嵌入式系统与接口技术 (信工电科教学班) 实验报告

实验 2 I2C GPIO 扩展及 SYSTICK 中断实验

成员姓名:强陶

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1. 实验目的

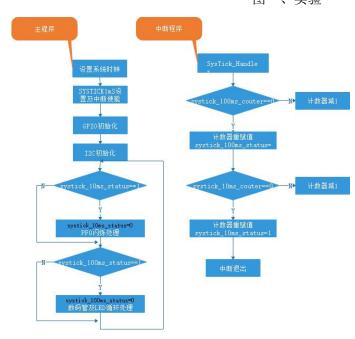
了解 I2C 总线标准及在 TM4C1294 芯片的调用方法 掌握用 I2C 总线扩展 GPIO 芯片 PCA9557 及 TCA6424 的方法 能够通过扩展 GPIO 来输出点亮 LED 及动态数码管 熟悉 SYSTICK 中断调用方式,掌握利用软定时器模拟多任务切换的方法

2. 程序流程示意图

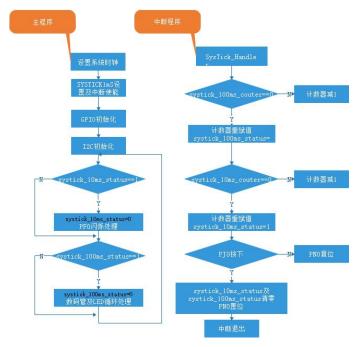
分别对应任务书中实验 1、实验 4、实验 5



图一、实验一



图二、实验四



图三、实验五

3. 代码及实现思路分析

3.1 实验二

通过循环 KEY 来控制此时第几位的数码管的状态,对于第 i 个数码管,对应的数是 2^i ,所以每次将 r 乘以 2 便可以实现换位操作。LED 灯的状态与数码管相反(如 LED 灯第一位对应数码管最后一位),如要实现数码管与 LED 灯的同步控制,需要在控制第 i 为数码管(2^i)时控制第 8-i 位 LED($255-2^i$)。

3.2 实验三

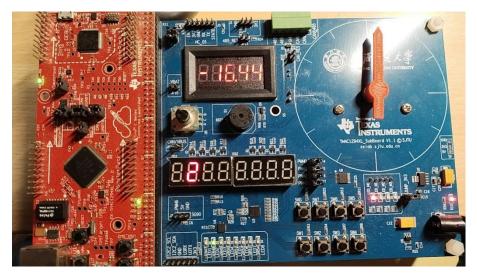
```
GPIOPinWrite(GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 0, GPIO PIN 0);
Delay(800000);
GPIOPinWrite(GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 0, 0x0);
Delay(800000);
key_value = GPIOPinRead(GPIO PORTJ BASE, GPIO PIN 0);
while(!key_value)
{
    Delay(1000);
    key_value = GPIOPinRead(GPIO PORTJ BASE, GPIO PIN 0);
}
```

利用 key_value 变量存储 USR_SW1 的状态,并在检测到被按下后进入循环,循环的第一个操作是系统等待 1000 单位时间,由此完成:每隔 1000 单位时间就重新检查一遍此刻 USR_SW1 的状态,如果仍然是按下状态,就继续循环;如果处于松开状态,就退出循环保持在走马灯状态(数码管从1到8不断循环,对应位置的 LED 灯随之亮起与熄灭)。

4. 实验结果

4.1 对于实验二

进行 LED 的跑马灯实验,当 LED 在某位点亮时,同时在数码管的某位显示对应的 LED 管号。如 LED 跑马灯时,从左到右依次点亮 LED1~LED8,此时在数码管上依次显示 1~8。



图四、走马灯,同步控制数码管与 LED 灯

4.2 对于实验三

当按键 USR_SW1 按下时,停止跑马灯,但 LED 及数码管显示维持不变;当按键松开后,继续跑马灯。

5. 感想与收获

在这次实验中,笔者通过扩展 GPIO 完成了点亮 LED 与同步控制动态数码管的功能:维护一个变量(2 的幂次方),将变量通过 I2CO 输入到端口中,起到依次在第 i 位输出数字 i 的效果,并且对应位置的 LED 也会同步亮灭。

笔者还通过每隔较短时间对 USR_SW1 状态进行检测的方式,来维护延迟较低的暂停功能。将这种思想扩展到整个程序的上层,便可以实现中断操作:即在整个程序逻辑的上层维护一个不断循环的变量,在变量对应的不同状态检测不同按键的状态,并实时针对此刻的状态对整体的逻辑进行修改。

6. 讨论题

- 1. 如果跑马灯要求为 2 位跑马,例: 当显示为 1 时,跑马灯点亮 LED8, LED1, 当显示为 2 时,跑马灯点亮 LED1, LED2, 如此循环,如何实现?
 - 2. 在3基础上,数码管显示也改为2位显示。例

第一步 显示 1, 2

跑马灯显示 LED1.2

第二步 显示 2, 3

跑马灯显示 LED2, 3

0 0 0

第8步 显示8,1

跑马灯显示 LED8, 1

第9步 回到第一步

3. 用 USR_SW1 控制跑马灯的频率,

按第1下,间隔为1S

按第2下,间隔为2S

按第3下,间隔为0.2S

按第4下,回到上电初始状态,间隔0.5S

以4为模,循环往复

4. 请编程在数码管上实现时钟功能,在数码管上最左端显示分钟+秒数,其中分钟及秒数均为 2 位数字。如 12:00, 共 5 位。

每隔一秒,自动加1,当秒数到60时,自动分钟加1,秒数回到00,分钟及秒数显示范围00~59。

当按下USR SW1时, 秒数自动加1

当按下USR_SW2时,分钟自动加1

当按下以上一个或两个按键不松开时,对应的显示跳变数每隔 200mS 自动加 1。即如下按下 USR_SW1 1S,则显示跳变秒数加 5

1. 实现 2 位跑马灯

假设8个LED,分别编号为LED1,LED2,...,LED8,我们需要每次点亮两个连续的LED,然后依次循环。

#include <stdint.h>

#include <stdbool.h>

#include "inc/hw memmap.h"

#include "inc/hw types.h"

```
#include "driverlib/sysctl.h"
#include "driverlib/gpio.h"
// Assuming LEDs are connected to PORTF pins
#define LED_PORT GPIO_PORTF_BASE
#define ALL LEDS (GPIO PIN 0 | GPIO PIN 1 | GPIO PIN 2 | GPIO PIN 3 | GPIO PIN 4 |
GPIO_PIN_5 | GPIO_PIN_6 | GPIO_PIN_7)
void initLEDs() {
  // Enable the GPIO port
  SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL PERIPH GPIOF);
  // Configure the GPIO pins as output
  GPIOPinTypeGPIOOutput(LED PORT, ALL LEDS);
}
void displayRunningLight(uint8 t pos) {
  // Clear all LEDs
  GPIOPinWrite(LED PORT, ALL LEDS, 0);
  // Calculate which two LEDs to light up
  uint8 t led1 = 1 \ll ((pos - 1) \% 8);
  uint8 t led2 = 1 \ll (pos \% 8);
  // Set the corresponding LEDs
  GPIOPinWrite(LED PORT, ALL LEDS, led1 | led2);
}
int main() {
  uint8 t position = 1;
  initLEDs();
  while (1) {
    displayRunningLight(position);
    position++;
    if (position > 8) position = 1;
    SysCtlDelay(SysCtlClockGet() / 3); // Adjust delay for your system clock
  }
```

```
2. 数码管显示 2位数并与跑马灯同步
假设有一个数码管显示驱动函数 displayDigits(uint8 t leftDigit, uint8 t rightDigit)
void displayDigits(uint8 t leftDigit, uint8 t rightDigit) {
  // Implement your 7-segment display update logic here
}
int main() {
  uint8 t position = 1;
  initLEDs();
  while (1) {
    displayRunningLight(position);
    displayDigits(position, position % 8 + 1);
    position++;
    if (position > 8) position = 1;
    SysCtlDelay(SysCtlClockGet() / 3); // Adjust delay for your system clock
}
3. 使用 USR SW1 控制跑马灯的频率
假设 USR SW1 连接到一个 GPIO 引脚并且有一个中断服务函数处理按键事件。
volatile uint8_t buttonPressCount = 0;
volatile uint32 t delayTime = SysCtlClockGet() / 2;
void buttonISR(void) {
  GPIOIntClear(GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 0);
  buttonPressCount = (buttonPressCount + 1) % 4;
  switch (buttonPressCount) {
    case 0:
      delayTime = SysCtlClockGet() / 2; // 0.5S
      break;
    case 1:
      delayTime = SysCtlClockGet(); // 1S
```

```
break;
    case 2:
      delayTime = SysCtlClockGet() * 2; // 2S
      break;
    case 3:
      delayTime = SysCtlClockGet() / 5; // 0.2S
      break;
  }
void initButton() {
  SysCtlPeripheralEnable (SYSCTL\_PERIPH\_GPIOF);
  GPIOPinTypeGPIOInput(GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 0);
  GPIOIntTypeSet(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0, GPIO_FALLING_EDGE);
  GPIOIntRegister(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, buttonISR);
  GPIOIntEnable(GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 0);
}
int main() {
  uint8 t position = 1;
  initLEDs();
  initButton();
  while (1) {
    displayRunningLight(position);
    displayDigits(position, position % 8 + 1);
    position++;
    if (position > 8) position = 1;
    SysCtlDelay(delayTime);
  }
4. 在数码管上实现时钟功能
volatile uint8 t seconds = 0;
volatile uint8_t minutes = 0;
```

```
void updateClock() {
  seconds++;
  if (seconds \geq = 60) {
    seconds = 0;
    minutes++;
    if (minutes \geq = 60) {
      minutes = 0;
    }
}
void button1ISR(void) {
  GPIOIntClear(GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 1);
  seconds++;
  if (seconds \geq 60) {
    seconds = 0;
  }
void button2ISR(void) {
  GPIOIntClear(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2);
  minutes++;
  if (minutes \geq = 60) {
    minutes = 0;
}
void initButtons() {
  SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL PERIPH GPIOF);
  GPIOPinTypeGPIOInput(GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 1 | GPIO PIN 2);
  GPIOIntTypeSet(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1, GPIO_FALLING_EDGE);
  GPIOIntTypeSet(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2, GPIO_FALLING_EDGE);
  GPIOIntRegister(GPIO PORTF BASE, button1ISR);
  GPIOIntRegister(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, button2ISR);
  GPIOIntEnable(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1 | GPIO_PIN_2);
}
```

```
void displayClock() {
  // Assuming you have a function to display the time on a 7-segment display
  displayDigits(minutes / 10, minutes % 10);
  displayDigits(seconds / 10, seconds % 10);
}
int main() {
  initLEDs();
  initButtons();
  while (1) {
    displayClock();
    SysCtlDelay(SysCtlClockGet()); // 1 second delay
    updateClock();
  }
}
按键长按处理: 可以设置一个标志和一个计时器来检测按键是否按住并进行相应的处理。
volatile bool button1Pressed = false;
volatile bool button2Pressed = false;
volatile uint32 t button1PressTime = 0;
volatile uint32 t button2PressTime = 0;
void button1ISR(void) {
  GPIOIntClear(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1);
  if (GPIOPinRead(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1) == 0) {
    button1Pressed = true;
    button1PressTime = SysCtlClockGet();
  } else {
    button1Pressed = false;
}
void button2ISR(void) {
  GPIOIntClear(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2);
```

```
if (GPIOPinRead(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2) == 0) {
    button2Pressed = true;
    button2PressTime = SysCtlClockGet();
  } else {
    button2Pressed = false;
}
void checkLongPress() {
  if (button1Pressed && (SysCtlClockGet() - button1PressTime) >= (SysCtlClockGet() / 5)) {
    seconds++;
    if (seconds \geq = 60) {
       seconds = 0;
    button1PressTime = SysCtlClockGet();
  if (button2Pressed && (SysCtlClockGet() - button2PressTime) >= (SysCtlClockGet() / 5)) {
    minutes++;
    if (minutes \geq = 60) {
       minutes = 0;
    }
    button2PressTime = SysCtlClockGet();
  }
}
int main() {
  initLEDs();
  initButtons();
  while (1) {
    displayClock();
    SysCtlDelay(SysCtlClockGet() / 5); // 200 ms delay
    updateClock();
    checkLongPress();
  }
```

7. 源码

```
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include "hw memmap.h"
#include "debug.h"
#include "gpio.h"
#include "hw i2c.h"
#include "hw types.h"
#include "i2c.h"
#include "pin map.h"
#include "sysctl.h"
//********************************
//I2C GPIO chip address and resigster define
//***************************
#define TCA6424 I2CADDR
                                0x22
#define PCA9557 I2CADDR
                                0x18
#define PCA9557 INPUT
                                0x00
#define PCA9557 OUTPUT
                                0x01
#define PCA9557 POLINVERT
                                 0x02
#define PCA9557 CONFIG
                               0x03
#define TCA6424 CONFIG PORT0
                                 0x0c
                                 0x0d
#define TCA6424_CONFIG_PORT1
#define TCA6424_CONFIG_PORT2
                                 0x0e
#define TCA6424_INPUT_PORT0
                                0x00
#define TCA6424 INPUT PORT1
                                0x01
#define TCA6424 INPUT PORT2
                                0x02
#define TCA6424 OUTPUT PORT0
                                  0x04
#define TCA6424_OUTPUT_PORT1
                                  0x05
#define TCA6424 OUTPUT PORT2
                                  0x06
```

```
void
        Delay(uint32 t value);
        S800_GPIO_Init(void);
void
uint8_t I2C0_WriteByte(uint8_t DevAddr, uint8_t RegAddr, uint8_t WriteData);
        I2C0 ReadByte(uint8 t DevAddr, uint8 t RegAddr);
uint8 t
        S800 I2C0 Init(void);
void
volatile uint8_t result;
uint32 tui32SysClock,KEY, key value;
                                               seg7[]
uint8 t
\{0x3f,0x06,0x5b,0x4f,0x66,0x6d,0x7d,0x07,0x7f,0x6f,0x77,0x7c,0x58,0x5e,0x079,0x71,0x5c\};
int i,r;
int main(void)
  //use internal 16M oscillator, HSI
           ui32SysClock = SysCtlClockFreqSet((SYSCTL_XTAL_16MHZ
                                                                           SYSCTL OSC INT
|SYSCTL USE OSC), 16000000);
  S800_GPIO_Init();
  S800_I2C0_Init();
  KEY=0;
  r=1;
  while (1)
    r=1;
    KEY=(KEY+1)%8;
    if(KEY==0)KEY=8;
    for(i=1;i \le KEY;i++)
      r=r*2;
                                                                                result
I2C0 WriteByte(TCA6424 I2CADDR,TCA6424 OUTPUT PORT1,seg7[KEY]);
                                                                                          //write
port 1
                                                                                result
I2C0 WriteByte(TCA6424 I2CADDR,TCA6424 OUTPUT PORT2,(uint8 t)(r));
                                                                                   //write port 2
```

```
result = I2C0_WriteByte(PCA9557_I2CADDR,PCA9557_OUTPUT,255-r);
    GPIOPinWrite(GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 0, GPIO PIN 0);
                                                                                          //
Turn on the PF0
    Delay(800000);
    GPIOPinWrite(GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 0, 0x0);
                                                                                          //
Turn off the PF0.
    Delay(800000);
    key value = GPIOPinRead(GPIO PORTJ BASE,GPIO PIN 0);
    while(!key value)
      Delay(1000);
      key value = GPIOPinRead(GPIO PORTJ BASE,GPIO PIN 0);
    }
  }
}
void Delay(uint32 t value)
  uint32 tui32Loop;
  for(ui32Loop = 0; ui32Loop < value; ui32Loop++){};
}
void S800_GPIO_Init(void)
  SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL PERIPH GPIOF);
                                                            //Enable PortF
  while(!SysCtlPeripheralReady(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOF));
                                                          //Wait for the GPIO moduleF ready
  SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL PERIPH GPIOJ);
                                                            //Enable PortJ
  while(!SysCtlPeripheralReady(SYSCTL PERIPH GPIOJ));
                                                          //Wait for the GPIO moduleJ ready
 GPIOPinTypeGPIOOutput(GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 0);
                                                               //Set PF0 as Output pin
  GPIOPinTypeGPIOInput(GPIO PORTJ BASE,GPIO PIN 0 | GPIO PIN 1);//Set the PJ0,PJ1 as input
pin
                                  GPIOPadConfigSet(GPIO PORTJ BASE,GPIO PIN 0
GPIO PIN 1,GPIO STRENGTH 2MA,GPIO PIN TYPE STD WPU);
```

```
}
void S800 I2C0 Init(void)
  uint8 t result;
 SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL PERIPH I2C0);
 SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL PERIPH GPIOB);
  GPIOPinConfigure(GPIO_PB2_I2C0SCL);
 GPIOPinConfigure(GPIO PB3 I2C0SDA);
 GPIOPinTypeI2CSCL(GPIO PORTB BASE, GPIO PIN 2);//I2C GPIO PIN 2 SCL
 GPIOPinTypeI2C(GPIO PORTB BASE, GPIO PIN 3);//I2C GPIO PIN 3 SDA
  I2CMasterInitExpClk(I2C0 BASE,ui32SysClock, true);
                                                                     //config I2C0 400k
  I2CMasterEnable(I2C0 BASE);
  result = I2C0 WriteByte(TCA6424 I2CADDR,TCA6424 CONFIG PORT0,0x0ff);
                                                                               //config port 0
as input
                                                                               //config port 1
  result = I2C0 WriteByte(TCA6424 I2CADDR,TCA6424 CONFIG PORT1,0x0);
as output
  result = I2C0 WriteByte(TCA6424 I2CADDR,TCA6424 CONFIG PORT2,0x0);
                                                                               //config port 2
as output
  result = I2C0 WriteByte(PCA9557 I2CADDR,PCA9557 CONFIG,0x00);
                                                                              //config port as
output
  result = I2C0_WriteByte(PCA9557_I2CADDR,PCA9557_OUTPUT,0x0ff);
                                                                         //turn off the LED1-
8
}
uint8 t I2C0 WriteByte(uint8 t DevAddr, uint8 t RegAddr, uint8 t WriteData)
  uint8 t rop;
  while(I2CMasterBusy(I2C0 BASE)){};
  I2CMasterSlaveAddrSet(I2C0 BASE, DevAddr, false);
  I2CMasterDataPut(I2C0 BASE, RegAddr);
  I2CMasterControl(I2C0 BASE, I2C MASTER CMD BURST SEND START);
```

```
while(I2CMasterBusy(I2C0 BASE)){};
  rop = (uint8 t)I2CMasterErr(I2C0 BASE);//
  I2CMasterDataPut(I2C0 BASE, WriteData);
  I2CMasterControl(I2C0 BASE, I2C MASTER CMD BURST SEND FINISH);
  while(I2CMasterBusy(I2C0 BASE)){};
  rop = (uint8 t)I2CMasterErr(I2C0 BASE);//
  return rop;//
}
uint8 t I2C0 ReadByte(uint8 t DevAddr, uint8 t RegAddr)
  uint8 t value,rop;
  while(I2CMasterBusy(I2C0 BASE)){};
  I2CMasterSlaveAddrSet(I2C0 BASE, DevAddr, false);
  I2CMasterDataPut(I2C0 BASE, RegAddr);
// I2CMasterControl(I2C0 BASE, I2C MASTER CMD BURST SEND START);
  I2CMasterControl(I2C0 BASE,I2C MASTER CMD SINGLE SEND);//
  while(I2CMasterBusBusy(I2C0_BASE));
  rop = (uint8 t)I2CMasterErr(I2C0 BASE);
  Delay(1);
  //receive data
  I2CMasterSlaveAddrSet(I2C0 BASE, DevAddr, true);//
  I2CMasterControl(I2C0 BASE,I2C MASTER CMD SINGLE RECEIVE);//
  while(I2CMasterBusBusy(I2C0_BASE));
  value=I2CMasterDataGet(I2C0 BASE);//
    Delay(1);
  return value;
```