Micro-Controller Experiment

Week2

Teacher: 廖裕評 Yu-Ping Liao

TA: 陳大荃 Da-chuan Chen, 陳恩妮 En-ni Chen

Class Rules

1. No drink besides water.
2. Bring a laptop and breadboard if needed.
3. Ask us TAs to sign and borrow development boards. Do not sign or ask others to sign for you without TAs' permission.
4. Arriving 10 minutes after the bell rings will be regarded as absent.
5. If you damage any borrowed equipment, you have to pay for it.

Homework Rules

1. Includes: A. Class content, B. Class exercise, C. Homework (screenshot or video)
2. Editing software: MS PowerPoint
3. File format: PDF
4. Filename: "date_group_studentID_name.pdf", like "0916_第1組_11028XXX_陳OO.pdf"
5. The homework deadline is 23:59 of the day before the next class. If you are late, then your grade will be deducted.

Contact

If you encounter any problems with this class, please get in touch with us with the following

E-mails:

1. Teacher, Prof. Yu-Ping Liao 廖裕評： lyp@cycu.org.tw
2. TA, Da-chuan Chen 陳大荃： dachuan516@gmail.com
3. TA, En-ni Chen 陳恩妮： anna7125867@gmail.com

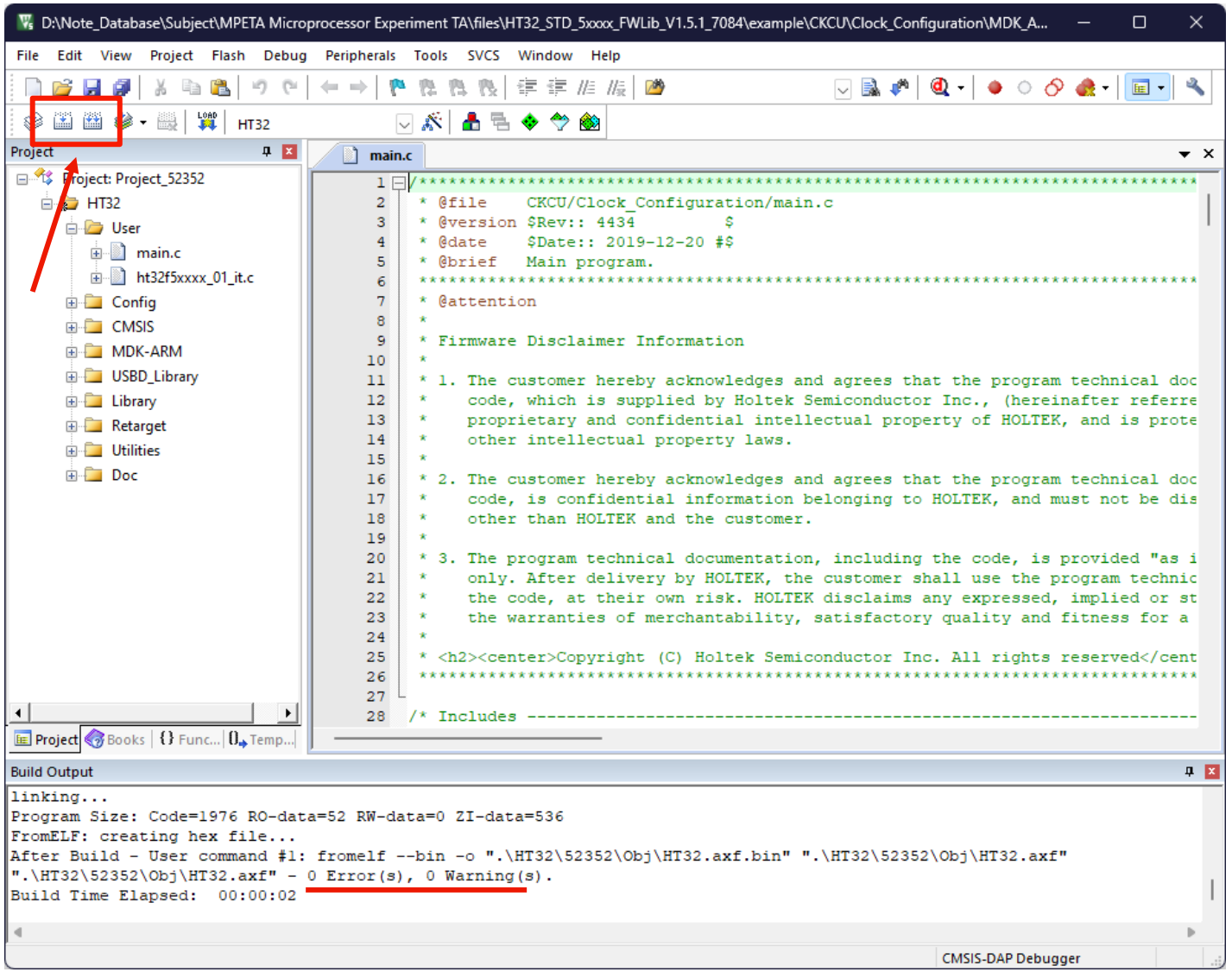
Or visit 篤信 Lab353 for further questions.

Outline of the Week

1. Execute the CKCU project.
2. Homework W2-1.
3. GPIO Introduction.
4. GPIO Project.
5. Homework W2-2.
6. Homework W2-4 Bonus Question.
7. Homework W2-5 Bonus Question.

Execute the CKCU Project

1. Compile

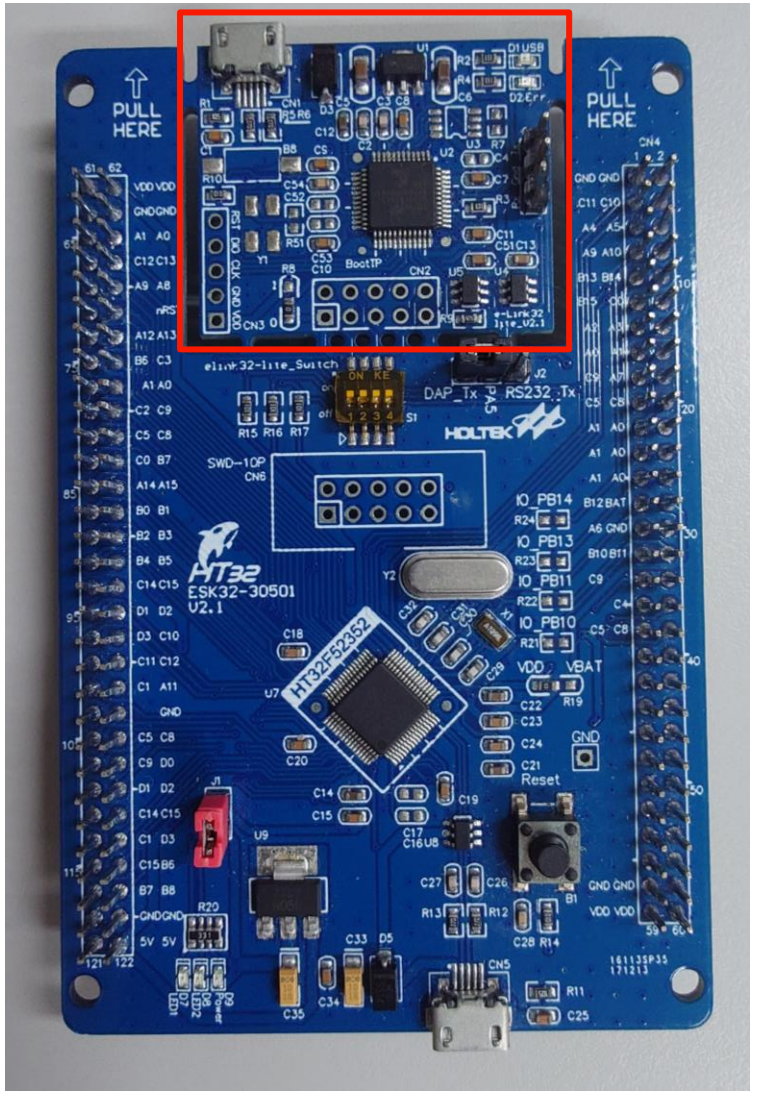

D:\Note_Database\Subject\MPETA Microprocessor Experiment TA\files\HT32_STD_5xxxx_FWLib_V1.5.1_7084\example\CKCU\Clock_Configuration\MDK_A...
File Edit View Project Flash Debug Peripherals Tools SVCS Window Help
HT32
Project
Project: Project_52352
HT32
User
main.c
ht32f5xxxx_01_it.c
Config
CMSIS
MDK-ARM
USBD_Library
Library
Retarget
Utilities
Doc
Project Books Func... Temp...
main.c
1 /*****
2 * @file CKCU/Clock_Configuration/main.c
3 * @version $Rev:: 4434 $
4 * @date $Date:: 2019-12-20 #$
5 * @brief Main program.
6 *****
7 * @attention
8 *
9 * Firmware Disclaimer Information
10 *
11 * 1. The customer hereby acknowledges and agrees that the program technical doc
12 * code, which is supplied by Holtek Semiconductor Inc., (hereinafter referre
13 * proprietary and confidential intellectual property of HOLTEK, and is prote
14 * other intellectual property laws.
15 *
16 * 2. The customer hereby acknowledges and agrees that the program technical doc
17 * code, is confidential information belonging to HOLTEK, and must not be dis
18 * other than HOLTEK and the customer.
19 *
20 * 3. The program technical documentation, including the code, is provided "as i
21 * only. After delivery by HOLTEK, the customer shall use the program technic
22 * the code, at their own risk. HOLTEK disclaims any expressed, implied or st
23 * the warranties of merchantability, satisfactory quality and fitness for a
24 *
25 * <h2> Copyright (C) Holtek Semiconductor Inc. All rights reserved</cent
26 *****
27
28 /* Includes ----------
Build Output
linking...
Program Size: Code=1976 RO-data=52 RW-data=0 ZI-data=536
FromELF: creating hex file...
After Build - User command #1: fromelf --bin -o ".\HT32\52352\Obj\HT32.axf.bin" ".\HT32\52352\Obj\HT32.axf"
".\HT32\52352\Obj\HT32.axf" - 0 Error(s), 0 Warning(s).
Build Time Elapsed: 00:00:02
CMSIS-DAP Debugger

2. Connect development board

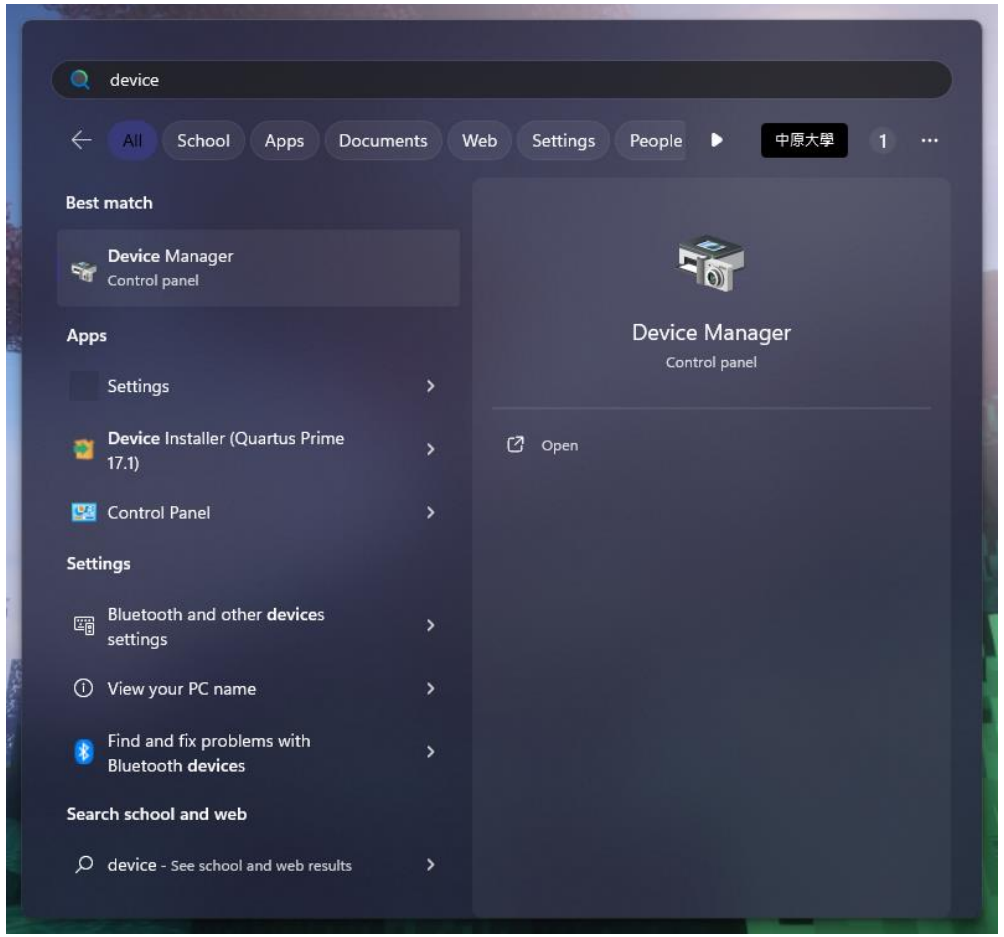
- Boxed area is the Debugger/Programmer of this board.

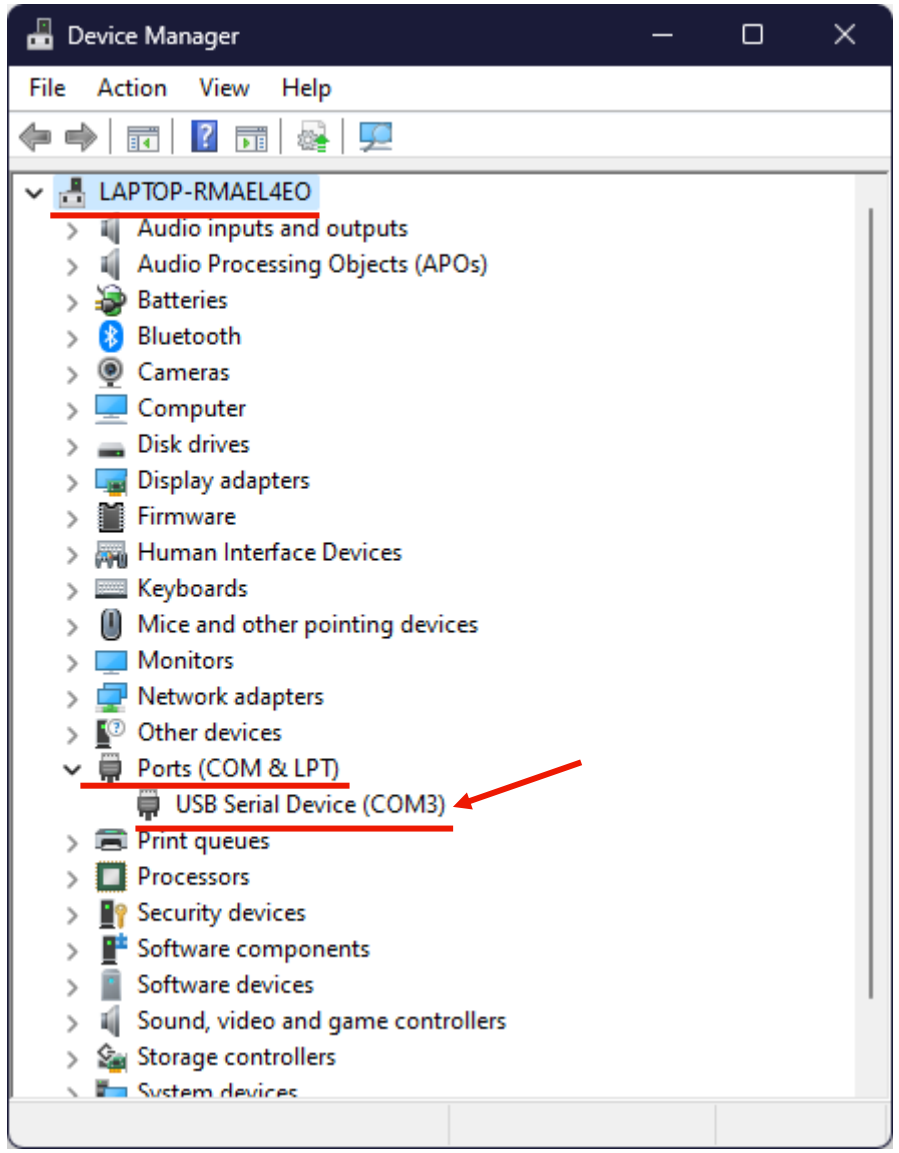
  Responsible for communication between HT32F52352 and your laptop.
- Rest area are the MCU HT32F52352 and its support circuitry.
- Connect USB Micro-B side of the transmission wire to the boxed area, USB Type-A to your laptop.

Micro-B

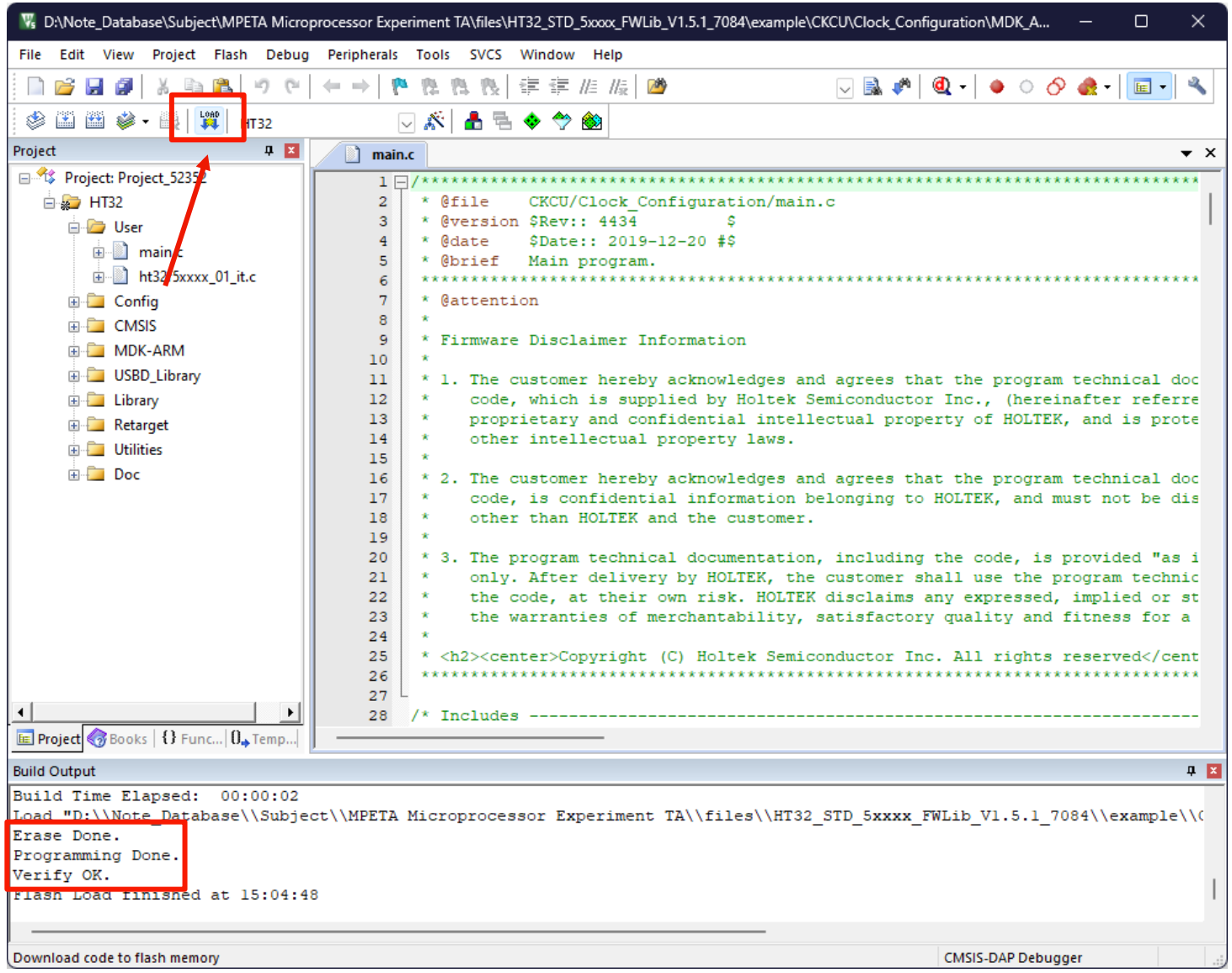


3. Check connection



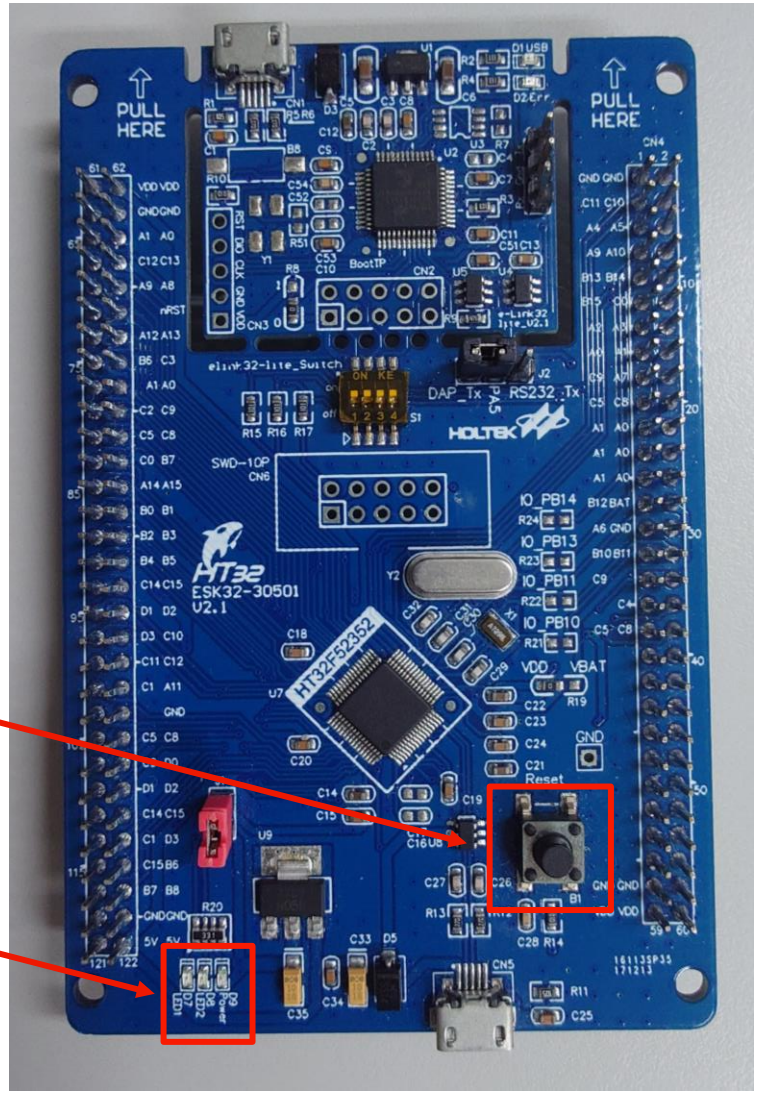


4. Flash compiled code to board



5. Observe result

1. Press the “reset” button.
2. Make sure “LED1” and “LED2” are flickering.



Exercise W2-1

https://github.com/CYCU-AIoT-System-Lab/Microcontroller-Experiment/blob/main/w2/CKCU-Clock_Configuration-Experiment_Steps.md

Modify clock speed of CKCU example

- Objective 1: Change the LED flickering frequency and compare the before and after differences.
- Objective 2: Find the corresponding pins connected with LED1~3.
- Hint: Use “F12” to look for the main function's parameter controlling the clock speed.

GPIO Introduction

What is GPIO?

A general-purpose input/output (GPIO) is an uncommitted digital signal pin on an integrated circuit or electronic circuit (e.g. MCUs/MPUs) board which may be used as an input or output, or both, and is controllable by software.

GPIOs have no predefined purpose and are unused by default. If used, the purpose and behavior of a GPIO is defined and implemented by the designer of higher assembly-level circuitry: the circuit board designer in the case of integrated circuit GPIOs, or system integrator in the case of board-level GPIOs.

Datasheet P27

GPIO available pins

*The GPIO pins that are not labeled on GPIO column can also be used for GPIO functions.

Table 3. Pin Assignment for 33-pin QFN, 48/64-pin LQFP Packages

Package			Alternate Function Mapping														
			AF0	AF1	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7	AF8	AF9	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF13	AF14	AF15
64 LQFP	48 LQFP	33 QFN	System Default	GPIO	ADC	CMP	MCTM /GPTM	SPI	USART /UART	I²C	SCI	EBI	I2S	N/A	N/A	SCTM	N/A	System Other
1	1	1	PA0		ADC_ IN0		GT1_ CH0	SPI1_ SCK	USR0_ RTS	I2C1_ SCL	SCI0_ CLK		I2S_WS					
2	2	2	PA1		ADC_ IN1		GT1_ CH1	SPI1_ MOSI	USR0_ CTS	I2C1_ SDA	SCI0_ DIO		I2S_ BCLK					
3	3	3	PA2		ADC_ IN2		GT1_ CH2	SPI1_ MISO	USR0_ TX				I2S_ SDO					
4	4	4	PA3		ADC_ IN3		GT1_ CH3	SPI1_ SEL	USR0_ RX				I2S_SDI					
5	5	5	PA4		ADC_ IN4		GT0_ CH0	SPI0_ SCK	USR1_ TX	I2C0_ SCL	SCI1_ CLK							
6	6	6	PA5		ADC_ IN5		GT0_ CH1	SPI0_ MOSI	USR1_ RX	I2C0_ SDA	SCI1_ DIO							
7	7		PA6		ADC_ IN6		GT0_ CH2	SPI0_ MISO	USR1_ RTS		SCI1_ DET							
8	8		PA7		ADC_ IN7		GT0_ CH3	SPI0_ SEL	USR1_ CTS				I2S_ MCLK					
9			VDD_4															
10			VSS_4															
11	9		PC4		ADC_ IN8		GT0_ CH0	SPI1_ SEL	UR0_ TX	I2C1_ SCL		EBI_ A19				SCTM0		
12	10		PC5		ADC_ IN9		GT0_ CH1	SPI1_ SCK	UR0_ RX	I2C1_ SDA		EBI_ A20				SCTM1		
13			PC8		ADC_ IN10		GT0_ CH2	SPI1_ MOSI				EBI_ A0						
14			PC9		ADC_ IN11		GT0_ CH3	SPI1_ MISO				EBI_ A1						
15	11	7	PC6				MT_ CH2		USR0_ TX	I2C0_ SCL								
15	11	7	USBDM															

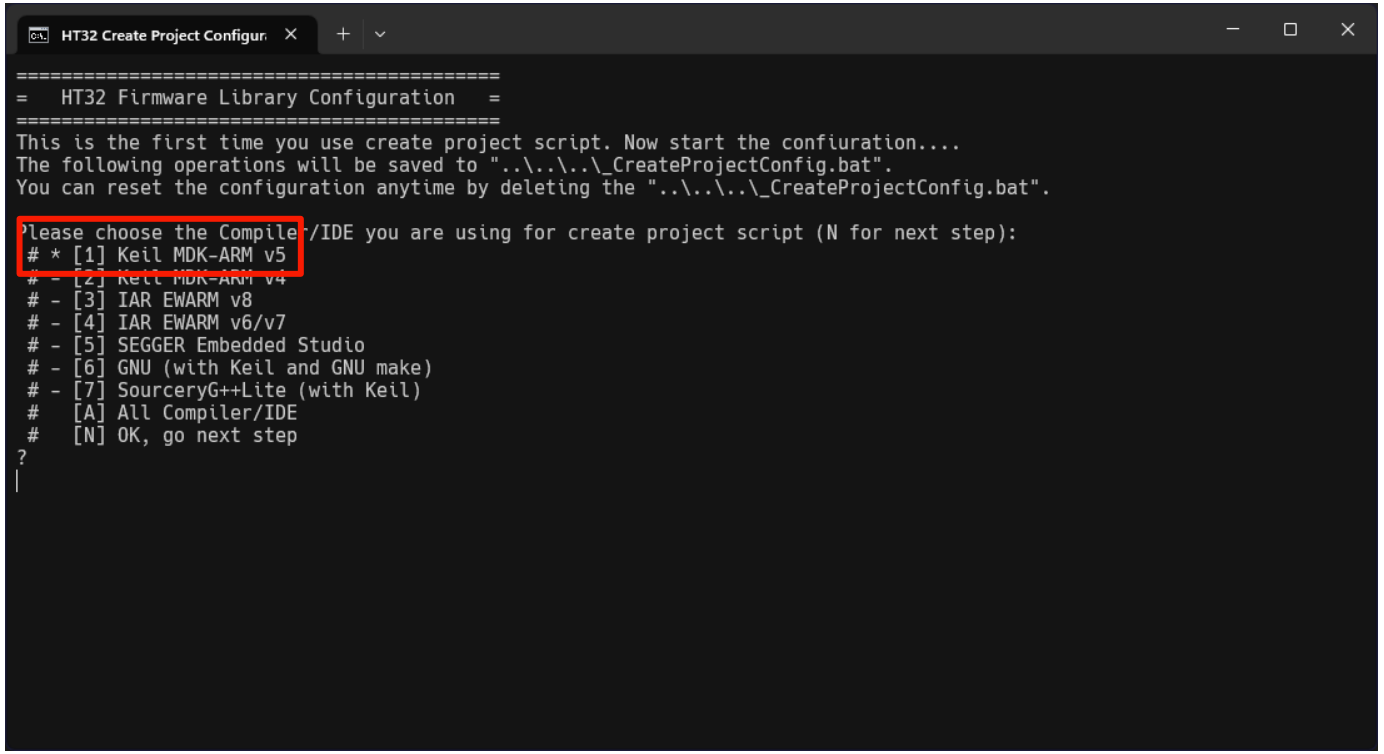
GPIO Project

1. Execute “_CreatProject”

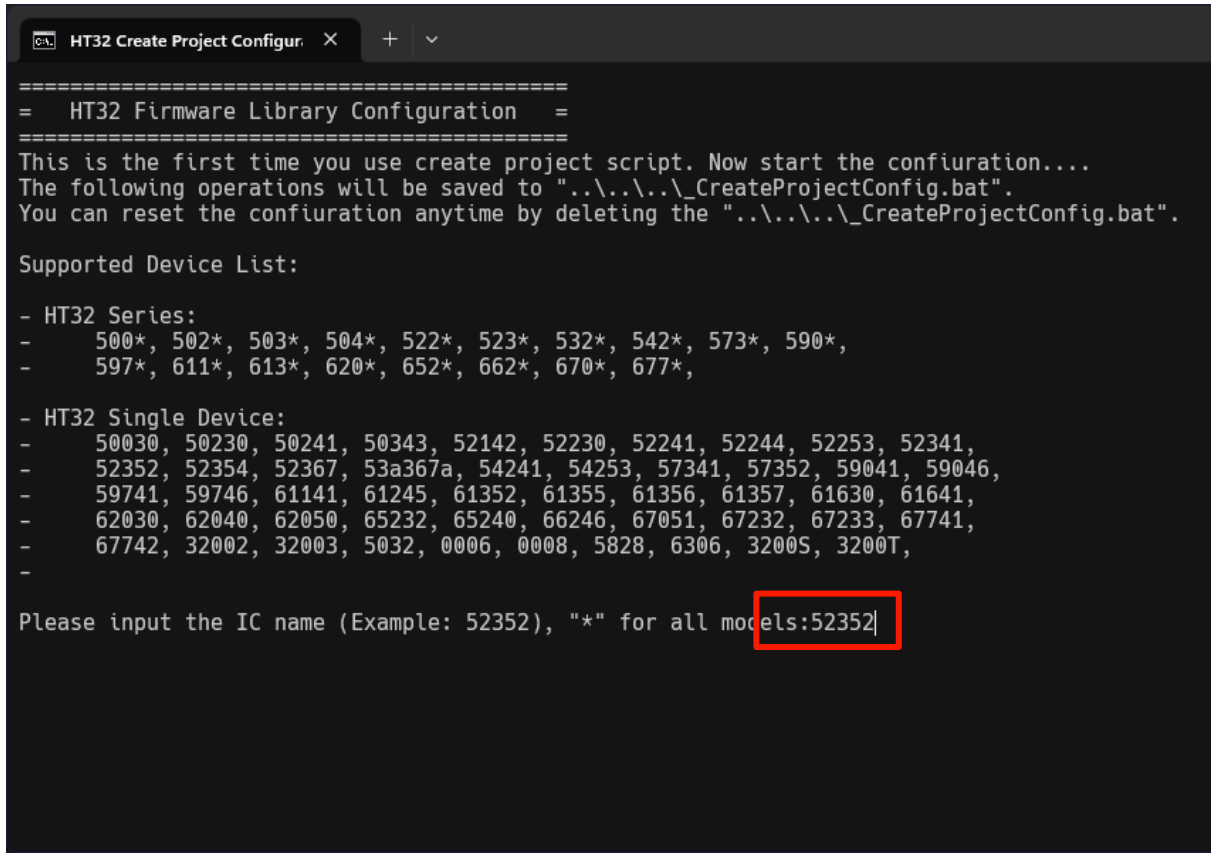
1. Go to “~/HT32_STD_5xxxx_FWLib_V1.5.1_7084/example/GPIO/InputOutput”.

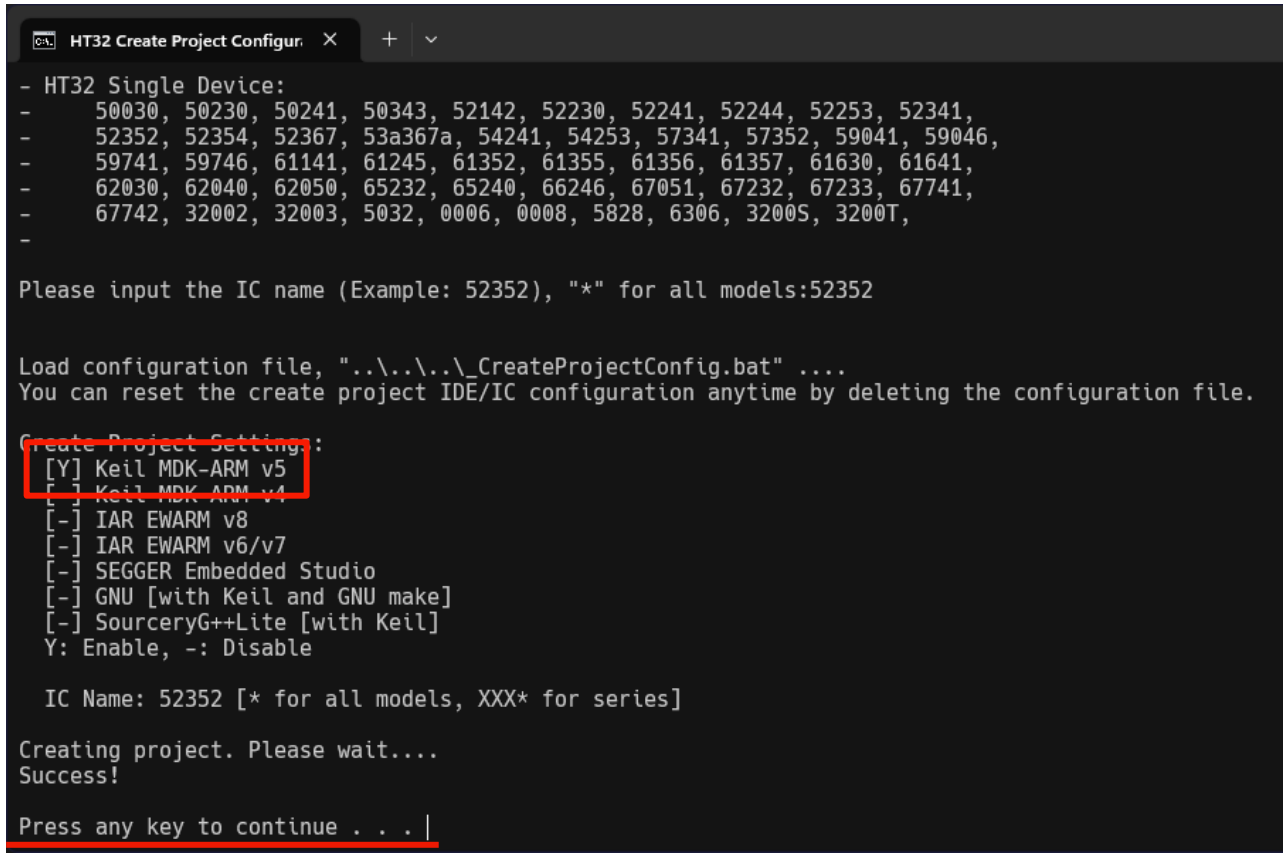
2. Double click “_CreateProject.bat”.

3. Type “1” and “N” after prompt appears.

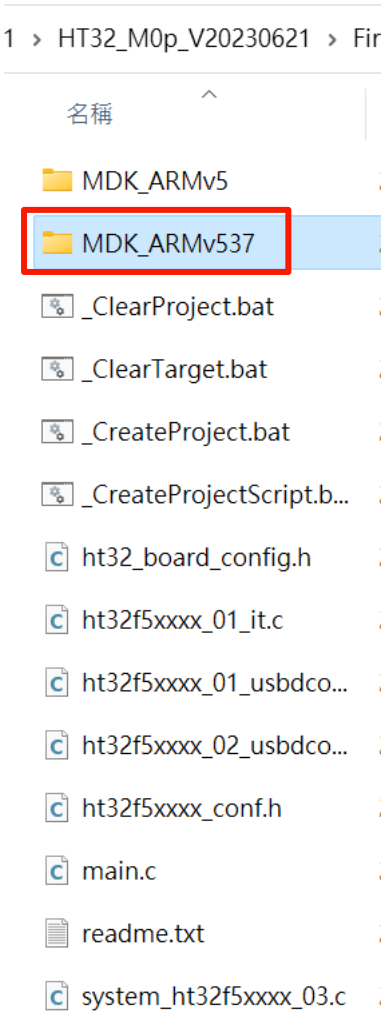


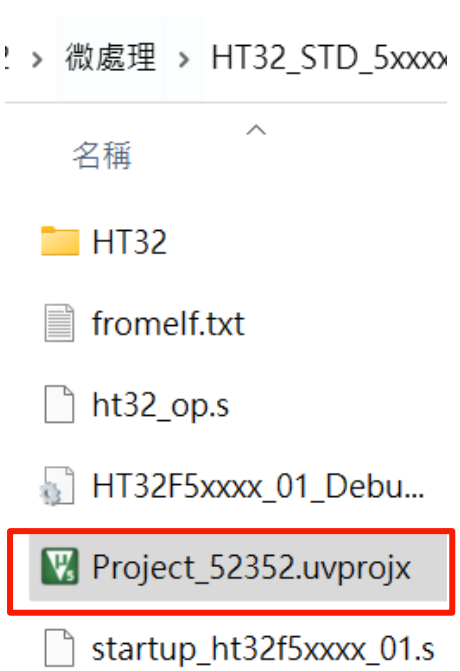
2. Type options

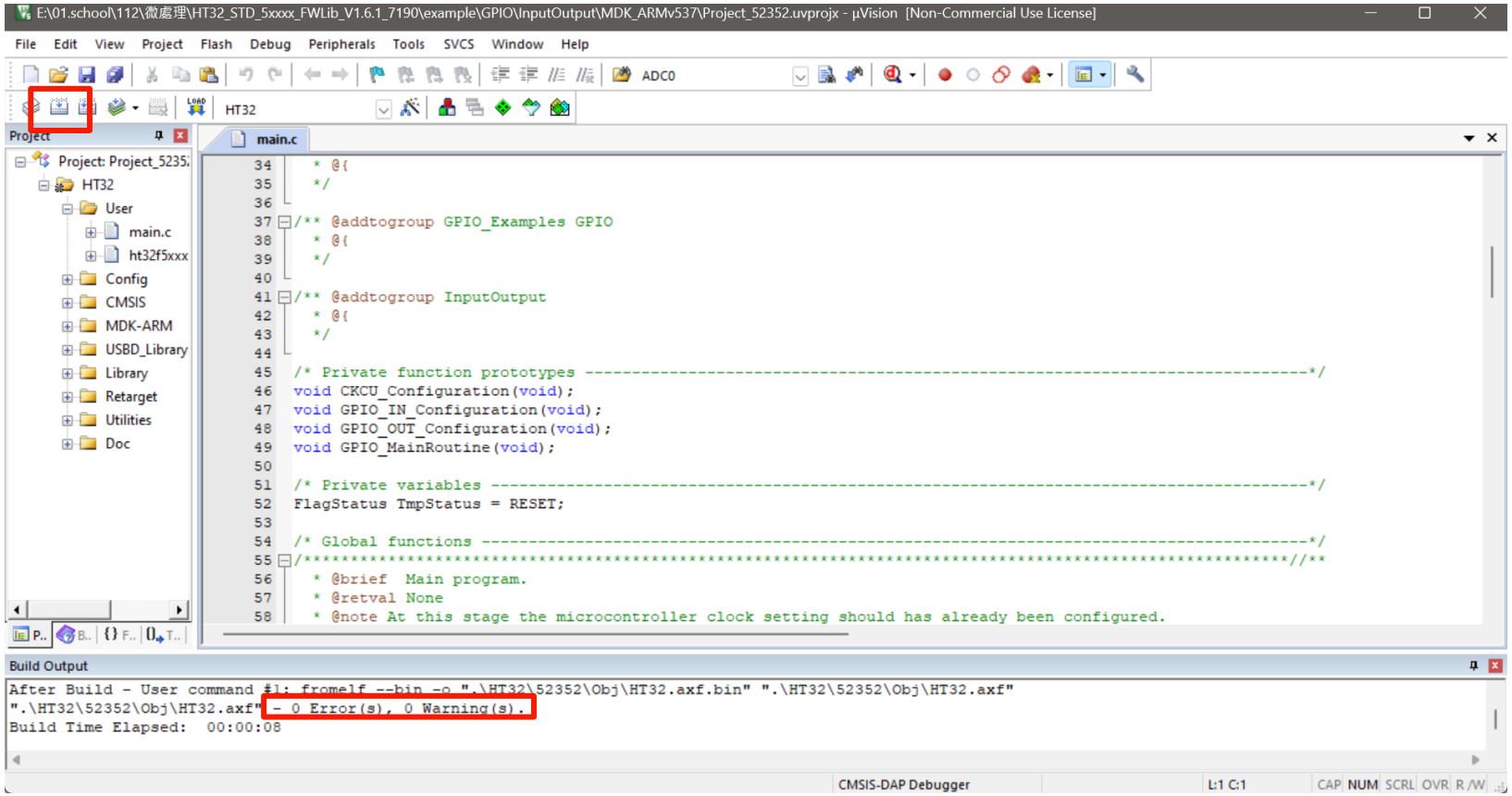




3. Launch project







main.c

```
80  int main(void)
81  {
82    CKCU_Configuration();                                                    */
83
84    /* Configure WAKEUP, KEY1 pins as the input function                    */
85    GPIO_IN_Configuration();
86
87    /* Configure LED1, LED2 pins as output function                         */
88    GPIO_OUT_Configuration();
89
90    /* Infinite loop to read data from input pin and then output to LED     */
91    while (1)
92    {
93      GPIO_MainRoutine();
94    }
95  }
96
97  /*****************************************************************************//**
```

Configure System Clock

Configure GPIO Input Pins

Configure GPIO Output Pins

Perform Input and Output Operations

System clock

```
101  void CKCU_Configuration(void)
102  {
103    CKCU_PeripClockConfig_TypeDef CKCUClock = {{0}};
104
105    HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED1_CLK(CKCUClock) = 1;
106    HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED2_CLK(CKCUClock) = 1;
107    HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_CLK(CKCUClock)  = 1;
108    HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_CLK(CKCUClock)  = 1;
109    CKCUClock.Bit.AFIO       = 1;
110    CKCU_PeripClockConfig(CKCUClock, ENABLE);
111  }
```

Enable CLOCK

Enable CLOCK Port

Enable CLOCK Multiplexing peripherals clock

Input Configuration

```
117  void GPIO_IN_Configuration(void)
118  {
119    /* Configure WAKEUP, KEY1 pins as the input function
120    /* Configure AFIO mode of input pins
121    AFIO_GPxConfig(HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_ID, HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_AFIO_PIN, AFIO_FUN_GPIO);
122    AFIO_GPxConfig(HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_ID, HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_AFIO_PIN, AFIO_FUN_GPIO);
123
124    /* Configure GPIO direction of input pins
125    GPIO_DirectionConfig(HTCFG_WAKE, HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_DIR_IN);
126    GPIO_DirectionConfig(HTCFG_KEY1, HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_DIR_IN);
127
128    /* Configure GPIO pull resistor of input pins
129    GPIO_PullResistorConfig(HTCFG_WAKE, HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_PR_DOWN);
130    GPIO_PullResistorConfig(HTCFG_KEY1, HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_PR_UP);
131
132    GPIO_InputConfig(HTCFG_WAKE, HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_GPIO_PIN, ENABLE);
133    GPIO_InputConfig(HTCFG_KEY1, HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_GPIO_PIN, ENABLE);
134  }
```

Configure GPIO Pin Mode

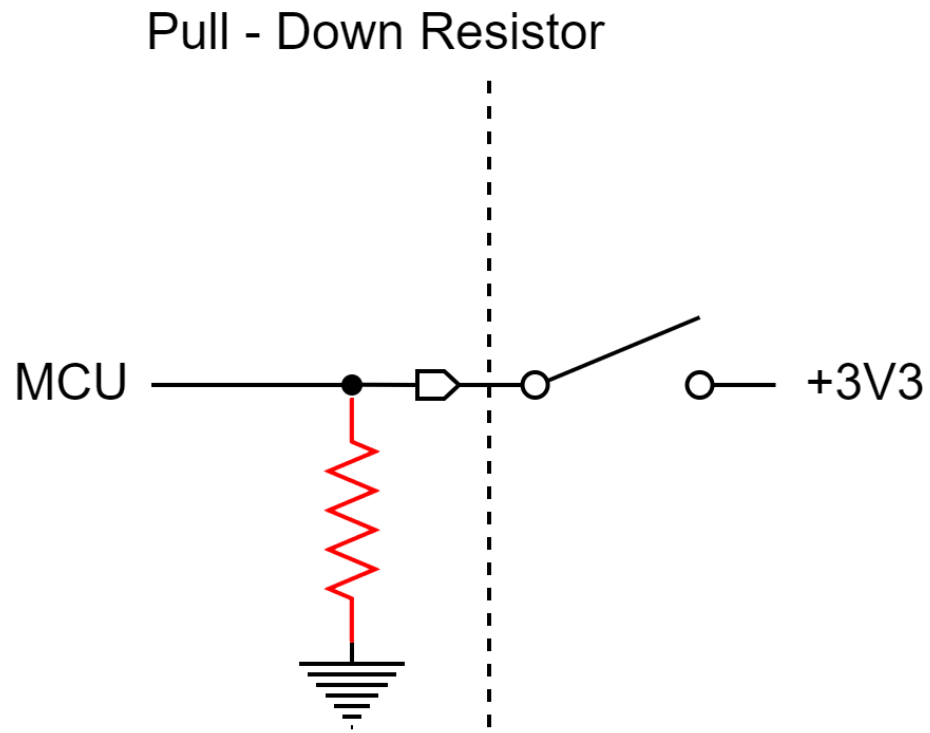
Configure GPIO Pin as Input or Output

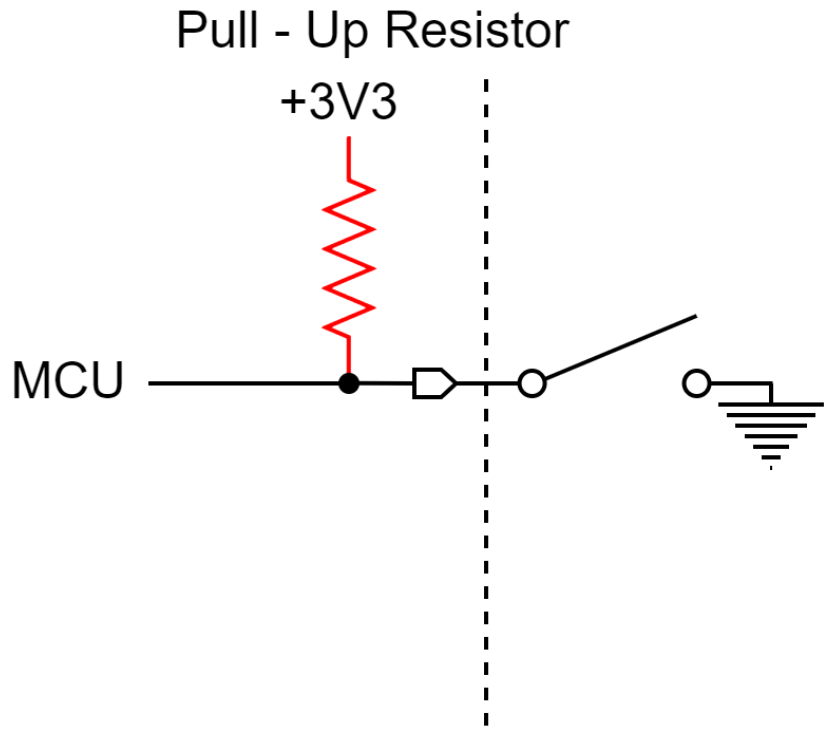
Configure GPIO Pin with Pull-Up or Pull-Down Resistor

Set GPIO Input Pin for Enable/Disable

Pull-Up Resistor vs. Pull-Down Resistor

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k_GAuSONCqo&ab_channel=%E8%80%81%E6%98%8E





Output Configuration

```
140  void GPIO_OUT_Configuration(void)
141  {
142    /* Configure LED1, LED2 pins as output function
143    /* Configure AFIO mode of output pins
144    AFIO_GPxConfig(HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED1_ID, HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED1_AFIO_PIN, AFIO_FUN_GPIO);
145    AFIO_GPxConfig(HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED2_ID, HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED2_AFIO_PIN, AFIO_FUN_GPIO);
146
147    /* Configure GPIO direction of output pins
148    GPIO_DirectionConfig(HTCFG_LED1, HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED1_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_DIR_OUT);
149    GPIO_DirectionConfig(HTCFG_LED2, HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED2_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_DIR_OUT);
150  }
```

Configure GPIO Pin Mode

Configure GPIO Pin as Input or Output

Subroutine Function

```
156  void GPIO_MainRoutine(void)
157  {
158    /* Read WAKEUP and then output to LED1
159    TmpStatus = GPIO_ReadInBit(HTCFG_WAKE, HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_GPIO_PIN);
160    GPIO_WriteOutBits(HTCFG_LED1, HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED1_GPIO_PIN, TmpStatus);
161
162    /* Read KEY1 and then output to LED2
163    TmpStatus = GPIO_ReadInBit(HTCFG_KEY1, HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_GPIO_PIN);
164    GPIO_WriteOutBits(HTCFG_LED2, HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED2_GPIO_PIN, TmpStatus);
165  }
```

GPIO_ReadInBit (PA ~ PD、PIN) :Read Input Data from a Specified Pin
GPIO_WriteOutBits (PA ~ PD、PIN、SET/RESET) :Write Output Data from a Specified Pin

Modify Definition Name

```
101  void CKCU_Configuration(void)
102  {
103    CKCU_PeripClockConfig_TypeDef CKCUClock = {{0}};
104
105    HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED1_CLK(CKCUClock) = 1;
106    HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED2_CLK(CKCUClock) = 1;
107    HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_CLK(CKCUClock)  = 1;
108    HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_CLK(CKCUClock)  = 1;
109    CKCUClock.Bit.AFIO       = 1;
110    CKCU_PeripClockConfig(CKCUClock, ENABLE);
111  }
```

Use F12 to look for the pin

```
101  void CKCU_Configuration(void)
102  {
103    CKCU_PeripClockConfig_TypeDef CKCUClock = {{0}};
104
105    CKCUClock.Bit.PC = 1;
106    HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED2_CLK(CKCUClock) = 1;
107    HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_CLK(CKCUClock)  = 1;
108    HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_CLK(CKCUClock)  = 1;
109    CKCUClock.Bit.AFIO       = 1;
110    CKCU_PeripClockConfig(CKCUClock, ENABLE);
111  }
```

Modify

Copy

```
178  #define HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED1_CLK(CK)          (CK.Bit.PC)
179  #define HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED2_CLK(CK)          (CK.Bit.PC)
180  #define HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_CLK(CK)           (CK.Bit.PB)
181  #define HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_CLK(CK)           (CK.Bit.PD)
```

Also Modify Input and Output

```
117  void GPIO_IN_Configuration(void)
118  {
119    /* Configure WAKEUP, KEY1 pins as the input function
120    /* Configure AFIO mode of input pins
121    AFIO_GPxConfig(HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_ID, HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_AFIO_PIN, AFIO_FUN_GPIO);
122    AFIO_GPxConfig(HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_ID, HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_AFIO_PIN, AFIO_FUN_GPIO);
123
124    /* Configure GPIO direction of input pins
125    GPIO_DirectionConfig(HTCFG_WAKE, HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_DIR_IN);
126    GPIO_DirectionConfig(HTCFG_KEY1, HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_DIR_IN);
127
128    /* Configure GPIO pull resistor of input pins
129    GPIO_PullResistorConfig(HTCFG_WAKE, HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_PR_DOWN);
130    GPIO_PullResistorConfig(HTCFG_KEY1, HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_PR_UP);
131
132    GPIO_InputConfig(HTCFG_WAKE, HTCFG_INPUT_WAKE_GPIO_PIN, ENABLE);
133    GPIO_InputConfig(HTCFG_KEY1, HTCFG_INPUT_KEY1_GPIO_PIN, ENABLE);
134  }
```

```
140  void GPIO_OUT_Configuration(void)
141  {
142    /* Configure LED1, LED2 pins as output function
143    /* Configure AFIO mode of output pins
144    AFIO_GPxConfig(HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED1_ID, HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED1_AFIO_PIN, AFIO_FUN_GPIO);
145    AFIO_GPxConfig(HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED2_ID, HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED2_AFIO_PIN, AFIO_FUN_GPIO);
146
147    /* Configure GPIO direction of output pins
148    GPIO_DirectionConfig(HTCFG_LED1, HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED1_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_DIR_OUT);
149    GPIO_DirectionConfig(HTCFG_LED2, HTCFG_OUTPUT_LED2_GPIO_PIN, GPIO_DIR_OUT);
150  }
```

Homework W2-2.

https://github.com/CYCU-AIoT-System-Lab/Microcontroller-Experiment/blob/main/w2/GPIO-InputOutput-Experiment_Steps.md

Control LED by buttons

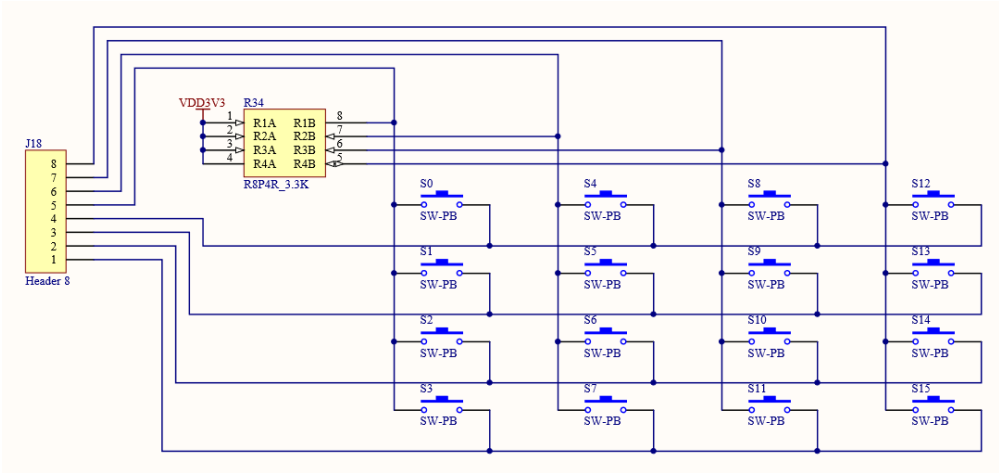
- Objective: Configure two buttons, one turns on LED1, another turns off LED2.
- Hint:

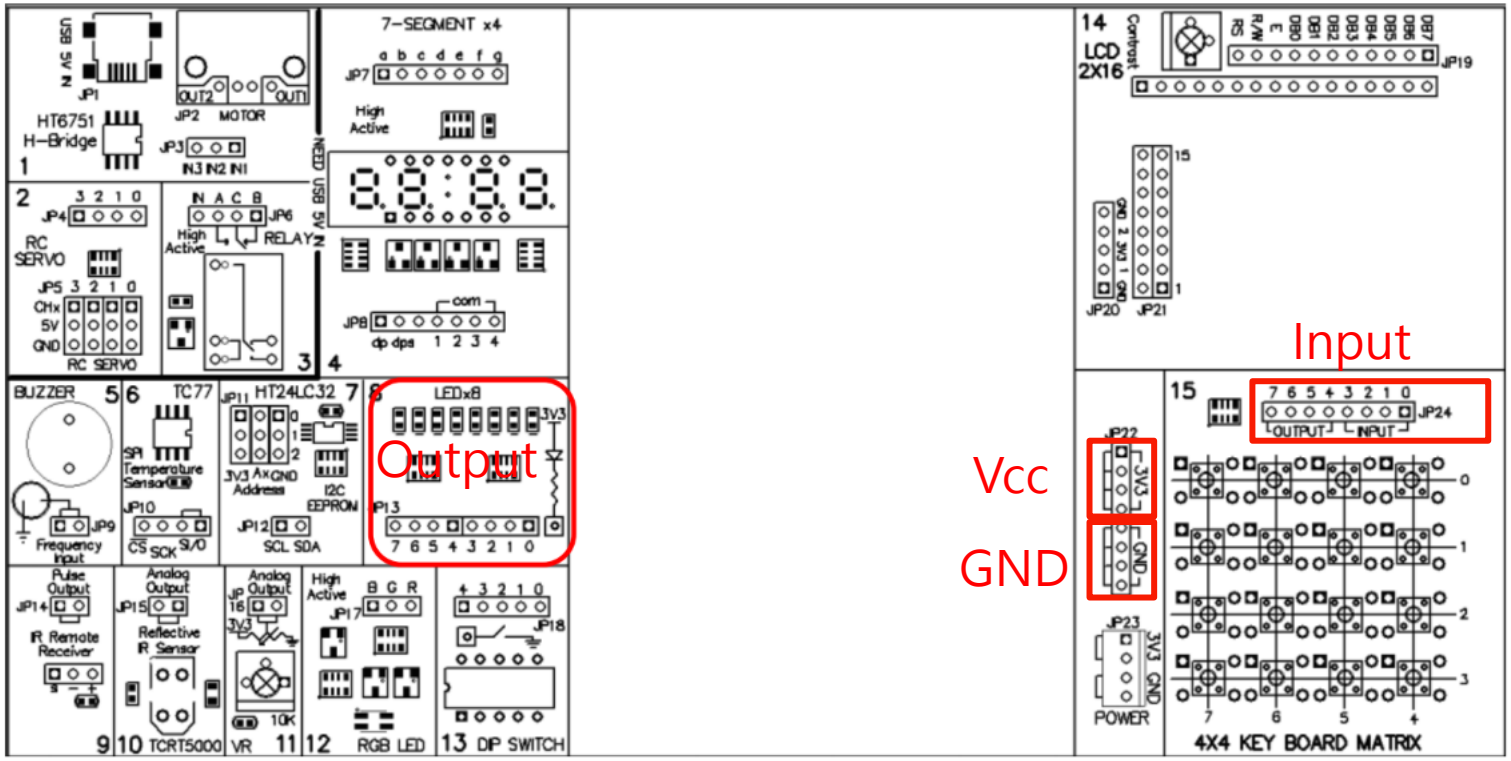
1. Use pin PC14, PC15 to connect to JP13.

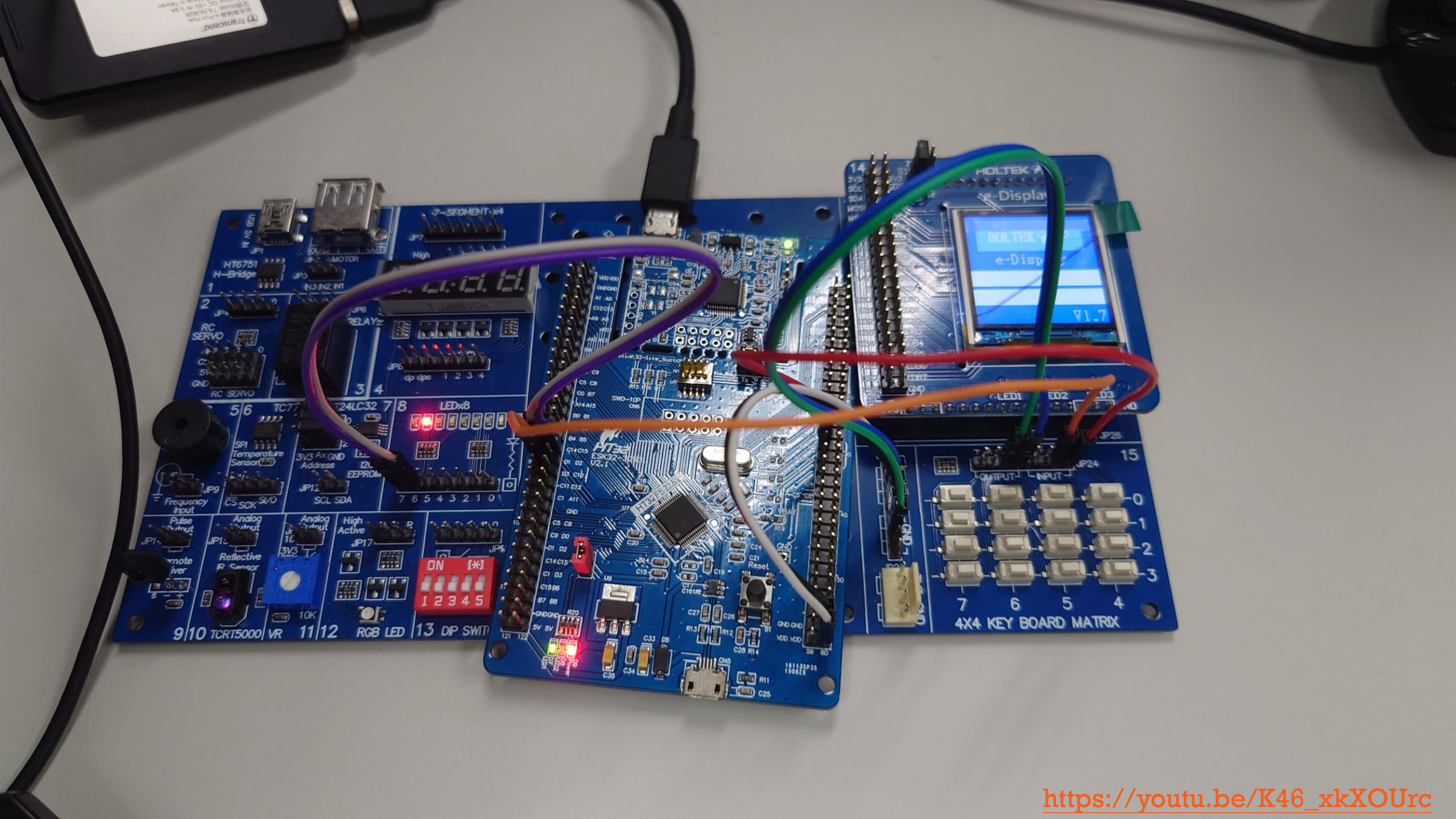
2. Each button in key board matrix is connect with both terminal to their corresponding numbered pin in JP24.

3. Use pin PD1, PB12 to connect to JP24 input section.

4. JP24 output section connect to 3V3 and GND.







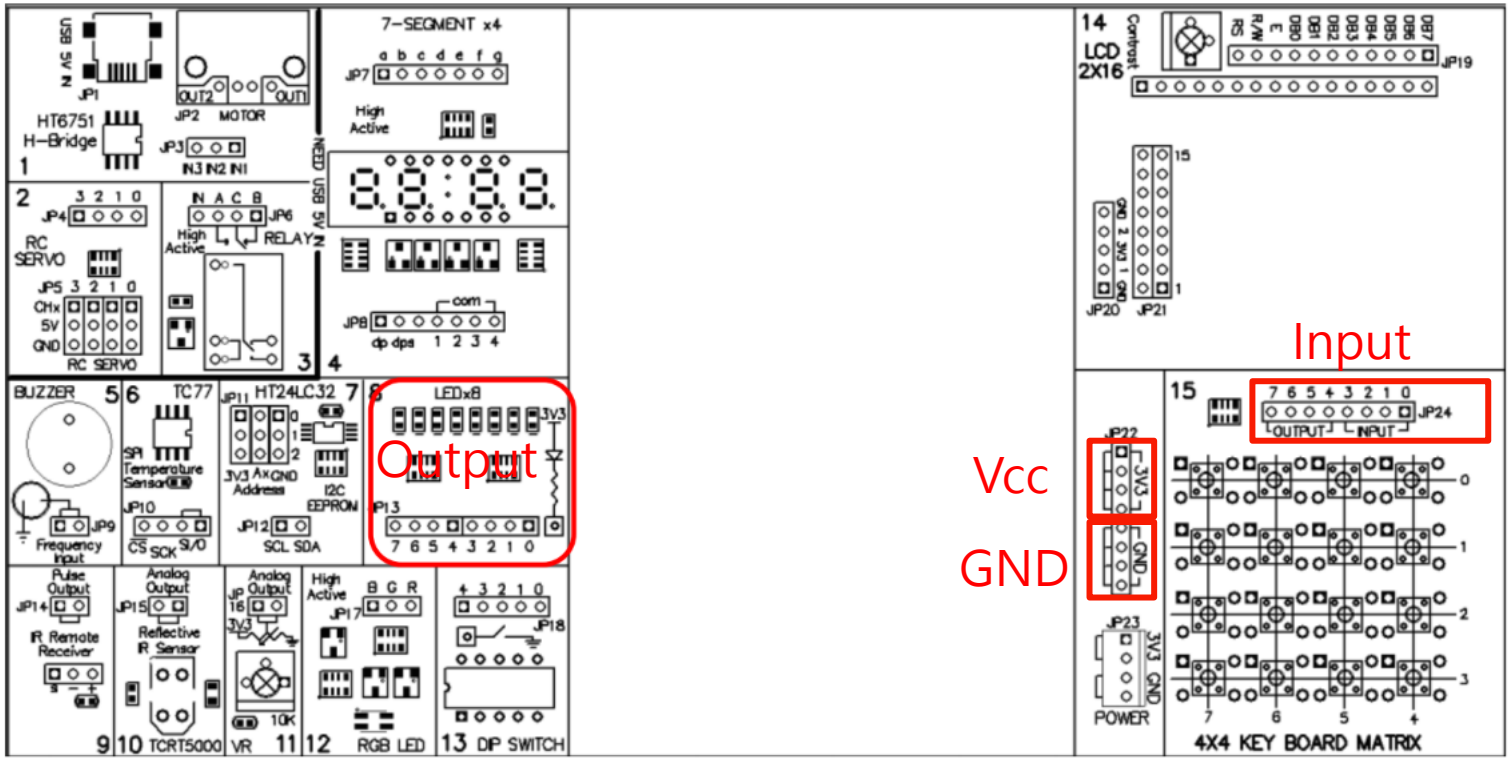
https://youtu.be/K46_xkXOUrc

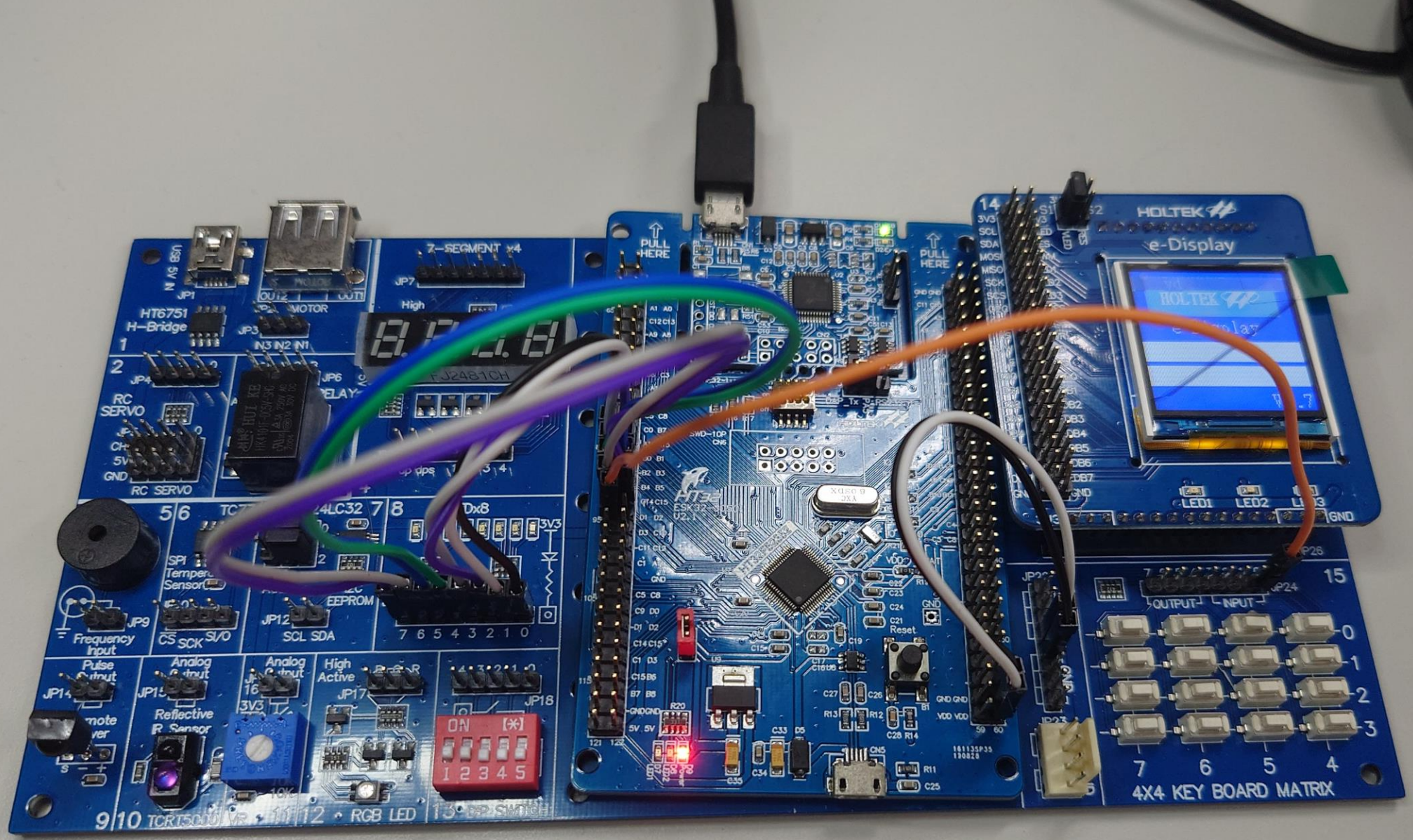
Homework W2-4 Bonus Question

Control LED light by the button

- Objective: LED flickers when the button connected with PA0 is pressed.
- Hint:

1. PA0 is set as an input.
2. Draw the wiring diagram and explain what values should be given to the LEDs for them to be bright.





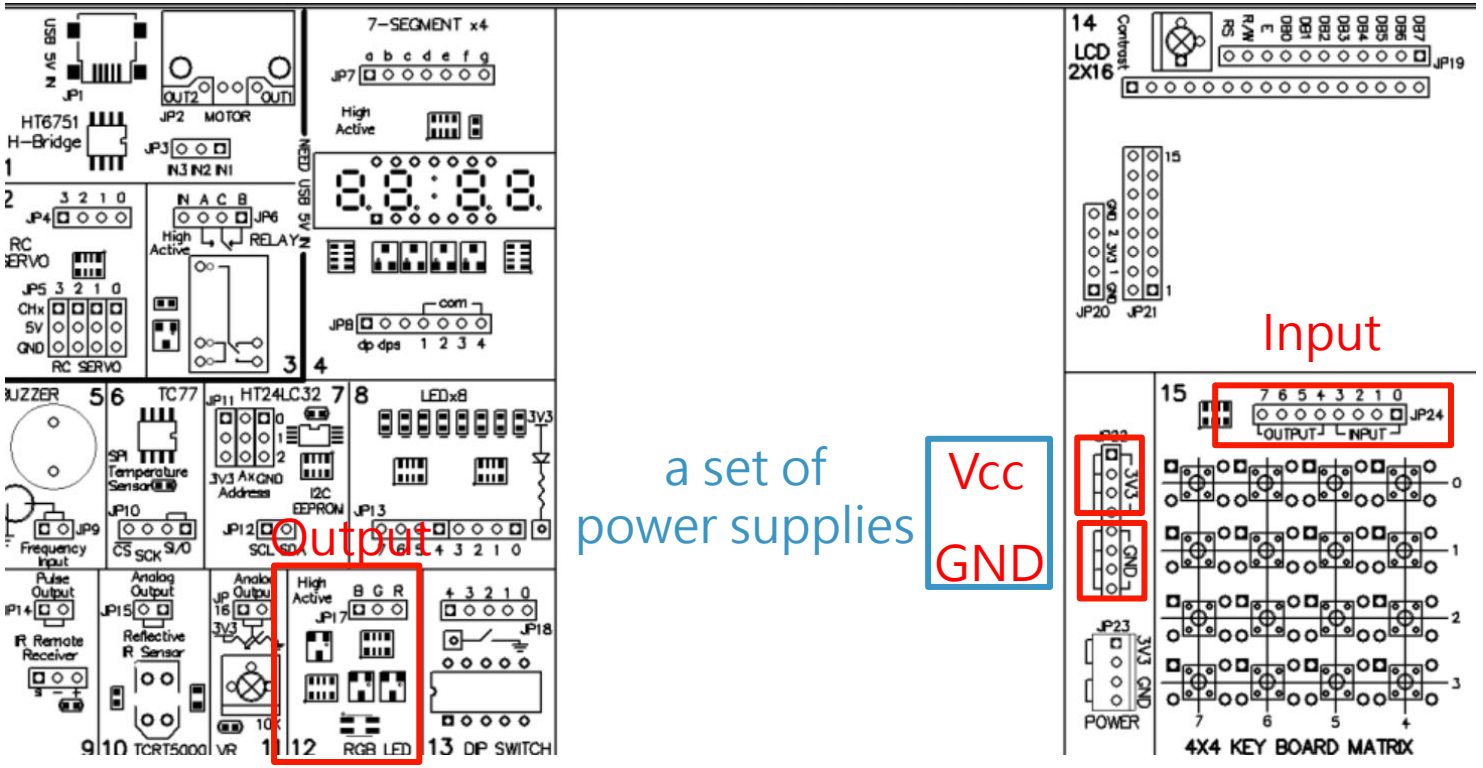
https://youtu.be/FwJslexCTwQ

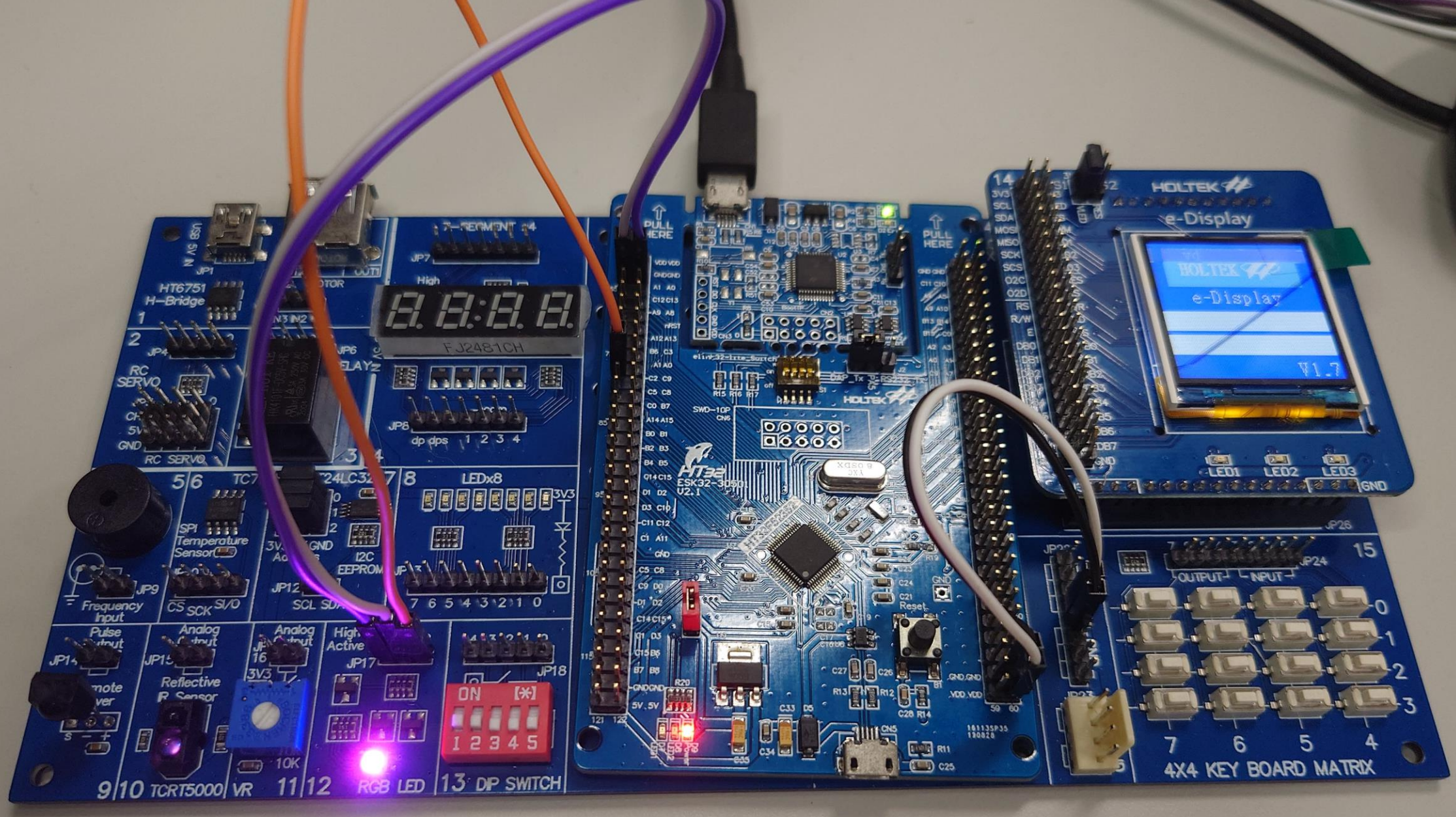
Homework 2-5 Bonus Question

Create an RGB marquee

- Objective: Control the RGB LED to illuminate repeatedly in the sequence of blue, green, red, blue-green, blue-red, green-red, white.
- Hint:

1. PA0、PA1、PC2 attach to B、G、R
2. Draw the wiring diagram and explain what values should be given to the RGBs for them to be bright.





https://youtu.be/_08Xz7Kt_68

Class Dismissed