

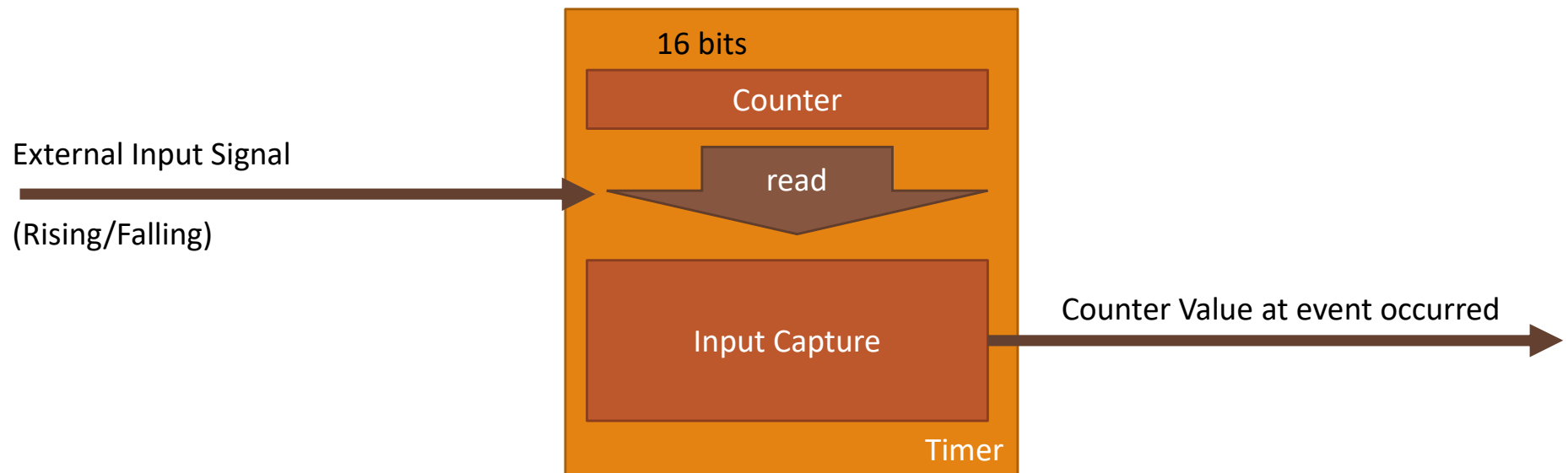
FRA222 Microcontroller Interface

06 - 0

INPUT CAPTURE

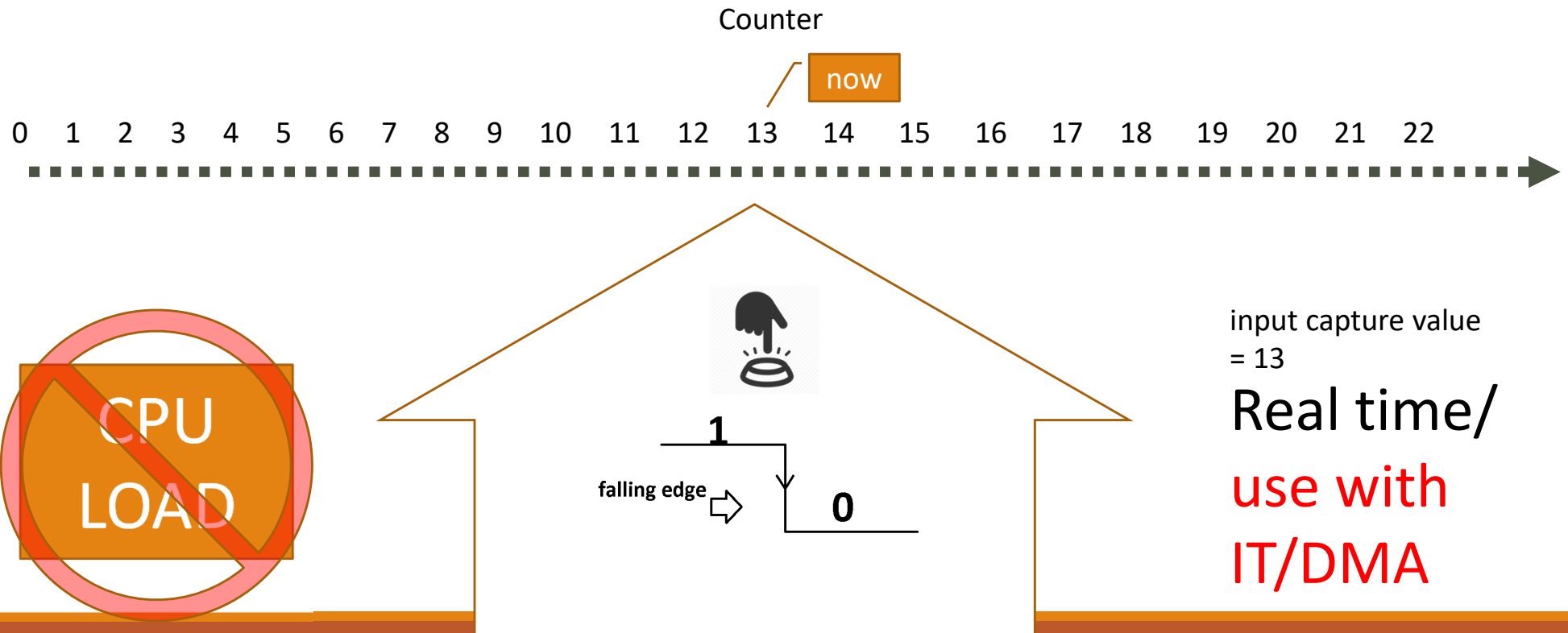
OUTPUT COMPARATOR

Input Capture



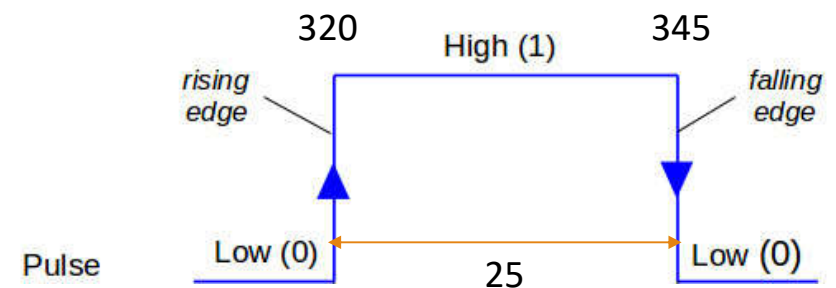
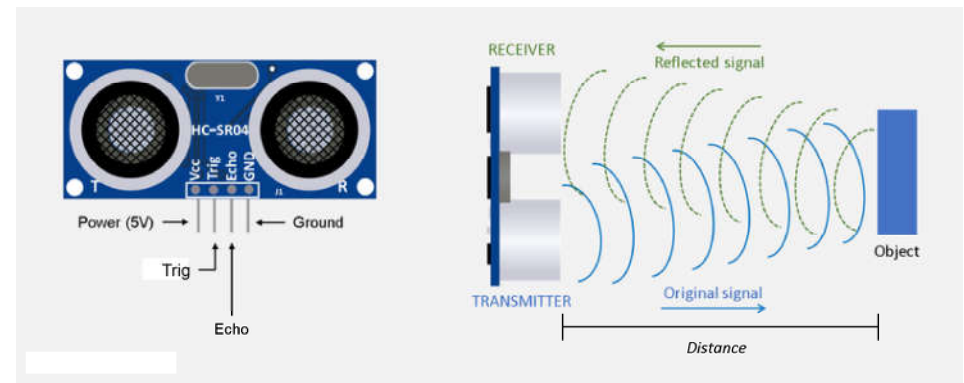
Input Capture

capture mode – Signal Falling



Input Capture Example

capture mode – Both Edge



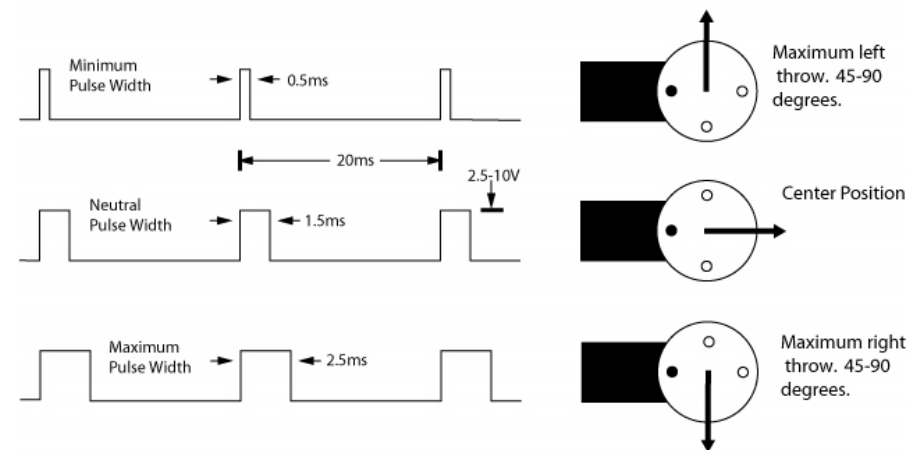
Timer clock = 250kHz | 1 timer Pulse = 4ms | 25 timer pulse = 4x25 = 100 ms

Input Capture Example

capture mode – Both Edge

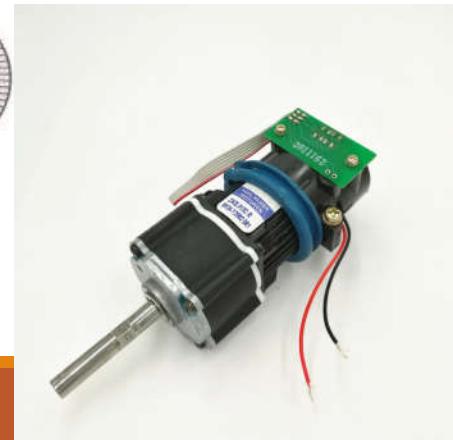
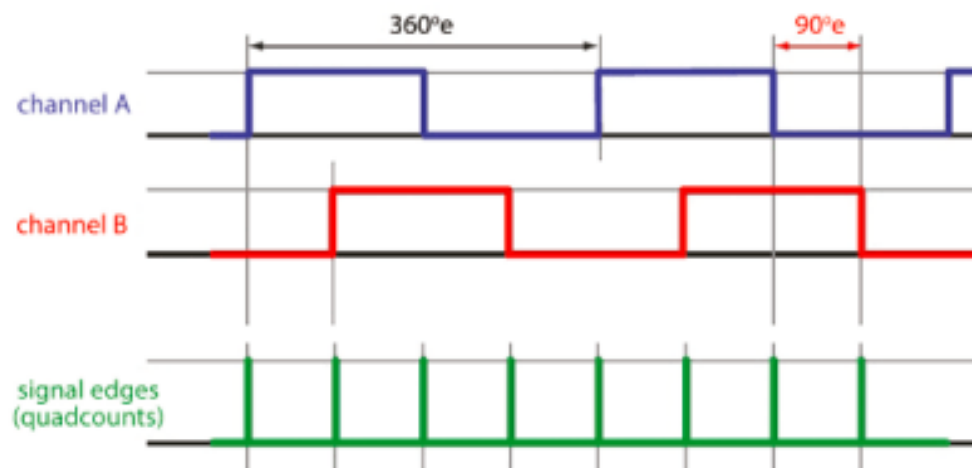


R/C Control Signal Theory



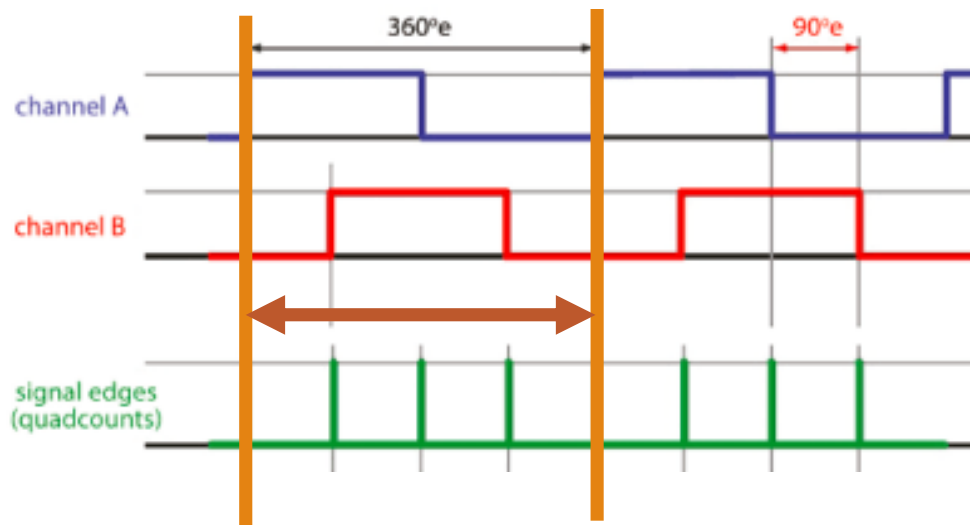
The minimum and maximum pulse width for different manufacturers can vary considerably; however, the neutral position is generally quite near 1.5ms regardless of manufacturer. Typical variance for the minimum pulse width is from 0.5ms to 0.8ms, and the typical variance for the maximum pulse width is from 2.5ms to 3.0ms. The frequency of the signal is generally near 50Hz; however, it can range from 30Hz to 200Hz. The output voltage can vary from 2.5V to as much as 10V.

Input Capture Example



Input Capture Example

capture mode – Signal Rising



720 P/R

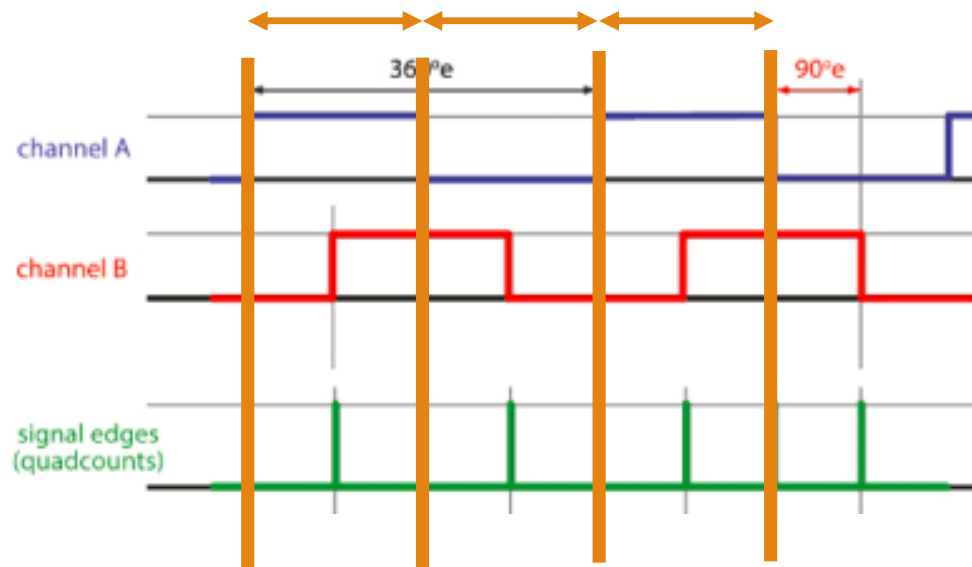
720 Cap/R

speed 720 p/s = 1 round/s

Speed [p/s] = 1 / input capture value(Converted)

Input Capture Example

capture mode – Both Edge



Speed [p/s] = $1 / \text{input capture value (Converted)}$



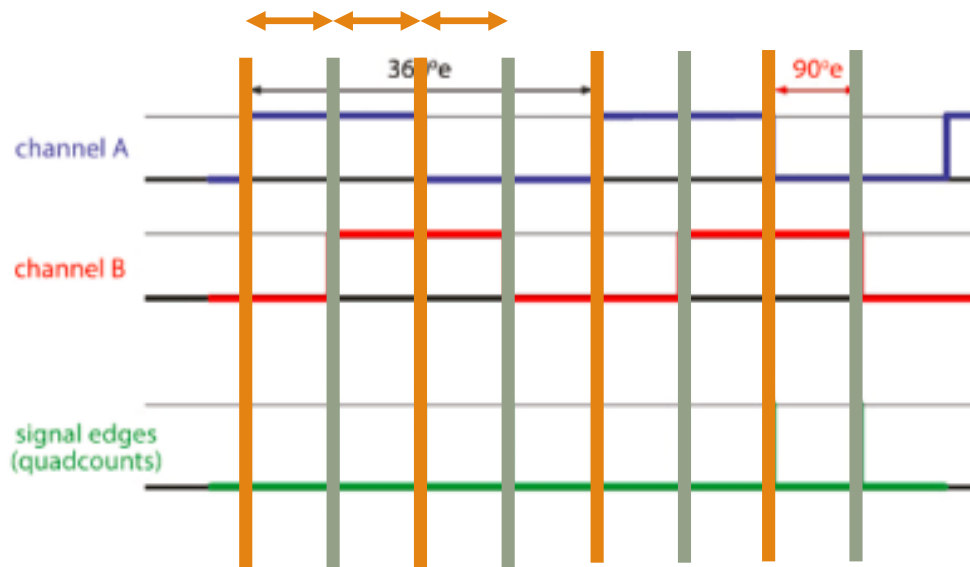
720 P/R

720 x 2 Cap/R

speed 1440 p/s = 1 round/s

Input Capture Example

capture mode - Both Edge
2 Channel



Speed [p/s] = $1 / \text{input capture value (Converted)}$



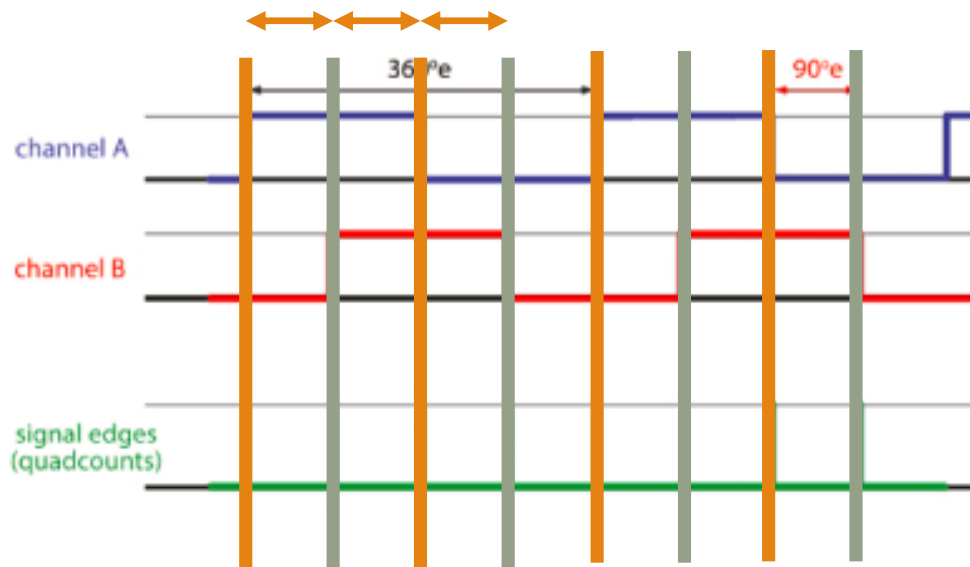
720 P/R

720*4 Cap/R

speed 2880 p/s = 1 round/s

Input Capture Example

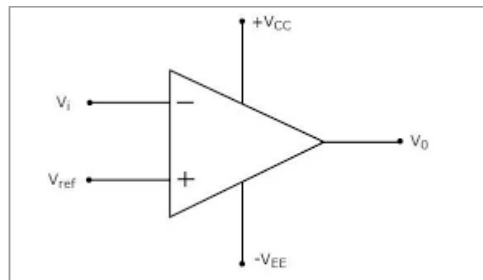
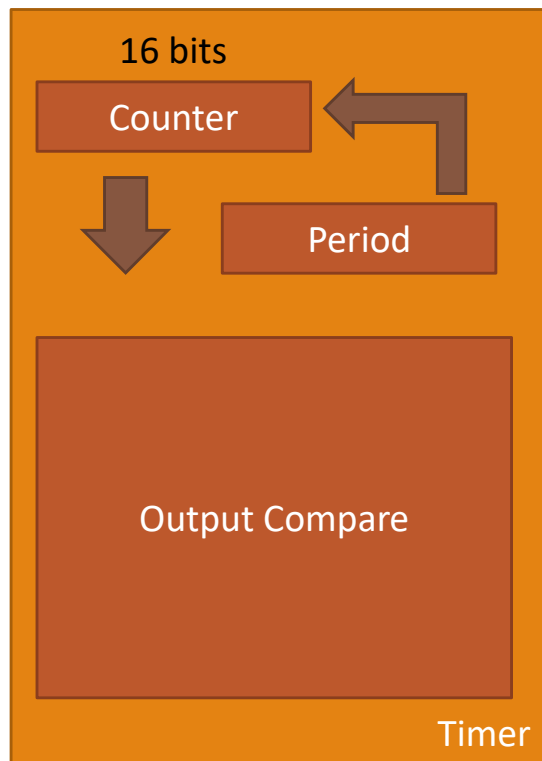
capture mode - Both Edge
2 Channel



Good to Use for encoder speed read?

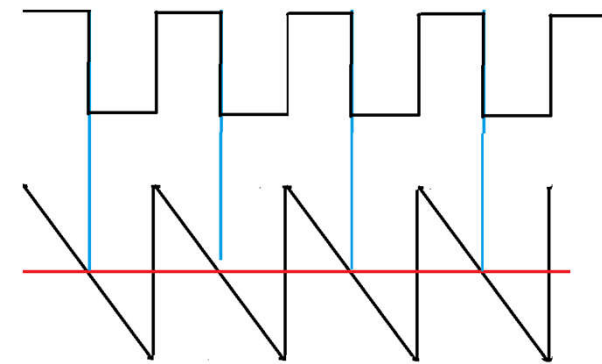
- Good for slow Rotation
- Evil for fast Rotation
- May confuse some control system

Output Comparator



output

input
Vref





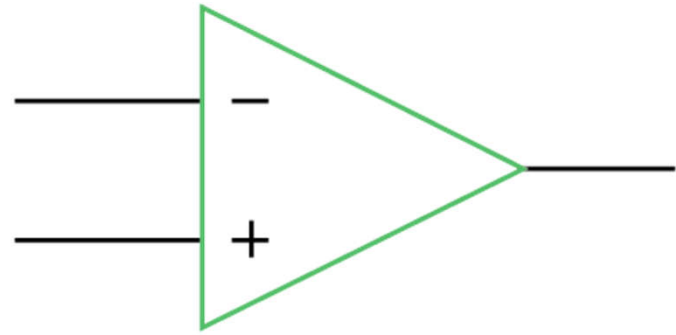
Data1 = 300

0.25V

Data2 = 500

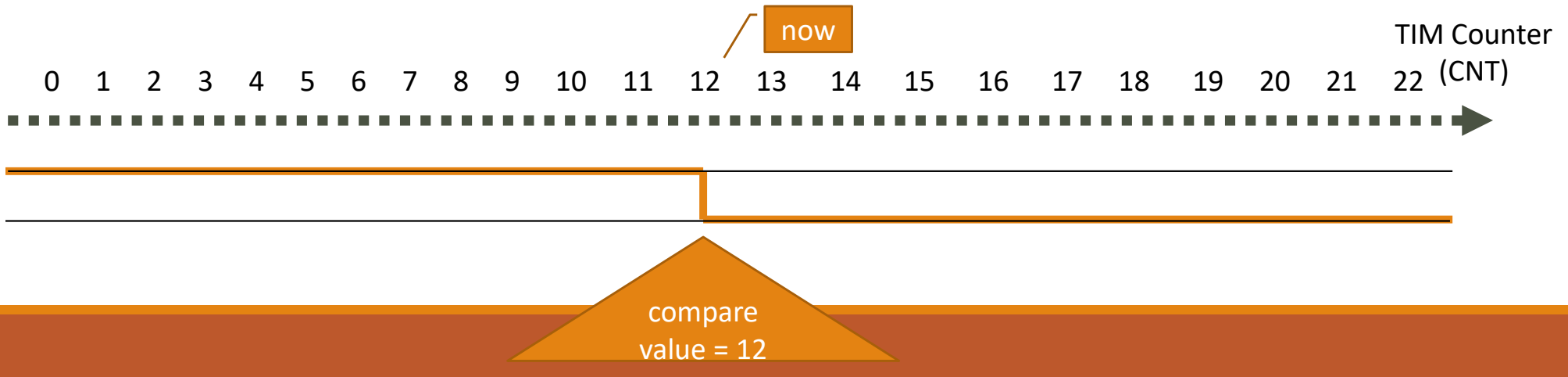
0.50V

User Select
(Compare Value)



3.3V

Output Hi



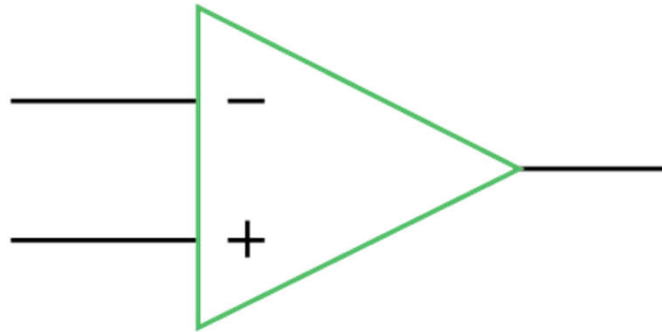
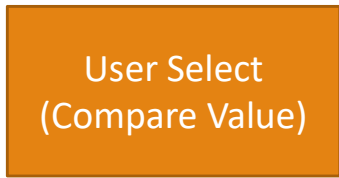


Data1 = 300

0.25V

Data2 = 500

0.50V



3.3V

Output Hi



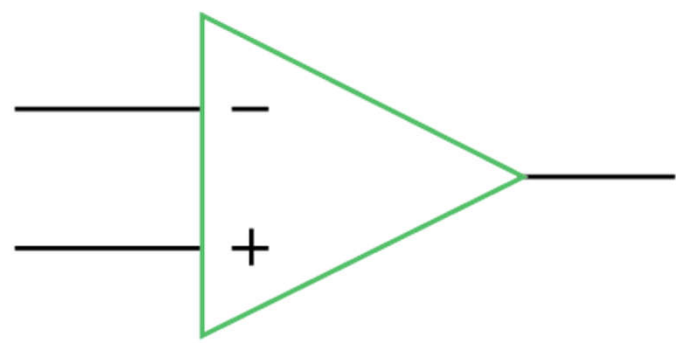
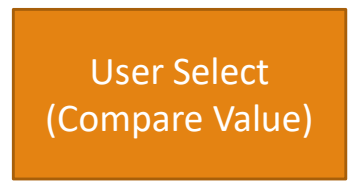


Data1 = 300

0.25V

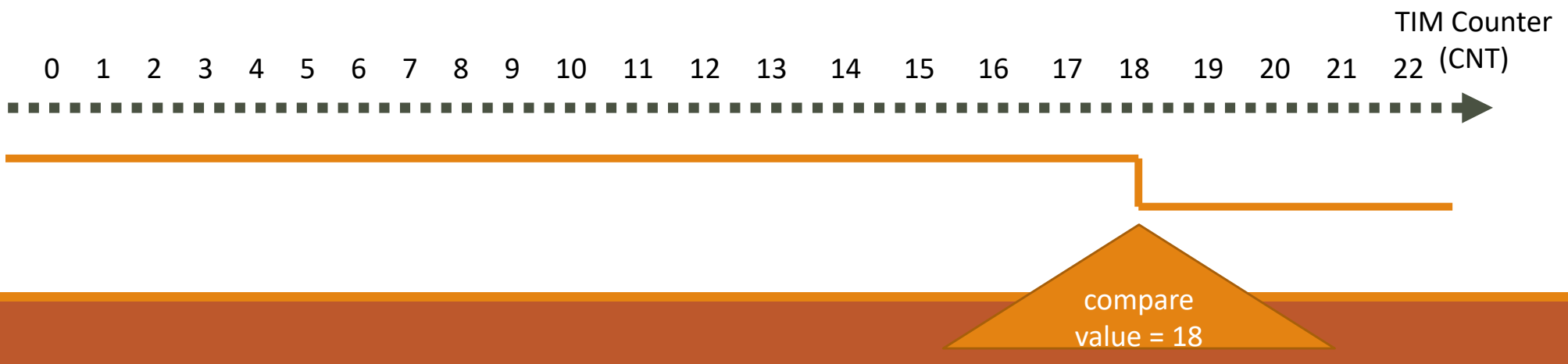
Data2 = 500

0.50V

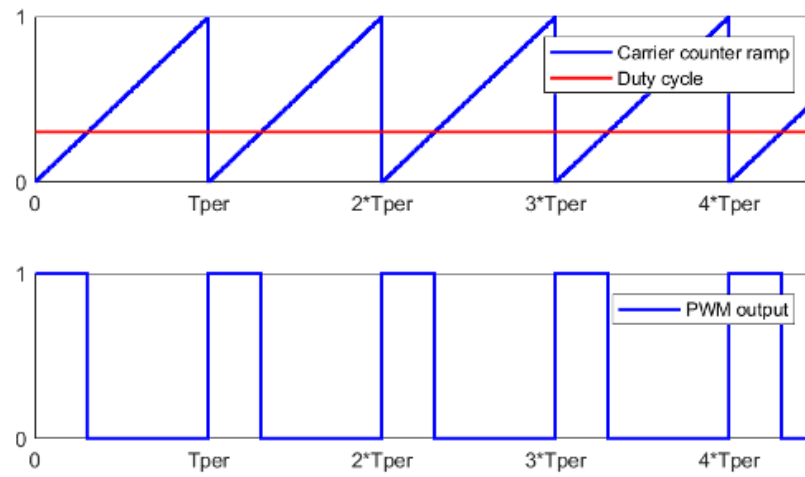


3.3V

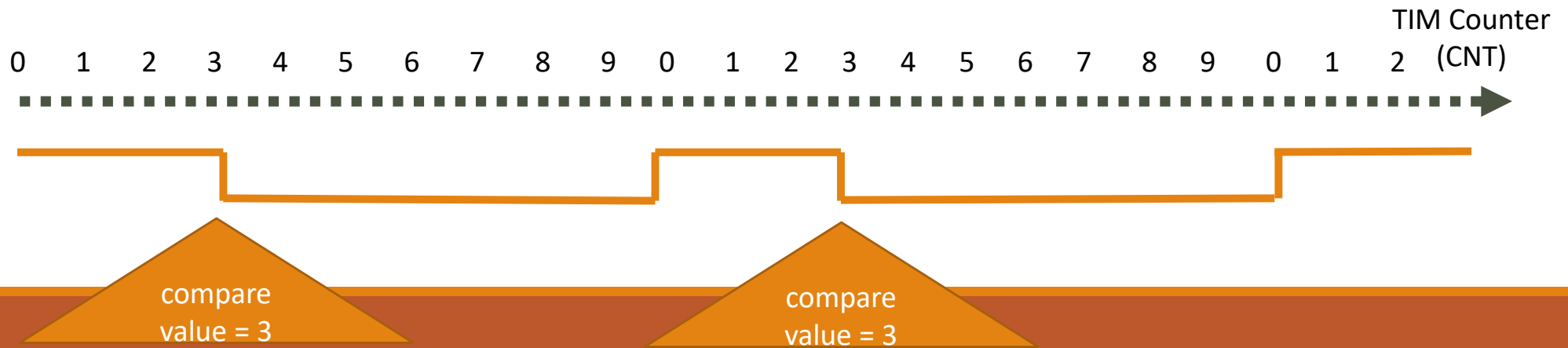
Output Hi



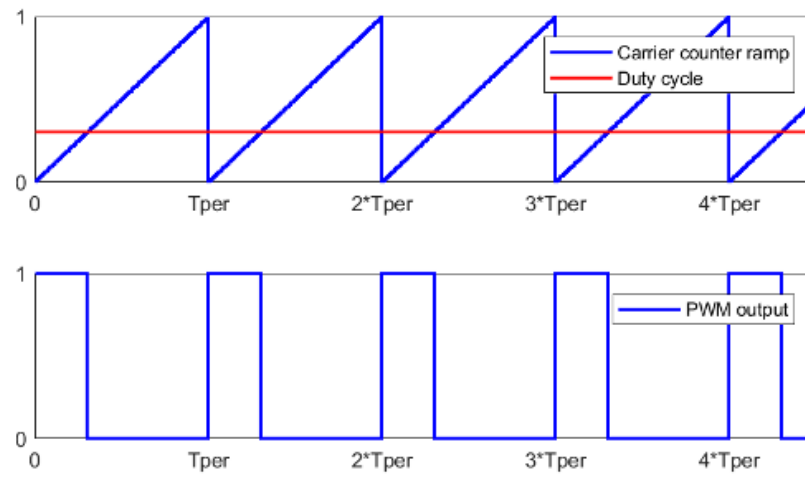
PWM



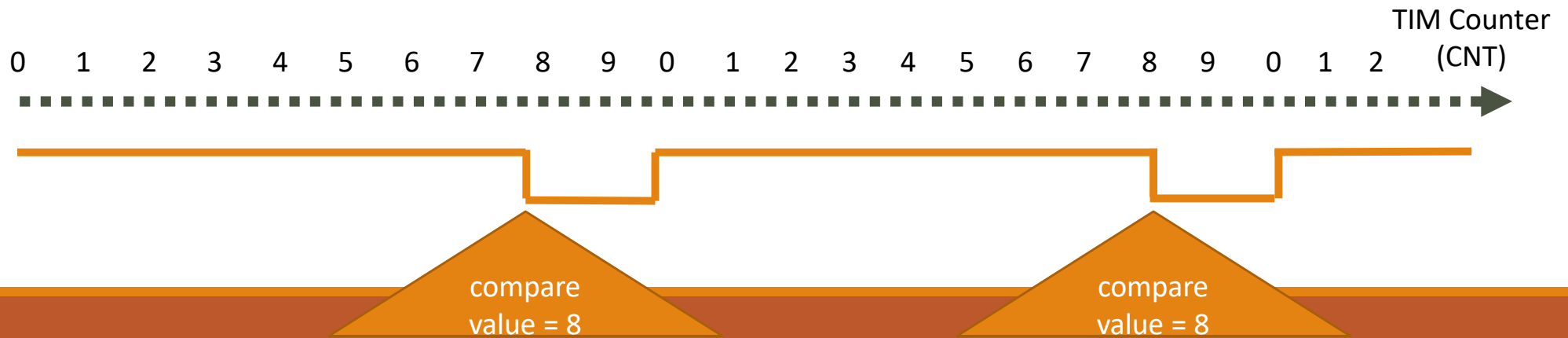
Period = 9



PWM



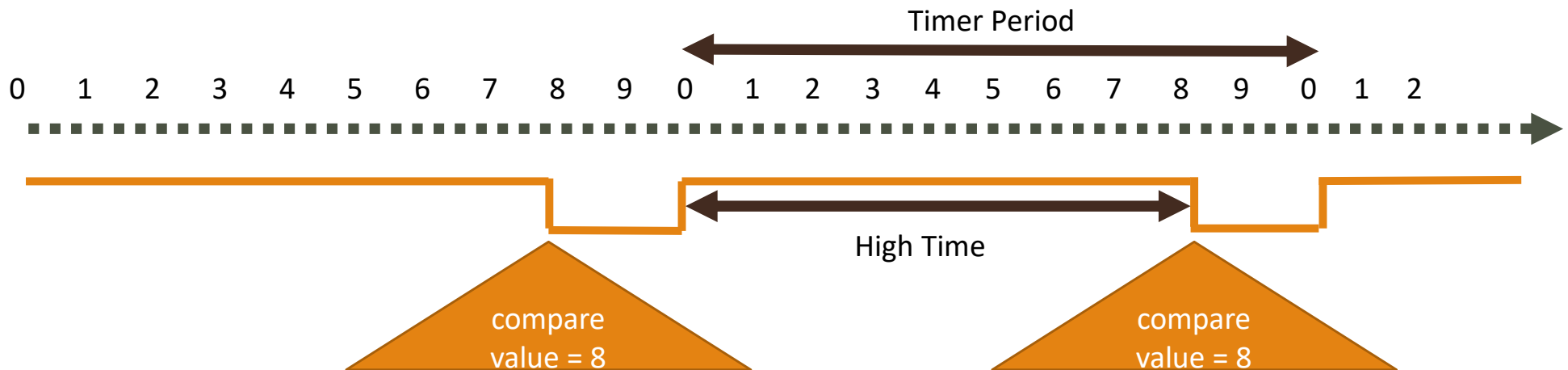
Period = 9

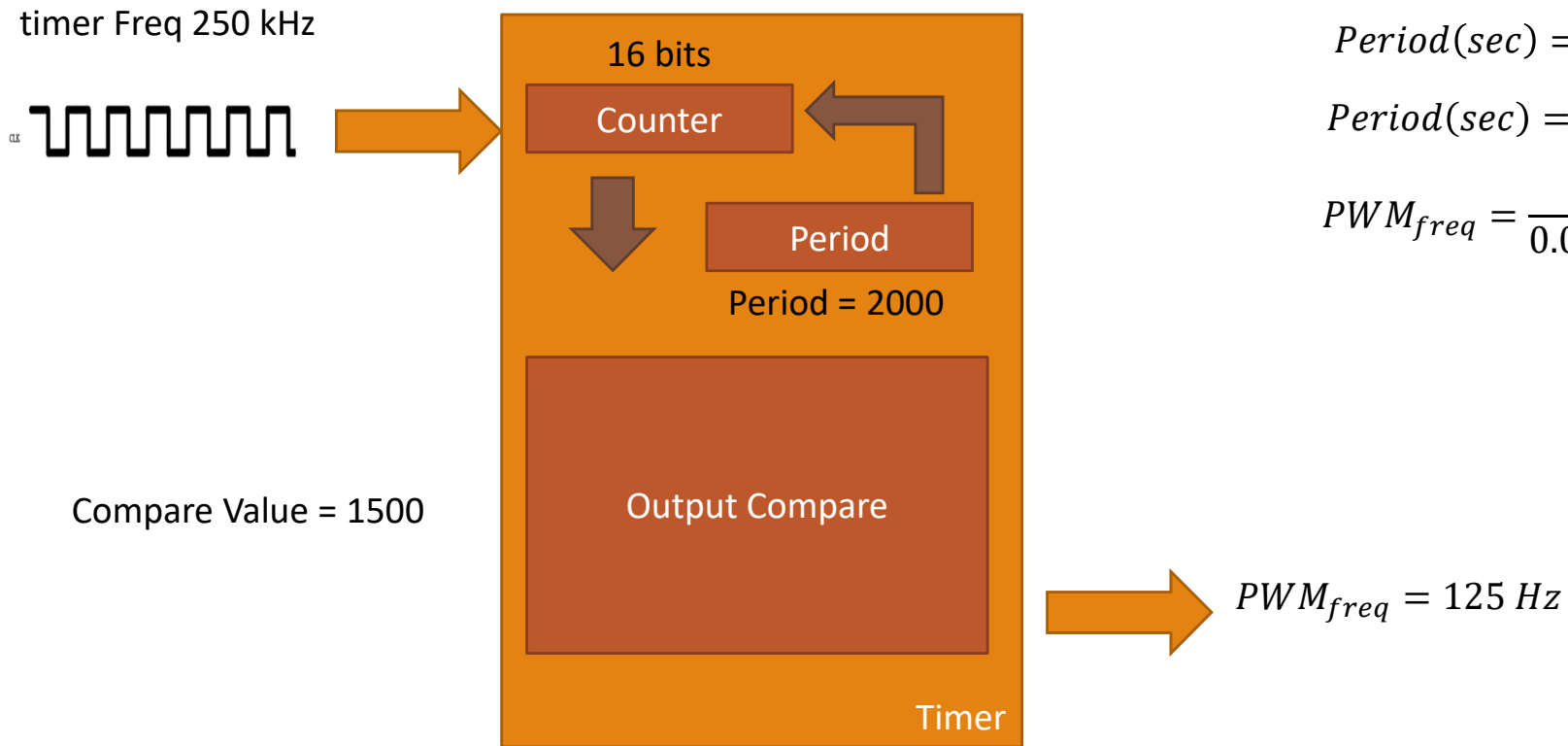


PWM

Timer Period = PWM Period
Compare value = High Time

Duty cycle of PWM = Compare Value / Timer Period
PWM Frequency = $1 / \text{Timer Period in second}$





$$PWM_{freq} = \frac{1}{Period(sec)}$$

$$Period(sec) = Period \times \frac{1}{250kHz}$$

$$Period(sec) = 2000 \times 0.000004$$

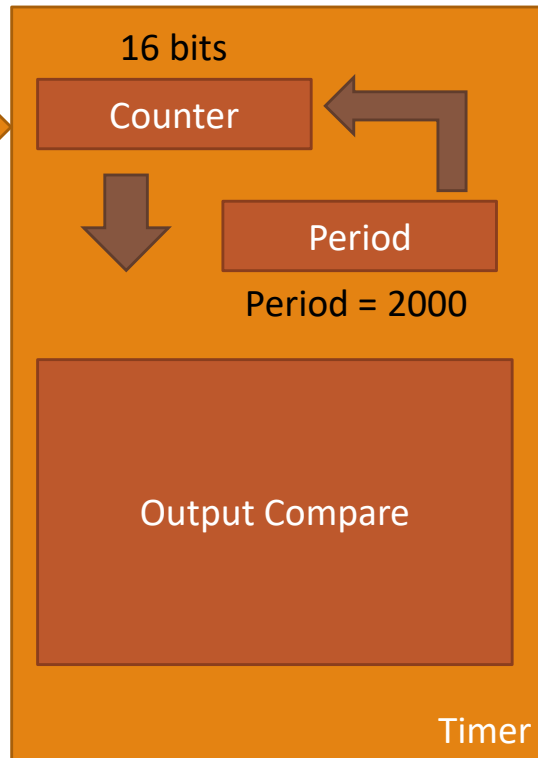
$$Period(sec) = 0.008 \text{ s}$$

$$PWM_{freq} = \frac{1}{0.008} = 125 \text{ Hz}$$

timer Freq 250 kHz



Compare Value = 1500



Duty cycle of PWM = Compare Value / Timer Period

$$Duty\ Cycle = \frac{1500}{2000} = 0.75 = 75\%$$

$PWM_{freq} = 125\ Hz$

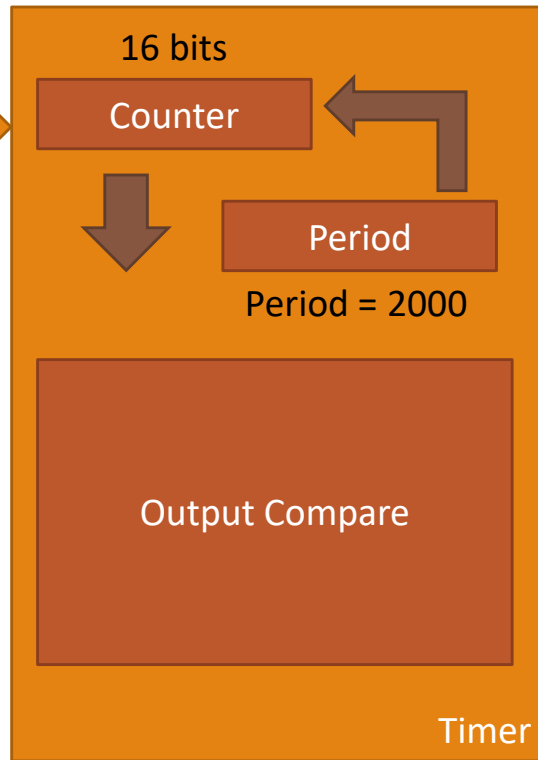
75% Duty Cycle



timer Freq 250 kHz



Compare Value = 500



Duty cycle of PWM = Compare Value / Timer Period

$$Duty\ Cycle = \frac{500}{2000} = 0.25 = 25\%$$

$$PWM_{freq} = 125\ Hz$$

25% Duty Cycle

