# CPE 325: Embedded Systems Laboratory Laboratory Tutorial #6: MSP430 Interrupts and Universal Clock Subsystem

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# **Objective:**

This tutorial will teach you how to write interrupt service routines in assembly and C/C++ programming languages. In addition, it will describe the universal clock subsystem of the MSP430F5529 device that is responsible for generating internal clocks. You will learn the following topics:

Using interrupts in C/assembly (specifically working with port interrupts)
The clock subsystem and clock configuration
Working with the TI experimenter's board

#### **Notes:**

All previous tutorials are required for successful completion of this lab, especially, the tutorials introducing the MSP-EXP430F5529LP board and the Code Composer Studio software development environment.

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## 1 Interfacing Switches and LEDs in Assembly (Polling and Interrupts)

In the handout for Laboratory #3 we learned how to interface with the MSP-EX430F5529LP hardware, specifically LEDs and switches, using C language. We will redo the same examples using the MSP430 assembly language.

## 1.1 Toggling LEDs in Assembly Language

Figure 1 shows the assembly code of the blink application (Lab6 D1.asm). Here is a brief description of the assembly code for this application. In addition to the portions of the code that were discussed in the previous labs we can discuss some new additions. The .text is a segment control assembler directive that controls how code and data are located in memory. .text is used to mark the beginning of a relocatable code. The linker can recognize any other type of segment (e.g., STACK END for code stack). Our main loop that flashes the LEDs starts at the InfLoop label. The code starting at the label SWDelay1 implements the software delay to make sure the LEDs blink at the appropriate interval. To exactly calculate the software delay we need to know the instruction execution time and the clock cycle time. The register R15 is loaded with 65,535 (the maximum unsigned integer that can fit in a 16-bit register). The dec.w instruction takes 1 clock cycle to execute, and jnz L1 takes 2 clock cycles to execute (note: this can be determined by enabling and reading the value of the clock in CCS). The nop instruction takes 1 clock cycle. The number of nop instructions in the loop is determined so that the total number of clocks in the SWDelay1 loop is 16. Determining clock cycle time requires in-depth understanding of the FLL-Clock module of the MSP430 which is discussed later in this tutorial. We note that the processor clock frequency is 1,048,576 Hz (2<sup>20</sup> Hz) for the default configuration. The total delay is thus 65,535\*16/2<sup>20</sup> ~ 1s. Note: nop instructions are often used in creating software delays because they do not affect the state of the registers and take exactly one clock cycle to execute.

```
1
 2
                       Lab6 D1.asm
 3
         Description: The program toggles LEDs periodically.
 4
                       LED1 is initialized off, LED2 is initalized on.
5
                       Main program loop:
 6
                          the SWDelay1 loop creates 1s delay before
 7
                          toggling the LEDs (ON/OFF).
8
9
         Clocks:
                       ACLK = 32.768kHz, MCLK = SMCLK = default DCO = 2^20=1,048,576 Hz
10
                       TI EXP430F5529LP Launchpad
         Platform:
11
12
                        MSP430xF5529
13
14
15
16
                 -- RST
17
                                 P1.0 -->LED1(RED)
18
                                 P4.7 -->LED2(GREEN)
19
20
         Author:
                      Aleksandar Milenkovic, milenkovic@computer.org
```

```
; Date: September 14, 2018
; Modified: Prawar Poudel, August 08, 2019
21
22
23
24
     ; MSP430 Assembler Code Template for use with TI Code Composer Studio
25
26
27
                .cdecls C,LIST,"msp430.h" ; Include device header file
28
29
30
31
                .def RESET
                                               ; Export program entry-point to
32
                                               ; make it known to linker.
33
34
                 .text
                                               ; Assemble into program memory.
35
                                                ; Override ELF conditional linking
                 .retain
36
                                               ; and retain current section.
37
                .retainrefs
                                               ; And retain any sections that have
38
                                                ; references to current section.
39
40
                        #__STACK_END,SP ; Initialize stackpointer
     RESET mov.w
41
                 mov.w #WDTPW|WDTHOLD,&WDTCTL ; Stop watchdog timer
42
     StopWDT
43
44
     SETUP:
                 bis.b #0x01,&P1DIR
                                               ; set P1.0 as output, 0'b0000 0001
45
46
                 bis.b #0x80,&P4DIR
                                               ; set P4.7 as output, 0'b1000 0000
47
                                             ; turn P1.0 OFF
48
                 bic.b #0x01,&P10UT
                                               ; turn P4.7 ON
49
                 bis.b #0x80,&P40UT
50
51
     ; Main loop here
52
53
                                    ; move 0xFFFF to R5 which will be out counter
54
55
     SWDelay1:
56
57
                 nop
58
                 nop
59
                 nop
60
                 nop
61
                 nop
62
                 nop
63
                 nop
64
                                    ; 13 NOPs + extra 3cc is a delay of 16cc
65
                                    ; so the total delay is 65535*16cc/2^20 \sim 1s
66
                 nop
67
                 nop
68
                 nop
69
                 dec.w R5
                                               ; 1cc
70
                 jnz SWDelay1
                                                ; 2cc
                                                ; toggle 1.0
71
                 xor.b #0x01,&P10UT
72
                 xor.b #0x80,&P40UT
                                               ; toggle 4.7
73
                 jmp InfLoop
                                               ; go to InfLoop
74
                 nop
75
```

```
76
77
78
     ; Stack Pointer definition
79
80
               .global __STACK_END
81
                .sect .stack
82
83
84
     ; Interrupt Vectors
85
               .sect ".reset" ; MSP430 RESET Vector
86
87
              .short RESET
88
```

Figure 1. Blinking the LEDs in Assembly Language

## 1.2 Interfacing Switches in Assembly Language (Polling)

Figure 2 shows assembly program that interfaces S1 and LED1. S1 is connected to P1.BIT0 (ports are configured by default as input) and LED1 is connected to P2.BIT2 (should be configured as a digital output). BIT0 of P1 is checked. If pressed a logic 0 should be detected in P1IN.BIT0; otherwise it should read as a logic 1. When a press is detected, a software delay of 20 ms is implemented to support de-bouncing of the switch. If the switch is still pressed, the program turns on LED1. The program continually checks whether the switch is still pressed. If a release (depress) is detected, LED1 is turned off.

```
1
 2
 3
         Description: The program demonstrates Press/Release using S1 and LED1.
 4
                       LED1 is initialized off.
                       When an S1 press is detected, a software delay of 20 ms
 5
 6
                       is used to implement debouncing. The switch is checked
 7
                       again, and if it's on, LED1 is turned on until S1 is released.
 8
 9
                      ACLK = 32.768kHz, MCLK = SMCLK = default DCO = 2^20=1,048,576 Hz
         Clocks:
10
         Platform:
                      TI EXP430F5529LP Launchpad
11
12
                      MSP430F5529
13
14
15
16
                 -- RST
17
                                 P1.0 -->LED1(REd)
18
                                P2.1 <--SW1
19
    ; Author: Aleksandar Milenkovic, milenkovic@computer.org
; Date: September 14, 2018
20
21
         Modified: Prawar Poudel, August 08, 2019
22
23
24
25
                 .cdecls C,LIST,"msp430.h"
                                                ; Include device header file
26
27
```

```
28
                 .def
                         RESET
                                                 ; Export program entry-point to
29
                                                 ; make it known to linker.
30
31
                 .text
                                                 ; Assemble into program memory.
32
                 .retain
                                                 ; Override ELF conditional linking
33
                                                 ; and retain current section.
34
                 .retainrefs
                                                 ; And retain any sections that have
35
                                                 ; references to current section.
36
37
38
                         #__STACK_END,SP
     RESET:
                                                ; Initialize stack pointer
                 mov.w
39
                         #WDTPW|WDTHOLD,&WDTCTL ; Stop watchdog timer
     StopWDT:
40
41
     SetupP2:
42
                         #001h, &P1DIR
                 bis.b
                                                 ; Set P1.0 to output
43
                                                 ; direction (0000 0001)
                                                 ; Set P10UT to 0x0000_0001 (ensure
44
                 bic.b
                         #001h, &P10UT
45
                                                 ; LED1 is off)
46
                         #002h, &P2DIR
47
                 bic.b
                                                 ; SET P2.1 as input for SW1
                                                 ; Enable Pull-Up resister at P2.1
48
                 bis.b
                         #002h, &P2REN
49
                 bis.b
                         #002h, &P20UT
                                                  ; required for proper IO set up
50
51
                         #001h, &P10UT
                 bic.b
     ChkSW1:
                         #002h, &P2IN
52
                 bit.b
                                                  ; Check if SW1 is pressed
53
                                                 ; (0000 0010 on P1IN)
54
                                                 ; If not zero, SW1 is not pressed
                 jnz
                         ChkSW1
55
                                                  ; loop and check again
56
     Debounce:
                         #2000, R15
                                                  ; Set to (2000 * 10 cc = 20,000 cc)
57
                 mov.w
58
     SWD20ms:
                                                  ; Decrement R15
                 dec.w
                         R15
59
                 nop
60
                 nop
61
                 nop
62
                 nop
63
                 nop
64
                 nop
65
                 nop
                                                 ; Delay over?
66
                 jnz
                         SWD20ms
67
                                                 ; Verify SW1 is still pressed
                 bit.b
                         #0000010b, &P2IN
68
                 inz
                         ChkSW1
                                                 ; If not, wait for SW1 press
69
70
                         #001h, &P10UT
                                                 ; Turn on LED1
     LEDon:
                 bis.b
71
                         #002h, &P2IN
                                                 ; Test SW1
     SW1wait:
                 bit.b
72
                         SW1wait
                                                 ; Wait until SW1 is released
                 jz
                                                 ; Turn off LED1
73
                         #001h, &P10UT
                 bic.b
74
                         ChkSW1
                                                  ; Loop to beginning
                 jmp
75
76
77
78
     ; Stack Pointer definition
79
       -----
                 .global __STACK_END
80
81
                 .sect .stack
82
```

Figure 2. Turn on LED1 when S1 is Pressed (Lab6 D2.asm)

## 1.3 Interfacing Switches in Assembly Language (Interrupt Service Routine)

With microcontrollers, it is often useful to be able to use interrupts in our programs. An interrupt allows an automatic break from the current program flow based on a set of conditions. Some of the I/O ports on the MSP430 have an interrupt capability that you can configure. When the interrupt conditions are met, the program execution departs into a service routine that handles the interrupt event. Once service routine is completed the control transfers back to the main program where it left off using a RETI (return from interrupt) instruction. We will learn more about interrupts in a subsequent lab, but you should understand how interrupt vectors are used and what interrupts do. To set up an interrupt for an I/O port, we have to perform a few tasks:

- Enable global interrupts in the status register
- Enable interrupts to occur for the particular events by setting control bits in corresponding registers associated with ports P1 or P2
- Specify whether the interrupt is triggered on a falling edge or rising edge
- Initialize the interrupt flag by clearing it

An example of using interrupts to interface the switches of the MSP430 experimenter board is shown in Figure 3. The main program configures ports, enables the global interrupts (GIE bit is SR is set), enables interrupt from BIT1 of Port1 (P1IE=0x0000\_0010b). As pressing a switch corresponds to having input signal from a logic '1' to a logic '0', the interrupt arises when a falling edge is detected at P1IN.BIT1. The interrupt service routine starts at label SW2\_ISR. The state of the input is checked; if P1IN.BIT1 is not a logic 0 we exit the ISR; otherwise, debouncing is performed. If SW2 is still pressed after 20 ms, LED1 is turned on. The program then waits for SW2 to be released. Note lines 94 and 95 that initialize the IVT entry 47 reserved for Port 1.

```
2
                      Lab6 D3.asm
3
         Description: The program demonstrates Press/Release using S2 and LED1.
4
                      LED1 is initialized off. The main program enables interrupts
5
                      from P1.BIT1 (S2) and remains in an infinite loop doing nothing.
6
                      P1_ISR implements debouncing and waits for a S2 to be released.
7
8
         Clocks:
                      ACLK = 32.768kHz, MCLK = SMCLK = default DCO = 2^20=1,048,576 Hz
9
         Platform:
                      TI EXP430F5529LP Launchpad
10
11
                       MSP430F5529
```

90

```
12
13
14
15
                -- RST
16
                                P1.0 -->LED1(RED)
17
                               P1.1 <--S2
18
     ; Author: Aleksandar Milenkovic, milenkovic@computer.org
; Date: September 14, 2018
19
20
         Modified: Prawar Poudel, Auguest 8, 2019
21
22
                 .cdecls C,LIST,"msp430.h" ; Include device header file
23
24
25
26
                 .def RESET
                                                 ; Export program entry-point to
27
                                                 ; make it known to linker.
28
                 .def
                        S2 ISR
29
30
                 .text
                                                ; Assemble into program memory.
31
                 .retain
                                                ; Override ELF conditional linking
32
                                                ; and retain current section.
33
                 .retainrefs
                                                 ; And retain any sections that have
34
                                                 ; references to current section.
35
36
37
     RESET:
                         # STACK END, SP
                                            ; Initialize stack pointer
                 mov.w
38
     StopWDT:
                         #WDTPW WDTHOLD, &WDTCTL; Stop watchdog timer
39
40
     Setup:
41
                                                 ; Set P1.0 to output
                 bis.b
                         #001h, &P1DIR
42
                                                ; direction (0000_0001)
                 bic.b
43
                         #001h, &P10UT
                                                 ; Set P10UT to 0x0000 0001
44
                 bic.b #002h, &P1DIR
45
                                                 ; SET P1.1 as input for S2
46
                 bis.b #002h, &P1REN
                                                ; Enable Pull-Up resister at P1.1
                 bis.b #002h, &P10UT
                                                ; required for proper IO set up
47
48
49
50
                 bis.w #GIE, SR
                                                ; Enable Global Interrupts
51
                                               ; Enable Port 1 interrupt from bit 1
                 bis.b #002h, &P1IE
52
                 bis.b #002h, &P1IES
                                               ; Set interrupt to call from hi to low
53
                 bic.b
                        #002h, &P1IFG
                                                ; Clear interrupt flag
54
     InfLoop:
55
                                                ; Loop here until interrupt
56
57
58
     ; P1_0 (S2) interrupt service routine (ISR)
59
60
     S2 ISR:
61
                 bic.b #002h, &P1IFG
                                               ; Clear interrupt flag
62
     ChkSW2:
                 bit.b #02h, &P1IN
                                                ; Check if S2 is pressed
63
                                                ; (0000_0010 on P1IN)
64
                                                ; If not zero, SW is not pressed
                 jnz
                        LExit
65
                                               ; loop and check again
                 mov.w #2000, R15
                                                ; Set to (2000 * 10 cc )
     Debounce:
```

```
67
     SWD20ms:
                          R15
                                                   ; Decrement R15
                  dec.w
68
                  nop
69
                  nop
70
                  nop
71
                  nop
72
                  nop
73
                  nop
74
                  nop
75
                  jnz
                          SWD20ms
                                                   ; Delay over?
76
                          #00000010b,&P1IN
                                                   ; Verify S2 is still pressed
                  bit.b
77
                          LExit
                                                   ; If not, wait for S2 press
                  jnz
78
                                                   ; Turn on LED1
     LEDon:
                          #001h,&P10UT
                  bis.b
79
     SW2wait:
                  bit.b
                          #002h,&P1IN
                                                   ; Test S2
80
                                                   ; Wait until S2 is released
                          SW2wait
                  jΖ
81
                          #001,&P10UT
                                                   ; Turn off LED1
                  bic.b
82
                                                   ; Return from interrupt
     LExit:
                  reti
83
84
     ; Stack Pointer definition
85
86
                  .global __STACK_END
87
                           .stack
                  .sect
88
89
90
       Interrupt Vectors
91
92
                          ".reset"
                                           ; MSP430 RESET Vector
                  .sect
93
                  .short RESET
94
                          ".int47"
                                         ; PORT1_VECTOR,
                  .sect
95
                                          ; please check the MSP430F5529.h header file
                  .short S2 ISR
96
                  .end
97
```

Figure 3. Press/Release Using Port 1 ISR (Lab6\_D3.asm)

# 2 Interfacing Switches and LEDs Using Interrupts in C

Figure 4 shows a C program that turns LED1 on when S2 is pressed and turns LED1 off when S2 is released. The main program configures and initializes ports, configures interrupts, and enters an infinite loop where the program waits for S2 to be released to turn off LED1. P1\_ISR is entered upon detection of the switch press; the code inside clears P1.IFG1 and turns on LED1. Please note C convention to indicate that Port1\_ISR corresponds to PORT1\_VECTOR in the interrupt vector table.

```
1
 2
          File:
                       Lab6 D4.c
3
          Description: The program detects when S2 is pressed and turns on LED1.
4
                       LED1 is kept on as long as S2 is pressed.
5
                       P1_ISR is used to detect when S2 is pressed.
6
                       Main program polls S2 and turns off when a release is detected.
7
          Board:
                       MSP-EXP430F5529LP Launchpad
8
          Clocks:
                       ACLK = 32.768kHz, MCLK = SMCLK = default DCO
9
10
                        MSP430F5529
```

```
11
12
13
14
15
16
                                  P1.0|--> LED1
17
                                  P1.1 <-- S2
18
19
           Author:
                      Aleksandar Milenkovic, milenkovic@computer.org
20
                      September 2010
           Date:
21
                      Prawar Poudel, August 08, 2019
          Modified:
22
23
     #include <msp430.h>
24
     #define
                S2 BIT1&P1IN
                                           // S2 is P1IN&BIT1
25
26
     void main(void) {
27
         WDTCTL = WDTPW+WDTHOLD;
                                           // Stop WDT
28
29
          P1DIR |= BIT0;
                                           // Set LED1 as output
30
          P10UT = 0x00;
                                           // Clear LED1
31
32
          P1DIR &= ~BIT1;
                                           // Set the direction at S2 as input
33
          P1REN |= BIT1;
                                           // Enable Pull-up resistor
34
          P10UT |= BIT1;
                                           // Required for proper IO
35
36
          _EINT();
                                           // Enable interrupts
37
38
          P1IE |= BIT1;
                                           // P1.1 interrupt enabled
39
          P1IES |= BIT1;
                                           // P1.1 hi/low edge
40
          P1IFG &= ~BIT1;
                                           // P1.1 IFG cleared
41
42
          for(;;) {
43
              while((S2) == 0);
                                           // Wait until S2 is released
44
              P10UT &= ~BIT0;
                                              LED1 is turned off
45
46
     }
47
48
     // Port 1 interrupt service routine
49
     #pragma vector = PORT1_VECTOR
50
     __interrupt void Port1_ISR (void) {
51
          P10UT |= BIT0;
                                         // LED1 is turned ON
52
         P1IFG &= ~BIT1;
                                         // P1.0 IFG cleared
53
     }
54
```

Figure 4. Press/Release Using Port 1 ISR (Lab6 D4.c)

Looking at the program in Figure 4 we can see that release is detected in the main program. A better implementation would delegate both press and release activities into the P1 ISR as shown in Figure 5. To implement this, we need to establish a global variable called S2pressed that keeps the current state of the switch (0 - released, 1 - pressed). At the beginning we expect a press event, so Port 1 is configured to wait for a falling edge on P1IN.BIT1 (SW2 is pressed). In that case, the ISR turns on LED1, sets the S2pressed and configures P1IES to trigger

an interrupt when a rising edge is detected on P1IN.BIT1. When the switch is pressed and we the ISR is entered, the steps are taken to turn LED1 off and configure P1IES so that a new press event can be detected. This way, all work is done inside the P1 ISR and main program can put the processor into sleep state.

```
*******************************
 1
 2
 3
          Description: The program detects when S2 is pressed and turns on LED1.
 4
                      LED1 is kept on as long as S2 is pressed.
 5
                      P1 ISR is used to detect both S2 presses and releases.
 6
          Board:
                      EXP430F5529LP Launchpad
 7
                      ACLK = 32.768kHz, MCLK = SMCLK = default DCO
          Clocks:
 8
 9
                       MSP430F5529
10
11
12
13
14
15
                                P1.0 --> LED1
16
                                P1.1 <-- S2
17
18
          Author: Aleksandar Milenkovic, milenkovic@computer.org
19
          Date:
                 September 2010
20
                         *********
21
     #include <msp430.h>
22
23
     unsigned char S2pressed = 0;
                                        // S2 status (0 not pressed,
24
25
     void main(void) {
26
         WDTCTL = WDTPW+WDTHOLD;
                                        // Stop WDT
27
                                        // Set LED1 as output
         P1DIR |= BIT0;
28
         P10UT = 0x00;
                                        // Clear LED1 status
29
30
         S2pressed = 0;
31
32
         P1DIR &= ~BIT1;
                                        // Set the direction at S2 as input
33
         P1REN |= BIT1;
                                        // Enable Pull-up resistor
34
         P10UT |= BIT1;
                                        // Required for proper IO
35
36
         _EINT();
                                        // Enable interrupts
         P1IE |= BIT1;
37
                                        // P1IE.BIT1 interrupt enabled
38
         P1IES |= BIT1;
                                        // P1IES.BIT1 hi/low edge
39
         P1IFG &= ~BIT1;
                                        // P1IFG.BIT1 is cleared
40
41
         _BIS_SR(LPM0_bits + GIE);
                                       // Enter LPM0(CPU is off); Enable interrupts
42
     }
43
44
     // Port 2 interrupt service routine
45
     #pragma vector = PORT1 VECTOR
46
     __interrupt void Port1_ISR (void) {
47
         if (S2pressed == 0) {
48
             S2pressed = 1;
49
             P10UT |= BIT0;
                                          // LED1 is turned ON
```

```
50
             P1IFG &= ~BIT1;
                                            // P1IFG.BIT0 is cleared
51
             P1IES &= ~BIT1:
                                            // P1IES.BIT0 low/high edge
52
         } else if (S2pressed == 1) {
53
             S2pressed = 0;
54
             P10UT &= ~BIT0;
                                            // LED1 is turned ON
55
             P1IFG &= ~BIT1;
                                             // P1IFG.BIT0 is cleared
56
             P1IES |= BIT1;
                                             // P1IES.BIT0 hi/low edge
57
         }
58
     }
59
```

Figure 5. Press/release Using Port 1 ISR – An Improved Implementation (Lab6 D5.c)

#### 3 Clock Module

In the previous examples we have learned how to write a program that toggles the LEDs connected to the MSP430's output ports. We have also learned how write code to generate software delays. In our example, we assumed that the processor clock is around 1  $\mu$ s (i.e., the clock frequency is approximately 1 MHz). The MSP430 family supports several clock modules and a user has a full control over these modules. By changing the content of relevant clock module control registers, one can change the processor clock frequency, as well as the frequency of other clock signals that are used for peripheral devices. In the next section, we will discuss the organization of the Unified Clock System (UCS) used in the MSP430F5529 device.

## 3.1 Unified Clock System (UCS)

MSP430x5xx family of microcontrollers have Unified Clock System (UCS) that provides various clocks for the MSP430 modules. The UCS module includes up to five clock sources and provide three clock signals.

The five clock sources included in the UCS module are as follows:

- XT1CLK: Low-frequency or high-frequency oscillator that can be used either with low-frequency 32768-Hz watch crystals, standard crystals, resonators, or external clock sources in the 4 MHz to 32 MHz range. XT1CLK can be used as a clock reference into the FLL. Some devices only support the low frequency oscillator for XT1CLK.
- **VLOCLK**: Internal very low power, low-frequency oscillator with 10-kHz typical frequency.
- **REFOCLK**: Internal trimmed low-frequency oscillator with 32768-Hz typical frequency, can be used as a clock reference into the FLL.
- DCOCLK: Internal digitally controlled oscillator (DCO) that can be stabilized by the FLL.
- XT2CLK: Optional high-frequency oscillator that can be used with standard crystals, resonators, or external clock sources in the 4 MHz to 32 MHz range. XT2CLK can be used as a clock reference into the FLL.

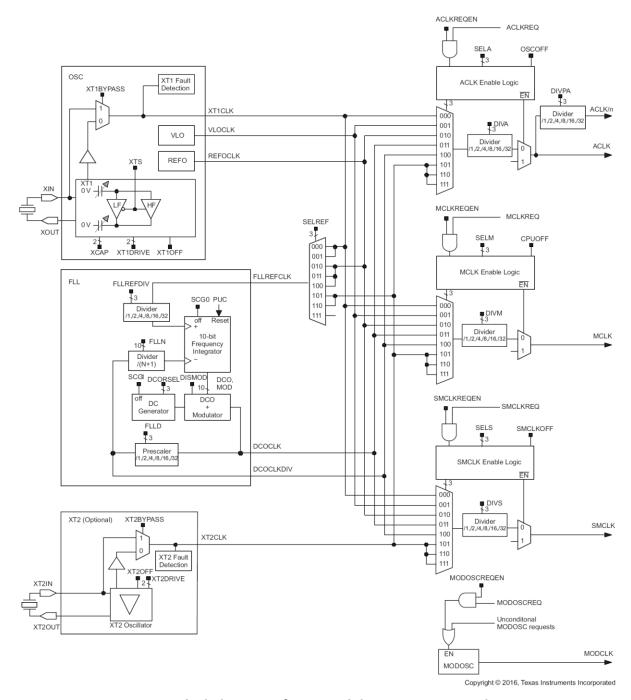


Figure 6. Block diagram of UCS module in MSP430x5xx devices

Following are the clock signals provided by the USC module:

ACLK: Auxiliary clock. The ACLK is software selectable as XT1CLK, REFOCLK, VLOCLK, DCOCLK, DCOCLKDIV, and when available, XT2CLK. DCOCLKDIV is the DCOCLK frequency divided by 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32 within the FLL block. ACLK can be divided by 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32. ACLK/n is ACLK divided by 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32 and is available externally at a pin. ACLK is software selectable by individual peripheral modules.

- MCLK: Master clock. MCLK is software selectable as XT1CLK, REFOCLK, VLOCLK, DCOCLK, DCOCLKDIV, and when available, XT2CLK. DCOCLKDIV is the DCOCLK frequency divided by 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32 within the FLL block. MCLK can be divided by 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32. MCLK is used by the CPU and system.
- **SMCLK**: Subsystem master clock. SMCLK is software selectable as XT1CLK, REFOCLK, VLOCLK, DCOCLK, DCOCLKDIV, and when available, XT2CLK. DCOCLKDIV is the DCOCLK frequency divided by 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32 within the FLL block. SMCLK can be divided by 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32. SMCLK is software selectable by individual peripheral modules.

On a PUC, the configuration of UCS is as follows:

- XT1 in LF mode is selected as source for XT1CLK which is selected for ACLK.
- DCOCLKDIV is selected for MCLK and SMCLK.
- FLL operation is enabled and XT1CLK is selected as reference clock for FLL.
- If the 32768 Hz crystal is used for XT1CLK, fault control logic sources ACLK with 32768 Hz REFOCLK because XT1 takes some time to stabilize.
- When the crystal start-up is obtained, FLL stabilizes MCLK and SMCLK at 1048576 Hz ( $2^20$  Hz).  $f_{DCO} = 2097152$  Hz

The operating modes of UCS is controlled using the following registers: **SCG0**, **SCG1**, **OSCOFF** and **CPUOFF**.

The UCS module can be configured using registers from UCSCTLO through UCSCTLO.

#### Digital Controlled Oscillator (DCO):

- The frequency of DCO can be adjusted by software using DCORSEL (in UCSCTL1 register), DCO and MOD bits (in UCSCTL0).
- DCO can also be stabilized using FLL to a multiple of FLL reference clock (i.e. multiple frequency of FLLREFCLK/n). FLL can accept different reference sources selectable by SELREF bits (UCSCTL3). The reference sources can be XT1CLK, REFOCLK or XT2CLK if available.
- The value of n can be defined in FLLREFDIV bits in UCSCTL3 register (n = 1,2,4,8,12 or 16). Default value is n=1.
- FLLD bits (in UCSCTL2 register) can be configured for FLL pre-scalar divider value D of 1,2,4,8,16 or 32. The default of D = 2 and MCLK and SMCLK are sourced from DCOCLKDIV thus providing clock frequency of DCOCLK/2.
- The divider (N+1) and divider D define DCOCLK and DCOCLKDIV frequencies. Value N+1 can be set from FLLN bits (in UCSCTL2 register) where N>0. Setting FLLN to 0 will cause FLLN to be 1 to prevent unintentional write.
- The final frequency of DCOCLK and DCOCLKDIV are as follows

$$f_{DCOCLK} = D \times (N + 1) \times (f_{FLLREFCLK} \div n)$$
  
 $f_{DCOCLKDIV} = (N + 1) \times (f_{FLLREFCLK} \div n)$ 

Figure 7 Formula to compute DCOCLK and DCOCLKDIV frequencies

#### Frequency Locked Loop (FLL):

- The FLL continuously counts up or down a frequency integrator.
- The count is adjusted +1 with the frequency  $f_{FLLREFCLK}/n$  (n=1,2,4,8,12 Or 16) or -1 with the frequency  $f_{DCOCLK}/[D^*(N+1)]$
- Five of the integrator bits (UCSCTLObits 12 to 8) set the DCO frequency tap. Thirty-two taps are implemented for the DCO, and each is approximately8% higher than the previous. The modulator mixes two adjacent DCO frequencies to produce fractional taps. For a given DCO bias range setting, time must be allowed for DCO to settle on the proper tap operation. (n\*32)f<sub>FLLREFCLK</sub> cycles are required between taps requiring worst case of (n\*32\*32)f<sub>FLLREFCLK</sub> cycles for DCO to settle.

## 3.2 Changing Processor Clocks: Examples

The following examples illustrate (Figure 8 and Figure 9) how you can change the processor clock frequency by modifying individual bits in the control registers. Please note that these examples only change the clocks and make them visible on external ports (some digital I/O ports have a special function to pass the clocks to the output, so we can observe them from the outside by connecting to oscilloscope). For learning how internal digitally controlled oscillator works read the corresponding user manual.

```
1
 2
                     Lab6 D6.c
 3
         Description: MSP430F5529 Demo - FLL, Runs Internal DCO at 2.45MHz
 4
                     This program demonstrates setting the internal DCO to run at
 5
                     2.45MHz.
6
                     ACLK = 32768Hz
         Clocks:
7
                     MCLK = SMCLK = DCO = (74+1) \times ACLK = 2457600Hz
8
9
                      MSP430F5529
10
11
                                XTN
12
                                     32kHz
13
                -- I RST
                               XOUT
14
15
                               P7.7 | --> MCLK = 2.45MHz
16
17
                               P2.2 | --> SMCLK = 2.45MHz
18
                               P1.0|--> ACLK = 32kHz
19
20
21
                    Aleksandar Milenkovic, milenkovic@computer.og
         Author:
22
         Date:
                    September 2010
23
        Modified:
                    Prawar Poudel, August 2020
                           24
25
     #include <msp430.h>
26
27
     void main(void)
28
29
       WDTCTL = WDTPW + WDTHOLD;
                                     // Stop watchdog timer
30
       P1DIR |= BIT0;
                                               // ACLK set out to pins
```

```
31
       P1SEL |= BIT0;
32
       P2DIR |= BIT2;
                                                  // SMCLK set out to pins
33
       P2SEL |= BIT2;
34
       P7DIR |= BIT7;
                                                  // MCLK set out to pins
35
       P7SEL |= BIT7;
36
37
                                                  // Set DCO FLL reference = REFO
       UCSCTL3 = SELREF_2;
38
       UCSCTL4 |= SELA_2;
                                                  // Set ACLK = REFO
39
       UCSCTL0 = 0x0000;
                                                  // Set lowest possible DCOx, MODx
40
41
       // Loop until XT1,XT2 & DCO stabilizes - In this case only DCO has to stabilize
42
       do
43
       {
44
         UCSCTL7 &= ~(XT20FFG + XT1LF0FFG + DC0FFG);
45
                                                  // Clear XT2,XT1,DCO fault flags
46
         SFRIFG1 &= ~OFIFG;
                                                  // Clear fault flags
47
       } while (SFRIFG1&OFIFG);
                                                  // Test oscillator fault flag
48
49
         bis SR register(SCG0);
                                                  // Disable the FLL control loop
50
       UCSCTL1 = DCORSEL_5;
                                                  // Select DCO range 16MHz operation
51
       UCSCTL2 |= 74;
                                                  // Set DCO Multiplier for 2.45MHz
52
                                                  // (N + 1) * FLLRef = Fdco
53
                                                  // (74 + 1) * 32768 = 2.45MHz
54
                                                 // Enable the FLL control loop
       bic SR register(SCG0);
55
56
       // Worst-case settling time for the DCO when the DCO range bits have been
57
       // changed is n x 32 x 32 x f MCLK / f FLL reference. See UCS chapter in 5xx
58
       // UG for optimization.
59
       // 32 x 32 x 2.45 MHz / 32,768 Hz = 76600 = MCLK cycles for DCO to settle
60
       __delay_cycles(76000);
61
62
       while(1);
63
     }
64
```

Figure 8. Changing DCO to Run at 2.45 MHz using UCS Module (Lab6\_D6.c)

```
1
 2
          File:
                        Lab6 D7.c
 3
          Description: MSP430F5529 Demo - FLL, Runs Internal DCO at 8MHz
 4
                        This program demonstrates setting the internal DCO to run at
 5
                        8MHz.
 6
          Clocks:
                        ACLK = 32768Hz,
 7
                        MCLK = SMCLK = DCO = (121+1) \times 2 \times ACLK = 7995392Hz
 8
 9
                         MSP430F5529
10
                /|\|
11
                                   XIN -
12
                                        32kHz
13
                                   XOUT | -
                 -- RST
14
15
                                   P7.7 | --> MCLK = 8MHz
16
17
                                   P2.2 | --> SMCLK = 8MHz
```

```
18
                                 P1.0|--> ACLK = 32kHz
19
20
21
         Author:
                      Aleksandar Milenkovic, milenkovic@computer.og
22
         Date:
                      September 2010
23
                      Prawar Poudel
         Modified:
24
         Date:
                      August 2020
25
26
27
     #include <msp430.h>
28
29
     void main(void)
30
31
        WDTCTL = WDTPW + WDTHOLD;
                                              // Stop watchdog timer
32
33
        P1DIR |= BIT0;
                                              // ACLK set out to pins
34
        P1SEL |= BIT0;
35
        P2DIR |= BIT2;
                                              // SMCLK set out to pins
36
        P2SEL |= BIT2;
37
        P7DIR |= BIT7;
                                               // MCLK set out to pins
38
        P7SEL |= BIT7;
39
40
                                               // Set DCO FLL reference = REFO
        UCSCTL3 = SELREF 2;
41
        UCSCTL4 |= SELA_2;
                                               // Set ACLK = REFO
42
                                               // Set lowest possible DCOx, MODx
        UCSCTL0 = 0x0000;
43
44
        // Loop until XT1,XT2 & DCO stabilizes - In this case only DCO has to stabilize
45
        do
46
        {
47
          UCSCTL7 &= ~(XT20FFG + XT1LF0FFG + DC0FFG);
48
                                                    // Clear XT2,XT1,DCO fault flags
49
          SFRIFG1 &= ~OFIFG;
                                                    // Clear fault flags
50
        } while (SFRIFG1&OFIFG);
                                                    // Test oscillator fault flag
51
52
          _bis_SR_register(SCG0);
                                                    // Disable the FLL control loop
53
        UCSCTL1 = DCORSEL 5;
                                                    // Select DCO range 16MHz operation
54
        UCSCTL2 |= 249;
                                                    // Set DCO Multiplier for 8MHz
55
                                                    // (N + 1) * FLLRef = Fdco
56
                                                    // (249 + 1) * 32768 = 8MHz
57
        __bic_SR_register(SCG0);
                                                   // Enable the FLL control loop
58
59
        // Worst-case settling time for the DCO when the DCO range bits have been
60
        // changed is n x 32 x 32 x f_MCLK / f_FLL_reference. See UCS chapter in 5xx
61
        // UG for optimization.
62
        // 32 x 32 x 8 MHz / 32,768 Hz = 250000 = MCLK cycles for DCO to settle
63
         __delay_cycles(250000);
64
        while(1);
                                         // Loop in place
65
     }
66
```

Figure 9. Changing DCO to Run at 8 MHz using UCS Module (Lab6\_D7.c)

```
1
 2
          File:
                       Lab6 D8.c
 3
          Description: MSP430F5529 Demo - FLL, Runs Internal DCO at 1MHz
 4
                       This program demonstrates setting the internal DCO to run at
 5
                       8MHz when SW2 is pressed.
 6
 7
                       A LED will keep blinking at 1Hz (0.5s ON and 0.5s OFF) at
 8
                       clock running at default frequency of 1Mhz. When SW2 is pressed,
 9
                       the frequency is changed to ~ 8 Mhz. When SW2 is pressed again,
10
                       the frequency is restored to 1Mhz.
11
12
          Clocks:
                       ACLK = 32768Hz,
13
                       MCLK = SMCLK = DCO = (249+1) \times ACLK = 8192000Hz
14
15
        Input:
                      SW1 (P2.1)
16
        Output:
                      LED2 (P4.7)
17
18
                        MSP430F5529
19
20
                                   XIN -
21
                                        32kHz
22
                                  XOUT |
                 -- | RST
23
24
             SW2--> P2.1
                                        --> MCLK = 1 or 8MHz
                                  P7.7
25
            LED2<-- P4.7
26
                                  P2.2 \longrightarrow SMCLK = 1 \text{ or } 8MHz
27
                                  P1.0 \mid --> ACLK = 32kHz
28
29
30
          Modified:
                      Prawar Poudel
31
          Date:
                      August 2020
32
33
34
      // mandatory include statement
35
     #include <msp430.h>
36
37
     // this function configures the clock sources as follows
38
     // .. use internal REFOCLK for FLL reference clock (UCSCTL3 = SELREF_2)
39
     // .. ACLK is sourced with REFOCLK (UCSCTL4 |= SELA_2)
     // .. sets DCO tap to 0 (UCSCTL0 = 0)
40
41
     // .. sets the modulation bit counter value to 0 (UCSCTL0 = 0)
42
     void configure clock sources();
43
     // this function changes the frequency of clock to 8 MHZ
44
     inline void change_clock_freq_8Mhz();
45
     // this function changes the frequency of clock to 8 MHZ
46
     inline void change_clock_freq_1Mhz();
47
48
49
     char is8Mhz = 0;
50
51
     void main(void)
52
53
         WDTCTL = WDTPW + WDTHOLD;
                                               // Stop <u>watchdog</u> timer
54
55
         P1DIR |= BIT0;
                                                // ACLK set out to pins
```

```
56
          P1SEL |= BIT0;
 57
 58
          P2DIR |= BIT2;
                                                 // SMCLK set out to pins
 59
          P2SEL |= BIT2;
 60
 61
          P7DIR |= BIT7;
                                                 // MCLK set out to pins
 62
          P7SEL |= BIT7;
 63
 64
          EINT();
                                                 // enable interrupts
 65
          P2DIR &= ~BIT1;
                                                 // set P2.1 as input (SW2)
 66
                                                 // enable pull-up resistor
          P2REN |= BIT1;
 67
          P2IE |= BIT1;
                                                 // enable interrupt at P2.1
 68
          P2IES |= BIT1;
                                                 // enable hi->lo edge for interrupt
                                                 // clear any <a href="mailto:errormous">errormous</a> interrupt flag
 69
          P2IFG &= ~BIT1;
 70
 71
          P4DIR |= BIT7;
                                                 // set P4.7 as output (LED2)
 72
 73
          configure clock sources();
                                                 // configure the clock sources
 74
 75
          while(1)
                                                 // Loop in place (infinite)
 76
          {
 77
              P40UT ^= BIT7;
                                                 // toggle LED2
 78
                                                 // arbitrary delay of 500ms
                delay_cycles(500000)
 79
 80
      }
 81
 82
       // this ISR handles the SW2 key press
 83
      __interrupt void PORT2_ISR(void)
{
      #pragma vector = PORT2_VECTOR
 84
 85
 86
           // let us clear the flag
 87
           P2IFG &= ~BIT1;
 88
 89
           //debouncing section
 90
           delay cycles(25000);
 91
 92
           // if SW1 is not pressed, return
 93
           if((P2IN&BIT1)!=0x00)
 94
               return;
 95
 96
 97
           if(is8Mhz==0)
 98
           {
 99
               // if not at 8Mhz, let us change to 8Mhz
100
               change_clock_freq_8Mhz();
101
               is8Mhz = 1;
102
           }else
103
104
               // if already in 8Mhz, let us take back to 1Mhz
105
               change clock freq 1Mhz();
106
               is8Mhz = 0;
107
           }
108
      }
109
110
      // this function changes the frequency of clock to 8 MHZ
```

```
111
      void change clock freq 8Mhz()
112
113
            bis SR register(SCG0);
                                                     // Disable the FLL control loop
114
                                                    // Select DCO range 16MHz operation
          UCSCTL1 = DCORSEL 5;
115
          UCSCTL2 = 249;
                                                    // Set DCO Multiplier for 8MHz
116
                                                     // (N + 1) * FLLRef = Fdco
117
                                                     // (249 + 1) * 32768 = 8MHz
118
          __bic_SR_register(SCG0);
                                                     // Enable the FLL control loop
119
120
          // Worst-case settling time for the DCO when the DCO range bits have been
121
          // changed is n x 32 x 32 x f MCLK / f FLL reference. See UCS chapter in 5xx
122
          // UG for optimization.
123
          // 32 x 32 x 8 MHz / 32,768 Hz = 250000 = MCLK cycles for DCO to settle
124
          __delay_cycles(250000);
125
      }
126
127
      // this function changes the frequency of clock to 1 MHZ
128
      void change clock freq 1Mhz()
129
130
            bis SR register(SCG0);
                                                     // Disable the FLL control loop
131
          UCSCTL1 = DCORSEL 3;
                                                     // Select DCO range 1MHz operation
132
          UCSCTL2 = 32;
                                                     // Set DCO Multiplier for 1MHz
133
                                                     // (N + 1) * FLLRef = Fdco
134
                                                     // (32 + 1) * 32768 = 1MHz
135
           bic SR register(SCG0);
                                                     // Enable the FLL control loop
136
137
          // Worst-case settling time for the DCO when the DCO range bits have been
138
          // changed is n x 32 x 32 x f_MCLK / f_FLL_reference. See UCS chapter in 5xx
139
          // UG for optimization.
140
          // 32 x 32 x 1 MHz / 32,768 Hz = 33792 = MCLK cycles for DCO to settle
141
          __delay_cycles(33792);
142
      }
143
144
      // this function configures the clock sources as follows
145
146
      // .. use internal REFOCLK for FLL reference clock (UCSCTL3 = SELREF 2)
147
      // .. ACLK is sourced with REFOCLK (UCSCTL4 |= SELA_2)
148
      // .. sets DCO tap to 0 (UCSCTL0 = 0)
      // .. sets the modulation bit counter value to 0 (UCSCTL0 = 0)
149
      void configure_clock_sources()
150
151
152
          UCSCTL3 = SELREF 2;
                                               // Set DCO FLL reference = REFO
153
          UCSCTL4 |= SELA_2;
                                               // Set ACLK = REFO
154
          UCSCTL0 = 0x0000;
                                               // Set lowest possible DCOx, MODx
155
156
          // Loop until XT1,XT2 & DCO stabilizes - In this case only DCO has to stabilize
157
          do
158
159
          UCSCTL7 &= ~(XT20FFG + XT1LF0FFG + DC0FFG);
                                                        // Clear XT2,XT1,DCO fault flags
160
          SFRIFG1 &= ~OFIFG;
                                                        // Clear fault flags
161
          } while (SFRIFG1&OFIFG);
                                                        // Test oscillator fault flag
162
      }
```

Figure 10 Changing Clock Frequency to Observe Change in LED Blinking

## 4 References

It is crucial that you become familiar with the basics of how digital ports work – how to set their output direction, read from or write to the ports, set interrupts, and set up their special functions. We will be using these features to control hardware and communication between devices throughout this class. Please reference the following material to gain more insight on the device:

- The MSP-EXP430F5529LP board's user guide
- Chapter 5 in the MSP430F5529 user's guide (pages 158-185)
- Chapter 7 in the John H. Davies' MSP430 Microcontroller Basics

