LPC82X 培训资料

状态可配置定时器SCT 动手实验

MAY, 2016





动手实验1 SCT产生PWM輸出信号



内容

•实验简介(目的,内容,结果)

• 软/硬件环境搭建

• 实验步骤



实验简介

•目的:通过本实验,理解和掌握LPC82x SCT实现PWM输出信号:

-设置输出不同周期的PWM信号

• 描述: 计数匹配产生2个事件,分别控制输出信号的高电平输出和低电平输出

• **结果**:LED灯闪烁



软/硬件环境搭建

• 硬件

-评估板: LPC824Lite-V1.0

• 工程位置

-..\peri_example\sctimer\sct_blinky\project_sct_blinky.uvprojx



实验步骤

- 第一步 更改计数器匹配条件,输出不同周期的PWM信号
- 第二步 根据连接指示, 搭建好硬件环境
- 第三步 编译下载程序。运行, LED1灯闪烁, 表明输出PWM信号



动手实验2 SCT实现计数器捕获



内容

•实验简介(目的,内容,结果)

• 软/硬件环境搭建

• 实验步骤



实验简介

•目的:通过本实验,理解和掌握LPC82x SCT实现计数器捕获功能

•描述:利用P0_1做为SCT的SCT_INPUT0,按S4键产生下降沿的输入信号,该信号做为SCT事件0的触发信号捕获当前计数器值到捕获寄存器0,用DEBUG UART打印出捕获值

• 结果:上位机串口打印出捕获计数器值



软/硬件环境搭建

• 硬件

-评估板: LPC824Lite-V1.0

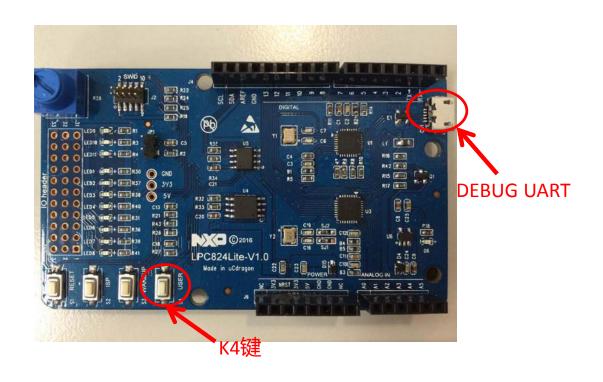
• 工程位置

-..\peri_example\sctimer\sct_capture\project_sct_capture.uvprojx



硬件配置

- 无需特别的硬件配置
 - -使用DEBUG UART来输出调试字符串





实验步骤

- •第一步 根据连接指示, 搭建好硬件环境
- 第二步 上位机设置串口助手为115200波特率,数据位8 校验0 停止位1
- 第三步 编译下载程序, 运行
- 第四步 按下S4键, 串口打印计数器捕获值



动手实验 3 SCT实现交通信号灯



内容

•实验简介(目的,内容,结果)

• 软/硬件环境搭建

• 实验步骤



实验简介

•目的:通过本实验,理解和掌握LPC82x SCT硬件状态机实现交通信号灯

•描述:SCT实现4个状态分别代表红灯,绿灯,黄灯和黄灯闪烁,板子上的LED4,LED2和LED6分别表示红灯,黄灯和绿灯

• 结果:LED模拟交通信号灯闪烁



软/硬件环境搭建

• 硬件

-评估板: LPC824Lite-V1.0

• 工程位置

-..\peri_example\sctimer\sct_tlight\project_sct_tlight.uvprojx



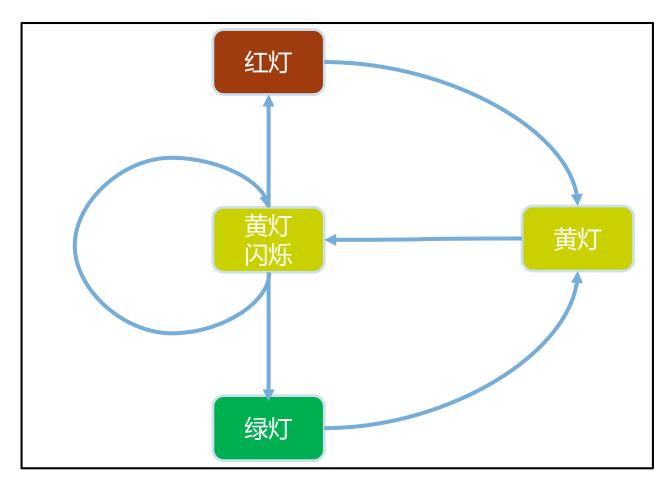
实验步骤

- 第一步 根据连接指示, 搭建好硬件环境
- 第二步 编译下载程序, 运行
- 第三步 盖板上三个LED2, 4,6灯模拟交通灯交替闪烁



SCT状态机实例 - 交通灯

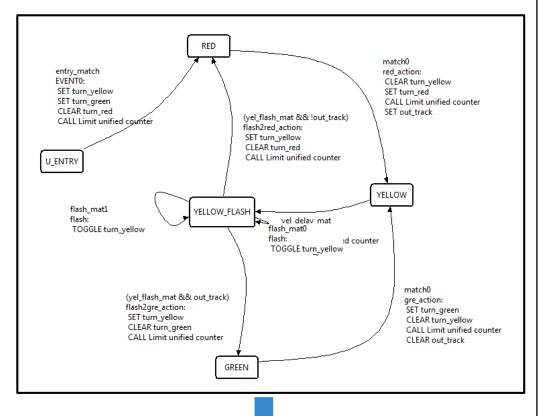
- 交通灯状态变换图
 - -红灯-> 黄灯-> 黄灯闪烁-> 绿灯-> 黄灯-> 黄灯闪烁-> 红灯





SCT状态机开发工具

- LPCXpresso IDE Red State
- Red State交通灯状态图及产生代码
- 启动后不需要任何软件干涉,解放CPU



```
void sct fsm init (void)
LPC_SCT->MATCH[0].U = entry_mat;
                                        /* entry_match */
LPC SCT->MATCHREL[0].U = entry mat;
LPC SCT->MATCH[1].U = flash;
                                    /* flash_mat0 */
LPC_SCT->MATCHREL[1].U = flash;
LPC_SCT->MATCH[2].U = flash1;
                                     /* flash mat1 */
LPC SCT->MATCHREL[2].U = flash1:
LPC_SCT->MATCH[3].U = delay;
                                    /* match0 */
LPC SCT->MATCHREL[3].U = delay;
LPC_SCT->MATCH[4].U = yel_delay;
                                        /* yel_delay_mat */
LPC_SCT->MATCHREL[4].U = yel_delay;
LPC_SCT->MATCH[5].U = yel_flash;
                                        /* yel_flash_mat */
LPC SCT->MATCHREL[5].U = yel flash;
/* OUTPUT registers */
LPC_SCT->OUT[5].SET = 0x000000002;
                                       /* out track */
LPC_SCT->OUT[5].CLR = 0x000000008;
LPC SCT->OUT[2].SET = 0x00000009;
                                       /* turn_green */
LPC SCT->OUT[2].CLR = 0x00000080;
LPC_SCT->OUT[0].SET = 0x000000002;
                                       /* turn_red */
LPC_SCT->OUT[0].CLR = 0x00000041;
LPC SCT->OUT[1].SET = 0x0000000F5:
                                        /* turn_yellow */
LPC_SCT->OUT[1].CLR = 0x0000003A;
/* Conflict resolution register */
LPC_SCT->RES = (LPC_SCT->RES & ~0x0000000C) | 0x0000000C;
/* EVENT registers */
LPC SCT->EV[0].CTRL = 0x0000D000;
                                      /* U: --> state RED */
LPC SCT->EV[0].STATE = 0x00000001:
                                     /* U: --> state YELLOW */
LPC\_SCT->EV[1].CTRL = 0x00015003;
LPC_SCT->EV[1].STATE = 0x000000002;
LPC_SCT->EV[2].CTRL = 0x00025004;
                                     /* U: --> state
YELLOW FLASH*/
LPC_SCT->EV[2].STATE = 0x000000004;
LPC\_SCT->EV[3].CTRL = 0x00015003;
                                     /* U: --> state YELLOW */
LPC_SCT->EV[3].STATE = 0x000000008;
LPC\_SCT->EV[6].CTRL = 0x00000F165;
                                     /* U: --> state RED */
LPC SCT->EV[6].STATE = 0x00000010;
LPC\_SCT->EV[7].CTRL = 0x0001FD65;
                                     /* U: --> state GREEN */
LPC\_SCT->EV[7].STATE = 0x00000010;
LPC_SCT->EV[4].CTRL = 0x00025001;
                                     /* U: --> state
YELLOW FLASH*/
LPC SCT->EV[4].STATE = 0x00000010;
LPC_SCT->EV[5].CTRL = 0x00025002;
                                     /* U: --> state
YELLOW FLASH */
LPC_SCT->EV[5].STATE = 0x00000010;
/* STATE registers */
LPC\_SCT->STATE\_L=0;
LPC\_SCT->LIMIT\_L = 0x000000CF;
```

普通Timer实现交通灯对比

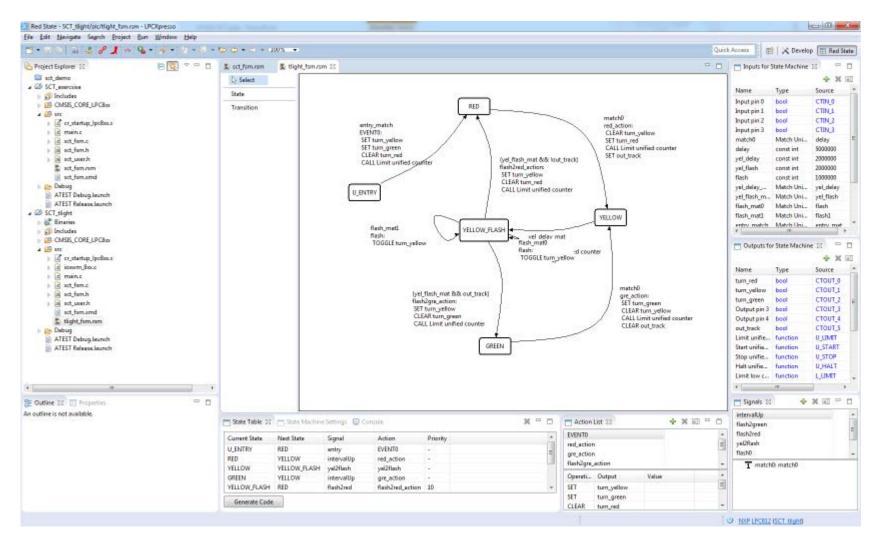
- 状态机需要软件实现
- 高度CPU消耗

```
init()
red_led = out;
yellow_led = out;
green led = out;
match = red interval;
match interupt = enable;
state = red:
red led = up;
counter = start;
```

```
match_state_isr()
  switch(state)
  case red:
  red led = out;
 yellow led = up;
  red flag = 1;
  match = yellow interval;
  state = yellow;
  counter = start;
  case yellow:
 yellow led = flash;
 match = yellowFlash_interval;
  state = yellow_flash;
  counter = start;
  case yellow flash:
 yellow led = out;
 if(red_flag == 1)
    green led = up;
    state = green;
   match = green interval;
   counter = start;
  else
   red led = up;
   state = red;
   match = red_interval;
   counter = start;
  case green:
  green_led = out;
 yellow_led = up;
  red flag = 0;
  match_interval = yellow_interval;
  state = yellow;
  counter = start;
```



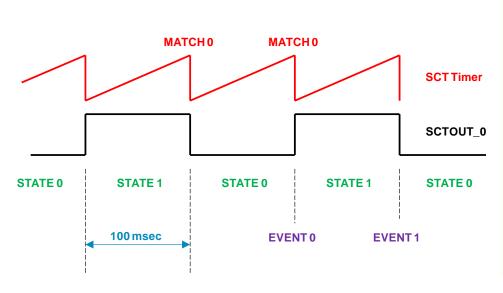
Red State介绍 - 图形化的SCT配置工具

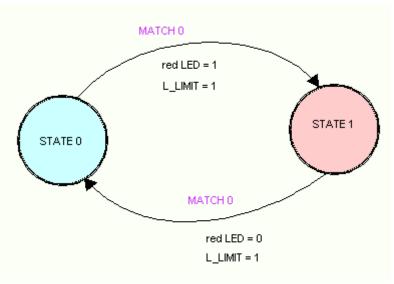




Red State实验

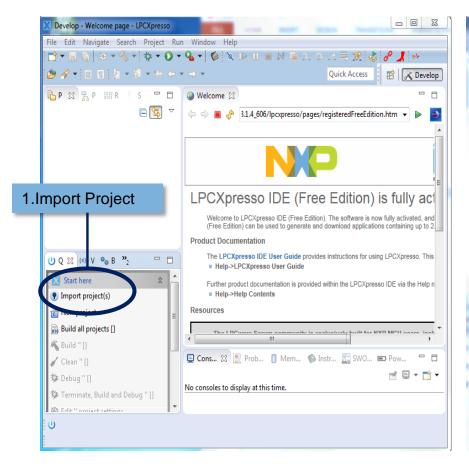
- 使用 SCT 和 Red State 来做前述的实验
- 连接 RED led (P0_17) 到 SCTOUT_0

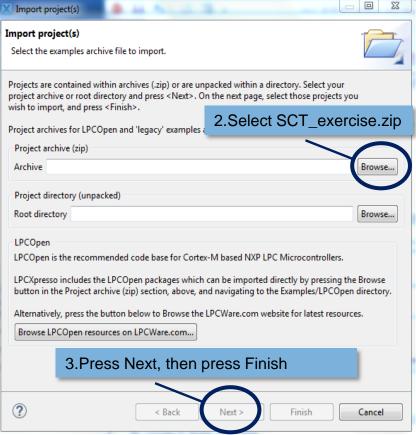




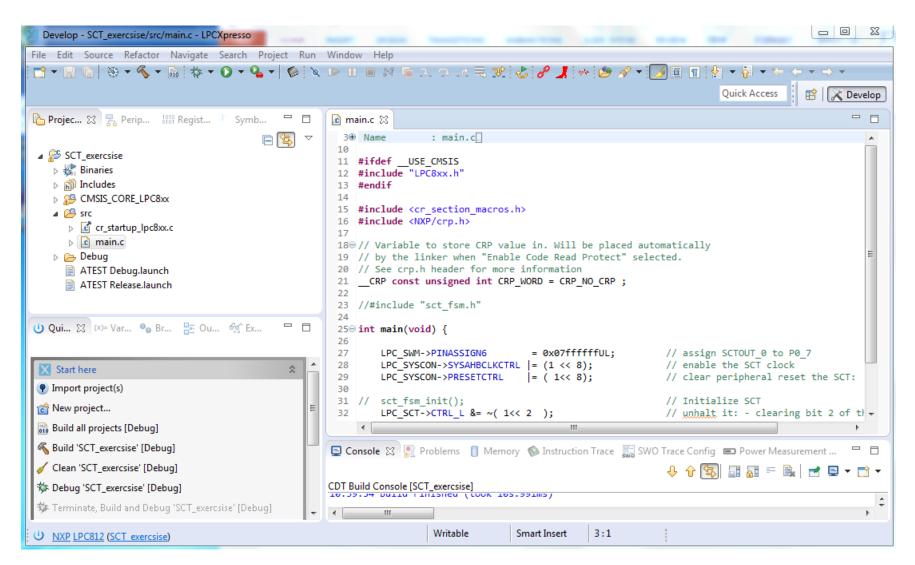


- 打开 LPCXpresso, 打开工程 SCT_exercise
 - -..\peri_example\sctimer\SCT_exercise.zip



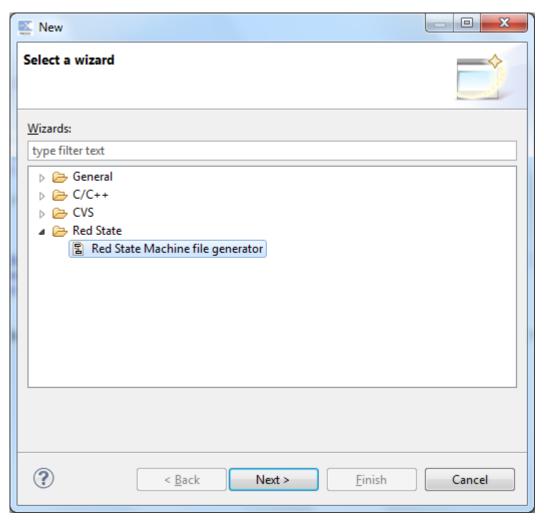






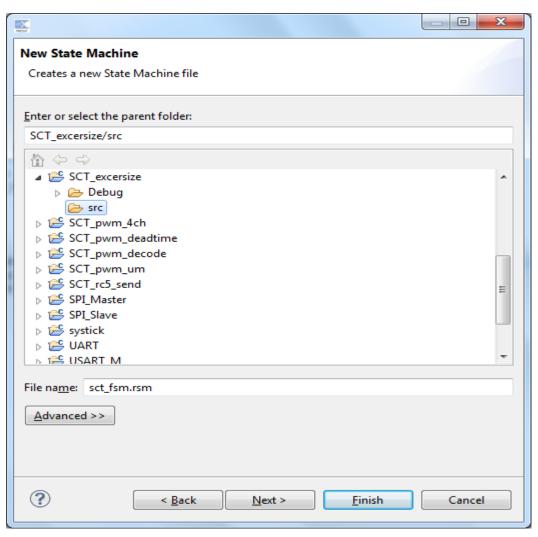


- 选中 file/new/other
- 选中 Red State ...

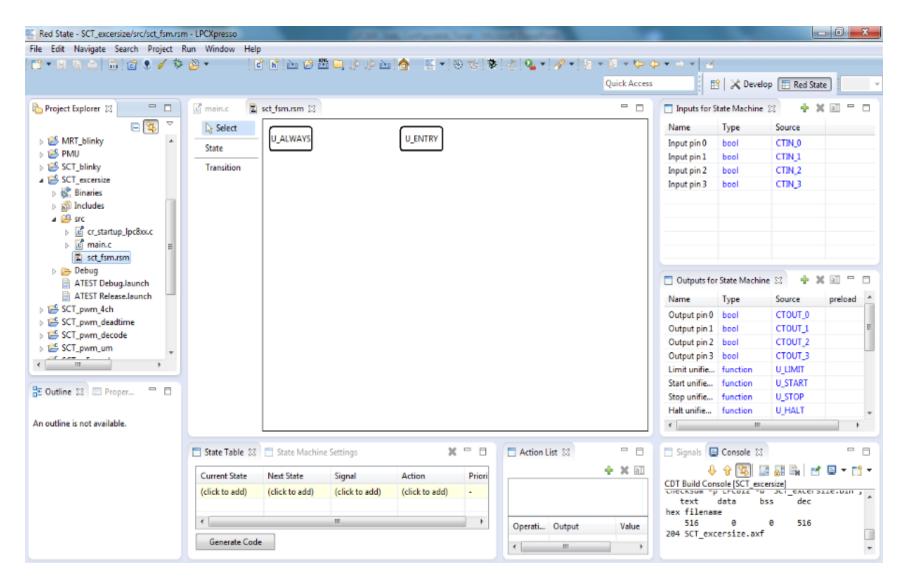




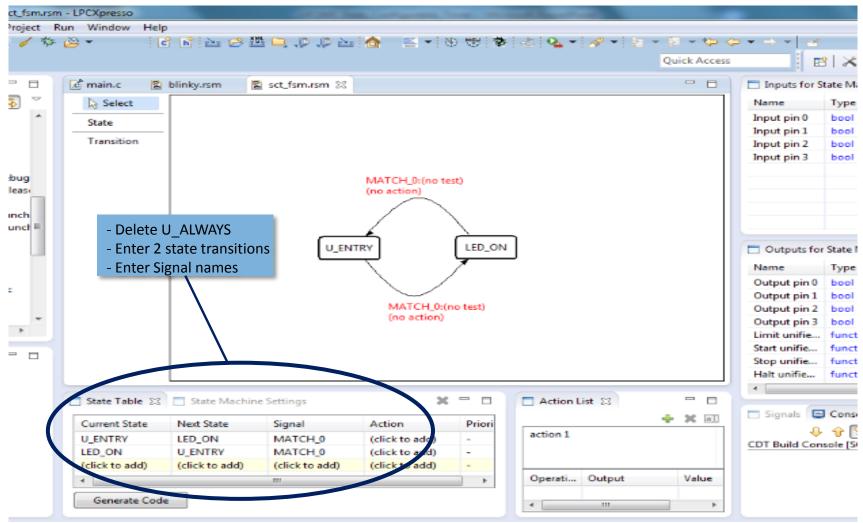
- 选中上一级目录
- 输入文件名
- 点击 Next
- 点击 Finish



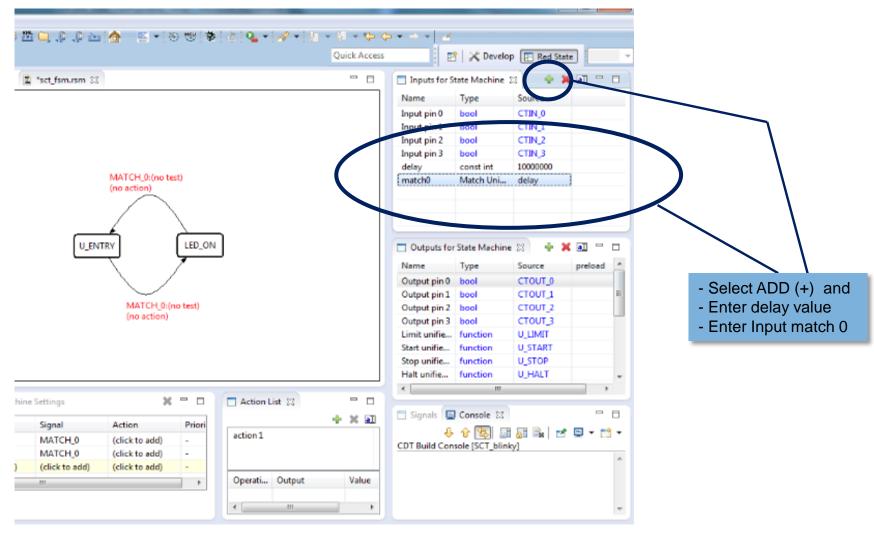




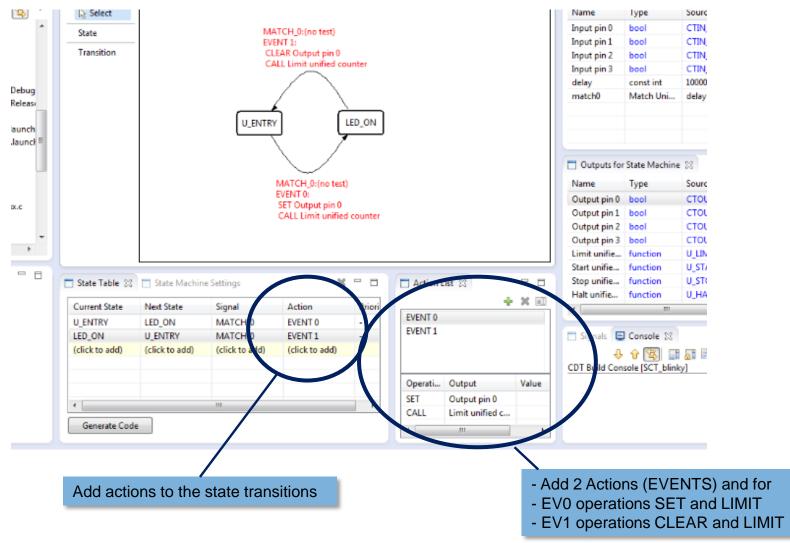




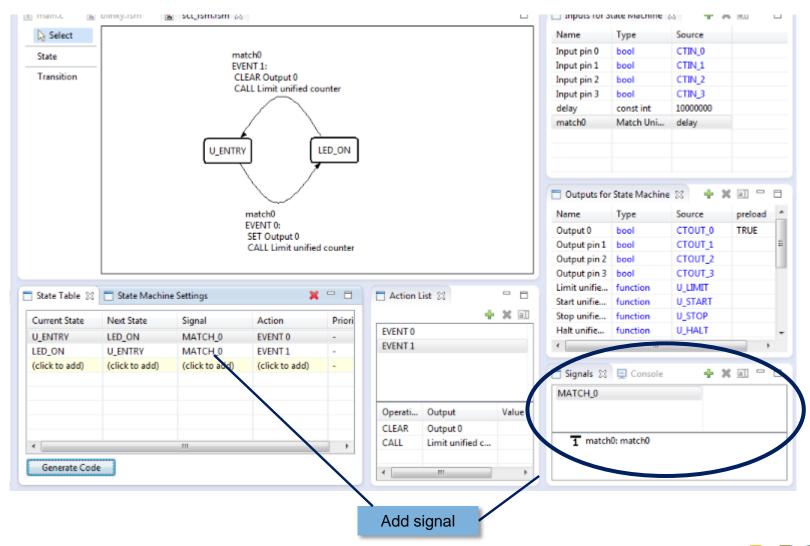




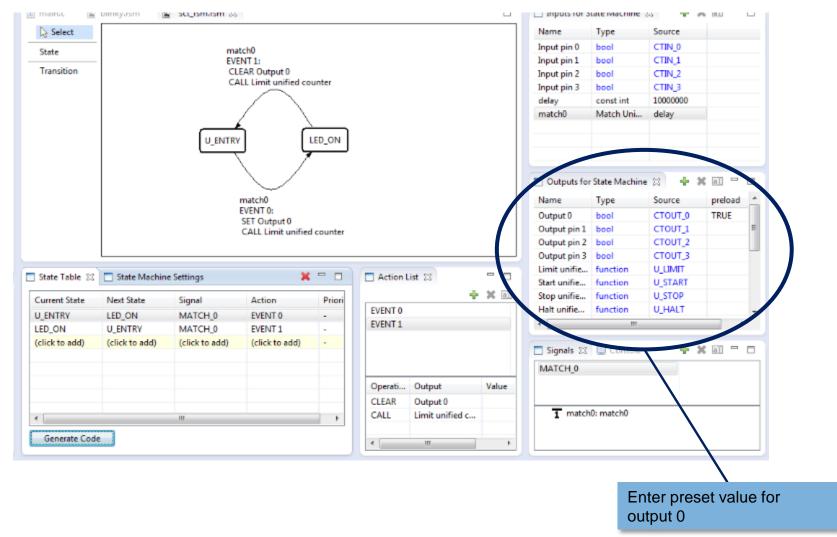




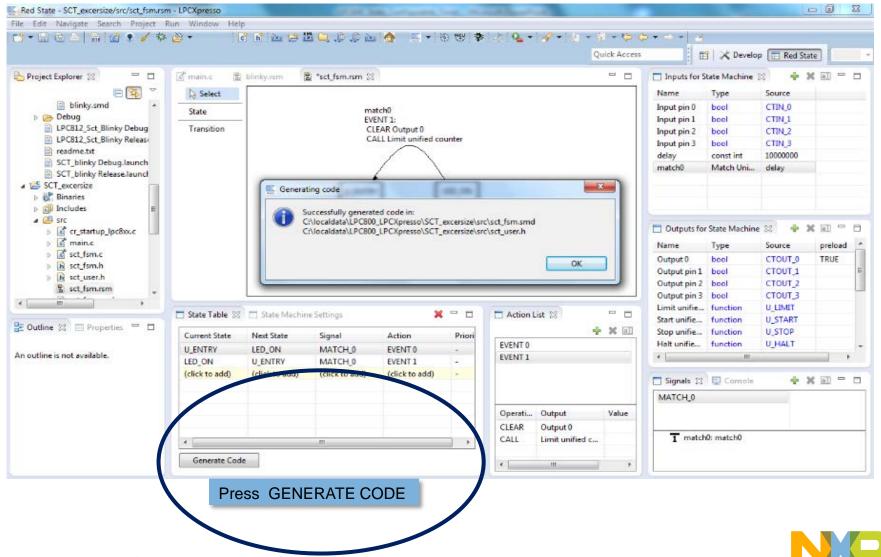


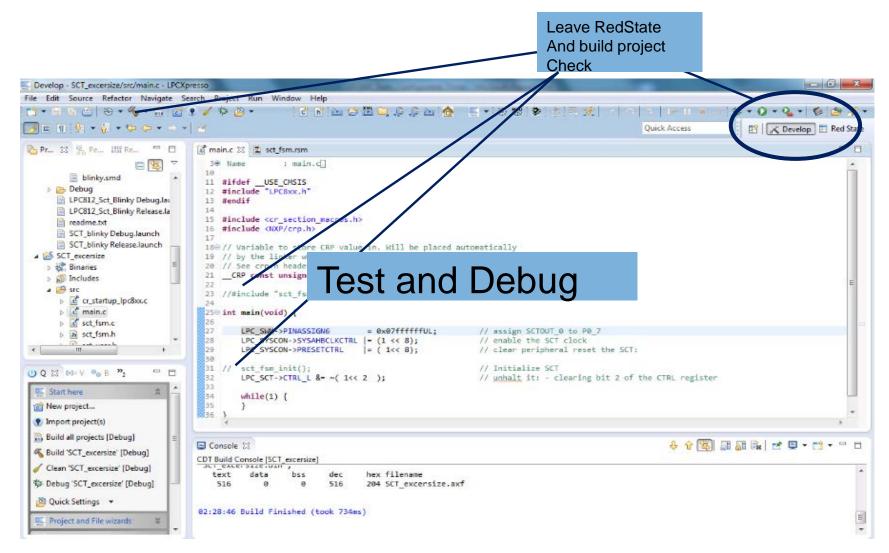
















SECURE CONNECTIONS FOR A SMARTER WORLD