

# CubeSuite+ Simulator for 78K0R/Kx3 V3.00.03

Release Note

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# Chapter 1. Target Devices

Below is a list of devices supported by the 78K0R/Kx3 simulator.

Nickname	Device name
70K0D/KE2	μPD78F1142, μPD78F1143, μPD78F1144, μPD78F1145, μPD78F1146,
78K0R/KE3	μPD78F1142A, μPD78F1143A, μPD78F1144A, μPD78F1145A, μPD78F1146A
78K0R/KF3	μPD78F1152, μPD78F1153, μPD78F1154, μPD78F1155, μPD78F1156,
70KUK/KF3	μPD78F1152A, μPD78F1153A, μPD78F1154A, μPD78F1155A, μPD78F1156A
	μPD78F1162, μPD78F1163, μPD78F1164, μPD78F1165, μPD78F1166,
78K0R/KG3	μPD78F1167, μPD78F1168,
	μPD78F1162A, μPD78F1163A, μPD78F1164A, μPD78F1165A, μPD78F1166A,
	μPD78F1167A, μPD78F1168A
78K0R/KH3	μPD78F1174, μPD78F1175, μPD78F1176, μPD78F1177, μPD78F1178,
	μPD78F1174A, μPD78F1175A, μPD78F1176A, μPD78F1177A, μPD78F1178A
78K0R/KJ3	μPD78F1184A, μPD78F1185A, μPD78F1186A, μPD78F1187A, μPD78F1188A

# Chapter 2. User's Manuals

Please read the following user's manuals together with this document.

Manual Name	Document Number
CubeSuite+ V1.01.00 78K0R Debug	R20UT0732EJ0100
CubeSuite+ V2.00.00 Message	R20UT2448EJ0100

# Chapter 3. Key Word for Uninstallation

To uninstall this product, use the integrated uninstaller (uninstalls CubeSuite+).

# Chapter 4. Changes

This chapter describes changes from V3.00.02 to V3.00.03.

# 4.1 Specifications changed

# 4.1.1 Simulation on CubeSuite+ V2.00.00

Support simulation on CubeSuite+ V2.00.00. There is no functional change.

# Chapter 5. Cautions

This section describes cautions for using 78K0R/Kx3 simulator. The following two types of caution are described:

•Differences between target devices and simulator : Differences from behavior of target devices due to simulator

specifications

•Cautions for using simulator GUI : Cautions for using the simulator GUI window

#### 5.1 Differences between target devices and simulator

#### 5.1.1 Flash self programming function

The following differences exist between the target device and simulator regarding the flash self programming function.

1. Operation when a pull-down resistor is connected to the FLMD0 pin In the target device, whether the flash self programming mode can be set via software is determined based on its resistance when a pull-down resistor is externally connected to the FLMD0 pin.

FLMD0 Pin Handling	Setting via Software
Pulled down with a resistance of 100k ohm or more	Available
Pulled down with a resistance of less than 100k ohm	Not guaranteed

On the other hand, in the simulator, connection of a pull-down resistor to the FLMD0 pin can be specified in the I/O Panel window but this panel does not have the function to set the resistance value. As a result, if connection of a pull-down resistor to the FLMD0 pin is specified, it is regarded as an operation equivalent to that being pulled down with a resistance of 100k ohm or more.

#### 2. Errors that are not generated

The simulator does not generate the following errors.

	Error	
Function Name	Error Name	Return
		value
Initialize function	Processing abortion due to interrupt occurrence	0x1F
Block blank check function	Processing abortion due to interrupt occurrence	0x1F
Block erase function	Erase error	0x1A
	Processing abortion due to interrupt occurrence	0x1F
Word write function	Write error	0x1C
	Processing abortion due to interrupt occurrence	0x1F
Block verify function	Verify (internal verify) error	0x1B
	Processing abortion due to interrupt occurrence	0x1F
Set information function	Erase error	0x1A
	Verify (internal verify) error	0x1B
	Write error	0x1C
	Processing abortion due to interrupt occurrence	0x1F
EEPROM write function	Write error	0x1C
	Verify (internal verify) error	0x1D
	Processing abortion due to interrupt occurrence	0x1F

## 5.1.2 Reset

If a reset is generated by the Power-on-Clear circuit (POC) or low-voltage detector (LVI) circuit, the simulator will display "STANDBY" in the status bar. (The status is actually reset, not standby.)

And the behavior differs as follows if a reset is generated by the RESET pin.

#### [Target device]

Goes into reset status when the RESET pin goes to low level. Reset status is released when it goes to high level.

#### [Simulator]

Does not go into reset status when the RESET pin goes to low level. When it goes to high level, the simulator momentarily goes into reset status, and then the reset status is released immediately.

#### 5.1.3 Oscillation stabilization time of Clock Generator

The simulator does not simulate the clock oscillator oscillation stabilization time.

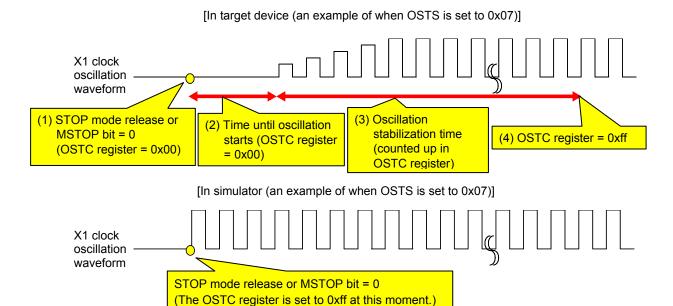
The oscillation stabilization time is always 0 seconds when a reset or standby is released, regardless of the OSTS register settings. The OSTS register is set to the following values.

- Initial value after reset, during STOP mode, when MSTOP of CSC register = 1: 0x00
- MSTOP of CSC register = 0 after STOP mode release: Values shown in the following table
   (Maximum value in the target device)

OSTS Setting Value	OSTC Value
0x0 (2 <sup>8</sup> /fx)	0x80
0x1 (2 <sup>9</sup> /fx)	0xc0
0x2 (2 <sup>10</sup> /fx)	0xe0
0x3 (2 <sup>11</sup> /fx)	0xf0
0x4 (2 <sup>13</sup> /fx)	0xf8
0x5 (2 <sup>15</sup> /fx)	0xfc
0x6 (2 <sup>17</sup> /fx)	0xfe
0x7 (2 <sup>18</sup> /fx)	0xff

The following figure illustrates this operation.

In the target device, the X1 clock oscillation starts after the states (1) to (4) have passed. In the simulator, states (1) to (4) end instantly and the X1 clock oscillation starts.



Therefore, pay attention to the code that waits for oscillation stabilization.

There is no problem if a program is created with the condition that the execution exits the oscillation stabilization wait period when the OSTC register value becomes the maximum value, or when the OSTC register value exceeds the specified value, but if a program is created with the condition that the execution exits the oscillation stabilization wait period when the OSTC register value becomes a value other than the maximum value, the execution enters an infinite loop.

The following shows examples of code that causes/does not cause problems.

(This is an example of when OSTS is set to 0x07)

```
    Correct program example (1)
    Correct program example (2)
    Example of program that may cause problems

    while(OSTC != 0xff)
    while(OSTC != 0xf0)
    while(OSTC != 0xf0)

    {
    NOP();/* wait */
    NOP();/* wait */

    }
    NOP();/* wait */
    NOP();/* wait */

    }
    }
```

#### 5.1.4 SFR with clock generator (AMPH/FSEL/HIOTRM)

The simulator does not simulate the following SFRs, which belong to the clock generator. Read/write for each register can be performed normally, but the operation does not change even if its value is changed.

- Bit 0 (AMPH) of clock operation mode control register (CMC)
- Bit 0 (FSEL) of operation speed mode control register (OSMC)
- High-speed internal oscillator trimming register (HIOTRM)

[Bit 0 (AMPH) of clock operation mode control register (CMC)]

This register is used to set the oscillator gain according to the frequency when oscillating the high-speed system clock. If a wrong setting is made, the high-speed system clock may not oscillate in the target device. In the simulator, however, wrong settings do not affect the oscillation of the high-speed system clock.

[Bit 0 (FSEL) of operation speed mode control register (OSMC)]

This register is used to control the step-up circuit for the high-speed flash memory operation.

If a wrong setting is made, read or instruction fetch from the flash memory may fail, or self programming may fail in the target device. In the simulator, however, wrong settings do not affect the operation.

[High-speed internal oscillator trimming register (HIOTRM)]

This register is used to correct the high-speed internal oscillator accuracy. This register is provided in the target device because the high-speed internal oscillator usually causes errors. In the simulator, however, the high-speed internal oscillator does not cause errors, so it is not simulated.

## 5.1.5 Noise reduction circuit for external-interrupt pin

The simulator does not simulate the noise reduction circuit. For example, if you input the active level to an external-interrupt pin with a noise reduction circuit, the interrupt will be received even if the active-level amplitude is too low.

The example below considers the case when there is input to the INTP0 pin.

There is a noise reduction circuit on the INTP0 pin of the target device. For this reason, in order to generate an interrupt, it is necessary to input an effective edge to the target device, and subsequently maintain the signal level. (See the user's manual of the target device for the length of time it must be maintained.)

# Signal input to INTP0 pin Level must be maintained (For 78K0R/KE3: 1 microsec) Interrupt generated

In the case of the simulator, however, this noise reduction circuit is not simulated. For this reason, an interrupt will be generated any time a valid edge is generated. (No need to maintain signal level).

# Simulator behavior (falling effective edge) Signal input to INTP0 pin Interrupt generated immediately upon effective edge No need to maintain level

#### 5.1.6 IIC bus simulation

IIC bus simulation is not supported.

#### 5.1.7 External bus interface functions

Some of the external bus interface functions can be simulated, and some cannot.

[Functions that can be simulated]

- \* ROM and RAM connection
- \* Access to connected ROM/RAM

[Functions that cannot be simulated]

- \* External bus-related SFR simulation
- (External bus access is possible even without configuring SFR.)
- \* Access speed simulation

(Access time is always 0 clock cycles. Additionally, signal input to the WAIT pin is ignored.)

\* Check signal input to external bus pins in the [Timing Chart] window (It will appear as high impedance.)

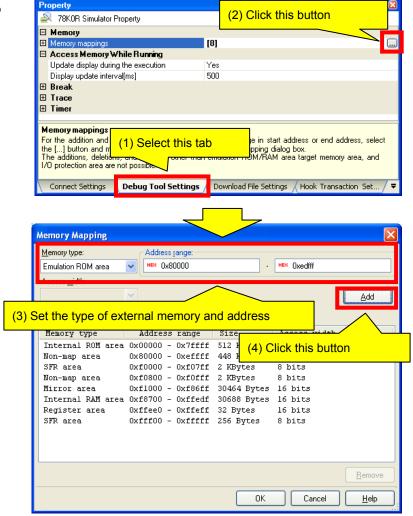
When connecting ROM or RAM to the external bus, perform configuration in the Property panel, from the Debugging Tool Setting tab.

Connect by entering:

- \* Type of memory to connect to (emulation ROM area or emulation RAM area)
- \* Memory address to connect to

This setting enables both:

- \* Writing to external bus
- \* Reading from external bus



#### 5.1.8 DMA controller

The transfer speeds of the target device and simulator differ as follows when simulating the DMA controller. [Target device]

- \* It takes two clock cycles to complete one DMA transfer. The CPU waits during this period.
- \* If there is contention for transfer timing with another channel's DMA, then one of the DMA transfers will be placed on hold; after the other DMA transfer is completed, the one on hold will begin.

#### [Simulator]

- \* It takes zero clock cycles to complete one DMA transfer. For this reason, the CPU does not wait.
- \* If there is contention for transfer timing with another channel's DMA, then both of the DMA transfers are performed simultaneously.

## 5.1.9 Operation clock of timer array unit

Do not specify an operation clock that is 233 Hz or lower. If the operation clock (CKmk) of the timer array unit (m=0 or 1, k=0 or 1) is 233 Hz or lower, then the timer array unit will not operate correctly (it will behave as if operating via a clock that is faster than the one selected).

#### 5.1.10 Input pulse interval measurement mode of timer array unit

When the input pulse interval measurement mode of the timer array unit is being used, the behavior when an effective edge is detected on the Tlmn (mn = 00-07 or 10-13) pin differs.

[Target device]

The TCRmn timer counter register (mn=00-07 or 10-13) is initialized to 0x0000.

[Simulator]

The TCRmn timer counter register (mn=00-07 or 10-13) is to 0xFFFF.

For this reason, the pulse width count will be one less than on the target device.

### 5.1.11 Noise filter of timer array unit

Although the target device's timer array unit has a function to turn the noise filter on and off in order to reduce noise on the timer input pin, the simulator does not simulate this. (There is no difference in behavior whether filtering is on or off.) Since there is no noise in the simulator's signal, it would be meaningless to simulate this function.

#### 5.1.12 Operation clock of serial array unit

Do not use INTTM02 or INTTM03 as the operation clock for the serial array unit. (Doing so will prevent the serial array unit from operating at all.)

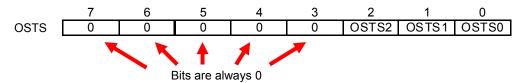
## 5.1.13 Noise filter of serial array unit

Although the target device's serial array unit has a function to turn the noise filter on and off in order to reduce noise on the input pin, the simulator does not simulate this. (There is no difference in behavior whether filtering is on or off.) Since there is no noise in the simulator's signal, it would be meaningless to simulate this function.

#### 5.1.14 SFR 0/1 constant bit

The SFR has bits that are always 0 or 1.

For example, bits 3 to 7 are always 0 for the oscillation stabilization time selection register (OSTS).



Although the values of these bits cannot be changed in the case of the target device, the values can be changed in the case of the simulator. Note that changing these values has no effect on behavior.

#### 5.1.15 Comparator stabilization time of A/D converter

The comparator stabilization times of the A/D converter are different for the target device and simulator. [Target device]

It takes 1 microsecond from the start of operation of the comparator until it stabilizes. Any A/D conversion results obtained before stabilization will be invalid. For this reason, it is necessary to ignore the first A/D conversion results.

#### [Simulator]

Comparator operation stabilizes immediately upon startup. For this reason, A/D conversion results obtained within 1 microsecond of the start of operation will be correct, and there is thus no need to ignore the first A/D conversion results.

### 5.1.16 Default voltage of AV<sub>REF0</sub> pin and AV<sub>REF1</sub> pin

Default voltage of AV<sub>REF0</sub> pin is 5.0V. And default voltage of AV<sub>REF1</sub> pin is 3.6V.

Note: The meaning of "Default voltage" is the voltage when the pin have no connection.



# 5.1.17 Interrupt response time

The interrupt response times of the target device and simulator differ.

[Target device]

It takes 9 to 14 clock cycles from the generation of an interrupt until actual vector interrupt processing begins.

[Simulator]

Vector interrupt processing begins immediately upon the interrupt.

### 5.1.18 Execution of illegal instructions

If an illegal instruction (instruction code: 0xFF) is executed, the target device will be reset, but the simulator will go into an infinite loop (the illegal instruction will be executed repeatedly).

# 5.2 Cautions for using simulator GUI

#### 5.2.1 Cautions for controlling each windows

The following keyboard operations are not available in the simulator windows (signal-data editor window, I/O panel window, and serial window).

- \* Navigation via tab or arrow keys  $(\leftarrow, \uparrow, \rightarrow, \downarrow)$
- \* Deletion via the Del or Backspace keys
- \* Copy & paste and other operations via the Ctrl + C, V, X, A, or Z keys.

Perform the above operations as follows.

\* Navigation: Navigate using the mouse.

\* Deletion: Right click and perform the action via the context menu.

\* Copy & paste, etc.: Right click and perform the action via the context menu.

### 5.2.2 Cautions for closing simulator GUI window

The simulator GUI window can only be closed by disconnecting from the debugging tool, or by closing CubeSuite+ proper. (The  $\overline{X}$  button cannot be clicked.)

Additionally, although it appears that the  $\boxed{X}$  button can be pressed if Aero is enabled in Windows Vista, pressing this button will not close the GUI window.

### 5.2.3 Cautions for showing help for the simulator GUI window

Pressing the F1 key in the simulator GUI window will not display the help if none of the internal windows are visible (e.g. the I/O panel window).

To display the help for the simulator GUI window, from the GUI window's menu, select [Help] > [Main Window].

#### 5.2.4 Cautions for disconnecting the debug tool

CubeSuite+ may exit if the debugging tool is disconnected while any of the following dialog boxes is open from the simulator GUI window. Make sure that the following dialog boxes are closed before disconnecting the debugging tool.

Save As
 Open
 New
 Parts Button Properties
 Analog Button Properties
 Parts Key Properties

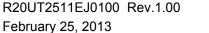
•Color •Parts Level Gauge Properties

•Font •Parts Led Properties

Customize
 Loop
 Select Pin
 Search Data
 Format (UART)
 Parts Segment LED Properties
 Parts Matrix Led Properties
 Parts Buzzer Properties
 Pull up / Pull down
 Entry Bitmap

•Format (CSI) •Object Properties

Message (e.g. Error)



# 5.2.5 Cautions for setting the Host Machine's language and region

If a Japanese OS is installed on your Host Machine, then if the language or region is set to other than Japanese/Japan, the menus and dialog-box names of the simulator GUI window will be shown in English. Similarly, if a non-Japanese OS is installed on your Host Machine, then if the language or region is set to Japanese/Japan, the menus and dialog-box names of the simulator GUI window will be shown in Japanese.

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Renesas Electronics (China) Co., Ltd.

7th Floor, Quantum Plaza, No.27 ZhiChunLu Haidian District, Beijing 100083, P.R.China Tel: +86-10-8235-1155, Fax: +86-10-8235-7679

Renesas Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Unit 204, 205, AZIA Center, No.1233 Lujiazui Ring Rd., Pudong District, Shanghai 200120, China
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