# 微机原理与嵌入式系统——综合实验

赵泊尧 PB18061426

### 需求分析

本次实验要求任意多个模块组合形成一个较为大型的应用系统,我本人设计了一个结合GPIO、定时器、 串口以及LCD的综合应用。主要实现的功能有:

- 1、应用到两个**DIP开关、串口通信**以及**LCD模块**,拨动不同的开关实现串口输出不同内容,并将其在LCD中打印出来。
- 2、应用两个按键以及两个定时器,实现在普通LED中的呼吸灯,而非直接利用定时器产生的PWM波。

### 功能模块划分

上文中提到的两种功能互不干涉,两个功能对于模块的划分如下:

#### 对于功能一:

在这一功能中, 我应用到:

GPIO的初始化以及读取电平;

串口的初始化、中断函数编写以及主函数编写;

和LCD模块的初始化这三个模块。

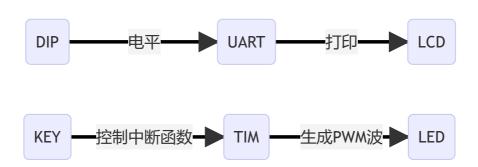
#### 对于功能二:

在这一功能中, 我应用到:

GPIO的初始化以及读取电平;

定时器的初始化和中断函数编写这两个模块。

# 设计流程图



## 实现功能核心代码

### 自定义全局变量

#### 主函数代码

```
int main(void)
{
   char dip0[] = "DIP0!";
   char dip1[] = "DIP1!";
   int i;
   Len = strlen(USART_SendBuf);
   //串口、LCD、中断初始化
   NVIC_PriorityGroupConfig(NVIC_PriorityGroup_2);
   delay_init(168);
   LCD_GPIO_Init();
   LCD_Init();
   LCD_Clear();
   uart1_init(115200);
   //定时器和LED初始化
   LED_Init();
   TIM3_Init(49999, 71);
   TIM4_Init(99,71);
   //DIP初始化
   DIP_Init();
   //while循环中均为关于功能一的设置
   while(1){
       //LCD_Display_Words(2,1,"PB18061426");
       delay_ms(2000);
       if(DIP0 == 1 \&\& DIP1 == 0){
                                                //如果DIPO为高电平,DIP1为低电平
           flag[1] = 0;
                                                 //此时状态为0
           if(flag[0]<0){
                                                 //如果此刻是刚刚启动
               flag[0] = 0;
                                                //初始状态为0
               strcpy(USART_SendBuf, dip0);
                                                //串口缓冲区更新为dip0字符串
               Len = strlen(USART_SendBuf);
                                                //更新Len变量
                                                //使能发送端
               USART_TX_EN = 1;
               USART_RX_STA = 0;
                                                //清空缓冲区
           }
           else{
               if(flag[1]!=flag[0]){
                                                //此刻状态与先前不同
                  strcpy(USART_SendBuf, dip0);
                  Len = strlen(USART_SendBuf);
                  USART_TX_EN = 1;
                                                //更新旧状态
                  flag[0] = flag[1];
                  USART_RX_STA = 0;
               }
           }
       }
       else if(DIP1 == 1 && DIP0 == 0){
                                         //如果DIP1为高电平,DIP0为低电
平,以下同理
           flag[1] = 1;
           if(flag[0]<0){
               flag[0] = 1;
               strcpy(USART_SendBuf, dip1);
```

```
Len = strlen(USART_SendBuf);
               USART_TX_EN = 1;
               USART_RX_STA = 0;
           }
           else{
               if(flag[1]!=flag[0]){
                   strcpy(USART_SendBuf, dip1);
                   Len = strlen(USART_SendBuf);
                   USART_TX_EN = 1;
                   flag[0] = flag[1];
                   USART_RX_STA = 0;
               }
           }
       }
       if(USART_TX_EN)
                                                  //串口使能发送
           for(i=0;i<Len;i++)</pre>
               USART_SendData(USART1, USART_SendBuf[i]);
                                                                      //发送数据
               while(USART_GetFlagStatus(USART1, USART_FLAG_TXE)!=SET); //标志位
SET为止
           USART_TX_EN=0;
                                                   //串口失能发送
       }
       if(USART_RX_STA==Len)
                                                  //如果成功接收
           LCD_Display_Words(0,0,USART_RX_BUF);
                                                  //打印到LCD上
   }
}
```

### DIP代码

```
void DIP_Init(void)
 GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStructure;
 //使能GPIOE、GPIOF、GPIOC时钟
  RCC_AHB1PeriphClockCmd(RCC_AHB1Periph_GPIOE|RCC_AHB1Periph_GPIOF|RCC_AHB1Perip
h_GPIOC, ENABLE);
 //以下均为配置引脚
 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_4 | GPIO_Pin_5 ; //端口配置
 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_IN;
                                                         //输入模式
 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_100MHz;
                                                        //100M高速模式
 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_PuPd = GPIO_PuPd_UP;
                                                        //上拉模式
 GPIO_Init(GPIOE, &GPIO_InitStructure);
                                                         //根据设定参数初始化
GPIOE
 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_14 | GPIO_Pin_15 ;
 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_IN;
  GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_100MHz;//100M
 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_PuPd = GPIO_PuPd_UP;
  GPIO_Init(GPIOC, &GPIO_InitStructure);
 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_0 | GPIO_Pin_1 | GPIO_Pin_2 |
GPIO_Pin_3 ;
  GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_IN;
  GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_100MHz;//100M
  GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_PuPd = GPIO_PuPd_UP;
  GPIO_Init(GPIOF, &GPIO_InitStructure);
```

### UART代码

```
u8 USART_RX_BUF[USART_REC_LEN];
u16 USART_TX_EN=1;
u16 USART_RX_STA=0;
void uart1_init(u32 bound){
   GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStructure;
   USART_InitTypeDef USART_InitStructure;
   NVIC_InitTypeDef NVIC_InitStructure;
   //时钟使能
   RCC_AHB1PeriphClockCmd(RCC_AHB1Periph_GPIOA, ENABLE);
   RCC_APB2PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB2Periph_USART1,ENABLE);
   //对这几个PIN的寄存器进行初始化设置(引脚复用给串口使用),分别用于收发
   GPIO_PinAFConfig(GPIOA, GPIO_PinSource9, GPIO_AF_USART1);
   GPIO_PinAFConfig(GPIOA,GPIO_PinSource10,GPIO_AF_USART1);
   //端口初始化
   GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_9;
                                                             //模式: 复用
   GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_AF;
   GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_50MHz;
   GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_OType = GPIO_OType_PP;
   GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStructure);
   GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_10;
   GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_AF;
                                                             //模式: 复用
   GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_50MHz;
   GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_PuPd = GPIO_PuPd_UP;
   GPIO_Init(GPIOA,&GPIO_InitStructure);
   //串口初始化
   USART_InitStructure.USART_BaudRate = bound;
                                                             //串口波特率
   USART_InitStructure.USART_WordLength=USART_WordLength_8b;
                                                             //串口数据位宽:
8bit
   USART_InitStructure.USART_StopBits = USART_StopBits_1;
                                                             //串口停止位宽:
1bit
   USART_InitStructure.USART_Parity = USART_Parity_No;
                                                             //串口奇偶校验:无
USART_InitStructure.USART_HardwareFlowControl=USART_HardwareFlowControl_None;
//串口硬件流控制:无
   USART_InitStructure.USART_Mode = USART_Mode_Rx | USART_Mode_Tx; //串口模式: 发
送&接收
   USART_Init(USART1, &USART_InitStructure);
   //使能串口1(USART1)的接收数据中断(USART_IT_RXNE)
   USART_ITConfig(USART1, USART_IT_RXNE, ENABLE);
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannel = USART1_IRQn;
                                                             //中断通道:
USART1_IRQn
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelPreemptionPriority=1;
                                                            //抢占优先级:1
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelSubPriority =1;
                                                             //响应优先级: 1
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelCmd = ENABLE;
                                                             //使能中断
   NVIC_Init(&NVIC_InitStructure);
   USART_Cmd(USART1, ENABLE);
}
void USART1_IRQHandler(void)
```

```
u8 Res;
   if(USART_GetITStatus(USART1, USART_IT_RXNE) != RESET)
                                                        //判断是否是接收数据
中断(USART_IT_RXNE)触发中断
   {
       Res =USART_ReceiveData(USART1);
                                                         //读取接收到的数据
       USART_RX_BUF[USART_RX_STA]=Res;
                                                         //缓冲区储存收到的数
据
       USART_RX_STA++;
                                                         //指针向前
       if(USART_RX_STA>(USART_REC_LEN-1)){
                                                        //超过最大时,溢出
          USART_RX_STA = 0;
       }
   USART_ClearITPendingBit(USART1, USART_IT_RXNE);
                                              //清除接收数据中断
(USART_IT_RXNE) 标志位
   }
```

# LCD代码

```
//LCD端口初始化
void LCD_GPIO_Init()
  GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStructure;
    RCC_AHB1PeriphClockCmd(RCC_AHB1Periph_GPIOG|RCC_AHB1Periph_GPIOF, ENABLE);//
使能GPIO时钟
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_14 | GPIO_Pin_15;
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_OUT;
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_OType = GPIO_OType_PP;
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_100MHz;//100MHz
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_PuPd = GPIO_PuPd_UP;
    GPIO_Init(GPIOF, &GPIO_InitStructure);
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_1;
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_OUT;
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_OType = GPIO_OType_PP;
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_100MHz;//100MHz
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_PuPd = GPIO_PuPd_UP;
    GPIO_Init(GPIOG, &GPIO_InitStructure);
   CS = 1;
    SID = 1;
    SCLK = 1;
}
//发送字节
void SendByte(u8 byte)
{
    u8 i;
    for(i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        if((byte << i) & 0x80) //0x80(1000 0000)
        {
            SID = 1;
        }
        else
        {
            SID = 0;
```

```
SCLK = 0;
        delay_us(5);
        SCLK = 1;
   }
}
//写命令
void Lcd_WriteCmd(u8 Cmd)
{
     delay_ms(1);
     SendByte(WRITE_CMD);
                                    //11111,RW(0),RS(0),0
     SendByte(0xf0&Cmd);
     SendByte(Cmd<<4);</pre>
}
//写数据
void Lcd_WriteData(u8 Dat)
{
     delay_ms(1);
     SendByte(WRITE_DAT);
     SendByte(0xf0&Dat);
     SendByte(Dat<<4);</pre>
}
//LCD初始化
void LCD_Init(void)
{
    delay_ms(50);
    Lcd_WriteCmd(0x30);
    delay_ms(1);
    Lcd_WriteCmd(0x30);
    delay_ms(1);
   Lcd_WriteCmd(0x0c);
    delay_ms(1);
    Lcd_WriteCmd(0x01);
    delay_ms(30);
    Lcd_WriteCmd(0x06);
}
//LCD投放字符
void LCD_Display_Words(uint8_t x,uint8_t y,uint8_t*str)
    Lcd_WriteCmd(LCD_addr[x][y]);
   while(*str>0)
      Lcd_WriteData(*str);
      str++;
    }
}
//LCD投放图片
void LCD_Display_Picture(uint8_t *img)
    uint8_t x,y,i;
    Lcd_WriteCmd(0x34);
    Lcd_WriteCmd(0x34);
    for(i = 0; i < 2; i++)
```

```
for(y=0;y<32;y++)
            for(x=0;x<8;x++)
                Lcd_WriteCmd(0x80 + y);
                Lcd_WriteCmd(0x80 + x+i*0x08);
                Lcd_WriteData(*img ++);
                Lcd_WriteData(*img ++);
            }
        }
   Lcd_WriteCmd(0x36);
   Lcd_WriteCmd(0x30);
}
//LCD清屏
void LCD_Clear(void)
    Lcd_WriteCmd(0x01);
    delay_ms(2);
}
```

#### KEY代码

```
//与DIP初始化类似
void KEY_Init(void)
{
    GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStructure; //GPIO初始化结构体
    RCC_AHB1PeriphClockCmd(RCC_AHB1Periph_GPIOE, ENABLE);//使能GPIO时钟

    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_0|GPIO_Pin_1;
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_IN;
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_OType = GPIO_OType_PP;
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_100MHz;
    GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_PuPd = GPIO_PuPd_UP;
    GPIO_Init(GPIOE, &GPIO_InitStructure);
    GPIO_ResetBits(GPIOE, GPIO_Pin_0|GPIO_Pin_1);
}
```

# TIM代码

```
u8 DutyCycle=0,flag1=0,flag2=0,flag3=0; //定义PWM波占空比,设定范围: 0-100

void TIM3_Init(u16 arr, u16 psc)
{
    TIM_TimeBaseInitTypeDef TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure;
    NVIC_InitTypeDef NVIC_InitStructure;
    RCC_APB1PeriphclockCmd(RCC_APB1Periph_TIM3,ENABLE); //使能定时器3 (TIM3) 时钟
    TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure.TIM_Period = arr; //定时器计数阈值
    TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure.TIM_Prescaler=psc; //定时器时钟预分频值
    TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure.TIM_CounterMode=TIM_CounterMode_Up; //向上计数
    //设置定时器时钟(CK_INT)频率与数字滤波器(ETR, TIX)使用的采样频率之间的分频比例
    TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure.TIM_ClockDivision=TIM_CKD_DIV1;

//将结构体(TIM_TimeBaseInitStructture)的设定写入TIM3配置寄存器
```

```
TIM_TimeBaseInit(TIM3,&TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure);
   TIM_ITConfig(TIM3,TIM_IT_Update,ENABLE); //使能定时器3(TIM3)的计数溢出中断
(TIM_IT_Update)
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannel=TIM3_IRQn; //选定中断通道: 定时器3中断
(TIM3_IRQn)
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelPreemptionPriority=0x01; //该中断通道抢占优先
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelSubPriority=0x03; //该中断通道响应优先级: 3
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelCmd=ENABLE; //使能该中断通道
   NVIC_Init(&NVIC_InitStructure);// 将结构体(NVIC_InitStructture)的设定写入NVIC控
制寄存器
   TIM_Cmd(TIM3, ENABLE); //使能定时器3: TIM3按照上述设定开始工作
}
void TIM3_IRQHandler(void)
   if(TIM_GetITStatus(TIM3,TIM_IT_Update)!=RESET) //判断定时器3(TIM3)是否发生计数
溢出中断(TIM_IT_Update)
   {
       if(flag3 == 0){
           if(KEY0 == 0) flag1 = (flag1+1)%3; //按键1按下时, flag1发生变化, 控
制亮灯
           if(KEY1 == 0) flag2 = (flag2+1)%3; //按键2按下时, flag2发生变化, 控
制占空比(DutyCycle)变化速度
           TIM_ClearITPendingBit(TIM3, TIM_IT_Update);
                                                          //清除定时器
3 (TIM3)的计数溢出中断 (TIM_IT_Update) 标志。如未清除,将重复进入此中断服务函数
       }
       if(KEY0 == 0 | KEY1 == 0) flag3=1;
       else if(KEY0==1\&\&KEY1==1) flag3=0;
   }
}
void TIM4_Init(u16 arr, u16 psc)
   TIM_TimeBaseInitTypeDef TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure;
   NVIC_InitTypeDef NVIC_InitStructure;
   RCC_APB1PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB1Periph_TIM4,ENABLE);
   TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure.TIM_Period = arr;
   TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure.TIM_Prescaler=psc;
   TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure.TIM_CounterMode=TIM_CounterMode_Up;
   TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure.TIM_ClockDivision=TIM_CKD_DIV1;
   TIM_TimeBaseInit(TIM4,&TIM_TimeBaseInitStructure);
   TIM_ITConfig(TIM4,TIM_IT_Update,ENABLE);
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannel=TIM4_IRQn;
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelPreemptionPriority=0x01;
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelSubPriority=0x03;
   NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelCmd=ENABLE;
   NVIC_Init(&NVIC_InitStructure);
   TIM_Cmd(TIM4,ENABLE);
}
```

```
u8 count=0;
                                  //计数
u8 control_dir=1;
                                  //计数方向
void TIM4_IRQHandler(void)
    if(TIM_GetITStatus(TIM4,TIM_IT_Update)!=RESET)
    {
        if(count==100) {
            count=0;
            if(control_dir==1){
                 DutyCycle+=(flag2+1);
                 if(DutyCycle>=100)
                     control_dir=0;
            }
            if(control_dir==0){
                 DutyCycle==(flag2+1);
                 if(DutyCycle<=0)</pre>
                    control_dir=1;
            }
        }
        else
             count++;
        switch(flag1){
            case 0:
                 if(count<DutyCycle) {</pre>
                     LED1 = 0;
                     LED2 = 0;
                     LED3 = 1;
                 }
                 else {
                     LED1 = 0;
                     LED2 = 0;
                     LED3 = 0;
                 }
                 break;
            case 1:
                 if(count<DutyCycle) {</pre>
                     LED1 = 0;
                     LED2 = 1;
                     LED3 = 0;
                 }
                 else {
                     LED1 = 0;
                     LED2 = 0;
                     LED3 = 0;
                 }
                 break;
            case 2:
                 if(count<DutyCycle) {</pre>
                     LED1 = 1;
                     LED2 = 0;
                     LED3 = 0;
                 }
                 else {
                     LED1 = 0;
```

```
LED2 = 0;
LED3 = 0;
}
break;
}
TIM_ClearITPendingBit(TIM4,TIM_IT_Update);
}
```

# 总结

这个实验同过五个小模块的配合实现了两个功能:

- 1、应用到两个**DIP开关**、**串口通信**以及**LCD模块**,拨动不同的开关实现串口输出不同内容,并将其在LCD中打印出来。
- 2、应用两个**按键**以及两个**定时器**,实现在普通LED中的呼吸灯,而非直接利用定时器产生的PWM波。 学会了如何应用Keil5去dubug和查看各个模块地址。