



Datasheet

CC-UART-APB Documentation

1.0

Scope

This document describes the CC-UART-APB IP core. Module features and configuration registers are described. The document contains integration guide that covers synthesis options and instantiation example for easy implementation in customer's environment.

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1. UART Controller

1.1 Functionality

- full duplex,
- 8x, 16x oversampling,
- configurable (5, 6, 7, 8, 9 bits) data frame length,
- configurable (1, 2) stop bits,
- configurable data transmission order (MSB, LSB),
- configurable (even, odd, force 1, force 0, none) parity,
- configurable hardware flow control (RTS, CTS, both),
- overflow and frame error detection
- break frame detection,
- configurable interrupt for data transfer stages signaling and for error,
- loopback mode,
- RS485 mode.



1.2 Overview

UART (Universal Asynchronous serial Receiver and Transmitter) module is a flexible serial communication device. Data exchange is performed between two devices in two directions independently (full duplex). Data frame parameters including length, parity and number of stop bits can be configured in a wide range to adjust to the user requirements. Both transmit and receive datapaths are buffered to minimize interframe latency. The UART controller is able to detect a number of frame errors, including parity errors or buffer overflow, and signal them using interrupts. Additionally, hardware flow control can be enabled to minimize overflow errors. Figure 1.1 shows block diagram of the UART controller.

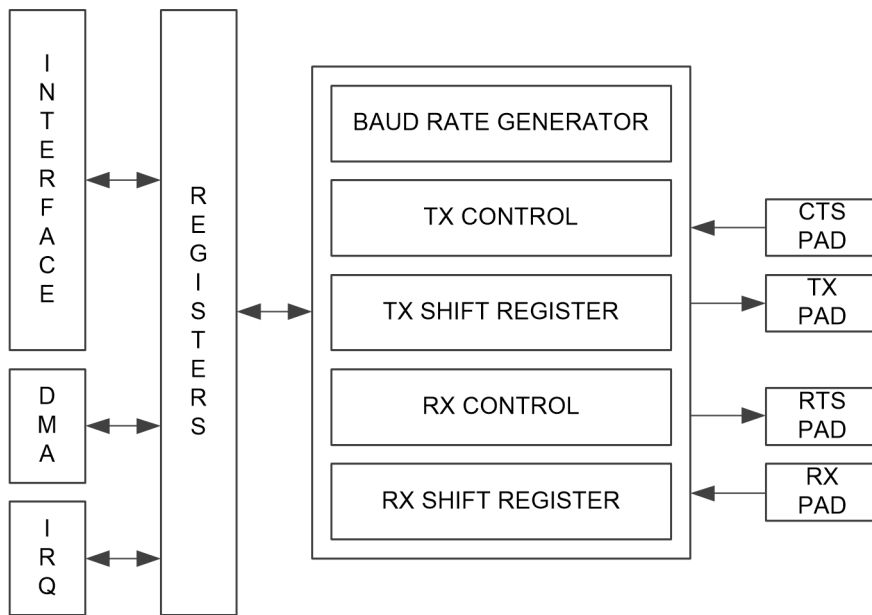


Figure 1.1. The UART controller block diagram.



1.3 Data Frame

Data exchange between two UART devices is performed using data frames. Each frame consists of synchronization bits (start and stop), data bits and optional parity bit for error detection. The UART controller accepts the following data frame configurations:

- 1 start bit,
- 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 data bits (starting from MSB or LSB),
- 0 or 1 parity bit (even, odd, forced 1, forced 0),
- 1 or 2 stop bits.

Data frame starts with start bit (low level), after which data bits are sent. Then the optional parity bit is send followed by one or two stop bits. Figure 1.2 presents the UART frame structure.



Figure 1.2. UART data frame format.

The UART controller is able to send and receive break frames (Figure 1.3). The break frame is a special case of UART frame in which all bits, including stop bits, are zeros. The minimum length of the transmit and recognized break frame depends on the UART frame configuration (number of data bits, stop bits etc.). The maximum length of the UART break frame is not limited.

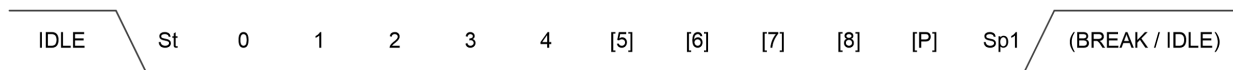


Figure 1.3. UART break frame.

After transmission of a break frame, the UART controller automatically sends one complete idle frame (all bits are ones). This is done to ensure that the break frame end is detected properly by the external receiver. The UART controller detects end of the break frame when two consecutive input samples are ones.



1.4 Data Sampling

The input RX signal can be sampled with 8 or 16 samples per data bit. However, only three middle samples are taken into account while determining RX level. The sample pulse generator is highly configurable to allow wide range of frequency ratios between desired baud rate and the UART module clock frequency. The UART transmitter utilizes the same pulse generator as data receiver. The final configured baud rate depends on module frequency, OVRS8 bit in CTRL register (1.9.4) and prescaler configuration in PRES register (1.9.3). It can be determined by the following formulas:

OVRS8	Configured Baud Rate
0	$BaudRate[pbs] = \frac{F_{PCLK}[Hz]}{16 * (DIV_MAN + \frac{DIV_FRAC}{16})}$
1	$BaudRate[pbs] = \frac{F_{PCLK}[Hz]}{16 * (DIV_MAN + \frac{DIV_FRAC}{8})}$



1.5 Transmitter Module

Figure 1.4 presents the UART transmitter state diagram.

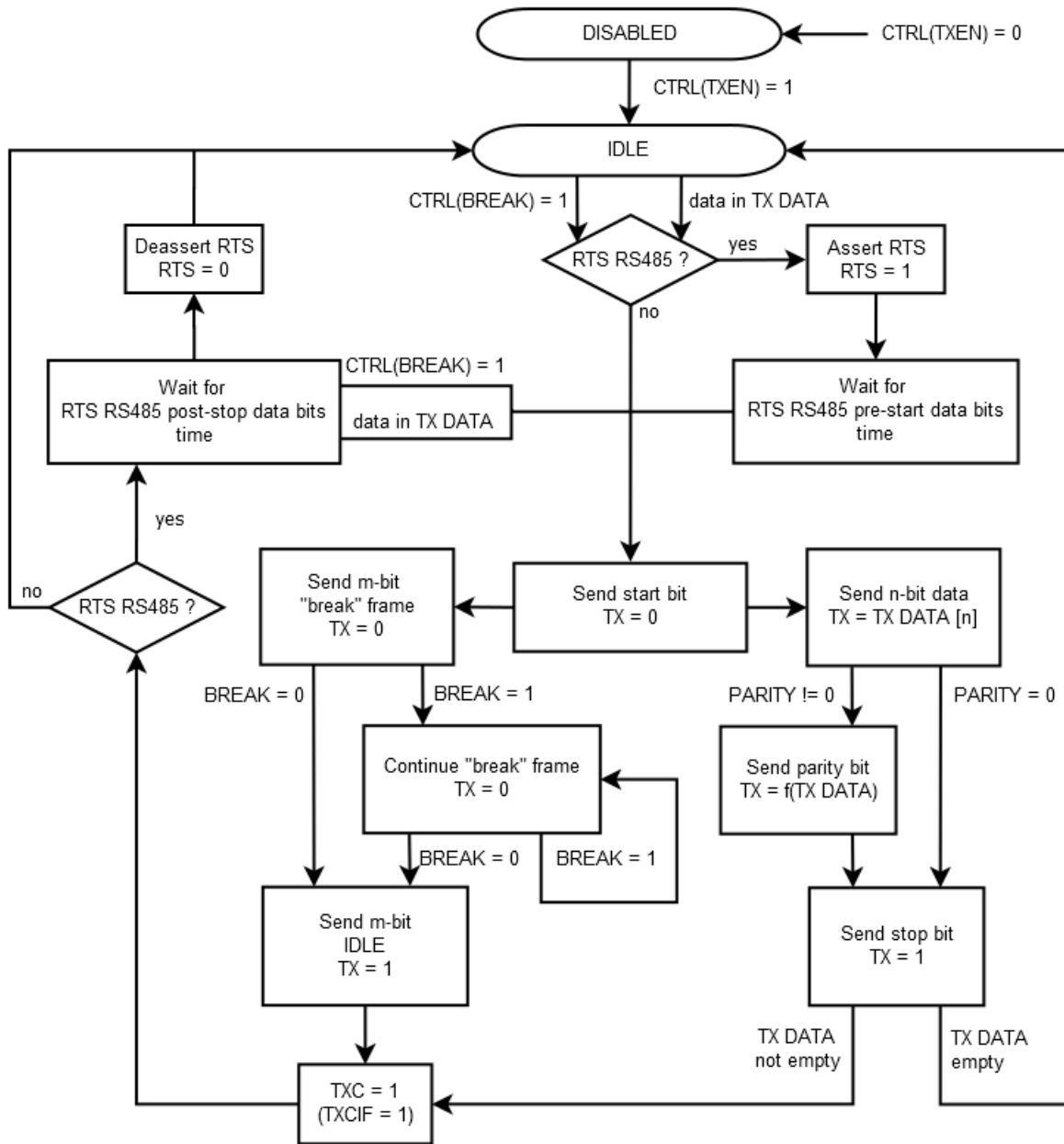


Figure 1.4. UART transmitter state diagram.



1.5.1 Data Transmission

The data transmission starts after writing to the TX data register (TDR - 1.9.6). Then the transmitter shift register is empty, TX data is copied into it and the transmission begins. First, start bit is generated, followed by data bits, optional parity bit and stop bits. When transmission ends and TDR register is empty, Transmission Complete flag in STATUS register (1.9.2) is set and TXCIF interrupt (1.9.9) can be generated. When after transmission TDR register is not empty, new transmission begins immediately and TXC flag is not set (1.5).

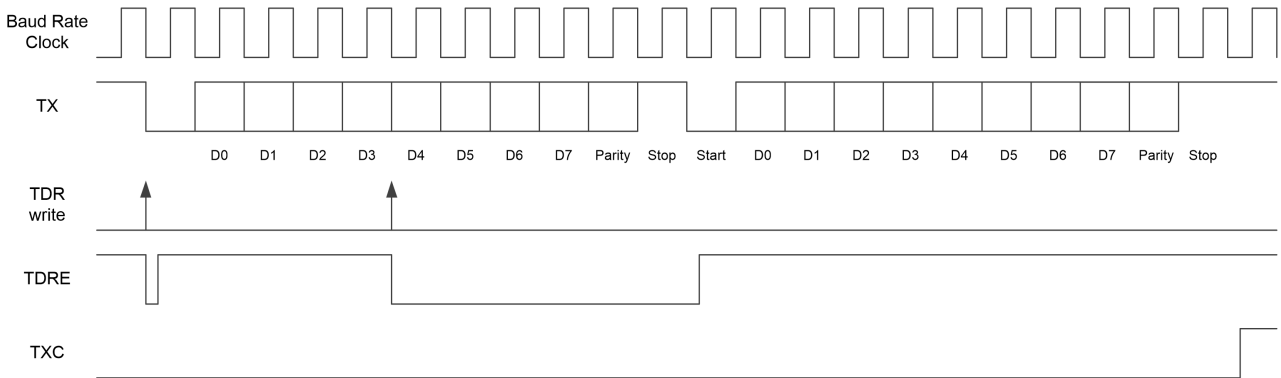


Figure 1.5. UART data transmission.

1.5.2 Break Frame Transmission

The break frame transmission is started by setting BREAK bit in CTRL register (1.9.4). After that one complete data frame with all zero bits is send. When after this time the BREAK bit remains high, TX line is held low until BREAK bit is cleared. Finally, the one complete idle frame is set (Figure 1.4), TXC bit in STATUS register is set and TXCIF interrupt (1.9.9) can be generated.



1.5.3 RS485 Mode

In RS485 mode (Figure 1.6), UART module will automatically control RS485 driver output enable signal. Before the transmission can start, module will set RTS line high for the pre-start period configured in the TMNG register (1.9.11). RTS line will be held high for the transmission time and then for the configured post-stop time (1.9.11). When new transmit data arrives before post-stop time ends, the transmission will start immediately without pre-start delay.

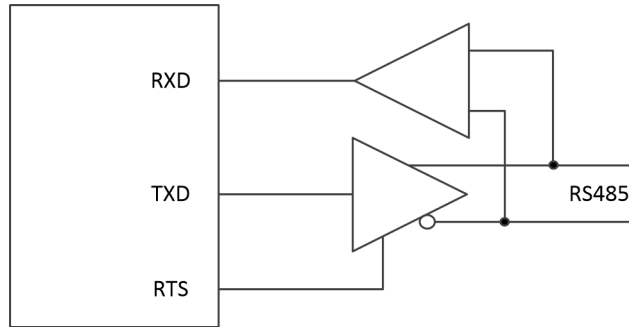


Figure 1.6. Connection of the RS485 transceiver.

RS485 mode can be enabled by setting RTSEN bit in CTRL register (1.9.4) and RS485EN bit in MODE register (1.9.5). Figure 1.7 shows the exemplary waveform of RTS pin in RS485 mode.

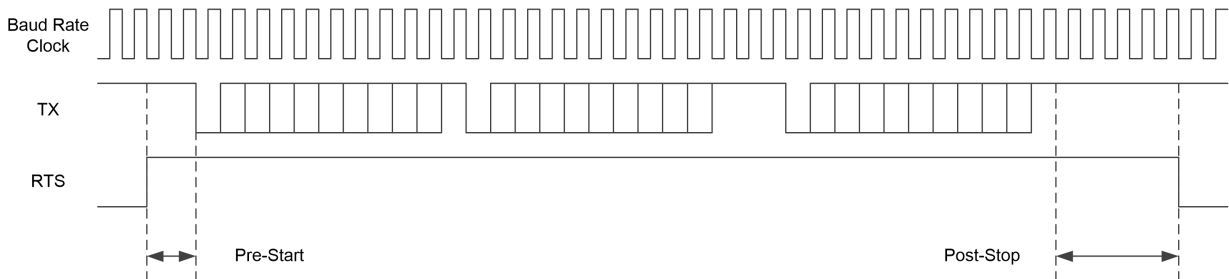


Figure 1.7. RTS line in UART RS485 mode.



1.6 Data Reception

1.6.1 Frame Reception

The UART module starts new data reception after detection of the start bit. Every data bit is then sampled and placed in the internal shift register until stop bit is detected. The second stop bit is ignored. After frame reception, new data is placed in the 4-entry incoming data FIFO. Its last entry is visible as the RX data register (1.9.7). Each time data frame reaches the last FIFO stage, RXC flag in the STATUS register (1.9.2) is set and RXCIF interrupt (1.9.9) can be generated. After new data frame reception with incoming data FIFO is full, overrun error will be raised (OVERR bit in STATUS register) and OVERIF interrupt (1.9.9) can be generated (Figure 1.8).

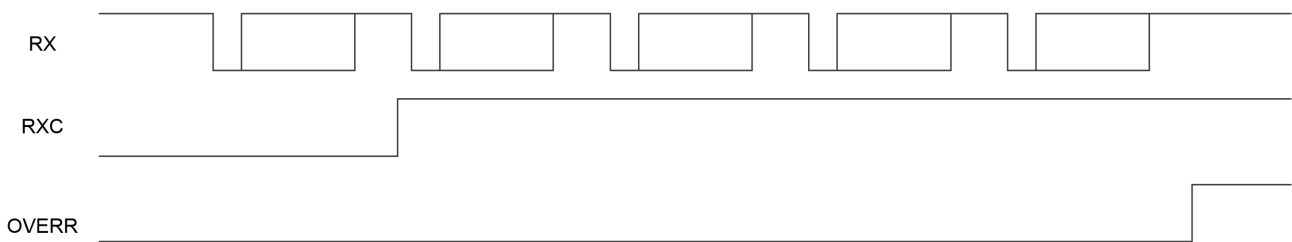


Figure 1.8. Reception FIFO overrun error.

1.6.2 Start Bit Detection

The UART module checks every input data sample awaiting for start bit detection. The first zero sample (Figure 1.9 sample no. 1) initializes the start bit detection procedure. Module ignores the next two (OVR8 = 1) or six (OVR8 = 0) data samples to perform the bit sampling near its half duration. The majority of the next three samples is recognized as the valid bit value. If the result is zero, the valid start bit is detected.

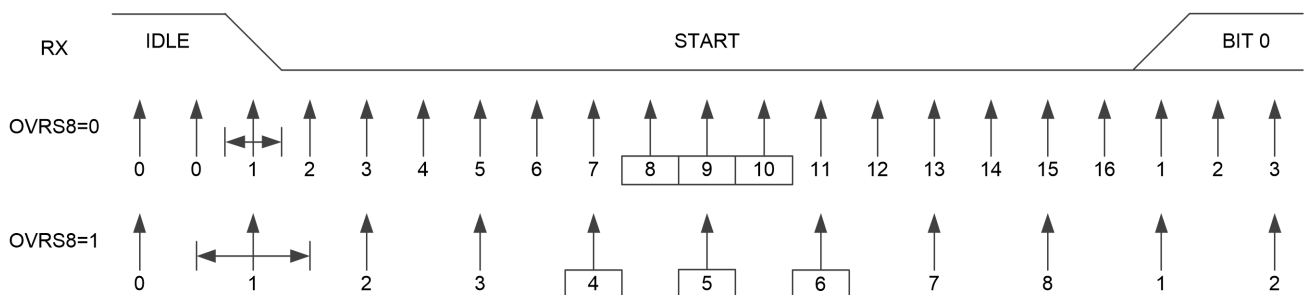


Figure 1.9. Start bit detection.



1.6.3 Data Bits Detection

Data and parity bits are sampled 8 or 16 samples per bit (Figure 1.10). Similarly like in start bit detection, the majority of three middle samples is used to determine bit value. The data bits are sampled to the first stop bit, whereas the possible second one is ignored.

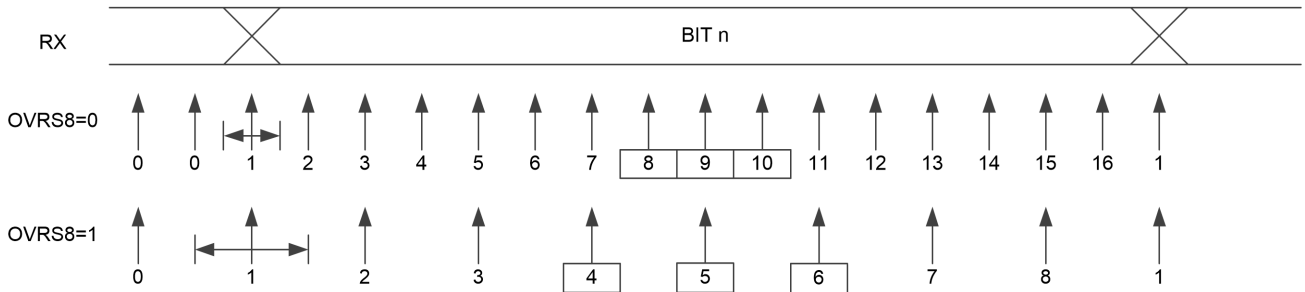


Figure 1.10. Data bits detection.

1.6.4 Stop Bit Detection

Figure 1.11 shows the stop bit sampling. Similarly like in other frame bits, the majority of three middle samples is used to determine bit value. The only difference is that, after getting stop bit middle three samples, module is not waiting to the end of bit transmission, but immediately ends frame reception. When detected bit value is zero, frame is considered invalid, FRERR bit is set in status register (1.9.2) and FERIF interrupt (1.9.9) can be generated.

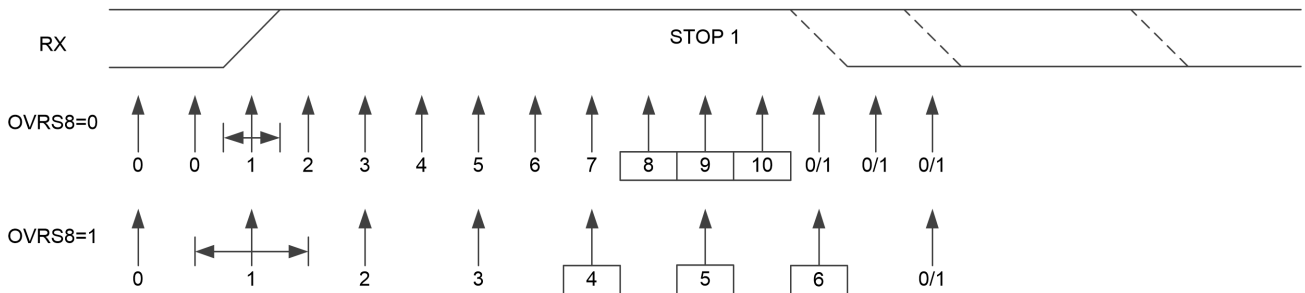


Figure 1.11. Stop bit detection.



1.6.5 Receiver Error Flags

UART receiver module uses STATUS register to store error flags of the following events:

- PERR – Parity error. Bit is set if parity bit of received frame does not match the expected one. Bit is updated together with the RXC bit in the STATUS register.
- FRERR – Frame error. Bit is set when expected stop bit value is zero. Bit is updated together with the RXC bit in the STATUS register.
- OVERR – Overrun error. Bit is set if UART receives new data frame when incoming data FIFO is full. Bit is updated together with the RXC bit in the STATUS register.
- RXBRK – Break frame reception. RXC bit will be set when break frame receiving ends.



1.7 Hardware Flow Control

UART hardware flow control uses a pair of signals - RTS and CTS. They are used to signal to the remote transmitter if module can accept data and detect if a remote receiver is ready to accept new data. The implemented UART module allows to independently set RTS (RTSEN - 1.9.4) and CTS (CTSEN - 1.9.4) flow control.

1.7.1 RTS Line

The RTS line (Request To Send) is used to signal to the remote transmitter if module can accept data. The UART receiver module consists of 4-entry incoming data FIFO. The RTS line will be deasserted (high) as soon as three FIFO entries are occupied (1.12). This will allow the remote transceiver to finish transmission of the forth frame if already began and prevent receiver overrun. The UART module will assert (low) RTS line if there is two or more free entries in the FIFO. RTS flow control can be enabled by setting RTSEN bit in CTRL register (1.9.4).

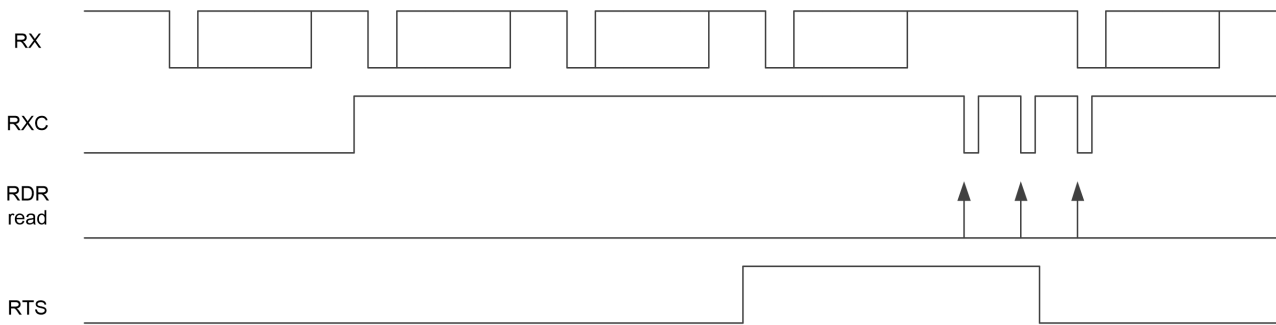


Figure 1.12. RTS hardware flow control.



1.7.2 CTS Line

The CTS line (Clear To Send) is used to detect if a remote receiver is ready to accept new data. The UART module will not start any transmission as long as it detects the CTS line deasserted (high). CTS flow control can be enabled by setting CTSEN bit in CTRL register (1.9.4).

1.7.3 Pad Output Enable

The UART module has two output ports - TX and RTS. The TX pad output enable signal is enabled as soon as TXEN bit in CTRL register (1.9.4) is set. The behaviour of RTS pad and RTS pad output enable signal depends on the module operation mode. In RS485 mode RTS line is used to control RS485 driver output enable signal, otherwise it is used to perform hardware flow control. Figure 1.13 presents the behaviour of RTS output enable signal in different operating modes.

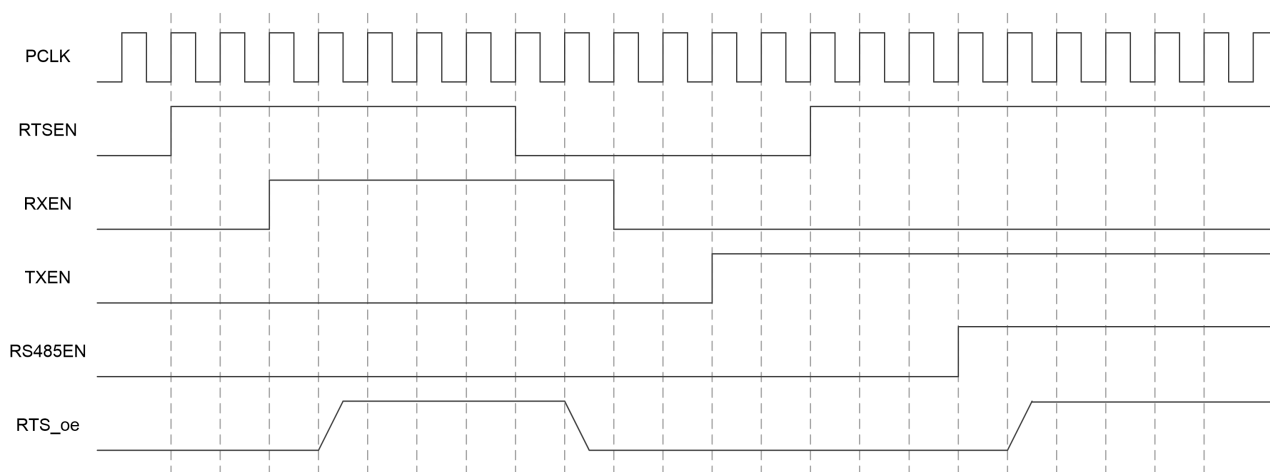


Figure 1.13. RTS pad output enable signal.



1.8 Interrupts

The UART controller may rise interrupts according to one or more configurable events.

The interrupt source can be determined in interrupt flags register (IRQF - 1.9.9). The interrupt line is kept asserted as long as the interrupt flag bit is high. Interrupt flags can be cleared by writing one to appropriate bit in interrupt flags register. The interrupt source can be enabled or disabled by configuring interrupt mask register (IRQM - 1.9.8).

1.8.1 TXC Interrupt

Interrupt is raised when the frame transmitting ends and TDR register (1.9.6) is empty.

1.8.2 RXC Interrupt

Interrupt is raised when new frame receiving ends.

1.8.3 TXDRE Interrupt

Interrupt is raised when TDR register (1.9.6) is empty. At the same time the previous data transmission can be in progress.

1.8.4 Parity Error Interrupt

Interrupt is raised when received frame has a parity error.

1.8.5 Framing Error Interrupt

Interrupt is raised when invalid stop bit is received.



1.8.6 Overrun Error Interrupt

Interrupt is raised when incoming data FIFO is overrun and loss of data occurred.

1.8.7 Break Reception Started Interrupt

Interrupt is raised when the minimal length break frame is received. The break frame receiving can still be in progress.

1.8.8 Break Reception Ended Interrupt

Interrupt is raised when controller detects end of break frame receiving.

1.8.9 CTS Rising Interrupt

Interrupt is raised if CTS pad raising edge was detected.



1.9 Configuration Registers

1.9.1 Registers List

Address Offset	Register	Name
0x00	STATUS	Status Register
0x04	PRES	Prescaler Register
0x08	CTRL	Control Register
0x0C	MODE	Mode Register
0x10	TDR	Transmit Data Register
0x14	RDR	Receive Data Register
0x18	IRQM	Interrupt Mask Register
0x1C	IRQF	Interrupt Flags Register
0x20	IRQMAP	Interrupt Mapping Register
0x24	TMNG	RS485 Timings Register

1.9.2 Status Register

Address: 0x00

31	30	...	...	...	...	9	8
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CTS	RXBRK	OVERR	FRERR	PERR	TXDRE	TXC	RXC
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

RXC *Reception Complete*

0 No valid data in RDR register.

1 New valid data in RDR register. Other frame status bits are valid.

Bit is set when new frame arrives and is cleared after reading RDR register.

TXC *Transmission Complete*

0 Transmission is in progress.

1 There is no transmission in progress and no valid data is in TDR register.

Bit is set after finishing transmission of the last data frame. Bit is cleared after writing to TDR register.



TXDRE *Transmission Data Register Empty*

0 TDR contains data to be transmitted.

1 TDR register is empty.

Bit is set after transferring TDR data into the internal transmitter shift register. Bit is cleared after writing to the TDR register.

PERR *Parity Error*

0 Parity bit is correct.

1 Parity bit is incorrect.

Bit is valid only when RXC bit is set.

FRERR *Framing Error*

0 Received frame is correct.

1 Received frame is incorrect.

Bit is valid only when RXC bit is set. Bit signals that received stop bit is incorrect.

OVERR *Overrun Error*

0 No overrun error detected.

1 Overrun error detected.

Bit is valid when RXC bit is set.

RXBRK *Break Reception*

0 No break frame received.

1 Break frame received.

Bit is set when break frame was received. As break frame has undefined length, its end is determined by RXBRK and RXC bits. RXBRK bit is cleared after reading RDR register or after receiving new data frame.

RXBRK	RXC	Status
1	0	Break frame receiving is in progress.
1	1	Break frame receiving ended.
0	-	No break frame received.

CTS *CTS Status*

When CTS flow control is enabled, bit reflects the CTS line state.



1.9.3 Prescaler Register

Address: 0x04

31	30	...	...	...	26	25	24
				
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	22	21	20	19			16
					DFRAC[3:0]		
R	R	R	R		R/W		
0	0	0	0		0		
15							8
DMNT[15:8]							
R/W							
0							
7							0
DMNT[7:0]							
R/W							
0							

DMNT[15:0] Prescaler Mantissa

Integer part of baud rate generator prescaler.

0 Generator is disabled.

1-65535 Valid prescaler data, generator is enabled.

DFRAC[3:0] Division Fraction

Fractional part of baud rate generator prescaler. When OVR8 bit is high, the fractional part equals $\frac{DIV_FRAC[18:16]}{8}$. Otherwise the fractional part equals $\frac{DIV_FRAC[19:16]}{16}$.

Baud rate generator configuration should be changed only when both receiver and transmitter are disabled (TXEN = 0 and RXEN = 0).



1.9.4 Control Register

Address: 0x08

31	30	...	...	...	...	9	8
			
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		LOOP	BREAK	CTSEN	RTSEN	RXEN	TXEN
R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TXEN *Transmitter Enable*

0 Transmitter module is disabled.

1 Transmitter module is enabled.

RXEN *Receiver Enable*

0 Receiver module is disabled.

1 Receiver module is enabled.

RTSEN *RTS Hardware Support Enable*

0 RTS hardware support is disabled.

1 RTS hardware support is enabled.

If RS485EN bit is disabled, RTS takes part in hardware flow control. Otherwise RTS line is used to control RS485 driver output enable signal.

CTSEN *CTS Hardware Support Enable*

0 CTS hardware flow control is disabled.

1 CTS hardware flow control is enabled.

BREAK *Break Frame Transmit*

After setting this bit, module starts to transmit break frame. The break frame will be transmitted as long as this bit is set but no shorter than for one valid data frame time. An idle frame is transmitted directly after transmitting break frame.



LOOP Loopback Mode Enable

- 0 Loopback mode is disabled.
- 1 Loopback mode is enabled.

In loopback mode the transmitted output is connected to the TX pad and directly to the receiver input.

1.9.5 Mode Register

Address: 0x0C

31	30	...	...	...	...	17	16
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	
					RS485EN	PARITY[2:1]		
R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	6	5 4				2	1	0
PARITY[0]	STOP[1:0]		CHRL[2:0]			BIGE	OVR8	
R/W	R/W		R/W			R/W	R/W	
0	0		0			0	0	

OVR8 Oversampling 8x Enable

- 0 Module samples 16x per bit.
- 1 Module samples 8x per bit.

BIGE Big Endian Enable

- 0 Frame transmitting and receiving starts from LSB.
- 1 Frame transmitting and receiving starts from MSB.

CHRL[2:0] Character Length

Configures bit number per frame:



CHRL[2:0]	Data bits number
000	8
001	7
010	6
011	5
100	9
101-111	RFU

STOP[1:0] *Stop Bits Number*

Configures number of stop bits per frame:

STOP[1:0]	Stop bits number
00	1
01	2
1-	RFU

PAR[2:0] *Parity Configuration*

Parity configuration:

PAR[2:0]	Parity configuration
000	No
001	Even
010	Odd
011	Forced 0
100	Forced 1
101-111	RFU

RS485EN *RS485 Mode Enable*

RTS line configuration:

RTSEN	RXEN	TXEN	RS485EN	Mode
1	1	-	0	RTS hardware flow control.
1	-	1	1	RTS RS485 mode.
0	-	-	-	RTS output is disabled.



1.9.6 Transmit Data Register

Address: 0x10

31	30	...	...	...	...	17	16
				
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	
							TXD[8]	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7								0
TXD[7:0]								
R/W								
0								

TXD[8:0] Transmit Data Register

When TXDRE bit is zero, TDR register contains data to be send in the next frame. Writing to this register at this point will overwrite this data. If TXDRE bit is high, writing to this register will start a new transmission.

1.9.7 Receive Data Register

Address: 0x14

31	30	...	...	...	...	17	16
				
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	
							RXD[8]	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7								0
RXD[7:0]								
R								
0								

RXD[8:0] Transmit Data Register

This register is composed of the last entry of incoming data FIFO. Register contains valid data if RXC bit is set.



1.9.8 Interrupt Mask Register

Address: 0x18

31	30	...	...	...	...	17	16
			
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
							CTSRIE
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BRKEIE	BRKRIE	OVERIE	FERIE	PERIE	TXDIE	TXCIE	RXCIE
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RXCIE *Reception Complete Interrupt Enable*

- 0 Reception complete interrupt disabled.
- 1 Reception complete interrupt enabled.

TXCIE *Transmission Complete Interrupt Enable*

- 0 Transmission complete interrupt disabled.
- 1 Transmission complete interrupt enabled.

TXDIE *Transmit Data Register Empty Interrupt Enable*

- 0 Transmit data register empty interrupt disabled.
- 1 Transmit data register empty interrupt enabled.

PERIE *Parity Error Interrupt Enable*

- 0 Parity error interrupt disabled.
- 1 Parity error interrupt enabled.

FERIE *Framing Error Interrupt Enable*

- 0 Framing error interrupt disabled.
- 1 Framing error interrupt enabled.



OVERIE *Overrun Error Interrupt Enable*

- 0 Overrun error interrupt disabled.
- 1 Overrun error interrupt enabled.

BRKRIE *Break Reception Start Interrupt Enable*

- 0 Break reception start interrupt disabled.
- 1 Break reception start interrupt enabled.

BRKEIE *Break Reception End Interrupt Enable*

- 0 Break reception end interrupt disabled.
- 1 Break reception end interrupt enabled.

CTSRIE *Rising Edge on CTS Line Interrupt Enable*

- 0 Rising edge on CTS line interrupt disabled.
- 1 Rising edge on CTS line interrupt enabled.

1.9.9 Interrupt Flags Register

Address: 0x1C

31	30	...	...	...	...	17	16
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BRKEIF	BRKRIF	OVERIF	FERIF	PERIF	TXDIF	TXCIF	RXCIF
R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RXCIF *Reception Complete Interrupt Flag*

Data frame reception completed.

TXCIF *Transmission Complete Interrupt Flag*

Transmission completed. TDR register is empty.



TXDIF *Transmit Data Register Empty Interrupt Flag*

TDR register is empty.

PERIF *Parity Error Interrupt Flag*

Parity error occurred.

FERIF *Framing Error Interrupt Flag*

Framing error occurred.

OVERIF *Overrun Error Interrupt Flag*

Overrun error occurred.

BRKRIF *Break Reception Start Interrupt Flag*

Receiver module detected start of the break frame.

BRKEIF *Break Reception End Interrupt Flag*

Break frame reception ended.

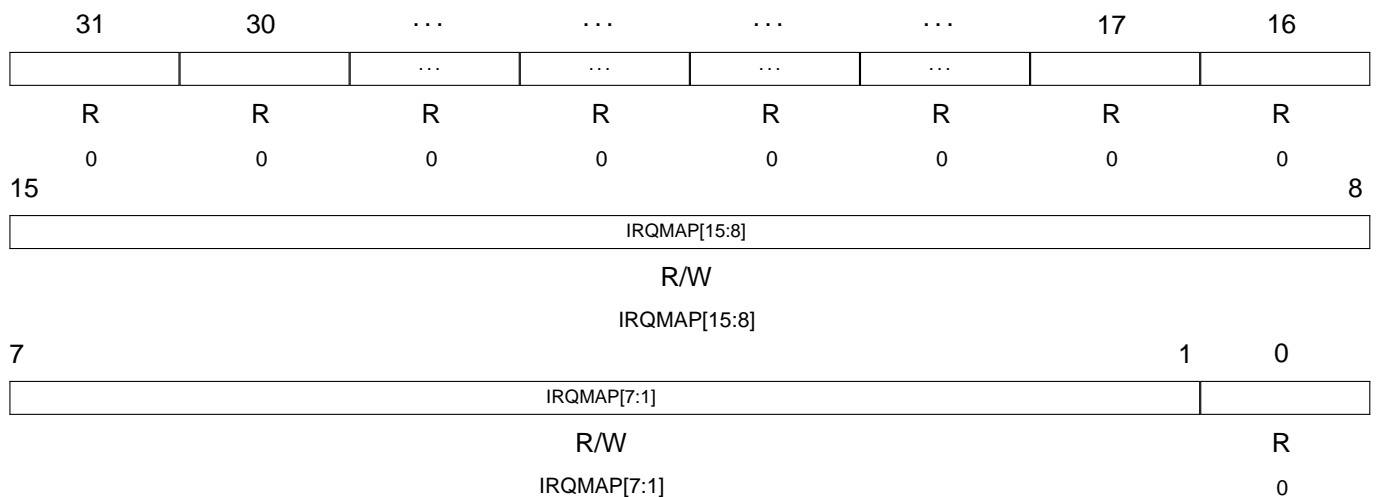
CTSREIF *Rising Edge on CTS Line Interrupt Flag*

Rising edge on CTS line occurred.

Every bit in the register can be cleared after writing one to the corresponding position.

1.9.10 Interrupt Mapping Register

Address: 0x20



IRQMAP[15:1] *Interrupt Mapping*

Each set bit represents the interrupt number that will be passed to interrupt controller. It is allowed to set more than one bit.

1.9.11 RS485 Timings Register

Address: 0x24

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	22	21	20	19			16
						POST[3:0]	
R	R	R	R			R/W	
0	0	0	0			0	
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	6	5	4	3			0
						PRE[3:0]	
R	R	R	R			R/W	
0	0	0	0			0	

PRE[3:0] *RS485 Pre-Start Bits*

Time in number of data bits the RTS line is asserted before the first frame start bit.

POST[3:0] *RS485 Post-Stop Bits*

Time in number of data bits the RTS line is deasserted after the last frame stop bit.



1.10 Implementation

1.10.1 Design Structure

The synthesible RTL IP core part (*COMMON/rtl* and *UART/rtl* folder) utilizes Verilog 2005 HDL. The testbench part (*UART/tb* folder) uses SystemVerilog language.

```
COMMON
├── rtl
│   ├── DFF_en.v
│   ├── edge_detector.v
│   └── synchronizer.v
UART
├── beh
├── rtl
│   ├── APB_UART.v
│   ├── baud_rate_generator.v
│   ├── RX_fifo.v
│   ├── RX_module.v
│   ├── RX_module.v
│   ├── UART_config.v
│   ├── UART_defines.v
│   ├── UART_PDMA_stream_interface.v
│   └── UART.v
├── tb
│   ├── common
│   │   └── timescale.v
│   ├── run
│   │   └── ncvlog_apb_uart.sh
│   ├── tasks
│   │   ├── APB
│   │   │   ├── tb_APB_UART_init.v
│   │   │   └── tb_APB_UART_reg_access_tasks.v
│   │   ├── common
│   │   │   ├── tb_UART_config_tasks.v
│   │   │   ├── tb_UART_data_transfer_tasks.v
│   │   │   └── virtual_UART.v
│   │   └── UART
│   │       ├── tb_UART_init.v
│   │       └── tb_UART_reg_access_tasks.v
└── tests
    ├── tb_break_test.v
    ├── tb_CTS_test.v
    ├── tb_FrameErr_test.v
    ├── tb_interrupt_MAPPING_test.v
    ├── tb_interrupt_test.v
    ├── tb_OverErr_test.v
    ├── tb_ParityErr_test.v
    ├── tb_PDMA_interface_TX_and_RX_test.sv
    ├── tb_RS485_RTS_break_test.v
    ├── tb_RS485_RTS_test.v
    ├── tb_RTS_test.v
    ├── tb_RX_test.v
    ├── tb_TX_and_RX_test.v
    └── tb_TX_test.v
```



```
|_ tb_APB_UART.sv
|_ tb_baud_rate_generator.v
|_ tb_UART.v
|_ tb_virtual_UART.v
|_ compile.list
```

1.10.2 Simulation Flow

The IP Core is provided with self-checking testbench to verify the correct operation of the IP prior to use in a design. To run the simulation using Cadence® Incisive® Enterprise Simulator run *ncvlog_apb_uart.sh* script located in *UART/tb/run* folder. The simulation should end with reporting no errors.

1.10.3 Clock and Reset

The CC-UART-APB utilizes a fully synchronous design with one positive edge clocking domain and negative asynchronous reset assertion. External reset synchronizer has to be used to ensure synchronous reset deassertion.

1.10.4 Constraints

In most cases only module output ports are registered. Therefore, it is a good practice to reserve the entire clock cycle for module inputs combinational logic and set minimal input delay (*set_input_delay* command). Registered outputs leave the entire clock cycle for external logic (*set_output_delay* command).

External module inputs are synchronized using Synchronizer module located in the *synchronizer.v* file. If possible, they should be replaced with integrated 2FF synchronizers from the target technology library. Otherwise, max delay (*set_max_delay* command) of 10% to 20% of one destination clock cycle should be set between synchronizer stages. Do not use dynamic FFs to implement synchronizer module.



1.10.5 Configuration Options

The table below shows the generic parameters of the core.

Generic name	Description	Range	Default
PDMA_support	Configure PDMA interface support	0,1	1
default_interrupt_MAPPING	Reset value of interrupt_MAPPING register	0:32767	0



1.10.6 Signals Description

Signal name	Description	I/O	Active	Type
PCLK	Synchronous clock	I	rising	clock
PRESETn	Asynchronous reset	I	low	reset
PSEL	APB peripheral select	I	high	comb.
PENABLE	APB bus enable	I	high	comb.
PADDR[5:2]	APB bus address	I	data	comb.
PWRITE	APB bus write	I	high	comb.
PWDATA[31:0]	APB bus write data	I	data	comb.
PREADY	APB bus ready	O	high	const.
PRDATA[31:0]	APB bus read data	O	data	reg.
interrupt_RX_finished	Reception complete interrupt	O	high	reg.
interrupt_TX_finished	Transmission finished interrupt	O	high	reg.
interrupt_TX_data_reg_empty	TX data register empty interrupt	O	high	reg.
interrupt_PARITY_error	Parity error interrupt	O	high	reg.
interrupt_FRAMING_error	Framing error interrupt	O	high	reg.
interrupt_OVERRUN_error	Overrun error interrupt	O	high	reg.
interrupt_BREAK_receiving	Break frame detected interrupt	O	high	reg.
interrupt_BREAK_ended	End of break detected interrupt	O	high	reg.
interrupt_CTS_falling_edge	CTS falling edge interrupt	O	high	reg.
interrupt_MAPPING[15:1]	Interrupt mapping vector	O	data	reg.
Downstream_enable	PDMA downstream enable signal	I	high	comb.
Downstream_busy	PDMA downstream busy signal	O	high	reg.
Downstream_request	PDMA downstream request signal	O	high	reg.
Downstream_ack	PDMA downstream ack signal	I	high	comb.
Downstream_data[31:0]	PDMA downstream data	I	data	comb.
Upstream_enable	PDMA upstream enable signal	I	high	comb.
Upstream_busy	PDMA upstream busy signal	O	high	reg.
Upstream_request	PDMA upstream request signal	O	high	reg.
Upstream_ack	PDMA upstream ack signal	I	high	comb.
Upstream_data[31:0]	PDMA upstream data	O	data	reg.
clock_request	Clock request signal	O	high	reg.
CTS_pad	UART CTS pad	I	low	reg.
RX_pad	UART RX pad	I	data	reg.
TX_pad	UART TX pad	O	data	reg.
TX_pad_oe	UART TX pad output enable	O	high	reg.
RTS_pad	UART RTS pad	O	low or high ¹	reg.
RTS_pad_oe	UART RTS pad output enable	O	high	reg.

¹ Signal is active low in RTS hardware flow control mode and high in RS485 mode.



1.10.7 Instantiation

```
icg
    icg_uart_x ( .E(uart_PSEL|uart_clock_request),
                .clk(PCLK),
                .gclk(uart_clk),
                .scan_enable(scan_enable));

APB_UART    #( .PDMA_support(CFG_DMA_EN),
               .default_interrupt_MAPPING(CFG_DEF_INT_MAPPING) )

APB_UART_u  ( .PCLK(uart_clk),
               .PRESETn(rst),
               .PSEL(uart_PSEL),
               .PENABLE(uart_PENABLE),
               .PADDR(PADDR[5:2]),
               .PWRITE(PWRITE),
               .PWDATA(PWDATA),
               .PREADY(uart_PREADY),
               .PRDATA(uart_PRDATA),
               .CTS_pad(CTS),
               .RX_pad(RX),
               .TX_pad(TX),
               .TX_pad_oe(TX_oe),
               .RTS_pad(RTS),
               .RTS_pad_oe(RTS_oe),
               .interrupt_RX_finished(uart_interrupt_RX_finished),
               .interrupt_TX_finished(uart_interrupt_TX_finished),
               .interrupt_TX_data_reg_empty(uart_interrupt_TX_data_reg_empty),
               .interrupt_PARITY_error(uart_interrupt_PARITY_error),
               .interrupt_FRAMING_error(uart_interrupt_FRAMING_error),
               .interrupt_OVERRUN_error(uart_interrupt_OVERRUN_error),
               .interrupt_BREAK_receiving(uart_interrupt_BREAK_receiving),
               .interrupt_BREAK_ended(uart_interrupt_BREAK_ended),
               .interrupt_CTS_falling_edge(uart_interrupt_CTS_falling_edge),
               .interrupt_MAPPING(uart_interrupt_MAPPING),
               .Downstream_enable(uart_downstream_enable),
               .Downstream_busy(uart_downstream_busy),
               .Downstream_request(uart_downstream_request),
               .Downstream_ack(uart_downstream_ack),
               .Downstream_data(downstream_data),
```



```

        .Upstream_enable(uart_upstream_enable),
        .Upstream_busy(uart_upstream_busy),
        .Upstream_request(uart_upstream_request),
        .Upstream_ack(uart_upstream_ack),
        .Upstream_data(uart_upstream_data),
        .clock_request(uart_clock_request));

assign uart_irq      = uart_interrupt_RX_finished |
                        uart_interrupt_TX_finished |
                        uart_interrupt_TX_data_reg_empty |
                        uart_interrupt_PARITY_error |
                        uart_interrupt_FRAMING_error |
                        uart_interrupt_OVERRUN_error |
                        uart_interrupt_BREAK_receiving |
                        uart_interrupt_BREAK_ended |
                        uart_interrupt_CTS_falling_edge;

assign uart_irq_vector = uart_interrupt_MAPPING & {15{uart_irq}};

io_pad_model    #( .IO_NUM(1))
    tx_pad_model( .core_input(1'b0),
                  .core_output(TX),
                  .IO_pad(TX_pad),
                  .output_enable(TX_oe));

io_pad_model    #( .IO_NUM(1))
    rts_pad_model( .core_input(1'b0),
                   .core_output(RTS),
                   .IO_pad(RTS_pad),
                   .output_enable(RTS_oe));

io_pad_model    #( .IO_NUM(1))
    rx_pad_model( .core_input(RX),
                  .core_output(1'b0),
                  .IO_pad(RX_pad),
                  .output_enable(1'b0));

io_pad_model    #( .IO_NUM(1))
    cts_pad_model( .core_input(CTS),
                  .core_output(1'b0),
                  .IO_pad(CTS_pad),
                  .output_enable(1'b0));

```



1.11 Revision History

Doc. Rev.	Date	Comments
1.0	12-2017	First Issue.





ChipCraft Sp. z o.o.

Dobrzańskiego 3 lok. BS073, 20-262 Lublin, POLAND

www.chipcraft-ic.com

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