RL78/G23

Timer Array Unit (PWM output)

Introduction

This application note describes how to use the PWM output function of the timer array unit (TAU). This unit changes the duty cycle of the PWM output pulse cycle and inverts the LED indication at 500 ms intervals.

Target Device

RL78/G23

When applying the sample program covered in this application note to another microcomputer, modify the program according to the specifications for the target microcomputer and conduct an extensive evaluation of the modified program.

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1. Specifications

1.1 Overview of Specifications

This application note describes the PWM output function which is realized using timer array unit 0 (TAU0) channel 0 as the master and channel 1 as the slave in simultaneous channel operation mode. The brightness of the LEDs is controlled by connecting the PWM output to LED1 (for PWM output). Timing signals with fixed cycle time (500 ms) are created by counting the number of timer interrupts (INTTM00) generated by channel 0. Using these timing signals, the duty cycle of the PWM output pulse cycle is changed and the output of LED2 (for duty cycle updating) is inverted.

Table 1-1 lists the peripheral function to be used and its use. Figure 1-1 shows an overview of PWM output operation. Table 1-2 lists the relation between PWM output duty cycles and LED brightnesses. Figure 1-2 shows a simplified timing chart for PWM output operation.

Table 1-1 Peripheral Function and Use

Peripheral Function	Use
Timer array unit 0 (TAU0) channel 0, channel 1	This unit is used to realize the PWM function by operating channel 0 and channel 1 together and deliver a PWM output from the TO01 pin.

Figure 1-1 Overview of PWM Output Operation

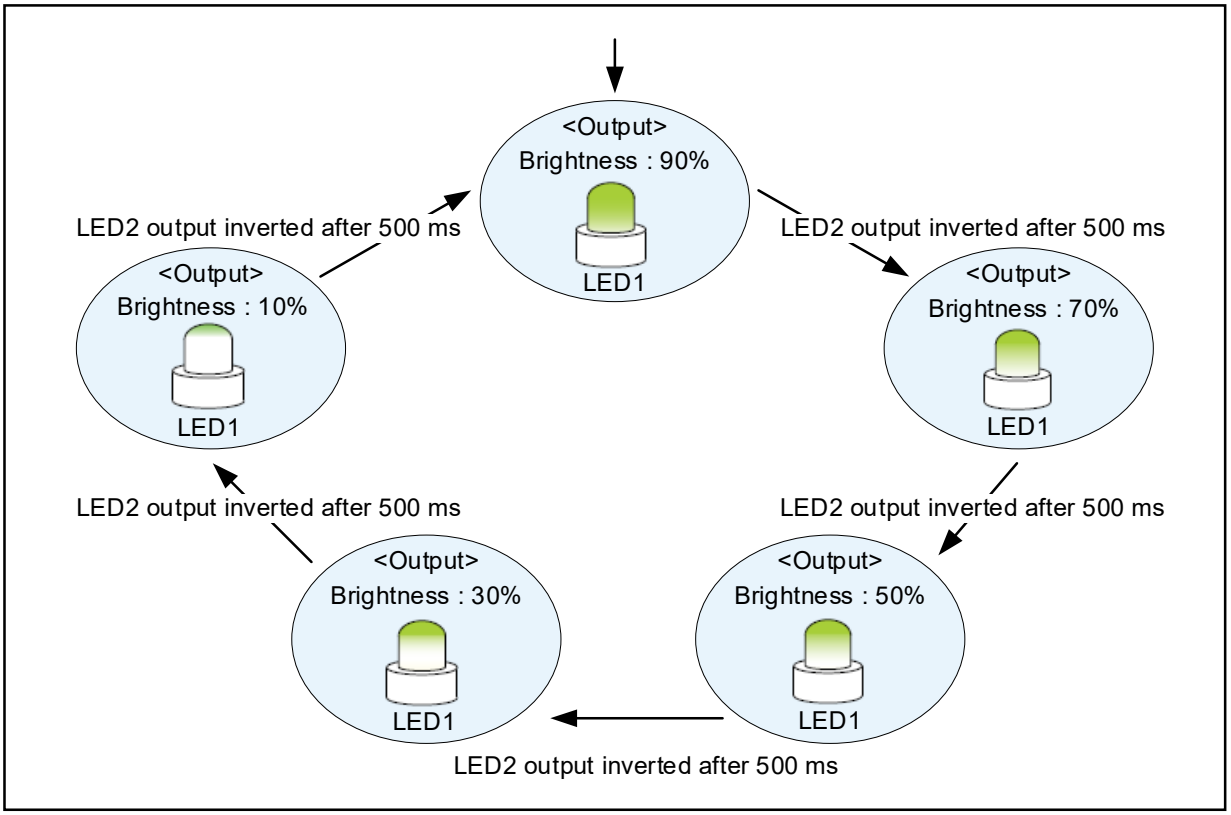
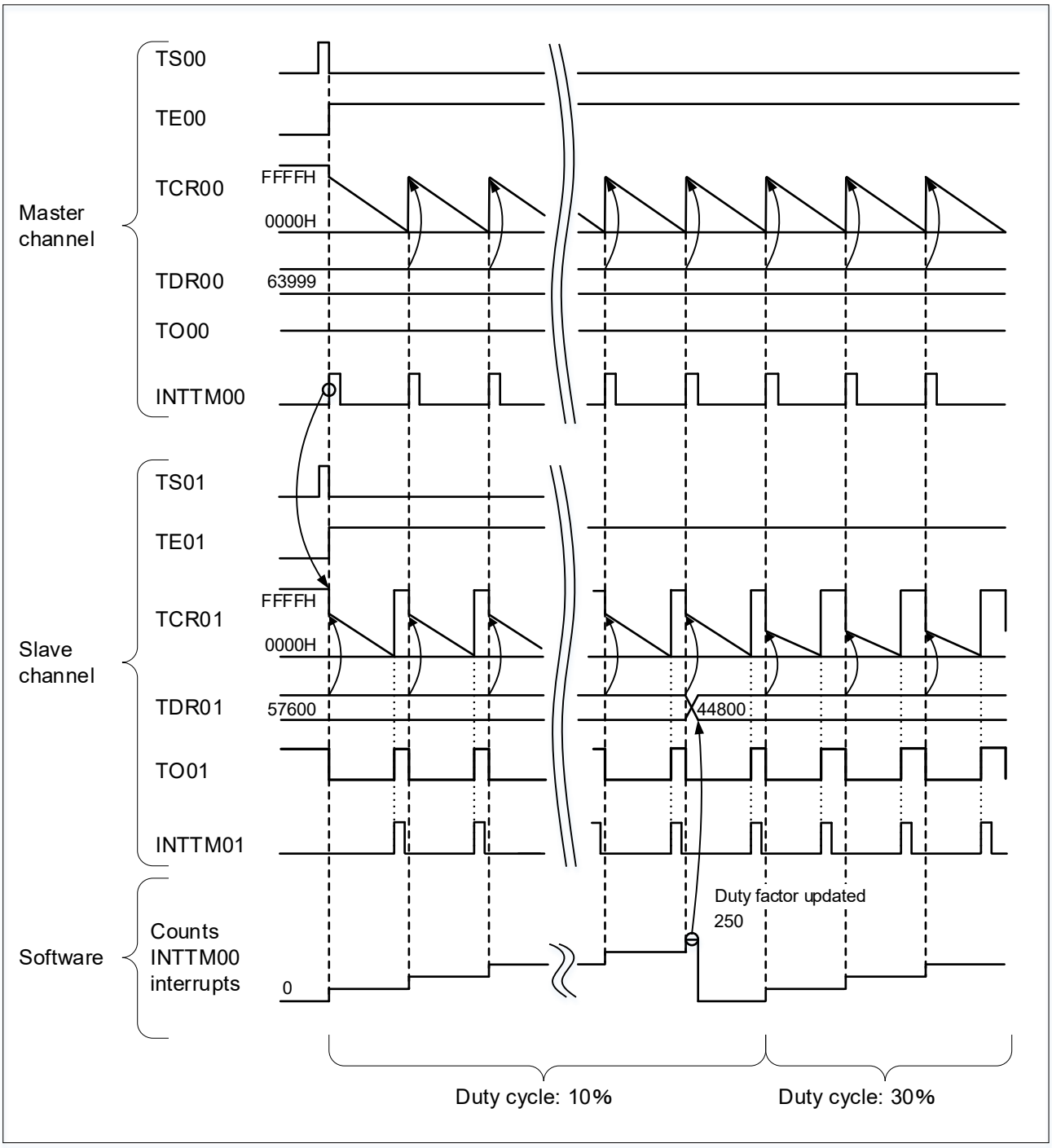


Table 1-2 Relation between PWM Output Duty Cycles and LED Brightnesses

Duty cycle	LED1 brightness
10%	90%
30%	70%
50%	50%
70%	30%
90%	10%

Figure 1-2 Simplified Timing Chart for PWM Output Operation



1.2 Outline of Operation

The sample program covered in this application note implements PWM by operating channel 0 and channel 1 together and delivers a PWM output from P16/TO01.

Also, this program counts 250 timer interrupts (INTTM00) with 2 ms cycle time which are generated by channel 0. Then, it changes the duty cycle of the PWM output pulse cycle and inverts the LED indication at 500 ms intervals.

(1) Initialize the TAU.

- Set TAU0 channel 0 (master channel) to interval timer mode.
- Set TAU0 channel 1 (slave channel) to one-count mode.
- Set PWM output pulse cycle to 2 ms.
- Set the output level of TO01 pin to active-low.
- Set the low-level output width of TO01 pin to 90% of the PWM output pulse cycle.
- Set the P16/TO01 pin to a PWM output.
- Set the initial output value of TO01 pin to 1.
- Use timer interrupts (INTTM00) from timer channel 0.

(2) Initialize the I/O port.

- P52 pin: Set as an output port.

(3) Operation starts when both trigger bits to enable operation for TAU0's channel 0 and channel 1 are set to 1 simultaneously. The sample program executes a HALT instruction to wait for a timer interrupt (INTTM00) from channel 0.

(4) After the start of timer operation, channel 0 generates a timer interrupt (INTTM00) at 2 ms intervals.

(5) When the HALT mode is canceled by a timer interrupt (INTTM00) from channel 0, the sample program starts counting the number of INTTM00 interrupts generated. After channel 0 has generated 250 timer interrupts (i.e., after 500 ms), the sample program changes the duty cycle by updating timer data register (TDR01) of channel 1. This duty cycle is increased from 10% to 90% (10% → 30% → 50% → 70% → 90%). It is incremented by 20% each time the number of channel 0 timer interrupts (INTTM00) generated reaches 250. (Thus, it is incremented at 500 ms intervals). It is reset to 10% after it becomes 90%.

(6) After processing timer interrupts (INTTM00) from channel 0, the sample program executes another HALT instruction and waits for the next timer interrupt (INTTM00) from channel 0.

2. Operation Confirmation Conditions

The operation of the sample code provided with this application note has been tested under the following conditions.

Table 2-1 Operation Confirmation Conditions

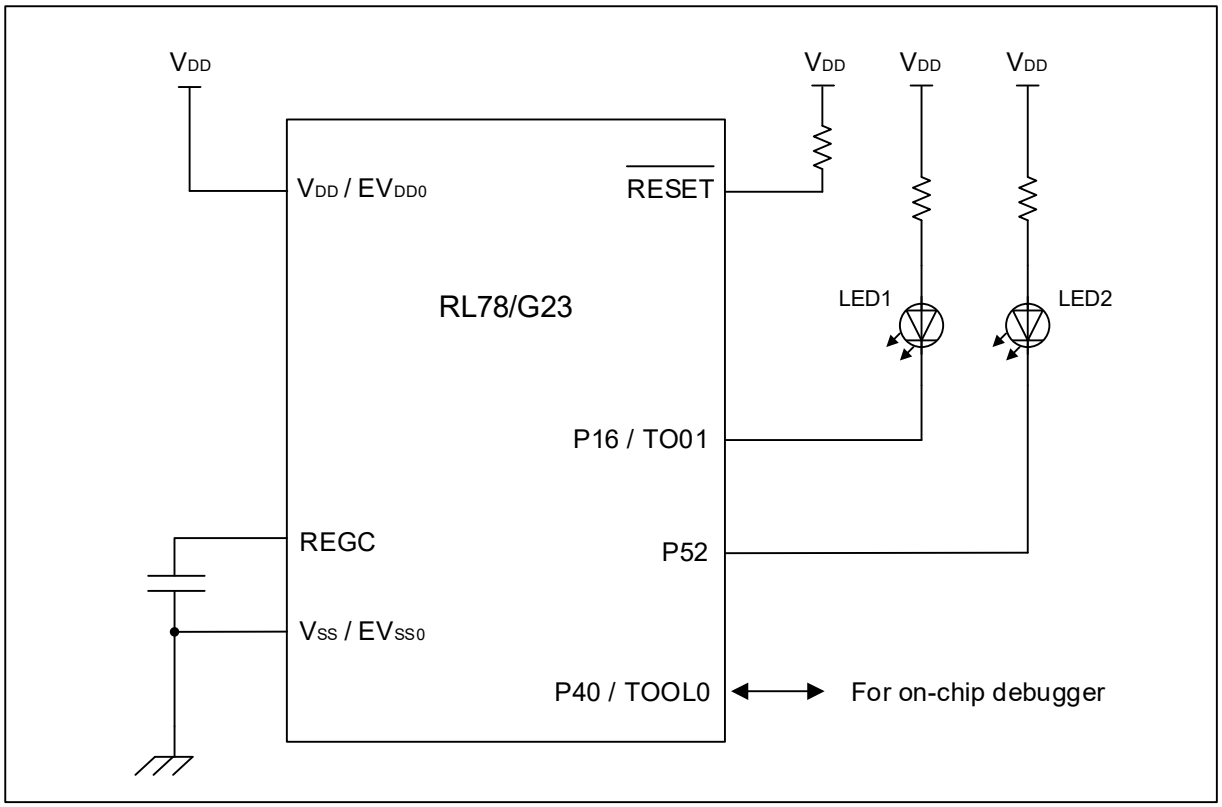
Item	Description
MCU used	RL78/G23 (R7F100GLG)
Board used	RL78/G23 Fast Prototyping Board (RTK7RLG230CLG000BJ)
Operating frequency	High-speed on-chip oscillator clock: 32 MHz CPU/peripheral hardware clock: 32 MHz
Operating voltage	3.3 V (can be operated at 1.8 V to 5.5 V) LVD0 detection voltage: Reset mode At rising edge TYP. 1.90 V (1.84 V to 1.95 V) At falling edge TYP. 1.86 V (1.80 V to 1.91 V)
Integrated development environment (CS+)	CS+ V8.05.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
C compiler (CS+)	CC-RL V1.10.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
Integrated development environment (e2studio)	e2 studio V2021-04 (21.4.0) from Renesas Electronics Corp.
C compiler (e2studio)	CC-RL V1.10.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
Integrated development environment (IAR)	IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RL78 V4.21.1 from IAR Systems Corp.
C compiler (IAR)	IAR C/C++ Compiler for Renesas RL78 V4.21.1 from IAR Systems Corp.
Smart configurator (SC)	V1.0.1 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
Board support package (BSP)	V1.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.

3. Hardware Descriptions

3.1 Example of Hardware Configuration

Figure 3-1 shows an example of the hardware configuration used in the application note.

Figure 3-1 Hardware Configuration



Note 1. This simplified circuit diagram was created to show an overview of connections only. When actually designing your circuit, make sure the design includes appropriate pin handling and meets electrical characteristic requirements (connect each input-only port to V_{DD} or V_{SS} through a resistor).

Note 2. Connect any pins whose name begins with EV_{SS} to V_{SS}, and any pins whose name begins with EV_{DD} to V_{DD}, respectively.

Note 3. V_{DD} must not be lower than the reset release voltage (V_{LVD0}) that is specified for the LVD0.

3.2 List of Pins to be Used

Table 3-1 lists the pins to be used and their functions.

Table 3-1 Pins to be Used and Their Functions

Pin name	I/O	Function
P16 / TO01	Output	PWM output port (controls LED1)
P52	Output	Output port for LED indications (controls LED2)

Caution In this application note, only the used pins are processed. When actually designing your circuit, make sure the design includes sufficient pin processing and meets electrical characteristic requirements.

4. Software Explanation

4.1 Setting of Option Byte

Table 4-1 shows the option byte settings. Set the values that are most suited to your system as necessary.

Table 4-1 Option Byte Settings

Address	Setting Value	Contents
000C0H / 040C0H	11101111B	Disables the watchdog timer. (Counting stopped after reset)
000C1H / 040C1H	11111110B	LVD0 detection voltage: reset mode At rising edge TYP. 1.90 V (1.84 V to 1.95 V) At falling edge TYP. 1.86 V (1.80 V to 1.91 V)
000C2H / 040C2H	11101000B	HS mode, High-speed on-chip oscillator clock (f_{IH}): 32 MHz
000C3H / 040C3H	10000101B	Enables on-chip debugging

4.2 List of Constants

Table 4-2 shows the constants that are used in this sample program.

Table 4-2 Constants for the Sample Program

Constant	Setting	Description
_E100_TAU_TDR01_VALUE	E100H	Initial setting value of TDR01

4.3 List of Functions

Table 4-3 shows a list of functions.

Table 4-3 Functions

Function name	Outline
r_Config_TAU0_0_interrupt()	TAU0 channel 0 timer interrupt processing

4.4 Specification of Functions

The function specifications of the sample code are shown below.

r_Config_TAU0_0_interrupt()

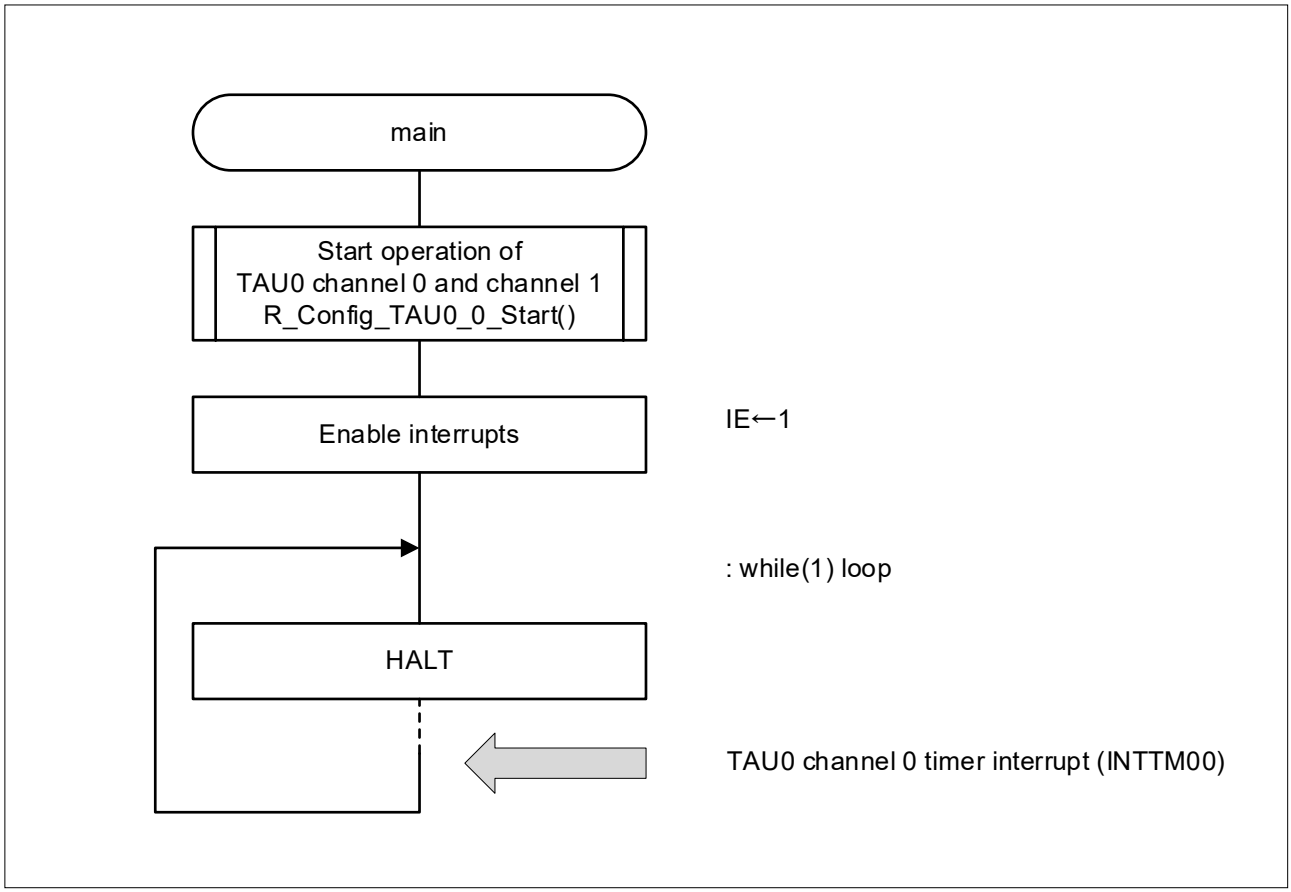
Outline	TAU0 channel 0 timer interrupt processing
Header	r_cg_macrodriver.h, r_cg_userdefine.h, Config_TAU0_0.h
Declaration	static void __near r_Config_TAU0_0_interrupt(void)
Description	This function counts the number of INTTM00 interrupts generated. Each time the count reaches 250, it updates the duty cycle of the PWM output pulse cycle. (Thus, it updates the duty cycle at 500 ms intervals.)
Argument	None
Return Value	None

4.5 Flowcharts

4.5.1 Main Processing

Figure 4-1 shows the flowchart of the main processing.

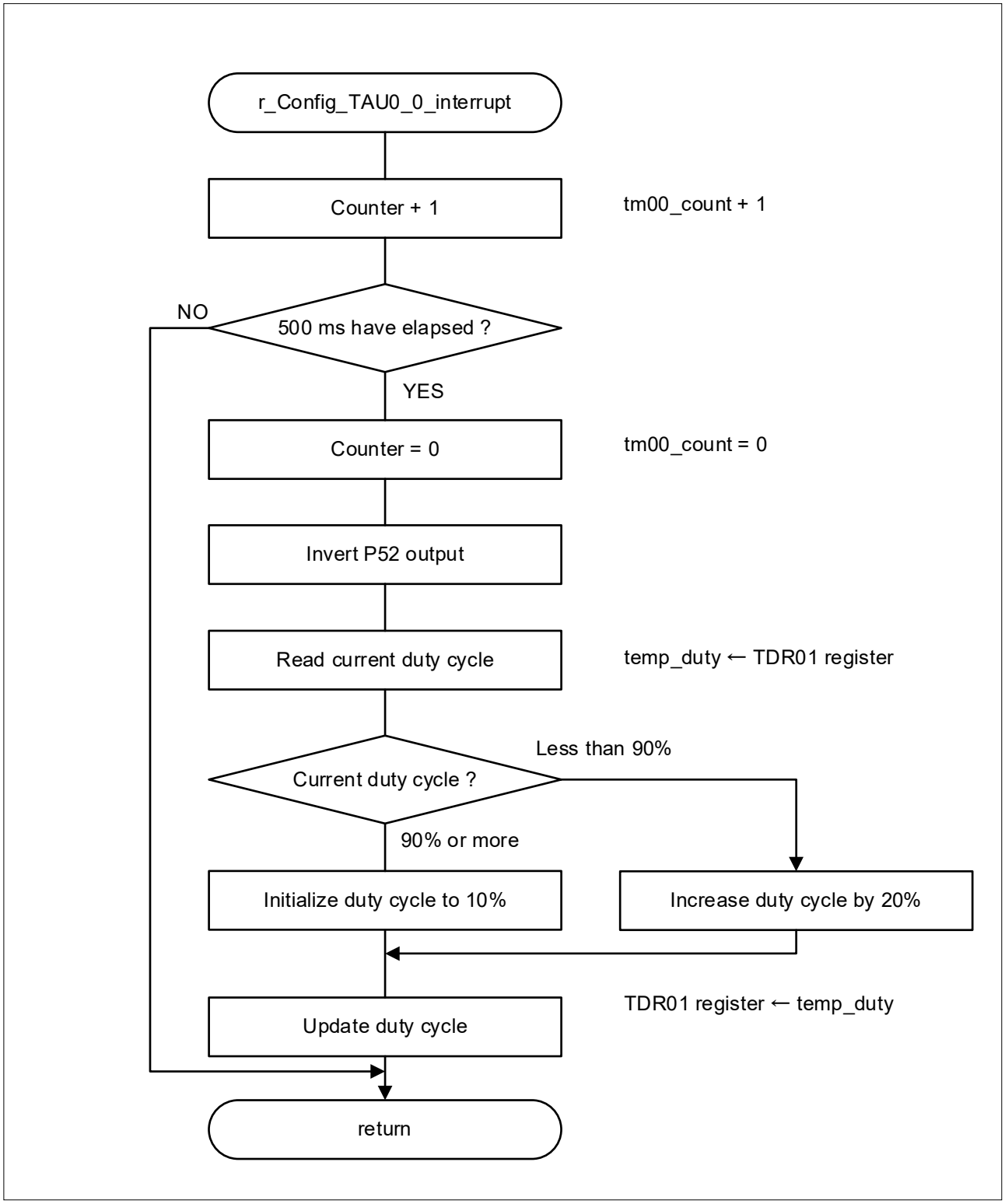
Figure 4-1 Main Processing



4.5.2 TAU0 Channel 0 Timer Interrupt Processing

Figure 4-2 shows the flowchart of TAU0 channel 0 timer interrupt processing.

Figure 4-2 TAU0 Channel 0 Timer Interrupt Processing



5. Sample Code

Sample code can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

6. Reference Documents

RL78/G23 User's Manual: Hardware (R01UH0896J)
RL78 family user's manual software (R01US0015J)
The latest versions can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

Technical update
The latest versions can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

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Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Jun.09,2021	-	First Edition

General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

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1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

   A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.
2. Processing at power-on

   The state of the product is undefined at the time 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 time 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 time 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 time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.
3. Input of signal during power-off state

   Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.
4. Handling of unused pins

   Handle unused pins in accordance 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 the 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.
5. Clock signals

   After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is 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. Additionally, 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.
6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

   Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.).
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