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Differences between Normal and Advanced Modes in Programming Method on Super Low Power Microcontrollers

Introduction

The H8/38099 supports advanced mode, which can go beyond the 64-Kbyte address space, to support 128-Kbyte ROM. This application note describes the differences in programming method between advanced mode and normal mode by showing an example of converting source code for the H8/38076R (supports normal mode) into that for the H8/38099.

Target Device

H8/38099

Contents

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1. Specifications

- 1. The source program of software that runs on the H8/38076R is modified so that it can run on the H8/38099.
- 2. The source program to be used is the one given in the application note for the H8/38076R, "Flashing Operation of LED Connected to I/O Port" (document number: REJ06B0550-0100).
- 3. This program is designed to blink the LED connected to a port of the LSI, using the periodic interrupt function of the realtime clock (RTC) module.
- 4. The method of configuring the High-performance Embedded Workshop (HEW) is also described.



2. Changes to be Made for Use in Advanced Mode

2.1 Address Spaces and Memory Maps

The CPU for the H8/38099 group is the H8/300H CPU, which is internally in a 32-bit configuration having an architecture upward-compatible with the H8/300 CPU. It can handle linear 16-Mbyte address space and enables realtime control. Figure 1 shows the memory maps of the H8/38099 and the H8/38076R.

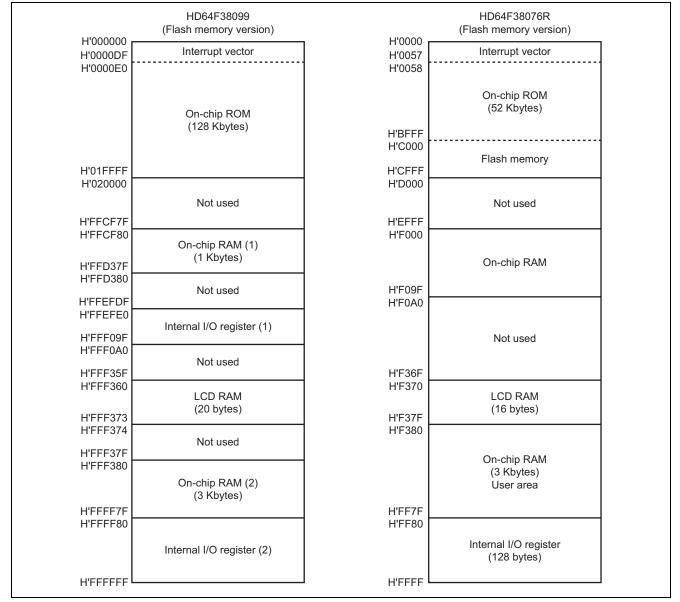


Figure 1 Memory Maps



2.2 Modifying the Source Program

This section describes how the source program should be modified.

2.2.1 Modifying Register Addresses

The registers and register addresses in the source program that are to be modified are given in Table 1. Modify the addresses in the I/O register symbol definitions in the source program to those of the H8/38099.

Register name	Abbreviation	H8/38076R Register address	H8/38099 Register address	Line number in the source program to be modified
Port mode register 9	PMR9	H'FFC8	H'FFFFC8	34th line
Port data register 9	PDR9	H'FFDC	H'FFFFDC	37th line
Port control register 9	PCR9	H'FFEC	H'FFFFEC	40th line
RTC control register 1	RTCCR1	H'F06C	H'FFF06C	43rd line
RTC control register 2	RTCCR2	H'F06D	H'FFF06D	47th line
Clock source select register	RTCCSR	H'F06F	H'FFF06F	50th line
RTC interrupt flag register	RTCFLG	H'F067	H'FFF067	51st line
Interrupt enable register 1	IENR1	H'FFF3	H'FFFFF3	54th line

Table 1 Registers and Register Addresses

2.2.2 Modifying Vector Addresses

Since the H8/38099 has timer C, timer G, and SCI3_3 interrupt sources added, their vector addresses must be added. Add the following source code between the 114th and the 115th lines.

main,	/* H'0000B0	: No.44 : System reserve	* /
main,	/* H'0000B4	: No.45 : System reserve	*/
main,	/* H'0000B8	: No.46 : System reserve	*/
main,	/* H'0000BC	: No.47 : System reserve	*/
main,	/* H'0000C0	: No.48 : System reserve	*/
main,	/* H'0000C4	: No.49 : System reserve	*/
main,	/* H'0000C8	: No.50 : System reserve	*/
main,	/* H'0000CC	: No.51 : System reserve	*/
main,	/* H'0000D0	: No.52 : System reserve	*/
main,	/* H'0000D4	: No.53 : Timer C overflow/underflo	w */
main,	/* H'0000D8	: No.54 : Timer G input caputure	*/
main,	/* H'0000DC	: No.55 : SIC3_3	*/

2.2.3 Modifying the Stack Pointer

Change the stack pointer setting: Change the stack pointer address in the 116th line from H'FF80 to H'FFFF80.



2.3 Configuring the High-performance Embedded Workshop (HEW)

2.3.1 Configuring the High-performance Embedded Workshop at Its Startup

At the startup of the High-performance Embedded Workshop, the window in figure 2 appears; select "Create New Project Workspace (\underline{C})" and click "OK".

Options:		OK
	Create a new project workspace	Cancel
R	C Open a recent project workspace:	Administration
00 00	C Browse to another project workspace	

Figure 2 Dialog Displayed when Starting Up the High-performance Embedded Workshop

In the New Project Workspace window shown in figure 3,

- 1. Select "Empty Application".
- 2. In the edit box under "Workspace name (\underline{W})", enter any desired name. In this application note, "advancedmode" is entered.
- 3. In the edit box under "Project name (\underline{P})", enter any desired name. In this application note, "advancedmode" is entered.
- 4. From the pull-down menu at "CPU family (\underline{C})", select [H8S,H8/300].
- 5. From the pull-down menu at "Tool chain (<u>T</u>)", select [Hitachi H8S,H8/300 Standard].
- 6. Click "OK".

Application Assembly Application Demonstration Import Makefile Library RSKH838347 RSKH838347 RSKH85X1582 Properties Workspace Name: advancedmode Project Name: advancedmode Directory: C:¥WorkSpace¥advancedmode Drowse OPU family: H8S,H8/300 Properties

Figure 3 New Project Workspace Window



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In the "New Project-1/4-CPU" window, select the tool chain version and the CPU series [300H], and click "Next (N)".

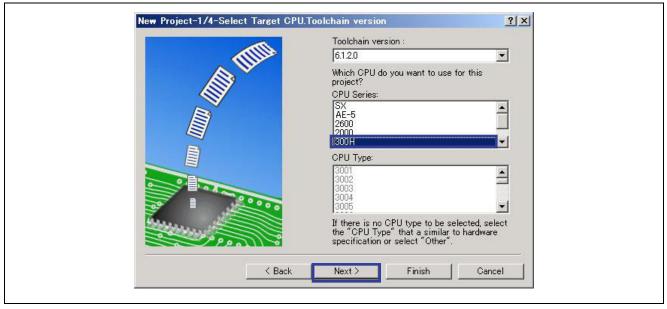


Figure 4 New Project –1/4 — Select Target CPU Toolchain Version

In the "New Project-2/4-Options" window, select [Advanced] for Operating mode and [16M byte] for Address space, and click "Next (\underline{N})".

Specify global options. Operating Mode: Address Space: 16M byte Multiple/Divide: Merit of Library: Code Size Stack calculation: Medium Specify SBR address: Default Change number of parameter registers Treat double as float Pass struct parameter via register Pass 4-byte parameter/return value vi	all the second sec	Specify global options.
Address Space: 16M byte Multiple/Divide: Merit of Library: Code Size Stack calculation: Medium Specify SBR address: Default Change number of parameter registers Treat double as float Pass struct parameter via register		Operating Mode: Advanced
Merit of Library: Code Size Stack calculation: Medium Specify SBR address: Default Change number of parameter registers Treat double as float Pass struct parameter via register		Address Space: 16M byte
Stack calculation: Medium Specify SBR address: Default Change number of parameter registers Treat double as float Pass struct parameter via register		Multiple/Divide:
Stack calculation: Medium Specify SBR address: Default Change number of parameter registers Treat double as float Pass struct parameter via register		Merit of Library: Code Size 💌
Default Change number of parameter registers Treat double as float Pass struct parameter via register		Stack calculation: Medium 💌
Treat double as float Pass struct parameter via register		
□ Treat double as float □ Pass struct parameter via register		
	and the second sec	

Figure 5 New Project –2/4 — Option Setting



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In the "New Project-3/4-Debugger" window, place a check at [H8 Tiny/SLP E8 SYSTEM 300H] under Target, and click "Next (<u>N</u>)".

New Project-3/4-Setting the Targe	Targets :
	✓H8 Tiny/SLP E8 SYSTEM 300H H8/300H HMon H8/300HA Simulator H8/300HN Simulator
	Target type : 300H
< Back	

Figure 6 New Project –3/4 — Setting the Target System for Debugging

In the "New Project-4/4-Debugger Options" window, click the "Complete" button.

THE A	Target name : H8 Tiny/SLP E8 SYSTEM 300H
	Configuration name :
	Debug_H8_Tiny_SLP_E8_SYSTEM_300H
	Detail options :
	Item Setting
2000	
	Modify

Figure 7 New Project –4/4 — Setting the Debugger Options



Differences between Normal and Advanced Modes

in Programming Method on Super Low Power Microcontrollers

In the Overview window that appears, click "OK".

PROJECT GENERATOR PROJECT NAME : advancedmode PROJECT DIRECTORY : C¥WorkSpace¥advancedmode¥advan OPU SERIES : 300H TOOLCHAIN NAME : Hitachi H8S,H8/300 Standard Toolch TOOLCHAIN VERSION : 6.1.2.0 SELECT TARGET : H8 Tiny/SLP E8 SYSTEM 300H DATE & TIME : 2007/01/26 10:29:15 Click OK to generate the project or Cancel to abort. Generate Readme.txt as a summary file in the project directory	Project Summary:		
Click OK to generate the project or Cancel to abort.	PROJECT NAME : PROJECT DIRECTORY : CPU SERIES : TOOLCHAIN NAME : TOOLCHAIN VERSION : SELECT TARGET : H8 Tiny/SLP E8 SYSTEM	advancedmode C:¥WorkSpace¥advancedmode¥adv 300H Hitachi H8S,H8/300 Standard Tool 6.1.2.0	
Generate Readmetxt as a summary file in the project directory	Click OK to generate the pro		*
	Generate Readme.txt as a	a summary file in the project directory	

Figure 8 Summary Window

The procedure for configuring the High-performance Embedded Workshop at its startup is now completed.



2.3.2 Configuring a Tool Chain

After the High-performance Embedded Workshop has started up, add the modified source file and then configure a tool chain.

From [Build] in the menu bar, select [H8S,H8/300 Standard Toolchain].

🕅 advancedmode - High-performance Embedded Workshop - [advancedmode.c]	- IIX
gauvanceunoue man periormance imbedueu worksnop jauvanceunouecij - Zile Edit View Project Build Debug Setup Tools Test Window Help	_ B ×
Image: Content Project Open Outrient Project Open Outrient Project Open Outrient Project Open Outrient Project Open Outrient Project Image: Charles Zoution Othit Production Image: Charles Zoution Othit Project Image: Charles Zoution Othit Production Image: Charles Zoution Othit Project Image: Charles Zoution Image: Charles Zoution Image: Charles Zoution<	
19 /* >>// 20 /* > 21 struct BIT 4 * 22 uneigned char bit? */ 23 uneigned char bit? */ 24 weigned char bit? */	*
Image:	
[¥] olotalat <u>21</u> 21 <i>□</i> 1≊ 🖬 ?	
This is an unsupported freeware version This is an unsupported freeware version FOT API indiced version 3.00, 16 Active Project: advancedmode	
Kernel And America Antipology America	

Figure 9 Displaying the Toolchain Configuration Window

Select the "Link/Library" tab, and from the [Category] pull-down menu, select [Section]. Click the "Edit..." button to open the Section Configuration window.

Category		
Outceor;	<u>χ</u> : Section	*
iow entries f	or : Section 💌]
Address	Section	<u>A</u> dd
		Modify
		Remove
		<u>E</u> dit
		Import
		Export
		10.
noprelink -na \$(PROJECTI utput="\$(CO	omessage -list="\$(CONFIGDIR) NAME).map" -nooptimize -nolog NFIGDIR)¥\$(PROJECTNAME).a	to -
-	Address ptions Link/	ow entries for : Section

Figure 10 Link/Library Configuration Window



Differences between Normal and Advanced Modes

in Programming Method on Super Low Power Microcontrollers

Click the "Add..." button, and enter addresses and section names.

Figure 11 Section Setting Window

The addresses and section names to enter are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Addresses and Section Names

Section Name	Address
CVECT	H'000000
Р	H'000800

Click the "OK" button to end configuring a tool chain, and execute a build.

Address Section	? ×
	Cancel
	Modify
	Up Down Import
	<u>Export</u>





3. Description of Functions Used

3.1 Description of Functions

In this application note, the LED connected to an I/O port is turned on and off, using the periodic interrupt function of the RTC. The following describes the functions used. The details of the bits of each register are given in section 5.3, "Internal Registers Used".

3.1.1 Realtime Clock (RTC) Function

The realtime clock (RTC) function is described below.

- RTC control register 1 (RTCCR1) RTCCR1 controls the start/stop and reset of the clock timer.
- RTC control register 2 (RTCCR2) RTCCR2 controls 0.5-second RTC periodic interrupts. With the 0.5-second interrupt enabled, the corresponding flag of the RTC interrupt flag register (RTCFLG) is set to 1 when an interrupt is generated.
- Clock source select register (RTCCSR) RTCCSR selects a clock source. In this sample task, a 32.768-kHz clock source is selected for RTC operation.
- RTC interrupt flag register (RTCFLG) When an interrupt is generated, the corresponding bit in RTCFLG is set. Even after the interrupt is accepted, the corresponding flag will not be automatically cleared. Write 0 to clear the flag.

3.1.2 I/O Port Function

In this sample task, pin 92 of port 9 is configured as an output pin.

• Port data register 9 (PDR9)

PDR9 is an 8-bit register that stores data for the P93 to P90 pins of port 9. When port 9 is read while PCR9 bits are set to 1, the values stored in PDR9 are read, regardless of the actual pin states.

• Port control register 9 (PCR9)

PCR9 controls input/output of port 9 pins on a bit-by-bit basis. Setting a bit in PCR9 to 1 makes the corresponding pin an output pin, while clearing the bit to 0 makes the corresponding pin an input pin. The settings in PCR9 and PDR9 registers are valid when the corresponding pin is set as a general I/O pin. This register is write-only. When it is read, each of its bits is always read as 1.

• Port mode register 9 (PMR9) PMR9 controls switching of the pin functions for port 9.

3.1.3 Watchdog Timer Function

The H8/38099 has an internal watchdog timer (WDT). After a reset, the WDT is turned on. The WDT is an 8-bit timer, and the inside of the H8/38099 is reset when the WDT counter overflows because of the CPU being unable to rewrite the counter value due to a system runaway or other reasons. In this sample task, the watchdog timer function is deactivated because it is not used.

 Timer control/status register WD1 (TCSRWD1) TCSRWD1 controls writing to TCSRWD1 itself and to TCWD. TCSRWD1 also controls the operation of the watchdog timer and indicates its operating status. To rewrite this register, use the MOV instruction. Bit manipulation instructions cannot be used to change its setting.



Differences between Normal and Advanced Modes

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3.1.4 Interrupt Controller

This LSI uses the interrupt controller to control interrupts.

• Interrupt enable register 1 (IENR1) IENR1 enables RTC, WKP7 to WKP0, IRQ0, IRQ1, IRQ3, IRQ4, and IRQAEC interrupt requests.

3.2 Assignment of Functions

The assignment of functions in this application note is given in table 3. With the functions assigned as shown in table 3, the LED connected to an I/O port is made to blink.

Table 3 Assignment of Functions

Elements	Assignment of functions
PDR9	Stores the output data for P92.
PCR9	Sets P92 as an output pin.
PMR9	Sets P92 as an input/output pin.
RTCCR1	Controls the start/stop of RTC operation, operating mode, resets,
	and interrupt generation timing.
RTCCR2	Enables 0.5-second periodic interrupts.
RTCCSR	Sets the RTC clock source to 32.768 kHz.
RTCFLG	0.5-second interrupt request flag.
IENR1	Enables RTC interrupt requests.
TCSRWD1	Stops the watchdog timer.



4. Principles of Operation

The principles of operation are shown in Figure 13. Operation of blinking the LED connected to an I/O port is performed with the hardware and software processing shown in Figure 13.

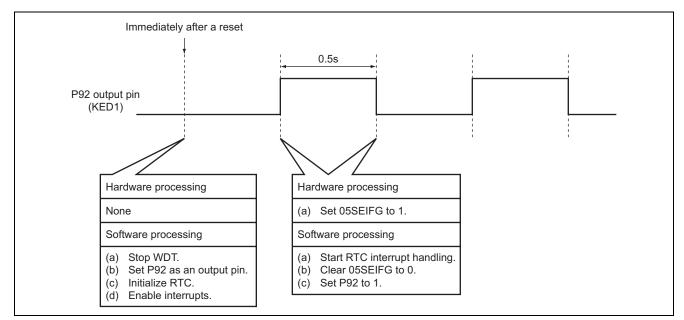


Figure 13 Principles of Operation of Blinking the LED Connected to an I/O Port



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5. Description of Software

5.1 Modules

The modules mentioned in this application note are given in Table 4.

Table 4 Description of Modules

Module name	Label name	Description
Main routine	main	Initializes the RTC, sets up the RTC 0.5-second interrupt, initializes port 9, and stop the watchdog timer.
RTC interrupt routine	int_rtc	An interrupt handler for the RTC 0.5-second periodic interrupt that turns on/off the LED on P92.

5.2 Arguments

No arguments are used in this application note.

5.3 Internal Registers Used

The following tables describe the internal registers used in this application note.

 Port 	Data Register	9 (PDR9)			Address: H'FFFFDC
Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	Setting Value	R/W	Description
2	P92	1	0/1	R/W	When port 9 is read when the corresponding bit of the PCR9 register is 1, the value of PDR9 is directly read. The pin state therefore has no effect on reading. When port 9 is read when PCR9 is 0, the pin state is read.

 Port 	t Control Regis	ter 9 (PCI	R9)		Address: H'FFFFEC
		Initial	Setting		
Bit	Bit Name	Value	Value	R/W	Description
2	PCR92	0	1	R/W	Setting a PCR9 bit to 1 makes the corresponding pin an output pin, while clearing the bit to 0 makes the pin an input pin. The settings in PCR9 and PDR9 registers are valid when the corresponding pin is set as a general I/O pin. This register is write-only. When it is read, each of its bits is always read as 1.

• Port Control Register 9 (PCR9)



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• Port	Mode Registe	r 9 (PMR	9)		Address: H'FFFFC8
		Initial	Setting		
Bit	Bit Name	Value	Value	R/W	Description
2	IRQ4	0	0	R/W	P92/IRQ4 Pin Switching Specifies whether to use the P92/IRQ4 pin as the P92 pin or as the IRQ4 pin.
					0: The pin functions as the P92 input/output pin.1: The pin functions as the IRQ4 input pin.

• RT	C Control Regi	ster 1 (RT	CCR1)		Address: H'FFF06C
Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	Setting Value	R/W	Description
7	RUN	—/(0)*	0/1	R/W	RTC Operation Start
					0: The RTC stops operation.
					1: The RTC starts operation.
4	RST	0	0/1	R/W	Reset
					0: Normal operation
					 All registers and the control circuit of the RCT are reset except for RTCCSR and this bit. Note that after setting this bit to 1, be sure to clear it to 0.
Note:	* Initial valu	e after th	e RTC is re	eset with t	he RST bit of RTCCR1.

al value after the RIC is reset with the RSI bit of RICC NOLE.

• RTC Control Register 2 (RTCCR2)					Address: H'FFF06D
Bit	Bit Name	Initial Value	Setting Value	R/W	Description
1	05SEIE	—/(0)*	1	R/W	0.5-second Periodic Interrupt Enable
					0: 0.5-second periodic interrupts are disabled.
					1: 0.5-second periodic interrupts are enabled.
Note:	 Initial valu 	e after th	e RTC is r	eset with	the RST bit of RTCCR1

Initial value after the RTC is reset with the RST bit of RTCCR1. inole.



Differences between Normal and Advanced Modes in Programming Method on Super Low Power Microcontrollers

• RT	C Clock Sourc	ce Select R	egister (RTC	CCSR)	Address: H'FFF06F
		Initial	Setting		
Bit	Bit Name	Value	Value	R/W	Description
7	_	—/(0)*	0	R	Reserved
					This bit cannot be modified.
6	RCS6	0	0	R/W	Clock Output Select
5	RCS5	0	0	R/W	Selects the clock to be output from the TMOW pin
4	SUB32K	0	0	R/W	when TMOW of PMR3 is set to 1.
					000: φ/4
					010: φ/8
					100:
					110:
					xx1: φ _W
3	RCS3	1	1	R/W	Clock Source Select
2	RCS2	0	0	R/W	0000:
1	RCS1	0	0	R/W	0001:
0	RCS0	0	0	R/W	0010:
					0011:
					0100: ϕ /512 (Free-running counter operation)
					0101: ϕ /2048 (Free-running counter operation)
					0110: $ \phi/4096 $ (Free-running counter operation)
					0111: $\phi/8192$ (Free-running counter operation)
					1000: 32.768 kHz (RTC operation)
					1001 to 1111: Setting prohibited

Legend:

x: Don't care

Note: * Initial value after the RTC is reset with the RST bit of RTCCR1.

RT	C Interrupt Fla	ag Register	(RTCFLG) Setting		Address: H'FFF067
Bit	Bit Name	Value	Value	R/W	Description
1	05SEIFG	—/(0)* ²	0/1	R/W* ¹	 0.5-second Periodic Interrupt Enable [Setting condition] A 0.5-second periodic interrupt is generated. [Clearing condition] 0 is written to SEIFG when SEIFG is 1.

Notes: *1. Only 0 can be written to clear the flag.

*2. Initial value after the RTC is reset with the RST bit of RTCCR1.

• Inte	errupt Enable l	Register 1	(IENR1)		Address: H'FFFFF3
		Initial	Setting		
Bit	Bit Name	Value	Value	R/W	Description
7	IENRTC	0	1	R/W	RTC Interrupt Request Enable
					Setting this bit to 1 enables RTC interrupt requests.



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• Tin	ner Control/Stat	tus Registe	er WD1 (TC	SRWD1)	Address: H'FFFFB1
		Initial	Setting		
Bit	Bit Name	Value	Value	R/W	Description
7	B6WI	1	1	R/W	Bit 6 Write Disable
					Writing to bit 6 of this register is enabled only when (is written to this bit. This bit is always read as 1.
6	TCWE	0	0	R/W	Timer Counter W Write Enable
					Writing to TCWD is enabled when this bit is set to 1. When writing to this bit, 0 must be written to bit 7.
5	B4WI	1	*	R/W	Bit 4 Write Disable
					Writing to bit 4 of this register is enabled only when (is written to this bit. This bit is always read as 1.
4	TCSRWE	0	*	R/W	Timer Control/Status Register W Write Enable
					Writing to bits 2 and 0 of this register is enabled
					when this bit is set to 1. When writing to this bit, 0 must be written to bit 5.
3	B2WI	1	*	R/W	Bit 2 Write Disable
					Writing to bit 2 of this register is enabled only when (is written to this bit. This bit is always read as 1.
2	WDON	1	*	R/W	Watchdog Timer On
					Setting this bit to 1 causes TCWD to start counting
					up. Clearing it to 0 causes TCWD to stop counting up.
					[Clearing condition]
					 0 is written to B2WI and WDON while TCSRWE
					is 1.
					[Setting conditions]
					A reset is made.
					 0 is written to B2WI and 1 is written to WDON while TCSRWE is 1.
1	BOWI	1	1	R/W	Bit 0 Write Disable
					Writing to bit 0 of this register is enabled only when 0 is written to this bit. This bit is always read as 1.
0	WRST	0	0	R/W	Watchdog Timer Reset
					[Clearing conditions]
					 A reset is made with the RES pin.
					 0 is written to B0WI and WRST while TCSRWE is 1.
					[Setting condition]
					TCWD overflows and an internal reset signal is
	* These bits				generated. p the watchdog timer. See the flowchart for the main

Note: * These bits are manipulated so as to stop the watchdog timer. See the flowchart for the main routine.

5.4 RAM Usage

RAM is not used in this application.

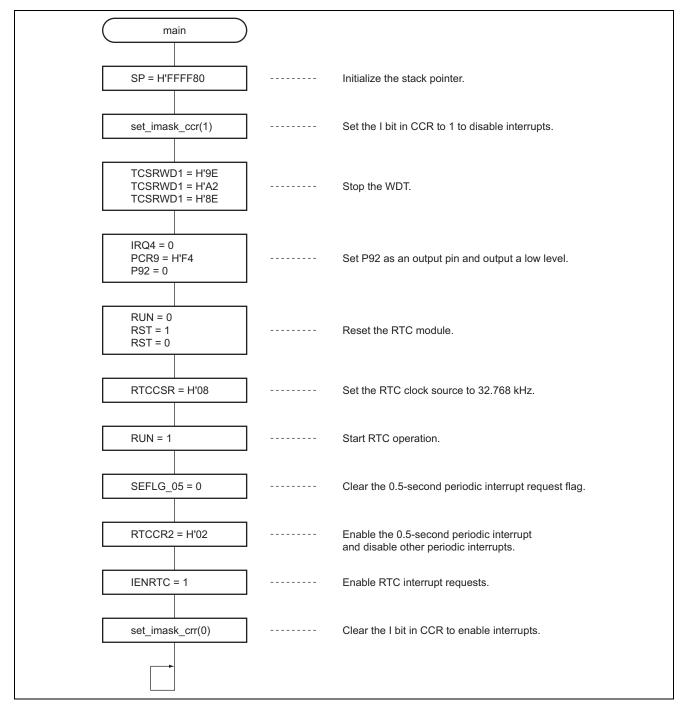


Differences between Normal and Advanced Modes

in Programming Method on Super Low Power Microcontrollers

6. Flowchart

6.1 main Function

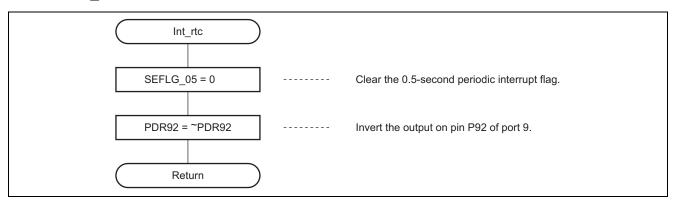




Differences between Normal and Advanced Modes

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6.2 int_rtc Function



7. Link Address Specifications

Section Name	Address
CVECT	H'000000
Р	H'000800



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Renesas Technology Website <u>http://www.renesas.com/</u>

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		Description			
Rev.	Date	Page	Summary		
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