

## RA2E2 Group

# **RA2E2 HS3001 Sensor Device Example**

## Introduction

This document describes a Renesas microcontroller RA2E2 application for an HS3001 sensor device using the RA2E2 Fast Prototyping Board.

## **Target Device**

## RA2E2

When applying the sample program covered in this document to another microcomputer, modify the program according to the specifications for the target microcomputer and conduct an extensive evaluation of the modified program.

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## 1. Description

#### 1.1 Abstract

The HS3001 sensor device sample is a precision digital sensor featuring indoor temperature, humidity using the RA2E2 Fast Prototyping Board.

The RA2E2 Fast Prototyping Board comes equipped with a high-performance RA2E2 microcontroller and is an evaluation board specialized for prototype development for a variety of applications. It has a built-in emulator circuit that is equivalent to an E2 emulator Lite so you can write/debug programs without additional tools. In addition, with Arduino Uno and Pmod™ interfaces included standard and through-hole access to all pins of the microcontroller, and so on, it has high expandability.

The HS3001 is a highly-accurate, fully-calibrated relative humidity and temperature sensor. The high accuracy, fast measurement response time, and long-term stability, along with the small package size, makes the HS3001 ideal for a wide number of applications from portable to harsh environments. An integrated calibration and temperature compensation logic provides fully corrected RH and T values via a standard I<sup>2</sup>C output. The measured data is internally corrected and compensated for accurate operation over a wide range of temperature and humidity levels—user calibration is not required.

## 1.2 Specifications and Main Technical Parameters

#### **Table 1. Technical Parameters**

Parameter	Value	
Power Supply	USB power supply (5 V)	
Operating Voltage (MCU)	3.3 V	
Operating Temperature	Ambient temperature	

#### 1.2.1 Specifications

-	
Function	Detect indoor humidity and temperature with US082-HS3001EVZ.

#### 2. RA2E2 Microcontroller

## 2.1 RA2E2 Block Diagram

Figure 1 shows the block diagram of RA2E2 (24-pin products).

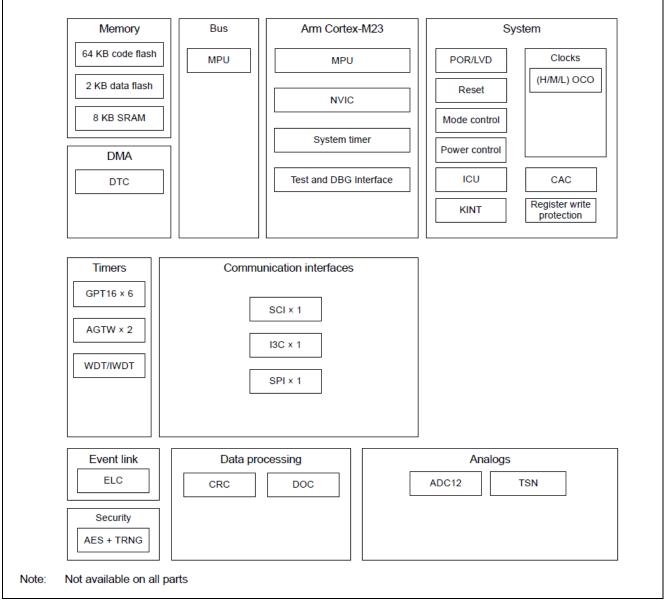


Figure 1. RA2E2 Block Diagram

## 2.2 Key Features

- Arm Cortex-M23 Core
  - Armv8-M architecture
  - Maximum operating frequency: 48 MHz
  - Arm Memory Protection Unit (Arm MPU) with 8 regions
  - Debug and Trace: DWT, FPB, CoreSight™ MTB-M23
  - CoreSight Debug Port: SW-DP
- Memory
  - Up to 64-KB code flash memory
  - 2-KB data flash memory (100,000 program/erase (P/E) cycles)
  - 8-KB SRAM
  - Memory protection units

- 128-bit unique ID
- Connectivity
  - Serial Communications Interface (SCI) x 1
    - Asynchronous interfaces
    - 8-bit clock synchronous interface
    - Simple IIC
    - Simple SPI
    - Smart card interface
  - Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) x 1
  - I3C bus interface (I3C) x 1
- Analog
  - 12-bit A/D Converter (ADC12)
  - Temperature Sensor (TSN)
- Timers
  - General PWM Timer 16-bit (GPT16) x 6
  - Low Power Asynchronous General Purpose Timer (AGTW) x 2
  - Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Safety
  - SRAM parity error check
  - Flash area protection
  - ADC self-diagnosis function
  - Clock Frequency Accuracy Measurement Circuit (CAC)
  - Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) calculator
  - Data Operation Circuit (DOC)
  - Port Output Enable for GPT (POEG)
  - Independent Watchdog Timer (IWDT)
  - GPIO readback level detection
  - Register write protection
  - Illegal memory access detection
- Security and Encryption
  - AES128/256
  - True Random Number Generator (TRNG)
- System and Power Management
  - Low power modes
  - Event Link Controller (ELC)
  - Data Transfer Controller (DTC)
  - Key Interrupt Function (KINT)
  - Power-on reset
  - Low Voltage Detection (LVD) with voltage settings
- Human Machine Interface (HMI)
  - AES128/256
  - True Random Number Generator (TRNG)
- Multiple Clock Sources
  - High-speed on-chip oscillator (HOCO) (24/32/48/64 MHz)
  - Middle-speed on-chip oscillator (MOCO) (8 MHz)
  - Low-speed on-chip oscillator (LOCO) (32.768 kHz)

- Clock trim function for HOCO/MOCO/LOCO
- IWDT-dedicated on-chip oscillator (15 kHz)
- Clock out support
- Up to 20 pins for general I/O ports
  - 5-V tolerance, open drain, input pull-up
- Operating Voltage
  - VCC: 1.6 to 5.5 V
- Operating Temperature and Packages
  - Ta =  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+85^{\circ}$ C
    - 24-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
    - 20-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
    - 16-pin WLCSP (1.84 mm × 1.87 mm, 0.4 mm pitch)
  - Ta =  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+105^{\circ}$ C
    - 24-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
    - 20-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
    - 16-pin WLCSP (1.84 mm × 1.87 mm, 0.4 mm pitch)
  - Ta =  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+125^{\circ}$ C
    - 24-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
    - 20-pin HWQFN (4 mm × 4 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)
    - 16-pin WLCSP (1.84 mm × 1.87 mm, 0.4 mm pitch)

## 2.3 Pin Assignments

Figure 2.2 shows the pin assignments of RA2E2 (24-pin products).

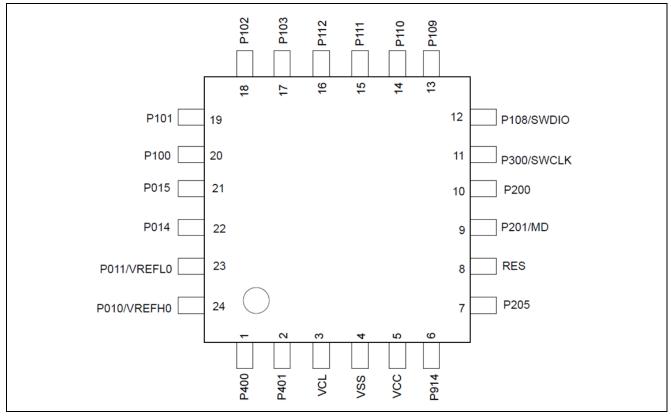


Figure 2. RA2E2 (24-pin products) Pin Assignments

## 3. System Outline

## 3.1 Principle Introduction

The HS3001 Sensor Device uses an RA2E2 microcontroller and a digital temperature & humidity sensor. Users can check the sensing data through **e2 studio -> Window -> Show View -> Expressions** after the MCU (RA2E2) detects the indoor temperature/humidity. Figure 3 shows the system composition. Figure 4 shows the RA2E2 FPB PMOD Interface. Figure 5 shows the connection of RA2E2 FPB and Relative Humidity Sensor Pmod<sup>™</sup> Board (US082-HS3001EVZ).

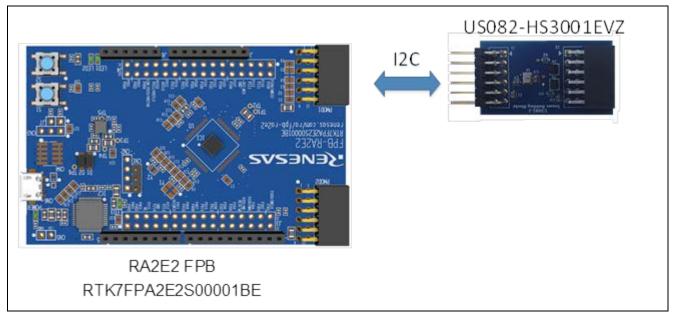


Figure 3. System Composition

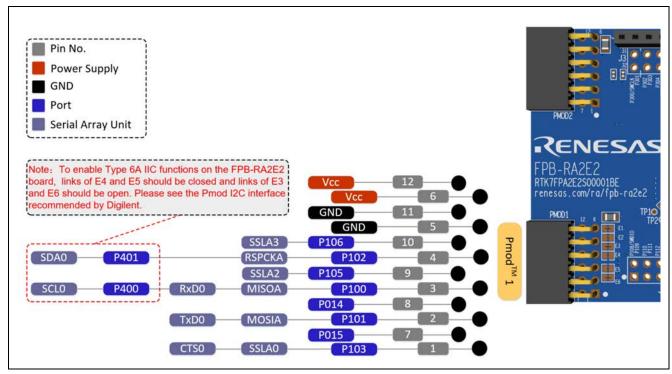


Figure 4. RA2E2 FPB PMOD Interface

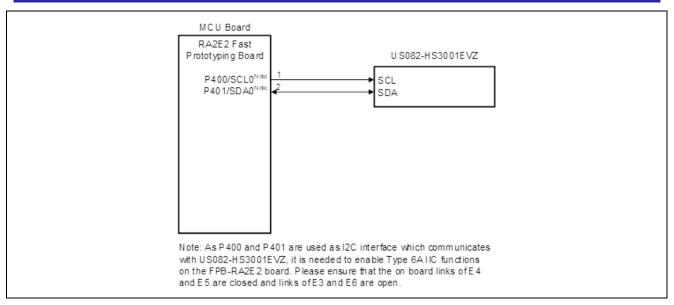


Figure 5. Connection of RA2E2 FPB and US082-HS3001EVZ

### 3.2 Peripheral Functions to be Used

Table 2 lists the peripheral functions to be used and their usage.

Table 2. Peripheral Functions to be Used

Peripheral Function	Usage	
I2C	Get data (temperature, humidity) from the sensors	

#### 3.3 Pins to be Used

Table 3 lists the pins to be used and their function.

Table 3. Pins to be Used

Pin Name	Description
P400/SCL0	Clock signal: Communicate with sensor (HS3001) through I2C-bus
P401/SDA0	Data signal: Communicate with sensor (HS3001) through I2C-bus
VDD Power supply voltage	
GND Ground	

## 3.4 Operating Instructions

- 1. Once powered on, the system begins to initialize.
- 2. After initialization, the MCU (RA2E2) starts to get the sensor measurement result.
- 3. The MCU (RA2E2) starts the next measurement.

#### 4. Hardware

This section describes how the RA2E2 Fast Prototyping Board measures the temperature and humidity via US082-HS3001EVZ.

For the details of US082-HS3001EVZ, please refer to the following link:

 $\frac{https://www.renesas.com/jp/en/products/sensor-products/humidity-sensors/us082-hs3001evz-relative-humidity-sensor-pmod-board-renesas-quick-connect-iot}{}$ 

Figure 6 shows the hardware composition. Figure 7 shows the RA2E2 FPB Board Layout (Top Side).



Figure 6. Hardware Composition

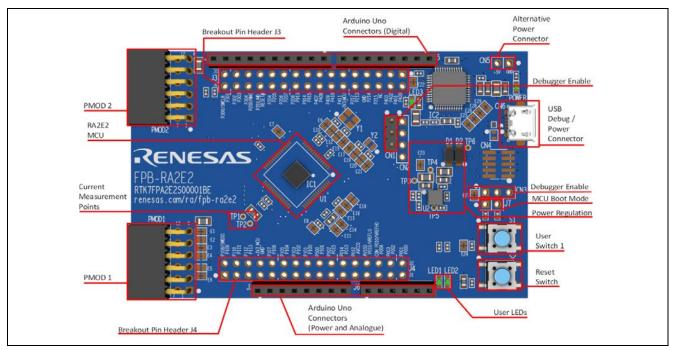


Figure 7. RA2E2 FPB Board Layout (Top Side)

#### 4.1 Schematics

Figure 8 shows the schematic of US082-HS3001EVZ via RA2E2 FPB Pmod1 connector.

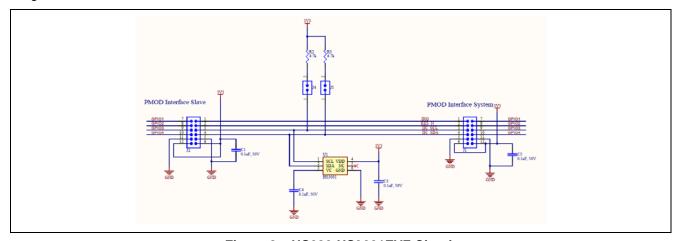


Figure 8. US082-HS3001EVZ Circuit

### 5. Software

## **5.1 Integrated Development Environment**

The sample code described in this chapter has been checked under the conditions listed in the Table 4.

**Table 4. Operation Check Conditions** 

Item	Description		
Board	FPB-RA2E2		
Device	RA2E2 (R7FA2E2A72DNK)		
Operating frequency	High-speed on-chip oscillator (HOCO) clock: 48 MHz		
	System clock (ICLK): 48 MHz		
	Peripheral module clock B (PCLKB): 24 MHz		
	Peripheral module clock D (PCLKD): 48 MHz		
Operating voltage	3.3 V		
Integrated development environment (e2 studio)	e <sup>2</sup> studio 2022-04		
FSP	3.8.0 from Renesas Electronics Corp.		
Toolchain (GCC ARM	10.3.1.20210824		
Embedded)			
Project type	Flat		
HS3001 Lib	HS300X Temperature/Humidity Sensor (rm_hs300x)		

## **5.2 Operation Outline**

The tasks of the entire system are listed as follows:

#### 1. Reset / Initialization

When the system is powered on, it will enter the initialization operation. HS3001 is initialized. Then I2C0 will be initialized.

## 2. Measurement mode

After initialization, the MCU starts to get the sensor measurement results.

You can watch the measurement results through the **Expressions** window.

🗸 🏤 g_sensors_data	sensors_t	{}
(x)= HS3001_status	fsp_err_t	FSP_SUCCESS
✓	hs3001_data_t	{}
(x)= temp_raw	uint16_t	0
(x)= temperature_C	double	28.489999771118164
(x)= temperature_F	double	0
(x)= humidity_raw	uint16_t	0
(x)= humidity	double	26.649999618530273
(x)= ZMOD4450_4410_status	fsp_err_t	FSP_SUCCESS
> 🏉 ZMOD4450_4410_data	zmod4450_4410_data_t	{}

Figure 9. Expression Window in e<sup>2</sup> studio

## 5.3 Flow Chart

## 5.3.1 Main Processing

Figure 10 shows the flowchart for main processing routine.

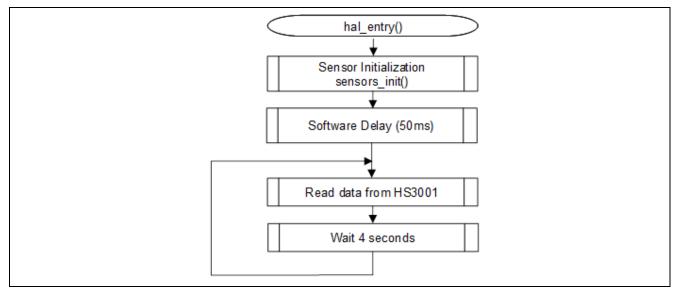


Figure 10. Main Processing

## 5.4 File Composition

The file composition is shown as follows.

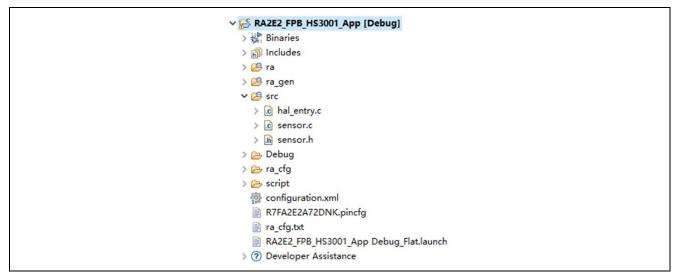


Figure 11. File Composition

## 6. How to Add Sensor Middleware using FSP in e<sup>2</sup> Studio

- 1. Launch e<sup>2</sup> studio.
- 2. Create a new project.

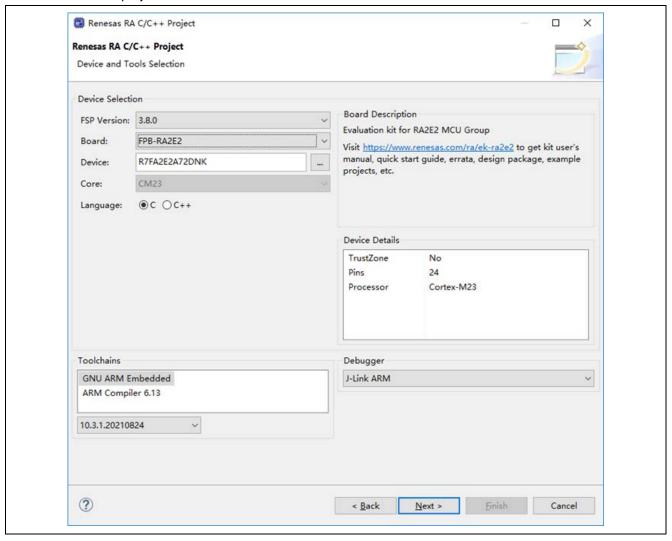


Figure 12. Create a New Project

3. Add HS3001 sensor middleware to the Stacks tabbed page.

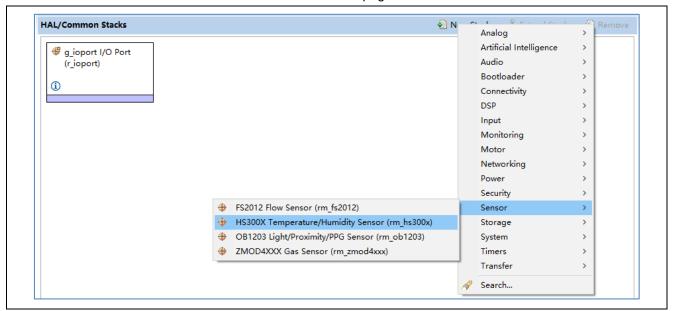


Figure 13. Add to Stacks Tab

4. Add the r\_iic\_master or r\_sci\_i2c according to the specifications of the target board.

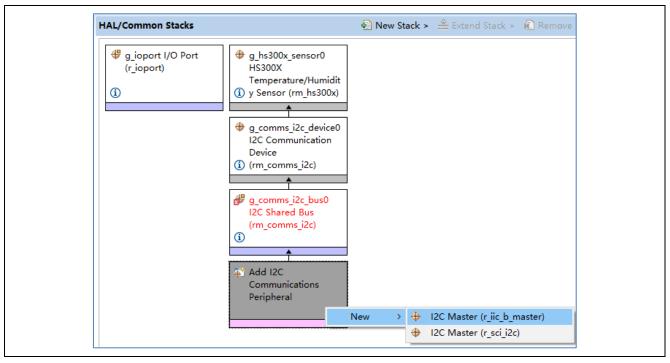


Figure 14. Add r\_iic\_master or \_r\_sci\_i2c

5. Set the pins to be used.

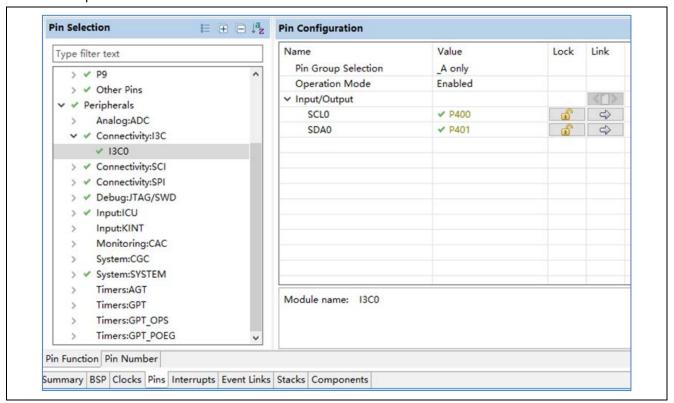


Figure 15. Add Pins to be Used

6. Set the properties of the I2C master driver according to the specifications of the target board.

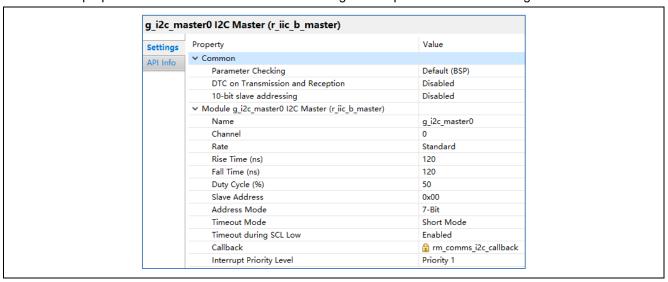


Figure 16. Set Properties of I2C Master Driver

## 7. How to Build the Project and Observe the Results of Sensor

- 1. Launch e<sup>2</sup> studio.
- 2. Click File from the display menu and select Import.
- 3. The Import window is displayed. Select Existing Projects into Workplace and click Next.
- 4. In the Select archive file form, select the project file RA2E2\_FPB\_HS3001\_App.zip. After selection, confirm that the specified project is displayed in **Project** and click **Finish**. Then the **Import** window is closed.
- 5. Right click on the project displayed on the Project Explorer and select Build Project to start building.
- 6. Right click on the project and select **Debug As > Renesas GDB Hardware Debugging** to start debugging the project.
- 7. Double click **Resume** from the displayed menu to start running.
- 8. In the **Expressions** window, add the g\_sensors\_data variable and set **Enable Real-time Refresh** when right clicking on this variable. Then user can observe the results of HS3001 sensor device.

## 8. Sample Code

The sample code is available on the Renesas Electronics Website.

#### 9. Reference Documents

The latest versions of the documents are available on the Renesas Electronics Website.)

- RA2E2 Fast Prototyping Board (R20UT4956)
- RA2E2 User's Manual: Hardware (R01UH0919)
- RA Family HS300x Sample Application (R01AN5897)

The latest information can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics Website.)

• Technical Updates/Technical News

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Visit the following vanity URLs to learn about key elements of the RA family, download components and related documentation, and get support.

RA Product Information <a href="https://www.renesas.com/ra">www.renesas.com/ra</a>
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# **Revision History**

		Descript	ion
Rev.	Date	Page	Summary
1.00	Apr.30.22	_	First release
1.01	Aug.24.22	12	Modified version of Toolchain (GCC ARM Embedded), updated the sample project.
		18	Modified the contents of Chapter 7.

# 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 quaranteed.

8. Differences between products

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