

## 控制PWM風扇

NuMicro® 32 位系列微控制器範例代碼介紹

### 文件資訊

代碼簡述	使用 Mini51 的 PWM 通道 0 (P2.2) 控制 4 線式 PWM 風扇的轉速，並且使用 Timer 0 的外部捕獲腳位 (P3.2) 偵測風扇的每分鐘轉速。
BSP 版本	Mini51DE_Series_BSP_CMSIS_v3.02.000
開發平台	NuTiny-SDK-Mini54 V3.1 4 線式 PWM 風扇

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## 1 功能介紹

### 1.1 簡介

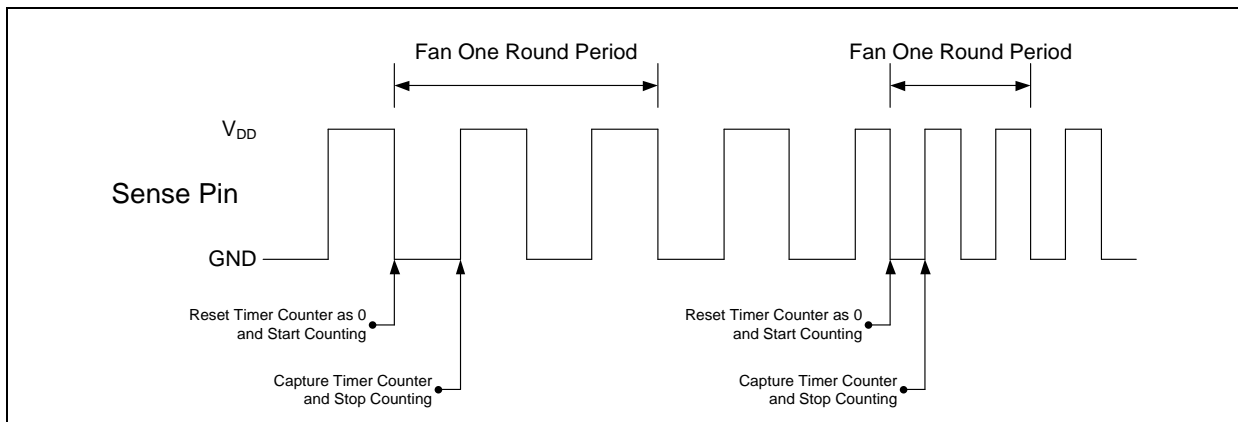
使用Mini51的PWM通道0 (P2.2) 控制4線式PWM風扇的轉速，並且使用Timer 0的外部捕獲腳位 (P3.2) 偵測風扇的每分鐘轉速。輸入PWM波形到PWM風扇的control腳位，可以控制風扇的轉速。藉由改變PWM的佔空比，PWM風扇可以運作在適合的轉速。PWM風扇的sense腳位會輸出轉速器訊號。此訊號在風扇的馬達轉動到下一個磁極時，會變更輸出電平。藉由計算風扇轉一圈需要的時間，使用者可以得到風扇的每分鐘轉速。

在使用這個範例程式前，使用者需要將PWM通道0 (P2.2) 接到PWM風扇的control腳位，並且將Timer 0的外部捕獲腳位 (P3.2) 接到風扇的sense腳位。

### 1.2 原理

為了在不同的情境下運作在適合的轉速，4線式PWM風扇具有control腳位，可以接收PWM波形，並用來控制MOSFET開關。當增加PWM的佔空比時，MOSFET開關開啟越長，而風扇轉速越快。基於Intel釋出的規格，PWM輸出頻率應為25 kHz。

使用者也可以得到目前的風扇轉速。4磁極馬達的風扇在sense腳位所輸出的轉速器波形，如下所示：



當風扇馬達轉動到下一個磁極時，轉速器波形會變更電平。使用者可以將Timer 0的外部捕獲腳位 (T0EX) 接到風扇的sense腳位，並且使能觸發計數捕獲模式以及電平轉換觸發。當T0EX偵測到由高電平轉換到低電平時，Timer 0會將計數器歸零，並且開始計數。當T0EX偵測到由低電平轉換到高電平時，Timer 0會停止計數，並且將計數器的值捕獲到Timer Capture Data Register (TCAP)。由於PWM風扇的sense腳位是open-drain類型，使用者需要在此腳位使用上

拉電阻。

使用如下所示的計算公式，使用者可以計算出風扇的每分鐘轉速。

$$\text{風扇的每分鐘轉速} = \frac{\text{Timer 0 時鐘源頻率} * 60}{(\text{馬達磁極數}) * (\text{Timer 0 捕獲數值})}$$

### 1.3 執行結果

範例程式首先使用100%佔空比的PWM波形，偵測風扇的最快轉速。然後使用0%佔空比的PWM波形，偵測風扇的最慢轉速。每次改變PWM佔空比時，需要等待3秒鐘的時間，確保風扇已經穩定。在完成上述動作後，使用者可以輸入更多的動作，控制PWM佔空比增加10%或1%，或是減少10%或1%。

結果如下圖所示：

```
CPU @ 22118400 Hz
+-----+
| 4-wire PWM Fan Control Sample Code |
| Use PWM Channel 0 to control fan speed |
| and use Timer 0 Capture mode to detect fan speed in RPM. |
| Please connect PWM Channel 0 (P2.2) to fan control pin |
| and connect Timer 0 external capture pin (P3.2) to fan |
| sense pin. |
+-----+
The maximum fan speed is 1440 RPM.
The minimum fan speed is 660 RPM.

Current PWM duty is 60%, please enter your action.
(1: Increase 10%; 2: Increase 1%; 3: Decrease 10%; 4: Decrease 1%)
1
Changing... Current fan speed is 1140 RPM.

Current PWM duty is 70%, please enter your action.
(1: Increase 10%; 2: Increase 1%; 3: Decrease 10%; 4: Decrease 1%)
-
```

## 2 代碼介紹

初始化 Timer 0 並且使能觸發計數捕獲模式通道 0 捕獲功能以及電平轉換觸發

```
void TMR0_Init(void)
{
    /*----- */
    /* Init Timer 0 */
    /*----- */
    /* Reset IP */
    SYS_ResetModule(TMR0_RST);

    /* Give a dummy target frequency here. Will over write capture resolution with macro */
    TIMER_Open(TIMER0, TIMER_PERIODIC_MODE, 1000000);

    /* Update prescale to set proper resolution */
    TIMER_SET_PRESCALE_VALUE(TIMER0, 0);

    /* Set compare value as large as possible, so don't need to worry about counter
    overrun too frequently */
    TIMER_SET_CMP_VALUE(TIMER0, 0xFFFFF);

    /* Configure Timer 0 trigger counting mode and level change trigger.
    The high to low transition on Timer 0 external capture pin is detected to
    reset TDR as 0 and then starts counting, while low to high transition stops
    counting. */
    TIMER_EnableCapture(TIMER0, TIMER_CAPTURE_TRIGGER_COUNTING_MODE,
    TIMER_CAPTURE_FALLING_THEN_RISING_EDGE);

    /* Enable T0EX debounce function */
    TIMER0->TEXCON |= TIMER_TEXCON_TEXDB_Msk;

    /* Enable timer interrupt */
    TIMER_EnableCaptureInt(TIMER0);
    NVIC_EnableIRQ(TMR0_IRQn);
}
```

初始化 PWM 通道 0 的頻率為 25 kHz。

```
void PWM_Init(void)
{
    /*----- */
```

```

/* Init PWM Channel 0 */
/*-----*/
/* Reset IP */
SYS_ResetModule(PWM_RST);

/* Set PWM Channel 0 frequency to 25 kHz and initial duty 100% */
PWM_ConfigOutputChannel(PWM, 0, 25000, 100);

/* Enable PWM Channel 0 output */
PWM_EnableOutput(PWM, BIT0);
}

```

在 Timer 0 的中斷處理中，停止 Timer 0，並且計算風扇轉速。

```

void TMR0_IRQHandler(void)
{
    uint32_t u32_FanRPM;

    /* Stop Timer 0 */
    TIMER_Stop(TIMER0);

    /* Calculate RPM = (Timer 0 Clock Source Frequency / (Fan_Pole * Timer 0 Capture Value)) * 60 */
    u32_FanRPM = (22118400 / (Fan_Pole * TIMER_GetCaptureData(TIMER0))) * 60;
    printf("%d RPM.\n", u32_FanRPM);

    /* Clear Timer 0 Capture interrupt flag */
    TIMER_ClearCaptureIntFlag(TIMER0);

    /* Set Detect done flag*/
    g_u8DetectFlag = 1;
}

```

測試風扇的最快和最慢轉速。

```

/* Test maximum fan speed */
/* Start PWM Channel 0 */
PWM_Start(PWM, BIT0);
/* Wait 3 seconds */
Delay_mS(3000);
/* Start Timer 0 to detect the time which fan takes when rotating one round */
g_u8DetectFlag = 0;
printf("The maximum fan speed is ");
TIMER_Start(TIMER0);

```

```

while (!g_u8DetectFlag);

/* Test maximum fan speed */
/* Force PWM Channel 0 output low */
PWM->PHCHG = PWM->PHCHGNXT & ~(PWM_PHCHGNXT_PWM0_Msk | PWM_PHCHGNXT_D0_Msk);
/* Wait 3 seconds */
Delay_mS(3000);
/* Start Timer 0 to detect the time which fan takes when rotating one round */
g_u8DetectFlag = 0;
printf("The minimum fan speed is ");
TIMER_Start(TIMER0);

while (!g_u8DetectFlag);

```

根據使用者的輸入動作，增加或減少 PWM 的佔空比。

```

while (1)
{
    printf("\n\nCurrent PWM duty is %d%%, please enter your action.\n", g_u8PWMDuty);
    printf("(1: Increase 10%; 2: Increase 1%; 3: Decrease 10%; 4: Decrease 1%)\n");
    u8Action = getchar();
    printf("%c\n", u8Action);

    switch (u8Action)
    {
        case '1':
        {
            /* Increase PWM duty 10% */
            (g_u8PWMDuty > 90) ? (g_u8PWMDuty = 100) : (g_u8PWMDuty += 10);

            break;
        }

        case '2':
        {
            /* Increase PWM duty 1% */
            (g_u8PWMDuty > 99) ? (g_u8PWMDuty = 100) : (g_u8PWMDuty++);

            break;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        case '3':
        {
            /* Decrease PWM duty 10% */
            (g_u8PWMDuty < 10) ? (g_u8PWMDuty = 0) : (g_u8PWMDuty -= 10);

            break;
        }

        case '4':
        {
            /* Decrease PWM duty 1% */
            (g_u8PWMDuty < 1) ? (g_u8PWMDuty = 0) : (g_u8PWMDuty--);

            break;
        }

        default:
        {
            continue;
        }
    }

    /* Set PWM Channel 0 frequency and duty */
    if (g_u8PWMDuty > 0)
    {
        PWM->PHCHG |= PWM_PHCHGNXT_PWM0_Msk;
        PWM_ConfigOutputChannel(PWM, 0, 25000, g_u8PWMDuty);
    }
    else
        PWM->PHCHG = PWM->PHCHGNXT & ~(PWM_PHCHGNXT_PWM0_Msk | PWM_PHCHGNXT_D0_Msk);

    /* Wait 3 seconds */
    printf("Changing... ");
    Delay_mS(3000);
    /* Start Timer 0 to detect the time which fan takes when rotating one round */
    g_u8DetectFlag = 0;
    printf("Current fan speed is ");
    TIMER_Start(TIMER0);

    while (!g_u8DetectFlag);
}

```

### 3 軟體與硬體環境

#### ● 軟體環境

##### ■ BSP 版本

◆ Mini51DE Series BSP CMSIS v3.02.000

##### ■ IDE 版本

◆ Keil uVersion 5.26

#### ● 硬體環境

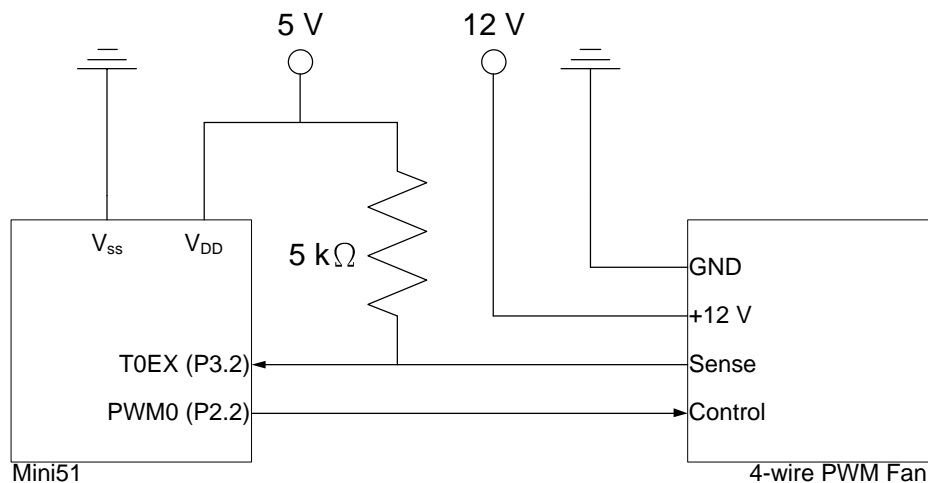
##### ■ 電路元件

◆ NuTiny-SDK-Mini54 V3.1

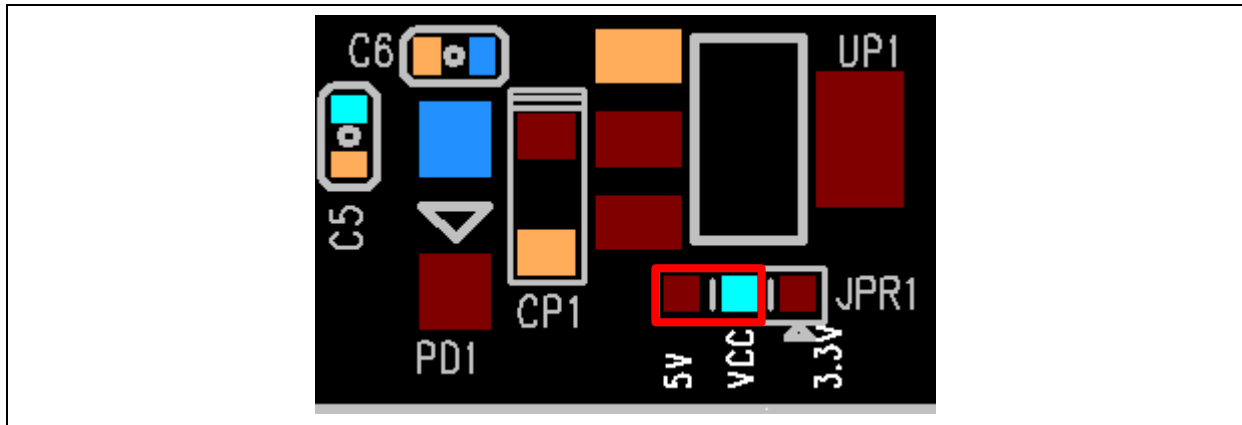
◆ 4 線式 PWM 風扇

##### ■ 示意圖

將 Mini51 的 PWM 通道 0 (P2.2) 連接到 4 線式 PWM 風扇的 control 腳位，控制風扇轉速。並將 Timer 0 的外部捕獲腳位 (T0EX) (P3.2) 連接到 4 線式 PWM 風扇的 sense 腳位，偵測風扇的每分鐘轉速，並且使用 5 kΩ 的上拉電阻。









為了使 NuTiny-SDK-Mini54 運作在 5 V，使用者需要將 Nu-Link-Me 的 JPR1 上的 0  $\Omega$  電阻，從 3.3 V 改到 5 V。



## 4 目錄資訊

### EC\_Mini51\_PWM\_Fan\_Control\_V1.00

 Library	Sample code header and source files
 CMSIS	Cortex <sup>®</sup> Microcontroller Software Interface Standard (CMSIS) by Arm <sup>®</sup> Corp.
 Device	CMSIS compliant device header file
 StdDriver	All peripheral driver header and source files
 SampleCode	
 ExampleCode	Source file of example code

## 5 如何執行範例程式

1. 根據目錄資訊章節進入 ExampleCode 路徑中的 KEIL 資料夾，雙擊 Mini51\_PWM\_Fan\_Control.uvproj。
2. 進入編譯模式介面
  - a. 編譯
  - b. 下載代碼至記憶體
  - c. 進入 / 離開除錯模式
3. 將 12 V 電源供應連接到 4 線式 PWM 風扇。
4. 將 4 線式 PWM 風扇的 control 和 sense 腳位連接到 NuTiny-SDK-Mini54。
5. 進入除錯模式介面
  - a. 執行代碼
6. 使用終端機軟體，獲得風扇轉速訊息，並且輸入動作來改變目前的 PWM 佔空比。

## 6 修訂紀錄

Date	Revision	Description
July 25, 2019	1.00	1. 初始發布.

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