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## H8/300L SLP Series

### Transition to Subsleep Mode

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#### Introduction

This sample task shows an example of making transition to the subsleep mode. The system in the high-speed active mode enters the subactive mode by executing a SLEEP instruction under certain conditions. It then goes to the subsleep mode.

#### Target Device

H8/38024

#### Contents

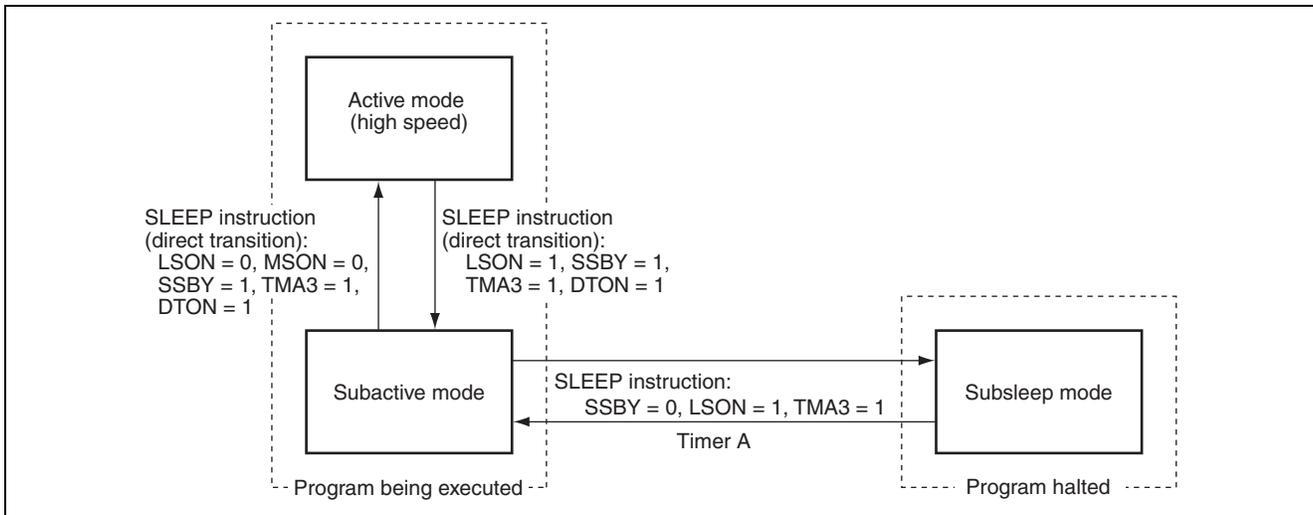
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## 1. Specifications

1. This sample task shows an example of making transition to the subsleep mode.
2. The system goes to the subactive mode by executing a SLEEP instruction when SSBY is 1 and LSON is 1 in SYSCR1, DTON in SYSCR2 is 1, and TMA3 in TMA is 1 in the high-speed active mode.
3. The system goes to the subsleep mode by executing a SLEEP instruction when SSBY is 0 and LSON is 1 in SYSCR1, and TMA3 in TMA is 1 in subactive mode.
4. The subsleep mode is terminated by a Timer A interrupt and the system returns to the subactive mode.
5. The Timer A interrupt handling routine controls the LED and counts the number of Timer A interrupts. A Timer A interrupt is generated every 0.5 sec. When the 120th Timer A interrupt has been generated, Timer A interrupt requests are disabled and the processing ends. The LED is turned on and off alternately every 0.5 sec.
6. When a Timer A interrupt occurs and the mode changes to the subactive mode, the Timer A interrupt count is checked and the mode again changes to the subsleep mode. This process is repeated until 120 Timer A interrupts are generated.
7. The LED is connected to P92 output pin of port 9.
8. P92 is a large-current port.

## 2. Description of Functions

1. In this sample task, the operating mode is changed to the subsleep mode, a power down mode. Figure 2.1 is a diagram of mode transition to the subsleep mode. The function of the subsleep mode is described below.
  - When a SLEEP instruction is executed in the high-speed active mode while SSBY is set to 1 and LSON is set to 1 in SYSCR1, DTON in SYSCR2 is set to 1, and TMA3 in TMA is set to 1, the mode changes to the subactive mode.
  - When a SLEEP instruction is executed in the subactive mode while SSBY in SYSCR1 is set to 0 and LSON in SYSCR2 is set to 1, and TMA3 in TMA is set to 1, the mode changes to the subsleep mode.
  - In the subsleep mode, the on-chip peripheral functions are halted except for Timer A, Timer C, Timer F and Timer G.
  - The contents of the CPU registers, some on-chip peripheral module registers, and on-chip RAM are retained as long as the rated voltage is supplied. The I/O ports hold their states they had before the transition.
  - The subsleep mode is terminated by an interrupt (Timer A, Timer C, Timer F, Timer G, SCI3, IRQ4, IRQ3, IRQ1, IRQ0, IRQAEC, WKP7 to WKP0, AEC) or by  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  pin input.
  - In the case of terminating the mode by an interrupt, the subsleep mode is terminated and an interrupt exception handling starts when an interrupt request is generated. If the I bit in CCR is 1, or an acceptance of interrupts is disabled by the interrupt enable register, the subsleep mode will not be terminated.
  - In the case of terminating the watch mode by  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  pin, the oscillation of the system clock starts when the  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  pin is driven "Low". When the  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  pin is driven "High" after the specified oscillation stabilization time has elapsed, the CPU starts reset exception handling. It should be noted that the system clock is supplied to the entire LSI at the moment the system clock oscillation has started. The  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  pin must be kept "Low" until the oscillation of the system clock stabilizes.
  - In this sample task, the subsleep mode is terminated by a Timer A interrupt. After the subsleep mode is terminated, the mode changes to the subactive mode.
  - If a SLEEP instruction is executed in the subactive mode while SSBY is set to 1 and LSON is set to 0 in SYSCR1, MSON is set to 0 and DTON is set to 1 in SYSCR2, and TMA3 in TMA is set to 1, the mode changes directly to the high-speed active mode via the watch mode after the time set by STS2 to STS0 in SYSCR1 has elapsed.
  - The oscillation stabilization time after the termination of subactive mode is set by STS2 to STS0 in SYSCR1.
  - In this sample task, the oscillation stabilization time is set to 1.638 ms.



**Figure 2.1 Mode Transition from/to Subsleep Mode**

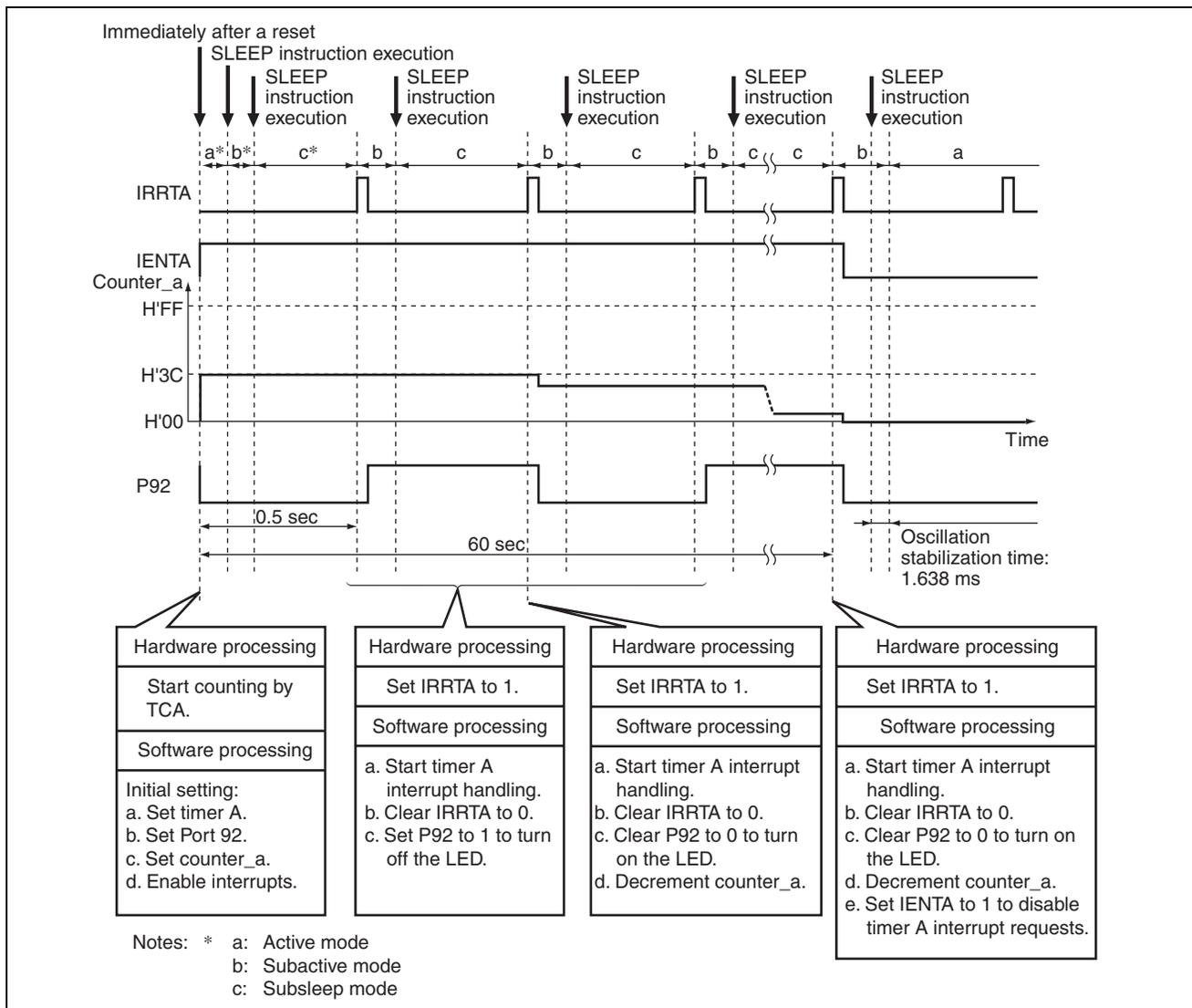
- Table 2.1 shows the assignment of functions in this sample task. Mode transition to the subsleep mode is performed by assigning the functions as shown in table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 Function Assignment**

Function	Assignment
PSW	A 5-bit up counter using the subclock (32.768 KHz)/4 as input.
SYSCR1	Controls power down modes.
SYSCR2	Controls power down modes.
PDR9	P92 output pin data storage
P92	LED output
TMA	Sets Timer A clock time-base function and TCA overflow period.
TCA	An 8-bit up-counter which overflows every 0.5 sec. by the clock time-base function
IRRTA	Indicates whether or not a Timer A interrupt request has been generated.
IRRDT	Indicates whether or not a direct transition interrupt request has been generated.
IENTA	Enables or disables Timer A interrupt requests.
IENDT	Enables direct transition interrupt requests

### 3. Principle of Operation

1. Figure 3.1 illustrates the operation of this sample task. Transition to the subsleep mode is made through hardware and software processing as shown in the figure.



**Figure 3.1 Operation Principle of Making Transition to Subsleep Mode**

## 4. Description of Software

### 4.1 Modules

The modules used in this sample task are shown in table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Description of Module**

Module	Label	Function
Main routine	main	Makes settings for Timer A interrupt, port 9, and counter_a, enables interrupts, and makes transition to the subactive mode, watch mode and high-speed active mode.
LED control	taint	A Timer A interrupt handling routine which controls the LED, decrements counter_a, and disables Timer A interrupt requests after 60 sec.
Direct transition	dtint	A direct transition interrupt handling routine which clears the direct transition interrupt request flag.

### 4.2 Arguments

This sample task does not use arguments.

### 4.3 Internal Registers

Table 4.2 shows the internal registers used in this sample task.

**Table 4.2 Description of Internal Registers**

Register	Function	Address	Setting
TMA	Timer Mode Register A If TMA = H'19, Timer A function is set to the clock time-base function and TCA overflow period is set to 0.5 sec.	H'FFB0	H'19
TCA	Timer Counter A An 8-bit up-counter which overflows every 0.5 sec by the clock time-base function and uses PSW output clock as input.	H'FFB1	H'00
PDR9 P92	Port Data Register 9 (Port Data Register 92) If P92 = 0, the output level of P92 pin is "Low". If P92 = 1, the output level of P92 pin is "High".	H'FFDC Bit 2	1
SYSCR1 STS2 STS1 STS0	System Control Register 1 (Standby Timer Select 2,1,0) If STS2 = 0, STS1 = 0, and STS0 = 0, oscillation stabilization time after the standby or subsleep mode is terminated is set to 1.638 ms.	H'FFF0 Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4	STS2 = 0 STS1 = 0 STS0 = 0
SSBY	System Control Register 1 (Software Standby) If SSBY = 0, a transition is made to the sleep mode after a SLEEP instruction is executed in the active mode. A transition is made to the subsleep mode after a SLEEP instruction is executed in the subactive mode. If SSBY = 1, a transition is made to the standby mode or watch mode after a SLEEP instruction is executed in the active mode. A transition is made to the subsleep mode after a SLEEP instruction is executed in the subactive mode.	H'FFF0 Bit 7	1
LSON	System Control Register 1 (Low Speed ON Flag) If LSON = 0, the CPU operating clock is set to the system clock after the watch mode is terminated. If LSON = 1, the CPU operating clock is set to the subsystem clock after the watch mode is terminated.	H'FFF0 Bit 3	0

Register	Function	Address	Setting	
SYSCR2	DTON	System Control Register 2 (Direct Transfer ON Flag) If DTON = 0, a transition is made to the standby, watch or sleep mode when a SLEEP instruction is executed in the active mode. a transition is made to the watch or subsleep mode when a SLEEP instruction is executed in the subactive mode. If DTON = 1, A direct transition is made to the high-speed active mode (when SSBY = 1, TMA3 = 1, LSON = 0, MSON = 0) or to the medium-speed active mode (when SSBY = 1, TMA3 = 1, LSON = 0, MSON = 1) when a SLEEP instruction is executed in the subactive mode.	H'FFF1 Bit 3	1
	MSON	System Control Register 2 (Middle Speed ON Flag) If MSON = 0, the system operates in the high-speed active mode after terminating the standby, watch or sleep mode. The system operates in the high-speed sleep mode when a SLEEP instruction is executed in the active mode. If MSON = 1, the system operates in the medium-speed active mode after terminating the standby, watch or sleep mode. The system operates in the medium-speed sleep mode when a SLEEP instruction is executed in the active mode.	H'FFF1 Bit 2	0
	SA1	System Control Register 2 (Subactive Mode Clock Select 1, 0) If SA1 = 0 and SA0 = 0, the CPU operating clock in the subactive mode is set to $\phi_w/8$ .	H'FFF1 Bit 1 Bit 0	SA1 = 0
	SA0			SA0 = 0
IENR1	IENTA	Interrupt Enable Register 1 (Timer A Interrupt Enable) If IENTA = 0, Timer A interrupt requests are disabled. If IENTA = 1, Timer A interrupt requests are enabled.	H'FFF3 Bit 7	1
IENR2	IENDT	Interrupt Enable Register 2 (Direct Transition Interrupt Enable) If IENDT = 0, interrupt requests by direct transition are disabled. If IENDT = 1, interrupt requests by direct transition are enabled.	H'FFF4 Bit 7	1
IRR1	IRRRTA	Interrupt Request Register 1 (Timer A Interrupt Request Flag) If IRRRTA = 0, a Timer A interrupt is not requested. If IRRRTA = 1, a Timer A interrupt has been requested.	H'FFF6 Bit 7	0
IRR2	IRRDT	Interrupt Request Register 2 (Direct Transition Interrupt Request Flag) If IRRDT = 0, an interrupt by direct transition is not requested. If IRRDT = 1, an interrupt by direct transition has been requested.	H'FFF7 Bit 7	0

#### 4.4 Description of RAM

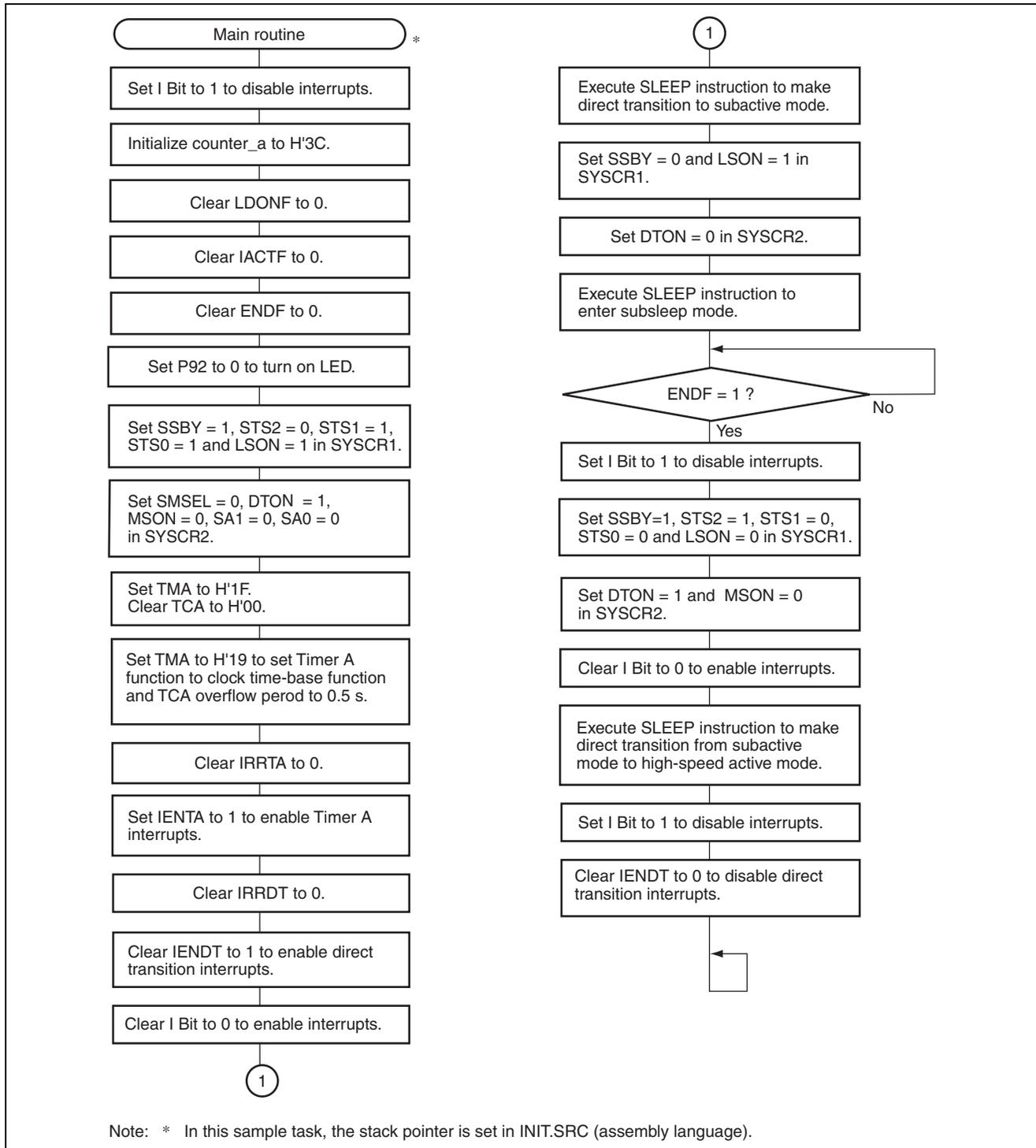
Table 4.3 describes the RAM area used in this sample task.

**Table 4.3 Description of RAM**

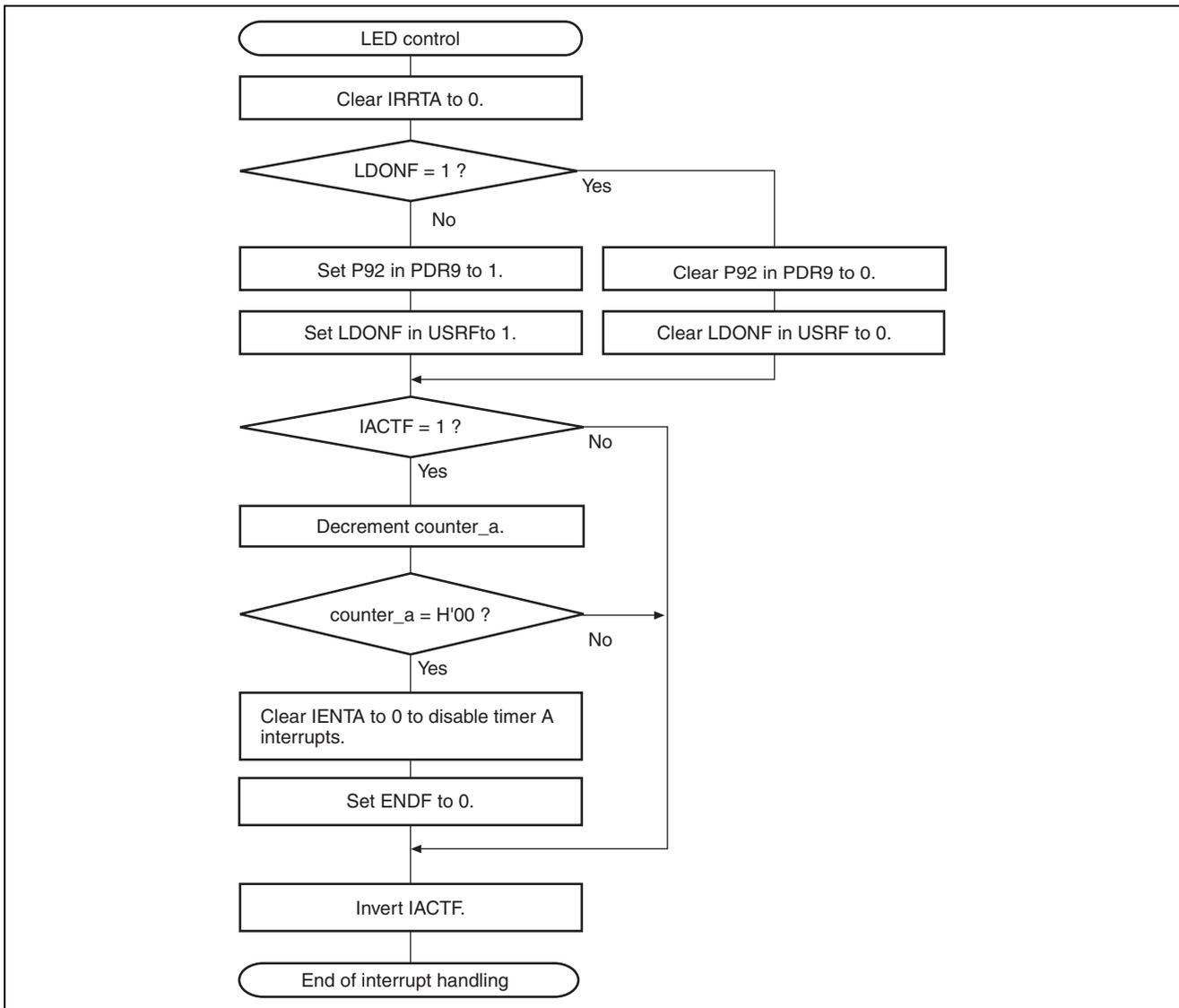
Label	Function	Address	Used in	
counter_a	Down-counter to count Timer A interrupts	H'FB80	Main routine LED control	
USRF	ENDF	Flag to judge whether 60 sec. has elapsed	H'FB81 Bit 2	Main routine LED control
	IACF	Flag to judge whether the Timer A interrupt count is odd or even.	H'FB81 Bit 1	Main routine LED control
	LDONF	Flag to judge whether the LED is on or off	H'FB81 Bit 0	Main routine LED control

### 5. Flowchart

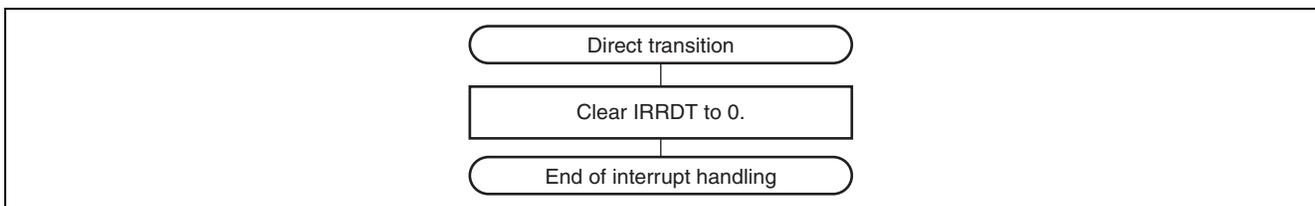
#### 1. Main routine



2. Timer A interrupt handling routine



3. Direct transition interrupt handling 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
/*
/* 'Transition to subsleep Mode'
/*
/* Function
/* : Power-Down Mode
/* Subsleep Mode
/*
/* 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 TMA      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFB0    /* Timer Mode Register A */
#define TCA      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFB1    /* Timer Counter A */
#define PDR9_BIT  (*(struct BIT *)0xFFDC)            /* Port Data Register 9 */
#define P92      PDR9_BIT.b2                        /* Port Data Register 92 */
#define SYSCR1    *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFE0    /* System Control Register 1 */
#define SYSCR1_BIT (*(struct BIT *)0xFFE0)            /* System Control Register 1 */
#define SSBY      SYSCR1_BIT.b7                      /* Software Standby */
#define STS2      SYSCR1_BIT.b6                      /* Standby Timer Select 2 */
#define STS1      SYSCR1_BIT.b5                      /* Standby Timer Select 1 */
#define STS0      SYSCR1_BIT.b4                      /* Standby Timer Select 0 */

```

```

#define LSON          SYSCR1_BIT.b3          /* Low Speed On Flag          */
#define MA1          SYSCR1_BIT.b1          /* Active Mode Clock Select 1 */
#define MA0          SYSCR1_BIT.b0          /* Active Mode Clock Select 0 */
#define SYSCR2       *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFFF1 /* System Control Register 2 */
#define SYSCR2_BIT   (*(struct BIT *)0xFFFF1) /* System Control Register 2 */
#define NESEL        SYSCR2_BIT.b4          /* Noise Elimination Sampling
                                           /*                               Frequency Select */
#define DTON         SYSCR2_BIT.b3          /* Direct Transfer On Flag    */
#define MSON         SYSCR2_BIT.b2          /* Middle Speed On Flag       */
#define SA1          SYSCR2_BIT.b1          /* Subactive Mode Clock Select 1 */
#define SA0          SYSCR2_BIT.b0          /* Subactive Mode Clock Select 0 */
#define IENR1_BIT    (*(struct BIT *)0xFFFF3) /* Interrupt Enable Register 1 */
#define IENTA        IENR1_BIT.b7          /* Timer A Interrupt Enable    */
#define IENR2_BIT    (*(struct BIT *)0xFFFF4) /* Interrupt Enable Register 2 */
#define IENDT        IENR2_BIT.b7          /* Direct Transfer Interrupt Enable */
#define IRR1_BIT     (*(struct BIT *)0xFFFF6) /* Interrupt Request Register 1 */
#define IRRTA        IRR1_BIT.b7          /* Timer A Interrupt Request Flag */
#define IRR2_BIT     (*(struct BIT *)0xFFFF7) /* Interrupt Request Register 2 */
#define IRRDT        IRR2_BIT.b7          /* Direct Transfer Interrupt Request Flag */

#pragma interrupt (taint)
#pragma interrupt (dtint)
/*****
/* Function define
*****/
extern void INIT ( void ); /* SP Set
void main ( void );
void dtint ( void );
void taint ( void );

/*****
/* RAM define
*****/
unsigned char counter_a;
unsigned char USRF; /* User Flag Area

#define USRF_BIT (*(struct BIT *)&USRF)
#define ENDF     USRF_BIT.b2 /* End Flag
#define IACTF    USRF_BIT.b1 /* Timer A Interrupt Counter Flag
#define LDONF    USRF_BIT.b0 /* LED On Flag

/*****
/* Vector Address
*****/
#pragma section V1 /* Vector Section Set
void (*const VEC_TBL1[]) (void) = {
    INIT /* 0x0000 Reset Vector
};
#pragma section V2 /* Vector Section Set
void (*const VEC_TBL2[]) (void) = {
    taint /* 0x0016 timer A Interrupt Vector
};
#pragma section V3 /* Vector Section Set
void (*const VEC_TBL3[]) (void) = {
    dtint /* 0x0028 Direct Transfer Interrupt Vector
};

#pragma section /* P

```

```

/*****
/* Main Program
/*****
void main ( void )
{
    set_imask_ccr(1);                /* Interrupt Disable */

    counter_a = 0x3C;                /* Initialize 8bit Timer A Interrupt Counter*/
    LDONF = 0;                       /* Initialize LDONF */
    IACTF = 0;                       /* Initialize IACTF */
    ENDF = 0;                        /* Initialize ENDF */

    P92 = 0;                         /* Initialize P92 */

    SYSCR1 = 0x8F;                   /* Initialize Function of Subactive Mode 1 */
    SYSCR2 = 0xE8;                   /* Initialize Function of Subactive Mode 2 */

    TMA = 0x1F;                      /* Initialize Timer Counter A */
    TMA = 0x19;                      /* Initialize Timer A Function */
    IRRTA = 0;                       /* Clear IRRTA */
    IENTA = 1;                       /* Timer A Interrupt Enable */

    IRRDT = 0;                      /* Clear IRRDT */
    IENDT = 1;                       /* Direct Transfer Interrupt Enable */

    set_imask_ccr(0);               /* Interrupt Enable */

    sleep();                         /* Transition to Subactive Mode */

    SYSCR1 = 0x0F;                   /* Set SYSCR1 */
    SYSCR2 = 0xE0;                   /* Set SYSCR2 */

    do{
        sleep();                     /* Transion to Subsleep Mode */
    }while(ENDF != 1);              /* ENDF = "1" ? */

    set_imask_ccr(1);               /* Interrupt Disable */

    SYSCR1 = 0x87;                   /* Initialize Function of Active Mode 1 */
    SYSCR2 = 0xE8;                   /* Initialize Function of Active Mode 2 */

    set_imask_ccr(0);               /* Interrupt Enable */
    sleep();                         /* Transition to Active Mode */
    set_imask_ccr(1);               /* Interrupt Disable */
    IENDT = 0;                       /* Direct Transfer Interrupt Enable */

    while(1){
        ;
    }
}

```

```

/*****
/* Timer A Interrupt
/*****
void taint ( void )
{
    IRRTA = 0; /* Clear IRRTA */

    if(LDONF == 1){ /* LDONF = "1" ?
        P92 = 0; /* Turn Off LED
        LDONF = 0; /* Clear LDONF
    }
    else{
        P92 = 1; /* Turn On LED
        LDONF = 1; /* Set LDONF
    }

    if(IACTF == 1){ /* IACTF = "1" ?
        counter_a--; /* Decrement 8bit Timer A Interrupt Counter */
        if(counter_a == 0x00){ /* 8bit Timer A Interrupt Counter = H'00 ?
            IENTA = 0; /* Timer A Interrupt Disable
            ENDF = 1; /* Set ENDF
        }
    }

    IACTF = ~IACTF; /* Invert IACTF
}

/*****
/* Direct Transfer Interrupt
/*****
void dtint ( void )
{
    IRRDT = 0; /* Clear IRRDT
}

```

### Link address specifications

Section Name	Address
CV1	H'0000
CV2	H'001A
CV3	H'0026
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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