

## Section 1 Overview

### 1.1 Features

This LSI includes:

#### ■ CPU

- On-chip Quad 64-bit Arm® Cortex®-A55 Core processors [Quad/Dual option]  
Application processing (up to 1.8 GHz)
- 32-bit Arm® Cortex®-M33 processor  
System management (up to 200 MHz)

#### ■ Boot

- Selectable boot CPU from Arm® Cortex®-M33 or Arm® Cortex®-A55

#### ■ Micro Neural network processing unit (NPU)

- NPU of Arm® Ethos-U55 (1 GHz) [option]

#### ■ Video and Graphics

- H.264/H.265 Video codec unit (VCD)
- 3D Graphics Engine of Arm® Mali-G52
- Image Scaling Unit (VSP)
- Frame Data Processor (FDP)

#### ■ On-chip SRAM and external memory interfaces

- On-chip shared SRAM (512-Kbyte on-chip SRAM with ECC)
- External DDR memory interface  
1-channel memory controller for LPDDR4-3200 or LPDDR4X-3200 with a 32-bit bus width
- xSPI interface
- SDHI (eMMC/SD (1-, 4-, 8-bit bus width) supported)

#### ■ Camera and display interfaces

- MIPI CSI-2 (1 ch.: 1, 2, or 4 lanes)
- Selectable 2 display interfaces from the following  
MIPI DSI (1 ch.: 1, 2, or 4 lanes)  
Parallel interface (1 ch.)  
LVDS (2 ch.)

#### ■ Various communication/storage/network interfaces

- Ethernet (2 ch.: 10/100/1000 BASE)
- USB2.0 (1 ch.: Host/Function, 1 ch.: Host-only)
- USB3.2 Gen2 × 1 (Host-only)
- PCIe Gen3 × 1 (1 or 2 lanes)
- CAN/CANFD (compliant with ISO11898-1) (6 ch.)
- SCI (10 ch.: UART/SPI/I2C-host)
- SPI (3 ch.)
- I2C (9 ch.)
- I3C (1 ch.)

#### ■ Extended-function timers

- 32-bit general-purpose timer (16 ch.)
- 32-bit CMTW (8 ch.)

#### ■ Audio

- Asynchronous sampling rate converter unit (SCU) (up to 192 kHz)
- DMAC for Audio (ADMAC) is available to transfer audio formats of I2S with SCU.
- Flexible audio clock generator (ADG) for audio functions.
- I2S (TDM) input/output interfaces (half-duplex 10 ch.; full-duplex 5 ch.)
- SPDIF input/output interfaces (3 ch.)
- Pulse density modulation (PDM) input interfaces (6 ch.)

**■ Analog/Digital converter (ADC) and sensors**

- 2.5 Msps 12-bit ADC (8 ch.)
- Internal temperature sensors (1 ch.)

**■ Security**

- Hardware cryptographic engine

**NOTE**

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- 15×15 mm FCBGA is available, but 21×21 mm FCBGA is under development.
  - The products with #AC0 or #BC0 in the part number have the following restrictions.
    - Not supported controlling MIPI LCDs with the Display Command Set over MIPI-DSI.
    - Not supported the applications of the Ethos-U55 utilizing the LPDDR4/LPDDR4X.
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## 1.2 Outline of Specifications

### 1.2.1 CPU

Item	Description
Application Processor Cortex-A55 (CA55) [Quad/Dual option]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arm Cortex-A55 Quad Core 1.8 GHz with 0.9 V, 1.1 GHz with 0.8 V</li> <li>• L1 I-cache 32 Kbytes (with parity) and D-cache 32 Kbytes (with ECC) per core</li> <li>• L2 cache: 0 Kbyte</li> <li>• L3 cache: 1 Mbyte (with ECC)</li> <li>• MMU supported</li> <li>• Neon™ and FPU supported</li> <li>• Cryptographic extension supported</li> <li>• Armv8-A architecture</li> </ul>
System Manager Cortex-M33 (CM33)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arm Cortex-M33 Processor 200 MHz</li> <li>• FPU supported</li> <li>• DSP Extension supported</li> <li>• Security Extension supported</li> <li>• Armv8-M architecture</li> </ul>
Debug Interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arm® CoreSight® architecture</li> <li>• JTAG and SWD interfaces supported</li> <li>• ETF: Total of 60 Kbytes for program flow tracing</li> <li>• JTAG disabling supported [option]</li> </ul>

### 1.2.2 Boot

Item	Description
Boot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selectable boot from Arm Cortex-A55 or Arm Cortex-M33</li> <li>• CA55 boot <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Boot Mode 0: Booting from eSD</li> <li>– Boot Mode 1: Booting from eMMC 3.3 V</li> <li>– Boot Mode 2: Booting from a serial flash memory connected to the xSPI bus space 3.3 V</li> <li>– Boot Mode 3: Booting from SCIF download</li> <li>– Boot Mode 4: Booting from USB download</li> <li>– Boot Mode 5: Booting from eMMC 1.8 V</li> <li>– Boot Mode 6: Booting from a serial flash memory connected to the xSPI bus space 1.8 V</li> </ul> </li> <li>• CM33 boot <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Boot Mode 2: Booting from a serial flash memory connected to the xSPI bus space 3.3 V</li> <li>– Boot Mode 3: Booting from SCIF download</li> <li>– Boot Mode 6: Booting from a serial flash memory connected to the xSPI bus space 1.8 V</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 1.2.3 NPU

Item	Description
Micro Neural network Processing Unit (NPU) [option]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arm Ethos-U55 1.0 GHz</li> <li>• 256MAC</li> <li>• 0.5 TOPS</li> </ul>

## 1.2.4 Graphics Unit

Item	Description
3D Graphics Engine (GE3D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arm Mali-G52 630 MHz</li> <li>• 64 Kbytes L2 cache</li> <li>• Vulkan 1.2 supported</li> <li>• OpenGL ES™ 1.1, 2.0, and 3.2 supported</li> <li>• OpenCL 2.0 full profile supported</li> </ul>

## 1.2.5 Video Processing Unit

Item	Description
Video Codec Unit (VCD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H.264/H.265 codec module</li> <li>• Support for encoding and decoding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– H.264/AVC (High Profile, level 4.2; Main Profile, level 4.2; Baseline Profile, level 4.2)</li> <li>– H.265/HEVC (Main Profile, level 5)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• I-/P-slice supported for H.264/H.265 encoding I-/P-/B-slice supported for H.264/H.265 decoding</li> <li>• Maximum size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– (H.264) 1920 × 1080 × 60 fps*1</li> <li>– (H.265) 3840 × 2160p × 30 fps*1</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Frame Data Processor (FDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 channel</li> <li>• Tile-Linear conversion supported</li> <li>• 500 Mpix/s for output performance</li> <li>• Supports various image formats</li> <li>• Input: YCbCr444/422/420</li> <li>• Output: YCbCr444/422/420 and RGB/αRGB</li> <li>• Input image Size (max): 3840 × 2160</li> <li>• Output image Size (max): 3840 × 2160</li> <li>• Not support Interlace format</li> </ul>
Video Signal Processor (VSP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scaling up &amp; down function</li> <li>• Supports Various Data Formats and Conversion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Color space conversion and changes to the number of colors by dithering</li> <li>– Color keying</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Supports combination between pixel alpha and global alpha</li> <li>• Supports generating pre multiplied alpha</li> <li>• Video Processing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Up and down scaling with arbitrary scaling ratio(×16 to ×1/15.9997)</li> <li>– Super resolution processing</li> <li>– Image rotation/reversal function: Reverses an image vertically/horizontally or rotates it by 90°/270°</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Picture Quality/Color Correction with 1D/3D Look Up Table (LUT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Hue, brightness, and saturation adjustment</li> <li>– 1D and 2D histogram</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Following functions will be supported by Renesas software portfolio. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– γ correction and gain correction</li> <li>– Correction of color</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Input image size (max): 3840 × 2160</li> <li>• Output image size (max): 3840 × 2160</li> </ul>

Note 1. Maximum frame rate for this size. The number of streams can be defined within this specification by software.

## 1.2.6 Internal Memory

Item	Description
System RAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 512 Kbytes (with ECC)</li> </ul>

## 1.2.7 External Memory Interface

Item	Description
External Bus Controller for LPDDR4/4X SDRAM (DDR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 channel</li> <li>• Support LPDDR4X-3200 Bus width: 32-bit Memory Size: Up to 4 GBytes, Single rank (15 mm PKG, 21 mm PKG)</li> <li>• Support LPDDR4-3200 Bus width: 32-bit Memory Size: Up to 4 GBytes, Single rank (15 mm PKG, 21 mm PKG) Memory Size: Up to 8 GBytes, Dual rank (15 mm PKG)</li> <li>• In line ECC supported (support for error detection interrupts)</li> <li>• Auto Refresh/Self Refresh/IO Retention supported</li> <li>• Memory access protection for secure regions using TZC-400 (Arm® TrustZone® supported)</li> </ul>
xSPI Controller (xSPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 channel (2 chip select signals)</li> <li>• Compliant with the xSPI protocol</li> <li>• Protocol mode 1, 4, or 8 pins with SDR or DDR (1S-1S-1S, 4S-4D-4D*1, 8D-8D-8D*1) 2 or 4 pins with SDR (1S-2S-2S, 2S-2S-2S, 1S-4S-4S, 4S-4S-4S)</li> <li>• Support for XiP mode</li> <li>• Support for up to 256-Mbyte address space (support for up to 128 Mbytes per channel address space in boot sequence)</li> </ul>
SD Card Host Interface/Multimedia Card Interface (SD/MMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 channels Channel 0 supports SDHI/e-MMC (boot supported) Channel 1 supports SDHI/e-MMC Channel 2 supports SDHI</li> <li>• SD memory I/O card interface (1-bit/4-bit SD bus)</li> <li>• SD, SDHC and SDXC SD memory card access supported</li> <li>• Compliant with SD specification version 3.01</li> <li>• Default, high-speed, UHS-I/SDR50, SDR104 and DDR50 transfer modes supported</li> <li>• Error check function: CRC7 (Command), CRC16 (Data)</li> <li>• Support for card detection and write protection</li> <li>• MMC interface Channel 0 (1-bit/4-bit/8-bit MMC bus) Channel 1 (1-bit/4-bit MMC bus)</li> <li>• e-MMC device access supported</li> <li>• Compliant with eMMC 4.51</li> <li>• High-speed, HS200 and HS-DDR transfer modes supported</li> </ul>

Note 1. DDR access without DS (XSPI0\_DS) is not supported.

## 1.2.8 CPU Peripheral

Item	Description
Clock Pulse Generator (CPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generates the clocks from an external clock or external resonator (24 MHz).               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Maximum Arm Cortex-A55 clock: 1.8 GHz with Over Drive (0.9 V)</li> <li>– Maximum Arm Cortex-M33 clock: 200 MHz</li> <li>– Maximum DDR clock: 800 MHz (LPDDR4/4X-3200)</li> <li>– Maximum 3DGE clock: 630 MHz</li> <li>– Maximum VSP clock: 800 MHz</li> <li>– Maximum NPU clock: 1.0 GHz</li> <li>– Maximum H.264/H.265 clock: 400 MHz</li> <li>– Maximum System Bus clock: 400 MHz</li> </ul> </li> <li>• SSC (Spread Spectrum Clock) supported</li> </ul>
Direct Memory Access Controller (DMAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80 channels</li> <li>• Transfer modes: Single transfer mode and block transfer mode</li> <li>• LINK mode (DMA transfer under descriptor control) supported</li> <li>• Transfer size: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, or 128 bytes</li> <li>• Transfer request: Software trigger, external DMA requests (DREQ) and interrupt requests from peripheral functions</li> <li>• A specific DMA transfer interval can be specified to adjust the bus occupancy.</li> </ul>
Interrupt Controller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arm® CoreLink™ Generic Interrupt Controller (GIC-600) for Arm Cortex-A55 (32 priority levels available)</li> <li>• Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC) for Arm Cortex-M33</li> <li>• External Interrupt pins (NMI, IRQ0 to IRQ15, and TINT0 to TINT31)</li> <li>• On-chip peripheral Interrupts: priority level set for each module</li> </ul>
Event Link Controller (ELC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to 455 event signals can be interlinked with the operation of modules</li> <li>• In particular, the operation of timer modules can be started by input event signals</li> <li>• Event-linked operation of signals of 16 ports P10~17, P70~77 is to be possible.</li> </ul>
Error Controller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Error events from CPU and peripherals are captured and merged to interrupt with mask for Arm Cortex-A55 and Arm Cortex-M33 respectively.</li> <li>• System reset can be generated by error events.</li> </ul>
Message Handling Unit (MHU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Message handling function between Arm Cortex-A55 and Arm Cortex-M33</li> <li>• Assert interrupt to inform message and response from/to every core</li> </ul>
General-purpose I/O (GPIO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 141 General-purpose I/O ports</li> </ul>

## 1.2.9 Camera Interface

Item	Description
MIPI CSI-2 Interface with camera image processing (CRU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of lanes: 1, 2, or 4 lanes</li> <li>• Maximum bandwidth: 2.1 Gbps per lane</li> <li>• Support for the throughput up to FullHD RAW12 60 fps</li> <li>• Support for 4 virtual channels selected from VC0 to VC15</li> <li>• Support for input data formats:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YUV422 8 bits or 10 bits</li> <li>• RGB444, RGB555, RGB565, RGB666, RGB888</li> <li>• RAW6, RAW7, RAW8, RAW10, RAW12, RAW14, RAW16, RAW20</li> <li>• YUV420 8-bits or 10-bits (image processing not supported)</li> <li>• Legacy YUV420 8-bits (image processing not supported)</li> <li>• YUV420 8-bits or 10-bits (chroma shifted pixel sampling) (image processing not supported)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• User defined byte-based data</li> <li>• The other formats from the MIPI CSI-2 interface can also be output without image processing.</li> <li>• Generic long packet data types 1 to 4</li> <li>• User defined 8-bit data types 1 to 8</li> </ul>

## 1.2.10 Display Interfaces

Item	Description
LCD Controller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 channels</li> <li>• 2 planes blending (can blend 2 different size images)</li> <li>• Support Image Processing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Dither processing (RGB666)</li> <li>– Clipping</li> <li>– RGB Gamma Correction LUT</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Support Input Data Format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– RGB565/RGB666/RGB888</li> <li>– ARGB1555/ARGB4444/ARGB8888</li> <li>– YCbCr444 8-bit/YCbCr422 8-bit/YCbCr420 8-bit</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Selectable 2 display interfaces from the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 1 channel MIPI DSI (1/2/4-Lane) interface</li> <li>– 1 parallel interface</li> <li>– 2 LVDS interfaces</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Support 1920 pixels × 1920 lines Pixel clock must be within the following range <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– MIPI DSI = 5.4 to 187.5 MHz</li> <li>– Parallel = 5.4 to 87 MHz</li> <li>– LVDS (single) = 25 to 87 MHz</li> <li>– LVDS (dual) = 50 to 174 MHz</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
MIPI DSI Interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 channel</li> <li>• The number of Lanes: 1,2, or 4-lane</li> <li>• Support 1920 × 1200, 60 fps (RGB888)</li> <li>• Maximum Bandwidth: 1.5 Gbps per lane</li> <li>• Support Output Data Format: RGB666/RGB888</li> </ul>
Parallel Output Interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 channel</li> <li>• Support WXGA (1280×800), 60 fps</li> <li>• Support Output Data Format: RGB666/RGB888</li> <li>• CLK/HD/VD timing signal supported</li> </ul>
LVDS Interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 channels</li> <li>• Number of support lanes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Single-link: 4 lanes (Data) + 1 lane (Clock)</li> <li>– Single-link (2 ch.): 8 lanes (Data) + 2 lanes (Clock)</li> <li>– Dual-link : 8 lanes (Data) + 2 lanes (Clock)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Single-link target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– RGB888 640×480 (VGA)</li> <li>– RGB888 800×480 (QVGA)</li> <li>– RGB888 1366×768 60 Hz (WXGA)</li> <li>– RGB888 1280×800 60 Hz (WXGA)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Dual-link target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– RGB888 1920×1200 60 fps (~3.32 Gbps)</li> <li>– RGB888 1920×1080 60 fps (~2.99 Gbps)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Output clock range: 25 to 87 MHz</li> <li>• Clock Duty: 4:3</li> <li>• Color: 8 bits</li> <li>• ViD: 250 to 450 mV</li> <li>• Vcm (Vos): 1.125 to 1.375 V</li> <li>• SSC supported</li> </ul>



### 1.2.11 Storage and Network

Item	Description
USB3.2 Host (USB3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 channel</li> <li>• Compliance with USB3.2 Gen2</li> <li>• Maximum rate: 10 Gbps</li> <li>• Supports Control/Bulk/Interrupt/Isochronous transfer</li> <li>• Internal dedicated DMA</li> </ul>
USB2.0 Host/Function (USB2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 channels (ch. 0: Host-Function, ch. 1: Host only)</li> <li>• Compliance with USB2.0</li> <li>• Support for On-The-Go (OTG) functionality (ch. 0 only)</li> <li>• Supports Control/Bulk/Interrupt/Isochronous transfer</li> <li>• Internal dedicated DMA</li> </ul>
PCI Express 3.0 (PCIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 channel</li> <li>• PCIe Gen3</li> <li>• Root complex or Endpoint selectable</li> <li>• 2-lane</li> </ul>
Gigabit Ethernet Interface (GBETH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 channels</li> <li>• Compliant with IEEE802.3</li> <li>• Compliant with IEEE802.1Qav, IEEE802.1Qat, IEEE802.1AS</li> <li>• Compliant with IEEE1588-2008 with nano second timer in ch. 0 (master) and ch. 1 (slave)</li> <li>• Supports 10BASE, 100BASE, 1000BASE</li> <li>• Supports full duplex and half duplex</li> <li>• Supports RGMII/MII Interfaces</li> </ul>
CANFD Interface (RS-CANFD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 channels</li> <li>• CAN-FD ISO 11898-1 (2015) compliant</li> <li>• Support up to 8 MHz with payload transfer</li> <li>• Message buffer               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 64 transmit message buffers per channel</li> <li>– 256 shared buffers for RXMB and FIFO buffers per channel</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 1.2.12 Peripheral Module

Item	Description
I3C Bus Interface (I3C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 channel</li> <li>• Support for 1.2 V and 1.8 V</li> <li>• Master or Slave mode selectable</li> <li>• Support for the multi-master</li> <li>• Compliant with MIPI I3C v1.0 and I3C Basic v1.0</li> <li>• The following functions are not supported:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Bridge device (I3C v1.0 and I3C Basic v1.0)</li> <li>– Asynchronous timing control async mode 2 &amp; 3 (I3C v1.0)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Support for DMAC and event linking</li> </ul>
I2C Bus Interface (RIIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 channels</li> <li>• Master or Slave mode selectable</li> <li>• Support for the multi-master</li> <li>• Support for Standard mode (100 kHz), Fast mode (400 kHz), and Fast mode+ (1 MHz)</li> <li>• Support for DMAC and event linking</li> </ul>
Renesas Serial Communication Interface (RSCI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 channels</li> <li>• 6 communication mode               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Asynchronous interfaces</li> <li>– 8-bit clock synchronous interface</li> <li>– Simple IIC (master-only)</li> <li>– Simple SPI</li> <li>– Smart card interface</li> <li>– Simple LIN (expanded SCIX mode)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 32-stage FIFO registers for transmission and reception</li> <li>• Clock sources is select from among four internal clock signals</li> <li>• Bit rate specifiable with the on-chip baud rate generator</li> <li>• Full-duplex and Half-duplex communication</li> <li>• Data length: 7 to 9 bits</li> <li>• Bit rate modulation</li> <li>• Double speed mode</li> <li>• Loopback function to enable self-diagnosis</li> <li>• Support for DMAC and event linking</li> <li>• Support for CRC calculation by the CRC unit</li> </ul>
Renesas Serial Peripheral Interface (RSPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 channels</li> <li>• SPI transfer facility               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Using the MOSI (master out slave in), MISO (master in slave out), SSL (slave select), and RSPCK (SPI clock) signals enables serial transfer through SPI operation (four lines) or clock-synchronous operation (three lines)</li> <li>– Capable of handling serial transfer as a master or slave</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Data formats               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Switching between MSB first and LSB first</li> <li>– The number of bits in each transfer can be changed to any number of bits from 8 to 16, or 20, 24, or 32 bits.</li> <li>– 32 bits × 16 stage buffers for transmission and reception</li> <li>– Up to for frames can be transmitted or received in a single transfer operation (with each frame having up to 32 bits)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Buffered structure               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 16 stages/channels for MOSI and MISO independently</li> <li>– Double buffers for both transmission and reception</li> </ul> </li> <li>• RSPCK can be stopped automatically with the reception buffer full for master reception</li> <li>• Support for DMAC and event linking</li> <li>• Support CRC calculation by the CRC unit</li> </ul>

Item	Description
CRC calculator (CRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 channel</li> <li>• CRC code generation for arbitrary amounts of data in 8-, 16-, or 32-bit units</li> <li>• Select any of four generating polynomials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <math>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</math> (CRC-32)</li> <li>– <math>X^{32} + X^{28} + X^{27} + X^{26} + X^{25} + X^{23} + X^{22} + X^{20} + X^{19} + X^{18} + X^{14} + X^{13} + X^{11} + X^{10} + X^9 + X^8 + X^6 + 1</math> (CRC-32C)</li> <li>– <math>X^{16} + X^{15} + X^2 + 1</math> (CRC-16)</li> <li>– <math>X^{16} + X^{12} + X^5 + 1</math> (CRC-CCITT)</li> <li>– <math>X^8 + X^2 + X + 1</math> (CRC-8)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Support for RSCI and RSPI interfaces</li> </ul>
Serial Communication Interface with FIFO (SCIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 channel</li> <li>• Asynchronous mode</li> <li>• Simultaneous transmission and reception (full-duplex communication) supported</li> <li>• Dedicated baud-rate generator</li> <li>• Separate 16-byte FIFO registers for transmission and reception</li> </ul>

### 1.2.13 Timer

Item	Description
General PWM Timer (GPT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32 bits × 16 channels</li> <li>• Counting up or down (sawtooth-wave), counting up and down (triangle-wave) selectable for all channels</li> <li>• 2 input/output pins per channel</li> <li>• 2 output compare/input capture registers per channel</li> <li>• For the 2 output compare/input capture registers of each channel, 4 registers are provided as buffer registers and are capable of operating as comparison registers when buffering is not in use.</li> <li>• In output compare operation, buffer switching can be at peaks or troughs, enabling the generation of laterally asymmetrically PWM waveforms.</li> <li>• Registers for setting up frame intervals on each channel (with capability for generating interrupts on overflow or underflow)</li> <li>• Enabling synchronized operation of the several counters between 2 units</li> <li>• Modes of synchronized operation (synchronized, or displaced by desired times for phase shifting)</li> <li>• Generation of dead times in PWM operation</li> <li>• Automatic generation of three-phase PWM waveforms incorporating dead times through the combination of three counters</li> <li>• Starting, clearing, and stopping counters in response to external or internal triggers</li> <li>• Internal trigger sources: Software and compare-match</li> <li>• Generation of triggers for A/D converter conversion</li> <li>• Digital noise filter functions for signals on the input capture and external trigger pins</li> <li>• Event linking by the ELC</li> <li>• Support for phase counting mode</li> </ul>
Port Output Enable for GPT (POEG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controlling the output disable for GPT waveform output</li> <li>• Initiation by input level detection of GTETRQ pins</li> <li>• Initiation by output disable request from GPT</li> <li>• Initiation by detection of oscillation stop or by software</li> </ul>
Compare match timer W (CMTW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32 bits × 8 channels</li> <li>• Compare-match, input-capture input, and output-comparison output are available (ch. 0 to ch. 3)</li> <li>• Interrupt requests can be output in response to compare-match, input-capture, and output-comparison events</li> </ul>
Watchdog Timer (WDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 channels</li> <li>• A counter underflow can reset the LSI</li> </ul>
General Timer (GTM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32 bits × 8 channels</li> <li>• Two operating modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Interval timer mode</li> <li>– Free-running comparison mode</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Real Time Clock (RTC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 100-year calendar from 2000 to 2099</li> <li>• BCD code display</li> <li>• Clock source is an oscillator dedicated to RTC (32.768 kHz)</li> <li>• Automatic adjustment function for leap years</li> <li>• Alarm function</li> </ul>

## 1.2.14 Audio Interface

Item	Description
Sampling Rate Converter Unit (SCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 channels</li> <li>• Sampling Rate : Max. 192 kHz</li> <li>• Asynchronous sampling rate conversion is available</li> <li>• Supports resolutions up to 24 bits</li> <li>• High-sound-quality type (THD + N*1 is -132 dB) and general-sound-quality type (THD + N*1 is -96 dB)</li> <li>• Automatically generates antialiasing filter coefficients</li> <li>• Four modules support one, two, four, six, or eight channels, and six modules support one or two channels.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note 1.</i> Total harmonic distortion plus noise.</p>
Audio Clock Generator Unit (ADG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplies clock signals to the SSIU, SCU and SPDIF module</li> </ul>
Direct Access Memory Controller for Audio (ADMAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows transfer of L/R data via I2S</li> <li>• 29 channels</li> <li>• Controls data transfer between the audio modules (SSIU, SCU)</li> </ul>
Serial Sound Interface Unit (SSIU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 channels for half-duplex communication with transmit or receive function</li> <li>• 5 channels for full-duplex communication (full-duplex pairing: ch. 0 &amp; 9, ch. 1 &amp; 2, ch. 3 &amp; 4, ch. 5 &amp; 6, ch. 7 &amp; 8)</li> <li>• Support for I2S, monaural, and TDM audio formats</li> <li>• Support for master and slave functions</li> <li>• Generation of programmable word clocks and bit clocks</li> <li>• Multi-channel formats</li> <li>• Support for 8, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 32-bit data formats</li> <li>• Support for WS (word select) signal continuation with which the WS signal is not stopped</li> <li>• Support for ADMAC</li> </ul>
SPDIF Interface (SPDIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 channels</li> <li>• Support of IEC60958 standard (stereo and consumer use modes only)</li> <li>• Sampling Rate: 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz, and 48 kHz</li> <li>• Audio word sizes of 16 to 24 bits per sample</li> <li>• Biphasic mark encoding</li> <li>• Double buffered data</li> <li>• Parity encoded serial data</li> <li>• Supports DMAC</li> </ul>
Pulse Density Modulation (PDM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 channels</li> <li>• Direction: input</li> <li>• Sampling Rate: 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25, 30, 40, or 48 kHz</li> <li>• Capable of filtering 1-bit digital input data and converting them into 20-bit or 16-bit digital data</li> <li>• supports stereo microphone (L/R sampling by rising/falling clock edge)</li> <li>• supports sound activity detector to wake up CPU from WFI</li> <li>• Supports DMAC</li> </ul>

### 1.2.15 Analog

Item	Description
A/D Converter (ADC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 channels</li> <li>• Resolution: 12 bits</li> <li>• Input range: 0 V to 1.8 V</li> <li>• Conversion rate: 2.5 Msps, 2.0 Msps, 1.0 Msps, 0.5 Msps, 0.25 Msps</li> <li>• Operation mode: Single scan, continuous scan, group scan</li> <li>• Condition for starting A/D conversion               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Software trigger</li> <li>– Asynchronous trigger: External ADTRG trigger supported</li> <li>– Synchronous trigger: ELC and GPT timers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Interrupt sources: A/D scan end, window compare match, compare match/mismatch, data register overwrite</li> </ul>
Temperature Sensor Unit (TSU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 unit for internal temperature</li> <li>• Includes a 12-bit A/D convertor per unit</li> <li>• Resolution: 0.0625°C/code</li> <li>• Rang: -40°C to 125°C</li> <li>• Precision: ±5°C</li> <li>• Conversion Rate: 14.9 ksp/s</li> <li>• Operation Mode: Single Scan</li> <li>• Condition for measurement start               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Software trigger</li> <li>– Synchronous trigger: ELC</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Interrupt sources: conversion end, window compare match</li> </ul>

### 1.2.16 Security

Item	Description
Secure IP (RSIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security algorithm               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Common key encryption: AES</li> <li>– Non-common key encryption: RSA, ECC</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Other features               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– TRNG (true-random number generator)</li> <li>– Hash value generation: SHA-1, SHA-2, SHA-3</li> <li>– Support of Unique ID</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 1.2.17 Others

Item	Description
Boundary Scan	Boundary scan based on IEEE 1149.1 via JTAG interface is supported. Note that some module pins are not available on this boundary scan.

### 1.2.18 Power Supply Voltage

Item	Description
Power supply voltage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VDD (core): 0.8 V</li> <li>• VDD (CA55): 0.8 V@Normal Drive, 0.9 V@OverDrive</li> <li>• VDD (DDR IO): 1.1 V/0.6 V (LPDDR4/4X)</li> <li>• VDD (except DDR IO): 1.2 V, 1.8 V, 3.3 V</li> </ul>

### 1.2.19 Temperature Range

Item	Description
Temperature range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tj: -40°C to +125°C</li></ul>

### 1.2.20 Quality Level

Item	Description
Quality level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Industrial usage, etc.</li></ul>

### 1.2.21 Package

Item	Description
Package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 625 pin FCBGA / 21 mm square / 0.8 mm pitch</li><li>• 529 pin FCBGA / 15 mm square / 0.5 mm pitch</li></ul>

### 1.3 Block Diagram

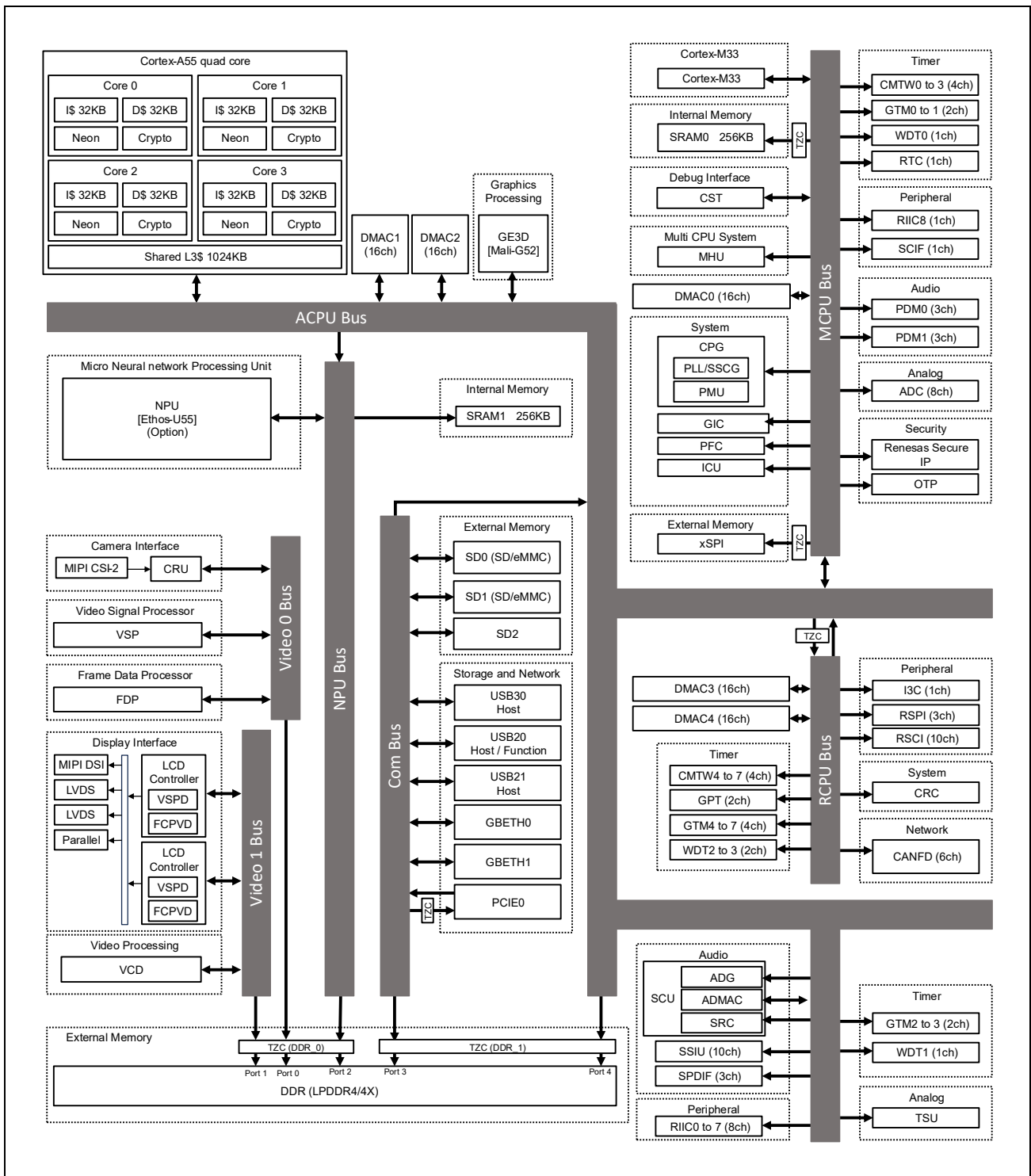


Figure 1.3-1 Block Diagram



Table 1.3-1 List of Units (1/2)

Unit Name	Unit Number	Function
ADC	ADC0	A/D converter
ADG	—	Audio clock generator
ADMAC	—	DMAC for audio
CA55	—	Arm Cortex-A55
CANFD	CANFD0	CAN-FD interface
CM33	—	Arm Cortex-M33
CMTW	CMTW0 to CMTW7	Compare match timer
CPG	—	Clock pulse generator
CRC	—	CRC operation unit
CRU	CRU0	Camera data receive unit (MIPI CSI-2 interface)
CST	—	Debug interface (Arm CoreSight)
DDR	DDR0	LPDDR4/4X controller
DMAC	DMAC0 to DMAC4 (each 16 ch.)	Direct memory access (DMA) controller
NPU	—	Micro Neural network processing unit
ELC	—	Event link controller
FDP	—	Frame Data Processor
GBETH	GBETH0, GBETH1	Gigabit Ethernet interface
GE3D	—	3D graphics engine
GIC	—	Generic interrupt controller
GPT	GPT0, GPT1 (each 16 ch.)	General purpose timer
GTM	GTM0 to GTM7	General timer
I3C	I3C0	I3C bus interface
ICU	—	Interrupt control unit
LCDC	—	LCD controller
MHU	—	Message handling unit
OTP	—	One time programmable memory
PCIE	PCIE0	PCIe Express 3.0 interface
PCU	—	Power control unit
PDM	PDM0, PDM1	Pulse density modulation (PDM) interface
PFC	—	Pin function controller
POEG	POEG0, POEG1	Port output enable for GPT
PMU	—	Power management unit
PWC	—	Power sequence controller
RIIC	RIIC0 to RIIC8	I2C bus interface
RSCI	RSCI0 to RSCI9	Serial communication interface
RSPI	RSPI0 to RSPI2	Serial peripheral interface
RTC	—	Real time clock
SCIF	SCIF0	Serial communication interface with FIFO
SD	SD0 to SD2	SD/MMC host interface
Secure IP	—	Trusted secure IP

Table 1.3-1 List of Units (2/2)

Unit Name	Unit Number	Functional Overview
SRAM	SRAM0 to SRAM11	SRAM
SRC	—	Sampling rate controller
SSIU	—	Serial sound interface unit
SYC	—	System counter
SYS	—	System controller
SYSTEM BUS	—	Internal bus
ACPU Bus	—	A bus connected to Cortex-A55, DDR memory controllers, SRAM, and its peripheral units
RCPU Bus	—	A bus connected to peripheral units
MCPU Bus	—	A bus connected to Cortex-M33, SRAM, its peripheral units, and the system control units
NPU Bus	—	A bus connected to NPU, SRAM, and DDR memory controllers
Video 0 Bus Video 1 Bus	—	A bus connected to image processing units and DDR memory controllers
Com Bus	—	A bus connected to communication interface units and DDR memory controllers
TSU	TSU1	Temperature sensor unit
TZC	—	CoreLink™ TrustZone Address Space Controller
USB2	USB20, USB21	USB2.0 host / function interface
USB3	USB30	USB3.2 host interface
VCD	—	H.265/H.264 multi codec
VSP	—	Video Signal Processor
WDT	WDT0 to WDT3	Watchdog timer
xSPI	xSPI0	xSPI controller

### 1.4 Product Lineup

Figure 1.4-1 shows the product part number information. Table 1.4-1 shows a list of products.

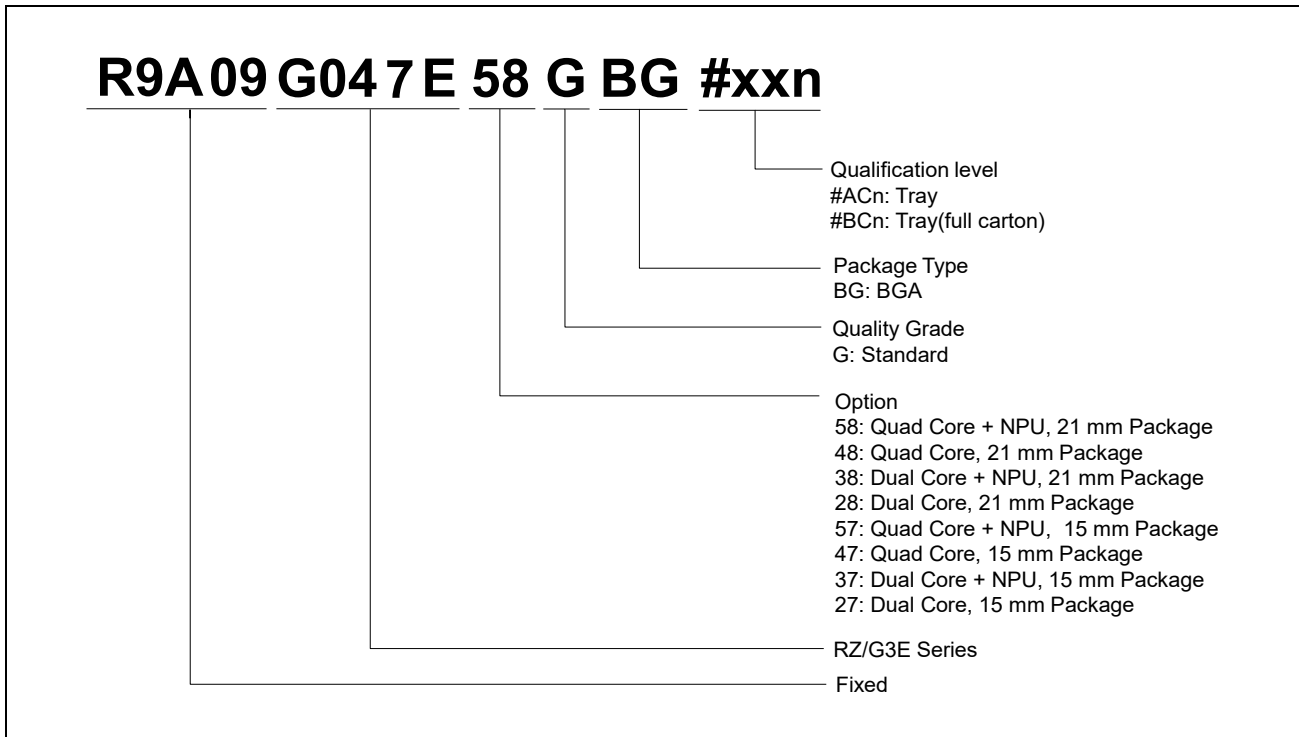


Figure 1.4-1 Part Numbering Scheme

Table 1.4-1 Product Lineup

Group	Package	Part Number	NPU	CPU
RZ/G3E	21 mm FCBGA <sup>*1</sup>	R9A09G047E58GBG <sup>*1</sup>	Ethos-U55	4x Cortex-A55, 1x Cortex-M33
		R9A09G047E48GBG <sup>*1</sup>	—	
		R9A09G047E38GBG <sup>*1</sup>	Ethos-U55	2x Cortex-A55, 1x Cortex-M33
		R9A09G047E28GBG <sup>*1</sup>	—	
	15 mm FCBGA	R9A09G047E57GBG	Ethos-U55	4x Cortex-A55, 1x Cortex-M33
		R9A09G047E47GBG	—	
		R9A09G047E37GBG	Ethos-U55	2x Cortex-A55, 1x Cortex-M33
		R9A09G047E27GBG	—	

Note 1. Under development

Note: The products with #AC0 or #BC0 in the part number have the following restrictions.

- Not supported controlling MIPI LCDs with the Display Command Set over MIPI-DSI.
- Not supported the applications of the Ethos-U55 utilizing the LPDDR4/LPDDR4X.

## 1.5 Pin Assignment

Refer to another excel file for the “ball view” about pin assignment of this LSI.

(Please double-click the icon on the right side)



## 1.6 External Pins and Multiplexed Functional Pin

Refer to attached excel file for the “pin function list” about information of external pins and multiplexed functional pins of this LSI.

(Please double-click the icon on the right side)



## Section 2 Electrical Characteristics

This section describes the electrical characteristics of this LSI.

### 2.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Permanent damage to the LSI may result if absolute maximum ratings are exceeded.

Table 2.1-1 Absolute Maximum Ratings (1/2)

Unit Name	Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
CA55	VDD09_CA55	CA55_V <sub>DD09</sub>	-0.4	1.2	V
PD_OTHERS	VDD08_OTHERS	OTHERS_V <sub>DD08</sub>	-0.4	1.2	V
	VDD1833_OTHERS	OTHERS_V <sub>DD33</sub>	-0.4	3.8	V
	VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_1	OTHERS1_PRE18V <sub>DD1833</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
PD_AWO	VDD08_AWO	AWO_V <sub>DD08</sub>	-0.4	1.2	V
	VDD18_AWO	AWO_V <sub>DD18</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
	VDD1833_AWO	AWO_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	-0.4	3.8	V
	VDD1833_PRE18_AWO	AWO_PRE18V <sub>DD1833</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
USB3 Ch0	USB30_USVPH	USB30_USV <sub>PH</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
	USB30_USVPTX	USB30_USV <sub>PTX</sub>	-0.4	1.2	V
	USB30_USVDD18	USB30_USV <sub>DD18</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
USB2 Ch0	USB20_USVDD18	USB20_USV <sub>DD18</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
USB2 Ch1	USB21_USVDD18	USB21_USV <sub>DD18</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
USB3 Ch0 (for USB2), USB2 Ch0, USB2 Ch1 common	USB2_USVDD33	USB2_USV <sub>DD33</sub>	-0.4	3.8	V
	USB2_USDVDD	USB2_USDV <sub>DD</sub>	-0.4	1.2	V
xSPI	VDD1833_XSPI	XSPI_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	-0.4	3.8	V
SD/MMC Ch0	VDD1833_SD0	SD0_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	-0.4	3.8	V
SD/MMC Ch1	VDD1833_SD1	SD1_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	-0.4	3.8	V
SD Ch2	VDD1833_SD2	SD2_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	-0.4	3.8	V
GBETH Ch0	VDD1833_ET0	ET0_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	-0.4	3.8	V
GBETH Ch1	VDD1833_ET1	ET1_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	-0.4	3.8	V
SD/MMC Ch0, SD/MMC Ch1, SD Ch2, GBETH Ch0, GBETH Ch1 common	VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_2	OTHERS2_PRE18V <sub>DD1833</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
OTP	OTPVDD18	OTP_V <sub>DD18</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
LPDDR4/LPDDR4X Ch0	DDR0_VDDQ	DDR0_V <sub>DDQ</sub>	-0.4	1.5	V
	DDR0_VDDQLP	DDR0_V <sub>DDQLP</sub>	-0.4	1.5	V
	DDR0_VAA	DDR0_V <sub>AA</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V

Table 2.1-1 Absolute Maximum Ratings (2/2)

Unit Name	Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
MIPI CSI Ch0	CSI0_MSVDD18	CSI0_MSV <sub>DD18</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
	CSI0_MSVDD0P8	CSI0_MSV <sub>DD0P8</sub>	-0.4	1.2	V
MIPI DSI	DSI_VDD0P8	DSI_V <sub>DD0P8</sub>	-0.4	1.2	V
	DSI_VDD12	DSI_V <sub>DD12</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
	DSI_VDD18	DSI_V <sub>DD18</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
PCIE	PCIE_VCC18ACMN	PCIE_V <sub>CC18ACMN</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
	PCIE_VCC18AL01	PCIE_V <sub>CC18AL01</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
	PCIE_VCC08AL01	PCIE_V <sub>CC08AL01</sub>	-0.4	1.2	V
I3C	VDD1218_I3C	I3C_V <sub>DD1218</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
ADC	ADAVDD18	ADAV <sub>DD18</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
LVDS Ch0, LVDS Ch1 common	LVDS_VCCQ	LVDSV <sub>DD18</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
CPG	PLVDD_PLLCM33	PLLCM33_PLV <sub>DD</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
	PLVDD_PLLCA55	PLLCA55_PLV <sub>DD</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
	PLVDD_OTHERS	PLLOTHERS_PLV <sub>DD</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
	PLDVDD08_PLLCM33	PLLCM33_PLDV <sub>DD08</sub>	-0.4	1.2	V
	PLDVDD09_PLLCA55	PLLCA55_PLDV <sub>DD09</sub>	-0.4	1.2	V
	PLDVDD08_OTHERS	PLLOTHERS_PLDV <sub>DD08</sub>	-0.4	1.2	V
PWC	VDD18_PWC	PWC_V <sub>DD18</sub>	-0.4	2.5	V
—	Input voltage (0.6-V I/O)	V <sub>in06</sub>	-0.4	DDR0_V <sub>DDQLP</sub> + 0.3* <sup>1</sup>	V
—	Input voltage (1.1-V I/O)	V <sub>in11</sub>	-0.4	DDR0_V <sub>DDQ</sub> + 0.3* <sup>1</sup>	V
—	Input voltage (1.2-V I/O)	V <sub>in12</sub>	-0.4	V <sub>12</sub> + 0.3* <sup>2</sup>	V
—	Input voltage (1.8-V I/O)	V <sub>in18</sub>	-0.4	V <sub>18</sub> + 0.3* <sup>3</sup>	V
—	Input voltage (1.8-V I/O (3.3-V tolerant))* <sup>4</sup>	V <sub>in18_tol</sub>	-0.4	3.6	V
—	Input voltage (3.3-V I/O)	V <sub>in33</sub>	-0.4	V <sub>33</sub> + 0.3* <sup>5</sup>	V
—	Analog input voltage (ADC I/O)	V <sub>ain18</sub>	0	ADAV <sub>DD18</sub>	V
—	Junction temperature	T <sub>j</sub>	-40	125	°C
—	Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40	150	°C

Note 1. The voltage to be applied must be within the absolute maximum rating (1.5 V).

Note 2. The voltage to be applied must be within the absolute maximum rating (2.5 V). V<sub>12</sub> indicates the power supply voltage for 1.2-V I/O pins.

Note 3. The voltage to be applied must be within the absolute maximum rating (2.5 V). V<sub>18</sub> indicates the power supply voltage for 1.8-V I/O pins. When 1.8-V is used for the 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O, this specification is applied.

Note 4. PS0 to PS3, PJ0 to PJ4

Note 5. The voltage to be applied must be within the absolute maximum rating (3.8 V). V<sub>33</sub> indicates the power supply voltage for 3.3-V I/O pins. When 3.3-V is used for the 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O, this specification is applied.

## 2.2 Recommended Operating Range

Table 2.2-1 Recommended Operating Range (1/2)

Unit Name	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
CA55	VDD09_CA55	CA55_V <sub>DD09</sub>	0.86	0.9	0.94	V	0.9 V: OD*1
			0.76	0.8	0.84	V	0.8 V: ND*1
PD_OTHERS	VDD08_OTHERS	OTHERS_V <sub>DD08</sub>	0.76	0.8	0.84	V	*2
	VDD1833_OTHERS	OTHERS_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	3.14	3.3	3.46	V	
	VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_1	OTHERS1_PRE18V <sub>DD1833</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
PD_AWO	VDD08_AWO	AWO_V <sub>DD08</sub>	0.76	0.8	0.84	V	
	VDD18_AWO	AWO_V <sub>DD18</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
	VDD1833_AWO	AWO_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	3.14	3.3	3.46	V	
			1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
VDD1833_PRE18_AWO	AWO_PRE18V <sub>DD1833</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V		
USB3 Ch0	USB30_USVPH	USB30_USV <sub>PH</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
	USB30_USVPTX	USB30_USV <sub>PTX</sub>	0.76	0.8	0.84	V	
	USB30_USVDD18	USB30_USV <sub>DD18</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
USB2 Ch0	USB20_USVDD18	USB20_USV <sub>DD18</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
USB2 Ch1	USB21_USVDD18	USB21_USV <sub>DD18</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
USB3 Ch0 (for USB2), USB2 Ch0, USB2 Ch1 common	USB2_USVDD33	USB2_USV <sub>DD33</sub>	3.14	3.3	3.46	V	
	USB2_USDVDD	USB2_USDV <sub>DD</sub>	0.76	0.8	0.84	V	
xSPI	VDD1833_XSPI	XSPI_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	3.14	3.3	3.46	V	
			1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
SD/MMC Ch0	VDD1833_SD0	SD0_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	3.14	3.3	3.46	V	
			1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
SD/MMC Ch1	VDD1833_SD1	SD1_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	3.14	3.3	3.46	V	
			1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
SD Ch2	VDD1833_SD2	SD2_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	3.14	3.3	3.46	V	
			1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
GBETH Ch0	VDD1833_ET0	ET0_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	3.14	3.3	3.46	V	
			1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
GBETH Ch1	VDD1833_ET1	ET1_V <sub>DD1833</sub>	3.14	3.3	3.46	V	
			1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
SD/MMC Ch0, SD/MMC Ch1, SD Ch2, GBETH Ch0, GBETH Ch1 common	VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_2	OTHERS2_PRE18V <sub>DD1833</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
OTP	OTPVDD18	OTP_V <sub>DD18</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
LPDDR4/LPDD R4X Ch0	DDR0_VDDQ	DDR0_V <sub>DDQ</sub>	1.06	1.1	1.17	V	
	DDR0_VDDQLP	DDR0_V <sub>DDQLP</sub>	0.57	0.6	0.65	V	0.6 V: LPDDR4X
			1.06	1.1	1.17	V	1.1 V: LPDDR4
DDR0_VAA	DDR0_V <sub>AA</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V		

Table 2.2-1 Recommended Operating Range (2/2)

Unit Name	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
MIPI CSI Ch0	CSI0_MSVDD18	CSI0_MSV <sub>DD18</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
	CSI0_MSVDD0P8	CSI0_MSV <sub>DD0P8</sub>	0.76	0.8	0.84	V	
MIPI DSI	DSI_VDD0P8	DSI_V <sub>DD0P8</sub>	0.76	0.8	0.84	V	
	DSI_VDD12	DSI_V <sub>DD12</sub>	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
	DSI_VDD18	DSI_V <sub>DD18</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
PCIE	PCIE_VCC18ACMN	PCIE_V <sub>CC18ACMN</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
	PCIE_VCC18AL01	PCIE_V <sub>CC18AL01</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
	PCIE_VCC08AL01	PCIE_V <sub>CC08AL01</sub>	0.76	0.8	0.84	V	
I3C	VDD1218_I3C	I3C_V <sub>DD1218</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
			1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
ADC	ADAVDD18	ADAV <sub>DD18</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
LVDS Ch0, LVDS Ch1 common	LVDS_VCCQ	LVDSV <sub>DD18</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
CPG	PLVDD_PLLCM33	PLLCM33_PLV <sub>DD</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
	PLVDD_PLLCA55	PLLCA55_PLV <sub>DD</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
	PLVDD_OTHERS	PLLOTHERS_PLV <sub>DD</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
	PLDVDD08_PLLCM33	PLLCM33_PLDV <sub>DD08</sub>	0.76	0.8	0.84	V	
	PLDVDD09_PLLCA55	PLLCA55_PLDV <sub>DD09</sub>	0.86	0.9	0.94	V	0.9 V: OD*1
			0.76	0.8	0.84	V	0.8 V: ND*1
PLDVDD08_OTHERS	PLLOTHERS_PLDV <sub>DD08</sub>	0.76	0.8	0.84	V		
PWC	VDD18_PWC	PWC_V <sub>DD18</sub>	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	

Note 1. OD: Over drive (up to 1.8-GHz operation frequency)  
 ND: Normal drive (up to 1.1-GHz operation frequency)

Note 2. To avoid the possibility of noise, separating this power supply from other power supply terminals is recommended.



## 2.3 Power-On/Off Sequence

### 2.3.1 CM33 Boot Mode (State Diagram)

The state diagram of CM33 cold boot is shown in **Figure 2.3-1**. The boot mode states (1) to (9) refer to the sequence of (1) to (9) in **Figure 2.3-2** to **Figure 2.3-5**.

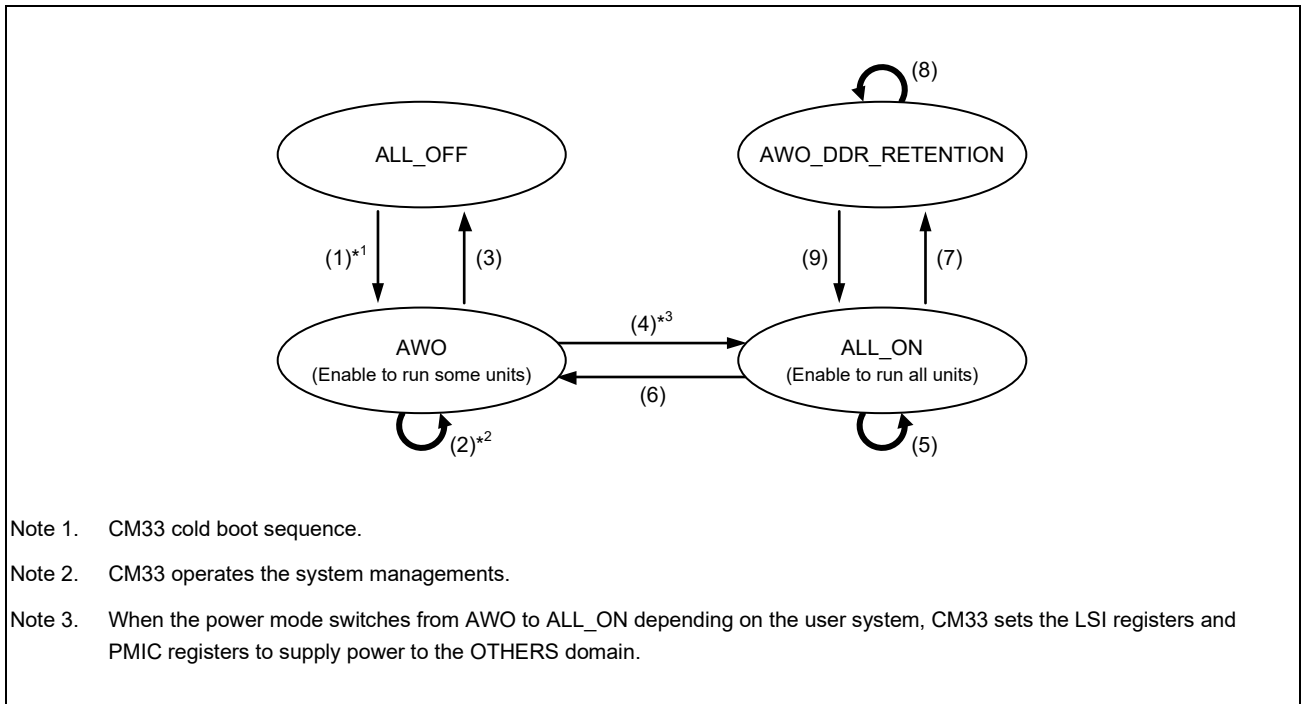
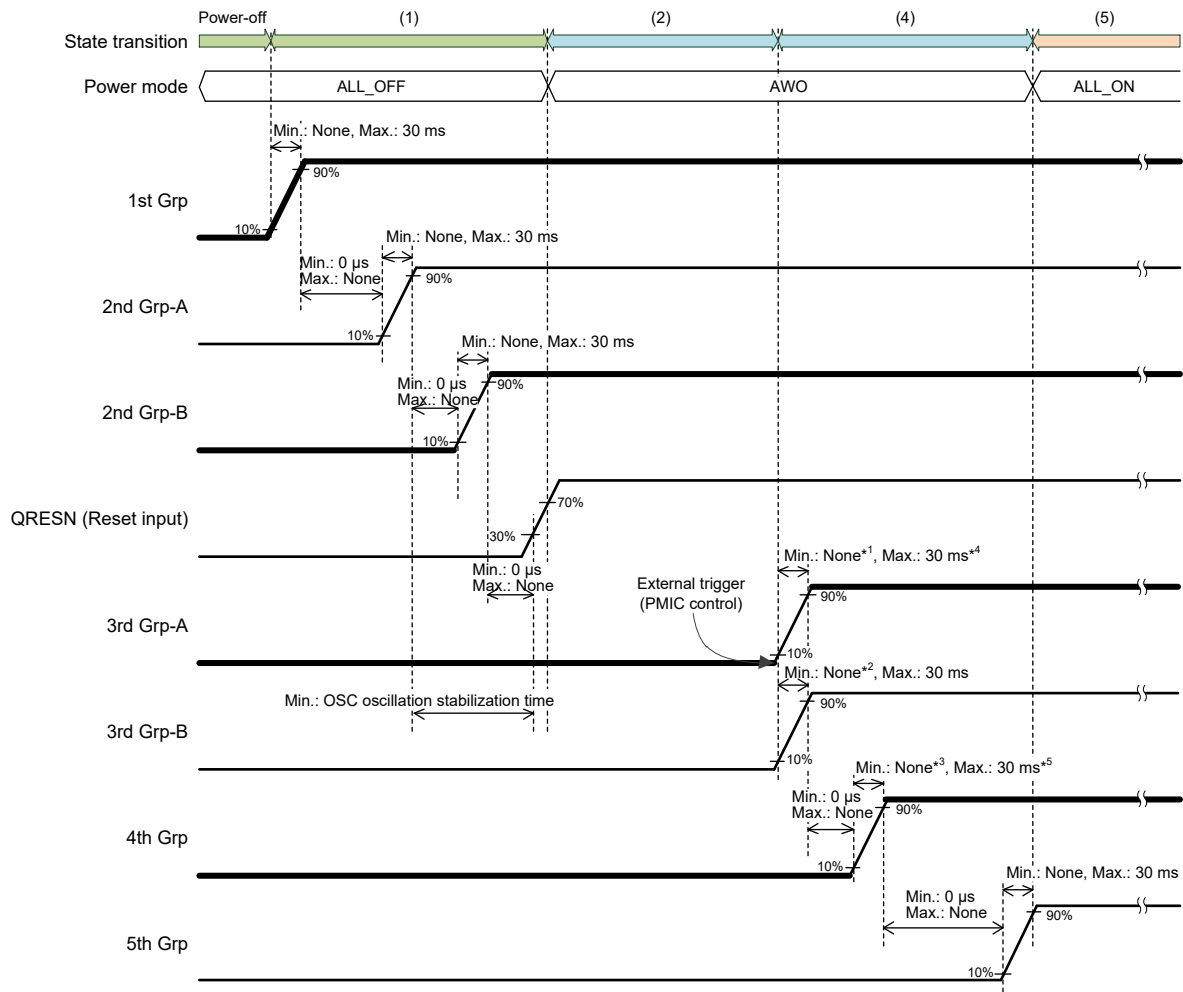


Figure 2.3-1 CM33 Boot State Diagram

### 2.3.2 CM33 Boot Mode (Power-On)

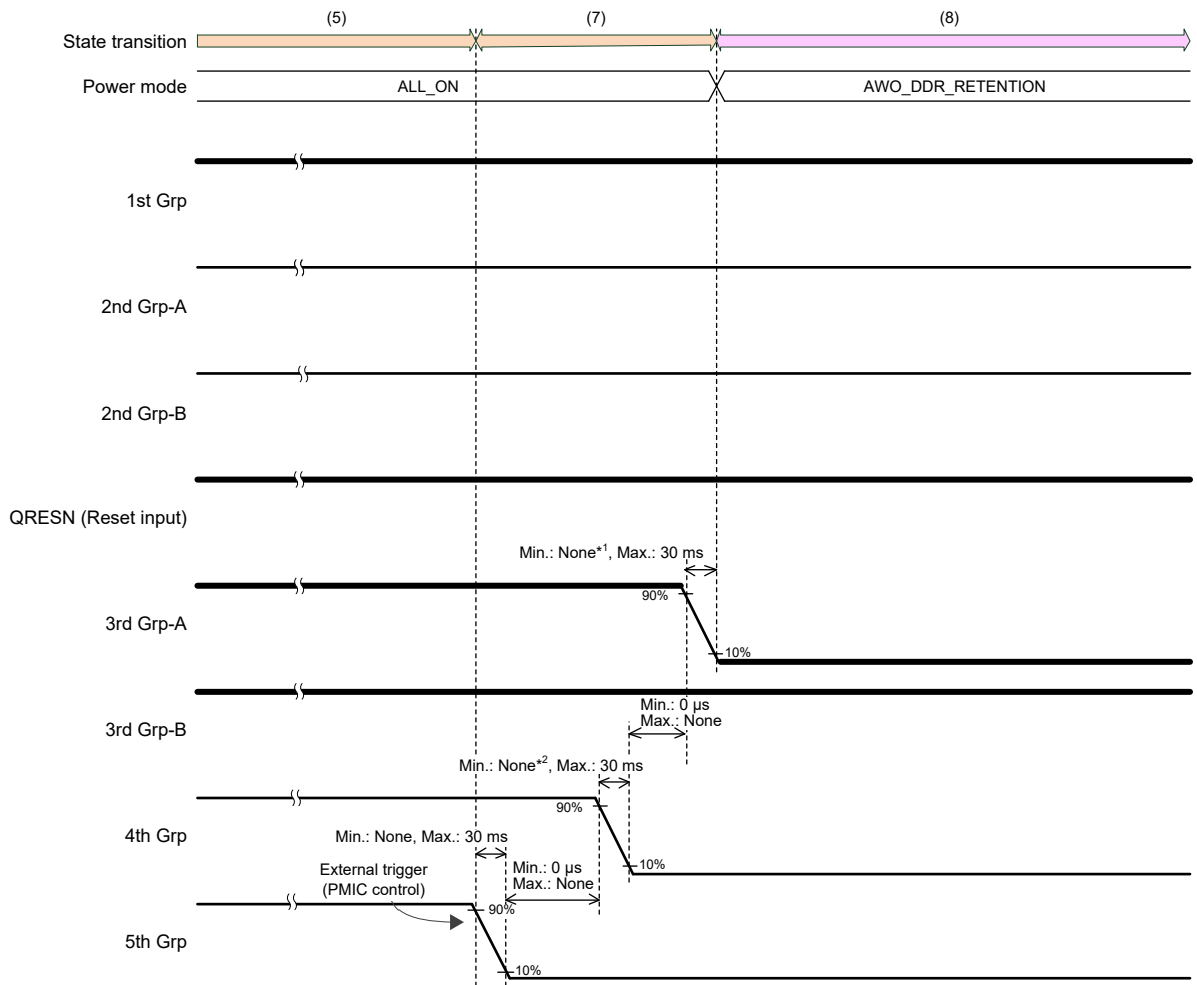


<p>1st Grp power supply 0.8 V VDD08_AWO PLDVDD08_PLLCM33</p>	<p>2nd Grp-A power supply 1.8 V ADAVDD18 OTPVDD18 VDD1833_PRE18_AWO VDD18_AWO VDD18_PWC PLVDD_PLLCM33  (When used as 1.8 V) VDD1833_AWO VDD1833_XSPI</p>	<p>3rd Grp-A power supply 0.8 V USB2_USDVDD USB30_USVPTX PCIE_VCC08AL01 DSI_VDD0P8 CSI0_MSVDD0P8 PLDVDD08_OTHERS VDD08_OTHERS  0.8/0.9 V VDD09_CA55 PLDVDD09_PLLCA55</p>	<p>4th Grp power supply 1.8 V VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_1 VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_2 DSI_VDD18 CSI0_MSVDD18 LVDS_VCCQ USB20_USVDD18 USB21_USVDD18 USB30_USVPH USB30_USVDD18 DDR0_VAA PLVDD_PLLCA55 PLVDD_OTHERS PCIE_VCC18ACMN PCIE_VCC18AL01  (When used as 1.8 V) VDD1833_OTHERS VDD1833_SD0 VDD1833_SD1 VDD1833_SD2 VDD1833_ET0 VDD1833_ET1  1.2/1.8 V VDD1218_I3C  3.3 V USB2_USVDD33</p>	<p>5th Grp power supply 1.2 V DSI_VDD12 (When used as 3.3 V) VDD1833_OTHERS VDD1833_SD0 VDD1833_SD1 VDD1833_SD2 VDD1833_ET0 VDD1833_ET1</p>
	<p>2nd Grp-B power supply (When used as 3.3 V) VDD1833_AWO VDD1833_XSPI</p>	<p>3rd Grp-B power supply 1.1 V DDR0_VDDQ  0.6/1.1 V DDR0_VDDQLP</p>		

- Note 1. VDD08\_OTHERS, USB30\_USVPTX, USB2\_USDVDD: Min. 10  $\mu$ s
- Note 2. DDR0\_VDDQ, DDR0\_VDDQLP (1.1 V): Min. 180  $\mu$ s  
DDR0\_VDDQLP (0.6 V): Min. 100  $\mu$ s
- Note 3. VDD1833\_PRE18\_OTHERS\_1: Min. 10  $\mu$ s  
DDR0\_VAA: Min. 290  $\mu$ s  
USB2\_USVDD33: Min. 30  $\mu$ s  
USB20\_USVDD18, USB21\_USVDD18, USB30\_USVDD18: Min. 20  $\mu$ s  
USB30\_USVPH: Min. 10  $\mu$ s
- Note 4. USB2\_USDVDD: Max. 10 ms
- Note 5. USB20\_USVDD18, USB21\_USVDD18, USB30\_USVDD18, USB2\_USVDD33: Max. 10 ms
- Note:** The clock stabilization time depends on the board design. Make the setting according to the results of evaluation.

Figure 2.3-2 Power-On Sequence (CM33 Boot)

### 2.3.3 CM33 Boot Mode (DDR Retention Enter)



<p>1st Grp power supply 0.8 V VDD08_AWO PLDVDD08_PLLCM33</p>	<p>2nd Grp-A power supply 1.8 V ADAVDD18 OTPVDD18 VDD1833_PRE18_AWO VDD18_AWO VDD18_PWC PLVDD_PLLCM33</p> <p>(When used as 1.8 V) VDD1833_AWO VDD1833_XSPI</p>	<p>3rd Grp-A power supply 0.8 V USB2_USDVDD USB30_USVPTX PCIE_VCC08AL01 DSI_VDD0P8 CSI0_MSVD0P8 PLDVDD08_OTHERS VDD08_OTHERS</p> <p>0.8/0.9 V VDD09_CA55 PLDVDD09_PLLCA55</p>	<p>4th Grp power supply 1.8 V VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_1 VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_2 DSI_VDD18 CSI0_MSVD18 LVDS_VCCQ USB20_USVDD18 USB21_USVDD18 USB30_USVPH USB30_USVDD18 DDR0_VAA PLVDD_PLLCA55 PLVDD_OTHERS PCIE_VCC18ACMN PCIE_VCC18AL01</p> <p>(When used as 1.8 V) VDD1833_OTHERS VDD1833_SD0 VDD1833_SD1 VDD1833_SD2 VDD1833_ET0 VDD1833_ET1</p> <p>1.2/1.8 V VDD1218_I3C</p> <p>3.3 V USB2_USVDD33</p>	<p>5th Grp power supply 1.2 V DSI_VDD12 (When used as 3.3 V) VDD1833_OTHERS VDD1833_SD0 VDD1833_SD1 VDD1833_SD2 VDD1833_ET0 VDD1833_ET1</p>
	<p>2nd Grp-B power supply (When used as 3.3 V) VDD1833_AWO VDD1833_XSPI</p>	<p>3rd Grp-B power supply 1.1 V DDR0_VDDQ</p> <p>0.6/1.1 V DDR0_VDDQLP</p>		

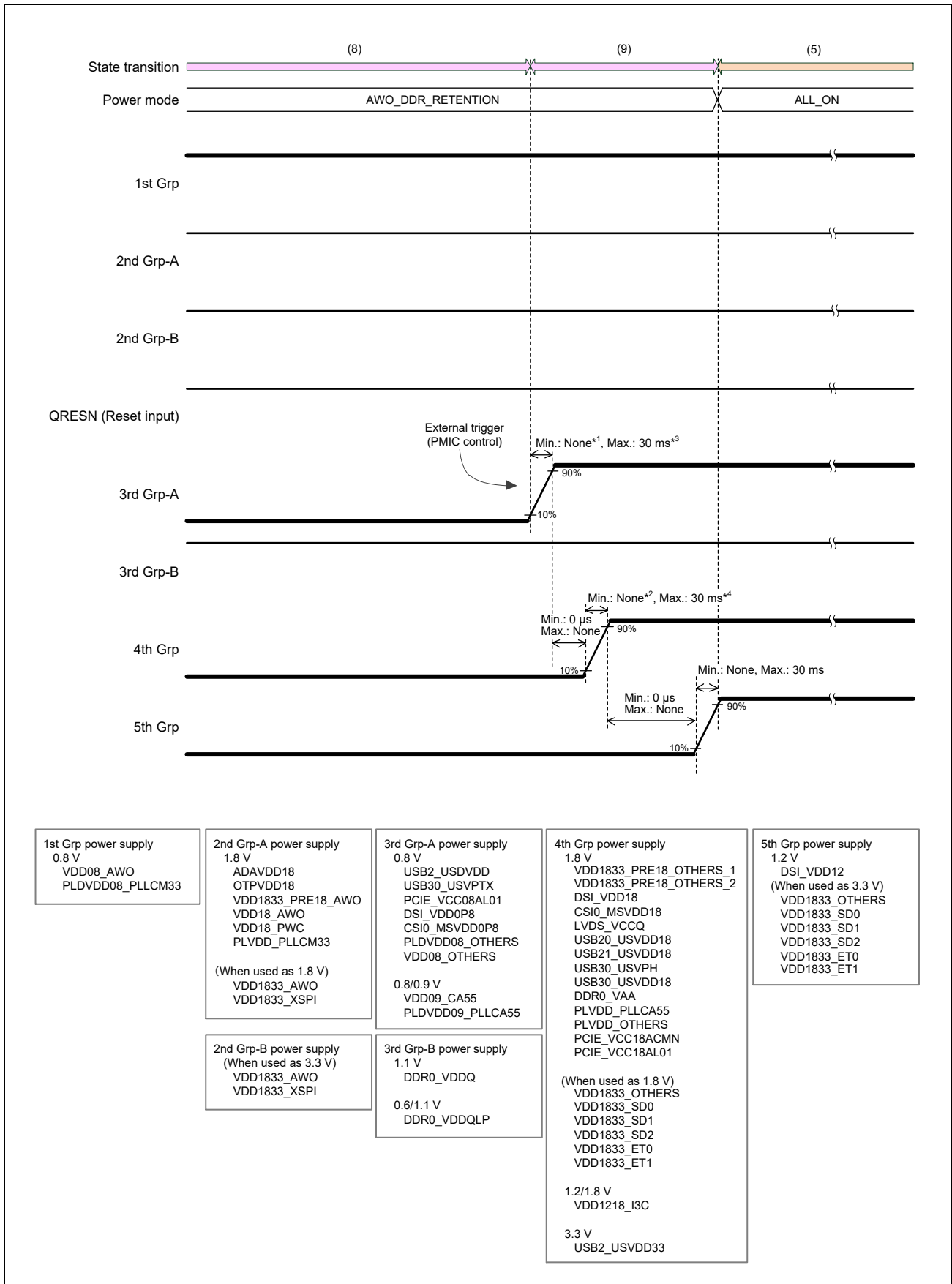
Note 1. VDD08\_OTHERS: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

Note 2. VDD1833\_PRE18\_OTHERS\_1: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

**Note:** The clock stabilization time depends on the board design. Make the setting according to the results of evaluation.

Figure 2.3-3 DDR Retention Enter Sequence (CM33 Boot Mode)

### 2.3.4 CM33 Boot Mode (DDR Retention Exit)



Note 1. VDD08\_OTHERS, USB30\_USVPTX, USB2\_USDVDD: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

Note 2. VDD1833\_PRE18\_OTHERS\_1: Min. 10  $\mu$ s  
DDR0\_VAA: Min. 290  $\mu$ s  
USB2\_USVDD33: Min. 30  $\mu$ s  
USB20\_USVDD18, USB21\_USVDD18, USB30\_USVDD18: Min. 20  $\mu$ s  
USB30\_USVPH: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

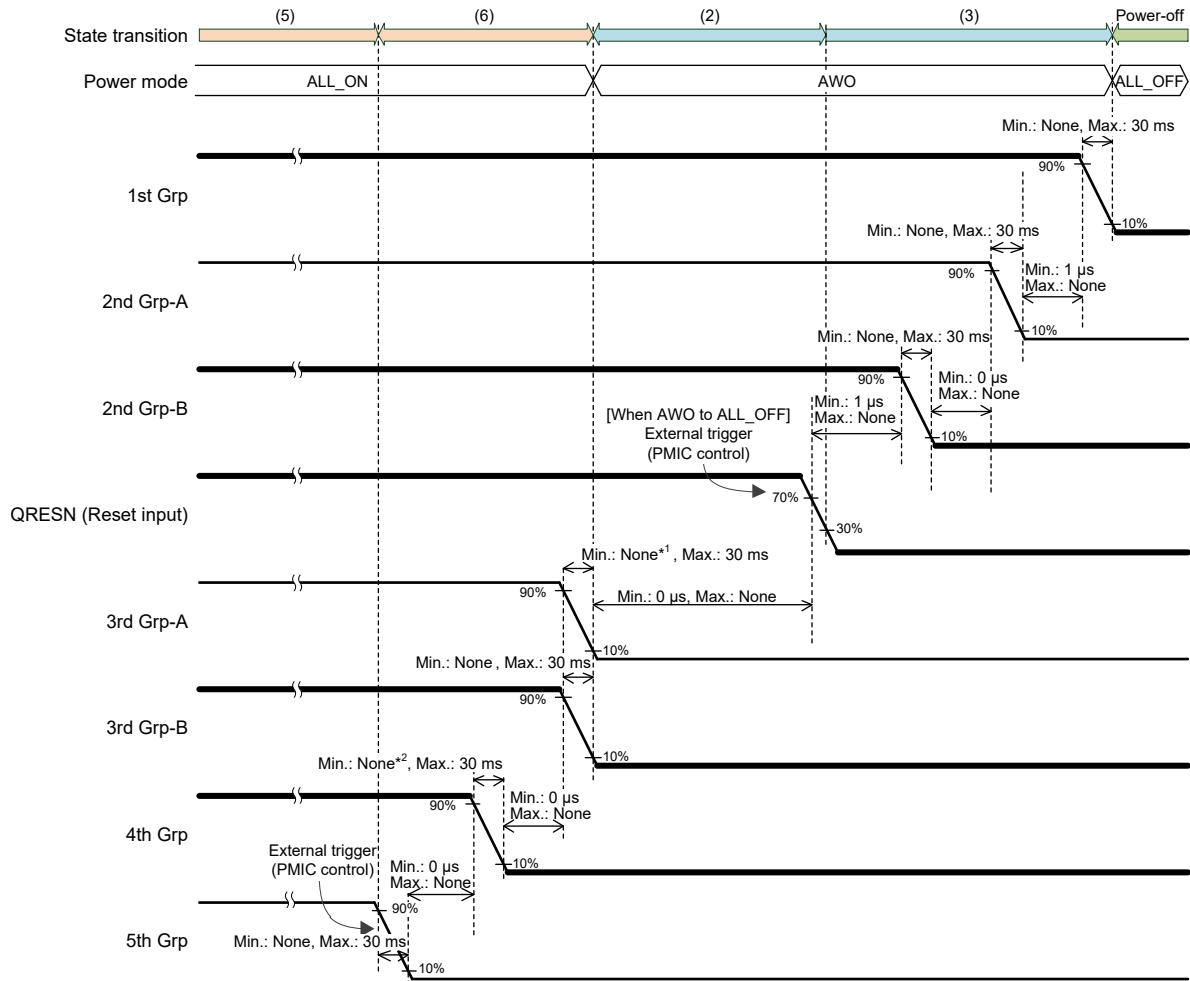
Note 3. USB2\_USDVDD: Max. 10 ms

Note 4. USB20\_USVDD18, USB21\_USVDD18, USB30\_USVDD18, USB2\_USVDD33: Max. 10 ms

**Note:** The clock stabilization time depends on the board design. Make the setting according to the results of evaluation.

Figure 2.3-4 DDR Retention Exit Sequence (CM33 Boot Mode)

### 2.3.5 CM33 Boot Mode (Power-Off)



<p>1st Grp power supply 0.8 V VDD08_AWO PLDVDD08_PLLCM33</p>	<p>2nd Grp-A power supply 1.8 V ADAVDD18 OTPVDD18 VDD1833_PRE18_AWO VDD18_AWO VDD18_PWC PLVDD_PLLCM33</p> <p>(When used as 1.8 V) VDD1833_AWO VDD1833_XSPI</p>	<p>3rd Grp-A power supply 0.8 V USB2_USDVDD USB30_USVPTX PCIE_VCC08AL01 DSI_VDD0P8 CSI0_MSVD0P8 PLDVDD08_OTHERS VDD08_OTHERS</p> <p>0.8/0.9 V VDD09_CA55 PLDVDD09_PLLCA55</p>	<p>4th Grp power supply 1.8 V VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_1 VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_2 DSI_VDD18 CSI0_MSVD18 LVDS_VCCQ USB20_USVDD18 USB21_USVDD18 USB30_USVPH USB30_USVDD18 DDR0_VAA PLVDD_PLLCA55 PLVDD_OTHERS PCIE_VCC18ACMN PCIE_VCC18AL01</p> <p>(When used as 1.8 V) VDD1833_OTHERS VDD1833_SD0 VDD1833_SD1 VDD1833_SD2 VDD1833_ET0 VDD1833_ET1</p> <p>1.2/1.8 V VDD1218_I3C</p> <p>3.3 V USB2_USVDD33</p>	<p>5th Grp power supply 1.2 V DSI_VDD12 (When used as 3.3 V) VDD1833_OTHERS VDD1833_SD0 VDD1833_SD1 VDD1833_SD2 VDD1833_ET0 VDD1833_ET1</p>
	<p>2nd Grp-B power supply (When used as 3.3 V) VDD1833_AWO VDD1833_XSPI</p>	<p>3rd Grp-B power supply 1.1 V DDR0_VDDQ</p> <p>0.6/1.1 V DDR0_VDDQLP</p>		



Note 1. VDD08\_OTHERS: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

Note 2. VDD1833\_PRE18\_OTHERS\_1: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

**Note:** The clock stabilization time depends on the board design. Make the setting according to the results of evaluation.

**Note:** The fall time of each power supply must be compliant with the maximum 30 ms regulation.

Figure 2.3-5 Power-Off Sequence (CM33 Boot Mode)

### 2.3.6 CA55 Boot Mode (State Diagram)

The state diagram of CA55 cold boot is shown in **Figure 2.3-6**. The boot mode states (10) to (15) refer to the sequence of (10) to (15) in **Figure 2.3-7** to **Figure 2.3-10**.

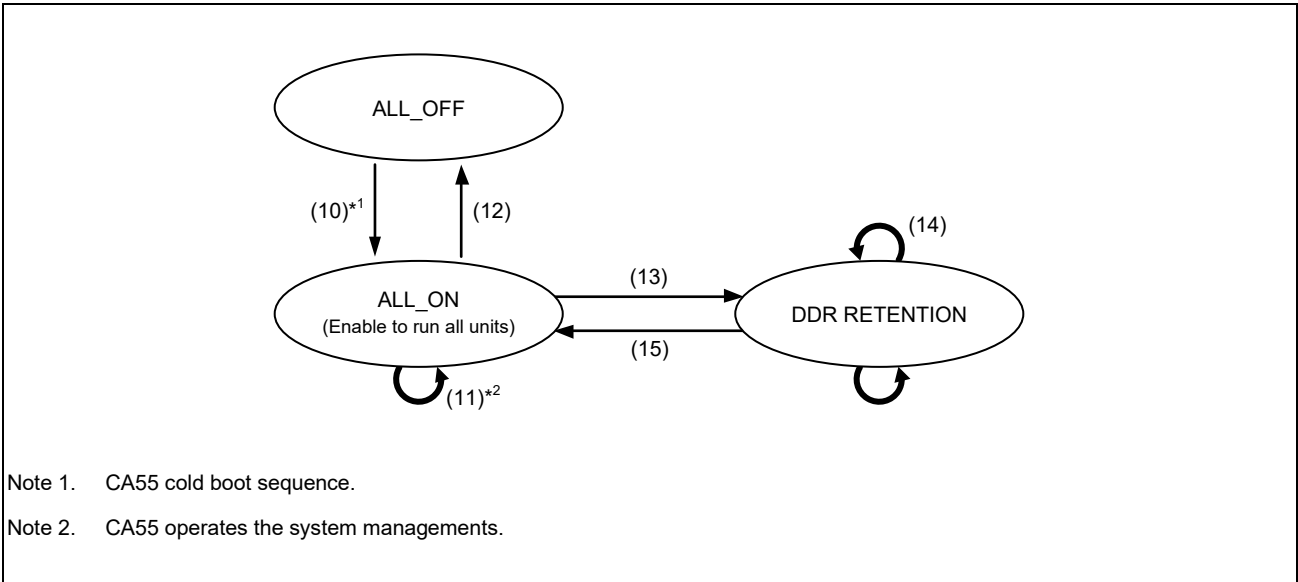
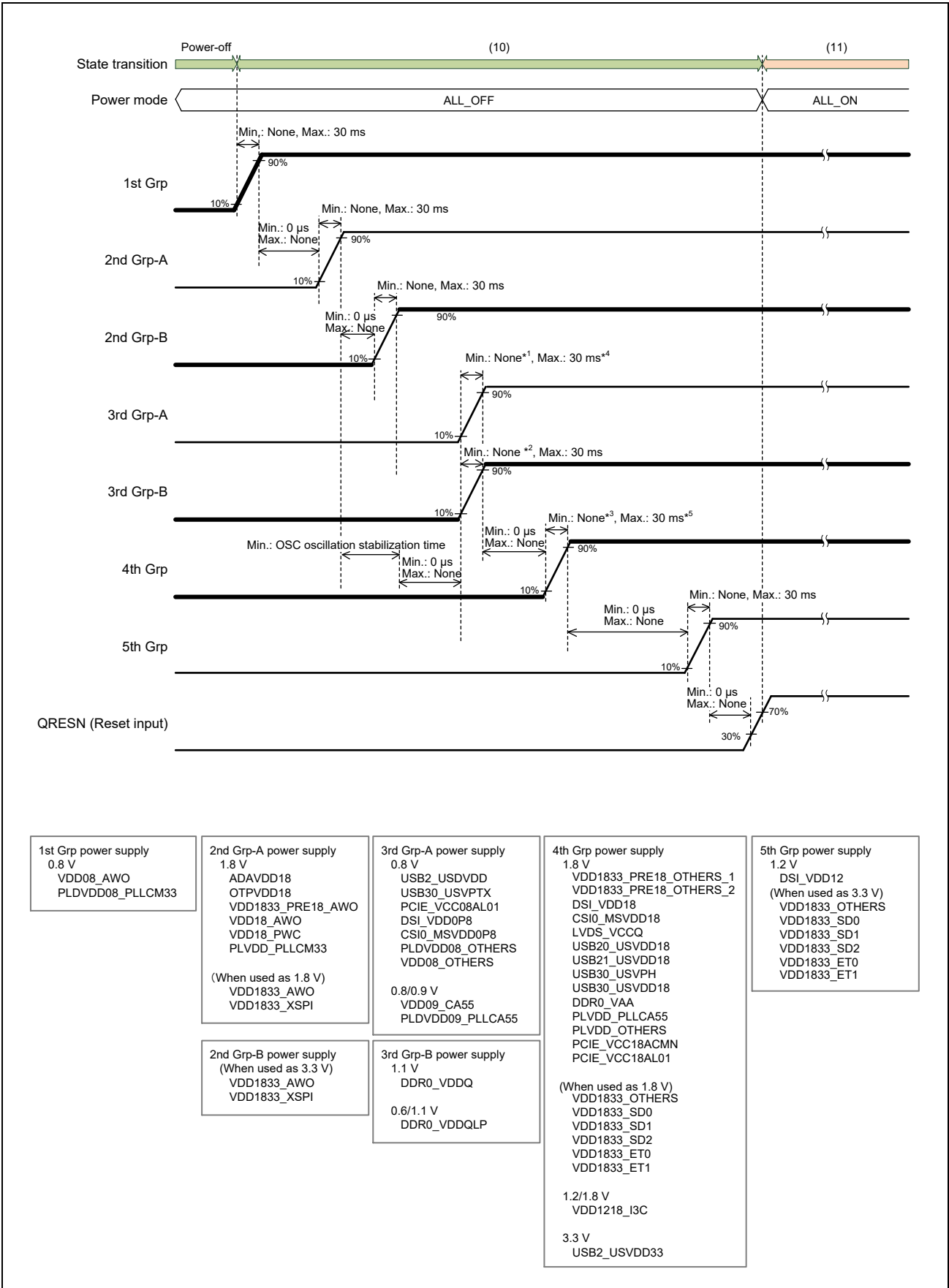


Figure 2.3-6 CA55 Boot State Diagram

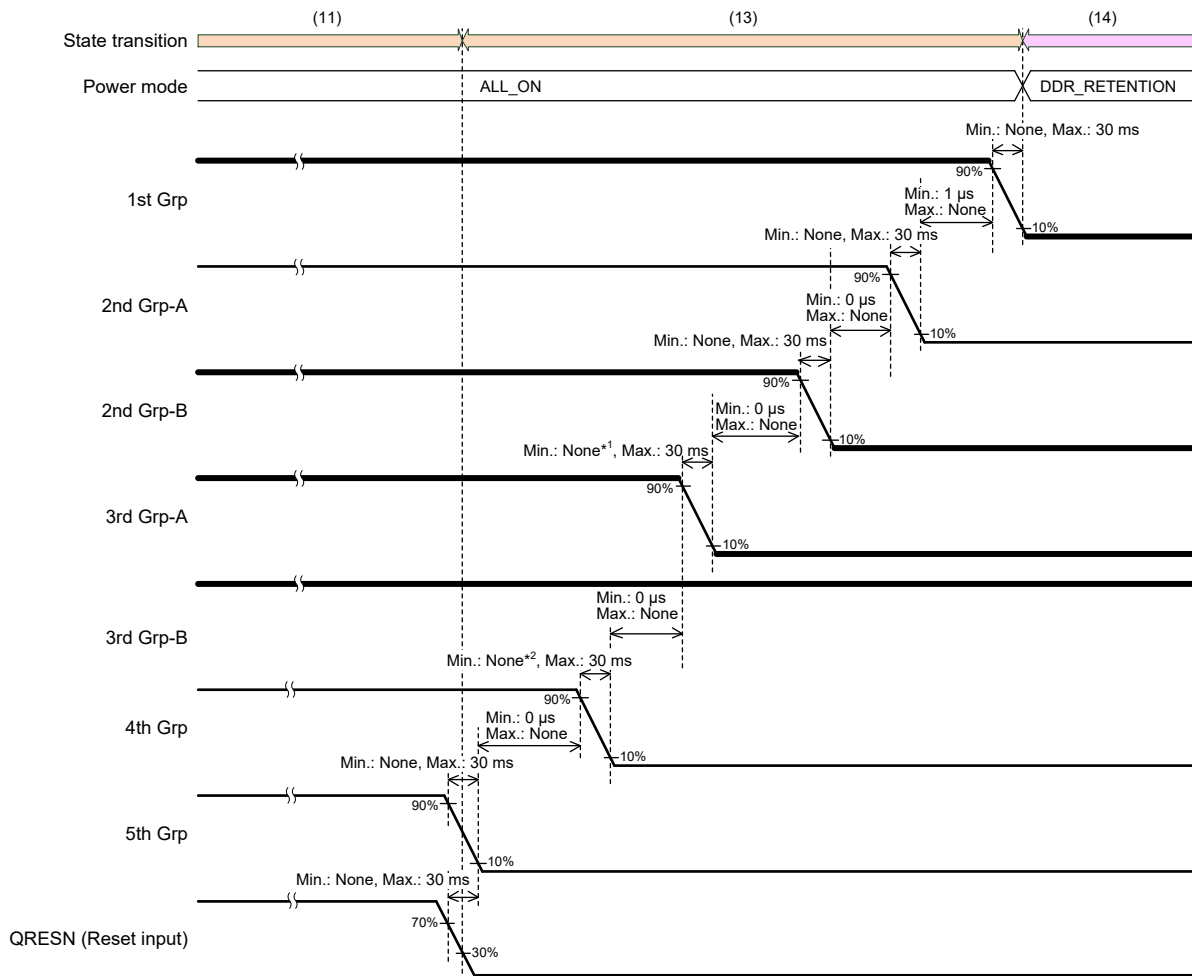
### 2.3.7 CA55 Boot Mode (Power-On)



- Note 1. VDD08\_OTHERS, USB30\_USVPTX, USB2\_USDVDD: Min. 10  $\mu$ s
- Note 2. DDR0\_VDDQ, DDR0\_VDDQLP (1.1 V): Min. 180  $\mu$ s
- Note 3. VDD1833\_PRE18\_OTHERS\_1: Min. 10  $\mu$ s  
DDR0\_VAA: Min. 290  $\mu$ s  
USB2\_USVDD33: Min. 30  $\mu$ s  
USB20\_USVDD18, USB21\_USVDD18, USB30\_USVDD18: Min. 20  $\mu$ s  
USB30\_USVPH: Min. 10  $\mu$ s
- Note 4. USB2\_USDVDD: Max. 10 ms
- Note 5. USB20\_USVDD18, USB21\_USVDD18, USB30\_USVDD18, USB2\_USVDD33: Max. 10 ms
- Note:** The clock stabilization time depends on the board design. Make the setting according to the results of evaluation.
- Note:** The rise time of each power supply must be compliant with the maximum 30 ms regulation.

Figure 2.3-7 Power-On Sequence (CA55 Boot Mode)

### 2.3.8 CA55 Boot Mode (DDR Retention Enter)



<p>1st Grp power supply 0.8 V VDD08_AWO PLDVDD08_PLLCM33</p>	<p>2nd Grp-A power supply 1.8 V ADAVDD18 OTPVDD18 VDD1833_PRE18_AWO VDD18_AWO VDD18_PWC PLVDD_PLLCM33  (When used as 1.8 V) VDD1833_AWO VDD1833_XSPI</p>	<p>3rd Grp-A power supply 0.8 V USB2_USDVDD USB30_USVPTX PCIE_VCC08AL01 DSI_VDD0P8 CSI0_MSVD0P8 PLDVDD08_OTHERS VDD08_OTHERS  0.8/0.9 V VDD09_CA55 PLDVDD09_PLLCA55</p>	<p>4th Grp power supply 1.8 V VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_1 VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_2 DSI_VDD18 CSI0_MSVD18 LVDS_VCCQ USB20_USVDD18 USB21_USVDD18 USB30_USVPH USB30_USVDD18 DDR0_VAA PLVDD_PLLCA55 PLVDD_OTHERS PCIE_VCC18ACMN PCIE_VCC18AL01  (When used as 1.8 V) VDD1833_OTHERS VDD1833_SD0 VDD1833_SD1 VDD1833_SD2 VDD1833_ET0 VDD1833_ET1  1.2/1.8 V VDD1218_I3C  3.3 V USB2_USVDD33</p>	<p>5th Grp power supply 1.2 V DSI_VDD12 (When used as 3.3 V) VDD1833_OTHERS VDD1833_SD0 VDD1833_SD1 VDD1833_SD2 VDD1833_ET0 VDD1833_ET1</p>
	<p>2nd Grp-B power supply (When used as 3.3 V) VDD1833_AWO VDD1833_XSPI</p>	<p>3rd Grp-B power supply 1.1 V DDR0_VDDQ  0.6/1.1 V DDR0_VDDQLP</p>		

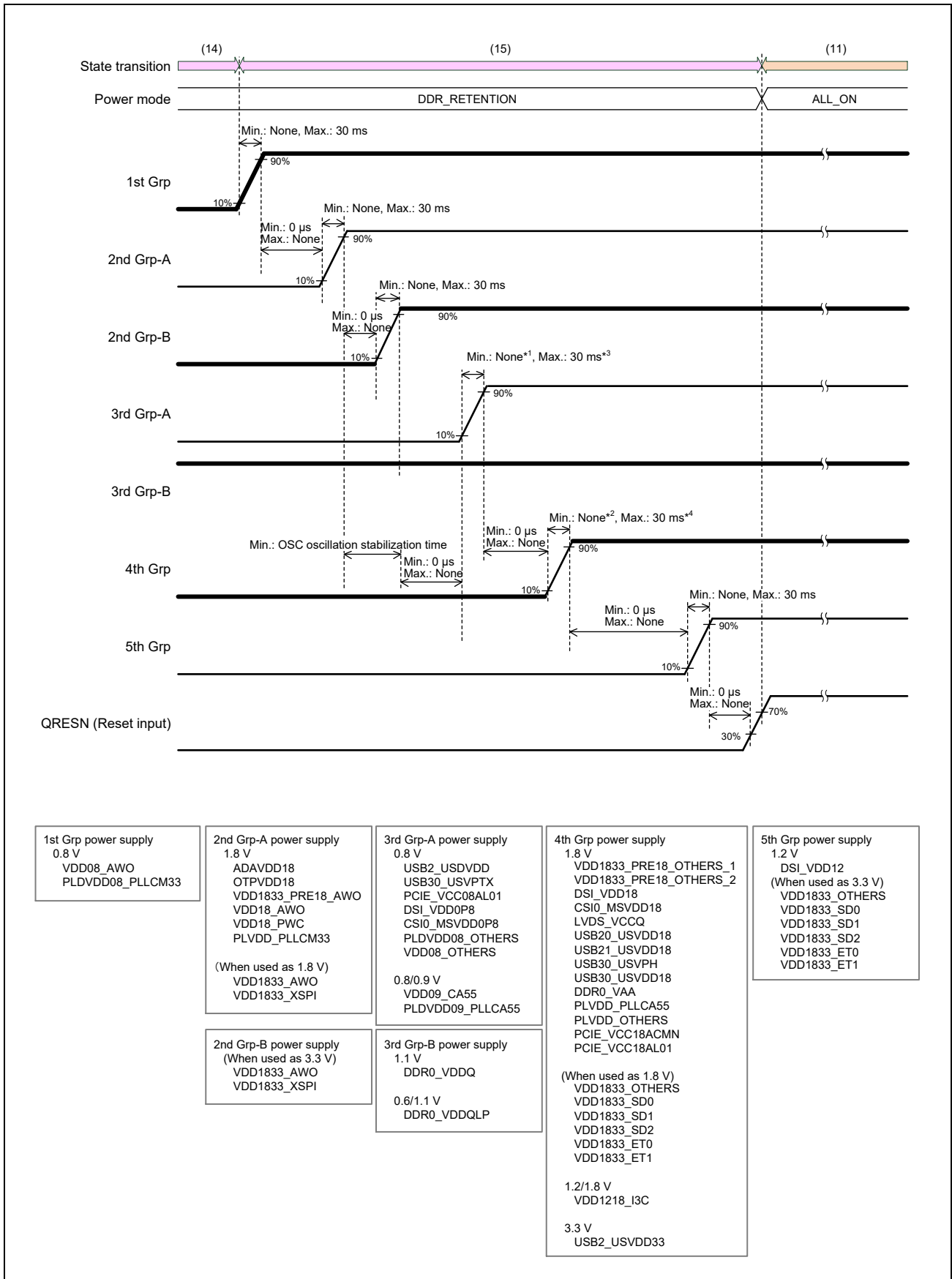
Note 1. VDD08\_OTHERS: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

Note 2. VDD1833\_PRE18\_OTHERS\_1: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

**Note:** The fall time of each power supply must be compliant with the maximum 30 ms regulation.

Figure 2.3-8 DDR Retention Enter Sequence (CA55 Boot Mode)

### 2.3.9 CA55 Boot Mode (DDR retention exit)



Note 1. VDD08\_OTHERS, USB30\_USVPTX, USB2\_USDVDD: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

Note 2. VDD1833\_PRE18\_OTHERS\_1: Min. 10  $\mu$ s  
DDR0\_VAA: Min. 290  $\mu$ s  
USB2\_USVDD33: Min. 30  $\mu$ s  
USB20\_USVDD18, USB21\_USVDD18, USB30\_USVDD18: Min. 20  $\mu$ s  
USB30\_USVPH: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

Note 3. USB2\_USDVDD: Max. 10 ms

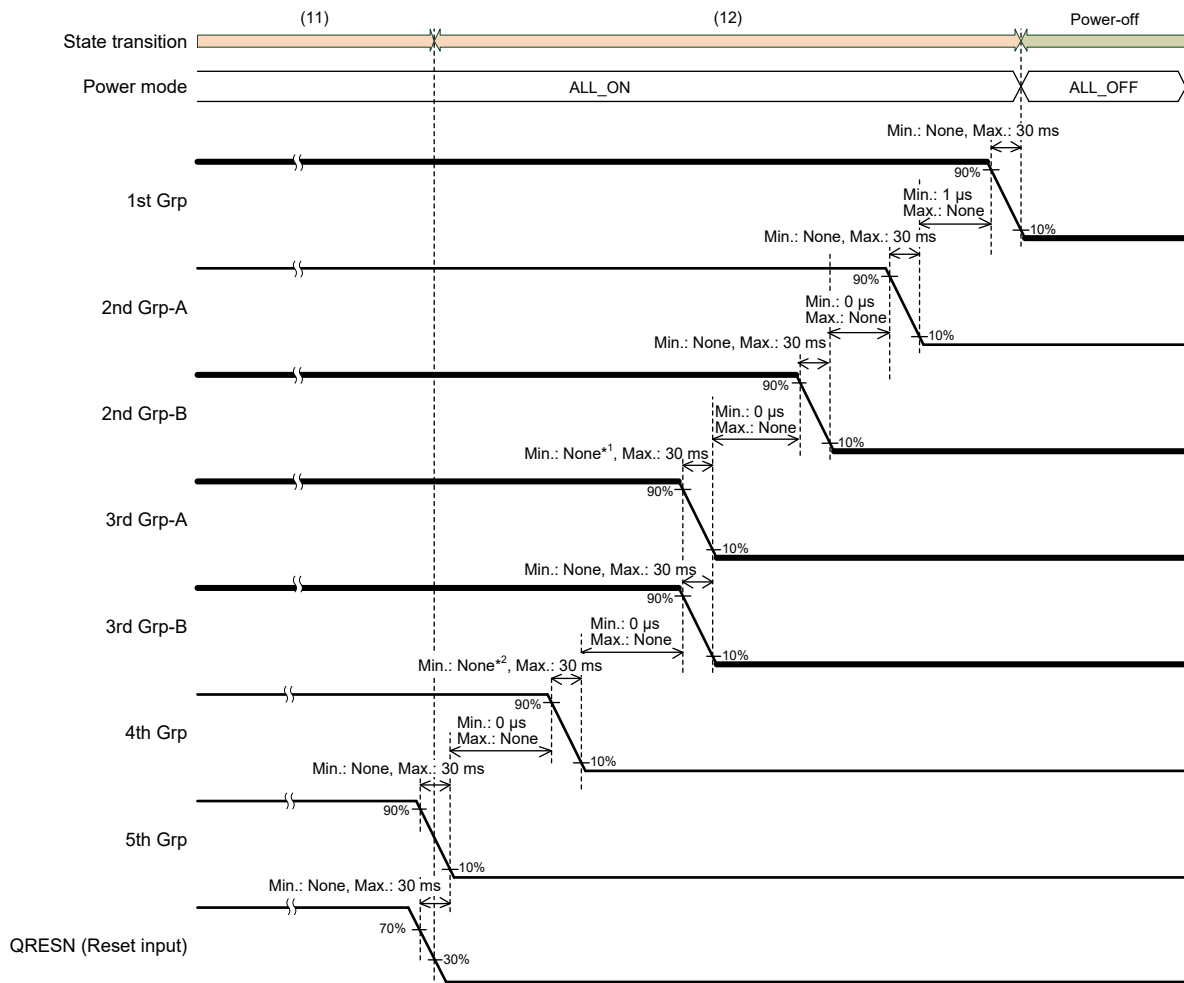
Note 4. USB20\_USVDD18, USB21\_USVDD18, USB30\_USVDD18, USB2\_USVDD33: Max. 10 ms

**Note:** The clock stabilization time depends on the board design. Make the setting according to the results of evaluation.

Figure 2.3-9 DDR Retention Exit Sequence (CA55 Boot Mode)



### 2.3.10 CA55 Boot Mode (Power-Off)



<p>1st Grp power supply</p> <p>0.8 V</p> <p>VDD08_AWO</p> <p>PLDVDD08_PLLCM33</p>	<p>2nd Grp-A power supply</p> <p>1.8 V</p> <p>ADAVDD18</p> <p>OTPVDD18</p> <p>VDD1833_PRE18_AWO</p> <p>VDD18_AWO</p> <p>VDD18_PWC</p> <p>PLVDD_PLLCM33</p> <p>(When used as 1.8 V)</p> <p>VDD1833_AWO</p> <p>VDD1833_XSPI</p>	<p>3rd Grp-A power supply</p> <p>0.8 V</p> <p>USB2_USDVDD</p> <p>USB30_USVPTX</p> <p>PCIE_VCC08AL01</p> <p>DSL_VDD0P8</p> <p>CSI0_MSVD0P8</p> <p>PLDVDD08_OTHERS</p> <p>VDD08_OTHERS</p> <p>0.8/0.9 V</p> <p>VDD09_CA55</p> <p>PLDVDD09_PLLCA55</p>	<p>4th Grp power supply</p> <p>1.8 V</p> <p>VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_1</p> <p>VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_2</p> <p>DSI_VDD18</p> <p>CSI0_MSVD18</p> <p>LVDS_VCCQ</p> <p>USB20_USVDD18</p> <p>USB21_USVDD18</p> <p>USB30_USVPH</p> <p>USB30_USVDD18</p> <p>DDR0_VAA</p> <p>PLVDD_PLLCA55</p> <p>PLVDD_OTHERS</p> <p>PCIE_VCC18ACMN</p> <p>PCIE_VCC18AL01</p> <p>(When used as 1.8 V)</p> <p>VDD1833_OTHERS</p> <p>VDD1833_SD0</p> <p>VDD1833_SD1</p> <p>VDD1833_SD2</p> <p>VDD1833_ET0</p> <p>VDD1833_ET1</p> <p>1.2/1.8 V</p> <p>VDD1218_I3C</p> <p>3.3 V</p> <p>USB2_USVDD33</p>	<p>5th Grp power supply</p> <p>1.2 V</p> <p>DSI_VDD12</p> <p>(When used as 3.3 V)</p> <p>VDD1833_OTHERS</p> <p>VDD1833_SD0</p> <p>VDD1833_SD1</p> <p>VDD1833_SD2</p> <p>VDD1833_ET0</p> <p>VDD1833_ET1</p>
	<p>2nd Grp-B power supply</p> <p>(When used as 1.8 V)</p> <p>VDD1833_AWO</p> <p>VDD1833_XSPI</p>	<p>3rd Grp-B power supply</p> <p>1.1 V</p> <p>DDR0_VDDQ</p> <p>0.6/1.1 V</p> <p>DDR0_VDDQLP</p>		

Note 1. VDD08\_OTHERS: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

Note 2. VDD1833\_PRE18\_OTHERS\_1: Min. 10  $\mu$ s

**Note:** The clock stabilization time depends on the board design. Make the setting according to the results of evaluation.

Figure 2.3-10 Power-Off Sequence (CA55 Boot Mode)

## 2.4 DC Characteristics

### 2.4.1 Maximum Supply Current

Conditions for the supply current: Power supply voltage = Max. value, T<sub>j</sub> = -40 to 125°C

Table 2.4-1 Max. Supply Currents during Operation (1/2)

Unit Name	Item	Symbol	Max.	Unit	Note
CA55	0.8-V (or 0.9-V) power supply current	I <sub>DD09_CA55</sub>	3014	mA	VDD09_CA55
PD_OTHERS	0.8-V core power supply current	I <sub>DD08_OTHERS</sub>	3484	mA	VDD08_OTHERS
	I/O power supply current	I <sub>DD1833_OTHERS</sub>	75	mA	VDD1833_OTHERS
	pre-driver power supply	I <sub>DD1833PRE18_OTHERS1</sub>	4	mA	VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_1
PD_AWO	0.8-V core power supply current	I <sub>DD08_AWO</sub>	192	mA	VDD08_AWO
	1.8-V core power supply current	I <sub>DD18_AWO</sub>	4	mA	VDD18_AWO
	I/O power supply current	I <sub>DD1833_AWO</sub>	13	mA	VDD1833_AWO
	Pre-driver power supply current	I <sub>DD1833PRE18_AWO</sub>	2	mA	VDD1833_PRE18_AWO
USB3 Ch0	1.8-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DDUSB30_USVPH</sub>	33	mA	USB30_USVPH
	0.8-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DDUSB30_USVPTX</sub>	59	mA	USB30_USVPTX
	1.8-V PHY power supply current*1	I <sub>DDUSB30_USVDD18</sub>	20	mA	USB30_USVDD18
USB2 Ch0	1.8-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DDUSB20_USVDD18</sub>	20	mA	USB20_USVDD18
USB2 Ch1	1.8-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DDUSB21_USVDD18</sub>	20	mA	USB21_USVDD18
USB3 Ch0 (for USB2), USB2 Ch0, USB2 Ch1 common	3.3-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DDUSB2_USVDD33</sub>	39	mA	USB2_USVDD33
	0.8-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DDUSB2_USDVDD</sub>	30	mA	USB2_USDVDD
xSPI	I/O power supply current	I <sub>DD1833_XSPI</sub>	25	mA	VDD1833_XSPI
SD/MMC Ch0	I/O power supply current	I <sub>DD1833_SD0</sub>	17	mA	VDD1833_SD0
SD/MMC Ch1	I/O power supply current	I <sub>DD1833_SD1</sub>	10	mA	VDD1833_SD1
SD Ch2	I/O power supply current	I <sub>DD1833_SD2</sub>	10	mA	VDD1833_SD2
SD/MMC Ch0, SD/MMC Ch1, SD Ch2, GBETH Ch0, GBETH Ch1 common	pre-driver power supply	I <sub>DD1833PRE18_OTHERS2</sub>	7	mA	VDD1833_PRE18_OTHERS_2
OTP	1.8-V power supply current	I <sub>DDOTPVDD18</sub>	6	mA	OTPVDD18
LPDDR4/LPD DR4X Ch0	1.1-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DDQ_DDR0</sub>	760	mA	DDR0_VDDQ
	PHY power supply current	I <sub>DDQLP_DDR0</sub>	253	mA	DDR0_VDDQLP
	1.8-V PLL power supply current	I <sub>DDVAA_DDR0</sub>	5	mA	DDR0_VAA
GBETH Ch0	I/O power supply current	I <sub>DD1833_ET0</sub>	9	mA	VDD1833_ET0
GBETH Ch1	I/O power supply current	I <sub>DD1833_ET1</sub>	9	mA	VDD1833_ET1
MIPI CSI Ch0	1.8-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DDMSVDD18_CSI0</sub>	11	mA	CSI0_MSVD18
	0.8-V core power supply current	I <sub>DDMSVDD0P8_CSI1</sub>	39	mA	CSI0_MSVD0P8
MIPI DSI	0.8-V core power supply current	I <sub>DD0P8_DSI</sub>	112	mA	DSI_VDD0P8
	1.2-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DD12_DSI</sub>	8	mA	DSI_VDD12
	1.8-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DD18_DSI</sub>	11	mA	DSI_VDD18

Table 2.4-1 Max. Supply Currents during Operation (2/2)

Unit Name	Item	Symbol	Max.	Unit	Note
PCIE	1.8-V power supply current	I <sub>DDPCIEVCC18ACMN</sub>	18	mA	PCIE_VCC18ACMN
	1.8-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DDPCIEVCC18AL01</sub>	53	mA	PCIE_VCC18AL01
	0.8-V PHY power supply current	I <sub>DDPCIEVCC08AL01</sub>	83	mA	PCIE_VCC08AL01
I3C	I/O power supply current	I <sub>DD1218_I3C</sub>	2	mA	VDD1218_I3C
ADC	1.8-V analog power supply current	I <sub>DDADAVDD18</sub>	2	mA	ADAVDD18
LVDS Ch0, LVDS Ch1 common	LVDS 1.8V power supply current	I <sub>DDLVDVDD18</sub>	91	mA	LVDS_VCCQ
CPG	PLLCM33 1.8-V power supply current	I <sub>DDPLVDD_PLLCM33</sub>	2	mA	PLVDD_PLLCM33
	PLLCA55 1.8-V power supply current	I <sub>DDPLVDD_PLLCA55</sub>	2	mA	PLVDD_PLLCA55
	PLLVDD_OTHERS 1.8-V power supply current	I <sub>DDPLVDD_PLOOTHERS</sub>	15	mA	PLVDD_OTHERS
	PLLCM33 0.8-V power supply current	I <sub>DDPLVDD08_PLLCM33</sub>	3	mA	PLDVDD08_PLLCM33
	PLLCA55 0.8-V power supply current	I <sub>DDPLVDD08_PLLCA55</sub>	3	mA	PLDVDD09_PLLCA55
	PLLVDD_OTHERS 0.8-V power supply current	I <sub>DDPLVDD08_PLOOTHERS</sub>	18	mA	PLDVDD08_OTHERS
PWC	1.8-V I/O power supply current	I <sub>DD18_PWC</sub>	2	mA	VDD18_PWC

## 2.4.2 Standard I/O Characteristics

For the I/O types, refer to the external pin list in **1.6 External Pins and Multiplexed Functional Pin**.

Table 2.4-2 DC Characteristics (Standard I/O)

$V_{DD} = 1.14 \text{ V to } 1.89 \text{ V}$  (1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type),  $V_{DD} = 1.71 \text{ V to } 1.89 \text{ V}$  (3.3/1.8-V switching I/O types 3\*<sup>13</sup>, 4\*<sup>13</sup> and 1.8-V OSC I/O type),  $V_{DD} = 1.71 \text{ V to } 3.46 \text{ V}$  (3.3/1.8-V switching I/O types 1, 2)

Item	I/O Type	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
External voltage tolerance	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 3	$V_{TOL}$	—	—	3.6	V	$V_{DD}$ power-off & on
High-level input voltage	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type (1.2 V)	$V_{IH}$	$0.8 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	—
	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type (1.8 V)	$V_{IH}$	$0.7 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	—
	1.8-V OSC I/O type	$V_{IH}$	$0.7 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2 (1.8 V)						
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 3 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 4 (1.8 V)	$V_{IH}$	$0.75 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2 (3.3 V)	$V_{IH}$	$0.7 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	—
Low-level input voltage	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type (1.2 V)	$V_{IL}$	-0.3	—	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V	—
	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type (1.8 V)	$V_{IL}$	-0.3	—	$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	V	—
	1.8-V OSC I/O type	$V_{IL}$	-0.3	—	$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	V	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 3 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 4 (1.8 V)						
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2 (3.3 V)	$V_{IL}$	-0.3	—	$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	V	—
Hysteresis voltage	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type	$\Delta V$	$0.1 \times V_{DD}$	—	—	V	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 3* <sup>2</sup> 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 4* <sup>1</sup>	$\Delta V$	$0.08 \times V_{DD}$	—	—	V	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2* <sup>14</sup>	$\Delta V$	0.1	—	—	V	—

Item	I/O Type	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition	
Input leakage current	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type (1.2 V)	$I_i$	-10	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{SS}$ or $V_{DD}$ max & $V_{DD}$ power-on	
			-10	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{SS}$ or $V_{DD}$ max & $V_{DD}$ power-off	
	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type (1.8 V)	$I_i$	-18	—	18	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{DD}$ max & $V_{DD}$ power-on	
			-18	—	18	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{SS}$ or $V_{DD}$ max & $V_{DD}$ power-off	
	1.8-V OSC I/O type	$I_i$	-12	—	12	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{DD}$ max & $V_{DD}$ power-on	
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1							
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 3	$I_i$	-18	—	18	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{DD}$ max & $V_{DD}$ power-on	
							-18	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2	$I_i$	-12	—	12	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{DD}$ max & $V_{DD}$ power-on	
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 4							
	Input pull-down resistor current	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type <sup>*3</sup> (1.2 V)	$I_{RPU}$	10	—	100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{DD}$ max
		1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type <sup>*3</sup> (1.8 V)	$I_{RPU}$	25	—	130	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{DD}$ max
3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1 <sup>*7</sup> 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 3 <sup>*9</sup> 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 4 <sup>*5</sup>		$I_{RPU}$	25	—	200	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{DD}$ max	
3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2 <sup>*11</sup>		$I_{RPU}$	18	—	148	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{DD}$ max	
Input pull-up resistor current		1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type <sup>*4</sup> (1.2 V)	$I_{RPD}$	-10	—	-100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{SS}$
		1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type <sup>*4</sup> (1.8 V)	$I_{RPD}$	-35	—	-185	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{SS}$
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1 <sup>*8</sup> 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 3 <sup>*10</sup> 3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 4 <sup>*6</sup>	$I_{RPD}$	-25	—	-200	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{SS}$	
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2 <sup>*12</sup>	$I_{RPD}$	-18	—	-192	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{in} = V_{SS}$	

Item	I/O Type	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
High-level output voltage	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type (1.2 V)	$V_{OH}$	$0.8 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OH} = -1/-2/-4/-6$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type (1.8 V)	$V_{OH}$	$0.8 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OH} = -2/-4/-8/-12$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
	1.8-V OSC I/O type	$V_{OH}$	$0.8 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OH} = -2/-4/-8/-12$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1 (1.8 V)	$V_{OH}$	$0.8 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OH} = -1.6/-3.2/-6.4/-9.6$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 3 (1.8V)						
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 4 (1.8V)						
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1 (3.3 V)	$V_{OH}$	$0.8 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OH} = -2/-4/-8/-12$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2 (1.8 V)	$V_{OH}$	$0.8 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OH} = -5/-6/-7/-10$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2 (3.3 V)	$V_{OH}$	$0.8 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OH} = -9/-11/-13/-18$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
	Low-level output voltage	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type (1.2 V)	$V_{OL}$	0	—	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V
1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type (1.8 V)		$V_{OL}$	0	—	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OL} = 2/4/8/12$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
1.8-V OSC I/O type		$V_{OL}$	0	—	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OL} = 2/4/8/12$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1 (1.8 V)		$V_{OL}$	0	—	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OL} = 1.6/3.2/6.4/9.6$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 3 (1.8V)							
3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 4 (1.8V)							
3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1 (3.3 V)		$V_{OL}$	0	—	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OL} = 2/4/8/12$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2 (1.8 V)		$V_{OL}$	0	—	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OL} = 5/6/7/10$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)
3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2 (3.3 V)		$V_{OL}$	0	—	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V	$I_{OL} = 9/11/13/18$ mA (drive strength X1/X2/X4/X6)

Item	I/O Type	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Pull-up resistance	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type* <sup>4</sup> (1.2 V)	R <sub>PU</sub>	15	—	160	kΩ	—
	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type* <sup>4</sup> (1.8 V)	R <sub>PU</sub>	10	—	50	kΩ	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1* <sup>8</sup> (1.8 V)	R <sub>PU</sub>	10	—	50	kΩ	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 3* <sup>10</sup> (1.8 V)						
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 4* <sup>6</sup> (1.8 V)						
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1* <sup>8</sup> (3.3 V)	R <sub>PU</sub>	10	—	100	kΩ	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2* <sup>12</sup>	R <sub>PU</sub>	12	—	92	kΩ	—
Pull-down resistance	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type* <sup>3</sup> (1.2 V)	R <sub>PD</sub>	15	—	160	kΩ	—
	1.8/1.2-V switching I/O type* <sup>3</sup> (1.8 V)	R <sub>PD</sub>	15	—	60	kΩ	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1* <sup>7</sup> (1.8 V)	R <sub>PD</sub>	10	—	50	kΩ	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 3* <sup>9</sup> (1.8 V)						
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 4* <sup>5</sup> (1.8 V)						
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 1* <sup>7</sup> (3.3 V)	R <sub>PD</sub>	10	—	100	kΩ	—
	3.3/1.8-V switching I/O type 2* <sup>11</sup>	R <sub>PD</sub>	13	—	92	kΩ	—
Input capacitance	—	C <sub>in</sub>	—	—	10	pF	

Note 1. Only for the QRESN and QRESNSEL pin

Note 2. When the RIIC function is in use or the value of the PFC\_SMT\_mn register is 1

Note 3. Only for the P20 and P21 pins (when the value of the PFC\_PUPD\_mn register is 10b)

Note 4. Only for the P20 and P21 pins (when the value of the PFC\_PUPD\_mn register is 11b)

Note 5. Only for the QBYPASS, BSCANP, MD\_BOOT0, MD\_BOOT3, and BOOTSELCPU pins

Note 6. Only for the MD\_BOOT1, MD\_BOOT2 and MD\_CLKS pins

Note 7. Only for the WDTUDFCA, WDTUDFCM, and SCIF\_RXD, SCIF\_TXD pins (when the value of the PFC\_PUPD\_mn register is 10b)

Note 8. Only for the WDTUDFCA, WDTUDFCM, and SCIF\_RXD, SCIF\_TXD pins (when the value of the PFC\_PUPD\_mn register is 11b)

Note 9. When the value of the PFC\_PUPD\_mn register is 10b

Note 10. When the value of the PFC\_PUPD\_mn register is 11b

Note 11. Only for the pins other than SD0CLK, SD0RSTN, SD0PWEN, and SD0IOVS (when the value of the PFC\_PUPD\_mn register is 10b)

Note 12. Only for the pins other than SD0CLK, SD0RSTN, SD0PWEN, and SD0IOVS (when the value of the PFC\_PUPD\_mn register is 11b)

Note 13. This type IO can be available both 3.3 V and 1.8 V buffers, but it is fixed at 1.8 V buffer.

Note 14. Only for the pins other than SD0CLK, SD0CMD, SD0DAT0-SD0DAT7, SD0PWEN, SD0IOVS, and SD0RSTN (when the RIIC function is in use or the value of the PFC\_SMT\_mn register is 1)



Table 2.4-3 DC Characteristics (LVDS)  
 $V_{DD} = 1.71\text{ V to }1.89\text{ V (I/O type[LVDStype])}$

Item	I/O Type	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Output differential voltage	LVDS	VOD	250	—	450	mV	TIA-EIA-644 Termination load = 100Ω
Output offset voltage	LVDS	VOS	1.125	—	1.375	V	TIA-EIA-644 Termination load = 100Ω
Change in  VOD  between 0 and 1	LVDS	$\Delta$ VOD	—	—	50	mV	TIA-EIA-644 Termination load = 100Ω
Change in VOS between 0 and 1	LVDS	$\Delta$ VOS	—	—	50	mV	TIA-EIA-644 Termination load = 100Ω

## 2.5 AC Characteristics

Conditions:

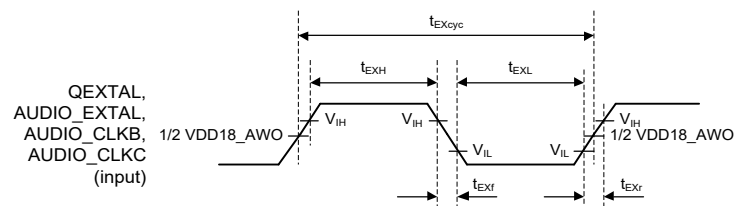
$$VDD18 = VDD18\_AWO = ADAVDD18 = VDD1833\_ * (1.8 \text{ V mode})$$

$$VDD33 = VDD1833\_ * (3.3 \text{ V mode})$$

### 2.5.1 Clock Timing

Table 2.5-1 Clock Timing Table

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
QEXTAL clock input frequency	$f_{EX}$	24 -50 ppm	24 +50 ppm	MHz	<b>Figure 2.5-1</b>
QEXTAL clock input cycle time	$t_{EXcyc}$	41.67	41.67	ns	
AUDIO_EXTAL clock input frequency	$f_{EX}$	4	48	MHz	
AUDIO_EXTAL clock input cycle time	$t_{EXcyc}$	20.83	250	ns	
AUDIO_CLKB, AUDIO_CLKC clock input frequency (external clock is input)	$f_{EX}$	4	50	MHz	
AUDIO_CLKB, AUDIO_CLKC clock input cycle time (external clock is input)	$t_{EXcyc}$	20	250	ns	
QEXTAL clock input low-level pulse width	$t_{EXL}$	0.4	0.6	$t_{EXcyc}$	
QEXTAL clock input high-level pulse width	$t_{EXH}$	0.4	0.6	$t_{EXcyc}$	
AUDIO_XTAL, AUDIO_CLKB, AUDIO_CLKC clock input low-level pulse width	$t_{EXL}$	0.45	0.55	$t_{EXcyc}$	
AUDIO_EXTAL, AUDIO_CLKB, AUDIO_CLKC clock input high-level pulse width	$t_{EXH}$	0.45	0.55	$t_{EXcyc}$	
QEXTAL, AUDIO_EXTAL, AUDIO_CLKB, AUDIO_CLKC clock input rise time	$t_{EXr}$	—	4	ns	
QEXTAL, AUDIO_EXTAL, AUDIO_CLKB, AUDIO_CLKC clock input fall time	$t_{EXf}$	—	4	ns	
Mode hold time	$t_{MDH}$	—	100	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-2</b>
Mode setup time	$t_{MDS}$	—	100	ns	



**Note:** When the clock is input on the QEXTAL, AUDIO\_EXTAL, AUDIO\_CLKB, or AUDIO\_CLKC

Figure 2.5-1 Clock Input Timing

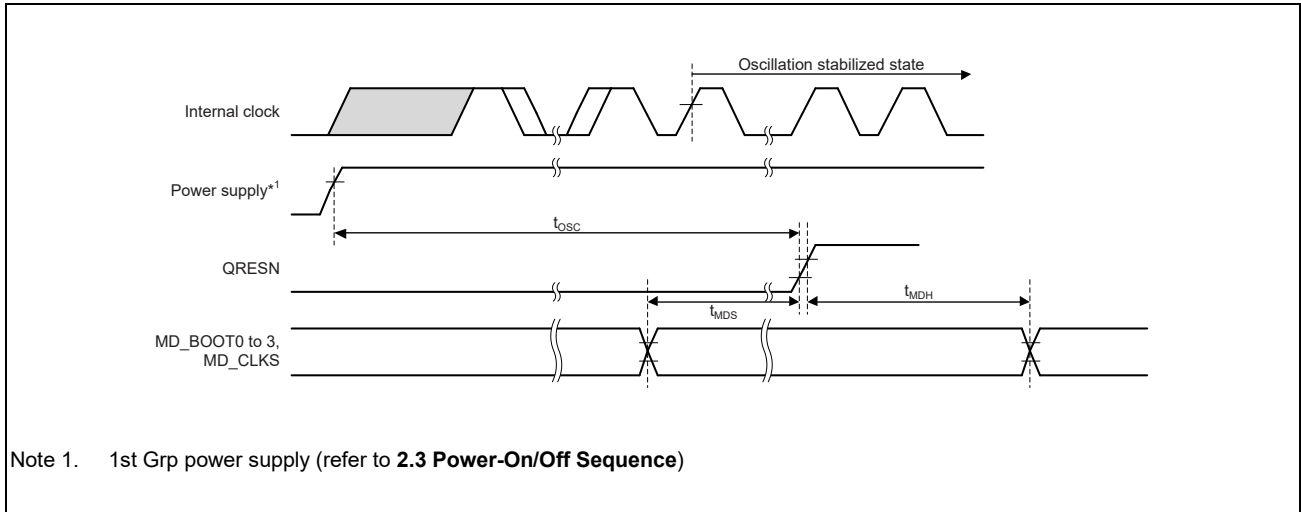


Figure 2.5-2 Power-On Oscillation Settling Time

### 2.5.2 CMTW Timing

Table 2.5-2 CMTW Timing

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figure
CMTW	Input capture input pulse width	Single-edge setting	$t_{CMTWICW}$	1.5	—	$t_{PLCyc}^{*1}$
		Both-edge setting		2.5	—	

Note 1.  $t_{PLCyc}$ : PCLKL cycle

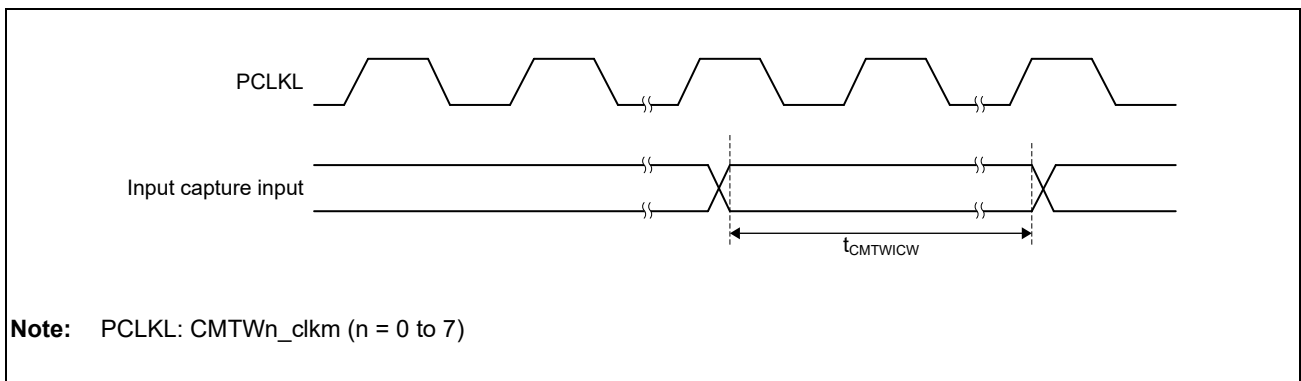


Figure 2.5-3 CMTW Input Capture Input Timing

### 2.5.3 POEG and GPT Trigger Timings

GPT Conditions: High-drive output is selected in the PFC register.

Table 2.5-3 POEG and GPT Trigger Timings

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figure	
POEG	POEG input trigger pulse width	$t_{POEW}$	1.5	—	$t_{Pcyc}^{*1}$	<b>Figure 2.5-4</b>	
GPT	Input capture pulse width	Single edge	$t_{GTICW}$	1.5	—	$t_{PDcyc}^{*2}$	<b>Figure 2.5-5</b>
		Dual edge	$t_{GTICW}$	2.5	—		

Note 1.  $t_{Pcyc}$ : POEGx\_n\_PCLK cycle (x = A to D, n = 0, 1)

Note 2.  $t_{PDcyc}$ : GPT\_n\_clks\_gpt cycle (n = 0, 1)

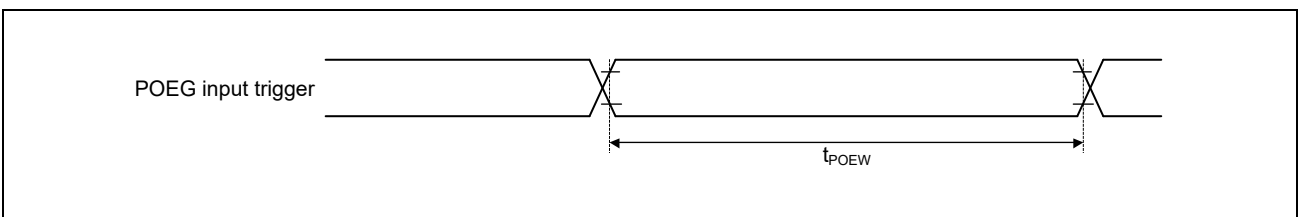


Figure 2.5-4 POEG Input Trigger Timing

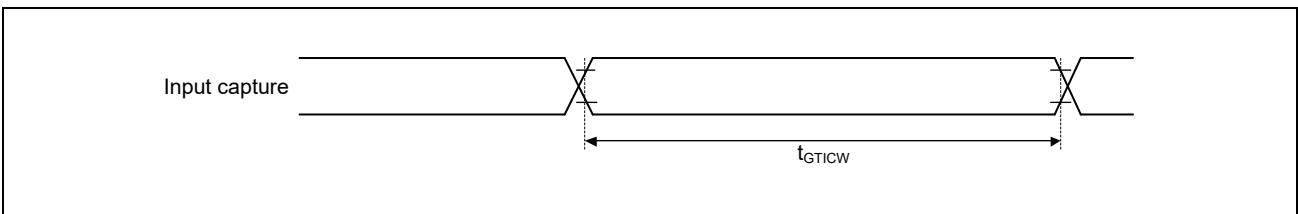


Figure 2.5-5 GPT Input Capture Timing

### 2.5.4 Watchdog Timer Access Timing

Table 2.5-4 Watchdog Timer Timing

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
WDTUDFCM / WDTUDFCA output time	$t_L$	64	64	$t_{P1cyc}^{*1}$	<b>Figure 2.5-6</b>

Note 1.  $t_{P1cyc}$  indicates peripheral clock WDT\_n\_clk\_loco (n = 0 to 3).

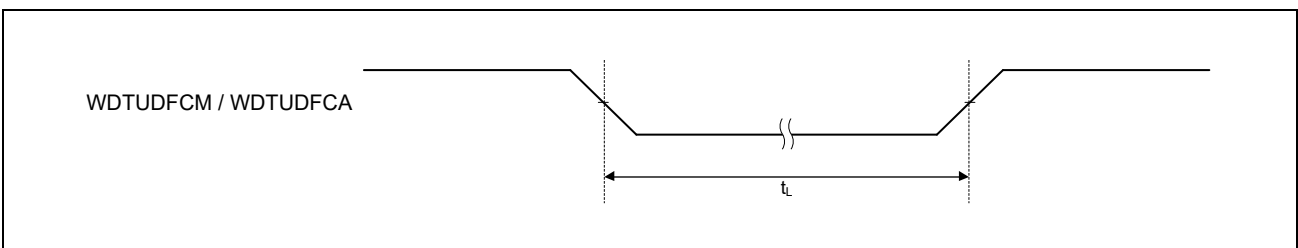


Figure 2.5-6 Watchdog Timer Output Timing

### 2.5.5 DMAC Timing

Table 2.5-5 DMAC Timing

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
DREQn pulse width	$t_{DREQW}$	20	—	$t_{cyc}^{*1}$	<b>Figure 2.5-7</b>
TENDn pulse width	$t_{TENDW}$	16	16	$t_{PCLKcyc}^{*2}$	<b>Figure 2.5-8</b>

Note 1.  $t_{cyc} = 41.666 \text{ ns}$  (24 MHz)

Note 2.  $t_{PCLKcyc} = 10 \text{ ns}$  (100 MHz): ICU\_0\_PCLK\_I cycle

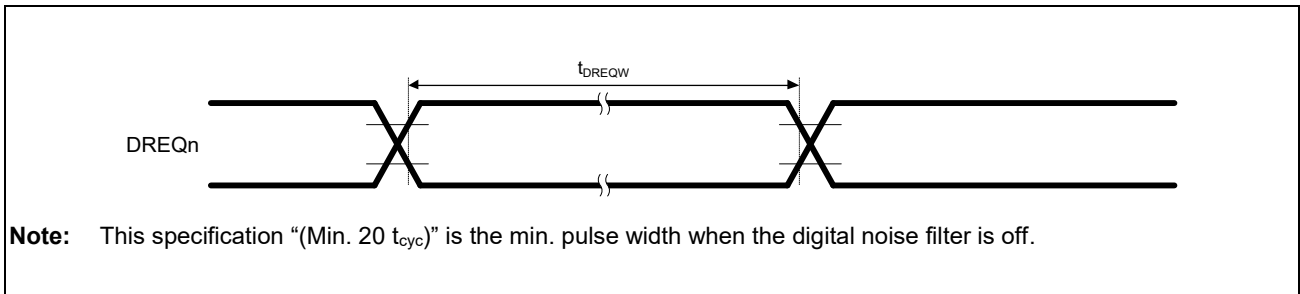


Figure 2.5-7 DMAC DREQn Timing

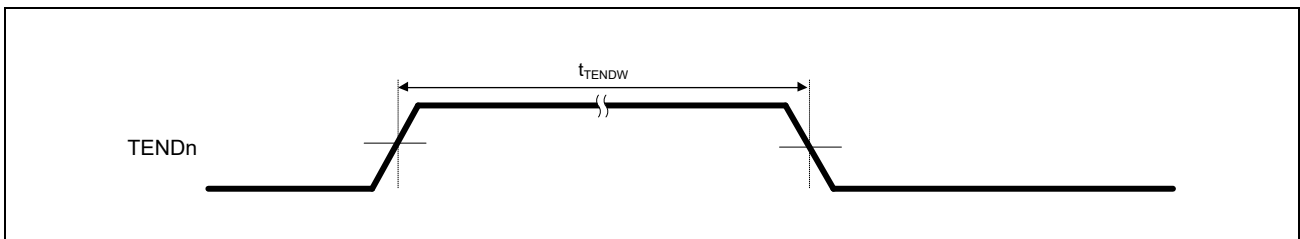


Figure 2.5-8 DMAC TENDn Timing

## 2.5.6 LPDDR4 PHY Characteristics

The LPDDR4 PHY of this LSI is compliant with the JEDEC 209-4B / JEDEC 209-4-1 standard.

## 2.5.7 SD Access Timing

Conditions:

$$V_{OH} = VDD33 \times 0.7$$

$$V_{OL} = VDD33 \times 0.3$$

$$C = 40 \text{ pF (3.3 V)}$$

Drive strength:  $\times 6$

### 2.5.6.1 SD Access Timing (SDR 3.3-V)

Table 2.5-6 SD AC Access Timing (SDR at 3.3-V Operation)

Item	Symbol	Default Speed Mode (25 MHz)		High Speed Mode (50 MHz)		Unit	Figures
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
SDnCLK clock cycle	$t_{SDCYC}$	40.0	—	20.0	—	ns	Figure 2.5-9
SDnCLK clock high level width	$t_{SDWH}$	10	—	7	—	ns	
SDnCLK clock low level width	$t_{SDWL}$	10	—	7	—	ns	
SDnCLK clock rise time	$t_{SDLH}$	—	10	—	3	ns	
SDnCLK clock fall time	$t_{SDHL}$	—	10	—	3	ns	
SDnCMD,SDnDATm output delay	$t_{SDODLY}$	-7.5	2.5	-6.2	2.5	ns	
SDnCMD,SDnDATm input set up time	$t_{SDIS}$	4.0	—	4.0	—	ns	
SDnCMD,SDnDATm input hold time	$t_{SDIH}$	2.0	—	2.0	—	ns	
SDnCMD,SDnDATm input data width	$t_{SDIDW}$	—	—	—	—	ns	

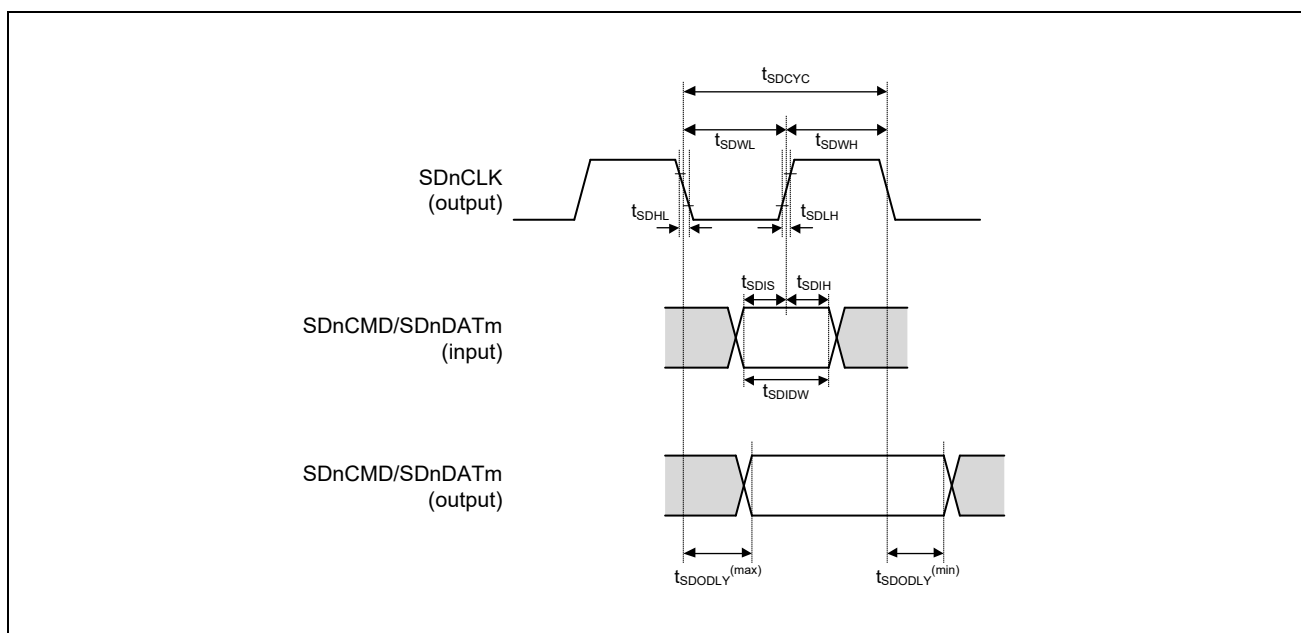


Figure 2.5-9 SDHC Interface Timing (SDR 3.3-V Power Supply)

## NOTE

The disclosure of other characteristics of the SD interface needs the conclusion of the following agreement.

- SD Host/Ancillary Product License Agreement (SD HALA)

For details, contact Renesas sales representatives.

## 2.5.8 eMMC Access Timing

Conditions:

$$V_{OH} = VDD18 \times 0.7, V_{OL} = VDD18 \times 0.3, C = 15 \text{ pF (1.8 V)}$$

$$V_{OH} = VDD33 \times 0.7, V_{OL} = VDD33 \times 0.3, C = 30 \text{ pF (3.3 V)}$$

Drive strength: ×6

### 2.5.7.1 eMMC host interface timing (default)

Table 2.5-7 eMMC Host Interface Timing (MMC Default 3.3-V Power Supply)

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
SDnCLK clock cycle	$t_{MMCPP}$	20.0	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-10</b>
SDnCLK clock high level width	$t_{MMCWH}$	7	—	ns	
SDnCLK clock low level width	$t_{MMCWL}$	7	—	ns	
SDnCLK clock rise time	$t_{MMCLH}$	—	3	ns	
SDnCLK clock fall time	$t_{MMCHL}$	—	3	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm output delay	$t_{MMCODY}$	-6.2	2.5	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm input setup time	$t_{MMCISU}$	4.0	—	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm input hold time	$t_{MMCIH}$	2.0	—	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm input data width	$t_{MMCIDW}$	—	—	ns	

Table 2.5-8 eMMC Host Interface Timing (MMC Default 1.8-V Power Supply)

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
SDnCLK clock cycle	$t_{MMCPP}$	20.0	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-10</b>
SDnCLK clock high level width	$t_{MMCWH}$	7	—	ns	
SDnCLK clock low level width	$t_{MMCWL}$	7	—	ns	
SDnCLK clock rise time	$t_{MMCLH}$	—	3	ns	
SDnCLK clock fall time	$t_{MMCHL}$	—	3	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm output delay	$t_{MMCODY}$	-4.2	1.6	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm input setup time	$t_{MMCISU}$	1.3	—	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm input hold time	$t_{MMCIH}$	1.878	—	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm input data width	$t_{MMCIDW}$	—	—	ns	

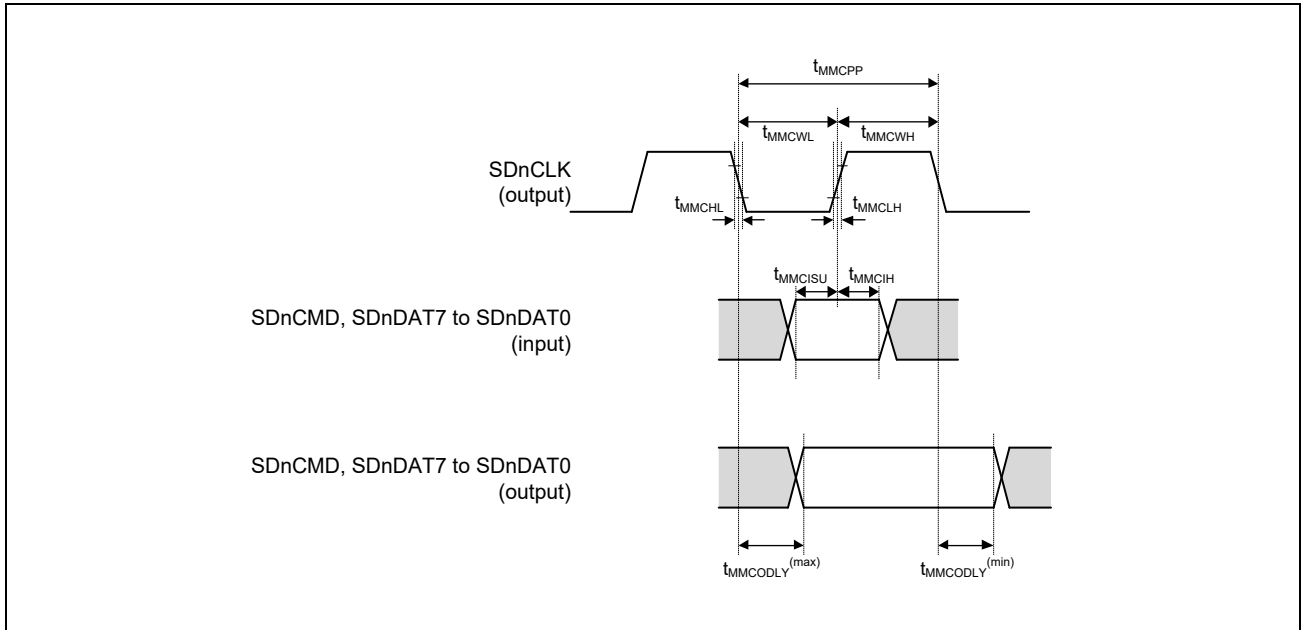


Figure 2.5-10 eMMC Host Interface Timing (MMC Default 1.8-V/3.3-V Power Supply)

### 2.5.7.2 eMMC host interface timing (HS-SDR)

NOTES

1. The spec of eMMC host interface timing (HS-SDR 3.3-V power supply) is the same as **Table 2.5-7 eMMC Host Interface Timing (MMC Default 3.3-V Power Supply)**.
2. The spec of eMMC host interface timing (HS-SDR 1.8V power supply) is the same as **Table 2.5-8 eMMC Host Interface Timing (MMC Default 1.8-V Power Supply)**.

### 2.5.7.3 eMMC host interface timing (HS-DDR)

Table 2.5-9 eMMC Host Interface Timing (HS-DDR 3.3-V Power Supply Operation)

Item	Symbol	High Speed Mode (50 MHz)		Unit	Figures
		Min.	Max.		
SDnCLK clock cycle	$t_{SDCYC}$	20.0	—	ns	Figure 2.5-11
SDnCLK clock high level width	$t_{SDWH}$	9.0	11.0	ns	
SDnCLK clock low level width	$t_{SDWL}$	9.0	11.0	ns	
SDnCLK clock rise time	$t_{SDLH}$	—	3.0	ns	
SDnCLK clock fall time	$t_{SDHL}$	—	3.0	ns	
SDnCMD output delay	$t_{SDODLY}$	-6.0	6.0	ns	
SDnCMD input set up time	$t_{SDIS}$	4.8	—	ns	
SDnCMD input hold time	$t_{SDIH}$	2.5	—	ns	
SDnDATm output delay	$t_{SDODLY\_DDR}$	2.5	6.5	ns	
SDnDATm input set up time	$t_{SDIS\_DDR}$	1.768	—	ns	
SDnDATm input hold time	$t_{SDIH\_DDR}$	1.5	—	ns	



Table 2.5-10 eMMC Host Interface Timing (HS-DDR 1.8-V Power Supply Operation)

Item	Symbol	High Speed Mode (50 MHz)		Unit	Figures
		Min.	Max.		
SDnCLK clock cycle	$t_{MMCCYC}$	20.0	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-11</b>
SDnCLK clock high level width	$t_{MMCWH}$	9.0	11.0	ns	
SDnCLK clock low level width	$t_{MMCWL}$	9.0	11.0	ns	
SDnCLK clock rise time	$t_{MMCLH}$	—	3.0	ns	
SDnCLK clock fall time	$t_{MMCHL}$	—	3.0	ns	
SDnCMD output delay	$t_{MMCODLY}$	-6.0	3.0	ns	
SDnCMD input set up time	$t_{MMCIS}$	4.8	—	ns	
SDnCMD input hold time	$t_{MMCIH}$	2.5	—	ns	
SDnDATm output delay	$t_{MMCODLY\_DDR}$	2.5	6.5	ns	
SDnDATm input set up time	$t_{MMCIS\_DDR}$	1.768	—	ns	
SDnDATm input hold time	$t_{SMCIIH\_DDR}$	1.5	—	ns	

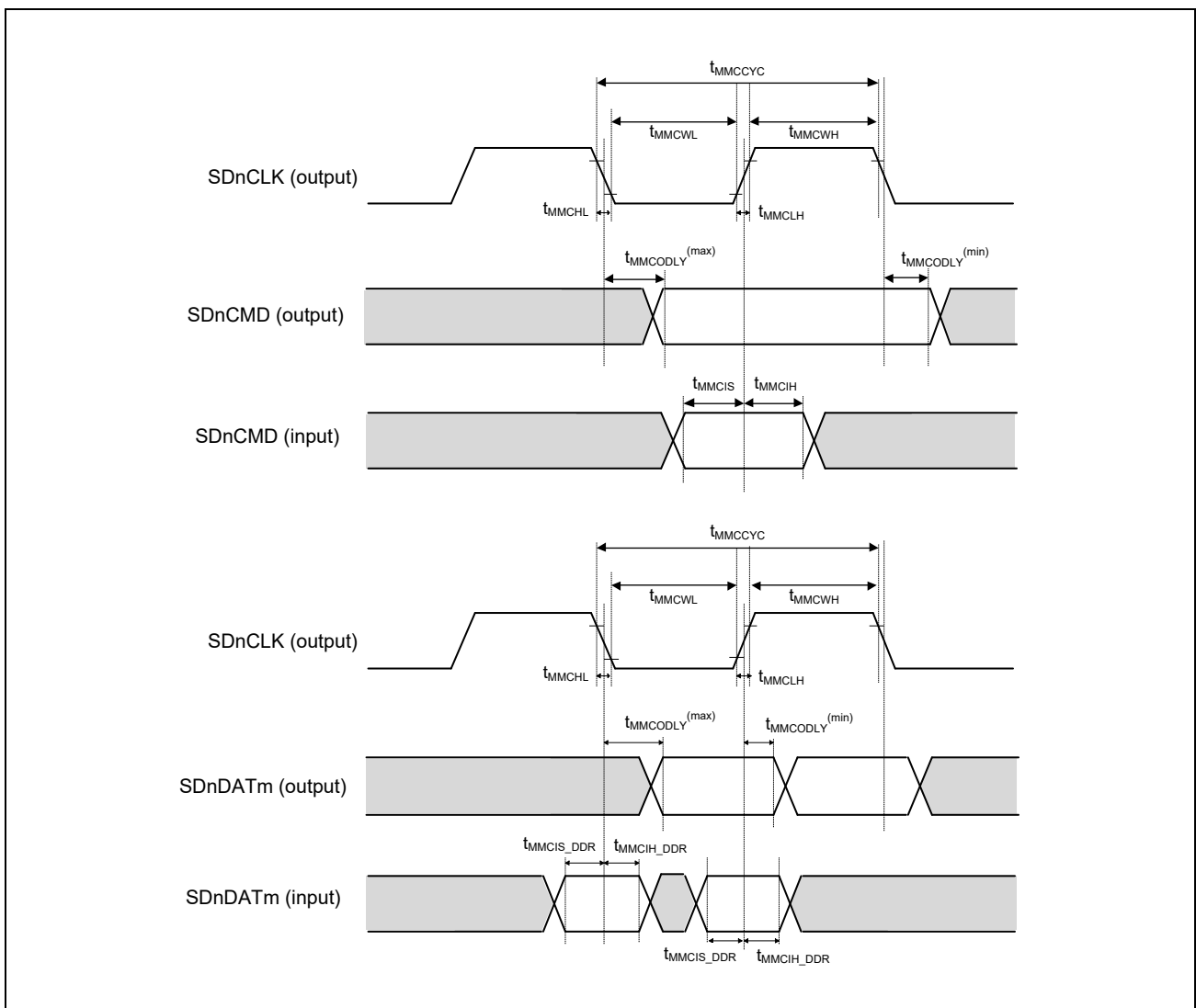


Figure 2.5-11 eMMC Host Interface (MMC Interface HS-DDR Mode 1.8/3.3-V Power Supply Selection)

### 2.5.7.4 eMMC host interface timing (HS200)

Table 2.5-11 eMMC Host Interface Timing (HS200 1.8-V Power Supply Operation, Output Load 15 pF)

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
SDnCLK clock cycle	$t_{MMCPP}$	5.0	10.0	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-12</b>
SDnCLK clock high level width	$t_{MMCWH}$	1.5	—	ns	
SDnCLK clock low level width	$t_{MMCWL}$	1.5	—	ns	
SDnCLK clock rise time	$t_{MMCCLH}$	—	1.0	ns	
SDnCLK clock fall time	$t_{MMCCHL}$	—	1.0	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm output delay	$t_{MMCODLY}$	-1.7	0.9	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm input setup time	$t_{MMCISU}$	—	—	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm input hold time	$t_{MMCIH}$	—	—	ns	
SDnCMD/SDnDATm input data width	$t_{MMCIDW}$	2.88	—	ns	

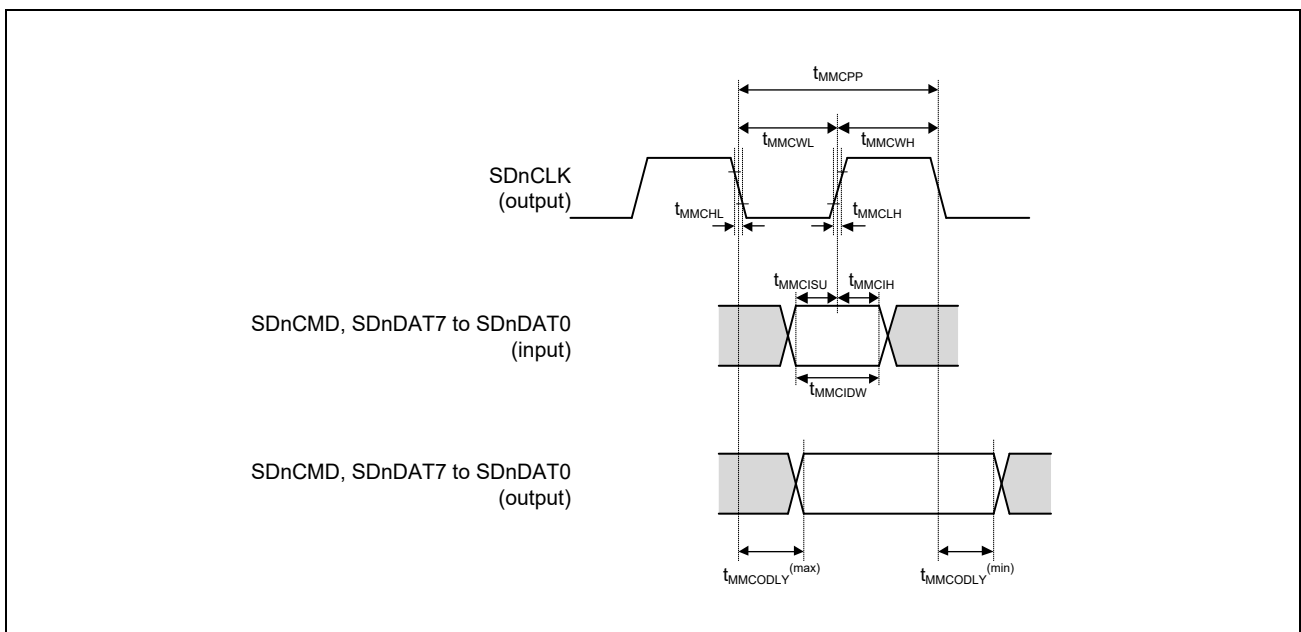


Figure 2.5-12 eMMC Host Interface (MMC Interface HS200 Mode 1.8-V Power Supply Selection)

## 2.5.9 Ethernet Interface Timing

Conditions:

$$V_{OH} = VDD18 \times 0.5, V_{OL} = VDD18 \times 0.5$$

$$V_{OH} = VDD33 \times 0.5, V_{OL} = VDD33 \times 0.5$$

$$C = 15 \text{ pF (RGMII)}, 30 \text{ pF (MII)}$$

Drive strength:  $\times 2, \times 4$

Table 2.5-12 Ethernet Interface Timing (n = 0, 1)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figure		
Ethernet (RGMII)	ETn_TXC_TXCLK, ETn_RXC_RXCLK cycle time duration	1 Gbps	$t_{RGMIIck}$	7.2	8.8	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-13</b>
		100 Mbps	$t_{RGMIIck}$	36	44	ns	
		10 Mbps	$t_{RGMIIck}$	360	440	ns	
	ETn_TXC_TXCLK, ETn_RXC_RXCLK frequency	1 Gbps	—	125 – 50 ppm	125 + 50 ppm	MHz	
		100 Mbps	—	25 – 50 ppm	25 + 50 ppm	MHz	
		10 Mbps	—	2.5 – 50 ppm	2.5 + 50 ppm	MHz	
	ETn_TXC_TXCLK, ETn_RXC_RXCLK duty cycle	1 Gbps	—	45	55	%	
		100 Mbps	—	40	60	%	
		10 Mbps	—	—	—	%	
	ETn_TXC_TXCLK, ETn_TXD0 to ETn_TXD3, ETn_TXCTL_TXEN, ETn_RXC_RXCLK, ETn_RXD0 to ETn_RXD3, ETn_RXCTL_RXDV rise/fall time	$t_{RGMIIr}$	—	$0.75^{-1}$	ns		
		$t_{RGMIIl}$	—	$0.75^{-1}$	ns		
	ETn_TXD0 to ETn_TXD3, ETn_TXCTL_TXEN, ETn_TXC_TXCLK output skew	$t_{RGMIIos}$	-0.5	0.5	ns		
ETn_RXD0 to ETn_RXD3, ETn_RXCTL_RXDV setup time	$t_{RGMIIis}$	1	—	ns			
ETn_RXD0 to ETn_RXD3, ETn_RXCTL_RXDV hold time	$t_{RGMIIh}$	1	—	ns			
Ethernet (MII)	ETn_TXCLK, ETn_RXCLK cycle time	100 Mbps	$t_{MIIck}$	40	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-14</b>
		10 Mbps	$t_{MIIck}$	400	—	ns	
	ETn_TXC_TXCLK, ETn_RXC_RXCLK frequency	100 Mbps	—	25 – 50 ppm	25 + 50 ppm	MHz	
		10 Mbps	—	2.5 – 50 ppm	2.5 + 50 ppm	MHz	
	ETn_TXD0 to ETn_TXD3, ETn_TXCTL_TXEN, ETn_TXER output delay time	$t_{MIIld}$	0	20	ns		
	ETn_RXD0 to ETn_RXD3, ETn_RXCTL_RXDV, ETn_RXER setup time	$t_{MIIis}$	10	—	ns		
ETn_RXD0 to ETn_RXD3, ETn_RXCTL_RXDV, ETn_RXER hold time	$t_{MIIh}$	10	—	ns			

Note 1. The measurement condition of  $t_{RGMIIr}$  and  $t_{RGMIIl}$  is in FIGURE 3 in Reduced Gigabit Media Independent Interface (RGMII) 12/10/2000 Version 1.3.

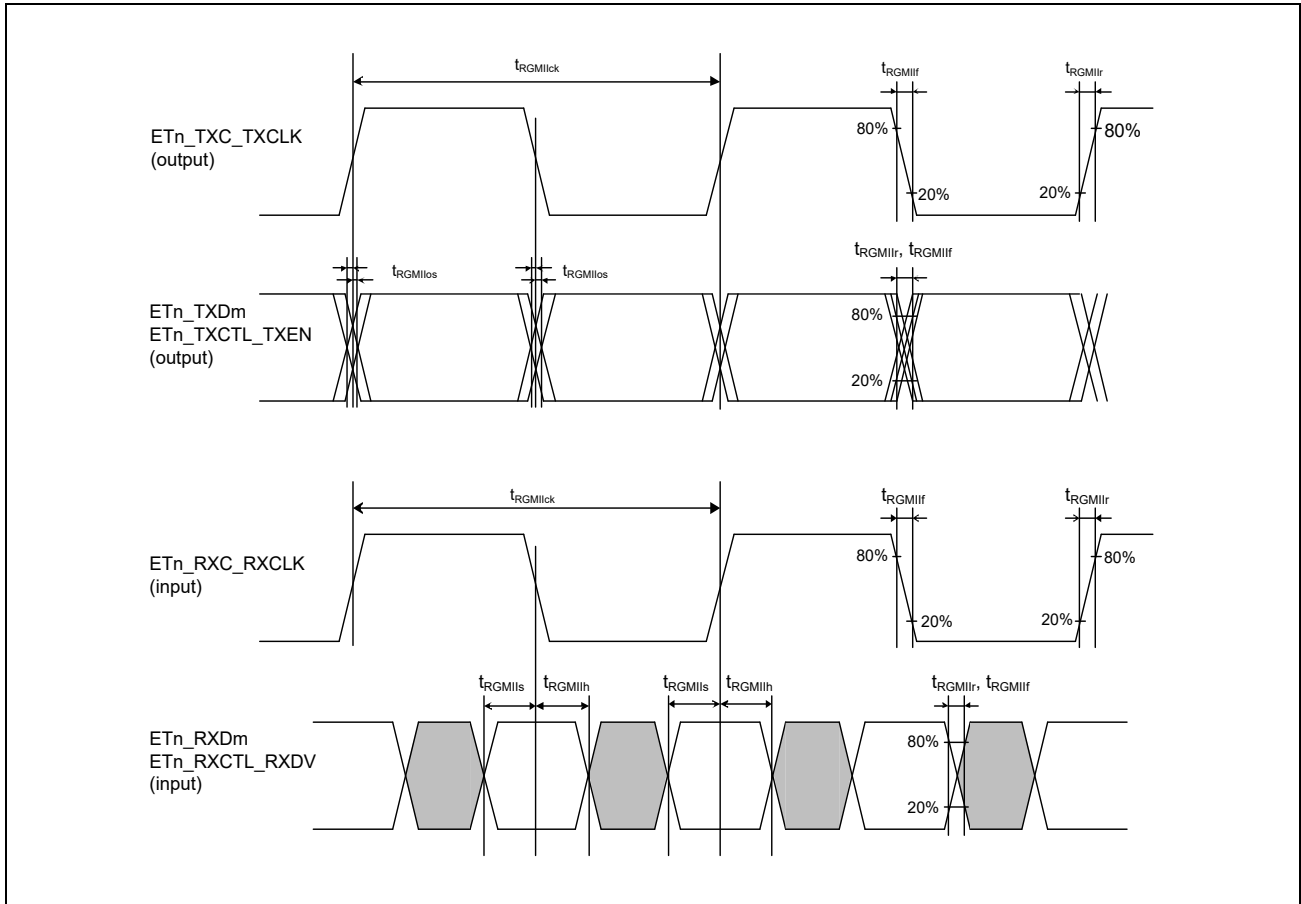


Figure 2.5-13 RGMII Transmission and Reception Timing (n = 0, 1)

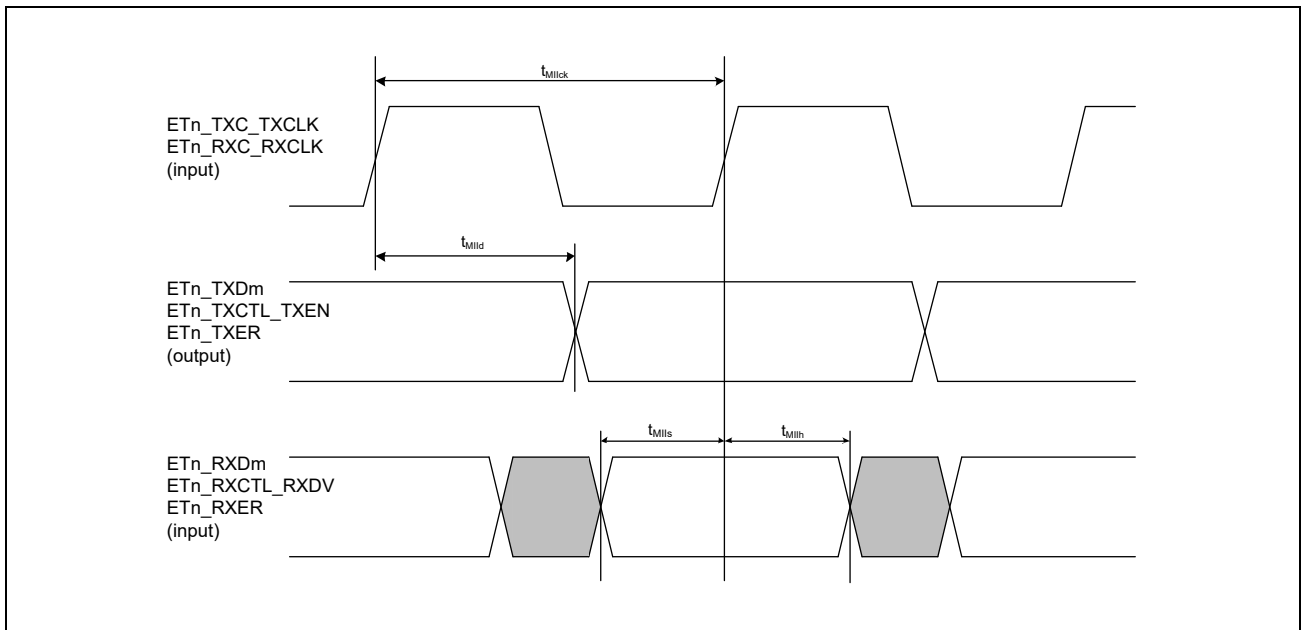


Figure 2.5-14 MII Transmission and Reception Timing (n = 0, 1)

### **2.5.10 USB 3.2 PHY Characteristics**

The USB3 PHY of this LSI is compliant with the following USB 3.2 Gen2x1 standard:

*Universal Serial Bus 3.2 Specification*

### **2.5.11 USB 2.0 PHY Characteristics**

The USB2 PHY of this LSI is compliant with the following USB 2.0 standard:

*Universal Serial Bus 2.0 Specification*

### **2.5.12 PCI Express PHY Characteristics**

The PCI Express PHY of this LSI is compliant with the following PCIe standard:

*Revision 4.0 of the PCI Express® Base Specification for Gen1/Gen 2/Gen 3*

### 2.5.13 xSPI Timing

Conditions:

- Single-end clock

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD18} \times 0.8, V_{OL} = V_{DD18} \times 0.2, C = 15 \text{ pF (1.8 V)}$$

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD33} \times 0.8, V_{OL} = V_{DD33} \times 0.2, C = 15 \text{ pF (3.3 V)}$$

- Data

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD18} \times 0.8, V_{OL} = V_{DD18} \times 0.2, C = 15 \text{ pF (1.8 V)}$$

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD33} \times 0.8, V_{OL} = V_{DD33} \times 0.2, C = 15 \text{ pF (3.3 V)}$$

Drive strength:  $\times 6$

Table 2.5-13 xSPI Timing (1/2)

Parameter		Symbol	1.8V		3.3V		Unit	Figure
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
Cycle time	SDR	$t_{PERIOD}$	7.5	—	12.5	—	ns	Figure 2.5-15
	DDR	$t_{PERIOD}$	7.5	—	12.5	—	ns	
Clock output slew rate		$t_{SRck}$	0.75/0.56*1	—	1.03	—	V/ns	
Clock duty cycle distortion		$t_{CKDCD}$	0.0	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.05$	0.0	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.05$	ns	
Clock minimum pulse width		$t_{CKMPW}$	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.45$	—	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.45$	—	ns	
Differential clock crossing voltage		$V_{OX(AC)}$	$0.4 \times V_{DD18}$	$0.6 \times V_{DD18}$	—	—	V	
DS duty cycle distortion		$t_{DSDCD}$	0.0	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.04$	0.0	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.04$	ns	
DS minimum pulse width		$t_{DSMPW}$	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.41$	—	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.41$	—	ns	
Data input/output slew rate		$t_{SR}$	0.75/0.56*1	—	1.03	—	V/ns	
Data input setup time (to CK)	SDR	$t_{SU}$	2.0	—	2.4	—	ns	Figure 2.5-16
Data input hold time (to CK)		$t_H$	1.0	—	1.0	—	ns	
Data output delay time		$t_{OD}$	—	$1.6^{*2}$	—	$1.8^{*2}$	ns	
Data output hold time		$t_{OH}$	-1.5	—	-2.3	—	ns	
Data output buffer off time		$t_{BOFF}$	-1.5	—	-2.3	—	ns	
Data input setup time (to DS)	DDR*2	$t_{SU}$	-0.6/-0.8*1	—	-0.6/-0.8*1	—	ns	Figure 2.5-17, Figure 2.5-18
Data input hold time (to DS)		$t_H$	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.41$ - 0.6/0.8*1	—	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.41$ - 0.6/0.8*1	—	ns	
Data output setup time (to CK)		$t_{SUO}$	0.6 / 1.0*1,*4	—	1.0	—	ns	
Data output hold time (to CK)		$t_{HO}$	0.6 / 1.0*1,*4	—	1.0	—	ns	
CS low to clock high		$t_{CSLCKH}$	6.0/8.0*1,*3	—	8.0*3	—	ns	Figure 2.5-16 to Figure 2.5-18
Clock low to CS high		$t_{CKLCSH}$	6.0/8.0*1	—	8.0	—	ns	
CS high time		$t_{CSTD}$	1	16	1	16	$t_{PERIOD}$	

Table 2.5-13 xSPI Timing (2/2)

Parameter	Symbol	1.8 V		3.3 V		Unit	Figure
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
DS low to CS high	$t_{DSLCSH}$	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.8^{*7}$	—	$t_{PERIOD} \times 0.8^{*7}$	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-19</b>
CS high to DS Tri-state	$t_{CSHDST}$	0.0	$t_{PERIOD}$	0.0	$t_{PERIOD}$	ns	
CS low to DS low <sup>*5</sup>	$t_{CSLDSL}$	0.0	12.5 <sup>*6</sup>	0.0	17.4 <sup>*6</sup>	ns	
DS Tri-state to CS low	$t_{DSTCSL}$	0.0	—	0.0	—	ns	
CK low to DS low <sup>*8</sup>	$t_{CKLDSL}$	—	$(0.45 + e) \times t_{PERIOD} - 2.0^{*9}$	—	$(0.45 + e) \times t_{PERIOD} - 2.0^{*9}$		

**Note:** CK: XSPI0\_CKP (XSPI0\_CKN)  
DS: XSPI0\_DS  
CS: XSPI0\_CS0N, XSPI0\_CS1N

Note 1. Specification at 133 MHz / Specification at 100 MHz

Note 2. These are values when the OEN assertion is extended in the Output Enable Asserting extension bit (COMCFG.OEASTEX = 1b).

Note 3. These are the values when the CS assertion is extended in the CS asserting extension bit (LIOCFGCSn.CSASTEX = 1b).

Note 4. The standard value for xSPI266 is 0.8 ns.

Note 5. If the DS is high during the command & modifier phase when using JESD251 Profile 2.0 memory, the time from CS low to DS high must also meet this specification.

Note 6. When using JESD251 Profile 1.0 memory or JESD251 Profile 2.0 memory with LIOCFGCSn.LATEMD set to 0, this constraint does not apply if the internal pull-down resistor of the DS pin is enabled.

Note 7. These are the values when the  $t_{CKLDSL}$  constraint is satisfied.

Note 8. This constraint is necessary only to satisfy the  $t_{DSLCSH}$  requirement specified in JESD251, which specifies that  $t_{DSLCSH}$  must be at least 80% of  $t_{PERIOD}$ . Set LIOCFGCSn.CSNEGEX to the appropriate value to ensure the memory specification complies with this constraint.

Note 9. e: LIOCFGCSn.CSNEGEX (e = 0, 1)

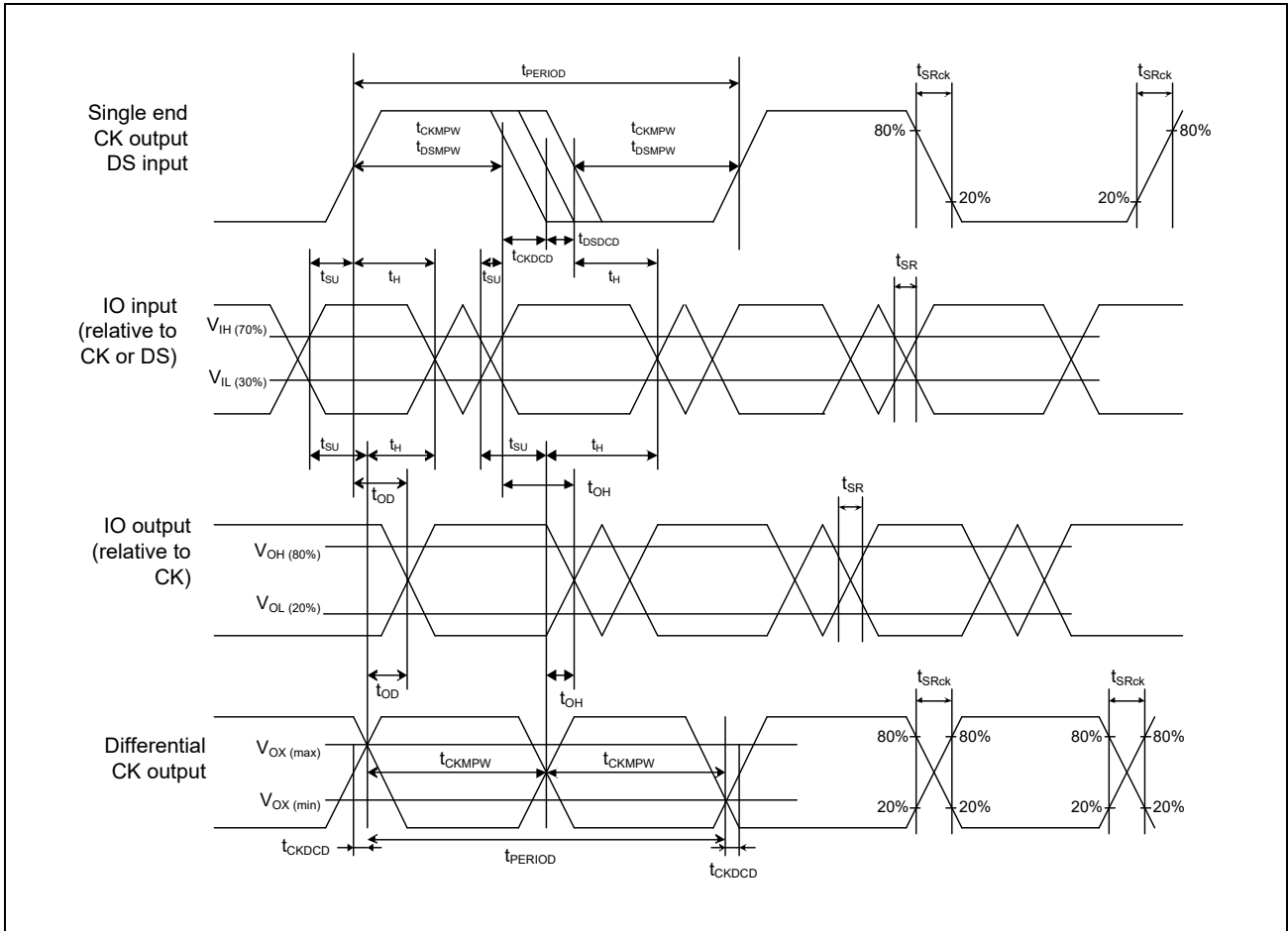


Figure 2.5-15 xSPI Clock / DS Timing

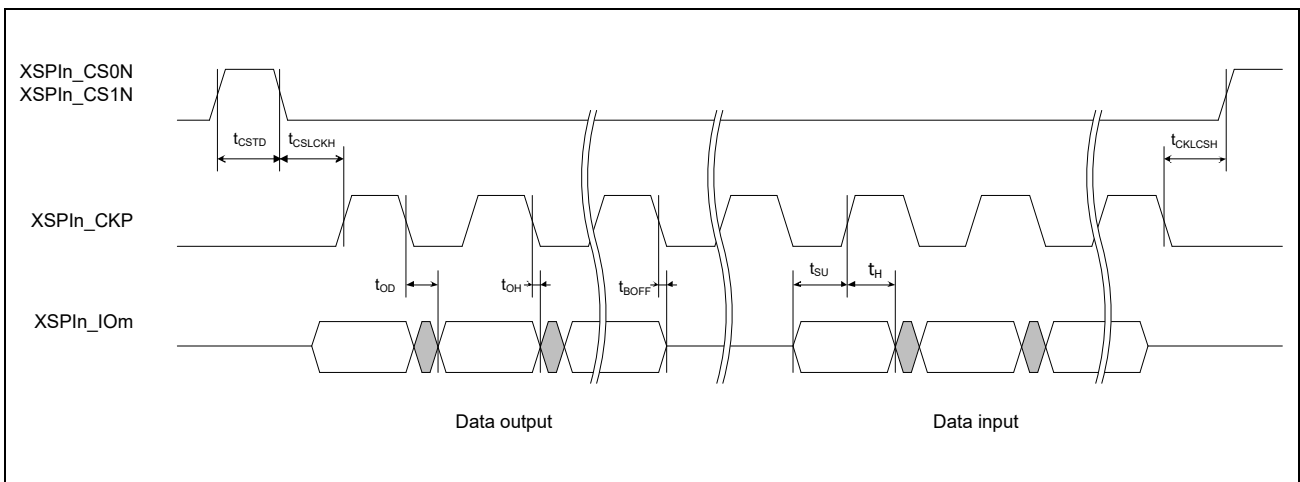


Figure 2.5-16 SDR Transmission and Reception Timing (1S-1S-1S, 1S-2S-2S, 2S-2S-2S, 1S-4S-4S, 4S-4S-4S)



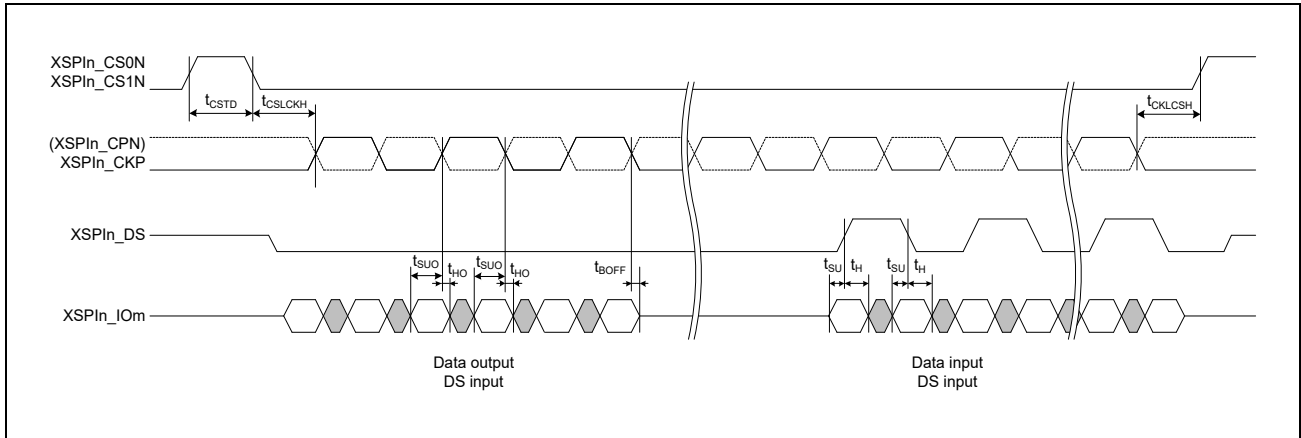


Figure 2.5-17 DDR Transmission and Reception Timing (4S-4D-4D, 8D-8D-8D)

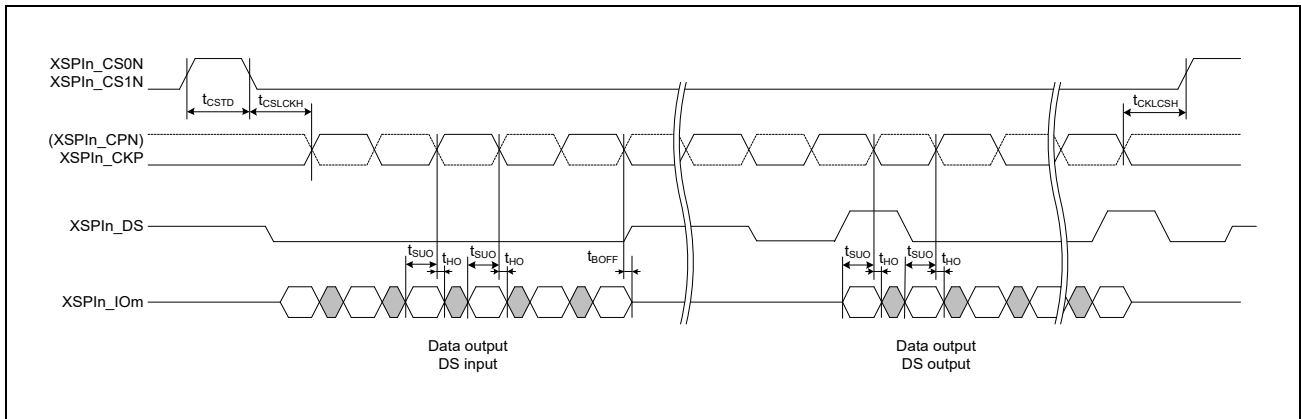


Figure 2.5-18 DDR Transmission and Reception Timing (HyperRAM write)

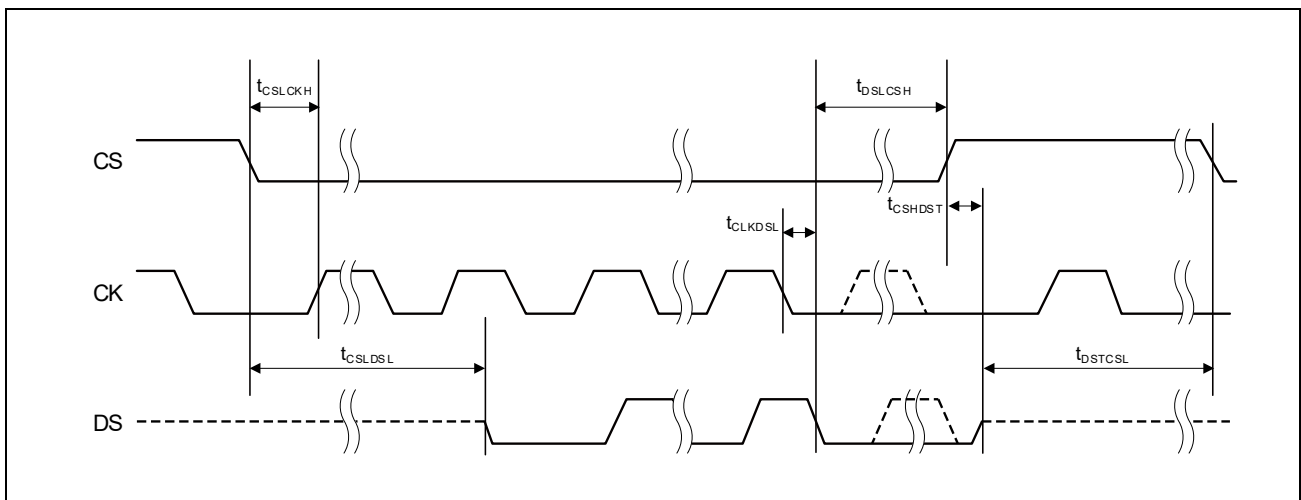


Figure 2.5-19 DS to CS Signal Timing

## 2.5.14 Serial Communications Interface (RSCI) Access Timing

Conditions:

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD18} \times 0.5, V_{OL} = V_{DD18} \times 0.5, C = 30 \text{ pF (1.8 V)}$$

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD33} \times 0.5, V_{OL} = V_{DD33} \times 0.5, C = 30 \text{ pF (3.3 V)}$$

Drive strength:  $\times 2$ ,  $\times 4$  (However,  $\times 6$  only for SCL (P00) and SDA (P01) of RSCI0 in simple I2C mode)

Table 2.5-14 RSCI Timing (1/2)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figure		
RSCI (Asynchronous)	Input clock cycle	$t_{SCLcyc}$	4	—	$t_{PSClCyc}$	<b>Figure 2.5-20</b>	
	Input clock pulse width	$t_{SCKW}$	0.4	0.6	$t_{SCLcyc}$		
	Input clock rise time	$t_{SCKr}$	—	3	ns		
	Input clock fall time	$t_{SCKf}$	—	3	ns		
	Output clock cycle	$t_{SCLcyc}$	6	—	$t_{PSClCyc}$		
	Output clock pulse width	$t_{SCKW}$	0.4	0.6	$t_{SCLcyc}$		
	Output clock rise time	$t_{SCKr}$	$V_{DD1833} = 1.8 \text{ V}$	—	$6.18^{*2}$		ns
			$V_{DD1833} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	—	$7.9^{*2}$		ns
Output clock fall time	$t_{SCKf}$	$V_{DD1833} = 1.8 \text{ V}$	—	$6.18^{*2}$	ns		
		$V_{DD1833} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	—	$7.9^{*2}$	ns		
RSCI (Simple I2C, Standard mode)	SDA input rise time	$t_{Sr}$	—	1000	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-21</b>	
	SDA input fall time	$t_{Sf}$	—	300	ns		
	SCL, SDA input spike pulse removal time	$t_{SP}$	0	$2 \times NF_{cyc}^{*1}$	ns		
	Data input setup time	$t_{SDAS}$	250	—	ns		
	Data input hold time	$t_{SDAH}$	0	—	ns		
	SCL, SDA capacitive load	$C_b$	—	400	pF		
RSCI (Simple I2C, Fast mode)	SDA input rise time	$t_{Sr}$	—	300	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-21</b>	
	SDA input fall time	$t_{Sf}$	—	300	ns		
	SCL, SDA input spike pulse removal time	$t_{SP}$	0	$2 \times NF_{cyc}^{*1}$	ns		
	Data input setup time	$t_{SDAS}$	100	—	ns		
	Data input hold time	$t_{SDAH}$	0	—	ns		
	SCL, SDA capacitive load	$C_b$	—	400	pF		

Table 2.5-14 RSCI Timing (2/2)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figure		
RSCI (Clock sync, Simple SPI)	SCK output clock cycle (master)	$t_{SPCyc}$	4	65536	$t_{PSClCyc}$	Figure 2.5-22 to Figure 2.5-27	
	SCK input clock cycle (slave)		4	65536	$t_{PSClCyc}$		
	SCK clock high-level pulse width	$t_{SPCKWH}$	0.4	0.6	$t_{SPCyc}$		
	SCK clock low-level pulse width	$t_{SPCKWL}$	0.4	0.6	$t_{SPCyc}$		
	Input clock rise time	$t_{SPCKR}$	—	3	ns		
	Input clock fall time	$t_{SPCKF}$	—	3	ns		
	Output clock rise time	$t_{SPCKR}$	$V_{DD1833} = 1.8\text{ V}$	—	$6.18^{*2}$	ns	
			$V_{DD1833} = 3.3\text{ V}$	—	$7.9^{*2}$	ns	
	Output clock fall time	$t_{SPCKF}$	$V_{DD1833} = 1.8\text{ V}$	—	$6.18^{*2}$	ns	
			$V_{DD1833} = 3.3\text{ V}$	—	$7.9^{*2}$	ns	
	Data input setup time	Internal clock	$t_{SU}$	7	—	ns	
		External clock		3	—	ns	
	Data input hold time	Internal clock	$t_H$	3	—	ns	
		External clock		3	—	ns	
	Data output delay time	Internal clock	$t_{OD}$	—	3	ns	
		External clock		—	12	ns	
	Data output hold time	Internal clock	$t_{OH}$	-3	—	ns	
		External clock		0	—	ns	
	Data rise/fall time	$t_{DR}, t_{DF}$	$V_{DD1833} = 1.8\text{ V}$	—	$6.18^{*2}$	ns	
			$V_{DD1833} = 3.3\text{ V}$	—	$7.9^{*2}$	ns	
Slave access time	Internal clock	$t_{SA}$	—	$3 \times t_{PSClCyc} + 12$	ns		
	External clock		—	$3 \times t_{PSClCyc} + 12$	ns		
Slave output release time	Internal clock	$t_{REL}$	—	$3 \times t_{PSClCyc} + 12$	ns		
	External clock		—	$3 \times t_{PSClCyc} + 12$	ns		
RSCI (Simple SPI)	SS input setup time	$t_{LEAD}$	1	—	$t_{SPCyc}$	Figure 2.5-22 to Figure 2.5-27	
	SS input hold time	$t_{LAG}$	1	—	$t_{SPCyc}$		
	SS input rise/fall time	$t_{SSR}, t_{SSF}$	—	3	ns		

**Note:**  $t_{PSClCyc}$ : RSCI\_n\_TCLK cycle ( $n = 1$  to 9)

Note 1.  $NF_{Cyc} = 4p \times 2q - 1 \times t_{PSClCyc}$   
 p: CCR2.CKS[1:0] ( $p = 0, 1, 2, 3$ )  
 q: CCR1.NFCS[2:0] ( $q = 1, 2, 3, 4$ )

Note 2. Output transition time from 20% to 80%

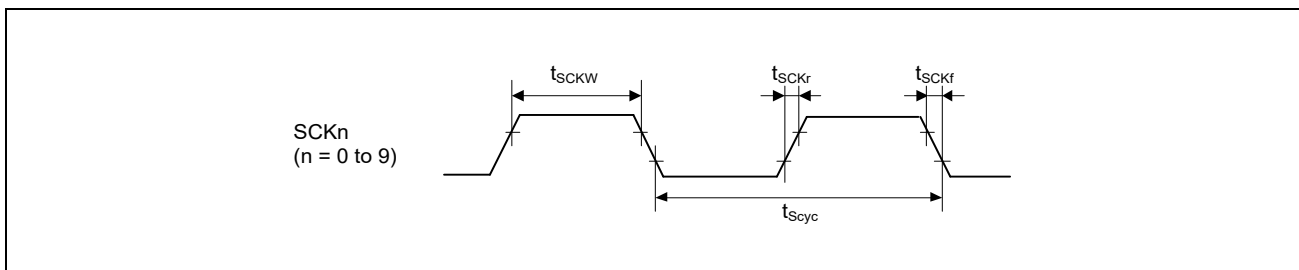


Figure 2.5-20 SCK Clock Input/Output Timing

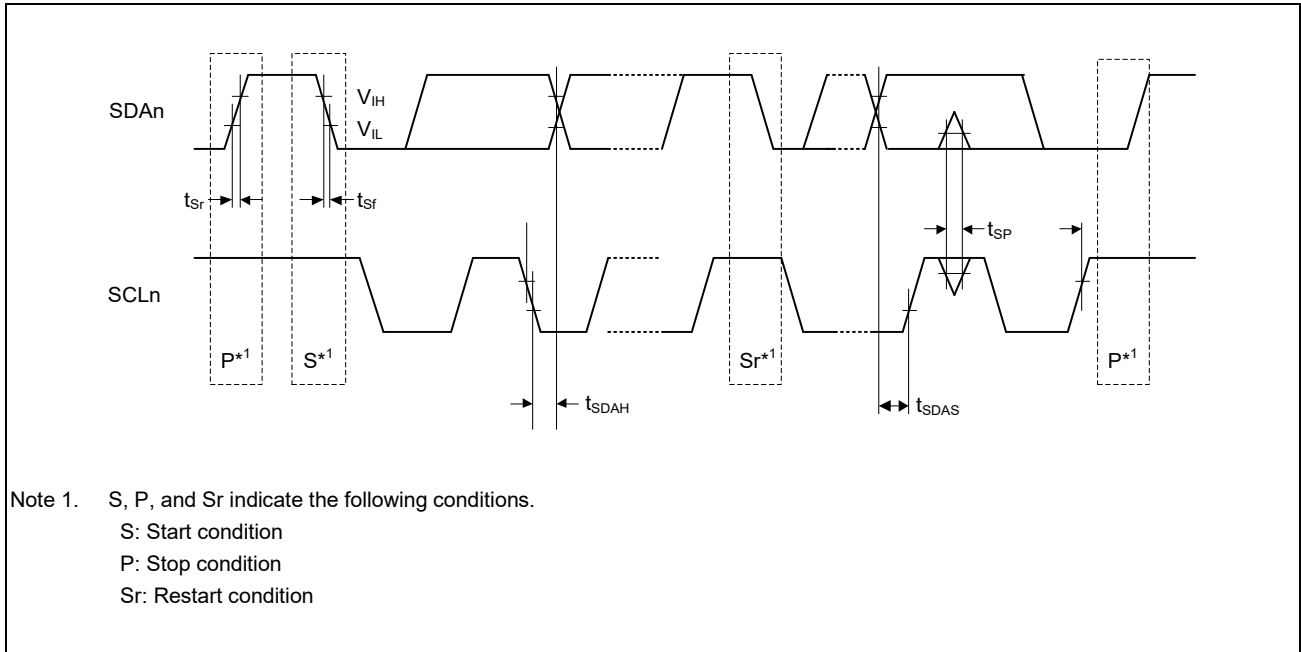


Figure 2.5-21 RSCI Simple I2C Mode Timing

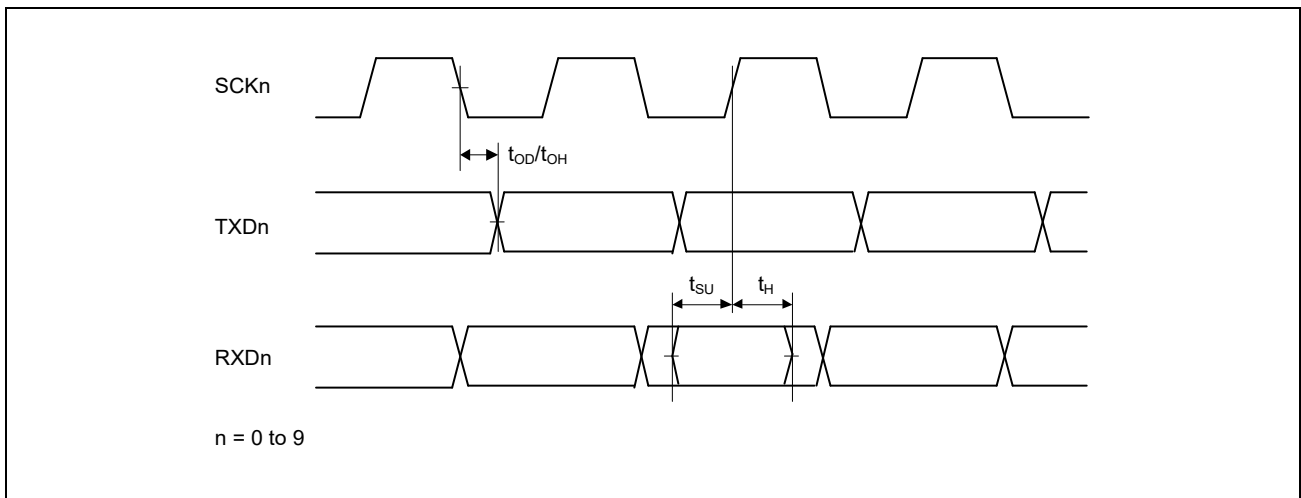


Figure 2.5-22 RSCI Input/Output Timing in Clock Synchronous Mode

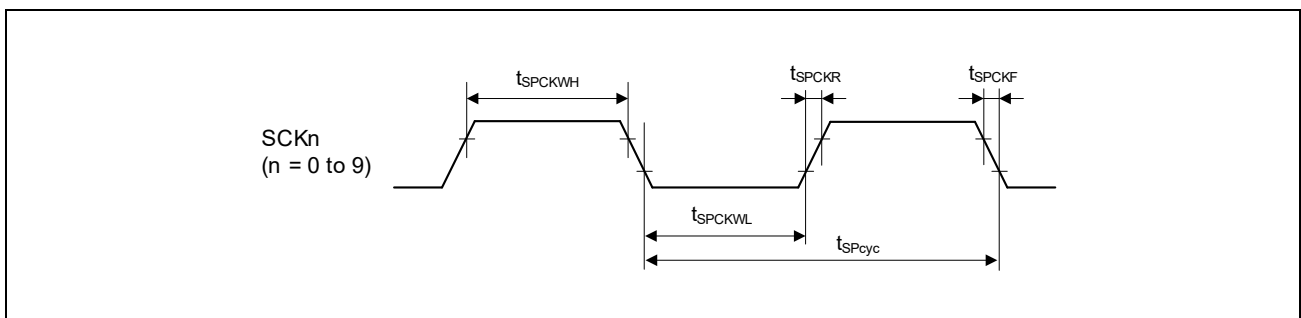


Figure 2.5-23 RSCI Simple SPI Mode Clock Timing

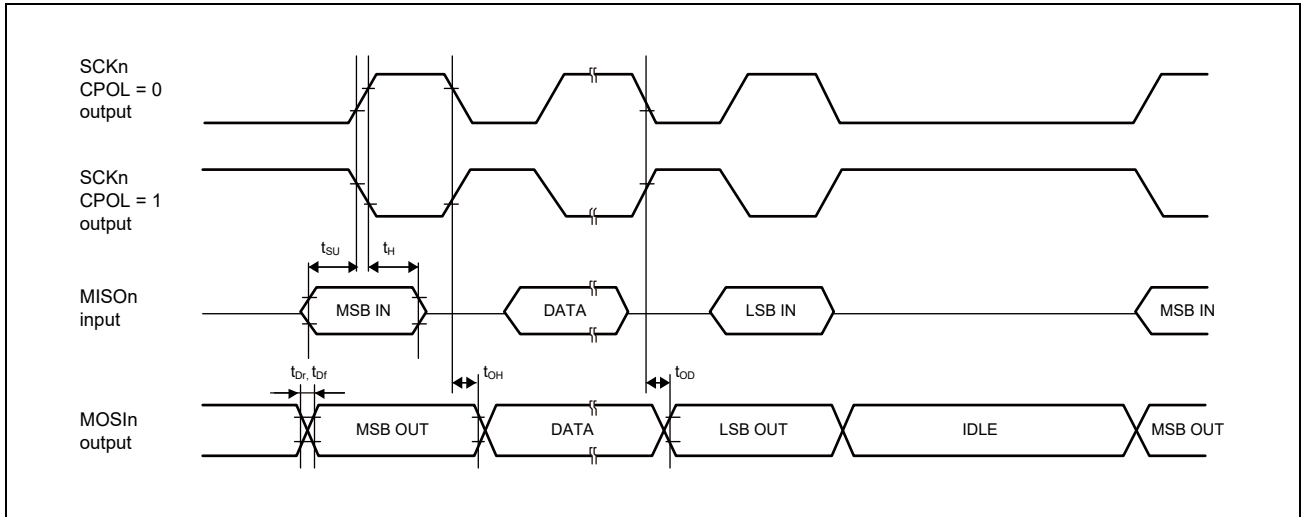


Figure 2.5-24 RSCI Simple SPI Mode Timing for Master when CPHA = 0

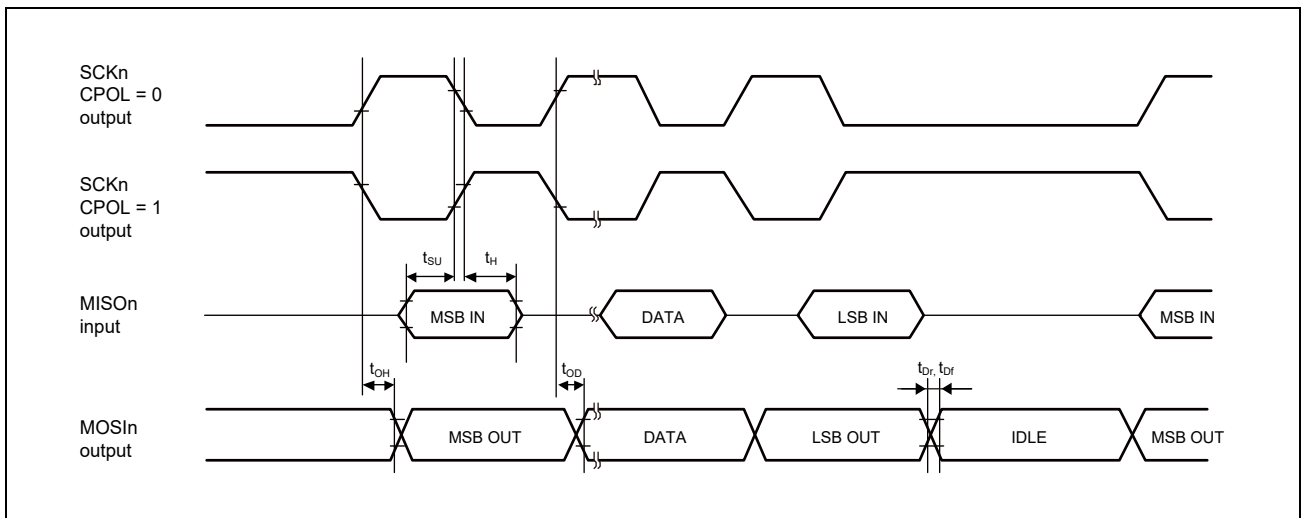


Figure 2.5-25 RSCI Simple SPI Mode Timing for Master when CPHA = 1

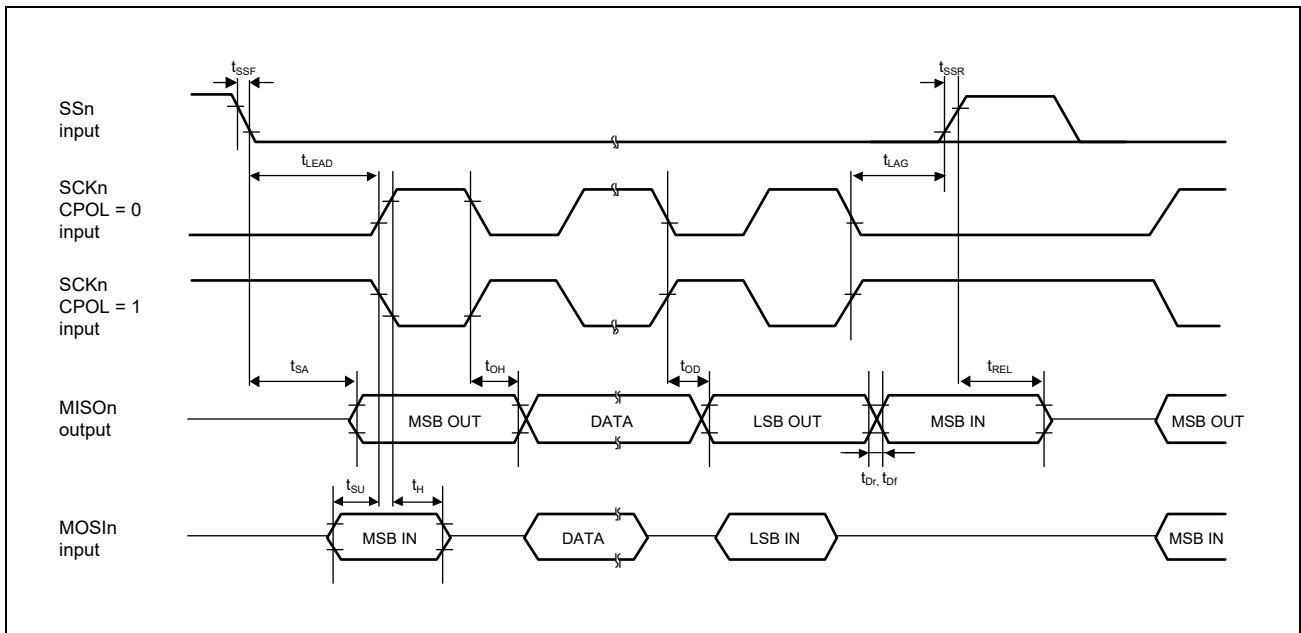


Figure 2.5-26 RSCI Simple SPI Mode Timing for Slave when CPHA = 0

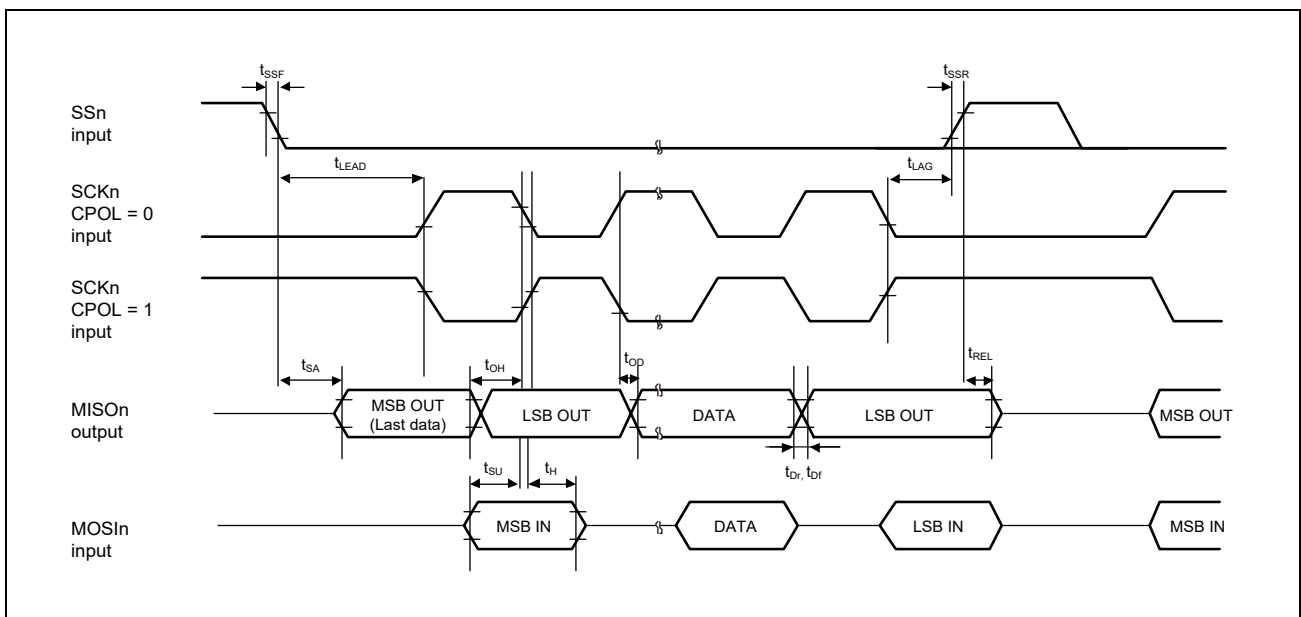


Figure 2.5-27 RSCI Simple SPI Mode Timing for Slave when CPHA = 1

## 2.5.15 Renesas Serial Peripheral Interface (RSPI) Access Timing

Conditions:

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD18} \times 0.5, V_{OL} = V_{DD18} \times 0.5, C = 30 \text{ pF (1.8 V)}$$

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD33} \times 0.5, V_{OL} = V_{DD33} \times 0.5, C = 30 \text{ pF (3.3 V)}$$

Drive strength:  $\times 6$

Table 2.5-15 RSPI Timing (1/2)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.*1	Max.*1	Unit	Figure	
RSPCK clock cycle	Master	$t_{SPCyc}$	4	4096	$t_{SPlCyc}$	Figure 2.5-28
	Slave		$4 / 8^{*6}$	4096	$t_{SPlCyc}$	
RSPCK clock high-level pulse width	Master	$t_{SPCKWH}$	$(t_{SPCyc} - t_{SPCKr} - t_{SPCKf})/2 - 2.5$	—	ns	
	Slave		1	—	$t_{SPlCyc}$	
RSPCK clock low-level pulse width	Master	$t_{SPCKWL}$	$(t_{SPCyc} - t_{SPCKr} - t_{SPCKf})/2 - 2.5$	—	ns	
	Slave		1	—	$t_{SPlCyc}$	
RSPCK clock rise/fall time	Output	$t_{SPCKr}$	—	$3^{*5}$	ns	
	Input	$t_{SPCKf}$	—	$3^{*5}$	ns	
Data input setup time	Master	$t_{SU}$	5	—	ns	Figure 2.5-29 to Figure 2.5-35
	Slave		3	—	ns	
Data input hold time	Master	$t_{H}$	3	—	ns	
	Slave		3	—	ns	
SSL setup time	Master	$t_{LEAD}$	$N \times t_{SPCyc} - 3^{*2}$	$N \times t_{SPCyc} + 3^{*2}$	ns	Figure 2.5-29 to Figure 2.5-32
	Slave		5	—	$t_{SPlCyc}$	
SSL hold time	Master	$t_{LAG}$	$N \times t_{SPCyc} - 3^{*3}$	$N \times t_{SPCyc} + 3^{*3}$	ns	
	Slave		5	—	$t_{SPlCyc}$	
Continuous transmission delay	Master	$t_{TD}$	$t_{SPCyc} + 2 \times t_{SPlCyc}$	$8 \times t_{SPCyc} + 2 \times t_{SPlCyc}$	ns	
	Slave		$t_{SPCyc} + 5 \times t_{SPlCyc}$	—	ns	
TI-SSP SS input setup time		$t_{TISS}$	3	—	ns	Figure 2.5-33 to Figure 2.5-35
TI-SSP SS input hold time		$t_{TISH}$	3	—	ns	
TI-SSP next access time		$t_{TIND}$	$M^{*4}$	—	$t_{SPlCyc}$	
TI-SSP Master SS output delay		$t_{TISSOD}$	-3	3	ns	
TI-SSP Master OE delay 1		$t_{TIMOED1}$	—	2	ns	
TI-SSP Master OE delay 2		$t_{TIMOED2}$	—	2	ns	
TI-SSP Slave OE delay 1		$t_{TISOED1}$	—	$7.5 / 10^{*6}$	ns	
TI-SSP Slave OE delay 2		$t_{TISOED2}$	—	$7.5 / 10^{*6}$	ns	
SSL Activation to Data Output Delay		$t_{OD1}$	—	3	ns	Figure 2.5-29
Data output delay time	Master	$t_{OD}$	—	3	ns	Figure 2.5-29 to Figure 2.5-35
	Slave		—	$7.5 / 10^{*6}$	ns	
Data output hold time	Master	$t_{OH}$	-3	—	ns	
	Slave		3	—	ns	
MOSI, MISO rise/fall time	Output	$t_{Dr}, t_{Df}$	—	$3^{*5}$	ns	
	Input		—	1	$\mu\text{s}$	
SSL rise/fall time	Output	$t_{SSLr}, t_{SSLf}$	—	$3^{*5}$	ns	Figure 2.5-29, Figure 2.5-30
	Input		—	1	$\mu\text{s}$	

Table 2.5-15 RSPI Timing (2/2)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.*1	Max.*1	Unit	Figure
Slave access time	$t_{SA}$	—	$8 / 10^{*6}$	ns	Figure 2.5-31,
Slave output release time	$t_{REL}$	—	$8 / 10^{*6}$	ns	Figure 2.5-32

- Note 1.  $t_{SPICyc}$ : RSPI\_n\_TCLK cycle (n = 0 to 2)
- Note 2. RSPIm\_SPCKD.SCKDL[2:0] set value + 1 (1 to 8)
- Note 3. RSPIm\_SSLND.SLNDL[2:0] set value + 1 (1 to 8)
- Note 4. RSPIm\_SSLND.SLNDL[2:0] set value + 2 (2 to 9)
- Note 5. Output transition time from 20% to 80%
- Note 6. This value when PMx, P3x pins are used as RSPI (x = 0 to 7)

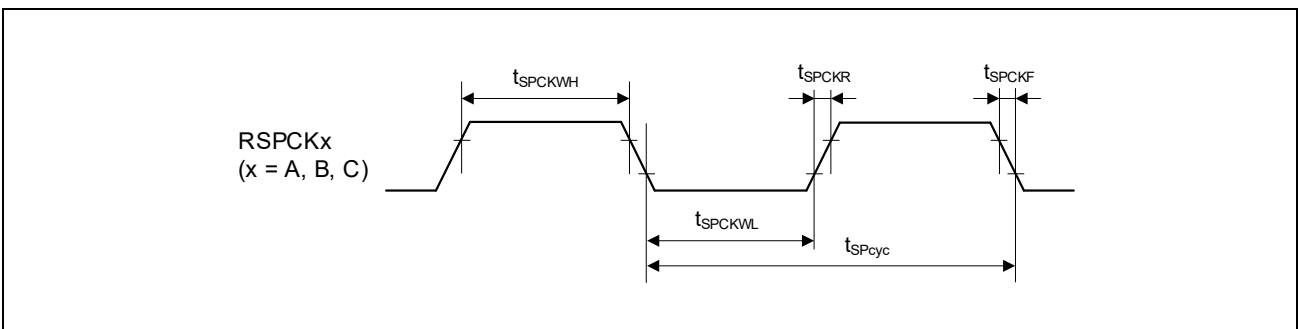


Figure 2.5-28 RSPI Clock Timing

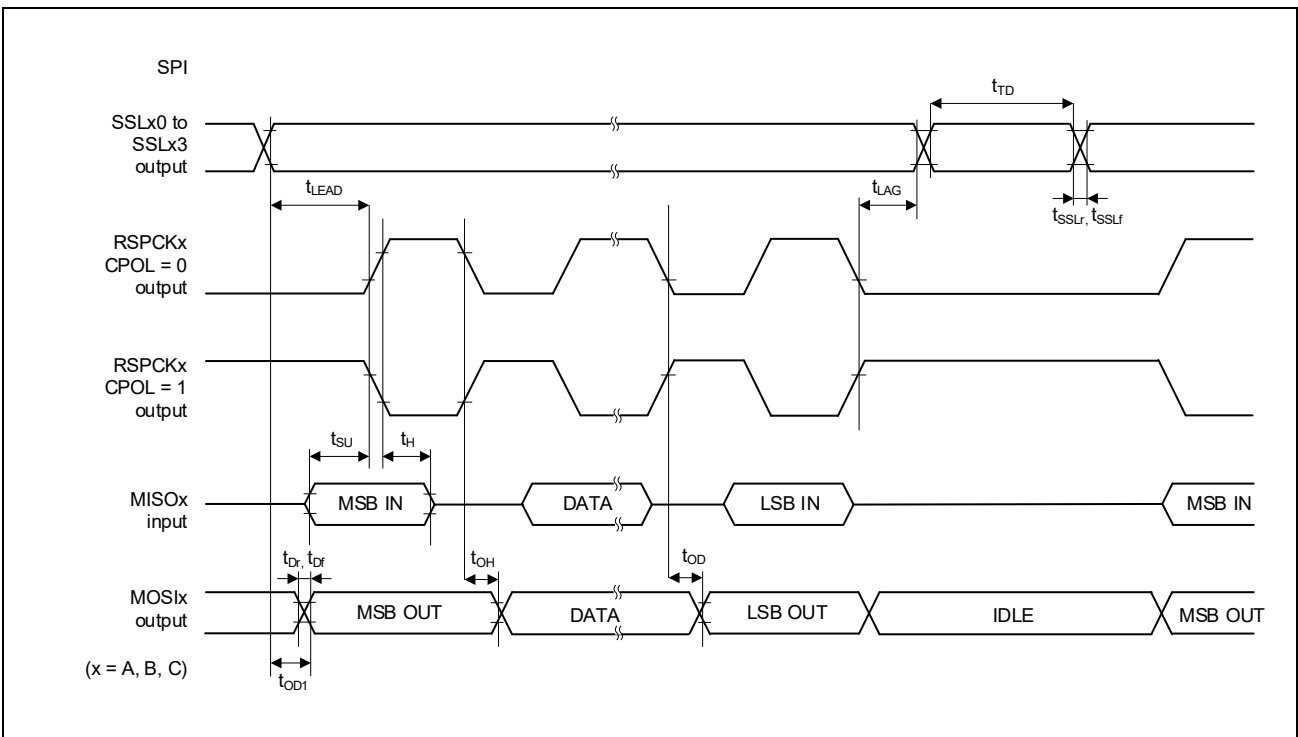


Figure 2.5-29 RSPI Timing (Master, Motorola RSPI, CPHA = 0)



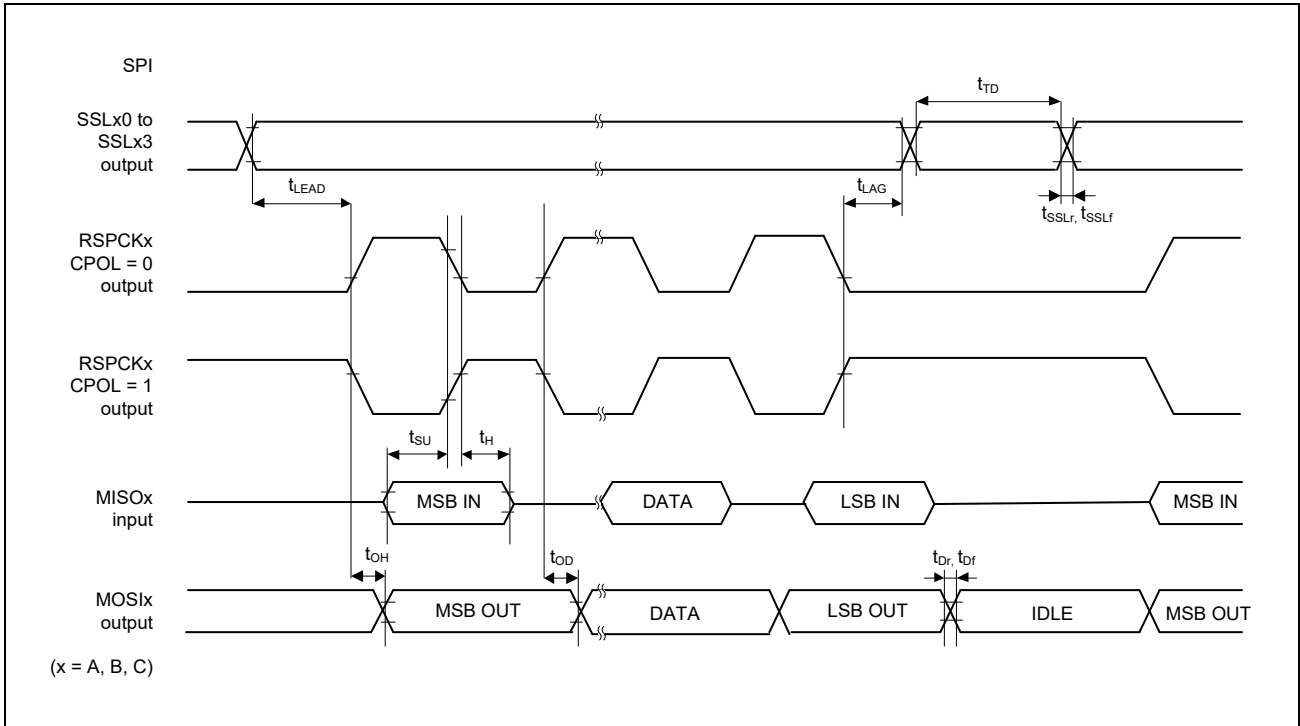


Figure 2.5-30 RSPI Timing (Master, Motorola RSPI, CPHA = 1)

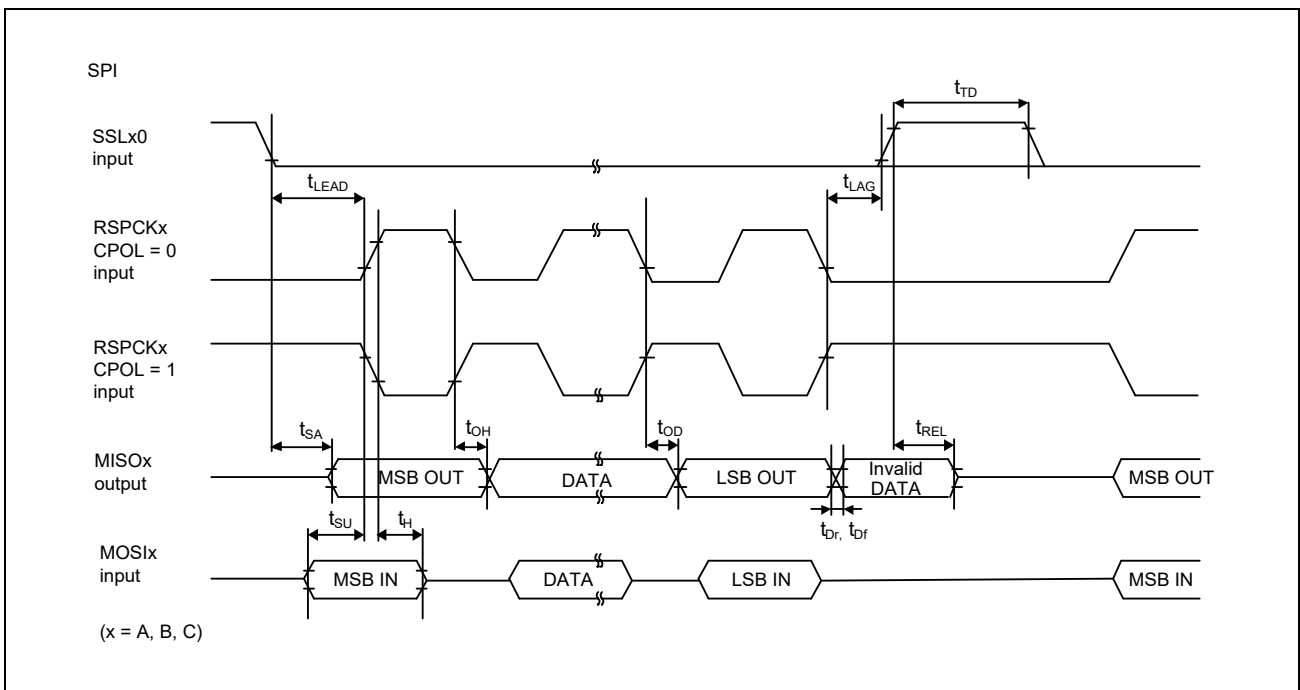


Figure 2.5-31 RSPI Timing (Slave, Motorola RSPI, CPHA = 0)

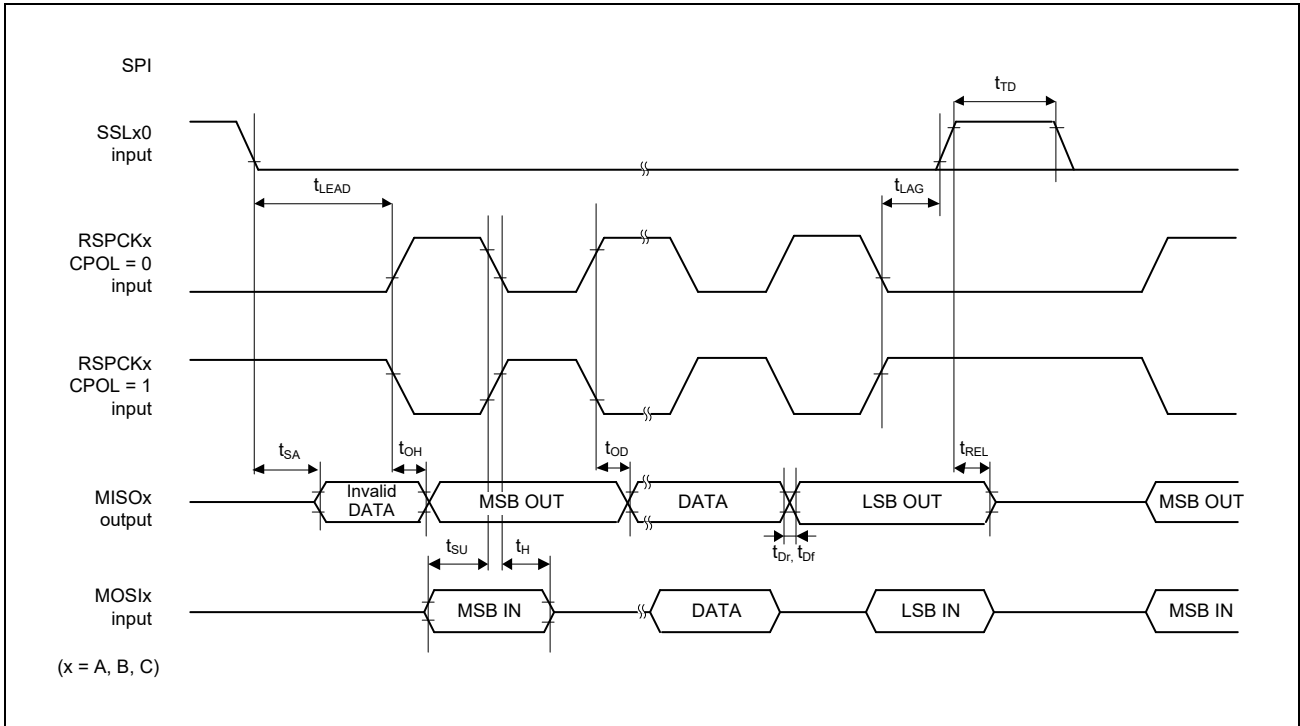


Figure 2.5-32 RSPI Timing (Slave, Motorola RSPI, CPHA = 1)

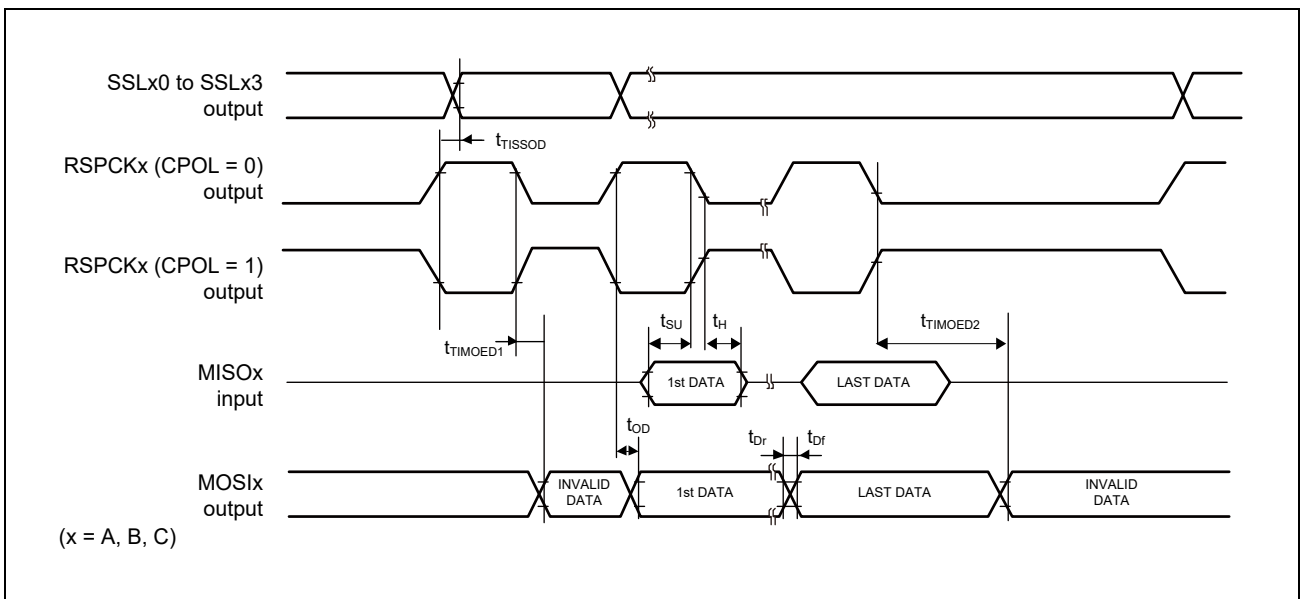


Figure 2.5-33 RSPI Timing (Master, TI SSP)

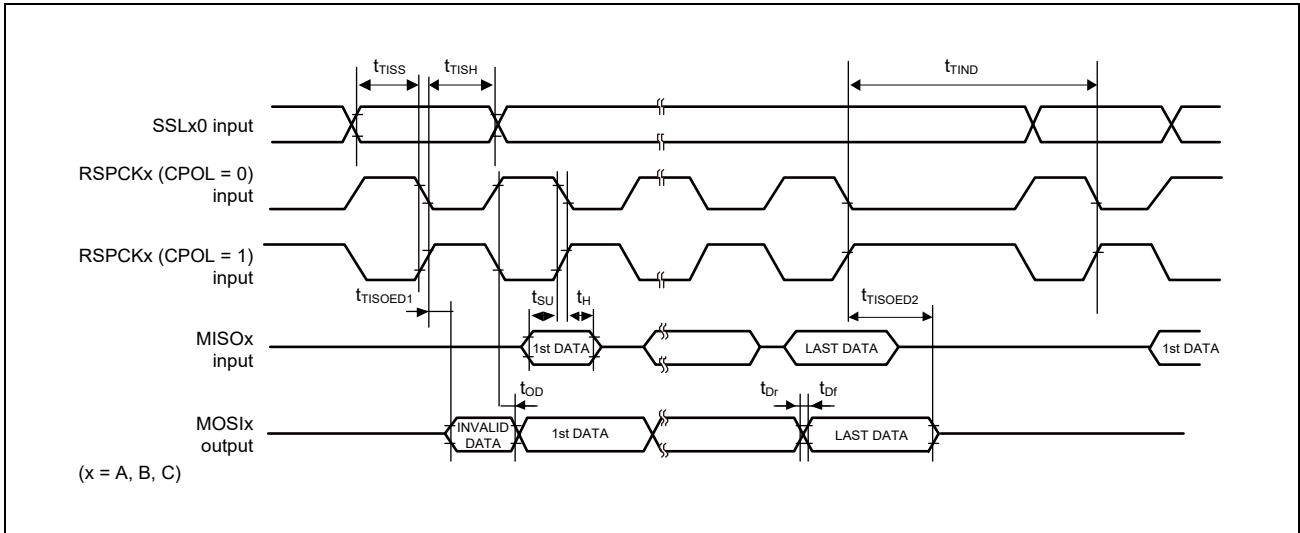


Figure 2.5-34 RSPI Timing (Slave, TI-SSP, with delay in burst transfer)

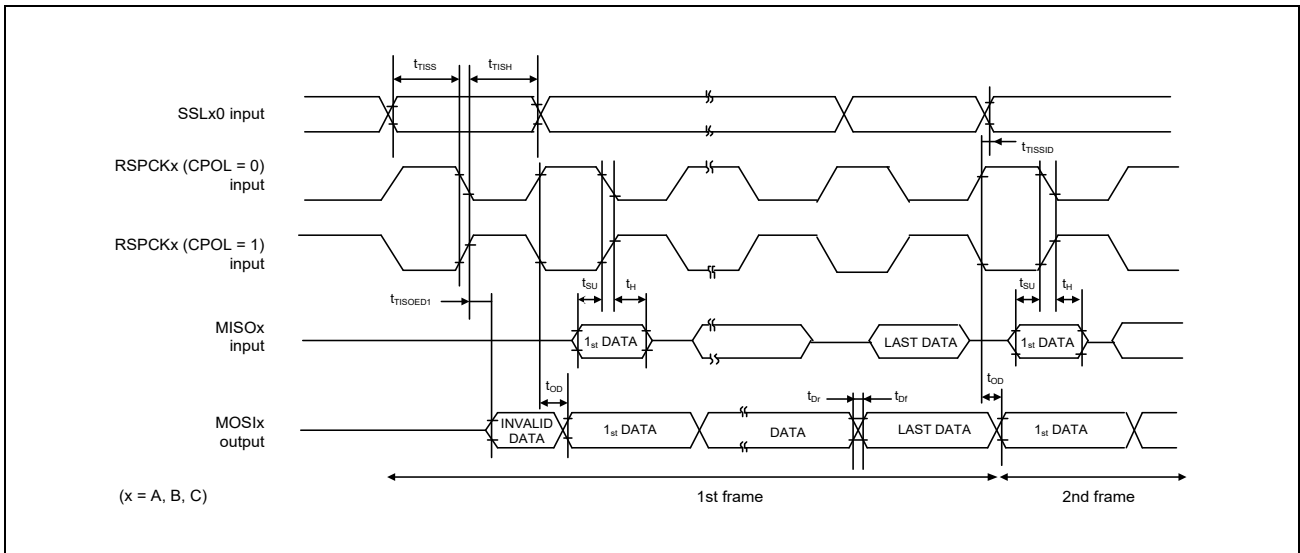


Figure 2.5-35 RSPI Timing (Slave, TI-SSP, without delay in burst transfer)

## 2.5.16 Renesas IIC Bus Interface (RIIC) Access Timing

Conditions:  $V_{OL} = 0.4\text{ V}$

Drive strength:  $\times 6$

Table 2.5-16 RIIC Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Min. *1,*2	Max. *1,*2	Unit	Figure	
RIIC (Standard-mode)	SCL input cycle time	$t_{SCL}$	$6(12) \times t_{IICcyc} + 1300$	—	ns	Figure 2.5-36
	SCL input high-level pulse width	$t_{SCLH}$	$3(6) \times t_{IICcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	SCL input low-level pulse width	$t_{SCLL}$	$3(6) \times t_{IICcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	SCL, SDA input rise time	$t_{sr}$	—	1000	ns	
	SCL, SDA input fall time	$t_{sf}$	—	300	ns	
	SCL, SDA input spike pulse removal time	$t_{SP}$	0	$1(4) \times t_{IICcyc}$	ns	
	SDA input bus free time	$t_{BUF}$	$3(6) \times t_{IICcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	Start condition input hold time	$t_{STAH}$	$t_{IICcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	Restart condition input setup time	$t_{STAS}$	1000	—	ns	
	Stop condition input setup time	$t_{STOS}$	1000	—	ns	
	Data input setup time	$t_{SDAS}$	$t_{IICcyc} + 50$	—	ns	
	Data input hold time	$t_{SDAH}$	0	—	ns	
	SCL, SDA capacitive load	$C_b$	—	400	pF	
RIIC (Fast-mode)	SCL input cycle time	$t_{SCL}$	$6(12) \times t_{IICcyc} + 600$	—	ns	Figure 2.5-36
	SCL input high-level pulse width	$t_{SCLH}$	$3(6) \times t_{IICcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	SCL input low-level pulse width	$t_{SCLL}$	$3(6) \times t_{IICcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	SCL, SDA input rise time	$t_{sr}$	—*4	300	ns	
	SCL, SDA input fall time	$t_{sf}$	—*4	300	ns	
	SCL, SDA input spike pulse removal time	$t_{SP}$	0	$1(4) \times t_{IICcyc}$	ns	
	SDA input bus free time	$t_{BUF}$	$3(6) \times t_{IICcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	Start condition input hold time	$t_{STAH}$	$t_{IICcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	Restart condition input setup time	$t_{STAS}$	300	—	ns	
	Stop condition input setup time	$t_{STOS}$	300	—	ns	
	Data input setup time	$t_{SDAS}$	$t_{IICcyc} + 50$	—	ns	
	Data input hold time	$t_{SDAH}$	0	—	ns	
	SCL, SDA capacitive load*3	$C_b$	—	400	pF	
RIIC (Fast-mode Plus)	SCL input cycle time	$t_{SCL}$	$6(12) \times t_{IICcyc} + 240$	—	ns	Figure 2.5-36
	SCL input high-level pulse width	$t_{SCLH}$	$3(6) \times t_{IICcyc} + 120$	—	ns	
	SCL input low-level pulse width	$t_{SCLL}$	$3(6) \times t_{IICcyc} + 120$	—	ns	
	SCL, SDA input rise time	$t_{sr}$	—*4	120	ns	
	SCL, SDA input fall time	$t_{sf}$	—*4	120	ns	
	SCL, SDA input spike pulse removal time	$t_{SP}$	0	$1(4) \times t_{IICcyc}$	ns	
	SDA input bus free time	$t_{BUF}$	$3(6) \times t_{IICcyc} + 120$	—	ns	
	Start condition input hold time	$t_{STAH}$	$t_{IICcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	Restart condition input setup time	$t_{STAS}$	300	—	ns	
	Stop condition input setup time	$t_{STOS}$	300	—	ns	
	Data input setup time	$t_{SDAS}$	$t_{IICcyc} + 50$	—	ns	
	Data input hold time	$t_{SDAH}$	0	—	ns	
	SCL, SDA capacitive load*3	$C_b$	—	550	pF	

- Note 1.  $t_{IICcyc}$ : RIIC internal reference clock (IIC $\phi$ ) cycle
- Note 2. The values outside parentheses apply when the value of the ICMR3.NF[1:0] bits is 00b while the digital filter is enabled by setting ICFER.NFE = 1. The values within parentheses apply when the value of the ICMR3.NF[1:0] bits is 11b while the digital filter is enabled by setting ICFER.NFE = 1.
- Note 3.  $C_b$  is the total capacitance of the bus lines.
- Note 4. The minimum values are not specified for  $t_{sr}$  and  $t_{sf}$  in Fast-mode or Fast-mode Plus.

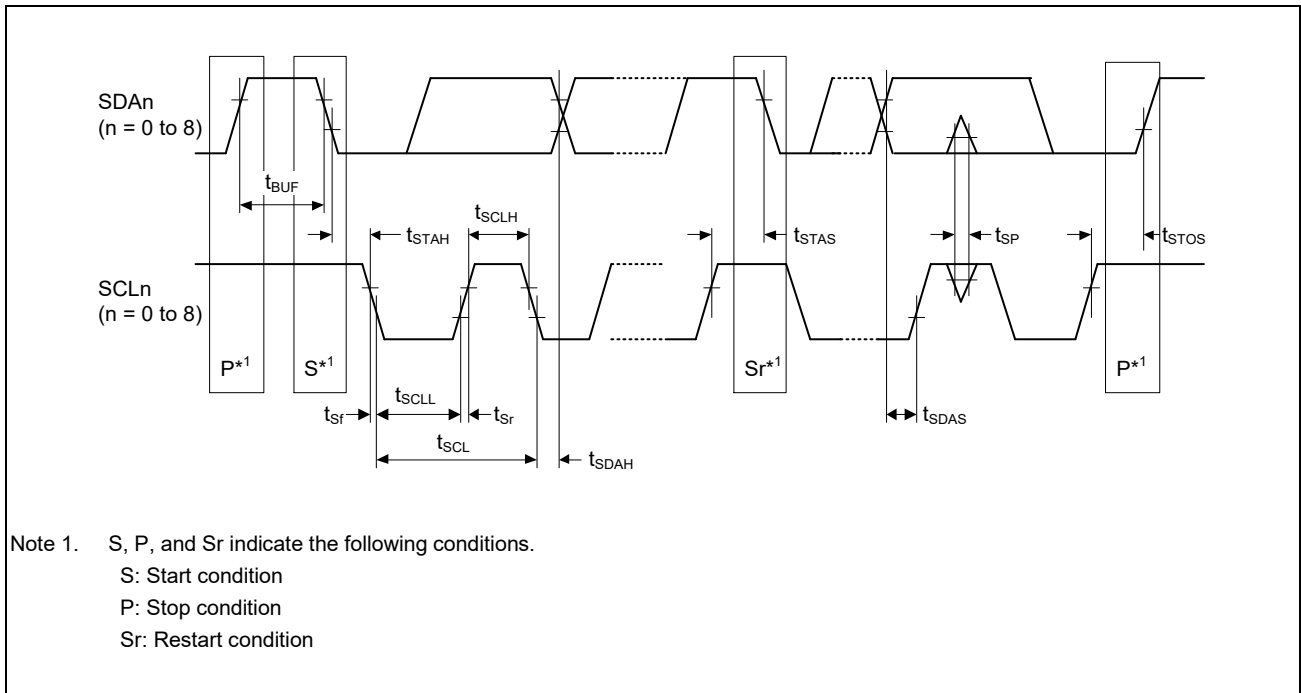


Figure 2.5-36 RIIC Bus Interface Input/Output Timing

## 2.5.17 I3C Timing

Conditions:

$$V_{OH} = VDD1218\_I3C \times 0.5, V_{OL} = VDD1218\_I3C \times 0.5, C = 30 \text{ pF (1.2 V or 1.8 V)}$$

Drive strength:  $\times 6$

Table 2.5-17 I3C Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Min.*1	Max.	Unit	Figure	
IIC (Standard mode, SMBus)	SCL3n cycle time	$t_{SCL}$	$4(36) \times t_{IICyc} + 4 \times t_{Pcyc} + 1300$	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-37</b>
	SCL3n high-level pulse width	$t_{SCLH}$	$2(18) \times t_{IICyc} + 2 \times t_{Pcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	SCL3n low-level pulse width	$t_{SCLL}$	$2(18) \times t_{IICyc} + 2 \times t_{Pcyc} + 800$	—	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n rise time	$t_{Sr}$	—	1000	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n fall time	$t_{Sf}$	—	300	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n spike pulse removal time	$t_{SP}$	0	$1(16) \times t_{IICyc}$	ns	
	SDA3n bus free time	$t_{BUF}$	$3(20) \times t_{IICyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	Hold time for START condition	$t_{STAH}$	$t_{IICyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	Setup time for repeated START condition	$t_{STAS}$	1000	—	ns	
	Setup time for STOP condition	$t_{STOS}$	1000	—	ns	
	Data setup time	$t_{SDAS}$	$t_{IICyc} + 50$	—	ns	
	Data hold time	$t_{SDAH}$	0	—	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n capacitive load	$C_b$	—	400	pF	
IIC (Fast mode)	SCL3n cycle time	$t_{SCL}$	$4(36) \times t_{IICyc} + 4 \times t_{Pcyc} + 600$	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-37</b>
	SCL3n high-level pulse width	$t_{SCLH}$	$2(18) \times t_{IICyc} + 2 \times t_{Pcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	SCL3n low-level pulse width	$t_{SCLL}$	$2(18) \times t_{IICyc} + 2 \times t_{Pcyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n rise time	$t_{Sr}$	—	300	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n fall time	$t_{Sf}$	—	300	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n spike pulse removal time	$t_{SP}$	0	$1(16) \times t_{IICyc}$	ns	
	SDA3n bus free time	$t_{BUF}$	$3(20) \times t_{IICyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	Hold time for START condition	$t_{STAH}$	$t_{IICyc} + 300$	—	ns	
	Setup time for repeated START condition	$t_{STAS}$	300	—	ns	
	Setup time for STOP condition	$t_{STOS}$	300	—	ns	
	Data setup time	$t_{SDAS}$	$t_{IICyc} + 50$	—	ns	
	Data hold time	$t_{SDAH}$	0	—	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n capacitive load	$C_b$	—	400	pF	

Note 1.  $t_{IICyc}$ : I3C internal reference clock (I3C $\phi$ ) cycle,  $t_{Pcyc}$ : I3C\_0\_TCLK cycle. Values in parentheses apply when INCTL.DNFS[3:0] is set to 1111b while the digital filter is enabled with DNFE.DNFE set to 1b.

Table 2.5-18 IIC Timing (Fast-mode+)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.*1	Max.	Unit	Figure	
IIC (Fast-mode+)	SCL3n cycle time	$t_{SCL}$	$4(26) \times t_{IICcyc} + 4 \times t_{Pcyc} + 240$	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-37</b>
	SCL3n high-level pulse width	$t_{SCLH}$	$2(18) \times t_{IICcyc} + 2 \times t_{Pcyc} + 120$	—	ns	
	SCL3n low-level pulse width	$t_{SCLL}$	$2(18) \times t_{IICcyc} + 2 \times t_{Pcyc} + 120$	—	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n rise time	$t_{Sr}$	—	120	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n fall time	$t_{Sf}$	—	120	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n spike pulse removal time	$t_{SP}$	—	$1(16) \times t_{IICcyc}$	ns	
	SDA3n bus free time	$t_{BUF}$	$3(20) \times t_{IICcyc} + 120$	—	ns	
	Hold time for START condition	$t_{STAH}$	$t_{IICcyc} + 135$	—	ns	
	Setup time for repeated START condition	$t_{STAS}$	260	—	ns	
	Setup time for STOP condition	$t_{STOS}$	260	—	ns	
	Data setup time	$t_{SDAS}$	50	—	ns	
	Data hold time	$t_{SDAH}$	0	—	ns	
	SCL3n, SDA3n capacitive load	$C_b$	—	550	pF	

Note 1.  $t_{IICcyc}$ : I3C internal reference clock (I3C $\phi$ ) cycle,  $t_{Pcyc}$ : I3C\_0\_TCLK cycle. Values in parentheses apply when INCTL.DNFS[3:0] is set to 1111b while the digital filter is enabled with INCTL.DNFE set to 1b.

Table 2.5-19 IIC Timing (HS mode)

Parameter	Symbol	Cb = 100 pF		Cb = 400 pF		Unit	Figure	
		Min.*1	Max.	Min.*1	Max.			
IIC (HS mode)	SCL3n cycle time	$t_{SCL}$	$3(36) \times t_{IICyc} + 4 \times t_{Pcyc} + 240$	—	$3(36) \times t_{IICyc} + 4 \times t_{Pcyc} + 240$	—	ns	Figure 2.5-37
	SCL3n high-level pulse width	$t_{SCLH}$	$2(18) \times t_{IICyc} + 2 \times t_{Pcyc} + 120$	—	$2(18) \times t_{IICyc} + 2 \times t_{Pcyc} + 120$	—		
	SCL3n low-level pulse width	$t_{SCLL}$	$2(18) \times t_{IICyc} + 2 \times t_{Pcyc} + 120$	—	$2(18) \times t_{IICyc} + 2 \times t_{Pcyc} + 120$	—		
	SCL3n rise time	$t_{Sr}$	—	40	—	80		
	SCL3n rise time after a repeated START condition and after an acknowledge bit	$t_{Sr}$	—	80	—	160		
	SDA3n rise time	$t_{Sr}$	—	80	—	160		
	SCL3n fall time	$t_{Sf}$	—	40	—	80		
	SDA3n fall time	$t_{Sf}$	—	80	—	160		
	SCL3n, SDA3n spike pulse removal time	$t_{SP}$	0	$1(16) \times t_{IICyc}$	0	$1(16) \times t_{IICyc}$		
	Hold time for START condition	$t_{STAH}$	$t_{IICyc} + 135$	—	$t_{IICyc} + 135$	—		
	Setup time for repeated START condition	$t_{STAS}$	160	—	160	—		
	Setup time for STOP condition	$t_{STOS}$	160	—	160	—		
	Data setup time	$t_{SDAS}$	10	—	10	—		
	Data hold time	$t_{SDAH}$	0	80	0	150		
SCL3n, SDA3n capacitive load	$C_b$	—	100	—	400	pF		

Note 1.  $t_{IICyc}$ : I3C internal reference clock (I3C $\phi$ ) cycle,  $t_{Pcyc}$ : I3C\_0\_TCLK cycle. Values in parentheses apply when INCTL.DNFS[3:0] is set to 1111b while the digital filter is enabled with INCTL.DNFE set to 1b

Note 2. The maximum SCL clock frequency is 1.7 MHz.



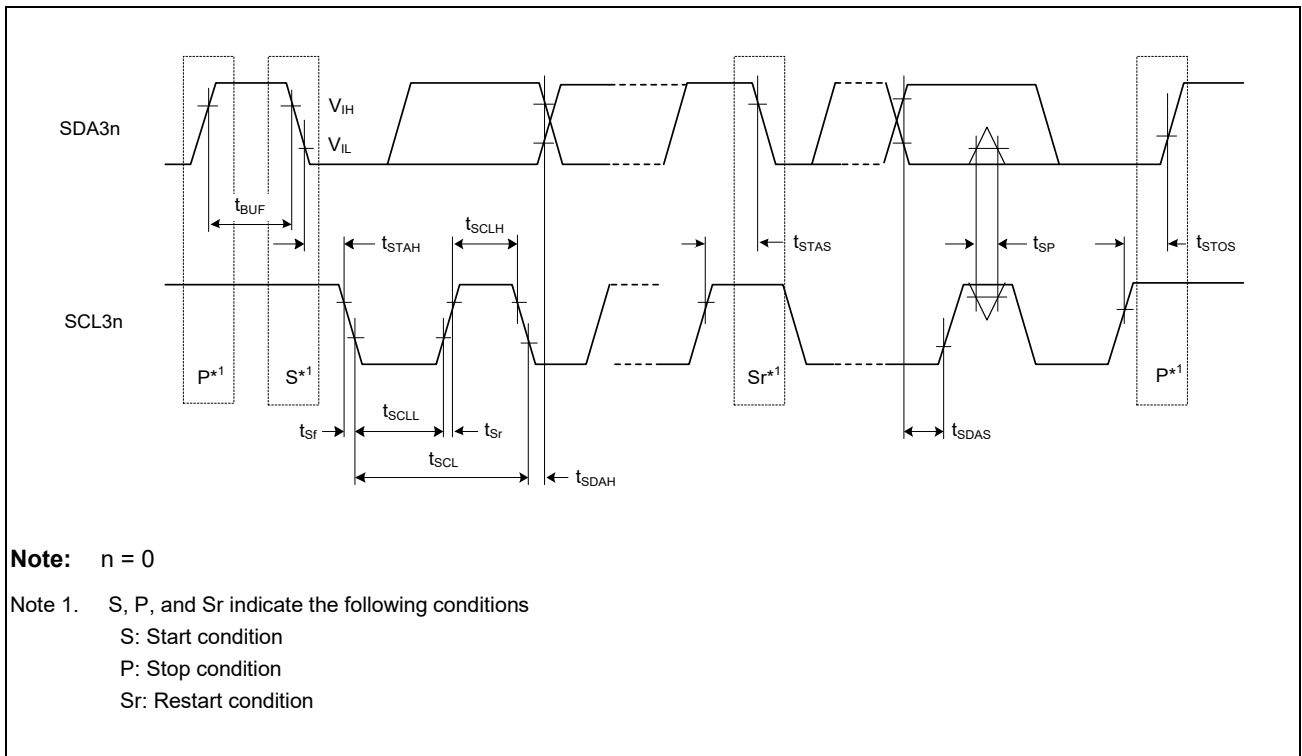


Figure 2.5-37 I3C Bus Interface Input/Output Timing

Table 2.5-20 I3C Timing (Open Drain Timing Parameters)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.*1	Max.	Unit	Figure	Notes	
SCL3n clock Low period	$t_{LOW\_OD}$	200	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-40</b>	1, 2	
	$t_{DIG\_OD\_L}$	$t_{LOW\_ODmin} + t_{rDA\_ODmin}$	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-40</b>	—	
SCL3n clock High period	$t_{HIGH}$	—	41	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-40</b>	3, 4	
	$t_{DIG\_H}$	36 (when 1.8 V) 40 (when 1.2 V)	$t_{HIGH} + t_{CF}$	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-40</b>	—	
SDA3n signal fall time	$t_{rDA\_OD}$	$t_{CF}$	33	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-40</b>	—	
SDA3n data setup time open drain mode	$t_{SU\_OD}$	$V_{DD1218} = 1.8\text{ V}$	12	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-39, Figure 2.5-40</b>	1
		$V_{DD1218} = 1.2\text{ V}$	13.9	—	ns		
Clock after START (S) condition	$t_{CAS}$	38.4	For ENTAS0: 1 $\mu$	seconds	<b>Figure 2.5-40</b>	5, 6	
			For ENTAS1: 100 $\mu$				
			For ENTAS2: 2 m				
			For ENTAS3: 50 m				
Clock before STOP (P) condition	$t_{CBP}$	$t_{CASmin}/2$	—	seconds	<b>Figure 2.5-41</b>	—	
Current master to secondary master overlap time during handoff	$t_{MMOverlap}$	$t_{DIG\_OD\_Lmin}$	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-46</b>	—	
Bus available condition	$t_{AVAL}$	1	—	$\mu$ s	—	7	
Bus idle condition	$t_{IDLE}$	1	—	ms	—	—	
Time interval where new master not driving SDA3n low	$t_{MMLock}$	$t_{AVALmin}$	—	$\mu$ s	<b>Figure 2.5-46</b>	—	

Note 1. This is approximately equal to  $t_{LOWmin} + t_{DS\_ODmin} + t_{rDA\_ODtyp} + t_{SU\_ODmin}$ .

Note 2. The Master may use a shorter Low period if it knows that this is safe, i.e., that SDA is already above VIH.

Note 3. This is based on  $t_{SPIKE}$ , rise and fall times, and interconnect.

Note 4. This maximum High period may be exceeded when the signals can be safely seen by Legacy I<sup>2</sup>C Devices, and/or in consideration of the interconnect (e.g., a short bus)

Note 5. On a Legacy Bus where I<sup>2</sup>C Devices need to see Start.

Note 6. Slaves that do not support the optional ENTASx CCCs shall use the  $t_{CAS}$  Max value shown for ENTAS3

Note 7. On a Mixed Bus with Fm Legacy I<sup>2</sup>C Devices,  $t_{AVAL}$  is 300 ns shorter than the Fm Bus Free Condition time ( $t_{BUF}$ )

Table 2.5-21 I3C Timing (Push-Pull Timing Parameters for SDR)

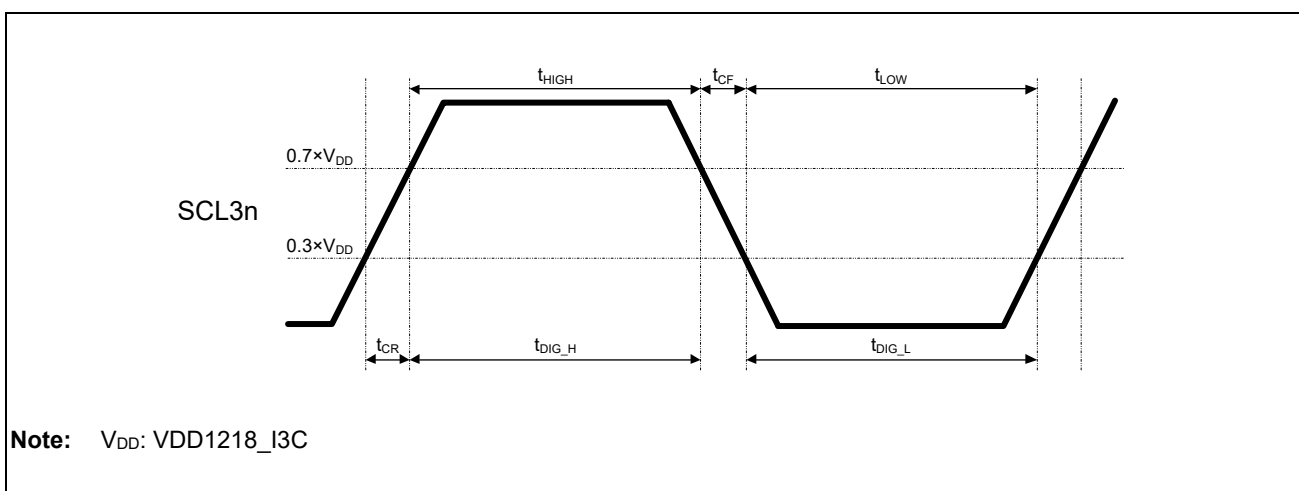
Parameter	Symbol	Min.*1	Max.	Unit	Figure	Notes	
SCL3n clock frequency	$V_{DD1218} = 1.8\text{ V}$	$t_{SCL}$	0.01	12.5	MHz	—	1
	$V_{DD1218} = 1.2\text{ V}$		0.01	12.39	MHz	—	
SCL3n clock Low period	$t_{LOW}$	24	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-38</b>	—	
	$t_{DIG\_L}$	32	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-38</b>	2, 4	
SCL3n clock High period for Mixed Bus	$t_{HIGH}$	24	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-38</b>	—	
	$t_{DIG\_H}$	32	45	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-38</b>	2, 3	
SCL3n clock High period	$t_{HIGH}$	24	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-38</b>	—	
	$t_{DIG\_H}$	32	45	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-38</b>	2	
Clock in to data out for a slave	$V_{DD1218} = 1.8\text{ V}$	$t_{SCO}$	—	12	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-43</b>	—
	$V_{DD1218} = 1.2\text{ V}$		—	12.7	ns		
SCL3n clock rise time	$t_{CR}$	—	$150 \times 1/f_{SCL}$ (capped at 60)	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-38</b>	—	
SCL3n clock fall time	$t_{CF}$	—	$150 \times 1/f_{SCL}$ (capped at 60)	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-38</b>	—	
SDA3n signal data hold in push-pull mode	Master	$t_{HD\_PP}$	$t_{CR} + 3$ and $t_{CF} + 3$	—	<b>Figure 2.5-42</b>	4	
	Slave		0	—	<b>Figure 2.5-44</b>	—	
SDA3n signal data setup in push-pull mode	$V_{DD1218} = 1.8\text{ V}$	$t_{SU\_PP}$	12	N/A	<b>Figure 2.5-42,</b> <b>Figure 2.5-43,</b> <b>Figure 2.5-44</b>	—	
	$V_{DD1218} = 1.2\text{ V}$		13.9	N/A			
Clock after repeated START (Sr)	$t_{CASr}$	$t_{CASmin}$	N/A	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-45</b>	—	
Clock before repeated START (Sr)	$t_{CBSr}$	$t_{CASmin}/2$	N/A	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-45</b>	—	
Capacitive load per bus line (SDA3n / SCL3n)	$C_b$	—	50	pF	—	—	

Note 1.  $FSCL = 1/(t_{DIG\_L} + t_{DIG\_H})$

Note 2.  $t_{DIG\_L}$  and  $t_{DIG\_H}$  are the clock Low and High periods as seen at the receiver end of the I3C Bus using VIL and VIH (see **Figure 2.5-38**)

Note 3. When communicating with an I3C Device on a mixed bus, the  $t_{DIG\_H\_MIXED}$  period must be constrained in order to make sure that I<sup>2</sup>C Devices do not interpret I3C signaling as valid I<sup>2</sup>C signaling.

Note 4. As both edges are used, the hold time must be satisfied for the respective edges, for example,  $t_{CF} + 3$  for falling edge clocks, and  $t_{CR} + 3$  for rising edge clocks.

Figure 2.5-38  $t_{DIG\_H}$  and  $t_{DIG\_L}$

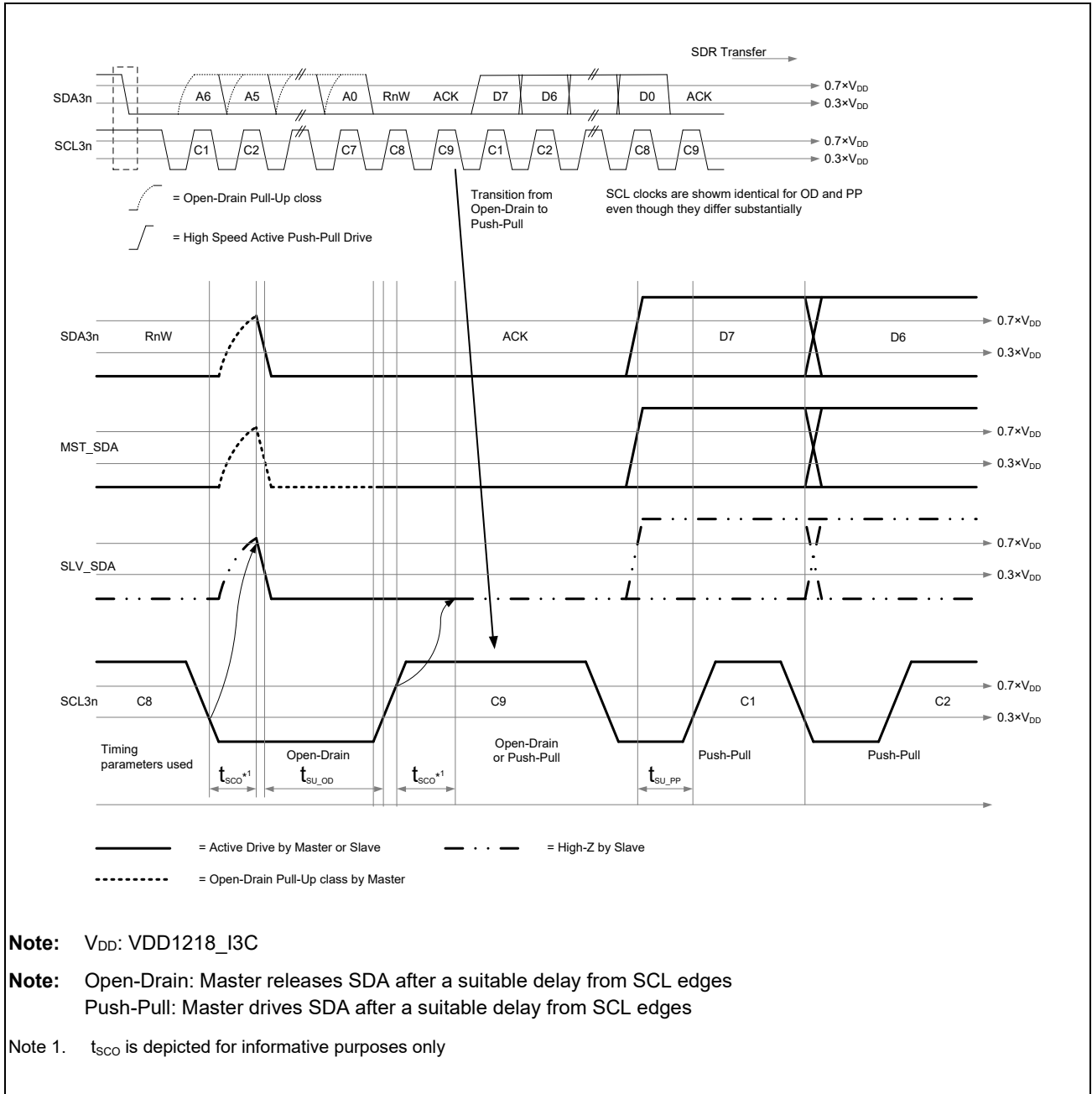


Figure 2.5-39 I3C Data Transfer – ACK by Slave

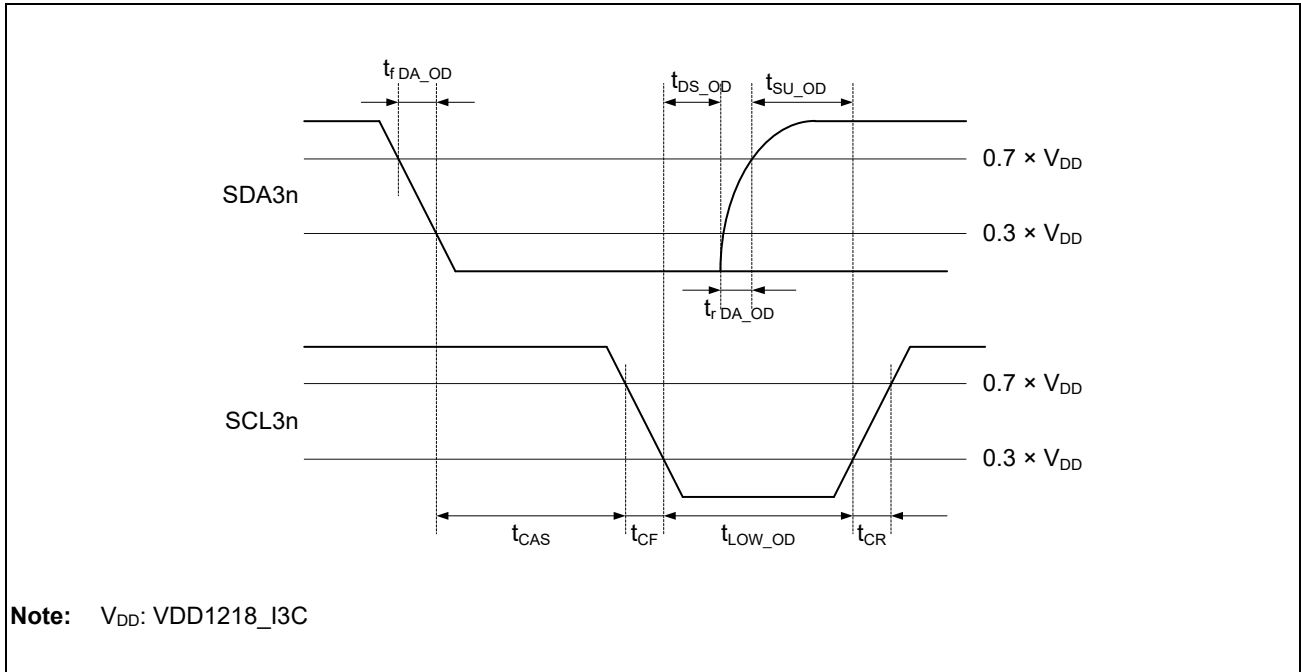


Figure 2.5-40 I3C START Condition Timing

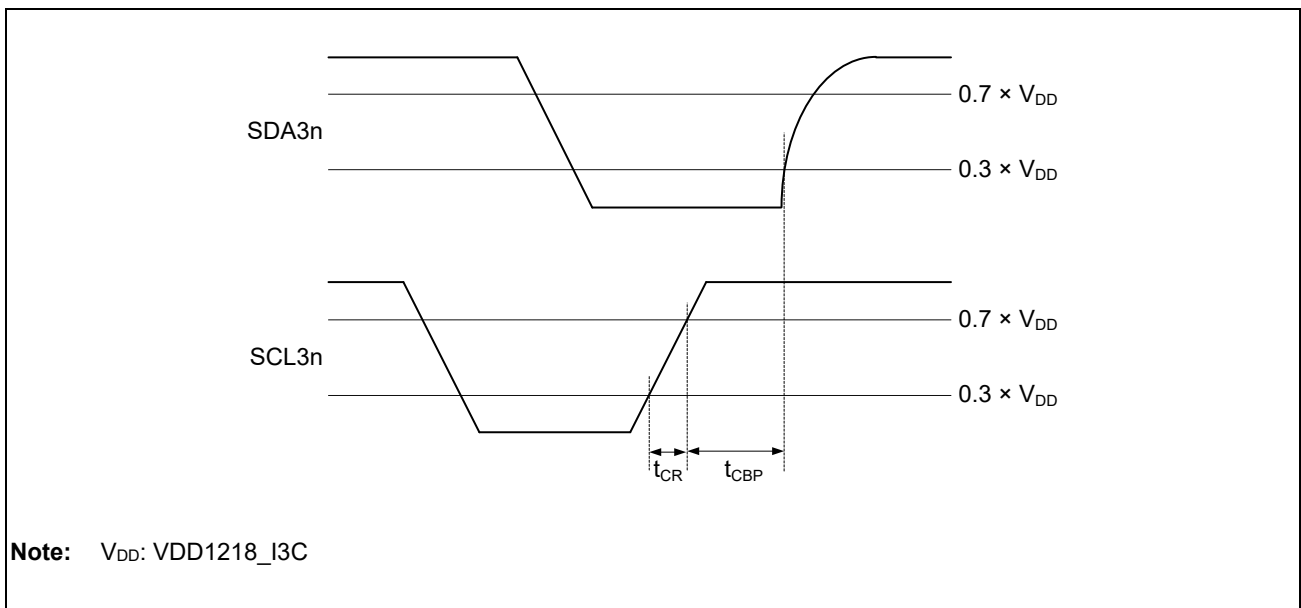


Figure 2.5-41 I3C STOP Condition Timing

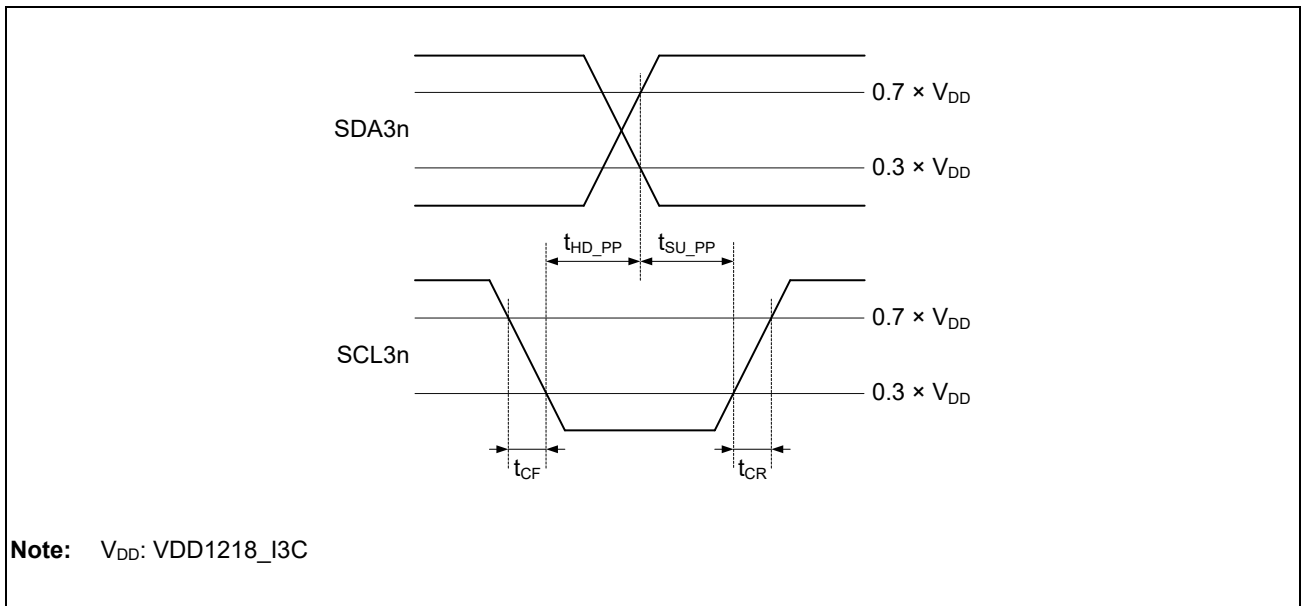


Figure 2.5-42 I3C Master Out Timing

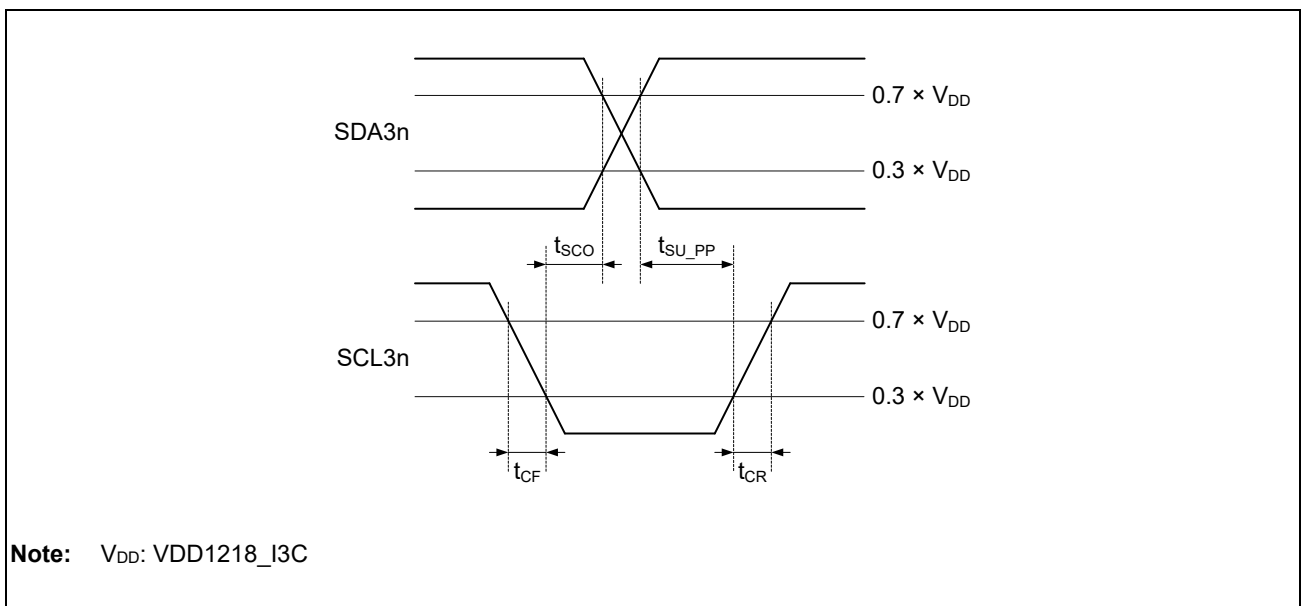


Figure 2.5-43 I3C Slave Out Timing

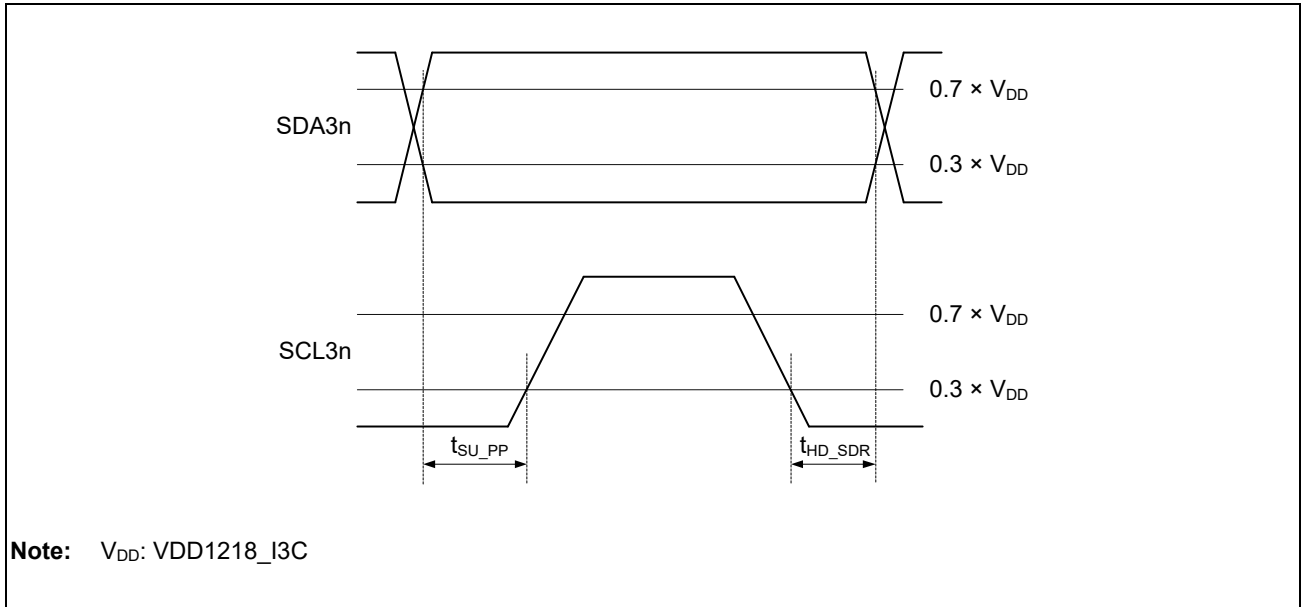


Figure 2.5-44 Master SDR Timing

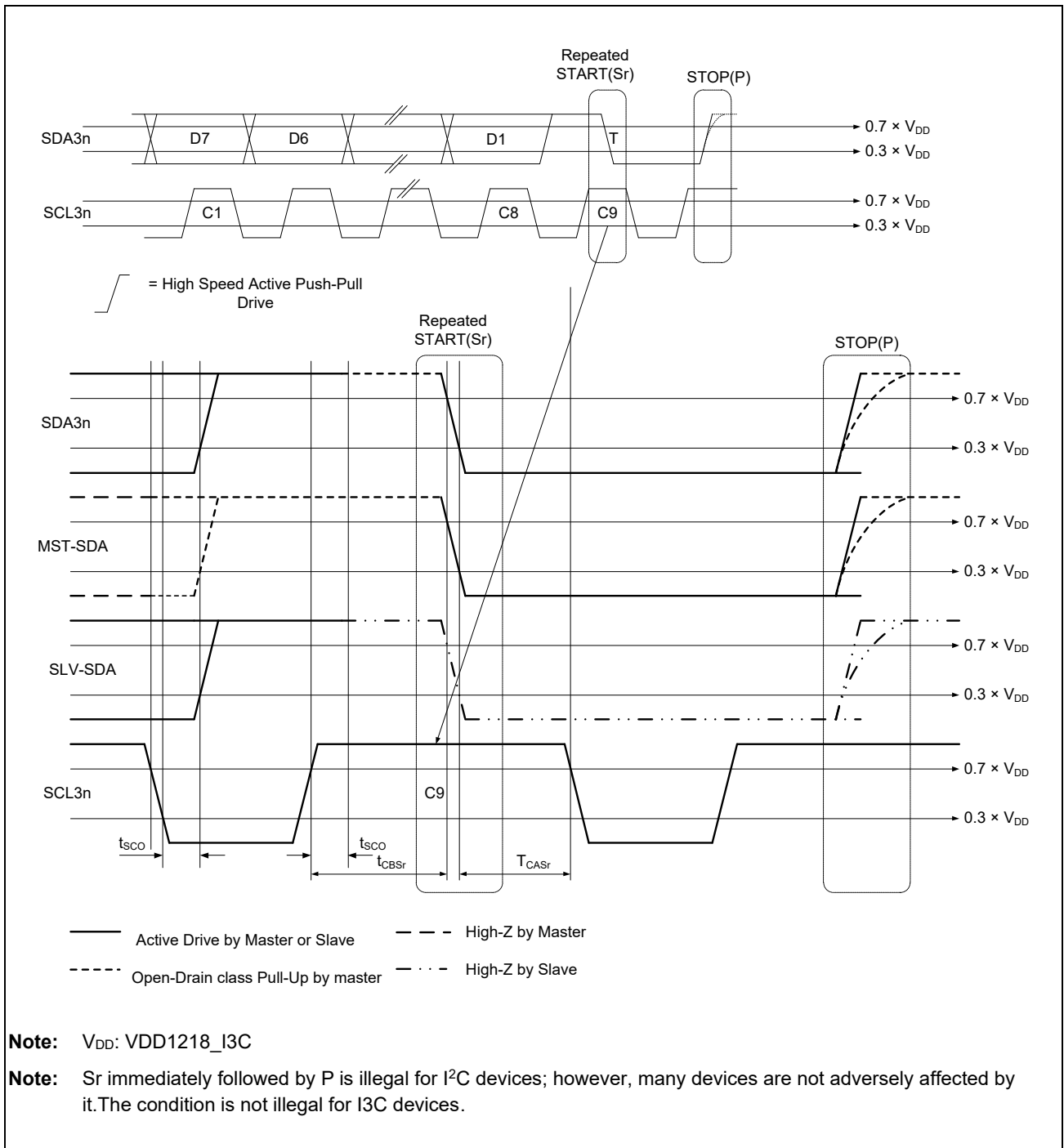


Figure 2.5-45 T-Bit When Master Ends Read with Repeated START and STOP



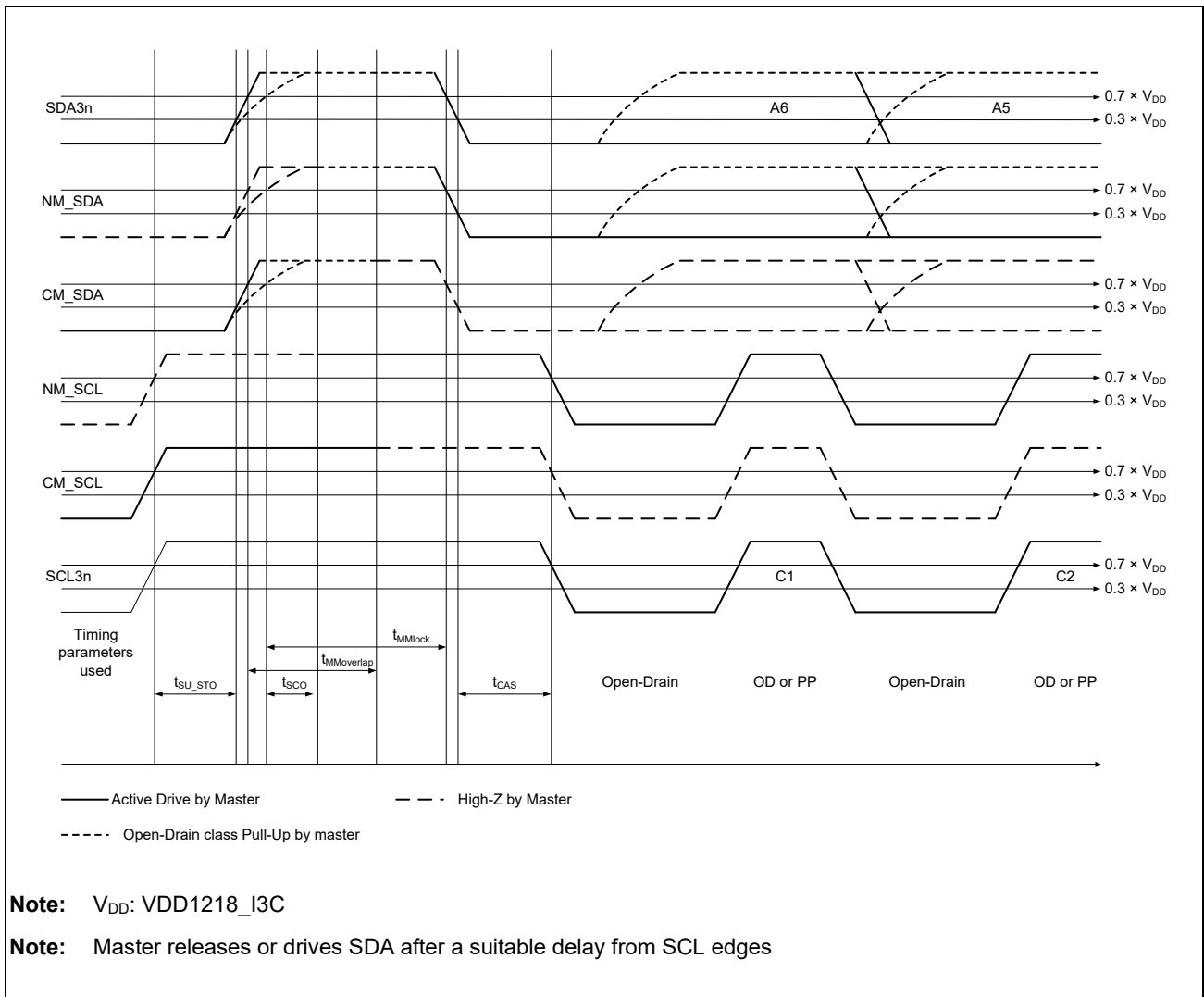


Figure 2.5-46 I3C Timing

### 2.5.18 CANFD Interface Access Timing

Table 2.5-22 CANFD Interface Timing

Parameter	Symbol	CAN		CANFD		Unit	Figures	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.			
CANFD	Internal delay time	$t_{node}$	—	100	—	50	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-47</b>
	Transmission rate	—	—	1	—	8	Mbps	

Note 1. Internal delay time ( $t_{node}$ ) = Internal transmission delay time ( $t_{output}$ ) + Internal reception delay time ( $t_{input}$ )

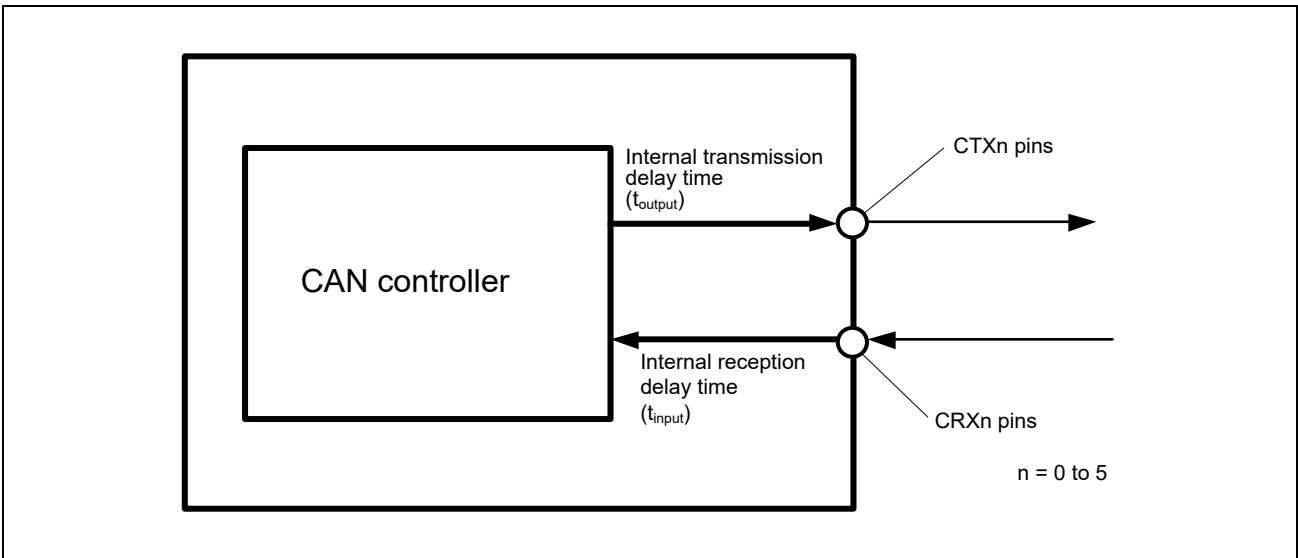


Figure 2.5-47 CANFD Interface Condition

### 2.5.19 A/D Converter Access Timing

Table 2.5-23 A/D Converter Trigger Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit*1	Figure
A/D converter A/D converter trigger input pulse width	ADTRG $t_{TRGW}$	1.5	—	$t_{PADCcyc}$	<b>Figure 2.5-48</b>

Note 1.  $t_{PADCcyc}$ : ADC\_0\_PCLK cycle

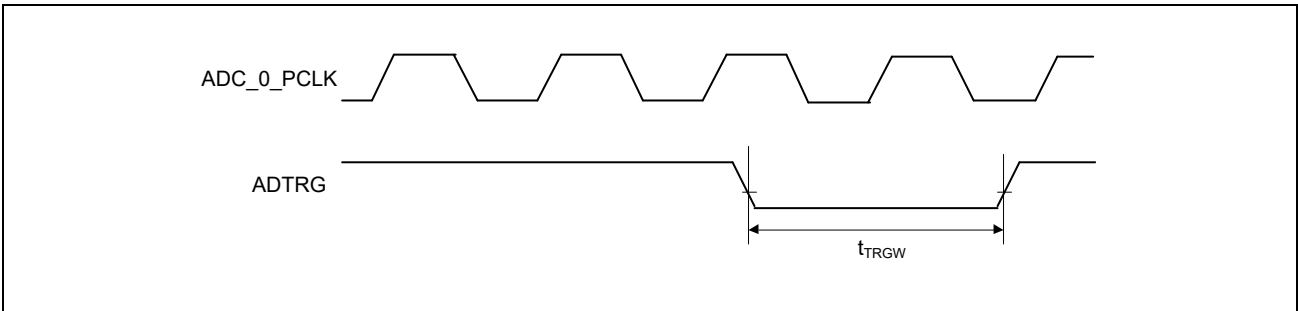


Figure 2.5-48 A/D Converter Trigger Input Timing (ADTRG)

## 2.5.20 SSIU Timing

Condition:

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD18} \times 0.5, V_{OL} = V_{DD18} \times 0.5, C = 30 \text{ pF}^{*1} (1.8 \text{ V})$$

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD33} \times 0.5, V_{OL} = V_{DD33} \times 0.5, C = 30 \text{ pF}^{*1} (3.3 \text{ V})$$

Drive strength:  $\times 1, \times 2, \times 4, \times 6$

Note 1. Other than t<sub>RC</sub>: Rise-edge clock timing

Table 2.5-24 SSIU Signal Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note	Figure
Output clock cycle	t <sub>O</sub>	80	15625	ns	—	<b>Figure 2.5-49</b>
Input clock cycle	t <sub>I</sub>	80	15625	ns	—	
Output clock high-cycle	t <sub>HC</sub>	35 <sup>*1</sup>	—	ns	—	
Output clock low-cycle	t <sub>LC</sub>	35 <sup>*1</sup>	—	ns	—	
Input clock high-cycle	t <sub>HC</sub>	35	—	ns	—	
Input clock low-cycle	t <sub>LC</sub>	35	—	ns	—	
Rise-edge clock timing	t <sub>RC</sub>	—	20 <sup>*2</sup>	ns	Output (100 pF)	
Output delay	t <sub>D</sub>	-5	19	ns	—	<b>Figure 2.5-50 to</b>
Setup time	t <sub>S</sub>	15	—	ns	—	<b>Figure 2.5-53</b>
Hold time	t <sub>H</sub>	5	—	ns	—	

Note 1. The width at high or low level of the clock signal when the input on AUDIO\_CLKA, AUDIO\_CLKB, or AUDIO\_CLKC is output from SCK without frequency division in master mode is min. 30 ns.

The relevant registers are as follows:

ADG: Audio Clock Select Register m (AUDIO\_CLK\_SELm (m = 0 to 2))

SSIU: Control Register (SSICRn (n = 0 to 9))

Note 2. Output transition time from 20% to 80%

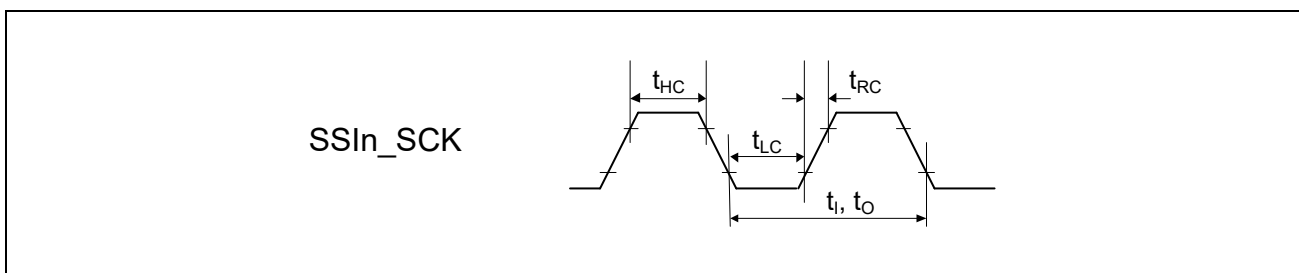


Figure 2.5-49 SCK Clock Input/Output Timing

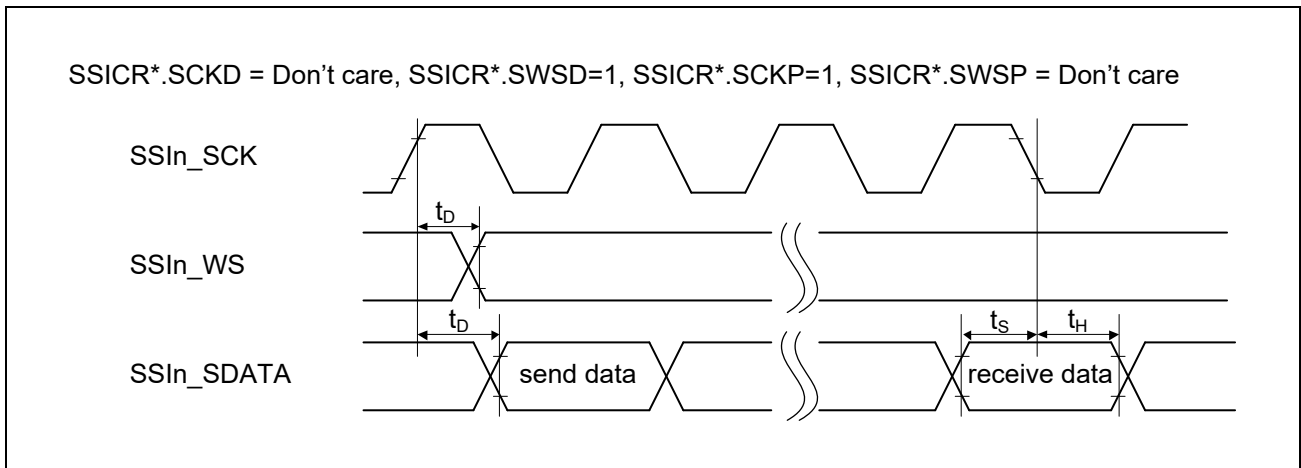


Figure 2.5-50 SSI Timing (1)

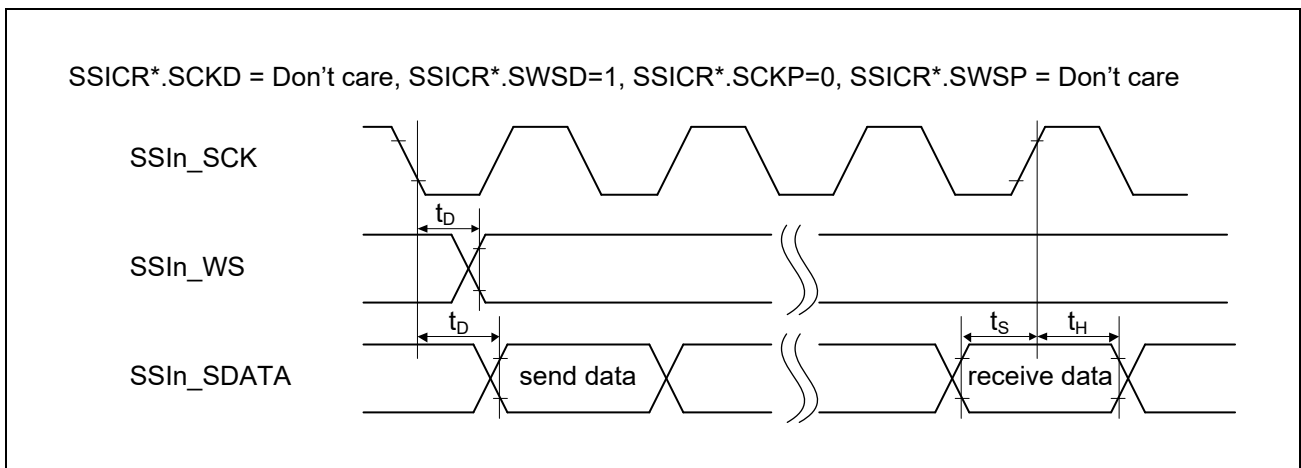


Figure 2.5-51 SSI Timing (2)

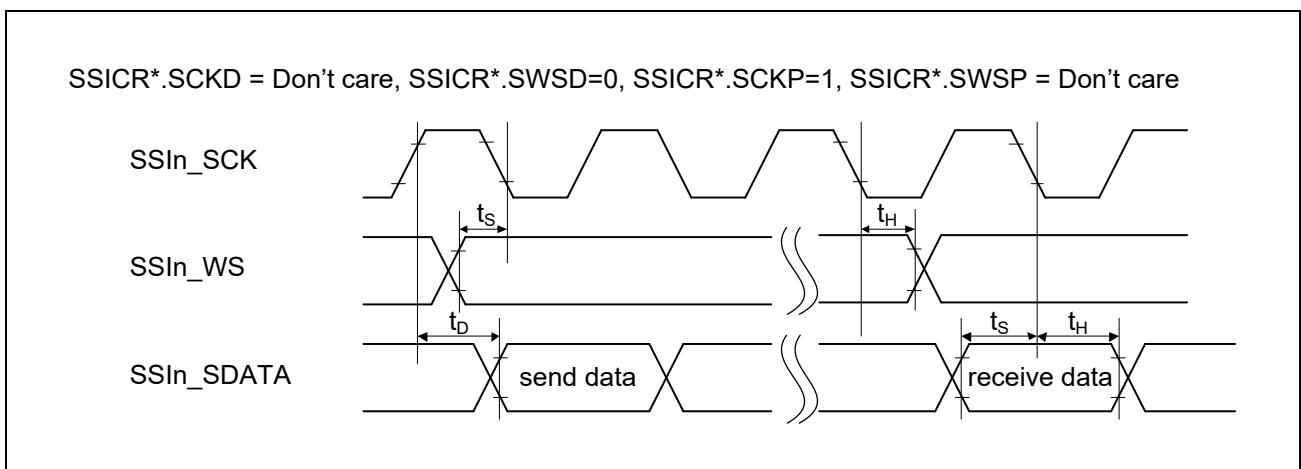


Figure 2.5-52 SSI Timing (3)

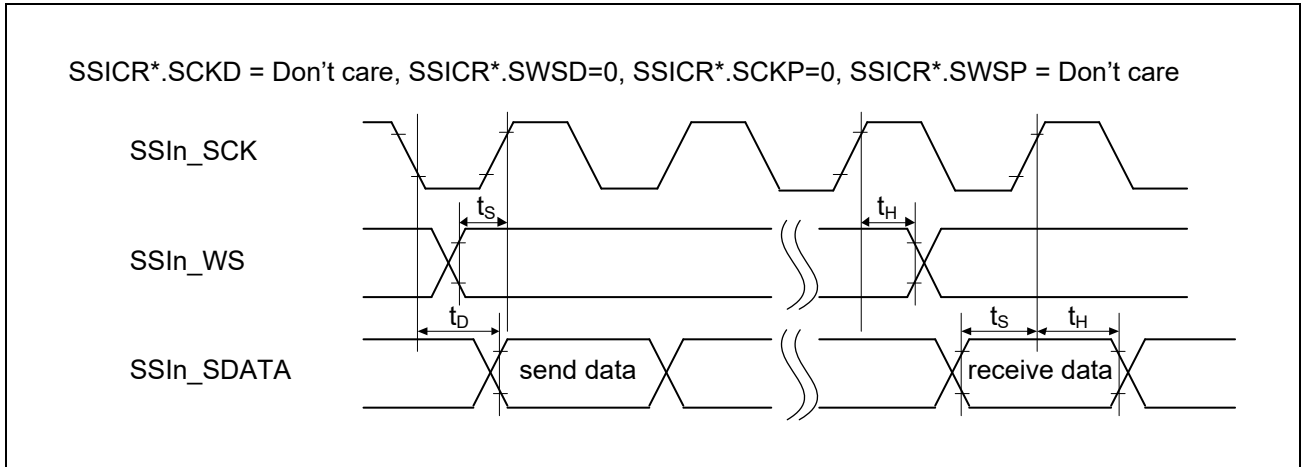


Figure 2.5-53 SSI Timing (4)

### 2.5.21 PDM Timing

Conditions:

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD18} \times 0.5, V_{OL} = V_{DD18} \times 0.5, C = 30 \text{ pF (1.8 V)}$$

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD33} \times 0.5, V_{OL} = V_{DD33} \times 0.5, C = 30 \text{ pF (3.3 V)}$$

Drive strength:  $\times 1, \times 2, \times 4, \times 6$

Table 2.5-25 PDM Interface Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figure
Clock period	$t_{PSYNC}$	2	32	$t_{CCyc} = 208.33 \text{ ns}$ (4.8 MHz)*1	<b>Figure 2.5-54</b>
Clock high-level period	$t_{PDCKWH}$	$t_{PSYNC} \times 0.45$	$t_{PSYNC} \times 0.55$	ns	
Clock low-level period	$t_{PDCKWL}$	$t_{PSYNC} \times 0.45$	$t_{PSYNC} \times 0.55$	ns	
Clock rise time	$t_{R-EDGE}$	—	$3^2$	ns	
Clock fall time	$t_{F-EDGE}$	—	$3^2$	ns	
Setup time	$t_{su}$	15	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-55,</b>
Hold time	$t_h$	0	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-56</b>

Note 1.  $t_{CCyc}$  is the period of PDM\_n\_CCLK (n = 0, 1).

Note 2. Output transition time from 20% to 80%

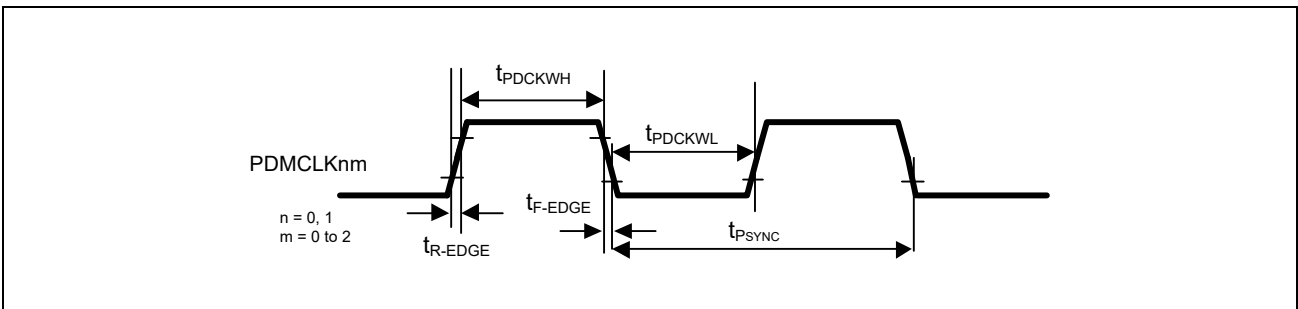


Figure 2.5-54 Timing of Clock Output (PDMCLKnm)

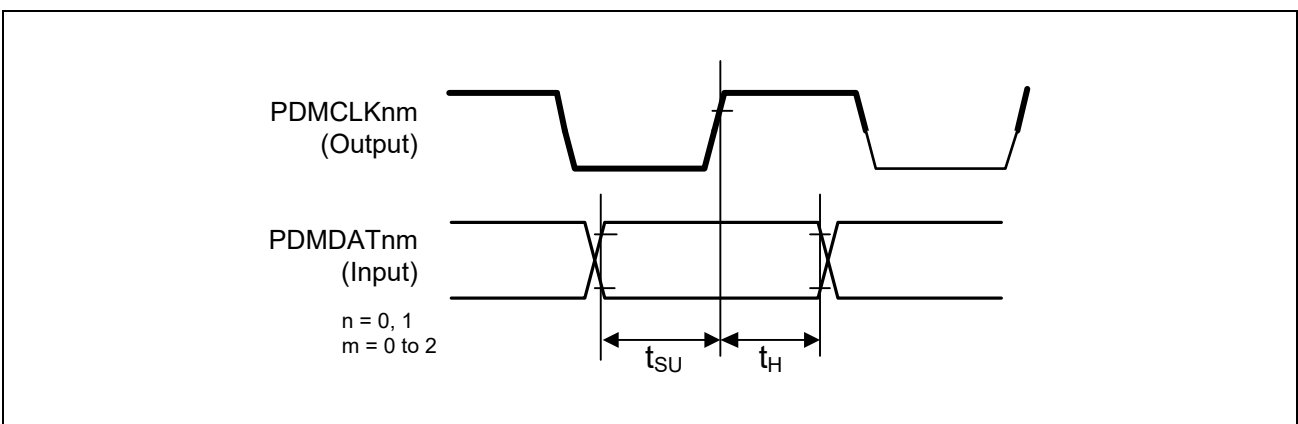


Figure 2.5-55 Timing of Clock Output (Synchronized with the rise of PDMCLKnm)

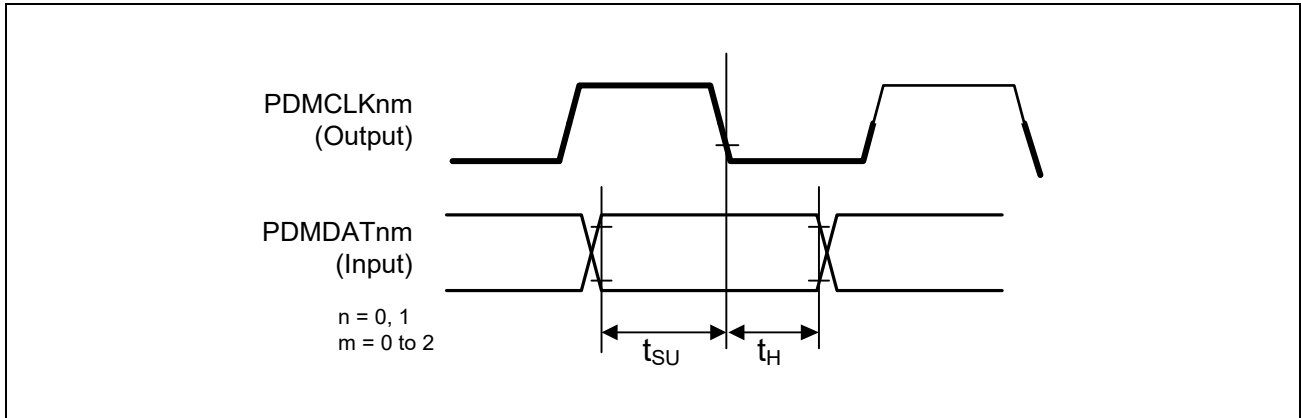


Figure 2.5-56 Timing of Clock Output (Synchronized with the fall of PDMCLKnm)

### 2.5.22 MIPI CSI-2 PHY Characteristics

The MIPI CSI-2 Rx D-PHY of this LSI is equivalent to the MIPI D-PHY Version 1.2.

For details, refer to the MIPI specification.

### 2.5.23 MIPI DSI Tx D-PHY Characteristics

The MIPI DSI Tx D-PHY of this LSI is compliant with the MIPI D-PHY Version 1.2.

For details, refer to the MIPI specification.



### 2.5.24 Control Signal Access Timing

Table 2.5-26 Control Signal Timing

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
QRESN pulse width	$t_{RESW}$	1	—	$\mu s$	<b>Figure 2.5-57</b>
TRSTN pulse width	$t_{TRSW}$	1	—	$\mu s$	
NMI pulse width	$t_{NMIW}$	20	—	$t_{cyc}^{*1}$	<b>Figure 2.5-58</b>
IRQ pulse width	$t_{IRQW}$	20	—	$t_{cyc}^{*1}$	
TINT pulse width	$t_{TINTW}$	20	—	$t_{cyc}^{*1}$	

Note 1.  $t_{cyc} = 41.666 \text{ ns}$  (24 MHz)

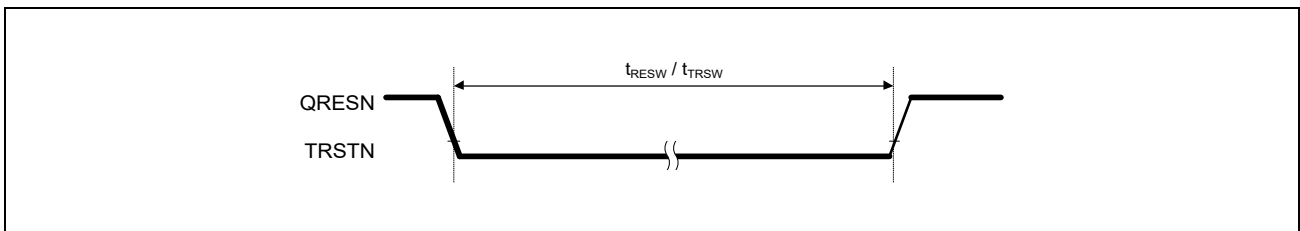


Figure 2.5-57 Reset Input Timing

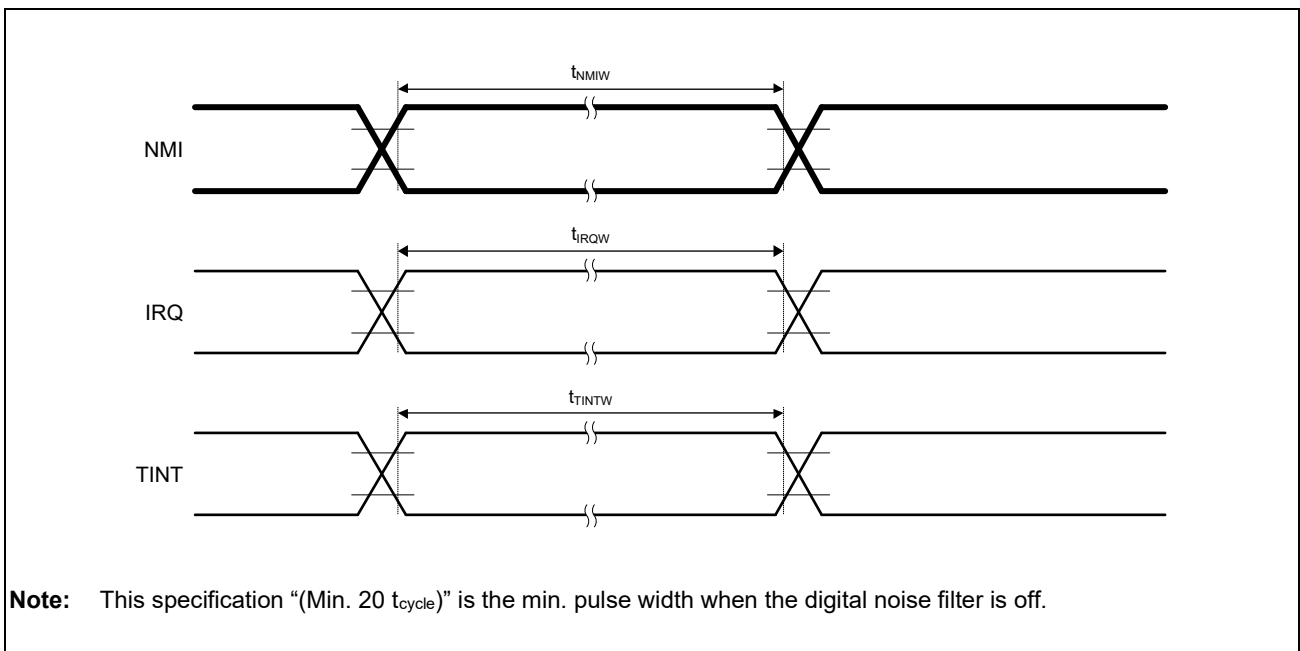


Figure 2.5-58 Interrupt Signal Input Timing

## 2.5.25 JTAG Debugger Interface Access Timing

Table 2.5-27 Debugger IF Timing

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Figures
TCK_SWCLK cycle time	$t_{TCKcyc}$	50	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-59</b>
TCK_SWCLK high-level pulse width	$t_{TCKH}$	20	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-60</b>
TCK_SWCLK low-level pulse width	$t_{TCKL}$	20	—	ns	
TDI setup time	$t_{TDIS}$	15	—	ns	
TDI hold time	$t_{TDIH}$	15	—	ns	
TMS_SWDIO setup time	$t_{TMSS}$	15	—	ns	
TMS_SWDIO hold time	$t_{TMSh}$	15	—	ns	
TMS_SWDIO delay time	$t_{SWDO}$	—	14	ns	
TDO delay time	$t_{TDOD}$	—	14	ns	
Capture register setup time	$t_{CAPTS}$	10	—	ns	<b>Figure 2.5-61</b>
Capture register hold time	$t_{CAPTH}$	10	—	ns	
Update register delay time	$t_{UPDATED}$	—	20	ns	

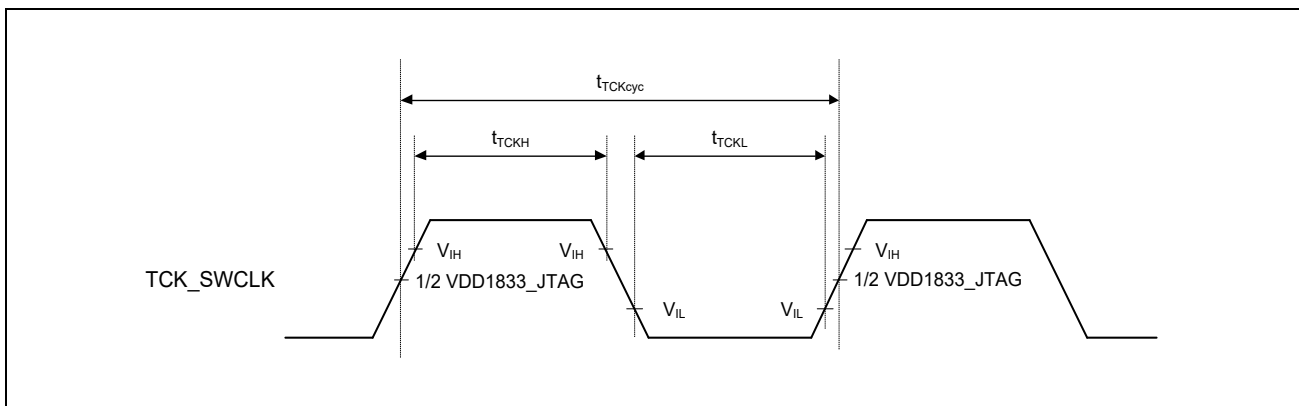


Figure 2.5-59 TCK\_SWCLK Input Timing

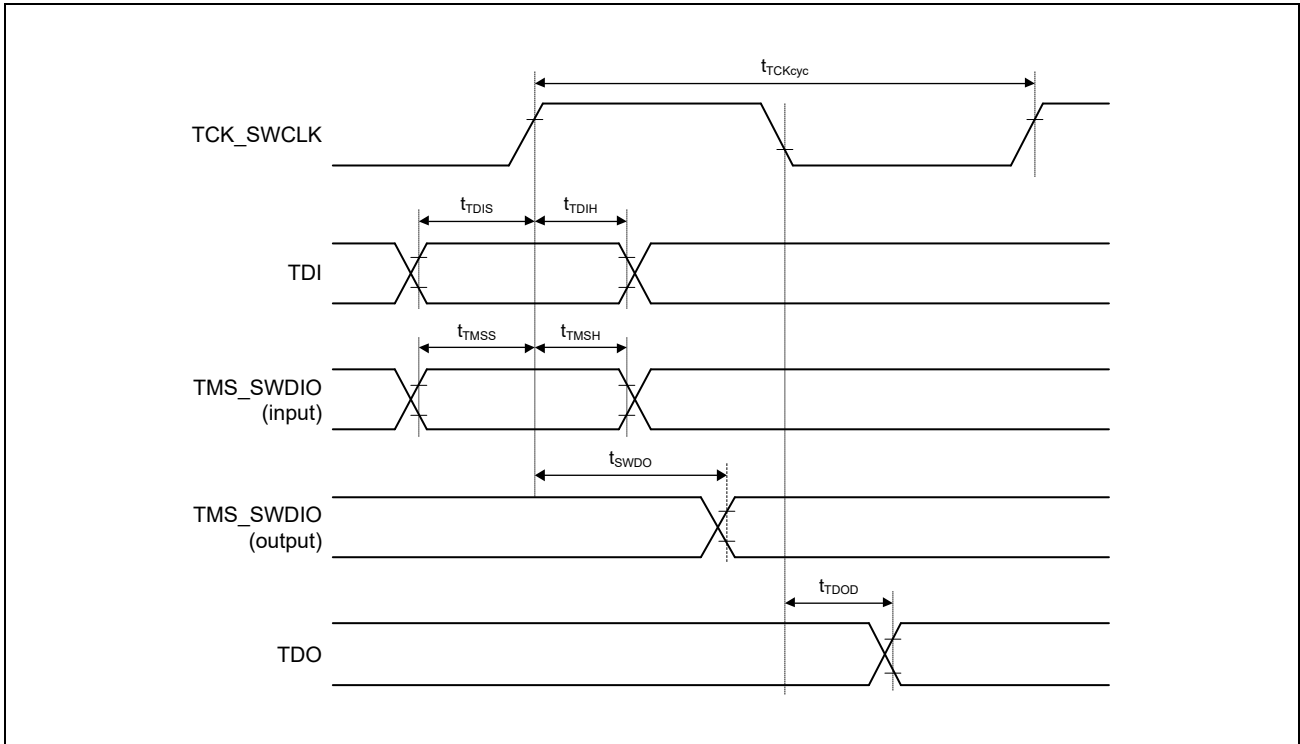


Figure 2.5-60 Data Transfer Timing

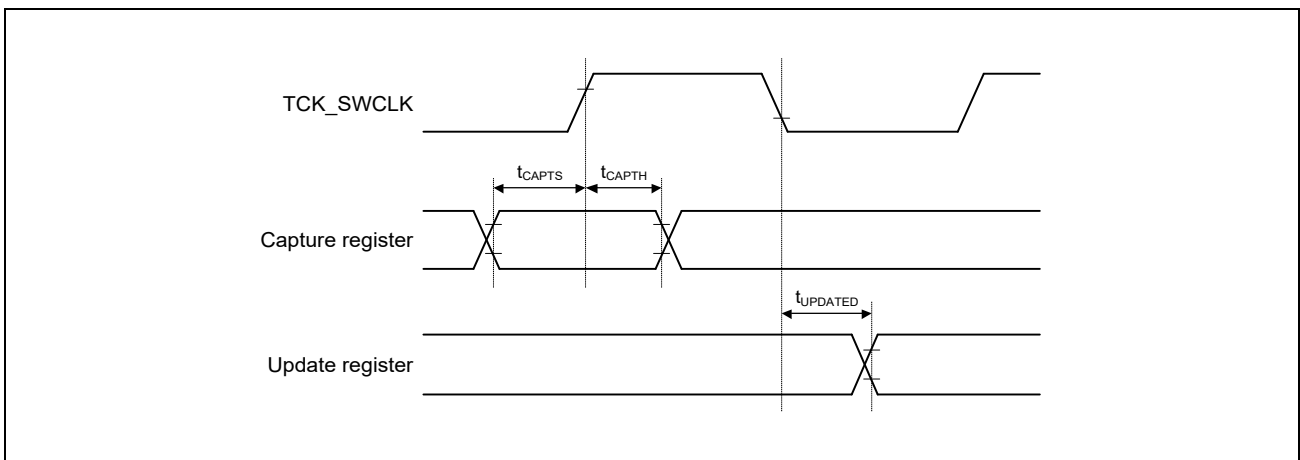


Figure 2.5-61 Boundary Scan Input/Output I/O Timing

### 2.5.26 LCDC

Conditions:

$$V_{OH} = VDD18 \times 0.7, V_{OL} = VDD18 \times 0.3, C = 30 \text{ pF}$$

$$V_{OH} = VDD33 \times 0.7, V_{OL} = VDD33 \times 0.3, C = 30 \text{ pF}$$

Drive strength:  $\times 6$

Table 2.5-28 LCDC IF Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
LCD_CLK period	$t_{Lcyc}$	11.49	—	185.19	ns
LCD_CLK low pulse width	$t_{LOL}$	$t_{Lcyc}/2 - 1.06$	—	$t_{Lcyc}/2 + 1.06$	ns
LCD_CLK high pulse width	$t_{LOH}$	$t_{Lcyc}/2 - 1.06$	—	$t_{Lcyc}/2 + 1.06$	ns
LCD_CLK rise time	$t_{LOR}$	—	—	3	ns
LCD_CLK fall time	$t_{LOF}$	—	—	3	ns
Data output dealy	$t_{DD}$	-1.5	—	1.5	ns

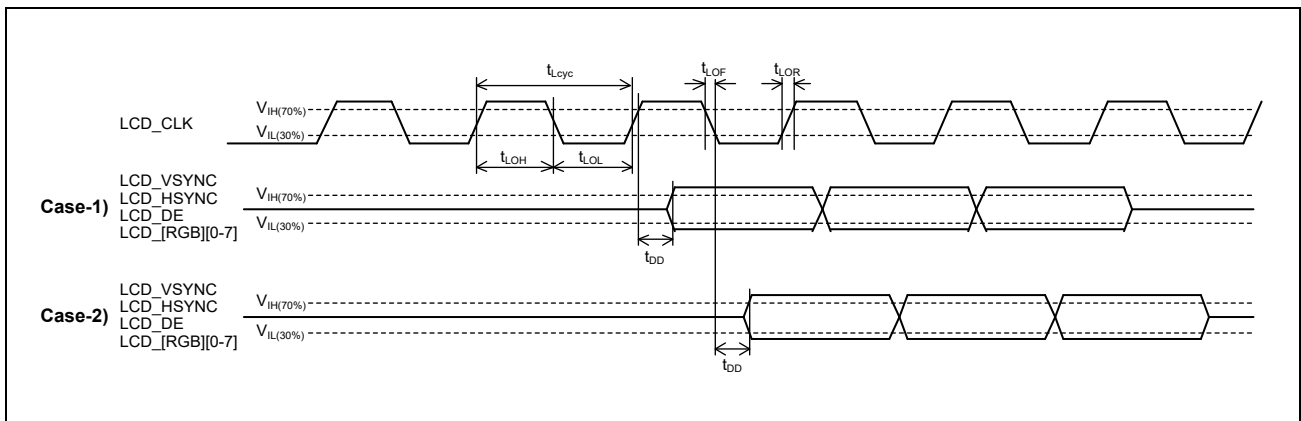


Figure 2.5-62 Boundary Scan Input/Output I/O Timing

### 2.5.27 LVDS Interface

Table 2.5-29 LVDS IF Timing

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Figures
Output Clock Frequency of LVDS	$F_{CLKP/CLKN}$	25	—	87	MHz	<b>Figure 2.5-63</b>
Output Clock of LVDS	$T_{CP}$	11.494	—	40	ns	
Output Data Rate of LVDS	$F_{DAP/DAN}$	175	—	609	Mbps	
LVDS Output Pulse Position 0	$T_{PPOS0}$	-0.200	0	0.200	ns	
LVDS Output Pulse Position 1	$T_{PPOS1}$	$(T_{CP}/7) - 0.200$	$(T_{CP}/7)$	$(T_{CP}/7) + 0.200$	ns	
LVDS Output Pulse Position 2	$T_{PPOS2}$	$2(T_{CP}/7) - 0.200$	$2(T_{CP}/7)$	$2(T_{CP}/7) + 0.200$	ns	
LVDS Output Pulse Position 3	$T_{PPOS3}$	$3(T_{CP}/7) - 0.200$	$3(T_{CP}/7)$	$3(T_{CP}/7) + 0.200$	ns	
LVDS Output Pulse Position 4	$T_{PPOS4}$	$4(T_{CP}/7) - 0.200$	$4(T_{CP}/7)$	$4(T_{CP}/7) + 0.200$	ns	
LVDS Output Pulse Position 5	$T_{PPOS5}$	$5(T_{CP}/7) - 0.200$	$5(T_{CP}/7)$	$5(T_{CP}/7) + 0.200$	ns	
LVDS Output Pulse Position 6	$T_{PPOS6}$	$6(T_{CP}/7) - 0.200$	$6(T_{CP}/7)$	$6(T_{CP}/7) + 0.200$	ns	

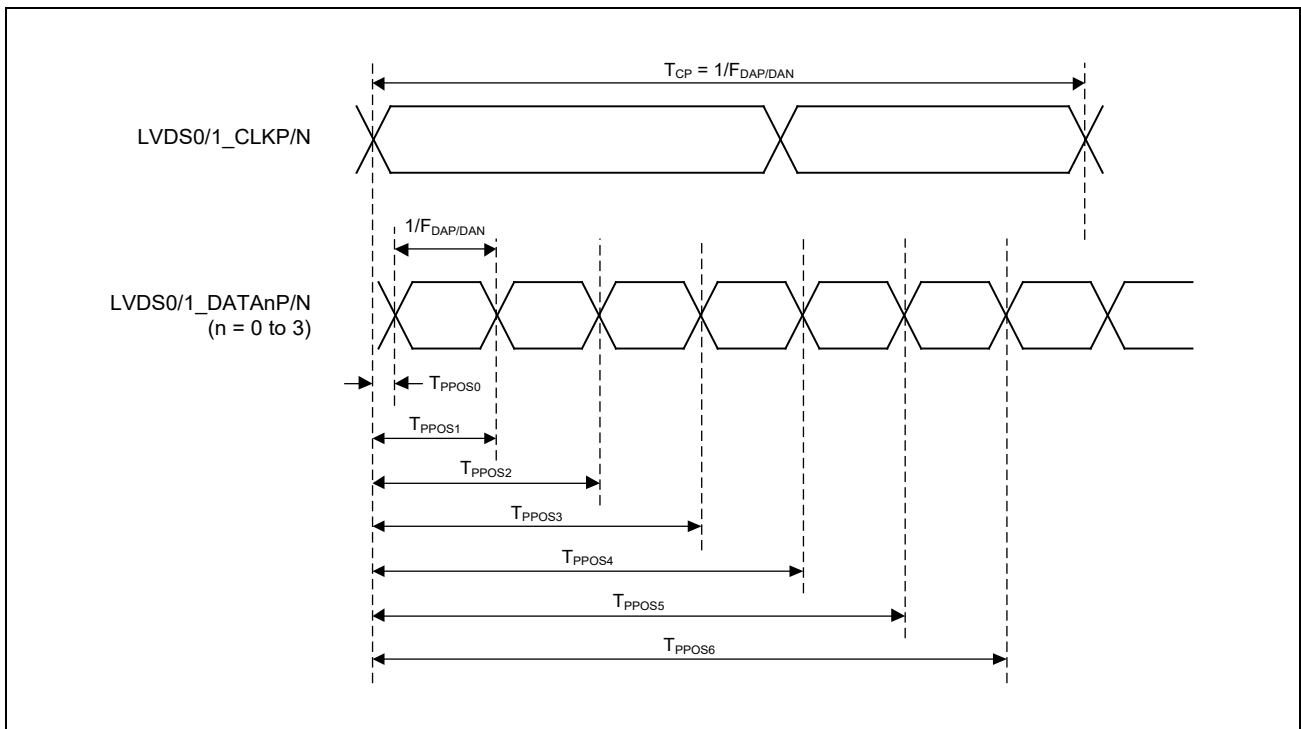


Figure 2.5-63  $T_{CP}$ ,  $F_{DAP/DAN}$ ,  $T_{PPOS}$

## 2.6 Analog Characteristics

### 2.6.1 ADC Characteristics

Table 2.6-1 DC Characteristics

Item	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Resolution	—	12	—	Bit
Analog input capacitance	—	—	13	pF
Analog input range	0	—	ADAVDD18	V
Conversion time*1 Permissible signal source impedance Max. = 1.0 kΩ	0.4	—	4.0	μs
Offset error	0	—	100	LSB
Full-scale error	-100	—	0	LSB
Quantization error	—	±0.5	—	LSB
DNL differential non-linearity error	—	±1.0	±3.0	LSB
INL integral nonlinearity error	—	±2.0	±6.0	LSB

Note 1. The conversion time is the total of the sampling time and the comparison time.

Table 2.6-2 Recommended External Input Resistance

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
External input resistance*1 (ANI000-ANI007)	$R_{\text{ext}}$	—	—	1	kΩ

Note 1. Output resistance of signal generator + Series parasitic resistance between signal source and ADC input.

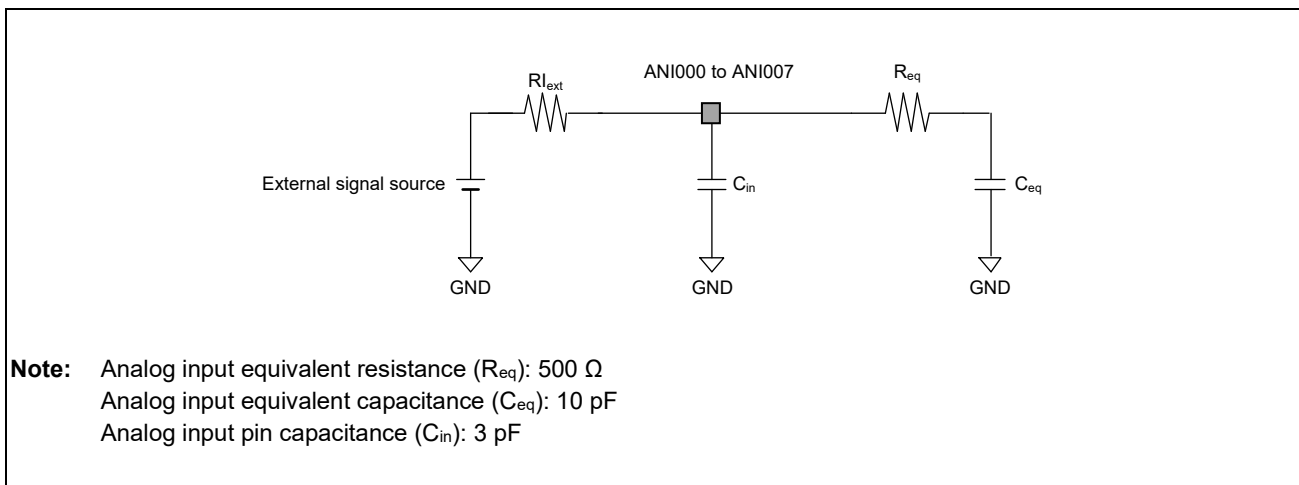


Figure 2.6-1 A/D Converter Equivalent Circuit and Peripheral Configuration Diagram

## 2.6.2 Temperature Sensor Characteristics

Table 2.6-3 Temperature Sensor Characteristics

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Accuracy from -40°C to 125°C	Accm40_125	—	±3.0	±5.0	°C	

## 2.7 Oscillation Circuits for Connecting Crystal Resonators (OSC)

This LSI chip includes three oscillation circuits (OSC) for connection to crystal resonators, specifically a 24-MHz crystal resonator for the system clock, a frequency range between 4 and 48-MHz crystal resonator for the audio clocks and a 32.768-kHz crystal resonator for the real-time clock. **Table 2.7-1** lists the pins for connecting the crystal resonators and the clock frequencies. **Figure 2.7-1** shows an example of the connections with crystal resonators.

Table 2.7-1 Pins for Connecting Crystal Resonators and Clock Frequency

External Pin Name	I/O	Clock Frequency
For the system clock		
QEXTAL	Input	24 MHz (frequency deviation: ±50 ppm)
QXTAL	Output	24 MHz
For the real-time clock		
RTXIN	Input	32.768 kHz (frequency deviation: ±50 ppm)
RTXOUT	Output	32.768 kHz
For the audio clocks		
AUDIO_EXTAL	Input	4 to 48 MHz
AUDIO_XTAL	Output	4 to 48 MHz

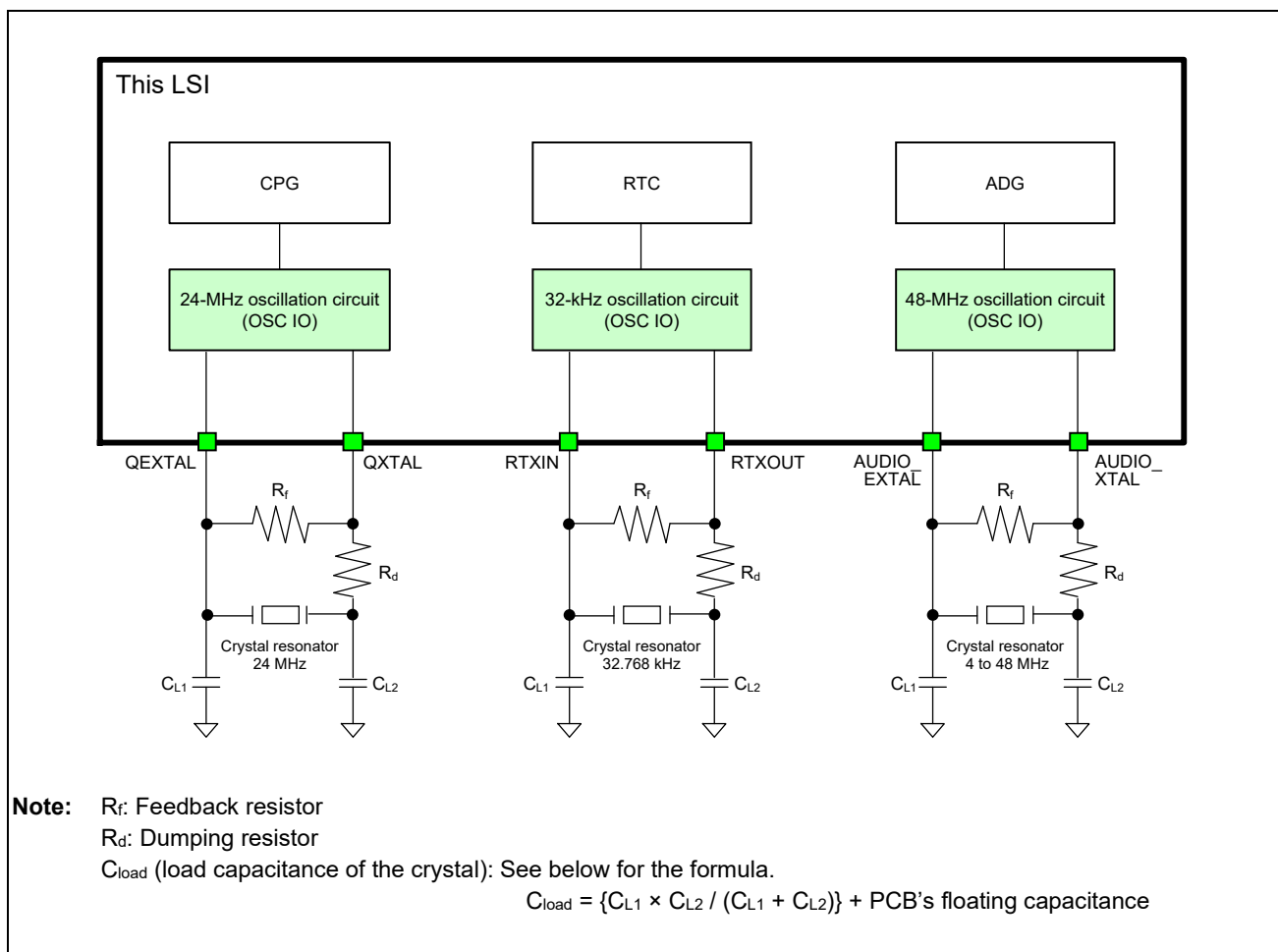


Figure 2.7-1 Example of Connections with Crystal Resonators



Place the crystal resonators and the capacitors  $C_{L1}$  and  $C_{L2}$  as close as possible to the pins to connect crystal resonators. To avoid interference and to ensure correct oscillation, the grounding points of the capacitors appended to the crystal resonators should be shared, and no wiring patterns should be placed near these components.

The characteristics of the crystal resonators are closely related to the design of the user board. Therefore, the user should sufficiently evaluate them with reference to the example of connection of crystal resonators in **Figure 2.7-1**.

The circuit rating of a crystal resonator depends on the crystal resonator and the stray capacitance of the mounting circuit. Therefore, contact the manufacturer of the crystal resonator before deciding upon the circuit rating. The user should thoroughly evaluate and then set the parameters (resistor and capacitor values).

**Table 2.7-2** is a list of recommended values for the crystal resonators.

Table 2.7-2 Recommended Model Values for the Crystal Resonators

Clock Frequency	Model Values for the Crystal Resonators			
	Max. ESR* <sup>1</sup>	Max. $C_L$ * <sup>2</sup>	Max. $C_0$ * <sup>3</sup>	Max. Drive Level
32.768 kHz	70 k $\Omega$	12.5 pF	1.4 pF	1 $\mu$ W
24 MHz	60 $\Omega$	12 pF	7 pF	100 $\mu$ W
48 MHz	50 $\Omega$	10 pF	7 pF	100 $\mu$ W

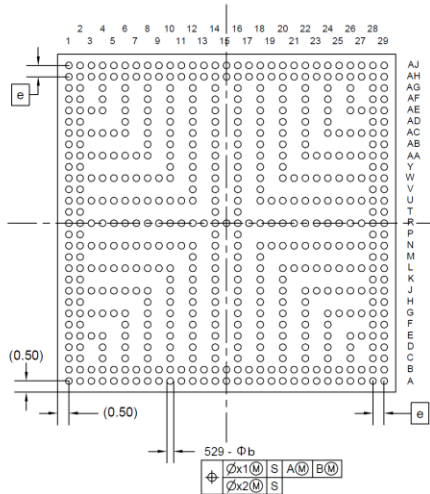
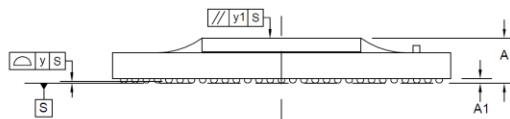
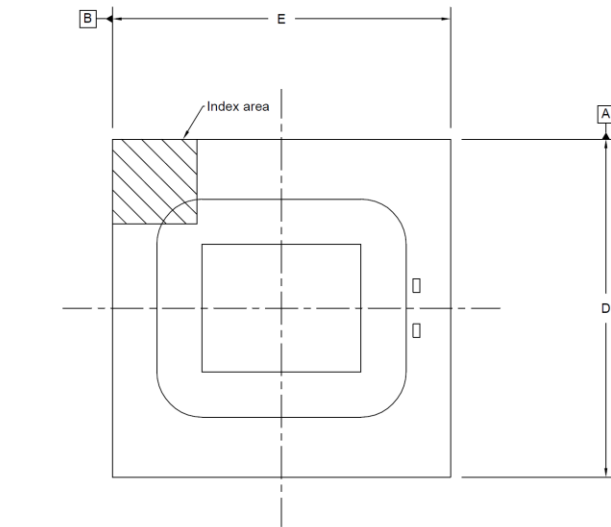
Note 1. ESR means the equivalent series resistor of the crystal resonator.

Note 2.  $C_L$  is the load capacitance of the crystal resonator.

Note 3.  $C_0$  is the parallel capacitance of the crystal resonator.

# APPENDIX 1. Package Dimensions

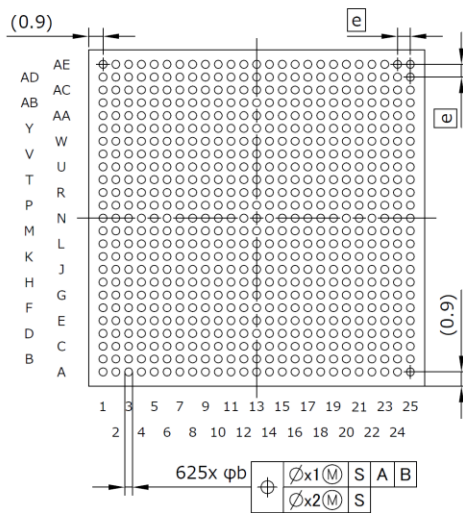
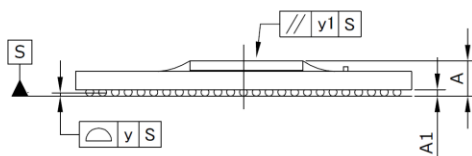
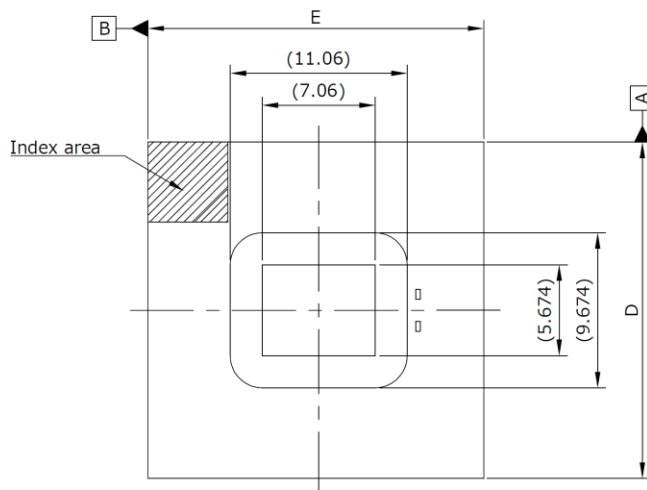
JEITA Package code	RENESAS code	MASS(TYP.)[g]
P-FBGA529-15x15-0.50	PRBG0529KA-A	0.82



Reference Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
D	14.85	15.00	15.15
E	14.85	15.00	15.15
e	—	0.50	—
A	(1.90)	(2.10)	2.30
A1	0.15	(0.25)	—
b	0.25	0.30	0.35
x1	—	—	0.20
x2	—	—	0.05
y	—	—	0.12
y1	—	—	0.20

Figure A-1 Package Dimensions (529-pin FCBGA, 15 mm• BGA 0.5 mm pin-pitch)

JEITA Package code	RENESAS code	MASS(TYP.)[g]
P-FBGA625-21x21-0.80	PRBG0625GA-A	1.7



Reference Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
D	20.85	21.00	21.15
E	20.85	21.00	21.15
A	—	—	2.45
A1	0.35	0.40	0.45
e	—	0.80	—
b	0.45	0.50	0.55
x1	—	—	0.20
x2	—	—	0.08
y	—	—	0.15
y1	—	—	0.20

Figure A-2 Package Dimensions (625-pin FCBGA, 21 mm• BGA 0.8 mm pin-pitch)

REVISION HISTORY	RZ/G3E Group Datasheet
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Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Oct 31, 2024	—	First edition issued
1.10	Jun 30, 2025	Section 1 Overview	
		2	1.1.1 Features: NOTE added
		4	1.2.5 Video Processing Unit: The functional description (I-/P-slice supported, I-/P-/B-slice supported) was added to the Video Codec Unit (VCD)
		5	1.2.7 External Memory Interface: The functional description of External Bus Controller for LPDDR4/4X SDRAM (DDR), modified (16 ECC regions, deleted)
		6	1.2.8 CPU Peripheral: The external Interrupt pins of the Interrupt Controller, modified
		15	1.2.21 Package, modified
		16	Figure 1.3-1 Block Diagram: An arrow was added from the ACPU Bus to the NPU Bus
		17	Table 1.3-1 List of Units (1/2): GPV Unit, deleted
		19	Table 1.4-1 Product Lineup: Note 1 and Note, added
		20	1.5 External Pins and Multiplexed Functional Pins: Title, modified (Pin Functions → External Pins and Multiplexed Functional Pins), Text, modified
		20	1.6 Pin Assignment: Text, modified
		Section 2 Electrical Characteristics	
		21	Table 2.1-1 Absolute Maximum Ratings The Max value of Item: USB30_USVDD18, modified Notes 3 and 5, modified
		27	Figure 2.3-2 Power-On Sequence (CM33 Boot): Note, modified (The clock settling time → The clock stabilization time)
		29	Figure 2.3-3 DDR Retention Enter Sequence (CM33 Boot Mode): Note, modified (The clock settling time → The clock stabilization time)
		31	Figure 2.3-4 DDR Retention Exit Sequence (CM33 Boot Mode): Note, modified (The clock settling time → The clock stabilization time)
		33	Figure 2.3-5 Power-Off Sequence (CM33 Boot Mode): Note, modified (The clock settling time → The clock stabilization time)
		36	Figure 2.3-7 Power-On Sequence (CA55 Boot Mode): Note, modified (The clock settling time → The clock stabilization time)
		40	Figure 2.3-9 DDR Retention Exit Sequence (CA55 Boot Mode): Note, modified (The clock settling time → The clock stabilization time)
		42	Figure 2.3-10 Power-Off Sequence (CA55 Boot Mode): Note, modified (The clock settling time → The clock stabilization time)
		53	2.5.5 DMAC Timing, added
		59	2.5.9 Ethernet Interface Timing: Conditions, modified
		59	Table 2.5-12 Ethernet Interface Timing (n = 0, 1) The Min value of ETn_TXD0 to ETn_TXD3, ETn_TXCTL_TXEN, and ETn_TXER output delay time in Parameter: Ethernet(MII), modified Note 1, added
		62	Table 2.5-13 xSPI Timing (2/2) The Min value in Parameter: DS low to CS high, modified The Max value in Parameter: CS low to DS low, modified Parameter: CK low to DS low, added Notes 5 to 9, added
		65	Figure 2.5-19 DS to CS Signal Timing, modified
		66	2.5.14 Serial Communications Interface (RSCI) Access Timing: Drive strength, modified

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.10	Jun 30, 2025	67	Table 2.5-14 RSCI Timing (2/2) Parameter: SCK clock rise/fall time, deleted Parameter: Input clock rise time, Input clock fall time, Output clock rise time, and Output clock fall time, added
		68	Figure 2.5-23 RSCI Simple SPI Mode Clock Timing, modified
		71	Table 2.5-15 RSPI Timing Parameter: SSL Activation to Data Output Delay, added Notes 1 to 4, modified
		72	Figure 2.5-28 RSPI Clock Timing, modified
		72	Figure 2.5-29 RSPI Timing (Master, Motorola RSPI, CPHA = 0), modified
		80	Table 2.5-19 IIC Timing (HS mode) The Min value in Parameter: SCL3n cycle time, modified
		82	Table 2.5-20 I3C Timing (Open Drain Timing Parameters) The Min value and Notes in Parameter: SCL3n clock High period, modified Notes in Parameter: Clock after START (S) condition, modified The Min value in Parameter: Clock before STOP (P) condition, modified Notes in Parameter: Bus available condition, modified Notes 3 and 4, added
		83	Table 2.5-21 I3C Timing (Push-Pull Timing Parameters for SDR) Notes in Parameter: SCL3n clock Low period, modified Parameter: SCL3n clock High period for Mixed Bus, added Notes in Parameter: SDA3n signal data hold in push-pull mode, modified Note 3, added
		90	2.5.20 SSIU Timing: Condition, modified
		90	Table 2.5-24 SSIU Signal Timing: Note 2, added
		95	2.5.21 PDM Timing: Condition, modified
		95	Table 2.5-25 PDM Interface Timing: Note 2, added
		104	2.7 Oscillation Circuits for Connecting Crystal Resonators (OSC): The main text, modified
		104	Table 2.7-1 Pins for Connecting Crystal Resonators and Clock Frequency: For the emergency clock, deleted

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

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

## 1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity.

Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.

## 2. Processing at power-on

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

## 3. Input of signal during power-off state

Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.

## 4. Handling of unused pins

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

## 5. Clock signals

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

## 6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

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

## 7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses

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

## 8. Differences between products

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

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