

SIO4/8

Four/Eight Channel High Speed Serial I/O

**All SIO4 and SIO8 Models
All Form Factors
All Standard Zilog Versions**

HDLC Protocol Library Reference Manual

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Preface

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction	6
1.1. Purpose	6
1.2. Acronyms	6
1.3. Definitions	6
1.4. Software Overview	6
1.5. Hardware Overview	6
1.6. Reference Material	7
2. The HDLC Serial Protocol	8
2.1. Description	8
2.2. History	8
3. Functions	10
3.1. High Level Functions	10
3.1.1. <code>sio4_hdlc_lib_init()</code>	10
3.1.2. <code>sio4_hdlc_version()</code>	10
3.1.3. <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code>	10
3.1.4. <code>sio4_hdlc_close()</code>	11
3.1.5. <code>sio4_hdlc_ioctl()</code>	11
3.1.6. <code>sio4_hdlc_init()</code>	11
3.1.7. <code>sio4_hdlc_get()</code>	12
3.1.8. <code>sio4_hdlc_set()</code>	13
3.1.9. <code>sio4_hdlc_show()</code>	13
3.1.10. <code>sio4_hdlc_rx_flush()</code>	14
3.1.11. <code>sio4_hdlc_rx_frame()</code>	14
3.1.12. <code>sio4_hdlc_tx_abort()</code>	16
3.1.13. <code>sio4_hdlc_tx_flush()</code>	16
3.1.14. <code>sio4_hdlc_tx_frame()</code>	17
3.1.15. <code>sio4_hdlc_tx_wait()</code>	19
3.2. Low Level Functions	19
4. Data Structures	21
4.1. <code>sio4_hdlc_t</code>	21
4.1.1. <code>sio4_hdlc_tosc</code>	25
4.1.2. <code>sio4_hdlc_t.cable</code>	25
4.1.3. <code>sio4_hdlc_t.tx</code>	28
4.1.4. <code>sio4_hdlc_t.rx</code>	33
4.1.5. <code>sio4_hdlc_t.usc</code>	38
5. Operation	45
5.1. Basic Illustration	45
5.2. Clocking Configurations	45
5.2.1. Tx Bit Rate == Rx Bit Rate, Cable Rx Clock Used.....	46
5.2.2. Tx Bit Rate != Rx Bit Rate, Cable Rx Clock Used.....	47
5.2.3. Cable Rx Clock Not Used	48

5.3. Debugging Aids	49
5.3.1. <code>sio4_hdlc_show()</code>	49
5.3.2. <code>sio4_reg_list()</code>	49
5.4. Exclusions	49
5.4.1. Global Rx FIFO Full Configuration	49
Document History	50

PRELIMINARY

Table of Figures

Figure 1 The HDLC Frame format.....	8
Figure 2 A functional illustration of an SIO4B or later model board. (See sio4_zilog.pdf.).....	45
Figure 3 This illustrates the clock routing produced when the receiver gets its clock from the cable's Rx Clock signal, and when the receiver and the transmitter use the same bit rate. In this case the transmitter clock appears at the cable's Tx Clock signal.....	46
Figure 4 This illustrates the clock routing produced when the receiver gets its clock from the cable's Rx Clock signal, but when the receiver and the transmitter use different bit rates. In this case the oscillator output, which can be programmed to the Tx bit rate, appears at the cable interface as the Tx Clock signal.....	47
Figure 5 This illustrates the clock routing produced when the receiver derives its clock from the DPLL, and when the receiver and the transmitter use different bit rates. In this case the transmitter clock appears at the cable's Tx Clock signal.....	48

PRELIMINARY

1. Introduction

This document provides information on the HDLC Protocol Library, which is a library designed to facilitate use of the HDLC serial protocol with an SIO4 or SIO8. This reference manual applies to library release version 0.7. This library version is designed to work with the 2.x series driver released on the same day as this version of the library.

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is twofold. First, it is intended to give a basic description the HDLC framing architecture. Second, it is intended to give a complete description of the HDLC Protocol Library interface.

1.2. Acronyms

The following is a list of commonly occurring acronyms used throughout this document.

Acronyms	Description
DMA	Direct Memory Access
DPLL	Digital Phase Lock Loop
GSC	General Standards Corporation
HDLC	High-level Data Link Control
PCI	Peripheral Component Interconnect
PMC	PCI Mezzanine Card
USC	Universal Serial Controller

1.3. Definitions

The following is a list of commonly occurring terms used throughout this document.

Term	Definition
Application	Application means the user mode process, which runs in the user space with user mode privileges.
Driver	Driver means the executable programming providing the direct access to the SIO4 hardware.
SIO4	This is used as a general reference to any Zilog based board supported by this driver. This includes both SIO4 and SIO8 model boards.

1.4. Software Overview

The HDLC Protocol Library is a statically linked library providing an HDLC centric interface to the SIO4 device driver. The library is provided in source form and must be built before being used. The library is a thin software layer that sits between an SIO4 application and the SIO4 device driver. The interface provided by the library is HDLC specific and is a simplified rendition of the IOCTL services that are part of the overall driver interface. The library exists in parallel with the driver interface. Applications are free to use the library interface and the driver interface at will. The only requirements are that applications must use the library's `sio4_hdlc_lib_init()`, `sio4_hdlc_open()` and `sio4_hdlc_close()` functions.

1.5. Hardware Overview

NOTE: The SIO8 boards appear to the system as two SIO4 boards.

The SIO4 is a four channel high-speed serial interface I/O board. This board provides for bi-directional serial data transfers between the SIO4 and remote devices. The SIO4 board includes two DMA controllers and comes with a maximum of 256K Bytes of FIFO storage, which is 32K per channel per direction (32K * 2 * 4). The FIFO configuration can vary greatly from one SIO4 version to another (i.e. 32K * 2 * 4 to 512 * 2 * 2 to none at all). The SIO4 can be configured with a number of different cable transceivers. The transceivers can be fixed as RS232 or

RS422, or they can be changed programmatically to a number of different options. The Zilog version of the SIO4 supports a number of different serial protocols by use of a pair of dual Universal Serial Controllers (the Zilog Z16C30). This includes Asynchronous, Monosync, Bisync, HDLC and a few others.

1.6. Reference Material

The following reference material may be of particular benefit in using the SIO4 and this driver. The specifications provide the information necessary for an in depth understanding of the specialized features implemented on this board.

- ISO/IEC 13239, Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – High-level data link control (HDLC) procedures
- The applicable *SIO4/SIO8 User Manual* from General Standards Corporation.
- The applicable *SIO4/SIO8 Driver User Manual* from General Standards Corporation.
- The *PCI Bus Master Interface Chip* data handbook for the PCI9056 or PCI9080 from PLX Technology, Inc.

PLX Technology Inc.
870 Maude Avenue
Sunnyvale, California 94085 USA
Phone: 1-800-759-3735
WEB: <http://www.plxtech.com/>

- The *Z16C30 USC User's Manual* from Zilog.

Zilog, Inc.
910 E Hamilton Ave
Campbell, California 95008 USA
Phone: 1-408-558-8500
WEB: <http://www.zilog.com/>

2. The HDLC Serial Protocol

2.1. Description

HDLC is a bit oriented serial transmission protocol centered about what is called the Flag. The Flag is a series of eight bits whose values are 01111110. The Flag is used to signal the beginning and end of a Frame. Refer to Figure 1 below for the basic layout of an HDLC Frame. The only other special bit sequences are the Aborts. The normal Abort is a zero followed by seven ones. The Extended Abort is a zero followed by 15 ones. When sending out other than these special sequences, the transmitter performs bit stuffing by converting any 011111 sequence into 0111101. The receiver performs the reverse operation by converting the sequence 0111101 to 011111. In this way, the HDLC protocol places no restriction on the content of the serial data.

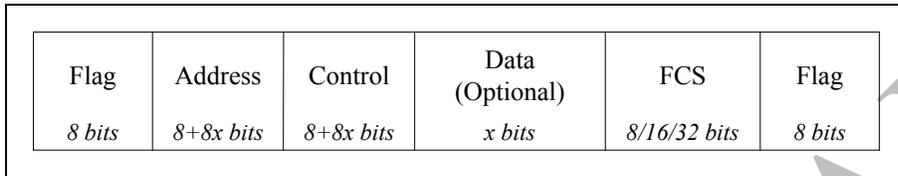


Figure 1 The HDLC Frame format.

Within a Frame, everything but the data is always in multiples of eight bits. The Flags are always eight bits wide. All Address characters, Control characters and FCS characters are always in multiples of eight bits. The data though, when present, is in multiples of from one to eight bits. All data characters within a Frame are the same size, except for the last data character, which may be smaller.

The Address field may be a fixed size or a variable size. When variable, it contains a fixed sized portion that is conditionally followed by additional Address bytes. The last byte of the fixed size portion and every byte thereafter is checked to see if the following byte is part of the Address field. The check examines the least significant bit of the byte. (The hardware checks the first bit received even if software has configured the device for Most Significant Bit First reception.) If the least significant bit is clear, then the next byte is included as part of the variable sized Address field. Though the Address field may contain a number of bytes, only the first byte is used by the SIO4 hardware for address comparison. If the first byte is all ones or if the value matches a preset address value, then the Frame is captured. Otherwise the Frame is ignored.

The captured Control field may also be a fixed size or a variable size. When variable, it contains a fixed sized portion that is conditionally followed by additional Control bytes. The last byte of the fixed size portion and every byte thereafter is checked to see if the following byte is part of the Control field. The check examines the most significant bit of the byte. (The hardware checks the last bit received even if software has configured the device for Most Significant Bit First reception.) If the most significant bit is set, then the next byte is included as part of the variable sized Control field. After this, one additional byte is included in the Control field.

The FCS, or Frame Check Sequence, is a CRC calculated over the content of frame from the first Address byte to the last Data byte. The SIO4 can generate CRCs of eight, 16 or 32 bits. The FCS is inserted automatically by the transmitter as the frame is being sent. On reception, the calculated FCS is compared against the received FCS. The result of the comparison is included in the frame status.

While a frame is not being transmitted, the transmitter is typically configured to output a continuous stream of Flag sequences. These are repeated until the next Frame is sent. At the very minimum, individual frames may be separated by only a single Flag sequence. This results in the sequence FCS-Flag-Address. The SIO4 transmitter can also be configured to create a minimum inter-frame delay consisting of up to 10 Flag sequences.

2.2. History

The current official HDLC specification is documented by ISO 13239. This was preceded by a number of other ISO specifications. There are also a number of additional specifications for various HDLC subsets, derivatives and other

aspects of implementation. The origin for HDLC is SDLC, which was designed by IBM in 1975 for use with its SNA traffic. SDLC was subsequently submitted by IBM for codification. After some modifications it was renamed HDLC and was standardized by ISO 3309, which was eventually replaced by ISO 13239.

PRELIMINARY

3. Functions

The library header file is `sio4_hdlc.h`. Including this header in a source file gives the source the full library and driver interface as the library header file includes the driver header files `sio4.h` and `sio4_usc.h`. The library header defines the complete HDLC interface offered by the library. The interface includes functions, structures, and macros.

3.1. High Level Functions

The high level functions are described below.

3.1.1. `sio4_hdlc_lib_init()`

This function is required in order to prepare the HDLC Protocol Library for operation. This must be the first call to the library.

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_lib_init(void);
```

Argument	Description
None	The function has no arguments.

Return Value	Description
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
0	The operation completed successfully.

3.1.2. `sio4_hdlc_version()`

This function retrieves version and build information about the library.

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_version(const char** version, const char** built);
```

Argument	Description
<code>fd</code>	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
<code>version</code>	The library version number is returned here.
<code>built</code>	The library build date and time are returned here. The string is formatted as if produced by the below C statement. The argument may be NULL. <code>printf(__DATE__ " ", " __TIME__);</code>

Return Value	Description
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
0	The operation completed successfully.

3.1.3. `sio4_hdlc_open()`

This function is the entry point to open a connection to an SIO4 for HDLC operation. The handle returned by this call is used for all subsequent access to the specified serial channel. The handle can be used for access via the library's high level functions, the library's low level functions, and for any access to the board that is made without the HDLC Protocol Library.

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_open(int index);
```

Argument	Description
index	This is the zero based index of the SIO4 serial channel to access.

Return Value	Description
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
>= 0	A valid file access handle.

3.1.4. `sio4_hdlc_close()`

This function is the entry point to close a connection previously opened to an SIO4 for HDLC operation. All resources allocated by the library for the opened device are released as part of the close operation. This includes freeing allocated memory and closing access to the SIO4.

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_close(int fd);
```

Argument	Description
fd	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .

Return Value	Description
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
0	The operation completed successfully.

3.1.5. `sio4_hdlc_ioctl()`

This function is the entry point to performing IOCTL operations on the device. Refer to the driver reference manual for complete information on the driver's set of IOCTL services.

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_ioctl(int fd, int cmd, void* arg);
```

Argument	Description
fd	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
cmd	This is an IOCTL macro contained in <code>sio4.h</code> or <code>sio4 usc.h</code> .
arg	This is the argument type required for the above referenced IOCTL service.

Return Value	Description
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
0	The operation completed successfully.

3.1.6. `sio4_hdlc_init()`

This function initializes an `sio4_hdlc_t` structure according to the capabilities of the accessed device and a few basic caller preferences. This function operates mostly by calling a low level function for each of the structure fields.

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_init(
```

```

int          fd,
const sio4_hdlc_init_t* init,
sio4_hdlc_t* hdlc,
const char** err);

```

Argument	Description
fd	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
init	This structure provides the basic information needed to initialize numerous fields in the next structure. See below for more information.
hdlc	This is the structure that the call will initialize. Any field pertaining to an unsupported feature will be set to -1. (Refer to section 4.1, page 21.)
err	In the event of an error this will be set to identify the source of the error. This may be NULL.

Return Value	Description
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
0	The operation completed successfully.

Data Type

This structure contains information used to determine how to configure clocking for the USC transmitter and receiver.

```

typedef struct
{
    // All fields must be filled in before calling sio4_hdlc_init().
    s32      tx_bit_rate;
    s32      rx_bit_rate;
    s32      rx_uses_cbl_rxc;
} sio4_hdlc_init_t;

```

Field	Description						
tx_bit_rate	This is the desired bit rate for the transmitter. This value must be greater than or equal to one, and less than or equal to 10,000,000. * †						
rx_bit_rate	This is the desired bit rate for the receiver. This value must be greater than or equal to one, and less than or equal to 10,000,000. * †						
rx_uses_cbl_rxc	This field is used to indicate if the receiver will receive its clock from the cable's Rx Clock signal. Valid values are given in the table below. † <table border="1" data-bbox="565 1430 1430 1621"> <thead> <tr> <th>Values</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_USES_CBL_RXC_NO</td> <td>The receiver will get its clock from the DPLL.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_USES_CBL_RXC_YES</td> <td>The receiver will get its clock from the cable's Rx Clock signal.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Values	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_USES_CBL_RXC_NO	The receiver will get its clock from the DPLL.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_USES_CBL_RXC_YES	The receiver will get its clock from the cable's Rx Clock signal.
Values	Description						
SIO4_HDLC_RX_USES_CBL_RXC_NO	The receiver will get its clock from the DPLL.						
SIO4_HDLC_RX_USES_CBL_RXC_YES	The receiver will get its clock from the cable's Rx Clock signal.						

* If the bit rate is the same for the transmitter and the receiver, then the transmitter will use the same clock source used by the receiver.

† The cable's Tx Clock signal will be driven with the transmitter clock if the transmitter and receiver use the same bit rate, or if the receiver does not get its clock from the cable's Rx Clock signal.

3.1.7. sio4_hdlc_get()

This function retrieves the settings from the SIO4 for each of the referenced structure's fields. This function operates by calling a low level function for each of the structure fields.

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_get(int fd, sio4_hdlc_t* hdlc, const char** err);
```

Argument	Description
fd	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
hdlc	This is the structure where the settings are to be recorded. Any field pertaining to an unsupported feature will be set to <code>-1</code> . The value <code>-2</code> indicates a setting that is invalid. (Refer to section 4.1, page 21.)
err	In the event of an error this will be set to identify the source of the error. This may be <code>NULL</code> .

Return Value	Description
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
0	The operation completed successfully.

3.1.8. `sio4_hdlc_set()`

This function configures an SIO4 channel according to the settings of the referenced `sio4_hdlc_t` structure. All fields are validated before any settings are applied. This function operates by calling a low level function for each of the structure fields.

NOTE: Before calling this function the structure should be initialized by calling the `sio4_hdlc_init()` function (section 3.1.6, page 11).

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_set(int fd, const sio4_hdlc_t* hdlc, const char** err);
```

Argument	Description
fd	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
hdlc	This is the structure containing the settings to be applied to the accessed device. (Refer to section 4.1, page 21.)
err	In the event of an error this will be set to identify the source of the error. This may be <code>NULL</code> .

Return Value	Description
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
0	The operation completed successfully.

3.1.9. `sio4_hdlc_show()`

This function displays the content of the referenced `sio4_hdlc_t` structure to the screen. This is provided to assist debugging efforts.

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_show(int fd, const sio4_hdlc_t* hdlc, const char** err);
```

Argument	Description
fd	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
hdlc	This is the structure whose content will be displayed. (Refer to section 4.1, page 21.)
err	In the event of an error this will be set to identify the source of the error. This may be <code>NULL</code> .

Return Value	Description
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
0	The operation completed successfully.

3.1.10. `sio4_hdlc_rx_flush()`

This function flushes the entire receive side of the channel, both hardware and software wise, in case the application receives status indicating that data has been lost or corrupted. This may be called for in cases of a data overrun, a frame overrun, a CRC error or any other condition as reported when the frame is read. All receive data is discarded when this call is made. This includes data in the library's buffer, data in the SIO4's Rx FIFO, and data in the USC receiver.

NOTE: An Rx Flush request is rejected and returns `-EBUSY` if an Rx Flush request is already active (see `sio4_hdlc_rx_flush()`, section 3.1.10, page 14) or if an Rx Frame request is active (see `sio4_hdlc_rx_frame()`, section 3.1.11, page 14).

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_rx_flush(int fd);
```

Argument	Description
<code>fd</code>	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .

Return Value	Description
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
0	The operation completed successfully.

3.1.11. `sio4_hdlc_rx_frame()`

This function requests that an HDLC frame be read from the SIO4. If the buffer fills before the frame ends, then only a partial frame is returned. If the read timeout expires before a frame completes, then at most only a partial frame may be returned. Always consult the referenced structure's fields for completion status. This structure will always indicate the number of bytes retrieved, even if the return value of `-1` indicates there was a problem accessing the device. The status flags are set by the HDLC Protocol Library and may represent either pre or post data transfer status.

NOTE: An Rx Frame request is rejected and returns `-EBUSY` if an Rx Flush request is active (see `sio4_hdlc_rx_flush()`, section 3.1.10, page 14) or if an Rx Frame request is already active (see `sio4_hdlc_rx_frame()`, section 3.1.11, page 14).

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_rx_frame(int fd, sio4_hdlc_rx_frame_t* rx);
```

Argument	Description
<code>fd</code>	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
<code>rx</code>	This structure provides information to the library and is where information is returned by the library. See below.

Return Value	Description
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
0	The operation completed successfully.

Data Type

This structure is used when reading an HDLC frame from a serial channel. All fields must be initialized before passing this structure to the protocol library.

```
typedef struct
{
    // These are filled in by the caller before the transfer.
    void*      buf;
    s32       size;          // max number of bytes to get

    // These are filled in by the library after the transfer.
    s32       rcvd;         // Number of bytes transferred.
    u32       flags;        // SIO4_HDLC_FLAG_RX_*
    s32       last;         // SIO4_HDLC_RX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_*
} sio4_hdlc_rx_frame_t;
```

Field	Description																												
buf	This points to the buffer used for the data transfer. It is the destination buffer for Rx requests.																												
size	This is the size of the above buffer and represents the maximum number of bytes to read.																												
rcvd	This is the number of bytes received as part of the request. This is reported by the library with each frame read request. The application must initialize this to zero.																												
flags	This field reports status information about the transfer. This is reported by the library with each frame read request. The application must initialize this to zero. Valid bit values are given in the table below. <table border="1" data-bbox="407 1010 1430 1856"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_ABORT</td> <td>An Abort was received.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_CRC_ERR</td> <td>A CRC error was encountered. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DATA</td> <td>Data was returned as part in the buffer as indicated by the rcvd field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DATA_LOSS</td> <td>Data for this or a following frame was lost. The specific cause is not specified. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DATA_OVERRUN</td> <td>There was a data overrun. Receive data was lost. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DATA_UNDERRUN</td> <td>Excess data was read from the Rx FIFO. Indeterminate data was returned. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DPLL_CV</td> <td>The DPLL lost track for one or two clock cycles. Data may have been lost. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DPLL_CV1</td> <td>The DPLL lost track for one clock cycle. Data may have been lost. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DPLL_CV2</td> <td>The DPLL lost track for two clock cycles. Data may have been lost. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_EOF</td> <td>A completed frame was received. The last character in the buffer is the last character of the frame.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_FRAME_OVERRUN</td> <td>There was a frame record overrun. One or more frame records were lost. The frame data may have been captured, but the frame size and status are otherwise unknown. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_FRAME_SHORT</td> <td>A frame ended before the frame content was completely received. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_PARITY</td> <td>A parity error was detected. *</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Each of these status flags represents a condition that calls for resynchronization with the data</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_ABORT	An Abort was received.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_CRC_ERR	A CRC error was encountered. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DATA	Data was returned as part in the buffer as indicated by the rcvd field.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DATA_LOSS	Data for this or a following frame was lost. The specific cause is not specified. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DATA_OVERRUN	There was a data overrun. Receive data was lost. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DATA_UNDERRUN	Excess data was read from the Rx FIFO. Indeterminate data was returned. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DPLL_CV	The DPLL lost track for one or two clock cycles. Data may have been lost. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DPLL_CV1	The DPLL lost track for one clock cycle. Data may have been lost. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_DPLL_CV2	The DPLL lost track for two clock cycles. Data may have been lost. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_EOF	A completed frame was received. The last character in the buffer is the last character of the frame.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_FRAME_OVERRUN	There was a frame record overrun. One or more frame records were lost. The frame data may have been captured, but the frame size and status are otherwise unknown. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_FRAME_SHORT	A frame ended before the frame content was completely received. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_PARITY	A parity error was detected. *
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SIO4_HDLC_RX_FLAG_PARITY	A parity error was detected. *																												

	stream. The current frame and some number of subsequent frames are suspect. The recovery process should include a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_rx_flush()</code> .																		
last	This is the size of the last character of the frame. This is reported by the library. If multiple calls are required to complete a frame, this is set only for the first call. This field is not modified otherwise. The application must initialize this to zero. The length specified does <u>not</u> include the Parity Bit, if Parity is enabled. Valid values are given in the table below. <table border="1" data-bbox="409 415 1084 703"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 1</td> <td>It is 1-bit wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 2</td> <td>It is 2-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 3</td> <td>It is 3-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 4</td> <td>It is 4-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 5</td> <td>It is 5-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 6</td> <td>It is 6-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 7</td> <td>It is 7-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 8</td> <td>It is 8-bits wide.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 1	It is 1-bit wide.	SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 2	It is 2-bits wide.	SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 3	It is 3-bits wide.	SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 4	It is 4-bits wide.	SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 5	It is 5-bits wide.	SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 6	It is 6-bits wide.	SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 7	It is 7-bits wide.	SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 8	It is 8-bits wide.
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SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 2	It is 2-bits wide.																		
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SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 4	It is 4-bits wide.																		
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SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 7	It is 7-bits wide.																		
SIO4 HDLC RX LAST CHAR LEN 8	It is 8-bits wide.																		

3.1.12. `sio4_hdlc_tx_abort()`

This function immediately initiates an Abort condition on the cable's output data signal. When waiting for completion, the library waits no longer than the specified timeout period.

NOTE: A Tx Abort request is rejected and returns `-EBUSY` if a Tx Abort request is already active (either a call or the signal at the cable interface), if a Tx Flush request is active (see `sio4_hdlc_tx_flush()`, section 3.1.13, page 16), if a Tx Frame request is active (see `sio4_hdlc_tx_frame()`, section 3.1.14, page 17) or if a Tx Wait request is active (see `sio4_hdlc_tx_wait()`, section 3.1.15, page 19).

NOTE: Even if the wait argument indicates that the service is not to wait for completion, the abort request remains active until the abort condition is complete at the cable interface.

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_tx_abort(int fd, int timeout);
```

Argument	Description
fd	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
timeout	This is the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that the call will wait for the operation to complete at the cable interface. The valid values are from one to 3600.

Return Value	Description
<code>-ETIMEDOUT</code>	The timeout period expired before the operation completed.
<code>< 0</code>	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
<code>0</code>	The operation completed successfully.

3.1.13. `sio4_hdlc_tx_flush()`

This function flushes the entire transmit side of the channel. This is typically done as part of an error recovery process in the event of data lost or corruption or other significant error. All buffered transmit data is discarded when this call is made. This includes data in the SIO4's Tx FIFO, and data in the USC transmitter. After the flush completes, and in the absence of any other controlling activity, the transmitter will end any frame previously in progress. After that, the transmitter will fall back to outputting its configured idle line condition. When waiting for completion, the library waits no longer than the specified timeout period.

NOTE: A Tx Flush request is rejected and returns `-EBUSY` if a Tx Abort request is active (either a call or the signal at the cable interface) (see `sio4_hdlc_tx_abort()`, section 3.1.12, page 16), if a Tx Flush request is already active, or if a Tx Frame request is active (see `sio4_hdlc_tx_frame()`, section 3.1.14, page 17).

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_tx_flush(int fd, int timeout);
```

Argument	Description
<code>fd</code>	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
<code>timeout</code>	This is the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that the call will wait for the operation to complete. The valid values are from one to 3600.

Return Value	Description
<code>-ETIMEDOUT</code>	The maximum timeout period expired before the operation completed.
<code>< 0</code>	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
<code>0</code>	The operation completed successfully.

3.1.14. `sio4_hdlc_tx_frame()`

This function requests that a block of data be transmitted as an HDLC frame. If the host cannot supply the data to the board fast enough to keep up with the Tx bit rate at the cable interface, then the data will be transmitted as two or more smaller frames. If the write timeout expires before the data provided is completely written to the board, then the application will have to perform some type of recovery operation. Always consult the referenced structure's fields for completion status. This structure will always indicate the number of bytes sent, even if the return value is less than zero. The status flags are set by the HDLC Protocol Library and may represent either pre or post data transfer status. If an error condition occurs, then the application is responsible for recovery. This recovery would normally include a call to `sio4_hdlc_tx_flush()` (see section 3.1.13, page 16). After recovery the application can begin sending new frames.

NOTE: When a frame write request completes successfully, it does not mean that the entire frame has been successfully transmitted over the cable. It only means that all frame data has been written to the board. At completion of the call the frame data may still reside entirely on the board in the channel's Tx FIFO.

NOTE: A frame write request is rejected and returns `-EBUSY` if a Tx Abort request is active (either a call or the signal at the cable interface) (see `sio4_hdlc_tx_abort()`, section 3.1.12, page 16), if a Tx Flush request is active (see `sio4_hdlc_tx_flush()`, section 3.1.13, page 16), if a Tx Frame request is already active or if a Tx Wait request is active (see `sio4_hdlc_tx_wait()`, section 3.1.15, page 19).

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_tx_frame(int fd, sio4_hdlc_tx_frame_t* tx);
```

Argument	Description
<code>fd</code>	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
<code>tx</code>	This structure provides information to the library and is where information is returned by the library. See below.

Return Value	Description
<code>-ETIMEDOUT</code>	The maximum timeout period expired before the operation completed.
<code>< 0</code>	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.

0	The operation completed successfully.
---	---------------------------------------

Data Type

This structure is used when writing frames to the serial channel. All fields must be initialized before passing this structure to the library.

```
typedef struct
{
    // These are filled in by the caller before the transfer.
    void*      buf;
    s32       count;      // number of bytes to send
    s32       last;      // SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_*

    // These are filled in by the library after the transfer.
    s32       sent;      // Number of bytes transferred.
    u32       flags;     // SIO4_HDLC_FLAG_TX_*
} sio4_hdlc_tx_frame_t;
```

Field	Description																		
buf	This points to the buffer used for the data transfer. It is the source for transmit data. This must be non-NULL even if the count is zero.																		
count	This is the number of bytes to transfer. The must be a value from zero to 0xFFFF.																		
last	This is the size of the last character of the frame. The application must specify this before requesting the transfer. Valid values are given in the table below. The length specified does <u>not</u> include the Parity Bit, if Parity is enabled. The active data bits for the last byte must be right justified. <table border="1" data-bbox="407 1073 1084 1360"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_1</td> <td>It is 1-bit wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_2</td> <td>It is 2-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_3</td> <td>It is 3-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_4</td> <td>It is 4-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_5</td> <td>It is 5-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_6</td> <td>It is 6-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_7</td> <td>It is 7-bits wide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_8</td> <td>It is 8-bits wide.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_1	It is 1-bit wide.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_2	It is 2-bits wide.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_3	It is 3-bits wide.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_4	It is 4-bits wide.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_5	It is 5-bits wide.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_6	It is 6-bits wide.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_7	It is 7-bits wide.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_8	It is 8-bits wide.
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_6	It is 6-bits wide.																		
SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_7	It is 7-bits wide.																		
SIO4_HDLC_TX_LAST_CHAR_LEN_8	It is 8-bits wide.																		
sent	This is the number of bytes transferred as part of the request. This does not include any bytes added as part of the frame end sequence, such as the CRC. This must be initialized to zero.																		
flags	This field reports status information about the transfer. Valid bit values are given in the table below. This must be initialized to zero. <table border="1" data-bbox="407 1520 1430 1774"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_FLAG_EOF</td> <td>This indicates that the entire frame was written to the board.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_FLAG_ERROR</td> <td>This indicates that there was an unspecified error while trying to perform the operation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_FLAG_OVERRUN</td> <td>This indicates that there was a FIFO overrun.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_FLAG_UNDERRUN</td> <td>This indicates that the frame completed prematurely.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_FLAG_EOF	This indicates that the entire frame was written to the board.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_FLAG_ERROR	This indicates that there was an unspecified error while trying to perform the operation.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_FLAG_OVERRUN	This indicates that there was a FIFO overrun.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_FLAG_UNDERRUN	This indicates that the frame completed prematurely.								
Value	Description																		
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_FLAG_UNDERRUN	This indicates that the frame completed prematurely.																		

3.1.15. sio4_hdlc_tx_wait()

This function initiates a wait for completion of all the following. The wait will continue so long as any of the following are still active, but no longer than the specified timeout limit. Multiple wait requests can be active simultaneously, and each operates independently.

1. It will wait while a Tx Abort request is still active (either a call or the signal at the cable interface) (see `sio4_hdlc_tx_abort()`, section 3.1.12, page 16).
2. It will wait while a Tx Frame request is still active (see `sio4_hdlc_tx_frame()`, section 3.1.14, page 17). This refers only to the period where the call is active.
3. It will wait while there is data in the external Tx FIFO or the USC internal Tx FIFO.
4. It will wait while data is being sent out the cable interface.

Prototype

```
int sio4_hdlc_tx_wait(int fd, int timeout, int* done);
```

Argument	Description
fd	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
timeout	This is the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that the call will wait for the operation to complete. The valid values are from zero to 3600.
done	The library reports here if the transmitter finished sending out all data. This will be zero if the transmitter did not finish and non-zero if it did. This pointer must not be NULL.

Return Value	Description
-ETIMEDOUT	The maximum timeout period expired before the operation completed.
< 0	An error occurred. This is a negative <code>errno.h</code> value.
0	The operation completed successfully.

3.2. Low Level Functions

The low level functions provide access to the board features reflected by the individual fields of the `sio4_hdlc_t` structure (see section 4.1, page 21). This structure is used to access all of the board features that are part of the HDLC Protocol Library. For each structure field there is a corresponding board feature and an associated low level function. When calling the high level functions that use the `sio4_hdlc_t` structure, the high level functions perform their work by calling the low level functions for each of the structure's fields. This is especially useful for activities such as structure initialization and board configuration. Following high level configuration of the board though, there are times when an application may need to access features represented by only one or two the `sio4_hdlc_t` structure fields. This is where an application can make use of the low level function. All of the low level functions follow the prototype pattern shown below. The function name includes the prefix "sio4_hdlc_t_" followed by the C style field name, but with the periods (".") replaced by underscores ("_").

Prototype

```
void sio4_hdlc_t_field_name(int fd, s32* arg,
    sio4_hdlc_action_t action, const char** err);
```

Argument	Description
fd	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
arg	This refers to the feature specific value being passed in to the function. This pointer must

	not be NULL.
action	This identifies the specific action to be carried out in regards to the above feature specific value. See below.
err	If there is an error, then this field will be set to point to a string naming the <code>sio4_hdlc_t</code> field for which the error pertains. An example is “hdlc-> cable.loopback.mode”. This pointer must not be NULL.

Data Type

This enumeration identifies the specific actions called for when a low level function is called.

```
typedef enum
{
    SIO4_HDLC_ACTION_GET,
    SIO4_HDLC_ACTION_INIT,
    SIO4_HDLC_ACTION_SET,
    SIO4_HDLC_ACTION_SHOW,
    SIO4_HDLC_ACTION_VERIFY
} sio4_hdlc_action_t;
```

Field	Description
SIO4_HDLC_ACTION_GET	This requests the current setting from the driver.
SIO4_HDLC_ACTION_INIT	This requests the initialization value from the library.
SIO4_HDLC_ACTION_SET	This requests that the supplied value be applied by the driver.
SIO4_HDLC_ACTION_SHOW	This requests that the supplied value be displayed to the screen.
SIO4_HDLC_ACTION_VERIFY	This requests that the supplied value be verified.

Examples

For simplicity sake a low level function name can easily be derived given any field name, as shown in the below examples. The individual low level function names are identified with the corresponding structure fields beginning in section 4.1, page 21.

Field	Function
<code>sio4_hdlc_t.cable.loopback.mode</code>	<code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_loopback_mode()</code>
<code>sio4_hdlc_t.rx.encoding</code>	<code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_encoding()</code>
<code>sio4_hdlc_t.tx.preamble.pattern</code>	<code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_preamble_pattern()</code>

4. Data Structures

The library header file is `sio4_hdlc.h`. Including this header in a source file gives the source the full library and driver interface as it includes the driver header files `sio4.h` and `sio4_usc.h`. The library header defines the complete HDLC interface offered by the library. The interface includes several functions, a few structures, and numerous macros. The data structures and associated macros are described below.

4.1. `sio4_hdlc_t`

This structure contains all of the parameters used to configure an SIO4 channel for HDLC operation. The structure is initialized with default values by calling the `sio4_hdlc_init()` function (section 3.1.6, page 11). Following this call, applications make changes to this structure's content according to their own requirements. Afterwards, the structure is passed to the `sio4_hdlc_set()` function (section 3.1.8, page 13) where the settings are applied to the board.

```
typedef struct
{
    // All fields are filled in by the library when calling
    // sio4_hdlc_init(). Application mods must be made before calling
    // sio4_hdlc_set(). sio4_hdlc_init() will set a field to -1
    // if the feature is unsupported.

    struct
    {
        s32    ref;
        s32    prog;
    } osc;

    struct
    {
        s32    enable;    // PSRCR D31
        s32    mode;      // PSRCR D28, DCE or DTE
        s32    protocol;  // PSRSR D24-D27

        s32    txc;       // PSRCR D6-D8
        s32    txd;       // PSRCR D19-D20
        s32    txaux;     // PSRCR D17-D18
        s32    dcd;       // PSRCR D15-D16
        s32    dtr_dsr;   // PSRCR D21-D22
        s32    rts;       // PSRCR D13-D14

        struct
        {
            s32 mode;    // PSRCR D23, D29
        } loopback;

        struct
        {
            s32 enable;  // PSRCR D30
        } term;

        struct
        {
            s32 txc;     // CCR 0x3333
            s32 txd_cts; // CSR D2-D3
        }
    }
};
```

```

        s32 rxc;          // CCR 0xCCCC
        s32 rxd_dcd;     // CSR D4-D5
    } legacy;

} cable;

struct
{
    s32 mode;           // USC CMR D8-D11
    s32 enable;        // USC TMR D0-D1
    s32 char_len;      // USC TMR D2-D4
    s32 encoding;      // USC TMR D13-D15
    s32 bit_rate;      // reflects sio4_hdlc_init_t.tx_bit_rate
    s32 idle_cond;     // USC TCSR D8-D10
    s32 share_0;       // USC CMR D12
    s32 underrun;      // USC CMR D14-D15
    s32 wait_underrun; // USC TCSR D11

    struct
    {
        s32 enable;     // USC TMR D9
        s32 type;       // USC TMR D11-D12
        s32 preset;     // USC TMR D10
        s32 on_end;     // USC TMR D8
    } crc;

    struct
    {
        s32 enable;     // USC TMR D5
        s32 type;       // USC TMR D6-D7
    } parity;

    struct
    {
        s32 enable;     // USC CMR D13
        s32 flag;       // USC CCR D12
        s32 pattern;    // USC CCR D8-D9
        s32 length;     // USC CCR D10-D11
    } preamble;

    struct
    {
        s32 size;       // FSR D0-D15, read-only
        s32 ae;         // TAR D0-D15
        s32 af;         // TAR D16-D31
        s32 empty_cfg;  // CSR D18, D26
        s32 space_cfg;  // CSR D4-D5, else Rx 2x
    } fifo;

    struct
    {
        s32 mode;
        s32 pio_thresh;
        s32 timeout;
        s32 overrun;
    } io;

```

```

} tx;

struct
{
    s32 mode;          // USC CMR D0-D3
    s32 adrs;          // USC RSR D0-D7
    s32 adrs_ctrl;    // USC CMR D4-D7
    s32 enable;        // USC RMR D0-D1
    s32 char_len;     // USC RMR D2-D4
    s32 encoding;     // USC RMR D13-D15
    s32 bit_rate;     // reflects sio4_hdlc_init_t.rx_bit_rate
    s32 queue_abort;  // USC RMR D8
    s32 sync_byte;    // SBR D0-D7
    s32 status_word;  // CSR D3

    struct
    {
        s32 enable;    // USC RMR D9
        s32 type;      // USC RMR D11-D12
        s32 preset;    // USC RMR D10
    } crc;

    struct
    {
        s32 enable;    // USC RMR D5
        s32 type;      // USC RMR D6-D7
    } parity;

    struct
    {
        s32 size;      // FSR D16-D21, read-only
        s32 ae;         // RAR D0-D15
        s32 af;         // RAR D16-D31
        s32 full_cfg;   // BCR D8
    } fifo;

    struct
    {
        s32 mode;
        s32 pio_thresh;
        s32 timeout;
        s32 overrun;
        s32 underrun;
    } io;

    struct
    {
        s32 enable;    // CSR D2
        s32 clk_src;   // BCR D22
    } time_stamp;

} rx;

struct
{
    s32 mode;          // USC CCAR D8-D9
    s32 txd;           // USC IOCR D6-D7

```

```

s32    cts;           // PSRCR D9-D10 + USC IOCR D14-D15
s32    cts_legacy;   // USC IOCR D14-D15
s32    dcd;          // PSRCR D11-D12 + USC IOCR D12-D13
s32    dcd_legacy;   // USC IOCR D12-D13

```

```

// All of the folling USC fields are initialized
// by sio4_hdlc_init() based on the content of the
// sio4_hdlc_init_t structure.

```

```

struct
{
    s32 clk_src;      // USC CMCR D3-D5
    s32 txc;         // PSRCR D0-D2 + USC IOCR D3-D5
    s32 txc_legacy;  // USC IOCR D3-D5
} tx;

struct
{
    s32 clk_src;     // USC CMCR D0-D2
    s32 rxc;        // PSRCR D3-D5 + USC IOCR D0-D2
    s32 rxc_legacy; // USC IOCR D0-D2
} rx;

struct
{
    s32 enable;     // USC HCR D0
    s32 clk_src;    // USC CMCR D8-D9
    s32 divider;    // USC TC1R D0-D15
    s32 mode;       // USC HCR D1
} brg0;

struct
{
    s32 enable;     // USC HCR D4
    s32 clk_src;    // USC CMCR D10-D11
    s32 divider;    // USC TC0R D0-D15
    s32 mode;       // USC HCR D5
} brg1;

struct
{
    s32 clk_src;    // USC CMCR D12-D13
    s32 rate;       // USC HCR D14-D15
} ctr0;

struct
{
    s32 clk_src;    // USC CMCR D14-D15
    s32 rate_src;   // USC HCR D13 + ...
} ctr1;

struct
{
    s32 clk_src;    // USC CMCR D6-D7
    s32 mode;       // USC HCR D8-D9
    s32 rate;       // USC HCR D10-D11
    s32 edge;       // USC CCSR D8-D9
}

```

```

    } dp11;

    } usc;

} sio4_hdlc_t;

```

4.1.1. sio4_hdlc_t.osc

This section describes the structure's oscillator configuration fields.

Field	Description
osc	This structure configures the oscillator interface.
osc.ref	This field specifies the frequency of the fixed onboard reference oscillator. The default is 20MHz. However, as this parameter refers to a fixed resource on the board, the default of 20MHz is used only if there is a problem accessing the setting from the driver. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_osc_ref()</code> .
osc.prog	This field specifies the desired programmable oscillator frequency. This is essentially the clock frequency provided by the onboard programmable oscillator to the USC. The default is 20MHz. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_osc_prog()</code> .

4.1.2. sio4_hdlc_t.cable

This section describes the structure's cable configuration fields.

Field	Description																
cable	This structure configures the cable interface.																
cable.enable	This field either enables or disables the cable transceivers. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_enable()</code> . <table border="1" data-bbox="380 1083 1360 1182"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_ENABLE_NO</td> <td>Leave the cable transceivers disabled.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_ENABLE_YES</td> <td>Enable the cable transceiver. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_ENABLE_NO	Leave the cable transceivers disabled.	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_ENABLE_YES	Enable the cable transceiver. This is the default.										
Value	Description																
SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_ENABLE_NO	Leave the cable transceivers disabled.																
SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_ENABLE_YES	Enable the cable transceiver. This is the default.																
cable.mode	This field specifies the arrangement of the signals on the cable interface. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_mode()</code> . <table border="1" data-bbox="380 1268 1430 1394"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_MODE_DCE</td> <td>Select the DCE cable signal configuration.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_MODE_DTE</td> <td>Select the DTE cable signal configuration. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_MODE_DCE	Select the DCE cable signal configuration.	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_MODE_DTE	Select the DTE cable signal configuration. This is the default.										
Value	Description																
SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_MODE_DCE	Select the DCE cable signal configuration.																
SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_MODE_DTE	Select the DTE cable signal configuration. This is the default.																
cable.protocol	This field specifies the cable transceiver configuration. The options available depend on the board's transceiver capabilities. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_protocol()</code> . <table border="1" data-bbox="380 1514 1430 1894"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_DISABLE</td> <td>This disables the cable transceivers.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS232</td> <td>This selects the RS232 protocol. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS422_423_1</td> <td>This selects the RS422/RS423 mixed protocol version 1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS422_423_2</td> <td>This selects the RS422/RS423 mixed protocol version 2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS422_RS485</td> <td>This selects the RS422/RS485 mixed protocol.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS423</td> <td>This selects the RS423 protocol.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS530</td> <td>This selects the RS530 protocol.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_DISABLE	This disables the cable transceivers.	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS232	This selects the RS232 protocol. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS422_423_1	This selects the RS422/RS423 mixed protocol version 1.	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS422_423_2	This selects the RS422/RS423 mixed protocol version 2.	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS422_RS485	This selects the RS422/RS485 mixed protocol.	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS423	This selects the RS423 protocol.	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS530	This selects the RS530 protocol.
Value	Description																
SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_DISABLE	This disables the cable transceivers.																
SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS232	This selects the RS232 protocol. This is the default.																
SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS422_423_1	This selects the RS422/RS423 mixed protocol version 1.																
SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS422_423_2	This selects the RS422/RS423 mixed protocol version 2.																
SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS422_RS485	This selects the RS422/RS485 mixed protocol.																
SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS423	This selects the RS423 protocol.																
SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS530	This selects the RS530 protocol.																

		version 1.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_RS530A	This selects the RS530 protocol, version 2.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_V35	This selects the V.35 protocol, version 1.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_PROTOCOL_V35A	This selects the V.35 protocol, version 2.
cable. txc	This field specifies the configuration of the cable's Tx Clock signal. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_txc()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXC_OUT_0	This drives the signal low.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXC_OUT_1	This drives the signal high.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXC_OUT_CBL_RXA	This drives the signal from what appears at the cable's Rx Aux signal.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXC_OUT_CBL_RXC	This drives the signal from what appears at the cable's Rx Clock signal.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXC_OUT_OSC	This drives the signal from the onboard oscillator.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXC_OUT_OSC_INV	This drives the signal from the inverted form of the onboard oscillator.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXC_OUT_USC_RXC	This drives the signal from what appears at the USC's Rx Clock pin.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXC_OUT_USC_TXC	This drives the signal from what appears at the USC's Tx Clock pin. This is the default.
cable. txd	This field specifies the configuration of the cable's Tx Data signal. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_txd()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXD_OUT_0	This drives the signal low.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXD_OUT_1	This drives the signal high.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXD_OUT_USC_TXD	This drives the signal from what appears at the USC's Tx Data pin. This is the default.
cable. txaux	This field specifies the configuration of the cable's Tx Aux signal. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_taux()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXAUX_OUT_0	This drives the signal low.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXAUX_OUT_1	This drives the signal high.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXAUX_OUT_OSC	This drives the signal from the onboard oscillator.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TXAUX_TRI	This tri-states the drive segment of the transceivers. This is the default.
cable. dcd	This field specifies the configuration of the cable's DCD signal. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_dcd()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_DCD_OUT_0	This drives the signal low.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_DCD_OUT_1	This drives the signal high.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_DCD_OUT_RTS	This drives the signal from the Rx FIFO Almost Full status.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_DCD_OUT_USC_DCD	This drives the signal from what appears at the USC's DCD pin. This is the default.
cable. dtr_dsr	This field specifies the configuration of the cable's DTR/DSR signal. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_dtr_dsr()</code> .	

	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_DTR_DSR_OUT_0	This drives the signal low.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_DTR_DSR_OUT_1	This drives the signal high.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_DTR_DSR_IN	This configures the signal as an input.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_DTR_DSR_TRI	This tri-states the drive segment of the transceivers. This is the default.
cable. rts	This field specifies the configuration of the cable's RTS signal. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_rts()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_RTS_OUT_0	This drives the signal low.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_RTS_OUT_1	This drives the signal high.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_RTS_OUT_CTS	This drives the signal from what appears at the USC's RTS pin.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_RTS_OUT_RTS	This drives the signal from the Rx FIFO Almost Full status. This is the default.
cable. loopback	This structure configures the cable's loopback feature.	
cable. loopback. mode	This field specifies the loopback mode. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_loopback_mode()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_LOOPBACK_MODE_DISABLE	This disables loopback operation. This is the default.
	SIO4_HDLC_LOOPBACK_MODE_EXTERNAL	This selects the external loopback mode. *
	SIO4_HDLC_LOOPBACK_MODE_INTERNAL	This selects the internal loopback mode.
	* If external loopback mode is requested but not available, then the internal loopback mode is selected.	
cable. term	This structure configures the cable's termination feature. The operation of this feature depends on the selected cable protocol.	
cable. term. enable	This field specifies the configuration of the transceiver's built-in termination capabilities. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_term_enable()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TERM_ENABLE_NO	The built-in termination is disabled. This is the default.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_TERM_ENABLE_YES	The built-in termination is enabled.
cable. legacy	This structure configures the cable's legacy interface feature. These fields are utilized if the board DCE/DTE cable configuration feature is absent or unused.	
cable. legacy. txc	This field specifies the legacy configuration of the cable's Tx Clock signal. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_cable_legacy_txc()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_TXC_DISABLE	This disables the Tx Clock signal.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_TXC_BOTH	This drives the Tx Clock signal on both the upper and lower group of pins.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_TXC_LOW	This drives the Tx Clock signal on the lower group of pins.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_TXC_UP	This drives the Tx Clock signal on the upper group of pins. This is the default.
cable. legacy.	This field specifies the legacy configuration of the cable's Tx Data and CTS signals. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is	

txd_cts	sio4_hdlc_t_cable_legacy_txd_cts().	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_TXD_CTS_BOTH	This drives the signals on both the upper and lower group of pins.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_TXD_CTS_LOW	This drives the signals on the lower group of pins.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_TXD_CTS_UP	This drives the signals on the upper group of pins. This is the default.
cable. legacy. rxc	This field specifies the legacy configuration of the cable's Rx Clock signal. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is sio4_hdlc_t_cable_legacy_rxc().	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_RXC_DISABLE	This disables the Tx Clock signal.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_RXC_LOW	This drives the Tx Clock signal on both the upper and lower group of pins. This is the default.
cable. legacy. rxd_dcd	This field specifies the legacy configuration of the cable's Rx Data and DCD signals. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is sio4_hdlc_t_cable_legacy_rxd_dcd().	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_RXD_DCD_DISABLE	This disables the signals.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_RXD_DCD_LOW	This uses the signals as inputs from the lower group of pins. This is the default.
	SIO4_HDLC_CABLE_LEGACY_RXD_DCD_UP	This uses the signals as inputs from the upper group of pins.

4.1.3. sio4_hdlc_t.tx

This section describes the structure's transmitter configuration fields.

Field	Description						
tx	This structure configures the transmitter portion of the channel.						
tx. mode	This field specifies the transmitter's operating mode. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is sio4_hdlc_t_tx_mode().						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_MODE_HDLC</td> <td>This selects the HDLC operating mode. This is the default and the only valid option for this library.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_MODE_HDLC	This selects the HDLC operating mode. This is the default and the only valid option for this library.		
Value	Description						
SIO4_HDLC_TX_MODE_HDLC	This selects the HDLC operating mode. This is the default and the only valid option for this library.						
tx. enable	This field specifies if the transmitter is to be enabled. When configuration is begun (see sio4_hdlc_set(), section 3.1.8, page 13) the transmitter is initialized and disabled. The option in this field is applied towards the end of the configuration process. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is sio4_hdlc_t_tx_enable().						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENABLE_NO_AFTER</td> <td>This disables the transmitter after it has finished the transmission in progress.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENABLE_NO_NOW</td> <td>This disables the transmitter immediately.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENABLE_NO_AFTER	This disables the transmitter after it has finished the transmission in progress.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENABLE_NO_NOW	This disables the transmitter immediately.
	Value	Description					
SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENABLE_NO_AFTER	This disables the transmitter after it has finished the transmission in progress.						
SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENABLE_NO_NOW	This disables the transmitter immediately.						

	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENABLE_YES_NOW	This enables the transmitter immediately. This is the default.																		
	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENABLE_YES_W_AE	This enables the transmitter according to the state of any hardware flow control lines.																		
tx. char_len	<p>This field specifies if the size of transmitted characters. The length specified <u>includes</u> the Parity Bit, if Parity is enabled. The data bits are the lower significant bits of the byte. (See the Z16C30 data book for exceptions.) Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_char_len()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_1</td> <td>Characters are 1-bit in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_2</td> <td>Characters are 2-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_3</td> <td>Characters are 3-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_4</td> <td>Characters are 4-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_5</td> <td>Characters are 5-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_6</td> <td>Characters are 6-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_7</td> <td>Characters are 7-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_8</td> <td>Characters are 8-bits in length. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_1	Characters are 1-bit in length.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_2	Characters are 2-bits in length.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_3	Characters are 3-bits in length.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_4	Characters are 4-bits in length.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_5	Characters are 5-bits in length.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_6	Characters are 6-bits in length.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_7	Characters are 7-bits in length.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_8	Characters are 8-bits in length. This is the default.
Value	Description																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_1	Characters are 1-bit in length.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_2	Characters are 2-bits in length.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_3	Characters are 3-bits in length.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_4	Characters are 4-bits in length.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_5	Characters are 5-bits in length.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_6	Characters are 6-bits in length.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_7	Characters are 7-bits in length.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_CHAR_LEN_8	Characters are 8-bits in length. This is the default.																			
tx. encoding	<p>This field specifies if the encoding of the transmitted data. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_encoding()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_BI_MARK</td> <td>This refers to Biphasic Mark encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_BI_LEVEL</td> <td>This refers to Biphasic Level encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_BI_SPACE</td> <td>This refers to Biphasic Space encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_D_BI_LEVEL</td> <td>This refers to Differential Biphasic Level encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZ</td> <td>This refers to NRZ encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZB</td> <td>This refers to NRZB encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZI_MARK</td> <td>This refers to NRZI-Mark encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZI_SPACE</td> <td>This refers to NRZI-Space encoding. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_BI_MARK	This refers to Biphasic Mark encoding.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_BI_LEVEL	This refers to Biphasic Level encoding.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_BI_SPACE	This refers to Biphasic Space encoding.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_D_BI_LEVEL	This refers to Differential Biphasic Level encoding.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZ	This refers to NRZ encoding.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZB	This refers to NRZB encoding.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZI_MARK	This refers to NRZI-Mark encoding.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZI_SPACE	This refers to NRZI-Space encoding. This is the default.
Value	Description																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_BI_MARK	This refers to Biphasic Mark encoding.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_BI_LEVEL	This refers to Biphasic Level encoding.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_BI_SPACE	This refers to Biphasic Space encoding.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_D_BI_LEVEL	This refers to Differential Biphasic Level encoding.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZ	This refers to NRZ encoding.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZB	This refers to NRZB encoding.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZI_MARK	This refers to NRZI-Mark encoding.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_ENCODING_NRZI_SPACE	This refers to NRZI-Space encoding. This is the default.																			
tx. bit_rate	<p>This specifies the desired transmission bit rate. During the <code>sio4_hdlc_init()</code> call (section 3.1.6, page 11) this is computed from the <code>sio4_hdlc_init_t.tx_bit_rate</code> field provided to the call. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_bit_rate()</code>.</p>																			
tx. idle_cond	<p>This field specifies what appears on the Tx Data cable signal while no data is being transmitted. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_idle_cond()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_0</td> <td>The Tx Data signal is driven low.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_0_1</td> <td>The Tx Data signal is alternately driven low then high.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_1</td> <td>The Tx Data signal is driven low.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_DEFAULT</td> <td>The Tx Data signal is with the pattern that is the default for the selected serial protocol. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_MARK</td> <td>The Tx Data signal is driven with the Mark state.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_MARK_SPACE</td> <td>The Tx Data signal is alternately driven with the Mark and Space states.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_SPACE</td> <td>The Tx Data signal is driven with the</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_0	The Tx Data signal is driven low.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_0_1	The Tx Data signal is alternately driven low then high.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_1	The Tx Data signal is driven low.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_DEFAULT	The Tx Data signal is with the pattern that is the default for the selected serial protocol. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_MARK	The Tx Data signal is driven with the Mark state.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_MARK_SPACE	The Tx Data signal is alternately driven with the Mark and Space states.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_SPACE	The Tx Data signal is driven with the		
Value	Description																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_0	The Tx Data signal is driven low.																			
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_1	The Tx Data signal is driven low.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_DEFAULT	The Tx Data signal is with the pattern that is the default for the selected serial protocol. This is the default.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_MARK	The Tx Data signal is driven with the Mark state.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_MARK_SPACE	The Tx Data signal is alternately driven with the Mark and Space states.																			
SIO4_HDLC_TX_IDLE_COND_SPACE	The Tx Data signal is driven with the																			

	Space state.										
tx. share_0	<p>This field specifies if the Flag patterns driven on the Tx Data signal during idle periods will share the intervening zero value. The transmitter never shares the zeros that appear at frame boundaries. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_share_0()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_SHARE_0_NO</td> <td>Do not share the zero bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_SHARE_0_YES</td> <td>Do share the zero bit. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_SHARE_0_NO	Do not share the zero bit.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_SHARE_0_YES	Do share the zero bit. This is the default.				
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_SHARE_0_NO	Do not share the zero bit.										
SIO4_HDLC_TX_SHARE_0_YES	Do share the zero bit. This is the default.										
tx. underrun	<p>This field specifies what the transmitter will transmit when it needs data but none is present in its Tx FIFO. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_underrun()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_UNDERRUN_ABORT</td> <td>The transmitter sends an Abort sequence.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_UNDERRUN_CRC_F</td> <td>The transmitter sends the configured CRC followed by the Flag sequence. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_UNDERRUN_EXT_A</td> <td>The transmitter sends an Extended Abort sequence.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_UNDERRUN_FLAG</td> <td>The transmitter sends the Flag sequence.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_UNDERRUN_ABORT	The transmitter sends an Abort sequence.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_UNDERRUN_CRC_F	The transmitter sends the configured CRC followed by the Flag sequence. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_UNDERRUN_EXT_A	The transmitter sends an Extended Abort sequence.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_UNDERRUN_FLAG	The transmitter sends the Flag sequence.
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_UNDERRUN_FLAG	The transmitter sends the Flag sequence.										
tx. wait_underrun	<p>This field specifies the transmitter's reaction to running out of data when additional data is needed to complete a frame. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_wait_underrun()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_WAIT_UNDERRUN_NO</td> <td>The transmitter is to end the frame prematurely rather than wait for additional data. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_WAIT_UNDERRUN_YES</td> <td>The transmitter is to wait for additional data and not end the frame prematurely.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_WAIT_UNDERRUN_NO	The transmitter is to end the frame prematurely rather than wait for additional data. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_WAIT_UNDERRUN_YES	The transmitter is to wait for additional data and not end the frame prematurely.				
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_WAIT_UNDERRUN_YES	The transmitter is to wait for additional data and not end the frame prematurely.										
tx. crc	This structure configures the transmitter's use of a CRC at the end of a Frame.										
tx. crc. enable	<p>This field enables or disables use of a CRC at the end of frames. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_crc_enable()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_ENABLE_NO</td> <td>CRCs are <u>not</u> used.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_ENABLE_YES</td> <td>CRCs are <u>used</u>. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_ENABLE_NO	CRCs are <u>not</u> used.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_ENABLE_YES	CRCs are <u>used</u> . This is the default.				
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tx. crc. type	<p>This field selects the type of CRC used, when CRC use is enabled. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_crc_type()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_TYPE_16</td> <td>This selects the 16-bit polynomial CRC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_TYPE_32</td> <td>This selects the 32-bit polynomial CRC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_TYPE_CCITT</td> <td>This selects the 16-bit CCITT CRC. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_TYPE_16	This selects the 16-bit polynomial CRC.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_TYPE_32	This selects the 32-bit polynomial CRC.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_TYPE_CCITT	This selects the 16-bit CCITT CRC. This is the default.		
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_TYPE_CCITT	This selects the 16-bit CCITT CRC. This is the default.										
tx. crc. preset	<p>This field selects the CRC starting value. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_crc_preset()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_0</td> <td>Use a starting value of all zeroes.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_1</td> <td>Use a starting value of all ones. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_0	Use a starting value of all zeroes.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_1	Use a starting value of all ones. This is the default.				
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_0	Use a starting value of all zeroes.										
SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_1	Use a starting value of all ones. This is the default.										
tx.	This field specifies if a CRC is to be send at the end of a Frame. Valid values are given in										

crc. on_end	<p>the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_crc_on_end()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="444 243 1308 336"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_ON_END_NO</td> <td>Do <u>not</u> send a CRC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_ON_END_YES</td> <td><u>Do</u> send a CRC. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_ON_END_NO	Do <u>not</u> send a CRC.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_ON_END_YES	<u>Do</u> send a CRC. This is the default.				
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_ON_END_NO	Do <u>not</u> send a CRC.										
SIO4_HDLC_TX_CRC_ON_END_YES	<u>Do</u> send a CRC. This is the default.										
tx. parity	This structure configures the transmitter's use of Parity checking.										
tx. parity. enable	<p>This field enables or disables the use of Parity. When enabled, the character size is inclusive of the Parity Bit, except in the size specified for the last character of the Frame. When used, the Parity Bit appears to the immediate left of the most significant data bit. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_parity_enable()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="444 579 1430 701"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_ENABLE_NO</td> <td>Do <u>not</u> generate a Parity bit. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_ENABLE_YES</td> <td><u>Do</u> generate a Parity bit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_ENABLE_NO	Do <u>not</u> generate a Parity bit. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_ENABLE_YES	<u>Do</u> generate a Parity bit.				
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_ENABLE_YES	<u>Do</u> generate a Parity bit.										
tx. parity. type	<p>This field specifies the type of Parity to use, when its use is enabled. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_parity_type()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="444 827 1430 1071"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_TYPE_EVEN</td> <td>This specifies Even Parity. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_TYPE_ODD</td> <td>This specifies Odd Parity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_TYPE_ONE</td> <td>This specifies One Parity (the parity bit is always set).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_TYPE_ZERO</td> <td>This specifies Zero Parity (the parity bit is always clear).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_TYPE_EVEN	This specifies Even Parity. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_TYPE_ODD	This specifies Odd Parity.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_TYPE_ONE	This specifies One Parity (the parity bit is always set).	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_TYPE_ZERO	This specifies Zero Parity (the parity bit is always clear).
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_PARITY_TYPE_ZERO	This specifies Zero Parity (the parity bit is always clear).										
tx. preamble	This structure configures the transmitter's use of a Preamble sequence, which is driven on the cable's Tx Data signal preceding each Frame. The Preamble can be used to force a minimum time delay between successive Frames.										
tx. preamble. enable	<p>This field enables or disables the use of a Preamble sequence. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_preamble_enable()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="444 1289 1430 1411"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_ENABLE_NO</td> <td>Do <u>not</u> send a Preamble sequence. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_ENABLE_YES</td> <td><u>Do</u> send a Preamble sequence.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_ENABLE_NO	Do <u>not</u> send a Preamble sequence. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_ENABLE_YES	<u>Do</u> send a Preamble sequence.				
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_ENABLE_NO	Do <u>not</u> send a Preamble sequence. This is the default.										
SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_ENABLE_YES	<u>Do</u> send a Preamble sequence.										
tx. preamble. flag	<p>This field enables or disables the use of the Flag sequence as the Preamble Pattern. This selection works in conjunction with the Preamble Pattern selection below. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_preamble_flag()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="444 1566 1430 1688"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_FLAG_NO</td> <td>Do <u>not</u> use the Flag sequence.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_FLAG_YES</td> <td><u>Do</u> use the Flag sequence. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_FLAG_NO	Do <u>not</u> use the Flag sequence.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_FLAG_YES	<u>Do</u> use the Flag sequence. This is the default.				
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_FLAG_YES	<u>Do</u> use the Flag sequence. This is the default.										
tx. preamble. pattern	<p>This field selects the Preamble Pattern to use, when use of a Preamble is enabled. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_preamble_pattern()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="444 1810 1430 1869"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_PATTERN_0</td> <td>This specifies continuous zero bits.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_PATTERN_0	This specifies continuous zero bits.						
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_PATTERN_1</td> <td>This specifies continuous one bits. If the above Flag option is Yes, then this option refers to the Flag sequence. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_PATTERN_01</td> <td>This specifies a pattern of a zero bit followed by a one bit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_PATTERN_10</td> <td>This specifies a pattern of a one bit followed by a zero bit.</td> </tr> </table>	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_PATTERN_1	This specifies continuous one bits. If the above Flag option is Yes, then this option refers to the Flag sequence. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_PATTERN_01	This specifies a pattern of a zero bit followed by a one bit.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_PATTERN_10	This specifies a pattern of a one bit followed by a zero bit.				
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_PATTERN_01	This specifies a pattern of a zero bit followed by a one bit.										
SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_PATTERN_10	This specifies a pattern of a one bit followed by a zero bit.										
tx.preamble.length	<p>This field specifies the length of the Preamble Pattern to use, when use of a Preamble is enabled. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_preamble_length()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_LENGTH_8_BITS</td> <td>The length is 8-bits. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_LENGTH_16_BITS</td> <td>The length is 16-bits.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_LENGTH_32_BITS</td> <td>The length is 32-bits.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_LENGTH_64_BITS</td> <td>The length is 64-bits.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_LENGTH_8_BITS	The length is 8-bits. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_LENGTH_16_BITS	The length is 16-bits.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_LENGTH_32_BITS	The length is 32-bits.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_LENGTH_64_BITS	The length is 64-bits.
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_PREAMBLE_LENGTH_64_BITS	The length is 64-bits.										
tx.fifo	This structure configures the transmitter's FIFO parameters.										
tx.fifo.size	This field is filled in by the <code>sio4_hdlc_init()</code> call (section 3.1.6, page 11) with the size of the channel's Tx FIFO. This is offered for informational purposes only. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_fifo_size()</code> .										
tx.fifo.ae	This field specifies the Tx FIFO Almost Empty setting. The Tx FIFO Almost Empty status is asserted (goes low) when the Tx FIFO contains this number of values, or fewer. The valid value range is from zero to 0xFFFF. The default is 0x7. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_fifo_ae()</code> .										
tx.fifo.af	This field specifies the Tx FIFO Almost Full setting. The Tx FIFO Almost Full status is asserted (goes low) when the Tx FIFO contains this number of free spaces, or fewer. The valid value range is from zero to 0xFFFF. The default is 0x7. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_fifo_af()</code> .										
tx.fifo.empty_cfg	<p>This field configures the transmitter's reaction to the Tx FIFO becoming empty. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_fifo_empty_cfg()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_FIFO_EMPTY_CFG_IGNORE</td> <td>This specifies that the condition is to be ignored. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_FIFO_EMPTY_CFG_TX_OFF</td> <td>This specifies that the transmitter be disabled when the condition occurs.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_FIFO_EMPTY_CFG_IGNORE	This specifies that the condition is to be ignored. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_FIFO_EMPTY_CFG_TX_OFF	This specifies that the transmitter be disabled when the condition occurs.				
Value	Description										
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SIO4_HDLC_TX_FIFO_EMPTY_CFG_TX_OFF	This specifies that the transmitter be disabled when the condition occurs.										
tx.fifo.space_cfg	<p>This field configures the FIFO space allocation between the transmitter and the receiver when the Tx FIFO and Rx FIFO are of different sizes. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_fifo_space_cfg()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_FIFO_SPACE_CFG_RX_2X</td> <td>This specifies that the Rx FIFO be twice as large as the Tx FIFO. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_FIFO_SPACE_CFG_TX_2X</td> <td>This specifies that the Tx FIFO be twice as large as the Rx FIFO.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_FIFO_SPACE_CFG_RX_2X	This specifies that the Rx FIFO be twice as large as the Tx FIFO. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_FIFO_SPACE_CFG_TX_2X	This specifies that the Tx FIFO be twice as large as the Rx FIFO.				
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_TX_FIFO_SPACE_CFG_RX_2X	This specifies that the Rx FIFO be twice as large as the Tx FIFO. This is the default.										
SIO4_HDLC_TX_FIFO_SPACE_CFG_TX_2X	This specifies that the Tx FIFO be twice as large as the Rx FIFO.										
tx.io	This structure configures the transmitter's software settings. These settings are used during <code>sio4_hdlc_tx_frame()</code> calls (see section 3.1.14, page 17).										
tx.io.mode	This field configures the mechanism used to transfer data from host memory to the channel's Tx FIFO. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is										

	<p>sio4_hdlc_t_tx_io_mode().</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_MODE_DMA</td> <td>This selects DMA mode transfers. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_MODE_DMDMA</td> <td>This selects Demand Mode DMA mode transfers. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_MODE_PIO</td> <td>This selects PIO mode transfers. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* The SIO4 has only two DMA engines. A DMA or DMDMA transfer request will fail if both DMA engines are already in use by other SIO4 channels.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_MODE_DMA	This selects DMA mode transfers. *	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_MODE_DMDMA	This selects Demand Mode DMA mode transfers. *	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_MODE_PIO	This selects PIO mode transfers. This is the default.
Value	Description								
SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_MODE_DMA	This selects DMA mode transfers. *								
SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_MODE_DMDMA	This selects Demand Mode DMA mode transfers. *								
SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_MODE_PIO	This selects PIO mode transfers. This is the default.								
tx. io. pio_thresh	This field specifies the threshold for write request sizes that force the use of PIO mode. If a write request is this size or less, then the transfer will automatically use PIO. The valid range is any non-negative value. The default is 64. The feature's low level function is sio4_hdlc_t_tx_io_pio_thresh().								
tx. io. timeout	This field specifies the maximum duration of write requests to the driver. This refers to calls made to the driver and not to calls made to the HDLC Protocol Library. The valid range is from zero to 3600. The units are seconds. The value zero should be used with PIO mode only as it tells the driver to write as much data as possible to the Tx FIFO, but not to wait for addition free space. DMA and DMDMA requests always require a sleep to wait for the hardware to complete the transfer. The default is 10 seconds. The feature's low level function is sio4_hdlc_t_tx_io_timeout().								
tx. io. overrun	This field tells the driver if it is to check for Tx FIFO overrun conditions before proceeding with write requests. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is sio4_hdlc_t_tx_io_overrun().								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_OVERRUN_CHECK</td> <td>This specifies that the driver <u>should</u> check for overrun conditions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_OVERRUN_IGNORE</td> <td>This specifies that the driver should <u>not</u> check for overrun conditions. This is the default. Overrun testing is performed by the library and need not be performed by the driver.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_OVERRUN_CHECK	This specifies that the driver <u>should</u> check for overrun conditions.	SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_OVERRUN_IGNORE	This specifies that the driver should <u>not</u> check for overrun conditions. This is the default. Overrun testing is performed by the library and need not be performed by the driver.		
Value	Description								
SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_OVERRUN_CHECK	This specifies that the driver <u>should</u> check for overrun conditions.								
SIO4_HDLC_TX_IO_OVERRUN_IGNORE	This specifies that the driver should <u>not</u> check for overrun conditions. This is the default. Overrun testing is performed by the library and need not be performed by the driver.								

4.1.4. sio4_hdlc_t.rx

This section describes the structure's receiver configuration fields.

Field	Description				
rx	This structure configures the receiver portion of the channel.				
rx. mode	This field specifies the receiver's operating mode. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is sio4_hdlc_t_rx_mode().				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_MODE_HDLC</td> <td>This selects the HDLC operating mode. This is the default and the only valid option for this library.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_MODE_HDLC	This selects the HDLC operating mode. This is the default and the only valid option for this library.
Value	Description				
SIO4_HDLC_RX_MODE_HDLC	This selects the HDLC operating mode. This is the default and the only valid option for this library.				
rx. adrs	This specifies the desired receiver/station address. The receiver will ignore Frames addressed to other stations. Valid values are from zero to 0xFF. The default is 0xFF. The feature's low level function is sio4_hdlc_t_rx_adrs().				
rx. adrs_ctrl	This field specifies the structure of the address and control fields expected in received Frames. The SIO4 hardware performs address comparison only against the first byte of the address and control field. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is sio4_hdlc_t_rx_adrs_ctrl().				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Value	Description		
Value	Description				

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL 16</td> <td>The field is fixed at 16-bits. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL 24</td> <td>The field is fixed at 24-bits.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL 32</td> <td>The field is fixed at 32-bits.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL EA 16</td> <td>The address field is variable length, but the control field is fixed at 16-bits.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL EA 24</td> <td>The address field is variable length, but the control field is fixed at 24-bits.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL EAC8</td> <td>The address and control field are variable length, and are followed by a fixed 8-bit field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL EAC16</td> <td>The address and control field are variable length, and are followed by a fixed 16-bit field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL OFF</td> <td>No address or control fields are included.</td> </tr> </table>	SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL 16	The field is fixed at 16-bits. This is the default.	SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL 24	The field is fixed at 24-bits.	SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL 32	The field is fixed at 32-bits.	SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL EA 16	The address field is variable length, but the control field is fixed at 16-bits.	SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL EA 24	The address field is variable length, but the control field is fixed at 24-bits.	SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL EAC8	The address and control field are variable length, and are followed by a fixed 8-bit field.	SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL EAC16	The address and control field are variable length, and are followed by a fixed 16-bit field.	SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL OFF	No address or control fields are included.		
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SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL EAC16	The address and control field are variable length, and are followed by a fixed 16-bit field.																		
SIO4 HDLC RX ADRS CTRL OFF	No address or control fields are included.																		
rx. enable	<p>This field specifies if the receiver is to be enabled. When configuration is begun (see <code>sio4_hdlc_set()</code>, section 3.1.8, page 13) the receiver is initialized and disabled. The option in this field is applied towards the end of the configuration process. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_enable()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENABLE NO AFTER</td> <td>This disables the receiver after it has finished the reception in progress.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENABLE NO NOW</td> <td>This disables the receiver immediately.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENABLE YES NOW</td> <td>This enables the receiver immediately. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENABLE YES W AE</td> <td>This enables the receiver according to the state of any hardware flow control lines.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4 HDLC RX ENABLE NO AFTER	This disables the receiver after it has finished the reception in progress.	SIO4 HDLC RX ENABLE NO NOW	This disables the receiver immediately.	SIO4 HDLC RX ENABLE YES NOW	This enables the receiver immediately. This is the default.	SIO4 HDLC RX ENABLE YES W AE	This enables the receiver according to the state of any hardware flow control lines.								
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SIO4 HDLC RX ENABLE YES W AE	This enables the receiver according to the state of any hardware flow control lines.																		
rx. char_len	<p>This field specifies if the size of receiver characters. The length specified <u>includes</u> the Parity Bit, if Parity is enabled. The data bits are the lower significant bits of the byte. (Refers to the Z16C30 data book for exceptions.) Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_char_len()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 1</td> <td>Characters are 1-bit in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 2</td> <td>Characters are 2-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 3</td> <td>Characters are 3-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 4</td> <td>Characters are 4-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 5</td> <td>Characters are 5-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 6</td> <td>Characters are 6-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 7</td> <td>Characters are 7-bits in length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 8</td> <td>Characters are 8-bits in length. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 1	Characters are 1-bit in length.	SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 2	Characters are 2-bits in length.	SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 3	Characters are 3-bits in length.	SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 4	Characters are 4-bits in length.	SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 5	Characters are 5-bits in length.	SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 6	Characters are 6-bits in length.	SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 7	Characters are 7-bits in length.	SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 8	Characters are 8-bits in length. This is the default.
Value	Description																		
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SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 5	Characters are 5-bits in length.																		
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SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 7	Characters are 7-bits in length.																		
SIO4 HDLC RX CHAR LEN 8	Characters are 8-bits in length. This is the default.																		
rx. encoding	<p>This field specifies the encoding of the received data. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_encoding()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING BI MARK</td> <td>This refers to Biphasic Mark encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING BI LEVEL</td> <td>This refers to Biphasic Level encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING BI SPACE</td> <td>This refers to Biphasic Space encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING D BI LEVEL</td> <td>This refers to Differential Biphasic Level encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING NRZ</td> <td>This refers to NRZ encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING NRZB</td> <td>This refers to NRZB encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING NRZI MARK</td> <td>This refers to NRZI-Mark encoding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING NRZI SPACE</td> <td>This refers to NRZI-Space encoding. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING BI MARK	This refers to Biphasic Mark encoding.	SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING BI LEVEL	This refers to Biphasic Level encoding.	SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING BI SPACE	This refers to Biphasic Space encoding.	SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING D BI LEVEL	This refers to Differential Biphasic Level encoding.	SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING NRZ	This refers to NRZ encoding.	SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING NRZB	This refers to NRZB encoding.	SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING NRZI MARK	This refers to NRZI-Mark encoding.	SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING NRZI SPACE	This refers to NRZI-Space encoding. This is the default.
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SIO4 HDLC RX ENCODING NRZI SPACE	This refers to NRZI-Space encoding. This is the default.																		

rx. bit_rate	This specifies the desired receive data bit rate. During the <code>sio4_hdlc_init()</code> call (section 3.1.6, page 11) this is computed from the <code>sio4_hdlc_init_t.rx_bit_rate</code> field provided to the call. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_bit_rate()</code> .								
rx. queue_abort	This field specifies if received Abort sequences are queued through the USC's Rx FIFO with the data. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_queue_abort()</code> . <table border="1" data-bbox="412 401 1433 558"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_QUEUE_ABORT_NO</td> <td>Retain the Abort received status, but do not queue it through the USC Rx FIFO. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_QUEUE_ABORT_YES</td> <td>Queue the Abort received status through the USC Rx FIFO. This is the default. †</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* The Abort received status is available even if it isn't queued through the USC Rx FIFO. In this case the status may be reported out of sync with the data received. † If the Abort received status is queued through the USC Rx FIFO with the data, then it inhibits the queuing of any Parity Error status. In this case, the Parity Error status is lost.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_QUEUE_ABORT_NO	Retain the Abort received status, but do not queue it through the USC Rx FIFO. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_QUEUE_ABORT_YES	Queue the Abort received status through the USC Rx FIFO. This is the default. †		
Value	Description								
SIO4_HDLC_RX_QUEUE_ABORT_NO	Retain the Abort received status, but do not queue it through the USC Rx FIFO. *								
SIO4_HDLC_RX_QUEUE_ABORT_YES	Queue the Abort received status through the USC Rx FIFO. This is the default. †								
rx. sync_byte	This specifies the value to be compared to received data as the data enters the Rx FIFO (the one outside the USC). This comparison can be used for interrupt generation. Valid values are from zero to 0xFF. The default is zero. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_sync_byte()</code> .								
rx. status_word	This field controls whether the firmware will place the USC Receive Control/Status Register in the Rx FIFO along with the received data. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_status_word()</code> . <table border="1" data-bbox="412 919 1433 1045"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_STATUS_WORD_DISABLE</td> <td>The RCSR is <u>not</u> placed in the Rx FIFO. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_STATUS_WORD_ENABLE</td> <td>The RCSR <u>is</u> placed in the Rx FIFO. *</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* The HDLC Protocol Library does not accommodate reading Frames with the feature enabled.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_STATUS_WORD_DISABLE	The RCSR is <u>not</u> placed in the Rx FIFO. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_STATUS_WORD_ENABLE	The RCSR <u>is</u> placed in the Rx FIFO. *		
Value	Description								
SIO4_HDLC_RX_STATUS_WORD_DISABLE	The RCSR is <u>not</u> placed in the Rx FIFO. This is the default.								
SIO4_HDLC_RX_STATUS_WORD_ENABLE	The RCSR <u>is</u> placed in the Rx FIFO. *								
rx. crc	This structure configures the receiver's use of a CRC at the end of a Frame.								
rx. crc. enable	This field enables or disables use of a CRC at the end of frames. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_crc_enable()</code> . <table border="1" data-bbox="412 1220 1268 1314"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_ENABLE_NO</td> <td>CRCs are <u>not</u> used.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_ENABLE_YES</td> <td>CRCs are <u>used</u>. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_ENABLE_NO	CRCs are <u>not</u> used.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_ENABLE_YES	CRCs are <u>used</u> . This is the default.		
Value	Description								
SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_ENABLE_NO	CRCs are <u>not</u> used.								
SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_ENABLE_YES	CRCs are <u>used</u> . This is the default.								
rx. crc. type	This field selects the type of CRC used, when CRC use is enabled. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_crc_type()</code> . <table border="1" data-bbox="412 1402 1433 1560"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_TYPE_16</td> <td>This selects the 16-bit polynomial CRC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_TYPE_32</td> <td>This selects the 32-bit polynomial CRC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_TYPE_CCITT</td> <td>This selects the 16-bit CCITT CRC. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_TYPE_16	This selects the 16-bit polynomial CRC.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_TYPE_32	This selects the 32-bit polynomial CRC.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_TYPE_CCITT	This selects the 16-bit CCITT CRC. This is the default.
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SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_TYPE_CCITT	This selects the 16-bit CCITT CRC. This is the default.								
rx. crc. preset	This field selects the CRC starting value. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_crc_preset()</code> . <table border="1" data-bbox="412 1650 1433 1776"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_0</td> <td>Use a starting value of all zeroes.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_1</td> <td>Use a starting value of all ones. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_0	Use a starting value of all zeroes.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_1	Use a starting value of all ones. This is the default.		
Value	Description								
SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_0	Use a starting value of all zeroes.								
SIO4_HDLC_RX_CRC_PRESET_ALL_1	Use a starting value of all ones. This is the default.								
rx. parity	This structure configures the receiver's use of Parity checking.								
rx.	This field enables or disables the use of Parity. When enabled, the character size is inclusive of								

parity. enable	the Parity Bit, except in the size specified for the last character of the Frame. When used, the Parity Bit appears to the immediate left of the most significant data bit. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_parity_enable()</code> .										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_ENABLE_NO</td> <td>Do <u>not</u> generate a Parity bit. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_ENABLE_YES</td> <td><u>Do</u> generate a Parity bit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_ENABLE_NO	Do <u>not</u> generate a Parity bit. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_ENABLE_YES	<u>Do</u> generate a Parity bit.				
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SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_ENABLE_YES	<u>Do</u> generate a Parity bit.										
rx. parity. type	This field specifies the type of Parity to use, when its use is enabled. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_parity_type()</code> .										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_TYPE_EVEN</td> <td>This specifies Even Parity. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_TYPE_ODD</td> <td>This specifies Odd Parity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_TYPE_ONE</td> <td>This specifies One Parity (the parity bit is always set).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_TYPE_ZERO</td> <td>This specifies Zero Parity (the parity bit is always clear).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_TYPE_EVEN	This specifies Even Parity. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_TYPE_ODD	This specifies Odd Parity.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_TYPE_ONE	This specifies One Parity (the parity bit is always set).	SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_TYPE_ZERO	This specifies Zero Parity (the parity bit is always clear).
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SIO4_HDLC_RX_PARITY_TYPE_ZERO	This specifies Zero Parity (the parity bit is always clear).										
rx. fifo	This structure configures the receiver's FIFO parameters.										
rx. fifo. size	This field is filled in by the <code>sio4_hdlc_init()</code> call (section 3.1.6, page 11) with the size of the channel's Rx FIFO. This is offered for informational purposes only. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_fifo_size()</code> .										
rx. fifo. ae	This field specifies the Rx FIFO Almost Empty setting. The Rx FIFO Almost Empty status is asserted (goes low) when the Rx FIFO contain this number of values, or fewer. The valid value range is from zero to 0xFFFF. The default is 0x7. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_fifo_ae()</code> .										
rx. fifo. af	This field specifies the Rx FIFO Almost Full setting. The Rx FIFO Almost Full status is asserted (goes low) when the Rx FIFO contain this number of free spaces, or fewer. The valid value range is from zero to 0xFFFF. The default is 0x7. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_fifo_af()</code> .										
rx. fifo. full_cfg	This field configures the receiver's reaction to the Rx FIFO becoming full. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_fifo_full_cfg()</code> . This field refers to the channel specific setting, when supported. The corresponding global setting is not handled by the HDLC Protocol Library. The global setting must be handled separately by the application.										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FIFO_FULL_CFG_DISABLE</td> <td>This specifies that the receiver be disabled when the condition occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_FIFO_FULL_CFG_OVER</td> <td>This specifies that the condition be ignored. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FIFO_FULL_CFG_DISABLE	This specifies that the receiver be disabled when the condition occurs.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_FIFO_FULL_CFG_OVER	This specifies that the condition be ignored. This is the default.				
	Value	Description									
SIO4_HDLC_RX_FIFO_FULL_CFG_DISABLE	This specifies that the receiver be disabled when the condition occurs.										
SIO4_HDLC_RX_FIFO_FULL_CFG_OVER	This specifies that the condition be ignored. This is the default.										
rx. io	This structure configures the receiver's software settings. These settings are used during <code>sio4_hdlc_rx_frame()</code> calls (section 3.1.11, page 14).										
rx. io. mode	This field configures the mechanism used to transfer data from the channel's Rx FIFO to host memory. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_io_mode()</code> .										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_MODE_DMA</td> <td>This selects DMA mode transfers. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_MODE_DMDMA</td> <td>This selects Demand Mode DMA mode transfers. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_MODE_PIO</td> <td>This selects PIO mode transfers. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_MODE_DMA	This selects DMA mode transfers. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_MODE_DMDMA	This selects Demand Mode DMA mode transfers. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_MODE_PIO	This selects PIO mode transfers. This is the default.		
	Value	Description									
	SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_MODE_DMA	This selects DMA mode transfers. *									
	SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_MODE_DMDMA	This selects Demand Mode DMA mode transfers. *									
SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_MODE_PIO	This selects PIO mode transfers. This is the default.										
	* The SIO4 has only two DMA engines. A DMA or DMDMA transfer request will fail if both DMA engines are already in use by other SIO4 channels.										

rx. io. pio_thresh	This field specifies the threshold for read request sizes that force the use of PIO mode. If a read request is this size or less, then the transfer will automatically use PIO. The valid range is any non-negative value. The default is 64. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_io_pio_thresh()</code> .						
rx. io. timeout	This field specifies the maximum duration of a call to the driver when reading data from the board. This refers to calls made to the driver and not to calls made to the HDLC Protocol Library. The valid range is from zero to 3600. The units are seconds. The value zero should be used with PIO mode only as it tells the driver to read as much data as possible from the Rx FIFO, but not to wait for addition data. DMA and DMDMA requests always require a sleep to wait for the hardware to complete the transfer. The default is 10 seconds. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_io_timeout()</code> .						
rx. io. overrun	This field tells the driver if it is to check for Rx FIFO overrun conditions before proceeding with read requests. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_io_overrun()</code> . <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_OVERRUN_CHECK</td> <td>This specifies that the driver <u>should</u> check for overrun conditions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_OVERRUN_IGNORE</td> <td>This specifies that the driver should <u>not</u> check for overrun conditions. This is the default. Overrun testing is performed by the library and need not be performed by the driver.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_OVERRUN_CHECK	This specifies that the driver <u>should</u> check for overrun conditions.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_OVERRUN_IGNORE	This specifies that the driver should <u>not</u> check for overrun conditions. This is the default. Overrun testing is performed by the library and need not be performed by the driver.
Value	Description						
SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_OVERRUN_CHECK	This specifies that the driver <u>should</u> check for overrun conditions.						
SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_OVERRUN_IGNORE	This specifies that the driver should <u>not</u> check for overrun conditions. This is the default. Overrun testing is performed by the library and need not be performed by the driver.						
rx. io. underrun	This field tells the driver if it is to check for Rx FIFO underrun conditions before proceeding with read requests. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_io_underrun()</code> . <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_UNDERRUN_CHECK</td> <td>This specifies that the driver <u>should</u> check for underrun conditions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_UNDERRUN_IGNORE</td> <td>This specifies that the driver should <u>not</u> check for underrun conditions. This is the default. Underrun testing is performed by the library and need not be performed by the driver.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_UNDERRUN_CHECK	This specifies that the driver <u>should</u> check for underrun conditions.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_UNDERRUN_IGNORE	This specifies that the driver should <u>not</u> check for underrun conditions. This is the default. Underrun testing is performed by the library and need not be performed by the driver.
Value	Description						
SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_UNDERRUN_CHECK	This specifies that the driver <u>should</u> check for underrun conditions.						
SIO4_HDLC_RX_IO_UNDERRUN_IGNORE	This specifies that the driver should <u>not</u> check for underrun conditions. This is the default. Underrun testing is performed by the library and need not be performed by the driver.						
rx. time_stamp	This structure configures the receiver's Time Stamp settings.						
rx. time_stamp. enable	This field enables or disables the channels use of the Time Stamp feature. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_time_stamp_enable()</code> . <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_ENABLE_NO</td> <td>Do <u>not</u> use the Time Stamp feature. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_ENABLE_YES</td> <td><u>Do</u> use the Time Stamp feature. *</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* The HDLC Protocol Library does not accommodate reading Frames with this enabled.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_ENABLE_NO	Do <u>not</u> use the Time Stamp feature. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_ENABLE_YES	<u>Do</u> use the Time Stamp feature. *
Value	Description						
SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_ENABLE_NO	Do <u>not</u> use the Time Stamp feature. This is the default.						
SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_ENABLE_YES	<u>Do</u> use the Time Stamp feature. *						
rx. time_stamp. clk_src	This field selects the Time Stamp clock source. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_rx_time_stamp_clk_src()</code> . <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_CLK_SRC_EXT</td> <td>Use the board's external TTL clock source. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_CLK_SRC_INT</td> <td>Use the board's internal 1us clock. This is the default. *</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* All four channels on the SIO4 use the same clock source.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_CLK_SRC_EXT	Use the board's external TTL clock source. *	SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_CLK_SRC_INT	Use the board's internal 1us clock. This is the default. *
Value	Description						
SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_CLK_SRC_EXT	Use the board's external TTL clock source. *						
SIO4_HDLC_RX_TIME_STAMP_CLK_SRC_INT	Use the board's internal 1us clock. This is the default. *						

4.1.5. sio4_hdlc_t_usc

This section describes the structure's USC configuration fields.

Field	Description										
usc	This structure configures the USC portion of the channel. These fields are filled according to the bit rates requested for the transmitter and the receiver, and the receiver's use, or not, of the cable's Rx Clock signal.										
usc. mode	This field specifies the USC's overall operating mode. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_mode()</code> . <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_AUTO_ECHO</td> <td>This is the USC's Auto Echo mode.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_LOOPBACK_EXT</td> <td>This is the USC's external loopback mode.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_LOOPBACK_INT</td> <td>This is the USC's internal loopback mode.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_NORMAL</td> <td>This is the USC's normal operating mode. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_AUTO_ECHO	This is the USC's Auto Echo mode.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_LOOPBACK_EXT	This is the USC's external loopback mode.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_LOOPBACK_INT	This is the USC's internal loopback mode.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_NORMAL	This is the USC's normal operating mode. This is the default.
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_AUTO_ECHO	This is the USC's Auto Echo mode.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_LOOPBACK_EXT	This is the USC's external loopback mode.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_LOOPBACK_INT	This is the USC's internal loopback mode.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_MODE_NORMAL	This is the USC's normal operating mode. This is the default.										
usc. txd	This field configures the operation of the USC's Tx Data pin. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_txd()</code> . <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_OUT_0</td> <td>The pin is driven low.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_OUT_1</td> <td>The pin is driven high.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_OUT_TXD</td> <td>The pin is driven from the transmitter's Tx Data signal. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_TRI</td> <td>The pin is tri-stated.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_OUT_0	The pin is driven low.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_OUT_1	The pin is driven high.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_OUT_TXD	The pin is driven from the transmitter's Tx Data signal. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_TRI	The pin is tri-stated.
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_OUT_0	The pin is driven low.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_OUT_1	The pin is driven high.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_OUT_TXD	The pin is driven from the transmitter's Tx Data signal. This is the default.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_TXD_TRI	The pin is tri-stated.										
usc. cts	This field configures the operation of the USC's CTS pin. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_cts()</code> . <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_OUT_0</td> <td>The pin is driven low.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_OUT_1</td> <td>The pin is driven high.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_IN_CBL_CTS</td> <td>The pin is an input driver from the cable's CTS signal.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_TRI</td> <td>The pin is tri-stated. This is the default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_OUT_0	The pin is driven low.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_OUT_1	The pin is driven high.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_IN_CBL_CTS	The pin is an input driver from the cable's CTS signal.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_TRI	The pin is tri-stated. This is the default.
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_OUT_0	The pin is driven low.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_OUT_1	The pin is driven high.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_IN_CBL_CTS	The pin is an input driver from the cable's CTS signal.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTS_TRI	The pin is tri-stated. This is the default.										
usc. cts_legacy	This field configures the operation of the USC's CTS pin for legacy mode cable interface configurations. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_cts_legacy()</code> . <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CTS_LEG_IN</td> <td>The pin operates as an input. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CTS_LEG_OUT_0</td> <td>The pin operates as an output driven low.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CTS_LEG_OUT_1</td> <td>The pin operates as an output driven high.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CTS_LEG_IN	The pin operates as an input. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CTS_LEG_OUT_0	The pin operates as an output driven low.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CTS_LEG_OUT_1	The pin operates as an output driven high.		
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CTS_LEG_IN	The pin operates as an input. This is the default.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CTS_LEG_OUT_0	The pin operates as an output driven low.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CTS_LEG_OUT_1	The pin operates as an output driven high.										
usc. dcd	This field configures the operation of the USC's DCD pin. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_dcd()</code> . <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_DISABLE</td> <td>The pin is disabled. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_IN_DCD_CBL_DCD</td> <td>The pin is an input for the receiver's DCD function and is driven from the cable's DCD signal.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_IN_SYNC_CBL_DCD</td> <td>The pin is an input for the receiver's SYNC function and is driven from the cable's DCD signal.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_DISABLE	The pin is disabled. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_IN_DCD_CBL_DCD	The pin is an input for the receiver's DCD function and is driven from the cable's DCD signal.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_IN_SYNC_CBL_DCD	The pin is an input for the receiver's SYNC function and is driven from the cable's DCD signal.		
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_DISABLE	The pin is disabled. This is the default.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_IN_DCD_CBL_DCD	The pin is an input for the receiver's DCD function and is driven from the cable's DCD signal.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_IN_SYNC_CBL_DCD	The pin is an input for the receiver's SYNC function and is driven from the cable's DCD signal.										

	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_OUT_0	The pin is driven low.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_OUT_1	The pin is driven high.
usc. dcd_legacy	This field configures the operation of the USC's DCD pin for legacy mode cable interface configurations. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_dcd_legacy()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_LEG_IN_DCD	The pin operates as a DCD input. This is the default.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_LEG_IN_SYNC	The pin operates as a SYNC input.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_LEG_OUT_0	The pin operates as an output driven low.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DCD_LEG_OUT_1	The pin operates as an output driven high.
usc. tx	This structure configures a few of the USC's transmitter settings.	
usc. tx. clk_src	This field configures the source for the USC transmitter clock. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_tx_clk_src()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CLK_SRC_BRG0	Select Baud Rate Generator 0.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CLK_SRC_BRG1	Select Baud Rate Generator 1.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CLK_SRC_CTR0	Select Counter 0.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CLK_SRC_CTR1	Select Counter 1.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CLK_SRC_DISABLE	Disable the transmitter. *
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CLK_SRC_DPLL	Select the DPLL.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN	Select the Rx Clock pin.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	Select the Tx Clock pin.
	* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.	
usc. tx. txc	This field configures the operation of the USC's Tx Clock pin. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_tx_txc()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_IN_0	The pin is an input driven low. *
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_IN_1	The pin is an input driven high.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_IN_CBL_RXAUX	The pin is an input driven from the cable's Rx Aux signal.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_IN_CBL_RXC	The pin is an input driven from the cable's Rx Clock signal.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_IN_OSC	The pin is an input driven from the onboard oscillator.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_IN_OSC_INV	The pin is an input driven from the inverted onboard oscillator.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_OUT_BRG0	The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 0.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_OUT_BRG1	The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 1.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_OUT_BYTE_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the transmitter's Byte Clock.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_OUT_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the transmit clock.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_OUT_COMP	The pin is an output driven from the transmit complete signal.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_OUT_CTR1	The pin is an output driven from Counter 1.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_OUT_DPLL_TX	The pin is an output driven from the

		transmit clock from the DPLL.
		* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.
usc. tx. txc_legacy	This field configures the operation of the USC's Tx Clock pin for legacy mode cable interface configurations. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_tx_txc_legacy()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_LEG_IN	The pin operates as an input. *
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_LEG_OUT_BRG0	The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 0.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_LEG_OUT_BRG1	The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 1.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_LEG_OUT_BYTE_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the transmitter's Byte Clock.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_LEG_OUT_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the transmit clock.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_LEG_OUT_COMP	The pin is an output driven from the transmit complete signal.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_LEG_OUT_CTR1	The pin is an output driven from Counter 1.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_TX_TXC_LEG_OUT_DPLL_TX	The pin is an output driven from the transmit clock from the DPLL.
		* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.
usc. rx	This structure configures a few of the USC's receiver settings.	
usc. rx. clk_src	This field configures the source for the USC receiver clock. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_rx_clk_src()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_CLK_SRC_BRG0	Select Baud Rate Generator 0.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_CLK_SRC_BRG1	Select Baud Rate Generator 1.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_CLK_SRC_CTR0	Select Counter 0.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_CLK_SRC_CTR1	Select Counter 1.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_CLK_SRC_DISABLE	Disable the receiver. *
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_CLK_SRC_DPLL	Select the DPLL.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN	Select the Rx Clock pin.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	Select the Tx Clock pin.
		* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.
usc. rx. rxr	This field configures the operation of the USC's Rx Clock pin. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_rx_rxc()</code> .	
	Value	Description
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_IN_0	The pin is an input driven low. *
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_IN_1	The pin is an input driven high.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_IN_CBL_RXAUX	The pin is an input driven from the cable's Rx Aux signal.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_IN_CBL_RXC	The pin is an input driven from the cable's Rx Clock signal.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_IN_OSC	The pin is an input driven from the onboard oscillator.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_IN_OSC_INV	The pin is an input driven from the inverted onboard oscillator.
	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_BRG0	The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 0.

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_BRG1</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_BYTE_CLK</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from the receiver's Byte Clock.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_CLK</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from the receiver clock.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_CTR0</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from Counter 0.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_DPLL_RX</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from the receive clock from the DPLL.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_SYNC</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from input SYNC signal.</td> </tr> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_BRG1	The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 1.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_BYTE_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the receiver's Byte Clock.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the receiver clock.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_CTR0	The pin is an output driven from Counter 0.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_DPLL_RX	The pin is an output driven from the receive clock from the DPLL.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_SYNC	The pin is an output driven from input SYNC signal.						
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_BRG1	The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 1.																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_BYTE_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the receiver's Byte Clock.																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the receiver clock.																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_CTR0	The pin is an output driven from Counter 0.																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_DPLL_RX	The pin is an output driven from the receive clock from the DPLL.																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_OUT_SYNC	The pin is an output driven from input SYNC signal.																		
usc. rx. rxc_legacy	<p>This field configures the operation of the USC's Rx Clock pin for legacy mode cable interface configurations. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_rx_rxc_legacy()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_IN</td> <td>The pin is an input. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_BRG0</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 0.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_BRG1</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_BYTE_CLK</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from the receiver's Byte Clock.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_CLK</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from the receiver clock.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_CTR0</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from Counter 0.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_DPLL_RX</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from the receive clock from the DPLL.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_SYNC</td> <td>The pin is an output driven from input SYNC signal.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_IN	The pin is an input. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_BRG0	The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 0.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_BRG1	The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 1.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_BYTE_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the receiver's Byte Clock.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the receiver clock.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_CTR0	The pin is an output driven from Counter 0.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_DPLL_RX	The pin is an output driven from the receive clock from the DPLL.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_SYNC	The pin is an output driven from input SYNC signal.
Value	Description																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_IN	The pin is an input. *																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_BRG0	The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 0.																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_BRG1	The pin is an output driven from Baud Rate Generator 1.																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_BYTE_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the receiver's Byte Clock.																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_CLK	The pin is an output driven from the receiver clock.																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_CTR0	The pin is an output driven from Counter 0.																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_DPLL_RX	The pin is an output driven from the receive clock from the DPLL.																		
SIO4_HDLC_USC_RX_RXC_LEG_OUT_SYNC	The pin is an output driven from input SYNC signal.																		
usc. brg0	<p>This structure configures a few of the settings for Baud Rate Generator 0 (BRG0).</p>																		
usc. brg0. enable	<p>This field enables or disabled BRG0. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_brg0_enable()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_ENABLE_NO</td> <td>This disables BRG0. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_ENABLE_YES</td> <td>This enables BRG0.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_ENABLE_NO	This disables BRG0. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_ENABLE_YES	This enables BRG0.												
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SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_ENABLE_YES	This enables BRG0.																		
usc. brg0. clk_src	<p>This field selects the clock source for BRG0. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_brg0_clk_src()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_CLK_SRC_CTR0</td> <td>This selects the output from Counter 0. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_CLK_SRC_CTR1</td> <td>This selects the output from Counter 1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN</td> <td>This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN</td> <td>This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_CLK_SRC_CTR0	This selects the output from Counter 0. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_CLK_SRC_CTR1	This selects the output from Counter 1.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.								
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SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_CLK_SRC_CTR0	This selects the output from Counter 0. *																		
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SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.																		
usc.	<p>This field specifies the clock divider value for BRG0. The valid value range is from zero to</p>																		

usc. brg0. divider	0xFFFF. The initial default is zero, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_brg0_divider()</code> .										
usc. brg0. mode	<p>This field specifies the BRG0 operating mode. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_brg0_mode()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_MODE_CONT</td> <td>This selects continuous operation. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_MODE_SINGLE</td> <td>This selects single shot mode, in which clocking stops when the counter value reaches zero.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_MODE_CONT	This selects continuous operation. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_MODE_SINGLE	This selects single shot mode, in which clocking stops when the counter value reaches zero.				
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_MODE_CONT	This selects continuous operation. This is the default.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG0_MODE_SINGLE	This selects single shot mode, in which clocking stops when the counter value reaches zero.										
usc. brg1	This structure configures a few of the settings for Baud Rate Generator 1 (BRG1).										
usc. brg1. enable	<p>This field enables or disabled BRG1. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_brg1_enable()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_ENABLE_NO</td> <td>This disables BRG1. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_ENABLE_YES</td> <td>This enables BRG1.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_ENABLE_NO	This disables BRG1. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_ENABLE_YES	This enables BRG1.				
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SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_ENABLE_NO	This disables BRG1. *										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_ENABLE_YES	This enables BRG1.										
usc. brg1. clk_src	<p>This field selects the clock source for BRG1. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_brg1_clk_src()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_CLK_SRC_CTR0</td> <td>This selects the output from Counter 0. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_CLK_SRC_CTR1</td> <td>This selects the output from Counter 1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN</td> <td>This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN</td> <td>This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_CLK_SRC_CTR0	This selects the output from Counter 0. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_CLK_SRC_CTR1	This selects the output from Counter 1.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_CLK_SRC_CTR0	This selects the output from Counter 0. *										
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SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.										
usc. brg1. divider	This field specifies the clock divider value for BRG1. The valid value range is from zero to 0xFFFF. The initial default is zero, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_brg1_divider()</code> .										
usc. brg1. mode	<p>This field specifies the BRG1 operating mode. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_brg1_mode()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_MODE_CONT</td> <td>This selects continuous operation. This is the default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_MODE_SINGLE</td> <td>This selects single shot mode, in which clocking stops when the counter value reaches zero.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_MODE_CONT	This selects continuous operation. This is the default.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_MODE_SINGLE	This selects single shot mode, in which clocking stops when the counter value reaches zero.				
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_MODE_CONT	This selects continuous operation. This is the default.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_BRG1_MODE_SINGLE	This selects single shot mode, in which clocking stops when the counter value reaches zero.										
usc. ctr0	This structure configures a few of the settings for Counter 0 (CTR0).										
usc. ctr0. clk_src	<p>This field selects the clock source for CTR0. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_ctr0_clk_src()</code>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_CLK_SRC_DISABLE</td> <td>This disables CTR0. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN</td> <td>This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN</td> <td>This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_CLK_SRC_DISABLE	This disables CTR0. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.		
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SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_CLK_SRC_DISABLE	This disables CTR0. *										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.										

usc. ctr0. rate	<p>This field selects the divider rate for CTR0. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_ctr0_rate()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="396 275 1416 432"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_4X</td> <td>This sets the output as the input divided by four. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_8X</td> <td>This sets the output as the input divided by eight.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_16X</td> <td>This sets the output as the input divided by 16.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_32X</td> <td>This sets the output as the input divided by 32.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_4X	This sets the output as the input divided by four. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_8X	This sets the output as the input divided by eight.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_16X	This sets the output as the input divided by 16.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_32X	This sets the output as the input divided by 32.
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_4X	This sets the output as the input divided by four. *										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_8X	This sets the output as the input divided by eight.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_16X	This sets the output as the input divided by 16.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR0_RATE_32X	This sets the output as the input divided by 32.										
usc. ctrl	<p>This structure configures a few of the settings for Counter 1 (CTR1).</p>										
usc. ctrl. clk_src	<p>This field selects the clock source for CTR1. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_ctrl_clk_src()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="396 615 1416 800"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_CLK_SRC_DISABLE</td> <td>This disables CTR1. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN</td> <td>This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN</td> <td>This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_CLK_SRC_DISABLE	This disables CTR1. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.		
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_CLK_SRC_DISABLE	This disables CTR1. *										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.										
usc. ctrl. rate_src	<p>This field selects the source for the rate divider used by CTR1. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_ctrl_rate_src()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="396 921 1416 1079"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_RATE_SRC_CTR0</td> <td>This selects the rate divider used by CTR0. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_RATE_SRC_DPLL</td> <td>This selects the rate divider used by the DPLL.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_RATE_SRC_CTR0	This selects the rate divider used by CTR0. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_RATE_SRC_DPLL	This selects the rate divider used by the DPLL.				
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_RATE_SRC_CTR0	This selects the rate divider used by CTR0. *										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_CTR1_RATE_SRC_DPLL	This selects the rate divider used by the DPLL.										
usc. dpll	<p>This structure configures a few of the settings for the DPLL.</p>										
usc. dpll. clk_src	<p>This field selects the clock source for the DPLL. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_dpll_clk_src()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="396 1262 1416 1478"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_BRG0</td> <td>This selects the output from BRG0. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_BRG1</td> <td>This selects the output from BRG1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN</td> <td>This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN</td> <td>This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_BRG0	This selects the output from BRG0. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_BRG1	This selects the output from BRG1.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_BRG0	This selects the output from BRG0. *										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_BRG1	This selects the output from BRG1.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_RXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Rx Clock pin.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_CLK_SRC_TXC_PIN	This selects the signal present at the USC's Tx Clock pin.										
usc. dpll. mode	<p>This field specifies the DPLL operating mode, which corresponds to the Rx Data Encoding format. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_dpll_mode()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="396 1629 1416 1814"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_BIPH_LVL</td> <td>This refers to Biphase-Level.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_BIPH_MS</td> <td>This refers to either Biphase-Mark or Biphase Space.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_DISABLE</td> <td>This disables the DPLL. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_NRZ_NRZI</td> <td>This refers to either NRZ or NRZI.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_BIPH_LVL	This refers to Biphase-Level.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_BIPH_MS	This refers to either Biphase-Mark or Biphase Space.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_DISABLE	This disables the DPLL. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_NRZ_NRZI	This refers to either NRZ or NRZI.
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_BIPH_LVL	This refers to Biphase-Level.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_BIPH_MS	This refers to either Biphase-Mark or Biphase Space.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_DISABLE	This disables the DPLL. *										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_MODE_NRZ_NRZI	This refers to either NRZ or NRZI.										
usc.	<p>This field selects the divider rate for the DPLL. Valid values are given in the table below. The</p>										

<p>dpll. rate</p>	<p>feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_dpll_rate()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="396 239 1432 583"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="396 239 915 273">Value</th> <th data-bbox="915 239 1432 273">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="396 273 915 394">SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_CTR1_4X</td> <td data-bbox="915 273 1432 394">This option cannot be used if the DPLL is utilized. This is a divide by four option, but can be selected only if the DPLL is the source for CTR1's rate divider value.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="396 394 915 457">SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_8X</td> <td data-bbox="915 394 1432 457">This sets the output as the input divided by eight. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="396 457 915 520">SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_16X</td> <td data-bbox="915 457 1432 520">This sets the output as the input divided by 16.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="396 520 915 583">SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_32X</td> <td data-bbox="915 520 1432 583">This sets the output as the input divided by 32.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_CTR1_4X	This option cannot be used if the DPLL is utilized. This is a divide by four option, but can be selected only if the DPLL is the source for CTR1's rate divider value.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_8X	This sets the output as the input divided by eight. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_16X	This sets the output as the input divided by 16.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_32X	This sets the output as the input divided by 32.
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_CTR1_4X	This option cannot be used if the DPLL is utilized. This is a divide by four option, but can be selected only if the DPLL is the source for CTR1's rate divider value.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_8X	This sets the output as the input divided by eight. *										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_16X	This sets the output as the input divided by 16.										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_RATE_32X	This sets the output as the input divided by 32.										
<p>usc. dpll. edge</p>	<p>This field selects the source signal edges that the DPLL uses for synchronization. Valid values are given in the table below. The feature's low level function is <code>sio4_hdlc_t_usc_dpll_edge()</code>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="396 730 1432 1104"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="396 730 948 764">Value</th> <th data-bbox="948 730 1432 764">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="396 764 948 856">SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_EDGE_BOTH_EDGE</td> <td data-bbox="948 764 1432 856">This selects both rising and falling edges that the DPLL is to use for clocking synchronization.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="396 856 948 949">SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_EDGE_FALL_EDGE</td> <td data-bbox="948 856 1432 949">This selects the falling edges that the DPLL is to use for clocking synchronization.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="396 949 948 1012">SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_EDGE_INHIBIT</td> <td data-bbox="948 949 1432 1012">This inhibits the DPLL from synchronizing on the input clock. *</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="396 1012 948 1104">SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_EDGE_RISE_EDGE</td> <td data-bbox="948 1012 1432 1104">This selects the rising edges that the DPLL is to use for clocking synchronization.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* This is the initial default, though it may change to satisfy bit rate requirements.</p>	Value	Description	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_EDGE_BOTH_EDGE	This selects both rising and falling edges that the DPLL is to use for clocking synchronization.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_EDGE_FALL_EDGE	This selects the falling edges that the DPLL is to use for clocking synchronization.	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_EDGE_INHIBIT	This inhibits the DPLL from synchronizing on the input clock. *	SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_EDGE_RISE_EDGE	This selects the rising edges that the DPLL is to use for clocking synchronization.
Value	Description										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_EDGE_BOTH_EDGE	This selects both rising and falling edges that the DPLL is to use for clocking synchronization.										
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SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_EDGE_INHIBIT	This inhibits the DPLL from synchronizing on the input clock. *										
SIO4_HDLC_USC_DPLL_EDGE_RISE_EDGE	This selects the rising edges that the DPLL is to use for clocking synchronization.										

5. Operation

This section is intended to provide limited information on the operation of the board and/or the HDLC Protocol Library.

5.1. Basic Illustration

The below figure is included to assist individuals in the configuration of the SIO4. The figure illustrates boards with more recent firmware. The DMA references are handled automatically by the driver to facilitate movement of data between the USC and the on-board FIFOs.

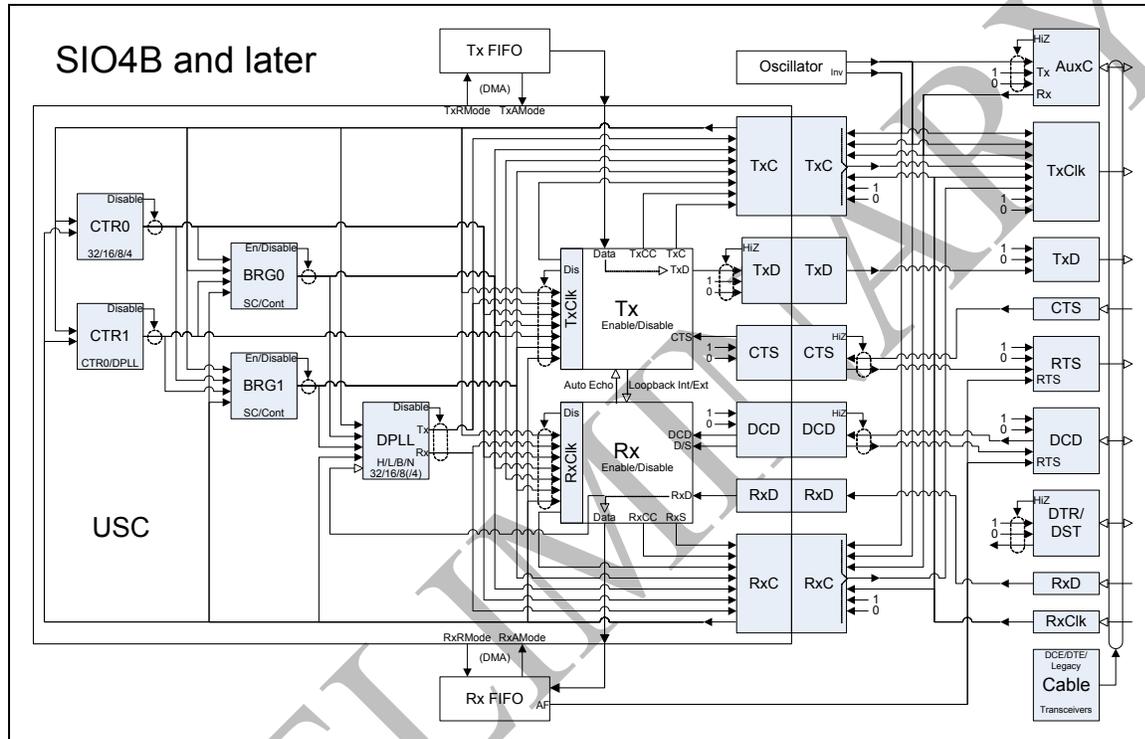


Figure 2 A functional illustration of an SIO4B or later model board. (See sio4_zilog.pdf.)

5.2. Clocking Configurations

The function `sio4_hdlc_init()` initializes the USC clocking section of the `sio4_hdlc_t` structure based on the content of the `sio4_hdlc_init_t` structure. The basic configuration results are shown below. In all cases, unused USC clocking components are disabled. The following illustrations are for SIO4B or later model boards. The figures are also representative of SIO4A model boards, except that the SIO4A has lower capabilities for routing signals between the USC and the cable interface. The figures are also somewhat representative of the basic SIO4 model boards, except that the basic SIO4 boards use jumpers for routing signals between the USC and the cable interface. (The basic SIO4 model boards are limited to the legacy mode cable configuration feature.) The yellow dashed lines in the below figures are potential clock routing options. One goal of these configurations is to have the transmitter clock appear at the cable interface as the Tx Clock signal. This is done either by routing the transmitter clock to the cable Tx Clock signal directly, or by programming the onboard oscillator to the Tx Bit Rate and feeding the oscillator output to the cable Tx Clock signal. When programmable oscillator is the cable Tx Clock source, it is the application's responsibility to program the oscillator to the Tx Bit rate. The following sections present simple examples of four basic cable configuration options. If there is too much disparity between the Tx Bit Rate and the Rx Bit Rate, then data reception and transmission may have to occur on different channels.

5.2.2. Tx Bit Rate != Rx Bit Rate, Cable Rx Clock Used

In this example the receiver's clock comes in over the cable's Rx Clock signal, but the transmitter and the receiver use different bit rates. This configuration does not permit the actual transmitter clock to be routed to the cable's Tx Clock signal. The substitute for this is to program the onboard oscillator to the Tx Bit Rate and route the oscillator output to the cable's Tx Clock signal. This signal routing is illustrated in Figure 4. The code extract below demonstrates the minimum coding for this example configuration. Error checking is omitted for brevity.

```
void config_sample(int fd)
{
    const char*      err      = NULL;
    sio4_hdlc_t      hdlc;
    sio4_hdlc_init_t init;

    init.tx_bit_rate    = 800000L;
    init.rx_bit_rate    = 1000000L;
    init.rx_uses_cbl_rxc = SIO4_HDLC_RX_USES_CBL_RXC_YES;
    init.osc_prog       = 800000L;
    sio4_hdlc_init(fd, &init, &hdlc, &err);
    sio4_hdlc_set(fd, &hdlc, &err);
}
```

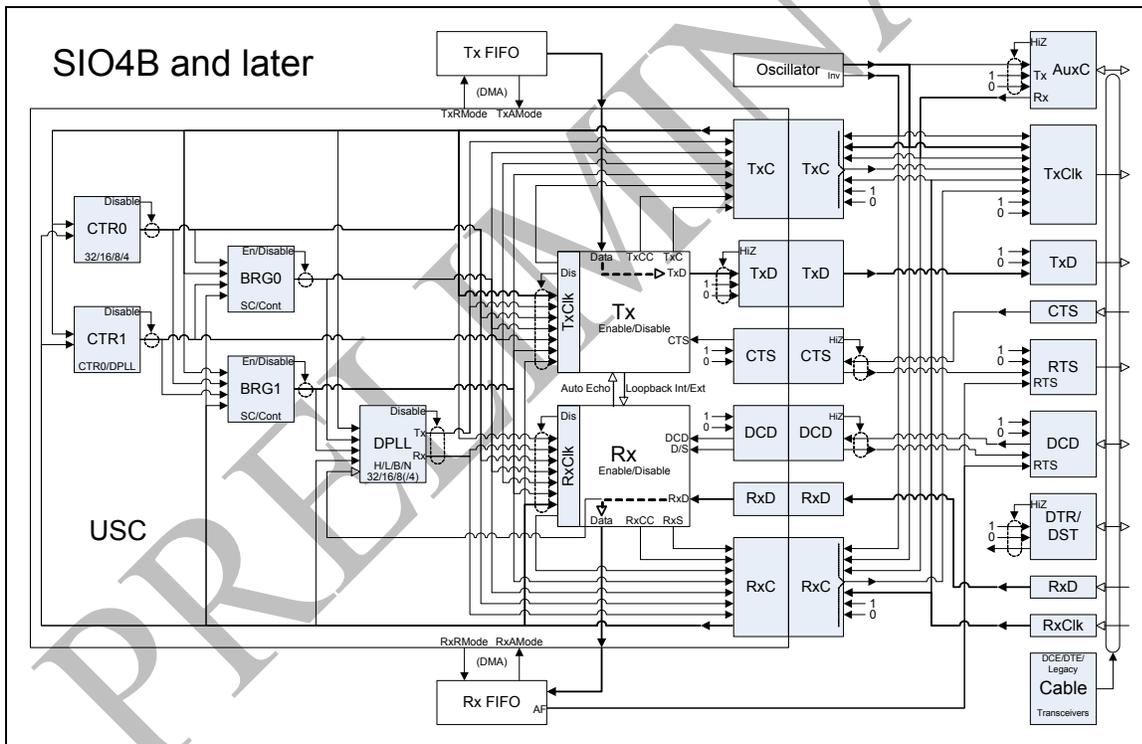


Figure 4 This illustrates the clock routing produced when the receiver gets its clock from the cable's Rx Clock signal, but when the receiver and the transmitter use different bit rates. In this case the oscillator output, which can be programmed to the Tx bit rate, appears at the cable interface as the Tx Clock signal.

5.2.3. Cable Rx Clock Not Used

In this case, the receive clock is derived by the DPLL while the transmit clock is derived from the programmable oscillator. This configuration permits the actual transmitter clock to be routed to the cable's Tx Clock signal. This signal routing is illustrated in Figure 5. The code extract below demonstrates the minimum coding for this example configuration. Error checking is omitted for brevity. For the best possible bit rate matching, the programmed oscillator frequency must be chosen so that the USC clocking logic can produce both a matching transmit clock bit rate and a clock rate for the DPLL that is eight, 16 or 32 times the desired receive bit rate. The bit rates produced are reported by the `sio4_hdlc_init()` call. These resulting bit rates should be examined to insure they are suitable.

```
void config_sample(int fd)
{
    const char*      err      = NULL;
    sio4_hdlc_t      hdlc;
    sio4_hdlc_init_t init;

    init.tx_bit_rate    = 1000000L;
    init.rx_bit_rate    = 1000000L;
    init.rx_uses_cbl_rxc = SIO4_HDLC_RX_USES_CBL_RXC_NO;
    init.osc_prog       = 20000000L;
    sio4_hdlc_init(fd, &init, &hdlc, &err);
    sio4_hdlc_set(fd, &hdlc, &err);
}
```

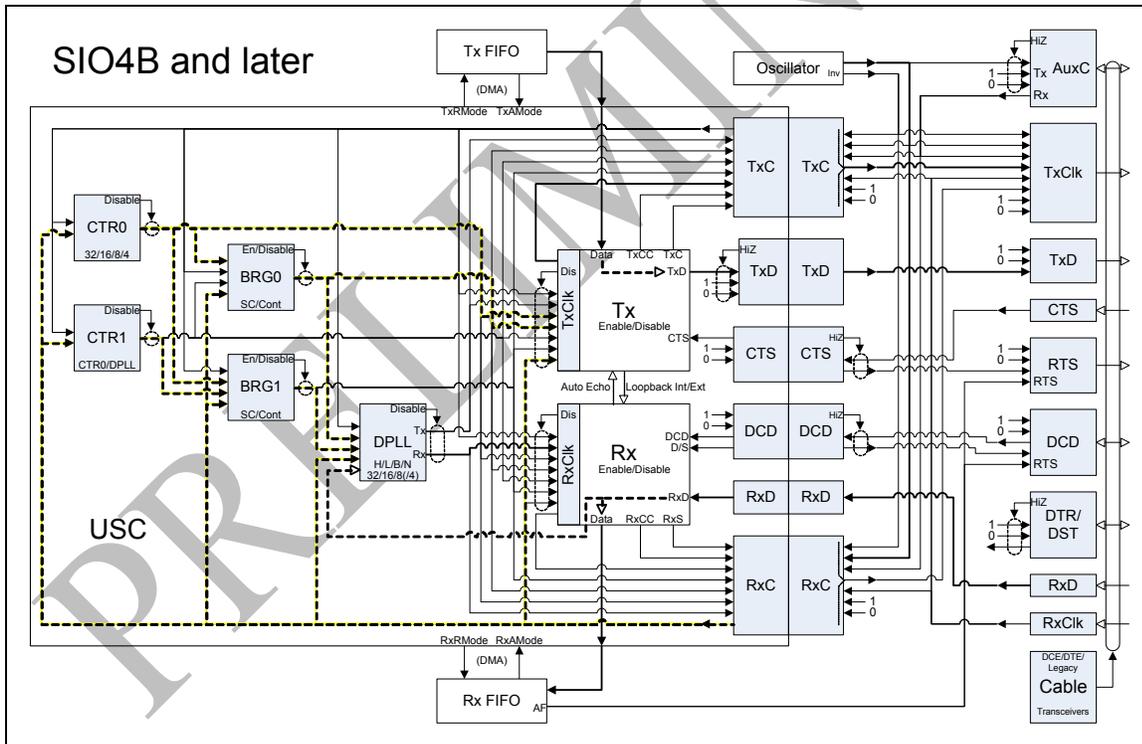


Figure 5 This illustrates the clock routing produced when the receiver derives its clock from the DPLL, and when the receiver and the transmitter use different bit rates. In this case the transmitter clock appears at the cable's Tx Clock signal.

5.3. Debugging Aids

The SIO4 driver archive includes two debugging aids appropriate for use with the HDLC Protocol Library. The aids are described below.

5.3.1. `sio4_hdlc_show()`

The function `sio4_hdlc_show()` (section 3.1.9, page 13) is part of the protocol library interface. The purpose of the function is to produce a human readable report of all fields included in the `sio4_hdlc_t` structure (section 4.1, page 21) passed in as a function argument. The function is best used to report the structure's content before it is passed to `sio4_hdlc_set()` (section 3.1.8, page 13) or after it is passed to `sio4_hdlc_get()` (section 3.1.7, page 12). The output can be used with Figure 2 to help visualize the channel configuration reflected by the structure content. When used in conjunction with `sio4_hdlc_set()`, the `sio4_hdlc_show()` output indicates the state that `sio4_hdlc_set()` is expected to produce. When used in conjunction with `sio4_hdlc_get()`, the `sio4_hdlc_show()` output indicates the channel's current state. This may be beneficial after calling `sio4_hdlc_set()` in order to verify the results achieved. The pair of calls may also be used before or after `read()` or `write()` calls in order to help explain the results of individual transfer requests.

5.3.2. `sio4_reg_list()`

The function `sio4_reg_list()` is included in the `sio4` utility library. The purpose of the function is to report the current content of registers for the referenced serial channel. The arguments control the set of registers included in the output and the detail with which the register content is reported. This function can be called at any time to report the device state, but it is most often called after completing board setup, or just before or after `read()` or `write()` calls in order to help explain the results of individual transfer requests.

Prototype

```
int sio4_reg_list(int fd, int gsc, int gsc_detail,
                 int usc, int usc_detail);
```

Argument	Description
<code>fd</code>	This is a file descriptor obtained by a call to <code>sio4_hdlc_open()</code> .
<code>gsc</code>	If non-zero, then the output will include a dump of all <code>GSC_SIO4_XXX</code> registers. Refer to <code>sio4.h</code> for a complete list of these registers.
<code>gsc_detail</code>	If non-zero, then the dump of the above registers will include detailed information about all register fields, including the field value and the meaning of the value.
<code>usc</code>	If non-zero, then the output will include a dump of all <code>GSC_USC_XXX</code> registers. Refer to <code>sio4.h</code> for a complete list of these registers.
<code>usc_detail</code>	If non-zero, then the dump of the above registers will include detailed information about all register fields, including the field value and the meaning of the value.

Return Value	Description
<code>>= 0</code>	This is the number of errors encountered during execution of the function.

5.4. Exclusions

5.4.1. Global Rx FIFO Full Configuration

The global Rx FIFO Full Configuration setting (see `SIO4_IOCTL_RX_FIFO_FULL_CFG_GLB` in `sio4.h`) is not included as part of the HDLC Protocol Library. It is excluded because the setting can override the channel specific settings for all four channels. If an application is to access this feature it must be done in parallel with use of the HDLC Protocol Library.

Document History

Revision	Description
May 17, 2014	Updated to library release version 0.7. The two clocking configuration options that required the DPLL were replaced by a single option that derived the Rx Clock from the DPLL and the Tx Clock from the onboard programmable oscillator.
April 16, 2014	Updated to library release version 0.6.
October 22, 2013	Updated to library release version 0.5.
October 15, 2013	Updated to library release version 0.4.
August 27, 2013	Initial library release, version 0.2, for the 2.x series driver.

PRELIMINARY