

RZ/T1 Group

NOR Flash Sample Program

R01AN3011EJ0130 Rev.1.30 Jun. 07, 2018

Summary

This application note describes the sample program for reading from, writing to, and erasing the NOR flash memory on the evaluation board of the RZ/T1.

The feature of the NOR sample program:

• The board can be connected to the host computer with a USB cable and data can be read from and written to the NOR flash memory by a menu-driven program.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the sample program.

- (1) Only the area of the NOR flash memory is supported. Reading from or writing to other areas is not allowed.
- (2) Only data in the memory can be written to the NOR flash memory.

Devices for Checking Operation

RZ/T1

When applying the program covered in this application note to another microcontroller, modify the program according to the specifications for the target microcontroller and extensively evaluate the modified program.



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1. Specifications

Table 1.1 lists the peripheral modules to be used and their applications and Figure 1.1 shows the operating environment when the sample program is being executed.

Table 1.1	Peripheral Modules and Applications
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Peripheral Module	Application		
Clock pulse generator (CPG)	The CPG produces the CPU clock and low-speed on-chip oscillator clock signals.		
FIFO integrated serial communications interface (SCIFA)	Asynchronous communications of the SCIFA is used for COM port communications by using an RS-232C interface		

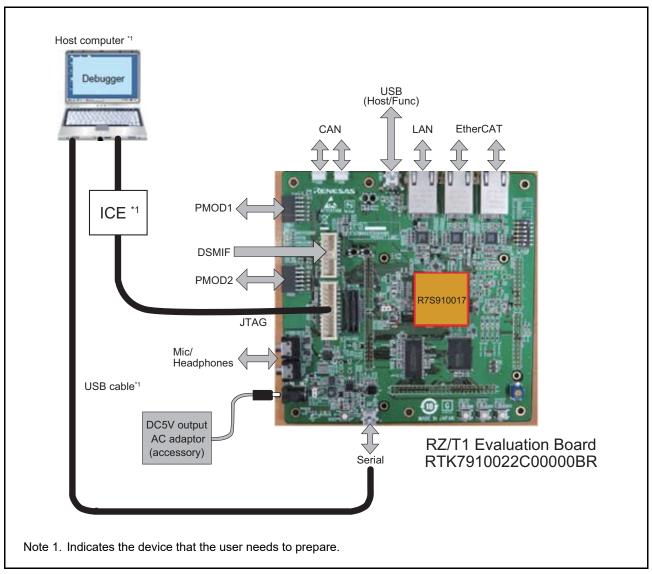


Figure 1.1 Operating Environment



2. Operating Environment

The sample code covered in this application note is for the environment below.

Table 2.1 Operating Environment

Item	Description				
MCU used	RZ/T1 Group				
Operating frequency	CPUCLK = 450 MHz				
Operating voltage	3.3 V				
Integrated development environment	 Embedded Workbench[®] for Arm Version 8.20.2 from IAR Systems Arm[®] Integrated Development Environment Arm Development Studio 5 (DS-5TM) Version 5.26.2 Renesas e2studio Version: 6.1.0 				
Operating mode	SPI boot mode 16-bit bus boot mode				
Communications settings in the terminal software	 Transfer rate: 115200 bps Data length: 8 bits Parity: None Stop bit length: 1 bit Flow control: None New-line code (reception): CR New-line code (transmission): CR 				
Board used	RZ/T1 evaluation board (RTK7910022C00000BR)				
Devices used (functions to be used on the board)	 Serial interface (USB-Mini B connector J8) NOR flash memory (connected to the CS0 or CS1 space) Manufacturer: Macronix International Co., Ltd. Product type name: MX29GL512FLT2I-10Q Serial flash memory Manufacturer: Macronix International Co., Ltd. Product type name: MX25L51245G 				



3. Related Application Notes

The application notes related to the descriptions in this application note are listed below. Also consult the following documents along with this application note.

- RZ/T1 Group Initial Settings (R01AN2554EJ)
- RZ/T1 Group FIFO Integrated Serial Communication Interface (SCIFA) (R01AN2577EJ)
- Note: For registers not covered in this application note, the values set in the RZ/T1 Group Initial Settings and RZ/T1 Group FIFO Integrated Serial Communication Interface application notes are used without change.



4. Peripheral Modules

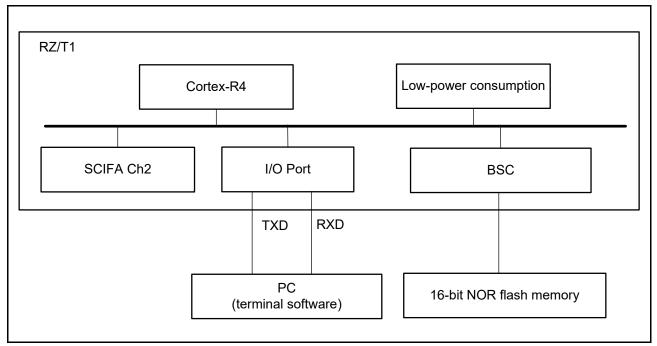
For the basics of the clock pulse generator (CPG), interrupt controller (ICUA), bus state controller (BSC), SPI multi-I/O controller (SPIBSC), error control module (ECM), reset, and general I/O ports, refer to the RZ/T1 Group User's Manual: Hardware.

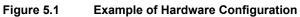


5. Hardware

5.1 Example of Hardware Configuration

Figure 5.1 shows an example of the hardware configuration.





5.2 Pins

 Table 5.1 lists the pins used and their functions.

Table 5.1 Pins Used and Their Functions

Pin Name	I/O	Description		
MD0 Input		Selection of the operating mode		
MD1	Input	MD0 = "L", MD1 = "L", MD2 = "L" (SPI boot mode) MD0 = "L", MD1 = "H", MD2 = "L" (16-bit bus boot mode)		
MD2	Input			
TXD2	Output	Serial transmission data signal		
RXD2	Input	Serial reception data signal		
D15 to D0	I/O	BSC data (for connection of the NOR flash memory)		
A25 to A1	Output	BSC addresses (for connection of the NOR flash memory)		
RD#	Output	BSC read strobe signal (for connection of the NOR flash memory)		
WE#	WE# Output BSC write strobe signal (for connection of the NOR flash memory)			
CS0#	Output	BSC chip select signal (for connection of the NOR flash memory)		
CS1#	Output	BSC chip select signal (for connection of the NOR flash memory)		

6. Software

6.1 Outline of Operation

This software includes a driver for use of a NOR flash memory and API functions for erasure and programming of the NOR flash memory.

It also includes a sample program for COM port communications between a host PC and an RS-232 interface by using asynchronous communications through a serial communications interface incorporating an FIFO buffer (SCIFA) to read from, write to, and erase the NOR flash memory through terminal software on the host PC.

6.1.1 Project Settings

Project settings for use in the EWARM, DS-5, or e2studio as the development environment are described in the RZ/T1 Group Initial Settings application note.

Note: The contents of the sample program have been changed from the initial setting. For details, see Section 6.2.1.

6.1.2 Preparing to Run the Program

This sample program handles processing for transfer to and from the PC and the following describes the preparation for running the program.

(1) Start the terminal software on the host PC and make settings for the serial port as follows (the following is the case for Tera Term on COM3).

Tera Term: Serial port	t setup
<u>P</u> ort:	СОМЗ - ОК
Baud rate:	115200 -
<u>D</u> ata:	8 bit Cancel
P <u>a</u> rity:	none 🔹
<u>S</u> top:	1 bit • Help
Elow control:	none 🔹
Transmit dela	lay ec/ <u>c</u> har 0 msec/ <u>l</u> ine

Figure 6.1 Settings for the Serial Port



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(2) In the terminal setup for the terminal software, set the new-line codes for both transmission and reception to "CR".

Tera Term: Terminal setup		×
Terminal size	New-line	ОК
54 X 42	Receive: CR •	OIL
Term size = win size Auto window resize	Transmit CR •	Cancel
		<u>H</u> elp
Terminal <u>I</u> D: VT100 -	Local echo	· _)
Answerback:	Auto switch (VT<-	>TEK)

Figure 6.2 Display in the Terminal Software after Setting the SCIFA

(3) When the sample program is run and ready to handle transfer, the data received form the sample program are displayed in the terminal software as shown below.

<u>F</u> ile	<u>E</u> dit	<u>S</u> etup	Control	<u>W</u> indow	<u>H</u> elp			
NOR F	lash exa	mple p	rogram Ve	r.1.0				~
[1] Re	ead NOR rite NOF rase NOF rase NOF	Flash EFlash						

Figure 6.3 Display in the Terminal Software after the Sample Program is Run

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6.2 Memory Map

For the address space of the RZ/T1 Group and a memory map of the RZ/T1 evaluation board, refer to the RZ/T1 Group Initial Settings application note.

6.2.1 Assignment to Sections of Sample Program

Refer to the Application Note: RZ/T1 Group Initial Settings for the sections to be used in the program, assignment to sections (loading view) of the sample program in its initial state, and assignment to sections of the sample program following the application of scatter loading (execution view).

Note: In this sample program, the following have been changed from the initial settings.

- 1) The heap area defined as the RAM area has been changed to that defined as the SDRAM area.
- 2) The size of the heap area has been changed to 0x50000.
- 3) Only in the NOR boot version for the EWARM environment, rodata section defined as the NOR flash area has been changed to that defined as the RAM area.

The following is the description of Note 3) above.

Since the sample program of the NOR boot version for the EWARM environment (RZ_T1_nor_nor_boot.eww) does not update the contents of rodata section when the NOR flash memory is modified, the rodata section is placed in the "A" tightly-coupled memory (ATCM). When placing, "RZ_T1_init_nor_boot.icf" is changed as shown below (bold indicates added text, whereas double-strikethrough indicates deleted text).

```
define block USER PRG RBLOCK { ro code, section .rodata init };
define block USER PRG WBLOCK { rw code, section .rodata };
         :
initialize manually { ro code object loader init.o,
                      ro code object loader init2.o,
                      ro code object r atcm init.o,
                      ro code object r cpg.o,
                      ro code object r ram init.o,
                      ro code object r mpc.o,
                      ro code object bus init nor boot.o,
                      ro code object r reset.o,
                      ro code object vector.o,
                      ro code.
                      section .rodata
                   };
         •
place in ROM region { block USER PRG RBLOCK, section rodata };
```



6.2.2 MPU Settings

For the MPU settings, refer to the RZ/T1 Group Initial Settings application note.

6.2.3 Exception Processing Vector Table

For the vector table for exception processing, refer to the RZ/T1 Group Initial Settings application note.

6.3 Fixed-Width Integers

Table 6.1 lists the fixed width integers used in the sample program.

Table 6.1 Fixed-Width Integers Used in the Sample Program

Symbol	Description
int8_t	8-bit signed integer (defined in the standard library)
int16_t	16-bit signed integer (defined in the standard library)
int32_t	32-bit signed integer (defined in the standard library)
int64_t	64-bit signed integer (defined in the standard library)
uint8_t	8-bit unsigned integer (defined in the standard library)
uint16_t	16-bit unsigned integer (defined in the standard library)
uint32_t	32-bit unsigned integer (defined in the standard library)
uint64_t	64-bit unsigned integer (defined in the standard library)



6.4 Constants and Error Codes

Table 6.2 and Table 6.3 list the constants used in the sample program and the error codes, respectively.

Constant	Setting	Description
R_NOR_MEM_CHIP1	10	Chip 1
R_NOR_MEM_CHIP2	2U	Chip 2
R_NOR_MEM_TOP1	0x6000000U	Address where the installed NOR flash 1 starts
R_NOR_MEM_END1	0x63FFFFFFU	Address where the installed NOR flash 1 ends
R_NOR_MEM_TOP2	0x64000000U	Address where the installed NOR flash 2 starts
R_NOR_MEM_END2	0x67FFFFFFU	Address where the installed NOR flash 2 ends
R_NOR_MEM_SIZE	0x04000000U	Size of the installed NOR flash memory
R_NOR_MEM_ADDR_LIMIT	0x68000000U	Boundary value of the address of the installed NOR flash memory
R_NOR_READ_SIZE	128U	Number of words that can be read in one round of reading
R_NOR_WRITE_SIZE	0x04000000U	Number of words that can be written in one round of writing
R_NOR_SECTOR_SIZE	64U * 1024U	Size of one sector (signed)
R_NOR_SECTOR_SIZE_INT	64 * 1024	Size of one sector (unsigned)
R_NOR_SECTOR_NO_SIZE	512U	Total number of sectors
R_NOR_SECT_ADDR_MSK	0x0001FFFFU	Mask value to set the address to 0x20000
R_NOR_SECT_NO_MSK	0x03FFFFFFU	Mask value to calculate the sector number

Table 6.2	Constants Used in the Sample Program
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Table 6.3 Error Codes in the Sample Program

Constant	Setting	Description
R_NOR_SUCCESS	0U	The function call was executed successfully.
R_NOR_ERROR_PARAM	1U	The arguments of the function are not correct.
R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_READ	2U	Failure in reading flash memory
R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_WRITE	3U	Failure in writing to flash memory
R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_ERASE	4U	Failure in erasing flash memory
R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_INIT	5U	Failure in initializing flash memory



6.5 Global Variables

Table 6.4 lists the global variables.

Туре	Variable	Description	Function
char	sbuff[16]	Data for transmission to the terminal software	main
char	rbuff[16]	Data received from the terminal software	main

6.6 Functions

Table 6.5 lists the functions to be used.

Table 6.5List of the Functions

Function	Summary	Page Number
nor_flash_init	Driver for initialization of the NOR flash memory	14
nor_flash_write_buf	Driver for writing to the NOR flash memory (multiple words)	14
nor_flash_write_unit	Driver for writing to the NOR flash memory (one word)	15
nor_flash_erase_sector	Driver for erasing a sector of the NOR flash memory	15
nor_flash_erase_chip	Driver for erasing a NOR flash memory chip	15
R_NOR_FLASH_Open	For starting the driver API function	16
R_NOR_FLASH_Erase_Chip	API for erasing a NOR flash memory chip	16
R_NOR_FLASH_Erase_Sector	API for erasing a sector of the NOR flash memory	16
R_NOR_FLASH_Write_Buf	API for writing to the NOR flash memory (multiple words)	17
R_NOR_FLASH_Close	For ending the driver API function	17
nor_flash_command	Function for issuing commands	17
main	Main function of the sample program	18



6.7 Specifications of Functions

The specifications of the functions of the sample program are listed below.

6.7.1 nor_flash_init

nor_flash_init		
Synopsis	Initialization of the NOR flash memory	
Header	nor_flash.h	
Declaration	int32_t nor_flash_write(uinit32_t address, uint32_t* data, uint32_t size)	
Description	This function initializes the NOR flash memory.	
Arguments	uint32_t chip_number	Specifies the chip number of flash memory to be initialized.
Return value	R_NOR_SUCCESS:	Initialization has succeeded.
	R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_INIT:	Initialization has failed.
	R_NOR_ERR_PARAM:	Argument error
Supplement	None	

6.7.2 nor_flash_write_buf

—		
nor_flash_write_buf		
Synopsis	Writing to the NOR flash memory (multiple words)	
Header	r_nor_flash.h	
Declaration	uint32_t nor_flash_write_buf(uint32_	t address, uint16_t *data, uint32_t cnt);
Description	This function is for writing multiple by	rtes of data to the NOR flash memory.
Arguments	uinit32_t address	Specifies the address where writing of data is to start.
	uint16_t *data	Specifies the pointer to the data to be written.
	uint32_t cnt	Specifies the amount of data to be written.
Return value	R_NOR_SUCCESS:	Writing has succeeded.
	R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_WRITE:	Writing has failed.
	R_NOR_ERR_PARAM:	Argument error
Supplement	This function can be called to write data without erasing a sector and without the need to recognize the chip and sector boundaries.	



6.7.3 nor_flash_write_unit

_		
nor_flash_write_unit		
Synopsis	Writing to the NOR flash memory (one word)	
Header	r_nor_flash.h	
Declaration	uint32_t nor_flash_write_unit(uint32_t address, uint16_t data)	
Description	This function is for writing a word of data to the NOR flash memory.	
Arguments	uinit32_t address	Specifies the address where writing is to start.
	uint16_t data	Specifies data to be written.
Return value	R_NOR_ SUCCESS:	Writing has succeeded.
	R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_WRITE:	Writing has failed.
	R_NOR_ ERR_PARAM:	Argument error
Supplement	Before using this command, erase the corresponding sector.	

6.7.4 nor_flash_erase_sector

nor_flash_erase_sec	nor_flash_erase_sector		
Synopsis	Erasing a sector of the NOR flash memory		
Header	r_nor_flash.h		
Declaration	uint32_t nor_flash_erase_sector(uint32_t chip_number, uint32_t sect_no)		
Description	This function is for erasing one sector of the NOR flash memory.		
Arguments	uint8_t chip_number:	Specifies the chip number to be erased.	
	uint32_t sect_no:	Specifies the sector number to be erased.	
Return value	R_NOR_ SUCCESS:	Erasure has succeeded.	
	R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_ERASE:	Erasure has failed.	
	R_NOR_ ERR_PARAM:	Argument error	
Supplement	None		

6.7.5 nor_flash_erase_chip

nor_flash_erase_chip			
Synopsis	Erasing a NOR flash memory chip		
Header	r_nor_flash.h		
Declaration	uint32_t nor_flash_erase_chip(uint32	?_t chip_number)	
Description	This function is for erasing all data in one NOR flash memory chip.		
Arguments	uint8_t chip_number:	Specifies the chip number of the NOR flash memory.	
Return value	R_NOR_ SUCCESS:	Erasure has succeeded.	
	R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_ERASE:	Erasure has failed.	
	R_NOR_ ERR_PARAM:	Argument error	
Supplement	None		



6.7.6 R_NOR_FLASH_Open

R_NOR_FLASH_Open

Synopsis	Starting the driver API function	
Header	r_nor_flash.h	
Declaration	int32_t R_NOR_FLASH_Open(void)	
Description	This function is for starting the driver	API function.
Arguments	None	
Return value	R_NOR_ SUCCESS:	Processing for the flash memory has started.
	R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_INIT:	Initialization of the flash memory has failed.
Supplement	None	

6.7.7 R_NOR_FLASH_Erase_Chip

R_NOR_FLASH_Erase_Chip			
Synopsis	Erasing a NOR flash memory chip		
Header	r_nor_flash.h		
Declaration	uint32_t R_NOR_FLASH_Erase_Chip (uint32_t chip_number);		
Description	This function is for erasing the whole NOR flash memory chip.		
Arguments	uint32_t chip_number		
Return value	R_NOR_SUCCESS:	Erasure of flash memory has succeeded.	
	R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_INIT:	Initialization of flash memory has failed.	
	R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_ERASE:	Erasure of flash memory has failed.	
Supplement	Issuing this command takes several minutes since the whole chip is to be erased.		

6.7.8 R_NOR_FLASH_Erase_Sector

R_NOR_FLASH_Erase_Sector				
Synopsis	Erasing a sector of the NOR flash memory			
Header	r_nor_flash.h	r_nor_flash.h		
Declaration	uint32_t R_NOR_FLASH_Erase_Sector(uint32_t chip_number, uint32_t sectorAddr);			
Description	This function erases one sector of the installed NOR flash memory.			
Arguments	uint32_t chip_number:	Specifies the chip number.		
	uint32_t sectorAddr:	Specifies the sector number.		
Return value	R_NOR_ SUCCESS:	Erasure of flash memory has succeeded.		
	R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_INIT:	Initialization of flash memory has failed.		
	R_NOR_ERROR_FLASH_ERASE:	Erasure of flash memory has failed.		
Supplement	None			



6.7.9 R_NOR_FLASH_Write_Buf

R_NOR_FLASH_Wri	R_NOR_FLASH_Write_Buf			
Synopsis	Writing to the NOR flash memory (multiple words)			
Header	r_nor_flash.h			
Declaration	int32_t R_NOR_FLASH_Write_Buf(uinit32_t address, uint16_t* data, uint32_t size)			
Description	This is an API function for writing multiple words of data to the NOR flash memory. This function can be called to write data without the need to recognize the chip and sector boundaries.			
Arguments	uinit32_t address:	Specifies the address where writing of data is to start.		
	uint16 *data	Specifies the pointer to the data to be written.		
	uint32_t size:	Specifies the number of bytes of data to be written.		
Return value	R_NOR_SUCCESS:	Writing has succeeded.		
	R_NOR_ERR_PARAM:	Argument error		
Supplement	None			

6.7.10 R_NOR_FLASH_Close

R NO	R FLASH	Close

Synopsis	Ending the driver API function
Header	r_nor_flash.h
Declaration	void R_NOR_FLASH_Close (void)
Description	This function is for ending the driver API function.
Arguments	None
Return value	None
Supplement	None

6.7.11 nor_flash_command

nor_flash_command				
Synopsis	Function for issuing commands			
Header	r_nor_flash.h			
Declaration	void nor_flash_command (void)			
Description	This function handles the commands for reading from and writing to the NOR flash memory in the form of a menu and responses in the terminal software.			
Arguments	None			
Return value	None			
Supplement	None			



6.7.12 main

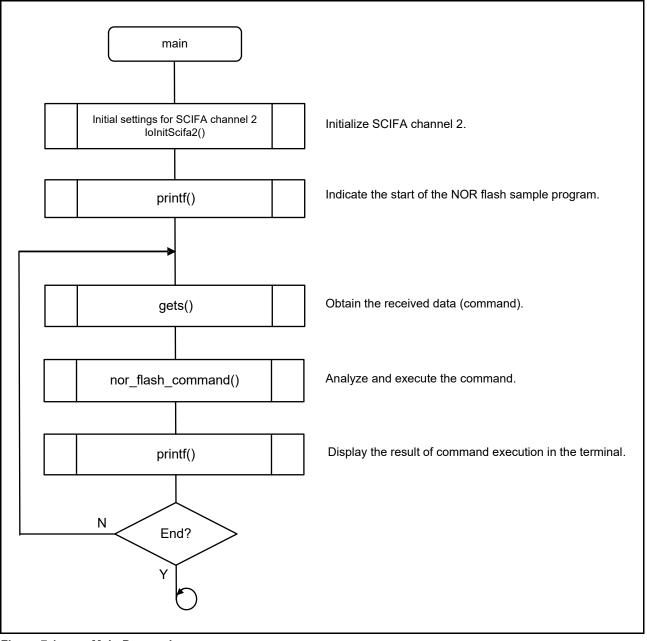
main	
Synopsis	Main function of the sample program
Header	_
Declaration	void main(void)
Description	This is for main processing of the sample program. For the details of processing, refer to Section 7.1, Main Processing.
Arguments	None
Return value	None
Supplement	None



7. Flowcharts

7.1 Main Processing

Figure 7.1 shows a flowchart of main processing of the sample program.







8. Example Operation of the Sample Program

The following shows how the sample program operates in the terminal software on the PC.

The following menu is displayed when the power of the evaluation board is switched on or following a reset.

NOR Flash example program
 [1] Read NOR Flash [2] Write NOR Flash [3] Erase NOR Flash Chip [4] Erase NOR Flash sector [0] Exit
>

If you select [1], you will be asked to input the address and size. The maximum size is 128 words.

NOR Flash example program [1] Read NOR Flash [2] Write NOR Flash [3] Erase NOR Flash Chip [4] Erase NOR Flash sector [0] Exit >1[Enter] Input the top address and data size >

If you input the address and size as 6000F000 and 16 respectively, 16 words of data will be displayed as shown below.

Input the top address and data size >6000F000 16[Enter] 00 02 04 06 08 0A 0C 0E [1] Read NOR Flash [2] Write NOR Flash [3] Erase all NOR Flash [0] Exit



After the data that have been read are displayed, the menu screen will have been displayed again. Select [2] this time.

[1] Read NOR Flash
[2] Write NOR Flash
[3] Erase NOR Flash Chip
[4] Erase NOR Flash sector
[0] Exit
>2[Enter]
Input the top address by hex (60000000 - 67FFFFFE)

>

Input the address where writing of data is to start.

Input the top address by hex (60000000 - 67FFFFE)

>6000000[Enter]

Input the size by hex (0 - 04000000 words)

Input the size of data to be written.

Input the size by hex (0 - 04000000 words)

>20[Enter]

Input the pointer address by hex (0 - FFFFFFE)

Input the pointer address of the data to be written.

Input the pointer address by hex (0 - FFFFFFE)

>0[Enter]

Wrote NOR Flash

If the data have been written successfully, the message "Wrote NOR Flash" will be displayed.



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Next, select [3] in the menu. You will be asked whether you really want to erase the NOR flash memory, so select [y].

Read NOR Flash
 Write NOR Flash
 Erase NOR Flash Chip
 Erase NOR Flash sector
 Exit

>3[Enter]

Do you really want to erase NOR Flash? <y/n>y[Enter]

Next, you will be asked the chip number to erase, so select 1.

[1] Read NOR Flash
[2] Write NOR Flash
[3] Erase NOR Flash chip
[4] Erase NOR Flash sector
[0] Exit
>3
Do you really want to erase NOR Flash? <y/n>y
Input the chip number (1 or 2)
>1

Erasing one chip will take several minutes. If the chip was erased successfully, "Erased NOR Flash" will be displayed.

 [1] Read NOR Flash [2] Write NOR Flash [3] Erase NOR Flash chip [4] Erase NOR Flash sector [0] Exit 	
>3 Do you really want to erase NOR Flash? <y n="">y Input the chip number (1 or 2)</y>	
>1 Please wait few minutes to erase Erased NOR Flash	



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Next, select [4] in the menu. You will be asked whether you really want to erase the NOR flash memory, so select [y].

Read NOR Flash
 Write NOR Flash
 Erase NOR Flash Chip
 Erase NOR Flash sector
 Exit

>4[Enter]

Do you really want to erase NOR Flash? <y/n>y[Enter]

Next, you will be asked the chip number to erase, so select 1.

Do you really want to erase NOR Flash? <y/n>y

Input the chip number (1 or 2)

>1

Then, you will be asked the sector number to erase, so select 0.

```
Input the chip number (1 or 2)
>1
Input the sector number by dec (0 - 511)
>0
```

If the chip was erased successfully, "Erased NOR Flash sector" will be displayed.

Input the chip number (1 or 2)

>1

Erased NOR Flash sector



9. Obtaining the Sample Program

The sample program is available on the Renesas Electronics website.



10. Documents for Reference

 User's Manual: Hardware RZ/T1 Group User's Manual: Hardware (Download the latest version from the Renesas Electronics website.)

RZ/T1 Evaluation Board RTK7910022C00000BR User's Manual (Download the latest version from the Renesas Electronics website.)

- Technical Update and Technical News (Download the latest version from the Renesas Electronics website.)
- User's Manual: Development Environment
 For the IAR integrated development environment (IAR Embedded Workbench[®] for Arm), visit the IAR Systems website.
 (Download the latest version from the IAR Systems website.)

For the Arm software development tools (Arm Compiler toolchain, Arm DS-5, etc.), visit the Arm ltd. website. (Download the latest version from the Arm ltd. website.)

For the Renesas Electronics software development tools (e2studio, etc.), visit the Renesas Electronics website. (Download the latest version from the Renesas Electronics website.)



Website and Support

Renesas Electronics website

http://www.renesas.com/

Inquiries

http://www.renesas.com/inquiry



Application Note: NOR Flash Sample Program

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Dec. 22, 2015	—	First Edition issued
1.10	Jun. 14, 2016	Summary	
		1	Restrictions modified
		2. Operating	Environment
		4	Table 2.1 Operating Environment Integrated development environment, format modified, entries added
		6.1.1 Project	Settings
		8	Information that is changed from the initial setting, added
		6.2.1 Assign	ment to Sections of Sample Program
		10	Section placement / size change information that are changed from the initial setting, added
		6.4 Constant	s and Error Codes
		12	Table 6.3 Constants Used in the Sample Program, values modified, entries added
		10. Docume	its for Reference
		25	Where to find information about the operating environment added
		All	
		—	Errors corrected
1.20	Apr. 05, 2017	2. Operating	Environment
		4	Table 2.1 Operating Environment: Integrated Development Environment, modified
		6. Software	
		—	6.2.4 Required Memory Size, deleted
1.30	Jun. 07, 2018	2. Operating	Environment
		4	Table 2.1 Operating Environment: The description on the integrated development environ- ment, modified
		5. Hardware	
		7	Figure 5.1 Hardware configuration example: The name of module, modified
		10. Docume	its for Reference
		25	"ARM" changed to "Arm"

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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. 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 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. Unused pins should be handled as described under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.
- 2. Processing at Power-on

The state of the product is undefined at the moment 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 moment 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 moment 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 moment when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at
- which resetting has been specified.3. Prohibition of Access to Reserved Addresses

Access to reserved addresses is prohibited.

- The reserved addresses are provided for the possible future expansion of functions. Do not access
 these addresses; the correct operation of LSI is not guaranteed if they are accessed.
- 4. Clock Signals

After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal has become stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal has 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.
 Moreover, 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.
- 5. Differences between Products

Before changing from one product to another, i.e. to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems.

— The characteristics of Microprocessing unit or Microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number may differ in terms of the 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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