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# M16C/62

# Using the M16C/62 Timer in PWM Mode

#### 1.0 Abstract

PWMs, or Pulse Width Modulators, are useful in DC motor control, actuator control, synthesized analog output, piezo transducers, etc. PWMs produce a signal of (typically) fixed frequency and vary the width of the pulse to control a peripheral. The following article describes how to use the M16C/62 A Timers as Pulse Width Modulators, referred to as Pulse Width Modulation Mode.

#### 2.0 Introduction

The M16C/62 is a 16-bit MCU, based on the M16C CPU core, with features including 10-bit A/D, D/A, UARTS, timers, DMA, etc., and up to 256KB of user flash. The MCU has 5 timer A's, all of which can operate as PWMs. Timer A has the following additional modes of operation:

- Event Counter Mode
- Timer Mode
- · One-Shot Mode

Figure 1 illustrates the operation of timer A. The remainder of this document will focus on setting up timers A0 and A1 in PWM Mode.

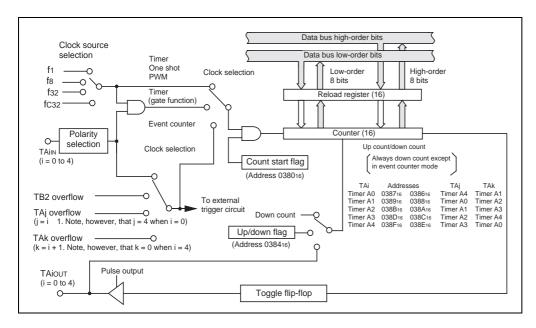


Figure 1 Block Diagram of Timer A



# 3.0 PWM Mode Description

PWM Mode has two "sub" modes: 16 bit and 8 bit. In 16-bit mode, the value of the 16-bit Ai Timer register determines the pulse width and the frequency is fixed to  $f_{in}$  / 65535. Therefore the maximum frequency of the 16-bit PWM (assuming 16 MHz at Xin) is approximately 244 Hz. In 8-bit mode, the high order 8 bits are used to determine the pulse width and the lower 8 bits the frequency, where the frequency is  $f_{in}$  / 255 or a maximum frequency of approximately 62,745 Hz. Note that the PWM output is free running and interrupts need not be enabled or serviced. Also the user has the option of triggering the start of the PWM output via the timer's Tailn pin.

The pulse width (high level) of the 16-bit PWM is:

pulse width (high) =  $n/f_{in}$ , or % duty = n/65535 \* 100,

where n is the value loaded into the Ai counter register.

The pulse width (high level) of the 8-bit PWM is:

pulse width (high) =  $n * (m+1) / f_{in}$ , or  $n / (255 * f_{PWM})$ , % duty = n / 255 \* 100,

where n is the value loaded into the Ai counter register's high order address and m is loaded into the Ai counter register's low order address.

The pulse width can be changed at any time by writing to the Ai counter register, but during counting, the write affects only the reload register, and the counter register is updated on the next cycle.

Figure 2 and Figure 3 illustrate the timing for the PWMs.

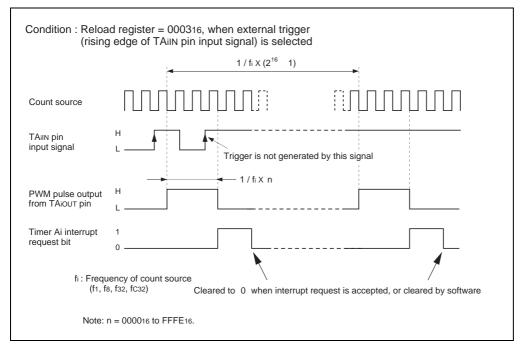


Figure 2 Example of How a 16-bit Pulse Width Modulator Operates



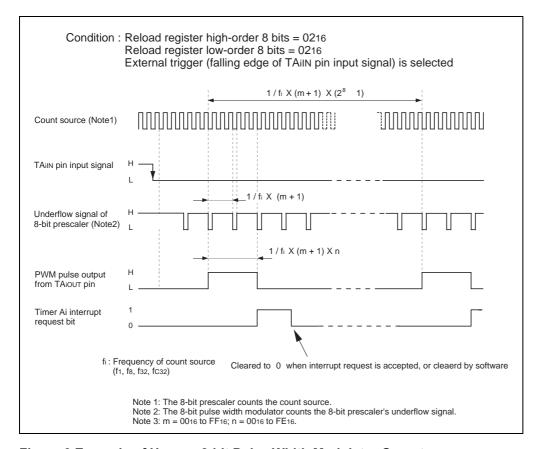


Figure 3 Example of How an 8-bit Pulse Width Modulator Operates

## 4.0 Configuring PWM Mode

To configure a timer for PWM mode:

1. Load the Timer Ai register with the pulse width value (16-bit) or frequency and pulse width value (8-bit).

Note: For 16-bit 65535 is not valid. For 8-bit 255 is not valid.

- 2. Load the Timer Ai Mode register, TaiMR:
  - Select PWM mode: bits TMOD0 and TMOD1 = 1.
  - Set the MR0 bit = 1 for PWM Mode.
  - Clear the MR1 bit for a falling edge external trigger, or set it for rising edge.
  - Clear the MR2 bit to use the 'count start flag' as a trigger, or set it for external trigger.
  - Clear the MR3 bit for 16-bit PWM, and set it for 8-bit PWM.
  - Select the clock source (f1, f/8, f/32, or fc/32): bits TCK0,TCK1 register.
- 3. Load the Timer Interrupt Control register (TAilC) with an interrupt priority level, (ILVL) (load zero if interrupts are not required)..
- Enable interrupts if required (I flag set).
- Set the 'start count' flag bit, TaiS in the 'count start flag' register, TABSR.

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It is not necessary to perform these steps in the order listed, but the count register should be loaded before the 'start count' flag is set. Also, the priority level should not be modified when there is a possibility of an interrupt occurring.

The required registers are shown in Figure 4 through Figure 7.

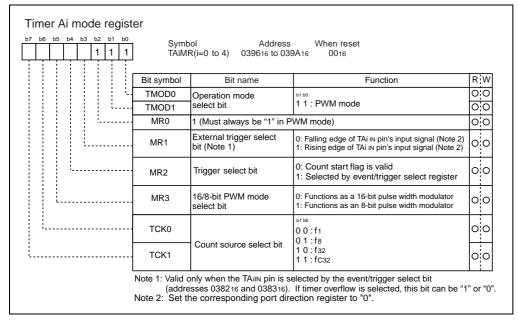


Figure 4 Timer Ai Mode Register in Pulse Width Modulation Mode

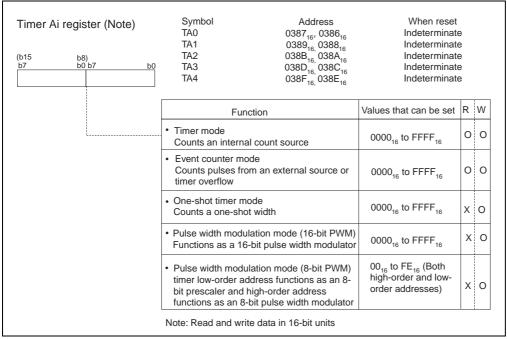


Figure 5



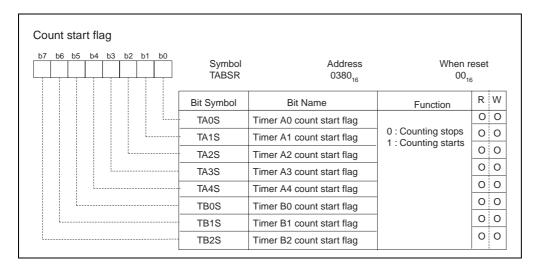


Figure 6

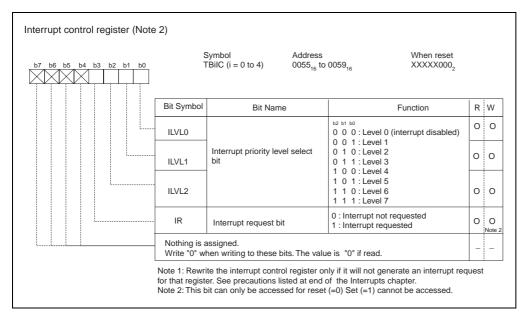


Figure 7



#### 5.0 Reference

**Renesas Technology Corporation Semiconductor Home Page** 

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#### E-mail Support

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#### **Data Sheet**

• M16C/62 datasheets, 62aeds.pdf

#### **User's Manual**

- NC30 Ver. 4.0 User's Manual, NC30UE.PDF
- M16C/60 and M16C/20 C Language Programming Manual, 6020EC.pdf
- M16C/62 User's Manual, 62eum.pdf

#### 6.0 Software Code

TA3 etc.).

Following is a simple program written for Renesas' NC30 compiler to illustrate how to set up a 16-bit PWM Mode on timer A0, and an 8-bit PWM on timer A1. This program runs on the MSV1632/62 Starter Kit Board.

To become familiar with the PWM, try changing the clock source or switch to a different timer (e.g., TA2,

```
/************************************
     File Name: pwm.c
     Content: Example program using Timer A in "PWM mode" .This program
          is written for the 'Timer A PWM Mode' application note. Timer
          A0 is set up as an 8bit PWM (output on TA0out or P7.0),
         timer A1 set up as a 16bit PWM (output on TA1out or P7.2), and
          the output varied. The frequency of the 16bit PWM is set to 244Hz,
          and the 8bit PWM is set to 7843Hz. The outputs can be viewed
         on a scope. This program works with the MSV1632/62 starter kit board,
          but should work with any M16C/62 system with P7.0 and P7.2
          available.
     Compiled with NC30 ver. 3.20.00.
     All timing based on 16 Mhz Xtal
     Copyright, 2003 Renesas Technology Corporation, Inc.
*-----
     $Loq:$
```



```
#include "sfr62.h"
#define PWM8 CONFIG 0x67 /* 01100111 value to load into timer A0 mode register
                            |||||| TMOD0, TMOD1: PWM MODE SELECTED
                            ||||| MR1,MR2: EXT TRIGGER NOT SELECTED ||| MR3: SET TO 1 FOR 8BIT PWM
                            |||_____ MR3:
                            ||_____ TCK0, TCK1: F DIVIDED BY 8 SELECTED */
#define PWM16 CONFIG 0x07 /* 00000111 value to load into timer A1 mode register
                            |||||| TMOD0, TMOD1: PWM MODE SELECTED
                            |||||| MR0: = 1 FOR PWM MODE
||||| MR1,MR2: EXT TRIGGER NOT SELECTED
||| MR3: SET TO 0 FOR 16BIT PWM
                            ||_____ TCK0,TCK1: F DIVIDED BY 1 SELECTED */
#define CNTR IPL 0x00 // TAO AND TA1 interrupt priority level
int time cnt; // loop counter
//prototypes
void init(void);
/****************************
      main()
Parameters: none
Returns: nothing
Description: initializes variables, then goes into an infinite loop. A
           simple delay loop is used to "slowly" increase the pulse widths
void main (void)
{ int pwm16;
 char pwm8;
                // 16bit PWM changes slowly, so give it a reasonable width to
 pwm16 = 100;
                  // start
 pwm8 = 0;
 time cnt = 0;
 init();
 while (1)
      while(time cnt <10000)</pre>
            time cnt++; // delay loop
```



```
time cnt = 0;
      pwm8++;
                            // cannot read-modify-write on timer counter
      pwm16+=10;
                            // registers: while counting, value is
                            // indeterminate.
                            // the 8bit PWM value cannot exceed 0xFE
      if (pwm8 > 0xfe)
           pwm8 = 0;
      if (pwm16 > 0xfffe)
                           // the 16bit PWM value cannot exceed 0xFFFE
           pwm16 = 100;
      ta0h = pwm8;
      ta1 = pwm16;
 }
/*****************************
Name: initial()
Parameters: none
Returns: nothing
Description: Timer TAO and TA1 setup for PWM mode.
void init()
  ta01 = 0 \times 00; // PWM TA0 frequency set to 7,843 Hz
/* the following procedure for writing an Interrupt Priority Level follows that as
described in the M16C
  data sheets under 'Interrupts' */
// intialize TAO
  asm (" fclr i") ;
                            // turn off interrupts before modifying IPL
  ta0ic |= CNTR IPL;
                         // use read-modify-write instruction to write IPL
  ta0mr = PWM8 CONFIG;
  asm (" fset i");
  ta0s = 1; //start PWM
// intialize TA1
  asm (" fclr i"); // turn off interrupts before modifying IPL
  talic |= CNTR IPL;
                         // use read-modify-write instruction to write IPL
  talmr = PWM16 CONFIG;
  asm (" fset i");
  ta1s = 1; //start PWM
 }
```

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