

H8/330

Application Note

Parallel-to-Parallel Print Buffer Controller

Tom Hampton

INTRODUCTION

The HD6473308 (H8/330) is a highly integrated 8-bit micro-computing unit. Along with a central processing unit utilizing a reduced instruction set designed for speed, the H8/330 incorporates several system peripheral devices and memory onto a single chip. These on-chip functions include 16K bytes of ROM or EPROM, 512 bytes of RAM, 15 bytes of dual-port RAM, 5 timers, a UART channel, 8 channels of A/D conversion, and 9 I/O Ports.

These features allow the H8/330 to be used in many applications; a print buffer is merely one of the vast possibilities. In this application, we are able to examine the usage of several of the on-chip peripherals as well as I/O ports and interrupt control. While this application does not use all of the peripheral features of the H8/330, it does provide programming examples for many of the peripherals as well as the CPU itself.

Three of the on-chip timers are used to control such events as strobe generation for both output data and printer initializa-

tion, and also for event monitoring. This is accomplished through the exception processing features of the H8/330. Four external interrupts are utilized to monitor input data strobes, input initialization strobes, and pushbutton (control panel) events.

In order to maximize the external memory addressing capabilities for this application, the H8/330 device is used in the single-chip mode of operation. In this mode, many of the I/O ports are used to control the memory buffer itself as well as for status displays. One of the I/O ports is even used for a bidirectional data bus even though the H8/330 does not have that feature directly.

Even though this application uses very little on-chip memory (less than 512 bytes of ROM and less than 20 bytes of RAM), the on-chip memory capabilities of the H8/330 provide enough room for code and data storage required by most applications.

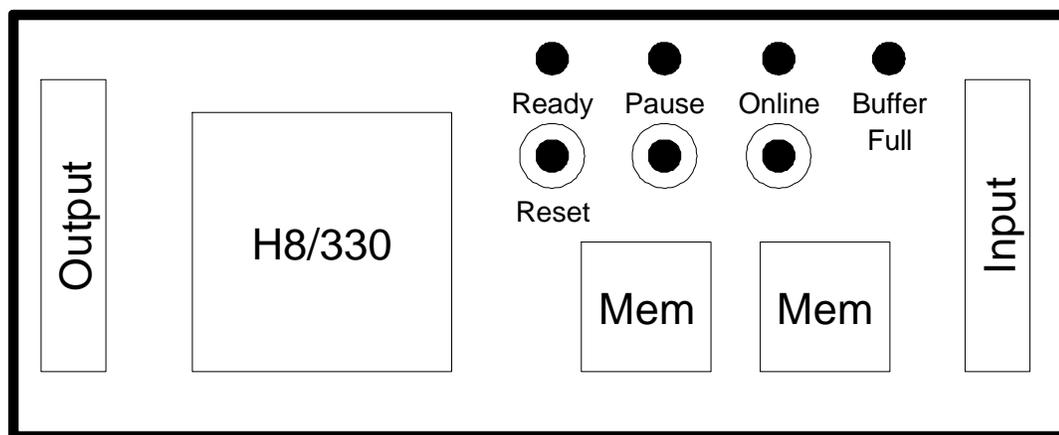


Figure 1: Buffer Block Diagram

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

One of the main considerations in the demo design was to keep the parts count to a minimum. This meant that we would have to use the features of the H8/330 wherever possible rather than an external device. A simple block diagram of the print buffer is shown in Figure 1.

The required parts had to consist of the H8/330 and some memory chips. We chose to use two (2) HM62256 SRAMs (32Kx8) to provide us with a 64K byte buffer. In order to clean up the power-on reset circuitry, we chose to add a 74HC14 although it probably wasn't necessary. This kept our parts count to only four ICs.

We also wanted to have some control over the operation of this print buffer. For this reason, three (3) switches were added to provide for an external reset, a means of taking the buffer "off-line" (just as if it were a printer), and a means of halting the buffer's output. We also wanted to have an indication of this control, so four (4) LEDs were added to indicate the status of the buffer.

You will find a complete schematic of the H8/330 Print Buffer in Appendix A (Figure A-1). You may want to refer to this schematic as we discuss our decisions for devices and I/O port usage.

I/O PORT USAGE

In the expanded modes of operation, the H8/330 has the capability of directly addressing external memory through the use of twenty-seven (27) of its I/O lines. We could have used one of these modes of operation, but that would limit the size of our storage buffer to considerably less than 64K bytes. Also, in these modes of operation, the only two ports on the H8/330 that have the capability to drive LEDs directly also serve as the external address bus. In order not to require the use of an external device to drive LEDs, and also to allow a large storage buffer (we chose 64K bytes for simplicity), the single-chip mode of operation was used. This forces us to use individual I/O ports to control buffers addressing, memory control, and data access. We are, however, not losing the use of any I/O lines because of this.

STATUS DISPLAY

In this design, we have four (4) LEDs that are used to display the status of the print buffer. These status indicators include Ready, Online, Buffer Full, and Output Hold. Since only ports 1 and 2 have the capability of driving LEDs directly, neither could be used to address the external memory buffer. Port 1

was chosen to indicate the status.

CONTROL PANEL

Also in this design, we have two (2) switches which are used to provide user control over the actions of the print buffer. These two switches allow the user to halt (or restart) the buffer's output, and take the print buffer on-line or off-line. Since continual polling of these switches would take too much time out of the spooling action, it was decided to use external interrupts as the switch inputs. This meant that Port 9 would be used for this function. I was also convenient since Port 9 has internal MOS pull-up resistors, thus keeping with our constraint of minimizing the parts counts.

The third switch of the control panel controls a hardware reset to the print buffer in the event that the user wishes to reset the buffer during its normal operation.

PARALLEL INPUT AND OUTPUT

Since this print buffer is parallel-in and parallel-out, three (3) 8-bit ports are required to allow for this interface (data plus handshake). The A/D converter of the H8/330 is not being utilized for this application so I/O Port 7 is ideal for the parallel input port (since it happens to be an input only port anyway). Also, since no other external interrupts are required and the free-running timer interrupt is internal only, I/O Port 6 is an ideal selection for the parallel output port.

Additionally, three control signals ($\overline{\text{INIT}}$, $\overline{\text{STB}}$, and BUSY) from both the input and output ports are necessary for proper operation.

The INIT strobe ($\overline{\text{IINIT}}$) from the input port is fed directly to the NMI input of the H8/330. When the personal computer generates this strobe, it is an indication that the system hardware wishes to reset the printer. For this reason, this event takes precedence over all others. When this occurs, the print buffer will generate an INIT pulse ($\overline{\text{OINIT}}$) for the output port to reset the printer. This pulse is also generated during the initialization sequence of the print buffer.

The input STB signal ($\overline{\text{ISTB}}$) is accepted as a maskable interrupt to Port 9. This strobe has the lowest priority of all maskable external interrupts in order to ensure that the initialization pulse and the switch press interrupts take precedence. This event causes the generation of the input BUSY signal (IBUSY) so that no other input $\overline{\text{STBs}}$ can occur until the data is properly buffered.

Application Note

Three of the on-chip timers are used for strobe generation and event monitoring. One of the 8-bit multi-function timers is used to generate an output data strobe while the second multi-function timer is used to generate an output printer initialization strobe. Since the multi-function timers can control both of these outputs directly, Port 4 was used for this function. The 16-bit free-running timer is used for event monitoring; its function is basically that of a watchdog timer. This timer is started and allowed to run continuously until an input service is requested. During the service of the input interrupt request, this timer is reset. If the timer is allowed to overflow, then the software assumes that there was no input activity and will check to determine if any output service can be performed. This timer is also reset during the output service routine. The interrupt generated by this timer is used internally only and not brought out to the rest of the system.

MEMORY BUFFER

The interface to the memory buffer requires fifteen (15) lines for address (32K), eight (8) lines for data access, two (2) lines for chip selection, and one (1) line for write control. Since the memory devices draw the most power when they are chip selected, it was unnecessary to use an I/O line to control the output enables. These lines were left tied to ground so that they would always be active. In this manner, the chip select (CS_n) signal activate the appropriate memory device and keep power consumption to a minimum. I/O Port 5 happens to be a 3-bit port and is ideal for use for the three control signals.

Since Port 8 is already a 7-bit port, it was convenient to use it for the most significant portion (MA_{14} - MA_8) of the address bus. Two more 8-bit ports are required to complete the address bus as well as the data access bus. Since only two full 8-bit ports remained, we used Port 2 for the data bus (MD_7 - MD_0) and Port 3 for the least significant byte (MA_7 - MA_0) of the address bus.

SOFTWARE

The print buffer software basically consists of eight separate routines.

1. The main routine performs initialization of the I/O ports, timers, and the memory buffer as well as the generation of an initialization pulse for the printer attached to the buffer.
2. The input strobe (ISTB) service routine is responsible for placing data from the input data port into the memory buffer. This routine has the lowest priority of

all the external interrupt routines, but does take precedence over all internal interrupts.

3. The output service routine is responsible for placing data from the memory buffer out to the output port. This routine is allowed to occur only when no other higher priority activity (\overline{IINIT} , ISTB, or control panel switch press) has requested service within 100 μ sec. This routine is also responsible for generating the output data strobe (OSTB).
4. The output strobe service routine takes care of disabling the multi-function timer from generating further output strobes (OSTB) as requested by the output service routine.
5. The input initialization (\overline{IINIT}) service routine provides a means by which the sending device can reset the print buffer as well as the printer connected to it. This includes generation of an output initialization strobe (\overline{OINIT}) as well as initializing the print buffer
6. The initialization strobe routine takes care of disabling the multi-function timer from generating further output initialization strobes (\overline{OINIT}) as requested by the input initialization service routine.
7. The online pushbutton service routine monitors an external switch which allows the user control over whether or not to allow data to be input to the print buffer. This performs a function similar to a printer's "online" switch.
8. The pause pushbutton service routine also monitor an external switch. This routine allows the user control over allowing the data in the memory buffer to be output to the printer. This would be useful in instances where the printer's "online" switch might not be readily accessible.

Complete source listings for each routine, as well as supporting files, can be found in Appendix A.

MAIN ROUTINE

This routine performs the function of initializing the print buffer for operation. For a flow chart of its sequence, please refer to Figure 2. In order to prevent any interrupts from being requested by the input port, the main routine sets the IBUSY signal active. By setting this signal active, the sending device is inhibited from generating any strobe (\overline{ISTB}) signals to the print buffer. Since the ISTB interrupt is the only interrupt that

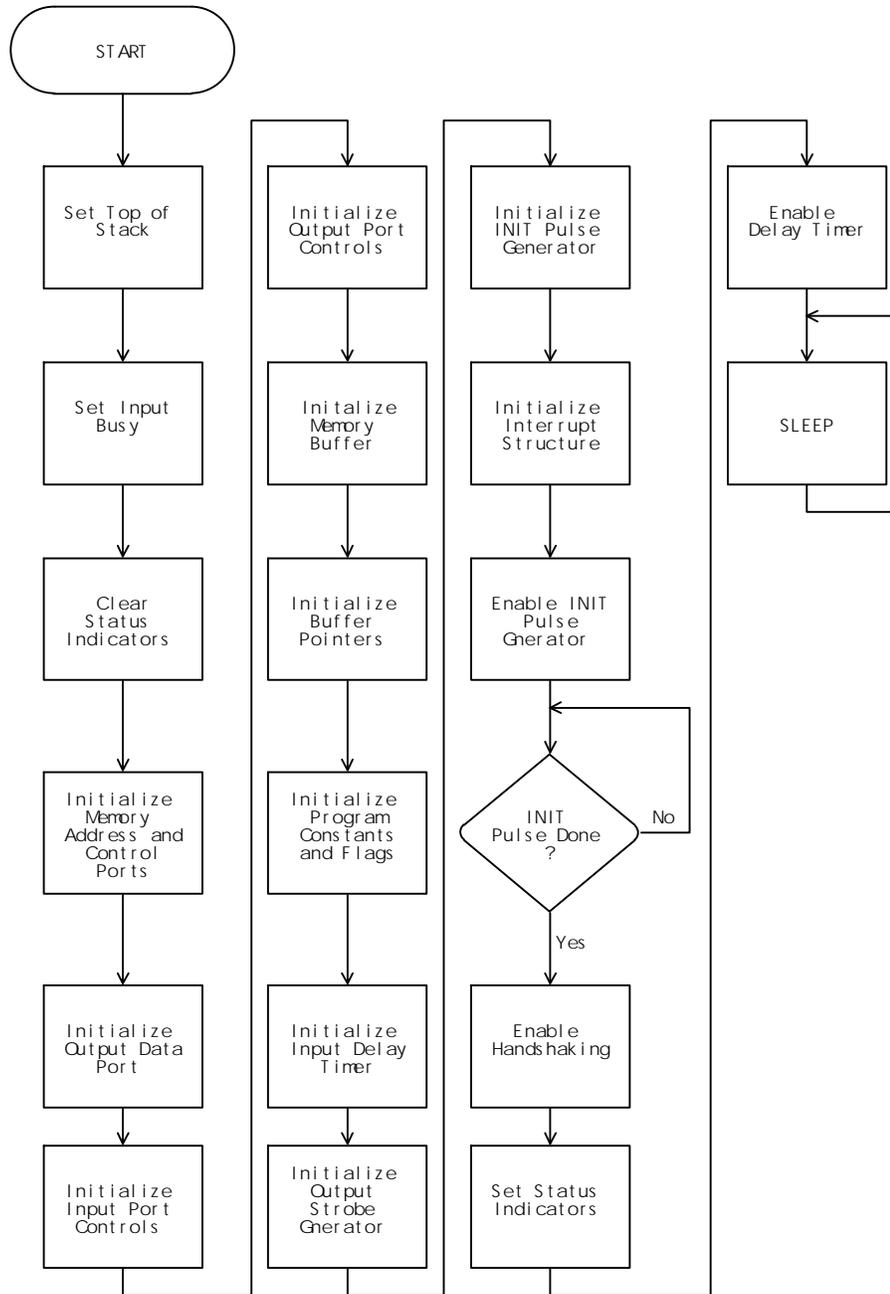


Figure 2: Main Routine

Application Note

could possibly be requested before the H8/330 is initialized [except for NMI (IINIT), which performs the same function as a reset], we can now go about the business of initializing the H8/330 without worrying about missing a request for buffering.

At this point, we go through the process of initializing all of the I/O ports for proper usage. Since all of the I/O ports of the H8/330 are initialized as input ports at reset, we must go through each port and setup both direction and functions.

I/O Port 1 is used for two functions; status indication and input busy (IBUSY) signal control. All of these signals are outputs. The initial status for outputs on this port should be all high. This “turns” the LEDs off and sets the IBUSY signal active. To ensure that this happens as soon as the port is programmed for output function, we write to the data register prior to setting the direction.

The second set of ports we initialize are for the memory buffer. In order to make sure that the memory is inactive when we program the ports, we write to the I/O port (Port 5) used for the control signals to make the \overline{WE} and \overline{CS} signals inactive when the direction is changed to outputs. We are then able to program the I/O ports to be used as the address bus. Both of these ports (Port 3 and Port 8) are to be used as outputs. The only other port used in connection with the memory buffer is for data access. Since this port will be used bidirectionally, the direction will be programmed as we need to use it.

We can now program the ports that we intend to use for the parallel input and output ports. Since we have chosen Port 7 for the input port, no direction programming is necessary because Port 7 is input only anyway. Port 6 is used for the output parallel port so its direction must be changed. Port 9 is used for control over both the input and output parallel ports. The signals involved here are the input strobe (ISTB) and the two control panel switches for online and output hold. Since all three of these signals are inputs, no direction change is required. We can, however, use the internal MOS pull-up feature of the port so that external resistors are not needed. To control this feature, we can write to the port data register with “1s” to enable the pull-ups (this feature is available only with port bits that are inputs).

Port 4 is used for control signals directly affecting the output parallel port. These signals include the output strobe (\overline{OSTB}), output busy (OBUSY), and output initialization (OINIT). Since the OBUSY signal is an input while the other two signals are outputs, we must program this port for a mixture of input and output lines. Initially, we would like to ensure that the \overline{OSTB} signal is inactive while the OINIT is active (to make

certain that the printer itself gets reset) and to enable the MOS pull-up on the OBUSY signal. To do this we program the data register of the port with the value H'13 before programming the direction of the port. For setting up bits 4 and 1 as outputs while bit 0 is an input, we must program the direction register with the value H'12.

At this point in the main routine we finally come to where we get to use the I/O ports for controlling the memory buffer. We use this opportunity to clear the memory buffer contents. In performing this operation, we must first set the I/O port used for the data bus to the output direction. We can then setup the ports used for the memory address with a valid address as well as the data port with the clearing value to be written. Next we write to the I/O port used for the control signals to activate the \overline{WE} and correct \overline{CS} signal. Since we are using different instructions to set and clear these bits, we can immediately deactivate the signals after having activated them. This sequence provides plenty of time for proper SRAM operation. This function is positioned inside a loop that executes until the entire buffer has been cleared.

We are now at a position where we can set the program constants and operation flags, as well as initializing the timers for their uses. The 16-bit free-running timer is used for watching input activity. This timer is programmed to generate an interrupt every 100 μsec , but this occurs only if it is not reset in a service routine. One of the 8-bit multi-function timers is used to generate the output data strobe. This timer is programmed to generate a negative-going strobe that is 2.4 μsec in width, and an interrupt on the trailing edge of that pulse. Since we don't want to generate the strobe at this time, the timer output is programmed to remain at a high level with no interrupts generated. We control the output level during the output service routine. The second 8-bit multi-function timer is used to generate the output initialization (\overline{OINIT}) pulse. This timer is programmed to generate a negative-going strobe that is 40 μsec in width, and an interrupt on the trailing edge of that pulse. Again, we do not wish to generate the strobe right now so the timer output is programmed to remain at a high level with no interrupts generated. We will generate the strobe right after we initialize the interrupt structure.

The interrupt structure must be setup to handle three (3) external interrupts and also for those external interrupts generated by the falling edge of a signal. For the external interrupts, this is accomplished by programming the Interrupt Sense Control Register (ISCR) for edge selection prior to programming the Interrupt Enable Register (IER). The interrupt mask is then released in the Condition Codes Register (CCR) of the H8/330 in order to enable all interrupts.

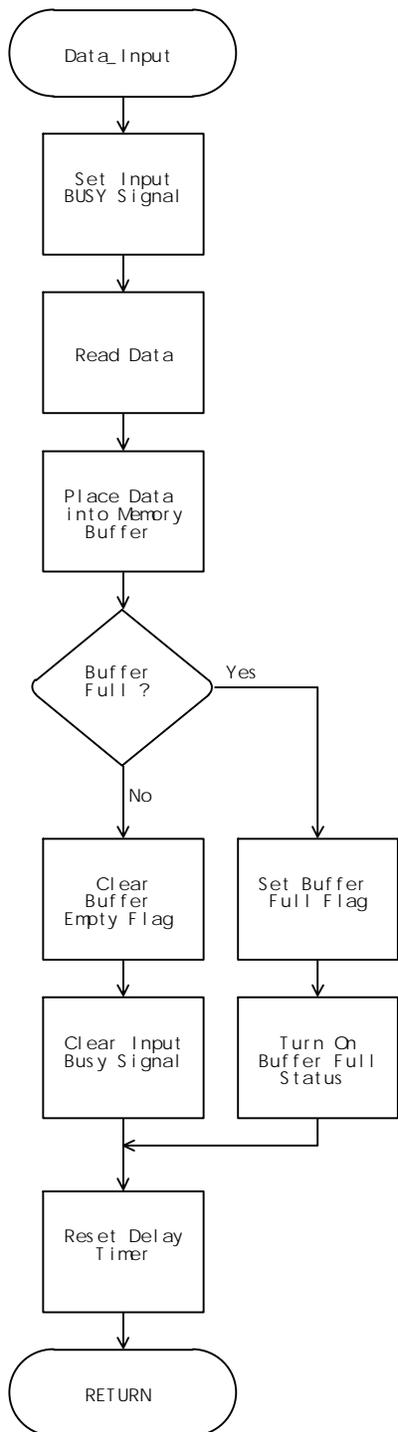


Figure 3: Data Input Service Routine

Now we can enable the second 8-bit multi-function timer to generate the OINIT signal and also the interrupts. Here we wait in a loop until the “oinit” status bit has been cleared to indicate that the pulse has occurred. Now we clear out the IBUSY signal so that input data strobes can occur, and set the status indicators to show that the print buffer is “online” and “ready.”

The last thing we do in the main routine is to enable the input watchdog timer so that its interrupts can be generated.

DATA INPUT SERVICE ROUTINE

The input data strobe ($\overline{\text{ISTB}}$) is input to the H8/330 as the lowest level maskable interrupt. Whenever the falling edge of the $\overline{\text{ISTB}}$ signal is detected, the H8/330 goes through the process of inputting data from the parallel port and placing into the print buffer. For a flow chart of this service routine, refer to Figure 3. In order to keep further $\overline{\text{ISTB}}$ interrupts from occurring before the print buffer is ready to accept them, this routine first sets the IBUSY signal active before it can do anything else. It then goes through the process of getting the data and writing it to the memory buffer.

A separate pointer is maintained for the input position of the buffer. This position is checked against the output data pointer to determine when the buffer is to full to accept any more data. As long as the buffer is not full, the “buffer empty” flag is cleared, the input watchdog timer is reset, and the IBUSY signal is deactivated. This would complete this service routine. If the memory buffer is determined to be full, then the “buffer full” flag is set, the “Buffer Full” status indicator is “turned on,” and the service routine completes with the IBUSY signal remaining active after resetting the input watchdog timer. This inhibits further input strobe interrupts from occurring until the buffer has been emptied of some of its data.

DATA OUTPUT SERVICE ROUTINE

One of the timers is initialized such that it will generate an interrupt to the H8/330 if no input or output activity takes place within 100 μsec . Both the data input and data output service routines reset this counter in order to keep both activities going. For a flow chart of this service routine, refer to Figure 4. To ensure that no input data requests are generated while the output service is taking place, this routine also sets the IBUSY signal active immediately.

Since a timer generated this request rather the printer itself, this routine must determine whether or not there is data in the buffer to be output and whether or not the printer is ready to

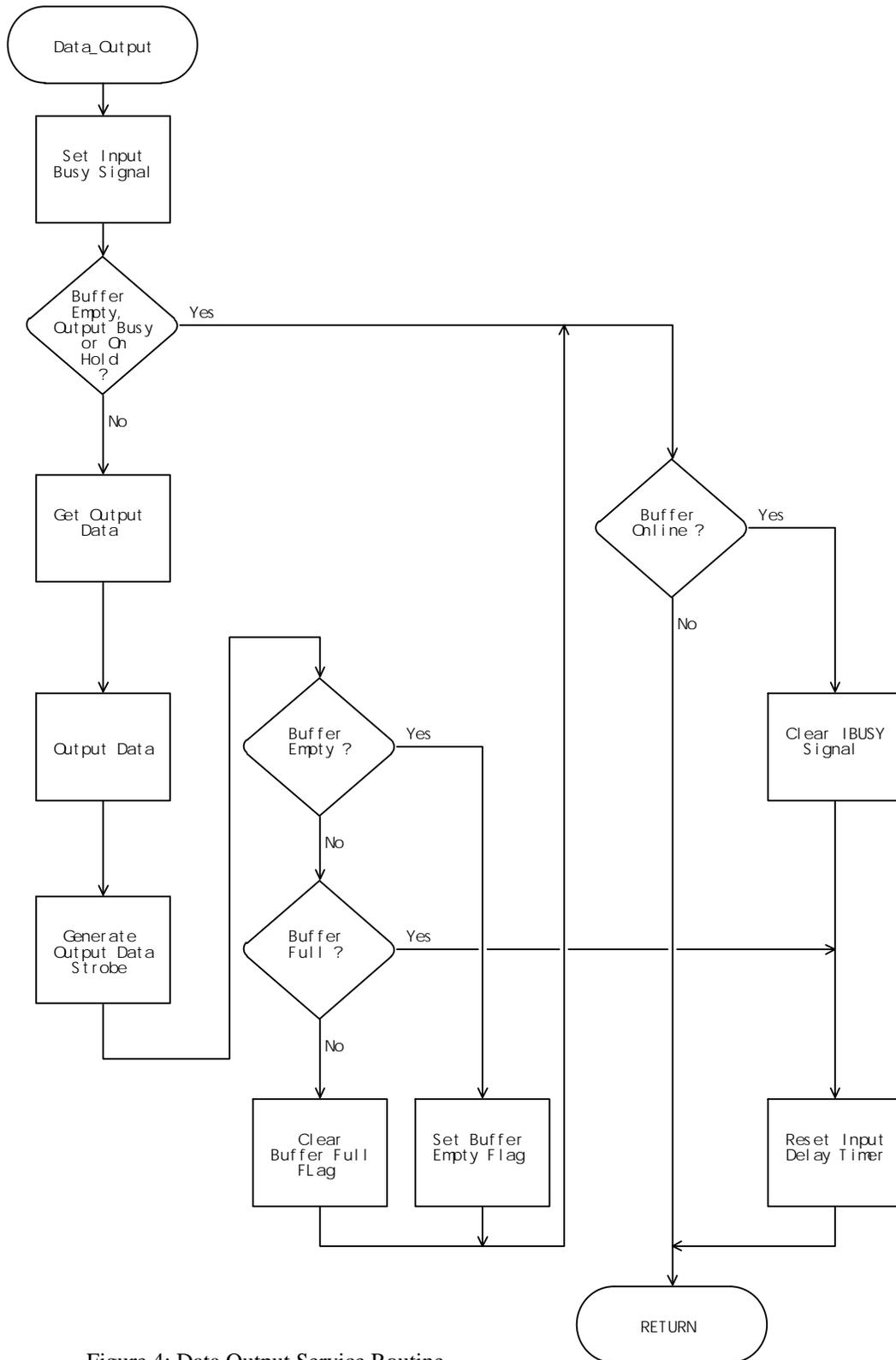


Figure 4: Data Output Service Routine

accept such data. If no data is in the buffer or the printer is not ready to accept the buffered data, this routine merely resets the input watchdog timer and checks to determine if the IBUSY signal should be activated before returning to the main program.

If there is data in the buffer and the printer is ready to accept the data, then this routine goes through the process of getting the data from the buffer and sending it to the output parallel port. In getting the data from the memory buffer, this routine must change the direction of the memory buffer's data bus to be input as well as set the address bus with the output data pointer. The proper CS signal is then generated in order to "read" the data to be output. That data is moved to the output parallel port and the multi-function timer that generates the output strobe (OSTB) is enabled. The H8/330 then goes to "sleep" until the output strobe interrupt occurs.

After returning from the output strobe interrupt routine, the data output service routine has to determine whether or not the memory buffer is in either the "empty" or "full" condition. If the buffer is in the empty condition, then this routine sets the "buffer empty" flag, deactivates the IBUSY signal, and resets the input watchdog timer in completing its operations. If the buffer is not "empty," then this routine must determine whether or not the buffer is in the "full" condition. If the buffer is in a "full" condition, then this routine just resets the input watchdog timer and completes its service with the IBUSY signal still being set. If the buffer is not in the "full" condition, then the routine clears the "buffer full" flag, deactivates the IBUSY signal, and resets the input watchdog timer in completing its operations.

OUTPUT STROBE SERVICE ROUTINE

During the execution of the data output service routine, one of the 8-bit multi-function timers is programmed to generate the OSTB signal, and also an interrupt on the trailing edge of that strobe. During this service routine, this timer is programmed not to generate any more interrupts and also to keep its output at a high level

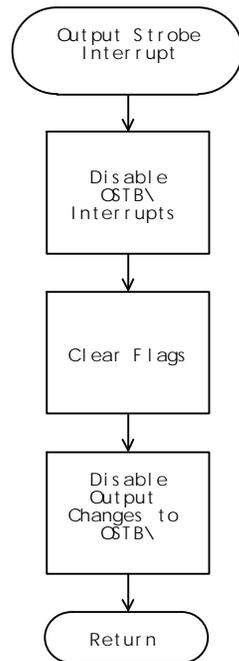


Figure 5: Output Strobe Service Routine

(thus generating no more strobes). Execution then returns to the data output service routine. For a flow chart of this service routine, refer to Figure 5.

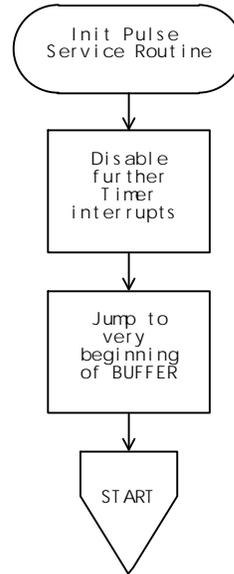


Figure 6: IINIT Pulse Service Routine

INPUT INIT PULSE SERVICE ROUTINE

The input IINIT pulse (IINIT) signal is connected directly to the NMI input of the H8/330. Whenever the sending device sets this signal active, the print buffer will disable all timers from generating any of their interrupts. It then restarts the software just as if the reset pushbutton had been pressed. This allows the sending device to control the reset of the buffer and printer through its hardware signal. It does not interfere with any software reset commands sent directly to the printer. For a flow chart of this service routine, refer to Figure 6.

OUTPUT INIT PULSE SERVICE ROUTINE

During the execution of the main routine, one of the 8-bit multi-function timers is programmed to generate the OINIT signal, and also an interrupt on the trailing edge of that strobe. During this service routine, this timer is programmed not to generate any more interrupts and also to keep its output at a high level (thus generating no more strobes). The routine also clears the "oinit" status bit so that the main routine can complete its operation. For a flow chart of this service routine, refer to Figure 7.

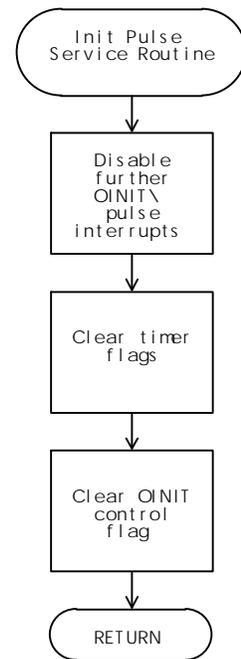


Figure 7: OINIT Pulse Service Routine

ONLINE PUSHBUTTON SERVICE ROUTINE

This routine executes whenever the “Online” pushbutton is pressed. Whenever this button is pressed, an interrupt request is generated that allows the software to control the ability of the print buffer to accept any input data. To inhibit input interrupts from being requested, the IBUSY signal is set active during the processing of this routine.

If the print buffer is currently online when this pushbutton is pressed, then this routine will take it off-line. This is done by resetting the “online” status flag and disabling input strobe interrupts. The $\overline{\text{ISTB}}$ interrupt itself is disabled as well as the IBUSY signal left active so that the sending device has an indication that the buffer is now “off-line.”

If the print buffer is currently off-line when this pushbutton is pressed, then this routine will take it online. This is done by setting the “online” status flag and enabling input strobe interrupts. The $\overline{\text{ISTB}}$ interrupt itself is enabled as well as the IBUSY signal made inactive so that the sending device has an indication that the buffer is now “online.” For a flow chart of this service routine, refer to Figure 8.

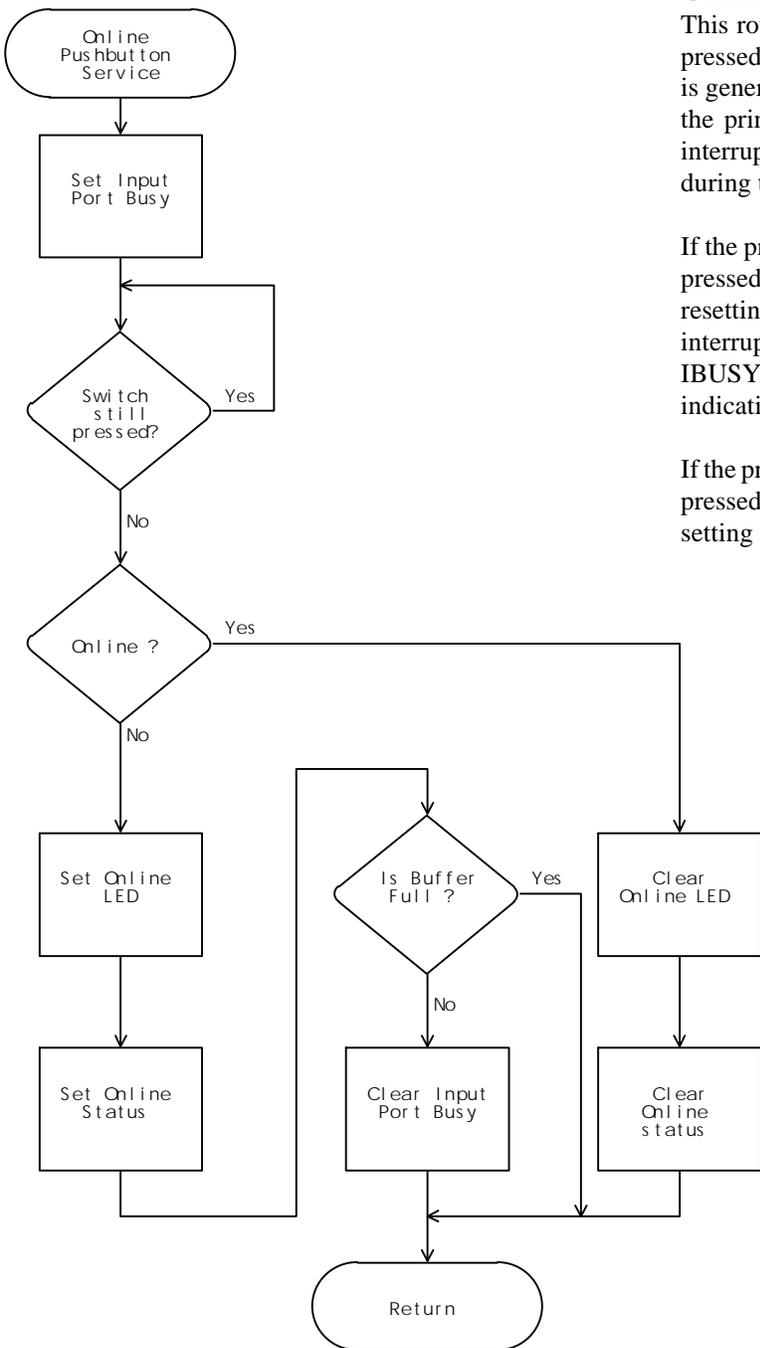


Figure 8: Online Pushbutton Service Routine

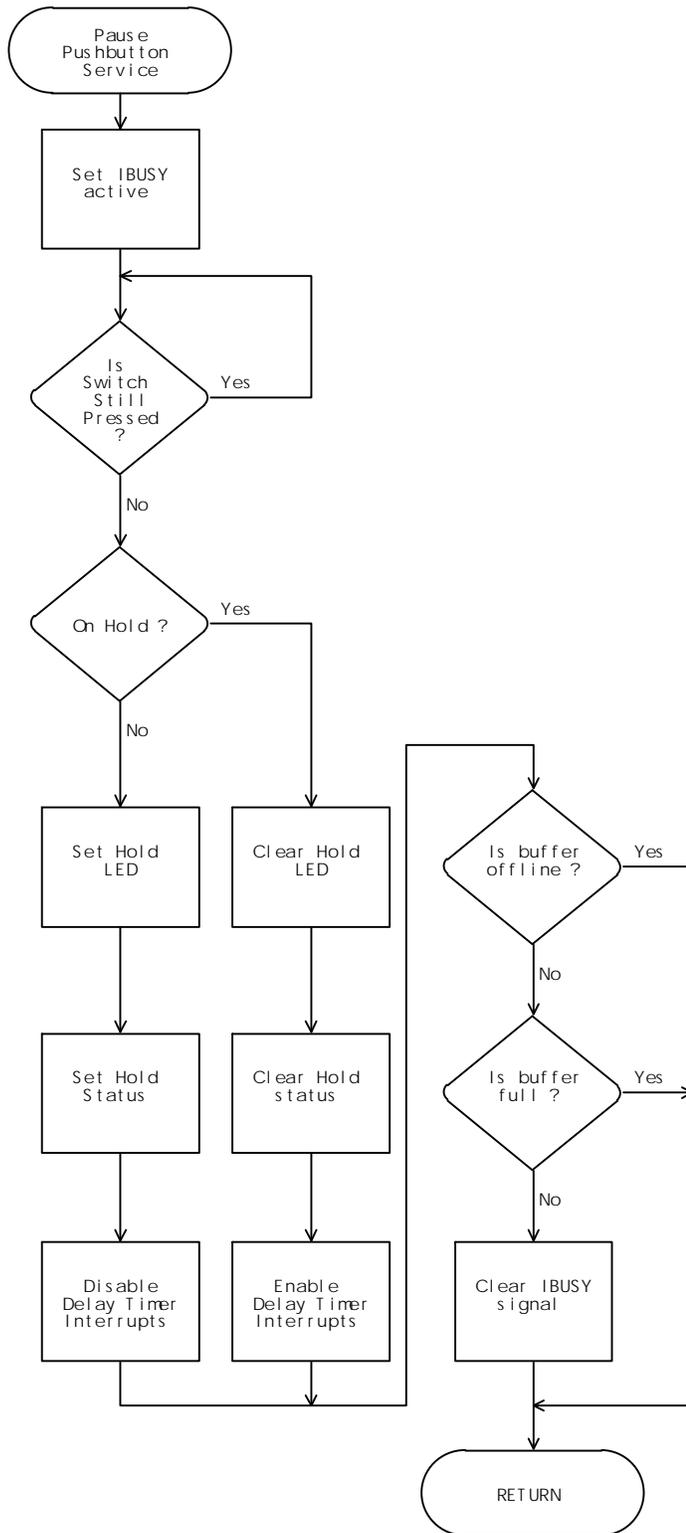


Figure 9: Pause Pushbutton Service Routine

PAUSE PUSHBUTTON SERVICE ROUTINE

This routine executes whenever the “Pause” pushbutton is pressed. Whenever this button is pressed, an interrupt request is generated that allows the software to control the ability of the print buffer to output any input data to the printer. This would be very similar to having pressed the “Online” pushbutton at the printer itself.

If the print buffer output is currently active when this pushbutton is pressed, then this routine will make it inactive. This is done by setting the “output hold” status flag and disabling input watchdog interrupts.

If the print buffer output is currently inactive when this pushbutton is pressed, then this routine will make it active. This is done by resetting the “output hold” status flag and enabling input watchdog interrupts. For a flow chart of this service routine, refer to Figure 9.

CONCLUSION

While this example does not use all of the peripheral features of the H8/330, it does provide examples of programming for both timers and I/O ports, as well as features of the individual I/O ports. Also included are methods for initializing the interrupts structure of the H8/330. Enhancements can most certainly be made to this example by doing some rearranging of the I/O port choices. A serial input or output option can be made by using the on-chip SCI and moving the memory buffer control functions to another I/O port. More memory could be added by using more I/O bits from another port to expand the address field. This would also required a little extra address manipulation in determining buffer conditions, but it is achievable.

APPENDIX A

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Listing 2: Buffer initialization START.LIS

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Listing 4: Output service routine OUTPUT.LIS

Listing 5: Output data strobe service routine OUT-STB.LIS

Listing 6: Input initialization pulse service routine IN-INIT.LIS

Listing 7: Output initialization pulse service routine OUT-INIT.LIS

Listing 8: "Online" pushbutton service routine ONLINE.LIS

Listing 9: "Pause" pushbutton service routine PAUSE.LIS

Listing 10: Print buffer design equates BUFFER.INC

Listing 11: H8/330 equates H8330.INC

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Figure A-1: Schematic Diagram

Listing 1: BUFFER.LIS

```
*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER          VER 1.1 ***   03/20/91 08:11:13          PAGE    1
PROGRAM NAME =                Vector Table Definitions

1           .heading          "Vector Table Definitions"
2
3           ;H8/330 Print Buffer Routine
4           ;revision 2.0
5
6           ;written by:
7           ;   Tom Hampton
8           ;   Hitachi America, Ltd.
9           ;   Application Engineering
10
248          .output          dbg,obj
249          .print           nocref,nosct
250
251          .global          start
252          .global          online_int,pause_int,input_int,iinit_int
253          .global          output_int,ostb_int,oinit_int
254
255 vector   D 0000           .section          vector,data,locate=0
256
257          ;vector table initialization
258
259 vector   D 0000           .org          0
260 vector   D 0000 0000     .data.w start          ;reset vector
261
262 vector   D 0006           .org          nmi_vec
263 vector   D 0006 0000     .data.w iinit_int      ;input init strobe detect
264
265 vector   D 0008           .org          irq0_vec
266 vector   D 0008 0000     .data.w online_int     ;online pushbutton detect
267
268 vector   D 000A           .org          irq1_vec
269 vector   D 000A 0000     .data.w pause_int      ;pause pushbutton detect
270
271 vector   D 000C           .org          irq2_vec
272 vector   D 000C 0000     .data.w input_int      ;input strobe detect
273
274 vector   D 0020           .org          ocia_vec
275 vector   D 0020 0000     .data.w output_int     ;output service request
276
277 vector   D 0026           .org          cmi0a_vec
278 vector   D 0026 0000     .data.w ostb_int       ;output data strobe generator
279
280 vector   D 002C           .org          cmila_vec
281 vector   D 002C 0000     .data.w oinit_int      ;output init strobe generator
282
283          .end
****TOTAL ERRORS          0
****TOTAL WARNINGS       0
```

Listing 2: START.LIS

```

*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER          VER 1.1 ***   03/20/91 08:11:20          PAGE    1
PROGRAM NAME =                Buffer Initialization Routine

1          .heading          "Buffer Initialization Routine"
2
3          ;H8/330 Print Buffer Routine
4          ;revision 2.0
5
6          ;written by:
7          ;      Tom Hampton
8          ;      Hitachi America, Ltd.
9          ;      Application Engineering
10
248         .output          dbg,obj
249         .print           nocref,nosct
250
251         .global          start
252
253 program C 0000          .section          program,code
254
255         ;initialization routines
256 program C 0000          start:
257
258         ;initialize stack pointer
259 program C 0000 7907FF80      mov.w    #top_ram,r7      ;set SP to top of ram
260
261         ;initialize input handshake and status indicators
262 program C 0004 F8FF          mov.b    #h'ff,r01      ;set IBUSY active to keep
263 program C 0006 38B2          mov.b    r01,@p1_dr     ; istb interrupts inactive
264                             ;clear LEDs
265 program C 0008 38B0          mov.b    r01,@p1_dds    ;set port as outputs
266
267         ;initialize Memory Control Port
268 program C 000A 38BA          mov.b    r01,@p5_dr     ;set WE\, CS1\, & CS0\ inactive
269 program C 000C 38B8          mov.b    r01,@p5_dds    ;set pins as outputs
270
271         ;initialize Memory Address Bus
272 program C 000E 38B6          mov.b    r01,@p3_dr     ;set buffer address as FFFF
273 program C 0010 38BF          mov.b    r01,@p8_dr     ;set buffer address as FFFF
274 program C 0012 38B4          mov.b    r01,@p3_dds    ;set ports as outputs
275 program C 0014 38BD          mov.b    r01,@p8_dds    ;set ports as outputs
276
277         ;initialize Output Data Port
278 program C 0016 38B9          mov.b    r01,@p6_dds    ;set port as output
279
280         ;initialize Input Port Controls and Pause
281 program C 0018 38C1          mov.b    r01,@p9_dr     ;turn-on MOS Pull-Ups
282
283         ;initialize Output Port Controls
284 program C 001A F813          mov.b    #h'13,r01
285 program C 001C 38B7          mov.b    r01,@p4_dr     ;set OINIT\ active and OSTB\ inactive
286 program C 001E F812          mov.b    #h'12,r01     ;set port as follows:
287 program C 0020 38B5          mov.b    r01,@p4_dds    ; Bit 4 as output (OINIT)
288                             ; Bit 1 as output (OSTB\ )
289                             ; Bit 0 as input (OBUSY), MOS Pull-Up active
290
291         ;initialize memory buffer
292 program C 0022 F8FF          mov.b    #write,r01
293 program C 0024 38B1          mov.b    r01,@mem_dir   ;set memory data port as output
294 program C 0026 F800          mov.b    #0,r01         ;clearing value
295 program C 0028 79050000      mov.w    #0,r5          ;buffer pointer
296 program C 002C 38B3          mov.b    r01,@mem_data  ;set data
297
298 program C 002E          clear_buffer:
299         ;clear buffer location
300 program C 002E 3DB6          mov.b    r51,@addr_lo
301 program C 0030 35BF          mov.b    r5h,@addr_hi  ;set address
302 program C 0032 4B04          bmi     wr_cs1
303 program C 0034
304 program C 0034 F802          mov.b    #wracs0,r01   ;write to chip 0
305 program C 0036 4002          bra     wr_cont
306 program C 0038
307 program C 0038 F801          mov.b    #wracs1,r01   ;write to chip 1
308 program C 003A
309 program C 003A 38BA          mov.b    r01,@mem_ctrl ;activate write pulse
310 program C 003C F807          mov.b    #7,r01
311 program C 003E 38BA          mov.b    r01,@mem_ctrl ;de-activate write pulse
312
313         ;increment buffer pointer
314 program C 0040 8D01          add.b    #1,r51
315 program C 0042 44EA          bcc     clear_buffer   ;loop until buffer cleared
316 program C 0044 8501          add.b    #1,r5h
317 program C 0046 44E6          bcc     clear_buffer   ;loop until buffer cleared
318

```

Listing 2: START.LIS (continued)

```

319                                     ;re-initialize buffer pointers
320 program C 0048 0D56                 mov.w  r5,r6           ;clear IDP and ODP
*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER                   VER 1.1 *** 03/20/91 08:11:20
PROGRAM NAME =                         Buffer Initialization Routine
                                     PAGE      2

321
322                                     ;initialize program constants and flags
323
324                                     ;initialize margin area
325 program C 004A F410                 mov.b  #h'10,r4h       ;margin = 16 bytes
326
327                                     ;initialize flags
328 program C 004C FC15                 mov.b  #h'15,r4l       ;set buf_mt, buf_init, & on_line active
329
330                                     ;initialize free-running timer for input watchdog timing
331 program C 004E 79000000              mov.w  #0,r0
332 program C 0052 6B80FF92              mov.w  r0,@firt_frc    ;reset counter
333
334 program C 0056 F801                  mov.b  #1,r0l
335 program C 0058 3891                  mov.b  r0l,@firt_tcsr  ;clear counter on match a
336
337 program C 005A F800                  mov.b  #0,r0l
338 program C 005C 3896                  mov.b  r0l,@firt_tcr   ;use phi/2
339
340 program C 005E 790001F4              mov.w  #500,r0
341 program C 0062 6B80FF94              mov.w  r0,@firt_ocra   ;set count for 100 usec
342
343                                     ;initialize multi-function timer 0 for output strobe generation
344 program C 0066 F801                  mov.b  #1,r0l
345 program C 0068 38C8                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr0_tcr   ;use phi/8, no interrupts
346
347 program C 006A F800                  mov.b  #0,r0l
348 program C 006C 38C9                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr0_tcsr ;negative strobe
349
350 program C 006E F800                  mov.b  #0,r0l
351 program C 0070 38CC                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr0_tcnt ;clear counter
352
353 program C 0072 F802                  mov.b  #2,r0l
354 program C 0074 38CB                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr0_tcorb
355 program C 0076 F805                  mov.b  #5,r0l
356 program C 0078 38CA                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr0_tcoora ;generate strobe 2.4 usec wide
357
358                                     ;initialize multi-function timer 1 for initialization timing
359 program C 007A F801                  mov.b  #1,r0l
360 program C 007C 38D0                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr1_tcr   ;use phi/8, no interrupt
361
362 program C 007E F806                  mov.b  #6,r0l
363 program C 0080 38D1                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr1_tcsr ;negative strobe
364
365 program C 0082 F800                  mov.b  #0,r0l
366 program C 0084 38D4                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr1_tcnt ;set counter to 0
367
368 program C 0086 F802                  mov.b  #2,r0l
369 program C 0088 38D3                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr1_tcorb
370 program C 008A F834                  mov.b  #h'34,r0l
371 program C 008C 38D2                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr1_tcoora ;generate strobe 40 usec wide
372
373                                     ;initialize interrupt structure
374 program C 008E F807                  mov.b  #7,r0l         ;set maskable interrupts
375 program C 0090 38C6                  mov.b  r0l,@iscr      ; for falling edge
376 program C 0092 38C7                  mov.b  r0l,@ier       ;enable maskable interrupts
377 program C 0094 0700                  ldc    #h'00,ccr      ;global interrupt enable
378
379                                     ;enable init pulse timer
380 program C 0096 F800                  mov.b  #0,r0l
381 program C 0098 38D4                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr1_tcnt ;reset init pulse count
382
383 program C 009A F841                  mov.b  #h'41,r0l
384 program C 009C 38D0                  mov.b  r0l,@tmr1_tcr  ;use phi/8, interrupt on match a
385
386                                     ;test for initialization complete
387 program C 009E                               init_loop:
388 program C 009E 732C                   btst.b #buf_init_flag,r4l ;init done ?
389 program C 00A0 46FC                   bne   init_loop        ;no
390
391                                     ;enable input handshaking
392 program C 00A2 7FB27240               bclr.b #ibusy_bit,@in_hs ;release input busy signal
393
394                                     ;set status indicators
395 program C 00A6 7FB27200               bclr.b #ready_bit,@stat_port ;Light Ready LED
396 program C 00AA 7FB27210               bclr.b #online_bit,@stat_port ;Light On Line LED
397

```

Listing 2: START.LIS (continued)

```
398                               ;enable input delay timer
399 program C 00AE F808           mov.b  #8,r01
400 program C 00B0 3890           mov.b  r01,@frr_tier ;enable delay timer interrupts
401
*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER             VER 1.1 *** 03/20/91 08:11:20          PAGE    3
PROGRAM NAME =                   Buffer Initialization Routine

402                               ;main loop
403 program C 00B2                main:
404 program C 00B2 0180           sleep                    ;wait for interrupts
405
406 program C 00B4 40FC           bra    main
407
408                               .end
*****TOTAL ERRORS              0
*****TOTAL WARNINGS            0
```

Listing 3: INPUT.LIS

```

*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER          VER 1.1 ***   03/20/91 08:11:34          PAGE   1
PROGRAM NAME =                Date Input Routine

1                               .heading      "Date Input Routine"
2
3                               ;H8/330 Print Buffer Routine
4                               ;version 2.0
5
6                               ;written by:
7                               ;   Tom Hampton
8                               ;   Hitachi America, Ltd.
9                               ;   Application Engineering
10
248                              .output      dbg,obj
249                              .print      nocref,nosct
250
251                              .global      input_int
252
253 program C 0000                .section      program,code
254
255                              ;Input /STB Interrupt Routine
256
257 program C 0000                input_int:
258 program C 0000 7FB27040        bset.b   #ibusy_bit,@in_hs      ;set input busy signal
259
260                              ;get input data
261 program C 0004                get_data:
262 program C 0004 20BE            mov.b   @in_port,r0h           ;read data
263
264                              ;write data into memory buffer
265 program C 0006 F8FF            mov.b   #write,r0l
266 program C 0008 38B1            mov.b   r0l,@mem_dir          ;set port direction for write
267 program C 000A 30B3            mov.b   r0h,@mem_data        ;set data
268 program C 000C 3DB6            mov.b   r5l,@addr_lo
269 program C 000E 35BF            mov.b   r5h,@addr_hi         ;output buffer address
270 program C 0010 4B04            bmi     wr_cs1
271 program C 0012                wr_cs0:
272 program C 0012 F802            mov.b   #wrCS0,r0l           ;write to U3
273 program C 0014 4002            bra     wr_cont
274 program C 0016                wr_cs1:
275 program C 0016 F801            mov.b   #wrCS1,r0l           ;write to U4
276 program C 0018                wr_cont:
277 program C 0018 38BA            mov.b   r0l,@mem_ctrl        ;activate write pulse
278 program C 001A F807            mov.b   #7,r0l
279 program C 001C 38BA            mov.b   r0l,@mem_ctrl        ;de-activate write pulse
280 program C 001E 0B05            adds    #1,r5                 ;increment input pointer
281
282                              ;test for buffer full
283 program C 0020 0D53            mov.w   r5,r3
284 program C 0022 1963            sub.w   r6,r3                 ;is IDP = ODP ?
285 program C 0024 4708            beq     buff_full            ;yes
286
287                              ;buffer is not full, but cannot be empty either
288 program C 0026 720C            bclr.b  #buf_mt_flag,r4l      ;clear buffer empty flag
289 program C 0028 7FB27240        bclr.b  #ibusy_bit,@in_hs     ;clear IBUSY signal
290 program C 002C 4006            bra     clean_ret
291
292 program C 002E                buff_full:
293 program C 002E 701C            bset.b  #buf_fl_flag,r4l      ;set buffer full flag
294                              ; IBUSY remains set
295 program C 0030 7FB27220        bclr.b  #buf_ful_bit,@stat_port ;turn Buffer Full LED ON
296
297                              ;reset input delay timer
298 program C 0034                clean_ret:
299 program C 0034 79000000        mov.w   #0,r0
300 program C 0038 6B80FF92        mov.w   r0,@frrt_frc          ;reset delay timer
301
302                              ;enable delay timer interrupts
303 program C 003C 7F917230        bclr.b  #3,@frrt_tcsr        ;clear compare flag
304
305 program C 0040 5670            rte
306
307                              .end
****TOTAL ERRORS          0
****TOTAL WARNINGS       0

```

Listing 4: OUTPUT.LIS

```

*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER          VER 1.1 ***   03/20/91 08:11:43          PAGE   1
PROGRAM NAME =                Data Output Routine

1                               .heading      "Data Output Routine"
2
3                               ;H8/330 Print Buffer Routine
4                               ;version 2.0
5
6                               ;written by:
7                               ;   Tom Hampton
8                               ;   Hitachi America, Ltd.
9                               ;   Application Engineering
10
248                              .output      dbg,obj
249                              .print       nocref,nosct
250
251                              .global      output_int
252
253 program C 0000                .section      program,code
254
255                              ;Data Output Service
256                              ;input delay timer interrupt
257
258 program C 0000                output_int:
259 program C 0000 7FB27040        bset.b   #ibusy_bit,@in_hs      ;set input busy signal
260
261                              ;test for buffer empty
262 program C 0004 730C            btst.b   #buf_mt_flag,r4l       ;is buffer empty ?
263 program C 0006 464E            bne      ret1                   ;yes
264
265                              ;test for output busy
266 program C 0008 7EB77300        btst.b   #obusy_bit,@out_hs     ;output busy ?
267 program C 000C 4648            bne      ret1                   ;yes
268
269                              ;test for output hold
270 program C 000E 733C            btst.b   #ohold_flag,r4l       ;output on hold ?
271 program C 0010 4644            bne      ret1                   ;yes
272
273                              ;get output buffer data
274 program C 0012 F800            mov.b    #read,r0l
275 program C 0014 38B1            mov.b    r0l,@mem_dir          ;set port direction for read
276
277 program C 0016 3EB6            mov.b    r6l,@addr_lo
278 program C 0018 36BF            mov.b    r6h,@addr_hi          ;output buffer address
279 program C 001A 4B04            bmi      rd_cs1
280 program C 001C                rd_cs0:
281 program C 001C F806            mov.b    #rdcs0,r0l           ;read from U3
282 program C 001E 4002            bra      rd_cont
283 program C 0020                rd_cs1:
284 program C 0020 F805            mov.b    #rdcs1,r0l           ;read from U4
285 program C 0022                rd_cont:
286 program C 0022 38BA            mov.b    r0l,@mem_ctrl        ;activate chip select pulse
287 program C 0024 20B3            mov.b    @mem_data,r0h        ;get output data
288 program C 0026 F807            mov.b    #7,r0l
289 program C 0028 38BA            mov.b    r0l,@mem_ctrl        ;de-activate write pulse
290 program C 002A 0B06            adds    #1,r6                 ;increment output pointer
291
292                              ;output data to port
293 program C 002C 30BB            mov.b    r0h,@out_port        ;output data
294
295                              ;generate output data strobe
296 program C 002E F800            mov.b    #0,r0l
297 program C 0030 38CC            mov.b    r0l,@tmr0_tcnt       ;clear counter
298 program C 0032 28C9            mov.b    @tmr0_tcsr,r0l      ;read flags
299 program C 0034 F816            mov.b    #h'16,r0l
300 program C 0036 38C9            mov.b    r0l,@tmr0_tcsr      ;generate a negative strobe
301                               ; 2.4 usec wide and clear flags
302 program C 0038 F841            mov.b    #h'41,r0l
303 program C 003A 38C8            mov.b    r0l,@tmr0_tcr       ;enable compare A interrupt
304
305                              ;enable interrupts for strobe generation
306 program C 003C 0700            ldc      #0,ccr               ;enable interrupts
307
308                              ;wait for output strobe interrupt
309 program C 003E 0180            sleep
310
311                              ;disable interrupts
312 program C 0040 0780            ldc      #h'80,ccr           ;mask interrupts
313
314                              ;test for buffer empty
315 program C 0042 0D63            mov.w    r6,r3                ;temporary work register
316 program C 0044 1953            sub.w    r5,r3                ;is ODP = IDP ?

```

Listing 4: OUTPUT.LIS (continued)

```

317 program C 0046 470C                beq     buff_mt ;yes
318
*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER                 VER 1.1 *** 03/20/91 08:11:43          PAGE    2
PROGRAM NAME =                        Data Output Routine

319                                ;test for in full area
320 program C 0048 084B                add.b   r4h,r31          ;is buffer still full ?
321 program C 004A 4516                bcs     ret2             ;yes
322
323 program C 004C 721C                bclr.b #buf_fl_flag,r4l ;clear buffer full flag
324 program C 004E 7FB27020           bset.b #buf_ful_bit,@stat_port ;turn Buffer Full LED OFF
325 program C 0052 4002                bra     ret1
326
327                                ;set buffer empty flag
328 program C 0054                buff_mt:
329 program C 0054 700C                bset.b #buf_mt_flag,r4l ;set buffer empty flag
330
331                                ;should IBUSY be cleared ?
332 program C 0056                ret1:
333 program C 0056 734C                btst.b #online_flag,r4l ;is buffer online ?
334 program C 0058 4708                beq     ret2             ;no
335
336 program C 005A 731C                btst.b #buf_fl_flag,r4l ;is buffer full ?
337 program C 005C 4604                bne     ret2             ;yes
338
339                                ;clear IBUSY signal
340 program C 005E 7FB27240           bclr.b #ibusy_bit,@in_hs ;set IBUSY inactive
341
342 program C 0062                ret2:
343 program C 0062 79000000           mov.w   #0,r0
344 program C 0066 6B80FF92           mov.w   r0,@frrt_frc    ;reset delay timer
345
346                                ;enable delay timer interrupts
347 program C 006A 7F917230           bclr.b #3,@frrt_tcsr   ;clear compare flag
348
349 program C 006E 5670                rte
350
351                                .end
****TOTAL ERRORS      0
****TOTAL WARNINGS    0

```

Listing 5: OUT-STB.LIS

```
*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER          VER 1.1 ***   03/20/91 08:11:54          PAGE    1
PROGRAM NAME =                Output STB Routine

1                               .heading      "Output STB Routine"
2
3                               ;H8/330 Print Buffer Routine
4                               ;version 2.0
5
6                               ;written by:
7                               ;   Tom Hampton
8                               ;   Hitachi America, Ltd.
9                               ;   Application Engineering
10
248                              .output      dbg,obj
249                              .print       nocref,nosct
250
251                              .global      ostb_int
252
253 program C 0000                .section     program,code
254
255                              ;Output Strobe interrupt
256 program C 0000                ostb_int:
257 program C 0000 F801           mov.b    #1,r01
258 program C 0002 38C8           mov.b    r01,@tmr0_tcr ;disable further timer interrupts
259
260 program C 0004 28C9           mov.b    @tmr0_tcsr,r01 ;read flags
261 program C 0006 F81A           mov.b    #'1a,r01
262 program C 0008 38C9           mov.b    r01,@tmr0_tcsr ;clear flags, outputs to high level
263
264 program C 000A 5670           rte
265
266                              .end
****TOTAL ERRORS      0
****TOTAL WARNINGS    0
```

Listing 6: IN-INIT.LIS

```
*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER          VER 1.1 ***   03/20/91 08:12:01          PAGE    1
PROGRAM NAME =                Input INIT Pulse Service Routine

1                               .heading      "Input INIT Pulse Service Routine"
2
3                               ;H8/330 Print Buffer Routine
4                               ;version 2.0
5
6                               ;written by:
7                               ;   Tom Hampton
8                               ;   Hitachi America, Ltd.
9                               ;   Application Engineering
10
248                              .output      dbg,obj
249                              .print       nocref,nosct
250
251                              .global      iinit_int,start
252
253 program C 0000                .section     program,code
254
255                              ;disable any timer interrupts
256 program C 0000                iinit_int:
257 program C 0000 F801           mov.b    #1,r01
258 program C 0002 38C8           mov.b    r01,@tmr0_tcr ;disable output strobe interrupts
259 program C 0004 38D0           mov.b    r01,@tmr1_tcr ;disable init pulse interrupts
260 program C 0006 3890           mov.b    r01,@frr_tier ;disable input delay interrupts
261
262                              ;jump to beginning
263 program C 0008 5A000000       jmp     @start ;jump to initialization routine
264
265                              .end
****TOTAL ERRORS      0
****TOTAL WARNINGS    0
```

Listing 7: OUT-INIT.LIS

```
*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER          VER 1.1 ***   03/20/91 08:12:08          PAGE    1
PROGRAM NAME =                INIT Pulse Output Routine

1                               .heading      "INIT Pulse Output Routine"
2
3                               ;H8/330 Print Buffer Routine
4                               ;version 2.0
5
6                               ;written by:
7                               ;   Tom Hampton
8                               ;   Hitachi America, Ltd.
9                               ;   Application Engineering
10
248                              .output      dbg,obj
249                              .print      nocref,nosct
250
251                              .global     oinit_int
252
253 program C 0000                .section    program,code
254
255                              ;output INIT signal interrupt
256 program C 0000                oinit_int:
257                              ;disable further timer interrupts
258 program C 0000 F901            mov.b   #1,r11
259 program C 0002 39D0            mov.b   r11,@tmr1_tcr ;use phi/8, no interrupts
260
261                              ;clear match flag
262 program C 0004 7FD17260        bclr.b #6,@tmr1_tcsr ;clear compare match a flag
263
264                              ;clear OINIT\ signal
265 program C 0008 F900            mov.b   #0,r11
266 program C 000A 39D1            mov.b   r11,@tmr1_tcsr ;no more strobes
267
268                              ;clear oinit flag
269 program C 000C 722C            bclr.b #buf_init_flag,r4l ;clear oinit flag
270
271 program C 000E 5670            rte
272
273                              .end
*****TOTAL ERRORS          0
*****TOTAL WARNINGS        0
```

Listing 8: ONLINE.LIS

```
*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER          VER 1.1 ***   03/20/91 08:12:16          PAGE    1
PROGRAM NAME =                Online Pushbutton Service Routine

1          .heading           "Online Pushbutton Service Routine"
2
3          ;H8/330 Print Buffer Routine
4          ;version 2.0
5
6          ;written by:
7          ;   Tom Hampton
8          ;   Hitachi America, Ltd.
9          ;   Application Engineering
10
248         .output            dbg,obj
249         .print              nocref,nosct
250
251         .global             online_int
252
253 program C 0000              .section      program,code
254
255         ;on line pushbutton test
256 program C 0000              online_int:
257
258         ;set input port busy
259 program C 0000 7FB27040      bset.b   #ibussy_bit,@in_hs      ;set IBUSY active
260
261         ;test online switch
262 program C 0004              test_sw:
263 program C 0004 7EC17320      btst.b   #online_sw_bit,@in_hs2   ;test online switch
264 program C 0008 47FA         beq     test_sw                   ;still low
265                                     ; will not go further
266                                     ; until released
267
268         ;test online status
269 program C 000A 734C         btst.b   #online_flag,r4l         ;test online status
270 program C 000C 4708         beq     put_online               ;currently offline
271
272         ;currently online
273 program C 000E              put_offline:
274 program C 000E 7FB27010      bset.b   #online_bit,@stat_port   ;clear Online LED
275 program C 0012 724C         bclr.b   #online_flag,r4l        ;clear online status
276
277 program C 0014              just_ret:
278 program C 0014 5670         rte
279
280         ;currently offline
281 program C 0016              put_online:
282 program C 0016 7FB27210      bclr.b   #online_bit,@stat_port   ;set Online LED
283 program C 001A 704C         bset.b   #online_flag,r4l        ;set online status
284
285         ;should IBUSY be cleared ?
286 program C 001C 731C         btst.b   #buf_fl_flag,r4l        ;is buffer full
287 program C 001E 46F4         bne     just_ret                 ;yes, IBUSY should remain active
288
289         ;clear input port busy
290 program C 0020 7FB27240      bclr.b   #ibussy_bit,@in_hs      ;set IBUSY inactive
291
292 program C 0024 5670         rte
293
294         .end
*****TOTAL ERRORS          0
*****TOTAL WARNINGS        0
```

Listing 9: PAUSE.LIS

```

*** H8/300 ASSEMBLER          VER 1.1 ***   03/20/91 08:12:24          PAGE   1
PROGRAM NAME =                Pause Pushbutton Service Routine

1           .heading          "Pause Pushbutton Service Routine"
2
3           ;H8/330 Print Buffer Routine
4           ;version 2.0
5
6           ;written by:
7           ;   Tom Hampton
8           ;   Hitachi America, Ltd.
9           ;   Application Engineering
10
248          .output          dbg,obj
249          .print           nocref,nosct
250
251          .global          pause_int
252
253 program C 0000            .section          program,code
254
255          ;pause pushbutton test
256 program C 0000            pause_int:
257
258          ;set input port busy
259 program C 0000 7FB27040    bset.b   #ibusy_bit,@in_hs      ;set IBUSY active
260
261          ;test online switch
262 program C 0004            test_sw:
263 program C 0004 7EC17310    btst.b   #pause_sw_bit,@in_hs2  ;test pause switch
264 program C 0008 47FA        beq      test_sw                ;still low
265                                     ; will not go further
266                                     ; until released
267
268          ;test hold status
269 program C 000A 733C        btst.b   #ohold_flag,r4l        ;test hold status
270 program C 000C 470C        beq      put_on_hold           ;currently not on hold
271
272          ;currently on hold
273 program C 000E            put_off_hold:
274 program C 000E 7FB27030    bset.b   #ohold_bit,@stat_port  ;clear Output Hold LED
275 program C 0012 723C        bclr.b   #ohold_flag,r4l        ;clear hold status
276
277          ;enable delay timer interrupts
278 program C 0014 F808        mov.b    #8,r0l
279 program C 0016 3890        mov.b    r0l,@fprt_tier        ;enable delay timer interrupts
280
281 program C 0018 400E        bra     pause_cont
282
283          ;currently off hold
284 program C 001A            put_on_hold:
285 program C 001A 7FB27230    bclr.b   #ohold_bit,@stat_port  ;set Output Hold LED
286 program C 001E 703C        bset.b   #ohold_flag,r4l        ;set hold status
287
288          ;disable delay timer interrupts
289 program C 0020 F800        mov.b    #0,r0l
290 program C 0022 3890        mov.b    r0l,@fprt_tier        ;disable delay timer interrupts
291 program C 0024 7F917230    bclr.b   #3,@fprt_tcsr         ;clear compare flag in case
292
293 program C 0028            pause_cont:
294          ;should IBUSY be cleared ?
295          ;test for online first
296 program C 0028 734C        btst.b   #online_flag,r4l      ;is buffer offline ?
297 program C 002A 4708        beq      pause_ret            ;yes, keep IBUSY set
298
299          ;test for buffer full
300 program C 002C 731C        btst.b   #buf_fl_flag,r4l      ;is buffer full ?
301 program C 002E 4604        bne     pause_ret            ;yes, keep IBUSY set
302
303          ;clear IBUSY
304 program C 0030 7FB27240    bclr.b   #ibusy_bit,@in_hs      ;set IBUSY inactive
305
306 program C 0034            pause_ret:
307 program C 0034 5670        rte
308
309          .end
****TOTAL ERRORS          0
****TOTAL WARNINGS       0

```

Listing 10: BUFFER.INC

```

;H8/330 Printer Buffer Program
;revision 2.0

;Register Usage
;   R0H = Buffer Data
;   R4L = Status Flags
;   R4H = Buffer Margin (16 bytes)
;   R5  = Input Buffer Pointer
;   R6  = Output Buffer Pointer

;buffer control flags (R4L)
online_flag .equ 4 ; -4- On Line Flag
ohold_flag .equ 3 ; -3- Output Hold Flag
buf_init_flag .equ 2 ; -2- Buffer Init Flag
buf_fl_flag .equ 1 ; -1- Buffer Full Flag
buf_mt_flag .equ 0 ; -0- Buffer Empty Flag

;Port 1 Usage
in_hs .equ p1_dr ;Input Port Control (output)
stat_port .equ p1_dr ;Status Indicators
ibusy_bit .equ 4 ; -4- IBUSY (output)
ohold_bit .equ 3 ; -3- Output Hold LED (output)
buf_ful_bit .equ 2 ; -2- Buffer Full LED (output)
online_bit .equ 1 ; -1- On Line LED (output)
ready_bit .equ 0 ; -0- Ready LED (output)

;Port 2 Usage
mem_data .equ p2_dr ;Data (input/output)
mem_dir .equ p2_ddr
write .equ h'ff ;write direction
read .equ 0 ;read direction

;Port 3 Usage
addr_lo .equ p3_dr ;Address, Low Byte (output)

;Port 4 Usage
out_hs .equ p4_dr ;Output Port Handshake
oinit_bit .equ 4 ; -4- OINIT\ (output)
; -1- OSTB\ (TMO0)
obusy_bit .equ 0 ; -0- OBUSY (input)

;Port 5 Usage
mem_ctrl .equ p5_dr ;Memory Buffer Control
; -2- WE\ (output)
; -1- CS1\ (output)
; -0- CS0\ (output)
wracs1 .equ 1 ;write to chip 1
wracs0 .equ 2 ;write to chip 0
rdcs1 .equ 5 ;read from chip 1
rdcs0 .equ 6 ;read from chip 0

;Port 6 Usage
out_port .equ p6_dr ;Output Port

;Port 7 Usage
in_port .equ p7_dr ;Input Port

;Port 8 Usage
addr_hi .equ p8_dr ;Address, High Byte (output)

;Port 9 Usage
in_hs2 .equ p9_dr ;Port Control (inputs)
online_sw_bit .equ 2 ; -2- ONLINE (input, IRQ0)
pause_sw_bit .equ 1 ; -1- HOLD\ (input, IRQ1)
istb_bit .equ 0 ; -0- ISTB\ (input, IRQ2)

;maskable interrupts
online .equ 0 ;irq0
pause .equ 1 ;irq1
istb .equ 2 ;irq2

```

Listing 11: H8330.INC

```
;H8/330 Port Definitions

;I/O Port Address
p1_ddr      .equ      h'ffb0
p2_ddr      .equ      h'ffb1
p3_ddr      .equ      h'ffb4
p4_ddr      .equ      h'ffb5
p5_ddr      .equ      h'ffb8
p6_ddr      .equ      h'ffb9
p8_ddr      .equ      h'ffbd
p9_ddr      .equ      h'ffc0

p1_dr       .equ      h'ffb2
p2_dr       .equ      h'ffb3
p3_dr       .equ      h'ffb6
p4_dr       .equ      h'ffb7
p5_dr       .equ      h'ffba
p6_dr       .equ      h'ffbb
p7_dr       .equ      h'ffbe
p8_dr       .equ      h'ffbf
p9_dr       .equ      h'ffc1

;System Control Registers
syscr      .equ      h'ffc4
mdcr      .equ      h'ffc5
iscr      .equ      h'ffc6
ier        .equ      h'ffc7

;Free-Running Timer
frt        .equ      h'ff90
frt_tier   .equ      h'ff90
frt_tcsr   .equ      h'ff91
frt_frc    .equ      h'ff92
frt_frch   .equ      h'ff92
frt_frcl   .equ      h'ff93
frt_ocra   .equ      h'ff94
frt_ocralh .equ      h'ff94
frt_ocralh .equ      h'ff95
frt_ocrb   .equ      h'ff94
frt_ocrbh  .equ      h'ff94
frt_ocrbl  .equ      h'ff95
frt_tcr    .equ      h'ff96
frt_tocr   .equ      h'ff97
frt_icra   .equ      h'ff98
frt_icrah  .equ      h'ff98
frt_icral  .equ      h'ff99
frt_icrb   .equ      h'ff9a
frt_icrbh  .equ      h'ff9a
frt_icrbl  .equ      h'ff9b
frt_icrc   .equ      h'ff9c
frt_icrch  .equ      h'ff9c
frt_icrc1  .equ      h'ff9d
frt_icrd   .equ      h'ff9e
frt_icrdh  .equ      h'ff9e
frt_icrd1  .equ      h'ff9f

;Pulse-Width Modulation Timers
pwm0       .equ      h'ffa0
pwm0_tcr   .equ      h'ffa0
pwm0_dtr   .equ      h'ffa1
pwm0_tcnt  .equ      h'ffa2
pwm1       .equ      h'ffa4
pwm1_tcr   .equ      h'ffa4
pwm1_dtr   .equ      h'ffa5
pwm1_tcnt  .equ      h'ffa6

;Multi-Function Timers
tmr0       .equ      h'ffc8
tmr0_tcr   .equ      h'ffc8
tmr0_tcsr  .equ      h'ffc9
tmr0_tcora .equ      h'ffca
tmr0_tcorb .equ      h'ffcb
tmr0_tcnt  .equ      h'ffcc
tmr1       .equ      h'ffd0
tmr1_tcr   .equ      h'ffd0
tmr1_tcsr  .equ      h'ffd1
tmr1_tcora .equ      h'ffd2
tmr1_tcorb .equ      h'ffd3
tmr1_tcnt  .equ      h'ffd4

;Serial Communications Interface
sci        .equ      h'ffd8
sci_smr    .equ      h'ffd8
sci_brr    .equ      h'ffd9
```

Listing 11: H8330.INC (continued)

```

sci_scr      .equ      h'ffda
sci_tdr      .equ      h'ffdb
sci_ssr      .equ      h'ffdc
sci_rdr      .equ      h'ffdd

;A/D Converter
adc          .equ      h'ffe0
adc_a        .equ      h'ffe0
adc_b        .equ      h'ffe2
adc_c        .equ      h'ffe4
adc_d        .equ      h'ffe6
adc_adcsr    .equ      h'ffe8
adc_adcr     .equ      h'ffea

;Dual-Port RAM
dpram        .equ      h'fff0
pccsr        .equ      h'fff0
pcdr0        .equ      h'fff1
pcdr2        .equ      h'fff2
pcdr3        .equ      h'fff3
pcdr4        .equ      h'fff4
pcdr5        .equ      h'fff5
pcdr6        .equ      h'fff6
pcdr7        .equ      h'fff7
pcdr8        .equ      h'fff8
pcdr9        .equ      h'fff9
pcdr10       .equ      h'fffa
pcdr11       .equ      h'fffb
pcdr12       .equ      h'fffc
pcdr13       .equ      h'fffd
pcdr14       .equ      h'fffe
pcdr15       .equ      h'ffff

;Memory Definitions
code_start   .equ      h'0040
end_rom      .equ      h'3fff
ram_start    .equ      h'fd80
end_ram      .equ      h'ff7f
top_ram      .equ      h'ff80

;Interrupt Vector Locations
nmi_vec      .equ      h'0006      ;nmi
irq0_vec     .equ      h'0008      ;irq0
irq1_vec     .equ      h'000a      ;irq1
irq2_vec     .equ      h'000c      ;irq2
irq3_vec     .equ      h'000e      ;irq3
irq4_vec     .equ      h'0010      ;irq4
irq5_vec     .equ      h'0012      ;irq5
irq6_vec     .equ      h'0014      ;irq6
irq7_vec     .equ      h'0016      ;irq7
icia_vec     .equ      h'0018      ;frt input capture a
icib_vec     .equ      h'001a      ;frt input capture b
icic_vec     .equ      h'001c      ;frt input capture c
icid_vec     .equ      h'001e      ;frt input capture d
ocia_vec     .equ      h'0020      ;frt output compare a
ocib_vec     .equ      h'0022      ;frt output compare b
fovi_vec     .equ      h'0024      ;frt overflow
cmi0a_vec    .equ      h'0026      ;mft0 output compare a
cmi0b_vec    .equ      h'0028      ;mft0 output compare b
ovi0_vec     .equ      h'002a      ;mft0 overflow
cmila_vec    .equ      h'002c      ;mft1 output compare a
cmilb_vec    .equ      h'002e      ;mft1 output compare b
ovil_vec     .equ      h'0030      ;mft1 overflow
mrei_vec     .equ      h'0032      ;dpram read end
mwei_vec     .equ      h'0034      ;dpram write end
eri_vec      .equ      h'0036      ;receive error
rxi_vec      .equ      h'0038      ;receive data available
txi_vec      .equ      h'003a      ;transmit buffer empty
adi_vec      .equ      h'003c      ;a/d complete

```