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Renesas Starter Kit2+ for SH7269 Tutorial Manual

RENESAS SINGLE-CHIP MICROCOMPUTER SuperH RISC Engine

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- ensure attached cables do not lie across the equipment
- reorient the receiving antenna
- increase the distance between the equipment and the receiver
- connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that which the receiver is connected
- power down the equipment when not is use
- consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help NOTE: It is recommended that wherever
 possible shielded interface cables are used.

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Chapter 1. Preface

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Glossary

ADC	Analog to Digital Converter	MCU	Microcontroller Unit
CD	Compact Disc	PC	Program Counter
CPU	Central Processing Unit	RAM	Random Access Memory
E10A	'E10A for Starter Kit' debugger	ROM	Read Only Memory
HEW	High-performance Embedded Workshop	RSK	Renesas Starter Kit
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display	RSK2+	Renesas Starter Kit Plus
LED	Light Emitting Diode	USB	Universal Serial Bus

Chapter 2. Introduction

This manual is designed to answer, in tutorial form, the most common questions asked about using a Renesas Starter Kit (RSK): The tutorials help explain the following:

- How do I compile, link, download, and run a simple program on the RSK?
- How do I build an embedded application?
- How do I use Renesas' tools?

The project generator will create a tutorial project with two selectable build configurations

- 'Debug' is a project built with the debugger support included.
- 'Release' build demonstrating code suitable for release in a product.

Files referred to in this manual are installed using the project generator as you work through the tutorials. The tutorial examples in this manual assume that installation procedures described in the RSK Quick Start Guide have been completed. Please refer to the Quick Start Guide for details of preparing the configuration.

NOTE: These tutorials are designed to show you how to use the RSK and are not intended as a comprehensive introduction to the High-performance Embedded Workshop (HEW) debugger, the compiler tool chains or the E10A Emulator – please consult the relevant user manuals for more in-depth information.

Chapter 3. Tutorial Project Workspace

The workspace includes all of the files for two build configurations. The tutorial code is common to both the 'Debug' and the 'Release' build configurations. The tutorial is designed to show how code can be written, debugged and then downloaded without the debug monitor in a 'Release' situation.

The build configuration menu in High-performance Embedded Workshop (HEW) allows the project to be configured such that certain files may be excluded from each of the build configurations. This allows the inclusion of the debug monitor within the Debug build, and its exclusion in the Release build. Contents of common C files are controlled with defines set up in the build configuration options and #ifdef statements within the same files.

Maintaining only one set of project files means that projects are more controllable.

Chapter 4. Project Workspace

4.1. Introduction

HEW is an integrated development tool that allows the user to write, compile, program and debug a software project on any of the Renesas Microcontrollers. HEW will have been installed during the installation of the software support for the RSK product. This manual will describe the stages required to create and debug the supplied tutorial code.

4.2. Creating a new Project Workspace

To look at the program, start High performance Embedded Workshop from the Windows Start Menu or from its icon:

Open a new tutorial workspace from the [File -> New Workspace...] menu or select 'Create a new project workspace' when presented with the 'Welcome!' dialog.

New Project Workspace	? ×
Project Types Application Demonstration Fmpty Application Import Makefile Library RSK2+SH7269 Debugger only - SH-2A E10A-I	Workspace Name: RSK2SH7269_Tutorial Project Name: RSK2SH7269_Tutorial Directory: C:\WorkSpace\RSK2SH7269_Tutorial Browse CPU family: SuperH RISC engine Tool chain: Renesas SuperH Standard
Properties	
	OK Cancel

The example above shows the New Project Workspace dialog with the RSK2+SH7269 selected.

- Select the 'SuperH RISC Engine' CPU family and 'Renesas SuperH Standard' tool chain
- Select the 'RSK2+SH7269' Project type from the project list.
- Enter a name for the workspace, all your files will be stored under a directory with this name.
- The project name field will be pre-filled to match the workspace name above; this name may be changed.

Note: HEW allows you to add multiple projects to a workspace. You may add the sample code projects later so you may wish to choose a suitable name for the tutorial project now.

• Click OK to start the RSK2+ Project Generator wizard.

The next dialog presents the example projects available. Choose the tutorial code which will be explained later in this manual. There is also an option for sample code which provides examples for using various peripherals. This will open a new dialog allowing the selection of many code examples for the peripheral modules on the device. The final option is for an application code build where the debugger is configured but there is no program code. This project is suitable for the user to add code without having to configure the debugger.

- Select "Tutorial" as the type of project to generate and then click "Next".
- Click "Finish" to create the project

The project generator wizard will display a confirmation dialog. Press 'OK' to create the project and insert the necessary files. A tree showing all the files in this project will appear in HEW.

• To view the file 'main.c', double click on the file in the Workspace window. A new window will open showing the code.

4.3. Build Configurations and Debug Sessions

The workspace that has been created contains two build configurations and two debug sessions. The build configuration allows the same project to be built but with different compiler options. The options available to the user are described fully in the HEW User's Manual.

4.3.1. Build Configuration

The build configurations are selected from the left hand drop down list on the toolbar. The options available are 'Debug' and 'Release'. The 'Debug' build is configured for use with the debugger. The 'Release' build is configured for final ROM-able code.

A common difference between the two builds may be the optimization settings. With the optimization turned on the debugger may seem to execute code in an unexpected order. To assist in debugging it is often helpful to turn off optimization on the code being debugged.

Select the 'Debug' build Configuration.
 Debug
 SessionSH2A_FPU_E10

4.3.2. Debug Session

The 'Debug' sessions are selected from the right hand drop down list on the toolbar. The options vary between RSK however one will always start 'Debug' and include the type of debug interface. The alternate selection will be 'DefaultSession'. The purpose of the 'Debug' session is to allow the use of different debugger tools or different debugger settings on the same project.

 Select 'SessionSH2A_FPU_E10A_USB_SYSTEM' debug session.

Chapter 5. Building the Tutorial Project

The tutorial project build settings have been pre-configured in the tool-chain options. To view the tool chain options select the 'Build' Menu item and the relevant tool chain. This should be the first option on the drop down menu.

The dialog that is displayed will be specific to the tool chain selected.

The configuration pane on the left hand side will exist on all the tool-chain options. It is important when changing any setting to be aware of the current configuration that is being modified. If you wish to modify multiple or all build configurations this is possible by selecting 'All' or 'Multiple' from the 'Configuration' drop down list.

 Review the options on each of the tabs and 'Category' dropdown lists to be aware of the options available.

When complete, close the dialog box by clicking <OK>.

SuperH RISC engine Standard Too	olchain 🤋 🔀
Configuration : Debug Configuration : Debug Configuration : Configuration : Confi	C/C++ Assembly Link/Library Standard Library CPU Category : Source Show entries for : Include file directories Add Insert Remove Move up Move gown
< >	Options C/C++ : -cpu=sh2afpu round=nearest +message - change_message=waming -object="\$(CONFIGDIR)\ \$(FILELEAF).ob)"-debug -optimize=0_gbr=auto -

5.1. Building Code

There are three shortcuts available for building the project.

1. Select the 'Build All' toolbar button.

This will build everything in the project that has not been excluded from the build. This includes the standard library.

2. Select the 'Build' toolbar button.

This will build all files that have changed since the last build. The standard library will not be built unless an option has been changed.

3. Press 'F7'

This is equivalent to pressing the 'Build' button described above.

Build the project now by pressing 'F7' or pressing one of the build icons as shown above.

During the build each stage will be reported in the Output Window.

The build will complete with an indication of errors and warnings encountered during the build.

5.2. Connecting the debugger

For this tutorial, it is necessary for you to power the RSK2+ from the supplied PSU, as the E10A debugger cannot supply power to the RSK. The E10A debugger will be powered via the USB cable. Please be aware that if you have too many devices connected to your USB port, it may be shut down by Windows. If this happens disconnect some of the connected USB devices and try again. Alternatively you can provide an external power source, taking care to ensure the correct polarity and voltage.

The Quick Start Guide provided with the RSK2+ board gives detailed instructions on how to connect the E10A to the host computer. The following assumes that the steps in the Quick Start Guide have been followed and the E10A drivers have been installed.

- Fit the LCD module to 'LCD' on the RSK2+. Ensure all the pins of the connector are correctly inserted in the socket.
- Connect the E10A debugger to any spare USB port on your computer.
- Connect the E10A debugger to the target hardware, ensuring that it is plugged into the connector marked 'E10A' on the RSK2+.
- Turn on the external power to the board.

5.3. Connecting to the target with the E10A

This section will take you through the process of connecting to the device, programming the Flash and executing the code.

- Select the 'SessionSH2A_FPU_E10A_USB_SYSTEM' debug session.
- Click the <Connect> button on the debug toolbar.
- In the 'Select Emulator mode' dialog

For Device, select 'SH72691'

For Mode, select 'E10A-USB Emulator'

• Click <OK>



- Press the 'RST' button on the RSK2+ board.
- Click <OK>
- Please wait until the message "Connected" appears in the 'HEW output' window – this indicates that the RSK2+ board has successfully connected.
- Click 'Emulator System' icon on the tool bar.
- Switch to the 'Loading flash memory' Tab

Note: Please ensure all settings for both tabs of the 'Configuration Dialog' match the diagrams shown.

- Select the 'Enable' radio button for both 'Loading flash memory' and for 'Erasing flash memory' options.
- Browse and select the 'fmtool.mot' file available in the FMTool folder present in the project directory.
- Please ensure that the other settings (Bus width, Flash memory erasing time etc.) match with the settings shown here.
- Click <OK>

Heush2a
Please reset the user system and press <Enter> Key.
OK

Configuration	२ <mark>४</mark>
General Loading flash m	emory
Mode	SH72691
Emulation mode	Nomai
Step option	Disables interrupts during single step executive
Read/Write on the fly	H-UDI Read/Write
AUD clock	1/4 CPU clock
AUD pin select	Exclusive terminals.
	Bit pattern
JTAG clock	10MHz
Flash memory synchronization	Disable
	OK Cancel Apply

General Loading flash memory	
Loading flash memory	C Disable 🛈 Enable
Erasing flash memory	C Disable 🔍 Enable
File name	_Tutorial\FMTool\fmtool.mot Browse
Bus width of flash memory	32-bit bus width
Flash memory erasing time	D'3 minute
Entry point	
All erasing module address	H'FFF80000
Writing module address	H'FFF81100
Access size	4

Now is a good time to save the HEW session.

• Select 'File' | 'Save Session'.

If you have changed any workspace settings now is a good time to save the workspace.

Select 'File' | 'Save Workspace'.

Chapter 6. Downloading and Running the Tutorial

Once the code has been built in HEW it needs to be downloaded to the RSK2+.

There will now be an additional category in the workspace view for 'Download Modules'

- Right click on the download module listed and select 'Download'.
- On completion, the debugger and code are ready to be executed.



To start debugging, we need to reset the debugger and target.

• Press 'Reset CPU' on the Debug Toolbar.

f	≣↓	Et
R	eset	CPU

The File window should open the tutorial code at the entry point. An arrow marks the current position of the program counter.

```
Source Ad... E.. S.. Source
            * Function Name : power on reset pc
             Description : Power on reset function
                            This function executes following a power on reset.
                            It first calls hardware initialisation function
                            & then 'main()' function
                        : none
            * Argument
            * Return value : none
                       ******
            #pragma entry power_on_reset_pc
            #pragma section ResetPRG
00000590
            void power_on_reset_pc (void)
               /* Configure Floating-Point Status/Control Register */
          ⇔
00000590
             set fpscr(FPSCR Init);
               /* Copy initialized data from ROM to RAM */
00000596
               INITSCT();
               /* Initialize the hardware */
0000059A
               HardwareSetup();
            #ifdef RELEASE
               /* Configure and initialize the cache memory */
               io_init_cache();
               /* Cache write back */
               io_cache_writeback();
            #endif
               /* Set Vector Base Register */
000005A6
               set vbr((void *)((char *)&INT Vectors - INT OFFSET));
               /* Reset Status Register */
000005AE
               set_cr(SR_Init);
000005BC
               nop();
```

We will now skip over the initialisation code and proceed to the main tutorial.

- In 'Source View' scroll down the file until you see the call to main.
- Place an eventpoint at the call to main(); by double clicking in the 'Event' column next to the line to stop at.

Maximum eleven eventpoints can be set. Eventpoints do not require programming the flash memory, and thus are faster to use.

Please refer to the following document for further information: SuperH[™] Family E10A-USB Emulator Additional Document for User's Manual Supplementary Information on Using SH7269 and SH7262.

• Press 'Go' on the Debug Toolbar.

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The code will execute to the event point. At this point, all the device initialisation will have been completed.

• Press 'Step In' on the Debug Toolbar.

	{ }}	₽
Î	Step	o In

The code window will open 'main.c' and show the new position of the program counter.

* Outline : main * Description : Main program. This function calls timer, ADC & LCD initialisation functions. The user LEDs flashes until the user presses a switch on the RSK. * Argument : none * Return value : none 000015FC void main(void) R /* Initialise the IIC port Expanders to default settings */ ⇔ 000015FE R IIC3 2 InitDefault(); /* Reset the LCD module. */ 00001602 R LCD InitialiseDisplay(); /* Display Renesas Splash Screen. */ R_LCD_DisplayString(LCD_LINE1, "Renesas"); R_LCD_DisplayString(LCD_LINE2, NICKNAME); 0000160E 0000161C /* Flash the user LEDs for some time or until a push button is pressed. */ 0000162A FlashLEDs(); /* Demonstration of initialised variables. Use this function with the debugger. */ 00001634 Statics Test(); /* Flash the user LEDs at a rate set by the user potentiometer (ADC) using interrupts. */ 0000163E TimerADC(); /* This function must not exit */ 0000164E while(1) { 00001656 if(g_toggle_leds) 00001662 ToggleLEDs(); 0000166E g_toggle_leds = 0; 3 } b 0000167E End of function main

Support for the IIC channel 2 devices has been included in the tutorial code. We do not need to be concerned about the details of the IIC interface except that the interface has been written to support this sample board so the connected devices (port expanders, Audio codec, HDMI device and touch screen controller can be accessed safely by the user code.

Support for the LCD display is included in the tutorial code. We do not need to be concerned about the details of the LCD interface except that the interface is write-only and so is not affected if the LCD display is attached or not.

- Open the file 'main.c'
- Insert an event point at 'Statics_Test()' function.

0

Statics_Test();

 Right click on the 'FlashLEDs(); function and select 'Go to cursor'.

Toggle Brea <u>k</u> point	F9
E <u>n</u> able/Disable Breakpoint	Ctrl+F9
Define Column Format	
Columns	+
Turn <u>H</u> eader On/Off	
Instant Watch	
Go To Cyrsor	
Set PC He <u>r</u> e	
Displa <u>y</u> PC	

Step Over

4) 1) (1)

The code will execute to the selected line and stop.

• Press 'Step Over' on the Debug Toolbar.

The code will run and flash the LED0, LED1, LED2 and LED3 for 200 times. The debugger will not exit until all 200 flashes have completed or a switch is pressed on the RSK2+.

• If the LEDs are still flashing, press the any switch SW1,SW2 or SW3 on the RSK2+ to exit the 'FlashLEDs()' function.

The code will run to the event point we previously set on the 'Statics_Test' function.

The Statics_Test() is used to demonstrate that the initialisation routine has successfully copied all the initialised variables from storage in flash to RAM.

• Press <Step In> on the Debug Toolbar.



• Hover, the mouse over the 'ucStr' variable to see the tooltip value. Then Right click on the variable name and select 'Instant Watch'.

A dialog will open showing the variable and allowing further details to be explored.

• Press <Add>

The dialog will close and a new pane will open in the workspace containing the variable.

It is possible to see that the string has been successfully initialised to 'STATIC '.

- Set an event point on the call to 'DisplayString();' inside the for loop.
- Press 'Go' to run the code from the current PC position.

When the program stops you can see the modified string displayed on the second line of the LCD.

Inspection of the watch pane will show that the first character of the variable string has been replaced with the first character of the constant replacement string.

- Remove the event point
- Right click on the 'DisplayString();' function call after the loop and select 'Go to cursor'.

This shows that the variable was initialised at program start up and can be overwritten with 'TESTTEST'.

The modified string is also displayed on the LCD

There are several versions of the timer function depending upon the peripherals available in the device. The default function is TimerADC which we shall demonstrate here.

The 'TimerADC' function initialises an interrupt on an available internal timer. On a compare match in the timer module, an interrupt is generated. In the 'TimerADC' code version, the interrupt reads the last ADC conversion from the external potentiometer and uses the result to set the next underflow value. The ADC conversion is then restarted.

- Clear all eventpoints as mentioned below.
- Press 'CTRL-E' to open the 'Eventpoints' window.
- Click on the 'Event condition' tab.
- Select the eventpoints displayed in the window.
- Click on 'Delete eventpoint' icon to remove eventpoints.

×	2 >	< 🖻		
Ту	pe	State	Condition	Action
Ch1	(IA)	Disable	None	Break
Ch2	(IA_0	Disable	None	Break
Ch3	(IA)	Disable	None	Break
Ch4	(IA)	Disable	None	Break
Ch5	(IA)	Disable	None	Break
Ch6	(IA)	Disable	None	Break
Ch7	(IA)	Disable	None	Break
Ch8	(IA)	Disable	None	Break
Ch9	(IA)	Disable	None	Break
Ch1	0(IA)	Disable	None	Break
	▶ \ Br	reakpoint λ	Event condition /	/

The interrupt initialisation is completed as part of the hardware setup. This is contained in the file 'interrupts.c'.

- Open the file 'interrupts.c' by double clicking on the file in the workspace view.
- Review this file and find the interrupt function that requests changes the LED pins, INT_MTU2_TGI3B_user ().
- Set an event point on the line where the g_toggle_leds variable is modified.
- Press <Go> or <F5> to run the code from the position of the PC.

The code will stop in the interrupt routine. It is now possible to step through the interrupt function.

- Remove the event point in the interrupt by double clicking it again before exiting the function.
- Press <Go> to run the code from the current position of the PC.

The code will now run to the infinite loop at the end of main() function. The user LEDs should now be flashing. You can modify the flashing rate by adjusting the potentiometer on the board.

You have now run the tutorial code and used many of the common features of the debugger. We suggest that you review the rest of the tutorial code as many functions have important information on the operation of the code, the compiler directives and comments on when they should or must be used. Please refer to Chapter 7 for more information on the project files.

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Chapter 7. Project Files

7.1. Standard Project Files

The RSK tutorials are configured so that it is possible to provide the same tutorial code on multiple RSK products. This allows the evaluation of the different processor cores using equivalent code. To achieve this, the following files are common between all device cores and tool chains.

Each of the tutorial files has a detailed comment section, describing the function of each code entry. Please refer to the source code for greater detail on the purpose and operation of the compiler specific details.

7.1.1. Initialisation code (resetprg.c / resetprg.h)

This is the entry point of the code after a power on reset. 'Initialise' is the entry point defined by the Power on reset vector.

Source Ad... E., S., Source * Function Name : power on reset pc * Description : Power on reset function This function executes following a power on reset. It first calls hardware initialisation function & then 'main()' function * Argument : none * Return value : none * Argument #pragma entry power_on_reset_pc #pragma section ResetPRG 00000590 void power_on_reset_pc (void) Ł /* Configure Floating-Point Status/Control Register */ 00000590 set fpscr(FPSCR Init); /* Copy initialized data from ROM to RAM */ 00000596 INITSCT(); /* Initialize the hardware */ 0000059A HardwareSetup(); #ifdef RELEASE /* Configure and initialize the cache memory */ io_init_cache(); /* Cache write back */ io_cache_writeback(); #endif /* Set Vector Base Register */ 000005A6 set_vbr((void *)((char *)&INT_Vectors - INT_OFFSET)); /* Reset Status Register */ 000005AE set cr(SR Init); 000005BC nop(); /* Use the separate register bank for interrupts */ 000005BE INTC.IBNR.BIT.BE = 0x01; /* Disable interrupt mask */ 000005D6 set_imask(0); /* Call user program */ 000005E0 main(); /* End of user program */ 000005EA sleep(); 000005EC #pragma section ******************************* End of function power on reset pc

The call to 'HardwareSetup()' configures the external bus interface to access external memory and initialises device hardware and peripherals before they are accessed by the tutorial software.

The cache memory has been configured for release build only in write-back mode.

After initialisation the 'main' function is called.

The call to 'main()' will start the main demonstration code.

7.1.2. External bus and Memory configuration (bus-init.c/bus-init.h)

External bus initialization and cache memory configuration has been implemented in this function. The tutorial project initializes NOR flash only.

7.1.3. Board initialisation code (hwsetup.c / hwsetup.h)

Further hardware initialisation should be performed in this function. For debug purposes, the interrupt priority registers are initialised to zero (as they would be after a power on reset). In the case of the tutorial, the interrupts are configured and the LCD interface is initialised.

```
* Function Name : HardwareSetup
* Description : Sets up the hardware.
            This function calls the hardware initialization functions to
            configure the CPU operating frequency, port pins & required
            on-chip modules in order to setup the RSK for the main
           application.
* Argument
         : none
* Return value : none
              **************
void HardwareSetup (void)
Ł
  /* Configures CPU clock
                    */
  configure operating frequency();
  /* configure the external Memory */
  configure bus and memory();
  /* Configures port pins */
  configure port pins();
  /* Enables required on-chip peripherals
                               */
  enable peripheral modules();
}
End of function HardwareSetup
```

7.1.4. Main tutorial code (main.c / main.h)

The display initialisation and string display functions operate on the LCD display module. In addition to the tutorial code several samples of use of the on chip peripherals are supplied. Check compatibility with a ks0066u controller and pin connection on the schematic before connecting an LCD module not supplied by Renesas.

```
* Outline
           : main
* Description : Main program. This function calls timer, ADC & LCD
             initialisation functions. The user LEDs flashes until
             the user presses a switch on the RSK.
* Argument
           : none
* Return value : none
void main(void)
₹.
   /* Initialise the IIC port Expanders to default settings */
  R_IIC3_2_InitDefault();
   /* Reset the LCD module. */
   R LCD InitialiseDisplay();
   /* Display Renesas Splash Screen. */
   R_LCD_DisplayString(LCD_LINE1, "Renesas");
  R_LCD_DisplayString(LCD_LINE2, NICKNAME);
   /* Flash the user LEDs for some time or until a push button is pressed. */
  FlashLEDs();
   /* Demonstration of initialised variables. Use this function with the
     debugger. */
   Statics Test();
   /* Flash the user LEDs at a rate set by the user potentiometer (ADC) using
     interrupts. */
   TimerADC();
   /* This function must not exit */
  while(1)
   {
     if (g_toggle_leds)
     {
        ToggleLEDs();
        g toggle leds = 0;
     }
   }
}
End of function main
```

Chapter 8. Additional Information

Technical Support

For details on how to use High-performance Embedded Workshop (HEW), refer to the HEW manual available on the CD or from the web site.

Further information available for this product can be found on the Renesas website at:

http://www.renesas.com/renesas_starter_kits

General information on Renesas Microcontrollers can be found at the following website.

Global: <u>http://www.renesas.com/</u>

Regional (English language) sites can be accessed from the Global site, or directly by going to:

Europe: <u>http://renesas.eu</u>

America: http://america.renesas.com

Asia: <u>http://sg.renesas.com</u>

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General information on Renesas Microcontrollers can be found on the Renesas website at:

http://www.renesas.com/

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