



PRODUCT NAME
TM58XX

TITLE
How to use the external clock setting function (TMR0) in the TM58XX series

APPLICATION NOTE

1. Introduction
2. DEMO code
3. Diagrams of the applicable circuits

1. Introduction

In the programming of the TM58 series, the external clock setting function of (TMR0) is used occasionally. In order to explain how the external clock setting function of (TMR0) (the EXT_CLK pin of TM58 is the external clock input pin) is used, the MCU of the TM58 series (using model TM58P10 as an example) will be introduced below. The special function register that is related to the external clock setting function of (TMR0) is SELECT (it does not take up any RAM address; the setting of its corresponding bit is set by the SELECT command), which is defined as follows:

SELECT :

Bit	Symbol	Description				
		PS2	PS1	PS0	TMR0 rate	WDT rate
2~0	PS2~PS0	0	0	0	1 : 2	1 : 1
		0	0	1	1 : 4	1 : 2
		0	1	0	1 : 8	1 : 4
		0	1	1	1 : 16	1 : 8
		1	0	0	1 : 32	1 : 16
		1	0	1	1 : 64	1 : 32
		1	1	0	1 : 128	1 : 64
		1	1	1	1 : 256	1 : 128
3	PSA	PSA: Prescaler assignment bit 1: Prescaler assigned to WDT 0: Prescaler assigned to TMR0				
4	EDGE0	EDGE0: TRM0 source signal edge control bit 1: Increment when H -> L transition on external clock 0: Increment when L -> H transition on external clock				
5	SUR0	SUR0: TMR0 clock source bit 1: External clock input 0: (Internal clock)/4 or instruction cycle				

NOTE:

The select register is the write register. The setting of its control bit is completed by executing the select command, during which the content of the accumulator is sent into the select register.

An **example** of the setting process is shown below:

```
movla 00h
select
```

After executing the command given above, the content of the select register will become 00h. Meanwhile, the prescaler is assigned to TMR0, and the prescaling ratio is 1:1, TMR0 uses the internal command cycle for counting.

2. DEMO Code

The following DEMO code and the diagrams of circuits indicate the process in which TM58P10 makes use of the external clock setting function:

(For the functions of the programming, please read the functional description in the programming lines).

```

;=====
;Mode: Advanced
;Crystal vibration: 4MHZ
; WATCHDOG: DISABLE
;Function: Programming for the external clock setting function of (TMR0)
;The system uses a delay command to create a clock signal with the cycle of 10uS, and
; exports the clock signal to the external clock input port of tmr0 via PORTB,0 port, so that
; TMR0 can carry out time setting that lasts 1S by using the external clock signal. The
; system controls the LED light by using the period of time setting, which makes it go on
; and off 1S, respectively. TMR0 sets time by using the method of interrupt.
;
;
;=====
;Definitions of the special function register
;=====
indf      equ  00h
tmr0      equ  01h
pc        equ  02h
status    equ  03h
fsr       equ  04h
porta     equ  05h
portb     equ  06h
wakeup    equ  20h
irqm      equ  21h
irqf      equ  22h
;
;
;=====
;Bit definitions of the destination register
;=====

```

```
w          equ  00h
f          equ  01h
;
;
;=====
; Bit definitions of the status register
;=====
c          equ  00h
dc         equ  01h
z          equ  02h
pd         equ  03h
to         equ  04h
pa0        equ  05h
pa1        equ  06h
pa2        equ  07h
;
;
;=====
; Bit definitions of the interrupt mask register (irqm)
;=====
intm       equ  07h
exintm     equ  02h
tmr0m      equ  00h
;
;
;=====
; Bit definitions of the interrupt flag register (irqf)
;=====
tmr0f      equ  00h
exintf     equ  02h
;
;
;=====
; Bit definitions of the select register
;=====
ps0        equ  00h
ps1        equ  01h
ps2        equ  02h
psa        equ  03h
rte        equ  04h
rts        equ  05h
;
;
;=====
; Bit definitions of the WAKEUP register
;=====
wdts       equ  07h
wue        equ  06h
eis        equ  05h
puh3       equ  03h
puh2       equ  02h
```

```

puh1      equ    01h
puh0      equ    00h
;
;
;=====
;Bit definitions
;=====
count     equ    08h
a_temp    equ    09h
status_temp equ  0ah
;
;
;=====
;portb port  I/O definitions
;=====
wave      equ    00h
led       equ    01h
;
;
;=====
;program start here
;=====
    org    3ffH      ; Resets vector address
    goto   main
    org    3feh      ; Interrupts entrance address of the subprogram
    goto   time_int
    org    000h      ; The initialization address of programs in ROM
;=====
;MAIN PROGRAM
;=====
main:
; initialization
    clrm   count     ; Clears count
    movla  02h       ; Turns on led lights
    movam  portb
    clra
    iodir  portb     ; Sets portb port at export status
    movla  22h
    select ; Assigns tmr0 clock source as the external clock, positive edge
           ; triggered
           ; Assigns prescaler to tmr0, the prescaling ratio is 1:8
    movla  b'10000001' ; Allows tmr0 interrupt function
    movam  irqm
    nop
    nop
;
;
start:
; Program section for generating 10uS tmr0 external clock
; signal
    bsm    portb,wave ; Generating external clock signal positive edge
    nop
    nop

```

```

nop
nop
nop
nop
bcm    portb,wave    ; Generating external clock signal negative edge
goto   start

;
;
;=====
; TMR0 interrupt subprogram ( interrupts once every 20mS )
;=====
time_int:
    movam a_temp      ; Sends the content of the accumulator into a_temp for
                      ; protection
    swapm status,w    ; Exchanges the H-L half bytes in the status register and sends
                      ; the result into the accumulator
    movam status_temp ; Sends the result into status_temp for protection
    movla 06h         ; Resets the value of tmr0 to 06h, so that an interrupt occurs
                      ; every 250*8*10uS=20000uS at tmr0
    movam tmr0        ;
    incm count        ; adds 1 to the count value
    movla 32h
    xoram count,w
    btms status,z     ; Determines whether it has reached 1S=50*20mS
    goto end_int      ; 1s not reached, turns to end_int for execution
    clrm count        ; 1s reached, clears count
    btms portb,led    ; Determines the on/off status of led lights
    goto turn_on_led  ; led is off, turns on the light
turn_off_led:
    bcm portb,led     ; Turns off led
    goto end_int      ; Turns to end_int for execution
turn_on_led:
    bsm portb,led     ; Turns on led
end_int:
    bcm irqf,tmr0f    ; Clears tmr0 interrupt request flag
    swapm status_temp,w; Exchanges the H-L half bytes in the status_temp and sends
                      ; the result into the accumulator
    movam status      ; Sends the content of accumulator into the status register to
                      ; restore the status before entering an interrupt
    swapm a_temp,f     ; Exchanges the H-L half bytes in the a_temp and sends the
                      ; result into a_temp
    swapm a_temp,w    ; Exchanges the H-L half bytes in the a_temp,
                      ; and sends the result into the accumulator to restore the
                      ; content of the accumulator before entering an interrupt
    reti              ; Returns from interrupt, and the program will automatically
                      ; turn on an interrupt after executing the command
;
;=====
    end                ; Program ends

```

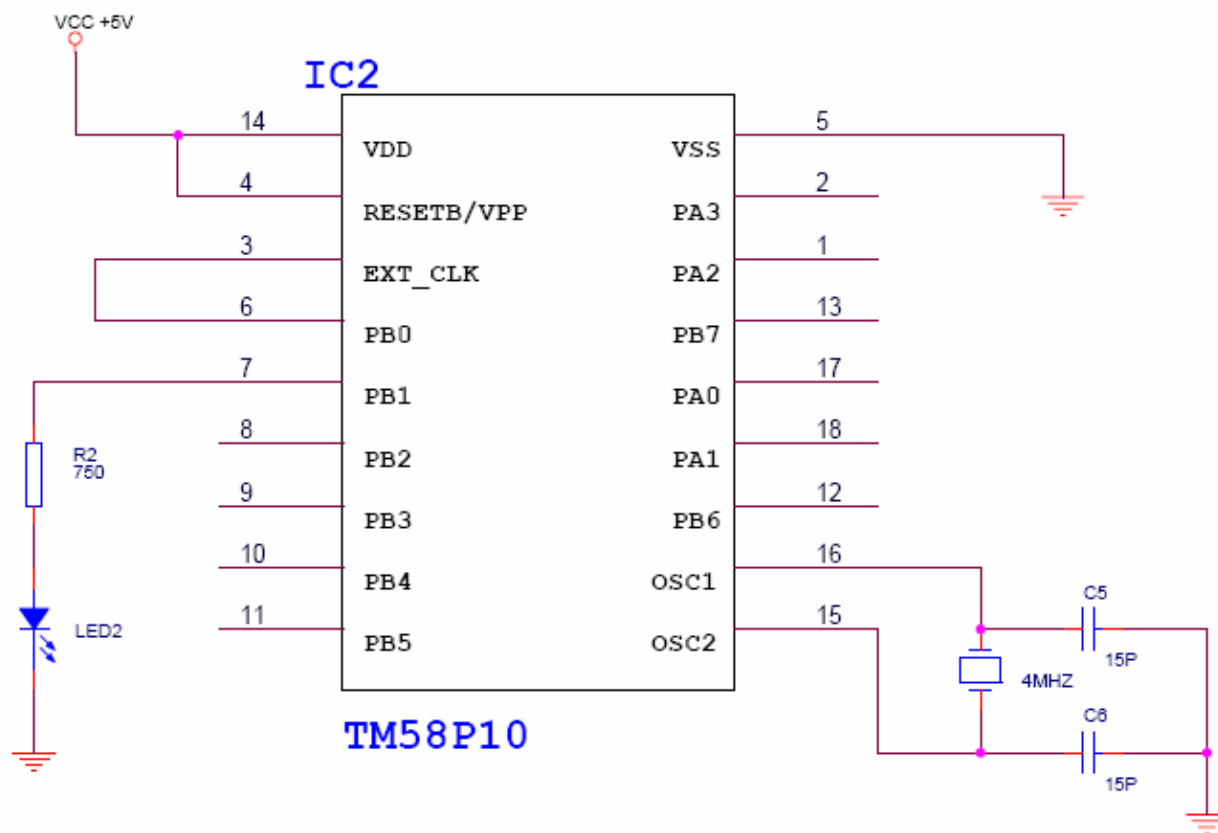
;=====

; Example

;=====

; After powering on the system, the led lights enter the loop of: on 1S---> off 1S---> on 1S.
The 1S time setting period is implemented via the interrupt function, which is in turn
launched when tmr0 uses the external clock signal as the clock source.

3. Diagrams of the applicable circuits



The APN circuitry diagram showing the external clock setting function of TMR0 in TM58 series.