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Renesas Electronics Corporation

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H8/300L SLP Series

Using an Infrared Transceiver to Transmit and Receive Character Data

Introduction

Character reception/transmission via a physical layer is performed with a microcomputer to which an infrared light transceiver is connected using an IrDA communication port in a personal computer.

Target Device

H8/38024

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1. Specifications

- Figure 1.1 shows a hardware structure for data reception/transmission using an infrared light transceiver.
- In this sample task, a character transmitted from an IrDA port in a personal computer is received by the infrared light transceiver, ASCII code of the received character is incremented, and the character is returned to the personal computer via the infrared light transceiver. On the monitor of the personal computer, a character corresponding to the incremented ASCII code is displayed.
- In this sample task, the operating voltage (V_{cc}) and the analog power supply voltage (AV_{cc}) of the H8/38024 are 3.3 V, the OSC clock frequency is 10 MHz, and the watch clock frequency is 32.768 kHz.

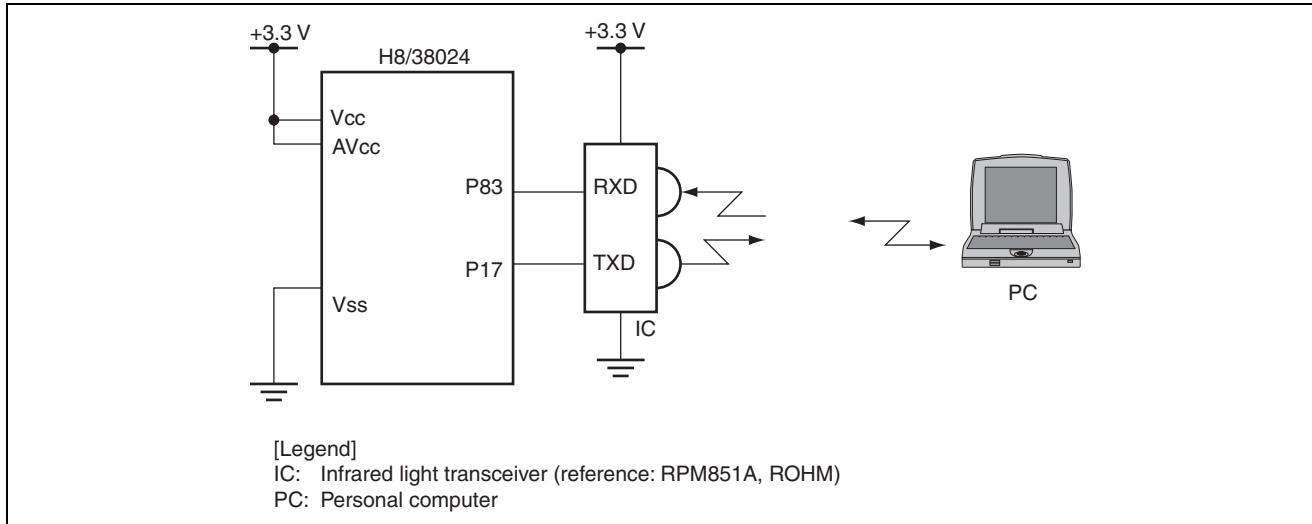


Figure 1.1 Hardware Structure

- The infrared light transceiver used in this sample task is manufactured by ROHM (type name: RPM851A).

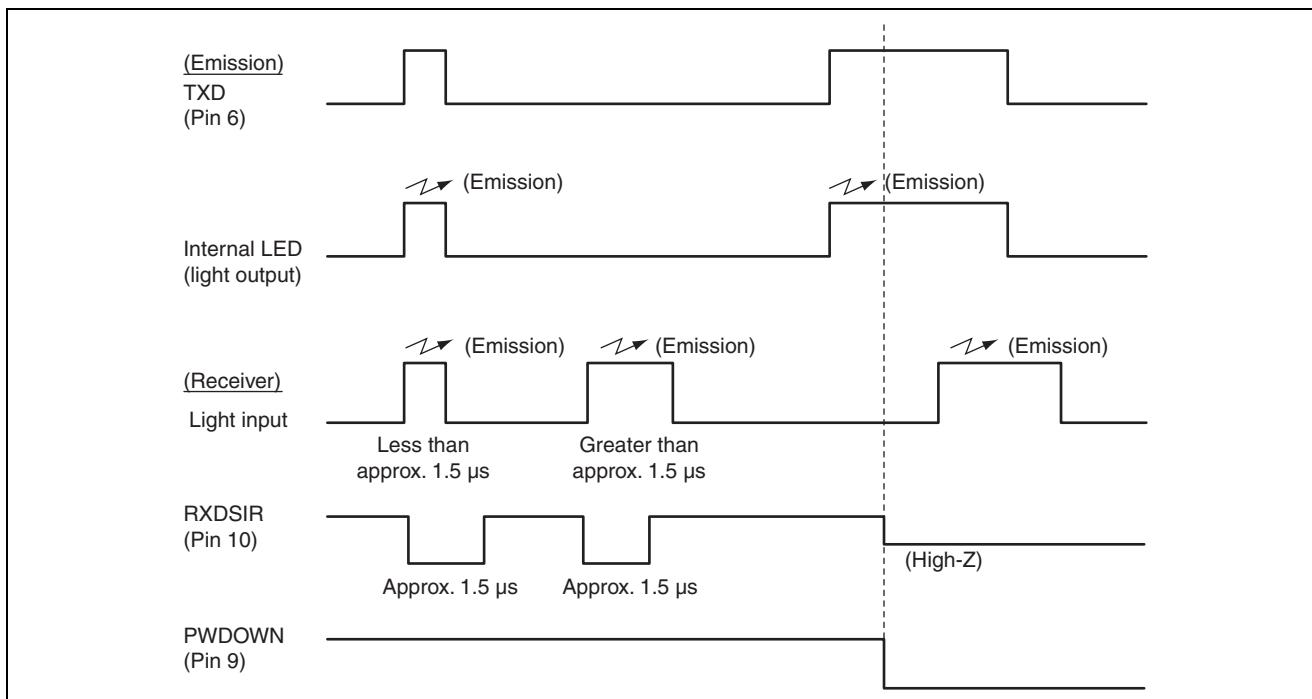


Figure 1.2 Example of Infrared Light Transceiver Operation Timing Chart

- A. Features of the RPM851A are as follows.
- Conforms to IrDA Ver. 1.0.
 - Designed for saving current during standby mode (typ. 220 μ A)
 - Most appropriate for using with a battery through a power down control function
 - Power supply voltage range: 2.7 V to 5.5 V
 - Package allowing surface mounting on both top and side surfaces
- B. Figure 1.2 shows an example of infrared light transceiver operation timing chart.
- C. Figure 1.3 shows the block diagram of the infrared light transceiver and an example of the application circuit.

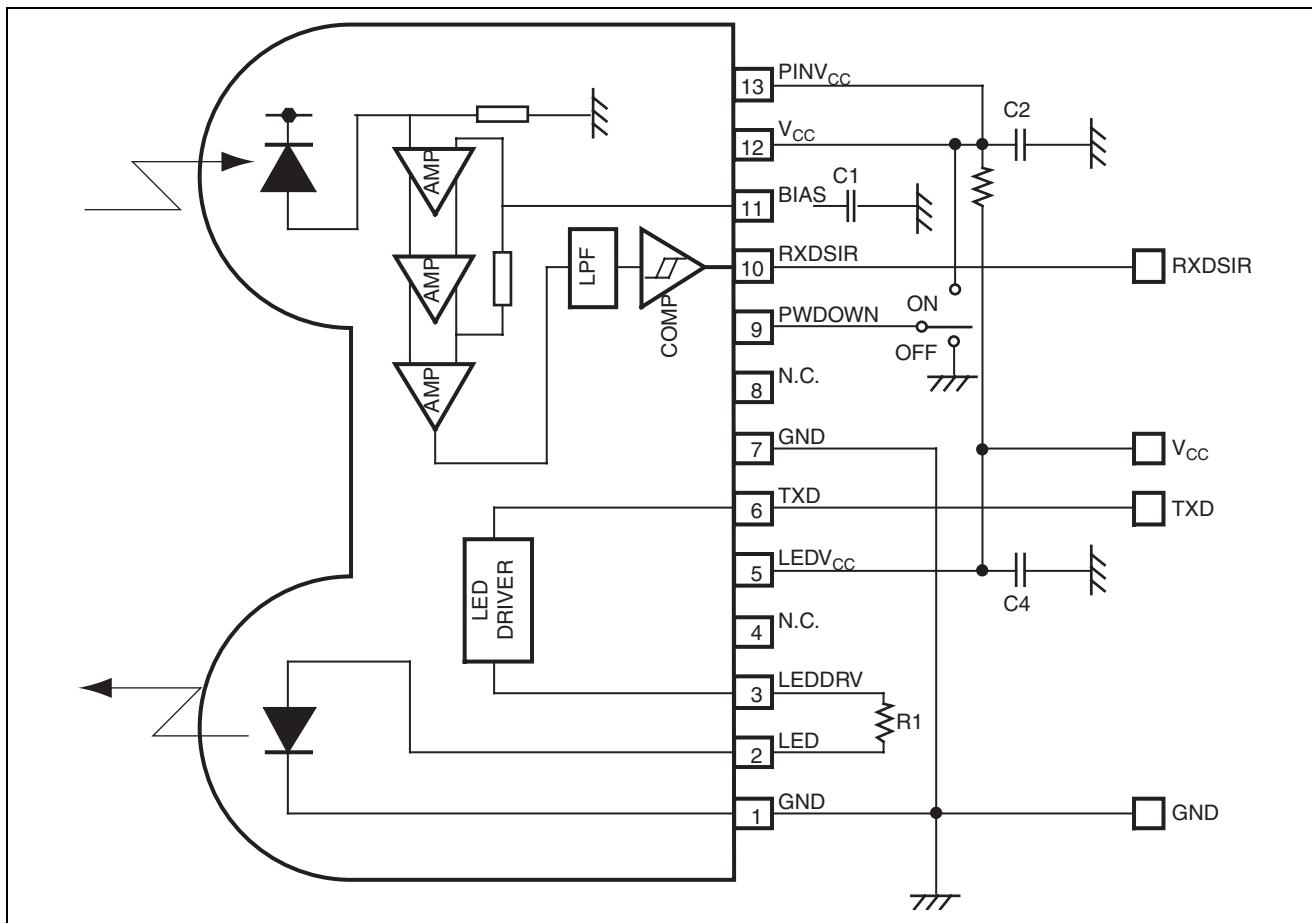


Figure 1.3 Block Diagram of Infrared Light Transceiver and Example of Application Circuit

5. This sample task operates as follows.
- Communication via a physical layer is performed by a terminal software in a personal computer using a waveform of IrDA 1.0.
 - For example, a character '1' corresponding to ASCII code 'H31' is input from the keyboard of the personal computer.
 - A modulated signal is transmitted from the IrDA port of the personal computer in LSB first.
 - The infrared light transceiver connected to a microcomputer receives the signal and captures data 'H31'.
 - The microcomputer increments the data to 'H32', modulates it, and immediately returns it via the infrared light transceiver.
 - The signal received by the IrDA port of the personal computer is demodulated, and 'H32' is captured. '2' is displayed on the monitor since the ASCII code 'H32' corresponds to the character '2'.

2. Description of Functions

- Figure 2.1 shows a block diagram of functions of the H8/38024 in this sample task; table 2.1 shows function allocations.

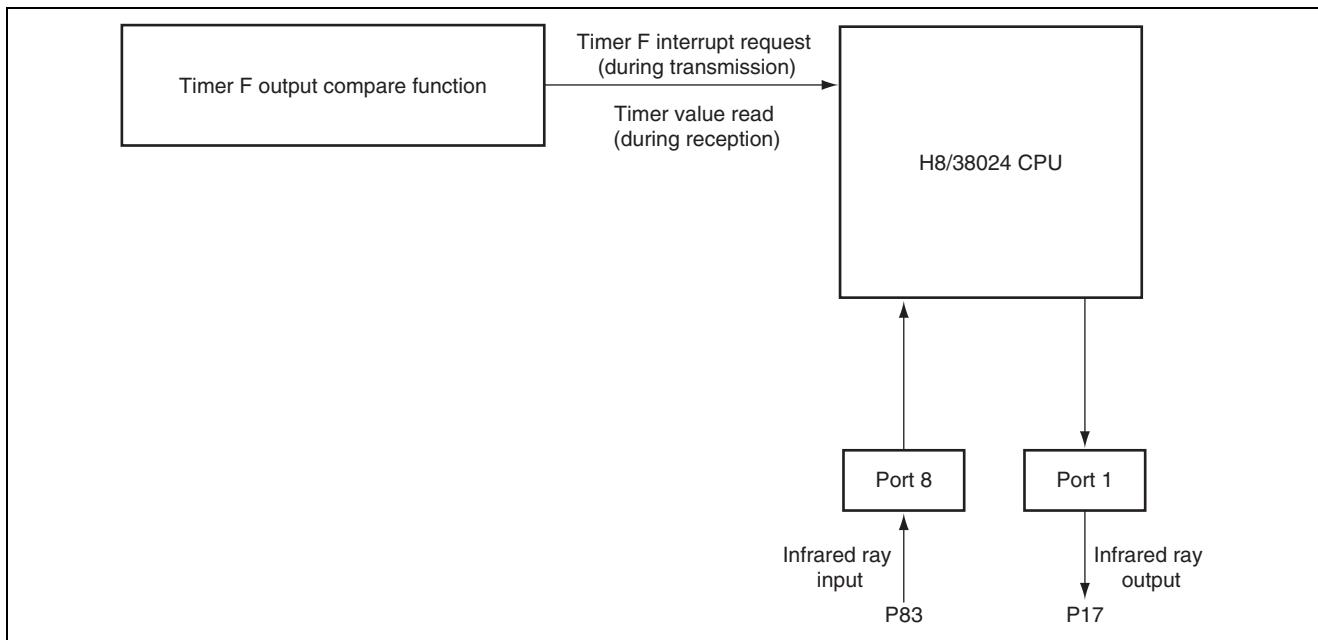


Figure 2.1 Block Diagram of Functions

Table 2.1 Function Allocation

Function	Function Allocation
Timer F	Outputs toggle signal using a compare-match function. Changes the output frequency by setting a value to the output compare register (OCRFL).
Port 1	Transmits infrared ray data from P17 output pin of port 1
Port 7	Receives infrared ray data from P83 input pin of port 8

3. Principles of Operation

- Figure 3.1 shows the principle of operation when infrared ray communication is performed using the timer F. Transmission is performed through a timer F compare-match interrupt, and reception is performed by using a TCFL value without using an interrupt.

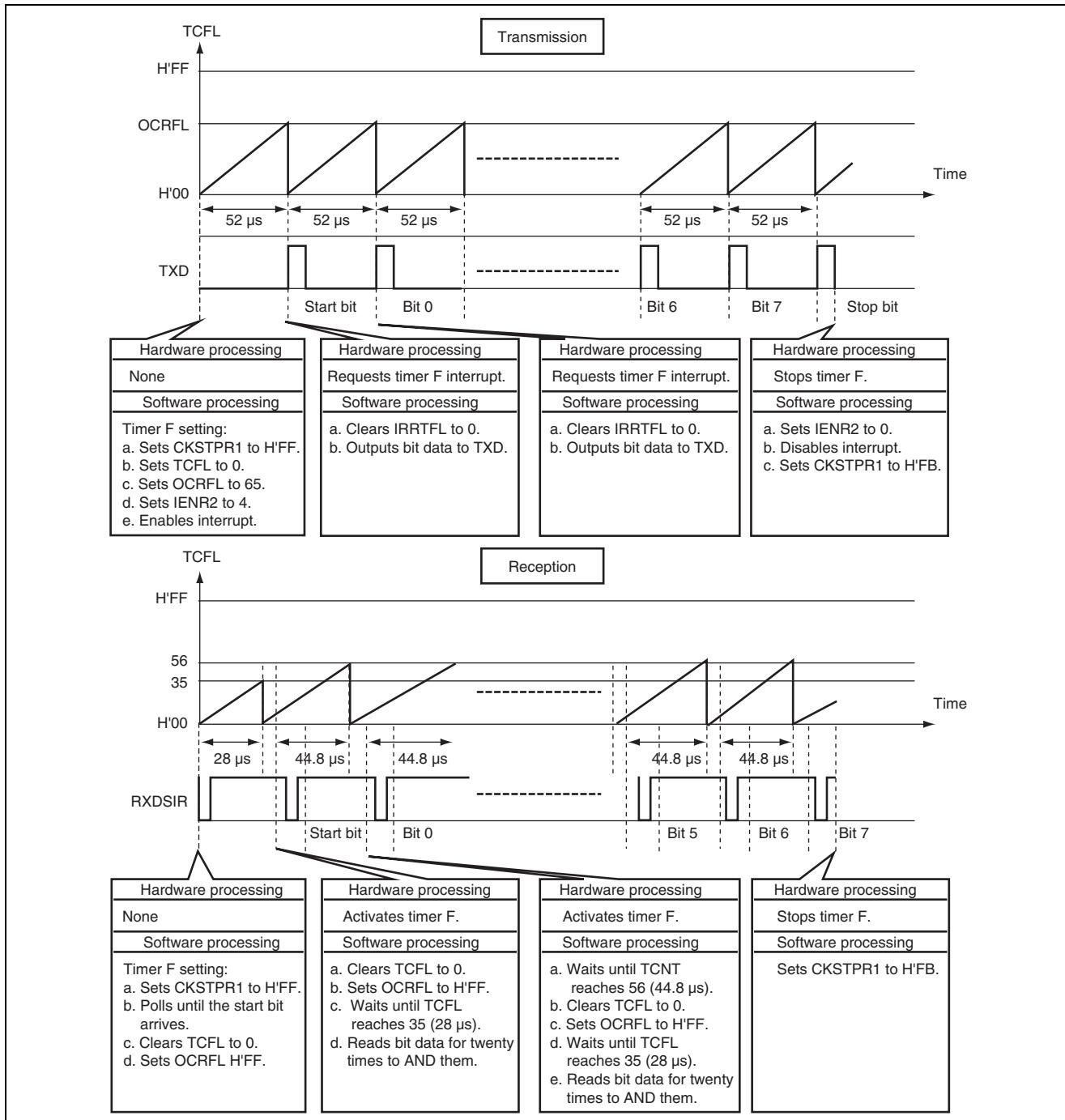


Figure 3.1 Principle of Operation of Infrared Ray Communication Using Timer F

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	Initializes, and calls infrared ray data reception processing routine and infrared ray data transmission processing routine alternately
Infrared ray data reception processing routine	irda_rcv	Receives data through an infrared ray
Infrared ray data transmission processing routine	irda_snd	Transmits data through an infrared ray
Timer F interrupt processing routine	tmrw	This is used as a 52-μs timer

4.2 Arguments

This sample task does not use 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 over 16-bit/8-bit mode, selects from four internal clocks and external events, and sets the TMOFH/TMOFL pin output level.	H'FFB6	H'66 (initial setting)
TOLH	Toggle output level H Sets the TMOFH pin output level. When TOLH = 0: Low.	Bit 7	0
CKSH2	Clock select H	Bit 6	1
CKSH1	When CKSH2 = 1, CKSH1 = 1, and CKSH0 = 0, counts with	Bit 5	1
CKSH0	the internal clock $\phi/4$.	Bit 4	0
TOLL	Toggle output level L Sets the TMOFL pin output level. When TOLL = 0: Low.	Bit 3	0
CKSL2	Clock select L	Bit 2	1
CKSL1	When CKSL2 = 1, CKSL1 = 1, and CKSL0 = 0, counts with the	Bit 1	1
CKSL0	internal clock $\phi/4$.	Bit 0	0

Register	Function	Address	Setting
TCSR _F	Timer control/status register F Selects counter clear, sets overflow flag, sets compare-match flag, enables/disables overflow interrupt request.	H'FFB7	H'01
OVFH	Timer overflow flag H Status flag which indicates that the TCFH overflow (H'FF → H'00) has occurred.	Bit 7	0
CMFH	Compare-match flag H Status flag which indicates that TCFH and OCRFH match.	Bit 6	0
OVIEH	Timer overflow interrupt enable H When OVIEH = 0, disables TCFH overflow interrupt requests.	Bit 5	0
CCLR _H	Counter clear H When CCLR _H = 1, enables TCF clear when compare-match occurs.	Bit 4	0
OVFL	Timer overflow flag L Status flag which indicates that TCFL overflow (H'FF → H'00) has occurred.	Bit 3	0
CMFL	Compare-match flag L Status flag which indicates that TCFL and OCRFL match.	Bit 2	0
OVIEL	Timer overflow interrupt enable L When OVIEL = 0, disables TCFL overflow interrupt requests.	Bit 1	0
CCLRL	Counter clear L When CCLRL = 1, enables TCFL clear when compare-match occurs.	Bit 0	0
TCFL	8-bit timer counter An 8-bit readable/writable up-counter	H'FFB9	H'00
OCRFL	16-bit output compare register Generates interrupts when a value matches with TCFL	H'FFBB	255/65
CKSTPR ₁	Clock stop register 1 Controls module standby mode. When TFCKSTP = 0 (CKSTPR ₁ = H'FB): sets timer F to module standby mode. When TFCKSTP = 1 (CKSTPR ₁ = H'FF): cancels timer F module standby mode.	H'FFFA	H'FB/H'FF
IENR ₂	Interrupt enable register 2	H'FFF4	H'04/H'00
	IENTFL When IENTFL = 0, enables timer FL interrupt requests	Bit 2	1/0
IRR ₂	Interrupt request register 2	H'FFF7	H'00
	IRRTFL This register can be cleared when 0 is written to IRRTFL while IRRTFL = 1. This register is set to 1 when TCFL and OCRFL match in 8-bit timer mode.	Bit 2	1/0
PCR ₁	Port control register 1 Selects, for each bit, the pin I/O to use as the port 1 general-purpose I/O port. When PCR ₁ = H'80, pin P17 functions as a general-purpose output pin, and other pins function as general-purpose input pins.	H'FFE4	H'80

Register	Function	Address	Setting
PDR1	Port data register 1 General-purpose I/O port data register for port 1.	H'FFD4	H'00
PCR8	Port control register 8 Selects, for each bit, the pin I/O used as a port 8 general-purpose I/O port. When PCR8 = H'F7, the pin P83 functions as a general-purpose input pin, and other pins function as general-purpose output pins.	H'FFEB	H'F7
PDR8	Port data register 8 Port 8 general-purpose I/O port data register.	H'FFDB	H'00 (initial setting)

4.4 Description of RAM

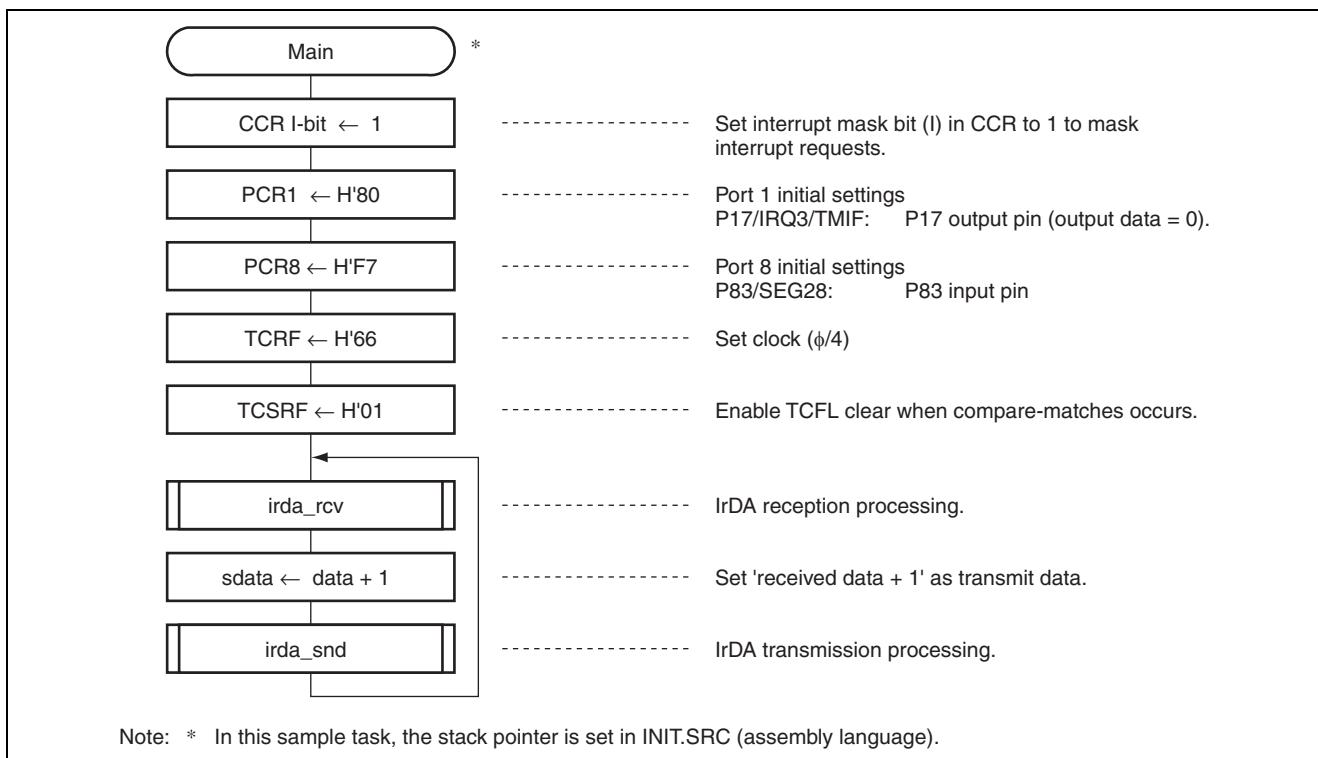
Table 4.3 describes the RAM used in this sample task.

Table 4.3 Description of RAM

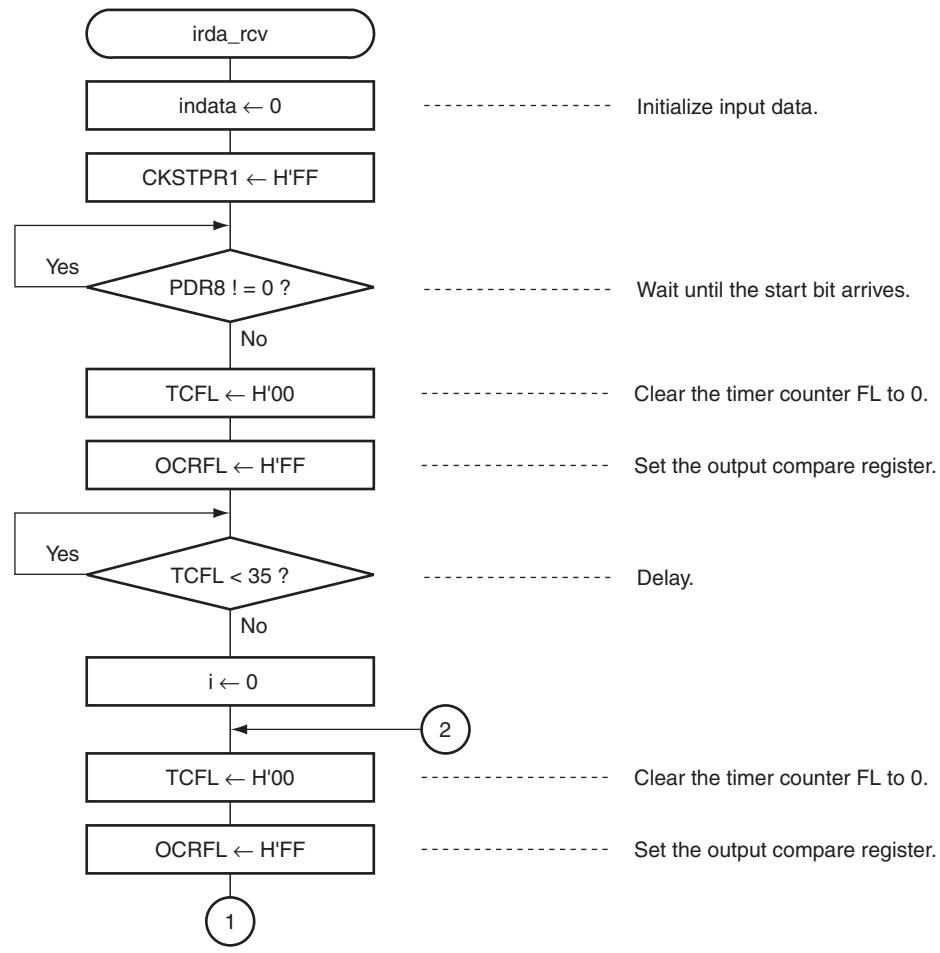
Label	Function	Address	Used in
sdata	Transmit data (1 byte)	H'FB86	main, tmrw
rdata	Receive data (1 byte)	H'FB87	main, tmrw
bitdata	Store 10-bit transmit data (10 bytes)	H'FB88	main, tmrw
i	Store loop counter (2 bytes)	H'FB80	input_key
j	Store loop counter (2 bytes)	H'FB82	input_key
bit	Store bit data during reception (1 byte)	H'FB92	main
indata	Store input data (1 byte)	H'FB93	input_key
Wtimeup	Timer F timeup flag (2 bytes)	H'FB84	input_key
bitpos	For bit on/off determination (1 byte)	H'FB94	input_key
dummy	Dummy (1 byte)	H'FB95	

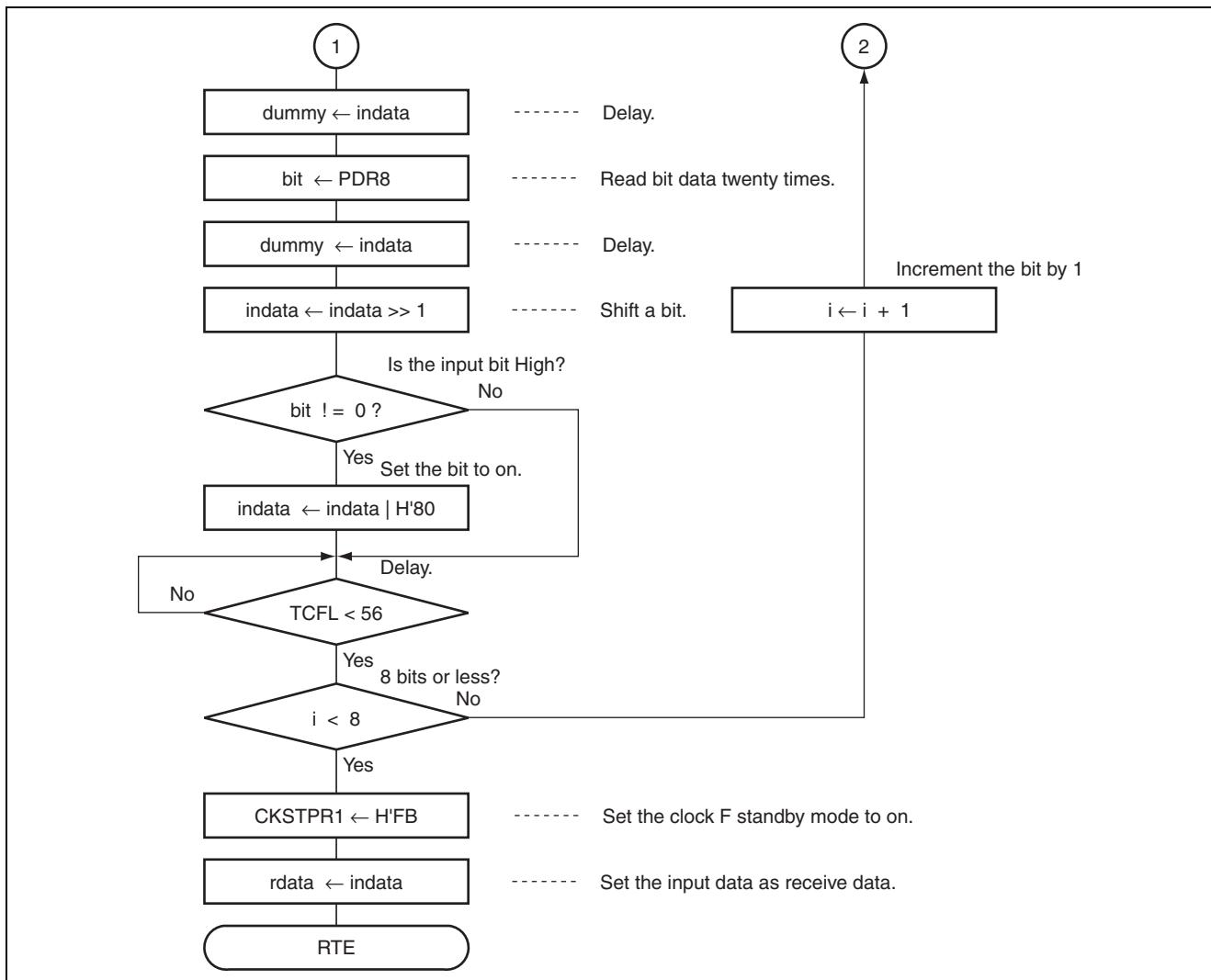
5. Flowchart

1. Main routine

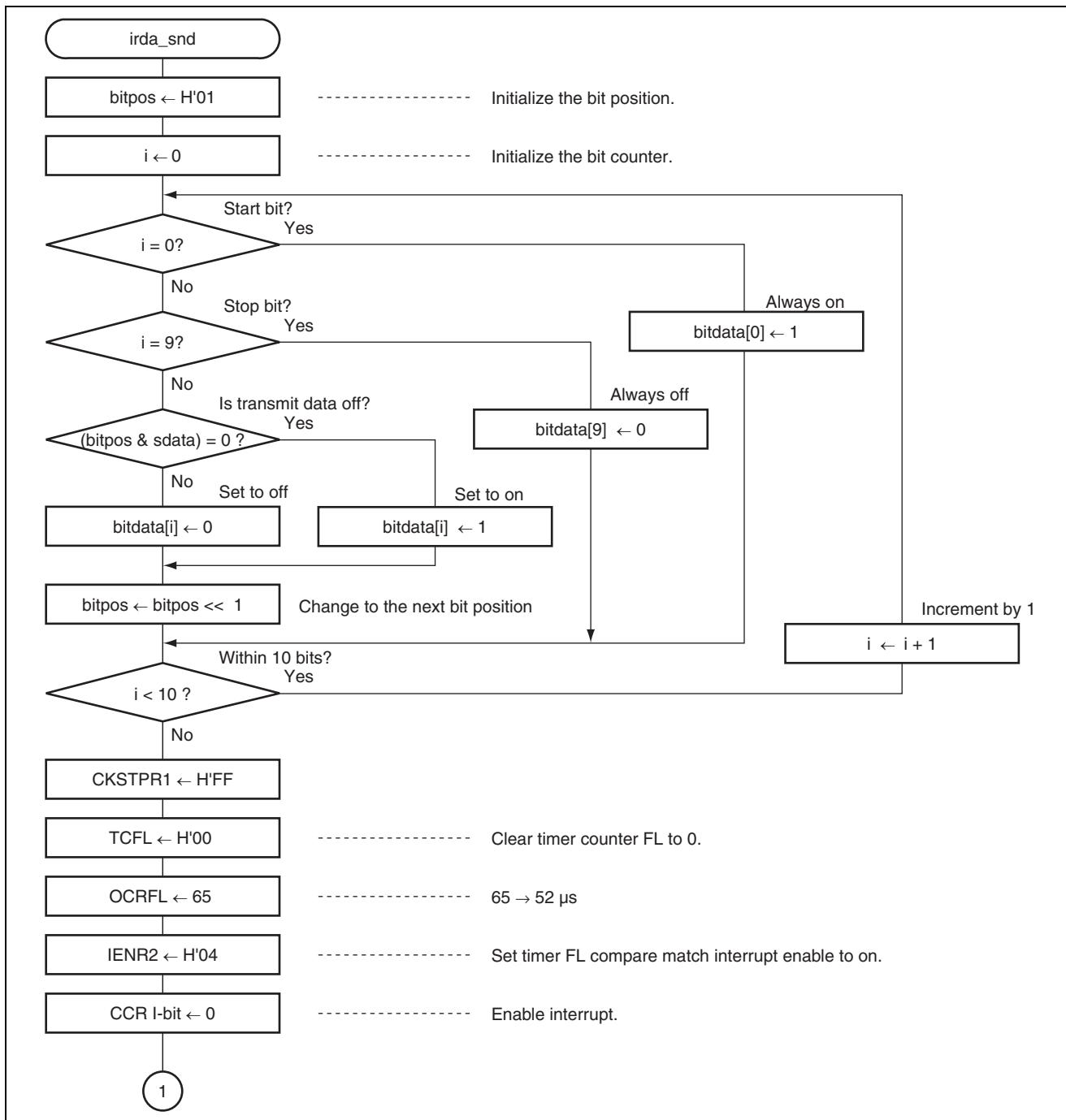


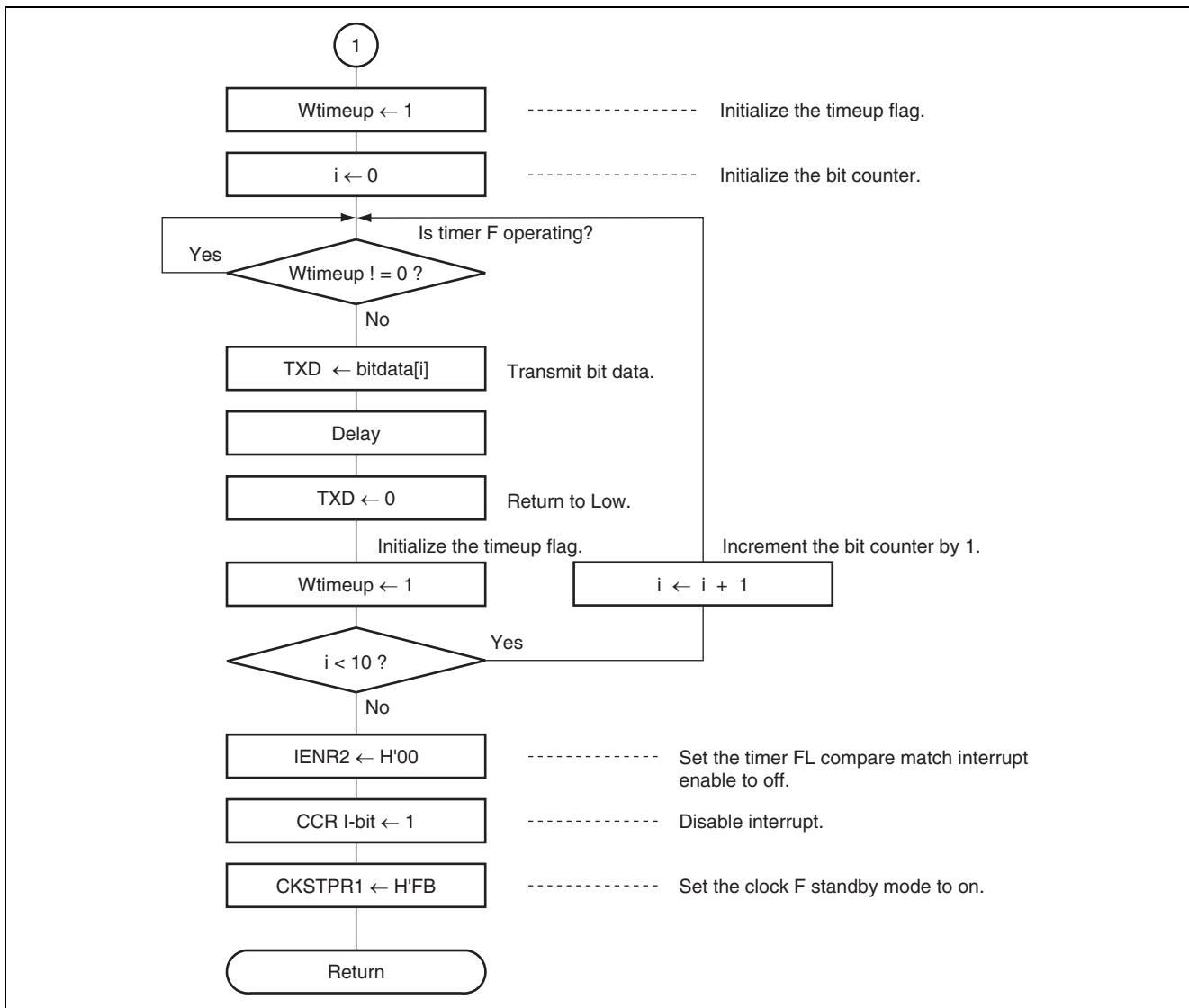
2. Infrared ray data reception processing routine (irda_rcv)



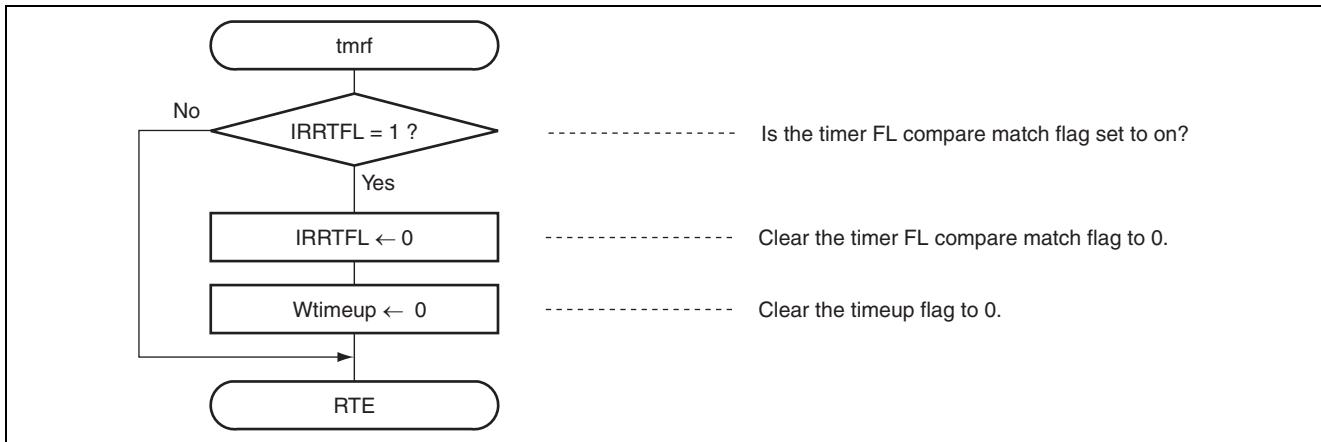


3. Infrared ray data transmission processing routine (irda_snd)





4. Timer F interrupt processing routine (tmrw)



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
 *
 *   ' Using an Infrared Transceiver to Transmit and Receive Character Data '
 *
 *   Function
 *   : IrDA
 *
 *   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 PDR1      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFD4      /* Port Data Register 1 */
#define PDR1_BIT  (*(struct BIT *)0xFFD4)
#define TXD       PDR1_BIT.b7                         /* Transfer Data */
#define PCR1      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFE4      /* Port Control Register 1 */

#define PDR8      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFDB      /* Port Data Register 8 */
#define PDR8_BIT  (*(struct BIT *)0xFFDB)
#define RXD       PDR8_BIT.b1                         /* Receive Data */
#define PCR8      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFEB      /* Port Control Register 8 */

```

```

#define TCRF      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFB6      /* Timer Control Register F      */
#define TCSRFT    *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFB7      /* Timer Control Status Register F   */
#define TCSRFBIT  (*(struct BIT *)0xFFB7)
#define CMFL      TCSRFBIT.b2                          /* Compare-Match Flag L          */
#define TCF       *(volatile unsigned int  *)0xFFB8      /* 16 bit Timer Counter 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 OCRF      *(volatile unsigned int  *)0xFFBA      /* 16 bit Output Compare Register */
#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 *)0xFFFFA     /* Clock Stop Register 1         */
#define IENR2     *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFFF4     /* Interrupt Enable Register 2   */
#define IRR2      *(volatile unsigned char *)0xFFFF7     /* Interrupt Request Register 2  */
#define IRR2BIT   (*(struct BIT *)0xFFFF7)
#define IRRTFL    IRR2BIT.b2                          /* Timer FL Interrupt Enable     */

#pragma interrupt (tmrf)
/************************************************************************/
/* Function Define
/************************************************************************/
extern void INIT( void );                                /* Stack Pointer Set           */
void main(void);                                         /* Main Routine                */
void irda_rcv( void );
void irda_snd( void );
void tmrf(void);                                         /* Timer A Interrupt Routine  */

/************************************************************************/
/* RAM Define
/************************************************************************/
volatile unsigned char sdata;                            /* Send Data                  */
volatile unsigned char rdata;                            /* Receive Data               */
unsigned char bitdata[10];                             /* Bit Data (send)            */
int i,j;                                                 /* Loop Counter               */
unsigned char bit, indata;                            /* Input Data                 */
volatile int      Wtimeup;                            /* F Timer Time Up           */
unsigned char bitpos;                                /* Bit Position               */
char dummy;

/************************************************************************/
/* 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) = {
    tmrf                                             /* 0x001C Timer F Interrupt Vector */
};

#pragma section

```

```
/************************************************************************/
/* Main Program                                                       */
/************************************************************************/
void main( void )
{
    set_imask_ccr(1);                                              /* CCR I-bit = 1 */

    PCR1 = 0x80;                                                 /* Initialize for IrDA */
    PCR8 = 0xF7;

    TCRF = 0x66;                                                 /* Set Internal Clock: phi/4 */
    TCSR = 0x01;                                                 /* Enable TCF Clear */

    while(1){
        irda_rcv();                                              /* Receive Routine */
        sdata = rdata + 1;
        irda_snd();                                              /* Send Routine */
    }
}

/************************************************************************/
/* Receive Routine                                                    */
/************************************************************************/
void irda_rcv( void )
{
    indata = 0;                                                 /* Input Data Initialize */

    CKSTPR1 = 0xFF;                                            /* Clock F STAND-BY-MODE OFF */

    while(PDR8);
    TCFL = 0x00;                                               /* Clear Timer Counter FL to 0 */
    OCRFL = 0x0FF;                                             /* Set Output Compare Register */
    while(TCFL < 35);                                         /* 28us */

    for(i = 0;i<8;i++){
        TCFL = 0x00;                                           /* Clear Timer Counter FL to 0 */
        OCRFL = 0x0FF;                                         /* Set Output Compare Register */
        dummy = indata;                                         /* Dummy Wait(8 cycle) */
        bit = PDR8 & PDR8
                & PDR8 & PDR8 & PDR8 & PDR8 & PDR8 & PDR8 & PDR8 & PDR8;
        dummy = indata;                                         /* Dummy Wait(8 cycle) */
        indata >> = 1;                                         /* Shift Input Data */
        if(bit) {
            indata |= 0x80;                                     /* If Input is High level */
            /* Then Data Set */
        }
        while(TCFL < 56);                                    /* 44.8us */
    }
    CKSTPR1 = 0xFB;                                            /* Clock F STAND-BY-MODE ON */

    rdata = indata;
}
```

```
*****  
/* Send Routine */  
*****  
void irda_snd( void )  
{  
    bitpos = 0x01; /* Set Send Data */  
    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++) { /* Set Bit Position (0 Bit) */  
        if(i == 0) { /* Set Start Bit */  
            bitdata[0] = 1;  
        } else if(i == 9) { /* Set Stop Bit */  
            bitdata[9] = 0;  
        } else { /* Set Data Bit */  
            if((bitpos & sdata) == 0) {  
                bitdata[i] = 1;  
            } else {  
                bitdata[i] = 0;  
            }  
            bitpos <= 1; /* Shift Bit Position */  
        }  
    }  
  
    CKSTPR1 = 0xFF; /* Clock F STAND-BY-MODE OFF */  
    TCFL = 0x00; /* Clear Timer Counter FL to 0 */  
    OCRLF = 65; /* Set Output Compare Register */  
    IENR2 = 0x04; /* FL Interrupt Enable */  
    set_imask_ccr(0); /* CCR I-bit = 0 */  
  
    Wtimeup = 1; /* Wait 52us */  
    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
        while(Wtimeup); /* TXD ON */  
        TXD = bitdata[i];  
        for(j = 0; j < 1; j++);  
        TXD = 0; /* TXD OFF */  
        Wtimeup = 1;  
    }  
  
    IENR2 = 0x00; /* FH Interrupt Disable */  
    set_imask_ccr(1); /* CCR I-bit = 1 */  
    CKSTPR1 = 0xFB; /* Clock F STAND-BY-MODE ON */  
  
}  
  
*****  
/* Timer F Interrupt (every 52us) */  
*****  
void tmrf(void)  
{  
    if ( IRRTFL == 1 ) {  
        IRRTFL = 0; /* Clear Compare Match Flag A */  
        Wtimeup = 0; /* Set Time Up */  
    }  
}
```

Link address specifications

Section Name	Address
CV1	H'0000
CV2	H'001C
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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