PWM使用说明

问题描述

PWM使用说明

影响范围

蓝牙全系列芯片产品

解决方案

TIMER 输出 PWM

AB530X

AB530x 支持3个定时器(Timer3, Timer4, Timer5,)PWM输出,每个定时器支持3路PWM输出 ,分别是PWM0 ,PWM1,PWM2,其中每个定时器支持3路周期相同,可设置不同占空比的PWM同时输出。

每组PWM对应的引脚

```
    Timer3 : PWMO→PBO , PWM1→PB1 , PWM2→PB2;
    Timer4 : PWMO→PA5 , PWM1→PA6 , PWM2→PA7;
    Timer5 : PWMO→PE1 , PWM1→PE2 , PWM2→PE3;
```

AB532X

AB532X 每组timer对应PWM IO说明:

```
• Timer3 :
    • G1: PWMO→PA2 , PWM1→PA3 , PWM2→PA4;
    • G2: PWM1→PB3, PWM2→PB4;
    • G3: PWMO→PB0, PWM1→PB1, PWM2→PB2;
    • G4: PWMO→PE0, PWM1→PE1;
    • G5: PWMO→PF2, PWM1→PF3, PWM2→PF4;

• Timer4 :
    • G1: PWMO→PA0 , PWM1→PA1 ;
    • G2: PWMO→PE5, PWM→PE6, PWM2→PE7;
    • G3: PWMO→PF1, PWM1→PF0, PWM2→PF5;

• Timer5 :
    • G1: PWMO→PA5 , PWM1→PA6 , PWM2→PA7;
    • G2: PWMO→PE2, PWM1→PE3, PWM2→PE4;
```

• G3: PWM0→PB5, PWM1→PB6, PWM2→PB7;

例程

```
下面以timer5为例,
```

```
void timer5_pwm_test(void)
{
    GPIOEDIR &= ^(BIT(1) | BIT(2) | BIT(3)); //DIR OUT
    GPIOEDE |= (BIT(1) | BIT(2) | BIT(3)); //数字10口要设置上.
    GPIOEFEN |= (BIT(1) | BIT(2) | BIT(3)); //function io enable
    FUNCMCON2 = (1 << 16); //pwm map to G1 (PE1/2/3) timer4->12Bit timer3->8Bit

TMR5CON = 0x00; //时钟源默认为系统时钟24M
    TMR5CNT = 0;
    TMR5FR = 24000000L/500-1; //例如为24M时, 频率为 24M/(12000*4) = 500HZ, 即周期为0.002S. //U32
    TMR5DUTY0 = 12000 - 1; //u16 //25% 负占空比 PE1 //注意 PR >= DUTY // DUTY ==PR, 全高. -1 (也就是0xFFFF)时, 全低, 其他值表示"负占空比"
    TMR5DUTY1 = 12000*2 - 1; //u16 //50% 负占空比 PE2
    TMR5DUTY2 = 12000*3- 1; //u16 //55% 负占空比 PE3
    TMR5CON |= (BIT(9) | BIT(10) | BIT(11)); //timer5 pwm0, pwm1, pwm2 enable
    TMR5CON |= BIT(0); //Timer enable (defualt work in counter mode)
}
```

占空比duty = TMR5DUTY1 /TMR5PR ;负占空比 SDK默认定时器用途:

- timer0 : 系统时钟使用
- timerl: (可选) ledseg_ajust. 7脚屏的时候使用. timerl_irq_init
- timer3: (可选) 软件红外解码使用
- timer4/timer5 : tws使用

低功耗 LPWM 输出

AB530X/AB531X 还支持3组(G1, G2, G3)硬件LPWM(低功耗PWM)输出。

每组有4路PWM , 分别是PWMO , PWM1, PWM2, PWM3, 每组PWM可独立输出。

每组PWM对应的引脚

```
• G2 : PWMO→PB3 , PWM1→PB4 , PWM2→PE0 , PWM3→PF2;
      • G3 : PWMO→PAO , PWM1→PA1 , PWM2→PA2 , PWM3→PA3;
例程
#define LPWM_G1
#define LPWM_G2
                                              2
#define LPWM_G3
#define LPWM_MAP
                                              LPWM_G1
void pwm_test(void)
USBCONI = 0;

GPIOBDIR &= ~(BIT(3) | BIT(4));

GPIOBFEN |= BIT(3) | BIT(4);
GPIOBFEN |= BIT(3) | BIT(4);

GPIOEDIR &= "BIT(0);

GPIOFFEN |= BIT(0);

GPIOFFEN |= BIT(2);

GPIOFFEN |= BIT(2);

GPIOB &= "(BIT(3) | BIT(4));

GPIOE &= "BIT(0);

GPIOF &= "BIT(2);
#elif (LPWM_MAP == LPWM_G3)
GPIOADIR &= ~OxOF;
                                                    // PAO ~ PA3 对应 PWMO~PWM3
 GPIOAFEN &= ~0X0F;
GPIOA &= ~0x0F;
#endif
     FUNCMCON1 = (LPWM_MAP << 16) | (LPWM_MAP << 20) | (LPWM_MAP << 24) | (LPWM_MAP << 28); 16→ PWM0 20→PWM1 24→PWM2 28→PWM3 PWMPRCON = 0x658F; //PWM period =26MHz/4/ (PWMPRCON+1) = 250Hz = 4ms
PWM01DUTY = 0x32c84c2c; //DUTY: 占空比PWM0 bit0~bit15, PWM1 bit 16~31bit
PWM23DUTY = 0x32c81964; //DUTY: 占空比PWM2 bit0~bit15, PWM3 bit 16~31bit
                                                    //PWMSTEP PWM0(0~7) ~ PWM3(24~31);有效位7bit,最高位为符号位 (按STEP加減调节到DUTY或0) 0x68→16us
//CYCNUM PWM0(0~7) ~ PWM3(24~31);当前STEP的PWM输出次数 = PWMCYCNUM + 1
      PWMSTEP = 0x686868688:
      PWMCYCNUM = 0x01010101;
      PWMCON = 0;
// PWMCON |= BIT(5); //PWMIVN=0:设置正占空比; PWMIVN=1:设置负占空比
                                                      //PWM Auto Adjust enable
      PWMCON = 0x0f;
                                                      //PWMO, PWM1, PWM2, PWM3 enable
}
```

• G1 : PWMO→PE4 , PWM1→PE5 , PWM2→PE6 , PWM3→PE7;