

ML56滑块型电容式触控传感器来控制 ARGB LED

NuMicro® 8 位系列微控制器范例代码介绍

文件信息

应用简述	本范例代码使用ML56 系列的滑块型电容式触控传感器来调整 ARGB LED 亮度并利用SPI 来模拟ARGB LED 的时序
BSP 版本	ML51 Series BSP V2.00.001
开发平台	ML56 Demo Board v1.0

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1 概述

此范例代码使用ML56 系列的滑块型电容式触控传感器来调整ARGB LED 亮度并利用SPI 来模拟ARGB LED 的时序，达到直觉式亮度调整的目的。

ML56 演示板是带有滑块和滚轮的演示板，该板上的所有传感器都是电容式触控按键感应。其中，滑块是使用6 个电容式触控按键所组成，连接到以下脚位：TK2(P29)、TK3(P28)、TK4(P27)、TK5(P26)、TK6(P25) 和 TK7(P24)。当手指触摸 PCB 上的铜箔区域时，可藉由侦测其电容变化量来得到当下的位置。滑块支持4 种分辨率(10、20、50 以及 100)，校正参数如图 1-1所示。以此范例代码为例子，使用的分辨率为100，代表滑块的有效位置范围为0-100，其值会对应到LED 灯条亮度为 0-100%。

The screenshot shows the NuSenadj - 1.16 - ML56 software interface. It is divided into several sections:

- Connection:** Includes a 'Disconnect' button and a dropdown menu set to 'COM47'.
- Sensing Parameters:** Includes 'Pulse Width' (2 us) and 'Times' (128).
- Algorithm Parameters:** Includes checkboxes for 'IIR Weighting New, Old' (checked), 'Debounce Entry, Release (0 ~ 15)' (checked), and 'Trace Baseline' (checked). It also has input fields for '6' and '2'.
- Store Address (hex):** A text field containing 'EE80'.
- Touch Key Parameters:** Includes 'Read' and 'Write' buttons.
- Switch Mode:** Includes 'Rawdata View' (selected) and 'Calibration' buttons.
- Sensor Configuration:**
 - 'Slider Resolution' and 'Wheel Resolution' are both set to 100.
 - 'CKO as Shielding Sensor' is set to P5.7.
 - A table lists 17 touch keys (TK00 to TK16) with their types and configurations.

Alias	Type	Left	Right	CCB, REFCB	Signal
TK00	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Used				
TK01	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Used				
TK02	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slider	255	255	134, 113	42
TK03	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slider	255	255	134, 83	26
TK04	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slider	255	255	134, 83	26
TK05	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slider	255	255	134, 81	26
TK06	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slider	255	255	134, 80	30
TK07	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slider	255	255	134, 111	40
TK08	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Used				
TK09	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Used				
TK10	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Used				
TK11	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Used				
TK12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reference				
TK13	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Used				
TK14	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Used				
TK15	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Used				
TK16	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Used				

图 1-1 ML56 电容式触控传感器校正参数

1.1 原理

1.1.1 ARGB LED 数据传输时间($TH+TL=1.25\text{ us} \pm 600\text{ ns}$)

ARGB LED 时序图如图 1-2到图 1-4所示。逻辑'0'定义为高准位 $0.4\text{ us} \pm 150\text{ ns}$ 与低准位 $0.85\text{ us} \pm 150\text{ ns}$; 逻辑'1'定义为高准位 $0.8\text{ us} \pm 150\text{ ns}$ 与低准位 $0.45\text{ us} \pm 150\text{ ns}$;重置讯号定义为大于 50 us 的低准位。

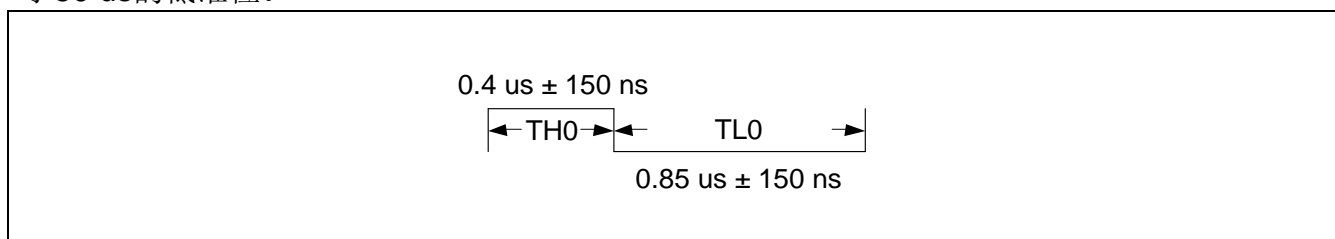


图 1-2 逻辑'0'

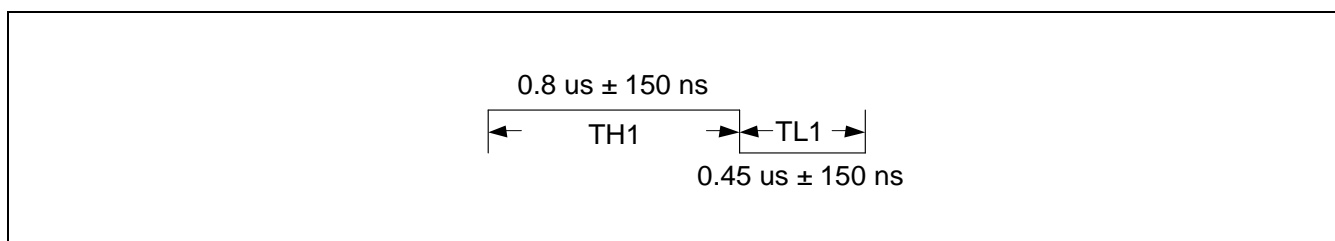


图 1-3 逻辑'1'

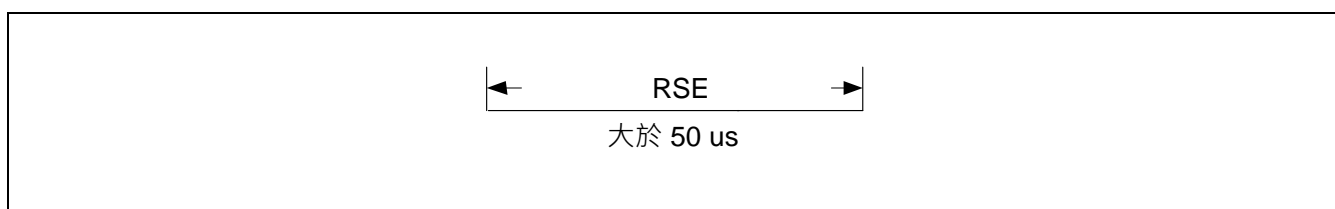


图 1-4 重置

1.1.2 SPI 时钟频率

程序中设定系统时钟HIRC 为 24 MHz 以及SPI 时钟除频值为8, 由此可计算出SPI 时钟速率为 3 MHz , 这代表一个SPI 时钟为 0.333 us 。换句话说, 逻辑'0' 映像为SPI 位样式为'1000'; 辑'1' 映像为SPI 位样式为'1110', 亦即3 个字节的RGB 数据格式可转化成12 个字节的SPI 数据格式。

1.2 如何使用 NuSenadj

请按照以下操作步骤操作。

1. 使用 ICP programming tool 刻录 calibration.bin 档案, 如图 1-5 所示。此档案存在 TK_Utility 文件夹中。

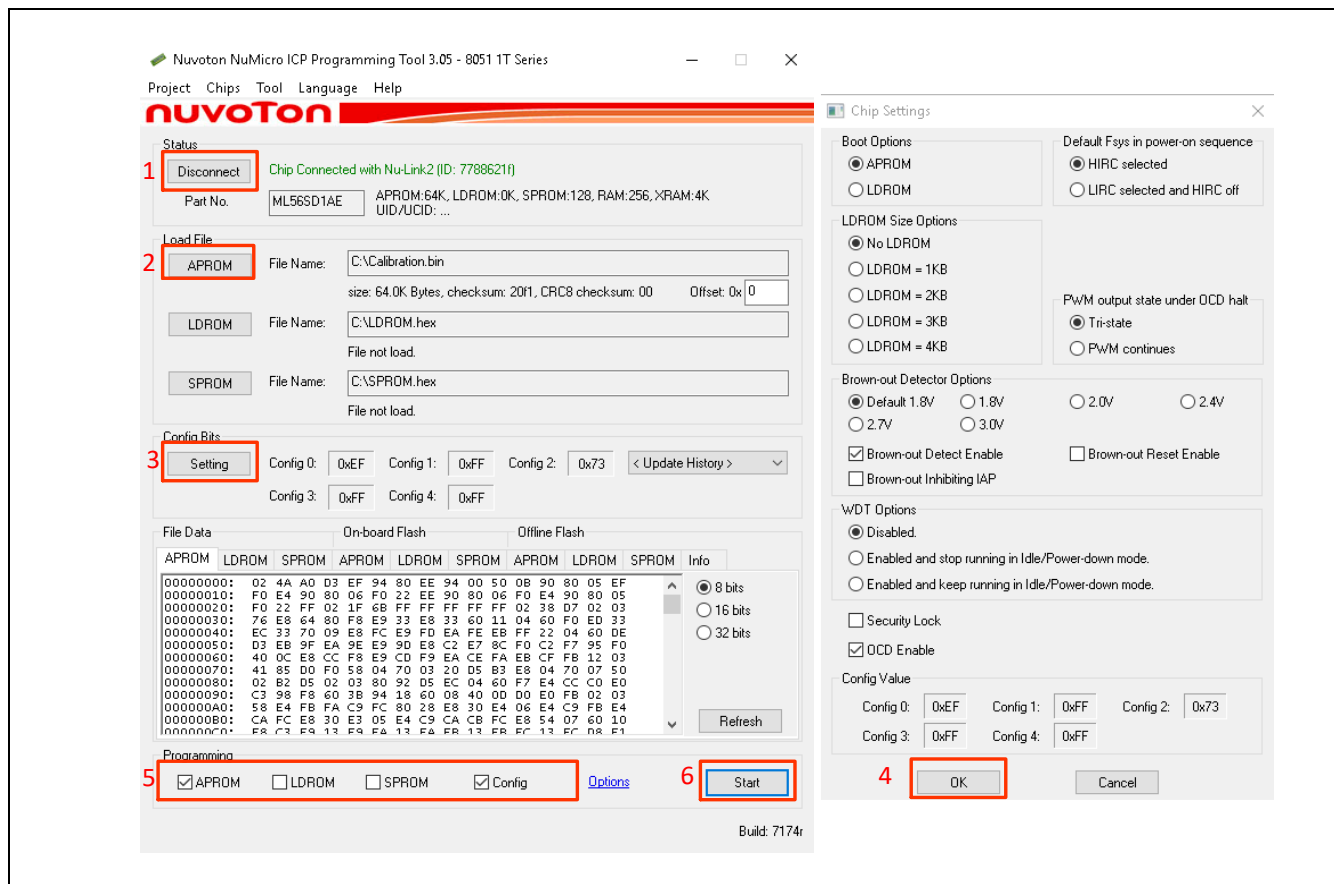


图 1-5 刻录 Calibration.bin 档案

2. 使用 NuSenadj.exe 设定校正参数与启动校正程序，如图 1-6 与图 1-7 所示。

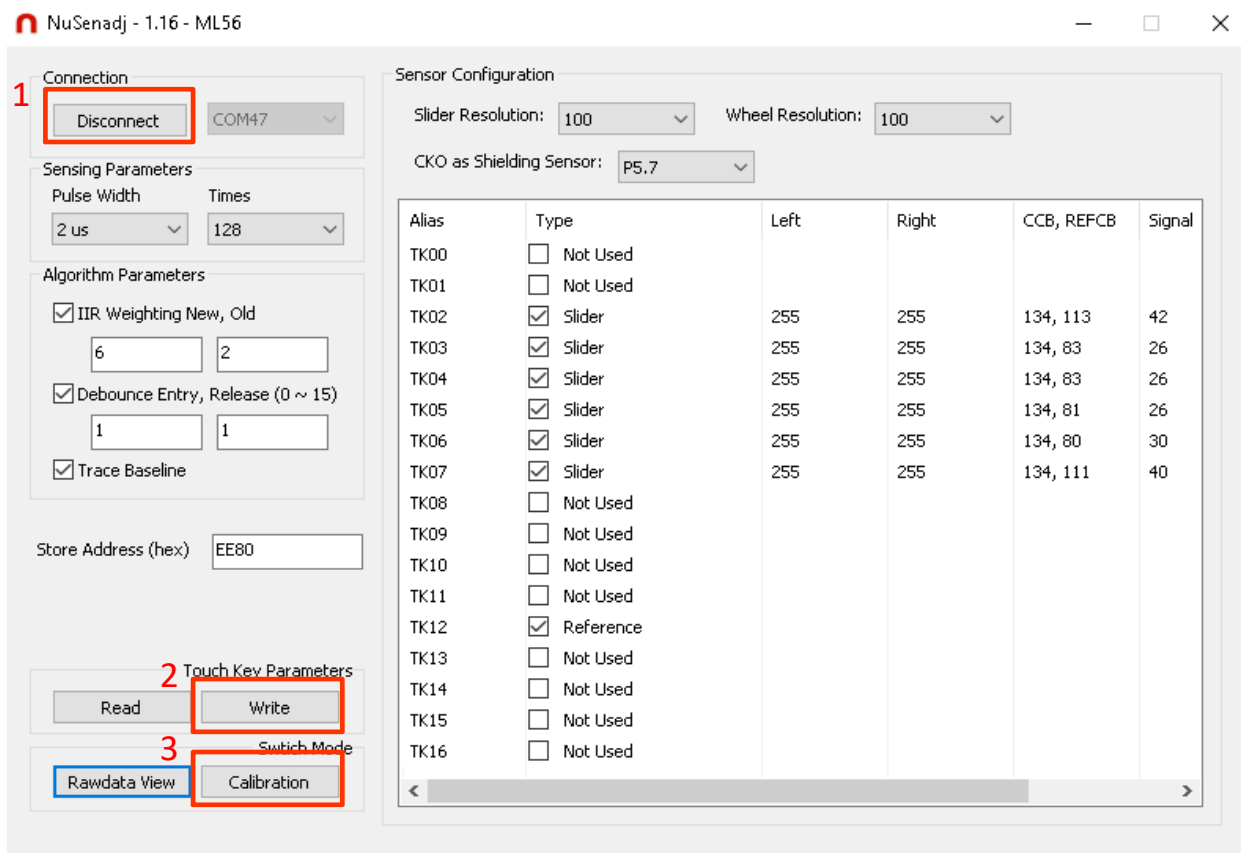


图 1-6 设定校正参数

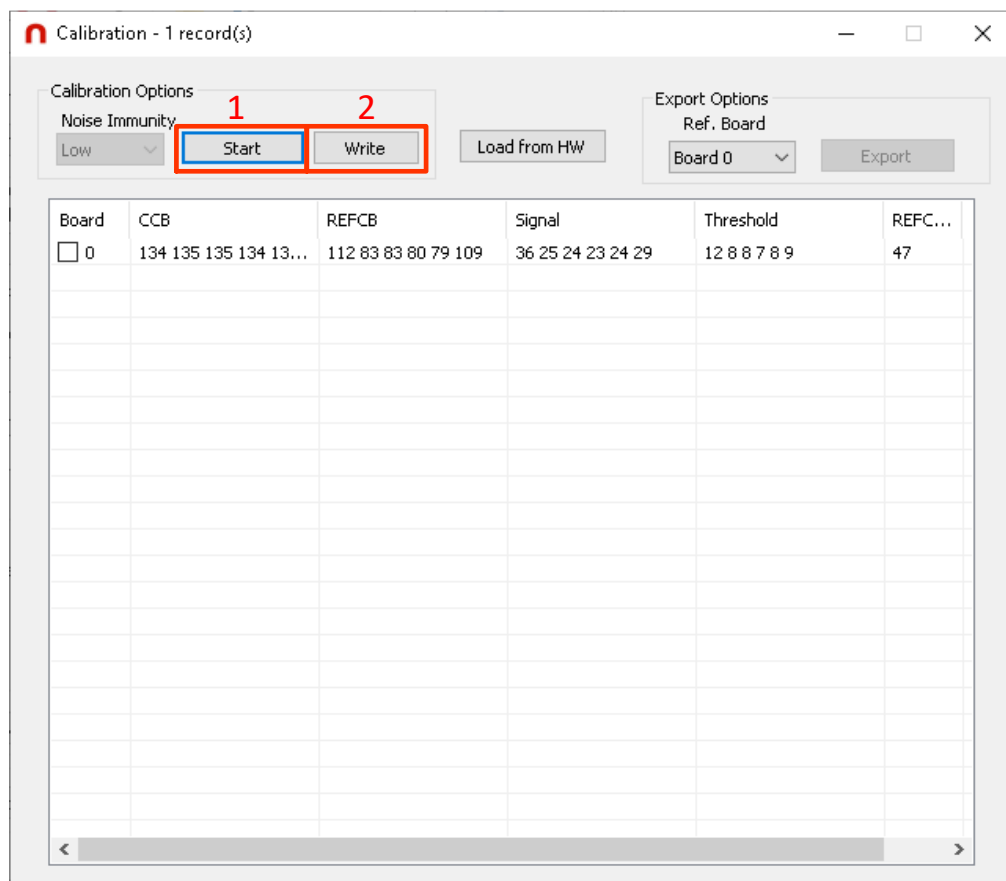


图 1-7 进入校正程序

3. 使用 Keil 刻录 ML56_Slider_ARGB 项目。

1.3 执行结果

执行结果如图 1-8所示。

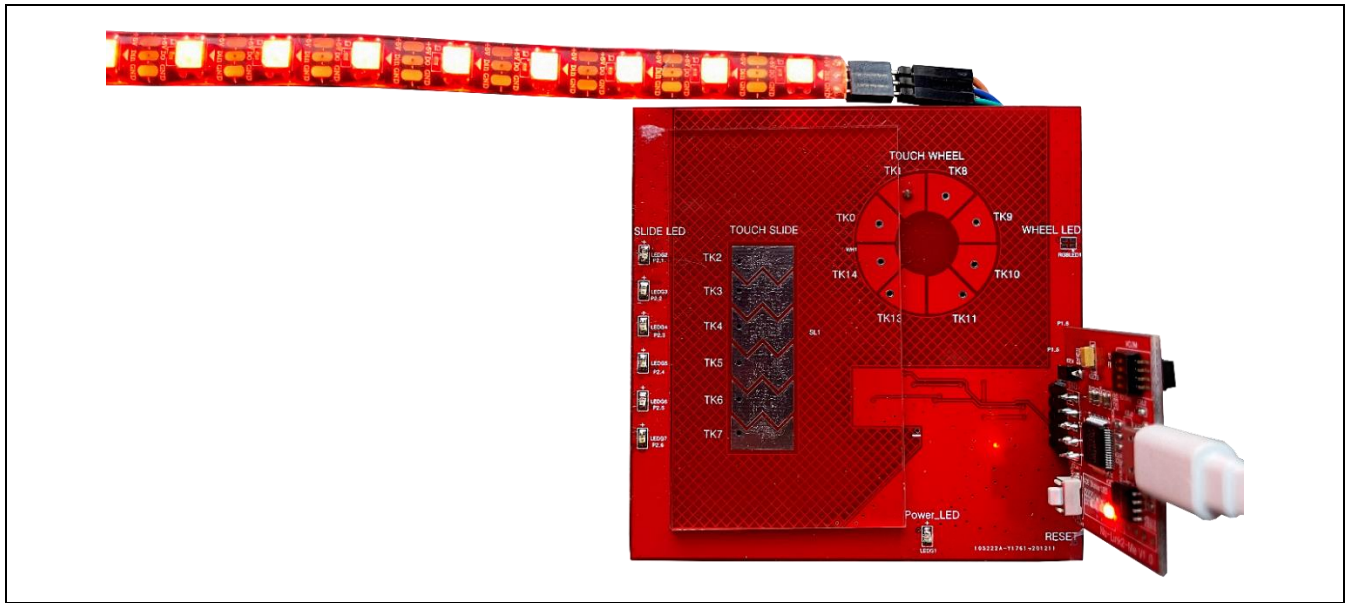


图 1-8 执行结果

2 代码介绍

代码工作流程如下：

1. main.c 中初始化 ML56 相关外设，包含 FMC、touch key、SPI、与 Timer 2
 - FMC 是用来从 flash 加载电容式触控传感器的设定与校正参数
 - Touch key 是用来使能滑块模块
 - SPI 是用来模拟 ARGB LED 时序
 - Timer 2 是用来设定电容式触控传感器的扫描时间
2. 在 while 循环中呼叫 TK_RawDataView() 来得到手指触摸滑块当下的位置；并将此值代入 Slider_TOPDOWN() 的自变量中计算出相对应的 ARGB LED 亮度
3. 使用 SPI_Send() 来模拟 ARGB LED 时序

```
int32_t main(void)
{
    uint32_t u32ChanelMsk;
    int8_t i8Ret = 0;
    uint8_t rate;

    /* Initialize FMC to Load TK setting and calibration data from flash */
    FMC_Open();
    i8Ret = TK_LoadPara(&u32ChanelMsk);

    /* Fail to load TK setting and calibration data from flash */
    if(i8Ret < 0)
    {
        while(1);
    }

    /* Init TK Controller */
    TK_Init();

    /* Initialize Multiple Function Pins for TK */
    SetTkMultiFun(u32ChanelMsk);

    /* Init systick 20ms/tick */
    Init_SysTick();

    /* Install Tick Event Handler To Drive Key Scan */
    TickSetTickEvent(1, TickCallback_KeyScan);
    TickSetTickEvent(5, TickCallback_SliderScan);

    /* Init SPI Controller */
    SPI_Init();

    /* Enable all interrupt */
    set_IE_EA;

    /* Init LED to all disable */
    Disable_TOPDOWN();
    SPI_Send();
    do
    {
```



```

    /* Report slider position */
    TK_RawDataView();

    /* Control LED */
    if (spi_finish_flag == 0 )
    {
        /* Calculate LED brightness */
        Slider_TOPDOWN(i8SliderPercentage);

        /* Using SPI to control LED strip */
        SPI_Send();
    }
}
while (1);
return 0;
}

```

当 TK_RawDataView() 被呼叫时，会回传滑块当下被手指触摸到的位置。默认 20 ms 会更新一次滑块位置。

```

void TK_RawDataView(void)
{
    /* The buffer size is equal to the ML56 TK channels*/
    xdata int8_t ai8Signal[TKLIB_TOL_NUM_KEY];
    int8_t ai8TmpSignal[TKLIB_TOL_NUM_KEY];

    if (u8EventKeyScan == 1)
    {
        uint8_t i;
        u8EventKeyScan = 0;

        /* Scan all enable key, slider and wheel channels */
        i8Ret = TK_ScanKey(&ai8Signal[0]);

#ifdef OPT_SLIDER
    {
        /** To save buffer size, re-used the ai8Signal[] buffer
         * Remember that the buffer will be destroyed
         */
        uint16_t u16ChnMsk; /* ML56 is only 15 TK channels */
        uint8_t u8Count = 0, i;
        static uint8_t updatecount = 0;

        updatecount = updatecount+1;
        if(updatecount < 5)
            return;
        updatecount = 0;

        /* Get slider channels */
        u16ChnMsk = TK_GetEnabledChannelMask(TK_SLIDER);

        /* Check slider be pressed */
        if(TK_CheckSliderWheelPressed(TK_SLIDER) == 1)
        {
            for (i = 0; i < TKLIB_TOL_NUM_KEY ; i++)
            {
                if (u16ChnMsk & (1ul << i))
                {
                    ai8TmpSignal[u8Count] = ai8Signal[i];
                    u8Count = u8Count+1;
                }
            }
            i8SliderPercentage = TK_SliderPercentage(ai8TmpSignal, u8Count);
        }
    }
#endif
}

```

```

    }
#endif
}

```

Slider_TOPDOWN() 将滑块位置当作参数，其值会对应到 LED 灯条亮度为 0-100%。

```

void Slider_TOPDOWN(unsigned int slider_percentage)
{
    unsigned char TempR, TempG, TempB;
    unsigned long TempCal;

    /* Calculate brightness */
    TempCal = *(TestBright + (HDIV_Mod(HDIV_Div(slider_percentage, 2), TestArraySize)));
    TempCal = HDIV_Div((TempCal * TOPDOWNBrightness), 200);

    /* Calculate color and set transfer data */
    TempR = HDIV_Div((TOPDOWNRGBColor[0] * TempCal), 200);
    TempG = HDIV_Div((TOPDOWNRGBColor[1] * TempCal), 200);
    TempB = HDIV_Div((TOPDOWNRGBColor[2] * TempCal), 200);
    Set_TOPDOWN_RGB(TempR, TempG, TempB);
}

```

3 软件与硬件需求

- 软件需求

- BSP 版本
 - ◆ ML51 Series BSP V2.00.001
- IDE 版本
 - ◆ Keil uVersion 5.26

- 硬件需求

- 电路组件
 - ◆ ML56 Demo board
 - ◆ ARGB LED
- 示意图

使用 SPI MOSI 脚位来模拟 ARGB LED 时序图，如图 3-1 所示。

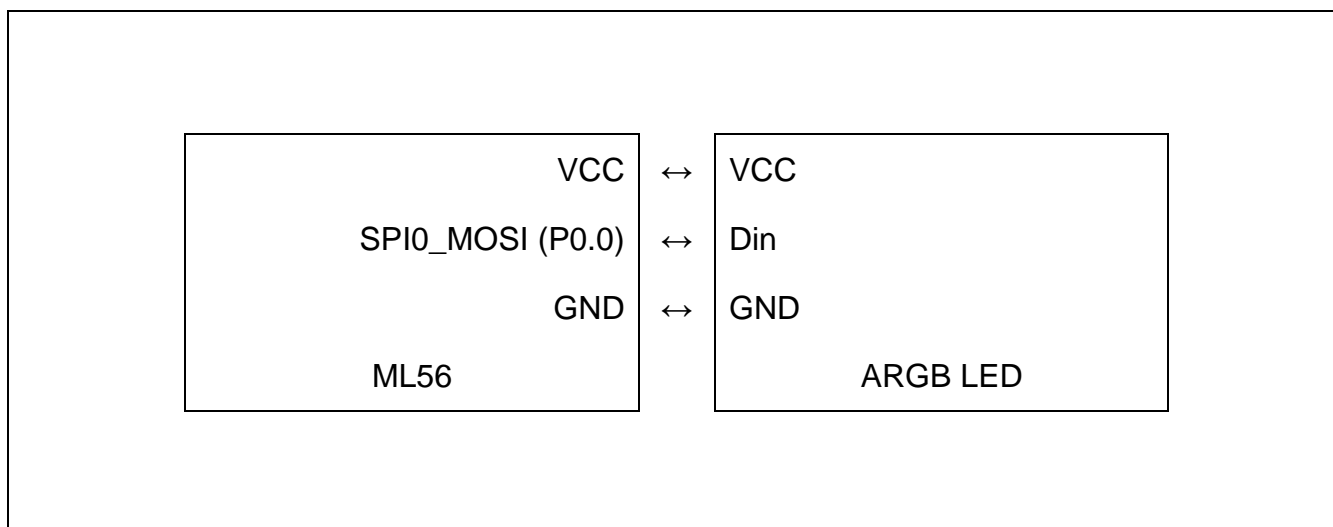


图 3-1 硬件接线示意图

4 目录信息

目录信息如图 4-1所示。

EC_ML51_Slider_ARGB_V1.00	
Library	Sample code header and source files
Device	Device driver header and source files
Startup	A51 startup file and executable file
StdDriver	All peripheral driver header and source files
SampleCode	
ExampleCode	Source file of example code
TK-Utility	Calibration bin file and NuSenadj.exe developing tool

图 4-1 目录信息

5 范例程序执行

1. 根据目录信息章节进入 ExampleCode 路径中的 KEIL 文件夹，双击 *ML56_Slider_ARGB.uvproj*。
2. 进入编译模式接口
 - a. 编译
 - b. 下载代码至内存
 - c. 进入 / 离开除错模式
3. 进入除错模式接口
 - a. 执行代码

6 修订纪录

Date	Revision	Description
2021.07.29	1.00	1. 初始发布.

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