GTM_ATOM_PWM_1 for KIT_AURIX_TC334_LK GTM ATOM PWM generation

AURIX[™] TC3xx Microcontroller Training V1.0.0



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GTM ATOM is used to generate a PWM signal, which is driving the intensity of an LED.

The LED is driven by pin 5 of the port 00. The state of the pin is controlled by the PWM signal generated by the ATOM timer of GTM.



Introduction

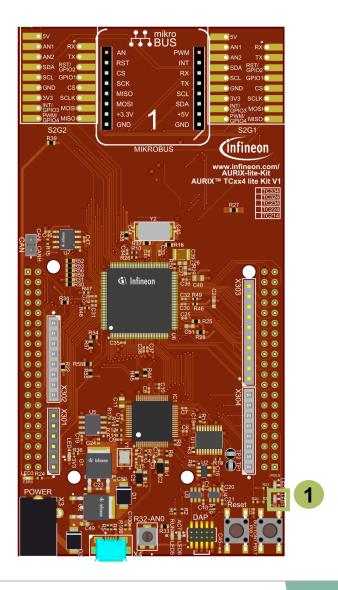
- The Generic Timer Module (GTM) is a modular timer unit designed to accommodate many timer applications
- It has an in-built Advanced Router Unit (ARU) that can be used to exchange specific data between sub-modules without CPU interaction
- The ARU-connected Timer Output Module (ATOM), which is part of the GTM, is able to generate complex output signals
- The Clock Management Unit (CMU) is responsible for clock generation of the GTM. The Configurable Clock Generation Subunit (CFGU) provides eight clock sources for the GTM submodules: TIM, TBU, MON and ATOM



Hardware setup

This code example has been developed for the board KIT_A2G_TC334_LITE.

LED1 (1) is used for this example.





Configuring the ATOM

The configuration of the ATOM is done once in the setup phase by calling the initialization function *initGtmAtomPwm()* containing the following steps:

- > Enable the GTM by calling the function *lfxGtm_enable()*
- Set the CMU clock 0 frequency to 1 MHz with the function IfxGtm_Cmu_SetClkFrequency()
- > Enable the CMU clock 0 by calling the function *lfxGtm_Cmu_enableClocks()*

The function *lfxGtm_Atom_Pwm_initConfig()* initializes an instance of the structure *lfxGtm_Atom_Pwm_Config* with its default values.



Configuring the ATOM

- The *lfxGtm_Atom_Pwm_Config* structure allows to set the following parameters to initialize the module:
 - *atom* Selection of the ATOM which is counting (ATOM 0 in this example)
 - atomChannel Selection of the channel which is driving the LED (Channel 4 in this example)
 - **period** Setting of the period for the PWM signal to the desired value
 - *pin.outputPin* Selection the LED as output pin
 - synchronousUpdateEnable Enabling of Synchronous Update of the timer
- After configuration, the function *lfxGtm_Atom_Pwm_init()* initializes and activates the ATOM with the user configuration
- > Start the PWM with the function *lfxGtm_Atom_Pwm_start()*

All the functions used for the configuration of the ATOM are provided by the iLLD header *lfxGtm_Atom_Pwm.h*.



Setting the duty cycle

The setting of the duty cycle is done by calling the function **setDutyCycle()**, which contains the following steps:

- Set the *dutyCycle* parameters of the instance of the configuration structure to set the duty cycle for the PWM signal to the desired value
- Call the function *lfxGtm_Atom_Pwm_init()* to re-initialize and re-activate the ATOM with the new configuration

The functions *lfxGtm_Atom_Pwm_init()* is provided by the iLLD header *lfxGtm_Atom_Pwm.h*.

Fading the LED

The fading of the LED is done in the function *fadeLED()* by repetitively adding or removing a step value to the duty cycle of the PWM.



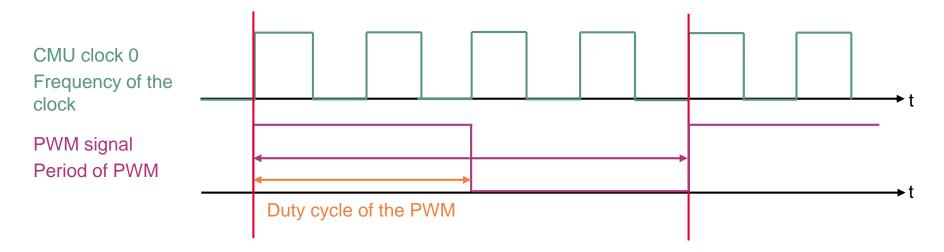
Implementation

Calculation example

The CMU clock 0 frequency (f_{clk0}) is set to 1 MHz in this example. The period value to have the desired PWM frequency (f_{PWM}) is calculated with the following formula:

$$Period = \frac{f_{clk0}}{f_{PWM}}$$

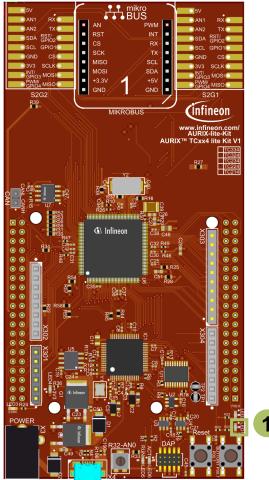
In this example: $Period = \frac{1 MHz}{200 Hz} = 5 000$ ticks





Run and Test

After code compilation and flashing the device, observe the **LED1** (1), which should be fading.



References









- → AURIX[™] Development Studio is available online:
- https://www.infineon.com/aurixdevelopmentstudio
- > Use the *"Import…"* function to get access to more code examples.
- > More code examples can be found on the GIT repository:
- https://github.com/Infineon/AURIX_code_examples
- > For additional trainings, visit our webpage:
- https://www.infineon.com/aurix-expert-training
- → For questions and support, use the AURIX[™] Forum:
- https://www.infineonforums.com/forums/13-Aurix-Forum

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