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H8SX Family

Using a Timer-Generated Clock Signal to Drive SCI Transmission and Reception: Polling Volume

Introduction

Compare-match output from 8-bit timer unit 2 is selectable as the clock source for asynchronous mode transfer on serial communications interfaces 5 and 6 (SCI_5, 6) of the H8SX/1653. In this sample task, data are transmitted and received at 375 kbps when a peripheral clock signal (P ϕ) running at 16 MHz is input to the timer clock.

Target Device

H8SX/1638, H8SX/1648, H8SX/1653, H8SX/1658R, H8SX/1663, H8SX/1668R Groups

Preface

Although the writing of this application note is in accord with the hardware manual for the H8SX/1653 Group, the program covered in this application note can be run on the target devices indicated above. However, since some functional modules may be changed for the addition of functionality etc., be sure to perform a thorough evaluation by confirming the details with the hardware manual for the target device.

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1. Specifications

Compare-match output of 8-bit timer unit 2 is selectable as the clock source for asynchronous mode transfer over SCI_5 and SCI_6 of the H8SX/1653. In this sample task, the timer compare-match output is selected as the base clock for SCI_5, and data are transmitted and received at 375 kbps with P ϕ running at 16 MHz.

- Figure 1 shows the connections for this sample task.
- Table 1 shows the communications format
- In this sample task, software control by polling is applied to the reception and transmission of single bytes.

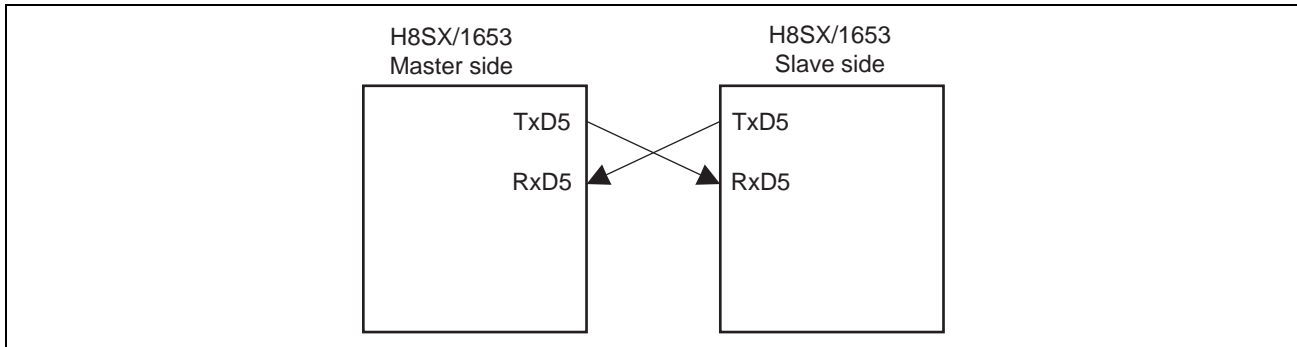


Figure 1 Setup for Asynchronous Transmission and Reception with Timing from the Timer Clock Input

Table 1 Asynchronous Serial Transmission and Reception Format

Format	Setting
P ϕ	16 MHz
Serial communications mode	Asynchronous
Clock source	Timer compare-match output
Transfer rate	375 kbps
Data length	8 bits
Parity bit	None
Stop bit	1 bit
Serial/parallel conversion format	LSB first

2. Applicable Conditions

Table 2 Applicable Conditions

Item	Setting
Operating frequency	Input clock: 16 MHz
	System clock: 16 MHz
	Peripheral module clock (P ϕ): 16 MHz
	External bus clock (B ϕ): 16 MHz
Operating mode	Mode 6 (MD2 = 1, MD1 = 1, MD0 = 0) MD_CLK = 0
Development tool	High-performance Embedded Workshop Ver. 4.00.02
C/C++ compiler	From Renesas Technology Corp. H8S, H8/300 Series C/C++ Compiler Ver. 6.01.00
Compiler options	-cpu = h8sxa:24:md, -code = machinecode, -optimize = 1, -regparam = 3 -speed = (register, shift, struct, expression)

Table 3 Section Settings

Address	Section Name	Description
H'001000	P	Program area

3. Description of Function Used

3.1 SCI_5

In this sample task, SCI_5 is used for asynchronous serial data transmission. Figure 2 is a block diagram of SCI_5, and the following is a description of the functions in the diagram.

- **On-Chip Peripheral Clock P ϕ**
 This is the base clock for the operation of on-chip peripheral functions and is generated by a clock oscillator.
- **Receive Shift Register (RSR_5)**
 This register is used to receive serial data. Serial data on RSR_5 are input via the RxD5 pin. When one frame of data has been received, the data bits are automatically transferred to the Receive Data Register (RDR_5). RSR_5 is not accessible by the CPU.
- **Receive Data Register (RDR_5)**
 Received data are stored in this 8-bit register. After RSR_5 has received one frame, the data bits are automatically transferred from RSR_5 to RDR_5. Since RSR_5 and RDR_5 function as a double buffer, continuous reception is possible. RDR_5 is for reception only, and so is seen as a read-only register by the CPU.
- **Transmit Shift Register (TSR_5)**
 This register is used to transmit serial data. In transmission, data are transferred from the Transmit Data Register (TDR_5) to TSR_5, and then output on the TxD5 pin. TSR_5 is not directly accessible from the CPU.
- **Transmit Data Register (TDR_5)**
 Data for transmission are stored in this 8-bit register. When SCI_5 detects that TDR_5 is empty, data that have been written to TDR_5 are automatically transferred to TSR_5. Since TDR_5 and TSR_5 function as a double buffer, if the next byte is written to TDR_5 before transmission of the frame including the byte currently in TSR_5 is complete, the byte can be transferred to TSR_5 immediately on completion of the transmission. This allows continual transmission. Although TDR can be read from or written to by the CPU at all times, only write data for transmission data after having confirmed setting of the TDRE bit in the Serial Status Register (SSR_5) to 1.
- **Serial Mode Register (SMR_5)**
 This 8-bit register is used to select the format of serial data communications and the clock source for the on-chip baud-rate generator.
- **Serial Control Register (SCR_5)**
 This register is used to control transmission, reception, and interrupts, and to select the clock source for transmission and reception.
- **Serial Status Register (SSR_5)**
 This register consists of status flags for SCI_5 and multiprocessor bits for transmission and reception. TDRE, RDRF, ORER, PER, and FER can only be cleared.
- **Smart Card Mode Register (SCMR_5)**
 This register is used to select the smart-card or normal interface mode for SCMR_5, and to set up the format for the smart-card mode. For this task, the setting in SCMR_5 selects the normal asynchronous or clock synchronous mode.
- **Serial Extended Mode Register (SEMR_5)**
 SEMR_5 and SEMR_6 are used to select the clock source for SCI_5 and SCI_6 in the asynchronous mode. The base (peripheral) clock is automatically specified when average transfer rate operation is selected. TMO output from timer units 2 and 3 can also be set as the base clock for serial transfer.

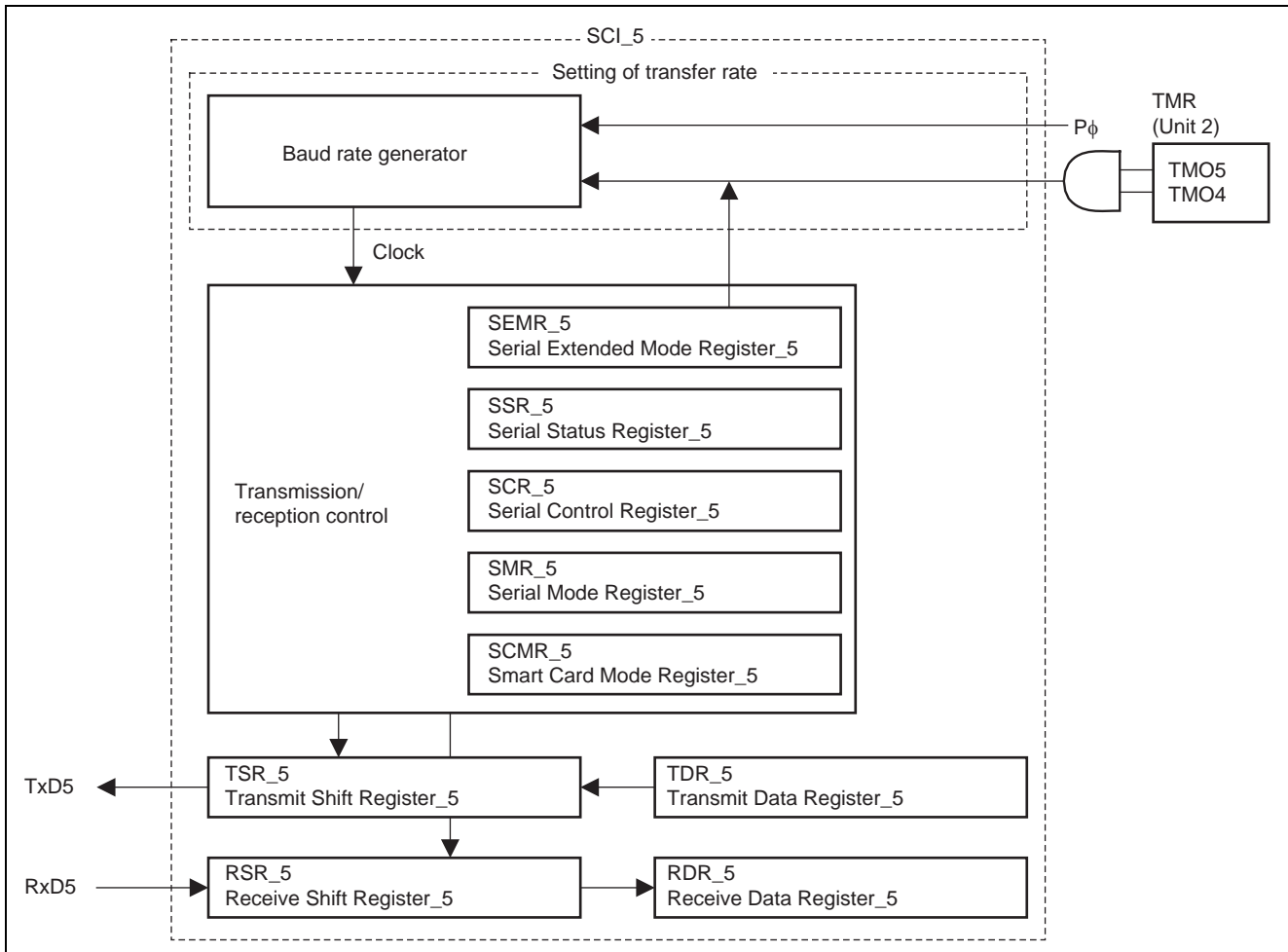


Figure 2 Block Diagram of SCI_5

3.2 Timer Unit 2

In this sample task, the clock source for SCI_5 is generated from logic values output by timer unit 2 (TMR_4 and TMR_5). Figure 3 is a block diagram of timer unit 2 and the following is a description of the functions in the diagram.

- Internal peripheral clock P ϕ
 This is the standard operating clock for the internal peripheral functions and is generated by using the clock oscillator.
- Timer counter_4 (TCNT_4)
- Timer counter_5 (TCNT_5)
 Each TCNT is an 8-bit readable/writable register. Bits CKS2 to CKS0 in TCR and bits ICKS1 and ICKS0 in TCCR are used to select the clock signal to drive counting. Clearing of a TCNT register by an external reset input signal, compare match A signal, or compare match B signal is selectable by bits CCLR1 and CCLR0 in the corresponding TCR. The initial value of these registers is H'00.
- Time constant register A_4 (TCORA_4)
- Time constant register A_5 (TCORA_5)
 Each TCORA is an 8-bit readable/writable register. The value in TCORA is continually compared with the value in the corresponding TCNT. When a match is detected, the corresponding CMFA flag in the corresponding TCSR is set to 1. The settings of bits OS1 and OS0 in TCSR select whether and what kind of timer output is produced on the TMO terminal by this compare-match signal (compare match A). The initial value of these registers is H'FF.
- Time constant register B_4 (TCORB_4)
- Time constant register B_5 (TCORB_5)
 Each TCORB is an 8-bit readable/writable register. TCORB is continually compared with the value in the corresponding TCNT. When a match is detected, the CMFB flag in the corresponding TCSR is set to 1. The settings of bits OS3 and OS2 in TCSR select whether and what kind of timer output is produced on the TMO terminal by this compare-match signal (compare match A). The initial value of these registers is H'FF.
- Timer control register_4 (TCR_4)
- Timer control register_5 (TCR_5)
 Each TCR selects the TCNT clock source and the condition for clearing TCNT, and enables/disables interrupt requests.
- Timer counter control register_4 (TCCR_4)
- Timer counter control register_5 (TCCR_5)
 Each TCCR selects the TCNT internal clock source and controls sensing of external resets.
- Timer control/status register_4 (TCSR_4)
- Timer control/status register_5 (TCSR_5)
 Each TCSR contains status flags, and controls compare match output.

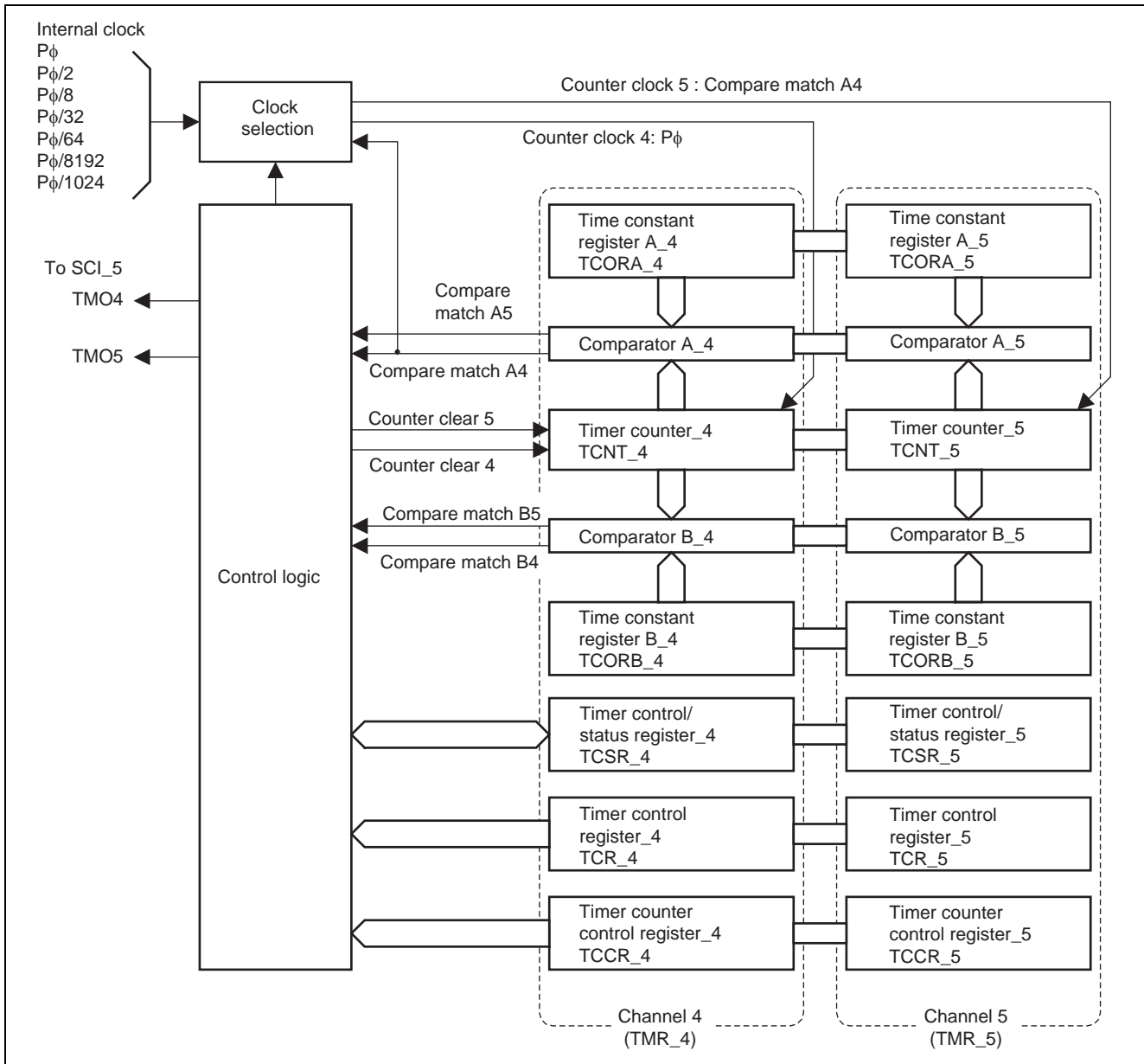


Figure 3 Block Diagram of Timer Unit 2

4. Description of Operation

4.1 Outline

An outline of operation for this sample task is given in figure 4. One-byte block of data is simultaneously transferred in both directions between the master and slave sides.

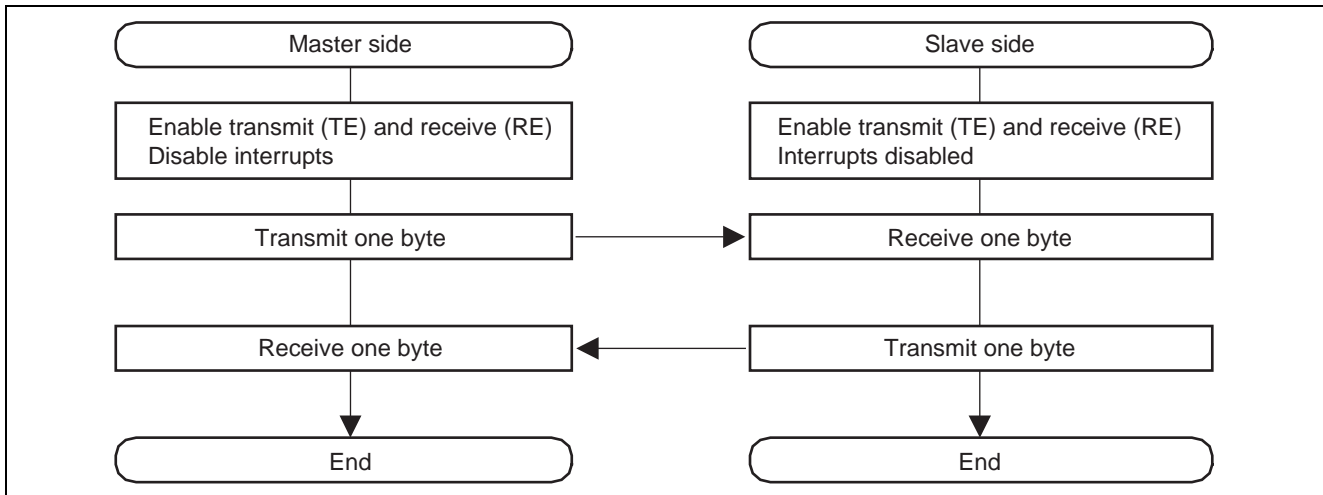


Figure 4 Outline of Operation

4.2 Internal Base Clock Settings for SCK5

An internal 6-MHz base clock is derived from the 16-MHz peripheral clock signal ($P\phi$) and then used to produce an average transfer rate of 375 kbps. The procedure is described below.

1. TMR4 Settings

Output of an 8-MHz signal as a base clock on TMO4 (refer to figure 5)

- a. To select incrementation of TCNT_4 on rising edges of $P\phi$, set CKS2 to CKS0 in TCR_4 to B'011 and ICKS1 and ICKS0 in TCCR_4 to B'10.
- b. Select clearing of TCNT_4 on matches with TCORA_4 by setting CCLR1 in TCR_4 to 0 = B'01.
- c. To select the output of a 0 on matches with TCORA_4 and of a 1 on matches with TCORB_4, set bits OS3 to OS0 in TCSR_4 to B'1001.
- d. Set TCORA_4 = 1 and TCORB_4 = 0 to obtain an 8-MHz base clock signal on TMO4.

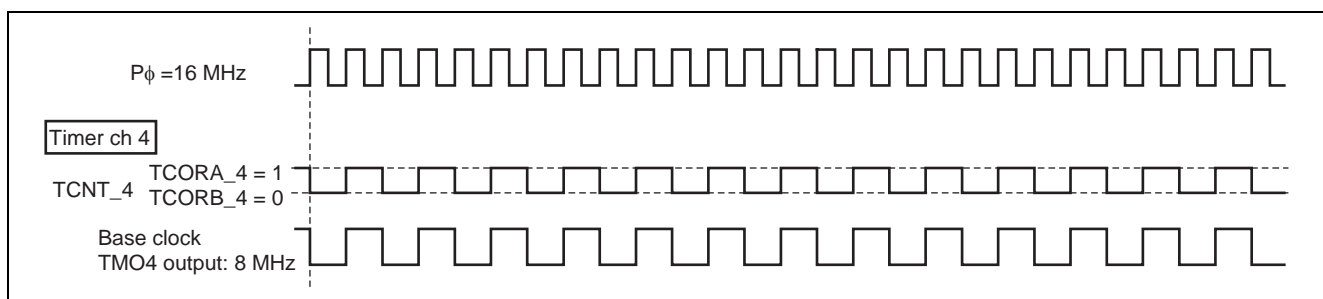


Figure 5 Deriving the Output Waveform on TMO4

2. TMR5 Settings

Output of a clock-enable signal with a duty cycle of 3/4 on TMO5 (refer to figure 6).

- a. To select incrementation of TCNT_5 on matches of TCNT4 with TCORA_4 (compare match A), set CKS2 to CKS0 in TCR_5 to B'100.
- b. To select clearing of TCNT_5 on matches with TCORA_5, set bit field CCLR1, 0 in TCR_5 to B'01.
- c. To select the output of a 0 on matches with TCORA_5 and of a 1 on matches with TCORB_5, set bits OS3 to OS0 in TCSR_5 to B'1001.
- d. When TCORA_5 = 3 and TCORB_5 = 0, a clock-enable signal with a duty cycle of 3/4 is output on TMO5.

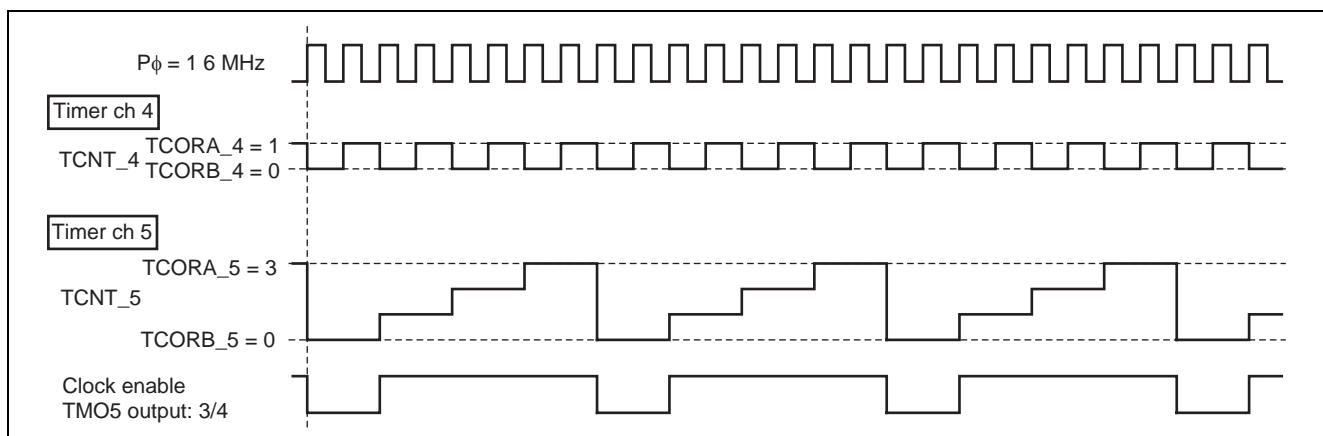


Figure 6 Deriving the Output Waveform on TMO5

3. Internal base clock of SCK5 and average transfer rate

The logical AND of outputs TMO4 and TMO5 provides the internal base-clock (6-MHz) signal for SCK5. Derivation of this waveform is illustrated in figure 7.

When the ABCS bit in SEMR_5 is 0, one bit of data is transferred every 16 cycles of the internal base clock. This leads to an average transfer rate of 375 kbps, as given by the formula below.

$$\text{Average transfer rate} = \frac{\text{Internal base clock for SCK5}}{16 \text{ clocks}} = \frac{6 \text{ MHz}}{16} = 375 \text{ kbps}$$

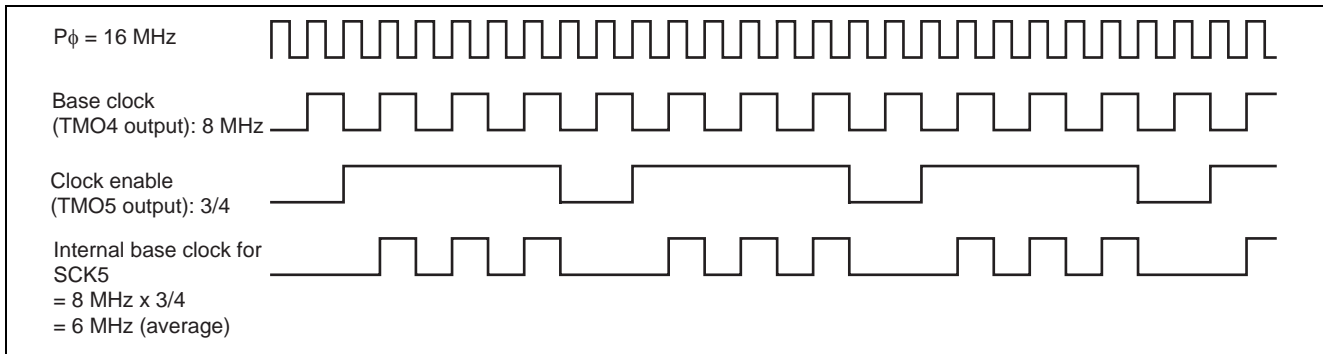


Figure 7 Deriving the Internal Base-Clock Waveform for SCK5

4.3 One-bit Period for Communications Data

The one-bit period in this sample task will vary according to the number of base-clock cycles omitted from the bit period. This will be either five or six, so the one-bit period is given by the corresponding formula below.

$$\text{Higher period for one bit: } \frac{1}{\text{Base clock frequency}} \times (16 \text{ clocks} + \text{No. of cycles omitted: } 6) = \frac{1}{8 \text{ MHz}} \times (16 + 6) = 2.750 \mu\text{s}$$

$$\text{Lower period for one bit: } \frac{1}{\text{Base clock frequency}} \times (16 \text{ clocks} + \text{No. of cycles omitted: } 5) = \frac{1}{8 \text{ MHz}} \times (16 + 5) = 2.625 \mu\text{s}$$

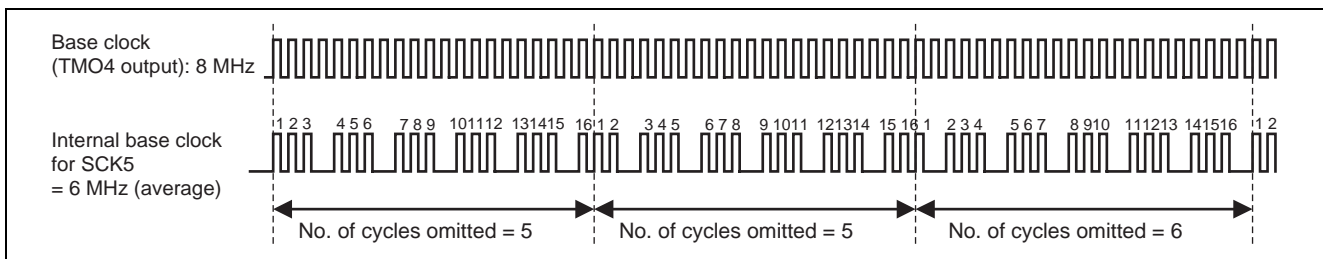


Figure 8 One-Bit Periods for Data Transfer

5. Description of Software

5.1 List of Functions

Table 4 lists the functions used in this sample task. Figure 9 shows the structure of hierarchy.

Table 4 List of Functions

Function Name	Functions
init	Initialization routine: Takes the chip out of module stop mode, performs clock settings, and calls the main function.
main	Main routine: Makes initial SCI settings for communications at the transfer rate of 375 kbps when operating at P ϕ = 16 MHz.

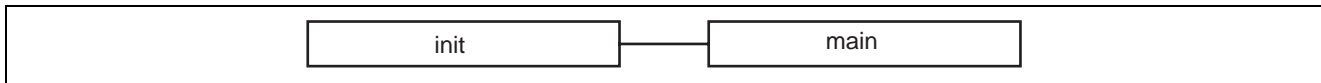


Figure 9 Structure of Hierarchy

5.2 Vector Table

Table 5 shows the exception handling vector table used in this sample task.

Table 5 Exception Handling Vector Table

Exception Source	Vector Number	Vector Table Address	Target Handling Routine
Reset	0	H'000000	init

5.3 Macro Definitions

Table 6 Macro Definitions

Identifier	Description	Used in
MASTER	If this is defined, compilation generates the master-side program.	main
SLAVE	If this is defined, compilation generates the slave-side program.	main

5.4 Description of Functions

5.4.1 init Function

1. Overview

Initialization routine: Takes the module out of module stop mode, sets the clock, and calls the main function.

2. Arguments

None

3. Return value

None

4. Description of internal register usage

Usage of internal registers in this task is described below. The given settings are those used in the task and differ from the initial settings.

- System clock control register (SCKCR) Address: H'FFFDC4

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
10	ICK2	0	R/W	System Clock ($I\phi$) Select
9	ICK1	1	R/W	Selects the frequency of the CPU, DMAC, and DTC module and system clock.
8	ICK0	0	R/W	010: Input clock x 1
6	PCK2	0	R/W	Peripheral Module Clock ($P\phi$) Select
5	PCK1	1	R/W	Selects the frequency of the peripheral module clock.
4	PCK0	0	R/W	010: Input clock x 1
2	BCK2	0	R/W	External Bus Clock ($B\phi$) Select
1	BCK1	1	R/W	Selects the frequency of the external bus clock.
0	BCK0	0	R/W	010: Input clock x 1

- The registers MSTPCRA, MSTPCRB, and STPCRC control the module stop mode. Setting a bit to 1 makes the corresponding module enter the module stop mode, while clearing the same bit to 0 takes the module out of stop mode.

- Module stop control register A (MSTPCRA) Address: H'FFFDC8

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
15	ACSE	0	R/W	All-Module-Clock-Stop Mode Enable Enables/disables all-module-clock-stop mode for reducing current drawn by stopping the bus controller and I/O port operations when the CPU executes the SLEEP instruction after the module stop mode has been set for all of the on-chip peripheral modules controlled by MSTPCR. 0: All-module-clock-stop mode disabled 1: All-module-clock-stop mode enabled
13	MSTPA13	1	R/W	DMA controller (DMAC)
12	MSTPA12	1	R/W	Data transfer controller (DTC)
9	MSTPA9	1	R/W	8-bit timers (TMR_3, TMR_2)
8	MSTPA8	1	R/W	8-bit timers (TMR_1, TMR_0)
5	MSTPA5	1	R/W	D/A converter (channel 1, channel 0)
3	MSTPA3	1	R/W	A/D converter (unit 0)
0	MSTPA0	1	R/W	16-bit timer pulse unit (TPU channels 5 to 0)

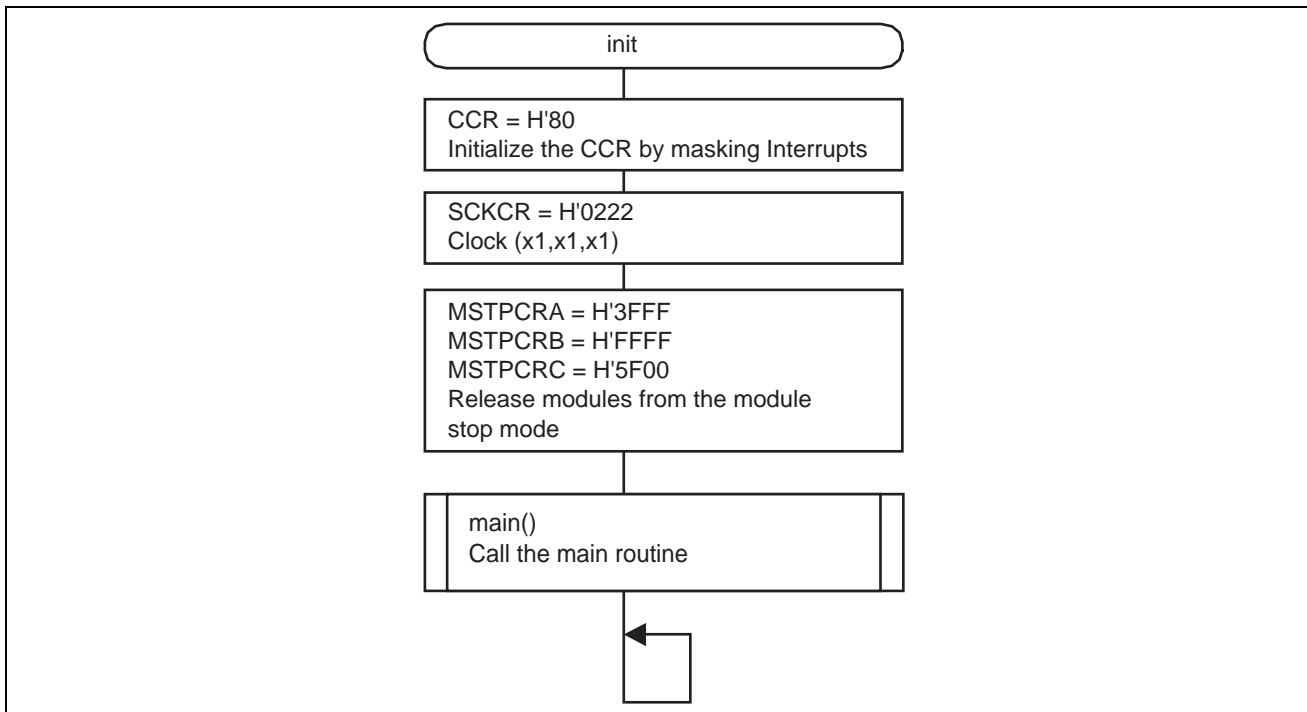
- Module stop control register B (MSTPCRB) Address: H'FFFDCA

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
15	MSTPB15	1	R/W	Programmable pulse generator (PPG)
12	MSTPB12	1	R/W	Serial communications interface_4 (SCI_4)
10	MSTPB10	1	R/W	Serial communications interface_2 (SCI_2)
9	MSTPB9	1	R/W	Serial communications interface_1 (SCI_1)
8	MSTPB8	1	R/W	Serial communications interface_0 (SCI_0)
7	MSTPB7	1	R/W	I ² C bus interface_1 (IIC_1)
6	MSTPB6	1	R/W	I ² C bus interface_0 (IIC_0)

- Module stop control register C (MSTPCRC) Address: H'FFDCC

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
15	MSTPC15	0	R/W	Serial communications interface _5 (SCI_5), (IrDA)
14	MSTPC14	1	R/W	Serial communications interface _6 (SCI_6)
13	MSTPC13	0	R/W	8-bit timers (TMR_4, TMR_5)
12	MSTPC12	1	R/W	8-bit timers (TMR_6, TMR_7)
11	MSTPC11	1	R/W	Universal serial bus interface (USB)
10	MSTPC10	1	R/W	Cyclic redundancy checker
4	MSTPC4	0	R/W	On-chip RAM_4 (H'FF2000 to H'FF3FFF)
3	MSTPC3	0	R/W	On-chip RAM _3 (H'FF4000 to H'FF5FFF)
2	MSTPC2	0	R/W	On-chip RAM _2 (H'FF6000 to H'FF7FFF)
1	MSTPC1	0	R/W	On-chip RAM _1 (H'FF8000 to H'FF9FFF)
0	MSTPC0	0	R/W	On-chip RAM _0 (H'FFA000 to H'FFBFFF)

5. Flowchart



5.4.2 main Function

1. Overview

Main routine: Sets the timer clock input and SCI and transmission/reception of single bytes of data.

2. Arguments

None

3. Return value

None

4. Description of internal register usage

Usage of internal registers in this task is described below. The given settings are those used in the task and differ from the initial settings.

- Timer control register_4 (TCR_4) Address: H'FFEA40

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
4	CCLR1	0	R/W	Counter Clear 1, 0
3	CCLR0	1	R/W	01: TCNT_4 is cleared on matches with TCORA_4.
2	CKS2	0	R/W	Clock Select 2 to 0
1	CKS1	1	R/W	Refer to table 7.
0	CKS0	1	R/W	CKS2 to 0 = B'011, ICKS 1, 0 = B'10: Counting on rising edges of P ϕ .

- Timer control register_5 (TCR_5) Address: H'FFEA41

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
4	CCLR1	0	R/W	Counter Clear 1, 0
3	CCLR0	1	R/W	01: TCNT_5 is cleared on matches with TCORA_5.
2	CKS2	1	R/W	Clock Select 2 to 0
1	CKS1	0	R/W	Refer to table 7.
0	CKS0	0	R/W	CKS2 to 0 = B'100: Counting is driven by matches with TCORA_4 (compare match A).

- Timer control/status register_4 (TCSR_4) Address: H'FFEA42

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
3	OS3	1	R/W	Output Select 3, 2
2	OS2	0	R/W	Selects how a match between TCORB_4 and TCNT_4 affects the output on the TMO_4 terminal. 10: 1 output
1	OS1	0	R/W	Output Select 1, 0
0	OS0	1	R/W	Selects how a match between TCORA_4 and TCNT_4 affects the output on the TMO_4 terminal. 01: 0 output

- Timer control/status register_5 (TCSR_5) Address: H'FFEA43

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
3	OS3	1	R/W	Output Select 3, 2
2	OS2	0	R/W	Selects how a match between TCORB_5 and TCNT_5 affects the output on the TMO_5 terminal. 10: 1 output
1	OS1	0	R/W	Output Select 1, 0
0	OS0	1	R/W	Selects how a match between TCORA_5 and TCNT_5 (compare match A) affects the output on the TMO_5 terminal. 01: 0 output

- Timer constant register A_4 (TCORA_4) Address: H'FFEA44
 Function: This is an 8-bit readable/writable register. This register is continually compared with the value in TCNT_4. When a match is detected, the corresponding CMFA flag in TCSR_4 is set to 1.
 Setting: H'01
- Timer constant register A_5 (TCORA_5) Address: H'FFEA45
 Function: This is an 8-bit readable/writable register. This register is continually compared with the value in TCNT_5. When a match is detected, the corresponding CMFA flag in TCSR_5 is set to 1.
 Setting: H'03
- Timer constant register B_4 (TCORB_4) Address: H'FFEA46
 Function: This is an 8-bit readable/writable register. This register is continually compared with the value in TCNT_4. When a match is detected, the corresponding CMFB flag in TCSR_4 is set to 1.
 Setting: H'00
- Timer constant register B_5 (TCORB_5) Address: H'FFEA47
 Function: This is an 8-bit readable/writable register. This register is continually compared with the value in TCNT_5. When a match is detected, the corresponding CMFB flag in TCSR_5 is set to 1.
 Setting: H'00
- Timer counter__4 (TCNT_4) Address: H'FFEA48
 Function: This is an 8-bit readable/writable register. In this sample task, this register is cleared by the compare match A signal from TMR_4.
 Setting: H'00
- Timer counter__5 (TCNT_5) Address: H'FFEA49
 Function: This is an 8-bit readable/writable register. In this sample task, this register is cleared by the compare match A signal from TMR_5.
 Setting: H'00
- Timer counter control register_4 (TCCR_4) Address: H'FFEA4A

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
1	ICKS1	1	R/W	Internal Clock Select 1, 0
0	ICKS0	0	R/W	Refer to table 7.

- Timer counter control register_5 (TCCR_5) Address: H'FFEA4B

Bit				
Bit	Name	Setting	R/W	Description
1	ICKS1	1	R/W	Internal Clock Select 1, 0
0	ICKS0	0	R/W	Refer to table 7.

Table 7 Clock Input for TCNT and Condition for Counting (Units 2 and 3)

Channel	TCR			TCCR		Description
	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Bit 1	Bit 0	
	CKS2	CKS1	CKS0	ICKS1	ICKS0	
TMR_4	0	0	0	—	—	Clock input prohibited
	0	0	1	0	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /8.
				0	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /2.
				1	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on falling edges of P ϕ /8.
				1	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on falling edges of P ϕ /2.
	0	1	0	0	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /64.
				0	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /32.
				1	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on falling edges of P ϕ /64.
				1	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on falling edges of P ϕ /32.
	0	1	1	0	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /8192.
				0	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /1024.
				1	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /8192.
				1	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on falling edges of P ϕ /1024.
	1	0	0	—	—	Counting is on TCNT_5 overflow signals

Channel	TCR			TCCR		Description
	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Bit 1	Bit 0	
	CKS2	CKS1	CKS0	ICKS1	ICKS0	
TMR_5	0	0	0	—	—	Clock input prohibited
	0	0	1	0	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /8.
				0	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /2.
				1	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on falling edges of P ϕ /8.
				1	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on falling edges of P ϕ /2.
	0	1	0	0	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /64.
				0	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /32.
				1	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on falling edges of P ϕ /64.
				1	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on falling edges of P ϕ /32.
	0	1	1	0	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /8192.
				0	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /1024.
				1	0	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on rising edges of P ϕ /8192.
				1	1	The internal peripheral clock is used; counting is on falling edges of P ϕ /1024.
	1	0	0	—	—	Counting is on TCNT_4 compare match A events

- Serial mode register_5 (SMR_5) Address: H'FFF600

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
7	C/A	0	R/W	Communications Mode 0: Asynchronous 1: Clock synchronous
6	CHR	0	R/W	Character Length 0: Selects 8 bits as the data length 1: Selects 7 bits as the data length
5	PE	0	R/W	Parity Enable 0: No parity bit 1: Parity bit included
3	STOP	0	R/W	Stop Bit Length Selects the length of the stop bit field in transmission. 0: 1 stop bit 1: 2 stop bits In reception, only the first of the stop bits is checked, and when the second stop bit is 0, it is treated as the start bit of the next frame to be transmitted.

- Serial control register_5 (SCR_5) Address: H'FFF602

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
5	TE	0	R/W	Transmit Enable 0: Disables transmission 1: Enables transmission
4	RE	0	R/W	Receive Enable 0: Disables reception 1: Enables reception
1	CKE1	1	R/W	Clock Enable 1, 0
0	CKE0	X	R/W	Select the clock source 00: Internal baud rate generator 1X: Timer clock input or average transfer rate generator

Legend

X: Don't care.

- Transmit Data Register_5 (TDR_5) Address: H'FFF603
 Function: This 8-bit register holds the data for transmission and is readable and writable.
 Setting: Undefined

- Serial status register_5 (SSR_5) Address: H'FFF604

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
7	TDRE	Undefined	R/(W)*	<p>Transmit Data Register Empty</p> <p>Indicates whether TDR contains data for transmission</p> <p>[Setting conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing of the TE bit in SCR (to 0) Transfer of data from TDR to TSR <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing 0 to TDRE after having read TDRE = 1 Generation of a TXI interrupt request allowing DMAC to write transmit data to TDR
6	RDRF	0	R/(W)*	<p>Receive Data Register Full</p> <p>Indicates whether RDR holds received data.</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The normal end of serial reception and the transfer of received data from RSR to RDR <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing of 0 is written to RDRF after reading RDRF = 1 Generation of an RXI interrupt request allowing DMAC or DTC to read data from RDR <p>The RDRF flag is not affected and retains its previous value even though the RE bit in SCR is cleared to 0. Note that when the next reception is completed while the RDRF flag is being set to 1, an overrun error occurs and the received data are lost.</p>
5	ORER	0	R/(W)*	<p>Overrun Error</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence of an overrun error during reception <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing of 0 to ORER after having read ORER = 1
4	FER	0	R/(W)*	<p>Framing Error</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence of a framing error during reception <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing of 0 to FER after having read FER = 1
3	PER	0	R/(W)*	<p>Parity Error</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence of a parity error during reception <p>[Clearing condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing of 0 to PER after having read PER = 1
2	TEND	Undefined	R	<p>Transmit End</p> <p>[Setting condition]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing of the TE bit in SCR (to 0) TDRE = 1 on transmission of the last bit of a character <p>[Clearing conditions]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing of 0 to PER after having read PER = 1 Generation of a TXI interrupt request allowing DMAC to write data to TDR

Note: * Only 0 can be written here, to clear the flag.

- Receive Data Register_5 (RDR_5) Address: H'FFF605
 Function: This is an 8-bit register that holds received data and is read-only.
 Setting: Undefined
- Smart card mode register_5 (SCMR_5) Address: H'FFF606

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
0	SMIF	0	R/W	Smart Card Interface Mode Select 0: Operation is in the normal asynchronous or clock synchronous mode 1: Operation is in smart card interface mode

- Serial extended mode register_5 (SEMR_5) Address: H'FFF608

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Description
4	ABCS	0	R/W	Asynchronous Mode Base Clock Selection (only valid in the asynchronous mode) Selects the base clock for a 1-bit period 0: The base clock has a frequency 16 times the transfer rate. 1: The base clock has a frequency 8 times the transfer rate.
3	ACS3	0	R/W	Asynchronous Clock Source Selection
2	ACS2	1	R/W	Selects the clock source in the asynchronous mode: See table 8
1	ACS1	0	R/W	0011: Selects the average transfer rate of 921.569 kbps specifically for $P\phi = 16$ MHz
0	ACS0	0	R/W	

Note 1: When the average transfer rate is selected, the base clock is automatically set regardless of the ACS bit in the SEMR_5 register (asynchronous base clock selection).

Note 2: The setting only has the desired effect when bits ACS3 to ACS0 are in the asynchronous mode (C/\bar{A} bit of SMR register is 0), and the external clock input is selected (CKE1 bit of SCR register is 1).

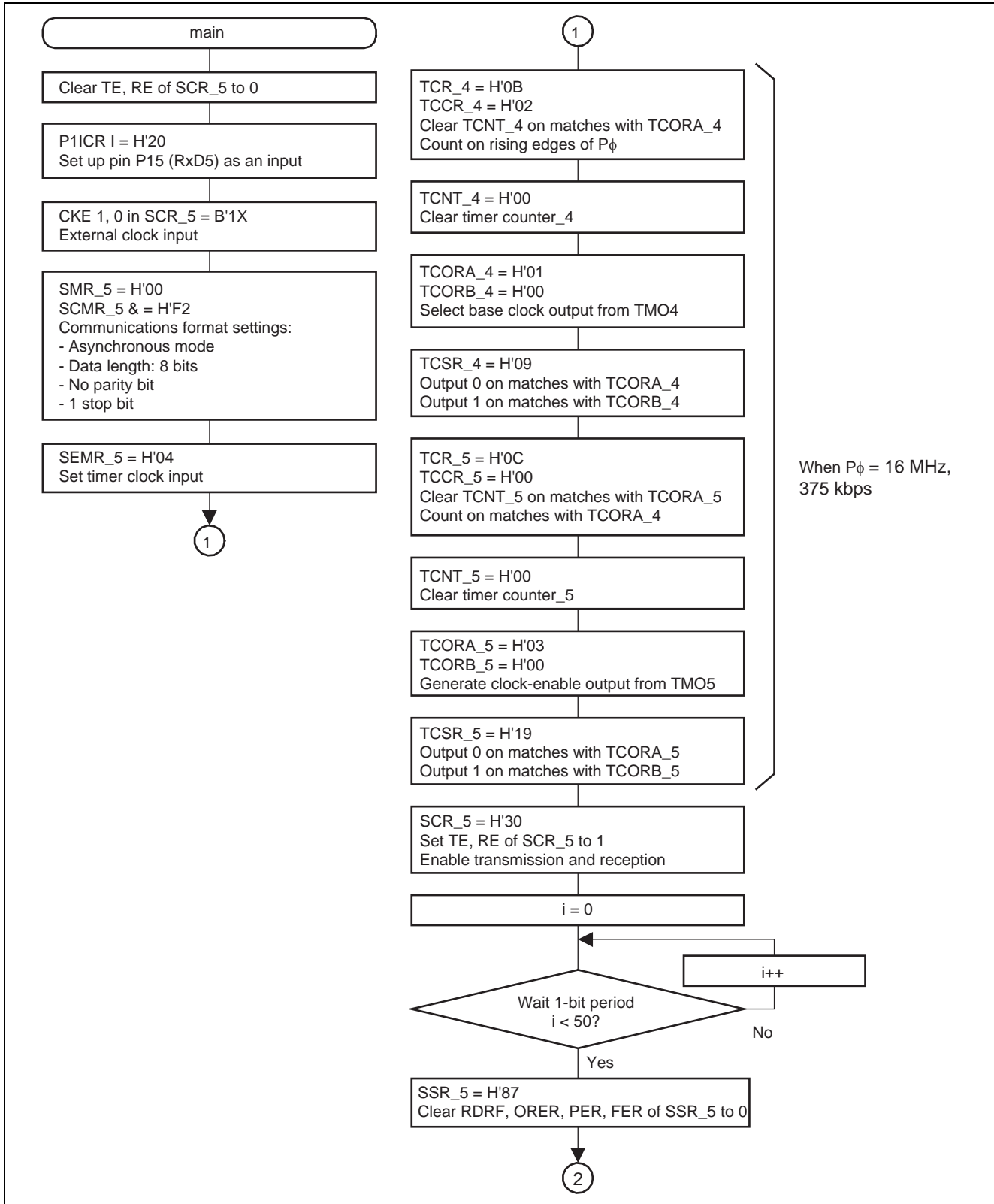
Table 8 List of Settings for Asynchronous Clock Source Select

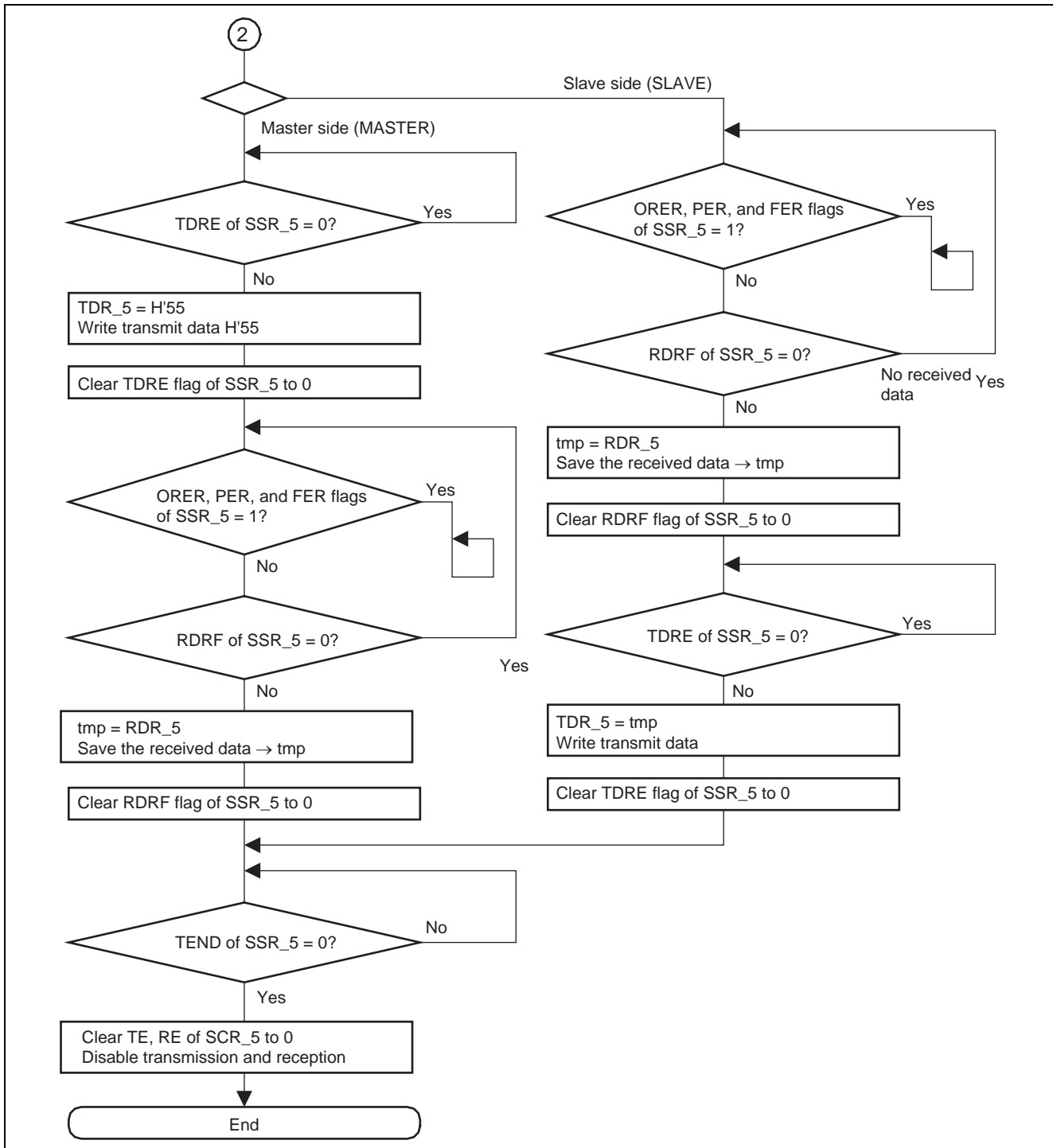
ACS3 to 0	Transfer Rate	P ϕ (MHz)	Functions
0000	(Set by the ABCS bit)	-	The average transfer rate generator is not used.
0001	1/16 th of the base clock frequency for average-rate transfer	10.667	Average transfer rate 115.152 kbps
0010	1/8 th of the base clock frequency for average-rate transfer	10.667	Average transfer rate 460.606 kbps
0011	1/8 th of the base clock frequency for average-rate transfer	16	Average transfer rate 921.569 kbps
		8	Average transfer rate 460.784 kbps
0100	(Set by the ABCS bits)	-	Selects TMR-clock input: compare-match output of TMR provides the base clock for transfer
0101	1/16 th of the base clock frequency for average-rate transfer	16	Average transfer rate 115.196 kbps
0110	1/16 th of the base clock frequency for average-rate transfer	16	Average transfer rate 460.784 kbps
0111	1/8 th of the base clock frequency for average-rate transfer	24	Average transfer rate 720 kbps
1000	1/16 th of the base clock frequency for average-rate transfer	24	Average transfer rate 115.132 kbps
1001	1/16 th of the base clock frequency for average-rate transfer	24	Average transfer rate 460.526 kbps
		12	Average transfer rate 230.263 kbps
1010	1/8 th of the base clock frequency for average-rate transfer	24	Average transfer rate 720 kbps
1011	1/8 th of the base clock frequency for average-rate transfer	24	Average transfer rate 921.053 kbps
		12	Average transfer rate 460.526 kbps
1100	1/16 th of the base clock frequency for average-rate transfer	32	Average transfer rate 720 kbps

- Port 1 Input Buffer Control Register (PIICR) Address: H'FFFB90

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	R/W	Function
5	P15ICR	1	R/W	0: P15 pin input buffer is disabled. Input signal is fixed to the high level. 1: P15 pin input buffer is valid. The pin state reflects the peripheral modules.

5. Flowchart





6. Note on Usage

When the pin of the device functions as an input for the peripheral modules, the corresponding bits of the input buffer control register (PnICR) should be set to 1. For details, see the hardware manual.

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		Page	Summary
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