AN205058

F²MC-8FX Family MB95310/370 Series Event Counter API

Associated Part Family: MB95310/370 Series

This Application Note introduces API for event counter of MB95F310 series MCU.

Contents

1 Introduction

This document introduces API for event counter of MB95F310 series MCU.

The event counter is mainly used to measure the frequency of external clock with configurable measure period. 16-bit reload timer and 8/16-bit composite timer ch1 are configured to provide an event counter operation mode in the event counter. In following chapter, the event counter theory and how to capture external clock will be described.

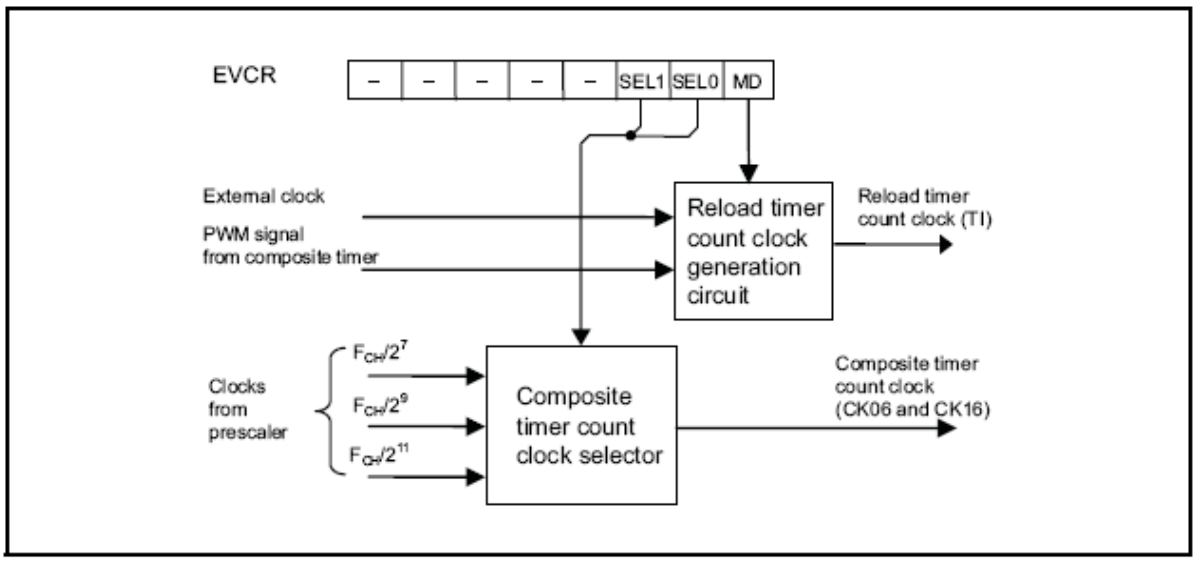
1.1 Background

This chapter introduces the background of event counter.

In event counter mode, 8/16-bit composite timer ch1 is used to generate a PWM signal. Then external clock will be gated by this PWM signal, and then input to the 16-bit reload timer as count clock. 16-bit reload timer operates in external clock mode (reload mode). The frequency of external clock could be calculated with configured measure period in the interrupt service subroutine of 8/16-bit composite timer ch1.

Following is event counter block diagram.

Figure 1-1. Event Counter Block Diagram



2 Description of Event Counter Theory

This chapter describes theory of event counter.

When external clock input by TI0, the composite timer generates PWM. And 16-bit reload timer begins to down count when PWM is turn to ‘H’ from ‘L’. When PWM ‘H’ level finished, an interrupt will be generated by system, and user can calculate external clock by 16-bit reload counter and PWM.

Figure 2-1 describes the operation of event counter.

Figure 2-1. Event Counter Theory

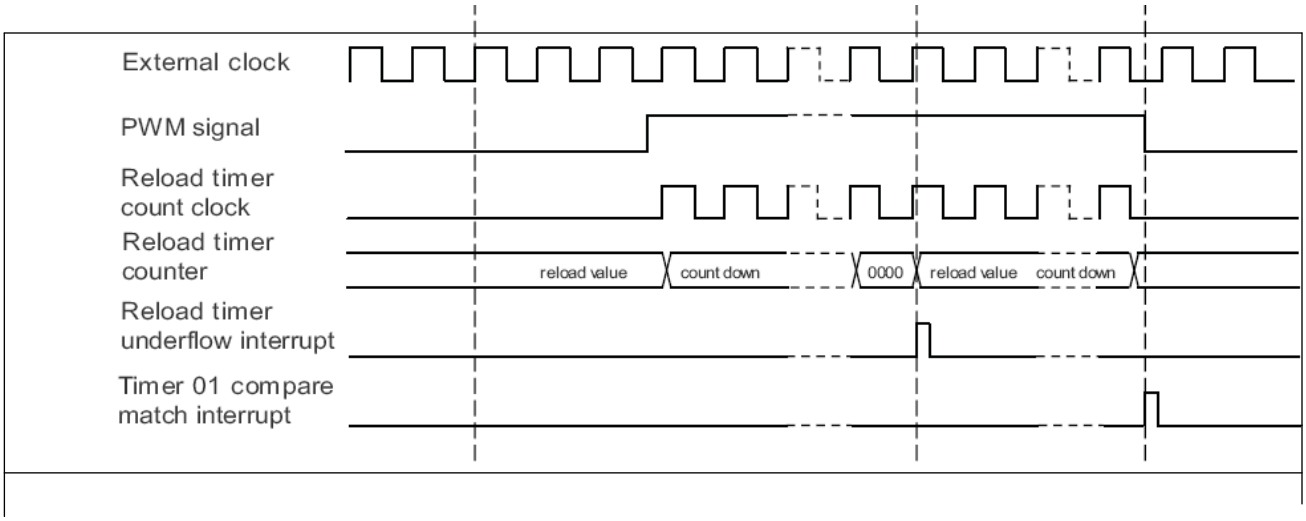


Figure 2-2 describes the arithmetic of external clock.

Figure 2-2. Arithmetic of External Clock

$$\text{Frequency of external clock} = \frac{\text{Count value of reload timer}}{\text{H Pulse width of PWM signal}}$$

In the above expression:

(count value of reload timer) = (TMRLRH0/TMRLRL0 set value) * (underflow times)
+ (TMRLRH0/TMRLRL0 set value) - (read value of TMRH0/TMRL0)

$$\text{(H pulse width of PWM signal)} = \frac{\text{(T11DR set value - T10DR set value)}}{\text{(frequency of composite timer count clock source)}}$$

3 MB95F310 Event Counter Register

This chapter describes MB95F310 event counter register.

In MB95F310 series MCU, event counter function is realized by 8/16-BIT composite timer and 16-bit reload timer. Following table describes related registers in composite timer, 16-bit reload timer and event counter.

Table 3-1. Event Counter Registers List

Register		Description
8/16-bit composite timer	T10CR0	Low 8bits of status control register0
	T11CR0	High 8bits of status control register0
	T10CR1	Low 8bits of status control register1
	T11CR1	High 8bits of status control register1
	T10DR	PWM “L” define register
	T11DR	PWM cycle register
	TMCR1	Timer mode control register
16-bit reload timer	TMR0	16-bit reload data register
	TMCSRH0	16-bit control status high 8 bits register
	TMCSRL0	16-bit control status low 8 bits register
Event counter	EVCR	Event counter enable and clock register
I/O port	LCDCE1	I/O port setting register

For detailed register please refer to MB95F310 hardware chapter 18 19 and 20.

Figure 3-1 describes 8/16-bit composite timer registers work condition in detail.

Figure 3-1. 8/16-bit Composite Timer Work Condition

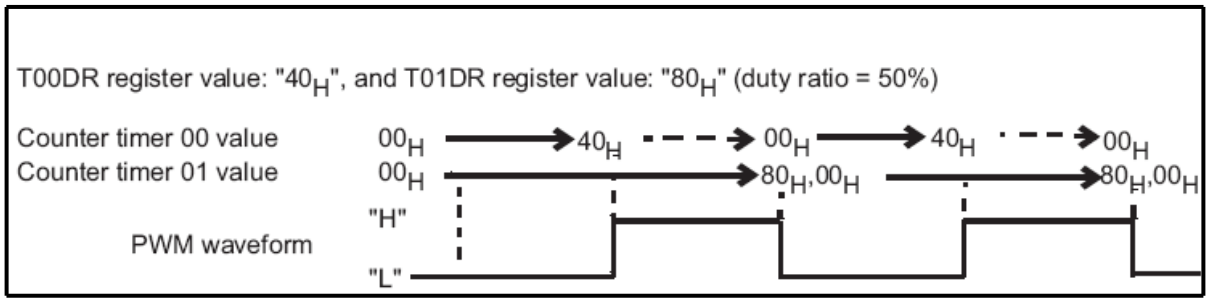
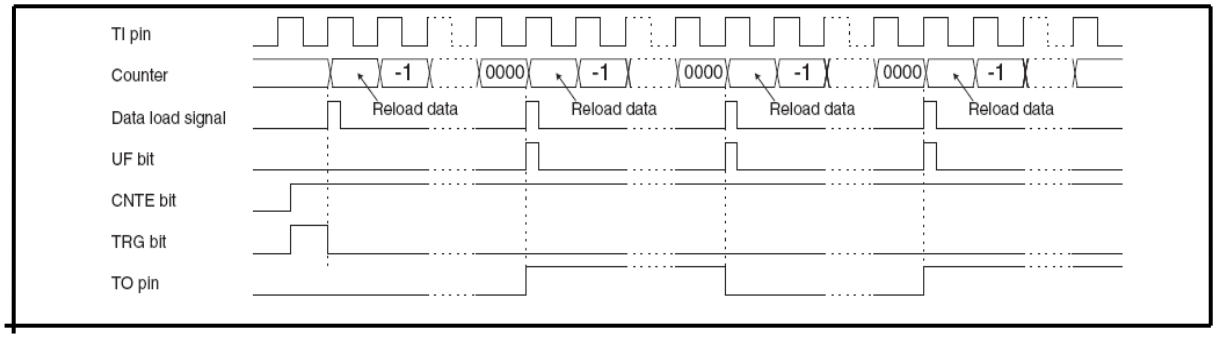


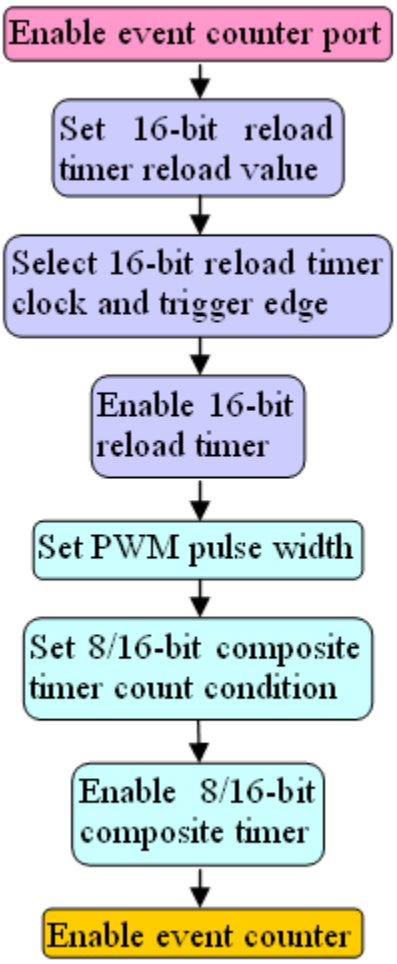
Figure 3-2 describes 16-bit reload timer registers work condition in detail

Figure 3-2. 16-bit Reload Timer Work Condition



Following picture describes the general setting procedure.

Figure 3-3. General Setting Procedure



4 Event Counter Library Function List

This chapter introduces all functions in event counter *sample code EventCounter.prj*.

Table 4-1 lists the event counter functions.

Table 4-1. Event Counter Functions

Function name	Description
void ECounter_Init(void)	Initializes event counter registers
__interrupt void INTER_ReloadTimer(void)	Interrupt to record timer underflow times
__interrupt void INTER_CompositeTimer(void)	Interrupt to calculate external clock

5 Event Counter Function Detail

This chapter introduces the detail of event counter functions.

5.1 ECounter_Init Function

Table 5-1 describes ECounter_Init function.

Table 5-1. ECounter_Init Function

Function name	initial_I2C
Function prototype	Void ECounter_Init (void)
Behavior description	Initializes event counter timers
Input parameter	None
Return value	None
Example	The library function sets reload timer value to 0x200, PWM “L” to 0xa0 an PWM cycle to 0xe0: ECounter_Init ();

5.2 __interrupt void INTER_ReloadTimer(void) Function

Table 5-2 describes __interrupt void INTER_ReloadTimer(void).

Table 5-2. Describes Reload Timer Interrupt Function

Function prototype	__interrupt void INTER_ReloadTimer(void)
Behavior description	When reload timer underflow the interrupt will record the underflow times
Input parameter	None
Return value	None
Interrupt level	IRQ11: 16-bit reload timer ch0
Example	__interrupt void INTER_ReloadTimer();

5.3 __interrupt void INTER_CompositeTimer(void) Function

Table 5-3 describes __interrupt void INTER_CompositeTimer(void) function.

Table 5-3. Describes Composite Timer Interrupt Function

Function name	AD_Read
Function prototype	__interrupt void INTER_CompositeTimer(void)
Behavior description	When interrupt occur calculate the external clock
Input parameter	None
Return value	None
Interrupt level	IRQ14: 8/16-bit timer ch1 (upper)
Example	__interrupt void INTER_ CompositeTimer ();

Note: Global parameter "`Ext_FreqVat`" records the external clock frequency, user can read it in function *INTER_CompositeTimer*, for details please refer to Chapter 7.

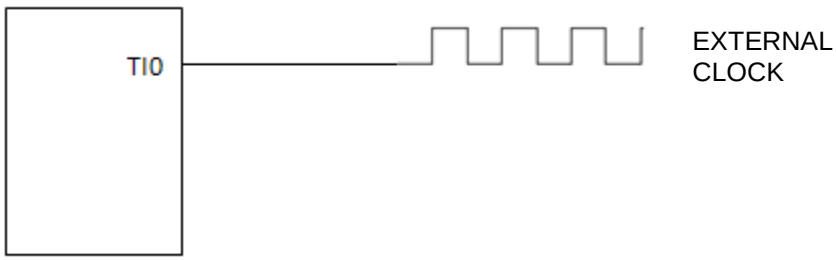
6 Usage Demo

This chapter describes something we must pay attention to when we use.

6.1 Hardware Design

Refer to the following figure for hardware design.

Figure 6-1. Event Counter Hardware Design



6.2 Steps for Software Design

- For event counter software design, initialization is the first step, which opens the interrupt, sets the interval time and PWM width.

  Following setting is used for initial function.

Figure 6-2. Initialization Design

```
      LCDCE1_PICTL = 1;
      PUL5_P52 = 0;                  //pull up disabled
      DDR5_P52 = 0;
      DDR5_P53 = 1;

      TMR0 = 0x200;                  //reload time to 0x200
      TMCSRH0 = 0x39;                //rising edge, event count
      TMCSRL0 = 0x58;                //enable reload timer,
                                     //enable underflow interrupt,
                                     //clear interruption flag,
                                     //enable counter, count after
                                     reload
      TMCSRL0 |= 0x03;
      T10DR = 0xa0;
      T11DR = 0xe0;                  //PWM IS 64
      T11CR0 = 0xe4;                 //enable interrupt
      T10CR0 = 0xe4;
      T11CR1 = 0x23;
      T10CR1 = 0x03;;                //enable "L" counter
      TMCR1 = 0x80;                  //output value of timer11
      T10CR1_STA = 1;
      T11CR1_STA = 1;

      EVCR = 0x01;
```

Following picture describes how to use the initial function

```
void main(void)
{
      InitIrqLevels(); // initialise Interrupt level register and
IRQ vector table
      __EI ();
      ECounter_Init();
      While (1)
      { }
}
```

- When 16-bit reload timer underflows, record the underflow times.

For 16-bit reload timer interrupt, please refer to following setting

```
      TMCSRL0_UF = 0;                 //clear flag
      TMCSRL0_INTE = 0;               //disable underflow interrupt
      TimeUnderFlow++;
      TMCSRL0_INTE = 1;               //enable underflow interrupt
```

- When 8/16-bit composite timer interrupt occurs, calculate the external clock by 16-bit reload timer and PWM “H” width.

  For the 8/16-bit composite timer setting, please refer to following picture.

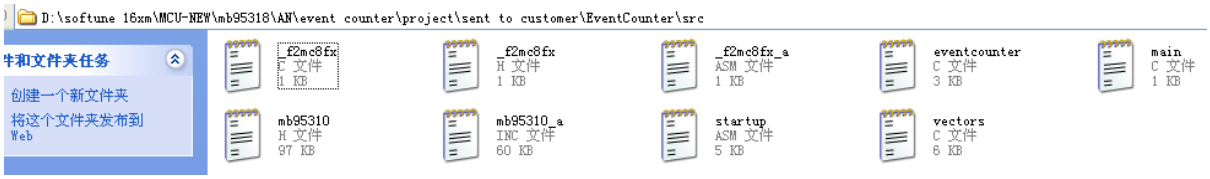
```
unsigned int USVa;
T11CR1_IF = 0;                          //clear interrupt flag
T10CR1_IF = 0;
T11CR1_IE = 0;                          //disable interrupt
T10CR1_IE = 0;
TMCSRL0 &= 0xfc;
USVa = TMR0;
Ext_FreqVat = RecordUse * TimeUnderFlow;
Ext_FreqVat = Ext_FreqVat + RecordUse - USVa;
if(Ext_FreqVat< 600)
{
      Ext_FreqVat = Ext_FreqVat * 100;
      Ext_FreqVat = Ext_FreqVat/128;
      Ext_FreqVat = Ext_FreqVat*60;
      Ext_FreqVat = Ext_FreqVat/64;
      //Ext_FreqVat = Ext_FreqVat*6;
}
else
{
      Ext_FreqVat = Ext_FreqVat*30;
      Ext_FreqVat = Ext_FreqVat/128;
      Ext_FreqVat = Ext_FreqVat*100;
      Ext_FreqVat = Ext_FreqVat/64;
      Ext_FreqVat = Ext_FreqVat * 2;
}
TimeUnderFlow = 0;

TMCSRL0 |= 0x03;
T11CR1_IE = 1;
T10CR1_IE = 1;
while(1)
{
      //read frequency; unit is KHz
}
```

6.3 Steps for Adding Event Counter files

When use this project please refer to following steps

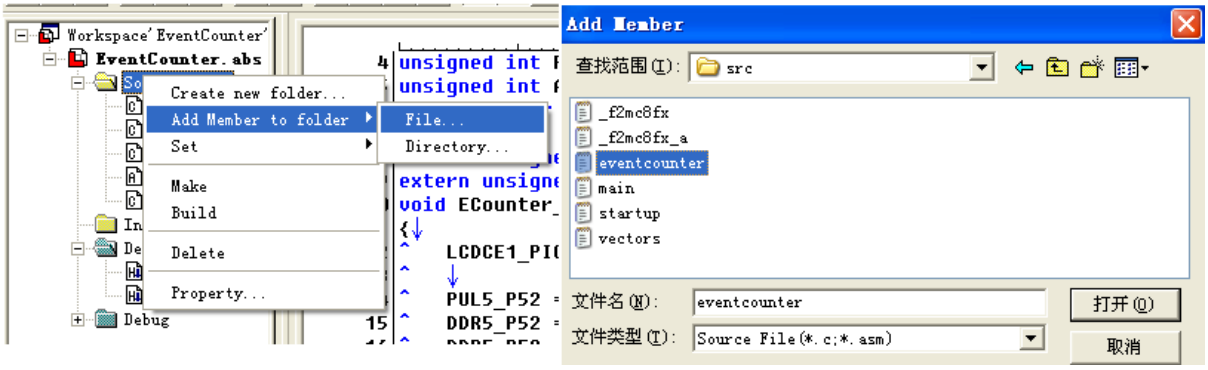
- First step is to add files to document. Figure 6-3 describes this step.

Figure 6-3. Files Use First Step



- Second step is to add function to project. Figure 6-4 describes this step.

Figure 6-4. File Use Second Step



- Third step is to add initial function to *main.c*. Figure 6-5 describes this step.

Figure 6-5. Library Use Third Step

```
11
12 void main(void)
13 {
14     InitIrqLevels();
15
16     __EI();
17     ECounter_Init();
18
19     while(1)
20     {
21
22     }
23 }
24 [EOF]
```

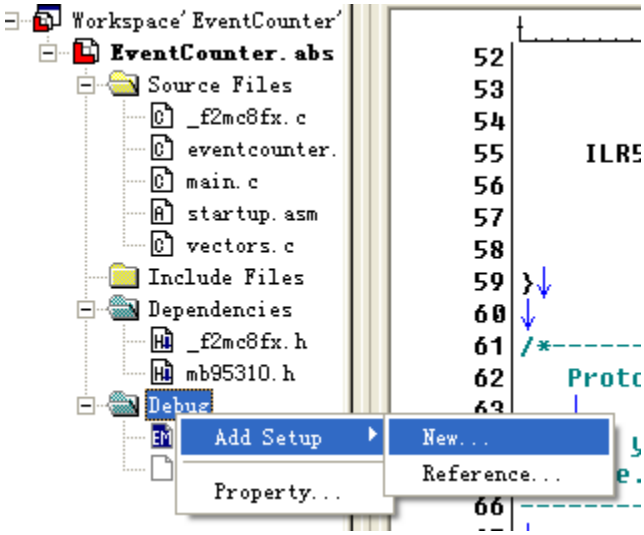
- Fourth step is to add interrupt function to *vector.c* and set interrupt level. Figure 6-6 describes this step.

Figure 6-6. Library Use Fourth Step

```
------------------------------------------------------
__interrupt void DefaultIRQHandler (void);
__interrupt void INTER_ReloadTimer (void);
__interrupt void INTER_CompositeTimer (void);
/*------------------------------------------------------
```

- The fifth step is debugging, set an environment before debugging. Figure 6-7 describes this step.

Figure 6-7. Library Use Fifth Step



6.4 Range of External Frequency

The maximum measurable frequency is limited by peripheral resource clock. When peripheral resource clock frequency is FPCLK, the maximum frequency measurable is FPCLK/4.The minimum measurable frequency is limited by the measure period, in order to ensure the frequency measurement precision.

The main oscillator clock is 6MHz, so the max external frequency is 1.5MHz.

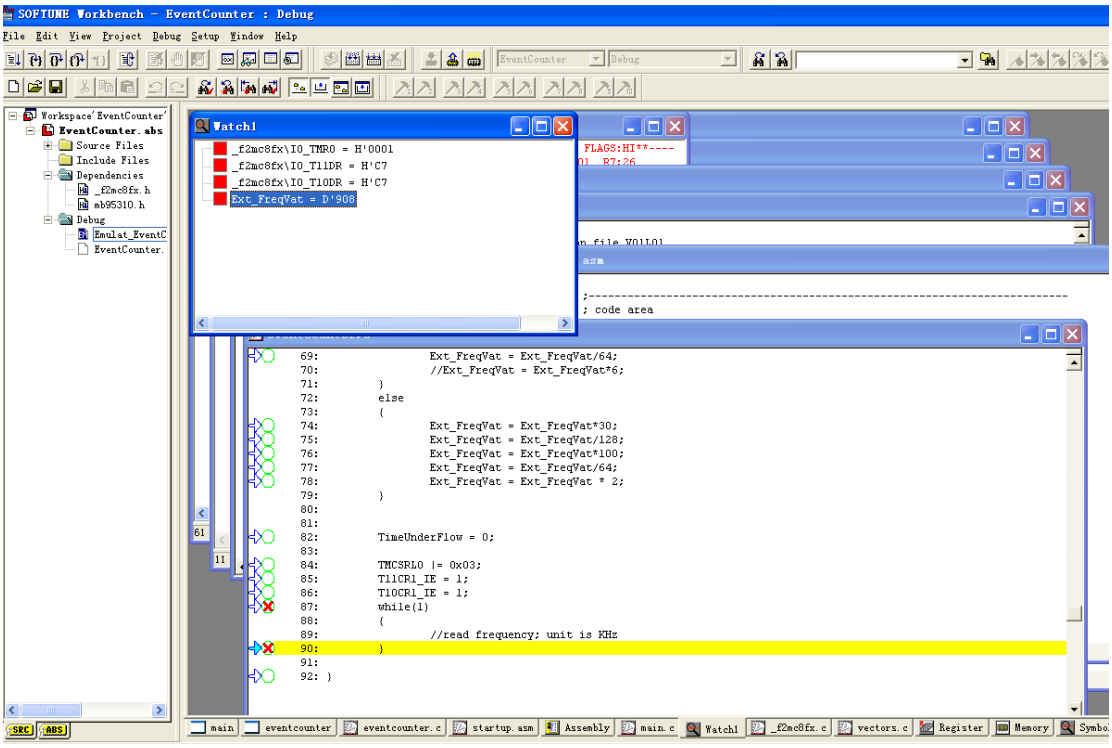
7 Debug

This chapter describes how to debug the sample code on EV-board and what will happen when the code is running.

This project is based on MCU MB95F310/370. When debugging, please refer to Figure 6-1 for the hardware connection.

Run project, the external clock value will be read by global parameter "`Ext_FreqVat`". Please refer to Figure 7-1 for details.

Figure 7-1. Debugging Description



8 Additional Information

Please contact your local support team for any technical question.

Document History

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Revision	ECN	Orig. of Change	Submission Date	Description of Change
**	—	HUAL	04/07/2010	Initial release
*A	5260613	HUAL	06/23/2016	Migrated Spansion Application Note “MCU-AN- 500082-E-10” to Cypress format

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