

RSSKRX23E-A

Renesas Solution Starter Kit for RX23E-A

1. Overview

The Renesas Solution Starter Kit for RX23E-A (RSSKRX23E-A) is an evaluation tool for sensor measurement equipped with RX23E-A. Operation setting and A/D conversion value acquisition of RX23E-A can be done with the PC tool program which is provided separately.

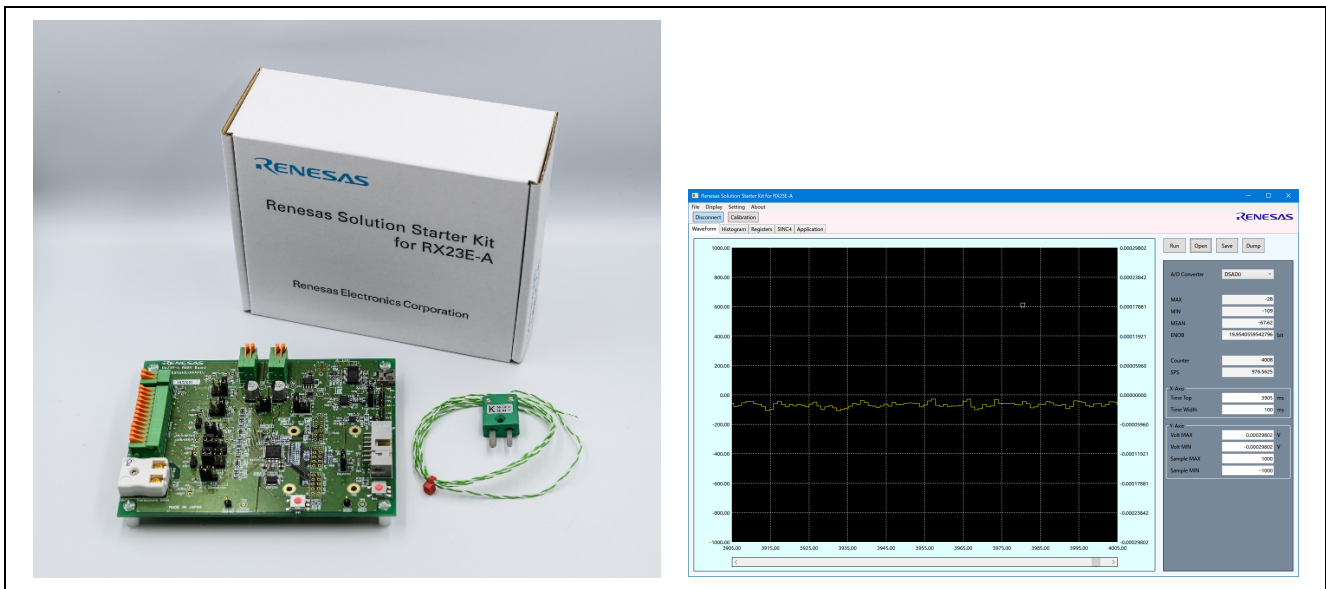


Figure 1-1 Renesas Solution Starter Kit for RX23E-A

2. Offering items

- (1) RSSKRX23E-A board RTK0ESXB10C00001BJ
- (2) RSSKRX23E-A User's Manual R20UT4542EJ0100
- (3) RSSKRX23E-A PC Tool Program R20AN0540EJ0100
- (4) Quick Start Guide RSSKRX23E-A Renesas Solution Starter Kit for RX23E-A R20QS0007EJ0100
(This document)

Download the above (2) (3) (4) from Renesas Electronics web site.

3. Configuration and Connection

3.1 Major Terminals and Jumpers

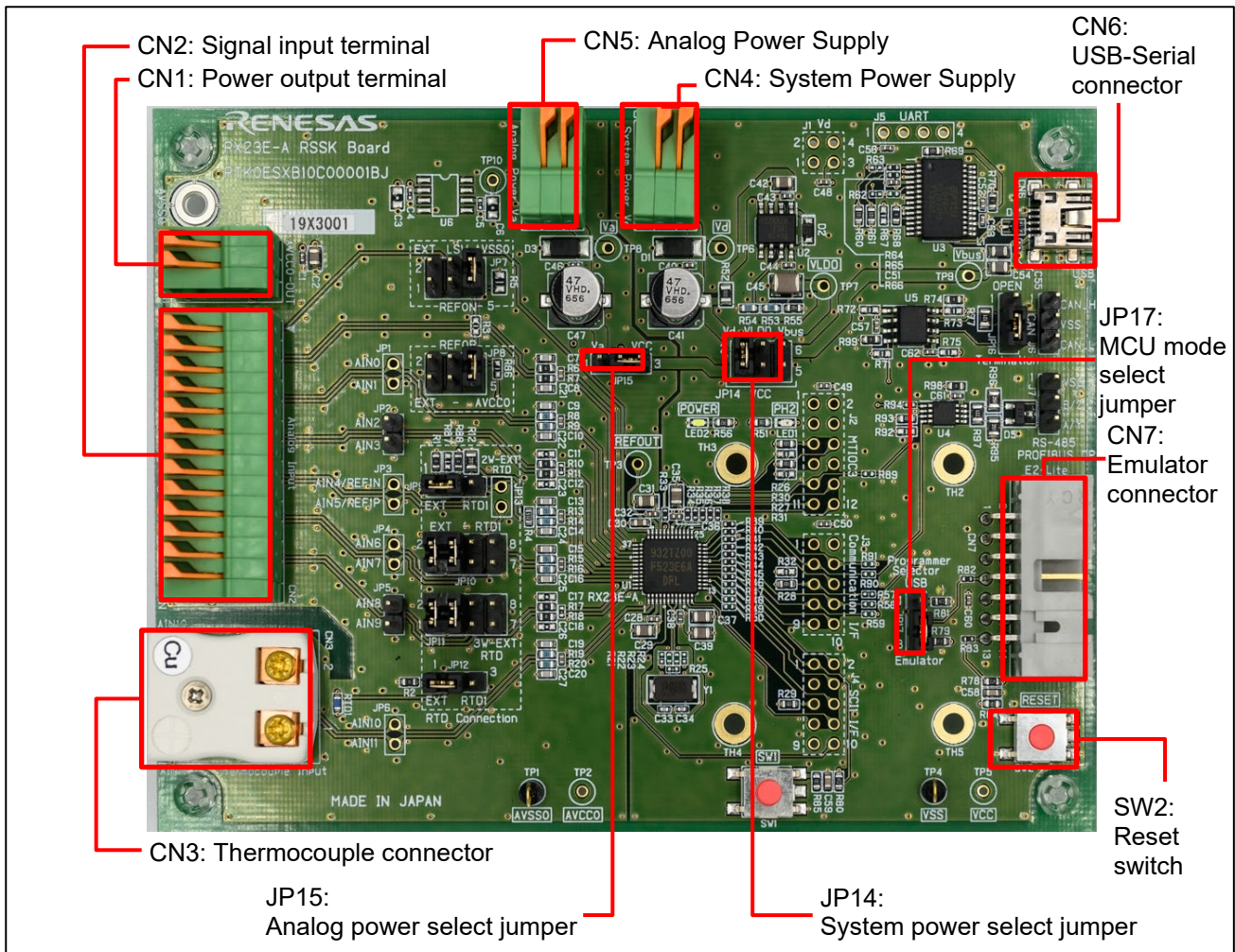


Figure 3-1 Major terminals and jumpers on RSSKRX23E-A board

3.2 Power supply configuration

Power supply setting is “System Power Supply” as shipping default. USB Bus Power supply can be set easily. Refer to the “2.2 Selecting Power Supplies” in “RSSKRX23E-A User’s Manual” for detail on Power Supply Setting.

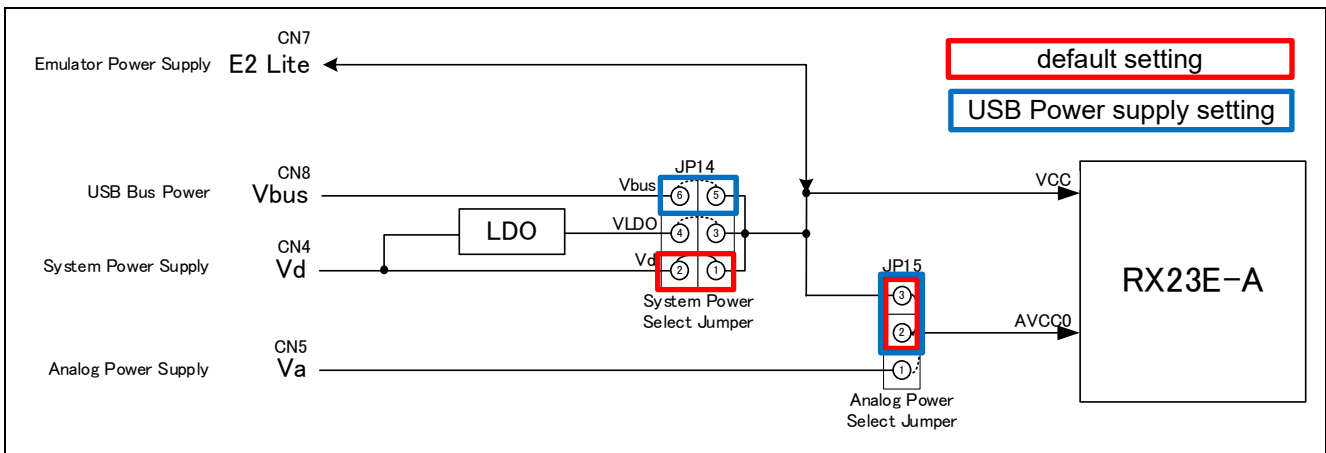


Figure 3-2 Power supply configuration

3.3 System Connection

Supply 5V dc power for RSSKRX23E-A board default setting. Not require an external power supply on USB power supply setting.

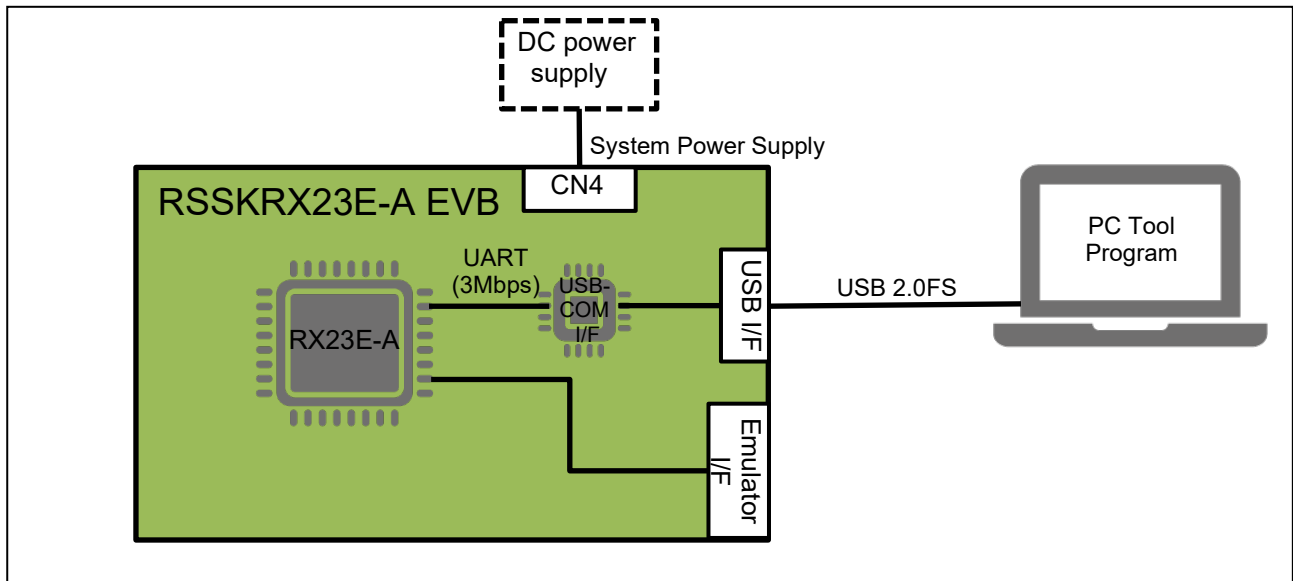


Figure 3-3 System Connection

4. Software

4.1 PC tool program

Execute “RSSKRX23EA.exe” in “RSSKRX23E-A PC tool program” package. Refer to application note in the package. About “connection” describes “2.2.1 Connection” in the application note, and A/D data collection starts “Run” button in WaveForm TAB.

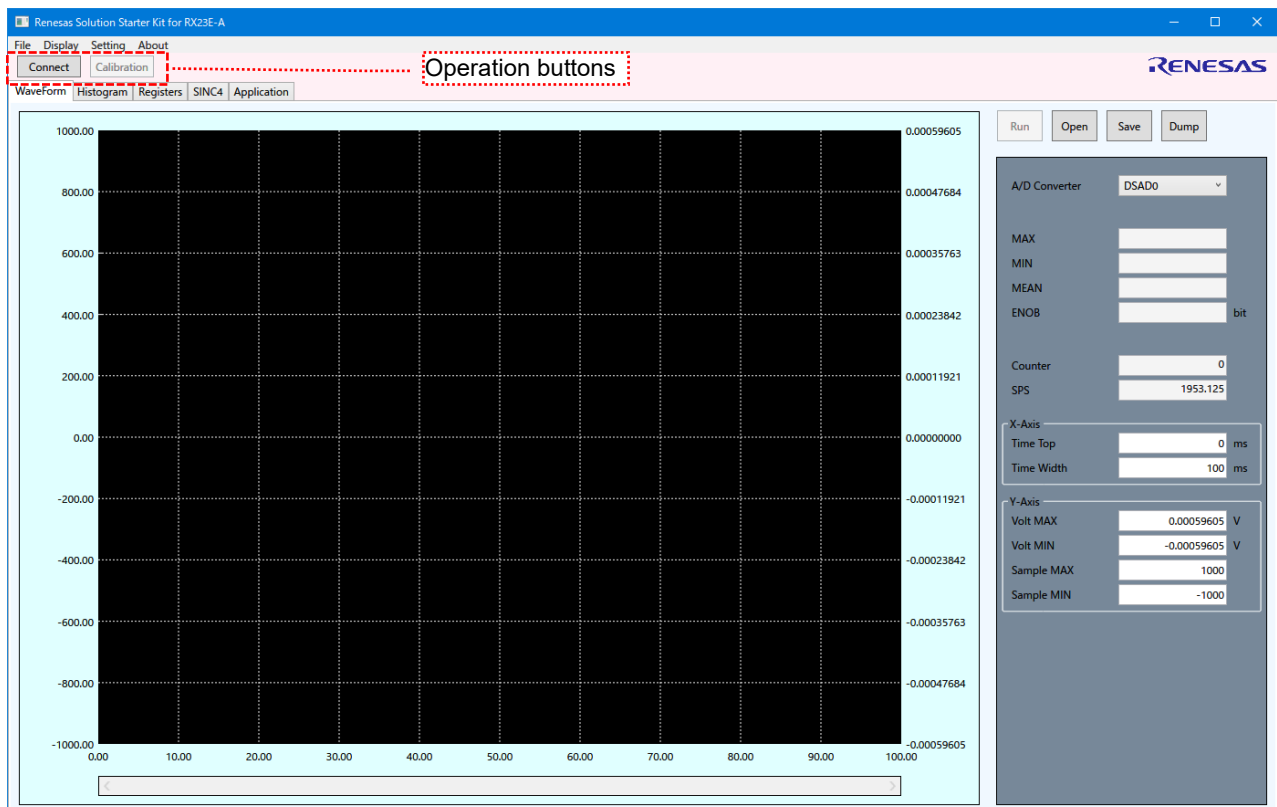


Figure 4-1 PC tool program

4.2 RX23E-A firmware

PC tool program and RX23E-A firmware work in pair. The firmware is stored in RX23E-A at the shipment.

When changing firmware for software development etc., re-write firmware “rskrx23ea_fw.mot” which includes “RSSKRX23EA PC tool program” package using Renesas Flash Programmer (RFP) V3.06.00 or after. The Renesas Flash Programmer can be download from Renesas web site. Refer to the document of Renesas Flash Programmer in detail.

The procedure is as follows:

1. Stop power supply to RSSKRX23E-A board, then set JP17(MCU mode select jumper) to “USB” (2-3).
2. Supply power to the board, then connect to PC by USB cable.
3. Execute Renesas Flash Programmer, then connect from menu “File” > “New Project...” in reference to Figure 4-2.
4. Select “rskrx23ea_fw.mot” file, then click “Start” after reset RSSKRX23E-A board.in reference to Figure 4-3.
5. Close Renesas Flash Programmer after writing correctly, and stop power supply to RSSKRX23E-A board, then reset JP17(MCU mode select jumper) to “Emulator” (1-2).

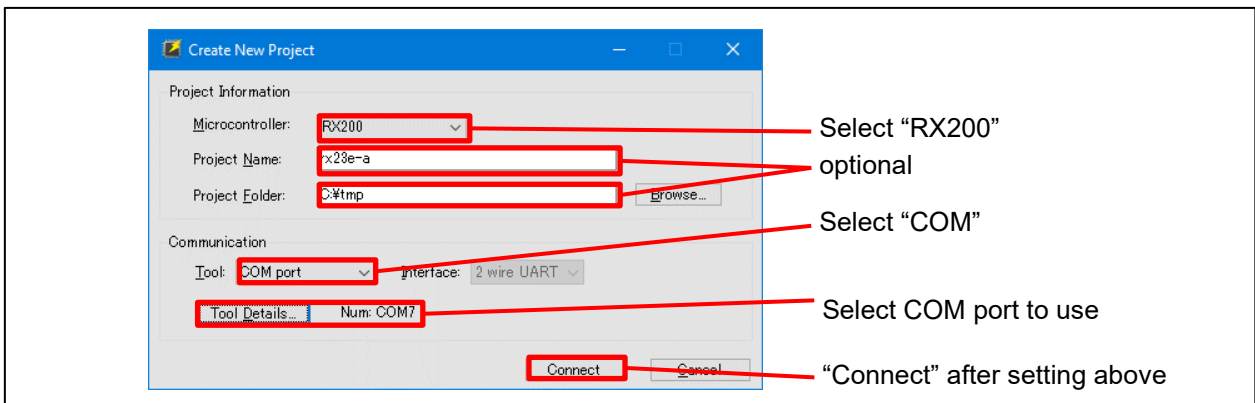


Figure 4-2 RFP “Create new project”

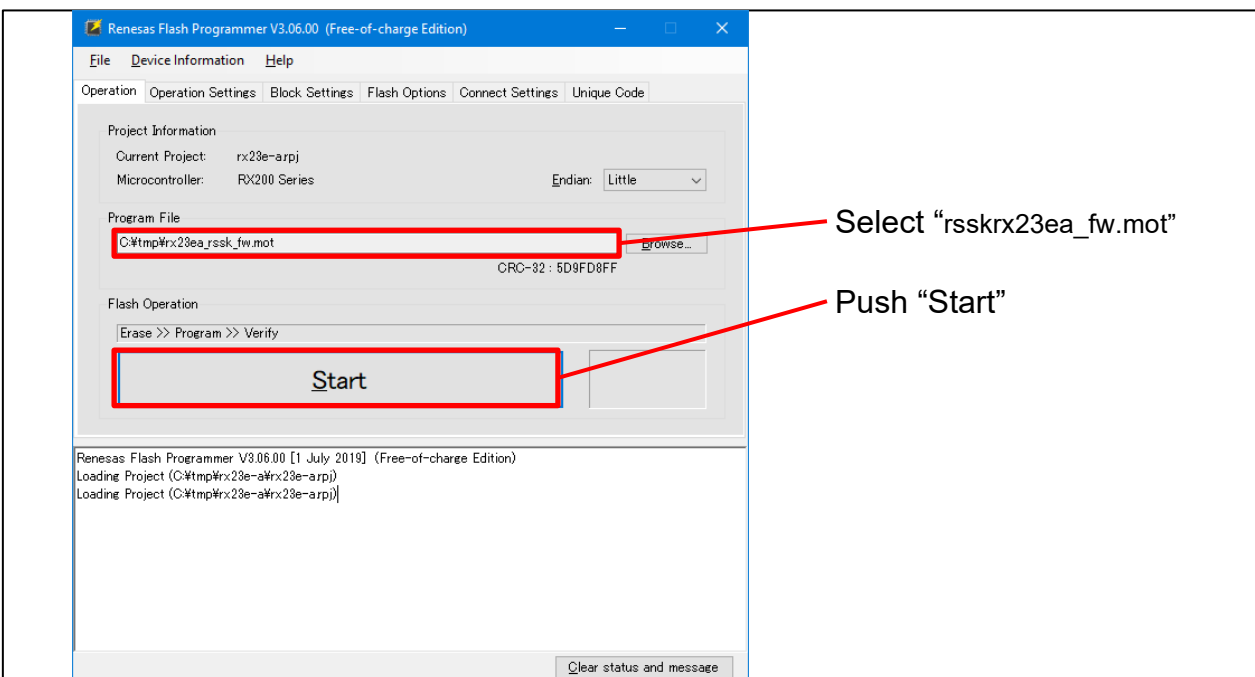


Figure 4-3 RFP Writing Operation

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Nov. 8, 19		1 st edition

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.