

# AP32133

## TC1766

TC1766 Starter Kit: "Cookery Book" for a hello world application using Altium's TASKING TriCore toolset

Microcontrollers



Never stop thinking

**Edition 2008-11-14**

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81726 München, Germany**

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**AP32110**

**Revision History:** 2008-10 V2.0

Previous Version: none

Page	Subjects (major changes since last revision)

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Any information within this document that you feel is wrong, unclear or missing at all?  
Your feedback will help us to continuously improve the quality of this document.  
Please send your proposal (including a reference to this document) to:

[mcdocu.comments@infineon.com](mailto:mcdocu.comments@infineon.com)



**Note:** Table of Contents [see page 10](#).

### Introduction:

This “Application Note” / “Appnote” is a Hands-On Training / Cookery Book / step-by-step book. It will help inexperienced users to get the TC1766 / TC176x / TC116x Family Starter Kit up and running.

With this step-by-step book you should be able to get your first useful program in less than 2 hours.

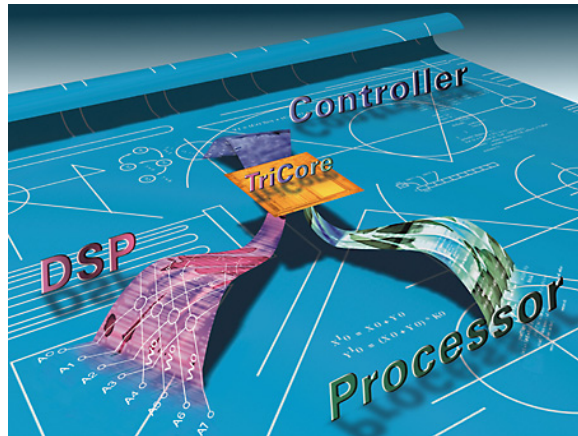
The purpose of this document is to gain know-how of the microcontroller and the tool-chain. Additionally, the "hello world example" can easily be expanded to suit your needs. You can connect either a part of - or your entire application to the TC1766 Starter Kit. You are also able to benchmark any of your algorithms to find out if the selected microcontroller fulfils all the required functions within the time frame needed.

### **Note:**

The style used in this document focuses on working through this material as fast and easily as possible. That means there are full screenshots instead of dialog-window-screenshots; extensive use of colours and page breaks; and listed source-code is not formatted to ease copy & paste.

Have fun and enjoy TriCore!

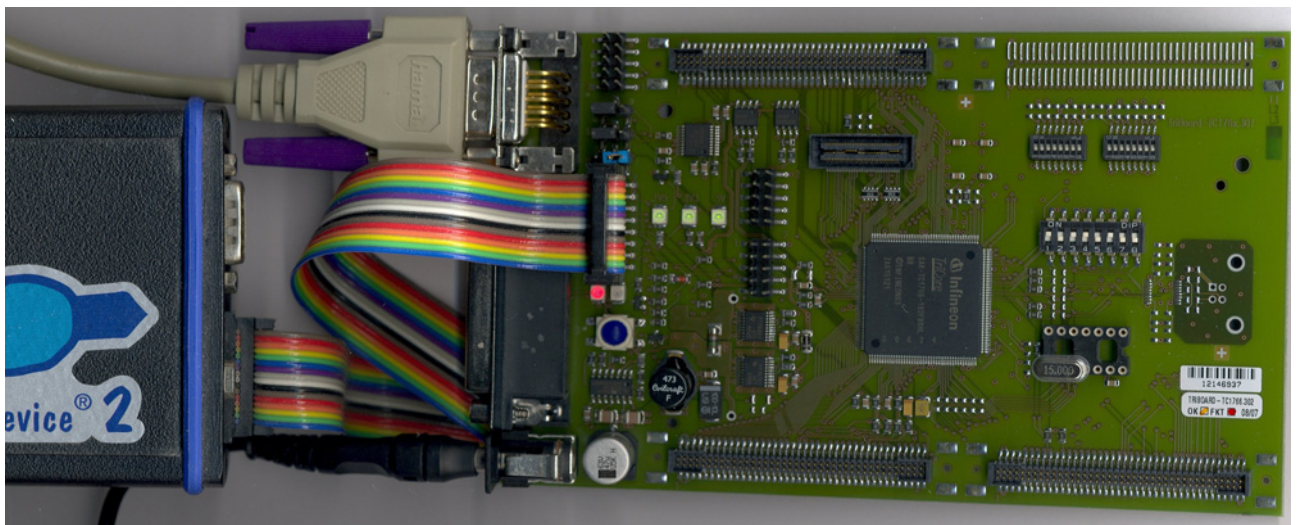




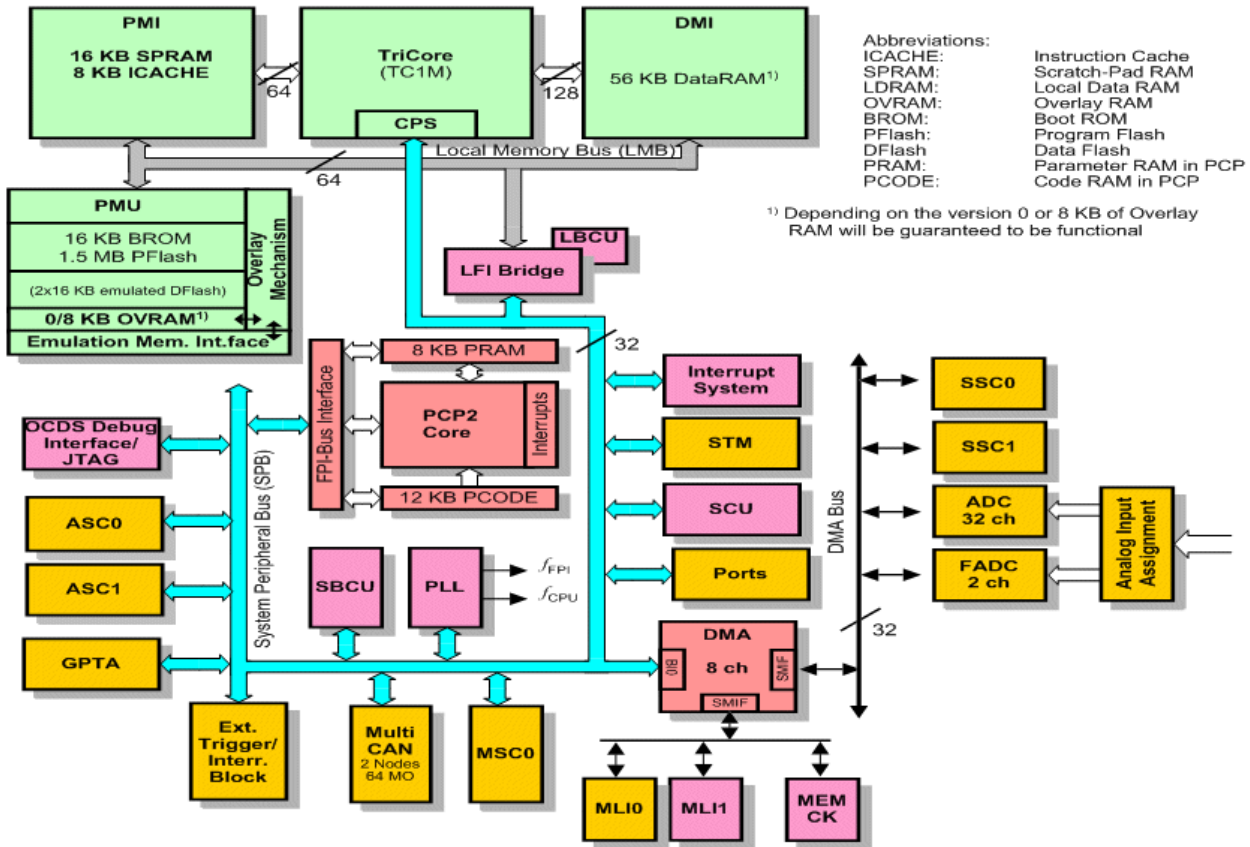
# Programming Examples

## TC1766

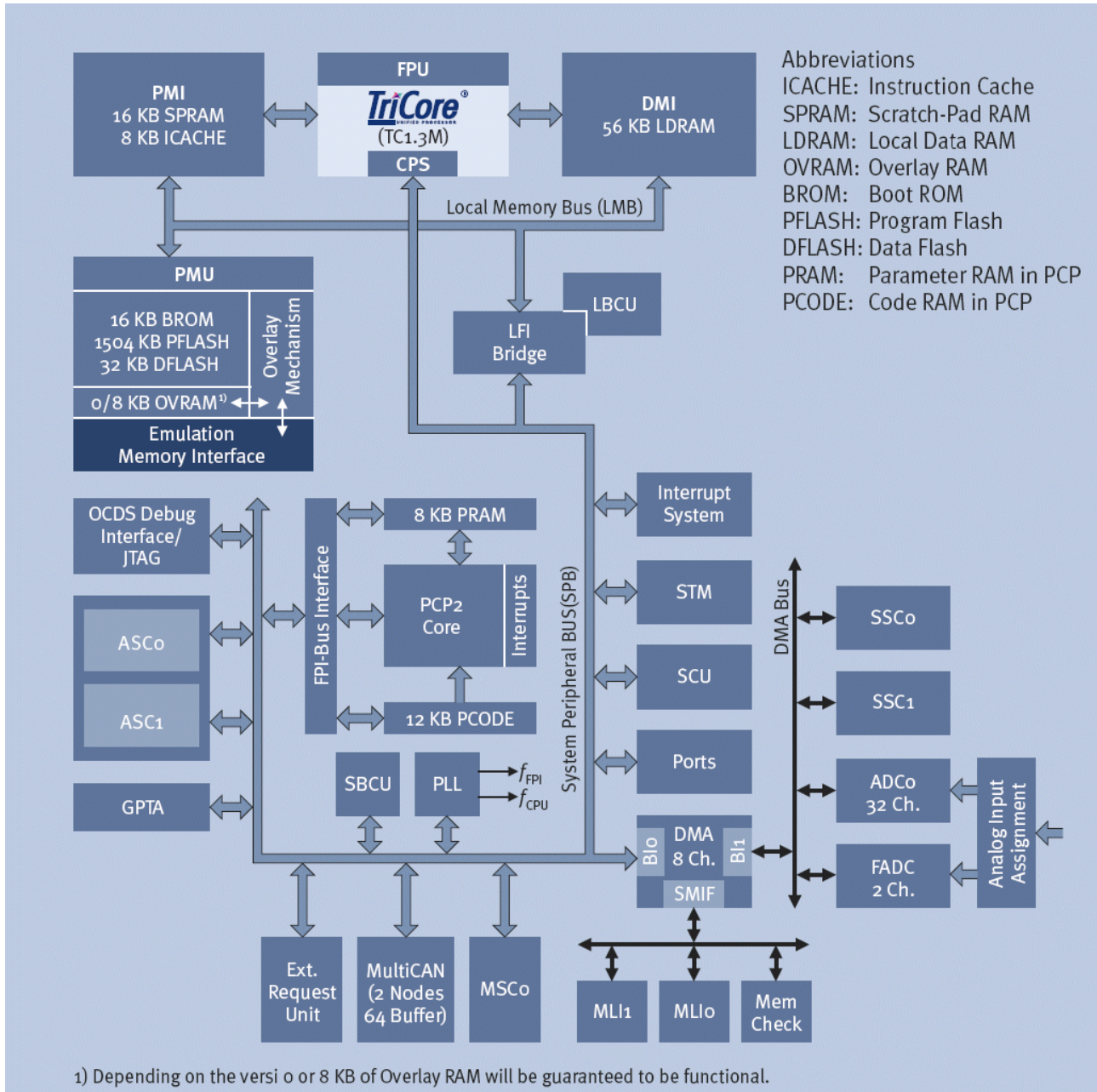
# Starter Kit infineon



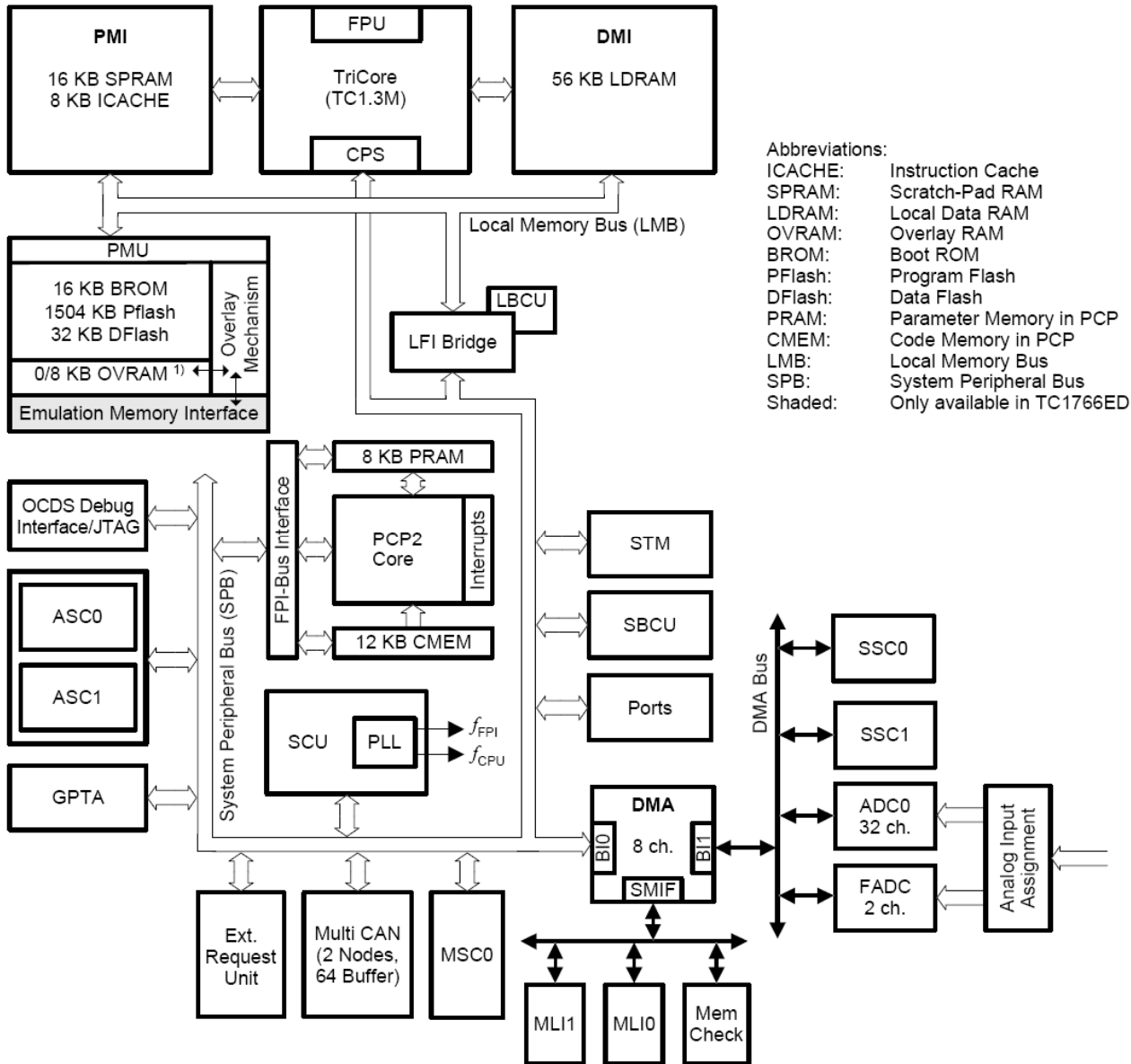
TC1766 Block Diagram (Source: Product Marketing)



TC1766 Block Diagram (Source: Product Sheet)

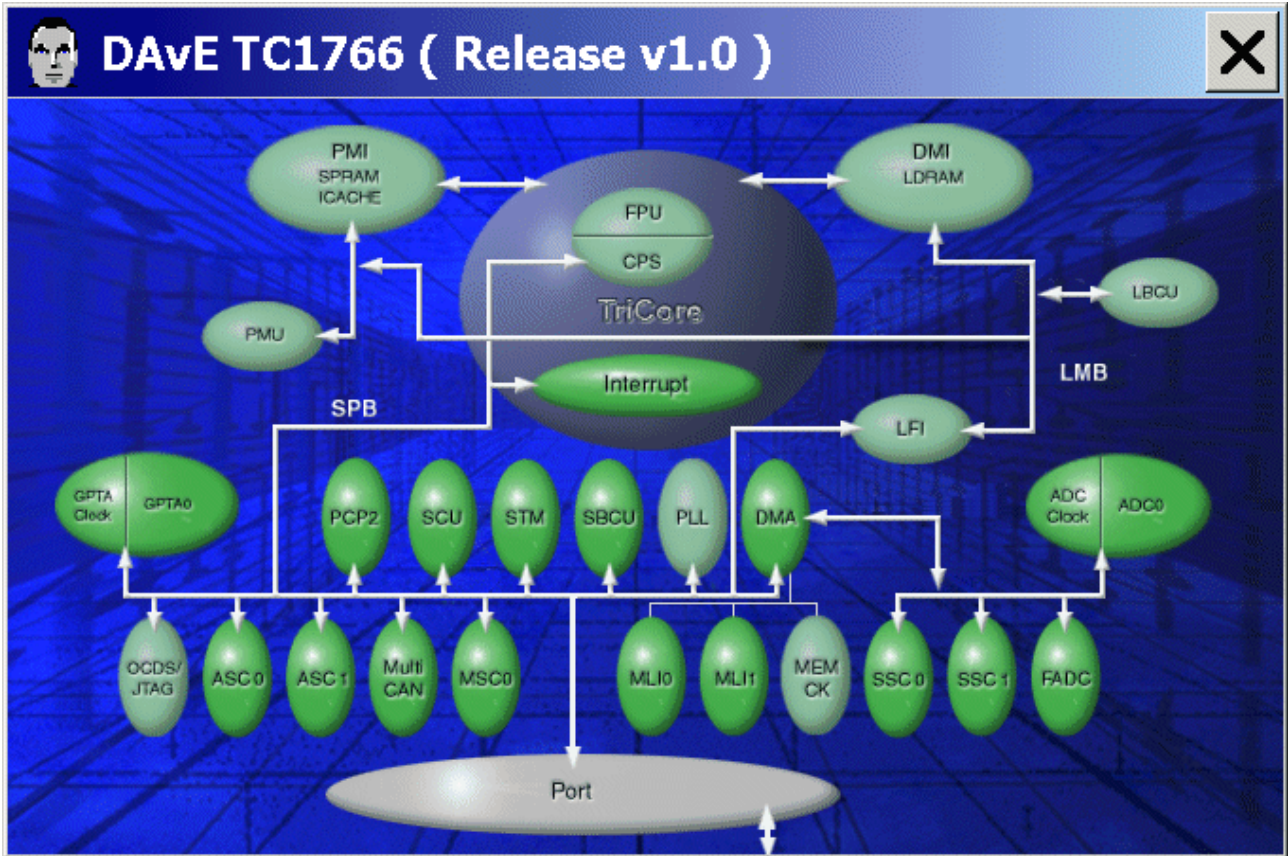


TC1766 Block Diagram (Source: User's Manual)





TC1766 Block Diagram (Source: DAVE)





**Note:**

Just by comparing the different sources of block diagrams, you should be able to get a complete picture of the TC1766 microcontroller and to answer some of your initial questions.

## “Cookery Book“

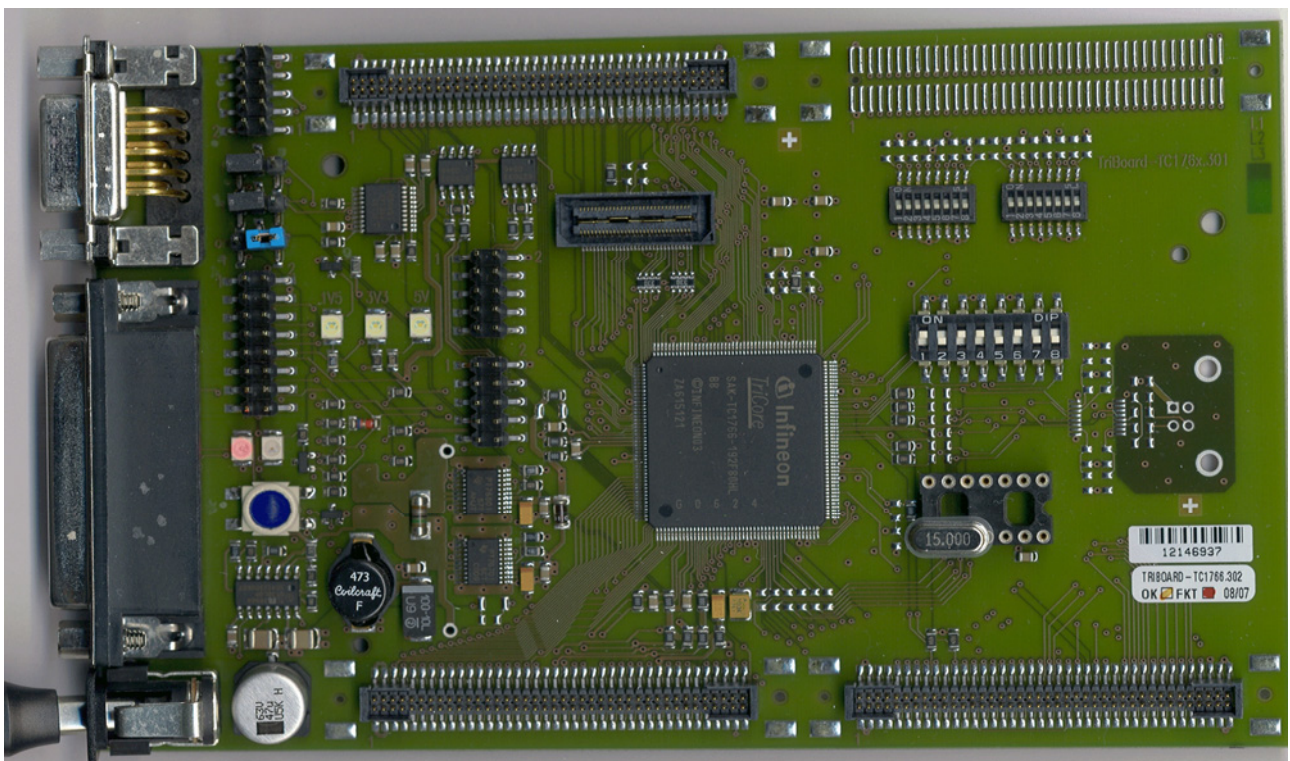
For your first programming example for the TC1766 Starter Kit Board:

Your program:	
Chapter/ Step:	<b>*** Recipes ***</b>
1.)	<a href="#">TC1766 Board</a> <a href="#">Power Supply, Jumper Setting, Serial cable to the notebook, pls-Debugger</a>
2.)	<a href="#">DAvE – program generator</a> <a href="#">DAvE installation (mothersystem) + DAvE Update-installation for TC1766 (DIP-file)</a>
3.)	<a href="#">Using DAvE</a> <a href="#">Microcontroller initialization for your programming example</a>
4.)	 <a href="#">Using the TASKING Development Tools (C/C++/EC++ Compiler)</a> <a href="#">Programming of your application with Altium’s TASKING TriCore tool chain (EDE) - v2.3r1</a> <a href="#">Locating programs into the 1.5 MByte OnChipProgramFlash (PFLASH), using OnChipSRAM)</a>
5.)	<a href="#">Using the pls Debugger</a> <a href="#">Using the pls Debugger to download (program into Flash) and run your program</a>

## Feedback

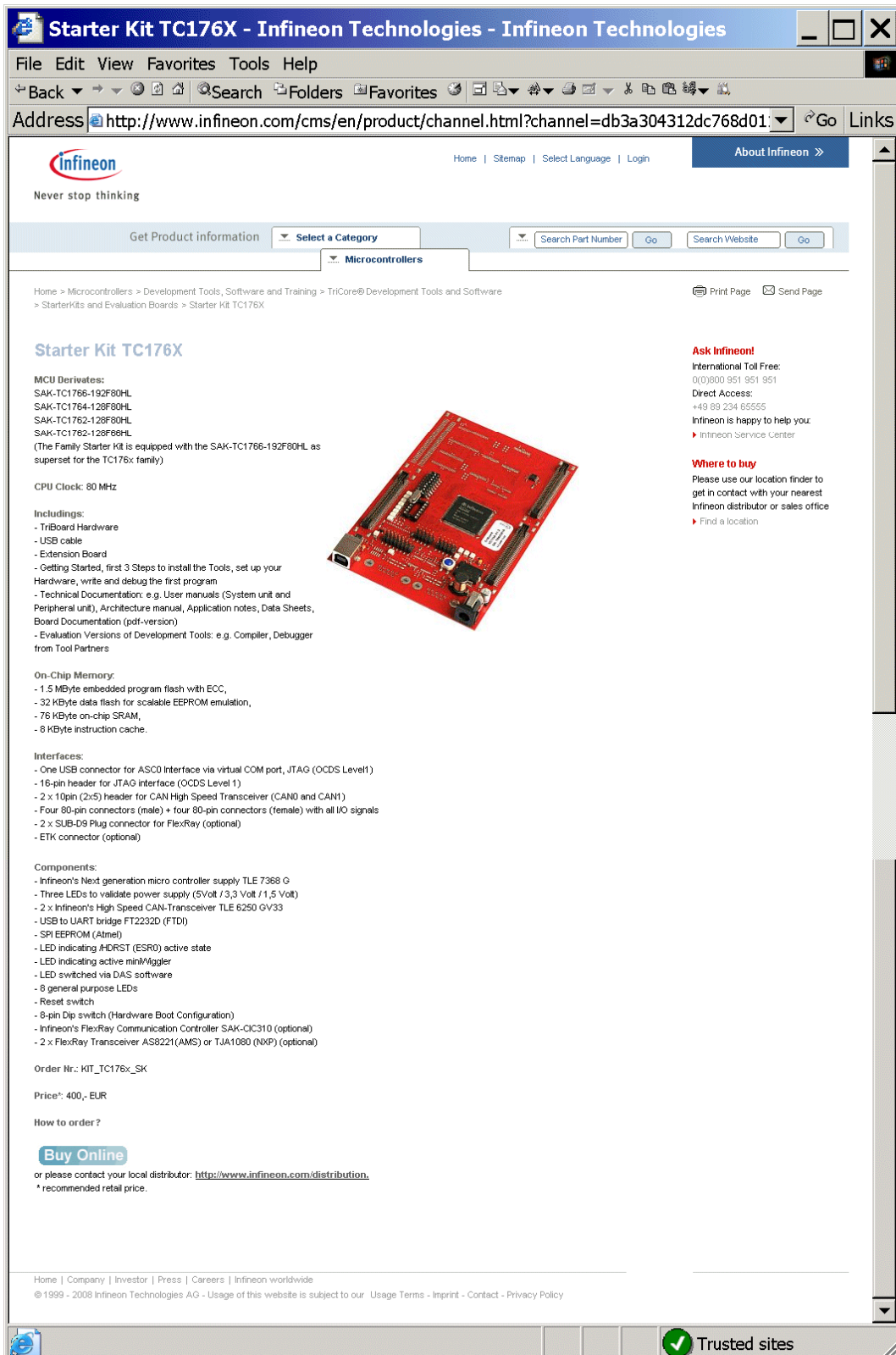
6.)	<a href="#">Feedback</a>
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### 1.) TC1766 Starter Kit Board:



Screenshot of the TC1766 Starter Kit homepage:

<http://www.infineon.com/cms/en/product/channel.html?channel=db3a304312dc768d0112e71c62150b30>



**Starter Kit TC176X**

MCU Derivates:  
SAK-TC1766-192F80HL  
SAK-TC1764-128F80HL  
SAK-TC1762-128F80HL  
SAK-TC1762-128F68HL  
(The Family Starter Kit is equipped with the SAK-TC1766-192F80HL as superset for the TC176x family)

CPU Clock: 80 MHz

Inclusions:  
- TriBoard Hardware  
- USB cable  
- Extension Board  
- Getting Started, first 3 Steps to install the Tools, set up your Hardware, write and debug the first program  
- Technical Documentation: e.g. User manuals (System unit and Peripheral unit), Architecture manual, Application notes, Data Sheets, Board Documentation (pdf-version)  
- Evaluation Versions of Development Tools: e.g. Compiler, Debugger from Tool Partners

On-Chip Memory:  
- 1.5 MByte embedded program flash with ECC,  
- 32 KByte data flash for scalable EEPROM emulation,  
- 76 KByte on-chip SRAM,  
- 8 KByte instruction cache.

Interfaces:  
- One USB connector for ASCD Interface via virtual COM port, JTAG (OCDS Level1)  
- 16-pin header for JTAG interface (OCDS Level 1)  
- 2 x 10pin (2x5) header for CAN High Speed Transceiver (CAN0 and CAN1)  
- Four 80-pin connectors (male) + four 80-pin connectors (female) with all I/O signals  
- 2 x SUB-D9 Plug connector for FlexRay (optional)  
- ETX connector (optional)

Components:  
- Infineon's Next generation micro controller supply TLE 7368 G  
- Three LEDs to validate power supply (5Volt / 3.3 Volt / 1.5 Volt)  
- 2 x Infineon's High Speed CAN-Transceiver TLE 6250 GV33  
- USB to UART bridge FT232D (FTDI)  
- SPI EEPROM (Atmel)  
- LED indicating ADRST (ESRD) active state  
- LED indicating active miniMogger  
- LED switched via DAS software  
- 8 general purpose LEDs  
- Reset switch  
- 8-pin Dip switch (Hardware Boot Configuration)  
- Infineon's FlexRay Communication Controller SAK-CIC310 (optional)  
- 2 x FlexRay Transceiver AS8221(AMS) or TJA1080 (NXP) (optional)

Order Nr.: kIT\_TC176x\_SK

Price\*: 400,- EUR

How to order?

[Buy Online](#)

or please contact your local distributor: <http://www.infineon.com/distribution>.  
\* recommended retail price.

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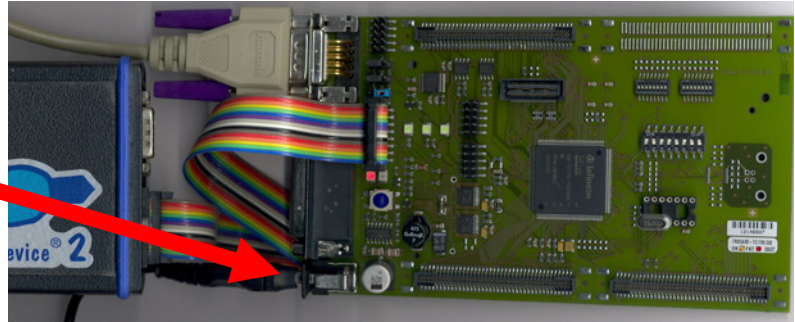
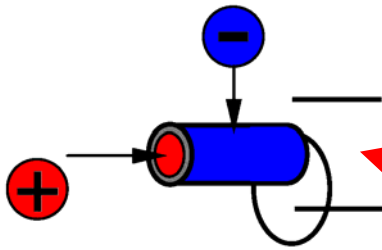
Trusted sites

Connecting the TC1766 Starter Kit:

**1. Connect a Power Supply:**

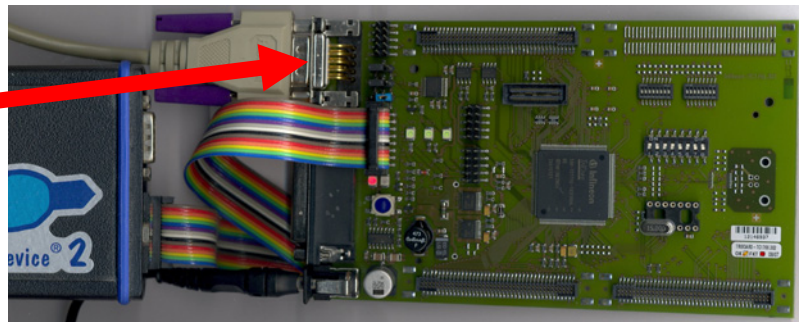
The TC1766 Board requires an external power supply.

A (un)regulated DC power supply from 5,5 to 60 Volts can be connected to the power connector. 500 mA are sufficient for the TC1766 Starter Kit.



**2. Connect a RS-232 Serial Cable**

(1:1; 9-pin Sub-D plug – 9-pin Sub-D connector; the “Hello World” example uses this interface):



**3. Connect the pls-Debugger (Flash-Programming und Debugging):**



For further information, please refer to the [TriBoard TC176X User's Manual, V1.0, June 2005](#).

Jumper Settings (Jumper JP501):

Source: TriBoard TC176X User's Manual, V1.0, June 2005

**Table 5-4 Jumper for On Board Wiggler**

*Note: The shadowed line indicates the default setting*

Setting	On Board Wiggler
1 - 2	Enable On Board Wiggler
2 - 3	Disable On Board Wiggler



pls-Debugger

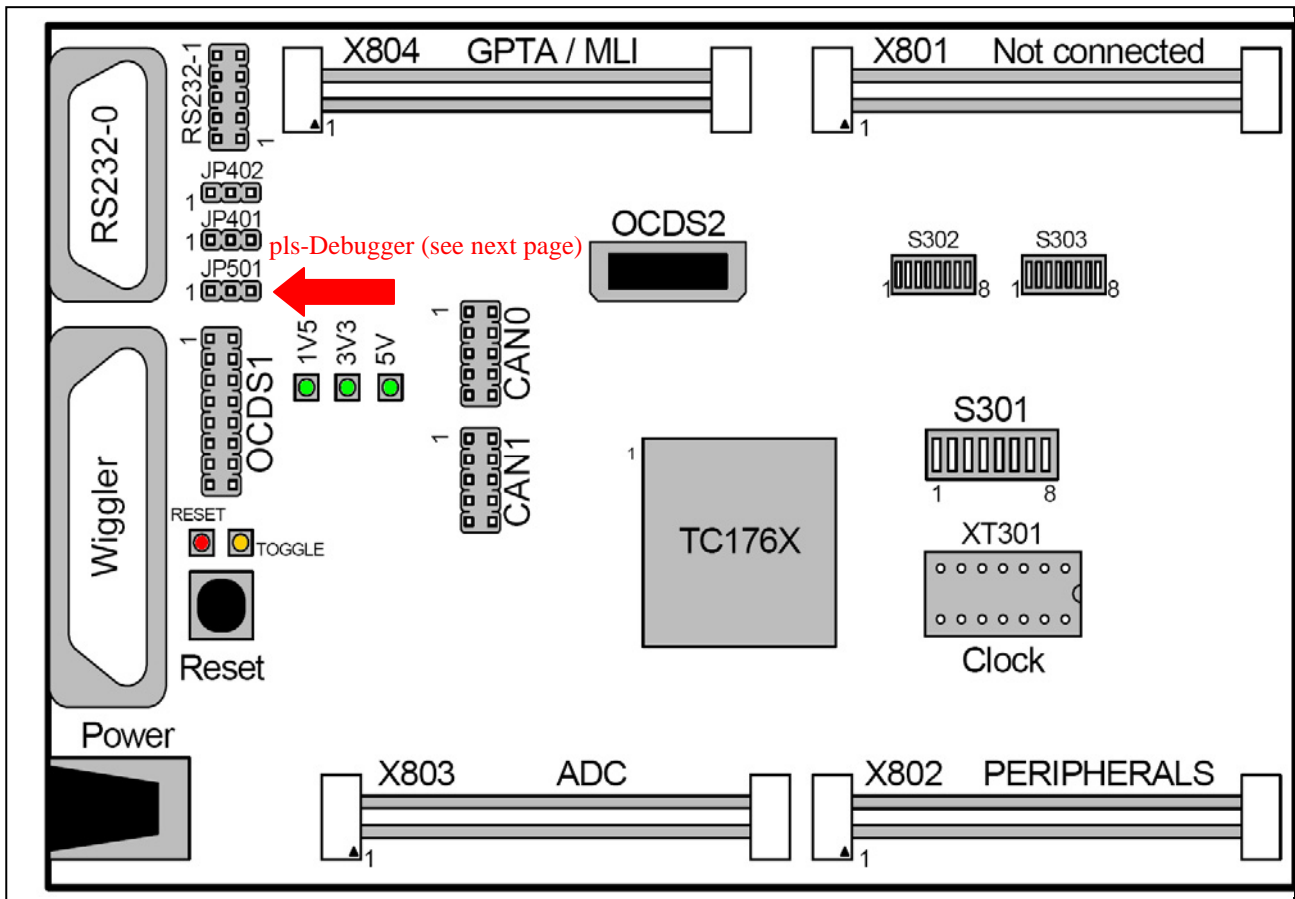
**Jumper JP501**

1-2 ... Enable On-Board Wiggler (use parallel-on-board-interface)

2-3 ... Disable On-Board Wiggler (use pls-Debugger)



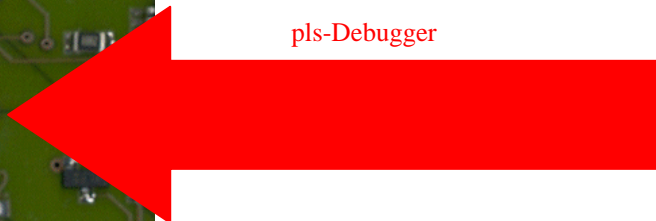
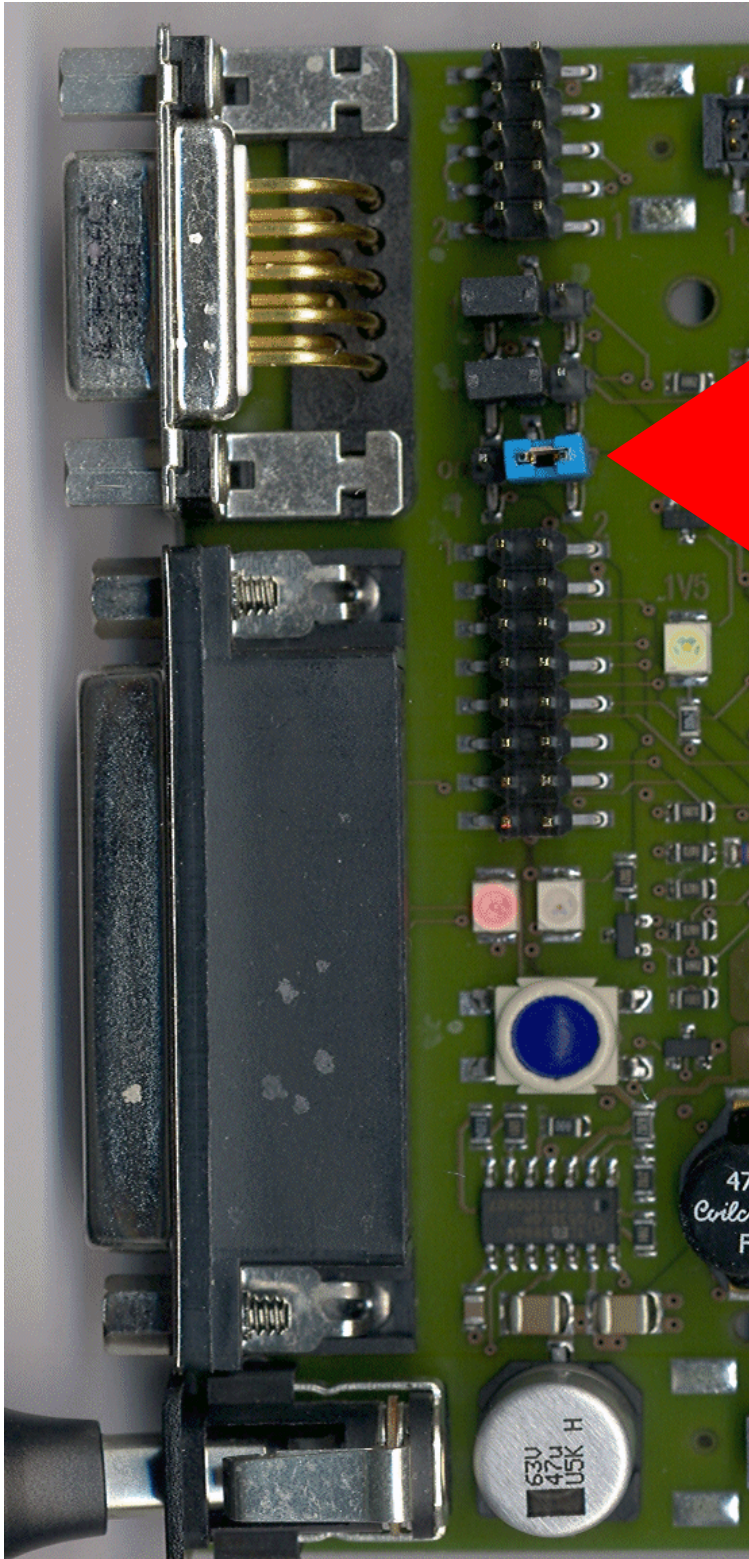
pls-Debugger



**Jumper JP501**

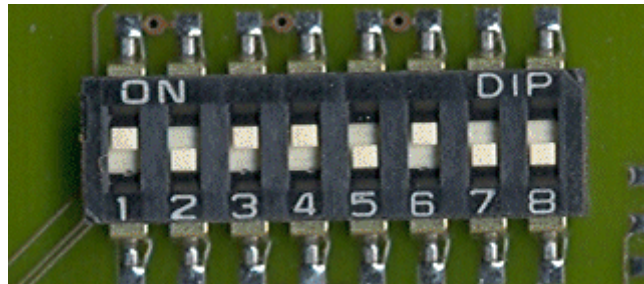
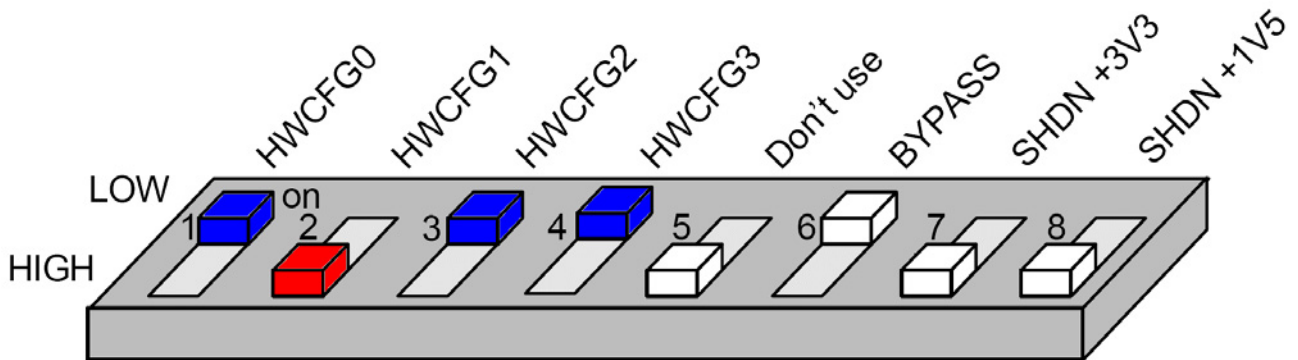
1-2 ... Enable On-Board Wiggler (use parallel-on-board-interface)

2-3 ... Disable On-Board Wiggler (use pls-Debugger)



TC1766 Execution-Environment = OnChipFlash:

Jumper Settings (HW-Configuration DIP-Switch):



/BRKIN	HWCFG[3...0]	Type of Boot	PC Start value
1	0000	Serial boot from ASC to PMI scratchpad, run loaded program	0xD4000000
1	0001	Serial boot from CAN to PMI scratchpad, run loaded program	0xD4000000
1	0010	Start from internal flash	0xA0000000
1	0011	Alternate Bootmode from internal flash	from Header or 0xD4000000
1	1000	Internal Start in EEC SRAM, if ED	0xAFF20000
1	1111	Serial boot from ASC via CAN pins to PMI scratchpad, run loaded program	from Header or 0xD4000000
1	all others	reserved; don't use this combination	-
0	0000	put chip in tristate (deep sleep)	-
0	all others	reserved; don't use this combination	-

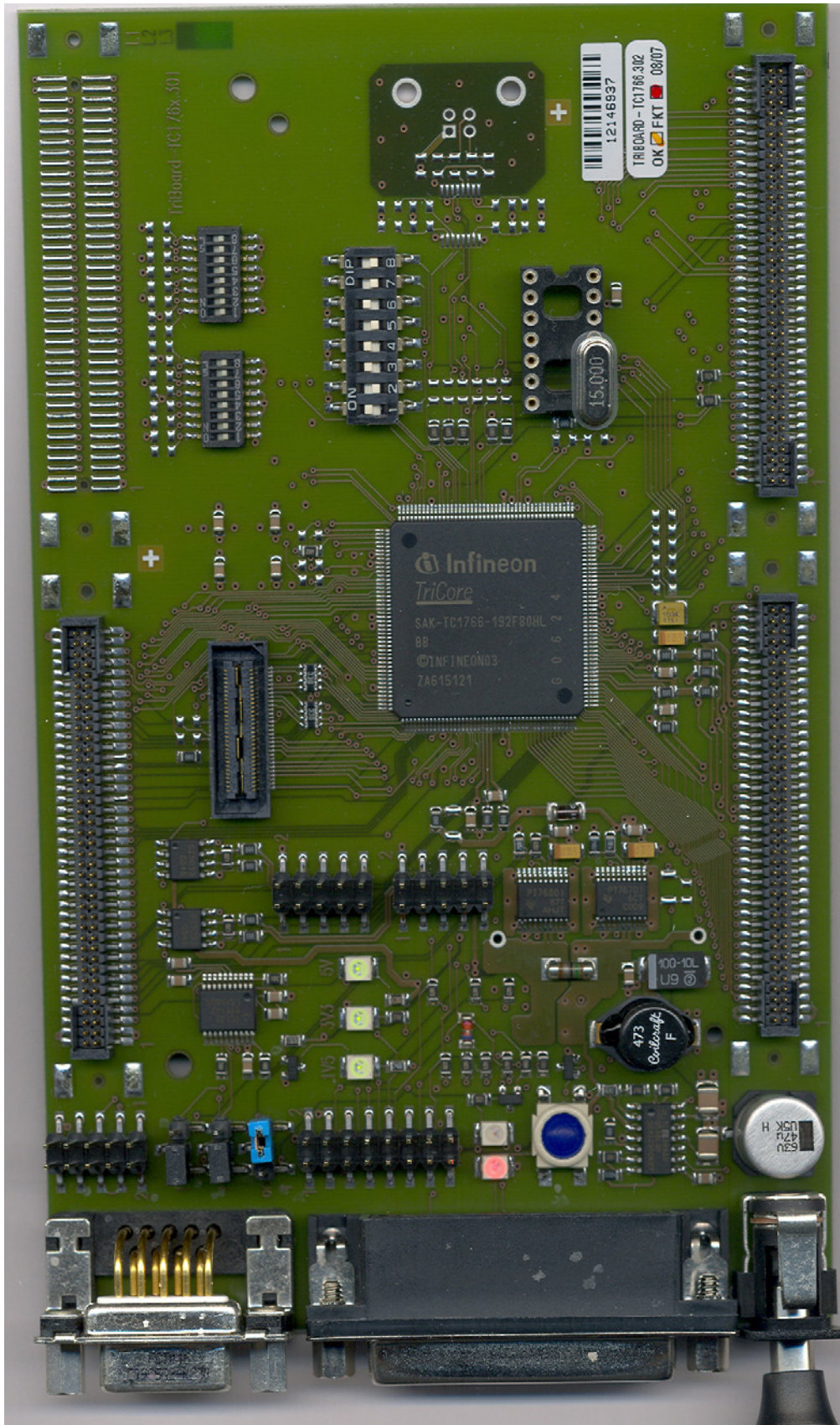
HW Configuration DIP-Switch:

1, 3, 4, 6 : ON

2, 5, 7, 8 : OFF

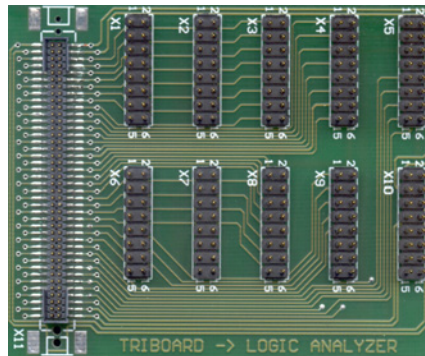


TC1766 Execution-Environment = OnChipFlash:



Accessories for the TC1766 Starter Kit: Extension Boards

“TriBoard+XC16x-Adapter-Board” to have access to all microcontroller pins.  
[Stencils](#) are available with the Board



Ordering information:

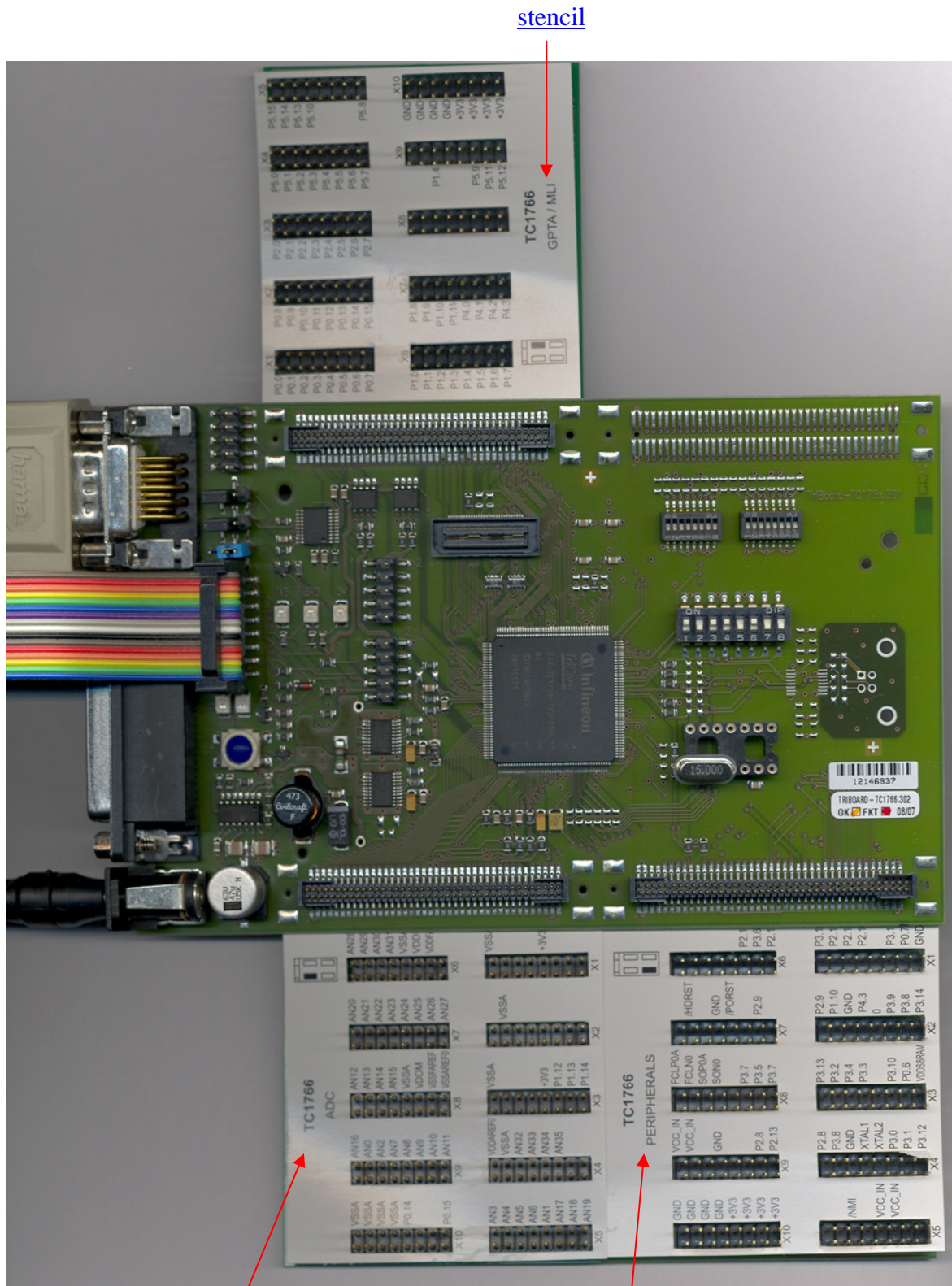
Name: TriBoard+XC16x-Adapter-Platine.

The price is approximately €32 per extension board (3 required).

Purpose: extension boards are used for easy measuring of the signals on the extension connectors to have access to all microcontroller pins and/or to connect either a part of – or the entire application to the TC1766 Starter Kit.

You can order them at:

TQ Components GmbH  
Schulstraße 29a  
D-82234 Weßling  
Deutschland  
T: +49-8153-9308-161  
Mr. Rolf Müller



[stencil](#)

[stencil](#)

[stencil](#)

**2.) DAvE – Installation for TC1766 microcontrollers:**



Install DAvE (mothersystem):

Download the DAvE mothersystem **setup.exe** @ <http://www.infineon.com/DAvE>

Title	Date	Version	Size
<b>Tool Package</b>			
 DAvE - Mothersystem - latest version	05 Feb 2007	V2.1 r24	14.8 MB
 DAvE - Mothersystem	04 Jul 2006	V2.1 r23	15.1 MB




and execute **setup.exe** to install DAvE .

**Note:**  
Abort the installation of Acrobat Reader.




Install the TC1766 microcontroller support/update (TC1766 DIP file):

1.)  
Download the DAVe-update-file (.DIP) for the required microcontroller  
@ <http://www.infineon.com/DAvE>

Title	Date	Version	Size
<b>Development Tools</b> ^			
 TC179x Family DIP files for DAVe (Microcontroller Configuration Tool)-latest version (TC179x_Series_v1.1.zip)	07 Jul 2008	v1.1	19 MB
 TC176x DIP file for DAVe (Microcontroller Configuration Tool)-latest version (TC176x_Series_v1.0.zip)	07 Jul 2008	v1.0	11.1 MB
 TC116x family DIP file for DAVe (Microcontroller Configuration Tool)-latest version (TC116x_Series.zip)	19 Jun 2006	V0.2	8.9 MB

Unzip the zip-file “TC176x\_series\_v1.0.zip” and save “TC176x\_Series.dip”  
@ e.g. D:\DAvE\TC1766\TC176x\_Series.dip.

2.)

Start DAVe - ( [click](#)  )

3.)

View

Setup Wizard

Default: • [Installation](#)

Forward>

Select: • [I want to install products from the DAVe's web site](#)

Forward>

Select: [D:\DAVe\TC1766](#)

Forward>

Select: [Available Products](#)

click ✓ [TC176x\\_Series](#)

Forward>

Install

End

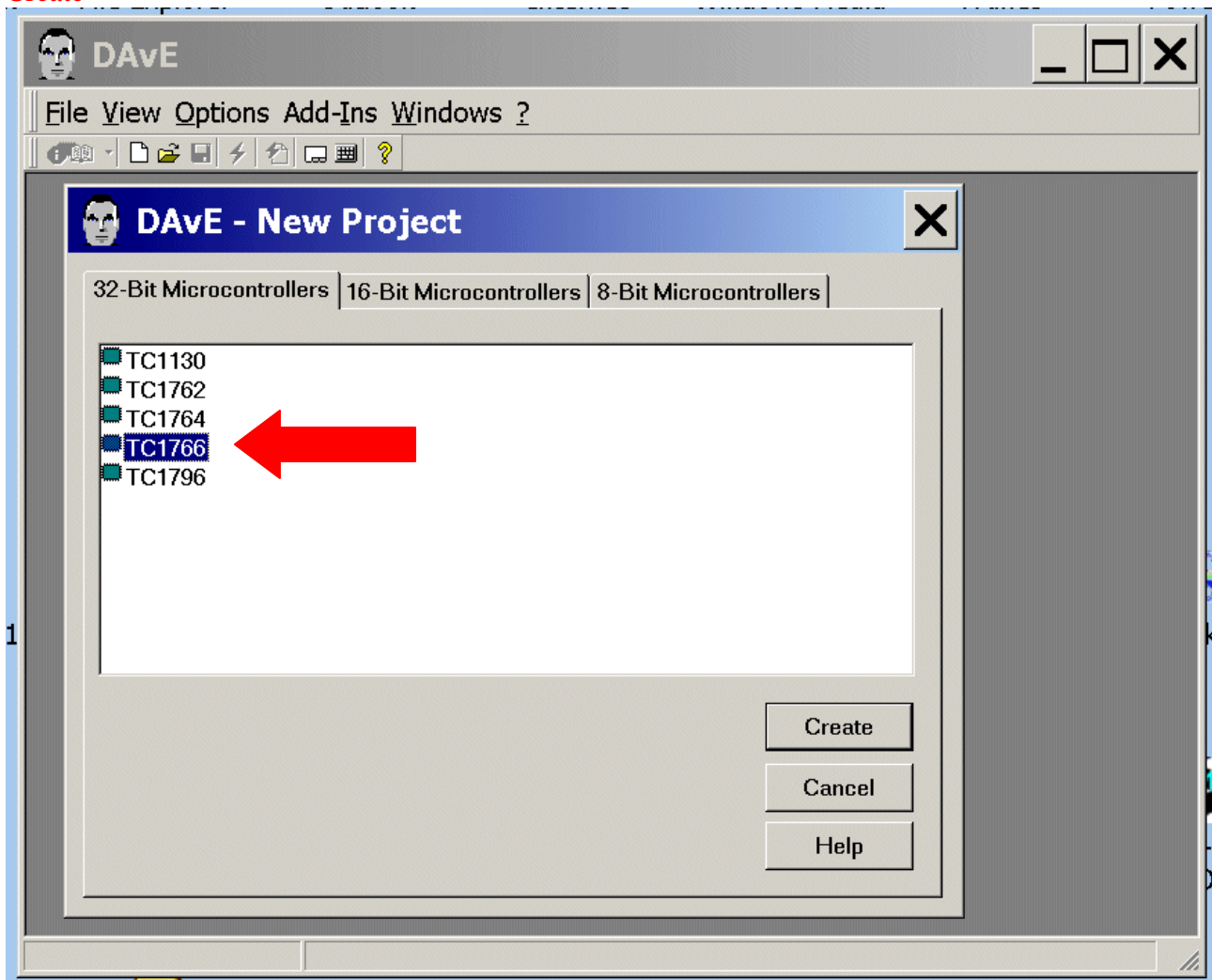
4.) DAVe is now ready to generate code for the TC1766 microcontroller.

### 3.) DAvE - Microcontroller Initialization after Power-On:



Start the program generator DAvE and select the TC1766 microcontroller:

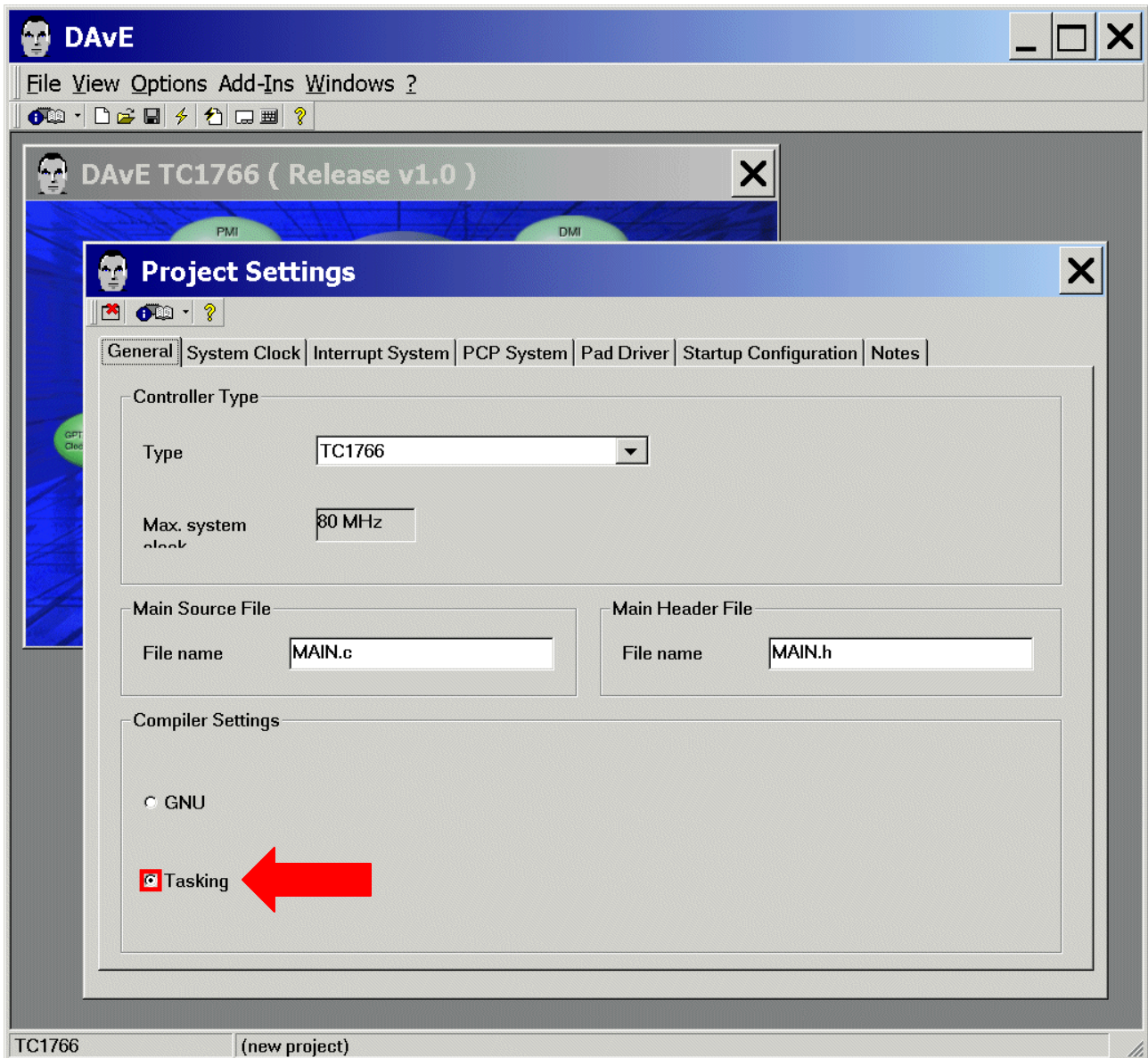
File  
New  
32-Bit Microcontrollers  
TC1766  
Create



Choose the Project Settings as you can see in the screenshots:

General: Compiler Settings:

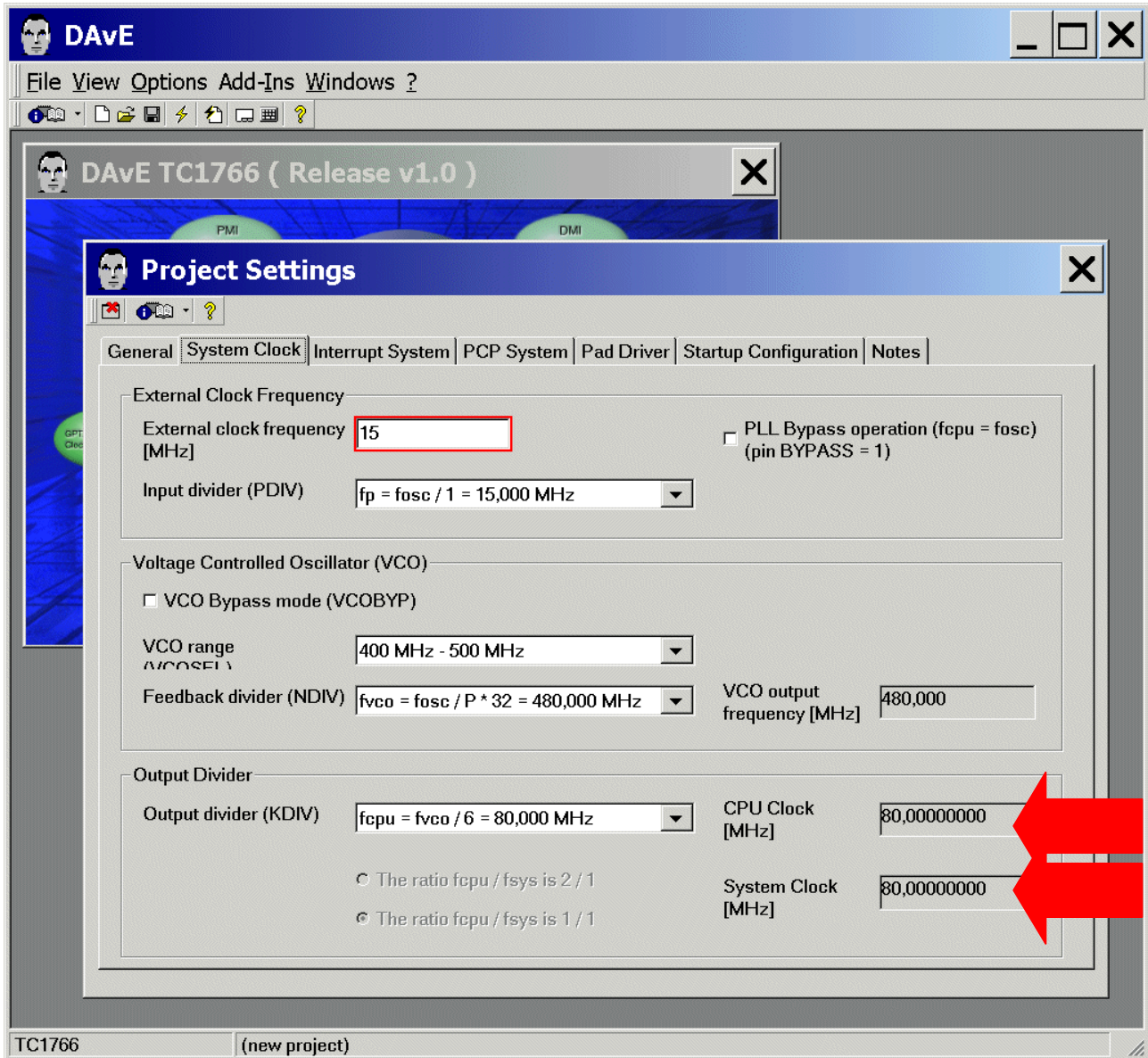
For the **Tasking** Compiler **check/choose**  **Tasking** in the **Compiler Settings**:





System Clock: CPU Clock will be 80 MHz:

System Clock: External Clock Frequency: External clock frequency check/insert 15 [MHz]



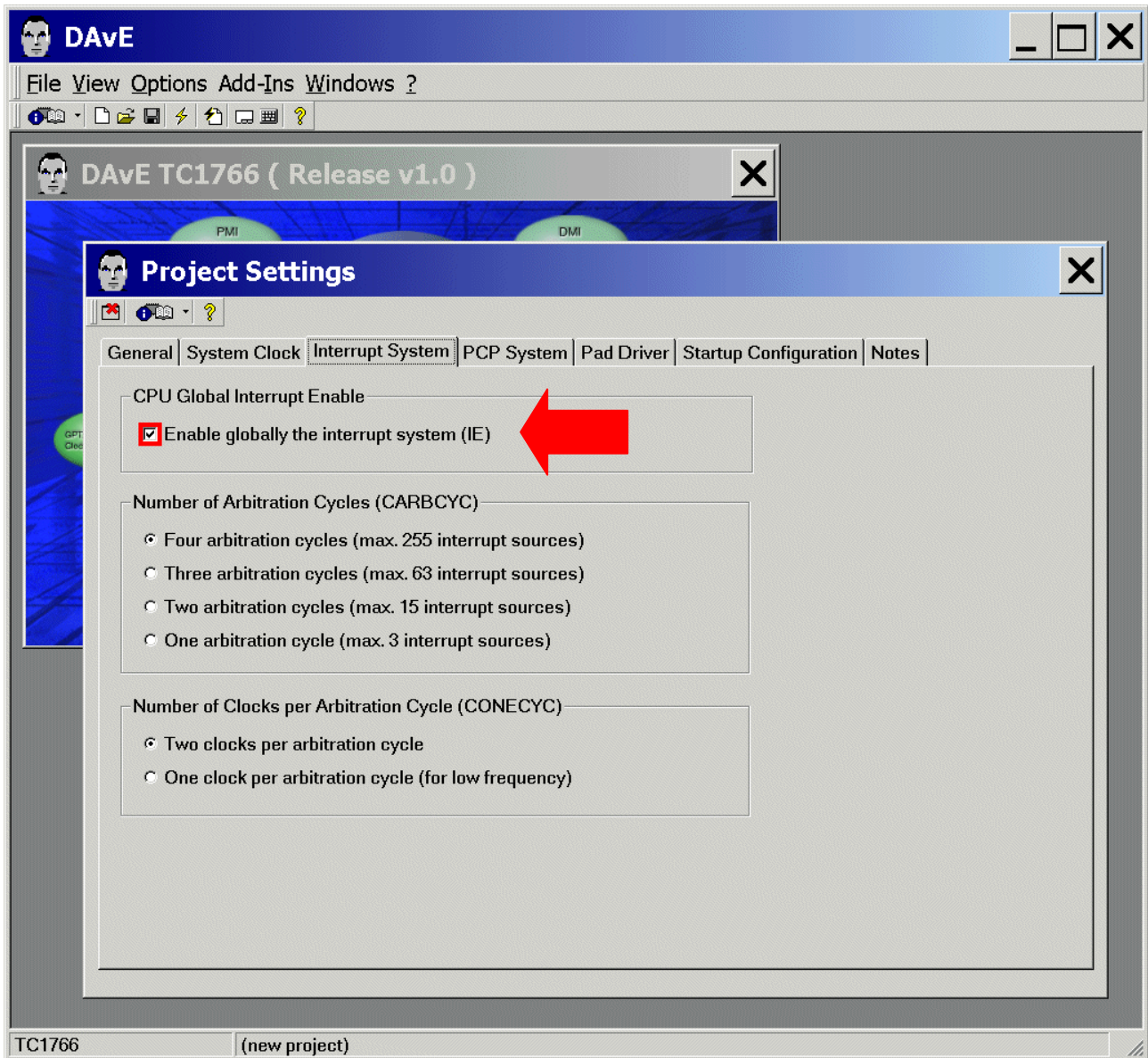
**Note:**

We strongly suggest that you check first to see if your board is equipped with a 15 MHz Crystal (default).

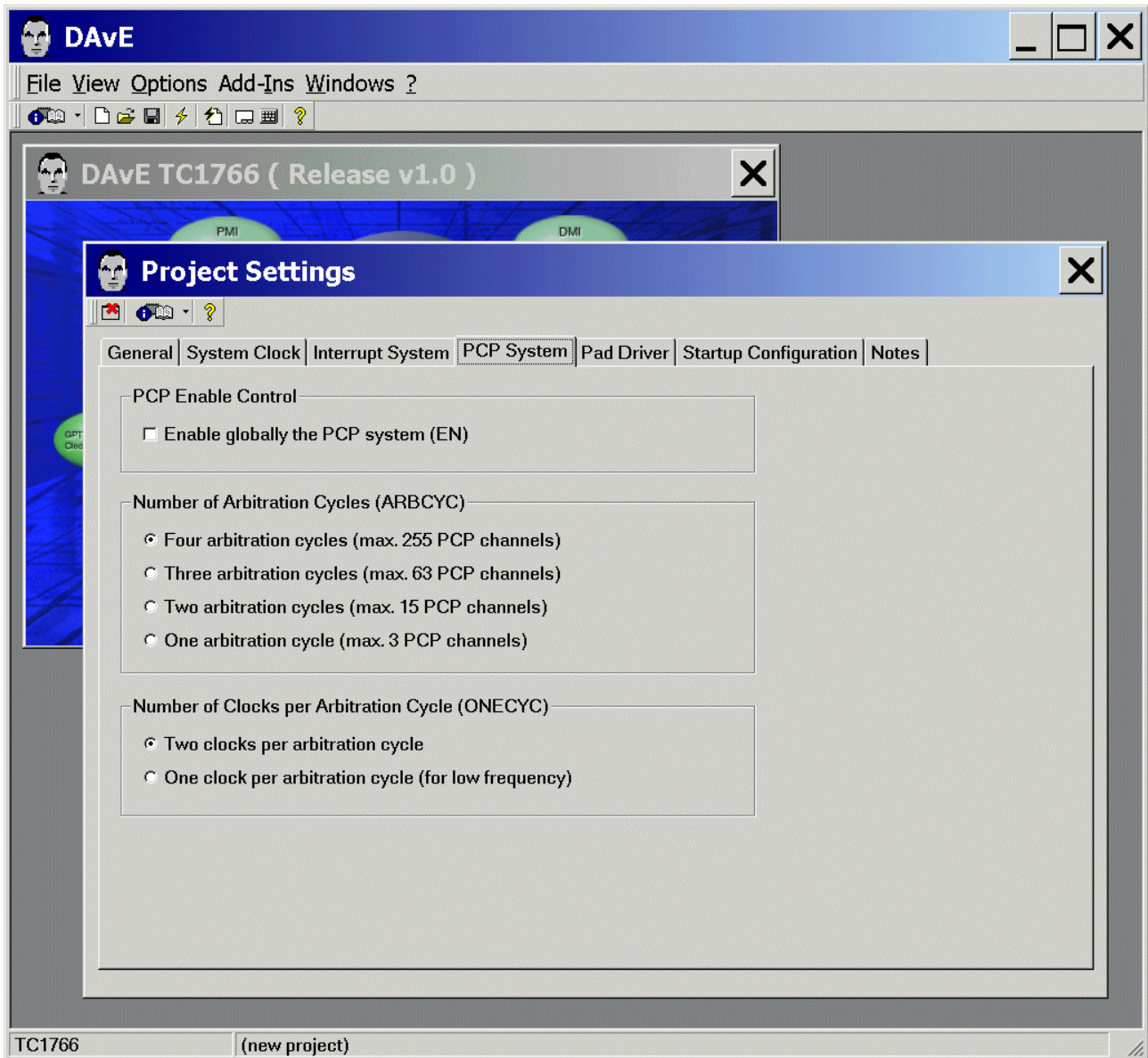
**Note:**

The final result should be 80 MHz CPU Clock and 80 MHz System Clock

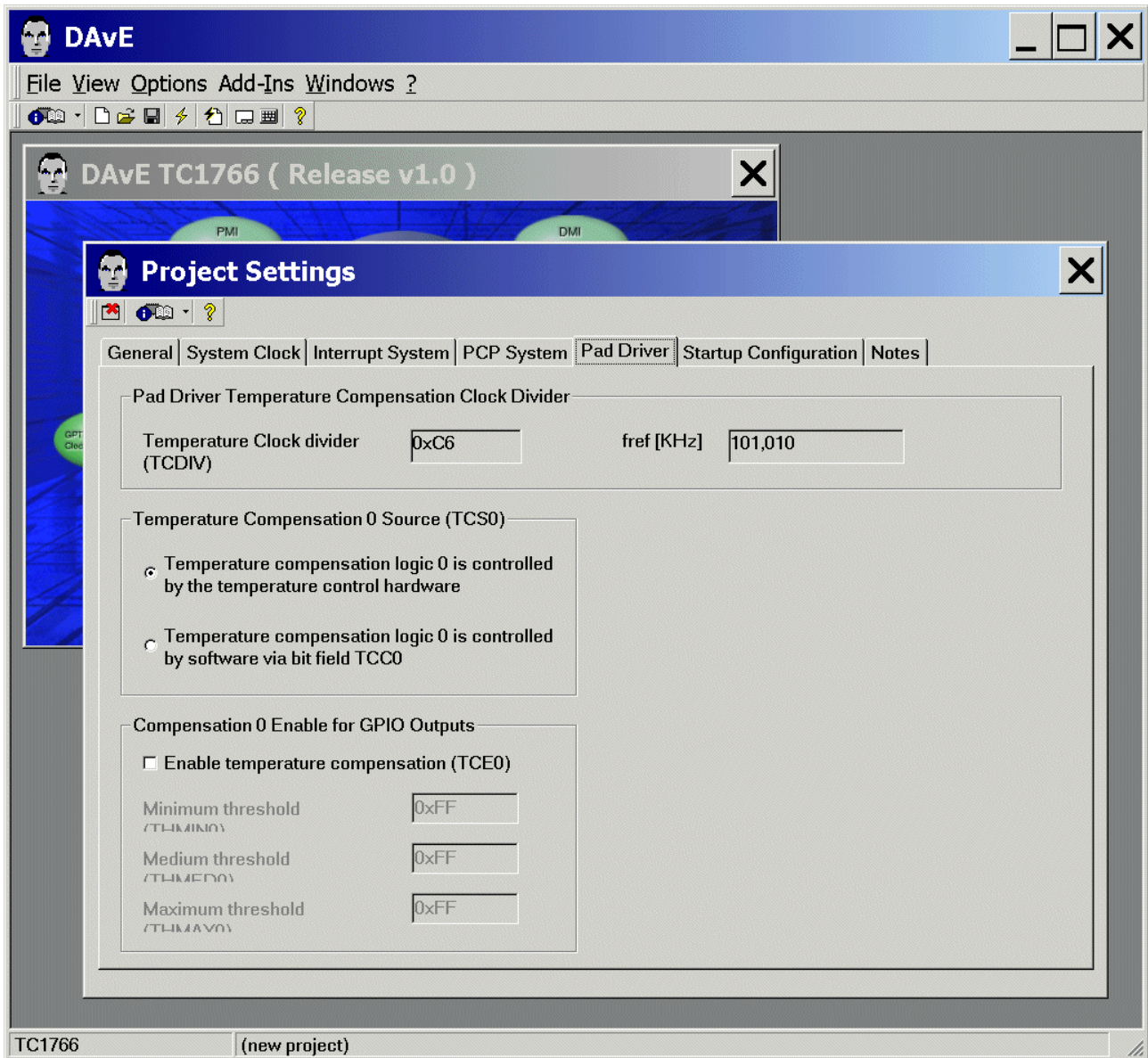
Interrupt System: CPU Global Interrupt Enable: tick ✓ Enable globally the interrupt system (IE)



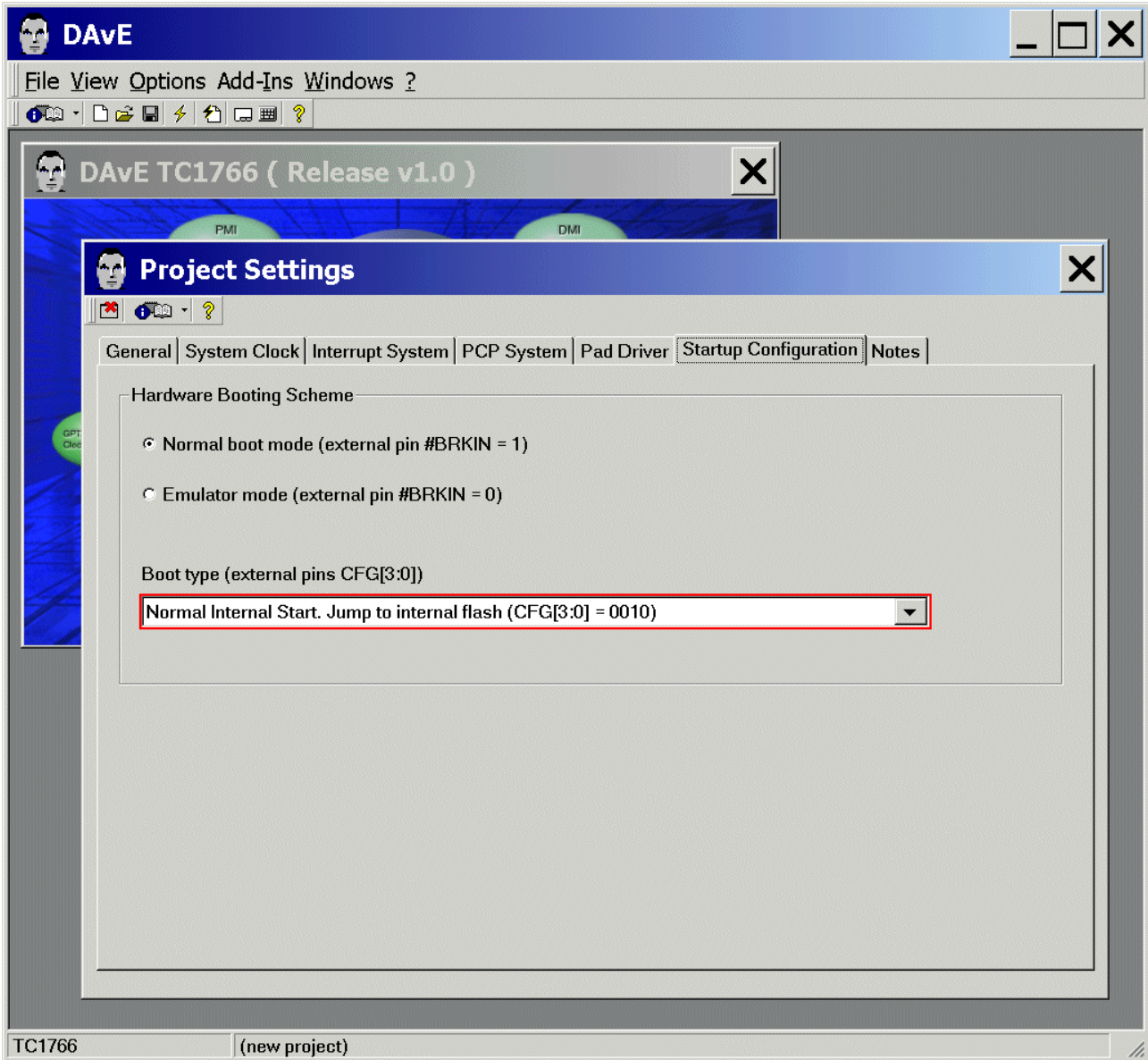
PCP System: (do nothing)



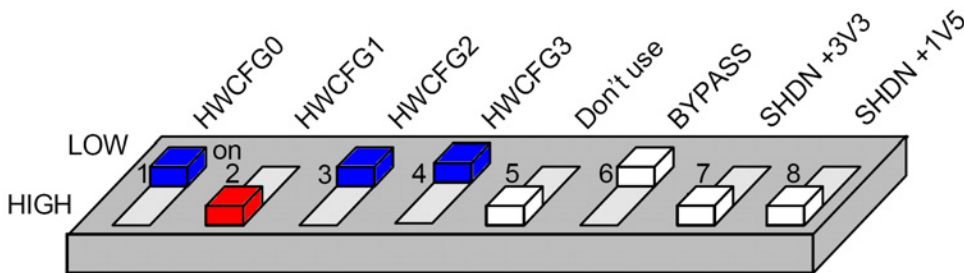
Pad Driver: (do nothing)




Startup Configuration: Hardware Booting Scheme: Boot type (external pins CFG[3:0])  
 select Normal Internal Start. Jump to internal flash (CFG[3:0] = 0010)

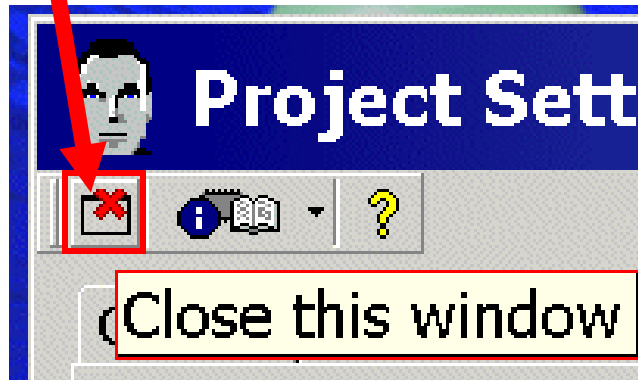


Note:



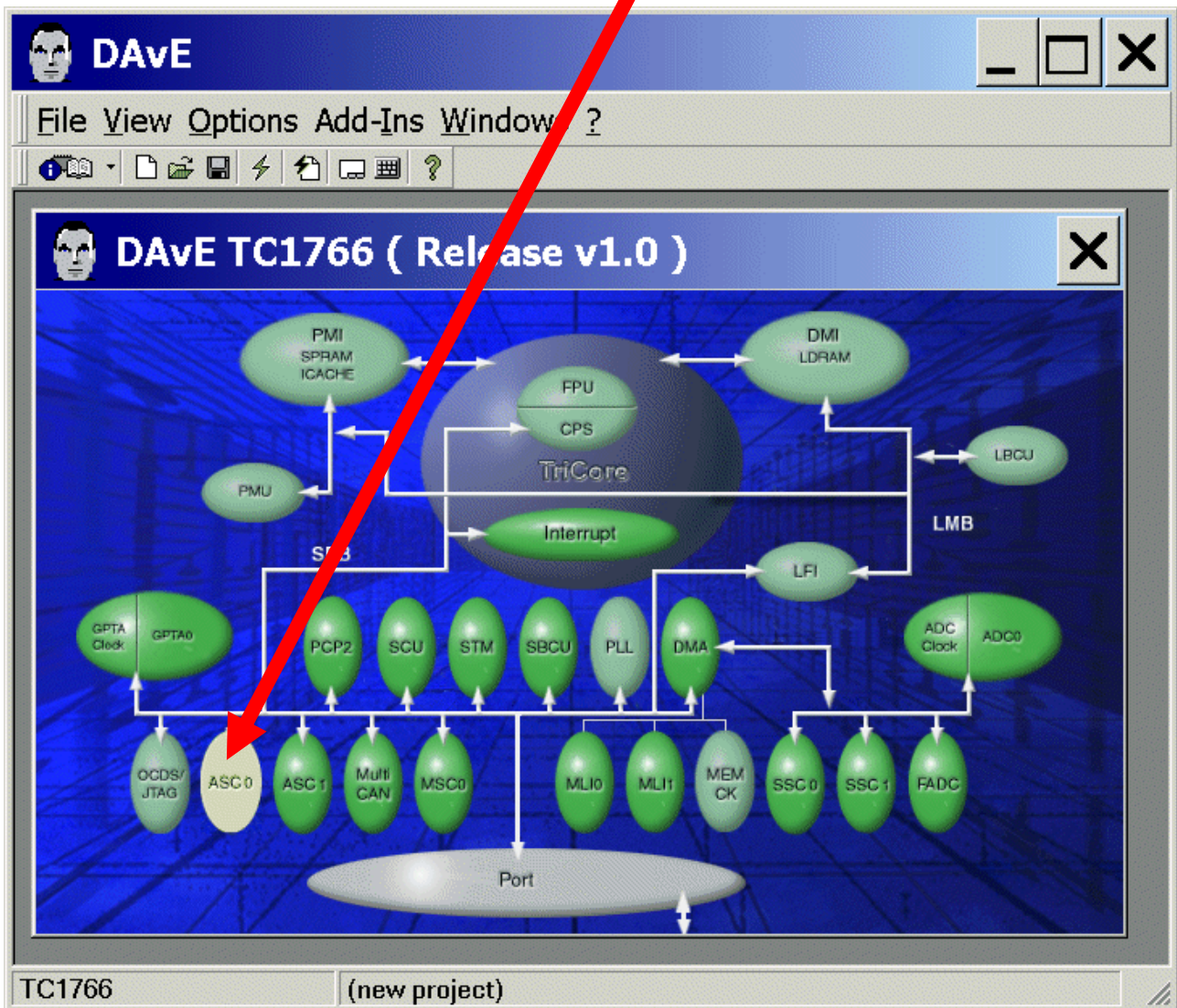
**Notes:** If you wish, you can insert your comments here.

**Exit** and **Save** this dialog now by clicking  the close button:



Configuration of the ASC0:

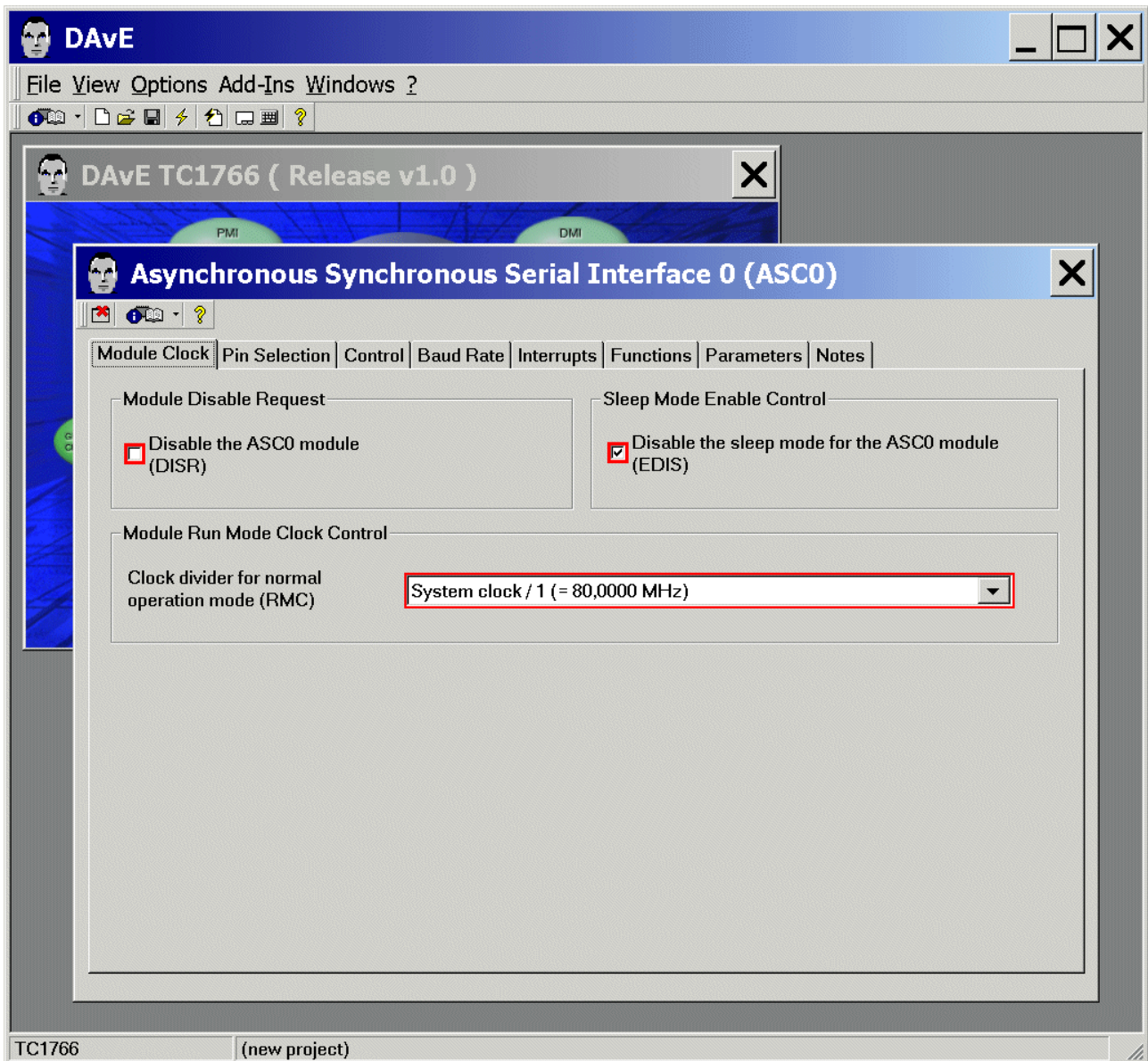
The configuration window/dialog can be opened by clicking the specific block/module.



**Note:**

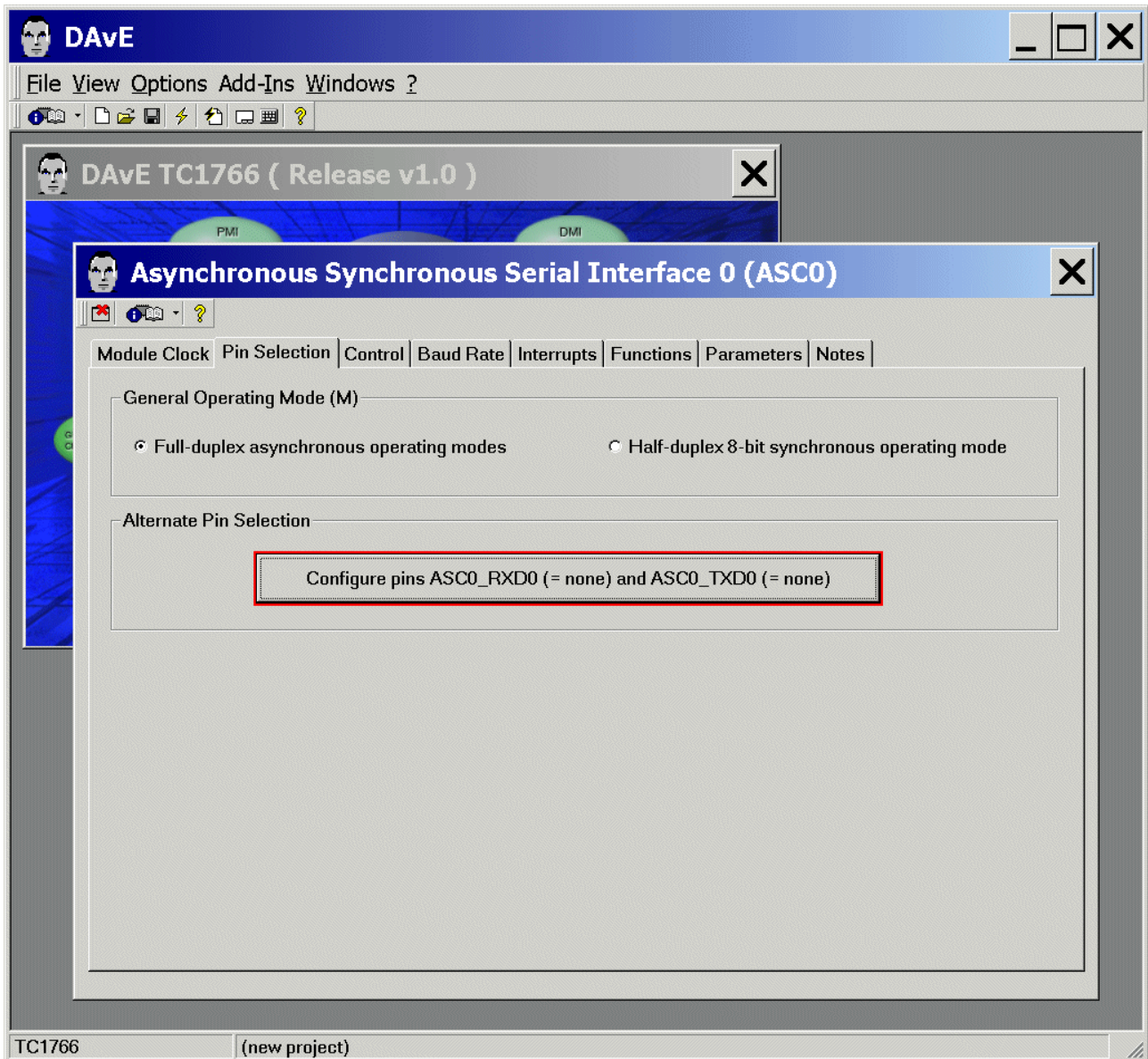
ASC0 is used for the serial communication with a terminal program running on your host computer.

- Module Clock: Module Disable Request: **untick**  Disable the ASC0 module
- Module Clock: Module Run Mode Clock Control: **choose** System clock/1 (=80,0000 MHz)
- Module Clock: Sleep Mode Enable Control: **tick**  Disable the sleep mode



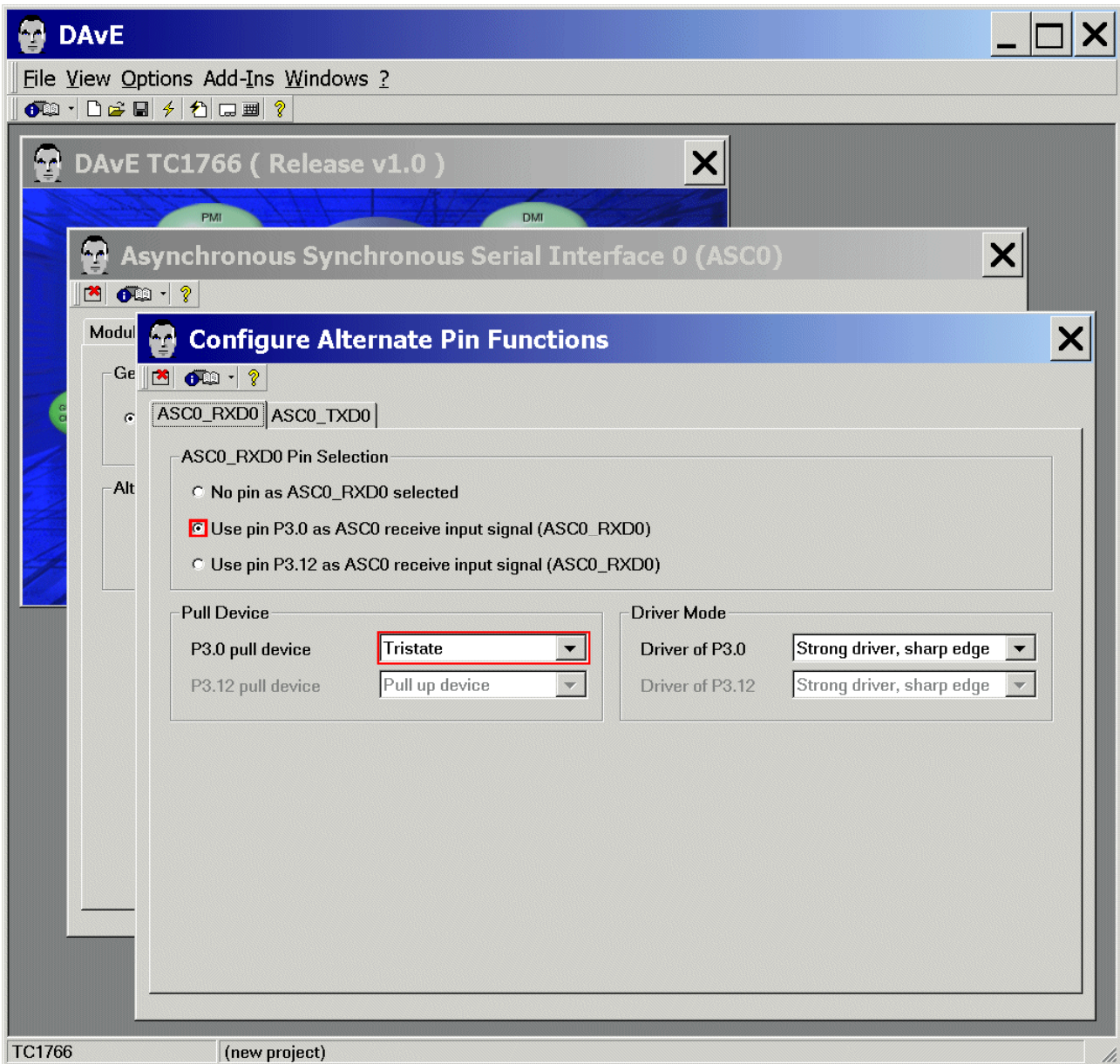



Pin Selection: Alternate Pin Selection: **click** Configure pins ASC0\_RXD0 and ASC0\_TXD0

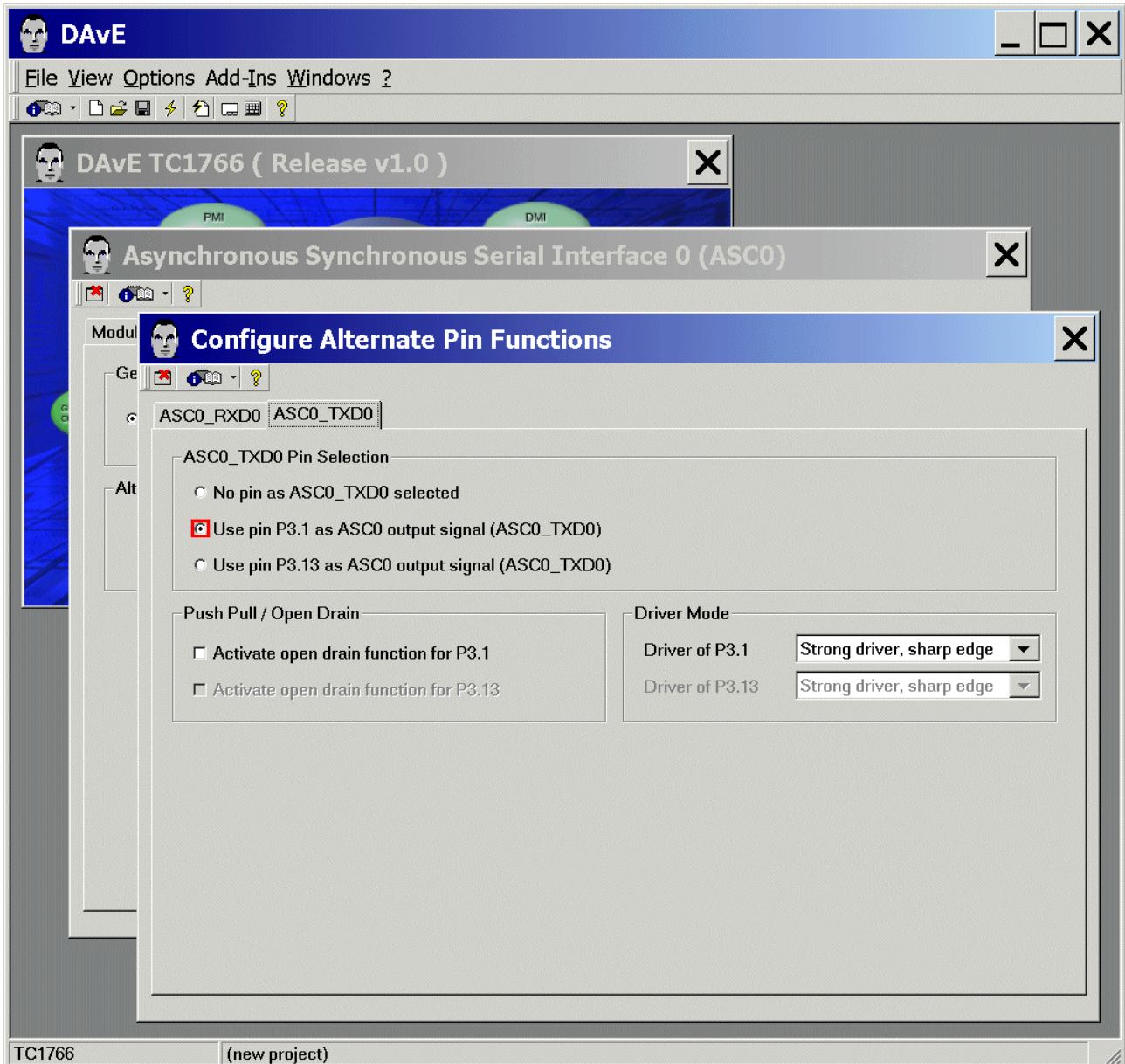



Pin Selection: Alternate Pin Selection: Configure pins ASC0\_RXD0 and ASC0\_TXD0:  
 ASC0\_RXD0: ASC0\_RXD0 Pin Selection: click  Use pin P3.0 as ASC0 receive input signal

Pin Selection: Alternate Pin Selection: Configure pins ASC0\_RXD0 and ASC0\_TXD0:  
 ASC0\_RXD0: Pull Device: P3.0 pull device: select Tristate

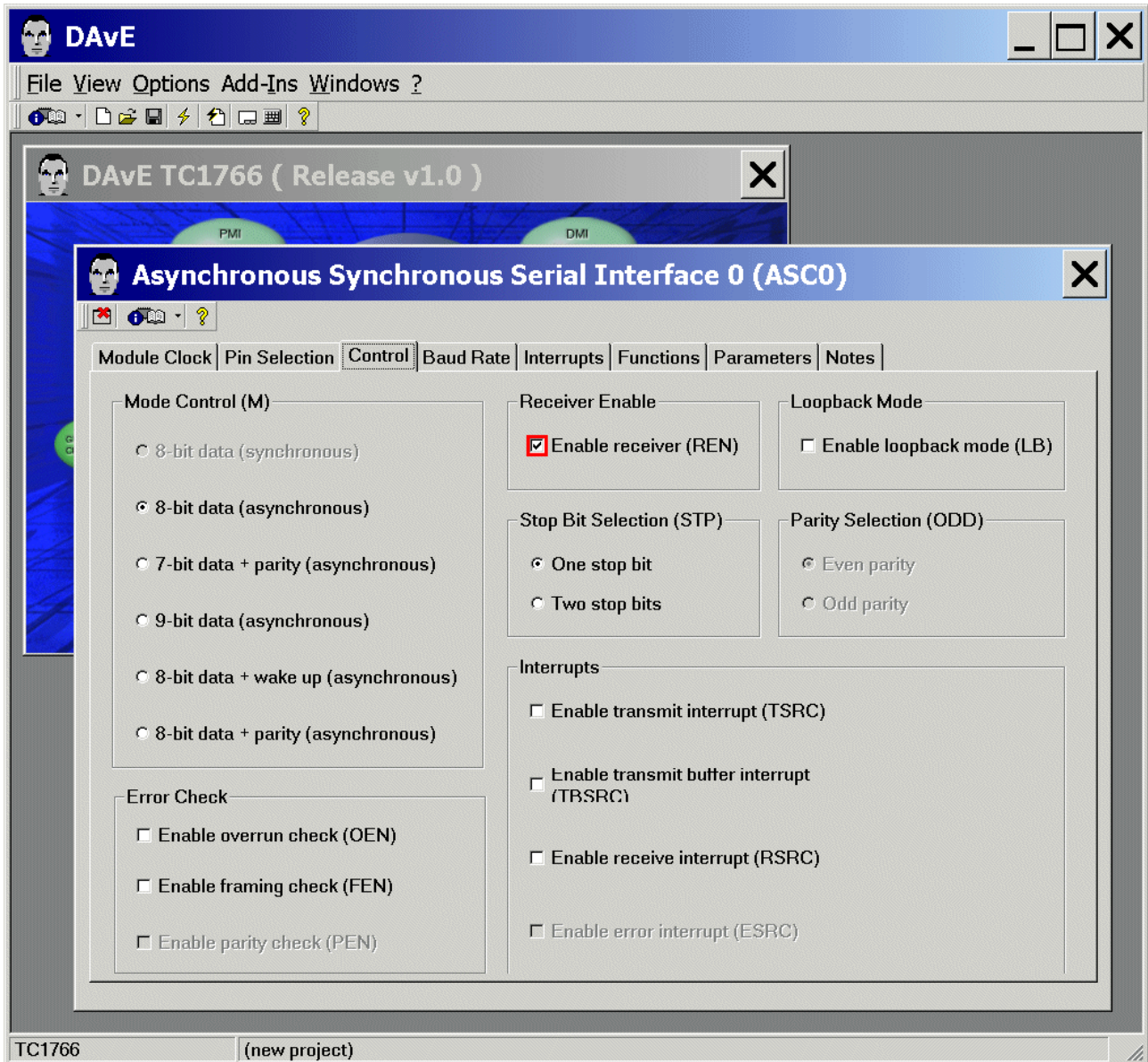


Pin Selection: Alternate Pin Selection: Configure pins ASC0\_RXD0 and ASC0\_TXD0:  
ASC0\_TXD0: ASC0\_TXD0 Pin Selection: click  Use pin P3.1 as ASC0 output signal



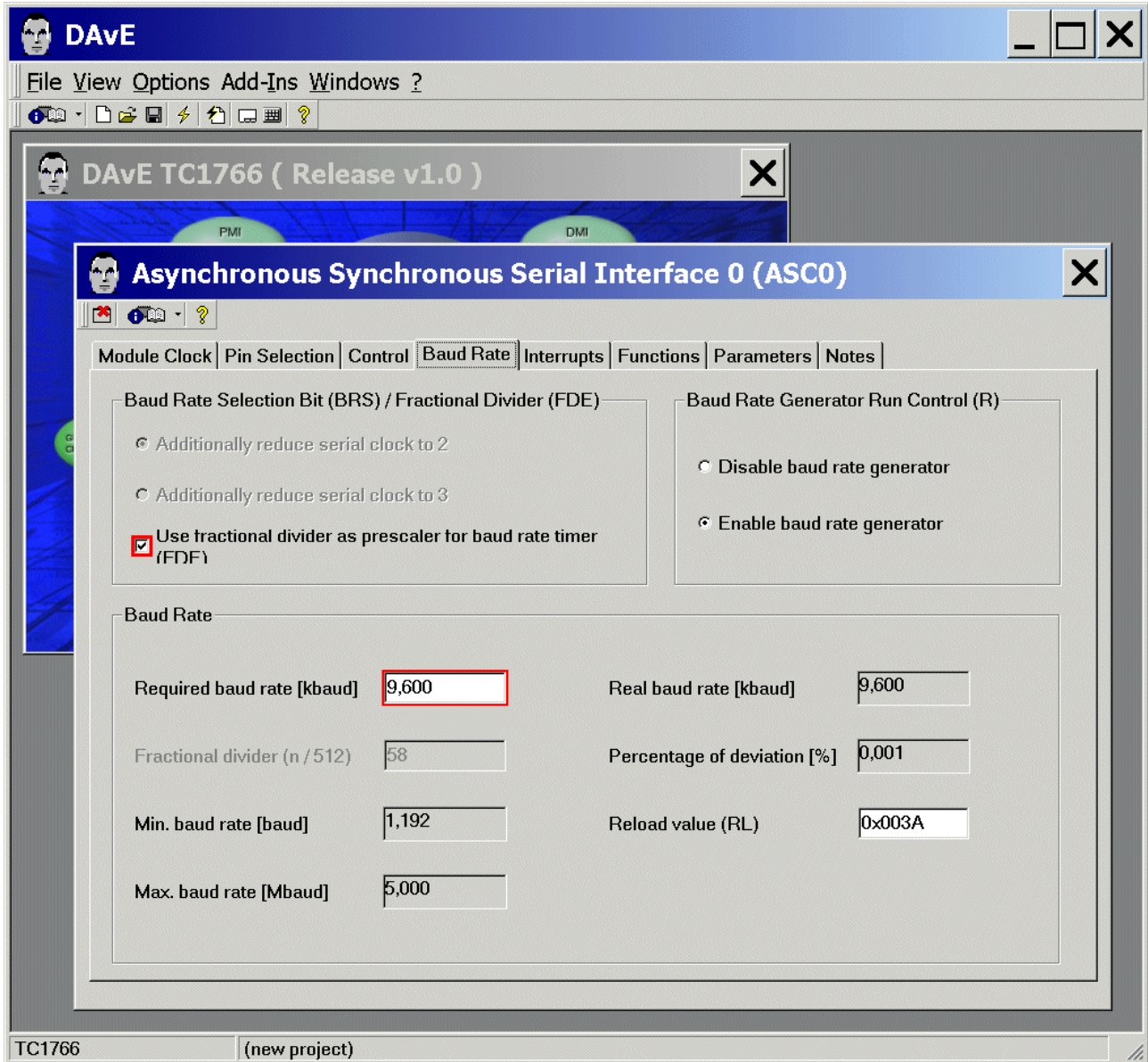
Exit and Save this dialog now by clicking  the close button.

Control: Receiver Enable:  Enable receiver (REN)



Baud Rate: Baud Rate: Required baud rate [kBaud] insert 9,600 < ENTER >

Baud Rate: Baud Rate Selection Bit / Fractional Divider: tick ✓ Use fractional divider



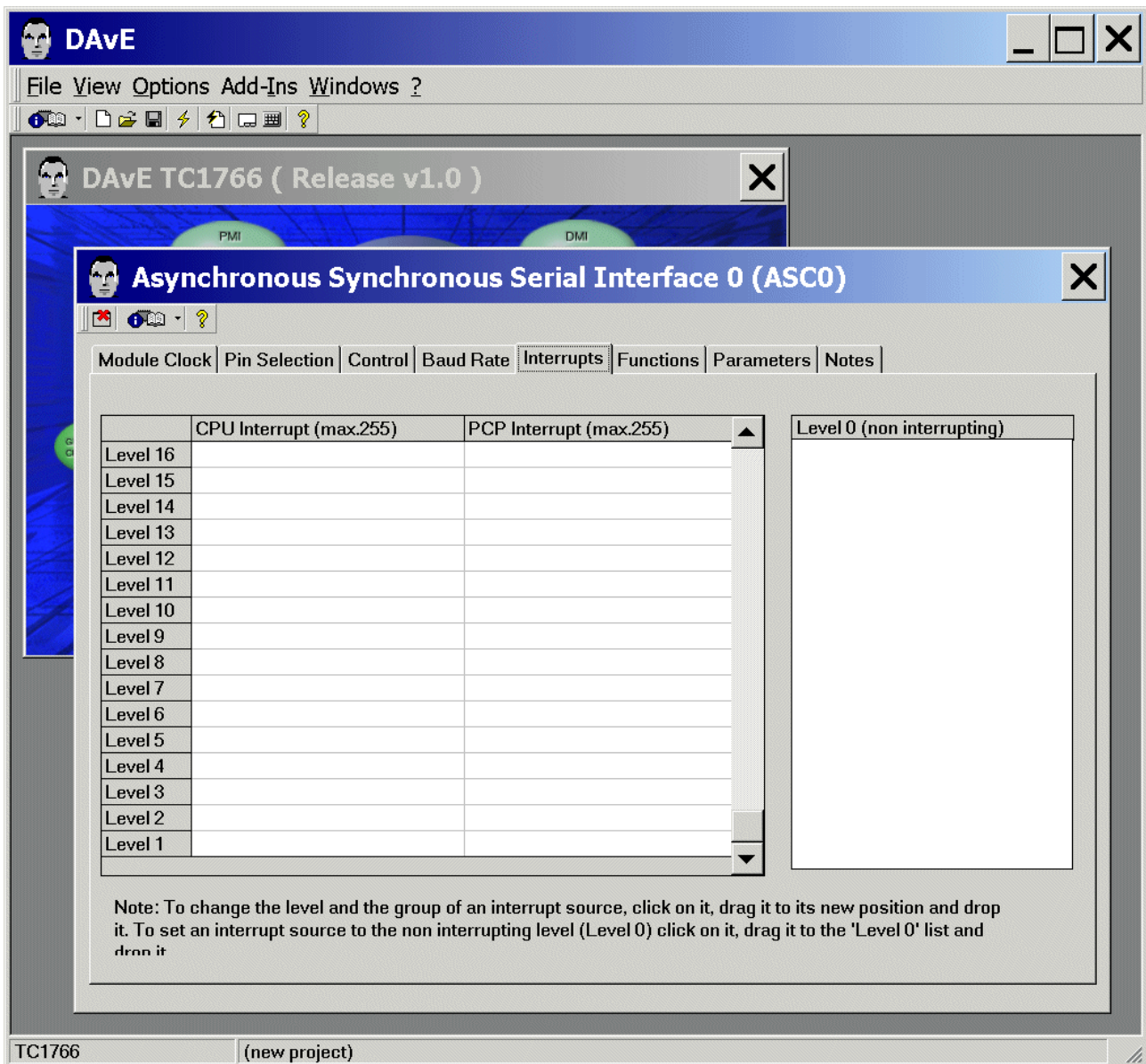
The screenshot shows the DAVE IDE interface for configuring the Asynchronous Synchronous Serial Interface 0 (ASCO). The 'Baud Rate' tab is selected, showing the following settings:

- Baud Rate Selection Bit (BRS) / Fractional Divider (FDE):**
  - Additionally reduce serial clock to 2
  - Additionally reduce serial clock to 3
  - Use fractional divider as prescaler for baud rate timer (FDF)
- Baud Rate Generator Run Control (R):**
  - Disable baud rate generator
  - Enable baud rate generator
- Baud Rate:**
  - Required baud rate [kbaud]: 9,600
  - Real baud rate [kbaud]: 9,600
  - Fractional divider (n / 512): 58
  - Percentage of deviation [%]: 0,001
  - Min. baud rate [baud]: 1,192
  - Max. baud rate [Mbaud]: 5,000
  - Reload value (RL): 0x003A

**Note:**  
Validate each alpha numeric entry by pressing **ENTER**.



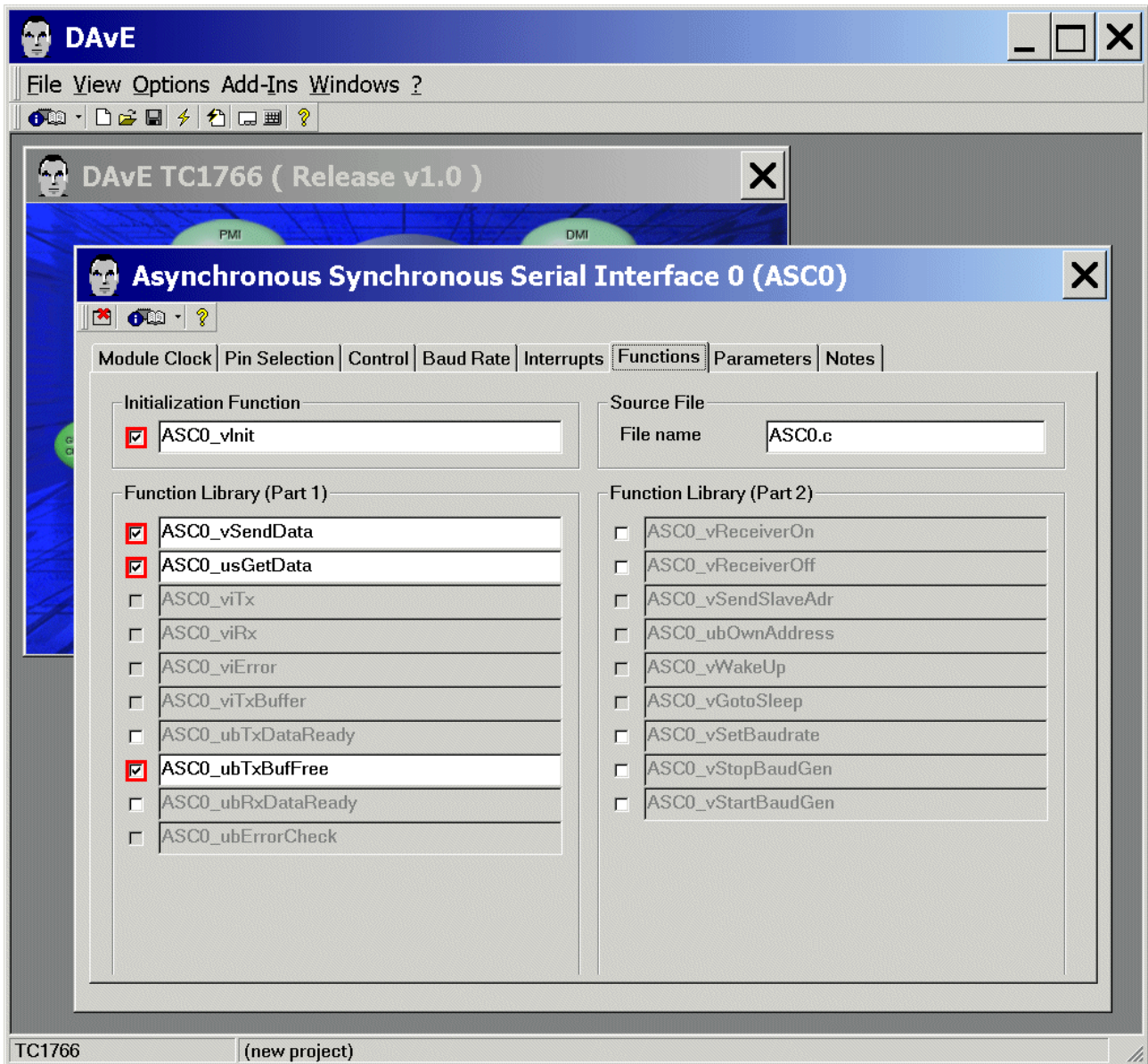
Interrupts: (do nothing)



**Note:**

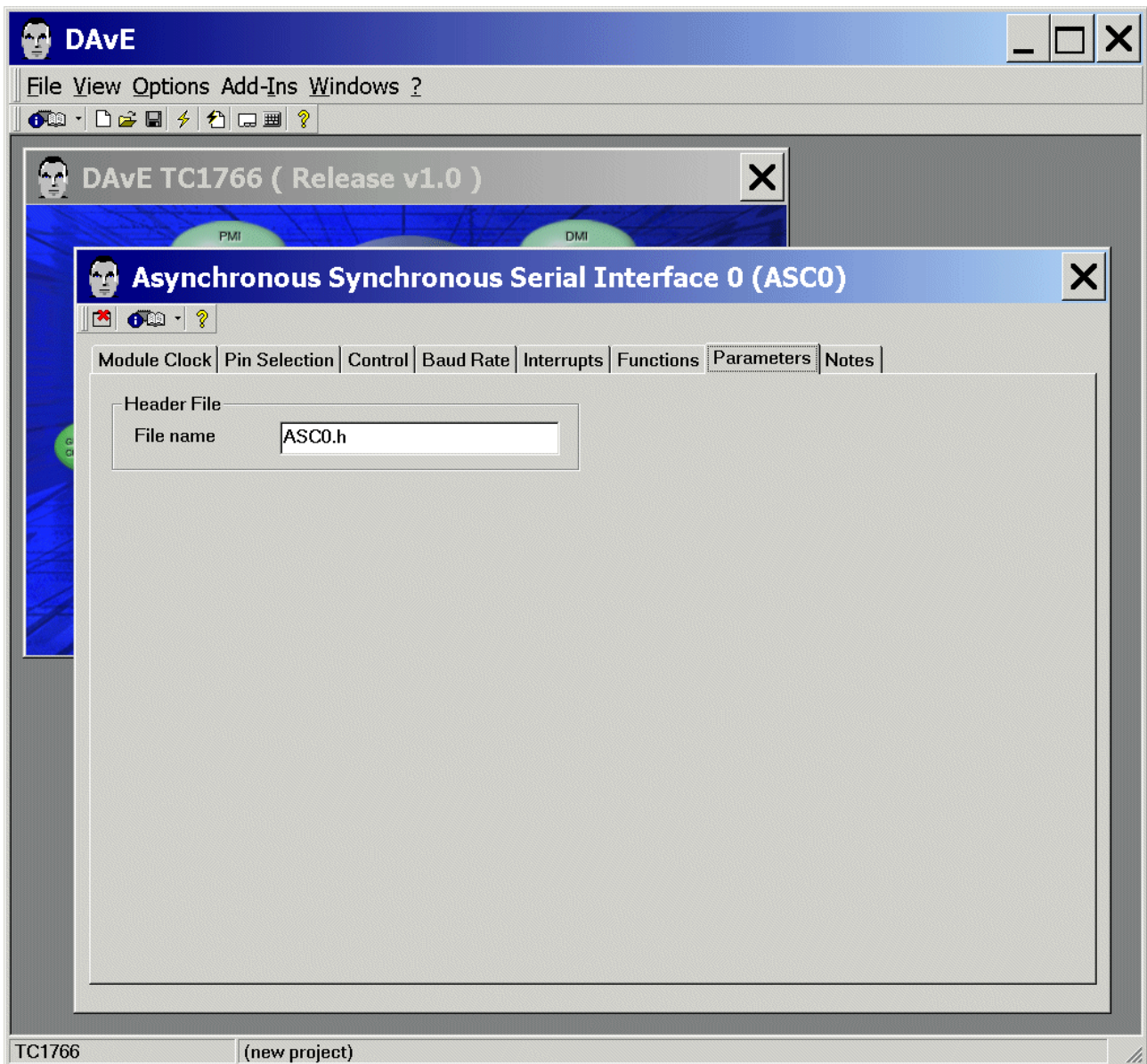
For the serial communication with a terminal program running on your host computer the myprintf function is used. The myprintf function uses Software-Polling-Mode therefore we do not need to configure any interrupts for this task.

Functions: Initialization Function: **tick** ✓ ASC0\_vInit  
 Functions: Function Library (Part 1): **tick** ✓ ASC0\_vSendData  
 Functions: Function Library (Part 1): **tick** ✓ ASC0\_usGetData  
 Functions: Function Library (Part 1): **tick** ✓ ASC0\_ubTxBufFree




**Note:**  
 You can change function names (e.g. ASC0\_vInit) and file names (e.g. ASC0.c) anytime.

Parameters: (do nothing)



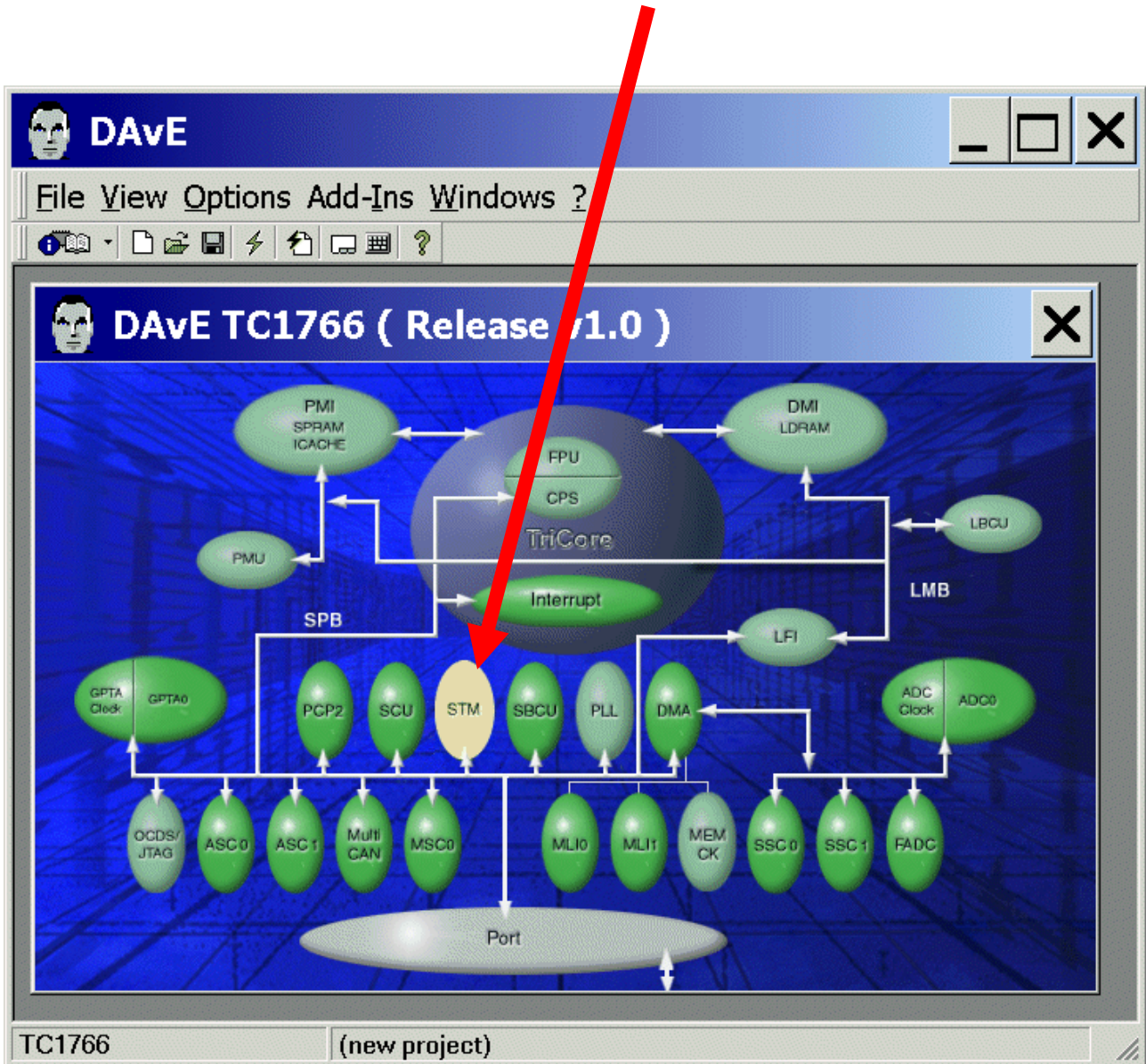
**Notes:** If you wish, you can insert your comments here.

**Exit** and **Save** this dialog now by clicking  the close button.



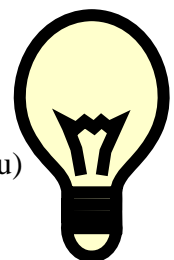
Configuration of the STM:

The configuration window/dialog can be opened by clicking the specific block/module.



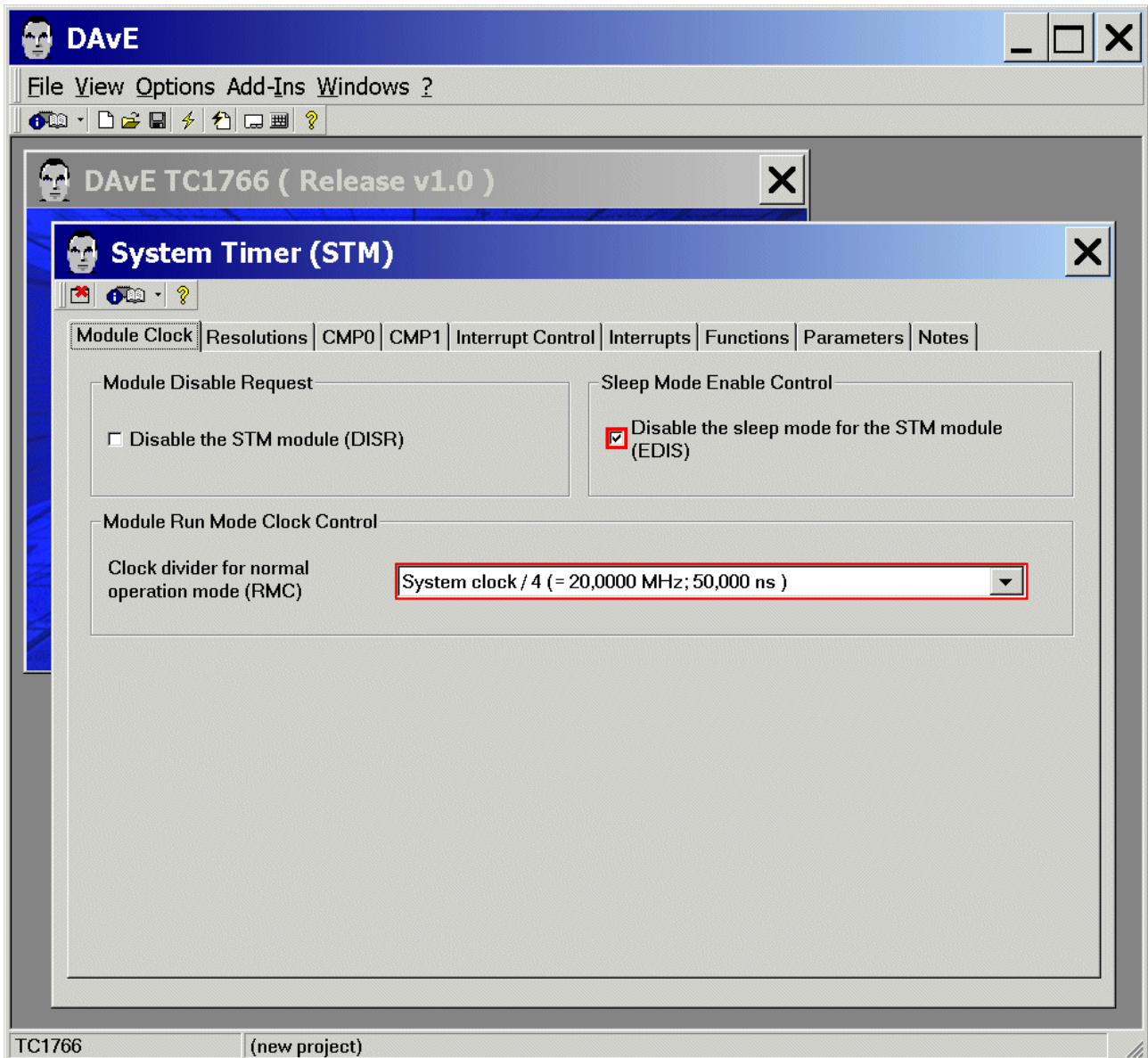
**Note:**

The LED on Port\_1 Pin\_0 will blink (after program start and if selected in the main menu) at a frequency of 1 second (done in the STM-Interrupt-Service-Routine). Therefore we now have to configure the STM.

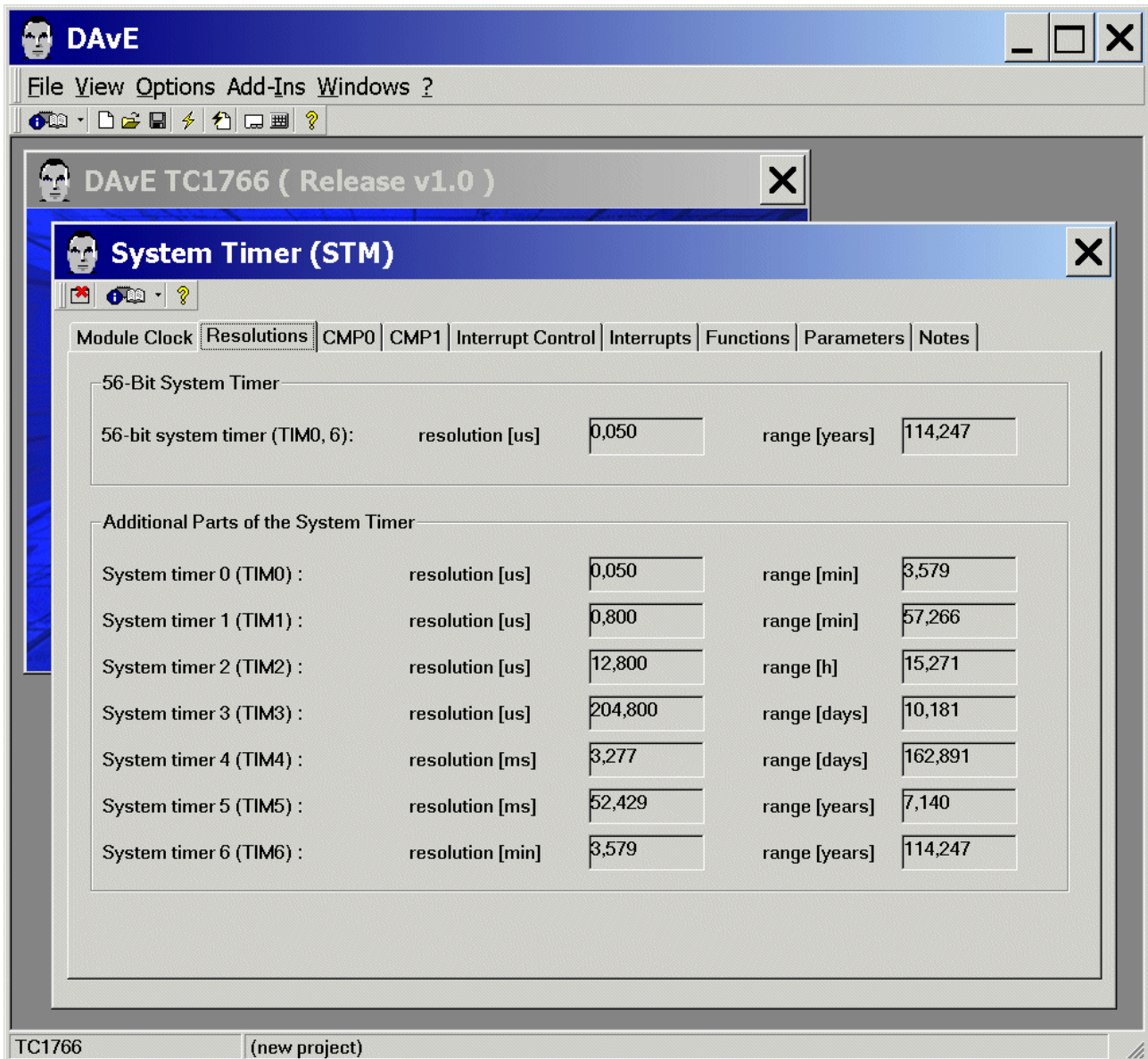


Module Clock: Sleep Mode Enable Control: tick ✓ Disable the sleep mode for the STM module

Module Clock: Module Run Mode Clock Control: Clock divider for normal operation mode: select System clock / 4 ( = 50 ns)



Resolutions: (do nothing)



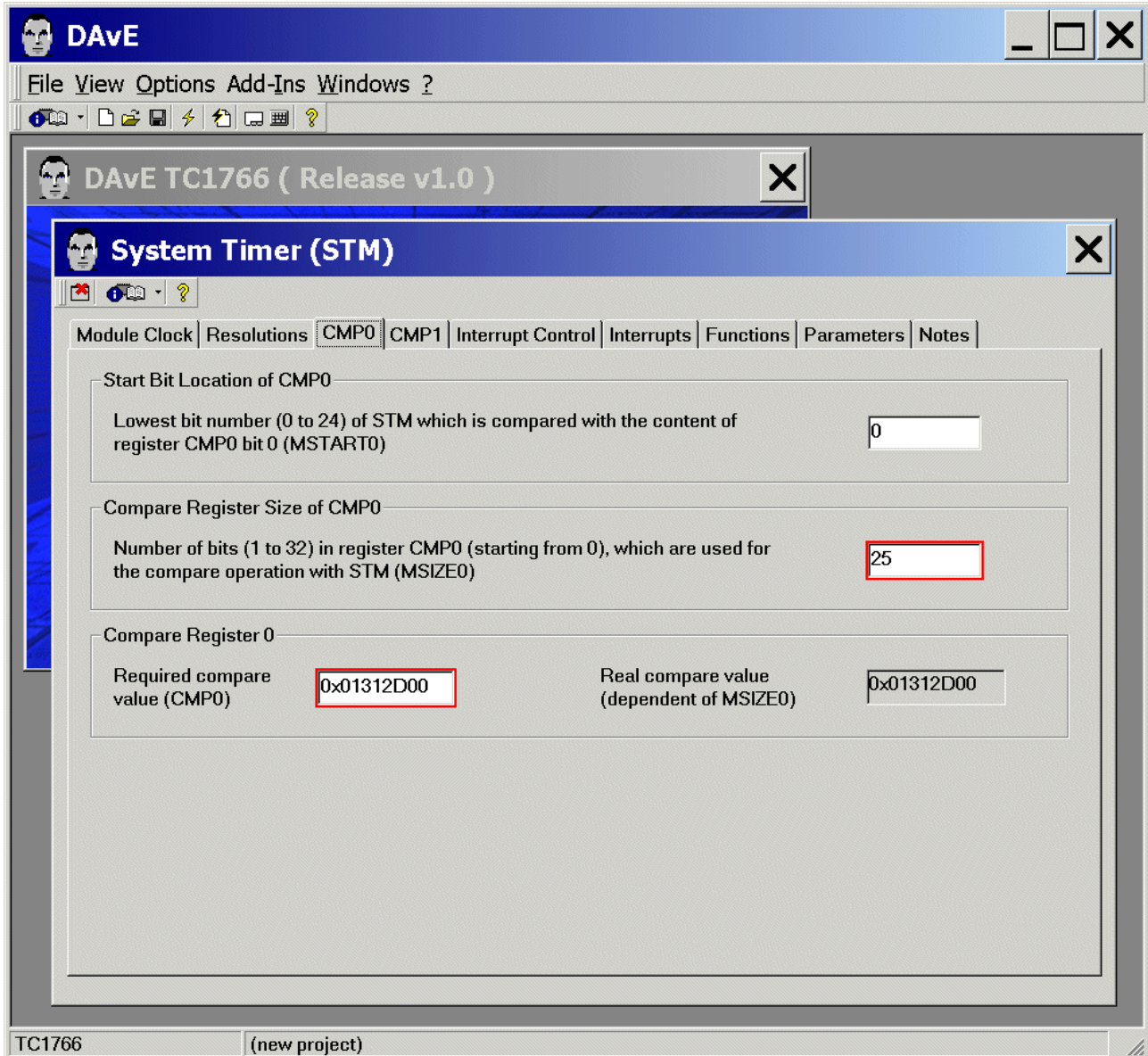
The screenshot shows the DAVE software interface with the 'System Timer (STM)' configuration window open. The window has a menu bar with 'Module Clock', 'Resolutions', 'CMP0', 'CMP1', 'Interrupt Control', 'Interrupts', 'Functions', 'Parameters', and 'Notes'. The 'Resolutions' tab is selected.

The configuration is divided into two sections:

- 56-Bit System Timer:**
  - 56-bit system timer (TIM0, 6): resolution [us] 0,050 range [years] 114,247
- Additional Parts of the System Timer:**
  - System timer 0 (TIM0): resolution [us] 0,050 range [min] 3,579
  - System timer 1 (TIM1): resolution [us] 0,800 range [min] 57,266
  - System timer 2 (TIM2): resolution [us] 12,800 range [h] 15,271
  - System timer 3 (TIM3): resolution [us] 204,800 range [days] 10,181
  - System timer 4 (TIM4): resolution [ms] 3,277 range [days] 162,891
  - System timer 5 (TIM5): resolution [ms] 52,429 range [years] 7,140
  - System timer 6 (TIM6): resolution [min] 3,579 range [years] 114,247

The status bar at the bottom shows 'TC1766' and '(new project)'.

CMP0: Compare Register Size of CMP0: Number of bits for compare: insert 25 <ENTER>  
 CMP0: Compare Register 0: Required compare value (CMP0): insert 20000000 <ENTER>

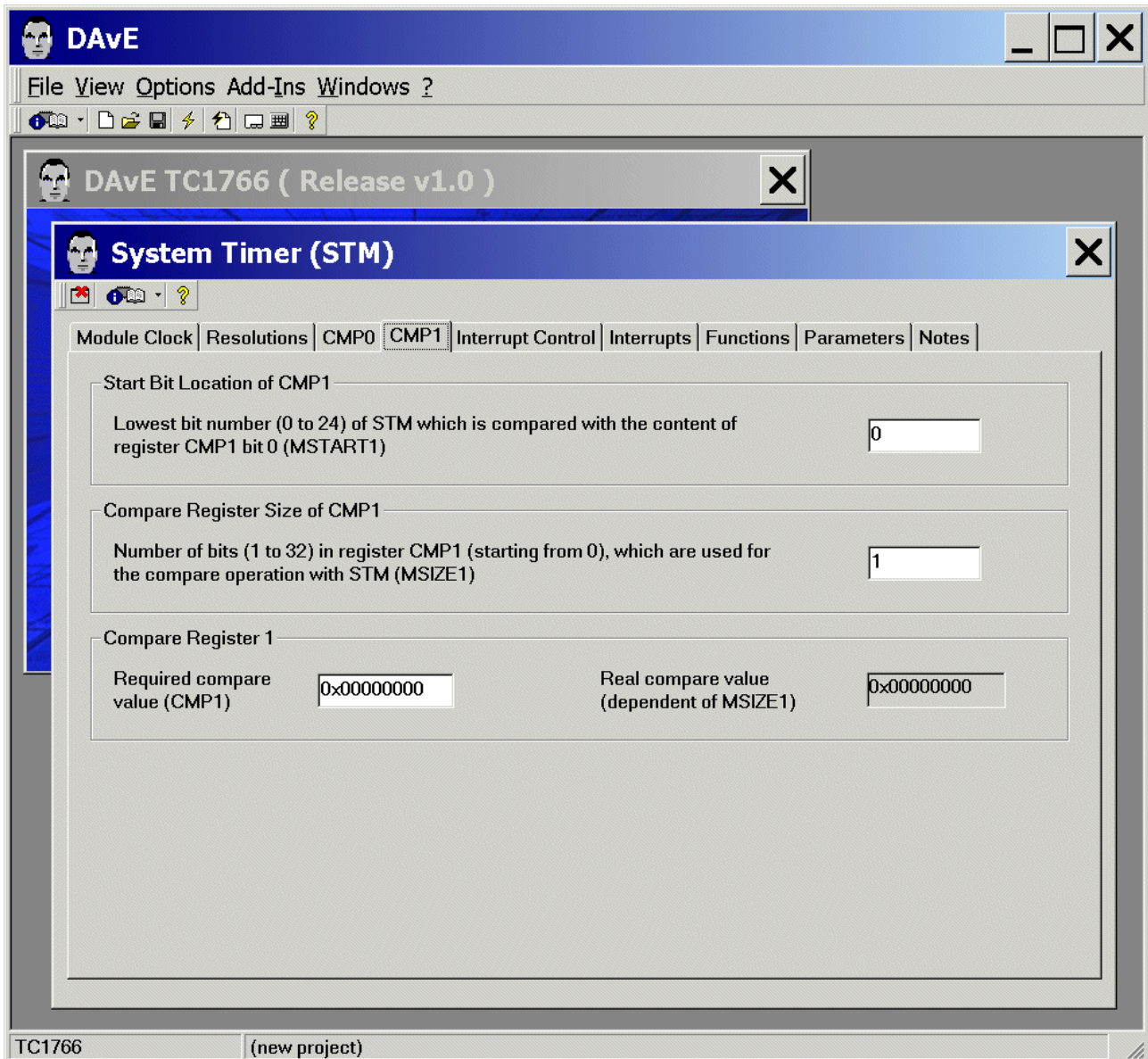


**Note:**

$$20.000.000 * 50 \text{ ns} = 1 \text{ s}$$

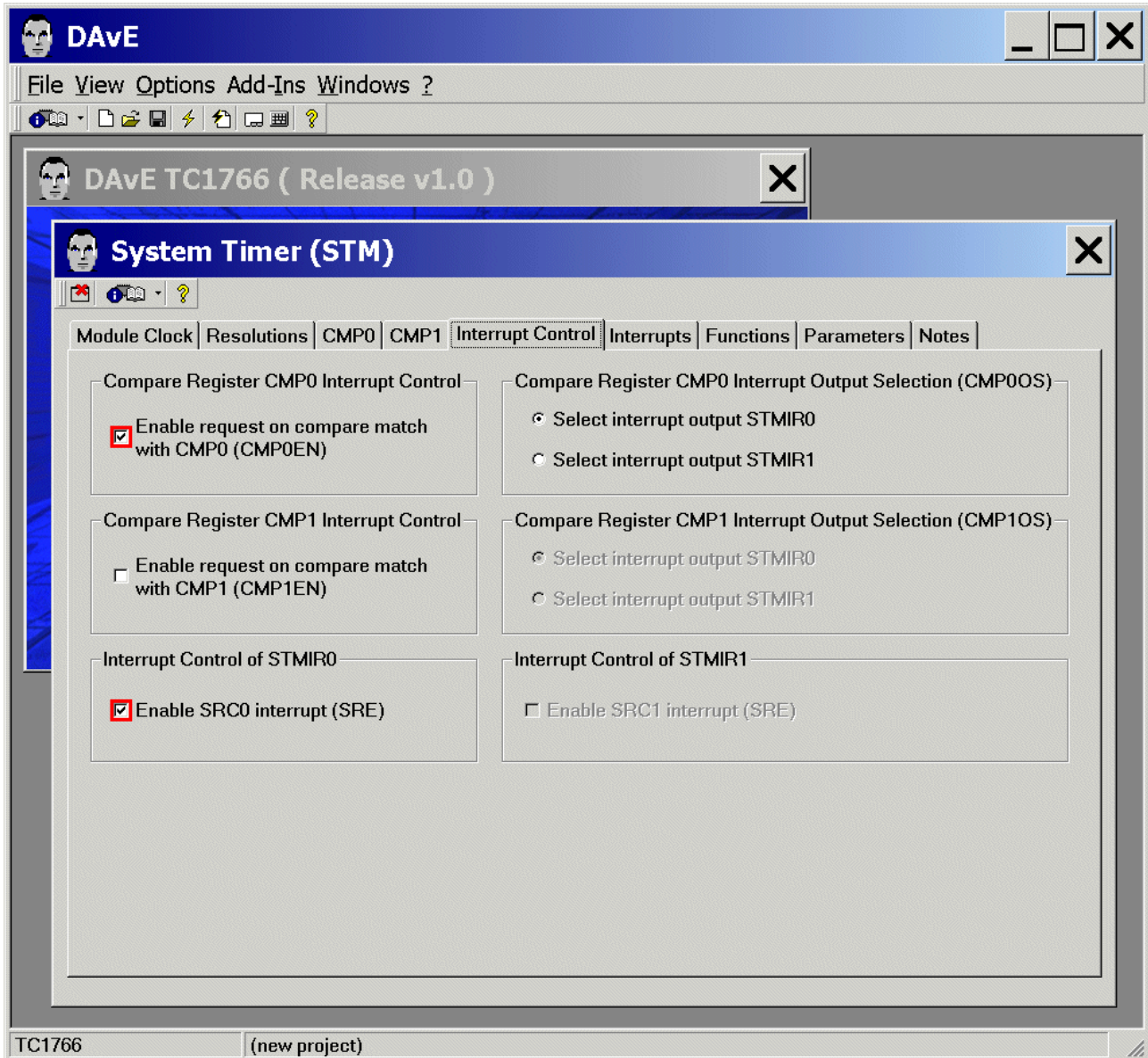


CMP1: (do nothing)

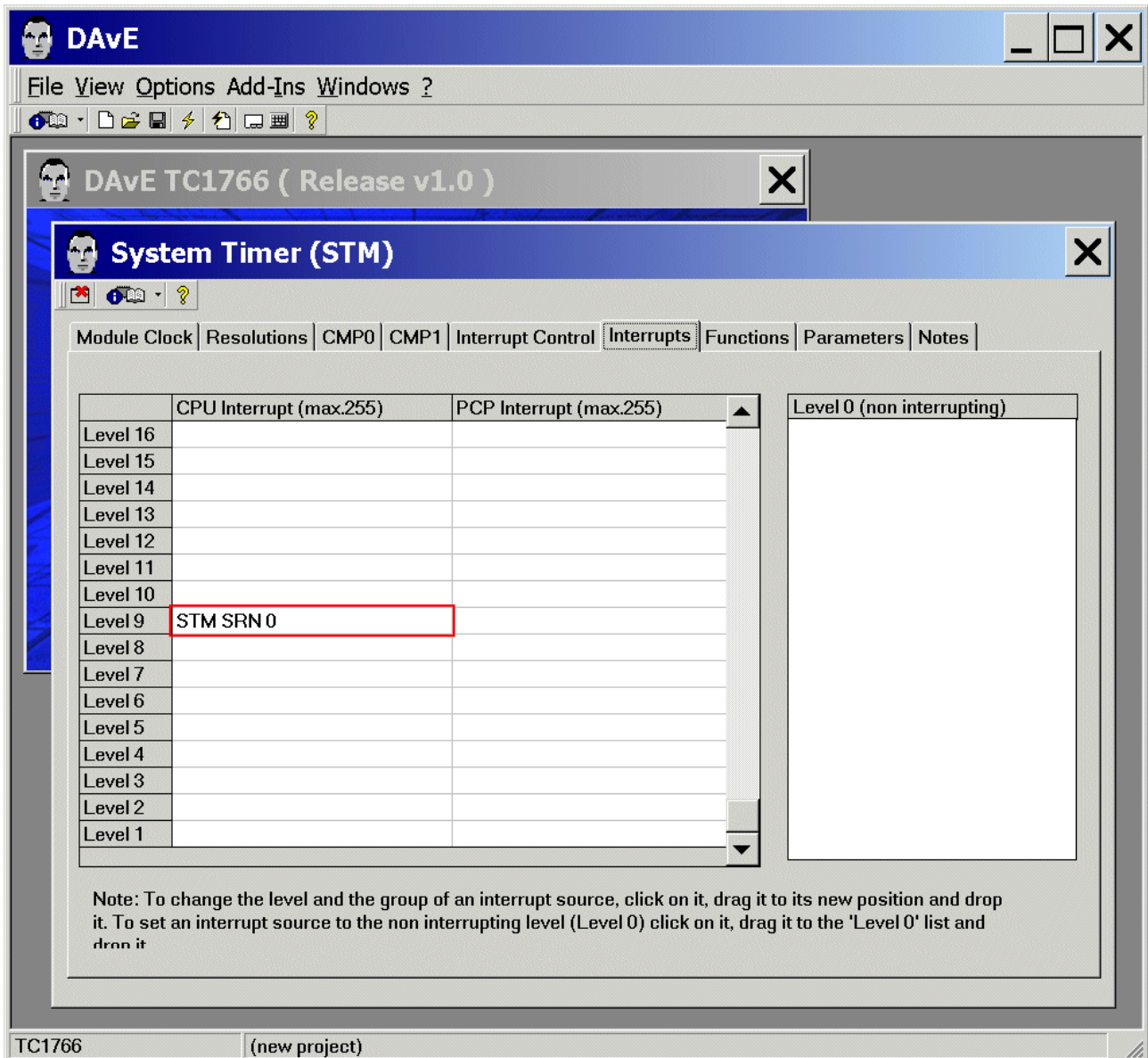


Interrupt Control: Compare Register CMP0 Interrupt Control:  
 tick ✓ Enable request on compare match with CMP0

Interrupt Control: Interrupt Control of STMIR0: tick ✓ Enable SRC0 interrupt



Interrupts: drag and drop STM SRN 0 from Level 0 to CPU Interrupt: Level 9



DAve TC1766 ( Release v1.0 )

System Timer (STM)

Module Clock | Resolutions | CMP0 | CMP1 | Interrupt Control | **Interrupts** | Functions | Parameters | Notes

	CPU Interrupt (max.255)	PCP Interrupt (max.255)	Level 0 (non interrupting)
Level 16			
Level 15			
Level 14			
Level 13			
Level 12			
Level 11			
Level 10			
Level 9	STM SRN 0		
Level 8			
Level 7			
Level 6			
Level 5			
Level 4			
Level 3			
Level 2			
Level 1			

Note: To change the level and the group of an interrupt source, click on it, drag it to its new position and drop it. To set an interrupt source to the non interrupting level (Level 0) click on it, drag it to the 'Level 0' list and drop it

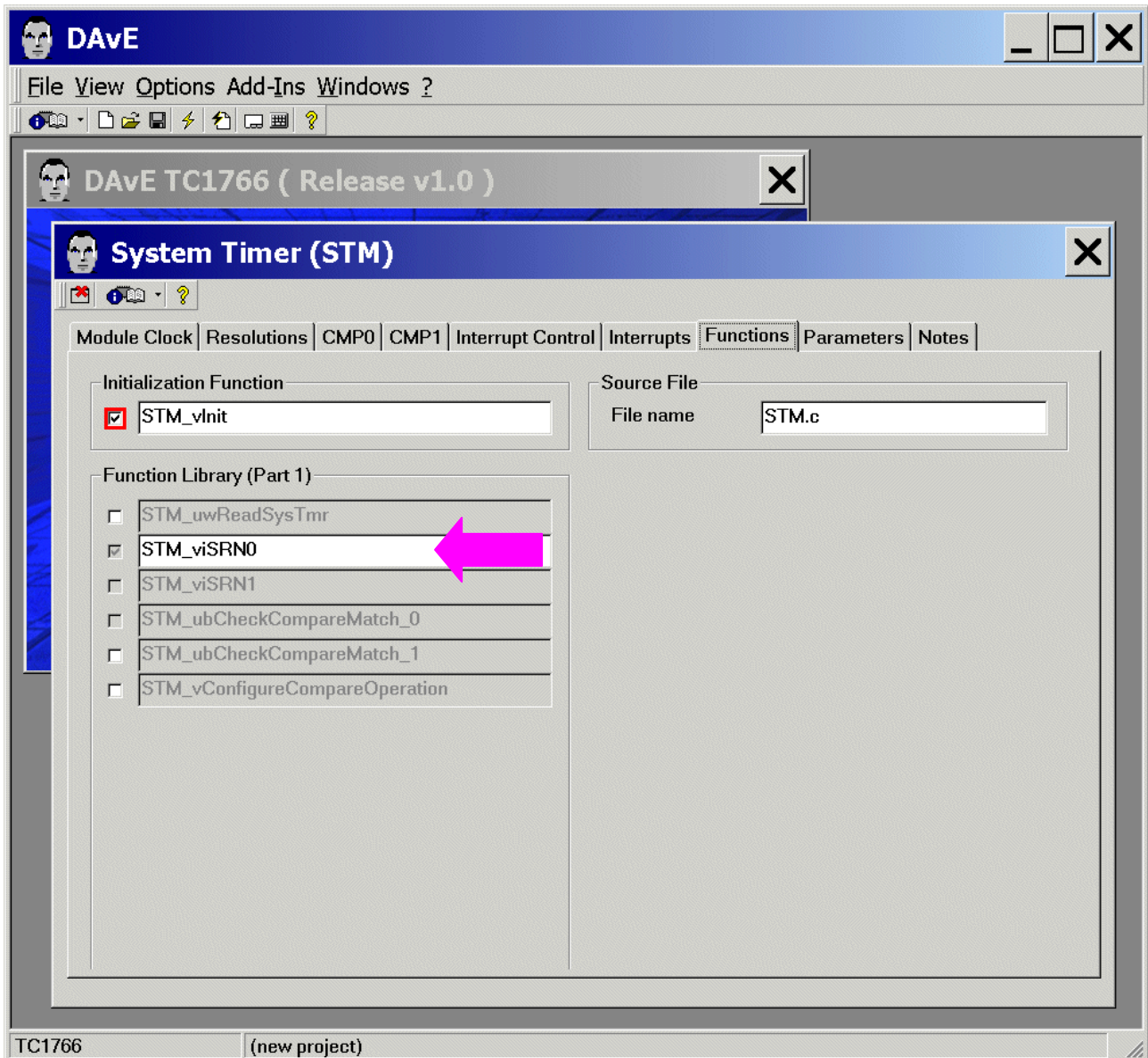
TC1766 (new project)

**Note:**

The LED on Port\_1 Pin\_0 will blink (after program start and if selected in the main menu) at a frequency of 1 second (done in the STM-Interrupt-Service-Routine STM\_vISRN0).

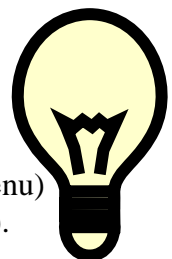


Functions: Initialization Function: tick ✓ STM\_vInit



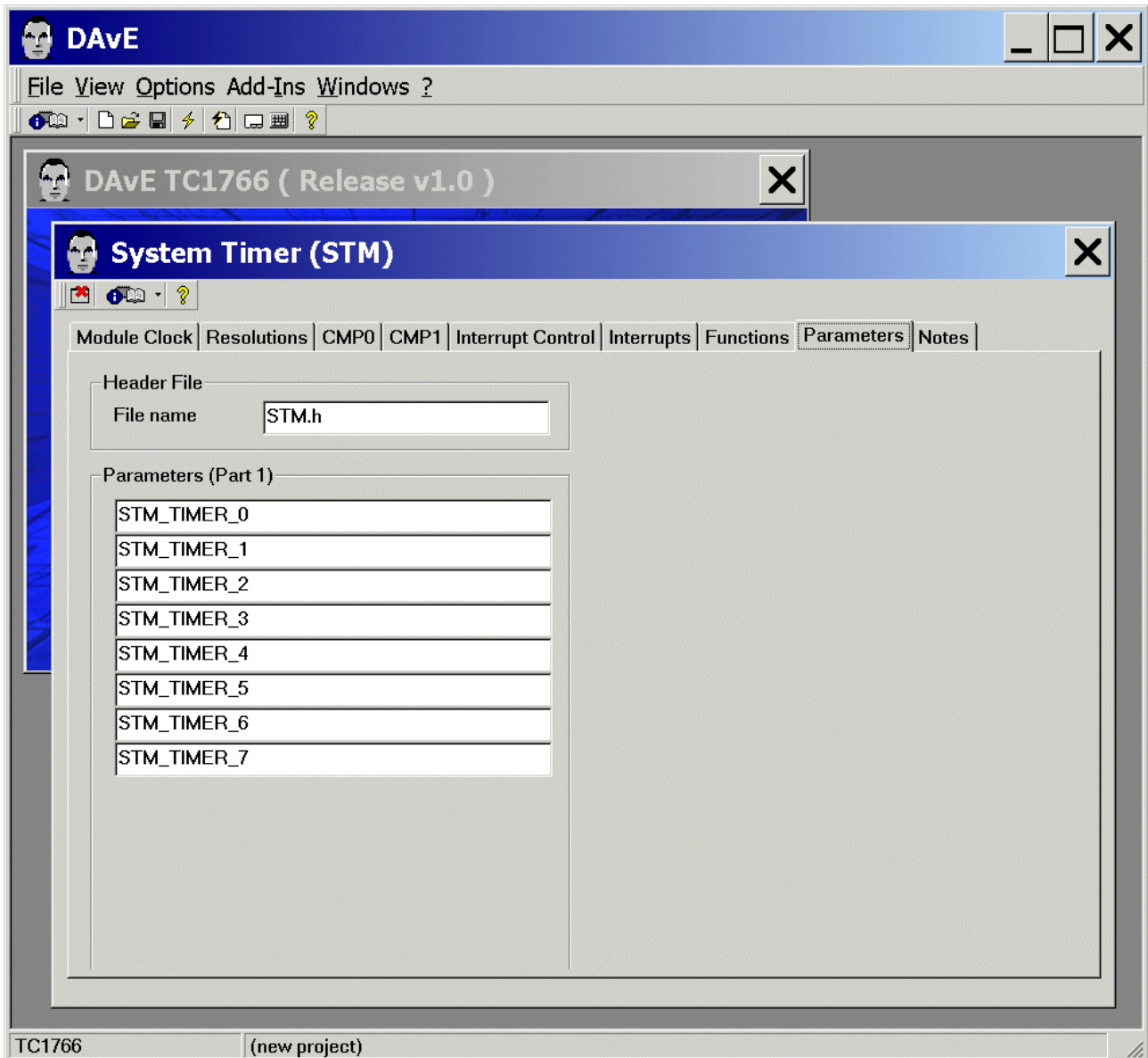
**Note:**

The LED on Port\_1 Pin\_0 will blink (after program start and if selected in the main menu) at a frequency of 1 second (done in the STM-Interrupt-Service-Routine STM\_viSRN0).






Parameters: (do nothing)

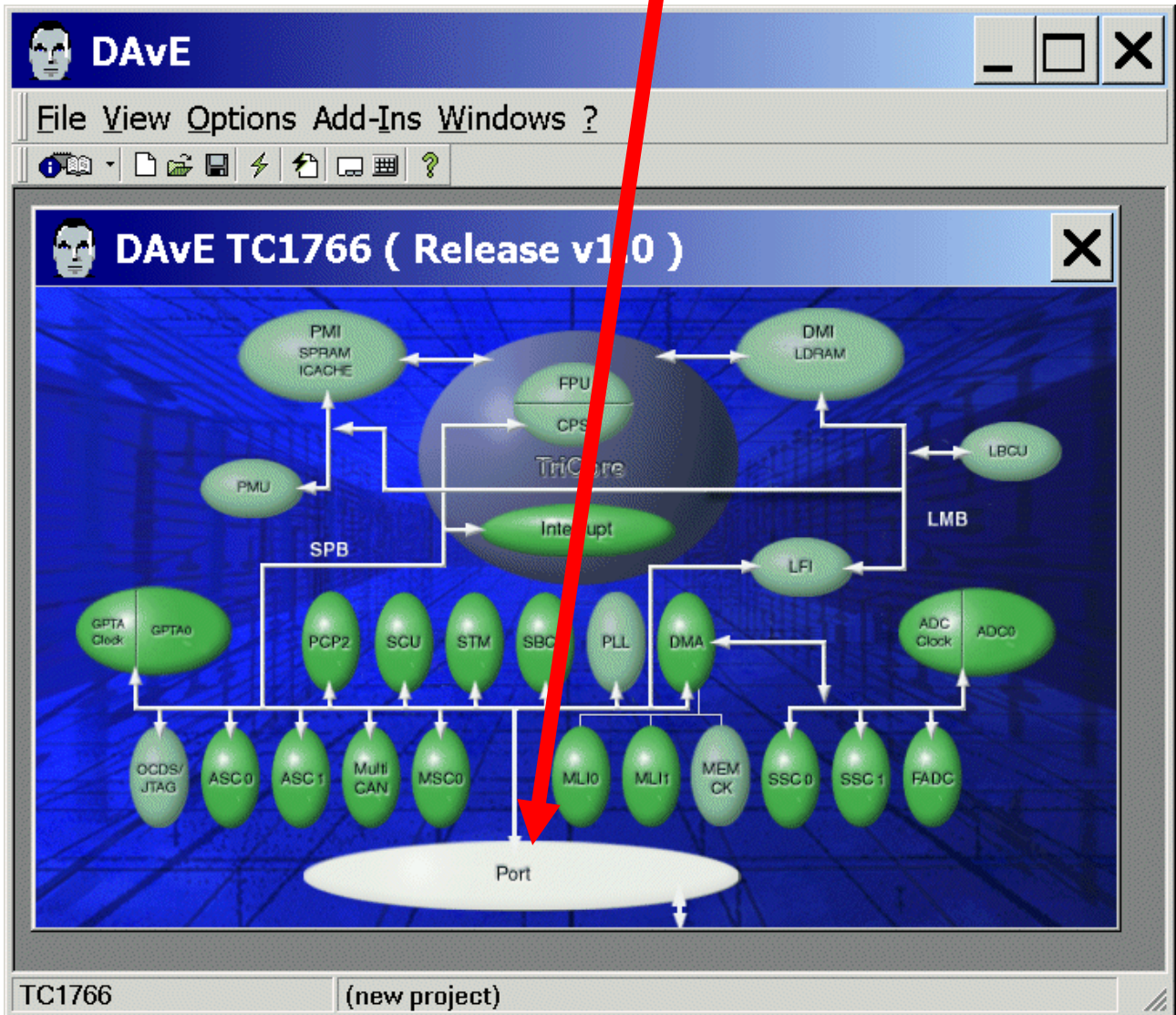


Notes: If you wish, you can insert your comments here.

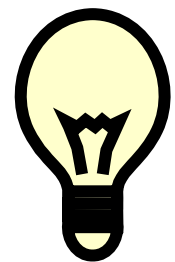
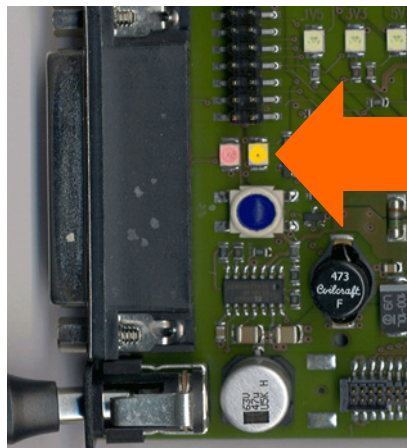
Exit and Save this dialog now by clicking  the close button.

Port Configuration:

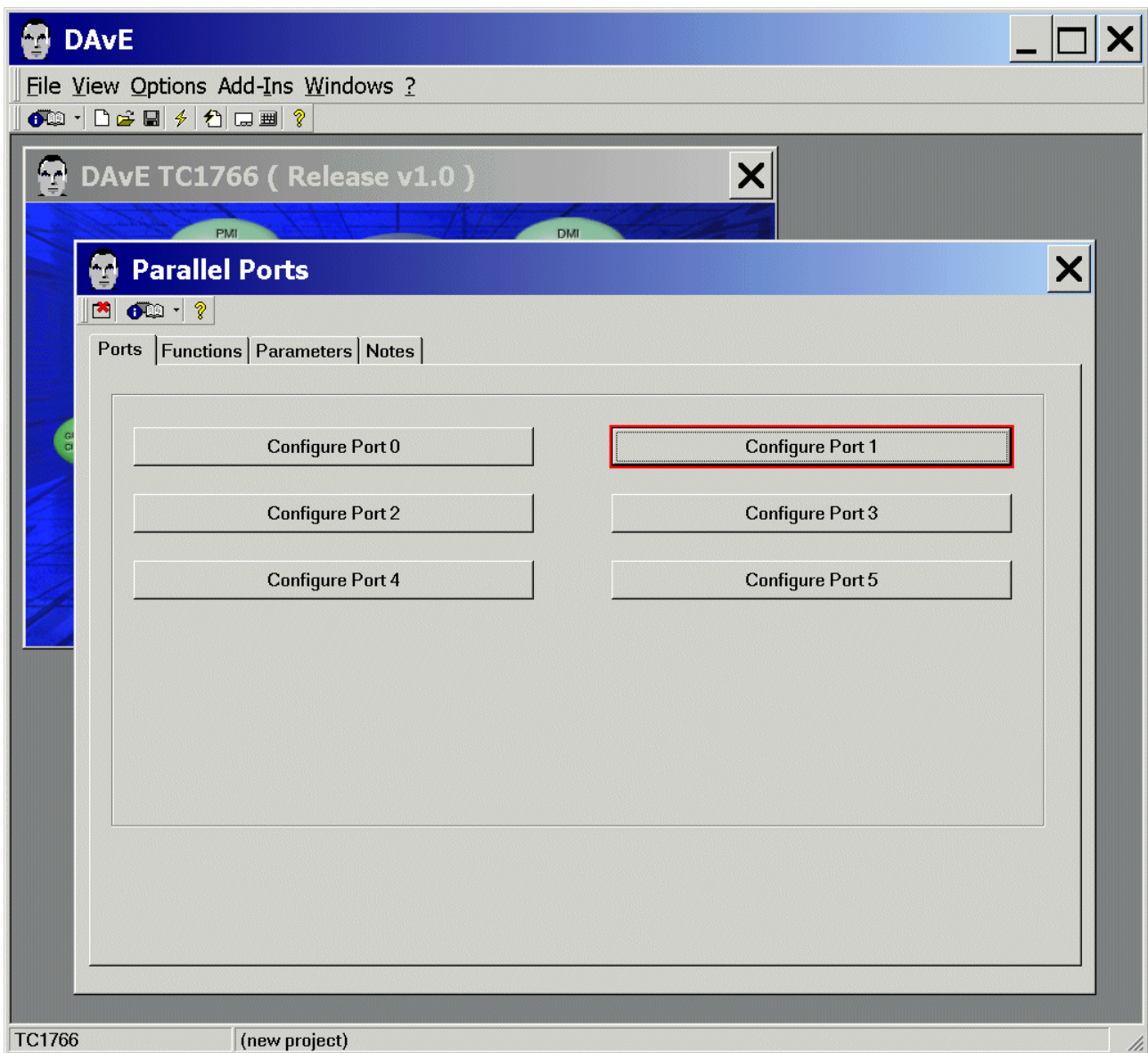
The configuration window/dialog can be opened by clicking the specific block/module.



**Note:**  
The User LED (orange) is connected to Port\_1 Pin\_0.

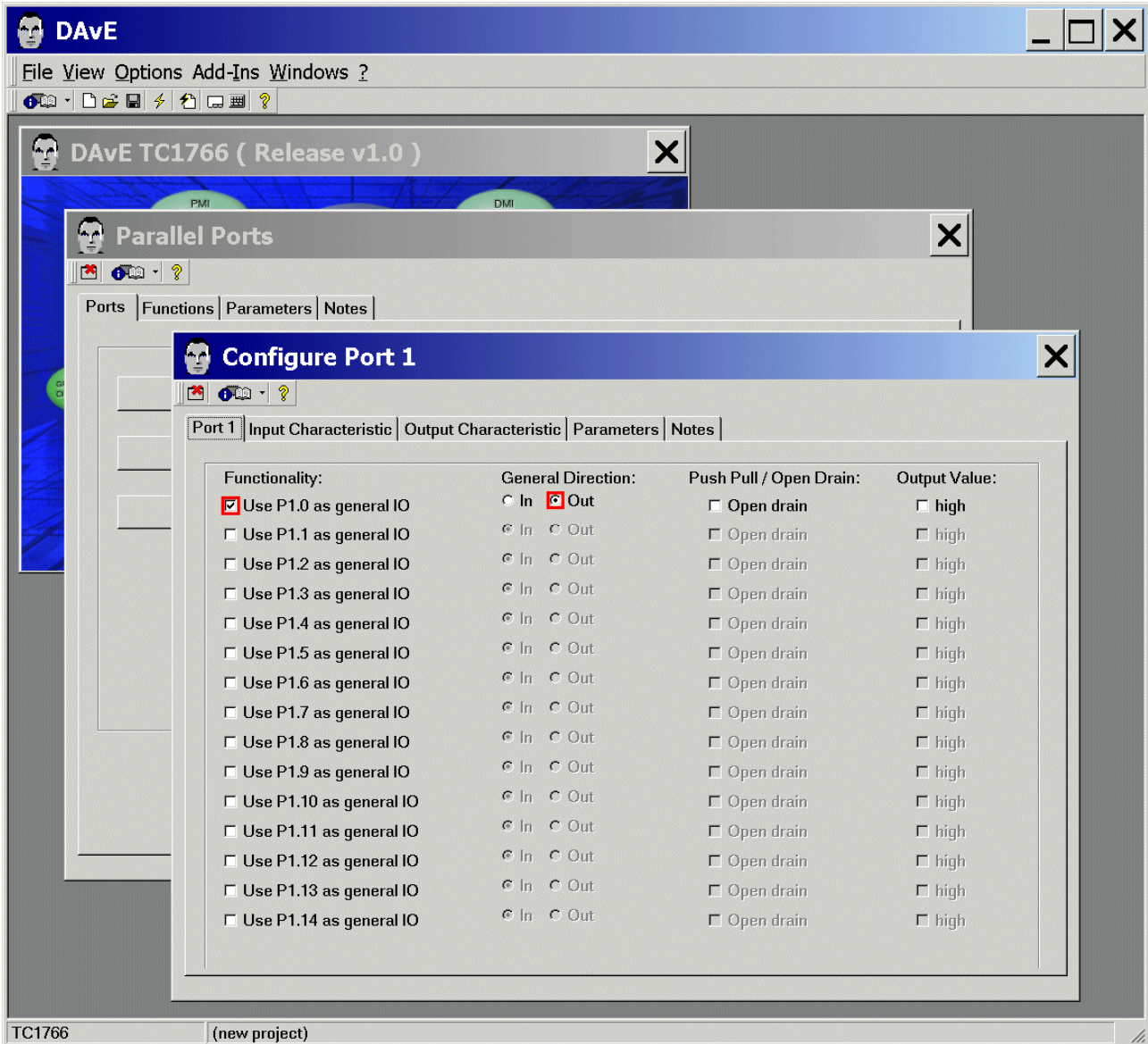


Ports: **click** Configure Port 1

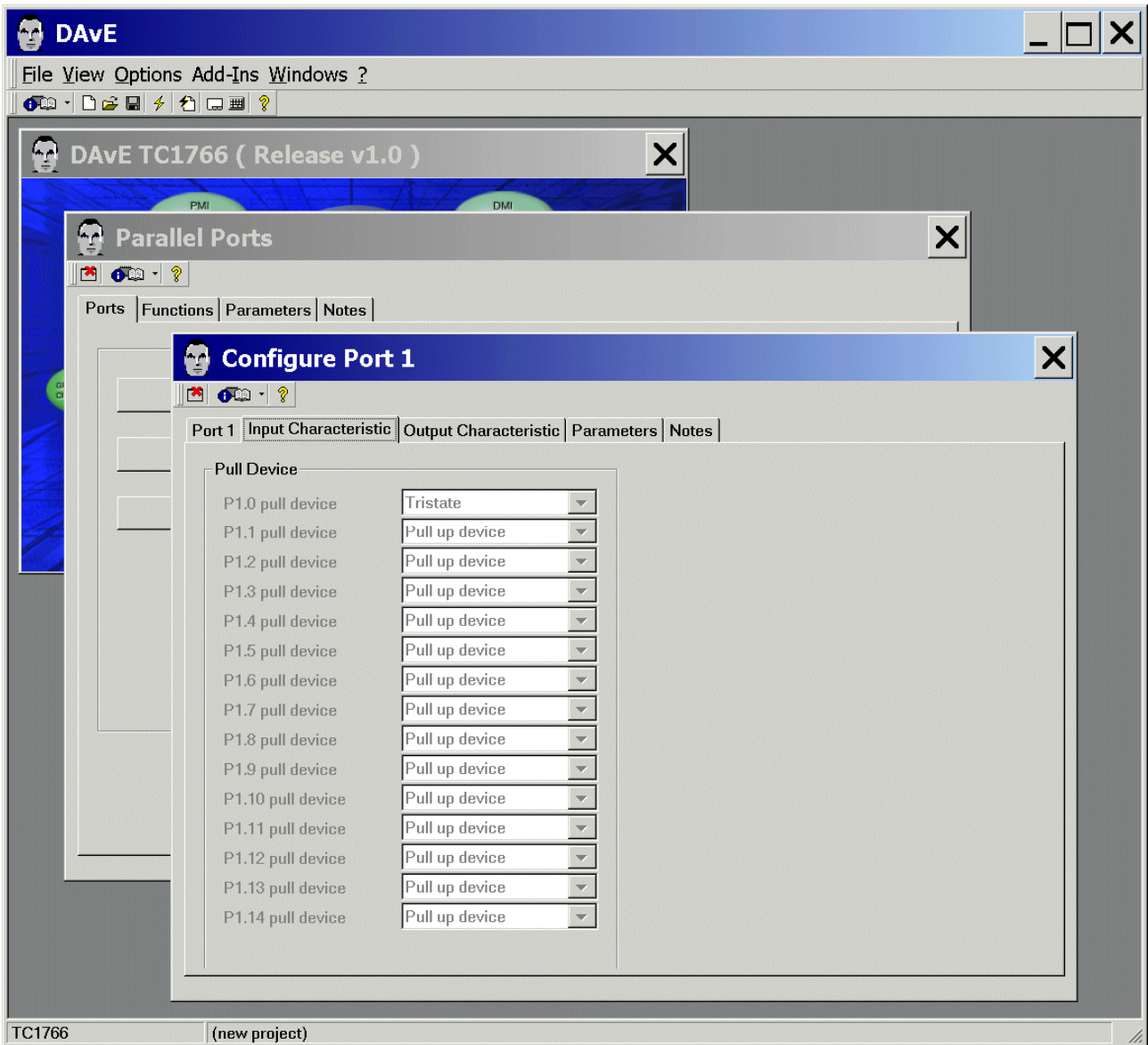


Ports: **Configure Port 1:**

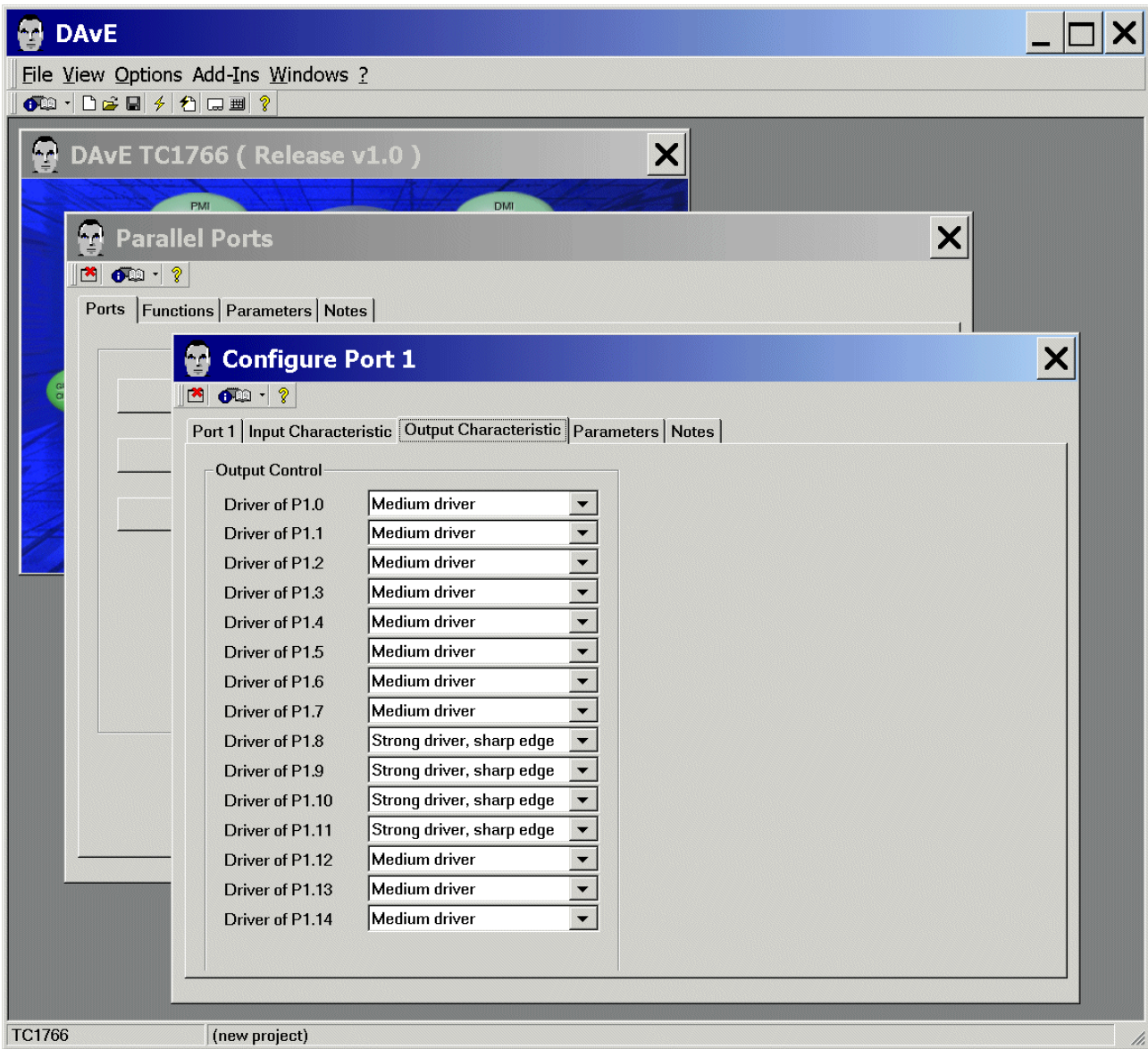
Port 1: **Functionality:** tick ✓ Use P1.0 as general IO, **General Direction:** click Ⓞ Out



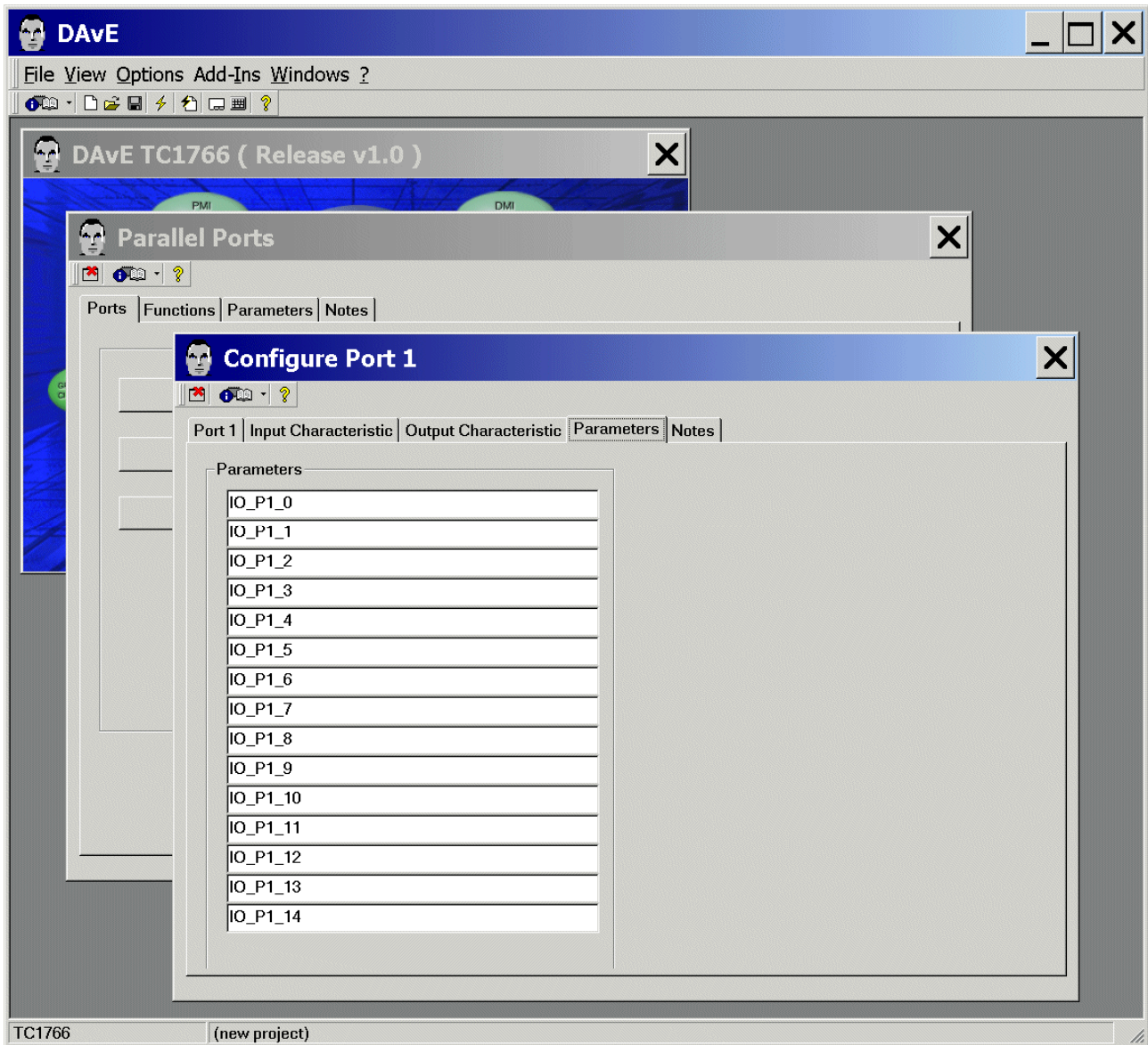
Input Characteristic: (do nothing)




Output Characteristic: (do nothing)



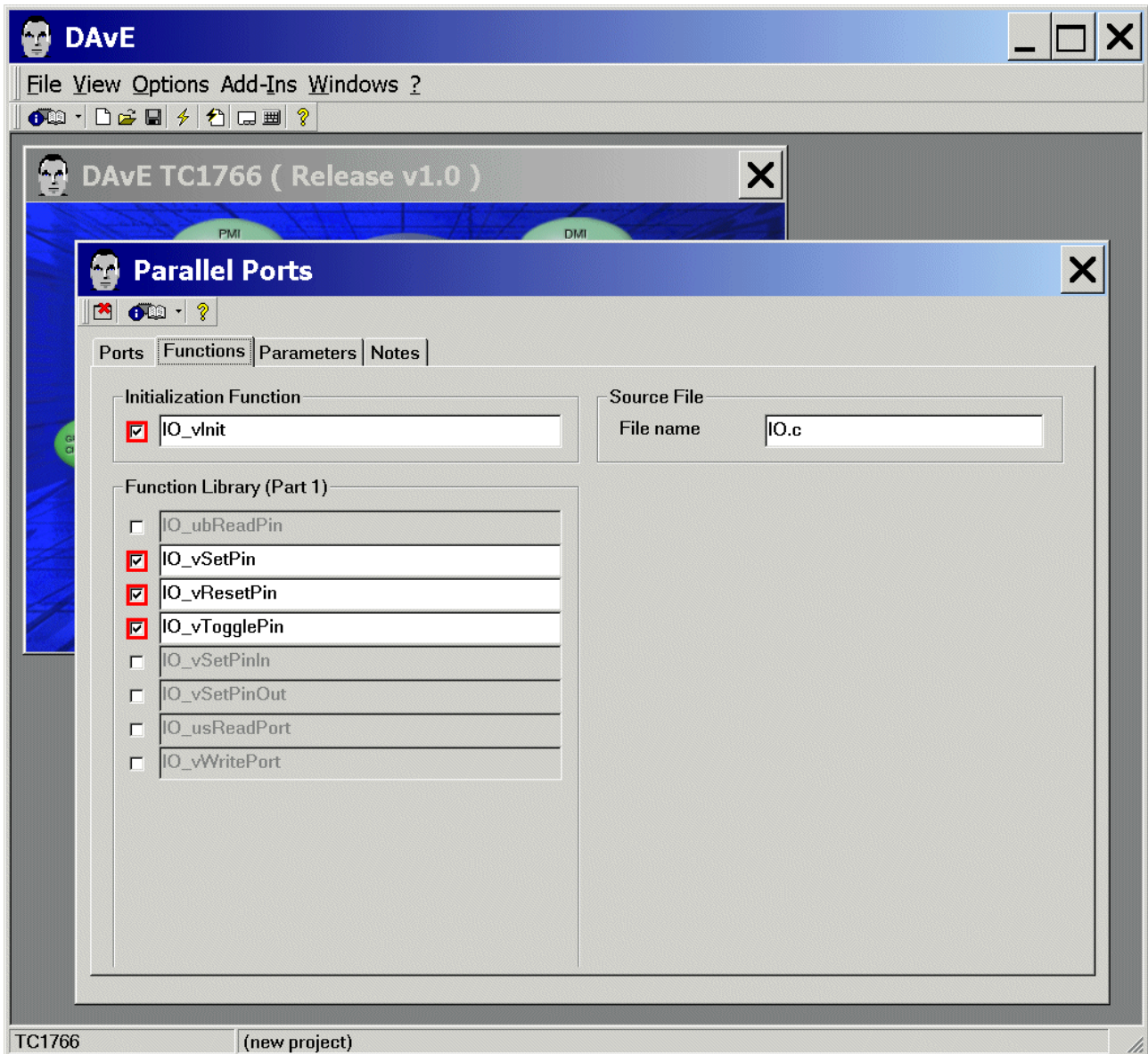
Parameters: (do nothing)



Notes: If you wish, you can insert your comments here.

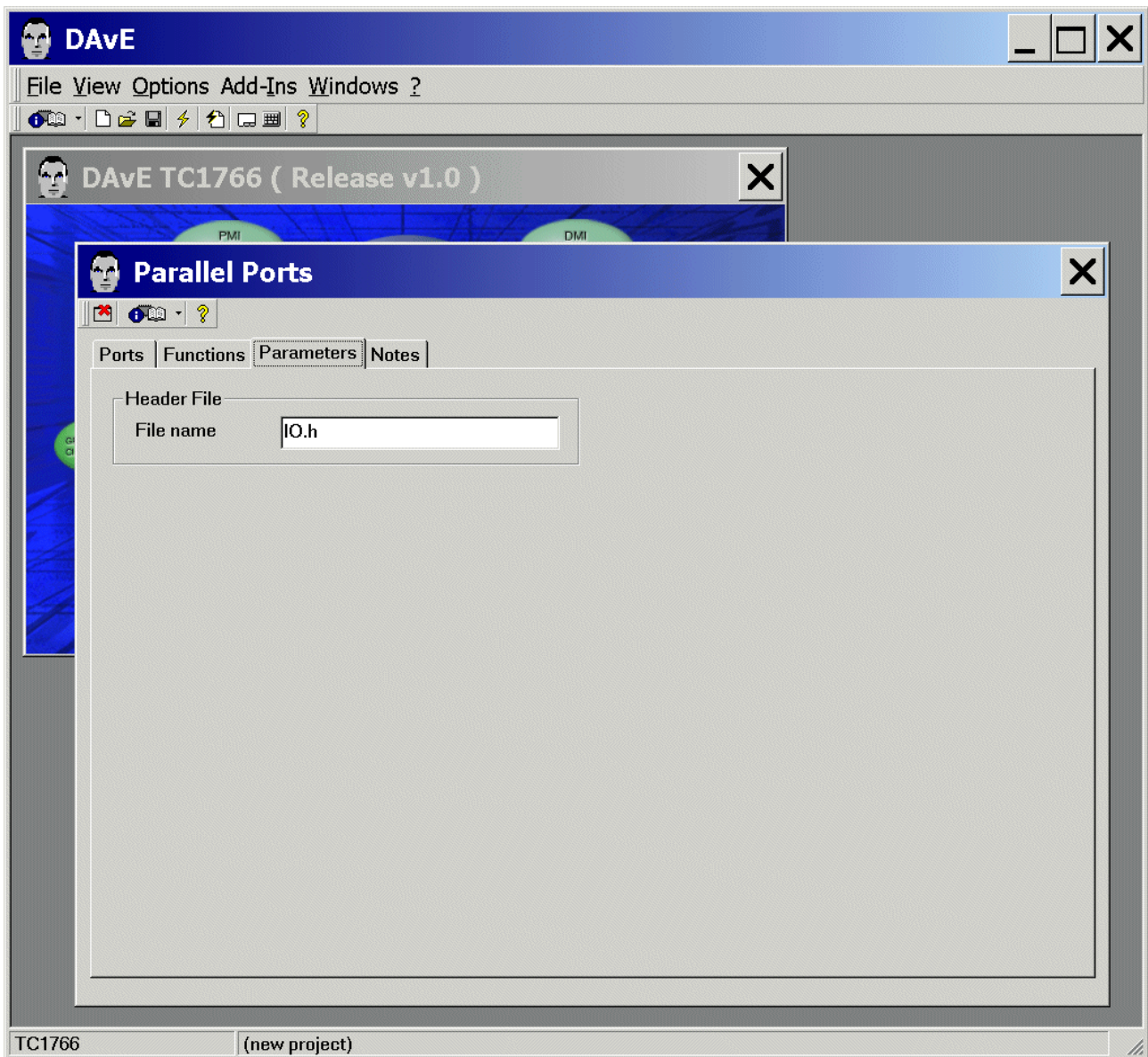
Exit and Save this dialog now by clicking  the close button.

Functions: Initialization Function: **tick** ✓ IO\_vInit  
 Functions: Function Library (Part 1): **tick** ✓ IO\_vSetPin  
 Functions: Function Library (Part 1): **tick** ✓ IO\_vResetPin  
 Functions: Function Library (Part 1): **tick** ✓ IO\_vTogglePin






Parameters : (do nothing)

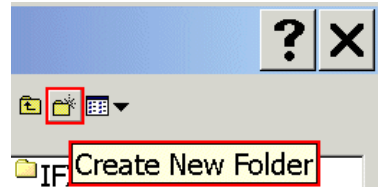


**Notes:** If you wish, you can insert your comments here.

**Exit** and **Save** this dialog now by clicking  the close button.

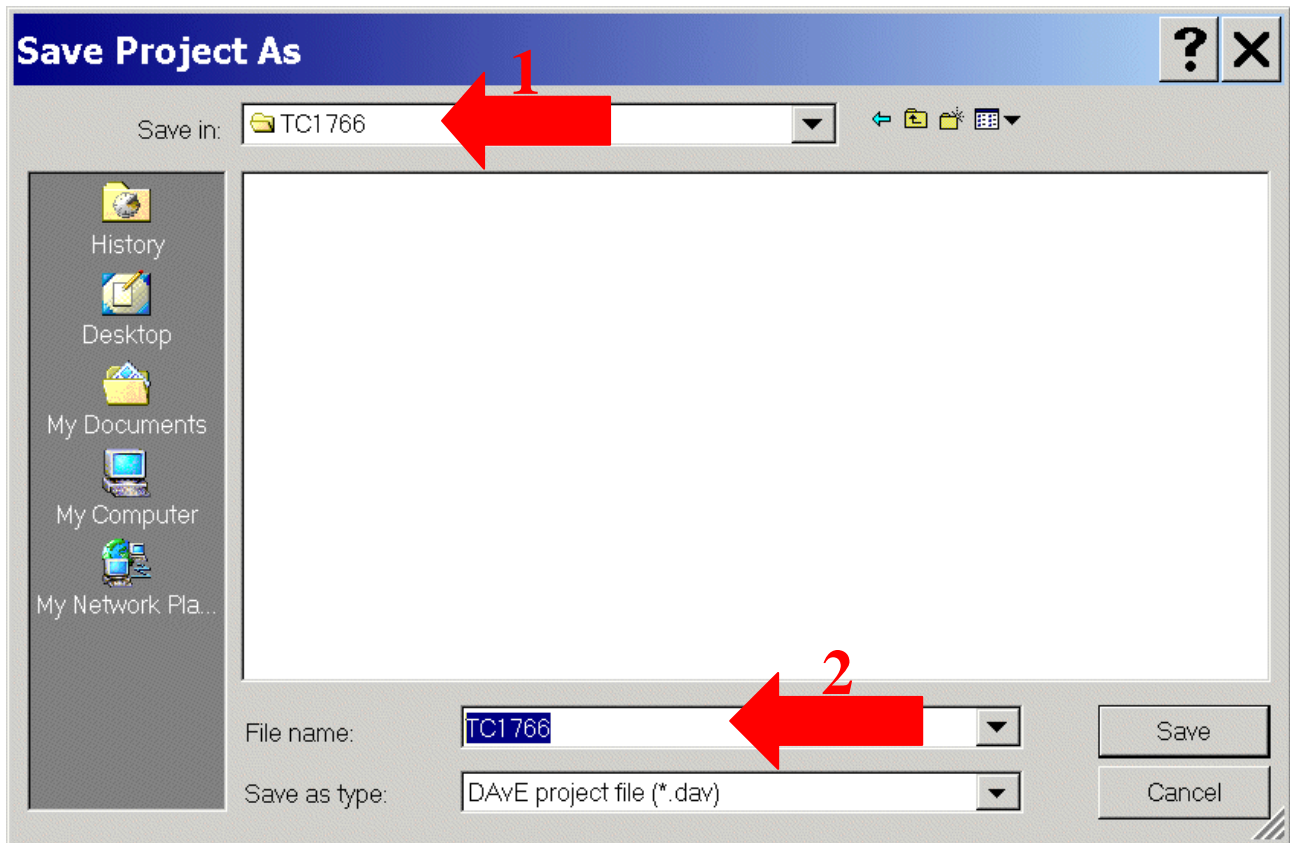
Save the project:

File  
Save




Save project: Save in C:\TC1766 [ create new directory  
File name: TC1766 (2)

(1)



Save

**Generate Code:**

<p>File Generate Code</p>	<p>or <a href="#">click</a> </p>
-------------------------------	--



DAvE will show you all the files he has generated  
(File Viewer opens automatically).



Close DAvE:

File

Exit

Save changes?

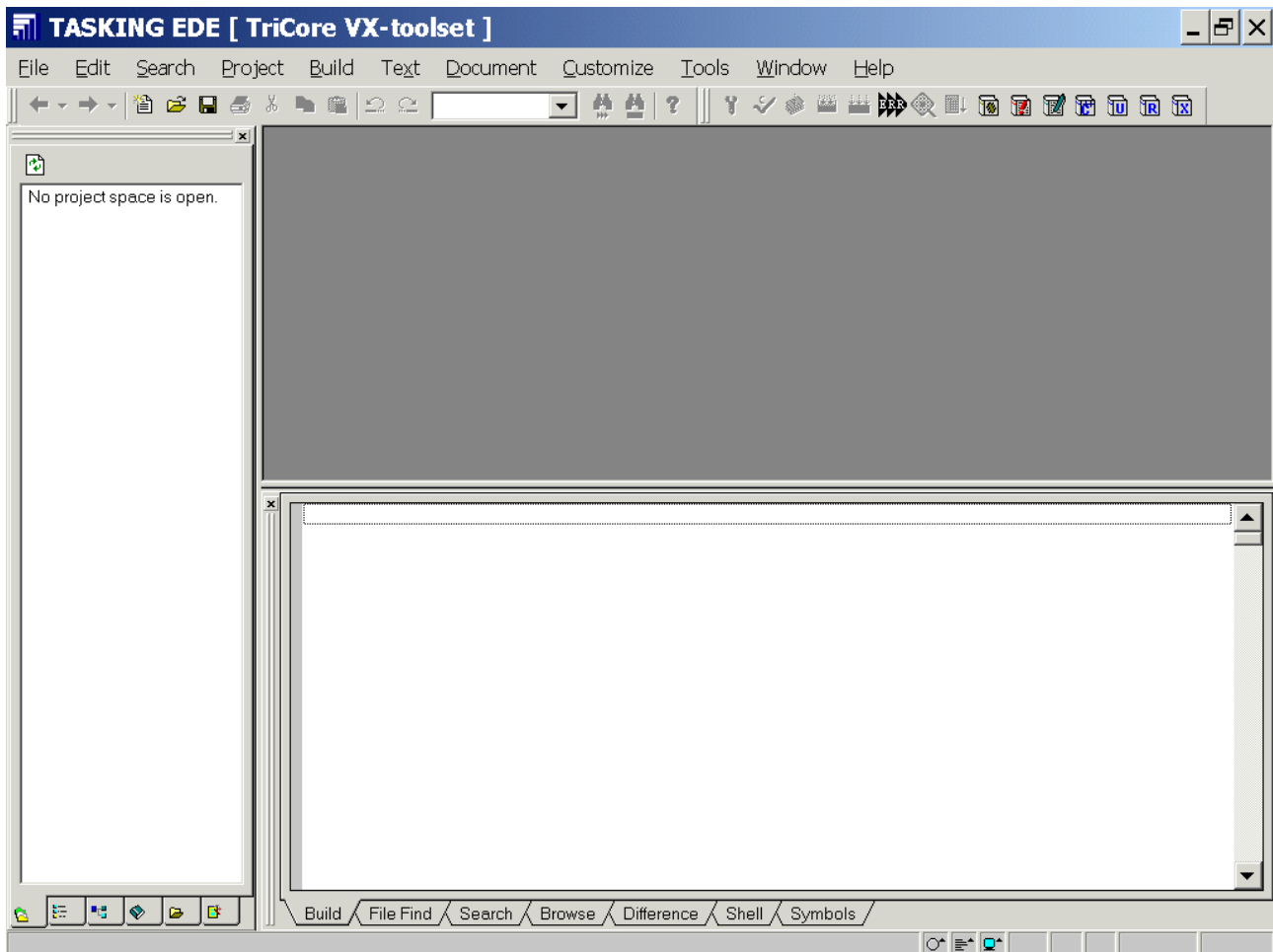
click **Yes**



**Install** the Tasking Development Tools TriCore v2.3r1

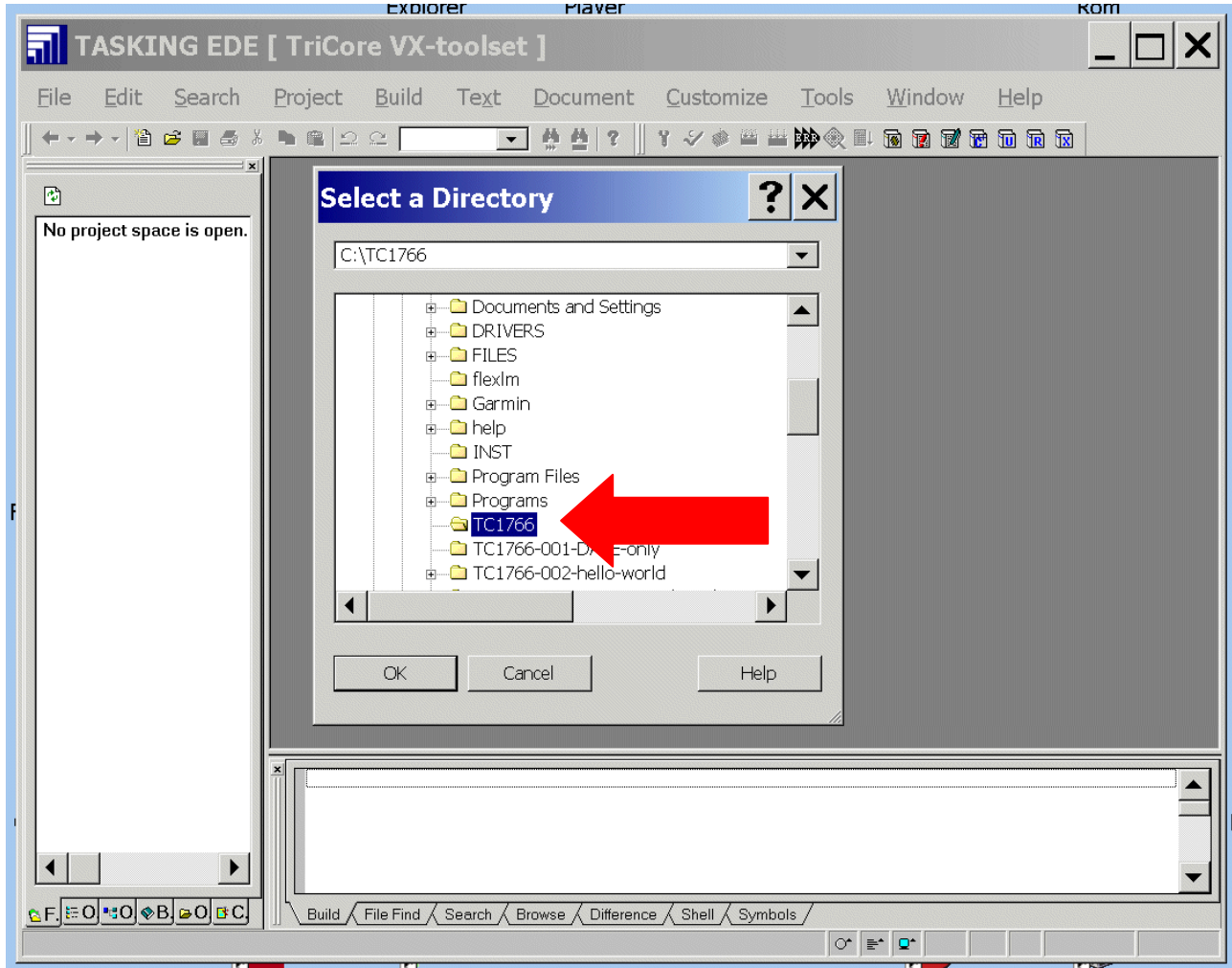
Start Tasking EDE, select directory and include the DAVe Files:

If you see an open project – close it: **File – Close Project Space**



File - Change Directory...

Select a Directory: choose C:\TC1766

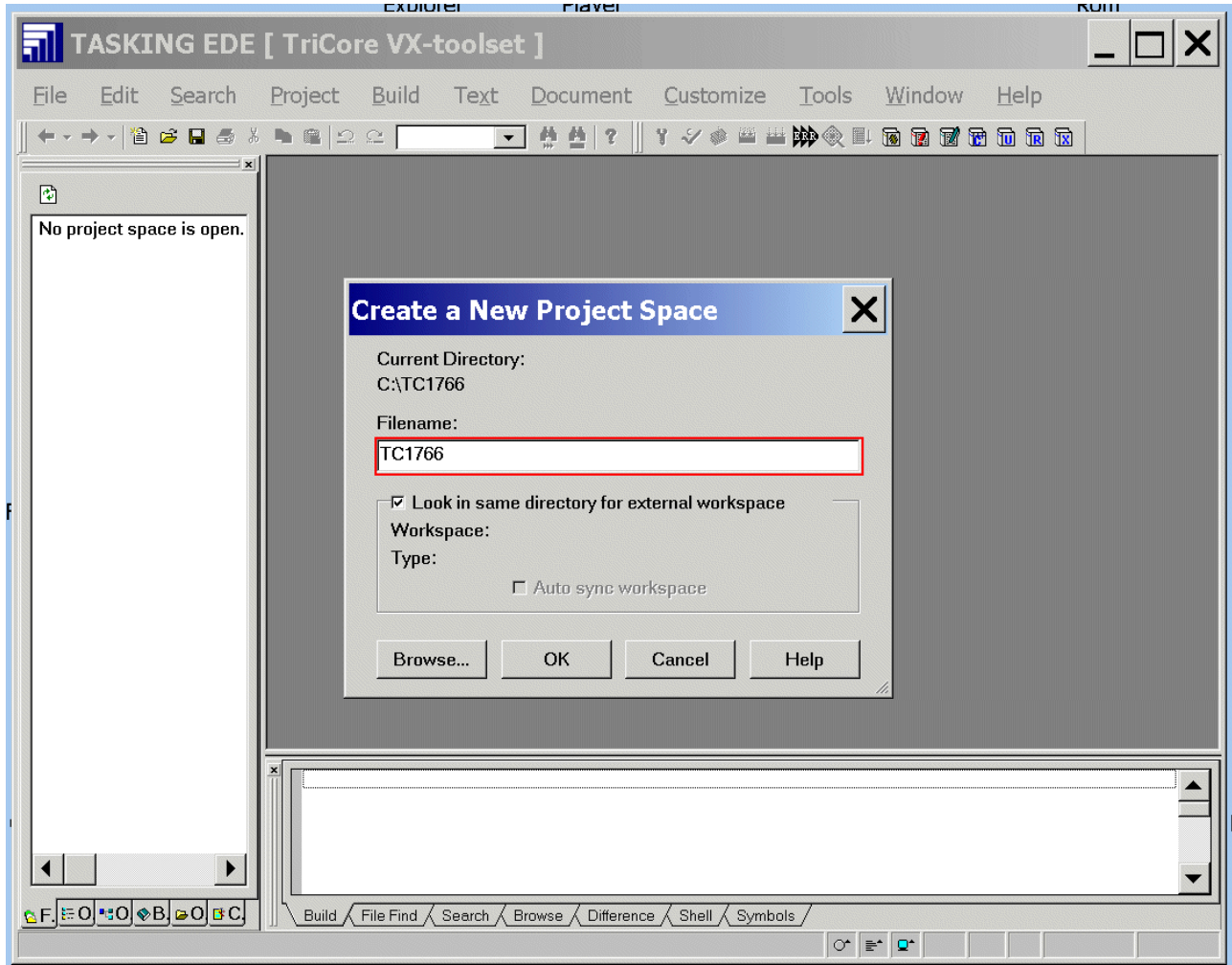


OK




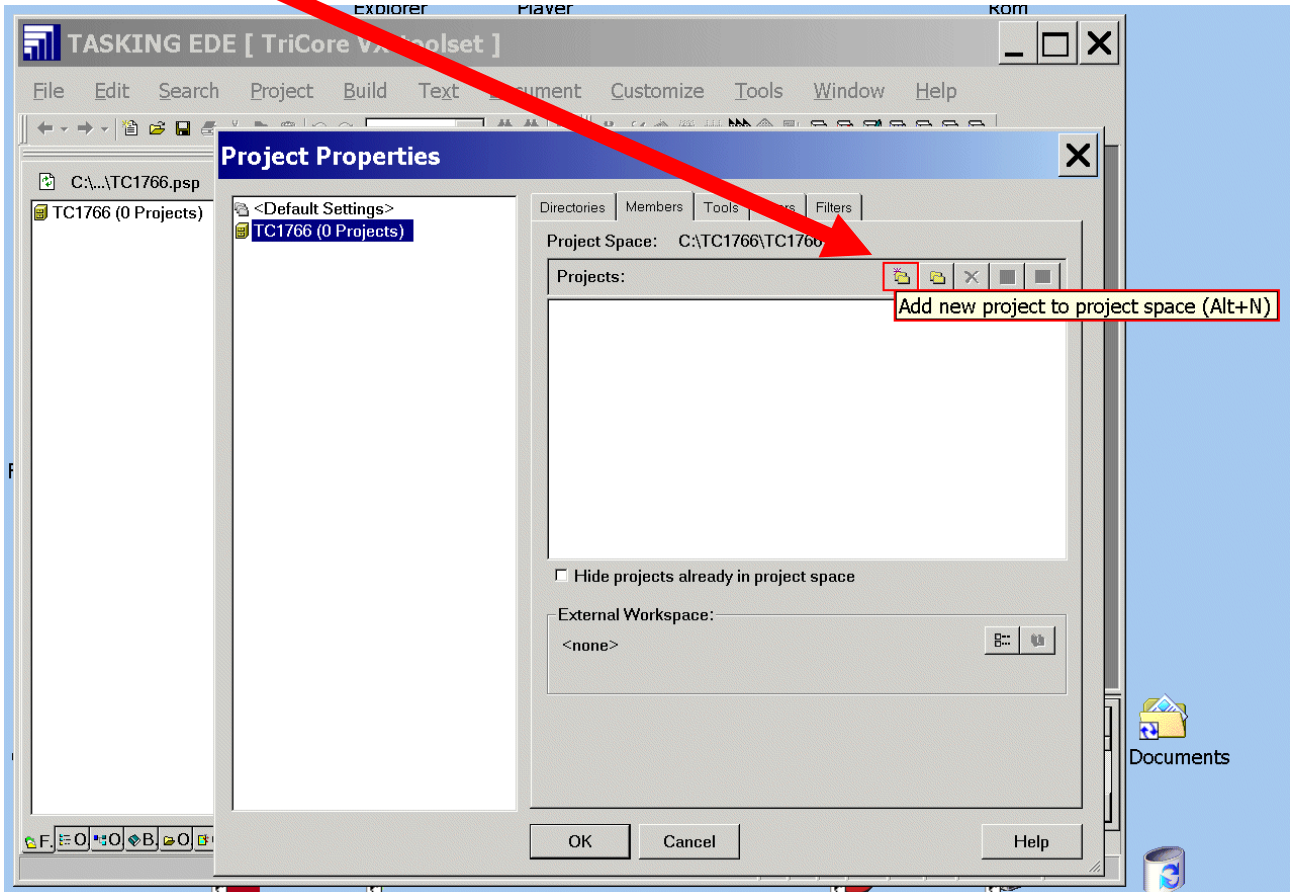
File - New Project Space...

Create a New Project Space: Filename: insert TC1766

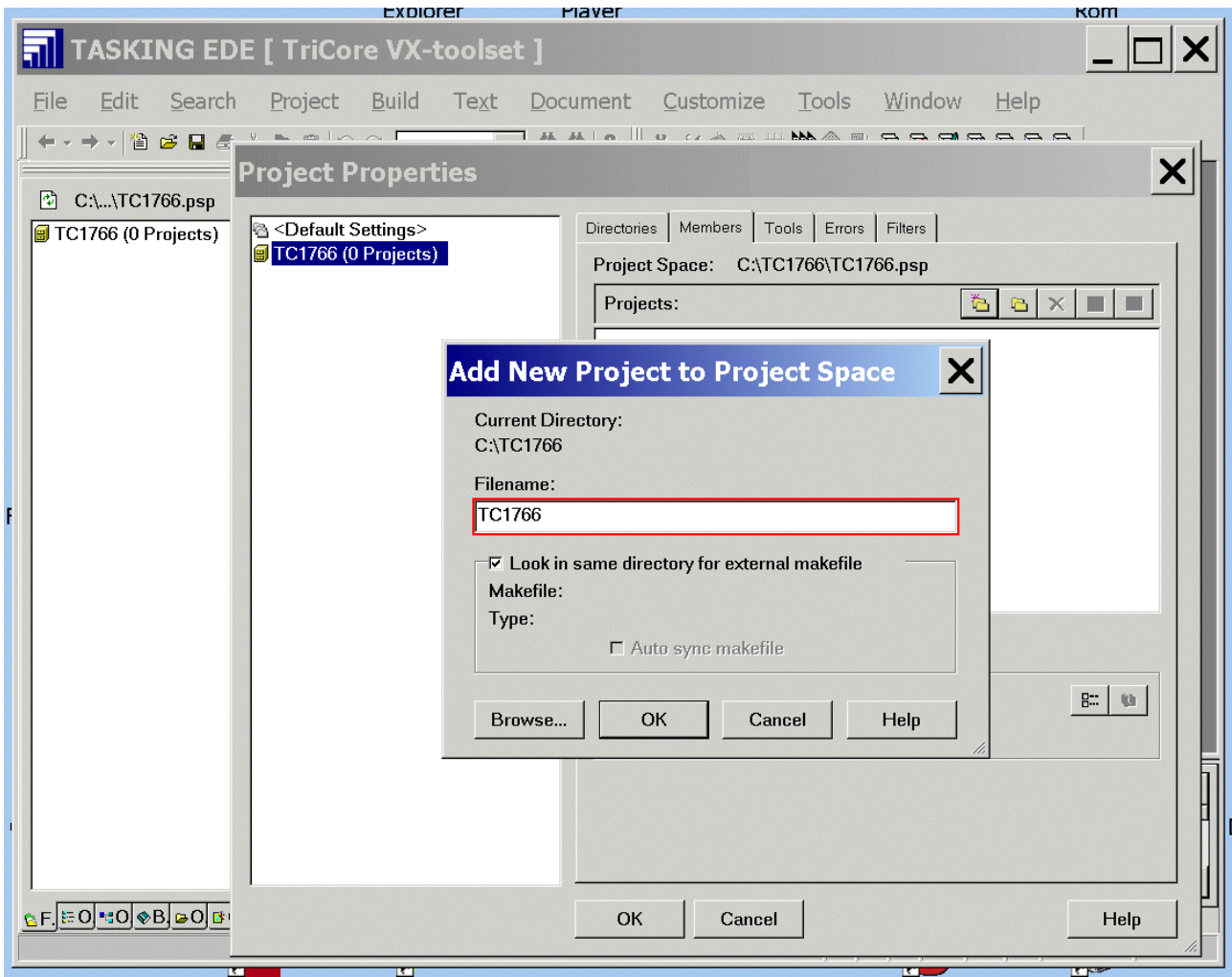


OK


Click:  "Add new project to project space"

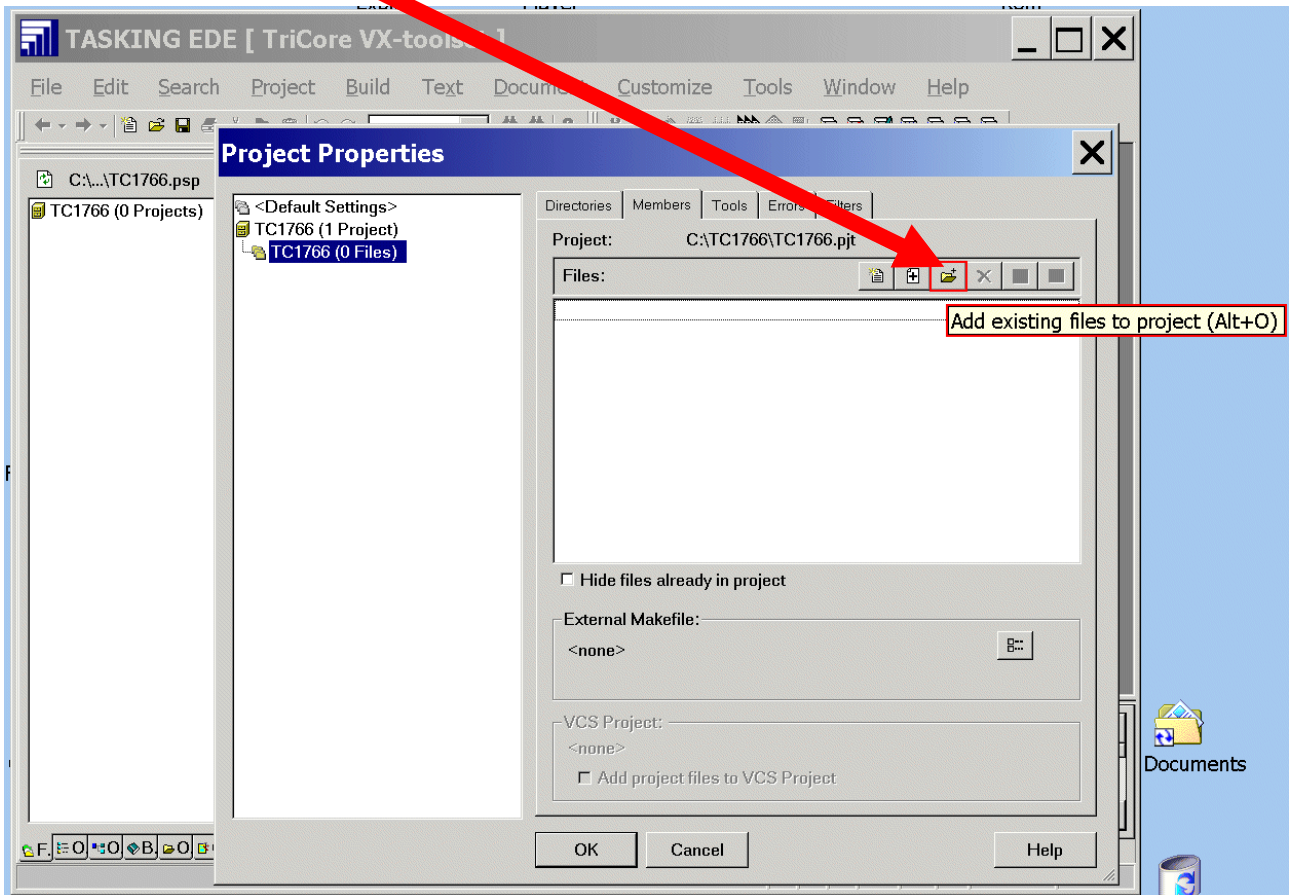


Add New Project to Project Space: Filename: insert TC1766

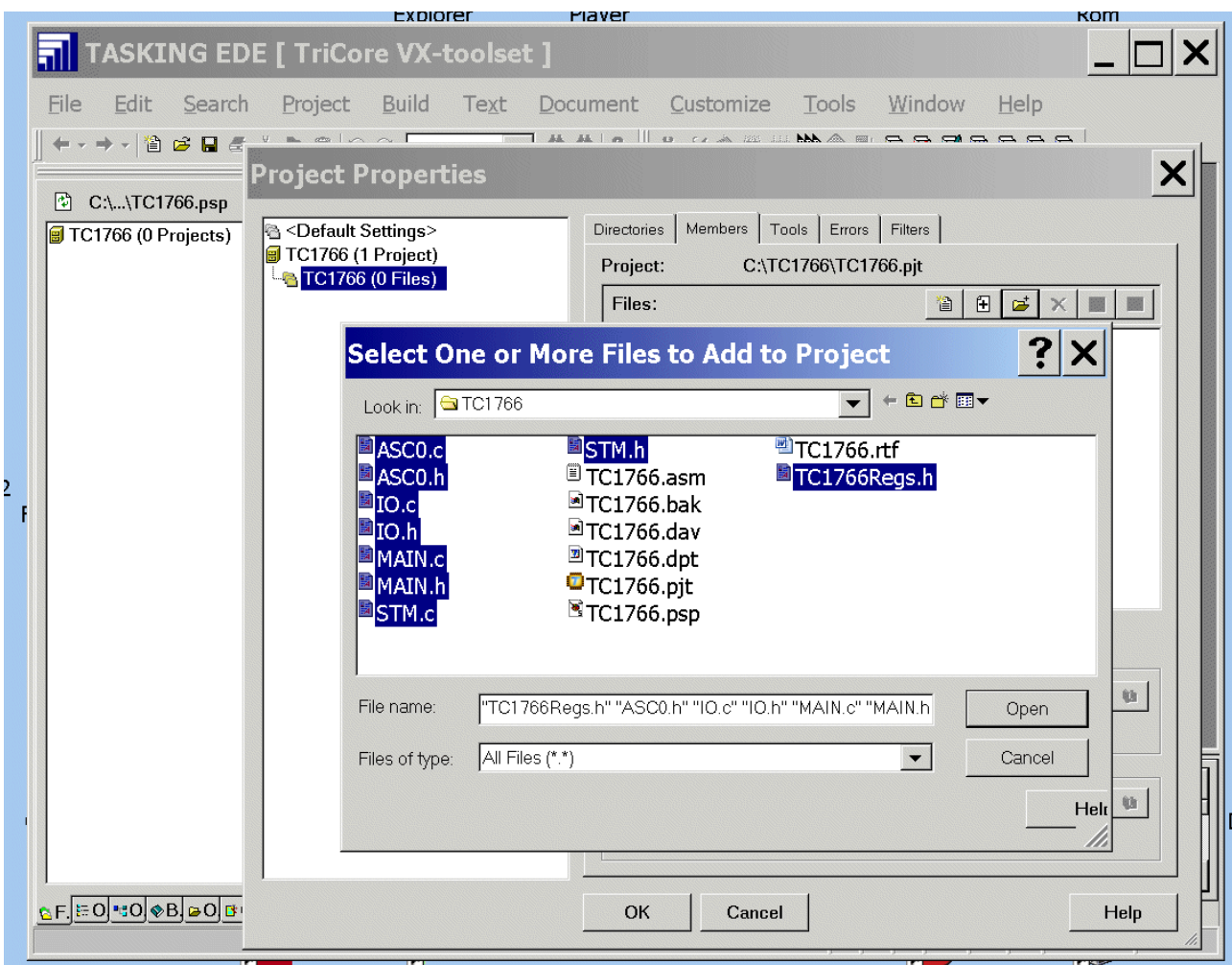


OK

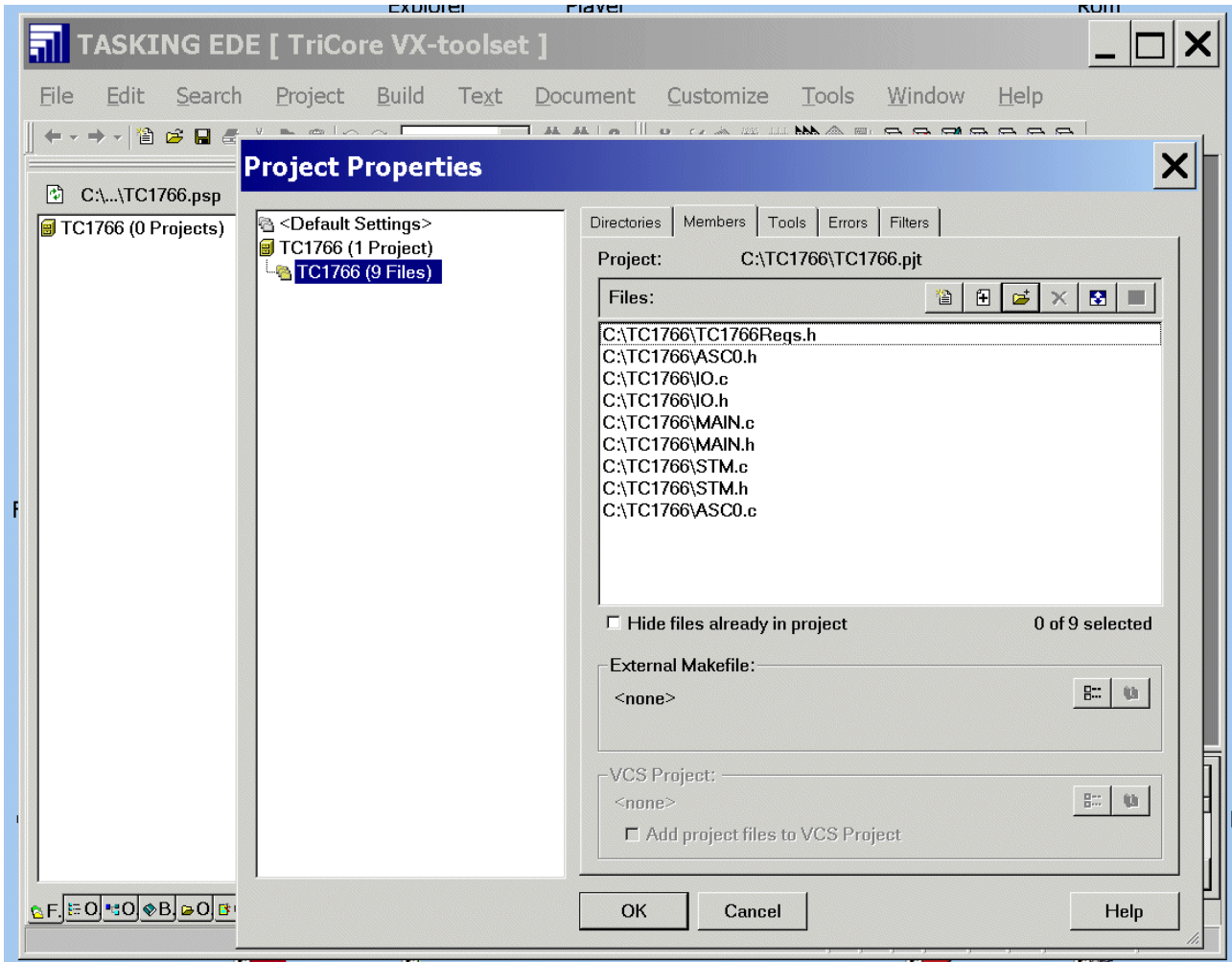
Click:  "Add existing files to project"



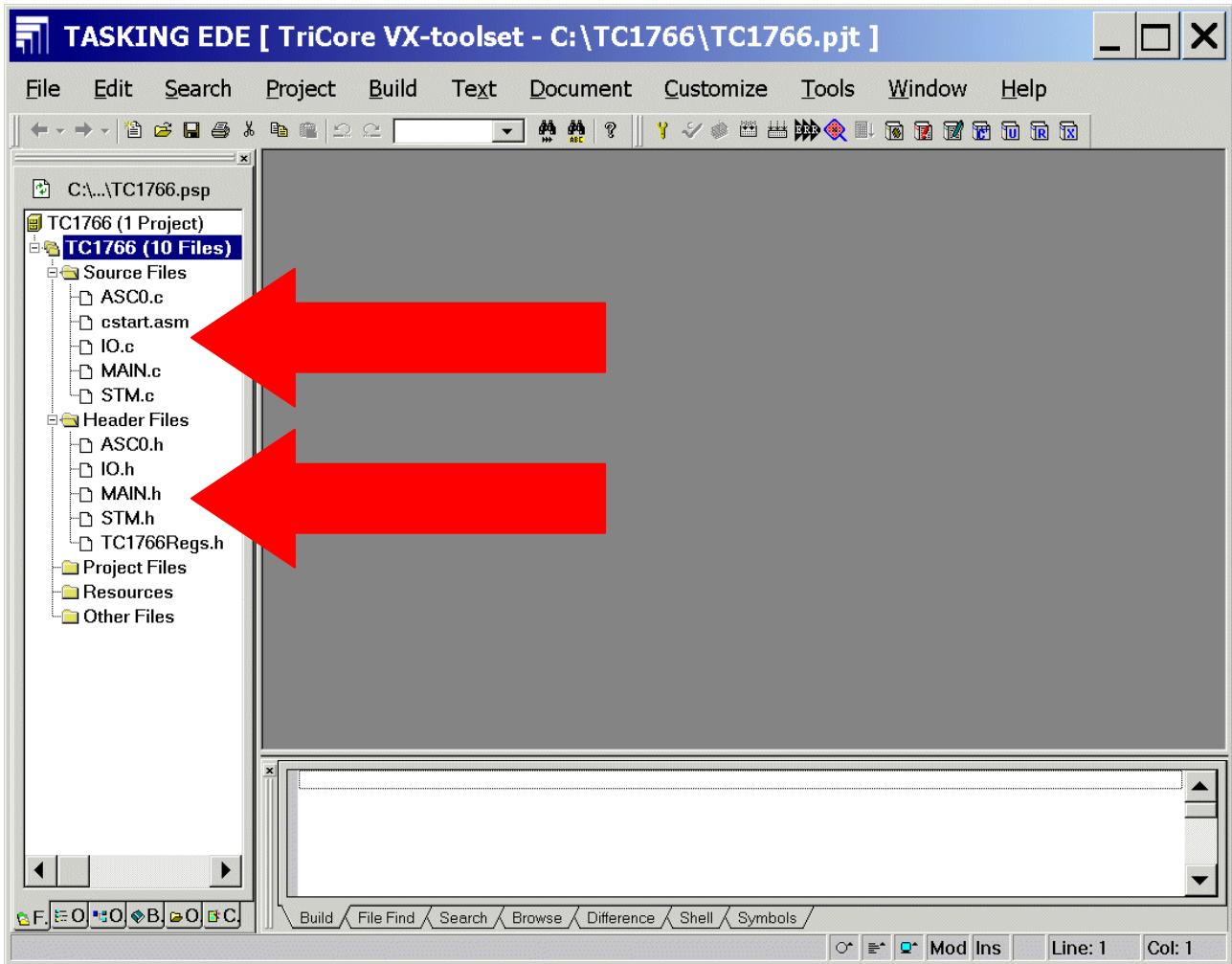
- Select One or More Files to Add to Project: select ASC0.c
- Select One or More Files to Add to Project: select ASC0.h
- Select One or More Files to Add to Project: select IO.c
- Select One or More Files to Add to Project: select IO.h
- Select One or More Files to Add to Project: select MAIN.c
- Select One or More Files to Add to Project: select MAIN.h
- Select One or More Files to Add to Project: select STM.c
- Select One or More Files to Add to Project: select STM.h
- Select One or More Files to Add to Project: select TC1766Regs.h



Open



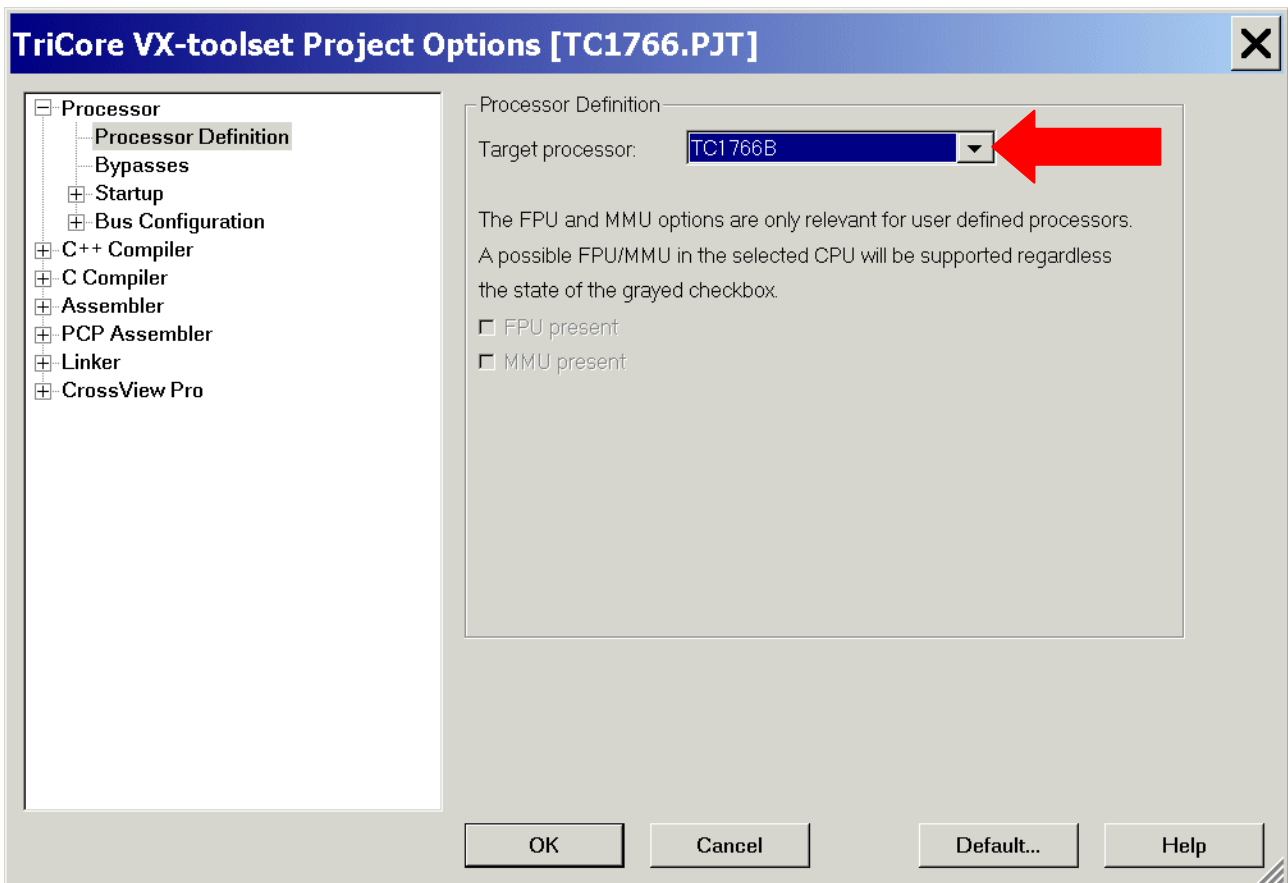
OK



Configure Compiler, Assembler, Linker, Locater and Build – Control:

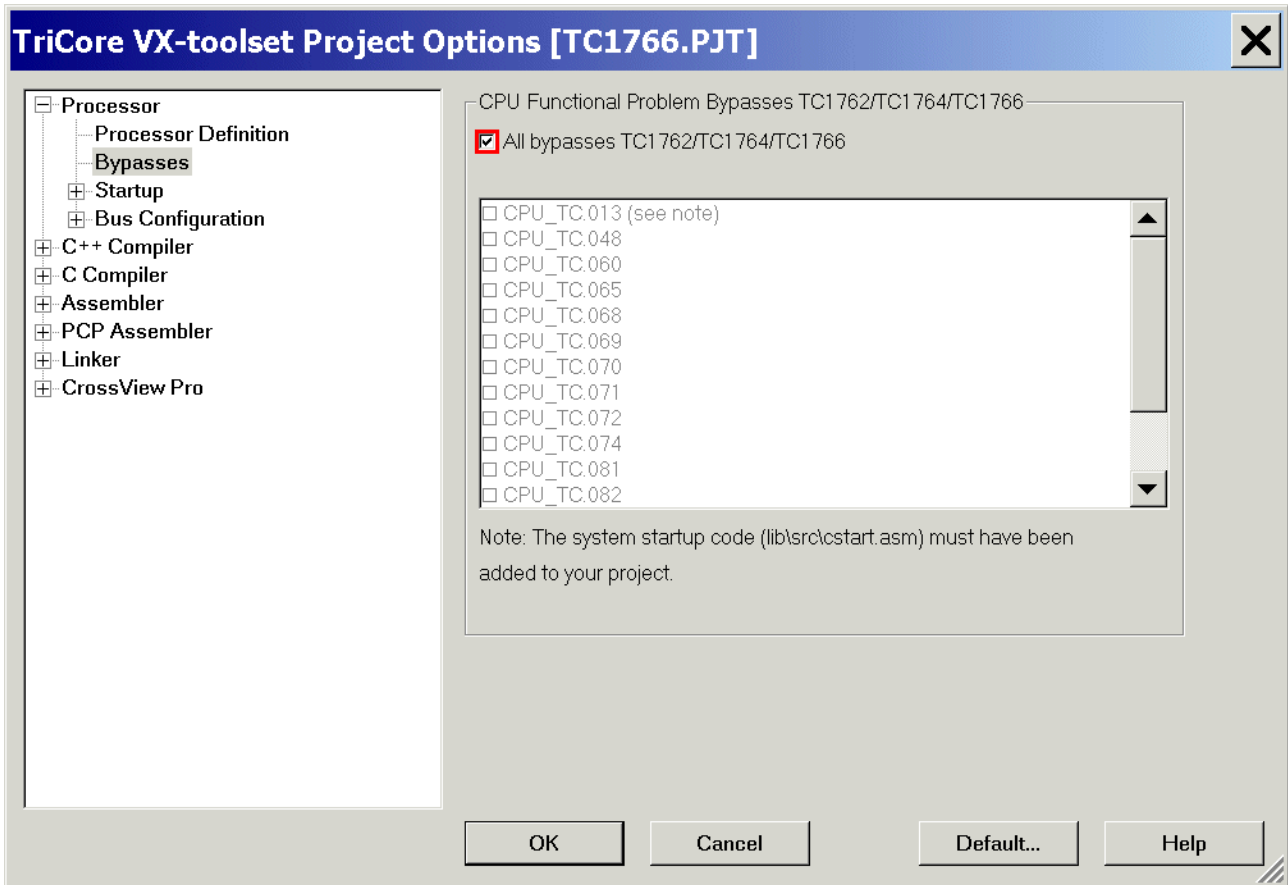
Project – Project Options

Processor: Processor Definition: Target processor: select TC1766B

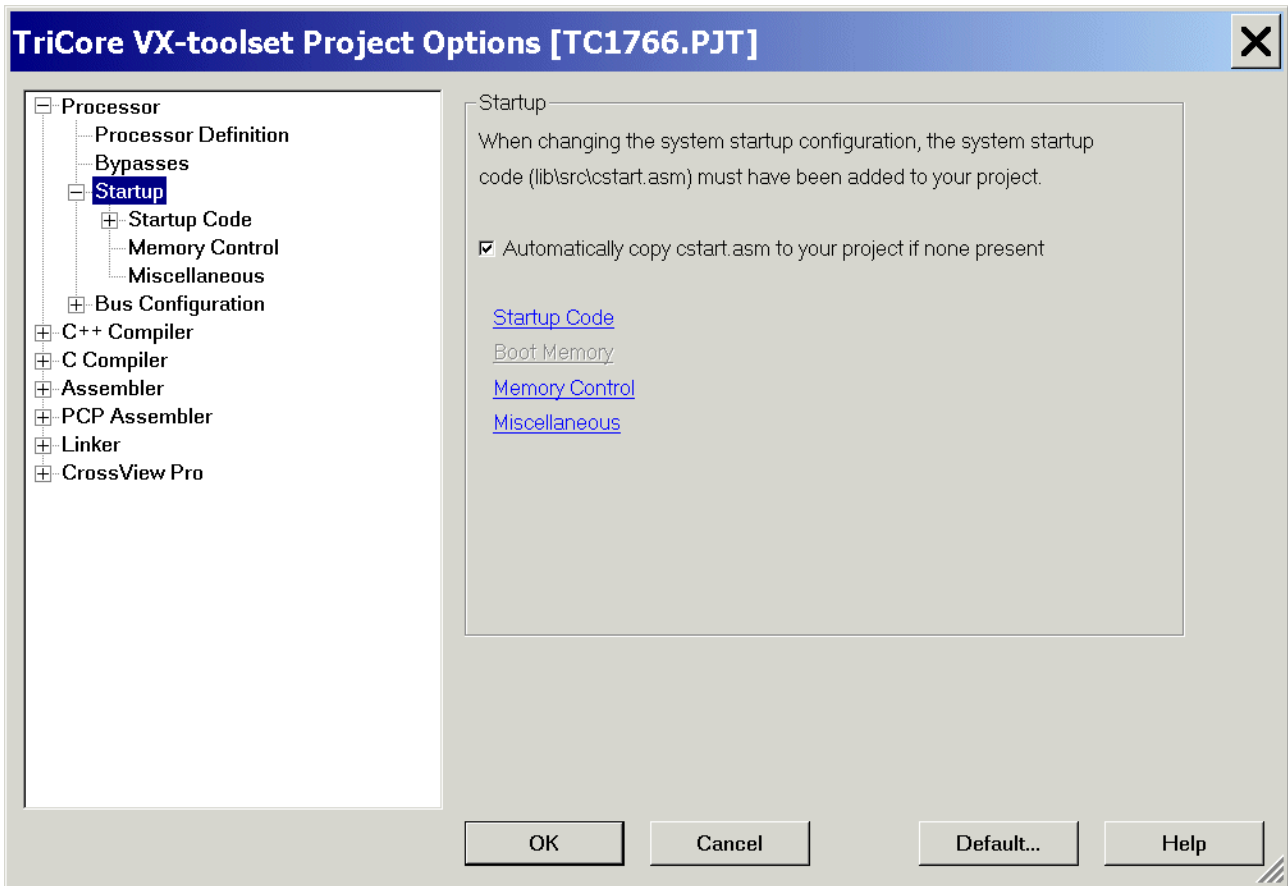




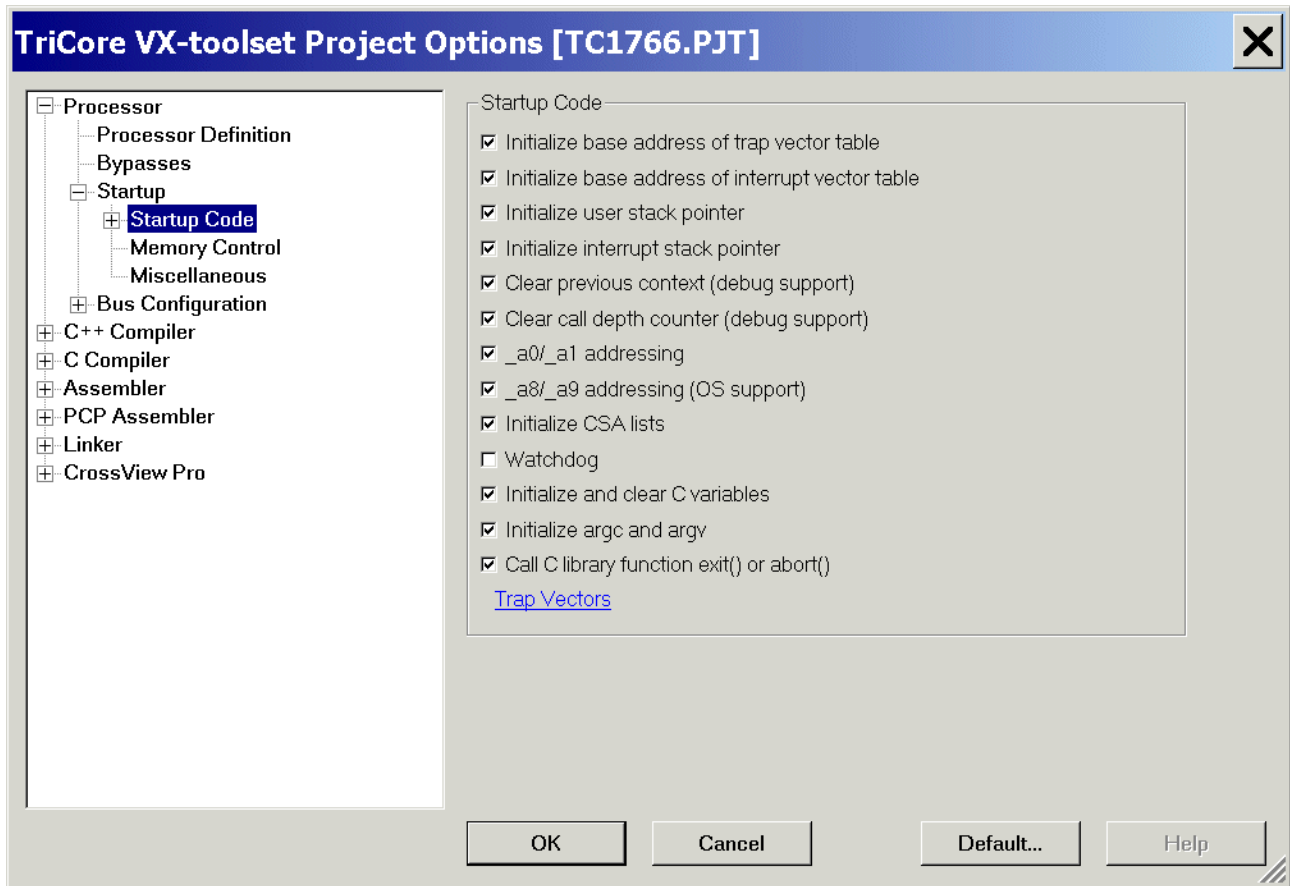
Processor: Bypasses: CPU Functional Problem Bypasses:  
tick ✓ All bypasses TC1762/TC1764/TC1766



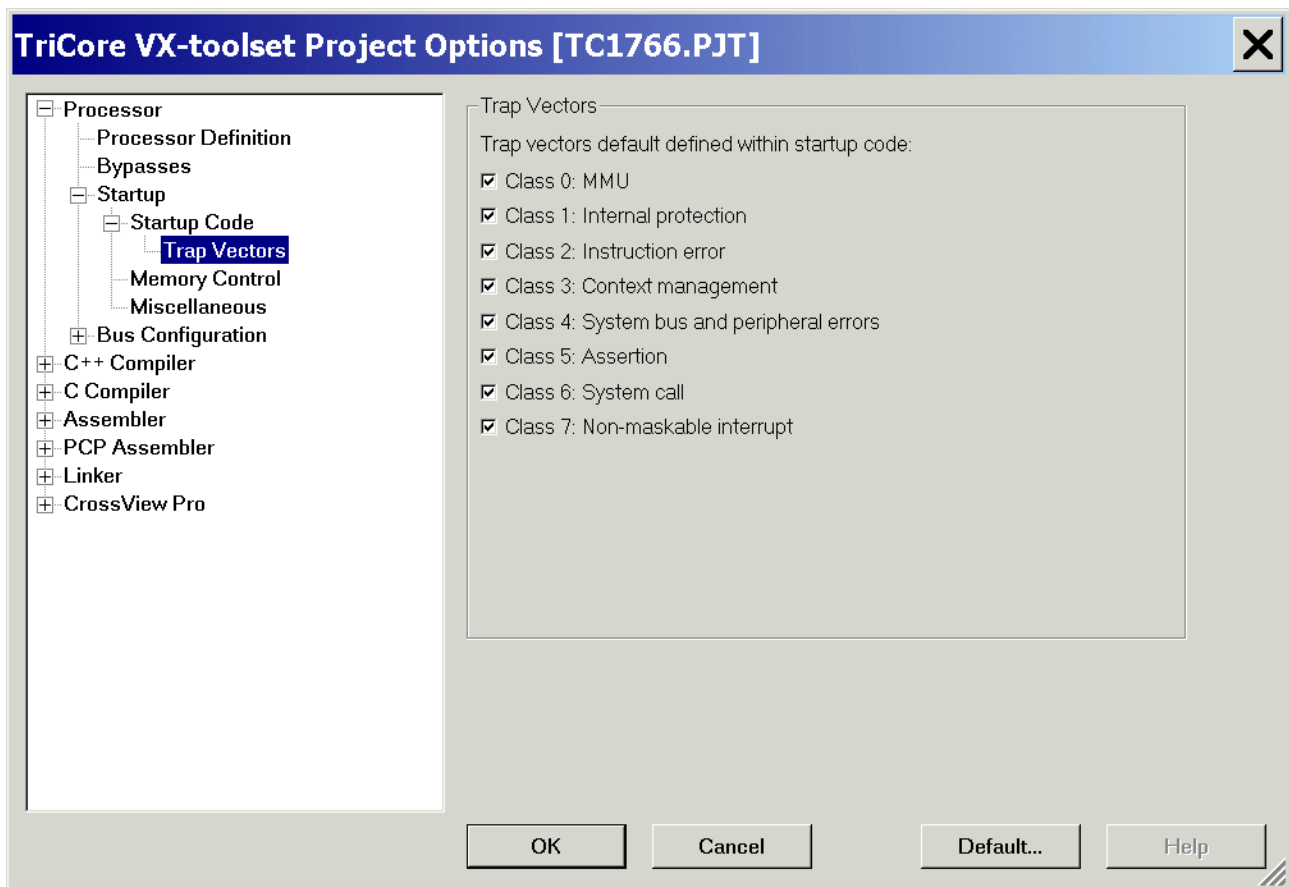
Processor: **Startup**: (do nothing)



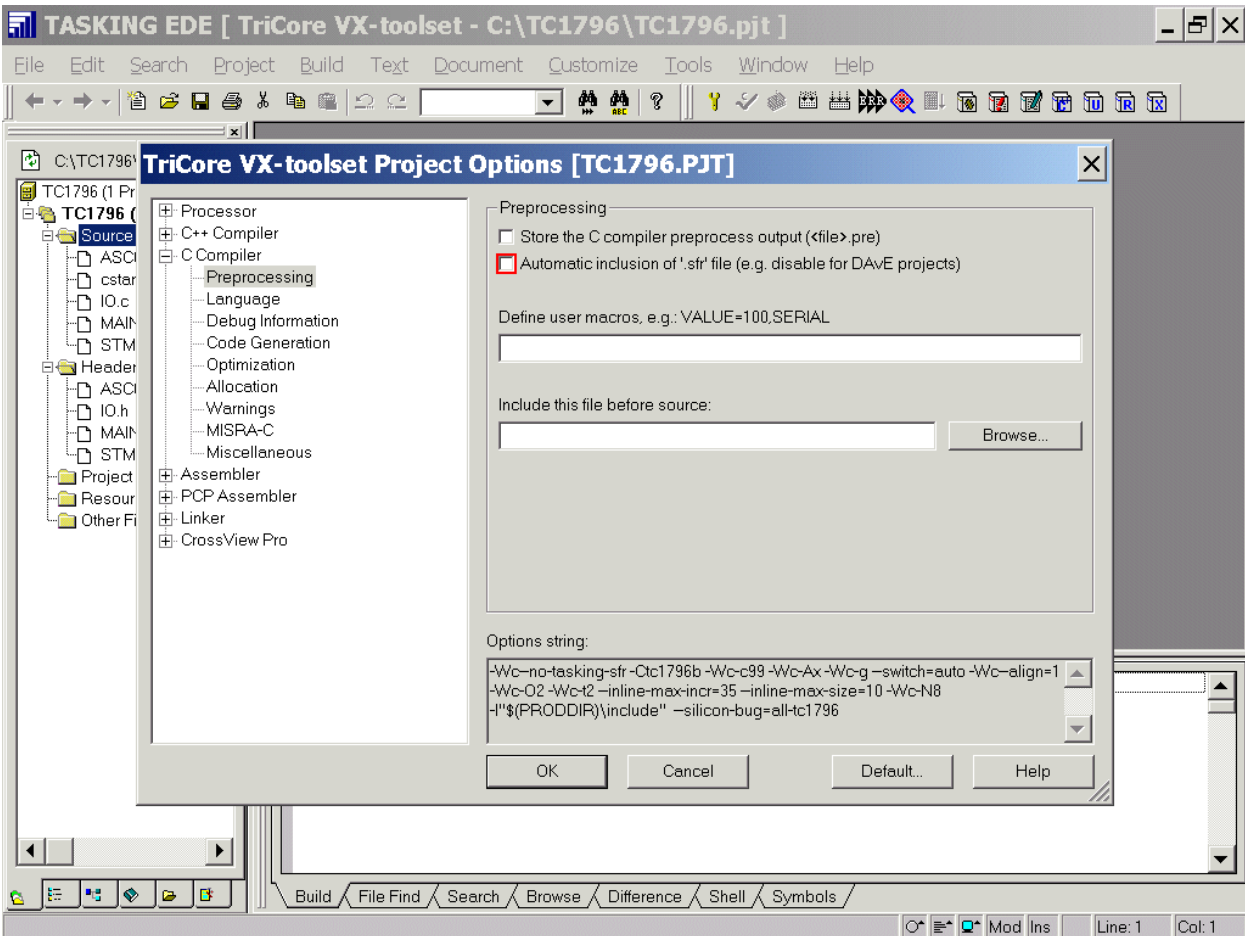
Processor: Startup: Startup Code: (do nothing)



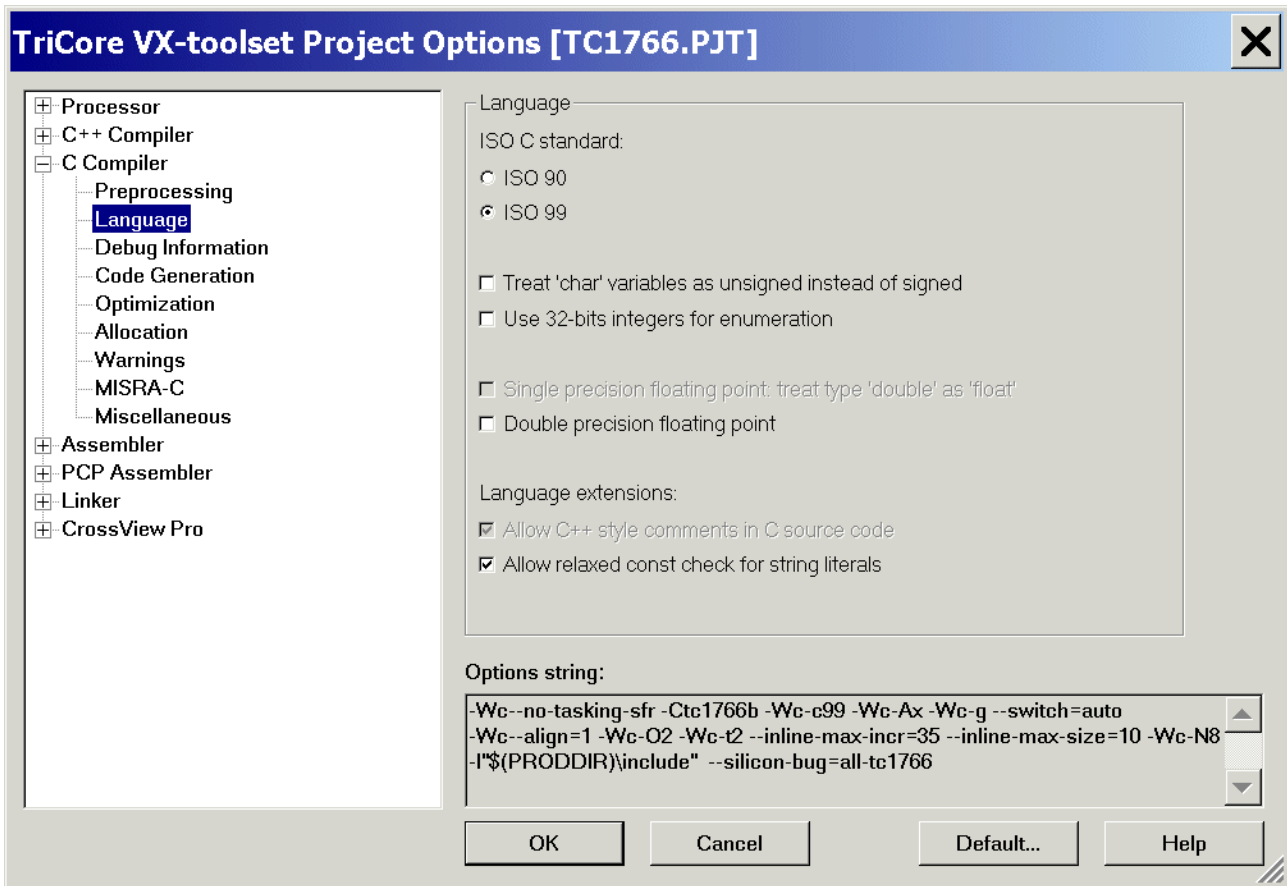
Processor: Startup: Startup Code: Trap Vectors: (do nothing)



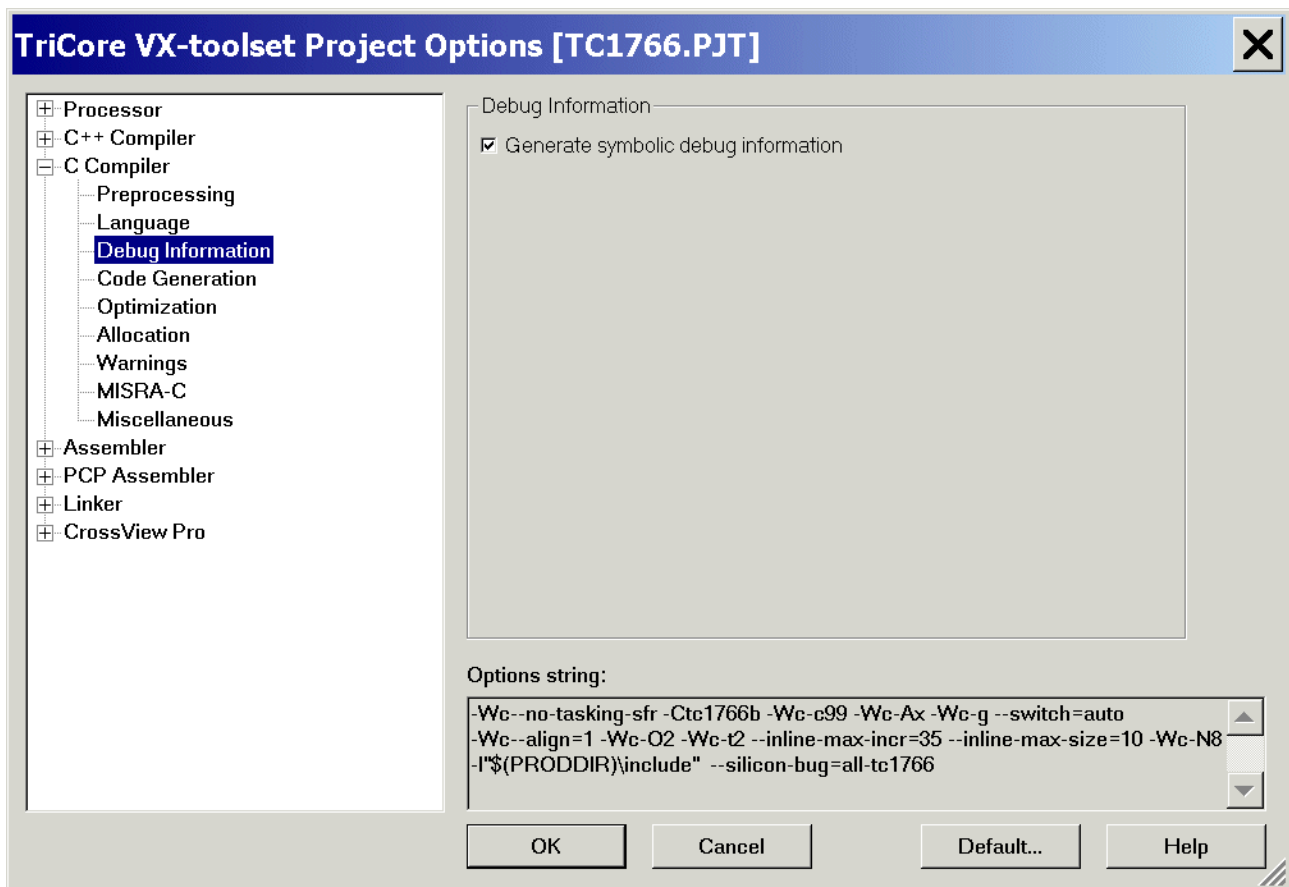
C Compiler: Preprocessing: deactivate (click to untick)  Automatic inclusion of .sfr file



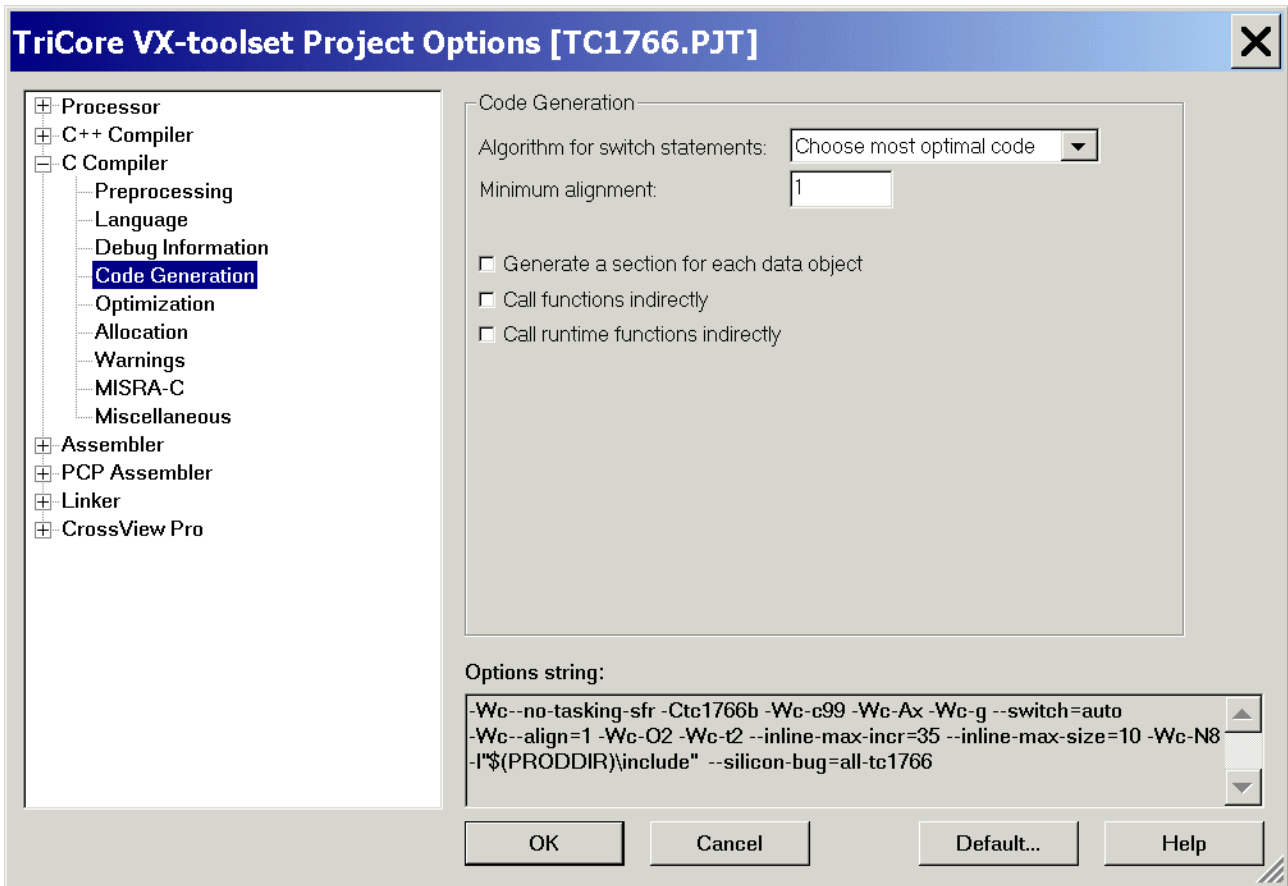
C Compiler: Language: (do nothing)



C Compiler: **Debug Information:** (do nothing)

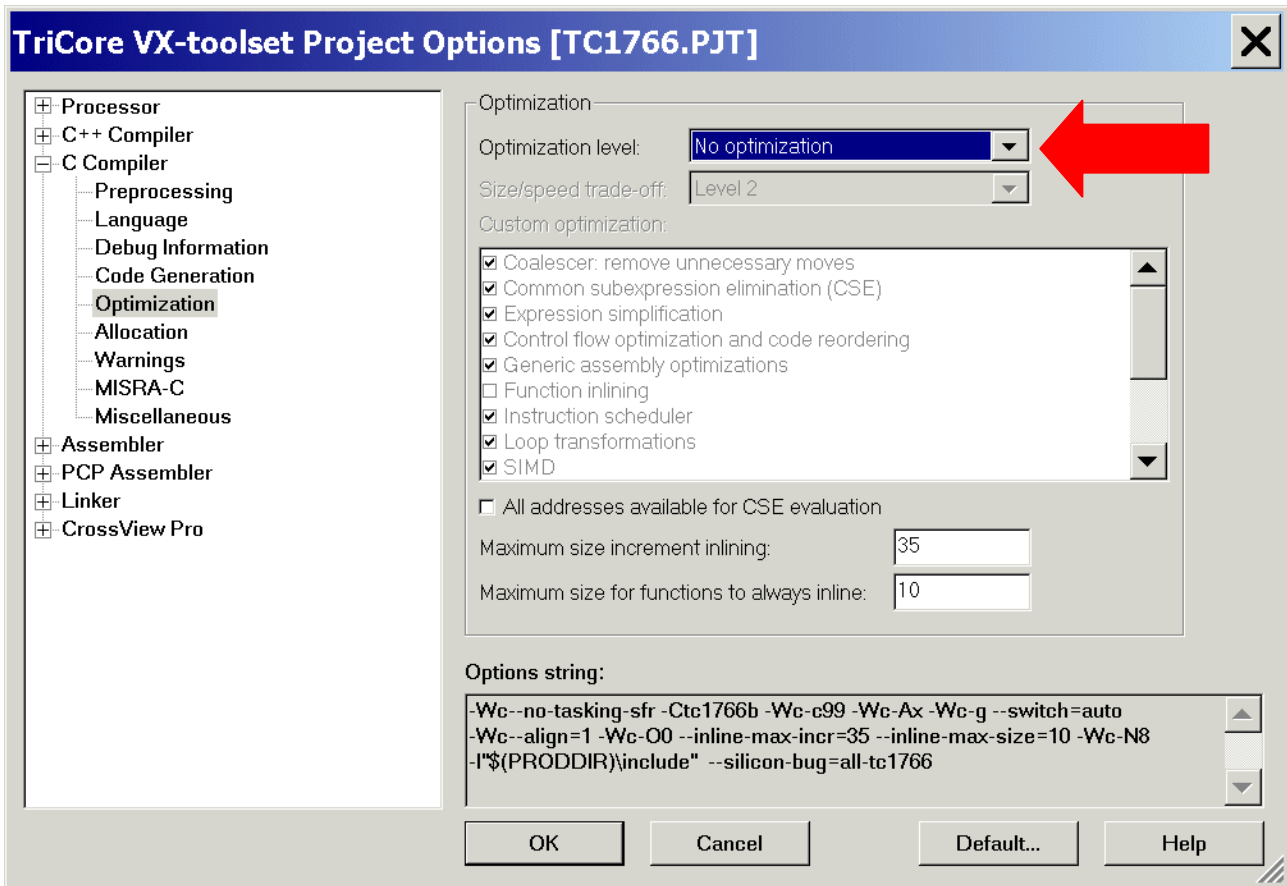


C Compiler: Code Generation: (do nothing)

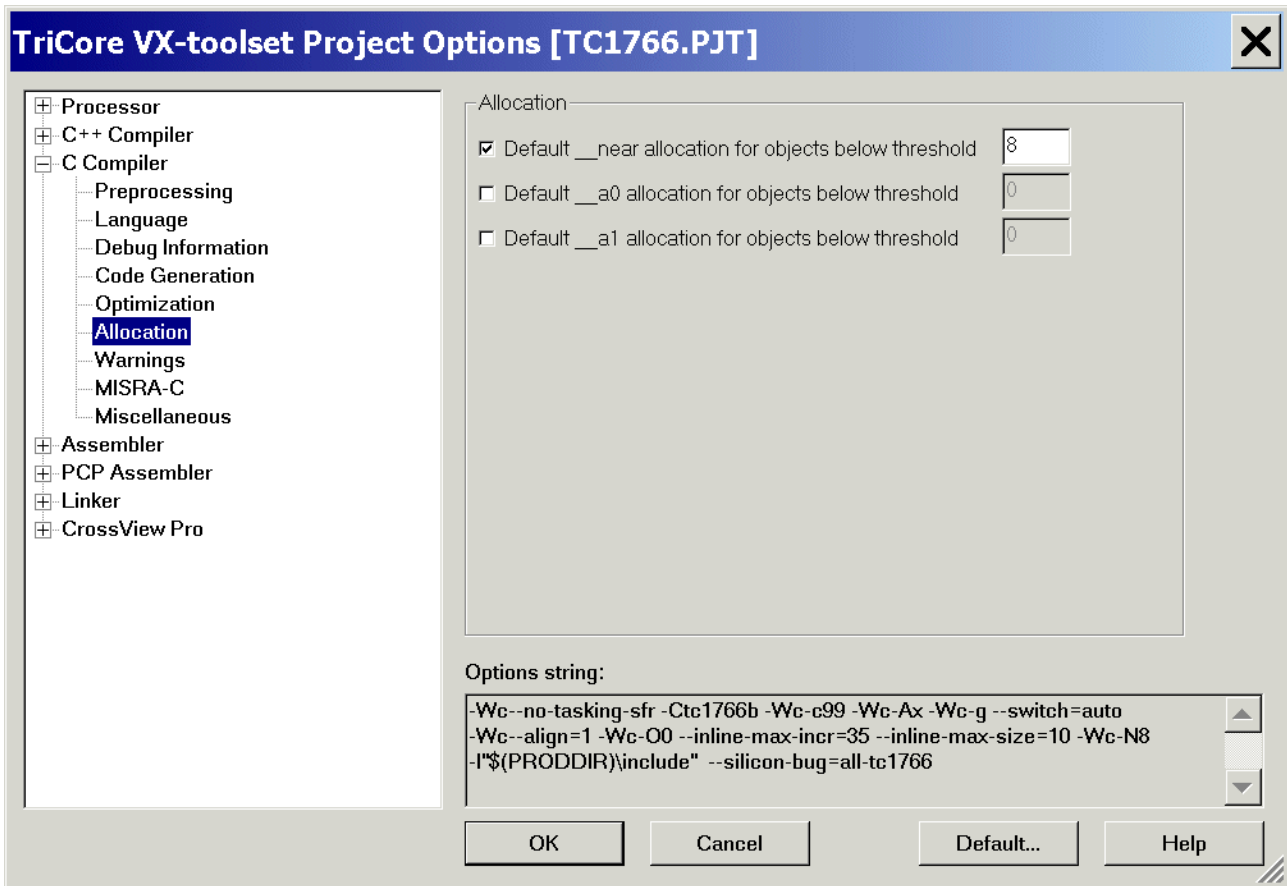




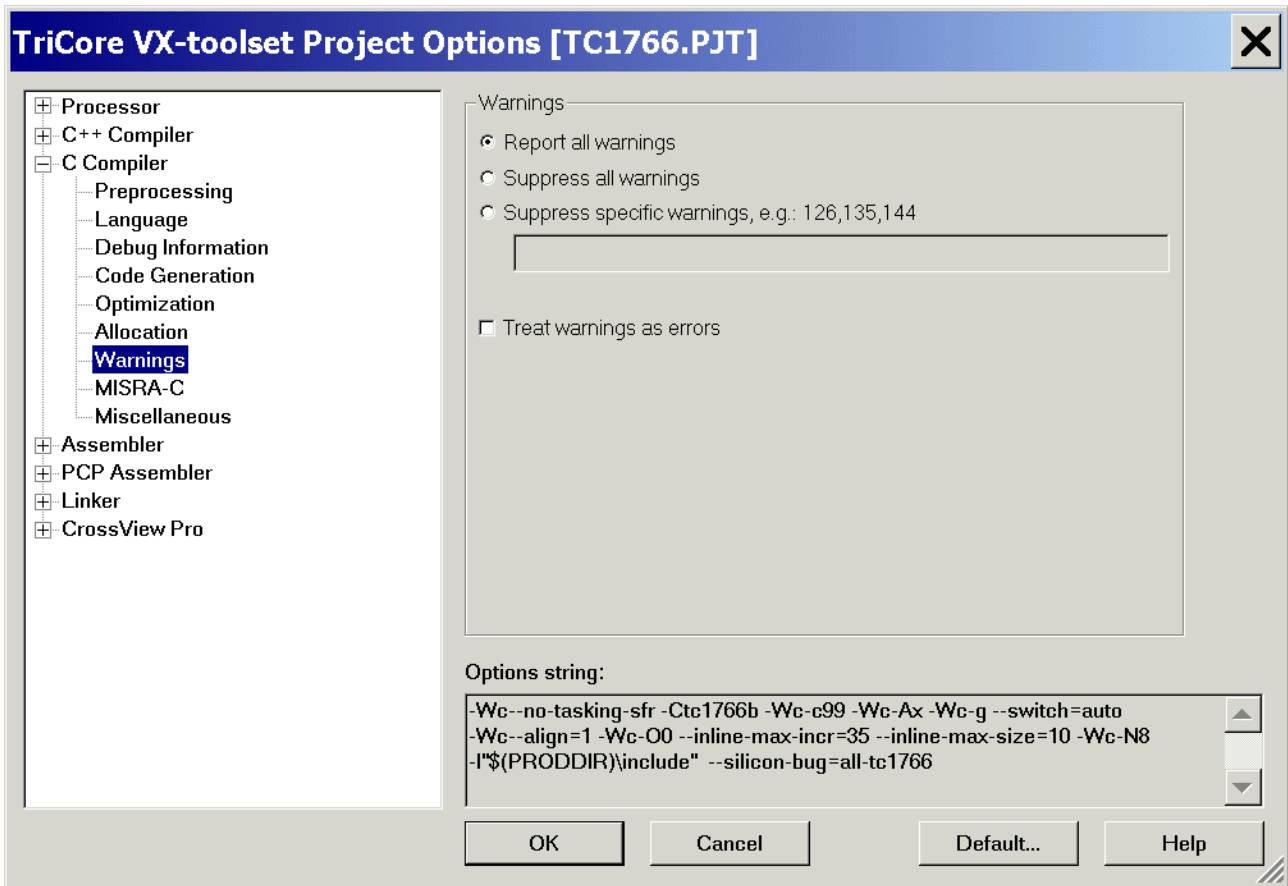
C Compiler: Optimization: Optimization level: select No optimization



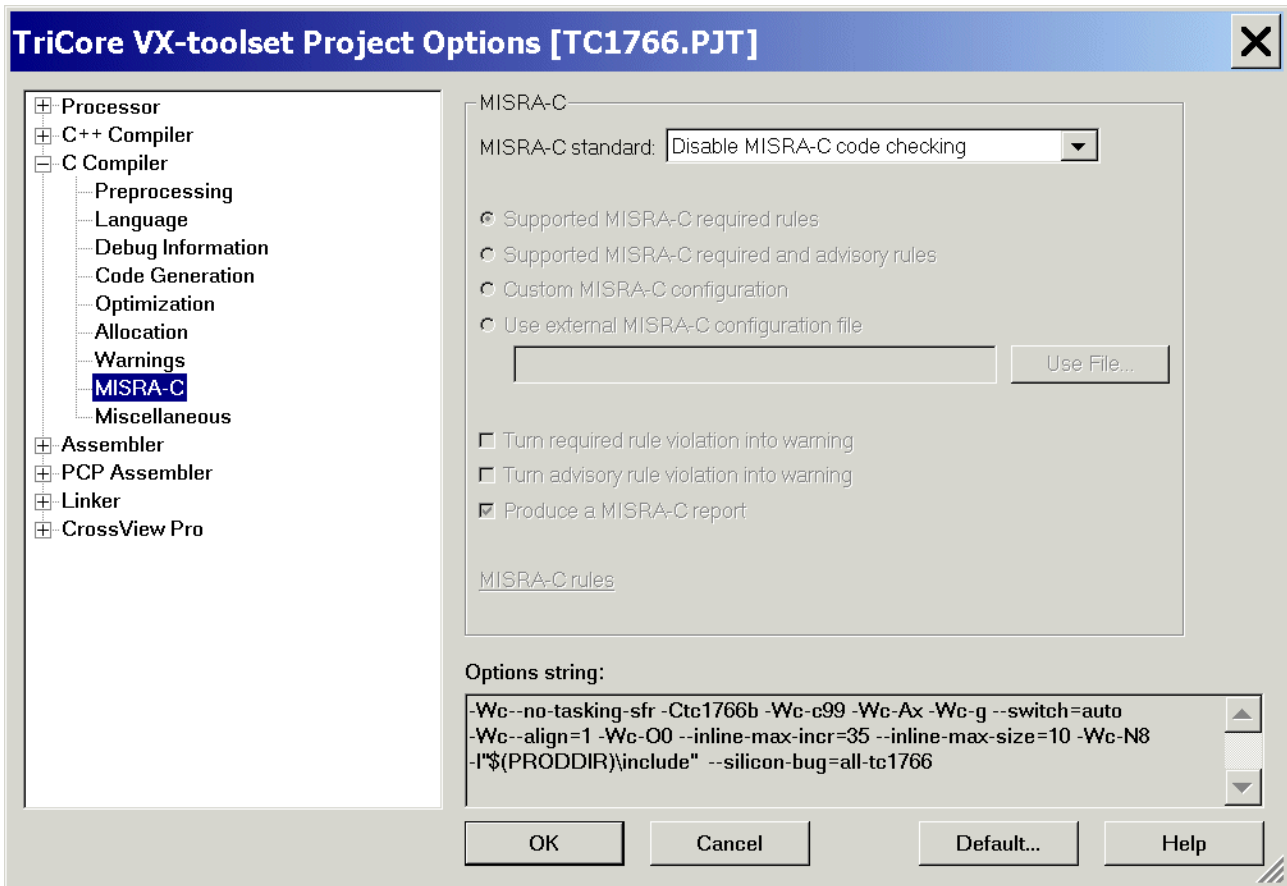
C Compiler: Allocation: (do nothing)



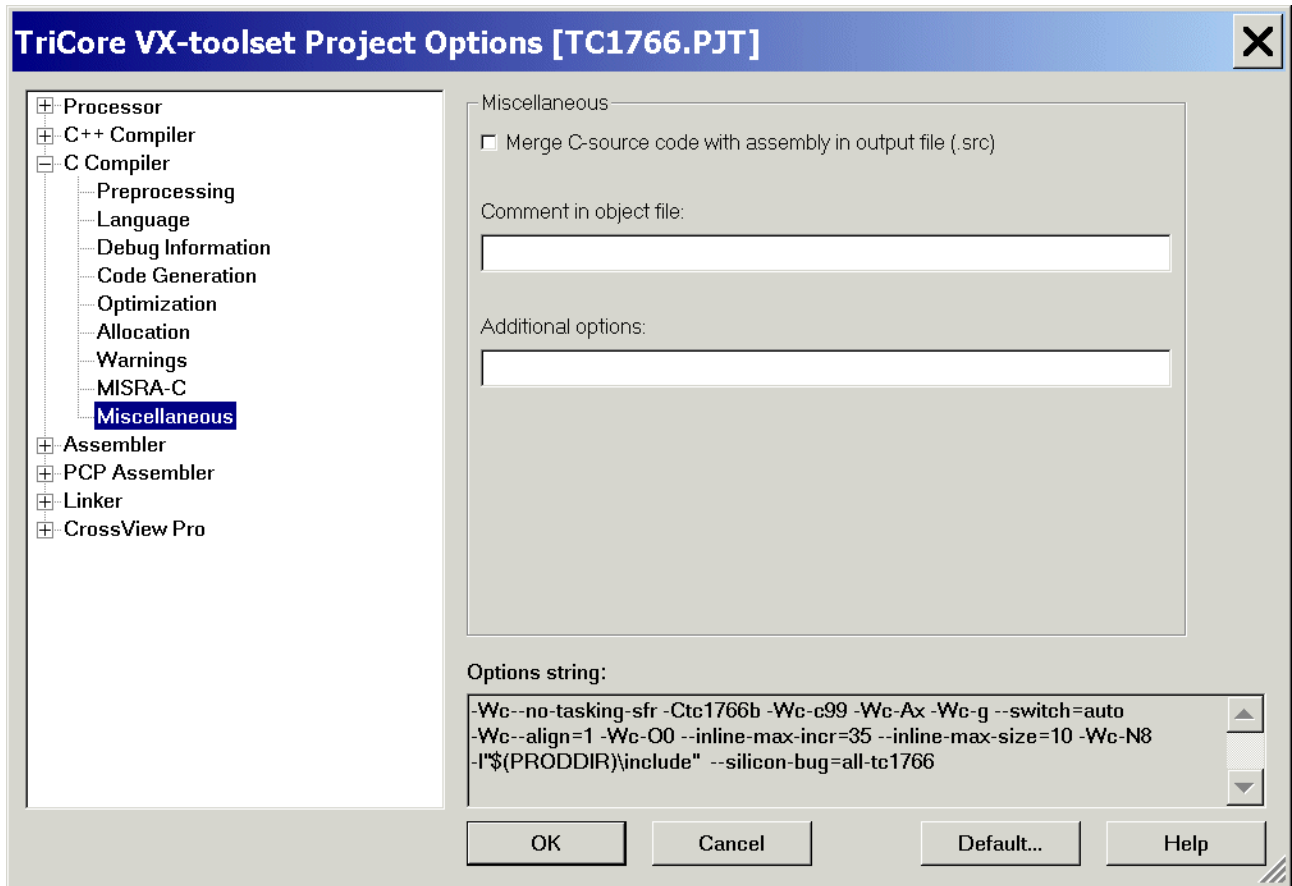
C Compiler: Warnings: (do nothing)



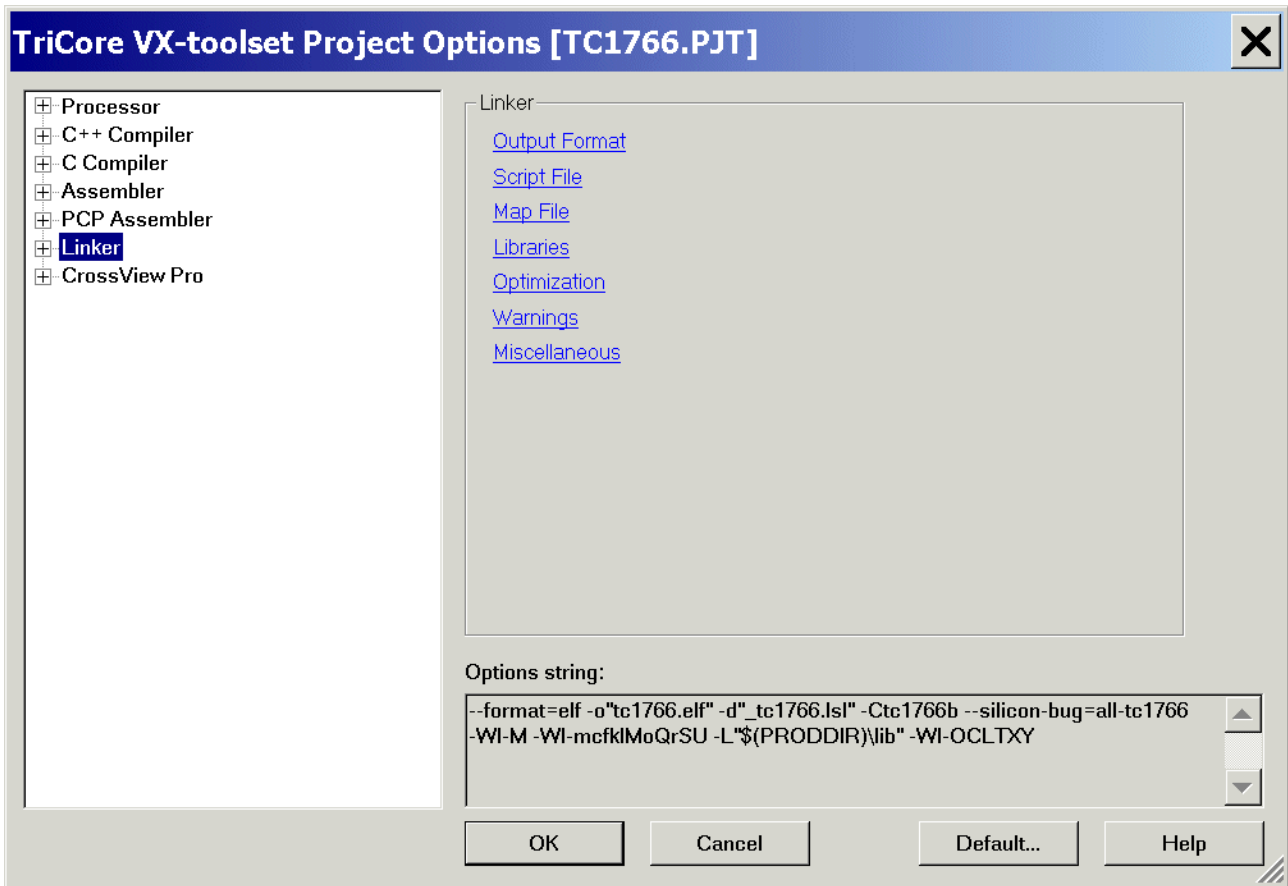
C Compiler: MISRA-C: (do nothing)



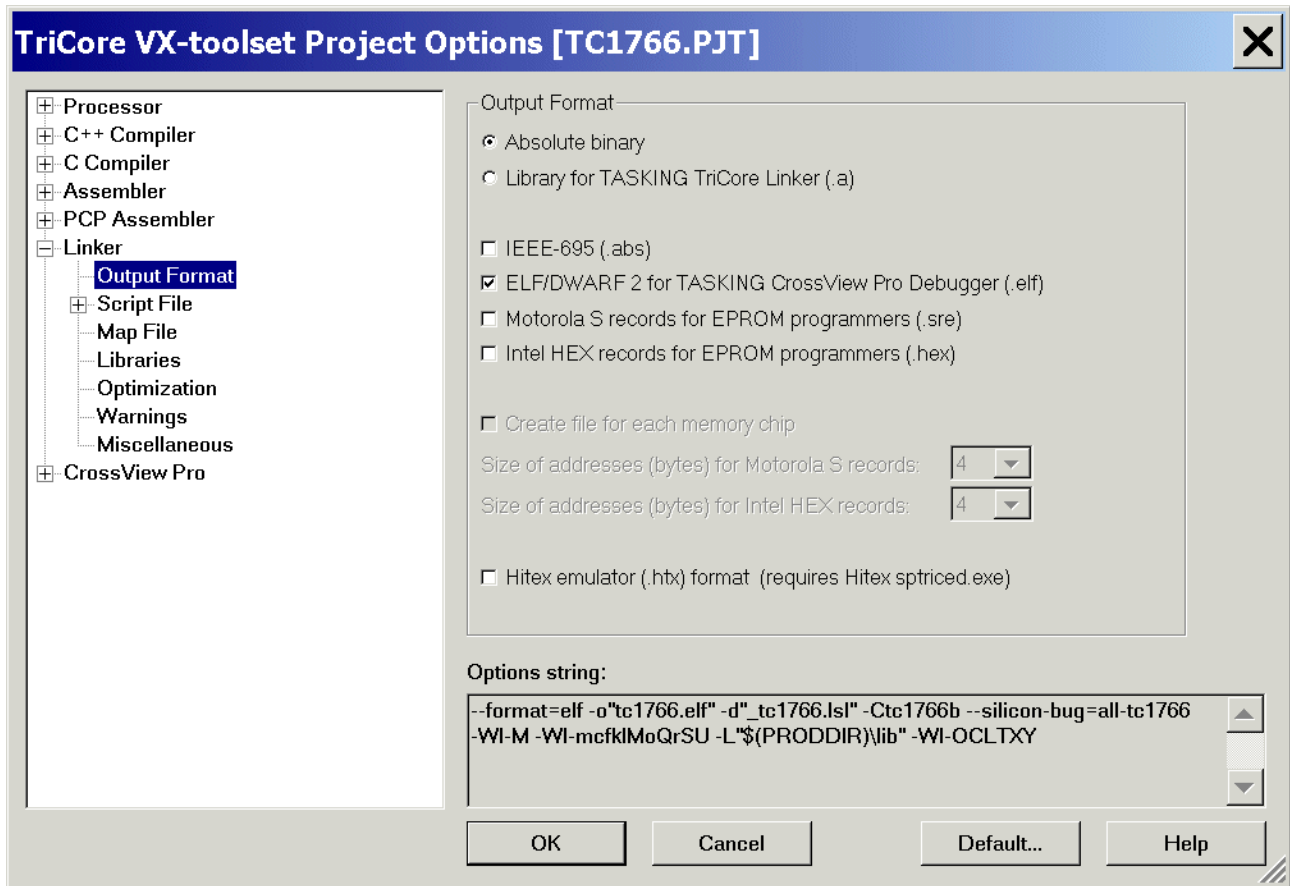
C Compiler: **Miscellaneous:** (do nothing)



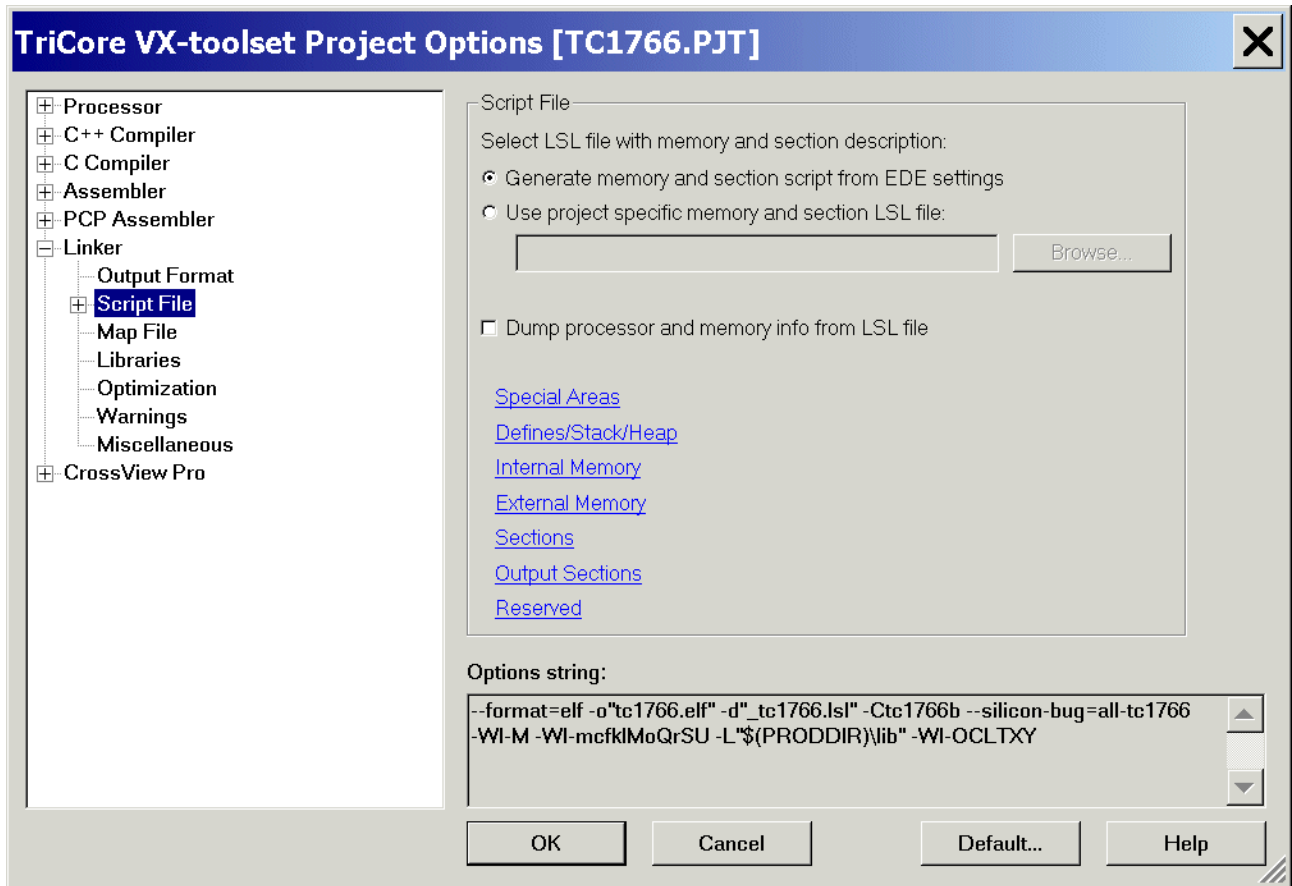
Linker: (do nothing)



Linker: Output Format: (do nothing)

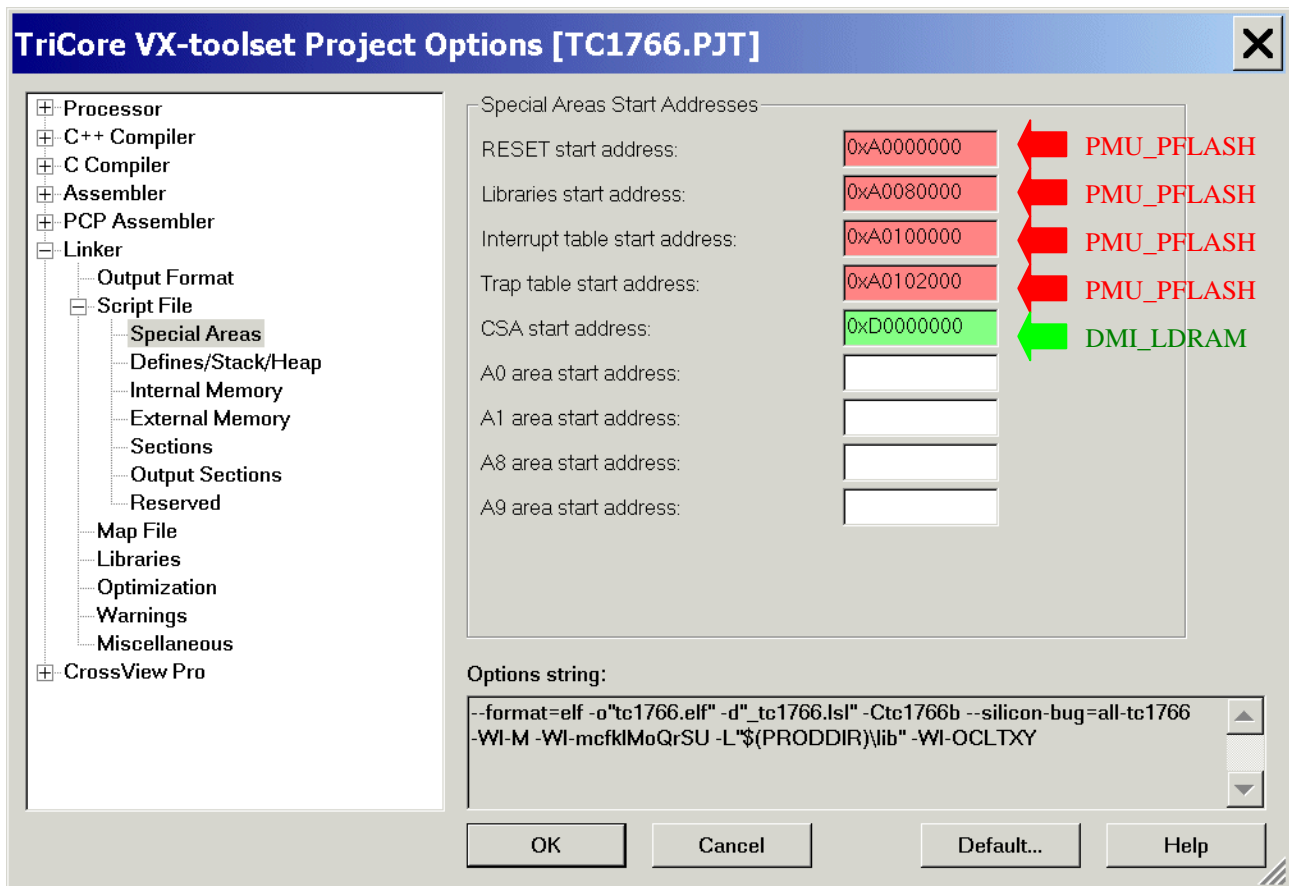


Linker: **Script File:** (do nothing)





- Linker: Script File: Special Areas: RESET start address: insert 0xA0000000 (PFLASH)
- Linker: Script File: Special Areas: Libraries start address: insert 0xA0080000 (PFLASH)
- Linker: Script File: Special Areas: Interrupt table start address: insert 0xA0100000 (PFLASH)
- Linker: Script File: Special Areas: Trap table start address: insert 0xA0102000 (PFLASH)
  
- Linker: Script File: Special Areas: CSA start address: insert/check 0xD0000000 (LDRAM)



**TriCore VX-toolset Project Options [TC1766.PJT]**

Special Areas Start Addresses

RESET start address:	0xA0000000	← PMU_PFLASH
Libraries start address:	0xA0080000	← PMU_PFLASH
Interrupt table start address:	0xA0100000	← PMU_PFLASH
Trap table start address:	0xA0102000	← PMU_PFLASH
CSA start address:	0xD0000000	← DMI_LDRAM
A0 area start address:		
A1 area start address:		
A8 area start address:		
A9 area start address:		

Options string:

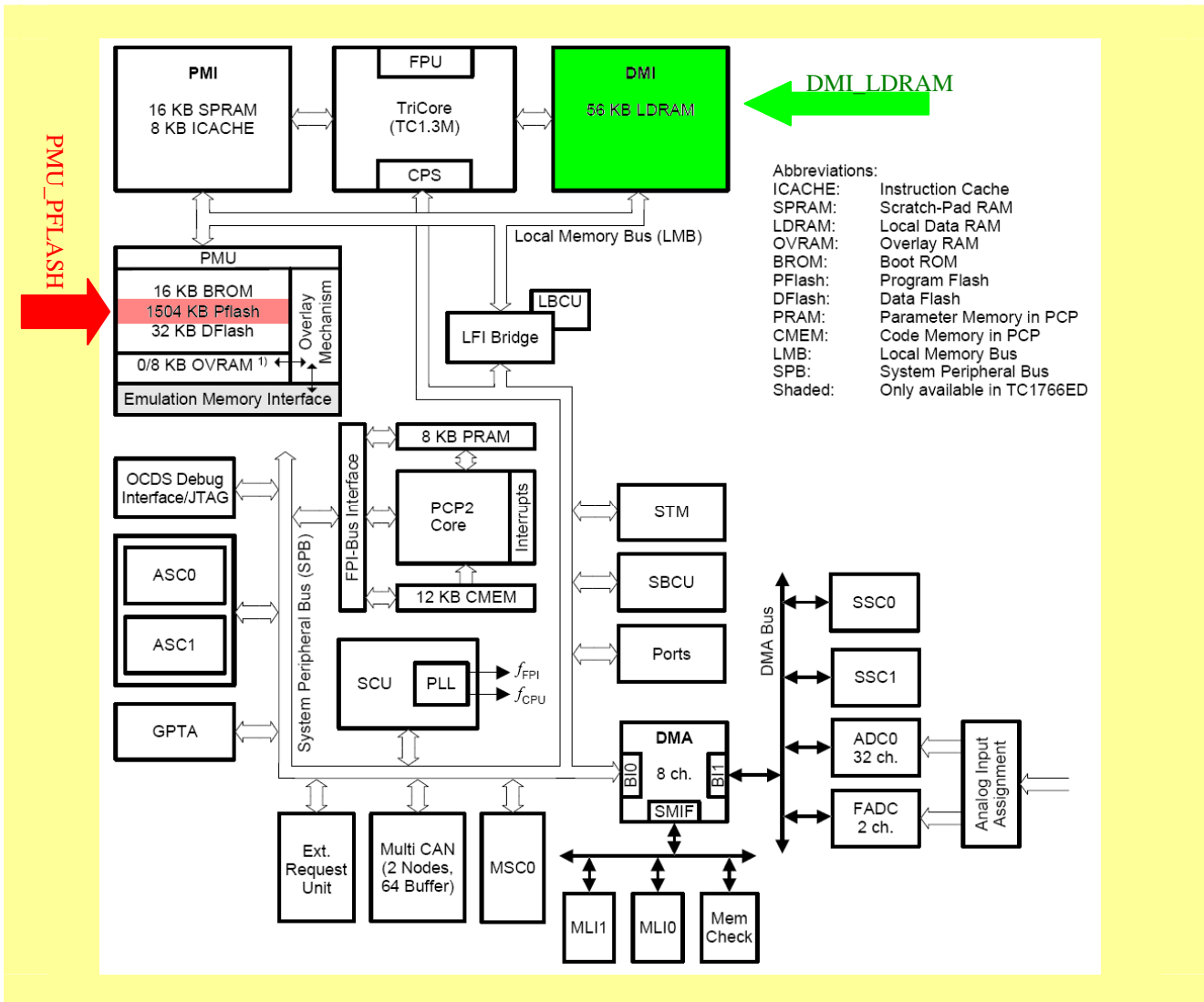
```
--format=elf -o"tc1766.elf" -d"_tc1766.lsl" -Ctc1766b --silicon-bug=all-tc1766
-Wl-M -Wl-mcflMoQrSU -L"${PRODDIR}\lib" -Wl-OCLTX
```

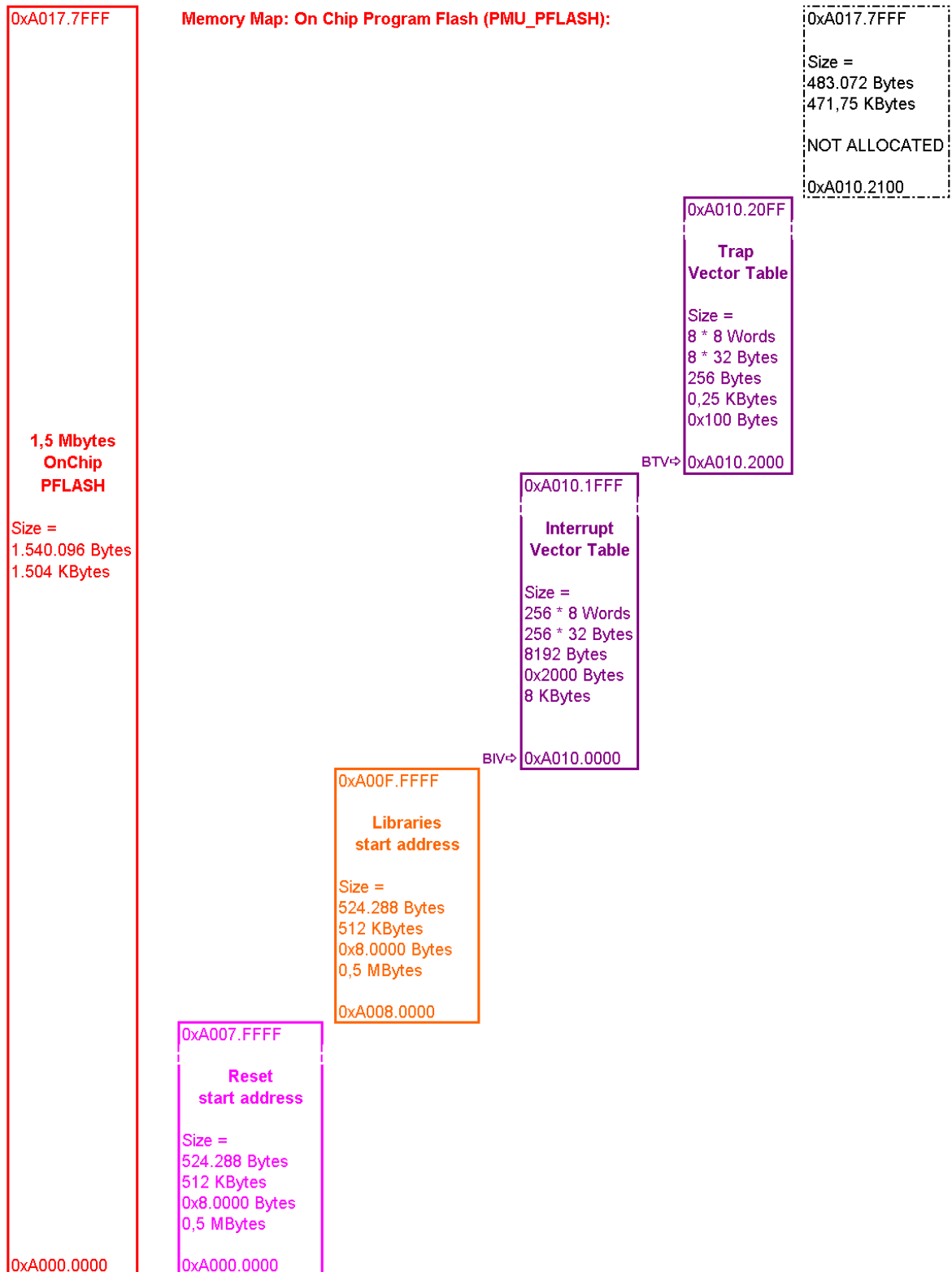
Buttons: OK, Cancel, Default..., Help



Additional information: Program Memory / Data Memory:

The On Chip **PMU\_PFLASH** memory has a capacity of 1.504 KBytes:  
The On Chip **DMI\_LDRAM** memory has a capacity of 56 KBytes.

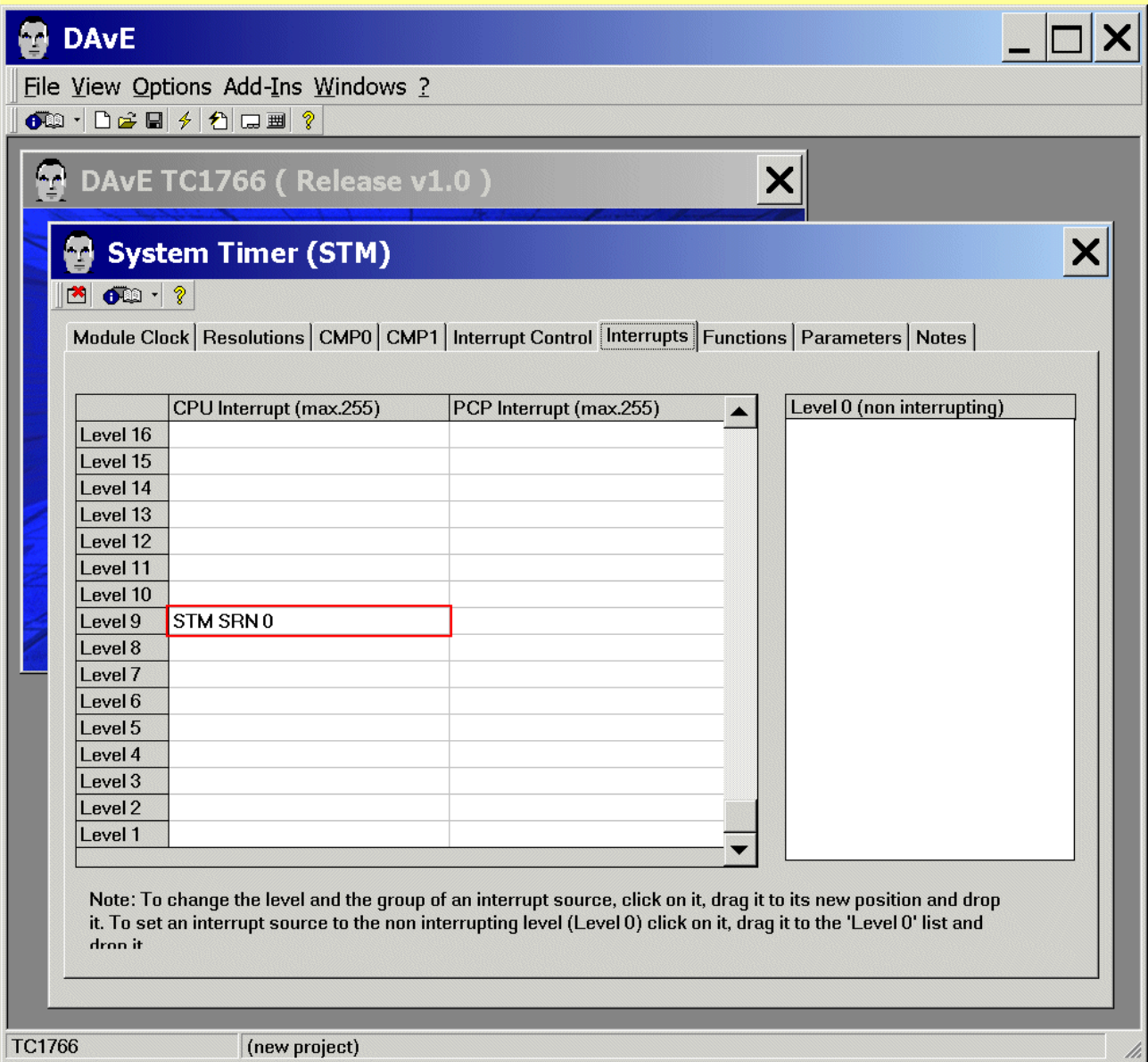






Additional information: Interrupt Vector Table:

Remember:



The screenshot shows the DAve IDE interface. The main window is titled "DAve TC1766 (Release v1.0)". A sub-window titled "System Timer (STM)" is open, showing the "Interrupts" tab. The interface includes a menu bar (File, View, Options, Add-Ins, Windows, ?) and a toolbar. The main area contains a table for configuring interrupt levels.

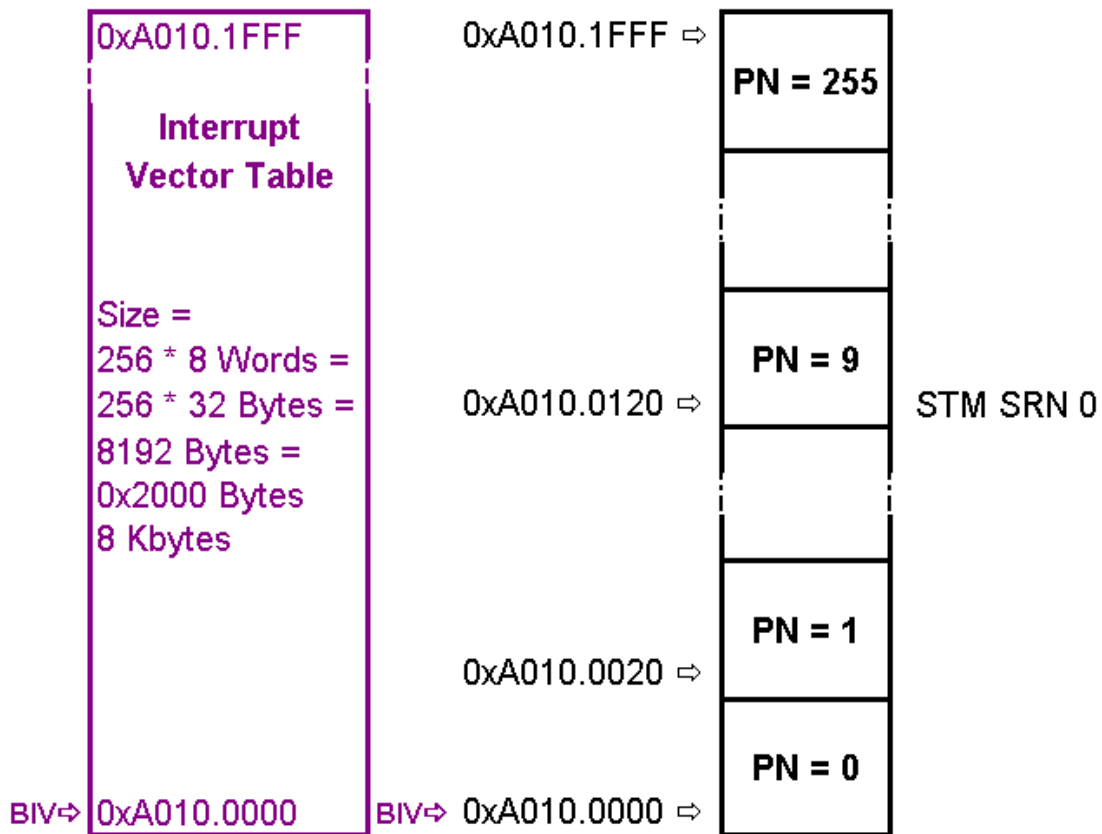
	CPU Interrupt (max.255)	PCP Interrupt (max.255)	Level 0 (non interrupting)
Level 16			
Level 15			
Level 14			
Level 13			
Level 12			
Level 11			
Level 10			
Level 9	STM SRN 0		
Level 8			
Level 7			
Level 6			
Level 5			
Level 4			
Level 3			
Level 2			
Level 1			

Note: To change the level and the group of an interrupt source, click on it, drag it to its new position and drop it. To set an interrupt source to the non interrupting level (Level 0) click on it, drag it to the 'Level 0' list and drop it



Additional information: Interrupt Vector Table:

Interrupt Vector Table:



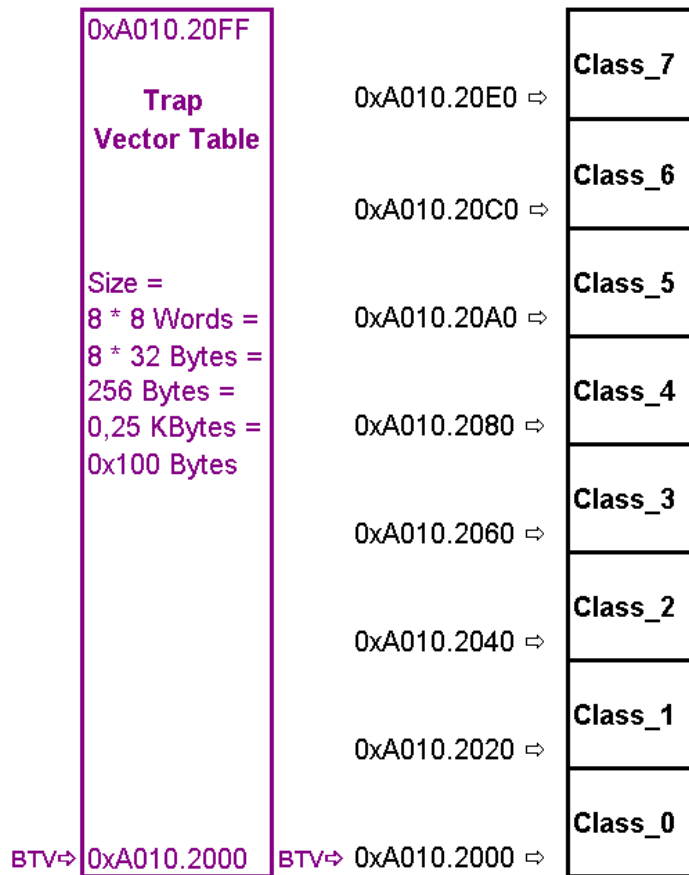
**Note:**  
 PN ... Priority Number (CPU Interrupt Level)

**Note:**  
[Click here to see the Map File](#)



Additional information: TRAP Vector Table:

TRAP Vector Table:



**Note:**

1 Word = 32 Bits  
1 Word = 4 Bytes  
8 Words = 32 Bytes

**Note:**

[Click here to see the Map File](#)





Additional information: Program Memory (Source: User's Manual):

The on-chip **PMU\_PFLASH** memory has a capacity of 1.504 KBytes:

Numbering		Size	Cached Address Range	Non-Cached Address Range
<b>PFLASH Bank</b>				
PB		1504 Kbyte	8000 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 8017 7FFF <sub>H</sub>	A000 0000 <sub>H</sub> - A017 7FFF <sub>H</sub>
<b>PFLASH Sectors</b>				
PS0	PPS0 <sup>1)</sup>	16 Kbyte	8000 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 8000 3FFF <sub>H</sub>	A000 0000 <sub>H</sub> - A000 3FFF <sub>H</sub>
PS1		16 Kbyte	8000 4000 <sub>H</sub> - 8000 7FFF <sub>H</sub>	A000 4000 <sub>H</sub> - A000 7FFF <sub>H</sub>
PS2		16 Kbyte	8000 8000 <sub>H</sub> - 8000 BFFF <sub>H</sub>	A000 8000 <sub>H</sub> - A000 BFFF <sub>H</sub>
PS3		16 Kbyte	8000 C000 <sub>H</sub> - 8000 FFFF <sub>H</sub>	A000 C000 <sub>H</sub> - A000 FFFF <sub>H</sub>
PS4		16 Kbyte	8001 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 8001 3FFF <sub>H</sub>	A001 0000 <sub>H</sub> - A001 3FFF <sub>H</sub>
PS5		16 Kbyte	8001 4000 <sub>H</sub> - 8001 7FFF <sub>H</sub>	A001 4000 <sub>H</sub> - A001 7FFF <sub>H</sub>
PS6		16 Kbyte	8001 8000 <sub>H</sub> - 8001 BFFF <sub>H</sub>	A001 8000 <sub>H</sub> - A001 BFFF <sub>H</sub>
PS7		16 Kbyte	8001 C000 <sub>H</sub> - 8001 FFFF <sub>H</sub>	A001 C000 <sub>H</sub> - A001 FFFF <sub>H</sub>
PS8		128 Kbyte	8002 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 8003 FFFF <sub>H</sub>	A002 0000 <sub>H</sub> - A003 FFFF <sub>H</sub>
PS9		256 Kbyte	8004 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 8007 FFFF <sub>H</sub>	A004 0000 <sub>H</sub> - A007 FFFF <sub>H</sub>
PS10		512 Kbyte	8008 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 800F FFFF <sub>H</sub>	A008 0000 <sub>H</sub> - A00F FFFF <sub>H</sub>
PS11		480 Kbyte	8010 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 8017 7FFF <sub>H</sub>	A010 0000 <sub>H</sub> - A017 7FFF <sub>H</sub>





Additional information: Program Memory (Source: User's Manual):

The on-chip **PMU\_PFLASH** memory has a capacity of 1.504 KBytes:

Adobe Reader - [TC1766\_um\_v2[1].0\_2007\_07.pdf]

File Edit View Document Tools Window Help


150%

### 8.3.1 Segments 0 to 14

**Table 8-2** shows the address map of segments 0 to 14 as it is seen from the SPB bus masters PCP, DMA and OCDS.

**Table 8-2 SPB Address Map of Segment 0 to 14**

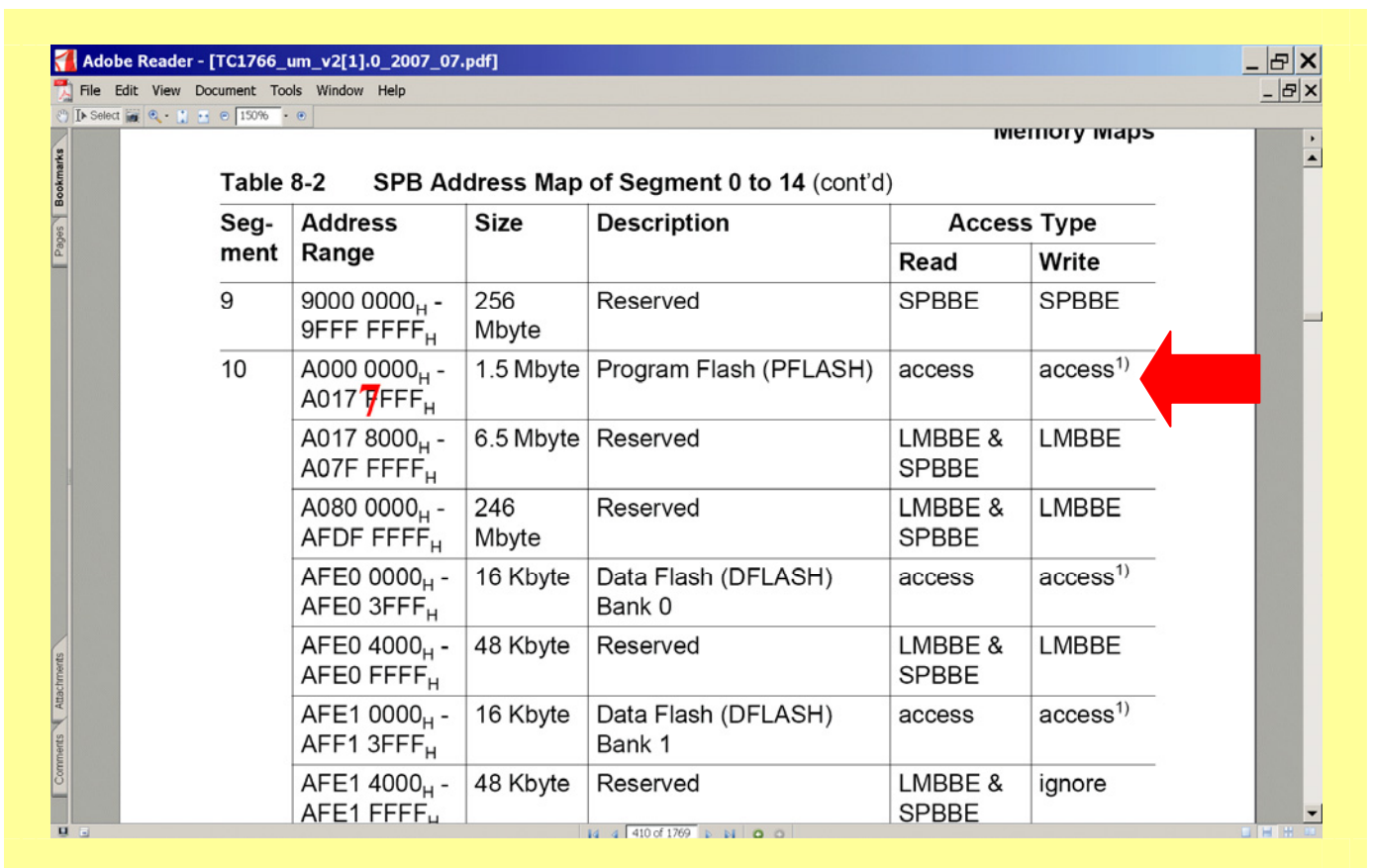
Segment	Address Range	Size	Description	Access Type	
				Read	Write
0-7	0000 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 0000 0007 <sub>H</sub>	8 byte	Reserved (virtual address space)	MPN trap	MPN trap
	0000 0008 <sub>H</sub> - 7FFF FFFF <sub>H</sub>	8 × 256 Mbyte		SPBBE	SPBBE
8	8000 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 8017 7FFF <sub>H</sub>	1.5 Mbyte	Program Flash (PFLASH)	access	access <sup>1)</sup>
	8017 8000 <sub>H</sub> - 807F FFFF <sub>H</sub>	6.5 Mbyte	Reserved	LMBBE & SPBBE	LMBBE
	8080 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 8FDF FFFF <sub>H</sub>	246 Mbyte	Reserved	LMBBE & SPBBE	LMBBE
	8FE0 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 8FE0 3FFF <sub>H</sub>	16 Kbyte	Data Flash (DFLASH) Bank 0	access	access <sup>1)</sup>





Additional information: Program Memory (Source: User's Manual):

The on-chip **PMU\_PFLASH** memory has a capacity of 1.504 KBytes:



memory maps

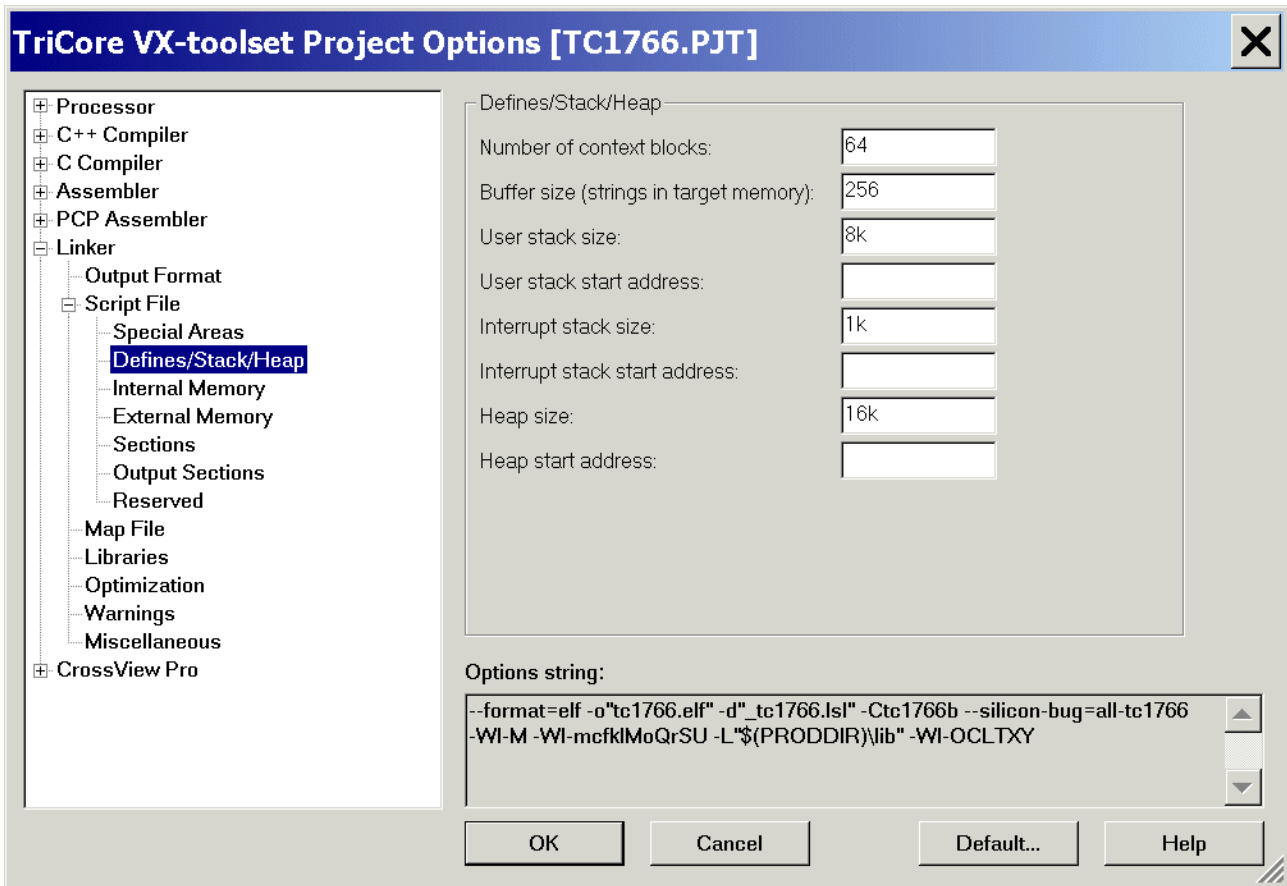
**Table 8-2 SPB Address Map of Segment 0 to 14 (cont'd)**

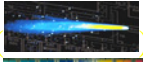



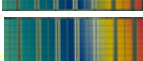
Segment	Address Range	Size	Description	Access Type	
				Read	Write
9	9000 0000 <sub>H</sub> - 9FFF FFFF <sub>H</sub>	256 Mbyte	Reserved	SPBBE	SPBBE
10	A000 0000 <sub>H</sub> - A017 7FFF <sub>H</sub>	1.5 Mbyte	Program Flash (PFLASH)	access	access <sup>1)</sup>
	A017 8000 <sub>H</sub> - A07F FFFF <sub>H</sub>	6.5 Mbyte	Reserved	LMBBE & SPBBE	LMBBE
	A080 0000 <sub>H</sub> - AFDF FFFF <sub>H</sub>	246 Mbyte	Reserved	LMBBE & SPBBE	LMBBE
	AFE0 0000 <sub>H</sub> - AFE0 3FFF <sub>H</sub>	16 Kbyte	Data Flash (DFLASH) Bank 0	access	access <sup>1)</sup>
	AFE0 4000 <sub>H</sub> - AFE0 FFFF <sub>H</sub>	48 Kbyte	Reserved	LMBBE & SPBBE	LMBBE
	AFE1 0000 <sub>H</sub> - AFF1 3FFF <sub>H</sub>	16 Kbyte	Data Flash (DFLASH) Bank 1	access	access <sup>1)</sup>
	AFE1 4000 <sub>H</sub> - AFE1 FFFF <sub>H</sub>	48 Kbyte	Reserved	LMBBE & SPBBE	ignore

**Note:**

There is a typing error in Table 8-2, page 8-6, TC1766 User's Manual, System Units (Vol. 1 of 2). The correct address range for the 1.504 Kbyte PMU\_PFLASH is A000 0000<sub>H</sub> - A017 7FFF<sub>H</sub>.

Linker: Script File: Defines/Stack/Heap: (do nothing)



- Linker: Script File: Internal Memory: change from brom to PMU\_BROM 
- Linker: Script File: Internal Memory: change from ovrasm to PMU\_OVRAM 
- Linker: Script File: Internal Memory: change from ldram to DMI\_LDRAM 
- Linker: Script File: Internal Memory: change from spram to PMI\_SPRAM 
- Linker: Script File: Internal Memory: change from pram to PCP\_PRAM 
- Linker: Script File: Internal Memory: change from pcode to PCP\_CMEM 

**TriCore VX-toolset Project Options [TC1766.PJT]**

- ⊕ Processor
- ⊕ C++ Compiler
- ⊕ C Compiler
- ⊕ Assembler
- ⊕ PCP Assembler
- ⊖ Linker
  - Output Format
  - ⊖ Script File
    - Special Areas
    - Defines/Stack/Heap
    - Internal Memory**
    - External Memory
    - Sections
    - Output Sections
    - Reserved
  - Map File
  - Libraries
  - Optimization
  - Warnings
  - Miscellaneous
- ⊕ CrossView Pro

Internal Memory

Name	Alloc	Type	Size	Address
PMU_BROM	OFF	ROM	16k	0xAFFFC000
PMU_OVRAM	OFF	RAM	8k	0xC0000000
DMI_LDRAM	ON	RAM	56k	0xD0000000
PMI_SPRAM	OFF	RAM	16k	0xD4000000
PCP_PRAM	ON	PCPRAM	8k	0xF0050000
PCP_CMEM	ON	PCPCODE	12k	0xF0060000

↑

Options string:

```

--format=elf -o"tc1766.elf" -d"_tc1766.lsl" -Ctc1766b --silicon-bug=all-tc1766
-WI-M -WI-mcflMoQrSU -L"${PRODDIR}\lib" -WI-OCLTX
  
```

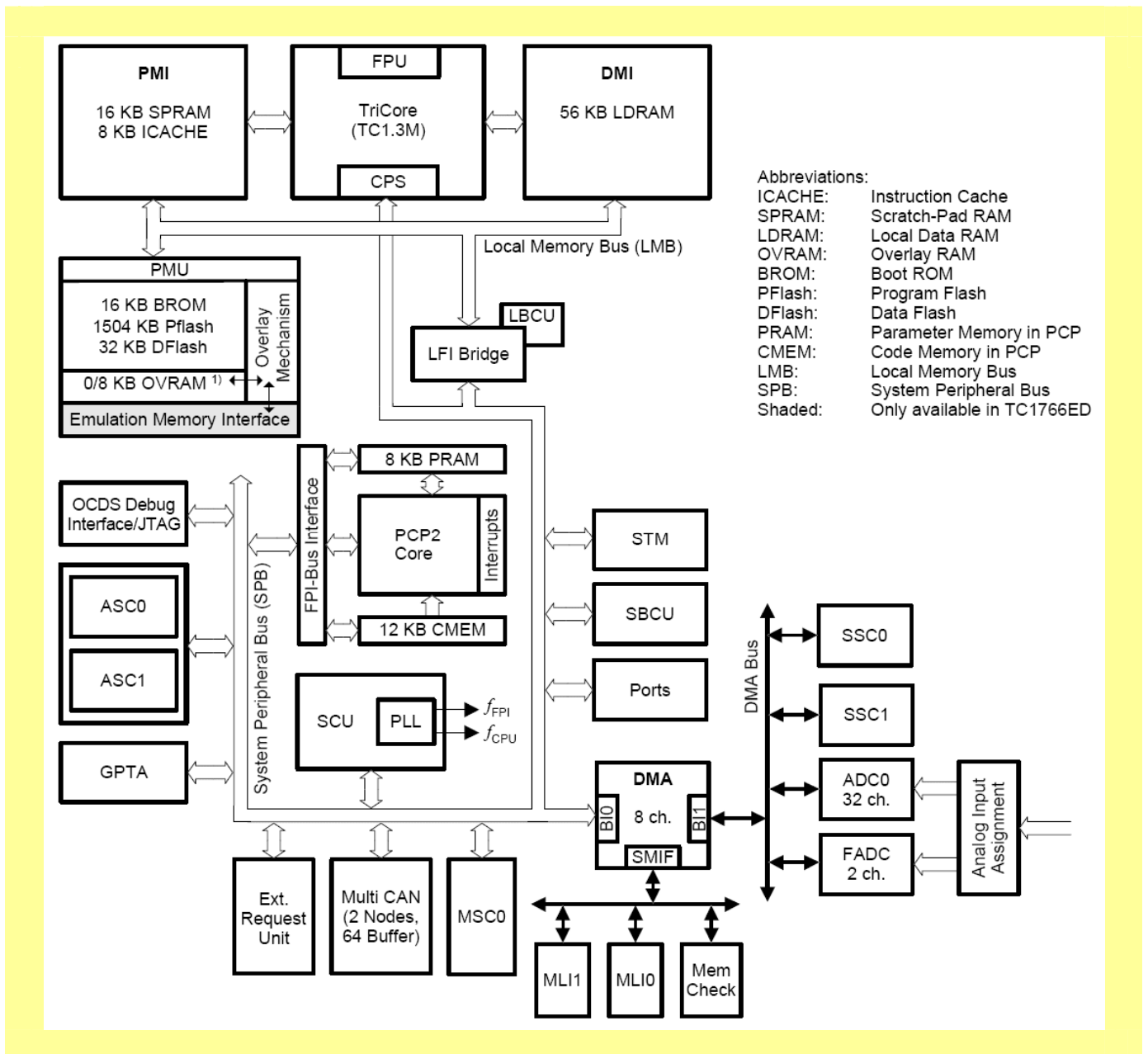
OK
Cancel
Default...
Help



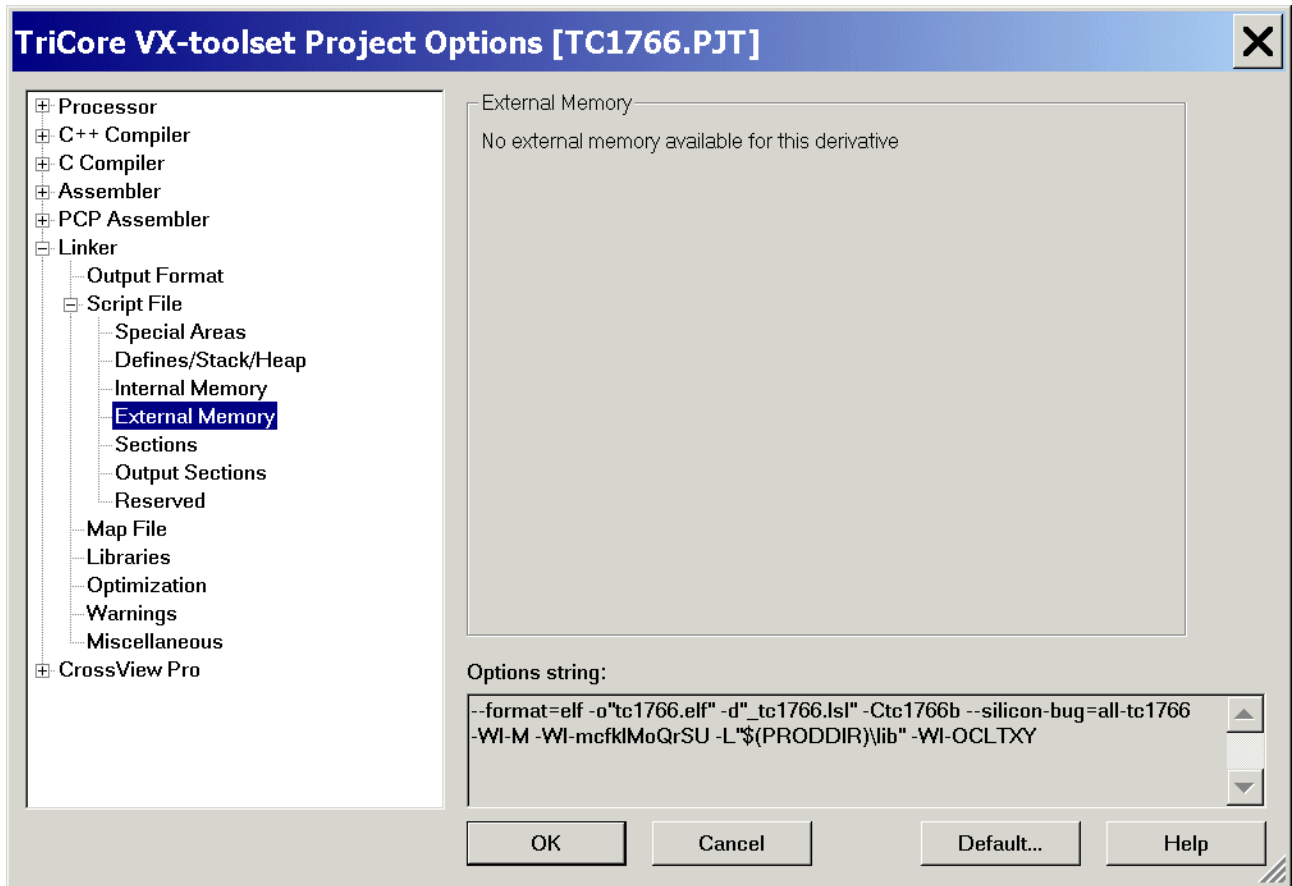




Additional information: Memory (Source: User's Manual):



Linker: **Script File**: External Memory: (do nothing)



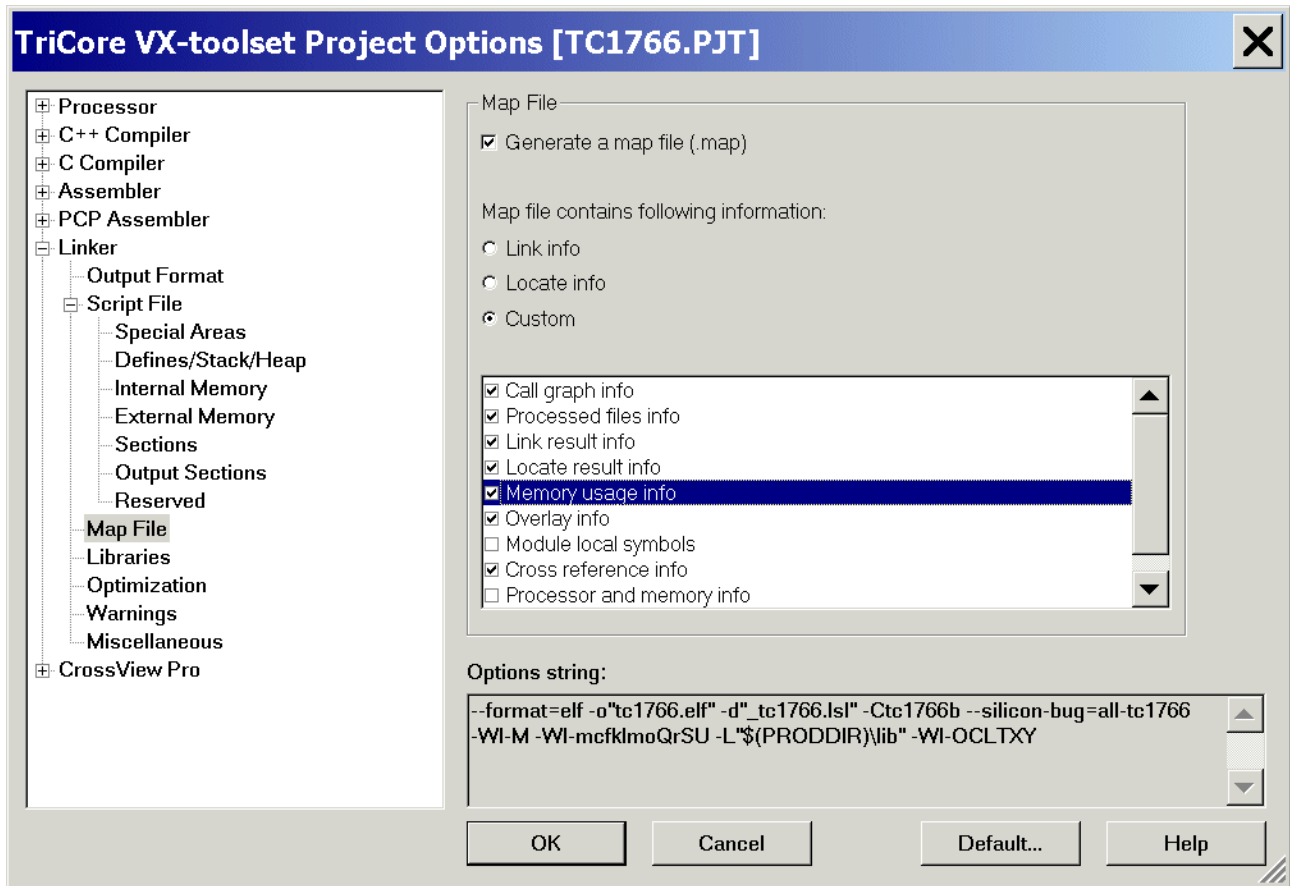








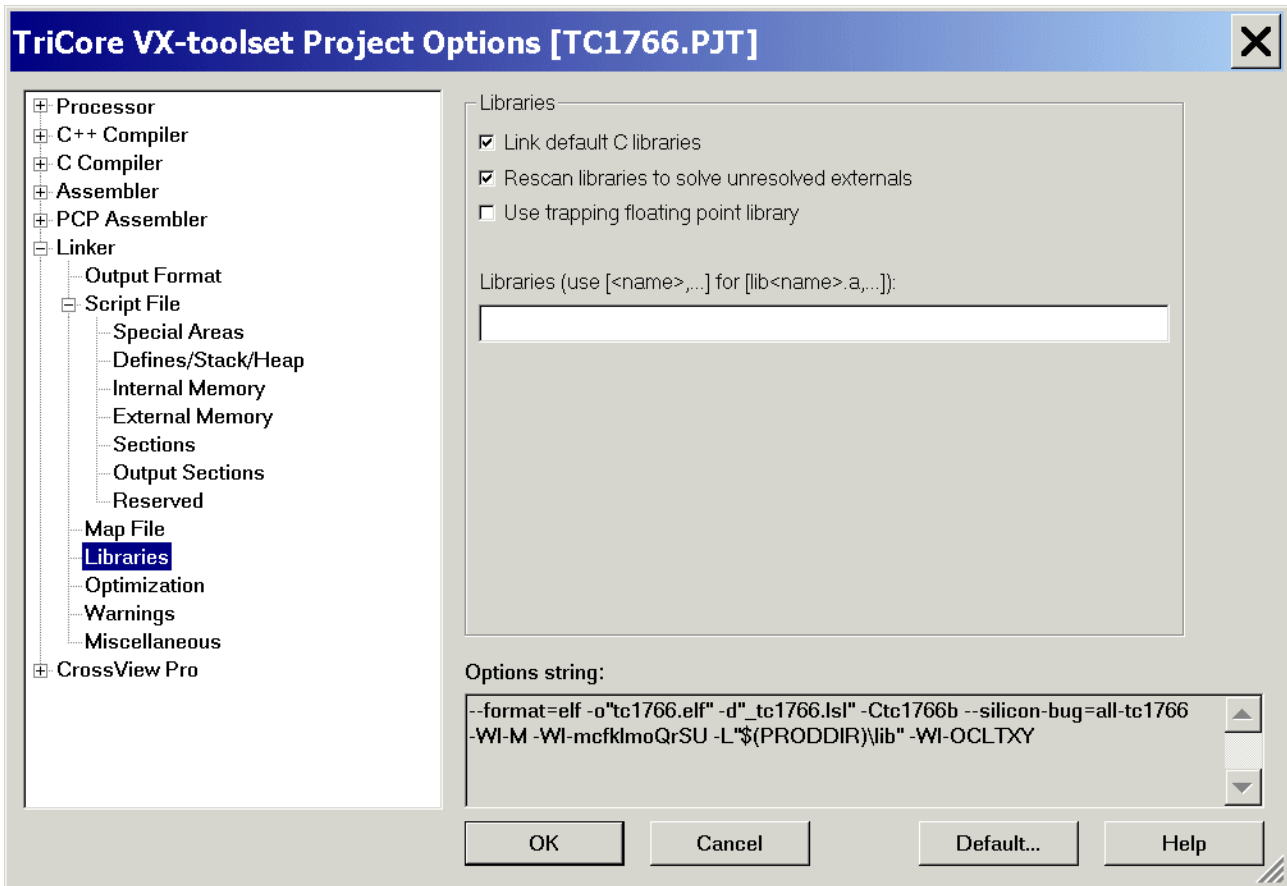
Linker: Map File: tick ✓ Memory usage info



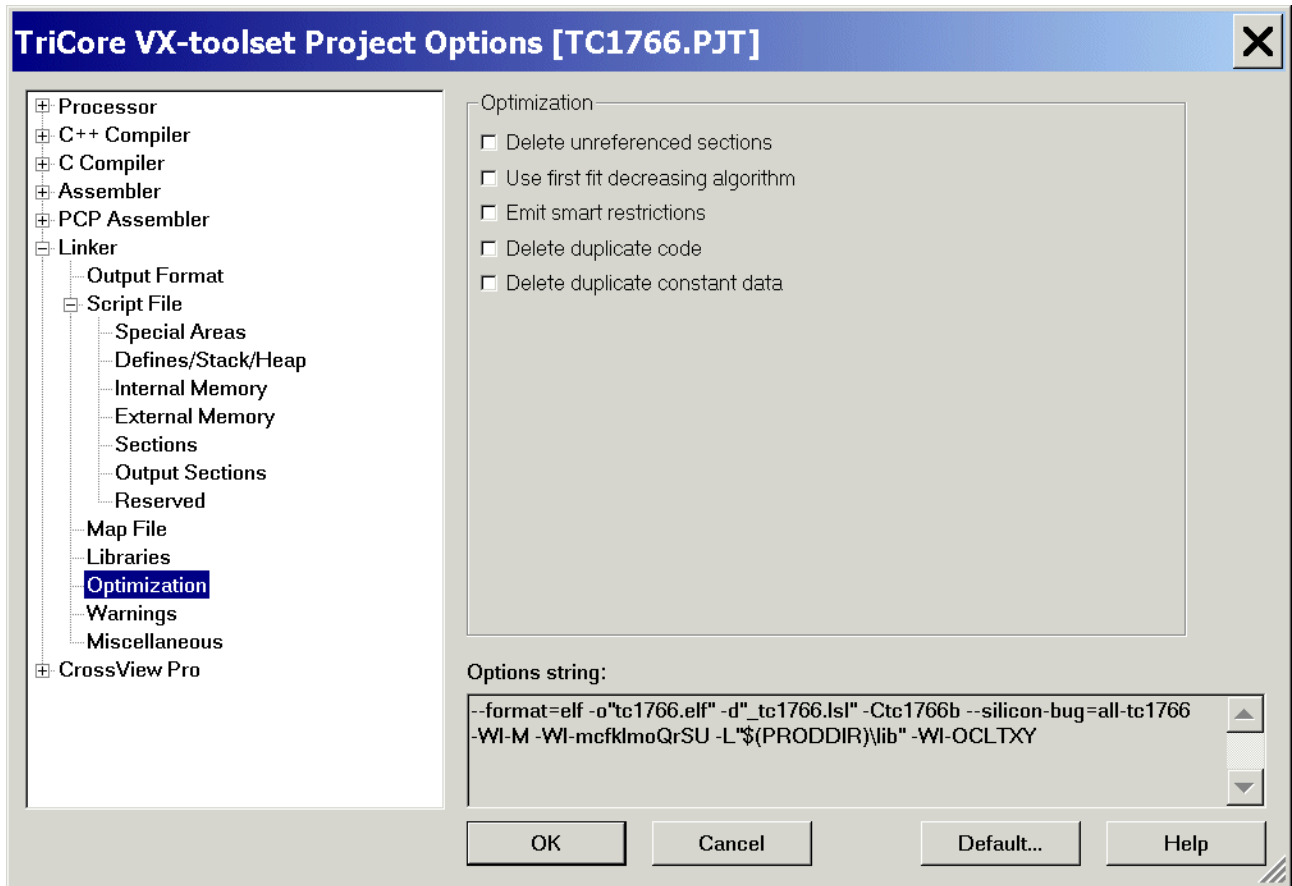
Note:

[Click here to see Memory usage info](#)

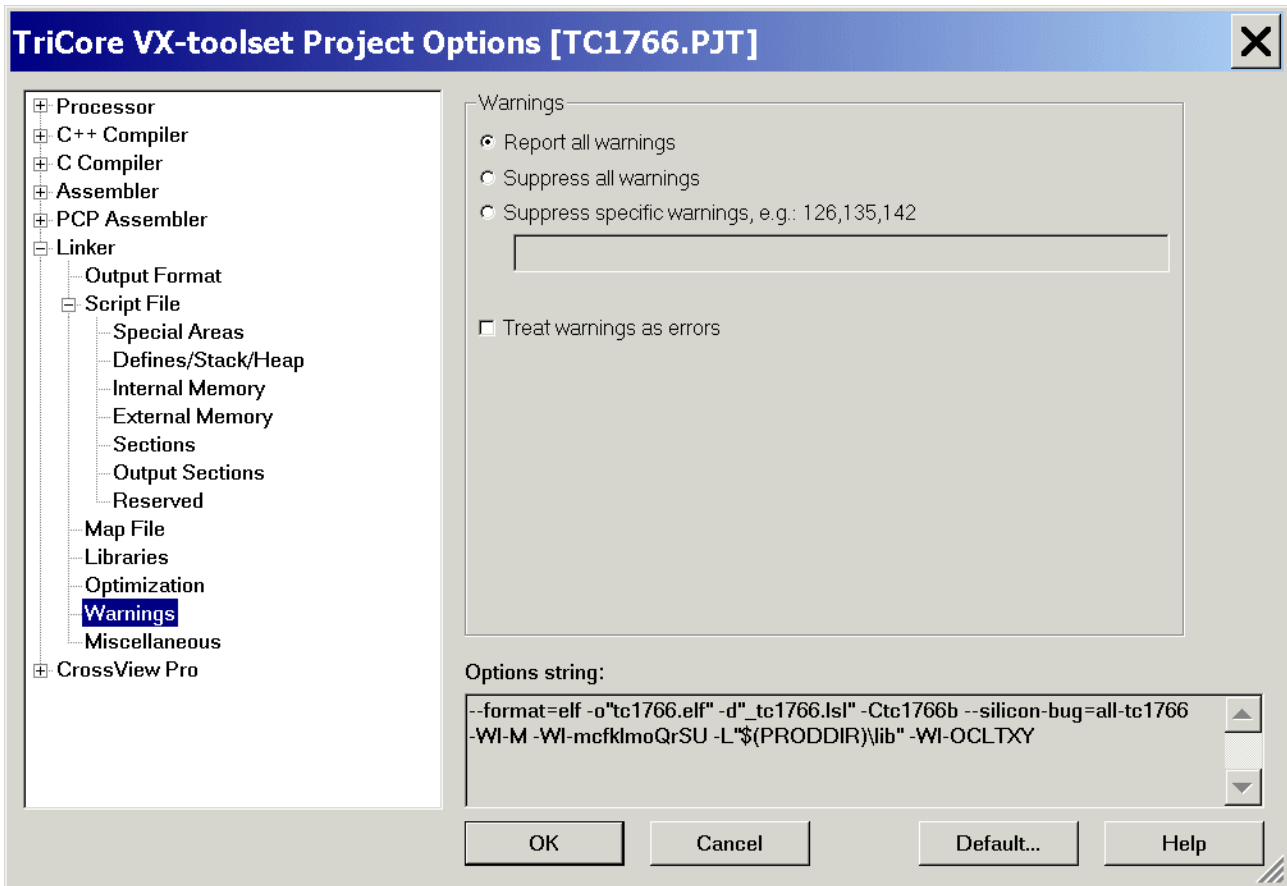
Linker: Script File: Libraries: (do nothing)



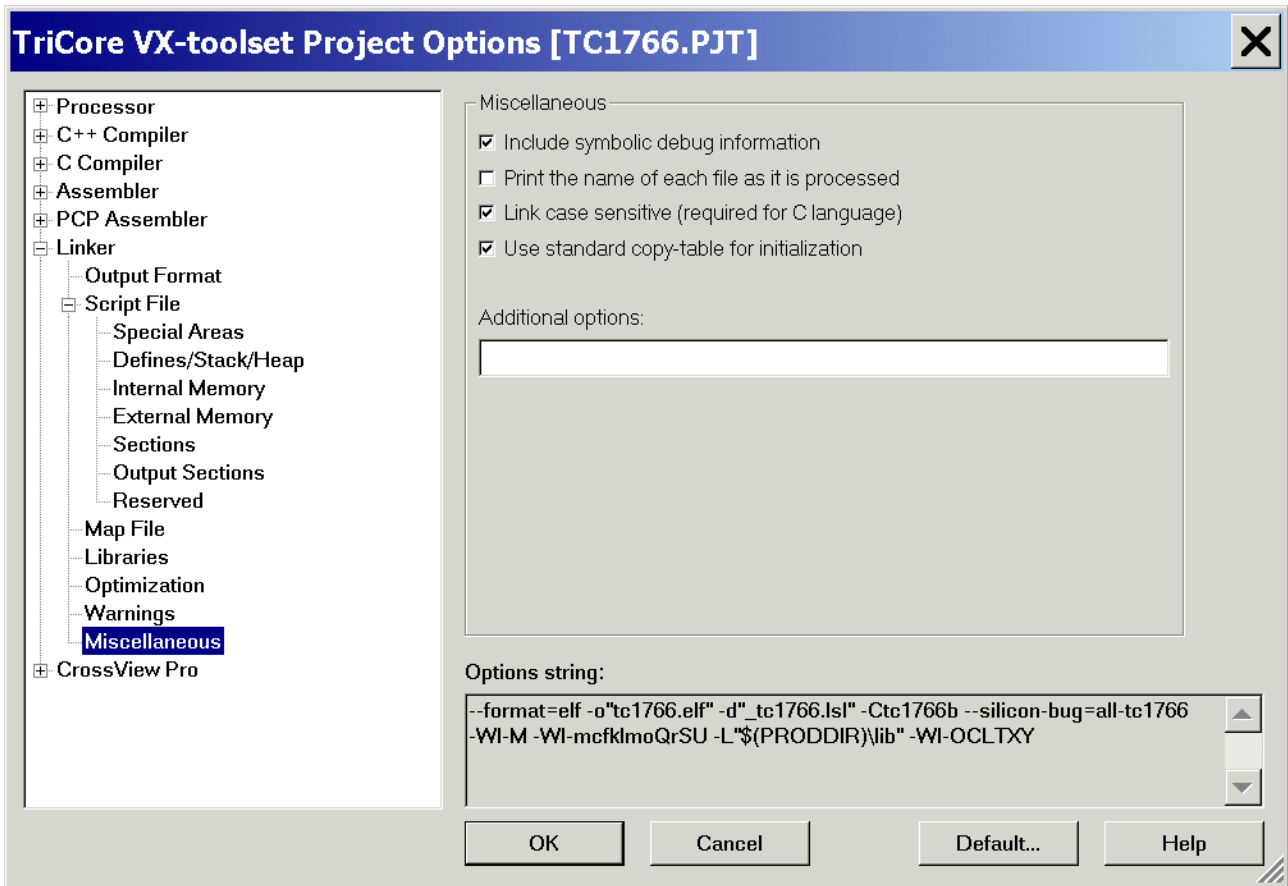
Linker: **Script File**: Optimization: (do nothing)



Linker: Script File: Warnings: (do nothing)



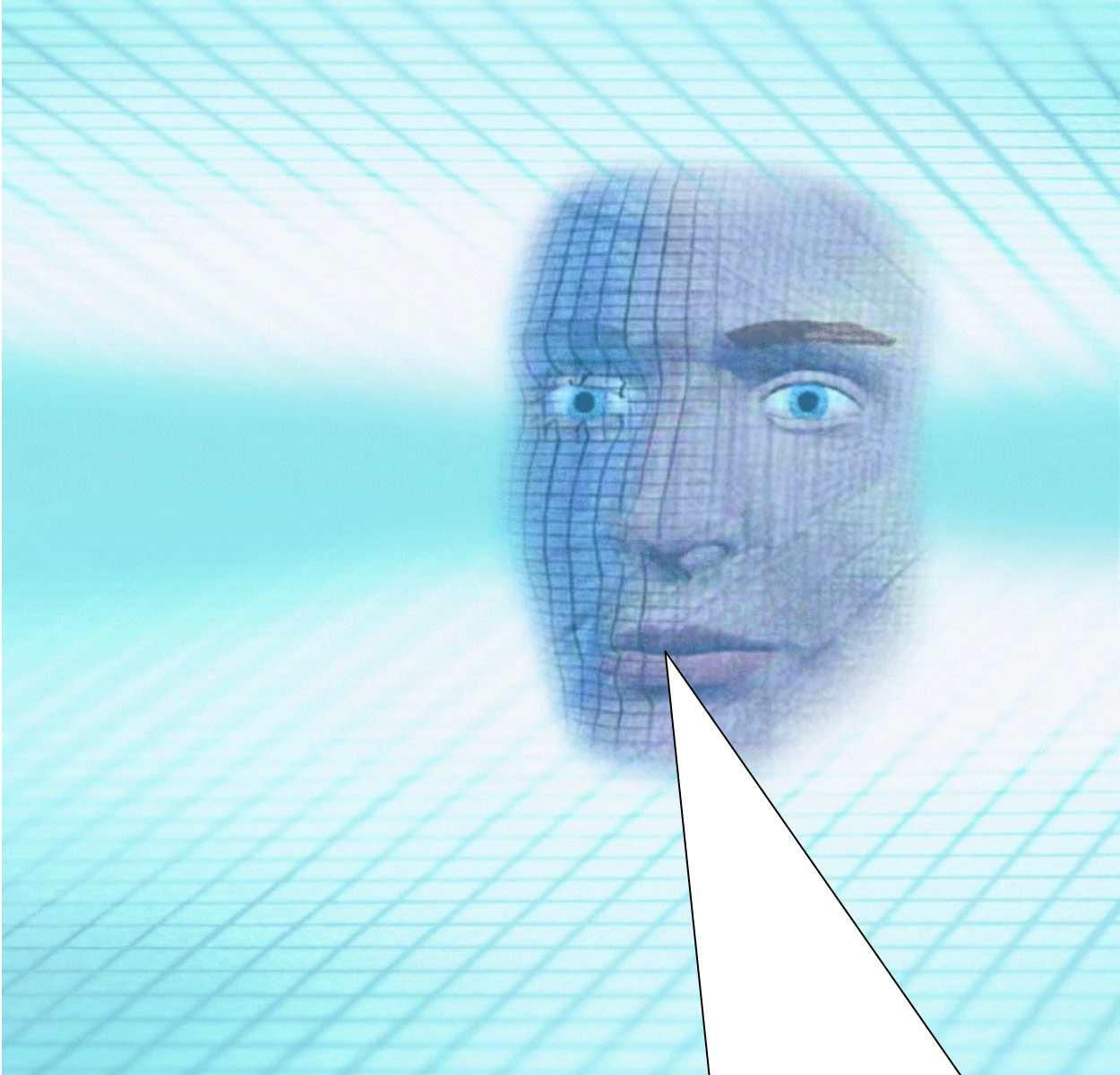
Linker: Script File: Miscellaneous: (do nothing)



OK



Insert your application specific program:



**Note:**

DAvE doesn't change code which is inserted between '`// USER CODE BEGIN`' and '`// USER CODE END`'. Therefore, whenever adding code to DAvE's generated code, write it between '`// USER CODE BEGIN`' and '`// USER CODE END`'.

If you wish to change DAvE's generated code or add code outside these 'USER CODE' sections, you will have to insert/modify your changes each time after letting DAvE regenerate code!

Double click: [Main.c](#) insert User Code (Global Variables):

```
const char menu[] =
"\n\n\n\n"
"TC1766, Program execution out of OnChipFlash:\n"
"-----\n"
"1 ... LED IO_Port_1_Pin_0 ON\n"
"2 ... LED IO_Port_1_Pin_0 OFF\n"
"3 ... LED IO_Port_1_Pin_0 blinking\n"
"  \n";

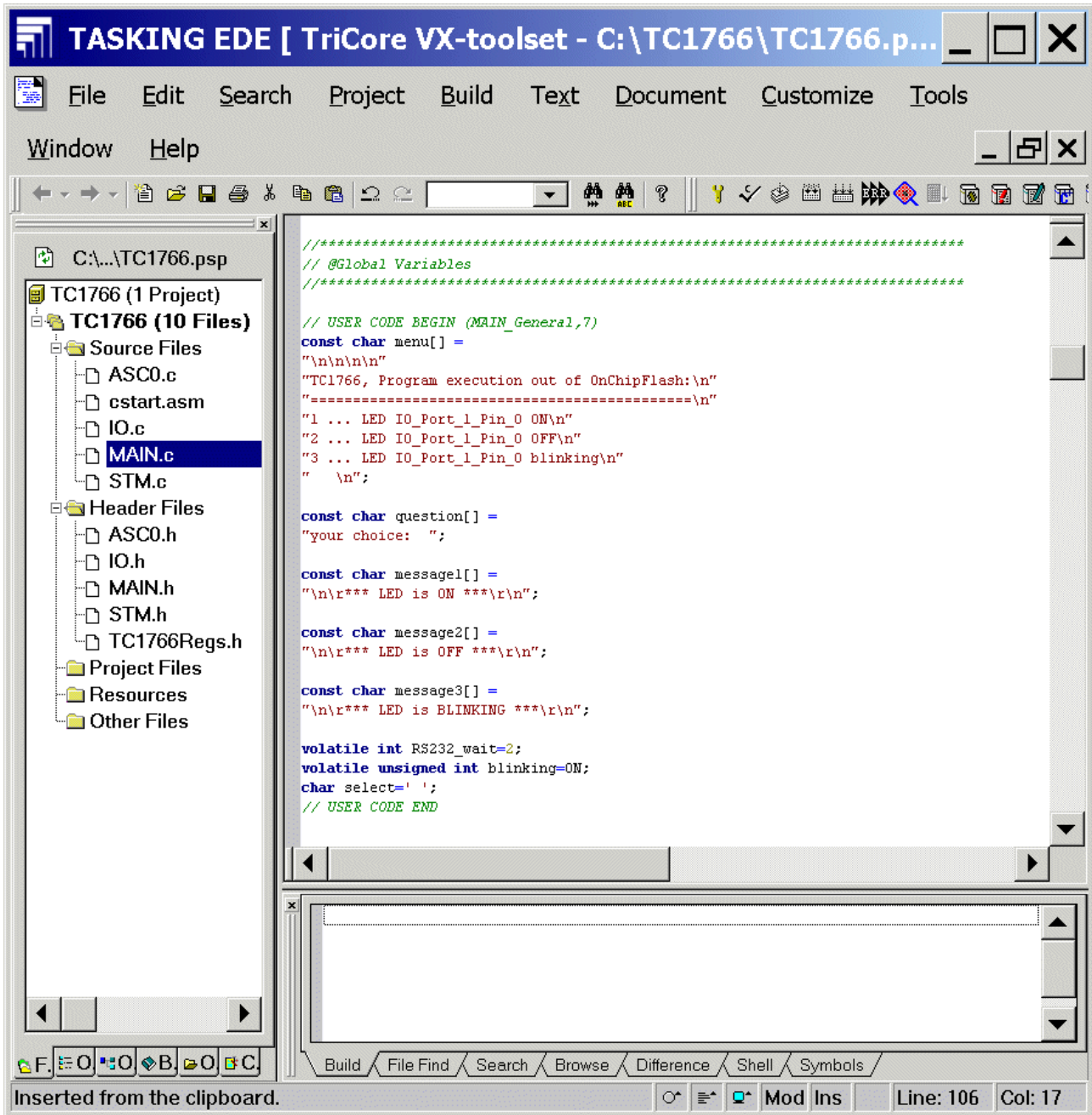
const char question[] =
"your choice: ";

const char message1[] =
"\n\r*** LED is ON ***\r\n";

const char message2[] =
"\n\r*** LED is OFF ***\r\n";

const char message3[] =
"\n\r*** LED is BLINKING ***\r\n";

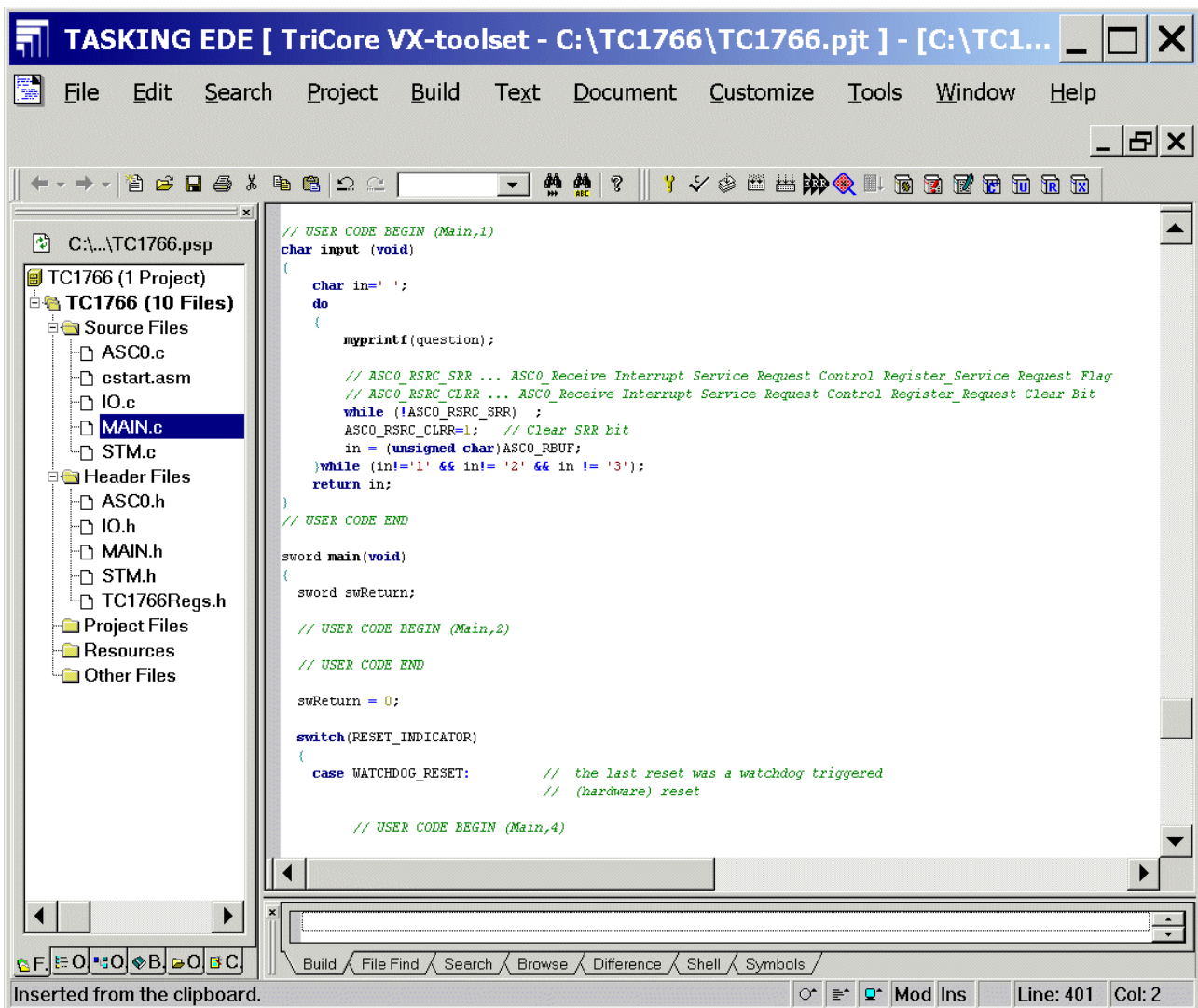
volatile int RS232_wait=2;
volatile unsigned int blinking=ON;
char select=' ';
```



Double click: **Main.c** insert User Code (function: input()):

```
char input (void)
{
    char in=' ';
    do
    {
        myprintf(question);

        // ASC0_RSRC_SRR ... ASC0_Receive Interrupt Service Request Control Register_Service Request Flag
        // ASC0_RSRC_CLRR ... ASC0_Receive Interrupt Service Request Control Register_Request Clear Bit
        while (!ASC0_RSRC_SRR) ;
        ASC0_RSRC_CLRR=1;    // Clear SRR bit
        in = (unsigned char)ASC0_RBUF;
    }while (in!='1' && in!= '2' && in != '3');
    return in;
}
```

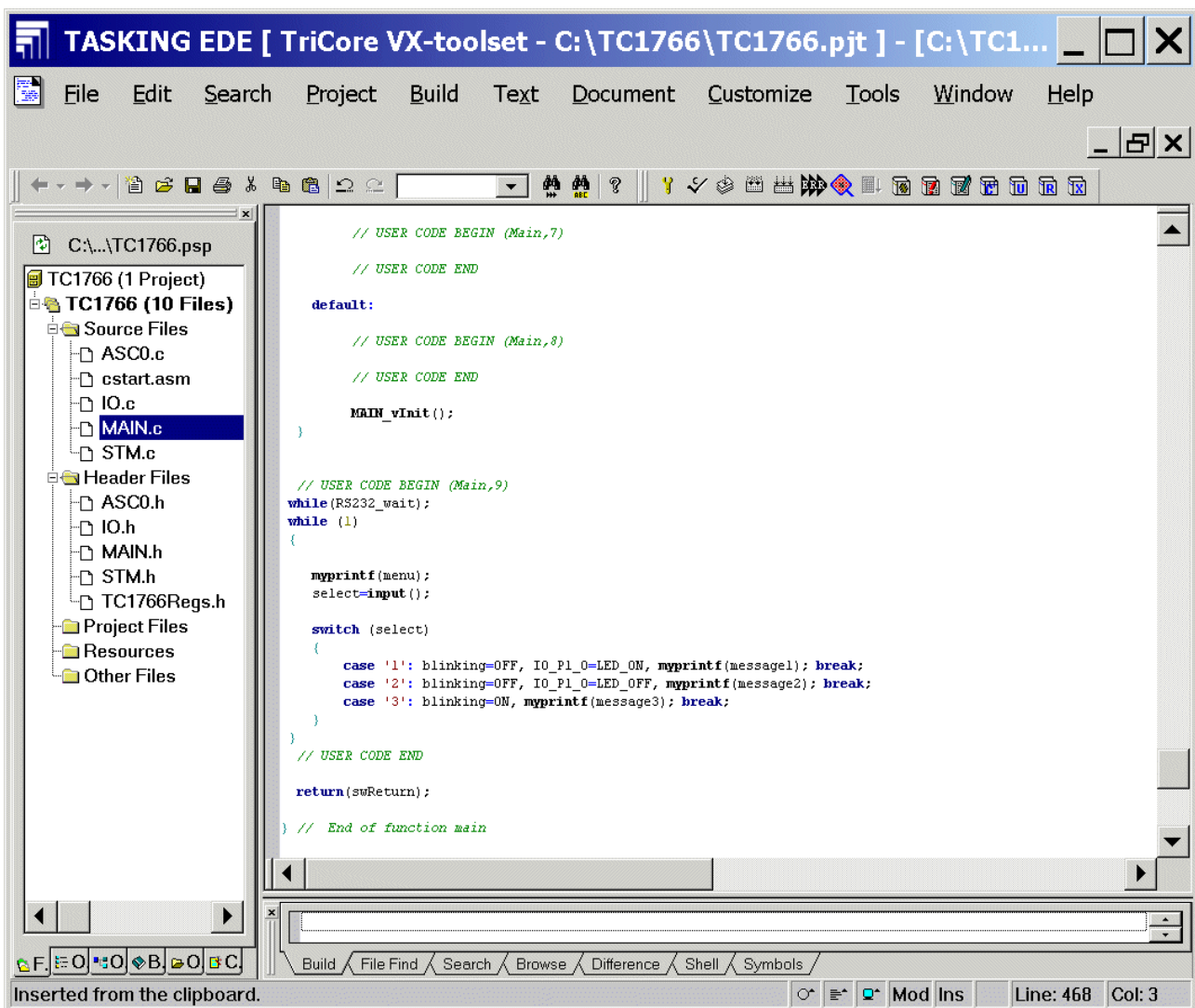


Double click: **Main.c** insert User Code:

```
while(RS232_wait);
while (1)
{

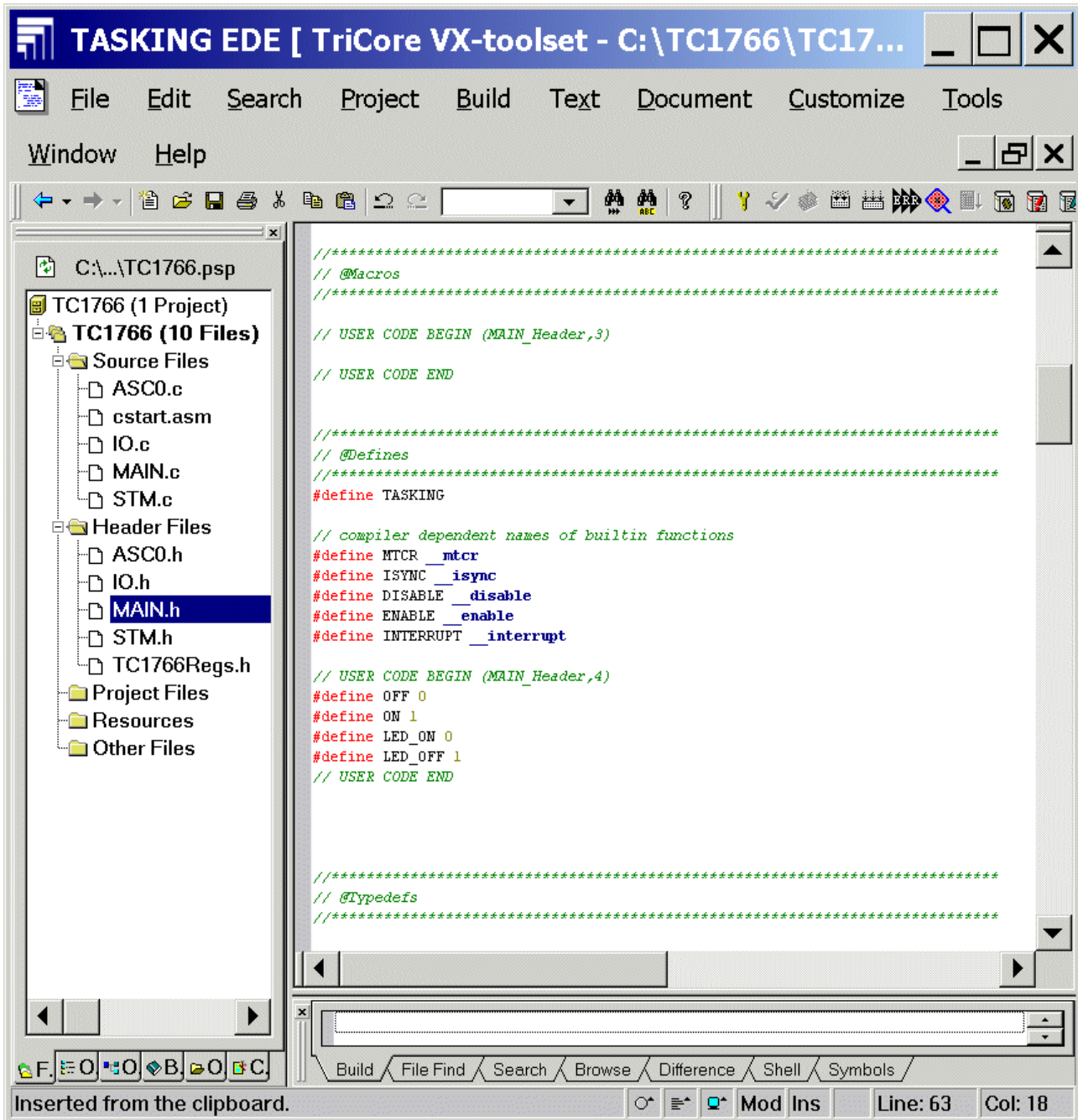
myprintf(menu);
select=input();

switch (select)
{
case '1': blinking=OFF, IO_P1_0=LED_ON, myprintf(message1); break;
case '2': blinking=OFF, IO_P1_0=LED_OFF, myprintf(message2); break;
case '3': blinking=ON, myprintf(message3); break;
}
}
```



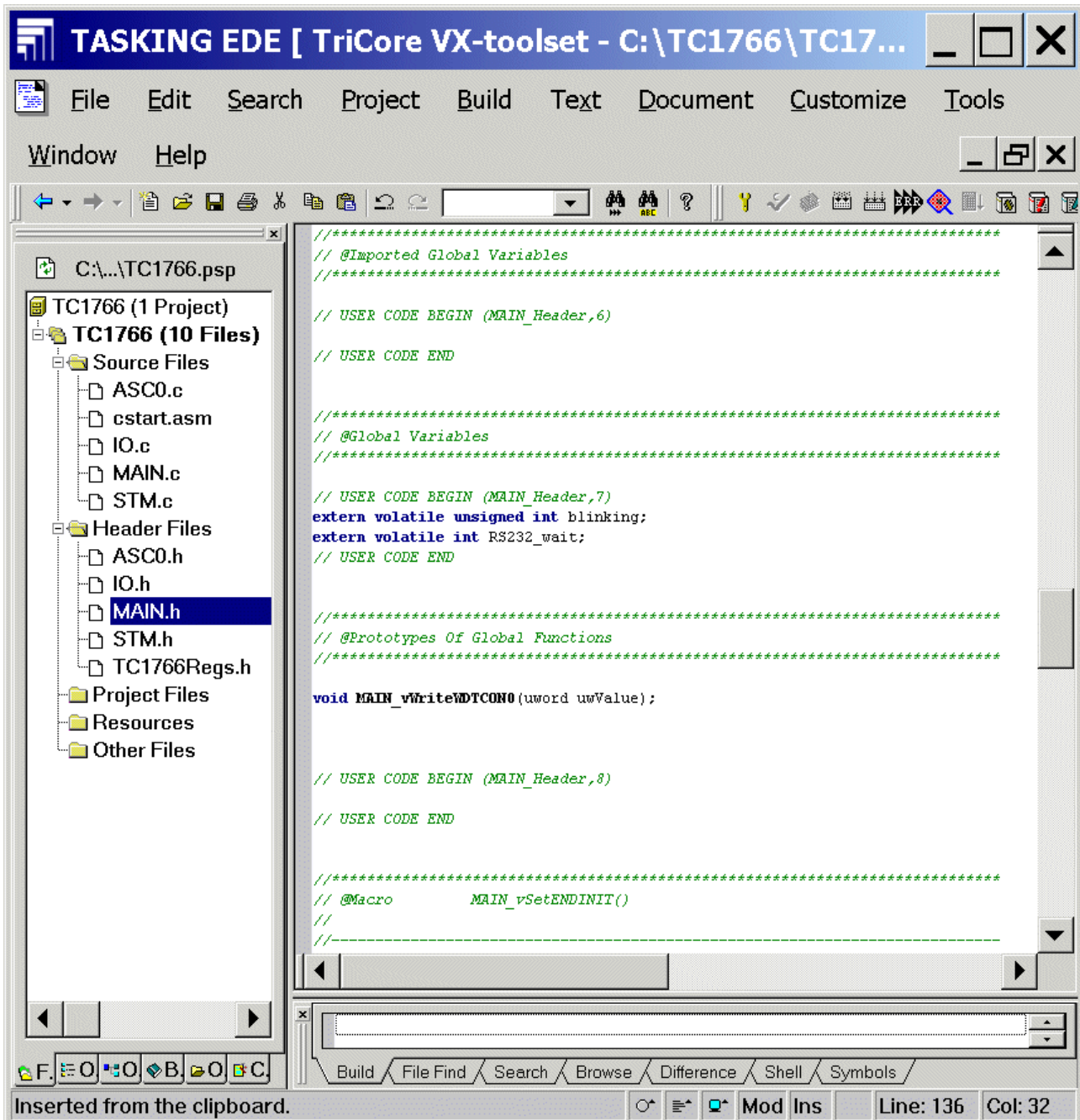
Double click: [Main.h](#) and insert the following Defines:

```
#define OFF 0
#define ON 1
#define LED_ON 0
#define LED_OFF 1
```



Double click: [Main.h](#) and insert Global Variables:

```
extern volatile unsigned int blinking;
extern volatile int RS232_wait;
```



The screenshot shows the TASKING EDE IDE interface. The left pane displays the project structure for 'TC1766 (1 Project)' with 'TC1766 (10 Files)' expanded. Under 'Header Files', 'MAIN.h' is selected. The main editor window shows the content of 'MAIN.h', which includes comments for imported global variables, user code begin/end markers, and the inserted global variable declarations. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Inserted from the clipboard.' and shows the current cursor position at Line: 136, Col: 32.

```

*****
// @Imported Global Variables
*****

// USER CODE BEGIN (MAIN_Header,6)

// USER CODE END

*****
// @Global Variables
*****

// USER CODE BEGIN (MAIN_Header,7)
extern volatile unsigned int blinking;
extern volatile int RS232_wait;
// USER CODE END

*****
// @Prototypes Of Global Functions
*****

void MAIN_vWriteWDTCON0(uword uwValue);

// USER CODE BEGIN (MAIN_Header,8)

// USER CODE END

*****
// @Macro      MAIN_vSetENDINIT()
//
//-----

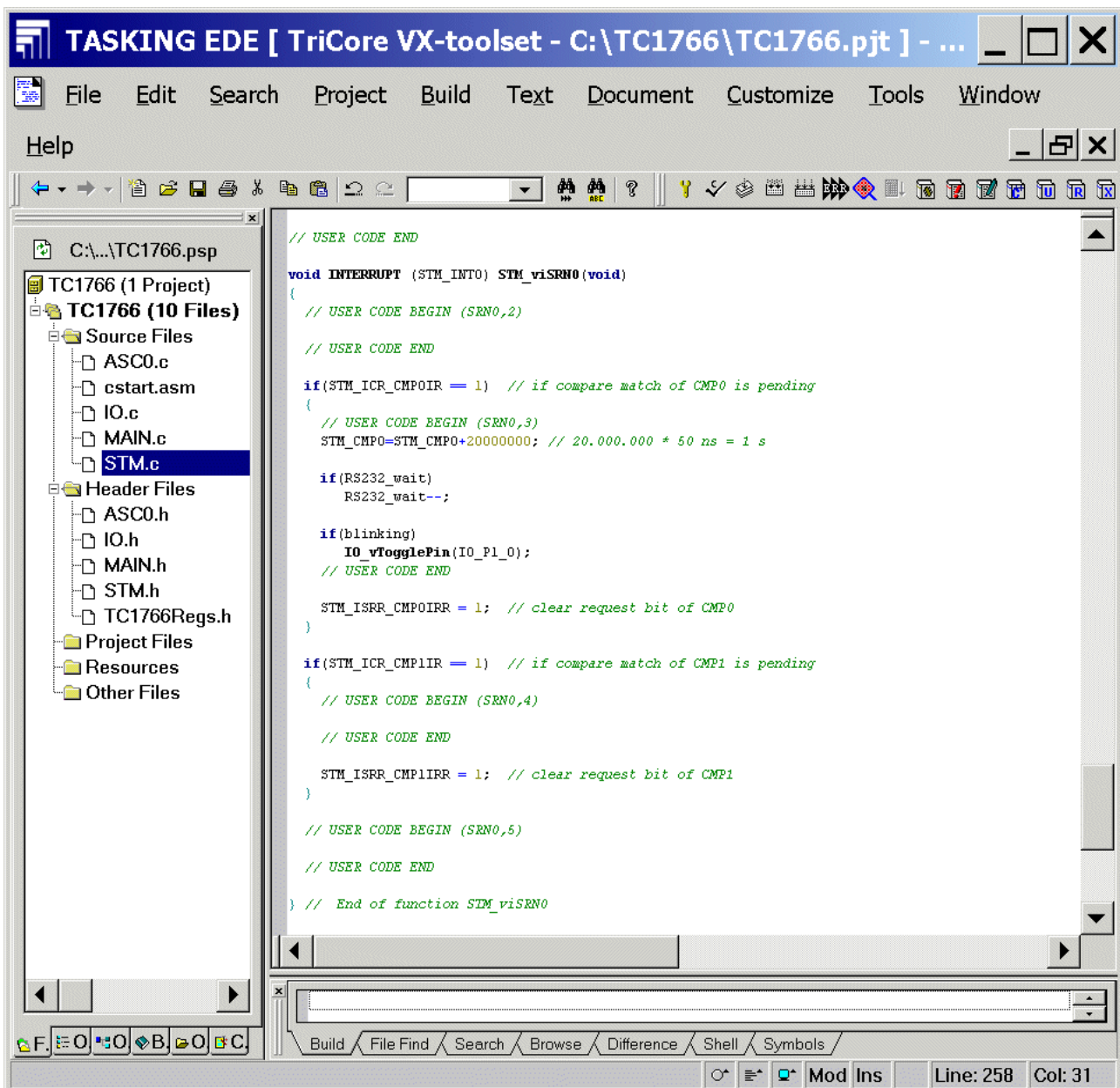
```

Double click: **STM.c** insert User Code for interrupt service routine:

```
STM_CMP0=STM_CMP0+20000000; // 20.000.000 * 50 ns = 1 s

if(RS232_wait)
    RS232_wait--;

if(blinking)
    IO_vTogglePin(IO_P1_0);
```



The screenshot shows the TASKING EDE IDE interface. The left pane displays a project tree for 'TC1766 (1 Project)' with 'TC1766 (10 Files)' expanded. Under 'Source Files', 'STM.c' is selected. The main editor window shows the source code for the interrupt service routine. The code includes comments for user code sections and implements logic for handling compare matches for CMP0 and CMP1, including a delay calculation and pin toggling.

```
// USER CODE END
void INTERRUPT (STM_INT0) STM_viSRN0(void)
{
    // USER CODE BEGIN (SRN0,2)
    // USER CODE END

    if(STM_ICR_CMP0IR == 1) // if compare match of CMP0 is pending
    {
        // USER CODE BEGIN (SRN0,3)
        STM_CMP0=STM_CMP0+20000000; // 20.000.000 * 50 ns = 1 s

        if(RS232_wait)
            RS232_wait--;

        if(blinking)
            IO_vTogglePin(IO_P1_0);
        // USER CODE END

        STM_ISR_CMP0IRR = 1; // clear request bit of CMP0
    }

    if(STM_ICR_CMP1IR == 1) // if compare match of CMP1 is pending
    {
        // USER CODE BEGIN (SRN0,4)
        // USER CODE END

        STM_ISR_CMP1IRR = 1; // clear request bit of CMP1
    }

    // USER CODE BEGIN (SRN0,5)
    // USER CODE END
} // End of function STM_viSRN0
```

**Note:**

$20.000.000 * 50 \text{ ns} = 1 \text{ s}$

To get an STM interrupt every 1 second you must change the Compare Value to “**STM\_CMP0+=20000000;**”!







August 2003

**Reason for "myprintf.c"**

Unfortunately, a low-level I/O implementation similar to example project "IO" (which consists of "serio.c" and "serio.h" files for generating an output stream for "printf" using ASC0) using tool chain C166/ST10 is currently not available for Tasking TriCore tools. For the moment, Tasking has only got the following "Change Request":

-----  
 CR32186 CR: Example for \_write function implementation using serial interface.

**DESCRIPTION**

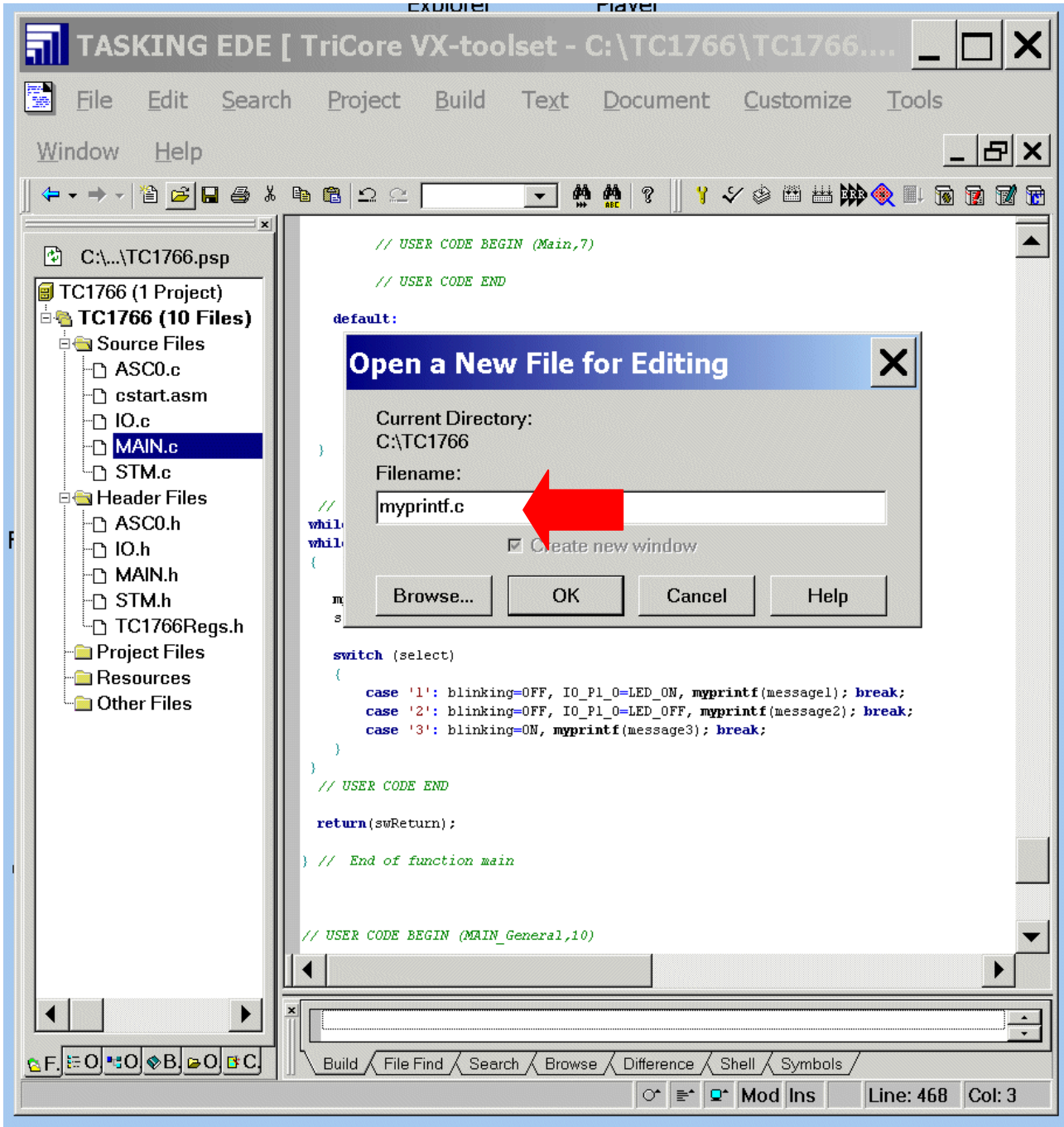
Change request for a low-level I/O (\_write function implementation) example which does not use simulated I/O but uses the real serial interface of the controller.

**EXAMPLE**

**WORKAROUND**

File – New

Open a New File for Editing: Filename: insert myprintf.c



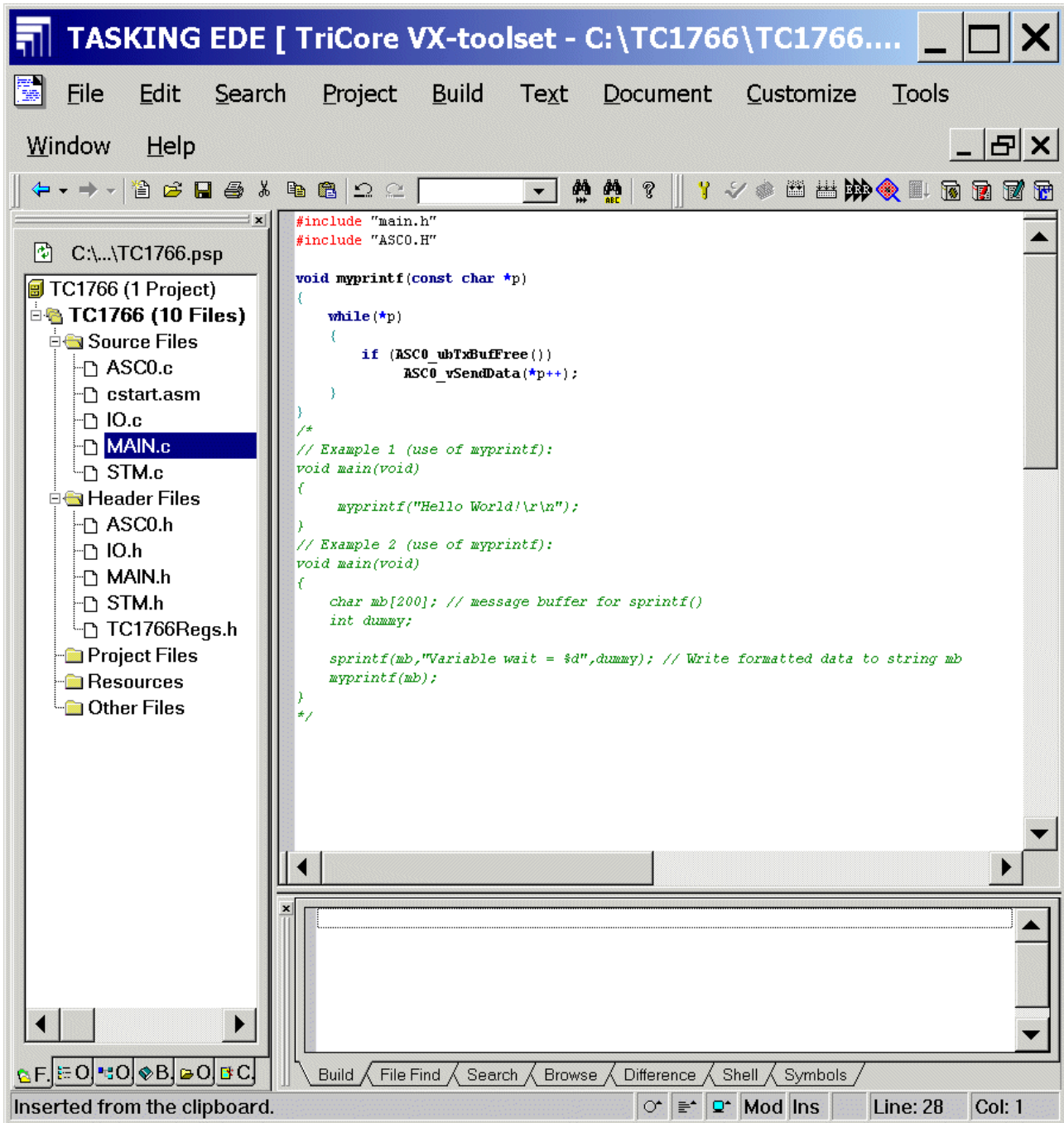
OK

**Insert** User Code for myprintf():

```
#include "main.h"
#include "ASC0.H"

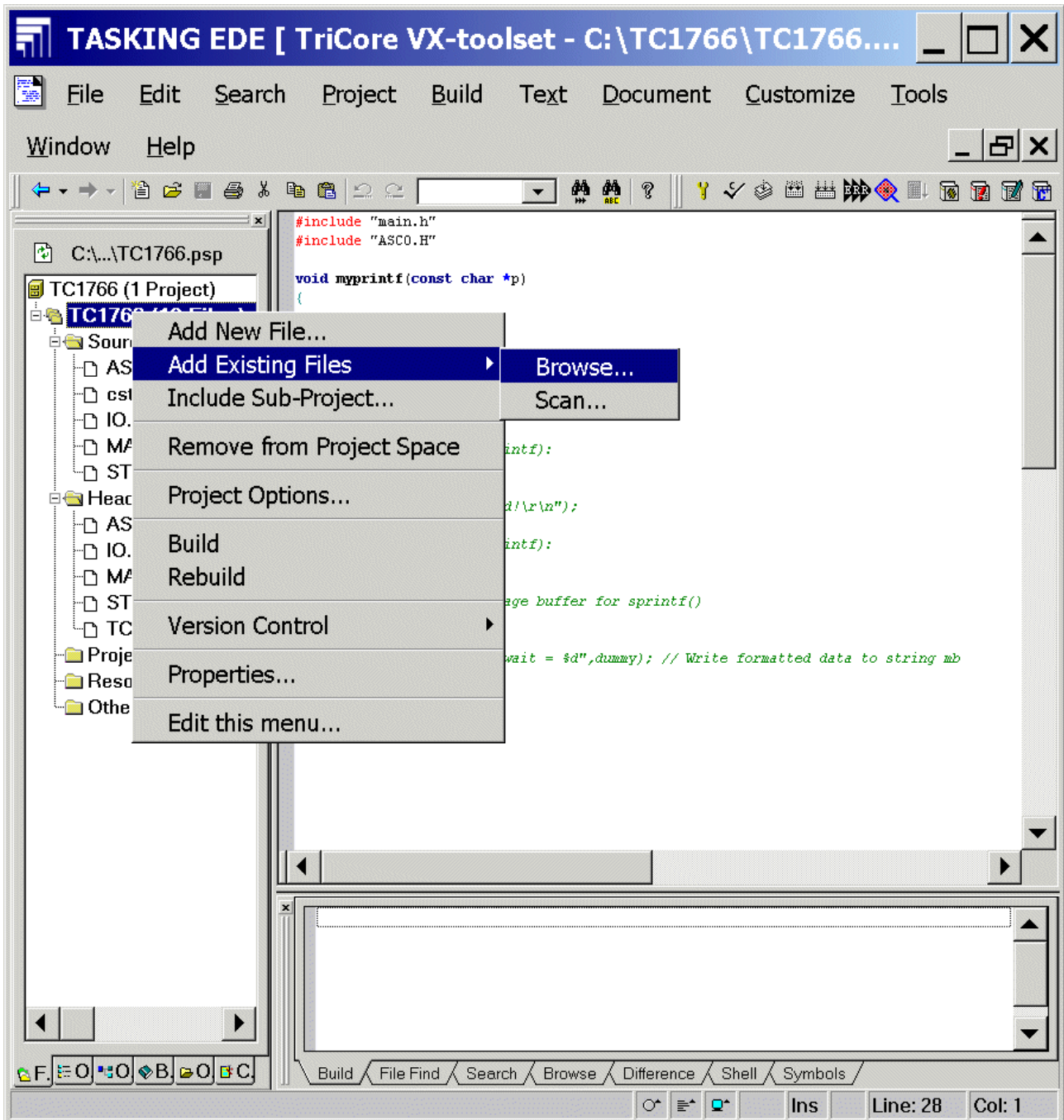
void myprintf(const char *p)
{
    while(*p)
    {
        if (ASC0_ubTxBufFree())
            ASC0_vSendData(*p++);
    }
}
/*
// Example 1 (use of myprintf):
void main(void)
{
    myprintf("Hello World!\r\n");
}
// Example 2 (use of myprintf):
void main(void)
{
    char mb[200]; // message buffer for sprintf()
    int dummy;

    sprintf(mb,"Variable wait = %d",dummy); // Write formatted data to string mb
    myprintf(mb);
}
*/
```

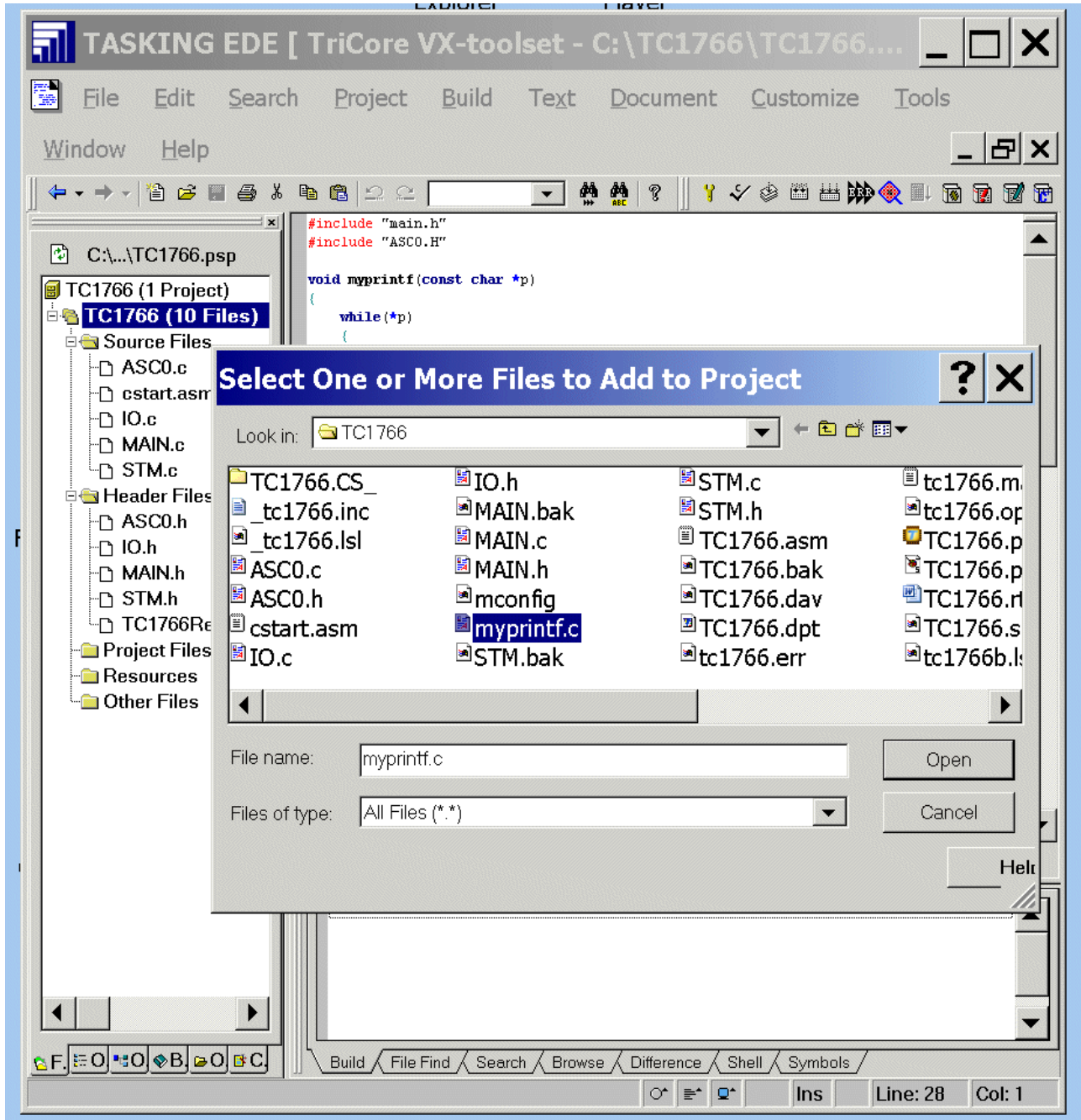


**File - Save all**

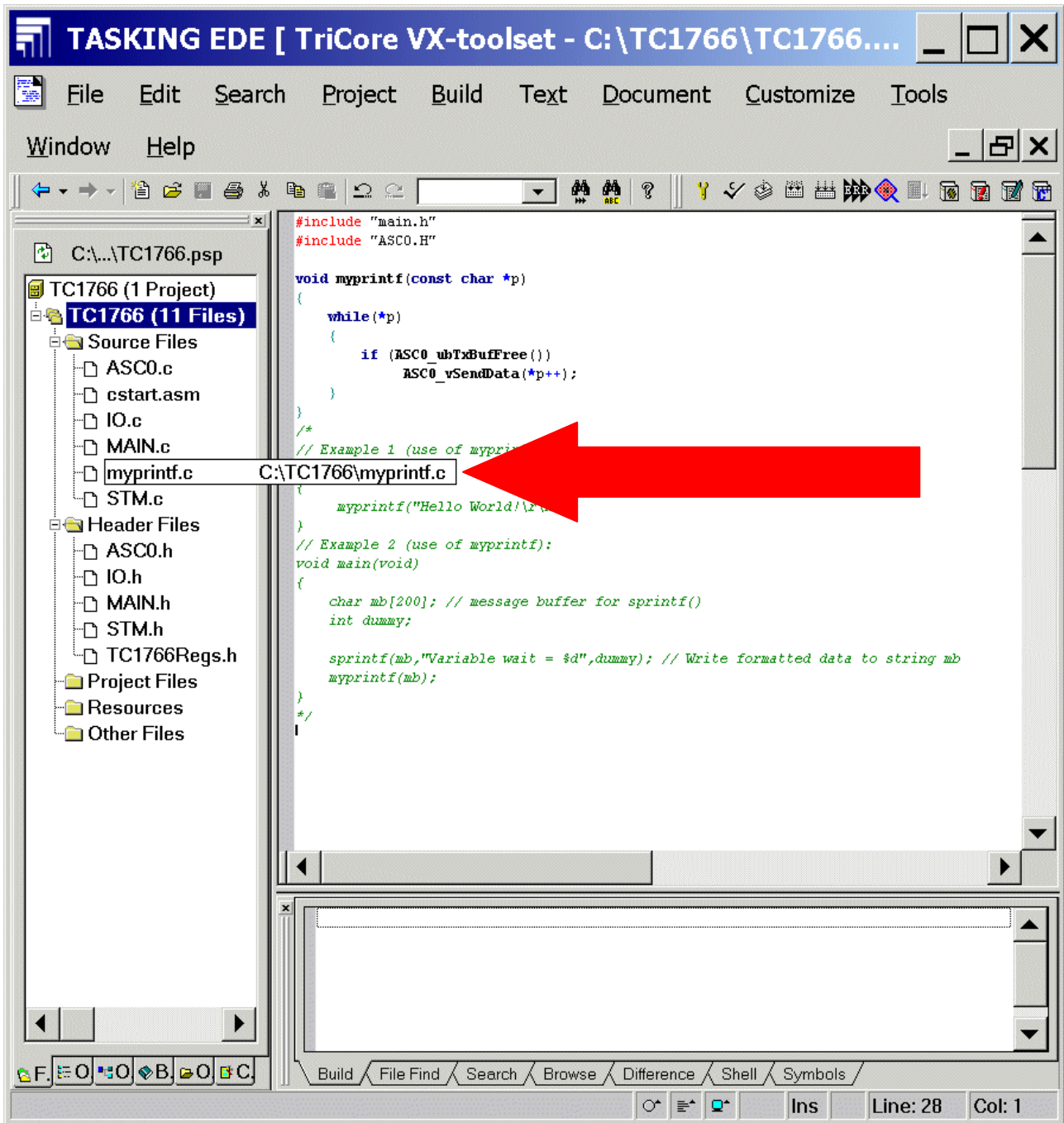
(Project Window **File View**) – TC1766 (Files) – **right mouse button click** – Add Existing Files – Browse



Select myprintf.c

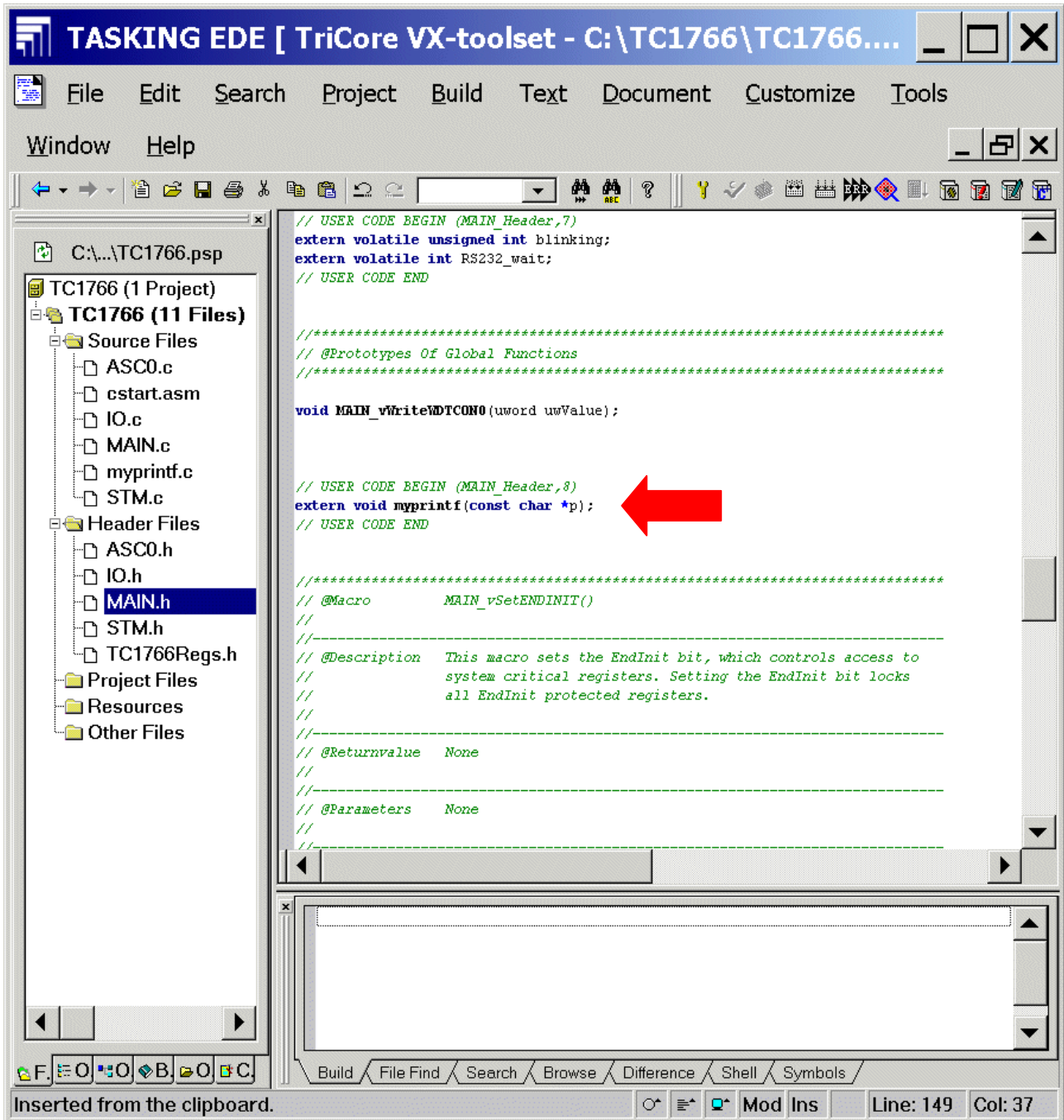


Open - OK



Double click: **Main.h** and **insert** Prototypes of Global Functions:

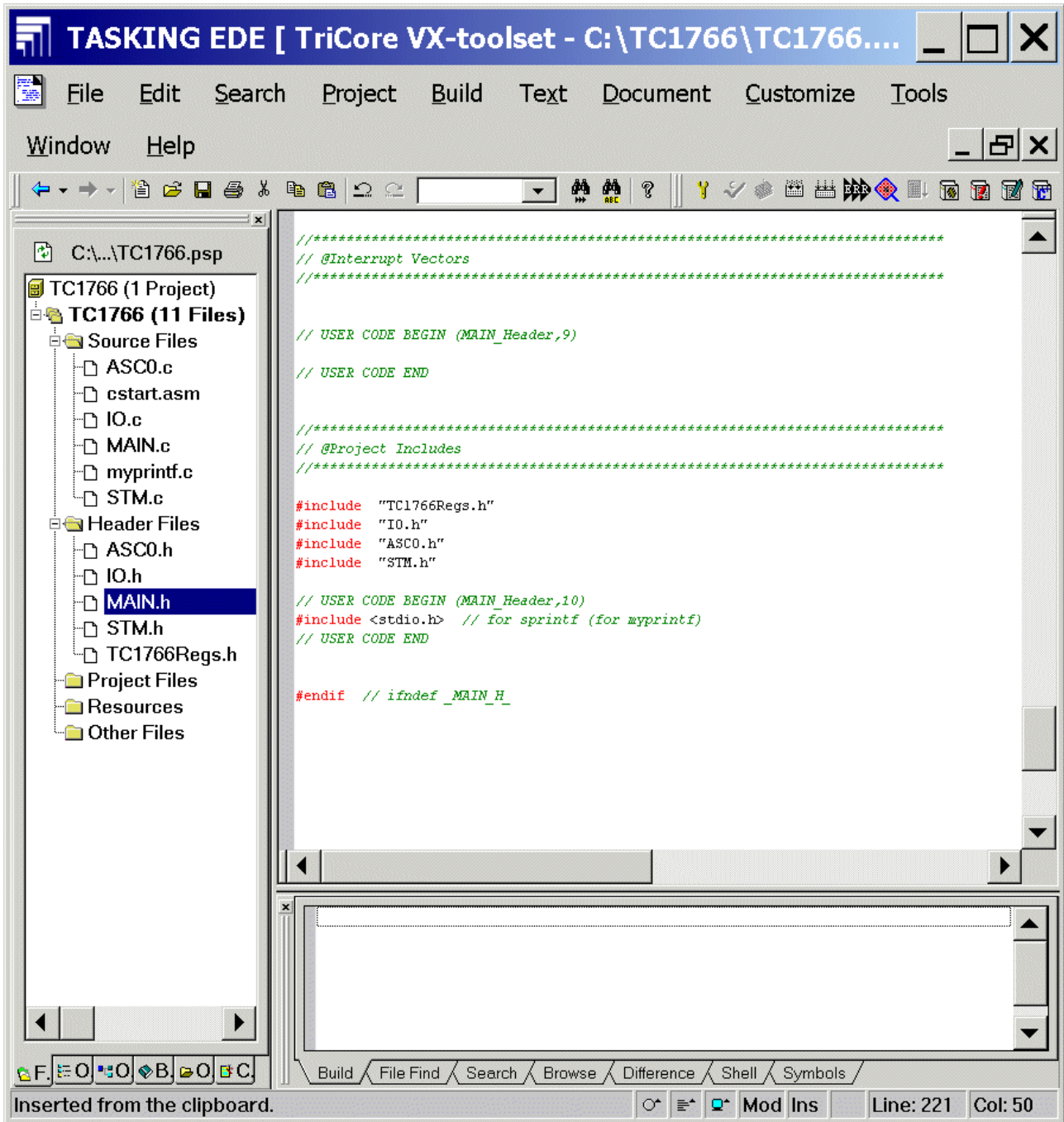
```
extern void myprintf(const char *p);
```





Double click: [Main.h](#) and **insert** required Header for sprintf:

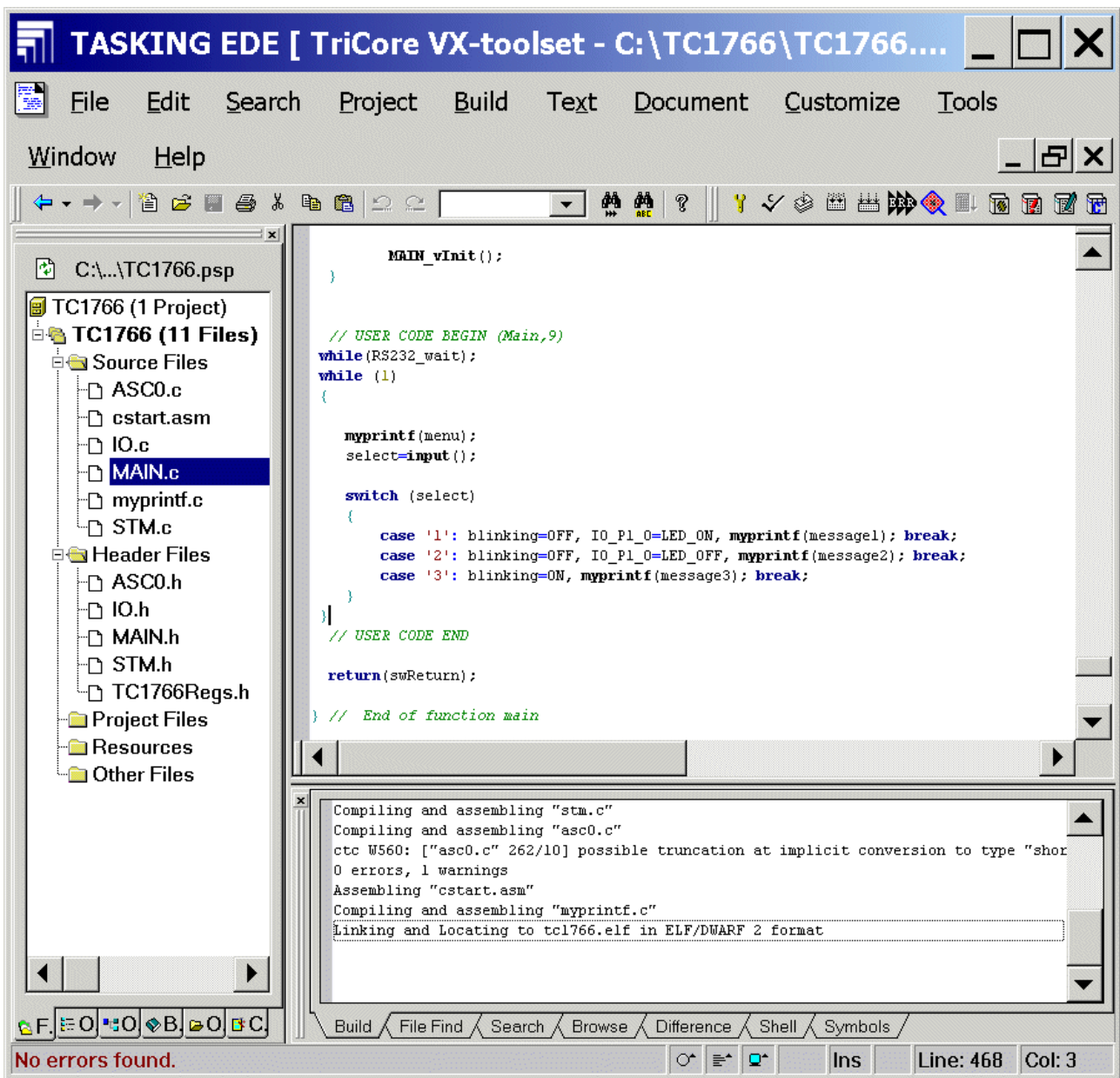
```
#include <stdio.h> // for sprintf (for myprintf)
```



Generate your application program:

Build - Rebuild

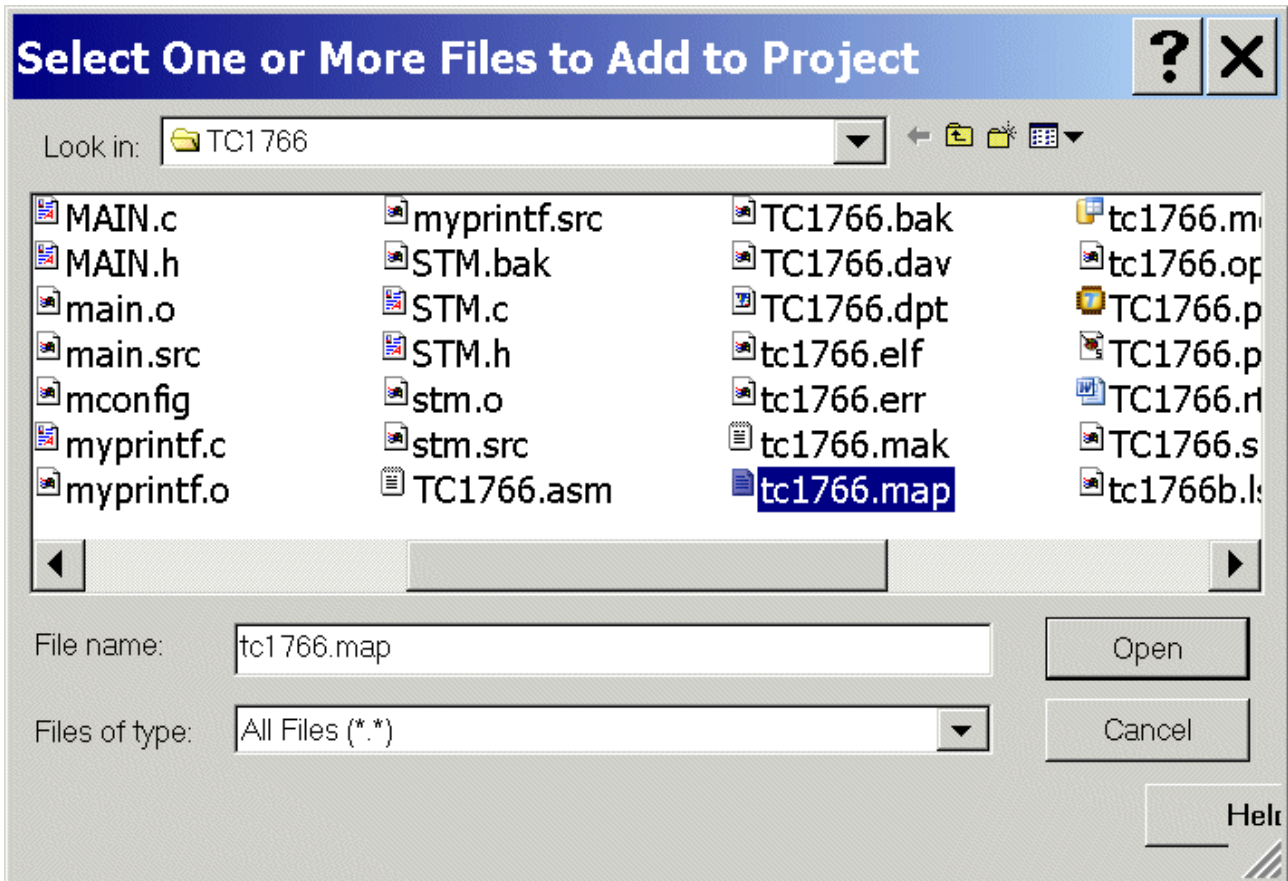
or



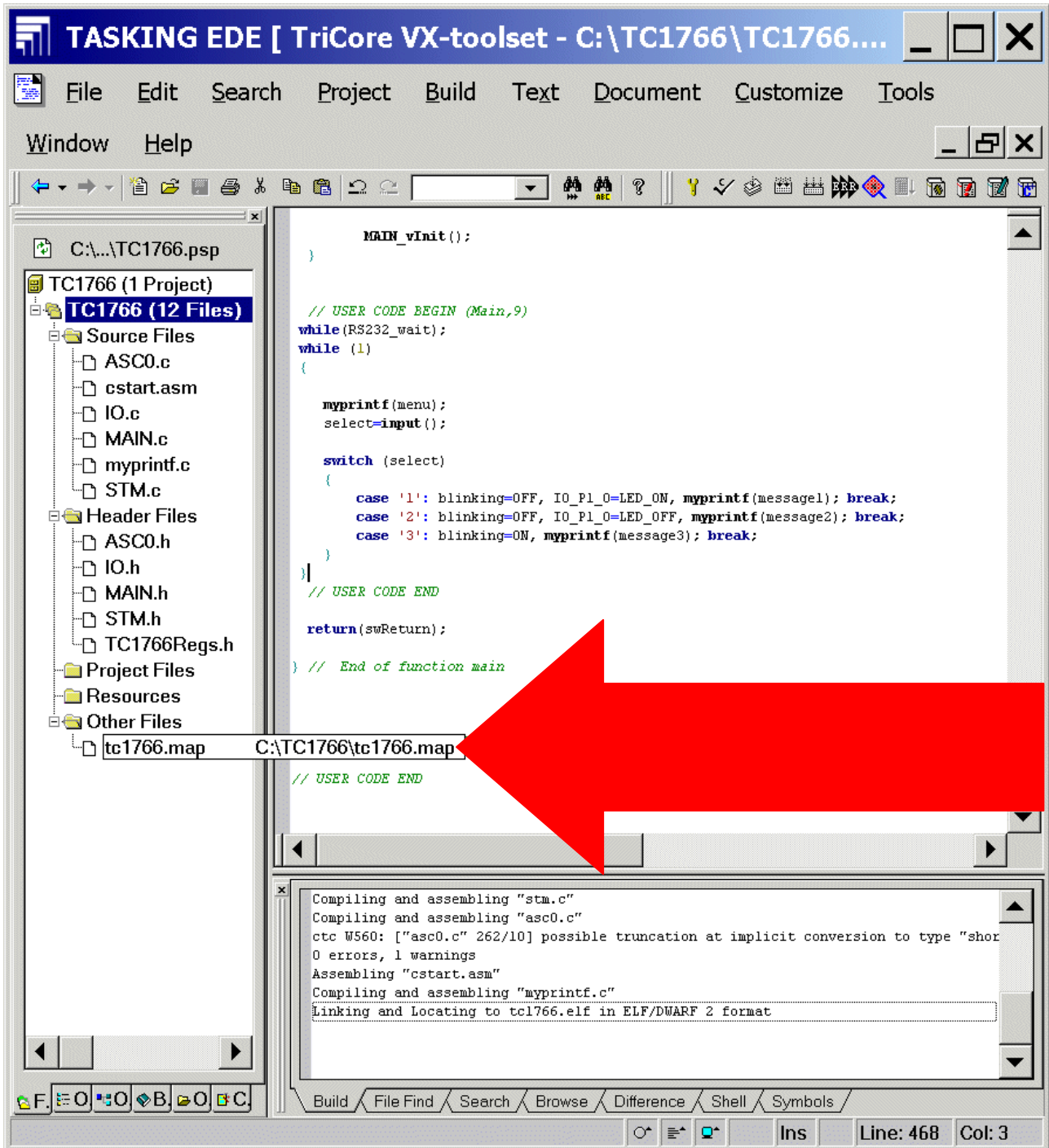
Insert Map File:

(Project Window **File View**) – TC1766 (Files) – **right mouse button click** – Add Existing Files – Browse

**Select** TC1766.map



**Open - OK**



See Map File:

Interrupt Vector Table:

The screenshot shows the TASKING EDE IDE interface. The main window displays the memory map for the TC1766 project. The table below is a representation of the data shown in the IDE.

Chip	Group	Section	Size (MAU)	Space addr	Chip addr
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.libc.reset	0x00000008	0xa0000000	0x00000000
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.data.libc	0x00000004	0xa000002c	0x0000002c
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.rodata.main	0x00000011e	0xa0000030	0x00000030
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.asc0.ASC0_usGetData	0x00000001c	0xa0000150	0x00000150
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.asc0.ASC0_vInit	0x000000088	0xa000016c	0x0000016c
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.asc0.ASC0_vSendData	0x00000001a	0xa00001f4	0x000001f4
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.io.I0_vInit	0x0000001f4	0xa0000210	0x00000210
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.libc.csa_areas	0x000000008	0xa0000404	0x00000404
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.main.MAIN_vInit	0x0000016c	0xa000040c	0x0000040c
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.main.MAIN_vWriteWDTCON0	0x00000004c	0xa0000578	0x00000578
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.main.input	0x000000052	0xa00005c4	0x000005c4
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.main.main	0x0000000be	0xa0000618	0x00000618
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.myprintf.myprintf	0x00000002e	0xa00006d8	0x000006d8
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.stm.STM_vInit	0x000000058	0xa0000708	0x00000708
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.stm.STM_vISRNO	0x000000072	0xa0000760	0x00000760
spe:PMU_PFLASH		[.zdata.main]	0x00000004c	0xa00007d4	0x000007d4
spe:PMU_PFLASH		table	0x000000014	0xa0000820	0x00000820
spe:PMU_PFLASH	libraries	.text.libc	0x0000002a0	0xa0080000	0x00080000
spe:PMU_PFLASH	libraries	.text.libcs_fpu	0x000000014	0xa00802a0	0x000802a0
spe:PMU_PFLASH	int_tab	.text.intvec.009	0x00000000c	0xa0100120	0x00100120
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.000	0x000000014	0xa0102000	0x00102000
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.001	0x000000018	0xa0102020	0x00102020
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.002	0x000000018	0xa0102040	0x00102040
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.003	0x000000018	0xa0102060	0x00102060
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.004	0x000000018	0xa0102080	0x00102080
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.005	0x000000018	0xa01020a0	0x001020a0
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.006	0x00000000e	0xa01020c0	0x001020c0
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.007	0x000000018	0xa01020e0	0x001020e0
spe:DMI_LDRAM		_xvubuffer_	0x000000100	0xd000104c	0x0000104c
spe:DMI_LDRAM		ustack	0x00002000	0xd0001150	0x00001150
spe:DMI_LDRAM		istack	0x00000400	0xd0003150	0x00003150

The console window at the bottom shows the following output:

```

Compiling and assembling "stm.c"
Compiling and assembling "asc0.c"
ctc W560: ["asc0.c" 262/10] possible truncation at implicit conversion to type "short unsigned int"
0 errors, 1 warnings
Assembling "cstart.asm"
Compiling and assembling "myprintf.c"
Linking and Locating to tc1766.elf in ELF/DWARF 2 format
  
```

Note:  
[Click here to see Memory Map](#)

Trap Vector Table:

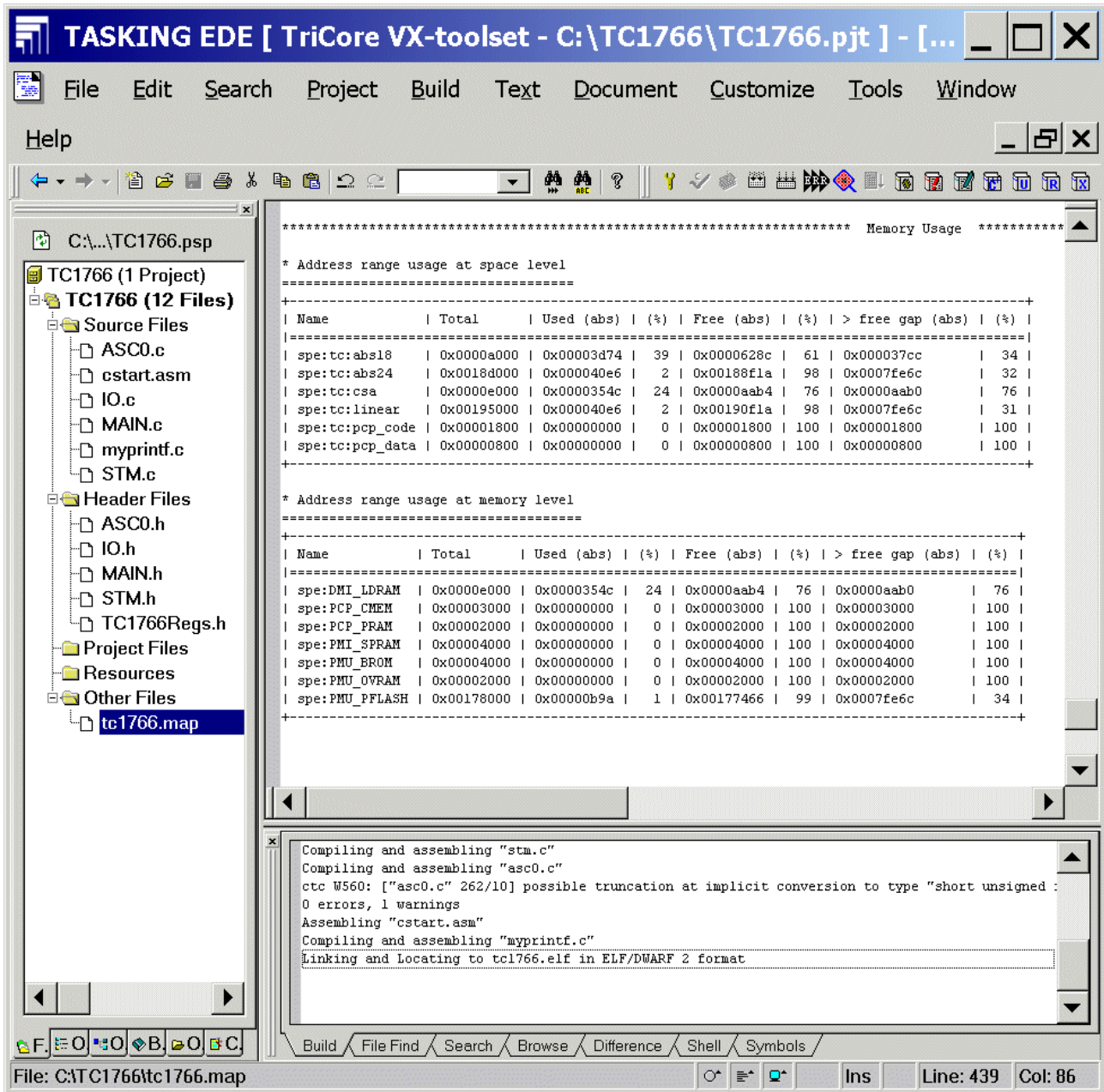
The screenshot shows the TASKING EDE IDE interface. The main window displays the Trap Vector Table for the TC1766 project. The table has columns for Chip, Group, Section, Size (MAU), Space addr, and Chip addr. A red arrow points to the entry for trap\_vec.000.

Chip	Group	Section	Size (MAU)	Space addr	Chip addr
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.libc.reset	0x00000008	0xa0000000	0x00000000
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.data.libc	0x00000004	0xa000002c	0x0000002c
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.rodata.main	0x0000001e	0xa0000030	0x00000030
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.asc0.ASC0_usGetData	0x0000001c	0xa0000150	0x00000150
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.asc0.ASC0_vInit	0x00000088	0xa000016c	0x0000016c
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.asc0.ASC0_vSendData	0x0000001a	0xa00001f4	0x000001f4
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.io.IO_vInit	0x000001f4	0xa0000210	0x00000210
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.libc.csa_areas	0x00000008	0xa0000404	0x00000404
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.main.MAIN_vInit	0x0000016c	0xa000040c	0x0000040c
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.main.MAIN_vWriteWDTCON0	0x0000004c	0xa0000578	0x00000578
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.main.input	0x00000052	0xa00005c4	0x000005c4
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.main.main	0x000000be	0xa0000618	0x00000618
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.myprintf.myprintf	0x0000002e	0xa00006d8	0x000006d8
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.stm.STM_vInit	0x00000058	0xa0000708	0x00000708
spe:PMU_PFLASH		.text.stm.STM_viSRNO	0x00000072	0xa0000760	0x00000760
spe:PMU_PFLASH		[.zdata.main]	0x0000004c	0xa00007d4	0x000007d4
spe:PMU_PFLASH		table	0x00000014	0xa0000820	0x00000820
spe:PMU_PFLASH	libraries	.text.libc	0x000002a0	0xa0080000	0x00080000
spe:PMU_PFLASH	libraries	.text.libcs_fpu	0x00000014	0xa00802a0	0x000802a0
spe:PMU_PFLASH	int_tab	.text.intvec.009	0x0000000c	0xa0100120	0x00100120
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.000	0x00000014	0xa0102000	0x00102000
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.001	0x00000018	0xa0102020	0x00102020
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.002	0x00000018	0xa0102040	0x00102040
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.003	0x00000018	0xa0102060	0x00102060
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.004	0x00000018	0xa0102080	0x00102080
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.005	0x00000018	0xa01020a0	0x001020a0
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.006	0x0000000e	0xa01020c0	0x001020c0
spe:PMU_PFLASH	trap_tab	.text.trapvec.007	0x00000018	0xa01020e0	0x001020e0
spe:DMI_LDRAM		_xvwbuffer_	0x00000100	0xd000104c	0x0000104c
spe:DMI_LDRAM		ustack	0x00002000	0xd0001150	0x00001150
spe:DMI_LDRAM		istack	0x00000400	0xd0003150	0x00003150

The bottom window shows the compilation and assembly process for the project, including messages for compiling 'sta.c', 'asc0.c', and 'myprintf.c', and linking to 'tcl766.elf'.

Note:  
[Click here to see Memory Map](#)

Memory Usage:



The screenshot shows the TASKING EDE IDE interface. The left pane displays a project tree for 'TC1766 (1 Project)' with 12 files. The main window shows the 'Memory Usage' report, which is divided into two sections: 'Address range usage at space level' and 'Address range usage at memory level'. Both sections contain tables with columns for Name, Total, Used (abs), Used (%), Free (abs), Free (%), and > free gap (abs) (%).

**Address range usage at space level**

Name	Total	Used (abs)	(%)	Free (abs)	(%)	> free gap (abs)	(%)
spe:tc:abs18	0x0000a000	0x00003d74	39	0x0000628c	61	0x000037cc	34
spe:tc:abs24	0x0018d000	0x000040e6	2	0x00188f1a	98	0x0007fe6c	32
spe:tc:csa	0x0000e000	0x0000354c	24	0x0000aab4	76	0x0000aab0	76
spe:tc:linear	0x00195000	0x000040e6	2	0x00190f1a	98	0x0007fe6c	31
spe:tc:pcp_code	0x00001800	0x00000000	0	0x00001800	100	0x00001800	100
spe:tc:pcp_data	0x00000800	0x00000000	0	0x00000800	100	0x00000800	100

**Address range usage at memory level**

Name	Total	Used (abs)	(%)	Free (abs)	(%)	> free gap (abs)	(%)
spe:DMI_LDRAM	0x0000e000	0x0000354c	24	0x0000aab4	76	0x0000aab0	76
spe:PCP_CMEM	0x00003000	0x00000000	0	0x00003000	100	0x00003000	100
spe:PCP_FRAM	0x00002000	0x00000000	0	0x00002000	100	0x00002000	100
spe:PMI_SPRAM	0x00004000	0x00000000	0	0x00004000	100	0x00004000	100
spe:PMU_BROM	0x00004000	0x00000000	0	0x00004000	100	0x00004000	100
spe:PMU_OVRAM	0x00002000	0x00000000	0	0x00002000	100	0x00002000	100
spe:PMU_PFLASH	0x00178000	0x00000b9a	1	0x00177466	99	0x0007fe6c	34

The bottom pane shows the compilation and linking process:

```

Compiling and assembling "stm.c"
Compiling and assembling "asc0.c"
ctc W560: ["asc0.c" 262/10] possible truncation at implicit conversion to type "short unsigned :
0 errors, 1 warnings
Assembling "cstart.asm"
Compiling and assembling "myprintf.c"
Linking and Locating to tc1766.elf in ELF/DWARF 2 format
  
```

File: C:\TC1766\tc1766.map      Ins      Line: 439      Col: 86

Now you can close your project and Tasking EDE:

File - Close Project Space

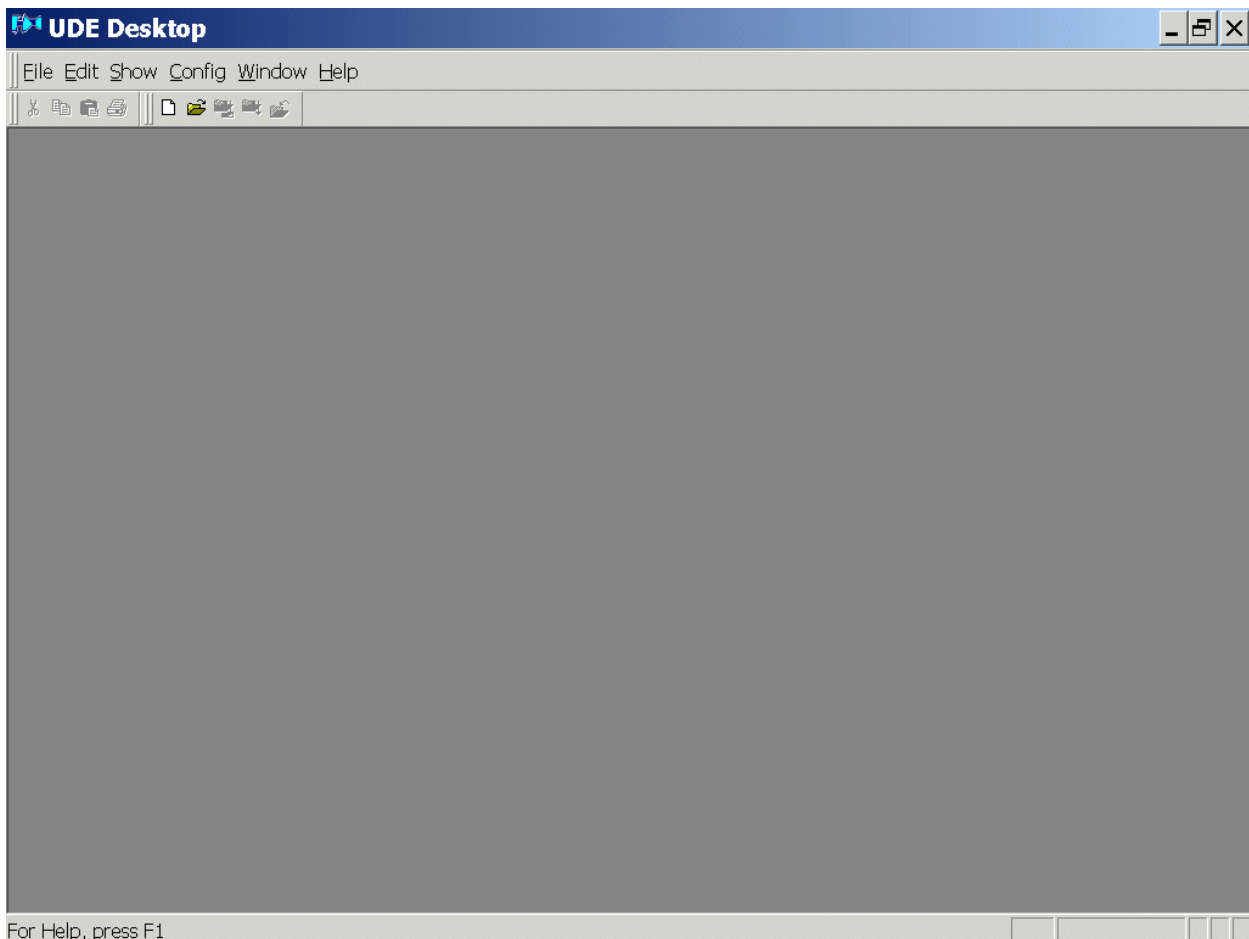
File - Exit



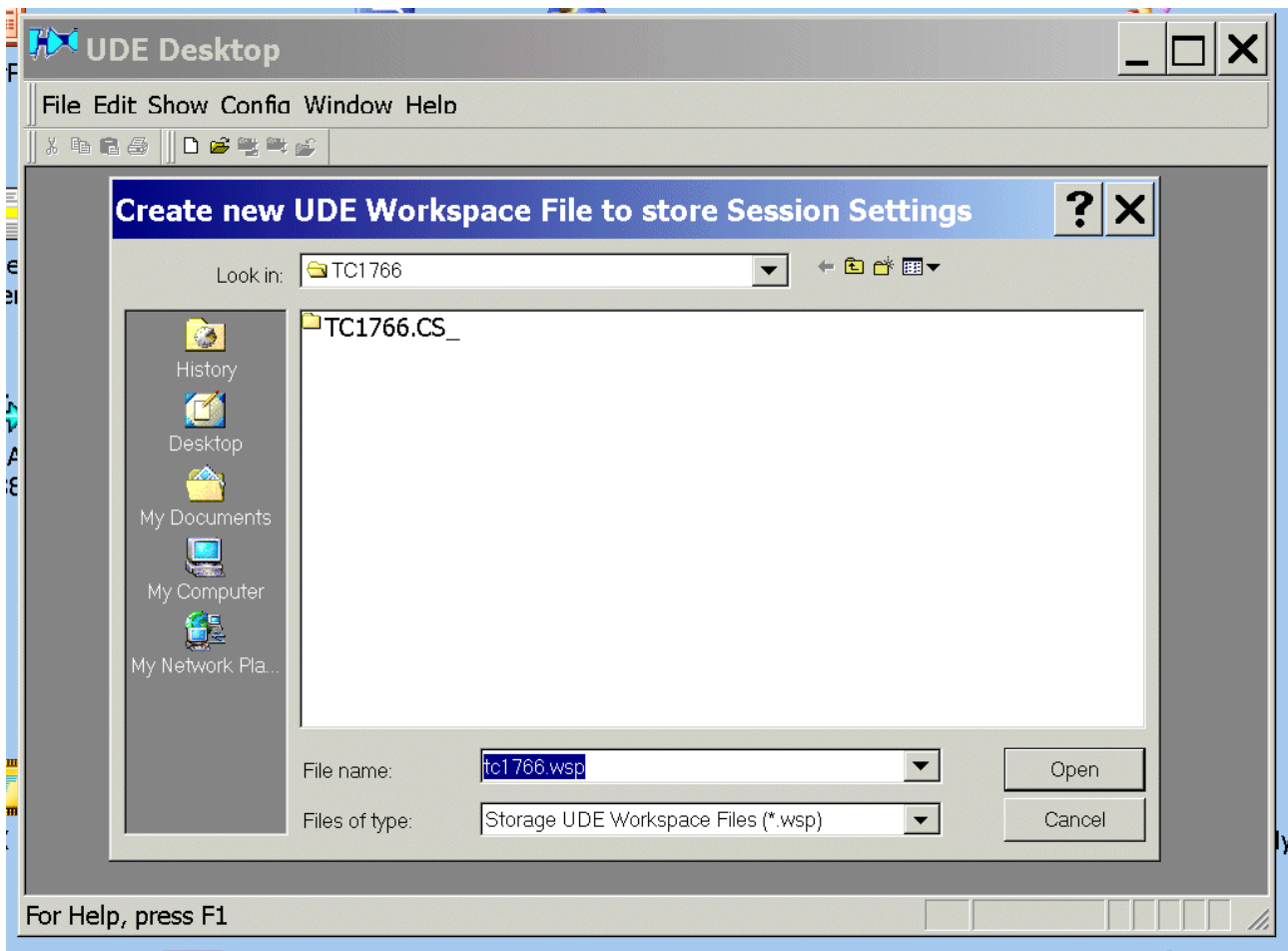
5.) Programming is now complete. You can now **load** and **run** your program:



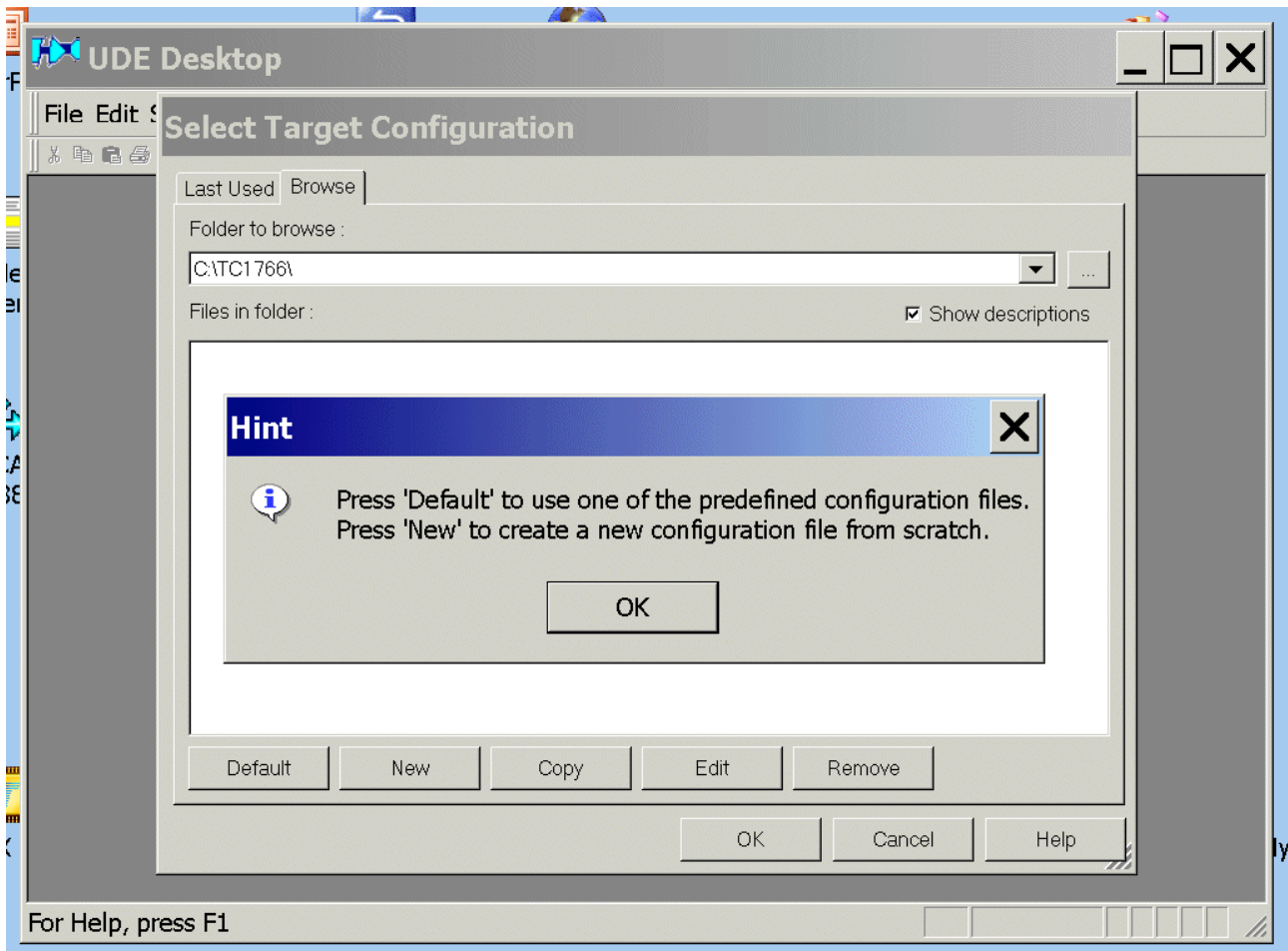
**Start** pls-Debugger



File – New Workspace



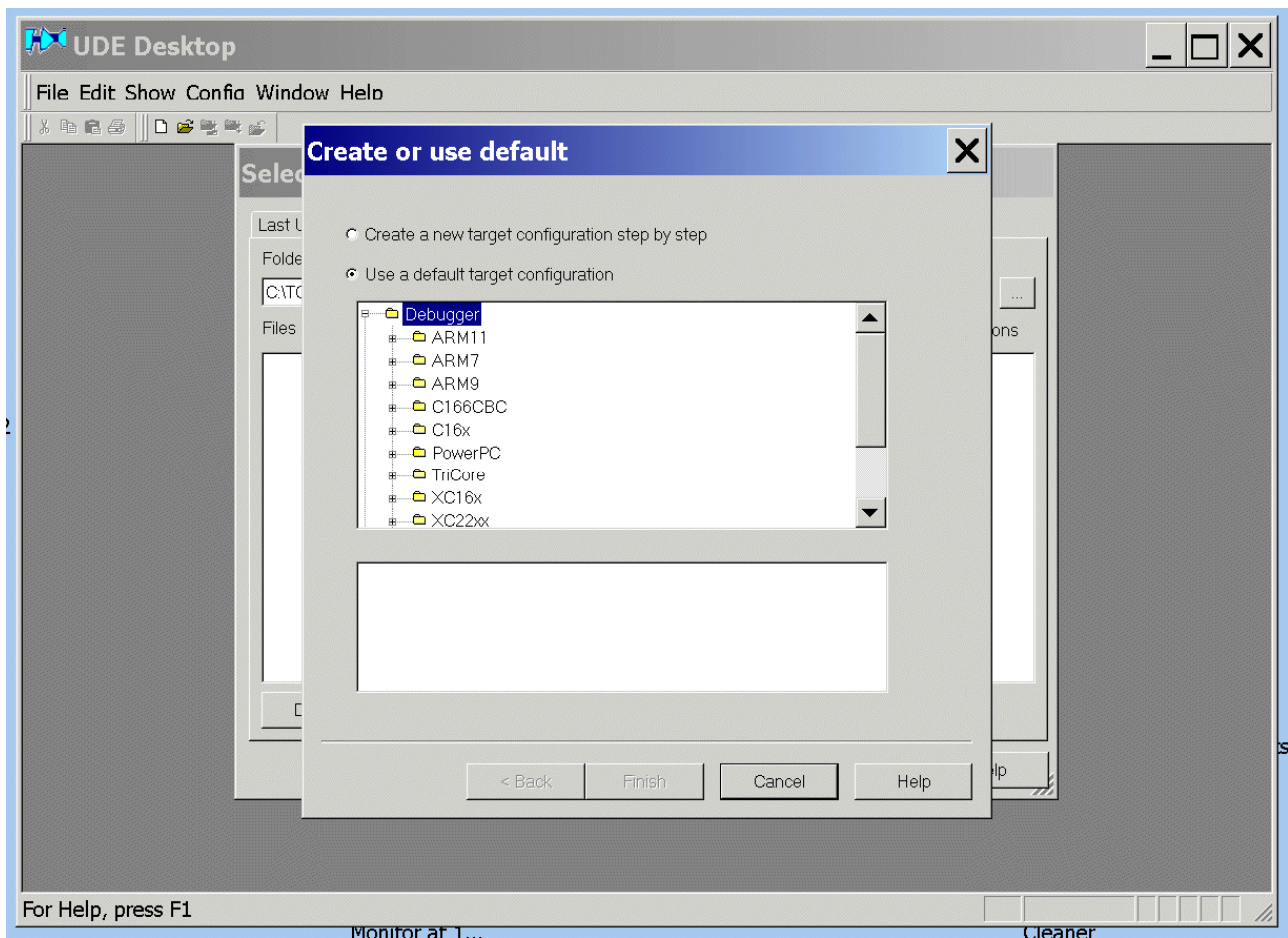
Open



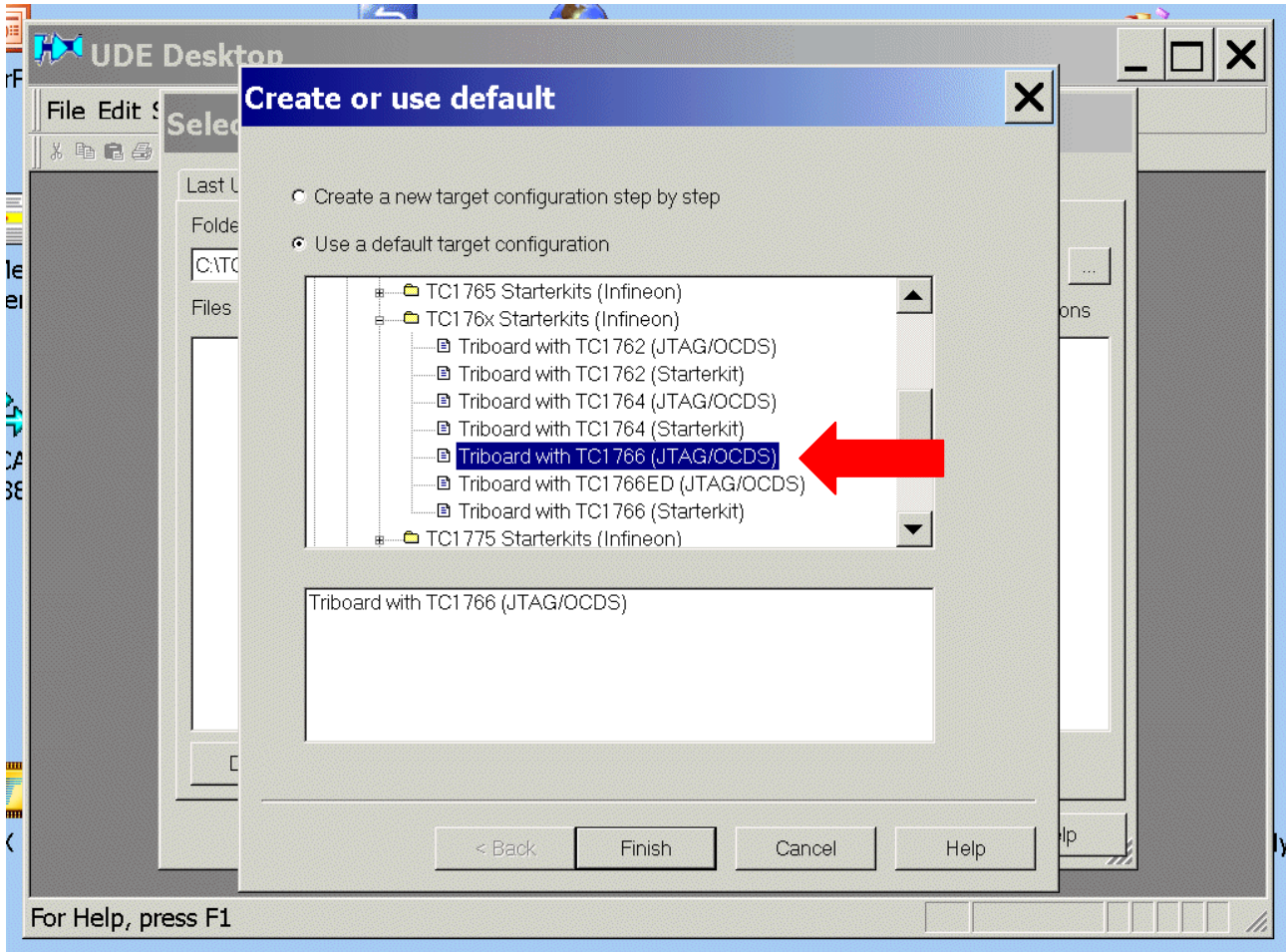
Click OK

Press Default

Create or use default:  Use a default target configuration: expand Debugger



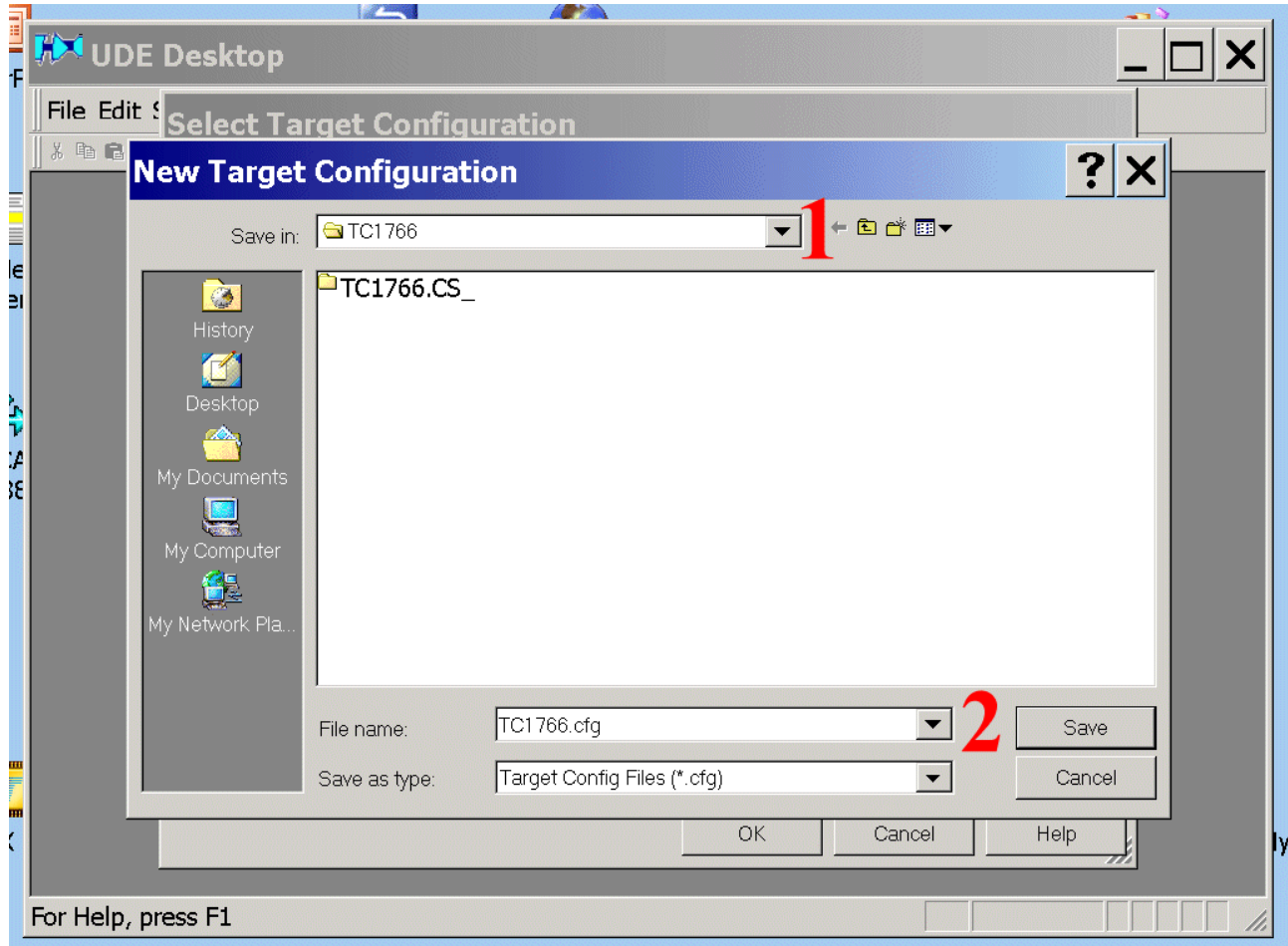
Create or use default:  Use a default target configuration:  
select Triboard with TC1766 (JTAG/OCDS)



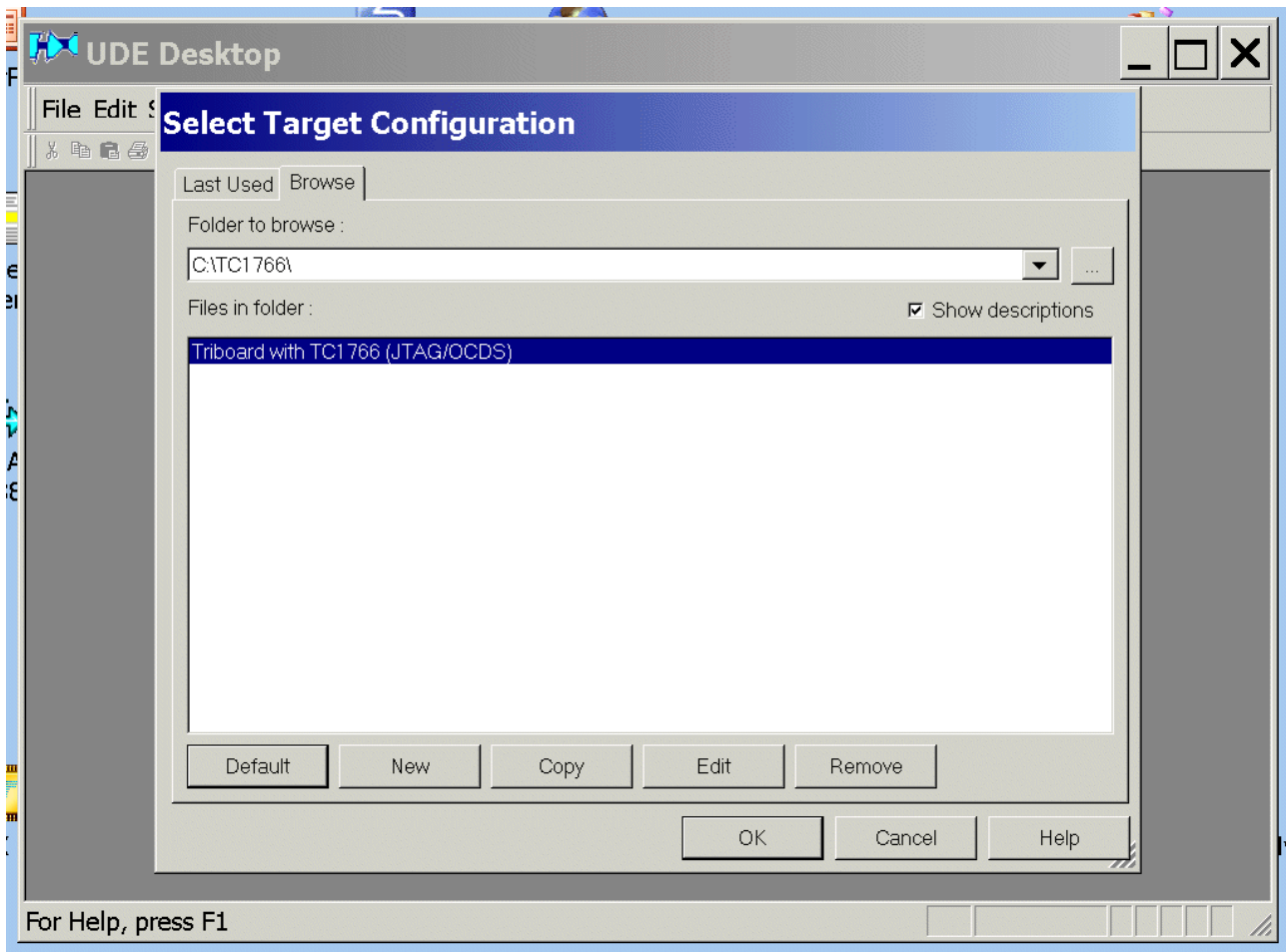
Click Finish

New Target Configuration: Save in: select C:\TC1766 (1)

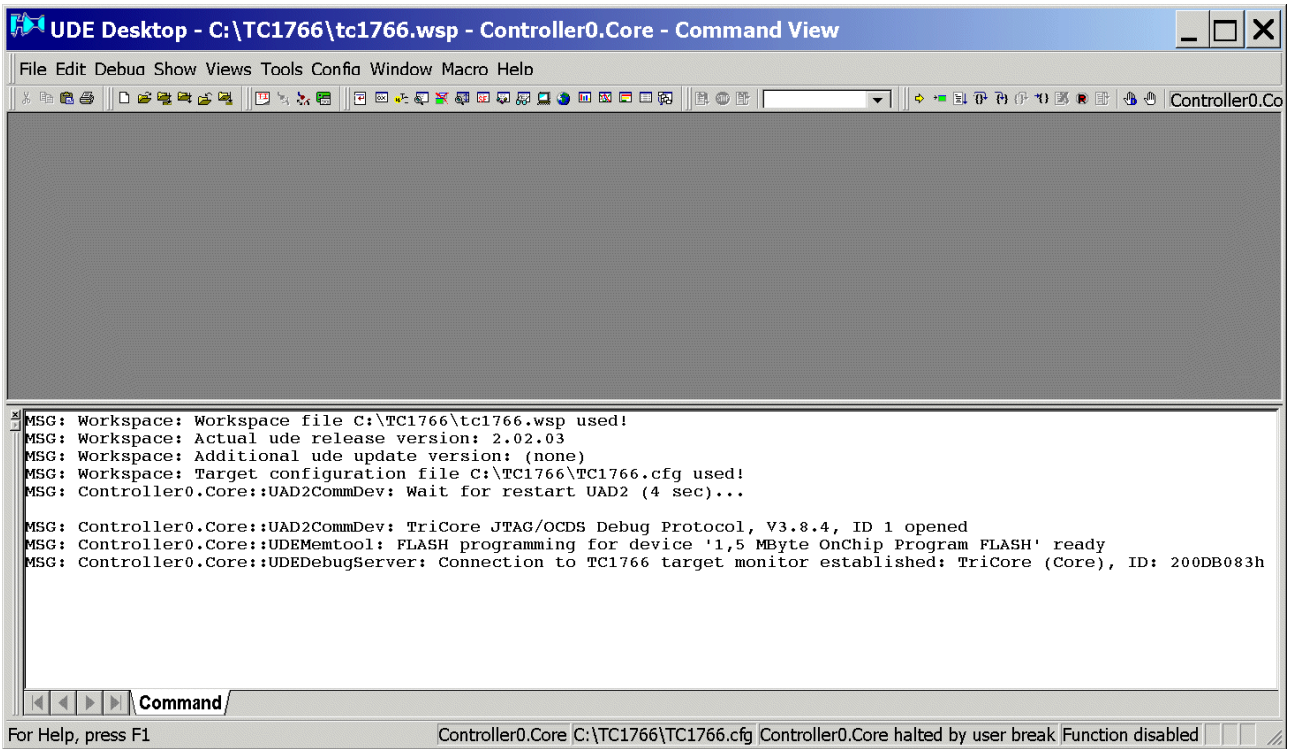
New Target Configuration: File name: change/insert TC1766 (2)



Save

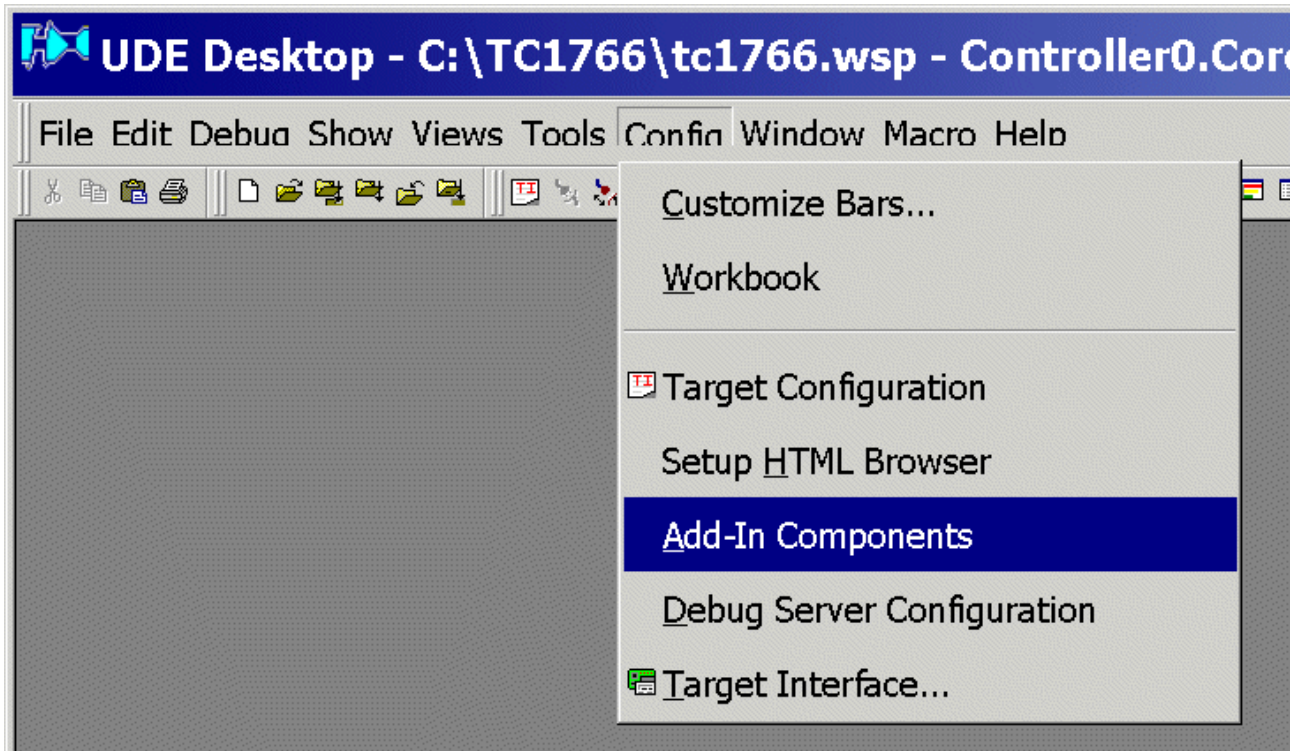


OK



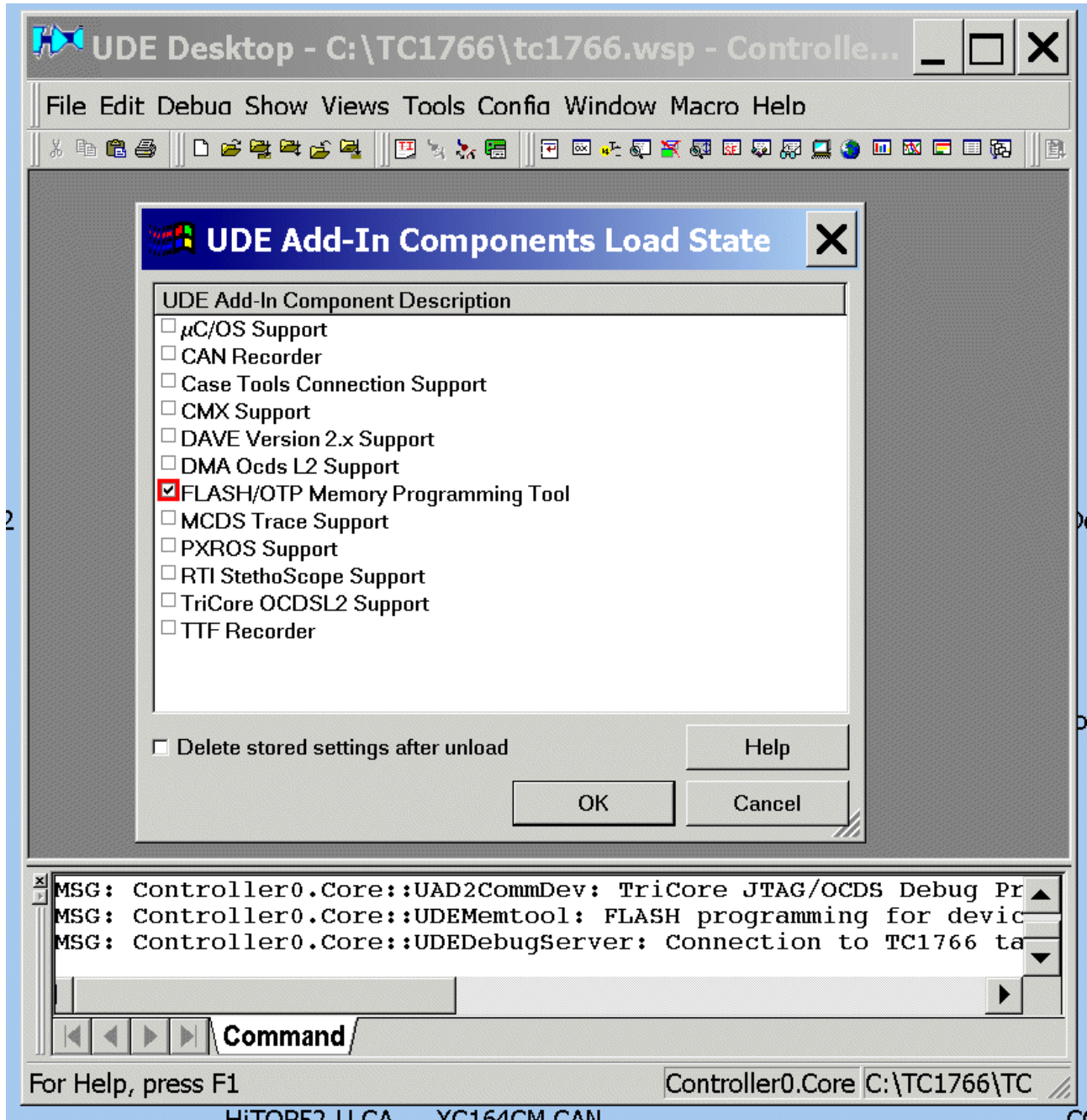


Config – Add-In Components



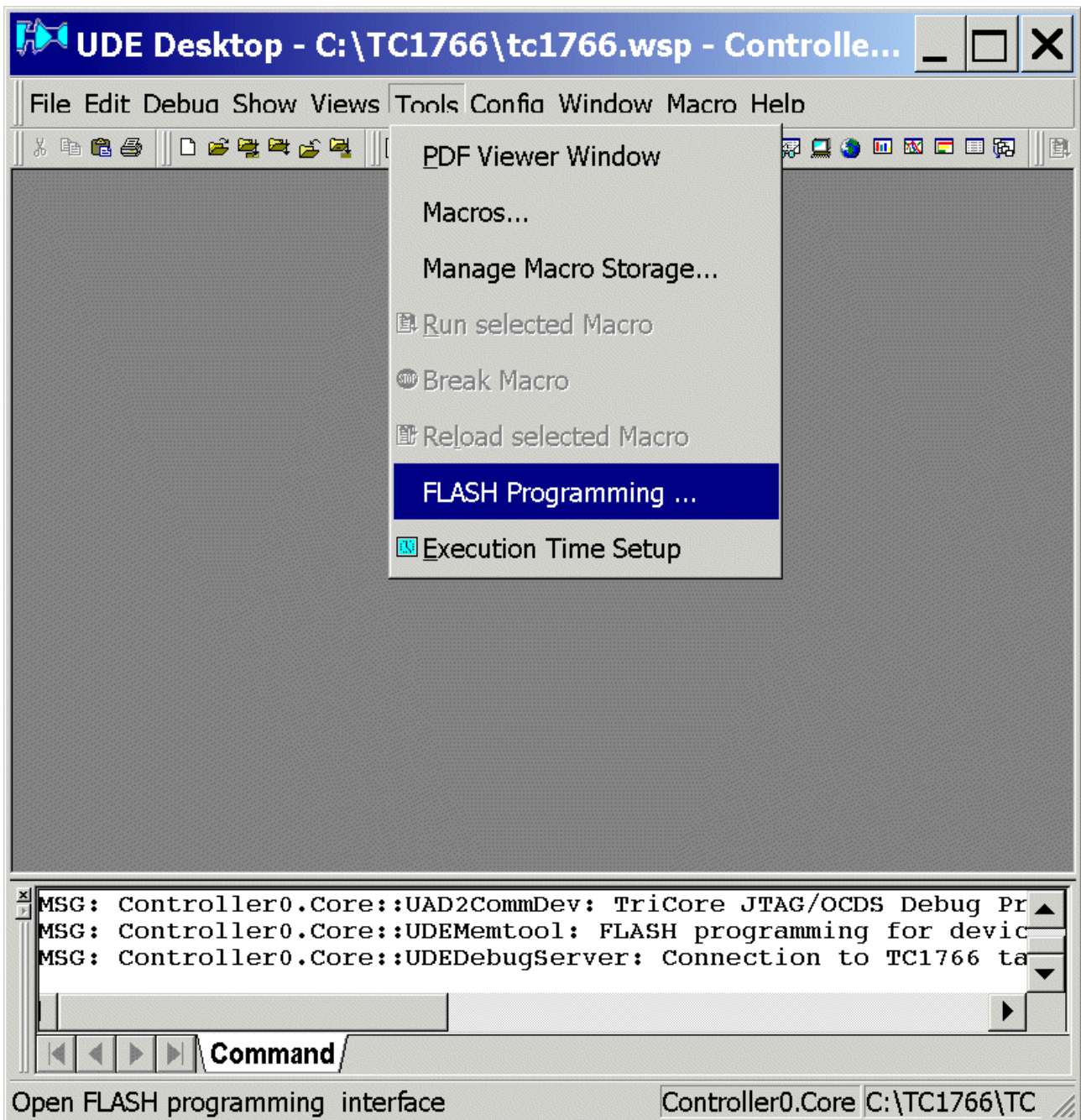
UDE Add-In Components Load State:

UDE Add-In Component Description check/tick ✓ FLASH/OTP Memory Programming Tool

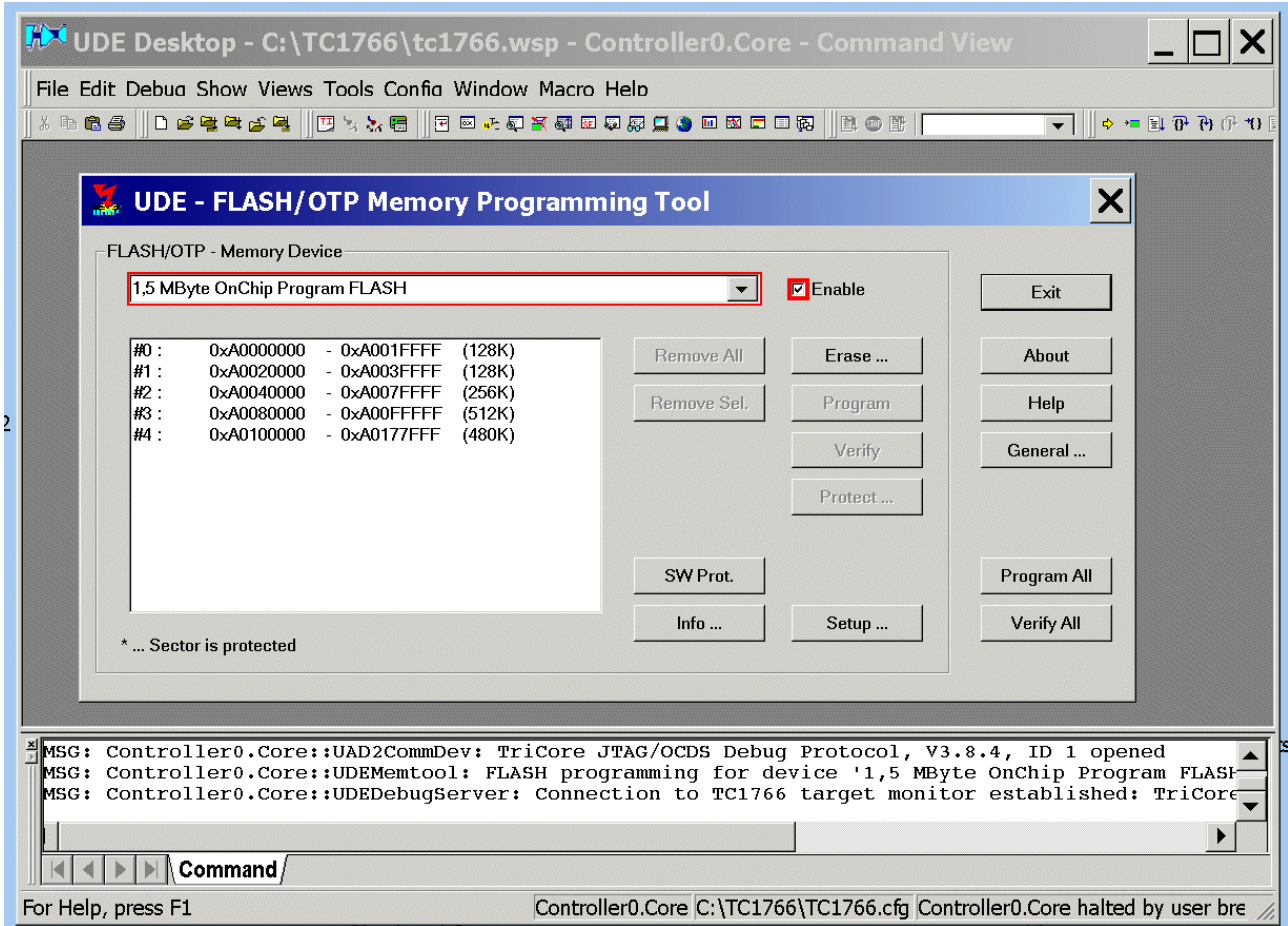


OK

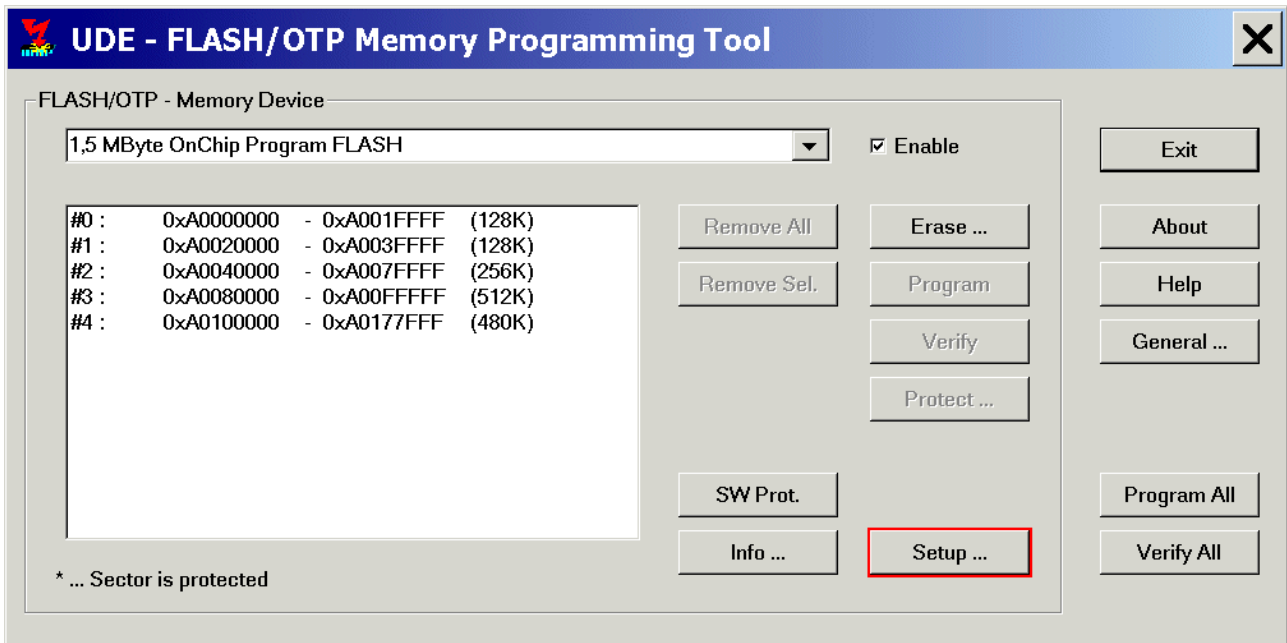
Tools – FLASH Programming ...



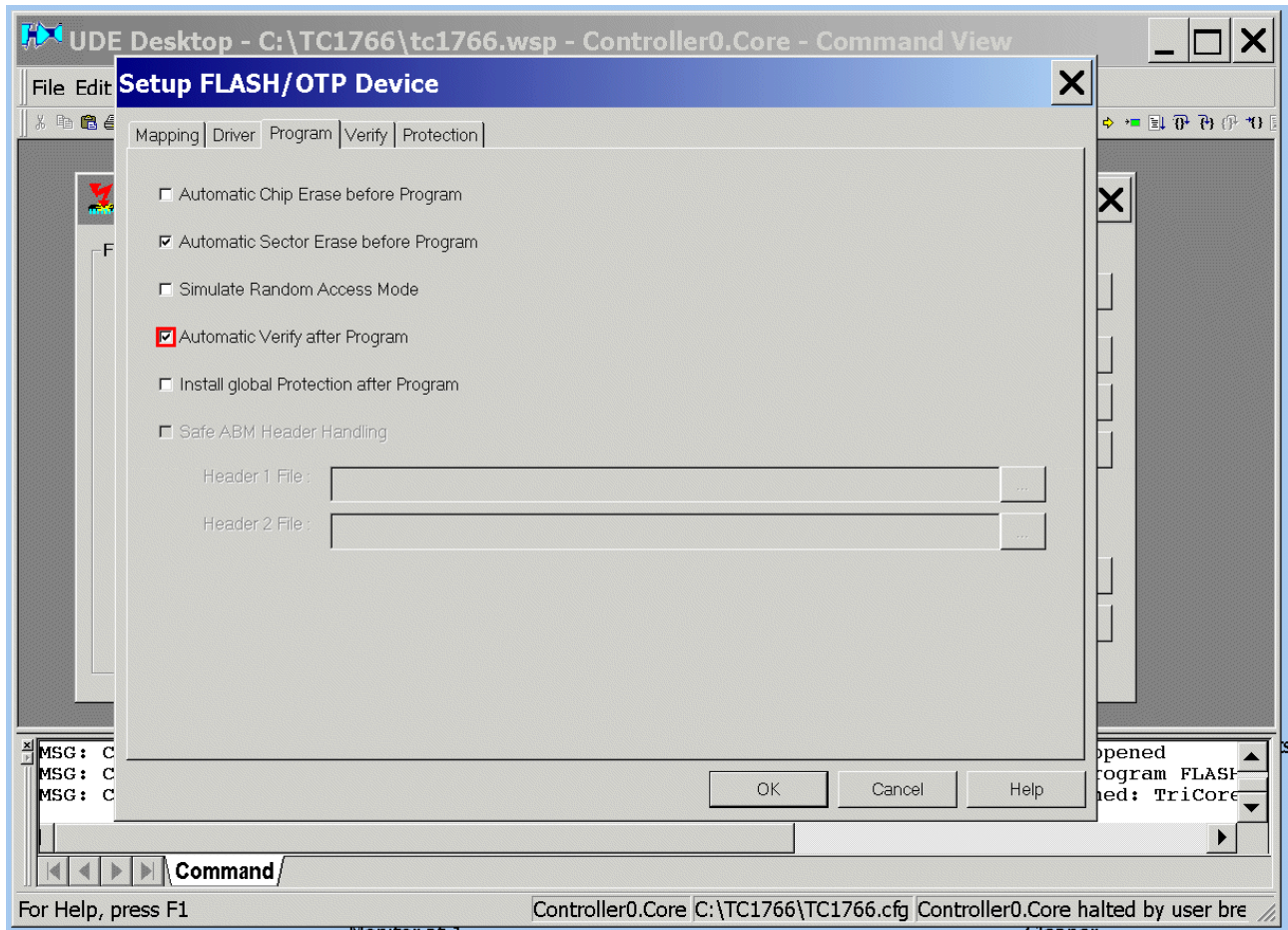
FLASH/OTP – Memory Device: **check/select** 1,5 MByte OnChip Program FLASH  
 FLASH/OTP – Memory Device: **check/tick** ✓ Enable



Click Setup ...

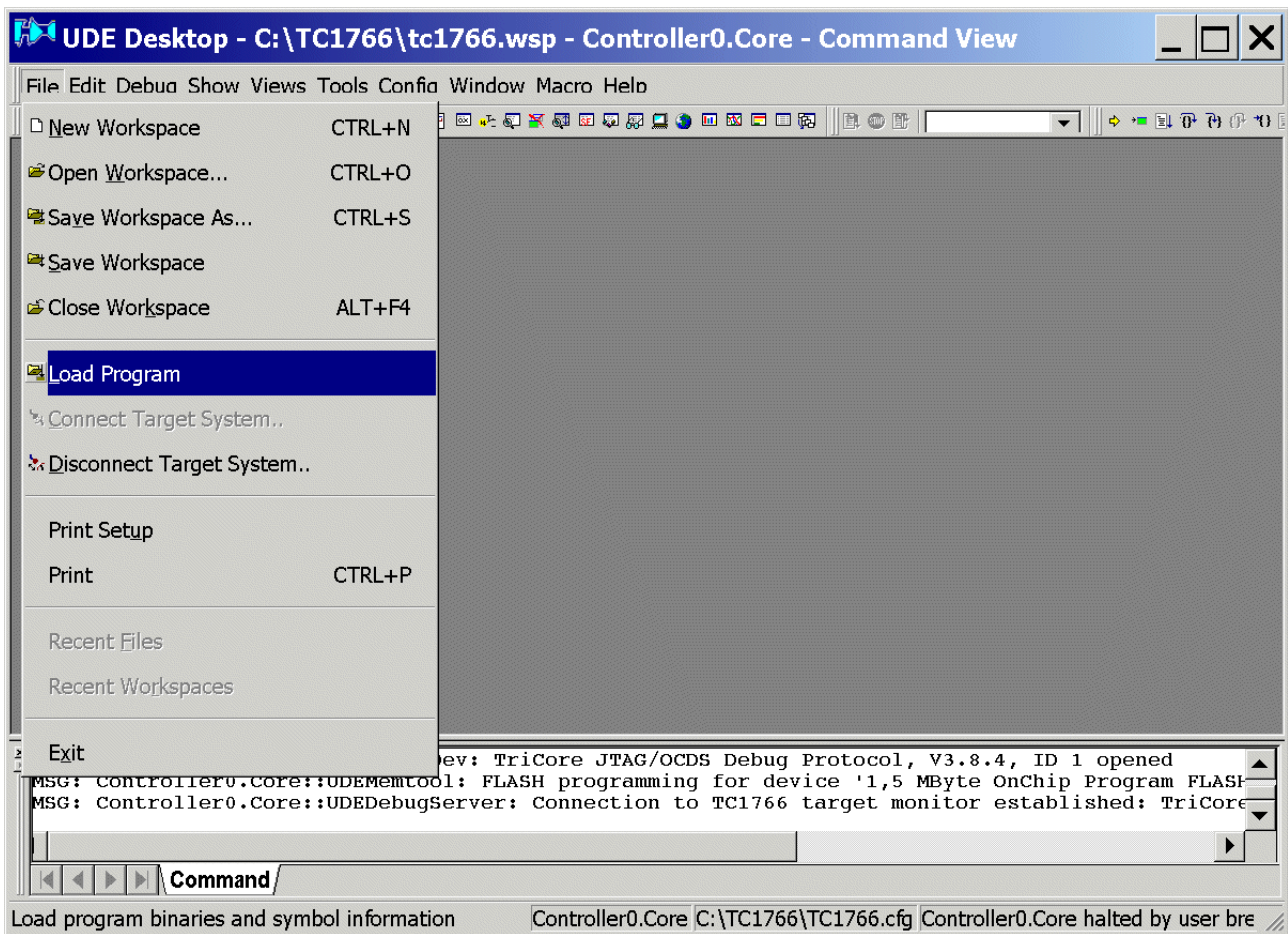


Program: **tick** ✓ Automatic Verify after Program

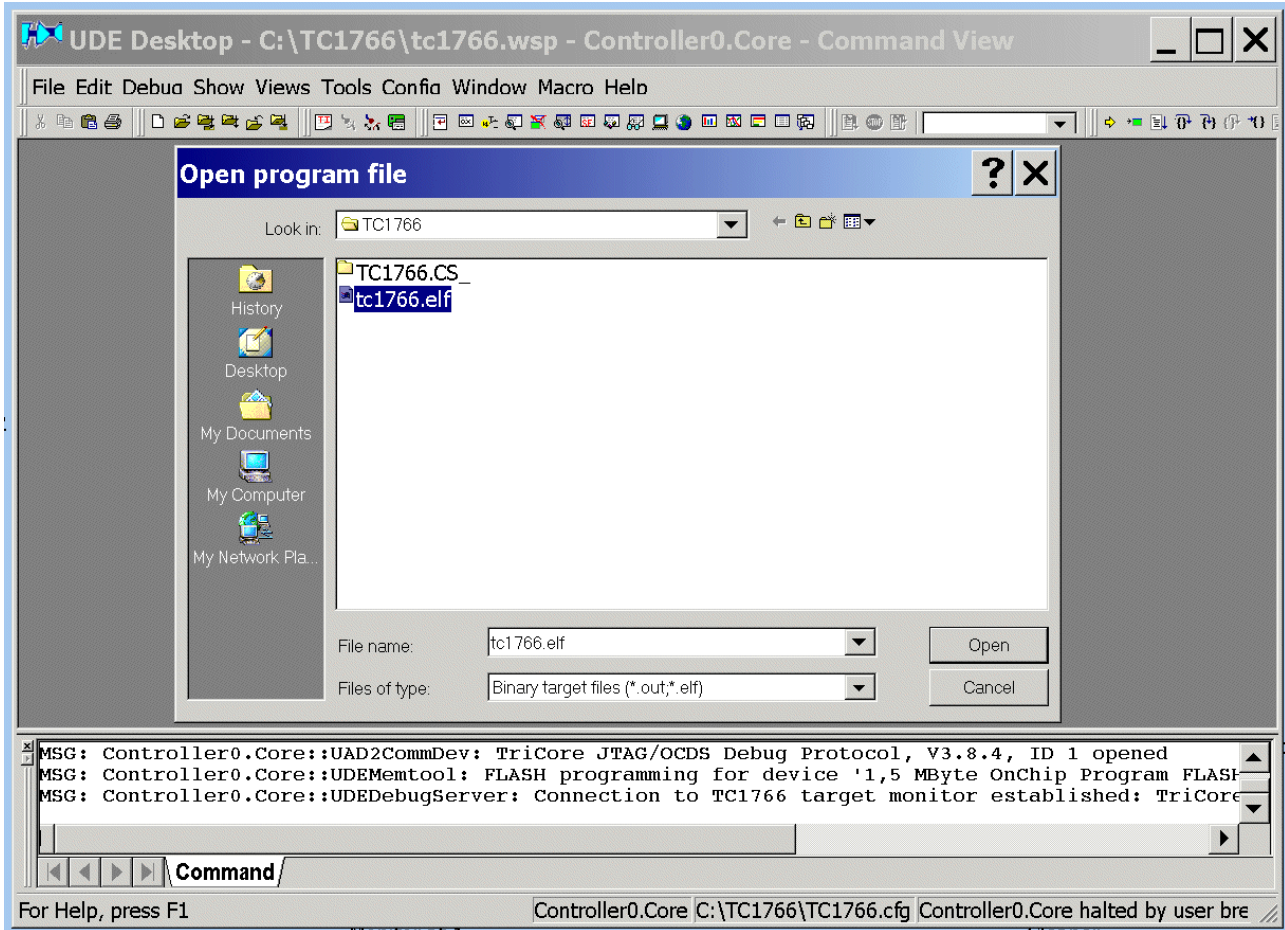


OK  
Exit

**File – Load Program**



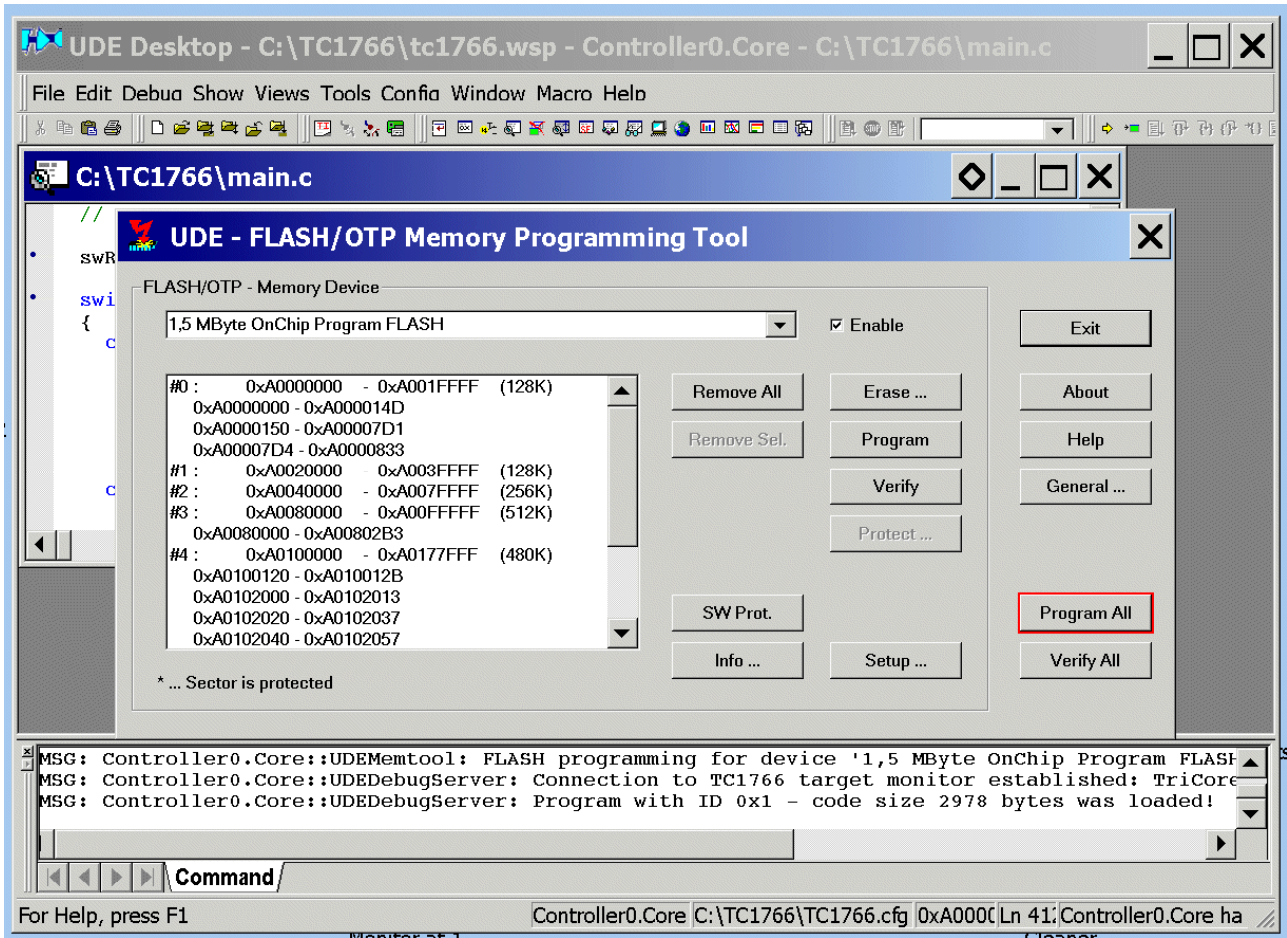
Open program file: Look in: select TC1766  
 Open program file: File name: select tc1766.elf

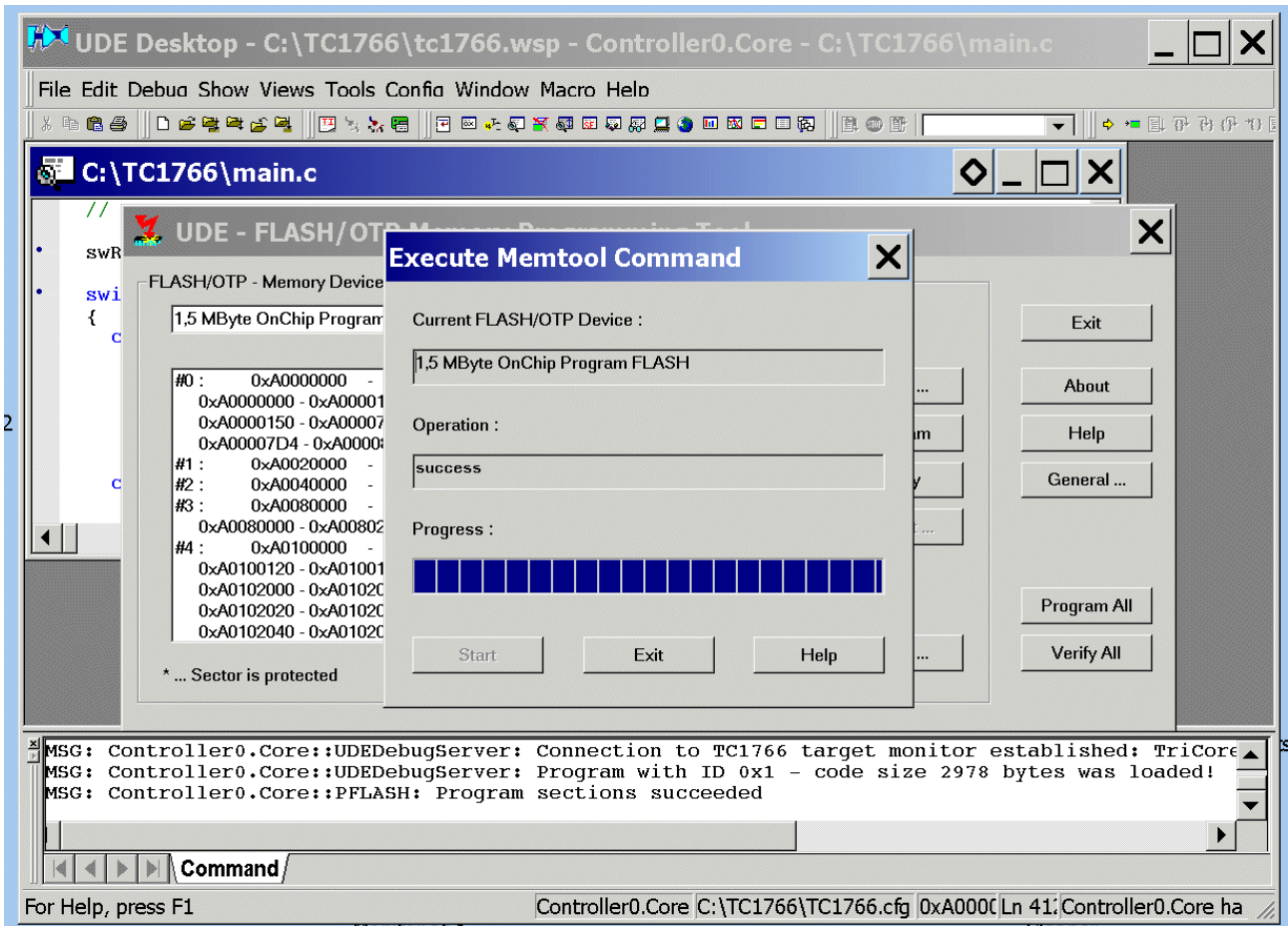


Open



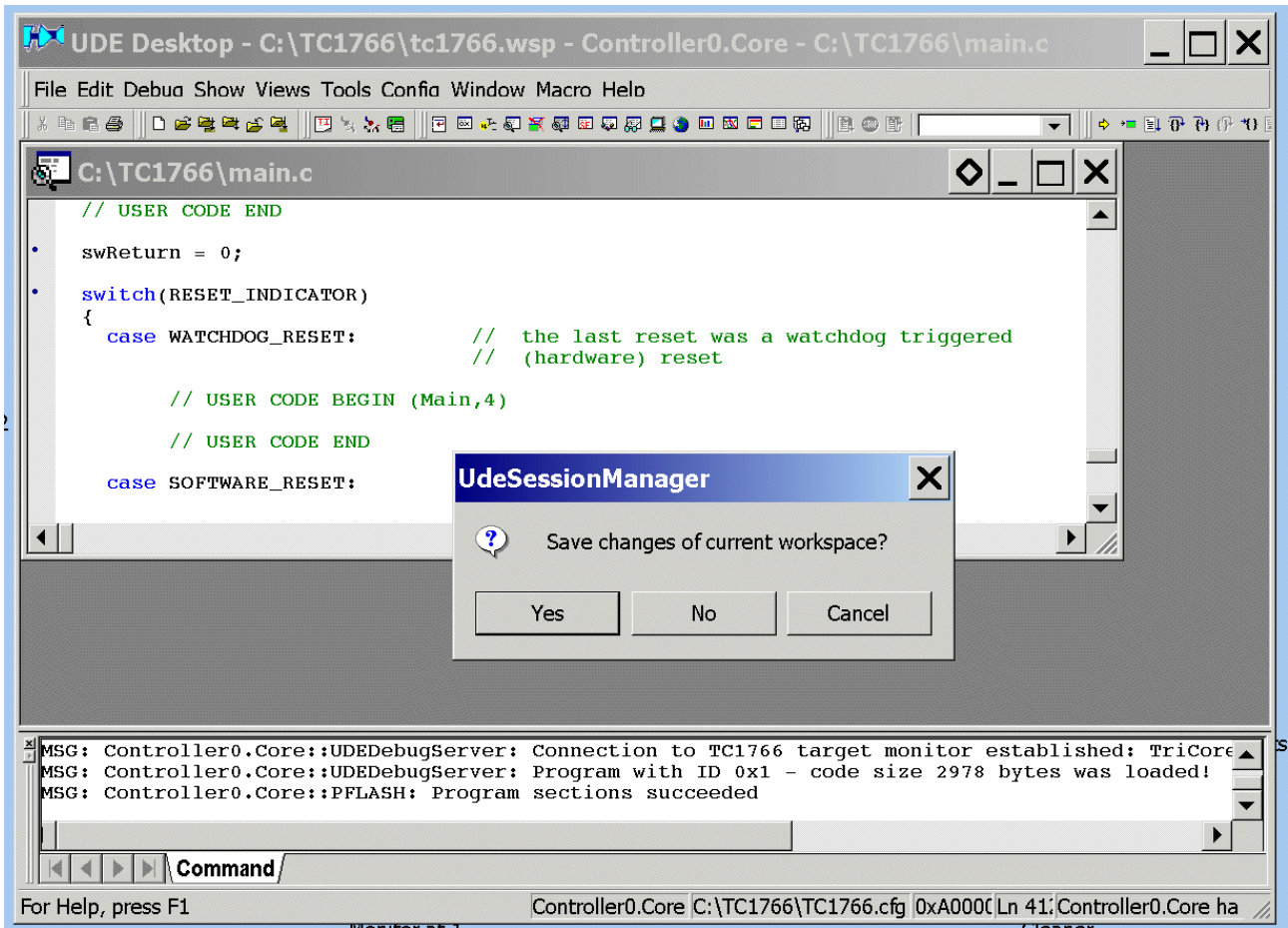
Click Program All





Exit  
Exit

File – Close Workspace

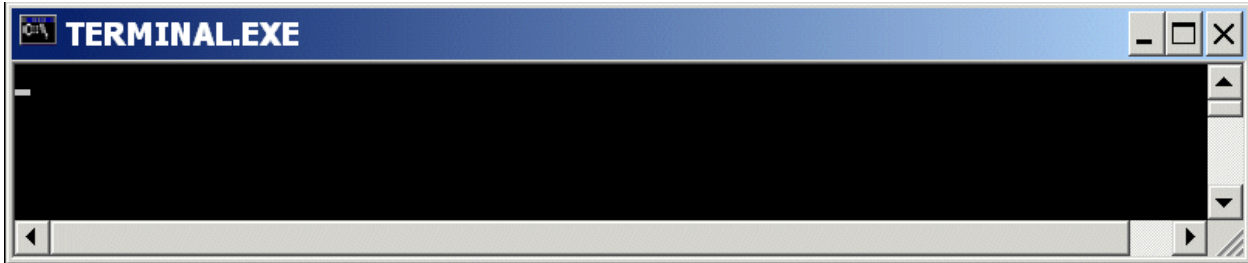


Yes

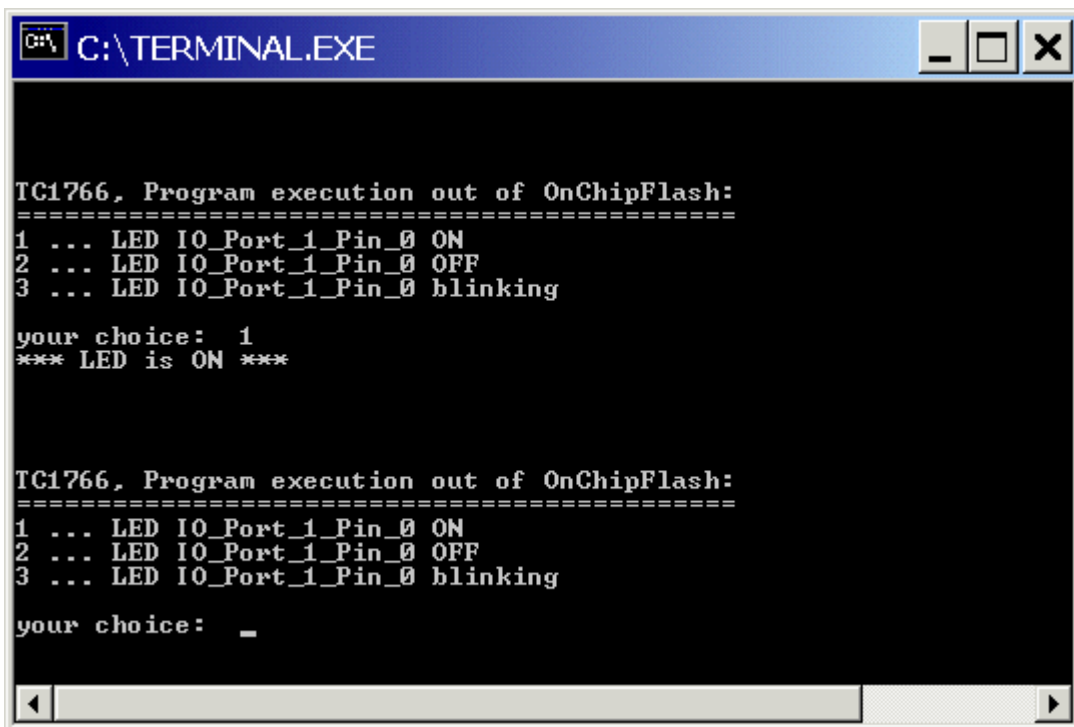
File – Exit

**Execute** any terminal program

(9600 Baud, 8 bit Data, no Parity-Bit, 1 Stop-Bit, Xon/Xoff Protocol):



**Power-On** the Board and see the result:



**Conclusion:**

In this step-by-step book you have learned how to use the TC1766 Starter Kit together with the Tasking tool chain.

Now you can easily expand your “hello world” program to suit your needs!

You can connect either a part of - or your entire application to the TC1766 Starter Kit.

You are also able to benchmark any of your algorithms to find out if the selected microcontroller fulfils all the required functions within the time frame needed.

Have fun and enjoy working with the TC1766 Starter Kit!

**Note:**

There are step-by-step books for 8 bit microcontrollers (e.g. XC866, XC88x, and XC878), 16 bit microcontrollers (e.g. C16x, XC16x, and XE16x) and 32 bit microcontrollers (e.g. TC1796 and TC1130).

All these step-by-step books use the same microcontroller resources and the same example code.

This means: configuration steps, function names, and variable names are identical.

This should give you a good opportunity to get in touch with another Infineon microcontroller family or tool chain!

There are even more programming examples using the same style available [e.g. ADC examples, CAPCOM6 examples (e.g. BLDC-Motor, playing music), Simulator examples, C++ examples] based on these step-by-step books.

**6.) Feedback (TC1766): Your opinions, suggestions and/or criticisms**



**Contact Details (this section may remain blank should you wish to offer feedback anonymously):**

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If you have any suggestions please send this sheet back to:

**Email:** [mcdocu.comments@infineon.com](mailto:mcdocu.comments@infineon.com)

**FAX:** +43 (0) 4242 3020 5783



**Your suggestions:**

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