GTM_TIM_Capture_1 for KIT_AURIX_TC275_LK PWM input capturing via TIM

AURIX[™] TC2xx Microcontroller Training V1.0.0



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The Timer Input Module (TIM) of the GTM is used to capture an external PWM signal and calculate the PWM signal frequency and duty cycle.

The TIM is used in capture mode. The data from the captured PWM signal is used to calculate the PWM signal frequency and duty cycle in software. The frequency and the duty cycle are then stored in variables.

GTM TIM

GTM TOM

- The Generic Timer Module (GTM) is a modular timer unit designed to accommodate many timer applications
- The Timer Input Module (TIM) is responsible for filtering and capturing input signals of the GTM
- 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

GTM TIM

GTM TOM

- The GTM has an in-built Timer Output Module (TOM) that can offer 16 independent channels to generate output signals
- The Clock Management Unit (CMU) is responsible for clock generation of the GTM. The Fixed Clock Generation (FXU) is one of its subunits and it provides five predefined non-configurable clocks for GTM modules, including the TOM



Hardware setup

This code example has been developed for the board KIT_AURIX_TC275_LITE.

Connect the TIM input port pin P02.0 with the TOM output port pin P02.3.

X303				
	10	P13.1 / P40.1 - SCLO		
	9	P13.2 / P40.0 - SDA0		
	8	VAREF2		
	7	GND		
	6	P10.2 - SPICLK		
	5	P10.1 - MISO		
	4	P10.3 - MOSI		
	3	P10.5		
	2	P02.7		
	1	P02.6		
X304				
	8	P02.4		
	7	P02.5		
PWM signal	6	P02.3		
0	5	P10.4		
	4	P02.1		
input pin of TIM	3	P02.0		
	2	P15.2 - UART_TX		
	1	P15.3 - UART_RX		





Configuring the TIM

The configuration of the TIM is done by calling the initialization function *init_TIM()*, containing the following steps:

- > Enable the GTM by calling the function *lfxGtm_enable()*
- > Enable the CMU clock 0 by calling the function *lfxGtm_Cmu_enableClocks()*
- Initialize an instance of the *lfxGtm_Tim_In_Config* structure with the default parameters by calling the iLLD function *lfxGtm_Tim_In_initConfig()*
- The *lfxGtm_Tim_ln_Config* structure allows the setting of multiple parameters in order to initialize the module, including the following:
 - *filter.inputPin* Selection of the input port pin of the TIM (port pin P02.0 in this example)
 - filter.inputPinMode Selection of the input mode for the input port pin of the TIM (IfxPort_InputMode_pulldown in this example)
- After setting the configuration parameters, the function *lfxGtm_Tim_In_init()* applies the user configuration to the module

All the functions used for the configuration of the TIM are provided by the iLLD header *lfxGtm_Tim_In.h*.



Configuring the TOM

The configuration of the TOM is done by calling the function **generate_PWM()** containing the following steps:

- > Enable the FXU clocks by calling the function *lfxGtm_Cmu_enableClocks()*
- Initialize an instance of the structure *lfxGtm_Tom_Pwm_Config* with its default values by calling the function *lfxGtm_Tom_Pwm_initConfig()*
- The *lfxGtm_Tom_Pwm_Config* structure allows to set the following parameters to initialize the module:
 - *tom* Selection of the TOM which is counting
 - tomChannel Selection of the channel which is driving the output port pin
 - **period** Setting of the period for the PWM signal to the desired value
 - **dutyCycle** Setting of the duty cycle of the PWM signal to the desired value
 - *pin.outputPin* Selection of the output port pin
 - synchronousUpdateEnable Enabling of Synchronous Update of the timer
 - *clock* Selection of the clock used for the generation of the PWM



Configuring the TOM

- After setting the configuration parameters, the function *lfxGtm_Tom_Pwm_init()* applies the user configuration to the module
- > Start the PWM with the function *lfxGtm_Tom_Pwm_start()*

All the functions used for the configuration of the TOM are provided by the iLLD header *lfxGtm_Tom_Pwm.h*.



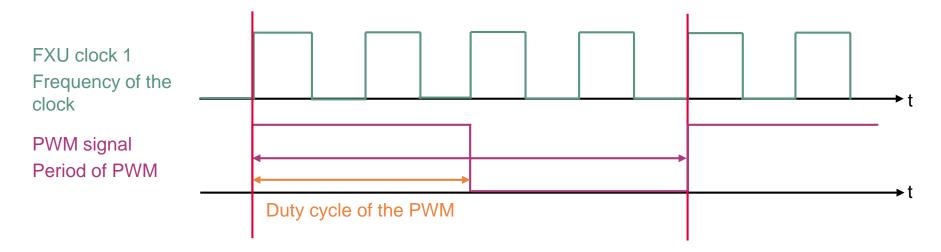
Implementation

PWM generation example

The FXU clock 1 frequency (f_{fxclk1}) is 6.250 MHz in this example. The period value to have the desired PWM frequency (f_{PWM}) is calculated with the following formula:

$$Period = \frac{f_{fxclk1}}{f_{PWM}}$$

In this example: $Period = \frac{6.250 \text{ MHz}}{125 \text{ Hz}} = 50000 \text{ ticks} \Rightarrow 8 \text{ ms}$





Measuring PWM frequency and duty cycle

The measurement of the PWM frequency and duty cycle is done by calling the function *measure_PWM()* containing the following steps:

- Update the measured PWM data by calling the iLLD function IfxGtm_Tim_In_update()
- Get the PWM period in seconds with the iLLD function
 IfxGtm_Tim_In_getPeriodSecond()
- Calculate the PWM frequency with the formula: frequency(Hz) = 1 / period(s)
- Get the PWM duty cycle by calling the iLLD function *IfxGtm_Tim_In_getDutyPercent()*

All the iLLD functions above are provided by the iLLD header *lfxGtm_Tim_In.h*



Run and Test

After code compilation and flashing the device, perform the following steps:

- Add the variables <u>g_measuredPwmFreq_Hz</u> and <u>g_measuredPwmDutyCycle</u> to the Watch Expressions on the debugger
- > Suspend the program to check the value of the variables

(x)= Variables 💁 Breakpoints 😚 Expressions 🔀	2. J	
Expression	Туре	Value
(×)= g_measuredPwmFreq_Hz	float	125
(x)= g_measuredPwmDutyCycle	float	50
🖶 Add new expression		

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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