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## R8C/M12A Group

Timer RB2 in Programmable Wait One-Shot Generation Mode

R01AN0102EJ0101

Rev.1.01

Mar. 10, 2011

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### 1. Abstract

This document describes a setting method and an application example of timer RB2 programmable wait one-shot generation mode in the R8C/M12A Group.

### 2. Introduction

The application example described in this document applies to the following microcomputer (MCU) and parameter:

- MCU: R8C/M12A Group
- XIN clock frequency: 20 MHz

This application note can be used with other R8C Family MCUs which have the same special function registers (SFRs) as the above group. Check the manual for any modifications to functions. Careful evaluation is recommended before using the program described in this application note.

### 3. Application Example

#### 3.1 Program Outline

A one-shot pulse of 1 ms during wait period and 3 ms high width is output from the TRBO pin using timer RB2 programmable wait one-shot generation mode.

Settings

- Set the output level to one-shot pulse high output, and low-level output at a timer stop and during wait period.
- Set timer RB output to waveform output.
- Disable a one-shot trigger by  $\overline{\text{INT0}}$  pin input (start one-shot pulse output by a program).
- Set programmable wait one-shot generation mode as the operating mode.
- Select an 8-bit timer with an 8-bit prescaler or a 16-bit timer as a counter (refer to 3.1.1 Usage Note).
- Write to the reload register only.
- Set f2 (10 MHz) as the count source.
- Set to count source provided.
- Use the timer RB2 interrupt.

Calculating the setting time

- 8-bit timer with 8-bit prescaler

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Wait period (L): } 1 \text{ ms} &= 1/10 \text{ MHz} \times (\text{TRBPRES} + 1) \times (\text{TRBPR} + 1) \\ &= 100 \text{ ns} \times (\text{C7h} + 1) \times (31\text{h} + 1) \\ &= 100 \text{ ns} \times 200 \times 50\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{One-shot pulse (H): } 3 \text{ ms} &= 1/10 \text{ MHz} \times (\text{TRBPRES} + 1) \times (\text{TRBSC} + 1) \\ &= 100 \text{ ns} \times (\text{C7h} + 1) \times (95\text{h} + 1) \\ &= 100 \text{ ns} \times 200 \times 150\end{aligned}$$

- 16-bit timer

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Wait period (L): } 1 \text{ ms} &= 1/10 \text{ MHz} \times ((\text{TRBPRES} + 1) + (\text{TRBPR} \times 100\text{h})) \\ &= 100 \text{ ns} \times ((0\text{Fh} + 1) + (27\text{h} \times 100\text{h})) \\ &= 100 \text{ ns} \times 10000\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{One-shot pulse (H): } 2.9968 \text{ ms} &= 1/10 \text{ MHz} \times ((\text{TRBPRES} + 1) + (\text{TRBSC} \times 100\text{h})) \\ &= 100 \text{ ns} \times ((0\text{Fh} + 1) + (75\text{h} \times 100\text{h})) \\ &= 100 \text{ ns} \times 29968\end{aligned}$$

Figure 3.1 shows a Block Diagram and Figure 3.2 shows a Timing Diagram. Table 3.1 lists the pin used and its function.

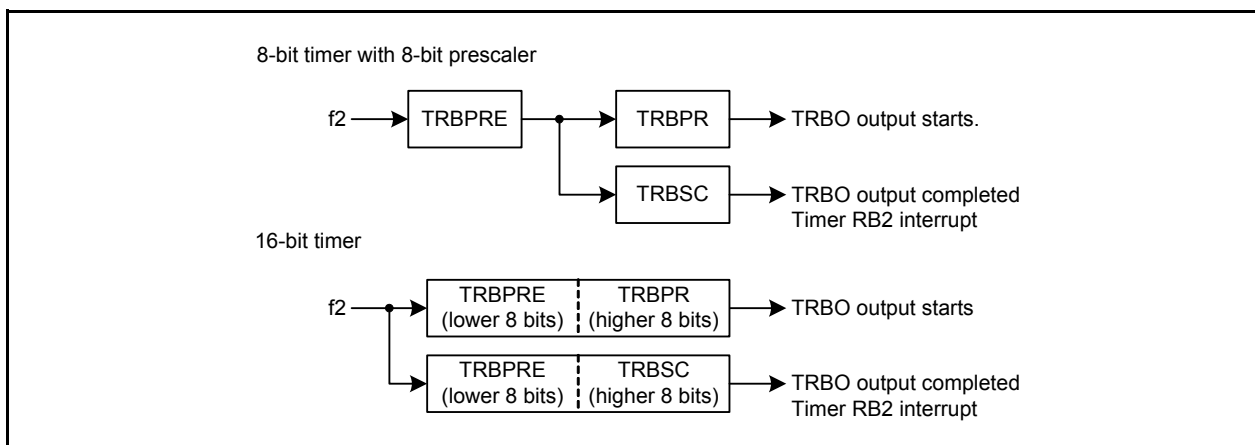


Figure 3.1 Block Diagram

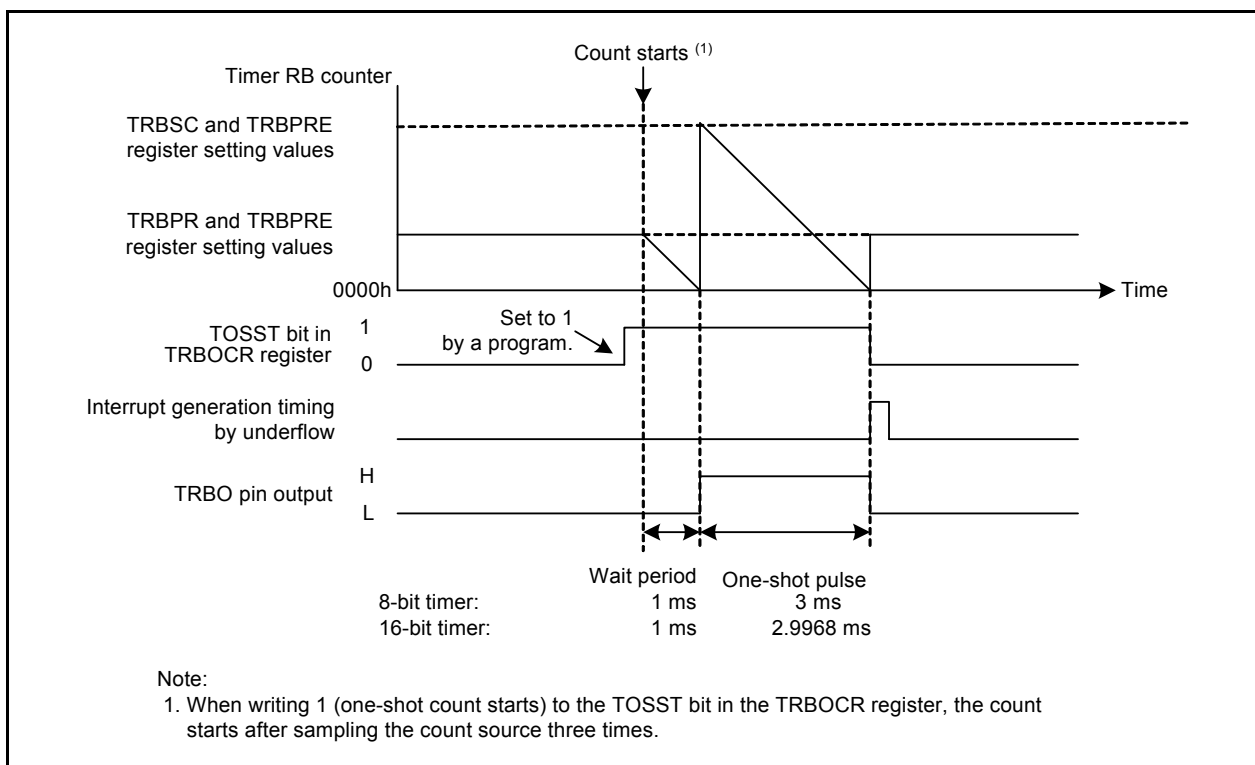


Figure 3.2 Timing Diagram

Table 3.1 Pin Used and Its Function

Pin Name	I/O	Function
P1_3/TRBO	Output	Timer RB2 output

### 3.1.1 Usage Note

The following is a note regarding using this application note:

- (1) Select the timer RB counter.

An 8-bit timer with an 8-bit prescaler is used for the initial setting. When switching to a 16-bit timer, comment out the following in a program:

```
#define TIMER_RB_8_BIT      /* 8-bit timer with 8-bit prescaler selected */
```

## 3.2 Memory

**Table 3.2 Memory**

Memory	Size	Remarks
ROM	193 bytes	In the r01an0102_src.c module
RAM	0 bytes	In the r01an0102_src.c module
Maximum user stack	10 bytes	
Maximum interrupt stack	18 bytes	

Memory size varies depending on the C compiler version and compile options.

The above applies to the following conditions:

C compiler: M16C Series, R8C Family C Compiler V.5.45 Release 01

Compile options: -c -finfo -dir "\$(CONFIGDIR)" -R8C

## 4. Software

This section shows the initial setting procedures and values to set the example described in section 3. **Application Example.** Refer to the latest **R8C/M12A Group** hardware user's manual for details on individual registers.

The × in the register's Setting Value represents bits not used in this application, blank spaces represent bits that do not change, and the dash represents reserved bits or bits that have nothing assigned.

### 4.1 Function Tables

Declaration	void main (void)		
Outline	Main function		
Argument	Argument name		Meaning
	None		—
Variable (global)	Variable name		Contents
	None		—
Returned value	Type	Value	Meaning
	None	—	—
Function	Initialize the system clock and timer RB2.		

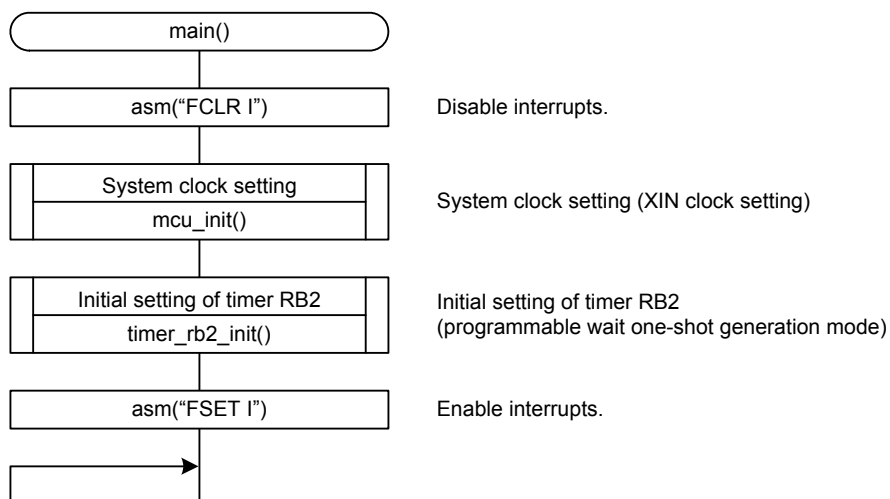
Declaration	void mcu_init (void)		
Outline	System clock setting		
Argument	Argument name		Meaning
	None		—
Variable (global)	Variable name		Contents
	None		—
Returned value	Type	Value	Meaning
	None	—	—
Function	Set the system clock (XIN clock).		

Declaration	void timer_rb2_init (void)		
Outline	Initial setting of timer RB2		
Argument	Argument name		Meaning
	None		—
Variable (global)	Variable name		Contents
	None		—
Returned value	Type	Value	Meaning
	None	—	—
Function	Initialize SFRs to use timer RB2 in programmable wait one-shot generation mode.		

Declaration	void _timer_rb2 (void)		
Outline	Timer RB2 interrupt handling		
Argument	Argument name		Meaning
	None		—
Variable (global)	Variable name		Contents
	None		—
Returned value	Type	Value	Meaning
	None	—	—
Function	Perform timer RB2 interrupt handling generated by the timer RB underflow when TRBO output is completed.		

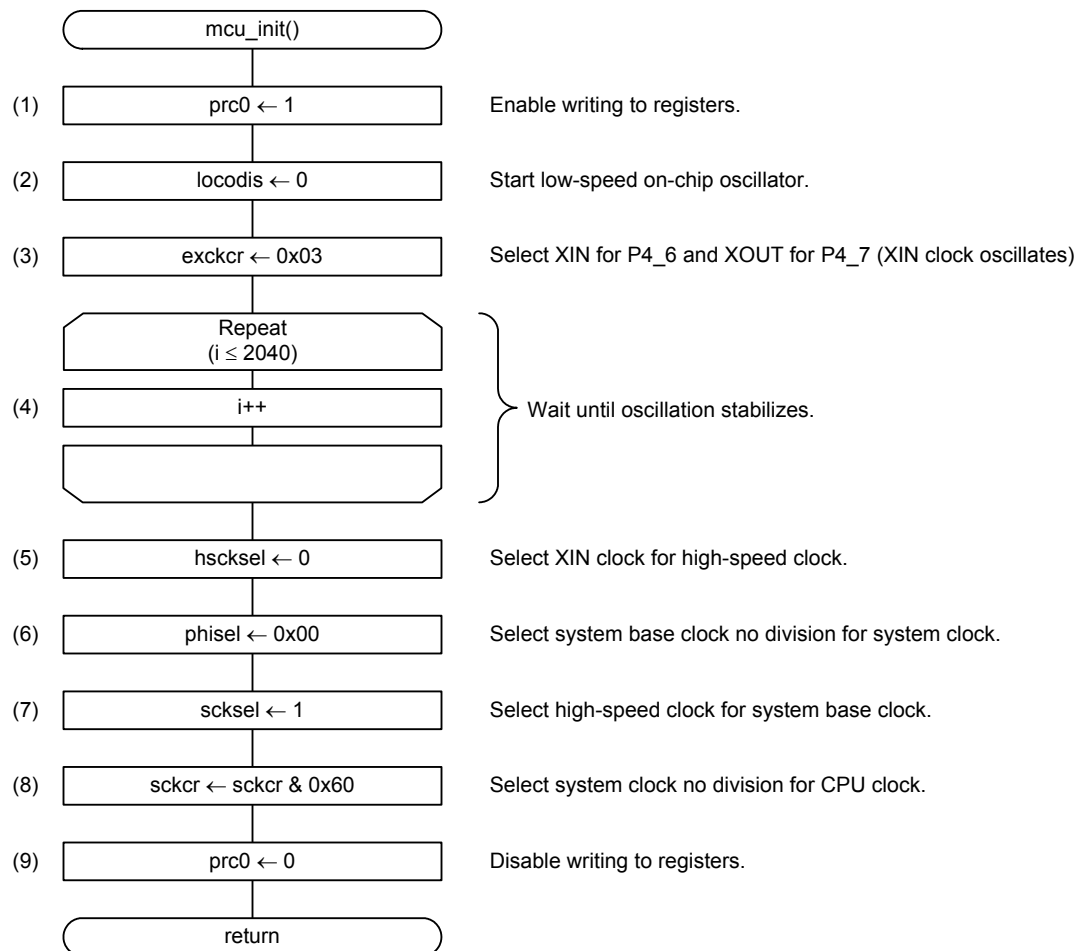
## 4.2 Main Function

- Flowchart



### 4.3 System Clock Setting

• Flowchart



- Register settings

- (1) Enable writing to registers EXCKCR, OCOCR, SCKCR, PHISEL, CKSTPR, CKRSCR, BAKCR, FRV1, and FRV2.

## Protect Register (PRCR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	—	—	x	x	—	x	1

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	PRC0	Protect bit 0	Enables writing to registers EXCKCR, OCOCR, SCKCR, PHISEL, CKSTPR, CKRSCR, BAKCR, FRV1, and FRV2 1: Enabled	R/W

- (2) Start the low-speed on-chip oscillator.

## High-Speed/Low-Speed On-Chip Oscillator Control Register (OCOCR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	x

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b1	LOCODIS	Low-speed on-chip oscillator oscillation stop bit	0: Low-speed on-chip oscillator on	R/W

- (3) Oscillate the XIN clock.

## External Clock Control Register (EXCKCR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	x	—	—	—	—	1	1

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	CKPT0	Port P4_6 and P4_7 pin function select bits	P4_6 pin b1 b0 1 1: XIN	R/W
b1	CKPT1		P4_7 pin b1 b0 1 1: XOUT	R/W

- (4) Wait until the XIN clock oscillation stabilizes.

- (5) Set the XIN clock for the high-speed clock.

## System Clock f Control Register (SCKCR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	0	x	—	—	—	—	—

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b6	HSCKSEL	High-speed on-chip oscillator/XIN clock select bit	0: XIN clock	R/W



- (6) Set the system base clock with no division for the system clock.

#### System Clock f Select Register (PHISEL)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	PHISEL0	System clock division select bits	bits used to set the division ratio of the system base clock (fBASE) to generate the system clock (f) System clock (f) $f = fBASE/(n + 1)$ n: Binary value set by the PHISEL register	R/W
b1	PHISEL1			R/W
b2	PHISEL2			R/W
b3	PHISEL3			R/W
b4	PHISEL4			R/W
b5	PHISEL5			R/W
b6	PHISEL6			R/W
b7	PHISEL7			R/W

- (7) Set the high-speed clock for the system base clock.

#### Clock Stop Control Register (CKSTPR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	1	—	—	—	—	x	x	x

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b7	SCKSEL	System base clock select bit	1: fHSCK	R/W

- (8) Set the system clock with no division for the CPU clock.

#### System Clock f Control Register (SCKCR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	—	x	—	—	0	0	0

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	PHISSEL0	CPU clock division select bits	b2 b1 b0 0 0 0: fs = System clock with no division	R/W
b1	PHISSEL1			R/W
b2	PHISSEL2			R/W

- (9) Disable writing to registers EXCKCR, OCOCR, SCKCR, PHISEL, CKSTPR, CKRSCR, BAKCR, FRV1, and FRV2.

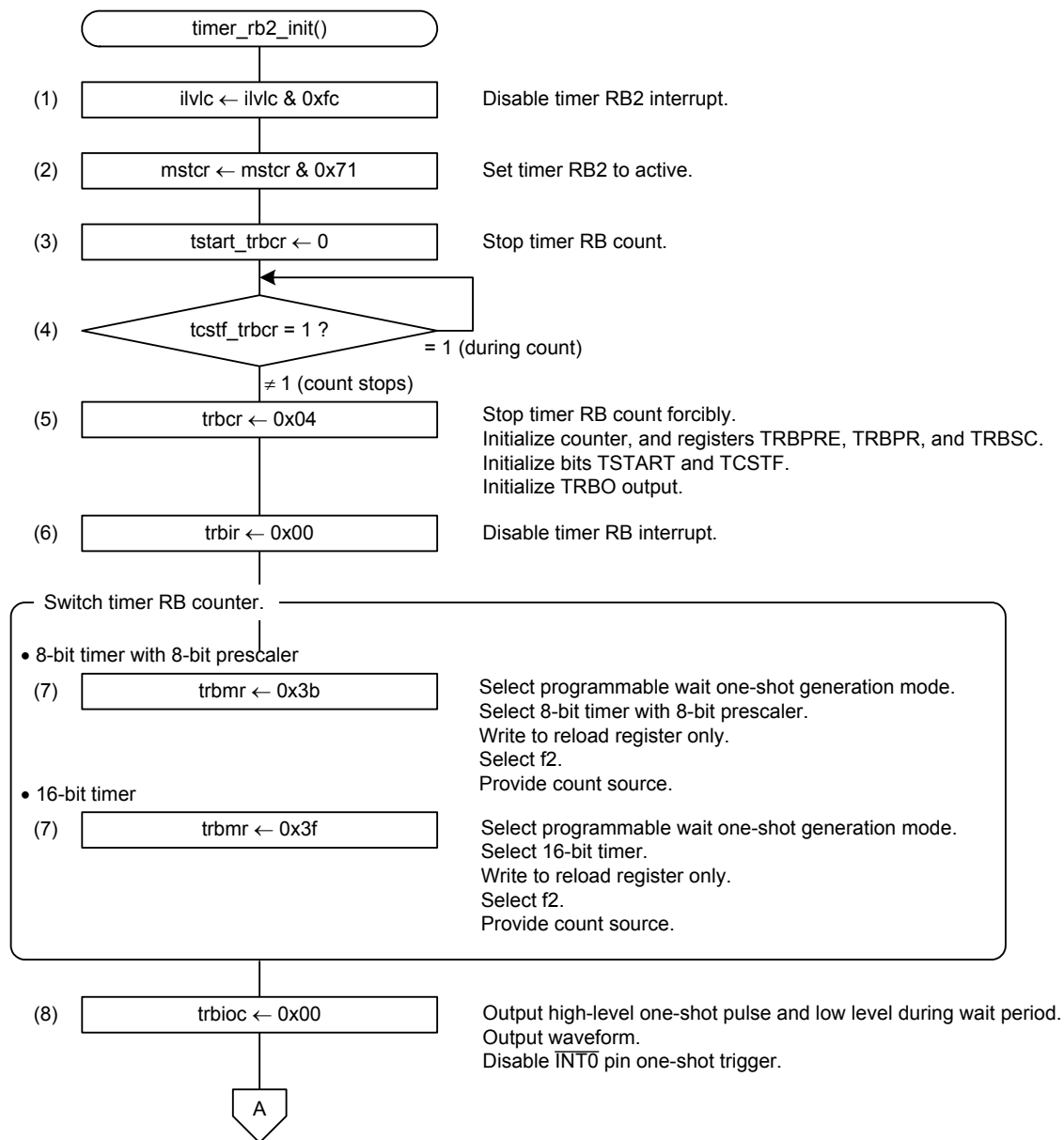
#### Protect Register (PRCR)

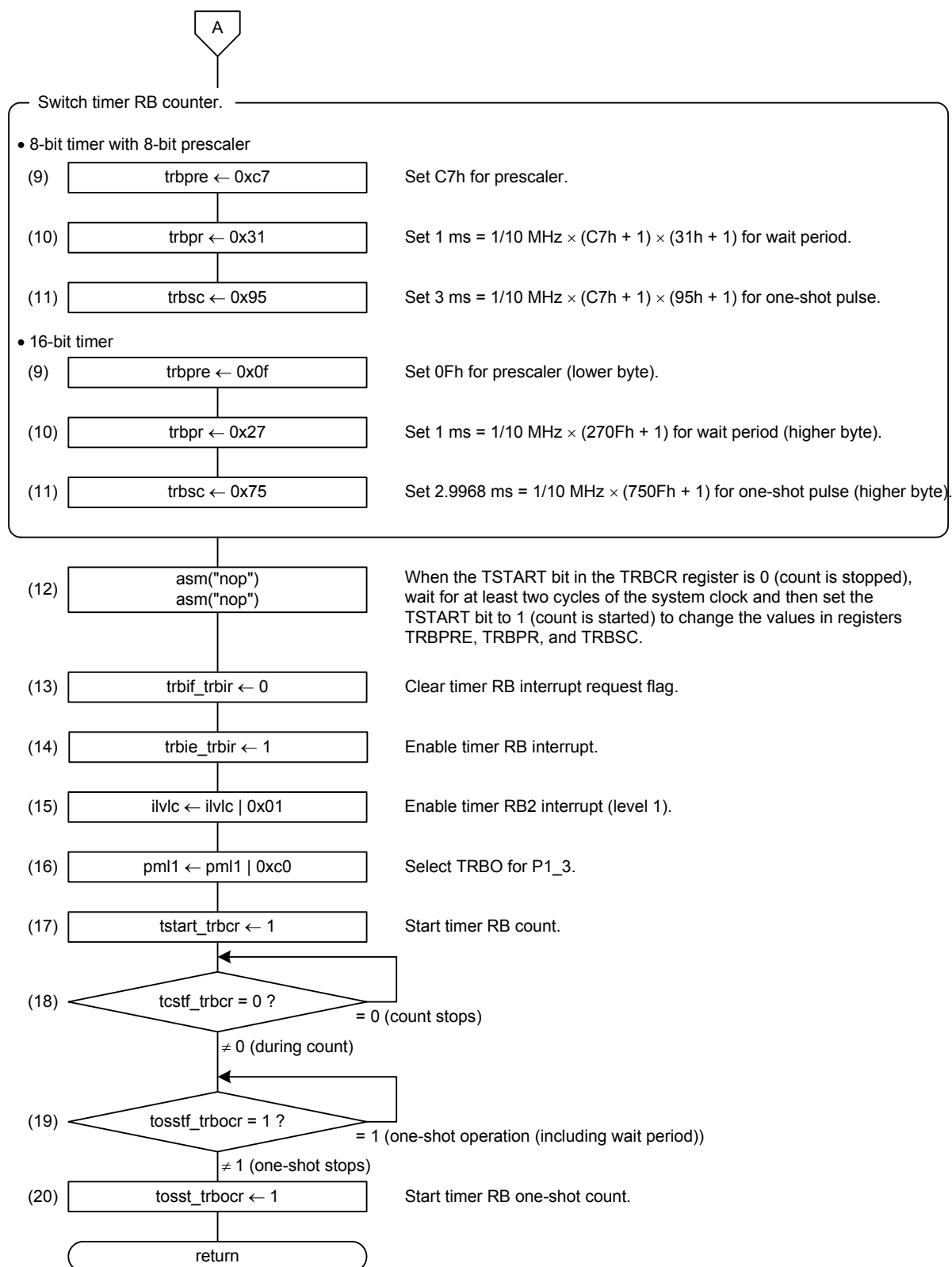
Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	—	—	x	x	—	x	0

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	PRC0	Protect bit 0	Enables writing to registers EXCKCR, OCOCR, SCKCR, PHISEL, CKSTPR, CKRSCR, BAKCR, FRV1, and FRV2 0: Disabled	R/W

## 4.4 Initial Setting of Timer RB2

### • Flowchart





- Register settings

(1) Disable the timer RB2 interrupt.

#### Interrupt Priority Level Register C (ILVLC)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	—	x	x	—	—	0	0

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	ILVLC0	Interrupt priority level setting bits	b1 b0 0 0: Level 0 (interrupt disabled)	R/W
b1	ILVLC1			R/W

(2) Set timer RB2 to active.

#### Module Standby Control Register (MSTCR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	x	x	x	—	—	0	x

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b1	MSTTRB	Timer RB2 standby bit	0: Active	R/W

(3) Stop the timer RB count.

#### Timer RB Control Register (TRBCR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	TSTART	Timer RB count start bit	0: Count is stopped	R/W

(4) Wait until the timer RB count stops.

#### Timer RB Control Register (TRBCR)

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b1	TCSTF	Timer RB count status flag	0: Count is stopped 1: Count is in progress	R

- (5) Initialize the counter, registers TRBPRES, TRBPR, and TRBSC, bits TSTART and TCSTF, and TRBO output.

#### Timer RB Control Register (TRBCR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	—	—	—	—	1		

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b2	TSTOP	Timer RB count forced stop bit	When 1 is written to this bit, the count is forcibly stopped. The read value is 0.	R/W

- (6) Disable the timer RB interrupt.

#### Timer RB Interrupt Control Register (TRBIR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	0		—	—	—	—	—	—

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b7	TRBIE	Timer RB interrupt enable bit	0: Interrupt disabled	R/W

- (7) Set the timer RB mode register.

#### Timer RB Mode Register (TRBMR)

- 8-bit timer with 8-bit prescaler

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1

- 16-bit timer

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	TMOD0	Timer RB operating mode select bits	b1 b0 1 1: Programmable wait one-shot generation mode	R/W
b1	TMOD1			R/W
b2	TCNT16	Timer RB counter select bit	0: 8-bit timer with 8-bit prescaler 1: 16-bit timer	R/W
b3	TWRC	Timer RB write control bit	1: Write to reload register only	R/W
b4	TCK0	Timer RB count source select bits	b6 b5 b4 0 1 1: f2	R/W
b5	TCK1			R/W
b6	TCK2			R/W
b7	TCKCUT	Timer RB count source cutoff bit	0: Count source is supplied	R/W

(8) Set the timer RB I/O control register.

#### Timer RB I/O Control Register (TRBIOC)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	—	—	—	x	0	0	0

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	TOPL	Timer RB output level select bit	0: High-level one-shot pulse output Low-level output at timer stop and during wait period	R/W
b1	TOCNT	Timer RB output switch bit	0: Waveform output	R/W
b2	INOSTG	One-shot trigger control bit	0: One-shot trigger to $\overline{\text{INT0}}$ pin disabled	R/W

(9) Set the timer RB prescaler register.

#### Timer RB Prescaler Register (TRBPRES)

- Set C7h in 8-bit timer with 8-bit prescaler

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1

- Set lower byte (0Fh) of 270Fh and 750 Fh in 16-bit timer

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

Bit	Function	Setting Range	R/W
b7-b0	An internal count source is counted.	00h to FFh	R/W

(10) Set the timer RB primary register.

#### Timer RB Primary Register (TRBPR)

- Set 31h in 8-bit timer with 8-bit prescaler

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

- Set higher byte (27h) of 270Fh in 16-bit timer

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1

Bit	Function	Setting Range	R/W
b7-b0	Timer RB prescaler underflow is counted.	00h to FFh	R/W

(11) Set the timer RB secondary register.

#### Timer RB Secondary Register (TRBSC)

- Set 95h in 8-bit timer with 8-bit prescaler

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1

- Set higher byte (75h) of 750Fh in 16-bit timer

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1

Bit	Function	Setting Range	R/W
b7-b0	Timer RB prescaler underflow	00h to FFh	R/W

(12) Wait for at least two cycles of the system clock.

(13) Initialize the timer RB interrupt request flag.

#### Timer RB Interrupt Control Register (TRBIR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value		0	—	—	—	—	—	—

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b6	TRBIF	Timer RB interrupt request flag	0: No interrupt requested	R/W

(14) Enable the timer RB interrupt.

#### Timer RB Interrupt Control Register (TRBIR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	1		—	—	—	—	—	—

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b7	TRBIE	Timer RB interrupt enable bit	1: Interrupt enabled	R/W

(15) Enable (level 1) the timer RB2 interrupt.

#### Interrupt Priority Level Register C (ILVLC)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	—	x	x	—	—	0	1

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	ILVLC0	Interrupt priority level setting bits	b1 b0 0 1: Level 1	R/W
b1	ILVLC1			R/W

(16) Set port P1\_3 to timer RB2 output.

#### Port 1 Function Mapping Register 0 (PML1)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	1	1	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b6	P13SEL0	Port P1_3 function select bits	b7 b6 1 1: TRBO	R/W
b7	P13SEL1			R/W

(17) Start the timer RB count.

#### Timer RB Control Register (TRBCR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	—	—	—	—			1

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	TSTART	Timer RB count start bit	1: Count is started	R/W

(18) Wait until the timer RB count starts.

#### Timer RB Control Register (TRBCR)

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b1	TCSTF	Timer RB count status flag	0: Count is stopped 1: Count is in progress	R

(19) Confirm timer RB one-shot operation stops.

#### Timer RB One-Shot Control Register (TRBOCR)

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b2	TOSSTF	Timer RB one-shot status flag	0: One-shot is stopped 1: One-shot is operating (including wait period)	R

(20) Start timer RB one-shot count.

#### Timer RB One-Shot Control Register (TRBOCR)

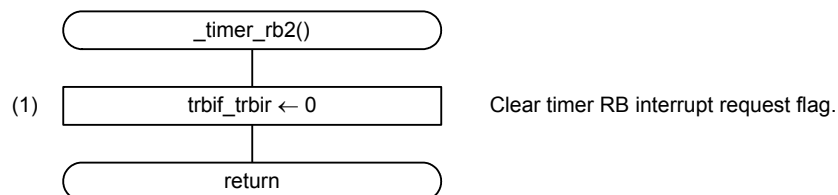
Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value	—	—	—	—	—		x	1

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b0	TOSST	Timer RB one-shot start bit	When 1 is written to this bit, the one-shot count is started. The read value is 0.	R/W



## 4.5 Timer RB2 Interrupt Handling

- Flowchart



- Register setting

(1) Initialize the timer RB interrupt request flag.

Timer RB Interrupt Control Register (TRBIR)

Bit	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Setting Value		0	—	—	—	—	—	—

Bit	Symbol	Bit Name	Function	R/W
b6	TRBIF	Timer RB interrupt request flag	0: No interrupt requested	R/W

## 5. Sample Program

A sample program can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

To download, click “Application Notes” in the left-hand side menu of the R8C Family page.

## 6. Reference Documents

R8C/M12A Group User's Manual: Hardware    Rev.1.00

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.

## Website and Support

Renesas Electronics website

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Revision History	R8C/M12A Group Timer RB2 in Programmable Wait One-Shot Generation Mode
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Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Dec. 27, 2010	—	First edition issued
1.01	Mar. 10, 2011	—	R8C/M12A Group hardware user's manual Rev.1.00 reviewed
		8	High-speed/low-speed on-chip oscillator control register (OCOCR) revised External clock control register (EXCKCR) revised
		9	System clock f select register (PHISEL) revised System clock f control register (SCKCR) revised
		13, 15, 17	Timer RB interrupt control register (TRBIR) revised

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## General Precautions in the Handling of MPU/MCU Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all MPU/MCU products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this manual, refer to the relevant sections of the manual. If the descriptions under General Precautions in the Handling of MPU/MCU Products and in the body of the manual differ from each other, the description in the body of the manual takes precedence.

### 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 one with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems.

- The characteristics of MPU/MCU in the same group but having different part numbers may differ because of the differences in internal memory capacity and layout pattern. When changing to products of different part numbers, implement a system-evaluation test for each of the products.

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