STM32G431

基础知识与keil &cubemx配置



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基础知识

1.软件开发包SDK∶

- (1) 固件库
- (2) 标准库
- (3) 固件包: HAL库, LL库

2.CubeMX与keil配置:

SYS: 1 Timebase Source: Systick

2 Debug: disabled

RCC: (HSE) Crystal/Ceramic Resonator

Project Manager -> Code Generator -> Application Structure: Basic

Project Manager -> Code Generator -> Toolchain/IDE: MDK - ARM V5

MDK - ARM文件夹中添加启动文件: statup_stm32g43xx.s (并添加进工程文件)

魔术棒:

- 1. Reset and run
- 2. Cmsis dap link

3.Stm32命名规则

STM32G431RBT6

32: 32 位 CPU->4G

G: 一种系列 431: 特定功能 R: 64 引脚

B: 闪存大小 T: 封装形式 6: 适用温度范围

4.相关检索

STM32G431RBT6内部资源:芯片资料->系列微控制器参考手册 STM32G431RBT6芯片内部结构图:芯片资料->系列微控制器数据手册

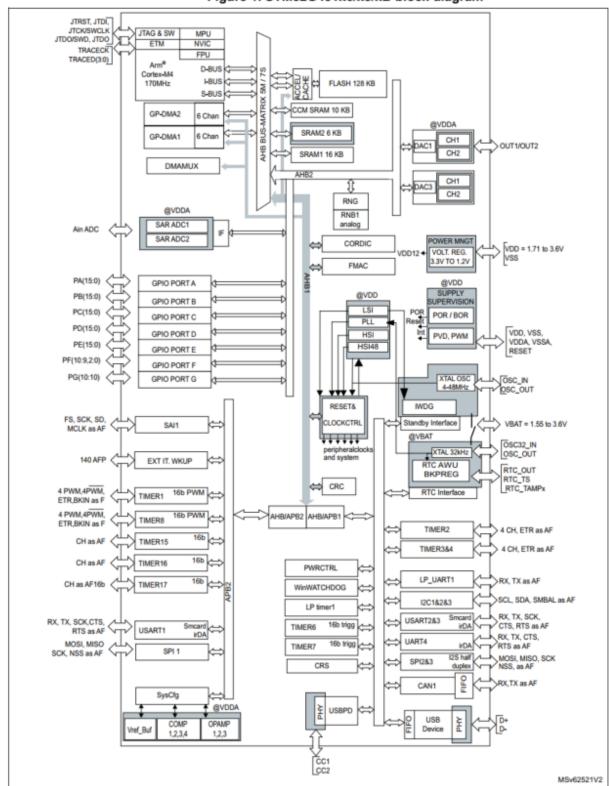


Figure 1. STM32G431x6/x8/xB block diagram

Note: AF: alternate function on I/O pins.

5.时钟系统配置

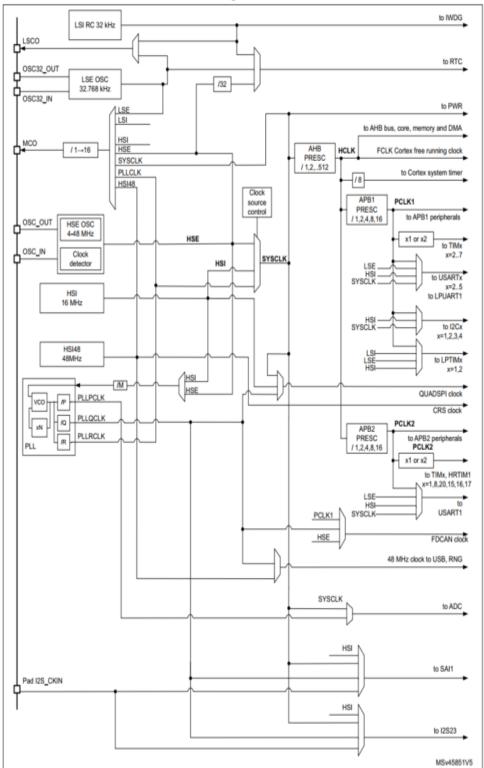
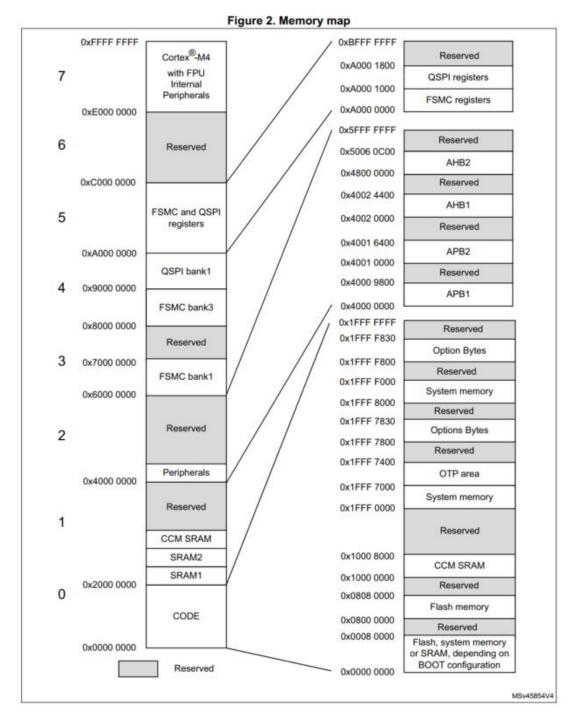


Figure 17. Clock tree

CUBEMX配置:

6.STM32内部资源地址



外设 0*x*40 闪存 0*x*08 RAM 0*x*20

7.代码运行顺序

(由下至上)



8. 程序工程代码结构

Drivers: 驱动文件(HAL 库)

Inc: 头文件

Src: 源文件

MDA - ARM: 工程文件

9. *GPIO*

各种寄存器的含义; GPIO工作状态的分类。

10. *LED*

- (1) 经过锁存器连接到*PC*8~*PC*15, <mark>低电平(RESET)</mark>点亮, <mark>高电平(SET)</mark>熄灭; 锁存器:引脚共用问题,防止控制*LCD*时扰乱*LED*工作。
- (2) GPIO Output Level: High
- (3) GPIO Mode: Output push and pull (开漏输出要么输出不确定状态,要么输出低电平,不可取)
- (4) PD2 引脚配置为:

GPIO Output Level: Low

(5) LED 显示代码:

```
void LED_Disp(unsigned char ucLED)
{
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOC, GPIO_PIN_All, GPIO_PIN_SET);
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOD, GPIO_PIN_2, GPIO_PIN_SET);
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOD, GPIO_PIN_2, GPIO_PIN_RESET);
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOC, ucLED<<8, GPIO_PIN_RESET);
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOD, GPIO_PIN_2, GPIO_PIN_SET);
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOD, GPIO_PIN_2, GPIO_PIN_RESET);
}</pre>
```

11. KEY

(1) PB0 PB1 PB2 PA0

-- GPIO INPUT

(2) 滴答定时器

```
频率与主频相同,为80MHz; LOAD值为80000; \frac{80000}{80M}=1ms, 即每 1ms 进入一次中断; uwTick每1ms加一。 HAL_DELAY();函数是对uwTick值的应用,while 循环中使该值累加 1, 直到等于输入变量值大小,即跳出循环。
```

(3) 按键电平

按钮未按下: <mark>高电平 (SET)</mark>; 按钮按下: <mark>低电平(RESET)</mark>。

(4) 标准按键处理代码段

(5)

```
If ((uwTick-key setpoint)<100) return;
      key setpoint=uwTick;
      key_val=KEY_SCAN();
      key down = key val & (key old ^{\land} key val);
      key_up = ~key_val & (key_old ^ key_val);
      key_old = key_val;
按键扫描代码
    unsigned char KEY_SCAN(void)
     unsigned char key_Val = 0;
    if (HAL GPIO ReadPin(GPIOA,GPIO PIN 0)==GPIO PIN RESET)
    {
          key_Val = 4;
    }
    if (HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(GPIOB,GPIO_PIN_0)==GPIO_PIN_RESET)
    {
          key Val = 1;
    if (HAL\_GPIO\_ReadPin(GPIOB,GPIO\_PIN\_1) \!\! = \!\! -GPIO\_PIN\_RESET)
          key_Val = 2;
```

if (HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(GPIOB,GPIO_PIN_2)==GPIO_PIN_RESET)

 $key_Val = 3;$

```
}
return key_Val;
}
```

12. LCD

```
(移植)
Lcd.c
Lcd.h
Fonts.h

Main.c 文件中只要添加 lcd.h 头文件。

一共 0~9,十行显示
LCD 字符串显示存储变量: unsigned char lcd_disp_string[25];
例:
Sprintf ((char *)lcd_disp_string," %03d ", i);
LCD_DisplayStringLine (Line5,(unsigned char *)lcd_disp_string);
```

13. USART

(1) NVIC中断处理系统

(内核器件)

- 1. 16级可编程的中断优先级
 - 2. 抢占优先级;响应优先级(子优先级)

抢占:后来的若抢占优先级高,则先执行。 响应:同时发生,响应优先级高的先执行。

3. 中断服务函数在 stm32g4xx_it.c 文件中找到, 跳转到

stm32g4xx_hal_gpio.c 中的 callback 函数,在主函数中编辑定义新回调函数 以代替原来弱函数。

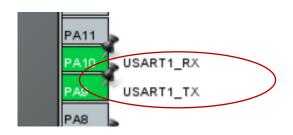
(2) 串口

四个串口,使用 USART1 USART1: PA9: TX PA10: RX

波特率:控制数据发送频率

(3) CUBEMX与初始化配置

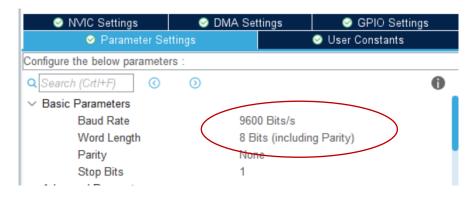
1.



2.



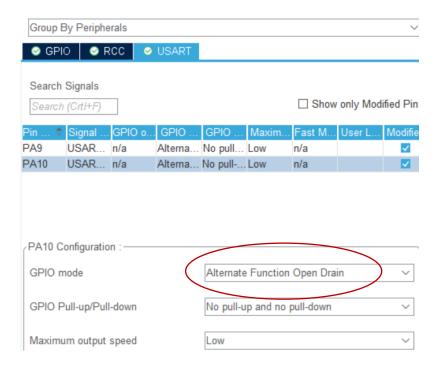
3.



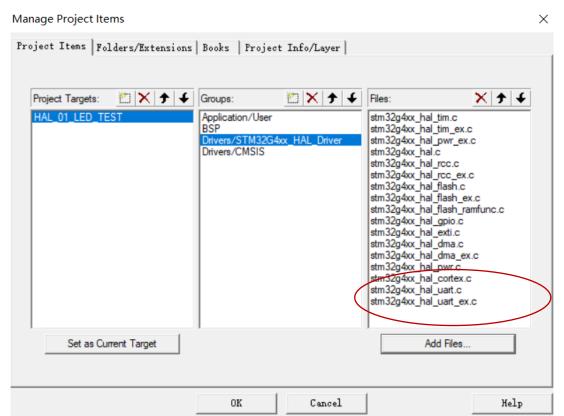
4.



5.



6.



8. 修改时钟配置

```
*/
RCC_ClkInitStruct.ClockType = RCC_CLOCKTYPE_HCLK | RCC_CLOCKTYPE_SYSCLK | RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK1 | RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK2;
RCC_ClkInitStruct.SYSCLKSource = RCC_SYSCLKSOURCE_PLLCLK;
RCC_ClkInitStruct.AHBCLKDivider = RCC_SYSCLK_DIV1;
RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB1CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV1;
RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB2CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV1;

if (HAL_RCC_ClockConfig(&RCC_ClkInitStruct, FLASH_LATENCY_2) != HAL_OK)

{
    Error_Handler();
}

*/
ReriphClkInit.PeriphClockSelection = RCC_PERIPHCLK_USART1 | RCC_PERIPHCLK_ADC12;
PeriphClkInit.Usart1ClockSelection = RCC_USART1CLKSOURCE_PCLK2;
```

9. It.c 文件添加中断服务函数

```
main.c usart.c stm32g4xx_hal_msp.c stm32g4xx_hal.c stm32g4xx_it.c
 190
          * USER CODE BEGIN SysTick_IRQn 1 */
 191
 192
        /* USER CODE END SysTick_IRQn 1 */
      }
 193
 194
 195
 196
      void USART1_IRQHandler(void)
 198 🗏 {
        /* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_IRQn 0 */
 199
 200
 201
         /* USER CODE END USART1_IRQn 0 */
        HAL_UART_IRQHandler(&huart1);

/* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_IRQn 1 */
 202
 204
 205
        7* USER CODE END USART1 IRQn 1
 206
 207
 208
      /* STM32G4xx Peripheral Interrupt Handlers
 209
      /* Add here the Interrupt Handlers for the used peripherals.
 210
      /* For the available peripheral interrupt handler names,
 211
      212
 213
      /* USER CODE BEGIN 1 */
 215
       /* HSER CODE END 1 */
 216
```

```
(4)
        串口发送例程
   sprintf(str, "%04d:Hello,world.\r\n", counter);
   HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart1, (unsigned char *)str, strlen(str), 50 );
                                                         长度
                                                                   时间(之内)
                          串口号
                                        内容
   HAL_Delay(500);
   if(++counter==10000)
        counter=0;
(5)
      串口接收配置
          HAL_UART_Receive_IT( &huart1, &rx, 1);
      原弱函数: (在stm32g4x_hal_uart.c中查找)
           __weak void <mark>HAL_UART_RxCpltCallback</mark>(UART_HandleTypeDef *huart)
          {
      }
      修改后 (例: 点灯)
          void <a href="https://www.ncbark.com/hall-ncbark">HAL_UART_RxCpltCallback</a>(UART_HandleTypeDef *huart)
          {
                 LED_Disp(0XFF);
                 HAL_Delay(300);
                 LED_Disp(0X00);
              HAL_UART_Receive_IT(&huart1, &rx, 1);
      }
```

14. IIC

双向两线通信 修改原代码

```
unsigned short chrriame = b;
    SDA_Input_Mode();
    delay1(DELAY_TIME);
    SCL_Output(1):
    delay1 (DELAY_TIME) ;
    while (SDA_Input())
        cErrTime--:
        delay1 (DELAY_TIME);
        if (0 == cErrTime)
             SDA_Output_Mode();
             I2CStop():
             return ERROR;
    SCL Output (0);
    delay1 (DELAY_TIME) ;
    SDA_Output_Mode();
    return SUCCESS;
/**
  * @brief I2C发送确认信号
(1)
       24C02 (EEPROM)
       256 个字节,存储容量为 2KB。
       芯片地址为: 1010 (A2 A1 A0) {R=1, W=0}
       A0:写
       A1:<mark>读</mark>
       读:
          void iic_read(unsigned char *pf, unsigned char addr, unsigned char
       ucnum) /* 要读的内容 (之后放入数组), 读哪个 24c02 地址内容, 读的个
          {
                  I2CStart();
                  12CSendByte(0xa0);
                  I2CWaitAck();
                  12CSendByte(addr);
                  I2CWaitAck();
                  I2CStart();
                  I2CSendByte(0xa1);
                  I2CWaitAck();
```

```
while(ucnum--)
            {
                     *pf++ = I2CReceiveByte();
                if(ucnum)
                     I2CSendAck();
                else
                     I2CSendNotAck();
            }
            I2CStop();
}
写:
    void iic_write(unsigned char *pf, unsigned char addr, unsigned char
         /* 要写的内容(放入数组), 24c02 地址, 写的个数
ucnum)
    {
            I2CStart();
            I2CSendByte(0xa0); /*器件地址
            I2CWaitAck();
            I2CSendByte(addr); /*字节地址
            I2CWaitAck();
            while(ucnum--)
            {
                     I2CSendByte(*pf++);
                     I2CWaitAck();
            }
            I2CStop();
            delay1(500);
}
```

(2)

MCP4017

电阻值最大为 100k

N 大小正比于电阻值大小 N 范围为 0~127 读出分压电压可知电阻值大小

```
写:
    void mcp4017_write(unsigned char value)
    {
         I2CStart();
         I2CSendByte(0X5E);
         I2CWaitAck();
         I2CSendByte(value);
         I2CWaitAck();
         I2CStop();
    }
    uint8_t mcp4017_read(void)
    {
         uint8_t value;
         I2CStart();
         I2CSendByte(0X5F);
         I2CWaitAck();
         value = I2CReceiveByte();
         I2CSendNotAck();
         I2CStop();
         return value;
例程:
阻值计算:
(float) ( mcp4017_read() * 0.7874 )
```

}

分压计算:

3.3 * (float) (mcp4017_read() * 0.7874) / (mcp4017_read() * 0.7874 + 10));

15. ADC

(1) 结构

两个最高 12 位, 为 ADC1、ADC2

模拟量转换为数字量 (3.3V) (12 位: 4096)

(2) 内部配置

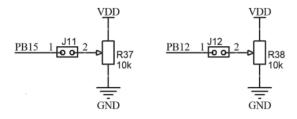
一般使用 ADC1 PB12

ADC2 PB15

对应两个滑动变阻器 (mcp4017 对应的 ADC1 PB14 不常用)

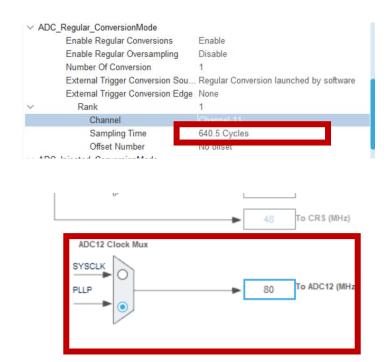
ADC

	IN1	IN2	IN3	IN4	IN5	IN6	IN7	IN8	IN9	IN10	IN11	IN12	IN13	IN14	IN15	IN16	IN17
ADC1	PA0	PA1	PA2	PA3	PB14	PC0	PC1	PC2	PC3	PF0	PB12	PB1		PB11	PB0	Tem	Vbat
ADC2	PA0	PA1	PA6	PA7	PC4	PC0	PC1	PC2	PC3	PF1	PC5	PB2	PA5	PB11	PB15		PA4



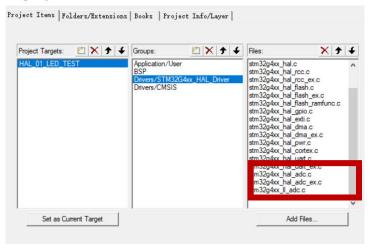
(2) CUBEMX 配置

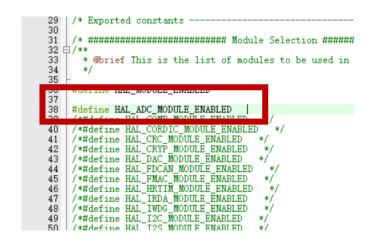




(3) 初始化代码

Manage Project Items





```
main.c i2c.c i2c.h adc.c adc.h

#include "main.h"

extern ADC_HandleTypeDef hadc1;

6 /* USER CODE BEGIN Private defines */

7 /* USER CODE END Private defines */

9 void ADC1_Init(void);
```

```
] i2c.c
main.c
                               i2c.h
                                            adc.c
                                                          adc.h
                                                                        main.h
 157
 158 □ /**
 159
          * @brief System Clock Configuration
 160
          * @retval None
 161
          */
 162
        void SystemClock_Config(void)
 163 □ {
 164
          RCC_OscInitTypeDef RCC_OscInitStruct = {0};
 165
 166
          RCC PeriphCLKInitTypeDef PeriphClkInit = {0}
 167
 168
               Configure the main internal regulator output voltage
169
          */
 170
          HAL_PWREx_ControlVoltageScaling(PWR_REGULATOR_VOLTAGE_SCALE1)
171 =
172
173 -
174
          /** Initializes the RCC Oscillators according to the specific
          * in the RCC_OscInitTypeDef structure.
          RCC_OscInitStruct.OscillatorType = RCC_OSCILLATORTYPE_HSE;
 175
          RCC_OscInitStruct. HSEState = RCC_HSE_ON;
176
177
178
179
          RCC_OscInitStruct. PLL. PLLState = RCC_PLL_ON;
          RCC_OscInitStruct. PLL. PLLSource = RCC_PLLSOURCE_HSE;
RCC_OscInitStruct. PLL. PLLM = RCC_PLLM_DIV3;
RCC_OscInitStruct. PLL. PLLN = 20;
 180
          RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLP = RCC_PLLP_DIV2;
          RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLQ = RCC_PLLQ_DIV2;
RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLR = RCC_PLLR_DIV2;
 181
 182
 183
          if (HAL_RCC_OscConfig(&RCC_OscInitStruct) != HAL_OK)
 184 点
 185
            Error_Handler();
 186
 187
          /** Initializes the CPU, AHB and APB buses clocks
 188
```

```
main.c
                        i2c.c
                                              i2c.h
                                                                     adc.c adc.h
                                                                                                                 main.h
                                                                                                                                                       stm32g4xx hal.h
  184
  185
186
187
                      Error_Handler();
                   /** Initializes the CPU, AHB and APB buses clocks
  188
                 */
RCC_ClkInitStruct.ClockType = RCC_CLOCKTYPE_HCLK|RCC_CLOCKTYPE_SYSCLK
|RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK1|RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK2:
RCC_ClkInitStruct.SYSCLKSource = RCC_SYSCLKSOURCE_PLLCLK:
RCC_ClkInitStruct.AHBCLKDivider = RCC_SYSCLK_DIV1:
RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB1CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV1:
RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB2CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV1:
  189
190
191
  192
193
  194
195
  196
197
                   if (HAL_RCC_ClockConfig(&RCC_ClkInitStruct, FLASH_LATENCY_2) !- HAL_OK)
  198
                      Error_Handler();
  199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
                    /** Initializes the peripherals clocks
                 PeriphClkInit.PeriphClockSelection = RCC_PERIPHCLK_USART1|RCC_PERIPHCLK_ADC12:
PeriphClkInit.Usart1ClockSelection = RCC_USART1CLKSOURCE_PCLK2:
PeriphClkInit.Adc12ClockSelection = RCC_ADC12CLKSOURCE_SYSCLK:
if (HAL_RCCEx_PeriphCLKConfig(&PeriphClkInit) != HAL_OK)
                      Error_Handler();
  209
```

```
uint16_t getADC(void)

{

uint16_t adc1=0;

HAL_ADC_Start(&hadc1);

adc1 = HAL_ADC_GetValue(&hadc1);

return adc1;

}

uint16_t r38_voltage;
r38_voltage = getADC1();
sprintf((char *)lcd_disp_string," R38_VOL: %6.2fV",r38_voltage*3.3/4096);
LCD_DisplayStringLine(Line8,(unsigned char *)lcd_disp_string);
```

16. TIM

(1) 基础知识

10 个定时器:

2 个基本定时器 (TIM6 TIM7)

3个通用定时器(TIM2TIM3TIM4) 全功能定时器

3个通用定时器(TIM15 TIM16 TIM17)单通道或双通道

定时器

2 个高级定时器 (TIM1 TIM8)

功能使用:

基本定时

PWM 脉冲输入捕获

PWM 脉冲输出

计数方式:

中心对齐(Up_Down)

向上计数 (Up) 向下计数 (Down)

重装载计数值不一定是 65535, 可以通过寄存器 (ARR) 修改

ARR数值越大,计数周期越长

分频器:

实际分频为输入数字+1

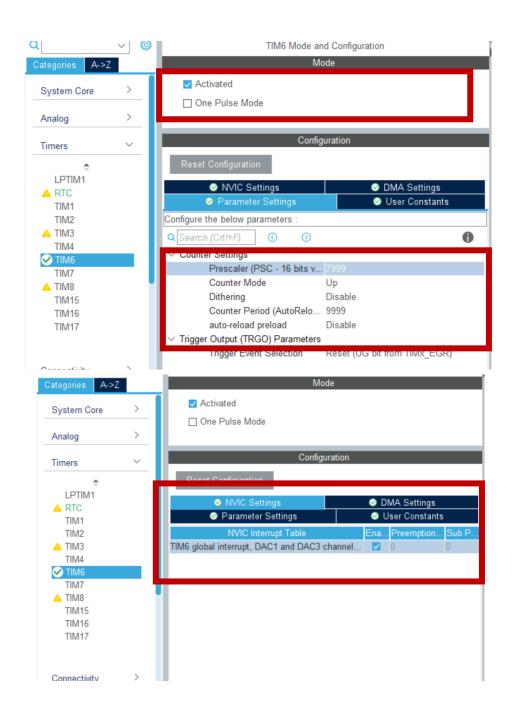
分频越高,计数越快

(2) 基本定时器:

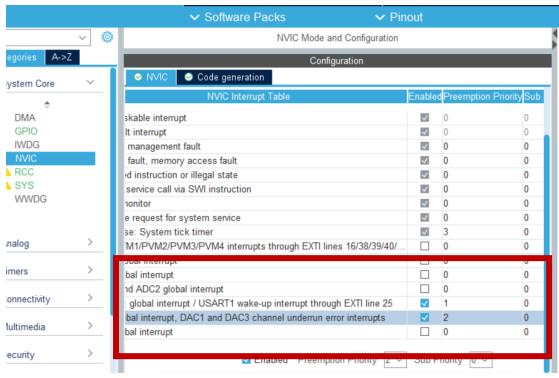
0-65536, up, 时钟来源APB1

1. CUBEMX配置

(1s产生一次中断 80M=8000 * 10000)

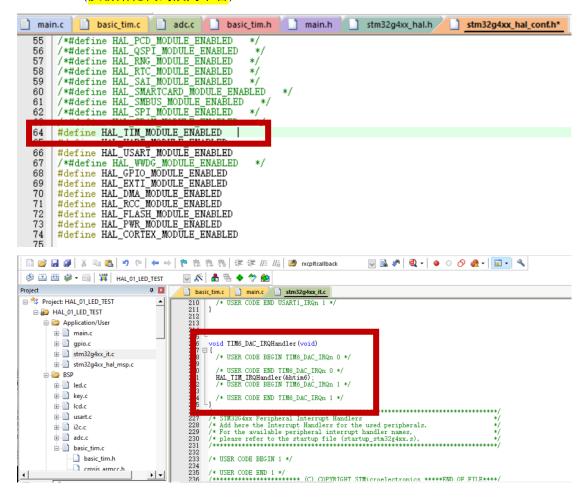


(基本定时器优先级设置比串口低一些)



2. 代码初始化

(反初始化代码段用不着)



3. 使用示例

修改此处回调函数:

```
3871
        }
        /* TIM Update event */
3872
        if (_HAL_TIM_GET_FLAG(htim, TIM_FLAG_UPDATE) != RESET)
3873
3874 🖨
          if (_HAL_TIM_GET_IT_SOURCE(htim, TIM_IT_UPDATE) != RESET)
3875
3876 🖨
3877 ___HAL_TIM_CLEAR_IT(htim, TIM_IT_UPDATE);
3878 = #if (USE_HAL_TIM_REGISTER_CALLBACKS == 1)
3879
3880
      #else
            H
                _TIM_PeriodElapsedCallback(htim);
3881
3882
      #endif
                USE_HAL_TIM_REGISTER_CALLBACKS */
3883
          }
3884
3885
        /* TIM Break input event */
           (__HAL_TIM_GET_FLAG(htim, TIM_FLAG_BREAK) != RESET)
3886
        if
3887 🖨
3888
          if (__HAL_TIM_GET_IT_SOURCE(htim, TIM_IT_BREAK) != RESET)
3889 🖨
3890
              HAL_TIM_CLEAR_IT(htim, TIM_IT_BREAK);
3891 | #if (USE_HAL_TIM_REGISTER_CALLBACKS == 1)
            htim->BreakCallback(htim);
3892
3803 #6100
         (主函数打开中断)
    133
    134
    135
              mcp4017_write(56);
    136
    137
    138
              //中断打开处
    139
              HAL_UART_Receive_IT(&huart1, &rx, 1);
    140
    141
    142
              HAL_TIM_Base_Start_IT(&htim6);
    143
    144
    145
```

回调函数修改如下: 回调函数结束前需要再次打开中断

```
void HAL_TIM_PeriodElapsedCallback(TIM_HandleTypeDef *htim)
{
    i++;
    HAL_TIM_Base_Start_IT(&htim6);
}
= /**
```

(3) 高级定时器 (输入捕获)

0-65536 , up、down、up-down 输入捕获 与 输出比较不能同时启用

从模式控制器:接收信号,可以工作在 Reset 模式, enable 模式 溢出计数器写为 0 时相当于没有

输入捕获:

- a) 普通输入捕获模式
- b) PWM 输入模式:

测量 pwm 周期、占空比等

CCR2: 脉冲宽度 CCR1: 周期

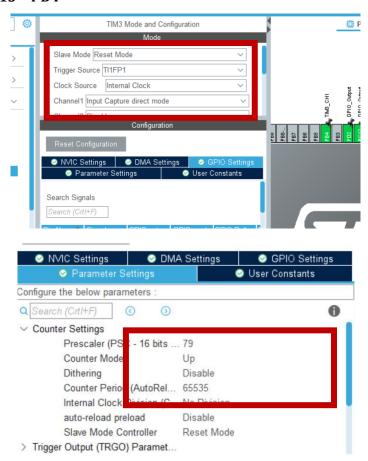
输出比较:

- a) 匹配时输出有效/无效电平模式
- b) 匹配时电平翻转模式
- c) 强制输出电平
- d) PWM 模式: (PWM1/PWM2)

两者互补

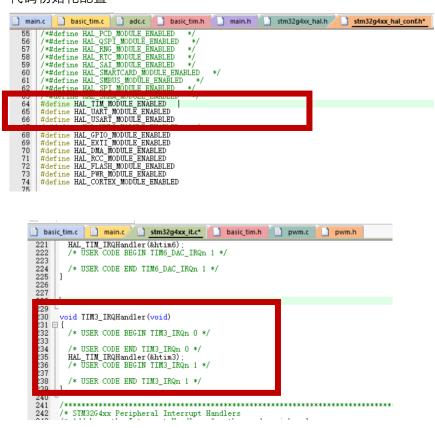
1. CUBEMX配置

PA15 PB4





2. 代码初始化配置



3. 使用示例(单通道测频率)

```
//中断打开处

HAL_UART_Receive_IT(&huart1, &rx, 1);

HAL_TIM_Base_Start_IT(&htim6);

HAL_TIM_Base_Start(&htim3);
HAL_TIM_IC_Start_IT(&htim3, TIM_CHANNEL_1);
```

修改此处回调函数:

修改如下:

```
void HAL_TIM_IC_CaptureCallback(TIM_HandleTypeDef *htim)
{

if (htim -> Instance == TIM3)
//判断定时器

if (htim -> Channel == HAL_TIM_ACTIVE_CHANNEL_1)
{
//判断通道

PWM1_T_COUNT = HAL_TIM_ReadCapturedValue(&htim3, TIM_CHANNEL_1) + 1;

// 计数值,可通过滑动变阻器调整
// 频率计算: 由于是 80M 的 79 + 1 分频,计数频率为 1000000

// 则该 pwm 周期为 PWM1_T_COUNT / 1000000

// 频率为 1000000 / PWM1_T_COUNT / 1000000;

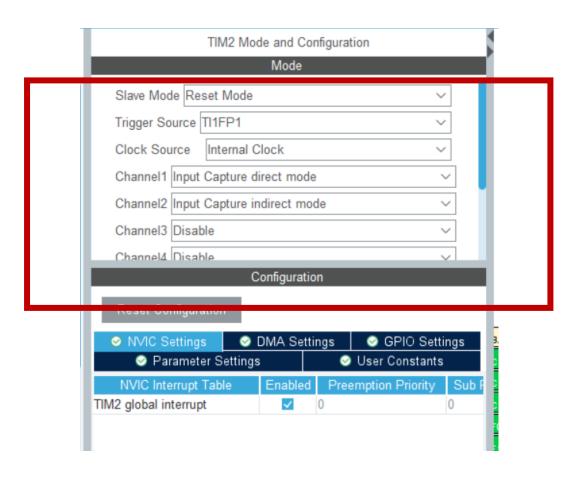
PWM1_T_period = (unsigned int) PWM1_T_COUNT / 1000000;

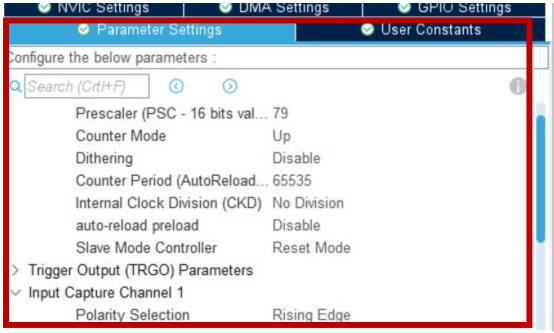
PWM1_T_freq = (unsigned int) (1000000 / PWM1_T_COUNT);

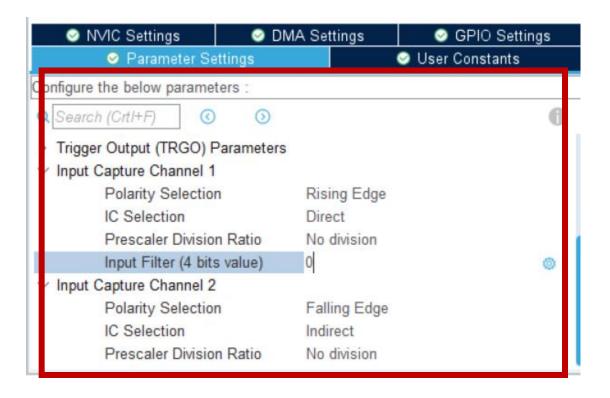
}

1
```

4. 使用示例 (双通道测占空比)







代码初始化配置与单通道相同 占空比计算公式如下:

```
if (htim -> Instance == TIM2)

//判断定时器

{
    if (htim -> Channel == HAL_TIM_ACTIVE_CHANNEL_1) {
        //判断通道
        PWM2_T_COUNT = HAL_TIM_ReadCapturedValue(&htim2, TIM_CHANNEL_1) + 1 :
        pwm2_duty = (float) PWM2_D_COUNT / PWM2_T_COUNT ;

    }
    if (htim -> Channel == HAL_TIM_ACTIVE_CHANNEL_2) {
        //判断通道
        PWM2_D_COUNT = HAL_TIM_ReadCapturedValue(&htim2, TIM_CHANNEL_2) + 1 :
    }
}
```

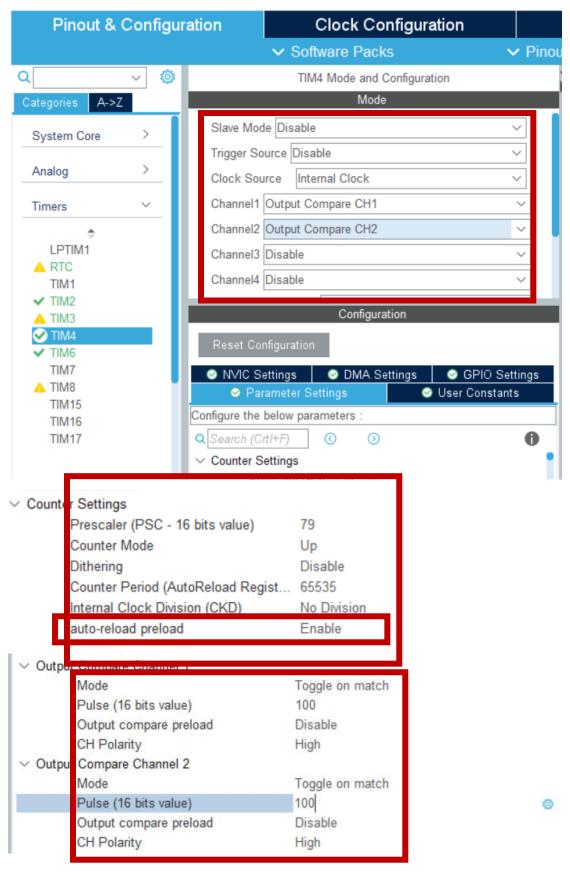
(4) 高级定时器 (输出比较)

方波 & pwm 波

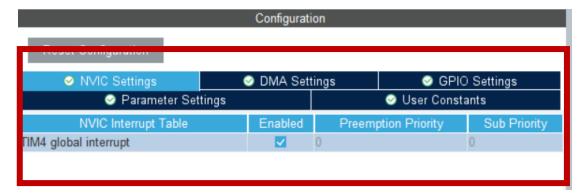
方波: 占空比 0.5 的 PWM 波

(方波) ->利用电平翻转模式

1. CUBEMX配置



.



2. 代码初始化配置

```
3
   void TIM4_IRQHandler(void)
5 □ {
      /* USER CODE BEGIN TIM4_IRQn 0 */
6
7
8
      /* USER CODE END TIM4_IRQn 0 */
9
     HAL_TIM_IRQHandler(&htim4);
0
     /* USER CODE BEGIN TIM4 IRQn 1 */
1
2
     /* USER CODE END TIM4_IRQn 1 */
3
   }
4
Ю
   /* STM32G4xx Peripheral Interrupt Handler:
6
7 /* Add here the Interrupt Handlers for the
```

3. 使用示例

(两路频率不等方波)

```
HAL_TIM_IC_Start_IT(&htim2, TIM_CHANNEL_1);

HAL_TIM_OC_Start_IT(&htim4 , TIM_CHANNEL_1);

HAL_TIM_OC_Start_IT(&htim4 , TIM_CHANNEL_1);

HAL_TIM_OC_Start_IT(&htim4 , TIM_CHANNEL_1);

HAL_TIM_OC_Start_IT(&htim4 , TIM_CHANNEL_1);
```

(修改此处回调函数)

```
* @param htim TIM OC handle
* @retval None
2
     */
4
     _weak_void_HAL_TIM_OC_DelayElapsedCallback(TIM_HandleTypeDef *htim)
5 🗗 7
      /* Prevent unused argument(s) compilation warning */
6
7
      UNUSED (htim):
8
9
      /* NOTE : This function should not be modified, when the callback is r
0
                 the HAL_TIM_OC_DelayElapsedCallback could be implemented in
1
2
   }
5
      * @brief Input Capture callback in non-blocking mode
      * @param htim TIM IC handle
* @retval None
6
7
8
```

```
void HAL_TIM_OC_DelayElapsedCallback(TIM_HandleTypeDef *htim)

{
    //方波翰出中断

if (htim -> Instance == TIM4)
    //判断定时器

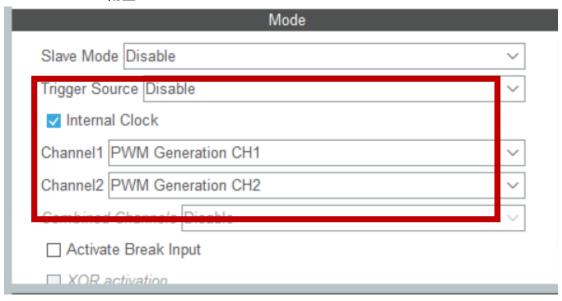
if (htim -> Channel == HAL_TIM_ACTIVE_CHANNEL_1)
{
    __HAL_TIM_SET_COMPARE(htim , TIM_CHANNEL_1, (__HAL_TIM_GET_COUNTER(htim))+100);//5k Hz
    }

if (htim -> Channel == HAL_TIM_ACTIVE_CHANNEL_2)
{
    __HAL_TIM_SET_COMPARE(htim , TIM_CHANNEL_1, (__HAL_TIM_GET_COUNTER(htim))+500); //1k Hz
}

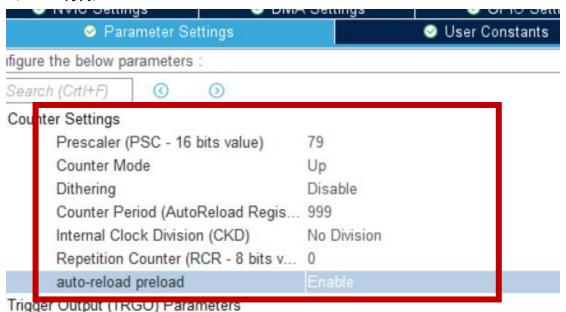
}
```

(PWM 波) -> (改变 CCR 寄存器值来改变占空比)

1. CUBEMX配置



(1K Hz 为例)



```
PWM Generation Channel 1
        Mode
                                          PWM mode 1
        Pulse (16 bits value)
                                          300
         Output compare preload
                                          Enable
        Fast Mode
                                          Disable
        CH Polarity
                                          High
         CH Idle State
                                          Reset
PWM Generation Channel 2
        Mode
                                          PWM mode 1
         Pulse (16 bits value)
                                          600
         Output compare preload
                                          Enable
                                          Disable
        Fast Mode
        CH Polarity
                                          High
        CH Idla State
                                          Recet
```

2. 代码初始化配置

(不用开中断)

3. 使用示例

```
HAL_TIM_PWM_Start(&htim15, TIM_CHANNEL_1);
HAL_TIM_PWM_Start(&htim15, TIM_CHANNEL_2);
```

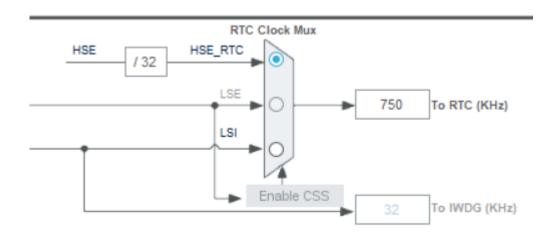
4. 修改占空比

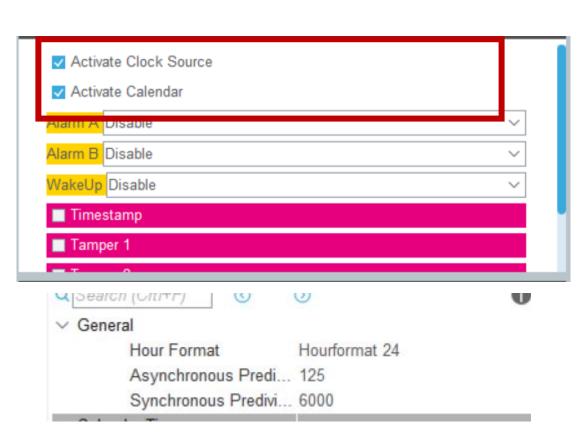
```
HAL_TIM_PWM_Start(&htim16, TIM_CHANNEL_1);
HAL_TIM_PWM_Start(&htim17, TIM_CHANNEL_1);

//修改占空比
__HAL_TIM_SET_COMPARE(&htim16, TIM_CHANNEL_1, 800); //duty = 0.8
```

17. *RTC*

(1) CUBEMX配置 BCD 码格式





(2) 代码初始化配置



```
/** Initializes the peripherals clocks
2
        PeriphClkInit.PeriphClockSelection = RCC_PERIPHCLK_RTC | RCC_PERIPHCLK_USART1 | RCC_PERIPHCLK_ADC12;
PeriphClkInit.Usart1ClockSelection = RCC_USART1CLKSOURCE_PCLK2;
PeriphClkInit.Adc12ClockSelection = RCC_ADC12CLKSOURCE_SYSCLK;
PeriphClkInit.RTCClockSelection = RCC_RTCCLKSOURCE_HSE_DIV32;
4
5
ŝ
3
j |
              (HAL_NCCEX_PeriphCLNConfig(@PeriphClkInit) != HAL_ON)
        {
           Error_Handler();
           (3)
                     程序实例:
                     变量定义:
                            RTC_TimeTypeDef
                                                            H M S:
                            RTC_DateTypeDef Y_M_D;
                     写入时间、日期:
                                     HAL_RTC_GetDate(&hrtc, &Y_M_D, RTC_FORMAT_BIN);
                                     HAL_RTC_GetTime(&hrtc, &H_M_S, RTC_FORMAT_BIN);
                     LCD 显示:
    sprintf((char *)lcd_disp_string," Time: %02d %02d %02d",(int) H_M_S. Hours, (int) H_M_S. Minutes, (int) H_M_S. Seconds); LCD_DisplayStringLine(LineO, (unsigned char *)lcd_disp_string);
```

sprintf((char *)lcd_disp_string," Date: %02d %02d %02d", (int) Y_M_D.Year, (int)Y_M_D.Month, (int)Y_M_D.Date);
LCD_DisplayStringLine(Line2, (unsigned char *)lcd_disp_string);

18. 相关知识

1. 变量类型定义

```
#ifndef __int8_t_defined
   # define __int8_t defined
   typedef signed char
                              int8_t;
   typedef short int
                              int16 t;
5
   typedef int
                               int32_t;
   # if WORDSIZE == 64
6
   typedef long int
                              int64_t;
   # else
8
   __extension__
   # endif
11
   #endif
12
13
14
   typedef unsigned char uint8_t;
15
16
   typedef unsigned short int uint16_t;
17
   #ifndef __uint32_t_defined
   typedef unsigned int
18
                              uint32_t;
   # define uint32 t defined
19
   #endif
20
   #if WORDSIZE == 64
21
   typedef unsigned long int uint64_t;
22
   #else
23
24
   __extension
   typedef unsigned long long int uint64_t;
25
   #endif
26
```

2. 常用引脚

(1) PWM 输入捕获: PA15 PB4

(2) PWM 输出 PWM 波: PA6 PA7

- (3) ADC1: PB12 ->>> R38
- (4) ADC2: PB15 ->>> R37
 - 3. 注意点
- (1) 24C02 读和写之间若连续进行需要相当时间的延时 *HAL DELAY*(10)
- - 4. 技巧
- (1) 串口字符串常用组合:

```
void HAL_UART_RxCpltCallback(UART_HandleTypeDef *huart)
{
    if(receive_num == 0)
    {
        receive_setpoint = uwTick;
        start_flag = 1;
    }

        if(start_flag == 1)
    {
        uart_receiver[receive_num] = rx_buffer;
        receive_num ++;
    }

    UART_Start_Receive_IT(&huart1 , &rx_buffer , 1);
}
```

(2) ADC 数字滤波操作(取平均值)

//中值滤波处理

```
for( AD_Ctrl_Num = 0; AD_Ctrl_Num <= 9; AD_Ctrl_Num++)

    SUM_AD_R37 += ((float)getADC2());

SUM_AD_R37 /= 4096;
SUM_AD_R37 *= 3.3;
AVE_AD_R37 = SUM_AD_R37/10;
SUM_AD_R37 = 0;</pre>
```

(3) EEPROM 初始化操作

多取几个位置作为标志位,同时成立时进行 I2C 读操作