



Four Sample Applications for the KS57-Series Basic Timer Module

Application Note: KS57APN1

Application Engineering Department
LSI 2 Division, Micom Sector

BASIC TIMER APPLICATIONS

USING THE BASIC TIMER AS AN INTERVAL TIMER

The primary function of the basic timer (BT) is to measure elapsed time intervals. You can program the KS57-series basic timer module to measure four different time intervals, based on the selected CPU clock. The basic timer module includes a BT mode register, BMOD, and an 8-bit counter, BCNT.

The BCNT value is incremented each time a clock signal is detected which corresponds to the frequency you select using BMOD register settings. When a counter overflow occurs, the basic timer interrupt request flag, IRQB (location FB8H.0), is set to "1" to signal that the designated time interval has elapsed. Next, the basic timer interrupt is generated, BCNT is cleared to zero, and counting resumes from 00H.

You can restart the basic timer (and clear the BCNT value) at any time by setting BMOD.3 to "1".

Setting the Basic Timer Interval

The following program example shows how to set the basic timer interval:

```
      BITS      EMB
      SMB      15
      LD      A,#1011B
      LD      BMOD,A           ; Set the IRQB flag every 31.3 ms (fxx = 4.19 MHz)
```

Reading the BCNT Value

To eliminate the possibility of reading unstable data while the counter is incrementing, always execute a BCNT read operation twice. If, after two consecutive read operations, the BCNT values match, you can select the latter value as valid data. Continue to read the BCNT value, however, until this validation condition is met.

The following program code illustrates the looping read operation for BCNT:

```
      BITS      EMB
      SMB      15
      LD      HL,#BCNT

LOOP
      LD      EA,@HL           ; First read
      LD      YZ,EA
      LD      EA,@HL           ; Second read
      CPSE   EA,YZ
      JR     LOOP
```

USING THE BASIC TIMER AS A WATCHDOG TIMER

You can use the basic timer as a watchdog timer to prevent program overruns or to escape from an infinite loop. To implement this function in an application program, follow these guidelines:

1. Divide a program into several modules and estimate the time it takes the MCU to process each module under normal operating conditions.
2. Set the basic timer interval for each module to be longer than the module's normal processing time. This basic timer interval setting should be performed at the start of each program module.
3. When the pre-set basic timer interval of a program module has elapsed, the BT counter (BCNT) should be reset and the BT restarted.
4. If the BT cannot be restarted within the program module's normal execution time, a basic timer interrupt is generated to signal a possible system malfunction.

Source Code for Watchdog Timer Routine

```

;=====
; Reset routine:

RESET
    .
    .
    .
    BITS      EMB
    SMB       15
    LD        A,#1101B
    LD        BMOD,A          ; Make BT settings and start
    BITS      IEB
    EI

;=====
; Main routine:

MAIN
    CALL      MODULE1        ; After 31.3 ms (BMOD = #0BH, fxx = 4.19 MHz)
    CALL      MODULE2        ; After 7.8 ms (BMOD = #0DH, fxx = 4.19 MHz)
    JP        MAIN

MODULE1
    BITS      EMB
    SMB       15
    LD        A,#1011B
    LD        BMOD,A
    .
    .
    .
    BITS      EMB
    SMB       15
    BITS      BMOD.3
    RET
    
```

Source Code for Watchdog Timer Routine (Cont.)

MODULE2



```

BITS      EMB
SMB       15
LD        A,#1011B
LD        BMOD,A

```

```

•
•
•

```

```

BITS      EMB
SMB       15
BITS      BMOD.3
RET

```

```

INTB

```

```

BITR      IS0
BITR      IS1
JP        RESET

```

```

;=====

```

USING THE BASIC TIMER TO RECEIVE SIGNALS FROM A REMOTE CONTROLLER

Function Description

The application program described in this section uses the basic timer to receive data transmitted from a remote controller. The remote controller signal is input at the INT1 pin of a KS57-series microcontroller through a preamplifier circuit, as shown in Figure 1-1.

To encode the data, the time intervals between remote control signals are measured. A typical remote controller signal consists of a leader pulse, custom code, and data code (see KS57APN10). A remote controller receiver circuit inverts the received signal and removes the carrier frequency.

In an actual application, considerable circuit noise may occur before the leader code is received. To protect against signal disruption by this noise, this sample program uses the basic timer to detect the falling edge of the leader code at the external interrupt input pin (INT1).



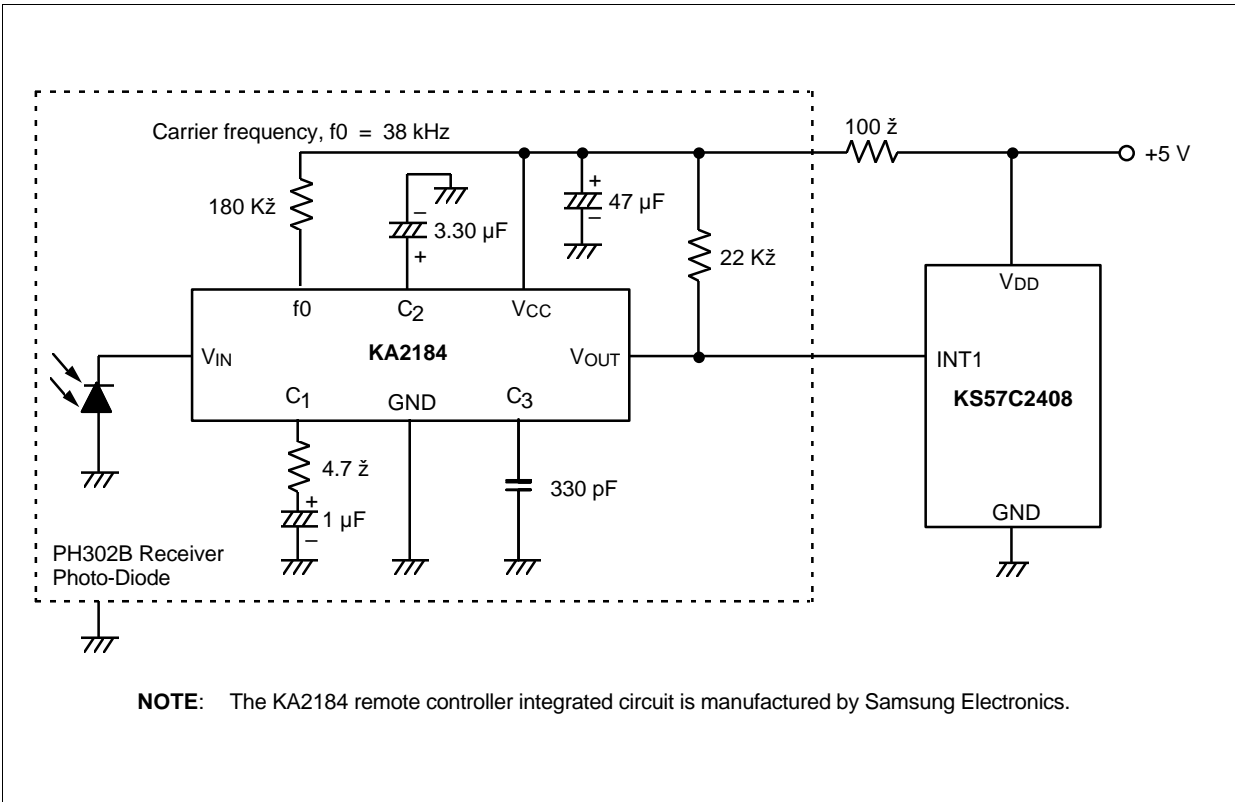


Figure 1-1. Remote Controller Carrier Signal (f_0) Receiver Circuit

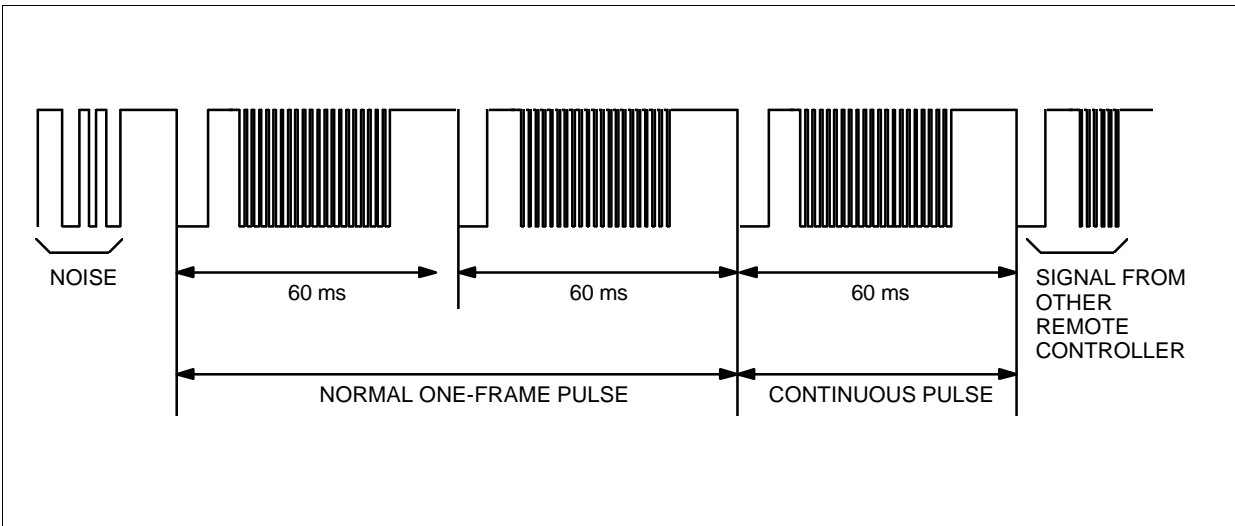


Figure 1-2. Waveform Received From Remote Controller

RAM Allocation

Address	40H	41H	42H	43H	44H	45H	46H	47H	48H	49H	4AH	4BH	4CH	4DH	4EH
Data Value (see NOTE)	1	2	3	4					5	6	7		8		

NOTE: 1 = CPCNT (2 nibbles)
 2 = STATE (1 nibble)
 3 = LECNT (1 nibble)
 4 = REDATA (5 nibbles)
 5 = Not used
 6 = CODEBUF (2 nibbles)
 7 = VALID (2 nibbles)
 8 = Flags:
 VALFG (4EH.0)
 CPFG (4EH.1)
 FIRFG (4EH.2)

Figure 1-3. RAM Allocation for Basic Timer Remocon Application

For this application, data RAM is allocated to addresses 40H–4EH of memory bank 0, where

- CPCNT: Counts the elapsed time since a valid code was input
- STATE: Mode status, indicating the last signal edge which was detected
- LECNT: Measures the time during which the leader code is Low level
- REDATA: This area is used to store receive data
- CODEBUF: Buffer area for last code input
- VALID: Test data for code validity check
- FLAGS:
 - VALFG (4EH.0): Flag is set when a valid code is input
 - CPFG (4EH.1): Flag is set when a valid constant pulse is input
 - FIRFG (4EH.2): Flag is set when the first 60-ms pulse is input

Programming Guidelines

To properly initialize the basic timer, write the following values to the basic timer mode register and the IPR register:

```
BMOD ← #0FH ; Select the basic timer interrupt with a 1.95-ms interval
IPR ← #0BH ; Select INT1 as the highest-priority interrupt
```

- Interrupts: INT1 and INTB
- Nesting: Two levels
- Port assignment: P1.1 (shared with INT1)

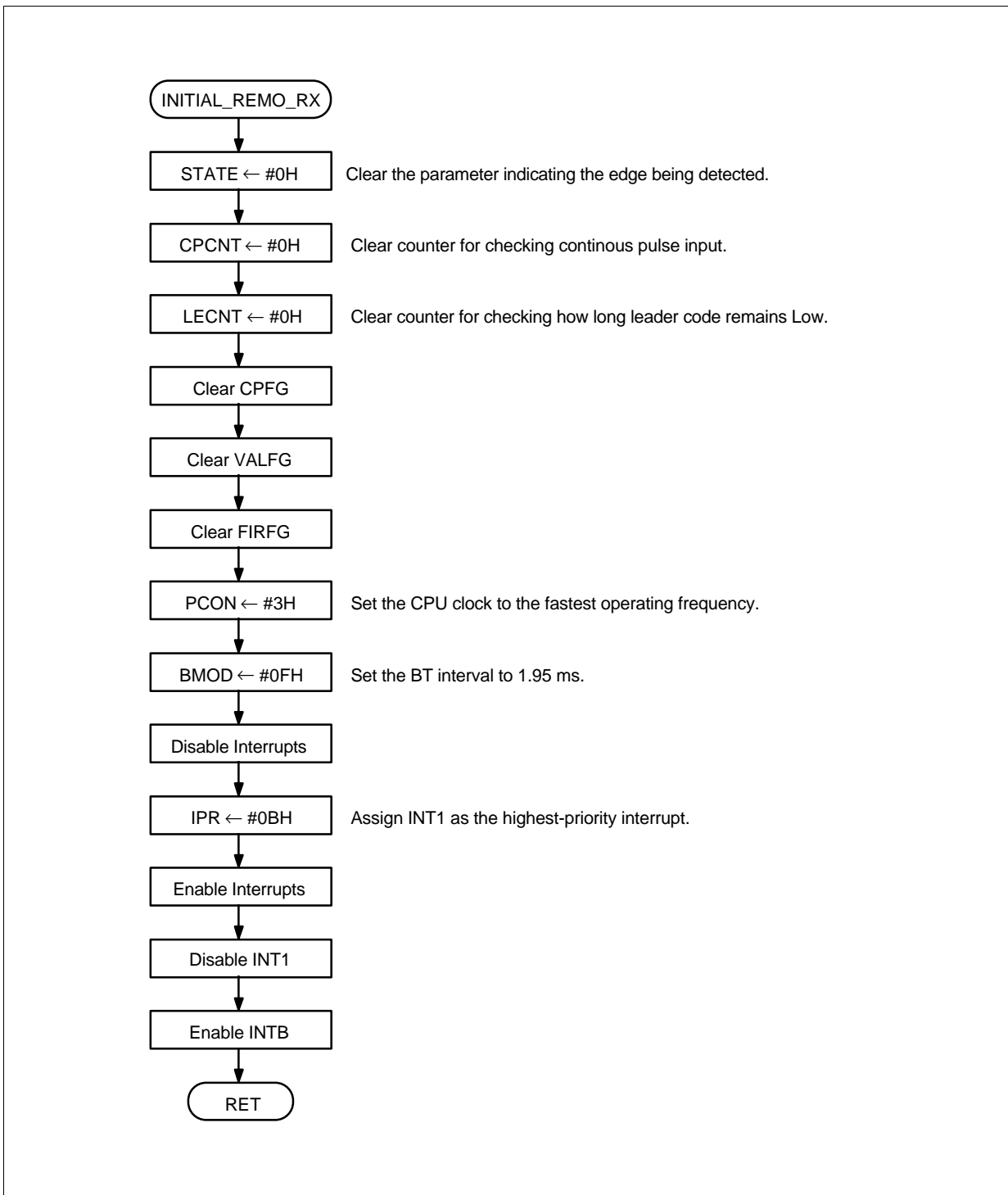


Figure 1-4. Program Flowchart for Remote Controller Rx Initialization

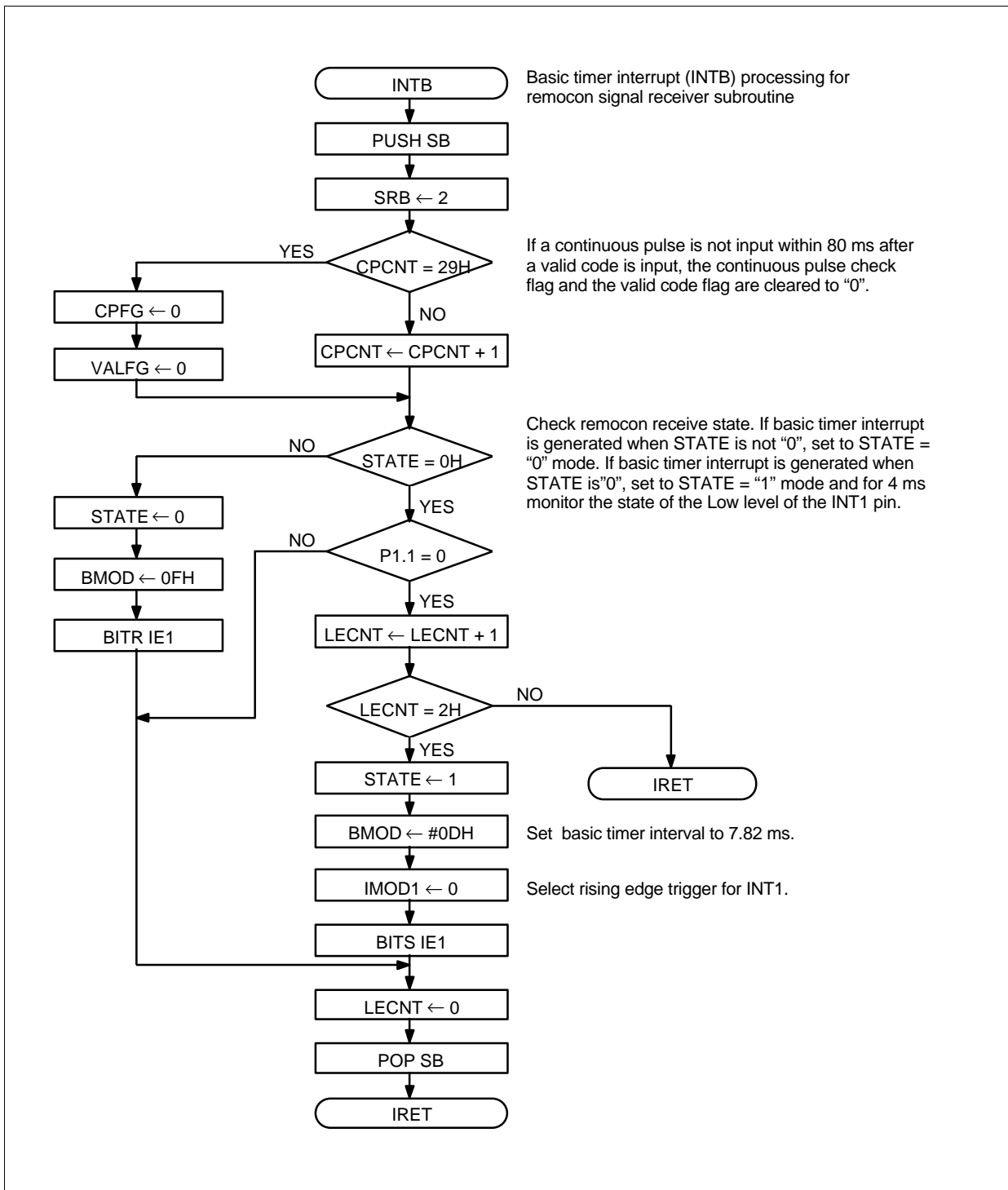


Figure 1-5. Program Flowchart for Basic Timer Interrupt (INTB) Processing

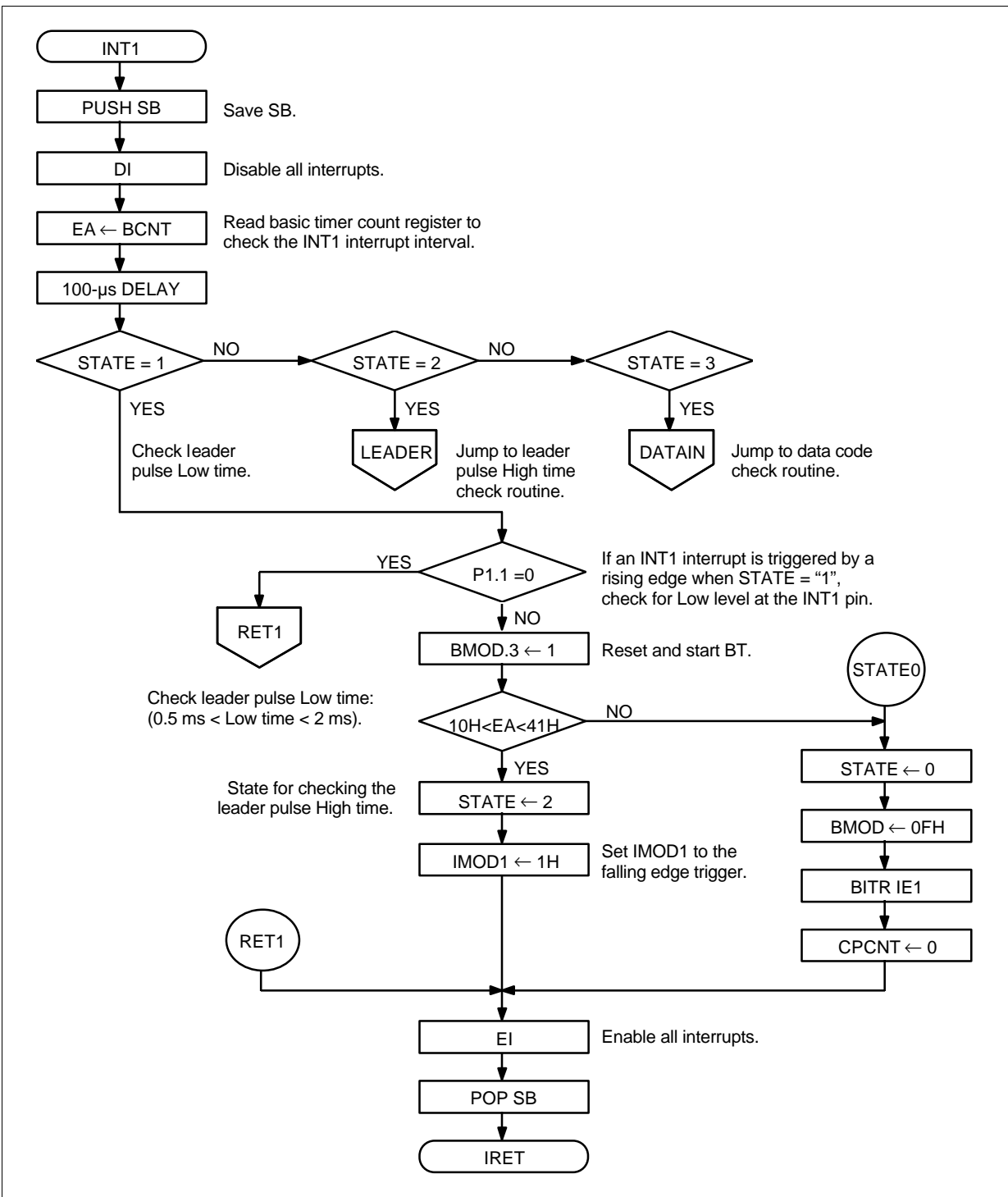


Figure 1-6. Program Flowchart for INT1 Processing

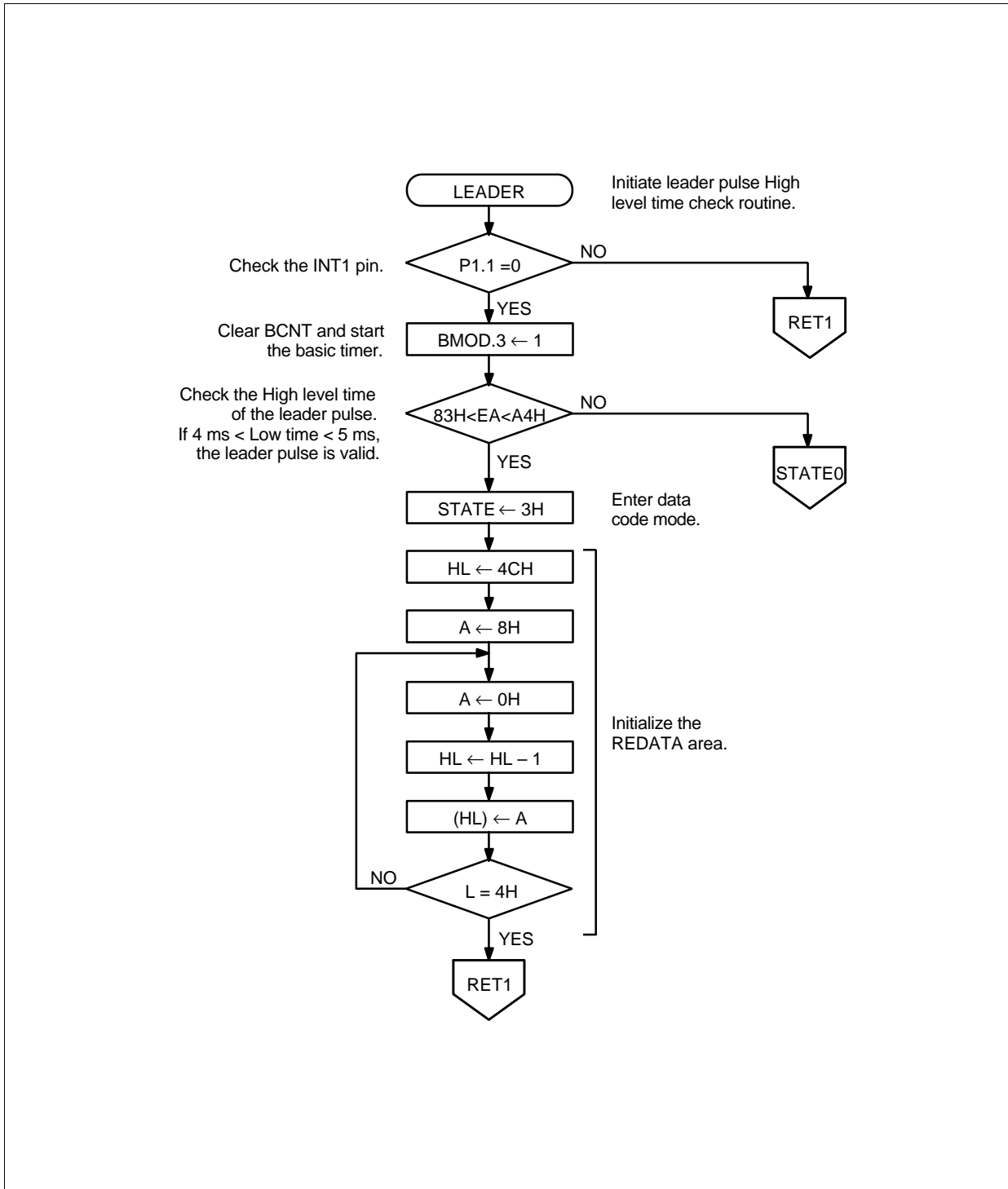


Figure 1-7. Program Flowchart for Leader Pulse High Level Check Routine

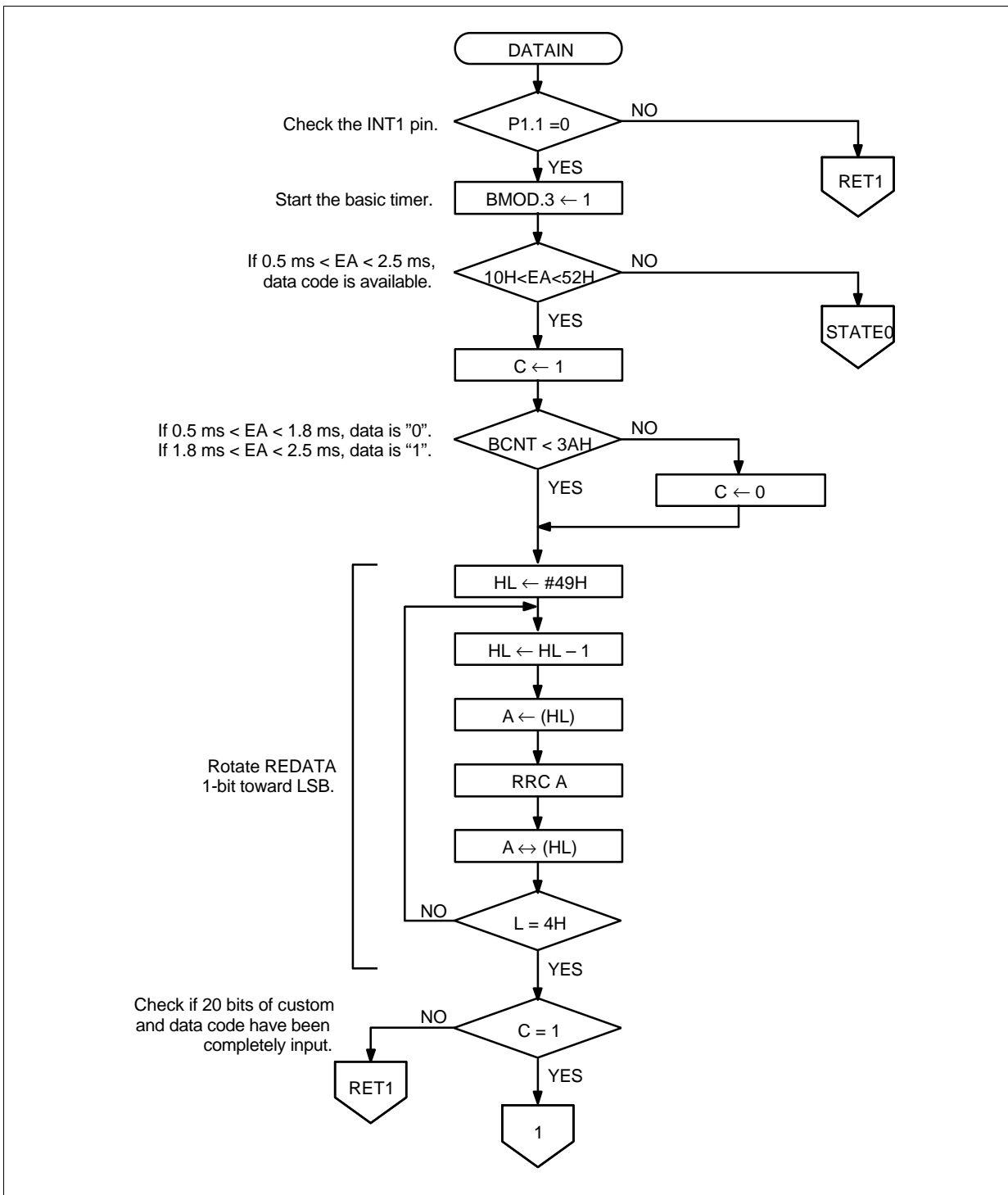


Figure 1-8. Program Flowchart for Data Code Check Routine

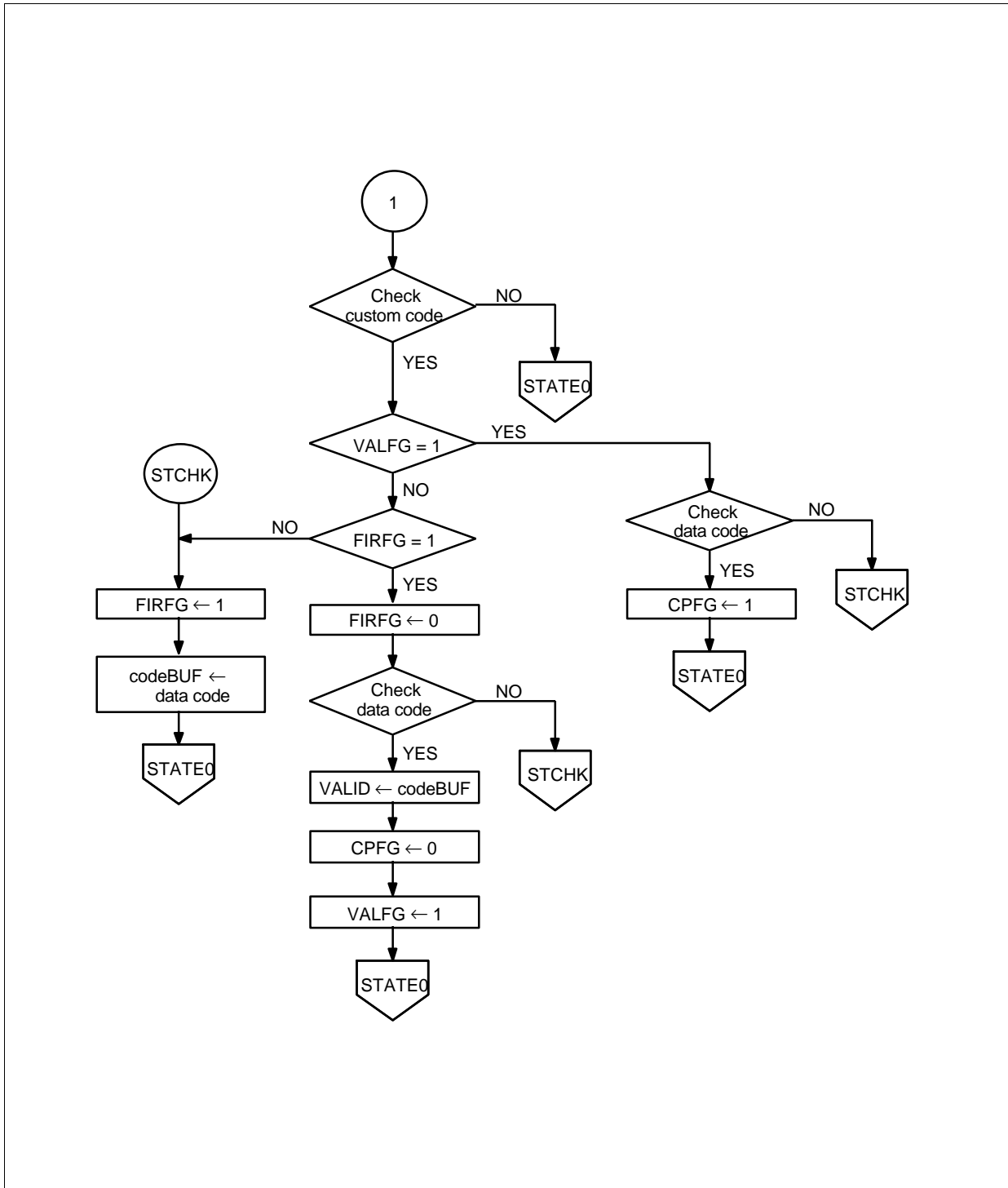


Figure 1-9. Program Flowchart for Custom Code Check

Source Code for Remote Controller Application

; CHIP C:\SMDSIIDATA\57C2408.DEF

```

CPCNT      EQU 40H
STATE      EQU 42H
LECNT      EQU 43H
REDATA     EQU 44H
VALID      EQU 4CH
FLAG       EQU 4EH
VALFG      EQU FLAG.0
CPFG       EQU FLAG.1
FIRFG      EQU FLAG.2
CUSTOMA    EQU 55H
CUSTOMB    EQU 56H

ORG        0000H
VENT1      0,1,INTB
ORG        0006H
VENT3      0,0,INT1

```

; =====

; Initialize remocon receive subroutine:

```

INITIAL_REMO_RX
  BITR      EMB
  LD        EA,#00H
  LD        STATE,A
  LD        CPCNT,EA
  LD        LECNT,A
  BITR      CPFG
  BITR      VALFG
  BITR      FIRFG
  LD        A,#3H
  LD        PCON,A          ; Set to high-speed mode
  LD        A,#0FH
  LD        BMOD,A         ; Set timer interval to 1.95 ms
  DI
  LD        A,#0BH
  LD        IPR,A          ; Assign INT1 highest interrupt priority level
  EI
  BITR      IE1
  BITS      IEB
  RET

```

Source Code for Remote Controller Application (Cont.)

; INTB processing:

INTB

```

PUSH    SB
SRB     2           ; EMB = 0, SRB = 2
LD      EA,CPCNT   ; CPCNT = 29H check
LD      YZ,#0D7H
ADS     EA,YZ      ; Repeat code check in 80-ms intervals
JPS     INCRIT

LD      EA,#00H
LD      VALID,EA
BITR    CPFGE      ; Repeat input flag ← "0"
BITR    VALFG      ; Valid code input flag ← "0"

```

; Present remocon input time check

MODCHK

```

LD      A,STATE
CPSE    A,#0H
JPS     DISINT     ; Not a valid state for leader pulse check
BTSF    P1.1       ; Check the INT1 pin
JPS     BTCLR
LD      HL,#LECNT  ; Increment LECNT
INCS    @HL
NOP
CPSE    @HL,#02H   ; Check in 4-ms intervals
JPS     IBF
LD      A,#1H
LD      STATE,A   ; STATE ← 1H
LD      A,#0H
LD      IMOD1,A   ; Select INT1 rising edge trigger
LD      A,#0DH    ; Set basic interval time to 7.82 ms
LD      BMOD,A
BITS    IE1

```

BTCLR

```

LD      A,#0H
LD      LECNT,A   ; LECNT ← 0H
JPS     IBF

```

DISINT

```

BITR    IE0
LD      A,#0H
LD      STATE,A  ; STATE ← 0H
LD      A,#0FH
LD      BMOD,A   ; Set basic interval time to 1.95 ms
JR      BTCLR

```

Source Code for Remote Controller Application (Cont.)

```

INCRIT
    LD      EA,CPCNT
    ADS    EA,#01H      ; CPCNT ← CPCNT + 1
    LD      CPCNT,EA
    JPS    MODCHK

IBF
    POP    SB
    IRET

    ORG    0300H
    JPS    LEADCK      ; Jump to routine that checks Low time of leader pulse
    JPS    LEADER      ; Jump to routine that checks High time of leader pulse
    JPS    DATAIN     ; Jump to the data code check routine

; INT1 processing:

INT1
    DI
    PUSH   EA          ; Push EA, HL, WX, YZ, and SB values onto stack
    PUSH   HL
    PUSH   WX
    PUSH   YZ
    PUSH   SB

; 100-μs DELAY:

    LD      EA,#15H

LOP
    DECS   EA
    JR     LOP

; Multiple branch processing:

    LD      A,STATE
    LD      E,#0H
    ADS    EA,#0FFH
    NOP
    LD      WX,EA
    ADS    WX,EA      ; WX ← (STATE - 1) × 2

; Read BCNT:

LOOP1
    LD      EA,BCNT
    LD      YZ,EA
    LD      EA,BCNT
    CPSE   EA,YZ
    JR     LOOP1
    JR     @WX      ; Multi-level branch

```

Source Code for Remote Controller Application (Cont.)

```

LEADCK
    BTST    P1.1                ; Check the Low level time of the leader pulse
    JPS     RET1
    BITS    BMOD.3              ; Restart the basic timer
    ADS     EA,#0F0H            ; EA > #10H
    JPS     STATE0
    ADS     EA,#0DEH            ; EA < #0100 - #0DE + #1F = #41H
                                ; (0.5 ms < BCNT < 2 ms)
    JPS     STATE1              ; Yes

STATE0
    LD      A,#0H                ; STATE ← 0
    LD      STATE,A
    LD      A,#0FH
    LD      BMOD,A              ; Set basic timer interval to 1.95 ms
    BITR    IE1
    LD      EA,#0
    LD      CPCNT,EA            ; Clear CPCNT

RET1
    POP     SB
    POP     YZ
    POP     WX
    POP     HL
    POP     EA
    EI
    IRET

STATE1
    LD      A,#1H                ; Select INT1 falling edge trigger
    LD      IMOD1,A
    INCS    STATE              ; STATE ← 2
    JPS     RET1

; Leader pulse check routine:

LEADER
    BTSF    P1.1                ; Check INT1 pin Low level
    JPS     RET1
    BITS    BMOD.3              ; Restart the basic timer
    ADS     EA,#7EH            ; EA > 83H
    JPS     STATE0
    ADS     EA,#9DH            ; EA < #100 - #9D + 41 = 0A4H
    JPS     STATE3              ; Yes
    JPS     STATE0

STATE3
    INCS    STATE              ; STATE ← 3
    LD      HL,#49H
    LD      A,#8H                ; # (VALID - 1) address MSB = "1"

```

Source Code for Remote Controller Application (Cont.)

REMO1

```

LD      A,#0H          ; Clear all other bits
DECS   HL
LD      @HL,A
CPSE   L,#4H
JR     REMO1
JPS    RET1

; Data input subroutine

DATAIN
BTSF   P1.1          ; Check P1.1
JPS    RET1
BITS   BMOD.3        ; Start the basic timer
ADS    EA,#0F0H      ; EA > 10
JPS    STATE0
ADS    EA,#0BEH      ; EA < 100 - 0BE + 10 = 2
JR     DAT0          ; Yes, 0.5 ms < EA < 2.5 ms
JPS    STATE0

DAT0
SCF
ADS    EA,#18H        ; EA > 0FF - 18 - 0BE - 0F0 = 3AH
RCF
LD     HL,#49H        ; 0.5 ms < EA < 1.8 ms data = "0"
                          ; 1.8 ms < EA < 2.5 ms data = "1"

DATABR
DECS   HL            ; Rotate remocon receive data one bit toward LSB
LD     A,@HL
RRC    A
XCH   A,@HL
CPSE   L,#4H
JR     DATABR
BTST  C              ; Check for 20-bit data input completion
JPS    RET1          ; No

```


Source Code for Remote Controller Application (Cont.)

; Custom code check routine:

```

        LD      EA,REDATA          ; Yes, 20-bit data input complete
        LD      HL,#CUSTOMA       ; Custom code = read custom data?
        CPSE   EA,HL
        JPS    STATE0
        LD      A,REDATA + 2
        LD      E,#CUSTOMB
        CPSE   A,E
        JPS    STATE0
        BTST   VALFG              ; Check VALFG
        JR     FIRCHK
        LD      HL,#(REDATA+3)    ; Read data code = valid data code
        LD      EA,VALID
        CPSE   EA,@HL
        JPS    STCHK
        BITS   CPFG              ; Repeat key is pressed
        JPS    STATE0

FIRCHK
        BTST   FIRFG              ; Check FIRFG
        JPS    STCHK
        BITR   FIRFG
        LD      HL,#(REDATA+3)    ; Read data code = codeBUF data
        LD      EA,codeBUF
        CPSE   EA,@HL
        JPS    STCHK
        LD      EA,codeBUF        ; VALID ← codeBUF
        LD      VALID,EA
        BITR   CPFG
        BITS   VALFG
        JPS    STATE0

STCHK
        BITS   FIRFG              ; codeBUF ← read data code
        LD      EA,REDATA+3
        LD      codeBUF,EA
        JPS    STATE0

```

; =====

USING THE BASIC TIMER TO MEASURE PULSE WIDTH

Function Description

The following routine uses the basic timer to measure the width of the High-level pulse that is input at the INT4 interrupt pin (with both rising and falling edge detection). In this case, the pulse width does not exceed the basic timer counter (BCNT) value, which is at least 7.8 ms.

Source Code for Pulse Width Measurement Routine

```

; =====
                BUFF      EQU          30H
                BUFF      EQU          32.OH

; INT4 processing:

LOOP
    LD          EA,BCNT          ; EMB = "0"
    LD          YZ,EA
    LD          EA,BCNT
    CPSE       EA,YZ
    JR          LOOP
    BTST       P1.3             ; P1.3 = "1"?
    JR          AA              ; No
    LD          BUFF,EA         ; Store the BCNT value
    BITR       FLAG            ; Clear the data present flag
    IRET

AA
    LD          EA,BUFF
    SBS        YZ,EA
    NOP
    LD          EA,YZ
    LD          BUFF,EA         ; Store data
    BITS       FLAG            ; Set the data present flag
    IRET

; =====
    
```