

R8C/25 Group

Timer RA in Timer Mode

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1. Abstract

This document describes how to set up and use the timer RA in timer mode on the R8C/25 Group device.

2. Introduction

The application example described in this document is applied to the following:

• MCU: R8C/25 Group

This program can be used with other R8C/Tiny Series which have the same SFR (special function register) as the R8C/25 Group. Check the manual for any additions and modifications to functions. Careful evaluation is recommended before using this application note.

Note on oscillation stabilization wait time

In chapter 4.2.1, select the high-speed on-chip oscillator after starting the high-speed on-chip oscillator and waiting until oscillation stabilizes.

3. Applications

3.1 Timer RA

Timer RA is an 8-bit timer with an 8-bit prescaler.

The prescaler and timer each consist of a reload register and counter. The reload register and counter are allocated at the same address, and can be accessed when accessing registers TRAPRE and TRA.

Figure 3.1 shows a Block Diagram of Timer RA.

Time RA has the following five modes:

• Timer mode: The timer counts the internal count source.

• Pulse output mode: The timer counts the internal count source and outputs pulses of which

polarity inverted by underflow of the timer.

• Event counter mode: The timer counts external pulses.

Pulse width measurement mode:
Pulse period measurement mode:
The timer measures the pulse width of an external pulse.
The timer measures the pulse period of an external pulse.

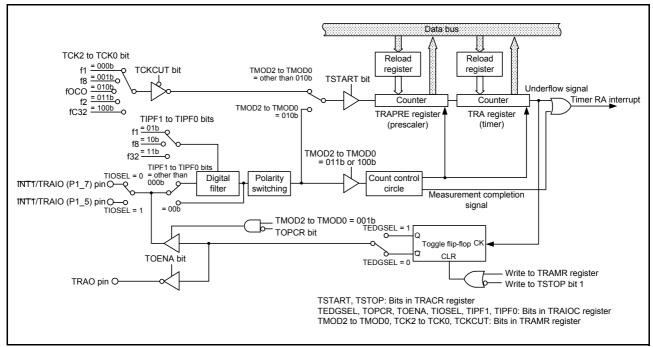


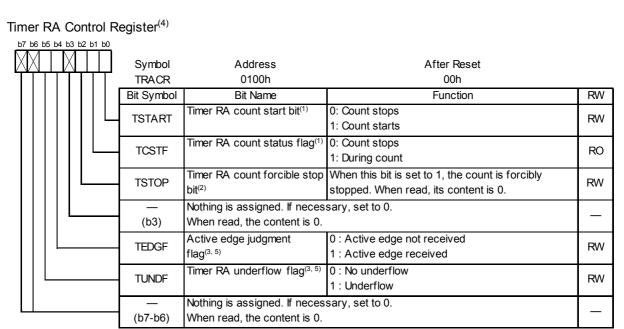
Figure 3.1 Block Diagram of Timer RA

3.2 Timer Mode

In this mode, the timer counts an internally generated count source (refer to Table 3.1). Figure 3.2 shows Registers TRACR and TRAIOC in Timer Mode, and Figure 3.3 shows Registers TRAMR, TRAPRE, and TRA in Timer Mode.

Table 3.1 Timer Mode Specifications

Item	Specification		
Count sources	f1, f2, f8, fOCO, fC32		
Count operations	Decrement When the timer underflows, the contents of the reload register are reloaded and the count is continued.		
Divide ratio	1/(n+1)(m+1)		
	n: Value set in TRAPRE register, m: Value set in TRA register		
Count start condition	1 (count starts) is written to the TSTART bit in the TRACR register.		
Count stop conditions	• 0 (count stops) is written to the TSTART bit in the TRACR register.		
	• 1 (count forcibly stops) is written to the TSTOP bit in the TRACR register.		
Interrupt request	When timer RA underflows [timer RA interrupt].		
generation timing			
INT1/TRAIO pin function	Programmable I/O port, or INT1 interrupt input		
TRAO pin function	Programmable I/O port		
Read from timer	The count value can be read by reading registers TRA and TRAPRE.		
Write to timer	 When registers TRAPRE and TRA are written while the count is stopped, values are written to both the reload register and counter. When registers TRAPRE and TRA are written during the count, values are written to the reload register and counter (refer to 3.3 Timer Write Control during Count Operation). 		



NOTES:

- 1. Refer to 3.4 Notes on Timer RA.
- 2. When the TSTOP bit is set to 1, bits TSTART and TCSTF and registers TPRAPRE and TRA are set to the values after a reset.
- 3. Bits TEDGF and TUNDF can be set to 0 by writing 0 to these bits by a program. However, their value remains unchanged when 1 is written.
- 4. In pulse width measurement mode and pulse period measurement mode, use the MOV instruction to set the TRACR register. If it is necessary to avoid changing the values of bits TEDGF and TUNDF, write 1 to them.
- 5. Set to 0 in timer mode, pulse output mode, and event counter mode.

Timer RA I/O Control Register

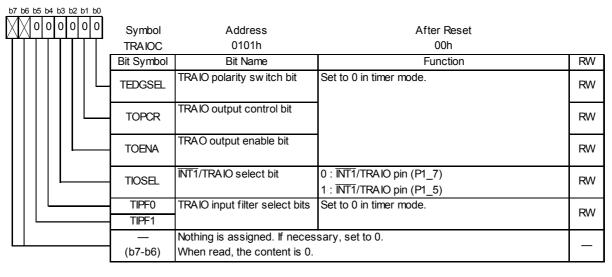


Figure 3.2 Registers TRACR and TRAIOC in Timer Mode

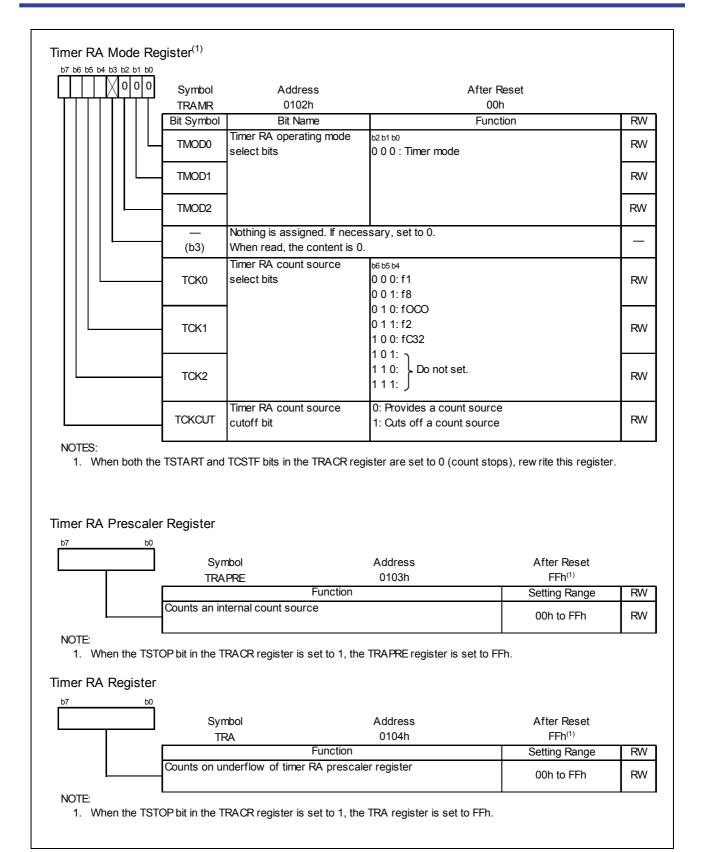


Figure 3.3 Registers TRAMR, TRAPRE, and TRA in Timer Mode

3.3 Timer Write Control during Count Operation

Timer RA has a prescaler and a timer (which counts the prescaler underflows). The prescaler and timer each consist of a reload register and a counter. When writing to the prescaler or timer, values are written to both the reload register and counter.

However, values are transferred from the reload register to the counter of the prescaler in synchronization with the count source. In addition, values are transferred from the reload register to the counter of the timer in synchronization with prescaler underflows. Therefore, if the prescaler or timer is written to when count operation is in progress, the counter value is not updated immediately after the WRITE instruction is executed. Figure 14.5 shows an Operating Example of Timer RA when Counter Value is Rewritten during Count Operation.

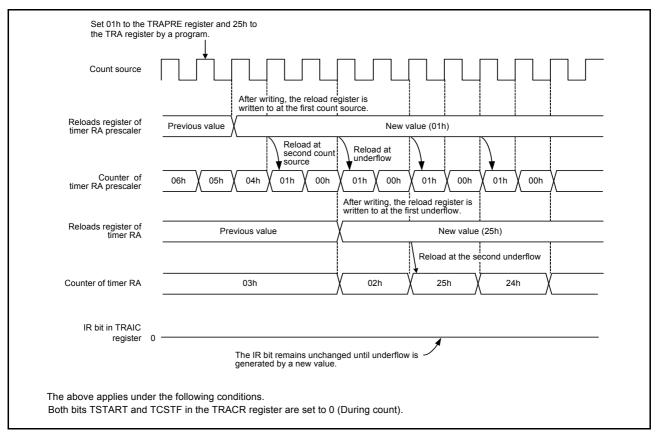


Figure 3.4 Operating Example of Timer RA when Counter Value is Rewritten during Count Operation

3.4 Notes on Timer RA

• Timer RA stops counting after a reset. Set the values in the timer RA and timer RA prescalers before the count starts.

- Even if the prescaler and timer RA are read out in 16-bit units, these registers are read 1 byte at a time by the MCU. Consequently, the timer value may be updated during the period when these two registers are being read.
- In pulse period measurement mode, bits TEDGF and TUNDF in the TRACR register can be set to 0 by writing 0 to these bits by a program. However, these bits remain unchanged if 1 is written. When using the READ-MODIFY-WRITE instruction for the TRACR register, the TEDGF or TUNDF bit may be set to 0 although these bits are set to 1 while the instruction is being executed. In this case, write 1 to the TEDGF or TUNDF bit which is not supposed to be set to 0 with the MOV instruction.
- When changing to pulse period measurement mode from another mode, the contents of bits TEDGF and TUNDF are undefined. Write 0 to bits TEDGF and TUNDF before the count starts.
- The TEDGF bit may be set to 1 by the first timer RA prescaler underflow generated after the count starts.
- When using the pulse period measurement mode, leave two or more periods of the timer RA prescaler immediately after the count starts, then set the TEDGF bit to 0.
- The TCSTF bit retains 0 (count stops) for 0 to 1 cycle of the count source after setting the TSTART bit to 1 (count starts) while the count is stopped.
- During this time, do not access registers associated with timer RA⁽¹⁾ other than the TCSTF bit. Timer RA starts counting at the first valid edge of the count source after The TCSTF bit is set to 1 (during count).
- The TCSTF bit remains 1 for 0 to 1 cycle of the count source after setting the TSTART bit to 0 (count stops) while the count is in progress.
- During this time, do not access registers associated with timer RA⁽¹⁾ other than the TCSTF bit.
- Timer RA counting is stopped when the TCSTF bit is set to 0.

NOTE:

1. Registers associated with timer RA: TRACR, TRAIOC, TRAMR, TRAPRE, and TRA.

4. Program Overview

This program can be used on timer RA to underflow at 1 ms.

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1 ms= fOCO(1) × (TRAPRE register setting value + 1) × (TRA register setting value + 1) = 25 ns (40MHz) × 4 (FRA2 = 0x02: divide-by-4 mode) × (99 +1) × (99 +1)
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NOTE:

1. fOCO is an operating clock generated by the high-speed on-chip oscillator. It is applied with at the divide ratio set by the high-speed on-chip oscillator control register (FRA2).

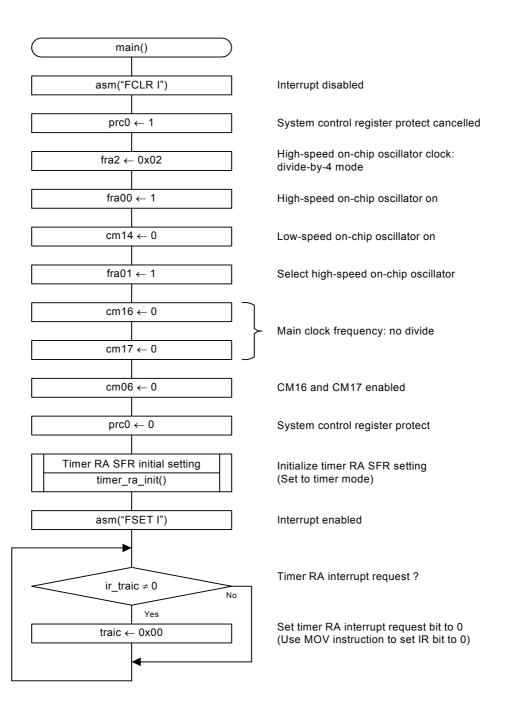
4.1 Function Table

Table 4.1

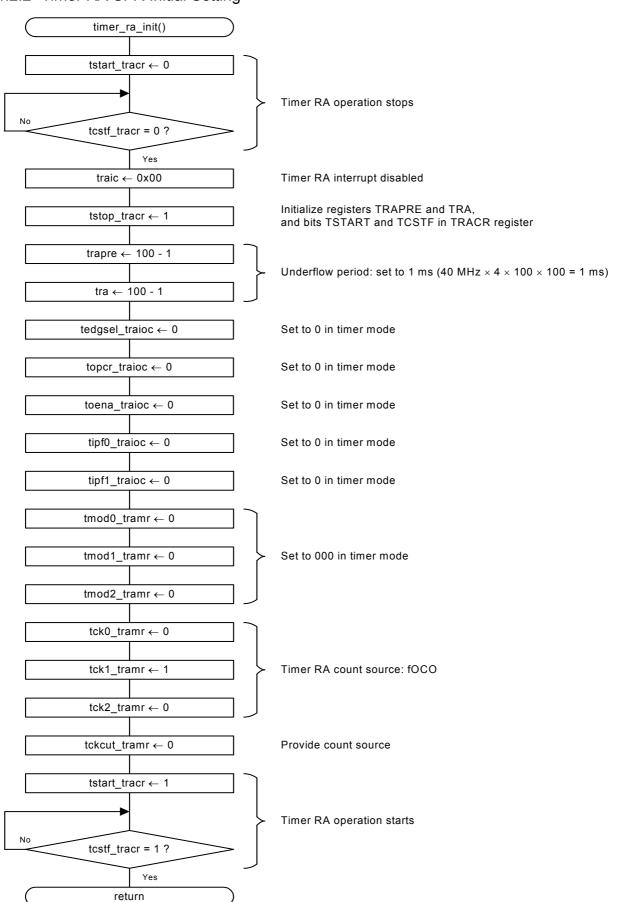
Declaration	void timer_ra_ini	void timer_ra_init(void)		
Overview	SFR initial setting	SFR initial setting associated with timer RA		
Argument	Argument name		Meaning	
	None	None		
Variable used (global)	Variable name		Usage	
	None			
Return value	Туре	Value	Meaning	
	None			
Function	Initialize the SFR	Initialize the SFR registers associated with time RA		

4.2 Flow Chart

4.2.1 Main functions



4.2.2 Timer RA SFR Initial Setting



5. Reference Document

User's Manual: Hardware

R8C/25 Group Hardware Manual

(Download the latest version from the Renesas Electronics website.)

Technical News/Technical Update

(Download the latest information from the Renesas Electronics website.)

6. Sample Programming Code

Download a sample program on the Renesas Electronics website.

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REVISION HISTORY R8C/25 Group Timer RA in Timer Mode
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Rev.	Date	Description		
		Page	Summary	
1.00	Sep 15, 2006	_	First Edition issued	
1.10	June 1, 2012	Note on oscillation stabilization wait time added		
		_	Previous document number: REJ05B0827	

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1. Handling of Unused Pins

Handle unused pins in accord 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 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. Unused pins should be handled as described under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.

2. Processing at Power-on

The state of the product is undefined at the moment 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 moment 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 moment 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 moment when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting has been specified.

3. Prohibition of Access to Reserved Addresses

Access to reserved addresses is prohibited.

 The reserved addresses are provided for the possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses; the correct operation of LSI is not guaranteed if they are accessed.

4. Clock Signals

After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal has become stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal has 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. Moreover, 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.

5. Differences between Products

Before changing from one product to another, i.e. to one with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems.

— The characteristics of MPU/MCU in the same group but having different part numbers may differ because of the differences in internal memory capacity and layout pattern. When changing to products of different part numbers, implement a system-evaluation test for each of the products.

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