

RA2E2 Group

RA2E2 HS3001 Sensor Device Example

Introduction

This document describes a Renesas microcontroller RA2E2 application for an HS3001 sensor device using the RA2E2 Fast Prototyping Board.

Target Device

RA2E2

When applying the sample program covered in this document 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. Description

1.1 Abstract

The HS3001 sensor device sample is a precision digital sensor featuring indoor temperature, humidity using the RA2E2 Fast Prototyping Board.

The RA2E2 Fast Prototyping Board comes equipped with a high-performance RA2E2 microcontroller and is an evaluation board specialized for prototype development for a variety of applications. It has a built-in emulator circuit that is equivalent to an E2 emulator Lite so you can write/debug programs without additional tools. In addition, with Arduino Uno and Pmod[™] interfaces included standard and through-hole access to all pins of the microcontroller, and so on, it has high expandability.

The HS3001 is a highly-accurate, fully-calibrated relative humidity and temperature sensor. The high accuracy, fast measurement response time, and long-term stability, along with the small package size, makes the HS3001 ideal for a wide number of applications from portable to harsh environments. An integrated calibration and temperature compensation logic provides fully corrected RH and T values via a standard I²C output. The measured data is internally corrected and compensated for accurate operation over a wide range of temperature and humidity levels–user calibration is not required.

1.2 Specifications and Main Technical Parameters

Table 1. Technical Parameters

Parameter	Value
Power Supply	USB power supply (5 V)
Operating Voltage (MCU)	3.3 V
Operating Temperature	Ambient temperature

1.2.1 Specifications

Function Detect indoor humidity and temperature with US082-HS3001EVZ.		
	Function	Detect indoor humidity and temperature with US082-HS3001EVZ.



2. RA2E2 Microcontroller

2.1 RA2E2 Block Diagram

Figure 1 shows the block diagram of RA2E2 (24-pin products).

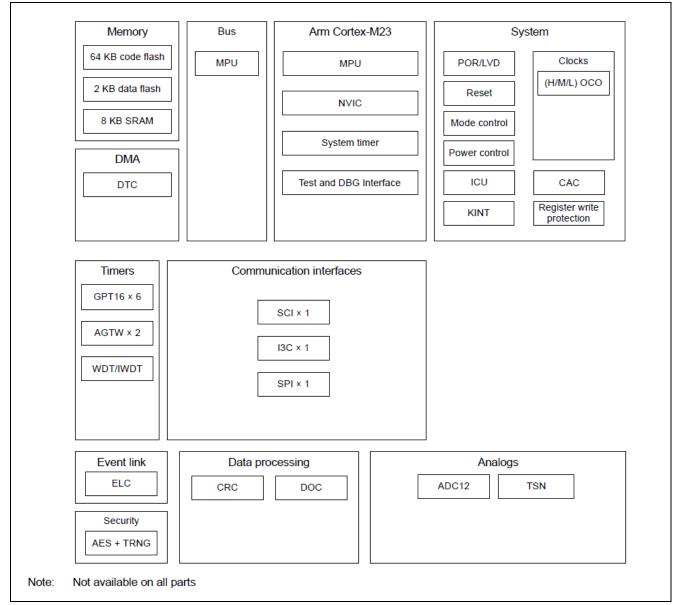


Figure 1. RA2E2 Block Diagram

2.2 Key Features

- Arm Cortex-M23 Core
 - Armv8-M architecture
 - Maximum operating frequency: 48 MHz
 - Arm Memory Protection Unit (Arm MPU) with 8 regions
 - Debug and Trace: DWT, FPB, CoreSight[™] MTB-M23
 - CoreSight Debug Port: SW-DP
- Memory
 - Up to 64-KB code flash memory
 - 2-KB data flash memory (100,000 program/erase (P/E) cycles)
 - 8-KB SRAM
 - Memory protection units



- 128-bit unique ID
- Connectivity
 - Serial Communications Interface (SCI) × 1
 - Asynchronous interfaces
 - 8-bit clock synchronous interface
 - Simple IIC
 - Simple SPI
 - Smart card interface
 - Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) × 1
 - I3C bus interface (I3C) × 1
- Analog
 - 12-bit A/D Converter (ADC12)
 - Temperature Sensor (TSN)
- Timers
 - General PWM Timer 16-bit (GPT16) × 6
 - Low Power Asynchronous General Purpose Timer (AGTW) × 2
 - Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Safety
 - SRAM parity error check
 - Flash area protection
 - ADC self-diagnosis function
 - Clock Frequency Accuracy Measurement Circuit (CAC)
 - Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) calculator
 - Data Operation Circuit (DOC)
 - Port Output Enable for GPT (POEG)
 - Independent Watchdog Timer (IWDT)
 - GPIO readback level detection
 - Register write protection
 - Illegal memory access detection
- Security and Encryption
 - AES128/256
 - True Random Number Generator (TRNG)
- System and Power Management
 - Low power modes
 - Event Link Controller (ELC)
 - Data Transfer Controller (DTC)
 - Key Interrupt Function (KINT)
 - Power-on reset
 - Low Voltage Detection (LVD) with voltage settings
- Human Machine Interface (HMI)
 - AES128/256
 - True Random Number Generator (TRNG)
- Multiple Clock Sources
 - High-speed on-chip oscillator (HOCO) (24/32/48/64 MHz)
 - Middle-speed on-chip oscillator (MOCO) (8 MHz)
 - Low-speed on-chip oscillator (LOCO) (32.768 kHz)



- Clock trim function for HOCO/MOCO/LOCO
- IWDT-dedicated on-chip oscillator (15 kHz)
- Clock out support
- Up to 20 pins for general I/O ports
 5-V tolerance, open drain, input pull-up
- Operating Voltage
 - VCC: 1.6 to 5.5 V
- Operating Temperature and Packages
 - Ta = -40°C to +85°C
 - 24-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
 - 20-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
 - 16-pin WLCSP (1.84 mm × 1.87 mm, 0.4 mm pitch)
 - Ta = -40°C to +105°C
 - 24-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
 - 20-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
 - 16-pin WLCSP (1.84 mm × 1.87 mm, 0.4 mm pitch)
 - Ta = -40°C to +125°C
 - 24-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
 - 20-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
 - 16-pin WLCSP (1.84 mm × 1.87 mm, 0.4 mm pitch)

2.3 Pin Assignments

Figure 2.2 shows the pin assignments of RA2E2 (24-pin products).

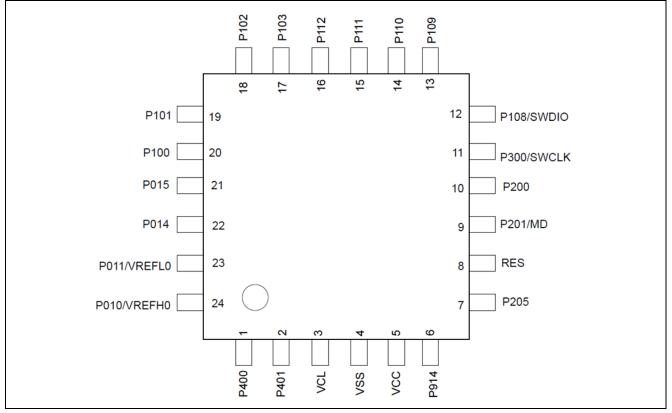


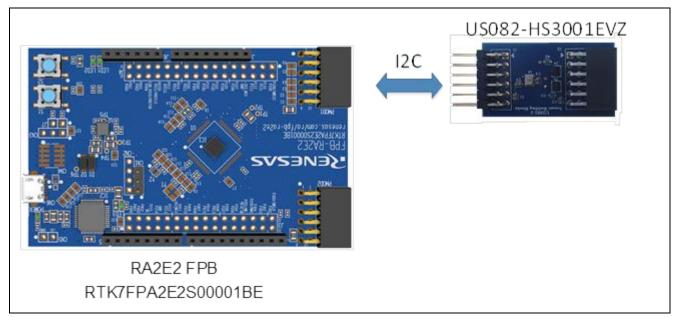
Figure 2. RA2E2 (24-pin products) Pin Assignments



3. System Outline

3.1 Principle Introduction

The HS3001 Sensor Device uses an RA2E2 microcontroller and a digital temperature & humidity sensor. Users can check the sensing data through **e2 studio -> Window -> Show View -> Expressions** after the MCU (RA2E2) detects the indoor temperature/humidity. Figure 3 shows the system composition. Figure 4 shows the RA2E2 FPB PMOD Interface. Figure 5 shows the connection of RA2E2 FPB and Relative Humidity Sensor Pmod[™] Board (US082-HS3001EVZ).





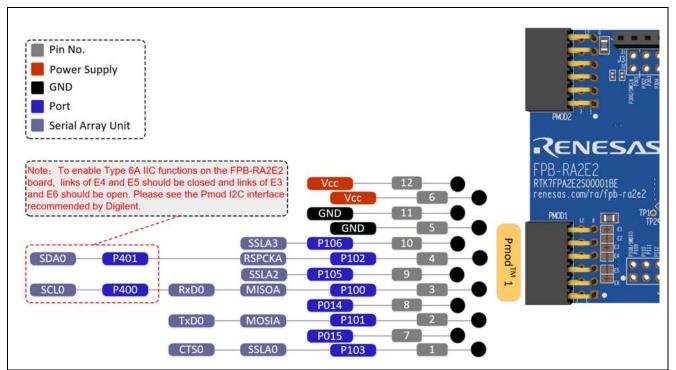


Figure 4. RA2E2 FPB PMOD Interface



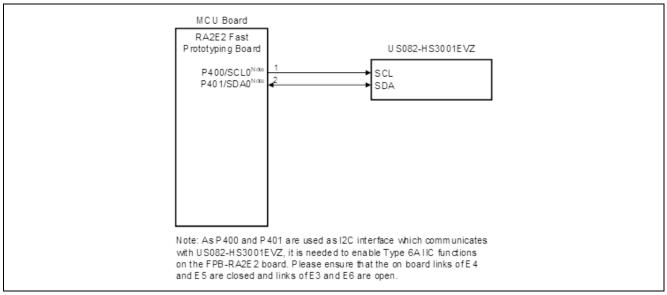


Figure 5. Connection of RA2E2 FPB and US082-HS3001EVZ

3.2 Peripheral Functions to be Used

Table 2 lists the peripheral functions to be used and their usage.

Table 2. Peripheral Functions to be Used

Peripheral Function	Usage
I2C	Get data (temperature, humidity) from the sensors

3.3 Pins to be Used

Table 3 lists the pins to be used and their function.

Table 3.Pins to be Used

Pin Name	Description
P400/SCL0	Clock signal: Communicate with sensor (HS3001) through I2C-bus
P401/SDA0	Data signal: Communicate with sensor (HS3001) through I2C-bus
VDD	Power supply voltage
GND	Ground

3.4 **Operating Instructions**

- 1. Once powered on, the system begins to initialize.
- 2. After initialization, the MCU (RA2E2) starts to get the sensor measurement result.
- 3. The MCU (RA2E2) starts the next measurement.

4. Hardware

This section describes how the RA2E2 Fast Prototyping Board measures the temperature and humidity via US082-HS3001EVZ.

For the details of US082-HS3001EVZ, please refer to the following link:

https://www.renesas.com/jp/en/products/sensor-products/humidity-sensors/us082-hs3001evz-relativehumidity-sensor-pmod-board-renesas-quick-connect-iot



Figure 6 shows the hardware composition. Figure 7 shows the RA2E2 FPB Board Layout (Top Side).



Figure 6. Hardware Composition

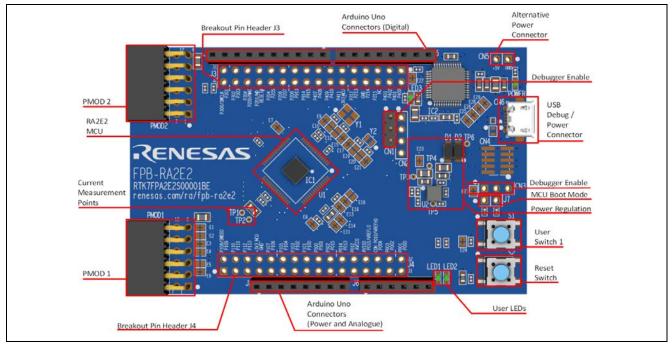


Figure 7. RA2E2 FPB Board Layout (Top Side)

4.1 Schematics

Figure 8 shows the schematic of US082-HS3001EVZ via RA2E2 FPB Pmod1 connector.

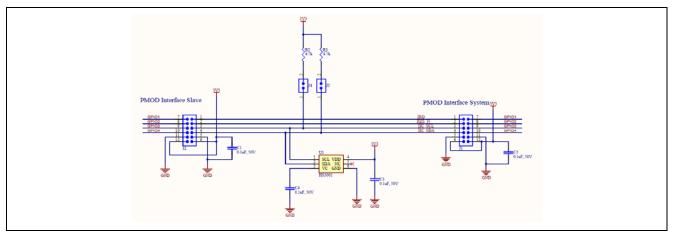


Figure 8. US082-HS3001EVZ Circuit



5. Software

5.1 Integrated Development Environment

The sample code described in this chapter has been checked under the conditions listed in the Table 4.

Item	Description
Board	FPB-RA2E2
Device	RA2E2 (R7FA2E2A72DNK)
Operating frequency	High-speed on-chip oscillator (HOCO) clock: 48 MHz
	System clock (ICLK): 48 MHz
	Peripheral module clock B (PCLKB): 24 MHz
	Peripheral module clock D (PCLKD): 48 MHz
Operating voltage	3.3 V
Integrated development	e ² studio 2022-04
environment (e2 studio)	
FSP	3.8.0 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
Toolchain (GCC ARM	10.3.1.20210824
Embedded)	
Project type	Flat
HS3001 Lib	HS300X Temperature/Humidity Sensor (rm_hs300x)

Table 4. Operation Check Conditions

5.2 Operation Outline

The tasks of the entire system are listed as follows:

1. Reset / Initialization

When the system is powered on, it will enter the initialization operation. HS3001 is initialized. Then I2C0 will be initialized.

2. Measurement mode

After initialization, the MCU starts to get the sensor measurement results.

You can watch the measurement results through the **Expressions** window.

🤹 g_sensors_data	sensors_t	{}
(x)= HS3001_status	fsp_err_t	FSP_SUCCESS
🗸 😑 HS3001_data	hs3001_data_t	{}
(x)= temp_raw	uint16_t	0
(x)= temperature_C	double	28.489999771118164
(x)= temperature_F	double	0
(×)= humidity_raw	uint16_t	0
(x)= humidity	double	26.649999618530273
(x)= ZMOD4450_4410_status	fsp_err_t	FSP_SUCCESS
> 📁 ZMOD4450 4410 data	zmod4450 4410 data t	{}

Figure 9. Expression Window in e² studio



5.3 Flow Chart

5.3.1 Main Processing

Figure 10 shows the flowchart for main processing routine.

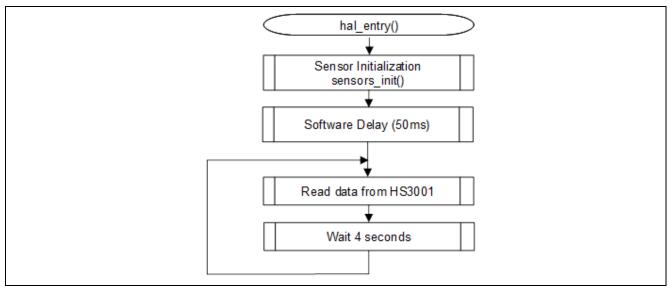


Figure 10. Main Processing

5.4 File Composition

The file composition is shown as follows.



Figure 11. File Composition



6. How to Add Sensor Middleware using FSP in e² Studio

1. Launch e² studio.

2. Create a new project.

Device Selecti FSP Version:	3.8.0	~	Board Descriptio Evaluation kit for	n RA2E2 MCU Group
Board: Device: Core:	FPB-RA2E2 R7FA2E2A72DNK CM23	· · ·		. renesas.com/ra/ek-ra2e2 to get kit user's irt guide, errata, design package, example
Languag e :			Device Details TrustZone	No
			Pins Processor	24 Cortex-M23
Toolchains			Debugger	
GNU ARM E			J-Link ARM	~
10.3.1.202108	24 ~			

Figure 12. Create a New Project



3. Add HS3001 sensor middleware to the Stacks tabbed page.

		Analog	>
🖑 g_ioport I/O Port		Artificial Intelligence	>
(r_ioport)		Audio	>
		Bootloader	>
<u>(</u>)		Connectivity	>
		DSP	>
		Input	>
		Monitoring	>
		Motor	>
		Networking	>
		Power	>
		Security	>
	FS2012 Flow Sensor (rm_fs2012)	Sensor	>
	HS300X Temperature/Humidity Sensor (rm_hs300x)	Storage	>
	OB1203 Light/Proximity/PPG Sensor (rm_ob1203)	System	>
	ZMOD4XXX Gas Sensor (rm_zmod4xxx)	Timers	>
		Transfer	>
		🔗 Search	

Figure 13. Add to Stacks Tab

4. Add the r_iic_master or r_sci_i2c according to the specifications of the target board.

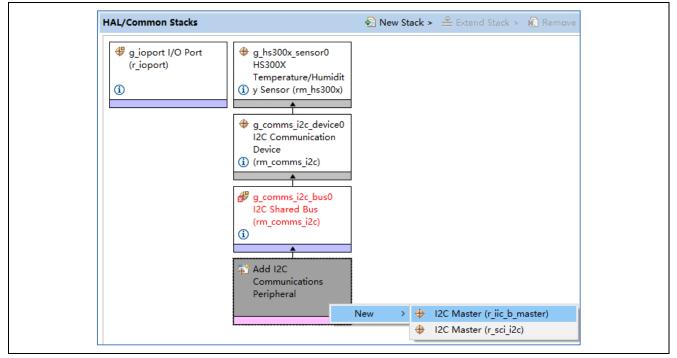


Figure 14. Add r_iic_master or _r_sci_i2c



5. Set the pins to be used.

Type filter text	Pin Group Selection	Value _A only	Lock	Link
> V Other Pins	Operation Mode	Enabled		
 ✓ ✓ Peripherals 	✓ Input/Output			<
> Analog:ADC	SCLO	✓ P400	l 🖬	\Rightarrow
✓ ✓ Connectivity:I3C	SDA0	✓ P401	dî 🕯	
✓ I3C0				
> 🗸 Connectivity:SCI				
> 🛩 Connectivity:SPI				
> 🗸 Debug:JTAG/SWD				
> 🗸 Input:ICU				
> Input:KINT				
> Monitoring:CAC				
> System:CGC				
> 🛩 System:SYSTEM				
> Timers:AGT				
> Timers:GPT	Module name: 13C0			
> Timers:GPT_OPS				
> Timers:GPT_POEG	~			
n Function Pin Number				

Figure 15. Add Pins to be Used

6. Set the properties of the I2C master driver according to the specifications of the target board.

g_i2c_m	aster0 I2C Master (r_iic_b_master)	
Settings	Property	Value
API Info	✓ Common	
Arrino	Parameter Checking	Default (BSP)
	DTC on Transmission and Reception	Disabled
	10-bit slave addressing	Disabled
	 Module g_i2c_master0 I2C Master (r_iic_b_master) 	
	Name	g_i2c_master0
	Channel	0
	Rate	Standard
	Rise Time (ns)	120
	Fall Time (ns)	120
	Duty Cycle (%)	50
	Slave Address	0x00
	Address Mode	7-Bit
	Timeout Mode	Short Mode
	Timeout during SCL Low	Enabled
	Callback	fm_comms_i2c_callback
	Interrupt Priority Level	Priority 1

Figure 16. Set Properties of I2C Master Driver



7. How to Build the Project and Observe the Results of Sensor

- 1. Launch e² studio.
- 2. Click File from the display menu and select Import.
- 3. The Import window is displayed. Select Existing Projects into Workplace and click Next.
- 4. In the Select archive file form, select the project file RA2E2_FPB_HS3001_App.zip. After selection, confirm that the specified project is displayed in **Project** and click **Finish**. Then the **Import** window is closed.
- 5. Right click on the project displayed on the **Project Explorer** and select **Build Project** to start building.
- 6. Right click on the project and select **Debug As** > **Renesas GDB Hardware Debugging** to start debugging the project.
- 7. Double click **Resume** from the displayed menu to start running.
- 8. In the **Expressions** window, add the g_sensors_data variable and set **Enable Real-time Refresh** when right clicking on this variable. Then user can observe the results of HS3001 sensor device.

8. Sample Code

The sample code is available on the Renesas Electronics Website.

9. Reference Documents

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

- RA2E2 Fast Prototyping Board (R20UT4956)
- RA2E2 User's Manual: Hardware (R01UH0919)
- RA Family HS300x Sample Application (R01AN5897)

The latest information can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics Website.)

• Technical Updates/Technical News



Website and Support

Visit the following vanity URLs to learn about key elements of the RA family, download components and related documentation, and get support.

RA Product Information RA Product Support Forum RA Flexible Software Package Renesas Support www.renesas.com/ra/forum www.renesas.com/FSP www.renesas.com/support



Revision History

		Description	
Rev.	Date	Page	Summary
1.00	Apr.30.22	—	First release
1.01	Aug.24.22	12	Modified version of Toolchain (GCC ARM Embedded), updated the sample project.
		18	Modified the contents of Chapter 7.



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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