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455A Group

Timers

1. Abstract

This document presents the method for using the timer of the 455A-group microcomputers and shows an application example.

2. Introduction

The application example explained in this document applies for use with the microcomputers and under the conditions described below.

- Microcomputer : 455A group
- Oscillation frequency : 4 MHz as f(XIN), however; 32.768 kHz as f(XCIN), however
- System clock : Used in through mode (not frequency divided)

In this application note, explanation is made of an example of timer setting method and an application example with respect to the following:

- CNTR output operation: Buzzer output
- CNTR input operation: Event count
- Timer operation: Timer start by external input
- Timer operation: Fixed-cycle counter
- Watchdog timer

3. Related Registers

3.1 Interrupt Control Register V1

Table 3.1 shows the bit configuration of Interrupt Control Register V1.

For write to the register V1, first set a value in the register A and then use the TV1A instruction.

Furthermore, the TAV1 instruction may be used to transfer the content of register V1 to the register A.

Table 3.1 Bit Configuration of Interrupt Control Register V1

Interrupt Control Register V1		When reset: 0000 ₂	When powered down: 0000 ₂	R/W TAV1/TV1A
V1 ₃	Timer 2 interrupt enable bit	0	Disables interrupt generation (SNZT2 instruction effective)	
		1	Enables interrupt generation (SNZT2 instruction has no effect)	
V1 ₂	Timer 1 interrupt enable bit	0	Disables interrupt generation (SNZT1 instruction effective)	
		1	Enables interrupt generation (SNZT1 instruction has no effect)	
V1 ₁	Unused	0	This bit has no functions assigned, but can be read/written.	
		1		
V1 ₀	External 0 interrupt enable bit	0	Disables interrupt generation (SNZ0 instruction effective)	
		1	Enables interrupt generation (SNZ0 instruction has no effect)	

Note 1: The letter R denotes “readable,” and the letter W denotes “writable.”

Note 2: : Unused bits during timer setting.

3.2 Interrupt Control Register V2

Table 3.2 shows the bit configuration of Interrupt Control Register V2.

For write to the register V2, first set a value in the register A and then use the TV2A instruction.

Furthermore, the TAV2 instruction may be used to transfer the content of register V2 to the register A.

Table 3.2 Bit Configuration of Interrupt Control Register V2

Interrupt Control Register V2		When reset: 0000 ₂	When powered down: 0000 ₂	R/W TAV2/TV2A
V2 ₃	Unused	0	This bit has no functions assigned, but can be read/written.	
		1		
V2 ₂	Unused	0	This bit has no functions assigned, but can be read/written.	
		1		
V2 ₁	Unused	0	This bit has no functions assigned, but can be read/written.	
		1		
V2 ₀	Timer 3 interrupt enable bit	0	Disables interrupt generation (SNZT3 instruction effective)	
		1	Enables interrupt generation (SNZT3 instruction has no effect)	

Note 1: The letter R denotes “readable,” and the letter W denotes “writable.”

Note 2: : Unused bits during timer setting.

3.3 Interrupt Control Register I1

Table 3.3 shows the bit configuration of Interrupt Control Register I1.

For write to the register I1, first set a value in the register A and then use the TI1A instruction.

Furthermore, the TAI1 instruction may be used to transfer the content of register I1 to the register A.

Table 3.3 Bit Configuration of Interrupt Control Register I1

Interrupt Control Register I1		When reset: 0000z	When powered down: State retained	R/W TAI1/TI1A
I13	INT pin input control bit ^{Note 2}	0	Disables input	
		1	Enables input	
I12	INT pin interrupt active waveform/ return level select bit ^{Note 2}	0	Falling waveform/low level (SNZI0 instruction recognizes low level)	
		1	Rising waveform/high level (SNZI0 instruction recognizes high level)	
I11	INT pin edge detection circuit control bit	0	Detects one edge	
		1	Detects both edges	
I10	INT pin timer 1 count start synchronizing circuit select bit	0	Deselects timer 1 count start synchronizing circuit	
		1	Selects timer 1 count start synchronizing circuit	

Note 1: The letter R denotes “readable,” and the letter W denotes “writable.”

Note 2: When the contents of these bits (I12 or I13) are changed, the external interrupt request flag (EXF0) may be set.

3.4 Timer Control Register PA

Table 3.4 shows the bit configuration of Timer Control Register PA.

For write to the register PA, first set a value in the register A and then use the TPAA instruction.

Table 3.4 Bit Configuration of Timer Control Register PA

Timer Control Register PA		When reset: 0z	When powered down: 0z	W TPAA
PA0	Prescaler control bit	0	Stop (state retained)	
		1	Start	

Note 1: The letter W denotes “writable.”

3.5 Timer Control Register W1

Table 3.5 shows the bit configuration of Timer Control Register W1.

For write to the register W1, first set a value in the register A and then use the TW1A instruction.

Furthermore, the TAW1 instruction may be used to transfer the content of register W1 to the register A.

Table 3.5 Bit Configuration of Timer Control Register W1

Timer Control Register W1		When reset: 0000 ₂		When powered down: State retained	R/W TAW1/TW1A
W13	Timer 1 count auto stop circuit select bit Note 2	0	Deselects timer 1 count auto stop circuit		
		1	Selects timer 1 count auto stop circuit		
W12	Timer 1 control bit	0	Stop (state returned)		
		1	Start		
W11	Timer 1 count source select bit Note 3	W11	W10	Count source	
		0	0	PWM signal (PWMOUT)	
		0	1	Prescaler output (ORCLK)	
		1	0	Timer 3 underflow signal (T3UDF)	
W10		1	1	CNTR input	

Note 1: The letter R denotes “readable,” and the letter W denotes “writable.”

Note 2: This function is usable only when timer 1 count start synchronizing circuit is selected (I10 = 1).

Note 3: If CNTR input is selected for the timer 1 count source, port C output is disabled.

3.6 Timer Control Register W2

Table 3.6 shows the bit configuration of Timer Control Register W2.

For write to the register W2, first set a value in the register A and then use the TW2A instruction.

Furthermore, the TAW2 instruction may be used to transfer the content of register W2 to the register A.

Table 3.6 Bit Configuration of Timer Control Register W2

Timer Control Register W2		When reset: 0000 ₂		When powered down: 0000 ₂	R/W TAW2/TW2A
W23	CNTR pin output control bit	0	Disables CNTR pin output		
		1	Enables CNTR pin output		
W22	PWM signal high period extend function control bit	0	Disables PWM signal high period extend function		
		1	Enables PWM signal high period extend function		
W21	Timer 2 control bit	0	Stop (state retained)		
		1	Start		
W20	Timer 2 count source select bit	0	X _{IN} input		
		1	Prescaler output (ORCLK) divided by 2		

Note 1: The letter R denotes “readable,” and the letter W denotes “writable.”

3.7 Timer Control Register W3

Table 3.7 shows the bit configuration of Timer Control Register W3.

For write to the register W3, first set a value in the register A and then use the TW3A instruction.

Furthermore, the TAW3 instruction may be used to transfer the content of register W3 to the register A.

Table 3.7 Bit Configuration of Timer Control Register W3

Timer Control Register W3		When reset: 0000 ₂		When powered down: State retained		R/W TAW3/TW3A	
W3 ₃	Timer 3 control bit	0	Stop (initial state)				
		1	Start				
W3 ₂	Timer 3 count value select bit	W3 ₂	W3 ₁	W3 ₀	Count value		
		0	0	0	Generates underflow every 512 counts		
0		0	1	Generates underflow every 1,024 counts			
0		1	0	Generates underflow every 2,048 counts			
0		1	1	Generates underflow every 4,096 counts			
1		0	0	Generates underflow every 8,192 counts			
1		0	1	Generates underflow every 16,384 counts			
1		1	0	Generates underflow every 32,768 counts			
W3 ₀		1	1	1	Generates underflow every 65,536 counts		

Note 1: The letter R denotes “readable,” and the letter W denotes “writable.”

3.8 Timer Control Register W4

Table 3.8 shows the bit configuration of Timer Control Register W4.

For write to the register W4, first set a value in the register A and then use the TW4A instruction.

Furthermore, the TAW4 instruction may be used to transfer the content of register W4 to the register A.

Table 3.8 Bit Configuration of Timer Control Register W4

Timer Control Register W4		When reset: 0000 ₂		When powered down: State retained		R/W TAW4/TW4A	
W4 ₃	Timer LC control bit	0	Stop (state retained)				
		1	Start				
W4 ₂	Timer LC count source select bit	0	Bit 4 of timer 3 (T3 ₄)				
		1	System clock (STCK)				
W4 ₁	CNTR pin output auto control circuit select bit	0	Deselects CNTR pin output auto control circuit				
		1	Selects CNTR pin output auto control circuit				
W4 ₀	CNTR pin input count edge select bit	0	Falling edge				
		1	Rising edge				

Note 1: The letter R denotes “readable,” and the letter W denotes “writable.”

Note 2: : Unused bits during timer setting.

3.9 Timer Control Register W5

Table 3.9 shows the bit configuration of Timer Control Register W5.

For write to the register W5, first set a value in the register A and then use the TW5A instruction.

Furthermore, the TAW5 instruction may be used to transfer the content of register W5 to the register A.

Table 3.9 Bit Configuration of Timer Control Register W5

Timer Control Register W5		When reset: 0000 ₂		When powered down: State retained	R/W TAW5/TW5A
W5 ₃	Unused	0	This bit has no functions, but can be accessed for read/write.		
		1	This bit has no functions, but can be accessed for read/write.		
W5 ₂	Unused	0	This bit has no functions, but can be accessed for read/write.		
		1	This bit has no functions, but can be accessed for read/write.		
W5 ₁	Timer 3 count source select bit	W5 ₁	W5 ₀	Count source	
		0	0	XCIN input	
0		1	ORCLK input		
1		0	Low-speed on-chip oscillator input (LSOCO)		
W5 ₀		1	1	High-speed on-chip oscillator input (HSOCO)	

Note 1: The letter R denotes “readable,” and the letter W denotes “writable.”

Note 2: : Unused bits during timer setting.

3.10 Port Output Mode Control Register FR2

Table 3.10 shows the bit configuration of Port Output Mode Control Register FR2.

For write to the register FR2, first set a value in the register A and then use the TFR2A instruction.

Table 3.10 Bit Configuration of Port Output Mode Control Register FR2

Port Output Mode Control Register FR2		When reset: 0000 ₂		When powered down: State retained	W TFR2A
FR2 ₃	Port P3 ₂ and P3 ₃ output mode select bit	0	N-channel open-drain output		
		1	CMOS output		
FR2 ₂	Port P3 ₀ and P3 ₁ output mode select bit	0	N-channel open-drain output		
		1	CMOS output		
FR2 ₁	Port D ₅ output mode select bit	0	N-channel open-drain output		
		1	CMOS output		
FR2 ₀	Port D ₄ output mode select bit	0	N-channel open-drain output		
		1	CMOS output		

Note 1: The letter W denotes “writable.”

Note 2: : Unused bits during timer setting.

4. Timer Application Example

4.1 CNTR Output Operation: Buzzer Output

Point : The square wave output from timer 2 can be used for buzzer output as its application.

Specification : When system clock frequency = 44MHz, a square wave in frequency of approximately 4 kHz is output from the CNTR pin. Also, a timer 2 interrupt is generated at the same time.

Figure 4.1 shows an example of a peripheral circuit. Figure 4.3 shows an example of how to set the registers for CNTR output.

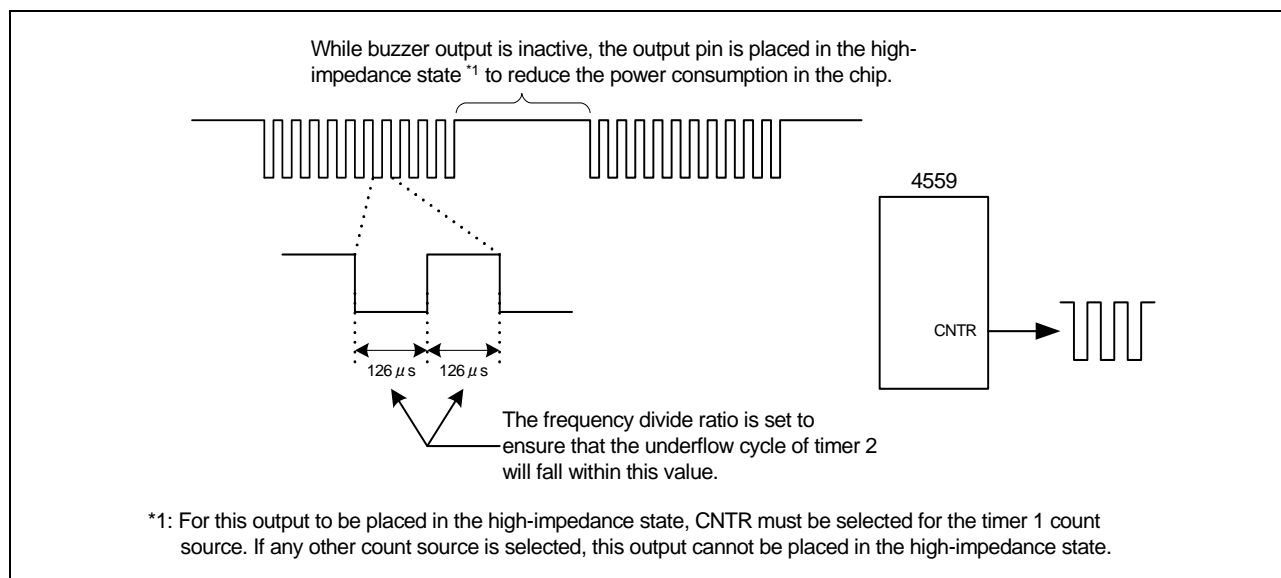


Figure 4.1 Example of a Peripheral Circuit

4.2 CNTR Input Operation: Event Count

Point : A signal (rising waveform) input from the CNTR pin can be used as an event for count operation.

Specification : Low-frequency pulses are input as the count source for timer 1 from the outside to the CNTR pin, and a timer 1 interrupt is generated every 100 counts.

Figure 4.4 shows an example of how to set the registers for CNTR input.

4.3 Timer Operation: Timer Start by External Input

Point : A fixed length of time can be measured using external input.

Specification : Timer 1 is triggered to start counting by INT input and an interrupt is generated 1 ms later.

Figure 4.5 shows an example of how to set the registers for timer 1 to be started by external 0 input.

4.4 Timer Operation: Fixed-cycle Counter by Timer 3

Point : Exact time can be measured using a 32.768 kHz crystal resonator, making it possible to create a highly accurate time-of-day clock.

Specification : A timer 3 interrupt is generated every 250 ms synchronously with the timing signal derived by dividing the sub-clock frequency ($f(XCIN) = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$) with timer 3.

Figure 4.6 shows an example of how to set the registers for a fixed-cycle counter by timer 3.

4.5 Watchdog Timer

The watchdog timer function offers a means for restoring the chip into a reset state when, for example, a program has gone wild and could not be executed normally.

When the watchdog timer function is enabled, always be sure that the WRST instruction is executed at intervals equal to or less than 65,534 counts of a 16-bit timer (i.e., at intervals equal to or less than 65,534 machine cycles).

Point : While operating normally, the WRST instruction is always executed within 65,534 counts of a 16-bit timer. If the program goes wild, the WRST instruction will no longer be executed, causing the chip to be reset.

Specification : Using a system clock frequency of 4.0 MHz, this function detects program runaway by executing the WRST instruction within 49 ms.

Figure 4.2 schematically shows the watchdog timer function. Figure 4.7 shows an example for using the watchdog timer.

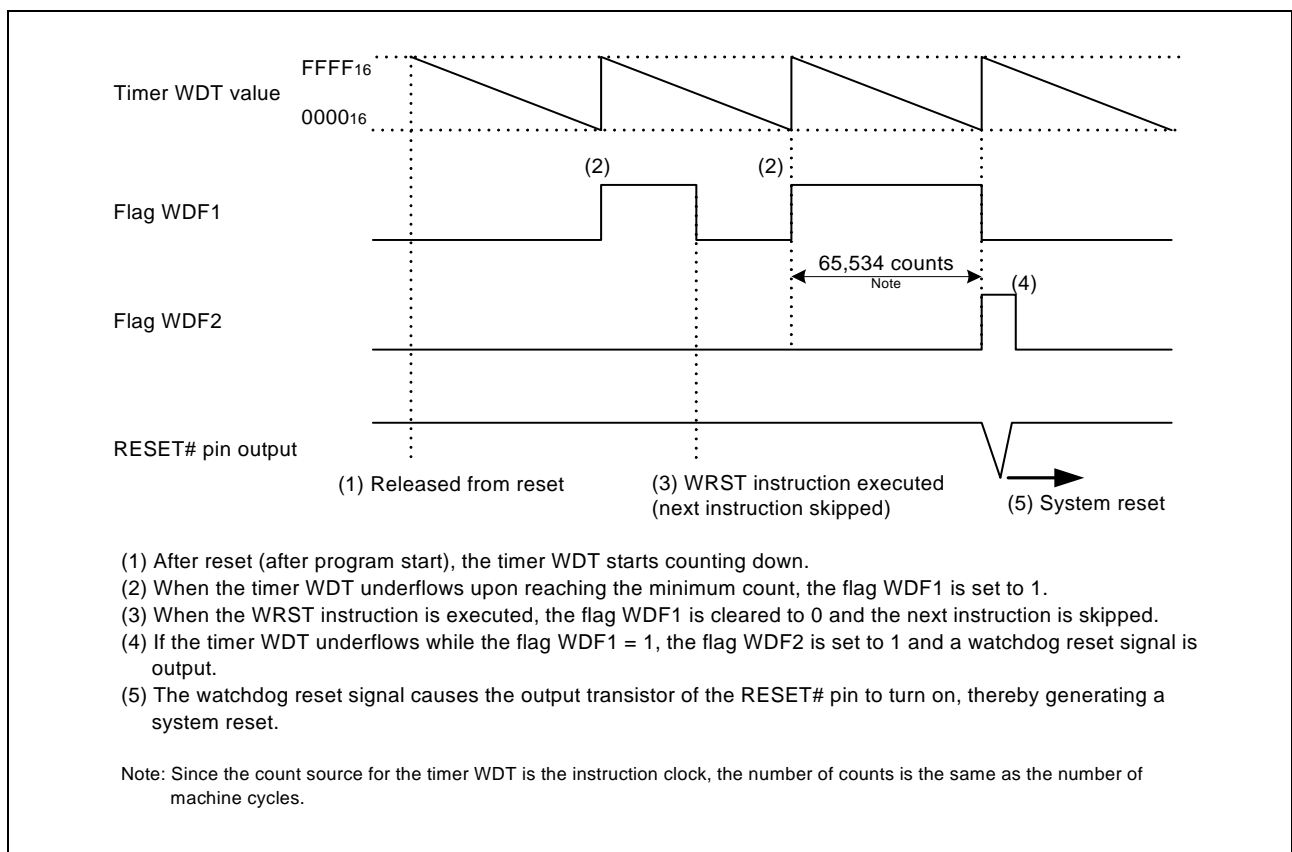


Figure 4.2 Watchdog Timer Function

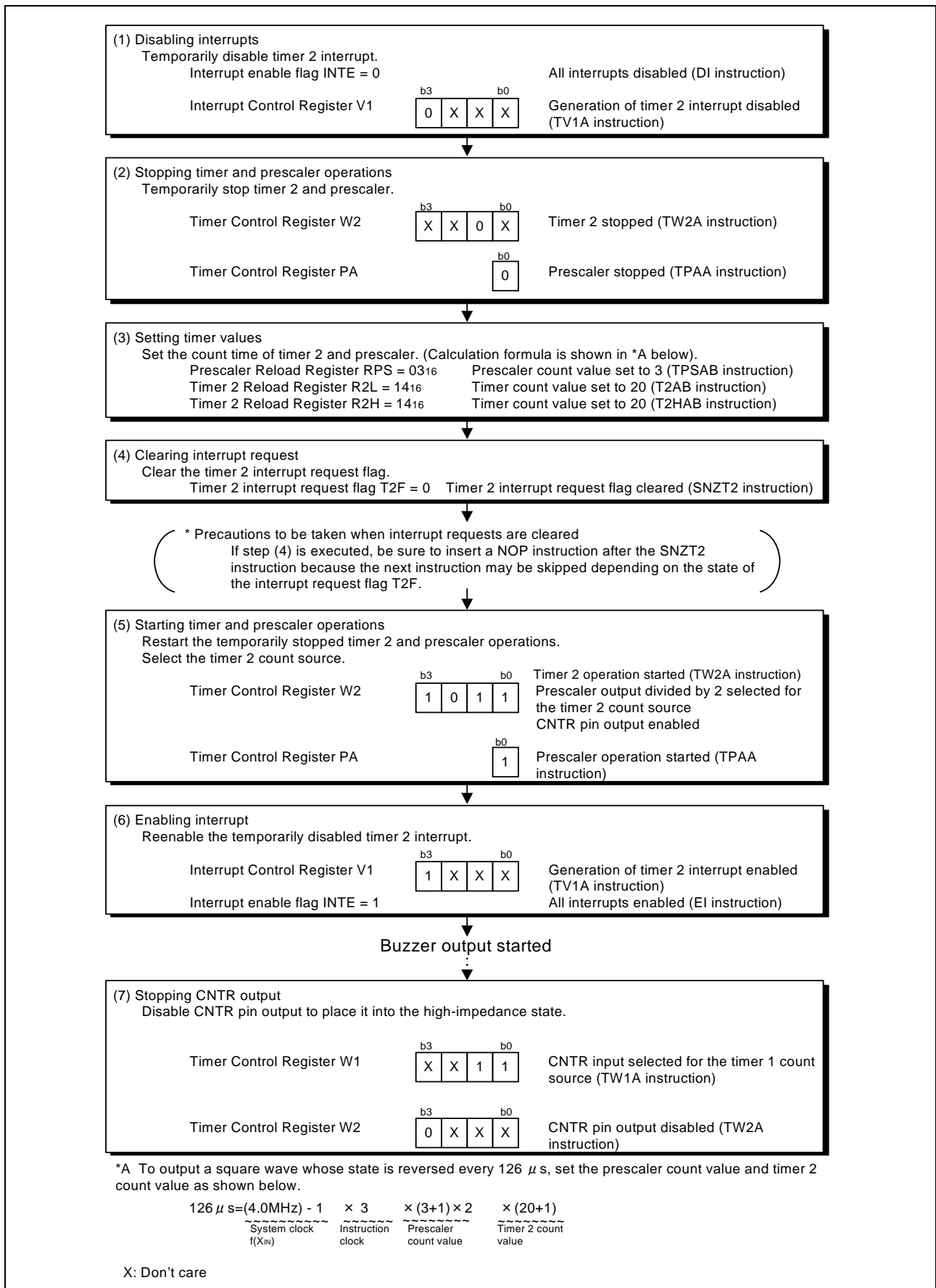


Figure 4.3 Example of CNTR Output Setting

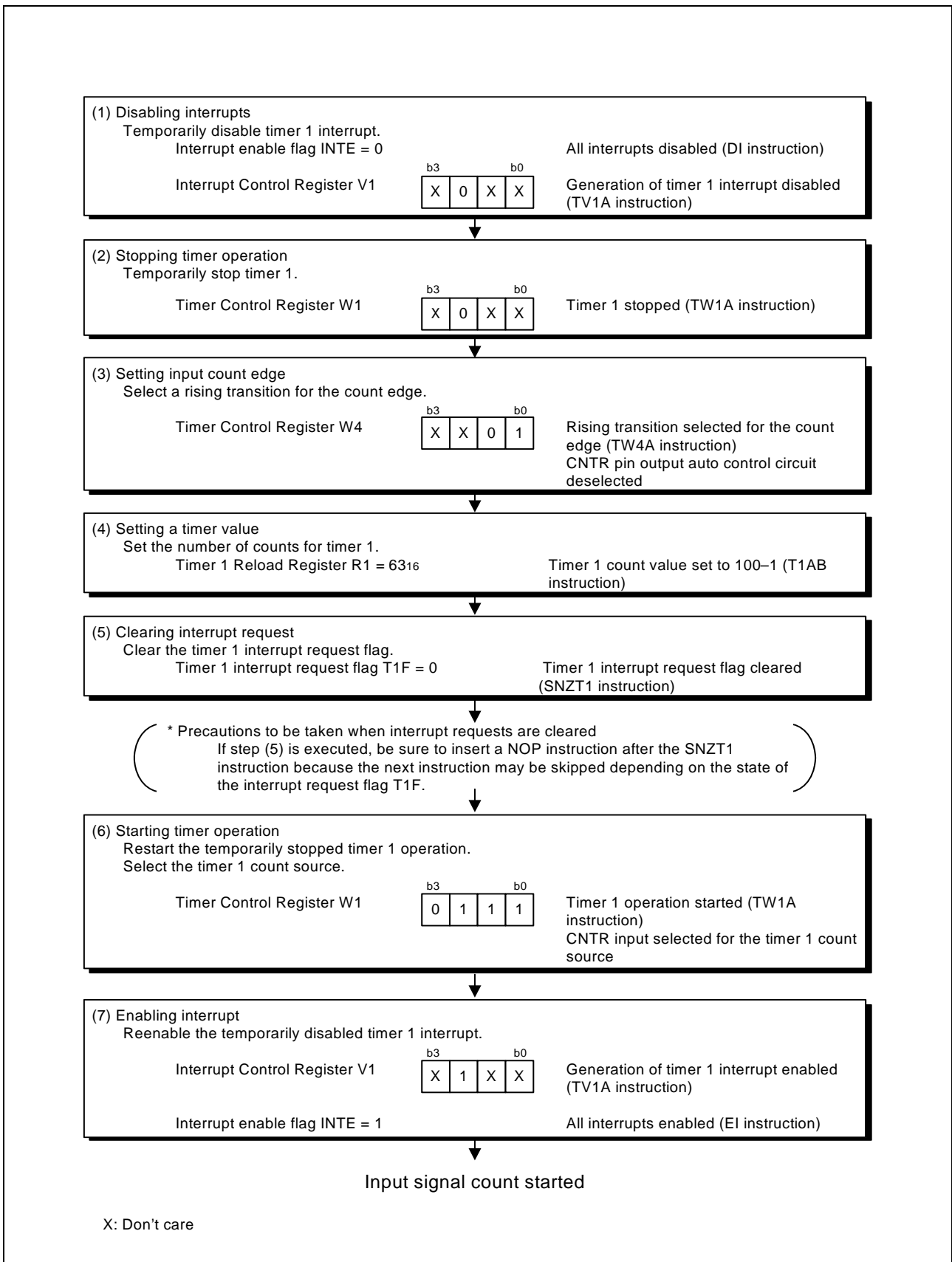


Figure 4.4 Example of CNTR Input Setting

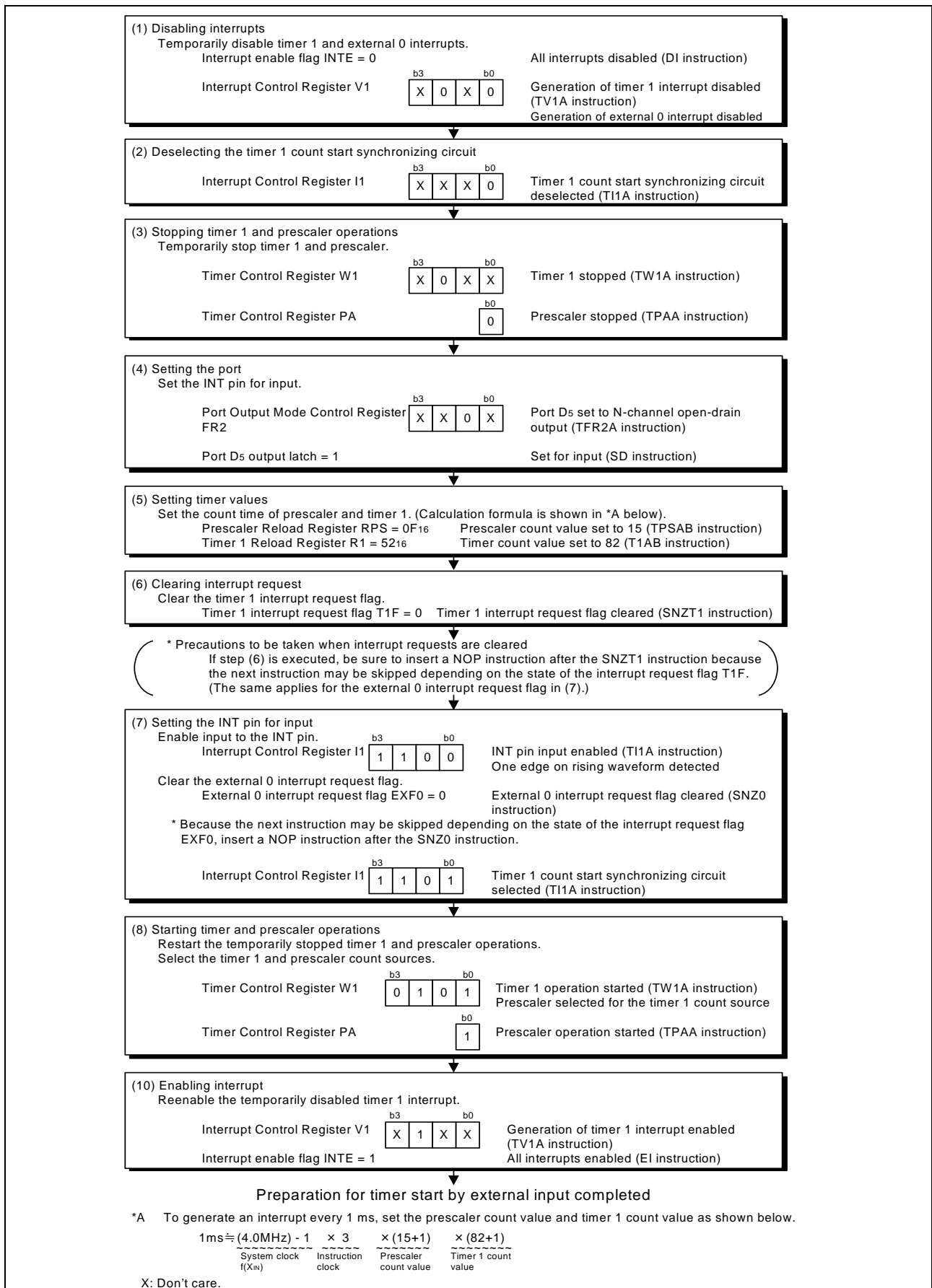


Figure 4.5 Example of Settings for Timer 1 Started by External 0 Input

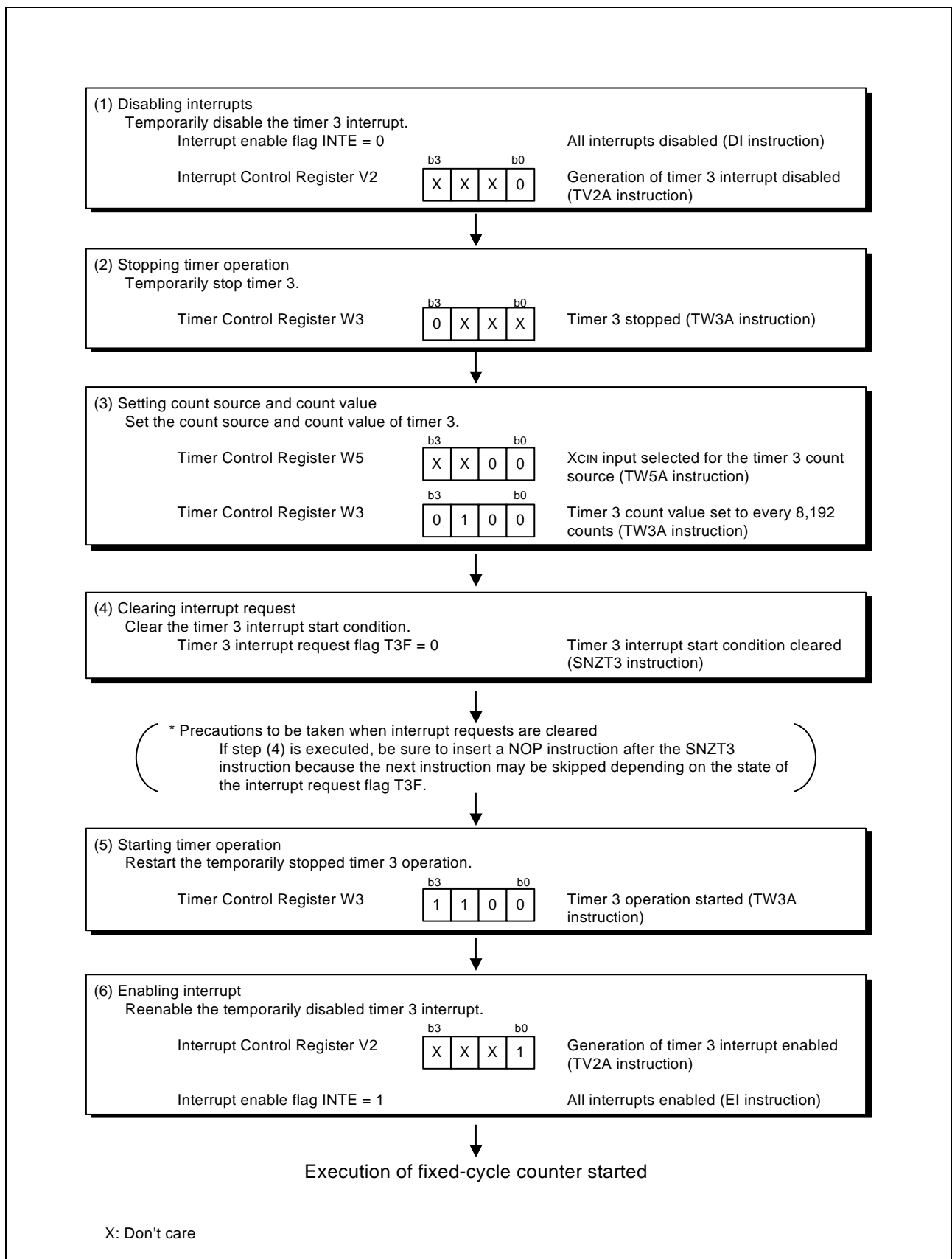


Figure 4.6 Example of Settings for Fixed-cycle Counter by Timer 3

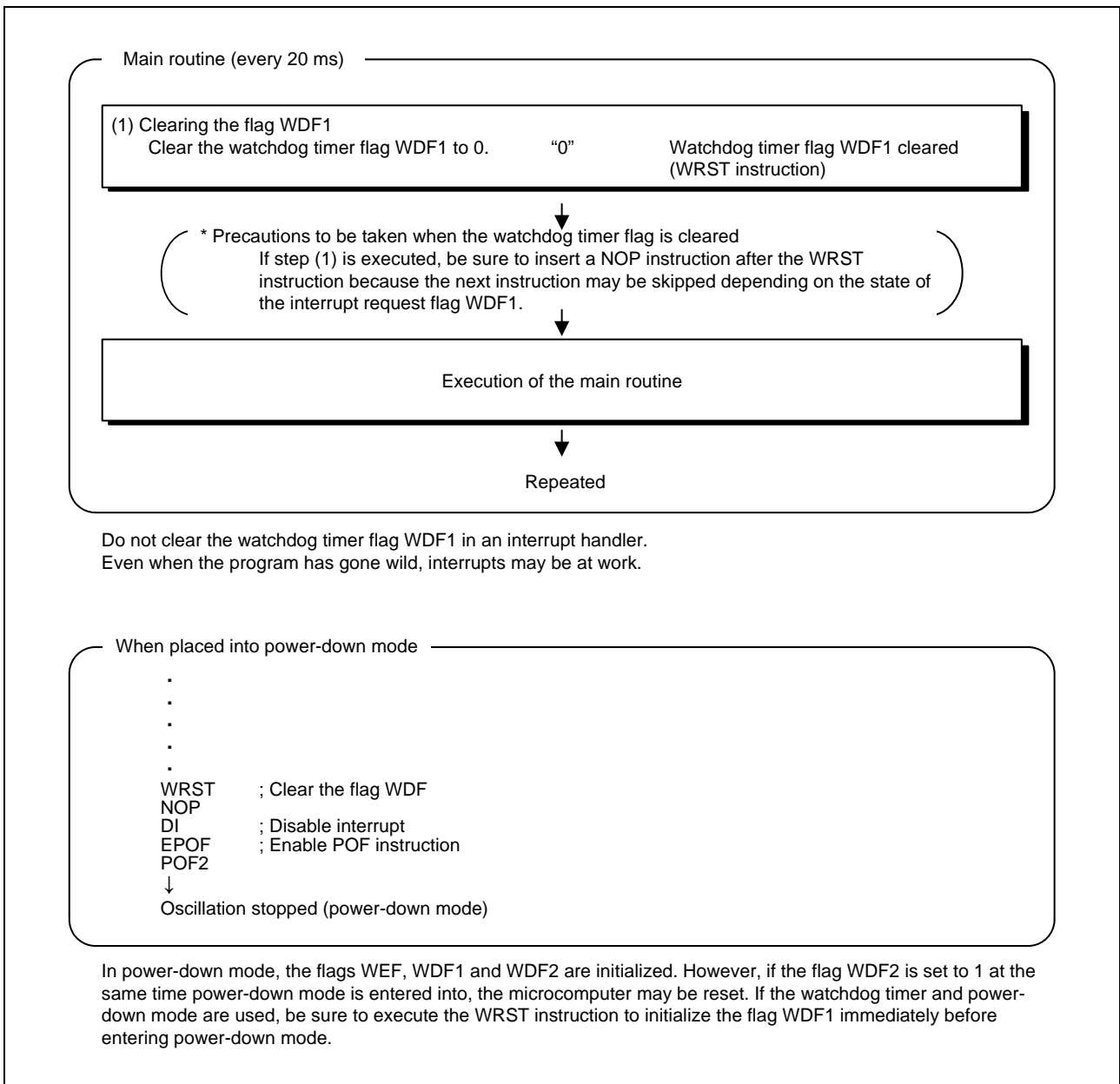


Figure 4.7 Example for Using the Watchdog Timer

5. Reference Documents

Data sheet

455A Group Data Sheet

(The latest version is available from the Renesas Technology Web site.)

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6. Sample Programs

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