPU. The I bus is used for accesses from other than the CPU.

- Priority

If the same page is accessed from multiple buses simultaneously, the access is performed according to the bus priority. The bus priority is as follows: I bus (highest), M bus (middle), F bus (lowest).

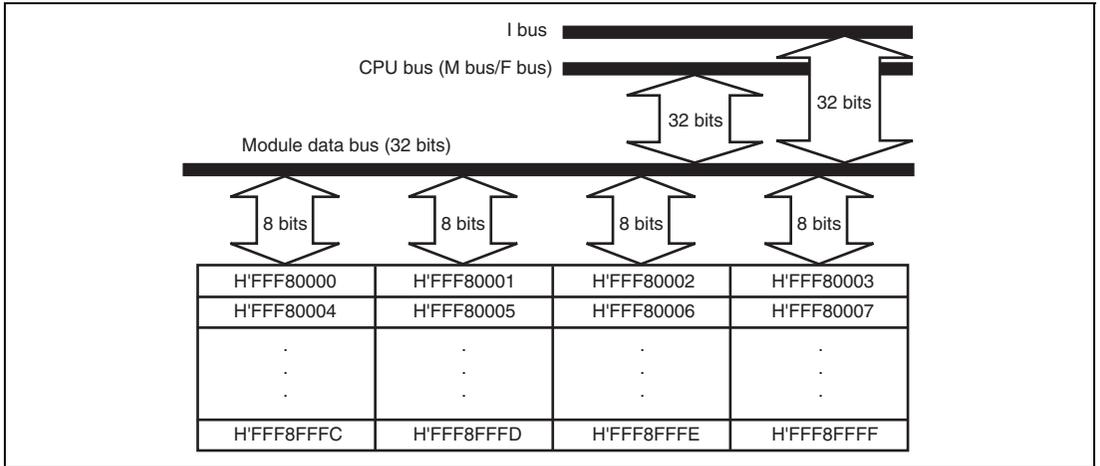


Figure 26.1 RAM Block Diagram

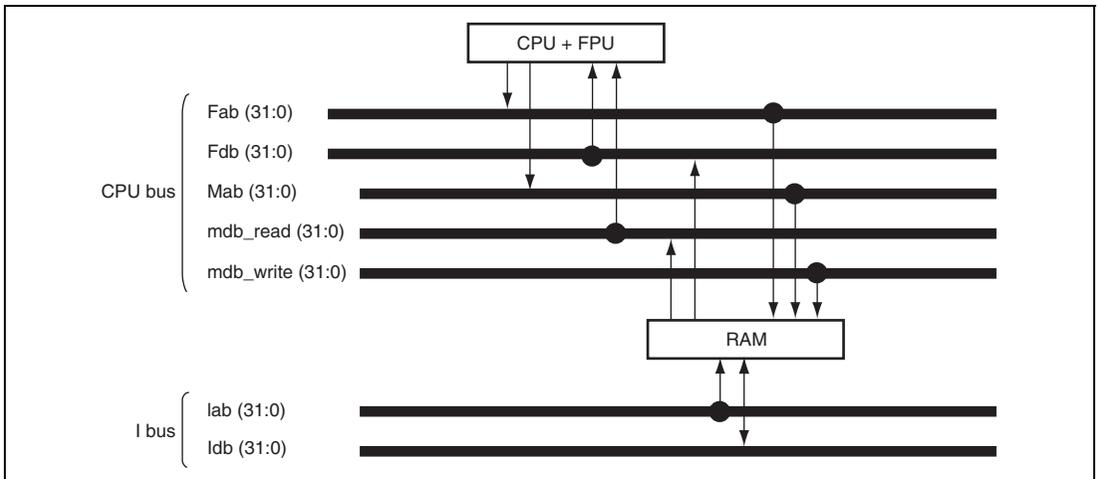


Figure 26.2 Bus Connections in RAM

Table 26.1 On-chip RAM Address Space

Page	Address
Page 0	H'FFF80000 to H'FFF83FFF
Page 1	H'FFF84000 to H'FFF87FFF
Page 2	H'FFF88000 to H'FFF8BFFF
Page 3	H'FFF8C000 to H'FFF8FFFF

26.2 Register Descriptions

The on-chip RAM has registers shown in table 26.2.

Table 26.2 Register Configuration

Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
RAM enable control register	RAMEN	R/W	H'00FF	H'FFFF0800	8, (16)
RAM write enable control register	RAMWEN	R/W	H'00FF	H'FFFF0802	8, (16)
RAM ECC enable control register	RAMECC	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFF0804	8, (16)
RAM error status register	RAMERR	R/W	H'00	H'FFFF0806	8
RAM error interrupt control register	RAMINT	R/W	H'00	H'FFFF0810	8
RAM access cycle set register	RAMACYC	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFF0812	8, (16)

26.2.1 RAM Enable Control Register (RAMEN)

The RAM enable control register (RAMEN) is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the access to the on-chip RAM. RAMEN is initialized to H'00FF by a reset or in the standby state. It can be written to in words, and can be read in bytes or words.

If the RAME3 to RAME0 bits corresponding to the access page are set to 1, accessing the on-chip RAM becomes enabled; while if the RAME bits are cleared to 0, the on-chip RAM cannot be accessed. In the access disabled state, an undefined data is read if the page is read or if an instruction in the page is fetched, and a write to the page is ignored. The initial values of the RAME bits are 1.

To rewrite the RAME3 to RAME0 bits in RAMEN, word size data with upper byte as H'96 and lower byte as write data must be written.

When the upper byte (bits 15 to 8) of RAMEN is read, H'00 is always read.

Any instructions to access the on-chip RAM must not be placed immediately after any instructions to write to RAMEN. Otherwise, correct access to the on-chip RAM cannot be guaranteed.

To rewrite the RAME3 to RAME0 bits in RAMEN, execute an instruction to read from RAMEN together with five or more NOP instructions immediately after the instruction to write to RAMEN.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RNOKEY[7:0]								-	-	-	-	RAME 3	RAME 2	RAME 1	RAME 0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: To avoid erroneous rewriting, the way of writing data to this register is different from that to other general registers.
For details, see section 26.2.7, Notes on Register Access.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 8	RNOKEY[7:0]	H'00	R/(W)	<p>These bits enable or disable write to the RAME bit.</p> <p>H'96: Enable write to bits RAME3 to RAME0. The write data is not retained and these bits are always read as H'00.</p> <p>Other than H'96: Disable write to bits RAME3 to RAME0.</p>
7 to 4	—	All 1	R/W	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 1. The write value should always be 1.</p> <p>Simultaneous writing of H'96 to the higher-order byte.</p>
3	RAME3	1	R/W	<p>RAM Enable 3</p> <p>Enables or disables access to page 3 in the on-chip RAM.</p> <p>0: Disables access to page 3 in the on-chip RAM</p> <p>1: Enables access to page 3 in the on-chip RAM</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing 0 (H'96 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset or standby Writing 1 (H'96 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
2	RAME2	1	R/W	<p>RAM Enable 2</p> <p>Enables or disables access to page 2 in the on-chip RAM.</p> <p>0: Disables access to page 2 in the on-chip RAM 1: Enables access to page 2 in the on-chip RAM</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing 0 (H'96 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reset or standby • Writing 1 (H'96 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.)
1	RAME1	1	R/W	<p>RAM Enable 1</p> <p>Enables or disables access to page 1 in the on-chip RAM.</p> <p>0: Disables access to page 1 in the on-chip RAM 1: Enables access to page 1 in the on-chip RAM</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing 0 (H'96 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reset or standby • Writing 1 (H'96 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
0	RAME0	1	R/W	<p>RAM Enable 0</p> <p>Enables or disables access to page 0 in the on-chip RAM.</p> <p>0: Disables access to page 0 in the on-chip RAM 1: Enables access to page 0 in the on-chip RAM</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Writing 0 (H'96 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reset or standby• Writing 1 (H'96 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.)

26.2.2 RAM Write Enable Control Register (RAMWEN)

The RAM write enable control register (RAMWEN) is a 16-bit readable/writable register that enables or disables the access to the on-chip RAM. RAMWEN is initialized to H'00FF by a reset or in the standby state. It can be written to in words, and can be read in bytes or words.

If the RAMWE3 to RAMWE0 bits corresponding to the page to be accessed are set to 1, writing to the on-chip RAM becomes enabled; while if the RAMWE bits are cleared to 0, the on-chip RAM cannot be written to. In the access disabled state, a write to the page is ignored. The initial values of the RAMWE bits are 1.

To rewrite the RAMWE3 to RAMWE0 bits in RAMWEN, word size data with upper byte as H'69 and lower byte as write data must be written.

When the upper byte (bits 15 to 8) of RAMWEN is read, the read value is always H'00.

Any instructions to access the on-chip RAM must not be placed immediately after any instructions to write to RAMWEN. Otherwise, correct access to the on-chip RAM cannot be guaranteed.

To rewrite the RAMWE3 to RAMWE0 bits in RAMWEN, execute an instruction to read from RAMWEN together with five or more NOP instructions immediately after an instruction to write to RAMWEN.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RWNOKEY[7:0]								-	-	-	-	RAM WE3	RAM WE2	RAM WE1	RAM WE0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R/W:	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: To avoid erroneous rewriting, the way of writing data to this register is different from that to other general registers. For details, see section 26.2.7, Notes on Register Access.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 8	RWNOKEY [7:0]	H'00	R/(W)	<p>These bits enable or disable write to the RAMWE bit.</p> <p>H'69: Enable write to bits RAMWE3 to RAMWE0. The write data is not retained and these bits are always read as H'00.</p> <p>Other than H'69: Disable write to bits RAMWE3 to RAMWE0.</p>
7 to 4	—	All 1	R/W	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 1. The write value should always be 1.</p> <p>Simultaneous writing of H'69 to the higher-order byte.</p>
3	RAMWE3	1	R/W	<p>RAM Write Enable 3</p> <p>Enables or disables condition for write to page 3 in the on-chip RAM.</p> <p>0: Disables write to page 3 in the on-chip RAM 1: Enables write to page 3 in the on-chip RAM</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing 0 (H'69 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reset or standby • Writing 1 (H'69 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.)
2	RAMWE2	1	R/W	<p>RAM Write Enable 2</p> <p>Enables or disables write to page 2 in the on-chip RAM.</p> <p>0: Disables write to page 2 in the on-chip RAM 1: Enables write to page 2 in the on-chip RAM</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing 0 (H'69 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reset or standby • Writing 1 (H'69 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.)

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
1	RAMWE1	1	R/W	<p>RAM Write Enable 1</p> <p>Enables or disables write to page 1 in the on-chip RAM.</p> <p>0: Disables write to page 1 in the on-chip RAM 1: Enables write to page 1 in the on-chip RAM</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing 0 (H'69 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset or standby Writing 1 (H'69 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.)
0	RAMWE0	1	R/W	<p>RAM Write Enable 0</p> <p>Enables or disables write to page 0 in the on-chip RAM.</p> <p>0: Disables write to page 0 in the on-chip RAM 1: Enables write to page 0 in the on-chip RAM</p> <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing 0 (H'69 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset or standby Writing 1 (H'69 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.)

26.2.3 RAM ECC Enable Control Register (RAMECC)

The RAMECC enable control register (RAMECC) enables or disables the ECC correction function. RAMECC is initialized by a reset or in the standby state.

RAMECC can be written to in words, and can be read in bytes or words. To rewrite to the RAMECC bits, word size data with upper byte as H'76 and lower byte as write data must be written.

When the upper byte (bits 15 to 8) of RAMECC is read, the read value is always H'00.

Do not place an instruction to access to the on-chip RAM immediately after an instruction to write to RAMECC; otherwise correct access to the on-chip RAM cannot be guaranteed.

When rewriting to the RECCA bit, execute an instruction to read from RAMECC together with five or more NOP instructions immediately after an instruction to write to RAMECC.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	REKEY[7:0]								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	RECCA
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W

Note: To avoid erroneous rewriting, the way of writing data to this register is different from that to other general registers. For details, see section 26.2.7, Notes on Register Access.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 8	REKEY[7:0]	H'00	R/(W)	These bits enable or disable write to the RECCA bit. H'76: Enable write to the RECCA bit. The write data is not retained and these bits are always read as H'00. Other than H'76: Disable write to the RECCA bit.
7 to 1	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
0	RECCA	0	R/W	<p>Enables or disables the ECC correction.</p> <p>0: Enables ECC correction [Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset or standby Writing 0 (H'76 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>1: Disables ECC correction [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing 1 (H'76 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.)

26.2.4 RAM Error Status Register (RAMERR)

The RAM error status register (RAMERR) monitors RAM error occurrence.

RAMERR is initialized by a reset or upon entering a standby state. RAMERR can be read or written to in bytes.

When the ECC error correction function is enabled, the occurrence of a 1-bit error correction during an on-chip RAM read operation sets the RCRCT0 bit, whereas a 2-bit error detection sets the RDTCT0 bit. Also, when the ECC error correction function is disabled, the occurrence of a parity error during an on-chip RAM read operation sets the RPARIO bit.

If the ECC error correction function is disabled via RAMECC after the RDTCT0 and RCRCT0 bits are set, these bits remain set. If the ECC error correction function is enabled via RAMECC after the RPARIO bit is set, this bit remains set.

To clear the status bits that have been set, be sure to write 0 to them after reading 1 from them. Execute an instruction to read RAMERR together with five or more NOP instructions after writing 0.

Bits 7 to 5, 3, and 2 of RAMERR are always read as 0.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	RP ARI0	-	-	RD TCT0	RC RCT0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	RPARI0	0	R/W	RAM parity error monitor bit 0 Monitors whether or not a parity error occurs when the ECC error correction is disabled. 0: No parity error has occurred. 1: A parity error has occurred. [Clearing conditions] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset or standby Writing 0 after reading 1 [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A parity error has occurred
3, 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	RD TCT0	0	R/W	RAM 2-bit error detection monitor bit 0 Monitors whether or not a 2-bit error detection occurs when the ECC error correction is enabled. 0: No 2-bit error detection has occurred. 1: 2-bit error detection has occurred. [Clearing conditions] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset or standby Writing 0 after reading 1 [Setting condition] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-bit error detection has occurred

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
0	RCRCT0	0	R/W	<p>RAM 1-bit error correction monitor bit 0</p> <p>Monitors whether or not a 1-bit error correction occurs when the ECC error correction is enabled.</p> <p>0: No 1-bit error correction has occurred.</p> <p>1: A 1-bit error correction has occurred.</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset or standby Writing 0 after reading 1 <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 1-bit error correction has occurred

26.2.5 RAM Error Interrupt Control Register (RAMINT)

The RAM error interrupt control register (RAMINT) enables or disables the RAM error interrupt.

If the RECIE0 bit of RAMINT is set enabled while the ECC error correction function is set enabled via RAMECC, an interrupt is generated upon the correction of a 1-bit error or detection of a 2-bit error. Also, if the REDIE0 bit of RAMINT is set enabled, an interrupt is generated upon detection of a 2-bit error. Table 26.3 shows the conditions required for interrupt generation when the ECC error correction is set enabled. If the RPEIE0 bit of RAMINT is set enabled while the ECC error correction function is set enabled via RAMECC, an interrupt is generated upon occurrence of a parity error.

RAMINT is initialized by a reset or upon entering the standby state. RAMINT can only be read or written to in bytes. When rewriting RAMINT, execute an instruction to read from RAMINT together five or more NOP instructions immediately after an instruction to write to RAMINT.

Bit:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	-	-	-	RP EIE0	-	-	RE DIE0	RE CIE0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R	R	R	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
4	RPEIE0	0	R/W	RAM parity error interrupt bit 0 Enables/disables an interrupt upon occurrence of a parity error when the ECC error correction is disabled. 0: Disables an interrupt upon occurrence of a parity error. 1: Enables an interrupt upon occurrence of a parity error.
3, 2	—	All 0	R	Reserved These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	REDIE0	0	R/W	RAM 2-bit error detection interrupt bit 0 Enables/disables an interrupt upon detection of a 2-bit error when the ECC error correction is enabled. 0: Disables an interrupt upon detection of a 2-bit error. 1: Enables an interrupt upon detection of a 2-bit error.
0	RECIE0	0	R/W	RAM 1-bit error correction interrupt bit 0 Enables/disables an interrupt upon occurrence of a 1-bit error correction when the ECC error correction is enabled. 0: Disables an interrupt upon occurrence of a 1-bit error correction. 1: Enables an interrupt upon occurrence of a 1-bit error correction.

Table 26.3 Conditions for Interrupt Occurrence When ECC Error Correction is Enabled

REDIE Bit	RECIE Bit	RAM Errors to Trigger an Interrupt
0	0	None
0	1	Upon occurrence of a 1-bit error correction or 2-bit error detection
1	0	Upon occurrence of 2-bit error correction
1	1	Upon occurrence of a 1-bit error correction or 2-bit error detection

26.2.6 RAM Access Cycle Set Register (RAMACYC)

The RAM access cycle set register (RAMACYC) sets the RAM read or write cycle. The cycle setting range depends on the PLL clock multiplication ratio and ECC enable/disable. For details, refer to the recommended setting range shown in table 26.4.

The WRCYC and RDCYC bits are initialized by a reset or in the standby state.

To write the RAMACYC bits, word size data with upper byte as H'78 and lower byte as write data must be written. RAMACYC can be written to in words, and can be read in bytes or words.

When the upper byte (bits 15 to 8) of RAMACYC is read, the read value is always H'00.

Do not write to RAMACYC while RAM is being accessed. Be sure to set all the RAME bits in the RAM enable control register to 0 to disable access to the RAM before rewriting RAMACYC. Also, do not place an instruction to access to the on-chip RAM immediately after an instruction to write to RAMACYC; otherwise normal access is not guaranteed.

When rewriting the WRCYC1, WRCYC0 and RDCYC bits, execute an instruction to read from RAMACYC together with five or more NOP instructions immediately after an instruction to write to RAMACYC.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RAKEY[7:0]								-	-	WRCYC[1:0]	-	-	-	RDCYC	
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R/(W)	R	R	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R/W

Note: To avoid erroneous rewriting, the way of writing data to this register is different from that to other general registers. For details, see section 26.2.7, Notes on Register Access.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
15 to 8	RAKEY[7:0]	H'00	R/(W)	<p>These bits enable or disable write to bits WRCYC[1], WRCYC[0], and RDCYC.</p> <p>H'78: Enable write to bits WRCYC[1], WRCYC[0], and RDCYC. The write data is not retained and these bits are always read as H'00.</p> <p>Other than H'78: Disable write to bits WRCYC[1], WRCYC[0], and RDCYC.</p>
7, 6	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
5, 4	WRCYC[1:0]	00	R/W	<p>These bits set the RAM write cycle.</p> <p>00: Set write cycle to 4 cycles</p> <p>01: Set write cycle to 3 cycles</p> <p>10: Set write cycle to 2 cycles</p> <p>11: Setting prohibited</p> <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset or standby Writing B'00 (H'78 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H'78 is written to the upper byte simultaneously. <p>Note: Do not set for 2 cycles unless $\times 4$ multiplication has been set for the PLL.</p>
3 to 1	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Descriptions
0	RDCYC	0	R/W	<p>Sets the RAM read cycle.</p> <p>0: Set read cycle to 2 cycles [Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset or standby Writing 0 (H'78 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>1: Set read cycle to 1 cycle [Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing 1 (H'78 is written to the upper byte simultaneously.) <p>Note: Do not set for 1 cycle unless $\times 4$ multiplication has been set for the PLL.</p>

Accesses through the I bus are ruled by the peripheral clock ($P\phi$); this is not the case with M or F buses, which are ruled by the internal clock (ϕ). Therefore the number of cycles required for an I-bus access is determined by combination of the set PLL and peripheral clock multiplication ratios as well as the set value in this register.

It takes one cycle to receive a command or address during I bus read access on condition that the PLL multiplication ratio is $\times 4$ or $\times 6$ (SH72531) or on condition that the PLL multiplication ratio is $\times 8$ (SH72531D) and the peripheral clock multiplication ratio is $\times 2$. It also takes one cycle during I bus write access on condition that the PLL multiplication ratio is $\times 4$ or $\times 6$ (SH72531) and the peripheral clock multiplication ratio is $\times 2$. This is why the entire process, receiving a command and address, needs two cycles on such conditions.

Table 26.4 (1) Recommended Settings for Read and Write Cycles (SH72531)

PLL Multipli- cation Ratio	Recommended Settings F Bus/M Bus Access (ϕ)				Peripheral Clock Multipli- cation Ratio	I Bus Access ($P\phi$)	
	RDCYC	WRCYC[1:0]	Read [Cycle]	Write [Cycle]		Read [Cycle]	Write [Cycle]
$\times 4$	B'1	B'10	1	2	$\times 1$	2	1
					$\times 2$	2	2
$\times 6$	B'0	B'01	2	3	$\times 1$	2	1
					$\times 2$	2	2

Table 26.4 (2) Recommended Settings for Read and Write Cycles (SH72531D)

PLL Multipli- cation Ratio	Recommended Settings F Bus/M Bus Access (ϕ)				Peripheral Clock Multipli- cation Ratio	I Bus Access ($P\phi$)	
	RDCYC	WRCYC[1:0]	Read [Cycle]	Write [Cycle]		Read [Cycle]	Write [Cycle]
×4	B'1	B'10	1	2	×1	2	1
					×2	2	2
×8	B'0	B'01	2	3	×1	1	1
					×2	2	1

26.2.7 Notes on Register Access

The way of writing data to the RAM enable control register (RAMEN), RAM write enable control register (RAMWEN), RAM ECC enable control register (RAMECC), and RAM access cycle set register (RAMACYC) is different from that to other general registers. This is because these registers are not to be easily rewritten.

To write these registers, use the following ways. In addition, note that RAMEN, RAMWEN, RAMECC, and RAMACYC must be written in words. These registers cannot be written in byte or longword instructions. As shown in figure 26.3, key data should be written in the upper byte.

- To write data to RAMEN, transfer data with upper byte as H'96 and lower byte as write data.
- To write data to RAMWEN, transfer data with upper byte as H'69 and lower byte as write data.
- To write data to RAMECC, transfer data with upper byte as H'76 and lower byte as write data.
- To write data to RAMACYC, transfer data with upper byte as H'78 and lower byte as write data.

When the upper bytes (bits 15 to 8) of RAMEN, RAMWEN, RAMECC, and RAMACYC are read, the read value is always H'00.

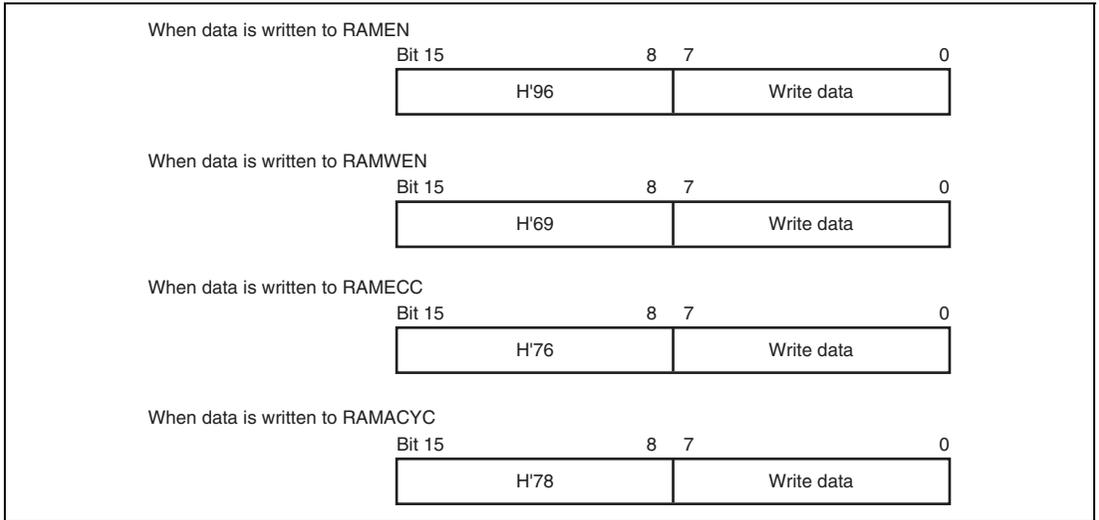


Figure 26.3 Writing Data to RAMEN, RAMWEN, RAMECC, and RAMACYC

26.3 On-Chip RAM Operations

Access to the on-chip RAM is controlled by the RAM enable control register (RAMEN) and RAM write enable control register (RAMWEN).

Accessing each area of the on-chip RAM is enabled or disabled by the RAME3 to RAME0 bits in the RAM enable control register (RAMEN). When the RAME3 to RAME0 bits of RAMEN are cleared to 0, the on-chip RAM cannot be accessed. In this case, values read from the on-chip RAM are undefined and the on-chip RAM cannot be modified.

Writing to each area of the on-chip RAM is enabled or disabled by the RAMWE3 to RAMWE0 bits in the RAM write enable control register (RAMWEN).

The ECC error correction function can be set enabled or disabled by register settings. The function is initially set enabled.

When the ECC error correction function is set enabled, 1-bit error correction and 2-bit error detection can be performed. Upon correction of a 1-bit error and/or detection of a 2-bit error, flags (in the RAM error status register) are set to indicate their occurrence. When the ECC error correction is set disabled, a flag (in the RAM error status register) is set upon occurrence of a parity error. Whenever the RAM error status register is set, a RAM error (RAME) interrupt can be generated. The interrupt generation can be set enabled or disabled via the RAM error interrupt control register (RAMINT).

26.4 RAM Data Retention

26.4.1 Data Retention at Reset

If a low level signal is input on the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin from an external device while this LSI is in operation, this LSI enters the power-on reset state. In this case, if the on-chip RAM is accessed, data in the RAM address being accessed may be destroyed because the bus cycle cannot be completed normally.

Since it is difficult to input reset signals from the external devices while avoiding accesses to the on-chip RAM. Accordingly, to retain all data items in the on-chip RAM at reset, invalidate the RAM by the RAM enable control register (RAMEN).

However, data in the on-chip RAM is not retained when the operation enters boot mode, or user boot mode from the power-on reset state since the RAM is cannot be disabled as occupied by programs embedded in the LSI.

26.4.2 Data Retention at Hardware Standby

This LSI turns off the internal power supply except for page 0 in the on-chip RAM if the hardware standby state is entered. Accordingly, data in the on-chip RAM other than that in page 0 cannot be retained. To retain data in page 0 during hardware standby state, hardware standby state must be entered according to the sequence shown in figure 26.4.

During hardware standby state, data in page 0 can be retained while the specified voltage (V_{RAM}) is supplied to the Vcc power supply.

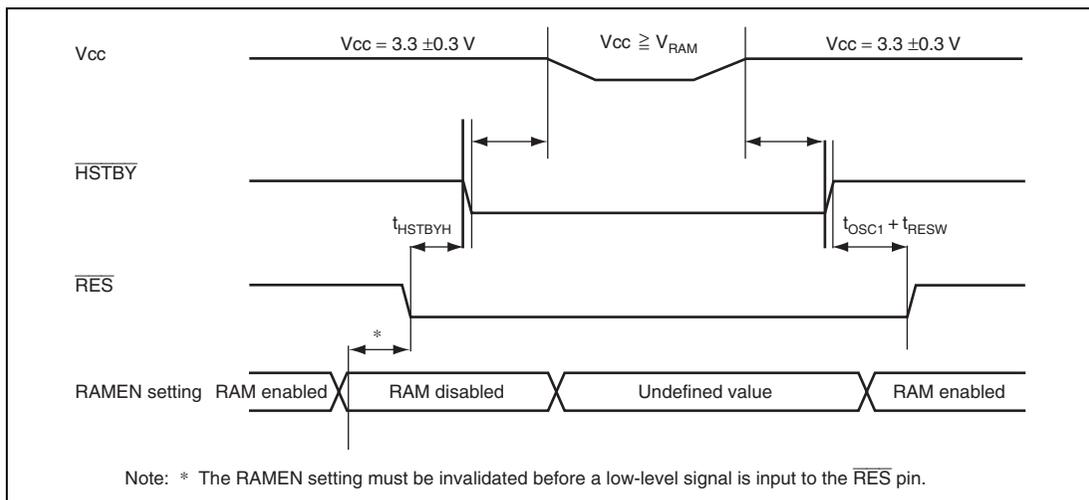


Figure 26.4 RAM Data Retention at Hardware Standby

26.5 Notes on Usage

26.5.1 Page Conflict

If the same page is accessed by the different buses simultaneously, a page conflict occurs. Each of those accesses is handled in such priority scheme as: I bus (highest), M bus (middle), F bus (lowest).

In this case, each access is completed normally but this conflict degrades the memory access efficiency. To avoid this conflict, it is recommended to take preventative measures by software. For example, accessing different memory or different pages using different buses can avoid page conflict.

26.5.2 State After Turning on Power

After turning on the power, all data items in the on-chip RAM including ECC correction data and parity are undefined. Accordingly, correspondence among RAM data, error correction data, and parity may not be correct.

To enable correct (initialize) correspondence among RAM data, error correction data, and parity after power-on, write data to all on-chip RAM areas. If RAM is read without initialization, a RAM error may occur. Note that no RAM error occurs in RAM writes.

26.5.3 Writing Operations When Invalidating Writing to the RAM

When the RAM has been initialized and writing to an invalidated page in the on-chip RAM proceeds, and ECC errors had been occurring at the target address, an ECC error will be incorrectly detected and the ECC error flag will be set. An interrupt request will also be generated if the relevant interrupt has been enabled. However, since writing operations do not proceed at this time, data will not be destroyed.

Section 27 Power-Down Modes

To reduce device power consumption, this device incorporates two types of power down modes: hardware standby mode and sleep mode, and a module standby function for halting the operation of certain modules. A proper mode or function should be selected according to the application.

27.1 Features

27.1.1 Power-Down Modes

This LSI has the following power-down modes and function:

- **Hardware standby mode**
This LSI enters hardware standby mode by inputting specific levels to the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ and $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ pins. In this mode, all the functions of the LSI halt and power supply to most part of the internal LSI is halted. The LSI returns from hardware standby mode by a power-on reset.
- **Sleep mode**
The LSI enters sleep mode by the CPU instruction. In this mode, the on-chip peripheral modules other than the CPU operate. The LSI returns from sleep mode by a power-on reset, an interrupt, or a DMA address error.
- **Module standby function**
The operation of on-chip peripheral modules that can enter the module standby state (FPU, UBC, DMAC, and JTAG Interface) is halted by stopping clock supply. The clock supply to the target module can be controlled by the corresponding bit of STBCR.

Table 27.1 shows states of the CPU and peripheral modules in each mode. Table 27.2 shows the transition conditions for entering each mode from the program execution state, as well as the procedures for revoking each mode.

Table 27.1 States of Power-Down Modes

Power-Down Mode	State*				
	CPG	CPU	CPU Register	On-Chip RAM	On-Chip Peripheral Modules
Hardware standby mode	Halts (Power supply halted)	Halts (Power supply halted)	Halts (Power supply halted)	A part of RAM area (16 Kbytes) is retained. (Power supply halted outside the retained area.)	Halts (Power supply halted)
Sleep mode	Runs	Halts	Held	Runs	Runs
Module standby function	Runs	Runs	Runs	Runs	Specified module halts

Note: * The pin state is retained or set to high impedance. For details, see appendix A, Pin States.

Table 27.2 Transition Conditions for Entering Power-Down Mode and Revoking Procedures

Power-Down Mode	Transition Conditions	Revoking Procedure
Hardware standby mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driving the $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ pin low while the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin is low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power-on reset after inputting a high level signal on the $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ pin
Sleep mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executing SLEEP instruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power-on reset Interrupt DMA address error
Module standby function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting the MSTP bits of STBCR to 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing the MSTP bits to 0 Power-on reset

27.2 Input/Output Pins

Table 27.3 shows the pin configuration related to power-down modes.

Table 27.3 Pin Configuration

Pin Name	Symbol	I/O	Function
Power-on reset	$\overline{\text{RES}}$	Input	Inputting a low level signal on this pin causes a transition to power-on reset processing.
Hardware standby	$\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$	Input	Inputting a low level signal on this pin while the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin is low causes a transition to hardware standby mode.

27.3 Register Descriptions

The following register is used in power-down modes.

Table 27.4 Register Configuration

Register Name	Abbreviation	R/W	Initial Value	Address	Access Size
Standby control register	STBCR	R/W	H'0000	H'FFFE0400	8, 16

27.3.1 Standby Control Register (STBCR)

STBCR is a 16-bit readable/writable register that controls the operation of each module in power-down modes. This register is initialized to H'0000 by a power-on reset or in hardware standby mode.

STBCR must be written to in word units. When rewriting the values of the MSTP4 to MSTP0 bits, write H'3C to the STBCRKEY bits simultaneously. If data other than H'3C is written to the STBCRKEY bits or data is written in byte units, the operation is ignored.

Both word and byte accesses are available to read STBCR. However, the STBCRKEY bits are always read as H'00 because the values written to the STBCRKEY bits are not retained.

Note: To prevent erroneous rewriting, the way of writing data to this register is different from that for other general registers. For details, refer to section 27.3.2, Note on Accessing STBCR.

Bit:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	STBCRKEY								-	-	-	MSTP4	MSTP3	MSTP2	MSTP1	MSTP0
Initial value:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R/W:	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R/W*	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Note: * The write value is not retained.

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
15 to 8	STBCRKEY	H'00	R/W	<p>STBCR Write Key Code</p> <p>These bits enable or disable modifying bits MSTP4 to MSTP0. These bits are always read as H'00 because the values written to these bits are not retained.</p> <p>H'3C: Enable modifying bits MSTP4 to MSTP0 Other than H'3C: Disable modifying bits MSTP4 to MSTP0</p>
7 to 5	—	All 0	R	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.</p>
4	MSTP4	0	R/W	<p>Module Stop 4</p> <p>Setting this bit to 1 puts the JTAG TAP controller into a reset state. Clearing this bit to 0 releases the TAP controller from its reset state and brings back into operation in accordance with input on the JTAG pins.</p> <p>0: The JTAG TAP module is in operation. 1: The JTAG TAP module is in a reset state.</p>
3	MSTP3	0	R/W	<p>Module Stop 3</p> <p>When this bit is set to 1, the clock supply to the DMAC is halted. When this bit is cleared to 0, the clock supply to the DMAC is restarted. Note that the registers in the DMAC are not initialized even when the clock supply to the DMAC is halted.</p> <p>0: DMAC runs 1: Clock supply to DMAC is halted</p>

Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	R/W	Description
2	MSTP2	0	R/W	Reserved This bit is always read as 0. The write value should always be 0.
1	MSTP1	0	R/W	Module Stop 1 When this bit is set to 1, the clock supply to the FPU is halted. Once this bit is set to 1, it is impossible to write 0 to this bit; that is to say, once the clock supply to the FPU is halted by setting this bit to 1, the clock supply to the FPU cannot be restarted by clearing this bit to 0. To restart the clock supply to the FPU, reset the LSI by a power-on reset. 0: FPU runs 1: Clock supply to FPU is halted
0	MSTP0	0	R/W	Module Stop 0 When this bit is set to 1, the clock supply to the UBC is halted. When this bit is cleared to 0, the clock supply to the UBC is restarted. The registers in the UBC are not initialized even when the clock supply to the UBC is halted. 0: UBC runs 1: Clock supply to UBC is halted

27.3.2 Note on Accessing STBCR

The writing procedure for STBCR is different from that for other general registers to prevent it being modified easily. This register should be written to or read in the following procedure.

When writing to STBCR, be sure to use a word transfer instruction. Data cannot be written to by a byte transfer instruction. As shown in figure 27.1, transfer the data with the upper byte as H'3C and the lower byte as the write data. This transfer procedure writes the lower byte data to STBCR.

The reading procedure is similar to that for general registers. STBCR is allocated at address H'FFFE0400. Both byte transfer instructions and word transfer instructions are available.

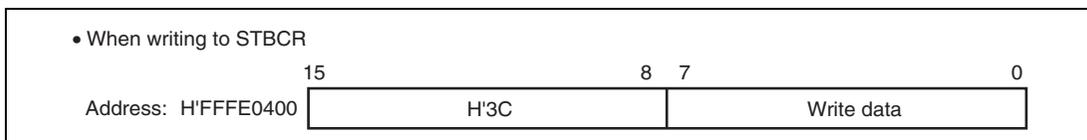


Figure 27.1 Writing to STBCR

27.4 Operation

27.4.1 Hardware Standby Mode

(1) Transition to Hardware Standby Mode

This LSI enters hardware standby mode by setting the $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ pin low after setting the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin low. Set the mode pins as described in section 3, Operating Modes; otherwise, the correct operation is not guaranteed.

In hardware standby mode, all the functions of the LSI halt and the internal power supply to the area other than page 0 of the on-chip RAM is halted, which reduces the LSI power consumption greatly. This LSI enters hardware standby mode asynchronously with and regardless of its current state because the transition is caused by an input on the external pin. Therefore, the LSI state before entering hardware standby mode is not retained except page 0 of the on-chip RAM.

The data stored in page 0 of the on-chip RAM can be retained as long as the specific voltage is applied. To retain data stored in the on-chip RAM, clear the RAME0 bit (for page 0 area) in the RAM enable control register (RAMEN) before setting the $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ pin low. For details on RAMEN, see section 26, RAM.

Hold the $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ pin low in hardware standby mode.

For the register states in hardware standby mode, see section 29, List of Registers. For the pin states in hardware standby mode, refer to appendix A, Pin States.

(2) Revoking Hardware Standby Mode

Hardware standby mode can be revoked only with the $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ and $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pins.

Setting the $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ pin high while the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin is low starts the clock oscillation. Be sure to hold the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin low until the clock oscillation is stabilized. After the clock oscillation has been stabilized, setting the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin high starts the power-on reset exception handling by the CPU.

(3) Timing in Hardware Standby Mode

Figure 27.2 shows an example of the timing of each pin in hardware standby mode.

This LSI enters hardware standby mode by setting the $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ pin low after setting the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin low. To revoke the mode, set the $\overline{\text{HSTBY}}$ pin high, and after the clock has been stabilized set the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin high.

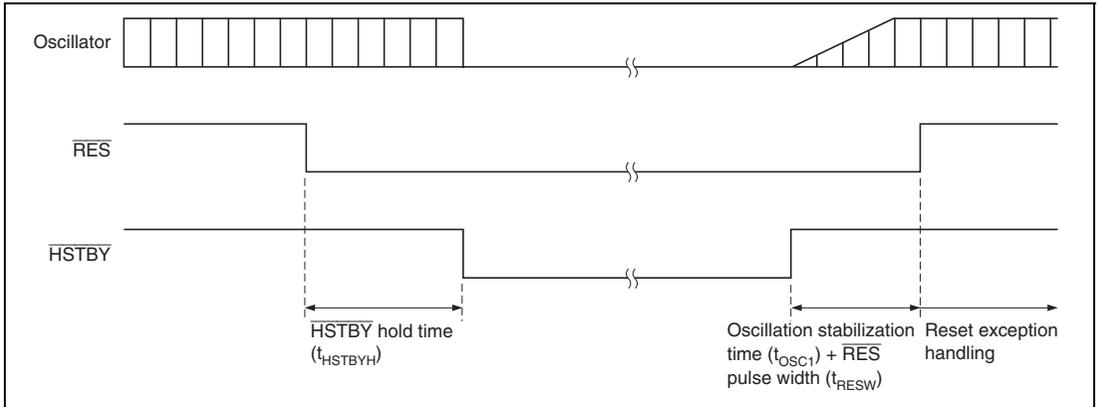


Figure 27.2 Timing in Hardware Standby Mode

27.4.2 Sleep Mode

(1) Transition to Sleep Mode

Execution of the SLEEP instruction by the CPU causes a transition from the program execution state to sleep mode. Although the CPU halts immediately after executing the SLEEP instruction, the contents of its internal registers remain unchanged. The on-chip peripheral modules continue to run in sleep mode. Clock pulses continue to be output even in sleep mode if output from the CK pin is enabled by the CK control register (CKCR). For details on CKCR, refer to section 21, I/O Ports. For the state of each register in sleep mode, refer to section 29, List of Registers.

(2) Revoking Sleep Mode

Sleep mode is revoked by an interrupt (NMI, IRQ, and on-chip peripheral module), DMA address error, or power-on reset.

- Revoking with an interrupt

When an NMI, IRQ, or on-chip peripheral module interrupt occurs, sleep mode is revoked and interrupt exception handling is executed. When the priority level of the generated interrupt is equal to or lower than the interrupt mask level that is set in the status register (SR) of the CPU, or the interrupt by the on-chip peripheral module is disabled on the module side, the interrupt request is not accepted and sleep mode is not revoked.

- Revoking with a DMA address error
When a DMA address error occurs, sleep mode is revoked and DMA address error exception handling is executed.
- Revoking with a reset
When a low signal is input on the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin or an internal reset by the WDT occurs, this LSI enters the power-on reset state and sleep mode is revoked.

27.4.3 Module Standby Function

(1) Transition to Module Standby Function

Setting the MSTP bits in the standby control register to 1 halts the supply of clocks to the corresponding on-chip peripheral modules. This function can be used to reduce the power consumption in normal mode and sleep mode. Disable a module before placing it in the module standby mode. In addition, do not access the module's registers while it is in the module standby state.

The external pin states of the module in the module standby state vary. For details, see appendix A, Pin States.

The contents of registers in the UBC and the DMAC are retained even in the module standby state.

The JTAG TAP controller is put into a reset state (Test-Logic-Reset state) by the module standby function.

The FPU cannot restart operation once it has entered the module standby state. To restart the module, reset this LSI by a power-on reset.

(2) Revoking Module Standby Function

The module standby function can be revoked by clearing the MSTP bits to 0, or by a power-on reset. When taking a module out of the module standby state by clearing the corresponding MSTP bit to 0, read the MSTP bit to confirm that it has been cleared to 0.

Section 28 Reliability

28.1 Reliability

A failure rate curve represents an index of the reliability of a semiconductor device. The failure rate curve traces a bathtub shape over the course of time, as is shown in figure 28.1. The curve is divided into three periods according to the type of failure phenomena: an initial failure period, a random failure period (functional lifetime), and a wear-out failure period. Initial failures, which occur during the initial failure period, are caused by contamination with foreign matter and localized chemical pollution; these can be eliminated by screening. Wear-out failures in the final period are caused by the deterioration of materials that make up semiconductor devices during long periods of usage. Random failures, which occur during the random failure period, are thought to occur in cases where a device with a minor failure is not removed by screening, and so is shipped, and then fails during the customer's production process or in the field, and in cases where a failure which should normally not have occurred until the wear-out period occurs earlier because of variations in production. Therefore, the reliability of semiconductor device is secured by appropriate screening to reduce the presence of initial failures and high reliability design to prevent the occurrence of wear-out failures. The reliability of a product is confirmed by producing a large quantity of prototypes for checking of the initial failure rate and executing accelerated life testing to identify the wear-out failure time in a realistic environment.

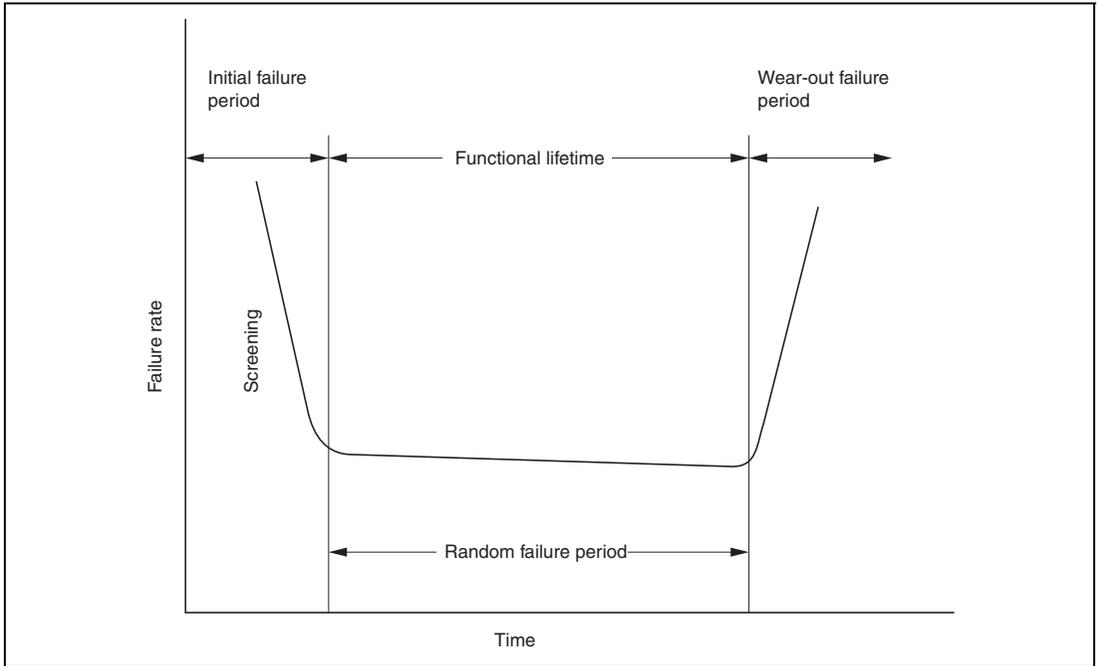


Figure 28.1 Failure Rate Curve (Bathtub Curve)

The reliability of products is estimated on the assumption that products developed for the automotive sector are used in a tougher environment than products for the consumer and industrial sectors. The representative failure phenomena of semiconductor devices, such as the dielectric breakdown of oxide films and electromigration in wiring, constitute wear-out failures. The stress factors in such failures are the voltage, current, and temperature applied to devices while they are in use. Since the temperature range for the guaranteed operation of products for use in automobiles is conventionally -40°C to 125°C , their reliability in terms of the above failure phenomena has to be confirmed by accelerated life testing at all temperatures in this range. Operation at temperatures in excess of 125°C leads to failure within a short time, since high temperatures induce failures in semiconductor devices.

Section 29 List of Registers

The register list gives information on the on-chip I/O registers and is configured as described below.

Register Addresses (grouped by module name, in ordered of the corresponding section numbers):

- Descriptions by functional module, in order of the corresponding section numbers
- Access to reserved addresses which are not described in this list is disabled.
- When registers consist of 16 or 32 bits, the addresses of the MSBs are given, on the presumption of a big-endian system.

List of Register Bits:

- Bit configuration in each register is described in the same fashion as in Register Addresses (grouped by module name, in ordered of the corresponding section numbers).
- The character “-” in the bit name cell indicates a reserved bit.
- The blanks in the bit name cells in a whole line indicates that the corresponding register is allocated to a specific counter or data.

Register States in Each Operating Mode:

- Register states are described in the same order as the Register Addresses (by functional module, in order of the corresponding section numbers).
- For the initial state of each bit, refer to the description of the register in the corresponding section.
- The register states described are for the basic operating modes. If there is a specific reset for an on-chip module, refer to the section on that on-chip module.

29.1 Register Addresses (grouped by module name, in ordered of the corresponding section numbers)

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
INTC	Interrupt control register 0	ICR0	16	H'FFFE0800	16, 32
	Interrupt control register 1	ICR1	16	H'FFFE0802	16, 32
	IRQ interrupt request register	IRQRR	16	H'FFFE0806	8, 16, 32
	Bank control register	IBCR	16	H'FFFE080C	16, 32
	Bank number register	IBNR	16	H'FFFE080E	16, 32
	Software interrupt register 1	SINTR1	8	H'FFFE0810	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 2	SINTR2	8	H'FFFE0811	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 3	SINTR3	8	H'FFFE0812	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 4	SINTR4	8	H'FFFE0813	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 5	SINTR5	8	H'FFFE0814	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 6	SINTR6	8	H'FFFE0815	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 7	SINTR7	8	H'FFFE0816	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 8	SINTR8	8	H'FFFE0817	8, 16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 01	IPR01	16	H'FFFE0818	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 02	IPR02	16	H'FFFE081A	16, 32
	Software interrupt register 9	SINTR9	8	H'FFFE0828	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 10	SINTR10	8	H'FFFE0829	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 11	SINTR11	8	H'FFFE082A	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 12	SINTR12	8	H'FFFE082B	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 13	SINTR13	8	H'FFFE082C	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 14	SINTR14	8	H'FFFE082D	8, 16, 32
	Software interrupt register 15	SINTR15	8	H'FFFE082E	8, 16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 03	IPR03	16	H'FFFE0C00	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 04	IPR04	16	H'FFFE0C02	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 05	IPR05	16	H'FFFE0C04	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 06	IPR06	16	H'FFFE0C06	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 07	IPR07	16	H'FFFE0C08	16, 32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
INTC	Interrupt priority register 08	IPR08	16	H'FFFE0C0A	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 09	IPR09	16	H'FFFE0C0C	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 10	IPR10	16	H'FFFE0C0E	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 11	IPR11	16	H'FFFE0C10	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 12	IPR12	16	H'FFFE0C12	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 13	IPR13	16	H'FFFE0C14	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 14	IPR14	16	H'FFFE0C16	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 15	IPR15	16	H'FFFE0C18	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 16	IPR16	16	H'FFFE0C1A	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 17	IPR17	16	H'FFFE0C1C	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 18	IPR18	16	H'FFFE0C1E	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 19	IPR19	16	H'FFFE0C20	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 20	IPR20	16	H'FFFE0C22	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 21	IPR21	16	H'FFFE0C24	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 22	IPR22	16	H'FFFE0C26	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 23	IPR23	16	H'FFFE0C28	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 24	IPR24	16	H'FFFE0C2A	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 25	IPR25	16	H'FFFE0C2C	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 26	IPR26	16	H'FFFE0C2E	16, 32
	Interrupt priority register 27	IPR27	16	H'FFFE0C30	16, 32
Interrupt priority register 28	IPR28	16	H'FFFE0C32	16, 32	
Interrupt priority register 29	IPR29	16	H'FFFE0C34	16, 32	
UBC	Break address register_0	BAR_0	32	H'FFFC0400	32
	Break address mask register_0	BAMR_0	32	H'FFFC0404	32
	Break bus cycle register_0	BBR_0	16	H'FFFC04A0	16
	Break address register_1	BAR_1	32	H'FFFC0410	32
	Break address mask register_1	BAMR_1	32	H'FFFC0414	32
	Break bus cycle register_1	BBR_1	16	H'FFFC04B0	16
	Break address register_2	BAR_2	32	H'FFFC0420	32
	Break address mask register_2	BAMR_2	32	H'FFFC0424	32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
UBC	Break bus cycle register_2	BBR_2	16	H'FFFC04A4	16
	Break address register_3	BAR_3	32	H'FFFC0430	32
	Break address mask register_3	BAMR_3	32	H'FFFC0434	32
	Break bus cycle register_3	BBR_3	16	H'FFFC04B4	16
	Break control register	BRCR	32	H'FFFC04C0	8, 32
DMAC	DMA source address register 0	SAR0	32	H'FFFE1000	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 0	DAR0	32	H'FFFE1004	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 0	DMATCR0	32	H'FFFE1008	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 0	CHCR0	32	H'FFFE100C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 0	CHFR0	8	H'FFFE108C	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 0	TEMSK0	16	H'FFFE108E	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 0	RSAR0	32	H'FFFE1100	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 0	RDAR0	32	H'FFFE1104	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 0	RDMATCR0	32	H'FFFE1108	16, 32
	DMA source address register 1	SAR1	32	H'FFFE1010	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 1	DAR1	32	H'FFFE1014	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 1	DMATCR1	32	H'FFFE1018	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 1	CHCR1	32	H'FFFE101C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 1	CHFR1	8	H'FFFE109C	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 1	TEMSK1	16	H'FFFE109E	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 1	RSAR1	32	H'FFFE1110	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 1	RDAR1	32	H'FFFE1114	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 1	RDMATCR1	32	H'FFFE1118	16, 32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
DMAC	DMA source address register 2	SAR2	32	H'FFFE1020	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 2	DAR2	32	H'FFFE1024	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 2	DMATCR2	32	H'FFFE1028	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 2	CHCR2	32	H'FFFE102C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 2	CHFR2	8	H'FFFE10AC	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 2	TEMSK2	16	H'FFFE10AE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 2	RSAR2	32	H'FFFE1120	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 2	RDAR2	32	H'FFFE1124	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 2	RDMATCR2	32	H'FFFE1128	16, 32
	DMA source address register 3	SAR3	32	H'FFFE1030	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 3	DAR3	32	H'FFFE1034	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 3	DMATCR3	32	H'FFFE1038	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 3	CHCR3	32	H'FFFE103C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 3	CHFR3	8	H'FFFE10BC	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 3	TEMSK3	16	H'FFFE10BE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 3	RSAR3	32	H'FFFE1130	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 3	RDAR3	32	H'FFFE1134	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 3	RDMATCR3	32	H'FFFE1138	16, 32
	DMA source address register 4	SAR4	32	H'FFFE1040	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 4	DAR4	32	H'FFFE1044	16, 32
DMA transfer count register 4	DMATCR4	32	H'FFFE1048	16, 32	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
DMAC	DMA channel control register 4	CHCR4	32	H'FFFE104C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 4	CHFR4	8	H'FFFE10CC	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 4	TEMSK4	16	H'FFFE10CE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 4	RSAR4	32	H'FFFE1140	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 4	RDAR4	32	H'FFFE1144	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 4	RDMATCR4	32	H'FFFE1148	16, 32
	DMA address reload count register 4	ARCR4	16	H'FFFE114C	16, 32
	DMA reload-address reload count register 4	RARCR4	16	H'FFFE114E	16
	DMA source address register 5	SAR5	32	H'FFFE1050	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 5	DAR5	32	H'FFFE1054	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 5	DMATCR5	32	H'FFFE1058	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 5	CHCR5	32	H'FFFE105C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 5	CHFR5	8	H'FFFE10DC	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 5	TEMSK5	16	H'FFFE10DE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 5	RSAR5	32	H'FFFE1150	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 5	RDAR5	32	H'FFFE1154	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 5	RDMATCR5	32	H'FFFE1158	16, 32
	DMA address reload count register 5	ARCR5	16	H'FFFE115C	16, 32
	DMA reload-address reload count register 5	RARCR5	16	H'FFFE115E	16
	DMA source address register 6	SAR6	32	H'FFFE1060	16, 32
DMA destination address register 6	DAR6	32	H'FFFE1064	16, 32	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
DMAC	DMA transfer count register 6	DMATCR6	32	H'FFFE1068	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 6	CHCR6	32	H'FFFE106C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 6	CHFR6	8	H'FFFE10EC	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 6	TEMSK6	16	H'FFFE10EE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 6	RSAR6	32	H'FFFE1160	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register 6	RDAR6	32	H'FFFE1164	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 6	RDMATCR6	32	H'FFFE1168	16, 32
	DMA address reload count register 6	ARCR6	16	H'FFFE116C	16, 32
	DMA reload-address reload count register 6	RARCR6	16	H'FFFE116E	16
	DMA source address register 7	SAR7	32	H'FFFE1070	16, 32
	DMA destination address register 7	DAR7	32	H'FFFE1074	16, 32
	DMA transfer count register 7	DMATCR7	32	H'FFFE1078	16, 32
	DMA channel control register 7	CHCR7	32	H'FFFE107C	8, 16, 32
	DMA channel flag bit register 7	CHFR7	8	H'FFFE10FC	8
	DMA TE flag mask setting register 7	TEMSK7	16	H'FFFE10FE	8, 16
	DMA reload source address register 7	RSAR7	32	H'FFFE1170	16, 32
	DMA reload destination address register_7	RDAR7	32	H'FFFE1174	16, 32
	DMA reload transfer count register 7	RDMATCR7	32	H'FFFE1178	16, 32
	DMA address reload count register 7	ARCR7	16	H'FFFE117C	16, 32
	DMA reload-address reload count register 7	RARCR7	16	H'FFFE117E	16
	DMA operation register	DMAOR	16	H'FFFE1200	8, 16
	DMA operation flag bit register	DMAFR	8	H'FFFE1204	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
DMAC	DMA extension resource selector 0	DMARS0	16	H'FFFE1300	8, 16
	DMA extension resource selector 1	DMARS1	16	H'FFFE1304	8, 16
	DMA extension resource selector 2	DMARS2	16	H'FFFE1308	8, 16
	DMA extension resource selector 3	DMARS3	16	H'FFFE130C	8, 16
A-DMAC	A-DMAC operation register	ADMAOR	8	H'FFFE6000	8
	A-DMAC alias base register	ADMAABR	8	H'FFFE6002	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 0	ADMAIE0	8	H'FFFE6010	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 1	ADMAIE1	8	H'FFFE6011	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 2	ADMAIE2	8	H'FFFE6012	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 3	ADMAIE3	8	H'FFFE6013	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 4	ADMAIE4	8	H'FFFE6014	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 5	ADMAIE5	8	H'FFFE6015	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 7	ADMAIE7	8	H'FFFE6017	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 8	ADMAIE8	8	H'FFFE6018	8
	A-DMAC interrupt control register 9	ADMAIE9	8	H'FFFE6019	8
	A-DMAC data valid register 0	ADMADV0	8	H'FFFE6020	8
	A-DMAC data valid register 1	ADMADV1	8	H'FFFE6021	8
	A-DMAC data valid register 2	ADMADV2	8	H'FFFE6022	8
	A-DMAC data valid register 3	ADMADV3	8	H'FFFE6023	8
	A-DMAC data valid register 4	ADMADV4	8	H'FFFE6024	8
	A-DMAC data valid register 5	ADMADV5	8	H'FFFE6025	8
A-DMAC transfer end register 0	ADMATE0	8	H'FFFE6030	8	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
A-DMAC	A-DMAC transfer end register 1	ADMATE1	8	H'FFFE6031	8
	A-DMAC transfer end register 2	ADMATE2	8	H'FFFE6032	8
	A-DMAC enable register 0	ADMADE0	8	H'FFFE6040	8
	A-DMAC enable register 1	ADMADE1	8	H'FFFE6041	8
	A-DMAC enable register 2	ADMADE2	8	H'FFFE6042	8
	A-DMAC enable register 3	ADMADE3	8	H'FFFE6043	8
	A-DMAC enable register 4	ADMADE4	8	H'FFFE6044	8
	A-DMAC enable register 5	ADMADE5	8	H'FFFE6045	8
	A-DMAC enable register 7	ADMADE7	8	H'FFFE6047	8
	A-DMAC transfer mode register 0	ADMAMODE0	8	H'FFFE6050	8
	A-DMAC transfer mode register 1	ADMAMODE1	8	H'FFFE6051	8
	A-DMAC transfer mode register 2	ADMAMODE2	8	H'FFFE6052	8
	A-DMAC transfer count register 0	ADMATCR0	16	H'FFFE6060	16
	A-DMAC reload transfer count register 0	ADMARTCR0	16	H'FFFE6062	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 1	ADMATCR1	16	H'FFFE6064	16
	A-DMAC reload transfer count register 1	ADMARTCR1	16	H'FFFE6066	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 56	ADMATCR56	16	H'FFFE6070	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 57	ADMATCR57	16	H'FFFE6072	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 58	ADMATCR58	16	H'FFFE6074	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 59	ADMATCR59	16	H'FFFE6076	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 62	ADMATCR62	16	H'FFFE607C	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 63	ADMATCR63	16	H'FFFE607E	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
A-DMAC	A-DMAC transfer count register 64	ADMATCR64	16	H'FFFE6080	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 65	ADMATCR65	16	H'FFFE6082	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 66	ADMATCR66	16	H'FFFE6084	16
	A-DMAC transfer count register 67	ADMATCR67	16	H'FFFE6086	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 0	ADMAAR0	16	H'FFFE6090	16
	A-DMAC reload alias pointer register 0	ADMARAR0	16	H'FFFE6092	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 1	ADMAAR1	16	H'FFFE6094	16
	A-DMAC reload alias pointer register 1	ADMARAR1	16	H'FFFE6096	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 56	ADMAAR56	16	H'FFFE60A0	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 57	ADMAAR57	16	H'FFFE60A2	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 58	ADMAAR58	16	H'FFFE60A4	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 59	ADMAAR59	16	H'FFFE60A6	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 62	ADMAAR62	16	H'FFFE60AC	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 63	ADMAAR63	16	H'FFFE60AE	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 64	ADMAAR64	16	H'FFFE60B0	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 65	ADMAAR65	16	H'FFFE60B2	16
	A-DMAC alias pointer register 66	ADMAAR66	16	H'FFFE60B4	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
A-DMAC	A-DMAC alias pointer register 67	ADMAAR67	16	H'FFFE60B6	16
	A-DMAC buffer register 2	ADMABUF2	32	H'FFFE60C0	32
	A-DMAC buffer register 3	ADMABUF3	32	H'FFFE60C4	32
	A-DMAC buffer register 4	ADMABUF4	32	H'FFFE60C8	32
	A-DMAC buffer register 5	ADMABUF5	32	H'FFFE60CC	32
	A-DMAC receive wait register 0	ADMARVPR0	16	H'FFFE60E0	8, 16
	A-DMAC receive wait register 1	ADMARVPR1	16	H'FFFE60E2	8, 16
	A-DMAC receive wait register 2	ADMARVPR2	16	H'FFFE60E4	8, 16
	A-DMAC receive wait register 3	ADMARVPR3	16	H'FFFE60E6	8, 16
	A-DMAC transmit wait register 0	ADMATVPR0	16	H'FFFE60F0	8, 16
	A-DMAC transmit wait register 1	ADMATVPR1	16	H'FFFE60F2	8, 16
	A-DMAC transmit wait register 2	ADMATVPR2	16	H'FFFE60F4	8, 16
	A-DMAC transmit wait register 3	ADMATVPR3	16	H'FFFE60F6	8, 16
	ATU-III	ATU-III master enable register	ATUENR	16	H'FFFFFF00	8, 16
Clock bus control register		CBCNT	8	H'FFFFFF02	8
Noise cancellation mode register		NCMR	8	H'FFFFFF03	8
Prescaler register 0		PSCR0	16	H'FFFFFF100	16
Prescaler register 1		PSCR1	16	H'FFFFFF102	16
Prescaler register 2		PSCR2	16	H'FFFFFF104	16
Prescaler register 3		PSCR3	16	H'FFFFFF106	16
Timer control register A		TCRA	8	H'FFFFFF202	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Timer I/O control register 1A	TIOR1A	16	H'FFFFFF204	8, 16
	Timer I/O control register 2A	TIOR2A	16	H'FFFFFF206	8, 16
	Timer status register A	TSRA	8	H'FFFFFF208	8
	Timer interrupt enable register A	TIERA	8	H'FFFFFF209	8
	Noise canceler counter A0	NCNTA0	8	H'FFFFFF210	8
	Noise canceler register A0	NCRA0	8	H'FFFFFF211	8
	Noise canceler counter A1	NCNTA1	8	H'FFFFFF212	8
	Noise canceler register A1	NCRA1	8	H'FFFFFF213	8
	Noise canceler counter A2	NCNTA2	8	H'FFFFFF214	8
	Noise canceler register A2	NCRA2	8	H'FFFFFF215	8
	Noise canceler counter A3	NCNTA3	8	H'FFFFFF216	8
	Noise canceler register A3	NCRA3	8	H'FFFFFF217	8
	Free-running counter A	TCNTA	32	H'FFFFFF220	32
	Input capture register A0	ICRA0	32	H'FFFFFF228	32
	Input capture register A1	ICRA1	32	H'FFFFFF22C	32
	Input capture register A2	ICRA2	32	H'FFFFFF230	32
	Input capture register A3	ICRA3	32	H'FFFFFF234	32
	Timer control register B	TCRB	8	H'FFFFFF304	8
	Timer I/O control register B	TIORB	8	H'FFFFFF305	8
	Timer status register B	TSRB	8	H'FFFFFF306	8
Timer interrupt enable register B	TIERB	8	H'FFFFFF307	8	
Edge interval measuring counter B0	TCNTB0	32	H'FFFFFF310	32	
Input capture register B0	ICRB0	32	H'FFFFFF314	32	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Output compare register B0	OCRB0	32	H'FFFFFF318	32
	Event counter B1	TCNTB1	8	H'FFFFFF31C	8
	Output compare register B1	OCRB1	8	H'FFFFFF31D	8
	Input capture register B1	ICRB1	32	H'FFFFFF320	32
	Input capture register B2	ICRB2	32	H'FFFFFF324	32
	Load register B	LDB	32	H'FFFFFF330	32
	Reload register B	RLDB	32	H'FFFFFF334	32
	Pulse interval multiplier register	PIMR	16	H'FFFFFF338	16
	Reloadable counter B2	TCNTB2	32	H'FFFFFF33C	32
	Multiplied clock counter B6	TCNTB6	32	H'FFFFFF340	32
	Output compare register B6	OCRB6	32	H'FFFFFF344	32
	Output compare register B7	OCRB7	32	H'FFFFFF348	32
	Correcting event counter B3	TCNTB3	32	H'FFFFFF350	32
	Multiplied-and-corrected clock counter B4	TCNTB4	32	H'FFFFFF354	32
	Generating frequency-multiplied corrected clock counter B5	TCNTB5	32	H'FFFFFF358	32
	Correcting counter clearing register B	TCCLRB	32	H'FFFFFF35C	32
	Timer start register C	TSTRC	8	H'FFFFFF400	8
	Noise canceler control register C0	NCCRC0	8	H'FFFFFF402	8
	Noise canceler control register C1	NCCRC1	8	H'FFFFFF403	8
	Noise canceler control register C2	NCCRC2	8	H'FFFFFF404	8
	Noise canceler control register C3	NCCRC3	8	H'FFFFFF405	8
	Noise canceler control register C4	NCCRC4	8	H'FFFFFF406	8
	Noise canceler counter C00	NCNTC00	8	H'FFFFFF410	8
	Noise canceler counter C01	NCNTC01	8	H'FFFFFF411	8
	Noise canceler counter C02	NCNTC02	8	H'FFFFFF412	8
	Noise canceler counter C03	NCNTC03	8	H'FFFFFF413	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Noise cancel register C00	NCRC00	8	H'FFFFFF414	8
	Noise cancel register C01	NCRC01	8	H'FFFFFF415	8
	Noise cancel register C02	NCRC02	8	H'FFFFFF416	8
	Noise cancel register C03	NCRC03	8	H'FFFFFF417	8
	Noise canceler counter C10	NCNTC10	8	H'FFFFFF418	8
	Noise canceler counter C11	NCNTC11	8	H'FFFFFF419	8
	Noise canceler counter C12	NCNTC12	8	H'FFFFFF41A	8
	Noise canceler counter C13	NCNTC13	8	H'FFFFFF41B	8
	Noise cancel register C10	NCRC10	8	H'FFFFFF41C	8
	Noise cancel register C11	NCRC11	8	H'FFFFFF41D	8
	Noise cancel register C12	NCRC12	8	H'FFFFFF41E	8
	Noise cancel register C13	NCRC13	8	H'FFFFFF41F	8
	Noise canceler counter C20	NCNTC20	8	H'FFFFFF420	8
	Noise canceler counter C21	NCNTC21	8	H'FFFFFF421	8
	Noise canceler counter C22	NCNTC22	8	H'FFFFFF422	8
	Noise canceler counter C23	NCNTC23	8	H'FFFFFF423	8
	Noise cancel register C20	NCRC20	8	H'FFFFFF424	8
	Noise cancel register C21	NCRC21	8	H'FFFFFF425	8
	Noise cancel register C22	NCRC22	8	H'FFFFFF426	8
	Noise cancel register C23	NCRC23	8	H'FFFFFF427	8
	Noise canceler counter C30	NCNTC30	8	H'FFFFFF428	8
	Noise canceler counter C31	NCNTC31	8	H'FFFFFF429	8
	Noise canceler counter C32	NCNTC32	8	H'FFFFFF42A	8
	Noise canceler counter C33	NCNTC33	8	H'FFFFFF42B	8
	Noise cancel register C30	NCRC30	8	H'FFFFFF42C	8
	Noise cancel register C31	NCRC31	8	H'FFFFFF42D	8
	Noise cancel register C32	NCRC32	8	H'FFFFFF42E	8
	Noise cancel register C33	NCRC33	8	H'FFFFFF42F	8
	Noise canceler counter C40	NCNTC40	8	H'FFFFFF430	8
	Noise canceler counter C41	NCNTC41	8	H'FFFFFF431	8
	Noise canceler counter C42	NCNTC42	8	H'FFFFFF432	8
	Noise canceler counter C43	NCNTC43	8	H'FFFFFF433	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Noise cancel register C40	NCRC40	8	H'FFFFFF434	8
	Noise cancel register C41	NCRC41	8	H'FFFFFF435	8
	Noise cancel register C42	NCRC42	8	H'FFFFFF436	8
	Noise cancel register C43	NCRC43	8	H'FFFFFF437	8
	Timer control register C0	TCRC0	8	H'FFFFFF440	8
	Timer interrupt enable register C0	TIERC0	8	H'FFFFFF441	8
	Timer I/O control register C0	TIORC0	16	H'FFFFFF442	8, 16
	Timer status register C0	TSRC0	8	H'FFFFFF444	8
	General register C00	GRC00	32	H'FFFFFF448	32
	General register C01	GRC01	32	H'FFFFFF44C	32
	General register C02	GRC02	32	H'FFFFFF450	32
	General register C03	GRC03	32	H'FFFFFF454	32
	Timer counter C0	TCNTC0	32	H'FFFFFF458	32
	Timer control register C1	TCRC1	8	H'FFFFFF460	8
	Timer interrupt enable register C1	TIERC1	8	H'FFFFFF461	8
	Timer I/O control register C1	TIORC1	16	H'FFFFFF462	8, 16
	Timer status register C1	TSRC1	8	H'FFFFFF464	8
	General register C10	GRC10	32	H'FFFFFF468	32
	General register C11	GRC11	32	H'FFFFFF46C	32
	General register C12	GRC12	32	H'FFFFFF470	32
	General register C13	GRC13	32	H'FFFFFF474	32
	Timer counter C1	TCNTC1	32	H'FFFFFF478	32
	Timer control register C2	TCRC2	8	H'FFFFFF480	8
	Timer interrupt enable register C2	TIERC2	8	H'FFFFFF481	8
	Timer I/O control register C2	TIORC2	16	H'FFFFFF482	8, 16
	Timer status register C2	TSRC2	8	H'FFFFFF484	8
	General register C20	GRC20	32	H'FFFFFF488	32
	General register C21	GRC21	32	H'FFFFFF48C	32
	General register C22	GRC22	32	H'FFFFFF490	32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	General register C23	GRC23	32	H'FFFFFF494	32
	Timer counter C2	TCNTC2	32	H'FFFFFF498	32
	Timer control register C3	TCRC3	8	H'FFFFFF4A0	8
	Timer interrupt enable register C3	TIERC3	8	H'FFFFFF4A1	8
	Timer I/O control register C3	TIORC3	16	H'FFFFFF4A2	8, 16
	Timer status register C3	TSRC3	8	H'FFFFFF4A4	8
	General register C30	GRC30	32	H'FFFFFF4A8	32
	General register C31	GRC31	32	H'FFFFFF4AC	32
	General register C32	GRC32	32	H'FFFFFF4B0	32
	General register C33	GRC33	32	H'FFFFFF4B4	32
	Timer counter C3	TCNTC3	32	H'FFFFFF4B8	32
	Timer control register C4	TCRC4	8	H'FFFFFF4C0	8
	Timer interrupt enable register C4	TIERC4	8	H'FFFFFF4C1	8
	Timer I/O control register C4	TIORC4	16	H'FFFFFF4C2	8, 16
	Timer status register C4	TSRC4	8	H'FFFFFF4C4	8
	General register C40	GRC40	32	H'FFFFFF4C8	32
	General register C41	GRC41	32	H'FFFFFF4CC	32
	General register C42	GRC42	32	H'FFFFFF4D0	32
	General register C43	GRC43	32	H'FFFFFF4D4	32
	Timer counter C4	TCNTC4	32	H'FFFFFF4D8	32
	Timer start register	TSTRD	8	H'FFFFFF500	8
	Timer counter 1D0	TCNT1D0	32	H'FFFFFF520	32
	Timer counter 2D0	TCNT2D0	32	H'FFFFFF524	32
	Timer offset base register D0	OSBRD0	32	H'FFFFFF528	32
	Timer control register D0	TCRD0	16	H'FFFFFF52C	8, 16
	Timer output control register D0	TOCRD0	8	H'FFFFFF52E	8
	Compare match pulse output control register D0	CMPOD0	8	H'FFFFFF52F	8
	Timer counter 1D1	TCNT1D1	32	H'FFFFFF530	32
	Timer counter 2D1	TCNT2D1	32	H'FFFFFF534	32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Timer offset base register D1	OSBRD1	32	H'FFFFFF538	32
	Timer control register D1	TCRD1	16	H'FFFFFF53C	8, 16
	Timer output control register D1	TOCRD1	8	H'FFFFFF53E	8
	Compare match pulse output control register D1	CMPOD1	8	H'FFFFFF53F	8
	Timer counter 1D2	TCNT1D2	32	H'FFFFFF540	32
	Timer counter 2D2	TCNT2D2	32	H'FFFFFF544	32
	Timer offset base register D2	OSBRD2	32	H'FFFFFF548	32
	Timer control register D2	TCRD2	16	H'FFFFFF54C	8, 16
	Timer output control register D2	TOCRD2	8	H'FFFFFF54E	8
	Timer counter 1D3	TCNT1D3	32	H'FFFFFF550	32
	Timer counter 2D3	TCNT2D3	32	H'FFFFFF554	32
	Timer offset base register D3	OSBRD3	32	H'FFFFFF558	32
	Timer control register D3	TCRD3	16	H'FFFFFF55C	8, 16
	Timer output control register D3	TOCRD3	8	H'FFFFFF55E	8
	Timer I/O control register 1D0	TIOR1D0	16	H'FFFFFF580	8, 16
	Timer I/O control register 2D0	TIOR2D0	16	H'FFFFFF582	8, 16
	Down counter starting register D0	DSTRD0	8	H'FFFFFF585	8
	Down counter status register D0	DSRD0	8	H'FFFFFF587	8
	Down counter control register D0	DCRD0	16	H'FFFFFF588	8, 16
	Timer status register D0	TSRD0	16	H'FFFFFF58C	8, 16
	Timer interrupt enable register D0	TIERD0	16	H'FFFFFF58E	8, 16
	Output compare register D00	OCRD00	32	H'FFFFFF590	32
	Output compare register D01	OCRD01	32	H'FFFFFF594	32
	Output compare register D02	OCRD02	32	H'FFFFFF598	32
	Output compare register D03	OCRD03	32	H'FFFFFF59C	32
	General register D00	GRD00	32	H'FFFFFF5A0	32
	General register D01	GRD01	32	H'FFFFFF5A4	32
	General register D02	GRD02	32	H'FFFFFF5A8	32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	General register D03	GRD03	32	H'FFFFFF5AC	32
	Timer down counter D00	DCNTD00	32	H'FFFFFF5B0	32
	Timer down counter D01	DCNTD01	32	H'FFFFFF5B4	32
	Timer down counter D02	DCNTD02	32	H'FFFFFF5B8	32
	Timer down counter D03	DCNTD03	32	H'FFFFFF5BC	32
	Timer I/O control register 1D1	TIOR1D1	16	H'FFFFFF5C0	8, 16
	Timer I/O control register 2D1	TIOR2D1	16	H'FFFFFF5C2	8, 16
	Down counter starting register D1	DSTRD1	8	H'FFFFFF5C5	8
	Down counter status register D1	DSRD1	8	H'FFFFFF5C7	8
	Down counter control register D1	DCRD1	16	H'FFFFFF5C8	8, 16
	Timer status register D1	TSRD1	16	H'FFFFFF5CC	8, 16
	Timer interrupt enable register D1	TIERD1	16	H'FFFFFF5CE	8, 16
	Output compare register D10	OCRD10	32	H'FFFFFF5D0	32
	Output compare register D11	OCRD11	32	H'FFFFFF5D4	32
	Output compare register D12	OCRD12	32	H'FFFFFF5D8	32
	Output compare register D13	OCRD13	32	H'FFFFFF5DC	32
	General register D10	GRD10	32	H'FFFFFF5E0	32
	General register D11	GRD11	32	H'FFFFFF5E4	32
	General register D12	GRD12	32	H'FFFFFF5E8	32
	General register D13	GRD13	32	H'FFFFFF5EC	32
	Timer down counter D10	DCNTD10	32	H'FFFFFF5F0	32
	Timer down counter D11	DCNTD11	32	H'FFFFFF5F4	32
	Timer down counter D12	DCNTD12	32	H'FFFFFF5F8	32
	Timer down counter D13	DCNTD13	32	H'FFFFFF5FC	32
	Timer I/O control register 1D2	TIOR1D2	16	H'FFFFFF600	8, 16
	Timer I/O control register 2D2	TIOR2D2	16	H'FFFFFF602	8, 16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Down counter starting register D2	DSTRD2	8	H'FFFFFF605	8
	Down counter status register D2	DSRD2	8	H'FFFFFF607	8
	Down counter control register D2	DCRD2	16	H'FFFFFF608	8, 16
	Timer status register D2	TSRD2	16	H'FFFFFF60C	8, 16
	Timer interrupt enable register D2	TIERD2	16	H'FFFFFF60E	8, 16
	Output compare register D20	OCRD20	32	H'FFFFFF610	32
	Output compare register D21	OCRD21	32	H'FFFFFF614	32
	Output compare register D22	OCRD22	32	H'FFFFFF618	32
	Output compare register D23	OCRD23	32	H'FFFFFF61C	32
	General register D20	GRD20	32	H'FFFFFF620	32
	General register D21	GRD21	32	H'FFFFFF624	32
	General register D22	GRD22	32	H'FFFFFF628	32
	General register D23	GRD23	32	H'FFFFFF62C	32
	Timer down counter D20	DCNTD20	32	H'FFFFFF630	32
	Timer down counter D21	DCNTD21	32	H'FFFFFF634	32
	Timer down counter D22	DCNTD22	32	H'FFFFFF638	32
	Timer down counter D23	DCNTD23	32	H'FFFFFF63C	32
	Timer I/O control register 1D3	TIOR1D3	16	H'FFFFFF640	8, 16
	Timer I/O control register 2D3	TIOR2D3	16	H'FFFFFF642	8, 16
	Down counter starting register D3	DSTRD3	8	H'FFFFFF645	8
	Down counter status register D3	DSRD3	8	H'FFFFFF647	8
	Down counter control register D3	DCRD3	16	H'FFFFFF648	8, 16
	Timer status register D3	TSRD3	16	H'FFFFFF64C	8, 16
	Timer interrupt enable register D3	TIERD3	16	H'FFFFFF64E	8, 16
	Output compare register D30	OCRD30	32	H'FFFFFF650	32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Output compare register D31	OCRD31	32	H'FFFFFF654	32
	Output compare register D32	OCRD32	32	H'FFFFFF658	32
	Output compare register D33	OCRD33	32	H'FFFFFF65C	32
	General register D30	GRD30	32	H'FFFFFF660	32
	General register D31	GRD31	32	H'FFFFFF664	32
	General register D32	GRD32	32	H'FFFFFF668	32
	General register D33	GRD33	32	H'FFFFFF66C	32
	Timer down counter D30	DCNTD30	32	H'FFFFFF670	32
	Timer down counter D31	DCNTD31	32	H'FFFFFF674	32
	Timer down counter D32	DCNTD32	32	H'FFFFFF678	32
	Timer down counter D33	DCNTD33	32	H'FFFFFF67C	32
	Timer start register E	TSTRE	8	H'FFFFFF700	8
	Timer control register E0	TCRE0	8	H'FFFFFF800	8
	Timer output control register E0	TOCRE0	8	H'FFFFFF801	8
	Timer interrupt enable register E0	TIERE0	8	H'FFFFFF802	8
	Reload control register E0	RLDCRE0	8	H'FFFFFF803	8
	Timer status register E0	TSRE0	8	H'FFFFFF804	8
	Prescaler register E0	PSCRE0	8	H'FFFFFF808	8
	Output termination level setting register E0	SOLVLE0	8	H'FFFFFF809	8
	Output termination control register E0	POECRE0	16	H'FFFFFF80A	16
	Subblock starting register E0	SSTRE0	8	H'FFFFFF80C	8
	Cycle-setting register E00	CYLRE00	16	H'FFFFFF810	16
	Cycle-setting register E01	CYLRE01	16	H'FFFFFF812	16
	Cycle-setting register E02	CYLRE02	16	H'FFFFFF814	16
	Cycle-setting register E03	CYLRE03	16	H'FFFFFF816	16
	Duty cycle setting register E00	DTRE00	16	H'FFFFFF818	16
	Duty cycle setting register E01	DTRE01	16	H'FFFFFF81A	16
	Duty cycle setting register E02	DTRE02	16	H'FFFFFF81C	16
	Duty cycle setting register E03	DTRE03	16	H'FFFFFF81E	16
	Cycle reload register E00	CRLDE00	16	H'FFFFFF820	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Cycle reload register E01	CRLDE01	16	H'FFFFFF822	16
	Cycle reload register E02	CRLDE02	16	H'FFFFFF824	16
	Cycle reload register E03	CRLDE03	16	H'FFFFFF826	16
	Duty cycle reload register E00	DRLDE00	16	H'FFFFFF828	16
	Duty cycle reload register E01	DRLDE01	16	H'FFFFFF82A	16
	Duty cycle reload register E02	DRLDE02	16	H'FFFFFF82C	16
	Duty cycle reload register E03	DRLDE03	16	H'FFFFFF82E	16
	Timer counter E00	TCNTE00	16	H'FFFFFF830	16
	Timer counter E01	TCNTE01	16	H'FFFFFF832	16
	Timer counter E02	TCNTE02	16	H'FFFFFF834	16
	Timer counter E03	TCNTE03	16	H'FFFFFF836	16
	Timer control register E1	TCRE1	8	H'FFFFFF840	8
	Timer output control register E1	TOCRE1	8	H'FFFFFF841	8
	Timer interrupt enable register E1	TIERE1	8	H'FFFFFF842	8
	Reload control register E1	RLDCRE1	8	H'FFFFFF843	8
	Timer status register E1	TSRE1	8	H'FFFFFF844	8
	Prescaler register E1	PSCRE1	8	H'FFFFFF848	8
	Output termination level setting register E1	SOLVLE1	8	H'FFFFFF849	8
	Output termination control register E1	POECRE1	16	H'FFFFFF84A	16
	Subblock starting register E1	SSTRE1	8	H'FFFFFF84C	8
	Cycle-setting register E10	CYLRE10	16	H'FFFFFF850	16
	Cycle-setting register E11	CYLRE11	16	H'FFFFFF852	16
	Cycle-setting register E12	CYLRE12	16	H'FFFFFF854	16
	Cycle-setting register E13	CYLRE13	16	H'FFFFFF856	16
	Duty cycle setting register E10	DTRE10	16	H'FFFFFF858	16
	Duty cycle setting register E11	DTRE11	16	H'FFFFFF85A	16
	Duty cycle setting register E12	DTRE12	16	H'FFFFFF85C	16
	Duty cycle setting register E13	DTRE13	16	H'FFFFFF85E	16
	Cycle reload register E10	CRLDE10	16	H'FFFFFF860	16
	Cycle reload register E11	CRLDE11	16	H'FFFFFF862	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Cycle reload register E12	CRLDE12	16	H'FFFFFF864	16
	Cycle reload register E13	CRLDE13	16	H'FFFFFF866	16
	Duty cycle reload register E10	DRLDE10	16	H'FFFFFF868	16
	Duty cycle reload register E11	DRLDE11	16	H'FFFFFF86A	16
	Duty cycle reload register E12	DRLDE12	16	H'FFFFFF86C	16
	Duty cycle reload register E13	DRLDE13	16	H'FFFFFF86E	16
	Timer counter E10	TCNTE10	16	H'FFFFFF870	16
	Timer counter E11	TCNTE11	16	H'FFFFFF872	16
	Timer counter E12	TCNTE12	16	H'FFFFFF874	16
	Timer counter E13	TCNTE13	16	H'FFFFFF876	16
	Timer control register E2	TCRE2	8	H'FFFFFF880	8
	Timer output control register E2	TOCRE2	8	H'FFFFFF881	8
	Timer interrupt enable register E2	TIERE2	8	H'FFFFFF882	8
	Reload control register E2	RLDCRE2	8	H'FFFFFF883	8
	Timer status register E2	TSRE2	8	H'FFFFFF884	8
	Prescaler register E2	PSCRE2	8	H'FFFFFF888	8
	Output termination level setting register E2	SOLVLE2	8	H'FFFFFF889	8
	Output termination control register E2	POECRE2	16	H'FFFFFF88A	16
	Subblock starting register E2	SSTRE2	8	H'FFFFFF88C	8
	Cycle-setting register E20	CYLRE20	16	H'FFFFFF890	16
	Cycle-setting register E21	CYLRE21	16	H'FFFFFF892	16
	Cycle-setting register E22	CYLRE22	16	H'FFFFFF894	16
	Cycle-setting register E23	CYLRE23	16	H'FFFFFF896	16
	Duty cycle setting register E20	DTRE20	16	H'FFFFFF898	16
	Duty cycle setting register E21	DTRE21	16	H'FFFFFF89A	16
	Duty cycle setting register E22	DTRE22	16	H'FFFFFF89C	16
	Duty cycle setting register E23	DTRE23	16	H'FFFFFF89E	16
	Cycle-setting register E20	CRLDE20	16	H'FFFFFF8A0	16
	Cycle-setting register E21	CRLDE21	16	H'FFFFFF8A2	16
	Cycle-setting register E22	CRLDE22	16	H'FFFFFF8A4	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Cycle-setting register E23	CRLDE23	16	H'FFFFFF8A6	16
	Duty cycle reload register E20	DRLDE20	16	H'FFFFFF8A8	16
	Duty cycle reload register E21	DRLDE21	16	H'FFFFFF8AA	16
	Duty cycle reload register E22	DRLDE22	16	H'FFFFFF8AC	16
	Duty cycle reload register E23	DRLDE23	16	H'FFFFFF8AE	16
	Timer counter E20	TCNTE20	16	H'FFFFFF8B0	16
	Timer counter E21	TCNTE21	16	H'FFFFFF8B2	16
	Timer counter E22	TCNTE22	16	H'FFFFFF8B4	16
	Timer counter E23	TCNTE23	16	H'FFFFFF8B6	16
	Timer control register E3	TCRE3	8	H'FFFFFF8C0	8
	Timer output control register E3	TOCRE3	8	H'FFFFFF8C1	8
	Timer interrupt enable register E3	TIERE3	8	H'FFFFFF8C2	8
	Reload control register E3	RLDCRE3	8	H'FFFFFF8C3	8
	Timer status register E3	TSRE3	8	H'FFFFFF8C4	8
	Prescaler register E3	PSCRE3	8	H'FFFFFF8C8	8
	Output termination level setting register E3	SOLVLE3	8	H'FFFFFF8C9	8
	Output termination control register E3	POECRE3	16	H'FFFFFF8CA	16
	Subblock starting register E3	SSTRE3	8	H'FFFFFF8CC	8
	Cycle-setting register E30	CYLRE30	16	H'FFFFFF8D0	16
	Cycle-setting register E31	CYLRE31	16	H'FFFFFF8D2	16
	Cycle-setting register E32	CYLRE32	16	H'FFFFFF8D4	16
	Cycle-setting register E33	CYLRE33	16	H'FFFFFF8D6	16
	Duty cycle setting register E30	DTRE30	16	H'FFFFFF8D8	16
	Duty cycle setting register E31	DTRE31	16	H'FFFFFF8DA	16
	Duty cycle setting register E32	DTRE32	16	H'FFFFFF8DC	16
	Duty cycle setting register E33	DTRE33	16	H'FFFFFF8DE	16
	Cycle-setting register E30	CRLDE30	16	H'FFFFFF8E0	16
	Cycle-setting register E31	CRLDE31	16	H'FFFFFF8E2	16
	Cycle-setting register E32	CRLDE32	16	H'FFFFFF8E4	16
	Cycle-setting register E33	CRLDE33	16	H'FFFFFF8E6	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Duty cycle reload register E30	DRLDE30	16	H'FFFFFF8E8	16
	Duty cycle reload register E31	DRLDE31	16	H'FFFFFF8EA	16
	Duty cycle reload register E32	DRLDE32	16	H'FFFFFF8EC	16
	Duty cycle reload register E33	DRLDE33	16	H'FFFFFF8EE	16
	Timer counter E30	TCNTE30	16	H'FFFFFF8F0	16
	Timer counter E31	TCNTE31	16	H'FFFFFF8F2	16
	Timer counter E32	TCNTE32	16	H'FFFFFF8F4	16
	Timer counter E33	TCNTE33	16	H'FFFFFF8F6	16
	Timer control register E4	TCRE4	8	H'FFFFFF900	8
	Timer output control register E4	TOCRE4	8	H'FFFFFF901	8
	Timer interrupt enable register E4	TIERE4	8	H'FFFFFF902	8
	Reload control register E4	RLDCRE4	8	H'FFFFFF903	8
	Timer status register E4	TSRE4	8	H'FFFFFF904	8
	Prescaler register E4	PSCRE4	8	H'FFFFFF908	8
	Output termination level setting register E4	SOLVLE4	8	H'FFFFFF909	8
	Output termination control register E4	POECRE4	16	H'FFFFFF90A	16
	Subblock starting register E4	SSTRE4	8	H'FFFFFF90C	8
	Cycle-setting register E40	CYLRE40	16	H'FFFFFF910	16
	Cycle-setting register E41	CYLRE41	16	H'FFFFFF912	16
	Cycle-setting register E42	CYLRE42	16	H'FFFFFF914	16
	Cycle-setting register E43	CYLRE43	16	H'FFFFFF916	16
	Duty cycle setting register E40	DTRE40	16	H'FFFFFF918	16
	Duty cycle setting register E41	DTRE41	16	H'FFFFFF91A	16
	Duty cycle setting register E42	DTRE42	16	H'FFFFFF91C	16
	Duty cycle setting register E43	DTRE43	16	H'FFFFFF91E	16
	Cycle-setting register E40	CRLDE40	16	H'FFFFFF920	16
	Cycle-setting register E41	CRLDE41	16	H'FFFFFF922	16
	Cycle-setting register E42	CRLDE42	16	H'FFFFFF924	16
	Cycle-setting register E43	CRLDE43	16	H'FFFFFF926	16
	Duty cycle reload register E40	DRLDE40	16	H'FFFFFF928	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Duty cycle reload register E41	DRLDE41	16	H'FFFFFF92A	16
	Duty cycle reload register E42	DRLDE42	16	H'FFFFFF92C	16
	Duty cycle reload register E43	DRLDE43	16	H'FFFFFF92E	16
	Timer counter E40	TCNTE40	16	H'FFFFFF930	16
	Timer counter E41	TCNTE41	16	H'FFFFFF932	16
	Timer counter E42	TCNTE42	16	H'FFFFFF934	16
	Timer counter E43	TCNTE43	16	H'FFFFFF936	16
	Timer start register F	TSTRF	32	H'FFFFFFA00	8, 16, 32
	Noise canceller control register F	NCCRF	32	H'FFFFFFA04	8, 16, 32
	Noise canceler counter FA0	NCNTFA0	8	H'FFFFFFA10	8
	Noise cancel register FA0	NCRFA0	8	H'FFFFFFA11	8
	Noise canceler counter FA1	NCNTFA1	8	H'FFFFFFA12	8
	Noise cancel register FA1	NCRFA1	8	H'FFFFFFA13	8
	Noise canceler counter FA2	NCNTFA2	8	H'FFFFFFA14	8
	Noise cancel register FA2	NCRFA2	8	H'FFFFFFA15	8
	Noise canceler counter FA3	NCNTFA3	8	H'FFFFFFA16	8
	Noise cancel register FA3	NCRFA3	8	H'FFFFFFA17	8
	Noise canceler counter FA4	NCNTFA4	8	H'FFFFFFA18	8
	Noise cancel register FA4	NCRFA4	8	H'FFFFFFA19	8
	Noise canceler counter FA5	NCNTFA5	8	H'FFFFFFA1A	8
	Noise cancel register FA5	NCRFA5	8	H'FFFFFFA1B	8
	Noise canceler counter FA6	NCNTFA6	8	H'FFFFFFA1C	8
	Noise cancel register FA6	NCRFA6	8	H'FFFFFFA1D	8
	Noise canceler counter FA7	NCNTFA7	8	H'FFFFFFA1E	8
	Noise cancel register FA7	NCRFA7	8	H'FFFFFFA1F	8
	Noise canceler counter FA8	NCNTFA8	8	H'FFFFFFA20	8
	Noise cancel register FA8	NCRFA8	8	H'FFFFFFA21	8
	Noise canceler counter FA9	NCNTFA9	8	H'FFFFFFA22	8
	Noise cancel register FA9	NCRFA9	8	H'FFFFFFA23	8
	Noise canceler counter FA10	NCNTFA10	8	H'FFFFFFA24	8
	Noise cancel register FA10	NCRFA10	8	H'FFFFFFA25	8
Noise canceler counter FA11	NCNTFA11	8	H'FFFFFFA26	8	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Noise cancel register FA11	NCRFA11	8	H'FFFFFFA27	8
	Noise canceler counter FA12	NCNTFA12	8	H'FFFFFFA28	8
	Noise cancel register FA12	NCRFA12	8	H'FFFFFFA29	8
	Noise canceler counter FA13	NCNTFA13	8	H'FFFFFFA2A	8
	Noise cancel register FA13	NCRFA13	8	H'FFFFFFA2B	8
	Noise canceler counter FA14	NCNTFA14	8	H'FFFFFFA2C	8
	Noise cancel register FA14	NCRFA14	8	H'FFFFFFA2D	8
	Noise canceler counter FA15	NCNTFA15	8	H'FFFFFFA2E	8
	Noise cancel register FA15	NCRFA15	8	H'FFFFFFA2F	8
	Noise canceler counter FA16	NCNTFA16	8	H'FFFFFFA30	8
	Noise cancel register FA16	NCRFA16	8	H'FFFFFFA31	8
	Noise canceler counter FA17	NCNTFA17	8	H'FFFFFFA32	8
	Noise cancel register FA17	NCRFA17	8	H'FFFFFFA33	8
	Noise canceler counter FA18	NCNTFA18	8	H'FFFFFFA34	8
	Noise cancel register FA18	NCRFA18	8	H'FFFFFFA35	8
	Noise canceler counter FA19	NCNTFA19	8	H'FFFFFFA36	8
	Noise cancel register FA19	NCRFA19	8	H'FFFFFFA37	8
	Noise canceler counter FB0	NCNTFB0	8	H'FFFFFFA50	8
	Noise cancel register FB0	NCRFB0	8	H'FFFFFFA51	8
	Noise canceler counter FB1	NCNTFB1	8	H'FFFFFFA52	8
	Noise cancel register FB1	NCRFB1	8	H'FFFFFFA53	8
	Noise canceler counter FB2	NCNTFB2	8	H'FFFFFFA54	8
	Noise cancel register FB2	NCRFB2	8	H'FFFFFFA55	8
	Timer control register F0	TCRF0	8	H'FFFFFFA80	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F0	TIERF0	8	H'FFFFFFA81	8
	Timer status register F0	TSRF0	8	H'FFFFFFA83	8
	Timer counter AF0	ECNTAF0	32	H'FFFFFFA84	32
	Event counter F0	ECNTBF0	16	H'FFFFFFA88	16
	General register BF0	GRBF0	16	H'FFFFFFA8A	16
	Time counter CF0	ECNTCF0	32	H'FFFFFFA8C	32
	General register AF0	GRAF0	32	H'FFFFFFA90	32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Capture output register F0	CDRF0	32	H'FFFFFFA94	32
	General register CF0	GRCF0	32	H'FFFFFFA98	32
	Timer control register F1	TCRF1	8	H'FFFFFFAA0	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F1	TIERF1	8	H'FFFFFFAA1	8
	Timer status register F1	TSRF1	8	H'FFFFFFAA3	8
	Timer counter AF1	ECNTAF1	32	H'FFFFFFAA4	32
	Event counter F1	ECNTBF1	16	H'FFFFFFAA8	16
	General register BF1	GRBF1	16	H'FFFFFFAAA	16
	Time counter CF1	ECNTCF1	32	H'FFFFFFAAC	32
	General register AF1	GRAF1	32	H'FFFFFFAB0	32
	Capture output register F1	CDRF1	32	H'FFFFFFAB4	32
	General register CF1	GRCF1	32	H'FFFFFFAB8	32
	Timer control register F2	TCRF2	8	H'FFFFFFAC0	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F2	TIERF2	8	H'FFFFFFAC1	8
	Timer status register F2	TSRF2	8	H'FFFFFFAC3	8
	Timer counter AF2	ECNTAF2	32	H'FFFFFFAC4	32
	Event counter F2	ECNTBF2	16	H'FFFFFFAC8	16
	General register BF2	GRBF2	16	H'FFFFFFACA	16
	Time counter CF2	ECNTCF2	32	H'FFFFFFACC	32
	General register AF2	GRAF2	32	H'FFFFFFAD0	32
	Capture output register F2	CDRF2	32	H'FFFFFFAD4	32
	General register CF2	GRCF2	32	H'FFFFFFAD8	32
	Timer control register F3	TCRF3	8	H'FFFFFFAE0	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F3	TIERF3	8	H'FFFFFFAE1	8
	Timer status register F3	TSRF3	8	H'FFFFFFAE3	8
	Timer counter AF3	ECNTAF3	32	H'FFFFFFAE4	32
	Event counter F3	ECNTBF3	16	H'FFFFFFAE8	16
	General register BF3	GRBF3	16	H'FFFFFFAEA	16
	Time counter CF3	ECNTCF3	32	H'FFFFFFAEC	32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	General register AF3	GRAF3	32	H'FFFFFFAF0	32
	Capture output register F3	CDRF3	32	H'FFFFFFAF4	32
	General register CF3	GRCF3	32	H'FFFFFFAF8	32
	Timer control register F4	TCRF4	8	H'FFFFFFB00	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F4	TIERF4	8	H'FFFFFFB01	8
	Timer status register F4	TSRF4	8	H'FFFFFFB03	8
	Timer counter AF4	ECNTAF4	32	H'FFFFFFB04	32
	Event counter F4	ECNTBF4	16	H'FFFFFFB08	16
	General register BF4	GRBF4	16	H'FFFFFFB0A	16
	Time counter CF4	ECNTCF4	32	H'FFFFFFB0C	32
	General register AF4	GRAF4	32	H'FFFFFFB10	32
	Capture output register F4	CDRF4	32	H'FFFFFFB14	32
	General register CF4	GRCF4	32	H'FFFFFFB18	32
	Timer control register F5	TCRF5	8	H'FFFFFFB20	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F5	TIERF5	8	H'FFFFFFB21	8
	Timer status register F5	TSRF5	8	H'FFFFFFB23	8
	Timer counter AF5	ECNTAF5	32	H'FFFFFFB24	32
	Event counter F5	ECNTBF5	16	H'FFFFFFB28	16
	General register BF5	GRBF5	16	H'FFFFFFB2A	16
	Time counter CF5	ECNTCF5	32	H'FFFFFFB2C	32
	General register AF5	GRAF5	32	H'FFFFFFB30	32
	Capture output register F5	CDRF5	32	H'FFFFFFB34	32
	General register CF5	GRCF5	32	H'FFFFFFB38	32
	Timer control register F6	TCRF6	8	H'FFFFFFB40	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F6	TIERF6	8	H'FFFFFFB41	8
	Timer status register F6	TSRF6	8	H'FFFFFFB43	8
	Timer counter AF6	ECNTAF6	32	H'FFFFFFB44	32
	Event counter F6	ECNTBF6	16	H'FFFFFFB48	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	General register BF6	GRBF6	16	H'FFFFFFB4A	16
	Time counter CF6	ECNTCF6	32	H'FFFFFFB4C	32
	General register AF6	GRAF6	32	H'FFFFFFB50	32
	Capture output register F6	CDRF6	32	H'FFFFFFB54	32
	General register CF6	GRCF6	32	H'FFFFFFB58	32
	Timer control register F7	TCRF7	8	H'FFFFFFB60	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F7	TIERF7	8	H'FFFFFFB61	8
	Timer status register F7	TSRF7	8	H'FFFFFFB63	8
	Timer counter AF7	ECNTAF7	32	H'FFFFFFB64	32
	Event counter F7	ECNTBF7	16	H'FFFFFFB68	16
	General register BF7	GRBF7	16	H'FFFFFFB6A	16
	Time counter CF7	ECNTCF7	32	H'FFFFFFB6C	32
	General register AF7	GRAF7	32	H'FFFFFFB70	32
	Capture output register F7	CDRF7	32	H'FFFFFFB74	32
	General register CF7	GRCF7	32	H'FFFFFFB78	32
	Timer control register F8	TCRF8	8	H'FFFFFFB80	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F8	TIERF8	8	H'FFFFFFB81	8
	Timer status register F8	TSRF8	8	H'FFFFFFB83	8
	Timer counter AF8	ECNTAF8	32	H'FFFFFFB84	32
	Event counter F8	ECNTBF8	16	H'FFFFFFB88	16
	General register BF8	GRBF8	16	H'FFFFFFB8A	16
	Time counter CF8	ECNTCF8	32	H'FFFFFFB8C	32
	General register AF8	GRAF8	32	H'FFFFFFB90	32
	Capture output register F8	CDRF8	32	H'FFFFFFB94	32
	General register CF8	GRCF8	32	H'FFFFFFB98	32
	Timer control register F9	TCRF9	8	H'FFFFFFBA0	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F9	TIERF9	8	H'FFFFFFBA1	8
	Timer status register F9	TSRF9	8	H'FFFFFFBA3	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Timer counter AF9	ECNTAF9	32	H'FFFFFFBA4	32
	Event counter F9	ECNTBF9	16	H'FFFFFFBA8	16
	General register BF9	GRBF9	16	H'FFFFFFBAA	16
	Time counter CF9	ECNTCF9	32	H'FFFFFFBAC	32
	General register AF9	GRAF9	32	H'FFFFFFBB0	32
	Capture output register F9	CDRF9	32	H'FFFFFFBB4	32
	General register CF9	GRCF9	32	H'FFFFFFBB8	32
	Timer control register F10	TCRF10	8	H'FFFFFFBC0	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F10	TIERF10	8	H'FFFFFFBC1	8
	Timer status register F10	TSRF10	8	H'FFFFFFBC3	8
	Timer counter AF10	ECNTAF10	32	H'FFFFFFBC4	32
	Event counter F10	ECNTBF10	16	H'FFFFFFBC8	16
	General register BF10	GRBF10	16	H'FFFFFFBCA	16
	Time counter CF10	ECNTCF10	32	H'FFFFFFBCC	32
	General register AF10	GRAF10	32	H'FFFFFFBD0	32
	Capture output register F10	CDRF10	32	H'FFFFFFBD4	32
	General register CF10	GRCF10	32	H'FFFFFFBD8	32
	Timer control register F11	TCRF11	8	H'FFFFFFBE0	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F11	TIERF11	8	H'FFFFFFBE1	8
	Timer status register F11	TSRF11	8	H'FFFFFFBE3	8
	Timer counter AF11	ECNTAF11	32	H'FFFFFFBE4	32
	Event counter F11	ECNTBF11	16	H'FFFFFFBE8	16
	General register BF11	GRBF11	16	H'FFFFFFBEA	16
	Time counter CF11	ECNTCF11	32	H'FFFFFFBEC	32
	General register AF11	GRAF11	32	H'FFFFFFBF0	32
	Capture output register F11	CDRF11	32	H'FFFFFFBF4	32
	General register CF11	GRCF11	32	H'FFFFFFBF8	32
	Timer control register F12	TCRF12	8	H'FFFFFFC00	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Timer interrupt enable register F12	TIERF12	8	H'FFFFFFC01	8
	Timer status register F12	TSRF12	8	H'FFFFFFC03	8
	Timer counter AF12	ECNTAF12	32	H'FFFFFFC04	32
	Event counter F12	ECNTBF12	16	H'FFFFFFC08	16
	General register BF12	GRBF12	16	H'FFFFFFC0A	16
	Time counter CF12	ECNTCF12	32	H'FFFFFFC0C	32
	General register AF12	GRAF12	32	H'FFFFFFC10	32
	Capture output register F12	CDRF12	32	H'FFFFFFC14	32
	General register CF12	GRCF12	32	H'FFFFFFC18	32
	General register DF12	GRDF12	32	H'FFFFFFC1C	32
	Timer control register F13	TCRF13	8	H'FFFFFFC20	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F13	TIERF13	8	H'FFFFFFC21	8
	Timer status register F13	TSRF13	8	H'FFFFFFC23	8
	Timer counter AF13	ECNTAF13	32	H'FFFFFFC24	32
	Event counter F13	ECNTBF13	16	H'FFFFFFC28	16
	General register BF13	GRBF13	16	H'FFFFFFC2A	16
	Time counter CF13	ECNTCF13	32	H'FFFFFFC2C	32
	General register AF13	GRAF13	32	H'FFFFFFC30	32
	Capture output register F13	CDRF13	32	H'FFFFFFC34	32
	General register CF13	GRCF13	32	H'FFFFFFC38	32
	General register DF13	GRDF13	32	H'FFFFFFC3C	32
	Timer control register F14	TCRF14	8	H'FFFFFFC40	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F14	TIERF14	8	H'FFFFFFC41	8
	Timer status register F14	TSRF14	8	H'FFFFFFC43	8
	Timer counter AF14	ECNTAF14	32	H'FFFFFFC44	32
	Event counter F14	ECNTBF14	16	H'FFFFFFC48	16
	General register BF14	GRBF14	16	H'FFFFFFC4A	16
	Time counter CF14	ECNTCF14	32	H'FFFFFFC4C	32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	General register AF14	GRAF14	32	H'FFFFFFC50	32
	Capture output register F14	CDRF14	32	H'FFFFFFC54	32
	General register CF14	GRCF14	32	H'FFFFFFC58	32
	General register DF14	GRDF14	32	H'FFFFFFC5C	32
	Timer control register F15	TCRF15	8	H'FFFFFFC60	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F15	TIERF15	8	H'FFFFFFC61	8
	Timer status register F15	TSRF15	8	H'FFFFFFC63	8
	Timer counter AF15	ECNTAF15	32	H'FFFFFFC64	32
	Event counter F15	ECNTBF15	16	H'FFFFFFC68	16
	General register BF15	GRBF15	16	H'FFFFFFC6A	16
	Time counter CF15	ECNTCF15	32	H'FFFFFFC6C	32
	General register AF15	GRAF15	32	H'FFFFFFC70	32
	Capture output register F15	CDRF15	32	H'FFFFFFC74	32
	General register CF15	GRCF15	32	H'FFFFFFC78	32
	General register DF15	GRDF15	32	H'FFFFFFC7C	32
	Timer control register F16	TCRF16	8	H'FFFFFFC80	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F16	TIERF16	8	H'FFFFFFC81	8
	Timer status register F16	TSRF16	8	H'FFFFFFC83	8
	Timer counter AF16	ECNTAF16	32	H'FFFFFFC84	32
	Event counter F16	ECNTBF16	16	H'FFFFFFC88	16
	General register BF16	GRBF16	16	H'FFFFFFC8A	16
	Time counter CF16	ECNTCF16	32	H'FFFFFFC8C	32
	General register AF16	GRAF16	32	H'FFFFFFC90	32
	Capture output register F16	CDRF16	32	H'FFFFFFC94	32
	General register CF16	GRCF16	32	H'FFFFFFC98	32
	Timer control register F17	TCRF17	8	H'FFFFFFCA0	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F17	TIERF17	8	H'FFFFFFCA1	8
	Timer status register F17	TSRF17	8	H'FFFFFFCA3	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Timer counter AF17	ECNTAF17	32	H'FFFFFFCA4	32
	Event counter F17	ECNTBF17	16	H'FFFFFFCA8	16
	General register BF17	GRBF17	16	H'FFFFFFCAA	16
	Time counter CF17	ECNTCF17	32	H'FFFFFFCAC	32
	General register AF17	GRAF17	32	H'FFFFFFCB0	32
	Capture output register F17	CDRF17	32	H'FFFFFFCB4	32
	General register CF17	GRCF17	32	H'FFFFFFCB8	32
	Timer control register F18	TCRF18	8	H'FFFFFFCC0	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F18	TIERF18	8	H'FFFFFFCC1	8
	Timer status register F18	TSRF18	8	H'FFFFFFCC3	8
	Timer counter AF18	ECNTAF18	32	H'FFFFFFCC4	32
	Event counter F18	ECNTBF18	16	H'FFFFFFCC8	16
	General register BF18	GRBF18	16	H'FFFFFFCCA	16
	Time counter CF18	ECNTCF18	32	H'FFFFFFCCC	32
	General register AF18	GRAF18	32	H'FFFFFFCD0	32
	Capture output register F18	CDRF18	32	H'FFFFFFCD4	32
	General register CF18	GRCF18	32	H'FFFFFFCD8	32
	Timer control register F19	TCRF19	8	H'FFFFFFCE0	8
	Timer interrupt enable register F19	TIERF19	8	H'FFFFFFCE1	8
	Timer status register F19	TSRF19	8	H'FFFFFFCE3	8
	Timer counter AF19	ECNTAF19	32	H'FFFFFFCE4	32
	Event counter F19	ECNTBF19	16	H'FFFFFFCE8	16
	General register BF19	GRBF19	16	H'FFFFFFCEA	16
	Time counter CF19	ECNTCF19	32	H'FFFFFFCEC	32
	General register AF19	GRAF19	32	H'FFFFFFCF0	32
	Capture output register F19	CDRF19	32	H'FFFFFFCF4	32
	General register CF19	GRCF19	32	H'FFFFFFCF8	32
	Timer start register G	TSTRG	8	H'FFFFFFE01	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Timer control register G0	TCRG0	8	H'FFFFFFE80	8
	Timer status register G0	TSRG0	8	H'FFFFFFE81	8
	Timer counter G0	TCNTG0	16	H'FFFFFFE84	16
	Compare match register G0	OCRG0	16	H'FFFFFFE86	16
	Timer control register G1	TCRG1	8	H'FFFFFFE90	8
	Timer status register G1	TSRG1	8	H'FFFFFFE91	8
	Timer counter G1	TCNTG1	16	H'FFFFFFE94	16
	Compare match register G1	OCRG1	16	H'FFFFFFE96	16
	Timer control register G2	TCRG2	8	H'FFFFFFEA0	8
	Timer status register G2	TSRG2	8	H'FFFFFFEA1	8
	Timer counter G2	TCNTG2	16	H'FFFFFFEA4	16
	Compare match register G2	OCRG2	16	H'FFFFFFEA6	16
	Timer control register G3	TCRG3	8	H'FFFFFFEB0	8
	Timer status register G3	TSRG3	8	H'FFFFFFEB1	8
	Timer counter G3	TCNTG3	16	H'FFFFFFEB4	16
	Compare match register G3	OCRG3	16	H'FFFFFFEB6	16
	Timer control register G4	TCRG4	8	H'FFFFFFEC0	8
	Timer status register G4	TSRG4	8	H'FFFFFFEC1	8
	Timer counter G4	TCNTG4	16	H'FFFFFFEC4	16
	Compare match register G4	OCRG4	16	H'FFFFFFEC6	16
	Timer control register G5	TCRG5	8	H'FFFFFFED0	8
	Timer status register G5	TSRG5	8	H'FFFFFFED1	8
	Timer counter G5	TCNTG5	16	H'FFFFFFED4	16
	Compare match register G5	OCRG5	16	H'FFFFFFED6	16
	Timer control register H	TCRH	8	H'FFFFFFF40	8
	Timer status register H	TSRH	8	H'FFFFFFF41	8
	Timer counter 1H	TCNT1H	16	H'FFFFFFF44	16
	Compare match register 1H	OCR1H	16	H'FFFFFFF46	16
	Timer counter 2H	TCNT2H	32	H'FFFFFFF48	32
	Timer start register J	TSTRJ	8	H'FFFFFFF80	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ATU-III	Timer control register J0	TCRJ0	8	H'FFFFFF90	8
	FIFO control register J0	FCRJ0	8	H'FFFFFF91	8
	Timer status register J0	TSRJ0	8	H'FFFFFF92	8
	Timer interrupt enable register J0	TIERJ0	8	H'FFFFFF94	8
	FIFO data count register J0	FDNRJ0	8	H'FFFFFF95	8
	Noise canceler counter J0	NCNTJ0	8	H'FFFFFF96	8
	Noise cancel register J0	NCRJ0	8	H'FFFFFF97	8
	Timer counter J0	TCNTJ0	16	H'FFFFFF98	16
	Compare match register J0	OCRJ0	16	H'FFFFFF9A	16
	FIFO register J0	FIFOJ0	16	H'FFFFFF9C	16
	Timer control register J1	TCRJ1	8	H'FFFFFFA0	8
	FIFO control register J1	FCRJ1	8	H'FFFFFFA1	8
	Timer status register J1	TSRJ1	8	H'FFFFFFA2	8
	Timer interrupt enable register J1	TIERJ1	8	H'FFFFFFA4	8
	FIFO data count register J1	FDNRJ1	8	H'FFFFFFA5	8
	Noise canceler counter J1	NCNTJ1	8	H'FFFFFFA6	8
	Noise cancel register J1	NCRJ1	8	H'FFFFFFA7	8
	Timer counter J1	TCNTJ1	16	H'FFFFFFA8	16
	Compare match register J1	OCRJ1	16	H'FFFFFFAA	16
	FIFO register J1	FIFOJ1	16	H'FFFFFFAC	16
WDT	Watchdog timer control register	WTCR	16	H'FFFE0000	8, 16
	Watchdog timer counter	WTCNT	16	H'FFFE0002	8, 16
	Watchdog timer status register	WTSR	16	H'FFFE0004	8, 16
	Watchdog reset control register	WRCR	16	H'FFFE0006	8, 16
CMT	Compare match timer start register	CMSTR	16	H'FFFE0000	16
	Compare match timer control register_0	CMCR_0	8	H'FFFE0010	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
CMT	Compare match timer status register_0	CMSR_0	8	H'FFFEC011	8
	Compare match counter_0	CMCNT_0	16	H'FFFEC012	16
	Compare match constant register_0	CMCOR_0	16	H'FFFEC014	16
	Compare match timer control register_1	CMCR_1	8	H'FFFEC020	8
	Compare match timer status register_1	CMSR_1	8	H'FFFEC021	8
	Compare match counter_1	CMCNT_1	16	H'FFFEC022	16
	Compare match constant register_1	CMCOR_1	16	H'FFFEC024	16
SCI	Serial mode register	SCSMR1A	8	H'FFFF8000	8
	Bit rate register	SCBRR1A	8	H'FFFF8004	8
	Serial control register	SCSCR1A	8	H'FFFF8008	8
	Transmit data register	SCTDR1A	8	H'FFFF800C	8
	Serial status register	SCSSR1A	8	H'FFFF8010	8
	Receive data register	SCRDR1A	8	H'FFFF8014	8
	Serial mode register	SCSMR1B	8	H'FFFF8800	8
	Bit rate register	SCBRR1B	8	H'FFFF8804	8
	Serial control register	SCSCR1B	8	H'FFFF8808	8
	Transmit data register	SCTDR1B	8	H'FFFF880C	8
	Serial status register	SCSSR1B	8	H'FFFF8810	8
	Receive data register	SCRDR1B	8	H'FFFF8814	8
	Serial mode register	SCSMR1C	8	H'FFFF9000	8
	Bit rate register	SCBRR1C	8	H'FFFF9004	8
	Serial control register	SCSCR1C	8	H'FFFF9008	8
	Transmit data register	SCTDR1C	8	H'FFFF900C	8
	Serial status register	SCSSR1C	8	H'FFFF9010	8
Receive data register	SCRDR1C	8	H'FFFF9014	8	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RSPi	RSPi control register A	SPCRA	8	H'FFFFB000	8, 16
	RSPi slave select polarity register A	SSLPA	8	H'FFFFB001	8
	RSPi pin control register A	SPPCRA	8	H'FFFFB002	8, 16
	RSPi status register A	SPSRA	8	H'FFFFB003	8
	RSPi data register A	SPDRA	16	H'FFFFB004	16
	RSPi sequence control register A	SPSCRA	8	H'FFFFB008	8, 16
	RSPi sequence status register A	SPSSRA	8	H'FFFFB009	8
	RSPi bit rate register A	SPBRA	8	H'FFFFB00A	8
	RSPi clock delay register A	SPCKDA	8	H'FFFFB00C	8, 16
	RSPi slave select negate delay register A	SSLNDA	8	H'FFFFB00D	8
	RSPi next-access delay register A	SPNDA	8	H'FFFFB00E	8
	RSPi command register A0	SPCMDA0	16	H'FFFFB010	16
	RSPi command register A1	SPCMDA1	16	H'FFFFB012	16
	RSPi command register A2	SPCMDA2	16	H'FFFFB014	16
	RSPi command register A3	SPCMDA3	16	H'FFFFB016	16
	RSPi command register A4	SPCMDA4	16	H'FFFFB018	16
	RSPi command register A5	SPCMDA5	16	H'FFFFB01A	16
	RSPi command register A6	SPCMDA6	16	H'FFFFB01C	16
	RSPi command register A7	SPCMDA7	16	H'FFFFB01E	16
	RSPi control register B	SPCRB	8	H'FFFFB800	8, 16
	RSPi slave select polarity register B	SSLPB	8	H'FFFFB801	8
	RSPi pin control register B	SPPCRB	8	H'FFFFB802	8, 16
	RSPi status register B	SPSRB	8	H'FFFFB803	8
	RSPi data register B	SPDRB	16	H'FFFFB804	16
	RSPi sequence control register B	SPSCRB	8	H'FFFFB808	8, 16
	RSPi sequence status register B	SPSSRB	8	H'FFFFB809	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RSPI	RSPI bit rate register B	SPBRB	8	H'FFFFB80A	8
	RSPI clock delay register B	SPCKDB	8	H'FFFFB80C	8, 16
	RSPI slave select negate delay register B	SSLNDB	8	H'FFFFB80D	8
	RSPI next-access delay register B	SPNDB	8	H'FFFFB80E	8
	RSPI command register B0	SPCMDB0	16	H'FFFFB810	16
	RSPI command register B1	SPCMDB1	16	H'FFFFB812	16
	RSPI command register B2	SPCMDB2	16	H'FFFFB814	16
	RSPI command register B3	SPCMDB3	16	H'FFFFB816	16
	RSPI command register B4	SPCMDB4	16	H'FFFFB818	16
	RSPI command register B5	SPCMDB5	16	H'FFFFB81A	16
	RSPI command register B6	SPCMDB6	16	H'FFFFB81C	16
	RSPI command register B7	SPCMDB7	16	H'FFFFB81E	16
	RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	Master control register	MCR	16	H'FFFFD000	16
General status register		GSR	16	H'FFFFD002	16
Bit configuration register 1		BCR1	16	H'FFFFD004	16
Bit configuration register 0		BCR0	16	H'FFFFD006	16
Interrupt register		IRR	16	H'FFFFD008	16
Interrupt mask register		IMR	16	H'FFFFD00A	16
Error counter register		TEC/REC	16	H'FFFFD00C	16
Transmit pending register 1		TXPR1	16	H'FFFFD020	32
Transmit pending register 0		TXPR0	16		
Transmit cancel register 1		TXCR1	16	H'FFFFD028	16
Transmit cancel register 0		TXCR0	16	H'FFFFD02A	16
Transmit acknowledge register 1		TXACK1	16	H'FFFFD030	16
Transmit acknowledge register 0		TXACK0	16	H'FFFFD032	16
Abort acknowledge register 1		ABACK1	16	H'FFFFD038	16
Abort acknowledge register 0	ABACK0	16	H'FFFFD03A	16	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	Data frame receive pending register 1	RXPR1	16	H'FFFFFFD040	16
	Data frame receive pending register 0	RXPR0	16	H'FFFFFFD042	16
	Remote frame receive pending register 1	RFPR1	16	H'FFFFFFD048	16
	Remote frame receive pending register 0	RFPR0	16	H'FFFFFFD04A	16
	Mailbox interrupt mask register 1	MBIMR1	16	H'FFFFFFD050	16
	Mailbox interrupt mask register 0	MBIMR0	16	H'FFFFFFD052	16
	Unread message status register 1	UMSR1	16	H'FFFFFFD058	16
	Unread message status register 0	UMSR0	16	H'FFFFFFD05A	16
	Timer trigger control register 0	TTCR0	16	H'FFFFFFD080	16
	Cycle maximum/tx-enable window register	CMAX_TEW	16	H'FFFFFFD084	16
	Reference trigger offset register	RFTROFF	16	H'FFFFFFD086	16
	Timer status register	TSR	16	H'FFFFFFD088	16
	Cycle counter register	CCR	16	H'FFFFFFD08A	16
	Timer counter register	TCNTR	16	H'FFFFFFD08C	16
	Cycle time register	CYCTR	16	H'FFFFFFD090	16
	Reference mark register	RFMK	16	H'FFFFFFD094	16
	Timer compare match register 0	TCMR0	16	H'FFFFFFD098	16
	Timer compare match register 1	TCMR1	16	H'FFFFFFD09C	16
	Timer compare match register 2	TCMR2	16	H'FFFFFFD0A0	16
	Tx-trigger time selection register	TTTSEL	16	H'FFFFFFD0A4	16
MB[0].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFFFD100	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFFFD102	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFFFD104	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFFFD106	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[0]. DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD108	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD10A	8, 16	
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD10C	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD10E	8, 16	
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD110	8, 16	
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD112	16	
	MB[1].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD120	16, 32
		CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD122	16
		LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD124	16, 32
		LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD126	16
DATA_01		—	16	H'FFFFD128	8, 16, 32	
DATA_23		—	16	H'FFFFD12A	8, 16	
DATA_45		—	16	H'FFFFD12C	8, 16, 32	
DATA_67		—	16	H'FFFFD12E	8, 16	
CONTROL1		—	16	H'FFFFD130	8, 16	
TIMESTAMP		—	16	H'FFFFD132	16	
MB[2].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD140	16, 32	
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD142	16	
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD144	16, 32	
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD146	16	
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD148	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD14A	8, 16	
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD14C	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD14E	8, 16	
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD150	8, 16	
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD152	16	
MB[3].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD160	16, 32	
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD162	16	
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD164	16, 32	
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD166	16	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[3]. DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD168	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD16A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD16C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD16E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD170	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD172	16
	MB[4].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD180	16, 32
CONTROL0_L		—	16	H'FFFFD182	16
LAFM0		—	16	H'FFFFD184	16, 32
LAFM1		—	16	H'FFFFD186	16
DATA_01		—	16	H'FFFFD188	8, 16, 32
DATA_23		—	16	H'FFFFD18A	8, 16
DATA_45		—	16	H'FFFFD18C	8, 16, 32
DATA_67		—	16	H'FFFFD18E	8, 16
CONTROL1		—	16	H'FFFFD190	8, 16
TIMESTAMP		—	16	H'FFFFD192	16
MB[5].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD1A0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD1A2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD1A4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD1A6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD1A8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD1AA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD1AC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD1AE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD1B0	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD1B2	16
MB[6].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD1C0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD1C2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD1C4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD1C6	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[6]. DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD1C8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD1CA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD1CC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD1CE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD1D0	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD1D2	16
	MB[7].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD1E0	16, 32
CONTROL0_L		—	16	H'FFFFD1E2	16
LAFM0		—	16	H'FFFFD1E4	16, 32
LAFM1		—	16	H'FFFFD1E6	16
DATA_01		—	16	H'FFFFD1E8	8, 16, 32
DATA_23		—	16	H'FFFFD1EA	8, 16
DATA_45		—	16	H'FFFFD1EC	8, 16, 32
DATA_67		—	16	H'FFFFD1EE	8, 16
CONTROL1		—	16	H'FFFFD1F0	8, 16
TIMESTAMP		—	16	H'FFFFD1F2	16
MB[8].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD200	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD202	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD204	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD206	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD208	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD20A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD20C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD20E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD210	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD212	16
MB[9].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD220	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD222	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD224	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD226	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[9]. DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD228	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD22A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD22C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD22E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD230	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD232	16
MB[10].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD240	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD242	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD244	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD246	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD248	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD24A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD24C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD24E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD250	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD252	16
MB[11].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD260	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD262	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD264	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD266	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD268	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD26A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD26C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD26E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD270	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD272	16
MB[12].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD280	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD282	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD284	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD286	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[12]. DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD288	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD28A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD28C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD28E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD290	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD292	16
MB[13].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD2A0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD2A2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD2A4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD2A6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD2A8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD2AA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD2AC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD2AE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD2B0	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD2B2	16
MB[14].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD2C0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD2C2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD2C4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD2C6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD2C8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD2CA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD2CC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD2CE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD2D0	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD2D2	16
MB[15].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD2E0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD2E2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD2E4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD2E6	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[15]. DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD2E8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD2EA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD2EC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD2EE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD2F0	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD2F2	16
MB[16].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD300	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD302	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD304	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD306	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD308	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD30A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD30C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD30E	8, 16
MB[17].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD320	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD322	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD324	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD326	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD328	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD32A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD32C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD32E	8, 16
MB[18].	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD330	8, 16
	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD340	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD342	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD344	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD346	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD348	8, 16, 32
DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD34A	8, 16	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[18].	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD34C	8, 16, 32
		DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD34E	8, 16
		CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD350	8, 16
	MB[19].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD360	16, 32
		CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD362	16
		LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD364	16, 32
		LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD366	16
		DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD368	8, 16, 32
		DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD36A	8, 16
		DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD36C	8, 16, 32
		DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD36E	8, 16
		CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD370	8, 16
MB[20].		CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD380	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD382	16	
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD384	16, 32	
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD386	16	
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD388	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD38A	8, 16	
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD38C	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD38E	8, 16	
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD390	8, 16	
	MB[21].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD3A0	16, 32
CONTROL0_L		—	16	H'FFFFD3A2	16	
LAFM0		—	16	H'FFFFD3A4	16, 32	
LAFM1		—	16	H'FFFFD3A6	16	
DATA_01		—	16	H'FFFFD3A8	8, 16, 32	
DATA_23		—	16	H'FFFFD3AA	8, 16	
DATA_45		—	16	H'FFFFD3AC	8, 16, 32	
DATA_67		—	16	H'FFFFD3AE	8, 16	
CONTROL1		—	16	H'FFFFD3B0	8, 16	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[22]. CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD3C0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD3C2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD3C4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD3C6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD3C8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD3CA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD3CC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD3CE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD3D0	8, 16
MB[23].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD3E0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD3E2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD3E4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD3E6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD3E8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD3EA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD3EC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD3EE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD3F0	8, 16
MB[24].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD400	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD402	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD404	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD406	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD408	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD40A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD40C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD40E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD410	8, 16
	TTT	—	16	H'FFFFD414	16
TTCONTROL	—	16	H'FFFFD416	16	
MB[25].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD420	16, 32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[25]. CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD422	16	
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD424	16, 32	
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD426	16	
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD428	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD42A	8, 16	
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD42C	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD42E	8, 16	
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD430	8, 16	
	TTT	—	16	H'FFFFD434	16	
	TTCONTROL	—	16	H'FFFFD436	16	
	MB[26].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD440	16, 32
		CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD442	16
		LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD444	16, 32
		LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD446	16
DATA_01		—	16	H'FFFFD448	8, 16, 32	
DATA_23		—	16	H'FFFFD44A	8, 16	
DATA_45		—	16	H'FFFFD44C	8, 16, 32	
DATA_67		—	16	H'FFFFD44E	8, 16	
CONTROL1		—	16	H'FFFFD450	8, 16	
TTT		—	16	H'FFFFD454	16	
TTCONTROL		—	16	H'FFFFD456	16	
MB[27].		CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD460	16, 32
		CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD462	16
		LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD464	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD466	16	
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD468	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD46A	8, 16	
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD46C	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD46E	8, 16	
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD470	8, 16	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[27]. TTT	—	16	H'FFFFD474	16
	TTCONTROL	—	16	H'FFFFD476	16
MB[28].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD480	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD482	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD484	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD486	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD488	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD48A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD48C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD48E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD490	8, 16
	TTT	—	16	H'FFFFD494	16
	TTCONTROL	—	16	H'FFFFD496	16
MB[29].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD4A0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD4A2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD4A4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD4A6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD4A8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD4AA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD4AC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD4AE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD4B0	8, 16
	TTT	—	16	H'FFFFD4B4	16
	TTCONTROL	—	16	H'FFFFD4B6	16
MB[30].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD4C0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD4C2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD4C4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD4C6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD4C8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD4CA	8, 16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size		
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[30].	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD4CC	8, 16, 32	
		DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD4CE	8, 16	
		CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD4D0	8, 16	
		TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD4D2	16	
		TTT	—	16	H'FFFFD4D4	16	
	MB[31].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD4E0	16, 32	
		CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD4E2	16	
		LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD4E4	16, 32	
		LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD4E6	16	
		DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD4E8	8, 16, 32	
		DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD4EA	8, 16	
		DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD4EC	8, 16, 32	
		DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD4EE	8, 16	
		CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD4F0	8, 16	
		TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD4F2	16	
	Message buffer error status register		MBESR	16	H'FFFFD600	16	
	Message buffer error control register		MBECR	16	H'FFFFD602	16	
	RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	Master control register		MCR	16	H'FFFFD800	16
		General status register		GSR	16	H'FFFFD802	16
		Bit configuration register 1		BCR1	16	H'FFFFD804	16
Bit configuration register 0		BCR0	16	H'FFFFD806	16		
Interrupt register		IRR	16	H'FFFFD808	16		
Interrupt mask register		IMR	16	H'FFFFD80A	16		
Error counter register		TEC/REC	16	H'FFFFD80C	16		
Transmit pending register 1		TXPR1	16	H'FFFFD820	32		
Transmit pending register 0		TXPR0	16				
Transmit cancel register 1		TXCR1	16	H'FFFFD828	16		
Transmit cancel register 0		TXCR0	16	H'FFFFD82A	16		
Transmit acknowledge register 1		TXACK1	16	H'FFFFD830	16		
Transmit acknowledge register 0		TXACK0	16	H'FFFFD832	16		

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	Abort acknowledge register 1	ABACK1	16	H'FFFFD838	16
	Abort acknowledge register 0	ABACK0	16	H'FFFFD83A	16
	Data frame receive pending register 1	RXPR1	16	H'FFFFD840	16
	Data frame receive pending register 0	RXPR0	16	H'FFFFD842	16
	Remote frame receive pending register 1	RFPR1	16	H'FFFFD848	16
	Remote frame receive pending register 0	RFPR0	16	H'FFFFD84A	16
	Mailbox interrupt mask register 1	MBIMR1	16	H'FFFFD850	16
	Mailbox interrupt mask register 0	MBIMR0	16	H'FFFFD852	16
	Unread message status register 1	UMSR1	16	H'FFFFD858	16
	Unread message status register 0	UMSR0	16	H'FFFFD85A	16
	Timer trigger control register 0	TTCR0	16	H'FFFFD880	16
	Cycle maximum/tx-enable window register	CMAX_TEW	16	H'FFFFD884	16
	Reference trigger offset register	RFTROFF	16	H'FFFFD886	16
	Timer status register	TSR	16	H'FFFFD888	16
	Cycle counter register	CCR	16	H'FFFFD88A	16
	Timer counter register	TCNTR	16	H'FFFFD88C	16
	Cycle time register	CYCTR	16	H'FFFFD890	16
	Reference mark register	RFMK	16	H'FFFFD894	16
	Timer compare match register 0	TCMR0	16	H'FFFFD898	16
	Timer compare match register 1	TCMR1	16	H'FFFFD89C	16
	Timer compare match register 2	TCMR2	16	H'FFFFD8A0	16
	Tx-trigger time selection register	TTTSEL	16	H'FFFFD8A4	16
	MB[0].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD900	16, 32
CONTROL0_L		—	16	H'FFFFD902	16
LAFM0		—	16	H'FFFFD904	16, 32
LAFM1		—	16	H'FFFFD906	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[0].	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD908	8, 16, 32
		DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD90A	8, 16
		DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD90C	8, 16, 32
		DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD90E	8, 16
		CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD910	8, 16
		TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD912	16
	MB[1].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD920	16, 32
		CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD922	16
		LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD924	16, 32
		LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD926	16
		DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD928	8, 16, 32
		DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD92A	8, 16
		DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD92C	8, 16, 32
		DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD92E	8, 16
CONTROL1		—	16	H'FFFFD930	8, 16	
TIMESTAMP		—	16	H'FFFFD932	16	
MB[2].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD940	16, 32	
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD942	16	
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD944	16, 32	
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD946	16	
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD948	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD94A	8, 16	
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD94C	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD94E	8, 16	
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD950	8, 16	
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD952	16	
MB[3].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD960	16, 32	
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD962	16	
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD964	16, 32	
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD966	16	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[3]. DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD968	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD96A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD96C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD96E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD970	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD972	16
	MB[4].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD980	16, 32
CONTROL0_L		—	16	H'FFFFD982	16
LAFM0		—	16	H'FFFFD984	16, 32
LAFM1		—	16	H'FFFFD986	16
DATA_01		—	16	H'FFFFD988	8, 16, 32
DATA_23		—	16	H'FFFFD98A	8, 16
DATA_45		—	16	H'FFFFD98C	8, 16, 32
DATA_67		—	16	H'FFFFD98E	8, 16
CONTROL1		—	16	H'FFFFD990	8, 16
TIMESTAMP		—	16	H'FFFFD992	16
MB[5].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD9A0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD9A2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD9A4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD9A6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD9A8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD9AA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD9AC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD9AE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD9B0	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD9B2	16
MB[6].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD9C0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD9C2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD9C4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD9C6	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[6]. DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD9C8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD9CA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD9CC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD9CE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD9D0	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD9D2	16
MB[7].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFD9E0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFD9E2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFD9E4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFD9E6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFD9E8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFD9EA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFD9EC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFD9EE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFD9F0	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFD9F2	16
MB[8].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDA00	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDA02	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDA04	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDA06	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDA08	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDA0A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDA0C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDA0E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDA10	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFDA12	16
MB[9].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDA20	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDA22	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDA24	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDA26	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[9]. DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDA28	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDA2A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDA2C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDA2E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDA30	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFDA32	16
	MB[10].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDA40	16, 32
CONTROL0_L		—	16	H'FFFFDA42	16
LAFM0		—	16	H'FFFFDA44	16, 32
LAFM1		—	16	H'FFFFDA46	16
DATA_01		—	16	H'FFFFDA48	8, 16, 32
DATA_23		—	16	H'FFFFDA4A	8, 16
DATA_45		—	16	H'FFFFDA4C	8, 16, 32
DATA_67		—	16	H'FFFFDA4E	8, 16
CONTROL1		—	16	H'FFFFDA50	8, 16
TIMESTAMP		—	16	H'FFFFDA52	16
MB[11].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDA60	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDA62	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDA64	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDA66	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDA68	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDA6A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDA6C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDA6E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDA70	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFDA72	16
MB[12].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDA80	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDA82	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDA84	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDA86	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[12]. DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFDA88	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFDA8A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFDA8C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFDA8E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFDA90	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFDA92	16
MB[13].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFDA00	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFDA02	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFDA04	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFDA06	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFDA08	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFDA0A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFDA0C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFDA0E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFDA10	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFDA12	16
MB[14].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFDA1C	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFDA1E	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFDA20	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFDA22	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFDA24	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFDA26	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFDA28	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFDA2A	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFDA2C	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFDA2E	16
MB[15].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFDA30	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFDA32	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFDA34	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFDA36	16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[15]. DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDAE8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDAEA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDAEC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDAEE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDAF0	8, 16
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFDAF2	16
	MB[16].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDB00	16, 32
CONTROL0_L		—	16	H'FFFFDB02	16
LAFM0		—	16	H'FFFFDB04	16, 32
LAFM1		—	16	H'FFFFDB06	16
DATA_01		—	16	H'FFFFDB08	8, 16, 32
DATA_23		—	16	H'FFFFDB0A	8, 16
DATA_45		—	16	H'FFFFDB0C	8, 16, 32
DATA_67		—	16	H'FFFFDB0E	8, 16
MB[17].	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDB10	8, 16
	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDB20	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDB22	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDB24	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDB26	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDB28	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDB2A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDB2C	8, 16, 32
MB[18].	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDB2E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDB30	8, 16
	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDB40	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDB42	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDB44	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDB46	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDB48	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDB4A	8, 16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[18]. DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDB4C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDB4E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDB50	8, 16
	MB[19]. CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDB60	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDB62	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDB64	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDB66	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDB68	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDB6A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDB6C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDB6E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDB70	8, 16
MB[20]. CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDB80	16, 32	
CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDB82	16	
LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDB84	16, 32	
LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDB86	16	
DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDB88	8, 16, 32	
DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDB8A	8, 16	
DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDB8C	8, 16, 32	
DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDB8E	8, 16	
CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDB90	8, 16	
MB[21]. CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDBA0	16, 32	
CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDBA2	16	
LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDBA4	16, 32	
LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDBA6	16	
DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDBA8	8, 16, 32	
DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDBAA	8, 16	
DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDBAC	8, 16, 32	
DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDBAE	8, 16	
CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDBB0	8, 16	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[22]. CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDBC0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDBC2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDBC4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDBC6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDBC8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDBCA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDBCC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDBCE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDBD0	8, 16
MB[23].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDBE0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDBE2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDBE4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDBE6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDBE8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDBEA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDBEC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDBEE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDBF0	8, 16
MB[24].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDC00	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDC02	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDC04	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDC06	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDC08	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDC0A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDC0C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDC0E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDC10	8, 16
	TTT	—	16	H'FFFFDC14	16
TTCONTROL	—	16	H'FFFFDC16	16	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[25]. CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDC20	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDC22	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDC24	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDC26	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDC28	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDC2A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDC2C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDC2E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDC30	8, 16
	TTT	—	16	H'FFFFDC34	16
	TTCONTROL	—	16	H'FFFFDC36	16
MB[26].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDC40	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDC42	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDC44	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDC46	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDC48	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDC4A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDC4C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDC4E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDC50	8, 16
	TTT	—	16	H'FFFFDC54	16
	TTCONTROL	—	16	H'FFFFDC56	16
MB[27].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDC60	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDC62	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDC64	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDC66	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDC68	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDC6A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDC6C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDC6E	8, 16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[27]. CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDC70	8, 16
	TTT	—	16	H'FFFFDC74	16
	TTCONTROL	—	16	H'FFFFDC76	16
MB[28].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDC80	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDC82	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDC84	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDC86	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDC88	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDC8A	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDC8C	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDC8E	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDC90	8, 16
	TTT	—	16	H'FFFFDC94	16
	TTCONTROL	—	16	H'FFFFDC96	16
MB[29].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDCA0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDCA2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDCA4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDCA6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDCA8	8, 16, 32
	DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDCAA	8, 16
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDCAC	8, 16, 32
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDCAE	8, 16
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDCB0	8, 16
	TTT	—	16	H'FFFFDCB4	16
	TTCONTROL	—	16	H'FFFFDCB6	16
MB[30].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDCC0	16, 32
	CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDCC2	16
	LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDCC4	16, 32
	LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDCC6	16
	DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDCC8	8, 16, 32

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[30]. DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDCCA	8, 16	
	DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDCCC	8, 16, 32	
	DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDCCE	8, 16	
	CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDCD0	8, 16	
	TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFDCD2	16	
	TTT	—	16	H'FFFFDCD4	16	
	MB[31].	CONTROL0_H	—	16	H'FFFFDCE0	16, 32
		CONTROL0_L	—	16	H'FFFFDCE2	16
		LAFM0	—	16	H'FFFFDCE4	16, 32
		LAFM1	—	16	H'FFFFDCE6	16
		DATA_01	—	16	H'FFFFDCE8	8, 16, 32
		DATA_23	—	16	H'FFFFDCEA	8, 16
		DATA_45	—	16	H'FFFFDCEC	8, 16, 32
		DATA_67	—	16	H'FFFFDCEE	8, 16
		CONTROL1	—	16	H'FFFFDCF0	8, 16
		TIMESTAMP	—	16	H'FFFFDCF2	16
		Message buffer error status register	MBESR	16	H'FFFFDE00	16
		Message buffer error control register	MBECR	16	H'FFFFDE02	16
	ADC (ADC_A)	A/D data register Diag0	ADR00	16	H'FFFFE83E	16
		A/D data register 0	ADR0	16	H'FFFFE840	16
A/D data register 1		ADR1	16	H'FFFFE842	16	
A/D data register 2		ADR2	16	H'FFFFE844	16	
A/D data register 3		ADR3	16	H'FFFFE846	16	
A/D data register 4		ADR4	16	H'FFFFE848	16	
A/D data register 5		ADR5	16	H'FFFFE84A	16	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size	
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D data register 6	ADR6	16	H'FFFFFFE84C	16	
	A/D data register 7	ADR7	16	H'FFFFFFE84E	16	
	A/D data register 8	ADR8	16	H'FFFFFFE850	16	
	A/D data register 9	ADR9	16	H'FFFFFFE852	16	
	A/D data register 10	ADR10	16	H'FFFFFFE854	16	
	A/D data register 11	ADR11	16	H'FFFFFFE856	16	
	A/D data register 12	ADR12	16	H'FFFFFFE858	16	
	A/D data register 13	ADR13	16	H'FFFFFFE85A	16	
	A/D data register 14	ADR14	16	H'FFFFFFE85C	16	
	A/D data register 15	ADR15	16	H'FFFFFFE85E	16	
	A/D data register 16	ADR16	16	H'FFFFFFE860	16	
	A/D data register 17	ADR17	16	H'FFFFFFE862	16	
	A/D data register 18	ADR18	16	H'FFFFFFE864	16	
	A/D data register 19	ADR19	16	H'FFFFFFE866	16	
	A/D data register 20	ADR20	16	H'FFFFFFE868	16	
	A/D data register 21	ADR21	16	H'FFFFFFE86A	16	
	A/D data register 22	ADR22	16	H'FFFFFFE86C	16	
	ADC (ADC_B)	A/D data register Diag1	ADRD1	16	H'FFFFFFEC3E	16
		A/D data register 40	ADR40	16	H'FFFFFFEC40	16
		A/D data register 41	ADR41	16	H'FFFFFFEC42	16
		A/D data register 42	ADR42	16	H'FFFFFFEC44	16
		A/D data register 43	ADR43	16	H'FFFFFFEC46	16
A/D data register 44		ADR44	16	H'FFFFFFEC48	16	
A/D data register 45		ADR45	16	H'FFFFFFEC4A	16	
A/D data register 46		ADR46	16	H'FFFFFFEC4C	16	
A/D data register 47		ADR47	16	H'FFFFFFEC4E	16	
A/D data register 48		ADR48	16	H'FFFFFFEC50	16	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D control register 0	ADCSR0	8	H'FFFFFFE800	8
ADC (ADC_B)	A/D control register 1	ADCSR1	8	H'FFFFFFEC00	8
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D conversion status register 0	ADREF0	8	H'FFFFFFE802	8
ADC (ADC_B)	A/D conversion status register 1	ADREF1	8	H'FFFFFFEC02	8
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D interrupt trigger enable register 0	ADTRE0	16	H'FFFFFFE804	8, 16
ADC (ADC_B)	A/D interrupt trigger enable register 1	ADTRE1	8	H'FFFFFFEC10	8
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D interrupt trigger conversion end flag register0	ADTRF0	16	H'FFFFFFE806	8, 16
ADC (ADC_B)	A/D interrupt trigger conversion end flag register1	ADTRF1	8	H'FFFFFFEC12	8
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D interrupt trigger source select register 0	ADTRS0	16	H'FFFFFFE808	8, 16
ADC (ADC_B)	A/D interrupt trigger source select register 1	ADTRS1	8	H'FFFFFFEC14	8
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D interrupt software trigger register 0	ADSTRG0	16	H'FFFFFFE80A	8, 16
ADC (ADC_B)	A/D interrupt software trigger register 1	ADSTRG1	8	H'FFFFFFEC16	8
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D interrupt trigger conversion end interrupt enable register 0	ADTRD0	16	H'FFFFFFE80C	8, 16
ADC (ADC_B)	A/D interrupt trigger conversion end interrupt enable register 1	ADTRD1	8	H'FFFFFFEC18	8
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D-converted value addition mode select register 0	ADADS0	8	H'FFFFFFE81C	8
ADC (ADC_B)	A/D-converted value addition mode select register 1	ADADS1	8	H'FFFFFFEC1C	8

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D-converted value addition count selection register 0	ADADC0	8	H'FFFFFFE81E	8
ADC (ADC_B)	A/D-converted value addition count selection register 1	ADADC1	8	H'FFFFFFEC1E	8
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D channel select register 0	ADANS0	16	H'FFFFFFE820	8, 16, 32
	A/D channel select register 1	ADANS1	16	H'FFFFFFE822	8, 16, 32
ADC (ADC_B)	A/D channel select register 3	ADANS3	16	H'FFFFFFEC20	8, 16
ADC (ADC_A)	A/D control extended register 0	ADCER0	16	H'FFFFFFE830	8, 16
ADC (ADC_B)	A/D control extended register 1	ADCER1	16	H'FFFFFFEC30	8, 16
JTAG	Instruction register	SDIR	4	—	—
	ID register	SDID	32	—	—
	Bypass register	SDBPR	1	—	—
	Boundary scan register	SDBSR	—	—	—
PFC	Port A I/O register	PAIOR	16	H'FFFFFF3806	8, 16
	Port A control register 4	PACR4	16	H'FFFFFF3810	8, 16, 32
	Port A control register 3	PACR3	16	H'FFFFFF3812	8, 16
	Port A control register 2	PACR2	16	H'FFFFFF3814	8, 16, 32
	Port A control register 1	PACR1	16	H'FFFFFF3816	8, 16
	Port A control register 4A	PACR4A	16	H'FFFFFFCA00	8, 16, 32
	Port A control register 3A	PACR3A	16	H'FFFFFFCA02	8, 16
	Port A control register 2A	PACR2A	16	H'FFFFFFCA04	8, 16, 32
	Port A control register 1A	PACR1A	16	H'FFFFFFCA06	8, 16
	Port B I/O register	PBIOR	16	H'FFFFFF3886	8, 16
	Port B control register 4	PBCR4	16	H'FFFFFF3890	8, 16, 32
	Port B control register 3	PBCR3	16	H'FFFFFF3892	8, 16
	Port B control register 2	PBCR2	16	H'FFFFFF3894	8, 16, 32
	Port B control register 1	PBCR1	16	H'FFFFFF3896	8, 16
	Port B control register 3A	PBCR3A	16	H'FFFFFFCA12	8, 16
	Port B control register 2A	PBCR2A	16	H'FFFFFFCA14	8, 16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
PFC	Port C I/O register	PCIOR	16	H'FFFE3906	8, 16
	Port C control register 4	PCCR4	16	H'FFFE3910	8, 16, 32
	Port C control register 3	PCCR3	16	H'FFFE3912	8, 16
	Port C control register 2	PCCR2	16	H'FFFE3914	8, 16, 32
	Port C control register 1	PCCR1	16	H'FFFE3916	8, 16
	Port C control register 4A	PCCR4A	16	H'FFFFCA20	8, 16, 32
	Port C control register 3A	PCCR3A	16	H'FFFFCA22	8, 16
	Port C control register 2A	PCCR2A	16	H'FFFFCA24	8, 16, 32
	Port C control register 1A	PCCR1A	16	H'FFFFCA26	8, 16
	Port F I/O register	PFIOR	16	H'FFFFC82A	8, 16
	Port F control register 2	PFCR2	16	H'FFFFC82C	8, 16, 32
	Port F control register 1	PFCR1	16	H'FFFFC82E	8, 16
	Port F control register 4A	PFCR4A	16	H'FFFFCA50	8, 16, 32
	Port F control register 3A	PFCR3A	16	H'FFFFCA52	8, 16
	Port F control register 2A	PFCR2A	16	H'FFFFCA54	8, 16, 32
	Port F control register 1A	PFCR1A	16	H'FFFFCA56	8, 16
	Port G I/O register	PGIOR	16	H'FFFFC83C	8, 16
	Port G control register 2	PGCR2	16	H'FFFFC840	8, 16, 32
	Port G control register 1	PGCR1	16	H'FFFFC842	8, 16
	Port G control register 4A	PGCR4A	16	H'FFFFCA60	8, 16, 32
	Port G control register 3A	PGCR3A	16	H'FFFFCA62	8, 16
	Port G control register 2A	PGCR2A	16	H'FFFFCA64	8, 16, 32
	Port G control register 1A	PGCR1A	16	H'FFFFCA66	8, 16
	Port J I/O register	PJIOR	16	H'FFFFC86C	8, 16
	Port J control register 2	PJCR2	16	H'FFFFC870	8, 16, 32
	Port J control register 1	PJCR1	16	H'FFFFC872	8, 16
	Port J control register 3A	PJCR3A	16	H'FFFFCA82	8, 16
	Port J control register 2A	PJCR2A	16	H'FFFFCA84	8, 16, 32
	Port J control register 1A	PJCR1A	16	H'FFFFCA86	8, 16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
PFC	Port S control register 4	PSCR4	16	H'FFFFCB10	8, 16, 32
	Port S control register 3	PSCR3	16	H'FFFFCB12	8, 16
	Port S control register 2	PSCR2	16	H'FFFFCB14	8, 16, 32
	Port S control register 1	PSCR1	16	H'FFFFCB16	8, 16,
	Port T control register 2	PTCR2	16	H'FFFFCB34	8, 16, 32
	Port T control register 1	PTCR1	16	H'FFFFCB36	8, 16
I/O port	Port A data register	PADR	16	H'FFFE3802	8, 16
	Port A port register	PAPR	16	H'FFFE381E	8, 16
	Port A inverting register	PAIR	16	H'FFFE3818	8, 16
	Port B data register	PBDR	16	H'FFFE3882	8, 16
	Port B port register	PBPR	16	H'FFFE389E	8, 16
	Port B inverting register	PBIR	16	H'FFFE3898	8, 16, 32
	Port B driving ability setting register	PBDSR	16	H'FFFE389A	8, 16
	Port B pin state setting register	PBPSR	16	H'FFFE389C	8, 16, 32
	Port C data register	PCDR	16	H'FFFE3902	8, 16
	Port C port register	PCPR	16	H'FFFE391E	8, 16
	Port C inverting register	PCIR	16	H'FFFE3918	8, 16, 32
	Port C driving ability setting register	PCDSR	16	H'FFFE391A	8, 16
	Port F data register	PFDR	16	H'FFFFC820	8, 16, 32
	Port F port register	PFPR	16	H'FFFFC822	8, 16
	Port F inverting register	PFIR	16	H'FFFFC824	8, 16, 32
	Port F driving ability setting register	PFDSR	16	H'FFFFC826	8, 16
	Port F pin state setting register	PFPSR	16	H'FFFFC828	8, 16, 32
	Port G data register	PGDR	16	H'FFFFC830	8, 16, 32
	Port G port register	PGPR	16	H'FFFFC832	8, 16
	Port G inverting register	PGIR	16	H'FFFFC834	8, 16, 32
Port G driving ability setting register	PGDSR	16	H'FFFFC836	8, 16	
Port G edge selecting register	PGER	16	H'FFFFC838	8, 16, 32	

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
I/O port	Port G pin state setting register	PGPSR	16	H'FFFFC83A	8, 16
	Port J data register	PJDR	16	H'FFFFC860	8, 16, 32
	Port J port register	PJPR	16	H'FFFFC862	8, 16
	Port J inverting register	PJIR	16	H'FFFFC864	8, 16, 32
	Port J driving ability setting register	PJDSR	16	H'FFFFC866	8, 16
	Port J pin state setting register	PJPSR	16	H'FFFFC868	8, 16
	Port S port register	PSPR	16	H'FFFFCB02	8, 16
	Port T port register	PTPR	16	H'FFFFCB22	8, 16
	CK control register	CKCR	16	H'FFFFC920	8, 16
MISG	Calculation data register	MISRCDR	32	H'FFF7FFFC	8, 16, 32
	MISR control register	MISRCCR	8	H'FFFC1C00	8
	Multi-input signature register	MISR	32	H'FFFC1C04	32
ROM/ EEPROM	Flash pin monitor register	FPMON	8	H'FFFFA800	8
	Flash mode register	FMODR	8	H'FFFFA802	8
	Flash access status register	FASTAT	8	H'FFFFA810	8
	Flash access error interrupt enable register	FAEINT	8	H'FFFFA811	8
	ROM MAT select register	ROMMAT	16	H'FFFFA820	8, 16
	FCU RAM enable register	FCURAME	16	H'FFFFA854	8, 16
	Flash status register 0	FSTATR0	8	H'FFFFA900	8, 16
	Flash status register 1	FSTATR1	8	H'FFFFA901	8, 16
	Flash P/E mode entry register	FENTRYR	16	H'FFFFA902	8, 16
	Flash protect register	FPROTR	16	H'FFFFA904	8, 16
	Flash reset register	FRESETR	16	H'FFFFA906	8, 16
	FCU command register	FCMDR	16	H'FFFFA90A	8, 16
	FCU RAM ECC error control register	FRAMECCR	8	H'FFFFA90C	8
	FCU processing switch register	FCPSR	16	H'FFFFA918	8, 16
	EEPROM blank check control register	EEPBCCNT	16	H'FFFFA91A	8, 16

Module	Register Name	Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Address	Access Size
ROM/ EEPROM	Flash P/E status register	FPESTAT	16	H'FFFFFFA91C	8, 16
	EEPROM blank check status register	EEPBCSTAT	16	H'FFFFFFA91E	8, 16
	EEPROM read enable register 0	EEPRE0	16	H'FFFFFFA840	8, 16
	EEPROM program/erase enable register 0	EEPWE0	16	H'FFFFFFA850	8, 16
	EEPROM MAT select register	EEPMAT	16	H'FFFFFFAB00	8, 16
	FCU firmware area select register	FCUAREA	16	H'FFFFFFC950	16
ROMC	ROM cache control register	RCCR	32	H'FFFFFFC1400	32
	ROM cache control register 2	RCCR2	32	H'FFFFFFC1408	32
RAM	RAM enable control register	RAMEN	16	H'FFFFFF0800	8, (16)
	RAM write enable control register	RAMWEN	16	H'FFFFFF0802	8, (16)
	RAM ECC enable control register	RAMECC	16	H'FFFFFF0804	8, (16)
	RAM error status register	RAMERR	8	H'FFFFFF0806	8
	RAM error interrupt control register	RAMINT	8	H'FFFFFF0810	8
	RAM access cycle set register	RAMACYC	16	H'FFFFFF0812	8, 16
Power-down mode	Standby control register	STBCR	16	H'FFFFFFE0400	8, 16

29.2 List of Register Bits

The addresses and bit names of the registers in the peripheral modules are shown below. Registers composed of 16 and 32 bits are divided into 2 and 4 rows, accordingly.

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
INTC	ICR0	NMIL	—	—	—	—	—	—	NMIE
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICR1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		IRQ31S	IRQ30S	IRQ21S	IRQ20S	IRQ11S	IRQ10S	IRQ01S	IRQ00S
	IRQRR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	IRQ3F	IRQ2F	IRQ1F	IRQ0F
	IBCR	E15	E14	E13	E12	E11	E10	E9	E8
		E7	E6	E5	E4	E3	E2	E1	—
	IBNR	BE[1:0]		BOVE	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	BN[3:0]			
	SINTR1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	IPR01	IRQ0				IRQ1			
		IRQ2				IRQ3			
	IPR02	Reserved				Reserved			
		Reserved				Reserved			
	SINTR9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
INTC	SINTR14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	SINTR15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SINTC
	IPR03	DMAC0				DMAC1			
		DMAC2				DMAC3			
	IPR04	DMAC4				DMAC5			
		DMAC6				DMAC7			
	IPR05	CMT0				CMT1			
		Reserved				WDT			
	IPR06	ATU-A(ICIA0, ICIA1)				ATU-A(ICIA2, ICIA3)			
		Reserved				ATU-A(OVIA)			
	IPR07	ATU-B(CMIB0, CMIB1)				ATU-B(CMIB6, ICIB0)			
		ATU-C0(IMIC00 to IMIC03)				ATU-C0(OVIC0)			
	IPR08	ATU-C1(IMIC10 to IMIC13)				ATU-C1(OVIC1)			
		ATU-C2(IMIC20 to IMIC23)				ATU-C2(OVIC2)			
	IPR09	ATU-C3(IMIC30 to IMIC33)				ATU-C3(OVIC3)			
		ATU-C4(IMIC40 to IMIC43)				ATU-C4(OVIC4)			
	IPR10	ATU-D0(CMID00 to CMID03)				ATU-D0(OVI1D0, OVI2D0)			
		ATU-D0(UDID00 to UDID03)				ATU-D1(CMID10 to CMID13)			
	IPR11	ATU-D1(OVI1D1, OVI2D1)				ATU-D1(UDID10 to UDID13)			
		ATU-D2(CMID20 to CMID23)				ATU-D2(OVI1D2, OVI2D1)			
	IPR12	ATU-D2(UDID20 to UDID23)				ATU-D3(CMID30 to CMID33)			
		ATU-D3(OVI1D3, OVI2D3)				ATU-D3(UDID30 to UDID33)			
	IPR13	Reserved				Reserved			
		Reserved				Reserved			
	IPR14	Reserved				Reserved			
		ATU-E0(CMIE00 to CMIE03)				ATU-E1(CMIE10 to CMIE13)			
	IPR15	ATU-E2(CMIE20 to CMIE23)				ATU-E3(CMIE30 to CMIE33)			
		ATU-E4(CMIE40 to CMIE43)				Reserved			
	IPR16	ATU-F(ICIF0 to ICIF3)				ATU-F(ICIF4 to ICIF8)			
		ATU-F(ICIF8 to ICIF11)				ATU-F(ICIF12 to ICIF15)			

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INTC	IPR17	ATU-F(ICIF16 to ICIF19)				Reserved				
		Reserved				Reserved				
	IPR18	ATU-F(OVIF0 to OVIF3)				ATU-F(OVIF4 to OVIF8)				
		ATU-F(OVIF8 to OVIF11)				ATU-F(OVIF12 to OVIF15)				
	IPR19	ATU-F(OVIF16 to OVIF19)				Reserved				
		Reserved				Reserved				
	IPR20	ATU-G(CMIG0 to CMIG3)				ATU-G(CMIG4 to CMIG5)				
		ATU-H(CMIH)				Reserved				
	IPR21	ATU-J(DFIJ0, DFIJ1)				ATU-J(OVIJ0, OVIJ1)				
		ATU-J(DOVIJ0, DOVIJ1)				Reserved				
	IPR22	ADC(ADI0)				ADC(ADI1)				
		ADC(ADID0 to ADID3)				ADC(ADID4 to ADID7)				
	IPR23	ADC(ADID8 to ADID11)				ADC(ADID12 to ADID15)				
		ADC(ADID40)				ADC(ADID41)				
	IPR24	ADC(ADID42)				ADC(ADID43)				
		ADC(ADID44)				ADC(ADID45)				
	IPR25	ADC(ADID46)				ADC(ADID47)				
		Reserved				Reserved				
	IPR26	SCI_A				SCI_B				
		SCI_C				Reserved				
	IPR27	Reserved				RSPI_A				
		Reserved				Reserved				
	IPR28	RCAN_A				RCAN_B				
		Reserved				Reserved				
	IPR29	A-DMAC				Reserved				
Reserved				Reserved						
UBC	BAR_0	BA0_31	BA0_30	BA0_29	BA0_28	BA0_27	BA0_26	BA0_25	BA0_24	
		BA0_23	BA0_22	BA0_21	BA0_20	BA0_19	BA0_18	BA0_17	BA0_16	
		BA0_15	BA0_14	BA0_13	BA0_12	BA0_11	BA0_10	BA0_9	BA0_8	
		BA0_7	BA0_6	BA0_5	BA0_4	BA0_3	BA0_2	BA0_1	BA0_0	

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UBC	BAMR_0	BAM0_31	BAM0_30	BAM0_29	BAM0_28	BAM0_27	BAM0_26	BAM0_25	BAM0_24	
		BAM0_23	BAM0_22	BAM0_21	BAM0_20	BAM0_19	BAM0_18	BAM0_17	BAM0_16	
		BAM0_15	BAM0_14	BAM0_13	BAM0_12	BAM0_11	BAM0_10	BAM0_9	BAM0_8	
		BAM0_7	BAM0_6	BAM0_5	BAM0_4	BAM0_3	BAM0_2	BAM0_1	BAM0_0	
	BBR_0	—	—	UBID0	—	—	CP0_[2:0]			
		CD0_[1:0]		ID0_[1:0]		RW0_[1:0]		SZ0_[1:0]		
	BAR_1	BA1_31	BA1_30	BA1_29	BA1_28	BA1_27	BA1_26	BA1_25	BA1_24	
		BA1_23	BA1_22	BA1_21	BA1_20	BA1_19	BA1_18	BA1_17	BA1_16	
		BA1_15	BA1_14	BA1_13	BA1_12	BA1_11	BA1_10	BA1_9	BA1_8	
		BA1_7	BA1_6	BA1_5	BA1_4	BA1_3	BA1_2	BA1_1	BA1_0	
	BAMR_1	BAM1_31	BAM1_30	BAM1_29	BAM1_28	BAM1_27	BAM1_26	BAM1_25	BAM1_24	
		BAM1_23	BAM1_22	BAM1_21	BAM1_20	BAM1_19	BAM1_18	BAM1_17	BAM1_16	
		BAM1_15	BAM1_14	BAM1_13	BAM1_12	BAM1_11	BAM1_10	BAM1_9	BAM1_8	
		BAM1_7	BAM1_6	BAM1_5	BAM1_4	BAM1_3	BAM1_2	BAM1_1	BAM1_0	
	BBR_1	—	—	UBID1	—	—	CP1_[2:0]			
		CD1_[1:0]		ID1_[1:0]		RW1_[1:0]		SZ1_[1:0]		
	BAR_2	BA2_31	BA2_30	BA2_29	BA2_28	BA2_27	BA2_26	BA2_25	BA2_24	
		BA2_23	BA2_22	BA2_21	BA2_20	BA2_19	BA2_18	BA2_17	BA2_16	
		BA2_15	BA2_14	BA2_13	BA2_12	BA2_11	BA2_10	BA2_9	BA2_8	
		BA2_7	BA2_6	BA2_5	BA2_4	BA2_3	BA2_2	BA2_1	BA2_0	
	BAMR_2	BAM2_31	BAM2_30	BAM2_29	BAM2_28	BAM2_27	BAM2_26	BAM2_25	BAM2_24	
		BAM2_23	BAM2_22	BAM2_21	BAM2_20	BAM2_19	BAM2_18	BAM2_17	BAM2_16	
		BAM2_15	BAM2_14	BAM2_13	BAM2_12	BAM2_11	BAM2_10	BAM2_9	BAM2_8	
		BAM2_7	BAM2_6	BAM2_5	BAM2_4	BAM2_3	BAM2_2	BAM2_1	BAM2_0	
	BBR_2	—	—	UBID2	—	—	CP2_[2:0]			
		CD2_[1:0]		ID2_[1:0]		RW2_[1:0]		SZ2_[1:0]		
	BAR_3	BA3_31	BA3_30	BA3_29	BA3_28	BA3_27	BA3_26	BA3_25	BA3_24	
		BA3_23	BA3_22	BA3_21	BA3_20	BA3_19	BA3_18	BA3_17	BA3_16	
		BA3_15	BA3_14	BA3_13	BA3_12	BA3_11	BA3_10	BA3_9	BA3_8	
		BA3_7	BA3_6	BA3_5	BA3_4	BA3_3	BA3_2	BA3_1	BA3_0	

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UBC	BAMR_3	BAM3_31	BAM3_30	BAM3_29	BAM3_28	BAM3_27	BAM3_26	BAM3_25	BAM3_24	
		BAM3_23	BAM3_22	BAM3_21	BAM3_20	BAM3_19	BAM3_18	BAM3_17	BAM3_16	
		BAM3_15	BAM3_14	BAM3_13	BAM3_12	BAM3_11	BAM3_10	BAM3_9	BAM3_8	
		BAM3_7	BAM3_6	BAM3_5	BAM3_4	BAM3_3	BAM3_2	BAM3_1	BAM3_0	
	BBR_3	—	—	UBID3	—	—	CP3_[2:0]			
		CD3_[1:0]		ID3_[1:0]		RW3_[1:0]		SZ3_[1:0]		
	BRCR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		SCMFC0	SCMFC1	SCMFC2	SCMFC3	SCMFD0	SCMFD1	SCMFD2	SCMFD3	
		PCB3	PCB2	PCB1	PCB0	—	—	—	—	
	DMAC	SAR0								
DAR0										
DMATCR0		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CHCR0		TC1	—	—	RLD1	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	HIE	—	—	
		DM[1:0]		SM[1:0]		RS[3:0]				
		—	—	TB	TS[1:0]		IE	—	DE	
CHFR0		—	—	—	HE	—	—	—	TE	

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DMAC	TEMSK0	TEMKEY[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TEMASK
	RSAR0									
	RDAR0									
	RDMATCR0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SAR1									
	DAR1									
	DMATCR1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CHCR1	TC1	—	—	—	RLD1	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	HIE	—	—
		DM[1:0]		SM[1:0]		RS[3:0]				
		—	—	TB	TS[1:0]		IE	—	DE	
	CHFR1	—	—	—	HE	—	—	—	TE	

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0	
DMAC	TEMSK1	TEMKEY[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TEMASK
	RSAR1									
	RDAR1									
	RDMATCR1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SAR2									
	DAR2									
	DMATCR2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CHCR2	TC1	—	—	—	RLD1	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	HIE	—	—
		DM[1:0]		SM[1:0]		RS[3:0]				
		—	—	TB	TS[1:0]		IE	—	DE	
	CHFR2	—	—	—	HE	—	—	—	TE	

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DMAC	TEMSK2	TEMKEY[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TEMASK
	RSAR2								
	RDAR2								
	RDMATCR2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SAR3								
	DAR3								
	DMATCR3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CHCR3	TC1	—	—	—	RLD1	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	HIE	—	—
		DM[1:0]		SM[1:0]		RS[3:0]			
		—	—	TB	TS[1:0]		IE	—	DE
	CHFR3	—	—	—	HE	—	—	—	TE

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0	
DMAC	TEMSK3	TEMKEY[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TEMASK
	RSAR3									
	RDAR3									
	RDMATCR3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SAR4									
	DAR4									
	DMATCR4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CHCR4	TC[1:0]	—		—	RLD1	RLD2[1:0]		—	IFT
		—	—	—	—	—	HIE	—	—	
		DM[1:0]		SM[1:0]			RS[3:0]			
		—	—	TB	TS[1:0]		IE	—	DE	
	CHFR4	—	—	—	HE	—	—	—	TE	

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DMAC	TEMSK4	TEMKEY[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TEMASK
	RSAR4									
	RDAR4									
	RDMATCR4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ARCR4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	RARCR4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SAR5									
	DAR5									
	DMATCR5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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DMAC	CHCR5	TC[1:0]		—	RLD1	RLD2[1:0]		—	IFT	
		—	—	—	—	—	HIE	—	—	
		DM[1:0]		SM[1:0]		RS[3:0]				
		—	—	TB	TS[1:0]		IE	—	DE	
	CHFR5	—	—	—	HE	—	—	—	TE	
	TEMSK5	TEMKEY[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TEMASK
	RSAR5									
	RDAR5									
	RDMATCR5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ARCR5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	RARCR5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAR6										
DAR6										

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DMAC	DMATCR6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CHCR6	TC[1:0]	—	—	—	RLD1	—	RLD2[1:0]	—	IFT
		—	—	—	—	—	—	HIE	—	—
		DM[1:0]	—	—	SM[1:0]	—	—	RS[3:0]	—	—
		—	—	TB	—	TS[1:0]	—	IE	—	DE
	CHFR6	—	—	—	HE	—	—	—	TE	
	TEMSK6	TEMKEY[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TEMASK
	RSAR6									
	RDAR6									
	RDMATCR6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ARCR6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	RARCR6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAR7										

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DMAC	DAR7									
	DMATCR7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CHCR7	TC[1:0]	—		RLD1	RLD2[1:0]		—	IFT	
		—	—	—	—	—	HIE	—	—	
		DM[1:0]		SM[1:0]		RS[3:0]				
		—	—	TB	TS[1:0]		IE	—	DE	
	CHFR7	—	—	—	HE	—	—	—	TE	
	TEMSK7	TEMKEY[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TEMASK
	RSAR7									
	RDAR7									
	RDMATCR7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	ARCR7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	RARCR7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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DMAC	DMAOR	—	—	CMS[1:0]		—	—	PR[1:0]		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DME	
	DMAFR	—	—	—	AE	—	—	—	NMIF	
	DMARS0	CH1 MID[5:0]						CH1 RID[1:0]		
		CH0 MID[5:0]						CH0 RID[1:0]		
	DMARS1	CH3 MID[5:0]						CH3 RID[1:0]		
		CH2 MID[5:0]						CH2 RID[1:0]		
	DMARS2	CH5 MID[5:0]						CH5 RID[1:0]		
		CH4 MID[5:0]						CH4 RID[1:0]		
	DMARS3	CH7 MID[5:0]						CH7 RID[1:0]		
		CH6 MID[5:0]						CH6 RID[1:0]		
	A-DMAC	ADMAOR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DME
ADMAABR		—	—	—	—	—	AA[2:0]			
ADMAIE0		—	—					—	—	
ADMAIE1										
ADMAIE2										
ADMAIE3										
ADMAIE4										
ADMAIE5										
ADMAIE7				—	—					
ADMAIE8		—	—	—	—					
ADMAIE9		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	
ADMADV0		—	—					—	—	
ADMADV1										
ADMADV2										
ADMADV3										
ADMADV4										
ADMADV5										
ADMATE0				—	—					
ADMATE1		—	—	—	—					
ADMATE2		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	

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A-DMAC	ADMADE0	—	—					—	—
	ADMADE1								
	ADMADE2								
	ADMADE3								
	ADMADE4								
	ADMADE5								
	ADMADE7	—	—	—	—	—		—	
	ADMAMODE0					—	—	—	—
	ADMAMODE1								
	ADMAMODE2								
	ADMATCR0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR56	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR57	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR58	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR59	—	—	—	—	—	—		

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A-DMAC	ADMATCR62	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR63	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR64	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR65	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR66	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMATCR67	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ADMAAR0	—							
	ADMARAR0	—							
	ADMAAR1	—							
	ADMARAR1	—							
	ADMAAR56	—							
	ADMAAR57	—							
	ADMAAR58	—							
	ADMAAR59	—							
	ADMAAR62	—							

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A-DMAC	ADMAAR63	—							
	ADMAAR64	—							
	ADMAAR65	—							
	ADMAAR66	—							
	ADMAAR67	—							
	ADMABUF2								
	ADMABUF3								
	ADMABUF4								
	ADMABUF5								
	ADMARVPR0								

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A-DMAC	ADMARVPR1								
	ADMARVPR2								
	ADMARVPR3								
	ADMATVPR0								
	ADMATVPR1								
	ADMATVPR2								
	ADMATVPR3								
ATU-III	ATUENR	—	—	—	—	—	—	TJE	THE
		TGE	TFE	TEE	TDE	TCE	TBE	TAE	PSCE
	CBCNT	—	—	CB4EG[1:0]		—	CB5SEL	CB5EG[1:0]	
	NCMR	NCCSEL	—	—	—	NCMJ	NCMF	NCMC	NCMA
	PSCR0	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSC0[9:8]	
		PSC0[7:0]							
	PSCR1	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSC1[9:8]	
		PSC1[7:0]							
	PSCR2	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSC2[9:8]	
		PSC2[7:0]							
	PSCR3	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSC3[9:8]	
		PSC3[7:0]							

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ATU-III	TCRA	EVOSEL2A	EVOSEL2B	EVOSEL1			CKSELA		
	TIOR1A	—	—	—	—	IOA5		IOA4	
		IOA3		IOA2		IOA1		IOA0	
	TIOR2A	—	—	NCKA5	NCKA4	NCKA3	NCKA2	NCKA1	NCKA0
		—	—	NCEA5	NCEA4	NCEA3	NCEA2	NCEA1	NCEA0
	TSRA	OVFA	—	ICFA5	ICFA4	ICFA3	ICFA2	ICFA1	ICFA0
	TIERA	OVEA	—	ICEA5	ICEA4	ICEA3	ICEA2	ICEA1	ICEA0
	NCNTA0	NCCNTA0[7:0]							
	NCRA0	NCTA0[7:0]							
	NCNTA1	NCCNTA1[7:0]							
	NCRA1	NCTA1[7:0]							
	NCNTA2	NCCNTA2[7:0]							
	NCRA2	NCTA2[7:0]							
	NCNTA3	NCCNTA3[7:0]							
	NCRA3	NCTA3[7:0]							
	TCNTA	CNTA[31:24]							
		CNTA[23:16]							
		CNTA[15:8]							
		CNTA[7:0]							
	ICRA0	ICA0[31:24]							
		ICA0[23:16]							
		ICA0[15:8]							
		ICA0[7:0]							

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ATU-III	ICRA1	ICA1[31:24]								
		ICA1[23:16]								
		ICA1[15:8]								
		ICA1[7:0]								
	ICRA2	ICA2[31:24]								
		ICA2[23:16]								
		ICA2[15:8]								
		ICA2[7:0]								
	ICRA3	ICA3[31:24]								
		ICA3[23:16]								
		ICA3[15:8]								
		ICA3[7:0]								
	TCRB	—	—	—	—	—	—	CKSELB		
	TIORB	LDSEL	CTCNTB5	EVCNTB	LDEN	CCS	—	—	IOB6	
	TSRB	—	—	—	—	CMFB6	CMFB1	ICFB0	CMFB0	
	TIERB	—	—	IREG		CMEB6	CMEB1	ICEB0	CMEB0	
	TCNTB0	CNTB0								
		CNTB0								
		CNTB0								
		CNTB0								

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ATU-III	ICRB0	ICB0							
		ICB0							
		ICB0							
		ICB0							
	OCRB0	OCB0							
		OCB0							
		OCB0							
		OCB0							
	TCNTB1	CNTB1							
	OCRB1	OCB1							
	ICRB1	ICB1							
		ICB1							
		ICB1							
		ICB1							
	ICRB2	ICB2							
		ICB2							
		ICB2							
		ICB2							
	LDB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		LDVAL							
		LDVAL							
		LDVAL							
	RLDB	RLDVAL							
		RLDVAL							
		RLDVAL							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	PIMR	—	—	—	—	PIM			
		PIM							

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ATU-III	TCNTB2	CNTB2							
		CNTB2							
		CNTB2							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCNTB6	CNTB6							
		CNTB6							
		CNTB6				—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OCRB6	OCB6							
		OCB6							
		OCB6				—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OCRB7	OCB7							
		OCB7							
		OCB7				—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCNTB3	CNTB3							
		CNTB3							
		CNTB3				—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCNTB4	CNTB4							
		CNTB4							
		CNTB4				—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TCNTB5	CNTB5								
	CNTB5								
	CNTB5				—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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ATU-III	TCCLRB	CCLRB								
		CCLRB								
		CCLRB					—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TSTRC	—	—	—	STRC4	STRC3	STRC2	STRC1	STRC0	
	NCCRC0	—	—	—	—	NCEC03	NCEC02	NCEC01	NCEC00	
	NCCRC1	—	—	—	—	NCEC13	NCEC12	NCEC11	NCEC10	
	NCCRC2	—	—	—	—	NCEC23	NCEC22	NCEC21	NCEC20	
	NCCRC3	—	—	—	—	NCEC33	NCEC32	NCEC31	NCEC30	
	NCCRC4	—	—	—	—	NCEC43	NCEC42	NCEC41	NCEC40	
	NCNTC00	NCNTC00[7:0]								
	NCNTC01	NCNTC01[7:0]								
	NCNTC02	NCNTC02[7:0]								
	NCNTC03	NCNTC03[7:0]								
	NCRC00	NCRC00[7:0]								
	NCRC01	NCRC01[7:0]								
	NCRC02	NCRC02[7:0]								
	NCRC03	NCRC03[7:0]								
	NCNTC10	NCNTC10[7:0]								
	NCNTC11	NCNTC11[7:0]								
	NCNTC12	NCNTC12[7:0]								
	NCNTC13	NCNTC13[7:0]								
	NCRC10	NCRC10[7:0]								
	NCRC11	NCRC11[7:0]								
	NCRC12	NCRC12[7:0]								
	NCRC13	NCRC13[7:0]								
	NCNTC20	NCNTC20[7:0]								
	NCNTC21	NCNTC21[7:0]								
	NCNTC22	NCNTC22[7:0]								
	NCNTC23	NCNTC23[7:0]								
NCRC20	NCRC20[7:0]									

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ATU-III	NCRC21	NCRC21[7:0]																
	NCRC22	NCRC22[7:0]																
	NCRC23	NCRC23[7:0]																
	NCNTC30	NCNTC30[7:0]																
	NCNTC31	NCNTC31[7:0]																
	NCNTC32	NCNTC32[7:0]																
	NCNTC33	NCNTC33[7:0]																
	NCRC30	NCRC30[7:0]																
	NCRC31	NCRC31[7:0]																
	NCRC32	NCRC32[7:0]																
	NCRC33	NCRC33[7:0]																
	NCNTC40	NCNTC40[7:0]																
	NCNTC41	NCNTC41[7:0]																
	NCNTC42	NCNTC42[7:0]																
	NCNTC43	NCNTC43[7:0]																
	NCRC40	NCRC40[7:0]																
	NCRC41	NCRC41[7:0]																
	NCRC42	NCRC42[7:0]																
	NCRC43	NCRC43[7:0]																
	TCRC0	FCMC03	FCMC02	FCMC01	FCMC00	PWM00	CKSEL0[2:0]											
	TIERC0	—	—	—	OVEC0	IMEC03	IMEC02	IMEC01	IMEC00									
	TIORC0	—	IOC03[2:0]				—	IOC02[2:0]										
		—	IOC01[2:0]				—	IOC00[2:0]										
	TSRC0	—	—	—	OVFC0	IMFC03	IMFC02	IMFC01	IMFC00									
	GRC00																	
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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ATU-III	GRC01									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRC02									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRC03									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCNTC0									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRC1	FCMC13	FCMC12	FCMC11	FCMC10	PWM10	CKSEL1[2:0]			
	TIERC1	—	—	—	OVEC1	IMEC13	IMEC12	IMEC11	IMEC10	
	TIORC1	—	IOC13[2:0]			—	IOC12[2:0]			
		—	IOC11[2:0]			—	IOC10[2:0]			
	TSRC1	—	—	—	OVFC1	IMFC13	IMFC12	IMFC11	IMFC10	
	GRC10									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRC11									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0	
ATU-III	GRC12									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRC13									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCNTC1									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRC2	FCMC23	FCMC22	FCMC21	FCMC20	PWM20	CKSEL2[2:0]			
	TIERC2	—	—	—	OVEC2	IMEC23	IMEC22	IMEC21	IMEC20	
	TIORC2	—	IOC23[2:0]			—	IOC22[2:0]			
		—	IOC21[2:0]			—	IOC20[2:0]			
	TSRC2	—	—	—	OVFC2	IMFC23	IMFC22	IMFC21	IMFC20	
	GRC20									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRC21									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRC22									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
ATU-III	GRC23								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCNTC2								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCRC3	FCMC33	FCMC32	FCMC31	FCMC30	PWM30	CKSEL3[2:0]		
	TIERC3	—	—	—	OVEC3	IMEC33	IMEC32	IMEC31	IMEC30
	TIORC3	—	IOC33[2:0]			—	IOC32[2:0]		
		—	IOC31[2:0]			—	IOC30[2:0]		
	TSRC3	—	—	—	OVFC3	IMFC33	IMFC32	IMFC31	IMFC30
	GRC30								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRC31								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRC32								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRC33								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
ATU-III	TCNTC3								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCRC4	FCMC43	FCMC42	FCMC41	FCMC40	PWM40	CKSELCA[2:0]		
	TIERC4	—	—	—	OVEC4	IMEC43	IMEC42	IMEC41	IMEC40
	TIORC4	IOC43[2:0]				—	IOC42[2:0]		
		IOC41[2:0]				—	IOC40[2:0]		
	TSRC4	—	—	—	OVFC4	IMFC43	IMFC42	IMFC41	IMFC40
	GRC40								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRC41								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRC42								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRC43								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCNTC4								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TSTRD	—	—	—	—	STRD3	STRD2	STRD1	STRD0

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ATU-III	TCNT1D0									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCNT2D0									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OSBRD0									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRD0	—	OBRED0	C2CED0	C1CED0	—	CKSEL2D0[2:0]			
		—	CKSEL1D0[2:0]			—	DCSEL0[2:0]			
	TOCRD0	—	—	—	—	—	—	TONEBD0	TONEAD0	
	CMPOD0	CMPBD03	CMPBD02	CMPBD01	CMPBD00	CMPAD03	CMPAD02	CMPAD01	CMPAD00	
	TCNT1D1									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCNT2D1									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OSBRD1									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRD1	—	OBRED1	C2CED1	C1CED1	—	CKSEL2D1[2:0]			
		—	CKSEL1D1[2:0]			—	DCSEL1[2:0]			
	TOCRD1	—	—	—	—	—	—	TONEBD1	TONEAD1	

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0	
ATU-III	CMPOD1	CMPBD13	CMPBD12	CMPBD11	CMPBD10	CMPAD13	CMPAD12	CMPAD11	CMPAD10	
	TCNT1D2									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCNT2D2									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OSBRD2									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRD2	—	OBRED2	C2CED2	C1CED2	—	CKSEL2D2[2:0]			
		—	CKSEL1D2[2:0]			—	DCSEL2D2[2:0]			
	TOCRD2	—	—	—	—	—	—	TONEBD2	TONEAD2	
	TCNT1D3									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCNT2D3									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OSBRD3									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRD3	—	OBRED3	C2CED3	C1CED3	—	CKSEL2D3[2:0]			
		—	CKSEL1D3[2:0]			—	DCSEL2D3[2:0]			
	TOCRD3	—	—	—	—	—	—	TONEBD3	TONEAD3	

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ATU-III	TIOR1D0	OSSD03[1:0]		OSSD02[1:0]		OSSD01[1:0]		OSSD00[1:0]			
		IOAD03[1:0]		IOAD02[1:0]		IOAD01[1:0]		IOAD00[1:0]			
	TIOR2D0	—			IOBD03[2:0]		—		IOBD02[2:0]		
		—			IOBD01[2:0]		—		IOBD00[2:0]		
	DSTRD0	—	—	—	—	DSTD03	DSTD02	DSTD01	DSTD00		
	DSRD0	—	—	—	—	DSFD03	DSFD02	DSFD01	DSFD00		
	DCRD0	—				TRGSELD03[2:0]		—		TRGSELD02[2:0]	
		—				TRGSELD01[2:0]		—		TRGSELD00[2:0]	
	TSRD0	—		—		OVF2D0	OVF1D0	UDFD03	UDFD02	UDFD01	UDFD00
		CMFAD03	CMFAD02	CMFAD01	CMFAD00	CMFBD03	CMFBD02	CMFBD01	CMFBD00		
	TIERD0	—		—		OVE2D0	OVE1D0	UDED03	UDED02	UDED01	UDED00
		CMEAD03	CMEAD02	CMEAD01	CMEAD00	CMEBD03	CMEBD02	CMEBD01	CMEBD00		
	OCD00	—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
	OCD01	—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
	OCD02	—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
	OCD03	—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
	GRD00	—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	
		—		—		—		—		—	

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ATU-III	GRD01									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRD02									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRD03									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	DCNTD00									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	DCNTD01									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	DCNTD02									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	DCNTD03									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TIOR1D1		OSSD13[1:0]		OSSD12[1:0]		OSSD11[1:0]		OSSD10[1:0]	
			IOAD13[1:0]		IOAD12[1:0]		IOAD11[1:0]		IOAD10[1:0]	

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ATU-III	TIOR2D1	—	IOBD13[2:0]			—	IOBD12[2:0]			
		—	IOBD11[2:0]			—	IOBD10[2:0]			
	DSTRD1	—	—	—	—	DSTD13	DSTD12	DSTD11	DSTD10	
	DSRD1	—	—	—	—	DSFD13	DSFD12	DSFD11	DSFD10	
	DCRD1	—	TRGSELD13[2:0]			—	TRGSELD12[2:0]			
		—	TRGSELD11[2:0]			—	TRGSELD10[2:0]			
	TSRD1	—	—	OVF2D1	OVF1D1	UDFD13	UDFD12	UDFD11	UDFD10	
		CMFAD13	CMFAD12	CMFAD11	CMFAD10	CMFBD13	CMFBD12	CMFBD11	CMFBD10	
	TIERD1	—	—	OVE2D1	OVE1D1	UDED13	UDED12	UDED11	UDED10	
		CMEAD13	CMEAD12	CMEAD11	CMEAD10	CMEBD13	CMEBD12	CMEBD11	CMEBD10	
	OCRD10									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OCRD11									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OCRD12									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OCRD13									
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
GRD10										
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

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ATU-III	GRD11									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRD12									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRD13									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	DCNTD10									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	DCNTD11									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	DCNTD12									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	DCNTD13									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TIOR1D2		OSSD23[1:0]		OSSD22[1:0]		OSSD21[1:0]		OSSD20[1:0]	
			IOAD23[1:0]		IOAD22[1:0]		IOAD21[1:0]		IOAD20[1:0]	

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0	
ATU-III	TIOR2D2	—	IOBD23[2:0]			—	IOBD22[2:0]			
		—	IOBD21[2:0]			—	IOBD20[2:0]			
	DSTRD2	—	—	—	—	DSTD23	DSTD22	DSTD21	DSTD20	
	DSRD2	—	—	—	—	DSFD23	DSFD22	DSFD21	DSFD20	
	DCRD2	—	TRGSELD23[2:0]			—	TRGSELD22[2:0]			
		—	TRGSELD21[2:0]			—	TRGSELD20[2:0]			
	TSRD2	—	—	OVF2D2	OVF1D2	UDFD23	UDFD22	UDFD21	UDFD20	
		CMFAD23	CMFAD22	CMFAD21	CMFAD20	CMFBD23	CMFBD22	CMFBD21	CMFBD20	
	TIERD2	—	—	OVE2D2	OVE1D2	UDED23	UDED22	UDED21	UDED20	
		CMEAD23	CMEAD22	CMEAD21	CMEAD20	CMEBD23	CMEBD22	CMEBD21	CMEBD20	
	OCRD20									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OCRD21									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OCRD22									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	OCRD23									
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
GRD20										
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

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ATU-III	GRD21								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRD22								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRD23								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	DCNTD20								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	DCNTD21								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	DCNTD22								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DCNTD23									
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
ATU-III	TIOR1D3	OSSD33[1:0]		OSSD32[1:0]		OSSD31[1:0]		OSSD30[1:0]	
		IOAD33[1:0]		IOAD32[1:0]		IOAD31[1:0]		IOAD30[1:0]	
	TIOR2D3	—	IOBD33[2:0]			—	IOBD32[2:0]		
		—	IOBD31[2:0]			—	IOBD30[2:0]		
	DSTRD3	—	—	—	—	DSTD33	DSTD32	DSTD31	DSTD30
	DSRD3	—	—	—	—	DSFD33	DSFD32	DSFD31	DSFD30
	DCRD3	—	TRGSELD33[2:0]			—	TRGSELD32[2:0]		
		—	TRGSELD31[2:0]			—	TRGSELD30[2:0]		
	TSRD3	—	—	OVF2D3	OVF1D3	UDFD33	UDFD32	UDFD31	UDFD30
		CMFAD33	CMFAD32	CMFAD31	CMFAD30	CMFBD33	CMFBD32	CMFBD31	CMFBD30
	TIERD3	—	—	OVE2D3	OVE1D3	UDED33	UDED32	UDED31	UDED30
		CMEAD33	CMEAD32	CMEAD31	CMEAD30	CMEBD33	CMEBD32	CMEBD31	CMEBD30
	OCRD30								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OCRD31								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OCRD32								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OCRD33								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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ATU-III	GRD30									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRD31									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRD32									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRD33									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	DCNTD30									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	DCNTD31									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
DCNTD32										
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

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ATU-III	DCNTD33									
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TSTRE	—	—	STRE5	STRE4	STRE3	STRE2	STRE1	STRE0	
	TCRE0	—	—	—	—	—	CKSELE0[2:0]			
	TOCRE0	—	—	—	—	TONEE03	TONEE02	TONEE01	TONEE00	
	TIERE0	—	—	—	—	CMEE03	CMEE02	CMEE01	CMEE00	
	RLDCRE0	—	—	—	—	RLDENE03	RLDENE02	RLDENE01	RLDENE00	
	TSRE0	OVFE03	OVFE02	OVFE01	OVFE00	CMFE03	CMFE02	CMFE01	CMFE00	
	PSCRE0	—	—	—	—	—	PSCE0[2:0]			
	SOLVLE0	—	—	—	—	PWMSLV 03	PWMSLV 02	PWMSLV 01	PWMSLV 00	
	POECRE0	POECRKEY[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	POEPOLO	POEEN03	POEEN02	POEEN01	POEEN00
	SSTRE0	—	—	—	—	SSTRE03	SSTRE02	SSTRE01	SSTRE00	
	CYLRE00	CYLRE00[15:8]								
		CYLRE00[7:0]								
	CYLRE01	CYLRE01[15:8]								
		CYLRE01[7:0]								
	CYLRE02	CYLRE02[15:8]								
		CYLRE02[7:0]								
	CYLRE03	CYLRE03[15:8]								
		CYLRE03[7:0]								
	DTRE00	DTRE00[15:8]								
		DTRE00[7:0]								
	DTRE01	DTRE01[15:8]								
		DTRE01[7:0]								
	DTRE02	DTRE02[15:8]								
		DTRE02[7:0]								
	DTRE03	DTRE03[15:8]								
		DTRE03[7:0]								

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ATU-III	POECRE1	POECRKEY[7:0]							
		—	—	—	POEOP1	POEEN3	POEEN2	POEEN1	POEEN0
	SSTRE1	—	—	—	—	SSTRE13	SSTRE12	SSTRE11	SSTRE10
	CYLRE10	CYLRE10[15:8]							
		CYLRE10[7:0]							
	CYLRE11	CYLRE11[15:8]							
		CYLRE11[7:0]							
	CYLRE12	CYLRE12[15:8]							
		CYLRE12[7:0]							
	CYLRE13	CYLRE13[15:8]							
		CYLRE13[7:0]							
	DTRE10	DTRE10[15:8]							
		DTRE10[7:0]							
	DTRE11	DTRE11[15:8]							
		DTRE11[7:0]							
	DTRE12	DTRE12[15:8]							
		DTRE12[7:0]							
	DTRE13	DTRE13[15:8]							
		DTRE13[7:0]							
	CRLDE10	CRLDE10[15:8]							
		CRLDE10[7:0]							
	CRLDE11	CRLDE11[15:8]							
		CRLDE11[7:0]							
	CRLDE12	CRLDE12[15:8]							
		CRLDE12[7:0]							
	CRLDE13	CRLDE13[15:8]							
		CRLDE13[7:0]							
	DRLDE10	DRLDE10[15:8]							
		DRLDE10[7:0]							
	DRLDE11	DRLDE11[15:8]							
		DRLDE11[7:0]							

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ATU-III	DRLDE12	DRLDE12[15:8]								
		DRLDE12[7:0]								
	DRLDE13	DRLDE13[15:8]								
		DRLDE13[7:0]								
	TCNTE10	TCNTE10[15:8]								
		TCNTE10[7:0]								
	TCNTE11	TCNTE11[15:8]								
		TCNTE11[7:0]								
	TCNTE12	TCNTE12[15:8]								
		TCNTE12[7:0]								
	TCNTE13	TCNTE13[15:8]								
		TCNTE13[7:0]								
	TCRE2	—	—	—	—	—	CKSELE2[2:0]			
	TOCRE2	—	—	—	—	—	TONEE23	TONEE22	TONEE21	TONEE20
	TIERE2	—	—	—	—	—	CMEE23	CMEE22	CMEE21	CMEE20
	RLDCRE2	—	—	—	—	—	RLDENE23	RLDENE22	RLDENE21	RLDENE20
	TSRE2	OVFE23	OVFE22	OVFE21	OVFE20	—	CMFE23	CMFE22	CMFE21	CMFE20
	PSCRE2	—	—	—	—	—	PSCE2[2:0]			
	SOLVLE2	—	—	—	—	—	PWMSLV 23	PWMSLV 22	PWMSLV 21	PWMSLV 20
	POECRE2	POECRKEY[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	POEPOL2	POEEN23	POEEN22	POEEN21	POEEN20
	SSTRE2	—	—	—	—	—	SSTRE23	SSTRE22	SSTRE21	SSTRE20
	CYLRE20	CYLRE20[15:8]								
		CYLRE20[7:0]								
	CYLRE21	CYLRE21[15:8]								
		CYLRE21[7:0]								
	CYLRE22	CYLRE22[15:8]								
		CYLRE22[7:0]								
	CYLRE23	CYLRE23[15:8]								
		CYLRE23[7:0]								

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ATU-III	DTRE20	DTRE20[15:8]							
		DTRE20[7:0]							
	DTRE21	DTRE21[15:8]							
		DTRE21[7:0]							
	DTRE22	DTRE22[15:8]							
		DTRE22[7:0]							
	DTRE23	DTRE23[15:8]							
		DTRE23[7:0]							
	CRLDE20	CRLDE20[15:8]							
		CRLDE20[7:0]							
	CRLDE21	CRLDE21[15:8]							
		CRLDE21[7:0]							
	CRLDE22	CRLDE22[15:8]							
		CRLDE22[7:0]							
	CRLDE23	CRLDE23[15:8]							
		CRLDE23[7:0]							
	DRLDE20	DRLDE20[15:8]							
		DRLDE20[7:0]							
	DRLDE21	DRLDE21[15:8]							
		DRLDE21[7:0]							
	DRLDE22	DRLDE22[15:8]							
		DRLDE22[7:0]							
	DRLDE23	DRLDE23[15:8]							
		DRLDE23[7:0]							
	TCNTE20	TCNTE20[15:8]							
		TCNTE20[7:0]							
	TCNTE21	TCNTE21[15:8]							
		TCNTE21[7:0]							
	TCNTE22	TCNTE22[15:8]							
		TCNTE22[7:0]							
TCNTE23	TCNTE23[15:8]								
	TCNTE23[7:0]								

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ATU-III	TCRE3	—	—	—	—	—	CKSELE3[2:0]			
	TOCRE3	—	—	—	—	TONEE33	TONEE32	TONEE31	TONEE30	
	TIERE3	—	—	—	—	CMEE33	CMEE32	CMEE31	CMEE30	
	RLDCRE3	—	—	—	—	RLDENE33	RLDENE32	RLDENE31	RLDENE30	
	TSRE3	OVFE33	OVFE32	OVFE31	OVFE30	CMFE33	CMFE32	CMFE31	CMFE30	
	PSCRE3	—	—	—	—	—	PSCE3[2:0]			
	SOLVLE3	—	—	—	—	PWMSLV 33	PWMSLV 32	PWMSLV 31	PWMSLV 30	
	POECRE3	POECRKEY[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	POEPOL3	POEEN33	POEEN32	POEEN31	POEEN30
	SSTRE3	—	—	—	—	SSTRE33	SSTRE32	SSTRE31	SSTRE30	
	CYLRE30	CYLRE30[15:8]								
		CYLRE30[7:0]								
	CYLRE31	CYLRE31[15:8]								
		CYLRE31[7:0]								
	CYLRE32	CYLRE32[15:8]								
		CYLRE32[7:0]								
	CYLRE33	CYLRE33[15:8]								
		CYLRE33[7:0]								
	DTRE30	DTRE30[15:8]								
		DTRE30[7:0]								
	DTRE31	DTRE31[15:8]								
		DTRE31[7:0]								
	DTRE32	DTRE32[15:8]								
		DTRE32[7:0]								
	DTRE33	DTRE33[15:8]								
		DTRE33[7:0]								
	CRLDE30	CRLDE30[15:8]								
		CRLDE30[7:0]								
	CRLDE31	CRLDE31[15:8]								
		CRLDE31[7:0]								

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ATU-III	CRLDE32	CRLDE32[15:8]								
		CRLDE32[7:0]								
	CRLDE33	CRLDE33[15:8]								
		CRLDE33[7:0]								
	DRLDE30	DRLDE30[15:8]								
		DRLDE30[7:0]								
	DRLDE31	DRLDE31[15:8]								
		DRLDE31[7:0]								
	DRLDE32	DRLDE32[15:8]								
		DRLDE32[7:0]								
	DRLDE33	DRLDE33[15:8]								
		DRLDE33[7:0]								
	TCNTE30	TCNTE30[15:8]								
		TCNTE30[7:0]								
	TCNTE31	TCNTE31[15:8]								
		TCNTE31[7:0]								
	TCNTE32	TCNTE32[15:8]								
		TCNTE32[7:0]								
	TCNTE33	TCNTE33[15:8]								
		TCNTE33[7:0]								
	TCRE4	—	—	—	—	—	CKSELE4[2:0]			
	TOCRE4	—	—	—	—	TONEE43	TONEE42	TONEE41	TONEE40	
	TIERE4	—	—	—	—	CMEE43	CMEE42	CMEE41	CMEE40	
	RLDCRE4	—	—	—	—	RLDENE43	RLDENE42	RLDENE41	RLDENE40	
	TSRE4	OVFE43	OVFE42	OVFE41	OVFE40	CMFE43	CMFE42	CMFE41	CMFE40	
	PSCRE4	—	—	—	—	—	PSCE4[2:0]			
	SOLVLE4	—	—	—	—	PWMSLV 43	PWMSLV 42	PWMSLV 41	PWMSLV 40	
	POECRE4	POECKERKEY[7:0]								
—		—	—	POEPOL4	POEEN43	POEEN42	POEEN41	POEEN40		
SSTRE4	—	—	—	—	SSTRE43	SSTRE42	SSTRE41	SSTRE40		

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ATU-III	CYLRE40	CYLRE40[15:8]							
		CYLRE40[7:0]							
	CYLRE41	CYLRE41[15:8]							
		CYLRE41[7:0]							
	CYLRE42	CYLRE42[15:8]							
		CYLRE42[7:0]							
	CYLRE43	CYLRE43[15:8]							
		CYLRE43[7:0]							
	DTRE40	DTRE40[15:8]							
		DTRE40[7:0]							
	DTRE41	DTRE41[15:8]							
		DTRE41[7:0]							
	DTRE42	DTRE42[15:8]							
		DTRE42[7:0]							
	DTRE43	DTRE43[15:8]							
		DTRE43[7:0]							
	CRLDE40	CRLDE40[15:8]							
		CRLDE40[7:0]							
	CRLDE41	CRLDE41[15:8]							
		CRLDE41[7:0]							
	CRLDE42	CRLDE42[15:8]							
		CRLDE42[7:0]							
	CRLDE43	CRLDE43[15:8]							
		CRLDE43[7:0]							
	DRLDE40	DRLDE40[15:8]							
		DRLDE40[7:0]							
	DRLDE41	DRLDE41[15:8]							
		DRLDE41[7:0]							
	DRLDE42	DRLDE42[15:8]							
		DRLDE42[7:0]							
	DRLDE43	DRLDE43[15:8]							
		DRLDE43[7:0]							

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ATU-III	TCNTE40	TCNTE40[15:8]							
		TCNTE40[7:0]							
	TCNTE41	TCNTE41[15:8]							
		TCNTE41[7:0]							
	TCNTE42	TCNTE42[15:8]							
		TCNTE42[7:0]							
	TCNTE43	TCNTE43[15:8]							
		TCNTE43[7:0]							
	TSTRF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	STRF19	STRF18	STRF17	STRF16
		STRF15	STRF14	STRF13	STRF12	STRF11	STRF10	STRF9	STRF8
		STRF7	STRF6	STRF5	STRF4	STRF3	STRF2	STRF1	STRF0
	NCCRF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	NCEF19	NCEF18	NCEF17	NCEF16
		NCEF15	NCEF14	NCEF13	NCEF12	NCEF11	NCEF10	NCEF9	NCEF8
		NCEF7	NCEF6	NCEF5	NCEF4	NCEF3	NCEF2	NCEF1	NCEF0
	NCNTFA0	NCNTFA0[7:0]							
	NCRFA0	NCTFA0[7:0]							
	NCNTFA1	NCNTFA1[7:0]							
	NCRFA1	NCTFA1[7:0]							
	NCNTFA2	NCNTFA2[7:0]							
	NCRFA2	NCTFA2[7:0]							
	NCNTFA3	NCNTFA3[7:0]							
	NCRFA3	NCTFA3[7:0]							
	NCNTFA4	NCNTFA4[7:0]							
	NCRFA4	NCTFA4[7:0]							
	NCNTFA5	NCNTFA5[7:0]							
	NCRFA5	NCTFA5[7:0]							
	NCNTFA6	NCNTFA6[7:0]							
	NCRFA6	NCTFA6[7:0]							
	NCNTFA7	NCNTFA7[7:0]							

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ATU-III	NCRFA7								NCTFA7[7:0]
	NCNTFA8								NCNTFA8[7:0]
	NCRFA8								NCTFA8[7:0]
	NCNTFA9								NCNTFA9[7:0]
	NCRFA9								NCTFA9[7:0]
	NCNTFA10								NCNTFA10[7:0]
	NCRFA10								NCTFA10[7:0]
	NCNTFA11								NCNTFA11[7:0]
	NCRFA11								NCTFA11[7:0]
	NCNTFA12								NCNTFA12[7:0]
	NCRFA12								NCTFA12[7:0]
	NCNTFA13								NCNTFA13[7:0]
	NCRFA13								NCTFA13[7:0]
	NCNTFA14								NCNTFA14[7:0]
	NCRFA14								NCTFA14[7:0]
	NCNTFA15								NCNTFA15[7:0]
	NCRFA15								NCTFA15[7:0]
	NCNTFA16								NCNTFA16[7:0]
	NCRFA16								NCTFA16[7:0]
	NCNTFA17								NCNTFA17[7:0]
	NCRFA17								NCTFA17[7:0]
	NCNTFA18								NCNTFA18[7:0]
	NCRFA18								NCTFA18[7:0]
	NCNTFA19								NCNTFA19[7:0]
	NCRFA19								NCTFA19[7:0]
	NCNTFB0								NCNTFB0[7:0]
	NCRFB0								NCTFB0[7:0]
	NCNTFB1								NCNTFB1[7:0]
	NCRFB1								NCTFB1[7:0]
	NCNTFB2								NCNTFB2[7:0]
	NCRFB2								NCTFB2[7:0]

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ATU-III	TCRF0	CKSELF0[2:0]			MDF0[2:0]			EGSELF0[1:0]		
	TIERF0	—	—	—	—	OVECF0	OVEBF0	OVEAF0	ICEF0	
	TSRF0	—	—	—	—	OVFCF0	OVFBF0	OVFAF0	ICFF0	
	ECNTAF0	ECNTAF0[23:16]								
		ECNTAF0[15:8]								
		ECNTAF0[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ECNTBF0	ECNTBF0[15:8]								
		ECNTBF0[7:0]								
	GRBF0	GRBF0[15:8]								
		GRBF0[7:0]								
	ECNTCF0	ECNTCF0[23:16]								
		ECNTCF0[15:8]								
		ECNTCF0[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAF0	GRAF0[23:16]								
		GRAF0[15:8]								
		GRAF0[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CDRF0	CDRF0[23:16]								
		CDRF0[15:8]								
		CDRF0[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRCF0	GRCF0[23:16]								
		GRCF0[15:8]								
		GRCF0[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCRF1	CKSELF1[2:0]			MDF1[2:0]			EGSELF1[1:0]		
	TIERF1	—	—	—	—	OVECF1	OVEBF1	OVEAF1	ICEF1	
	TSRF1	—	—	—	—	OVFCF1	OVFBF1	OVFAF1	ICFF1	

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ATU-III	ECNTAF1	ECNTAF1[23:16]								
		ECNTAF1[15:8]								
		ECNTAF1[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ECNTBF1	ECNTBF1[15:8]								
		ECNTBF1[7:0]								
	GRBF1	GRBF1[15:8]								
		GRBF1[7:0]								
	ECNTCF1	ECNTCF1[23:16]								
		ECNTCF1[15:8]								
		ECNTCF1[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAF1	GRAF1[23:16]								
		GRAF1[15:8]								
		GRAF1[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CDRF1	CDRF1[23:16]								
		CDRF1[15:8]								
		CDRF1[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRCF1	GRCF1[23:16]								
		GRCF1[15:8]								
		GRCF1[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCRF2	CKSELF2[2:0]			MDF2[2:0]			EGSELF2[1:0]		
	TIERF2	—	—	—	—	OVECF2	OVEBF2	OVEAF2	ICEF2	
	TSRF2	—	—	—	—	OVFCF2	OVFBF2	OVFAF2	ICFF2	

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ATU-III	ECNTAF2	ECNTAF2[23:16]								
		ECNTAF2[15:8]								
		ECNTAF2[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	ECNTBF2	ECNTBF2[15:8]								
		ECNTBF2[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRBF2	GRBF2[15:8]								
		GRBF2[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	ECNTCF2	ECNTCF2[23:16]								
		ECNTCF2[15:8]								
		ECNTCF2[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAF2	GRAF2[23:16]								
		GRAF2[15:8]								
		GRAF2[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CDRF2	CDRF2[23:16]								
		CDRF2[15:8]								
		CDRF2[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRCF2	GRCF2[23:16]								
		GRCF2[15:8]								
		GRCF2[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRF3	CKSELF3[2:0]			MDF3[2:0]			EGSELF3[1:0]		
	TIERF3	—	—	—	—	OVECF3	OVEBF3	OVEAF3	ICEF3	
	TSRF3	—	—	—	—	OVFCF3	OVFBF3	OVFAF3	ICFF3	

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ATU-III	ECNTAF3	ECNTAF3[23:16]								
		ECNTAF3[15:8]								
		ECNTAF3[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	ECNTBF3	ECNTBF3[15:8]								
		ECNTBF3[7:0]								
	GRBF3	GRBF3[15:8]								
		GRBF3[7:0]								
	ECNTCF3	ECNTCF3[23:16]								
		ECNTCF3[15:8]								
		ECNTCF3[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAF3	GRAF3[23:16]								
		GRAF3[15:8]								
		GRAF3[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CDRF3	CDRF3[23:16]								
		CDRF3[15:8]								
		CDRF3[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRCF3	GRCF3[23:16]								
		GRCF3[15:8]								
		GRCF3[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRF4	CKSELF4[2:0]			MDF4[2:0]			EGSELF4[1:0]		
	TIERF4	—	—	—	—	OVECF4	OVEBF4	OVEAF4	ICEF4	
	TSRF4	—	—	—	—	OVFCF4	OVFBF4	OVFAF4	ICFF4	
	ECNTAF4	ECNTAF4[23:16]								
		ECNTAF4[15:8]								
		ECNTAF4[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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ATU-III	ECNTBF4	ECNTBF4[15:8]								
		ECNTBF4[7:0]								
	GRBF4	GRBF4[15:8]								
		GRBF4[7:0]								
	ECNTCF4	ECNTCF4[23:16]								
		ECNTCF4[15:8]								
		ECNTCF4[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAF4	GRAF4[23:16]								
		GRAF4[15:8]								
		GRAF4[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CDRF4	CDRF4[23:16]								
		CDRF4[15:8]								
		CDRF4[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRCF4	GRCF4[23:16]								
		GRCF4[15:8]								
		GRCF4[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRF5	CKSELF5[2:0]			MDF5[2:0]			EGSELF5[1:0]		
	TIERF5	—	—	—	—	OVECF5	OVEBF5	OVEAF5	ICEF5	
	TSRF5	—	—	—	—	OVFCF5	OVFBF5	OVFAF5	ICFF5	
	ECNTAF5	ECNTAF5[23:16]								
ECNTAF5[15:8]										
ECNTAF5[7:0]										
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ECNTBF5	ECNTBF5[15:8]									
	ECNTBF5[7:0]									

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ATU-III	GRBF5	GRBF5[15:8]								
		GRBF5[7:0]								
	ECNTCF5	ECNTCF5[23:16]								
		ECNTCF5[15:8]								
		ECNTCF5[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAF5	GRAF5[23:16]								
		GRAF5[15:8]								
		GRAF5[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CDRF5	CDRF5[23:16]								
		CDRF5[15:8]								
		CDRF5[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRCF5	GRCF5[23:16]								
		GRCF5[15:8]								
		GRCF5[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRF6	CKSELF6[2:0]			MDF6[2:0]			EGSELF6[1:0]		
	TIERF6	—	—	—	—	OVECF6	OVEBF6	OVEAF6	ICEF6	
	TSRF6	—	—	—	—	OVFCF6	OVFBF6	OVFAF6	ICFF6	
	ECNTAF6	ECNTAF6[23:16]								
		ECNTAF6[15:8]								
		ECNTAF6[7:0]								
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ECNTBF6	ECNTBF6[15:8]									
	ECNTBF6[7:0]									
GRBF6	GRBF6[15:8]									
	GRBF6[7:0]									

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ATU-III	ECNTCF6	ECNTCF6[23:16]								
		ECNTCF6[15:8]								
		ECNTCF6[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAF6	GRAF6[23:16]								
		GRAF6[15:8]								
		GRAF6[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CDRF6	CDRF6[23:16]								
		CDRF6[15:8]								
		CDRF6[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRCF6	GRCF6[23:16]								
		GRCF6[15:8]								
		GRCF6[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCRF7	CKSELF7[2:0]			MDF7[2:0]			EGSELF7[1:0]		
	TIERF7	—	—	—	—	OVECF7	OVEBF7	OVEAF7	ICEF7	
	TSRF7	—	—	—	—	OVFCF7	OVFBF7	OVFAF7	ICFF7	
	ECNTAF7	ECNTAF7[23:16]								
		ECNTAF7[15:8]								
		ECNTAF7[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ECNTBF7	ECNTBF7[15:8]								
		ECNTBF7[7:0]								
	GRBF7	GRBF7[15:8]								
		GRBF7[7:0]								

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ATU-III	ECNTCF7	ECNTCF7[23:16]							
		ECNTCF7[15:8]							
		ECNTCF7[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAF7	GRAF7[23:16]							
		GRAF7[15:8]							
		GRAF7[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CDRF7	CDRF7[23:16]							
		CDRF7[15:8]							
		CDRF7[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRCF7	GRCF7[23:16]							
		GRCF7[15:8]							
		GRCF7[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCRF8	CKSELF8[2:0]			MDF8[2:0]			EGSELF8[1:0]	
	TIERF8	—	—	—	—	OVECF8	OVEBF8	OVEAF8	ICEF8
	TSRF8	—	—	—	—	OVFCF8	OVFBF8	OVFAF8	ICFF8
	ECNTAF8	ECNTAF8[23:16]							
		ECNTAF8[15:8]							
		ECNTAF8[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ECNTBF8	ECNTBF8[15:8]							
ECNTBF8[7:0]									

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ATU-III	GRBF8	GRBF8[15:8]								
		GRBF8[7:0]								
	ECNTCF8	ECNTCF8[23:16]								
		ECNTCF8[15:8]								
		ECNTCF8[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAF8	GRAF8[23:16]								
		GRAF8[15:8]								
		GRAF8[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CDRF8	CDRF8[23:16]								
		CDRF8[15:8]								
		CDRF8[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRCF8	GRCF8[23:16]								
		GRCF8[15:8]								
		GRCF8[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCRF9	CKSELF9[2:0]			MDF9[2:0]			EGSELF9[1:0]		
	TIERF9	—	—	—	—	OVECF9	OVEBF9	OVEAF9	ICEF9	
	TSRF9	—	—	—	—	OVFCF9	OVFBF9	OVFAF9	ICFF9	
	ECNTAF9	ECNTAF9[23:16]								
		ECNTAF9[15:8]								
		ECNTAF9[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ECNTBF9	ECNTBF9[15:8]								
		ECNTBF9[7:0]								

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ATU-III	GRBF9	GRBF9[15:8]								
		GRBF9[7:0]								
	ECNTCF9	ECNTCF9[23:16]								
		ECNTCF9[15:8]								
		ECNTCF9[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAF9	GRAF9[23:16]								
		GRAF9[15:8]								
		GRAF9[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CDRF9	CDRF9[23:16]								
		CDRF9[15:8]								
		CDRF9[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRCF9	GRCF9[23:16]								
		GRCF9[15:8]								
		GRCF9[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRF10	CKSELF10[2:0]			MDF10[2:0]			EGSELF10[1:0]		
	TIERF10	—	—	—	—	OVECF10	OVEBF10	OVEAF10	ICEF10	
	TSRF10	—	—	—	—	OVFCF10	OVFBF10	OVFAF10	ICFF10	
	ECNTAF10	ECNTAF10[23:16]								
		ECNTAF10[15:8]								
		ECNTAF10[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	ECNTBF10	ECNTBF10[15:8]								
		ECNTBF10[7:0]								

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ATU-III	GRBF10	GRBF10[15:8]								
		GRBF10[7:0]								
	ECNTCF10	ECNTCF10[23:16]								
		ECNTCF10[15:8]								
		ECNTCF10[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAF10	GRAF10[23:16]								
		GRAF10[15:8]								
		GRAF10[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CDRF10	CDRF10[23:16]								
		CDRF10[15:8]								
		CDRF10[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRCF10	GRCF10[23:16]								
		GRCF10[15:8]								
		GRCF10[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRF11	CKSELF11[2:0]			MDF11[2:0]			EGSELF11[1:0]		
	TIERF11	—	—	—	—	OVECF11	OVEBF11	OVEAF11	ICEF11	
	TSRF11	—	—	—	—	OVFCF11	OVFBF11	OVFAF11	ICFF11	
	ECNTAF11	ECNTAF11[23:16]								
		ECNTAF11[15:8]								
		ECNTAF11[7:0]								
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

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ATU-III	ECNTBF11	ECNTBF11[15:8]								
		ECNTBF11[7:0]								
	GRBF11	GRBF11[15:8]								
		GRBF11[7:0]								
	ECNTCF11	ECNTCF11[23:16]								
		ECNTCF11[15:8]								
		ECNTCF11[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAF11	GRAF11[23:16]								
		GRAF11[15:8]								
		GRAF11[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CDRF11	CDRF11[23:16]								
		CDRF11[15:8]								
		CDRF11[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRCF11	GRCF11[23:16]								
		GRCF11[15:8]								
		GRCF11[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRF12	CKSELF12[2:0]			MDF12[2:0]			EGSELF12[1:0]		
	TIERF12	—	—	—	—	OVECF12	OVEBF12	OVEAF12	ICEF12	
	TSRF12	—	—	—	—	OVFCF12	OVFBF12	OVFAF12	ICFF12	
	ECNTAF12	ECNTAF12[23:16]								
ECNTAF12[15:8]										
ECNTAF12[7:0]										
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ECNTBF12	ECNTBF12[15:8]									
	ECNTBF12[7:0]									

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ATU-III	GRBF12	GRBF12[15:8]								
		GRBF12[7:0]								
	ECNTCF12	ECNTCF12[23:16]								
		ECNTCF12[15:8]								
		ECNTCF12[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAF12	GRAF12[23:16]								
		GRAF12[15:8]								
		GRAF12[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CDRF12	CDRF12[23:16]								
		CDRF12[15:8]								
		CDRF12[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRCF12	GRCF12[23:16]								
		GRCF12[15:8]								
		GRCF12[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRDF12	GRDF12[23:16]								
		GRDF12[15:8]								
		GRDF12[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRF13	CKSELF13[2:0]			MDF13[2:0]			EGSELF13[1:0]		
	TIERF13	—	—	—	—	OVECF13	OVEBF13	OVEAF13	ICEF13	
	TSRF13	—	—	—	—	OVFCF13	OVFBF13	OVFAF13	ICFF13	
	ECNTAF13	ECNTAF13[23:16]								
		ECNTAF13[15:8]								
		ECNTAF13[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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ATU-III	ECNTBF13	ECNTBF13[15:8]								
		ECNTBF13[7:0]								
	GRBF13	GRBF13[15:8]								
		GRBF13[7:0]								
	ECNTCF13	ECNTCF13[23:16]								
		ECNTCF13[15:8]								
		ECNTCF13[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAF13	GRAF13[23:16]								
		GRAF13[15:8]								
		GRAF13[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CDRF13	CDRF13[23:16]								
		CDRF13[15:8]								
		CDRF13[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRCF13	GRCF13[23:16]								
		GRCF13[15:8]								
		GRCF13[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRDF13	GRDF13[23:16]								
		GRDF13[15:8]								
		GRDF13[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRF14	CKSELF14[2:0]			MDF14[2:0]			EGSELF14[1:0]		
	TIERF14	—	—	—	—	OVECF14	OVEBF14	OVEAF14	ICEF14	
	TSRF14	—	—	—	—	OVFCF14	OVFBF14	OVFAF14	ICFF14	

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ATU-III	ECNTAF14	ECNTAF14[23:16]								
		ECNTAF14[15:8]								
		ECNTAF14[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ECNTBF14	ECNTBF14[15:8]								
		ECNTBF14[7:0]								
	GRBF14	GRBF14[15:8]								
		GRBF14[7:0]								
	ECNTCF14	ECNTCF14[23:16]								
		ECNTCF14[15:8]								
		ECNTCF14[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAF14	GRAF14[23:16]								
		GRAF14[15:8]								
		GRAF14[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CDRF14	CDRF14[23:16]								
		CDRF14[15:8]								
		CDRF14[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRCF14	GRCF14[23:16]								
		GRCF14[15:8]								
		GRCF14[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRDF14	GRDF14[23:16]								
		GRDF14[15:8]								
		GRDF14[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TCRF15	CKSELF15[2:0]			MDF15[2:0]			EGSELF15[1:0]		
	TIERF15	—	—	—	—	OVECF15	OVEBF15	OVEAF15	ICEF15	

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ATU-III	TSRF15	—	—	—	—	OVFCF15	OVFBF15	OVFAF15	ICFF15	
	ECNTAF15	ECNTAF15[23:16]								
		ECNTAF15[15:8]								
		ECNTAF15[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ECNTBF15	ECNTBF15[15:8]								
		ECNTBF15[7:0]								
	GRBF15	GRBF15[15:8]								
		GRBF15[7:0]								
	ECNTCF15	ECNTCF15[23:16]								
		ECNTCF15[15:8]								
		ECNTCF15[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAF15	GRAF15[23:16]								
		GRAF15[15:8]								
		GRAF15[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CDRF15	CDRF15[23:16]								
		CDRF15[15:8]								
		CDRF15[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRCF15	GRCF15[23:16]								
		GRCF15[15:8]								
		GRCF15[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRDF15	GRDF15[23:16]								
		GRDF15[15:8]								
		GRDF15[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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ATU-III	TCRF16	CKSELF16[2:0]			MDF16[2:0]			EGSELF16[1:0]		
	TIERF16	—	—	—	—	OVECF16	OVEBF16	OVEAF16	ICEF16	
	TSRF16	—	—	—	—	OVFCF16	OVFBF16	OVFAF16	ICFF16	
	ECNTAF16	ECNTAF16[23:16]								
		ECNTAF16[15:8]								
		ECNTAF16[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ECNTBF16	ECNTBF16[15:8]								
		ECNTBF16[7:0]								
	GRBF16	GRBF16[15:8]								
		GRBF16[7:0]								
	ECNTCF16	ECNTCF16[23:16]								
		ECNTCF16[15:8]								
		ECNTCF16[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAF16	GRAF16[23:16]								
		GRAF16[15:8]								
		GRAF16[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CDRF16	CDRF16[23:16]								
		CDRF16[15:8]								
		CDRF16[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRCF16	GRCF16[23:16]								
		GRCF16[15:8]								
		GRCF16[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TCRF17	CKSELF17[2:0]			MDF17[2:0]			EGSELF17[1:0]			
TIERF17	—	—	—	—	OVECF17	OVEBF17	OVEAF17	ICEF17		
TSRF17	—	—	—	—	OVFCF17	OVFBF17	OVFAF17	ICFF17		

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ATU-III	ECNTAF17	ECNTAF17[23:16]								
		ECNTAF17[15:8]								
		ECNTAF17[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	ECNTBF17	ECNTBF17[15:8]								
		ECNTBF17[7:0]								
	GRBF17	GRBF17[15:8]								
		GRBF17[7:0]								
	ECNTCF17	ECNTCF17[23:16]								
		ECNTCF17[15:8]								
		ECNTCF17[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAF17	GRAF17[23:16]								
		GRAF17[15:8]								
		GRAF17[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CDRF17	CDRF17[23:16]								
		CDRF17[15:8]								
		CDRF17[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRCF17	GRCF17[23:16]								
		GRCF17[15:8]								
		GRCF17[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRF18	CKSELF18[2:0]			MDF18[2:0]			EGSELF18[1:0]		
	TIERF18	—	—	—	—	OVECF18	OVEBF18	OVEAF18	ICEF18	
	TSRF18	—	—	—	—	OVFCF18	OVFBF18	OVFAF18	ICFF18	
	ECNTAF18	ECNTAF18[23:16]								
		ECNTAF18[15:8]								
		ECNTAF18[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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ATU-III	ECNTBF18	ECNTBF18[15:8]								
		ECNTBF18[7:0]								
	GRBF18	GRBF18[15:8]								
		GRBF18[7:0]								
	ECNTCF18	ECNTCF18[23:16]								
		ECNTCF18[15:8]								
		ECNTCF18[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAF18	GRAF18[23:16]								
		GRAF18[15:8]								
		GRAF18[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CDRF18	CDRF18[23:16]								
		CDRF18[15:8]								
		CDRF18[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRCF18	GRCF18[23:16]								
		GRCF18[15:8]								
		GRCF18[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TCRF19	CKSELF19[2:0]			MDF19[2:0]			EGSELF19[1:0]		
	TIERF19	—	—	—	—	OVECF19	OVEBF19	OVEAF19	ICEF19	
	TSRF19	—	—	—	—	OVFCF9	OVFBF9	OVFAF9	ICFF9	
	ECNTAF19	ECNTAF19[23:16]								
		ECNTAF19[15:8]								
		ECNTAF19[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ECNTBF19	ECNTBF19[15:8]									
	ECNTBF19[7:0]									

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ATU-III	GRBF19	GRBF19[15:8]							
		GRBF19[7:0]							
	ECNTCF19	ECNTCF19[23:16]							
		ECNTCF19[15:8]							
		ECNTCF19[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAF19	GRAF19[23:16]							
		GRAF19[15:8]							
		GRAF19[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CDRF19	CDRF19[23:16]							
		CDRF19[15:8]							
		CDRF19[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRCF19	GRCF19[23:16]							
		GRCF19[15:8]							
		GRCF19[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TSTRG	—	—	STRG5	STRG	STRG3	STRG2	STRG1	STRG0
	TCRG0	—	CKSELG0[2:0]			—	—	CMPOEG0	CMEG0
	TSRG0	—	—	—	—	—	—	OVFG0	CMFG0
	TCNTG0	TCNTG0[15:8]							
		TCNTG0[7:0]							
	OCRG0	OCRG0[15:8]							
		OCRG0[7:0]							
	TCRG1	—	CKSELG1[2:0]			—	—	CMPOEG1	CMEG1
	TSRG1	—	—	—	—	—	—	OVFG1	CMFG1
	TCNTG1	TCNTG1[15:8]							
		TCNTG1[7:0]							

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ATU-III	OCRG1	OCRG1[15:8]							
		OCRG1[7:0]							
	TCRG2	—	CKSELG2[2:0]			—	—	CMPOEG2	CMEG2
	TSRG2	—	—	—	—	—	—	OVFG2	CMFG2
	TCNTG2	TCNTG2[15:8]							
		TCNTG2[7:0]							
	OCRG2	OCRG2[15:8]							
		OCRG2[7:0]							
	TCRG3	—	CKSELG3[2:0]			—	—	CMPOEG3	CMEG3
	TSRG3	—	—	—	—	—	—	OVFG3	CMFG3
	TCNTG3	TCNTG3[15:8]							
		TCNTG3[7:0]							
	OCRG3	OCRG3[15:8]							
		OCRG3[7:0]							
	TCRG4	—	CKSELG4[2:0]			—	—	CMPOEG4	CMEG4
	TSRG4	—	—	—	—	—	—	OVFG4	CMFG4
	TCNTG4	TCNTG4[15:8]							
		TCNTG4[7:0]							
	OCRG4	OCRG4[15:8]							
		OCRG4[7:0]							
	TCRG5	—	CKSELG5[2:0]			—	—	CMPOEG5	CMEG5
	TSRG5	—	—	—	—	—	—	OVFG5	CMFG5
	TCNTG5	TCNTG5[15:8]							
		TCNTG5[7:0]							
	OCRG5	OCRG5[15:8]							
		OCRG5[7:0]							
	TCRH	—	CKSELH0[2:0]			—	—	—	CMEH

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ATU-III	TSRH	—	—	—	—	—	OVF2H	OVF1H	CMFH	
	TCNT1H	TCNT1H[15:8]								
		TCNT1H[7:0]								
	OCR1H	OCR1H[15:8]								
		OCR1H[7:0]								
	TCNT2H	TCNT2H[31:24]								
		TCNT2H[23:16]								
		TCNT2H[15:8]								
		TCNT2H[7:0]								
	TSTRJ	—	—	—	—	—	—	STRJ1	STRJ0	
	TCRJ0	—	CKSELJ0[2:0]			—	NCEJ0	—		
	FCRJ0	FIFOENJ0	—	FVCRENJ0	FRSTJ0	—	—	FDFTRGJ0[1:0]		
	TSRJ0	—	—	—	FVLDFJ0	CMFJ0	OVFJ0	FDOVFJ0	FDFJ0	
	TIERJ0	—	—	—	—	—	OVEJ0	FDOVEJ0	FDFEJ0	
	FDNRJ0	—	—	—	—	FDNJ0[3:0]				
	NCNTJ0	NCCNTJ0[7:0]								
	NCRJ0	NCTJ0[7:0]								
	TCNTJ0	TCNTJ0[15:8]								
		TCNTJ0[7:0]								
	OCRJ0	OCRJ0[15:8]								
		OCRJ0[7:0]								
	FIFOJ0	FIFODJ0[15:8]								
		FIFODJ0[7:0]								
	TCRJ1	—	CKSELJ1[2:0]			—	NCEJ1	IOJ1[1:0]		
	FCRJ1	FIFOENJ1	—	FVCRENJ1	FRSTJ1	—	—	FDFTRGJ1[1:0]		
	TSRJ1	—	—	—	FVLDFJ1	CMFJ1	OVFJ1	FDOVFJ1	FDFJ1	
	TIERJ1	—	—	—	—	—	OVEJ1	FDOVEJ1	FDFEJ1	
	FDNRJ1	—	—	—	—	FDNJ1[3:0]				

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ATU-III	NCNTJ1	NCCNTJ1[7:0]							
	NCRJ1	NCTJ1[7:0]							
	TCNTJ1	TCNTJ1[15:8]							
		TCNTJ1[7:0]							
	OCRJ1	OCRJ1[15:8]							
		OCRJ1[7:0]							
	FIFOJ1	FIFODJ1[15:8]							
		FIFODJ1[7:0]							
WDT	WTCR	TCRKEY[7:0]							
		—	WT/IT	TME	—	—	CKS[2:0]		
	WTCNT	TCNTKEY[7:0]							
		TCNT[7:0]							
	WTSR	TSRKEY[7:0]							
		WOVF	—	—	—	IOVF	—	—	—
	WRRCR	RCRKEY[7:0]							
		RSTE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CMT	CMSTR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	STR1	STR0	
	CMCR_0	—	CMIE	—	—	—	CKS[1:0]		
	CMSR_0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CMF	
	CMCNT_0								
	CMCOR_0								
	CMCR_1	—	CMIE	—	—	—	CKS[1:0]		
	CMSR_1	—	—	—	—	—	—	CMF	
	CMCNT_1								
CMCOR_1									

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SCI	SCSMR1A	C/ \bar{A}	CHR	PE	O/ \bar{E}	STOP	—	CKS[1:0]	
	SCBRR1A								
	SCSCR1A	TIE	RIE	TE	RE	—	TEIE	CKE1	—
	SCTDR1A								
	SCSSR1A	TDRE	RDRF	ORER	FER	PER	TEND	—	—
	SCRDR1A								
	SCSMR1B	C/ \bar{A}	CHR	PE	O/ \bar{E}	STOP	—	CKS[1:0]	
	SCBRR1B								
	SCSCR1B	TIE	RIE	TE	RE	—	TEIE	CKE1	—
	SCTDR1B								
	SCSSR1B	TDRE	RDRF	ORER	FER	PER	TEND	—	—
	SCRDR1B								
	SCSMR1C	C/ \bar{A}	CHR	PE	O/ \bar{E}	STOP	—	CKS[1:0]	
	SCBRR1C								
	SCSCR1C	TIE	RIE	TE	RE	—	TEIE	CKE1	—
	SCTDR1C								
	SCSSR1C	TDRE	RDRF	ORER	FER	PER	TEND	—	—
	SCRDR1C								
RSPI	SPCRA	SPRIE	SPE	SPTIE	SPEIE	MSTR	MODFEN	—	—
	SSLPA	SSL7P	SSL6P	SSL5P	SSL4P	SSL3P	SSL2P	SSL1P	SSL0P
	SPPCRA	—	—	MOIFE	MOIFV	—	SPOM	—	SPLP
	SPSRA	SPRF	—	SPTEF	—	—	MODF	—	OVRF
	SPDRA	SPD15	SPD14	SPD13	SPD12	SPD11	SPD10	SPD9	SPD8
		SPD7	SPD6	SPD5	SPD4	SPD3	SPD2	SPD1	SPD0
	SPSCRA	—	—	—	—	—	SPSLN[2:0]		
	SPSSRA	—	SPECM[2:0]			—	SPCP[2:0]		
	SPBRA	SPR7	SPR6	SPR5	SPR4	SPR3	SPR2	SPR1	SPR0
	SPCKDA	—	—	—	—	—	SCKDL[2:0]		
	SSLNDA	—	—	—	—	—	SLNDL[2:0]		
	SPNDA	—	—	—	—	—	SPNDL[2:0]		

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RSPi	SPCMDA0	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]			
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA	
	SPCMDA1	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]			
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA	
	SPCMDA2	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]			
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA	
	SPCMDA3	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]			
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA	
	SPCMDA4	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]			
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA	
	SPCMDA5	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]			
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA	
	SPCMDA6	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]			
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA	
	SPCMDA7	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]			
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA	
	SPCRB	SPRIE	SPE	SPTIE	SPEIE	MSTR	MODFEN	—	—
	SSLPB	SSL7P	SSL6P	SSL5P	SSL4P	SSL3P	SSL2P	SSL1P	SSL0P
	SPPCRB	—	—	MOIFE	MOIFV	—	SPOM	—	SPLP
	SPSRB	SPRF	—	SPTEF	—	—	MODF	—	OVRF
SPDRB	SPD15	SPD14	SPD13	SPD12	SPD11	SPD10	SPD9	SPD8	
	SPD7	SPD6	SPD5	SPD4	SPD3	SPD2	SPD1	SPD0	
SPSCRB	—	—	—	—	—	SPSLN[2:0]			
SPSSRB	—	SPECM[2:0]			—	SPCP[2:0]			
SPBRB	SPR7	SPR6	SPR5	SPR4	SPR3	SPR2	SPR1	SPR0	
SPCKDB	—	—	—	—	—	SCKDL[2:0]			
SSLNDB	—	—	—	—	—	SLNDL[2:0]			
SPNDB	—	—	—	—	—	SPNDL[2:0]			

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RSPI	SPCMDB0	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]				
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA		
	SPCMDB1	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]				
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA		
	SPCMDB2	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]				
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA		
	SPCMDB3	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]				
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA		
	SPCMDB4	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]				
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA		
	SPCMDB5	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]				
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA		
	SPCMDB6	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]				
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA		
	SPCMDB7	SCKDEN	SLNDEN	SPNDEN	LSBF	SPB[3:0]				
		SSLKP	SSLA[2:0]			BRDV[1:0]	CPOL	CPHA		
	RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MCR	MCR15	MCR14	—	—	—	TST[2:0]		
			MCR7	MCR6	MCR5	—	—	MCR2	MCR1	MCR0
GSR		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	GSR5	GSR4	GSR3	GSR2	GSR1	GSR0	
BCR1		TSG1[3:0]				—	TSG2[2:0]			
		—	—	SJW[1:0]		—	—	—	BSP	

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RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	BCR0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		BRP[7:0]							
	IRR	IRR15	IRR14	IRR13	IRR12	IRR11	IRR10	IRR9	IRR8
		IRR7	IRR6	IRR5	IRR4	IRR3	IRR2	IRR1	IRR0
	IMR	IMR15	IMR14	IMR13	IMR12	IMR11	IMR10	IMR9	IMR8
		IMR7	IMR6	IMR5	IMR4	IMR3	IMR2	IMR1	IMR0
	TEC/REC	TEC7	TEC6	TEC5	TEC4	TEC3	TEC2	TEC1	TEC0
		REC7	REC6	REC5	REC4	REC3	REC2	REC1	REC0
	TXPR1	TXPR1[15:8]							
		TXPR1[7:0]							
	TXPR0	TXPR0[15:8]							
		TXPR0[7:1]							—
	TXCR1	TXCR1[15:8]							
		TXCR1[7:0]							
	TXCR0	TXCR0[15:8]							
		TXCR0[7:1]							—
	TXACK1	TXACK1[15:8]							
		TXACK1[7:0]							
	TXACK0	TXACK0[15:8]							
		TXACK0[7:1]							—
	ABACK1	ABACK1[15:8]							
		ABACK1[7:0]							
	ABACK0	ABACK0[15:8]							
		ABACK0[7:1]							—
	RXPR1	RXPR1[15:8]							
		RXPR1[7:0]							
	RXPR0	RXPR0[15:8]							
		RXPR0[7:0]							
	RFPR1	RFPR1[15:8]							
		RFPR1[7:0]							

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RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	RFPR0	RFPR0[15:8]								
		RFPR0[7:0]								
	MBIMR1	MBIMR1[15:8]								
		MBIMR1[7:0]								
	MBIMR0	MBIMR0[15:8]								
		MBIMR0[7:0]								
	UMSR1	UMSR1[15:8]								
		UMSR1[7:0]								
	UMSR0	UMSR0[15:8]								
		UMSR0[7:0]								
	TTCR0	TCR15	TCR14	TCR13	TCR12	TCR11	TCR10	—	—	—
		—	TCR6	TPSC5	TPSC4	TPSC3	TPSC2	TPSC1	TPSC0	—
	CMAX_TEW	—	—	—	—	—	CMAX[2:0]			
		—	—	—	—	TEW[3:0]				
	RFTROFF	RFTROFF[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	TSR4	TSR3	TSR2	TSR1	TSR0	—
	CCR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	CCR[5:0]						
	TCNTR	TCNTR[15:8]								
		TCNTR[7:0]								
	CYCTR	CYCTR[15:8]								
		CYCTR[7:0]								
RFMK	RFMK[15:8]									
	RFMK[7:0]									
TCMR0	TCMR0[15:8]									
	TCMR0[7:0]									
TCMR1	TCMR1[15:8]									
	TCMR1[7:0]									

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RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	TCMR2	TCMR2[15:8]								
		TCMR2[7:0]								
	TTTSEL	TTTSEL[14:8]								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	MB[0]. CONTROL0_H	IDE	RTR	—	STDID[10:6]					
		STDID[5:0]						EXTID[17:16]		
	MB[0]. CONTROL0_L	EXTID[15:8]								
		EXTID[7:0]								
	MB[0]. LAFM0	IDE_LAFM	—	—	STDID_LAFM[10:6]					
		STDID_LAFM[5:0]						EXTID_LAFM[17:16]		
	MB[0]. LAFM1	EXTID_LAFM[15:8]								
		EXTID_LAFM[7:0]								
	MB[0]. DATA_01	MSG_DATA_0								
		MSG_DATA_1								
	MB[0]. DATA_23	MSG_DATA_2								
		MSG_DATA_3								
	MB[0]. DATA_45	MSG_DATA_4								
		MSG_DATA_5								
	MB[0]. DATA_67	MSG_DATA_6								
		MSG_DATA_7								
	MB[0]. CONTROL1	—	—	NMC	—	—	MBC[2:0]			
		—	—	—	—	DLC[3:0]				
	MB[0]. TIMESTAMP	TimeStamp[15:8]								
		TimeStamp[7:0]								
	MB[1]. CONTROL0_H	IDE	RTR	—	STDID[10:6]					
		STDID[5:0]						EXTID[17:16]		
	MB[1]. CONTROL0_L	EXTID[15:8]								
		EXTID[7:0]								
	MB[1]. LAFM0	IDE_LAFM	—	—	STDID_LAFM[10:6]					
		STDID_LAFM[5:0]						EXTID_LAFM[17:16]		

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RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[1]. LAFM1	EXTID_LAFM[15:8]								
		EXTID_LAFM[7:0]								
	MB[1]. DATA_01	MSG_DATA_0								
		MSG_DATA_1								
	MB[1]. DATA_23	MSG_DATA_2								
		MSG_DATA_3								
	MB[1]. DATA_45	MSG_DATA_4								
		MSG_DATA_5								
	MB[1]. DATA_67	MSG_DATA_6								
		MSG_DATA_7								
	MB[1]. CONTROL1	—	—	NMC	ATX	DART	MBC[2:0]			
		—	—	—	—	DLC[3:0]				
	MB[1]. TIMESTAMP	TimeStamp[15:8]								
		TimeStamp[7:0]								
	MB[2]	Configured in the same order as in MB[1]								
	:	:								
	MB[15]	Configured in the same order as in MB[1]								
	MB[16]. CONTROL0_H	IDE	RTR	—	STDID[10:6]					
		STDID[5:0]						EXTID[17:16]		
	MB[16]. CONTROL0_L	EXTID[15:8]								
		EXTID[7:0]								
	MB[16]. LAFM0	IDE_LAFM	—	—	STDID_LAFM[10:6]					
		STDID_LAFM[5:0]						EXTID_LAFM[17:16]		
	MB[16]. LAFM1	EXTID_LAFM[15:8]								
		EXTID_LAFM[7:0]								
	MB[16]. DATA_01	MSG_DATA_0								
		MSG_DATA_1								
	MB[16]. DATA_23	MSG_DATA_2								
		MSG_DATA_3								
	MB[16]. DATA_45	MSG_DATA_4								
		MSG_DATA_5								

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RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[16]. DATA_67	MSG_DATA_6							
		MSG_DATA_7							
	MB[16]. CONTROL1	—	—	NMC	ATX	DART	MBC[2:0]		
		—	—	—	—	DLC[3:0]			
	MB[17]	Configured in the same order as in MB[16]							
	:	:							
	MB[23]	Configured in the same order as in MB[16]							
	MB[24]. CONTROL0_H	IDE	RTR	—	STDID[10:6]				
		STDID[5:0]						EXTID[17:16]	
	MB[24]. CONTROL0_L	EXTID[15:8]							
		EXTID[7:0]							
	MB[24]. LAFM0	IDE_LAFM	—	—	STDID_LAFM[10:6]				
		STDID_LAFM[5:0]						EXTID_LAFM[17:16]	
	MB[24]. LAFM1	EXTID_LAFM[15:8]							
		EXTID_LAFM[7:0]							
	MB[24]. DATA_01	MSG_DATA_0							
		MSG_DATA_1							
	MB[24]. DATA_23	MSG_DATA_2							
		MSG_DATA_3							
	MB[24]. DATA_45	MSG_DATA_4							
		MSG_DATA_5							
	MB[24]. DATA_67	MSG_DATA_6							
		MSG_DATA_7							
	MB[24]. CONTROL1	—	—	NMC	ATX	DART	MBC[2:0]		
		—	—	—	—	DLC[3:0]			
	MB[24]. TTT	TTT							
		TTT							
	MB[24]. TTCONTROL	TTW[1:0]			Offset				
		—	—	—	—	—	Rep_Factor		

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RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[25]	Configured in the same order as in MB[24]								
	:	:								
	MB[29]	Configured in the same order as in MB[24]								
	MB[30]. CONTROL0_H	IDE	RTR	—	STDID[10:6]					
		STDID[5:0]						EXTID[17:16]		
	MB[30]. CONTROL0_L	EXTID[15:8]								
		EXTID[7:0]								
	MB[30]. LAFM0	IDE_LAFM	—	—	STDID_LAFM[10:6]					
		STDID_LAFM[5:0]						EXTID_LAFM[17:16]		
	MB[30]. LAFM1	EXTID_LAFM[15:8]								
		EXTID_LAFM[7:0]								
	MB[30]. DATA_01	MSG_DATA_0								
		MSG_DATA_1								
	MB[30]. DATA_23	MSG_DATA_2								
		MSG_DATA_3								
	MB[30]. DATA_45	MSG_DATA_4								
		MSG_DATA_5								
	MB[30]. DATA_67	MSG_DATA_6								
		MSG_DATA_7								
	MB[30]. CONTROL1	—	—	NMC	ATX	DART	MBC[2:0]			
		—	—	—	—	DLC[3:0]				
	MB[30]. TIMESTAMP	TimeStamp[15:8]								
		TimeStamp[7:0]								
	MB[30]. TTT	TTT								
		TTT								
	MB[31]. CONTROL0_H	IDE	RTR	—	STDID[10:6]					
		STDID[5:0]						EXTID[17:16]		
MB[31]. CONTROL0_L	EXTID[15:8]									
	EXTID[7:0]									

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RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[31]. LAFM0	IDE_LAFM	—	—	STDID_LAFM[10:6]					
		STDID_LAFM[5:0]							EXTID_LAFM[17:16]	
	MB[31]. LAFM1	EXTID_LAFM[15:8]								
		EXTID_LAFM[7:0]								
	MB[31]. DATA_01	MSG_DATA_0								
		MSG_DATA_1								
	MB[31]. DATA_23	MSG_DATA_2								
		MSG_DATA_3								
	MB[31]. DATA_45	MSG_DATA_4								
		MSG_DATA_5								
	MB[31]. DATA_67	MSG_DATA_6								
		MSG_DATA_7								
	MB[31]. CONTROL1	—	—	NMC	ATX	DART	MBC[2:0]			
		—	—	—	—	DLC[3:0]				
	MB[31]. TIMESTAMP	TimeStamp[15:8]								
		TimeStamp[7:0]								
MBESR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MBEF	
MBECSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MBIM	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MCR	MCR15	MCR14	—	—	—	TST[2:0]			
		MCR7	MCR6	MCR5	—	—	MCR2	MCR1	MCR0	
	GSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	GSR5	GSR4	GSR3	GSR2	GSR1	GSR0	
	BCR1	TSG1[3:0]				—	TSG2[2:0]			
		—	—	SJW[1:0]		—	—	—	BSP	
	BCR0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		BRP[7:0]								
	IRR	IRR15	IRR14	IRR13	IRR12	IRR11	IRR10	IRR9	IRR8	
		IRR7	IRR6	IRR5	IRR4	IRR3	IRR2	IRR1	IRR0	

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RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	IMR	IMR15	IMR14	IMR13	IMR12	IMR11	IMR10	IMR9	IMR8	
		IMR7	IMR6	IMR5	IMR4	IMR3	IMR2	IMR1	IMR0	
	TEC/REC	TEC7	TEC6	TEC5	TEC4	TEC3	TEC2	TEC1	TEC0	
		REC7	REC6	REC5	REC4	REC3	REC2	REC1	REC0	
	TXPR1	TXPR1[15:8]								
		TXPR1[7:0]								
	TXPR0	TXPR0[15:8]								
		TXPR0[7:1]								—
	TXCR1	TXCR1[15:8]								
		TXCR1[7:0]								
	TXCR0	TXCR0[15:8]								
		TXCR0[7:1]								—
	TXACK1	TXACK1[15:8]								
		TXACK1[7:0]								
	TXACK0	TXACK0[15:8]								
		TXACK0[7:1]								—
	ABACK1	ABACK1[15:8]								
		ABACK1[7:0]								
	ABACK0	ABACK0[15:8]								
		ABACK0[7:1]								—
	RXPR1	RXPR1[15:8]								
		RXPR1[7:0]								
	RXPR0	RXPR0[15:8]								
		RXPR0[7:0]								
	RFPR1	RFPR1[15:8]								
		RFPR1[7:0]								
	RFPR0	RFPR0[15:8]								
		RFPR0[7:0]								
	MBIMR1	MBIMR1[15:8]								
		MBIMR1[7:0]								

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RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MBIMR0	MBIMR0[15:8]							
		MBIMR0[7:0]							
	UMSR1	UMSR1[15:8]							
		UMSR1[7:0]							
	UMSR0	UMSR0[15:8]							
		UMSR0[7:0]							
	TTCR0	TCR15	TCR14	TCR13	TCR12	TCR11	TCR10	—	—
		—	TCR6	TPSC5	TPSC4	TPSC3	TPSC2	TPSC1	TPSC0
	CMA_X_TEW	—	—	—	—	—	CMA_X[2:0]		
		—	—	—	—	TEW[3:0]			
	RFTR0FF	RFTR0FF[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	TSR4	TSR3	TSR2	TSR1	TSR0
	CCR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	CCR[5:0]					
	TCNTR	TCNTR[15:8]							
		TCNTR[7:0]							
	CYCTR	CYCTR[15:8]							
		CYCTR[7:0]							
	RFMK	RFMK[15:8]							
		RFMK[7:0]							
	TCMR0	TCMR0[15:8]							
		TCMR0[7:0]							
	TCMR1	TCMR1[15:8]							
		TCMR1[7:0]							
	TCMR2	TCMR2[15:8]							
		TCMR2[7:0]							
	TTTSEL	—	TTTSEL[14:8]						
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[0]	Configured in the same order as in MB[0] of the RCAN_A.								
	MB[1]	Configured in the same order as in MB[1] of the RCAN_A.								
	MB[2]	Configured in the same order as in MB[2] of the RCAN_A.								
	:	:								
	MB[29]	Configured in the same order as in MB[29] of the RCAN_A.								
	MB[30]	Configured in the same order as in MB[30] of the RCAN_A.								
	MB[31]	Configured in the same order as in MB[31] of the RCAN_A.								
	MBESR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MBEF
	MBECSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MBIM	
TXCR1[7:0]										
ADC (ADC_A)	ADRD0									
	ADR0									
	ADR1									
	ADR2									
	ADR3									
	ADR4									
	ADR5									
	ADR6									
	ADR7									

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ADC (ADC_A)	ADR8								
	ADR9								
	ADR10								
	ADR11								
	ADR12								
	ADR13								
	ADR14								
	ADR15								
	ADR16								
	ADR17								
	ADR18								
ADR19									
ADR20									
ADR21									
ADR22									

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ADC (ADC_B)	ADRD1								
	ADR40								
	ADR41								
	ADR42								
	ADR43								
	ADR44								
	ADR45								
	ADR46								
	ADR47								
ADR48									
ADC (ADC_A)	ADCSR0	ADST	ADCS	—	ADIE	—	—	TRGE	EXTRG
ADC (ADC_B)	ADCSR1	ADST	ADCS	—	ADIE	—	—	TRGE	EXTRG
ADC (ADC_A)	ADREF0	ADSCACT	ADITACT	—	—	—	—	—	ADF
ADC (ADC_B)	ADREF1	ADSCACT	ADITACT	—	—	—	—	—	ADF
ADC (ADC_A)	ADTRE0	ADTRGE15	ADTRGE14	ADTRGE13	ADTRGE12	ADTRGE11	ADTRGE10	ADTRGE9	ADTRGE8
		ADTRGE7	ADTRGE6	ADTRGE5	ADTRGE4	ADTRGE3	ADTRGE2	ADTRGE1	ADTRGE0

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ADC (ADC_B)	ADTRE1	ADTRGE47	ADTRGE46	ADTRGE45	ADTRGE44	ADTRGE43	ADTRGE42	ADTRGE41	ADTRGE40
ADC (ADC_A)	ADTRF0	ADTF15	ADTF14	ADTF13	ADTF12	ADTF11	ADTF10	ADTF9	ADTF8
		ADTF7	ADTF6	ADTF5	ADTF4	ADTF3	ADTF2	ADTF1	ADTF0
ADC (ADC_B)	ADTRF1	ADTF47	ADTF46	ADTF45	ADTF44	ADTF43	ADTF42	ADTF41	ADTF40
ADC (ADC_A)	ADTRS0	ADTRS15	ADTRS14	ADTRS13	ADTRS12	ADTRS11	ADTRS10	ADTRS9	ADTRS8
		ADTRS7	ADTRS6	ADTRS5	ADTRS4	ADTRS3	ADTRS2	ADTRS1	ADTRS0
ADC (ADC_B)	ADTRS1	ADTRS47	ADTRS46	ADTRS45	ADTRS44	ADTRS43	ADTRS42	ADTRS41	ADTRS40
ADC (ADC_A)	ADSTRG0	ADSTRG15	ADSTRG14	ADSTRG13	ADSTRG12	ADSTRG11	ADSTRG10	ADSTRG9	ADSTRG8
		ADSTRG7	ADSTRG6	ADSTRG5	ADSTRG4	ADSTRG3	ADSTRG2	ADSTRG1	ADSTRG0
ADC (ADC_B)	ADSTRG1	ADSTRG47	ADSTRG46	ADSTRG45	ADSTRG44	ADSTRG43	ADSTRG42	ADSTRG41	ADSTRG40
ADC (ADC_A)	ADTRD0	ADIDE15	ADIDE14	ADIDE13	ADIDE12	ADIDE11	ADIDE10	ADIDE9	ADIDE8
		ADIDE7	ADIDE6	ADIDE5	ADIDE4	ADIDE3	ADIDE2	ADIDE1	ADIDE0
ADC (ADC_B)	ADTRD1	ADIDE47	ADIDE46	ADIDE45	ADIDE44	ADIDE43	ADIDE42	ADIDE41	ADIDE40
ADC (ADC_A)	ADADS0	ADS7	ADS6	ADS5	ADS4	ADS3	ADS2	ADS1	ADS0
ADC (ADC_B)	ADADS1	ADS47	ADS46	ADS45	ADS44	ADS43	ADS42	ADS41	ADS40
ADC (ADC_A)	ADADC0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADC[1:0]	
ADC (ADC_B)	ADADC1	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADC[1:0]	
ADC (ADC_A)	ADANS0	ANS15	ANS14	ANS13	ANS12	ANS11	ANS10	ANS9	ANS8
		ANS7	ANS6	ANS5	ANS4	ANS3	ANS2	ANS1	ANS0
	ADANS1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	ANS22	ANS21	ANS20	ANS19	ANS18	ANS17	ANS16
ADC (ADC_B)	ADANS3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANS48
		ANS47	ANS46	ANS45	ANS44	ANS43	ANS42	ANS41	ANS40
ADC (ADC_A)	ADCER0	ADRFMT	—	—	—	DIAGM	DIAGLD	DIAGVAL[1:0]	
		CKS	—	—	—	—	—	—	ITTRGS
ADC (ADC_B)	ADCER1	ADRFMT	—	—	—	DIAGM	DIAGLD	DIAGVAL[1:0]	
		CKS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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JTAG	SDIR								
	SDID								
	SDBPR								
SDBSR									
PFC	PAIOR	PA15IOR	PA14IOR	PA13IOR	PA12IOR	PA11IOR	PA10IOR	PA9IOR	PA8IOR
		PA7IOR	PA6IOR	PA5IOR	PA4IOR	PA3IOR	PA2IOR	PA1IOR	PA0IOR
	PACR4	—	—	—	PA15MD	—	—	—	PA14MD
		—	—	—	PA13MD	—	—	—	PA12MD
	PACR3	—	—	—	PA11MD	—	—	—	PA10MD
		—	—	—	PA9MD	—	—	—	PA8MD
	PACR2	—	—	—	PA7MD	—	—	—	PA6MD
		—	—	—	PA5MD	—	—	—	PA4MD
	PACR1	—	—	—	PA3MD	—	—	—	PA2MD
		—	—	—	PA1MD	—	—	—	PA0MD
	PACR4A	—	—	—	PA15AMD	—	—	—	PA14AMD
		—	—	—	PA13AMD	—	—	—	PA12AMD
	PACR3A	—	—	—	PA11AMD	—	—	—	PA10AMD
		—	—	—	PA9AMD	—	—	—	PA8AMD
	PACR2A	—	—	—	PA7AMD	—	—	—	PA6AMD
		—	—	—	PA5AMD	—	—	—	PA4AMD
	PACR1A	—	—	—	PA3AMD	—	—	—	PA2AMD
		—	—	—	PA1AMD	—	—	—	PA0AMD
	PBIOR	—	PB14IOR	PB13IOR	PB12IOR	PB11IOR	PB10IOR	PB9IOR	PB8IOR
		PB7IOR	PB6IOR	PB5IOR	PB4IOR	PB3IOR	PB2IOR	PB1IOR	PB0IOR
	PBCR4	—	—	—	—	—	PB14MD[2:0]		
		—	—	PB13MD[1:0]		—	—	PB12MD[1:0]	

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PFC	PBCR3	—	—	PB11MD[1:0]		—	—	—	PB10MD
		—	—	—	PB9MD	—	—	PB8MD[1:0]	
	PBCR2	—	—	—	PB7MD	—	—	—	PB6MD
		—	PB5MD[2:0]			—	PB4MD[2:0]		
	PBCR1	—	—	PB3MD[1:0]		—	—	PB2MD[1:0]	
		—	—	PB1MD[1:0]		—	—	PB0MD[1:0]	
	PBCR3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PB10AMD
		—	—	—	PB9AMD	—	—	—	—
	PBCR2A	—	—	—	PB7AMD	—	—	—	PB6AMD
		—	—	—	PB5AMD	—	—	—	PB4AMD
	PCIOR	PC15IOR	PC14IOR	PC13IOR	PC12IOR	PC11IOR	PC10IOR	PC9IOR	PC8IOR
		PC7IOR	PC6IOR	PC5IOR	PC4IOR	PC3IOR	PC2IOR	PC1IOR	PC0IOR
	PCCR4	—	—	—	PC15MD	—	—	—	PC14MD
		—	—	—	PC13MD	—	—	—	PC12MD
	PCCR3	—	—	—	PC11MD	—	—	—	PC10MD
		—	—	—	PC9MD	—	—	—	PC8MD
	PCCR2	—	—	—	PC7MD	—	—	—	PC6MD
		—	—	—	PC5MD	—	—	—	PC4MD
	PCCR1	—	—	—	PC3MD	—	—	—	PC2MD
		—	—	—	PC1MD	—	—	—	PC0MD
	PCCR4A	—	—	—	PC15AMD	—	—	—	PC14AMD
		—	—	—	PC13AMD	—	—	—	PC12AMD
	PCCR3A	—	—	—	PC11AMD	—	—	—	PC10AMD
		—	—	—	PC9AMD	—	—	—	PC8AMD
PCCR2A	—	—	—	PC7AMD	—	—	—	PC6AMD	
	—	—	—	PC5AMD	—	—	—	PC4AMD	
PCCR1A	—	—	—	PC3AMD	—	—	—	PC2AMD	
	—	—	—	PC1AMD	—	—	—	PC0AMD	

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
PFC	PF10R	PF15IOR	PF14IOR	PF13IOR	PF12IOR	PF11IOR	PF10IOR	PF9IOR	PF8IOR
		PF7IOR	PF6IOR	PF5IOR	PF4IOR	PF3IOR	PF2IOR	PF1IOR	PF0IOR
	PFCR2	PF15MD[1:0]		PF14MD[1:0]		PF13MD[1:0]		PF12MD[1:0]	
		PF11MD[1:0]		PF10MD[1:0]		PF9MD[1:0]		PF8MD[1:0]	
	PFCR1	PF7MD[1:0]		PF6MD[1:0]		PF5MD[1:0]		PF4MD[1:0]	
		PF3MD[1:0]		PF2MD[1:0]		PF1MD[1:0]		PF0MD[1:0]	
	PFCR4A	—	—	—	PF15AMD	—	—	—	PF14AMD
		—	—	—	PF13AMD	—	—	—	PF12AMD
	PFCR3A	—	—	—	PF11AMD	—	—	—	PF10AMD
		—	—	—	PF9AMD	—	—	—	PF8AMD
	PFCR2A	—	—	—	PF7AMD	—	—	—	PF6AMD
		—	—	—	PF5AMD	—	—	—	PF4AMD
	PFCR1A	—	—	—	PF3AMD	—	—	—	PF2AMD
		—	—	—	PF1AMD	—	—	—	PF0AMD
	PG10R	PG15IOR	PG14IOR	PG13IOR	PG12IOR	PG11IOR	PG10IOR	PG9IOR	PG8IOR
		PG7IOR	PG6IOR	PG5IOR	PG4IOR	PG3IOR	PG2IOR	PG1IOR	PG0IOR
	PGCR2	PG15MD[1:0]		PG14MD[1:0]		PG13MD[1:0]		PG12MD[1:0]	
		PG11MD[1:0]		PG10MD[1:0]		PG9MD[1:0]		PG8MD[1:0]	
	PGCR1	PG7MD[1:0]		PG6MD[1:0]		PG5MD[1:0]		PG4MD[1:0]	
		PG3MD[1:0]		PG2MD[1:0]		PG1MD[1:0]		PG0MD[1:0]	
	PGCR4A	—	—	—	PG15AMD	—	—	—	PG14AMD
		—	—	—	PG13AMD	—	—	—	PG12AMD
	PGCR3A	—	—	—	PG11AMD	—	—	—	PG10AMD
		—	—	—	PG9AMD	—	—	—	PG8AMD
	PGCR2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	PG5AMD	—	—	—	PG4AMD
	PGCR1A	—	—	—	PG3AMD	—	—	—	PG2AMD
		—	—	—	PG1AMD	—	—	—	PG0AMD

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
PFC	PJIOR	—	—	—	—	—	—	PJ9IOR	PJ8IOR
		PJ7IOR	PJ6IOR	PJ5IOR	PJ4IOR	PJ3IOR	PJ2IOR	PJ1IOR	PJ0IOR
	PJCR2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	PJ9MD	—	PJ8MD
	PJCR1	PJ7MD[1:0]		—	PJ6MD	—	PJ5MD	PJ4MD[1:0]	
		PJ3MD[1:0]		PJ2MD[1:0]		PJ1MD[1:0]		PJ0MD[1:0]	
	PJCR3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	PJ9AMD	—	—	—	PJ8AMD
	PJCR2A	—	—	—	PJ7AMD	—	—	—	PJ6AMD
		—	—	—	PJ5AMD	—	—	—	PJ4AMD
	PJCR1A	—	—	—	PJ3AMD	—	—	—	PJ2AMD
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	PSCR4	—	PS15MD2	—	PS15MD0	—	PS14MD2	—	PS14MD0
		—	PS13MD2	—	PS13MD0	—	PS12MD2	—	PS12MD0
	PSCR3	—	PS11MD2	—	PS11MD0	—	PS10MD2	—	PS10MD0
		—	PS9MD2	—	PS9MD0	—	PS8MD2	—	PS8MD0
	PSCR2	—	PS7MD2	—	PS7MD0	—	PS6MD2	—	PS6MD0
		—	PS5MD2	—	PS5MD0	—	PS4MD2	—	PS4MD0
	PSCR1	—	PS3MD2	—	PS3MD0	—	PS2MD2	—	PS2MD0
		—	PS1MD2	—	PS1MD0	—	PS0MD2	—	PS0MD0
	PTCR2	—	—	—	—	—	PT6MD2	—	PT6MD0
		—	PT5MD2	—	PT5MD0	—	PT4MD2	—	PT4MD0
	PTCR1	—	PT3MD2	—	PT3MD0	—	PT2MD2	—	PT2MD0
		—	PT1MD2	—	PT1MD0	—	PT0MD2	—	PT0MD0

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
I/O port	PADR	PA15DR	PA14DR	PA13DR	PA12DR	PA11DR	PA10DR	PA9DR	PA8DR
		PA7DR	PA6DR	PA5DR	PA4DR	PA3DR	PA2DR	PA1DR	PA0DR
	PAPR	PA15PR	PA14PR	PA13PR	PA12PR	PA11PR	PA10PR	PA9PR	PA8PR
		PA7PR	PA6PR	PA5PR	PA4PR	PA3PR	PA2PR	PA1PR	PA0PR
	PAIR	PA15IR	PA14IR	PA13IR	PA12IR	PA11IR	PA10IR	PA9IR	PA8IR
		PA7IR	PA6IR	PA5IR	PA4IR	PA3IR	PA2IR	PA1IR	PA0IR
	PBDR	—	PB14DR	PB13DR	PB12DR	PB11DR	PB10DR	PB9DR	PB8DR
		PB7DR	PB6DR	PB5DR	PB4DR	PB3DR	PB2DR	PB1DR	PB0DR
	PBPR	—	PB14PR	PB13PR	PB12PR	PB11PR	PB10PR	PB9PR	PB8PR
		PB7PR	PB6PR	PB5PR	PB4PR	PB3PR	PB2PR	PB1PR	PB0PR
	PBIR	—	PB14IR	PB13IR	PB12IR	PB11IR	PB10IR	PB9IR	PB8IR
		PB7IR	PB6IR	PB5IR	PB4IR	PB3IR	PB2IR	PB1IR	PB0IR
	PBDSR	—	—	PB13DSR	PB12DSR	—	—	—	—
		—	PB6DSR	PB5DSR	PB4DSR	PB3DSR	PB2DSR	PB1DSR	PB0DSR
	PBPSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	PB3PSR	—	PB1PSR	—
	PCDR	PC15DR	PC14DR	PC13DR	PC12DR	PC11DR	PC10DR	PC9DR	PC8DR
		PC7DR	PC6DR	PC5DR	PC4DR	PC3DR	PC2DR	PC1DR	PC0DR
	PCPR	PC15PR	PC14PR	PC13PR	PC12PR	PC11PR	PC10PR	PC9PR	PC8PR
		PC7PR	PC6PR	PC5PR	PC4PR	PC3PR	PC2PR	PC1PR	PC0PR
	PCIR	PC15IR	PC14IR	PC13IR	PC12IR	PC11IR	PC10IR	PC9IR	PC8IR
		PC7IR	PC6IR	PC5IR	PC4IR	PC3IR	PC2IR	PC1IR	PC0IR
	PCDSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	PFDR	PF15DR	PF14DR	PF13DR	PF12DR	PF11DR	PF10DR	PF9DR	PF8DR
		PF7DR	PF6DR	PF5DR	PF4DR	PF3DR	PF2DR	PF1DR	PF0DR
	PFPR	PF15PR	PF14PR	PF13PR	PF12PR	PF11PR	PF10PR	PF9PR	PF8PR
		PF7PR	PF6PR	PF5PR	PF4PR	PF3PR	PF2PR	PF1PR	PF0PR
	PFIR	PF15IR	PF14IR	PF13IR	PF12IR	PF11IR	PF10IR	PF9IR	PF8IR
		PF7IR	PF6IR	PF5IR	PF4IR	PF3IR	PF2IR	PF1IR	PF0IR

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
I/O port	PFDSR	PF15DSR	PF14DSR	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	PFPSR	PF15PSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	PGDR	PG15DR	PG14DR	PG13DR	PG12DR	PG11DR	PG10DR	PG9DR	PG8DR
		PG7DR	PG6DR	PG5DR	PG4DR	PG3DR	PG2DR	PG1DR	PG0DR
	PGPR	PG15PR	PG14PR	PG13PR	PG12PR	PG11PR	PG10PR	PG9PR	PG8PR
		PG7PR	PG6PR	PG5PR	PG4PR	PG3PR	PG2PR	PG1PR	PG0PR
	PGIR	PG15IR	PG14IR	PG13IR	PG12IR	PG11IR	PG10IR	PG9IR	PG8IR
		PG7IR	PG6IR	PG5IR	PG4IR	PG3IR	PG2IR	PG1IR	PG0IR
	PGDSR	PG15DSR	PG14DSR	PG13DSR	PG12DSR	PG11DSR	PG10DSR	PG9DSR	PG8DSR
		PG7DSR	PG6DSR	PG5DSR	PG4DSR	PG3DSR	PG2DSR	PG1DSR	PG0DSR
	PGER	—	—	—	—	—	—	PGHES[1:0]	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	PGLES[1:0]	
	PGPSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	PG9PSR	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	PJDR	—	—	—	—	—	—	PJ9DR	PJ8DR
		PJ7DR	PJ6DR	PJ5DR	PJ4DR	PJ3DR	PJ2DR	PJ1DR	PJ0DR
	PJPR	—	—	—	—	—	—	PJ9PR	PJ8PR
		PJ7PR	PJ6PR	PJ5PR	PJ4PR	PJ3PR	PJ2PR	PJ1PR	PJ0PR
	PJIR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PJ8IR
		PJ7IR	—	PJ5IR	PJ4IR	—	PJ2IR	—	PJ0IR
	PJDSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PJ8DSR
		PJ7DSR	—	PJ5DSR	PJ4DSR	—	PJ2DSR	—	PJ0DSR
	PJPSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	PJ9PSR	—
		—	PJ6PSR	—	—	PJ3PSR	—	PJ1PSR	—
	PSPR	PS15PR	PS14PR	PS13PR	PS12PR	PS11PR	PS10PR	PS9PR	PS8PR
		PS7PR	PS6PR	PS5PR	PS4PR	PS3PR	PS2PR	PS1PR	PS0PR
	PTPR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	PT6PR	PT5PR	PT4PR	PT3PR	PT2PR	PT1PR	PT0PR

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
I/O port	CKCR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CKOE
MISG	MISRCDR	MISRCD[31:24]							
		MISRCD[23:16]							
		MISRCD[15:8]							
		MISRCD[7:0]							
	MISRCR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MISREN
	MISR	MISR[31:24]							
		MISR[23:16]							
		MISR[15:8]							
		MISR[7:0]							
	ROM/ EEPROM	FPMON	MDA	—	—	—	—	—	—
FMODR		—	—	—	FRDMD	—	—	—	—
FASTAT		ROMAE	—	—	CMDLK	EEPAAE	EEPIFE	EEPRPE	EEPWPE
FAEINT		ROMAEIE	—	—	CMDLKIE	EEPAAEIE	EEPIFEIE	EEPRPEIE	EEPWPEIE
ROMMAT		KEY							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FCURAME		KEY							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FSTATR0		FRDY	ILGLERR	ERSERR	PRGERR	SUSRDY	—	ERSSPD	PRGSPD
FSTATR1		FCUERR	—	—	FLOCKST	—	—	FRDTCT	FRCRCT
FENTRYR		FEKEY							
		FENTRYD	—	—	—	FENTRY3	—	—	—
FPROTR		FPKEY							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRESETR		FRKEY							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FCMDR		CMDR							
		PCMDR							

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0	
ROM/ EEPROM	FRAMECCR	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRDCLE	FRCCLE	
	FCPSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ESUSPMD	
	EEPBCCNT	BCADR								
		BCADR						—	—	BCSIZE
	FPESTAT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		PEERRST								
	EEPBCSTAT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BCST	
	EEPPE0	KEY								
		—	—	—	—	DBRE03	DBRE02	DBRE01	DBRE00	
	EEPWE0	KEY								
		—	—	—	—	DBWE03	DBWE02	DBWE01	DBWE00	
	EEPSTAT	KEY								
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EEPSEL	
FCUAREA	KEY									
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FCUSEL		
ROMC	RCCR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		—	—	—	—	RCF	RCFI	RCFD	RCE	
	RCCR2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		PFECB	PFENB	PFECF	PFE	—	PCE2	—	PCE0	
RAM	RAMEN	RNOKEY[7:0]								
		—	—	—	—	RAME3	RAME2	RAME1	RAME0	
	RAMWEN	RWN0KEY[7:0]								
—		—	—	—	RAMWE3	RAMWE2	RAMWE1	RAMWE0		

Module	Register Name	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
RAM	RAMECC	REKEY[7:0]							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RECCA
	RAMERR	—	—	—	RPEAI0	—	—	RDTCT	RCRCT
	RAMINT	—	—	—	RPEIE0	—	—	REDIE0	RECIE0
	RAMACYC	RAKEY[7:0]							
		—	—	WRCYC[1:0]		—	—	—	RDCYC
Power-down mode	STBCR	STBCRKEY							
		—	—	—	MSTP4	MSTP3	—	MSTP1	MSTP0

29.3 Register States in Each Operating Mode

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
INTC	ICR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ICR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IRQRR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IBCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IBNR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IPR01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IPR02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SINTR15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IPR03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IPR04	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IPR05	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IPR06	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IPR07	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State		
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
INTC	IPR08	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR09	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR24	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR25	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR26	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR27	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR28	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	IPR29	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	UBC	BAR_0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		BAMR_0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		BBR_0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		BAR_1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		BAMR_1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		BBR_1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		BAR_2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
UBC	BAMR_2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	BBR_2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	BAR_3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	BAMR_3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	BBR_3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	BRCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
DMAC	SAR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DAR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMATCR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHCR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHFR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TEMSK0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RSAR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDAR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDMATCR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SAR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DAR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMATCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHFR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TEMSK1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RSAR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
DMAC	RDAR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDMATCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SAR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DAR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMATCR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHCR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHFR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TEMSK2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RSAR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDAR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDMATCR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SAR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DAR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMATCR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHCR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHFR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TEMSK3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RSAR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDAR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDMATCR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SAR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DAR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMATCR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHCR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHFR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TEMSK4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RSAR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDAR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDMATCR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ARCR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
DMAC	RARCR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SAR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DAR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMATCR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHCR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHFR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TEMSK5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RSAR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDAR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDMATCR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ARCR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RARCR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SAR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DAR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMATCR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHCR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHFR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TEMSK6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RSAR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDAR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDMATCR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ARCR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RARCR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SAR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DAR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMATCR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHCR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CHFR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TEMSK7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RSAR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
DMAC	RDAR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RDMATCR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ARCR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RARCR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMAOR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMAFR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMARS0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMARS1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMARS2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DMARS3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
A-DMAC	ADMAOR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAABR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAIE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAIE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAIE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAIE3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAIE4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAIE5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAIE7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAIE8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAIE9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADV0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADV1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADV2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADV3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADV4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADV5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
A-DMAC	ADMADE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADE3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADE4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADE5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMADE7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAMODE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAMODE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAMODE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR56	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR57	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR58	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR59	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR62	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR63	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR64	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR65	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR66	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATCR67	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
A-DMAC	ADMAAR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMARAR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAAR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMARAR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAAR56	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAAR57	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAAR58	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAAR59	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAAR62	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAAR63	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAAR64	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAAR65	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAAR66	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMAAR67	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMABUF2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMABUF3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMABUF4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMABUF5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMARVPR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMARVPR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMARVPR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMARVPR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATVPR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATVPR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATVPR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADMATVPR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	ATUENR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CBCNT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCMR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIOR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIOR2A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTA0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRA0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTA1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRA1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTA2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRA2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTA3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRA3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	TCNTA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ICRA0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ICRA1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ICRA2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ICRA3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIORB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTB0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ICRB0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRB0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTB1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRB1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ICRB1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ICRB2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	LDB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RLDB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PIMR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTB2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTB6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRB6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRB7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTB3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTB4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTB5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	TCCLRB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSTRC	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCCRC0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCCRC1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCCRC2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCCRC3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCCRC4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	NCRC23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC30	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC31	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC32	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC33	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC30	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC31	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC32	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC33	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC40	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC41	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC42	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTC43	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC40	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC41	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC42	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRC43	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRC0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERC0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIORC0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRC0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTC0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRC1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERC1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIORC1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRC1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	GRC10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTC1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRC2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERC2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIORC2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRC2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTC2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRC3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERC3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIORC3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRC3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC30	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC31	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC32	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC33	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTC3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRC4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERC4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIORC4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRC4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC40	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC41	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRC42	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	GRC43	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTC4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSTRD	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNT1D0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNT2D0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OSBRD0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRD0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TOCRD0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CMPOD0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNT1D1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNT2D1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OSBRD1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRD1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TOCRD1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CMPOD1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNT1D2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNT2D2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OSBRD2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRD2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TOCRD2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNT1D3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNT2D3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OSBRD3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRD3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TOCRD3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIOR1D0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIOR2D0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DSTRD0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DSRD0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCRD0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	TSRD0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERD0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCNTD00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCNTD01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCNTD02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCNTD03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIOR1D1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIOR2D1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DSTRD1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DSRD1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCRD1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRD1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERD1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCNTD10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	DCNTD11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCNTD12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCNTD13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIOR1D2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIOR2D2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DSTRD2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DSRD2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCRD2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRD2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERD2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRD23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCNTD20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCNTD21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCNTD22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCNTD23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIOR1D3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIOR2D3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DSTRD3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DSRD3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DCRD3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRD3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERD3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD30	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRD31	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
ATU-III	OCRD32	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	OCRD33	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	GRD30	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	GRD31	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	GRD32	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	GRD33	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	DCNTD30	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	DCNTD31	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	DCNTD32	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	DCNTD33	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TSTRE	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TCRE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TOCRE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TIERE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	RLDCRE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TSRE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	PSCRE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	SOLVLE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	POECRE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	SSTRE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	CYLRE00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	CYLRE01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	CYLRE02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	CYLRE03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	DTRE00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	DTRE01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	DTRE02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	DTRE03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	CRLDE00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	CRLDE01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	CRLDE02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	CRLDE03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE01	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE02	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE03	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TOCRE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RLDCRE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCRE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SOLVLE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	POECRE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SSTRE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLR10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLR11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLR12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLR13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	DRLDE11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TOCRE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RLDCRE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCRE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SOLVLE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	POECRE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SSTRE2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	DRLDE23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE23	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRE3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TOCRE3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERE3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RLDCRE3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRE3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCRE3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SOLVLE3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	POECRE3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SSTRE3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE30	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE31	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE32	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE33	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE30	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE31	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE32	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE33	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE30	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE31	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE32	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE33	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE30	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE31	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE32	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE33	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE30	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	TCNTE31	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE32	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE33	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRE4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TOCRE4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERE4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RLDCRE4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRE4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCRE4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SOLVLE4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	POECRE4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SSTRE4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE40	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE41	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE42	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYLRE43	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE40	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE41	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE42	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DTRE43	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE40	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE41	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE42	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CRLDE43	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE40	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE41	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE42	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	DRLDE43	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE40	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE41	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTE42	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	TCNTE43	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSTRF	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCCRF	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
NCRFA10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
NCNTFA11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
NCRFA11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
NCNTFA12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
NCRFA12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	NCNTFA13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFA19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFA19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFB0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFB0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFB1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFB1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTFB2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRFB2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	GRCF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	CDRF3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	CDRF6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	CDRF9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	GRAF12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRDF12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRDF13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRDF14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	ECNTAF15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRDF15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	TIERF18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRF19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERF19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRF19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTAF19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTBF19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRBF19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ECNTCF19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRAF19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CDRF19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GRCF19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSTRG	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRG0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRG0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTG0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRG0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRG1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRG1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTG1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRG1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRG2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	TSRG2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTG2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRG2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRG3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRG3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTG3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRG3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRG4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRG4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTG4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRG4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRG5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRG5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTG5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRG5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRH	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRH	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNT1H	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCR1H	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNT2H	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSTRJ	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRJ0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FCRJ0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRJ0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERJ0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FDNRJ0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTJ0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRJ0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTJ0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ATU-III	OCRJ0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FIFOJ0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCRJ1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FCRJ1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSRJ1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIERJ1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FDNRJ1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCNTJ1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	NCRJ1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTJ1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	OCRJ1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FIFOJ1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
WDT	WTCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	WTCNT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	WTSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	WRCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
CMT	CMSTR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CMCR_0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CMSR_0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CMCNT_0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CMCOR_0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CMCR_1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CMSR_1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CMCNT_1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
CMCOR_1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
SCI	SCSMR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCBRR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCSCR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCTDR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
SCI	SCSSR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCRDR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCSMR1B	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCBRR1B	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCSCR1B	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCTDR1B	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCSSR1B	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCRDR1B	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCSMR1C	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCBRR1C	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCSCR1C	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCTDR1C	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCSSR1C	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SCRDR1C	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
RSPi	SPCRA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SSLPA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPPCRA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPSRA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPDRA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPSCRA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPSSRA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPBRA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCKDA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SSLNDA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPNDA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDA0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
SPCMDA1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
RSPI	SPCMDA2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDA3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDA4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDA5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDA6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDA7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCRB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SSLPB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPPCRB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPSRB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPDRB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPSCRB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPSSRB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPBRB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCKDB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SSLNDB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPNDB	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDB0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDB1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDB2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDB3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDB4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDB5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDB6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	SPCMDB7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	GSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	BCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	BCR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IRR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	IMR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TEC/REC	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TXPR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TXPR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TXCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TXCR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TXACK1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TXACK0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ABACK1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ABACK0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RXPR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RXPR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RFPR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RFPR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MBIMR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MBIMR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	UMSR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	UMSR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TTCR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CMAX_TEW	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RFTR0FF	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State		
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	CCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TCNTR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	CYCTR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	RFMK	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TCMR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TCMR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TCMR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TTTSEL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[0].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
DATA_45		Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
DATA_67		Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
CONTROL1		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TTT		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
MB[1].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[2].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[3].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		
MB[4].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[5].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[6].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		
MB[7].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[8].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[9].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		
MB[10].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State		
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[11].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[12].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		
MB[13].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[14].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[15].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		
MB[16].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[17].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[18].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[19].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[20].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[21].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[22].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[23].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[24].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TTCONTROL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[25].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[25]. CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TTCONTROL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
MB[26].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TTCONTROL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[27].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
CONTROL0_L		Undefined	Undefined	Retained
LAFM0		Undefined	Undefined	Retained
LAFM1		Undefined	Undefined	Retained
DATA_01		Undefined	Undefined	Retained
DATA_23		Undefined	Undefined	Retained
DATA_45		Undefined	Undefined	Retained
DATA_67		Undefined	Undefined	Retained
CONTROL1		Initialized	Initialized	Retained
TTT		Initialized	Initialized	Retained
TTCONTROL		Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[28]. CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TTCONTROL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
MB[29].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	TTCONTROL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
MB[30].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State		
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_A)	MB[30].	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[31].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MBESR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MBECR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		GSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
BCR1		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
BCR0		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
IRR		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
IMR		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TEC/REC		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TXPR1		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TXPR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	TXCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TXCR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TXACK1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TXACK0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ABACK1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ABACK0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RXPR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RXPR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RFPR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RFPR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MBIMR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MBIMR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	UMSR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	UMSR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TTCR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CMAX_TEW	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RFTROFF	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCNTR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	CYCTR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RFMK	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCMR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCMR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TCMR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TTTSEL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[0].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[1].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[2].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
DATA_67		Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
CONTROL1		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[3].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[4].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[5].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
DATA_67		Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
CONTROL1		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[6].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[7].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[8].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[9].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[10].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
DATA_67		Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
CONTROL1		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[11].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[12].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		
MB[13].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[14].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[15].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
CONTROL1		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		
MB[16].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[17].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[18].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[19].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[20].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
CONTROL0_L		Undefined	Undefined	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State		
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[20].	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[21].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
DATA_67		Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
MB[22].	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
MB[23].	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[23].	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[24].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		TTCONTROL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[25].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		TTCONTROL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[26].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State		
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep	
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[26].	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
		TTCONTROL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MB[27].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
DATA_45		Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
DATA_67		Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
CONTROL1		Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
MB[28].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State		Power-Down State		
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep		
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[28]. TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained		
		TTCONTROL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[29].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
		TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
		TTCONTROL	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[30].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
		TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
		TTT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
	MB[31].	CONTROL0_H	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		CONTROL0_L	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		LAFM0	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		LAFM1	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		DATA_01	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	
		DATA_23	Undefined	Undefined	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
RCAN-TL1 (RCAN_B)	MB[31]. DATA_45	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	DATA_67	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	CONTROL1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	TIMESTAMP	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MBESR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MBECR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_A)	ADR00	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR5	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR6	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR7	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR8	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR9	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR10	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR11	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR12	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR13	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR14	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR15	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADR16	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
ADR17	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ADC (ADC_A)	ADR18	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR19	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR20	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR21	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR22	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_B)	ADRD1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR40	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR41	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR42	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR43	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR44	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR45	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR46	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADR47	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADR48	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
ADC (ADC_A)	ADCSR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_B)	ADCSR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_A)	ADREF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_B)	ADREF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_A)	ADTRE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_B)	ADTRE1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_A)	ADTRF0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_B)	ADTRF1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_A)	ADTRS0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ADC (ADC_B)	ADTRS1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_A)	ADSTRG0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_B)	ADSTRG1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_A)	ADTRD0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_B)	ADTRD1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_A)	ADADS0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_B)	ADADS1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_A)	ADADC0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_B)	ADADC1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_A)	ADANS0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ADANS1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_B)	ADANS3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_A)	ADCER0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
ADC (ADC_B)	ADCER1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
JTAG	SDIR	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	SDID	Retained	Retained	Retained
	SDBPR	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	SDBSR	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
PFC	PAIOR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PACR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PACR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PACR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PACR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PACR4A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PACR3A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PACR2A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
PACR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
PFC	PBIOR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PBCR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PBCR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PBCR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PBCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PBCR3A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PBCR2A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCIOR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCCR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCCR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCCR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCCR4A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCCR3A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCCR2A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCCR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PFIOR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PFOR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PFOR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PFOR4A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PFOR3A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
PFOR2A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
PFOR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
PFC	PGIOR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PGCR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PGCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PGCR4A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PGCR3A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PGCR2A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PGCR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PJIOR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PJCR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PJCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PJCR3A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PJCR2A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PJCR1A	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCR4	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCR3	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PTCR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PTCR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
I/O port	PADR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PAPR	Pin value	Pin value	Retained
	PAIR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PBDR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PBPR	Pin value	Pin value	Retained
	PBIR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PBDSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PBPSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCDR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCPR	Pin value	Pin value	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
I/O port	PCIR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PCDSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PFDR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PFPR	Pin value	Pin value	Retained
	PFIR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PFDSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PFPSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PGDR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PGPR	Pin value	Pin value	Retained
	PGIR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PGDSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PGER	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PGPSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PJDR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PJPR	Pin value	Pin value	Retained
	PJIR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PJDSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PJPSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	PSPR	Pin value	Pin value	Retained
	PTPR	Pin value	Pin value	Retained
CKCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
MISG	MISRCDR	Undefined	Undefined	Retained
	MISRCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	MISR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Module	Register Name	Reset State	Power-Down State	
		Power-On	Hardware Standby	Sleep
ROM/ EEPROM	FPMON	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FMODR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FASTAT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FAEINT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	ROMMAT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FCURAME	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FSTATR0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FSTATR1	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FENTRYR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FPROTR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FRESETR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FCMDR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FRAMECCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FCPSR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	EEPBCCNT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	FPESTAT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	EEPBCSTAT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	EEPRE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	EEPWE0	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	EEPMAT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
FCUAREA	Initialized	Initialized	Retained	
ROMC	RCCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RCCR2	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
RAM	RAMEN	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RAMWEN	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RAMECC	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RAMERR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RAMINT	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
	RAMACYC	Initialized	Initialized	Retained
Power-down mode	STBCR	Initialized	Initialized	Retained

Section 30 Electrical Characteristics

30.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 30.1 shows the absolute maximum ratings.

Table 30.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Remarks		
Power supply voltage* ¹	V_{CC} , PLL V_{CC} pins	V_{CC}	-0.3 to +4.3	V		
	PV_{CC} pins	PV_{CC}	-0.3 to +6.5	V		
Input voltage	V_{CC} EXTAL, JTAG pins	V_{in}	-0.3 to $V_{CC} + 0.3$	V	Refer to table 30.2, Correspondence between Power Supply Names and Pins	
	supply related pins	\overline{HSTBY} , \overline{RES} , NMI, MDA, MDB pins* ⁴	V_{in}	-0.3 to 5.5 + 0.3		V
		ASEMD, MDC, MDD, MD_CLK0, MD_CLKP pins* ⁵	V_{in}	-0.3 to $V_{CC} + 0.3$		V
		ASEMD, MDC, MDD, MD_CLK0, MD_CLKP pins* ³	V_{in}	-0.3 to 5.5 + 0.3		V
		PV_{CC} power supply related pins	V_{in}	-0.3 to $PV_{CC} + 0.3$		V
Analog supply voltage	AV_{CC}	-0.3 to +6.5	V			
Analog reference voltage	AV_{REFH}	-0.3 to $AV_{CC} + 0.3$	V	$AV_{REFH} > AV_{REFL}$		
	AV_{REFL}	-0.3 to $AV_{SS} + 0.3$	V			
Analog input voltage	V_{AN}	-0.3 to $AV_{CC} + 0.3$	V			

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Remarks	
V_{SS} differential voltage	$V_{SS} - PLLV_{SS}$	-0.1 to 0.1	V		
	$V_{SS} - AV_{SS}$	-0.1 to 0.1	V		
	$PLLV_{SS} - AV_{SS}$	-0.1 to 0.1	V		
Maximum input current per pin	Digital input pins	I_{max}	-25 to 25	mA	One pin at a time
	Analog input pins	I_{max}	-25 to 25	mA	
Operating temperature*2	T_{opr}	-40 to +125	°C		
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55 to +125	°C	Before assembly	

[Operating precautions]

Operating the LSI in excess of the absolute maximum ratings may result in permanent damage. The two power supply voltages of PV_{CC} of 5V and V_{CC} of 3.3V may be used simultaneously with the LSI. Be sure to use the LSI in compliance with the connection of power pins, combination conditions of applicable power supply voltages, voltage applicable to each pin, and conditions of output voltage, as specified in the manual. Connecting a non-specified power supply or using the LSI at an incorrect voltage may result in permanent damage of the LSI or the system that contains the LSI.

- Notes:
1. Do not apply any power supply voltage to the V_{CL} pin. Connect to GND through an external capacitor.
 2. When this LSI is used in the range of 85°C to 125°C, the accumulated operating time must be within 3000 hours.
 3. When higher level voltage than $V_{CC} + 0.3$ V is input, it is recommended that the voltage input is connected to the pins through the combined resistance of all the pins, 200 k Ω or higher.
However, although the resistance value can be lowered depending on the sink current of external V_{CC} (3-V system) regulators, the combined resistance value must be 33 k Ω at least.
When the resistance value is modified, make sure that the V_{CC} voltage does not exceed 3.6 V in the standby state.
 4. When the ASEM \overline{D} , MDC, MDD, MD_CLK0, and MD_CLKP pins are input in 5-V tolerant, it is recommended that the \overline{HSTBY} , \overline{RES} , NMI, MDA, and MDB pins are input in 5-V amplitude.
 5. When the ASEM \overline{D} , MDC, MDD, MD_CLK0, and MD_CLKP pins are input in 3.3-V, the \overline{HSTBY} , \overline{RES} , NMI, MDA, and MDB pins can be input in either 3.3-V or 5-V amplitude.

30.2 DC Characteristics

Table 30.2 shows the correspondence between power supply names and pins.

Table 30.2 Correspondence between Power Supply Names and Pins

Pin No.	Power Supply Name on Pin	Symbol	User Pin						Power Supply Name in Circuit	Permissible Input Voltage (V)	Input Buffer Type	Output Driving Ability	Notes
			Function 1	Function 2	Function 3	Function 4	Function A	Function B					
001	AN_B40							AVcc	AVcc+0.3	Analog			
002	AN_A22					PT6	TIF0A	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			
003	AN_A21					PT5	TIF1A	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			
004	AN_A20					PT4	TIF2A	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			
005	AN_A19					PT3	TIF0B	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			
006	AN_A18					PT2	TIF1B	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			
007	AVREFL							AVcc	AVss+0.3	Analog			
008	AN_A17					PT1	TIF2B	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			
009	AN_A16					PT0	TIF3	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			
010	AVREFH							AVcc	AVcc+0.3	Analog			
011	AN_A15					PS15	TIF4	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			
012	AN_A14					PS14	TIF5	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			
013	AN_A13					PS13	TIF6	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			
014	AN_A12					PS12	TIF7	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			
015	AVss												
016	AN_A11					PS11	TIF8	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B			

Pin No.	Power Supply Name on Pin Symbol	User Pin					Power Supply Name in Circuit	Permissible Input Voltage (V)	Input Buffer Type	Output Driving Ability	Notes
		Function 1	Function 2	Function 3	Function 4	Function A						Function B
017	AN_A10					PS10	TIF9	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B	
018 AVcc											
019	AN_A9					PS9	TIF10	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B	
020	AN_A8					PS8	TIF11	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B	
021	AN_A7					PS7	TIF12	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B	
022	AN_A6					PS6	TIF13	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B	
023	AN_A5					PS5	TIF14	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B	
024	AN_A4					PS4	TIF15	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B	
025	AN_A3					PS3	TIF16	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B	
026	AN_A2					PS2	TIF17	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B	
027	AN_A1					PS1	TIF18	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B	
028	AN_A0					PS0	TIF19	AVcc / PVcc	AVcc+0.3 / PVcc+0.3	Analog / Schmitt B	
029 Vcc											
030		PJ0	TxD_A	CTx_A	CTx_A& CTx_B			PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O
031 Vss											
032		PJ1	RxD_A	CRx_A	CRx_A& CRx_B			PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	
033		PJ2	TxD_A			CTx_B		PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O
034		PJ3	RxD_A			CRx_B		PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	

Pin No.	Power Supply Name on Pin Symbol	User Pin						Power Supply Name in Circuit	Permissible Input Voltage (V)	Input Buffer Type	Output Driving Ability	Notes
		Function 1	Function 2	Function 3	Function 4	Function A	Function B					
035		PJ4	SCK_A	ADEND_B	TIJ0		TIF0A	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
036		PJ5	TxD_A				TIF1A	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
037	Vss											
038		PJ6	RxD_A				TIF2A	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
039	PVcc											
040		PJ7	SCK_B	ADEND_A	TIJ1		TIF3	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
041		PJ8	TxD_B				TIF4	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
042		PJ9	RxD_B				TIF5	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
043		PC15					TOE43	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
044		PC14					TOE42	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
045		PC13					TOE41	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
046		PC12					TOE40	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
047		PC11					TOE33	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
048		PC10					TOE32	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
049		PC9					TOE31	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
050		PC8					TOE30	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
051	Vss											
052		PC7					TOE23	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
053	PVcc											
054		PC6					TOE22	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
055		PC5					TOE21	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
056		PC4					TOE20	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
057		PC3					TOE13	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
058		PC2					TOE12	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
059		PC1					TOE11	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS		
060		PC0					TOE10	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	CMOS	O	
061		PA15					TIOC33	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
062		PA14					TIOC32	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		

Pin No.	Power Supply Name	Symbol	User Pin						Power Supply Name	Permissible Input Voltage (V)	Input Buffer Type	Output Driving Ability	Notes
			Function 1	Function 2	Function 3	Function 4	Function A	Function B					
063	Vcc												
064			PA13					TIOC31	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
065	Vss												
066	Vss												
067			PA12					TIOC30	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
069			PA11					TIOC23	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
070			PA10					TIOC22	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
071	Vss												
072			PA9					TIOC21	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
073	PVcc												
074			PA8					TIOC20	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
075			PA7					TIOC13	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
076			PA6					TIOC12	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
077			PA5					TIOC11	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
078			PA4					TIOC10	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
079			PA3					TIOC03	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
080			PA2					TIOC02	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
081			PA1					TIOC01	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
082			PA0					TIOC00	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
083		TDO							Vcc				
084		TDI							Vcc	Vcc+0.3	TTL / Schmitt B		
085		TMS							Vcc	Vcc+0.3	TTL / Schmitt B		
086	Vss												
087		TCK							Vcc	Vcc+0.3	TTL		
088	Vcc												
089		TRST							Vcc	Vcc+0.3	Schmitt A		
090		CK							Vcc				

Pin No.	Power Supply Name on Pin	Symbol	User Pin						Power Supply Name in Circuit	Permissible Input Voltage (V)	Input Buffer Type	Output Driving Ability	Notes
			Function 1	Function 2	Function 3	Function 4	Function A	Function B					
091	ASEMD							Vcc	Vcc+0.3, 5.5+0.3*	Schmitt A			
092	NMI							Vcc	5.5+0.3	Schmitt A			
093	PLL _{Vcc}												
094	MDD							Vcc	Vcc+0.3, 5.5+0.3*	Schmitt A			
095	PLL _{Vss}												
096	MDC							Vcc	Vcc+0.3, 5.5+0.3*	Schmitt A			
097	MDB							Vcc	5.5+0.3	Schmitt A			
098	W _D TOVF							Vcc					
099	V _{ss}												
100	MD_CLK0							Vcc	Vcc+0.3, 5.5+0.3*	Schmitt A			
101	MD_CLKP							Vcc	Vcc+0.3, 5.5+0.3*	Schmitt A			
102	V _{cc}												
103	MDA							Vcc	5.5+0.3	Schmitt A			
104	EXTAL							Vcc	Vcc+0.3	CMOS			
105	XTAL							Vcc					
106	H _{ST} B _Y							Vcc	5.5+0.3	Schmitt A			
107	RES							Vcc	5.5+0.3	Schmitt A			
108		PF15	TOD33B	CR _x _B	RxD_A	TOE03		PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O		
109		PF14	TOD32B	CT _x _B	TxD_A	TOE02		PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O		
110		PF13	TOD31B		TIF19	RxD_C		PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B			
111		PF12	TOD30B		TIF18	TxD_C		PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B			
112	V _{CL}												
113		PF11	TOD23B		TIF17	TOD11A		PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B			
114		PF10	TOD22B		TIF16	TOD10A		PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B			
115	V _{ss}												

Pin No.	Power Supply Name on Pin Symbol	User Pin					Power Supply Name in Circuit	Permissible Input Voltage (V)	Input Buffer Type	Output Driving Ability	Notes
		Function 1	Function 2	Function 3	Function 4	Function A						Function B
116		PF9	TOD21B		TIF15	TOD03A	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
117		PF8	TOD20B		TIF14	TOD02A	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
118 Vss											
119		PF7	TOD13B		TIF13	TOD01A	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
120		PF6	TOD12B		TIF12	TOD00A	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
121 PVcc											
122		PF5	TOD11B		TIF11		PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
123		PF4	TOD10B		TIF10		PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
124		PF3	TOD03B		TIF9	SCK_C	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
125		PF2	TOD02B		TIF8	TIF2B	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
126		PF1	TOD01B		TIF7	TIF1B	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
127		PF0	TOD00B		TIF6	TIF0B	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
128		PB0		MOSIA			PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
129		PB1		MISOA			PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
130		PB2		MOSIB			PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
131		PB3		MISOB			PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
132		PB4		CTx_B	TIF6	TOE00	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
133		PB5		CRx_B	TIF7	TOE01	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
134		PB6				TIOC40	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
135		PB7				TIOC41	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
136 Vss											
137		PB8		TOE20			PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
138 PVcc											
139		PB9				TIOC42	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
140		PB10				TIOC43	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
141		PB11		TOE21			PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
142		PB12		RSPCKA			PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
143		PB13		RSPCKB			PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	

Pin No.	Power Supply Name on Pin Symbol	User Pin						Power Supply Name in Circuit	Permissible Input Voltage (V)	Input Buffer Type	Output Driving Ability	Notes
		Function 1	Function 2	Function 3	Function 4	Function A	Function B					
		1	2	3	4	A	B					
144		PB14						PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B		
145	VCL											
146		PG0	TOD00A	SSLA0			$\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
147	Vss											
148	Vss											
149		PG1	TOD01A	SSLA1			$\overline{\text{IRQ1}}$	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
150	Vcc											
151		PG2	TOD02A	SSLA2			$\overline{\text{IRQ2}}$	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
152		PG3	TOD03A	SSLA3			$\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
153		PG4	TOD10A	SSLA4	SSLB3		ADTRG_A	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
154		PG5	TOD11A	SSLA5			ADTRG_B	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
155	PVcc											
156		PG6	TOD12A	SSLB0				PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
157	Vss											
158		PG7	TOD13A	SSLB1				PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
159		PG8	TOD20A	SSLB2	TIF6		TxD_B	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
160		PG9	TOD21A		TIF7		RxD_B	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
161		PG10	TOD22A		TIF8		TCLKA	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
162		PG11	TOD23A		TIF9		TCLKB	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
163		PG12	TOD30A	SSLA4	TIF10		TIA00	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
164		PG13	TOD31A	SSLA5	TIF11		TIA01	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
165		PG14	TOD32A	SSLA6	TIF12		TIA02	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
166		PG15	TOD33A	SSLA7	TIF13		TIA03	PVcc	PVcc+0.3	Schmitt B	O	
167		AN_B48						AVcc	AVcc+0.3	Analog		
168		AN_B47						AVcc	AVcc+0.3	Analog		
169		AN_B46						AVcc	AVcc+0.3	Analog		
170		AN_B45						AVcc	AVcc+0.3	Analog		

Power Supply	Pin Name	User Pin					Power Supply Name	Permissible Input Voltage (V)	Input Buffer Type	Output Driving Ability	Notes
		Function 1	Function 2	Function 3	Function 4	Function A						Function B
171	AVcc										
172		AN_B44					AVcc	AVcc+0.3	Analog		
173		AN_B43					AVcc	AVcc+0.3	Analog		
174	AVss										
175		AN_B42					AVcc	AVcc+0.3	Analog		
176		AN_B41					AVcc	AVcc+0.3	Analog		

Note: * When higher level voltage than $V_{CC} + 0.3$ V is input, it is recommended that the voltage input is connected to the pins through the combined resistance of all the pins, 200 k Ω or higher.

However, although the resistance value can be lowered depending on the sink current of external V_{CC} (3-V system) regulators, the combined resistance value must be 33 k Ω at least.

When the resistance value is modified, make sure that the V_{CC} voltage does not exceed 3.6 V in the standby state.

[Usage Notes]

Set power supply voltages during LSI operation as shown below.

$$V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V},$$

$$PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}, AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V to } AV_{CC},$$

$$V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$$

Table 30.3 PV_{CC} Voltage in Each Operating Mode

Operating Mode No.	Pin Setting				Mode Name	PV _{CC} Voltage
	MDD	MDC	MDB	MDA		
Mode 0	0	0	0	0	MCU single-chip mode	5.0 V \pm 0.5 V
Mode 1	0	0	1	0	Boot mode	5.0 V \pm 0.5 V
Mode 2	0	0	0	1	User program mode	5.0 V \pm 0.5 V
Mode 3	0	0	1	1	User boot mode	5.0 V \pm 0.5 V

Tables 30.4 to 30.12 show the DC characteristics.

Table 30.4 DC Characteristics Input Level Voltage

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measurement Conditions
Schmitt trigger input voltage (buffer type A for mode and control pins)	HSTBY, RES, NMI, MDA, MDB	V_T^+ (V_{IH})	V_{CC} $\times 0.83$	—	5.5 $+ 0.3^{*2}$	V	Refer to table 30.2 (pins with Schmitt A input buffers)
	ASEMD, MDC, MDD, MD_CLK0, MD_CLKP	V_T^+ (V_{IH})	V_{CC} $\times 0.83$	—	V_{CC} $+ 0.3^{*3}$	V	
		V_T^+ (V_{IH})	V_{CC} $\times 0.83$	—	5.5 $+ 0.3^{*1}$	V	
	HSTBY, RES, NMI, ASEMD, MDD to MDA, MD_CLK0, MD_CLKP	V_T^- (V_{IL})	-0.3	—	V_{CC} $\times 0.2$	V	
		V_{HS}	V_{CC} $\times 0.15$	—	—	V	
	TRST	V_T^+ (V_{IH})	V_{CC} $\times 0.83$	—	V_{CC} $+ 0.3$	V	
		V_T^- (V_{IL})	-0.3	—	V_{CC} $\times 0.2$	V	
V_{HS}		V_{CC} $\times 0.15$	—	—	V		
Schmitt trigger input voltage (buffer type B for GPIO and peripheral IO pins)	PA15 to PA0, PB14 to PB0, PF15 to PF0, PG15 to PG0, PJ9 to PJ0, PS15 to PS0, PT6 to PT0	V_T^+ (V_{IH})	PV_{CC} $\times 0.7$	—	PV_{CC} $+ 0.3$	V	Refer to table 30.2 (pins with Schmitt B input buffers)
		V_T^- (V_{IL})	-0.3	—	PV_{CC} $\times 0.42$	V	
		V_{HS}	PV_{CC} $\times 0.082$	—	—	V	
CMOS input voltage (for GPIO pins)	PC15 to PC0	V_{IH}	PV_{CC} $\times 0.7$	—	PV_{CC} $+ 0.3$	V	
		V_{IL}	-0.3	—	PV_{CC} $\times 0.3$	V	

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Measurement Unit	Conditions
Clock input pin voltage	EXTAL	V_{IH}	$V_{CC} \times 0.7$	—	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V	
		V_{IL}	-0.3	—	$V_{CC} \times 0.2$	V	
TTL input voltage (for H-UDI)	TCK, TMS, TDI	V_{IH}	2.2	—	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V	
		V_{IL}	-0.3	—	0.8	V	
Schmitt trigger input voltage (buffer type B for JTAG)	TMS, TDI	V_T^+ (V_{IH})	$V_{CC} \times 0.7$	—	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V	Refer to table 30.2 (pins with Schmitt B input buffers)
		V_T^- (V_{IL})	-0.3	—	$V_{CC} \times 0.42$	V	
		V_{HS}	$V_{CC} \times 0.082$	—	—	V	

Notes: 1. When higher level voltage than $V_{CC} + 0.3$ V is input, it is recommended that the voltage input is connected to the pins through the combined resistance of all the pins, 200 k Ω or higher.

However, although the resistance value can be lowered depending on the sink current of external V_{CC} (3-V system) regulators, the combined resistance value must be 33 k Ω at least.

When the resistance value is modified, make sure that the V_{CC} voltage does not exceed 3.6 V in the standby state.

2. When the ASEMD, MDC, MDD, MD_CLK0, and MD_CLKP pins are input in 5-V tolerant, it is recommended that the \overline{HSTBY} , \overline{RES} , NMI, MDA, and MDB pins are input in 5-V amplitude.
3. When the ASEMD, MDC, MDD, MD_CLK0, and MD_CLKP pins are input in 3.3-V, the \overline{HSTBY} , \overline{RES} , NMI, MDA, and MDB pins can be input in either 3.3-V or 5-V amplitude.

Table 30.5 DC Characteristics Input Leak Current

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measurement Conditions
Input leak current	\overline{HSTBY} , \overline{RES} , NMI, ASEMD, MDD to MDA, MD_CLK0, MD_CLKP, EXTAL	—	—	2.0	μA	$V_{in} = 0.3 \text{ V}$ to $V_{CC} - 0.3 \text{ V}$
	\overline{TRST} , TMS, TDI, TCK (when pull-up/down resistor is off)	—	—	2.0	μA	$V_{in} = 0.3 \text{ V}$ to $V_{CC} - 0.3 \text{ V}$
	PA15 to PA0, PB14 to PB0, PC15 to PC0	—	—	2.0	μA	$V_{in} = 0.3 \text{ V}$ to $PV_{CC} - 0.3 \text{ V}$
	PF15 to PF0, PG15 to PG0, PJ9 to PJ0	—	—	2.0	μA	$V_{in} = 0.3 \text{ V}$ to $PV_{CC} - 0.3 \text{ V}$
	A/D port	—	—	0.1	μA	$V_{in} = 0.3 \text{ V}$ to $AV_{CC} - 0.3 \text{ V}$, $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 105°C
		—	—	0.2	μA	$V_{in} = 0.3 \text{ V}$ to $AV_{CC} - 0.3 \text{ V}$, $T_a = 105^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Table 30.6 DC Characteristics Pull-Up/Pull-Down MOS Current

Conditions: $V_{cc} = PLLV_{cc} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{cc} = AV_{cc} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{cc} ,
 $V_{ss} = PLLV_{ss} = AV_{ss} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measurement Conditions
Input pull-up MOS current	TMS, $\overline{\text{TRST}}$, TDI, TCK	$-I_{pu}$	—	—	350	μA	$V_{in} = 0 \text{ V}$
Input pull-down MOS current	RxD_A to RxD_C	I_{pd}	—	—	350	μA	$V_{in} = PV_{cc}$
	MISOA, MISOB		—	—	350	μA	$V_{in} = PV_{cc}$
	ASEMD		—	—	200	μA	$V_{in} = V_{cc}$

Table 30.7 DC Characteristics — Output Level Voltage

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$,
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measurement Conditions		
Output high-level voltage	PA15 to PA0, PB14 to PB0, PC15 to PC0	V_{OH}	$PV_{CC} - 0.5$	—	—	V	$I_{OH} = 200 \mu\text{A}$	
			$PV_{CC} - 1.0$	—	—	V	$I_{OH} = 1 \text{ mA}$	
	PF15 to PF0, PG15 to PG0, PJ9 to PJ0		$PV_{CC} - 0.5$	—	—	V	$I_{OH} = 200 \mu\text{A}$	
			$PV_{CC} - 1.0$	—	—	V	$I_{OH} = 1 \text{ mA}$	
	CK		$V_{CC} - 0.5$	—	—	V	$I_{OH} = 200 \mu\text{A}$	
	WDTOVF		$V_{CC} - 0.5$	—	—	V	$I_{OH} = 200 \mu\text{A}$	
	TDO		$V_{CC} - 0.5$	—	—	V	$I_{OH} = 200 \mu\text{A}$	
	Output low-level voltage	PA15 to PA0, PB14 to PB0, PC15 to PC0	V_{OL}	—	—	0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$
				—	—	1.2	V	$I_{OL} = 4 \text{ mA}$
PF15 to PF0, PG15 to PG0, PJ9 to PJ0			—	—	0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$	
			—	—	1.2	V	$I_{OL} = 4 \text{ mA}$	
CK			—	—	0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$	
WDTOVF			—	—	0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 1 \text{ mA}$	
TDO			—	—	0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$	

Table 30.8 DC Characteristics — Permissible Output Current Values

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Output low-level permissible current (per pin)	I_{OL}	—	—	4.0	mA
Output low-level permissible current (total)	ΣI_{OL}	—	—	80	mA
Output high-level permissible current (per pin)	I_{OH}	—	—	2.0	mA
Output high-level permissible current (total)	ΣI_{OH}	—	—	25	mA

[Operating precautions]

To assure LSI reliability, do not exceed the output values listed in this table.

Table 30.9 DC Characteristics — Injection Current Values

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
DC Injection current (per pin)	logic pin	I_{IC}	-1.0	—	2.0	mA
	Analog pin		-3.0	—	3.0	mA
DC Injection current (total)	$\Sigma |I_{IC}|$	—	—	50.0	mA	

Note: Make sure that the voltages for the pins do not exceed 5.8 V.

Table 30.10 DC Characteristics — Input Capacitance

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measurement Conditions
Input capacitance	All input pins C_{in}	—	10	20	pF	$V_{in} = 0 \text{ V}$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Table 30.11 DC Characteristics — Supply Current

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.*	Max.	Unit	Measurement Conditions	
Supply current (V_{CC} power supply)	Normal operation (Including flash memory programming and erasure)	I_{CC}	—	60	110	mA	$f = 80 \text{ MHz}$
		—	70	130	mA	$f = 120 \text{ MHz}$	
		—	80	150	mA	$f = 160 \text{ MHz}$	
	Sleep	I_{SLP}	—	42	75	mA	$f = 80 \text{ MHz}$
			—	44	88	mA	$f = 120 \text{ MHz}$
			—	47	100	mA	$f = 160 \text{ MHz}$
	At reset	I_{RST}	13	50	84	mA	$f = 80 \text{ MHz}$
			15	55	98	mA	$f = 120 \text{ MHz}$
			16	60	112	mA	$f = 160 \text{ MHz}$
PLL supply current ($PLLV_{CC}$ power supply)	I_{PLL}	—	3.0	5.0	mA		

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.*	Max.	Unit	Measurement Conditions
Analog supply current (AV_{CC} power supply)	During A/D conversion	I_{AVCC}	—	7.4	9.8	mA	for 2 modules
	Awaiting A/D conversion		—	65	120	μ A	
	Standby		—	5.0	100	μ A	
ADC reference power supply current ($AVREF$)	During A/D conversions	I_{AVREF}	—	2.5	4.0	mA	for 2 modules
	Awaiting A/D conversion		—	2.2	3.5	mA	
	Standby		—	0.1	1.0	μ A	

Note: * The typical condition is $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$.

[Operating precautions]

1. When the A/D converter is not used (including during standby), do not leave the AV_{CC} , AV_{ref} , and AV_{SS} pins open.
2. The supply current is measured when $V_{IH,min} = V_{CC} - 0.5 V/PV_{CC} - 0.5 V$, $V_{IL} = 0.5 V$, with all output pins unloaded.
3. The guaranteed operating range of power supply PV_{CC} in MCU single-chip mode is only $PV_{CC} = 5.0 V \pm 0.5 V$. Do not use a voltage outside this range.

Table 30.12 DC Characteristics — Standby

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$,
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measurement Conditions
Supply current (V_{CC} power supply)	Standby	I_{SB}	—	—	300	μA	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 50^\circ\text{C}$
			—	—	750	μA	$50^\circ\text{C} < T_a \leq 105^\circ\text{C}$
			—	—	1000	μA	$105^\circ\text{C} < T_a \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$
RAM standby voltage (V_{CC} power supply)	RAM data retention	V_{RAM}	2.7	—	—	V	

30.3 AC Characteristics

30.3.1 Timing for Power On and Off

Table 30.13 shows the timing for power on and off.

Table 30.13 Timing for Power On and Off

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
Preceding Vcc power-on time	t_{VCCS}	0	—	ms	Figure 30.1
Vcc holding time at PVcc shutdown	t_{VCCH1}	0	—	ms	

Note: If t_{VCCS} or t_{VCCH1} are not satisfied, status of pins operating on PVcc cannot be guaranteed.

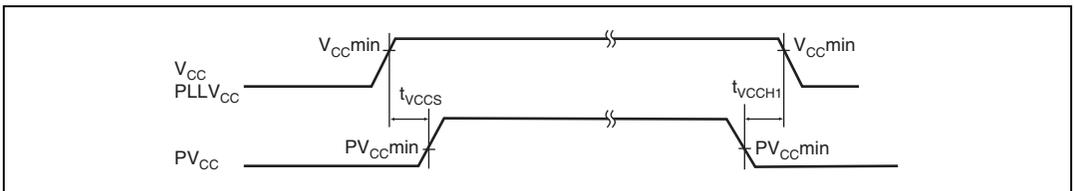


Figure 30.1 Timing for Power On and Off

30.3.2 Timing for Operation Mode and Oscillation

Table 30.14 shows the timing for operation mode and oscillation.

Table 30.14 Timing for operation mode and oscillation

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
Oscillation settling time	t_{OSC1}	10	—	ms	Figure 30.2
Operation mode set up time when start-up	t_{MDS1}	10	—	ms	
Operation mode set up time during operation	$MD_CLKP = 0$ t_{MDS2}	10	—	t_{cyc}	
	$MD_CLKP = 1$	20	—		
Operation mode hold time after reset is inactive	$MD_CLKP = 0$ t_{MDH1}	30	—	t_{cyc}	
	$MD_CLKP = 1$	60	—		
Operation mode hold time when power down	t_{MDH2}	0	—	ms	
V_{CC} hold time when switched off. (Avoid damage during flash programming or erasing)	t_{VCCH2}	22	—	μs	
HSTBY hold time after reset (Keep RAM contents during reset state)	t_{HSTBYH}	1	—	μs	
HSTBY pulse width (Power down and re-start internal regulator)	t_{HSTBYW}	1	—	ms	Figure 30.3

Note: $AVREFH \leq AV_{CC} + 0.3 \text{ V}$ must always be satisfied even at power-on/off.

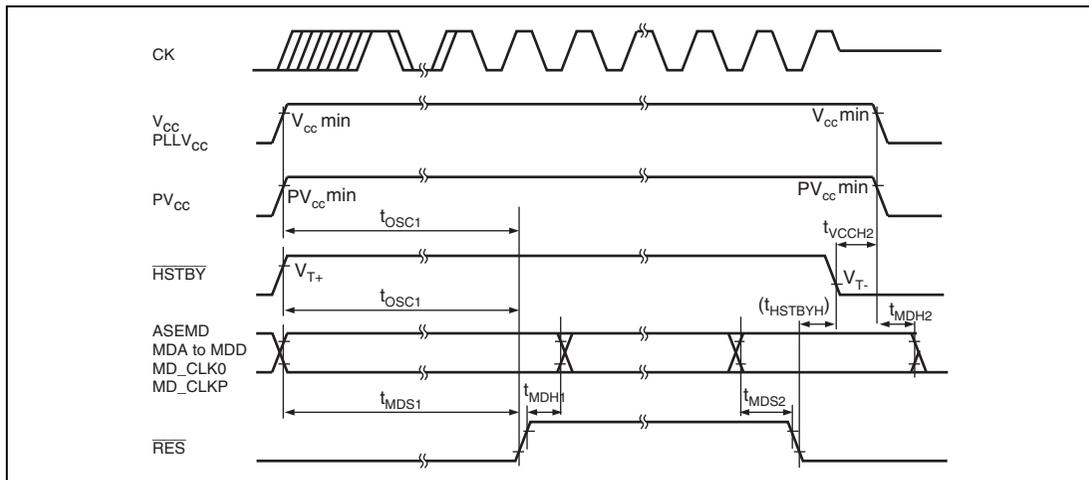


Figure 30.2 Operation Mode and Oscillation Timing when Power-On/Off

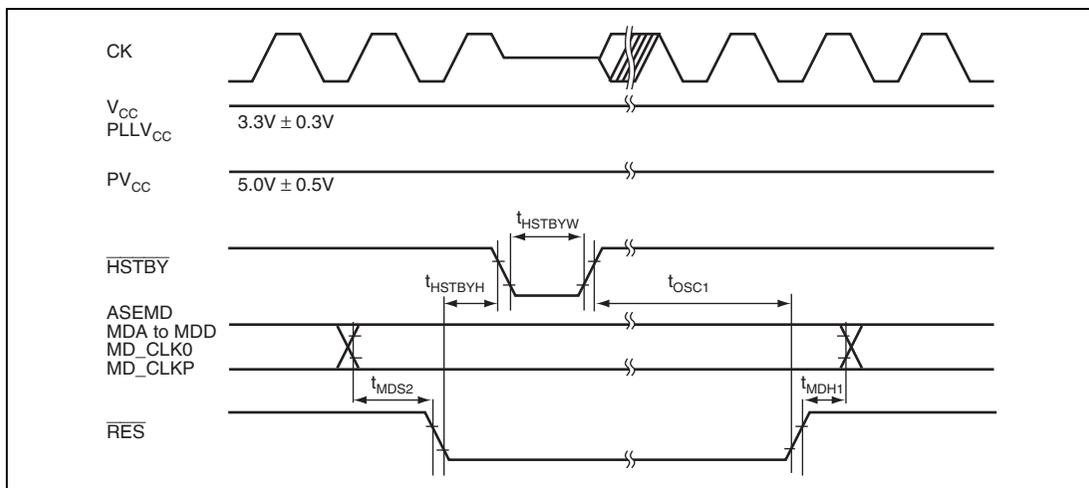


Figure 30.3 Operation Mode and Oscillation Timing during Operation

30.3.3 Clock Timing

Table 30.15 shows the clock timing.

Table 30.15 Clock Timing

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

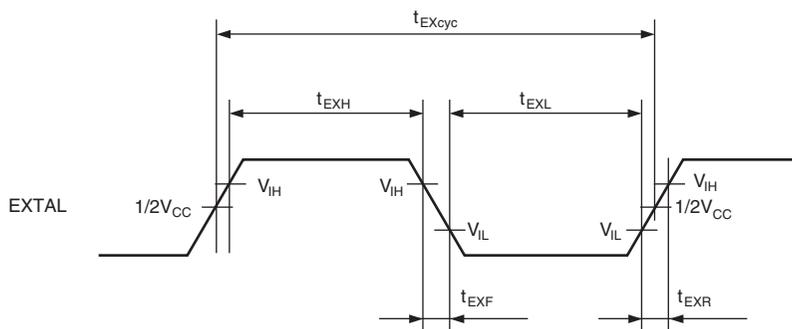
Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
EXTAL clock input frequency	f_{EX}	16	20	MHz	Figure 30.4
EXTAL clock input cycle time	t_{EXCyc}	50	62.5	ns	
EXTAL clock input low-level pulse width	t_{EXL}	15	—	ns	
EXTAL clock input high-level pulse width	t_{EXH}	15	—	ns	
EXTAL clock input rise time	t_{EXR}	—	4	ns	
EXTAL clock input fall time	t_{EXF}	—	4	ns	
Clock frequency* ¹	MD_CLKP = 0 f_{op}	16	20	MHz	Figure 30.5
Clock cycle time	t_{cyc}	50	62.5	ns	
Clock low-level pulse width	t_{CL}	12	—	ns	
Clock high-level pulse width	t_{CH}	12	—	ns	
Clock frequency* ¹	MD_CLKP = 1 f_{op}	32	40	MHz	
Clock cycle time	t_{cyc}	25	31.25	ns	
Clock low-level pulse width	t_{CL}	4	—	ns	
Clock high-level pulse width	t_{CH}	4	—	ns	
Clock rise time	t_{CR}	—	8	ns	
Clock fall time	t_{CF}	—	8	ns	
Clock jitter (averaged 1 μs)* ²	f_{JIT}	—	0.3	%	Not tested

Notes: 1. The CK pin outputs the peripheral clock signal ($P\phi$).

2. The clock jitter depends on board design.

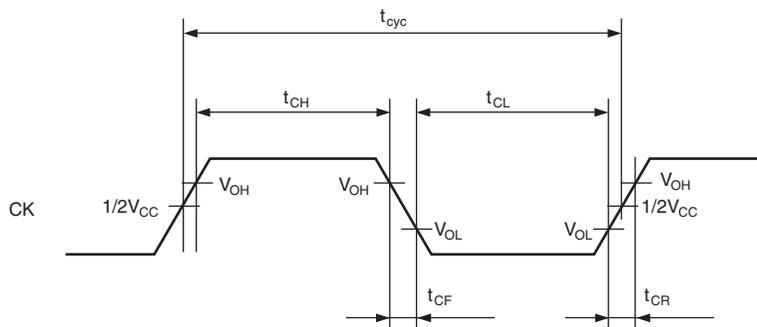
[Operating precautions]

The EXTAL, XTAL, and CK pins constitute a circuit requiring a power supply voltage of $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$. Comply with the input and output voltages specified in the DC characteristics.



Note: EXTAL pin is $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$ power supply circuit.

Figure 30.4 EXTAL Clock Input Timing



Note: CK pin is $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$ power supply circuit.

Figure 30.5 Peripheral Clock Timing

30.3.4 Control Signal Timing

Table 30.16 shows the control signal timing.

Table 30.16 Control Signal Timing

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
$\overline{\text{RES}}$ pulse width (Except flash programming or erasing)	$MD_CLKP = 0$ t_{RESW1}	30	—	t_{cyc}	Figure 30.6
	$MD_CLKP = 1$	60	—		
$\overline{\text{RES}}$ pulse width (During flash programming or erasing)*	t_{RESW2}	20	—	μs	
$\overline{\text{RES}}$ noise cancellation width	t_{RESNCW}	0.2	1.3	μs	
$\overline{\text{RES}}$ setup time	t_{RESS}	1.3	—	μs	
NMI setup time	t_{NMIS}	330	—	ns	Figure 30.7
NMI hold time	t_{NMIH}	330	—	ns	
$\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$ setup time	t_{IRQS}	24	—	ns	
$\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$ hold time (edge detection)	t_{IRQH}	24	—	ns	

Note: * Wait time to discharge internal high voltage for flash programming/erasing.

[Operating precautions]

1. Mode setup time during power-on reset by the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin depends on the combination of signals to be input to the MDA to MDD, MD_CLK0 , and MD_CLKP pins. If a low-level signal is input to the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin while this LSI operates by inputting a mode specified in the pin settings in table 30.3 to the MDA to MDD, MD_CLK0 , and MD_CLKP pins, the mode setup time is defined by t_{MDS2} . If a signal other than the combination of signals specified in the pin settings in table 30.3 is input to the MDA to MDD, MD_CLK0 , and MD_CLKP pins, the mode setup time is defined by t_{MDS1} .
2. The $\overline{\text{RES}}$, NMI, and $\overline{\text{IRQ3}}$ to $\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$ signals are asynchronous inputs, but when the setup times shown here are provided, the signals are considered to have been changed at clock rise. If the setup times are not provided, recognition is delayed until the next clock rise.

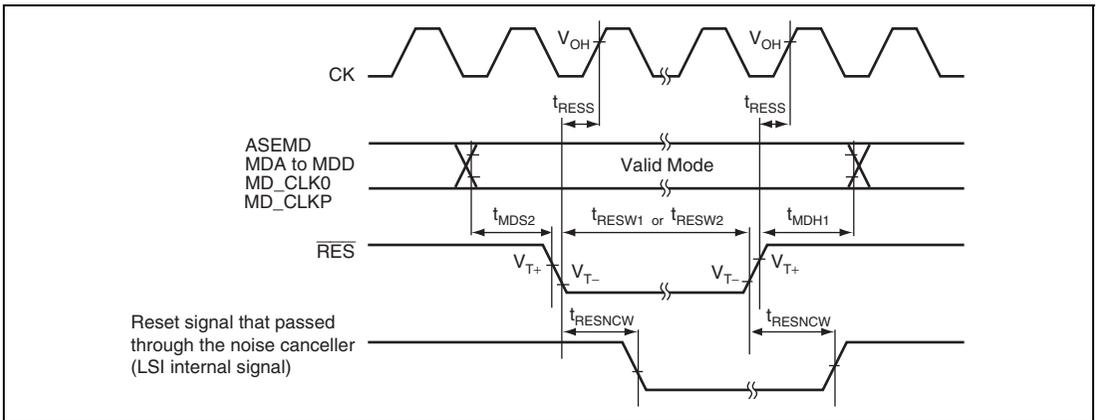


Figure 30.6 Reset Input Timing

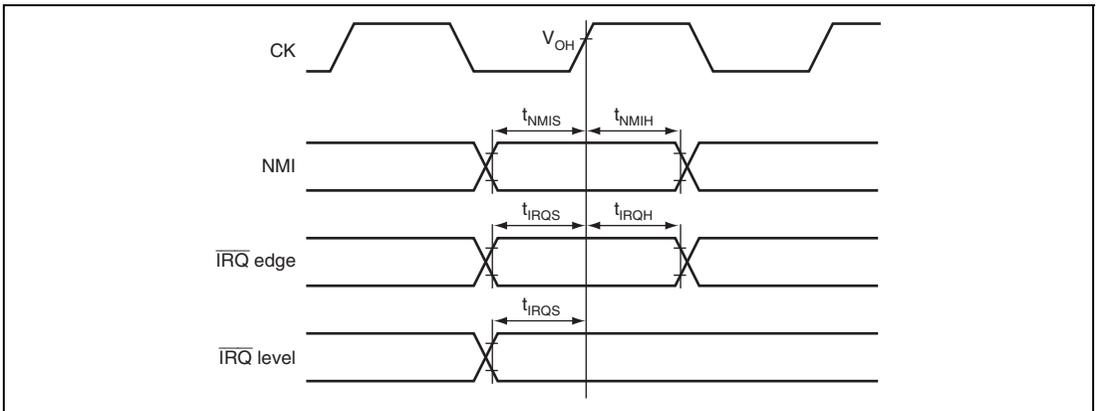


Figure 30.7 Interrupt Signal Input Timing

30.3.5 Advanced Timer Unit Timing and Advanced Pulse Controller Timing

Table 30.17 shows the advanced timer unit timing and advanced pulse controller timing.

Table 30.17 Advanced Timer Unit Timing

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5\text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0\text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.* ¹	Max.	Unit	Figures
Output compare output delay time	t_{TOCD}	—	—	100	ns	Figure 30.8
Output compare output rise/fall time* ²	Slow t_{SR} , t_{SF}	—	50	100	ns	Figure 30.22
	Fast t_{FR} , t_{FF}	—	6	12		
Input capture input setup time	t_{TICS}	24	—	—	ns	Figure 30.8
Timer clock input setup time	t_{TCKS}	24	—	—	ns	Figure 30.9
Timer clock pulse width (single edge specified)	t_{TCKWH}	1.5	—	—	t_{cyc}	
	t_{TCKWL}					
Timer clock pulse width (both edges specified)	t_{TCKWH}	2.5	—	—	t_{cyc}	
	t_{TCKWL}					

Notes: 1. Typ condition is $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$, $PV_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

2. Please refer to table 30.2 for the pins that can be switched faster slew rate.

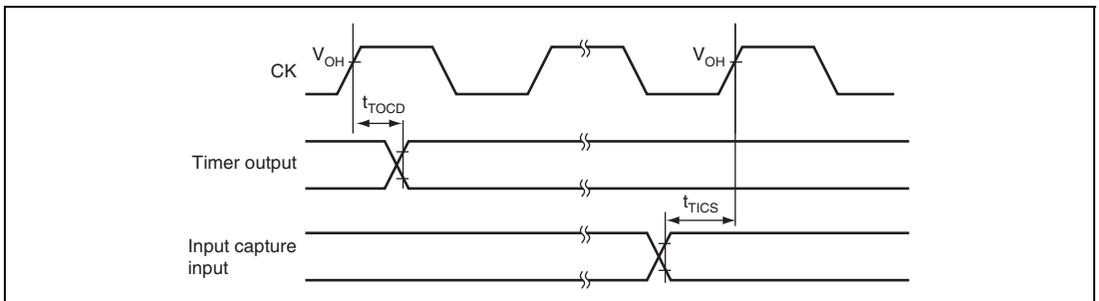


Figure 30.8 ATU Input/Output Timing

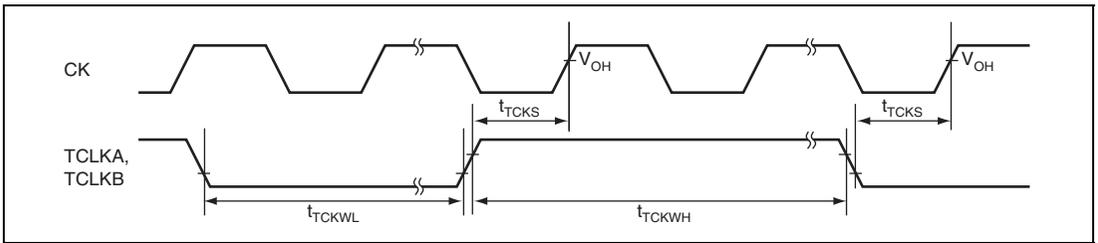


Figure 30.9 ATU Clock Input Timing

30.3.6 I/O Port Timing

Table 30.18 shows the I/O port timing.

Table 30.18 I/O Port Timing

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5\text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0\text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.* ¹	Max.	Unit	Figures	
Port output data delay time	t_{PWD}	—	—	100	ns	Figure 30.10	
Port output data rise/fall time* ²	Slow	t_{SR} , t_{SF}	—	50	100	ns	Figure 30.22
	Fast	t_{FR} , t_{FF}	—	6	12		
Port input setup time	t_{PRS}	24	—	—	ns	Figure 30.10	
Port input hold time (level-input except for port G)	t_{PRH}	24	—	—	ns		
Port input hold time (port G edge-input)	t_{PRH}	$t_{cyc} + 24$	—	—	ns		

Notes: 1. Typ condition is $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$, $PV_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

2. Please refer to table 30.2 for the pins that can be switched faster slew rate.

[Operating precautions]

The guaranteed operating range of power supply PV_{CC} in MCU single-chip mode is only $PV_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$. Do not use a voltage outside this range.

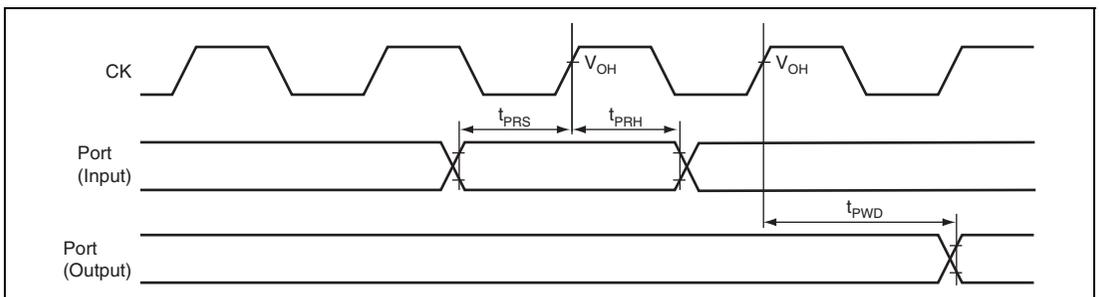


Figure 30.10 I/O Port Input/Output Timing

30.3.7 Watchdog Timer Timing

Table 30.19 shows the watchdog timer timing.

Table 30.19 Watchdog Timer Timing

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V to } AV_{CC}$,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C to } 125^\circ\text{C}$

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
$\overline{\text{WDTOVF}}$ delay time	t_{WOVD}	—	100	ns	Figure 30.11

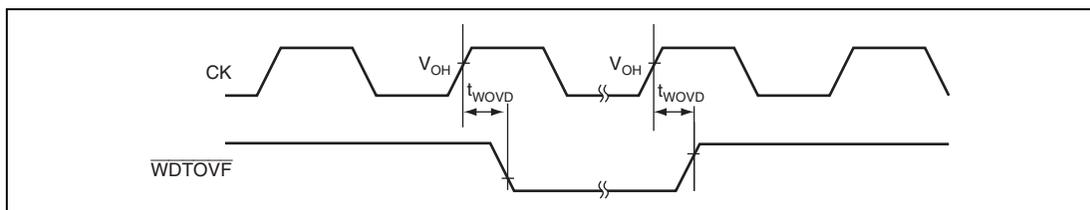


Figure 30.11 Watchdog Timer Timing

30.3.8 Serial Communications Interface Timing

Table 30.20 shows the serial communications interface timing.

Table 30.20 Serial Communications Interface Timing

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.*	Max.	Unit	Figures
Clock cycle (clock sync: input)	MD_CLKP = 0 t_{scyc}	12	—	—	t_{cyc}	Figure 30.12
Clock cycle (clock sync: output)	t_{scyc}	8	—	—	t_{cyc}	
Clock cycle (clock sync: input)	MD_CLKP = 1 t_{scyc}	16	—	—	t_{cyc}	
Clock cycle (clock sync: output)	t_{scyc}	16	—	—	t_{cyc}	
Clock pulse width	t_{sckw}	0.4	—	0.6	t_{scyc}	
Input clock rise time	MD_CLKP = 0 t_{sckr}	—	—	0.8	t_{cyc}	
Input clock fall time	t_{sckf}	—	—	0.8	t_{cyc}	
Input clock rise time	MD_CLKP = 1 t_{sckr}	—	—	1.6	t_{cyc}	
Input clock fall time	t_{sckf}	—	—	1.6	t_{cyc}	
Synchronous mode transmit data delay time (SCK is input)	MD_CLKP = 0 t_{TxD}	—	—	$3 \times t_{cyc} + 100$	ns	Figure 30.13
	MD_CLKP = 1	—	—	$3 \times t_{cyc} + 75$		
Synchronous mode receive data setup time (SCK is input)	t_{RxS}	$-1 \times t_{cyc} + 30$	—	—	ns	
Synchronous mode receive data hold time (SCK is input)	t_{RxH}	$2 \times t_{cyc} + 30$	—	—	ns	
Synchronous mode transmit data delay time (SCK is output)	t_{TxD}	—	—	100	ns	

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.*	Max.	Unit	Figures	
Synchronous mode receive data setup time (SCK is output)	Transmission and reception, or transmission only	Slow	t_{RxD}	120	—	—	ns	Figure 30.13
		Fast		30	—	—		
	Reception only	Slow		$3 \times t_{cyc} + 120$	—	—		
		Fast		$3 \times t_{cyc} + 30$	—	—		
Synchronous mode receive data hold time (SCK is output)		t_{RxDH}	$1 \times t_{cyc} + 30$	—	—	ns		
Asynchronous mode transmit data delay time		t_{TxD}	—	—	100	ns		
Asynchronous mode receive data setup time		t_{RxD}	100	—	—	ns		
Asynchronous mode receive data hold time		t_{RxDH}	100	—	—	ns		
SCK clock output rise/fall time	Slow	t_{SR}, t_{SF}	—	50	100	ns	Figure 30.22	
	Fast	t_{FR}, t_{FF}	—	6	12			
TxD Transmit data output rise/fall time	Slow	t_{SR}, t_{SF}	—	50	100	ns		
	Fast	t_{FR}, t_{FF}	—	6	12			

Note: * Typ condition is $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $PV_{CC} = 5.0V$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$.

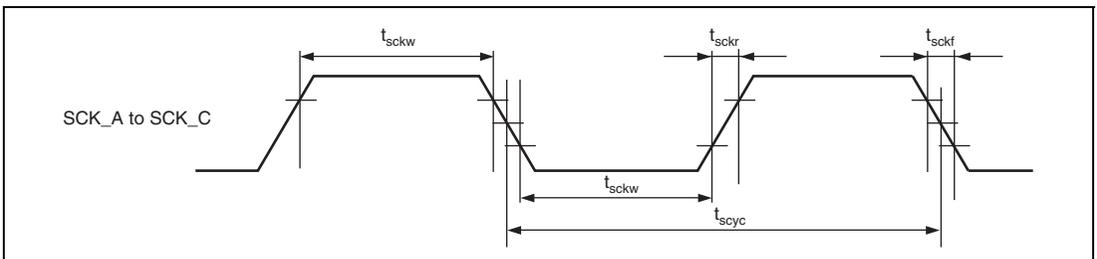


Figure 30.12 SCK Input Timing

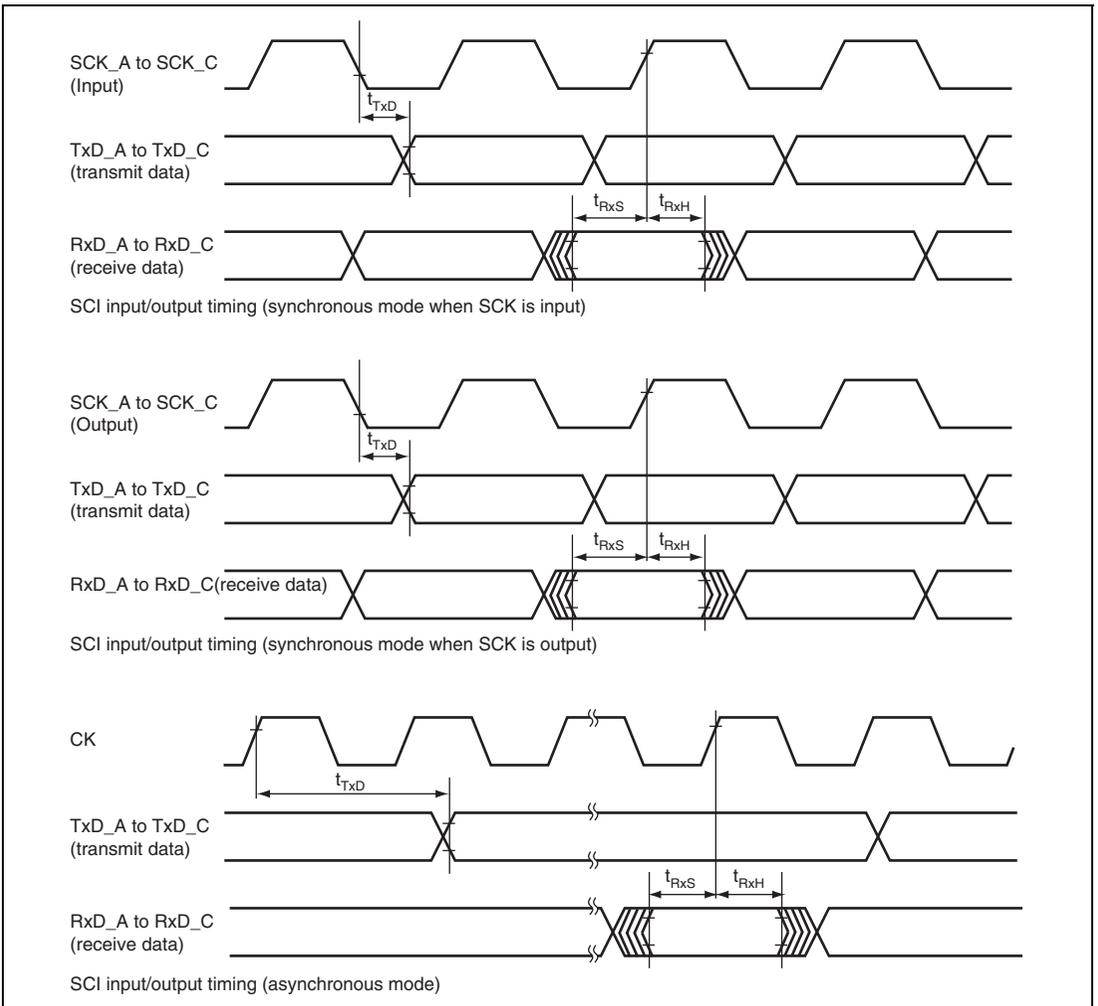


Figure 30.13 SCI Input/Output Timing

30.3.9 CAN Timing

Table 30.21 shows the CAN timing.

Table 30.21 CAN Timing

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5\text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0\text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.* ¹	Max.	Unit	Figures
CAN Transmit data delay time		t_{CTxD}	—	—	100	ns	Figure 30.14
CTx Transmit data output rise/fall time	Slow	t_{SR} , t_{SF}	—	50	100	ns	Figure 30.22
	Fast	t_{FR} , t_{FF}	—	6	12		
CAN Receive data setup time		t_{CRxS}	100	—	—	ns	Figure 30.14
CAN Receive data hold time		t_{CRxH}	100	—	—	ns	
CAN bus jitter* ³	Period 1 μ s	f_{CANJIT}	—	0.13* ²	—	%	1Mbps/1-bit
	Period 2 μ s		—	0.08* ²	0.1	%	500kpbs/1-bit
	Period 10 μ s		—	0.02* ²	—	%	1Mbps/10-bit
	Period 20 μ s		—	0.01* ²	0.1	%	500kpbs/10-bit

Notes: 1. The Typ condition is $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$, $PV_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

2. The typ value of CAN bus jitter is measured value of the representative sample without crystal deviation.

It is not a guarantee value to which all samples are tested.

3. The crystal deviation is not included.

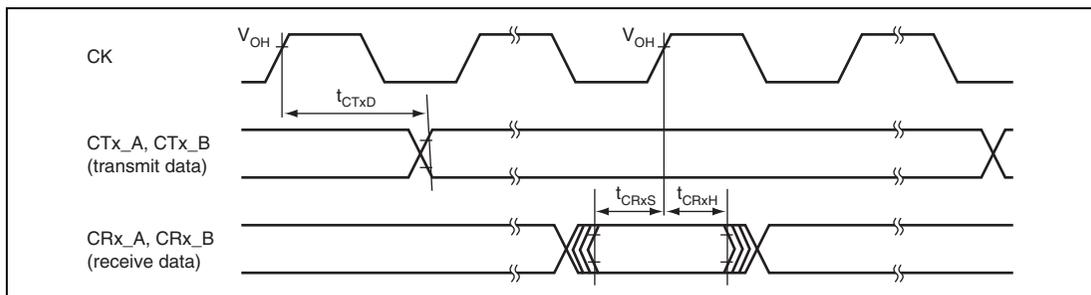


Figure 30.14 CAN Input/Output Timing

30.3.10 SPI Timing

Tables 30.22 (1) and 30.22 (2) show the SPI timing.

Table 30.22 (1) SPI Timing (when Output Slew Rates are Fast)

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.*	Max.	Unit	Figures	
RSPCK clock cycle	MD_CLKP = 0	Master	t_{SPcyc}	2	—	4096	t_{cyc}	Figure 30.15
		Slave		8	—	4096		
	MD_CLKP = 1	Master		4	—	4096	t_{cyc}	
		Slave		16	—	4096		
RSPCK clock high-level pulse width	Master	t_{SPCKWH}	$(t_{SPcyc} - t_{SPCKR} - t_{SPCKF}) / 2 - 5$	—	—	ns		
	Slave		$(t_{SPcyc} - t_{SPCKR} - t_{SPCKF}) / 2$	—	—	ns		
RSPCK clock low-level pulse width	Master	t_{SPCKWL}	$(t_{SPcyc} - t_{SPCKR} - t_{SPCKF}) / 2 - 5$	—	—	ns		
	Slave		$(t_{SPcyc} - t_{SPCKR} - t_{SPCKF}) / 2$	—	—	ns		
RSPCK clock rise/fall time	Output	t_{SPCKR}	—	3	5	ns		
	Input	t_{SPCKF}	—	—	1	μs		

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.*	Max.	Unit	Figures
Data input setup time	Master	t_{SU}	18	—	—	ns	Figures 30.16 to 30.19
	Slave		20 – $2 \times t_{cyc}$	—	—	ns	
Data input hold time	Master	t_H	0	—	—	ns	
	Slave		20 + $2 \times t_{cyc}$	—	—		
SSL setup time	Master	t_{LEAD}	1	—	8	t_{SPcyc}	
	Slave		4	—	—	t_{cyc}	
SSL hold time	Master	t_{LAG}	1	—	8	t_{SPcyc}	
	Slave		4	—	—	t_{cyc}	
Data output delay time	Master	t_{OD}	—	—	15	ns	
	Slave		—	—	25 + $3 \times t_{cyc}$		
Data output hold time	Master	t_{OH}	–10	—	—	ns	
	Slave		0	—	—		
Continuous transmission delay time	Master	t_{TD}	$t_{SPcyc} +$ $2 \times t_{cyc}$	—	$8 \times t_{SPcyc}$ $+ 2 \times t_{cyc}$	ns	
	Slave		$4 \times t_{cyc}$	—	—		
MOSI, MISO rise/fall time	Output	$t_{DR,}$	—	3	5	ns	
	Input	t_{DF}	—	—	1	μ s	
SSL rise/fall time	Output	$t_{SSLR,}$	—	3	5	ns	
	Input	t_{SSLF}	—	—	1	μ s	
Slave access time		t_{SA}	—	—	4	t_{cyc}	Figures 30.18, 30.19
Slave out release time		t_{REL}	—	—	3	t_{cyc}	

Note: * The Typ condition is $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $PV_{CC} = 5.0V$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$.

Timing on condition that the slew rates of RSPCK, MISO/MOSI, and SSL are all fast.

Table 30.22 (2) SPI Timing (when Output Slew Rates are Slow)

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.*	Max.	Unit	Figures		
RSPCK clock cycle	MD_CLKP = 0	Master	t_{SPcyc}	8	—	4096	t_{cyc}	Figure 30.15
		Slave		8	—	4096		
	MD_CLKP = 1	Master		16	—	4096	t_{cyc}	
		Slave		16	—	4096		
RSPCK clock high-level pulse width	Master		t_{SPCKWH}	$(t_{SPcyc} - t_{SPCKR} - t_{SPCKF}) / 2 - 5$	—	—	ns	
		Slave		$(t_{SPcyc} - t_{SPCKR} - t_{SPCKF}) / 2$	—	—		ns
	Master		t_{SPCKWL}	$(t_{SPcyc} - t_{SPCKR} - t_{SPCKF}) / 2 - 5$	—	—	ns	
		Slave		$(t_{SPcyc} - t_{SPCKR} - t_{SPCKF}) / 2$	—	—		ns
RSPCK clock rise/fall time	Output		t_{SPCKR}	—	20	40	ns	
	Input		t_{SPCKF}	—	—	1	μs	

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.*	Max.	Unit	Figures
Data input setup time	Master	t_{SU}	100	—	—	ns	Figures 30.16 to 30.19
	Slave		20 – $2 \times t_{cyc}$	—	—	ns	
Data input hold time	Master	t_H	0	—	—	ns	
	Slave		20 + $2 \times t_{cyc}$	—	—		
SSL setup time	Master	t_{LEAD}	1	—	8	t_{SPcyc}	
	Slave		4	—	—	t_{cyc}	
SSL hold time	Master	t_{LAG}	1	—	8	t_{SPcyc}	
	Slave		4	—	—	t_{cyc}	
Data output delay time	Master	t_{OD}	—	—	20	ns	
	Slave		—	—	100 + $3 \times t_{cyc}$		
Data output hold time	Master	t_{OH}	-20	—	—	ns	
	Slave		0	—	—		
Continuous transmission delay time	Master	t_{TD}	$t_{SPcyc} +$ $2 \times t_{cyc}$	—	$8 \times t_{SPcyc}$ $+ 2 \times t_{cyc}$	ns	
	Slave		$4 \times t_{cyc}$	—	—		
MOSI, MISO rise/fall time	Output	$t_{DR,}$	—	20	40	ns	
	Input	t_{DF}	—	—	1	μ s	
SSL rise/fall time	Output	$t_{SSLR,}$	—	20	40	ns	
	Input	t_{SSLF}	—	—	1	μ s	
Slave access time		t_{SA}	—	—	4	t_{cyc}	Figures 30.18, 30.19
Slave out release time		t_{REL}	—	—	3	t_{cyc}	

Note: * The Typ condition is $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $PV_{CC} = 5.0V$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$.

Timing on condition that the slew rates of RSPCK, MISO/MOSI, and SSL are all slow.

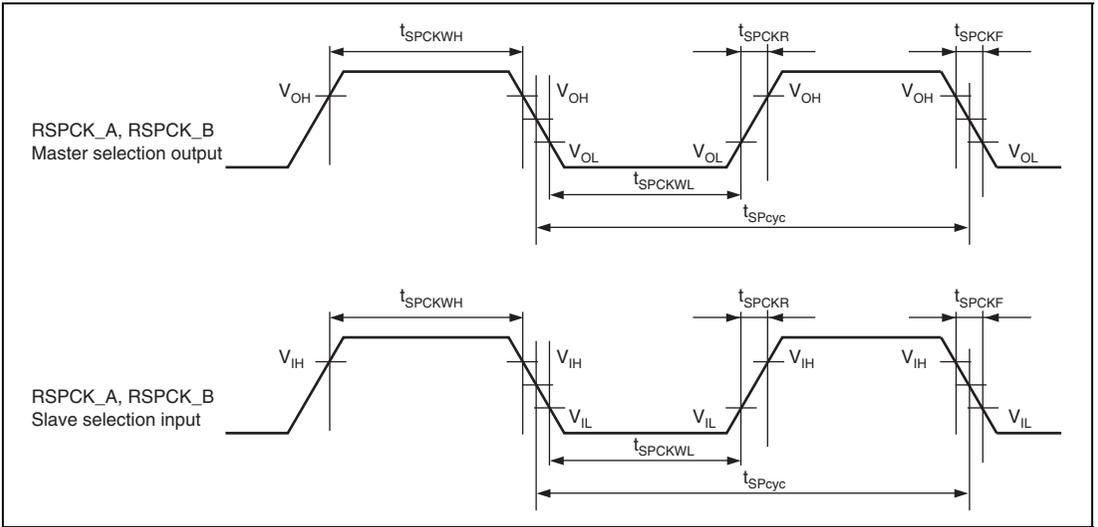


Figure 30.15 SPI Clock Timing

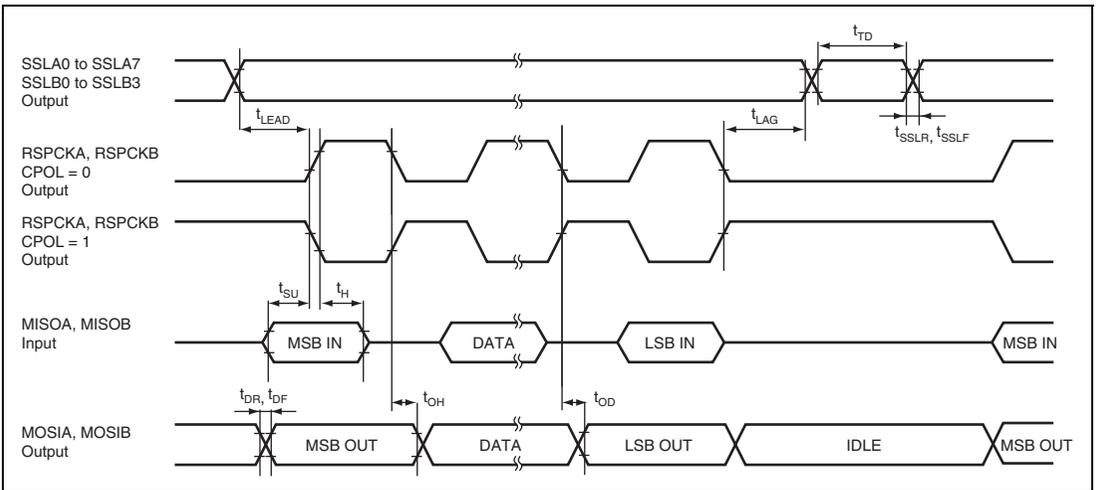


Figure 30.16 SPI Timing (Master, CPHA = 0)

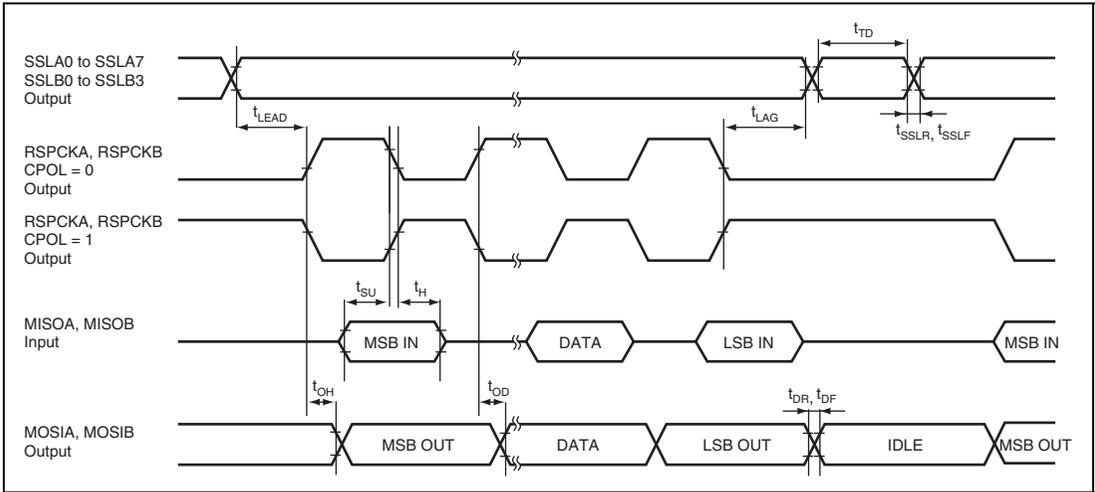


Figure 30.17 SPI Timing (Master, CPHA = 1)

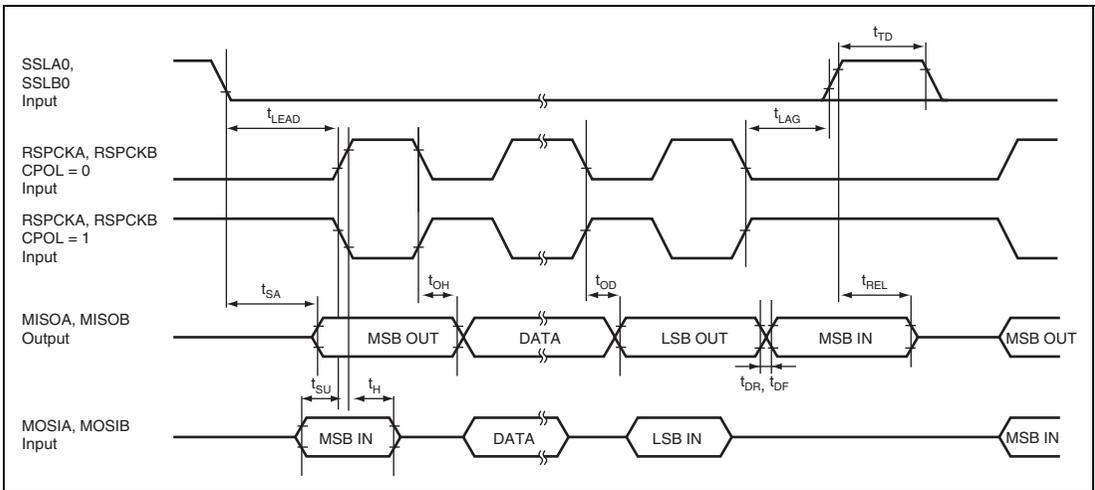


Figure 30.18 SPI Timing (Slave, CPHA = 0)

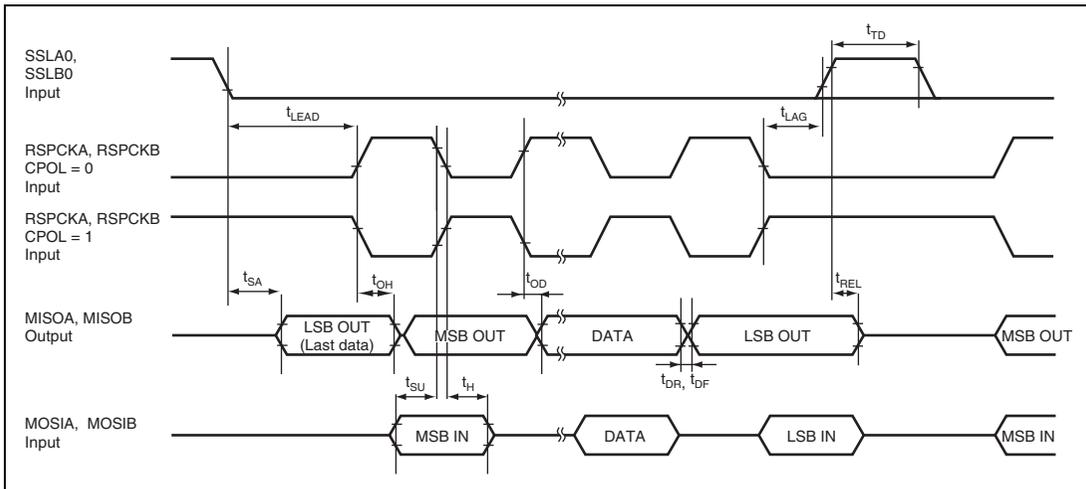


Figure 30.19 SPI Timing (Slave, CPHA = 1)

30.3.11 A/D Converter Timing

Table 30.23 shows the A/D converter timing.

Table 30.23 A/D Converter Timing

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5\text{ V to }AV_{CC}$,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0\text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.*	Max.	Unit	Figure
External trigger input start delay time	t_{TRGS}	50	—	—	ns	Figure 30.20
ADEND output delay time	t_{ADENDD}	—	—	100	ns	Figure 30.21
ADEND output rise/fall time	Slow t_{SR} , t_{SF}	—	—	100	ns	Figure 30.22
	Fast t_{FR} , t_{FF}	—	—	12		

Note: * The Typ condition is $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$, $PV_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

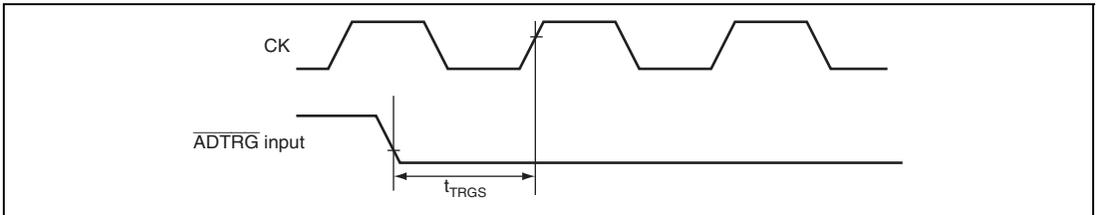


Figure 30.20 External Trigger Input Timing

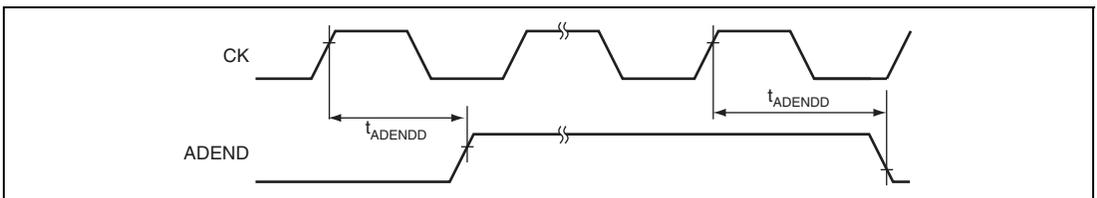


Figure 30.21 Analog Conversion Timing

30.3.12 Output Slew Rate

Table 30.24 shows the output slew rate timing.

Table 30.24 Output Slew Rate Timing

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5\text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0\text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Figures
Output rise/fall time Slow slew rate	t_{SR} , t_{SF}	Load 25[pF]	—	25	50	ns	Figure 30.22
		Load 50[pF]	—	50	100		
		Load 75[pF]	—	75	150		
		Load 100[pF]	—	100	200		
Output rise/fall time Fast slew rate	t_{FR} , t_{FF}	Load 25[pF]	—	4	6	ns	
		Load 50[pF]	—	6	12		
		Load 75[pF]	—	8	18		
		Load 100[pF]	—	10	24		

Notes: 1. The Typ condition is $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$, $PV_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

2. Please refer to table 30.2 for the pins that can be switched faster slew rate.

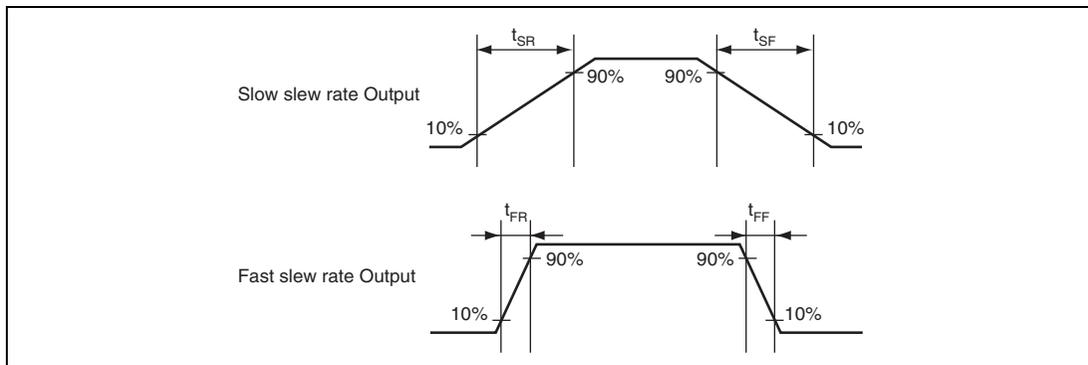


Figure 30.22 Output Slew Rate Timing

30.3.13 JTAG Interface Timing

Table 30.25 shows the JTAG interface timing.

Table 30.25 JTAG Interface Timing

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures	
TCK clock cycle	$MD_CLKP = 0$	t_{TCKcyc}	10	—	t_{cyc}	Figure 30.23
	$MD_CLKP = 1$		20	—		
TCK clock high-level width	t_{TCKH}	0.4	0.6	t_{TCKcyc}		
TCK clock low-level width	t_{TCKL}	0.4	0.6	t_{TCKcyc}		
\overline{TRST} pulse width	t_{TRSW}	20	—	t_{TCKcyc}	Figure 30.24	
TMS setup time	t_{TMSS}	30	—	ns	Figure 30.25	
TMS hold time	t_{TMSh}	30	—	ns		
TDI setup time	t_{TDis}	30	—	ns		
TDI hold time	t_{TDIH}	30	—	ns		
TDO delay time	t_{TDOD}	—	45	ns		

[Operating precautions]

The JTAG Interface pins constitute a circuit requiring the voltage of $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$. Comply with the input and output voltages specified in the DC characteristics, for operation.

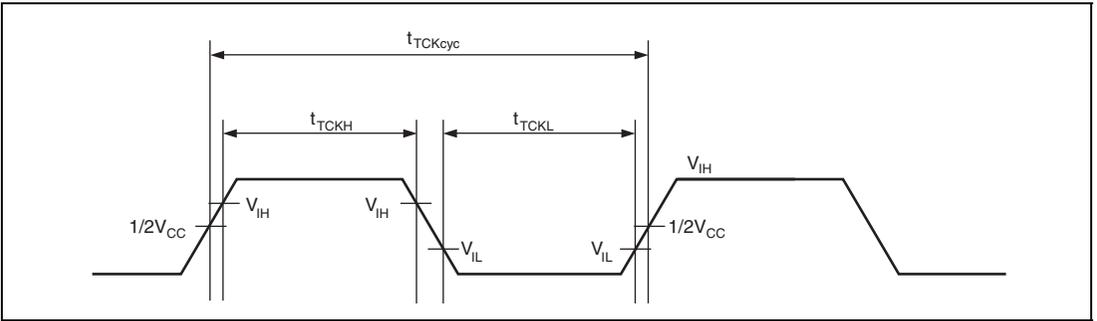


Figure 30.23 JTAG Interface Clock Timing

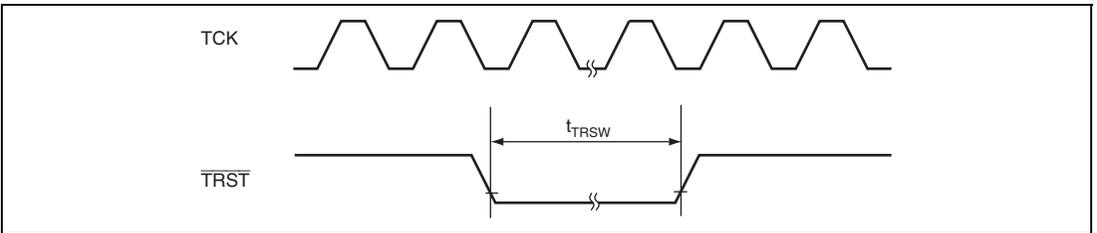


Figure 30.24 JTAG Interface \overline{TRST} Timing

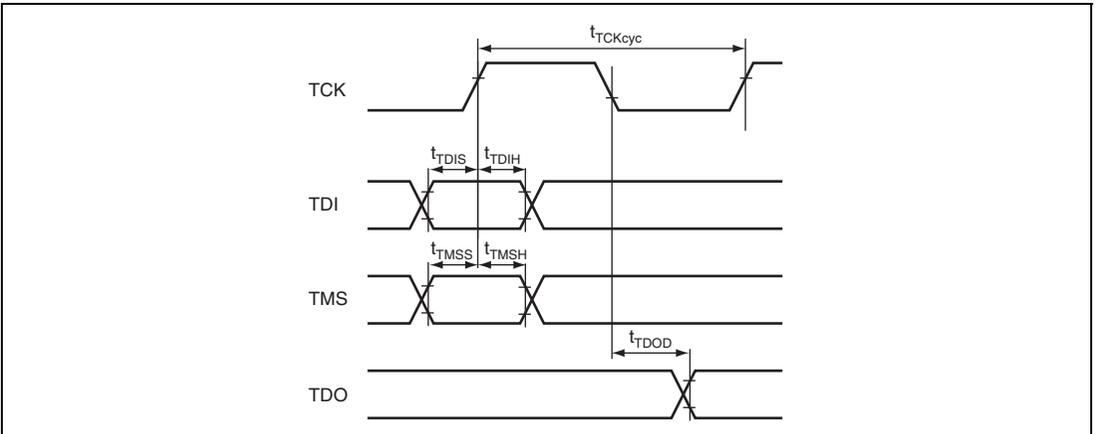


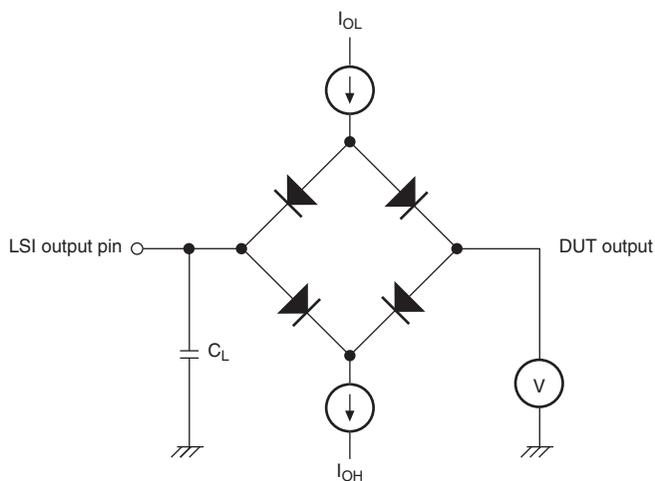
Figure 30.25 JTAG Interface Input/Output

30.3.14 Measuring Conditions for AC Characteristics

Input reference levels High level: V_{IH} min. value, low level: V_{IL} max. value

Output reference level High level: 2.0 V, Low level: 0.8 V

Input rise and fall times: 1ns



- Notes: 1. C_L is the total value that includes the capacitance of measurement tools.
 Each pin is set as follows:
 30pF: CK
 50pF: All other pins
 2. $I_{OH} = 200 \mu\text{A}$, $I_{OL} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$

Figure 30.26 Output Test Circuit

30.4 A/D Converter Characteristics

Table 30.26 shows the A/D converter characteristics.

Table 30.26 A/D Converter Characteristics

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
Digit resolution	—	12	12	bit	
Voltage resolution* ¹	—	1.10	1.34	mV	
A/D conversion cycle* ²	—	25	50	t _{cyt}	
A/D conversion time (f _{OP} = 20[MHz]/40[MHz])	—	1.25	2.5	μs	
Non-linear error	—	—	±4.0	LSB	
Offset error	—	—	±7.5	LSB	
Full-scale error	—	—	±7.5	LSB	
Quantization error	—	—	±0.5	LSB	
Absolute error	—	—	±8.0	LSB	
Absolute error at self-diagnosis	—	—	±16.0	LSB	
Analog input capacitance	Awaiting	—	20	pF	
	Sampling	—	40	pF	
Permitted analog signal source impedance	—	—	3	kΩ	

Notes: 1. At AVREFH-AVREFL = 4.5 V, resolution is 1.10mV.

At AVREFH-AVREFL = 5.5 V, resolution is 1.34mV.

2. A/D conversion cycle depends on CKS bit setting in ADCER0/1 register.

30.5 Flash Memory Characteristics

Table 30.27 shows the flash memory characteristics. The characteristics are measured under the condition that the frequency of the clock signal input on the EXTAL pin is 20 MHz.

Table 30.27 Flash Memory Characteristics

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5 \text{ V to } AV_{CC}$,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0 \text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C to } 125^\circ\text{C}$

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Figures
Programming time	256 bytes	Programming/erasing: 100 times or less	t_{P256}	—	2	12	ms
		Programming/erasing: 101 to 1000 times		—	2.4	14.4	
	8 Kbytes	Programming/erasing: 100 times or less	t_{P8K}	—	45	100	ms
		Programming/erasing: 101 to 1000 times		—	54	120	
Erase time	8 Kbytes	Programming/erasing: 100 times or less	t_{E8K}	—	50	120	ms
		Programming/erasing: 101 to 1000 times		—	60	144	
	64 Kbytes	Programming/erasing: 100 times or less	t_{E64K}	—	400	875	ms
		Programming/erasing: 101 to 1000 times		—	480	1050	
	128 Kbytes	Programming/erasing: 100 times or less	t_{E128K}	—	800	1750	ms
		Programming/erasing: 101 to 1000 times		—	960	2100	
	32 Kbytes*	Programming/erasing: 100 times or less	t_{E32K}	—	200	480	ms
		Programming/erasing: 101 to 1000 times		—	240	576	

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Figures
Reprogramming/Erasing cycle	N_{PEC}	—	—	1000	Times	
Suspend delay during programming	t_{SPD}	—	—	120	μs	Figure 30.27
1st time suspend delay during erasing when suspend priority mode	t_{SESD1}	—	—	120	μs	
2nd time suspend delay during erasing when suspend priority mode	t_{SESD2}	—	—	1.7	ms	
Suspend delay during erasing when erasing priority mode	t_{SEED}	—	—	1.7	ms	

Note: * User Boot Mat is 32 Kbytes.

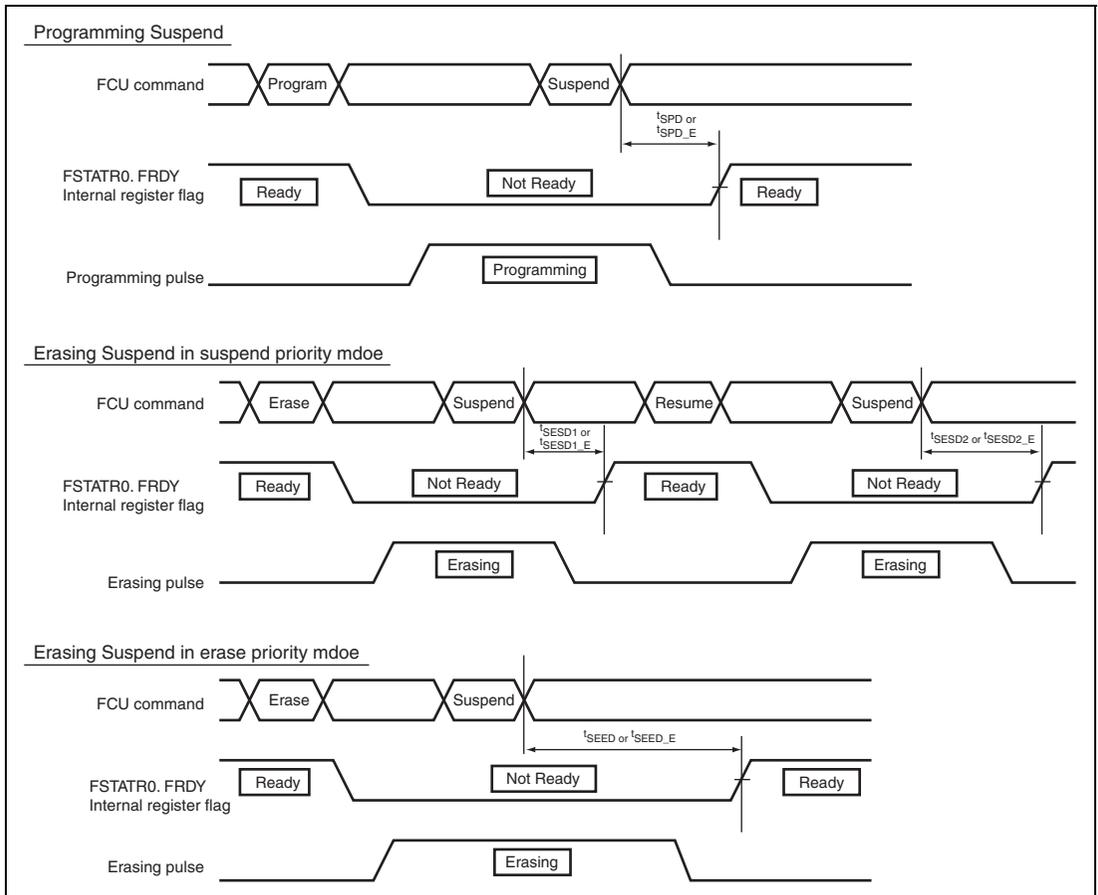


Figure 30.27 Flash Programming/Erasing Suspend Timing

30.6 EEPROM Characteristics

Table 30.28 shows the EEPROM characteristics. The characteristics are measured under the condition that the frequency of the clock signal input on the EXTAL pin is 20 MHz.

Table 30.28 EEPROM Characteristics

Conditions: $V_{CC} = PLLV_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$,
 $PV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$, $AVREFH = 4.5\text{ V}$ to AV_{CC} ,
 $V_{SS} = PLLV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVREFL = 0\text{ V}$
 $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Figures	
Programming time	8 bytes	t_{PB_E}	—	0.4	2	ms		
	128 bytes	t_{P128_E}	—	1.0	5.0	ms		
Erase time	8 Kbytes	Programming/erasing: 100 times or less	t_{EBK_E}	—	80	250	ms	
		Programming/erasing: 101 to 50000 times		—	250	750		
Blank check time	8 bytes	t_{BC8_E}	—	—	30	μs		
	8 Kbytes	t_{BC8K_E}	—	—	2.5	ms		
Reprogramming/erasing cycle		N_{PEC_E}	—	—	50000*	Times		
Suspend delay during programming		t_{SPD_E}	—	—	120	μs	Figure 30.27	
1st time suspend delay during erasing when suspend priority mode		t_{SESD1_E}	—	—	120	μs		
2nd time suspend delay during erasing when suspend priority mode		t_{SESD2_E}	—	—	1.7	ms		
Suspend delay during erasing when erasing priority mode		t_{SEED_E}	—	—	1.7	ms		

Note: * In case that the programming/erasing cycle is 30000 times or less, the data retention period is 15 years.
 In case that the programming/erasing cycle is 30001 to 50000 times, the data retention period is 2 years.

30.7 Usage Note

30.7.1 Notes on Connecting External Capacitor for Current Stabilization

This LSI includes an internal step-down circuit to automatically reduce the microprocessor power supply voltage to an appropriate level. Between this internal stepped-down power supply (V_{CL} pin) and the V_{SS} pin, a capacitor for stabilizing the internal voltage. Connection of the external capacitor is shown in figure 30.28. The external capacitor should be located near the pin. Do not apply any power supply voltage to the V_{CL} pin.

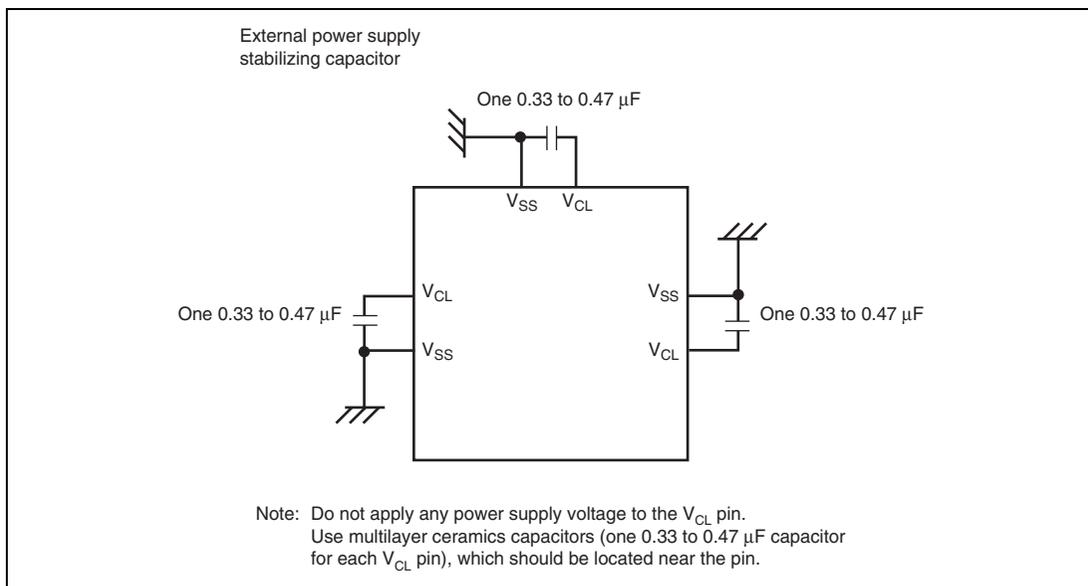


Figure 30.28 Connection of V_{CL} Capacitor

Table 30.29 Capacitance for Internal Voltage Stabilization

Item		Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Capacitance for internal voltage stabilization (V_{CL} pins)	Per pin	CV_{CL}	0.33	0.47	μF
	Total	ΣCV_{CL}	0.99	1.41	μF

Appendix

A. Pin States

Tables A.1 and A.2 show the pin states of SH72531.

Table A.1 Pin States

Pin Function		Pin State	
Classification	Abbreviation	Power-On Reset State	Power-Down Mode
		Single-Chip Mode	Hardware Standby
Clock	CK	O	Z
	XTAL	O	L
	EXTAL	I	I
System control	HSTBY	I	I
	RES	I	Z
	ASEMD	I (Pulled down)	I
	MD_CLKP	I	I
	MD_CLK0	I	I
	MDA to MDD	I	I
	WDTOVF	O	Z
	Interrupt	NMI	I	Z
	IRQ3 to IRQ0	—	—

Pin Function		Pin State		
		Power-On Reset State	Power-Down Mode	
Classification	Abbreviation	Single-Chip Mode	Hardware Standby	
ATU-III	TIA03 to TIA00	—	—	
	TIOC43 to TIOC40, TIOC33 to TIOC30, TIOC23 to TIOC20, TIOC13 to TIOC10, TIOC03 to TIOC00	—	—	
	TOD33A to TOD30A, TOD23A to TOD20A, TOD13A to TOD10A, TOD03A to TOD00A	—	—	
	TOD33B to TOD30B, TOD23B to TOD20B, TOD13B to TOD10B, TOD03B to TOD00B	—	—	
	TOE43 to TOE40, TOE33 to TOE30, TOE23 to TOE20, TOE13 to TOE10, TOE03 to TOE00	—	—	
	TIF2A to TIF0A	—	—	
	TIF2B to TIF0B	—	—	
	TIF19 to TIF3	—	—	
	TIJ1, TIJ0	—	—	
	TCLKA, TCLKB	—	—	
	SCI	SCK_A to SCK_C	—	—
		TxD_A to TxD_C	—	—
RxD_A to RxD_C		—	—	

Pin Function		Pin State	
		Power-On Reset State	Power-Down Mode
Classification	Abbreviation	Single-Chip Mode	Hardware Standby
RSPI	RSPCKA, RSPCKB	—	—
	MOSIA, MOSIB	—	—
	MISOA, MISOB	—	—
	SSLA0, SSLB0	—	—
	SSLA1 to SSLA7	—	—
	SSLB1 to SSLB3	—	—
A/D converter	AN_A22 to AN_A0	Z	Z
	AN_B48 to AN_B40	Z	Z
	ADTRG_A, ADTRG_B	—	—
	ADEND_A, ADEND_B	—	—
	AVREFH	I	I
	AVREFL	I	I
RCAN	CTx_A, CTx_B	—	—
	CRx_A, CRx_B	—	—
I/O ports	PA15 to PA0	I	Z
	PB14 to PB0	I	Z
	PC15 to PC0	I	Z
	PF15 to PF0	I	Z
	PG15 to PG0	I	Z
	PJ9 to PJ0	I	Z
	PS15 to PS0	—	Z
	PT6 to PT0	—	Z

Table A.2 Pin States for JTAG Interface

Pin Function		Pin State			
		Power-On Reset State		Power-Down Mode	
Classification	Abbreviation	Single-Chip Mode	Hardware Standby	Module Standby	Left Unconnected
JTAG	TMS	I	Z	Z	Pulled up
	$\overline{\text{TRST}}$	I	Z	Z	Pulled up
	TDI	I	Z	Z	Pulled up
	TDO	O/Z	Z	Z	O/Z
	TCK	I	Z	Z	Pulled up

[Legend]

—: Initial value undefined

I: Input

O: Output

H: High level output

L: Low level output

Z: High impedance

Pulled up: Pulled up by the resistors inside the LSI

Pulled down: Pulled down by the resistors inside the LSI

B. Product Code Lineup

Table B.1 Product Code Lineup

Product Type	Product Code	Package
SH72531	R5F72531KFPU	PLQP0176KB-A (LQFP-176)
SH72531D	R5F72531DKFPU	PLQP0176KB-A (LQFP-176)

C. Package Dimensions

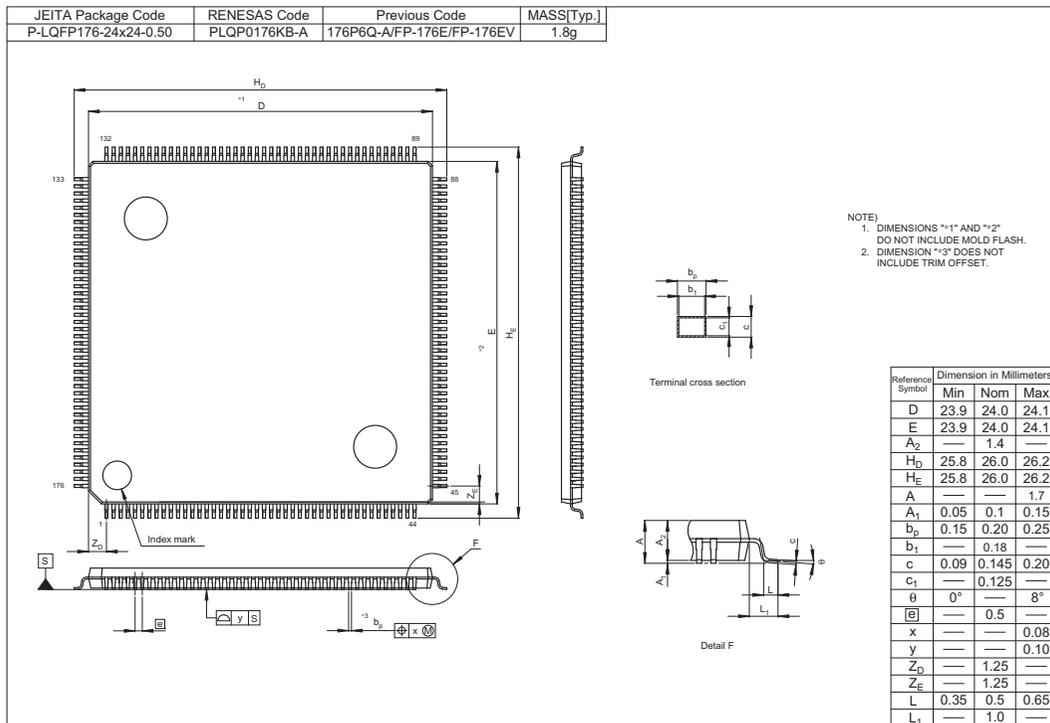


Figure C.1 Package Dimensions

Main Revisions and Additions in this Edition

Item	Page	Revision (See Manual for Details)
4.4.2 External Clock Input	82	Amended Leave the XTAL pin open-circuit, but ensure that the parasitic capacitance on the XTAL pin is not greater than 1 pF.
11.3.2 Each A-DMAC Channel Operation (4) Operation for A-DMAC Channels Used for RCAN • Operation Details and Transfer flow	288	Amended 4. Repeats operations in steps 2 and 3 until all the TV bits are cleared to 0.
12.12 Overview of Timer B (2) Frequency-Multiplied Clock Generator	362	Amended The frequency-multiplied clock generator generates a clock signal by producing from 1 to 4095 cycles in response to an external-event input signal.
12.14.3 Frequency-Multiplied Clock Signal Corrector	395	Amended As state above, TCNTB5 is not incremented when its value is greater than in TCNTB4 (for example, after TCNTB3 has been loaded to TCNTB4), TCNTB5 can also be disabled by the count control B5 (CTCNTB5) bit in timer I/O control register B (TIORB). This halts the output of the AGCKM signal.
12.16.3 Timer Control Registers C0 to C4 (TCRC0 to TCRC4)	407	Bit 3, Description amended In PWM mode, do not set GRCn0 to GRCn3 to H'000000. If GRCn0 is set to H'000000, compare match occurs at illegal cycles.
12.27.2 Interrupt Requests	535	Amended and added Six timer G interrupts, CMIG0 to CMIG5, are available in timer G. When a compare match is detected in the subblocks, an interrupt request is output. The interrupt request is received in the direct memory access controller (DMAC) and interrupt controller (INTC).
12.34.3 FIFO Control Registers J0 and J1 (FCRJ0 and FCRJ1)	557	Note 2 added

Item	Page	Revision (See Manual for Details)
Section 15 Serial Communications Interface (SCI)	—	Term amended [Before amendment] SCIF → [After amendment] SCI
Figure 15.11 Example of SCI Transmit Operation	677	Figure replaced
17.2 Architecture	759	Amended The RCAN-TL1 device offers a flexible and sophisticated way to organise and control CAN frames, providing the compliance to CAN2.0B Active and ISO-11898-1. The module is formed from 7 different functional entities. These are the Micro Processor Interface (MPI), Mailbox, Mailbox Control, Timer, CAN Interface, Parity Control, and Parity Circuit. The figure below shows the block diagram of the RCAN-TL1 Module. The bus interface timing is designed according to the peripheral bus I/F required for each product.
19.3.3 Bypass Register (SDBPR)	939	Deleted SDBPR is a 1-bit register and is connected between the TDI and TDO pins when SDIR is set to BYPASS mode. The initial value is undefined. The value in SDBPR is not initialized by a power-on reset or TRST pin assertion, but the first value read by the BYPASS instruction is always 0 because this register is initialized in the Capture-DR state of this instruction.
21.12.2 Note on Operation of Input/Output Pins on a Reset by an Internal Source	1107	Title amended Replaced
23.2 Input/Output Pins	1117	Deleted Table 23.1 shows the input/output pins used for the ROM. The combination of MDA to MDD pin levels and the FWE pin level determines the ROM programming mode (see section 23.4, Overview of ROM-Related Modes). In boot mode, the ROM can be programmed or erased by the host connected via the PJ6/RxD_A and PJ5/TxD_A pins (see section 23.5, Boot Mode).
23.3.5 ROM MAT Select Register (ROMMAT)	1125	Added When switching MAT by changing ROMMAT register setting, write to ROMMAT register and execute a minimum of 5 NOP instructions after performing a dummy read of ROMMAT register.

Item	Page	Revision (See Manual for Details)
23.3.10 Flash P/E Mode Entry Register (FENTRYR)	1134	Added When transiting to ROM read mode by changing FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits in FENTRYR register from 1 to 0, write 0 to FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits and execute a minimum of 5 NOP instructions after performing a dummy read of FENTRYR register.
23.4 Overview of ROM-Related Modes	1143	Deleted Figure 23.4 shows the ROM-related mode transition in this LSI. For the relationship between the LSI operating modes and the MDA to MDD and FWE pin settings, refer to section 3, Operating Modes.
23.5.2 State Transition in Boot Mode (4) Waiting for Host Command for Programming or Erasure	1147, 1148	Note added
23.5.4 Inquiry/Selection Host Command Wait State (1) Supported Device Inquiry	1152	Amended Product code (n bytes): ASCII code for the name of the supported device
23.5.5 Programming/Erasing Host Command Wait State (9) User Boot MAT Blank Check (10) User MAT Blank Check	1175	Added No verification function is provided to check program/erase state of the area where the data is undefined by suspend of program/erase (e.g., reset input, power-supply interruption). Therefore, if the undefined area should be used again, make sure to completely erase data before usage.
(11) Read Lock Bit Status (12) Lock Bit Program	1176, 1177	Format of Legend amended

Item	Page	Revision (See Manual for Details)
23.6.2 Conditions for FCU Command Acceptance (1) ROM Read Mode • ROM/EEPROM read mode	1183	Added When transitioning to ROM read mode by changing FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits in FENTRYR register from 1 to 0, write 0 to FENTRY3 and FENTRY0 bits and execute a minimum of 5 NOP instructions after performing a dummy read of FENTRYR register.
23.9.2 Other Notes (12) Note on Transition to ROM Read Mode	1219	Added
24.1 Features • Blank check function	1224	Added Blank check function checks the erase state of the area where erase has ended. The function is disabled when programming/erasing was suspended (e.g., reset input, power-supply interruption).
24.4 Overview of EEPROM-Related Modes	1241	Deleted Figure 24.4 shows the EEPROM-related mode transition in this LSI. For the relationship between the LSI operating modes and the MDA to MDD and FWE pin settings, refer to section 3, Operating Modes.
24.9 Usage Notes (5) Reset during Programming or Erasure	1263	Added No verification function is provided to check program/erase state of the area where the data is undefined by suspend of program/erase (e.g., reset input, power-supply interruption). Therefore, if the undefined area should be used again, make sure to completely erase data before usage.
29.1 Register Addresses (grouped by module name, in ordered of the corresponding section numbers)	1318 to 1321	TEMSK0 to TEMSK7, Register Name amended DMA TE flag mask setting register 0 DMA TE flag mask setting register 1 DMA TE flag mask setting register 2 DMA TE flag mask setting register 3 DMA TE flag mask setting register 4 DMA TE flag mask setting register 5 DMA TE flag mask setting register 6 DMA TE flag mask setting register 7

Item **Page** **Revision (See Manual for Details)**

29.1 Register 1322 ADMAABR, Register Name amended
 Addresses (grouped by module name, in ordered of the corresponding section numbers)

29.2 List of Register 1397 Amended
 Bits

Module	Register	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
	Name								
A-DMAC	ADMAIE0	■	■					■	■
	ADMAIE7			■	■				
	ADMAIE8	■	■	■	■				
	ADMAIE9	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
	ADMADV0	■	■					■	■
	ADMATE0			■	■				
	ADMATE1	■	■	■	■				
	ADMATE2	■	■	■	■	■		■	■

1398 Amended

Module	Register	31/23/15/7	30/22/14/6	29/21/13/5	28/20/12/4	27/19/11/3	26/18/10/2	25/17/9/1	24/16/8/0
	Name								
A-DMAC	ADMADE0	■	■					■	■
	ADMADE7	■	■	■	■	■		■	
	ADMAMO DE0					■	■	■	■

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