

RZ/A2M Group

RZ/A2M CPG Driver

Introduction

This application note describes the operation of the software CPG Driver for the RZ/A2 device on the RZ/A2M CPU Board.

It provides a comprehensive overview of the driver. For further details please refer to the software driver itself.

The user is assumed to have knowledge of e² studio and to be equipped with an RZ/A2M CPU Board.

Target Device

RZ/A2M Group

Driver Dependencies

This driver depends on:

- Drivers
 - o STDIO

Referenced Documents

Document Type	Document Name	Document No.
User's Manual	RZ/A2M Hardware Manual	R01UH0746EJ
Application Note	OS Abstraction Middleware	R11AN0309EG

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation	Full Form		
ANSI	American National Standards Institute		
API	Application Programming Interface		
ARM	Advanced RISC Machines		
CPG	Clock Pulse Generator		
CPU	Central Processing Unit		
HLD	High Layer Driver		
IDE	Integrated Development Environment		
LLD	Low Layer Driver		
OS	Operating System		
PLL	Phase-Locked Loop		
STDIO	Standard Input/Output		

Table 1-1 List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

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1. Outline of Software Driver

The CPG (Clock Pulse Generator) driver controls the CPU clock, image processing clock, internal bus clock, and both peripheral clocks.

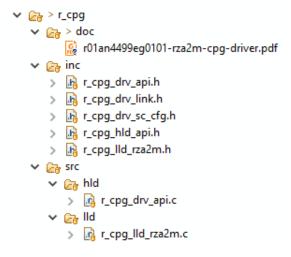
2. Description of the Software Driver

The key features of the driver include:

- Configures the main clock including the PLL and pre-PLL driver
- Sets each configurable sub-clock
- · Sets inputs for all input-configurable clocks
- Configuration of external clock pins

2.1 Structure

The CPG driver is split into two parts: the High Layer Driver (HLD) and the Low Layer Driver (LLD). The HLD includes platform independent features of the driver, implemented via the STDIO standard functions. The LLD includes all the hardware specific functions.



2.2 Description of each file

Each file's description can be seen in the following table.

Filename	Usage	Description	
Application-Facing Driver API			
r_cpg_drv_api.h	Application	The only API header file to include in application code	
		yer Driver (HLD) Source	
r_cpg_hld_prv.h	Private (HLD only)	Private header file intended ONLY for use in High Layer Driver (HLD) source. NOT for application or Low Layer Driver (LLD) use	
r_cpg_drv_api.c	Private (HLD only)	High Layer Driver (HLD) source code enabling the driver API functions	
r_cpg_hld_prv.c	Private (HLD only)	High Layer Driver (HLD) private source code enabling the functionality of the driver, abstracted from the low level access	
	High L	Layer to Low Level API	
r_cpg_lld_xxxx.h	Private (HLD/LLD only)	Low Layer Driver (LLD) header file (where "xxxx" is a device and board-specific identification). Intended ONLY to provide access for High Layer Driver (HLD) to required Low Layer Driver functions (LLD). Not for use in application, not to define any device specific enumerations or structures	
r_cpg_lld_cfg_xxxx.h	Private (HLD/LLD only)	Low Layer Driver (LLD) header file (where "xxxx" is a device and board-specific identification). Intended for definitions of device specific settings (in the form of enumerations and structures). No LLD functions to be defined in this file	
Abst	raction Link between H	ligh and Low Layer Drivers (HLD/LLD Link)	
r_cpg_drv_link.h	Private (HLD/LLD only)	Header file intended as an abstraction between low and high layer. This header will include the device specific configuration file "r_cpg_lld_xxxx.h"	
r_cpg_device_cfg.h	Should be included in "r_cpg_drv_api.h"	Header file intended as an abstraction between low and high layer. This header will include the device specific configuration file "r_cpg_lld_cfg_xxxx.h"	
Low Layer Driver (LLD) Source			
r_cpg_lld_xxxx.c	Private (LLD only)	(Where "xxxx" is a device and board specific identification). Provides the definitions for the Low Layer Driver interface.	
Smart Configurator			
r_cpg_drv_sc_cfg.h	Private (HLD/LLD only)	This file is intended to be used by Smart Configurator to pass setup information to the driver. This is not for application use	

2.3 Driver API

The driver can be either used through STDIO or through direct access. It is recommended not to mix both access methods.

The API functions can be seen in the table below:

Return Type	Function	Description	Arguments	Return
int_t	cpg_open(st_stream _ptr_t p_stream)	Driver initialisation interface is mapped to open function called directly using the st_r_driver_t CPG driver handle g_cpg_driver: i.e. g_cpg_driver.open()	[in] p_stream driver handle	>0: the handle to the driver DRV_ERROR Open failed
void	cpg_close(st_stream_ptr_t p_stream)	Driver close interface is mapped to close function. Called directly using the st_r_driver_t CPG driver structure g_cpg_driver: i.e. g_cpg_driver.close()	[in] p_stream driver handle	None
int_t	cpg_control(st_stream_ptr_t p_stream, uint32_t ctl_code, void * p_ctl_struct)	Driver control interface function. Maps to ANSI library low level control function. Called directly using the st_r_driver_t CPG driver structure g_cpg_driver: i.e. g_cpg_driver.control()	[in] p_stream driver handle. [in] ctl_code the type of control function to use. [in/out] p_ctl_struc t Required parameter is dependent upon the control function.	DRV_SUCCESS Operation succeeded DRV_ERROR Operation failed
int_t	cpg_get_version(st_stream_ptr_t p_stream, st_ver_info_ptr_t p_ver_info)	Driver get_version interface function. Maps to extended non-ANSI library low level get_version function. Called directly using the st_r_driver_t CPG driver structure g_cpg_driver: i.e. g_cpg_driver.get_version ()	[in] p_stream Handle to the (preopened) channel. [out] p_ver_info Pointer to a version information structure.	DRV_SUCCESS Operation succeeded

These High Layer functions can be accessed either executed directly or through STDIO.

3. Accessing the Driver

3.1 STDIO

The Driver API can be accessed through the ANSI 'C' library <stdio.h>. The following table details the operation of each function:

Operation	Return	Function Details
open	gs_stdio_handle, unique handle to	Read/Write access mode:
	driver	open(DEVICE_IDENTIFIER "cpg", O_RDWR);
		Read Only access mode:
		open(DEVICE_IDENTIFIER "cpg", O_RDONLY);
		Write access mode:
		open(DEVICE_IDENTIFIER "cpg", O_WRONLY);
close	DRV_SUCCESS successful operation, or driver specific error	close(gs_stdio_handle);
read	DRV_ERROR (read is not implemented in this STB driver)	read(gs_stdio_handle, buffer, buffer_length)
write	DRV_ERROR (write is not implemented in this STB driver)	write(gs_stdio_handle, buffer, data_length)
control	DRV_SUCCESS control was process, or driver specific error	control(gs_stdio_handle, CTRL, &struct);
get_version	DRV_SUCCESS drv_info was updated, or DRV_ERROR drv_info was not updated	get_version(DEVICE_IDENTIFIER "cpg", &drv_info);

3.2 Direct

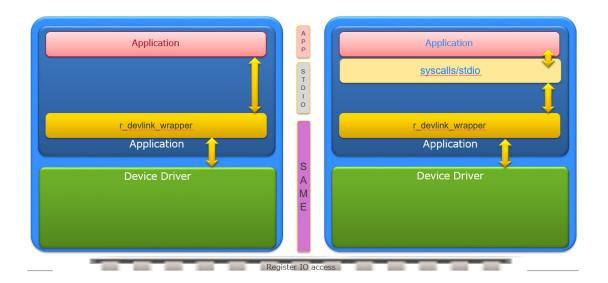
The following table shows the available direct functions.

Operation	Return	Function details	
open	gs_direct_handle unique handle to driver	direct_open("cpg", 0);	
close	DRV_SUCCESS successful operation, or driver specific error	direct_close(gs_direct_handle);	
read	DRV_ERROR (read is not implemented in this CPG driver)	direct_read(gs_direct_handle, buff, data_length);	
write	DRV_ERROR (write not implemented in this CPG driver)	direct_write(gs_direct_handle, buff, data_length);	
control	DRV_SUCCESS control was processed, or driver specific error	direct_control(gs_direct_handle, CTRL, &struct);	
get_version	DRV_SUCCESS drv_info was updated, or DRV_ERROR drv_info was not updated	direct_get_version("cpg", &drv_info);	

3.3 Comparison

The diagram below illustrates the difference between the direct and ANSI STDIO methods.

Direct ANSI STDIO



4. Example of Use

This section gives simple examples for opening the driver, setting crystal frequency, setting the main clock, setting a sub clock, setting a sub clock source, setting an external clock, closing the driver, and finally getting the clock frequency.

The driver has three types of access mode:

- Read/Write
- Read-Only
- Write-Only

Only one instance of the driver can be opened in Read/Write access mode or Write-Only access mode at any time. Additional instances can be created using Read-Only access mode which does not have this restriction.

When the driver is opened in Read/Write access mode, all the available controls are accessible. However, if the driver is opened in Read-Only access mode, only the Get Clock Frequency control is available. Similarly, if the driver is opened in Write-Only access mode, all controls are available except Get Clock Frequency are available.

4.1 Open

```
int_t gs_cpg_handle;
char_t *drv_name = "\\\.\\cpg";

/* Note that the text "\\\.\\" in the drive name signifies to the STDIO interface that the handle is to a peripheral and is not an access to a standard file-based structure */

gs_cpg_handle = open(drv_name, O_RDWR);
```

4.2 Control – Set Crystal Frequency

4.3 Control – Set Main Clock

```
st_r_drv_cpg_set_main_t main_clk;
main_clk.main_clk_frequency_khz = 1056000;
main_clk.clk_src = CPG_CLOCK_SOURCE_PLL;
result = control(gs_cpg_handle, CTL_CPG_SET_MAIN_CLK, (void *) &main_clk);
```

4.4 Control – Set Sub Clock

```
st_r_drv_cpg_set_sub_t sub_clk;
sub_clk.clk_sub_src = CPG_SUB_CLOCK_ICLK;
sub_clk.sub_clk_frequency_khz = 100000;
result = control(gs_cpg_handle, CTL_CPG_SET_SUB_CLK, (void *) &sub_clk);
```

4.5 Control – Set Clock Source

```
st_r_drv_cpg_set_src_t clk_source;
clk_source.clk_sub_selection = CPG_SUB_CLOCK_HYPERBUS;
clk_source.clk_src_option = CPG_SUB_CLOCK_P1CLK_IN;
```

```
result = control(gs cpg handle, CTL CPG SET CLK SRC, (void *) &clk source);
```

4.6 Control – Set External Clock

```
st_r_drv_cpg_ext_clk_t ext_clock;
ext_clock.clk_ext = CPG_CKIO_INVALID_UNSTBLE_NORM_ON_STDBY_DEEP_HIZ;
result = control(gs cpg handle, CTL CPG SET EXT CLK, (void *) &ext clock);
```

4.7 Control – Get Clock Frequency

```
st_r_drv_cpg_get_clk_t cpg_get_clock_t;

cpg_get_clock_t.freq_src = CPG_FREQ_EXTAL;
result = control(gs cpg handle, CTL CPG GET CLK, &cpg get clock t);
```

4.8 Write

The stdio write() function is not supported by the CPG device driver.

4.9 Read

The stdio read() function is not supported by the CPG device driver.

4.10 Close

```
close(gs cpg handle);
```

4.11 Get Version

```
st_ver_info_t info;
result = get_version(gs_cpg_handle, &info);
```

5. OS Support

This driver supports any OS through using the OS abstraction module. For more details about the abstraction module please refer to the OS abstraction module application note.

6. How to Import the Driver

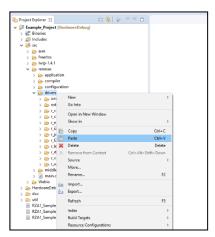
This section describes how to import the driver into your project. Generally, there are two steps in any IDE:

- 1) Copy the driver to the location in the source tree that you require for your project.
- 2) Add the include path of the driver to the compiler.

6.1 e² studio

To import the driver into your project please follow the instructions below.

- In Windows Explorer, right-click on the r_cpg folder, and click Copy.
- In e² studio Project Explorer view, select the folder where you wish the driver project to be located; right-click and click
 Paste
- 3) Right-click on the parent project folder (in this case 'Example_Project') and click **Properties** ...
- 4) In 'C/C++ Build → Settings → Cross ARM Compiler → Includes', add the include folder of the newly added driver, e.g. '\${ProjDirPath}\src\renesas\drivers\r_cpg\inc'



Revision History

Description

Rev.	Date	Page	Summary
1.00	Sep.19.18	All	Created document.
1.01	July.24.19	All	Removed LLD details, added get clock control function
1.03	Feb.28.20	6,7,9	Updated function names and added access modes
1.04	Feb.28.20	Footer	Updated revision to synchronise with package

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- 3. Input of signal during power-off state
 - Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.
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 - 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 the 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.
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- 7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses
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(Rev.4.0-1 November 2017)

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