



DK-TM4C129X-BOOST-DLP7970ABP Firmware Development Package

USER'S GUIDE

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1 Introduction

The Texas Instruments® Tiva™ DK-TM4C129X-BOOST-DLP7970ABP development board is a platform that can be used for software development and prototyping a hardware design. It can also be used as a guide for custom board design using a Tiva microcontroller.

The DK-TM4C129X-BOOST-DLP7970ABP includes a Tiva ARM® Cortex™-M4-based microcontroller and the following features:

- Tiva™ TM4C129XNCZAD microcontroller
- TFT display (320x240 16 bpp) with capacitive touch screen overlay
- Ethernet connector
- USB OTG connector
- 64 MB SPI flash
- MicroSD card connector
- Temperature sensor
- Speaker with class A/B amplifier
- 3 user buttons
- User LED
- 2 booster pack connectors
- EM connector
- On-board In-Circuit Debug Interface (ICDI)
- Power supply option from USB ICDI connection or external power connection
- Shunt for microcontroller current consumption measurement

2 Example Applications

The example applications show how to utilize features of the DK-TM4C129X development board. Examples are included to show how to use many of the general features of the Tiva microcontroller, as well as the features that are unique to this development board.

A number of drivers are provided to make it easier to use the features of the DK-TM4C129X. These drivers also contain low-level code that make use of the TivaWare peripheral driver library and utilities.

There is an IAR workspace file (`dk-tm4c129x-boost-dlp7970abp.eww`) that contains the peripheral driver library project, along with all of the board example projects, in a single, easy-to-use workspace for use with Embedded Workbench version 5.

There is a Keil multi-project workspace file (`dk-tm4c129x-boost-dlp7970abp.mpw`) that contains the peripheral driver library project, along with all of the board example projects, in a single, easy-to-use workspace for use with uVision.

All of these examples reside in the `examples/boards/dk-tm4c129x-boost-dlp7970abp` subdirectory of the firmware development package source distribution.

2.1 NFC P2P Demo (`nfc_p2p_demo`)

This example application demonstrates the operation of the Tiva C Series evaluation kit with the TRF7970ABP BoosterPack as a NFC P2P device.

The application supports reading and writing Text, URI, and SmartPoster Tags. The application gets a raw message buffer from the TRF79x0 stack, decodes the information to recognized tag types, then re-encodes the data to a buffer to be sent back out. The received tag information is displayed on the lcd in both a summary screen and a detailed header information screen. There is also a pulldown screen with buttons to echo the tag back and to send a webpage link for the evaluation kit. In addition full debug information is given across the UART0 channel to aid in NFC P2P development.

This application assumes the TRF7970ABP is connected to the boosterpack 1 headers on the development kit. To use the boosterpack 2 headers you will need to toggle the `TRF79X0_USE_BOOSTERPACK_2` define in `trf79x0_hw.h`, move J12 and J13 to BOOSTER2 UART and recompile the application.

For more information on NFC please see the full NFC specification list at http://www.nfc-forum.org/specs/spec_list/.

3 Frame Module

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3.1 Introduction

The frame module is a common function for drawing an application frame on the display. This is used by the example applications to provide a uniform appearance.

This driver is located in `examples/boards/dk-tm4c129x-boost-dlp7970abp/drivers`, with `frame.c` containing the source code and `frame.h` containing the API declarations for use by applications.

3.2 API Functions

Functions

- void `FrameDraw` (tContext *psContext, const char *pcAppName)

3.2.1 Function Documentation

3.2.1.1 FrameDraw

Draws a frame on the LCD with the application name in the title bar.

Prototype:

```
void
FrameDraw(tContext *psContext,
          const char *pcAppName)
```

Parameters:

psContext is a pointer to the graphics library context used to draw the application frame.
pcAppName is a pointer to a string that contains the name of the application.

Description:

This function draws an application frame onto the LCD, using the supplied graphics library context to access the LCD and the given name in the title bar of the application frame.

Returns:

None.

3.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to draw the application frame.

```
//  
// The frame example.  
//  
void  
FrameExample(void)  
{  
    tContext sContext;  
  
    //  
    // Draw the application frame. This code assumes the the graphics library  
    // context has already been initialized.  
    //  
    FrameDraw(&sContext, "example");  
}
```

4 Kentec 320x240x16 Display Driver

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4.1 Introduction

The display driver offers a standard interface to access display functions on the Kentec K350QVG-V2-F 320x240 16-bit color TFT display and is used by the TivaWare Graphics Library and widget manager. The display is controlled by the embedded SSD2119 display controller, which provides the frame buffer for the display. In addition to providing the `tDisplay` structure required by the graphics library, the display driver also provides an API for initializing the display.

The display driver can be built to operate in one of four orientations:

- **LANDSCAPE** - In this orientation, the screen is wider than it is tall; this is the normal orientation for a television or a computer monitor, and is the normal orientation for photographs of the outdoors (hence the name). For the K350QVG-V2-F, the flex connector is on the bottom side of the screen when viewed in **LANDSCAPE** orientation.
- **PORTRAIT** - In this orientation, the screen is taller than it is wide; this is the normal orientation of photographs of people (hence the name). For the K350QVG-V2-F, the flex connector is on the left side of the screen when viewed in **PORTRAIT** orientation.
- **LANDSCAPE_FLIP** - **LANDSCAPE** mode rotated 180 degrees (in other words, the flex connector is on the top side of the screen).
- **PORTRAIT_FLIP** - **PORTRAIT** mode rotated 180 degrees (in other words, the flex connector is on the right side of the screen).

One of the above highlighted defines selects the orientation that the display driver will use. If none is defined, the default orientation is **LANDSCAPE_FLIP** (which corresponds to how the display is mounted to the DK-TM4C129X development board).

This driver is located in `examples/boards/dk-tm4c129x-boost-dlp7970abp/drivers`, with `kentec320x240x16_ssd2119.c` containing the source code and `kentec320x240x16_ssd2119.h` containing the API declarations for use by applications.

4.2 API Functions

Functions

- void [Kentec320x240x16_SSD2119Init](#) (uint32_t ui32SysClock)

Variables

- const tDisplay [g_sKentec320x240x16_SSD2119](#)

4.2.1 Function Documentation

4.2.1.1 Kentec320x240x16_SSD2119Init

Initializes the display driver.

Prototype:

```
void  
Kentec320x240x16_SSD2119Init (uint32_t ui32SysClock)
```

Parameters:

ui32SysClock is the frequency of the system clock.

Description:

This function initializes the LCD controller and the SSD2119 display controller on the panel, preparing it to display data.

Returns:

None.

4.2.2 Variable Documentation

4.2.2.1 g_sKentec320x240x16_SSD2119

Definition:

```
const tDisplay g\_sKentec320x240x16\_SSD2119
```

Description:

The display structure that describes the driver for the Kentec K350QVG-V2-F TFT panel with an SSD2119 controller.

4.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to initialize the display and prepare to draw on it using the graphics library.

```
//  
// The Kentec 320x240x16 SSD2119 example.  
//  
void  
Kentec320x240x16_SSD2119Example (void)  
{  
    uint32_t ui32SysClock;  
    tContext sContext;
```

```
//  
// Initialize the display. This code assumes that ui32SysClock has been  
// set to the clock frequency of the device (for example, the value  
// returned by SysCtlClockFreqSet).  
//  
Kentec320x240x16_SSD2119Init(ui32SysClock);  
  
//  
// Initialize a graphics library drawing context.  
//  
GrContextInit(&sContext, &g_sKentec320x240x16_SSD2119);  
}
```


5 MX66L51235F Driver

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5.1 Introduction

The MX66L51235F driver provides functions to make it easy to use the MX66L51235F SPI flash on the DK-TM4C129X development board. The driver provides a function to read, erase, and program the SPI flash.

On the DK-TM4C129X development board, the SPI flash shares a SPI port with the SD card socket. If not properly initialized into SPI mode, the SD card will occasionally drive data onto the SPI bus despite the fact that it is “not selected” (which is in fact valid since there is not chip select for an SD card in SD card mode). Therefore, the SD card must be properly initialized (via a call to the `disk_initialize()` function in the SD card driver) prior to using this driver to access the SPI flash.

This driver is located in `examples/boards/dk-tm4c129x-boost-dlp7970abp/drivers`, with `mx66l51235f.c` containing the source code and `mx66l51235f.h` containing the API declarations for use by applications.

5.2 API Functions

5.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to use the MX66L51235F driver to read and write data in the SPI flash.

```
//
// A buffer to hold the data read from and written to the SPI flash.
//
uint8_t g_pui8MX66L51235FData[32];

//
// The MX66L51235F example.
//
void
MX66L51235FExample(void)
{
    uint32_t ui32SysClock;

    //
    // Initialize the SPI flash driver. This code assumes that ui32SysClock
    // has been set to the clock frequency of the device (for example, the
    // value returned by SysCtlClockFreqSet).
    //
    MX66L51235FInit(ui32SysClock);

    //
    // Erase the first sector (4 KB) of the SPI flash.
```

```
//
MX66L51235FSectorErase(0);

//
// Program some data into the first page of the SPI flash. This assumes
// that the data buffer has been filled with the data to be programmed.
//
MX66L51235FPageProgram(0, g_pui8MX66L51235FData,
                        sizeof(g_pui8MX66L51235FData));

//
// Read some data from the second page of the SPI flash.
//
MX66L51235FRead(0x100, g_pui8MX66L51235FData,
                 sizeof(g_pui8MX66L51235FData));
}
```


6 Pinout Module

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6.1 Introduction

The pinout module is a common function for configuring the device pins for use by example applications. The pins are configured into the most common usage; it is possible that some of the pins might need to be reconfigured in order to support more specialized usage.

This driver is located in `examples/boards/dk-tm4c129x-boost-dlp7970abp/drivers`, with `pinout.c` containing the source code and `pinout.h` containing the API declarations for use by applications.

6.2 API Functions

Functions

- void `PinoutSet` (void)

6.2.1 Function Documentation

6.2.1.1 PinoutSet

Configures the device pins for the standard usages on the DK-TM4C129X.

Prototype:

```
void  
PinoutSet (void)
```

Description:

This function enables the GPIO modules and configures the device pins for the default, standard usages on the DK-TM4C129X. Applications that require alternate configurations of the device pins can either not call this function and take full responsibility for configuring all the device pins, or can reconfigure the required device pins after calling this function.

Returns:

None.

6.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to configure the device pins.

```
//  
// The pinout example.  
//  
void  
PinoutExample(void)  
{  
    //  
    // Configure the device pins.  
    //  
    PinoutSet();  
}
```

7 Sound Driver

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7.1 Introduction

The sound driver provides a set of functions to stream 16-bit PCM audio data to the speaker on the DK-TM4C129X development board. The audio can be played at 8 kHz, 16 kHz, 32 kHz, or 64 kHz; in each case the data is output to the speaker at 64 kHz, and at lower playback rates the intervening samples are computed via linear interpolation (which is fast but introduces high-frequency artifacts).

The audio data is supplied via a ping-pong buffer. This is a buffer that is logically split into two halves; the “ping” half and the “pong” half. While the sound driver is playing data from one half, the application is responsible for filling the other half with new audio data. A callback from the sound driver indicates when it transitions from one half to the other, which provides the indication that one of the halves has been consumed and must be filled with new data.

The sound driver utilizes timer 5 subtimer A. The interrupt from the timer 5 subtimer A is used to process the audio stream; the `SoundIntHandler()` function should be called when this interrupt occurs (which is typically accomplished by placing it in the vector table in the startup code for the application).

This driver is located in `examples/boards/dk-tm4c129x-boost-dlp7970abp/drivers`, with `sound.c` containing the source code and `sound.h` containing the API declarations for use by applications.

7.2 API Functions

7.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to use the sound driver to playback a stream of 8 kHz audio data.

```
//
// The buffer used as the audio ping-pong buffer.
//
#define SOUND_NUM_SAMPLES      256
int16_t g_pi16SoundExampleBuffer[SOUND_NUM_SAMPLES];

//
// The callback function for when half of the buffer has been consumed.
//
void
SoundExampleCallback(uint32_t ui32Half)
{
    //
    // Generate new audio in the half the has just been consumed. As this is
    // in the context of the timer interrupt, it is possible/likely that this
```

```
        // should just set a flag to trigger something else (outside of interrupt
        // context) to do the actual work. In either case, this needs to return
        // prior to the next timer interrupt (in other words, within ~15 us).
        //
    }

    //
    // The sound example.
    //
    void
    SoundExample(void)
    {
        uint32_t ui32SysClock;

        //
        // Initialize the sound driver. This code assumes that ui32SysClock has
        // been set to the clock frequency of the device (for example, the value
        // returned by SysCtlClockFreqSet).
        //
        SoundInit(ui32SysClock);

        //
        // Prefill the audio buffer with the first segment of the audio to be
        // played.
        //

        //
        // Start the playback of audio.
        //
        SoundStart(g_pil6SoundExampleBuffer, SOUND_NUM_SAMPLES, 8000,
                   SoundExampleCallback);
    }
```

8 Touch Screen Driver

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8.1 Introduction

The touch screen is a pair of resistive layers on the surface of the display. One layer has connection points at the top and bottom of the screen, and the other layer has connection points at the left and right of the screen. When the screen is touched, the two layers make contact and electricity can flow between them.

The horizontal position of a touch can be found by applying positive voltage to the right side of the horizontal layer and negative voltage to the left side. When not driving the top and bottom of the vertical layer, the voltage potential on that layer will be proportional to the horizontal distance across the screen of the press, which can be measured with an ADC channel. By reversing these connections, the vertical position can also be measured. When the screen is not being touched, there will be no voltage on the non-powered layer.

By monitoring the voltage on each layer when the other layer is appropriately driven, touches and releases on the screen, as well as movements of the touch, can be detected and reported.

In order to read the current voltage on the two layers and also drive the appropriate voltages onto the layers, each side of each layer is connected to both a GPIO and an ADC channel. The GPIO is used to drive the node to a particular voltage, and when the GPIO is configured as an input, the corresponding ADC channel can be used to read the layer's voltage.

The touch screen is sampled every 2.5 ms, with four samples required to properly read both the X and Y position. Therefore, 100 X/Y sample pairs are captured every second.

Like the display driver, the touch screen driver operates in the same four orientations (selected in the same manner). Default calibrations are provided for using the touch screen in each orientation; the calibrate application can be used to determine new calibration values if necessary.

The touch screen driver utilizes sample sequence 3 of ADC0 and timer 5 subtimer B. The interrupt from the ADC0 sample sequence 3 is used to process the touch screen readings; the [TouchScreenIntHandler\(\)](#) function should be called when this interrupt occurs (which is typically accomplished by placing it in the vector table in the startup code for the application).

The touch screen driver makes use of calibration parameters determined using the “calibrate” example application. The theory behind these parameters is explained by Carlos E. Videles in the June 2002 issue of Embedded Systems Design. It can be found online at <http://www.embedded.com/story/OEG20020529S0046>.

This driver is located in `examples/boards/dk-tm4c129x-boost-dlp7970abp/drivers`, with `touch.c` containing the source code and `touch.h` containing the API declarations for use by applications.

8.2 API Functions

Functions

- void [TouchScreenCallbackSet](#) (int32_t (*pfnCallback)(uint32_t ui32Message, int32_t i32X, int32_t i32Y))
- void [TouchScreenInit](#) (uint32_t ui32SysClock)
- void [TouchScreenIntHandler](#) (void)

8.2.1 Function Documentation

8.2.1.1 TouchScreenCallbackSet

Sets the callback function for touch screen events.

Prototype:

```
void  
TouchScreenCallbackSet (int32_t (*ui32Message,) (uint32_t int32_t i32X,  
int32_t i32Y) pfnCallback)
```

Parameters:

pfnCallback is a pointer to the function to be called when touch screen events occur.

Description:

This function sets the address of the function to be called when touch screen events occur. The events that are recognized are the screen being touched (“pen down”), the touch position moving while the screen is touched (“pen move”), and the screen no longer being touched (“pen up”).

Returns:

None.

8.2.1.2 TouchScreenInit

Initializes the touch screen driver.

Prototype:

```
void  
TouchScreenInit (uint32_t ui32SysClock)
```

Parameters:

ui32SysClock is the frequency of the system clock.

Description:

This function initializes the touch screen driver, beginning the process of reading from the touch screen. This driver uses the following hardware resources:

- ADC 0 sample sequence 3
- Timer 5 subtimer B

Returns:

None.

8.2.1.3 TouchScreenIntHandler

Handles the ADC interrupt for the touch screen.

Prototype:

```
void  
TouchScreenIntHandler(void)
```

Description:

This function is called when the ADC sequence that samples the touch screen has completed its acquisition. The touch screen state machine is advanced and the acquired ADC sample is processed appropriately.

It is the responsibility of the application using the touch screen driver to ensure that this function is installed in the interrupt vector table for the ADC0 samples sequencer 3 interrupt.

Returns:

None.

8.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to initialize the touchscreen driver and the callback function which receives notifications of touch and release events in cases where the StellarisWare Graphics Library widget manager is not being used by the application.

```
//  
// The touch screen driver calls this function to report all state changes.  
//  
static long  
TouchTestCallback(uint32_t ui32Message, int32_t i32X, int32_t i32Y)  
{  
    //  
    // Check the message to determine what to do.  
    //  
    switch(ui32Message)  
    {  
        //  
        // The screen is no longer being touched (in other words, pen/pointer  
        // up).  
        //  
        case WIDGET_MSG_PTR_UP:  
        {  
            //  
            // Handle the pointer up message if required.  
            //  
            break;  
        }  
        //  
        // The screen has just been touched (in other words, pen/pointer down).  
        //  
        case WIDGET_MSG_PTR_DOWN:
```

```
    {
        //
        // Handle the pointer down message if required.
        //
        break;
    }

    //
    // The location of the touch on the screen has moved (in other words,
    // the pen/pointer has moved).
    //
    case WIDGET_MSG_PTR_MOVE:
    {
        //
        // Handle the pointer move message if required.
        //
        break;
    }

    //
    // An unknown message was received.
    //
    default:
    {
        //
        // Ignore all unknown messages.
        //
        break;
    }
}

//
// Success.
//
return(0);
}

//
// The first touch screen example.
//
void
TouchScreenExample1(void)
{
    uint32_t ui32SysClock;

    //
    // Initialize the touch screen driver. This code assumes that ui32SysClock
    // has been set to the clock frequency of the device (for example, the
    // value returned by SysCtlClockFreqSet).
    //
    TouchScreenInit(ui32SysClock);

    //
    // Register the application callback function that is to receive touch
    // screen messages.
    //
    TouchScreenCallbackSet(TouchTestCallback);
}
```

If using the StellarisWare Graphics Library widget manager, touchscreen initialization code is as follows. In this case, the touchscreen callback is provided within the widget manager so no additional function is required in the application code.

```
//
```



```
// The second touch screen example.
//
void
TouchScreenExample2(void)
{
    uint32_t ui32SysClock;

    //
    // Initialize the touch screen driver. This code assumes that ui32SysClock
    // has been set to the clock frequency of the device (for example, the
    // value returned by SysCtlClockFreqSet).
    //
    TouchScreenInit(ui32SysClock);

    //
    // Register the graphics library pointer message callback function so that
    // it receives touch screen messages.
    //
    TouchScreenCallbackSet(WidgetPointerMessage);
}
```

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