

Thank you for using the RL78/L12 simulator.

This document describes restrictions on and points for caution regarding the simulator.

Read this document before using the product.

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Chapter 1. Target Devices and Supported Simulation Functions

The RL78/L12 simulator supports the following target devices.

Device group	Device name
RL78/L12	R5F10RBC
	R5F10RFC
	R5F10RGC
	R5F10RJC
	R5F10RLC
	R5F10RBA
	R5F10RFA
	R5F10RGA
	R5F10RJA
	R5F10RLA
	R5F10RB8
	R5F10RF8
	R5F10RG8
	R5F10RJ8

The RL78/L12 simulator is capable of simulating the following items along with CPU instructions.

- Peripheral modules such as timers, the serial array unit, and the serial interface
- Virtual target board (simulation via the [I/O panel] window)
- MCU pin signal waveforms (simulation via the [Timing chart] window)
- Current drawn

Chapter 2. Points for Caution

This section lists points for caution on using the RL78/L12 simulator. These points for caution are in the following two categories.

- Differences in behavior between the target device and the simulator due to simulator specifications
- Usage of simulation functions (operations in and configuration of the GUI windows)

2.1 Differences in behavior between the target device and the simulator

2.1.1 Peripheral functions not supported by the simulator

The simulator is not capable of simulating the following peripheral functions of the target device.

- Regulator
- Power-on-reset circuit
- Voltage detector
- Flash self-programming

2.1.2 Peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR)

The peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR) can be manipulated through the program or by debugger operations to re-assign specific multiplexed pin functions to alternative port pins in the same way as on the actual device.

After re-assigning a given pin function through the PIOR, be sure to select the name of the port pin you are currently using in the [Select Pin] dialog box of the simulator GUI.

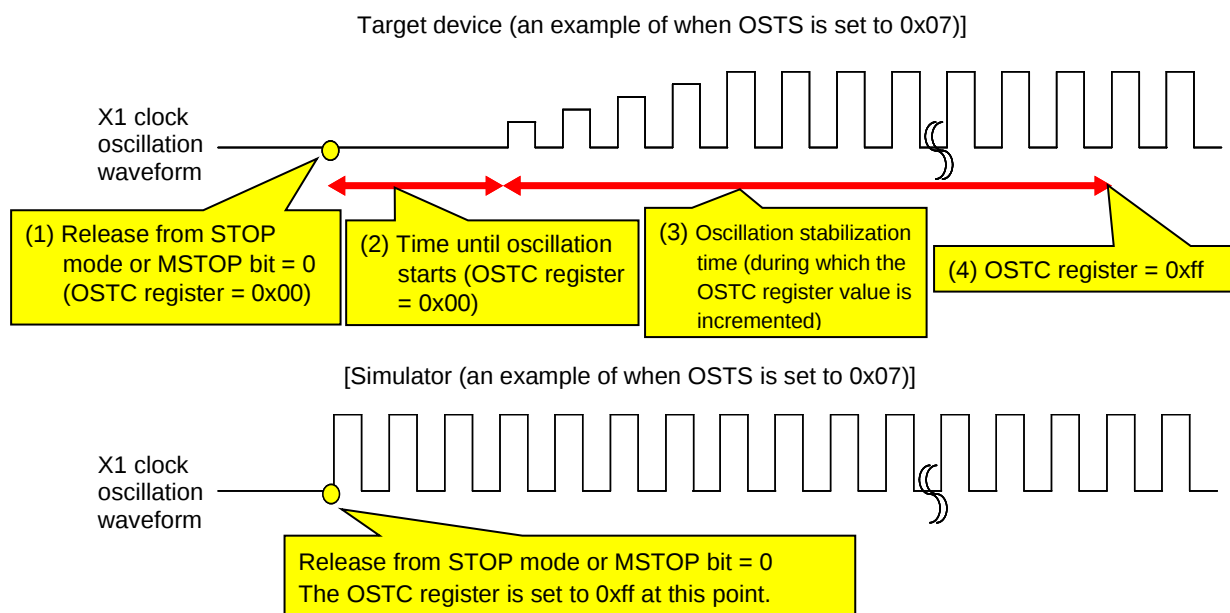
2.1.3 Oscillation stabilization time for the clock generator

Since the simulator does not simulate the clock oscillator oscillation stabilization time, stabilization always takes no time. When the oscillation is started, the OSTC register is set to one of the following values (i.e. not incremented).

OSTS Setting	OSTC Value
0x0 : $2^8/f_x$	0x80
0x1 : $2^9/f_x$	0xc0
0x2 : $2^{10}/f_x$	0xe0
0x3 : $2^{11}/f_x$	0xf0
0x4 : $2^{13}/f_x$	0xf8
0x5 : $2^{15}/f_x$	0xfc
0x6 : $2^{17}/f_x$	0xfe
0x7 : $2^{18}/f_x$	0xff

The following figure illustrates this operation.

In the target device, oscillation by the X1 clock starts after operation has passed through states (1) to (4). In the simulator, states (1) through (4) are skipped and oscillation instantly starts.



Therefore, pay attention to the code that waits for oscillation stabilization.

There is no problem if a program is created under the condition that execution proceeds after the oscillation stabilization wait period when the OSTC register value becomes the maximum value, or when the OSTC register value exceeds the specified value, but if a program is created under the condition that execution proceeds after the oscillation stabilization wait period when the OSTC register value becomes a value other than the maximum value, execution will enter an endless loop.

The following shows examples of code that causes and does not cause problems.

The examples are when the OSTC is set to 0x07.

Correct code example (1)

```
while(OSTC != 0xff)
{
NOP();/* wait */
}
```

Correct code example (2)

```
while(OSTC <= 0xf0)
{
NOP();/* wait */
}
```

Example of code that may cause problems

```
while(OSTC != 0xf0)
{
NOP();/* wait */
}
```

2.1.4 SFRs (AMPH, AMPHS0, AMPHS1, and HIOTRM) in the clock generator

The following SFRs which belong to the clock generator are not simulated. Although read/write access for each register can proceed normally, the operation does not change even if the value is changed.

- Bits 0, 1 and 2 (AMPH, AMPHS0 and AMPHS1) of the clock operating mode control register (CMC)
- High-speed internal oscillator trimming register (HIOTRM)

2.1.5 Operating clock of the timer array unit

Do not specify an operating clock that runs at or below 233 Hz. If the operating clock for the timer array unit runs at or below 233 Hz, then the timer array unit will not work properly (it will behave as if operating with a clock that is faster than the one selected).

2.1.6 Noise filter of the timer array unit

Although the target device's timer array unit has a function to turn the noise filters on and off in order to reduce noise from the timer input pins, the simulator does not simulate this function since there is no noise in the simulator's signals. That is, whether filtering is on or off makes no difference to the behavior.

2.1.7 1-Hz pin output of the real-time counter

If the waveform of the RTC1HZ pin is checked in the [Timing chart] window to use the 1-Hz pin output of the real-time counter, the output waveform frequency becomes 32.768 KHz or 15 KHz.

In this case, proceed on the assumption that 1 Hz output is being produced without problems.

2.1.8 Interval interrupts generated by the watchdog timer

The timing of the generation of interval interrupts by the watchdog timer differs between the target device and the simulator.

[Target device]

When $75\% + 1/2f_{IL}$ of overflow time is reached

[Simulator]

When 75% of overflow time is reached

2.1.9 Operating clock of the serial array unit

Do not specify an operating clock that is 233 Hz or lower. If the operating clock of the serial array unit is 233 Hz or lower, then the serial array unit will not operate correctly (it will behave as if operating via a clock that is faster than the one selected).

2.1.10 Noise filter of the serial array unit

Although the target device's serial array unit has a function to turn the noise filter on and off in order to reduce noise on the input pin, the simulator does not simulate this function since there is no noise in the simulator's signals. That is, whether filtering is on or off makes no difference to the behavior.

2.1.11 SDRmn registers of the serial array unit

The value read from the serial data registers (SDRmn) during serial operation differs between the target device and the simulator.

[Target device]

0 is read.

[Simulator]

The value at the time of starting serial operation is read.

2.1.12 IICA serial interface

IICA supports pin waveform generation and the communications through the [Serial] window. The following functions are not supported.

- Digital filter
- Arbitration
- Detection of transmission errors
- Communication reservation

2.1.13 Reset

The behavior differs as follows if a reset signal is input from the RESET pin.

[Target device]

The MCU is reset when the RESET pin goes low. Release from the reset state proceeds when the RESET pin goes high.

[Simulator]

The MCU is not reset when the RESET pin goes low. The simulator is reset momentarily and then released when the RESET pin goes high.

2.1.14 Reset control flag register (RESF)

The simulator only supports the WDTRF bit of the reset control flag register (RESF).

The simulator is not capable of simulating the operations of the other bits (TRAP, RPERF, IAWRF, and LVIRF). Only the default values of these bits are indicated.

2.1.15 A/D converter

When no voltage is being applied to the VDD or AVREFP pin, the default reference voltage of the A/D converter is 5.0 V.

To change the reference voltage, input the desired voltage values for VDD and AVREFP via the [Signal Data Editor] window.

The temperature sensor output voltage is always 1.05 V.

2.1.16 Clock output/buzzer output controller

When f_{MAIN} is selected as an output clock, the [Timing chart] window does not show the clock waveform of the PCLBUZn signal.

When $f_{\text{MAIN}}/2$ or a slower signal is selected as an output clock, the [Timing chart] window shows the clock waveform.

2.1.17 Executing illegal instructions

If an illegal instruction (instruction code: 0xFF) is executed, the target device will be reset, but the simulator will go into an endless loop (the illegal instruction will be executed repeatedly).

2.1.18 DMA controller

The transfer rates of the target device and simulator differ as follows when simulating the DMA controller.

[Target device]

- Completing one DMA transfer takes two clock cycles. The CPU waits during this period.
- In cases of contention with DMA transfer on another channel, one of the DMA transfers will be placed on hold until the other DMA transfer has been completed.

[Simulator]

- Completing one DMA transfer takes zero clock cycles. For this reason, the CPU does not wait.
- Even with contention, transfer on all DMA channels will proceed simultaneously.

2.1.19 LCD controller/driver

The simulator does not support simulation of the following items.

- LCD driver waveforms (waveforms A and B)
- LCD driver voltage generator (external resistance division, internal voltage boosting, and capacitive splitting)
- Biasing methods for LCD panels
- Output waveforms of common and segment signals

Even when no voltage is applied to the VDD pin, the simulator behaves as if 5 V is being applied to the VDD pin. If you wish to avoid this behavior, input a desired voltage value via the [Signal Data Editor] window.

2.1.20 ISCLCD register in the LCD controller/driver

The simulator does not support the functions of the ISCVL3 and ISCCAP bits (to control input through Schmitt trigger buffers) of the LCD input switch control register (ISCLCD).

2.1.21 Registers PFSEG0 to PFSEG4 in the LCD controller/driver

The behavior of the PFSEGxx bits (xx = 04 to 46) of LCD port function registers 0 to 4 (PFSEG0 to PFSEG4) being 1 differs between the target device and the simulator.

[Target device]

The pin is used as a segment output pin.

[Simulator]

The pin is used as a segment output or port pin.

2.1.22 Setting the segment signal output pin in the LCD controller/driver

When the pin is used as the segment signal output pin, registers controlling port function (PUxx, POM1, PIM1, PMCxx, PMxx, Pxx registers) must be set according to usage of the segment signal output pin in the target device.

In the simulator, without any settings registers controlling port function (PUxx, POM1, PIM1, PMCxx, PMxx, Pxx registers), the pin works as the segment signal output pin and the port operates according to the setting registers controlling port function (PUxx, POM1, PIM1, PMCxx, PMxx, Pxx registers).

2.2 Usage of simulation functions

2.2.1 Simulation of current drawn

The following notes apply to the function of measuring current.

- The current is calculated roughly as that drawn by the MCU alone based on the typical values (TYP.) for the actual devices. Note that the current values other than for the MCU are not included.
- The number of change points of measurable current is 200,000. The program stops when the number exceeds 200,000.

2.2.2 Simulation speed

The simulation speed of RL78/L12 simulator depends on the number of operating peripheral functions.

If many peripheral functions are operating, the simulation speed becomes from several to ten times slower than the actual device. ^{Note}

With the use of only a few, or even no peripheral functions, the simulation speed may become faster than the actual device.

Note: The measurement environment for simulation speed is as follows.

CPU: 3.20 GHz (Quad-Core); memory: 8 Gbytes; OS: Windows10 64-bit edition

2.2.3 Pin waveforms in the [Timing chart] window

The maximum length of a pin waveform is 4096 signal-level changing points. After reaching this maximum length, the data will be overwritten from the oldest value. If this length is not sufficient, use the following methods.

- Reduce the number of registered pins
- Stop the user program at the place where you want to confirm the waveform by using a breakpoint

2.2.4 Controlling windows

The following keyboard operations are not available in the simulator windows ([Signal Data Editor], [I/O panel], and [Serial]).

- Navigation via tab or arrow keys (←, ↑, →, ↓)
- Deletion via the Del or Backspace keys
- Cut & paste and other operations via the Ctrl + C, V, X, A, or Z keys.

Perform the above operations as follows.

- Navigation: Navigate by using the mouse.
- Deletion: Right-click and perform the action from the context menu.
- Cut & paste, etc.: Right-click and perform the action from the context menu.

2.2.5 Closing the [Simulator GUI] window

The [Simulator GUI] window can only be closed by disconnecting from the debugging tool, or by closing CS+ in proper manner. The ☐ button cannot be used.

Additionally, although it appears that the ☐ button can be pressed if Aero is enabled in Windows, pressing this button will not close the [Simulator GUI] window.

2.2.6 Disconnecting the debug tool

CS+ may be closed if the debugging tool is disconnected while any of the following dialog boxes is open from the [Simulator GUI] window. Be sure that the following dialog boxes have been closed before disconnecting the simulator.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| •Save As | •Message (e.g. Error) |
| •Open | •Parts Button Properties |
| •New | •Analog Button Properties |
| •Color | •Parts Key Properties |
| •Font | •Parts Level Gauge Properties |
| •Customize | •Parts Led Properties |
| •Loop | •Parts Segment LED Properties |
| •Select Pin | •Parts Matrix Led Properties |
| •Search Data | •Parts Buzzer Properties |
| •Format (UART) | •Pull up / Pull down |
| •Format (CSI) | •Entry Bitmap |
| •Format (IIC) | •Object Properties |

2.2.7 [Serial] window

When using the [Serial] window as the data receiver for IICA, only ACK can be generated after receiving the data. NACK cannot be generated.

Chapter 3. Restriction

This section lists a restriction on using the RL78/L12 simulator.

3.1 Simulation of LCD displays

[Details] While the RL78/L12 simulator supports simulation of the LCD controller/driver, it does not provide a means to simulate an LCD display.

[Workaround] There is no workaround.

[Schedule for fixing the problem]

We will provide support for the simulation of LCD displays in the next and subsequent versions.

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(Rev.4.0-1 November 2017)

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