

PY32F030/PY32F003 内部 RC 振荡器 (HSI) 校准

应用笔记

前言

PY32F030/PY32F003 微控制器具有内部 RC 振荡器(档位 4/8/16/22.12/24MHz HSI) , 在 25°C 时, HSI 的典型精度为 7‰。在 -40 到 85 °C, HSI 的精度值扩大为 $\pm 3\%$ 。因此, 温度对 RC 精度有影响。

为补偿应用中的温度等环境影响, 用户可使用运行时校准程序, 进一步微调 RC 振荡器的输出频率, 提高 HSI 的频率精度。对通信外设来说, 这可能是至关重要的。

本应用笔记给出了校准内部 RC 振荡器的方法: 通过提供精确的参考源, 设置 RCC_ICSCR 寄存器中的 HSI_TRIM 位, 找到具有最小误差的频率档位。

表 1. 适用产品

类型	产品系列
微型控制器系列	PY32F030、PY32F003

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1 RC 振荡器

PY32F030/PY32F003 系列内部有一组 RC 振荡器，HSI 时钟信号由内部 RC 振荡器生成，可分为 4M/8M/16M/22.12M/24M 共 5 档，可直接用作系统时钟，或者用作 PLL 输入（仅支持 PY32F030 系列）。RC 振荡器的优点是成本较低（无需使用外部组件）。它还比 HSE 晶振具有更快的启动时间。但即使校准后，频率也不如外部晶振或陶瓷谐振器的频率精度高。

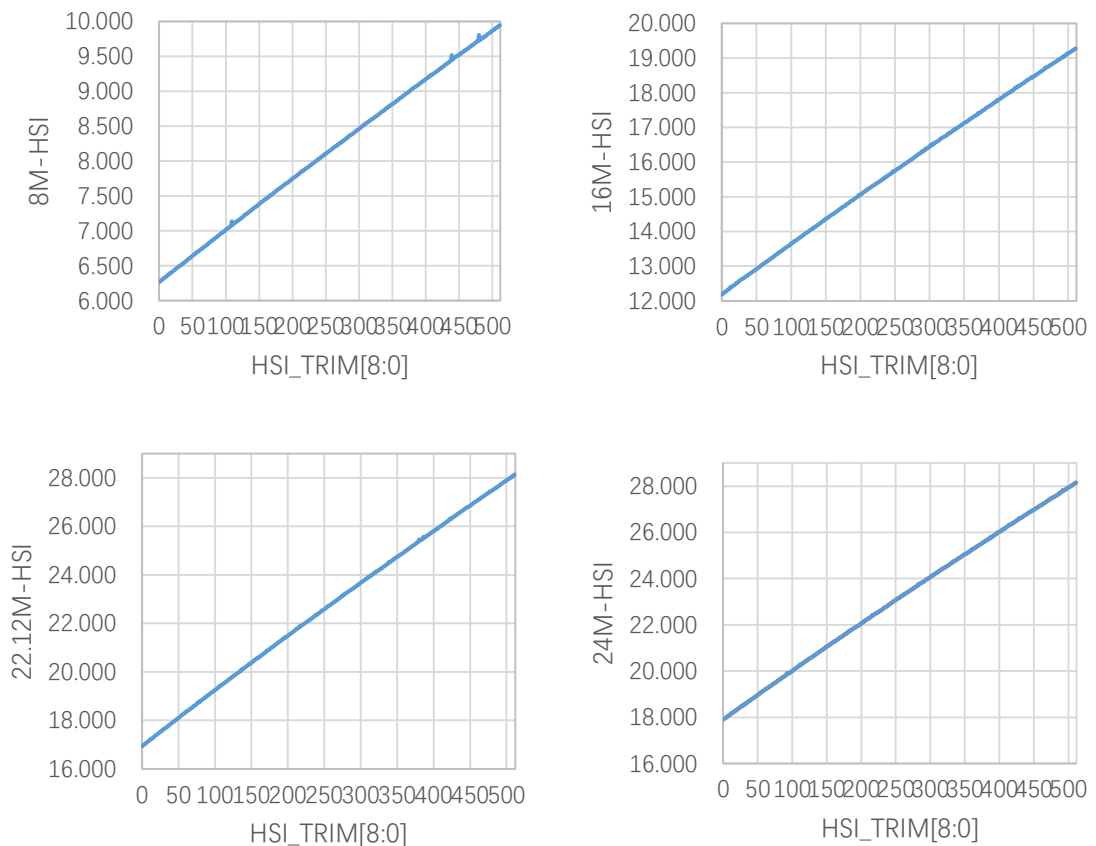
1.1 校准

由于生产过程的不同，每个芯片的 RC 振荡器的频率都可能不同。因此，每个器件都在出厂前做工厂校准，在 $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 时达到 0.7% 精度。

复位后，工厂校准值自动加载到时钟控制寄存器 RCC_ICSCR 的 HSI_TRIM[12:0] 位中。其中高 4bit 中 HSI_TRIM[12:9] 为粗调，低 9bit 中 HSI_TRIM[8:0] 为细调，粗调数据不需要改动，保留上电后的初始值即可，通过设置 RCC_ICSCR 寄存器中的细调 HSI_TRIM[8:0] 位进行用户校准。可对这些位编程，以考虑电压和温度变化对内部 HSI RC 振荡器频率的影响。前后两个 HSI_TRIM 步进之间的微调步长约为 0.1%。

图 2 显示了 HSI 频率与细调节校准值 HSI_TRIM[8:0] 之间的关系，可以看出，两者间为线性关系，HSI 振荡器频率随校准值而增加。

图 2 HSI 频率和细调校准值



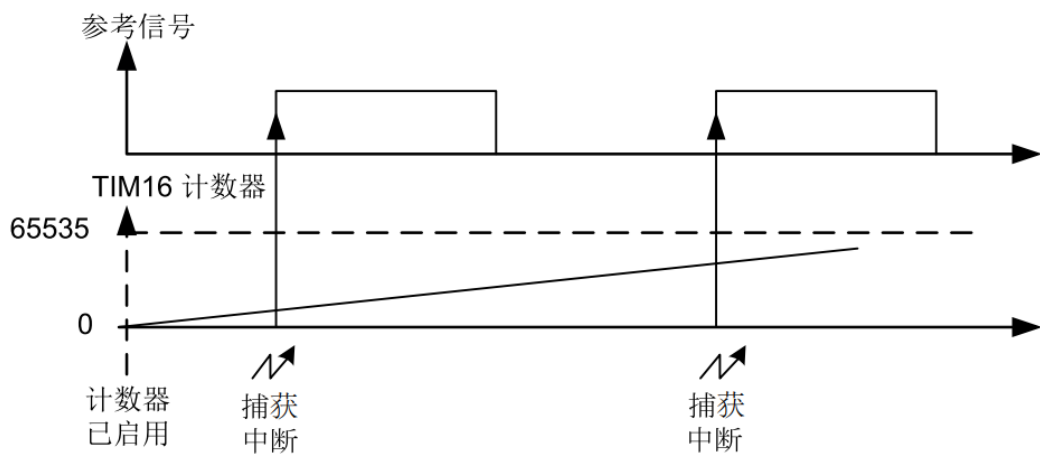
2 RC 校准

2.1 校准原理

校准的原理为首先测量 HSI 频率，然后计算频率误差，RCC_ICSCR 的 HSI_TRIM[12:9]保留初始值。最后设置 RCC_ICSCR 的 HSI_TRIM[8:0]位。

HSI 频率并不是直接测量的，而是使用定时器对 HSI 时钟沿计数方式算出，然后与典型值比较。为此，必须有一个非常精确的参考频率，比如由外部 32.768 kHz 晶振提供的 LSE 频率或 50 Hz/60 Hz 外部信号。

图 1.内部 RC 振荡器校准测量时序图



启用定时器计数后，当基准信号的第一个上升沿出现时捕获定时器计数器周期，并存储在 IC1ReadValue1 中。在第二个上升沿，又捕获到定时器计数，存储在 IC1ReadValue2 中。在两个上升沿之间的时间 (IC1ReadValue2 - IC1ReadValue1) 表示了参考信号的整个周期。

因为定时器计数器的时钟由系统时钟 (内部 RC 振荡器)，因此与参考信号有关的内部 RC 振荡器生成的真正频率为：

- 测得频率 = (IC1ReadValue2 - IC1ReadValue1) * 基准频率

误差为测得频率与典型值之差的绝对值。因此，内部振荡器频率误差表示为：

- 误差 = 测得频率 - 要求的典型值

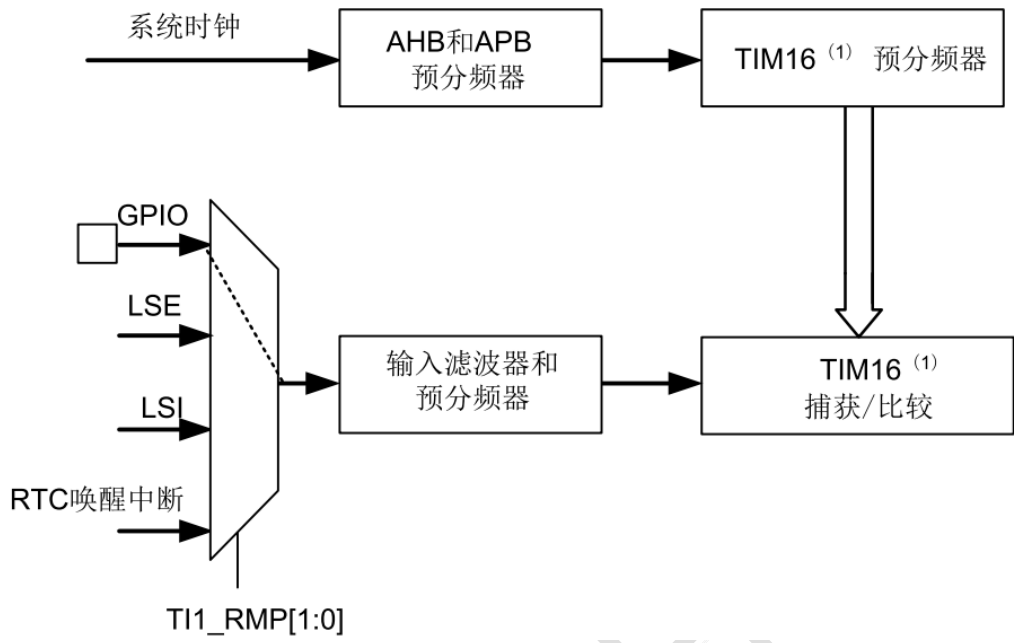
多次捕获后使用平均方法，可以使频率测量误差最小。

2.2 硬件实现

可以通过软件，将内部的 RC 振荡器连接到专用定时器 (带输入捕获的均可)。

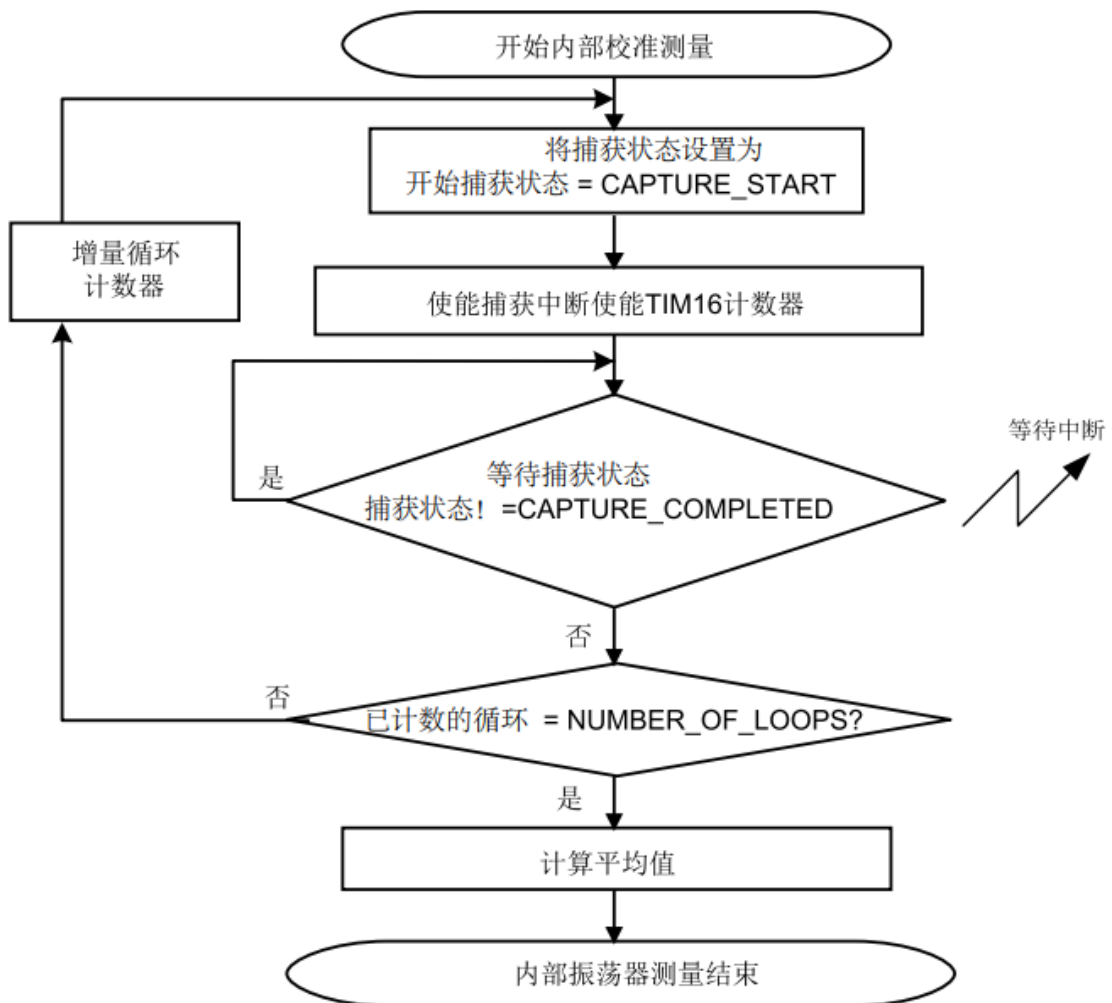
任何有精准频率的信号都可用于内部振荡器校准，例如外部信号。

下图显示连接到定时器 16 通道 1 的参考信号。

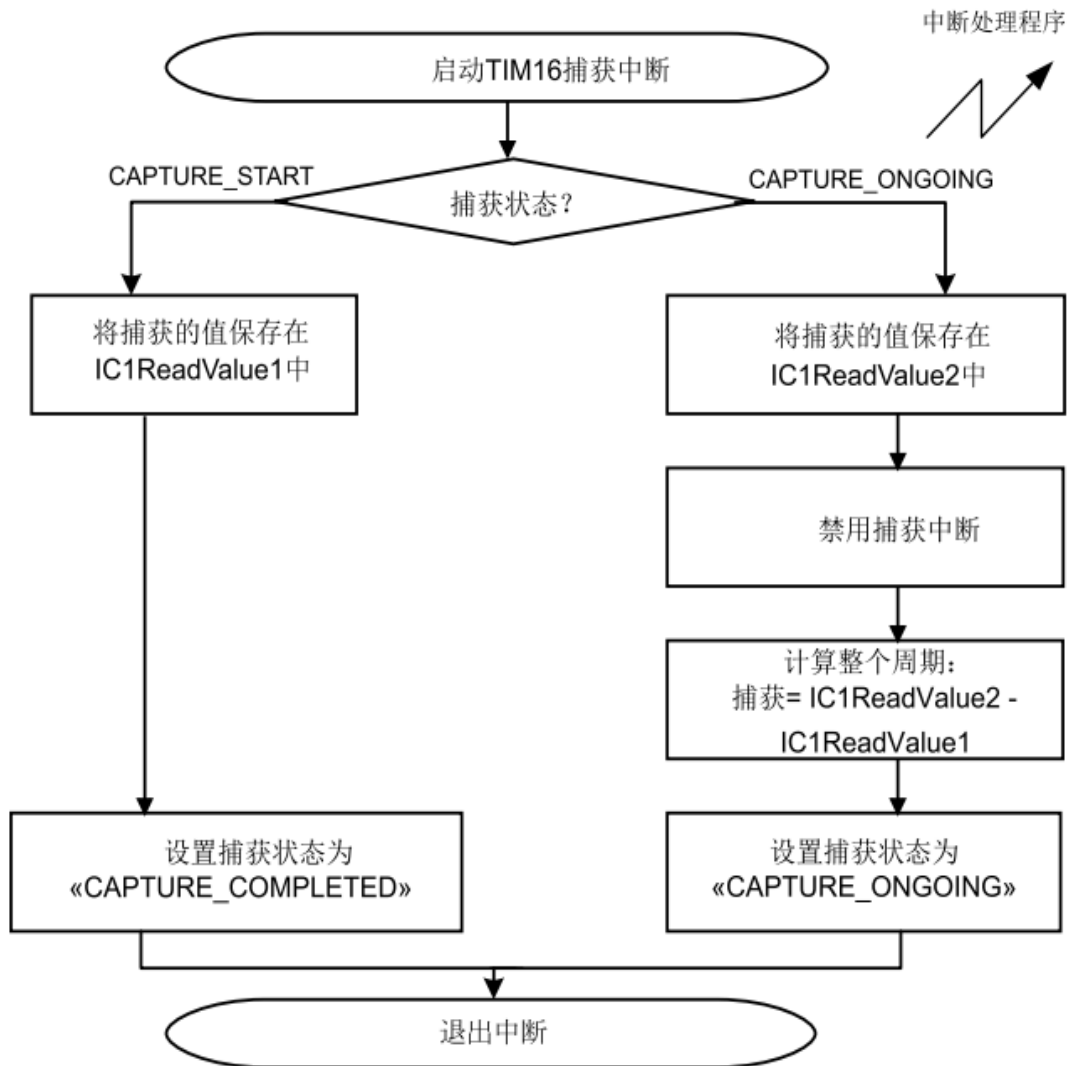


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3 代码示例



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3.1 初始化

```

void HSI_MeasurementInit(uint32_t HSICLKSource_selt)
{
    SetSysClock_HSI(HSICLKSource_selt);

    /* HSI_Rough_Value default value */
    HSI_Rough_Value = ( READ_REG(RCC->ICSCR) & 0x00001fff ) >>9;//High 4 bits
    /* HSI_Fine_Value default value */
    HSI_Fine_Value = ( READ_REG(RCC->ICSCR) & 0x000001ff ); //Low 9 bits

    /* Configure the GPIO ports before starting calibration process */
    GPIO_ConfigForCalibration();

    /* Configure TIMx before starting calibration process */
    HSI_TIMx_ConfigForCalibration();
}
  
```

3.2 系统时钟初始化

```
void SetSysClock_HSI(uint32_t HSICLKSource_sel)
{
    RCC_OscInitTypeDef RCC_OscInitStruct = {0};
    RCC_ClkInitTypeDef RCC_ClkInitStruct = {0};

    RCC_OscInitStruct.OscillatorType = RCC_OSCILLATORTYPE_HSI;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.HSIState = RCC_HSI_ON;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.HSIDiv = RCC_HSI_DIV1;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.HSICalibrationValue = HSICLKSource_sel;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.HSEState = RCC_HSE_OFF;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.LSEState = RCC_LSE_OFF;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.LSIState = RCC_LSI_OFF;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLState = RCC_PLL_NONE;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLSource = RCC_PLLSOURCE_HSI;

    if (HAL_RCC_OscConfig(&RCC_OscInitStruct) != HAL_OK)
    {
        Error_Handler();
    }

    /**Initializes the CPU, AHB and APB busses clocks
    */
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.ClockType = RCC_CLOCKTYPE_HCLK |
RCC_CLOCKTYPE_SYSCLK|RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK1;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.SYSCLKSource = RCC_SYSCLKSOURCE_HSI;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.AHBCLKDivider = RCC_SYSCLK_DIV1;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB1CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV1;

    if (HAL_RCC_ClockConfig(&RCC_ClkInitStruct,FLASH_LATENCY_1) != HAL_OK)
    {
        Error_Handler();
    }
}
```

3.3 IO 初始化

```
void GPIO_ConfigForCalibration(void)
{
```



```
GPIO_InitTypeDef gpio_init;

/* GPIOA clock enable */
TIMx_CHANNEL_GPIO_PORT();

/* TIMx channel 1 pin (PA4) configuration */
gpio_init.Pin = GPIO_PIN_4;
gpio_init.Mode = GPIO_MODE_AF_PP;
gpio_init.Speed = GPIO_SPEED_FREQ_HIGH;
gpio_init.Pull = GPIO_NOPULL;
gpio_init.Alternate = GPIO_AF4_TIMx;
HAL_GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &gpio_init);
}
```

3.4 定时器 14 初始化

```
void HSI_TIMx_ConfigForCalibration(void)
{
    TIM_IC_InitTypeDef      ic_config; /* Timer Input Capture Configuration Structure
declaration */

    /* Enable TIMx clock */
    __TIMx_CLK_ENABLE();

    /* Set TIMx instance */
    TimHandle.Instance = TIMx;

    /* Reset TIMx registers */
    HAL_TIM_IC_DeInit(&TimHandle);

    /* Connect input signal */
    HSI_Timer_ConnectInput();

    /* Initialize TIMx peripheral as follows:
    + Period = 0xFFFF
    + Prescaler = 0
    + ClockDivision = 0
    + Counter direction = Up
    */
    TimHandle.Init.Period      = 0xFFFF;
    TimHandle.Init.Prescaler   = HSI_TIMx_COUNTER_PRESCALER;
```

```

TimHandle.Init.ClockDivision    = 0;
TimHandle.Init.CounterMode     = TIM_COUNTERMODE_UP;
if (HAL_TIM_IC_Init(&TimHandle) != HAL_OK)
{
    /* Initialization Error */
    Error_Handler();
}
/*##-2- Configure the Input Capture channel
#####*/
/* Configure the Input Capture of channel 2 */
ic_config.ICPolarity = TIM_ICPOLARITY_RISING;
ic_config.ICSelection = TIM_ICSELECTION_DIRECTTI;
ic_config.ICPrescaler = HSI_TIMx_IC_DIVIDER;
ic_config.ICFilter = 0;
if (HAL_TIM_IC_ConfigChannel(&TimHandle, &ic_config, TIM_CHANNEL_y) != HAL_OK)
{
    /* Configuration Error */
    Error_Handler();
}
/*##-2- Configure the NVIC for TIMx */
HAL_NVIC_SetPriority(TIMx_IRQn, 0, 1);

/* Disable the TIMx global Interrupt */
HAL_NVIC_DisableIRQ(TIMx_IRQn);
}

```

3.5 时钟细调校准

```

uint32_t Hsi_Fine_Trimming()
{
    uint32_t i;
    uint32_t trim_Dac;//细调最终值，低9bit
    uint32_t dac_Index;
    uint32_t dac_Array[511];
    uint32_t first_Index=255;
    uint32_t binary_Cyc=9;
    uint32_t sysclockfrequency = 0;
    uint32_t measuredfrequency = 0;
    uint32_t trim_Final_Value=0;
    uint32_t Fine_trim_Final_freq = 0;
    uint32_t Fine_trim_Final_Dac = 0;
}

```

```

for(i=0;i<511;i++)
{
    dac_Array[i]=i+1;
}

dac_Index=first_Index;
trim_Dac=dac_Array[dac_Index];

/* Get system clock frequency */
sysclockfrequency = HAL_RCC_GetSysClockFreq();

//二分法主体
do
{
    if (StartCalibration != 0)
    {
        /* Set the Intern Osc trimming bits to trimmingvalue */
        HSI_RCC_AdjustCalibrationValue(_HAL_RCC_GET_SYSCLK_SOURCE(),
(HSI_Rough_Value<<9) + trim_Dac);
    }

    /* Get actual frequency value */
    measuredfrequency = HSI_FreqMeasure();

    if(ABS_RETURN((int32_t)(measuredfrequency-
sysclockfrequency))<ABS_RETURN((int32_t)(Fine_trim_Final_freq-sysclockfrequency))) //选择
最优 DAC
    {
        Fine_trim_Final_freq = measuredfrequency ;
        Fine_trim_Final_Dac = trim_Dac ;
    }
    if(measuredfrequency < sysclockfrequency)//根据当前 DAC 测量的频率和目标频率关
系, 选择下一个 DAC
    {
        dac_Index = dac_Index +(uint32_t)pow(2,binary_Cyc-2);
        trim_Dac = dac_Array[dac_Index ];
    }
    else
    {
        dac_Index = dac_Index -(uint32_t)pow(2,binary_Cyc-2);

```

```

        trim_Dac = dac_Array[dac_Index];
    }
    binary_Cyc-=1;
}while(binary_Cyc>0);
return Fine_trim_Final_Dac;
}

```

3.6 细调档位调节

```

void HSI_RCC_AdjustCalibrationValue(uint8_t InternOsc, uint32_t TrimmingValue)
{
    MODIFY_REG(RCC->ICSCR,    RCC_ICSCR_HSI_TRIM,    (TrimmingValue)    <<
    RCC_ICSCR_HSI_TRIM_Pos);
}

```

3.7 频率测量

```

uint32_t HSI_FreqMeasure( void )
{
    uint32_t measuredfrequency;
    uint32_t loopcounter = 0;
    uint32_t timeout = HSI_TIMEOUT;

    /* Start frequency measurement for current trimming value */
    measuredfrequency = 0;
    loopcounter = 0;

    /* Start measuring Internal Oscillator frequency */
    while (loopcounter <= HSI_NUMBER_OF_LOOPS)
    {
        CaptureState = CAPTURE_START;

        /* Enable capture 1 interrupt */
        HAL_TIM_IC_Start_IT(&TimHandle, TIM_CHANNEL_y);

        /* Enable the TIMx IRQ channel */
        HAL_NVIC_EnableIRQ(TIMx_IRQn);

        /* Wait for end of capture: two consecutive captures */
        while ((CaptureState != CAPTURE_COMPLETED) && (timeout != 0))

```

```

    {
        if(--timeout == 0)
        {
            return ERROR;
        }
    }

    /* Disable IRQ channel */
    HAL_NVIC_DisableIRQ(TIMx_IRQn);

    /* Disable TIMx */
    HAL_TIM_IC_Stop_IT(&TimHandle, TIM_CHANNEL_y);

    if (loopcounter != 0)
    {
        /* Compute the frequency (the Timer prescaler isn't included) */
        measuredfrequency += (uint32_t) (REFERENCE_FREQUENCY * Capture);
    }

    /* Increment loop counter */
    loopcounter++;
}
/* END of Measurement */

/* Compute the average value corresponding the current trimming value */
measuredfrequency = (uint32_t)((_HAL_GET_TIM_PRESCALER(&TimHandle) + 1) *
(measuredfrequency / HSI_NUMBER_OF_LOOPS));
return measuredfrequency;
}

```

3.8 定时器捕获中断回调函数

```

void HAL_TIM_IC_CaptureCallback(TIM_HandleTypeDef *htim)
{
    if (htim->Channel == HAL_TIM_ACTIVE_CHANNEL_y)
    {
        if (CaptureState == CAPTURE_START)
        {
            /* Get the 1st Input Capture value */
            IC1ReadValue1 = HAL_TIM_ReadCapturedValue(htim, TIM_CHANNEL_y);
            CaptureState = CAPTURE_ONGOING;
        }
    }
}

```

```
}  
else if (CaptureState == CAPTURE_ONGOING)  
{  
    /* Get the 2nd Input Capture value */  
    IC1ReadValue2 = HAL_TIM_ReadCapturedValue(htim, TIM_CHANNEL_y);  
  
    /* Capture computation */  
    if (IC1ReadValue2 > IC1ReadValue1)  
    {  
        Capture = (IC1ReadValue2 - IC1ReadValue1);  
    }  
    else if (IC1ReadValue2 < IC1ReadValue1)  
    {  
        Capture = ((0xFFFF - IC1ReadValue1) + IC1ReadValue2);  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        /* If capture values are equal, we have reached the limit of frequency  
        measures */  
        Error_Handler();  
    }  
    CaptureState = CAPTURE_COMPLETED;  
}  
}  
}
```

1 版本历史

版本	日期	更新记录
V1.0	2022.07.10	初版



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