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H8/300L Series

Serial Data Reception in Synchronous Mode (H8/3644)

Introduction

Four bytes of 8-bit data is received using the serial data transfer function in synchronous mode. Data is received LSB first.

Target Device

H8/3644

Contents

1. Specifications	2
2. Description of Functions	2
3. Principle of Operation	5
4. Description of Software	6
5. Flowchart.....	8
6. Program Listing	9

1. Specifications

1. As shown in figure 1.1, four bytes of 8-bit data are received using the serial data transfer function in synchronous mode.
2. An external clock is used as the transfer clock.
3. The data length of receive data is eight bits and data is received LSB first, which means the lowest bit of data is received first.

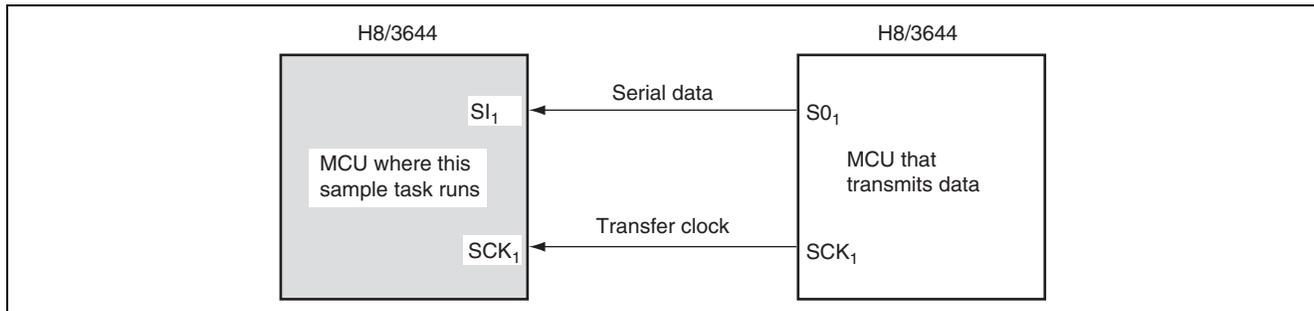


Figure 1.1 Serial Data Reception in Synchronous Mode

2. Description of Functions

1. In this sample task, serial data is received in synchronous mode via the serial communication interface (SCI). Figure 2.1 shows a block diagram of serial data reception in synchronous mode, and the following is the description for the block diagram:
 - The serial control register 1 (SCR1) is an 8-bit readable/writable register that selects operating mode, transfer clock source, and prescaler division ratio.
 - The serial control/status register 1 (SCSR1) is an 8-bit register that indicates operation status, error status, etc. If the synchronous clock is input continuously after the reception completion, reception is not performed but ORER in SCSR1 is set to 1 to indicate an overrun state.
 - The serial data register U (SDRU) is an 8-bit readable/writable register that functions as a data register for the upper 8 bits in 16-bit data transfer. Data written to SDRU is output to SDRL with the LSB first. Then, data is in turn input from the SI₁ pin with the LSB first, and data is shifted from the MSB to the LSB.
 - The serial data register L (SDRL) is an 8-bit readable/writable register that functions as a data register in 8-bit data transfer and as a data register for the lower 8 bits in 16-bit data transfer. In 8-bit data transfer, data written to SDRL is output from the SO₁ pin with the LSB first. Then, data is in turn input from the SI₁ pin with the LSB first, and data is shifted from the MSB to the LSB. In 16-bit data transfer, operation is the same as that in 8-bit data transfer except that data is input from SDRU.
 - SDRU and SDRL should be read or written to after data transmission or reception is complete. If they are read or written to during data transmission or reception, data may not be guaranteed.
 - The transfer clock can be selected from eight internal clocks and external clocks. When an internal clock is selected, the SCK₁ pin is used as an output pin. The selected clock is continuously output from the SCK₁ pin if clock continuous output mode is set. When an external clock is selected, the SCK₁ pin is used as the clock input pin.
 - In this sample task, an external clock is set as the transfer clock.
 - The SCI1 transfer data format can be selected from 8 bits and 12 bits. Data is transferred in the LSB first method that transmits or receives data from the lowest bit. Transmit data is output from the falling edge of the transfer clock to the next rising edge. Receive data is acquired on the rising edge of the transfer clock.
 - In this sample task, the 8-bit operating mode is set to perform 8-bit data reception.
 - The SCI1 clock pin (SCK₁) functions as a clock input/output pin for the SCI1.
 - The SCI1 data input pin (SI₁) functions as a receive data input pin for the SCI1.

- When SCI1 completes data transfer, the SCI1 interrupt request flag bit (IRRS1) in the interrupt request register 2 (IRR2) is set to 1. SCI1 interrupt requests can be enabled/disabled with the SCI1 interrupt enable bit (IENS1) in the interrupt enable register 2 (IENR2).

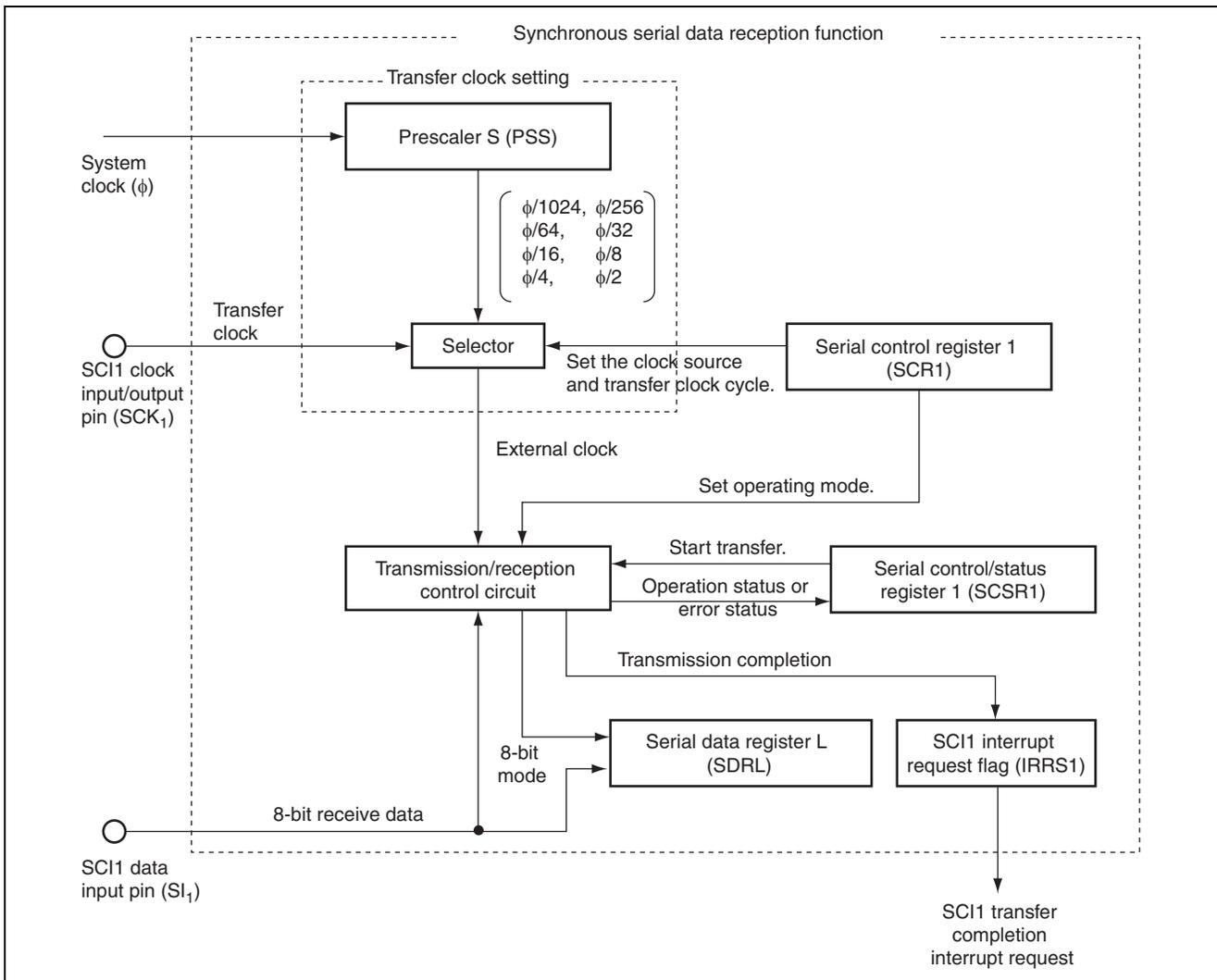


Figure 2.1 Block Diagram of Synchronous Serial Data Reception Function

2. Table 2.1 shows the allocation of functions used in this sample task. Functions are allocated as shown in table 1 to perform serial data reception in synchronous mode.

Table 2.1 Function Allocation

Function	Function Allocation
SCR1	Operating mode, transfer clock source and prescaler division ratio are set.
SCSR1	Operation status or error status is indicated.
SDRL	Data register for 8-bit receive data
SCK ₁	Transfer clock input pin of SCI1
SI ₁	Receive data output pin of SCI1
IRRS1	SCI1 transfer completion is indicated.
IENS1	Enabling/disabling of SCI1 interrupt requests is controlled.
PMR3	P3 ₂ /SO ₁ and P3 ₀ /SCK ₁ pin functions are set.

3. Principle of Operation

1. Figure 3.1 shows the principle of operation. Serial data reception is performed in synchronous mode with the hardware and software processing shown in the figure.

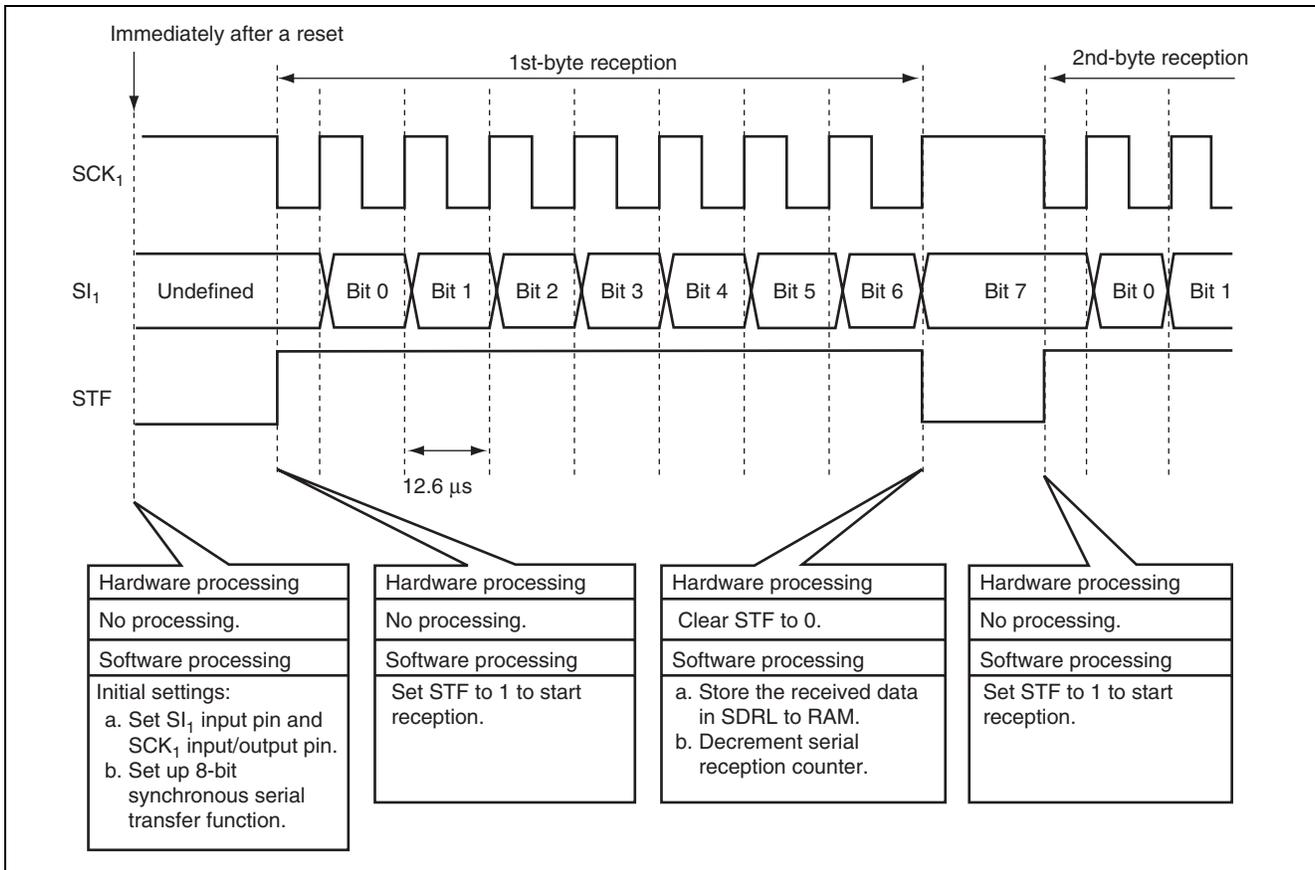


Figure 3.1 Operation Principle of Serial Data Reception in Synchronous Mode

4. Description of Software

4.1 Module

Table 4.1 describes the module used in this sample task.

Table 4.1 Description of Module

Module	Label	Function
Main routine	main	Initializes the stack pointer, sets transfer data, sets for synchronous serial data reception, enables interrupts, stores receive data to RAM, and ends when 4 bytes of data have been received.

4.2 Arguments

Table 4.2 describes the arguments used in this sample task.

Table 4.2 Description of Arguments

Argument	Function	Used in	Data Length	Input/Output
SRD0 to SRD3	Data received in synchronous mode	Main routine	1 byte	Output

4.3 Internal Registers

The internal registers used in this sample task are described in table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Description of Internal Registers

Register	Function	Address	Setting	
SCR1	SNC1	Serial Control Register 1 (Operating Mode Select 1, 0)	H'FFA0	
	SNC0	When SNC1 = 0 and SNC0 = 0, operating mode is set to 8-bit mode.	Bit 7 Bit 6	SNC1 = 0 SNC0 = 0
	MRKON	Serial Control Register 1 (Tail Mark Control) When MRKON = 0, a tail mark is not output.	H'FFA0 Bit 5	0
CKS3	Serial Control Register 1 (Clock Source Select 3) When CKS3 = 1, an external clock is selected as the clock source.	H'FFA0 Bit 3	1	
SCSR1	ORER	Serial Control/Status Register 1 (Overrun Error Flag) When ORER = 0, indicates that no overrun error occurred. When ORER = 1, indicates that an overrun error occurred.	H'FFA1 Bit 5	0
	STF	Serial Control/Status Register 1 (Start Flag) When STF = 0, transfer operation is complete. When SOL = 1, transfer operation starts.	H'FFA1 Bit 0	0
SDRL	Serial Data Register L Stores 8-bit receive data during 8-bit transfer	H'FFA3	—	

Register	Function	Address	Setting
IENR2	IENS1 Interrupt Enable Register 2 (SCI1 Interrupt Enable) When IENS1 = 0, SCI1 interrupt requests are disabled. When IENS1 = 1, SCI1 interrupt requests are enabled.	H'FFF5 Bit 4	0
IRR2	IRRS1 Interrupt Request Register 2 (SCI1 Interrupt Request Flag) When IRRS1 = 0, SCI1 interrupt requests are not requested. When IRRS1 = 1, SCI1 interrupt requests are requested.	H'FFF8 Bit 4	0
PMR3	SI1 Port Mode Register 3 (P3 ₁ /SI ₁ Pin Function Switch) When SI1 = 1, this pin functions as SI ₁ output pin.	H'FFFD Bit 1	1
	SCK1 Port Mode Register 3 (P3 ₀ /SCK ₁ Pin Function Switch) When SCK1 = 1, this pin functions as SCK ₁ input/output pin.	H'FFFD Bit 0	1

4.4 Description of RAM

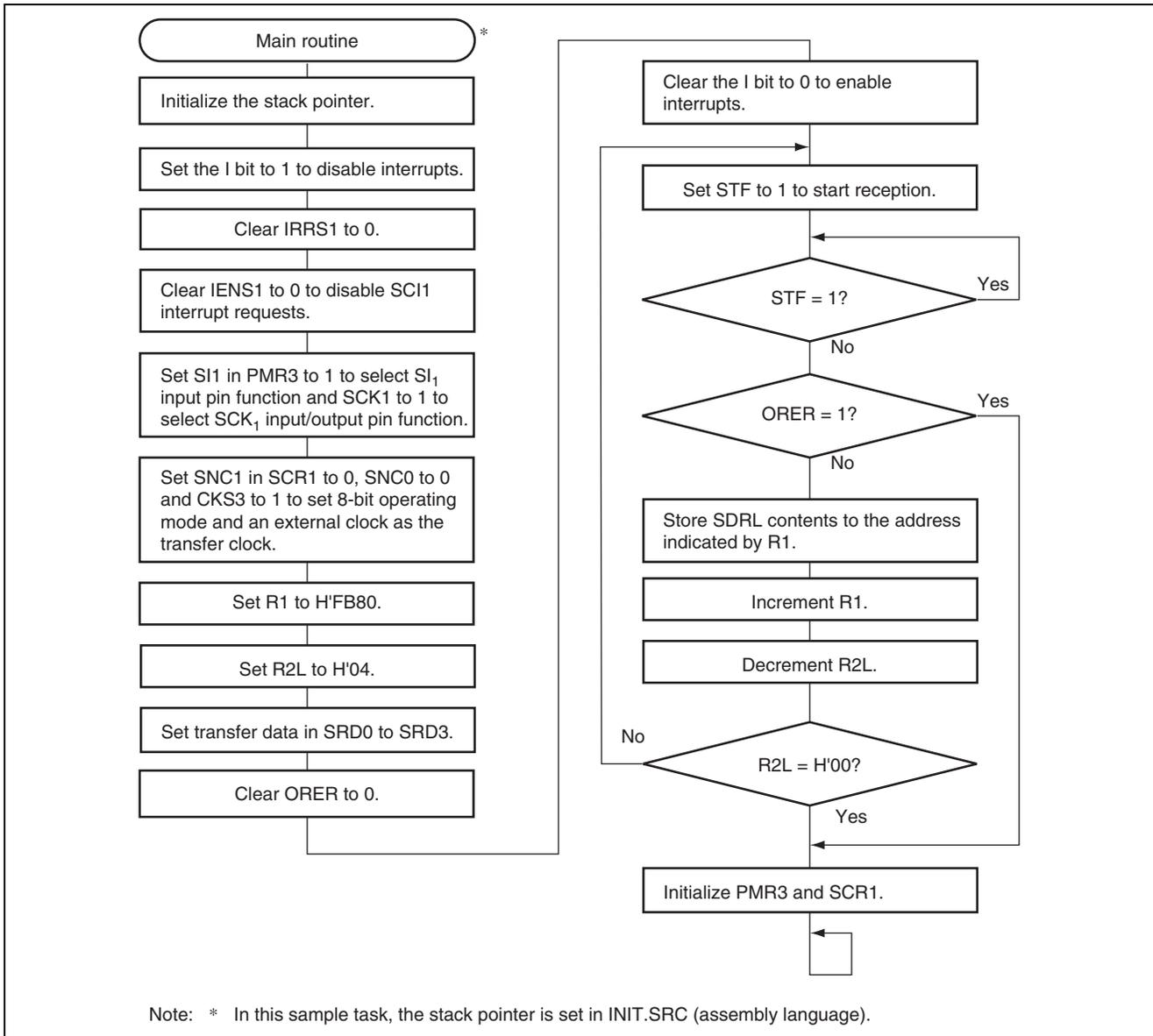
Table 4.4 describes the RAM used in this sample task.

Table 4.4 Description of RAM

Label	Function	Address	Used in
SRD0	Stores the first byte of received data.	H'FB80	Main routine
SRD1	Stores the second byte of received data.	H'FB81	Main routine
SRD2	Stores the third byte of received data.	H'FB82	Main routine
SRD3	Stores the fourth byte of received data.	H'FB83	Main routine

5. Flowchart

1. Main routine



6. Program Listing

```

;*****
;*
;*      H8/300L Series -H8/3644,H8/3657-
;*      Application Note
;*
;*      'Synchronous Serial Data Reception'
;*
;*      Function
;*      : Serial Communication Interface
;*      Synchronous Serial Interface
;*      -Receiving
;*
;*      External Clock : 10MHz
;*      Internal Clock : 5MHz
;*      Sub Clock      : 32.768kHz
;*
;*****
;
;          .cpu          300L
;
;*****
;* Symbol Definition
;*****
;
SCR1      .equ          H'FFA0          ;Serial Control Register 1
SNC1      .bequ        7,SCR1          ;Select the Operation Mode 1
SNC0      .bequ        6,SCR1          ;Select the Operation Mode 0
MRKON     .bequ        5,SCR1          ;TAIL MARK Control
LTCH      .bequ        4,SCR1          ;LATCH TAIL Select
CKS3      .bequ        3,SCR1          ;Clock Source Select 3
CKS2      .bequ        2,SCR1          ;Clock Select 2
CKS1      .bequ        1,SCR1          ;Clock Select 1
CKS0      .bequ        0,SCR1          ;Clock Select 0
SCSR1     .equ          H'FFA1          ;Serial Control Status Register 1
SOL       .bequ        6,SCSR1         ;Extended Data Bit
ORER      .bequ        5,SCSR1         ;Overrun Error Flag
MTRF      .bequ        1,SCSR1         ;TAIL MARK Transmit Flag
STF       .bequ        0,SCSR1         ;Start Flag
SDRU      .equ          H'FFA2          ;Serial Data Register U
SDRL      .equ          H'FFA3          ;Serial Data Register L
IENR2     .equ          H'FFF5          ;Interrupt Enable Register 2
IENS1     .bequ        4,IENR2         ;SCI1 Interrupt Enable
IRR2      .equ          H'FFF8          ;Interrupt Request Register 2
IRRS1     .bequ        4,IRR2          ;SCI1 Interrupt Request Flag
PMR3      .equ          H'FFFD          ;Port Mode Register 3
SO1       .bequ        2,PMR3          ;P32/SO1 Pin Function Switch
SI1       .bequ        1,PMR3          ;P31/SI1 Pin Function Switch
SCK1      .bequ        0,PMR3          ;P30/SCK1 Pin Function Switch
;

```

```

;*****
;*  RAM Allocation
;*****
;
STACK      .equ      H'FF80      ;Stack Pointer
SRD0      .equ      H'FB80      ;Serial Receiving Data 0
SRD1      .equ      H'FB81      ;Serial Receiving Data 1
SRD2      .equ      H'FB82      ;Serial Receiving Data 2
SRD3      .equ      H'FB83      ;Serial Receiving Data 3
;
;*****
;*  Vector Address
;*****
;
        .org      H'0000
        .data.w   MAIN      ;Reset Interrupt
;
        .org      H'0008
        .data.w   MAIN      ;IRQ0 Interrupt
        .data.w   MAIN      ;IRQ1 Interrupt
        .data.w   MAIN      ;IRQ2 Interrupt
        .data.w   MAIN      ;IRQ3 Interrupt
        .data.w   MAIN      ;INT0 - INT7 Interrupt
;
        .org      H'0014
        .data.w   MAIN      ;Timer A Interrupt
        .data.w   MAIN      ;Timer B1 Interrupt
;
        .org      H'0020
        .data.w   MAIN      ;Timer X Interrupt
        .data.w   MAIN      ;Timer V Interrupt
;
        .org      H'0026
        .data.w   MAIN      ;SCI1 Interrupt
;
        .org      H'002A
        .data.w   MAIN      ;SCI3 Interrupt
        .data.w   MAIN      ;A/D Converter Interrupt
        .data.w   MAIN      ;SLEEP Instruction Executed Interrupt
;
;*****
;*  Main Program
;*****
;
        .org      H'1000
;
MAIN     .equ      $
        MOV.W     #STACK,SP      ;Initialize Stack Pointer
        ORC      #H'80,CCR      ;Interrupt Disable
;
        BCLR     IRRS1          ;Clear IRRS1
        BCLR     IENS1          ;SCI1 Interrupt Disable
;
        MOV.W     #H'0308,R0
        MOV.B     R0H,@PMR3      ;Initialize SI1 & CKS1 Pin Function
        MOV.B     R0L,@SCR1      ;Initialize Synchronous Serial Transfer Function
;
        MOV.W     #H'FB80,R1      ;Initialize Serial Receiving Data Address
        MOV.B     #H'04,R2L      ;Initialize Serial Receiving Data Counter

```

```

;
MOV.B      #H'00,R0L
MOV.B      R0L,@SRD0      ;Initialize Serial Receiving Data 0
MOV.B      R0L,@SRD1      ;Initialize Serial Receiving Data 1
MOV.B      R0L,@SRD2      ;Initialize Serial Receiving Data 2
MOV.B      R0L,@SRD3      ;Initialize Serial Receiving Data 3
;
BTST      ORER
BCLR      ORER      ;Clear ORER
;
ANDC      #H'7F,CCR      ;Interrupt Enable
;
MAIN1     .equ      $
BSET      STF      ;Start Serial Receiving
;
MAIN2     .equ      $
BTST      STF      ;End Serial Receiving ?
BNE      MAIN2      ;No.
;
BTST      ORER      ;Overrun Error Flag = 1 ?
BNE      MAIN3      ;Yes.
;
MOV.B      @SDRL,R0L      ;Load
MOV.B      R0L,@R1      ;Save
;
ADDS      #1,R1      ;Increment Serial Receiving Data Address
DEC      R2L      ;Decrement Serial Receiving Data Counter
BNE      MAIN1      ;Serial Receiving Data Counter = H'00 ? No.
;
MOV.B      #H'00,R0L
MOV.B      R0L,@PMR3      ;Initialize SI1 & SCK1 Pin Function
MOV.B      R0L,@SCR1      ;Initialize Synchronous Serial Transfer Function
BRA      MAIN9
;
MAIN3     .equ      $
MOV.B      #H'FF,R0L
MOV.B      R0L,@SRD0      ;Overrun Error
MOV.B      R0L,@SRD1      ;Overrun Error
MOV.B      R0L,@SRD2      ;Overrun Error
MOV.B      R0L,@SRD3      ;Overrun Error
;
MOV.B      R0L,@PMR3      ;Initialize SI1 & SCK1 Pin Function
MOV.B      R0L,@SCR1      ;Initialize Synchronous Serial Transfer Function
;
MAIN9     .equ      $
BRA      MAIN9
;
.end

```

Revision Record

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Dec.19.03	—	First edition issued

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