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F²MC-16FX FAMILY

16-BIT MICROCONTROLLER

MB96340, MB88121

INTERFACING MB96340 TO MB88121

APPLICATION NOTE

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Revision History

Date	Issue
2008-03-25	V1.0, MSt First draft

This document contains 38 pages.

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Contents

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1 Introduction

FUJITSU Microelectronics Europe GmbH offers a stand alone FlexRay Communication Controller, MB88121 series, which supports parallel and serial connectivity to Host MCU. The MB88121 series supports a parallel Bus interface modes, 16-bit multiplexed mode, especially for Fujitsu 16FX MCU. The 16FX MCU MB96340 series is supporting a 16-bit multiplexed bus interface. The following discusses Hardware and Software requirement based on MB96F348RS series.

Note:
Not all MB96300 devices support an multiplexed external bus interface.
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2 Connection example MB96F348RS – MB88121B

A connection example is summarized in the following table. All pins of the communication controller (CC) are divided into 7 categories:

- External bus interface: CC pins in connection with MCU pins
- CC mode pins
- CC debug pins
- CC stop watch trigger pin
- CC pins in connection with physical layer transceiver
- CC power supply pins
- CC external clock pin

Note:

1. The connection of the interrupt pins is application-specific. The table here shows only an example.
2. The CC reset pin can be controlled by MCU reset pin or by an independent circuitry.
3. In this application note external bus area 2 is configured for MB88121B. Other areas can also be used.
4. For the power supply it should be noticed that MB88121B is a single voltage supply chip. All power supply pins should have the same supply voltage between 3.3V and 5V.

External bus interface: CC pins in connection with MCU pins					
CC pin Nr	**Name**	**Function**		**MCU pin Nr**	**Name**
53	AD10	Address/data bus MCU⇔CC		87	P01_2/AD10
54	AD9			86	P01_1/AD09
55	AD8			85	P01_0/AD08
56	AD7			84	P00_7/AD07
57	AD6			83	P00_6/AD06
58	AD5			82	P00_5/AD05
59	AD4			81	P00_4/AD04
60	AD3			80	P00_3/AD03
61	AD2			79	P00_2/AD02
62	AD1			78	P00_1/AD01
63	AD0			77	P00_0/AD00
CC pin Nr	**Name**	**Function**		**MCU pin Nr**	**Name**
46	D15	Data bus MCU⇔CC		96	P01_7/AD15
47	D14			95	P01_6/AD14
50	D13			94	P01_5/AD13
51	D12			89	P01_4/AD12
52	D11			88	P01_3/AD11
CC pin Nr	**Name**	**Function**		**MCU pin Nr**	**Name**
10	INT0 [1]	Interrupt output CC=>MCU		46	P07_1/INT1
34	INT1			47	P07_2/INT2
35	INT2			48	P07_3/INT3
36	INT3			49	P07_4/INT4
37	INT4			50	P07_5/INT5
CC pin Nr	**Name**	**Function**		**MCU pin Nr**	**Name**
6	$\overline{RST}$ [2]	Reset	MCU=>CC	\	\
15	BCLK	Bus clock		12	P03_7/ECLK
19	$\overline{CS}$	Chip select		72	P09_5/CS2 [3]
20	$\overline{RD}$	Read enable		6	P03_1/RDX
21	$\overline{WR}$	Write enable		7	P03_2/WRLX/WRX
22	ALE	Address latch enable		5	P03_0/ALE
27	RDY	Ready signal	CC=>MCU	11	P03_6/RDY
31	DMA_REQ	DMA request		55	P07_6/INT6
CC mode pins					
CC pin Nr	**Name**	**Function**	**I/O type**	**Logic value**	
64	MD2	Mode selection	IN	1	16bit parallel bus interface
4	MD1			0	

5	MD0			0	
28	MDE2	Extended mode selection		0	Multiplexed mode for 16FX
29	MDE1			0	
30	MDE0			1	

CC debug pins

CC pin Nr	Name	Function	I/O type	Configuration register
7	SDS	Start of dynamic segment	OUT	Debug support register DBGS
8	CYCS0	Cycle 0 start	OUT	
14	CYCS	Cycle start	OUT	
23	MT	Macrotick start	OUT	
38	MBSU_TX1	Message buffer status update port	OUT	
39	MBSU_RX1			
44	MBSU_TX2			
45	MBSU_RX2			

CC stop watch trigger pin

CC pin Nr	Name	I/O type	Function
9	STPW	IN	After stop watch is triggered (rising or falling edge), register STPW1 captures actual cycle counter and macrotick value, register STPW2 captures slot counter values for channel A and B.

CC pins in connection with physical layer transceiver

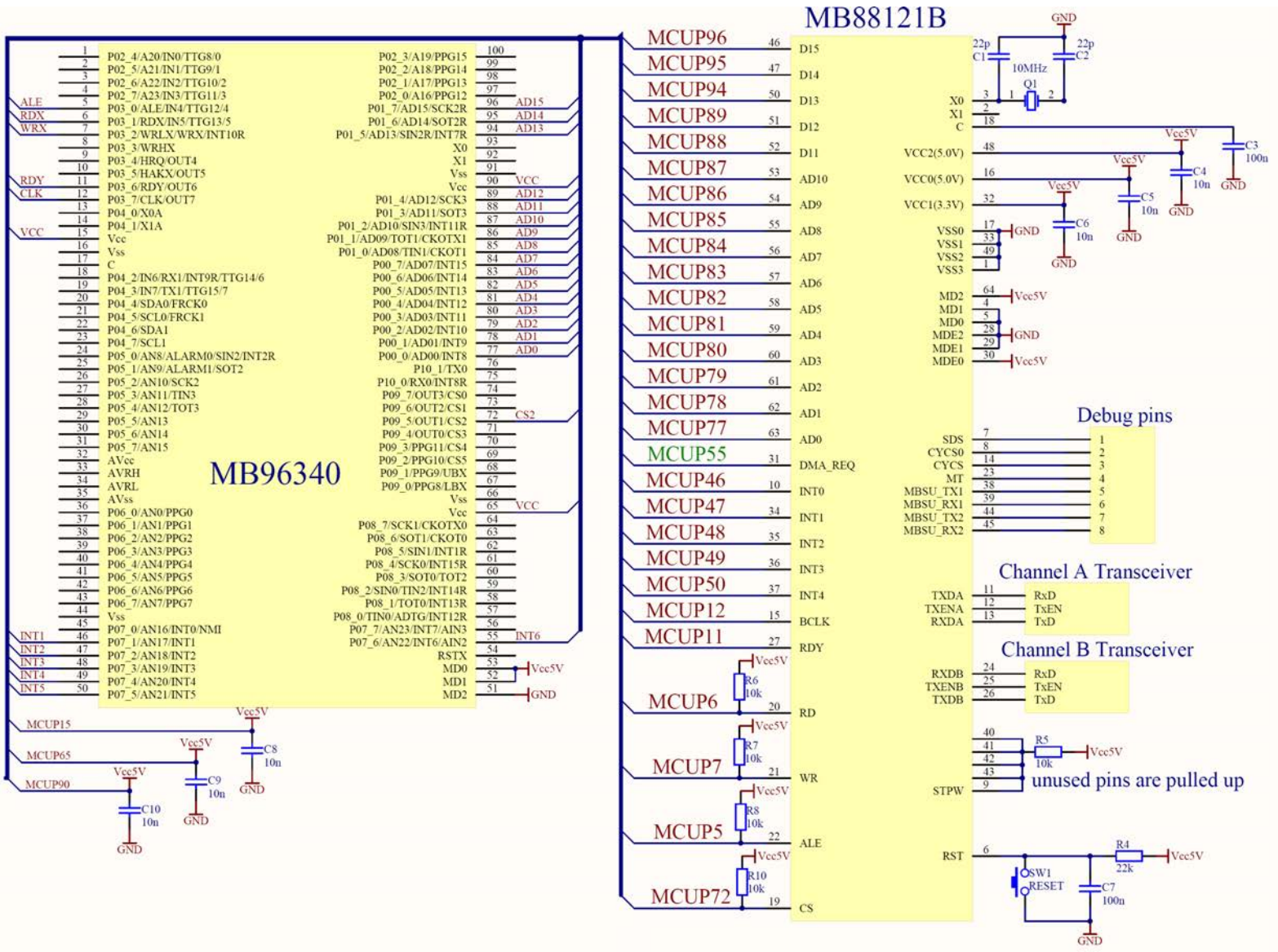
CC pin Nr	Name	Function	I/O type	Connection
11	TXDA	Data transmission	OUT	Channel A transceiver
12	$\overline{TXENA}$	Channel transmission enable	OUT	
13	RXDA	Data reception	IN	
24	RXDB	Data reception	IN	Channel B transceiver
25	$\overline{TXENB}$	Channel transmission enable	OUT	
26	TXDB	Data transmission	OUT	

CC power pins

CC pin Nr	Name	Function
1,17,33,49	VSS	0V Ground
16, 32, 48	VCC [4]	Single power supply input between 3.3v and 5v
18	C	Power supply stabilization capacitor (≥100nF)

CC external clock pin

CC pin Nr	Name	Function	
2	X1	Oscillation output	4MHz, 5MHz,8MHz,10MHz crystal or ceramic oscillator
3	X0	Oscillation input	



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3 Configuration

This chapter introduces the concrete configuration of MB96F348RS series

3.1 MB96340 series

MB96340 series is based on Fujitsu's 16FX architecture. Some features of this MCU family are listed below.

Flash/ROM	RAM	MB96340 series
128KB	6KB	MB96344R,MB96344Y
288KB	16KB	MB96F346R, MB96346R, MB96F346Y, MB96346Y, MB96F346A
416KB	16KB	MB96F347R, MB96347R, MB96F347Y, MB96347Y, MB96F347A
544KB	24KB	MB96F348R, MB96F348Y, MB96F348A
Main Flash 544KB Satellite Flash 32KB	24KB	MB96F348C, MB96F348H, MB96F348T
External interrupts		16 channels
External bus interface		Multiplexed mode
Chip select signal		6

Table 3-1 MB96340 feature

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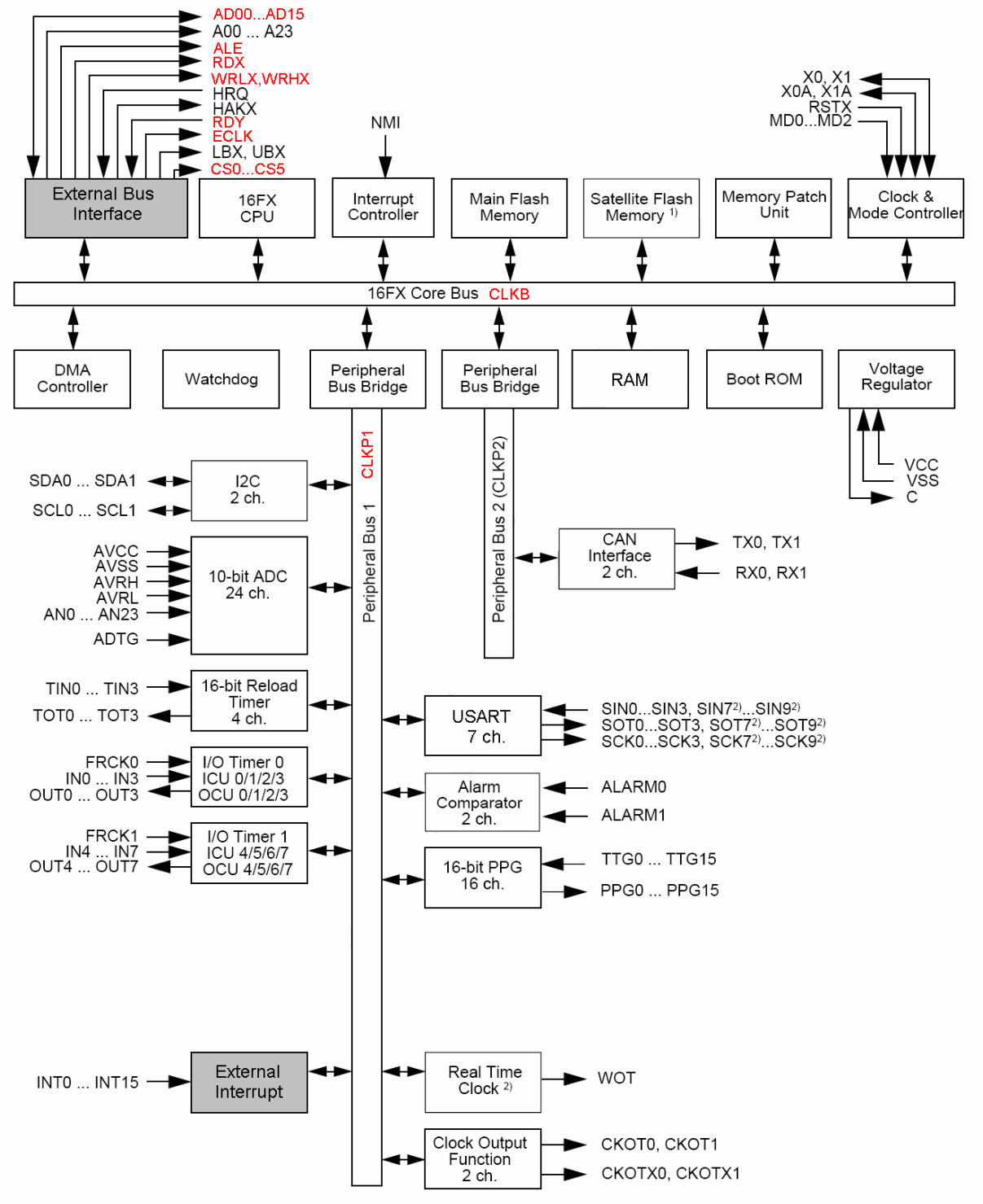

Figure 3-1 Block diagram of the MB96340 series

3.2 MCU operation mode

The MCU operates in the internal ROM external bus mode. That means the internal Flash is accessible and in addition the external bus interface might be enabled during initialization phase of the MCU
The configuration of mode pins and file start.asm are listed below.

Mode pin setting	Operation mode	Description
MD2=0 MD1=1 MD0=1	Internal vector mode	The boot vector (user program start address) is read from internal memory address 0xFFFFDC.

Table 3-2 Configuration of internal ROM external bus mode

```
;=====================================================================
; 4.1 Controller Series, Device
;=====================================================================
#set       SERIES    MB96340
#set       DEVICE    MB96348R
;=====================================================================
; 4.14 Boot Vector
;=====================================================================
#set       BOOT_VECTOR   BOOT_VECTOR_TABLE
#if BOOT_VECTOR == BOOT_VECTOR_TABLE
           .SECTION        RESVECT, CONST, LOCATE=H'FFFFDC
           .DATA.E _start
           .SECTION        BOOT_SELECT, CONST, LOCATE=H'DF0030
           .DATA.L 0xFFFFFFFF
#endif
;=====================================================================
; 6.1 Import external symbols
;=====================================================================
           .IMPORT   _main                    ; user code entrance
           …
           .EXPORT   _start
;=====================================================================
; 6.2  Program start (the boot vector should point here)
;=====================================================================
_start:
```

The memory map of this operation mode is illustrated in the next page.

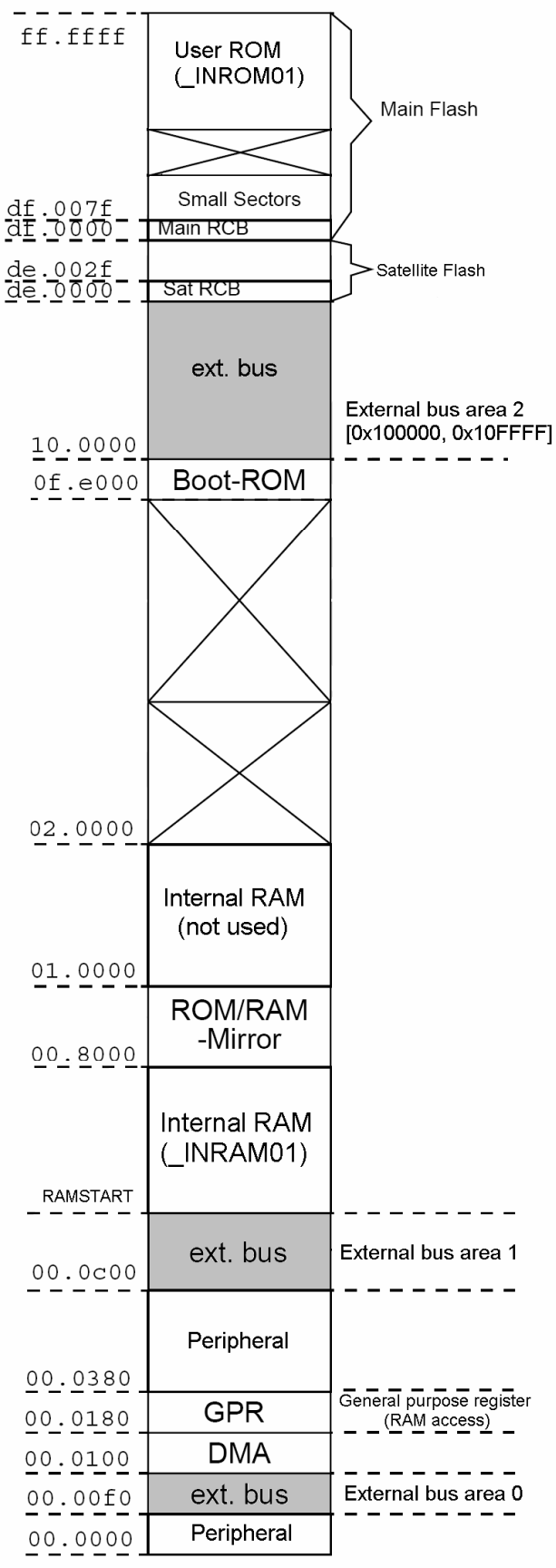

Figure 3-2 Memory map of internal RAM external bus mode

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3.3 MB88121 CC operation mode

The mode pins MD[2:0] and MDE[2:0] select between different bus types. The multiplexed mode is fixed encoded.

MD2	MD1	MD0	Mode	MDE2	MDE1	MDE0	Mode extension	
1	0	0	16bit parallel communication	0	0	0	Multiplexed bus	FR460
				0	0	1		16FX
				1	0	0	Non-multiplexed bus	FR460
				1	1	0		FR360

Table 3-3 Mode selection input of the communication controller

3.4 Configuration of the external bus interface

MB96340 has 6 chip select areas. The configuration registers are listed in the table.

Address	+0	+1
	External bus area [5:0] configuration register	
0x0006E0	EACL0	EACH0
0x0006E2	EACL1	EACH1
0x0006E4	EACL2	EACH2
0x0006E6	EACL3	EACH3
0x0006E8	EACL4	EACH4
0x0006EA	EACL5	EACH5
	External bus area [5:2] select register	
0x0006EC	EAS2	EAS3
0x0006EE	EAS4	EAS5
0x0006F0	EBM (external bus mode register)	EBCF (external bus clock and function register)
	External bus address output enable register	
0x0006F2	EBAE0	EBAE1
0x0006F4	EBAE2	EBCS (external bus control signal register)
Gray Settings used for MB88121 connectivity		

Table 3-4 External bus interface registers

The MB88121 CC requires a minimum address range of 2K (0 – 0x7FF).

That means that CS0 cannot be used due to insufficient address range. In this example CS2 is used.

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3.4.1 External Bus Mode register (EBM)

Register EBM defines the bus mode of the external bus interface. Bit function is listed below.

Bit	Name		Function
7	NMS	0	Multiplexed bus mode for all external areas (parameter ADDRESSMODE in start.asm)
		1	Non-multiplexed bus mode for all external areas
6	ERE	0	Internal ROM mode (parameter BUSMODE in start.asm)
		1	External ROM mode
5	EAE5	0	External area 5 is disabled (parameter CHIP_SELECT5 in start.asm)
		1	External area 5 is enabled
4	EAE4	0	External area 4 is disabled (parameter CHIP_SELECT4 in start.asm)
		1	External area 4 is enabled
3	EAE3	0	External area 3 is disabled (parameter CHIP_SELECT3 in start.asm)
		1	External area 3 is enabled
2	EAE2	0	External area 2 is disabled
		1	External area 2 is enabled (parameter CHIP_SELECT2 in start.asm)
1	EAE1	0	External area 1 is disabled (parameter CHIP_SELECT1 in start.asm)
		1	External area 1 is enabled
0	EAE0	0	External area 0 is disabled (parameter CHIP_SELECT0 in start.asm)
		1	External area 0 is enabled
Gray Settings used for MB88121 connectivity			

Table 3-5 Register EBM

3.4.2 External Bus Clock and Function register

Register EBCF controls the external bus clock, the external READY and HOLD function. Bit function is listed below.

Bit	Name		Function
15	HDE	0	HOLD function disabled (parameter HOLD_REQ in start.asm)
		1	HOLD function enabled
14	RYE	0	READY function disabled
		1	READY function enabled (parameter EXT_READY in start.asm)
13	CKE	0	External bus clock output disabled
		1	External bus clock output enabled (parameter EXT_CLOCK_ENABLE in start.asm)
12	CKI	0	External bus clock is not inverted the inactive level of ECLK is '0' and the rising edge is the active edge
		1	External bus clock is inverted the inactive level of ECLK is '1' and the falling edge is the active edge (parameter EXT_CLOCK_INVERT in start.asm)
11	CSM	0	External bus clock is always output (parameter EXT_CLOCK_SUSPEND in start.asm)
		1	External bus clock is only output during transfer
10:8	DIV[2:0]		External bus clock (ECLK) divider (parameter EXT_CLOCK_DIVISION in start.asm)
Gray Settings used for MB88121 connectivity			

Table 3-6 Register EBCF

DIV2	DIV1	DIV0	External bus clock (ECLK) divider setting
0	0	0	CLKB (CPU clock)
0	0	1	CLKB/2
0	1	0	CLKB/4
0	1	1	CLKB/8
1	0	0	CLKB/16
1	0	1	CLKB/32
1	1	0	CLKB/64
1	1	1	CLKB/128
Gray Settings used for MB88121 connectivity			

Table 3-7 Bit DIV[2:0] of register EBCF

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Note:

1. All operations of the external bus are based on ECLK even if the output of this clock is disabled.
2. CSM=0, ECLK is always output, also in HOLD state.

The 16FX MCU offers two methods to extend the read/write access to an external device: the auto wait function (bits EACL_R[2:0]) and the READY function through RDY pin (bit EBCF_RYE). They enable the access to low-speed memory and peripheral circuits.

The auto wait function can insert 1 to 32 wait cycles to extend the data cycle. By READY function the data cycle is extended as long as pin RDY =0.

3.4.3 External Bus Address output Enable registers (EBAE[2:0])

Registers EBAE[2:0] control the output function of each address line.

0: disable the address line

1: enable the address line

Address	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Corresponding parameter in file start.asm
0x0006F2	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	ADDR_PINS_7_0
(EBAE0)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
0x0006F3	A15	A14	A13	A12	A11	A10	A9	A8	ADDR_PINS_15_8
(EBAE1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
0x0006F4	A23	A22	A21	A20	A19	A18	A17	A16	ADDR_PINS_23_16
(EBAE2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gray Settings used for MB88121 connectivity									

Table 3-8 Register EBAE[2:0]

In the multiplexed bus mode register EBAE0 and EBAE1 control the address output of the pins AD15—AD00.

As the 16-bit multiplexed mode is used AD00 .. AD15 needs to be enabled.

3.4.4 External Bus Control Signal register (EBCS)

Register EBCS enables/disables the control signals of the external bus.

Bit	Name	Function		Corresponding parameter in file start.asm
15	\	\		\
14	ASL	0	Address strobe is low active ($\overline{AS}$ function)	ADDRESS_STROBE_LVL
		1	Address strobe is high active (ALE function)	
13	ASE	0	Address strobe output (ALE/ $\overline{AS}$) disabled	ADDRESS_STROBE
		1	Address strobe output (ALE/ $\overline{AS}$) enabled	
12	RDE	0	Read strobe output ($\overline{RD}$) disabled	READ_STROBE
		1	Read strobe output ($\overline{RD}$) enabled	
11	WRHE	0	Write strobe output ($\overline{WRH}$) disabled	HIGH_WRITE_STROBE
		1	Write strobe output ($\overline{WRH}$) enabled	
10	WRLE	0	Write strobe output ($\overline{WRL}$ / $\overline{WR}$) disabled	LOW_WRITE_STROBE
		1	Write strobe output ($\overline{WRL}$ / $\overline{WR}$) enabled	
9	UBE	0	Byte select output ($\overline{UB}$) disabled	HIGH_BYTE_SIGNAL
		1	Byte select output ($\overline{UB}$) enabled	
8	LBE	0	Byte select output ($\overline{LB}$) disabled	LOW_BYTE_SIGNAL
		1	Byte select output ($\overline{LB}$) enabled	
Gray Settings used for MB88121 connectivity				

Table 3-9 Register EBCS

3.4.5 External Area Configuration registers (EACH/EACL[5:0])

Function of register EACH and EACL is listed below. In this application note external area 2 is used. The corresponding parameter is CS2_CONFIG.

Register EACH2			
Bit	**Name**	**Function**	
15:14	\	\	
13	ATL	0	Code and data read possible
		1	Only data read possible
12	CSL	0	Chip select signal is low active ($\overline{CS}$)
		1	Chip select signal is high active (CS)
11	CSE	0	Chip select output disabled
		1	Chip select output enabled
10:8	EASZ[2:0]	External area size	
Register EACL2			
7	BW	0	16bit data bus width
		1	8bit data bus width
6	ES	0	Little-endian
		1	Big-endian
5	WSF	0	$\overline{WRL}$ write strobe is activated
		1	$\overline{WR}$ write strobe is activated
4	STS	0	Strobe timing scheme 0 is selected
		1	Strobe timing scheme 1 is selected
3	ACE	0	Address cycle is not extended
		1	Address cycle is extended by one ECLK cycle
2:0	R[2:0]	Automatic wait cycles	
Gray Settings used for MB88121 connectivity			

Table 3-10 Register EACH/EACL

Note:

1. Bit ACE decides the length of the address cycle in multiplexed bus mode
2. Bit STS selects the timing of the signal ALE, $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ (for details please see the hardware manual of MB96300 series)

EASZ2	EASZ1	EASZ0	Area size	Valid bit of register EAS
0	0	0	64KB	EAS_A[7:0]
0	0	1	128KB	EAS_A[7:1]
0	1	0	256KB	EAS_A[7:2]
0	1	1	512KB	EAS_A[7:3]
1	0	0	1MB	EAS_A[7:4]
1	0	1	2MB	EAS_A[7:5]
1	1	0	4MB	EAS_A[7:6]
1	1	1	8MB	EAS_A[7]

Table 3-11 EASZ[2:0] of register EACH

R2	R1	R0	Automatic wait cycles
0	0	0	No wait cycle
0	0	1	1 cycle
0	1	0	2 cycle
0	1	1	3 cycle
1	0	0	4 cycle
1	0	1	8 cycle
1	1	0	16 cycle
1	1	1	32 cycle

Table 3-12 R[2:0] of register EACL

3.4.6 Registers EAS[5:2]

MB96340 series support 6 external bus areas. Among them area 0 and area 1 have fixed address range.

External area	Address range
CS0	0x0000F0—0x0000FF
CS1	0x000C00—(RAM_start-1)

Table 3-13 address range of area 0 and area 1

Device	RAM size	RAM_start
MB96344	6KB	0x006A40
MB96(F)346, MB96(F)347	16KB	0x004240
MB96F348	24KB	0x002240

Table 3-14 RAM start address of different devices

The address range of area 2 to area 5 is programmable through register EAS[5:2] and register EACH[5:2].

External area	Available address area	Corresponding register
CS2	0x100000—0xFFFFFF	EAS2, EACH2_EASZ
CS3		EAS3, EACH3_EASZ
CS4		EAS4, EACH4_EASZ
CS5		EAS5, EACH5_EASZ

Table 3-15 Configuration registers for area range

Register EAS defines the upper 8-bit address (start bank) of the external bus area. Together with bits EASZ[2:0] of register EACH the address range of each external bus area can be specified.

The configurations in file start.asm are listed below. Area 2 is modified for MB88121B. Area 3/4/5 are not used.

EAS register	EACH register	Area range
EAS2=0x10 (parameter CS2_START)	EACH2_EASZ[2:0]=0 (parameter CS2_CONFIG)	0x100000—0x10FFFF (64KB)
EAS3=0x40 (parameter CS3_START)	EACH3_EASZ[2:0]=6 (parameter CS3_CONFIG)	0x400000—0x7FFFFF (4MB)
EAS4=0x80 (parameter CS4_START)	EACH4_EASZ[2:0]=6 (parameter CS4_CONFIG)	0x800000—0xBFFFFF (4MB)
EAS5=0xC0 (parameter CS5_START)	EACH5_EASZ[2:0]=6 (parameter CS5_CONFIG)	0xC00000—0xFFFFFF (4MB)

Table 3-16 Configurations of area range in file start.asm

3.4.7 Settings in file start.asm

FUJITSU Microelectronics Europe GmbH offers Software examples for MB96340 series, including a template project. The start.asm file is used to initialise the MCU. All settings are done via defines, according to the selected defines a code content is generetade during compilation.

Following find the required bus interface settings for start.asm file using MB96340 and Mb88121 series.

```
;=====================================================================
; 4.8  Clock Selection
;=====================================================================
#set      CRYSTAL          FREQ_4MHZ
#set      CPU_48MHZ_CLKP2_16MHZ                0x08
#set      CLOCK_SPEED      CPU_48MHZ_CLKP2_16MHZ
;=====================================================================
; 4.10 External Bus Interface
;=====================================================================
#set      BUSMODE INTROM_EXTBUS     ; bus mode
#set      ADDRESSMODE MULTIPLEXED   ; address-mode
#set      CHIP_SELECT2        ON    ; enable chip select area
#set      HOLD_REQ            OFF   ; HOLD function
#set      EXT_READY           ON    ; Ready function
#set      EXT_CLOCK_ENABLE    ON    ; external bus clock output
#set      EXT_CLOCK_INVERT    ON    ; clock inversion
#set      EXT_CLOCK_SUSPEND   OFF   ;
#set      EXT_CLOCK_DIVISION  EXT_CLOCK_DIV2 ; select clock divider
#set      ADDR_PINS_23_16     B'00000000     ; select used address lines
#set      ADDR_PINS_15_8      B'11111111     ; A10..A0
#set      ADDR_PINS_7_0       B'11111111     ;
#set      LOW_BYTE_SIGNAL     OFF   ;
#set      HIGH_BYTE_SIGNAL    OFF   ;
#set      LOW_WRITE_STROBE    ON    ; write strobe signal WRLX/WRX
#set      HIGH_WRITE_STROBE   OFF   ;
#set      READ_STROBE         ON    ; read strobe signal RDX
#set      ADDRESS_STROBE      ON    ; address strobe signal ALE/ASX
#set      ADDRESS_STROBE_LVL  OFF   ; address strobe active low
#set      CS2_CONFIG   B'0000100000111010   ; Chip Select Area 2 configuration
#set      CS2_START   0x10        ; start bank of chip select area2
```

```
;=====================================================================
; 6.6 Set external bus configuration
;=====================================================================
MOV   EBCF, #((HOLD_REQ << 7) | (EXT_READY << 6) | (EXT_CLOCK_ENABLE << 5) |
(EXT_CLOCK_INVERT << 4) | (EXT_CLOCK_SUSPEND << 3) | EXT_CLOCK_DIVISION)
MOV  EBAE0,#ADDR_PINS_7_0
MOV  EBAE1,#ADDR_PINS_15_8
MOV  EBAE2,#ADDR_PINS_23_16
MOV  EBCS, #((ADDRESS_STROBE_LVL << 6) | (ADDRESS_STROBE << 5) | (READ_STROBE <<
4) | (HIGH_WRITE_STROBE << 3) | (LOW_WRITE_STROBE << 2) | (HIGH_BYTE_SIGNAL <<
1) | LOW_BYTE_SIGNAL)
MOVW EACL2,#CS2_CONFIG
MOV  EAS2, #CS2_START
MOV   EBM,   #((ADDRESSMODE << 7) | ((BUSMODE-1) << 6) | (CHIP_SELECT5 << 5) |
(CHIP_SELECT4 << 4) | (CHIP_SELECT3 << 3) | (CHIP_SELECT2 << 2) | (CHIP_SELECT1
<< 1) | CHIP_SELECT0)

MOV  PIER00,#0xFF ;MCU port 0
MOV  PIER01,#0xFF ;MCU port 1
SETB PIER03:6     ;READY function
ROMM_CONFIG    .EQU     ((MIRROR_BANK << 4) | (MIRROR_SIZE << 1) | (ROMMIRROR))
MOV  ROMM, #ROMM_CONFIG
```

3.4.8 Used bus interface functions at pins on MB96F348RS

All the used pins of the external bus interface are listed below. Data output function of pins AD[15:00] is automatically enabled. Pin ALE is used to distinguish value on the address/data lines. Pin RDY is used by slow external devices to insert wait cycles. The initial value of register DDR (data direction register) and PIER (port input enable register) is 0.

MCU pin	Description	Register PIER	Register DDR	Other registers
RDY	ready signal	PIER03_IE6=1	DDR03_D6=0	EBCF_RYE
AD[15:0]	address output	\	\	EBAE[2:0]
	data output	\	\	\
	data input	PIER00=0xFF PIER01=0xFF	DDR00=0 DDR01=0	\
ALE	address latch enable signal	\	\	EBCS_ASE
CS2	chip select signal	\	\	EACH_CSE
RDX	read signal	\	\	EBCS_RDE
WRX	Write signal	\	\	EBCS_WRLE

MCU pin	Description	Register PIER	Register DDR	Other registers
ECLK	external bus clock	\	\	EBCF_CKE

Table 3-17 Configuration registers of I/O port function

MB96348RS provides maximal 24bit address-line and 16bit data-line for the external bus interface. Since the communication controller MB88121B has 11bit address-line and 16bit data-line, the bus width is fixed.

- 16bit data bus: MCU pins AD[15:00].
- E-Ray registers are 16bit addressed from 0x0000 to 0x07FC. Each register is 32bit long and begins at even address. Since the data bus is restricted to 16bit, the high order 16bit data and low order 16bit data are distinguished by address bit A[1]. The first five bits and the last bit of a 16bit address are always zero. The 11bit address bus (MCU pins AD[10:00]) is shown below. Address A[23:16] are not used.

MCU **port 0** and **port 1** are reused for data and address bus.

0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
Always zero					Address A[10:2]									A[1]	A[0]

Table 3-18 11bit address line

3.5 Simplified timing diagram of MB88121B

The below shown timing diagram is required to achieve a correct access to MB88121. The settings discussed for the bus interface register will generate this timing. Depending on PCB layout the number of wait states may differ. This needs to be rechecked and optimised case by case.

3.5.1 MB88121 read timing

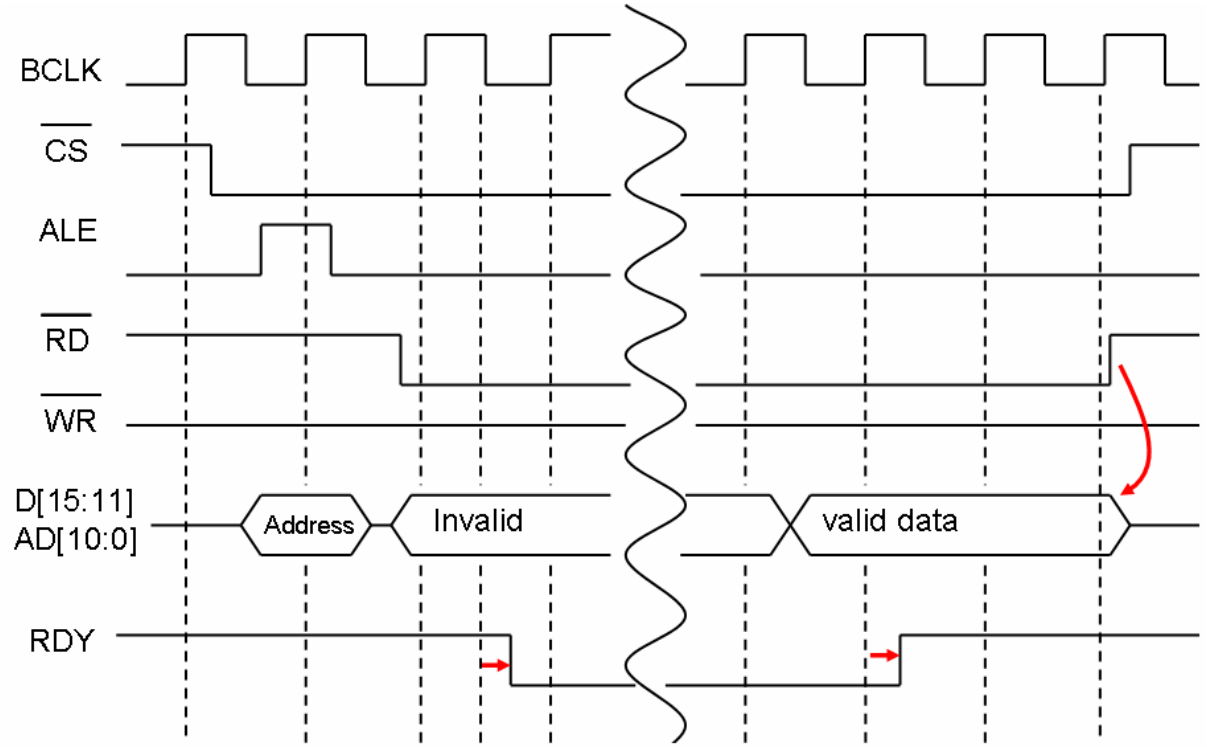

Figure 3-3 Read operation

Operation sequence:

1. The address is latched by the falling edge of ALE pin.
2. The RD pin (signal $\overline{RD}$) becomes low level, the output data on pins D[15:11] and AD[10:0] is invalid.
3. After that the RDY pin becomes low level at the next falling edge of the clock signal BCLK (pin BCLK), which causes the MCU to wait.
4. After several wait cycles the RDY pin becomes high level at the rising edge of the BCLK pin and the valid data is output from the pins D[15:11] and AD[10:0].
5. When the RD pin becomes high level again, the read access is finished. Pins D[15:11] and AD[10:0] become Hi-Z.

3.5.2 MB88121 write timing

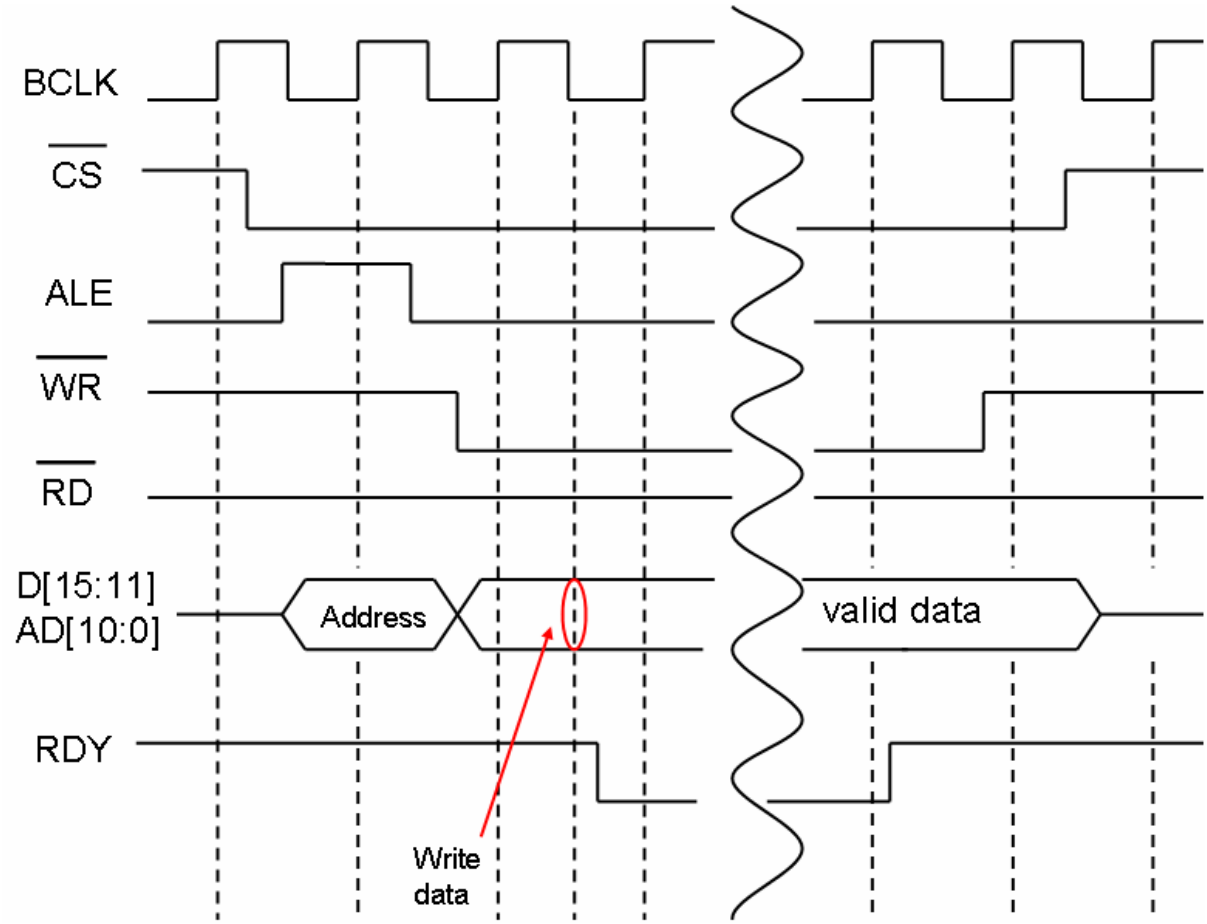

Figure 3-4 Write operation

Operation sequence:

1. The address is latched by the falling edge of ALE pin.
2. The WR pin (signal $\overline{WR}$) becomes low level. At the next falling edge of the BCLK signal the data on pins D[15:11] and AD[10:0] is written to a temporary register and the RDY pin becomes low level, which causes the MCU to wait.
3. The data in the temporary register is written to the addressed register. The RDY pin becomes high level again.

Note:
Details about RDY wait cycle and byte ordering are located in the MB88121 data sheet.

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3.6 Initialisation sequence of MB88121

After the proper setup of the bus interface MB88121 is visual in the MCU address range starting at 0x10.0000.

The MB88121 requires internal operation frequency of 80 MHz. This frequency is generated via the internal PLL of the MB88121.

First access to MB88121 should setup the PLL. The PLL is set in the CLOCK CONTROL REGISTER (CCNT) (Address 0x04 => 0x10.0004).

The example is using a 10 MHz crystal. The PLL must be setup to multiplication ratio x8 (PMUL[1:0]) to achieve the 80 MHz. The PLL must be enabled via PON bit. To supply the FlexRay CC with clock the STOP bit needs to be set to '0'.

Other bits shall be set to '0'.

The stabilisation time of the PLL is 600us. After this time the MB88121 The PLL clock usage can be selected via the CCNT.SEEL bit (set to '1').

The wait time can be assured using a reload timer of the MCU.

The MB88121 is operating with 80 MHz. It is now possible to initialise the MB88121 with the FlexRay bus parameter settings.

```
/* THIS SAMPLE CODE IS PROVIDED AS IS AND IS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS. */
/* FUJITSU MICROELECTRONICS ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY FOR */
/* ANY ERRORS OR ELIGIBILITY FOR ANY PURPOSES.           */
/*            (C) Fujitsu Microelectronics Europe GmbH               */

#define CCNT ((uint32_t *)0x100004)   /* address of CCNT ERAY Register */
void start_rldtmr_3 (void){
   TMCSR3_TRG = 1;          /* start count operation */
}
/* setup of reload timer 3 */
  TMCSR3_CNTE = 0;          /* stop reload Timer */
  TMRLR3 = 600;             /* set reload value */
  TMCSR3 = 0x0802;

/* set MB88121 Clock */
*CCNT = 0x0000000D;         /* enable PLL, PLLx8 */
start_rldtmr_3();           /* start wait time */
while (!TMCSR3_UF);         /* PLL stabilization wait time */
*CCNT = 0x0000000F;         /* switch to PLL clock */
```

3.7 Interrupts

The MB88121 FlexRay CC is supporting also interrupt events. These events are available at pins and can be connected to MCU external interrupt pins.

3.7.1 CC interrupt

CC interrupt pins signal different interrupt request. For details please refer to the document “MB88121B preliminary data sheet” and “E-Ray user manual”.

CC pin	Interrupt type
INT0	E-Ray interrupt line0 (eray_int0)
INT1	E-Ray interrupt line1 (eray_int1)
INT2	E-Ray timer0 interrupt
INT3	E-Ray timer1 interrupt
INT4	Low voltage detection interrupt

Table 3-19 CC interrupt output by 16bit multiplexed mode

After power-on / Reset these pins are set to output driving Low level. Interrupt requests are indicated by High Level output at the pins.

To enable the output of the signals INT2 to INT 4 the INT (Interrupt register) at offset address 0x0C (Address 0x10.000C in our example configuration) must be used. The dedicated E-Ray timer interrupts are indication a request just a few Macroticks, It is recommended to use rising edge detection for the external interrupts.

The INT0 and INT1 pins are connected to the Eray_int0 and Eray_int1 interrupts. The functions are configured with the E-Ray interrupt registers. In case of an interrupt request the pins output High-level and remaining the level until the Interrupt Flag is clear in the corresponding register.

Following interrupt registers are available:

- Error Interrupt Register (EIR): indicates an error interrupt request
- Status Interrupt Register (SIR): indicates a status interrupt request
- Error Interrupt Line Select (EILS): Selects which error interrupt is output at which eray_int (0 or 1) line.
- Status Interrupt Line Select (SILS): Selects which status interrupt is output at which eray_int (0 or 1) line.
- Error Interrupt Enable Set / Reset (EIES, EIER): Enable / disable error interrupts
- Status Interrupt Enable Set / Reset (SIES, SIER) : Enable / disable status interrupts
- Interrupt Line Enable (ILE): Enable interrupt lines

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3.7.2 MCU external interrupt

Following show the setup and usage of the external interrupt (rising edge) for MB88121 connection.

Following registers are relevant for external interrupt:

- ELVR: interrupt request level register
- EIRR: interrupt request register
- ENIR: interrupt request enable register
- DDR: data direction register
- PIER: port input enable register
- ICR: interrupt control register

3.7.2.1 External interrupt configuration registers

Register ELVR, EIRR and ENIR specify the external interrupt function. ELVR defines how to detect interrupt request signal. EIRR shows if an external interrupt request is detected. ENIR enables/disables interrupt request.

External interrupt 0-7									
		Bit value							
register	address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ENIR0	0x000058	EN7	EN6	EN5	EN4	EN3	EN2	EN1	EN0
EIRR0	0x000059	ER7	ER6	ER5	ER4	ER3	ER2	ER1	ER0
ELVR0	0x00005B	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		LB7	LA7	LB6	LA6	LB5	LA5	LB4	LA4
	0x00005A	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		LB3	LA3	LB2	LA2	LB1	LA1	LB0	LA0
External interrupt 8-15									
		Bit value							
register	address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ENIR1	0x00005C	EN15	EN14	EN13	EN12	EN11	EN10	EN9	EN8
EIRR1	0x00005D	ER15	ER14	ER13	ER12	ER11	ER10	ER9	ER8
ELVR1	0x00005F	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		LB15	LA15	LB14	LA14	LB13	LA13	LB12	LA12
	0x00005E	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		LB11	LA11	LB10	LA10	LB9	LA9	LB8	LA8

Table 3-20 EIRR, ENIR ELVR overview

LBn	LAn	Description
0	0	Detect “L” level and generate an interrupt request
0	1	Detect “H” level and generate an interrupt request
1	0	Detect the rising-edge and generate an interrupt request
1	1	Detect the falling-edge and generate an interrupt request

Table 3-21 ELVR register

CC interrupt pins are high-level active. Therefore signal high-level or rising-edge should be chosen for external interrupt detection.

ERn	Read register	Write register
0	No external interrupt request present	Clear external interrupt request flag
1	External interrupt request present	No effect

Table 3-22 EIRR register

ENn	Description
0	External interrupt request is disabled
1	External interrupt request is enabled

Table 3-23 ENIR register

3.7.2.2 I/O port register DDR and PIER

MB96F348RS have altogether 16 external interrupt channels. User should choose five of them for MB88121B.

The external interrupt function is assigned to MCU port00 and port07. Each of them has a 8bit data direction register (DDR) and a 8bit port input enable register (PIER). The default value of register DDR and PIER after reset is zero, respectively all ports are input mode and disabled. To use the external interrupt function only register PIER should be set to one.

Register	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	description
PIERxx	IE7	IE6	IE5	IE4	IE3	IE2	IE1	IE0	IEx=0 disable digital input IEx=1 enable digital input
DDRxx	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Dx=0 input mode Dx=1 output mode

Table 3-24 register DDR and PIER

An initialization example of the external interrupt 0 is shown below.

```
void Init_extint_0 (void){
   ENIR0_EN0 = 0;    /* disable extInt0 interrupt */
   DDR07_D0 = 0;     /* port07.0 Data direction: input */
   PIER07_IE0 = 1;   /* enable digital input */
   ELVR0_LB0 = 1;    /* rising edge detection */
   ELVR0_LA0 = 0;
   EIRR0_ER0 = 0;    /* clear interrupt request flag */
   ENIR0_EN0 = 1;    /* enable interrupt */
}
```

Before enabling the external interrupt request (ENn = 1) it is recommended to clear the request flag of the external interrupt (ERn = 0) to avoid interrupts caused by previous trigger (ERn is set independently of the setting of ENn).

3.7.2.3 Interrupt vector table

Register ICR defines the interrupt level. Bits IX[7:0] select the interrupt resource and bits IL[2:0] specify the corresponding interrupt level. 7 priority levels are programmable. Level 0 has the highest priority and level 7 disables the interrupt. The address of each interrupt service routine is set in the interrupt vector. The vector address is calculated by adding the offset (listed in the following table) to the table base register value (TBR).

Register TBR defines the most significant 14 bits (TB[23:10]) of the 24bit start address of the interrupt vector table. The least significant bits TB[9:0] are fixed to 0. The initial value after reset is 0xFFFC, which results in a table start address 0xFFFC00.

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TB23	TB22	TB21	TB20	TB19	TB18	TB17	TB16	TB15	TB14	TB13	TB12	TB11	TB10	0	0

Table 3-25 Register TBR

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	IX7	IX6	IX5	IX4	IX3	IX3	IX2	IX1	IX0	\	\	\	\	IL2	IL1	IL0

Table 3-26 Register ICR

External interrupt channel	vector number (decimal)	Index IX[7:0] in register ICR (decimal)	Interrupt request cleared by DMA	Interrupt vector	
				Offset	Default vector address
0	17	17	YES	0x3B8	0xFFFC00+ offset
1	18	18		0x3B4	
2	19	19		0x3B0	
3	20	20		0x3AC	
4	21	21		0x3A8	
5	22	22		0x3A4	
6	23	23		0x3A0	
7	24	24		0x39C	
8	25	25		0x398	
9	26	26		0x394	
10	27	27		0x390	
11	28	28		0x38C	
12	29	29		0x388	
13	30	30		0x384	
14	31	31		0x380	
15	32	32		0x37C	

Table 3-27 Interrupt vector table

A default interrupt vector table for MB96340 series is located in file **vectors.c** (provided in the template project). An example for the external interrupt 3 is shown below.

```
#define MIN_ICR  12
#define MAX_ICR  96
#define DEFAULT_ILM_MASK 7
void InitIrqLevels(void) /* interrupt level definition */
{
  volatile int irq;
  for (irq = MIN_ICR; irq <= MAX_ICR; irq++)
  {
    ICR = (irq << 8) | DEFAULT_ILM_MASK;
  }
  ICR = 0x1403; /* Ext. INT3 */
}
…
__interrupt void ExtInt3_IRQHandler(void); /* interrupt service routine */
…
#pragma intvect ExtInt3_IRQHandler 20    /* interrupt vector definition */
…
```

3.8 Debugging support

The MB88121 offering also debug support at some pins.

CC debug pins				
CC pin Nr	**Name**	**Function**	**I/O type**	**Configuration register**
7	SDS	Start of dynamic segment	OUT	Debug support register DBGS
8	CYCS0	Cycle 0 start	OUT	
14	CYCS	Cycle start	OUT	
23	MT	Macrotick start	OUT	
38	MBSU_TX1	Message buffer status update port	OUT	
39	MBSU_RX1			
44	MBSU_TX2			
45	MBSU_RX2			

Table 3-28: Debug pins on MB88121

After power on / reset these pins are set to output driving Low level.

The upper 16-bit (Bit 31..16) of CUS2 Register is called Debug support register (DBGS), having the offset address 0x08 (0x10.0008) . Via these pins the output of the dedicated debug signal is controlled.

The output of the signals is enabled by setting ‘1’ to the corresponding bit position in

3.9 Stop Watch pin

The MB88121 supports the Stop Watch function. The function is similar to Input Capture Unit, the time base is FlexRay global time. In case a external Signal, connected to Stop Watch pin, is changing its Level the Macrotick value of FlexRay channel A and B is stored in register and can be read out by host MCU.

This pin is an input pin. If the function is not used, a pull-up or pull-down resistor must be connected to this pin.

4 Reference

- MB96340 series Datasheet
- MB96300 super series Hardware Manual
- Application note: hardware set up for 16FX series (mcu-an-300223-e-16fx_hw_setup)
- Application note: external bus interface for 16FX series (mcu-an-300208-e-16fx_ext_bus)
- Application note: external interrupts for 16FX series (mcu-an-300203-e-16fx_ext_int)
- Application note: Interrupts for 16FX series (mcu-an-300210-e-16fx_irq)
- Application note: I/O-port for 16FX series (mcu-an-300200-e-16fx_io_ports)
- MB88121B preliminary data sheet Ver1.3
- MB88121B User's Manual

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5 Appendix

5.1 Tables

5.2 Figures

-- END --