

表4 定时器功能比较

定时器	计数器分辩率	计数器类型	预分频系数	产生DMA请求	捕获/比较通道	互补输出
TIM1 TIM8	16位	向上,向下, 向上/下	1~65536之间 的任意整数	可以	4	有
TIM2 TIM3 TIM4 TIM5	16位	向上,向下, 向上/下	1~65536之间 的任意整数	可以	4	没有
TIM6 TIM7	16位	向上	1~65536之间 的任意整数	可以	00 =	子工設有世界 world.com.cn

STM32定时器的PWM输出功能,

是通过CNT与CCR寄存器的数值比,

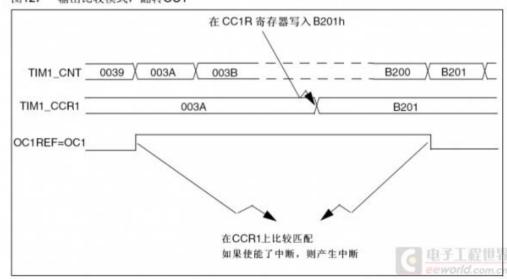
直接控制对应引脚输出高低电平的,

也就是说只要我们愿意,可以用定时器直接输出36MHz的方波,

当然波形可能就不那么好看了,

不过用来驱动我们800kbps的WS2812,可以说是绰绰有余了,

图127 输出比较模式,翻转OC1



但是还有一个问题, 通常情况下,

我们的WS2812不会仅仅是一个或者几个LED串联,

如果串联的LED较多的话,又会面临驱动信号的稳定性问题,

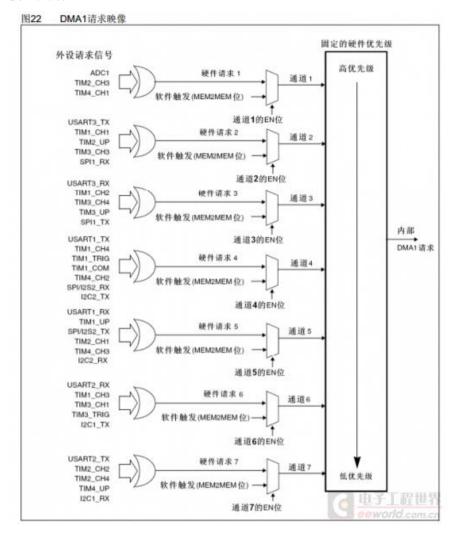
毕竟我们要不断地改变定时器CCR的数值,

来控制对应的I/O发送信号0还是信号1,

而项目中我们的单片机又不可能只是用来控制LED,

这时候我们的DMA功能就派上用场了。

这也就是我们今天要介绍的最容易想到的一种方法DMA+PWM,



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• 串口通信最远传输距离能达到多少











AD

通宵敲代码



▶ 楼主 | 发表于 2018-5-6 22:49:12 | 只看该作者

沙发

1171

TA的帖子 TA的资源

版主



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上面介绍完原理,下面就是如何实现功能了, 我们直接来看程序,声明一下我们是用原子的例程移植的。 这里我们依然使用是STM32的HAL库, 没办法,用熟了,顺手,而且各种以前的资源不能浪费了不是。

首先是时钟配置,这个没什么好说的,能跑多快就多快吧。 就跟没人会希望自己媳妇丑一样。

```
//091209
    void Stm32 Clock Init (u8 PLL)
223 □ {
224
      unsigned char temp=0;
      MYRCC DeInit();
                       //复位并配置向量表
225
226
      RCC->CR|=0x00010000; //外部高速时钟使能HSEON
      while(!(RCC->CR>>17));//等待外部时钟就绪
227
228
      RCC->CFGR=0x00000400; //APB1=DIV2;APB2=DIV1;AHB=DIV1;
      PLL-=2://抵消2个单位
229
      RCC->CFGR|=PLL<<18; //设置PLL值9倍频 2~16
230
231
      RCC->CFGR|=1<<16; //PLLSRC ON
      FLASH->ACR|=0x32; //FLASH 2个延时周期
232
233
234
      RCC->CR|=0x01000000; //PLLON
      while(!(RCC->CR>>25));//等待PLL锁定
235
      RCC->CFGR|=0x00000002;//PLL作为系统时钟
236
      while(temp!=0x02) //等待PLL作为系统时钟设置成功
237
238
      -{
       temp=RCC->CFGR>>2;
239
        temp&=0x03;
240
241
    - }
242
```

(哦,不好意思这段是之前用寄存器写的,拿过来用了,见谅)

下面是今天的主角, DMA+PWM的配置方式。

```
RCC_APB2PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB2Periph_GPIOA, ENABLE);

/* GPIOA Configuration: TIM2 Channel 1 as alternate function push-pull */

GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_0;

GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_AF_PP;

GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_50MHz;

GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStructure);
```

先配置下GPIO吧,我们使用的是TIM2的CH1通道,对用的PWM输出引脚是PAO,注意要用复用输出功能哦。

下面是TIM2+CH1通道的配置,注意要配置成800KHz的频率,内核时钟72M / 90 = 800KHz,应该不难理解吧。 然后是CH1输出通道的,配置成PWM1输出模式即可,注意电平的极性,不放心的可以用示波器抓抓波形。

```
RCC APBlPeriphClockCmd(RCC APBlPeriph TIM2, ENABLE);
36
37
      /* Compute the prescaler value */
      //PrescalerValue = (uint16 t) (SystemCoreClock / 24000000) - 1;
38
39
      /* Time base configuration */
40
      TIM TimeBaseStructure.TIM Period = 90-1; // 800kHz
41
      TIM TimeBaseStructure.TIM Prescaler = 0;
42
      TIM TimeBaseStructure.TIM ClockDivision = 0;
43
      TIM TimeBaseStructure.TIM CounterMode = TIM CounterMode Up;
44
      TIM TimeBaseInit(TIM2, &TIM TimeBaseStructure);
45
46
      /* PWM1 Mode configuration: Channell */
47
      TIM OCInitStructure.TIM OCMode = TIM OCMode PWM1;
48
      TIM OCInitStructure.TIM OutputState = TIM OutputState Enable;
49
      TIM OCInitStructure.TIM Pulse = 0;
50
      TIM OCInitStructure.TIM OCPolarity = TIM OCPolarity High; PHIP
51
      TIM OC1Init(TIM2, &TIM OCInitStructure);
52
```

然后就是我们的DMA得配置了,要设置好数组地址跟寄存器地址

然后就是DMA传输的字节长度, 传输模式等等了

```
/* configure DMA */
      /* DMA clock enable */
      RCC_AHBPeriphClockCmd(RCC_AHBPeriph_DMA1, ENABLE);
57
      /* DMA1 Channel6 Config */
58
      DMA DeInit (DMA1 Channel2);
      DMA_InitStructure.DMA_PeripheralBaseAddr = (uint32_t)TIM2_CCR1_Address; // physical address of Timer 3 CCR1
      DMA InitStructure.DMA MemoryBaseAddr = (uint32 t)LED BYTE Buffer; // this is the buffer memory
                                                                   // data shifted from memory to peripheral
      DMA InitStructure.DMA DIR - DMA DIR PeripheralDST;
      DMA InitStructure.DMA BufferSize = 42;
      IMA InitStructure. DNA PeripheralInc = DMA PeripheralInc Disable;
      DMA InitStructure.DMA MemoryInc = DMA MemoryInc Enable:
                                                                     // automatically increase buffer index
      DMA_InitStructure.DMA_PeripheralDataSize = DMA_PeripheralDataSize_HalfWord;
      DMA InitStructure.DMA MemoryDataSize = DMA MemoryDataSize HalfWord;
      DMA InitStructure.DMA Mode = DMA Mode Normal;
                                                                // stop DMA feed after buffer size is reached
69
70
71
72
      DMA InitStructure.DMA Priority = DMA Priority High;
      DMA InitStructure.DMA M2M = DMA M2M Disable;
      DMA Init(DMA1 Channel2, &DMA InitStructure);
73
74
        /* TIM3 CC1 DMA Request enable */
75
      TIM DMACmd (TIM2, TIM DMA Update, ENABLE);
76 }
```

有关寄存器地址大家应该会找吧, 不会的看下边,

先从Datasheet找到我们的存储器映像图表、找到TIM寄存器租的起始地址、

HIU	0x4000 2800 - 0x4000 2BFF		
Reserved	0x4000 1800 - 0x4000 27FF		
TIM7	0x4000 1400 - 0x4000 17FF		
TIM6	0x4000 1000 - 0x4000 13FF 0x4000 0C00 - 0x4000 0FFF		
TIM5			
TIM4	0x4000 0600 - 0x4000 0BFF		
ПМз	0x4000 0400 - 0x4000 07FF		
TIM2	0x4000 0000 - 0x4000 03FF		

可以看到TIM2寄存器组的起始地址是0x40000000,

然后找到Reference Manual里, 我们需要使用的TIM2_CCR1寄存器,

14.4.13 捕获/比较寄存器 1(TIMx_CCR1)

偏移地址: 0x34 复位值: 0x0000



可以看到CCR1的偏移地址是0x34, 所以我们需要的寄存器地址就是, 0x40000000 + 0x34 = 0x40000034, 不懂得童鞋回去好好啃啃计算机原理吧,

需要的外设资源配置好了,接下来就是万事俱备只欠东风了, 下面就是我们有关LLED控制信号的处理函数了,

look, 不多解释。

```
86 void WS2812 send(uint8 t (*color)[3], uint16 t len)
87 ⊟ {
88
      uint8 t 1:
      uint16 t memaddr;
      uintl6 t buffersize;
 91
      buffersize = (len*24)+43; // number of bytes needed is #LEDs * 24 bytes + 42 trailing bytes
      memaddr = 0;
                        // reset buffer memory index
 93
 94
      while (len)
 95 - (
 96
        for (i=0; i<8; i++) // GREEN data
 97
          LED BYTE Buffer[memaddr] = ((color[0][1]<<i) & 0x0080) ? TIMING_ONE:TIMING_ZERO:
 98
 99
          memaddr++;
100
101
        for(i=0; i<8; i++) // RED
102
103
            LED BYTE Buffer[memaddr] = ((color[0][0]<<i) & 0x0080) ? TIMING ONE:TIMING ZERO;
104
            memaddr++:
105
106
        for(1=0; 1<8; 1++) // BLUE
107
108
             LED BYTE Buffer[memaddr] = ((color[0][2]<<i) & 0x0080) ? TIMING ONE:TIMING ZERO;
109
110
111
        len--r
112
113
     //bug: 最后一个周期波形不知道为什么全是高电平, 故增加一个波形
        LED BYTE Buffer[memaddr] = ((color[0][2]<<8) & 0x0080) ? TIMING_ONE:TIMING_ZERO; world.com.cn
```

上图最后面那个bug, 是之前原子的程序就带着的,

家里没有示波器目前没做验证, 有空会控死抓抓波形看看。

程序能用,也就没深究下去。

注意一下, 到这可没玩呢, 说好了要用DMA方式传输数据的,

下面才是数据传输的主要内容呢。

```
123
124
        DMA_SetCurrDataCounter(DMA1_Channel2, buffersize); // load number of bytes to be transferred
        DMA Cmd(DMA1 Channel2, ENABLE); // enable DMA channel 6
125
        TIM Cmd (TIM2, ENABLE);
                                        // enable Timer 3
126
        while(!DMA GetFlagStatus(DMA1_FLAG_TC2)) ; // wait until transfer complete
127
        TIM Cmd(TIM2, DISABLE); // disable Timer 3
129
        DMA_Cmd(DMA1_Channel2, DISABLE); // disable DMA channel 6
        DMA ClearFlag(DMA1 FLAG TC2): // clear DMA1 Channel 6 transfer complete flag d comper
130
131 }
```

```
TIM截图20180506230138.png (52.84 KB, 下载次数: 0)
                         /* configure DMA */
                         /* DMA clock enable */
 55
                        RCC AHBPeriphClockCmd(RCC AHBPeriph DMA1, ENABLE);
 56
 57
                         /* DMAI Channel6 Config */
 58
                       DMA DeInit (DMA1 Channel2);
 59
 60
                       DMA InitStructure.DMA PeripheralBaseAddr = (uint32 t)TIM2 CCRl Address; // physical address of Timer 3 CCRl
 61
                       DMA InitStructure.DMA MemoryBaseAddr = (uint32 t)LED BYTE Buffer; // this is the buffer memory
                       DMA InitStructure.DMA DIR - DMA DIR PeripheralDST;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                // data shifted from memory to peripheral
 63
                       DMA InitStructure.DMA BufferSize = 42;
 64
                       IMA InitStructure.DMA PeripheralInc = DMA PeripheralInc Disable;
                       DMA InitStructure.DMA MemoryInc = DMA MemoryInc Enable;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         // automatically increase buffer index
                       DMA_InitStructure.DMA_PeripheralDataSize = DMA_PeripheralDataSize_HalfWord;
 67
                       DMA InitStructure.DMA MemoryDataSize = DMA MemoryDataSize HalfWord;
                        IMA InitStructure.DMA Mode = DMA Mode Normal;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      // stop DMA feed after buffer size is reached
                       DMA InitStructure.DMA Priority = DMA Priority High;
 70
71
                       DMA InitStructure.DMA M2M = DMA M2M Disable;
 72
                      DMA Init(DMA1 Channel2, &DMA InitStructure);
 73
74
                             /* TIM3 CC1 DMA Request enable */
 75
                      TIM DMACmd(TIM2, TIM DMA Update, ENABLE);
76 }
〇 点评
naga568
                                                                                    謝謝分享。 详情 回复 发表于 2018-5-7 07:51
 ₩ 开源代码共享 开源设计共享 开源硬件
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      板凳
                                     | 发表于 2018-5-6 22:49:25 | 只看该作者
                                                                                                                                                                                              本帖最后由 通宵敲代码 于 2018-5-6 23:34 编辑
定义了三个数组, 主函数里写个三色循环呼吸灯看看效果。
  15 mint8 t rgb0[][3] = (0,0,0);
  16 Huint8 c rgb1[53][3] = {(0,0,0),{10,0,0},{20,0,0},{400,0,0},{40,0,0},{50,0,0},{60,0,0},{70,0,0},{80,0,0},{80,0,0},{90,0,0},
                                                                                    (100,0,0),(110,0,0),(120,0,0),(130,0,0),(140,0,0),(150,0,0),(140,0,0),(170,0,0),(180,0,0),(190,0,0),(200,0,0),(210,0,0),(210,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0,0),(230,0
                                                                                      (20,0,0),(10,0,0),(0,0,0));
 22 Huint8 c rgb2[53][3] = ft0,0,31,t0,10,01,10,20,05,(0,30,0),t0,40,01,40,50,01,10,60,01,10,70,01,40,80,01,10,90,01,
23 (0,100,0),(0,110,0),(0,120,0),(0,140,0),(0,140,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150,0),(0,150
                                                                                      {0,220,0},{0,210,0},{0,200,0},{0,190,0},{0,190,0},{0,180,0},{0,170,0},{0,160,0},{0,160,0},{0,140,0},{0,140,0},{0,190,0},
                                                                                      26
   28 Huint8 t rgb3[53][3] - {10,0,01,(0,0,10),(0,0,20),(0,0,30),(0,0,40),(0,0,50),(0,0,60),(0,0,70),(0,0,80),(0,0,90),
                                                                                    {{0,0,100,(0,0,10},{0,0,10},{0,0,20},{0,0,30},{0,0,40},{0,0,20},{0,0,10},{0,0,20},{0,0,10},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0,0,20},{0
   30
  32
                                                                                      (0,0,20), (0,0,10), (0,0,0));
```

```
44
      while(1)
45 🖹 {
       WS2812 send(rgb0,8);
46
       for(i=0;i<53;i++)
47
48 🗀
49
         WS2812_send(&rgb1[i],8);
         delay_ms(50);
50
51
52
        for(i=0;i<53;i++)
53 📥
54
          WS2812_send(&rgb2[i],8);
55
          delay_ms(50);
56
57
        for(i=0;i<53;i++)
58 📥
59
         WS2812_send(&rgb3[i],8);
60
          delay_ms(50);
61
62
   - }
63 }
```

附上相关程序

这个是用TIM2_CH1实现三色呼吸灯的。



STM32F1 DMA PWM WS2813E 2018 05 06-Bingo.zip (3.28 MB, 下载次数: 203)

这个是用TIM2_CH123实现三路LED控制的。



STM32F1 DMA PWM WS2813E 2018 05 06-TIM2 CH123.zip (3.29 MB, 下载次数: 154)

这个是用TIM2345_CH1实现四路LED控制的。



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上面介绍完原理,下面就是如何实现功能了, 我们直接来看程序,声明一下我们是用原子的例程移植的。 这 ...

575

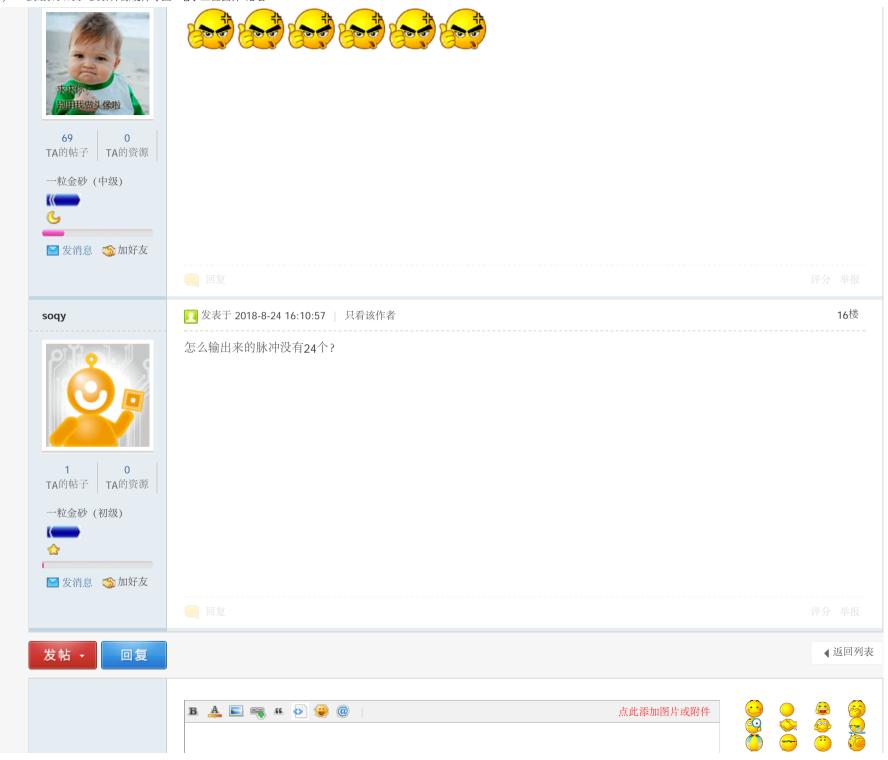






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