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H8/300L SLP Series

Serial Data Transmission in Synchronous Mode

Introduction

Four bytes of 8-bit data is transmitted using the serial data transfer function in synchronous mode. Data is transmitted in the LSB first format starting from the least significant bit of data.

Target Device

H8/38024

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1. Specifications

1. As shown in figure 1.1, four bytes of 8-bit data is transmitted using the serial data transfer function in synchronous mode.
2. Data is transmitted at a transfer clock period of 4 μ s using an internal clock as a transmit clock.
3. The data length of transmit data is eight bits and data is transmitted in the LSB first format starting from the least significant bit of data.

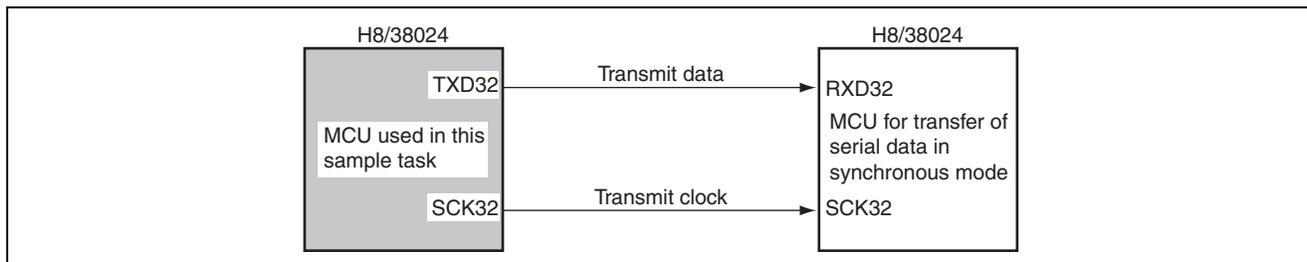


Figure 1.1 Serial Data Transmission in Synchronous Mode

2. Description of Functions

1. In this sample task, serial data is transmitted in synchronous mode using the Serial Communication Interface (SCI). Figure 2.1 shows a block diagram of serial data transmission in synchronous mode which is described below.
 - The system clock (ϕ) is a 10-MHz OSC clock that is used as a reference clock for operating the CPU and peripheral functions.
 - In synchronous mode, the data length is eight bits.
 - The receive shift register (RSR) is a register used to receive serial data. Serial data input to RSR from the RXD32 pin is set in the order in which it is received, starting from the LSB (bit 0), and converted to parallel data. When one byte of data is received, it is transferred to RDR automatically. RSR cannot be read from or written to directly by the CPU.
 - The receive data register (RDR) is an 8-bit register that stores received serial data. When reception of one byte of data is finished, the received data is transferred from RSR to RDR, and the receive operation is completed. RSR is then enabled for reception. RSR and RDR are double-buffered, allowing consecutive receive operations. RDR is a read-only register, and cannot be written to by the CPU.
 - The transmit shift register (TSR) is a register used to transmit serial data. Transmit data is first transferred from TDR to TSR, and serial data transmission is carried out by sending the data to the TXD32 pin in order, starting from the LSB (bit 0). When one byte of data is transmitted, the next byte of transmit data is automatically transferred from TDR to TSR, and transmission is started. Data transfer from TDR to TSR is not performed if no data has been written to TDR (if bit TDRE is set to 1). TSR cannot be read from or written to directly by the CPU.
 - The transmit data register (TDR) is an 8-bit register that stores transmit data. When TSR is found to be empty, the transmit data written in TDR is transferred to TSR, and serial data transmission is started. Continuous transmission is possible by writing the next transmit data to TDR during TSR serial data transmission. TDR can be read from or written to by the CPU at any time.
 - The serial mode register (SMR) is an 8-bit register used to set the serial data transfer format and to select the clock source for the internal baud rate generator.
 - Serial control register 3 (SCR3) is an 8-bit register for selecting the transmit/receive operation and the transmit/receive clock source.
 - The serial status register (SSR) contains status flags that indicate the operational status of SCI3, and transmit/receive multiprocessor bits. Bits TDRE, RDRF, OER, PER, and FER can only be cleared to 0.
 - The transfer clock can be selected from a total of four clocks: three internal clocks and an external clock. When an internal clock is selected, the SCK32 pin functions as an output pin. When clock consecutive output mode is selected, the selected clock is consecutively output from the SCK32 pin. When an external clock is selected, the SCK32 pin functions as an input pin.

- In this sample task, the source of the transfer clock is system clock for the baud rate generator and the transfer clock cycle is 4 μ s.
- The serial port control register (SPCR) is used to switch P42/TXD32 pin function. In this sample task, P42/TXD32 pin is set to TXD32 output pin.
- As the SCI3 data transfer format, an 8-bit data can be selected, and data is transmitted in the LSB-first format, starting from the least significant bit. Transmit data is output from one falling edge to the next rising edge of the transfer clock. Receive data is latched at the rising edge of the transfer clock.
- In this sample task, the operation mode is set to an 8-bit mode, and 8-bit data is transmitted.
- The SCI3 clock (SCK32) pin is the SCI3 clock I/O pin.
- The SCI3 transmit data output (TXD32) pin is the output pin for SCI3 transmit data.
- The serial port control register (SPCR) is an 8-bit register to control P42/TXD32 pin. In this sample task, P42/TXD32 pin is set to TXD32 pin, and TXD32 pin input data is set not to be inverted.

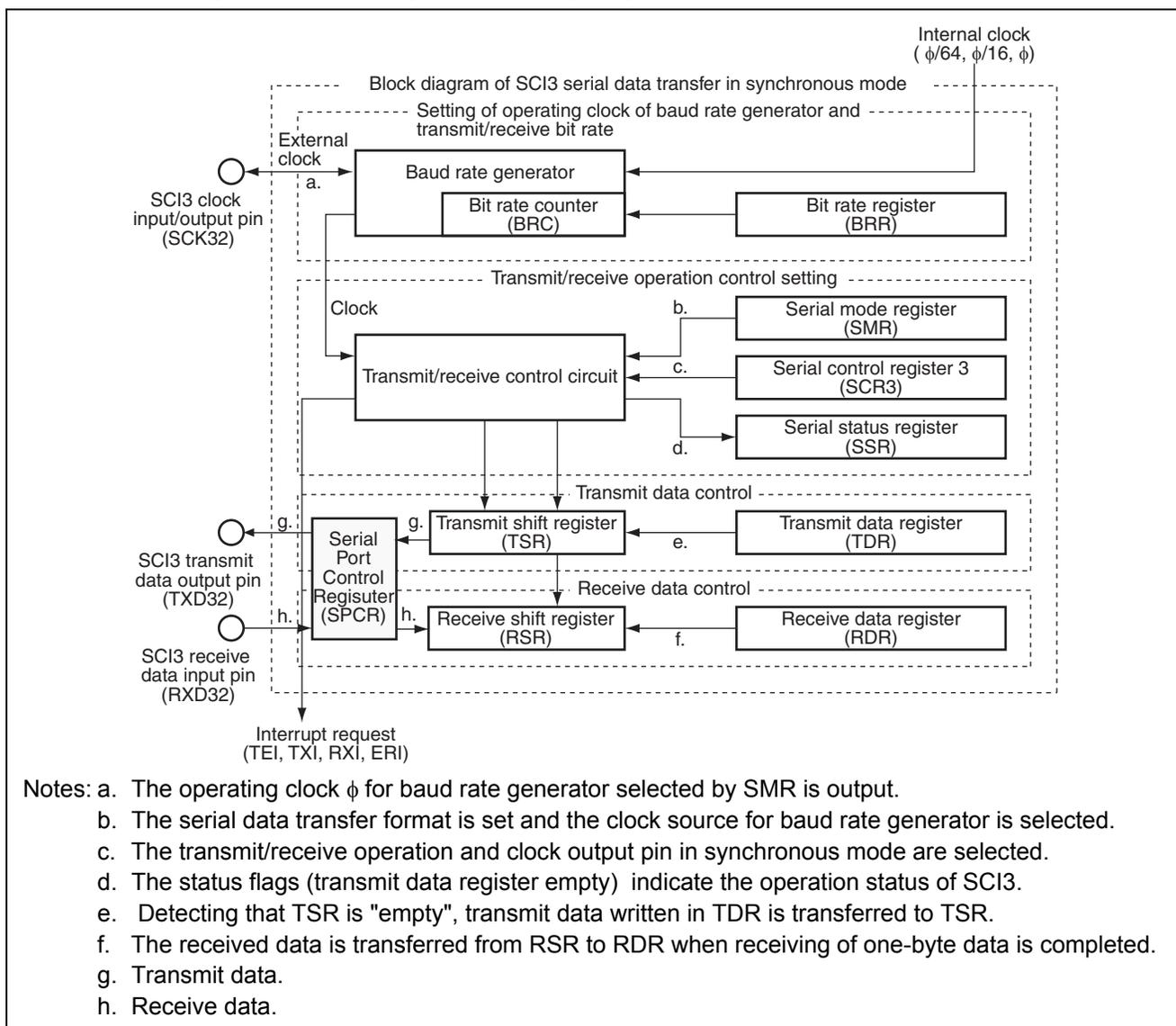


Figure 2.1 Block Diagram of Serial Data Transmission in Synchronous Mode

2. Table 2.1 shows assignment of functions in this sample task. Serial data is transmitted in synchronous mode by assigning the functions as shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Assignment of Functions

Function	Assignment
TSR	A register to transmit serial data
TDR	A register to store transmit data
SMR	Sets the serial data transfer format and clock source for the baud rate generator
SSR	Status flags to indicate operation status of SCI3
BRR	Sets transmit/receive bit rate
SCR3	Enables transmit operation, sets TXD32 output pin, and sets SCK32 pin function as clock output pin
SCK32	SCI3 clock output pin
TXD32	SCI3 transmit data output pin
SPCR	Sets TXD32 output pin

3. Principle of Operation

1. Figure 3.1 illustrates the principle of operation of this sample task. Serial data is transmitted in synchronous mode by hardware and software processing as shown in figure 3.1.

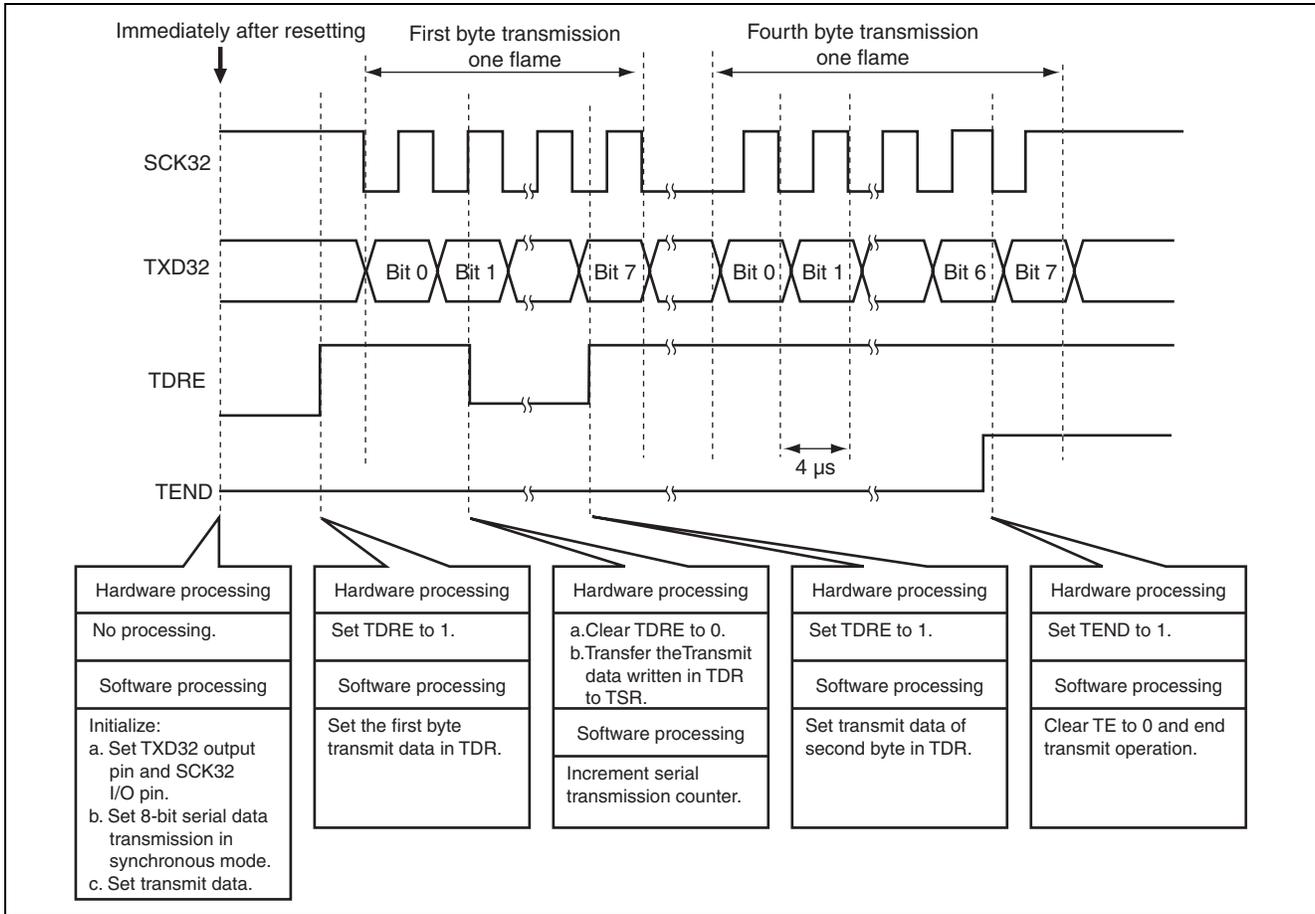


Figure 3.1 Operation Principle of Serial Data Transmission in Synchronous Mode

4. Description of Software

4.1 Modules

Table 4.1 describes the module in this sample task.

Table 4.1 Description of Module

Module	Label	Function
Main Routine	main	Transfer data setting, serial data transmission in synchronous mode setting, and ending operation when 4-byte data is transmitted.

4.2 Arguments

Table 4.2 describes the arguments used in this sample task.

Table 4.2 Description of Arguments

Arguments	Function	Used in	Data Length	Input/Output
STD[0] to STD[3]	Serial transmit data in synchronous mode	Main Routine	1 byte	Input

4.3. Internal registers

Table 4.3 describes the internal registers in this sample task.

Table 4.3 Description of Internal Registers

Register	Function	Address	Setting
SPCR	SPC32 Serial Port Control Register (P42/TXD32 Pin Function Switch) If SPC32 = 0, P42/TXD32 pin is set to P42 pin. If SPC32 = 1, P42/TXD32 pin is set to TXD32 pin.	H'FF91 Bit 5	1
	SCINV3 Serial Port Control Register (TXD32 Pin Output Data Inversion Switch) If SCINV3 = 0, TXD32 output data is not inverted. If SCINV3 = 1, TXD32 output data is inverted.	H'FF91 Bit 3	0
SMR	COM Serial Mode Register (Communication Mode) If COM = 0, the communication mode is set to asynchronous mode. If COM = 1, the communication mode is set to synchronous mode.	H'FFA8 Bit 7	1
	MP Serial Mode Register (Multi-Processor Mode) In synchronous mode, MP is set to 0.	H'FFA8 Bit 2	0
	CKS1 Serial Mode Register (Clock Select 1, 0) CKS0 If CKS1 = 0 and CKS0 = 0, the clock source of the internal baud rate generator is set to ϕ , and SCK32 pin function to clock output.	H'FFA8 Bit 1 Bit 0	CKS1 = 0 CKS0 = 0
BRR	Bit Rate Register If BRR = H'04, the transmit bit rate matched to the operating clock for the baud rate generator selected by CKS1 and CLS0 in SMR is set to 250kbps.	H'FFA9	H'04

Register		Function	Address	Setting
SCR3	TE	Serial Control Register 3 (Transmit Enable) If TE = 0, transmit operation is disabled. If TE = 1, transmit operation is enabled.	H'FFAA Bit 5	1
	CKE1	Serial Control Register 3 (Clock Enable 1, 0)	H'FF AA	CKE1 = 0
	CKE0	If CKE1 = 0 and CKE0 = 0, the clock source is set to an internal clock and SCK32 pin function to clock output pin in synchronous mode.	Bit 1 Bit 0	CKE0 = 0
TDR		Transmit Data Register An 8-bit register to store transmit data	H'FFAB	–
SSR	TDRE	Serial Status Register (Transmit Data Register Empty) If TDRE = 0, transmit data written in TDR is not transferred to TSR. If TDRE = 1, transmit data is not written in TDR or transmit data written in TDR is transferred to TSR.	H'FF AC Bit 7	1
	TEND	Serial Status Register (Transmit End) If TEND = 0, data is being transmitted. If TEND = 1, data transmission has been completed.	H'FF AC Bit 2	-

4.4 Description of RAM

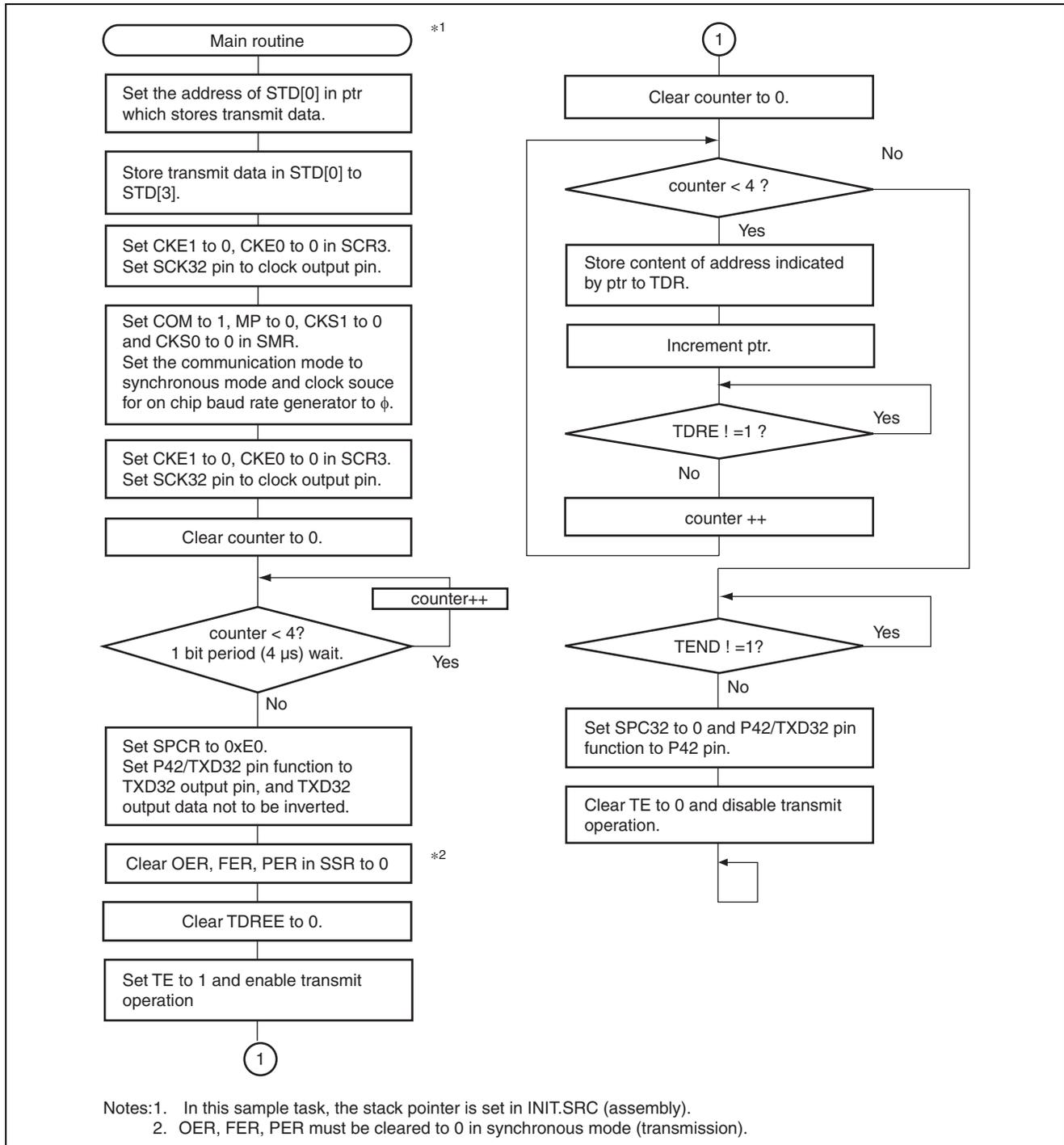
Table 4.4 describes the RAMs used in this sample task.

Table 4.4 Description of RAM

Label	Function	Address	Used in
STD[0]	Stores the first byte of serial transmit data in synchronous mode.	H'FB80	Main Routine
STD[1]	Stores the second byte of serial transmit data in synchronous mode.	H'FB81	Main Routine
STD[2]	Stores the third byte of serial transmit data in synchronous mode.	H'FB82	Main Routine
STD[3]	Stores the fourth byte of serial transmit data in synchronous mode.	H'FB83	Main Routine

5. Flowchart

1. Main routine



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
/*
/* 'Synchronous Serial Data Transmission'
/*
/* Function
/* : Serial Communication Interface
/*   Synchronous Serial Interface
/*   -Transmitting
/*
/* 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 SMR_BIT      (*(struct BIT *)0xFFA8)    /* Serial Mode Register */
#define COM          SMR_BIT.b7                /* Communication Mode */
#define MP           SMR_BIT.b2                /* Multiprocessor Mode */
#define CKS1        SMR_BIT.b1                /* Clock Select 1 */
#define CKS0        SMR_BIT.b0                /* Clock Select 0 */
#define BRR         *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFA9 /* Bit Rate Register */
#define SCR3_BIT    (*(struct BIT *)0xFFAA)    /* Serial Control Register 3 */
#define TE          SCR3_BIT.b5                /* Transmit Enable */
#define RE          SCR3_BIT.b4                /* Receive Enable */

```

```

#define     CKE1      SCR3_BIT.b1          /* Clock Enable 1          */
#define     CKE0      SCR3_BIT.b0          /* Clock Enable 0          */
#define     TDR       *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFAB /* Transmit Data Register */
#define     SSR_BIT   (*(struct BIT *)0xFFAC) /* Serial Status Register  */
#define     TDRE      SSR_BIT.b7          /* Transmit Data Register Empty */
#define     OER       SSR_BIT.b5          /* Overrun Error           */
#define     FER       SSR_BIT.b4          /* Framing Error           */
#define     PER       SSR_BIT.b3          /* Parity Error            */
#define     TEND      SSR_BIT.b2          /* Transmit End            */
#define     SPCR      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFF91 /* Transmit Data Register */
#define     SPCR_BIT  (*(struct BIT *)0xFF91) /* Port Mode Register 1    */
#define     SPC32     SPCR_BIT.b5        /* TXD Output Terminal    */

/*****
/* Function define
/*****

extern void INIT ( void ); /* SP Set
void      main ( void );

/*****
/* RAM define
/*****

unsigned char  STD[4];

/*****
/* 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 )
{
    unsigned char  *ptr;
    unsigned char  counter;

    ptr = &STD[0]; /* Initialize Serial Transmitting
/* Data Address
    STD[0] = 0x00; /* Set Serial Transfer Data 0
    STD[1] = 0x55; /* Set Serial Transfer Data 1
    STD[2] = 0xAA; /* Set Serial Transfer Data 2
    STD[3] = 0xFF; /* Set Serial Transfer Data 3

    CKE1 = 0; /* Initialize Clock Enable 1
    CKE0 = 0; /* Initialize Clock Enable 0

    COM = 1; /* Initialize Communication Mode
    MP = 0; /* Initialize Multiprocessor Mode
    CKS1 = 0; /* Initialize Clock Select 1 φ
    CKS0 = 0; /* Initialize Clock Select 0 φ

    BRR = 4; /* Initialize Bit Rate Register
    for(counter = 0 ; counter < 4; counter++); /* BRR Counter 1 Loop

```

```

SPCR = 0xE0; /* Initialize Output Port TXD */

OER = 0; /* Clear OER */
FER = 0; /* Clear FER */
PER = 0; /* Clear PER */

TDRE = 0; /* Clear TDRE */

TE = 1; /* Start Serial Transmitting */
RE = 0;
for(counter = 0 ; counter < 4 ; counter++){ /* Serial Transmitting Data Counter 4 Loop */

    TDR = *ptr; /* Write Serial Transmit Data to TDR */
    ptr++; /* Increment Serial Transmitting Data Address */

    while(TDRE != 1){ /* TDRE = 1 ? */
        ;
    }

while(TEND != 1){ /* End Serial Transmitting */
    ;
}

SPC32 = 0;
TE = 0; /* Clear TE */

while(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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