H8S, H8SX Family E10A-USB Emulator

Additional Document for User’s Manual

Supplementary Information on Using the H8SX/1725F,

H8SX/1725SF, and H8SX/1727SF

H8SX Family / H8SX/1700 Series

E10A-USB for H8SX/1725F       HS1725KCU01HE
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# Table of Contents

## Section 1  Connecting the Emulator with the User System ............................................................... 1
1.1 Components of the E10A-USB Emulator .......................................................................................... 1
1.2 Connecting the E10A-USB Emulator with the User System .......................................................... 3
1.3 Pin Assignments of the E10A-USB Connector............................................................................... 5
1.4 Example of Emulator Connection................................................................................................. 6

## Section 2  Specification of the Emulator’s Software ......................................................................... 9
2.1 Differences between the H8SX/1725F, H8SX/1725SF, H8SX/1727SF, and the Emulator............... 9
2.2 The H8SX/1725F, H8SX/1725SF, or H8SX/1727SF E10A-USB Emulator Specific Functions and Notes ................................................................................................................. 13
   2.2.1 Emulator Driver Selection .................................................................................................. 13
   2.2.2 Hardware Break Functions ............................................................................................... 14
   2.2.3 Notes on Setting the [Breakpoint] Dialog Box .................................................................. 16
   2.2.4 Sequential Break Function ............................................................................................. 17
   2.2.5 Note on Using the JTAG Clock (TCK) .............................................................................. 17
   2.2.6 Trace Function .............................................................................................................. 17
   2.2.7 Parallel Transfer ............................................................................................................. 18
   2.2.8 Debugging in the External Flash Memory .......................................................................... 20
   2.2.9 Interface with Initialization, Write, and Erase Modules and Emulator Firmware ................. 24
   2.2.10 Performance Analysis ................................................................................................. 26
Section 1   Connecting the Emulator with the User System

1.1   Components of the E10A-USB Emulator

The H8SX/1725F E10A-USB emulator supports the H8SX/1725F, H8SX/1725SF, and H8SX/1727SF (hereafter referred to as the MCU unless the description is specific to any of them). Table 1.1 lists the components of the E10A-USB emulator.
Table 1.1 Components of the Emulator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>Emulator box</td>
<td>![Emulator Box Image]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HS0005KCU01H: Depth: 65.0 mm, Width: 97.0 mm, Height: 20.0 mm, Mass: 72.9 g or HS0005KCU02H: Depth: 65.0 mm, Width: 97.0 mm, Height: 20.0 mm, Mass: 73.7 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>User system interface cable</td>
<td>![User Cable Image]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14-pin type: Length: 20 cm, Mass: 33.1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USB cable</td>
<td>![USB Cable Image]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Length: 150 cm, Mass: 50.6 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>E10A-USB emulator setup program, H8S, H8SX Family, E10A-USB Emulator User’s Manual, Supplementary Information on Using the H8SX/1725F, H8SX/1725SF, and H8SX/1727SF, and Test program manual for HS0005KCU01H and HS0005KCU02H</td>
<td>![Software Image]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HS0005KCU01SR, HS0005KCU01HJ-H8S, HS0005KCU01HE-H8S, HS1725KCU01HJ, HS1725KCU01HE, HS0005TM01HJ, and HS0005TM01HE (provided on a CD-R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:  
1. When HS0005KCU02H is purchased, the 36-pin type cable is provided; however, it is not available for this MCU.  
2. Additional document for the MCUs supported by the emulator is included. Check the target MCU and refer to its additional document.
1.2 Connecting the E10A-USB Emulator with the User System

Before connecting an E10A-USB emulator (hereafter referred to as the emulator) with the user system, a connector must be installed in the user system so that a user system interface cable can be connected. When designing the user system, refer to the connector and recommended circuits shown in this manual. Before designing the user system, be sure to read the H8S, H8SX Family E10A-USB Emulator User’s Manual and the hardware manual for related MCUs.

Connect pins 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14 of the user system connector to GND firmly on the PCB. These pins are used as electrical GND and to monitor the connection of the user system connector. Note the pin assignments of the user system connector.

![Diagram of User System Interface Cable](image)

**Figure 1.1 Connecting the User System Interface Cable to the User System**

Notes:
1. The pin number assignments of the 14-pin connector differ from those of the E8a emulator; however, the physical location is the same.
2. Do not place any components within 3 mm of the connector.
**WARNING**

Be sure to place the GND line of the user system interface cable on the GND of the user system with a screw, etc. Failure to do so will result in a FIRE HAZARD due to an overcurrent and will damage the user system, the emulator product, and the host computer.
1.3 Pin Assignments of the E10A-USB Connector

Figure 1.2 shows the pin assignments of the user system connector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>MCU Pin Name</th>
<th>Input/Output *1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P37/TCK</td>
<td>Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>P34/TRST#</td>
<td>Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>P63/TMS</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RES(in)# *2 *5</td>
<td>Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>P35/TMS</td>
<td>Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>P36/TDI</td>
<td>Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RES(out)# *2</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10</td>
<td>GND *3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vcc *4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Input to or output from the user system.
2. The symbol (#) means that the signal is active-low.
3. By detecting GND on the user system, the emulator decides whether the user system is connected or not.
4. Connect Vcc with the Vcc of the MCU.
5. RES(in) is not the pin name of the MCU. It cannot be directly connected to the MCU pins.

Figure 1.2 Pin Assignments of the User System Connector
1.4 Example of Emulator Connection

The figure shown below is an example of connecting the user system to the emulator.

**Figure 1.3 Example of Emulator Connection**

- RES(in)# of pin 4 of the user system connector is a signal line in which the emulator outputs signals to the MCU. RES(in)# (pin 4) and the user logic reset circuit for the signal line must be connected to the MCU as shown above.
- RES(out)# of pin 7 of the user system connector is a signal line in which the emulator monitors the RES# signal of the MCU. The RES# must be pulled up before it is connected to pin 7 of the user system connector.
Notes: 1. P34/TRST#, P37/TCK, P35/TMS, P63/TDO, P36/TDI are used by the emulator. Pull up and connect the emulator and the MCU pins.

2. If the emulator is connected to the user system, pull up pin EMLE of the MCU, and when the emulator is not connected to the user system, ground the EMLE.
3. RES(in)# of pin 4 of the user system connector is a signal line in which the emulator outputs signals to the MCU. RES(in)# of pin 4 and the user logic reset circuit for the signal line must be connected to pin RES# of the MCU as shown in figure 1.6. RES(out)# of pin 7 of the user system connector is a signal line in which the emulator monitors pin RES# of the MCU. The RES# must be pulled up before it is connected to pin 7 of the user system connector.

![Figure 1.6 Connection of Pin RES#](image)

4. Ground pins 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14 of the user system connector.

5. Pin 11 of the user system connector must be connected to the user system Vcc (power supply). The amount of voltage permitted to input to the user system connector must be within the guaranteed range of the MCU.

6. When the MCU in use is connected to the emulator, the pin functions listed below are not available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.2 Pin Functions Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>H8SX/1725F, H8SX/1725SF, and H8SX/1727SF</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P63, P34 to P37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRQ11#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO12 to PO15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIOCA1, TIOCA2, TIOCB1, TIOCB2, TCLKC, TCLKD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The symbol (#) means that the signal is active-low.
Section 2  Specification of the Emulator’s Software

2.1  Differences between the H8SX/1725F, H8SX/1725SF, H8SX/1727SF, and the Emulator

1. When the emulator system is initiated, it initializes the general registers and part of the control registers as shown in Table 2.1. The initial value of the MCU is undefined. When the emulator is initiated from the workspace, a value to be entered is saved in a session. For the registers shown in Table 2.1, values other than PC or CCR are not changed even if the CPU reset command is issued. If ER7 (SP) is changed as an odd value, it must be modified in the [Register] window.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Initial Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Reset vector value in the vector address table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER0 to ER6</td>
<td>H'0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER7 (SP)</td>
<td>H'10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCR</td>
<td>1 for I mask, and others undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXR</td>
<td>H'7F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBR</td>
<td>H'0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBR</td>
<td>H'FFFFFFF00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACH</td>
<td>H'0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACL</td>
<td>H'0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. System Control Register

In the emulator, the internal I/O registers can be accessed from the [IO] window. However, be careful when accessing the system control register. The emulator saves the register value of the system control register at a break and returns the value when the user program is executed. Since this is done during a break, do not rewrite the system control register in the [IO] window.

3. Memory Access during Emulation

If the memory contents are referenced or modified during emulation, realtime emulation cannot be performed because the user program is temporarily halted.
4. The emulator communicates with the MCU by using the P34/TRST#, P37/TCK, P35/TMS, P63/TDO, and P36/TDI pins. These pins cannot be used.

5. The power consumed by the MCU can reach several mA. This is because the user power supply drives ICs to make the communication signal level match the user-system power-supply voltage.

6. Do not use an MCU that has been used for debugging. If the flash memory is reprogrammed many times, and the MCU is left for a few days, data may be lost due to retention problems. If the flash memory is reprogrammed many times, the data will not be erased. If an error message is displayed, exchange the MCU for a new one.

7. MCU Operating Mode
   Use the emulator in mode 3 (single-chip mode).

8. Sum Data Displayed in the Program Flash Mode
   Sum data, which is displayed in the ‘Program Flash’ mode, is a value that data in the whole internal ROM areas has been added by bytes.

9. Note on Executing the User Program
   The set value is rewritten since the emulator uses flash memory and watchdog timer registers during programming (Go, Step In, Step Out, or Step Over) of the flash memory.

10. Note on Reprogramming the Flash Memory
    While the flash memory is reprogrammed during Go operation, actual reprogramming will not be performed if the flash memory is reprogrammed on the [Memory] window. Therefore, the contents will not be displayed correctly on the [Memory] window.

11. Value Set in the [System Clock] Dialog Box when Connecting the Emulator
    Input the frequency of the oscillator in use in the [System Clock] dialog box (this also applies when the MCU is multiplied by the PLL circuit).

![System Clock Dialog Box](image-url)
12. Emulation on Programming or Erasing the Internal Flash Memory
A break cannot be generated while the program for programming or erasing the internal flash memory is being called. Note that the following processing also cannot be performed:
— Execution of the [STOP] button
— Auto-update of the watch function and use of the tool-chip watch function
— Memory operation during executing emulation

13. Note on Access to Memory
When data-flash memory within the emulator is accessed etc. and the EEPROM read permission register has not been set, a FIFE (Flash Interface Error) interrupt will be generated when the user program is executed.

14. Note on FCU RAM Data
If data in the FCU RAM are destroyed, subsequent flash-memory writing is not guaranteed.

15. Note on Flash Memory Synchronization Function
The data cannot be read-out from flash memory after a transition to ROM/PE mode etc. If flash memory synchronization is used in this situation and data are read out from flash memory, correct data will not be displayed and data in flash memory may be overwritten.

16. [Run Program], GO_TILL Command
[Run Program], GO_TILL command function is not available in this software.

17. Data Flash (EEPROM)
Debugging the memory for data-flash area is available by using the setting described in section 2.2.8, Debugging in the External Flash Memory.
18. RAM Error Checking and Correction (ECC) Function
When H8SX/1725SF or H8SX/1727SF is in use, the [ECC_OFF] checkbox is shown in the [Select Emulator mode] dialog box. When the RAM ECC function is disabled, select this checkbox.

![Select Emulator mode Dialog Box](image)

When the RAM ECC function is disabled, note the following restrictions.
— The start/stop function is not available.
— The PC break function (BREAKPOINT) cannot be specified for the internal RAM area.
2.2 The H8SX/1725F, H8SX/1725SF, or H8SX/1727SF E10A-USB Emulator Specific Functions and Notes

Notes: 1. Do not use an MCU that has been used for debugging.
       2. If the flash memory is reprogrammed many times, and the emulator is left for a few
           days, data may be lost due to retention problems.
       3. If the flash memory is reprogrammed many times, the data will not be erased. If an
           error message is displayed, exchange the MCU for a new one.

2.2.1 Emulator Driver Selection

Table 2.2 shows drivers which can be selected in the [Driver Details] dialog box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Name</th>
<th>Driver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS0005KCU01H, HS0005KCU02H</td>
<td>Renesas E-Series USB Driver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.2 Hardware Break Functions

**Hardware Break Conditions:** In the H8SX/1725F, H8SX/1725SF, or H8SX/1727SF E10A-USB emulator, conditions of Break condition 1,2,3,4 can be set. Table 2.3 lists the items that can be specified.

### Table 2.3 Hardware Break Condition Specification Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address bus condition</td>
<td>Breaks when the MCU address bus value matches the specified value. It is possible to select whether a break is generated before or after prefetched address execution. When [User mask] is selected, a value to be masked '*' can be set. For masked bits, the condition is satisfied for any values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data bus condition</td>
<td>Breaks when the MCU data bus value matches the specified value. Byte, word, or longword can be specified as the access data size. When [User mask] is selected, a value to be masked '*' can be set. For masked bits, the condition is satisfied for any values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus master condition</td>
<td>Breaks when the values of DATA, DTC, and DMA cycles match the specified values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read or write condition</td>
<td>Breaks in the read or write cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution count condition</td>
<td>The condition specified with Break condition 1 breaks after the execution count condition specified here has been satisfied.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.4 lists the combinations of conditions that can be set in the [Break condition] dialog box.

### Table 2.4 Conditions Set in [Break condition] Dialog Box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialog Box</th>
<th>Address Bus Condition</th>
<th>Data Condition</th>
<th>Bus Master Condition</th>
<th>Read or Write Condition</th>
<th>Execution Count Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Break condition 1]</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Break condition 2]</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Break condition 3]</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Break condition 4]</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: O: Can be set by checking the radio button in the dialog box.

Table 2.5 lists the combinations of conditions that can be set by the BREAKCONDITION_SET command.

### Table 2.5 Conditions Set by BREAKCONDITION_SET Command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Address Bus Condition (option &lt;addropt&gt;)</th>
<th>Data Condition (option &lt;dataopt&gt;)</th>
<th>Bus Master Condition (option &lt;accessopt&gt;)</th>
<th>Read or Write Condition (option &lt;r/wopt&gt;)</th>
<th>Execution Count Condition (option &lt;countopt&gt;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Break condition 1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break condition 2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break condition 3</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break condition 4</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: O: Can be set by the BREAKCONDITION_SET command.
Notes on Setting the Break Condition:

1. When [Step In], [Step Over], or [Step Out] is selected, the settings of Break condition are disabled.
2. The settings of Break condition are disabled when an instruction to which a BREAKPOINT has been set is executed.
3. When step over function is used, the settings of BREAKPOINT and Break condition are disabled.
4. When [Go To Cursor] is selected, the settings of Break condition channel 4 are disabled.

2.2.3 Notes on Setting the [Breakpoint] Dialog Box

1. When an odd address is set, the address is rounded down to an even address.
2. A BREAKPOINT is accomplished by replacing instructions. Accordingly, it can be set only to the flash memory or the RAM area. However, a BREAKPOINT cannot be set to the following addresses:
   3. An area other than flash memory or RAM
   4. An area occupied by the emulator program
   5. During step execution, a BREAKPOINT is disabled.
   6. A condition set at Break condition is disabled immediately after starting execution when an instruction at a BREAKPOINT is executed. A break does not occur even if a condition of Break condition is satisfied immediately after starting the execution.
   7. When execution resumes from the breakpoint address after the program execution stops at the BREAKPOINT, single-step execution is performed at the address before execution resumes. Therefore, realtime operation cannot be performed.
   8. Settings of BREAKPOINT and Break condition are invalid while the STEP OVER function is being used.
   9. When a BREAKPOINT is set in the external flash memory area, the emulator executes the programs for initializing, programming, and erasing the flash memory (hereafter referred to as an initialization module, a write module, and an erase module, respectively *) to reprogram the external flash memory. Accordingly, the operation of the user program will differ when it is reexecuted after a break occurs.

Note: Prepare initialization, write, and erase modules that are suitable for the external flash memory being used.
2.2.4 Sequential Break Function

The user program is halted when conditions of the Break condition for channels 2 to 4 are matched. This function can be set in the [Emulation mode] drop-down list box of the [Configuration] dialog box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sequential Break condition 2-1</td>
<td>Halts a program when a condition is satisfied in the order of Break condition 2, 1. Break condition 1, 2 must be set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequential Break condition 3-2-1</td>
<td>Halts a program when a condition is satisfied in the order of Break condition 3, 2, 1. Break condition 1, 2, 3 must be set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequential Break condition 4-3-2-1</td>
<td>Halts a program when a condition is satisfied in the order of Break condition 4, 3, 2, 1. Break condition 1, 2, 3, 4 must be set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: When Sequential Break condition 4-3-2-1 is set, [Go To Cursor] is not available.

2.2.5 Note on Using the JTAG Clock (TCK)

When the JTAG clock (TCK) is used, set the frequency to lower than that of the system clock.

2.2.6 Trace Function

The emulator uses the eight-branch-instruction trace function in the MCU, and acquires a trace by operating the user program in realtime. The branch-instruction trace function displays the branch-source address, the mnemonic, and the operand.
2.2.7 Parallel Transfer

(1) This emulator supports memory accesses during user program execution using a H-UDI parallel transfer. To enable the H-UDI parallel transfer, select [Enable] for [Parallel] in the [Configuration] dialog box.

![Configuration Dialog Box](image)

**Figure 2.3 [Configuration] Dialog Box**

[Parallel] group box: Selects the setting on memory accesses during user program execution.

**Table 2.7 [Parallel] Group Box**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disable</td>
<td>Uses no emulator debugging function (H-UDI parallel transfer) to access memory. A short break occurs. (initial value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>Uses the emulator debugging function (H-UDI parallel transfer) to access memory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) Limitations on the Conflict Conditions of Parallel Transfer Enabled

Memory access by parallel transfer will be limited in the following conflict conditions.

— During software standby, a recovery with the [STOP] button will cause a malfunction of parallel transfer (a timeout error will occur). A recovery should be operated by the user reset.

— If the memory access is performed by a parallel transfer when the user reset is input or watchdog timer (WDT) is reset, a malfunction of parallel transfer will occur (a write-disabled or indefinite value will be read).

— If the emulation mode is switched when the user reset is input or watchdog timer (WDT) is reset, a malfunction of parallel transfer will occur (a timeout error will occur).

(3) Access Size of Parallel Transfer

— During parallel transfer, when memory is accessed by the address except at the boundary of words or longwords, it is compensated to the boundary of access size.
2.2.8 Debugging in the External Flash Memory

This emulator supports debugging in the external flash memory, which is the function to allow
downloading of programs to the external flash memory area. Settings for the external flash
memory should be made in the [External Flash memory setting] dialog box opened at initiation of
the emulator. To display the [External Flash memory setting] dialog box, check [Use External
Flash memory setting] in the [Select Emulator mode] dialog box. Debugging function equivalent
to that in the H8SX E10A-USB system becomes available in the external flash memory area by
specifying the initialization, write, or erase module* and filling information on the external flash
memory. Settings made in the [External Flash memory setting] dialog box are retained. Next time
this dialog box is launched, the previous settings are displayed. Clicking the [Save] button saves
the contents that have been set. The file to be saved (*.EFF: external flash memory data setting
file) is loaded by clicking the [Browse…] button for [Select External Flash setting file]. When the
file has been set, it is registered as the history (recent 10 files) in the combo box and selected to be
loaded. Up to 1024 blocks can be specified for the external flash memory via the [External Flash
memory setting] dialog box of the emulator. The maximum size allowed between the start address
and the end address of the external flash memory is 16 Mbytes. Since this function forcibly
changes the device settings in the emulator when the initialization, write, or erase module is
called, the emulator operates differently with the contents of the user program. To verify the
operation of the user program, disable the [Use External Flash memory] check box and activate
the emulator.

Notes:
1. Prepare initialization, write, and erase modules that are suitable for the external flash
memory being used.
2. Debugging in the external flash memory is available for data flash (EEPROM) in this
emulator.
3. Make settings in accord with the region of memory on the individual device.

Table 2.8 lists the items contained in the [External Flash memory setting] dialog box.
Figure 2.4  [External Flash memory setting] Dialog Box
### Table 2.8 Items in [External Flash memory setting] Dialog Box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Select External Flash setting file</td>
<td>Specify the data file (*.EFF) for setting the external flash memory. If not specified, select the setting of [recent setting data] (data previously changed) in the combo box. To make a new setting, select [initialize] and input data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Use External Flash memory</td>
<td>Enable or disable use of the external flash memory debugging function. Checked: Enabled Not checked: Disabled (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Erasing External Flash memory at Link up</td>
<td>Select whether or not to erase the contents of the flash memory at initiation of the emulator. Checked: Erases the contents of the flash memory at initiation of the emulator. Not checked: Reads the contents of the flash memory at initiation of the emulator (default).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>File name</td>
<td>Specify the file of initialization, write, and erase modules. A program file must be specified for programming the flash memory. Prepare a file suitable for the flash memory being used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Module offset address</td>
<td>Specify the top address by an offset where the initialization, write, erasing modules are to be expanded. (Initial value is H'0). If not specified, disable offset. Checked: Enables offset. Not checked: Disables offset (default). (If the address exceeds H'FFFFFFFF, it will become H'0.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Module top address</td>
<td>Specify the top address where the initialization, write, and erase modules are to be expanded. (The 4-kbyte address areas starting from that address are saved by the emulator; it is possible to expand the initialization, write, and erase modules without affecting on the user program.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Initialize module address</td>
<td>Entry address of the initialization module The initialization module is used to set the device that is required for accessing the external flash memory. If not specified, disable entry. Checked: Enables entry. Not checked: Disables entry (default).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Erasing module address</td>
<td>Entry address of the erase module</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.8 Items in [External Flash memory setting] Dialog Box (cont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Writing module address</td>
<td>Entry address of the write module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Access size</td>
<td>Select the unit of accesses for transfer of the programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8bits(Byte): Bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16bits(Word): Words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32bits(Long): Longwords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Top address</td>
<td>Top address of the flash memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>End address</td>
<td>End address of the flash memory*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bus width</td>
<td>Select the unit of accesses to the flash memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8bits(Byte): Bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16bits(Word): Words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32bits(Long): Longwords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Erasing time</td>
<td>Waiting time for erasure (in seconds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Specification of a decimal or hexadecimal value is recommended.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Block count</td>
<td>Number of blocks in the flash memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Specification of a decimal or hexadecimal value is recommended. Up to 1024 blocks can be specified.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Top address of block</td>
<td>Define the start addresses of all blocks. If the flash memory has D'10 blocks, the definition will be as shown below. Press the Return key between the definitions for each of the blocks. Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H'0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H'1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H'2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H'3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H'4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H'5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H'6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H'7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H'8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H'9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Use for writing a text. Contents of data that has been set can be entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If not specified, setting is not needed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Make settings in accord with the region of memory on the individual device.
### 2.2.9 Interface with Initialization, Write, and Erase Modules and Emulator Firmware

The initialization, write, and erase modules must be branched from the firmware when the emulator is initiated and the external flash memory is written or read.

Note: The modules are not called if the external flash memory data is not updated.

To branch from the emulator firmware to the initialization, write, and erase modules, or to return from the initialization, write, and erase modules to the emulator firmware, the following conditions must be observed:

- The size of each initialization, write, or erase module must be consecutive 4 kbytes or less (including work areas and stack areas).
- Save and return all the general register values and control register values before and after calling the initialization, write, or erase module.
- Return the initialization, write, or erase module to the calling source after processing.
- The initialization, write, and erase modules must be Motorola S-type files.
- For the write module, write data ER1(L) to address ER0(L) and store the top address of flash memory ER2(L) then the result in ER0(L).
- For the erase module, erase the block of address ER0(L) and store the top address of flash memory ER1(L) then the result in ER0(L).
- Set the write size of the write module as described in No. 13 ‘Bus width’ in table 2.8 (byte, word, or longword).
- The initialization module is used to set the device that is required for accessing the external flash memory. Store the result in ER0(L).

The module interface must be as follows to correctly pass the information that is required for accessing flash memory.
### Table 2.9 Module Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Write module</td>
<td>ER0(L): Write address, ER1(L): Write data, ER2(L): Top address of the</td>
<td>ER0(L): Result (OK = 0, NG ≠ 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flash memory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erase module</td>
<td>ER0(L): Address of the block to be erased, ER1(L): Top address of the</td>
<td>ER0(L): Result (OK = 0, NG ≠ 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flash memory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initialization module</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ER0(L): Result (OK = 0, NG ≠ 0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. The (L) means the longword size.
2. The initialization module is not always set.
2.2.10 Performance Analysis

(1) Measuring Performance
Use the performance analysis function to measure the performance of programs. The performance analysis function does not affect the realtime operation because it uses an on-chip performance-measurement circuit to measure the performance in a specified range.

To open the [Performance Analysis] window, start by selecting [View -> Performance -> Performance Analysis] or clicking on the [PA] toolbar button ( ). The [Select Performance Analysis Type] dialog box appears.

![Select Performance Analysis Type Dialog Box](image)

Click on the [OK] button to open the [Performance Analysis] window.

![Performance Analysis Window](image)
Performance-measurement settings should be made in the [Performance Analysis] dialog box.

![Performance Analysis Dialog Box](image)

**Figure 2.7 [Performance Analysis] Dialog Box**

The [Performance Analysis] dialog box contains the following items.

[Channel 1] group box: Settings on PA1

- **[Don't care] checkbox**
  - Selected: Performance measurement will not be performed on PA1.
  - Not selected: Performance measurement will be performed on PA1.
  - PA1 is for measuring the number of execution cycles in the entire program.
[Channel 2] group box: Settings on PA2

[Don't care] checkbox
- Selected: Performance measurement will not be performed on PA2.
- Not selected: Performance measurement will be performed on PA2.
PA2 is for measuring the number of execution cycles between two points.


[Trigger to start] button Clicking on this button opens a [Break condition] dialog box for the condition to start measurement.

[Trigger to stop] button Clicking on this button opens a [Break condition] dialog box for the condition to stop measurement.

[Rate] group box: Form of the measurement results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA1/PA2</td>
<td>Rate of PA1 to PA2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA2/PA1</td>
<td>Rate of PA2 to PA1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) Measurement Results

The [Performance Analysis] window shows the number of execution cycles measured during execution of the program. The results of measurement are cumulative. To clear them, display the popup menu by right-clicking on the [Performance Analysis] window, then select "Clear Data", "Clear All Data" or one of the following icons: \( \text{Clear} \) or \( \text{Clear All} \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA1</td>
<td>0000010D4C7C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA2</td>
<td>00000021550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2.8 [Performance Analysis] Window (Results)

PA1: Result on performance channel 1 represented as a 12-digit hexadecimal value

PA2: Result on performance channel 2 represented as a 12-digit hexadecimal value

Note: When the performance counter has overflowed, an asterisk (*) is displayed on the left to the value.
(3) Rate of Measurement Results
   Right-click on the [Performance Measurement] window and select [Properties] from the popup menu, or click on the corresponding icon ( ) to check the rate of measurement results on PA1 and PA2.

![Rate of Measurement Results]

Figure 2.9 Rate of Measurement Results

(4) Other
   - On PA1, several cycles are added to the count when stepping is performed or the program ends. So tolerances will be included in the measurement result.
   - When PA2 has been selected but BC1 and BC2 are disabled, the program will not be executed.
H8S, H8SX Family E10A-USB Emulator
Additional Document for User’s Manual
Supplementary Information on Using the H8SX/1725F, H8SX/1725SF, and H8SX/1727SF