

# **FT61F02X**

## **MSCK Application note**

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## FT61F02x MSK Application

### 1. Oscillator and System Clock

system clock (SysClk) can be selected as internal high-speed oscillator by command HIRC, the internal low-speed oscillator LIRC, or an external oscillator (EC, LP, XT, See "SCS", [surface 1-2](#)). If an external oscillator is selected, then the initialization configuration register "FOSC" ([surface 1-1](#)) decides to choose one of the external oscillators. The system clock can be further selected as the frequency division of the internal oscillator by instruction (refer to IRCF, [surface 1-2](#)). The system clock is used to generate the instruction clock (Instruction Clock):

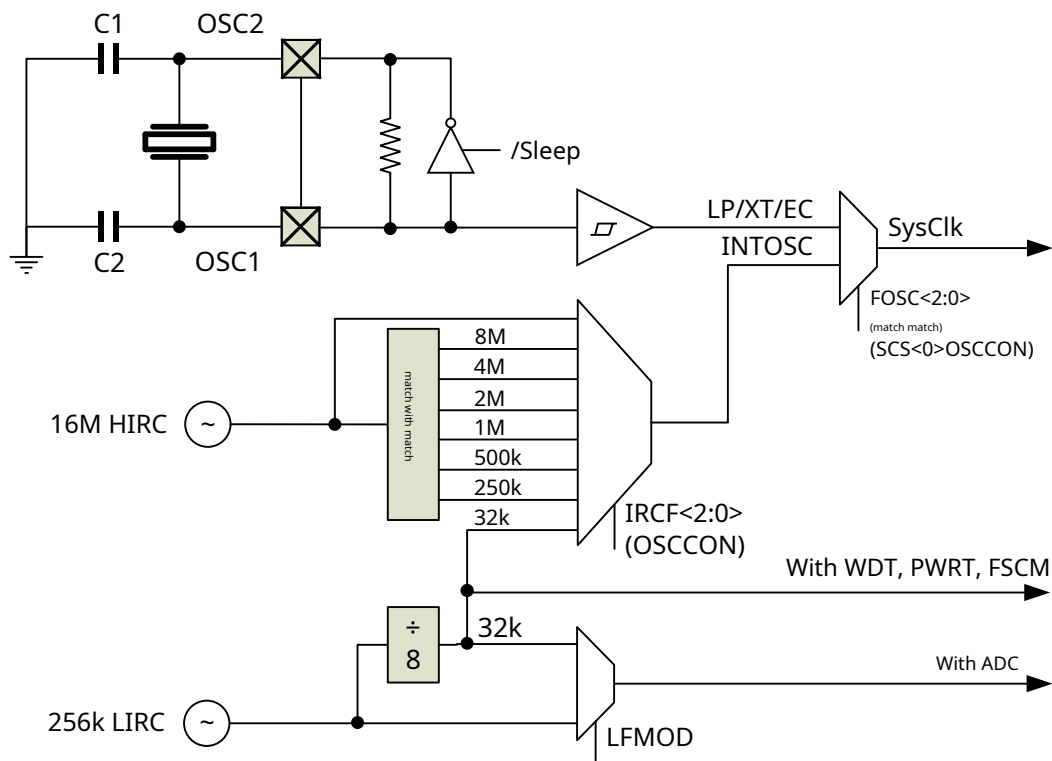
$$\text{instruction clock} = \text{SysClk} / N; N = 2 \text{ for } 2T, 4 \text{ for } 4T.$$

The external clock input and the internal instruction clock output are set by the initialization configuration register (see FOSC).

Timers and ADC: The modules have independent oscillators, so multiple oscillators can run simultaneously.

When enabled, the selected oscillator will be automatically turned on, and the Timers remain valid during operation. When the corresponding oscillator is in SLEEP mode to keep running, the ADC, Timers and PWM function is also available in SLEEP mode from time to time.

In the SLEEP mode, the instruction stops running, and the instruction clock will also be stopped, so the peripheral module that selects the instruction clock as the clock source will also be in the SLEEP mode stops working.



picture1-1 system clock SysClk Clock Source Block Diagram

## 1.1. Oscillator Module Related Register Summary

name	Features	default
FOSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LP:PA7 (+)andPA6 (-)Connect to external low-speed crystal</li> <li>- oscillator XT:PA7 (+)andPA6 (-)Connect to external high-speed</li> <li>- crystal oscillator EC:PA7 (+)connected to an external clock</li> <li>- input,PA6forI/O INTOSC:PA6output "instruction clock",PA7for</li> <li>- I/O <u>INTOSCIO</u> :PA7andPA61forI/O</li> </ul>	INTOSCIO
IESO	<u>XT/LPTwo-Speed Clock Startup</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Enable</u></li> <li>- closure</li> </ul>	Enable
FCMEN	<u>Fail-Safe Clock Monitor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Enable</u></li> <li>- closure</li> </ul>	Enable
TSEL	<u>Correspondence between instruction clock and system clock (2T or 4T)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>2</u> (instruction clock =SysClk/2) 4 (</li> <li>- instruction clock =SysClk/4)</li> </ul>	2

surface1-1FOSCand Two-Speed Startup initialization configuration register

SysClksystem clock source			configuration			
			SCS	IRCF	LFMOD	OST
			OSCCON[0]	OSCCON[6:4]	OSCCON[7]	(Fixed value)
			0x8F			
			RW-0	RW-101	RW-0	
external	EC		0	-	-	-
	XT		0	-	-	1,024
	LP		0	-	-	32,768
internal	HIRC	16MHz	1	111	-	-
		8 MHz	1	110	-	-
		<u>4 MHz</u>	1	<u>101</u>	-	-
		2 MHz	1	100	-	-
		1 MHz	1	011	-	-
		500 kHz	1	010	-	-
		250 kHz	1	001	-	-
	LIRC	256 kHz <sup>1</sup>	1	000	1	-
		32 kHz <sup>2</sup>	1	000	0	-

surface1-2SysClkSystem clock source setting related user registers

<sup>1</sup> 256 kHz LIROnly forADC (refer toADCSandLFMOD,[Error! Reference source not found.](#))use. System

<sup>2</sup> Clock Source (IRCF=000),PWRT,FSCMandWDT (WCKSRC=00)Uniform useLIRCOF8crossover, which is32 kHzregardless ofLFMOD

Why is it worth it.

name	state	register	address	reset value
OSTS	<u>Oscillator Start Timeout Status Bit (Latched)</u> 1 =Running under the external oscillator (boot successfully) 0 =running from the internal oscillator	OSCCON[3]	0x8F	RO-x
HTS	<u>HIRC ready (latch)</u> 1 = Yes 0 = <u>no</u>	OSCCON[2]		RO-0
LTS	<u>LIRC ready (latch)</u> 1 = Yes 0 = <u>no</u>	OSCCON[1]		RO-0
CKMAVG	<u>LIRCAandHIRCWhen cross-calibrating4sub-averaged measurement mode</u> 1 =Enable 0 = <u>closure</u>	MSCKCON[2]	0x1B	RW-0
CKCNTI	<u>start upLIRCAandHIRCThe cross-calibration function of</u> 1 =start up 0 = <u>Done (automatically cleared)</u>	MSCKCON [1]		RW-0
SOSCPR	<u>calibrationLIRCCycle requiredHIRCNumber of cycles</u>	SOSCPR[11:0]	0x1D[3:0] 0x1C	RW-FFF

surface1-3Oscillator Control Bits/Status Bits

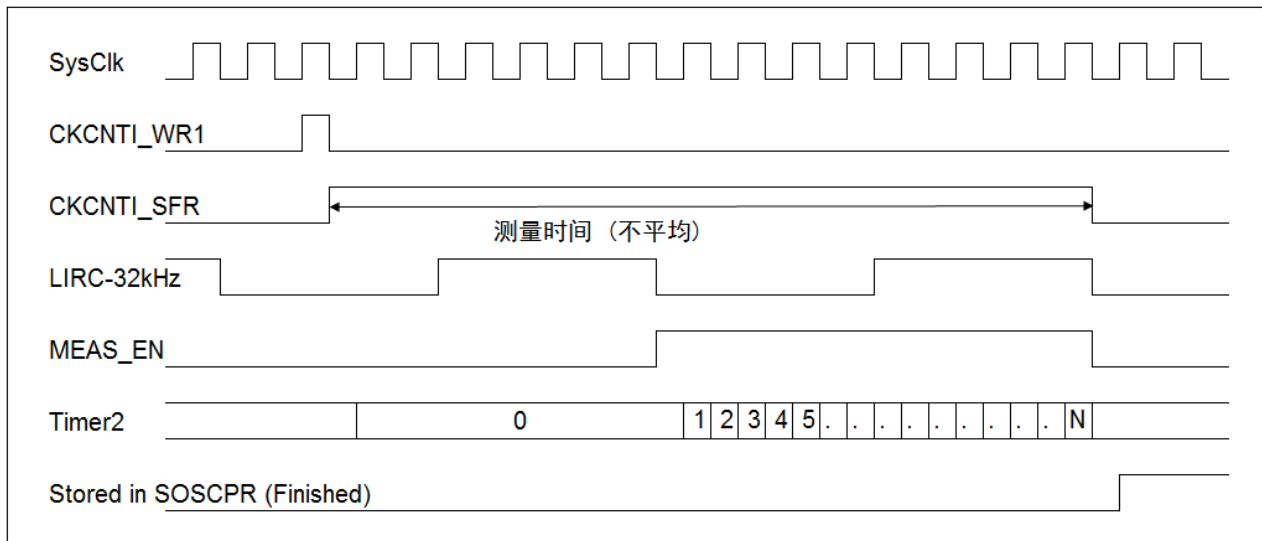
## 1.2. Internal Clock Mode (HIRCandLIRC)

**Internal high frequency clock (Internal high frequency clock, HIRC)** Factory calibrated to 16 MHz @ 2.5V/25°C. Chip-to-chip frequency variation typical  $<\pm 1.5\%$  @ 2.5 – 5.5V/25°C, the typical temperature change is  $\pm 4\%$  @ -40~+85°C.

HIRC Accuracy is calibrated at wafer test. The encapsulation process may result in HIRC frequency drift. Writer software can choose whether to HIRC Perform a recalibration.

**Internal low frequency clock (Internal low frequency clock, LIRC)** Factory uncalibrated, operating frequency is 32 kHz. Chip-to-chip frequency variation typical  $<\pm 2\%$  @ 2.5 – 5.5V/25°C, typical value of temperature change  $<\pm 2\%$  @ -40~+85°C.

**LIRCAandHIRC Can be cross-calibrated with each other** - in a LIRC Period (values are determined by "LFMOD" settings) using Timer2 to measure the number of instruction clocks (SysClk choose 16MHz HIRC), which is a built-in hardware function. because LIRC The temperature coefficient is low, so when the temperature is unstable, it can be used by using LIRC to calibrate HIRC function to achieve the same  $\pm 2\%$  temperature coefficient.



picture1-2Single Measurement Timing Diagram

LIRCandHIRCCross-calibration steps:

- 1.set upIRCF = 111, SCS = 1 ; SysClkchoose16MHz HIRC (Other frequency settings will be less accurate)
- 2.set upCKMAVG = 1 ; 4Averaging of measurements, select0means no averaging
- 3.set upTMR2ON = 1 ;EnableTimer2
- 4.set upCKCNTI = 1 ;start calibration, defaultTimer2Prescaler =1,Postscaler =1, T2CKSRC = SysClk for 2T; SysClk/2 for 4T
- 5.When calibration is complete,CKCNTIautozero("CKCNTI=0"), CKMEAIFautoset("CKMEAIF = 1").
- 6.Measured values are stored inSOSCPRegister.
- 7.ifLIRCfor32kHz,andCPUoperating16MHz / 2T, the ideal matching value is500.

Note:

- LIRCandHIRCWhen cross-calibrating, do notSOSCPRH/LRegister write operation; LIRCandHIRCWhen cross-calibrating,Timer2Cannot be used by other peripherals; LIRCandHIRCCross-calibration function withIDEs
- The single-step debugging mode of is not compatible;

## 2.Application example

```
//*****
***** /*file name:TEST_61F02x_MSCK.C
* Features:    FT61F02x-IOFast Clock Measurement Slow Clock Function
*IC:          Demonstration FT61F023_IO SOP16
* Crystal:    16M/2T
* illustrate:  Read fast clock measurement slow clock data in the program
*
*              FT61F023 SOP16
*
*              -----
* VDD-----| 1(VDD)    (VSS)16 |-----GND
* NC-----| 2(PA7)    (PA0)15 |-----NC
* NC-----| 3(PA6)    (PA1)14 |-----NC
* NC-----| 4(PA5)    (PA2)13 |-----NC
* NC-----| 5(PC3)    (PA3)12 |-----NC
* NC-----| 6(PC2)    (PC0)11 |-----NC
* NC-----| 7(PA4)    (PC1)10 |-----NC
* NC-----| 8(PC5)    (PC4)09 |-----NC
*
*              -----
*/
//*****
# include "SYSCFG.h"
//*****Macro definition *****
#define uint unsigned int

volatile uint    TestBuff;
/*-----
* Function name:POWER_INITIAL
* Features:      Power-on system initialization
* enter:         none
* output:        none
*
*              -----
*----- */ void POWER_INITIAL (void)
{
    OSCCON = 0B01110001;    //IRCF=111=16MHz/2=8MHz,0.125µs//Temporarily
    INTCON = 0;             disable all interrupts
    PORTA = 0B00000000;
    TRISA = 0B00000000;    //PAinput Output    1-enter0-output
    PORTC = 0B00000000;
    TRISC = 0B00000000;    //PCinput Output    1-enter0-output
    WPUA = 0;              //ban allPApull up
    WPUC = 0;              //ban allPCpull up

    OPTION = 0B00001000;    //Bit3=1, WDT MODE, PS=000=WDT RATE 1:1
}
```

```

MSCKCON = 0B00000000;
//Bit6->0,prohibitPA4,PC5Regulated output
//Bit5->0,TIMER2the clock isFosc //Bit4->0,
prohibitLVR
CMCON0 = 0B00000111;          //turn off the comparator,Cxfor numbersIOmouth
}
/*-----
* Function name:Delay Us
* Features:   Short delay function --16M-2T--probably fast1%about.
* enter:     TimeDelay time length Delay time lengthTime µs none
* output:
-----
----- * / void DelayUs(unsigned char Time)
{
    unsigned char a;
    for(a=0;a<Time;a++)
    {
        NOP();
    }
}
/*-----
* Function name:DelayMs
* Features:   short delay function
* enter:     TimeDelay time length Delay time lengthTime ms none
* output:
-----
----- * / void DelayMs(unsigned char Time)
{
    unsigned char a, b;
    for(a=0;a<Time;a++)
    {
        for(b=0;b<5;b++)
        {
            DelayUs(197);          //quick1%
        }
    }
}

/*-----
* Function name:SlowTimeTest
* Features:   Fast Clock Measures Slow Clock
* enter:     none
* output:    Slow clock clock measurementsTestTime
            Do not open the average mode slow clock frequency =16M/TestTime(2T)

```



Open average mode slow clock frequency =  $16\text{M}/\text{TestTime}/4(2T)$

```

----- */ uint SlowTimeTest()
{
    uint TestTime;
    OSCCON = 0B01110001;      //IRCF=111=16MHz/2=8MHz,0.125µs//
    TMR2ON = 1;               start timer2
    CKMEAIF = 0;              //clear flag
    CKMAVG = 0;               //Disable average mode
                                //Note: Turn on averaging mode to output data as four clock cycles (single cycle*4)

    CKCNTI = 1;               //Enable fast clock measurement bit, start measurement
    while(!CKMEAIF);
    CKMEAIF = 0;
    TestTime = SOSCPRH << 8;
    TestTime = TestTime + SOSCPRL;
    return TestTime;
}
/*-----
* Function name:main
* Features:      main function
* enter:         none
* output:        none
-----
*/ void main()
{
    POWER_INITIAL();          //system initialization
    while(1)
    {
        TestBuff = SlowTimeTest(); //clock measurement
                                    //32768The value ≈488(Do not open the average mode - single cycle)

        NOP();
        NOP();
        NOP();
        DelayMs(200);          //time delay200ms
    }
}

```

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