

# TI-RSLK

Texas Instruments Robotics System Learning Kit



TEXAS INSTRUMENTS



# Module 9

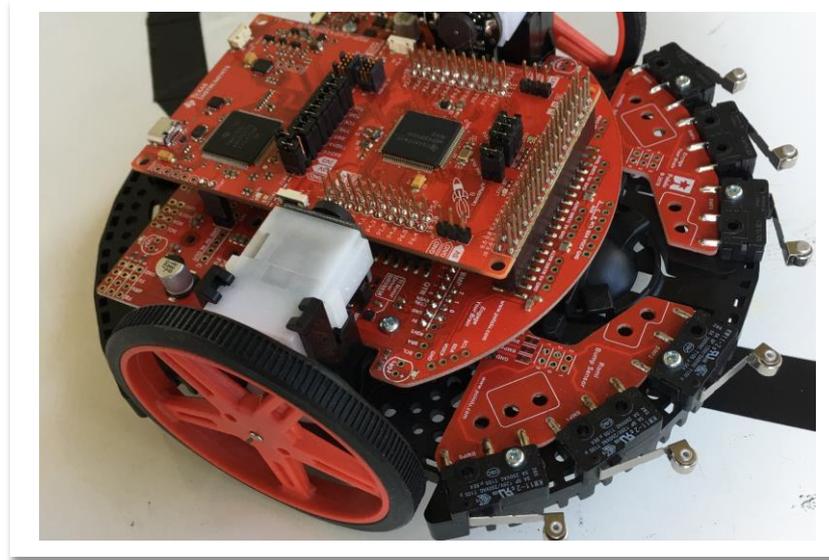
Lecture: SysTick Timer - Theory



# SysTick Timer

## You will learn in this module

- Fundamentals of SysTick Timer
- Measure elapsed time
  - Precision
  - Range
  - Resolution
- Software delay





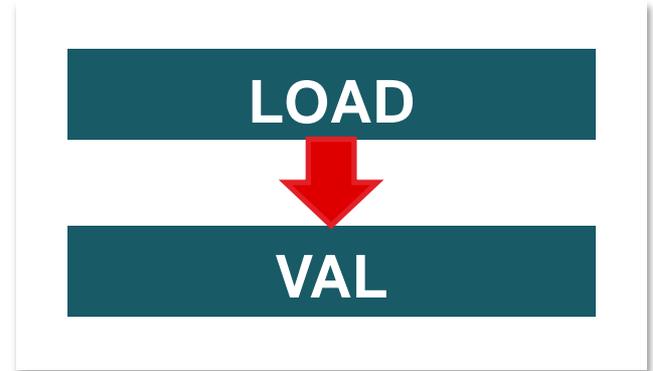
# SysTick Timer :

SysTick performs Timer/Counter operation in all ARM

- Create time delays
- Generate periodic interrupts

## How it works

- 24-bit down counter decrements at bus clock frequency
- With a 48 MHz bus clock, decrements every 20.83 ns
- Software sets a 24-bit LOAD value of  $n$
- The counter, VAL, goes from  $n \rightarrow 0$ 
  - Sequence:  $n, n-1, n-2, n-3 \dots 2, 1, 0, n, n-1 \dots$
- SysTick is a modulo  $n+1$  counter:
- $VAL = (VAL - 1) \bmod (n+1)$





# SysTick Timer Initialization

31-24	23-17	16	15-3	2	1	0	Name
0	0	COUNT	0	CLK_SRC	INTEN	ENABLE	SysTick->CTRL
0	24-bit RELOAD value						SysTick->LOAD
0	24-bit CURRENT value of SysTick counter						SysTick->VAL

Callouts: 'Flag' points to bit 16, 'Bus clock' points to bit 2, and 'Turn on' points to bit 0.

Table 9.0 SysTick Registers

```
void SysTick_Init(void) {  
    SysTick->LOAD = 0x00FFFFFF;  
    SysTick->CTRL = 0x00000005;  
}
```

At 48 MHz, it rolls over about every 349ms



## Measure Elapsed Time

```
Start = SysTick->VAL;  
SystemUnderTest();  
Stop = SysTick->VAL;  
Delta = 0x00FFFFFF & (Start - Stop);
```

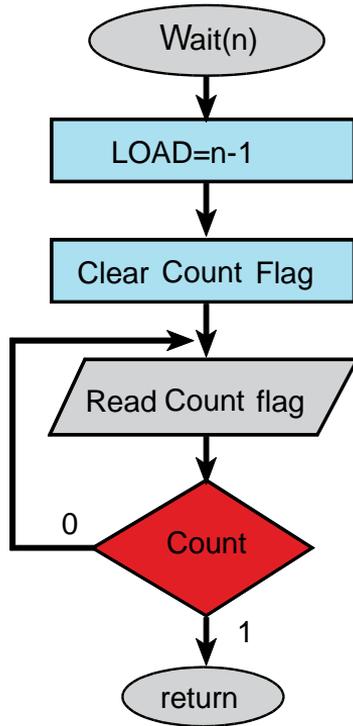
Time to execute?

### At 48 MHz

- 24-bit precision ← # of distinct measurements
- 20.83ns resolution ← Smallest change
- 349ms range ← Largest possible



# SysTick Timer Wait



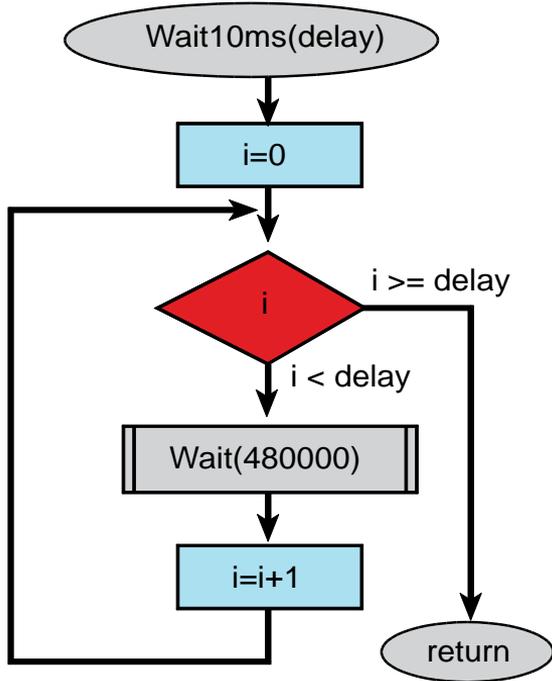
```
void SysTick_Wait(uint32_t n){  
    SysTick->LOAD = n-1;  
    SysTick->VAL = 0;    // clear Count  
    while((SysTick->CTRL&0x00010000)== 0){};  
}
```

At 48 MHz, it works up to 349ms  
Doesn't work for n=0 or n=1

Count is in  
bit 16



## SysTick Timer : Generate 10 ms Wait



```
void SysTick_Wait10ms(uint32_t delay){  
    for(uint32_t i=0; i<delay; i++){  
        SysTick_Wait(480000);  
    }  
}
```

48 cycles is 1us

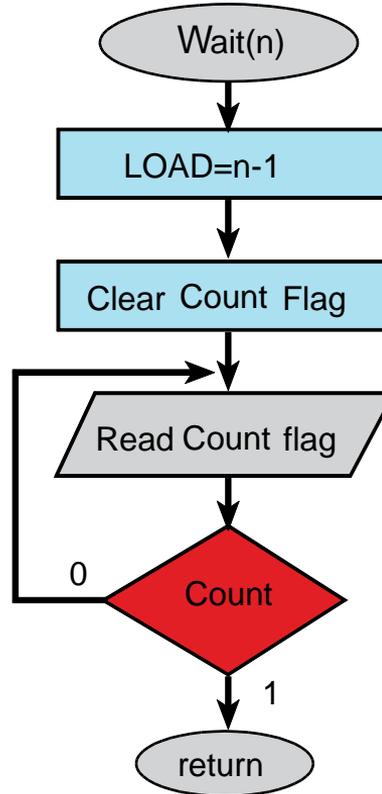
48,000 cycles is 1ms

480,000 cycles is 10ms



## Summary

- SysTick is a built in timer
  - Measuring elapsed time
  - Creating software delay





# Module 9

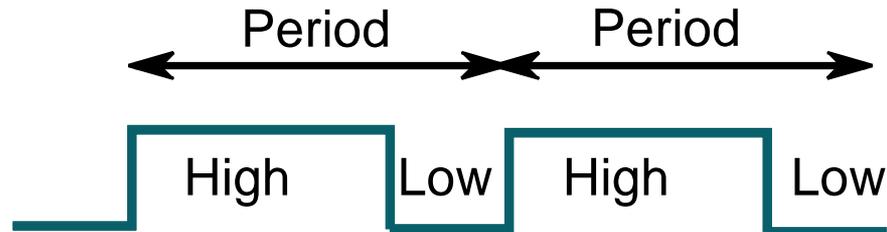
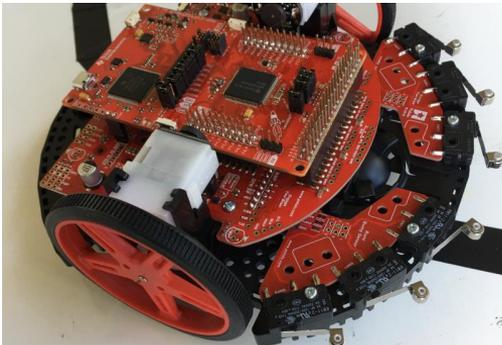
Lecture: SysTick Timer - PWM



# SysTick Timer

## You will learn in this module

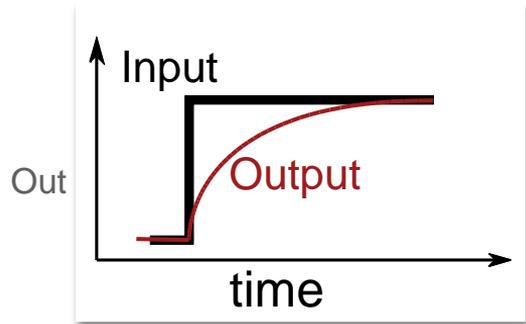
- Concept of **Pulse Width Modulation** ( PWM) and Duty Cycle
- Create pulse width modulated (PWM) signals using SysTick Timer Delay
- Use PWM to control brightness of an LED
- Apply PWM to create digital to analog converter (DAC)





## How fast is the device?

Change the input (step change)  
Measure the output response



$$\text{Out}(t) = A + Be^{-t/\tau}$$

Time constant,  $\tau$ , is the time to reach 0.63 of final

Time constant,  $\tau$

HLMP-4700 LED      90ns

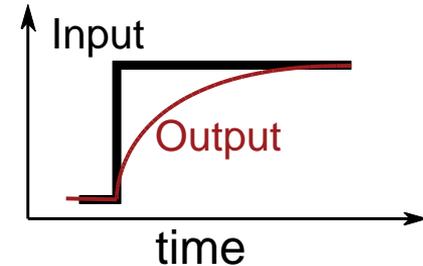
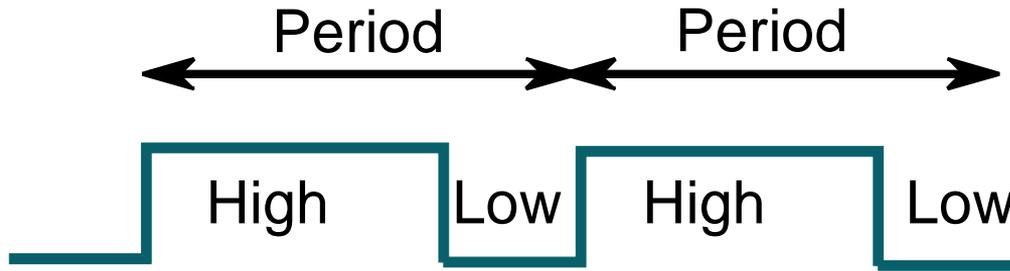
DC motor            100ms



# Pulse Width Modulation

```
while(1) {  
    P1->OUT |= 0x01;    // red LED on  
    SysTick_Wait(High);  
    P1->OUT &= ~0x01;  // red LED off  
    SysTick_Wait(Low);  
}
```

$$\text{Dutycycle} = \frac{\text{High}}{\text{High} + \text{Low}} = \frac{\text{High}}{\text{Period}}$$

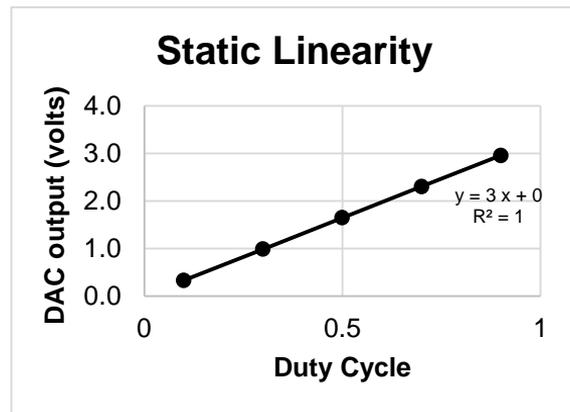
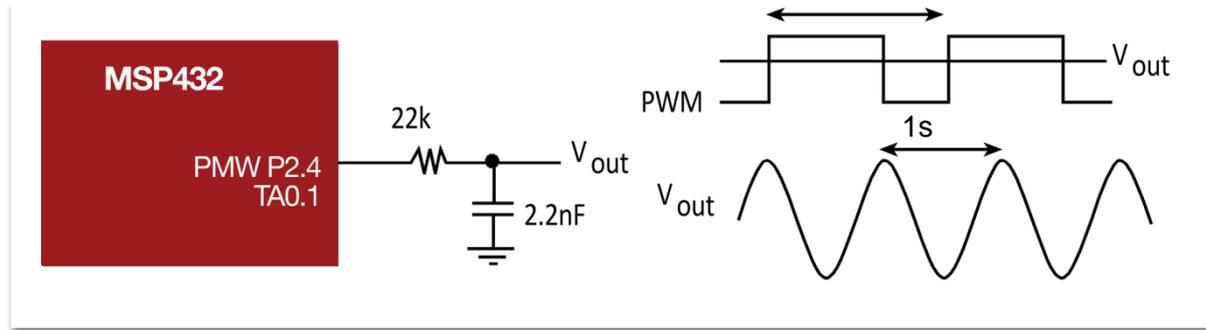


**High+Low** is a constant  
If fast enough, the device responds to the average



# PWM - Digital to Analog Converter

PWM + low pass filter



**LPF cutoff:**

$$f_c = 1/(2\pi RC)$$

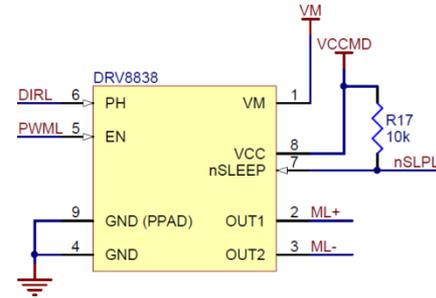
$f_c > \text{analog wave}$

$f_c < \text{digital frequency}$

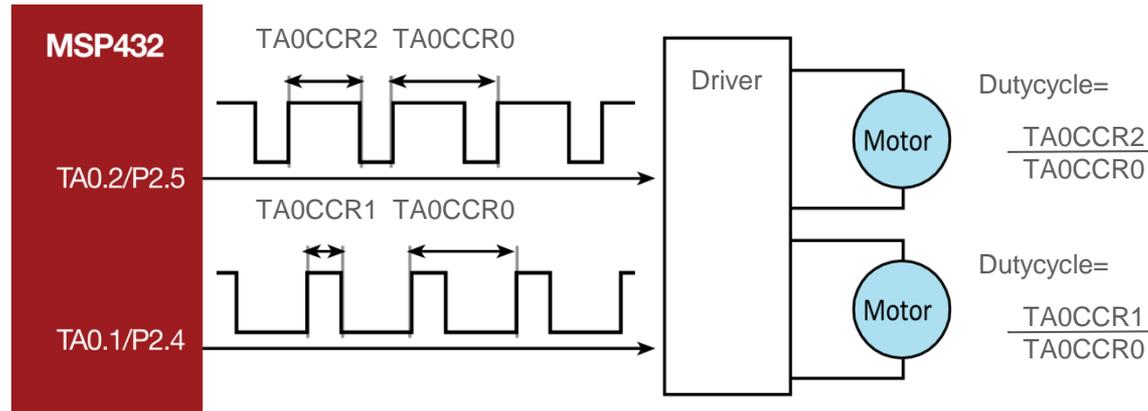


# Applications of PWM:

- Control brightness of LEDs
- 120V /60Hz appliances
- Use it to make a DAC
- Transfer power to control motors



Motor driver TI DRV8838

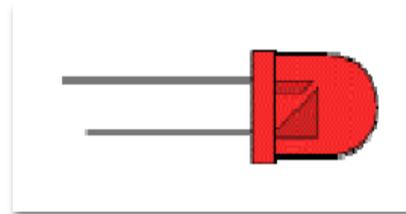
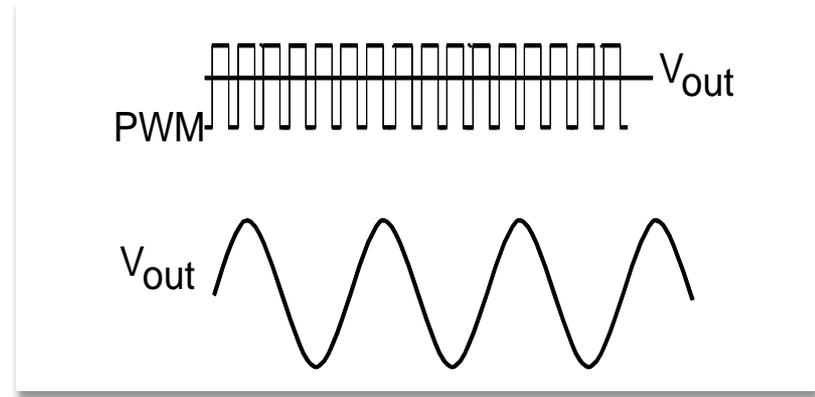


Interface TI Launchpad with Motor driver TI DRV8838 using PWM



# Summary

- SysTick is a built in timer
  - Measuring elapsed time
  - Creating software delay
- PWM
  - Implemented with software delays (inefficient)
  - Choose the fixed frequency faster than the device
  - Device responds linearly to duty cycle
  - Provides for high precision outputs
- Applications
  - Dimming
  - DAC
  - Motors



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