



**VILNIUS UNIVERSITY  
SIAULIAI ACADEMY**

PROGRAMŲ SISTEMOS BACHELOR STUDY PROGRAMME

Software engineering

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**Programming of Embedded Systems**

**Laboratory work No.3**

**Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)**

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# Laboratory Work Report

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### 1. The Aim of the Laboratory Work

The goal of this laboratory work is to study Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) and its application in controlling LED brightness using an STM32 microcontroller. The experiment focuses on generating a PWM signal with a specified frequency and using a timer interrupt to create a fading effect on an LED.

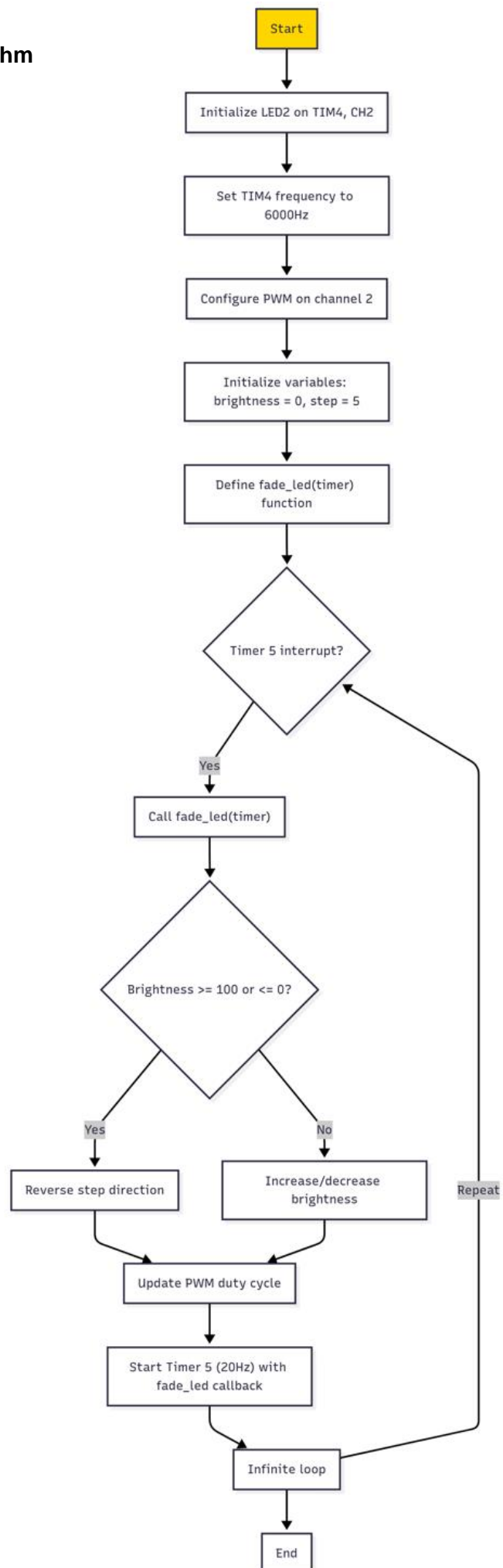
### 2. Variant No and Data

Variant No: 9

No.	Pin	TIMx, CHx	PWM frequency, Hz
9	LED2	TIM4, CH2	6000

Date: 04/03/2025

### 3. Program Algorithm



#### 4. Program body

```
1. from pyb import Pin, Timer
2.
3. # LED2 is on TIM4, CH2
4. p = Pin("LED2")
5.
6. # Set TIM4 frequency to 6000Hz
7. tim = Timer(4, freq=6000)
8.
9. # Configure timer in PWM mode on channel 2
10. ch = tim.channel(2, Timer.PWM, pin=p)
11.
12. # Initial duty cycle
13. brightness = 0
14. step = 5 # Brightness change step
15.
16. def fade_led(timer):
17.     global brightness, step
18.     brightness += step
19.     if brightness >= 100 or brightness <= 0:
20.         step = -step # Reverse direction
21.     ch.pulse_width_percent(brightness)
22.
23. # Use timer interrupt to change brightness
24. fade_timer = Timer(5) # Create Timer 5
25. fade_timer.init(freq=20, callback=fade_led) # 20Hz → period 50ms
26.
27. while True:
28.     pass
```

#### 5. Conclusions

- PWM is a simple and effective way to control LED brightness. By changing the duty cycle, the LED appears brighter or dimmer without extra hardware.
- Timers and interrupts automate brightness control. Instead of manually updating values, the timer interrupt adjusts brightness at regular intervals.
- The fading effect happens by smoothly increasing and decreasing the duty cycle over time, creating a gradual transition.
- MicroPython makes embedded programming easier by providing built-in functions for PWM and timers, reducing code complexity.

This laboratory work demonstrates the practical application of PWM in embedded systems, particularly for LED control.