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Hardware Watchdog Timer Setting/Usage

**Associated Part Family: FM3 Family 32-bit Microcontroller
MB9A100/MB9B100/MB9B300/MB9B400/MB9B500 Series**

This application note describes how to use the hardware watchdog timer.

Contents

1	Preface	1	3	Setting Example (Sample Program)	5
2	Hardware Watchdog Timer	2	3.1	Sample Program	5
2.1	Interrupt (NVIC)	2	3.2	Setting Procedure Example	6
2.2	Interrupt (Interrupt Request Batch Read Register 00)	2	4	Precautions	7
2.3	Register	3		Document History	8
2.4	Hardware watchdog reset	4		Worldwide Sales and Design Support	9
2.5	APB0 Bus Clock	4			

1 Preface

The watchdog timer is a function to detect runaway of user program.

The hardware watchdog timer in this series has following features:

- The hardware watchdog timer is activated by turning on the device, and after releasing all the resets except software resets without an intervention of software.
- The hardware watchdog timer can be stopped by accessing a register by software.
- Low-speed CR clock (CLKLC) is used for a count clock.
- It counts cycles while CLKLC is operating, and it stops counting while CLKLC is stopped in the standby mode (stop mode). The count value is retained so that it continues counting after returning from the standby mode.

This application note describes how to use the hardware watchdog timer.

It also shows setting example of changing the count value of hardware watchdog timer to an arbitrary value in sample program (in the case of MB9BF506).

2 Hardware Watchdog Timer

Note: For features, operations, block diagrams of hardware watchdog timer, refer to CHAPTER 11: Watchdog timer of MB9Axxx/MB9Bxxx Series PERIPHERAL MANUAL.

2.1 Interrupt (NVIC)

Table 2-1 shows vectors of exception and interrupt factor input to NVIC.

Note: For detail on NVIC, refer to CHAPTER 8: Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller of Cortex-M3 Technical Reference Manual.

Table 2-1 Base Timer Interrupt Vector

Exception and Interrupt Factor	Vector No.	IRQ No.	Vector Offset
Non-maskable interrupt (NMI) Hardware watchdog timer	2	-	0x08

Since vector offset is "0x08", the interrupt address will be stored in "0x00000008".

2.2 Interrupt (Interrupt Request Batch Read Register 00)

By using the interrupt request batch read register, you can batch-read the interrupt request of interrupt vector No.2 including base timer interrupt. This enables to confirm which interrupt request is generated, the request of hardware watchdog timer or that of NMI.

Note: For details of interrupt request batch read register, refer to CHAPTER 6: Interrupt of MB9Axxx/MB9Bxxx Series PERIPHERAL MANUAL.

2.3 Register

Setting registers differs according to hardware and software. Table 2-22 shows the registers that can be set by hardware watchdog timer.

Note: For details on register setting, refer to CHAPTER 11: Watchdog Timer of MB9Axxx/MB9Bxxx Series PERIPHERAL MANUAL.

Table 2-2 Registers Used by Hardware Watchdog Timer

Abbreviation	Register Name	Address
WDG_LDR	Hardware watchdog timer load register	Base + 0x000
WDG_VLR	Hardware watchdog timer value register	Base + 0x004
WDG_CTL	Hardware watchdog timer control register	Base + 0x008
WDG_ICL	Hardware watchdog timer clear register	Base + 0x00C
WDG_RIS	Hardware watchdog timer interrupt status register	Base + 0x010
WDG_LCK	Hardware watchdog timer lock register	Base + 0xC00

Note: Hardware watchdog timer base address: 0x40011000

2.3.1 WDG_LCK (Hardware Watchdog Timer Lock Register)

When accessing to a register of hardware watchdog timer, you need to write a certain value to WDG_LCK to unlock the register. If you access to the register of hardware watchdog timer after releasing it, it is locked again automatically. Thus, you need to release the lock every time you access to the registers.

The read value of WDG_LCK while it is locked is "0x01", and the read value of WDG_LCK while it is unlocked is "0x00".

When registers other than WDG_CTL writes "0x1ACCE551" to WDG_LCK and WDG_CTL writes "0x1ACCE551" to WDG_LCK, access to the register of hardware watchdog timer after writing "0xE5331AAE" (the reversal value) to WDG_LCK.

Table 2-3 shows the procedure of releasing a lock for each register.

Table 2-3 Unlocking Procedure for Hardware Watchdog Timer Registers

Register	Unlocking Procedure
WDG_LDR	Write "0x1ACCE551" to WDG_LCK
WDG_CTL	After writing "0x1ACCE551" to WDG_LCK, write "0xE5331AAE" to WDG_LCK
WDG_ICL	Write "0x1ACCE551" to WDG_LCK

2.4 Hardware Watchdog Reset

When a reset by hardware watchdog timer occurs, refer to the reset factor register to confirm it. [Table 2-4](#) shows the conditions and flags.

Table 2-4 Hardware Watchdog Reset

Generation factor	Generated by two underflows without clearing the counter of hardware watchdog timer.
Release factor	Released automatically after issuing a reset.
Initialization target	Initializes all register settings and hardware except the debug circuit. Note: The reset factor register is not initialized.
Flag	Bit 5 (HWDT) of reset factor register (RST_STR) = 1

2.5 APB0 Bus Clock

The bus clock for hardware watchdog timer of MB9BF506 is APB0 (refer to Block Diagram of FM3 MB9B500 Series Data Sheet) and its maximum internal operating clock frequency is 40 MHz. When CPU/AHB bus clock is to be set over 40 MHz, you need to divide frequency by setting APB0 prescaler register (APBC0_PSR).

Note: For details on APB2 bus clock, refer to CHAPTER 2-1: Clock of MB9Axxx/MB9Bxxx Series PERIPHERAL MANUAL.

3 Setting Example (Sample Program)

3.1 Sample Program

This section describes the sample program that configures the hardware watchdog timer.

The following shows the setting conditions of this sample program.

Clock conditions:

- Set PLL clock of 80 MHz as a master clock (multiply after inputting external main clock of 4 MHz to X0 and X1)
- APB2 prescaler: 1/2 frequency (APB1 bus clock: 40 MHz)

According to the conditions above, process as follows in sample program:

- Set the hardware watchdog timer before main loop (counter value and reset setting) and clear the hardware watchdog counter for each main loop.
- If the counter underflows because of abnormal operation, underflow interrupt of hardware watchdog timer counter is generated to transit to interrupt function. If an underflow is generated again, hardware watchdog reset will occur.

3.1.1 Hardware Watchdog Underflow Cycle in Sample Program

The following shows the hardware watchdog underflow cycle in sample program.

Low-speed internal CR: 100 kHz (Typ) → 1 cycle: 10 μs

Interval cycle of hardware watchdog (initial value): WDG_LDR = 0x0000FFFF

Count value: 65,535

Interval cycle of hardware watchdog (setting value): WDG_LDR = 0x0001FFFF

Count value: 131,071

Underflow frequency after power-on is calculated as follows:

$$10 \mu\text{s} \times 65535 = 655350 \mu\text{s} = 0.65535 \text{ s (hereinafter approx. 0.65 s)}$$

Underflow frequency set by sample program is calculated as follows:

$$10 \mu\text{s} \times 131071 = 1310710 \mu\text{s} = 1.310710 \text{ s (hereinafter approx. 1.3 s)}$$

After turning the power on, underflow interrupt is generated if the hardware watchdog counter is not cleared within 0.65 s after a change of load register and clear by clear register.

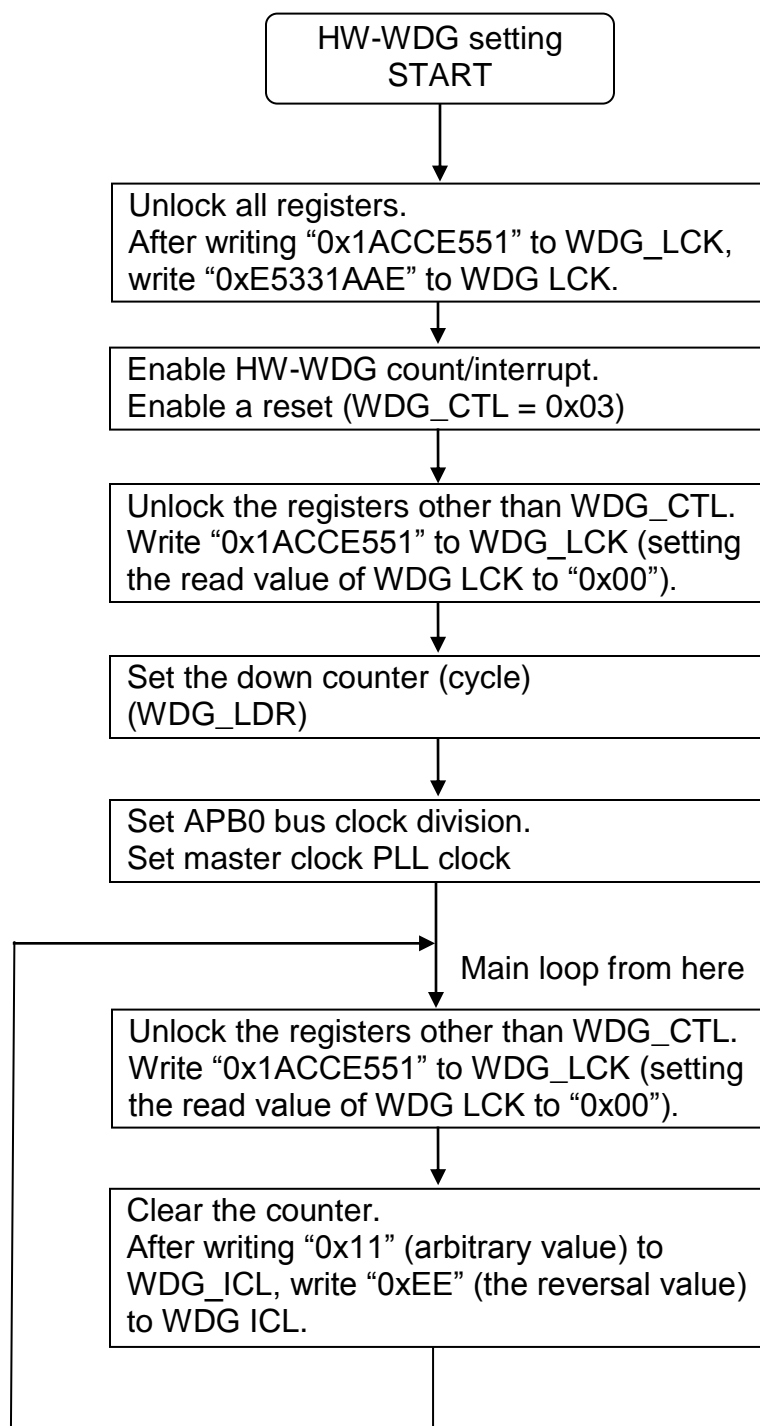
Moreover, if it is still not cleared by clear register within 0.65 s after this, hardware watchdog reset is generated.

Since the sample program has changed the interval cycle, underflow interrupt is generated if the hardware watchdog counter is not cleared within 1.3 s after the change. Also, hardware watchdog reset is generated if the hardware watchdog counter is not cleared within 1.3 s after this.

3.2 Setting Procedure Example

The following procedure shows the setting of hardware watchdog timer in sample program.

Fig. 3.1 Setting Procedure Example in Sample Program



4 Precautions

- After turning the power on, the hardware watchdog timer starts its operation. Since the initial value of WDG_CTL register is “0x03” (enabling resets, interrupts, and counts), disable it (WDG_CTL = 0x00) if you do not use the hardware watchdog timer. The initial value of WDG_LDR is “0x0000FFFF”. Therefore, the hardware watchdog timer interrupt is generated if it is stopped within 0.65 s as described in 3.1.1, and if the count value is not changed or not cleared.
- The sample project attached to this application note is created by IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM.

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