RZ/A2M Group

Guidelines for High-Speed USB2.0 Board Design

Introduction

This application note details guidelines for the design of High-Speed USB2.0 circuit boards.

Target LSIs

RZ/A2M group

Notes: The contents in this application note are reference examples based on the USB standard, and signal quality in the system is not guaranteed. When incorporated into an actual system, sufficient verification and evaluation of the system overall should be performed, and determination of applicability is the customer's responsibility.
"Group" will be omitted in the rest of this application note.

Reference Application Notes

For additional information associated with this document, refer to the following application notes.

- RZ/A Series Hardware Design Guide (R01AN4813EJ)

Trademarks

USB Type-C™ is a trademark of USB Implementers Forum.

Contents

1. Introduction

This application note provides an explanation using the USB2.0 Host/Function Module's pin names, and the names and symbols described in Table 1.2. Table 1.1 shows the USB2.0 Host/Function module's pin overview and Table 1.2 shows the classification of power supply and ground pins.

Table 1.1 USB2.0 Host/Function Module pin overview

Used Pin Name	Input/Output	Function
DP1, DP0	Input and output	USB2.0 Host/Function Module D+ data.
DM1, DM0	Input and output	USB2.0 Host/Function Module D- data.
VBUSIN1, VBUSIN0	Input	USB cable connection monitor pin. Step down the USB bus VBUS to 3.3 V and connect. VBUS connection/disconnection can be detected.
VBUSEN1, VBUSEN0	Output	VBUS power supply enable pin.
OVRCUR1, OVRCUR0	Input	Overcurrent input pin.
RREF1, RREF0	Input	Connected to USBVss via 2.2 kΩ ± 1% resistor.
USB_X1	Input	Connected to a crystal resonator for USB 2.0 Host/Function module.
USB_X2	Output	
USBAPVcc1, USBAPVcc0	Input	Power supply for transceiver analog pins
USBDPVcc1, USBDPVcc0	Input	Power supply for transceiver digital pins
USBVss	Input	Ground for transceiver pins

Table 1.2 Classification of power supply and ground pins

Classification of Power Supply and Ground Pins	Pin Name	Voltage Range	Symbol
Analog power supply	USBAPVcc1, USBAPVcc0	3.0 V to 3.6 V	
Digital power supply	USBDPVcc1, USBDPVcc0	3.0 V to 3.6 V	
Digital ground	Vss	0 V	
USB ground	USBVss	0 V	

2. USB Transmission Line

The USB transmission line indicates the wiring pattern that connects the USB connector and the USB transceiver.

USB2.0 has High-Speed, Full-Speed and Low-Speed communication modes. High-Speed has a communication speed of 480 Mbps, so it is necessary to design the USB transmission line as a high frequency circuit. Impedance control is necessary for a USB transmission line.

Notes on designing the USB transmission line pattern wiring are described below.

- The characteristic impedance required in USB High-Speed transmission lines is a differential impedance of 90 Ω ± 10%.
- The impedance control requires different pattern width and pattern interval according to board thickness, material, and layer configuration. For details, consult the board manufacturer.
- The USB transmission line wiring pattern length from RZ/A2M to the USB connector must be designed so that it does not exceed the maximum delay time specified in the USB standard. In addition, taking into account the quality of waveforms during High-Speed, shorter wiring is recommended. Table 2.1 shows the USB transmission line pattern design values taking the maximum delay times into account for print wiring boards using general materials.

Table 2.1 USB transmission line pattern design values in consideration of the maximum delay times

	Maximum Delay Time (USB standard)	Wiring Length*1	Difference in D+, D- Wiring Length
Host controller	3 ns	300 mm or less	2 mm or less
Function controller	1 ns	100 mm or less	2 mm or less

Note: *1. This example is for 100 ps/cm wiring delay.

- The lower layer of the USB transmission lines must be a ground plane. The ground plane must be at least 1 mm wider than the USB transmission lines. The power supply for the ground plane is ground.
- Do not allocate other signal lines near the USB transmission lines. In particular, separate lines for signals with heavily fluctuating, such as clock or a data bus away from the USB transmission lines. Ensure that the USB transmission lines do not intersect lines for other signals.
- It is recommended to create a guard ring using the USB ground for the USB transmission line separated by 3 times (or more) the D+/D- wiring spacing on the same layer (surface layer) as the USB transmission line.
- USB transmission lines should be allocated on the same layer without vias. Also, USB transmission line wiring should not be branched. (Except when using Type-C receptacles.)
- When using a Type-C receptacle, shunt together the A and B side D+ as well as shunting together the A and B side D-. It is recommended that the wiring length for these shunts be 3.5 mm or less. If 3.5 mm is exceeded, design such that the wiring length is minimized to the greatest extent possible, and after having the customer evaluate sufficiently, determine whether the pattern is applicable or not.
- The USB transmission lines should be wired with uniform spaces.
- Separate the USB transmission lines away from oscillators, power supply circuits and any other I/O connectors.
- USB transmission lines should be wired as straight as possible. If a USB transmission line must turn within the layout, use a gentle turn of 135° or a circular arc. Do not use sharp angles (right angles) for the USB transmission lines.

Figure 2.1 shows an example of USB transmission line pattern design when used as a host controller, Figure 2.2 shows an example of USB transmission line pattern design when used as a function controller, Figure 2.3 shows an example of spacing between USB transmission line and ground guard ring. Figure 2.4 shows an example of connection when a Type-C receptacle is used.

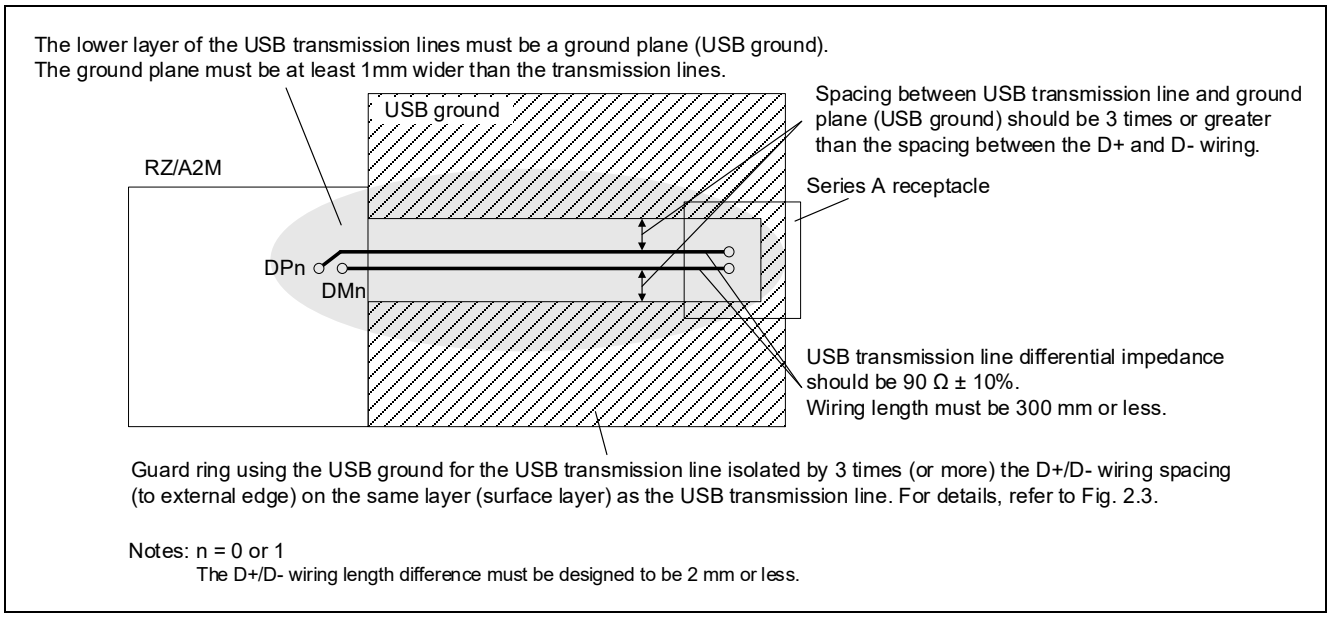


Figure 2.1 Example of USB transmission line pattern design when used as a host controller

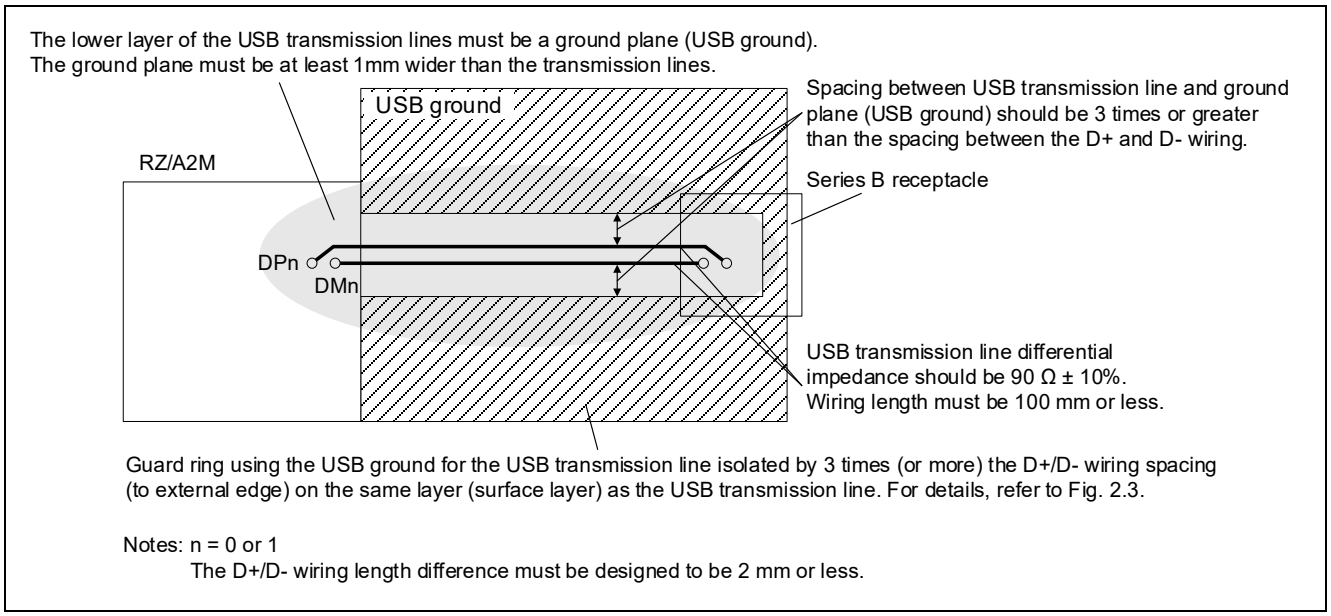


Figure 2.2 Example of USB transmission line pattern design when used as a function controller

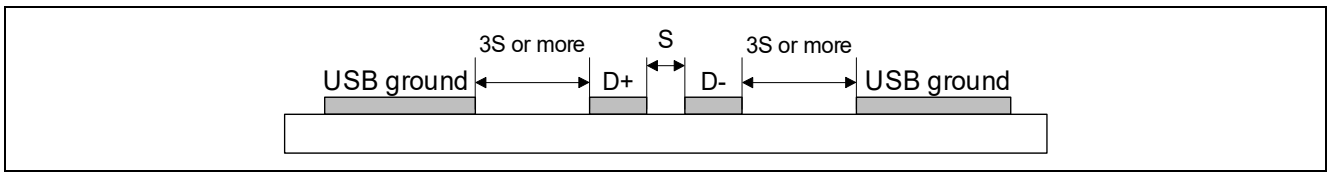
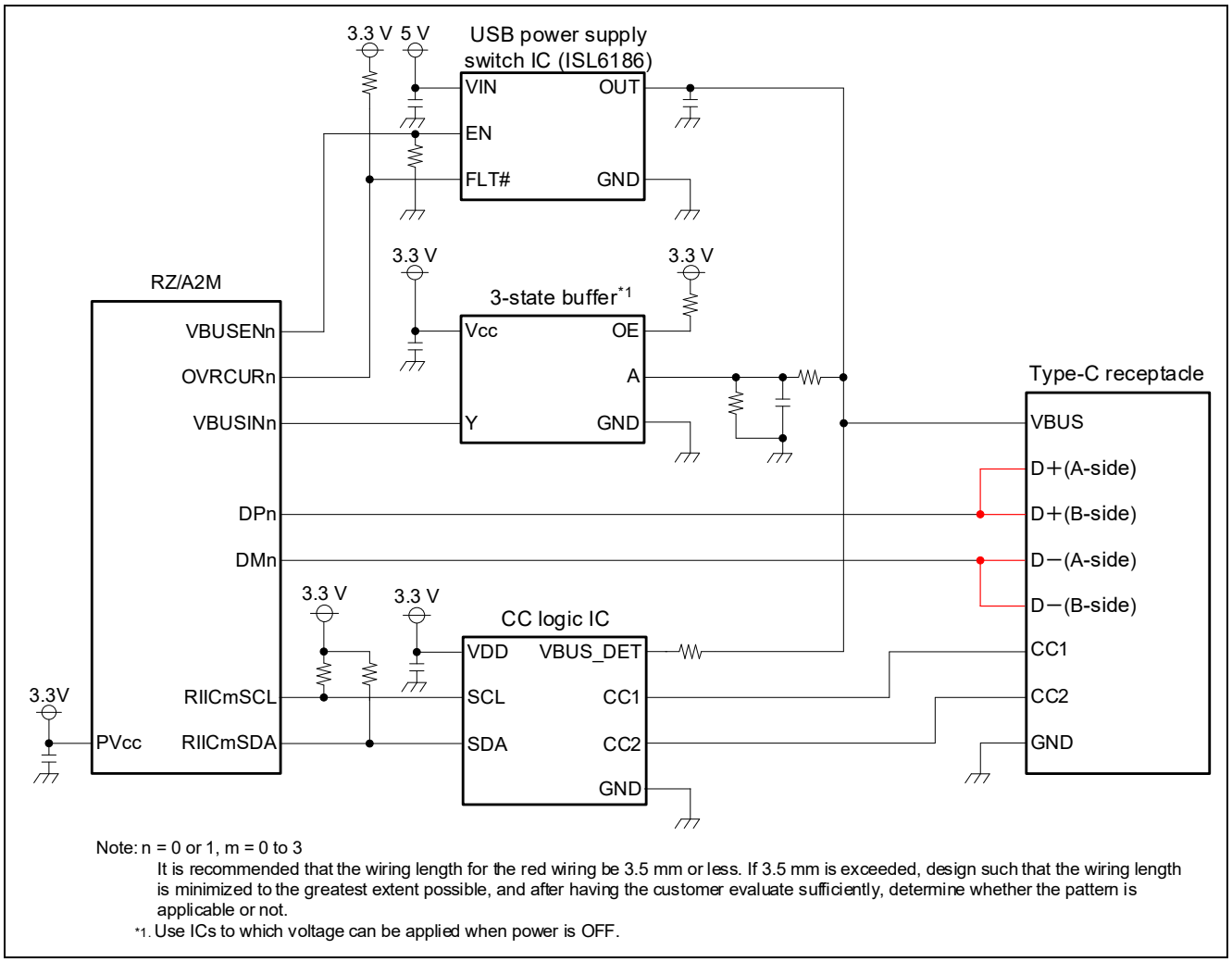


Figure 2.3 Example of spacing between USB transmission line and ground guard ring



Note: n = 0 or 1, m = 0 to 3
It is recommended that the wiring length for the red wiring be 3.5 mm or less. If 3.5 mm is exceeded, design such that the wiring length is minimized to the greatest extent possible, and after having the customer evaluate sufficiently, determine whether the pattern is applicable or not.
*1. Use ICs to which voltage can be applied when power is OFF.

Figure 2.4 Example of connection to Type-C receptacle

3. Power Supply and Ground Patterns

Notes on designing power supply and ground patterns are described below.

- Analog power supply shall separate via an inductor or ferrite core when branching from the digital power supply. Branching point shall be the vicinity of RZ/A2M. Recommended inductor value is 1 µH.
- The layer plane patterns of power supplies and grounds shall be designed widely as much as possible.
- For the bypass capacitor capacity value, it is recommended that a capacitor of 0.01 µF be placed near the USB power supply pins. Place a 47 µF capacitor between the digital power supply and the USB ground, and a 10µF capacitor between the analog power supply and the USB ground.
- Ceramic capacitors having excellent high-frequency characteristics are recommended as power supply capacitors.
- Electrolytic capacitors may affect EYE pattern jitter, so the use of such capacitors requires thoroughly designed and tested before use.

Figure 3.1 shows an example of power supply and ground connections.

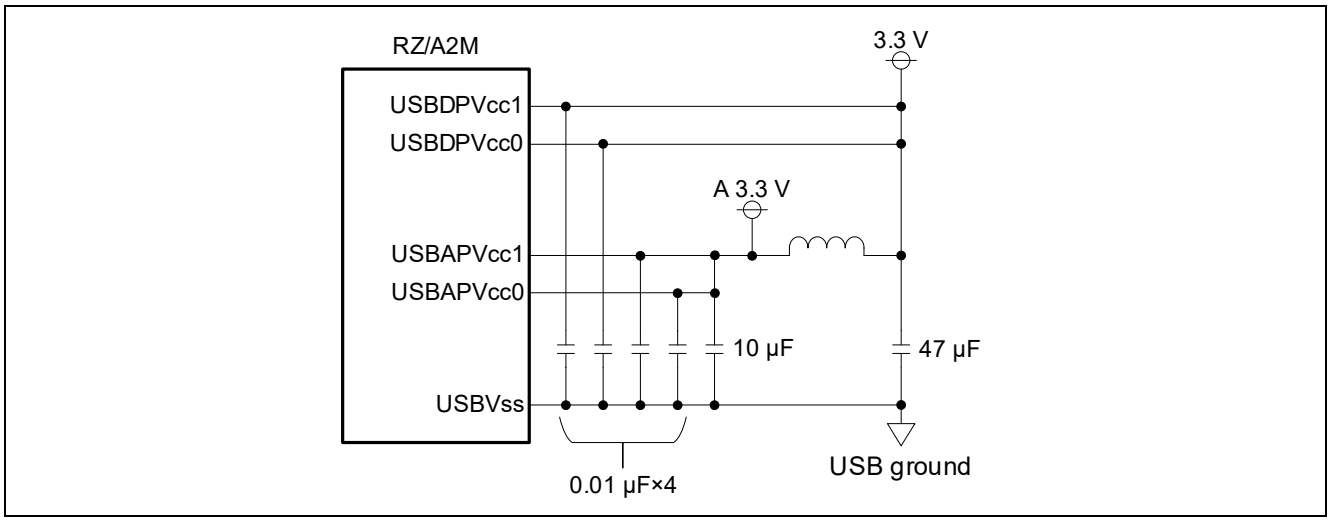


Figure 3.1 Example of power supply and ground connections

4. Oscillation Circuit

Notes on designing the oscillation circuit are described below.

- Allocate the oscillator circuit near the USB_X1 USB clock input pin. It is recommended that the USB_X1 be grounded with a guard ring to the digital ground.
- Use an oscillator that meets the 48 MHz ± 100ppm specification.
- If using a crystal resonator, consult with the manufacturer*1, and determine the circuit constants.

Figure 4.1 shows an example of crystal resonator connection, and Figure 4.2 shows an example of oscillator connection.

Note: *1. Examples of oscillator and circuit matching suitable for the products for the RZ/A2M are shown on the oscillator manufacturer website below. If the optimized oscillator circuit constant for your system is necessary, ask the oscillator manufacturer.
http://prdct-search.kyocera.co.jp/crystal-ic/?p=en_search/

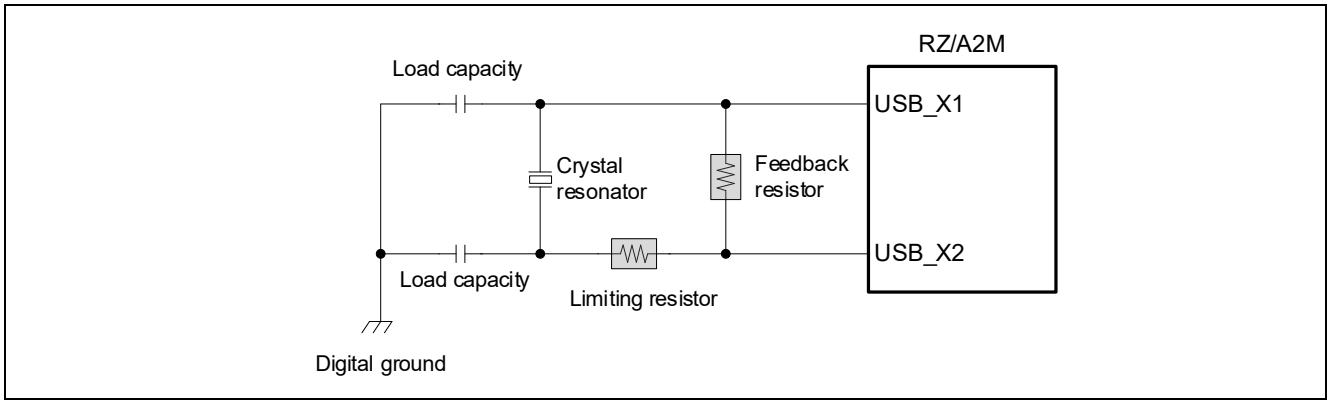


Figure 4.1 Example of crystal resonator connection

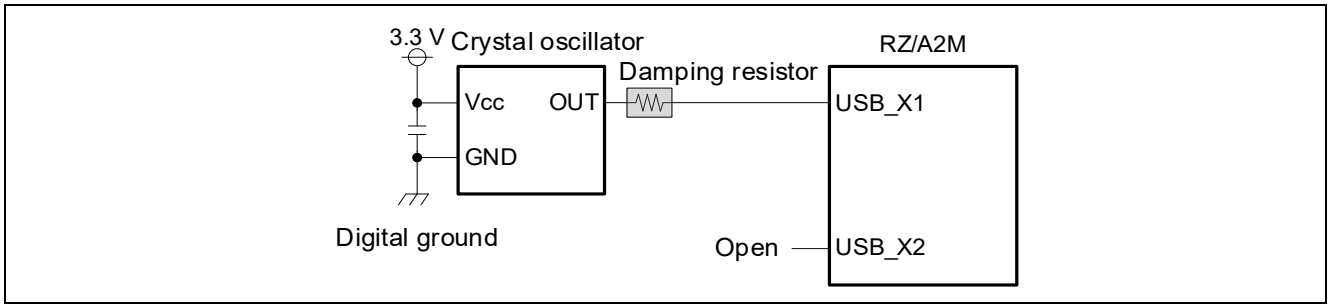


Figure 4.2 Example of oscillator connection

5. VBUS Power Supply Circuit

Notes on designing the VBUS power supply circuit are described below.

- When RZ/A2M is used as a host controller, the additional capacity of the VBUS line should be designed to be 120 µF or more.
- When RZ/A2M is used as a function controller, the additional capacity of the VBUS line should be designed to be between 1.0 µF and 10 µF.
- When the RZ/A2M is used as a USB function module, if the RZ/A2M power supply is OFF and the USB host module is connected, voltage that exceeds the absolute maximum rating[*1] might be applied to the RZ/A2M VBUSIN input pin, and it may permanently damage the LSI. In order to avoid this, refer to the protection circuit shown in Figure 5.2 and ensure that the RZ/A2M is protected.
- The VBUS line should include a filter circuit as overshoot may be caused by inconsistent impedance when the USB cable is connected. As a filter circuit, add a 1.0 µF to 10 µF capacitor and 100 Ω to 1 kΩ resistor. The final constants should be defined after confirming that an overshoot has not occurred on the board. Also, a resistor of more than 1 kΩ should not be added.
- When used as a host controller, the VBUS power supply must be supplied to the function devices. A power supply switch IC with over-current protection for the USB power supply bus (hereinafter called "USB power supply switch IC"), such as the Renesas Electronics ISL6186 is recommended for the VBUS power supply control. Make sure to consider the limitation value of the current for the VBUS power supply line based on the current value used by the applicable system power supply and the USB function devices being communicated with. In addition, when designing the VBUS power supply control circuit, refer to the example circuits described in the USB power supply switch IC datasheet.

Figure 5.1 shows an example of the VBUS power supply circuit when it is used as a host controller and Figure 5.2 shows an example of the VBUS power supply circuit when it is used as a function controller.

Note: *1. The RZ/A2M VBUSIN input pin is multiplexed to the GPIO port, therefore the pin's absolute maximum rating is -0.3 V to PVcc + 0.3 V.

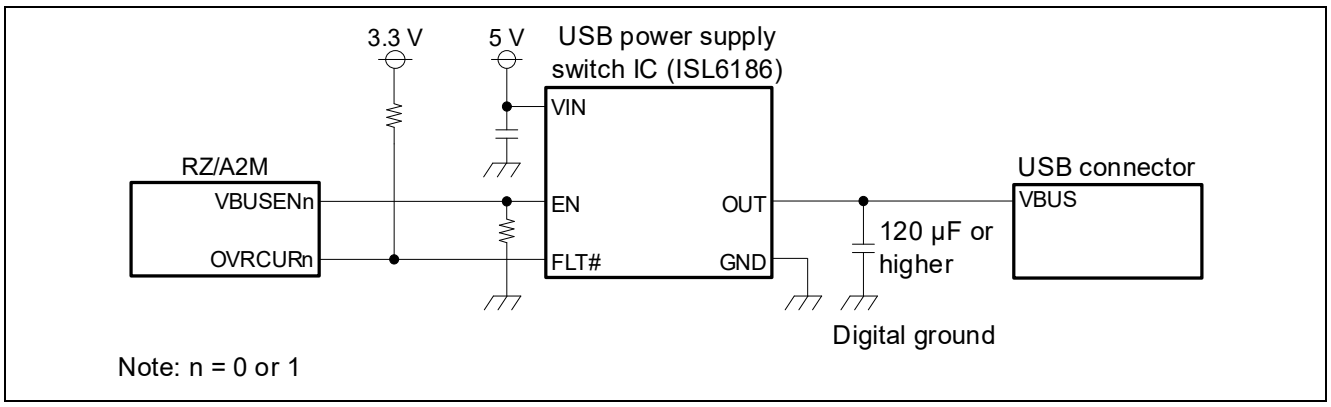


Figure 5.1 Example of VBUS circuit for using RZ/A2M as a host controller

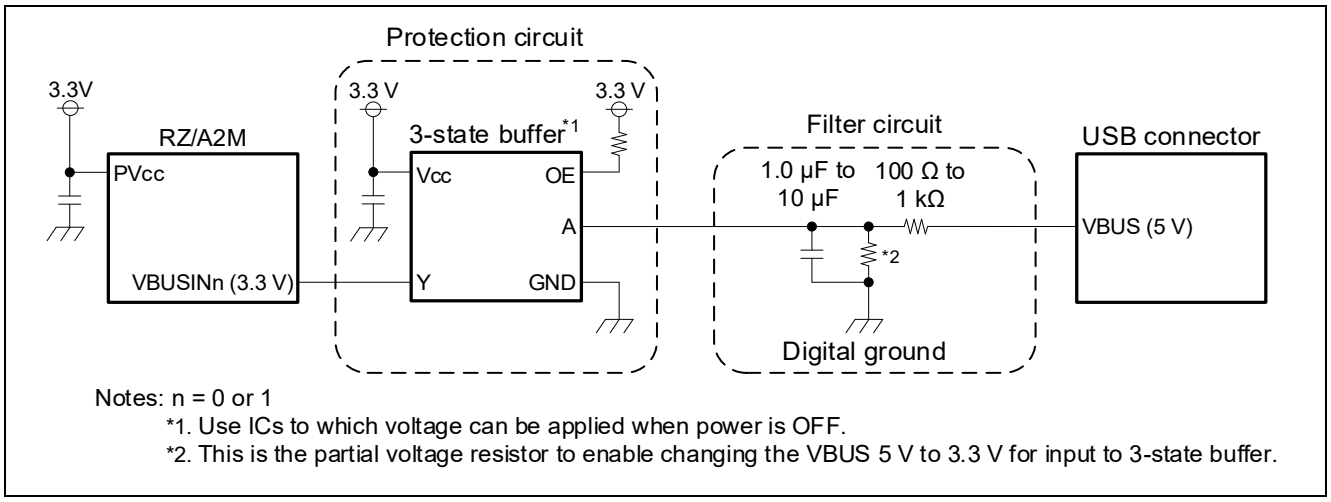


Figure 5.2 Example of VBUS circuit for using RZ/A2M as a function controller

6. RREF Pin

Notes on designing the RREF pin peripheral circuit are described below.

- Connect a 2.2 kΩ ± 1% resistor (hereinafter called "reference resistor") between the RREF pin and the USB ground.
- The reference resistor should be allocated as close as possible to RZ/A2M and wiring resistance for the RREF wiring must be design to be 0.5 Ω or less.
- To prevent crosstalk, do not allow wiring for signals with heavily fluctuating (D+, D-, clock, address/data/control signals, etc.) to intersect or run parallel near the reference resistor or near its patterns. It is recommended to create a guard ring using the USB ground or analog power supply for the reference resistor and its patterns.
- The lower layer of the reference resistor and its wiring must be the USB ground plane.

Figure 6.1 shows a connection diagram for the RREF pin, and Figure 6.2 to Figure 6.5 show example pattern designs for the RREF pin vicinity.

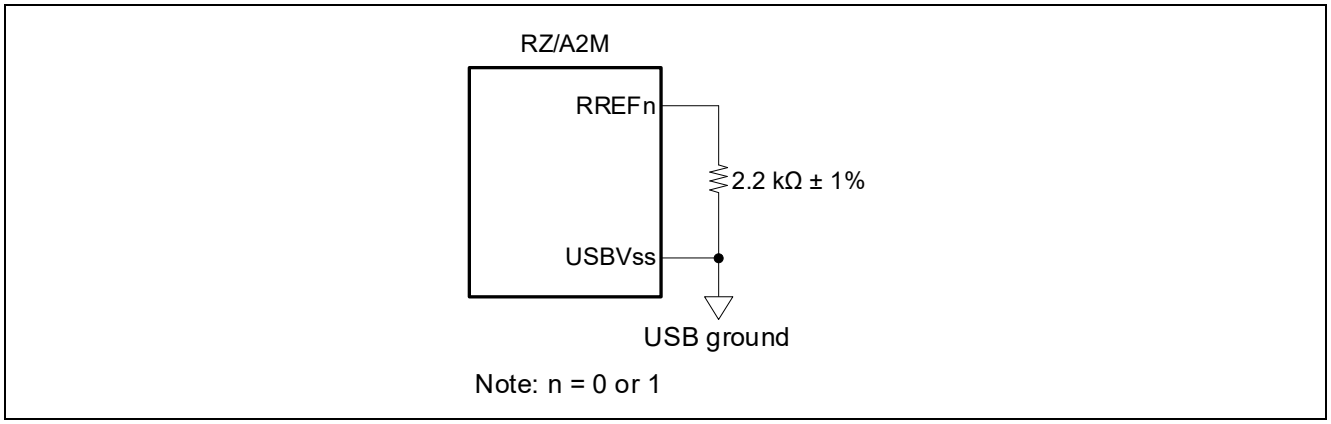


Figure 6.1 RREF pin connection diagram

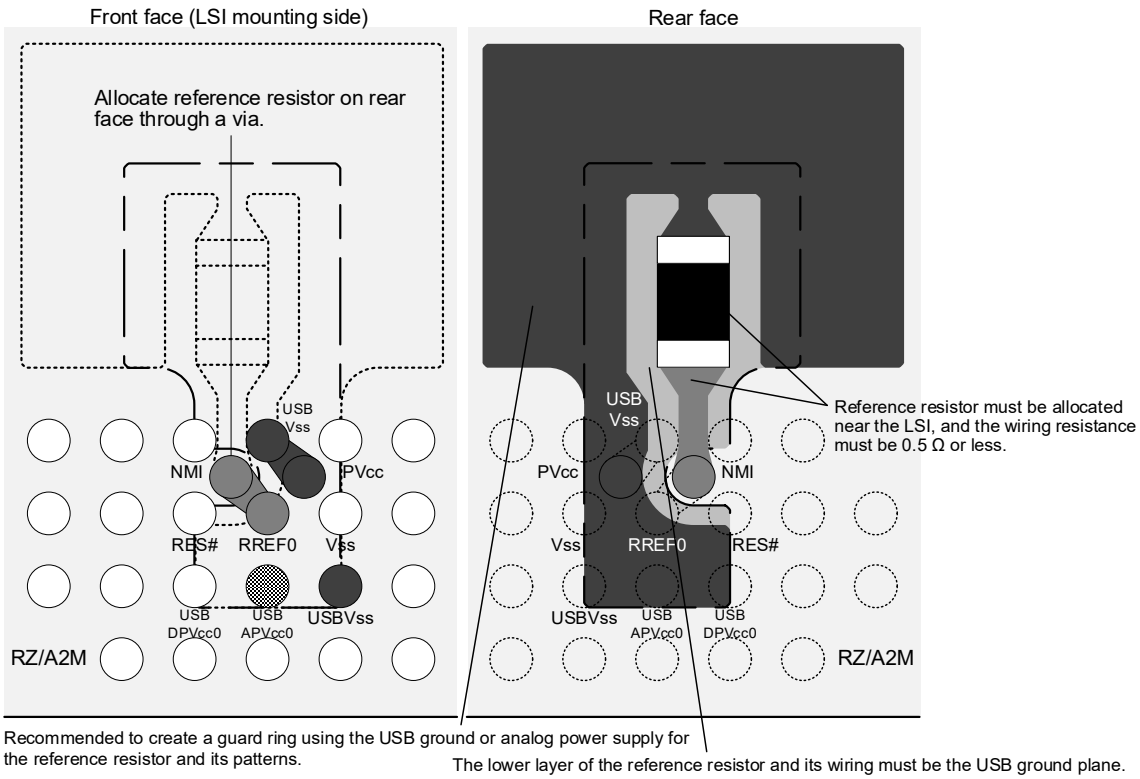


Figure 6.2 RREF pin vicinity pattern design example 1 (176 pin BGA package)

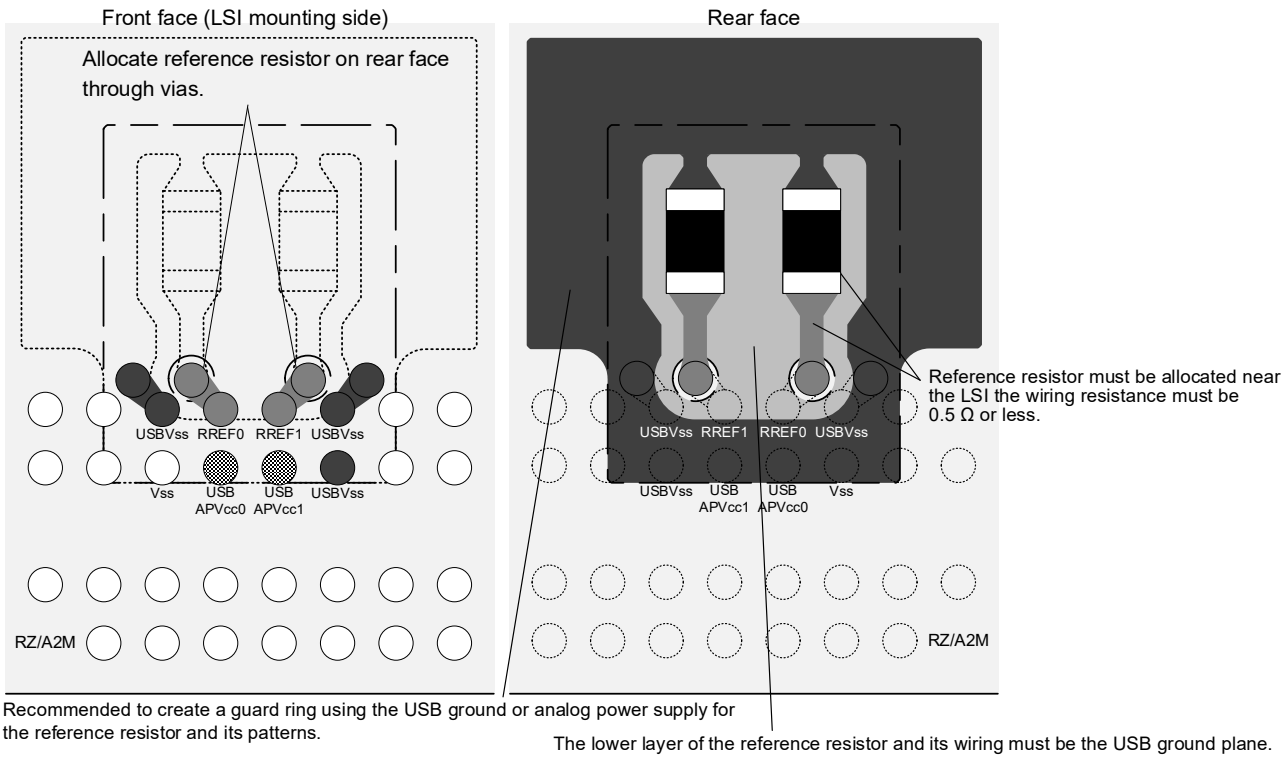


Figure 6.3 RREF pin vicinity pattern design example 2 (256 pin BGA package)

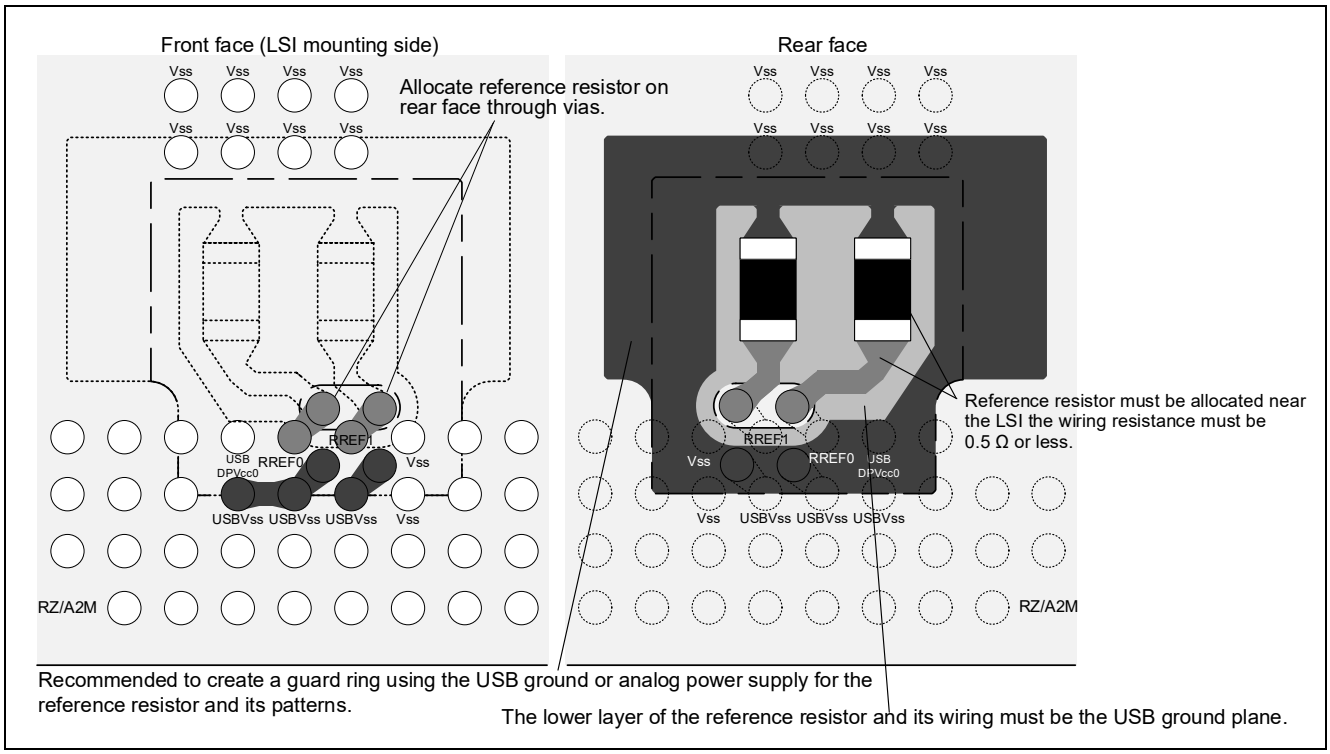


Figure 6.4 RREF pin vicinity pattern design example 3 (272 pin BGA package)

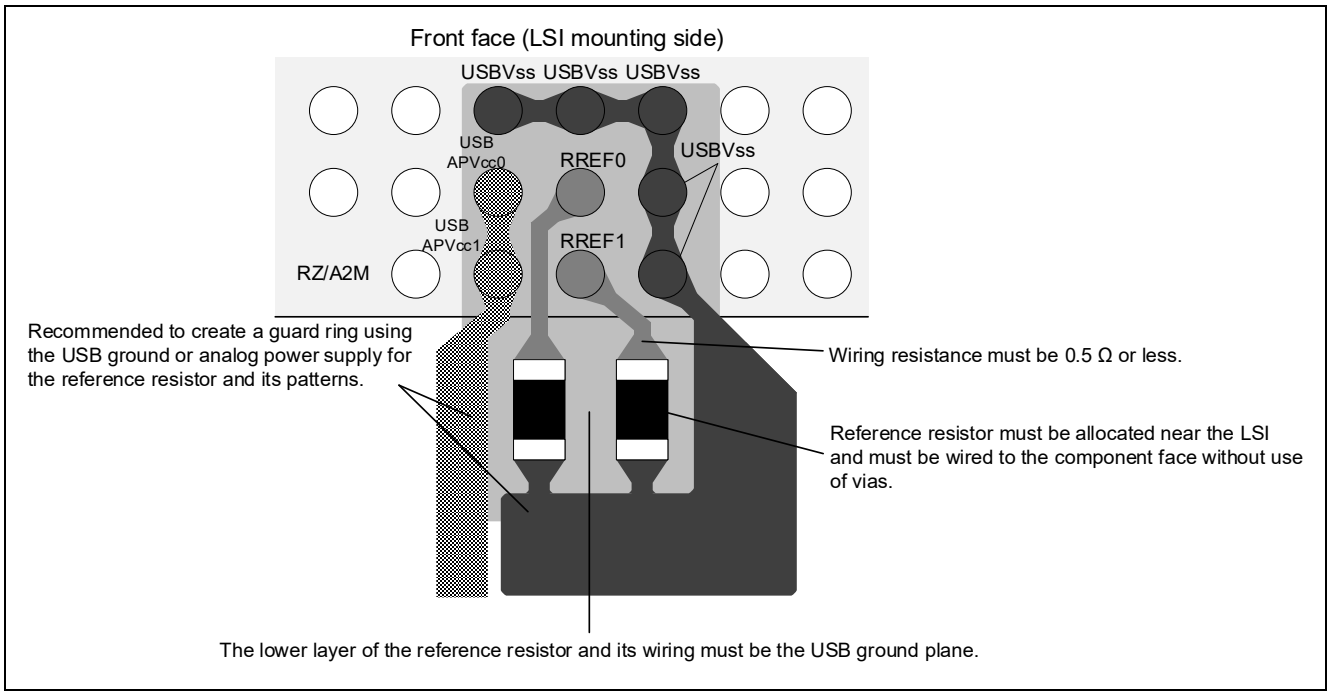


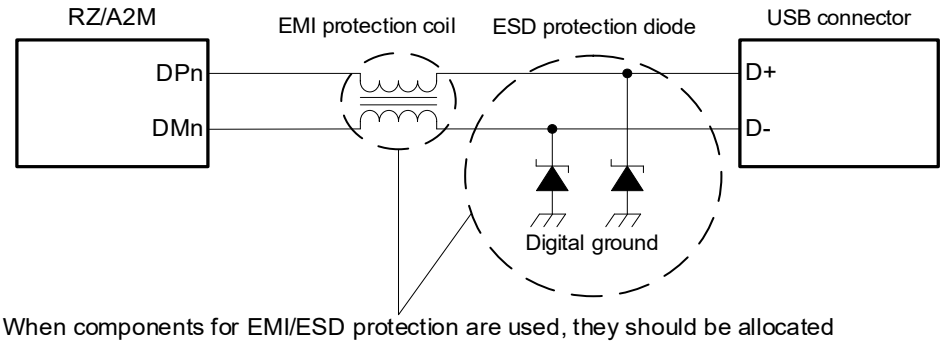
Figure 6.5 RREF pin vicinity pattern design example 4 (324 pin BGA package)

7. EMI/ESD Protection

Notes on EMI/ESD protection are described below.

- When components for EMI/ESD protection such as coils and diodes are mounted on the USB transmission lines, they should be allocated near the USB transmission lines and the wiring should be as short as possible.
- The components for the EMI/ESD protection must be USB 2.0 High-Speed compliant. Also, by mounting EMI/ESD protection components, an inconsistent impedance may occur on the USB transmission lines, and the waveform may become distorted. Components for use should be selected after thorough evaluation.

Figure 7.1 shows an example connection when the components for EMI/ESD protection are used.



When components for EMI/ESD protection are used, they should be allocated near the USB transmission lines and the wiring to the component installation pattern should be as short as possible.

Note: n = 0 or 1

Figure 7.1 Connection example when components for EMI/ESD protection are used

8. Checklist

Table 8.1 Checklist 1 (circuit diagram)

Item Number	Check Items (circuit diagram)	✔	Reference
1	Is the treatment of pins correct?		–
1-1	Is RREF pin connected to the USB ground via a 2.2 kΩ ± 1% resistor?		Figure 6.1
1-2	Is there a 47 µF capacitor between the digital power supply and the USB ground?		Figure 3.1
1-3	Is there a 10 µF capacitor between the analog power supply and the USB ground?		
1-4	Is there a 0.01µF bypass capacitor for each USB power supply pin?		
1-5	Are the voltages for each power supply pin correct? (Are there no unconnected power supply pins?)		-
1-5-1	USBAPVcc1, USBAPVcc0: 3.3 V analog power supply		Table 1.2
1-5-2	USBDPVcc1, USBDPVcc0: 3.3 V digital power supply		
2	Do the analog power supply and digital power supply via an inductor or ferrite core and are isolated from each other?		Figure 3.1
3	Is the oscillator circuit correct?		-
3-1	Does the oscillator satisfy the 48 MHz ± 100ppm requirement?		4
3-2	Are there a limiting resistor, feedback resistor, and load capacitor attached to the crystal resonator?		Figure 4.1
3-3	If using a crystal oscillator, is it connected to the USB_X1 pin? (USB_X2 pin is open)		Figure 4.2
3-4	If using a crystal oscillator, is a damping resistor connected?		
4	Is the VBUS circuit correct?		-
4-1	When using RZ/A2M as a host controller, is a 120 µF or higher capacitor connected to the VBUS line?		Figure 5.1
4-2	When using RZ/A2M as a function controller, is a 1.0 µF to 10 µF capacitor connected to the VBUS line?		Figure 5.2
4-3	When using RZ/A2M as a function controller, is a protection circuit in place for the VBUSIN input pin?		
4-4	When using RZ/A2M as a function controller, is a filter circuit in place for the VBUS line?		-
4-4-1	Capacity: 1.0 µF to 10 µF		Figure 5.2
4-4-2	Resistance: 100 Ω to 1 kΩ		

Table 8.2 Checklist 2 (pattern diagram)

Item Number	Check Items (pattern diagram)	✔	Reference
1	Are the transmission lines correct?		-
1-1	Is the differential impedance 90 Ω ± 10%?		2
1-2	When using RZ/A2M as a host controller, is the wiring length 300 mm or less?		Table 2.1
1-3	When using RZ/A2M as a function controller, is the wiring length 100 mm or less?		
1-4	Is the D+/D- wiring length differential 2 mm or less?		
1-5	Is the wiring on the same layer? (excluding Type-C)		2
1-6	Is the wiring not branched? (excluding Type-C)		
1-7	When using Type-C, is the wiring to shunt D+ and D- on the A and B sides 3.5 mm or less (recommended value)?		2 Figure 2.4
1-8	Does the wiring have consistent spacing?		2
1-9	Are there no unnecessary wiring bends?		
1-10	Are the wiring bends 135° or a circular arc?		
2	Is the clearance correct?		-
2-1	Is the ground plane at least 1mm wider than the USB transmission lines?		2 Figure 2.1 Figure 2.2
2-2	Is the spacing between the USB ground and the transmission lines at least 3 times the D+/D- wiring spacing?		2 Figure 2.1 Figure 2.2 Figure 2.3
3	Is the bypass capacitor located near the power supply pin?		3
4	Is the oscillator circuit correct?		-
4-1	Is the oscillator circuit located in the vicinity of the USB_X1 pin?		4
4-2	Is a damping resistor placed at the output pin side?		Figure 4.2
5	Is the circuit around the RREF pin correct?		-
5-1	For a 324BGA package, is it connected without using a via?		Figure 6.5
5-2	Is the reference resistor allocated close to RZ/A2M?		6
5-3	Is the wiring resistance 0.5 Ω or less?		
5-4	Is there a guard ring by the USB ground and analog power supply?		Figure 6.2 Figure 6.3 Figure 6.4 Figure 6.5
5-5	Is the lower layer the USB ground plane?		
6	Are the EMI/ESD protections correct?		-
6-1	Are protection components located close to the transmission lines?		Figure 7.1
6-2	Is the wiring to the protection components as short as possible?		

9. Reference Documents

- Hardware manual
  RZ/A2M Group User's Manual: Hardware Edition (R01UH0746EJ)
  (The latest version can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.)

10. Design Support Information

- Kyocera Corporation “Crystal Units vs. IC Matching Search”
  http://prdct-search.kyocera.co.jp/crystal-ic/?p=en_search/

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	2019.10.29	-	First edition issued (Japanese edition only).
1.10	2019.12.26	-	Unification of notation: • For pin names other than RZ/A2M, DP is changed to D+, and DM is changed to D-. • Decoupling capacitor is changed to bypass capacitor.
		3	Table 1.2: Addition of voltage range and a symbol of analog power supply, revision of the symbol of digital power supply.
		5	Figure 2.1, Figure 2.2: Revision of ground guard region portion.
		7	Figure 3.1: Revised to combine USB ground together.
		10	Figure 5.2: Addition of dotted line to indicate protection circuit, changed CR location
		11	Figure 6.1: Split the RREF pin connection diagram and pattern design example (Figure 6.5).
		12, 13	Figure 6.2 to Figure 6.4: Added.
		13	Figure 6.5: Revised wiring width and component size.
		15, 16	Table 8.1, Table 8.2: Added checklists.

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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