Introduction

This application note describes the basic usage of the RH850 Smart Configurator (hereafter called the Smart Configurator), and the procedure for adding its output files to CS+ projects.

References to the Smart Configurator and CS+ integrated development environment in this application note apply to the following versions.

- CS+ (CS+ for CC) V7.00.00 and later
- RH850 Smart Configurator V1.1.0 and later
- CS+ RH850 Smart Configurator Communication Plugins V1.02.00 and later

Target Devices and Compilers

Refer to the following URL for the range of supported devices and compilers:

https://www.renesas.com/smart-configurator

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1. Overview

1.1 Purpose
This application note describes the basic usage of the Smart Configurator and CS+ integrated development environment, including the procedure for creating a project and adding Smart Configurator output to CS+ projects.

Refer to the User’s Manual of CS+ for how to use CS+.

1.2 Features
The Smart Configurator is a utility for combining software to meet your needs. It handles the following two functions to support the embedding of drivers from Renesas in your systems: generating driver code and making pin settings.
2. Before Using the Smart Configurator

2.1 Preparing the CS+ (CS+ for CC) Integrated Development Environment

To create or build a program in the CS+ integrated development environment with the use of source code generated by the Smart Configurator, you will need to install CS+ to handle building for the target device.

2.2 Installing the Smart Configurator

Download the RH850 Smart Configurator and CS+ RH850 Smart Configurator communication plug-in from the URL below. The CS+ Smart Configurator communication plug-in is required for registering source code generated by the Smart Configurator with CS+.

https://www.renesas.com/smart-configurator

After activating the installer, install the Smart Configurator and the plug-in by following the procedure of the installer. You will require administrator privileges to do this.

2.3 Setting the CS+ Integrated Development Environment

Source files the Smart Configurator generates can be registered with CS+, and CS+ can be set to the configuration required to build the registered source files. This is set up automatically at the time the Smart Configurator is installed; however, you will need to check the settings against the following and modify them as required.

2.3.1 Checking the plug-in settings

Select [Plug-in Manager] from [Tool] of CS+ menu, and confirm that there is a tick against “Smart Configurator for RH850 Communication Plug-in”. Tick it if it is not.

![Plug-in Manager](image)

Figure 2-1 Plug-in Manager
2.3.2 Checking the setting of the execution path

[Smart Configurator (Design Tool)] is displayed under [Project name (Project)] in the Project Tree when you open the CS+ project for the target device of the Smart Configurator.

Click on [Smart Configurator (Design Tool)], and the Smart Configurator Property panel is displayed.

![Figure 2-2 Displaying the Property](image)

“Smart Configurator for RH850 executable file path” shows the executable file of the Smart Configurator. The following path is set when the Smart Configurator is installed with the default setting (where “CS+” and “SmartConfigurator” are in the same level).

32-bit environment:

“C:\Program Files\Renesas Electronics\SmartConfigurator\RH850\eclipse\SmartConfigurator.exe”

64-bit environment:

"C:\Program Files (x86)\Renesas Electronics\SmartConfigurator\RH850\eclipse\SmartConfigurator.exe"

When manually specifying the path of the executable file, “Smart Configurator for RH850 executable file path” can be set as either a relative or an absolute path.

2.4 Uninstalling the Smart Configurator

If you wish to uninstall the Smart Configurator, select “Smart Configurator for RH850” and “CS+ SC Communication Plugins for RH850” from [Apps and Features] in the control panel and uninstall them.
2.5 Preparing Sample Projects

The Smart Configurator outputs source files for the main function and for the initialization of peripheral modules that were set up by using Smart Configurator components. However, the Smart Configurator does not output source files for the initialization that is performed between a reset of the microcontroller and the start of the main function or for the startup routine, which initiates the main function and executes other necessary processing.

Therefore, we provide sample projects that include sample startup routines and other necessary processing so that user applications can be built immediately after peripheral modules are set up using the Smart Configurator.

Refer to either of the documents stored in the following locations and create a CS+ project from the sample project.

32-bit environment:

“C:\Program Files\Renesas Electronics\SmartConfigurator\RXRH850\RH850F1KM_SampleProjects”

64-bit environment:

“C:\Program Files (x86)\Renesas Electronics\SmartConfigurator\RXRH850\RH850F1KM_SampleProjects”
3. Operating the Smart Configurator

3.1 Procedure for Operations

Figure 3-1 shows the procedure for using the Smart Configurator to generate files for setting up peripheral modules, and to use them in building after registration with CS+. Refer to the related documents on CS+ for the operation of CS+.

![Procedure for Operations Diagram]

Figure 3-1 Procedure for Operations

- **Starting CS+**
- **Creating and loading a CS+ project**
  - Refer to section 2.5, Preparing Sample Projects.
- **Starting the Smart Configurator**
  - Refer to section 3.2, Starting the Smart Configurator.
- **Registering source files**
- **Creating user programs**
  - Refer to chapter 7, Creating User Programs.
- **Building**
- **Execution and debugging**
- **Setting of peripheral modules**
  - Refer to chapter 4, Setting of Peripheral Modules.
- **Setting of interrupts**
  - Refer to section 4.5, Interrupt Settings.
- **Setting of pins**
  - Refer to section 4.4, Pin Settings.
- **Generating source code**
  - Refer to chapter 5, Generating Source Code.
- **Generating reports**
  - Refer to chapter 9, Generating Reports.

Device information
Toolchain information
3.2 Starting the Smart Configurator

Double-click on [Smart Configurator (Design Tool)] under [Project name (Project)] in the Project Tree of CS+ to start the Smart Configurator. You do not need to select a device or toolchain for the Smart Configurator, since the settings of the project for CS+ are passed over to the Smart Configurator.

![Figure 3-2 Activation of Smart Configurator](image)

Note: The settings of CS+ are not passed over to the Smart Configurator in the following cases: when the Smart Configurator is activated from its executable file, when a new project is created from [File] menu of the Smart Configurator, or when an existing file from the Smart Configurator is opened.

3.3 File to be Saved as Project Information

The Smart Configurator saves the setting information such as the target MCU for the project, build tool, peripheral modules, and pin functions in a project file (*.scfg), and refers to this information.

When the Smart Configurator is activated from CS+, the project file from the Smart Configurator is saved in “project name.scfg”, which is at the same level as the project file (*.mtpj) of CS+.
3.4 Window

The main window is displayed when the Smart Configurator is started. The configuration of the window is shown in Figure 3-3, Main Window.

![Figure 3-3 Main Window](image)

1) Menu bar
2) Main toolbar
3) Smart Configurator view
4) MCU Package view
5) Console view
6) Configuration Problems view
3.4.1 Main menu

Table 3-1, Main Menu Items, lists the items of the main menu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td><strong>New</strong> The dialog box [New Smart Configuration File], which is used to create a new project, is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Open</strong> The dialog box [Open], which opens an existing project, is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Save</strong> Saves a project with the same name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restart</td>
<td>Smart Configurator is restarted. Do not use this menu item in general, as it leads to deletion of the project settings handed over from CS+.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exit</td>
<td>Execution of the Smart Configurator is terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td><strong>Preference</strong> The dialog box [Preference], which is used to specify the properties of the project, is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Show view</strong> The dialog box [Show view], which is used to set the view of the window, is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help</td>
<td><strong>Help Contents</strong> The help menu is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>About</strong> The version information is displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.2 Toolbar

Some functions of the main menu are allocated to the buttons on the toolbar. Table 3-2, Toolbar Buttons and Related Menu Items, shows the description of those tool buttons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toolbar button</th>
<th>Related menu item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[File] → [New]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[File] → [Open]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[File] → [Save]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4.3 Smart Configurator view

The Smart Configurator view consists of six pages: [Overview], [Board], [Clocks], [Components], [Pins], and [Interrupts]. Select a page by clicking on a tab; the displayed page will be changed.

![Smart Configurator View](image)

Figure 3-4 Smart Configurator View

3.4.4 MCU Package view

The states of pins are displayed on the figure of the MCU package. The settings of pins can be modified from here.

![MCU Package View](image)

Figure 3-5 MCU Package View
3.4.5 Console view
The Console view displays details of changes to the configuration made in the Smart Configurator or MCU Package view.

![Figure 3-6 Console View](image)

3.4.6 Configuration Problems view
The Configuration Problems view displays the details of conflicts between pins.

![Figure 3-7 Configuration Problems View](image)
4. Setting of Peripheral Modules

You can select peripheral modules from the Smart Configurator view.

4.1 Board Settings

You can change the board and device on the [Board] tabbed page.

4.1.1 Selecting the device

Click on the [ ] button to select a device. This procedure is not required if you start the Smart Configurator from CS+.

![Figure 4-1  Selecting the Device](image)
4.1.2 Selecting the board

By selecting a board, the following settings can be changed at one time.

- Pin assignment
- Frequency of the main clock
- Frequency of the sub-clock
- Target device

The settings of a board are defined in a .bdf file.

A board from an alliance partner can be selected after importing the .bdf file provided by the partner.

When starting the Smart Configurator from CS+, do not select a board that causes the target device to be changed to another device.

![Selecting the Board](image)

Figure 4-2 Selecting the Board
4.1.3 Exporting board settings

The board settings can be exported for later reference. Follow the procedure below to export the board settings.

1. Save the {ProjName}.scfg file.
2. Click on the [Export board setting] button on the [Board] tabbed page.
3. Select the output location and specify a name for the file to be exported.

![Figure 4-3 Exporting Board Settings (bdf Format)](image)

4.1.4 Importing board settings

Follow the procedure below to import board settings.

1. Click on the [Import board setting] button and select a desired bdf file.
2. The board of the imported settings is added to the board selection menu.

![Figure 4-4 Importing Board Settings (bdf Format)](image)

Once a board setting file is imported, the added board is also displayed in the board selection menu of other projects for the same device group.
4.2 Clock Settings

You can set the system clock on the [Clocks] tabbed page. The settings made on the [Clocks] page are used for all drivers.

Follow the procedure below to modify the clock settings.

1. Select the clocks required for device operations on the board.
2. Specify the frequency of each clock in accordance with the board specifications (note that the frequency is fixed for some internal clocks).
3. For the multiplexer symbol, select the clock source for the output clocks.
4. To obtain a desired output clock frequency, select a frequency division ratio from the drop-down list.

![Figure 4-5 Clock Settings](Image)
4.3 Component Settings

Drivers can be combined as software components on the [Components] page. Added components are displayed in the Components tree at the left of the page.

4.3.1 Adding Code Generator components

1. Click on the [  (Add component)] icon.

2. Select a component from the list in the [New Component] dialog box (e.g. PWM Output Function).

3. Check that [Type] for the selected component is [Code Generator].

4. Click on [Next].
(5) Specify an appropriate configuration name in the [Add new configuration for selected component] dialog box or use the default name (e.g. Config_TAUB0).

(6) Select a hardware resource or use the default resource (e.g. TAUB0).

(7) Click on [Finish].
4.3.2 Switching between the component view and hardware view

The Smart Configurator also provides a function for adding a new component by directly clicking a node in the Components tree. To use this function, you need to switch the view of the Components tree from the component view to the hardware view.

1. Click on the [ ] (View Menu) icon and select [Show by Hardware View]. The Components tree will display the components in a hardware resource hierarchy.

![Figure 4-10 Switching to the Hardware View](image)

2. Double-click on a hardware resource node (e.g. TAUB10 under Timer Array Unit B1) to open the [New Component] dialog box.

3. Select a component from the list (e.g. PWM Output Function) to add a new configuration as described in section 4.3.1.

![Figure 4-11 Adding a Component to the Hardware View](image)
4.3.3 Removing a software component

Follow the procedure below to remove a software component from a project.

1. Select a software component from the Components tree.
2. Click on the \( \square \) (Remove component) icon.

![Figure 4-12 Removing a Software Component](image)

The selected software component will be removed from the Components tree.
This operation will also remove the source files generated for this component from the CS+ project tree.
4.3.4 Component configuration

Follow the procedure below to set up a component:

1. Select a configuration from the Components tree (e.g., Config_TAUB0).

2. Configure the driver in the [Configure] panel to the right of the Components tree. The following steps and figure show an example:
   a. Select [PCLK/2] for [Clock source].
   b. Select [Channel 1 slave], [Channel 2 slave], and [Channel 3 slave].
   d. Specify [Duty] for each of the [Slave1], [Slave2], and [Slave3] tabbed pages.

![Component configuration](image)

**Figure 4-13 Component configuration**

Generation of a code in accordance with each component is enabled by default.

Right-clicking on a component and then selecting the icon changes the icon to and disables code generation for the component.

To enable code generation again, click on the icon and change it to .
4.3.5 Changing the resource for a component

The Smart Configurator enables you to change the resource for a component (e.g. from TAUB0 to TAUB1). Compatible settings can be ported from the current resource to the new resource selected.

Follow the procedure below to change the resource for an existing software component.

1. Right-click on a configuration (e.g. Config_TAUB0).
2. Select [Change resource] from the context menu.

![Figure 4-14 Changing the Resource](image_url)

3. Select a new resource (e.g. TAUB1) in the [Resource Selection] dialog box.
4. The [Next] button will be active; click on it.

![Figure 4-15 Components Page – Selecting a New Resource](image_url)

5. Configuration settings will be listed in the [Configuration setting selection] dialog box.
6. Check the portability of the settings.
7. Select whether to use the listed or default settings.
8. Click on [Finish].
The resource is automatically changed (e.g. changed from INTTAUB0I0 to INTTAUB1I0).

(9) Right-click on the configuration.

(10) Select [Rename] to rename the configuration (e.g. change Config_TAUB0 to Config_TAUB1).
Figure 4-18  Renaming the Configuration
4.4 Pin Settings

The [Pins] page is used for assigning pin functions. You can switch the view by clicking on the [Pin Function] and [Pin Number] tabs. The [Pin Function] list shows the pin functions for each of the peripheral functions, and the [Pin Number] list shows all pins in order of pin number.

![Figure 4-19 Pins Page (Pin Function)](image)

![Figure 4-20 Pins Page (Pin Number)](image)
4.4.1 Changing the pin assignment of a software component

The Smart Configurator assigns pins to the software components added to the project. Assignment of the pins can be changed on the [Pins] page.

This page provides two lists: Pin Function and Pin Number.

Follow the procedure below to change the assignment of pins to a software component in the Pin Function list.

1. Click on 
   (Show by Hardware Resource or Software Components) to switch to the Hardware Resource view.
2. Select the target software component (e.g. Config_ICU).
3. Click the [Enabled] header to sort by pins used.
4. In the [Assignment] column on the [Pin Function] list, change the pin assignment (e.g. change from P10_0 to P0_1).
5. Assignment of a single pin or multiple pins that belong to the same peripheral channel can be changed by clicking on the 
   (Next group of pins for the selected resource) button.

![Figure 4-21 Pin Settings – Assigning Pins on the [Pin Function] List](image)

The Smart Configurator allows you to enable pin functions on the [Pins] page without linking the current software component to another. To distinguish these pins from other pins that are used by another software component, there will be a remark "No component is using this pin" on the list.

**Note:** The current version of Smart Configurator does not support the component view for the [Pins] page. Use the Hardware Resource view to change the pin assignment.
4.4.2 Resolving pin conflicts

If there is a pin conflict, an error mark \( \times \) will appear on the tree and [Pin Function] list.

![Figure 4-22 Pin Conflicts](image1)

The detailed information regarding conflicts is displayed in the Configuration Problems view.

![Figure 4-23 Pin Conflict Messages](image2)

To resolve a conflict, right-click on the node with an error mark on the tree and select [Resolve conflict].
Figure 4-24  Resolving Pin Conflicts

The pins of the selected node will be re-assigned to other pins.
4.4.3 Assigning pins using the MCU Package view

The Smart Configurator visualizes the pin assignment in the MCU Package view. You can save the MCU Package view as an image file, rotate it, and zoom in to and out from it.

Follow the procedure below to assign pins in the MCU Package view.

1. Zoom in to the view by clicking the [Zoom in] button or scrolling the view with the mouse wheel.
2. Right-click on the target pin.
3. Select the signal to be assigned to the pin.
4. The color of the pins can be customized through [Preference Setting...].

![Figure 4-25 Assigning Pins Using the MCU Package View](image-url)
4.4.4 Exporting pin settings

The pin settings can be exported for later reference. Follow the procedure below to export the pin settings.

1. Save the {ProjName}.scfg file.
2. Click on the [ ] (Export board setting) button on the [Pins] page.
3. Select the output location and specify a name for the file to be exported.

The exported XML file can be imported to another project having the same device part number.

![Figure 4-26 Exporting Pin Settings to an XML File](image)

The Smart Configurator can also export the pin settings to a CSV file. Click on the [ ] (Save the list to .csv file) button on the [Pins] page.

4.4.5 Importing pin settings

To import pin settings into the current project, click on the [ ] (Import board setting) button and select the XML file that contains the desired pin settings. After the settings specified in this file are imported to the project, the settings will be reflected in the [Pin configuration] page.

![Figure 4-27 Importing Pin Settings from an XML File](image)
4.5 Interrupt Settings

Check and set the interrupts of the peripheral modules that have been selected on the [Components] page. The interrupts are displayed for each of the vector numbers. Set the interrupt priority levels.

![Interrupt configuration](image)

**Figure 4-28**  [Interrupt] Page

4.5.1 Changing the interrupt priority level and OS management setting

When an interrupt is used in a configuration on the [Components] page, the status of the interrupt will be changed to "Used". To display the used interrupts only, click on the [ ] (Show used interrupts) button.

1. You can change the interrupt priority level on the [Interrupt] page.

2. The [OS management] column becomes active for a project that uses RTOS (RI850V4). Selecting a checkbox in the column outputs the corresponding interrupt function in the interrupt format that can be managed by the OS.

![Interrupt configuration](image)

**Figure 4-29**  Interrupt Settings
5. Generating Source Code

5.1 Registering Generated Source Code with CS+

Output a source file for the configured details by clicking on the [Generate Code] button in the Smart Configurator view.

![Figure 5-1  Generating a Source File](image)

The Smart Configurator generates a source file in `<ProjectDir>\src\smc_gen`, and the file is registered with the given project of CS+. If your Smart Configurator has already generated a file, a backup copy of that file is also generated (refer to chapter 8, Backing up Generated Source Code).

![Figure 5-2  Registering a Source File with the CS+ Project](image)
5.2 Configuration of Generated Files and File Names

Figure 5-3, Configuration of Generated Files and File Names, shows the folders and files output by the Smart Configurator. Function `main()` is included in `main.c`, which is generated when the project is created by CS+.

“ConfigName” indicates the name of the configuration formed by the component settings.

Figure 5-3  Configuration of Generated Files and File Names
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>general</td>
<td>r_cg_xxx.h(Note*1)</td>
<td>These files are always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r_cg_cgc.c</td>
<td>This file is always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r_cs_cgc.h</td>
<td>This file is always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r_cs_cgc_user.c</td>
<td>This file contains functions to be added to R_CGC_Create.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r_cg_intvector.c</td>
<td>This file is always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r_cg_macrodriver.h</td>
<td>This file is always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r_cg_main.c</td>
<td>This file is always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r_cg_systeminit.c</td>
<td>This file is always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r_cg_userdefine.h</td>
<td>This file is always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r_smc_interrupt.c</td>
<td>This file is always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r_smc_interrupt.h</td>
<td>This file is always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r_pincfg</td>
<td>Pin.c</td>
<td>This file is always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pin.h</td>
<td>This file is always generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ConfigName}</td>
<td>{ConfigName}.c</td>
<td>This file contains functions to initialize driver (R_ConfigName_Create) and perform operations that are driver-specific, e.g. start (R_ConfigName_Start) and stop (R_ConfigName_Stop).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{ConfigName}_user.c</td>
<td>This file contains interrupt service routines and functions for user to add code after the driver initialization (R_ConfigName_Create). User can add codes and functions in the dedicated user code areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{ConfigName}.h</td>
<td>This is header file for {ConfigName}.c and {ConfigName}_user.c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note *1: xxx is the name of a peripheral function.
5.3 Initializing Clocks

Configurations of the clock sources in the [Clocks] page are generated to the macros in the r_bsp_config.h file located in $src$smc_gen$general folder.

![Clocks Configuration with Main Clock Selected as Clock Source](image)

**Figure 5-4  Clocks Configuration with Main Clock Selected as Clock Source**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>Macros/Functions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>general</td>
<td>$r_cg_cgc.c$</td>
<td>$R_CGC_Create$</td>
<td>This API function initializes clocks. (R_Systeminit) in $r_cg_systeminit.c$ will call this function during execution of the (main()) function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$r_cg_cgc.h$</td>
<td></td>
<td>Macros related to clocks These macros are for clock initialization in $R_CGC_Create$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$r_cg_cgc_user.c$</td>
<td>$R_CGC_Create_UserInit$</td>
<td>This API function is used to add code to $R_CGC_Create$ after the CGC initialization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.4 Initializing Pins

Configurations in the [Pins] page are generated in some source files depending on driver’s requirements and hardware specifications.

(1) Pin initialization for drivers with \{ConfigName\}

Pin functions are initialized in `R_ConfigName_Create` of this file `\$src\$mc_gen\{ConfigName\}\{ConfigName\}.c`. Pin initialization codes will be handled in `main()`.

Note: The current version of Smart Configurator does not support the component view for the [Pins] page.

```
Figure 5-5  Pins Configuration for Config_TAUB1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{ConfigName}</td>
<td>{ConfigName}.c</td>
<td>R_ConfigName_Create</td>
<td>This API function initializes the pins used by this driver. <code>R_Systeminit in r_cg_systeminit.c</code> will call this function during execution of the <code>main()</code> function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Reference to pin initialization codes

Refer to `Pin.c` in `\$src\$mc_gen\r_pincfg` folder for all peripheral pin functions used in the project (except I/O ports).

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r_pincfg</td>
<td>Pin.c</td>
<td>R_Pins_Create</td>
<td>This file contains the initialization codes of all pin functions configured in the [Pins] page except I/O ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
5.5 Initializing Interrupts

Configurations in the [Interrupts] page are generated in some source files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>{ConfigName}</td>
<td>{ConfigName}.c</td>
<td>Interrupt priority level settings are initialized in <code>R_ConfigName_Create</code> in this file. <code>R_Systeminit</code> in <code>r_cg_systeminit.c</code> will call this function during execution of the <code>main()</code> function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>OS management</td>
<td>{ConfigName}</td>
<td>{ConfigName}_user.c</td>
<td>The interrupt functions defined in this file are output in the interrupt format that can be managed by the OS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Managing Conflicts

A user adding a component or configuring a pin or interrupt might cause problems in terms of resource conflicts. This information will be displayed in the Configuration Problems view. User can refer to the displayed information to fix the conflict issues.

6.1 Resource Conflicts

When two software components are configured to use the same resource (e.g. TAUB1), an error mark (تانگ) will be displayed in the Components tree.

The Configuration Problems view will display messages on peripheral conflicts to inform the user in which software configurations peripheral conflicts have been detected.

Figure 6-1 Resource Conflicts
7. Creating User Programs

The Smart Configurator only handles one component type: [Code Generator]. This chapter describes the method to add custom code for the Code Generator components.

7.1 Adding Custom Code in the Case of Code Generator

When [Code Generator] is selected as the component type, if files which have the same name already exist, new code will be merged only with the existing code that is between the comments below.

/* Start user code for xxxx. Do not edit comment generated here */
/* End user code. Do not edit comment generated here */

In the case of [Code Generator], three files are generated for each of the specified peripheral functions. The file names are “Config_xxx.h”, “Config_xxx.c”, and “Config_xxx_user.c” as the default, with “xxx” representing the name of the peripheral module. For example, “xxx” will be “TAUB1” for the PWM output function (resource TAUB1). The comments to indicate where to add custom code are at the start and end of each of the three files. Comments to indicate where to add user code are also added to the interrupt function for the peripheral module corresponding to Config.xxx_user.c. The following examples are for TAUB1 (Config_TAUB1_user.c).

/****************************
Pragma directive
/****************************
/* Start user code for pragma. Do not edit comment generated here */
/* End user code. Do not edit comment generated here */

/****************************
Includes
/****************************
#include "r_cg_macrodriver.h"
#include "r_cg_userdefine.h"
#include "Config_TAUB1.h"
/* Start user code for include. Do not edit comment generated here */
/* End user code. Do not edit comment generated here */

/****************************
Global variables and functions
/****************************
/* Start user code for global. Do not edit comment generated here */
/* End user code. Do not edit comment generated here */

/****************************
* Function Name: R_Config_TAUB1_Create_UserInit
* Description  : This function adds user code after initializing the TAUB1 channel
* Arguments    : None
* Return Value : None
/****************************

void R_Config_TAUB1_Create_UserInit(void)
{
    /* Start user code for user init. Do not edit comment generated here */
    /* End user code. Do not edit comment generated here */
}
/** Function Name: r_Config_TAUB1_channel0_interrupt
* Description : This function is TAUB10 interrupt service routine
* Arguments : None
* Return Value : None
*******************************************************************************
#pragma interrupt r_Config_TAUB1_channel0_interrupt(enable=false, channel=256, fpu=true, callt=false)
void r_Config_TAUB1_channel0_interrupt(void)
{
    /* Start user code for r_Config_TAUB1_channel0_interrupt. Do not edit comment generated here */
    /* End user code. Do not edit comment generated here */
}

/* Start user code for adding. Do not edit comment generated here */
/* End user code. Do not edit comment generated here */
8. Backing up Generated Source Code

The Smart Configurator has a function for backing up the source code.

The Smart Configurator generates a backup folder for the previously generated source code when new code is generated by clicking on the [Generate Code] button. <Date-and-Time> indicates the date and time when the backup folder is created after code generation.

<ProjectDir>\trash\<Date-and-Time>
9. Generating Reports

The Smart Configurator generates a report on the configurations that the user works on. Follow the procedure below to generate a report.

9.1 Report on All Configurations (Text File)

A report is output in response to clicking on the [Generate Report] button in the Smart Configurator view.

![Figure 9-1  Output of a Report on the Configuration (as a Text File)](image)

![Figure 9-2  Dialog Box for Output of a Report](image)
9.2 Configuration of Pin Function List and Pin Number List (in csv Format)

A list of the configuration of pin functions and pin numbers (whichever is selected at the time) is output in response to clicking on the [ ] (Save the list to .csv file) button on the [Pins] page of the Smart Configurator view.

![Figure 9-3  Output of a List of Pin Functions or Numbers (in csv Format)](image)

9.3 Image of MCU Package (in png Format)

An image of the MCU package is output in response to clicking on the [ ] (Save Package View to external image file) button of the [MCU Package] view.

![Figure 9-4  Outputting a Figure of MCU Package (in png Format)](image)
10. Help

10.1 Help

Refer to the help system for detailed information on the Smart Configurator.

![Help Menu](image)

The help system can also be activated from the [Overview information] page.

![Quick Start](image)
11. Documents for Reference

User’s Manual: Hardware
Obtain the latest version of the manual from the Renesas Electronics website.

Technical Update/Technical News
Obtain the latest information from the Renesas Electronics website.

User’s Manual: Development Environment
CS+ V7.00.00 Integrated Development Environment User’s Manual: Project Operation (R20UT4296)
CS+ V7.00.00 Integrated Development Environment User’s Manual: RH850 Debug Tool (R20UT4299)
CS+ V7.00.00 Integrated Development Environment User’s Manual: Message (R20UT4309)
CC-RH Compiler User’s Manual (R20UT3516)
(Obtain the latest version from the Renesas Electronics website.)
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http://www.renesas.com/

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http://www.renesas.com/contact/

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### Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rev.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Nov 1, 2018</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>First edition issued</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products**

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Precaution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. | Handling of Unused Pins
| | Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.
| | The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible. Unused pins should be handled as described under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual. |
| 2. | Processing at Power-on
| | The state of the product is undefined at the moment when power is supplied.
| | The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the moment when power is supplied.
| | In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the moment when power is supplied until the reset process is completed.
| | In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the moment when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting has been specified. |
| 3. | Prohibition of Access to Reserved Addresses
| | Access to reserved addresses is prohibited.
| | The reserved addresses are provided for the possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses; the correct operation of LSI is not guaranteed if they are accessed. |
| 4. | Clock Signals
| | After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal has become stable.
| | When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal has stabilized.
| | When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator (or from an external oscillator) during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal.
| | Moreover, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator (or by an external oscillator) while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable. |
| 5. | Differences between Products
| | Before changing from one product to another, i.e. to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems.
| | The characteristics of Microprocessing unit or Microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number may differ in terms of the internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product. |
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