

# PV198 – One-chip Controllers PWM

1



# Content

- 1. What is PWM
- 2. What is it used for
- 3. How does it work
- 4. PWM on FRDM-K66F
  - 1. Timer/PWM Module (TPM)
- 5. Code
- 6. Application



### What is PWM

### **PWM** – **Pulse Width Modulation**

 A method of reducing the average power delivered by an electrical signal, by effectively chopping it up into discrete parts



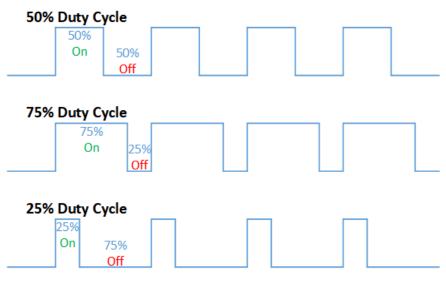
### What is it used for

- Motor control
- Audio amplifiers
- Digital lighting



# How does it work

- Switching fast enough for the application (low period)
- Changing duty cycle



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulse-width\_modulation#/media/File:Duty\_Cycle\_Examples.png CC BY-SA 4.0



### **PWM on FRDM-K66F**

- FlexTimer Module (FTM)
  - 4 instances
  - 2 8 channels
- Timer/PWM Module (TPM)
  - 2 instances
  - 2 channels

# **Timer/PWM Module (TPM)**

- Modes of operation:
  - Input capture
  - Output compare
  - Edge-Aligned PWM
  - Center-Aligned PWM
  - Combine PWM
  - Combine Input Capture



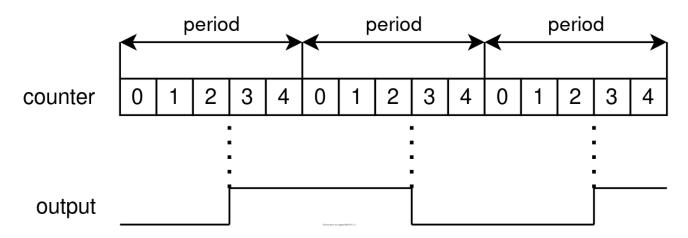
# **Input capture**

- Detects edge in the input signal
- Configurable rising/falling edge detection
- Edge sets interrupt flag
- Read precise time from counter
- Example: ultrasonic distance sensor demo



## **Output compare**

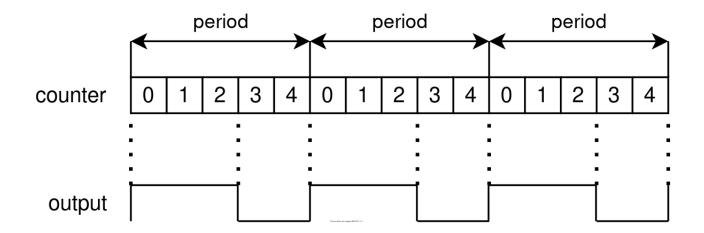
Generate timed pulses with programmable position, polarity, duration, and frequency





# **Edge-Aligned PWM**

Leading edge is aligned with the beginning of the period



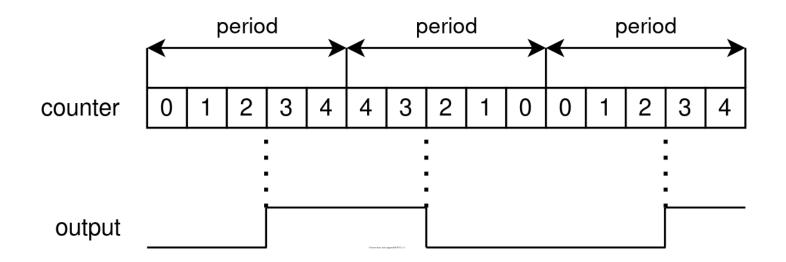


# **Center-Aligned PWM**

- Counts up until it reaches MOD and then counts down until it reaches zero
- The pulse width center is when the TPM counter = 0



### **Center-Aligned PWM**



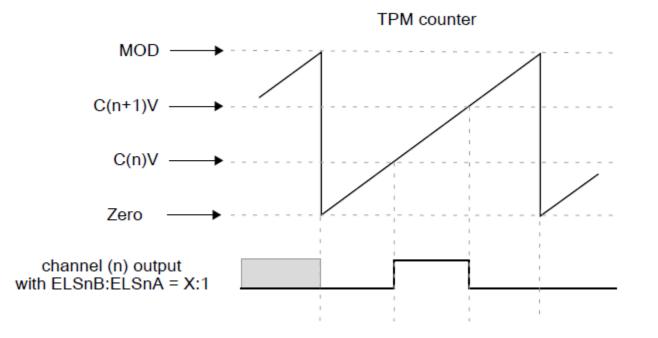


# **Combine PWM**

 Even channel (n) and adjacent odd channel (n+1) are combined to generate a PWM signal in the channel (n) output.



### **Combine PWM**





### **Combine Input Capture**

Measure a pulse width of the signal



# Application

- Create an application that turns on Blue LED with 20% intensity
- Use TPM or FTM peripheral
- Update your application to turn on Green and Red LED with 20% intensity (use FTM, because TPM is not available)



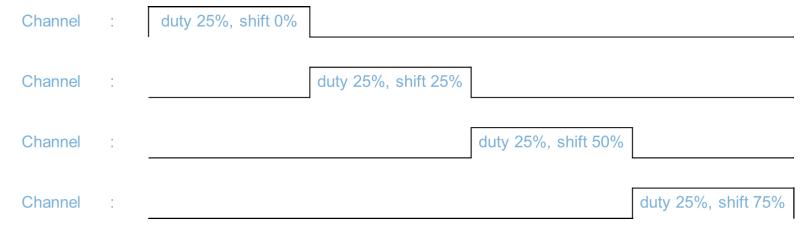
#### Code

```
const tpm_chnl_pwm_signal_param_t TPM_edge_pwmSignalParams[] = {
  {
    .chnlNumber = kTPM Chnl 1,
    .level = kTPM LowTrue,
    .dutyCyclePercent = 20
  }
};
void TPM_edge_init(void) {
  TPM Init(TPM EDGE PERIPHERAL, &TPM edge config);
  TPM_SetupPwm(TPM_EDGE_PERIPHERAL, TPM_edge_pwmSignalParams, sizeof(TPM_edge_pwmSignalParams) /
sizeof(tpm_chnl_pwm_signal_param_t), kTPM_EdgeALignedPwm, 24000U, TPM_EDGE_CLOCK_SOURCE);
  TPM_StartTimer(TPM_EDGE_PERIPHERAL, kTPM_SystemClock);
}
```



### **Stepper motor demo**

Which mode can we use to get 4 signals as shown in the picture?





### Homework

- Write 3 functions, that sets intensity for each color.
- Download HSV\_RGB.h from study\_materials/software
- All you have to do is periodically iterate over all colors by updating 'H = (H + 1) % 360'