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# H8/300L SLP Series

## Producing Musical Notes

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### Introduction

A keyboard is connected to the parallel port, and the musical notes corresponding to pressed keys are output from a speaker.

### Target Device

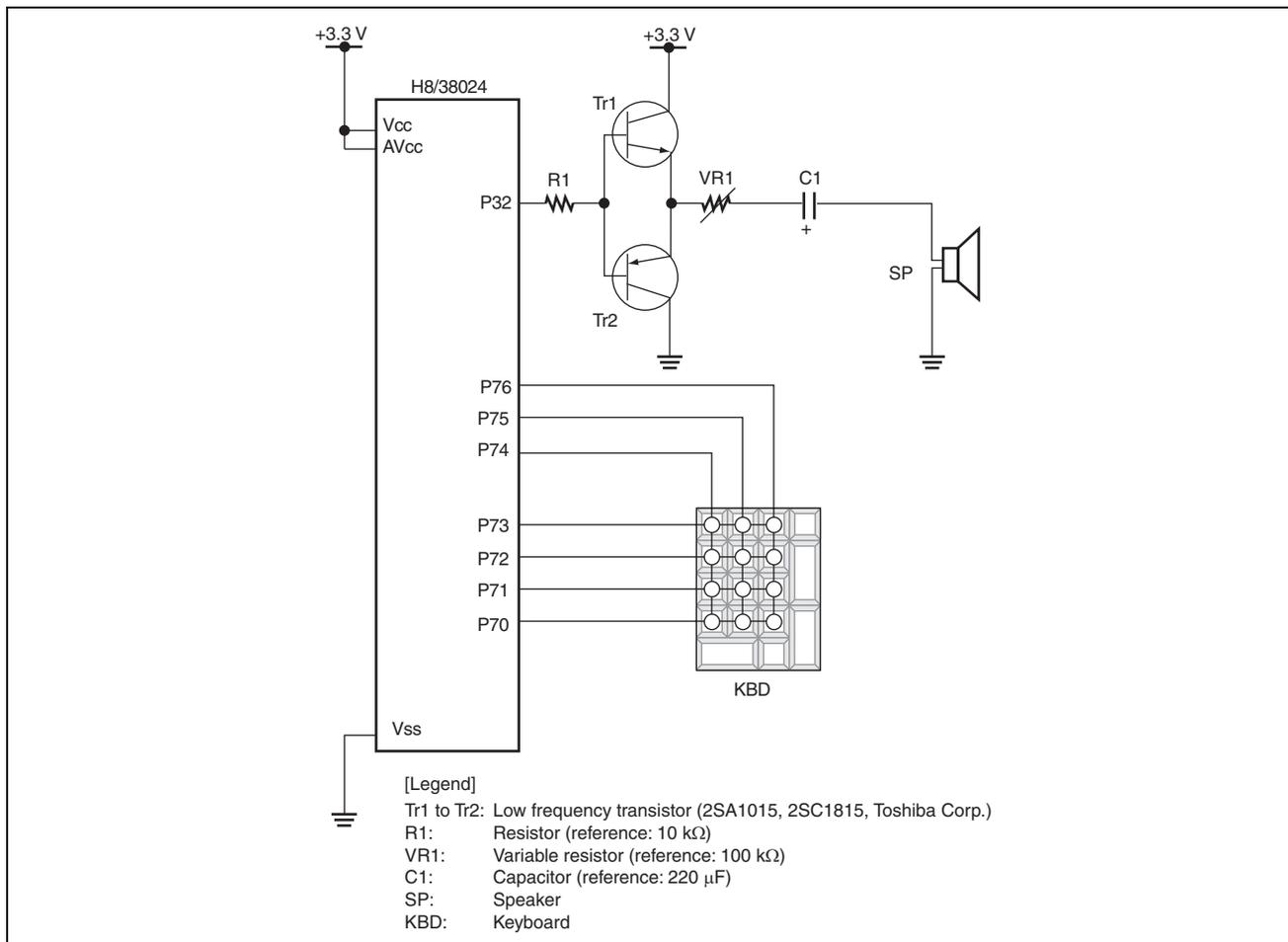
H8/38024

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### 1. Specifications

1. Figure 1.1 shows the hardware configuration for an example of connecting musical-note output circuitry. As shown in the figure, a keyboard is connected to the I/O port (pins P70 to P76).
2. A square wave of the frequency corresponding to the key pressed on the keyboard is output from the speaker connected to the I/O port (pin P32).

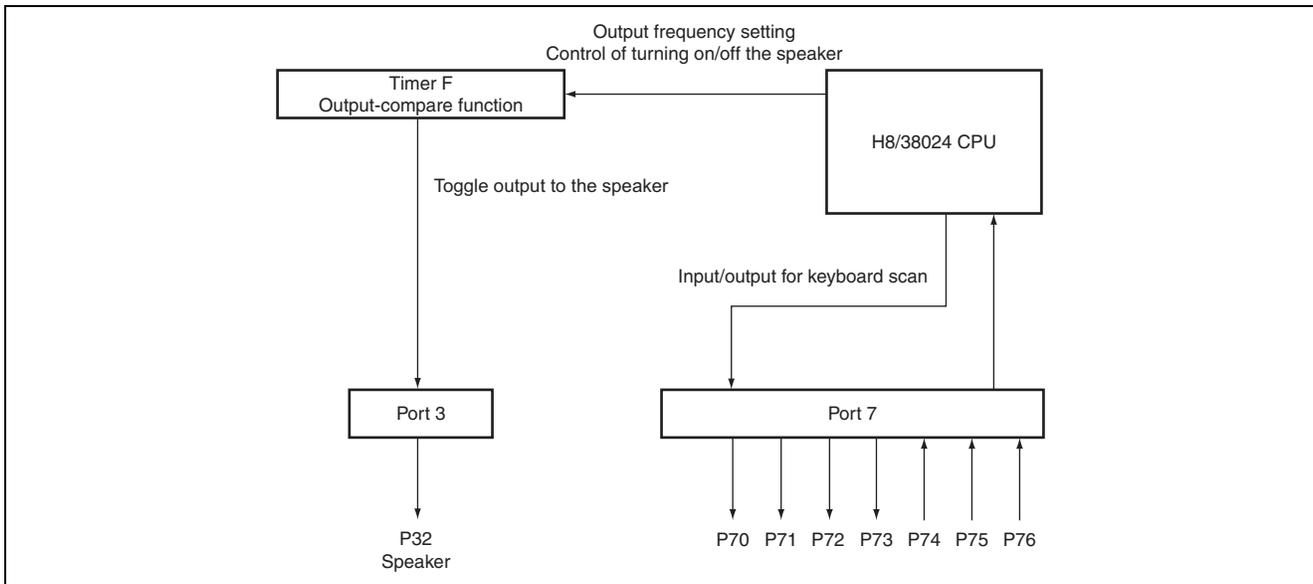


**Figure 1.1 Hardware Configuration**

3. In this sample task, the H8/38024's operating voltage (Vcc) and analog power supply voltage (AVcc) are 3.3 V, the OSC clock frequency is 10 MHz, and the watch clock is 32.768 kHz.
4. The keyboard used in this sample task is a numerical keypad used for input to a personal computer. Normally a 1-bit serial signal is output, but in this example the keyboard is modified to enable parallel I/O.
5. Operation of this sample task is as follows:
  - A. Of the seven ports connected to the keyboard, P70 to P73 are sequentially switched to set to H level.
  - B. Then the states of the remaining three ports P74 to P76 are monitored, and a pressed key is identified through the ports at which H level is detected.
  - C. The frequency corresponding to the pressed key is output to port P32. The waveform is a rectangular waveform at H level.
  - D. For example, if "1" on the numerical keypad is pressed, the combination of ports P70 and P74 causes the frequency 261.63 Hz of the note "do" to be output.
  - E. The volume is adjusted using the variable resistor.

### 2. Description of Functions

Figure 2.1 is a block diagram of the H8/38024 functions used in this sample task. Table 2.1 shows function allocations.



**Figure 2.1 Block Diagram of Functions Used**

**Table 2.1 Function Allocation**

Function	Function Allocation
Timer F	A compare-match function is used to toggle output. By setting the value in the 16-bit output-compare register (OCRFB), the output frequency is changed.
Port 3	The frequency is output from P32 of port 3.
Port 7	Successive switching to the H level is effected through the port 7 output pins P70 to P73, and the key input is detected with the input pins P74 to P76.

### 3. Principle of Operation

- The principle of operation for producing a musical note output using the timer F is shown in figure 3.1. As illustrated in this figure, TMOFH output is toggled in the cycle of compare-match of timer F to output the sound of A (440 Hz).

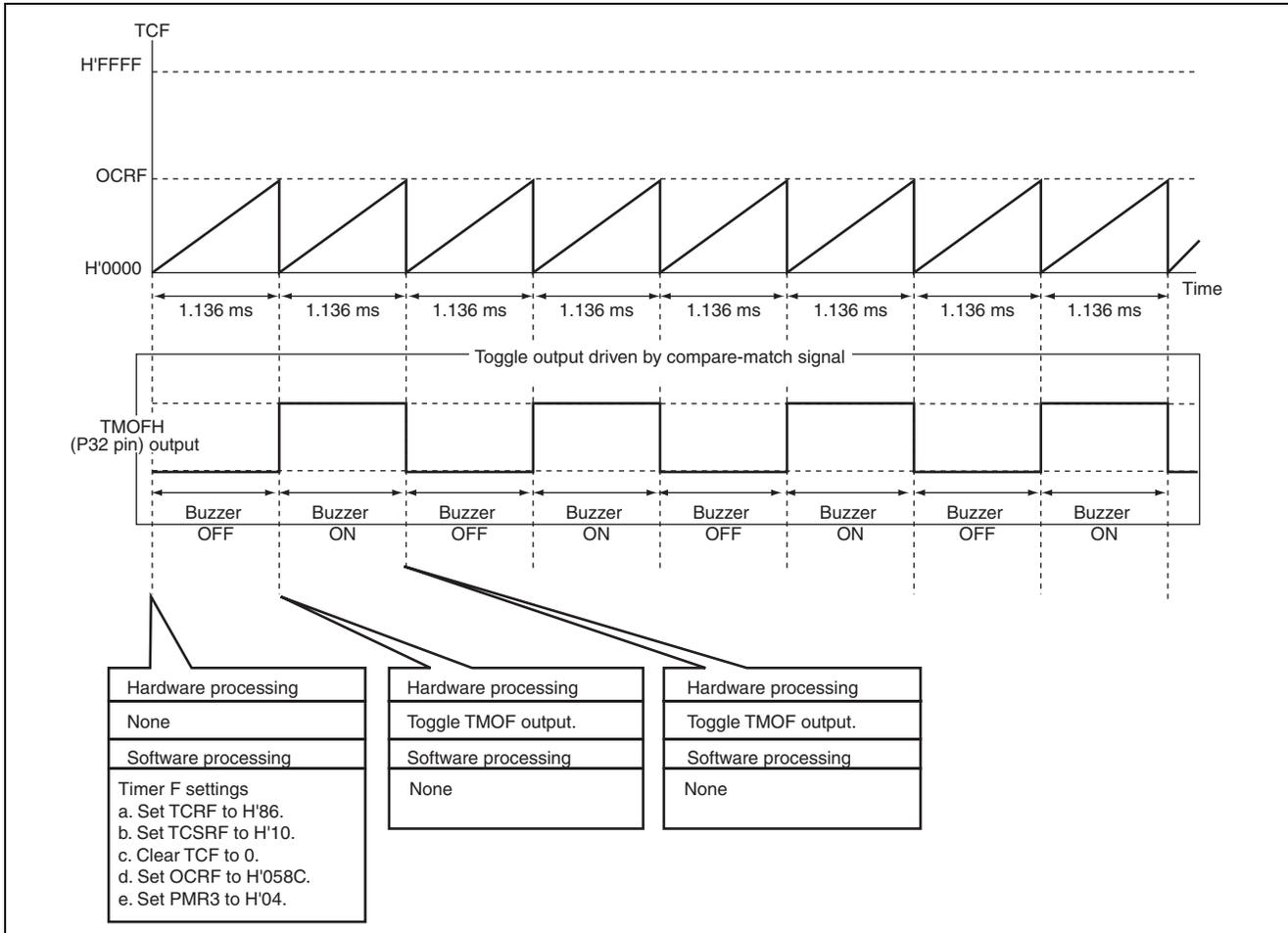


Figure 3.1 Operation Principle for Musical Note Output Using Timer F

2. Timer F settings

- Internal clock settings

The system clock is  $\phi = 5$  MHz, and the internal clock  $\phi/4$  (= 1250000 Hz) is selected.

- Counter values set in OCRF

**Table 3.1 Description of Counter Values**

Note	Counter Value	Counter Value (Hex.)	Output Frequency	Calculated Frequency
C	2389	0955	261.62	261.63
C#	2255	08CF	277.16	277.18
D	2128	0850	293.70	293.66
D#	2009	07D9	311.10	311.13
E	1896	0768	329.64	329.63
F	1790	06FE	349.16	349.23
F#	1689	0699	370.04	369.99
G	1594	063A	392.10	392.00
G#	1505	05E1	415.28	415.30
A	1420	058C	440.14	440.00
A#	1341	053D	466.07	466.16
B	1265	04F1	494.07	493.88

[Legend]

Musical notes: C (do) to B (ti)

Counter value: (operating clock/2)/calculated frequency

Counter value (Hex.): The above counter value in hexadecimal

Output frequency: (operating clock/2)/counter value

Calculated frequency: Calculated frequency of each musical note.

Note: \*The operating clock is divided by 2 because the ON/OFF action makes one cycle.

- Calculated frequency

The frequency for each note is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Calculated frequency} = 440 \times 2^{(X/12)}$$

Example: Calculate to two decimal places.

For the note of A:  $440 \times 2^{(0/12)} = 440$  Hz

For the note of A#:  $440 \times 2^{(1/12)} = 466.16$  Hz

For the note of G#:  $440 \times 2^{(-1/12)} = 415.30$  Hz

- Counter values

Calculation of the counter values that are to be set in OCRF.

$$\text{Counter value} = (\text{operating clock}/2) / \text{calculated frequency.}$$

Example: Calculate as integers.

For the note of A:  $1250000 / 2 / 440 = 1420$

For the note of A#:  $1250000 / 2 / 466.16 = 1341$

For the note of G#:  $1250000 / 2 / 415.30 = 1505$

- Output frequency

Calculation of the frequency to be output from the speaker.

$$\text{Output frequency} = (\text{operating clock}/2) / \text{counter value.}$$

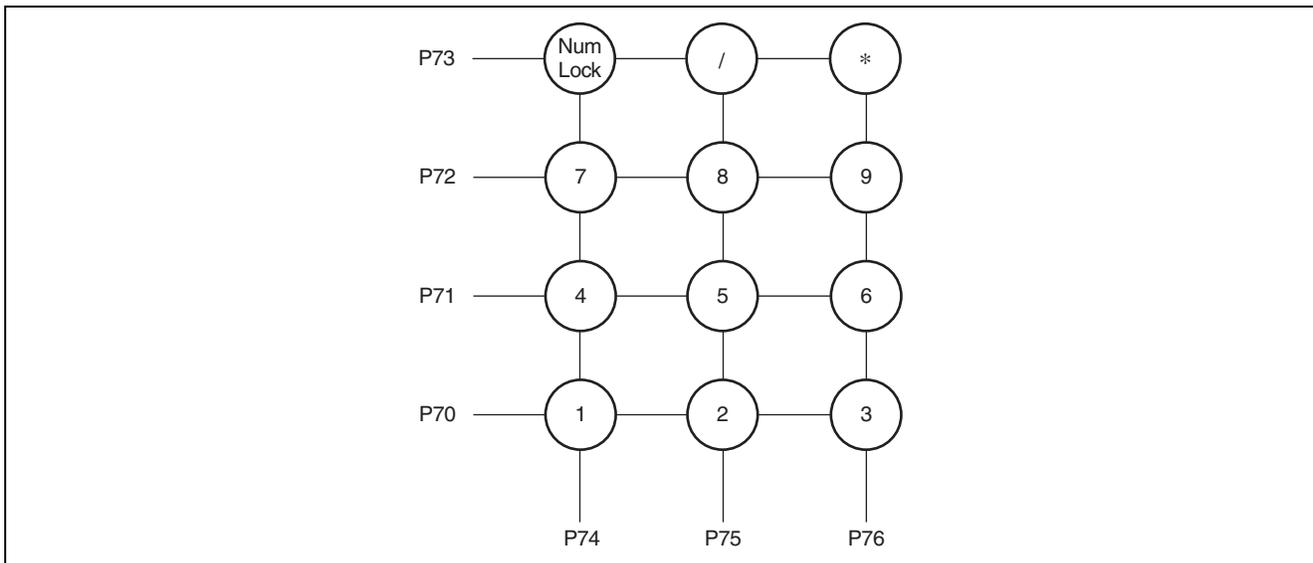
Example: Calculate to two decimal places.

For the note of A:  $1250000 / 2 / 1420 = 440.14$

For the note of A#:  $1250000 / 2 / 1341 = 466.07$

For the note of G#:  $1250000 / 2 / 1505 = 415.28$

### 3. Keyboard input



**Figure 3.2 Example of Keyboard Connection**

**Table 3.2 Correspondence Between the Output Musical Note and the Key**

Musical Note	Key
C	1
C#	2
D	3
D#	4
E	5
F	6
F#	7
G	8
G#	9
A	Num Lock
A#	/
B	*

P70 to P73 are sequentially switched to be driven to H level, and the states of P74 to P76 are monitored; the pressed key is identified from the ports at which H level is detected. The correspondence between the output musical note and the key pressed is indicated in table 3.2.

## 4. Description of Software

### 4.1 Modules

Table 4.1 describes the modules used in this sample task.

**Table 4.1 Description of Modules**

Module	Label	Function
Main routine	main	Makes initial settings, outputs frequencies.
Keyboard input processing routine	input_key	Scans keyboard and returns the corresponding code. If no key is pressed: -1 If a key is pressed: 0 to 11

### 4.2 Arguments

This sample task uses no arguments.

### 4.3 Internal Registers

The internal registers used in this sample task are described in table 4.2.

**Table 4.2 Description of Internal Registers**

Register	Function	Address	Setting
TCRF	Timer Control Register F Switches between 16-bit mode and 8-bit mode, selects an internal clock from four clocks and the external event, and sets output level for the TMOFH and TMOFL pins.	H'FFB6	H'06 (Initial setting)
TOLH	Toggle Output Level H Sets TMOFH pin output level. When TOLH = 0, it is set to low.	Bit 7	0
CKSH2	Clock Select H	Bit 6	0
CKSH1	With CKSH2 = 0, CKSH1 = 0 and CKSH0 = 0, 16-bit mode is selected and counting is of the TCFL overflow signal.	Bit 5	0
CKSH0		Bit 4	0
TOLL	Toggle Output Level L Sets TMOFL pin output level. When TOLL = 0, it is set to low.	Bit 3	0
CKSL2	Clock Select L	Bit 2	1
CKSL1	With CKSL2 = 1, CKSL1 = 1 and CKSL0 = 0, counting is of the internal clock $\phi/4$ .	Bit 1	1
CKSL0		Bit 0	0

Register	Function	Address	Setting
TCSR	Timer Control/Status Register F Selects counter clearing method, sets overflow flag, sets compare-match status flag, and controls enable/disable of interrupt requests output in response to an overflow.	H'FFB7	H'10
OVFH	Timer Overflow Flag H Status flag to indicate that TCFH has overflowed (H'FF → H'00).	Bit 7	0
CMFH	Compare Match Flag H Status flag to indicate that the values of TCFH and OCRFH match.	Bit 6	0
OVIEH	Timer Overflow Interrupt Enable H When OVIEH = 0, interrupt requests in response to a TCFH overflow are disabled.	Bit 5	0
CCLR	Counter Clear H When CCLR = 1, TCF clearing on a compare match is enabled.	Bit 4	1
OVFL	Timer Overflow Flag L Status flag to indicate that TCFL has overflowed (H'FF → H'00).	Bit 3	0
CMFL	Compare Match Flag L Status flag to indicate that the values of TCFL and OCRFL match.	Bit 2	0
OVIEL	Timer Overflow Interrupt Enable L When OVIEL = 0, interrupt requests in response to a TCFL overflow are disabled.	Bit 1	0
CCLR	Counter Clear L When CCLR = 0, TCFL clearing on a compare match is enabled.	Bit 0	0
TCF	16-bit Timer Counter TCF is a 16-bit readable/writable up-counter.	H'FFB8	H'00
OCRF	16-bit Output Compare Register OCRF is compared with TCF and the output on the TMOFH pin is toggled upon a match.	H'FFBA	H'00 (initial setting)
CKSTPR1	Clock Stop Register 1 Controls module standby mode. When TFCKSTP = 0 (CKSTPR1 = H'FB), the timer F is in module standby mode. When TFCKSTP = 1 (CKSTPR1 = H'FF), the timer F module standby mode is canceled.	H'FFFA	H'FB (initial setting)

Register	Function	Address	Setting
PMR3	Port Mode Register 3 Sets functions for the pins of port 3.	H'FFCA	H'04
AEVL	P37/AEVL Pin Function Switching When AEVL = 0, this pin functions as P37 I/O pin.	Bit 7	0
AEVH	P36/AEVH Pin Function Switching When AEVH = 0, this pin functions as P36 I/O pin.	Bit 6	0
TMOFH	P32/TMOFH Pin Function Switching When TMOFH = 1, this pin functions as TMOFH output pin.	Bit 2	1
TMOFL	P31/TMOFL Pin Function Switching When TMOFL = 0, this pin functions as P31 I/O pin.	Bit 1	0
UD	P30/UD Pin Function Switching When UD = 0, this pin functions as P30 I/O pin.	Bit 0	0
PDR7	Port data register 7 General-purpose I/O port data register for port 7.	H'FFDA	H'00 (initial setting)
PCR7	Port control register 7 Provides pin-by-pin control of input/output selection for the pins of port 7 that have been set as general purpose I/O pins. When PCR7 = H'0F, the pins P77 to P74 function as general-purpose input pins and P73 to P70 as general-purpose output pins.	H'FFEA	H'0F

#### 4.4 Description of RAM

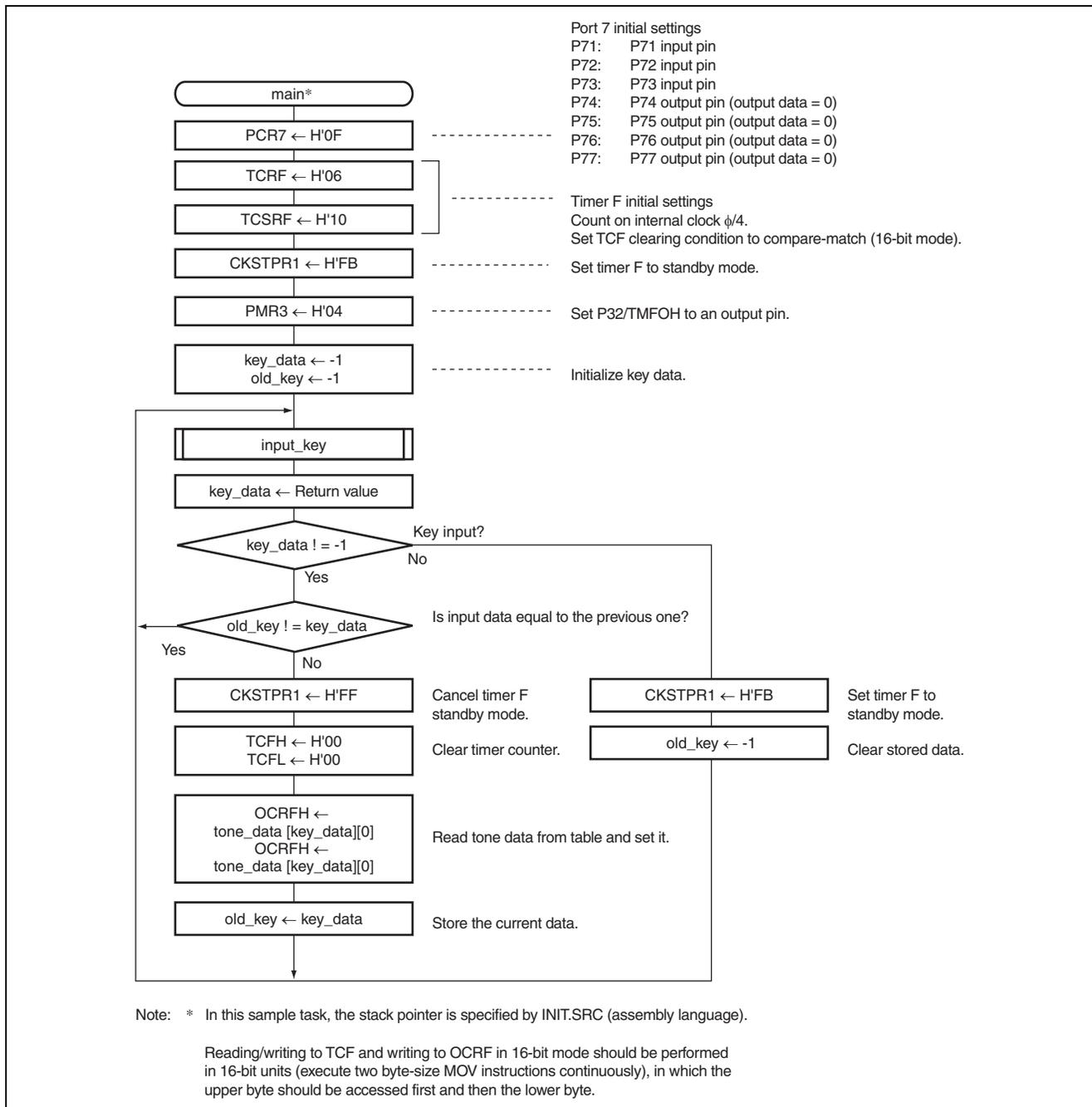
Table 4.3 describes the RAM used in this sample task.

**Table 4.3 Description of RAM**

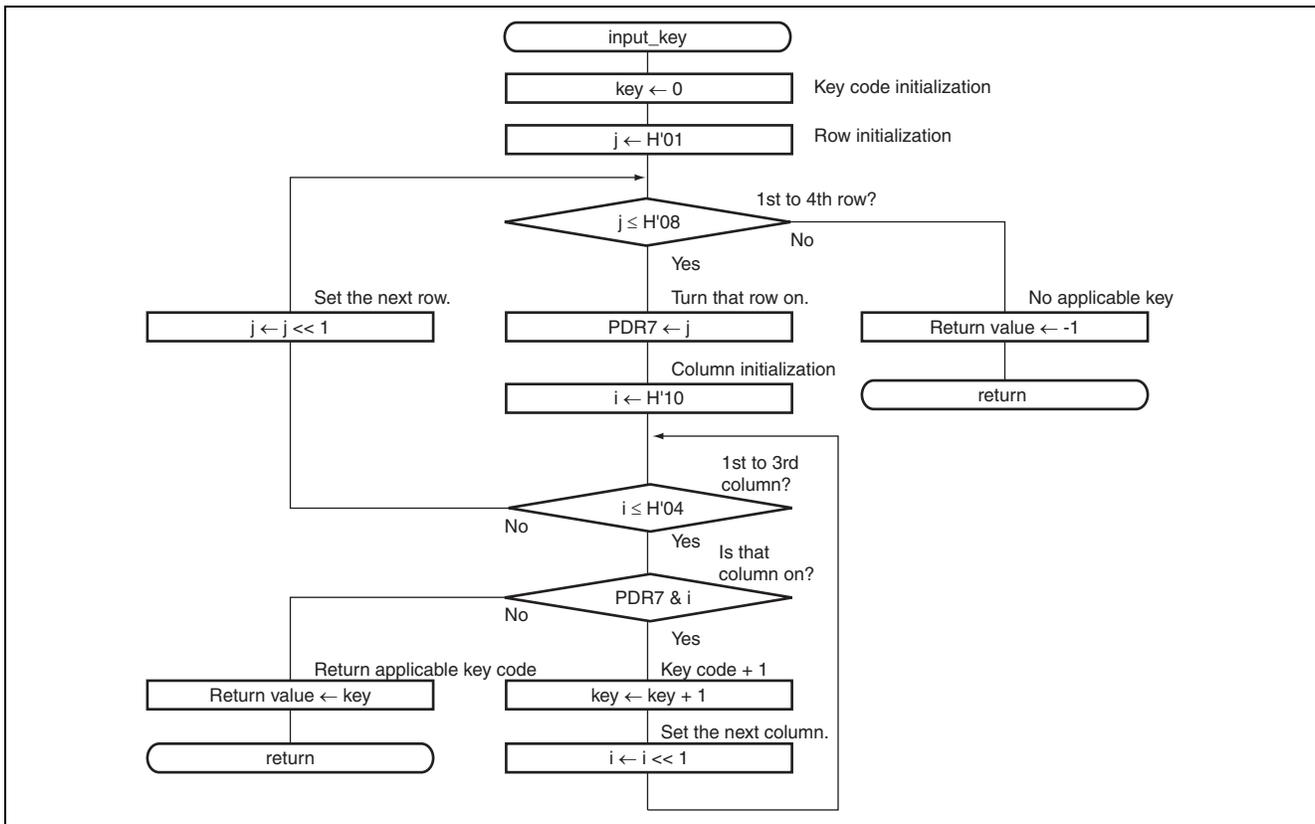
Label	Function	Address	Used in
key_data	Stores input key data. (2 bytes)	H'FB80	main
old_key	Stores previous key data. (2 bytes)	H'FB82	main
i	Stores a loop counter for key scans. (2 bytes)	H'FB84	input_key
j	Stores a loop counter for key scans. (2 bytes)	H'FB86	input_key
key	Key data for key scans (2 bytes)	H'FB88	input_key

### 5. Flowchart

#### 1. Main Routine (main)



2. Keyboard Input Processing Routine (input\_key)



## 6. Program Listing

INIT.SRC (Program listing)

```

.EXPORT  _INIT
.IMPORT  _main
;
.SECTION P, CODE
_INIT:
MOV.W   #H'FF80, R7
LDC.B   #B'10000000, CCR
JMP     @_main
;
.END

/*****
/*
/* H8/300L Super Low Power Series
/* -H8/38024 Series-
/* Application Note
/* 'Application example'
/* ' Outputting musical notes '
/*
/* Function
/* : Outputting musical notes
/*
/* External Clock : 10MHz
/* Internal Clock : 5MHz
/* Sub Clock      : 32.768kHz
/*
*****/

#include <machine.h>

/*****
/* Symbol Definition
*****/
struct BIT {
    unsigned char  b7:1;    /* bit7 */
    unsigned char  b6:1;    /* bit6 */
    unsigned char  b5:1;    /* bit5 */
    unsigned char  b4:1;    /* bit4 */
    unsigned char  b3:1;    /* bit3 */
    unsigned char  b2:1;    /* bit2 */
    unsigned char  b1:1;    /* bit1 */
    unsigned char  b0:1;    /* bit0 */
};

#define  PMR3      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFCA    /* Port mode register 3
#define  PDR7      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFDA    /* Port data register 7
#define  PCR7      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFEA    /* Port control register 7

#define  TCRF      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFB6    /* timer control register F
#define  TCSRFB   *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFB7    /* timer control status register F
#define  TCFH      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFB8    /* 8 bit timer counter F (HIGH)
#define  TCFL      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFB9    /* 8 bit timer counter F (LOW)
#define  OCRFH     *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFBA    /* 8 bit output compare register F (HIGH)
#define  OCRFL     *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFBB    /* 8 bit output compare register F (LOW)
#define  CKSTPR1   *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFFA    /* clock stop register 1

```

```

/*****
/* Function Definition
/*****
extern void INIT(void);          /* Stack pointer set
void main(void);                /* main routine
int input_key(void);           /* Input key

const unsigned char tone_data[12][2] =
{
    0x09, 0x55,                /* C (261.63Hz)
    0x08, 0xCF,                /* C# (277.18Hz)
    0x08, 0x50,                /* D (293.66Hz)
    0x07, 0xD9,                /* D# (311.13Hz)
    0x07, 0x68,                /* E (329.63Hz)
    0x06, 0xFE,                /* F (349.23Hz)
    0x06, 0x99,                /* F# (369.99Hz)
    0x06, 0x3A,                /* G (392.00Hz)
    0x05, 0xE1,                /* G# (415.30Hz)
    0x05, 0x8C,                /* A (440.00Hz)
    0x05, 0x3D,                /* A# (466.16Hz)
    0x04, 0xF1,                /* B (493.88Hz)
};
/*****
/* Data Table
/*****
int key_data, old_key;         /* Input key code New & Old
int i,j;                       /* Loop counter
int key;                        /* Input key code

/*****
/* Vector Address
/*****
#pragma section V1             /* Vector section set
void (*const VEC_TBL1[]) (void) = {
    INIT                        /* 0x0000 Reset vector
};
#pragma section                /* P

```

```

/*****
/* Main Program
/*****
void main(void)
{
    PCR7 = 0x0F;                /* Initialize for input key          */

    TCRF = 0x06;                /* Set internal clock: phi/4        */
    TCSRf = 0x10;              /* Enable TCF clear (16 bit mode)   */
    CKSTPR1 = 0xfb;            /* clock F STAND-BY-MODE ON        */
    PMR3 = 0x04;                /* Set TMOFH output mode           */

    key_data = old_key = -1;    /* Initialize key data              */
    while(1){
        key_data = input_key(); /* Input key                        */
        if ( key_data != -1) {
            if ( old_key != key_data ) {
                CKSTPR1 = 0xff;   /* Clock F STAND-BY-MODE OFF       */
                TCFH = 0x00;     /* Clear Timer Counter A to 0 (HIGH) */
                TCFL = 0x00;     /* Clear Timer Counter A to 0 (LOW)  */
                OCRFH = tone_data[key_data][0]; /* Set tone data (HIGH)           */
                OCRFL = tone_data[key_data][1]; /* Set tone data (LOW)            */
                old_key = key_data; /* Save current key data           */
            }
        }
        else {
            CKSTPR1 = 0xfb;       /* clock F STAND-BY-MODE ON        */
            old_key = -1;        /* Clear old input data            */
        }
    }
}

/*****
/* Input Key Data
/*****
int input_key(void)
{
    key = 0;                    /* Set start key code              */
    for ( j = 0x01; j <= 0x08; j <<= 1 ) {
        PDR7 = j;               /* Output level to line            */
        for ( I = 0x10; I <= 0x40; I <<= 1 ) {
            if ( PDR7 & i ) {    /* Read level from line            */
                return key;
            }
            key++;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}

```

## Link address specifications

Section Name	Address
CV1	H'0000
P	H'0100
B	H'FB80

**Revision Record**

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

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