RX630 Group

Pulse Width Measurement Using MTU2a

R01AN1020EJ0100
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Abstract

This document describes methods to measure a high pulse width when an external trigger is detected using multi-function timer pulse unit 2 (hereinafter referred to as MTU) in the RX630 Group.

Products

- RX630 Group 177-pin and 176-pin packages with a ROM size between 768 KB and 2 MB
- RX630 Group 145-pin and 144-pin packages with a ROM size between 768 KB and 2 MB
- RX630 Group 100-pin package with a ROM size between 384 KB and 2 MB
- RX630 Group 80-pin package with a ROM size between 384 KB and 512 KB

When using this application note with other Renesas MCUs, careful evaluation is recommended after making modifications to comply with the alternate MCU.

Contents

1. Specifications

A high pulse width is measured when an external trigger is detected using the MTU input capture function. The high pulse width measurement is taken from the rising edge of an input pulse to the subsequent falling edge.

This application note describes two methods listed in Table 1.1 to measure a high pulse.

Table 1.1 Sample Codes for Measuring a High Pulse

Sample Code	Outline	Remarks
Sample code 1	Input pulses to two pins to measure high pulses.	- Use two pins - Low CPU load
Sample code 2	Use the program to measure high pulses.	- Use a single pin - High CPU load

Table 1.2 lists the Peripheral Function and Its Application, Figure 1.1 shows the Connection Diagram of Sample Code 1, and Figure 1.2 shows the Connection Diagram of Sample Code 2.

Table 1.2 Peripheral Function and Its Application

Peripheral Function	Application
MTU2a channel 1 (hereinafter referred to as MTU1)	Measure a pulse width

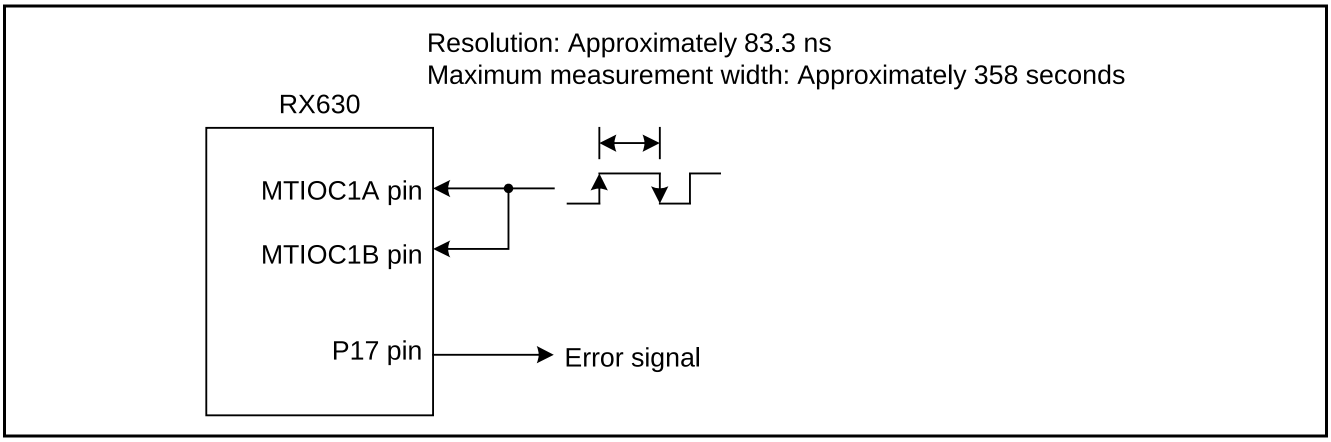

Figure 1.1 Connection Diagram of Sample Code 1

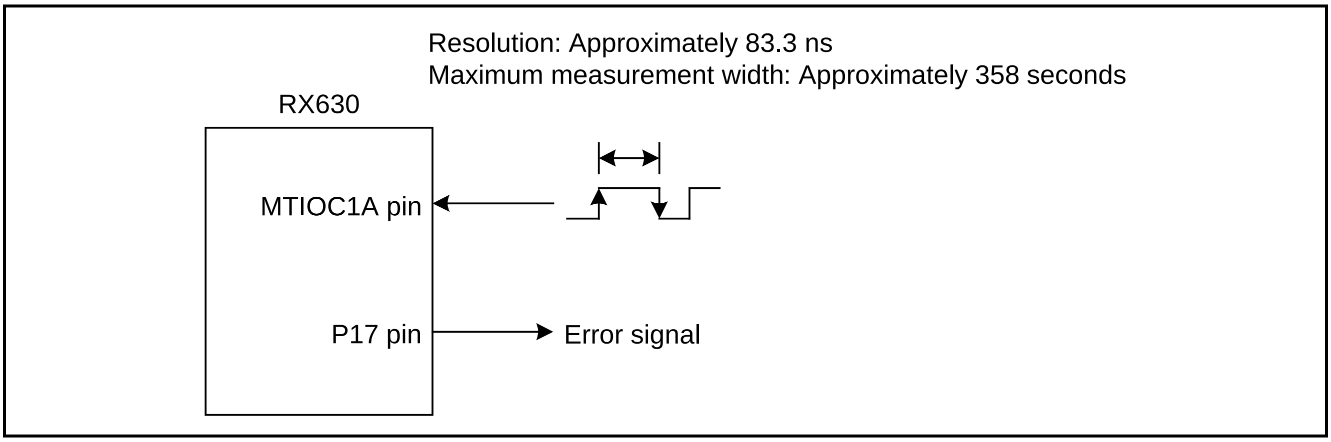

Figure 1.2 Connection Diagram of Sample Code 2

2. Operation Confirmation Conditions

The sample codes accompanying this application note have been run and confirmed under the conditions below.

Table 2.1 Operation Confirmation Conditions

Item	Contents
MCU used	R5F5630EDDFP (RX630 Group)
Operating frequencies	- Main clock: 12 MHz - PLL: 192 MHz (main clock divided by 1 and multiplied by 16) - System clock (ICLK): 96 MHz (PLL divided by 2) - Peripheral module clock B (PCLKB): 48 MHz (PLL divided by 4)
Operating voltage	3.3 V
Integrated development environment	Renesas Electronics Corporation High-performance Embedded Workshop Version 4.09.01
C compiler	Renesas Electronics Corporation C/C++ Compiler Package for RX Family V.1.02 Release 01
	Compile options -cpu=rx600 -output=obj="$(CONFIGDIR)\$(FILELEAF).obj" -debug -nologo (The default setting is used in the integrated development environment.)
iodefine.h version	Version 1.50
Endian	Little endian
Operating mode	Single-chip mode
Processor mode	Supervisor mode
Sample code version	Version 1.00
Board used	Renesas Starter Kit for RX630 (product part no.: R0K505630C000BE)

3. Reference Application Note

For additional information associated with this document, refer to the following application note.

- RX630 Group Initial Setting Rev. 1.00 (R01AN1004EJ0100_RX630)

The initial setting functions in the reference application note are used in the sample code in this application note. The revision number of the reference application note is the one when this application note was made. However the latest version is always recommended. Visit the Renesas Electronics Corporation website to check and download the latest version.

4. Hardware

4.1 Pins Used

Table 4.1 lists the Pins Used and Their Functions – Sample Code 1 and Table 4.2 lists the Pins Used and Their Functions – Sample Code 2.
The pins described here are for 100-pin products. When the product with less than 100-pin is used, select appropriate pins for the product used.

Table 4.1 Pins Used and Their Functions – Sample Code 1

Pin Name	I/O	Function
P20/MTIOC1A	Input	Input a measurement pulse
P21/MTIOC1B	Input	Input a measurement pulse
P17	Output	Output an error signal

Table 4.2 Pins Used and Their Functions – Sample Code 2

Pin Name	I/O	Function
P20/MTIOC1A	Input	Input a measurement pulse
P17	Output	Output an error signal

5. Software

Pulse width measurement starts when the measurement start flag is set to 1. A high pulse width is calculated in the MTU1 input capture B interrupt handler for sample code 1 and in the MTU1 input capture A interrupt handler for sample code 2.

Settings for sample codes 1 and 2 are described in the following sections.

5.1 Sample Code 1

A pulse width from the rising edge of a pulse input to the MTIOC1B pin to the subsequent falling edge is calculated. The number of times the MTU1.TCNT register overflows is counted in the overflow interrupt handler. When the number of overflows exceeds 65,535, an error signal is output and measurement stops.

The pulse width is calculated in the MTU1 input capture B interrupt handler based on the number of overflows and the MTU1.TGRB register value.

Formula for calculating a pulse width: 83.3 ns × (number of overflows × 10000h + MTU1.TGRB)

Settings are as follows:

<u>MTU1</u>
- Count clock: Rising edge of PCLKB/4 (PCLKB = 48 MHz)
- Operating mode: Normal mode
- Timer general register (TGRB): Use as the input capture register
- MTIOC1A pin: Input capture at the rising edge
- MTIOC1B pin: Input capture at both edges
- Synchronous operation: Not used
- Counter clear: Input capture of TGRB

<u>Interrupts</u>
- Input capture A interrupt (TGIA1)
  - Interrupt priority level: 3
  - Interrupt source: MTU1.TGRA input capture
- Input capture B interrupt (TGIB1)
  - Interrupt priority level: 3
  - Interrupt source: MTU1.TGRB input capture
- Overflow interrupt (TCIV1) (1)
  - Interrupt priority level: 4
  - Interrupt source: MTU1.TCNT overflow

Note:
1. The overflow interrupt of MTU1 (TCIV1) is assigned to the group 1 interrupt.

5.1.1 Operation Overview

5.1.1.1 Measuring a Pulse Width

(1) When the TSTR.CST1 bit is set to 1 (count starts), MTU1 starts counting.

(2) When the levels of pins MTIOC1A and MTIOC1B change from low to high, the counter is cleared and the input capture B interrupt request is generated due to an edge input to the MTIOC1B pin, and the input capture A interrupt request is generated due to a rising edge input to the MTIOC1A pin.
The measurement start flag is set to 1 (measurement starts) in the input capture A interrupt handler. Also the overflow counter, overflow interrupt request, and input capture B interrupt request are cleared.

(3) When the MTIOC1B pin level changes from high to low, the MTU1.TCNT register value is transferred to the MTU1.TGRB register and the counter is cleared. At the same time, the MTU1 input capture B interrupt request is generated. In the input capture B interrupt handler, a pulse width is calculated based on the number of times the MTU1.TCNT register overflows and the MTU1.TGRB register value. Then the measurement start flag is cleared.

(4) When the levels of pins MTIOC1A and MTIOC1B change from low to high, the same operation as (2) is performed.

(5) When the MTU1.TCNT register overflows, the overflow interrupt request is generated.
The number of overflows is counted in the overflow interrupt handler.

(6) When the level of the MTIOC1B pin changes from high to low, the same operation as (3) is performed.

Figure 5.1 shows the Timing Diagram of the Pulse Width Measurement. (1) to (5) in the figure correspond to (1) to (5) in the description above.

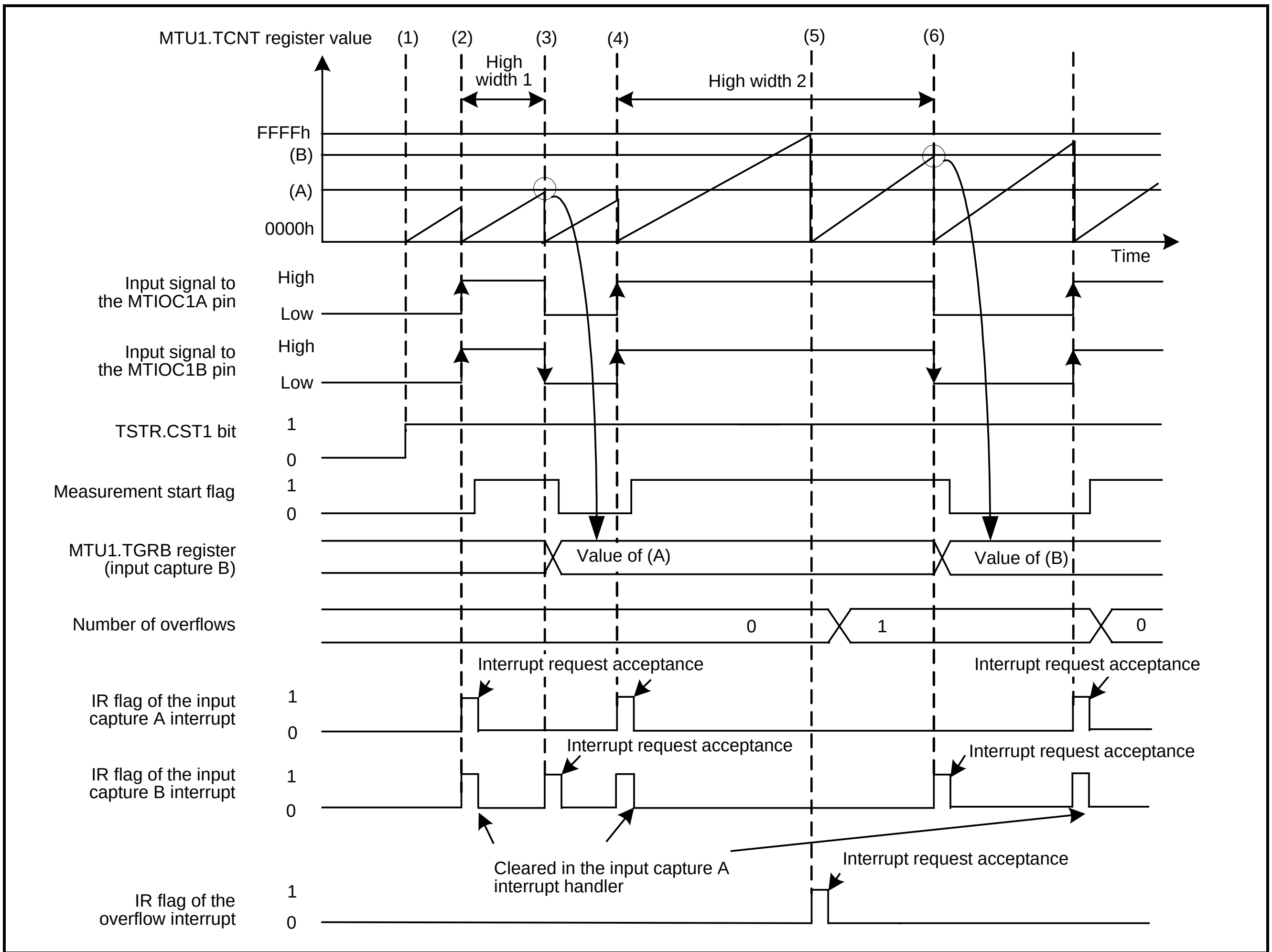

Figure 5.1 Timing Diagram of the Pulse Width Measurement

5.1.1.2 Operation When an Input Capture and Overflow Occur Simultaneously

(1) When a falling edge occurs on the signal input to the MTIOC1B pin while the MTU1.TCNT register value is FFFFh, the MTU1.TCNT register is cleared and the input capture B interrupt request is generated after FFFFh in the MTU1.TCNT register is transferred to the MTU1.TGRB register. If an overflow and counter clear occur simultaneously, the counter clear has higher priority. Thus the overflow interrupt request is not generated.

(2) In the input capture B interrupt handler, the MTU1.TGRB register value (FFFFh) is read and the pulse width is calculated.

(3) When the MTU1.TCNT register value overflows while an interrupt handler (hereinafter referred to as interrupt handler A) other than an overflow interrupt handler and input capture B interrupt handler is being executed, the overflow interrupt handler is delayed.

(4) When a falling edge occurs on the signal input to the MTIOC1B pin while interrupt handler A is being executed, the MTU1.TCNT register value is transferred to the MTU1.TGRB register and the input capture B interrupt request is generated (input capture B interrupt handler is delayed).

(5) When interrupt handler A is completed, the overflow interrupt which has the higher interrupt priority level is executed first. In the overflow interrupt handler, the number of overflows increments by 1. In the input capture B interrupt handler which is subsequently accepted, the pulse width is calculated.

Figure 5.2 shows the Timing Diagram When an Input Capture and Overflow Occur Simultaneously. (1) to (5) in the figure correspond to (1) to (5) in the description above.

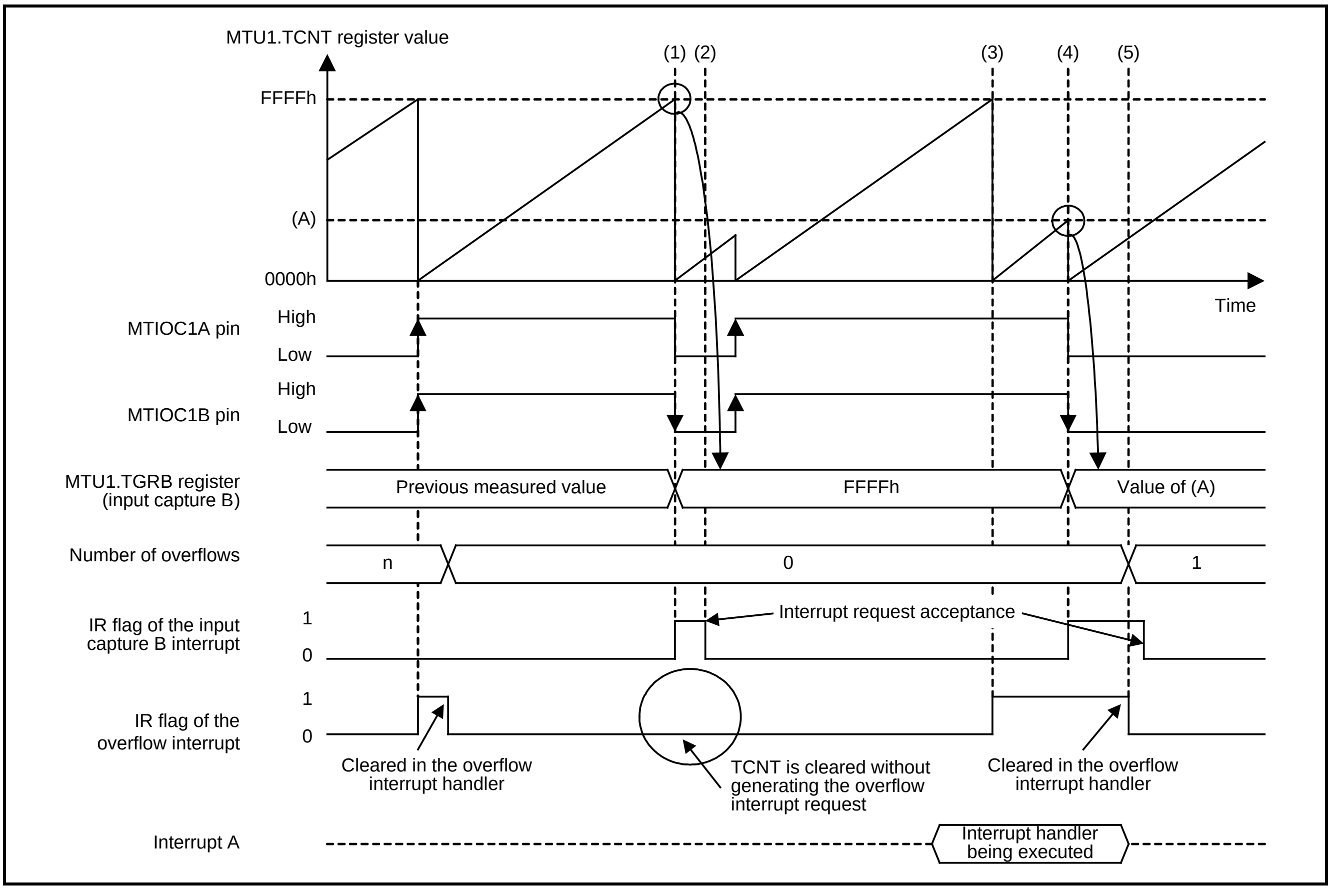

Figure 5.2 Timing Diagram When an Input Capture and Overflow Occur Simultaneously

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Notes when embedding the sample codes

When embedding the sample code of this application note in the user system, note the following:

- When an interrupt used in this application note is delayed for a prolonged time due to other interrupt handlers, the sample code may not be executed properly.
- When the measured pulse width is short, the software cannot perform the processes in time and the pulse width cannot be measured properly.

5.1.2 File Composition

Table 5.1 lists the Files Used in the Sample Code. Files generated by the integrated development environment are not included in this table.

Table 5.1 Files Used in the Sample Code

File Name	Outline	Remarks
main.c	Main processing	
r_init_stop_module.c	Stop processing for active peripheral functions after a reset	
r_init_stop_module.h	Header file for r_init_stop_module.c	
r_init_non_existent_port.c	Nonexistent port initialization	
r_init_non_existent_port.h	Header file for r_init_non_existent_port.c	
r_init_clock.c	Clock initialization	
r_init_clock.h	Header file for r_init_clock.c	

5.1.3 Option-Setting Memory

Table 5.2 lists the Option-Setting Memory Configured in the Sample Code. When necessary, set a value suited to the user system.

Table 5.2 Option-Setting Memory Configured in the Sample Code

Symbol	Address	Setting Value	Contents
OFS0	FFFF FF8Fh to FFFF FF8Ch	FFFF FFFFh	The IWDT is stopped after a reset. The WDT is stopped after a reset.
OFS1	FFFF FF8Bh to FFFF FF88h	FFFF FFFFh	The voltage monitor 0 reset is disabled after a reset. HOCO oscillation is disabled after a reset.
MDES	FFFF FF83h to FFFF FF80h	FFFF FFFFh	Little endian

5.1.4 Constant

Table 5.3 lists the Constant Used in the Sample Code.

Table 5.3 Constant Used in the Sample Code

Constant Name	Setting Value	Contents
P_OVF_ERR	PORT1.PODR.BIT.B7	Port output data register for error signal output
PD_OVF_ERR	PORT1.PDR.BIT.B7	Port direction register for error signal output

5.1.5 Variables

Table 5.4 lists the Global Variables.

Table 5.4 Global Variables

Type	Variable Name	Contents	Function Used
unsigned short	mtu1_ovf_cnt	Overflow counter of the MTU1.TCNT register	Excep_ICU_ GROUP1, Excep_MTU1_TGIA1
unsigned long	pulse_cnt	Pulse measurement counter	Excep_MTU1_TGIA1
unsigned char	start_flag	Measurement start flag 0: Measurement stopped 1: Measurement starts	Excep_ICU_ GROUP1, Excep_MTU1_TGIA1
unsigned char	error_flag	Measurement error flag 0: Normal 1: Error	Excep_ICU_ GROUP1

5.1.6 Functions

Table 5.5 lists the Functions Used in the Sample Code.

Table 5.5 Functions Used in the Sample Code

Function Name	Outline
main	Main processing
port_init	Port initialization
R_INIT_StopModule	Stop processing for active peripheral functions after a reset
R_INIT_NonExistentPort	Nonexistent port initialization
R_INIT_Clock	Clock initialization
peripheral_init	Peripheral function initialization
error_proc	Error processing
Excep_MTU1_TGIA1	MTU1 input capture A interrupt handler
Excep_MTU1_TGIB1	MTU1 input capture B interrupt handler
Excep_ICU_GROUP1	MTU1 overflow interrupt handler

5.1.7 Function Specifications

The following tables list the sample code function specifications.

main	
Outline	Main processing
Header	None
Declaration	void main(void)
Description	Start the count operation for MTU1 after initialization.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

port_init	
Outline	Port initialization
Header	None
Declaration	void port_init(void)
Description	Initialize ports.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

R_INIT_StopModule	
Outline	Stop processing for active peripheral functions after a reset
Header	r_init_stop_module.h
Declaration	void R_INIT_StopModule(void)
Description	Configure the setting to enter the module-stop state.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None
Remarks	Transition to the module-stop state is not performed in the sample code. Refer to the RX630 Group Initial Setting Rev. 1.00 application note for details on this function.

R_INIT_NonExistentPort	
Outline	Nonexistent port initialization
Header	r_init_non_existent_port.h
Declaration	void R_INIT_NonExistentPort(void)
Description	Initialize port direction registers for ports that do not exist in products with less than 176 pins.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None
Remarks	The number of pins in the sample code is set for the 100-pin package (PIN_SIZE=100). After this function is called, when writing in byte units to the PDR registers or PODR registers which have nonexistent ports, set the corresponding bits for nonexistent ports as follows: set the I/O select bits in the PDR registers to 1 and set the output data store bits in the PODR registers to 0. Refer to the RX630 Group Initial Setting Rev. 1.00 application note for details on this function.

R_INIT_Clock	
Outline	Clock initialization
Header	r_init_clock.h
Declaration	void R_INIT_Clock(void)
Description	Initialize the clock.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None
Remarks	The sample code selects processing which uses PLL as the system clock without using the sub-clock. Refer to the RX630 Group Initial Setting Rev. 1.00 application note for details on this function.

peripheral_init	
Outline	Peripheral function initialization
Header	None
Declaration	void peripheral_init(void)
Description	Initialize peripheral functions used.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

error_proc	
Outline	Error processing
Header	None
Declaration	void error_proc(void)
Description	Output an error signal and enter an infinite loop.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

Excep_MTU1_TGIA1	
Outline	MTU1 input capture A interrupt handler
Header	None
Declaration	void Excep_MTU1_TGIA1(void)
Description	Set the measurement start flag to 1 (measurement starts) and start pulse width calculation. Also clear the input capture B interrupt request and the overflow interrupt request, and reset the overflow counter.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

Excep_MTU1_TGIB1	
Outline	MTU1 input capture B interrupt handler
Header	None
Declaration	void Excep_MTU1_TGIB1(void)
Description	When the measurement start flag is 1 (measurement starts), calculate the pulse width. Then the measurement start flag is cleared.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

Excep_ICU_ GROUP1	
Outline	MTU1 overflow interrupt handler
Header	None
Declaration	void Excep_ICU_ GROUP1(void)
Description	When the measurement start flag is 1 (measurement starts), the number of overflows is counted. When the number of overflows exceeds 65,535 or a request other than the MTU1 overflow interrupt request in the group 1 interrupt is generated, the MCU enters error processing.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

5.1.8 Flowcharts

5.1.8.1 Main Processing

Figure 5.3 shows the Main Processing.

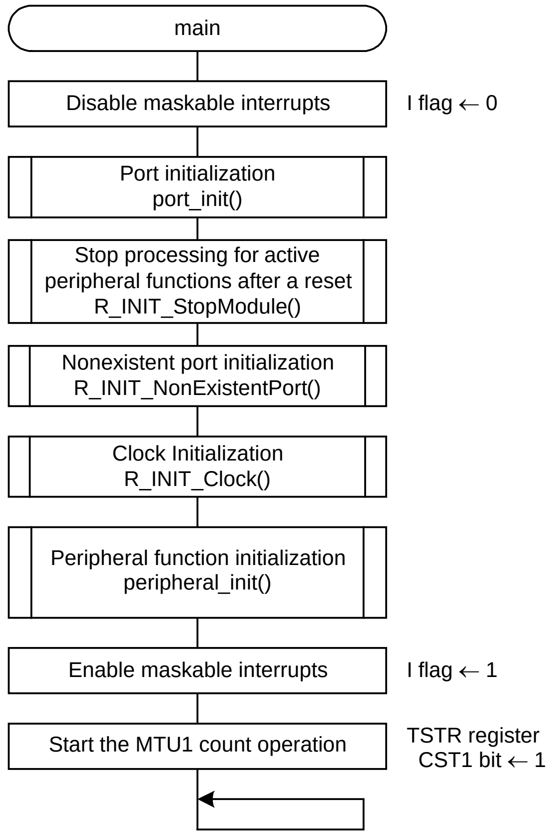


Figure 5.3 Main Processing

5.1.8.2 Port Initialization

Figure 5.4 shows the Port Initialization.

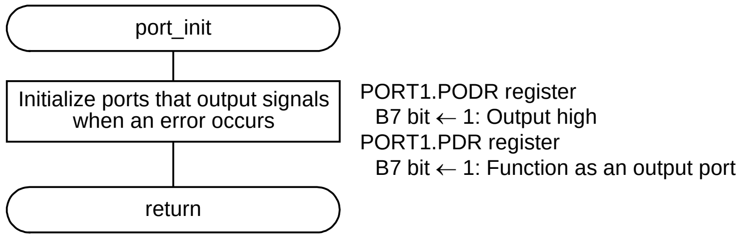
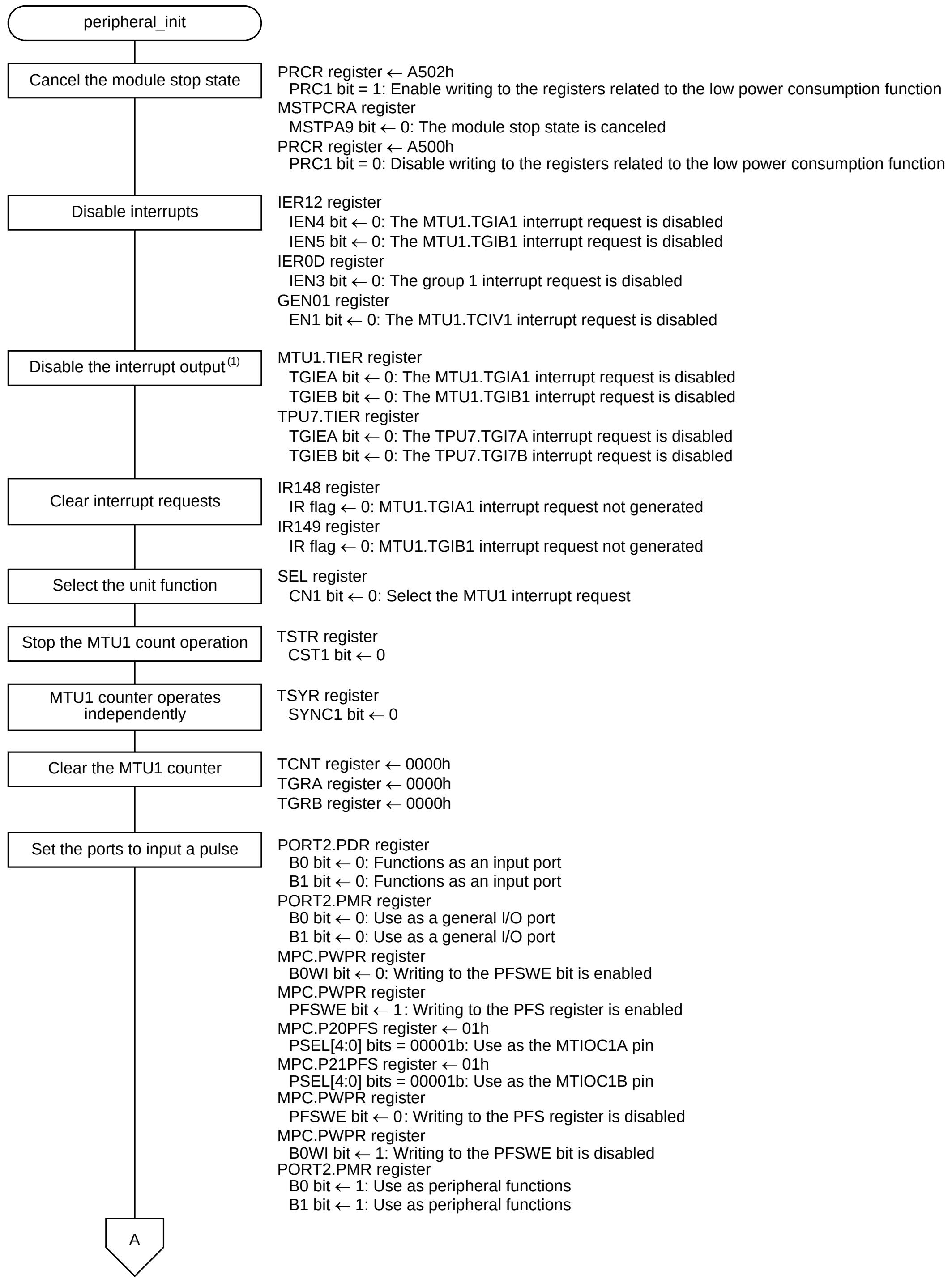


Figure 5.4 Port Initialization

5.1.8.3 Peripheral Function Initialization

Figure 5.5 and Figure 5.6 show the Peripheral Function Initialization.



Note:
1. After writing to the last register to be set, confirm that the written value can be read correctly.

Figure 5.5 Peripheral Function Initialization (1/2)

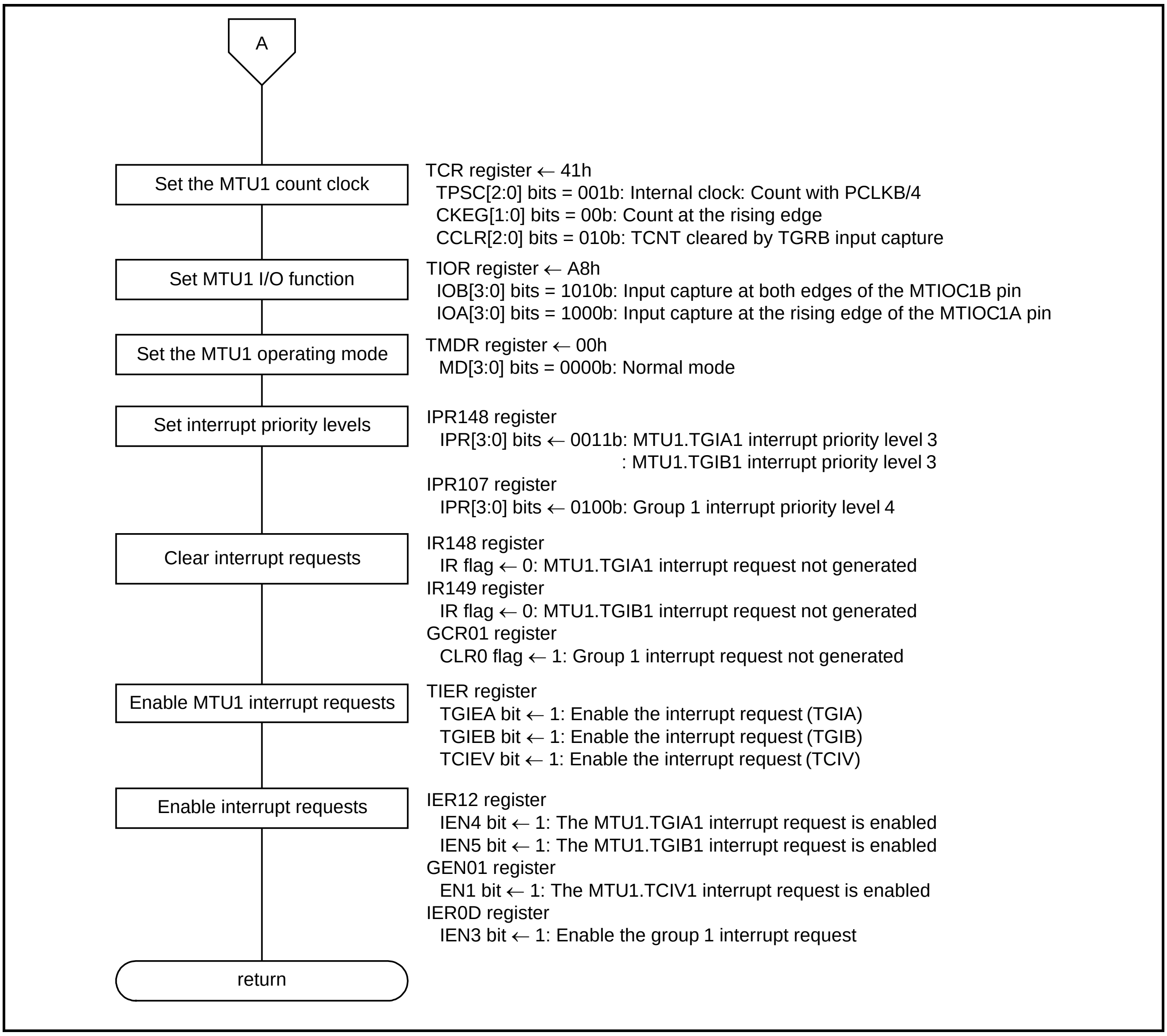


Figure 5.6 Peripheral Function Initialization (2/2)

5.1.8.4 Error Processing

Figure 5.7 shows the Error Processing.

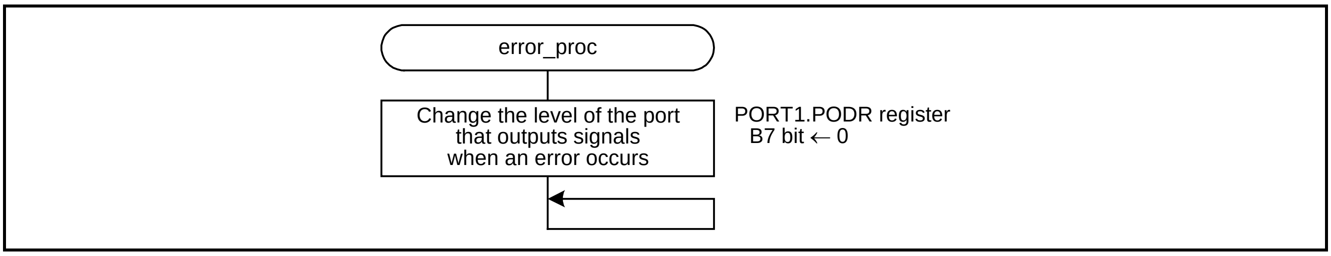


Figure 5.7 Error Processing

5.1.8.5 MTU1 Input Capture A Interrupt Handler

Figure 5.8 shows the MTU1 Input Capture A Interrupt Handler.

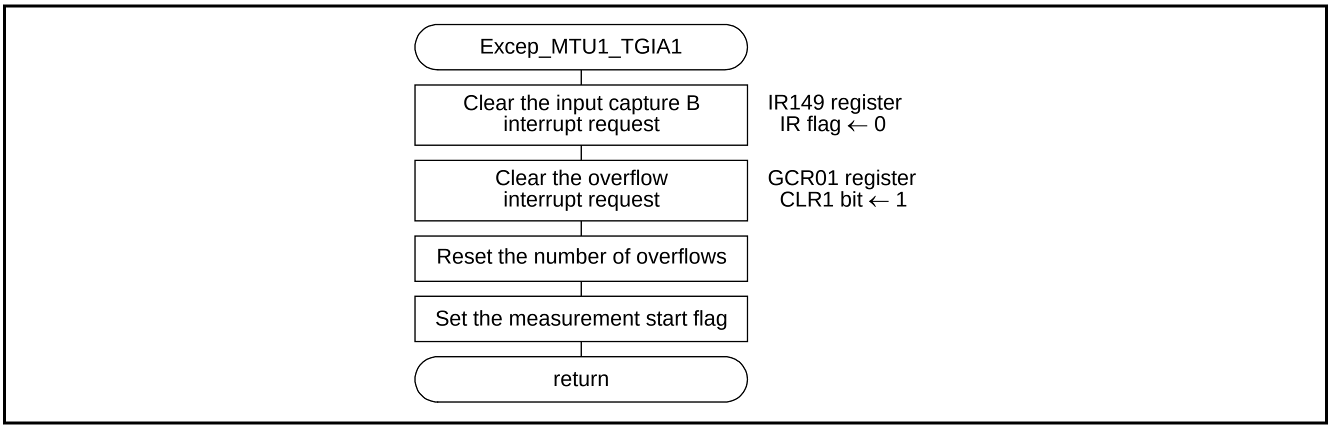


Figure 5.8 MTU1 Input Capture A Interrupt Handler

5.1.8.6 MTU1 Input Capture B Interrupt Handler

Figure 5.9 shows the MTU1 Input Capture B Interrupt Handler.

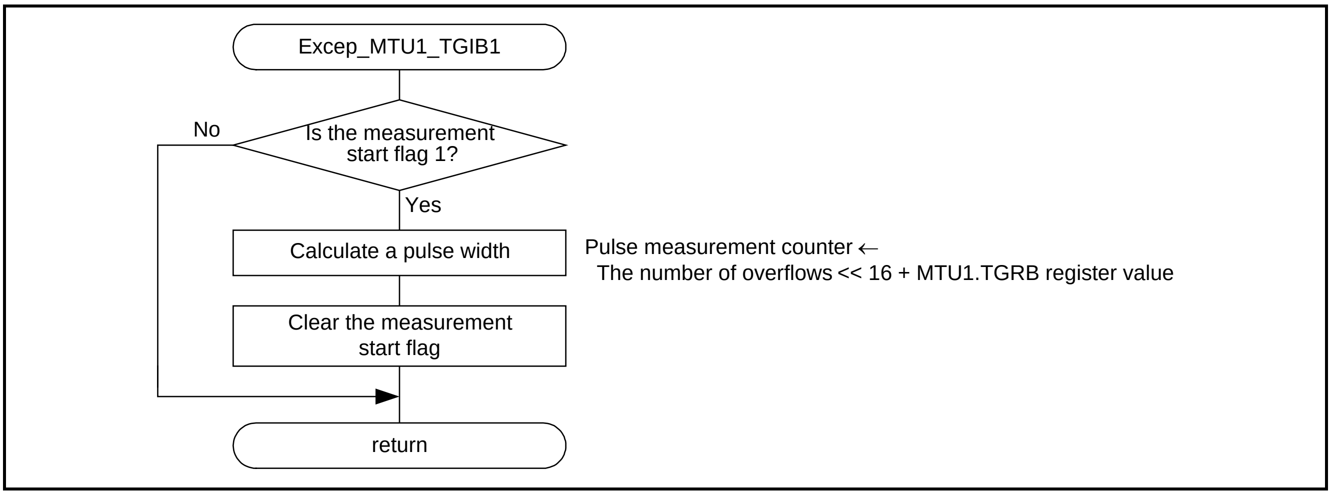


Figure 5.9 MTU1 Input Capture B Interrupt Handler

5.1.8.7 MTU1 Overflow Interrupt Handler

Figure 5.10 shows the MTU1 Overflow Interrupt Handler.

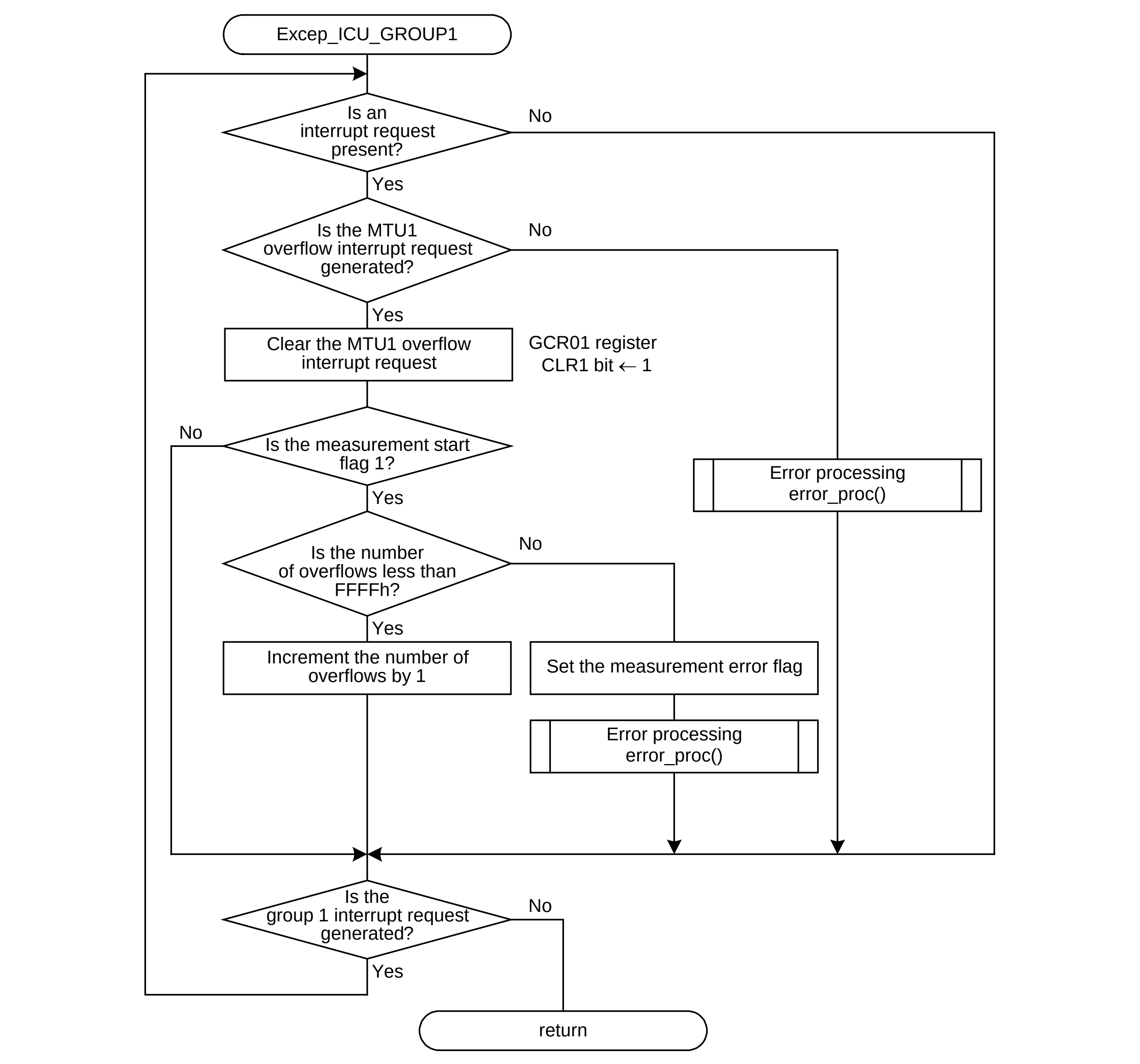


Figure 5.10 MTU1 Overflow Interrupt Handler

5.2 Sample Code 2

A pulse width from the rising edge of a pulse input to the MTIOC1A pin to the next falling edge is calculated. The number of times the MTU1.TCNT register overflows is counted in the overflow interrupt handler. When the number of overflows exceeds 65,535, an error signal is output and measurement stops.

The pulse width is calculated in the MTU1 input capture A interrupt handler based on the number of overflows and the MTU1.TGRA register value.

Formula for calculating the pulse width: 83.3 ns × (number of overflows × 10000h + MTU1.TGRA)

Settings are as follows:

MTU1

- Count clock: Rising edge of PCLKB/4 (PCLKB = 48 MHz)
- Operating mode: Normal mode
- Timer general register (TGRA): Use as the input capture register
- MTIOC1A pin: Input capture at both edges
- Synchronous operation: Not used
- Counter clear: Input capture of TGRA
- Noise filter: Noise filter of the MTIOC1A pin enabled
- Noise filter clock: PCLKB/1 (PCLKB = 48 MHz)

Interrupts

- Input capture A interrupt (TGIA1)
  - Interrupt priority level: 3
  - Interrupt source: MTU1.TGRA input capture
- Overflow interrupt (TCIV1) [1]
  - Interrupt priority level: 4
  - Interrupt source: MTU1.TCNT overflow

Note:

1. The overflow interrupt of MTU1 (TCIV1) is assigned to the group 1 interrupt.

5.2.1 Operation Overview

5.2.1.1 Measuring a Pulse Width

(1) When the TSTR.CST1 bit is set to 1 (count starts), MTU1 starts counting.

(2) When an edge occurs on the signal input to the MTIOC1A pin, the MTU1.TCNT register value is transferred to the MTU1.TGRA register and the counter is cleared. At the same time, the MTU1 input capture A interrupt request is generated.
The MTIOC1A pin status is verified in the input capture A interrupt handler. If the status is high, the software determines that the high pulse width measurement is started. Then the measurement start flag is set to 1 (measurement starts) and the number of overflows is cleared.

(3) When an edge occurs on the signal input to the MTIOC1A pin again, the MTU1 input capture A interrupt request is generated. The MTIOC1A pin status is verified in the input capture A interrupt handler. If the status is low, the software determines that the high pulse width measurement is completed. Then a pulse width is calculated based on the number of overflows of the MTU1.TCNT register and the MTU1.TGRA register value. The measurement start flag is cleared.

(4) When a rising edge occurs on the signal input to the MTIOC1A pin again, the same operation as (2) is performed.

(5) When the MTU1.TCNT register overflows, the overflow interrupt request is generated.
The number of overflows is counted in the overflow interrupt handler.

(6) When a rising edge occurs on the signal input to the MTIOC1A pin again, the same operation as (3) is performed.

Figure 5.11 shows the Timing Diagram of the Pulse Width Measurement. (1) to (6) in the figure correspond to (1) to (6) in the description above.

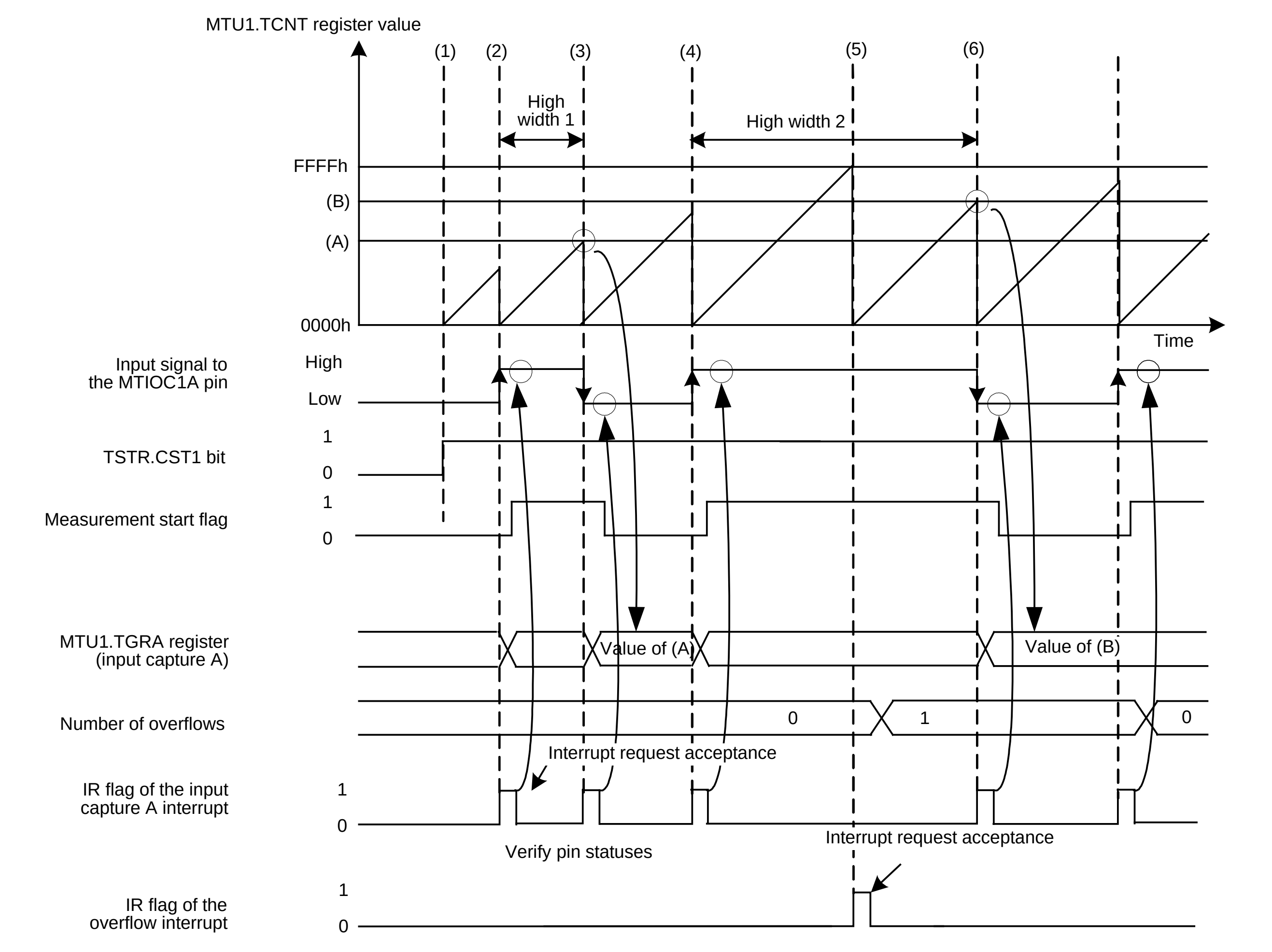


Figure 5.11 Timing Diagram of the Pulse Width Measurement

5.2.1.2 Operation When an Input Capture and Overflow Occur Simultaneously

(1) When a falling edge occurs on the signal input to the MTIOC1A pin while the MTU1.TCNT register value is FFFFh, the MTU1.TCNT register is cleared and the input capture A interrupt request is generated after FFFFh in the MTU1.TCNT register is transferred to the MTU1.TGRA register. If an overflow and counter clear occur simultaneously, the counter clear has higher priority. Thus the overflow interrupt request is not generated.

(2) In the input capture A interrupt handler, the MTU1.TGRA register value (FFFFh) is read and the pulse width is calculated.

(3) When the MTU1.TCNT register value overflows while an interrupt handler (hereinafter referred to as interrupt handler A) other than an overflow interrupt handler and input capture A interrupt handler is being executed, the overflow interrupt handler is delayed.

(4) When a falling edge occurs on the signal input to the MTIOC1A pin while interrupt handler A is being executed, the MTU1.TCNT register value is transferred to the MTU1.TGRA register and an input capture A interrupt request is generated (input capture A interrupt handler is delayed).

(5) When interrupt handler A is completed, the overflow interrupt which has a higher interrupt priority level is executed first. In the overflow interrupt handler, the number of overflows increments by 1. In the input capture A interrupt handler which is subsequently accepted, the pulse width is calculated.

Figure 5.12 shows the Timing Diagram When an Input Capture and Overflow Occur Simultaneously. (1) to (5) in the figure correspond to (1) to (5) in the description above.

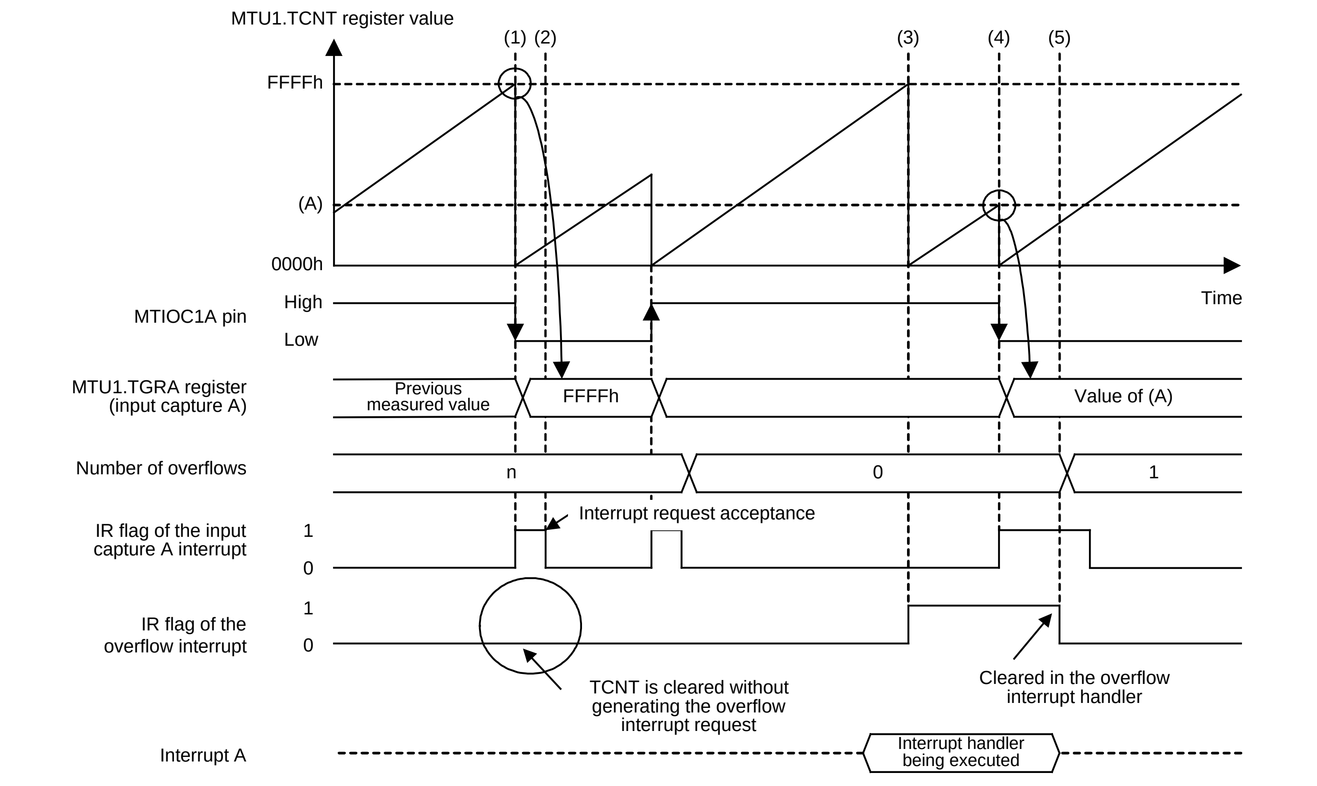


Figure 5.12 Timing Diagram When an Input Capture and Overflow Occur Simultaneously

Notes when embedding the sample codes

When embedding the sample code of this application note in the user system, note the following:

- When an interrupt used in this application note is delayed for a prolonged time due to other interrupt handlers, the sample code may not be executed properly.
- When the measured pulse width is short, the software cannot perform the processes in time and the pulse width cannot be measured properly.

5.2.2 File Composition

Table 5.6 lists the Files Used in the Sample Code. Files generated by the integrated development environment are not included in this table.

Table 5.6 Files Used in the Sample Code

File Name	Outline	Remarks
main.c	Main processing	
r_init_stop_module.c	Stop processing for active peripheral functions after a reset	
r_init_stop_module.h	Header file for r_init_stop_module.c	
r_init_non_existent_port.c	Nonexistent port initialization	
r_init_non_existent_port.h	Header file for r_init_non_existent_port.c	
r_init_clock.c	Clock initialization	
r_init_clock.h	Header file for r_init_clock.c	

5.2.3 Option-Setting Memory

Table 5.7 lists the Option-Setting Memory Configured in the Sample Code. When necessary, set a value suited to the user system.

Table 5.7 Option-Setting Memory Configured in the Sample Code

Symbol	Address	Setting Value	Contents
OFS0	FFFF FF8Fh to FFFF FF8Ch	FFFF FFFFh	The IWDT is stopped after a reset. The WDT is stopped after a reset.
OFS1	FFFF FF8Bh to FFFF FF88h	FFFF FFFFh	The voltage monitor 0 reset is disabled after a reset. HOCO oscillation is disabled after a reset.
MDES	FFFF FF83h to FFFF FF80h	FFFF FFFFh	Little endian

5.2.4 Constants

Table 5.8 lists the Constants Used in the Sample Code.

Table 5.8 Constants Used in the Sample Code

Constant Name	Setting Value	Contents
P_OVF_ERR	PORT1.PODR.BIT.B7	Port output data register for error signal output
PD_OVF_ERR	PORT1.PDR.BIT.B7	Port direction register for error signal output
PI_MTIOC1A	PORT2.PIDR.BIT.B0	Port input data register for MTU1.MTIOC1A
HIGH	1	Port input data is high
LOW	0	Port input data is low

5.2.5 Variables

Table 5.9 lists the Global Variables.

Table 5.9 Global Variables

Type	Variable Name	Contents	Function Used
unsigned short	mtu1_ovf_cnt	Overflow counter of the MTU1.TCNT register	Excep_ICU_ GROUP1, Excep_MTU1_TGIA1
unsigned long	pulse_cnt	Pulse measurement counter	Excep_MTU1_TGIA1
unsigned char	start_flag	Measurement start flag 0: Measurement stopped 1: Measurement starts	Excep_ICU_ GROUP1, Excep_MTU1_TGIA1
unsigned char	error_flag	Measurement error flag 0: Normal 1: Error	Excep_ICU_ GROUP1

5.2.6 Functions

Table 5.10 lists the Functions Used in the Sample Code.

Table 5.10 Functions Used in the Sample Code

Function Name	Outline
main	Main processing
port_init	Port initialization
R_INIT_StopModule	Stop processing for active peripheral functions after a reset
R_INIT_NonExistentPort	Nonexistent port initialization
R_INIT_Clock	Clock initialization
peripheral_init	Peripheral function initialization
error_proc	Error processing
Excep_MTU1_TGIA1	MTU1 input capture A interrupt handler
Excep_ICU_ GROUP1	MTU1 overflow interrupt handler

5.2.7 Function Specifications

The following tables list the sample code function specifications.

main	
Outline	Main processing
Header	None
Declaration	void main(void)
Description	Start the count operation for MTU1 after initialization.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

port_init	
Outline	Port initialization
Header	None
Declaration	void port_init(void)
Description	Initialize ports.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

R_INIT_StopModule	
Outline	Stop processing for active peripheral functions after a reset
Header	r_init_stop_module.h
Declaration	void R_INIT_StopModule(void)
Description	Configure the setting to enter the module-stop state.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None
Remarks	Transition to the module-stop state is not performed in the sample code. Refer to the RX630 Group Initial Setting Rev. 1.00 application note for details on this function.

R_INIT_NonExistentPort	
Outline	Nonexistent port initialization
Header	r_init_non_existent_port.h
Declaration	void R_INIT_NonExistentPort(void)
Description	Initialize port direction registers for ports that do not exist in products with less than 176 pins.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None
Remarks	The number of pins in the sample code is set for the 100-pin package (PIN_SIZE=100). After this function is called, when writing in byte units to the PDR registers or PODR registers which have nonexistent ports, set the corresponding bits for nonexistent ports as follows: set the I/O select bits in the PDR registers to 1 and set the output data store bits in the PODR registers to 0. Refer to the RX630 Group Initial Setting Rev. 1.00 application note for details on this function.

R_INIT_Clock	
Outline	Clock initialization
Header	r_init_clock.h
Declaration	void R_INIT_Clock(void)
Description	Initialize the clock.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None
Remarks	The sample code selects processing which uses PLL as the system clock without using the sub-clock. Refer to the RX630 Group Initial Setting Rev. 1.00 application note for details on this function.

peripheral_init	
Outline	Peripheral function initialization
Header	None
Declaration	void peripheral_init(void)
Description	Initialize peripheral functions used.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

error_proc	
Outline	Error processing
Header	None
Declaration	void error_proc(void)
Description	Output an error signal and enter an infinite loop.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

Excep_MTU1_TGIA1	
Outline	MTU1 input capture A interrupt handler
Header	None
Declaration	void Excep_MTU1_TGIA1(void)
Description	When the status of the MTIOC1A pin is high, set the measurement start flag to 1 (measurement starts) and start pulse width calculation. Also clear the overflow counter. When the status of the MTIOC1A pin is low, calculate a pulse width and clear the measurement start flag.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

Excep_ICU_ GROUP1	
Outline	MTU1 overflow interrupt handler
Header	None
Declaration	void Excep_ICU_ GROUP1(void)
Description	When the measurement start flag is 1 (measurement starts), the number of overflows is counted. When the number of overflows exceeds 65,535 or a request other than the MTU1 overflow interrupt request in the group 1 interrupt is generated, the MCU enters error processing.
Arguments	None
Return Value	None

5.2.8 Flowcharts

5.2.8.1 Main Processing

Figure 5.13 shows the Main Processing.

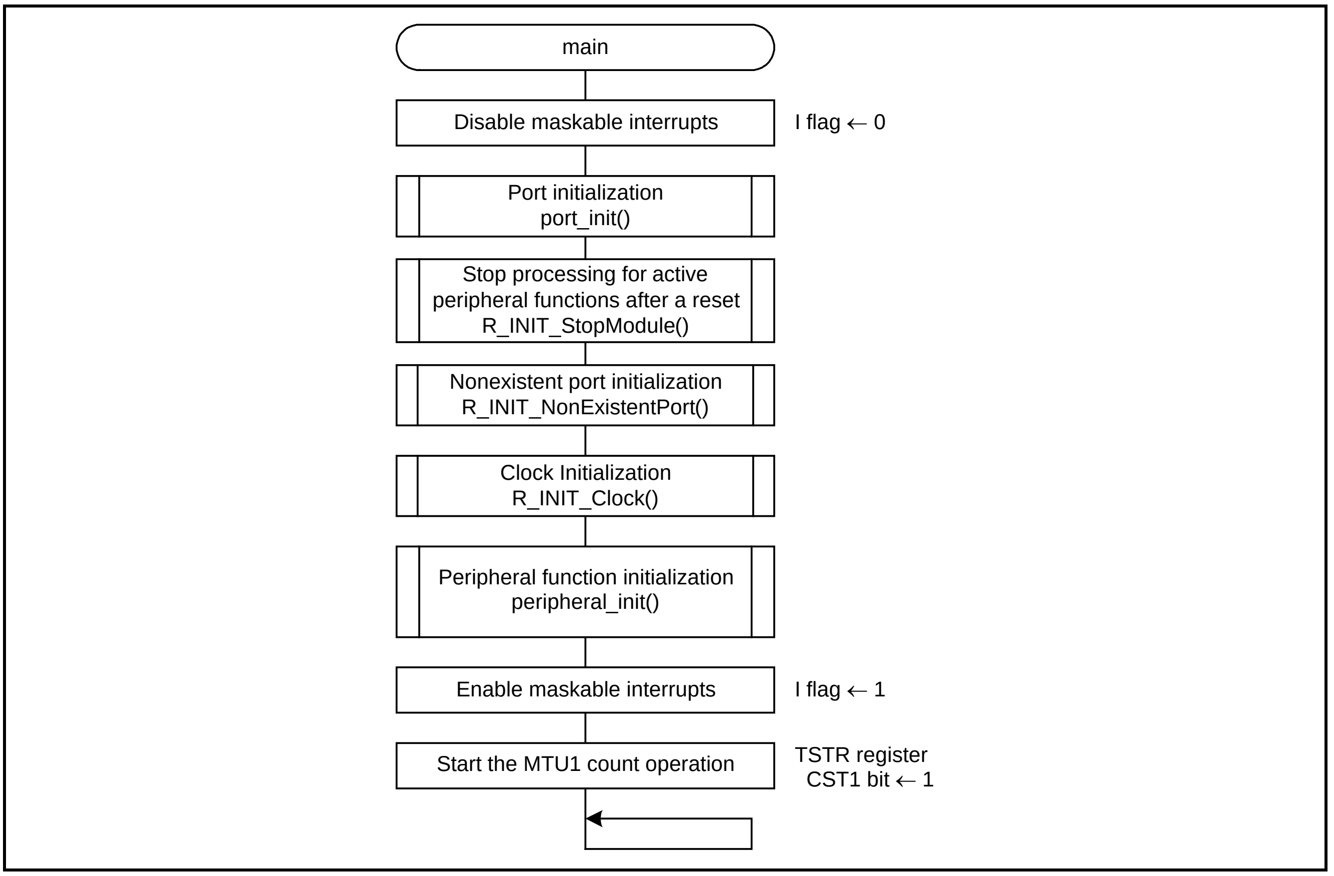


Figure 5.13 Main Processing

5.2.8.2 Port Initialization

Figure 5.14 shows the Port Initialization.

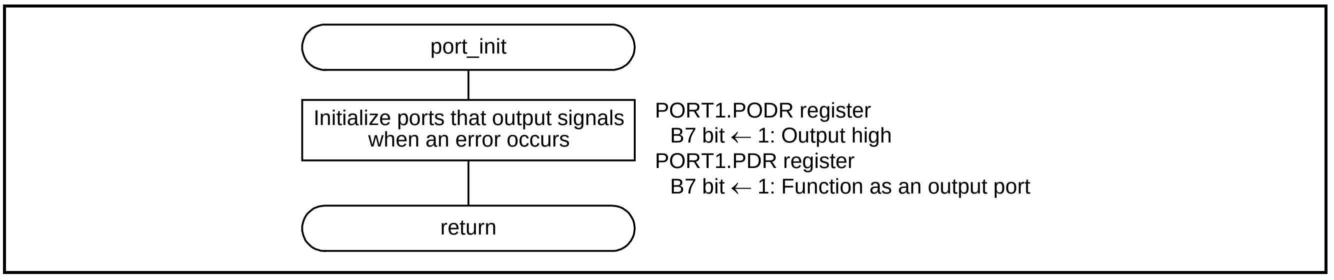
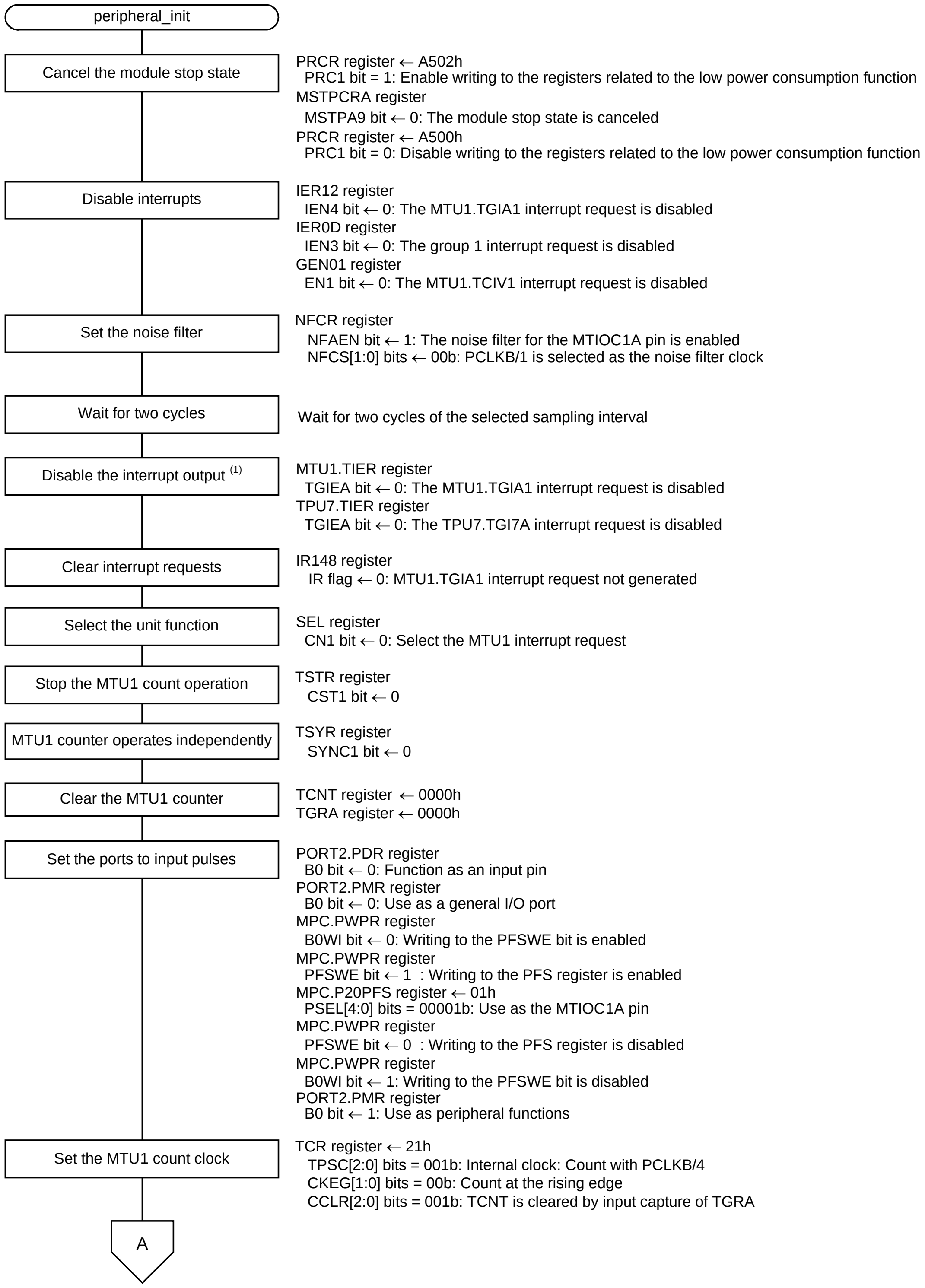


Figure 5.14 Port Initialization

5.2.8.3 Peripheral Function Initialization

Figure 5.15 and Figure 5.16 show the Peripheral Function Initialization.



Note:
1. After writing to the last register to be set, confirm that the written value can be read correctly.

Figure 5.15 Peripheral Function Initialization (1/2)

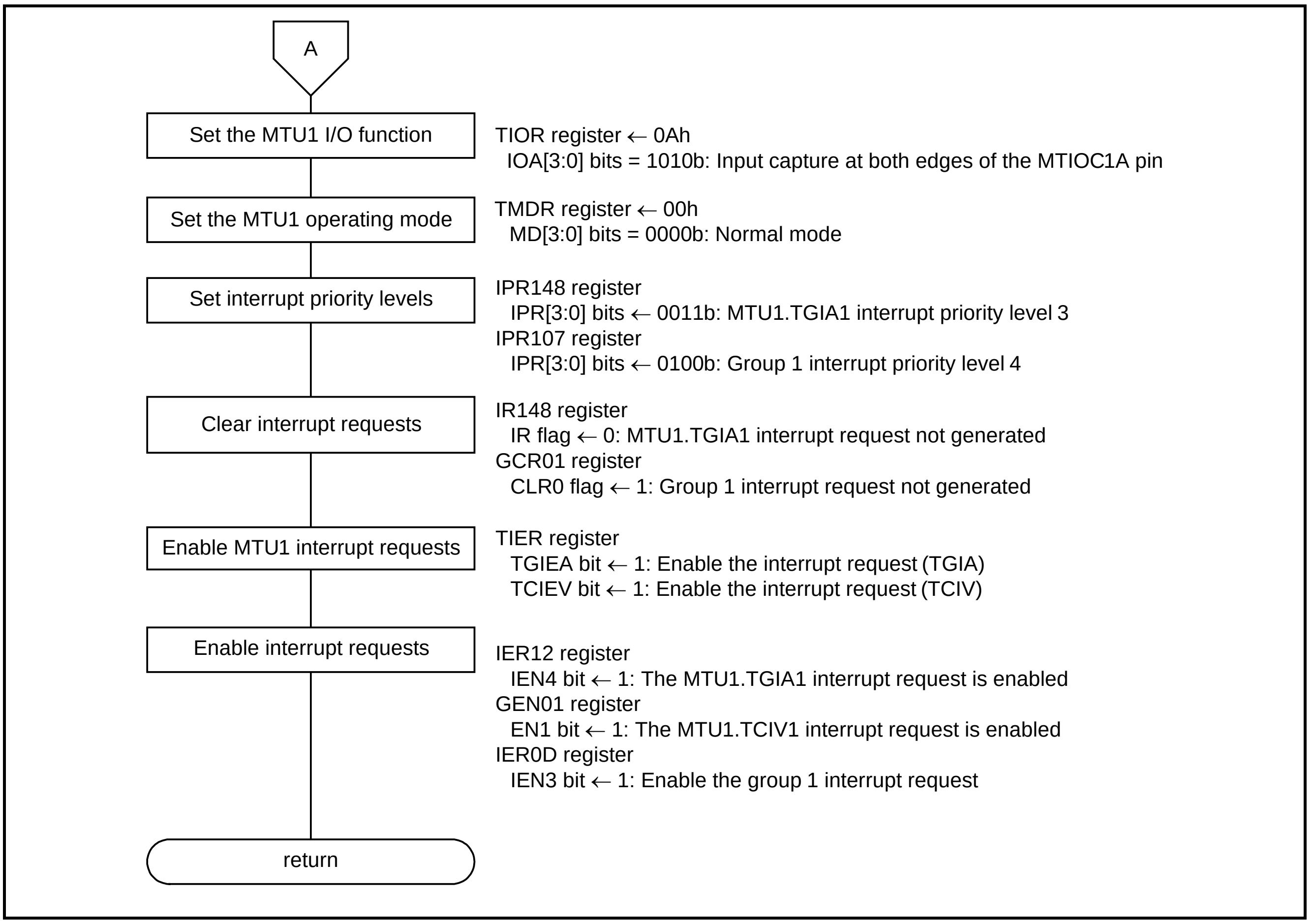


Figure 5.16 Peripheral Function Initialization (2/2)

5.2.8.4 Error Processing

Figure 5.17 shows the Error Processing.

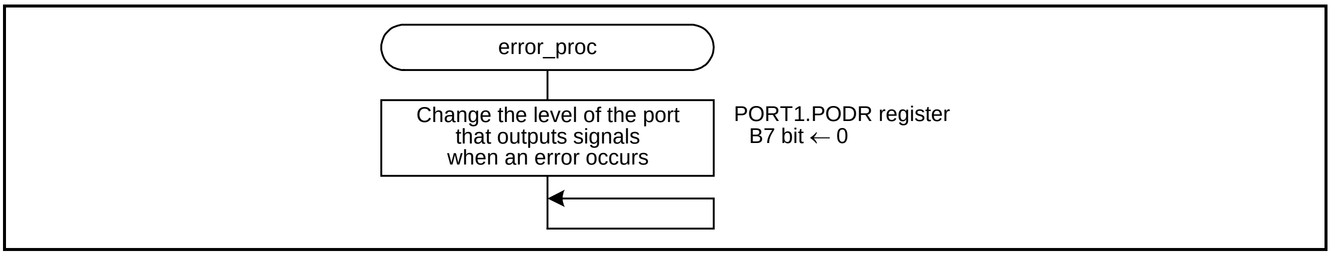


Figure 5.17 Error Processing

5.2.8.5 MTU1 Input Capture A Interrupt Handler

Figure 5.18 shows the MTU1 Input Capture A Interrupt Handler.

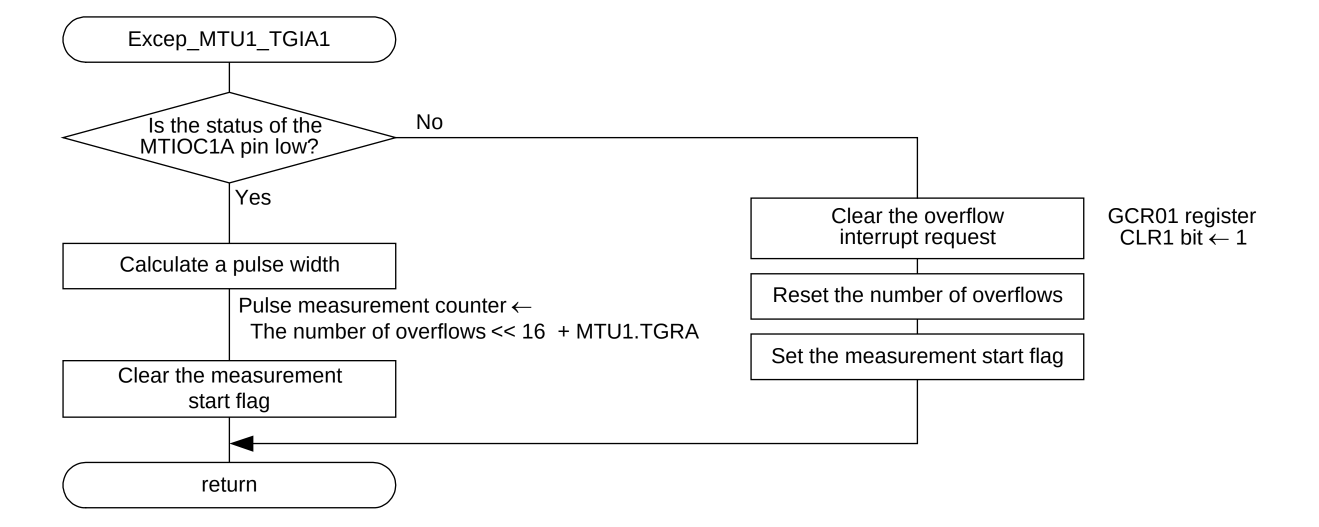


Figure 5.18 MTU1 Input Capture A Interrupt Handler

5.2.8.6 MTU1 Overflow Interrupt Handler

Figure 5.19 shows the MTU1 Overflow Interrupt Handler.

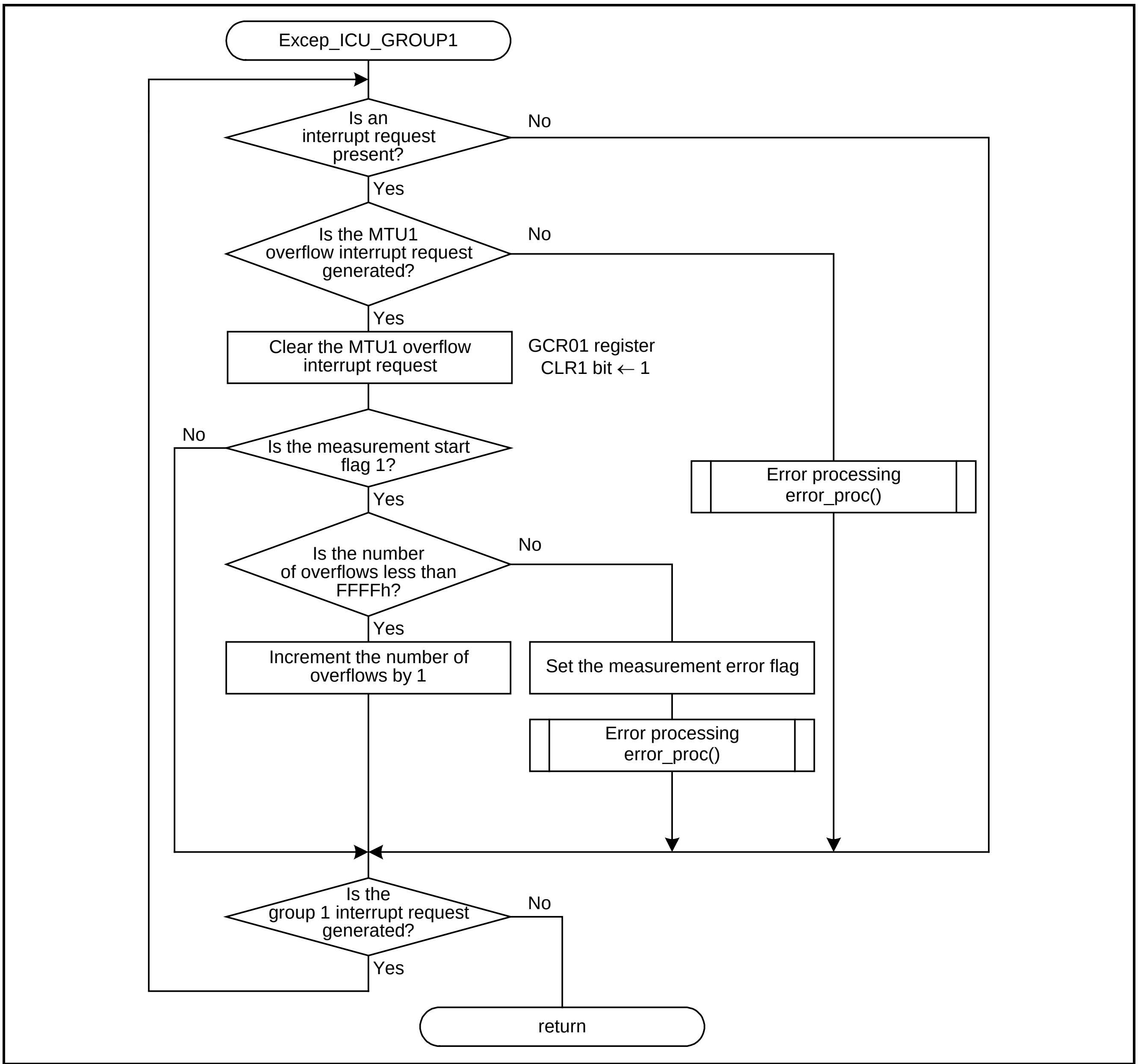


Figure 5.19 MTU1 Overflow Interrupt Handler

6. Sample Code

Sample code can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

7. Reference Documents

User's Manual: Hardware
RX630 Group User's Manual: Hardware Rev.1.50 (R01UH0040EJ)
The latest version can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

Technical Update/Technical News
The latest information can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

User's Manual: Development Tools
RX Family C/C++ Compiler Package V.1.01 User's Manual Rev.1.00 (R20UT0570EJ)
The latest version can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

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REVISION HISTORY	RX630 Group Application Note Pulse Width Measurement Using MTU2a

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Apr. 05, 2013	—	First edition issued

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The following usage notes are applicable to all MPU/MCU products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Handling of Unused Pins

   Handle unused pins in accord with the directions given under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.

   — The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible. Unused pins should be handled as described under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.

2. Processing at Power-on

   The state of the product is undefined at the moment when power is supplied.

   — The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the moment when power is supplied.
   In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the moment when power is supplied until the reset process is completed.
   In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the moment when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting has been specified.

3. Prohibition of Access to Reserved Addresses

   Access to reserved addresses is prohibited.

   — The reserved addresses are provided for the possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses; the correct operation of LSI is not guaranteed if they are accessed.

4. Clock Signals

   After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal has become stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal has stabilized.

   — When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator (or from an external oscillator) during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Moreover, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator (or by an external oscillator) while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

5. Differences between Products

   Before changing from one product to another, i.e. to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems.

   — The characteristics of an MPU or MCU in the same group but having a different part number may differ in terms of the internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

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Renesas Electronics America Inc.
2880 Scott Boulevard Santa Clara, CA 95050-2554, U.S.A.
Tel: +1-408-588-6000, Fax: +1-408-588-6130

Renesas Electronics Canada Limited
1101 Nicholson Road, Newmarket, Ontario L3Y 9C3, Canada
Tel: +1-905-898-5441, Fax: +1-905-898-3220

Renesas Electronics Europe Limited
Dukes Meadow, Millboard Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, SL8 5FH, U.K
Tel: +44-1628-651-700, Fax: +44-1628-651-804

Renesas Electronics Europe GmbH
Arcadiastrasse 10, 40472 Düsseldorf, Germany
Tel: +49-211-65030, Fax: +49-211-6503-1327

Renesas Electronics (China) Co., Ltd.
7th Floor, Quantum Plaza, No.27 ZhiChunLu Haidian District, Beijing 100083, P.R.China
Tel: +86-10-8235-1155, Fax: +86-10-8235-7679

Renesas Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Unit 204, 205, AZIA Center, No.1233 Lujiazui Ring Rd., Pudong District, Shanghai 200120, China
Tel: +86-21-5877-1818, Fax: +86-21-6887-7858 / -7898

Renesas Electronics Hong Kong Limited
Unit 1601-1613, 16/F., Tower 2, Grand Century Place, 193 Prince Edward Road West, Mongkok, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Tel: +852-2886-9318, Fax: +852 2886-9022/9044

Renesas Electronics Taiwan Co., Ltd.
13F, No. 363, Fu Shing North Road, Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: +886-2-8175-9600, Fax: +886 2-8175-9670

Renesas Electronics Singapore Pte. Ltd.
80 Bendemeer Road, Unit #06-02 Hyflux Innovation Centre Singapore 339949
Tel: +65-6213-0200, Fax: +65-6213-0300

Renesas Electronics Malaysia Sdn.Bhd.
Unit 906, Block B, Menara Amcorp, Amcorp Trade Centre, No. 18, Jln Persiaran Barat, 46050 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Tel: +60-3-7955-9390, Fax: +60-3-7955-9510

Renesas Electronics Korea Co., Ltd.
11F., Samik Lavied' or Bldg., 720-2 Yeoksam-Dong, Kangnam-Ku, Seoul 135-080, Korea
Tel: +82-2-558-3737, Fax: +82-2-558-5141

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