RL78 Family

RL78 Microcontroller (RL78 Protocol B) Serial Programming Guide

Introduction

This application note describes the information necessary to develop a flash memory programmer for the RL78 microcontrollers. If the usage does not conform with the descriptions in this document, correct operation is not guaranteed.

Target Device

RL78 Family

Please refer to the following site for target devices compatible with RL78 protocol B.

https://en-support.renesas.com/knowledgeBase/16979203

Contents

1. Flash memory Programming

To rewrite the contents of the internal flash memory of the RL78 family a dedicated flash memory programmer (hereafter referred to as the "programmer") is usually used.

This Application Note explains how to develop a dedicated programmer.

1.1   Overview

The RL78 Family incorporates the dedicated circuit that controls flash memory programming. The programming to the internal flash memory is performed by transmitting/receiving commands between the programmer and the RL78 Family via serial communication.

1.2   Communication Modes

As serial communications for writing the flash memory, single-line UART and dedicated UART communications can be used.

Note that some RL78 products do not support dedicated UART communication. Please check if the TOOLTxD and TOOLRxD pins are equipped with the microcontroller in the "User's Manual Hardware" of the target microcontroller.

1.2.1   Single-Line UART Communications
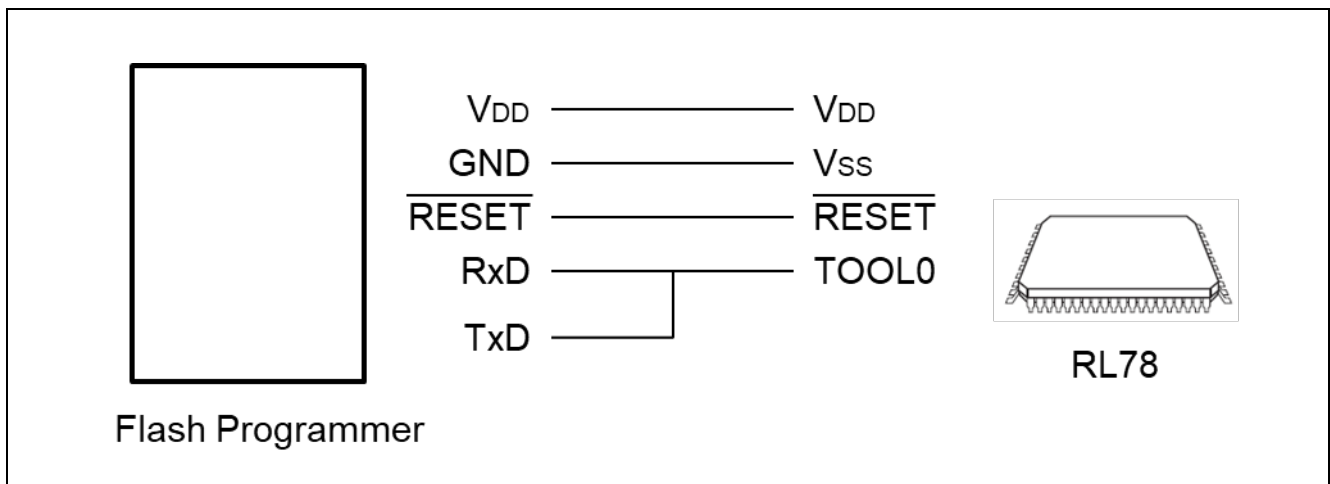
Figure 1   System Outline of Flash Memory Programming (Single-Line UART Communications)

Single-line UART communications use the TOOL0 pin. The following shows the specifications of communications.

Table 1 Single-Line UART Communications Conditions

Item	Descriptions
Baud rate	115,200 bps
Parity bit	Odd parity
Data length	8 bits (LSB first)
Start bit	1 bit
Stop bit	2 bits (programmer → RL78)
	1 bit (RL78 → programmer)
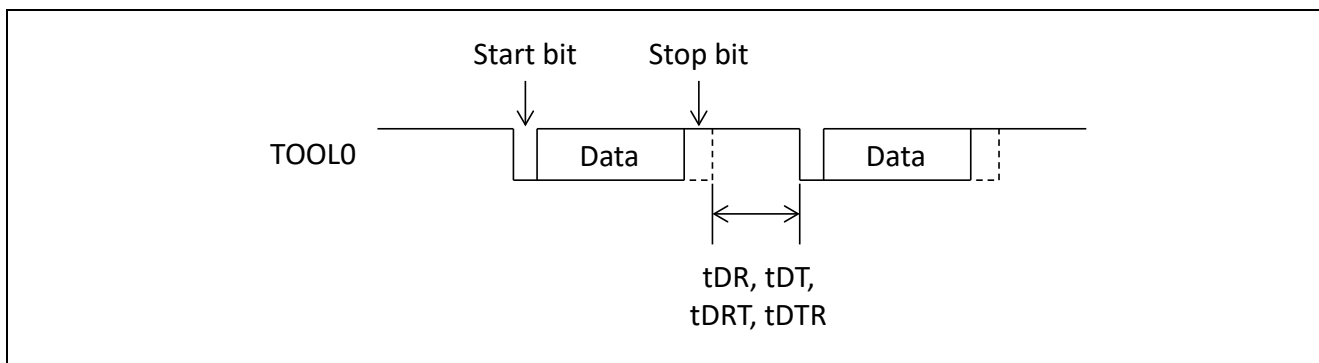
Figure 2   Communication format (Single-Line UART Communications)

Table 2   Communication characteristics (Single-Line UART Communications)

Item	Descriptions	Min	Max
tDR [1]	Data receive interval	104ns [3]	-
tDT [1]	Data transmit interval	104ns	1us [2]
tDRT [1]	Data transmit interval after data received	240ns [3]	1us [2]
tDTR [1]	Data receive interval after data transmitted	104ns [3]	-

Notes: 1. Receive/Transmit operation from the MCU.
2. This value does not include the time of Erase, Program, Verify and CRC process.
3. The programmer must wait this time before transmitting a data.

1.2.2   Dedicated UART Communications
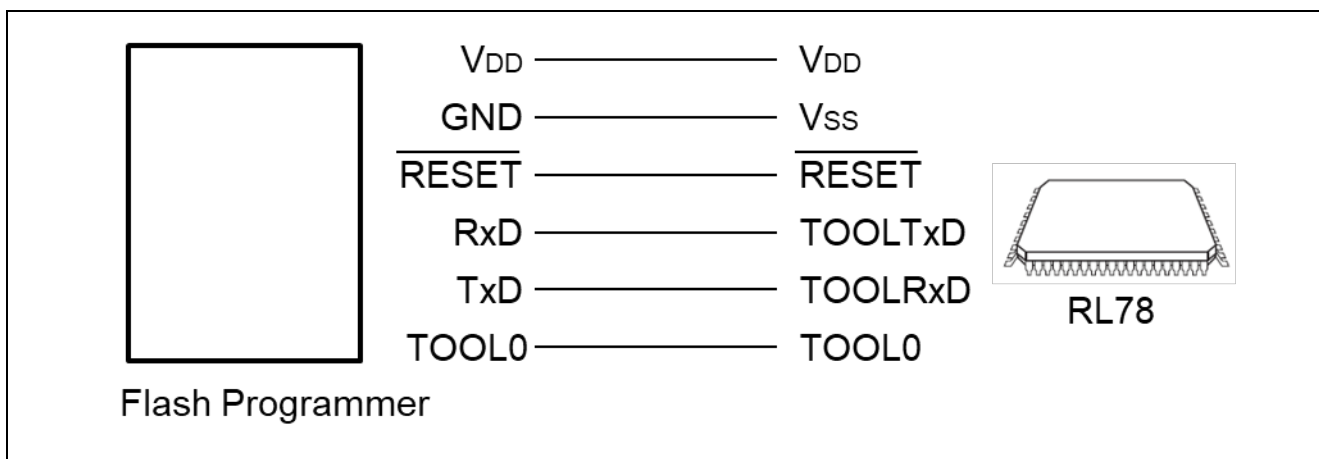
**Figure 3   System Outline of Flash Memory Programming (Dedicated UART Communications)**

In dedicated UART communication, the RL78 receives mode setting 1-byte data command from the TOOL0 pin, and after sending ACK, the TOOLTxD and TOOLRxD pins are used.

Remark: The TOOL0 pin of the flash programmer can be omitted. By connecting the TxD pin of the flash programmer to the TOOLRxD pin and TOOL0 pin of the RL78 with a wired OR, it is possible to send mode setting 1-byte data to the TOOL0 pin of the RL78 and send data to the TOOLRxD pin of RL78.

Table 3   Dedicated UART Communications Conditions

Item	Descriptions
Baud rate	115,200 bps
Parity bit	Odd parity
Data length	8 bits (LSB first)
Start bit	1 bit
Stop bit	2 bits (programmer → RL78) 1 bit (RL78 → programmer)
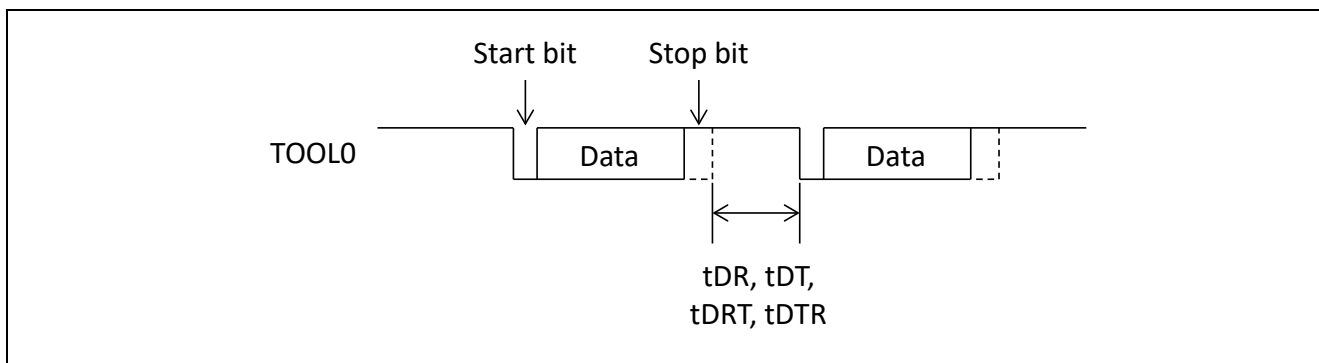
Figure 4   Communication format (Dedicated UART Communications)

Table 4   Communication characteristics (Dedicated UART Communications)

Item	Descriptions	Min	Max
tDR [1]	Data receive interval	104ns [3]	-
tDT [1]	Data transmit interval	104ns	1us [2]
tDRT [1]	Data transmit interval after data received	240ns [3]	1us [2]
tDTR [1]	Data receive interval after data transmitted	104ns [3]	-

Notes: 1. Receive/Transmit operation from the MCU.
     2. This value does not include the time of Erase, Program, Internal verify and CRC process.
     3. The programmer has to wait this time before transmitting a data.

1.3   Command and Status List

The flash memory in the RL78 has functions to rewrite flash memory. The programmer sends a command that controls these functions to the RL78 and operates the flash memory while checking the response status returned from the RL78.

1.3.1   Command List

The commands used by the programmer and their functions are listed below.

Table 5 List of Command codes

Command Number	Command Name	Function
3AH	Mode setting 1-byte data (Single-line UART)	Entries the flash memory programming mode in single-line UART communications.
00H Note	Mode setting 1-byte data (Dedicated UART)	Entries the flash memory programming mode in dedicated UART communications.
53H	CRC check (Code flash memory)	Calculates the CRC checksums of the code flash memory.
54H Note	CRC check (Data flash memory)	Calculates the CRC checksums of the data flash memory.
60H	Write after erase (Code flash memory)	Erases the entire flash memory and writes the target data to the flash memory.
63H Note	Write after erase (Data flash memory)	Erases the entire flash memory and writes the target data to the flash memory.

Note: Not supported except RL78/G10, RL78/G1M, and RL78/G1N

1.3.2   Status List

The following table lists the status codes the programmer receives from the RL78 MCU.

Table 6 List of Status codes

Status Code	Status	Descriptions
04H	Command number error	An unsupported command was received
06H	ACK	Normal reply
36H	ACK	Normal reply
		When data flash-mounted products set to flash memory programming mode, only the first ACK returns 36H
15H	NACK	Negative acknowledgment
1AH	Erase error	Erase error
1BH Note	Blank error / Verify error	Blank error / Internal verify error
1CH	Write error	Write error

Note : Not supported except RL78/G10, RL78/G1M, and RL78/G1N

1.4   Power-on Target Power Supply and Setting Flash Memory Programming Mode

To rewrite the contents of the flash memory with the programmer, the RL78 MCU must first be set to the flash memory programming mode (serial programming mode). The command number of "Mode setting one-byte data" is described in Table 5 List of Command".

For the detail of the Flash Memory Programming mode, refer to "Flash memory programming mode" in the chapter "FLASH MEMORY" of " User's Manual: Hardware" for the target MCU.
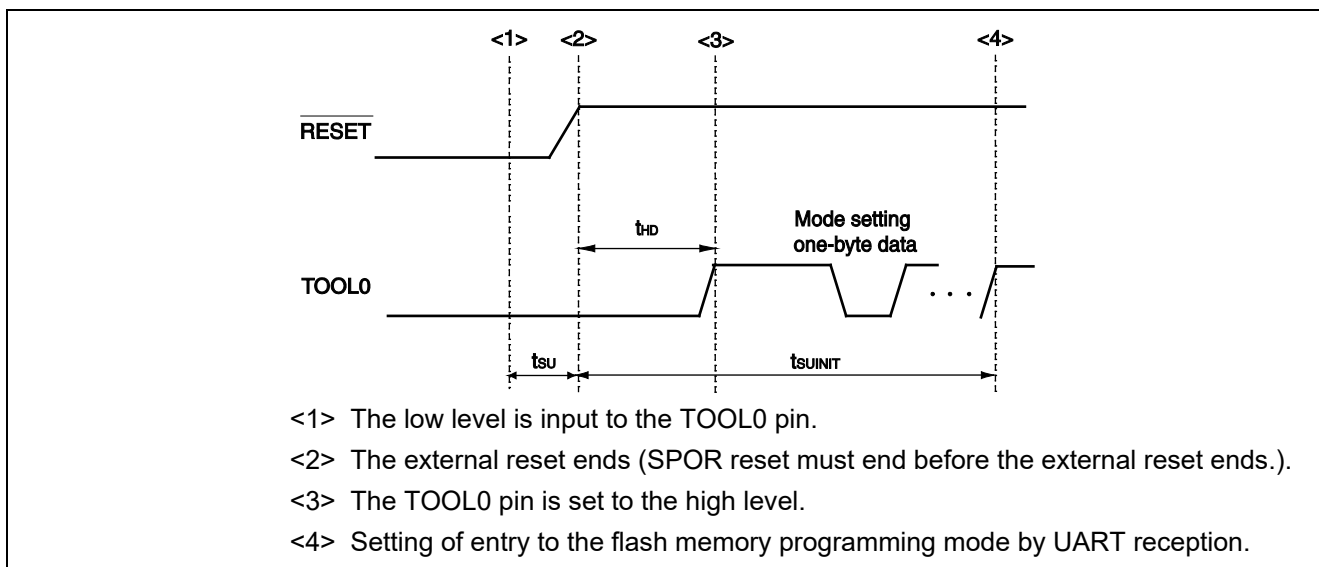

<1> The low level is input to the TOOL0 pin.

<2> The external reset ends (SPOR reset must end before the external reset ends.).

<3> The TOOL0 pin is set to the high level.

<4> Setting of entry to the flash memory programming mode by UART reception.

Figure 5   Setting Flash Memory Programming Mode

Table 7   Timing to enter the flash memory programming mode

記号	Description	Min	Max
tSUINIT	The amount of time to elapse after the external reset is released until the initial communication settings are complete	—	100 [ms]
tSU	The amount of time to elapse after the TOOL0 pin is placed at the low level until the external reset is released	10 [us]	—
tHD	The amount of time to retain the TOOL0 pin at the low level after the external reset is released	1 [ms]	—

1.5   Shutting Down Target Power Supply

After each command execution is completed, shut down the power supply to the target after setting the RESET pin to low level, as shown below. Set other pins to Hi-Z when shutting down the power supply to the target.

Note: Shutting down the power supply and inputting a reset during command processing are prohibited.
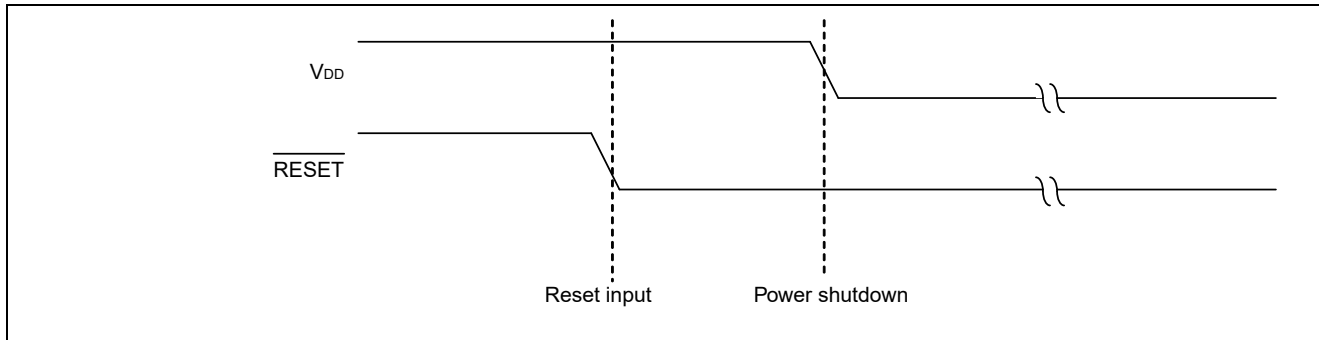
Figure 6   Timing for Terminating Flash Memory Programming Mode

2. Command Execution Flow

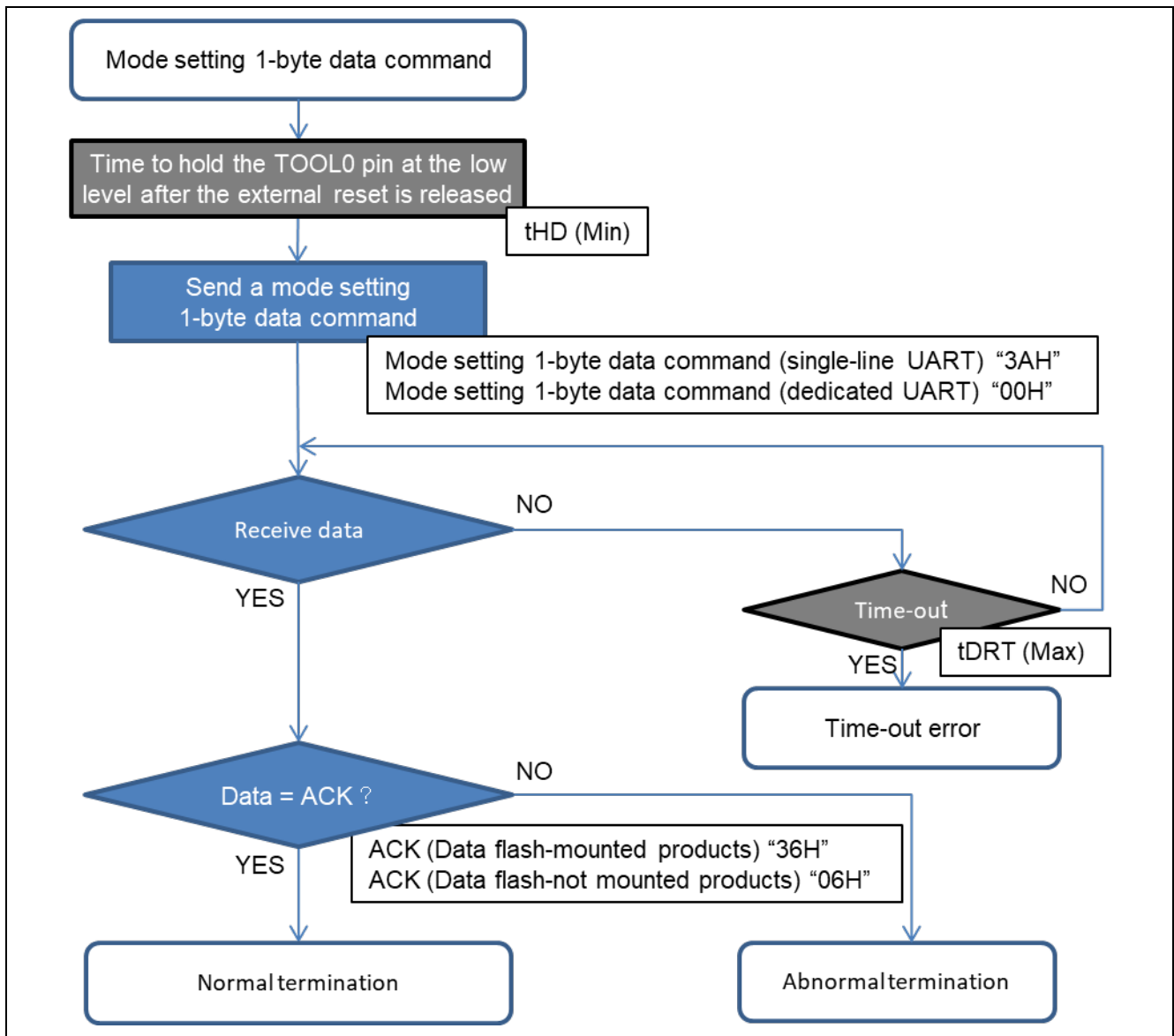### 2.1 Mode setting 1-byte data command

Figure 7   Mode setting 1-byte data command

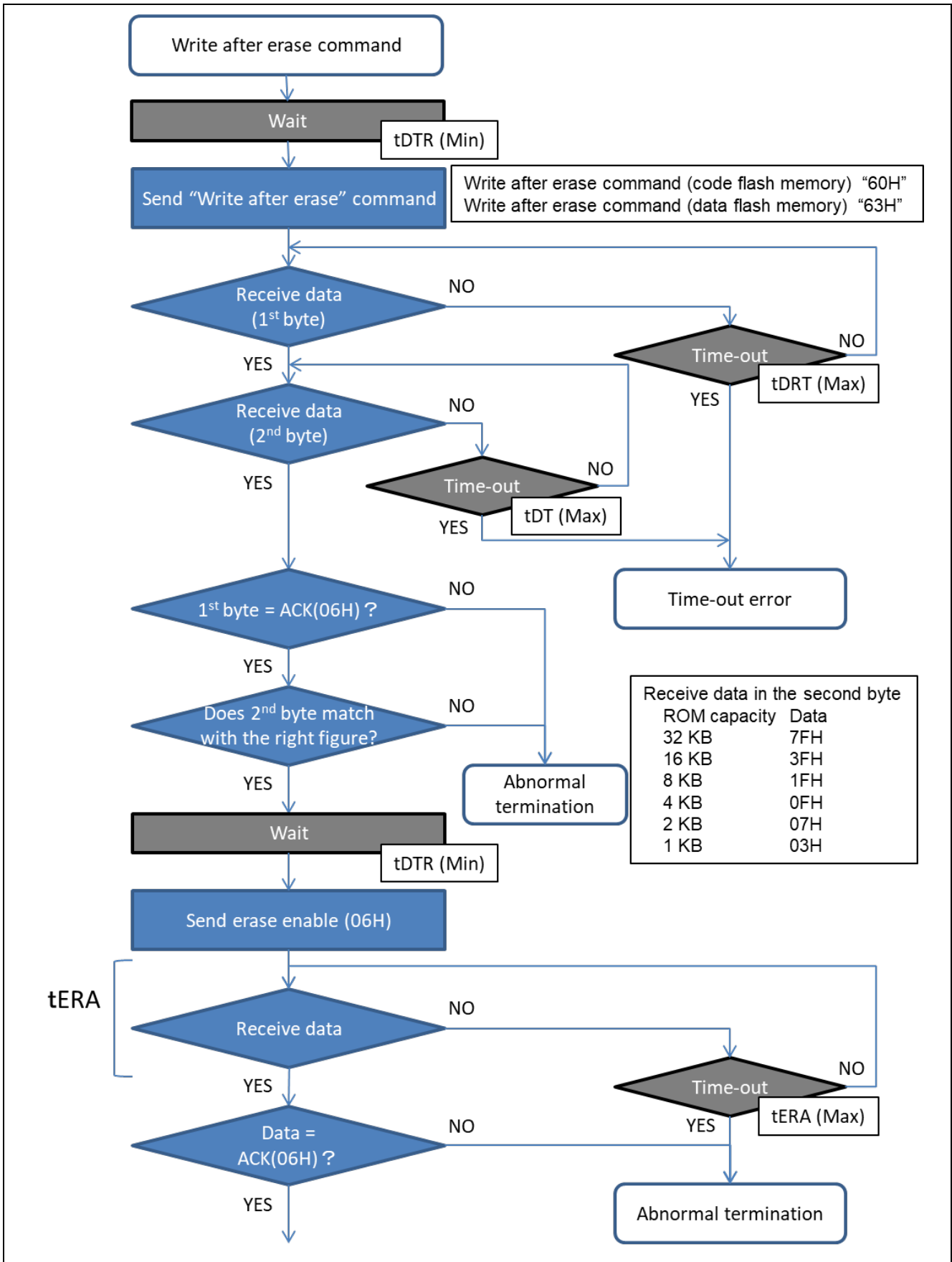## 2.2 Write after erase command

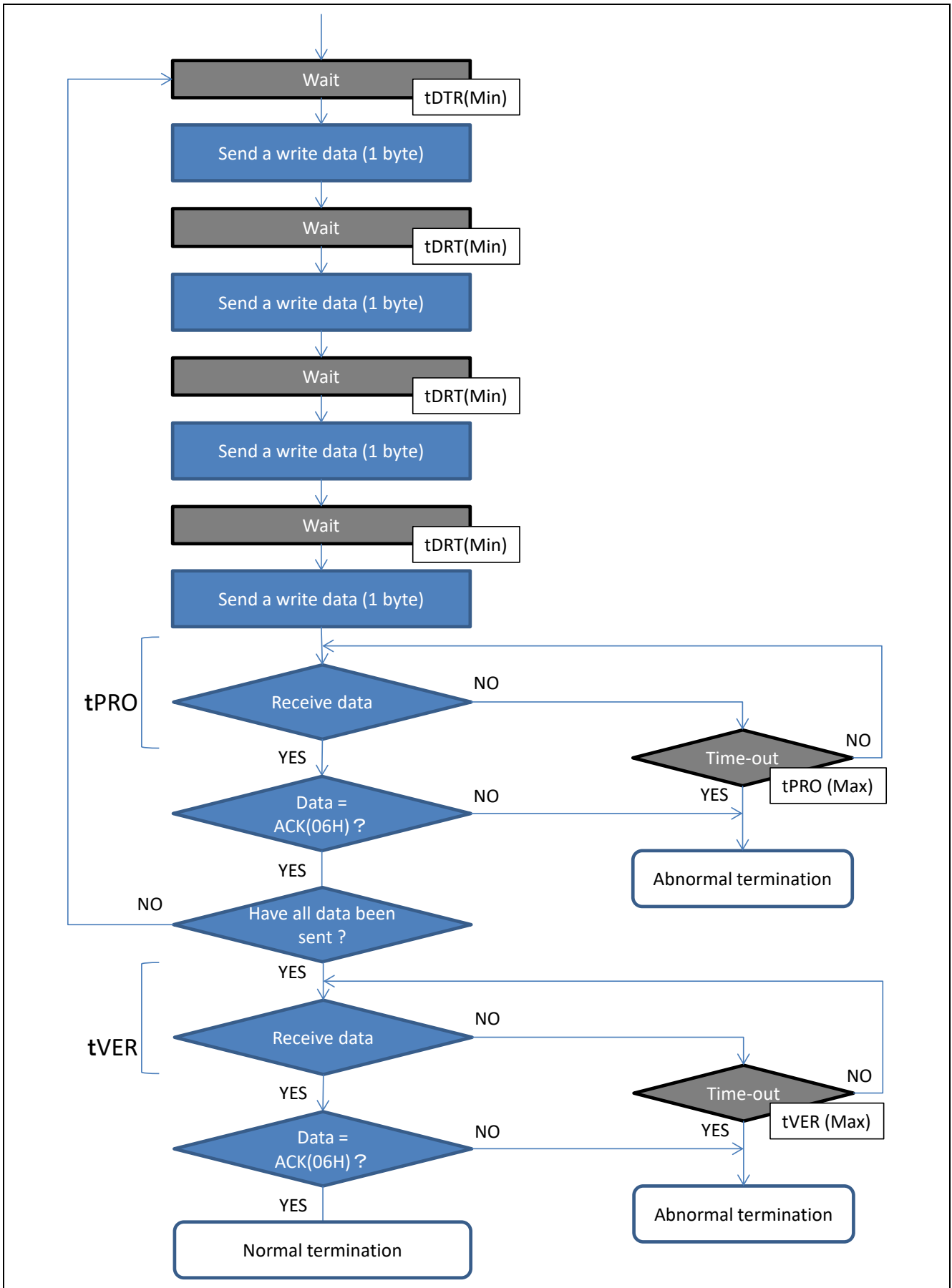

Figure 8 Write after erase command (1 of 2)

Figure 9   Write after erase command (2 of 2)
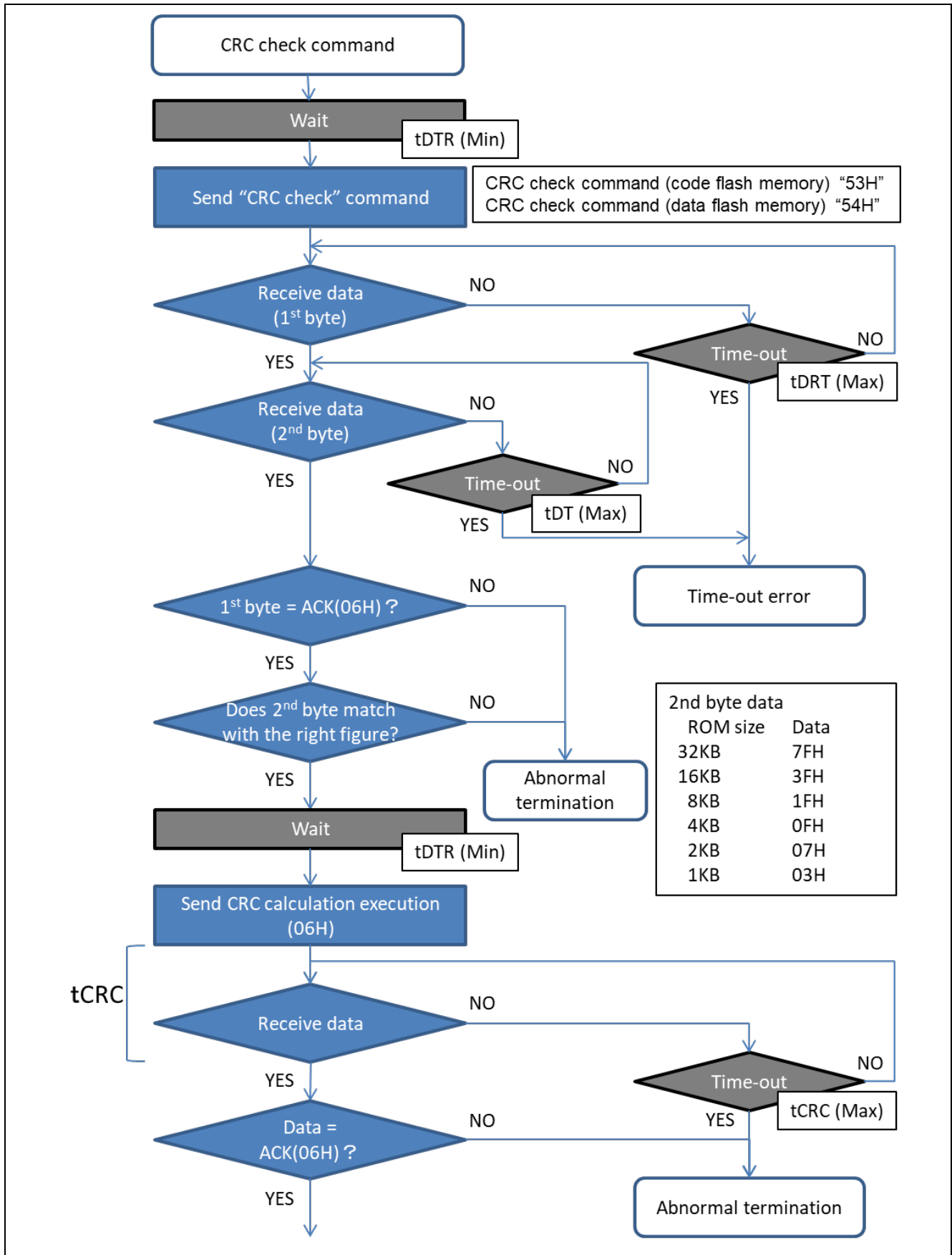
2.3 CRC check command

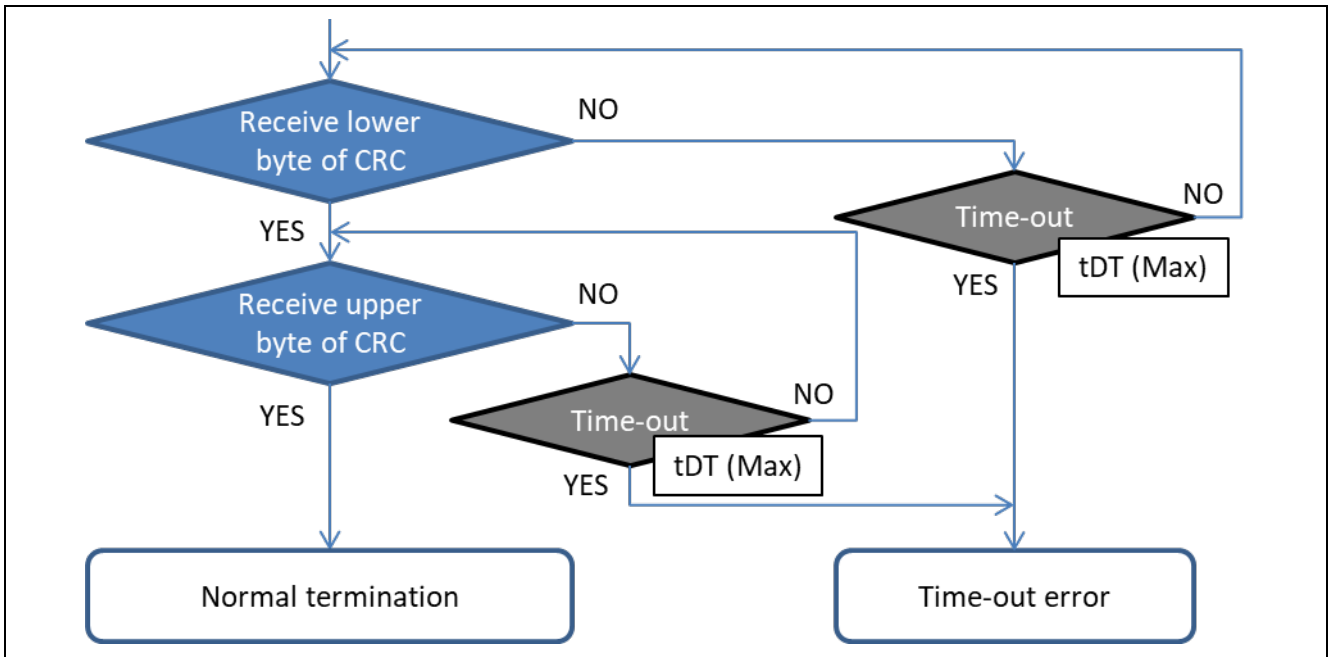**Figure 10   CRC check command (1 of 2)**

Figure 11   CRC check command (2 of 2)

```
/* The generator polynomial used for this table is: */
/* x^16+x^12+x^5+x^0 according to CCITT-16 standard. */
/* Binary: 0x1021 */
const uint16_t CRC16_Tab [256]= {
        0x0000,0x1021,0x2042,0x3063,0x4084,0x50A5,0x60C6,0x70E7,
        0x8108,0x9129,0xA14A,0xB16B,0xC18C,0xD1AD,0xE1CE,0xF1EF,
        0x1231,0x0210,0x3273,0x2252,0x52B5,0x4294,0x72F7,0x62D6,
        0x9339,0x8318,0xB37B,0xA35A,0xD3BD,0xC39C,0xF3FF,0xE3DE,
        0x2462,0x3443,0x0420,0x1401,0x64E6,0x74C7,0x44A4,0x5485,
        0xA56A,0xB54B,0x8528,0x9509,0xE5EE,0xF5CF,0xC5AC,0xD58D,
        0x3653,0x2672,0x1611,0x0630,0x76D7,0x66F6,0x5695,0x46B4,
        0xB75B,0xA77A,0x9719,0x8738,0xF7DF,0xE7FE,0xD79D,0xC7BC,
        0x48C4,0x58E5,0x6886,0x78A7,0x0840,0x1861,0x2802,0x3823,
        0xC9CC,0xD9ED,0xE98E,0xF9AF,0x8948,0x9969,0xA90A,0xB92B,
        0x5AF5,0x4AD4,0x7AB7,0x6A96,0x1A71,0x0A50,0x3A33,0x2A12,
        0xDBFD,0xCBDC,0xFBBF,0xEB9E,0x9B79,0x8B58,0xBB3B,0xAB1A,
        0x6CA6,0x7C87,0x4CE4,0x5CC5,0x2C22,0x3C03,0x0C60,0x1C41,
        0xEDAE,0xFD8F,0xCDEC,0xDDCD,0xAD2A,0xBD0B,0x8D68,0x9D49,
        0x7E97,0x6EB6,0x5ED5,0x4EF4,0x3E13,0x2E32,0x1E51,0x0E70,
        0xFF9F,0xEFBE,0xDFDD,0xCFFC,0xBF1B,0xAF3A,0x9F59,0x8F78,
        0x9188,0x81A9,0xB1CA,0xA1EB,0xD10C,0xC12D,0xF14E,0xE16F,
        0x1080,0x00A1,0x30C2,0x20E3,0x5004,0x4025,0x7046,0x6067,
        0x83B9,0x9398,0xA3FB,0xB3DA,0xC33D,0xD31C,0xE37F,0xF35E,
        0x02B1,0x1290,0x22F3,0x32D2,0x4235,0x5214,0x6277,0x7256,
        0xB5EA,0xA5CB,0x95A8,0x8589,0xF56E,0xE54F,0xD52C,0xC50D,
        0x34E2,0x24C3,0x14A0,0x0481,0x7466,0x6447,0x5424,0x4405,
        0xA7DB,0xB7FA,0x8799,0x97B8,0xE75F,0xF77E,0xC71D,0xD73C,
        0x26D3,0x36F2,0x0691,0x16B0,0x6657,0x7676,0x4615,0x5634,
        0xD94C,0xC96D,0xF90E,0xE92F,0x99C8,0x89E9,0xB98A,0xA9AB,
        0x5844,0x4865,0x7806,0x6827,0x18C0,0x08E1,0x3882,0x28A3,
        0xCB7D,0xDB5C,0xEB3F,0xFB1E,0x8BF9,0x9BD8,0xABBB,0xBB9A,
        0x4A75,0x5A54,0x6A37,0x7A16,0x0AF1,0x1AD0,0x2AB3,0x3A92,
        0xFD2E,0xED0F,0xDD6C,0xCD4D,0xBDAA,0xAD8B,0x9DE8,0x8DC9,
        0x7C26,0x6C07,0x5C64,0x4C45,0x3CA2,0x2C83,0x1CE0,0x0CC1,
        0xEF1F,0xFF3E,0xCF5D,0xDF7C,0xAF9B,0xBFBA,0x8FD9,0x9FF8,
        0x6E17,0x7E36,0x4E55,0x5E74,0x2E93,0x3EB2,0x0ED1,0x1EF0
};

uint16_t CalcMemoryCRC16 (uint32_t address, uint32_t length)
{
        uint32_t i, rd_ptr;
        uint16_t crc_accum;
        uint8_t byte, data [4];
        crc_accum= 0x0000; /* Init Pattern */
        for (i= 0, rd_ptr= 0; i < length; i++)
        {
                /* Check flash read buffer and fill if needed */
                if (rd_ptr == 0)
                {
                        Memory_Read (address, 4, data);
                        rd_ptr= 4;
                        address+= 4;
                }
                byte= (crc_accum >> 8) ^ data [--rd_ptr];
                crc_accum= (crc_accum << 8) ^ CRC16_Tab [byte];
        }
        return crc_accum;
}
```

Figure 12   16 bits CRC calculation algorithm

2.4   Command characteristics

Table 8   Command characteristics

Item	Descriptions	Min	Max
tERA	Erase time	-	208 + 6 x N [ms]
tPRO	Programming time	-	1 [ms]
tVER	Verify time	-	1.1 x N [ms]
tCRC	CRC calculation time	-	14 x N [us]

Notes: "N" is memory size [KB].

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	**Summary**
1.00	Jun. 30, 2022	-	First edition issued
2.00	Aug. 10,2022	1	Corrected description of introduction
		1	Add Target Device description
		3	Add explanation of Communication Modes
		4	Corrected description of dedicated UART communication and added Remarks
		6	Corrected explanation of status code 36H
		9	Integrated Command Execution Flow for single-line UART communication and dedicated UART communication
		9	Added mode setting 1-byte data command in Command Execution Flow
		10	Corrected the ACK value in the first byte of the write after erase command
		12	Corrected the ACK value in the first byte of CRC check command

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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

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