

# UART Driver Sample Code Reference Guide

## V1.00.001

*Publication Release Date: Sep. 2011*

### Support Chips:

ISD9160

### Support Platforms:

NuvotonPlatform\_Keil

The information in this document is subject to change without notice.

The Nuvoton Technology Corp. shall not be liable for technical or editorial errors or omissions contained herein; nor for incidental or consequential damages resulting from the furnishing, performance, or use of this material.

This documentation may not, in whole or in part, be copied, photocopied, reproduced, translated, or reduced to any electronic medium or machine readable form without prior consent, in writing, from the Nuvoton Technology Corp.

Nuvoton Technology Corp. All rights reserved

## Table of Contents

1	Introduction .....	4
1.1	Feature .....	4
2	Block Diagram .....	5
3	Calling Sequence .....	6
4	Code Section –Smpl_DrvUART.c .....	7
5	Execution Environment Setup and Result .....	10
6	Revision History .....	11

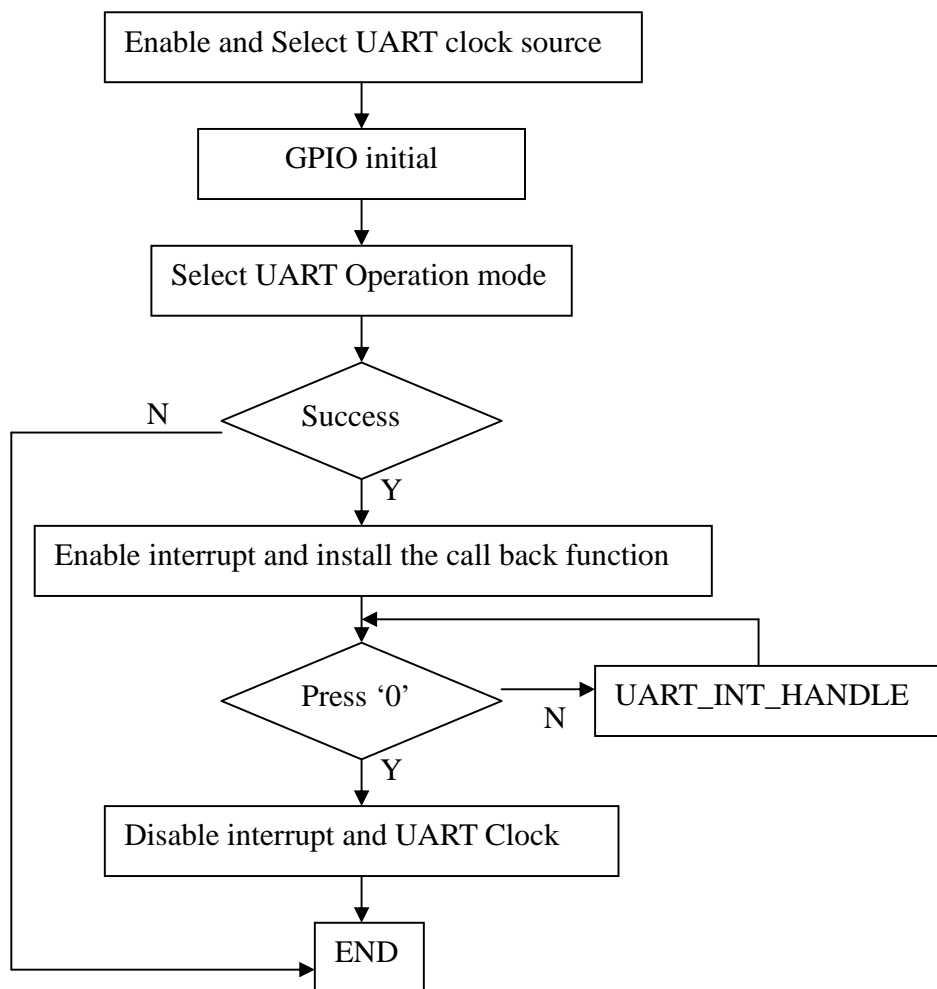
# 1 Introduction

This sample code will demo UART IP on ISD9160 chip.

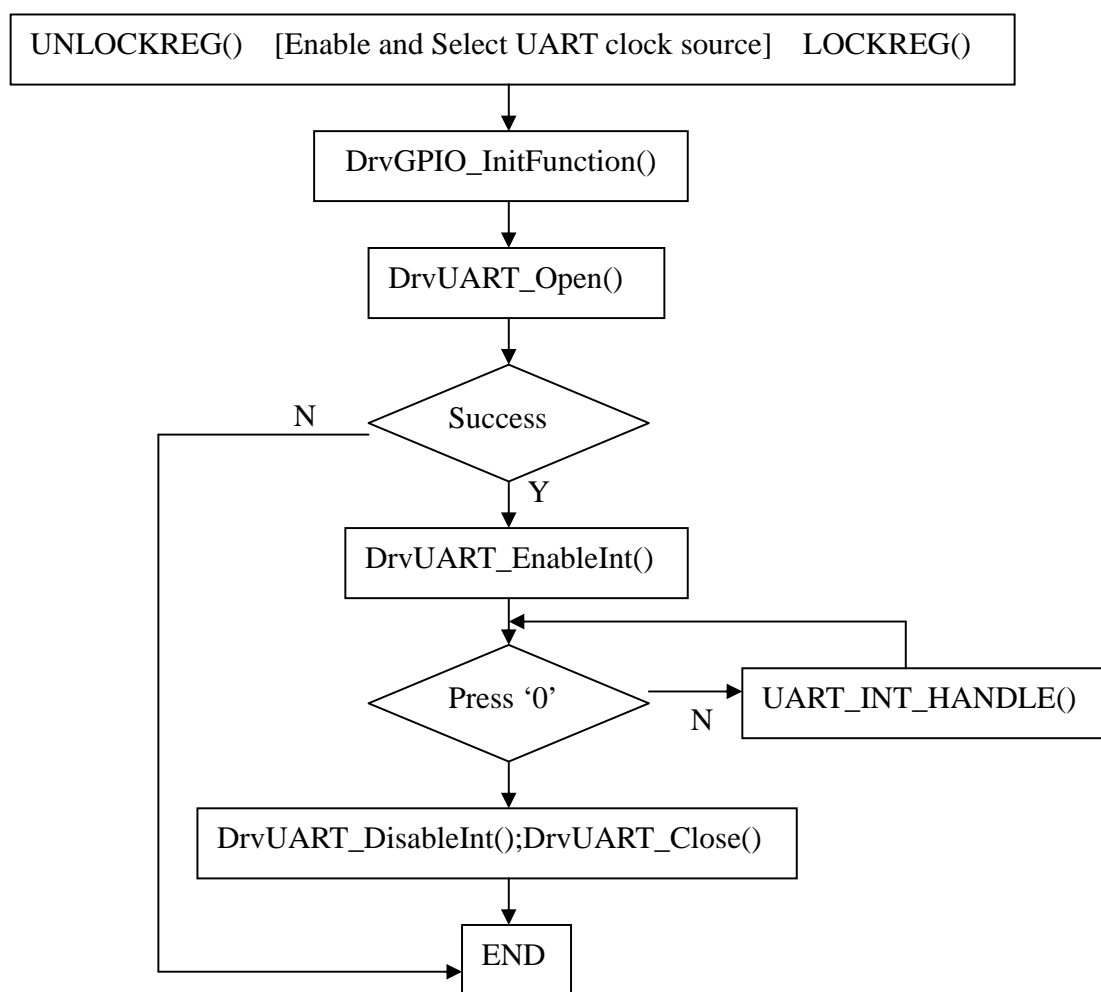
## 1.1 Feature

- 8 bytes entry FIFOs for received and transmitted data payloads.
- Auto flow control/flow control function (CTS, RTS) are supported.
- Fully programmable serial-interface characteristics:
  - 5-, 6-, 7-, or 8-bit character
  - Even, odd, or no-parity bit generation and detection
  - 1-, 1&1/2, or 2-stop bit generation
  - Baud rate generation
  - False start bit detection.

## 2 Block Diagram



### 3 Calling Sequence



## 4 Code Section –Smpl\_DrvUART.c

```

/*-----*/
/*
*/
/* Copyright(c) 2011 Nuvoton Technology Corp. All rights reserved.
*/
/*
*/
/*-----*/
#include <stdio.h>
#include "Driver\DrvUART.h"
#include "Driver\DrvGPIO.h"
#include "ISD9xx.h"

#define RXBUFSIZE 64

/*-----*/
/* Global variables
*/
/*-----*/
volatile uint8_t comRbuf[RXBUFSIZE];
volatile uint16_t comRbytes = 0;      /* Available receiving bytes */
volatile uint16_t comRhead  = 0;
volatile uint16_t comRtail  = 0;
volatile int32_t g_bWait    = TRUE;

/*-----*/
/* Define functions prototype
*/
/*-----*/
void UART_INT_HANDLE(uint32_t u32IntStatus);

/*-----*/
/* UART Callback function
*/
/*-----*/
void UART_INT_HANDLE(uint32_t u32IntStatus)
{
    uint8_t bInChar[1]={0xFF};

    if(u32IntStatus & RDAIE)
    {
        printf("\nInput:");
    }
}

```

```

/* Get all the input characters */
while(UART0->ISR.RDA_IF==1)
{
    /* Get the character from UART Buffer */
    DrvUART_Read(UART_PORT0,bInChar,1);
    printf("%c ", bInChar[0]);
    if(bInChar[0] == '0')
    {
        g_bWait = FALSE;
    }
    /* Check if buffer full */
    if(comRbytes < RXBUFSIZE)
    {
        /* Enqueue the character */
        comRbuf[comRtail] = bInChar[0];
        comRtail = (comRtail == (RXBUFSIZE-1)) ? 0 : (comRtail+1);
        comRbytes++;
    }
}
printf("\nTransmission Test:");
}
else if(u32IntStatus & THREIE)
{
    uint16_t tmp;
    tmp = comRtail;
    if(comRhead != tmp)
    {
        bInChar[0] = comRbuf[comRhead];
        DrvUART_Write(UART_PORT0,bInChar,1);
        comRhead = (comRhead == (RXBUFSIZE-1)) ? 0 : (comRhead+1);
        comRbytes--;
    }
}
}
/*-----*/
/* UART Test Sample */
/* Test Item */
/* It sends the received data to HyperTerminal. */
/*-----*/
int32_t main()
{
    STR_UART_T sParam;
    /* Step 1. Enable and Select UART clock source*/
    UNLOCKREG();
    SYSCLK->PWRCON.OSC49M_EN = 1;
    SYSCLK->PWRCON.OSC10K_EN = 1;
    SYSCLK->PWRCON.XTL32K_EN = 1;
    SYSCLK->CLKSEL0.STCLK_S = 3; //Use internal HCLK
// SYSCLK->CLKSEL0.HCLK_S = 0; /* Select HCLK source as 48MHz */
SYSCLK->CLKSEL0.HCLK_S = 1; /* Select HCLK source as 32KHz */
SYSCLK->CLKDIV.HCLK_N = 0; /* Select no division */
}

```



```

/* Step 1. Enable and Select UART clock source*/
UNLOCKREG();
SYSCLK->PWRCON.OSC49M_EN = 1;
SYSCLK->PWRCON.OSC10K_EN = 1;
SYSCLK->PWRCON.XTL32K_EN = 1;
SYSCLK->CLKSEL0.STCLK_S = 3; //Use internal HCLK

// SYSCLK->CLKSEL0.HCLK_S = 0; /* Select HCLK source as 48MHz */
// SYSCLK->CLKSEL0.HCLK_S = 1; /* Select HCLK source as 32KHz */
// SYSCLK->CLKDIV.HCLK_N = 0; /* Select no division */
// SYSCLK->CLKSEL0.OSCFSel = 0; /* 1= 32MHz, 0=48MHz */
LOCKREG();

/* Step 2. GPIO initial */
DrvGPIO_InitFunction(FUNC_UART0);

/* Step 3. Select UART Operation mode */
// sParam.u32BaudRate = 115200;
// sParam.u32BaudRate = 2400;
// sParam.u8cDataBits = DRVUART_DATABITS_8;
// sParam.u8cStopBits = DRVUART_STOPBITS_1;
// sParam.u8cParity = DRVUART_PARITY_NONE;
// sParam.u8cRxTriggerLevel= DRVUART_FIFO_1BYTES;

if(DrvUART_Open(UART_PORT0,&sParam) == 0)
{
    printf("\nUART Sample Demo. (Press '0' to exit)\n");

    /* Step 4. Enable Interrupt and install the call back function */
    DrvUART_EnableInt(UART_PORT0, (DRVUART_THREINT |
DRVUART_RDABIT),UART_INT_HANDLE);

    while(g_bWait);
    /* Disable Interrupt */
    DrvUART_DisableInt(UART_PORT0,DRVUART_RLSNT |
DRVUART_THREINT | DRVUART_RDABIT);

    /* Disable I & F bit */
    NVIC_DisableIRQ (UART0_IRQn);
    printf("\nUART Sample Demo End.\n");
    /* Disable UART Clock */
    DrvUART_Close(UART_PORT0);
    return TRUE;
}
else
    return FALSE;
}

```

## 5 Execution Environment Setup and Result

- Prepare a ISD9160 board.
- Compile the sample code.
- Connect the RS232 between ISD9160 and PC.
- What you press in the PC, ISD9160 will receive and transmit it again to the PC, except '0'.  
You can see what you press in the terminal of PC..

## 6 Revision History

Version	Date	Description
V1.00.01	Sep. 2011	Created