



PY32F410 series

32-bit ARM® Cortex®-M4 microcontroller

LL Library Sample Manual

1 ADC

1.1 ADC_AnalogWatchdog

此样例演示了 ADC 的模拟看门狗功能，当开启模拟看门狗通道的电压值超过上下限时，会进入看门狗中断。

This example demonstrates the analog watchdog function of ADC. When the voltage value of the analog watchdog channel exceeds the upper and lower limits, it will enter the watchdog interrupt.

1.2 ADC_MulChannels_TriggerTimer_DMA

此样例演示了 ADC 的 DMA 多通道传输功能，在 DMA 完成中断中打印多通道的电压值。

This example demonstrates the DMA multi-channel transmission function of ADC, which prints the voltage values of multiple channels during the DMA completion interrupt.

1.3 ADC_SingleConversion_TriggerSW_IT

此样例演示了 ADC 中断功能。

This sample demonstrates the Interrupt function of ADC

1.4 ADC_TempSensor_Polling

此样例演示了 ADC 模块的 TempSensor 功能，并通过串口打印出温度值。

This example demonstrates the TempSensor function of the ADC module, and prints the temperature value through the serial port.

1.5 ADC_Vrefbuf

此样例演示了 ADC 的 Vrefbuf 功能。

This example demonstrates the Vrefbuf function of ADC.

1.6 ADC_Vrefint

此样例演示了 ADC 的 Vrefint 功能，通过 Vrefint 的值，可以反推出 MCU 的供电电压值。

This example demonstrates the Vrefint function of ADC. By using the value of Vrefint, the power supply voltage value of MCU can be inferred

2 COMP

2.1 COMP_CompareGpioVs1_2VCC_WakeUpFromStop

此样例演示了 COMP 比较器唤醒功能, PA1 作为比较器正端输入, $1/2V_{CC}$ 作为比较器负端输入, 进入 stop 模式后, 通过调整 PA1 上的输入电压, 产生中断唤醒 stop 模式。

This example demonstrates the COMP comparator wake-up function, with PA1 as the positive input and $1/2V_{CC}$ as the negative input of the comparator. After entering stop mode, the interrupt wake-up stop mode is generated by adjusting the input voltage on PA1.

2.2 COMP_CompareGpioVs1_2VCC_Window

此样例演示了 COMP 比较器的 window 功能, 比较器 1 正端用比较器 2 的正端(PA9)作为输入, $1/2V_{CC}$ 作为比较器负端输入, 当 PA9 的电压值小于 1.65V 时,LED 灯灭, 大于 1.65V 时,LED 灯亮。

This example demonstrates the window function of the COMP. The positive terminal of the COMP1 is connected the positive terminal of the COMP2(PA9). $1/2V_{CC}$ used as the negative terminal of the COMP1. When the voltage value of PA9 is less than 1.65V, the LED is off, and when it is greater than 1.65V, the LED is on.

2.3 COMP_CompareGpioVs1_2Vrefbuf_Polling

此样例演示了 COMP 比较器轮询功能, PA1 作为比较器正端输入, $1/2V_{REFBUF}$ 作为比较器负端输入, 当 PA1 的电压大于 $1/2V_{REFBUF}$ 电压时, LED 灯亮, 小于 $1/2V_{REFBUF}$ 电压时,LED 灯灭。

This example demonstrates the polling function of the COMP comparator, with PA1 as the positive input and $1/2V_{REFBUF}$ as the negative input. When the voltage of PA1 is greater than $1/2V_{REFBUF}$ voltage, the LED lights up, and when it is less than $1/2V_{REFBUF}$ voltage, the LED lights up.

3 CRC

3.1 CRC_CalculateCheckValue

此样例演示了 CRC 校验功能，通过对一个数组里的数据进行校验，得到的校验值与理论校验值进行比较，相等则 LED 灯亮，否则 LED 灯熄灭。

This sample demonstrates the CRC function, which performs a CRC calculation on the data in an array and compares the result with the theoretical value; if equal, the LED is on, otherwise the LED is off.

4 DMA

4.1 DMA_SramToSram

此样例演示了 DMA 从 SRAM 到 SRAM 传输数据的功能(SRAM 和外设之间传输的样例请参考相关外设样例工程)。

This example demonstrates the function of DMA transferring data from SRAM to SRAM (please refer to the relevant peripheral sample project for the example of transfer between SRAM and peripherals).

5 EXTI

5.1 EXTI_Toggled_IT_Init

此样例演示了 GPIO 外部中断功能，PB0 引脚上的每一个上升沿都会产生中断，中断函数中 LED 灯会翻转一次。

This example demonstrates the GPIO external interrupt function, where each rising edge on the PB0 pin generates an interrupt and the LED flips once in the interrupt function.

6 FLASH

6.1 FLASH_PageEraseAndWrite

此样例演示了 flash page 擦除和 page 写功能。

This sample demonstrates the flash page erase and page write functions.

6.2 FLASH_SectorEraseAndWrite

此样例演示了 flash sector 擦除和 page 写功能。

This sample demonstrates the flash sector erase and page write functions.

7 GPIO

7.1 GPIO_FastIO

本样例主要展示 GPIO 的 FAST IO 输出功能，FAST IO 速度可以达到单周期翻转速度。

This sample demonstrates the FAST IO output function of GPIO, and the FAST IO speed can reach the single cycle toggled speed.

7.2 GPIO_Toggle

此样例演示了 GPIO 输出模式，配置 LED 引脚为数字输出模式，并且每隔 250ms 翻转一次 LED 引脚电平，运行程序，可以看到 LED 灯以 2Hz 的频率闪烁。

This sample demonstrates GPIO output mode. It configures the LED pin as a digital output and toggles the LED pin level every 250ms. When the program runs, you can observe the LED blinking at a frequency of 2Hz.

7.3 GPIO_Toggle_Init

此样例演示了 GPIO 输出模式，配置 LED 引脚为数字输出模式，并且每隔 250ms 翻转一次 LED 引脚电平，运行程序，可以看到 LED 灯以 2Hz 的频率闪烁。

This sample demonstrates GPIO output mode. It configures the LED pin as a digital output and toggles the LED pin level every 250ms. When the program runs, you can observe the LED blinking at a frequency of 2Hz.

8 I2C

8.1 I2C_TwoBoards_Com_DMA_Init

此样例演示了 I2C 通过 DMA 方式进行通讯，主机先向从机发送 15byte 数据，然后再接收从机发送的 15byte 数据;主机、从机接收数据成功后，主机和从机板上的小灯处于“常亮”状态。

This sample demonstrates I2C communication using DMA. The master device sends 15 bytes of data to the slave device and then receives 15 bytes of data from the slave. When both the master and slave successfully transmit and receive data, the LEDs on both boards will be constantly lit.

8.2 I2C_TwoBoards_Com_IT_Init

此样例演示了 I2C 通过中断方式进行通讯，主机先向从机发送 15byte 数据，然后再接收从机发送的 15byte 数据;主机、从机接收数据成功后，主机和从机板上的小灯处于“常亮”状态。

This sample demonstrates I2C communication using interrupt. The master device sends 15 bytes of data to the slave device and then receives 15 bytes of data from the slave. When both the master and slave successfully transmit and receive data, the LEDs on both boards will be constantly lit.

8.3 I2C_TwoBoards_Com_Pollig_Init

此样例演示了 I2C 通过轮询方式进行通讯，主机先向从机发送 15byte 数据，然后再接收从机发送的 15byte 数据;主机、从机接收数据成功后，主机和从机板上的小灯处于“常亮”状态。

This sample demonstrates I2C communication using polling. The master device sends 15 bytes of data to the slave device and then receives 15 bytes of data from the slave. When both the master and slave successfully transmit and receive data, the LEDs on both boards will be constantly lit.

8.4 I2C_TwoBoard_Com_DMA_MEM_Init

此样例演示了主机 I2C 通过 DMA 方式进行通讯，从机使用 EEPROM 外设芯片 P24C32。按下用户按键后，主机先向从机写入 15 字节的数据 (0x1-0xf)，然后从 EEPROM 中读取写入的数据。读取成功后，主机板上的小灯处于“常亮”状态。

This sample demonstrates communication between the master device and the slave device using I2C with DMA. The slave device uses the EEPROM peripheral chip P24C32. When the user button is pressed, the master device first writes 15 bytes of data (0x1-0xf) to the slave device, and then reads the written data from the EEPROM. Upon successful read, the LED on the master board remains continuously on.

8.5 I2C_TwoBoard_Com_DualAddr_IT_Init

此样例演示了 I2C 通过中断方式进行通讯，主机先向从机发送 15byte 数据，然后再接收从机发送的 15byte 数据。主机、从机接收数据成功后，主机和从机板上的小灯处于“常亮”状态。

This sample demonstrates I2C communication using interrupt. The master device sends 15 bytes of data to the slave device and then receives 15 bytes of data from the slave. When both the master and slave successfully transmit and receive data, the LEDs on both boards will be constantly lit.

8.6 I2C_TwoBoard_IndefiniteLengthData_IT_Init

此样例演示了通过中断方式，主机发送不定长数据，从机接收不定长数据。主机向从机发送 10 字节的数据（0~9），然后从机接收数据（0~9）并通过串口打印；主机向从机发送 100 字节数据（1~100），然后从机接收数据（1~100）并通过串口打印；主机向从机发送 10 字节的数据（0~9），然后从机接收数据（0~9）并通过串口打印。

This example demonstrates how the host sends variable length data and the slave receives variable length data through interrupt mode. The host sends 10 bytes of data (0-9) to the slave, and then the slave receives the data (0-9) and prints it through the serial port; The host sends 100 bytes of data (1-100) to the slave, and then the slave receives the data (1-100) and prints it through the serial port; The host sends 10 bytes of data (0-9) to the slave, and then the slave receives the data (0-9) and prints it through the serial port.

9 I2S

9.1 I2S_TwoBoard_Communication_DMA

此样例是对I2S主机与I2S从机以DMA方式进行通信的演示,I2S主机先向I2S从机发送数据0x1~0x10,I2S从机接收到数据后,再向I2S主机回发数据0x1~0x10,当I2S主机和I2S从机成功接收数据时,小灯处于常亮状态;否则小灯处于闪烁状态。

This sample demonstrates communication between the I2S master and I2S slave using DMA. The I2S master sends data 0x1 to 0x10 to the I2S slave. The I2S slave receives the data and sends back data 0x1 to 0x10 to the I2S master. When both the I2S master and I2S slave successfully receive the data, the LED will be constantly on. Otherwise, the LED will be blinking.

9.2 I2S_TwoBoard_Communication_IT

此样例是对I2S主机与I2S从机以中断方式进行通信的演示,I2S主机先向I2S从机发送数据0x1~0x10,I2S从机接收到数据后,再向I2S主机回发数据0x1~0x10,当I2S主机和I2S从机成功接收数据时,小灯处于常亮状态;否则小灯处于闪烁状态。

This sample demonstrates communication between the I2S master and I2S slave using interrupt. The I2S master sends data 0x1 to 0x10 to the I2S slave. The I2S slave receives the data and sends back data 0x1 to 0x10 to the I2S master. When both the I2S master and I2S slave successfully receive the data, the LED will be constantly on. Otherwise, the LED will be blinking.

9.3 I2S_TwoBoard_Communication_Polling

此样例是对I2S主机与I2S从机以轮询方式进行通信的演示,I2S主机先向I2S从机发送数据0x1~0x10,I2S从机接收到数据后,再向I2S主机回发数据0x1~0x10,当I2S主机和I2S从机成功接收数据时,小灯处于常亮状态;否则小灯处于闪烁状态。

This sample demonstrates communication between the I2S master and I2S slave using polling. The I2S master sends data 0x1 to 0x10 to the I2S slave. The I2S slave receives the data and sends back data 0x1 to 0x10 to the I2S master. When both the I2S master and I2S slave successfully receive the data, the LED will be constantly on. Otherwise, the LED will be blinking.

10 IWDG

10.1 IWDG_Reset

此样例演示了 IWDG 看门狗功能。配置看门狗的重载计数值为 1 秒，当计数达到 1 秒后，系统会被复位。通过调整每次喂狗的时间（main 函数 while 循环中的代码），可以观察到以下情况：如果每次喂狗时间小于 1 秒，程序能够正常运行（LED 灯闪烁）；如果喂狗时间超过 1 秒，程序会一直被复位（LED 灯熄灭）。

This sample demonstrates the IWDG (Independent Watchdog) functionality. The watchdog is configured with a reload value of 1 second. Once the watchdog timer reaches 1 second, the system will be reset. By adjusting the time for feeding the watchdog (code in the main loop), the following observations can be made: If the feeding time is less than 1 second, the program can run normally (LED blinks); If the feeding time exceeds 1 second, the program will be continuously reset (LED turns off).

11 LPTIM

11.1 LPTIM_ContinuousMode_WakeUp_WFE

此样例演示了 LPTIM 连续模式事件唤醒 STOP 模式。

This example demonstrates the LPTIM continuous mode event wake-up STOP mode.

11.2 LPTIM_ContinuousMode_WakeUp_WFI

此样例演示了 LPTIM 连续模式中断唤醒 STOP 模式。

This example demonstrates the LPTIM continuous mode interrupt wake-up STOP mode.

12 LPUART

12.1 LPUART_HyperTerminal_DMA

此样例演示了 LPUART 的 DMA 方式发送和接收数据，LPUART 配置为 9600，数据位 8，停止位 1，校验位 None，下载并运行程序后，打印提示信息，然后通过上位机下发 12 个数据，例如 0x1~0xC，则 MCU 会把接收到的数据再次发送到上位机，然后打印结束信息。

This example demonstrates how to use LPUART to send an amount of data in DMA mode. LPUART configuration is 9600 baud rate, data bit 8, stop bit 1, check bit None. After download and run the program, Print the prompt message, and then send 12 data through the upper computer, such as 0x1~0xC, the MCU will send the received data to the upper computer again, Then print the end message.

12.2 LPUART_HyperTerminal_IT

此样例演示了 LPUART 的中断方式发送和接收数据，LPUART 配置为 9600，数据位 8，停止位 1，校验位 None，下载并运行程序后，打印提示信息，然后通过上位机下发 12 个数据，例如 0x1~0xC，则 MCU 会把接收到的数据再次发送到上位机，然后打印结束信息。

This example demonstrates how to use LPUART to send an amount of data in interrupt mode. LPUART configuration is 9600 baud rate, data bit 8, stop bit 1, check bit None. After download and run the program, Print the prompt message, and then send 12 data through the upper computer, such as 0x1~0xC, the MCU will send the received data to the upper computer again, Then print the end message.

12.3 LPUART_HyperTerminal_Polling

此样例演示了 LPUART 的轮询方式发送和接收数据，LPUART 配置为 9600，数据位 8，停止位 1，校验位 None，下载并运行程序后，打印提示信息，然后通过上位机下发 12 个数据，例如 0x1~0xC，则 MCU 会把接收到的数据再次发送到上位机，然后打印结束信息。

This example demonstrates how to use LPUART to send an amount of data in polling mode. LPUART configuration is 9600 baud rate, data bit 8, stop bit 1, check bit None. After download and run the program, Print the prompt message, and then send 12 data through the upper computer, such as 0x1~0xC, the MCU will send the received data to the upper computer again, Then print the end message.

13 OPA

13.1 OPA_COMP

此样例演示了 OPA 转换为 COMP 的功能,PA7 为正端,PC5 为负端,当 PA7 的电压值大于 PC5 的电压值,进入中断,LED 灯亮。

This example demonstrates the function of converting OPA to COMP, with PA7 as the positive terminal and PC5 as the negative terminal. When the voltage value of PA7 is greater than that of PC5, Enter interrupt, LED light on.

13.2 OPA_VoltageFollow

此样例演示了 OPA 的电压跟随功能, PA1 为正端输入, PA3 为负端输入, PA2 为输出, PA2 会输出和 PA1 相同的电压值。

This sample demonstrates the voltage follower functionality of the OPA. PA1 is the positive input, PA3 is the negative input, and PA2 is the output. PA2 will output the same voltage as PA1.

14 PWM

14.1 PWM_PWM_Init

此样例演示了使用 PWM PWM2 模式输出三路频率为 10Hz 占空比分别为 25%、50%、75%的 PWM 波形。

This example demonstrates the use of PWM PWM2 mode to output three PWM waves with a frequency of 10Hz and a duty cycle of 25%, 50% and 75%, respectively.

15 PWR

15.1 PWR_LPRUN

此样例演示了进入和退出 lprun 模式。

This example demonstrates entering and exiting the lprun mode.

15.2 PWR_LPSLEEP_WFI

此样例演示了 lpsleep 模式下，GPIO 外部中断唤醒功能。

This sample demonstrates the GPIO external interrupt wake-up feature in lpsleep mode.

15.3 PWR_PVD

此样例演示了 PVD 电压检测功能。当供电电压低于 3.0V 时，LED 会点亮，高于 3.0V 时，LED 灯会熄灭。

This sample demonstrates the PVD (Programmable Voltage Detector) voltage detection functionality. When the supply voltage is lower than 3.0V, the LED will light up. When the supply voltage is higher than 3.0V, the LED will turn off.

15.4 PWR_SLEEP_WFI

此样例演示了 sleep 模式下，GPIO 外部中断唤醒功能。

This sample demonstrates the GPIO external interrupt wake-up feature in sleep mode.

15.5 PWR_STOP0_WFE

此样例演示了 stop0 模式下，GPIO 外部事件唤醒功能。

This sample demonstrates the GPIO external event wake-up feature in stop0 mode.

15.6 PWR_STOP1_WFI

此样例演示了在 stop1 模式下，使用 GPIO 中断唤醒。

This example demonstrates using GPIO interrupt wake-up in stop1 mode.

16 RCC

16.1 RCC_HSE_OUTPUT

此样例演示了时钟输出功能，可输出 HSE 波形。

This sample demonstrates the clock output feature that can output the HSE waveform.

16.2 RCC_HSI_OUTPUT

此样例演示了时钟输出功能，可输出 HSI 波形。

This sample demonstrates the clock output feature that can output the HSI waveform.

16.3 RCC_LSE_OUTPUT

此样例演示了使能 LSE，并通过 MCO 引脚输出 LSE 时钟。

This example demonstrates enabling LSE and outputting LSE clock through MCO pin.

16.4 RCC_LSI_OUTPUT

此样例演示了使能 LSI，并通过 MCO 引脚输出 LSI 时钟。

This example demonstrates enabling LSI and outputting LSI clock through MCO pin.

16.5 RCC_PLL_OUTPUT

此样例演示了时钟输出功能，可输出 PLL 波形。

This sample demonstrates the clock output function, which can output the PLL waveform.

16.6 RCC_Sysclock_Switch

此样例演示了时钟切换，由 HSI (8MHz) 切换至 HSE (24MHz)。

This sample demonstrates clock switching from HSI (8MHz) to HSE (24MHz).

17 RTC

17.1 RTC_Alarm_Init

此样例演示 RTC 的闹钟中断功能，在数组 aShowTime 中显示当前时间，在数组 aShowDate 中显示当前日期，当达到闹钟值时，LED 灯会亮起。

This sample demonstrates the alarm interrupt function of the RTC. It displays the current time in the aShowTime array and the current date in the aShowDate array. When the alarm value is reached, the LED will light up.

17.2 RTC_WakeUpAlarm_Init

此样例演示通过 RTC 闹钟中断每隔 1s 左右将 MCU 从 STOP 模式下唤醒，每次唤醒会翻转 LED，LED 翻转间隔为 1s 左右。

This sample demonstrates waking up the MCU from STOP mode approximately every 1 second using RTC alarm interrupt. Each time the MCU wakes up, the LED will toggle, with an interval of approximately 1 second between each toggle.

18 SPI

18.1 SPI_TwoBoards_FullDuplex_DMA

此样例是利用 DMA 对串口外设接口 (SPI) 与外部设备以全双工串行方式进行通信的演示, 主设备提供通信时钟 SCK, 通过 MOSI/MISO 引脚发送/接收数据。从设备通过 MOSI/MISO 引脚接收/发送数据。数据以主机提供的 SCK 沿同步被移位, 完成全双工通信。

This sample is a demonstration of using DMA to communicate with a serial peripheral interface (SPI) and an external device in full-duplex serial mode. The master device provides the communication clock SCK and sends/receives data through the MOSI/MISO pin. The slave device receives/transmits data through the MOSI/MISO pins. The data is shifted synchronously along the SCK provided by the master to complete full-duplex communication.

18.2 SPI_TwoBoards_FullDuplex_IT

此样例是利用中断对串口外设接口 (SPI) 与外部设备以全双工串行方式进行通信的演示, 主设备提供通信时钟 SCK, 通过 MOSI/MISO 引脚发送/接收数据。从设备通过 MOSI/MISO 引脚接收/发送数据。数据以主机提供的 SCK 沿同步被移位, 完成全双工通信。

This sample is a demonstration of using interrupt to communicate with a serial peripheral interface (SPI) and an external device in full-duplex serial mode. The master device provides the communication clock SCK and sends/receives data through the MOSI/MISO pin. The slave device receives/transmits data through the MOSI/MISO pins. The data is shifted synchronously along the SCK provided by the master to complete full-duplex communication.

18.3 SPI_TwoBoards_FullDuplex_Polling

此样例是利用轮询对串口外设接口 (SPI) 与外部设备以全双工串行方式进行通信的演示, 主设备提供通信时钟 SCK, 通过 MOSI/MISO 引脚发送/接收数据。从设备通过 MOSI/MISO 引脚接收/发送数据。数据以主机提供的 SCK 沿同步被移位, 完成全双工通信。

This sample is a demonstration of using polling to communicate with a serial peripheral interface (SPI) and an external device in full-duplex serial mode. The master device provides the communication clock SCK and sends/receives data through the MOSI/MISO pin. The slave device receives/transmits data through the MOSI/MISO pins. The data is shifted synchronously along the SCK provided by the master to complete full-duplex communication.

19 TIM

19.1 TIM1_6Step_Init

此样例是对高级定时器功能“六步 PWM 的产生”的演示，通过 systick 中断作为 COM commutation 事件的触发源，实现（无刷电机的）换向。

This sample demonstrates advanced timer function 'six-step PWM generation', systick interrupt as COM commutation event trigger source to achieve commutation (brushless motor).

19.2 TIM1_ComplementarySignals_Init

此样例演示了使用 TIM1 输出三路频率为 10Hz 占空比分别为 25%、50%、75%的 PWM 波形以及他们的互补信号。

This sample demonstrates the generation of three PWM waveforms with frequencies of 10Hz and duty cycles of 25%, 50%, and 75% using TIM1. It also generates their complementary signals.

19.3 TIM1_DmaBurst_Init

此样例演示了 TIM1 的 DMA Burst 传输，配置 TIM1 为 PWM 模式，更新中断触发 DMA 传输请求。每次产生更新中断时将 TIM1DataBuff[]中的值按顺序写入 RCR 和 CCR1 寄存器，改变 PWM 脉冲的占空比和该占空比的脉冲数量。

This sample demonstrates the DMA Burst transfer of TIM1. It configures TIM1 in PWM mode and triggers DMA transfer requests on update interrupt. Each time an update interrupt occurs, the values in TIM1DataBuff[] are sequentially written to RCR and CCR1 registers, changing the duty cycle and the number of pulses for the PWM waveform.

19.4 TIM1_EncoderTI2AndTI1_Init

此样例演示了 TIM1 的编码器接口模式。TIM1 配置为编码器接口模式 3，PA8 和 PA9 配置为通道 1 和通道 2,当 PA8 输入信号的上升沿在前，PA9 输入信号上升沿在后时 TIM1 向上计数，反之向下计数。开启通道 1 和通道 2 的捕获中断，在中断中打印当前 CNT 值。

This sample demonstrates the encoder interface mode of TIM1. TIM1 is configured in encoder interface mode 3, with PA8 and PA9 configured as channel 1 and channel 2, respectively. When the rising edge of the input signal on PA8 occurs before the rising edge of the input signal on PA9, TIM1 counts up; otherwise, it counts down. The capture interrupts for channel 1 and channel 2 are enabled, and the current CNT value is printed in the interrupt.

19.5 TIM1_InputCapture

此样例演示了 TIM1 的输入捕获功能。配置 PA8 为通道 1 的输入引脚,每当引脚电平出现上升沿时会触发捕获中断,并在中断处理中翻转 LED。

This sample demonstrates the input capture functionality of TIM1 . Configure PA8 as the input capture pin. Whenever an rising edge is detected on PA8, it triggers the capture interrupt and toggles the LED in the interrupt callback function.

19.6 TIM1_InputCapture_XORCh1Ch2Ch3

此样例演示了 TIM1 的三通道异或输入捕获功能。配置 PA8、PA9、PA10 为通道 1、通道 2、通道 3 的输入引脚。每当有一个引脚电平变化时会触发捕获中断，并在中断处理中翻转 LED。

This sample demonstrates the XOR input capture functionality of TIM1 using three channels: PA8, PA9, and PA10 as the input pins for channel 1, channel 2, and channel 3, respectively. Whenever there is a change in the level of any of the input pins, it triggers the capture interrupt and toggles the LED in the interrupt handler.

19.7 TIM1_OC_Toggle

此样例演示了 TIM1 的输出比较模式。将捕获/比较通道 1(CH1)的输出映射到 PA8，开启捕获/比较通道 1(CH1)并设置为比较输出翻转模式

This sample demonstrates the output compare mode of TIM1. The output of capture/compare channel 1 (CH1) is mapped to pin PA8. Capture/compare channel 1 (CH1) is enabled and set to compare output toggle mode.

19.8 TIM1_OnePulseOutput

此样例演示了 TIM1 的单脉冲模式。配置 TIM1 为从模式触发模式，触发源为 TI2FP2，通道 1 为 PWM2 模式，映射到 PA8，通道 2 为输入模式，映射到 PA9。当 PA9 上检测到一个上升沿时，PA8 延迟 20ms 后产生一个宽度为 80ms 的脉冲。

This sample demonstrates the single pulse mode of TIM1. TIM1 is configured in slave mode trigger mode with TI2FP2 as the trigger source. Channel 1 is configured as PWM mode 2 and mapped to pin PA8, while channel 2 is configured as input mode and mapped to pin PA9. When an rising edge is detected on PA9, a 20ms delay is applied, and then PA8 will output a pulse with a width of 80ms.

19.9 TIM1_PWM_Init

此样例演示了使用 TIM1 PWM2 模式输出三路频率为 10Hz 占空比分别为 25%、50%、75%的 PWM 波形。

This example demonstrates the use of TIM1 PWM2 mode to output three PWM waves with a frequency of 10Hz and a duty cycle of 25%, 50% and 75%, respectively.

19.10 TIM1_TIM2_Cascade

此样例演示了 TIM1 和 TIM2 级联成 48 位计数器，TIM2 做主机，TIM2 的溢出信号作为 TIM1 的输入时钟。TIM2 每 1ms 计数一次，计数 1000 次后产生溢出，TIM1 计数一次。

This sample demonstrates the cascading of TIM1 and TIM2 as a 48-bit counter, with TIM2 as the master and the overflow signal of TIM2 as the input clock of TIM1. TIM2 counts every 1ms, and after counting 1000 times, it overflows and TIM1 counts once.

19.11 TIM1_TimeBase_Init

此样例演示了 TIM1 的更新中断功能，在更新中断中翻转 LED。

This sample demonstrates the update interrupt function of TIM1, and toggle the LED in update interrupt

19.12 TIM1_Update_DMA_Init

此样例演示了在 TIM1 中使用 DMA 传输数据的功能,通过 DMA 从 SRAM 中搬运数据到 ARR 寄存器实现 TIM1 更新周期变化,TIM1 第一次溢出后 LED 会翻转,此次翻转时间间隔为 1000ms,DMA 将数据搬运到 TIM1_ARR,第二次 LED 翻转间隔为 900ms,以此类推,最后 LED 翻转间隔为 100msDMA 搬运结束,LED 保持 100ms 的翻转间隔闪烁。

This sample demonstrates the use of DMA to transfer data in TIM1, copying data from SRAM to the ARR register to achieve varying update periods for TIM1. After the first overflow of TIM1, the LED will toggle, with a time interval of 1000ms. After the data is transferred to TIM1_ARR using DMA, the LED toggling interval gradually decreases: 900ms, 800ms, 700ms, 600ms, 500ms, 400ms, 300ms, 200ms, 100ms. Finally, the LED will blink with a constant toggling interval of 100ms.

20 UART

20.1 UART_HyperTerminal_DMA

此样例演示了 UART 的 DMA 方式发送和接收数据，UART 配置为 115200，数据位 8，停止位 1，校验位 None，下载并运行程序后，打印提示信息，然后通过上位机下发 12 个数据，例如 0x1~0xC，则 MCU 会把接收到的数据再次发送到上位机，然后打印结束信息。

This example demonstrates how to use UART to send an amount of data in DMA mode. UART configuration is 115200 baud rate, data bit 8, stop bit 1, check bit None. After download and run the program, Print the prompt message, and then send 12 data through the upper computer, such as 0x1~0xC, the MCU will send the received data to the upper computer again, Then print the end message

20.2 UART_HyperTerminal_IndefiniteLengthData_IT

此样例演示了 UART 的中断方式发送和接收不定长数据，UART 配置为 115200，数据位 8，停止位 1，校验位 None，下载并运行程序后，然后通过上位机下发任意长度个数据（不超过 128bytes），例如 0x1~0xC，则 MCU 会把接收到的数据再次发送到上位机。

This example demonstrates the interrupt method of UART to send and receive variable length data. UART is configured as 115200, with data bit 8, stop bit 1, and check bit None. After downloading and running the program, the MCU will send any length of data (not exceeding 128bytes) through the upper computer, such as 0x1~0xC. The MCU will send the received data to the upper computer again.

20.3 UART_HyperTerminal_IT

此样例演示了 UART 的中断方式发送和接收数据，UART 配置为 115200，数据位 8，停止位 1，校验位 None，下载并运行程序后，打印提示信息，然后通过上位机下发 12 个数据，例如 0x1~0xC，则 MCU 会把接收到的数据再次发送到上位机，然后打印结束信息。

This example demonstrates how to use UART to send an amount of data in interrupt mode. UART configuration is 115200 baud rate, data bit 8, stop bit 1, check bit None. After download and run the program, Print the prompt message, and then send 12 data through the upper computer, such as 0x1~0xC, the MCU will send the received data to the upper computer again, Then print the end message

20.4 UART_HyperTerminal_Polling

此样例演示了 UART 的轮询方式发送和接收数据，UART 配置为 115200，数据位 8，停止位 1，校验位 None，下载并运行程序后，打印提示信息，然后通过上位机下发 12 个数据，例如 0x1~0xC，则 MCU 会把接收到的数据再次发送到上位机，然后打印结束信息。

This example demonstrates how to use UART to send an amount of data in polling mode. UART

configuration is 115200 baud rate, data bit 8, stop bit 1, check bit None. After download and run the program, Print the prompt message, and then send 12 data through the upper computer, such as 0x1~0xC, the MCU will send the received data to the upper computer again, Then print the end message

21 USART

21.1 SCI_HyperTerminal_AutoBaud_IT

此样例演示了 SCI 的自动波特率检测功能,上位机发送 1 字节的波特率检测字符 0x55, 如果 MCU 检测成功, 则返回字符: Auto BaudRate Test。

This example demonstrates the automatic baud rate detection function of SCI. If the MCU detects successfully after the upper computer sends 1 byte baud rate detection character 0x55, it will returns the string: Auto BaudRate Test.

21.2 SCI_HyperTerminal_DMA

此样例演示了 SCI 的 DMA 方式发送和接收数据, SCI 配置为 115200, 数据位 8, 停止位 1, 校验位 None, 下载并运行程序后, 打印提示信息, 然后通过上位机下发 12 个数据, 例如 0x1~0xC, 则 MCU 会把接收到的数据再次发送到上位机, 然后打印结束信息。

This example demonstrates how to use SCI to send an amount of data in DMA mode. SCI configuration is 115200 baud rate, data bit 8, stop bit 1, check bit None. After download and run the program, Print the prompt message, and then send 12 data through the upper computer, such as 0x1~0xC, the MCU will send the received data to the upper computer again, Then print the end message.

21.3 SCI_HyperTerminal_IndefiniteLengthData_IT

此样例演示了 SCI 的中断方式发送和接收不定长数据, SCI 配置为 115200, 数据位 8, 停止位 1, 校验位 None, 下载并运行程序后, 然后通过上位机下发任意长度个数据 (不超过 128bytes), 例如 0x1~0xC, 则 MCU 会把接收到的数据再次发送到上位机。

This example demonstrates the interrupt method of SCI to send and receive variable length data. SCI is configured as 115200, with data bit 8, stop bit 1, and check bit None. After downloading and running the program, the MCU will send any length of data (not exceeding 128bytes) through the upper computer, such as 0x1~0xC. The MCU will send the received data to the upper computer again.

21.4 SCI_HyperTerminal_IT

此样例演示了 SCI 的中断方式发送和接收数据, SCI 配置为 115200, 数据位 8, 停止位 1, 校验位 None, 下载并运行程序后, 打印提示信息, 然后通过上位机下发 12 个数据, 例如 0x1~0xC, 则 MCU 会把接收到的数据再次发送到上位机, 然后打印结束信息。

This example demonstrates how to use SCI to send an amount of data in interrupt mode. SCI configuration is 115200 baud rate, data bit 8, stop bit 1, check bit None. After download and run the program, Print the prompt message, and then send 12 data through the upper computer, such as 0x1~0xC, the MCU will send the received data to the upper computer again, Then print the end message.

21.5 SCI_HyperTerminal_Polling

此样例演示了 SCI 的轮询方式发送和接收数据, SCI 配置为 115200, 数据位 8, 停止位 1, 校验位 None, 下载并运行程序后, 打印提示信息, 然后通过上位机下发 12 个数据, 例如 0x1~0xC, 则 MCU 会把接收到的数据再次发送到上位机, 然后打印结束信息。

This example demonstrates how to use SCI to send an amount of data in polling mode. SCI configuration is 115200 baud rate, data bit 8, stop bit 1, check bit None. After download and run the program, Print the prompt message, and then send 12 data through the upper computer, such as 0x1~0xC, the MCU will send the received data to the upper computer again, Then print the end message.

21.6 USART_SyncCommunication_FullDuplex_Polling

此样例演示了 USART 同步通信功能, USART 设备作为主机、SPI 设备作为从机, 采用中断方式通信。在 USART 设备提供同步时钟下, 主从机完成全双工通信。

This sample demonstrates USART synchronous communication, with USART devices as masters and SPI devices as slaves, communicating in interrupt mode. With synchronous clock provided by USART equipment, master and slave complete full duplex communication.

22 UTILS

22.1 UTILS_ConfigureSystemClock

本样例主要演示如何配置 SYSCLK(系统时钟), HCLK(AHB 时钟), PCLK1(APB1 时钟)、PCLK2(APB2 时钟), 并通过 MCO 输出系统时钟的 8 分频 9MHz。

This example mainly demonstrates how to configure SYSCLK (system clock), HCLK (AHB clock), PCLK1 (APB1 clock), PCLK2 (APB2 clock), and output the 8-division 9MHz system clock through MCO.

23 WWDG

23.1 WWDG_IT

此样例演示了 WWDG 的提前唤醒中断功能, 看门狗计数器向下计数到 0x40 时产生中断, 中断中喂狗, 可以确保看门狗不会复位。

This example demonstrates early wake up interrupt function of the WWDG. When the watchdog counter counts down to 0x40 will generates an interrupt. Refresh the WWDG in interrupt to ensure that the WWDG does not reset.

23.2 WWDG_Window

此样例演示了 WWDG 的 窗口看门狗功能, 配置 WWDG 的窗口上限 (下限固定是 0x3F), 程序中通过 delay 延时函数, 确保程序是在 WWDG 计数窗口内进行喂狗动作, 通过 LED 灯闪烁, 可以判断窗口内喂狗并未产生复位。

This example demonstrates the window watchdog function of WWDG. Set the upper limit of the window of WWDG (the lower limit is fixed at 0x3F). The program ensures that the WWDG is refreshed in the WWDG counting window through the delay function, and can judge that the WWDG is refreshed in the window without resetting through the LED light blinking.