GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc.

Calibration method of internal low-speed oscillator using TIMER

Application Note AN064



Table of Contents

Tab	e of Contents	2
List	of Figures	3
List	of Tables	4
1.	Introduction	5
2.	Calibration principle	6
3.	Method of implementation	8
3.1	. IRC40K edge capture	8
3.2	2. IRC40K frequency calculation	9
4.	Revision history	11



List of Figures

Figure 2-1. TIMER4_CH3 alternate function remapping	. 6
Figure 2-2. TIMER4_CH3 capture IRC40K edges	. 7



List of Tables

Table 3-1. Configuration of TIMER	8
Table 3-2. Interrupt handing	9
Table 3-3. IRC40K actual frequency calculation	. 10
Table 4-1. Revision history	11



1. Introduction

The low-speed oscillator (IRC32K or IRC40K) inside the GD32 MCU can be used as a lowpower clock source, which has the advantage of not requiring external devices and thus reducing hardware costs. Its frequency is about 40kHz or 32kHz, and can provide the clock for peripherals such as free watchdog timer (FWDGT) and the real-time clock (RTC). The disadvantage is that the accuracy is low, and it is not suitable for many occasions, but it can be captured by TIMER for calibration. This article takes GD32F30x series MCU as an example to introduce the method of using TIMER to calibrate the internal low-speed oscillator.



2. Calibration principle

Even if it is the same series of MCUs, the internal low-speed clock of each MCU may be different and have a certain deviation, so when it provides a clock to RTC or FWDGT, the software sets the prescaler of RTC or FWDGT to a fixed value of 40K, which will cause a large error (For example: if the RTC prescaler is set at 40K clock to get the time base of 1S, then the prescaler value of RTC is set to 39999. When the actual frequency of IRC40K is less than 40K, the timing effect of RTC will be too fast).

GD32F30x series MCUs can be remapped through software configuration to connect the TIMER4_CH3 channel and IRC40K internally, refer to *Figure 2-1. TIMER4 CH3 alternate function remapping*.

Figure 2-1. TIMER4_CH3 alternate function remapping

Alternate function	TIMER4CH3_IREMAP = 0	TIMER4CH3_IREMAP = 1
		IRC40K internal clock is
TIMER4_CH3	TIMER4_CH3 is connected to PA3	connected to TIMER4_CH3
		input for calibration purpose

The IRC40K edge can be captured by TIMER4_CH3 channels to obtain an accurate clock frequency, refer to *Figure 2-2. TIMER4 CH3 capture IRC40K edges*. Thereby modifying the clock divider value of peripherals such as RTC or FWDGT to obtain a more accurate time base. Then:

$$T = t_1 - t_0 = CNT / f_{ck}$$
 (2-1)

$$f_{IRC40K} = 1 / T = f_{ck} / CNT$$
 (2-2)

Where, t_0 is the time when TIMER4 captures the falling edge of IRC40K for the first time, t_1 is the time when TIMER4 captures the falling edge of IRC40K for the second time, T is the period of IRC40K, and f_{CK} is the clock of the TIMER4 counter. f_{CK} is known, CNT can be obtained by reading the TIMER counter by two captures, then f_{IRC40K} is calculated by formula (2-2).







Taking the application of RTC as an example, after calculating f_{IRC40K} , the actual IRC40K frequency can be used to configure the prescale value of RTC, which is used to generate the time base SC_CLK of RTC. Usually, the prescaler value is set as $f_{IRC40K-1}$ to obtain the RTC time base of 1S, so as to achieve the purpose of calibration.



3. Method of implementation

3.1. IRC40K edge capture

The falling edge of IRC40K is captured by configuring TIMER4_CH3, the code refer to <u>Table</u> <u>3-1. Configuration of TIMER</u>.

Table 3-1. Configuration of TIMER

/* TIMER4 configuration: input capture mode				
the RTC signal is connected to TIMER4 CH3				
the rising edge is used as active edge				
the TIMER4 CH3CV is used to compute the frequency value				
*/				
timer_ic_parameter_struct timer_icinitpara;				
timer_parameter_struct timer_initpara;				
/* connect IRC40K clock to the TIMER4_CH3 input for calibration */				
rcu_periph_clock_enable(RCU_AF);				
gpio_pin_remap_config(GPIO_TIMER4CH3_IREMAP, ENABLE);				
rcu_periph_clock_enable(RCU_TIMER4);				
timer_deinit(TIMER4);				
/* initialize TIMER init parameter struct */				
timer_struct_para_init(&timer_initpara);				
/* TIMER4 configuration */				
timer_initpara.prescaler = 0;				
timer_initpara.alignedmode = TIMER_COUNTER_EDGE;				
timer_initpara.counterdirection = TIMER_COUNTER_UP;				
timer_initpara.period = 0xFFF;				
timer_initpara.clockdivision = TIMER_CKDIV_DIV1;				
timer_init(TIMER4, &timer_initpara);				
/* TIMER4 configuration */				
/* initialize TIMER channel input parameter struct */				
timer_channel_input_struct_para_init(&timer_icinitpara);				
/* TIMER4 CH3 input capture configuration */				
timer_icinitpara.icpolarity = TIMER_IC_POLARITY_FALLING; timer_icinitpara.icselection = TIMER_IC_SELECTION_DIRECTTI;				
timer_icinitpara.icprescaler = TIMER_IC_PSC_DIV1;				
timer_icinitpara.icfilter = 0x0;				
timer_input_capture_config(TIMER4, TIMER_CH_3, &timer_icinitpara);				



/* auto-reload preload enable */ timer_auto_reload_shadow_enable(TIMER4); /* clear channel 3 interrupt bit */ timer_interrupt_flag_clear(TIMER4, TIMER_INT_FLAG_CH3); /* channel 3 interrupt enable */ timer_interrupt_enable(TIMER4, TIMER_INT_CH3); /* TIMER4 counter enable */ timer_enable(TIMER4);

The falling edge of IRC40K captured by TIMER4_CH3 will trigger the capture interrupt, and the interrupt processing code is shown in *Table 3-2. Interrupt handing*.

Table 3-2. Interrupt handing



3.2. IRC40K frequency calculation

After second capture, the values of the TIMER4 counters are timer_capture1 and timer_capture2 respectively, then the frequency of the IRC40K can be calculated and the prescaler value of the RTC can be configured, as shown in <u>Table 3-3. IRC40K actual frequency calculation</u>.



Table 3-3. IRC40K actual frequency calculation
temp_capture1 = timer_capture1;
temp_capture2 = timer_capture2;
timer_period = temp_capture2 - temp_capture1 + 1;
/* compute the actual frequency of the IRC40K (TIMER4_CLK = 2 * CK_APB1) */
if(0 != timer_period){
 irc_freq = ((rcu_clock_freq_get(CK_APB1) * 2) / timer_period);
 }
 printf("timer_capture1 = %d, timer_capture2 = %d, irc_freq = %d\n", temp_capture1, temp_capture2,
 irc_freq);
/* adjust the RTC prescaler value to calibrate the clock */
rtc_lwoff_wait();
rtc_prescaler_set(irc_freq - 1);
rtc_lwoff_wait();



4. Revision history

Table 4-1. Revision history

Revision No.	Description	Date
1.0	Initial Release	May.20 2022



Important Notice

This document is the property of GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"). This document, including any product of the Company described in this document (the "Product"), is owned by the Company under the intellectual property laws and treaties of the People's Republic of China and other jurisdictions worldwide. The Company reserves all rights under such laws and treaties and does not grant any license under its patents, copyrights, trademarks, or other intellectual property rights. The names and brands of third party referred thereto (if any) are the property of their respective owner and referred to for identification purposes only.

The Company makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, with regard to this document or any Product, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. The Company does not assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any Product described in this document. Any information provided in this document is provided only for reference purposes. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to properly design, program, and test the functionality and safety of any application made of this information and any resulting product. Except for customized products which has been expressly identified in the applicable agreement, the Products are designed, developed, and/or manufactured for ordinary business, industrial, personal, and/or household applications only. The Products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as components in systems designed or intended for the operation of weapons, weapons systems, nuclear installations, atomic energy control instruments, combustion control instruments, airplane or spaceship instruments, transportation instruments, traffic signal instruments, life-support devices or systems, other medical devices or systems (including resuscitation equipment and surgical implants), pollution control or hazardous substances management, or other uses where the failure of the device or Product could cause personal injury, death, property or environmental damage ("Unintended Uses"). Customers shall take any and all actions to ensure using and selling the Products in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. The Company is not liable, in whole or in part, and customers shall and hereby do release the Company as well as it's suppliers and/or distributors from any claim, damage, or other liability arising from or related to all Unintended Uses of the Products. Customers shall indemnify and hold the Company as well as it's suppliers and/or distributors harmless from and against all claims, costs, damages, and other liabilities, including claims for personal injury or death, arising from or related to any Unintended Uses of the Products.

Information in this document is provided solely in connection with the Products. The Company reserves the right to make changes, corrections, modifications or improvements to this document and Products and services described herein at any time, without notice.

© 2022 GigaDevice - All rights reserved