

# RL78/G10

# A/D Conversion CC-RL

#### Introduction

This application note describes the procedures for performing A/D conversion on analog voltages using the RL78/G10's A/D converter.

The sample program discussed in this application note performs data conversion on the A/D conversion results (shifting the data right by six bits) and places the converted values in the internal RAM of the RL78/G10.

#### **Target Device**

RL78/G10

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



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#### 1. Specification

This application note provides examples of using the software trigger and sequential conversion modes of the A/D converter. The analog signal input from the P01/ANI0 pin is converted to digital values. Subsequently, the conversion result is subjected to data conversion (shifting the data right by six bits) and the result is stored in the RL78/G10's internal RAM.

Table 1.1 lists the peripheral function to be used and its uses. Figure 1.1 shows the outline of the conversion operation of the A/D converter.

Table 1.1	Peripheral	Function	to be l	Used and its	s Use
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Peripheral Function	Use	
A/D converter	Converts the level of the analog signal input from the	
	P01/ANI0 pin.	

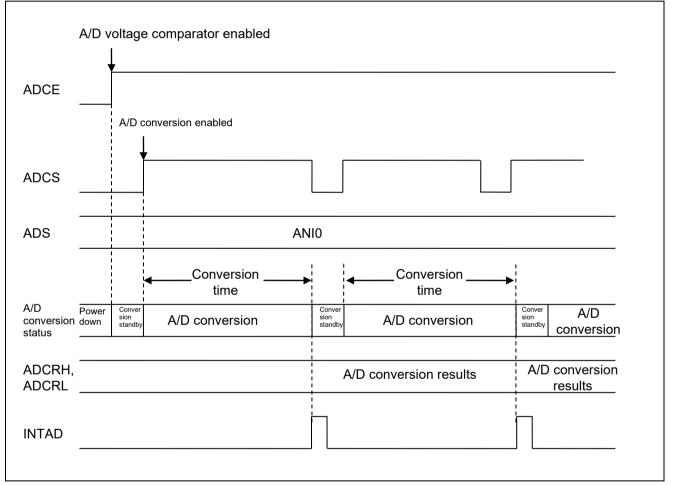


Figure 1.1 Outline of the A/D Converter Conversion Processing



# 2. Operation Check Conditions

The sample code contained in this application note has been checked under the conditions listed in the table below.

Item	Description		
Microcontroller used	RL78/G10 (R5F10Y16ASP)		
Operating frequency	High-speed on-chip oscillator (HOCO) clock: 20 MHz		
	CPU/peripheral hardware clock: 20 MHz		
Operating voltage	5.0 V (can run at a voltage range of 2.9 V to 5.5 V.)		
	SPOR detection voltage		
	When reset occurs: $V_{DD}$ < 2.84 V		
	When reset is released: $V_{\text{DD}} \geq 2.90 \text{ V}$		
Integrated development	CS+ V3.01.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.		
environment (CS+)			
Assembler (CS+)	CC-RL V1.01.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.		
Integrated development	e2 studio V4.0.0.26 from Renesas Electronics Corp.		
environment (e <sup>2</sup> studio)			
Assembler (e <sup>2</sup> studio)	CC-RL V1.01.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.		
Integrated development	IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RL78 V4.21.3 from IAR		
environment (IAR)	Systems		
Assembler (IAR)	IAR Assembler for Renesas RL78 V4.21.2.2420 from IAR Systems		
Board to be used	RL78/G10 target board (QB-R5F10Y16-TB)		

Table 2.1	<b>Operation Check Conditions</b>
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## 3. Related Application Notes

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

RL78/G10 Initialization (R01AN2668E) Application Note



#### 4. Description of the Hardware

#### 4.1 Hardware Configuration Example

Figure 4.1 shows an example of hardware configuration that is used for this application note.

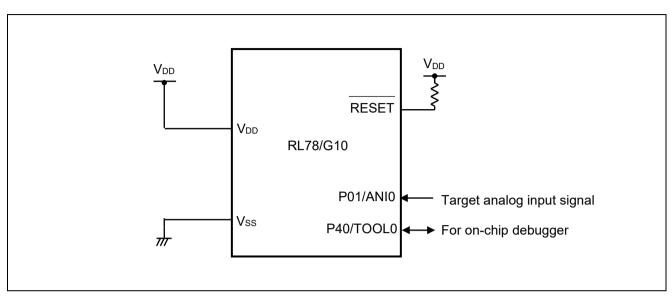


Figure 4.1 Hardware Configuration

- Cautions 1 The purpose of this circuit is only to provide the connection outline and the circuit is simplified accordingly. When designing and implementing an actual circuit, provide proper pin treatment and make sure that the hardware's electrical characteristics conditions are met (connect the input-dedicated ports separately to  $V_{DD}$  or  $V_{SS}$  via a resistor).
  - 2 V<sub>DD</sub> must be held at not lower than the reset release voltage (V<sub>SPOR</sub>) that is specified as SPOR.

#### 4.2 List of Pins to be Used

Table 4.1 lists the pins to be used and their function.

Pin Name	I/O	Description
P01/ANI0	Input	A/D converter analog input port



# 5. Description of the Software

#### 5.1 Operation Outline

This sample code performs A/D conversion on the analog voltage that is input to pin ANI0 using the A/D converter. It awaits the end of A/D conversion in HALT mode. After A/D conversion is completed, the sample code shifts the result of A/D conversion right by six bits and places the result in the internal RAM of the RL78/G10.

(1) Initialize the A/D converter.<Setup conditions>

- Pin P01/ANI0 is used for the analog input.
- Ten-bit resolution is used for the A/D conversion resolution.
- (2) The sample program sets the ADCS bit of the ADM0 register to 1 (A/D conversion start) to start A/D conversion, executes the HALT instruction, places the chip in the HALT mode, and waits for an A/D conversion end interrupt.
- (3) After completing the A/D conversion of the voltage input from pin ANI0, the A/D converter transfers the result of A/D conversion to the ADCRH and ADCRL registers and generates an A/D conversion end interrupt.
- (4) On release from the HALT mode in response to the A/D conversion end interrupt, the sample program reads the result of A/D conversion from the ADCRH and ADCRL registers, shifts the result right by six bits, and stores the shifted data in the internal RAM of the RL78/G10.
- (5) The sample program sets the ADCS bit of the ADM0 register to 1 (A/D conversion start) to start A/D conversion, places the chip in the HALT mode again, and waits for an A/D conversion end interrupt.



# 5.2 List of Option Byte Settings

Table 5.1 summarizes the settings of the option bytes.

Address	Value	Description
000C0H	11101110B	Stops the watchdog timer operation.
		(Stops counting after the release of the reset state.)
000C1H	11110111B	SPOR detection voltage
		When reset occurs: $V_{DD}$ < 2.84 V
		When reset is released: $V_{DD} \ge 2.90 \text{ V}$
000C2H	11111001B	HOCO: 20 MHz
000C3H	10000101B	Enables the on-chip debugging function.

#### Table 5.1 Option Byte Settings

### 5.3 List of Variables

Table 5.2 lists the variable that is used by this sample program.

Table 5.2 Global Variable

Туре	Variable Name	Contents	Function Used
16-bit variable	RADCBUF	Area for storing the A/D conversion results	main



## 5.4 List of Functions (Subroutines)

Table 5.3 lists the functions (subroutines) that are used by this sample program.

Function Name	Outline
SINIADC	Initializes A/D converter
SSTARTAD	Starts A/D conversion

#### 5.5 Function Specifications

This section describes the specifications for the functions that are used in the sample code.

1	Function	Name1	RESET	START
	, anouon	runioj		_01/ 411

Synopsis	Initializes the CPU at reset start.
Explanation	Calls the main function after setting the stack pointer and initializing the hardware.
Arguments	None
Return value	None
Remarks	None

#### [Function Name] SINIADC

Synopsis	Initializes the A/D converter.
Explanation	Sets the conversion time, resolution (10-bit conversion), and analog input channels of the A/D converter.
Arguments	None
Return value	None
Remarks	None

#### [Function Name] SSTARTAD

Synopsis	Starts A/D conversion.
Explanation	Enables A/D conversion end interrupts and starts A/D conversion processing.
Arguments	None
Return value	None
Remarks	None



#### 5.6 Flowcharts

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

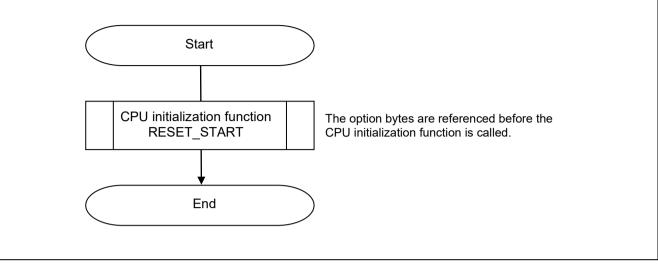


Figure 5.1 Overall Flow



#### 5.6.1 CPU Initialization Function

Figure 5.2 shows the flowchart for the CPU initialization function.

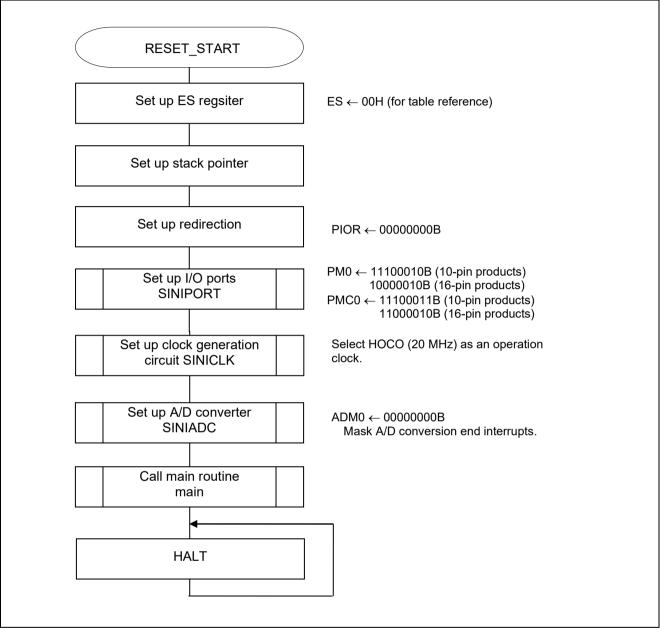


Figure 5.2 CPU Initialization Function



#### 5.6.2 I/O Port Setup Function

Figure 5.3 shows the flowchart for the I/O port setup function.

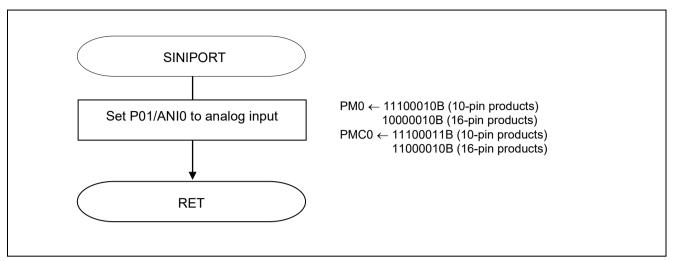


Figure 5.3 I/O Port Setup Function

- Note Refer to the section entitled "Flowcharts" in RL78/G10 Initialization Application Note (R01AN2668E) for the configuration of the unused ports.



#### 5.6.3 Clock Generation Circuit Setup

Figure 5.4 shows the flowchart for clock generation circuit setup. Because 10-pin products do not have the resonator connection pins for the main system clock (X1 and X2) and the external clock input pin (EXCLK), only the high-speed on-chip oscillator frequency should be set in 10-pin products.

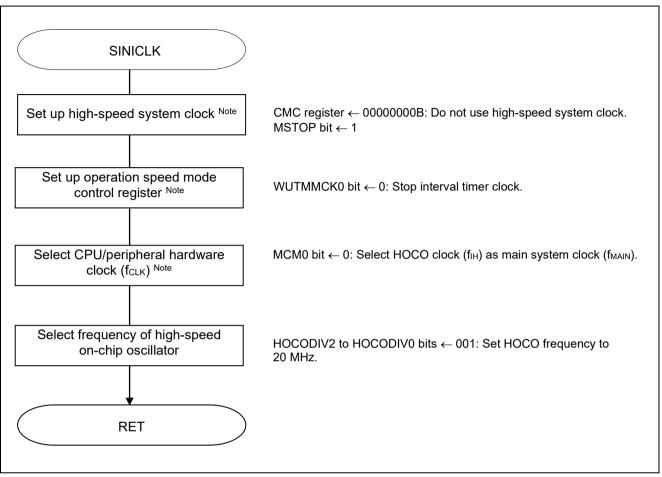


Figure 5.4 Clock Generation Circuit Setup

Note 16-pin products only.

Caution For details on the procedure for setting up the clock generation circuit (SINICLK), refer to the section entitled "Flowcharts" in RL78/G10 Initialization Application Note (R01AN2668E).



#### 5.6.4 A/D Converter Setup

Figure 5.5 shows the flowchart for setting up the A/D converter.

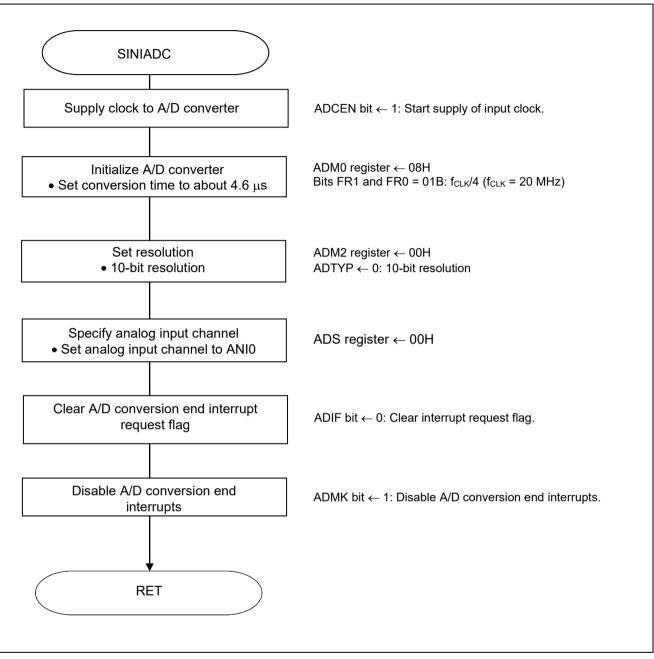


Figure 5.5 A/D Converter Setup



Starting the supply of clock to the A/D converter

• Peripheral enable register 0 (PER0) Starts the supply of the clock to the A/D converter.

Symbol: PER0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TMKAEN Note	0	ADCEN	IICA0EN Note	0	SAU0EN	0	TAU0EN
х	0	1	х	х	х	0	х

Bit 5

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

Note 16-pin products only.



Setting up the A/D conversion time and operation mode

• A/D converter mode register 0 (ADM0) Controls the A/D conversion operation. Specifies the A/D conversion channel selection mode.

#### Symbol: ADM0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADCS	0	0	FR1	FR0	0	LV0	ADCE
х	0	0	0	1	0	0	х

Bits 4, 3, and 1

	ADM0		Conversion	Number of	Conversion		Conversio	on Time Selec	tion [μs]	
FR1	FR0	LV0	Clock	Conversion Clock	Time	f <sub>ськ</sub> = 1.25 MHz	f <sub>cLк</sub> = 5 MHz	f <sub>cLK</sub> = 5 MHz	f <sub>CLK</sub> = 10 MHz	f <sub>с∟к</sub> = 20 MHz
0	0	0	f <sub>ськ</sub> /8	23 f <sub>AD</sub> (Number of	184/f <sub>CLK</sub>	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	18.4	9.2
0	1		f <sub>с∟к</sub> /4	sampling	92/f <sub>ськ</sub>			18.4	9.2	4.6
1	0		f <sub>CLK</sub> /2	clock: 9	46/f <sub>CLK</sub>		18.4	9.2	4.6	Setting
1	1		f <sub>CLK</sub>	f <sub>AD</sub> )	23/f <sub>CLK</sub>	18.4	9.2	4.6	Setting prohibited	prohibited
0	0	1	f <sub>ськ</sub> /8	17 f <sub>AD</sub> (Number of	136/f <sub>CLK</sub>	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	18.4	6.8
0	1		f <sub>CLK</sub> /4	sampling	68/f <sub>CLK</sub>			18.4	9.2	3.4
1	0		f <sub>CLK</sub> /2	clock: 5	34/f <sub>CLK</sub>		13.6	9.2	4.6	Setting
1	1		f <sub>CLK</sub>	f <sub>ad</sub> )	17/f <sub>CLK</sub>	13.6	6.8	4.6	Setting prohibited	prohibited

#### (2) 8-Bit Resolution A/D Conversion Time Selection

	ADM0		Conversion	Number of	Conversion	Conversion Time Selection [µs]				
FR1	FR0	LV0	Clock	Conversion Clock	Time	f <sub>ськ</sub> = 1.25 MHz	f <sub>cικ</sub> = 5 MHz	f <sub>cLK</sub> = 5 MHz	f <sub>CLK</sub> = 10 MHz	f <sub>CLK</sub> = 20 MHz
0	0	0	f <sub>CLK</sub> /8	21 f <sub>AD</sub> (Number of	168/f <sub>CLK</sub>	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	16.8	8.4
0	1		f <sub>CLK</sub> /4	sampling	84/f <sub>CLK</sub>			16.8	8.4	4.2
1	0		f <sub>CLK</sub> /2	clock: 9	43/f <sub>CLK</sub>		16.8	8.4	4.2	Setting
1	1		f <sub>CLK</sub>	f <sub>AD</sub> )	21/f <sub>CLK</sub>	16.8	8.4	4.2	Setting prohibited	prohibited
0	0	1	f <sub>CLK</sub> /8	15 f <sub>AD</sub> (Number of	120/f <sub>CLK</sub>	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	12.0	6.0
0	1		f <sub>CLK</sub> /4	sampling	60/f <sub>CLK</sub>			12.0	6.0	3.0
1	0		f <sub>CLK</sub> /2	clock: 3	30/f <sub>CLK</sub>		12.0	6.0	3.0	Setting
1	1		f <sub>CLK</sub>	f <sub>ad</sub> )	15/f <sub>CLK</sub>	12.0	6.0	3.0	Setting prohibited	prohibited



Setting up the resolution

• A/D converter mode register 2 (ADM2) Sets the resolution.

Symbol: ADM2

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

Bit 0

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

Caution For details on the procedure for setting up the registers, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware.



Specifying the input channel

• Analog input channel specification register (ADS) Specifies the input channel for the analog voltage to be subjected to A/D conversion.

Symbol: ADS

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	ADS2 Note1	ADS1	ADS0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10-pin products

ADS1	ADS0	Analog input channel Input source	
0	0	ANIO	P01/ANI0 pin
0	1	ANI1	P02/ANI1 pin
1	0	ANI2	P03/ANI2 pin
1	1	ANI3	P04/ANI3 pin

#### 16-pin products

ADS2	ADS1	ADS0	Analog input channel	Input source
0	0	0	ANIO	P01/ANI0 pin
0	0	1	ANI1	P02/ANI1 pin
0	1	0	ANI2	P03/ANI2 pin
0	1	1	ANI3	P04/ANI3 pin
1	0	0	ANI4	P05/ANI4 pin
1	0	1	ANI5	P10/ANI5 pin
1	1	0	ANI6	P11/ANI6 pin
1	1	1	Internal reference voltage (0.815 V (typ.)) $^{\rm Note2}$	

Note1 16-pin products only.

Note2 When the internal reference voltage is selected as the target for conversion by the A/D converter, be sure to clear the LV0 bit in the A/D converter mode register 0 (ADM0) to 0.



Setting up A/D conversion end interrupts

- Interrupt request flag register (IF0H) Clears the interrupt request flag.
- Interrupt mask flag register (MK0H) Disables interrupts.

Symbol: IF0H

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	KRIF	ADIF	TMIF01
0	0	0	0	0	х	0	х

Bit 1

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

#### Symbol: MK0H

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	KRMK	ADMK	TMMK01
х	х	х	х	х	х	1	х

Bit 1

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



#### 5.6.5 Main Processing

Figure 5.6 shows the flowchart for the main processing.

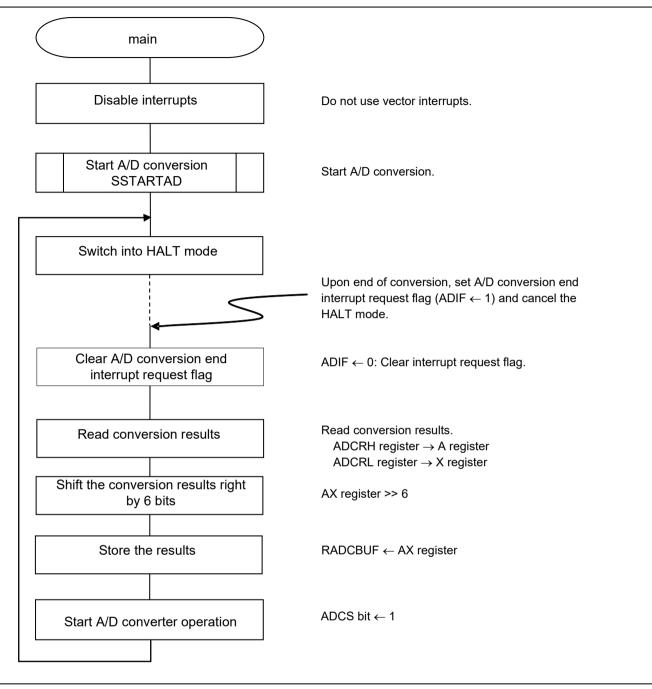


Figure 5.6 Main Processing



#### 5.6.6 A/D Conversion Start Processing

Figure 5.7 shows the flowchart for the A/D conversion start processing.

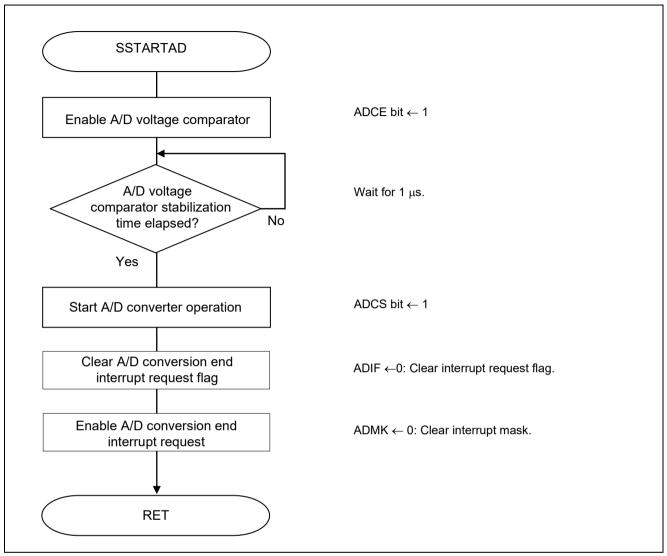


Figure 5.7 A/D Conversion Start Processing



Starting conversion operation

• A/D converter mode register 0 (ADM0) Controls the A/D conversion operation.

Symbol: ADM0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADCS	0	0	FR1	FR0	0	LV0	ADCE
1	0	0	0	1	x	х	1

Bit 7

ADCS	A/D conversion operation control
0	Stops conversion operation
1	Enables conversion operation

Bit 0

ADCE	A/D voltage comparator operation control
0	Stops A/D voltage comparator operation
1	Enables A/D voltage comparator operation



#### 6. Sample Code

The sample code is available on the Renesas Electronics Website.

#### 7. Documents for Reference

RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware (R01UH0384E)

RL78 Family User's Manual: Software (R01US0015E)

(The latest versions of the documents are available on the Renesas Electronics Website.)

Technical Updates/Technical Brochures

(The latest versions of the documents are available on the Renesas Electronics Website.)



Revision Record	RL78/G10 A/D Conversion CC-RL	
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Rev. Date			Description
		Page	Summary
1.00	Oct. 01, 2015	_	First edition issued
1.01	Oct.05,2016	_	Error correction
1.10	June.24,2022	4	Operation check condition is updated.

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- 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
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- 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<sub>IL</sub> (Max.) and V<sub>IH</sub> (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<sub>IL</sub> (Max.) and V<sub>IH</sub> (Min.).
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#### **Corporate Headquarters**

TOYOSU FORESIA, 3-2-24 Toyosu, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0061, Japan www.renesas.com

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