

## ECE 372A Fall 2015 - Lecture 12

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October 6, 2015



# Outline

## 1 ADC Continued

- Sample and Conversion Cycle
- Sampling Configurations
- Circuit Details

## 2 PWM

- Introduction to PWM
- Using PWM



# ADC

## Reference Material

Section 17 in the Family Reference Manual

Section 22 in the PIC32MX Data Sheet



# ADC Conversion Cycle

Device Reset



Inactive

Sample

Convert

# ADC Conversion Cycle

Device Reset

Inactive

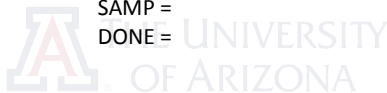
SAMP =  
DONE =

Sample

SAMP =  
DONE =

Convert

SAMP =  
DONE =



# ADC Conversion Cycle

Device Reset

Inactive

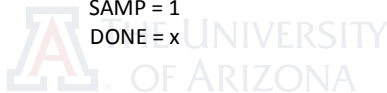
SAMP = 0  
DONE = 1

Sample

SAMP = 1  
DONE = x

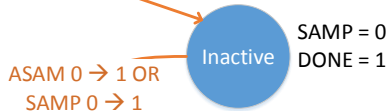
Convert

SAMP = 0  
DONE = 0



# ADC Conversion Cycle

Device Reset



SAMP = 0  
DONE = 1

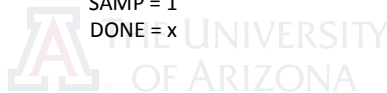


SAMP = 1  
DONE = x

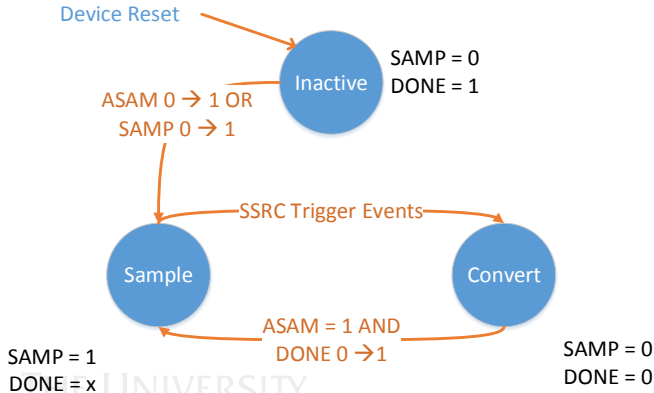
SAMP = 0  
DONE = 0

SSRC Trigger Events	
SSRC<2:0>	Event
0	SAMP 1→0
1	INT0
2	Timer3
3*	Timer5
4*	CTMU
6*	Alt. CTMU
7	Auto

\* Available in select devices only.

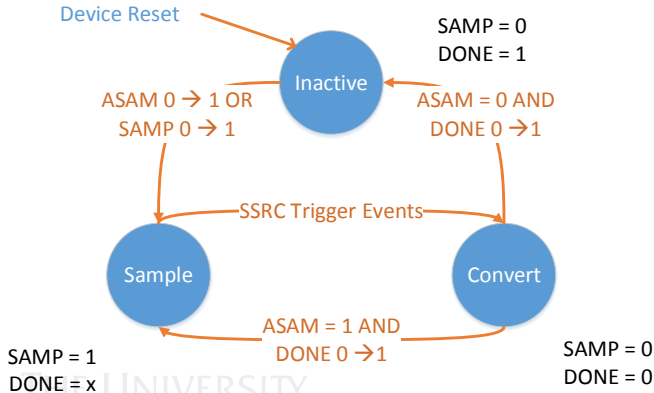


# ADC Conversion Cycle





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# ADC Conversion Cycle

## Remember

- DONE is set in hardware, like an interrupt



# ADC Conversion Cycle

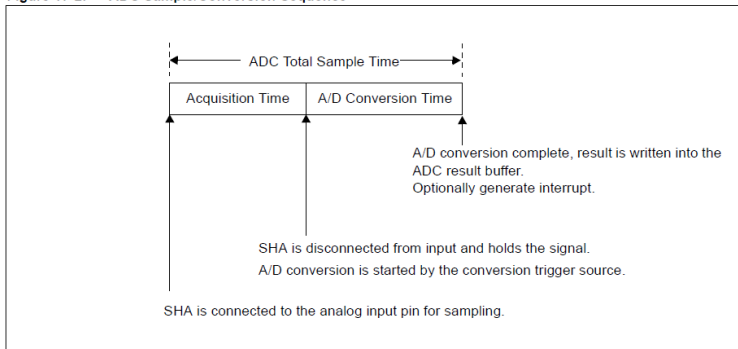
## Remember

- DONE is set in hardware, like an interrupt
- SAMP can be set in hardware.



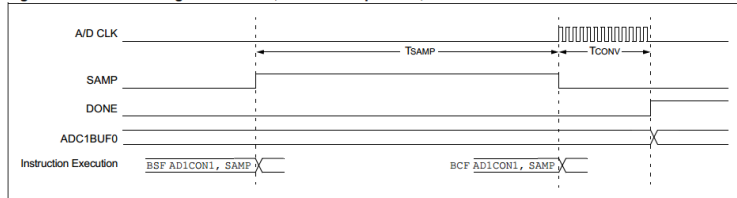
# ADC Sampling Configurations

Figure 17-2: ADC Sample/Conversion Sequence



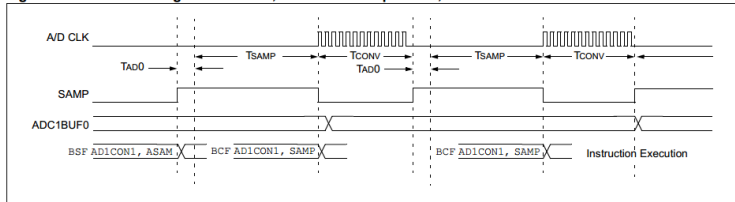
# ADC Sampling Configurations

**Figure 17-4: Converting One Channel, Manual Sample Start, Manual Conversion Start**



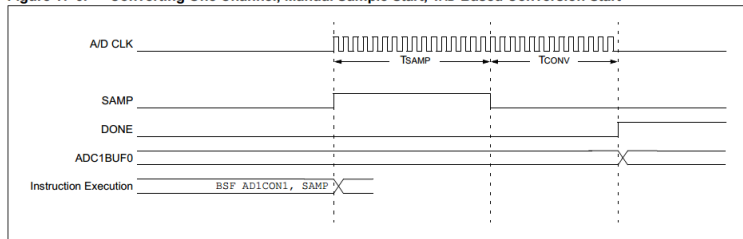
# ADC Sampling Configurations

**Figure 17-5: Converting One Channel, Automatic Sample Start, Manual Conversion Start**



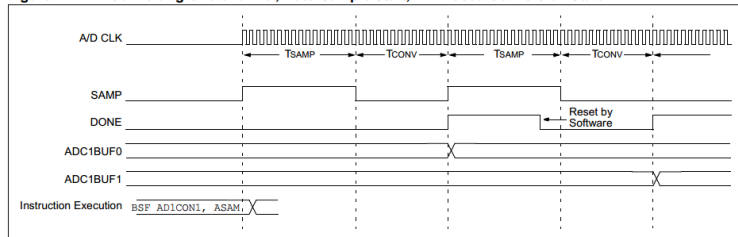
# ADC Sampling Configurations

**Figure 17-6: Converting One Channel, Manual Sample Start, TAD-Based Conversion Start**



# ADC Sampling Configurations

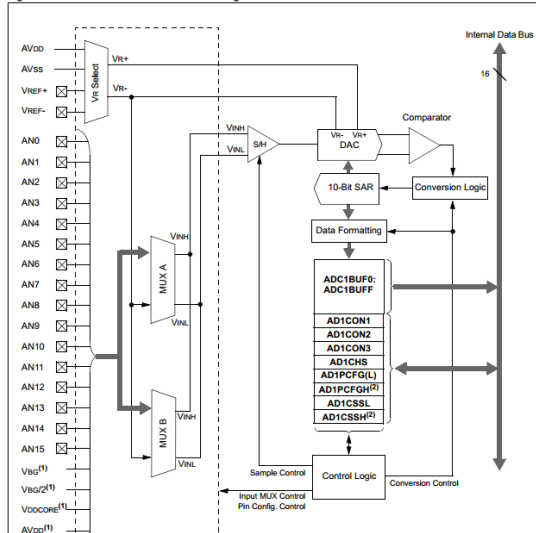
**Figure 17-7: Converting One Channel, Auto-Sample Start, TAB-Based Conversion Start**





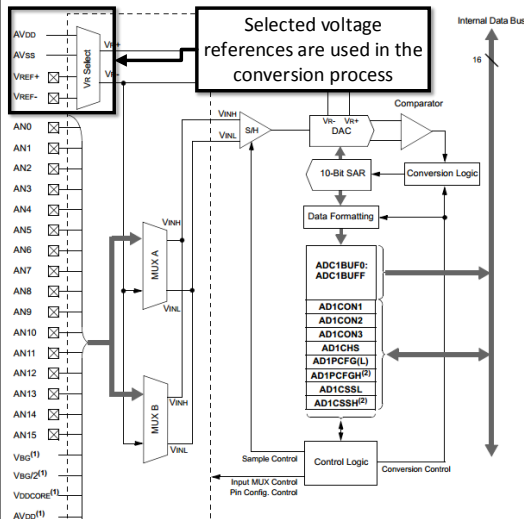
# ADC Circuit Schematic

Figure 17-1: 10-Bit A/D Converter Block Diagram



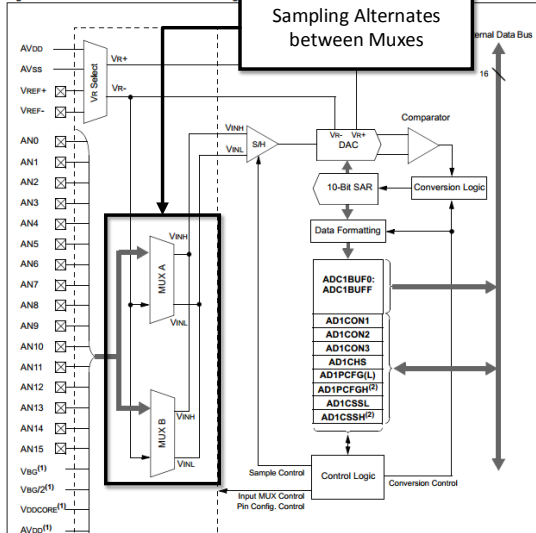
# ADC Circuit Schematic

Figure 17-1: 10-Bit A/D Converter Block Diagram



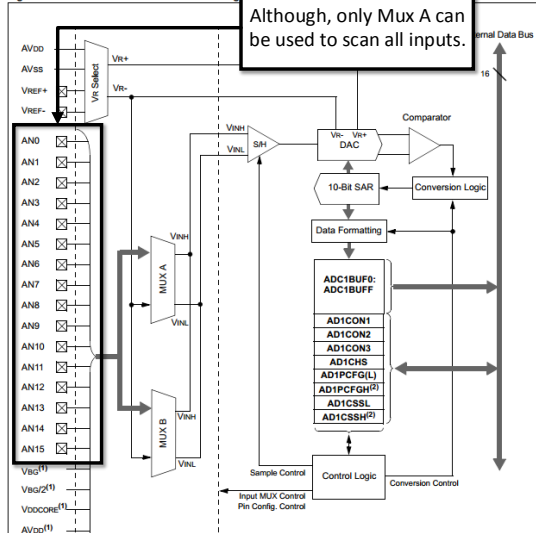
# ADC Circuit Schematic

Figure 17-1: 10-Bit A/D Converter Block Diagram



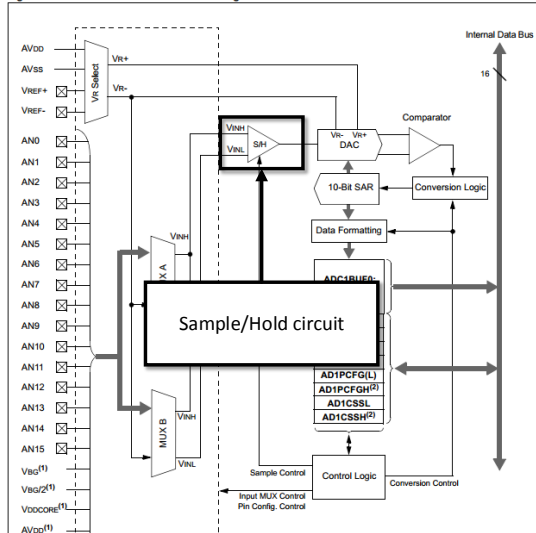
# ADC Circuit Schematic

Figure 17-1: 10-Bit A/D Converter Block Diagram



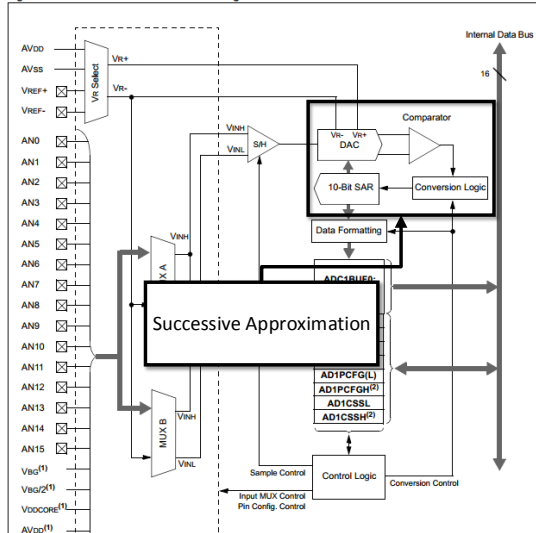
# ADC Circuit Schematic

Figure 17-1: 10-Bit A/D Converter Block Diagram



# ADC Circuit Schematic

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- Introduction to PWM
- Using PWM



# PWM

## Reference Material

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Section 16 in the PIC32MX Data Sheet





# Introduction to PWM

## Purpose of PWM

- PWM stands for Pulse-Width Modulation



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- PWM alternates between 'high' and 'low' so fast that the average voltage seen can be anywhere from  $V_{dd}$  to ground.



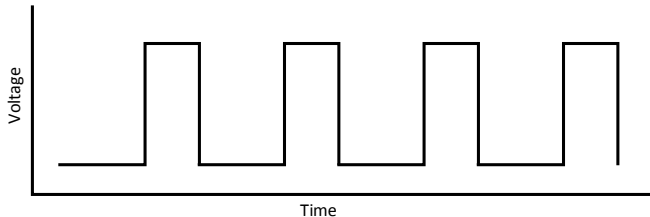
# Introduction to PWM

## Purpose of PWM

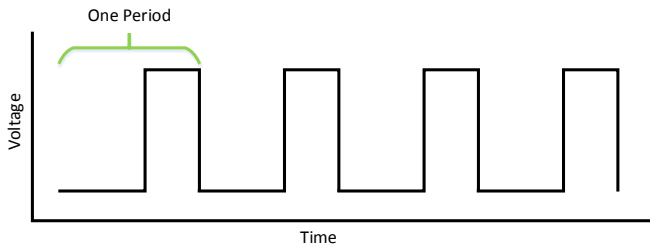
- PWM stands for Pulse-Width Modulation
- With digital outputs, we can only generate 'high' and 'low'.
- PWM alternates between 'high' and 'low' so fast that the average voltage seen can be anywhere from  $V_{dd}$  to ground.
- This could be done with just delays, but delays stop the execution of code and this is not practical for many situations.



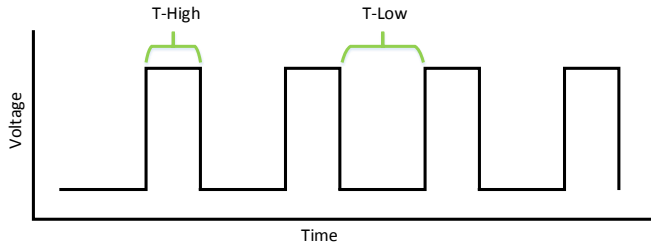
# PWM Waveform



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# PWM Waveform

## PWM Duty Cycle

- A PWM waveform is defined by a  $V_{high}$ ,  $V_{low}$ ,  $T_{total}$ , and a *duty cycle*.





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- An analog value  $V_a$  can be represented with a PWM with a duty cycle of  $\frac{V_a}{V_{high}}$



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- The duty cycle is the amount of time the signal is high or  $\frac{T_{high}}{T_{total}}$
- An analog value  $V_a$  can be represented with a PWM with a duty cycle of  $\frac{V_a}{V_{high}}$
- $T_{total}$  determines the resolution. The smaller the period, the more analog values you can accurately represent.



# PWM Waveform

## PWM Example

- What *duty cycle* should be used to emulate 1V with  $V_{high} = 5V$  and  $V_{low} = 0$ ?



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- $T_{high} = .2T_{total}$  or the duty cycle times the total period.



# PWM Waveform

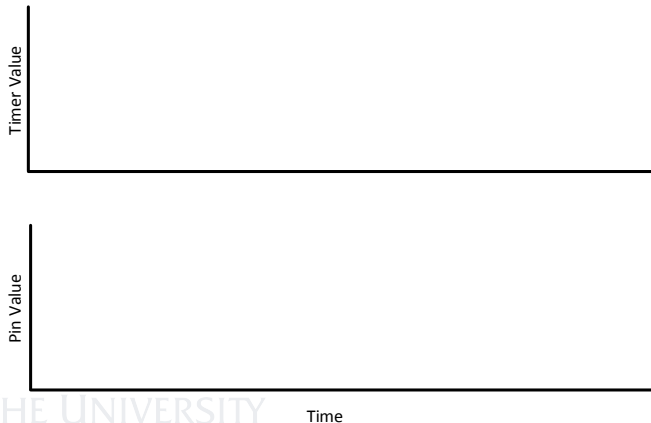
## PWM Example

- What *duty cycle* should be used to emulate 1V with  $V_{high} = 5V$  and  $V_{low} = 0$ ?
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- $T_{low} = .8T_{total}$

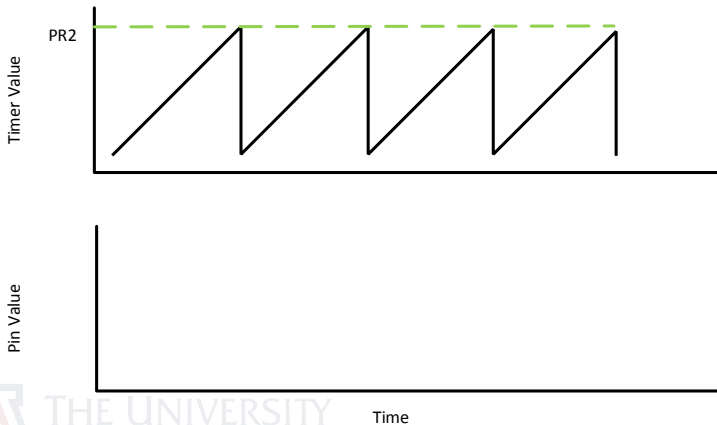




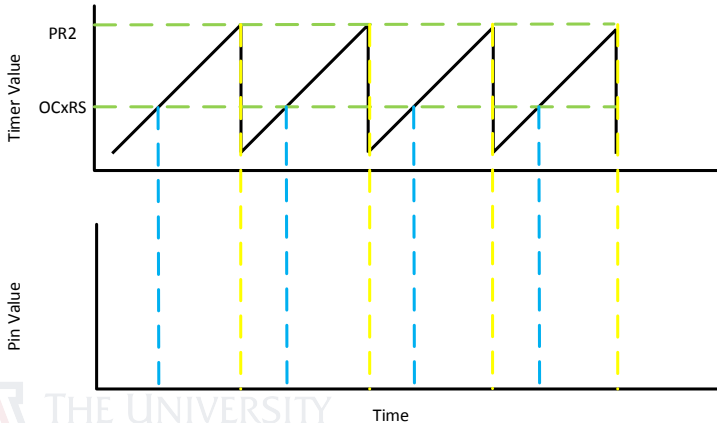
# PWM Waveform



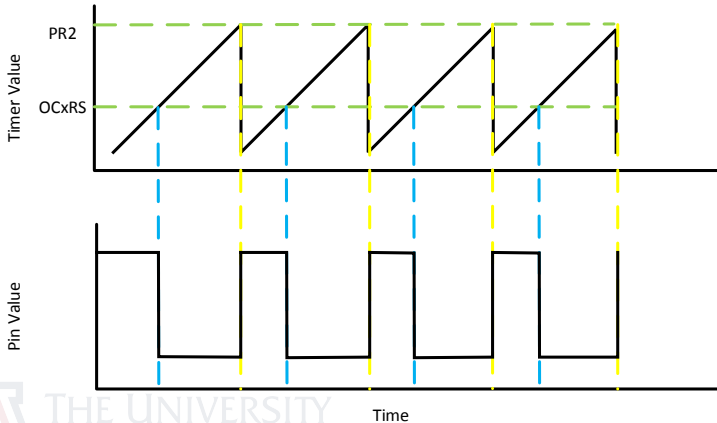
# PWM Waveform



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# PWM Waveform

## PWM Usage

- TMR2 or TMR3 can be used for the PWM period.
- If they are being used for PWM, do not use them for other things.



# PWM Waveform

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# PWM Waveform

## PWM Usage

- TMR2 or TMR3 can be used for the PWM period.
- If they are being used for PWM, do not use them for other things.
- The OCxRS register will be some fraction of the PR register. This makes the duty cycle.
- Duty cycle =  $\frac{OCxRS}{PRx}$



# PWM Registers

## PWM Registers

- 1 OCxCON
- 2 OCxR
- 3 OCxRS

