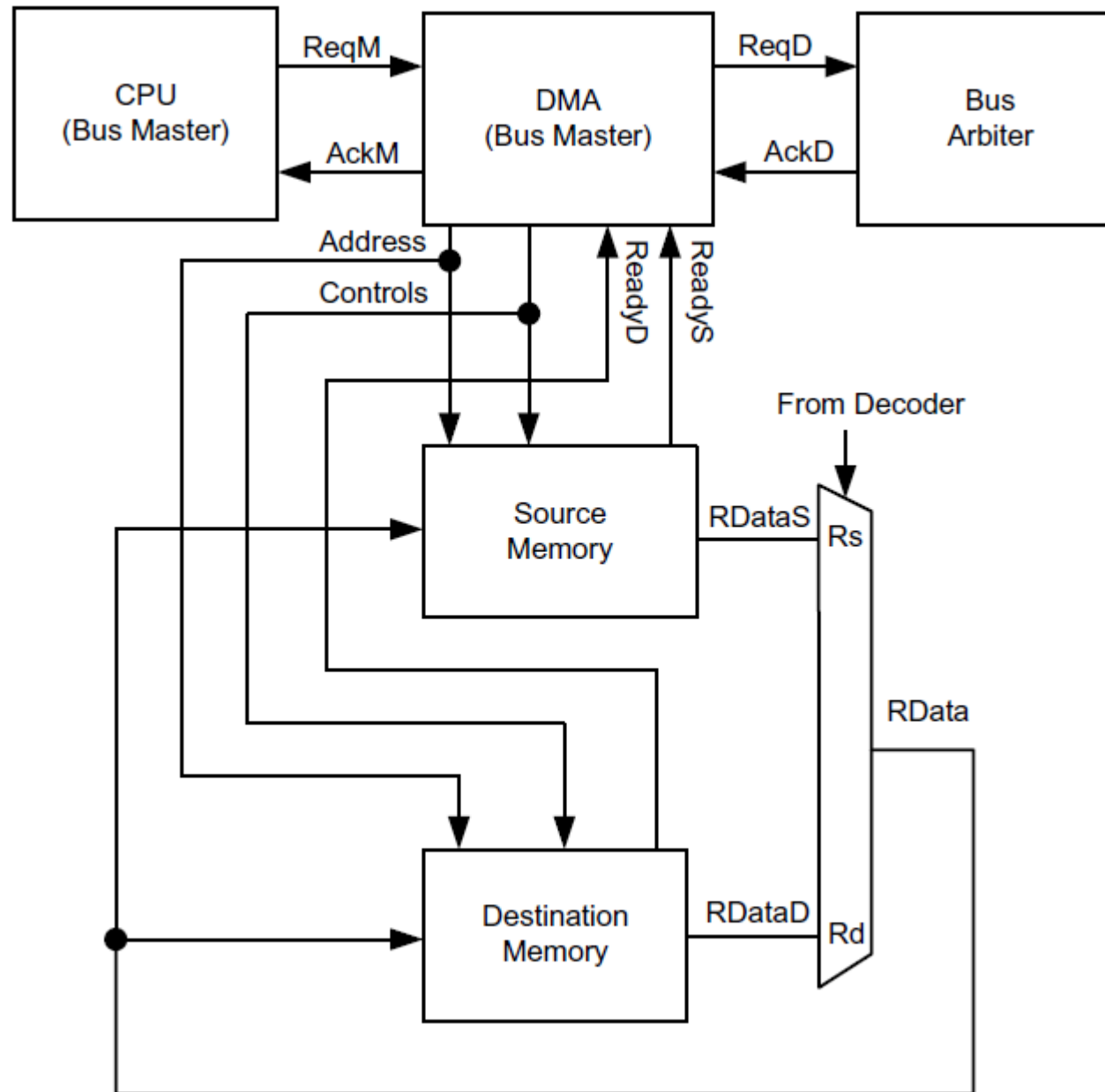


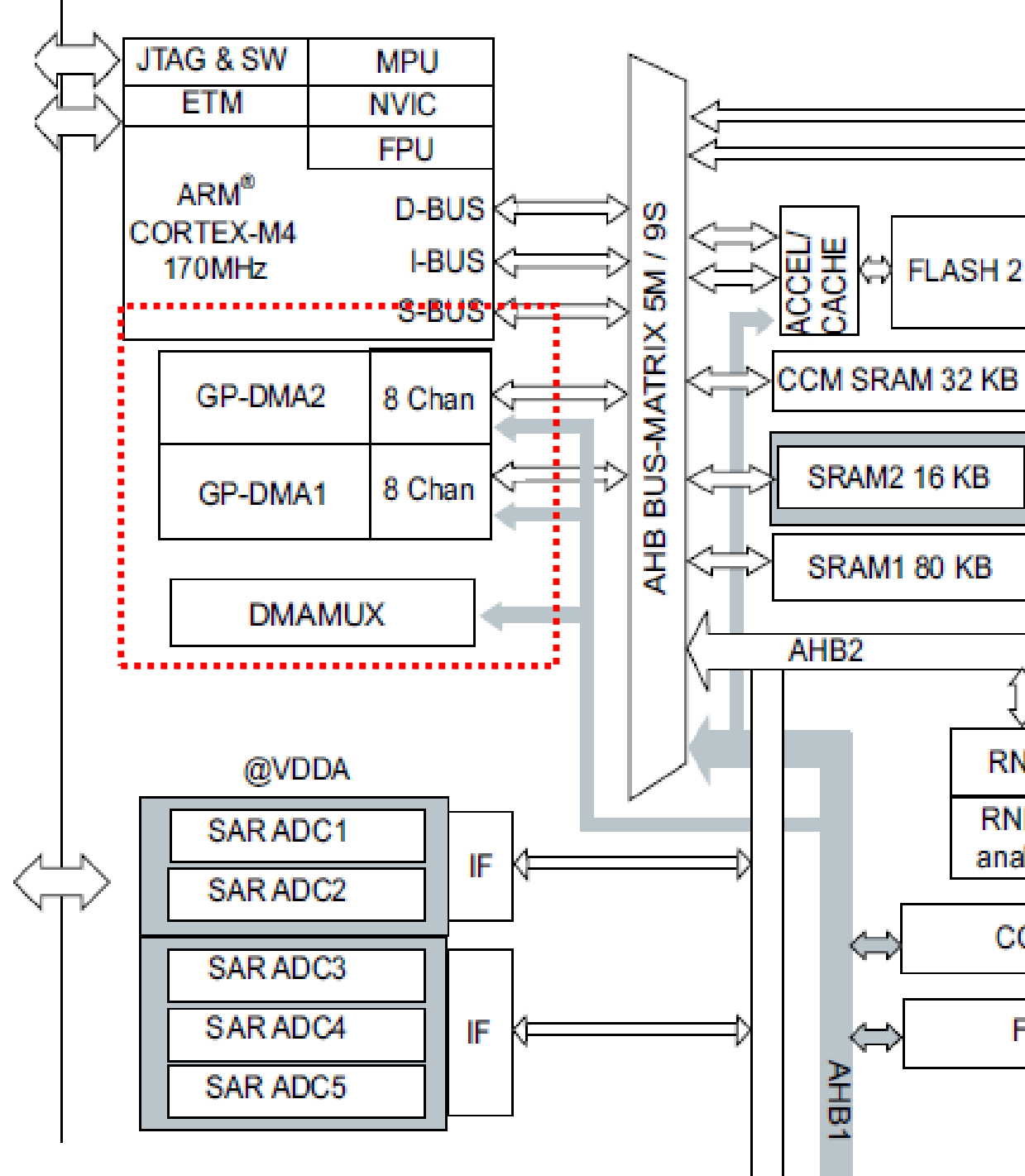
第9讲

DMA

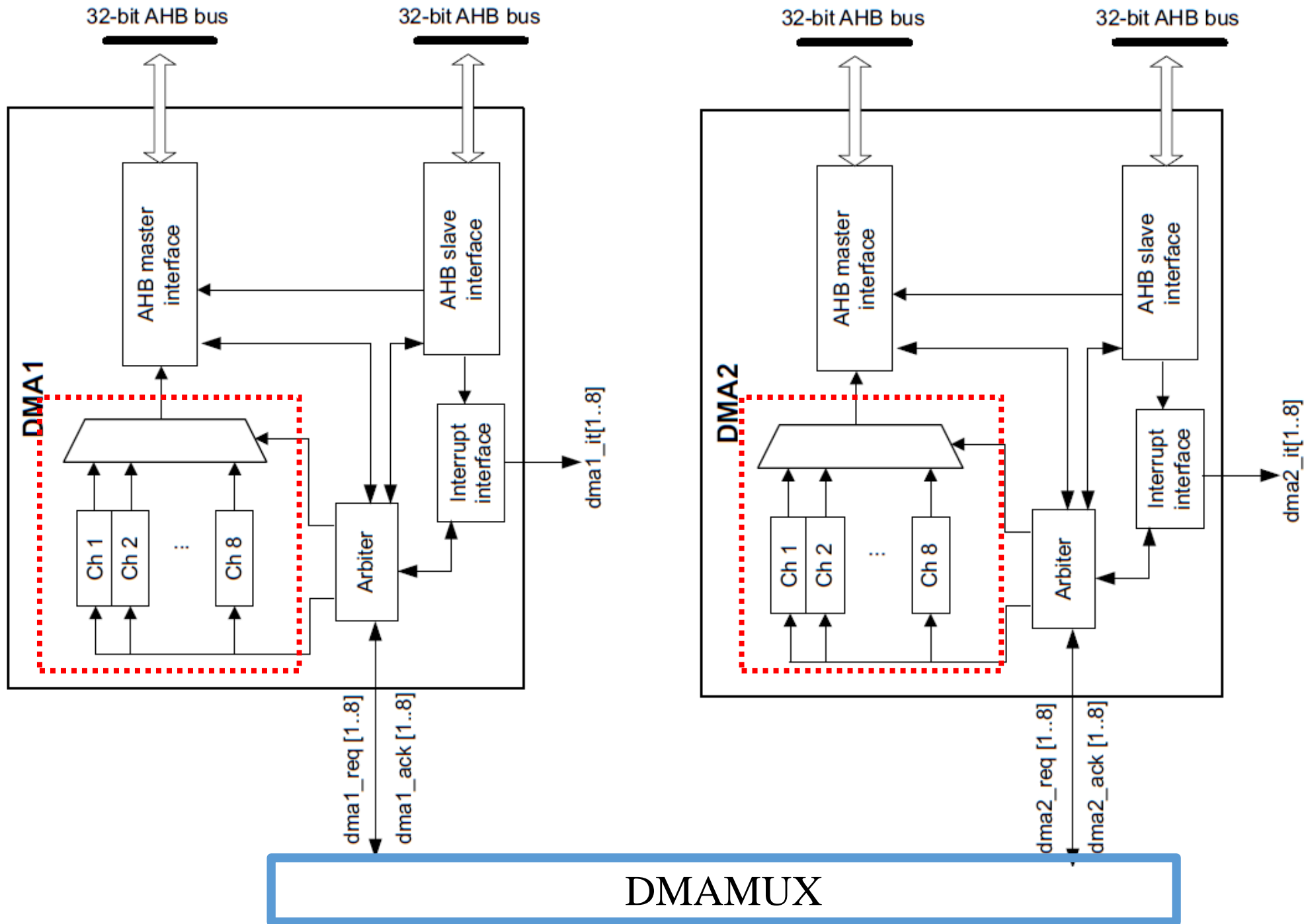
主要内容

- STM32G4的DMA
- 用DMA实现DAC输出
- 用DMA实现ADC采样
- 动手练习9





DMAMUX:
DMA request multiplexer



用DMA实现DAC输出

- 利用DMA控制器实现一种数据的传递工作
- 用DMA的方式将位于存储器（通过数组形式访问）中的数据传递给DAC的数据输出寄存器
- 放到存储器（数组）中的数据，可以是一段波形数据（正弦波、锯齿波等），譬如一个周期的数据，利用DMA周期性地将该数据传递到DAC，就可以实现周期信号的输出

建立新工程

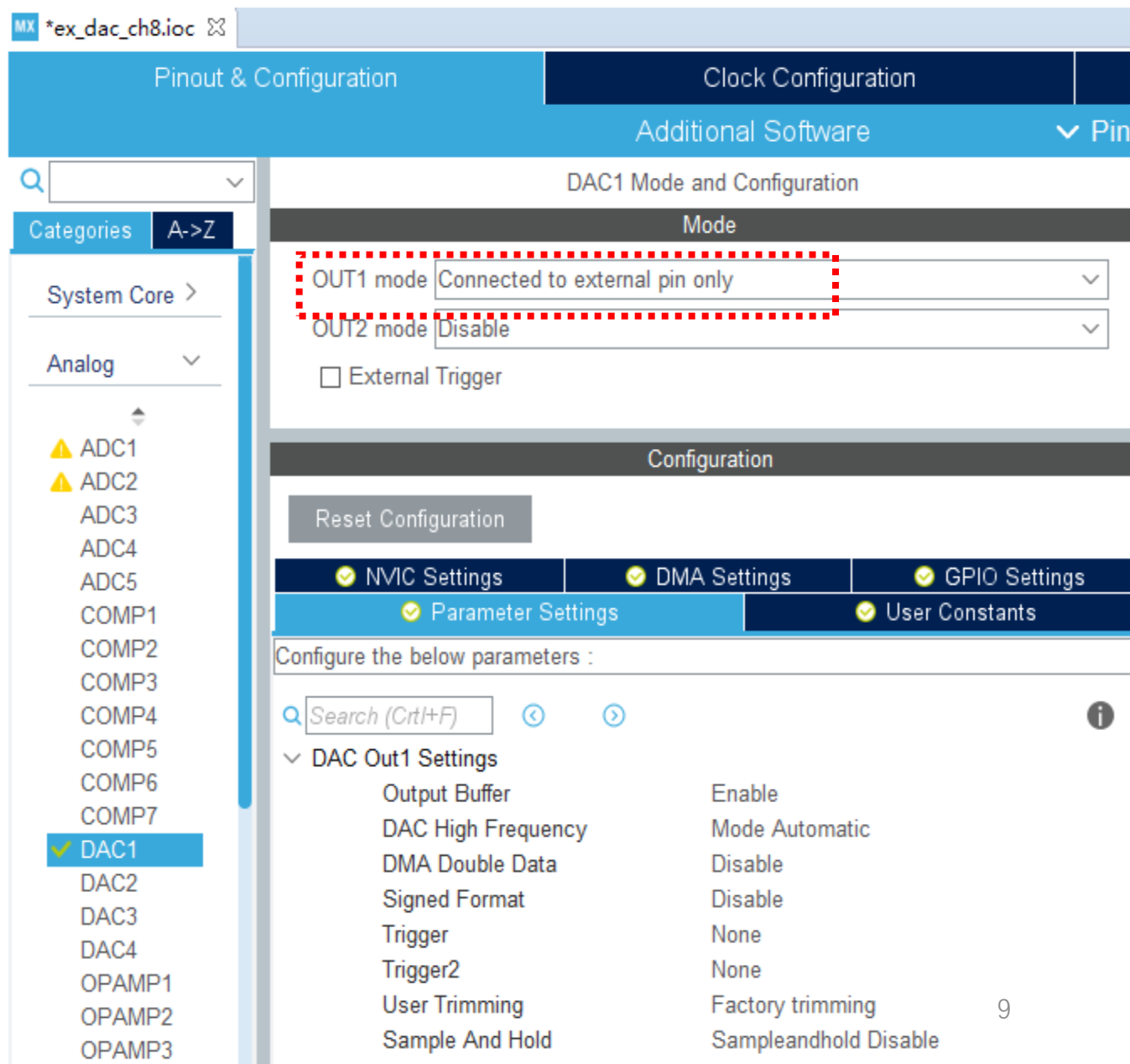
时钟源与Debug模式配置

■ 选择时钟源和Debug模式

- ✓ System Core->RCC->将高速时钟（HSE）选择为Crystal/Ceramic Resonator
- ✓ SYS->Debug选择为Serial Wire

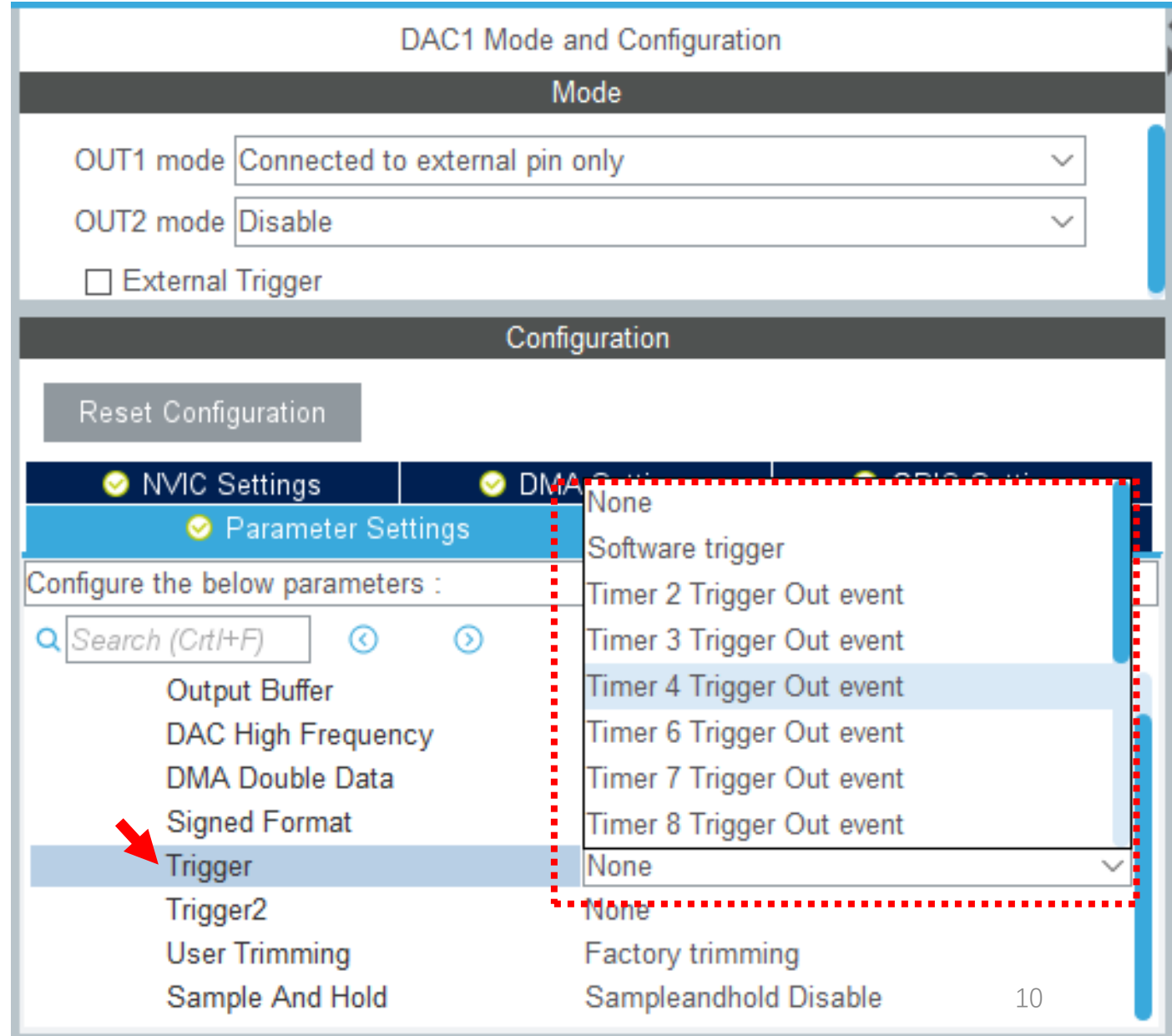
配置DAC(1)

- 配置DAC1的OUT1
- 将OUT1 mode选择为: Connected to external pin only, 将OUT1连接到外部引脚PA4
- OUT2暂不使用, 保持为Disable
- Configuration栏中, 是DAC的一些参数, 其中第一个参数就是是否使能Output Buffer, 该参数在默认情况下是Enable的



配置DAC(2)

- 用定时器来触发DAC，所以将其中的Trigger，选择为Timer 4 Trigger Out event



配置DAC(3)

配置DAC的DMA

✓ NVIC Settings

✓ DMA Settings

✓ GPIO Settings

✓ Parameter Settings

✓ User Constants

DMA Request	Channel	Direction	
Select			
Select			
DAC1_CH1			

Add

Delete

✓ Parameter Settings

✓ User Constants

✓ NVIC Settings

✓ DMA Settings

✓ GPIO Settings

DMA Request	Channel	Direction	Priority
DAC1_CH1	DMA1 Channel 1	Memory To Peripheral	Low

Add

Delete

DMA Request Settings

Mode

Circular

▼

Increment Address

☐

Peripheral

☐

Memory

☒

Data Width

Word

▼

Half Word

▼

配置定时器TIM4

- 在TIM4的Mode栏， 只需选择 Clock Source 为 Internal Clock
- 在下面的配置栏， 设置计数器的预分频因子为169
- 计数器周期设置为9
- Trigger Event Selection TRGO， 选Update Event
- 不配置中断

TIM4 Mode and Configuration

Mode

Slave Mode

Trigger Source

Clock Source

Configuration

Reset Configuration

☒ Parameter Settings ☒ User Constants ☒ NVIC Settings ☒ DMA Settings

Configure the below parameters :

Prescaler (PSC - 16 bits value)	169
Counter Mode	Up
Dithering	Disable
Counter Period (AutoReload Register - 16...	9
Internal Clock Division (CKD)	No Division
auto-reload preload	Disable
▼ Trigger Output (TRGO) Parameters	
Master/Slave Mode (MSM bit)	Disable (Trigger input effect not delayed)
Trigger Event Selection TRGO	Update Event

配置串口

- 选择“Connectivity”中的USART2，在其模式（Mode）栏选“异步”（Asynchronous），其他参数设置均保持默认（波特率115200），不开启中断
- 将USART2的两个引脚PA2和PA3均设置为上拉（Pull-up）

配置ADC

- 选择Analog中的ADC1
- 选择IN1为IN1 Single-ended
- 将ADC的Clock Prescaler选择为:
Asynchronous clock mode divided by 1
- 将ADC_Settings参数栏中Continuous Conversion Mode选择为Disabled
- 在ADC_Regular_Conversion Mode栏, 将External Trigger Conversion Source选择为: Timer 3 Trigger Out event
- 将位于Rank下的采样时间选择为2.5周期。这个参数决定着ADC的转换时间

ADCs_Common_Settings	Mode	Independent mode
ADC_Settings	Clock Prescaler	Asynchronous clock mode divided by 1
	Resolution	ADC 12-bit resolution
	Data Alignment	Right alignment
	Gain Compensation	0
*	Scan Conversion Mode	Disabled
	End Of Conversion Selection	End of single conversion
	Low Power Auto Wait	Disabled
	Continuous Conversion Mode	Disabled
	Discontinuous Conversion Mode	Disabled
	DMA Continuous Requests	Disabled
	Overrun behaviour	Overrun data preserved
ADC_Regular_ConversionMode	Enable Regular Conversions	Enable
	Enable Regular Oversampling	Disable
	Number Of Conversion	1
	External Trigger Conversion Source	Timer 3 Trigger Out event
	External Trigger Conversion Edge	Trigger detection on the rising edge
	Rank	1
	Channel	Channel 1
	Sampling Time	2.5 Cycles
	Offset Number	No offset
ADC_Injected_ConversionMode	Enable Injected Conversions	Disable

配置中断

- 打开ADC配置界面中的NVIC设置（NVIC Settings），使能ADC1的中断（ADC1 and AD2 global interrupt，ADC1与ADC2共用一个中断类型）
- 在“System Core”中的NVIC中，将ADC1中断的优先级设置为1。因只有一个中断，也可以保持为0

配置定时器TIM3

- 在TIM3的Mode栏，只需选择Clock Source为Internal Clock
- 在下面的配置栏，设置计数器的预分频因子为169
- 计数器周期设置为999
- 在Trigger Output参数栏，将Trigger Event Selection TRGO选为Update Event

TIM3 Mode and Configuration

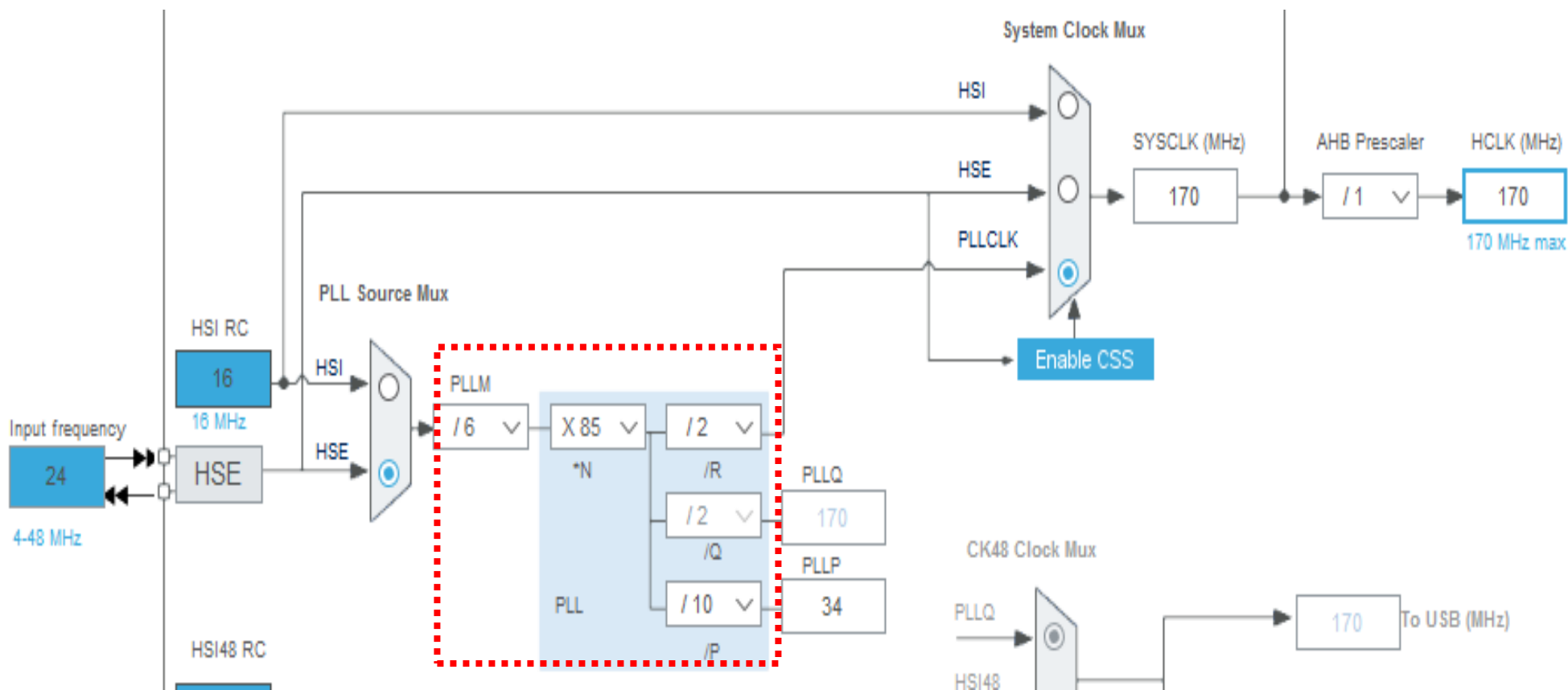
Mode	
Slave Mode	Disable
Trigger Source	Disable
Clock Source	Internal Clock
Channel1	Disable
Channel2	Disable
Channel3	Disable

Configuration	
<button>Reset Configuration</button>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parameter Settings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> User Constants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NVIC Settings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DMA Settings
Configure the below parameters :	
<input type="text" value="Search (Ctrl+F)"/>	
▼ Counter Settings	
Prescaler (PSC - 16 bits value)	169
Counter Mode	Up
Dithering	Disable
Counter Period (AutoReload Register - 16 bits value)	999
Internal Clock Division (CKD)	No Division
auto-reload preload	Disable
▼ Trigger Output (TRGO) Parameters	
Master/Slave Mode (MSM bit)	Disable (Trigger input effect not delayed)
Trigger Event Selection TRGO	Update Event
▼ Pulse On Compare (Common for Channel 3 and 4)	
Pulse Width Prescaler	0
Pulse Width	0

时钟配置

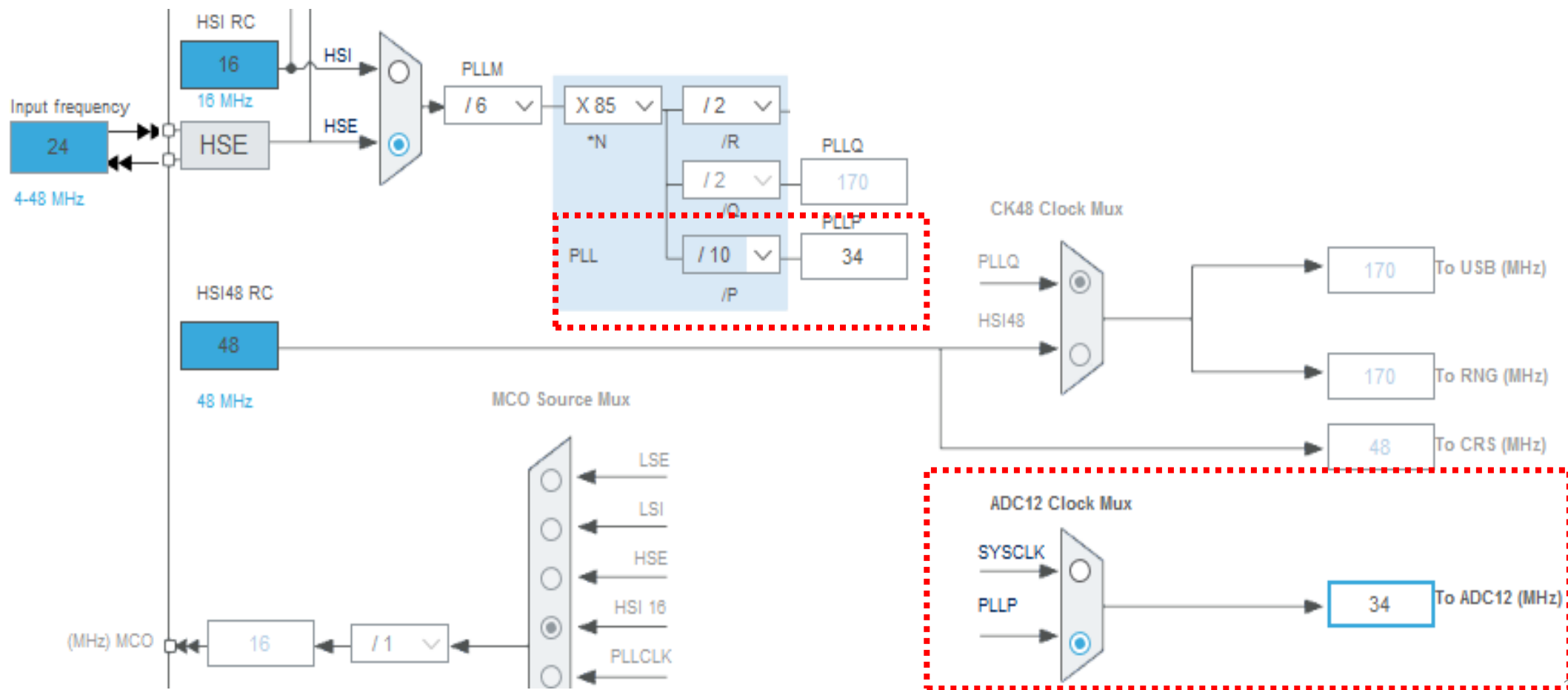
■ 配置系统时钟

- ✓ 在“Clock Configuration”中，将系统时钟（SYSCLK）配置为170Mhz



ADC时钟设置

■ 配置ADC的时钟为34MHz



修改代码

- 保存硬件配置界面 (*.ioc)，启动代码生成
- 打开main.c

启动定时器ADC、DAC和DMA

■ TIM3、TIM4, DAC, ADC的初始化

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */
```

```
HAL_TIM_Base_Start(&htim3);
```

```
HAL_TIM_Base_Start(&htim4);
```

```
HAL_DAC_Start_DMA(&hdac1, DAC_CHANNEL_1,(uint32_t *)  
                    SineWaveData,DAC_BUFFER_SIZE,DAC_ALIGN_12B_R);
```

```
HAL_ADCEx_Calibration_Start(&hadc1, ADC_SINGLE_ENDED);
```

```
HAL_ADC_Start_IT(&hadc1);
```

```
/* USER CODE END 2 */
```

重新定义ADC回调函数

- 重写回调函数HAL_ADC_ConvCpltCallback()读取AD采样值，并通过串口发送

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 4 */  
void HAL_ADC_ConvCpltCallback(ADC_HandleTypeDef *hadc)  
{  
    ADC1ConvertedValue = HAL_ADC_GetValue(&hadc1);  
    HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, (uint8_t *)&ADC1ConvertedValue, 2, 0xFFFF);  
}  
/* USER CODE END 4 */
```

变量定义

- 在主程序中定义AD采样数据变量和DAC波形数据变量（放到注释对中）：

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN PV */  
uint16_t ADC1ConvertedValue = 0;  
uint16_t SineWaveData[DAC_BUFFER_SIZE] = {  
2047,2304,2557,2801,3034,3251,3449,3625,3776,3900,3994,4058,4090,4090,4058,  
3994,3900,3776,3625,3449,3251,3034,2801,2557,2304,2048,1791,1538,1294,1061,  
844,646,470,319,195,101,37,5,5,37,101,195,319,470,646,844,1061,1294,1538, 1791  
};  
/* USER CODE END PV */
```

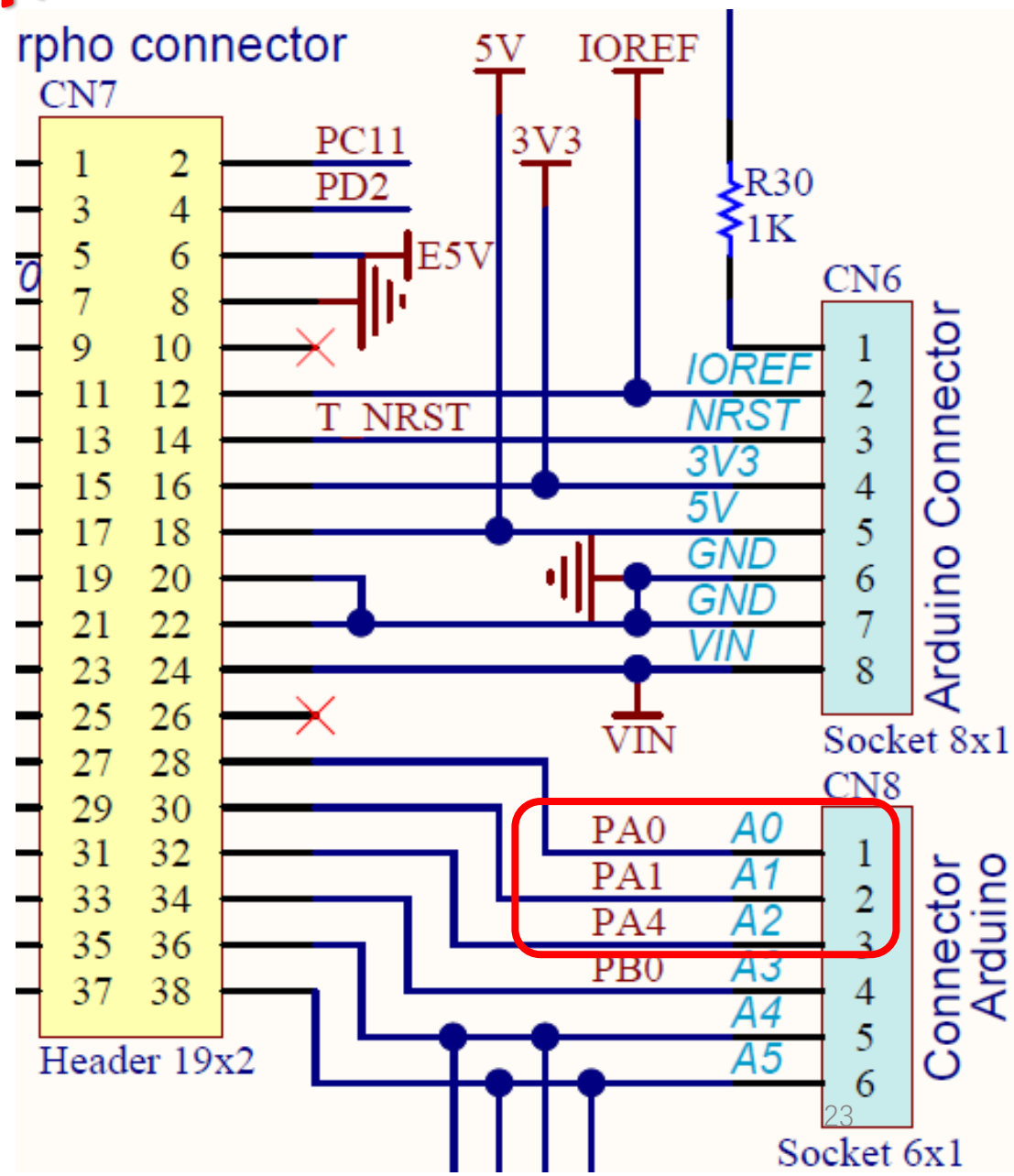
- DAC数组长度**DAC_BUFFER_SIZE**，定义到main.h中：

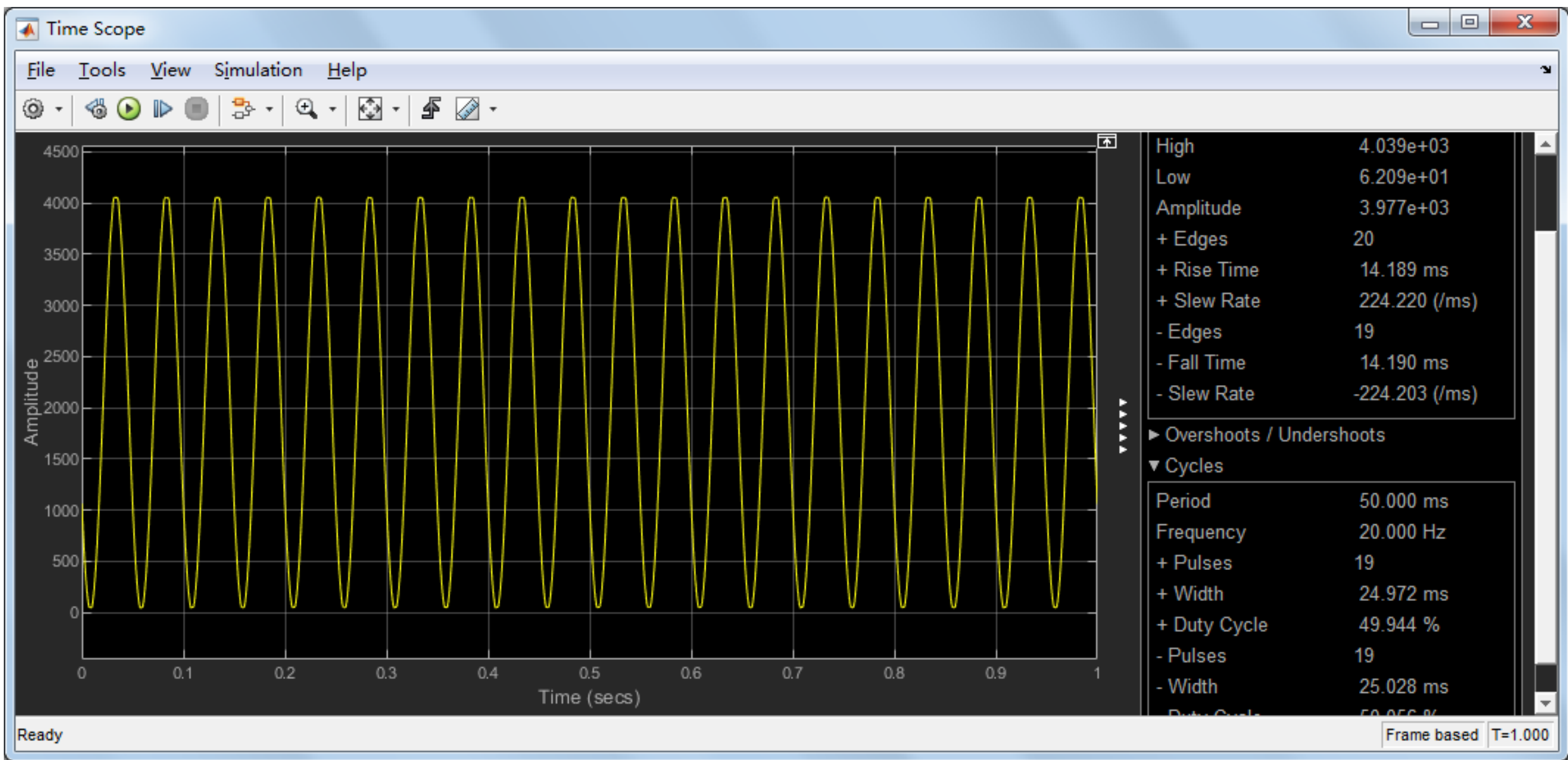
```
/* USER CODE BEGIN Private defines */  
#define DAC_BUFFER_SIZE (uint16_t) 50  
/* USER CODE END Private defines */
```

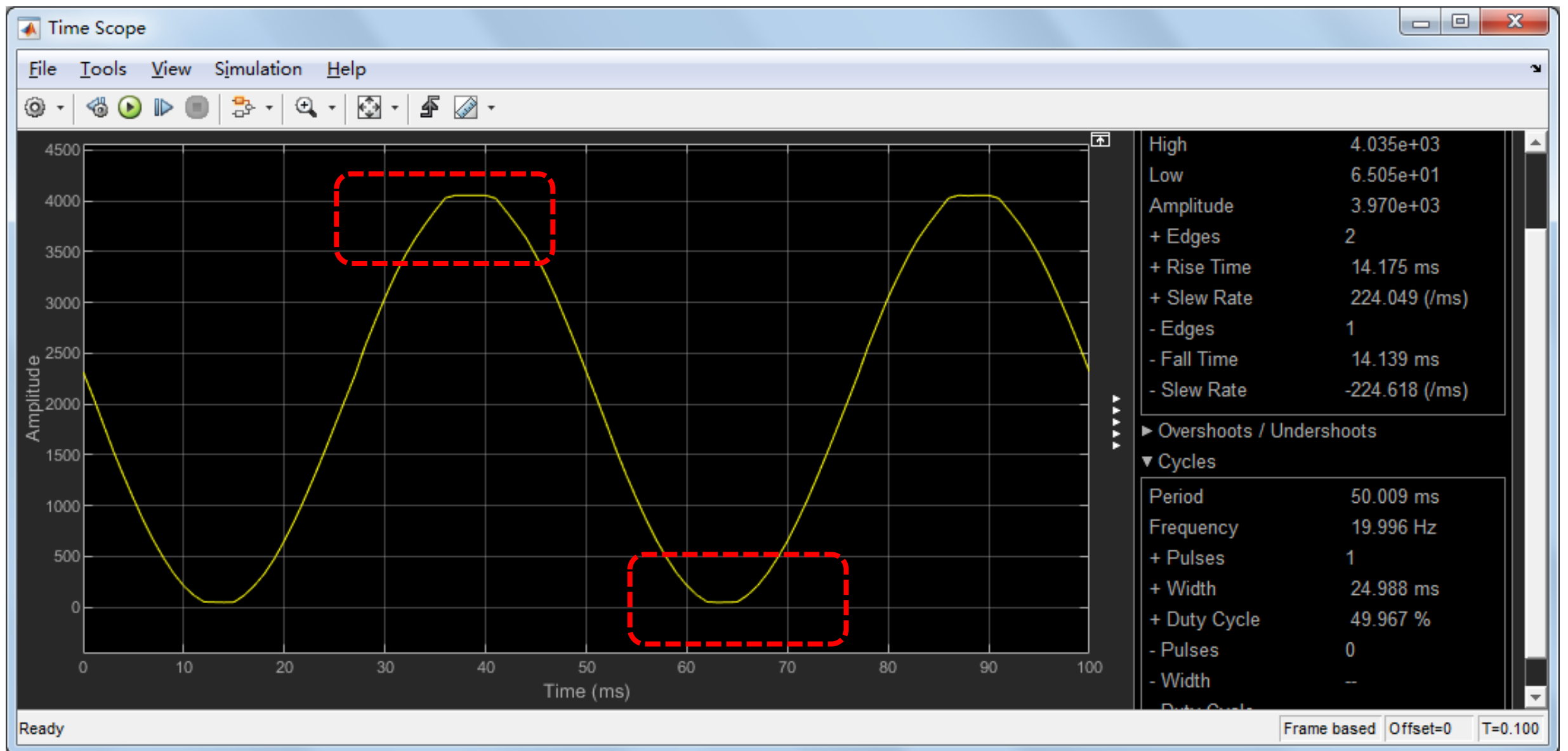
计算一下DAC输出信号频率和ADC采样频率

查看结果

- 编译工程，下载代码到硬件中，运行。将DAC输出PA4连接到ADC输入端PA0上
- 打开simulink模型，查看结果







DAC1 Mode and Configuration

Mode

OUT1 mode Connected to external pin only

OUT2 mode Disable

Configuration

Reset Configuration

✓ NVIC Settings

✓ DMA Settings

✓ GPIO Settings

✓ Parameter Settings

✓ User Constants

Configure the below parameters :

Search (Ctrl+F)

▼ DAC Out1 Settings

Output Buffer Enable

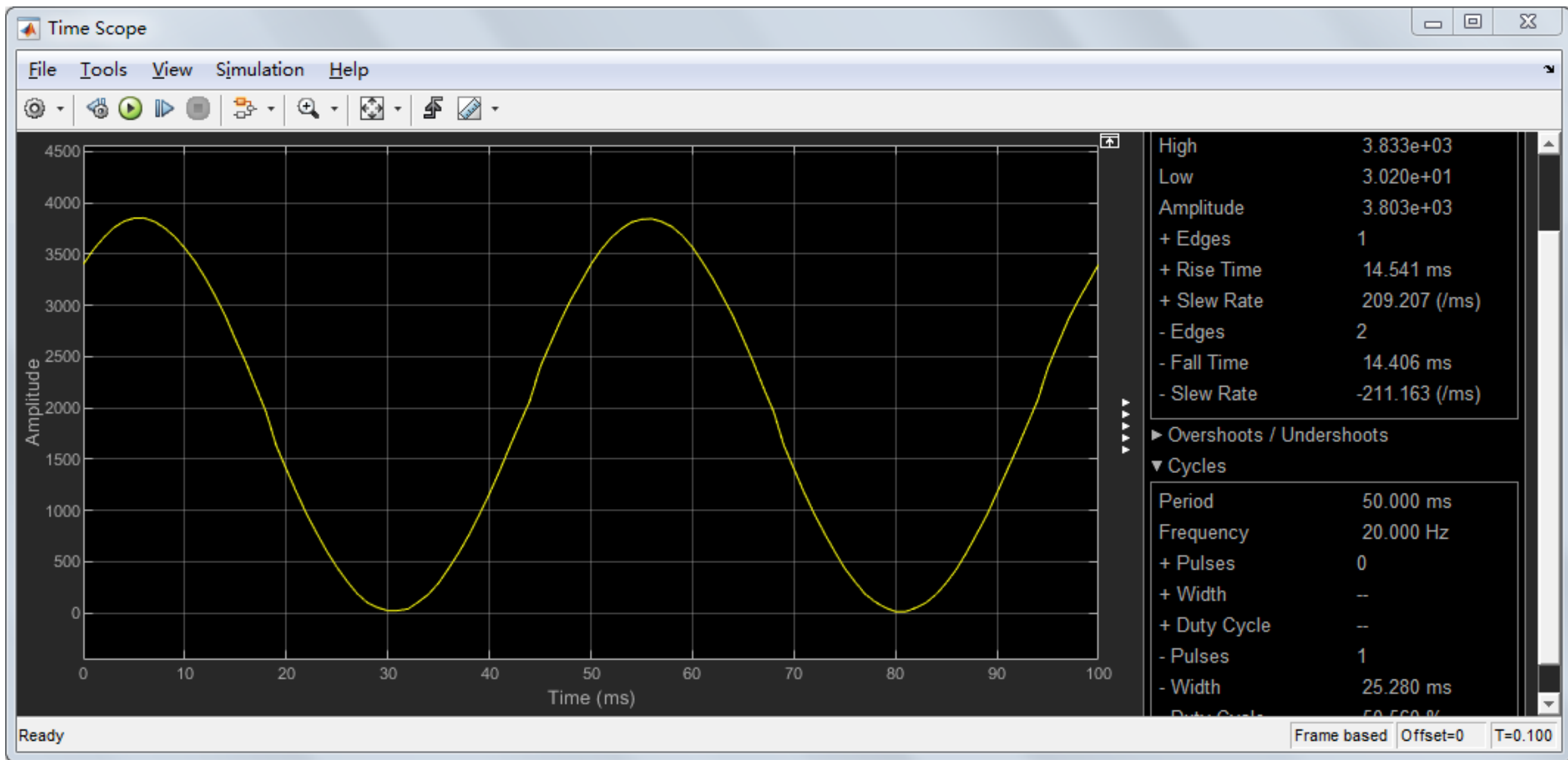
DAC High Frequency Enable

DMA Double Data Disable

Signed Format Disable

Trigger Timer 4 Trigger Out event

Trigger2 None



练习9：用DMA实现DAC输出

任务9.1、实现上述ADC（中断）+DAC（DMA）方式的数据测量系统。利用simulink模型，查看结果。

用DMA实现ADC采样

用DMA实现ADC采样

- 上面的例子中，用中断方式实现了AD采样；实际中，还可以用DMA方式实现AD采样
- 下面以重新建立新工程为例，
介绍构建基于ADC（DMA）+DAC（DMA）方式的数据测量系统的实现过程。也可以在前面练习的基础上进行修改。

建立新工程

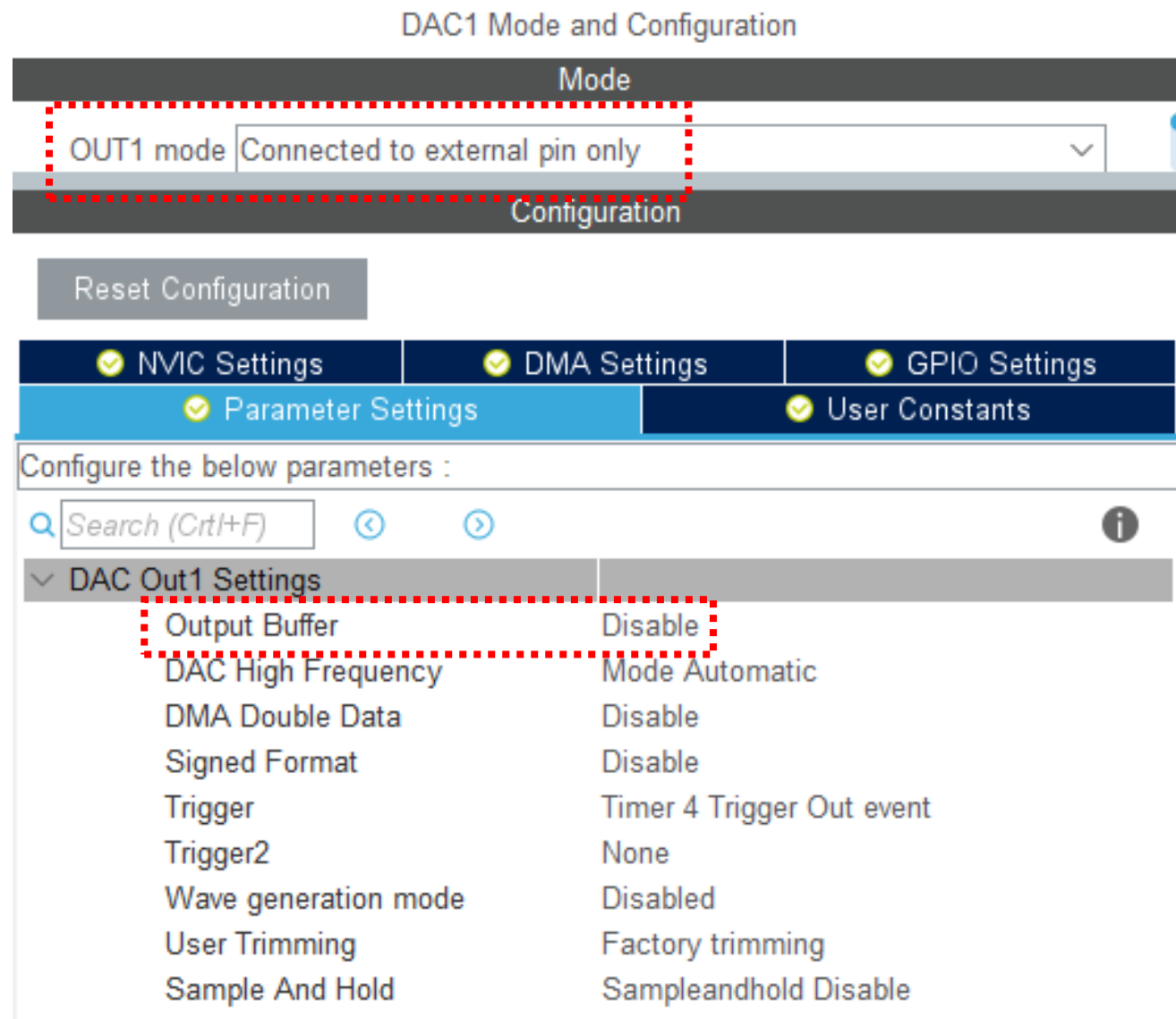
时钟源与Debug模式配置

■ 选择时钟源和Debug模式

- ✓ System Core->RCC->将高速时钟（HSE）选择为Crystal/Ceramic Resonator
- ✓ SYS->Debug选择为Serial Wire

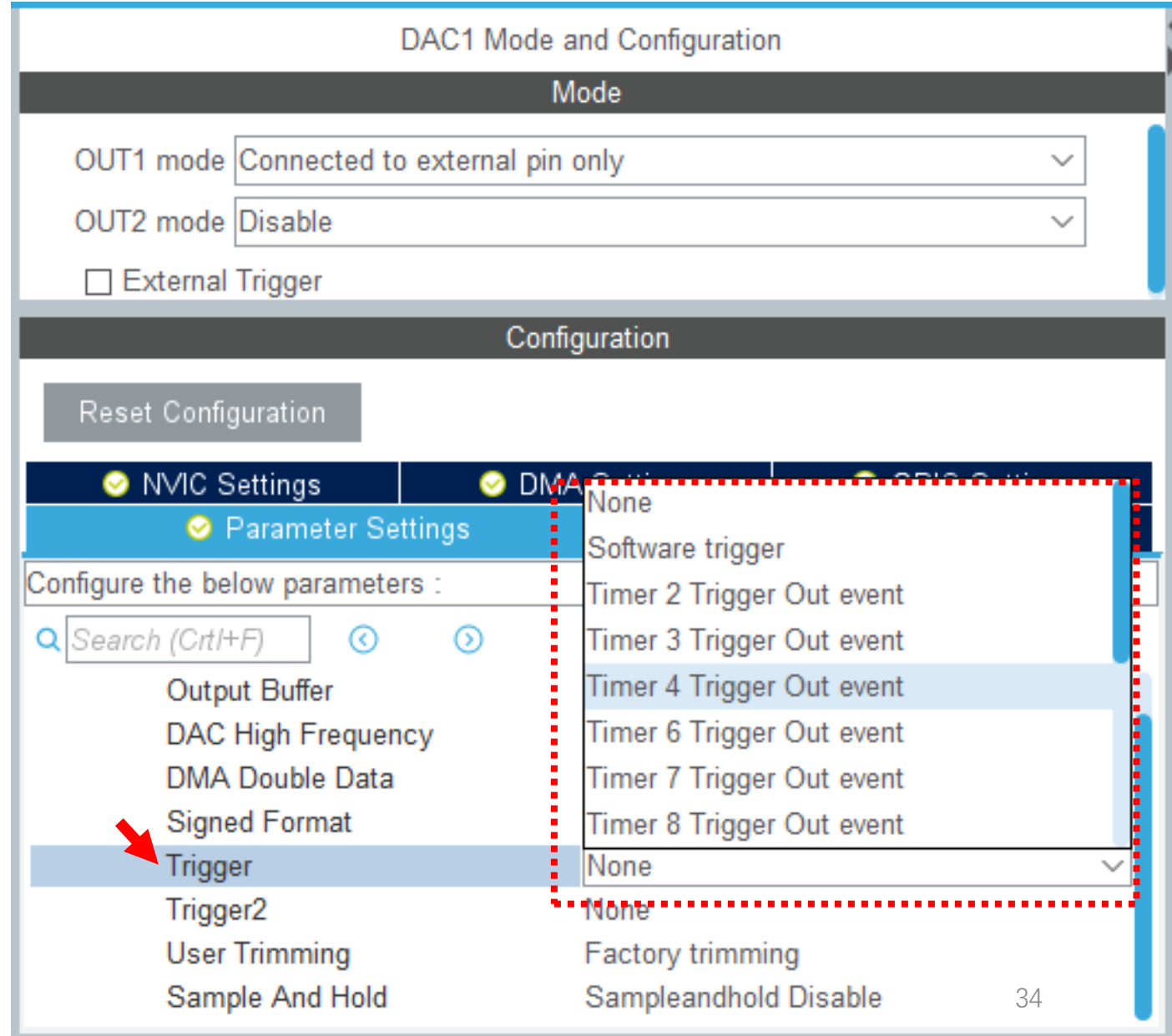
配置DAC(1)

- 配置DAC1的OUT1
- 将OUT1 mode选择为: Connected to external pin only, 将OUT1连接到外部引脚PA4
- OUT2暂不使用, 保持为Disable
- Configuration栏中, 是DAC的一些参数, 其中第一个参数就是是否使能Output Buffer, 该参数在默认情况下是Enable的, **选为Disable**



配置DAC(2)

- 用定时器来触发DAC，所以将其中的Trigger，选择为Timer 4 Trigger Out event



配置DAC(3)

配置DAC的DMA

✓ NVIC Settings

✓ DMA Settings

✓ GPIO Settings

✓ Parameter Settings

✓ User Constants

DMA Request	Channel	Direction	
Select			
Select			
DAC1_CH1			

Add

Delete

✓ Parameter Settings

✓ User Constants

✓ NVIC Settings

✓ DMA Settings

✓ GPIO Settings

DMA Request	Channel	Direction	Priority
DAC1_CH1	DMA1 Channel 1	Memory To Peripheral	Low

Add

Delete

DMA Request Settings

Mode

Circular

Increment Address

☐

Data Width

Word

Peripheral

☐

Memory

☒

Half Word

35

配置定时器TIM4

- 在TIM4的Mode栏，只需选择 Clock Source 为 Internal Clock
- 在下面的配置栏，设置计数器的预分频因子为169
- 计数器周期设置为999
- Trigger Event Selection TRGO，选Update Event
- 不用配置中断

TIM4 Mode and Configuration

Mode	
Slave Mode	Disable
Trigger Source	Disable
Clock Source	Internal Clock

Configuration

Reset Configuration

Parameter Settings User Constants NMC Settings DMA Settings

Configure the below parameters :

Search (Ctrl+F)

Prescaler (PSC - 16 bits value)	169
Counter Mode	Up
Dithering	Disable
Counter Period (AutoReload Register - ...)	999
Internal Clock Division (CKD)	No Division
auto-reload preload	Disable
Trigger Output (TRGO) Parameters	
Master/Slave Mode (MSM bit)	Disable (Trigger input effect not delayed)
Trigger Event Selection TRGO	Update Event

配置串口

- 选择“Connectivity”中的USART2，在其模式（Mode）栏选“异步”（Asynchronous），其他参数设置均保持默认（波特率115200），不开启中断
- 将USART2的两个引脚PA2和PA3均设置为上拉（Pull-up）

配置ADC(1)

ADC1 Mode and Configuration

Mode

IN1 IN1 Single-ended ▼

IN2 Disable ▼

Configuration

Reset Configuration

Parameter Settings

User Constants

NVIC Settings

DMA Settings

GPIO Settings

DMA Request	Channel	Direction	Priority
ADC1	DMA1 Channel 2	Peripheral To Memory	Low

Add

Delete

DMA Request Settings

Mode	Circular ▼	Increment Address	<input type="checkbox"/>	Peripheral	<input type="checkbox"/>	Memory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Data Width		Half Word ▼	Half Word ▼				

- 选择Analog中的ADC1，选择IN1为IN1 Single-ended
- 打开DMA Settings栏，添加ADC1的DMA通道
- ✓ Mode选Circular
- ✓ 其他参数用默认值

配置ADC(2)

- 将ADC的Clock Prescaler选择为:
Asynchronous clock mode divided by 1
- 将ADC_Settings参数栏中Continuous Conversion Mode选择为Disabled
- **DAM Continuous Requests参数选Enable**
- 在ADC_Regular_Conversion Mode栏, 将External Trigger Conversion Source选择为: Timer 3 Trigger Out event
- 将位于Rank下的采样时间选择为2.5周期。这个参数决定着ADC的转换时间
- **不设置ADC中断**

Parameter Settings	User Constants	NVIC Settings	DMA Settings	GPIO Settings
Configure the below parameters :				
<input type="text" value="Search (Ctrl+F)"/>				
▼ ADCs_Common_Settings				
Mode		Independent mode		
▼ ADC_Settings				
Clock Prescaler		Asynchronous clock mode divided by 1		
Resolution		ADC 12-bit resolution		
Data Alignment		Right alignment		
Gain Compensation		0		
* Scan Conversion Mode		Disabled		
End Of Conversion Selection		End of single conversion		
Low Power Auto Wait		Disabled		
Continuous Conversion Mode		Disabled		
Discontinuous Conversion Mode		Disabled		
DMA Continuous Requests		Enabled		
Overrun behaviour		Overrun data preserved		
▼ ADC_Regular_ConversionMode				
Enable Regular Conversions		Enable		
Enable Regular Oversampling		Disable		
Number Of Conversion		1		
External Trigger Conversion Source		Timer 3 Trigger Out event		
External Trigger Conversion Edge		Trigger detection on the rising edge		
▼ Rank				
Channel		Channel 1		
Sampling Time		2.5 Cycles		
Offset Number		No offset		
▼ ADC Injected ConversionMode				

配置定时器TIM3

- 在TIM3的Mode栏，只需选择Clock Source为Internal Clock
- 在下面的配置栏，设置计数器的预分频因子为169
- 计数器周期设置为999
- 在Trigger Output参数栏，将Trigger Event Selection TRGO选为Update Event

TIM3 Mode and Configuration

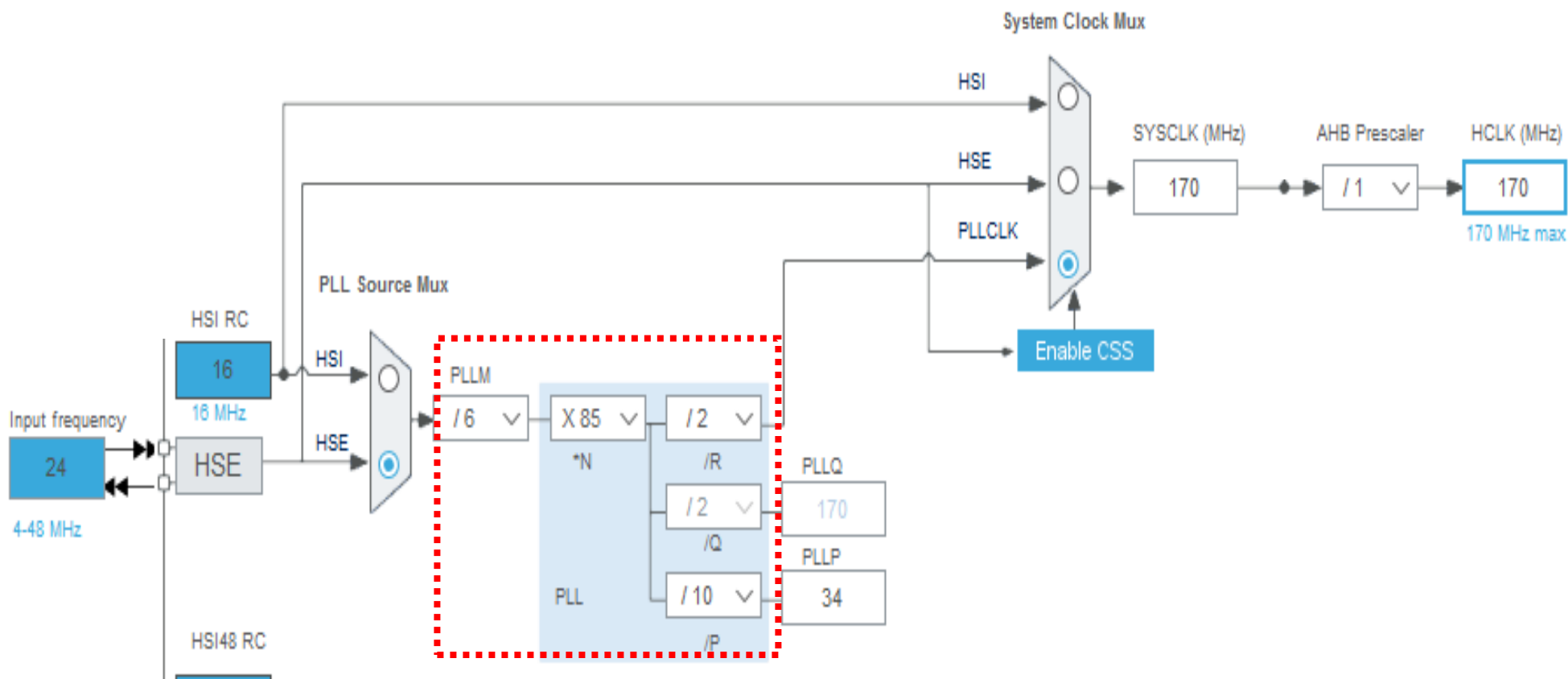
Mode	
Slave Mode	Disable
Trigger Source	Disable
Clock Source	Internal Clock
Channel1	Disable
Channel2	Disable
Channel3	Disable

Configuration	
<button>Reset Configuration</button>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parameter Settings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> User Constants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NVIC Settings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DMA Settings
Configure the below parameters :	
<input type="text" value="Search (Ctrl+F)"/>	
▼ Counter Settings	
Prescaler (PSC - 16 bits value)	169
Counter Mode	Up
Dithering	Disable
Counter Period (AutoReload Register - 16 bits value)	999
Internal Clock Division (CKD)	No Division
auto-reload preload	Disable
▼ Trigger Output (TRGO) Parameters	
Master/Slave Mode (MSM bit)	Disable (Trigger input effect not delayed)
Trigger Event Selection TRGO	Update Event
▼ Pulse On Compare (Common for Channel 3 and 4)	
Pulse Width Prescaler	0
Pulse Width	0

时钟配置

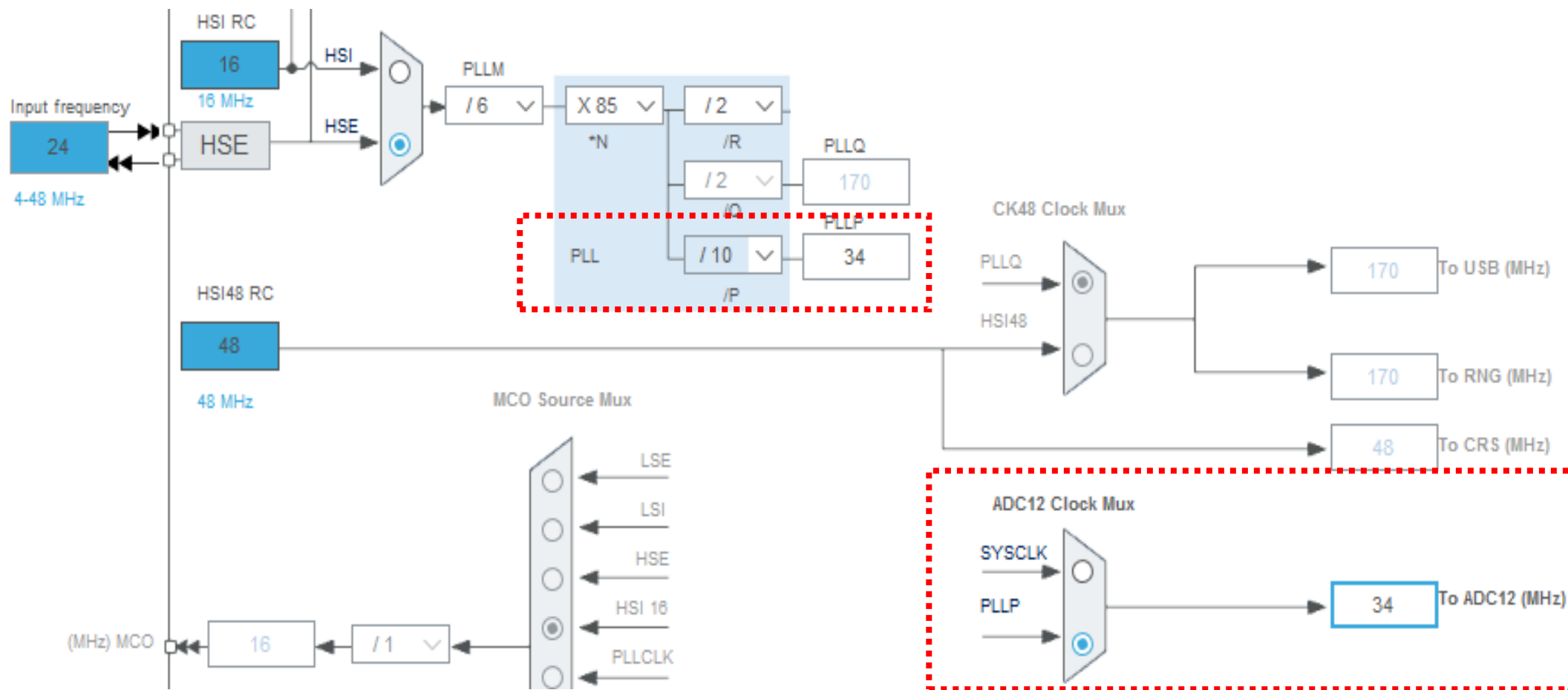
■ 配置系统时钟

- ✓ 在“Clock Configuration”中，将系统时钟（SYSCLK）配置为170Mhz



ADC时钟设置

■ 配置ADC的时钟为34MHz



修改代码

- 保存硬件配置界面 (*.ioc)，启动代码生成
- 打开main.c

启动定时器ADC、DAC和DMA

■ TIM3、TIM4, DAC, ADC的初始化

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */
HAL_TIM_Base_Start(&htim3);
HAL_TIM_Base_Start(&htim4);
HAL_DAC_Start_DMA(&hdac1, DAC_CHANNEL_1,(uint32_t *)SineWaveData,DAC_BUFFER_SIZE,DAC_ALIGN_12B_R);
HAL_ADCEx_Calibration_Start(&hadc1, ADC_SINGLE_ENDED);
HAL_ADC_Start_DMA(&hadc1,(uint32_t *)&ADC1ConvertedData,ADC_CONVERTED_DATA_BUFFER_SIZE);
/* USER CODE END 2 */
```

重新定义ADC回调函数

■ 由于DMA传递完规定数目的ADC采样值后，会触发回调函数

HAL_ADC_ConvCpltCallback()的执行，所以可以在该回调函数中，将ADC的采样值通过串口发送出来。

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 4 */  
void HAL_ADC_ConvCpltCallback(ADC_HandleTypeDef* AdcHandle)  
{  
    HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, (uint8_t *)&FrameHeader,2, 0xFFFF);  
    HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, (uint8_t *)&ADC1ConvertedData,  
                      ADC_CONVERTED_DATA_BUFFER_SIZE*2, 0xFFFF);  
    HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, (uint8_t *)&FrameTerm,2, 0xFFFF);  
}  
/* USER CODE END 4 */
```

变量定义

- 在主程序中定义AD采样数据变量和DAC波形数据变量（放到注释对中）：

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN PV */
uint16_t SineWaveData[DAC_BUFFER_SIZE] = {
2047,2304,2557,2801,3034,3251,3449,3625,3776,3900,3994,4058,4090,4090,4058,3994,3900,3776,3625,3449,3251,3034,28
01,2557,2304,2048,1791,1538,1294,1061,844,646,470,319,195,101,37,5,5,37,101,195,319,470,646,844,1061,1294,1538,
1791
};
uint16_t ADC1ConvertedData[ADC_CONVERTED_DATA_BUFFER_SIZE];
uint16_t FrameHeader = 0x5353;
uint16_t FrameTerm = 0x4545;
/* USER CODE END PV */
```

- DAC和ADC数据数据长度，定义到main.h中：

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN Private defines */
#define ADC_CONVERTED_DATA_BUFFER_SIZE (uint16_t) 60
#define DAC_BUFFER_SIZE (uint16_t) 50
/* USER CODE END Private defines */
```

修改Serial Receive模块

Block Parameters: Serial Receive

Serial Receive

Receive binary data over serial port.

Parameters

Communication port: COM4

Header: SS

Terminator: EE

Data size: [1 60]

Data type: int16

☒ Enable blocking ...

Action when data is unavailable: Output last received value

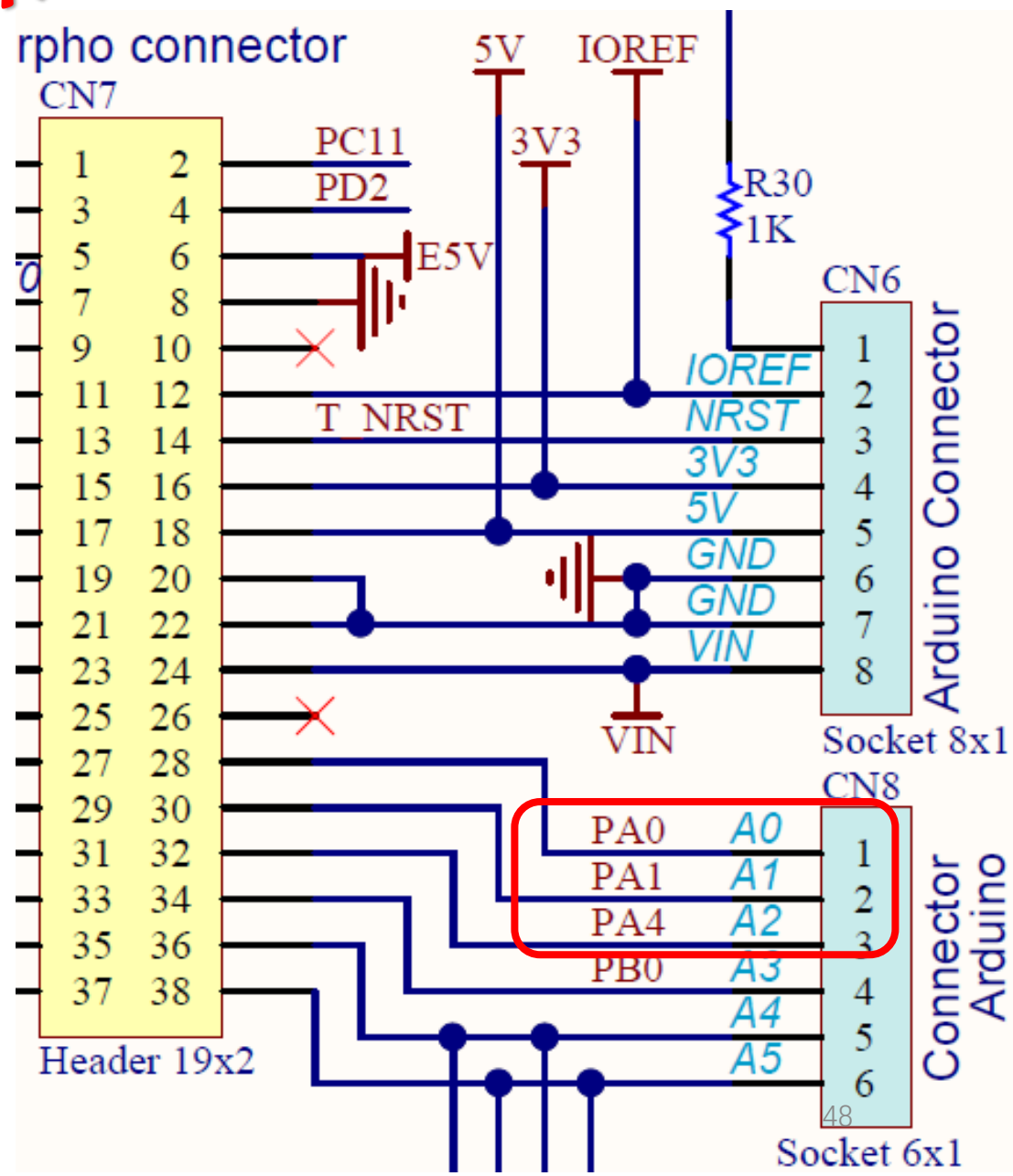
Custom value: 0

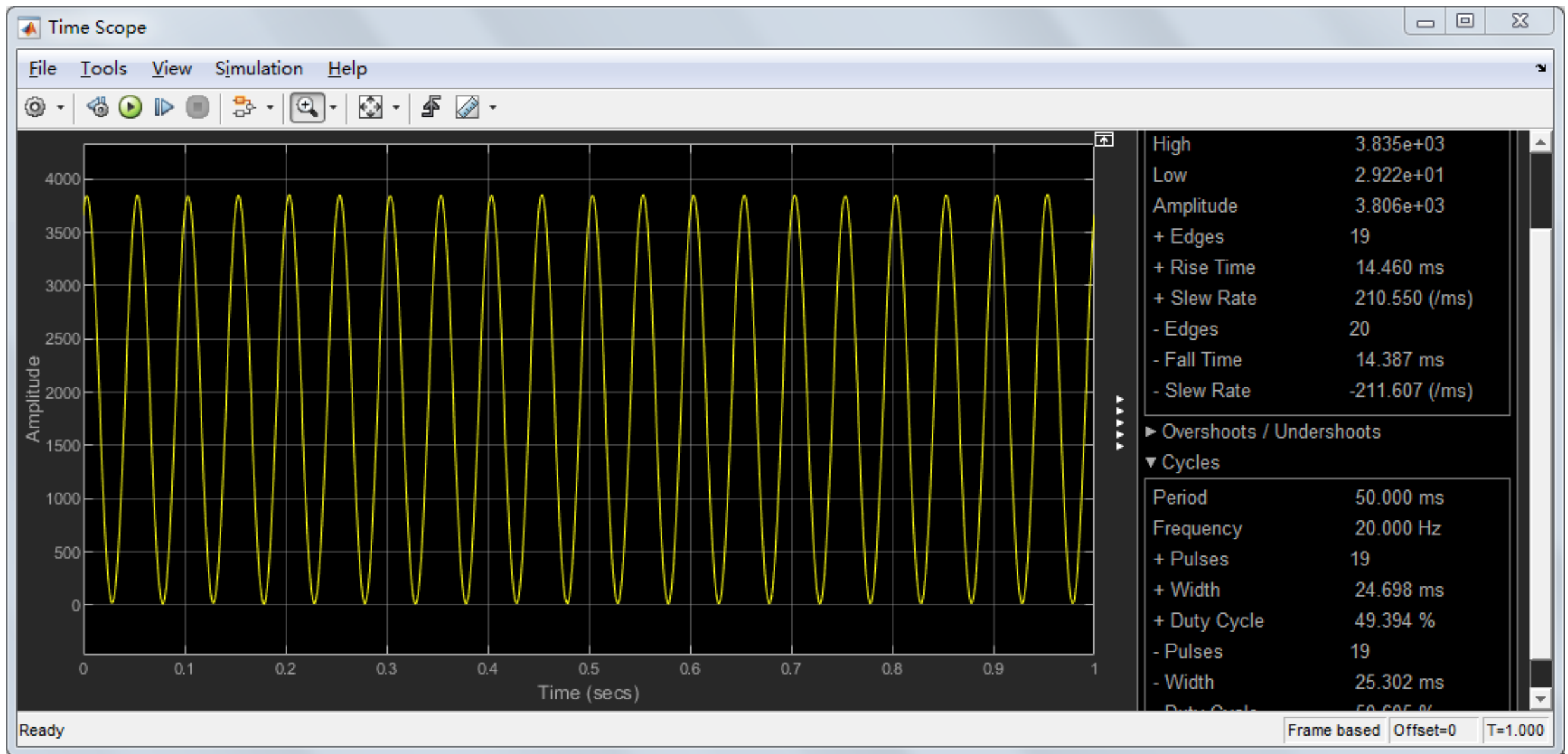
Block sample time: 0.06

OK Cancel Help Apply

查看结果

- 编译工程，下载代码到硬件中，运行。将DAC输出PA4连接到ADC输入端PA0上
- 打开simulink模型，查看结果





练习9：ADC+DAC+DMA

任务9.2、实现上述ADC（DMA）+DAC（DMA）方式的数据测量系统。利用simulink模型，查看结果。

提交网络学堂：每个子任务的工程文件（压缩），代码有简单注释

谢 谢!