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## RL78/G14 Group

R01AN5501EC0100

Rev.1.00

### Indoor Sensors Device Sample CC-RL

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July 18, 2020

#### Introduction

This document describes a Renesas microcontroller RL78/G14 application (CC-RL) for an Indoor Sensors Device using the RL78/G14 Fast Prototyping Board.

#### Target Device

RL78/G14

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 Indoor Sensors Device Sample (CC-RL) is a precision digital indoor sensor featuring temperature, humidity and indoor air quality using the RL78/G14 FastPrototyping Board. With an OLED screen, it makes all the information well displayed and shows different levels of indoor environment quality in different colors, with each color corresponding to a different level of health concern. The backlight makes it possible to view the screen and every detail from every angle, even in the dark night.

The RL78/G14 Fast Prototyping Board comes equipped with a high-performance RL78/G14 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.

The ZMOD4410 Gas Sensor Module is designed for detecting total volatile organic compounds (TVOC) and monitoring indoor air quality (IAQ). It is a 12-pin LGA assembly (3.0 x 3.0 x 0.7 mm) that consists of a gas sense element and a CMOS signal conditioning IC. The module's sense element consists of a heater element on a Si-based MEMS structure and a metal oxide (MOx) chemiresistor. The signal conditioner controls the sensor temperature and measures the MOx conductivity, which is a function of the gas concentration. The measurement results can be read via an I<sup>2</sup>C interface with the user's microprocessor, which processes the data to determine the TVOC concentration, IAQ rating and estimated carbon dioxide (eCO<sub>2</sub>) level. This flexibility makes the sensors in the ZMOD4410 platform capable of providing a variety of measurement options by varying the method of operation or changing the firmware used to interpret the resistance measurements. Downloadable firmware libraries and source code provided by IDT enables detection of TVOC and odors and supports smart devices measuring IAQ that require low-power operation. The ZMOD4410 is ideal for applications such as thermostats, air purifiers, building controls, smart fans, HVAC equipment, and smart devices.

### 1.2 Specifications and Main Technical Parameters

#### Technical Parameters

• Power Supply	USB power supply (5 V)
• Operating Voltage (MCU)	3.3 V
• Operating Temperature:	Ambient temperature
• OLED Display Pattern	12 cha * 4

#### Specifications

- Function:
  - Detect indoor humidity and temperature with HS3001.
  - Detect indoor air quality with ZMOD4410.
  - Display all the humidity/temperature/air quality information on an OLED screen.
  - Information in different colors on the OLED screen correspond to different levels of humidity/temperature/air quality.

## 2. RL78/G14 Microcontroller

### 2.1 RL78/G14 Block Diagram

Figure 2.1 shows the block diagram of RL78/G14 (80-pin products).

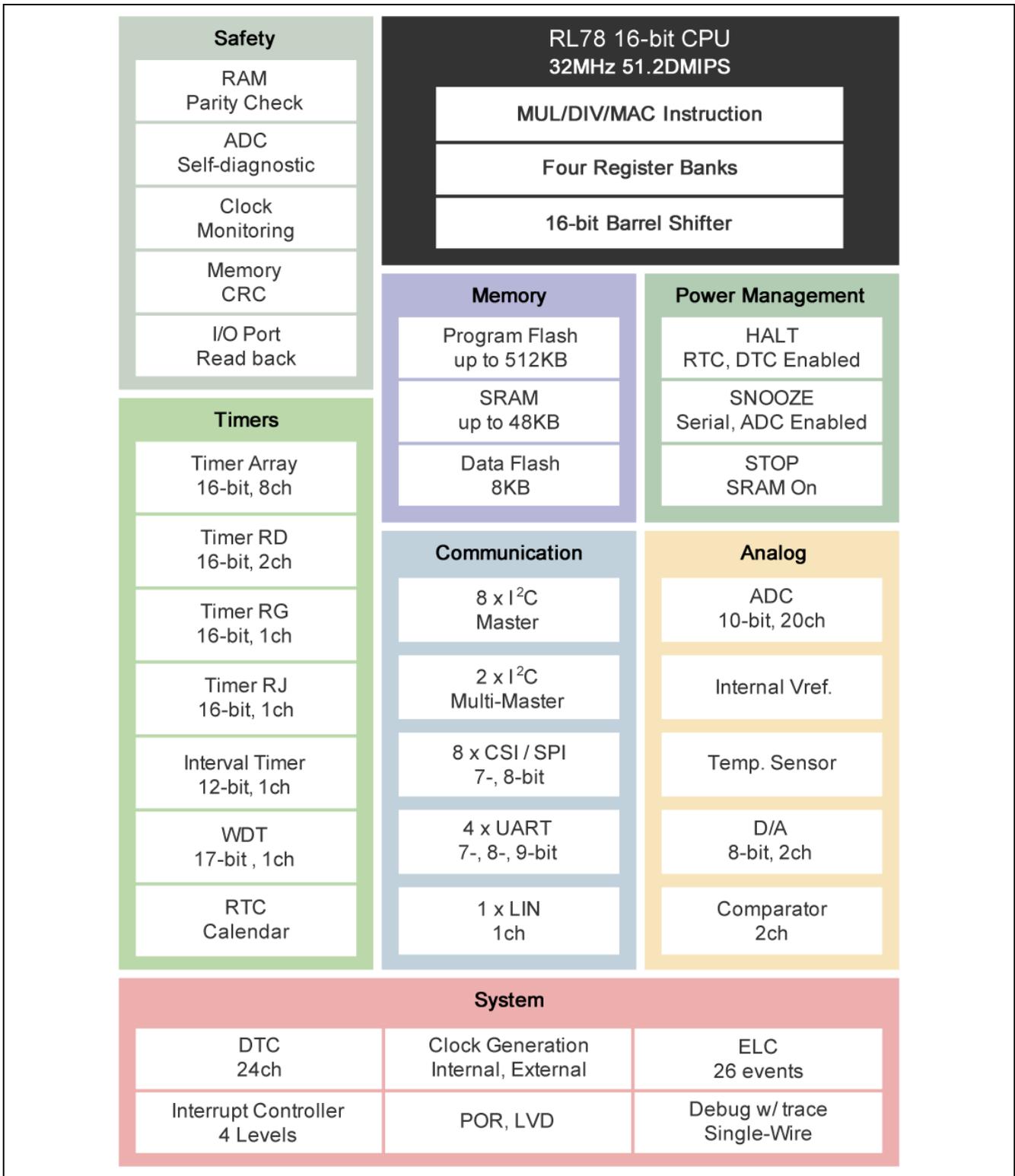


Figure 2.1 RL78/G14 Block Diagram

## 2.2 Key Features

- Minimum instruction execution time: Can be changed from high speed (0.03125  $\mu$ s @ 32 MHz operation with high-speed on-chip oscillator) to ultra-low speed (30.5  $\mu$ s @ 32.768 kHz operation with subsystem clock)
- General-purpose registers: (8-bit register  $\times$  8)  $\times$  4 banks
- ROM: 512 KB, RAM: 48 KB, data flash: 8 KB
- Selectable high-speed on-chip oscillator clock: 64/48/32/24/16/12/8/6/4/3/2/1 MHz (TYP.)
- On-chip debug function
- On-chip selectable power-on-reset (POR) circuit
- On-chip voltage detector (LVD)
- On-chip watchdog timer (operable with the dedicated low-speed on-chip oscillator)
- On-chip key interrupt function
- On-chip clock output/buzzer output controller
- On-chip BCD (binary-coded decimal) correction circuit
- I/O port: 52
- Timer
  - 16-bit timer: 8 channels
  - 12-bit interval timer: 1 channel
- Serial interface
  - CSI: 8 channels
  - UART: 4 channels
  - Simplified I<sup>2</sup>C communication: 8 channels
  - Multi-master I<sup>2</sup>C communication: 2 channels
- 8/10-bit resolution A/D converter: 17 channels
- 8-bit resolution D/A converter: 2 channels
- Comparator: 2 channels
- Data transfer controller (DTC)
- Event link controller (ELC)
- Standby function: HALT mode or STOP mode or SNOOZE mode
- Power supply voltage:  $V_{DD} = 1.6$  to 5.5 V
- Operating ambient temperature:  $T_A = -40$  to +85°C

RL78/G14 microcontrollers balance the industry's lowest level of consumption current (CPU: 66  $\mu$ A/MHz, standby (STOP): 240 nA) and a high calculation performance of 51.2 DMIPS (32 MHz). The built-in high-function timer supports three-phase motor control using three-phase complementary PWM output. They have an on-chip oscillator, data flash, A/D and D/A converters, comparator, and more. Built-in safety features (function that detects illegal operation of hardware) enable support for the household appliance safety standard (IEC/UL 60730). With a broad 30 to 100-pin lineup and up to 512 KB on-chip flash memory, these microcontrollers can be used in a wide variety of applications such as motor control and consumer and industrial equipment.

### 2.3 Pin Configuration

Figure 2.2 shows the pin configuration of RL78/G14 (80-pin products).

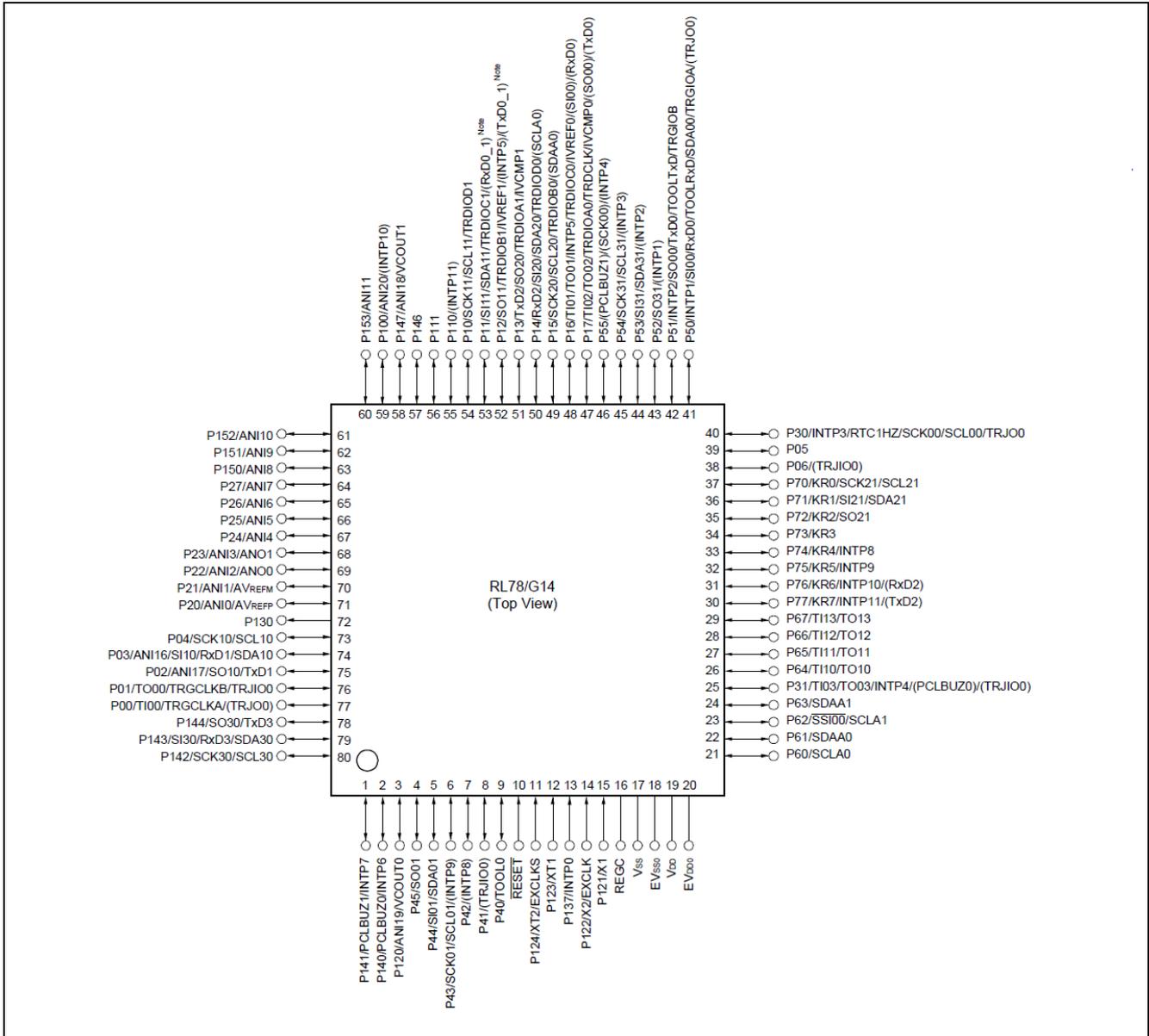


Figure 2.2 RL78/G14 (80-pin products) Pin Configuration

Note: Mounted on the 384 KB or more code flash memory products.

### 3. System Outline

#### 3.1 Principle Introduction

The Indoor Sensor Device uses an RL78/G14 microcontroller, a digital temperature & humidity sensor and a digital gas sensor. After detecting the indoor temperature/humidity/air quality, the MCU (RL78/G14) sends the sensing data to the Pmod OLEDrgb module and visualizes the corresponding information on the OLED screen. Figure 3.1 shows the system composition. Figure 3.2 shows the RL78/G14 FPB PMOD Interface. Figure 3.3 shows the connection of RL78/G14 FPB, PMOD OLED RGB and the sensor board.

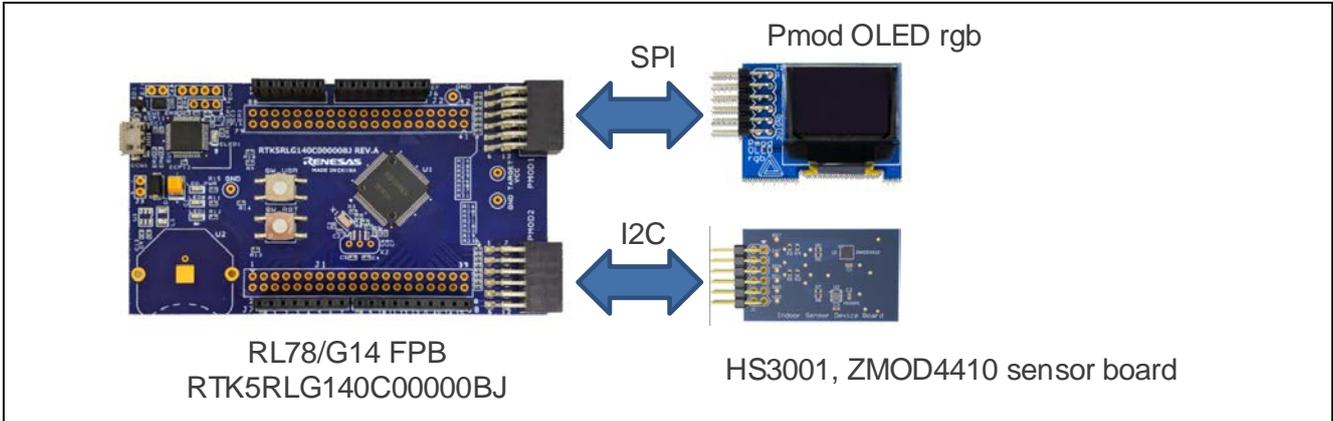


Figure 3.1 System Composition

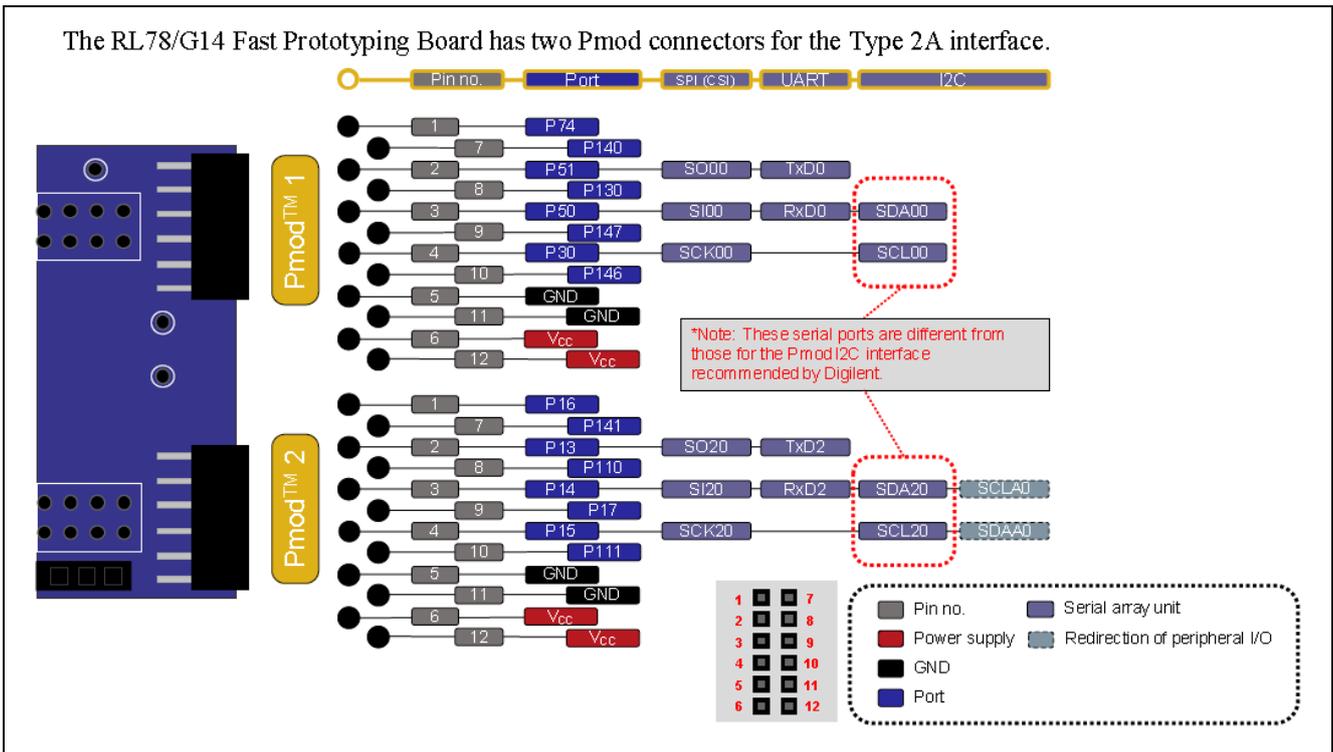


Figure 3.2 RL78/G14 FPB PMOD Interface

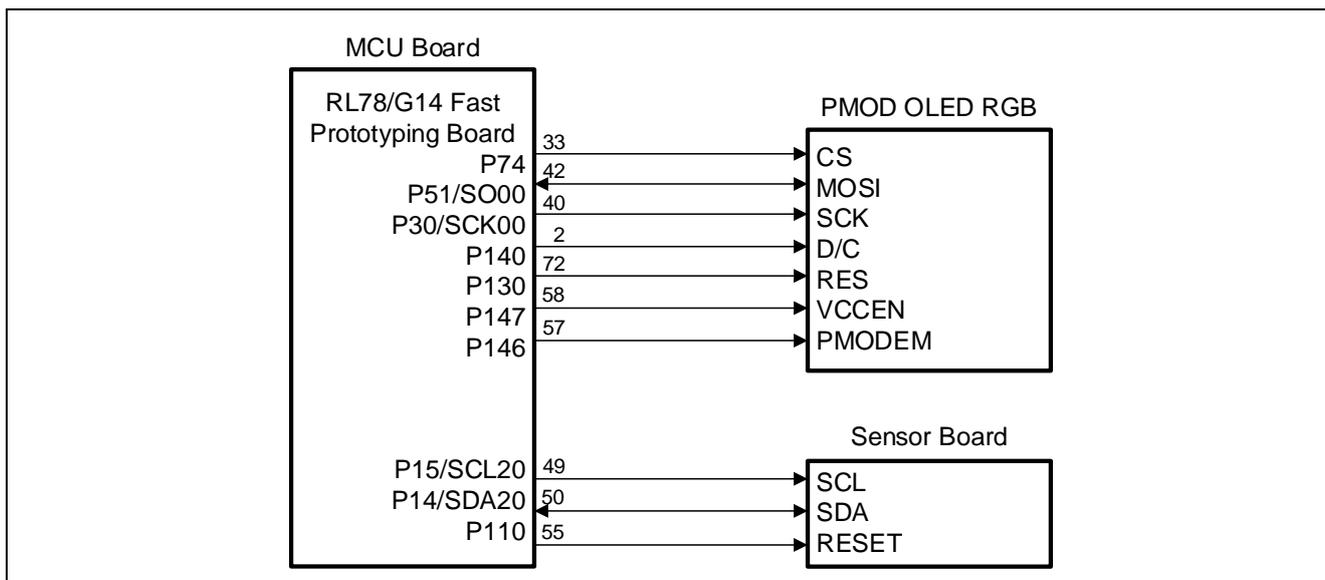


Figure 3.3 Connection of RL78/G14 FPB, PMOD OLED RGB and the Sensor Board

### 3.2 Peripheral Functions to be Used

Table 3.1 lists the peripheral functions to be used and their usage.

**Table 3.1 Peripheral Functions to be Used**

Peripheral Function	Usage
3-wire Serial (CSI00)	Control OLED to display temperature, humidity and IAQ.
Simplified I2C (IIC20)	Get data (temperature, humidity and IAQ) from the sensors.

### 3.3 Pins to be Used

Table 3.2 lists the pins to be used and their function.

**Table 3.2 Pins to be Used**

Pin Name	Description
P74	Control CS (Chip Select) pin of PMOD OLED RGB
P51/SO00	Communicate with PMOD OLED RGB through MOSI (Master-Out-Slave-In) pin
P30/SCK00	Communicate with PMOD OLED RGB through SCK (Serial Clock) pin
P140	Control D/C (Data/Command) pin of PMOD OLED RGB
P130	Control RES pin of PMOD OLED RGB
P147	Control VCCEN pin of PMOD OLED RGB
P146	Control PMODEN pin of PMOD OLED RGB
P15/SCL20	Clock signal: Communicate with sensors (HS3001 and ZMOD4410) through IIC-bus
P14/SDA20	Data signal: Communicate with sensors (HS3001 and ZMOD4410) through IIC-bus
P110	Control the RESET pin of ZMOD4410
VDD	Power supply voltage
GND	Ground

### 3.4 Operating Instructions

- (1) Once powered on, the system begins to initialize.
- (2) After initialization, the MCU (RL78/G14) enters the STOP mode.
- (3) The application controls the MCU (RL78/G14) to wake up from STOP mode by interrupt RTC.
- (4) After waking up, the MCU (RL78/G14) starts to get the sensor measurement result, and send it to the OLED to visualize.
- (5) Finishing to visualize, and the MCU (RL78/G14) enters STOP mode again, waiting for interrupts.

Display pattern: (12char \*4 row)

Use different colors to display the sensor data

		R	E	N	E	S	A	S			
T	e	m	p	:			x	x	.	x	C
H	u	m	d	:			x	x	.	x	%
I	A	Q	:				x	x	.	x	

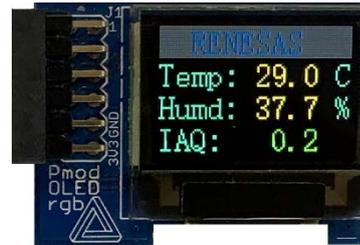


Table 3.3 OLED Display Color

Item	Range	OLED Display Color
Temperature	14.9 or low °C	Blue char
	15.0 – 24.9°C	Green char
	25.0 – 39.9°C	Yellow char
	40.0 or more °C	Red char
Humidity	0.0 – 14.9%	Red char
	15.0 – 39.9%	Yellow char
	40.0 – 69.9%	Green char
	70.0 – 100%	Blue char
IAQ <sup>NOTE</sup>	0.00 – 1.99	Green char
	2.00 – 2.99	Grass char
	3.00 – 3.99	Yellow char
	4.00 – 4.99	Orange char
	5.00 or more	Red char

Note: The ZMOD4410 Gas Sensor Module is designed for detecting total volatile organic compounds (TVOC) and monitoring indoor air quality (IAQ) in different use cases. IDT has adopted the definition of TVOCs and their impact on user health and comfort proposed by the UBA; see Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Level of Air Quality Based on TVOC Levels Described by the UBA

<b>IDT IAQ Rating</b>	<b>Reference Level</b>	<b>Air Information</b>	<b>TVOC (mg/m3)</b>	<b>Air Quality</b>
≤ 1.99	Level 1	Clean Hygienic Air (target value)	< 0.3	Very Good
2.00 to 2.99	Level 2	Good Air Quality (if no threshold value is exceeded)	0.3 to 1.0	Good
3.00 to 3.99	Level 3	Noticeable Comfort Concerns (not recommended for exposure > 12 months)	1.0 to 3.0	Medium
4.00 to 4.99	Level 4	Significant Comfort Issues (not recommended for exposure > 1 month)	3.0 to 10.0	Poor
≥ 5.00	Level 5	Unacceptable Conditions (not recommended)	> 10.0	Bad

### 4. Hardware

This section describes how the RL78/G14 Fast Prototyping Board measures the temperature and humidity via HS3001 sensor, and how it measures the indoor air quality via ZMOD4410. And the sensing data (temperature, humidity and indoor air quality) are displayed on pmod OLED rgb.

About the details of pmod OLED rgb, please refer to the following linkage.

<https://reference.digilentinc.com/reference/pmod/pmodoledrgb/start>

Figure 4.1 shows the hardware composition. Figure 4.2 shows the RL78/G14 FPB Board Layout (Top Side).

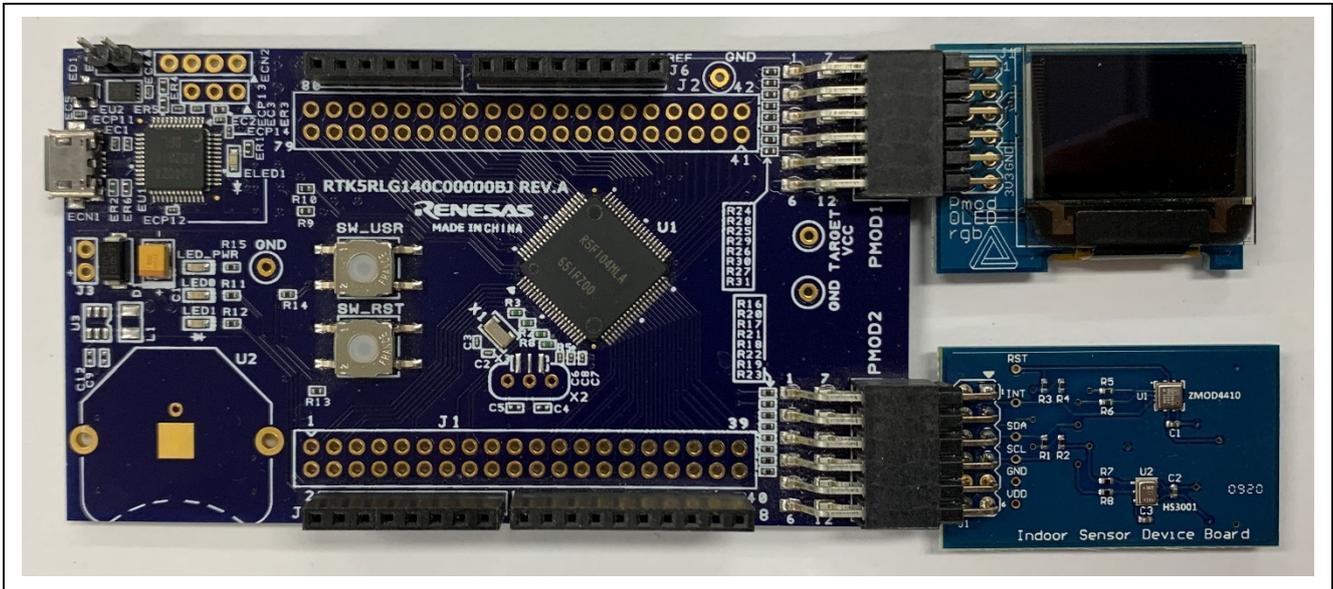


Figure 4.1 Hardware Composition

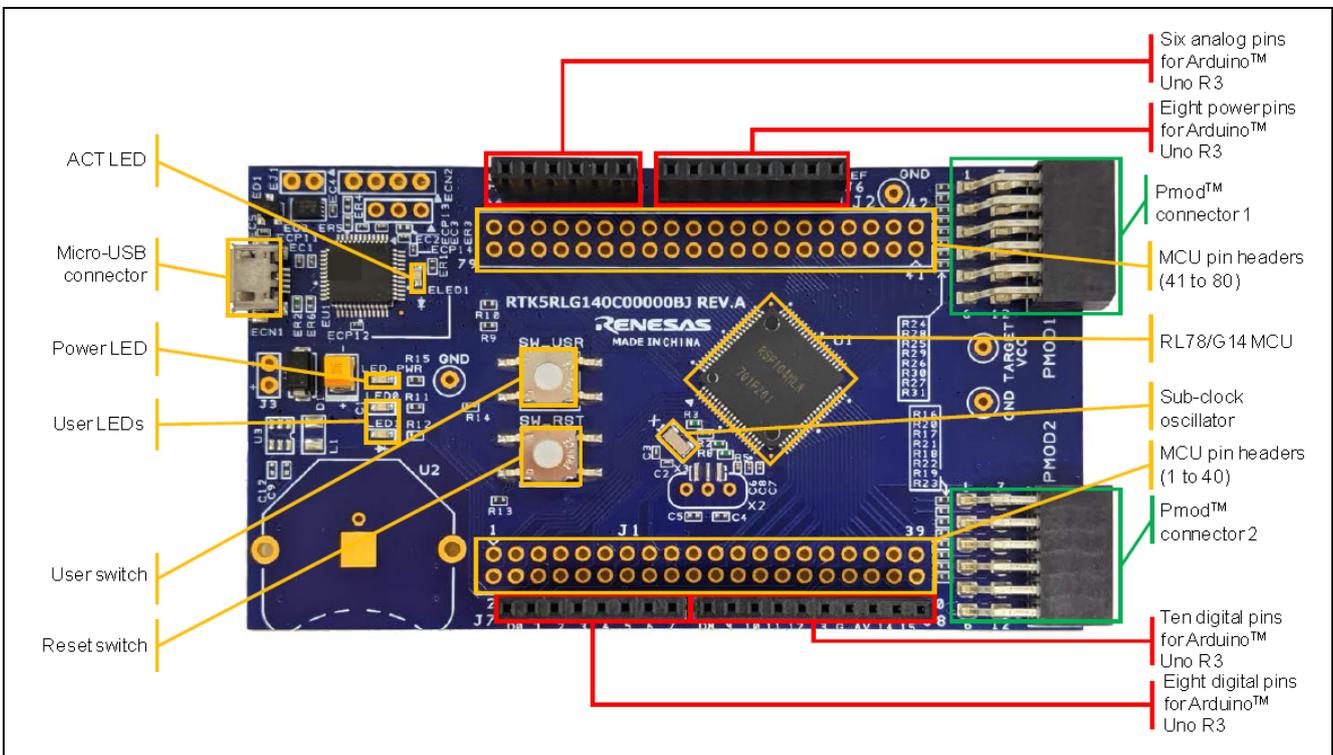


Figure 4.2 RL78/G14 FPB Board Layout (Top Side)

### 4.1 Schematics

Figure 4.2 shows the schematic of sensor board via RL78/G14 FPB Pmod2 connector.

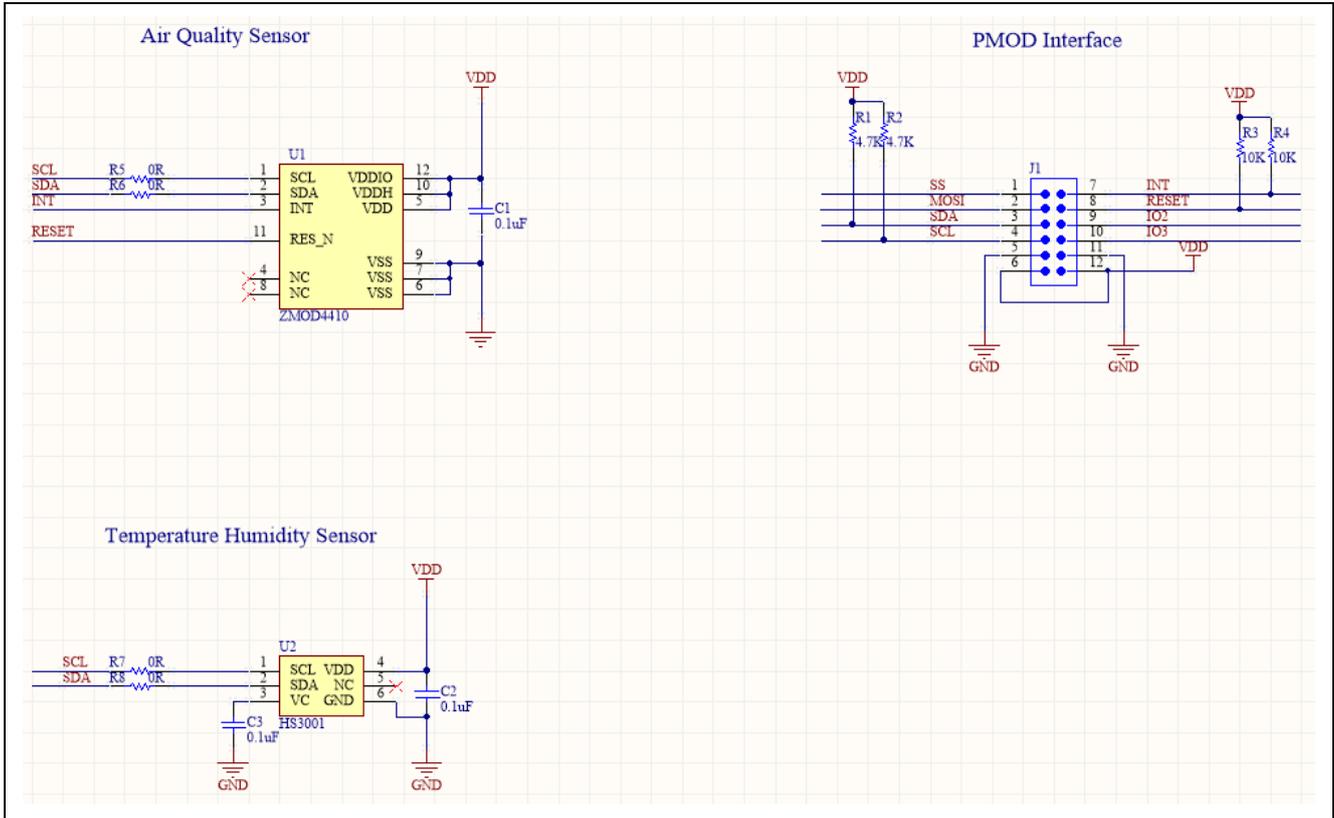


Figure 4.2 Sensor Board Circuit

### 4.2 About PCB Manufacture

Users can download and provide the coordinate file and gerber file to your manufacturer for PCB assembling and producing.

About the conditions on soldering ZMOD4410 and HS3001, please refer to [ZMOD4410 Datasheet](#) and [HS300x Datasheet](#).

## 5. Software

### 5.1 Integrated Development Environment

The sample code described in this chapter has been checked under the conditions listed in the table below.

**Table 5.1 Operation Check Conditions**

Item	Description
Microcontroller used	RL78/G14 (R5F104ML)
Operating frequency	High-speed on-chip oscillator (HOCO) clock: 32 MHz CPU/peripheral hardware clock: 32 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock: 15 kHz
Operating voltage	3.3 V (can run on a voltage range of 2.7 V to 5.5 V) LVD: Reset mode Reset generation level (VLVD): 1.63 V
Integrated development environment (CS+)	CS+ for CC (RL78, RX, RH850) V8.02.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
Integrated development environment (e <sup>2</sup> studio)	e <sup>2</sup> studio V7.7.0 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
C compiler	Renesas CCRL v1.09.00
ZMOD4410 Software Libraries <sup>Note</sup>	REN_ZMOD4410-AirQuality-eCO2-FW-2nd-Gen_SWR_20200605.zip - Folder "Renesas_ZMOD4410_IAQ_2nd_Gen_Example_2.0.0" - Folder "ZMOD4410_Firmware" - Folder "gas-algorithm-libraries" - Folder "iaq_2nd_gen" - Folder "Renesas RL78" - Folder "S3-core" - Folder "ccrl"

Note: Please download the latest ZMOD4410 software library from Renesas Website.

### 5.2 Option Byte

Table 5.2 summarizes the settings of the option bytes.

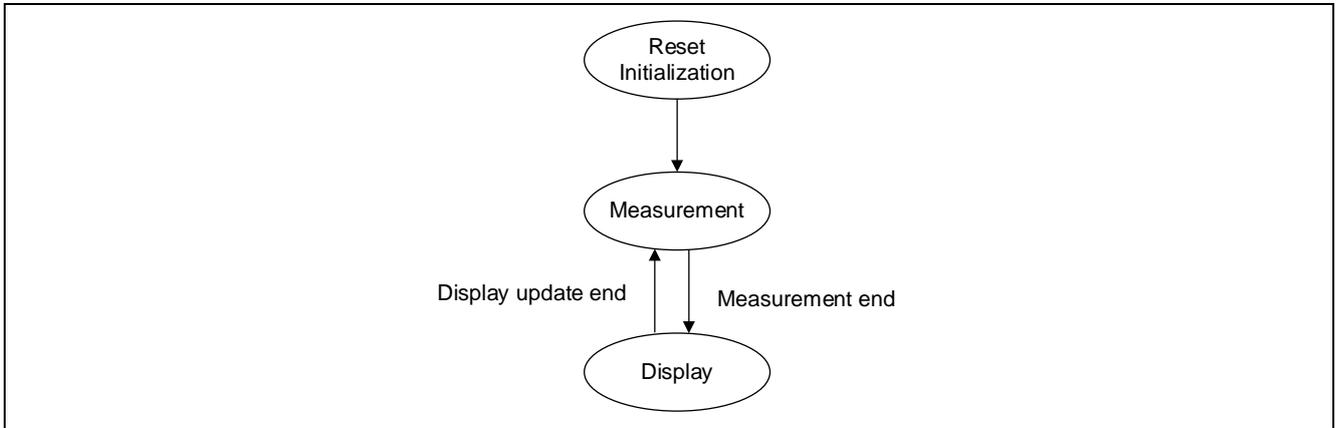
**Table 5.2 Option Byte Settings**

Address	Value	Description
000C0H/010C0H	11101111B	Watchdog timer counter operation disabled (counting stopped after reset)
000C1H/010C1H	00011111B	LVD: Reset mode Rising edge: 1.67 V (1.64 V ~ 1.70 V) Falling edge: 1.63 V (1.60 V ~ 1.66 V)
000C2H/010C2H	11111000B	HS mode, $f_{HOCO}$ : 32 MHz CPU clock $f_{CLK}$ : 32 MHz
000C3H/010C3H	10000100B	Enables on-chip debugging

### 5.3 Operation Outline

The tasks of the entire system are listed as below: Reset/Initialization, STOP mode, Measurement and Display mode.

Figure 5.1 shows the block diagram for the tasks transition.



**Figure 5.1 Tasks Transition Block Diagram**

#### (1) Reset / Initialization

When the system is powered on, it will enter the initialization operation. The OLED is powered on and cleared. Then it displays Renesas logo and other default characters. ZMOD4410 is reset. ZMOD4410 and HS3001 are initialized. CSI00, IIC20 and I/O pins will be initialized.

#### (2) Measurement mode

After initialization, the MCU starts to get the sensor measurement results. Sensor ZMOD4410 needs to wait 1.99 seconds before starting the next measurement.

#### (3) Display mode

After measurement, the MCU sends the information to the OLED to display.

## 5.4 Flow Chart

### 5.4.1 Main Processing

Figure 5.2 shows the flowchart for main processing routine.

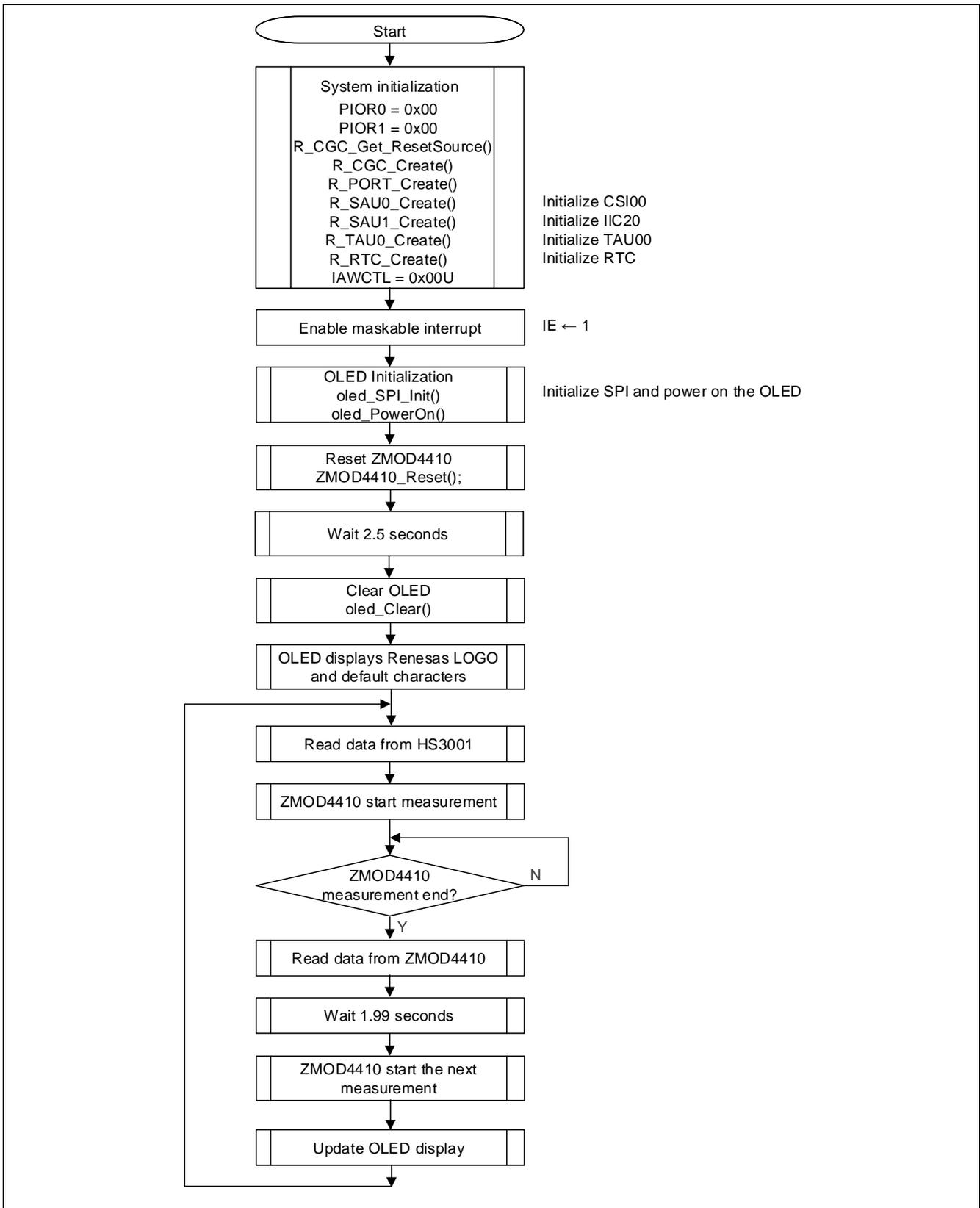


Figure 5.2 Main Processing

## 5.5 File Compositions

The file composition is shown below.

The (S) mark of file configuration indicates that the file is related to ZMOD library and header file. When developing software, it is necessary to download the latest code from Renesas website.

<https://www.idt.com/jp/zh/products/sensor-products/gas-sensors/zmod4410-indoor-air-quality-sensor-platform>

RL78G14_FPB_IndrSnsrApp_ccrl	
└─ generate	
cstart.asm	
iodefine.h	
stkinit.asm	
└─ src	
oled_char.h	
oled.c	
oled.h	
r_cg_cgic_user.c	clock generator driver user code file
r_cg_cgic.c	clock generator driver code file
r_cg_cgic.h	clock generator driver header file
r_cg_macrodriver.h	macro header file
r_cg_port_user.c	port driver user code file
r_cg_port.c	port driver code file
r_cg_port.h	port driver header file
r_cg_serial_userr.c	serial driver user code file
r_cg_serial.c	serial driver code file
r_cg_serial.h	serial driver header file
r_cg_it_user.c	RTC user code file
r_cg_it.c	RTC driver code file
r_cg_it.h	RTC driver header file
r_cg_timer_userr.c	timer driver user code file
r_cg_timer.c	timer driver code file
r_cg_timer.h	timer driver header file
r_cg_userdefine.h	user defined macro header file
r_systeminit.c	system initialization file
r_main.c	main loop code file
└─ sensor	
sensor.c	sensor application code file
sensor.h	sensor application header file
└─ zmod_4410	
iaq_2nd_gen.h	(S) 2nd generation iaq header file
zmod4410_config_iaq2.h	(S) ZMOD44xx iaq2 configuration header file
zmod4xxx_cleaning.h	(S) ZMOD44xx cleaning header file
zmod4xxx_types.h	(S) ZMOD44xx types header file
zmod4xxx.c	(S) ZMOD44xx code file
zmod4xxx.h	(S) ZMOD44xx header file
lib_iaq_2nd_gen.lib	(S) RL78 S3 core iaq 2nd generation library
lib_zmod4xxx_cleaning.lib	(S) RL78 S3 core cleaning library

## 6. How to Build

### 6.1 CS+

- I. Launch CS+ for CC (RL78, RX, RH850).
- II. Right click on the "File" and select "Open" from the displayed menu.
- III. The "Open File" window will be displayed, select the MTPJ file in the Project Folder "RL78G14\_FPB\_IndrSnsrApp\_ccrl.mtpj", and click "Open". Then the "Open File " window is closed.
- IV. Right click on the project displayed on the "Project Tree" and select "Build" to start building.
- V. A mot file "RL78G14\_FPB\_IndrSnsrApp\_ccrl.mot" is generated in the path shown in the mot File

### 6.2 e2studio

- I. Launch e2 studio.
- II. Right click on the "Project Explorer" and select "Import" from the displayed menu.
- III. The "Import" window will be displayed. Select "Existing project to workspace" and click "Next".
- IV. In the "Select root directory" form, select the project folder shown in the Project Folder "RL78G14\_FPB\_IndrSnsrApp\_ccrl" of e2 studio. After selection, confirm that the specified project is displayed in "Project" and click "Finish". Then the "Import" window is closed.
- V. Right click on the project displayed on the "Project Explorer" and select "Build Project" to start building.
- VI. A mot file "RL78G14\_FPB\_IndrSnsrApp\_ccrl.mot" is generated in the path shown in the mot File of e2 studio.

### 6.3 Writing mot file using Renesas Flash Programmer

This section describes how to write the pre-built mot file attached to this application note.

To write the pre-built mot file, it is necessary to mount a header component so that the Fast Prototyping Board can operate stand-alone. For details, refer to " 5.12 Emulator Reset Header" in "RL78/G14 Fast Prototyping Board User's Manual" (R20UT4573).

- I. Launch Renesas Flash Programmer.
- II. Select "File"->"New Project..." from the menu to create a new project of RL78 using E2 lite. About connection setting, "Interface" select "1 wire UART, "Power" select "None".
- III. Press the "Browse ..." button in "Program File" on the "Operation" tab to open the mot File "RL78G14\_FPB\_IndrSnsrApp\_ccrl.mot".
- IV. Press the "Start" button to start writing.

Note: For Flash Programming or Debugging with IDE(CS+/e2studio), EJ1 pin header should be OPEN.  
After Flash Programming, standalone operation w/o IDE can be enabled by setting EJ1 to SHORT.

## 7. Sample Code

The sample code is available on the Renesas Electronics Website.

## 8. Reference Documents

RL78/G14 Fast Prototyping Board (R20UT4573)

RL78/G14 User's Manual: Hardware (R01UH0186)

RL78 Family User's Manual: Software (R01US0015)

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

Technical Updates/Technical News

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

## Website and Support

Renesas Electronics Website

<http://www.renesas.com/>

Inquiries

<http://www.renesas.com/contact/>

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# Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	July. 18, 2020	—	First edition issued

# 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

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## 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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