

RZ/T2L Group

CN032 AC Servo Solution Controller Board Manual (for RZ/T2L)

Abstract

This document describes the specifications of the CN032 AC Motor Solution equipped with the MPU of the RZ/T2L group manufactured by Renesas Electronics. We provide an environment for evaluating RZ/T2L without the need for customers to prepare their own hardware.

<<Caution when handling the solution board>>

Be careful not to touch the board while power supply because CN032 AC servo solution board contains high voltage circuitry

Target Device

RZ/T2L Group

Related Document

- CN032 AC Servo Solution Controller Board Manual (for RZ/T2M, RZ/N2L)
- CN032 AC Servo Solution Controller Board Manual (for RZ/T2L) (this manual)
- CN032 AC Servo Solution Inverter Board Manual
- CN032 AC Servo Solution Firmware Manual
- CN032 AC Servo Solution Startup Guide (for EtherCAT)
- CN032 AC Servo Solution Startup Guide (for Motion Utility Control)

- RZ/T2L Group User's Manual: Hardware

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1. Overview

1.1 AC Servo Solution Overview

CN032 AC Servo Solution kit is a solution for Servo motor drive systems equipped with Renesas Electronics' RZ/T2L and related products. CN032 AC Servo Solution consists of two boards, a controller board equipped with RZ/T2L (hereinafter referred to as the controller board) and an inverter board.

It shows the capability and feature of RZ/T2L for network communication module and motor control as references for applications.

1.2 Hardware Block Image

The CN032 AC Servo Solution block image is shown in Figure 1-1.

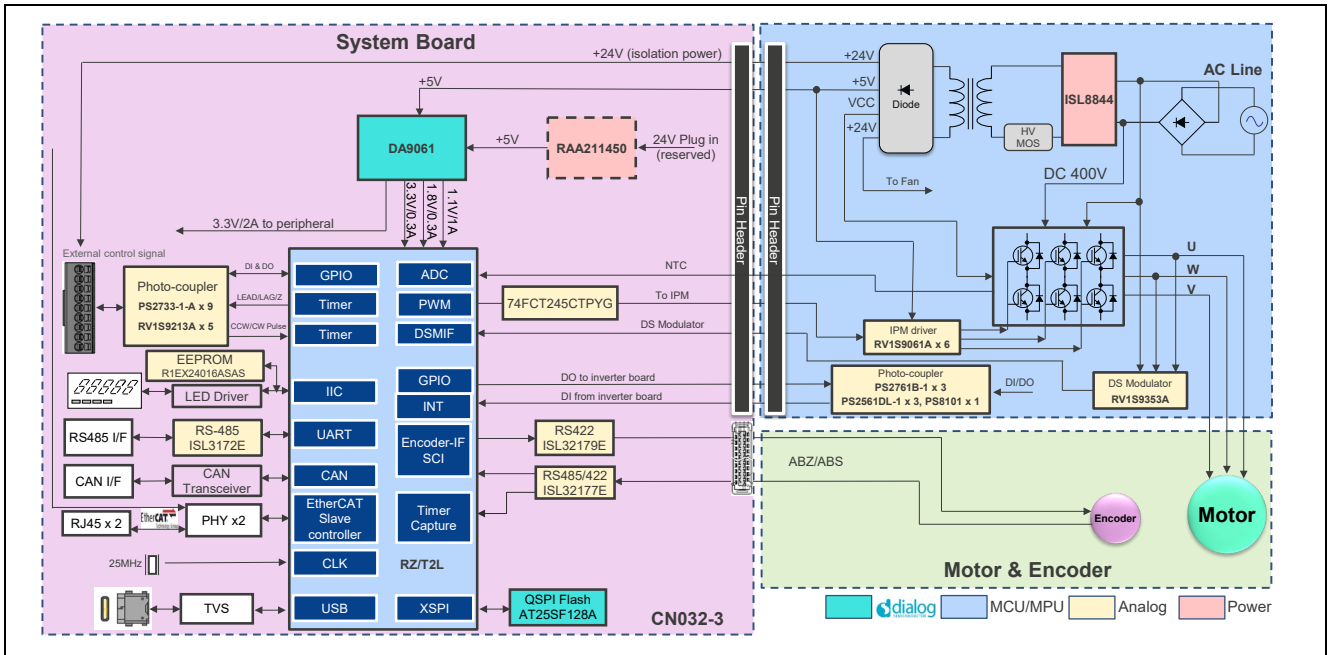


Figure 1-1 AC Servo Solution

The CN032 AC Servo Solution image is shown in Figure 1-2.

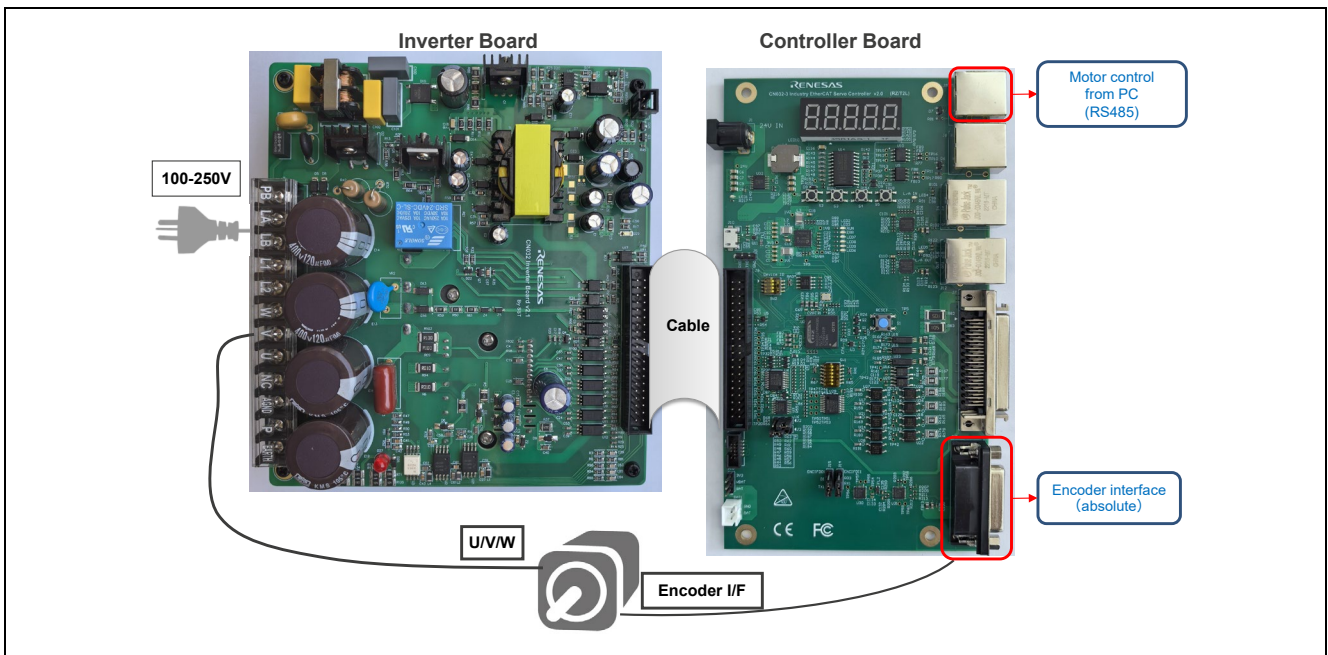


Figure 1-2 AC Servo Solution

2. General Specifications

Table 2-1 Specification's summary

| Items | | Description |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| CPU | Series | RZ/T2L Single Arm Cortex®-R52 |
| | Package | R9A07G074M08: 196-pin FBGA |
| | Clock | Up to 800MHz |
| | ATCM/BTCM | 512KB/64KB |
| | System RAM | 1MB |
| IPM | | PSS15S93E6 from Mitsubishi, 600V/15A |
| QSPI Flash | | 128MBIT, AT25SF128A-SHB-T (Renesas) |
| EEPROM | | 16KBIT, R1EX24016ASAS (Renesas) |
| Power In | | 100-250V AC, 1.5A max consumption |
| Interfaces | JTAG (10-PIN) | |
| | EtherCAT port x 2 | |
| | Micro USB x 1 | |
| | RS485 x 1 | |
| | CAN x 1 | |
| | UART x 1 | |
| | Digital input x 6, Digital output x 8 | |
| | Display 5-bit eight-segment LED, Key x 4 | |
| | Encoder Interface x 1 (Support absolute encoder using ENCIF or SCI pins and incremental encoder) | |

Table 2-2 Environmental specifications

| Item | Specification | Remarks |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Operating temperature limit | 0~40°C | At normal temperature |
| Operating humidity range | 80% or less | No condensation |

Table 2-3 Board size

| Item | Specification | Remarks |
|------------------|----------------------|--|
| Controller board | 176(W)×100(D)×1.6(T) | NO include protrusions, NO include component height |

The Table 2-4 Controller board and inverter board combination shows the combination of the controller board and inverter board. Operation is not guaranteed with any combination other than the following.

Table 2-4 Controller board and inverter board combination

| No. | Controller board | Inverter board | | |
|-----|------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | V1.1 | V1.2 | V2.1 |
| 1 | RZ/T2L(v1.0) | Available | Available | N/A |
| 2 | RZ/T2L(v2.0) | N/A | N/A | Available |

The main parts in Controller Board v2.0 description are shown in Figure 2-1.

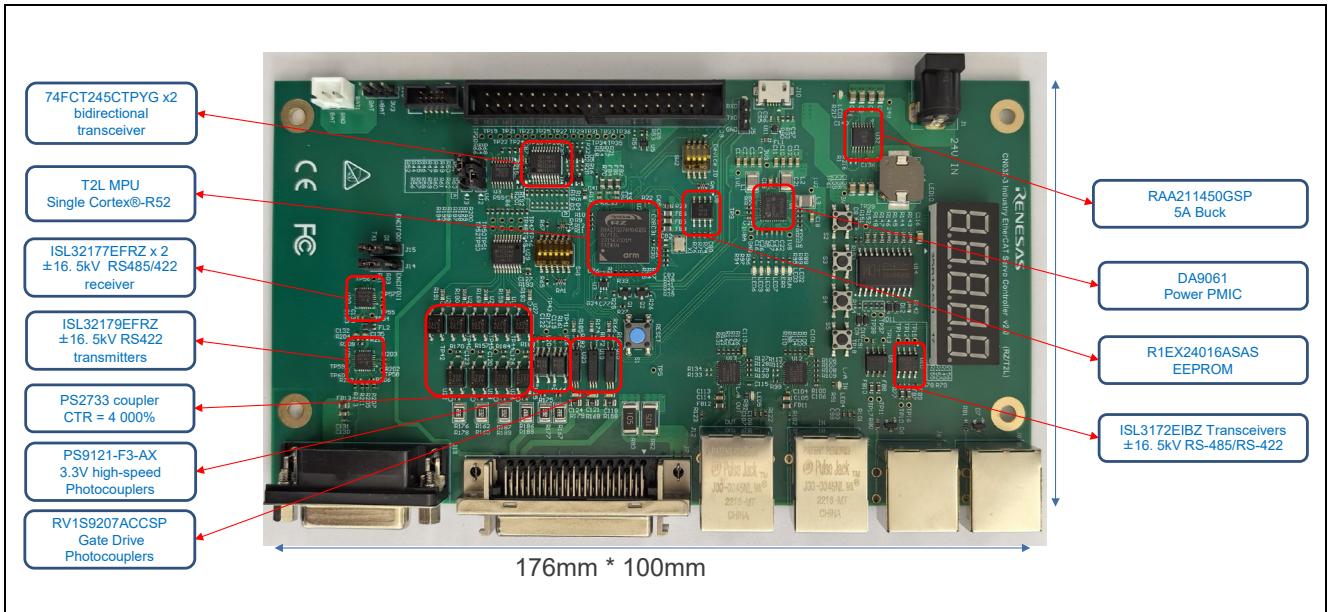


Figure 2-1 Controller Board (front)

The Controller Board image (back) is shown in Figure 2-2.

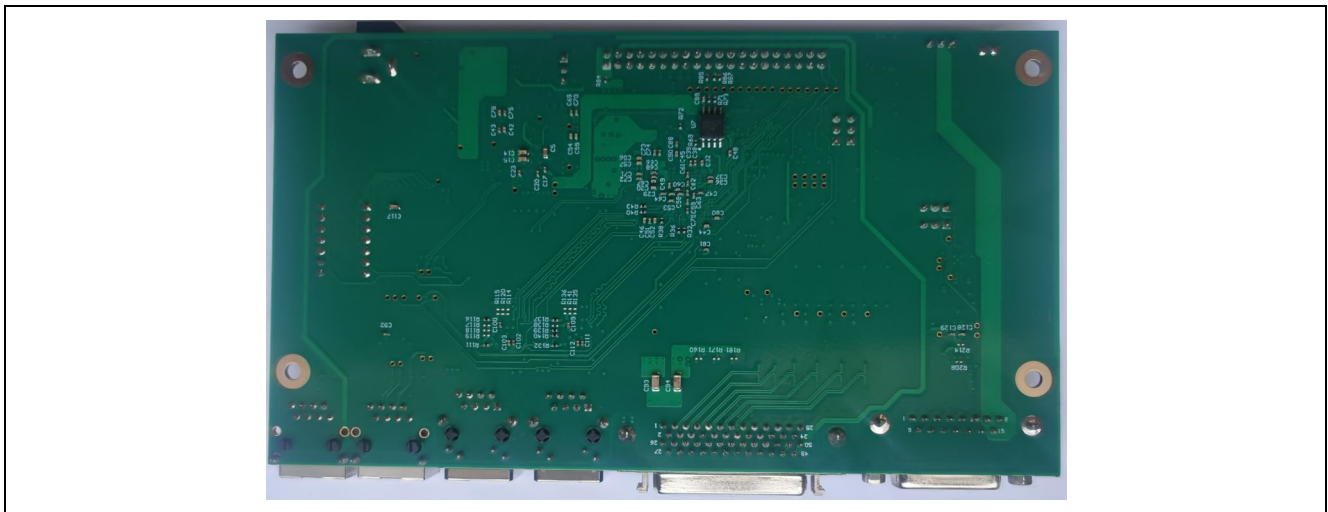


Figure 2-2 Controller Board (back)

3. Interface Description

3.1 Power Supply

Inverter board can be inputted from 100V to 250V AC, and it provides 5V to Controller board for power supply. The main power supply for Controller board consists of 5V, 3.3V, 1.8V, 1.2V, 1.1V. The PMIC power supply 1.1V/1.8V/3.3V (MCU/peripheral) and 1.2V for PHY Core.

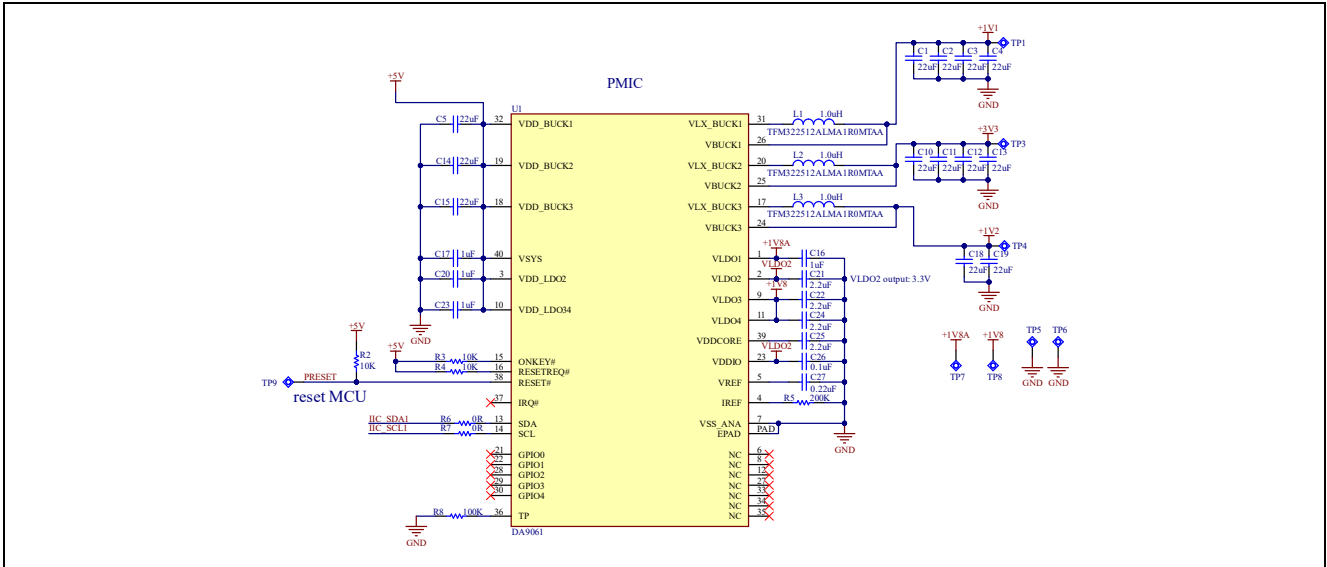


Figure 3-1 PMIC

Here is the Power on/off sequence and timing supplied from PMIC.

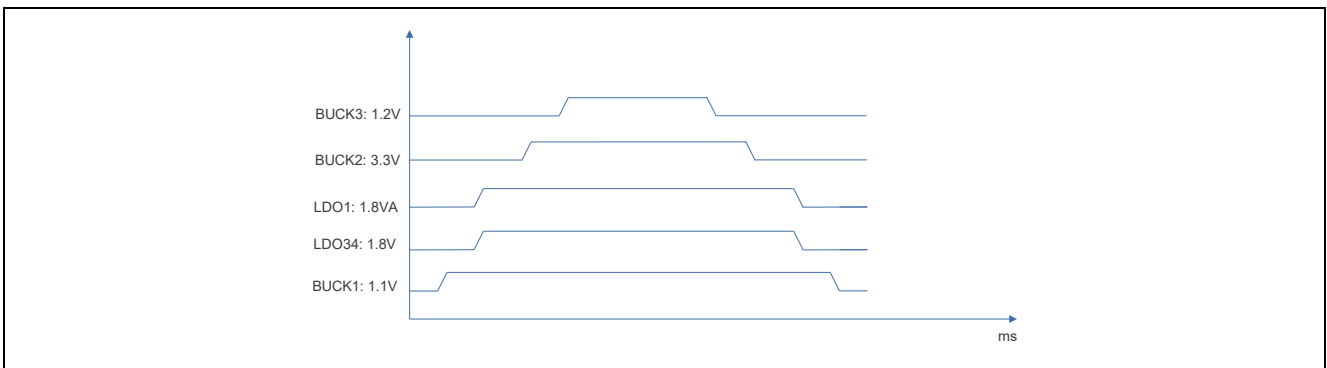


Figure 3-2 Power On/Off Sequence from PMIC

Controller board can be inputted from 12 to 24V DC from DC jack. It can be supply 5V DC from a power source other than the 5V DC power supply from the inverter board.

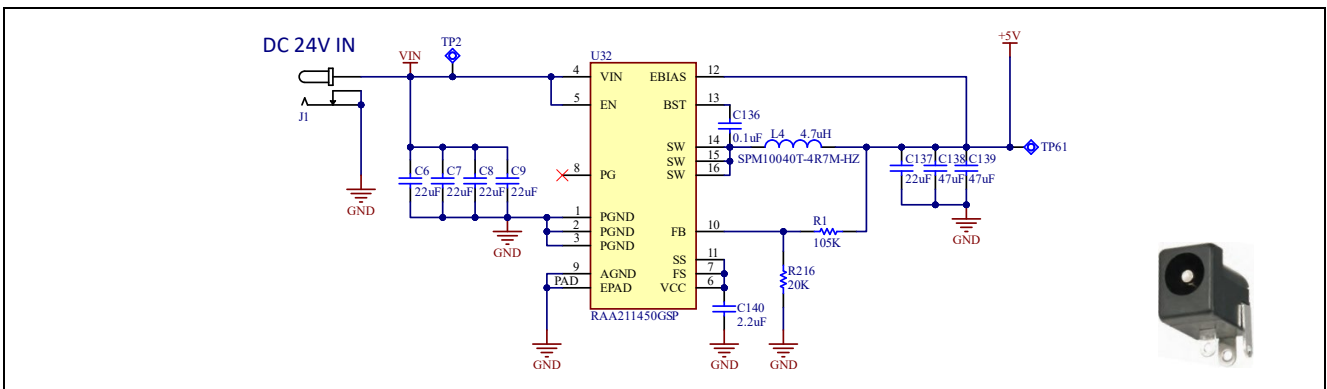


Figure 3-3 12-24V DC power supply of controller board

3.2 JTAG

Cortex 10 pin 0.05" JTAG Connector Pinout

The 10 pin cable is Samtec, part number FFSD-05-D-12.00.01-N

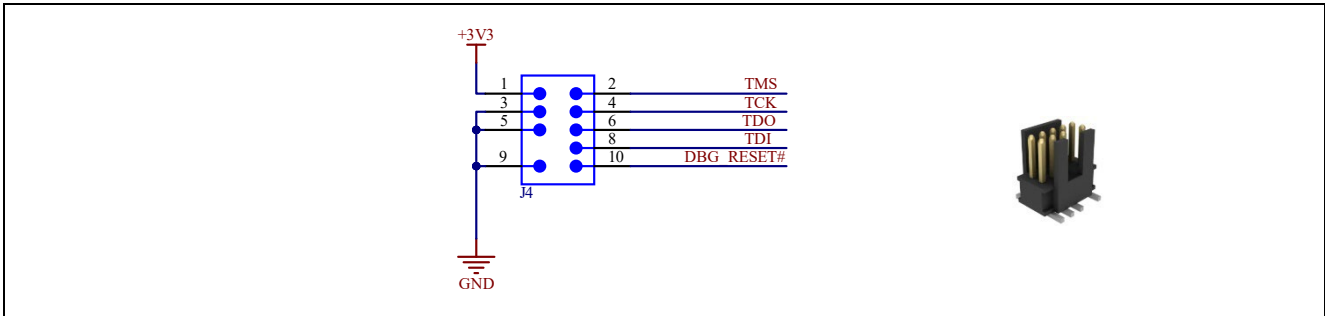


Figure 3-4 JTAG Interface

3.3 Jumper Setting

3.3.1 V/W PWM signal select

PWM signal for V/W phase is generated by using GPT or MTU3 output signal. There are 2 jumpers should be connected to set the PWM timer for motor PWM control in Controller board, that depend on software specification.

| Jumper | GPT | MTU3 (default) |
|--------|-----------|----------------|
| J2 | 2-3 short | 1-2 short |
| J3 | 1-2 short | 2-3 short |

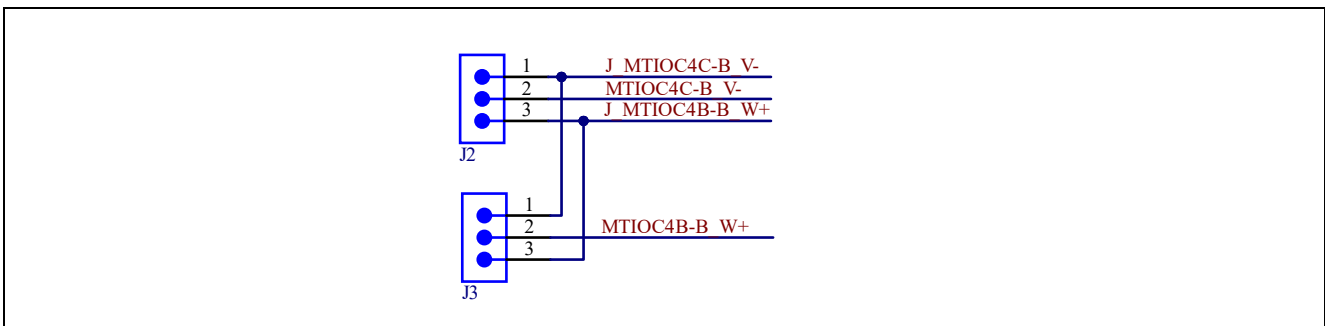


Figure 3-5 Jumper setting for V/W PWM signal

3.3.2 Encoder power supply

The encoder can be supplied the external power. If it needs the external power, power supply can be selected from 3.3V power or the external battery (VBAT).

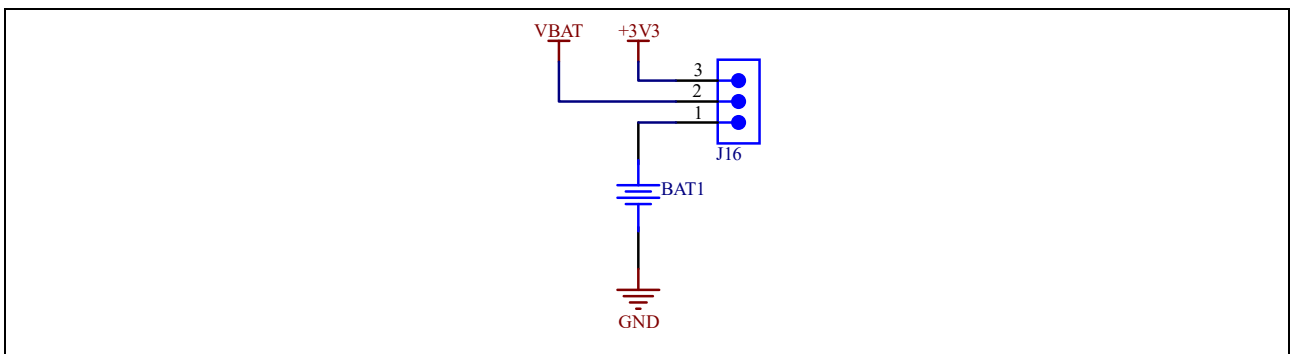


Figure 3-6 Jumper setting for encoder power supply

Selection of Operating Voltage of IO domain 2 to 3 (MDV3, MDV2) with 3.3V by pull high when MCU reset.

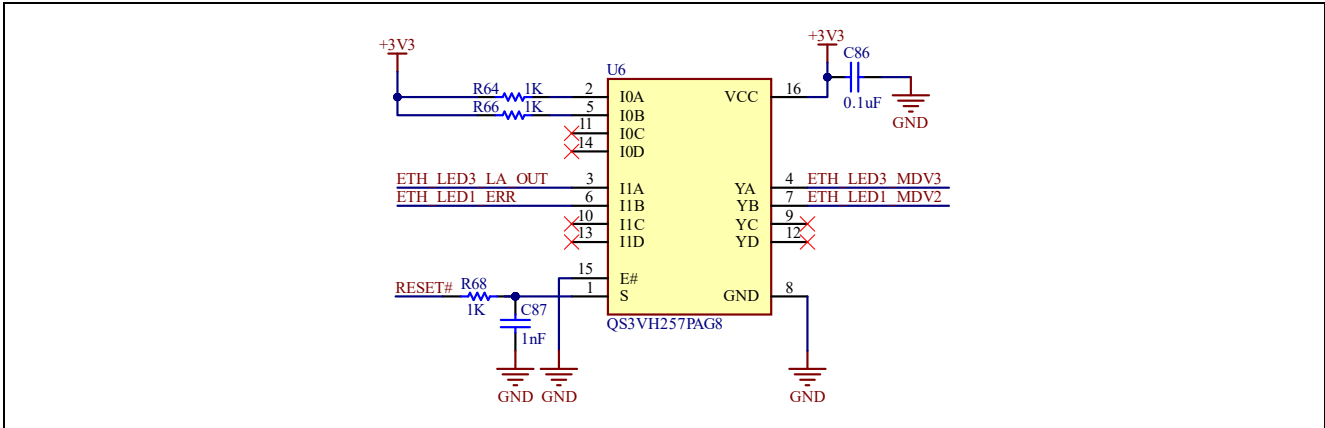


Figure 3-8 Operating Voltage

3.4.2 EtherCAT-ID Setting Switch

A board specific EtherCAT ID can optionally be set.

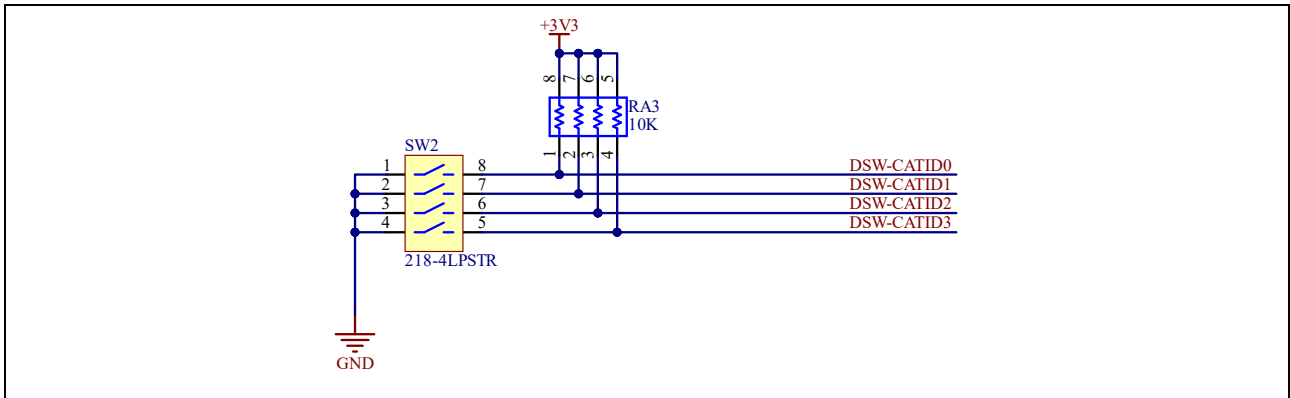


Figure 3-9 EtherCAT-ID setting switch

3.5 LEDs

There are 9 LEDs in the controller board. Please see below for the assignment.

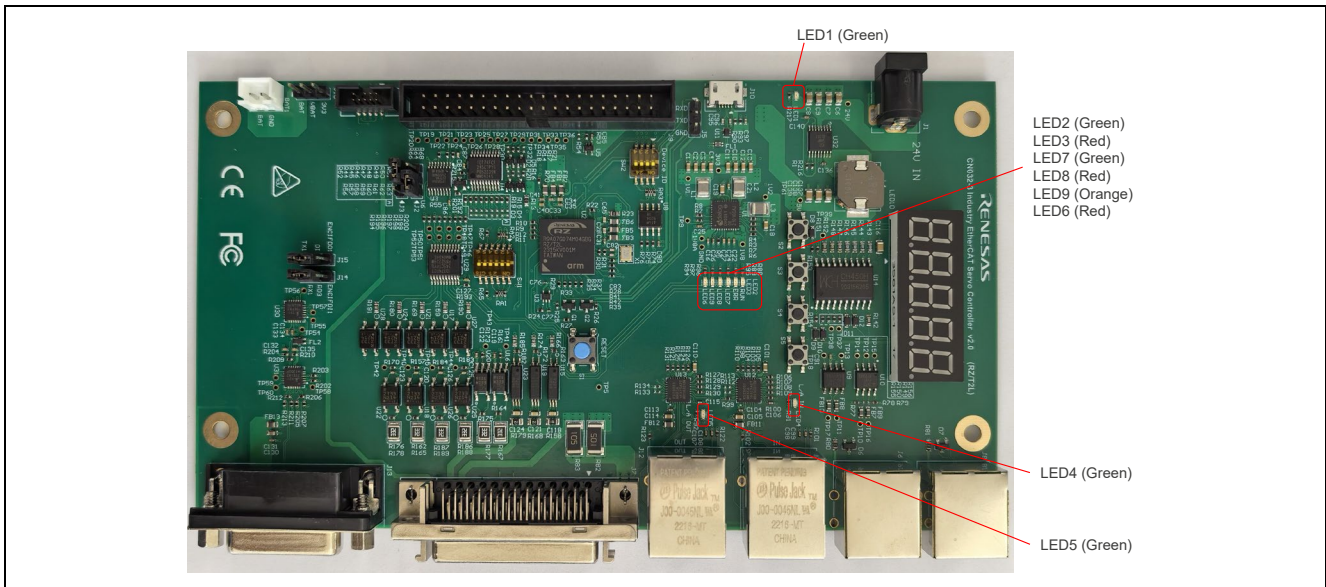


Figure 3-10 Controller board LEDs

| No. | Item | Circuit number | Color | Using |
|-----|---------------------|----------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Power supply LED | VIN | LED1 | Green Input power: Light up |
| 2 | ESC status LED | ETH_LED0 | LED2 | Green RUN |
| 3 | | ETH_LED1 | LED3 | Red ERR |
| 4 | | ETH_LED2 | LED4 | Green L/A IN |
| 5 | | ETH_LED3 | LED5 | Green L/A OUT |
| 6 | General purpose LED | LED4_ENCIF08 | LED6 | Red H: Light on/L: Light off |
| 7 | | LED5 | LED7 | Green H: Light on/L: Light off |
| 8 | | LED6_ENCIF10 | LED8 | Red H: Light on/L: Light off |
| 9 | | LED7_ENCIF11 | LED9 | Orange H: Light on/L: Light off |

3.6 Encoder Interfaces

There are 2 encoder interfaces in the controller board, please see below for the connection.

| Parts number | Type | Description |
|--------------|---------------------|--|
| J13 | Absolute Encoder | Support Absolute Encoder or Incremental Encoder. Alternative |
| | Incremental Encoder | |

The 15 pin D-SUB, part number D15S13A4GV00LF.

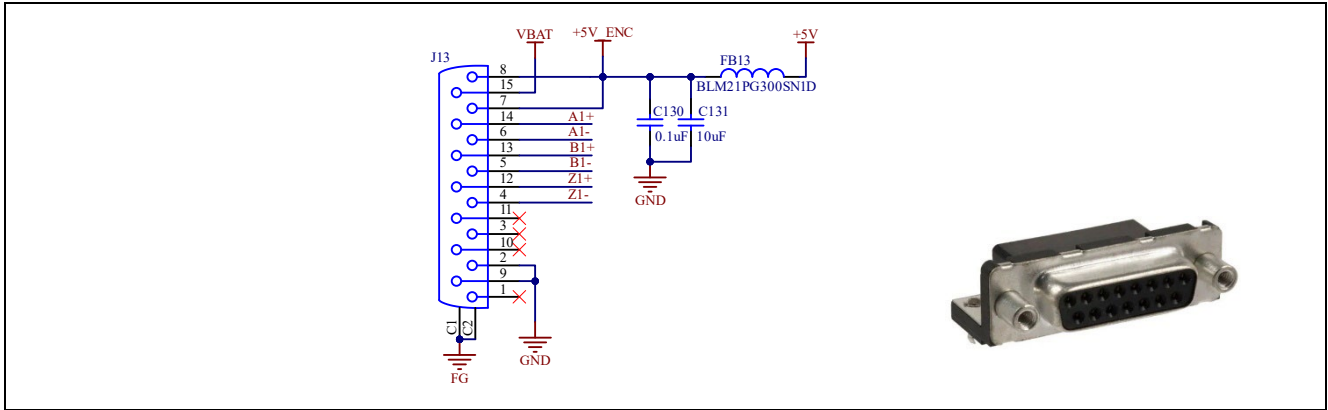


Figure 3-11 Encoder Interface

There are the receiver IC and the transmitter IC for communication with encoder.

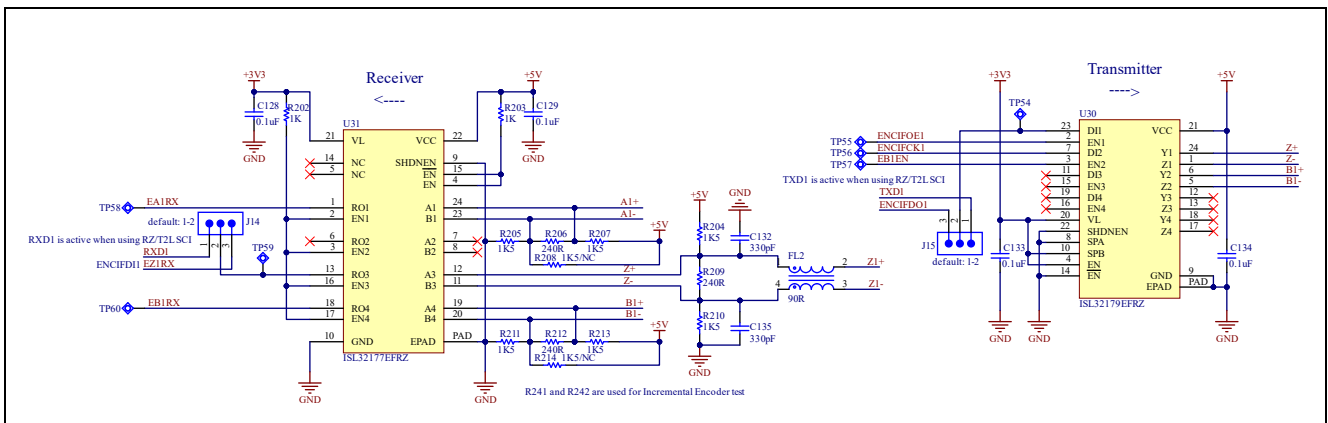


Figure 3-12 Encoder Circuit

The following jumper implement the different interface between ENCIF interface and SCI interface.

| Jumper | ENCIF | SCI (default) |
|--------|-----------|---------------|
| J14 | 2-3 short | 1-2 short |
| J15 | 2-3 short | 1-2 short |

3.7 UART Interfaces

The UART function can be used to control motor by Renesas PC GUI.

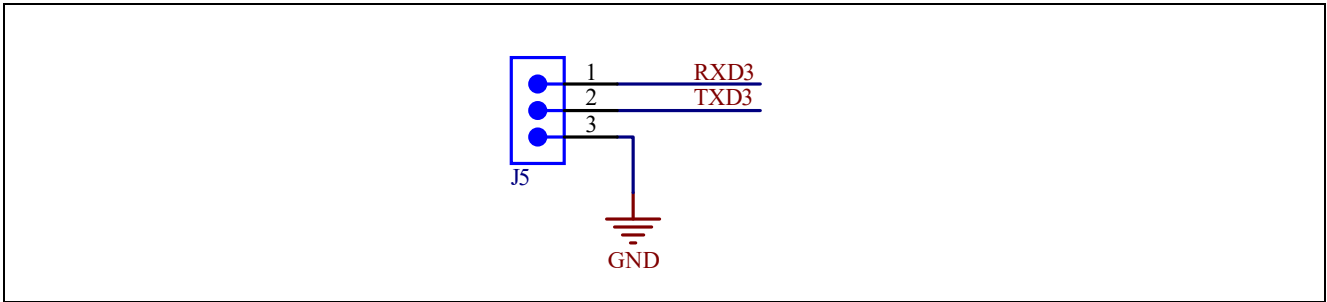


Figure 3-13 UART Interface

3.8 EtherCAT Interface

There are 2 EtherCAT interface in this system, another one is omitted in the below picture. The part number of RJ45 is J00-0045NL.

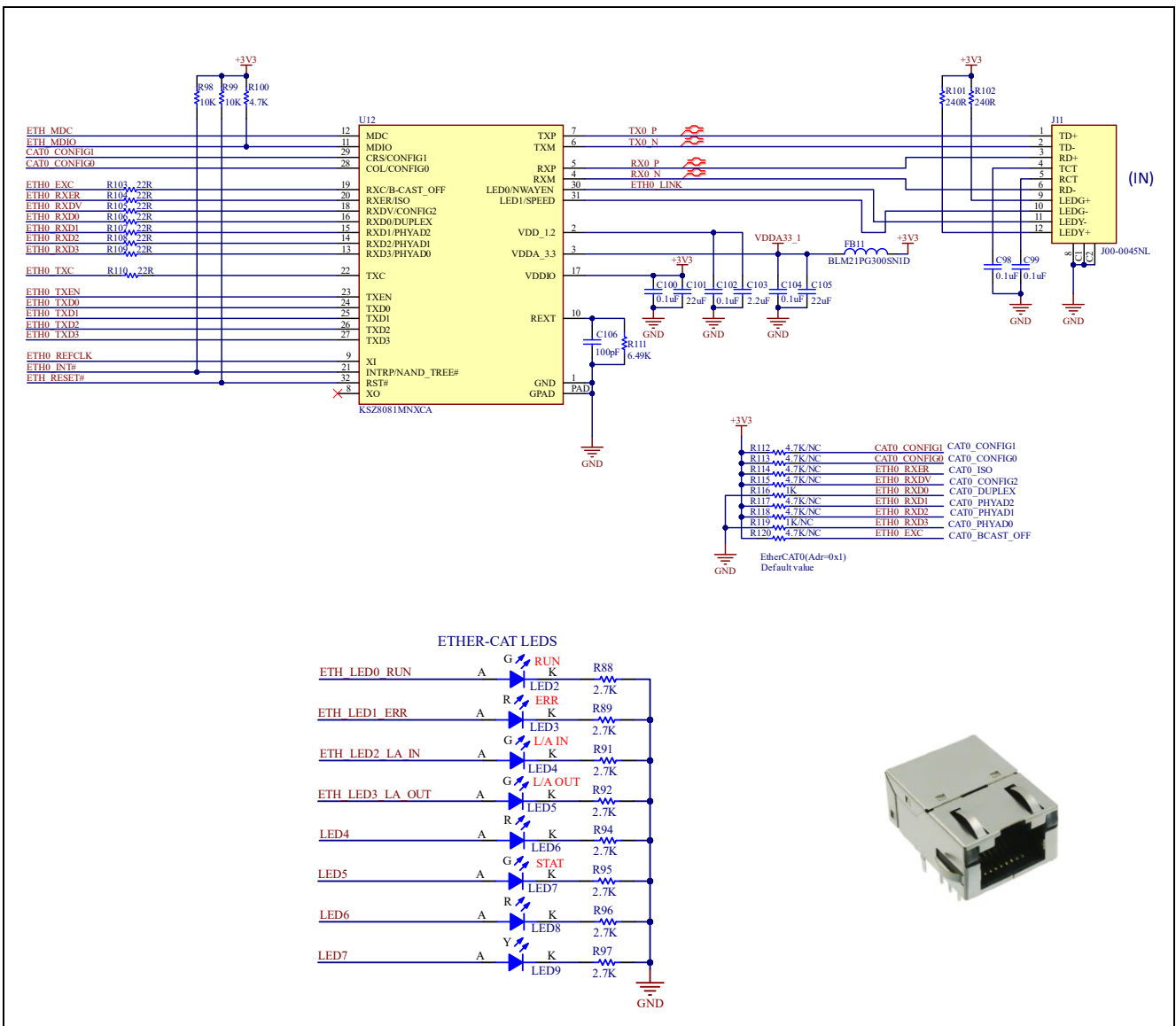


Figure 3-14 EtherCAT Interface

3.9 RS485&CAN Interfaces

The user can use the CAN and RS485 function with RJ45 connector, which only has physical connection function. There are 2 same RJ45 connector that used for products interconnection, part number MTJ-889X1-FSE.

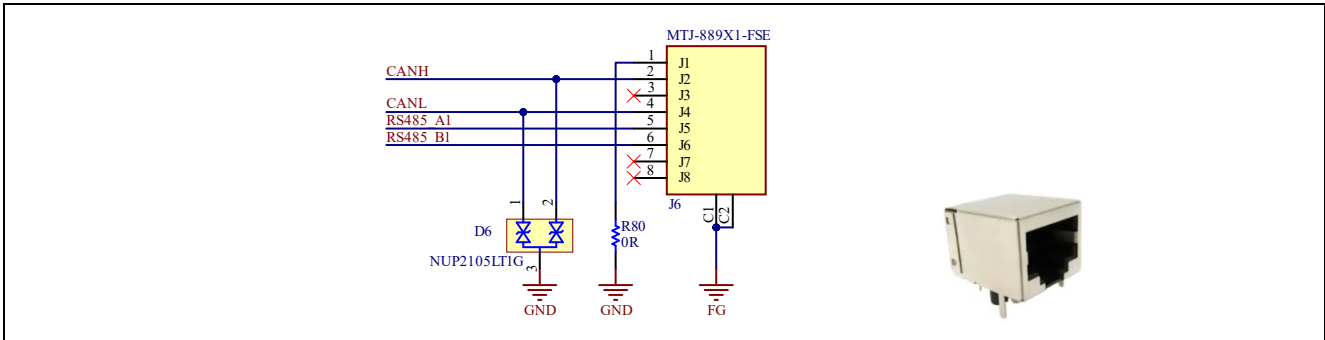


Figure 3-15 RS485&CAN Interface

3.10 USB Interface

The micro-B USB connector used for MCU works on USB boot mode, part number 10118192-0001LF.

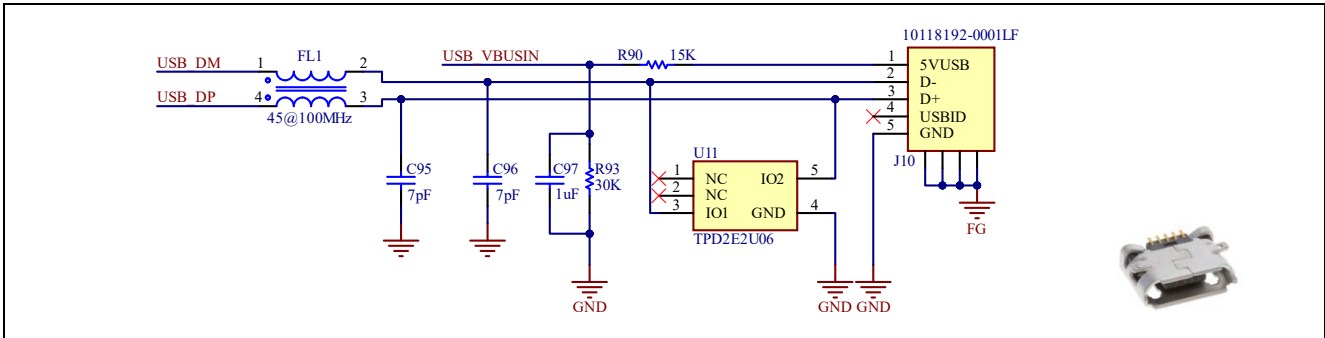


Figure 3-16 USB Interface

3.11 External Control Interface

The external control interface support 8 channel digital output and 8 channel digital input control, part number 6368355-1.

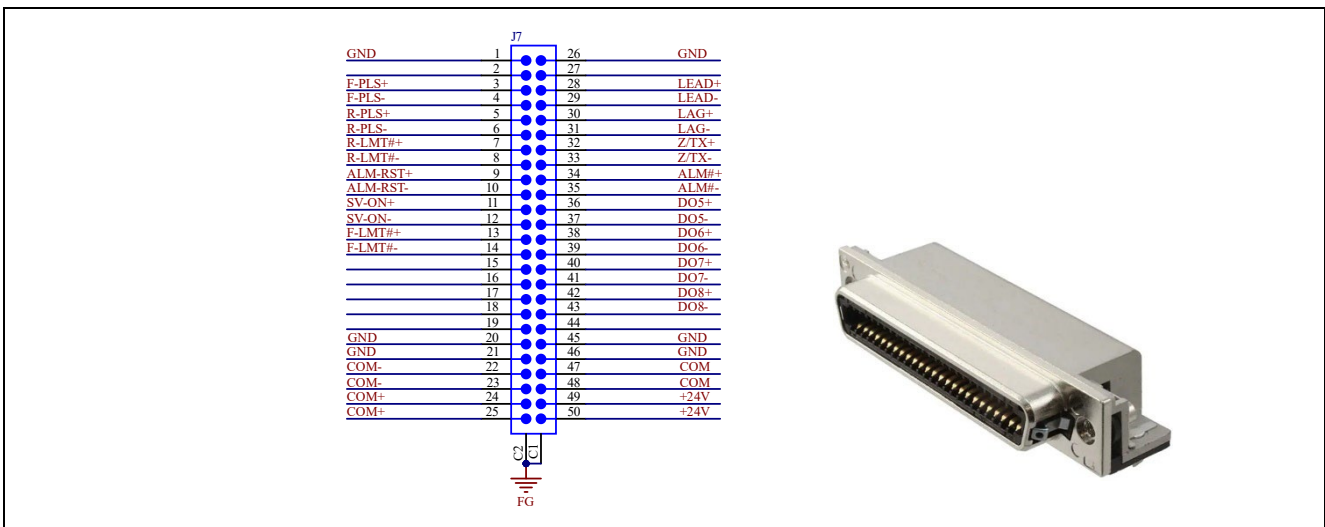


Figure 3-17 External Control Interfaces Interface

3.12 User Interface

A 5-bit eight-segment LED and 4 keys are used for user operation, which are control by driver IC CH450H.

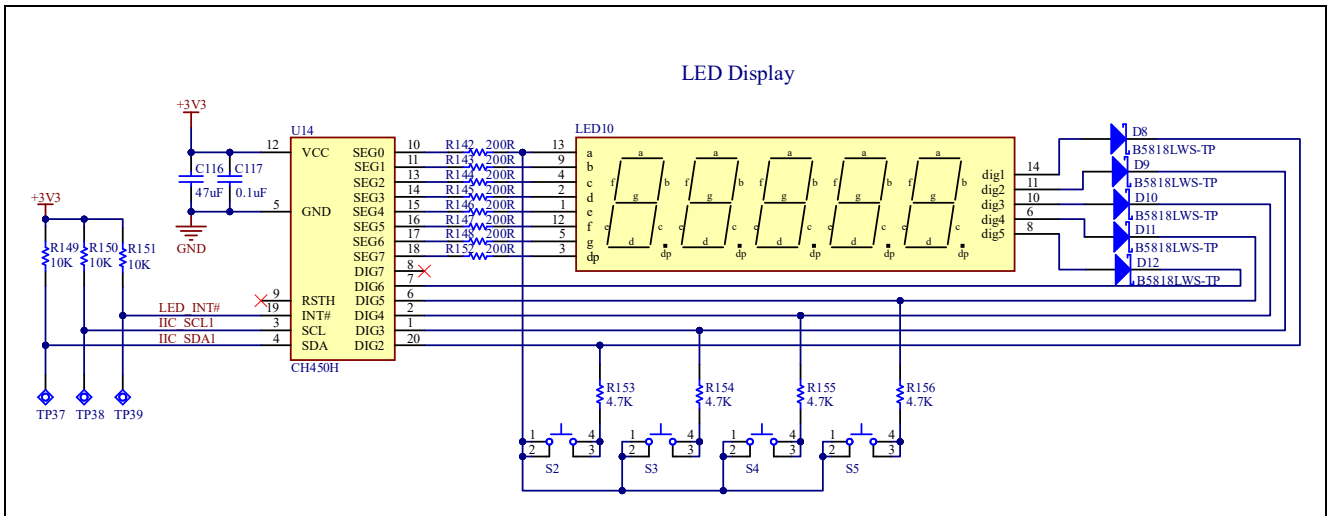


Figure 3-18 User Interface

3.13 Inverter Board Interface

The system board gets 5V power supply from the inverter board through below interface. It makes motor control by U/V/W signals, 3 channels DS Modulator signal, and input/output signals.

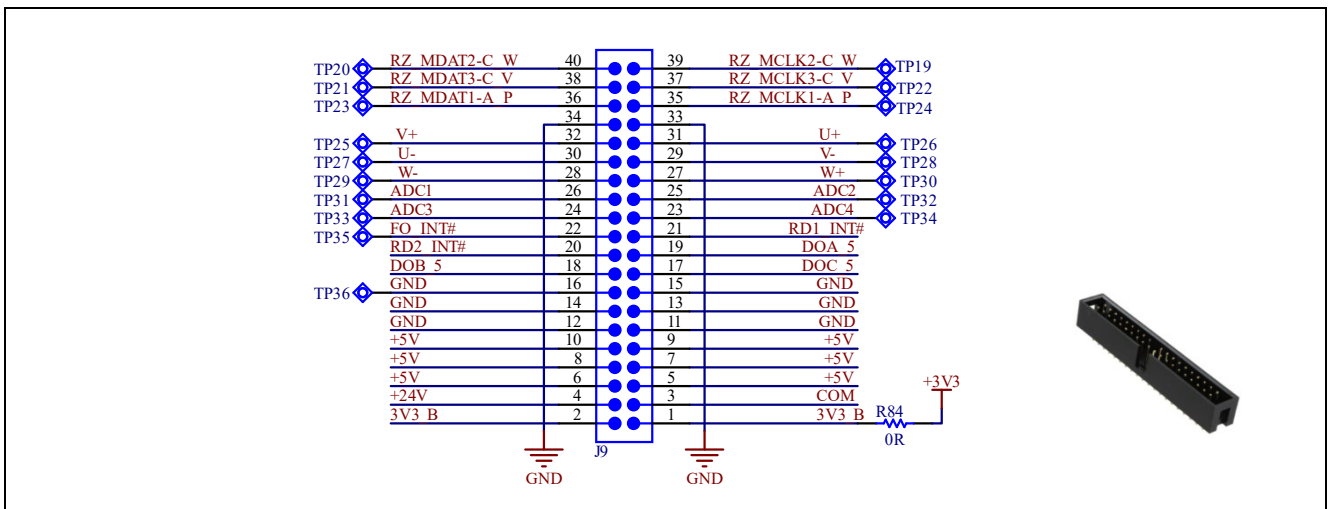


Figure 3-19 Inverter Board Interface

3.14 5V Buffer Circuitry to Inverter Board

Figure 3-20 shows the PWM buffer circuitry to inverter board, the signals output are high after power-on, because these signals are pulled-up by 3.3V pull-up resistor, which depends on the related gate circuitry of inverter board.

Note: the Buffer IC should operate in high-impedance state at initial state by making OE pin pulled-up, because the signals may output low level transiently before 3.3V fully power on. For this case, a software control (GPIO) for OE pin is necessary to allow the output of Buffer IC after securing enough time for input side of buffer IC to be pulled-up.

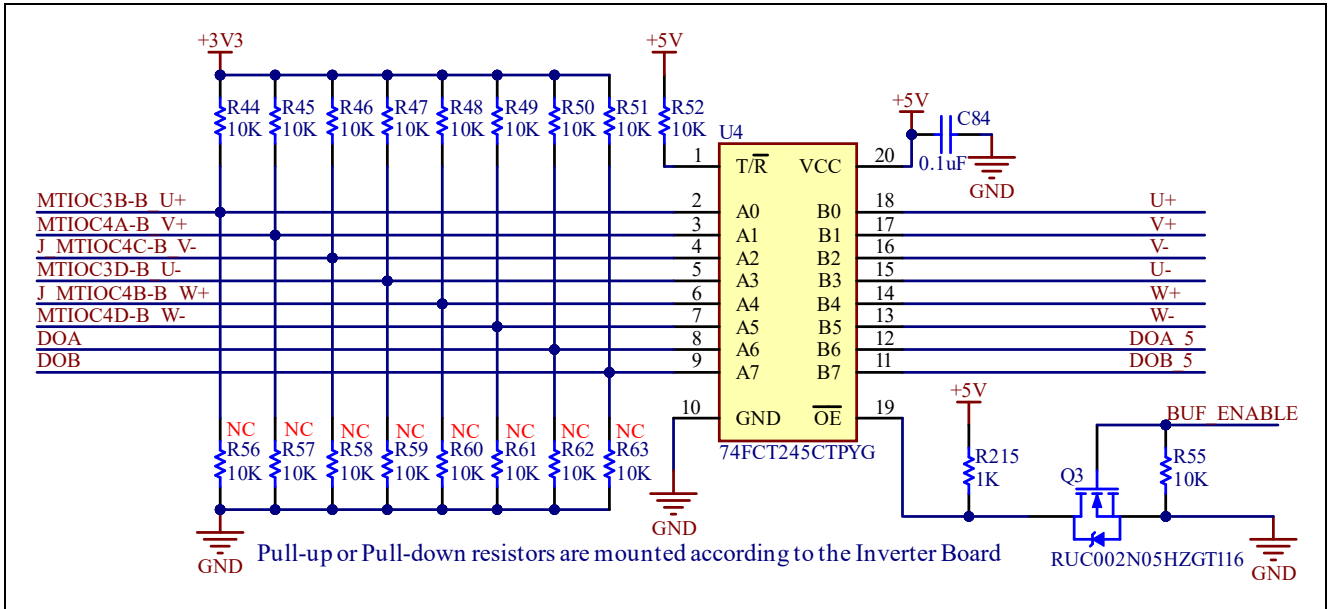


Figure 3-20 5V Buffer Circuit to Inverter Board

4. Controller Board, Inverter Board Connection Configuration

The connection configuration for CN032 AC Servo Solution image is shown in Figure 4-1.

The cables for the system launch should be connected.

| Item | Cables |
|------|---|
| 1 | 100-250V AC input, Three-wire, L/N/GND |
| 2 | Motor cable, U/V/W/shell |
| 3 | Encoder cable, D-SUB 15-pin |
| 4 | 40-pin cable that connects Controller board with Inverter board |
| 5 | USB to RS485 converter, used to PC control by Renesas GUI |

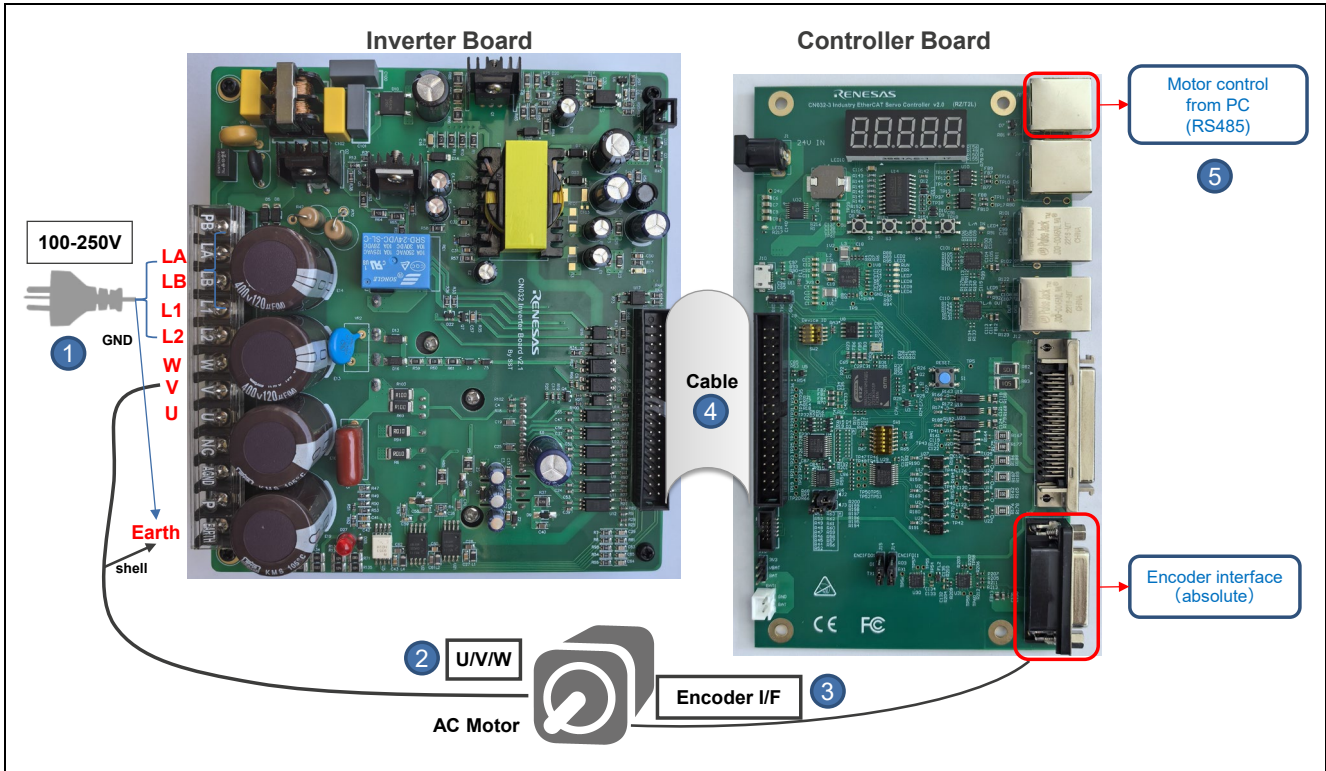


Figure 4-1 Connection Configuration

5. Detection Circuit

Table 5-1 is shown the current and voltage detection circuits mounted on the inverter board and the RZ/T2L connection destinations.

Table 5-1 List of detection circuits

| No | Circuit | Pin Number | Function | Circuit diagram silk name |
|----|--|------------|----------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Fault detection circuit | P01_4 | IRQ3-A | FO_INT# |
| 2 | Current detection circuit (V/W) ($\Delta\Sigma$ modulator) | P15_6 | MDAT2 | RZ_MDAT2-C_W |
| | | P15_5 | MCLK2 | RZ_MCLK2-C_W |
| | | P22_0 | MDAT3 | RZ_MDAT3-C_V |
| | | P21_7 | MCLK3 | RZ_MCLK3-C_V |
| 3 | Busbar voltage detection circuit (220V) ($\Delta\Sigma$ modulator) | P15_4 | MDAT1 | RZ_MDAT1-A_P |
| | | P15_3 | MCLK1 | RZ_MCLK1-A_P |

5.1 Fault Detection Circuit

The fault detection circuit is used to detect short-circuit protection, under-voltage protection and over temperature protection by IPM module. The fault signal VFO outputs low level when SC, UV or OT protection works, which is open drain type. You can protect the inverter board and motor by monitoring fault signal VFO and forcing the PWM output to go into the Hi-Z state when the output is low.

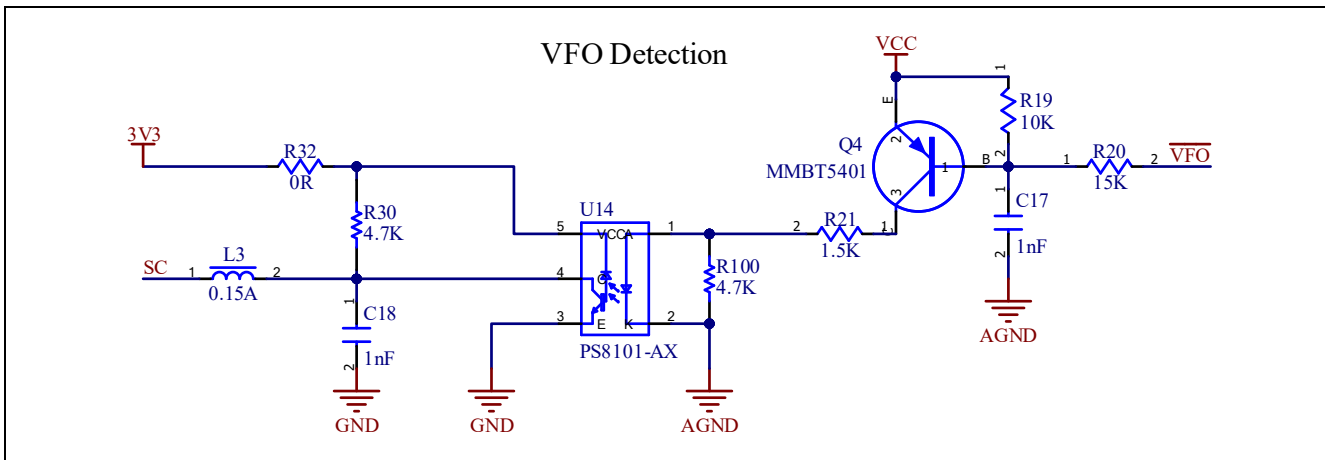


Figure 5-1 Fault Detection Circuit

5.2 Current Detection Circuit (V/W)

The Phase current detection (V/W) are realized through 2 channel Delta-Sigma Modulator. The Phase current (U) can be calculated by software.

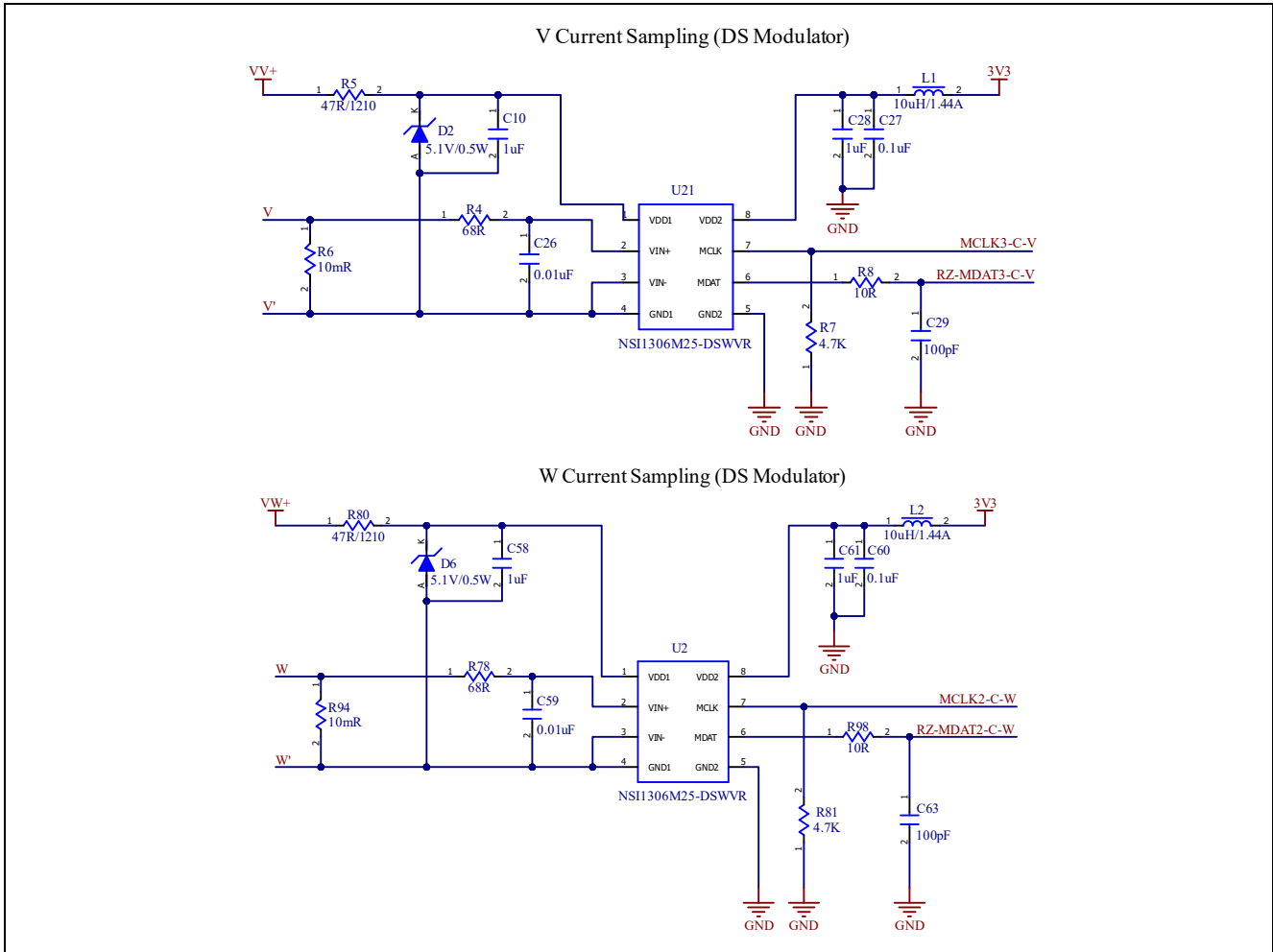


Figure 5-2 Current Detection Circuit (V/W)

5.3 Bus Voltage Detection Circuit (220V)

The bus voltage detection is realized through 1 channel Delta-Sigma Modulator.

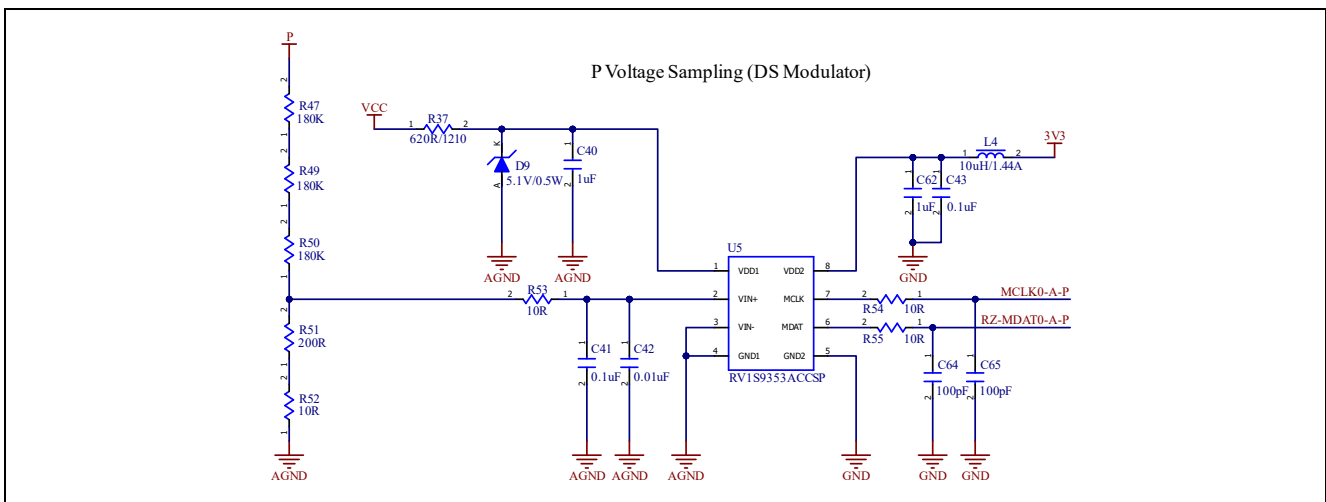


Figure 5-3 Bus Voltage Detection Circuit (220V)

6. Precaution for Operation

When using this kit, please kindly comply with the following 1 to 3:

1. Use stable power supply with current 1[A] limit setting to inverter board.
2. Do not use DC12-24[V] power supply jack to controller board.
※The power of controller is supplied from the inverter board.
3. Even after turning off, please do not touch the inverter board when high voltage LED(D27) is on which could be about 3 minutes or more.

If motor malfunctions or makes noise during use, please turn off the power to the inverter board immediately.

If this malfunction symptom continues, please contact our sales office or agency.

7. MCU Pin Map

Table 7-1 Pin Map (1/5)

| No. | BGA 196 | Pin Name | Signal name |
|-----|---------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | E5 | P00_0 | Digital output 8 |
| 2 | B4 | P00_1 | F-LMT# Signal input (IRQ0) |
| 3 | C4 | P00_2 | Digital output 6 |
| 4 | A3 | P00_3 | LED7 |
| 5 | D4 | P00_6 | U+ (MTIOC3B-B) |
| 6 | D3 | P01_0 | V- (MTIOC4C-B) |
| 7 | C3 | P01_1 | U- (MTIOC3D-B) |
| 8 | B3 | P01_2 | W+ (MTIOC4B-B) |
| 9 | A2 | P01_3 | W- (MTIOC4D-B) |
| 10 | B2 | P01_5 | V+ (MTIOC4A-B) |
| 11 | E4 | P01_4 | FO_INT# (IRQ3) |
| 12 | C2 | P01_6 | RS485 (D/R) |
| 13 | B1 | P01_7 | Encoder1-EB1EN |
| 14 | D2 | P02_0 | CANTX1 |
| 15 | C1 | P02_1 | Mode setting (MDW) |
| 16 | E2 | P02_2 | F-PLS Signal input (MTIOC2A) |
| 17 | D1 | P02_3 | CANRX1 |
| 18 | E3 | P02_4 | JTAG (TDO) |
| 19 | E1 | P02_5 | JTAG (TDI) |
| 20 | F3 | P02_6 | JTAG (TMS) |
| 21 | F2 | P02_7 | JTAG (TCK) |
| 22 | F1 | P04_1 | TXD3 |
| 23 | G3 | P05_5 | ETH1_LINK |
| 24 | G2 | P05_6 | ETH1_RXER |
| 25 | H4 | P05_7 | ETH1_TXD2 / Mode setting (MD2) |
| 26 | G1 | P06_0 | ETH1_TXD3 |
| 27 | H3 | P06_1 | ETH1_REFCLK |
| 28 | H2 | P06_2 | ETH1_TXD1 / Mode setting (MD1) |
| 29 | J4 | P06_3 | ETH1_TXD0 / Mode setting (MD0) |
| 30 | H1 | P06_4 | ETH1_TXC |
| 31 | J2 | P06_5 | ETH1_TXEN |
| 32 | J3 | P06_6 | ETH1_RXD0 |
| 33 | J1 | P06_7 | ETH1_RXD1 |
| 34 | K1 | P07_0 | ETH1_RXD2 |
| 35 | K4 | P07_1 | ETH1_RXD3 |
| 36 | K2 | P07_2 | ETH1_RXDV |
| 37 | K3 | P07_3 | ETH1_EXC |
| 38 | L7 | P07_4 | USB_VBUSIN |
| 39 | L3 | P08_4 | ETH0_RXD3 |
| 40 | L2 | P08_5 | ETH0_RXDV |
| 41 | M2 | P08_6 | ETH0_EXC |
| 42 | M1 | P08_7 | ETH_MDC |
| 43 | K5 | P09_0 | ETH_MDIO |
| 44 | M3 | P09_1 | ETH0_REFCLK |

Table 7-2 Pin Map (2/5)

| No. | BGA 196 | Pin Name | Signal name |
|-----|---------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 45 | N1 | P09_2 | ETH0_RXER |
| 46 | N2 | P09_3 | ETH0_TXD3 |
| 47 | L4 | P09_4 | ETH0_TXD2 |
| 48 | N3 | P09_5 | ETH0_TXD1 |
| 49 | P2 | P09_6 | ETH0_TXD0 |
| 50 | M4 | P09_7 | ETH0_TXC |
| 51 | N4 | P10_0 | ETH0_TXEN |
| 52 | L5 | P10_1 | ETH0_RXD0 |
| 53 | M5 | P10_2 | ETH0_RXD1 |
| 54 | P3 | P10_3 | ETH0_RXD2 |
| 55 | P4 | P10_4 | ETH0_LINK |
| 56 | L9 | P13_2 | ESC_I2CCLK-B |
| 57 | L10 | P13_3 | ESC_I2CDATA-B |
| 58 | M12 | P13_4 | ETH_RESET# |
| 59 | L12 | P13_5 | Encoder1-EA1RX (MTCLKA) |
| 60 | M13 | P13_6 | Encoder1-EB1RX (MTCLKB) |
| 61 | L11 | P13_7 | DSW-CATID0 |
| 62 | N14 | P14_0 | LED5 |
| 63 | M14 | P14_1 | DSW-CATID2 |
| 64 | K11 | P14_2 | LED_INT# (IRQ6) |
| 65 | L13 | P14_3 | DSW-CATID3 |
| 66 | K13 | P14_4 | LED6 |
| 67 | L14 | P14_5 | R-PLS Signal input (IRQ15) |
| 68 | K14 | P14_6 | XSPI0_CKP |
| 69 | K12 | P14_7 | XSPI0_IO0 |
| 70 | J12 | P15_0 | XSPI0_IO1 |
| 71 | J13 | P15_1 | BUF_ENABLE |
| 72 | J14 | P15_2 | NC |
| 73 | J11 | P15_3 | DS Modulator 1 (MCLK1-C) |
| 74 | H13 | P15_4 | DS Modulator 1 (MDAT1-C) |
| 75 | H12 | P15_5 | DS Modulator 2 (MCLK2-C) |
| 76 | H11 | P15_6 | DS Modulator 2 (MDAT2-C) |
| 77 | H14 | P15_7 | XSPI0_CS0 |
| 78 | G12 | P16_0 | RS485 (TXD0) |
| 79 | G11 | P16_1 | RS485 (RXD0) |
| 80 | G13 | P16_2 | Encoder1-EZ1EN (ENCIFOE1) |
| 81 | G14 | P16_3 | Encoder1-EB1TX (ENCIFCK1) |
| 82 | F11 | P17_0 | Mode setting (MDD) |
| 83 | F13 | P17_3 | Digital output 2 (LAG) |
| 84 | E12 | P17_4 | Digital output 1 (LEAD) |
| 85 | F14 | P17_5 | Digital output 3 (Z-TX) |
| 86 | F12 | P17_6 | Digital output 4 (ALM#) |
| 87 | E13 | P17_7 | RXD3 |
| 88 | E14 | P18_0 | DSW-CATID1 |
| 89 | D14 | P18_1 | RD1_INT# (IRQ10) |
| 90 | D12 | P18_2 | Output control C for Inverter Board |

Table 7-3 Pin Map (3/5)

| No. | BGA 196 | Pin Name | Signal name |
|-----|---------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 91 | D13 | P18_3 | Output control A for inverter board |
| 92 | C14 | P18_4 | R-LMT# Signal input (IRQ1) |
| 93 | C13 | P18_5 | Output control B for Inverter Board |
| 94 | B14 | P18_6 | RD2_INT# (IRQ11, Reserved) |
| 95 | C8 | P20_3 | LED1 / Mode setting (MDV2) |
| 96 | A9 | P20_4 | LED3 / Mode setting (MDV3) |
| 97 | A8 | P21_1 | SCL1 |
| 98 | B8 | P21_2 | SDA1 |
| 99 | C7 | P21_3 | LED0 |
| 100 | D7 | P21_4 | Digital output 7 |
| 101 | B7 | P21_5 | SV-ON Signal input (IRQ6) |
| 102 | A7 | P21_6 | LED2 |
| 103 | B6 | P21_7 | DS Modulator 3 (MCLK3-C) |
| 104 | C6 | P22_0 | DS Modulator 3 (MDAT3-C) |
| 105 | D6 | P22_1 | ALM-RST Signal input (IRQ13) |
| 106 | A6 | P22_2 | Encoder1-EZ1TX (ENCIFDO1, Reserved) |
| 107 | A5 | P22_3 | Encoder1-EZ1RX (ENCIFDI1, Reserved) |
| 108 | B5 | P23_7 | Digital output 5 |
| 109 | D5 | P24_0 | RXD1 |
| 110 | A4 | P24_1 | LED4 |
| 111 | C5 | P24_2 | TXD1 |
| 112 | A13 | AN000 | Reserved |
| 113 | B12 | AN001 | Reserved |
| 114 | A12 | AN002 | Reserved |
| 115 | C11 | AN003 | Reserved |
| 116 | A11 | AN100 | NC |
| 117 | B11 | AN101 | NC |
| 118 | C10 | AN102 | NC |
| 119 | B10 | AN103 | NC |
| 120 | G4 | BSCANP | Connect to GND |
| 121 | P6 | EXTAL | 25M CRYSTAL input |
| 122 | P7 | XTAL | 25M CRYSTAL output |
| 123 | N6 | EXTCLKIN | Connect to low |
| 124 | M7 | MDX | Connect to GND |
| 125 | N5 | RES# | RESET# |
| 126 | F4 | TRST# | Connect external reset input |
| 127 | P9 | USB_DM | USB_DM |
| 128 | P10 | USB_DP | USB_DP |
| 129 | P12 | USB_RREF | USB_RREF |
| 130 | E10 | VCC18_ADC0 | Connect to +1V8 |
| 131 | E9 | VCC18_ADC1 | Connect to +1V8 |
| 132 | N8 | VCC18_PLL0 | Connect to +1V8 |
| 133 | M8 | VCC18_PLL1 | Connect to +1V8 |
| 134 | P11 | VCC18_USB | Connect to +1V8 |
| 135 | N11 | AVCC18_USB | Connect to +1V8 |
| 136 | C12 | AVCC18_TSU | Connect to +1V8 |

Table 7-4 Pin Map (4/5)

| No. | BGA 196 | Pin Name | Signal name |
|-----|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| 137 | D10 | VREFH0 | Connect to +1V8 |
| 138 | D9 | VREFH1 | Connect to +1V8 |
| 139 | M11 | VSS_USB | Connect to GND |
| 140 | N9 | VSS_USB | Connect to GND |
| 141 | N10 | VSS_USB | Connect to GND |
| 142 | N12 | VSS_USB | Connect to GND |
| 143 | N13 | VSS_USB | Connect to GND |
| 144 | P13 | VSS_USB | Connect to GND |
| 145 | M10 | VCC33_USB | Connect to +3V3 |
| 146 | D8 | VCC33 | Connect to +3V3 |
| 147 | F5 | VCC33 | Connect to +3V3 |
| 148 | F10 | VCC33 | Connect to +3V3 |
| 149 | J5 | VCC33 | Connect to +3V3 |
| 150 | K9 | VCC33 | Connect to +3V3 |
| 151 | L6 | VCC33 | Connect to +3V3 |
| 152 | E6 | VCC1833_2 | Connect to +3V3 |
| 153 | J10 | VCC1833_3 | Connect to +3V3 |
| 154 | K10 | VCC1833_3 | Connect to +3V3 |
| 155 | E7 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 156 | E8 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 157 | F6 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 158 | F9 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 159 | G5 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 160 | G10 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 161 | H5 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 162 | H10 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 163 | J6 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 164 | J9 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 165 | K6 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 166 | K7 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 167 | K8 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 168 | L8 | VDD | Connect to +1V1 |
| 169 | A1 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 170 | A10 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 171 | A14 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 172 | B9 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 173 | B13 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 174 | C9 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 175 | D11 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 176 | E11 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 177 | F7 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 178 | F8 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 179 | G6 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 180 | G7 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 181 | G8 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 182 | G9 | VSS | Connect to GND |

Table 7-5 Pin Map (5/5)

| No. | BGA 196 | Pin Name | Signal name |
|-----|---------|----------|----------------|
| 183 | H6 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 184 | H7 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 185 | H8 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 186 | H9 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 187 | J7 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 188 | J8 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 189 | L1 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 190 | M6 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 191 | M9 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 192 | N7 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 193 | P1 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 194 | P5 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 195 | P8 | VSS | Connect to GND |
| 196 | P14 | VSS | Connect to GND |

8. BOM List for Renesas Key Parts

Renesas provides the complete design files for this AC Servo Solution application, includes SCH, PCB, BOM, etc.

Here are the Renesas Key parts used in controller board, for more information, please refer to the related files from Renesas.

BOM List from Controller Board

| Designator | Description | Manufacturer | Mfg Part Number | Quantity |
|---|--|--------------|------------------------|----------|
| U1 | PMIC for Applications Requiring up to 6 A | Renesas | DA9061-16AM1 | 1 |
| U2 | Renesas RZ-T2L MCU | Renesas | R9A07G074M04GBG#AC0 | 1 |
| U3 | IC GATE AND 1CH 2-INP USV | Toshiba | TC7SH08FU | 1 |
| U4, U29 | IC TXRX NON-INVERT 5.25V 20SSOP | Renesas | 74FCT245CTPYG | 2 |
| U6 | IC BUS SWITCH 4 X 2:1 16TSSOP | Renesas | QS3VH257PAG8 | 1 |
| U7 | IC FLASH 128MBIT SPI/QUAD 8SOIC | Renesas | AT25SF128A-SHB-T | 1 |
| U8 | IC EEPROM 16KBIT I2C 400KHZ 8SOP | Renesas | R1EX24016ASAS | 1 |
| U10 | IC TRANSCEIVER HALF 1/1 8SOIC | Renesas | ISL3172EIBZ | 1 |
| U15, U19, U23 | OPTO COUPLER IN 10V~30V 5-LSSO | Renesas | RV1S9207ACCSP-10YV#SC0 | 3 |
| U16, U20 | OPTO COUPLER IN 2.7V~3.6V 5-SO | Renesas | PS9121-F3-AX | 2 |
| U17, U18, U21, U22, U24, U25, U26, U27, U28 | OPTOISOLATOR 2.5KV DARL 4SMD | Renesas | PS2733-1-A | 9 |
| U30 | IC DRIVER 4/0 24QFN | Renesas | ISL32179EFRZ | 1 |
| U31 | IC RECEIVER 0/4 24QFN | Renesas | ISL32177EFRZ | 1 |
| U32 | 4.5V to 42V, 5A, DC/DC Synchronous Step-Down Regulator | Renesas | RAA211450GSP#HA0 | 1 |

Revision History

| Rev. | Date | Description | |
|------|--------------|----------------------|--|
| | | Page | Summary |
| 1.00 | Feb.28, 2023 | - | First Edition issued |
| 1.01 | Dec.14, 2023 | 1 19 Other | Parts number of External Control Interface corrected. Precaution added. Typo fixed. |
| 2.00 | Jun.12, 2024 | 1 4 5 Other | Related Document updated. Add table about Controller board and inverter board combination. Remove inverter board image, added controller board image (back). Typo fixed; image updated. |
| 2.01 | Aug.8,2024 | 1 | Related Document updated. |

General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity.

Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.

2. Processing at power-on

The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.

3. Input of signal during power-off state

Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.

4. Handling of unused pins

Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.

5. Clock signals

After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.).

7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses

Access to reserved addresses is prohibited. The reserved addresses are provided for possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses as the correct operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.

8. Differences between products

Before changing from one product to another, for example to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems. The characteristics of a microprocessing unit or microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number might differ in terms of internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

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