

Embedded programming on STM32

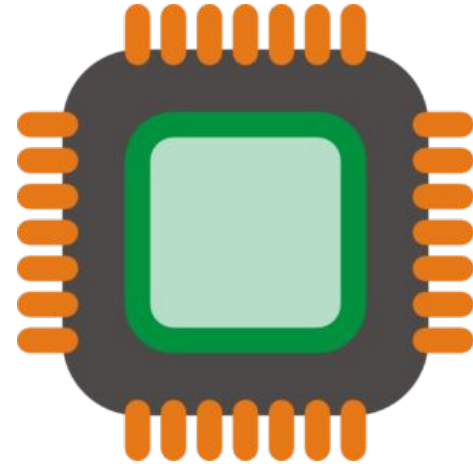
*Main goals. Distinctive aspects of embedded
programming*

The goal of the course

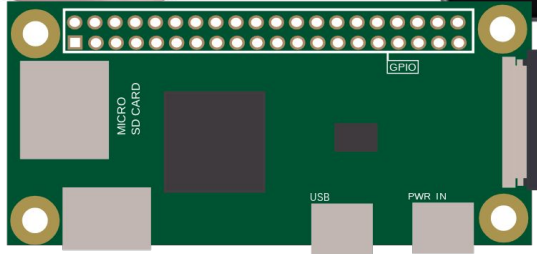
- Understand the difference between PC programming and embedded programming
- Gain knowledge about widespread ARM core
- Become familiar with the main toolset
- To spill the beans of non-Arduino world
- Etc etc

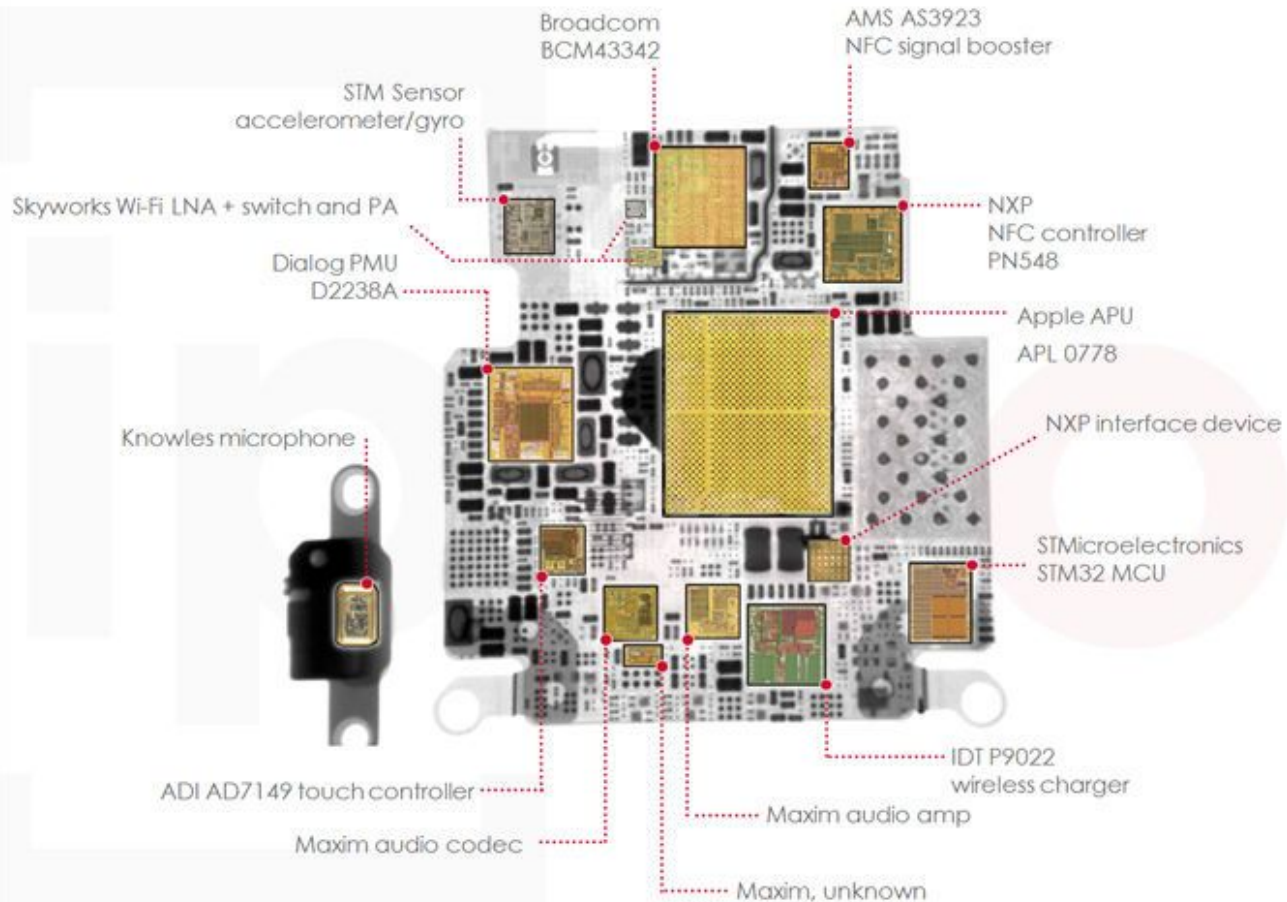
The main aspects of embedded systems

- Low power consumption
- Small size
- Low per-unit cost
- Harsh working conditions
- Using of ARM-based microcontrollers



Microcontrollers are everywhere



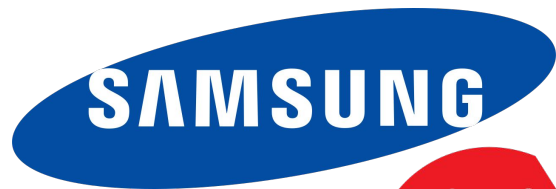


Applications

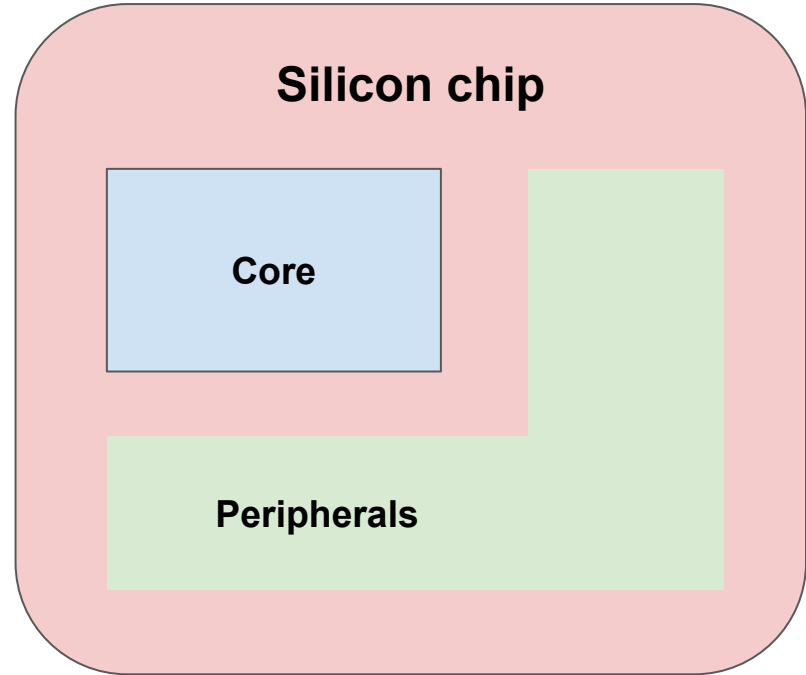
- Household appliances: microwave ovens, washing machines, dishwashers etc
- Home automation: climate control, light control, smart houses, security, surveillance etc
- Avionics: inertial guidance systems and GPS receivers
- Medical equipment: vital signs monitoring, various medical imaging (PET, SPECT, CT, and MRI) for non-invasive internal inspections
- Internet Of Things

And more and more!

arm



The concept of System On a Chip (SoC)



Taxonomy of ARM MCUs

Cortex-M

Lowest Power,
Lower Cost

Cortex-R

Real-Time
Processing

Cortex-A

Highest
Performance

STM32

High-
performance



398 CoreMark
120 MHz
150 DMIPS



608 CoreMark
180 MHz
225 DMIPS



1 082 CoreMark
216 MHz
462 DMIPS

Mainstream



106 CoreMark
48 MHz
38 DMIPS



177 CoreMark
72 MHz
61 DMIPS



245 CoreMark*
72 MHz
90 DMIPS*

Ultra-
low-power



75 CoreMark
32 MHz
26 DMIPS



93 CoreMark
32 MHz
33 DMIPS



273 CoreMark
80 MHz
100 DMIPS

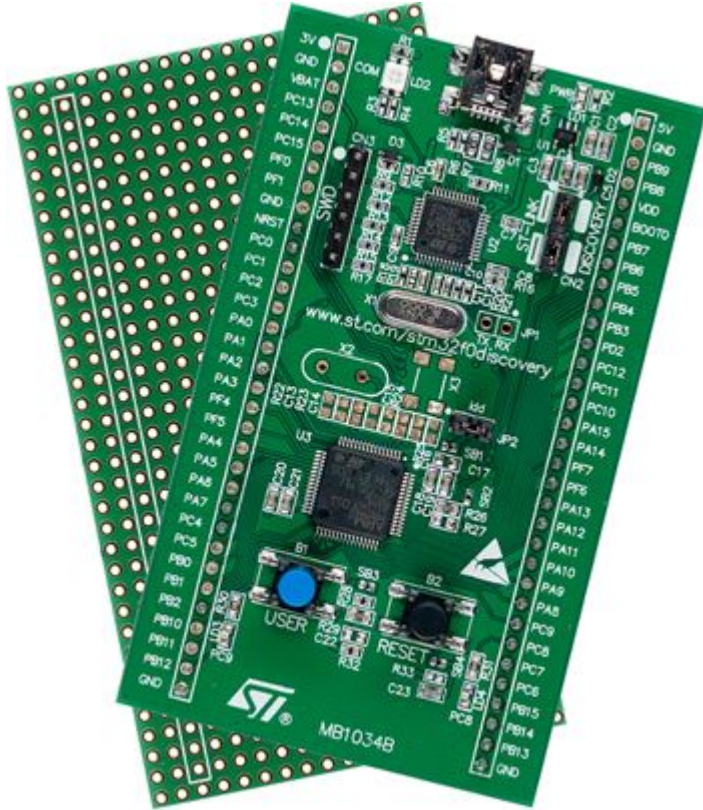
Cortex-M0 / -M0+

Cortex-M3

Cortex-M4

Cortex-M7

STM32F0DISCOVERY



- 64 KB Flash memory, 8 KB RAM
- On-board ST-LINK/V2
- Four LEDs
- Two push buttons