RZ/T2H Group

Quick Start Guide: Modbus TCP Gateway Software

Introduction

This document is a quick start guide for evaluating Modbus communication with the RZ microcomputer evaluation board.
Modbus protocol is a communication protocol developed by Modicon Inc. (Schneider Electric SA.) for programmable logic controllers (PLCs), and its specifications are open to the public.
For details, refer to the protocol specifications (PI-MBUS-300 Rev.J).

Target Device

RZ/T2H

Contents

1. Overview

This document describes the Modbus protocol stack that runs on the RZ/T2H board, and provides a functional overview, application programming interface (API), and application samples for developing and implementing protocol stack applications using the multiple cores, Cortex®-R52 and Cortex®-A55.

This package supports the RS-485 based Modbus TCP and Modbus RTU/ASCII protocol.

1.1 Abbreviations / Definitions

Table 1-1 Abbreviations/Definitions

Index	Abbreviations /Definitions	Description
1	IP	Internet Protocol
2	TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
3	USB	Universal Serial Bus
4	PC	Personal Computer
5	SW	Switch
6	EWARM	Embedded Workbench® for ARM
7	LED	Light Emitting Diode

1.2 Reference

Technical information about RZ/T2H is available via Renesas.

Table 1-1 Technical Inputs for RZ/T2H

Index	Technical Inputs
1	r01uh1039ejxxxx-rzt2h-rzn2h_synop-ov.pdf
2	r01an6434ejxxxx-rzt2-rzn2-fsp-getting-started.pdf
3	r01ds0426ejxxxx-rzt2h-rzn2h.pdf
4	r20ut5317ejxxxx-rztshevb.pdf
5	Modicon Modbus Protocol Reference Guide Rev.J
6	Modbus Application Protocol Specification V1.1b3

2. Features

1. The Modbus protocol stack for RZ/T2H allows for quick and easy development of the Modbus RTU/ASCII applications. The following nine codes can be implemented in this stack.

    1. (0x01) - Read coils
    2. (0x02) - Read discrete input
    3. (0x03) - Read holding registers
    4. (0x04) - Read input registers
    5. (0x05) - Write single coil
    6. (0x06) - Write single register
    7. (0x0F) - Write multiple coils
    8. (0x10) - Write multiple registers
    9. (0x17) - Read/Write multiple registers

For more information about Modbus, refer to the following site:
http://www.modbus.org

Note), The version number may differ depending on the update. Refer to the latest manual.

3. Project Setup

3.1 Requirements

This RZ/T2H Modbus protocol stack project has been developed and tested on these environments using the following boards and tools.

Table 3-1, RZ/T2H Requirements

Item	Description
Board	Renesas Electronics RZ/T2H Evaluation Board
IDE	IAR Systems - IAR Embedded Workbench® for ARM Version 9.60.3 - patch (EWARM_Patch_for_RZT2H_N2H_rev1.0) Renesas Electronics - e² studio 2025-12 GCC toolchain GNU ARM Embedded Toolchain (version 13.3.1.arm-13-24 for CR52) GNU ARM A-Profile (AArch64 bare-metal) (version 13.2.1.20231009 for CA55) - FSP Smart Configurator 2025-12
Emulator	IAR Systems I-jet SEGGER J-Link 8.60
Client demo tool	Renesas Electronics ModbusDemoApplication.exe (Included in this package)

3.2 Hardware

This document describes the major hardware. Refer to Renesas Stater Kit+ for RZ/T2H user's manual and schematic for more board details.

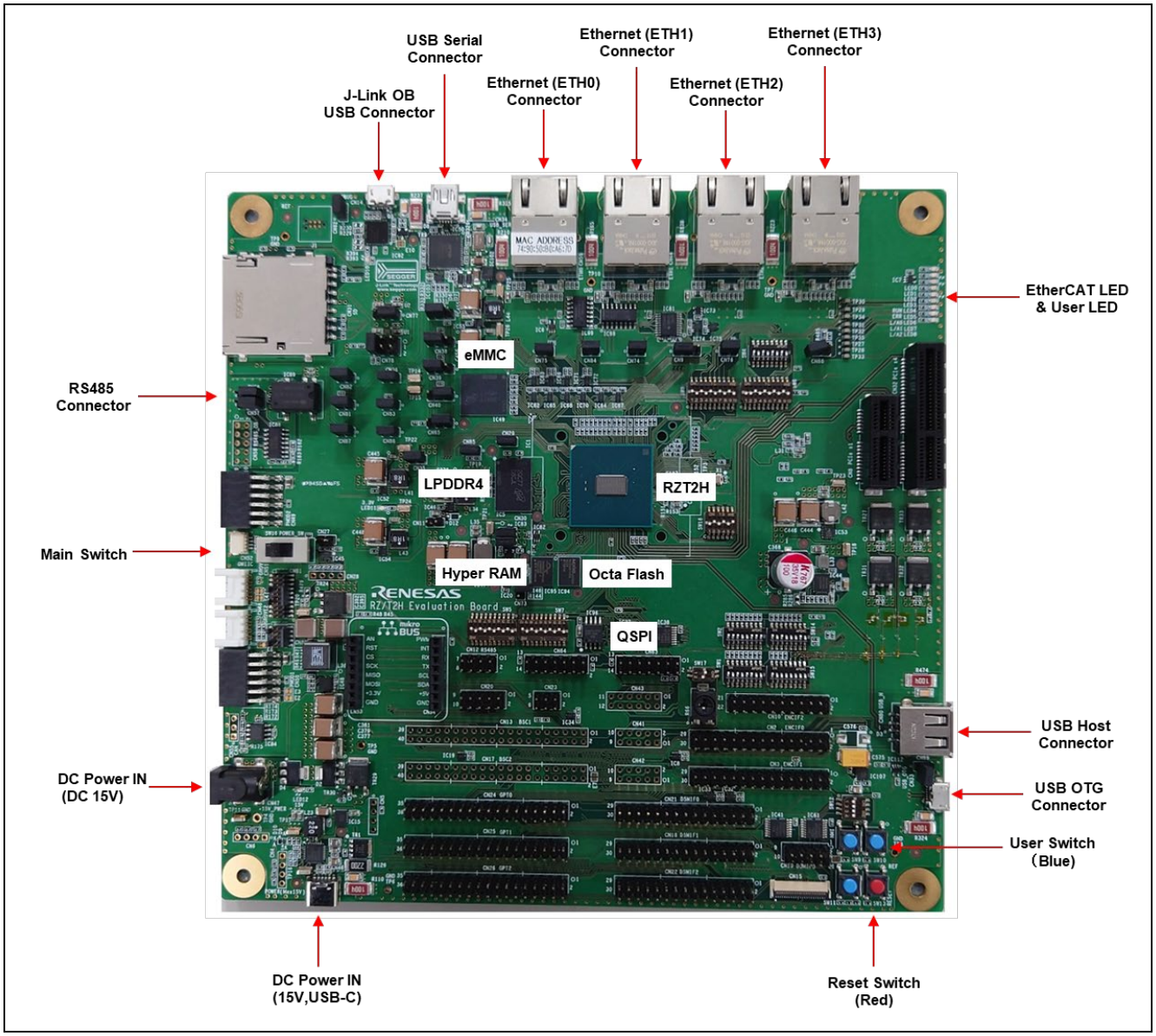

Figure 3.1 RZT2H EVALUATION board layout

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Table 3-2. Jumper Pin settings (Power Selection)

Reference	Jumper Position	Description
CN9	**Short 1-2**	**VCC1833_0 is supplied to VCC_ETH2_MDIO. (SW2-6: ON, P21_4, P21_5 is selected for MDIO)**
	Short 2-3	VCC1833_2 is supplied to VCC_ETH2_MDIO. (SW2-6: OFF, P30_5, P30_6 is selected for MDIO)
CN37	Short 1-2	1.8-V power is supplied to VCC1833_0. (for Ethernet Port 0)
	Short 2-3	**3.3-V power is supplied to VCC1833_0. (for Ethernet Port 0)**
CN38	Short 1-2	1.8-V power is supplied to VCC1833_1. (for Ethernet Port 1)
	Short 2-3	**3.3-V power is supplied to VCC1833_1. (for Ethernet Port 1)**
CN39	Short 1-2	1.8-V power is supplied to VCC1833_2. (for Ethernet Port 2)
	Short 2-3	**3.3-V power is supplied to VCC1833_2. (for Ethernet Port 2)**
CN40	Short 1-2	1.8-V power is supplied to VCC1833_3. (for Ethernet Port 3)
	Short 2-3	**3.3-V power is supplied to VCC1833_3. (for Ethernet Port 3)**
CN77	**Short 1-2**	**3.3-V power is supplied to VCC1833_7. (for SD1)**
	Short 2-3	Power control IC output for SD1 is supplied to VCC1833_7. (for SD1)
CN78	Short 1-2	3.3-V power is supplied to VCC1833_6. (for SD0)
	Short 3-4	Power control IC output for SD0 is supplied to VCC1833_6. (for SD0)
	Short 5-6	**1.8-V power is supplied to VCC1833_6. (for SD0)**

Table 3-3. Jumper Pin settings (Debugging Function)

Reference	Jumper Position	Description
CN62	**Open-circuit**	**The on-board debugging function J-Link® OB is enabled.**
	Short-circuit	The on-board debugging function J-Link® OB is disabled. Connect an external emulator to CN60 or CN61 at debugging.

Table 3-4. Jumper Pin settings (RS485 Interface Communication)

Reference	Jumper Position	Description
CN56	1-2 are short-circuit	Full-duplex communication
CN57	**2-3 are short-circuit**	**Half-duplex communication**

Table 3-5. Switch14 settings

SW14	Setting	Description
SW14-1	ON	**RAM Boot mode**
SW14-2	OFF	*** Substitute using "xSPI1 boot mode"**
SW14-3	ON	
SW14-4	OFF	**CPU0 ATCM wait cycle = 1 wait cycle**
SW14-5	OFF	**CPU1 ATCM wait cycle = 1 wait cycle**
SW14-6	OFF	**Supply voltage of boot peripheral is 3.3 V**
SW14-7	ON	**JTAG mode = Normal mode**
SW14-8	OFF	**(At the time of shipment = OFF)**

Table 3-6. Switch1 settings

SW1	Setting	Description
SW1-1	ON	XTALSEL = 'L' Select oscillator for RZ/T2H clock input.
SW1-2	OFF	(At the time of shipment = OFF)
SW1-3	ON	P35_3,4,5,6 are connected to SW12 and used as user DIPSW inputs.
SW1-4	OFF	P13_4 is used as RS485 RXD.
SW1-5	ON	P00_0,1,2 are used as USB power supply IC control signals.
SW1-6	ON	P01_0,1,2,4,5,6,7 and P02_0,1,2,3 are used as XSPI1 signals.
SW1-7	OFF	(At the time of shipment = OFF)
SW1-8	OFF	(At the time of shipment = OFF)

Table 3-7. Switch2 settings

SW2	Setting	Description
SW2-1	ON	P12_0 to 7, P13_0 to 2 are connected to eMMC.
SW2-2	ON	
SW2-3	ON	P17_4,6,7 are used as SD1 control signal.
SW2-4	OFF	(At the time of shipment = OFF)
SW2-5	OFF	(At the time of shipment = OFF)
SW2-6	ON	GMAC0 (P21_4, P21_5) are connected to MDC/MDIO of Ethernet Port2.
SW2-7	ON	P29_1 to 7, P30_0 to 4, P31_2 to 5 are used as Ethernet Port2 control signals.
SW2-8	ON	P33_2 to 7, P34_0 to 5,7, P35_0,1,2 are used as Ethernet Port 3 control signals.

Table 3-8. Switch4 settings

SW4	Setting	Description
SW4-1	ON	P27_0 is used as ETH1_CRS.
SW4-2	OFF	
SW4-3	ON	P27_1 is used as ETH1_COL.
SW4-4	OFF	
SW4-5	ON	P27_4 is used as RXD0 of USB-to-serial conversion.
SW4-6	OFF	
SW4-7	ON	P27_5 is used as TXD0 of USB-to-serial conversion.
SW4-8	OFF	

Table 3-9. Switch5 settings

SW5	Setting	Description
SW5-1	OFF	P32_2 is used as USER_LED1.
SW5-2	ON	
SW5-3	OFF	When SW2-3 = ON, P08-6 is used as SD1_IOVS.
SW5-4	ON	
SW5-5	OFF	P07_5 is used as XSPI0_ECS# for OctaFlash.
SW5-6	ON	
SW5-7	OFF	P23_0 is used as ESC_LINKACT1.
SW5-8	ON	
SW5-9	OFF	P22_7 is used as ESC_LINKACT0.
SW5-10	ON	

Table 3-10. Switch6 settings

SW6	Setting	Description
SW6-1	OFF	P11_0 is used as ESC_RESETOUT2#.
SW6-2	OFF	
SW6-3	ON	
SW6-4	OFF	P11_0 is used as ESC_RESETOUT01#.
SW6-5	ON	
SW6-6	OFF	(At the time of shipment = OFF)
SW6-7	ON	P23_3 is used as ESC_I2CCLK.
SW6-8	OFF	
SW6-9	ON	P23_4 is used as ESC_I2CDATA.
SW6-10	OFF	

Table 3-11. Switch7 settings

SW7	Setting	Description
SW7-1	OFF	P24_4 is used as CAN_TX.
SW7-2	ON	
SW7-3	OFF	P24_3 is used as CAN_RX.
SW7-4	ON	
SW7-5	OFF	P23_5 is used as ESC_LINKACT2.
SW7-6	ON	
SW7-7	OFF	Use VUBUSIN for USB_Function.
SW7-8	ON	
SW7-9	OFF	P00_0 is used as USB_HF_VBUSEN.
SW7-10	ON	

Table 3-12. Switch8 settings

SW8	Setting	Description
SW8-1	ON	P18_1 is used as ESC_LED_ERR.
SW8-2	OFF	
SW8-3	ON	P18_0 is used as ESC_LED_RUN.
SW8-4	OFF	
SW8-5	ON	P16_3 is used as RXD5 of USB-to-serial conversion.
SW8-6	OFF	
SW8-7	ON	P16_4 is used as TXD5 of USB-to-serial conversion.
SW8-8	OFF	
SW8-9	ON	P23_1 is used as USER_LED0.
SW8-10	OFF	

Table 3-13. Switch15 settings

SW15	Setting	Description
SW15-1	ON	PCIe functions is used as Root Complex.
SW15-2	ON	PCIe L1 is used as a root complex.
SW15-3	OFF	The PCIe function is used in a configuration of 2 lanes × 1 port.
SW15-4	OFF	(At the time of shipment = OFF)
SW15-5	OFF	The 12-V power supply of the PCIe x4 connector CN32 is OFF.
SW15-6	OFF	The 3.3-V power supply of the PCIe x4 connector CN32 is OFF.
SW15-7	OFF	The 3.3-V power supply of the PCIe x1 connector CN8 is OFF.
SW15-8	OFF	The 12-V power supply of the PCIe x1 connector CN8 is OFF.

Table 3-14. Switch17 settings

SW17	Setting	Description
SW17-1	ON	AN000 is connected to potentiometer.
SW17-2	OFF	

Table 3-15. Switch18 settings

SW18	Setting	Description
SW18-1	OFF	AN100 is connected to MikroBUS.
SW18-2	ON	
SW18-3	OFF	AN101 is connected to Grove2.
SW18-4	ON	
SW18-5	OFF	AN102 is connected to Grove2.
SW18-6	ON	

3.3 Setting the Board

3.3.1 Debug connection

Setting the board for running sample program is shown below.
Build and run the sample code on the RZ/T2H EVALUATION board by following the steps below.
Both loading into RAM and flash can be done using IAR Embedded Workbench or e^2 studio.

1. Connect the decoder to the header "CN61" on the RZ/T2H evaluation board."

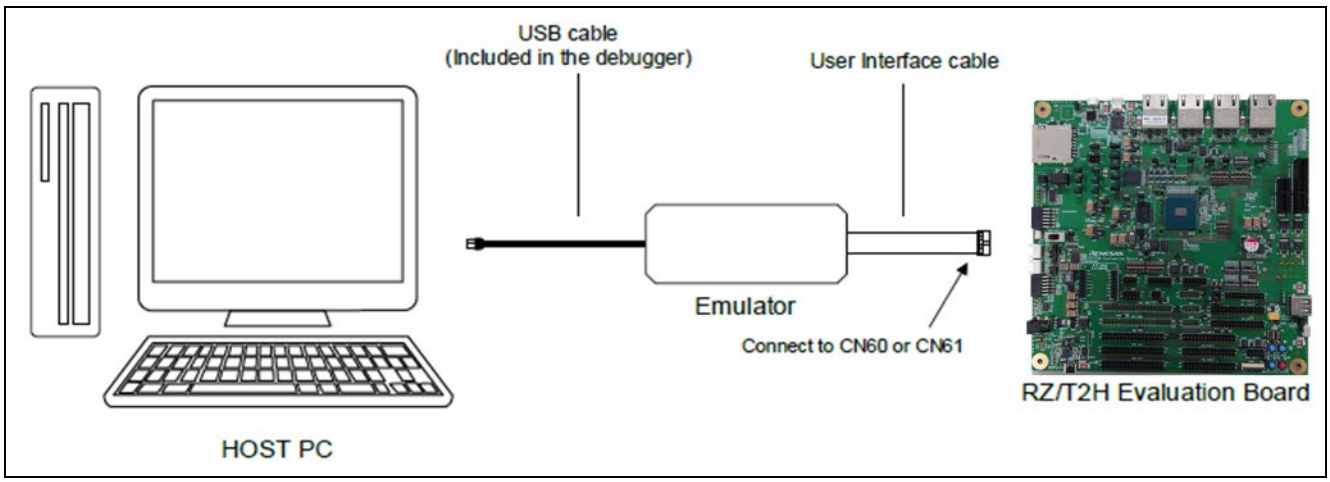


Figure 3.2: RZ/T2H evaluation board debug connection diagram

When using J-Link OB, connect the USB cable to the header "CN14" and set "CN62" to open.

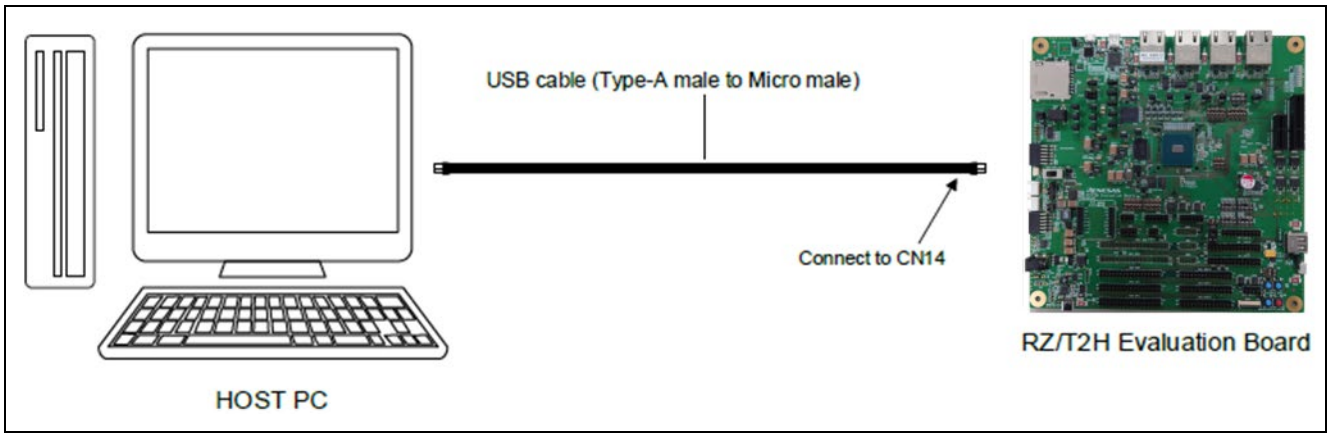


Figure 3.3: RZ/T2H evaluation board debug connection diagram (J-Link OB)

2. When connecting the AC/DC adapter, connect it to the connector "CN47" on the RZ/T2H evaluation board.

3.3.2 Serial board connection

Connect the PC to the RZ/T2H board as shown below.
Power is supplied by connecting a USB micro-c cable to the board.
For Modbus serial communication, use RS485 connector and connect to PC with RS-485 cable.
Connect the RS485 A cable to CN58-6, the B cable to CN58-3, and the G cable to GND.

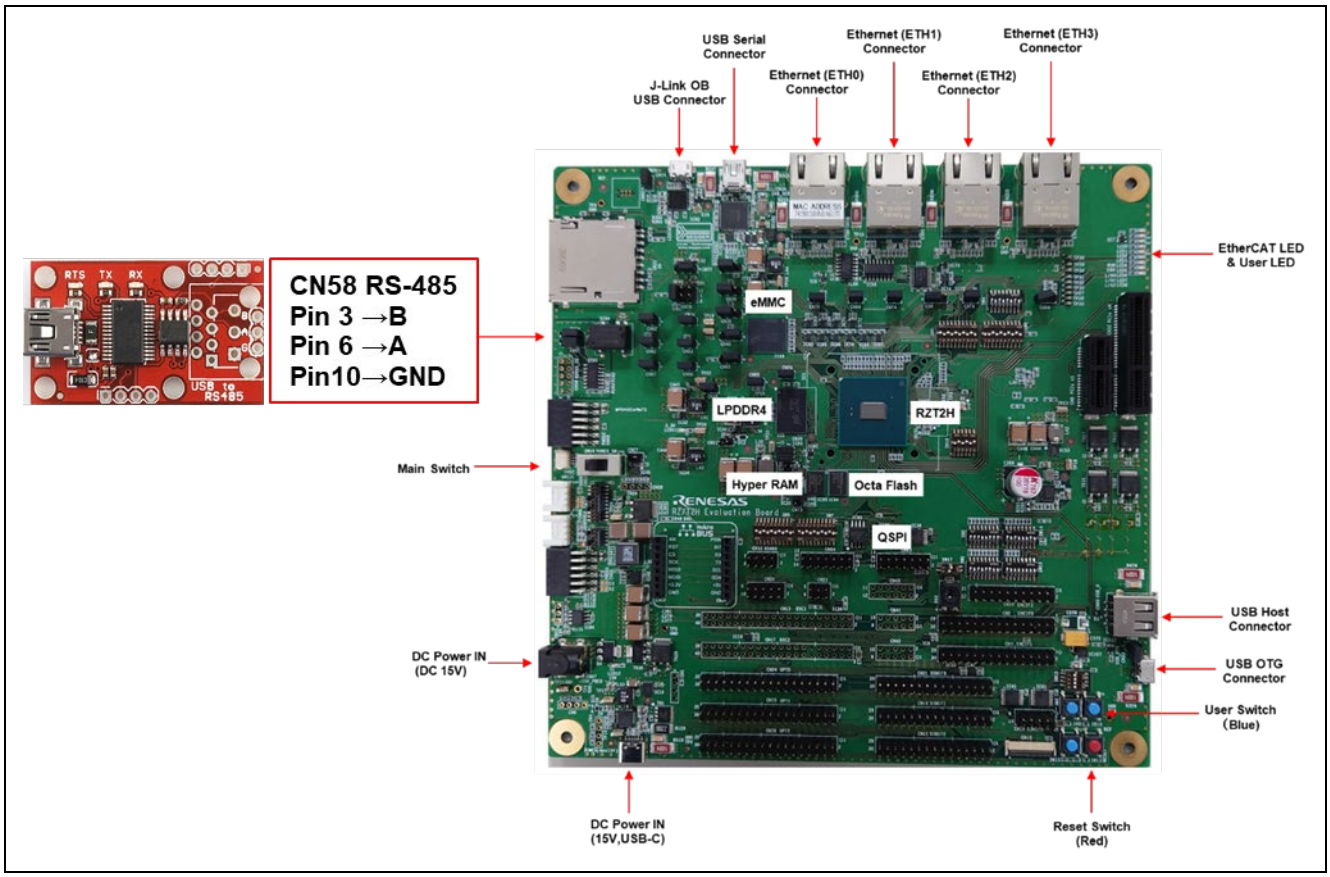


Figure 3.3 RZT2H EVALUATION board layout

This shows a configuration example for connecting to a Modbus RTU/ASCII server device via a gateway device using an application running on a Windows PC and Modbus commands.

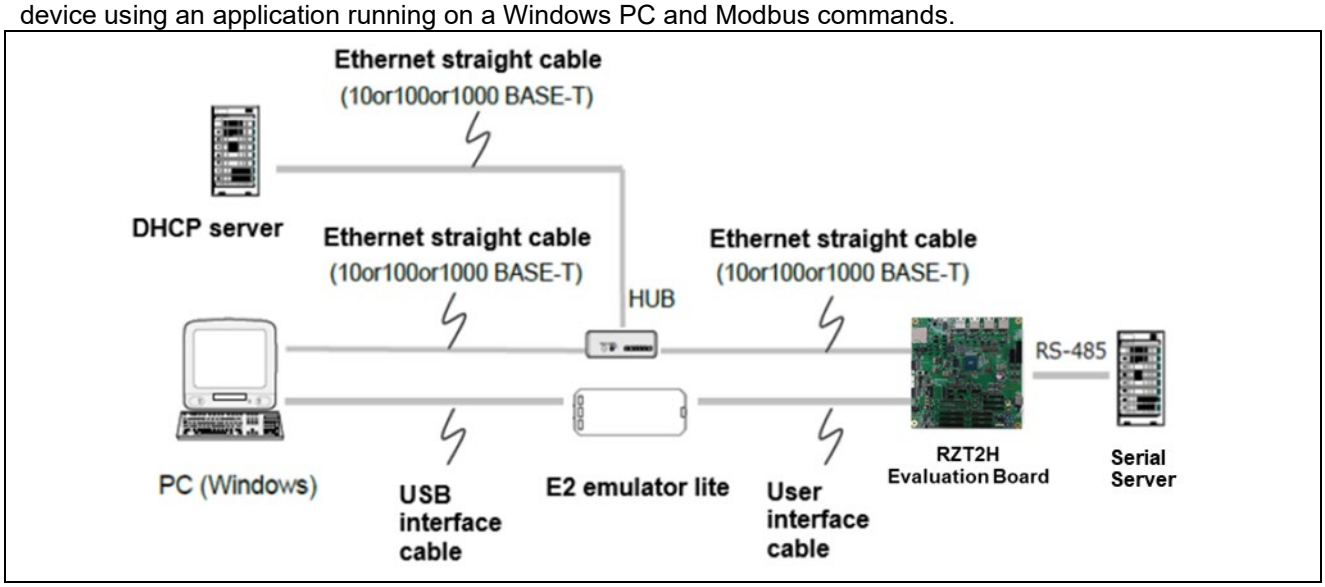


Figure 3.4 Hardware connection example in Modbus TCP serial gateway stack mode

This is an example of a simple evaluation connection in Modbus TCP serial gateway stack mode.
If there is no Serial server, you can connect TCP and Serial to the same PC and run two demo software tools to check.

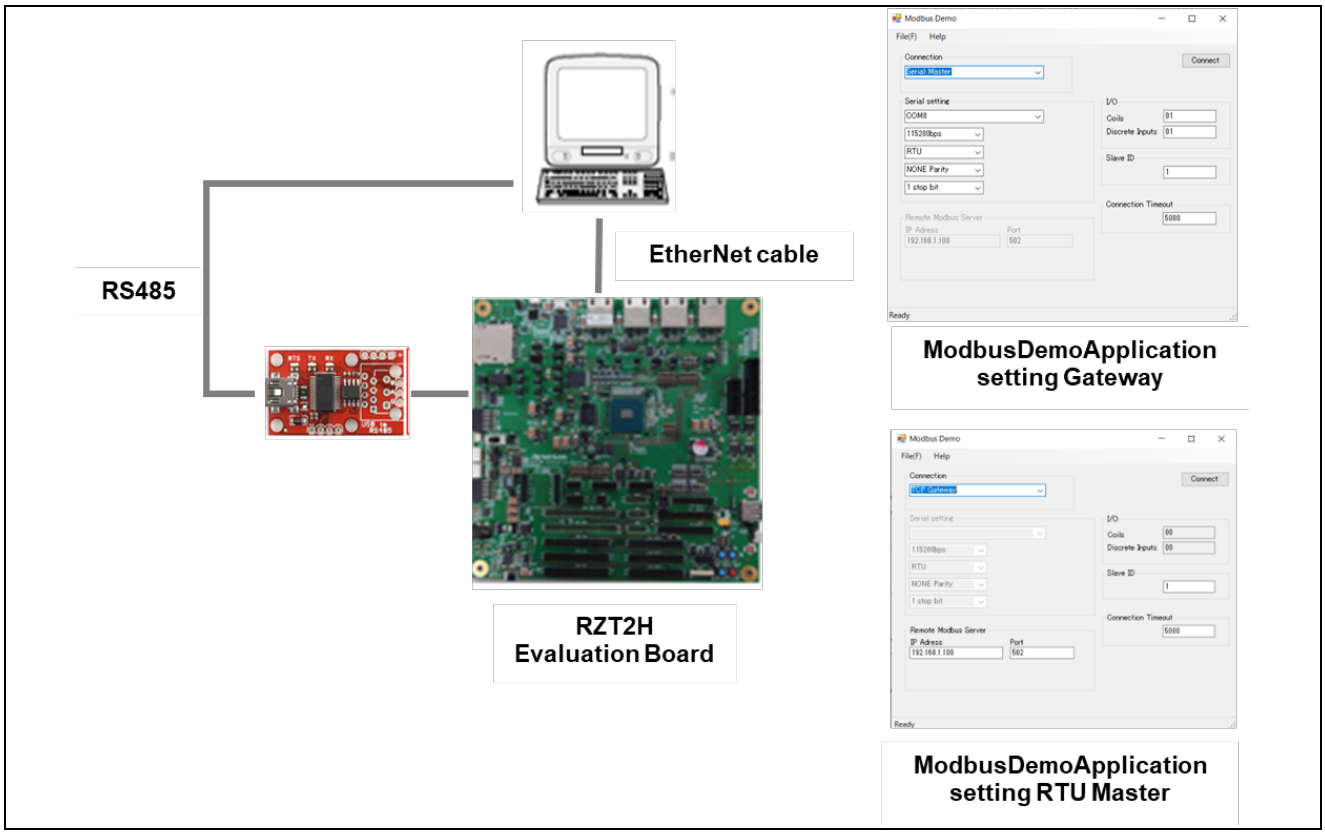


Figure 3.5 Example of a simple evaluation connection in Modbus TCP serial gateway stack mode

4. Setup a Client tool

1. Open “**ModbusDemoApplication.exe**” which is included in this package.

2. Set the " **TCP Gateway**" IP Address (e.g., "192.168.1.100") and Port (e.g.,"502").

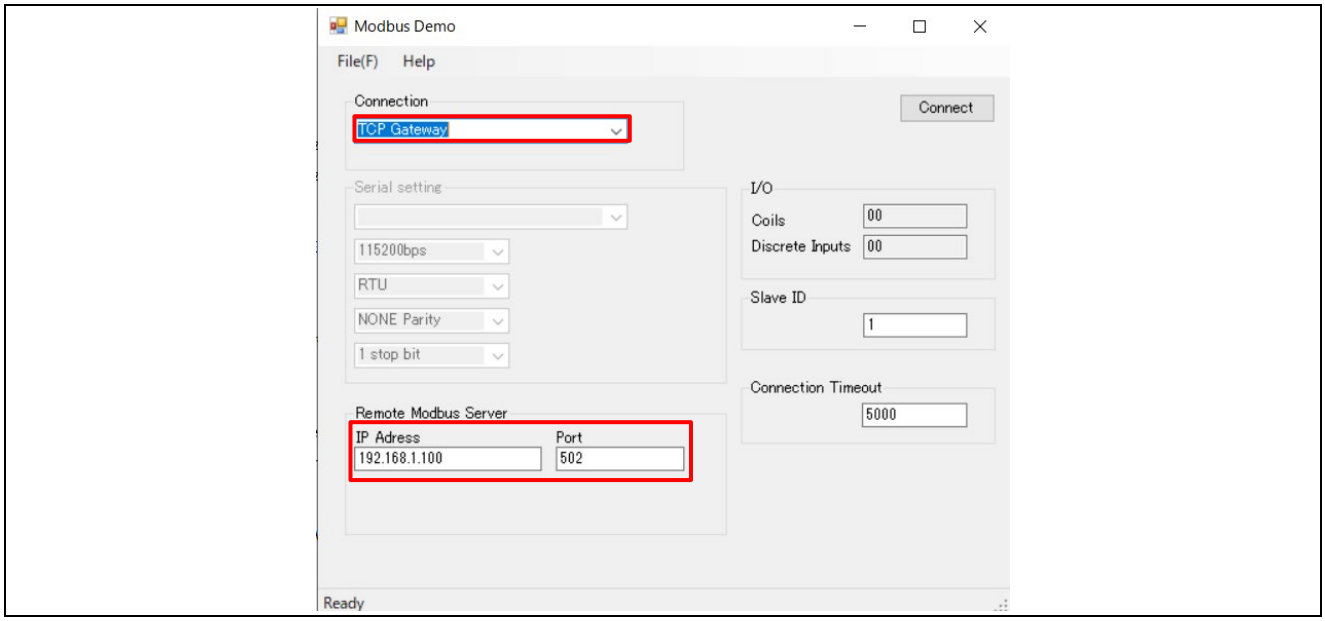


Figure 4.1 ModbusDemoApplication setting for Gateway

3. “Connection” is selected to Serial Client and set serial Port No (for example, “COM3”), Baud Rate (for example, ”115200bps”), Communication mode (for example,” RTU”), Parity (for example,” NONE Parity”), and Stop Bit (for example, ”1 stop bit”).

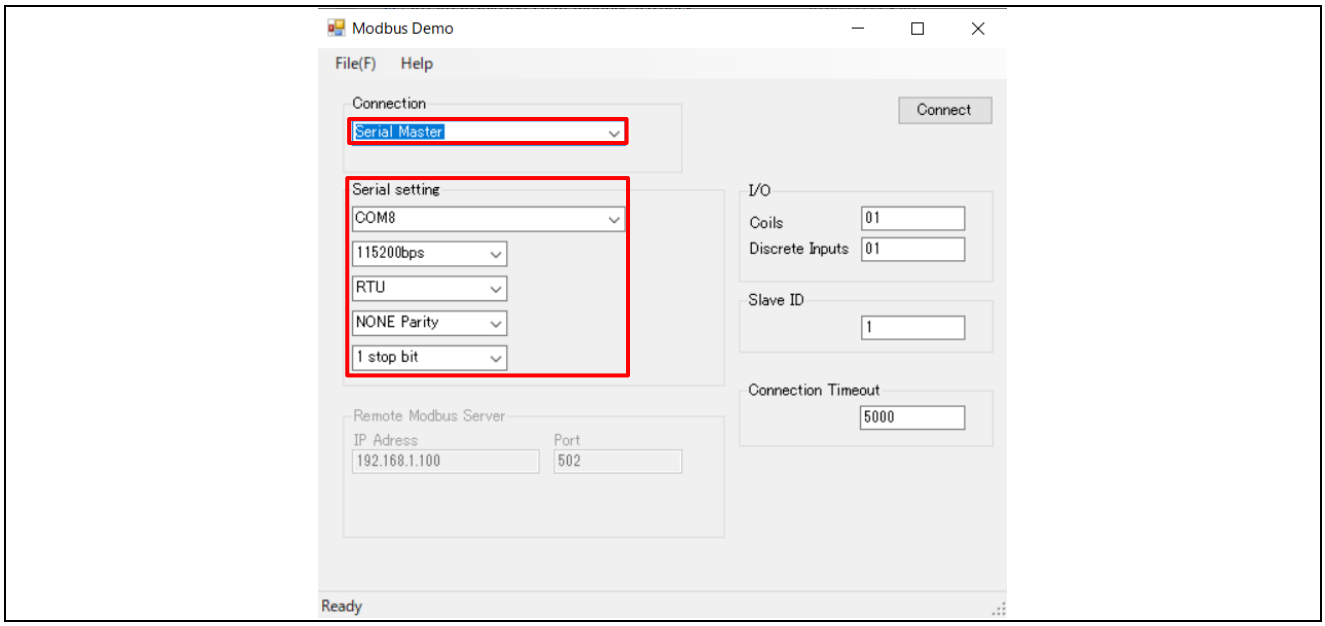


Figure 4.2 ModbusDemoApplication setting for RTU Client

5. Running the sample application

Refer to Section 3.3 Setting the Board for board settings.

The setup differs depending on the IDE.

- When using e² studio, refer to section 5.1.
- When using EWARM, refer to section 5.2.

5.1 Setup sample project for e² studio

Build the sample code and load it into RAM using Renesas Electronics e² studio.

Note). Please install e² studio and adapt the RZ_FSP_Packs_v4.0.0 in advance.
Refer to the latest getting started guide. (r01an6434ejxxxx-rzt2-rzn2-fsp-getting-started.pdf)

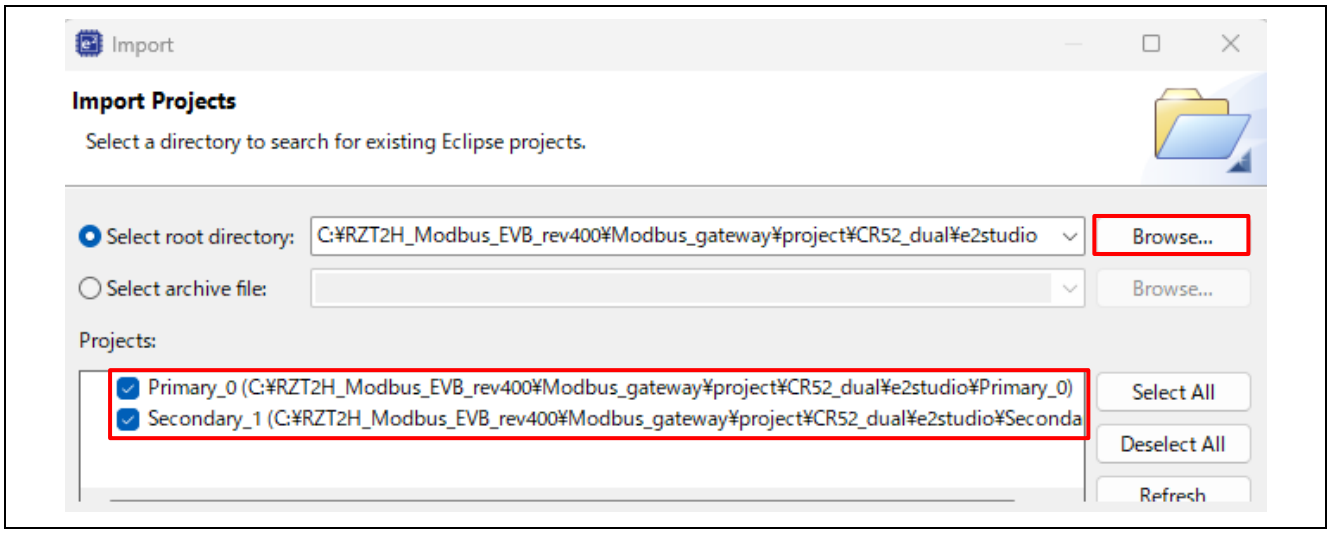
This package includes the following projects.

Project		CPU
Dual-core project (CR52_dual)	Primary_0	CR52_0
	Secondary_1	CR52_1
Dual-core project (CR52-CA55_dual)	Primary_0	CR52_0
	Secondary_1	CA55_2

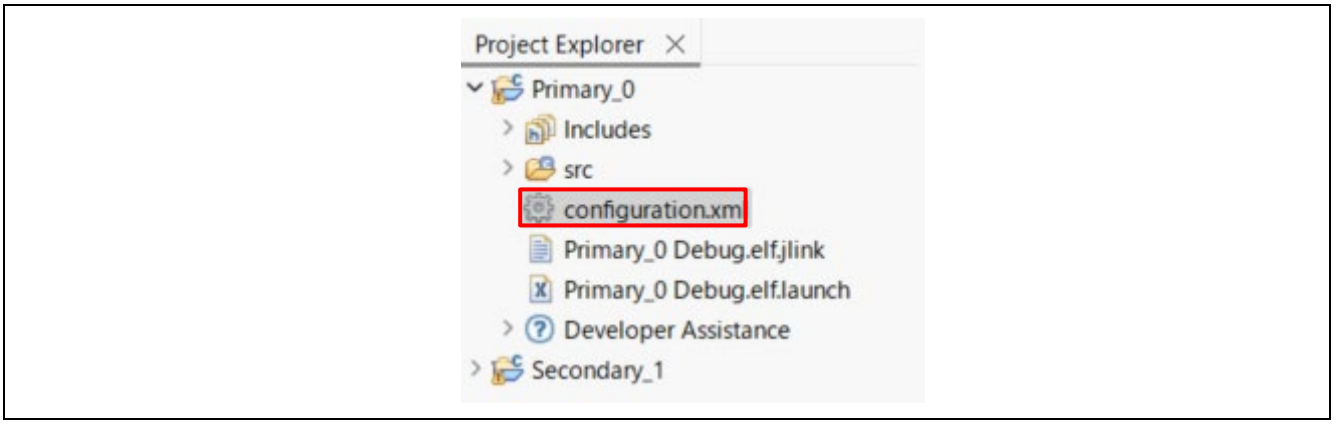
5.1.1 Dual core project startup procedure (CR52_0, CR52_1), (CR52_0, CA55_2)

1. Import the sample project. After the program is started, by selecting [File] → [Import] → [Existing Projects into Workspace]. Check the "select root directory" and click “Browse…” button.
   →Select “C:**RZT2H_Modbus_EVB_rev400\ Modbus_gateway\project\xxxx_dual**” folder. → Check “**Primary_0**” and “**Secondary_1**” → [Finish].

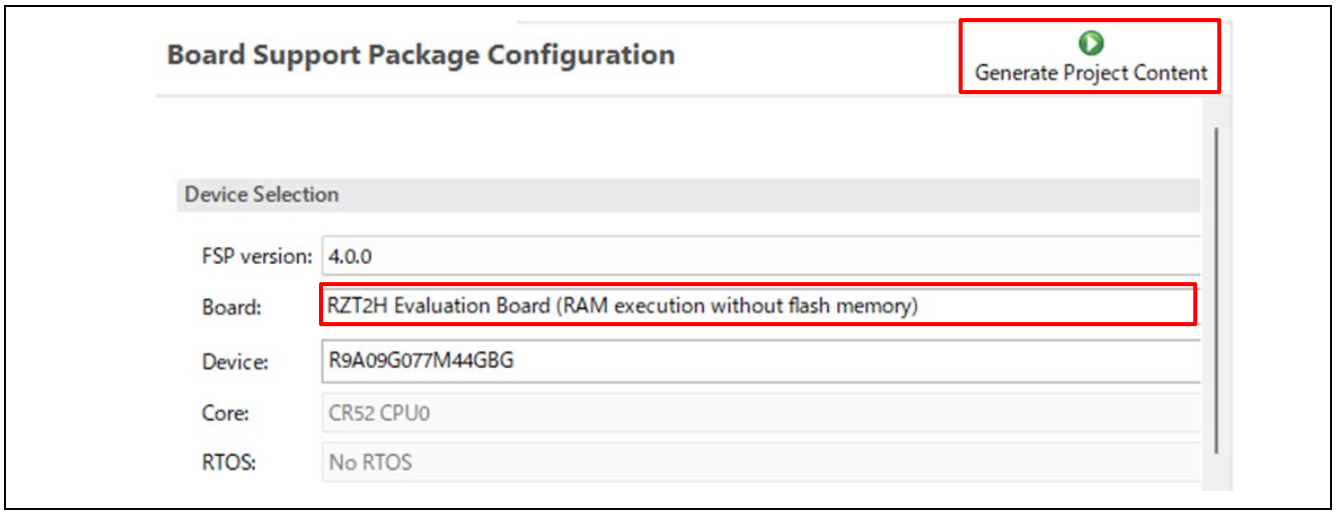
   Note), **xxxx** is either "**CR52**" or "**CR52-CA55**", select one.



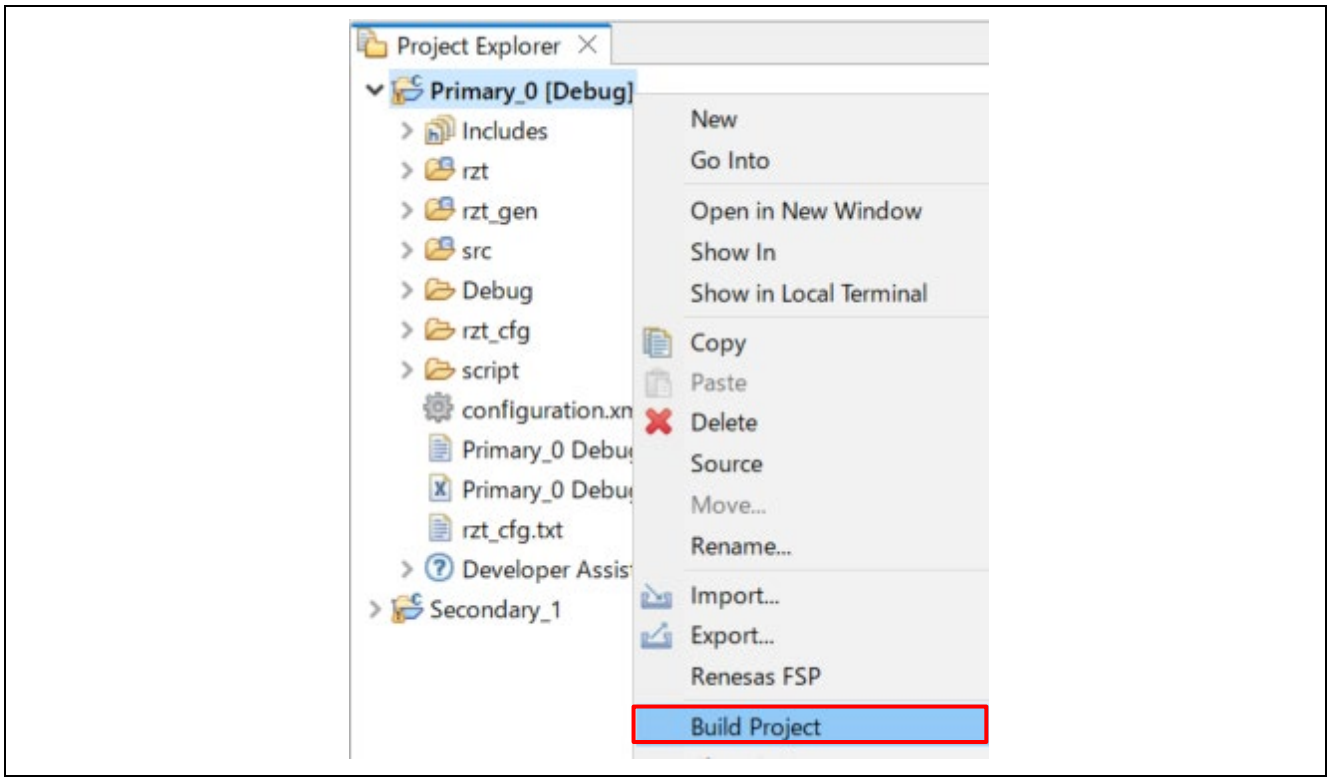
2. Open "configuration.xml" in the " **Primary_0**" project



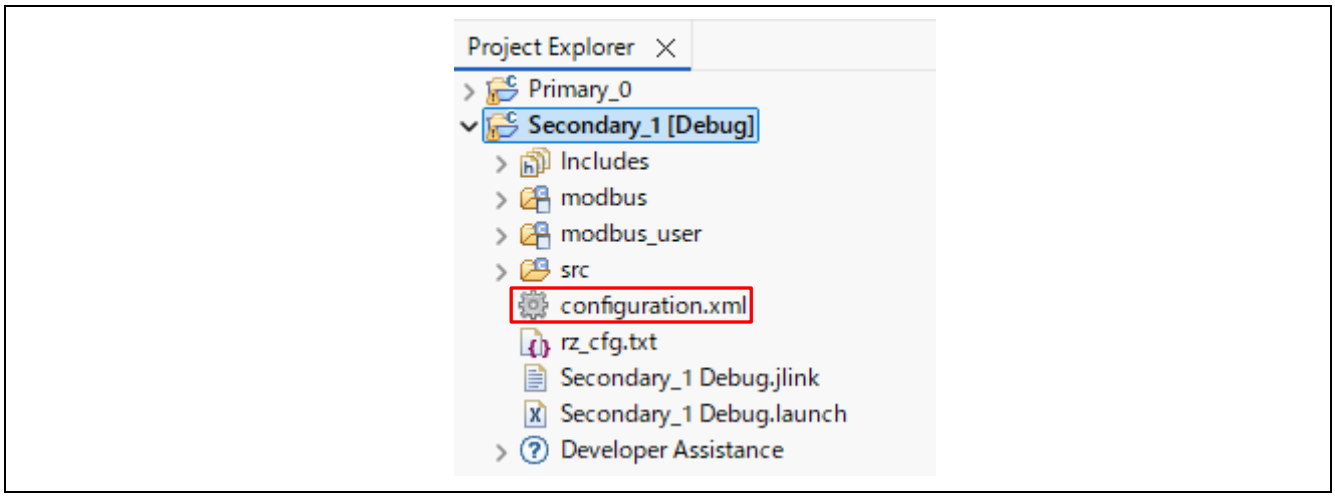
3. Confirm the project boot mode. (Following is RAM boot mode.)
   Generate the code with "**Generate Project Content**".



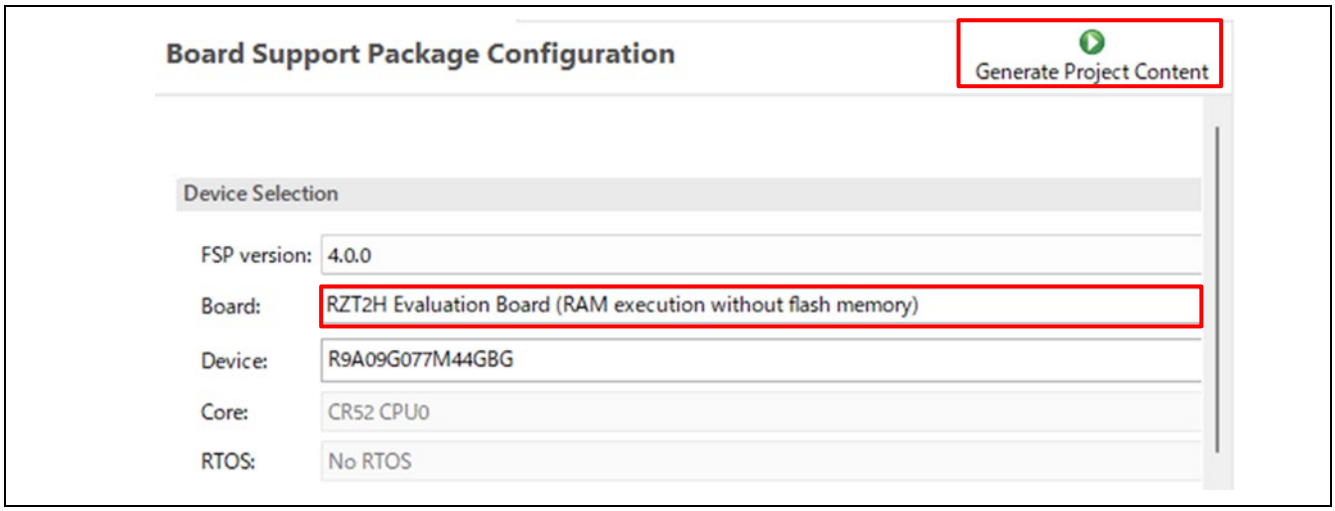
4. Select the "**Primary_0**" project and execute the build.



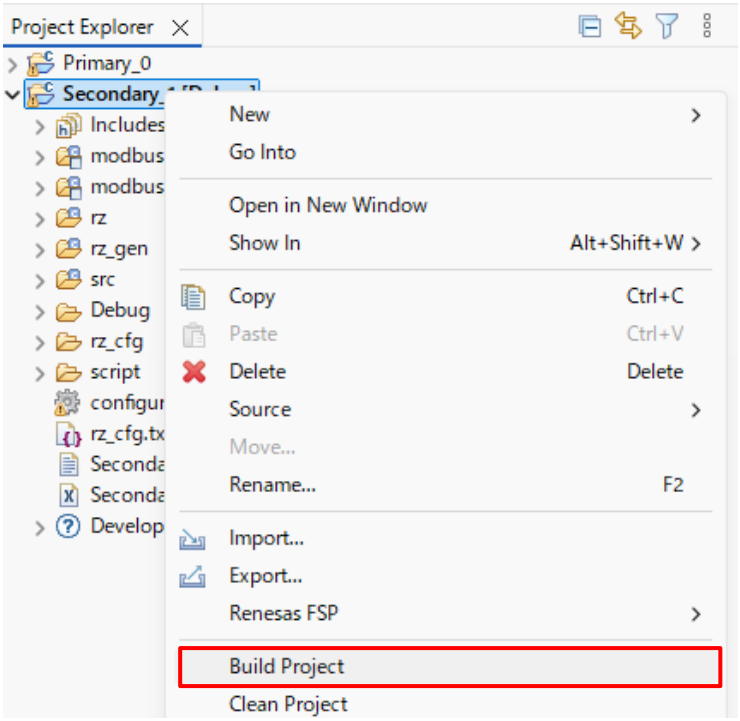
5. Open "configuration.xml" in the " **Secondary_1** " project



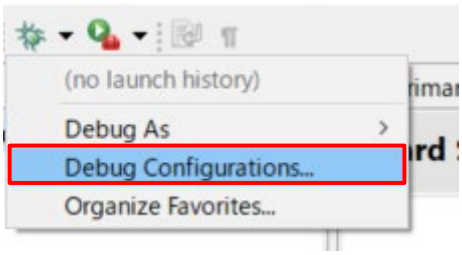
6. Confirm the project boot mode. (Following is RAM boot mode.)
   Generate the code with "**Generate Project Content**".



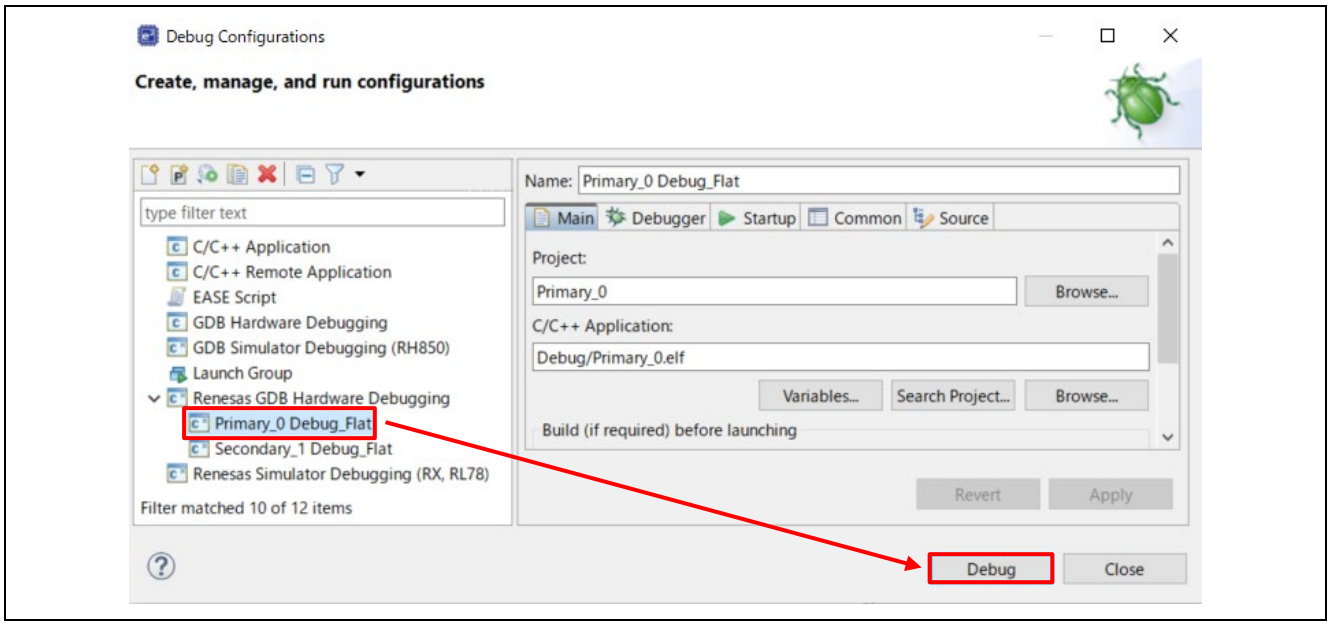
7. Select the **Secondary_1** project and execute the build.



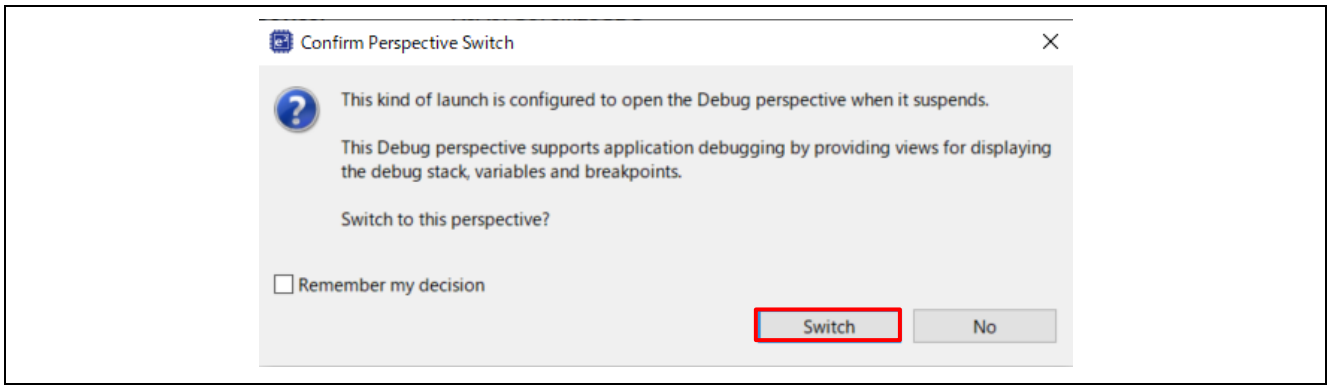
8. After connecting the board and J-Link, start debugging in the following procedure.
Select the drop-down menu next to the bug icon and selecting "**Debugger Configurations**".



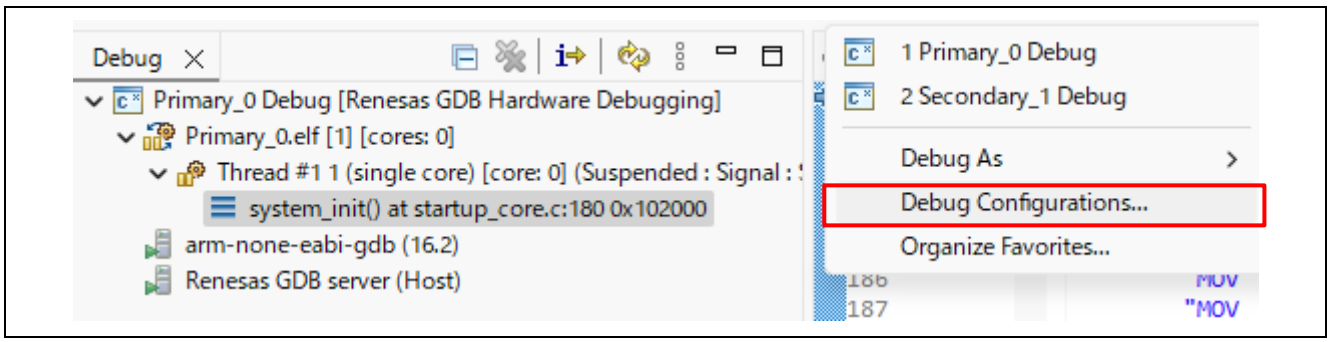
9. Select the “**Primary_0**” debug item want to use and press [Debug].



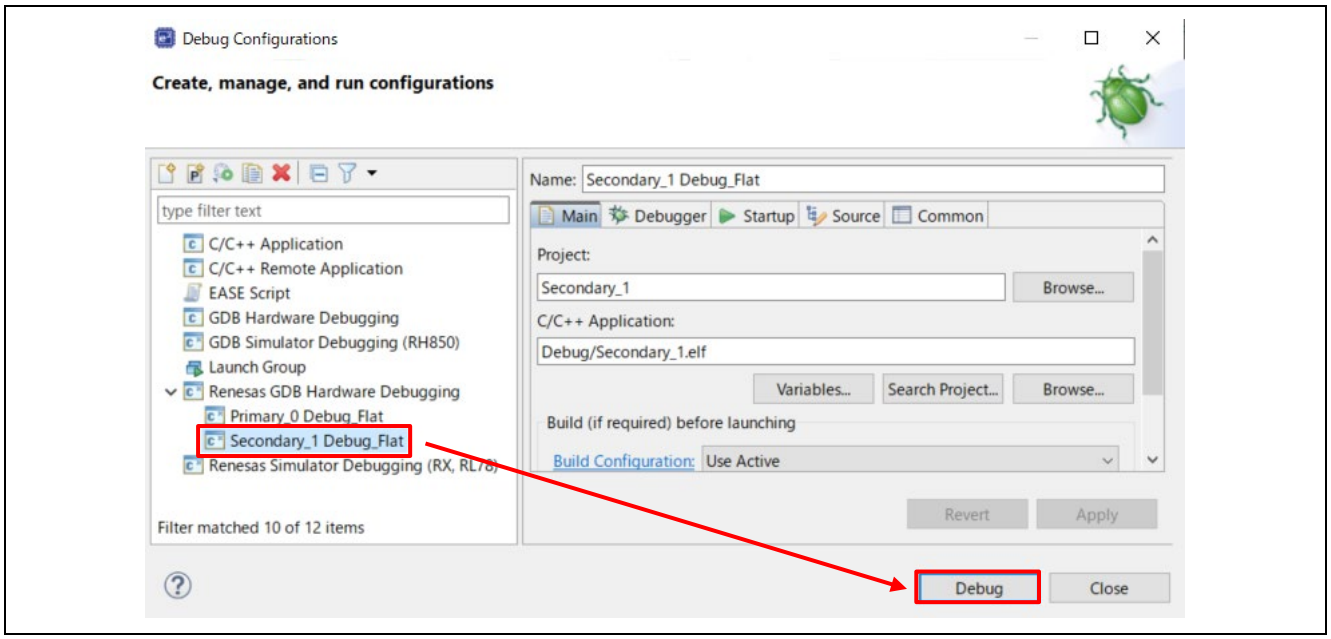
Following dialog will appear, so switch to the debug screen.



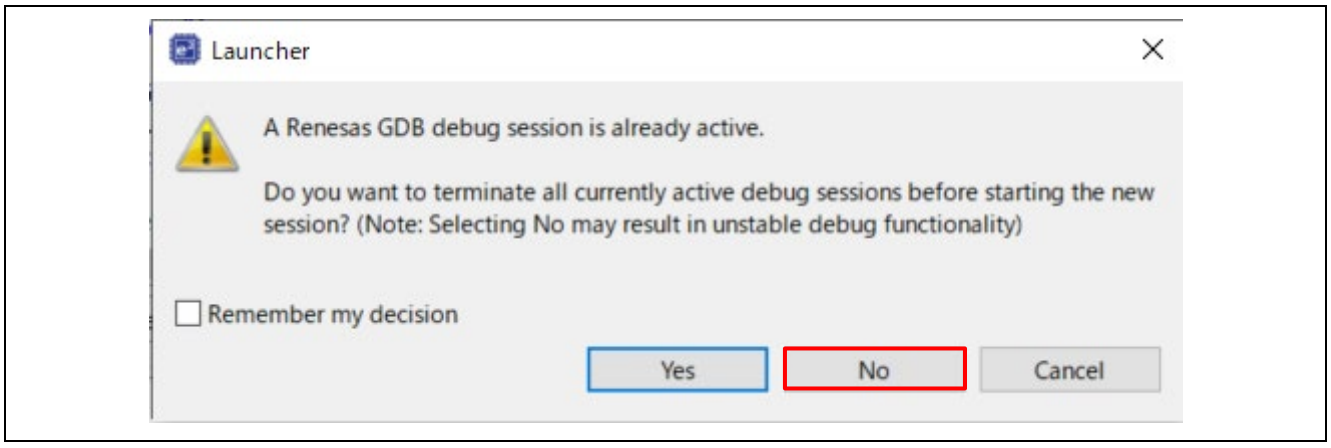
10. In [Project Explorer] view, right click the node of “**Secondary_1**” project to be debugged and select [Debug As] → [Debug Configurations].



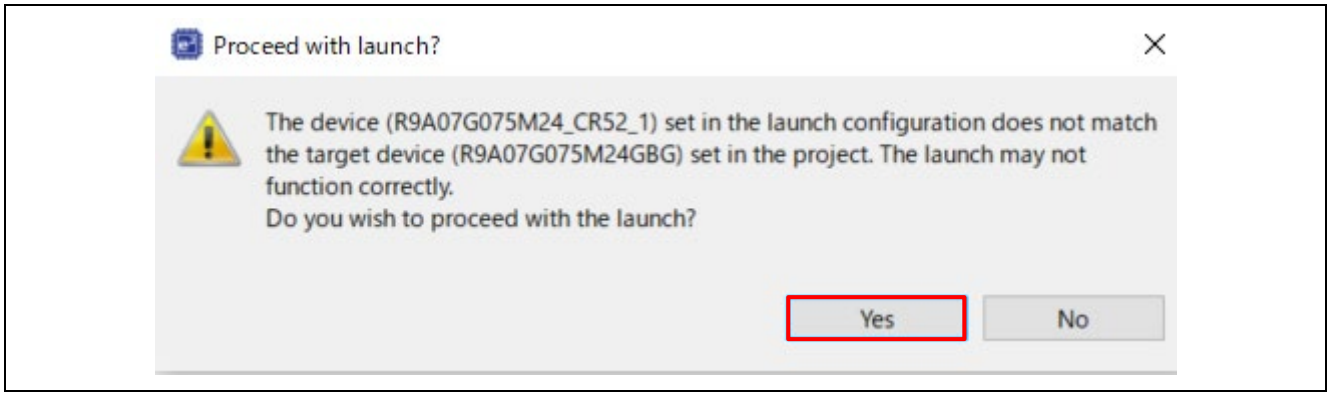
11. Select the “**Secondary_1**” debug item want to use and press [Debug]



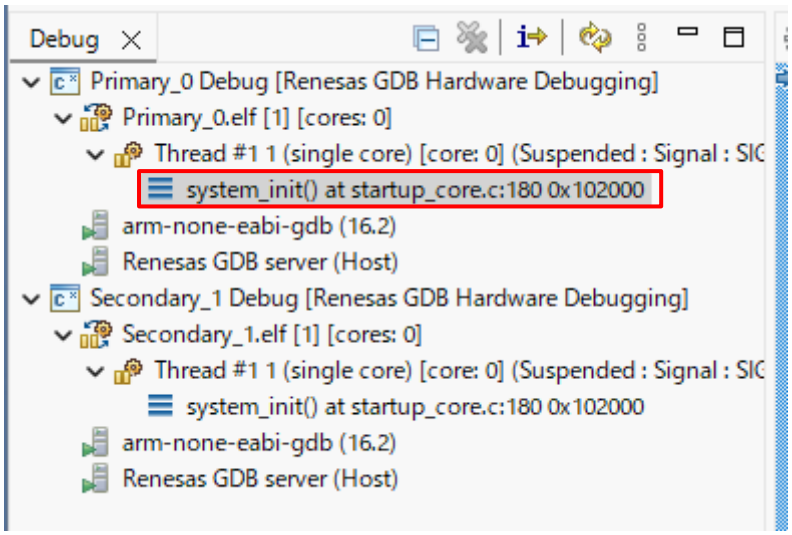
12. Message will appear asking if you want to close all currently active programs. Select "**No.**"



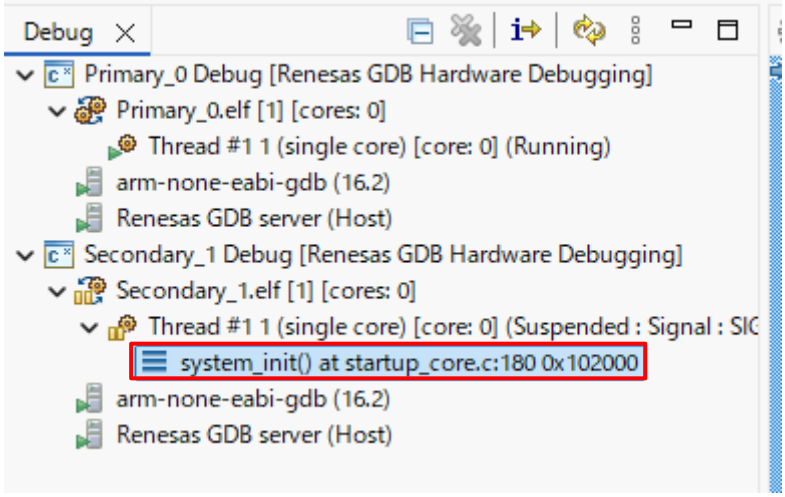
13. Message will appear asking if you want to continue launching, select "**Yes**".



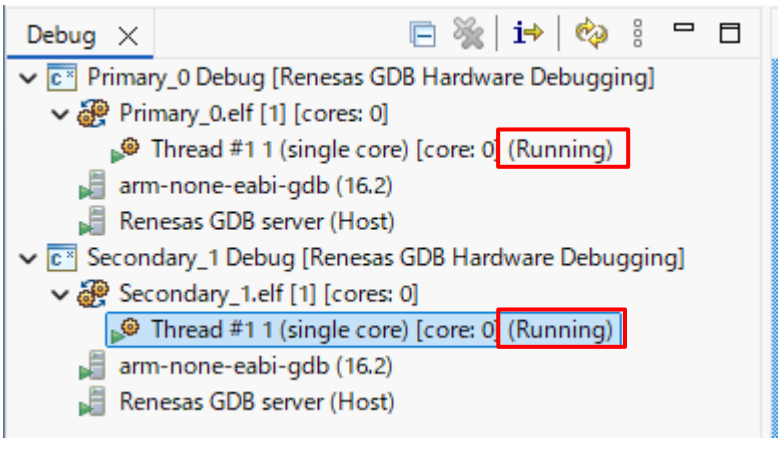
14. Press the "Resume" button. Primary_0 debug will start and the program will be suspended in main.c.
Press the "Resume" button again. Program will run.



15. Press the "Resume" button. Secondary_1 debug will start and the program will be suspended in main.c.
Press the "Resume" button again. Program will run.



16. Finally, the Primary_0 and Secondary_1 cores will start up and the program will run.



5.2 Setup sample project for EWARM

Build the sample code and load it into RAM using IAR Systems EWARM.

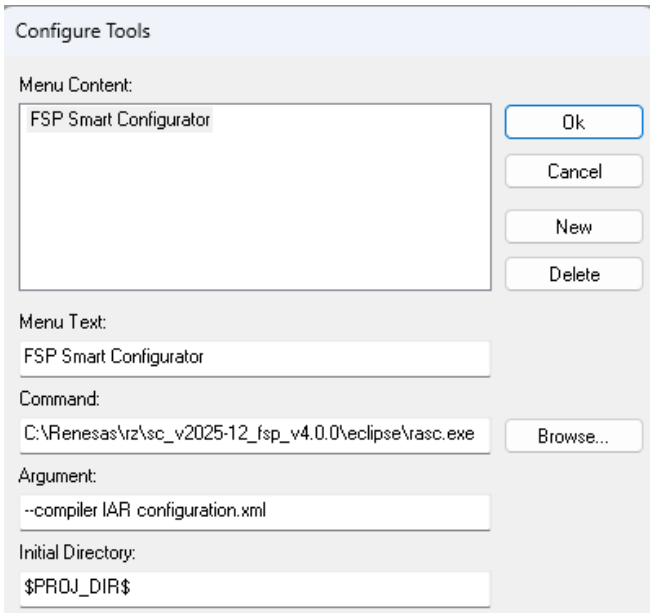
Note). Please install EWARM and adapt the RZ_FSP_Packs_v4.0.0 in advance.
Refer to the latest getting started guide. (r01an6434ejxxxx-rzt2-rzn2-fsp-getting-started.pdf)

This package includes the following projects.

Project		CPU
Dual-core project (CR52_dual)	Primary_0	CR52_0
	Secondary_1	CR52_1
Dual-core project (CR52-CA55_dual)	Primary_0	CR52_0
	Secondary_1	CA55_2

Note). In EWARM, set the Smart Configurator startup settings as follows.
[Tools] -> [Configure Tools]

- Menu Text: **FSP Smart Configurator**
- Command: **$RASC_EXE_PATH$** (The following example is "C:\Renesas\rz\sc_v2025-12_fsp_v4.0.0\eclipse\rasc.exe")
- Argument: **--compiler IAR configuration.xml**
- Initial Directory: $**PROJ_DIR$**



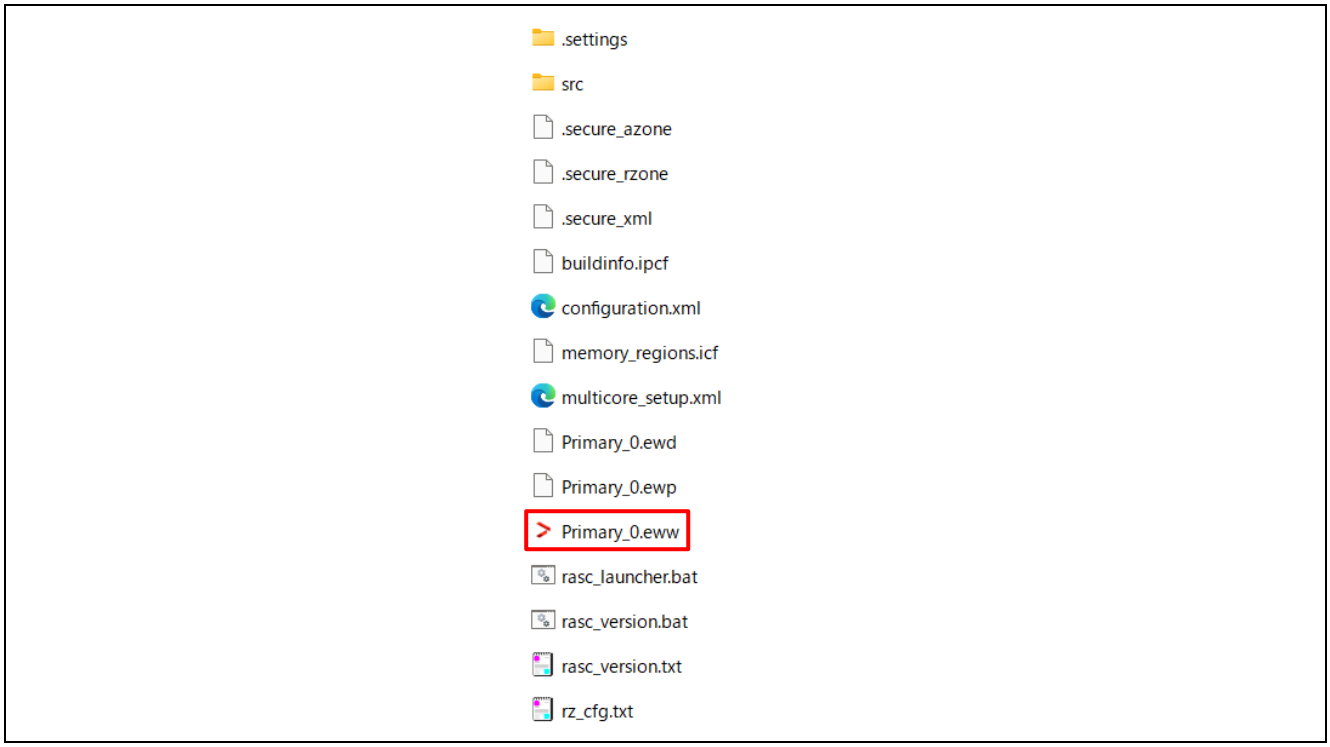
Edit "**buildinfo. Ipcf**" file. Open the buildinfo.ipcf file and edit "**RASC_EXE_PATH**" to match the installation path of "**rasc.exe**".

```
<customArgVars>↓
    <group name="RA Smart Configurator">↓
        <argVar>↓
            <name>RASC_EXE_PATH</name>↓
            <value>C:¥Renesas¥rz¥sc_v2025-12_fsp_v4.0.0¥eclipse¥rasc.exe</value>↓
        </argVar>↓
```

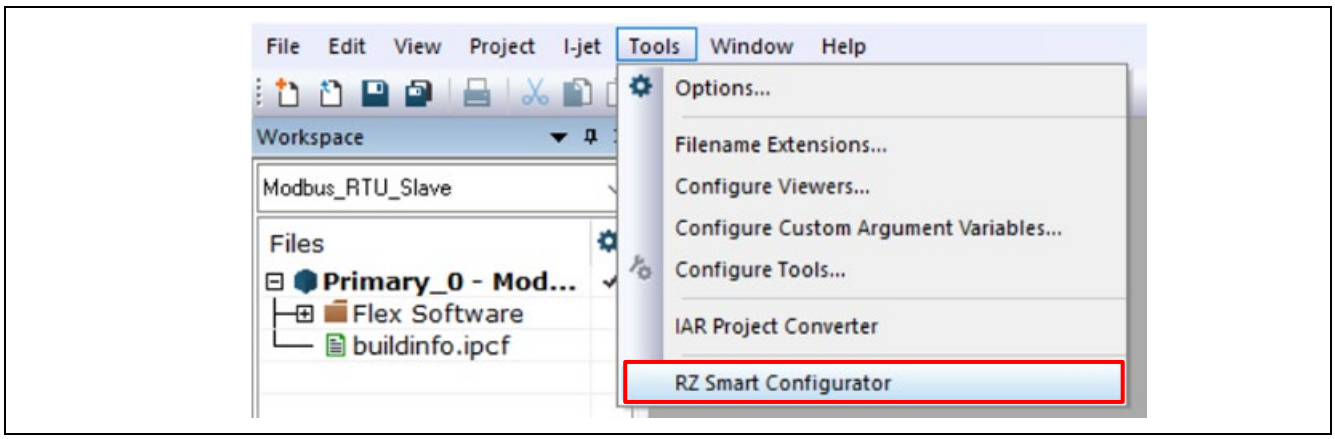
5.2.1 Dual core project startup procedure (CR52_0, CR52_1), (CR52_0, CA55_2)

1. Open the sample project.
   "**RZT2H_Modbus_EVB_rev400\ Modbus_gateway\project\xxxx_dual\ewarm\Primary_0 \Primary_0.eww**"

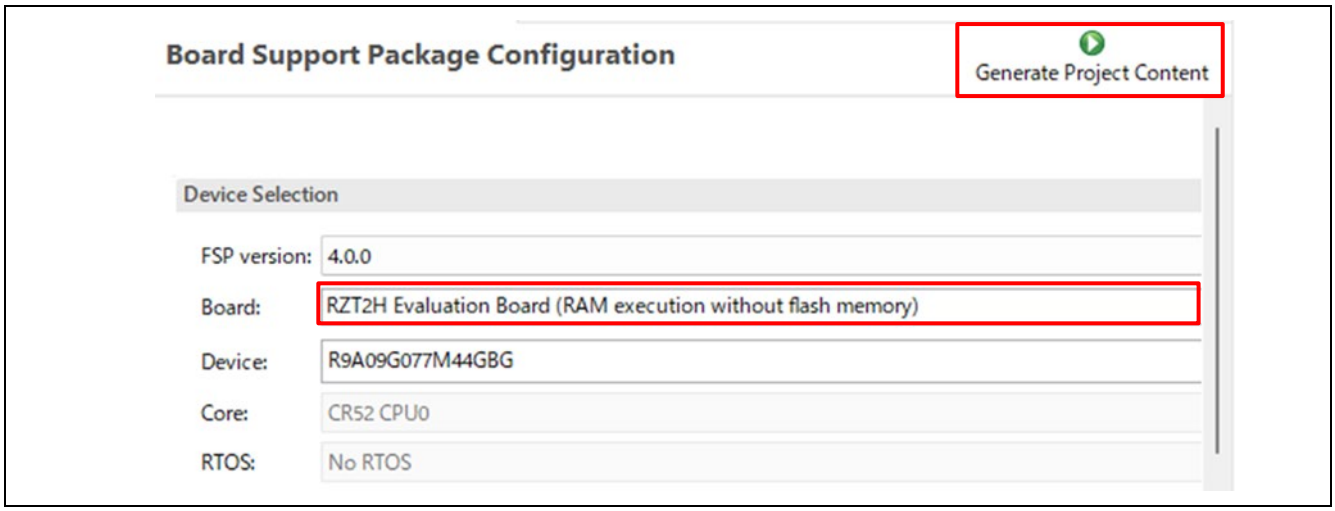
   Note), **xxxx** is either "**CR52**" or "**CR52-CA55**", select one.



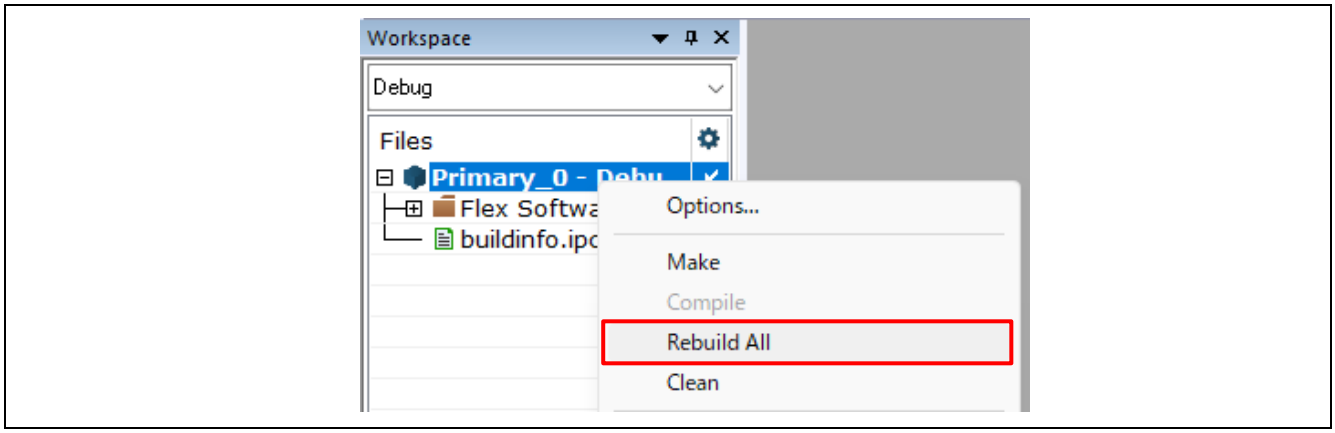
2. Open the "RZ Smart Configurator"



3. Confirm the project boot mode. (Following is RAM boot mode.)
   Generate the code with "**Generate Project Content**".



3. Select the “Rebuild All” item from the “Project” menu to rebuild the project.

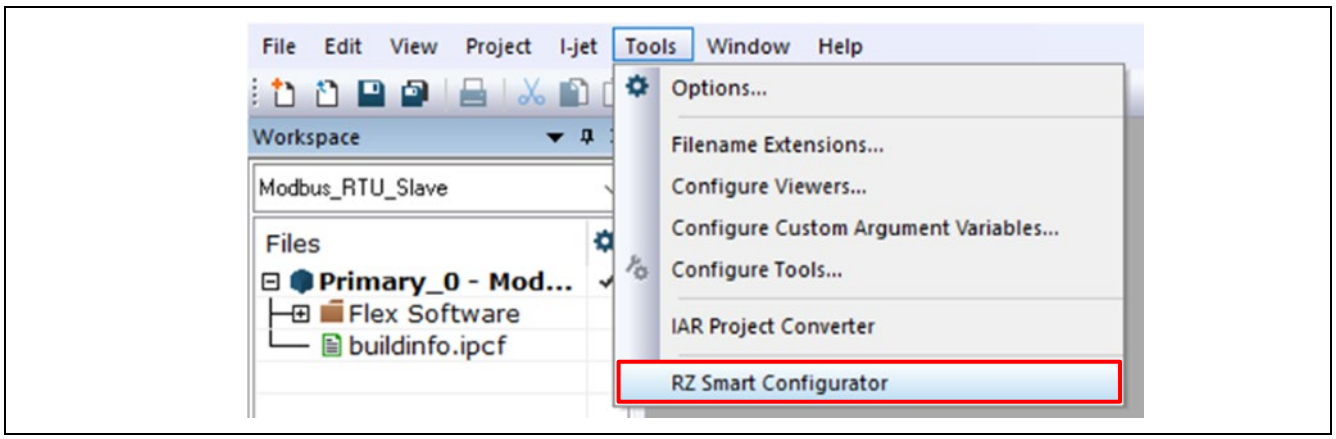


4. When the building is complete, close the “**Primary_0**” project.

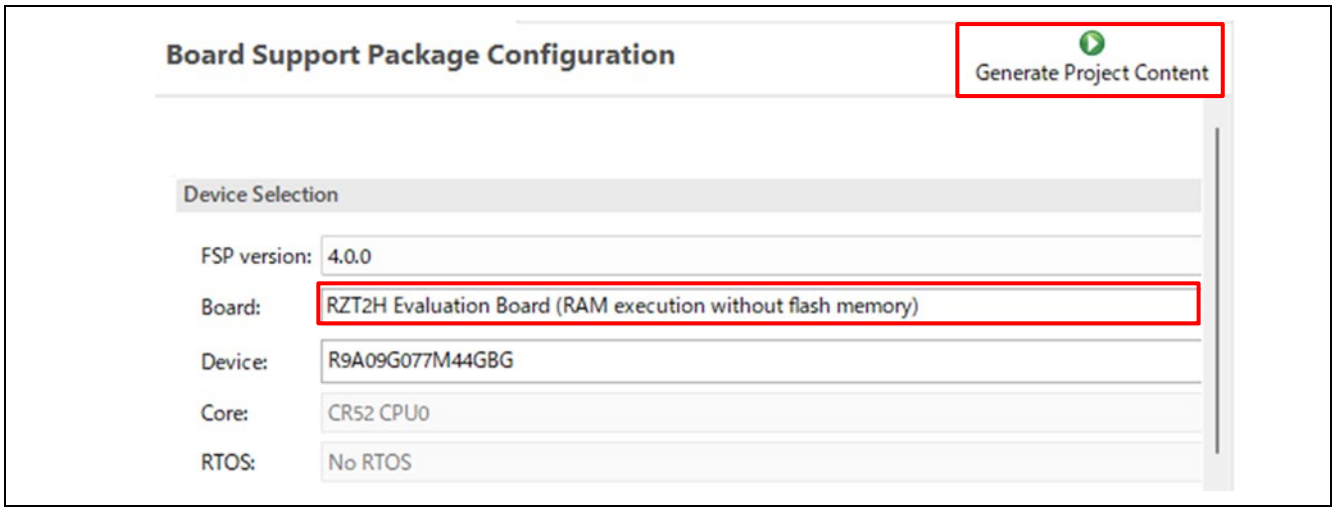
5. Open the sample project.
   “**RZT2H_Modbus_EVB_rev400\ Modbus_gateway\project\xxxx_dual\ewarm\Secondary_1\Secondary_1.eww**”

   Note), **xxxx** is either "**CR52**" or "**CR52-CA55**", select one.

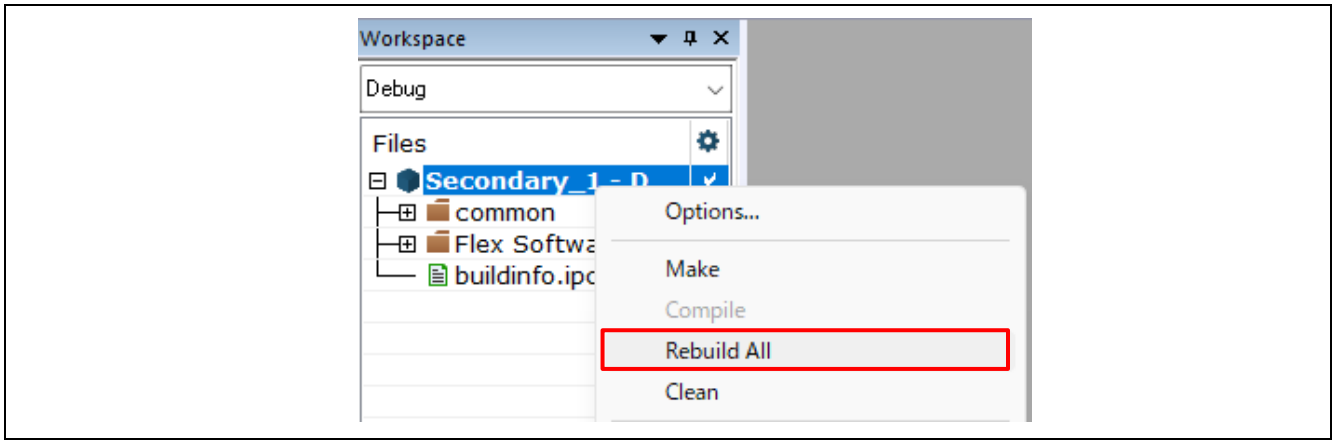
6. Open the “RZ Smart Configurator”



7. Confirm the project boot mode. (Following is RAM boot mode.)
   Generate the code with "**Generate Project Content**".



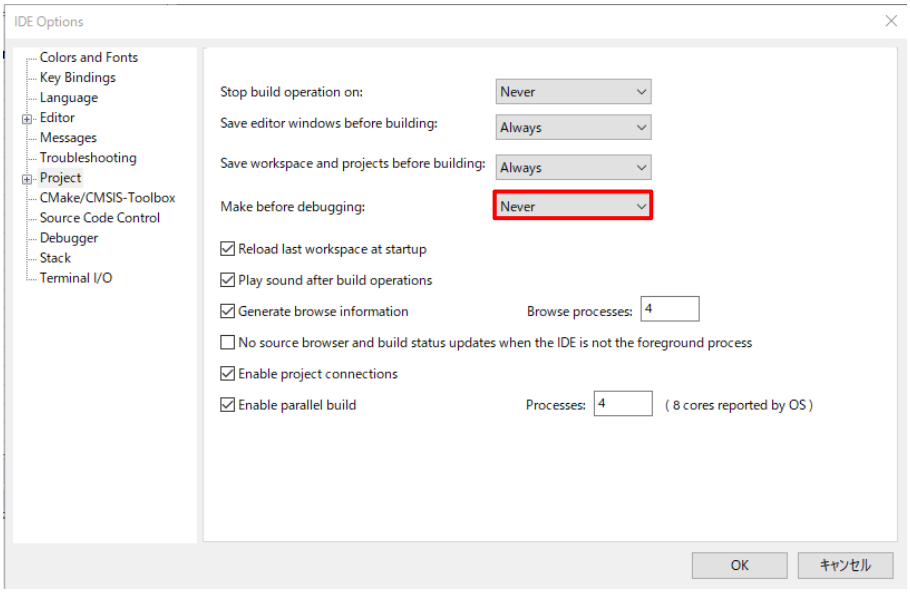
7. Select the “Rebuild All” item from the “Project” menu to rebuild the project.



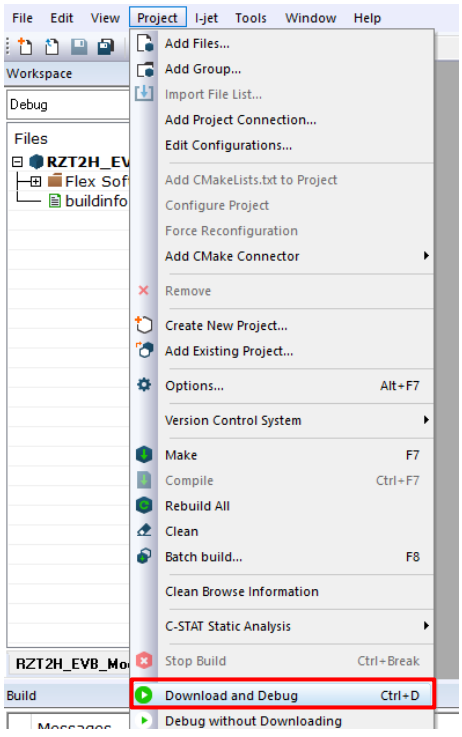
8. When the building is complete, close the “**Secondary_1**” project.

9. Start the “**Primary_0**” project again.

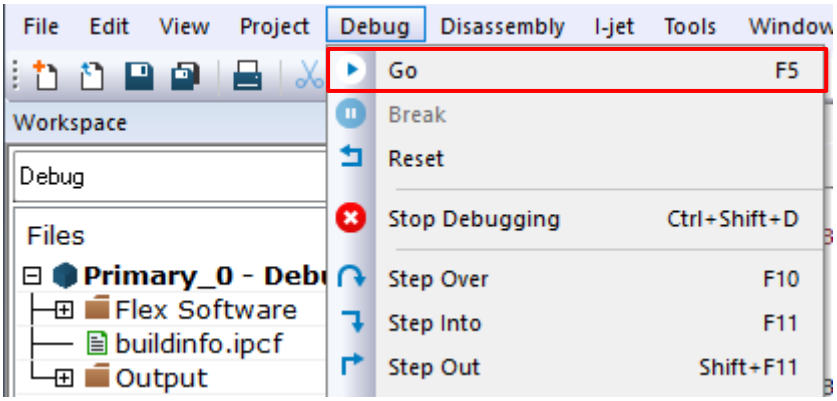
10. Check your debugger options settings.
[Tools] → [Options] → [Project] item, Set "Make before debugging" to "Never".



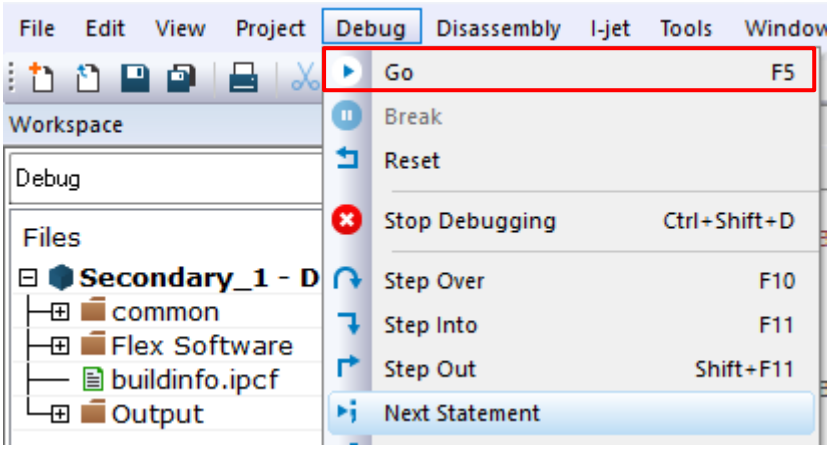
11. After connecting the board and I-jet, click the “Download and Debug button” on the Project toolbar.
When run “Download and Debug”, the “**Secondary_1**” debug screen will also launch at the same time.



12. First, press the "Resume" button for the “**Primary_0**” project.



13. Next, press the "Resume" button for the “**Secondary_1**” project. Program will run.



5.3 Demonstration

5.3.1 Simple demonstration

Users can see the simple demonstration using this Modbus protocol stack in this sample project.
For this control, "Read_Discrete_Inputs" and "Write_Single_Coil" function codes are used. Specifically, the following sequence is executed.
In this chapter, we will check the operation using the configuration shown in Figure 3.5 in Chapter 3.3.2.

1. Start two demo applications “ModbusDemoApplication.exe” at the same time.
   Set one to "TCP Gateway" and the other to "Serial Client".
   See Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2 in Chapter 4.

2. Connect "Serial Client" and then "TCP Gateway".

3. Changing "Discrete Input" on the Serial side will reflect "Discrete Input" on the TCP side.

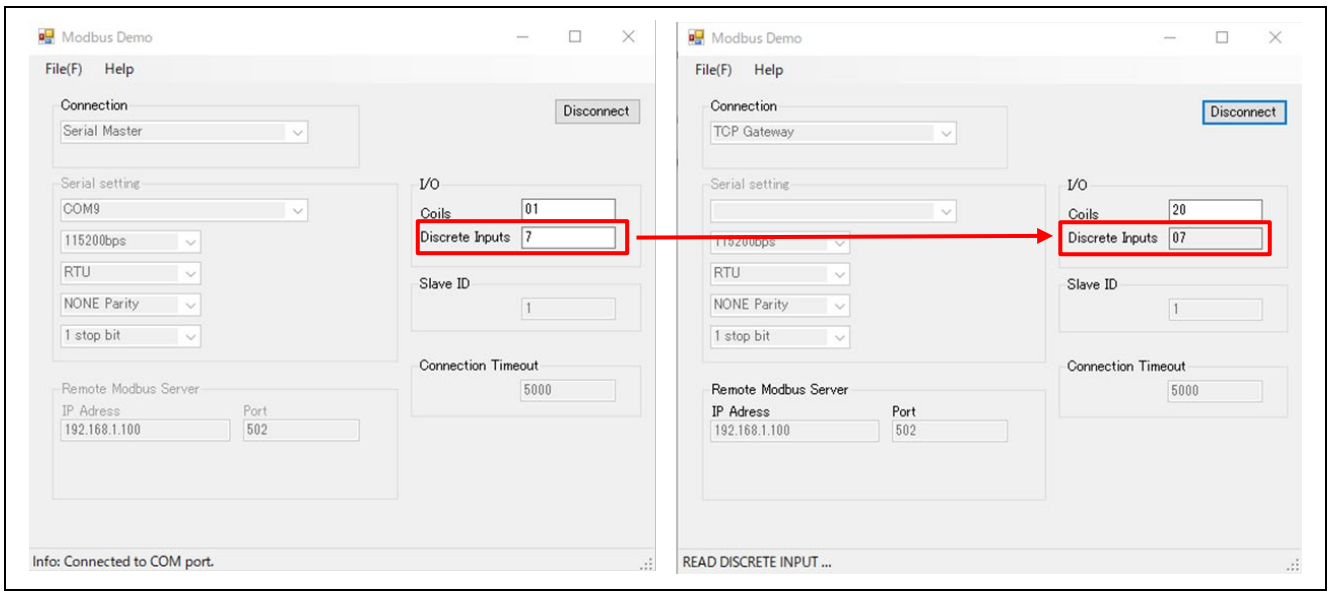


Figure 5.1 Demo Tool Evaluation Settings

5.3.2 Standard demonstration

In this chapter, we will check the operation using the configuration shown in Figure 3.4 in Chapter 3.3.2.

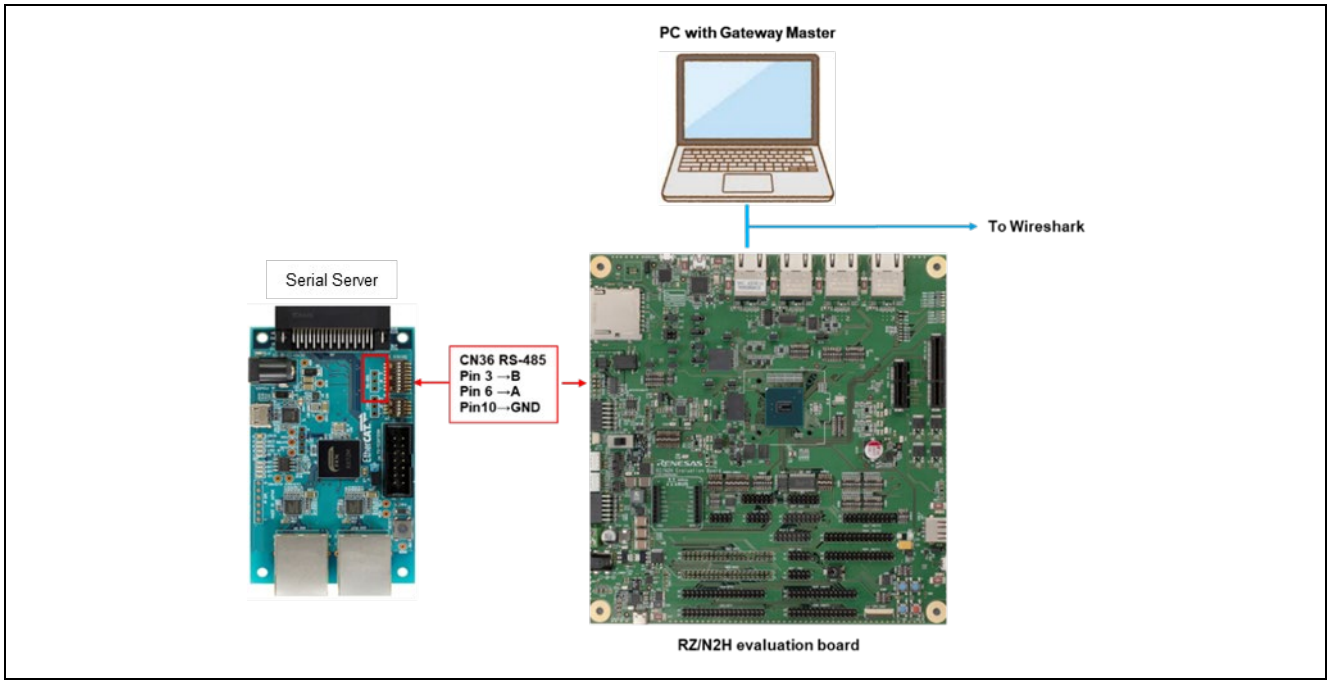


Figure 5.2 Example of evaluation connection using serial server.

Start "ModbusDemoApplication.exe".
Set it to "TCP Gateway" and set the TCP settings "IP Address" and the server settings "Server ID" as shown in Figure 5.1.

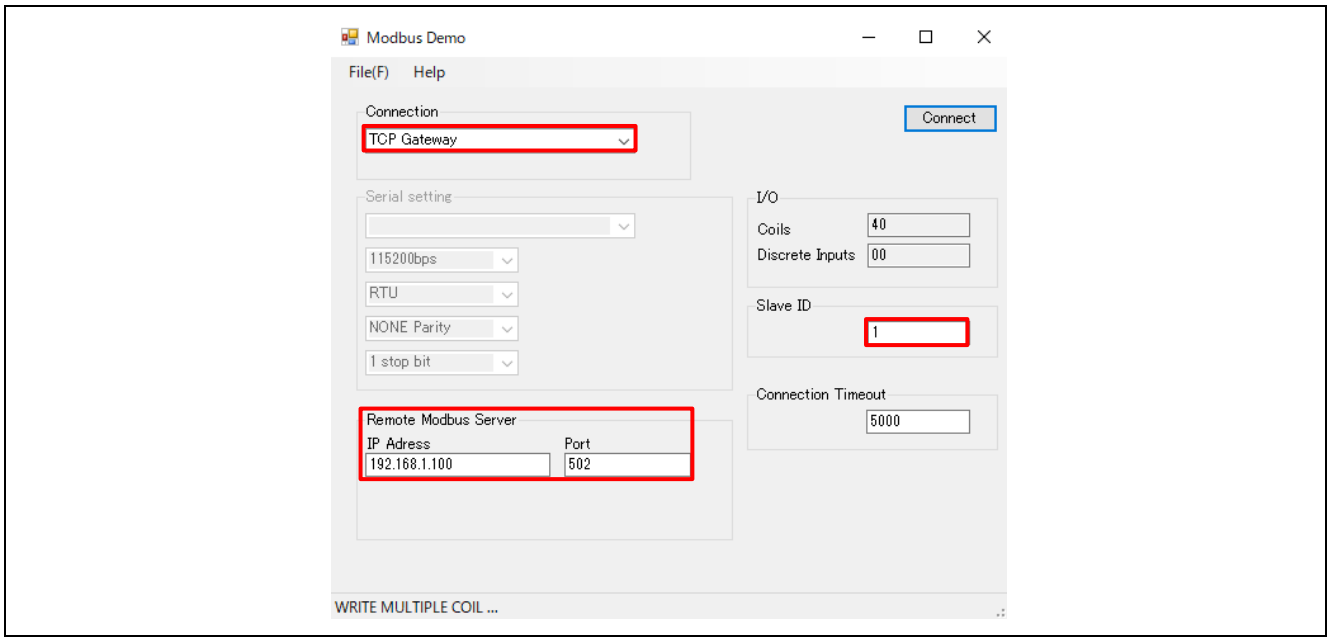


Figure 5.3 Demo Tool Evaluation Settings

TCP frames are communicated, so you can check the packets using Wireshark.

6. Appendix

6.1 Appendix A. Setting the baud rate

1. Open
   “RZT2H_Modbus_EVB_rev400\Modbus_gateway\common\renesas\modbus_user\ modbus_init.c”

2. Change the following variables.

```
/* serial connection setting */
    st_init_info.u32_baud_rate = UART_BAUD_115200;
/* Baud rate for serial port configuration, supported baud rate values are 9600 to 115200 bps */
```

The values that can be set are 115200, 76800, 38400, 31250, 19200 or 9600.

The timeout period is calculated based on the baud rate setting above.

6.2 Appendix B. Application Programming Interface

Function

· **Modbus_tcp_init_ip_table**

Description	Modbus set host IP list properties.
Format	void Modbus_tcp_init_ip_table (ENABLE_FLAG e_flag, TABLE_MODE e_mode);
Parameter	ENABLE_FLAG e_flag Status is whether the connection table enabled or disabled. TABLE_MODE e_mode Status indicating the list contain IP to be accepted or rejected.
Return value	None
Error code	None

· **Modbus_tcp_add_ip_addr**

Description	Modbus add an IP address to host IP list.
Format	uint32_t Modbus_tcp_add_ip_addr (pchar_t pu8_add_ip.)
Parameter	pchar_t pu8_add_ip Host IP address in numbers and dots notation. ex. 192.168.1.100
Return value	Error code
Error code	ERR_OK On success ERR_IP_ALREADY_PRESENT If address already present in list. ERR_MAX_CLIENT If maximum connections reached. ERR_TABLE_DISABLED If IPlist is disabled.

· **Modbus_tcp_delete_ip_addr**

Description	Modbus delete an IP address to host IP list
Format	uint32_t Modbus_tcp_delete_ip_addr (pchar_t pu8_del_ip)
Parameter	pchar_t pu8_del_ip Host IP address in numbers and dots notation ex. 192.168.1.100
Return value	Error code
Error code	ERR_OK On success ERR_IP_ALREADY_PRESENT If address already present in list. ERR_MAX_CLIENT If maximum connections reached. ERR_TABLE_DISABLED If IPlist is disabled.

· **Modbus_slave_map_init**

Description	Modbus function code mapping API
Format	uint32_t Modbus_slave_map_init (p_slave_map_init_t pt_slave_func_tbl)
Parameter	p_slavemap_init pt_slave_func_tbl Structure pointer to function code mapping table
Return value	Error code
Error code	ERR_OK On success. ERR_INVALID_STACK_INIT_PARAMS If parameter is null. ERR_MEM_ALLOC If memory allocation failed.

· **Modbus_tcp_server_init_stack**

Description	Modbus TCP stack initialization API
Format	uint32_t Modbus_tcp_server_init_stack (uint32_t u32_additional_port, uint8_t u8_tcp_multiple_client)
Parameter	Uint32_t u32_additonal_port Additional port configured by user. Uint8_t u8_tcp_multiple_client Status whether multiple clients are enabled.
Return value	Error code
Error code	ERR_OK On successful initialization of the task or mailbox. ERR_STACK_INIT If initialization of the task or mailbox failed.

Structure

· **slave_map_init_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
fp_function_code1_t	fp_function_code1	Callback function pointer for Modbus function code 1 (Read coils) operation.
fp_function_code2_t	fp_function_code2	Callback function pointer for Modbus function code 2 (Read Discrete Inputs) operation.
fp_function_code3_t	fp_function_code3	Callback function pointer for Modbus function code 3 (Read Holding Registers) operation.
fp_function_code4_t	fp_function_code4	Callback function pointer for Modbus function code 4 (Read Input Register Read coils) operation.
fp_function_code5_t	fp_function_code5	Callback function pointer for Modbus function code 5 (Write Single Coil) operation.
fp_function_code6_t	fp_function_code6	Callback function pointer for Modbus function code 6 (Write Single Register) operation.
fp_function_code15_t	fp_function_code15	Callback function pointer for Modbus function code 15 (Write Multiple Coils) operation.
fp_function_code16_t	fp_function_code16	Callback function pointer for Modbus function code 16 (Write Multiple Registers) operation.
fp_function_code23_t	fp_function_code23	Callback function pointer for Modbus function code 23 (Read/Write Multiple Registers) operation.

· **p_req_read_coils_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected
uint16_t	u16_start_addr	Specifies address of the first coil
uint16_t	u16_num_of_coils	Specifies the number of coils to be read

· **p_req_read_inputs_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected
uint16_t	u16_start_addr	Specifies address of the first discrete input
uint16_t	u16_num_of_inputs	Specifies the number of discrete inputs to be read

· **p_req_read_holding_reg_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected
uint16_t	u16_start_addr	Specifies address of the first holding register
uint16_t	u16_num_of_reg	Specifies the number of registers to be read

· **p_req_read_input_reg_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected
uint16_t	u16_start_addr	Specifies address of the first input register
uint16_t	u16_num_of_reg	Specifies the number of registers to be read

· **p_req_write_single_coil_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected
uint16_t	u16_output_addr	Specifies address of the coil
uint16_t	u16_output_value	Data to be written

· **p_req_write_single_reg_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected
uint16_t	u16_register_addr	Specifies address of the register
uint16_t	u16_register_value	Data to be written

· **p_req_write_multiple_coils_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected
uint16_t	u16_start_addr	Specifies address of the first coil
uint16_t	u16_num_of_outputs	Specifies the number of coils to be written
uint8_t	u8_num_of_bytes	Specifies the number of bytes of data
uint8_t	aru8_data [MAX_DISCRETE_DATA]	Data to be written * MAX_DISCRETE_DATA is defined in 251

· **p_req_write_multiple_reg _t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected
uint16_t	u16_start_addr	Specifies address of the first register
uint16_t	u16_num_of_reg	Specifies the number of registers to be written
uint8_t	u8_num_of_bytes	Specifies the number of bytes of data
uint16_t	aru16_data [MAX_REG_DATA]	Data to be written * MAX_REG_DATA is defined in 125

· **p_req_read_write_multiple_reg_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected
uint16_t	u16_read_start_addr	Specifies address of the first register to be read from
uint16_t	u16_num_to_read	Specifies the number of registers to be read
uint16_t	u16_write_start_addr	Specifies address of the first register to be written to
uint16_t	u16_num_to_write	Specifies the number of registers to be written
uint8_t	u8_write_num_of_bytes	Specifies the number of bytes of data
uint16_t	aru16_data [MAX_REG_DATA]	Data to be written * MAX_REG_DATA is defined in 125

· **p_resp_read_coils_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected (Own ID)
uint8_t	u8_exception_code	Error detected during processing the request. On success the exception code should be zero, if the exception code is nonzero the aru8_data [253] will be null
uint8_t	u8_num_of_bytes	Specifies the number of bytes of data
uint8_t	aru8_data [MAX_DISCRETE_DATA]	Data to be read * MAX_DISCRETE_DATA is defined in 251

· **p_resp_read_inputs_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected (Own ID)
uint8_t	u8_exception_code	Error detected during processing the request. On success the exception code should be zero, if the exception code is nonzero the aru8_data [253] will be null
uint8_t	u8_num_of_bytes	Specifies the number of bytes of data
uint8_t	aru8_data [MAX_DISCRETE_DATA]	Buffer to store the read data * MAX_DISCRETE_DATA is defined in 251

· **p_resp_read_holding_reg_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected (Own ID)
uint8_t	u8_exception_code	Error detected during processing the request. On success the exception code should be zero, if the exception code is nonzero the aru8_data [253] will be null
uint8_t	u8_num_of_bytes	Specifies the number of bytes of data
uint16_t	aru16_data [MAX_REG_DATA]	Buffer to store the read data * MAX_REG_DATA is defined in 125

· **p_resp_read_input_reg_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected (Own ID)
uint8_t	u8_exception_code	Error detected during processing the request. On success the exception code should be zero, if the exception code is nonzero the aru8_data [253] will be null
uint8_t	u8_num_of_bytes	Specifies the number of bytes of data
uint16_t	aru16_data [MAX_REG_DATA]	Buffer to store the read data * MAX_REG_DATA is defined in 125

· **p_resp_write_single_coil_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected (Own ID)
uint8_t	u8_exception_code	Error detected during processing the request. On success the exception code should be zero
uint16_t	u16_output_addr	Specifies address of the coil
uint16_t	u16_output_value	Data to be written

· **p_resp_write_single_reg_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected (Own ID)
uint8_t	u8_exception_code	Error detected during processing the request. On success the exception code should be zero
uint16_t	u16_register_addr	Specifies address of the register
uint16_t	u16_register_value	Data to be written

· **p_resp_write_multiple_coils_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected (Own ID)
uint8_t	u8_exception_code	Error detected during processing the request. On success the exception code should be zero
uint16_t	u16_start_addr	Specifies address of the first coil
uint16_t	u16_num_of_outputs	Specifies the number of coils to be written

· **p_resp_write_multiple_reg_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected (Own ID)
uint8_t	u8_exception_code	Error detected during processing the request. On success the exception code should be zero, if the exception code is nonzero the aru8_data [253] will be null
uint16_t	u16_start_addr	Specifies address of the first register
uint16_t	u16_num_of_reg	Specifies the number of registers to be written

· **p_resp_read_write_multiple_reg_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected (Own ID)
uint8_t	u8_exception_code	Error detected during processing the request. On success the exception code should be zero, if the exception code is nonzero the aru8_data [253] will be null
uint8_t	u8_num_of_bytes	Specifies the number of complete bytes of data
uint16_t	aru16_read_data [MAX_REG_DATA]	Data to be read * MAX_REG_DATA is defined in 125

· **p_resp_invalid_function_code_t**

Member variables type	Member variables	Description
uint16_t	u16_transaction_id	Specifies the transaction ID
uint16_t	u16_protocol_id	Specifies the protocol ID
uint8_t	u8_slave_id	Identification of a remote slave connected (Own ID)
uint8_t	u8_exception_code	Error detected during processing the request. On success the exception code should be zero, if the exception code is nonzero the aru8_data [253] will be null
uint8_t	u8_num_of_bytes	Specifies the number of complete bytes of data

7. Limitations

There is no limitation.

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Nov 22, 2024	-	First Edition issued
3.00	Oct 15, 2025	-	Supports RZ/T2 FSP3.0.0
4.00	Apr 10, 2026	-	Supports RZ FSP4.0.0

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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