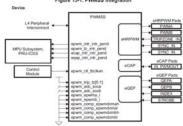
O2-4 Pulse Width Modulation - bone Controlling an output pin without using the CPU Start Overflow, Start Overflow, Start

Pulse Width Modulation

- Using the CPU to toggle an IO pin is a poor use of the CPU
- A 1 GHz processor can only toggle at about
 - 100 Hz using the shell, or
 - _____ using a C program
- Many applications could use such a signal
 - at a higher frequency
 - without using so much of the CPU
- Use PWM hardware

PWM Hardware

- The AM335x has a Pulse Width Modulation SubSystem (PWMSS)
- Discussed in Section 17 of the TRM.
- 2 to 4 PWM signals can be produced.



Pulse Width Modulation

- The Bone has many standard interfaces
 - i2c, SPI, UART, etc.
- Let's play with the PWM



Pin MUXing

- **Problem:** AM335x has more internal lines than hardware IO pins.
- **Solution:** IO pins run though a MUX which selects which internal lines appear on IO pins
- A pin can have 1 from as many as 8 lines assigned to it
- Handled through Device Tree Overlays

PWM

- Here's the 'magic' for PWM
- \$ SLOTS=/sys/devices/bone_capemgr.*/slots
- \$ echo am33xx pwm > \$SLOTS
- \$ echo bone_pwm_P9_21 > \$SLOTS
- \$ cd /sys/devices/ocp.2/pwm_test_P9_21.14
- \$ **ls**

driver duty modalias period polarity power run subsystem uevent

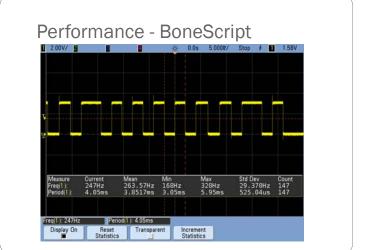
\$SLOTS is defined in my .basrhc

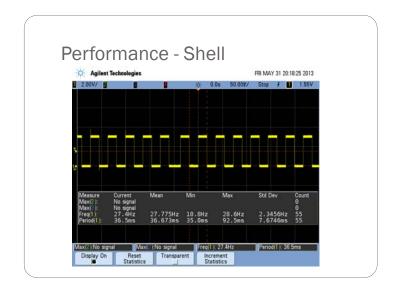
PWM

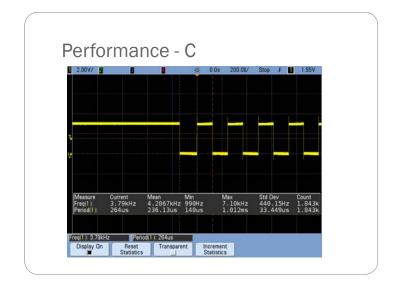
- Units are ns
- Try a 1Hz frequency with a 25% duty cycle beagle\$ echo 100000000 > period beagle \$ echo 250000000 > duty beagle \$ echo 1 > run
- It should be blinking!

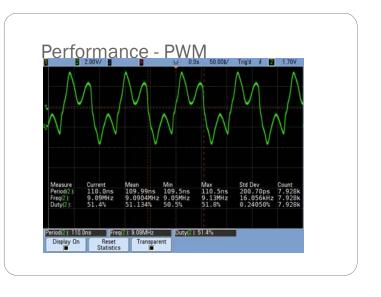
Performance

- How fast can the Bone handle I/O?
- I wrote a program to toggle a bit
 - BoneScript
 - Shell
 - C









Performance - Summary

Language	CPU (%)	Mean (ms)	Min (ms)	Max (ms)
BoneScript	40	3.9	3.0	6.0
Shell	52	37	92	93
C	17	0.24	0.14	1.0
PWM	0	109,99 (ns)	109.5(ns)	110.5(ns)

Performance – gpio Through

- Read gpio7 and write to gpio60
- 30% cpu

