

/*

 2.996 / 6.971: Biomedical Devices Design Laboratory
 Lab Example Software - Timers

This example sets up the 16MHz clock and uses it to drive
 Timer A at 1MHz. Timer A then creates a 200Hz PWM waveform
 on pins 1.2 and 1.3, one with a 25% duty cycle and one with a
 75% duty cycle.

SC - 9/30/2007

*/

#include "msp430x22x4.h"

void main(void)

{

// stop watchdog timer

WDCTL = WDTW | WDTOLD;

// Clock Setup:

// -----

// XT2 not used, LFXT1 set to high-frequency mode

// no divider for ACLK (full 16MHz)

BCSCTL1 = XT2OFF | XTS;

// set MCLK as LFXT1 (16MHz), no divider

// also set SMCLK as LFXT1, but divide by 4 (4MHz)

BCSCTL2 = SELM1 | SELM0 | SELS | DIVS1;

// set LFXT1 to 3-16MHz range

BCSCTL3 = LFXT1S1;

// See User's Guide, 5-14 thru 5-16.

// -----

// Pin Setup:

// -----

// set P1.2 and P1.3 as outputs

P1DIR = BIT2 | BIT3;

// select P1.2 and P1.3 to be controlled by Timer A

P1SEL = BIT2 | BIT3;

// -----

// Timer A Setup:

// -----

// clock source = SMCLK (4MHz), divide by 4 (1MHz)

TACTL = TASSEL1 | ID1;

// count up to this number, then reset:

TACCR0 = 5000; // 5ms period, 200Hz

// used to set duty cycles:

TACCR1 = 1250; // 25% of full period

TACCR2 = 1250; // 25% of full period

// Timer A, output 1 (P1.2) will be set when timer

// overflows, reset when it counts past TACCR1

TACCTL1 = OUTMOD2 | OUTMOD1 | OUTMOD0;

// Timer A, output 2 (P1.3) will be reset when timer

// overflows, set when it counts past TACCR2

TACCTL2 = OUTMOD1 | OUTMOD0;

// start counting

TACTL |= MC0;

// Note: No interrupt service routines are needed

// to generate outputs at the pins, it is handle

// entirely by the timer.

// See User's Guide, 12-20 thru 12-24.

// -----

while(1); // loop forever

}