

## RL78/G10

R01AN4058EJ0100

Rev.1.00

## Security Alarm Using Shock Sensor

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Nov 30, 2017

### Introduction

This application note describes how to implement the security alarm using a shock sensor and a buzzer.

### Target Device

RL78/G10

When applying the sample program covered in this application note to another microcontroller, modify the program according to the specifications of the microcontroller and conduct an extensive evaluation of the modified program.

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## 1. Specifications

When the power is turned on, the system causes the LED to blink for 10 seconds (in 50-ms period), and then to go off, and enters standby mode. If the shock sensor detects any vibration, the system causes the LED to blink (in 500-ms period) and sound the buzzer simultaneously. After 20 seconds after buzzer, the system turns off the LED, and enters standby mode again.

Figure 1.1 shows the outline of the system configuration.

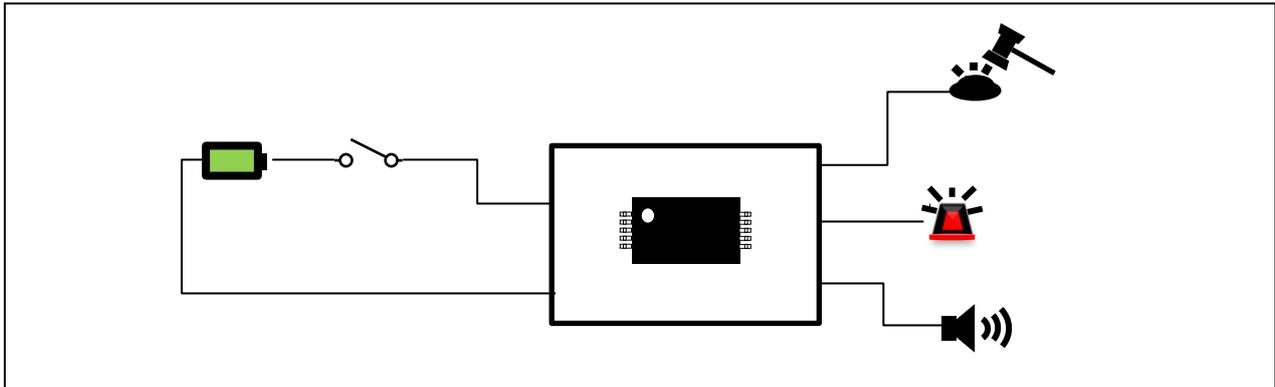


Figure 1.1 the system configuration

### 1.1 Shock Sensor

The sample program covered in this application note uses the shock sensor, which outputs the impulse voltage. The shock sensor outputs the voltage in proportion to the impulse value. If an excessive shock is applied to the shock sensor, the shock sensor may apply an excessive voltage to the microcontroller, which may ruin the microcontroller. When actually preparing the circuit, the circuit should be designed so that the electrical characteristics are satisfied.

## 2. Operation Check Conditions

The sample code contained in this application note has been checked under the conditions listed in the table below.

**Table 2.1 Operation Check Conditions**

Item	Description
Microcontroller used	RL78/G10 (R5F10Y16ASP)
Operating frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-speed on-chip oscillator (HOCO) clock: 5 MHz</li> <li>CPU/peripheral hardware clock: 5 MHz</li> </ul>
Operating voltage	4.5 V (can run on a voltage range of 2.7 V to 5.5 V.) SPOR operation: 2.16 V at fall, 2.11 V at rise
Integrated development environment (CS+)	CS+ for CC V5.00.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
C compiler (CS+)	CC-RL V1.04.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
Integrated development environment (e <sup>2</sup> studio)	e <sup>2</sup> studio V5.1.0.022 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
C compiler (e <sup>2</sup> studio)	CC-RL V1.04.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.

## 3. Related Application Note

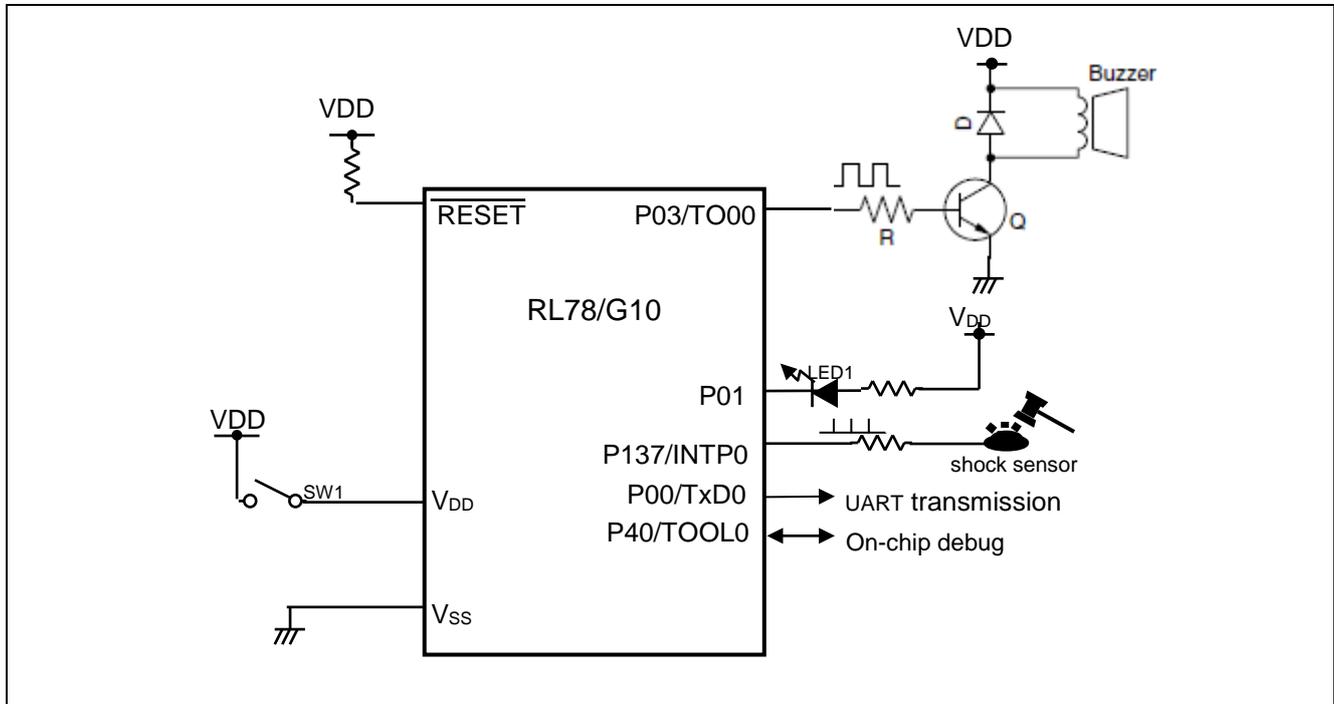
The application note that is related to this application note is listed below for reference.

RL78/G10 Initialization (R01AN2668E) Application Note

## 4. Hardware Descriptions

### 4.1 Hardware Configuration

Figure 4.1 shows an example of the hardware configuration used for this application.



**Figure 4.1** the hardware configuration used for this application

Notes: 1. The above figure is a simplified circuit image for showing the outline of the connections. The actual circuit should be designed so that the pins are handled appropriately and that the electrical characteristics are satisfied (input-only ports should be each connected to  $V_{DD}$  or  $V_{SS}$  via a resistor).

2. VDD must be equal to or greater than the reset release voltage ( $V_{SPOR}$ ) specified with SPOR.

### 4.2 List of Pins Used

Table 4.1 lists the pins used and their functions.

**Table 4.1 Pins Used and Their Functions**

Pin Name	I/O	Description
P00/TxD0	Output	UART transmission port
P01	Output	LED control port
P03/TO00	Output	Buzzer drive port
P137/INTP0	Input	Shock sensor input port
P40/TOOL0	I/O	For on-chip debugging
P125/RESET	Input	Reset port

## 5. Software Descriptions

### 5.1 Operation Summary

With the sample program covered in this application note, the timer array unit channel 0 is used to control the LED blinking period. The lower 8-bit timer of the timer array unit channel 1 is also used to provide the square waveform having a 50% duty cycle for the buzzer output. In addition, serial array unit 0 is used to perform UART communication (transmission).

### 5.2 List of Option Byte Settings

Table 5.1 shows the option byte settings.

**Table 5.1 Option Byte Settings**

Address	Setting	Description
000C0H	11101111B	Disables the watchdog timer. (Stops counting after the release from the reset state.)
000C1H	11111111B	SPOR detection voltage: 2.16 V at fall; 2.11 V at rise
000C2H	11111011B	HOCO: 5 MHz
000C3H	10000101B	Enables the on-chip debugger.

### 5.3 List of Variables

Table 5.2 lists the global variables.

**Table 5.2 Global Variables**

Type	Variable Name	Contents	Function Used
unsigned short	g_1ms_Blink	LED blinking flag	main()
unsigned short	g_flag_Intp	External interrupt flag	main()
unsigned char	g_date_Fre[]	Buzzer frequency	main()
unsigned short	g_flag_Buzzer	Buzzer flag	R_TAU0_Buzzer()

### 5.4 List of Functions (Subroutines)

Table 5.3 lists the functions (subroutines).

**Table 5.3 List of Functions (Subroutines)**

Function (Subroutine) Name	Outline
R_TAU0_Ch0Start	Starts count operation of the timer array unit channel 0.
R_TAU0_Ch0Stop	Stops count operation of the timer array unit channel 0.
R_TAU0_Ch1Low8bitStart	Starts count operation of the lower 8-bit timer of the timer array unit channel 1.
R_TAU0_Ch1Low8bitStop	Stops count operation of the lower 8-bit timer of the timer array unit channel 1.
R_TAU0_Buzzer	Outputs the timer array unit channel 0 to buzzer.
R_INTC0_Start	Enables interrupts.
R_INTC0_Stop	Disables interrupts.
R_UART0_Start	Starts UART transmission.
R_UART0_Stop	Stops UART transmission.

## 5.5 Function Specifications

This section gives the specifications of the functions used in the sample program.

[Function Name] R_TAU0_Ch0Start	
<b>Synopsis</b>	Starting count operation of the timer array unit channel 0.
<b>Header</b>	r_cg_tau.h
<b>Declaration</b>	void R_TAU0_Ch0Start(void)
<b>Explanation</b>	Starts count operation of the timer array unit channel 0.
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return value</b>	None
<b>Remarks</b>	None

[Function Name] R_TAU0_Ch0Stop	
<b>Synopsis</b>	Stopping count operation of the timer array unit channel 0.
<b>Header</b>	r_cg_tau.h
<b>Declaration</b>	void R_TAU0_Ch0Stop(void)
<b>Explanation</b>	Stops count operation of the timer array unit channel 0.
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return value</b>	None
<b>Remarks</b>	None

[Function Name] R_TAU0_Ch1Low8bitStart	
<b>Synopsis</b>	Starting count operation of the lower 8-bit timer of the timer array unit channel 1
<b>Header</b>	r_cg_tau.h
<b>Declaration</b>	void R_TAU0_Ch1Low8bitStart(void)
<b>Explanation</b>	Starts count operation of the lower 8-bit timer of the timer array unit channel 1.
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return value</b>	None
<b>Remarks</b>	None

[Function Name] R_TAU0_Ch1Low8bitStop	
<b>Synopsis</b>	Stopping count operation of the lower 8-bit timer of the timer array unit channel 1
<b>Header</b>	r_cg_tau.h
<b>Declaration</b>	void R_TAU0_Ch1Low8bitStop(void)
<b>Explanation</b>	Stops count operation of the lower 8-bit timer of the timer array unit channel 1.
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return value</b>	None
<b>Remarks</b>	None

[Function Name] R_TAU0_Buzzer	
<b>Synopsis</b>	Outputting the timer array unit channel 0 to buzzer
<b>Declaration</b>	r_cg_tau.h
<b>Explanation</b>	Outputs the timer array unit channel 0 to buzzer.
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return value</b>	None
<b>Remarks</b>	None

[Function Name] R_INTC0_Start	
<b>Synopsis</b>	Enabling external interrupts.
<b>Header</b>	r_cg_intp.h
<b>Declaration</b>	void R_INTC0_Start(void)
<b>Explanation</b>	Starts external interrupts.
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return value</b>	None
<b>Remarks</b>	None

[Function Name] R_INTC0_Stop	
<b>Synopsis</b>	Disabling external interrupts.
<b>Header</b>	r_cg_intp.h
<b>Declaration</b>	void R_INTC0_Stop(void)
<b>Explanation</b>	Disables external interrupts.
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return value</b>	None
<b>Remarks</b>	None

[Function Name] R_UART0_Start	
<b>Synopsis</b>	Starting UART transmission
<b>Header</b>	r_cg_sau.h
<b>Declaration</b>	void R_UART0_Start(void)
<b>Explanation</b>	Starts UART transmission.
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return value</b>	None
<b>Remarks</b>	None

[Function Name] R_UART0_Stop	
<b>Synopsis</b>	Stopping UART transmission
<b>Header</b>	r_cg_sau.h
<b>Declaration</b>	void R_UART0_Stop(void)
<b>Explanation</b>	Stops UART transmission.
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return value</b>	None
<b>Remarks</b>	None

[Function Name] main	
<b>Synopsis</b>	Main function
<b>Declaration</b>	—
<b>Explanation</b>	main processing function of the sample program
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return value</b>	None
<b>Remarks</b>	None

### 5.6 Flowcharts

Figure 5.1 shows an overall flow of the sample program described in this application note.

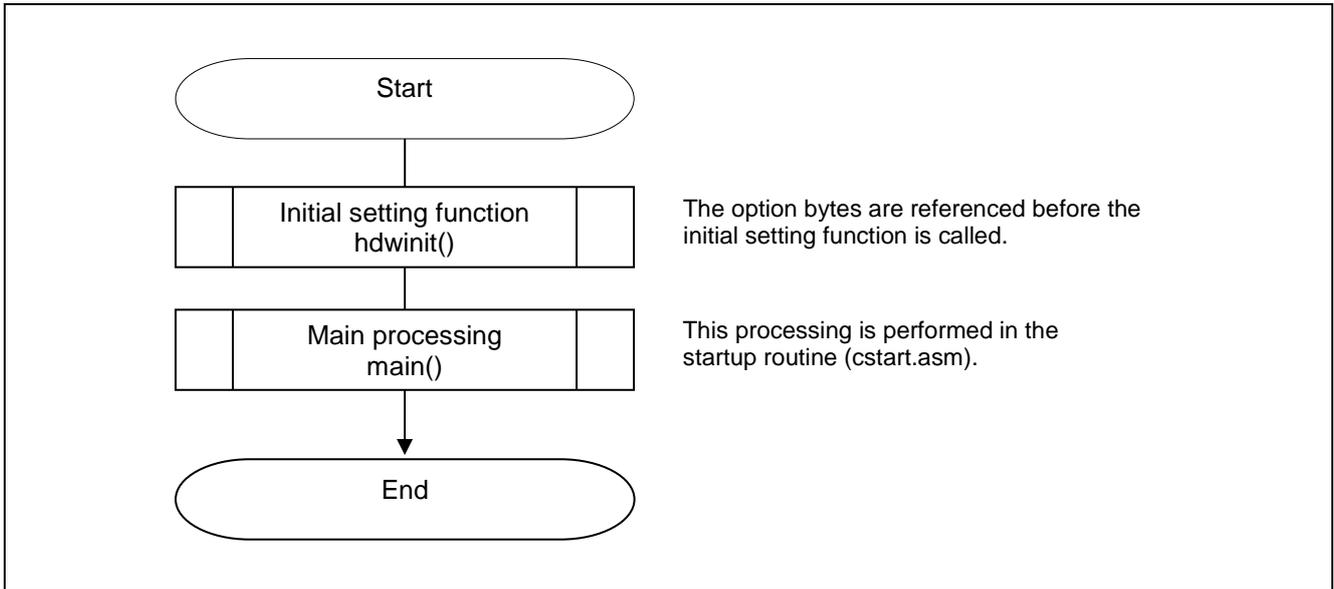


Figure 5.1 the hardware configuration used for this application

Note: The main processing is performed in the startup routine (cstart.asm etc.). Memory-related settings are made between the initial setting function and calling of the main processing function.

#### 5.6.1 Initial Setting Function

Figure 5.2 shows the flowchart of the initial setting function.

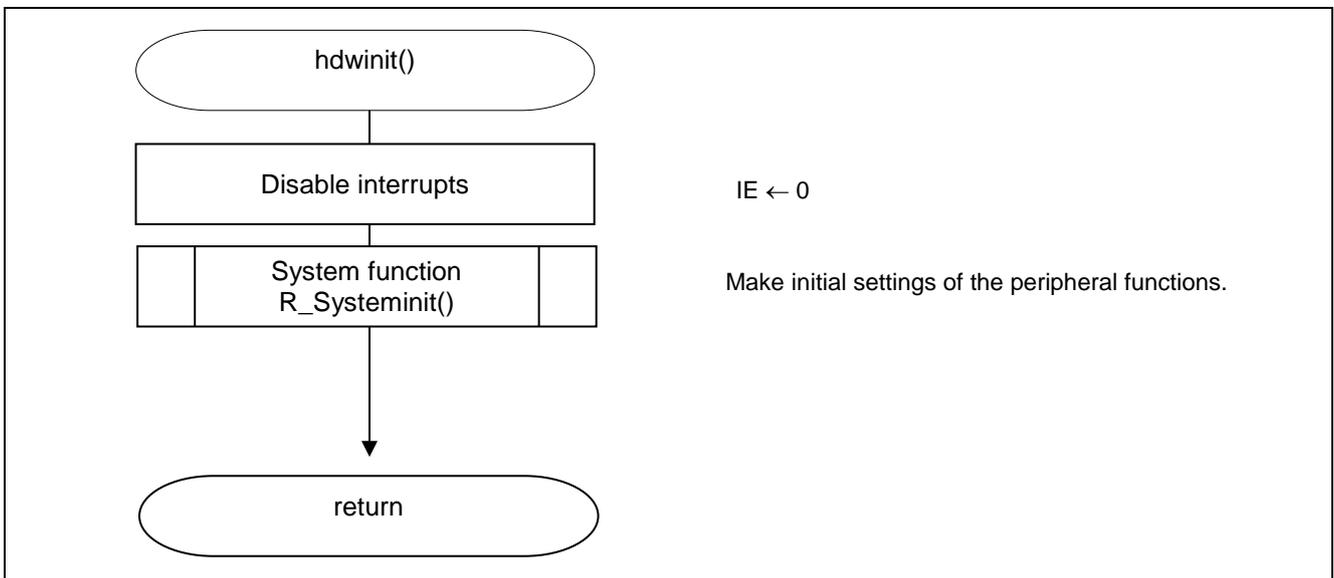


Figure 5.2 Initial Setting Function

### 5.6.2 System Function

Figure 5.3 shows the flowchart of the system function.

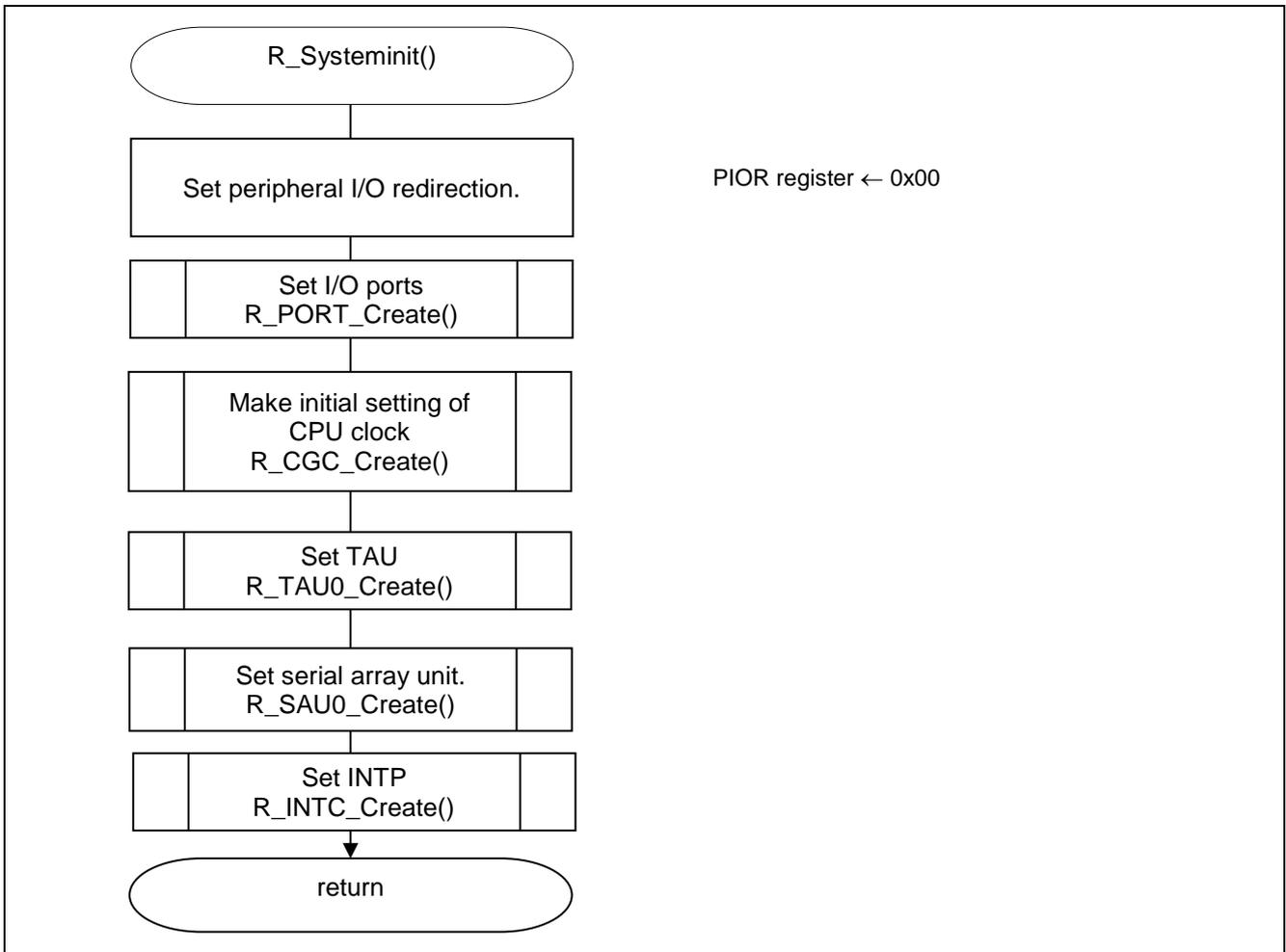


Figure 5.3 System Function

5.6.3 I/O Port Setup

Figure 5.4 shows the flowchart for setting up the I/O ports.

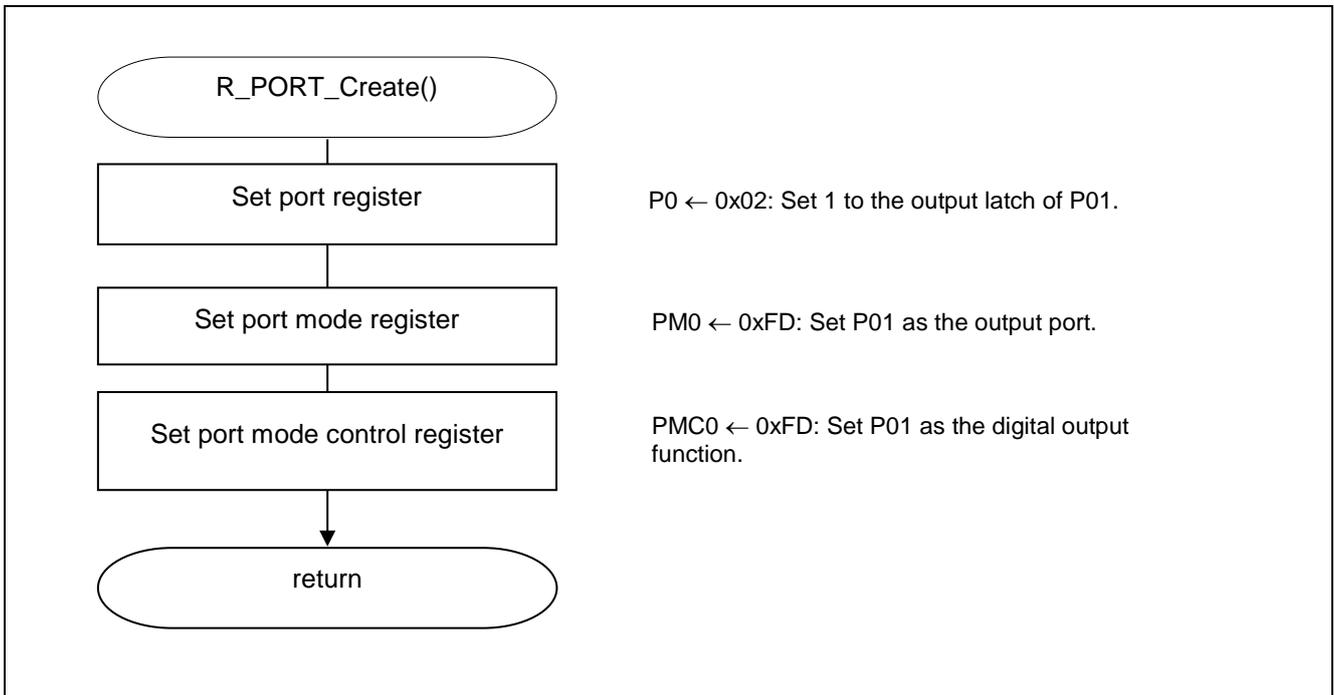


Figure 5.4 I/O Port Setup

- Notes:
1. For details on register setting when using the ports as the alternate functions of the peripheral functions, refer to the RL78/G10 User’s Manual: Hardware.
  2. Provide proper treatment for unused pins so that their electrical specifications are observed. Connect each of unused input-only ports to VDD or VSS via a separate resistor.

#### 5.6.4 CPU Clock Setup

Figure 5.5 shows the flowchart for setting up the CPU clock.

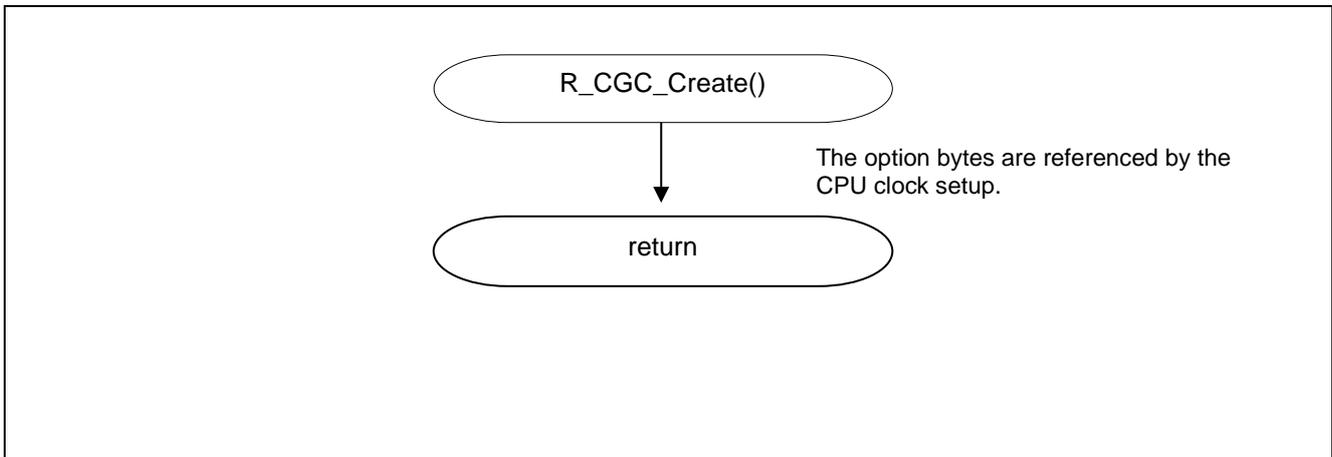


Figure 5.5 CPU Clock Setup

5.6.5 Timer Array Unit Setup

Figure 5.6 shows the flowchart for setting up the timer array unit.

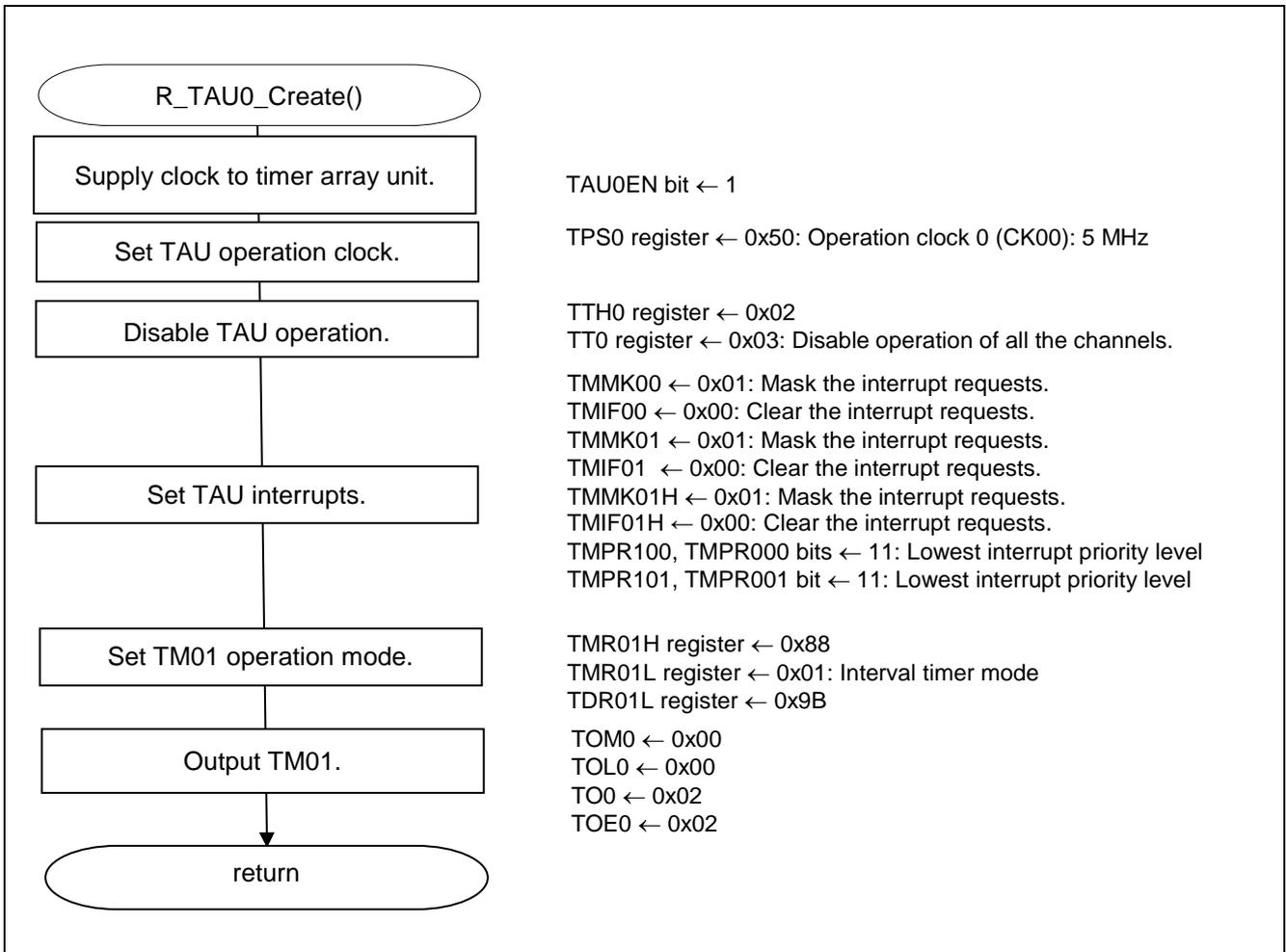


Figure 5.6 Timer Array Unit Channel1 Setup

Starting clock supply to the timer array unit 0

Peripheral enable register 0 (PER0)

Start supplying clock to the timer array unit 0.

Symbol: PER0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TMKAEN <sup>Note</sup>	CMPEN <sup>Note</sup>	ADCEN	IICA0EN <sup>Note</sup>	0	SAU0EN	0	TAU0EN
0	0	x	0	0	x	0	<b>1</b>

bit 0

<b>TAU0EN</b>	<b>Control of timer array unit 0 input clock supply</b>
0	Stops supply of input clock.
<b>1</b>	<b>Supplies input clock.</b>

Note: 16-pin products only.

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware.

Stop timer channel

Timer channel stop register 0 (TT0, TTH0(8-bit mode))

Select timer channel to stop operation.

Symbol : TTH0, TT0

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0	0	TTH03	0	TTH01	0	0	0	0	0	0	TT03	TT02	TT01	TT00
0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

bit n

<b>TT0n</b>	<b>Operation stop trigger of channel n (n=0 to 3)</b>
0	No trigger operation
<b>1</b>	<b>TE0n is cleared to 0, and counting operation is stopped</b>

## Configuring the timer clock frequency

Timer clock select register 0 (TPS0)

Select an operation clock for timer array unit 0.

Symbol: TPS0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PRS013	PRS012	PRS011	PRS010	PRS003	PRS002	PRS001	PRS000
<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Bits 3 to 0

PRS 003	PRS 002	PRS 001	PRS 000	Selection of operation clock (CK00)					
				$f_{CLK}$ 1.25MHz	$f_{CLK}$ 2.5MHz	$f_{CLK}$ 5MHz	$f_{CLK}$ 10MHz	$f_{CLK}$ 20MHz	
0	0	0	0	$f_{CLK}$	1.25 MHz	2.5 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	20 MHz
0	0	0	1	$f_{CLK}/2$	625 kHz	1.25 MHz	2.5 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz
0	0	1	0	$f_{CLK}/2^2$	313 kHz	625 kHz	1.25 MHz	2.5 MHz	5 MHz
0	0	1	1	$f_{CLK}/2^3$	156 kHz	313 kHz	625 kHz	1.25 MHz	2.5 MHz
0	1	0	0	$f_{CLK}/2^4$	78 kHz	156 kHz	313 kHz	625 kHz	1.25 MHz
<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	$f_{CLK}/2^5$	39 kHz	78 kHz	<b>156 kHz</b>	313 kHz	625 kHz
0	1	1	0	$f_{CLK}/2^6$	19.5 kHz	39 kHz	78 kHz	156 kHz	313 kHz
0	1	1	1	$f_{CLK}/2^7$	9.8 kHz	19.5 kHz	39 kHz	78 kHz	156 kHz
1	0	0	0	$f_{CLK}/2^8$	4.9 kHz	9.8 kHz	19.5 kHz	39 kHz	78 kHz
1	0	0	1	$f_{CLK}/2^9$	2.5 kHz	4.9 kHz	9.8 kHz	19.5 kHz	39 kHz
1	0	1	0	$f_{CLK}/2^{10}$	1.22 kHz	2.5 kHz	4.9 kHz	9.8 kHz	19.5 kHz
1	0	1	1	$f_{CLK}/2^{11}$	625 Hz	1.22 kHz	2.5 kHz	4.9 kHz	9.8 kHz
1	1	0	0	$f_{CLK}/2^{12}$	313 Hz	625 Hz	1.22 kHz	2.5 kHz	4.9 kHz
1	1	0	1	$f_{CLK}/2^{13}$	152 Hz	313 Hz	625 Hz	1.22 kHz	2.5 kHz
1	1	1	0	$f_{CLK}/2^{14}$	78 Hz	152 Hz	313 Hz	625 Hz	1.22 kHz
1	1	1	1	$f_{CLK}/2^{15}$	39 Hz	78 Hz	152 Hz	313 Hz	625 Hz

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware.

Timer interrupt

- Interrupt mask flag registers (MK0L)
  - Interrupt mask selection
- Interrupt request flag registers (IF0L)
  - clear interrupt request
- Priority specification flag registers (PR00L, PR10L)
  - low priority selection

Symbol : MK0L

bit 7,6

××MK××	Interrupt servicing control
0	Interrupt servicing enabled
1	Interrupt servicing disabled

Symbol : IF0L

bit 7,6

××IF××	Interrupt request flag
0	No interrupt request signal is generated
1	Interrupt request is generated, interrupt request status

Symbol : PR00L, PR10L

bit 7

TMPR100	TMPR000	Priority Level Selection
0	0	Specifying level 0(high priority)
0	1	Specifying level 1
1	0	Specifying level 2
1	1	Specifying level 3(low priority)

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware.

Setting up the operation mode of channel 0,1

Timer mode register 01 (TMR01H, TMR01L)

Select an operation clock (f<sub>MCK</sub>).

Select a count clock.

Set up the start trigger and capture trigger

Select the valid edge of TI00 pin.

Set up the operation mode.

Symbol : TMR01H, TMR01L

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CKS On1	0	0	CCS On	SPLIT On	STS On2	STS On1	STS On0	CIS On1	CIS On0	0	0	MD On3	MD On2	MD On1	MD On0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

CKS0n1	CKS000	<b>Selection of operation clock (f<sub>MCK</sub>) of channel 0</b>
0	0	Operation clock CK00 set by timer clock select register 0 (TPS0)
1	0	Operation clock CK01 set by timer clock select register 0 (TPS0)

CCS0n	<b>Selection of count clock (f<sub>CLK</sub>) of channel 0</b>
0	Operation clock (f <sub>MCK</sub> ) specified by the CKS000 and CKS001 bits
1	Valid edge of the input signal from the TI00 pin

SPLIT0n	<b>Selection of count clock (f<sub>CLK</sub>) of channel 0</b>
0	16bit timer operation
1	8bit timer operation

STS002	STS001	STS000	<b>Setting of start trigger or capture trigger of channel 0</b>
0	0	0	Only software trigger start is valid (other trigger sources are unselected).
0	0	1	Valid edge of the TI00 pin input is used as both the start trigger and capture trigger.
0	1	0	Both the edges of the TI00 pin input are used as a start trigger and capture trigger.
1	0	0	Interrupt signal of the master channel is used (when the channel is used as a slave channel with the simultaneous channel operation function).

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware.

Bit 7-6

CIS 001	CIS 000	Selection of TI00 pin input valid edge
0	0	Falling edge
0	1	Rising edge
1	0	Both edges (when low-level width is measured)
1	1	Both edges (when high-level width is measured)

Bit 3-0

MD 003	MD 002	MD 001	MD 000	Operation mode of channel 0	Corresponding function	Counting operation of TCR
0	0	0	1/0	Interval timer mode	Interval timer/Square wave output/Divider function /PWM output (master)	Counting down
0	1	0	1/0	Capture mode	Input pulse interval measurement	Counting up
0	1	1	0	Event counter mode	External event counter	Counting down
1	0	0	1/0	One-count mode	Delay counter/One-shot pulse output/PWM output (slave)	Counting down
1	1	0	0	Capture & one- count mode	Measurement of high-/low-level width of input signal	Counting up
Other than above				Setting prohibited		

Operation mode (Value set by the MD003 to MD001 bits) (See the above table)	MD000	Setting of starting count and interrupt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interval timer mode (0, 0, 0)</li> <li>• Capture mode (0, 1, 0)</li> </ul>	0	Timer interrupt is not generated when counting is started (timer output does not change, either).
	1	Timer interrupt is generated when counting is started (timer output also changes).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Event counter mode (0, 1, 1)</li> </ul>	0	Timer interrupt is not generated when counting is started (timer output does not change, either).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-count mode (1, 0, 0)</li> </ul>	0	Start trigger is invalid during counting operation. At that time, interrupt is not generated, either.
	1	Start trigger is valid during counting operation. At that time, interrupt is also generated.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capture/one-count mode (1, 1, 0)</li> </ul>	0	Timer interrupt is not generated when counting is started (timer output does not change, either). Start trigger is invalid during counting operation. At that time, interrupt is not generated, either.
Other than above		Setting prohibited

Setting the interval timer cycle time

Timer data register 01 (TDR01H, TDR01L)  
 Setting delay time

Symbol : TDR01H, TDR01L

TDR01H								TDR01L							
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware.

Enabling the timer output

timer putout register 0 (TO0)  
 setting putout 0  
 Timer output enable register 0 (TOE0)  
 Enable/disable the timer output for each channel.

Symbol : TO0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	TO03	TO02	TO01	TO00
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

bit 1

<b>TO01</b>	<b>Timer output of channel n</b>
0	Timer output value is "0"
1	Timer output value is "1"

Symbol : TOE0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	TOE03	TOE02	TOE01	TOE00
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

bit 1

<b>TOE01</b>	<b>Timer output enable/disable of channel 0</b>
0	Disables the timer output. Timer operation is not reflected in the TO00 bit, and the output is fixed. Writing to the TO00 bit is allowed.
1	Enables the timer output. Timer operation is reflected in the TO00 bit, and output waveform is generated. Writing to the TO00 bit is ignored.

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware.

5.6.6 Timer Array Unit Channel 0 Setup

Figure 5.7 shows the flowchart for setting up the timer array unit.

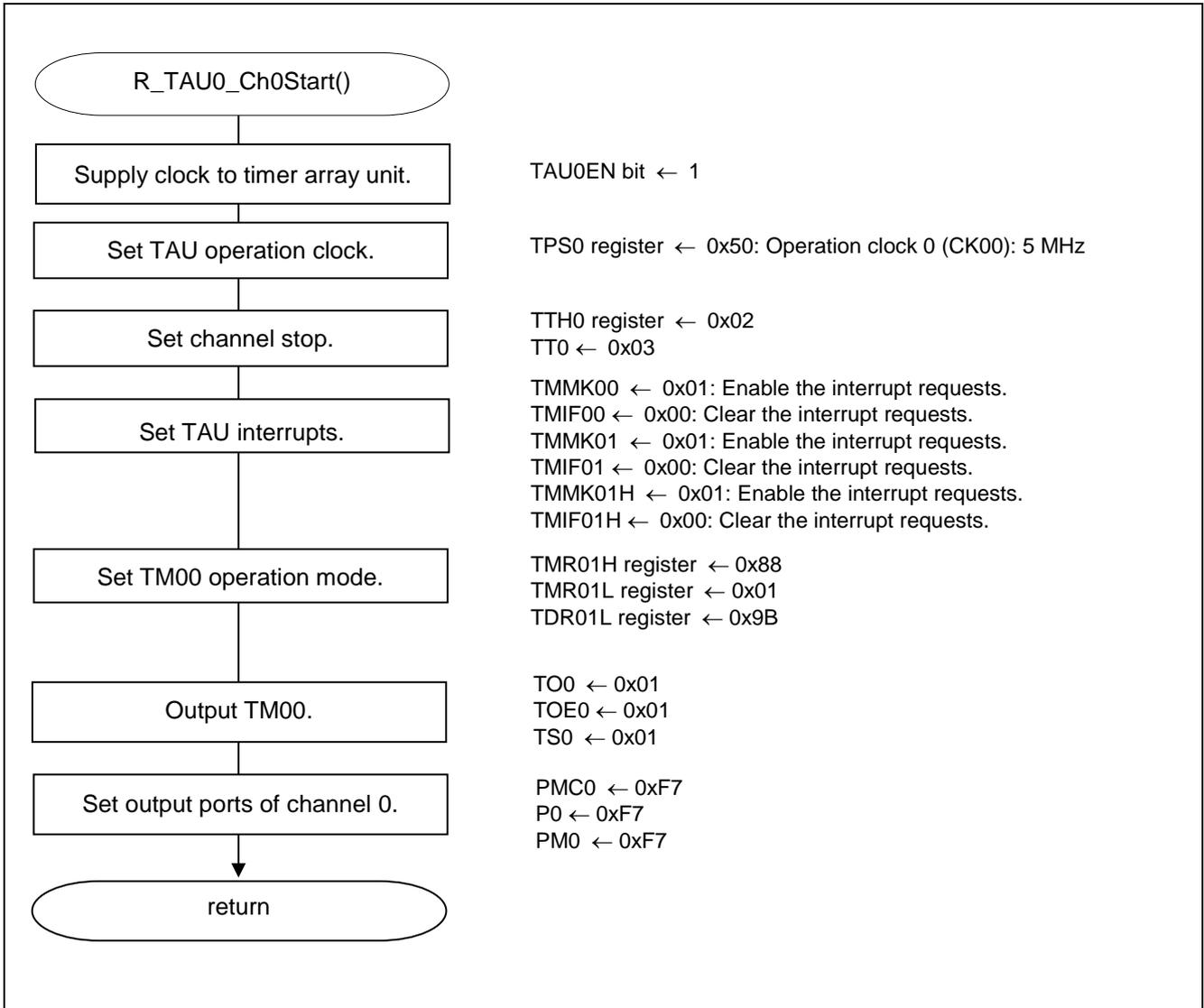


Figure 5.7 Timer Array Unit Channel1 Setup

5.6.7 Serial Array Unit Setup

Figure 5.8 shows the flowchart for setting up the serial array unit.

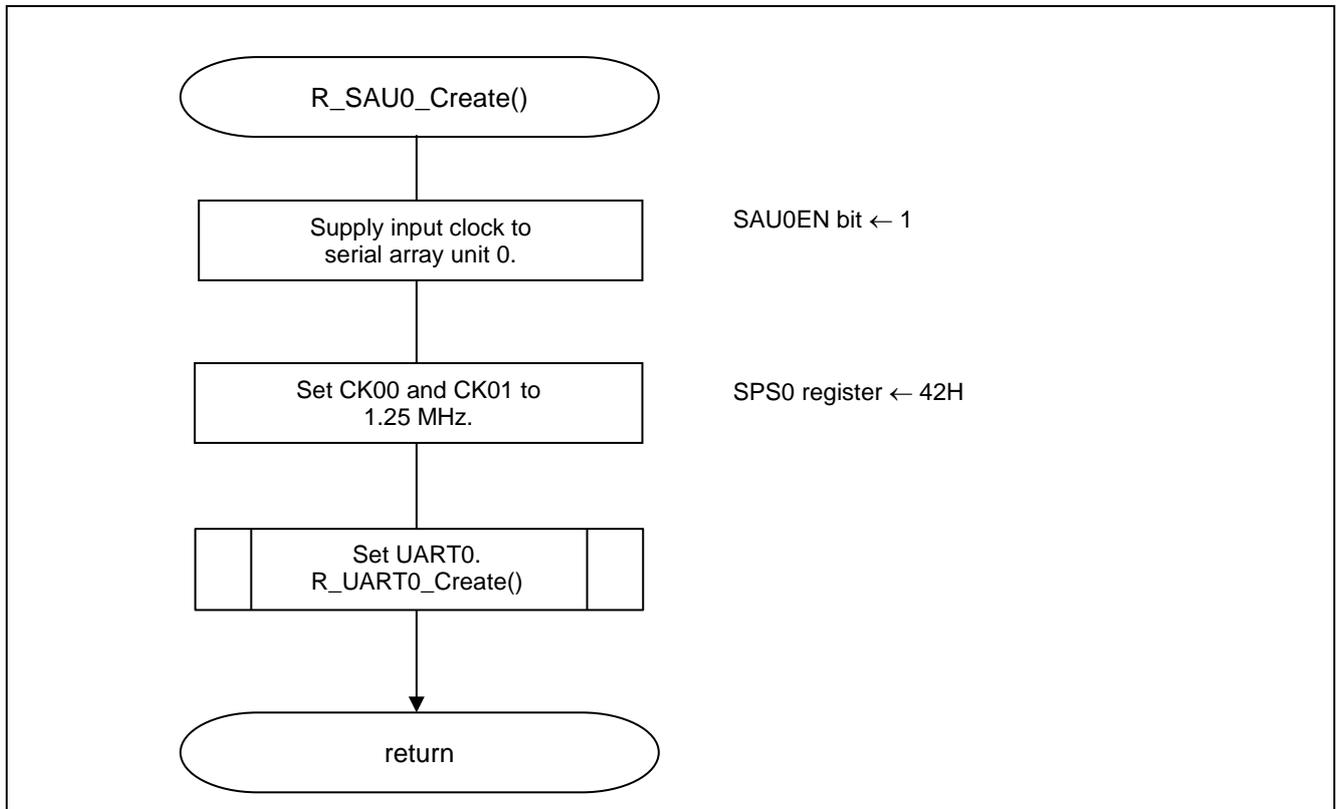


Figure 5.8 Serial Array Unit Setup

Start supplying clock to the SAU

Peripheral enable register 0 (PER0)

Clock supply

Symbol: PER0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TMKAE <small>Note</small>	0	ADCEN	IICA0EN <small>Note</small>	SAU1EN	SAU0EN	0	TAU0EN
x	0	x	x	x	1	0	x

Bit 2

SAU0EN	Input clock control for serial array unit 0
0	Stops supply of input clock.
1	Starts supply of input clock.

Note 16-pin products only.

Select serial clock

Serial clock select register 0 (SPS0)

Operation clock setting

Symbol: SPS0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PRS 013	PRS 012	PRS 011	PRS 010	PRS 003	PRS 002	PRS 001	PRS 000
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Bits 7 to 0

PRS 0n3	PRS 0n2	PRS 0n1	PRS 0n0	Operation clock (CK0n) selection (n = 0, 1)					
				f <sub>CLK</sub> = 1.25 MHz	f <sub>CLK</sub> = 2.5 MHz	f <sub>CLK</sub> = 5 MHz	f <sub>CLK</sub> = 10 MHz	f <sub>CLK</sub> = 20 MHz	
0	0	0	0	f <sub>CLK</sub>	1.25 MHz	2.5 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	20 MHz
0	0	0	1	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2	625 kHz	1.25 MHz	3.5 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>2</sup>	313 kHz	625 kHz	<b>1.25 MHz</b>	2.5 MHz	5 MHz
0	0	1	1	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>3</sup>	156 kHz	313 kHz	625 kHz	1.25 MHz	2.5 MHz
<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>4</sup>	<b>78 kHz</b>	<b>156 kHz</b>	<b>313 kHz</b>	<b>625 kHz</b>	<b>1.25 MHz</b>
0	1	0	1	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>5</sup>	39 kHz	78 kHz	156 kHz	313 kHz	625 kHz
0	1	1	0	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>6</sup>	19.5 kHz	39 kHz	78 kHz	156 kHz	313 kHz
0	1	1	1	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>7</sup>	9.8 kHz	19.5 kHz	39 kHz	78 kHz	156 kHz
1	0	0	0	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>8</sup>	4.9 kHz	9.8 kHz	19.5 kHz	39 kHz	78 kHz
1	0	0	1	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>9</sup>	2.5 kHz	4.9 kHz	9.8 kHz	19.5 kHz	39 kHz
1	0	1	0	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>10</sup>	1.22 kHz	2.5 kHz	4.9 kHz	9.8 kHz	19.5 kHz
1	0	1	1	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>11</sup>	625 Hz	1.22 kHz	2.5 kHz	4.9 kHz	9.8 kHz
1	1	0	0	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>12</sup>	313 Hz	625 Hz	1.22 kHz	2.5 kHz	4.9 kHz
1	1	0	1	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>13</sup>	152 Hz	313 Hz	625 Hz	1.22 kHz	2.5 kHz
1	1	1	0	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>14</sup>	78 Hz	152 Hz	313 Hz	625 Hz	1.22 kHz
1	1	1	1	f <sub>CLK</sub> /2 <sup>15</sup>	39 Hz	78 Hz	152 Hz	313 Hz	625 Hz

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware.

5.6.8 UART0 Setup

Figure 5.9 and figure 5.10 show the flowcharts for setting up the UART0.

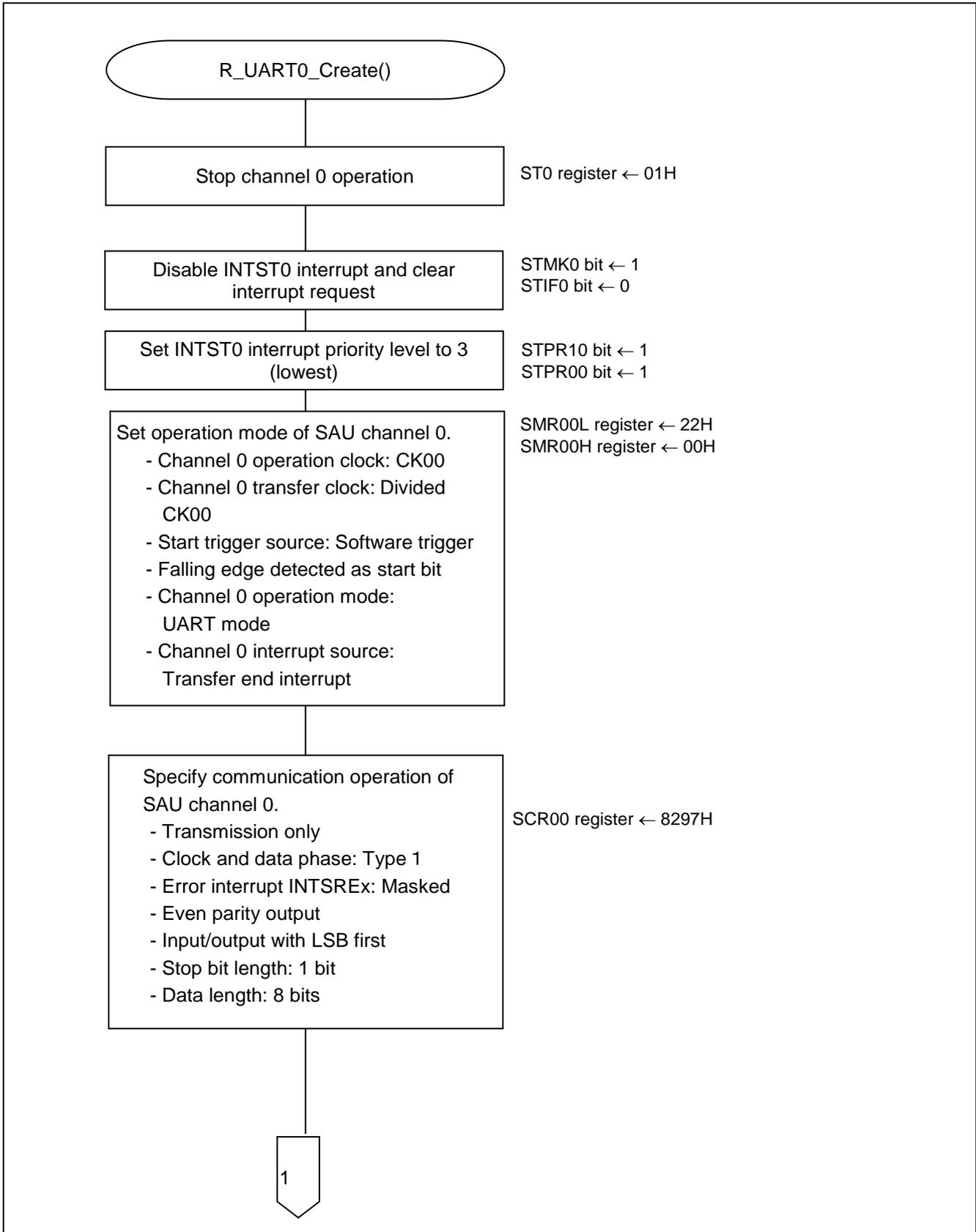


Figure 5.9 UART0 Setup (1/2)

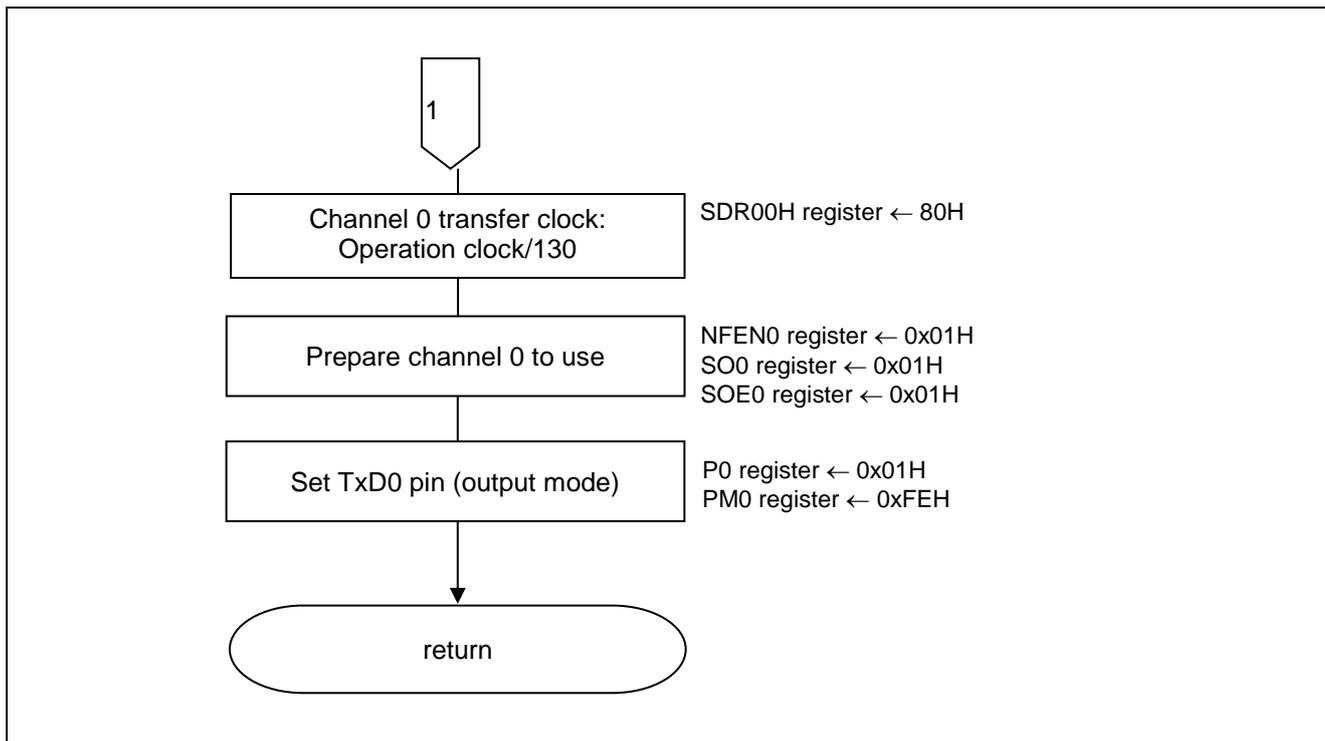


Figure 5.10 UART0 Setup (2/2)

Transmission channel operation mode setting

Serial mode register 00 (SMR00H, SMR00L)

Interrupt source

Operation mode

Transfer clock selection

f<sub>MCK</sub> selection

Symbol: SMR00H, SMR00L

SMR00H								SMR00L							
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CKS 00	CCS 00	0	0	0	0	0	STS 00	0	0	1	0	0	MD 002	MD 001	MD 000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Bit 15

<b>CKS00</b>	<b>Channel 0 operation clock (f<sub>MCK</sub>) selection</b>
0	Prescaler output clock CK00 configured by the SPS0 register
1	Prescaler output clock CK01 configured by the SPS0 register

Bit 14

<b>CCS00</b>	<b>Channel 0 transfer clock (TCLK) selection</b>
0	Clock obtained by dividing the operation clock f <sub>MCK</sub> specified by the CKS00 bit.
1	Clock input from the SCK pin.

Bit 8

<b>STS00</b>	<b>Selection of start trigger factor</b>
0	Only the software trigger is valid.
1	Valid edge of the RxD pin (selected for UART reception)

Bits 2 and 1

<b>MD002</b>	<b>MD001</b>	<b>Channel 0 operation mode setting</b>
0	0	CSI mode
0	1	UART mode
1	0	Simplified I <sup>2</sup> C mode
1	1	Setting prohibited

Bit 0

<b>MD000</b>	<b>Channel 0 interrupt source selection</b>
0	Transfer end interrupt
1	Buffer empty interrupt

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware.

Transmission channel communication operation setting

Serial communication operation setting register 00 (SCR00H, SCR00L)

Data length setting, data transfer order, error interrupt signal mask availability, and operation mode

Symbol: SCR00H, SCR00L

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TXE 00	RXE 00	DAP 00	CKP 00	0	EOC 00	PTC 001	PTC 000	DIR 00	0	SLC 001	SLC 000	0	1	DLS 001	DLS 000
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1

Bit 15 and 14

TXE00	RXE00	Channel 0 operation mode setting
0	0	Communication prohibited
0	1	Reception Only
1	0	<b>Transmission only</b>
1	1	Both transmission and reception

Bit 10

EOC00	Error interrupt signal (INTSRE0) mask availability selection
0	Error interrupt INTSRE0 is masked
1	Generation of error interrupt INTSREx is enabled

Bit 9 and 8

PTC001	PTC000	Parity bit setting in UART mode	
		Transmission	Reception
0	0	No parity bit is output	Data is received without parity
0	1	0 parity is output	No parity check is made
1	0	<b>Even parity is output</b>	<b>Check is made for even parity</b>
1	1	Odd parity is output	Check is made for odd parity

Bit 7

DIR00	Selection of data transfer order in CSI and UART modes
0	Input and output in MSB first
1	<b>Input and output in LSB first</b>

Bit 5 and 4

SLC001	SLC000	Stop bit setting in UART mode
0	0	No stop bit
0	1	<b>Stop bit length = 1 bit</b>
1	0	Stop bit length = 2 bits
1	1	Setting prohibited

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware.

Symbol: SCR00H, SCR00L

SCR00H										SCR00L						
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
TXE 00	RXE 00	DAP 00	CKP 00	0	EOC 00	PTC 001	PTC 000	DIR 00	0	SLC 001	SLC 000	0	1	DLS 001	DLS 000	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	

Bit 1 and 0

DLS001	DLS000	Data length setting in CSI mode
0	1	9-bit data length
1	0	7-bit data length
1	1	8-bit data length
Others		Setting prohibited

Transmission channel transfer clock setting

Serial data register 00 (SDR00h, SDR00L)  
transfer clock frequency :  $f_{MCK}/130$  ( $\approx 9600\text{Hz}$ )

Symbol : SDR00H, SDR00L

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit 15-9

SDR00[15:9]							period of operation clock ( $f_{MCK}$ ) transfer setting
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$f_{MCK}/2$
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	$f_{MCK}/4$
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	$f_{MCK}/6$
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	$f_{MCK}/8$
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$f_{MCK}/130$
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	$f_{MCK}/254$
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$f_{MCK}/256$

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware.

port setting

- port register0 (P0)
- port mode register0 (PM0)
- setting transmission data to port

Symbol : P0

<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
0	0	0	P04	P03	P02	P01	P00
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<b>1</b>

Bit 0

<b>P00</b>	putout data (putout mode)
0	putout 0
<b>1</b>	<b>putout 1</b>

Symbol : PM0

<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
1	1	1	1	1	PM02	PM01	PM00
1	1	1	1	1	x	x	<b>0</b>

Bit 0

<b>PM00</b>	input/output mode selecting of P00
<b>0</b>	<b>output mode (output buffer on)</b>
1	input mode (output buffer off)

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware

5.6.9 External Interrupt Setup

Figure 5.11 shows the flowchart for setting up the external interrupts.

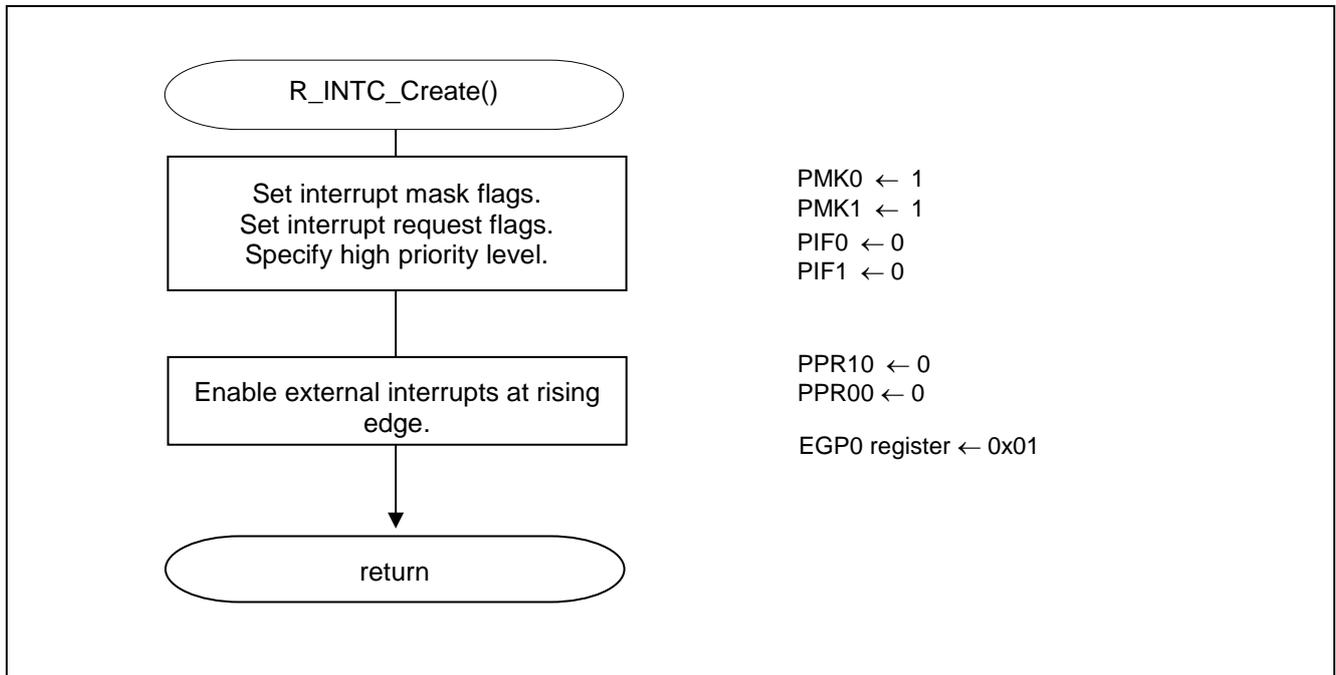


Figure 5.11 External Interrupt Setup

5.6.10 Main Processing

Figure 5.12 shows the flowchart of the main processing.

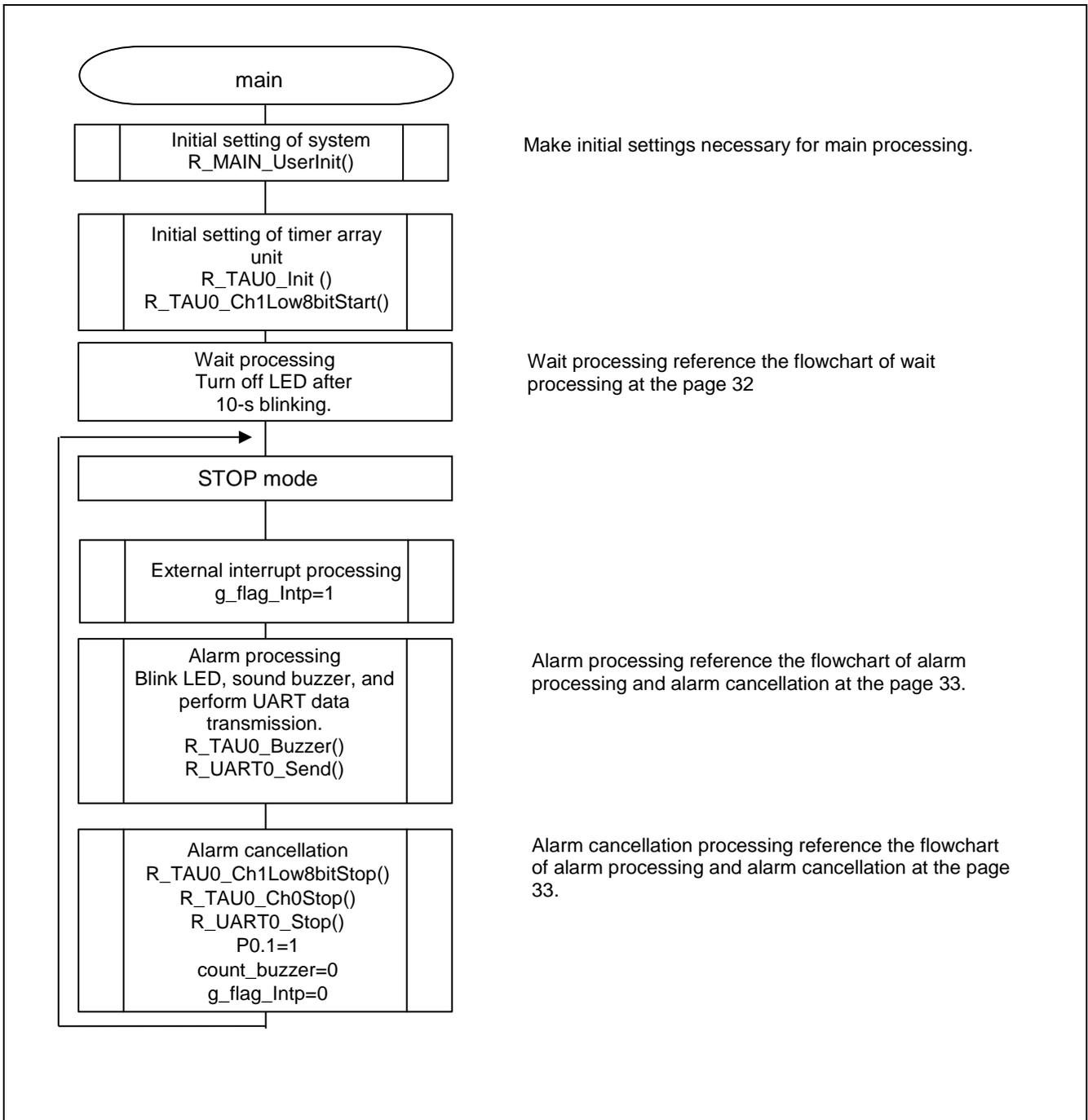


Figure 5.12 Main Processing Flowchart

5.6.11 Wait Processing Flowchart

Figure 5.13 shows the flowchart of the wait processing in the main processing.

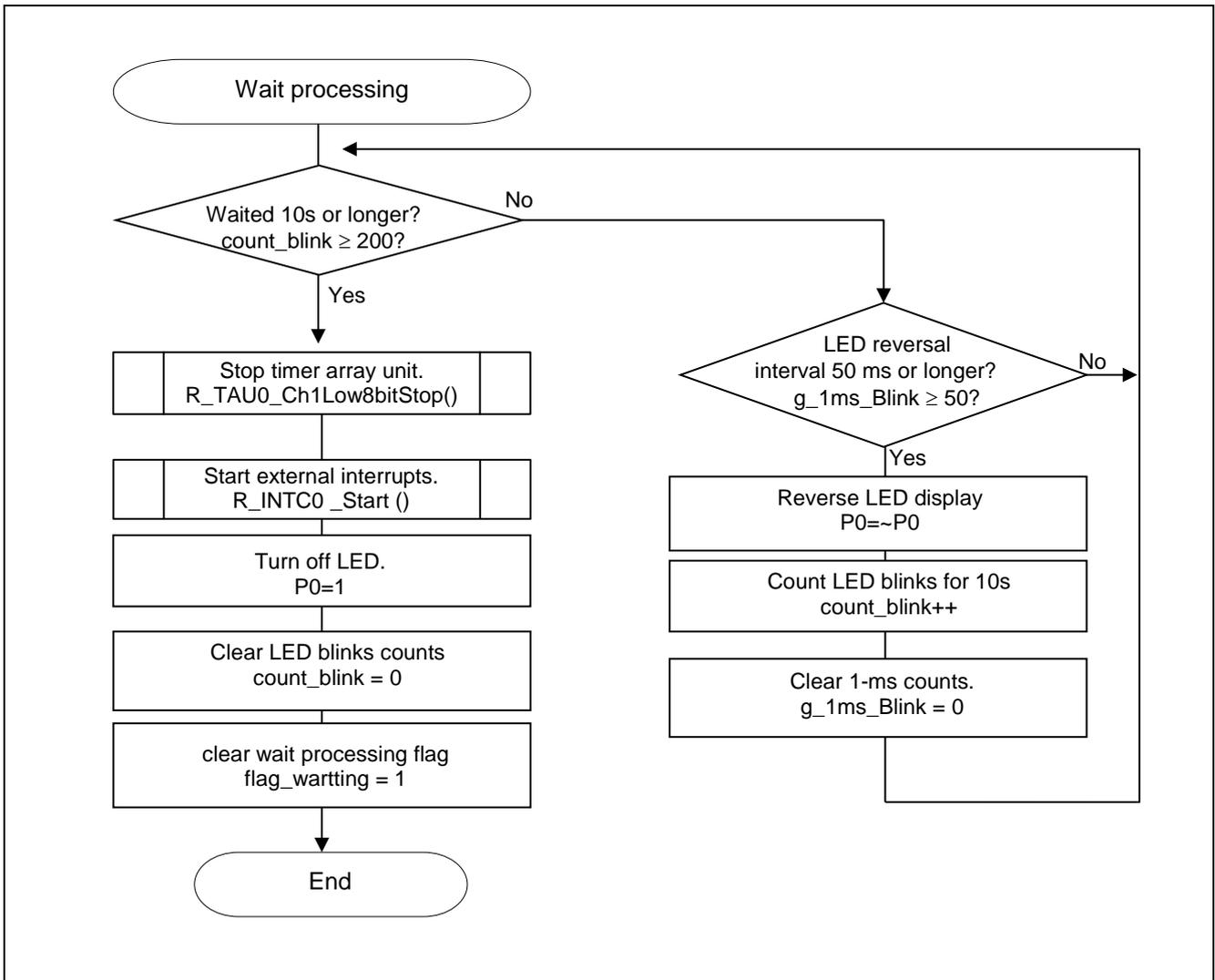


Figure 5.13 Flowchart of Wait Processing in Main Processing

5.6.12 Alarm Processing and Cancellation

Figure 5.14 shows the flowchart for processing and cancelling alarm in the main processing.

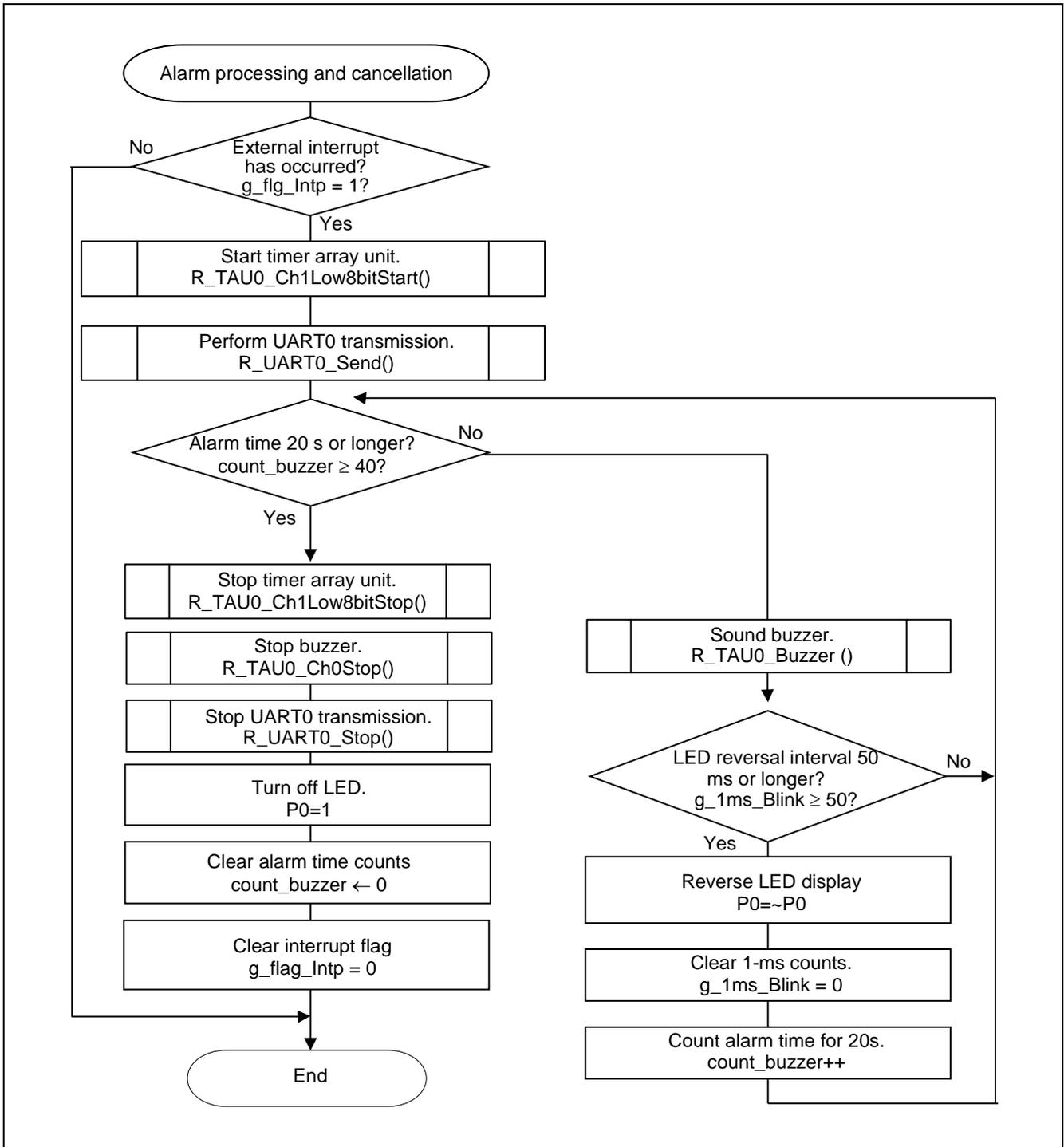


Figure 5.14 Flowchart for Processing and Cancelling Alarm in Main Processing

5.6.13 UART0 Starting Function

Figure 5.15 shows the flowchart of the UART0 starting function.

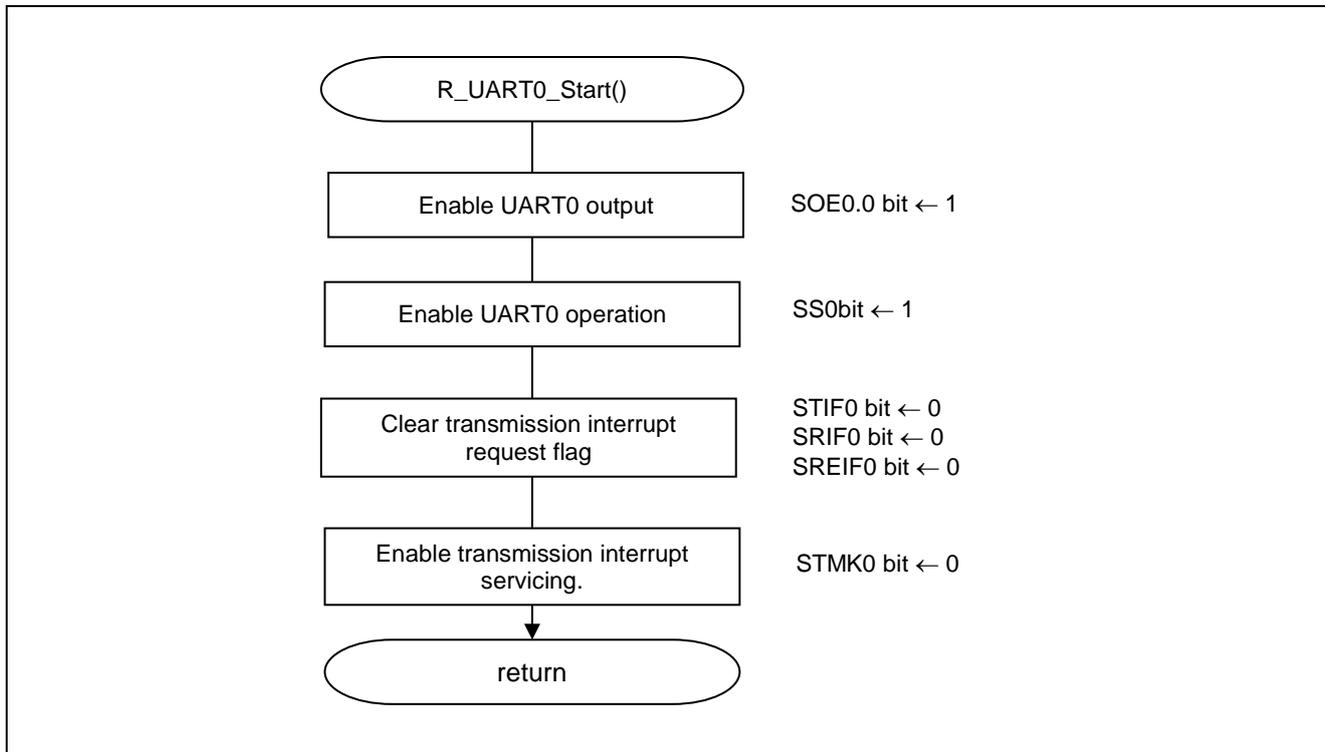


Figure 5.15 UART0 Starting Function

Interrupt setting

- Interrupt request flag registers(IF0L)  
interrupt request flag cleared
- Interrupt mask flag registers(MK0L)  
interrupt mask flag disabled

Symbol : IF0L (10 pin only)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TMIF00	TMIF01H	SREIF0	SRIF0	STIF0 CSIIF00 IICIF00	PIF1	PIF0	WDTIIF
x	x	0	0	0	x	x	x

SREIF0	SRIF0	STIF0	Interrupt request flag
0	0	0	No interrupt request signal is generated
1	1	1	Interrupt request is generated, interrupt request status

Symbol : MK0L (10 pin only)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TMMK00	TMMK01H	SREMK0	SRMK0	STMK0 CSIMK00 IICMK00	PMK1	PMK0	WDTIMK
x	x	0	0	1	x	x	x

SREMK0	SRMK0	STMK0	Interrupt servicing control
0	0	0	Interrupt servicing enabled
1	1	1	Interrupt servicing disabled

transmission operation enable

- serial channel start register0(SS0)  
operation start

Symbol : SS0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	SS03	SS02	SS01	SS00
0	0	0	0	x <sup>note</sup>	x	1 <sup>note</sup>	1

Bit 3-0

SS0n	Operation start trigger of channel n
0	No trigger operation
1	Sets the SE0n bit to 1 and enters the communication wait status <sup>note</sup>

Note For the UART reception, set the RXE0n bit of SCR0nH register to 1, and then be sure to set SS0n to 1 after 4 or more fMCK clocks have elapsed.

Caution: For details on the register setup procedures, refer to RL78/G10 User's Manual: Hardware

5.6.14 UART Data Transmission Function

Figure 5.16 shows the flowchart for the UART data transmission function.

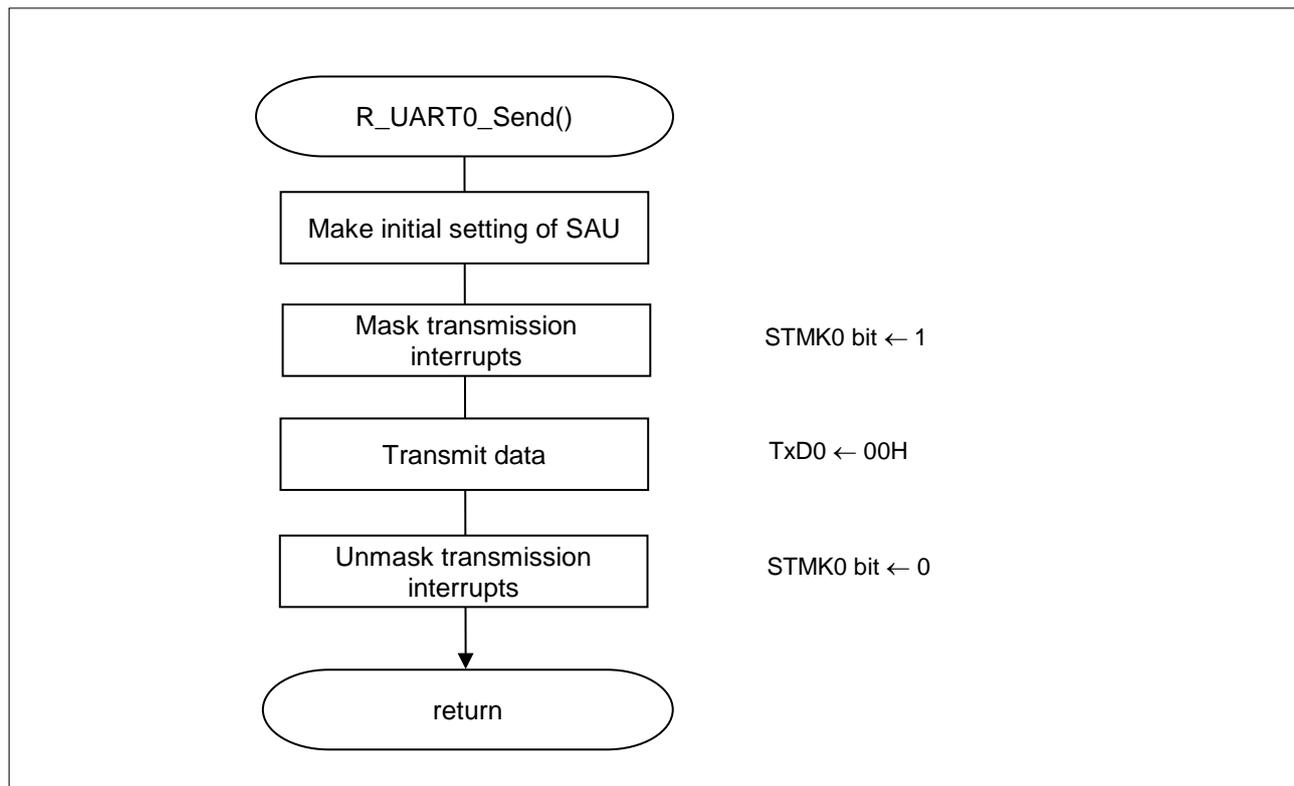


Figure 5.16 Flowchart of UART Data Transmission Function

5.6.15 Interrupt Processing

Figure 5.17 shows the flowchart of interrupt setup.

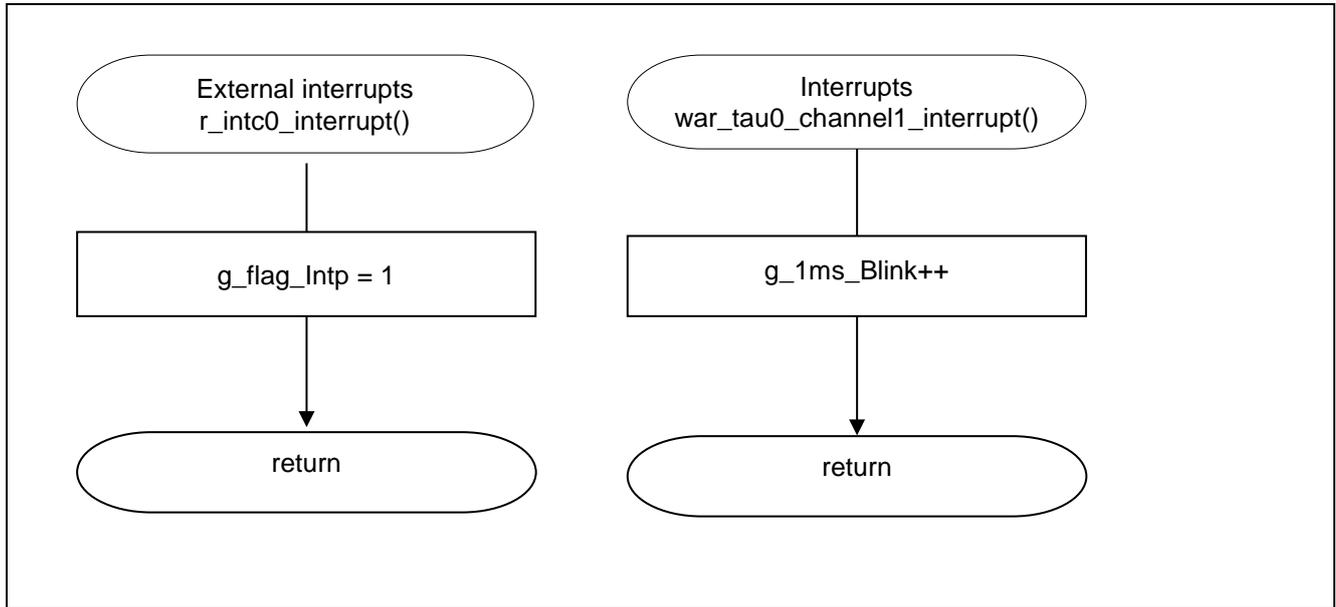


Figure 5.17 Flowchart of Interrupt Processing

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**Revision History <revision history,rh>**

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	2017.11.30	-	

## 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.

### 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.

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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.

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