

RX Family

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Creating Workspace with RI600/4

Introduction

Target Device

Applicable MCU: RX Family

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1. Guide in using this Document

This document aims to equip users with the know-how of creating workspace with RI600/4.

Table 1 Explanation of Document Topics

Topic	Objective	Pre-requisite
Preparing the Software	Describe the installation of RI600/4	None
Opening a Workspace	Guides users in working with RI600/4 workspace	Knowledge in High-performance Embedded Workshop
Running the Workspace	Guide users in the execution of RI600/4 workspace with E1 emulator	Knowledge in High-performance Embedded Workshop and E1 Emulator
Reference Documents	Listing of documents that equip users with knowledge in the pre-requisite requirements	None

2. Preparing the Software

RI600/4 is a real-time operation system (RTOS) product developed for the RX Family RX600 Series target devices. To be able to create a workspace with RI600/4, users are required to install itron package: RI600/4 V1.00. Prior to its installation, it is necessary to ensure Renesas High-Performance Embedded Workshop (HEW), C/C++ Compiler package for RX family and E1/E20 Emulator Debugger package have been installed. Figure 1 illustrates the installation sequences.

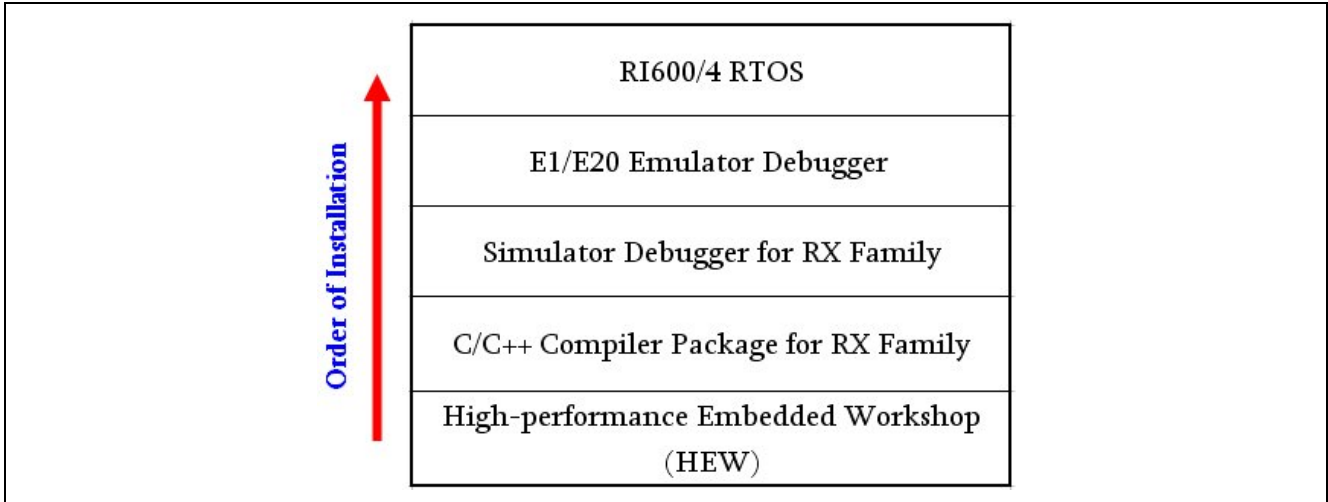
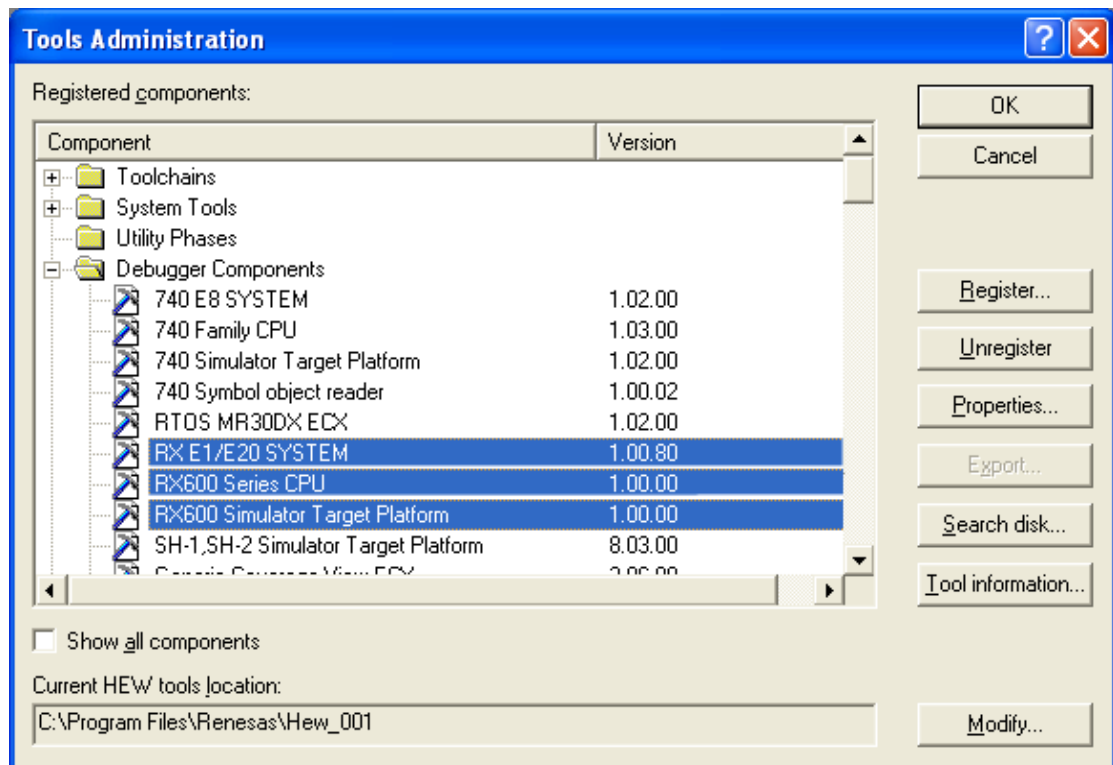
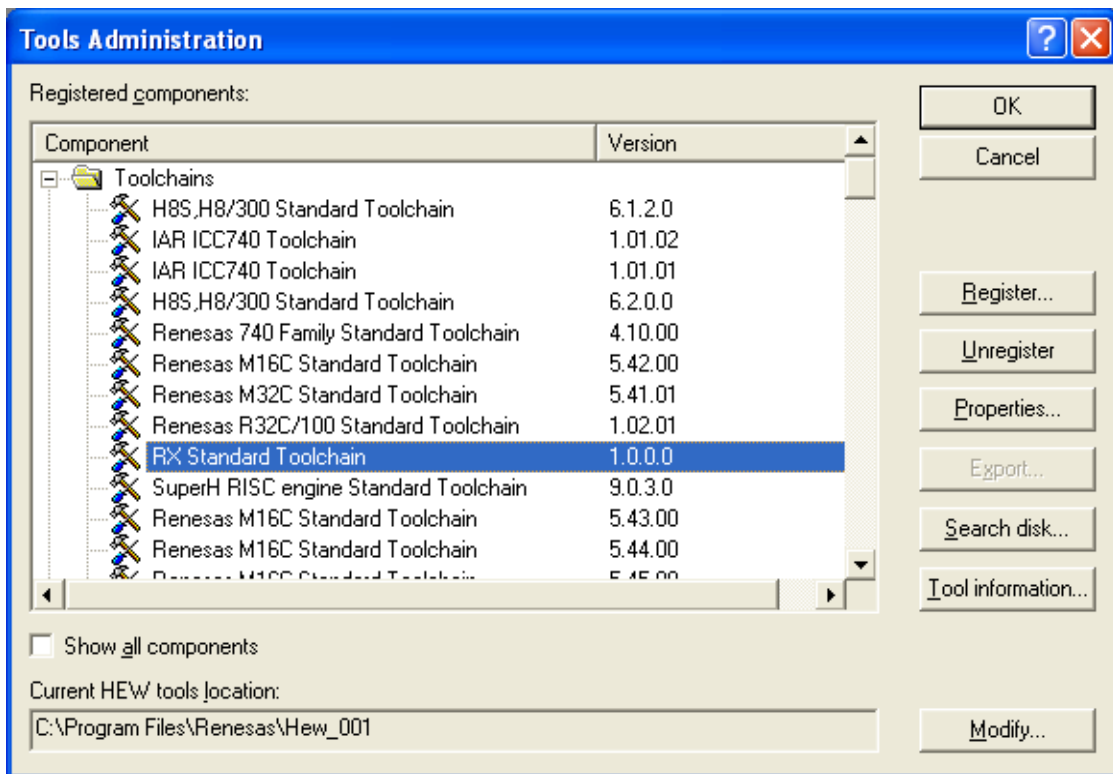


Figure 1 Installation Sequences

3. Installing RI600/4

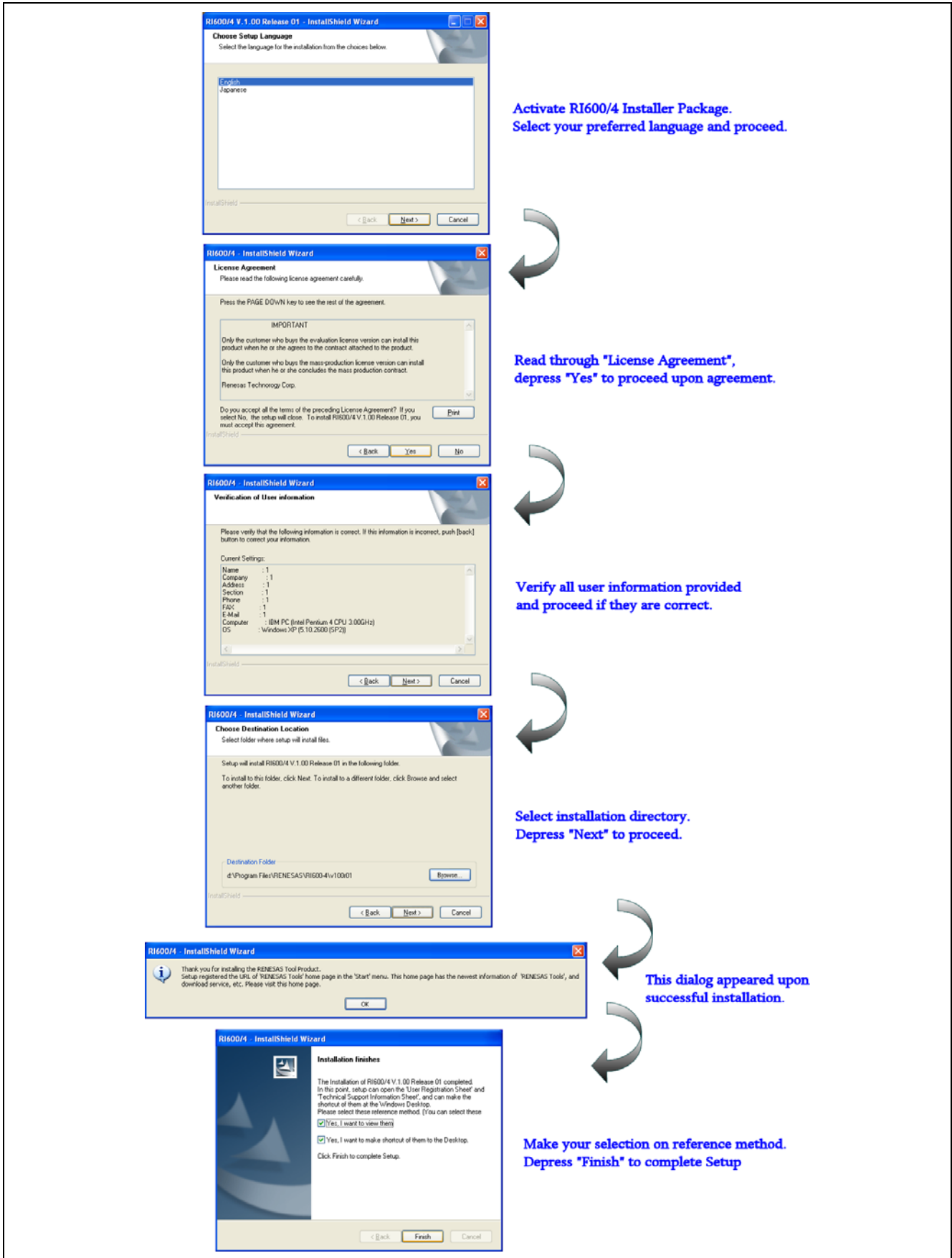
To verify that “C/C++ Compiler Package for RX Family” and “E1/E20 Emulator Debugger Package” has been installed, refer to the “Tools Administration” option of HEW (Figure 2).



- Notes:
1. If "C/C++ Compiler Package for RX Family" has been installed correctly, Tools Administration in HEW should show "RX Standard Toolchain", "RX600 Series CPU" and "RX600 Simulator Target Platform".
 2. If "E1/E20 Emulator Debugger Package" has been installed correctly, Tools Administration in HEW should show "RX E1/E20 SYSTEM".

Figure 2 Validating Installation of RX Compiler and Debugger Package

After performing the validation, being the installation of RI600/4 by following the steps described below.



Activate RI600/4 Installer Package.
 Select your preferred language and proceed.

Read through "License Agreement",
 depress "Yes" to proceed upon agreement.

Verify all user information provided
 and proceed if they are correct.

Select installation directory.
 Depress "Next" to proceed.

This dialog appeared upon
 successful installation.

Make your selection on reference method.
 Depress "Finish" to complete Setup

Figure 3 Procedures in RI600/4 Installation

Upon correct installation of the package, the following files can be found.

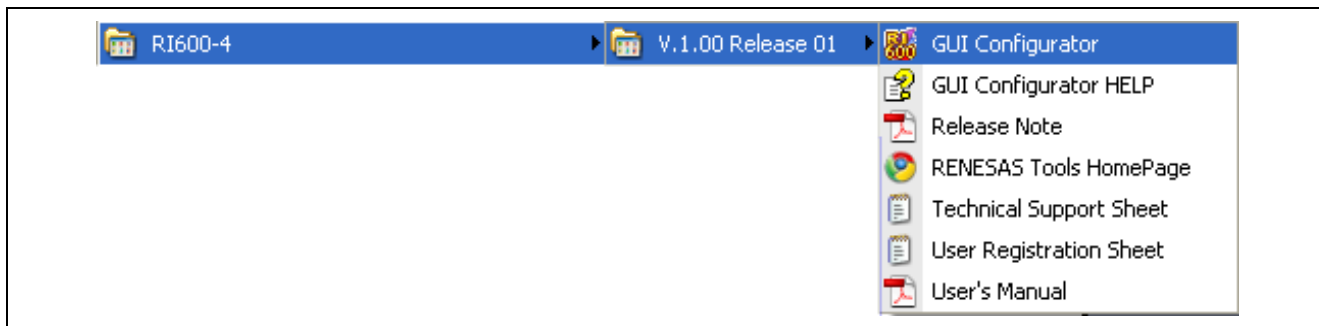


Figure 4 RI600/4 Directory Listing

4. Creating the First Workspace with RI600/4

Start High-Performance Embedded Workshop and follow the creation procedures described in Figure 5.

Activate HEW and the "Welcome!" dialog box will appeared. Select "Create a new project workspace" and depress "OK".

Input workspace name. Select directory of the workspace. Select "RX" for CPU family. Select "Renesas RX Standard" for Toolchain. Depress "OK"

Select "RX600" for CPU Series. Select your device for CPU Type. Depress "Next" to proceed.

Define "RX600" as Target type. Select "RX600 Series RI600/4 V1.00 Release01" for RTOS. Depress "Next" to proceed with selections of option settings, initialization routine and standard library settings.

Select your choice for the targets. Verify Target type. Verify Target CPU. Depress "Next" to proceed.

This summary dialog appeared upon successful installation.

Figure 5 Procedures in Creating Workspace with RI600/4

Upon creation and compilation of the workspace “FIRST_RI6004_PROG”, user will get to see the following file structure. Figure 6 shows the file structure of a workspace created without RI600/4 for comparison.

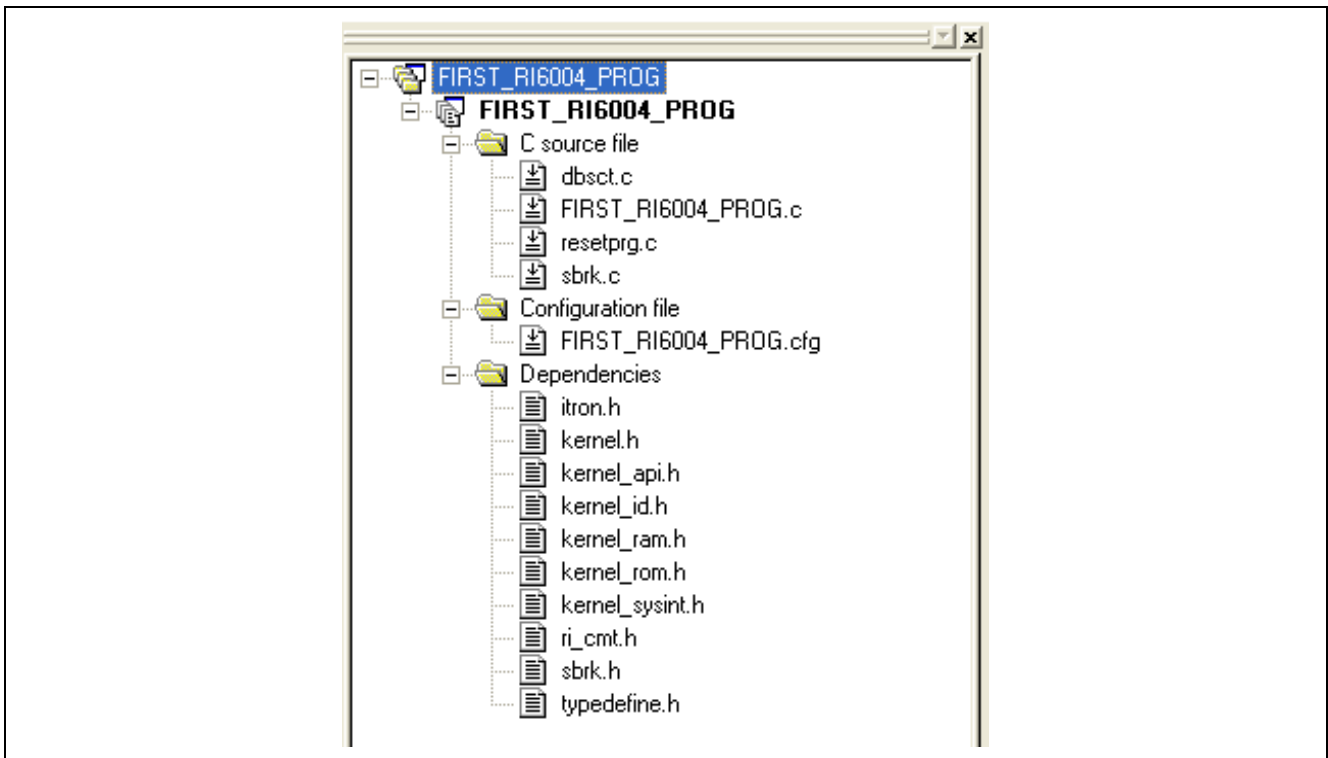


Figure 6 “FIRST_RI6004_PROG” File Structure

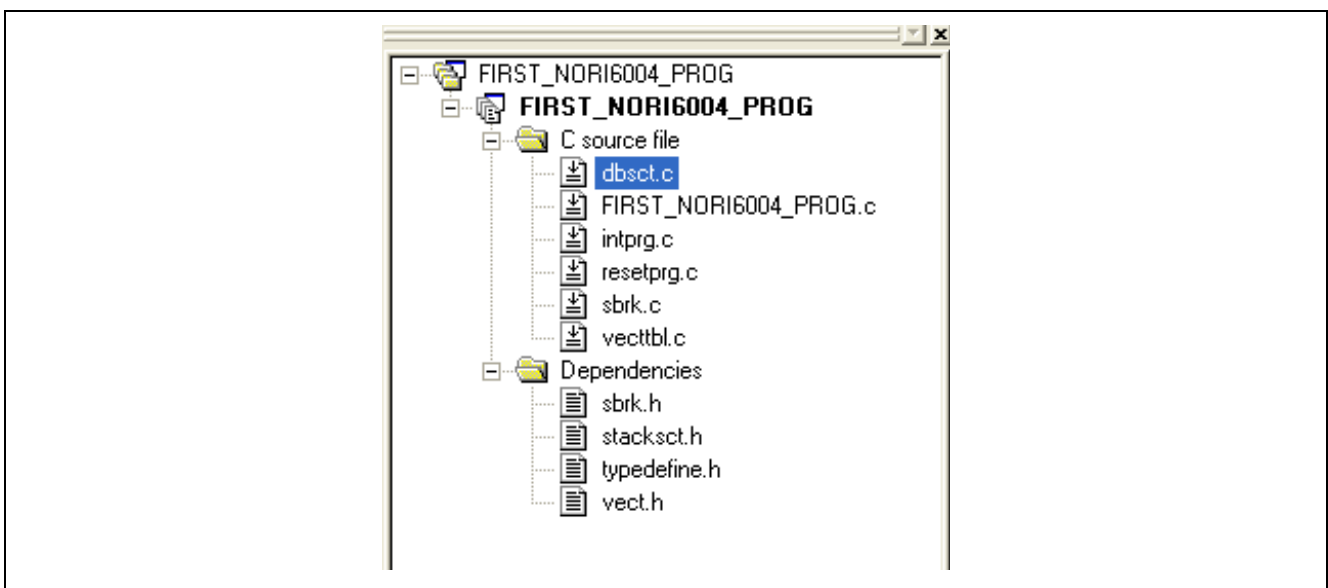


Figure 7 Workspace Created without RI600/4

Comparing both workspaces that are created with and without RI600/4 as shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7 respectively, it can be deduced few more files have been added for the former. Table 1 Description of RI600/4 Files provides a summary of the files added and their individual purpose.

Table 1 Description of RI600/4 Files

File	Descriptions
FIRST_RI6004_PROG.cfg	The configuration file for the definition of RI600/4 RTOS resources
itron.h	Contain definitions of data types, constants and macros, and other definitions specified in ITRON General Definitions section
kernel.h	Contain all service call declarations, data types, constants, and macro definitions specified in the kernel specification
kernel._api.h	Define service call functions declarations
kernel_id.h	Define ID names, kernel configuration macros specified in the cfg file, proto-type declaration of tasks and handlers, etc.
kernel_ram.h	Define kernel RAM data structures
kernel_rom.h	Define kernel ROM data structures
kernel_sysint.h	Contains definitions necessary to invoke service calls by an INT instruction
ri_cmt.h	Contains the timer driver source code

5. A Walkthrough of “FIRST_RI6004_PROG” Workspace

5.1 Understanding the Configuration File “FIRST_RI6004_PROG.cfg” Settings

Upon the creation of the workspace, few objects have been defined in the configuration file (i.e. “FIRST_RI6004_PROG.cfg”) and its corresponding handlers declared in the source file (i.e. “FIRST_RI6004_PROG.c”). Figure 8 to Figure 14 interpret the settings of respective objects definitions.

```

5 // System Definition
6 system{
7     stack_size = 1024;
8     priority = 10;
9     system_IPL = 4;
10    message_pri = 1;
11    tic_deno = 1;
12    tic_num = 1;
13    context = FPSW, ACC;
14 }
15

```

System stack size defined at 1024 bytes.
Only priority levels (1-10) can be used in the application
Interrupts with priority level 1-4 defined as kernel interrupts.
Interrupts with priority level 5-7 defined as non-kernel interrupts.
Not in use as no mailbox function is unused.
Time tick (msec) = tic_num/tic_deno = 1
PSW, PC, R0-R7, R8-R13, R14, R15, FPSW & ACC registers will be used by tasks

Figure 8 System Definition Settings

```

16 //System Clock Definition
17 clock{
18     timer      = CMT0;
19     template   = rx610.tpl;
20     timer_clock = 25MHz;
21     IPL       = 3;
22 };

```

Microcomputer's internal CMT channel 0 hardware timer is chosen as the system clock

"rx610.tpl" is the template file storing all the hardware information and initialization function of CMT

Set peripheral module clock (PCLK) to 25MHz

Defined interrupt priority level of system timer at 3.

Figure 9 System Clock Definition Settings

```

24 //Task Definition
25 task[*]{
26     name       = ID_TASK1;
27     entry_address = task1();
28     initial_start = ON;
29     stack_size  = 512;
30     priority    = 1;
31     // stack_section = STK1;
32     exinf      = 1;
33 };
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42 task[*]{
43     name       = ID_TASK2;
44     entry_address = task2();
45     initial_start = ON;
46     stack_size  = 512;
47     priority    = 2;
48     // stack_section = STK2;
49     exinf      = 2;
50 };

```

ID number of this task is default '1' since its the first task declared and the ID number is not specified

"ID_TASK1" is the ID name of the task

"task1()" is the function name of the task

Task will be placed in the READY state at kernel startup

User stack size allocated for this task will be 512 bytes

Priority level of task is '1'

Since this is omitted, factory setting: SURI_STACK is applied for the section name assigned to the task stack area

Extended information of task is '1'

ID number of this task is default '2' since its the second task declared and the ID number is not specified

"ID_TASK2" is the ID name of the task

"task2()" is the function name of the task

Task will be placed in the READY state at kernel startup

User stack size allocated for this task will be 512 bytes

Priority level of task is '2'

Since this is omitted, factory setting: SURI_STACK is applied for the section name assigned to the task stack area

Extended information of task is '2'

Figure 10 Task Definition Settings

```

46 // Semaphore Definition
47 semaphore[] {
48     name       = ID_SEM1;
49     max_count  = 1;
50     initial_count = 1;
51     wait_queue = TA_TPRI;
52 };

```

ID number of this semaphore is default '1' since its the first semaphore to be declared and the ID number is not specified

"ID_SEM1" is the ID name of the semaphore

Maximum counter value of "ID_SEM1" is '1'.

Initial value of semaphore counter is '1'

Tasks waiting for the semaphore will be queued in a priority manner

Figure 11 Semaphore Definition Settings

<pre> 55 // Cyclic Handler Definition 56 cyclic_hand[] { 57 name = ID_CYC1; 58 entry_address = cyh1(); 59 interval_counter = 100; 60 start = ON; 61 phsatr = OFF; 62 phs_counter = 100; 63 exinf = 1; 64 }; </pre>	<p>ID number of this cyclic handler is default '1' since its the first cyclic handler to be declared and the ID number is not specified</p> <p>"ID_CYC1" is the ID name of this cyclic handler</p> <p>"cyh1()" is the function name of the cyclic handler</p> <p>This cyclic handler will be activated at an interval of 100ms</p> <p>Cyclic handler will be in operational mode when it is created upon system initialization</p> <p>Activation phase will not be saved. So cyclic handler activation time will not be relative to the time at which it was created</p> <p>Handler activation phase counter is 100ms</p> <p>Extended information of handler is '1'</p>
--	---

Figure 12 Cyclic Handler Definition Settings

<pre> 66 // Alarm Handler (dummy) Definition 67 alarm_hand[] { 68 name = ID_ALM1; 69 entry_address = alh1(); 70 exinf = 1; 71 }; </pre>	<p>ID number of this alarm handler is default '1' since its the first alarm handler to be declared and the ID number is not specified</p> <p>"ID_ALM1" is the ID name of this alarm handler</p> <p>"alh1()" is the function name of the alarm handler</p> <p>Extended information of handler is '1'</p>
---	---

Figure 13 Alarm Handler Definition Settings

<pre> 74 // Interrupt Handler (dummy) Definition 75 interrupt_vector[64]{ 76 os_int = YES; 77 entry_address = inh64(); 78 pragma_switch = E; 79 }; </pre>	<p>"64" is the vector number of interrupt</p> <p>This interrupt is a kernel interrupt</p> <p>"inh64()" is the function name of the interrupt handler</p> <p>Permits multiple interrupt</p>
---	--

Figure 14 Interrupt Handler Definition Settings

5.2 Understanding the Program Flow in "FIRST_RI6004_PROG.c"

Figure 15 explains the program flows of the application.

```

15 /*****
16 task #1
17 *****/
18 void task1( VP_INT exinf) ← ① Program starts in "task1()" since it has
19 {                                     (1) highest priority and
20     ER lErcd, lNumber;                                     (2) in READY state at kernel startup
21
22     while(1)
23     {
24         lNumber = 0L; ← ② Program proceeds beyond this point since
25                                     initial_count of "ID_SEM1" is '1'
26
27         lErcd = wai_sem(ID_SEM1); ← ⑧ "ID_TASK1" is placed in WAITING state for
28         if(lErcd != E_OK)                                     "ID_SEM1" resource. Program jump to "ID_TASK2"
29         {
30             vsys_dwn((ER)ID_TASK1, (VW)lNumber, 0L, 0L);
31         }
32
33         /***** start of exclusive control block *****/
34
35         lNumber++;
36         lErcd = slp_tsk(); ← ③ Program jumps to "task2()" since "ID_TASK1"
37         if(lErcd != E_OK)                                     is put to wakeup "WAITING" state by this
38         {                                                     service call
39             vsys_dwn((ER)ID_TASK1, (VW)lNumber, 0L, 0L);
40         }
41
42         /* update g_ulSharedData */
43         if(g_ulSharedData == 10UL)
44         {
45             g_ulSharedData = 0UL;
46         }
47         else
48         {
49             g_ulSharedData++;
50         }
51
52         /***** end of exclusive control block *****/
53         lNumber++;
54         lErcd = sig_sem(ID_SEM1); ← ⑦ "ID_TASK1" resumes from "Point 3" after "ID_CYC1" wake it up. It proceeds to
55         if(lErcd != E_OK)                                     "Point 7" and release "ID_SEM1" resource to place "ID_TASK2" from WAITING
56         {                                                     to READY state. It then proceeds to stop at "Point 8"
57             vsys_dwn((ER)ID_TASK1, (VW)lNumber, 0L, 0L);
58         }
59     }
60
61 /*****
62 task #2
63 *****/
64 void task2( VP_INT exinf) ← ④ Program jumps to "task2()" from "task1()"
65 {
66     ER lErcd, lNumber;
67
68     while(1)
69     {
70         lNumber = 0L;
71
72         lErcd = wai_sem(ID_SEM1); ← ⑤ "ID_TASK2" is placed in WAITING
73         if(lErcd != E_OK)                                     state for the "ID_SEM1" resource.
74         {
75             vsys_dwn((ER)ID_TASK2, (VW)lNumber, 0L, 0L);
76         }
77
78         /***** start of exclusive control block *****/
79
80         /* update g_ulSharedData */
81         if(g_ulSharedData == 0UL)
82         {
83             g_ulSharedData = 10UL;
84         }
85         else
86         {
87             g_ulSharedData--;
88         }
89
90
91         /***** end of exclusive control block *****/
92         lNumber++;
93         lErcd = sig_sem(ID_SEM1); ← ⑨ "ID_TASK2" proceeds from "Point 5" to here and release "ID_SEM1" resource to
94         if(lErcd != E_OK)                                     place "ID_TASK1" from WAITING to RUNNING state. "ID_TASK2" transits from
95         {                                                     RUNNING to READY state since it has lower priority. The whole process repeats
96             vsys_dwn((ER)ID_TASK2, (VW)lNumber, 0L, 0L);
97         }
98     }
99 }
100
101 /*****
102 cyclic handler #1
103 *****/
104 void cyh1( VP_INT exinf)
105 {
106     iwup_tsk(ID_TASK1); ← ⑥ "ID_CYC1" activates after 100ms upon its creation and
107                                     place "ID_TASK1" from WAITING to RUNNING state
108 }

```

Figure 15 Application Program Flows in "FIRST_RI6004_PROG.c"

6. Downloading Program with E1 Emulator

Upon the creation and compilation of the workspace, the next step is to download the program to the target device.

Connect target device to PC via E1 emulator

Go to HEW -> Debug -> Connect

Select MCU Group
Select Device
Select Flash Mode
Select Power Supply
Select Emulator to connect
Depress "OK" to proceed

Key in the Input Clock Frequency
Depress "OK"

Go to workspace and right click on file ".abs"

Download module file

Select RI600/4 as the OS definition file.
Depress "OK" and program is downloaded

Figure 16 Procedures in Downloading Program with E1 Emulator

7. Reference Documents

User's Manual

- RI600/4 V.1.00 User's Manual
- RX Family Hardware Manual
- RX Family E1/E20 Emulator User's Manual
- High-performance Embedded Workshop V4.08 User's Manual

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Revision Record

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
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General Precautions in the Handling of MPU/MCU Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all MPU/MCU 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. Handling of Unused Pins

Handle unused pins in accord 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 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. Unused pins should be handled as described under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.

2. Processing at Power-on

The state of the product is undefined at the moment 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 moment 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 moment 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 moment when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting has been specified.

3. Prohibition of Access to Reserved Addresses

Access to reserved addresses is prohibited.

- The reserved addresses are provided for the possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses; the correct operation of LSI is not guaranteed if they are accessed.

4. Clock Signals

After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal has become stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal has 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. Moreover, 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.

5. Differences between Products

Before changing from one product to another, i.e. to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems.

- The characteristics of an MPU or MCU in the same group but having a different part number may differ in terms of the 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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