

CN268-IEEE1588POCZ

IEEE 1588 Solution

Rev.0.1
Apr. 21, 2021

Description

The Precision Time Protocol (PTP) is implemented in accordance with IEEE 1588, “Standard for a Precision Clock Synchronization Protocol for Networked Measurement and Control Systems” (see references for NIST website for further details and history). The basic premise of this protocol is, not to guarantee timely delivery of Ethernet packets as some might think, but rather to keep the clocks within a PTP domain in Sync so that they can operate in harmony so to speak. So, the many applications for this are: • Motion control • Telecommunications • Measurement equipment • Any industrial application requiring precise synchronized operation of many nodes.

An over-simplified example might be a robotic machine that must move product by “handing” it from one robot to another. Without precise timing, the motion profiles must operate at reduced speeds so that product is not “Dropped”. With precision clocks, the master control can set up motion profiles where the product can be moved at the fastest possible rate, since everyone knows within microseconds or even nanoseconds when the “hand-off” must occur and run their motion profiles to meet this requirement

In general, a node joining the PTP domain can synchronize to the Master clock in less than a minute. Once synchronized, operations across nodes will happen in perfect time synchronization. Synchronization accuracies will be dependent on the Clock and Timestamp implementation. Typical numbers are given in Table 1.

| Time Stamp Generation Point | Range of Accuracy |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| With Application (PTP Stack level) | milliseconds |
| ISR level | 1-100 Microseconds |
| Hardware assisted Timestamp | 10's of nanoseconds |

Table 1: Clock Accuracy Range

In this demo we provide Hardware assisted timestamp through the use of an Ethernet PHY (88E1512P GbE) containing a hardware time stamping unit and an clock chip(8A34002) with high accuracy clock adjusting.

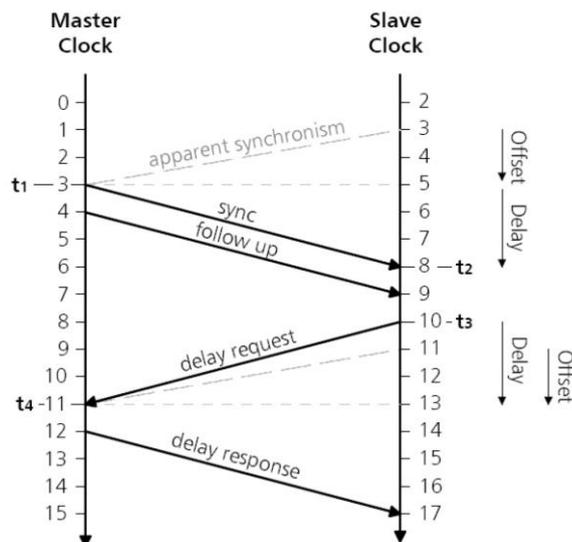


Figure 1 PTP Basic Sync Operation

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Specifications

The design specifications of the CN268-IEEE1588POCZ solution are shown in Table 2.

| Parameters | Values |
|---|--------|
| Jitter with no load | <50ns |
| Jitter with 5% and 95% with both side independently | <1us |
| Lock time | <10min |
| Support 8265.1 | Yes |
| Support 8275.1 | Yes |

Table 2 IEEE1588 Specifications

Key Features

- Full IEEE1588 system solution
- Full support from system firmware to hardware
- High performance system by Renesas clock matrix and MPU
- Easy to test, easy to use, easy to copy.

References

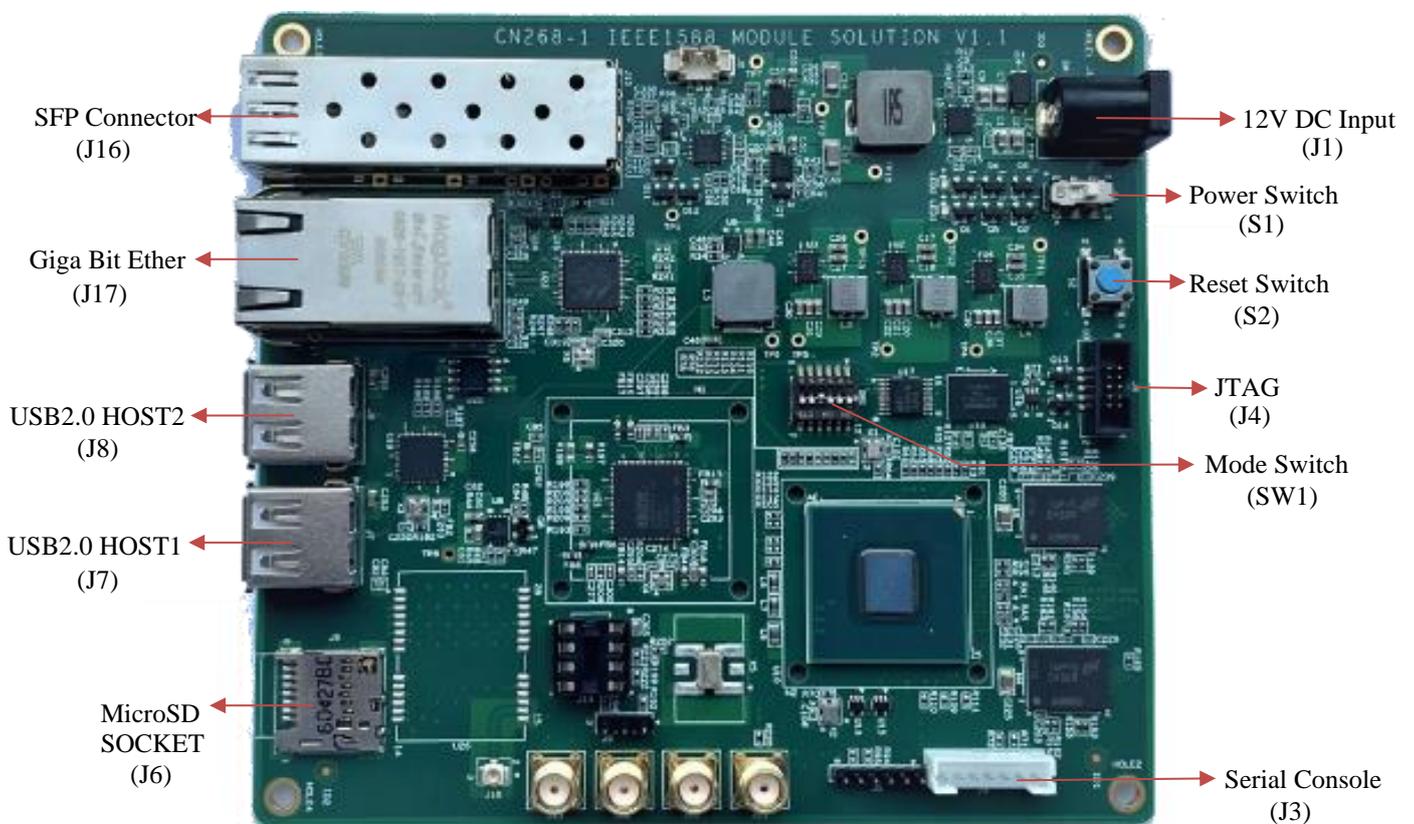


Figure 2 Top View

Functional Description

IEEE 1588 is a precise time protocol (PTP) system used to synchronize clocks in computer networks. In local area network, it can control the clock accuracy in sub microsecond range, making it suitable for measurement and control system. With 5G coming, there are large number of base stations and IoT devices, which requires a large-scale network synchronization. Renesas synchronous timing device 8A34002 designed for IEEE 1588 applications. Renesas advanced clock recovery algorithms and precision timing devices reconstruct accurate synchronization signals for 5G network.

Quick Test Setup

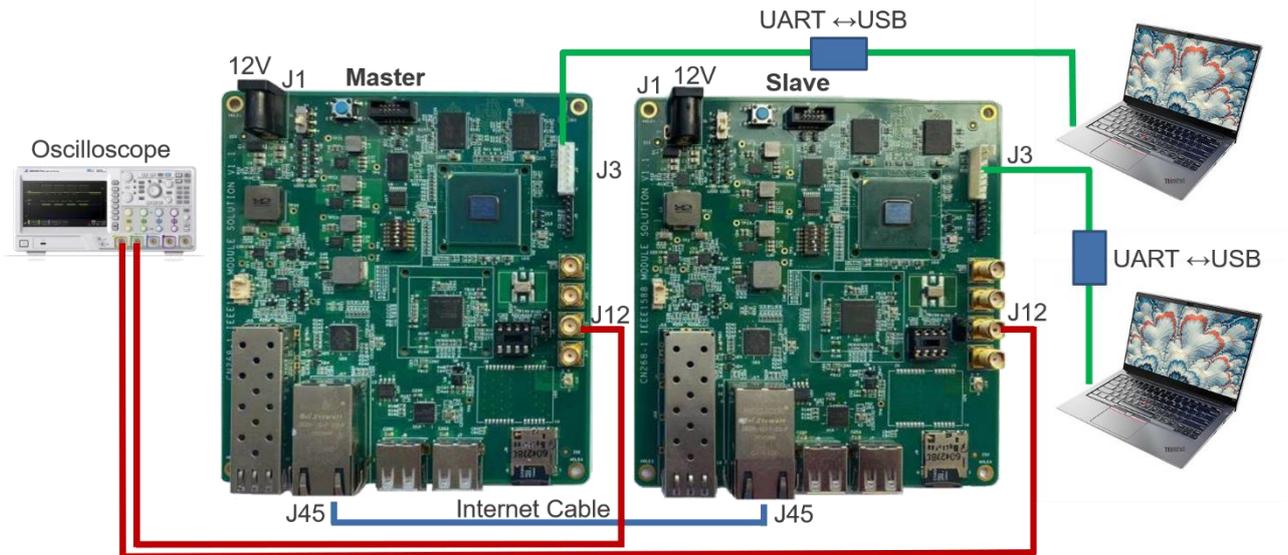


Figure 3 Quick Test Setup

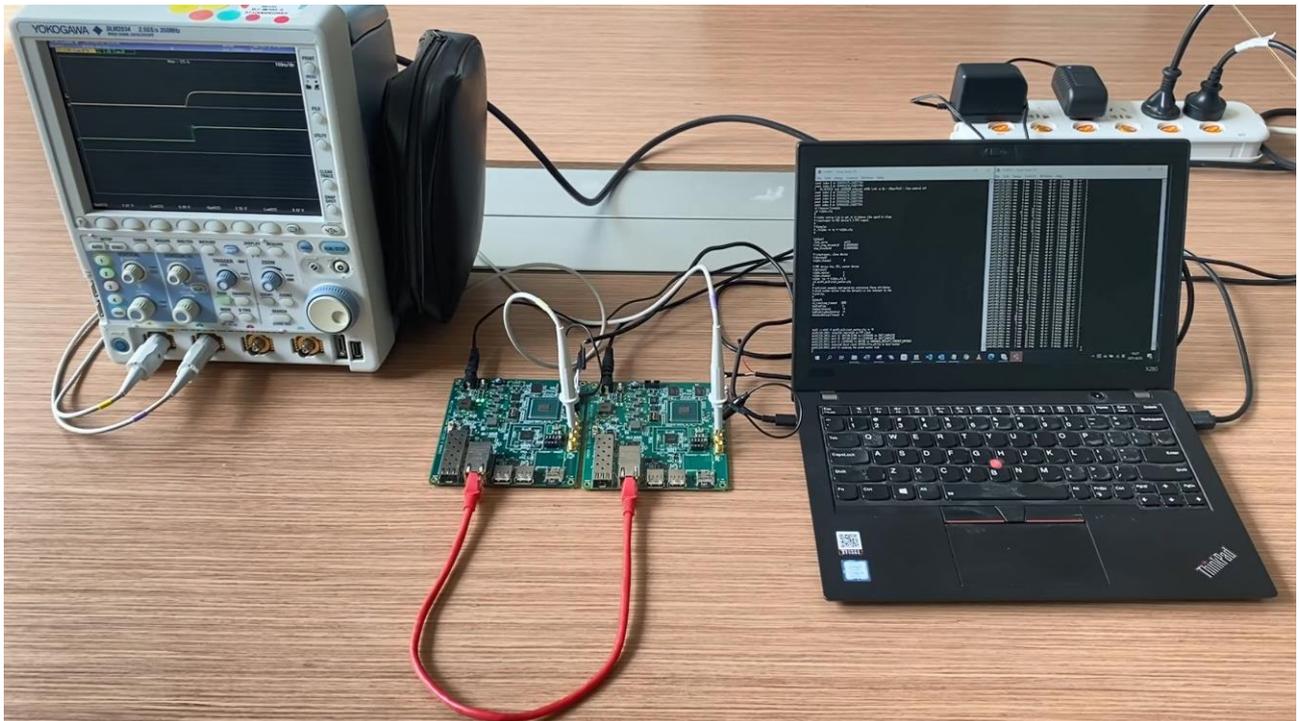


Figure 4 Actual Test Setup

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Please set the software and hardware connection just as bellow table:

| Item | | Comment |
|---------------------|-----------|---|
| Software | Tera Term | Please install Tera Term in PC |
| Hardware Connection | J3 | Please connect J3 with Uart↔USB converter then connect to PC |
| | J12 | Please connect J12 with oscilloscope |
| | J1 | Please connect to 12V power supply |
| | J45 | Please connect J45 of slave and master board together with Internet Cable |

Table 3 Software and Hardware Connection

Please set TeraTerm connection parameters in [Setup]→[Serial port] of Tera Term

Board rate: 115200, Data: 8 bit, Parity: none, Stop bits: 1 bit

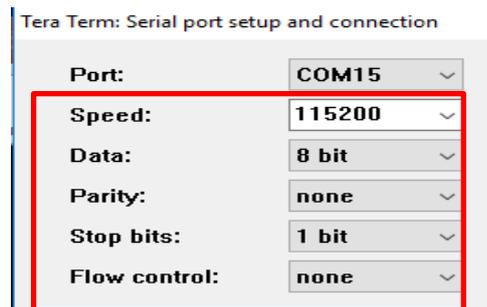


Figure 5 Communication Parameter Set

Please set oscilloscope as Intensity mode and set accum time as long as you want:

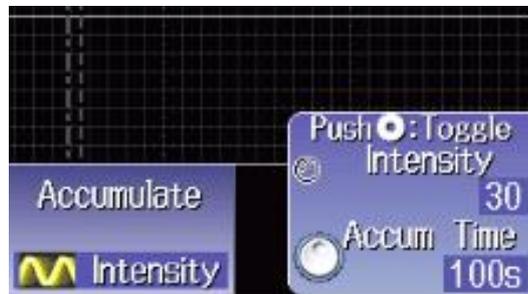


Figure 6 Oscilloscope Set

Other settings:

Power on set : Switch S1 to 2-3

1PPS output set : Connect J9 with 2-3

Operation Procedure

- After power on, master board and slave board will start automatically and running master operation and slave operation automatically, at last you will see bellow status, then both master board and slave board can operate normally. Customer also can observe the 1pps from master and slave in oscilloscope.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Master</p> <pre>ptp4l -i eth0 -f pcr4l_multicast_master.cfg -m -H ptp4l[113.228]: selected /dev/ptp0 as PTP clock ptp4l[113.235]: port 1: INITIALIZING to LISTENING on INIT_COMPLETE ptp4l[113.235]: port 0: INITIALIZING to LISTENING on INIT_COMPLETE ptp4l[126.649]: port 1: LISTENING to MASTER on ANNOUNCE_RECEIPT_TIMEOUT_EXPIRES ptp4l[126.649]: selected local clock baf5b7.ffff.3f8908 as best master ptp4l[126.649]: port 1: assuming the grand master role</pre>  | <p>Slave</p> <pre>ptp4l[118.186]: selected /dev/ptp1 as PTP clock ptp4l[118.192]: port 1: INITIALIZING to LISTENING on INIT_COMPLETE ptp4l[118.192]: port 0: INITIALIZING to LISTENING on INIT_COMPLETE ptp4l[125.750]: selected local clock 2e7326.ffff.922a82 as best master ptp4l[126.546]: port 1: new foreign master baf5b7.ffff.3f8908-1 ptp4l[130.546]: selected best master clock baf5b7.ffff.3f8908 ptp4l[130.546]: port 1: LISTENING to UNCALIBRATED on RS_SLAVE ptp4l[132.483]: port 1: minimum delay request interval 2^-4 ptp4l[132.749]: port 1: UNCALIBRATED to SLAVE on MASTER_CLOCK_SELECTED ptp4l[133.438]: rms 56369727 max 56370896 freq +183008 +/- 105641 delay 309 +/- 41 ptp4l[134.440]: rms 44561241 max 56367368 freq +148141 +/- 123754 delay 2168408 +/- 7510581 ptp4l[135.443]: rms 2833 max 4772 freq -9993 +/- 1412 delay 180 +/- 40 ptp4l[136.445]: rms 2259 max 2908 freq -2483 +/- 2376 delay 228 +/- 35 ptp4l[137.448]: rms 2267 max 2856 freq +1726 +/- 300 delay 290 +/- 18 ptp4l[138.450]: rms 740 max 1296 freq +1329 +/- 330 delay 279 +/- 13 ptp4l[139.453]: rms 129 max 188 freq +400 +/- 183 delay 270 +/- 4 ptp4l[140.454]: rms 157 max 184 freq +58 +/- 36 delay 262 +/- 2 ptp4l[141.456]: rms 64 max 108 freq +50 +/- 21 delay 261 +/- 2 ptp4l[142.458]: rms 12 max 16 freq +127 +/- 19 delay 264 +/- 2 ptp4l[143.460]: rms 12 max 16 freq +153 +/- 5 delay 264 +/- 2 ptp4l[144.462]: rms 6 max 12 freq +79 +/- 80 delay 264 +/- 2</pre> |
|---|---|

- If want to stop slave PTP operation, for the first time after power on, please type “killall ptp4l” just like bellow, then using “Enter” Key of key board to confirm this line command.

Note: because it should be type when output continue in slave console, please write this “killall ptp4l” + “Enter” in text file, then past it to Tera Term.

```
ptp4l[188.557]: rms 28 max 32 freq +0 +/- 0 delay 264 +/- 2
ptp4l[189.559]: rms 23 max 28 freq +0 +/- 0 delay 264 +/- 2
killall ptp4l
```

- If want to restart slave PTP operation, please type “sh /usr/bin/start.sh” just like bellow:

```
root@ek874:~# sh /usr/bin/start.sh
ts2phc -nq -f /renesas/linuxptp/ts2phc.cfg &
PTP_PIN SETFUNC failed: Invalid argument
ts2phc[346.608]: Failed to set the pin. Continuing bravely on...
ptp4l -nqs -p /dev/ptp1 -f /renesas/ptp4l/udp_multicast.cfg
ptp4l[351.630]: selected /dev/ptp1 as PTP clock
ptp4l[351.632]: port 1: taking /dev/ptp1 from the command line, not the attached ptp0
ptp4l[351.634]: port 1: INITIALIZING to LISTENING on INIT_COMPLETE
ptp4l[351.634]: port 0: INITIALIZING to LISTENING on INIT_COMPLETE
ptp4l[352.559]: port 1: new foreign master baf5b7.ffff.3f8908-1
ptp4l[356.560]: selected best master clock baf5b7.ffff.3f8908
ptp4l[356.560]: port 1: LISTENING to UNCALIBRATED on RS_SLAVE
ptp4l[358.320]: port 1: minimum delay request interval 2^-4
ptp4l[358.567]: port 1: UNCALIBRATED to SLAVE on MASTER_CLOCK_SELECTED
ptp4l[359.318]: rms 1087 max 1516 freq +1609 +/- 922 delay 287 +/- 23
ptp4l[360.320]: rms 276 max 380 freq +602 +/- 355 delay 271 +/- 6
ptp4l[361.323]: rms 311 max 376 freq -38 +/- 58 delay 261 +/- 3
ptp4l[362.325]: rms 108 max 188 freq -3 +/- 46 delay 262 +/- 3
ptp4l[363.328]: rms 17 max 24 freq +127 +/- 26 delay 264 +/- 2
ptp4l[364.331]: rms 19 max 24 freq +168 +/- 4 delay 264 +/- 2
```

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4. If you want to stop again, please use “Ctrl +C “on key board.

```
ptp4l[118.186]: selected /dev/ptp1 as PTP clock
ptp4l[118.192]: port 1: INITIALIZING to LISTENING on INIT_COMPLETE
ptp4l[118.192]: port 0: INITIALIZING to LISTENING on INIT_COMPLETE
ptp4l[125.750]: selected local clock 2e7326.ffe.922a82 as best master
ptp4l[126.546]: port 1: new foreign master baf5b7.ffe.3f8908-1
ptp4l[130.546]: selected best master clock baf5b7.ffe.3f8908
ptp4l[130.546]: port 1: LISTENING to UNCALIBRATED on RS_SLAVE
ptp4l[132.483]: port 1: minimum delay request interval 2^-4
ptp4l[132.749]: port 1: UNCALIBRATED to SLAVE on MASTER_CLOCK_SELECTED
ptp4l[133.438]: rms 56369727 max 56370896 freq +183008 +/- 105641 delay 309 +/-
- 41
ptp4l[134.440]: rms 44561241 max 56367368 freq +148141 +/- 123754 delay 2168408
+/- 7510581
ptp4l[135.443]: rms 2833 max 4772 freq -9993 +/- 1412 delay 180 +/- 40
ptp4l[136.445]: rms 2259 max 2908 freq -2483 +/- 2376 delay 228 +/- 35
ptp4l[137.448]: rms 2267 max 2856 freq +1726 +/- 300 delay 290 +/- 18
ptp4l[138.450]: rms 740 max 1296 freq +1329 +/- 330 delay 279 +/- 13
ptp4l[139.453]: rms 129 max 188 freq +400 +/- 183 delay 270 +/- 4
ptp4l[140.454]: rms 157 max 184 freq +58 +/- 36 delay 262 +/- 2
ptp4l[141.456]: rms 64 max 108 freq +50 +/- 21 delay 261 +/- 2
ptp4l[142.458]: rms 12 max 16 freq +127 +/- 19 delay 264 +/- 2
ptp4l[143.460]: rms 12 max 16 freq +153 +/- 5 delay 264 +/- 2
ptp4l[144.462]: rms 0 max 12 freq +29 +/- 80 delay 264 +/- 2
```

RMS: Offset root mean square

Max: Maximum absolute offset

Freq: Frequency offset mean and

+/-: Standard deviation

Delay: Path delay mean

+/-: Standard deviation.

All the unit is nanoseconds

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CN268-IEEE1588POCZ solution Circuit Schematic

As the whole schematic has 20 pages, it will not be shown here. Please check the relevant design documents for reference.

| PAGE | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|-----------------|
| 1 | Index |
| 2-5 | Power Supply |
| 6-11 | MCU |
| 12 | Mode Setting |
| 13-14 | DDR3 |
| 15 | QSPI, SD |
| 16 | USB Host |
| 17-18 | BA34002 Circuit |
| 19 | Ethernet |
| 20 | GPS |

| Rev. Code | Date | Description |
|-----------|------------|---|
| V1.0 | 2020.11.06 | Initial Draft |
| V1.1 | 2021.02.26 | 1. Update the version to V1.1 2. Change the net D12.0V to D1.8V in R15 3. Revise UART pins from GPIO012&GPIO013 to GPIO208&GPIO207 in U26 4. Revise UART pins from GPIO501&GPIO502 to GPIO210&GPIO209 in J5 5. Revise SFP power supply from 2.5V to 3.3V, and related connection in J15 |

RECH/SST

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| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| CN268-1 IEEE1588 Module Solution | |  |
| Index | Author: SST | |
| Version: V1.1 | Sheet: 1 of 20 | http://renesas.com |
| Date: 2021.02.26 | File: CN268-1 IEEE1588 Index.SchDoc | |

Bill of Materials

TABLE 4 BOM List (1/5)

| Designator | Description | Manufacturer | Mfg Part Number | QTY |
|--|---|--------------|---------------------|-----|
| C1, C2, C7, C8, C9, C10 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0805 22uF 25V | YAGEO | CC0805MKX5R8BB226 | 6 |
| C3, C58, C64, C74, C75, C76, C77, C78, C79, C80, C81, C82, C83, C84, C85, C86, C87, C88, C89, C90, C91, C92, C93, C94, C95, C96, C97, C98, C99, C100, C101, C106, C107, C109, C111, C116, C120, C123, C125, C129, C132, C133, C136, C139, C140, C141, C143, C144, C145, C146, C148, C149, C152, C153, C168, C169, C170, C171, C172, C173, C174, C175, C176, C177, C178, C181, C182, C183, C184, C185, C199, C201, C202, C203, C204, C205, C206, C207, C208, C209, C210, C211, C212, C213, C214, C215, C216, C217, C218, C219, C220, C223, C224, C226, C227, C228, C229, C230, C231, C232, C233, C234, C235, C236, C237, C238, C239, C240, C241, C242, C243, C246, C247, C248, C249, C250, C251, C252, C255, C257, C258, C259, C261, C262, C263, C265, C266, C267 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 0.1uF 16V | YAGEO | CC0201KRX5R7BB104 | 128 |
| C4, C187, C189, C190 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 1000pF 25V | YAGEO | CC0201KRX7R8BB102 | 4 |
| C5 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 8.2pF 50V | YAGEO | CC0402BRNPO9BN8R2 | 1 |
| C6 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 1uF 16V | YAGEO | CC0402KRX5R7BB105 | 1 |
| C11, C12, C13, C14 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 1206 100uF 10V | TDK | C3216X5R1A107M160AC | 4 |
| C1, C2, C7, C8, C9, C10 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0805 22uF 25V | YAGEO | CC0805MKX5R8BB226 | 6 |
| C3, C58, C64, C74, C75, C76, C77, C78, C79, C80, C81, C82, C83, C84, C85, C86, C87, C88, C89, C90, C91, C92, C93, C94, C95, C96, C97, C98, C99, C100, C101, C106, C107, C109, C111, C116, C120, C123, C125, C129, C132, C133, C136, C139, C140, C141, C143, C144, C145, C146, C148, C149, C152, C153, C168, C169, C170, C171, C172, C173, C174, C175, C176, C177, C178, C181, C182, C183, C184, C185, C199, C201, C202, C203, C204, C205, C206, C207, C208, C209, C210, C211, C212, C213, C214, C215, C216, C217, C218, C219, C220, C223, C224, C226, C227, C228, C229, C230, C231, C232, C233, C234, C235, C236, C237, C238, C239, C240, C241, C242, C243, C246, C247, C248, C249, C250, C251, C252, C255, C257, C258, C259, C261, C262, C263, C265, C266, C267 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 0.1uF 16V | YAGEO | CC0201KRX5R7BB104 | 128 |
| C4, C187, C189, C190 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 1000pF 25V | YAGEO | CC0201KRX7R8BB102 | 4 |
| C5 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 8.2pF 50V | YAGEO | CC0402BRNPO9BN8R2 | 1 |
| C6 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 1uF 16V | YAGEO | CC0402KRX5R7BB105 | 1 |
| C11, C12, C13, C14 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 1206 100uF 10V | TDK | C3216X5R1A107M160AC | 4 |
| C15, C221, C268, C270, C272, C276, C280, C283, C285, C288, C291, C293, C295, C297, C299, C301, C303, C305, C307, C309, C310, C311, C314, C316, C318, C321, C323, C325, C326, C327, C328, C329, C331, C333, C334, C335, C337, C338, C340 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 0.1uF 16V | YAGEO | CC0402KPX7R7BB104 | 39 |
| C16, C110, C122, C135, C147, C166 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 2.2uF 10V | YAGEO | CC0402KRX5R6BB225 | 6 |
| C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C26, C27, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C37, C38, C39, C40, C41, C44, C45, C46, C47, C253, C260 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0603 22uF 10V | YAGEO | CC0603MRX5R6BB226 | 30 |
| C25, C42, C43, C54, C59 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 10pF 25V | Murata | GRM0335C1E100GA01D | 5 |
| C48 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 22pF 50V | YAGEO | CC0201JRNPO9BN220 | 1 |
| C49, C51, C55, C57, C60, C62, C65, C113, C126, C165, C179, C180, C186, C192, C254, C256, C264, C287 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0603 10uF 10V | YAGEO | CC0603MRX5R6BB106 | 18 |
| C50, C53, C61, C188, C191 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 4700pF 25V | YAGEO | CC0201KRX7R8BB472 | 5 |
| C52, C56, C63, C102, C117, C118, C121, C130, C131, C156, C157, C158, C159, C160, C161, C162, C163, C164 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 0.01uF 16V | Murata | GRM033R61C103KA12D | 18 |
| C66 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 0.027uF 16V | Murata | GRM033R61C273ME84D | 1 |
| C67, C70 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 0.039uF 16V | Murata | GRM033R61C393KE84D | 2 |

TABLE 4 BOM List (2/5)

| Designator | Description | Manufacturer | Mfg Part Number | QTY |
|--|---|------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| C68 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 0.012uF 16V | Murata | GRM033R61C123KE84D | 1 |
| C69 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 0.033uF 16V | Murata | GRM033R61C333KE84D | 1 |
| C71 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 5.6nF 16V | Murata | GRM033R61E562KA12D | 1 |
| C72 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 0.056uF 16V | Murata | GRM033R61C563KE84D | 1 |
| C73 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 | | | 0 |
| C105 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 10pF 50V | YAGEO | CC0402JRNPO9BN100 | 1 |
| C108, C112, C114, C115, C119, C124, C127, C128, C134, C137, C138, C151, C154, C155 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 1uF 10V | YAGEO | CC0201MRX5R6BB105 | 14 |
| C142 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 100pF 50V | YAGEO | CC0201JRNPO9BN101 | 1 |
| C150 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 470pF 25V | YAGEO | CC0201KRX7R8BB471 | 1 |
| C167, C200, C225 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0805 47uF 10V | TDK | C2012X5R1A476M125AC | 3 |
| C193, C194, C195, C196, C197, C198 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0201 2200pF 25V | YAGEO | CC0201KRX7R8BB222 | 6 |
| C269, C271, C273, C277, C281, C284, C286, C292, C294, C296, C298, C300, C302, C304, C306, C308, C313, C315, C317, C322, C324, C330, C332, C336, C339 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 4.7uF 6.3V | YAGEO | CC0402MRX5R5BB475 | 25 |
| C274, C275, C319, C320 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 8pF 50V | YAGEO | CC0402DRNPO9BN8R0 | 4 |
| C278 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 0.1uF 16V | YAGEO | CC0402KPX7R7BB104 | 0 |
| C279 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 4.7uF 6.3V | YAGEO | CC0402MRX5R5BB475 | 0 |
| C282, C289 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 10uF 6.3V | YAGEO | CC0402MRX5R5BB106 | 2 |
| C290 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 2.2nF 50V | YAGEO | CC0402KRX7R9BB222 | 1 |
| C312 | Ceramic Chip Capacitor 0402 0.22uF 10V | YAGEO | CC0402KRX5R6BB224 | 1 |
| D1 | TVS DIODE 15V 24.4V DO214AC | Littelfuse Inc. | SMAJ15A | 1 |
| FB1 | FERRITE BEAD 120 OHM 0402 1LN | Murata | BLM15EG121SZ1D | 1 |
| FB2 | FERRITE BEAD 80 OHM 0402 1LN | Murata | BLM15PD800SN1D | 1 |
| FB3, FB4, FB5, FB6, FB8, FB9, FB10, FB11, FB12, FB13, FB14, FB15, FB16, FB17, FB18, FB19, FB20, FB21 | Ferrite Bead,470ohm@100MHz,1A,SMD0603 | Murata | BLM18PG471SN1D | 18 |
| FB7 | Ferrite Bead,470ohm@100MHz,1A,SMD0603 | Murata | BLM18PG471SN1D | 0 |
| HOLE1, HOLE2, HOLE3, HOLE4 | COOLER | | | 0 |
| J1 | Kobicon DC Jack 2.0mm TH | Kobiconn | 163-7620E-E | 1 |
| J2 | CONN HEADER SMD 3POS 1.25MM | Molex | 0533980371 | 1 |
| J3 | CONN HEADER VERT 7POS 2MM | JST | B7B-PH-K-S(LF)(SN) | 1 |
| J4 | CONN HEADER SMD 10POS 1.27MM | Samtec Inc. | FTSH-105-01-L-DV-007-K | 1 |
| J5 | CONN HEADER VERT 6POS 2MM | Harwin Inc. | M22-2510605 | 1 |
| J6 | MICRO SD PUSH/PUSH SMALL 8C | Molex | 5033981892 | 1 |
| J7, J8 | CONN RCPT USB2.0 TYPEA 4POS R/A | TE Connectivity | 6364372-2 | 2 |
| J9 | Header 0.1" pitch 3pos 1x3 | FCI | 77311-818-03LF | 1 |
| J10, J11, J12, J13 | CONN SMA JACK STR 50 OHM PCB | TE | 5-1814832-1 | 4 |
| J14 | CONN IC DIP SOCKET 8POS TIN | Assmann WSW Components | A08-LC-TT | 1 |
| J15 | CONN SFP+ RCPT 20POS SLD R/A SMD | Molex | 0744410001 | 1 |
| J16 | CONN SFP CAGE PRESS-FIT R/A | Molex | 0747370009 | 1 |
| J17 | CONN MAGJACK 1PORT 1000 BASE-T | Bel Fuse Inc. | 0826-1G1T-23-F | 1 |
| J18 | Antenna CONN U.FL RCPT STR 50 OHM SMD | TE Connectivity | 1909763-1 | 1 |

TABLE 4 BOM List (3/5)

| Designator | Description | Manufacturer | Mfg Part Number | QTY |
|---|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| L1 | FIXED IND 1.5UH 20.4A 3.85MOHM | TDK | SPM10040T-1R5M-HZ | 1 |
| L2, L3, L4 | FIXED IND 1UH 10.1A 11.44 MOHM | TDK | SPM5030T-1R0M | 3 |
| L5 | FIXED IND 2.2UH 14.5A 9.41 MOHM | Vishay Dale | IHLP3232DZER2R2M11 | 1 |
| L6, L7 | FIXED IND 1UH 50MA 500 MOHM SMD | TDK | MLF1608A1R0JTD25 | 2 |
| L8 | FIXED IND 1UH 1.15A 60 MOHM SMD | TDK | MLZ2012N1R0LTD25 | 1 |
| L9 | FIXED IND 22NH 350MA 580 MOHM | Murata | LQG15HN22NJ02D | 1 |
| LED1, LED2 | Lite-On LED Green Clear 0603 | Lite-On | LTST-C191KGKT | 2 |
| M1, M2, M3, M4 | IC DRAM 4G PARALLEL 78FBGA | Micron Technology Inc. | MT41K512M8DA-107 IT:P | 4 |
| N1, N2 | COOLER | | | 2 |
| Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q13, Q14 | 1.2V DRIVE NCH MOSFET | Rohm Semiconductor | RUC002N05HZGT116 | 8 |
| Q7, Q8, Q9, Q10, Q11, Q12 | N-CHANNEL MOSFET SOT-23 | Micro Commercial Co | BSS138-TP | 6 |
| R1 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 47K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-0747KL | 1 |
| R2, R4 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 6.8K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-076K8L | 2 |
| R3, R11, R33, R54, R55, R56, R57, R71, R72, R73, R74, R75, R79, R80, R81, R92, R117, R118, R119, R120, R121, R129, R133, R134, R135, R137, R170, R171, R172, R173, R174, R175, R176, R177, R182, R183, R184, R185, R186, R187, R188, R189, R190 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 10K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-0710KL | 43 |
| R5, R14, R24, R39, R43, R49, R66, R69, R70, R82, R84, R85, R86, R87, R88, R89, R90, R91, R105, R107, R109, R110, R111, R168, R178, R179, R203, R241, R245, E2 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 0R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402JR-070RL | 30 |
| R6, R18, R19 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 330K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-07330KL | 3 |
| R7 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 26.1K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-0726K1L | 1 |
| R8, R20, R21 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 57.6K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-0757K6L | 3 |
| R9, R68, R169, R242, E1 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 0R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402JR-070RL | 0 |
| R10 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 200R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-07200RL | 1 |
| R12 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 365K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-07365KL | 1 |
| R13 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 49.9K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-0749K9L | 1 |
| R15, R41, R48, R51, R77, R150, R165 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 1K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-071KL | 7 |
| R16, R17, R22, R26, R27, R34, R78, R122, R123, R124, R130, R131 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 100K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-07100KL | 12 |
| R23 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 21.5K 0.1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RT0402BRE0721K5L | 1 |
| R25, R28 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 30K 0.1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RT0402BRE0730KL | 2 |
| R29, R30 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 15K 0.1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RT0402BRE0715KL | 2 |
| R31 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 12K 0.1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RT0402BRD0712KL | 1 |
| R32 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 453K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-07453KL | 1 |
| R35, R44 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 1.62K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-071K62L | 2 |
| R36, R40, R45 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 5.6K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-075K6L | 3 |
| R37, R46 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 2.15K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-072K15L | 2 |
| R38, R47 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 1.87K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-071K87L | 2 |
| R42 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 1.4K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-071K4L | 1 |
| R50 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 8.45K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-078K45L | 1 |

TABLE 4 BOM List (4/5)

| Designator | Description | Manufacturer | Mfg Part Number | QTY |
|--|---|-------------------------|----------------------|-----|
| R52 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 3.3K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-073K3L | 1 |
| R53 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 1.47K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-071K47L | 1 |
| R58, R59, R60, R61, R62, R63, R232, R234, R236, R237, R238, R239 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 24.9R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-0724R9L | 12 |
| R64, R76, R257 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 22R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RT0402FRE0722RL | 3 |
| R65, R83, R126, R127, R128, R136 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 10K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-0710KL | 0 |
| R93 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 1.8K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-071K8L | 1 |
| R94, R95, R180, R204, R205, R206, R207, R208, R209, R211, R218, R253, R254 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 4.7K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-074K7L | 0 |
| R96, R97 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 10R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402JR-0710RL | 2 |
| R98, R99 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 2K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-072KL | 2 |
| R100, R151, R152, R166, R167 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 240R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-07240RL | 5 |
| R101, R102, R103, R104, R106, R108 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 1R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-071RL | 6 |
| R112, R113, R114, R115, R116, R125, R132 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 1K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-071KL | 0 |
| R138, R139, R140, R141, R146, R147, R148, R149, R153, R154, R155, R156, R161, R162, R163, R164 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 20K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-0720KL | 16 |
| R142, R143 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 51R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-0751RL | 2 |
| R181 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 5.6K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-075K6L | 0 |
| R191 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 1K6 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-071K6L | 1 |
| R192, R193, R194, R195, R196, R202, R220, R243, R255, R256 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 33R 5% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402JR-0733RL | 10 |
| R197 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0603 0R 1% 1/10W | YAGEO | RC0603FR-070RL | 1 |
| R198 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0603 0R 1% 1/10W | YAGEO | RC0603FR-070RL | 0 |
| R199 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 33R 5% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402JR-0733RL | 0 |
| R200, R201, R210, R212, R213, R214, R215, R216, R217, R219, R221, R222, R223, R224, R225, R226, R228, R229, R230, R231, R233, R235, R240, R244, R251, R252 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 4.7K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-074K7L | 26 |
| R246 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 4.99K 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-074K99L | 1 |
| R247, R248 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 49.9R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-0749R9L | 2 |
| R249 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 470R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-07470RL | 1 |
| R250, R258, R259 | Chip Resistor Thick Film 0402 100R 1% 1/16W | YAGEO | RC0402FR-07100RL | 3 |
| RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4, RA5 | Chip Resistor Array 0804 10R 5% 1/16W 4 x 0402 | YAGEO | YC124-JR-0710RL | 5 |
| RA6, RA7 | Chip Resistor Array 0804 100K 5% 1/16W 4 x 0402 | YAGEO | YC124-JR-07100KL | 2 |
| RA8, RA9 | Chip Resistor Array 0804 10K 5% 1/16W 4 x 0402 | YAGEO | YC124-JR-0710KL | 2 |
| S1 | SWITCH SLIDE DPDT 200MA 12V | Nidec Copal Electronics | CL-SB-22B-02T | 1 |
| S2 | Push Button Switch 6 x 6mm 4.3mm High | C&K | PTS645SM43SMTR92 LFS | 1 |
| SW1 | SW 6P SPST DIP 25mA 24V SMT | CTS | 218-6LPSTR | 1 |
| TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5, TP6, TP7, TP8, TP9, TP10, TP11, TP12, TP13 | Test Point | | | 0 |

TABLE 4 BOM List (5/5)

| Designator | Description | Manufacturer | Mfg Part Number | QTY |
|---------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| U1 | IC REG BUCK ADJ 14A 15TQFN | Renesas | ISL85014FRZ-T7A | 1 |
| U2 | IC REG BUCK ADJUSTABLE 8A 20QFN | Renesas | ISL8018IRAJZ-T7A | 1 |
| U3, U4 | IC REG BUCK ADJUSTABLE 6A 20QFN | Renesas | ISL8016IRAJZ-T | 2 |
| U5 | IC REG BUCK ADJUSTABLE 3A 8DFN | Intersil | ISL80031AFRZ-T7A | 1 |
| U6, U7, U8 | IC REG LINEAR POS ADJ 1A 8-DFN (3x3) | Intersil | ISL80510IRAJZ-T7A | 3 |
| U9 | IC POWER SUPPLY SEQUENCER 24QFN | Renesas | ISL8723IRZ | 1 |
| U10 | Renesas RZ/G2E MCU | Renesas | R8A774C0 | 1 |
| U12, U13, U15 | IC BUF NON-INVERT 5.5V 5TSSOP | TI | 74LVC1G125GW | 3 |
| U14 | IC BUF NON-INVERT 5.5V 5TSSOP | TI | SN74LV1T34DCK | 1 |
| U16 | IC INVERTER SCHMITT 2CH SC70-6 | ON Semiconductor | NC7WP14P6X | 1 |
| U17 | IC QUAD1:2 FET MUX/DEMUX 16TSSOP | TI | SN74CB3Q3257PWR | 1 |
| U18 | IC FLASH 512M SPI 24TFBGA | Winbond | W25M512JVBIQ | 1 |
| U19 | IC USB CONTROLLER 40VQFN | Renesas | uPD720115K8-711-BAK-A | 1 |
| U20 | IC PWR SWITCH N-CHAN 1:2 8SOIC | TI | TPS2042BDR | 1 |
| U21 | Synchronization Management Unit | Renesas | 8A34002E-000NLG | 1 |
| U23 | Integrated 10/100/1000 Mbps Energy Efficient Ethernet Transceiver | Marvell | 88E1512P | 1 |
| U24 | IC GATE AND 1CH 2-INP SC70-5 | TI | SN74AUC1G08DCKR | 1 |
| U25 | IC GATE AND 1CH 2-INP USV | Toshiba | TC7SH08FU | 1 |
| U26 | LEA-6T u-blox 6 timing GPS modules | u-blox | LEA-6T-1-001 | 0 |
| X1 | XTAL OSC XO 125.0000MHZ CMOS SMD | EPSON | SG-210SCH 125.0000ML5 | 1 |
| X2 | XTAL OSC XO 48.0000MHZ CMOS SMD | Kyocera | KC2520K48.0000C1GE00 | 1 |
| X3 | XTAL OSC XO 24.0000MHZ CMOS SMD | Kyocera | KC2520B24.0000C1GE00 | 1 |
| X4 | CRYSTAL 50.0000MHz 8pF 1.6x1.2 SMD | TXC | 8Q50077001 | 1 |
| X5 | TCXO Oscillator 12.8MHz | Connor-Winfield | M100F-012.8M | 1 |
| X6 | CRYSTAL 25.0000MHz 8pF 1.6x1.2 SMD | TXC | 8Q25070009 | 1 |

Board Layout

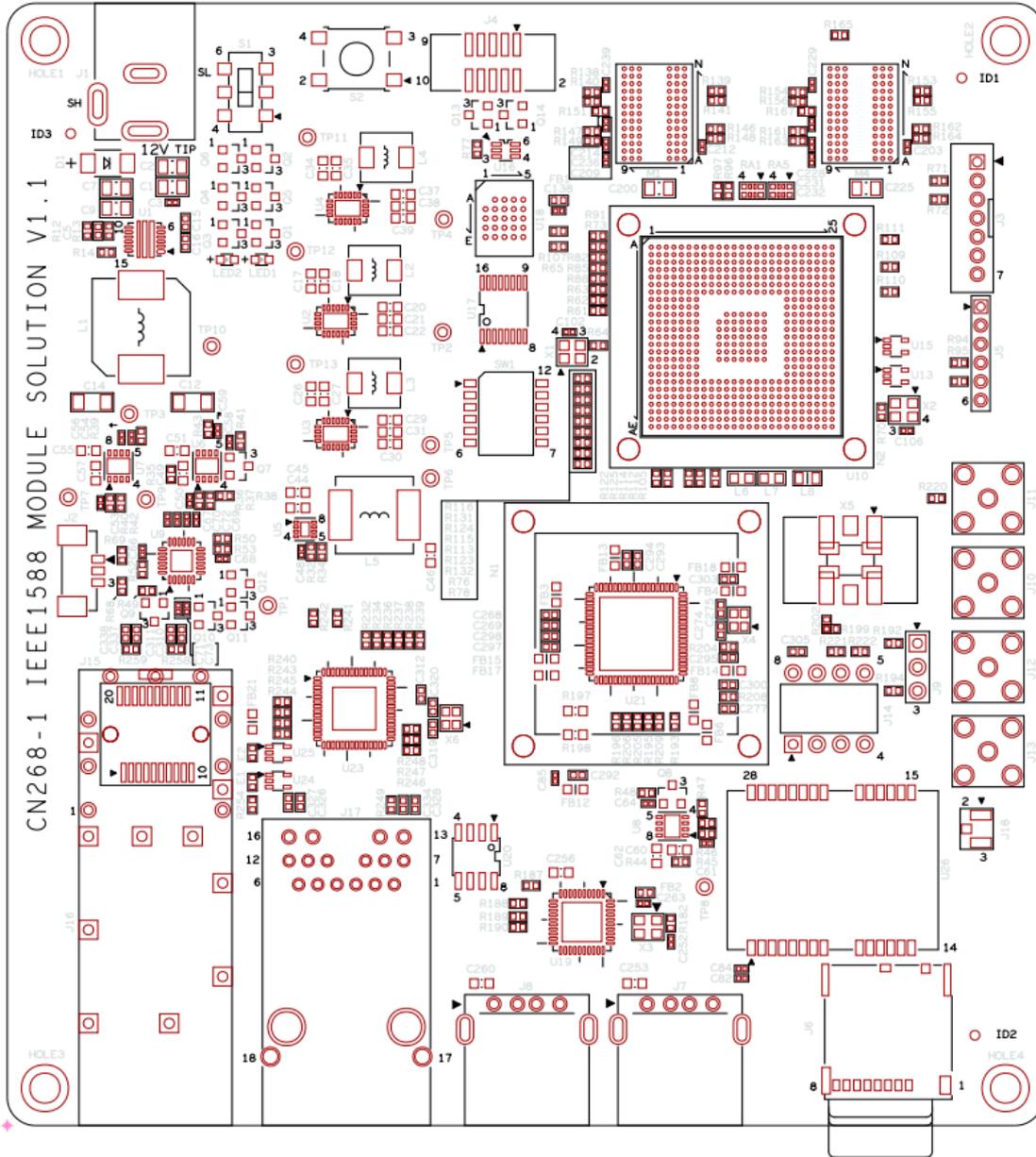


Figure 7 Silkscreen TOP

Revision History

| Rev. | Date | Description | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | Page | Summary |
| 0.1 | Apr. 21, 2021 | — | First edition issued |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

General Precautions in the Handling of Micro processing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Micro processing 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 near 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 micro processing 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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Corporate Headquarters

TOYOSU FORESIA, 3-2-24 Toyosu,

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