Introduction

This module guide will enable you to effectively use a module in your own design. Upon completion of this guide, you will be able to add this module to your own design, configure it correctly for the target application, and write code using the included application project code as a reference and efficient starting point. References to more detailed API descriptions and suggestions of other application projects that illustrate more advanced uses of the module are available in the Renesas Synergy Knowledge Base (as described in the References section at the end of this document) and should be valuable resources for creating more complex designs.

The Data Operation Circuit (DOC) HAL module is a high-level API for DOC applications and is implemented on r_doc. The DOC HAL module uses the DOC peripherals on the Renesas Synergy MCU device. A user-defined callback can be created to inform the CPU when an event occurs.

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1. DOC HAL Module Features

The DOC HAL module peripheral is used to compare 16-bit data and can detect the following events:

- A match or mismatch between data values
- Overflow of an addition operation
- Underflow of a subtraction operation.

2. DOC HAL Module APIs Overview

The DOC HAL module defines APIs for opening, closing, checking the status, and writing data to the data operation circuit. The DOC HAL module uses the DOC peripheral on the Synergy MCU. A complete list of the available APIs, an example API call, and a short description of each can be found in the following table. A table of status return values follows the API summary table.

### Table 1 DOC HAL Module API Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Name</th>
<th>Example API Call and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.open</td>
<td><code>g_doc.p_api-&gt;open(g_doc.p_ctrl, g_doc.p_cfg)</code> Initial configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.close</td>
<td><code>g_doc.p_api-&gt;close(g_doc.p_ctrl)</code> Allow the driver to be reconfigured. Will reduce power consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.statusGet</td>
<td><code>g_doc.p_api-&gt;statusGet(g_doc.p_ctrl, &amp;my_Status)</code> Get the DOC status and stores it in the provided pointer p_status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.statusClear</td>
<td><code>g_doc.p_api-&gt;statusClear(g_doc.p_ctrl)</code> Clear DOPCF status flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.write</td>
<td><code>g_doc.p_api-&gt;write(g_doc.p_ctrl, value)</code> Write to the DODIR and DODSR registers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.inputRegisterWrite</td>
<td><code>g_doc.p_api-&gt;inputRegisterWrite(g_doc.p_ctrl, &amp;doc_values)</code> Write to the DODIR register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.versionGet</td>
<td><code>g_doc.p_api-&gt;versionGet(g_doc.p_ctrl, &amp;version)</code> Retrieve the API version with the version pointer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For more complete descriptions of operation and definitions for the function data structures, typedefs, defines, API data, API structures and function variables, review the SSP User’s Manual API References for the associated module.
Table 2 Status Return Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSP_SUCCESS</td>
<td>DOC successfully configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSP_ERR_IN_USE</td>
<td>Module already open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSP_ERR_ASSERTION</td>
<td>One or more pointers point to NULL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSP_ERR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</td>
<td>ISR is not enabled. Enable the ISR in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bsp_irq_cfg.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSP_ERR_HW_LOCKED</td>
<td>DOC resource is locked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSP_ERR_NOT_OPEN</td>
<td>Driver not open.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Lower-level drivers may return common error codes. Refer to the SSP User’s Manual for the associated module for a definition of all relevant status return values.

3. DOC HAL Module Operational Overview

The DOC HAL module controls the DOC peripheral on a Synergy MCU. It is used to compare 16-bit data and can detect a mismatch between data values, an overflow of an addition value or an underflow of a subtraction operation. If a callback is available and the associated interrupt is enabled, the callback function will be called in response to a DOC event.

The DOC uses two data registers to perform operations: the DOC Data Input Register (DOCDIR) holds the data to be operated on, and the DOC Data Setting Register (DOCDSR) holds the value that is used to operate on the input data. In addition and subtraction modes, this register stores the results of data operations. (Both registers are 16-bits wide.)

3.1 DOC HAL Module Important Operational Notes and Limitations

3.1.1 DOC HAL Module Operational Notes

The initial setting of comparison data is written to the DOC by calling the write API. The write API writes to the DOC DODSR and DODIR registers. The write API uses a variable of type doc_data_t as illustrated below:

```c
doc_data_t g_doc_values;
    g_doc_values.dodir = 0x1000;
    g_doc_values.dodsr = 0x1000;
    g_doc.p_api->write(g_doc.p_ctrl, &g_doc_values)
```

If the data to be compared does not change, there is no need to re-write it each time a comparison is required. The input data value can be written to the DOC by using the inputRegisterWrite API. The inputRegisterWrite API writes only to the DOC data-input register.

3.1.2 DOC HAL Module Limitations

Refer to the latest SSP Release Note for any additional operational limitations for this module.

4. Including the DOC HAL Module in an Application

This section describes how to include the DOC HAL module in an application using the SSP configurator.

Note: This section assumes that you are familiar with creating a project, adding threads, adding a stack to a thread and configuring a block within the stack. If you are unfamiliar with any of these items, refer to the first few chapters of the SSP User’s Manual to learn how to manage each of these important steps in creating SSP-based applications.

To add the DOC Driver to an application, simply add it to a thread using the stacks selection sequence provided in the following table. (The default name for the DOC Driver is g_doc0. This name can be changed in the associated Properties window.)

Table 3 DOC HAL Module Selection Sequence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>ISDE Tab</th>
<th>Stacks Selection Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g_doc0 Data Operation Circuit Driver on r_doc</td>
<td>Threads</td>
<td>New Stack &gt; Driver &gt; Monitoring &gt; Data Operation Circuit Driver on r_doc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the DOC HAL module on r_doc is added to the thread stack as shown in the following figure, the configurator automatically adds any needed lower-level modules. Any drivers that need additional configuration information will be in the text box highlighted in Red.
5. Configuring the DOC HAL Module

The DOC HAL module must be configured by the user for the desired operation. The SSP configuration window will automatically identify (by highlighting the block in red) any required configuration selections such as interrupts or operating modes, which must be configured for lower-level modules for successful operation. Only those properties that can be changed without causing conflicts are available for modification. Other properties are ‘locked’ and are not available for changes, and they are identified with a lock icon for the ‘locked’ property in the Properties window in the ISDE. This approach simplifies the configuration process and makes it much less error-prone than previous ‘manual’ approaches to configuration. The available configuration settings and defaults for all the user-accessible properties are given in the properties tab within the SSP configurator and are shown in the following tables for easy reference.

One of the properties most often identified as requiring a change is the interrupt priority; this configuration setting is available within the Properties window of the associated module. Simply select the indicated module and then view the Properties window. The interrupt settings are often toward the bottom of the properties list, so scroll down until they become available. Also, note that the interrupt priorities listed in the Properties window in the ISDE indicates the validity of the setting based on the targeted MCU (CM4 or CM0+). This level of detail is not included in the following configuration properties tables, but it is easily visible within the ISDE when configuring interrupt-priority levels.

Note: You may want to open your ISDE, create the module and explore the property settings in parallel with looking over the following configuration table settings. This helps to orient you and can be a useful approach for learning the processes of developing with SSP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISDE Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameter Checking</td>
<td>BSP, Enabled, Disabled (Default: BSP)</td>
<td>Enable or disable the parameter error checking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>g_doc0</td>
<td>Module name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Comparison mismatch, Comparison match, Addition overflow, Subtraction underflow (Default: Comparison mismatch)</td>
<td>Specify the event which will trigger the DOC interrupt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>A user callback function can be defined here. If this callback function is provided, it is called from the interrupt service routine (ISR) when the configured DOC event occurs. Note: Since the callback is called from an ISR, care should be taken not to use blocking calls or lengthy processing. Spending excessive time in an ISR can affect the responsiveness of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC Interrupt Priority</td>
<td>Priority 0 (highest), 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15 (lowest, not valid if using Thread X), Disabled (Default: Disabled)</td>
<td>Use the pull down to set the DOC interrupt priority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The example values and defaults are for a project using the Synergy S7G2 MCU Group. Other MCUs may have different default values and available configuration settings.

In some cases, settings other than the defaults can be desirable. For example, it might be useful to select different events depending on the operation desired.
5.1 DOC HAL Module Clock Configuration
The DOC HAL module does not require any specific clock configuration.

5.2 DOC HAL Module Pin Configuration
The DOC HAL module does not require any specific pin configurations.

6. Using the DOC HAL Module in an Application
The typical steps in using the DOC HAL module in an application are:

1. Initialize the DOC using the open API.
2. Set register values in DODIR and DODSR using the write API.
3. Stream data to the DOC using the inputRegisterWrite API.
4. Read the status of the comparison using the statusGet API or in the callback if enabled.
5. Clear status flags using the statusClear API.
6. Close the module using the close API.

The following figure illustrates these common steps in a typical operational flow diagram:

![Flow Diagram of a Typical DOC HAL Module Application](image-url)
7. The DOC HAL Module Application Project

The application project demonstrates the typical use of the DOC HAL module APIs. The application project initializes two DOC HAL module instances to demonstrate the use of the DOC in both the match/mismatch mode and the data addition mode. (The application project does not demonstrate data subtraction mode.) The data used for match and data addition modes are defined in the application project file doc_hal.h. It is a simple task for the user to change the data values being used and observe the behavioral effect. The application project performs two data comparisons for each driver instance created with the results displayed on LEDs, if the debugger is connected through the debug console window.

The following table identifies the target versions for the associated software and hardware used by the application project.

Table 5 Software and Hardware Resources Used by the Application Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e² studio</td>
<td>5.3.1 or later</td>
<td>Integrated Solution Development Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSP</td>
<td>1.2.0 or later</td>
<td>Synergy Software Platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAR EW for Synergy</td>
<td>7.71.2 or later</td>
<td>IAR Embedded Workbench® for Renesas Synergy™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>5.3.1 or later</td>
<td>Synergy Standalone Configurator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK-S7G2</td>
<td>v3.0 to v3.1</td>
<td>Starter Kit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A simple flow diagram of the application project is given in the following figure.
The `doc_hal.c` file is located in the project once it has been imported into the ISDE. You can open this file within the ISDE and follow along with the description provided to help identify key uses of the APIs.

The first section of `doc_hal.c` has the header files, global variables and function prototypes.

The next section is the application project entry function. This section initializes semi-hosting (if defined) and sends debug strings to the debug console. After initializing semi-hosting, the first DOC driver instance is initialized:

```c
static void doc_hal(void)
```

Initial data values for reference and input data are set and written to the DOC. Writing the data causes the DOC to perform a comparison. If semi-hosting is enabled, the values of the data being compared get written to the console. The `statusGet` API determines the comparison result. LEDs illuminate to indicate a data match or mismatch. The application waits for the user push button, S4, to be pressed before performing the next comparison.

In the second comparison, the reference data is left the same as before and only the input data is changed using the `inputRegisterWrite` API. Again, the result of the comparison is determined by the `statusGet` API, and LEDs illuminate to indicate a data match or mismatch. The application waits for the user push button, S4, to be pressed before performing the next comparison.

At this point, the DOC HAL module instance `g_doc_match` is closed, while the second instance, `g_doc_addition`, is opened. Initial data values for reference and input data are set and written to the DOC. The process of writing the data causes the DOC to perform a comparison. If semi-hosting is enabled, the values of data being compared get written to the console. The result of comparison is determined by the `statusGet` API. LEDs illuminate to indicate a data match or mismatch. The application waits for the user push button, S4, to be pressed before performing the next comparison.

The last section of the `doc_hal.c` file contains both a function that processes the DOC operation result and a function that facilitates LEDs control.

A few key properties are configured in this application project to support required operations and the physical properties of the target board and MCU device. The properties with the values set for this specific project are listed in the following tables. You can also open the application project and view these settings in the Properties window.

### Table 6  DOC HAL Module Configuration Settings for the Application Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISDE Property</th>
<th>Value Set</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>g_doc_match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Comparison match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC Interrupt Priority</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 7  Data Operation Circuit HAL Module (instance 2) Configuration Settings for the Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISDE Property</th>
<th>Value Set</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>g_doc_addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Addition overflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC Interrupt Priority</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The second DOC HAL module instance has the interrupt priority set to Disabled. Disabling is necessary because the DOC interrupts are already enabled by the first instance configuration.

### 8. Customizing the DOC HAL Module for a Target Application

The application project demonstrates the use of the DOC polling for status using the `statusGet` API. The DOC can be configured to generate an interrupt on one of four conditions: data match, data mismatch, data overflow or data underflow. The ability to generate an interrupt means data checking can be done without the need for any CPU intervention. For example, a data-transfer peripheral, such as the DMA or DTC, could be configured to transfer data to the DOC. With the DOC configured in addition mode, an interrupt is generated as the data crosses a threshold.
9. Running the DOC HAL Module Application Project

To run the DOC HAL Module application project and to see it executed on a target kit, you can simply import it into your ISDE, compile, and run debug.

To implement the DOC HAL module application in a new project, follow the steps for defining, configuring, auto-generating files, adding code, compiling, and debugging on the target kit. Following these steps is an approach that can help make the development process with SSP more practical, while reading over this guide is more theoretical.

Note: The following steps are for someone experienced with the basic flow through the Synergy development process. If these steps are not familiar, refer to the first few chapters of the SSP User’s Manual for a description of how to accomplish these steps.

To create and run the DOC HAL Module application project, follow these steps:

1. Create a new Renesas Synergy project for the SK-S7G2 board called DOC_HAL_MG_AP.
2. Select the Threads tab.
3. Add the DOC HAL module to the HAL/Common thread.
4. Add the second DOC HAL module to the HAL/Common thread.
5. Click on the Generate Project Content button.
6. Add the code from the supplied project file doc_hal.c or copy over the generated doc_hal.c file.
7. Connect to the host PC through a micro USB cable to J19 on SK-S7G2.
8. Start to debug the application.
9. The output can be viewed on the LEDs.

10. DOC HAL Module Conclusion

This module guide has provided all the background information needed to select, add, configure and use the module in an example project. Many of these steps were time consuming and error-prone in previous generations of embedded systems. The Renesas Synergy™ Platform makes these steps much less time consuming and removes common errors like conflicting configuration settings or the incorrect selection of lower-level drivers. By allowing work to begin at a high level, the use of high-level APIs (as demonstrated in the application project) illustrates reductions in both development time and the time required to use or create lower-level drivers in older development environments.

11. DOC HAL Module Next Steps

After you have mastered a simple DOC HAL module project, you may want to review a more complex example. As the DOC utilizes an interrupt service routine (ISR), it can be used as a trigger for some interrupt-based actions or ELC events in an application.

12. DOC HAL Module Reference Information

SSP User Manual: Available in html format in the SSP distribution package and as a PDF from the Synergy Gallery.

Links to all the most up-to-date r_doc module reference materials and resources are available on the Synergy Knowledge Base: https://en-us.knowledgebase.renesas.com/English_Content/Renesas_Synergy%E2%84%A2_Platform/Renesas_Synergy_Knowledge_Base/Module_Guide_References%3A_r_doc.
Website and Support

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- renesassynergy.com/ssp
- renesassynergy.com/addons
- renesassynergy.com/softwareglossary
- renesassynergy.com/tools

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- renesassynergy.com/mcuglossary
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- renesassynergy.com/partnerprojects
- renesassynergy.com/applicationprojects

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## Revision History

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<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>Initial version</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Nov 6, 2018</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Edits to tables 6 and 7 and text between</td>
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(Rev.4.0.1- November 2017)