

PY32T092R2xT-START V2

User Guide



Puya Semiconductor (Shanghai) Co., Ltd

Contents

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Functional pin assignment.....	4
3.	Overview of Hardware Design	5
3.1	Power Supply.....	5
3.2	I _{DD} TEST	6
3.3	LED Indicator Light	6
3.4	Reset Key.....	7
3.5	User Key.....	7
3.6	Boot Mode Selection	8
3.7	External Clock Source.....	8
3.8	Programming and debugging:.....	9
4.	Guide to Using the Example	10
4.1	LED Example.....	10
4.2	KEY Example.....	10
4.3	FLASH Example.....	10
5.	Schematic	11
5.1	PY-LINK Schematic.....	11
5.2	MCU Schematic	12
6.	Updated History	13

1. Introduction

The PY32T092R2xT-START V2 development board integrates a PY-LINK emulator. For detailed usage instructions of PY-LINK, please refer to the document "PY-LINK OB_UserManual_zh-EN.pdf". The START board uses the PY32T092R2xT as the main controller. This development board, equipped with a 32-bit ARM® Cortex®-M0+ CPU core from Puya, provides a simple hardware development environment. The board is powered via the USB interface of PY-LINK. It offers peripheral resources including extension pins, as well as SWD, Reset, User key, Reset key, LED, and more. This document provides detailed hardware schematics and related application examples.

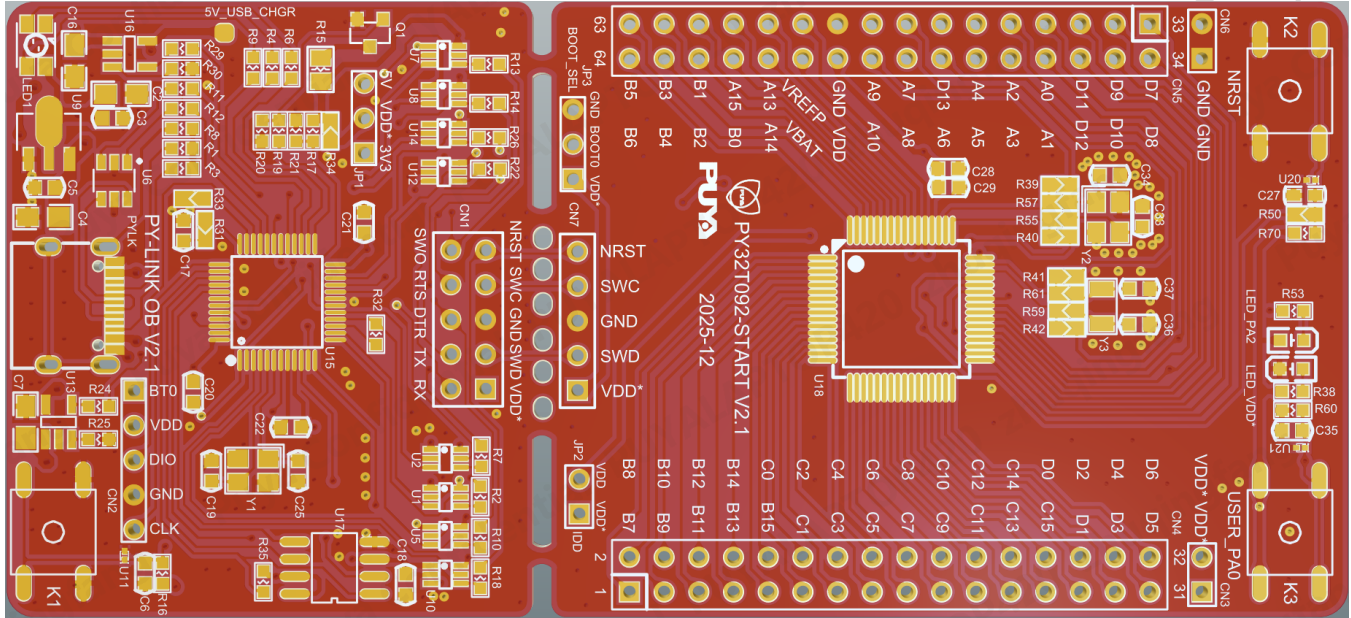


Figure 1-1 PCB 3D renderings

2. Functional pin assignment

Table 2-1 Pin Assignment

功能	引脚	描述	备注
LED	\	LED1	PY-LINK LED
	\	LED2	VDD*
	PA2	LED3	User LED
KEY	\	K1	PY-LINK Key
	PD13	K2	User Key
	PA0	K3	Reset Key
SPI	PB0	SPI_NSS	ExternalFLASH
	PB1	SPI_CLK	ExternalFLASH
	PB2	SPI_MISO	ExternalFLASH
	PB3	SPI_MOSI	ExternalFLASH

3. Overview of Hardware Design

The development board is powered via a Type-C USB connection. To download programs to the board, a Type-C USB cable is required. Select the correct boot mode, connect the USB cable, and if LED1 lights up, it indicates a proper power connection.

3.1 Power Supply

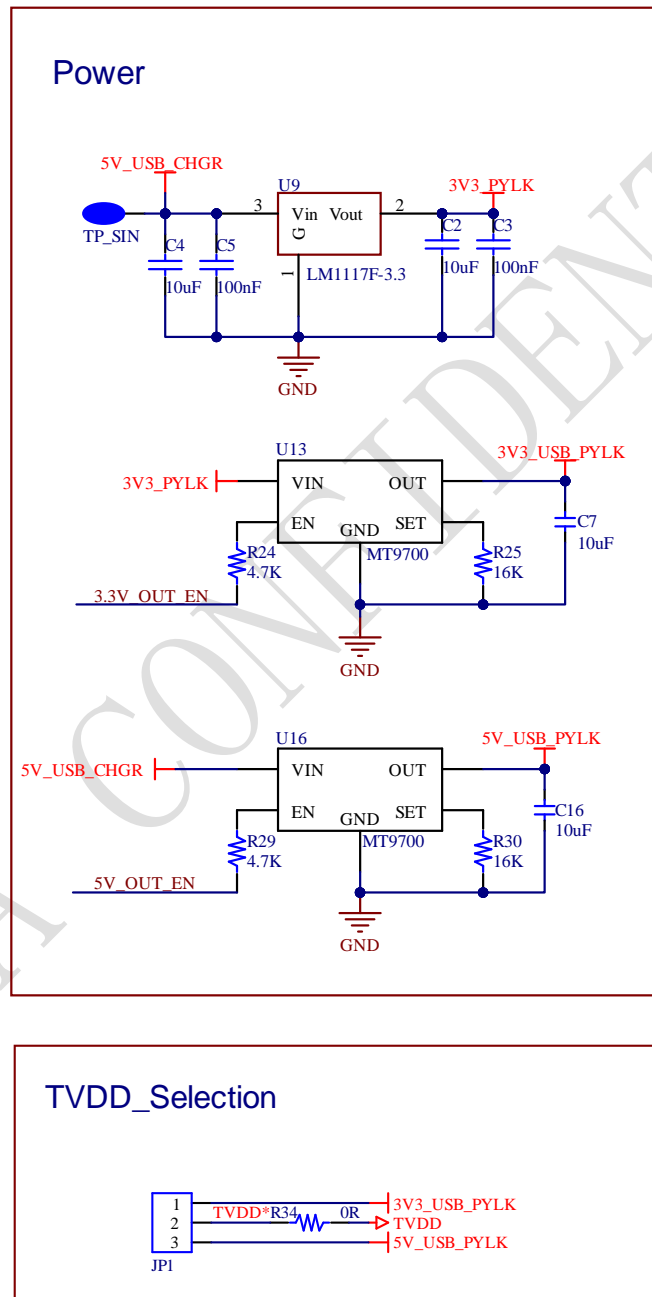


Figure 3-1 Power Supply Schematic

3.2 I_{DD} TEST

When JP2 OFF (symbol IDD) and R37 OFF, an ammeter can be connected to measure the power consumption of MCU.

JP2 OFF, R37 ON:MCU is powered. (Default setting and JP2 plug is not mounted before shipping)

JP2 ON, R37 OFF:MCU is powered.

JP2 OFF, R37 OFF:An ammeter must be connected. If there is no ammeter available, the MCU cannot be powered.

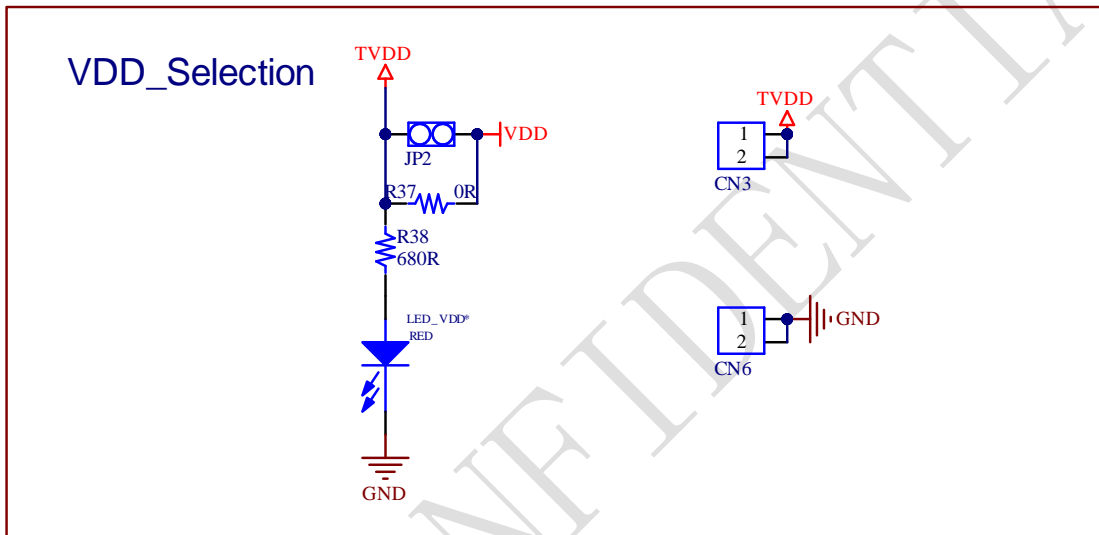


Figure 3-2 I_{DD} Schematic

3.3 LED Indicator Light

The red LED indicates that the board TVDD is powered as shown in the figure above; The green LED is the user LED connected to the PA2 pin of the MCU.

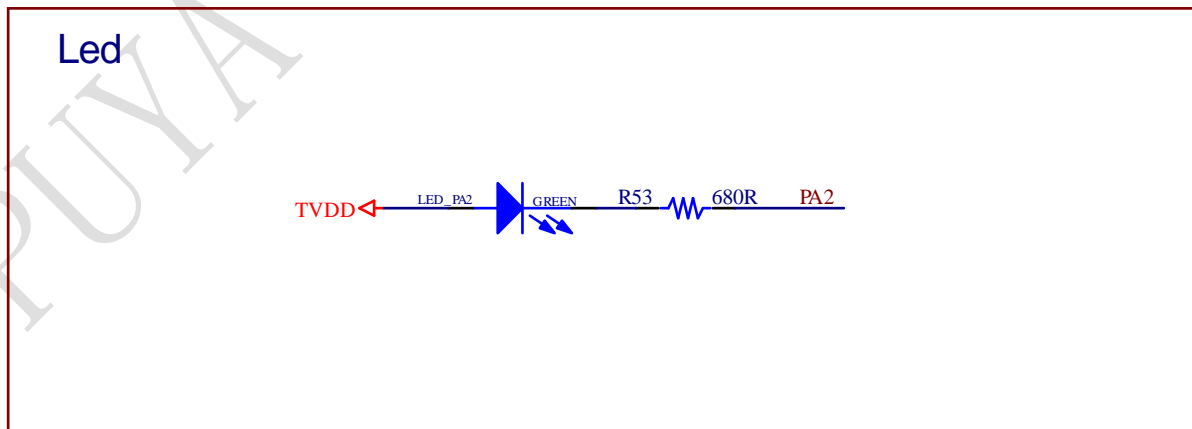


Figure 3-3 LED Schematic

3.4 Reset Key

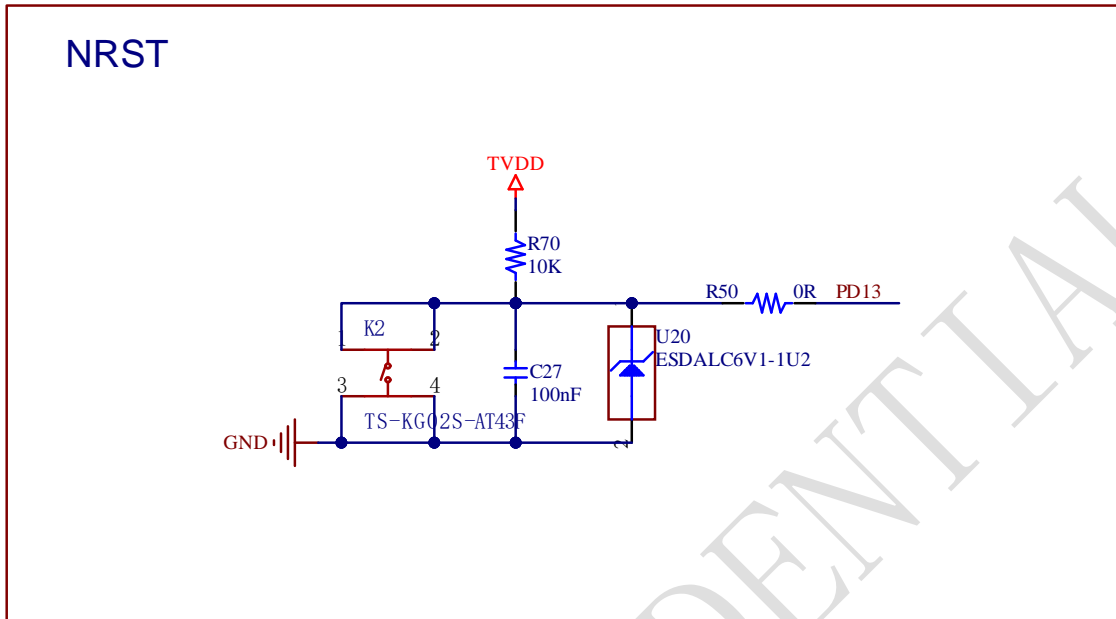


Figure 3-4 Reset Key Schematic

3.5 User Key

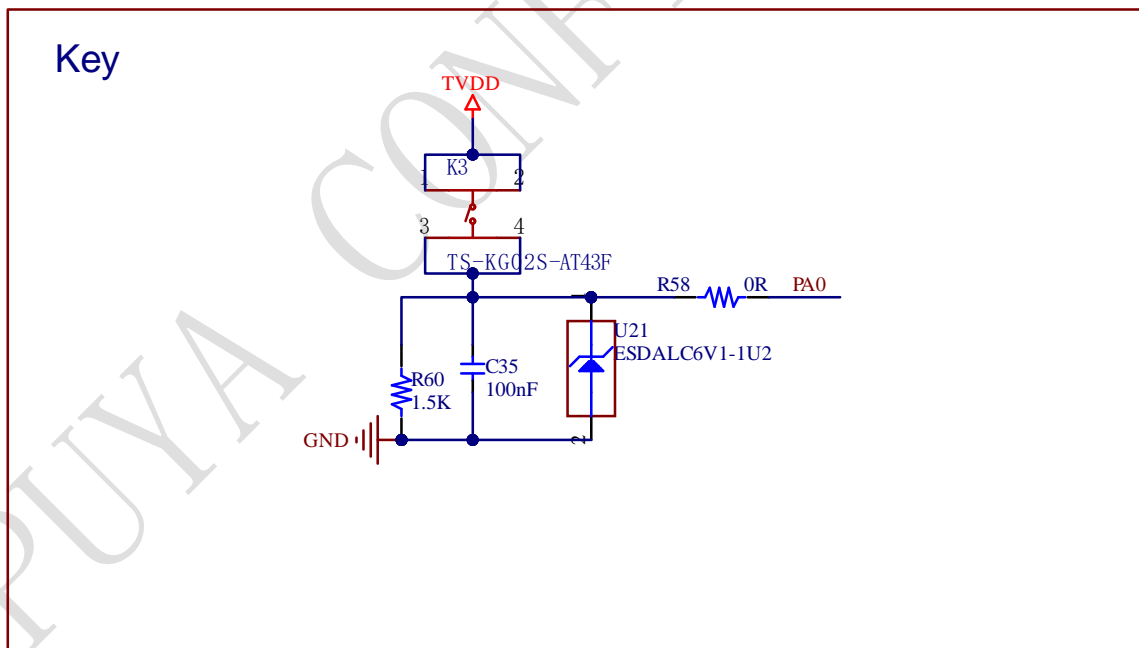


Figure 3-5 User Key Schematic

3.6 Boot Mode Selection

Boot_Selection

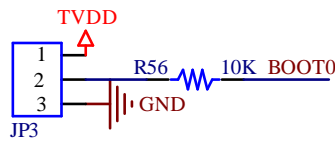


Figure 3-5 BOOT Mode Schematic

Three different boot mode can be selected through the nBOOT0/nBOOT1/BOOT_LOCK bits (stored in the Option bytes), as shown in the following table:

Table 3-6 Boot configuration

BOOT_LOCK	Boot mode configuration		Mode
	nBOOT1 bit	nBOOT0 bit	
1	X	X	Force boot from the Flash main store
0	X	0	Main Flash memory is selected as the boot area
0	1	1	System memory is selected as the boot area
0	0	1	Embedded SRAM is selected as the boot area

3.7 External Clock Source

HSE clock source

There are three methods to configure the external low-speed clock sources by hardware:

On-board crystal (Factory default setting):

On-board 24 MHz crystal is used as HSE clock source.

Oscillator from external PA9:

External oscillator is injected from the PA9 of CN5. The hardware must be configured: R55 OFF.

HSE unused

MCU PA9 and PA10 are used as GPIOs.

LSE clock source

There are three methods to configure the external low-speed clock sources by hardware:

On-board crystal (Factory default setting):

On-board 32.768 kHz crystal is used as HSE clock source.

Oscillator from external PA6:

External oscillator is injected from the PA6 of CN5. The hardware must be configured: R59 OFF.

LSE unused

MCU PA6 and PA7 are used as GPIOs.

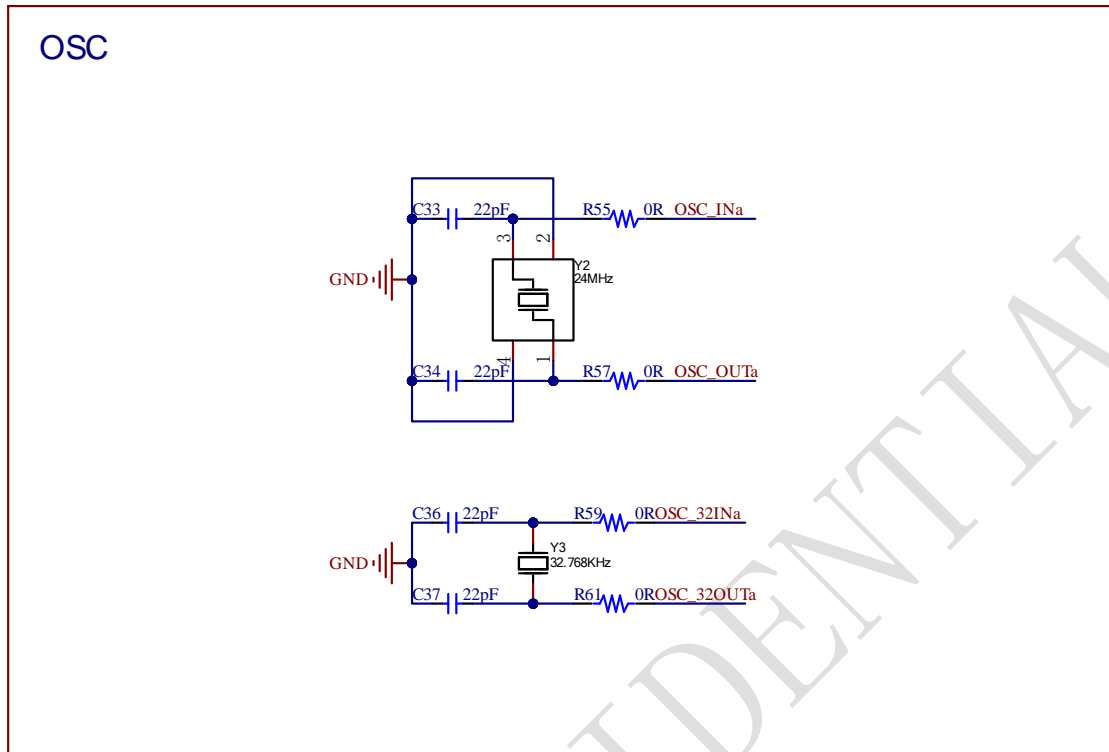


Figure 3-8 Clock source function schematic

3.8 Programming and debugging:

The evaluation board integrates PY-LINK for users to program/debug the PY32T092R2xT on the PY32T092R2xT-START V2 board. PY-LINK supports SWD interface mode, and supports a set of virtual serial ports (VCP) and PY32T092R2xT's USART1_TX/USART1_RX (PB6/PB5) to connect and communicate through Dupont wire, please refer <USART> to the official PY32xxxx_Firmware Example. For more information about PY-LINK operation, firmware upgrade, and precautions, please refer to the "PY-LINK OB_UserManual_EN.pdf" document. The PY-LINK on board can be disassembled or separated from the PY32T092R2xT-START V2. In this case, the PY32T092R2xT-START V2 can still be connected to the CN7 interface (not mounted before leaving factory) of PY-LINK through CN1 interface, or to another PY-LINK, in order to continue to program and debug the PY32T092R2xT.

4. Guide to Using the Example

4.1 LED Example

Purpose of the Example

There is one LED on the development board, the LED is controlled by GPIO. This sample program will tell how to light up the LED.

Execution Results

Download the official PY32xxxx_Firmware Example <GPIO_Toggle> to the board, reset and run, and the green LED flashes.

4.2 KEY Example

Purpose of the Example

There is 1 user button on the board. The user key is detected by the GPIO. This routine will show you how to detect a key with an external interrupt.

Execution Results

Download the official PY32xxxx_Firmware Example <EXTI_IT> to the board, reset and run, press the button once, and the green LED will switch to the on-off state once.

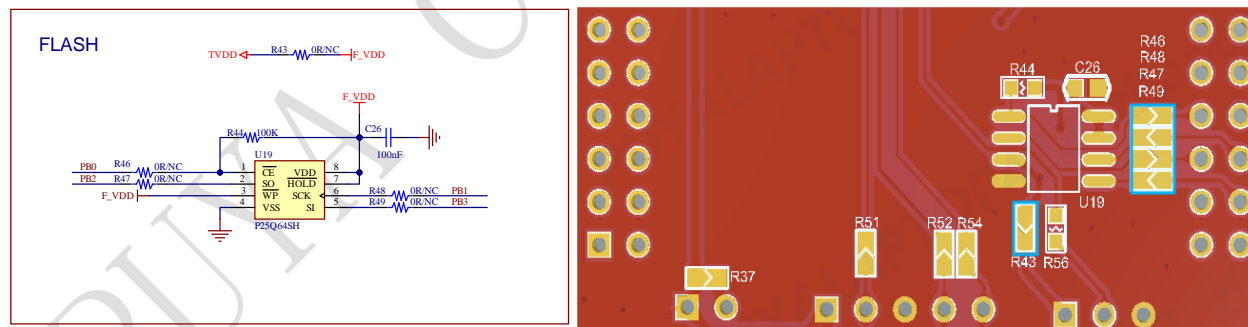
4.3 FLASH Example

Purpose of the Example

There is a flash on the development board, and the FLASH communication interface is connected to the SPI interface. This example will show you how to read and write FLASH via SPI.

Note:

1. To use this routine, the user needs to weld the 0R resistor at the position of R43, R46, R47, R48, and R49 by himself, and the specific position needs to be welded as shown in the figure below.
2. The maximum working voltage of FLASH is 3.6V. It is recommended that the supply voltage of TVDD should not exceed 3.3V.



Execution Results

Download the official PY32xxxx_Firmware Example < SPI_FullDuplex_ExternalFLASH > to the board, reset and run, If the green LED is always on, the FLASH read and write is successful, otherwise the FLASH read and write fails.

5. Schematic

5.1 PY-LINK Schematic

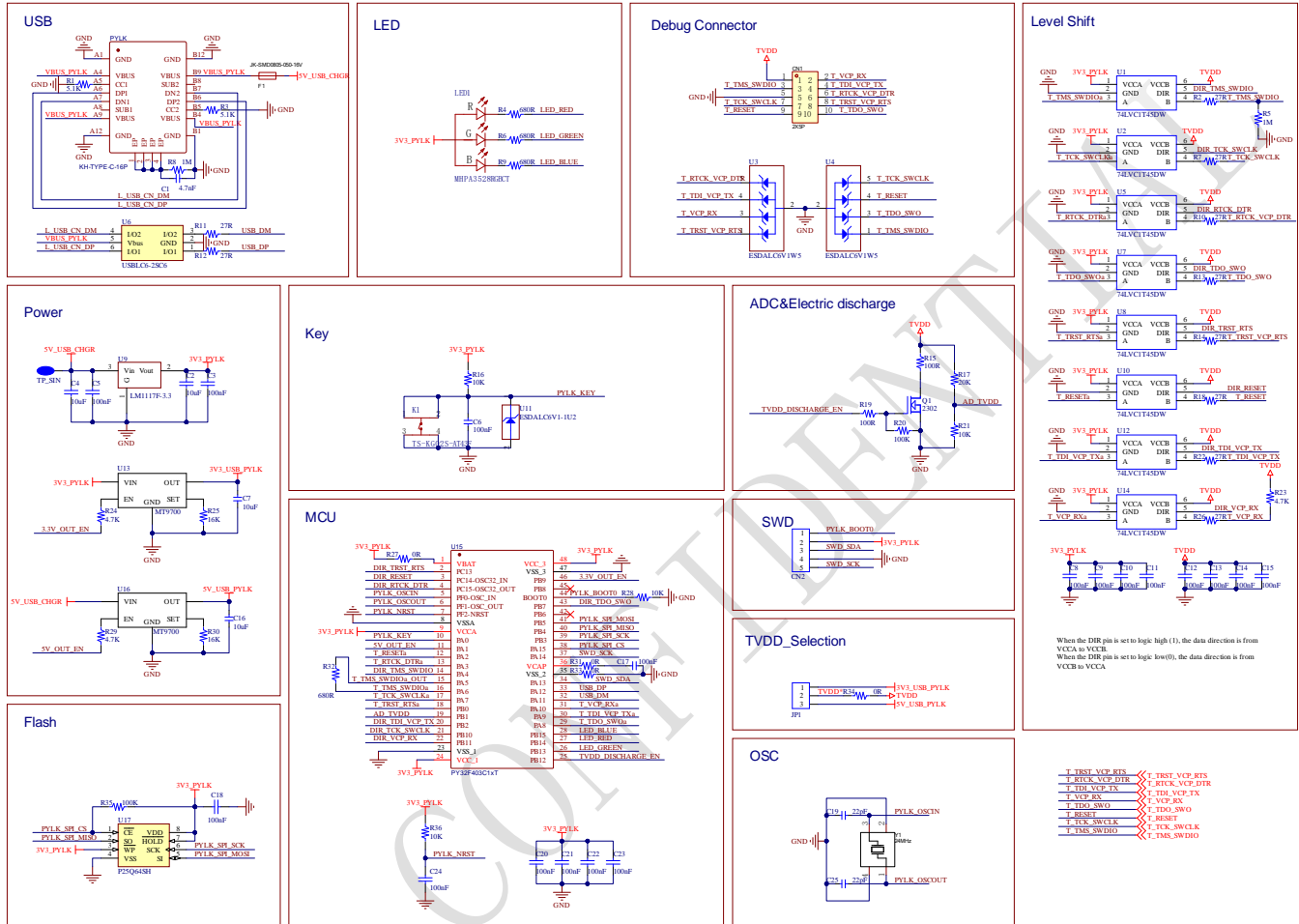
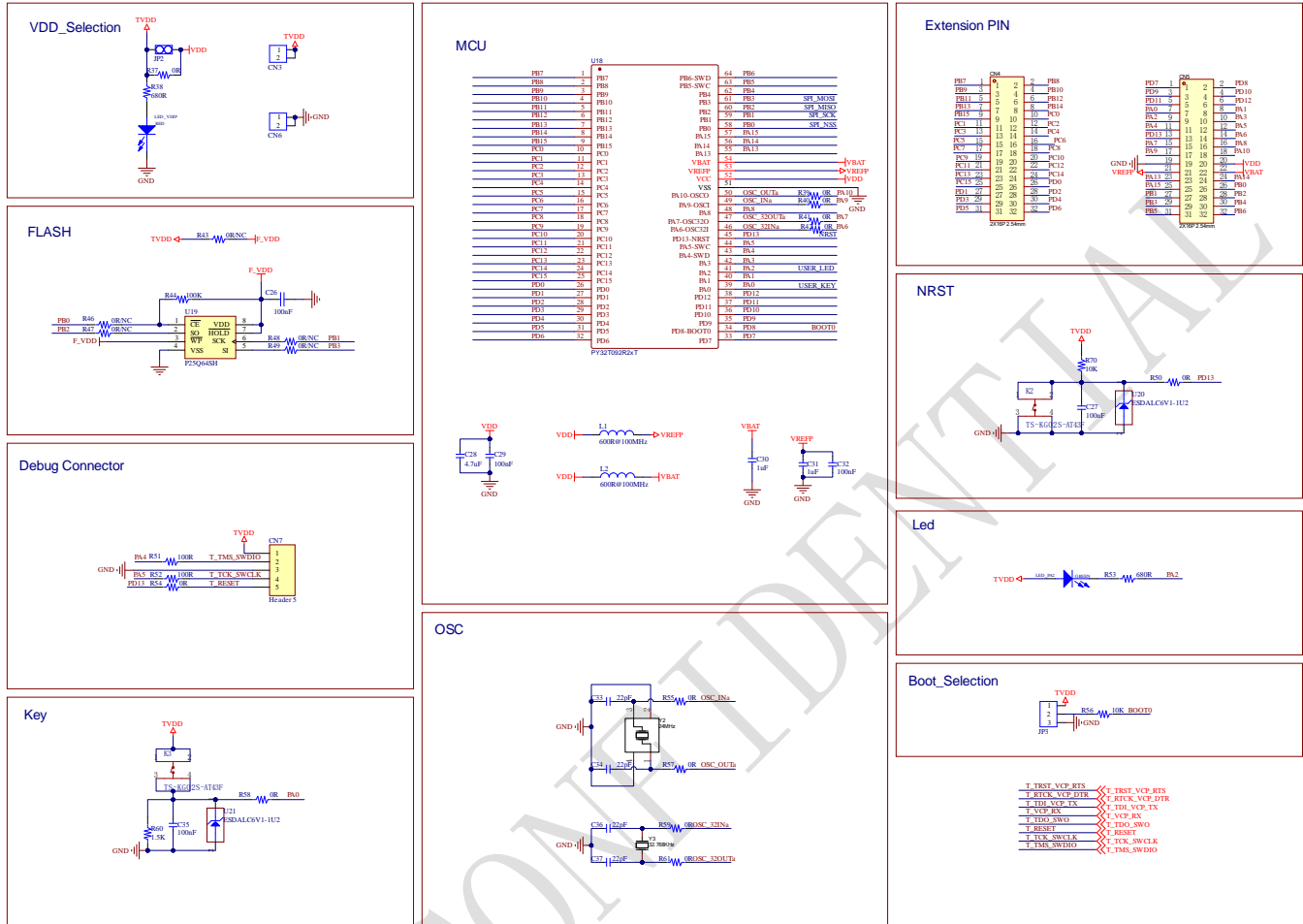


Figure 5-1 PY-LINK Schematic

5.2 MCU Schematic



6. Updated History

Version	Content	Date
V1.0	Initial version	2025/12/16



Puya Semiconductor Co., Ltd.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Puya reserve the right to make changes, corrections, enhancements, modifications to Puya products and/or to this document at any time without notice. Purchasers should obtain the latest relevant information of Puya products before placing orders.

Puya products are sold pursuant to terms and conditions of sale in place at the time of order acknowledgement.

Purchasers are solely responsible for the choice and use of Puya products. Puya does not provide service support and assumes no responsibility when products that are used on its own or designated third party products.

Puya hereby disclaims any license to any intellectual property rights, express or implied.

Resale of Puya products with provisions inconsistent with the information set forth herein shall void any warranty granted by Puya.

Any with Puya or Puya logo are trademarks of Puya. All other product or service names are the property of their respective owners.

The information in this document supersedes and replaces the information in the previous version.

Puya Semiconductor Co., Ltd. – All rights reserved