

STM32 Microcontrollers

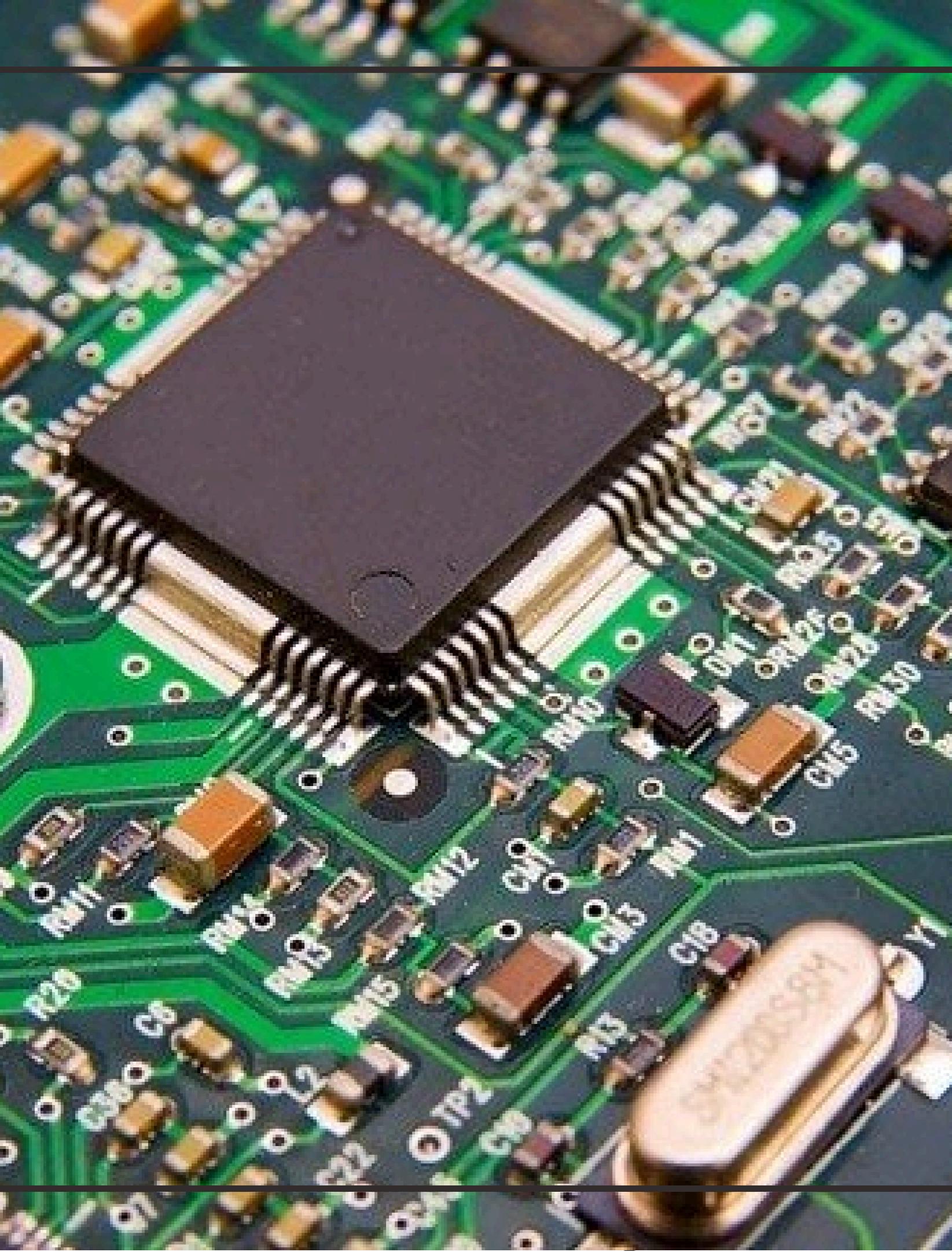
Introduction and Guide

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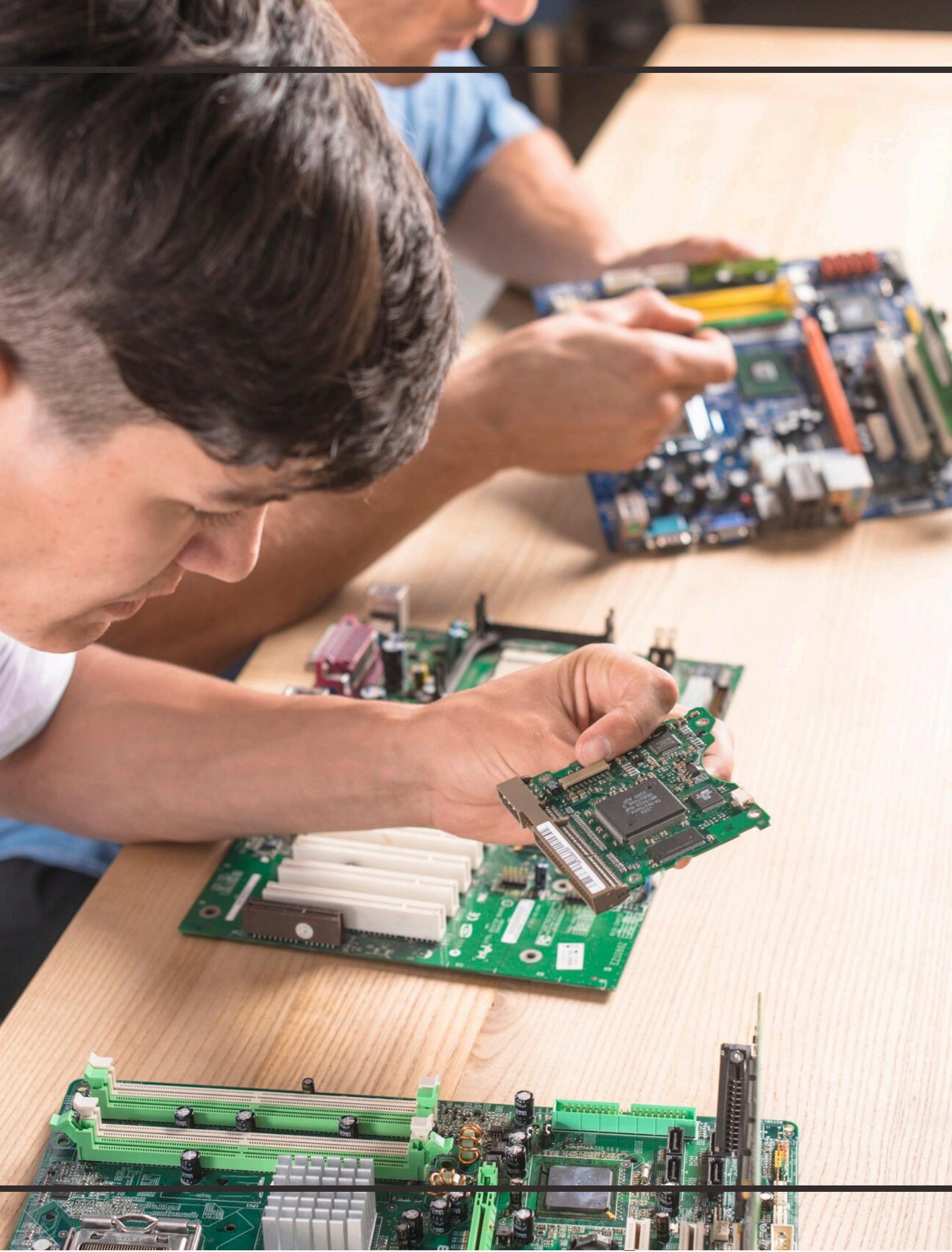
List of contents

- Introduction
- Clock setting
- Digital input and output
- Timer
- Analog to digital converter
- Serial communication
- Real Time Operating System



What is a Microcontroller?

A microcontroller unit(MCU) is a small computer on a single integrated circuit. A microcontroller contains one or more CPUs (processor cores) along with memory and programmable input/output peripherals. Program memory in the form of ferroelectric RAM, NOR flash or OTP ROM is also often included on chip, as well as a small amount of RAM. Currently, there are many chip companies that produce microcontrollers such as Atmel, Espressif, Microchip, Raspberry, STMicroelectronics, Texas Instrument, and more.



When is a Microcontroller used

Microcontrollers are used in automatically controlled products and devices, such as automobile engine control systems, remote controls, office machines, power tools, toys and other embedded systems.



STM32 MCUs 32-bit Arm® Cortex®-M



High
Performance



Mainstream



Ultra-low-
power

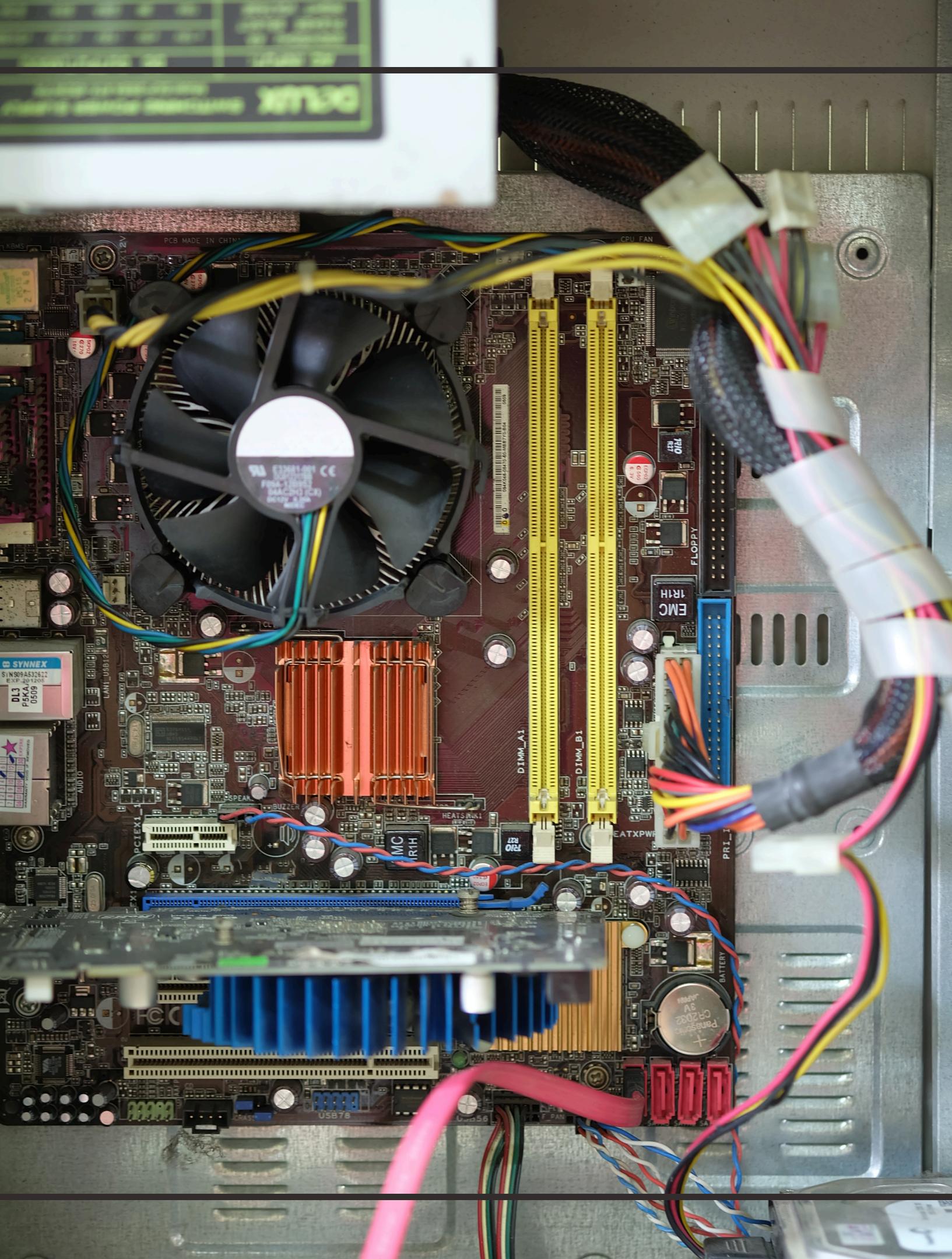


Wireless



Why we use STM32?

STM32 is a family of 32-bit microcontrollers based on the Arm Cortex-M processor is designed to offer new degrees of freedom to MCU users. It offers products combining very high performance, real-time capabilities, digital signal processing, low-power / low-voltage operation, and connectivity, while maintaining full integration and ease of development.

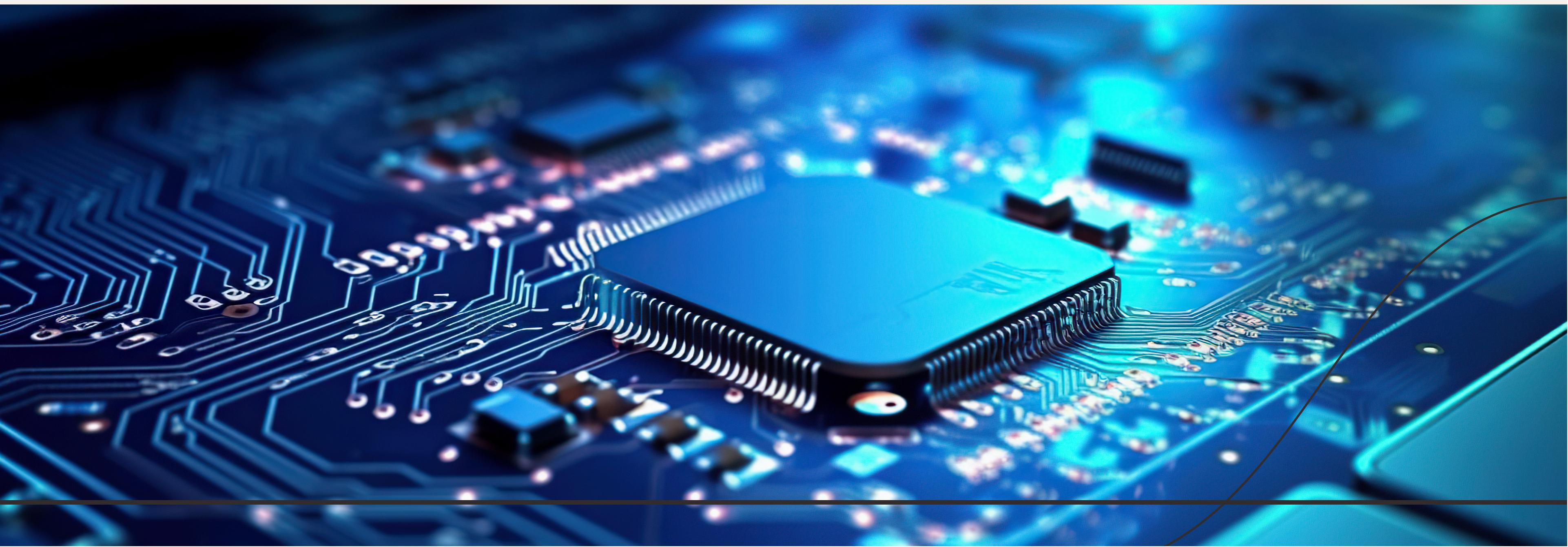


Peripheral Interfacing

- GPIO : General Purpose Input/Output
- ADC/DAC : Analog/Digital Converter
- USART/UART : Universal (Synchronous) Asynchronous Receiver-Transmitter
- CAN bus : Control Area Network bus
- I2C : Inter Integrated Circuit
- SPI : Serial Peripheral Interface
- USB : Universal Serial Bus
- Ethernet

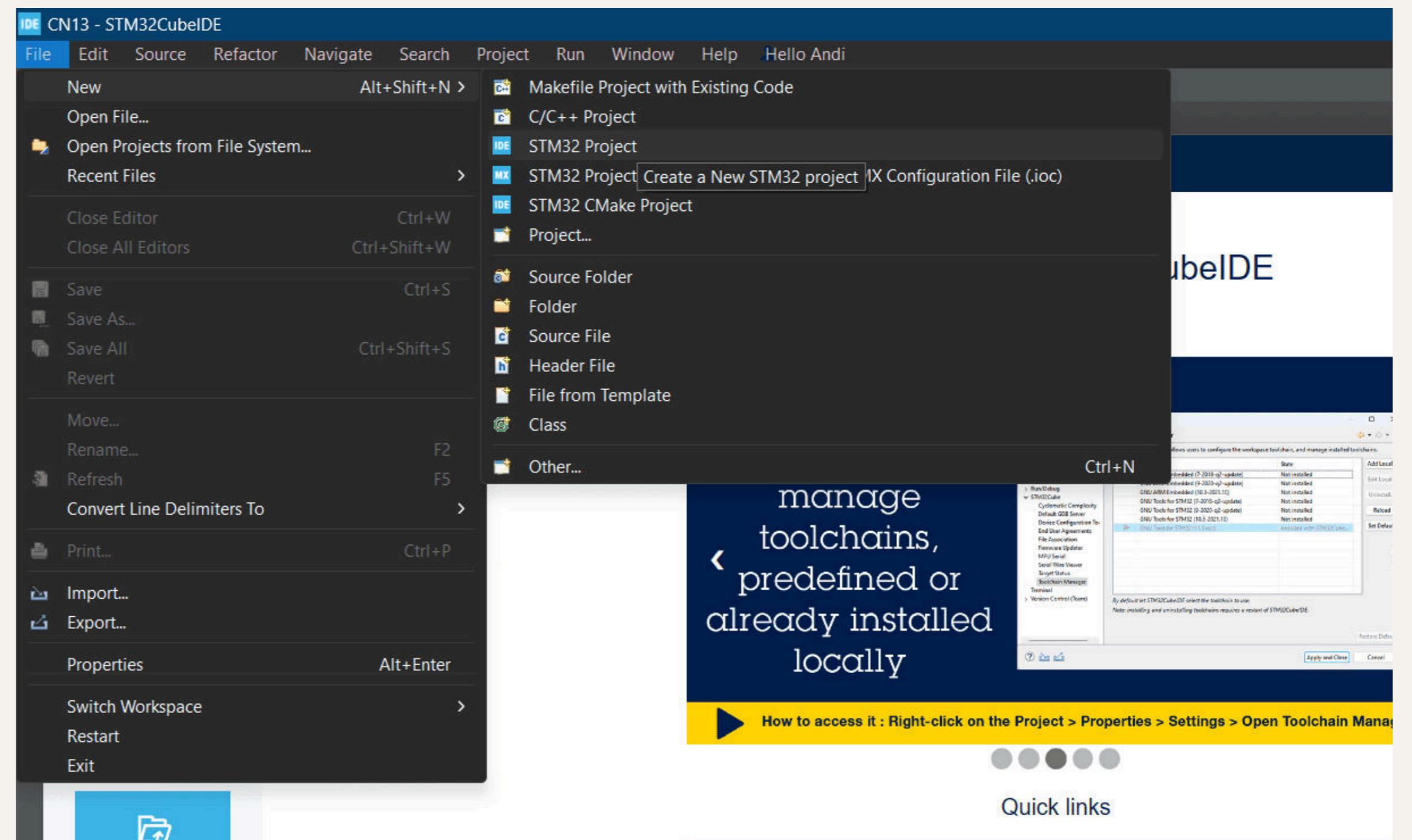
What You Need

- STM32CubeIDE
- C programming language



1. Create a New Project, debugging setup, and set RCC(Rest and Clock Control)

select your workspace directory, go to
File->new->STM32 project



In this tutorial, we will use the STM32F103C8T6 or commonly known as Blue Pill which is cheap and easy to find in stores. You can find it in MCU/MPU selector. For nucleo or discovery board i suggest you to find it in board selector as it has the default configuration for that board.

click next, give name to your project, leave everything else as it is and finish. you will be redirected to IOC (Input Output Configuration) setup.

The screenshot shows the STM32 Project IDE interface. The main title bar says "STM32 Project" and "IDE". The top navigation bar includes "Target Selection", "MCU/MPU Selector" (which is selected), "Board Selector", "Example Selector", and "Cross Selector". Below this is a search bar with the placeholder "Select STM32 target or STM32Cube example".

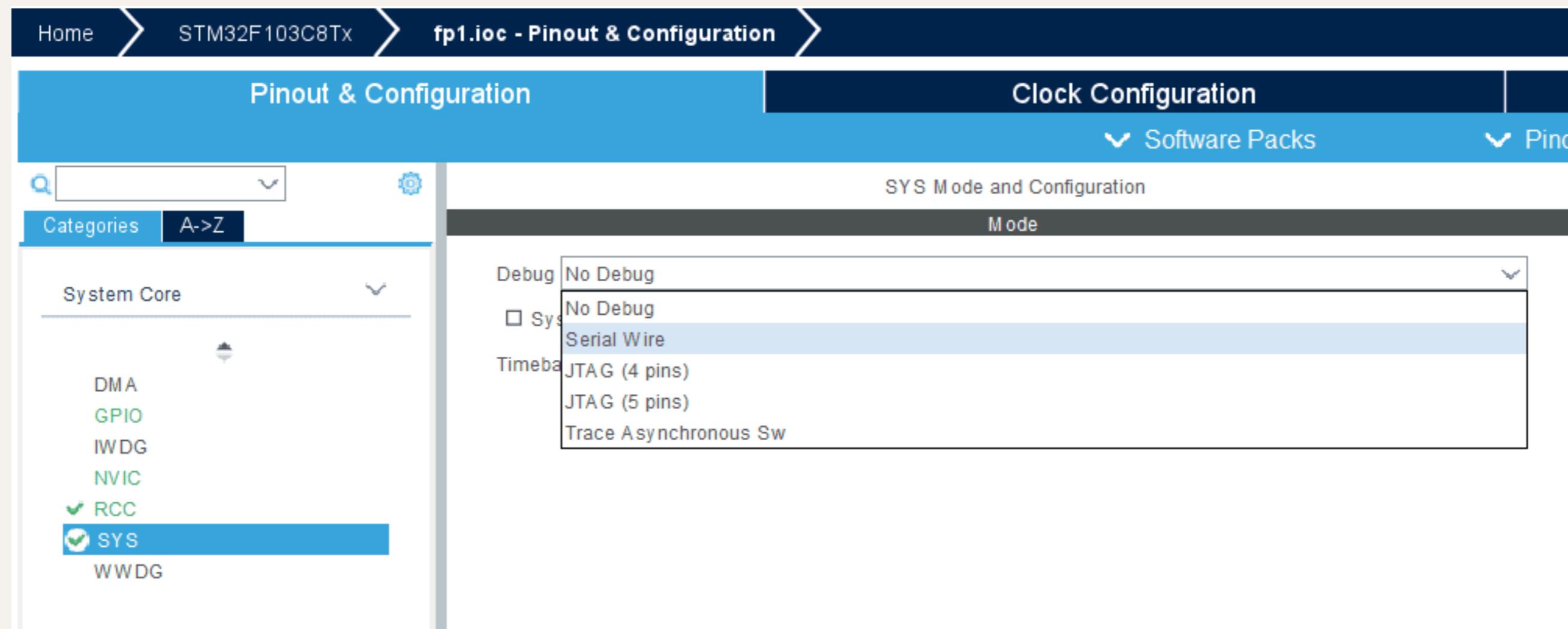
The "MCU/MPU Selector" tab is active, showing the "STM32F1 Series" section. It highlights the "STM32F103C8T6" part, described as "Mainstream Performance line, Arm Cortex-M3 MCU with 64 Kbytes of Flash memory, 72 MHz CPU, motor control, USB and CAN". The part is marked as "ACTIVE" and has a unit price of "2.7946". It is available in a "LQFP 48 7x7x1.4 mm" package.

On the left, there is a sidebar with "MCU/MPU Filters" and a "PRODUCT INFO" dropdown menu. The "MEMORY" section shows "Flash = 64 (kBytes)" and "64 kB".

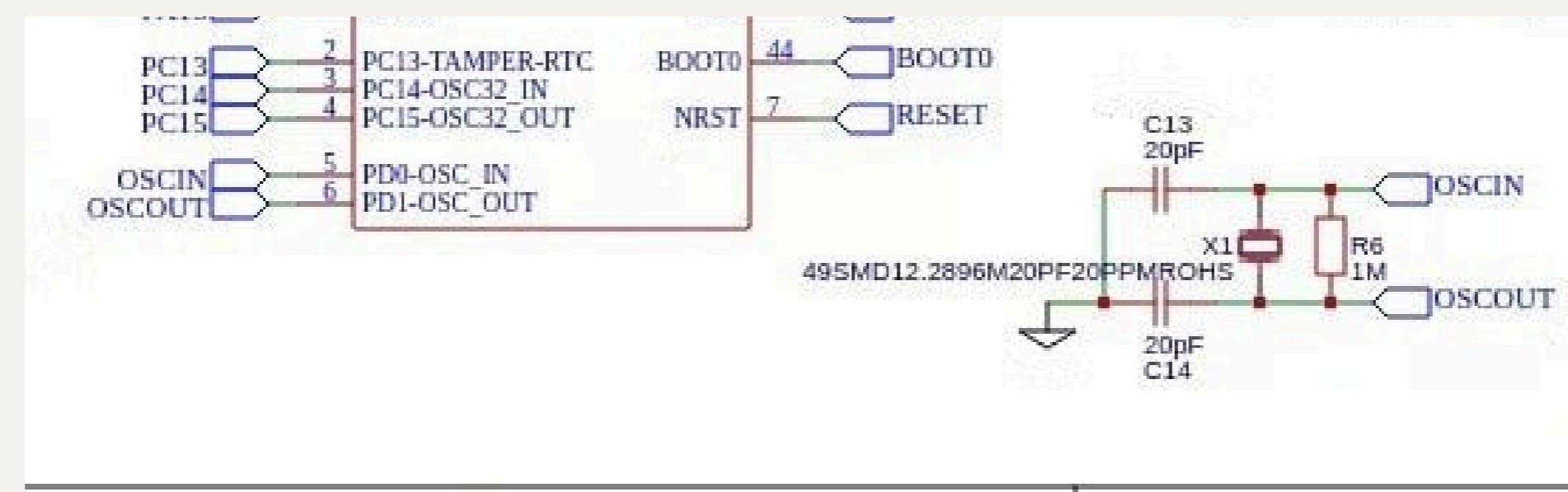
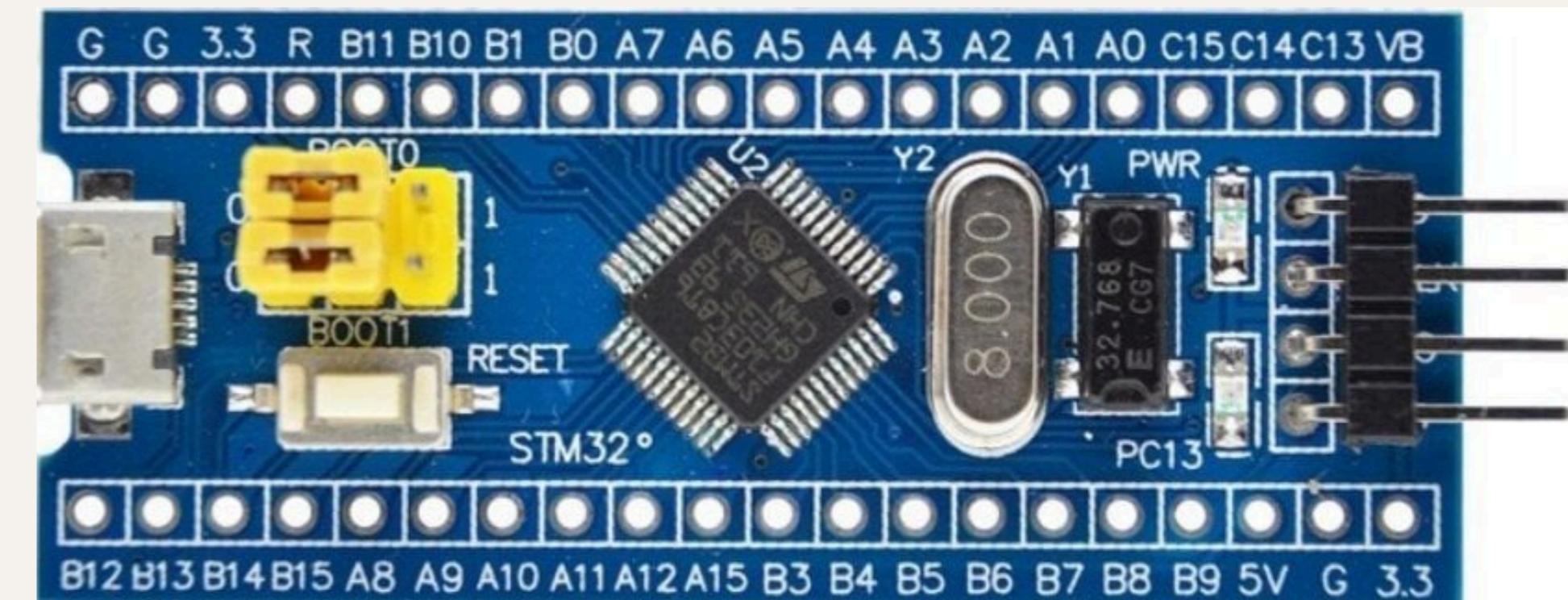
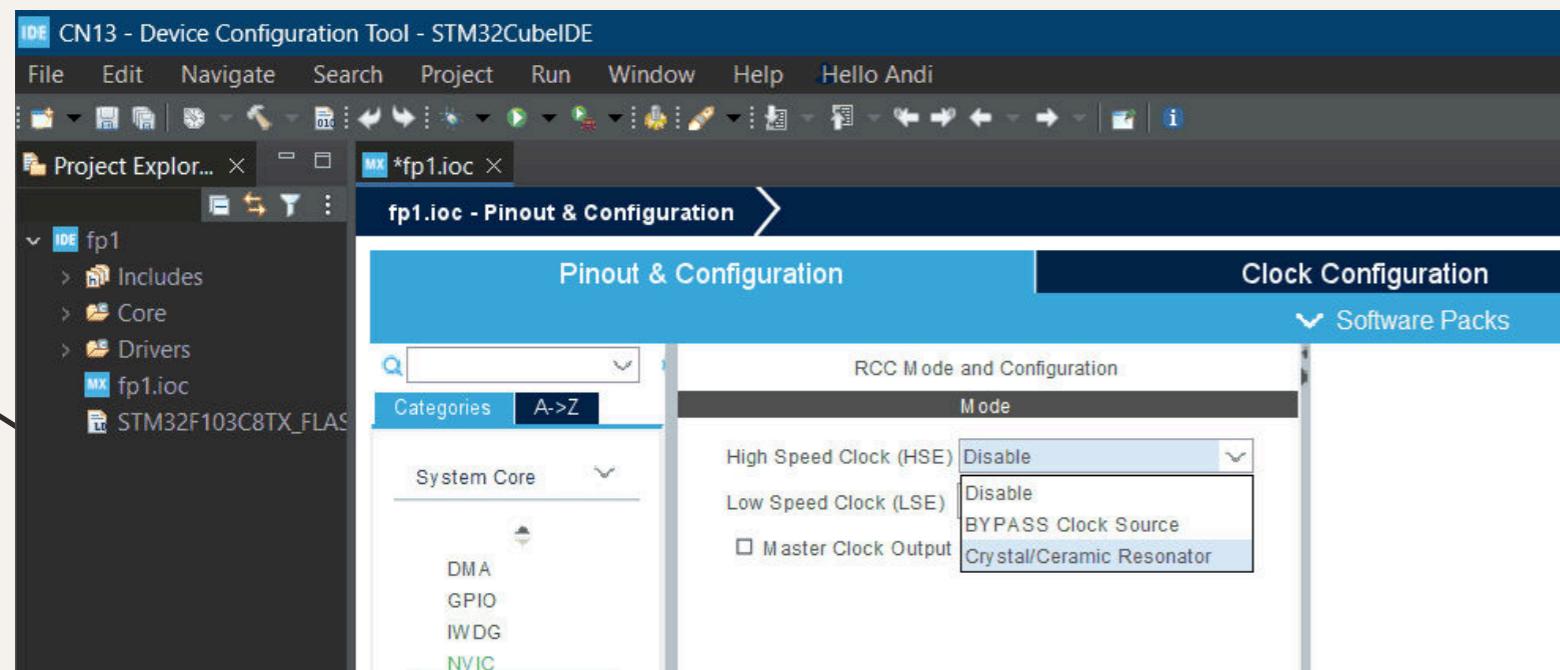
At the bottom, there is a table titled "MCUs/MPUs List: 2 items" showing the selected parts:

*	Commercial Part No.	Part No.	Reference	Marketing Status	Unit Price for 10kU (US\$)	Board	Package	Flash	RAM	I/O	Frequency
★	STM32F103C8T6	STM32F103C8Tx	Active	2.7946		LQFP 48 7x7x1.4...	64 kB	20 kB	37	72 MHz	
★	STM32F103C8T6TR	STM32F103C8Tx	Active	2.7946		LQFP 48 7x7x1.4...	64 kB	20 kB	37	72 MHz	

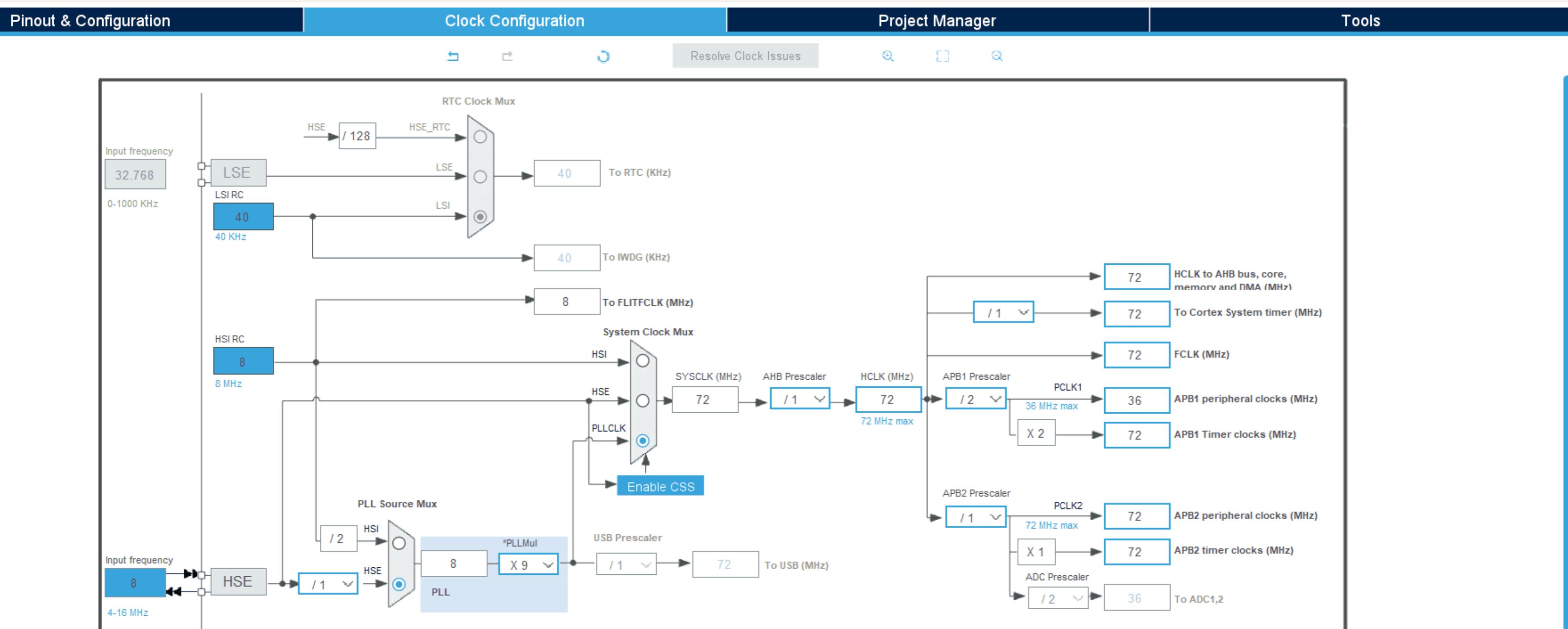
To program and debug the STM32, we must enable debug communication. Typically, stm32 use ST-LINK to program and debug it, which uses a SWD (Serial Wire Debugging) type connection. To enable it, go to System Core->SYS->Debug and select Serial Wire.



We will use an external crystal oscillator which is more precise than internal oscillator. to use it, go to System Core->RCC->High Speed Oscillators, select Crystal/Ceramic Oscillator. HSE/LSE configuration is depends with your board. In this case, the Blue Pill only have one ceramic oscillators which is connected at the HSE.

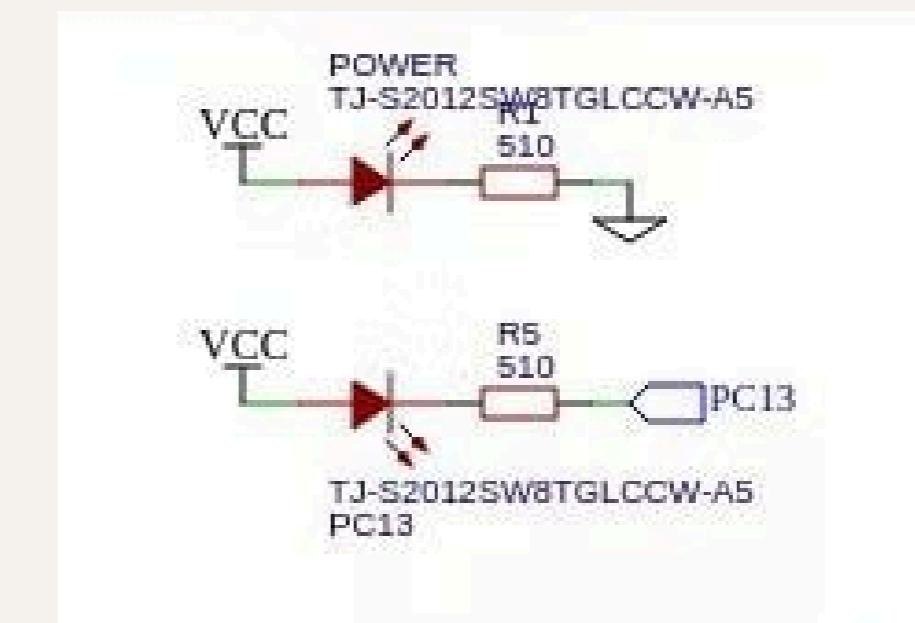
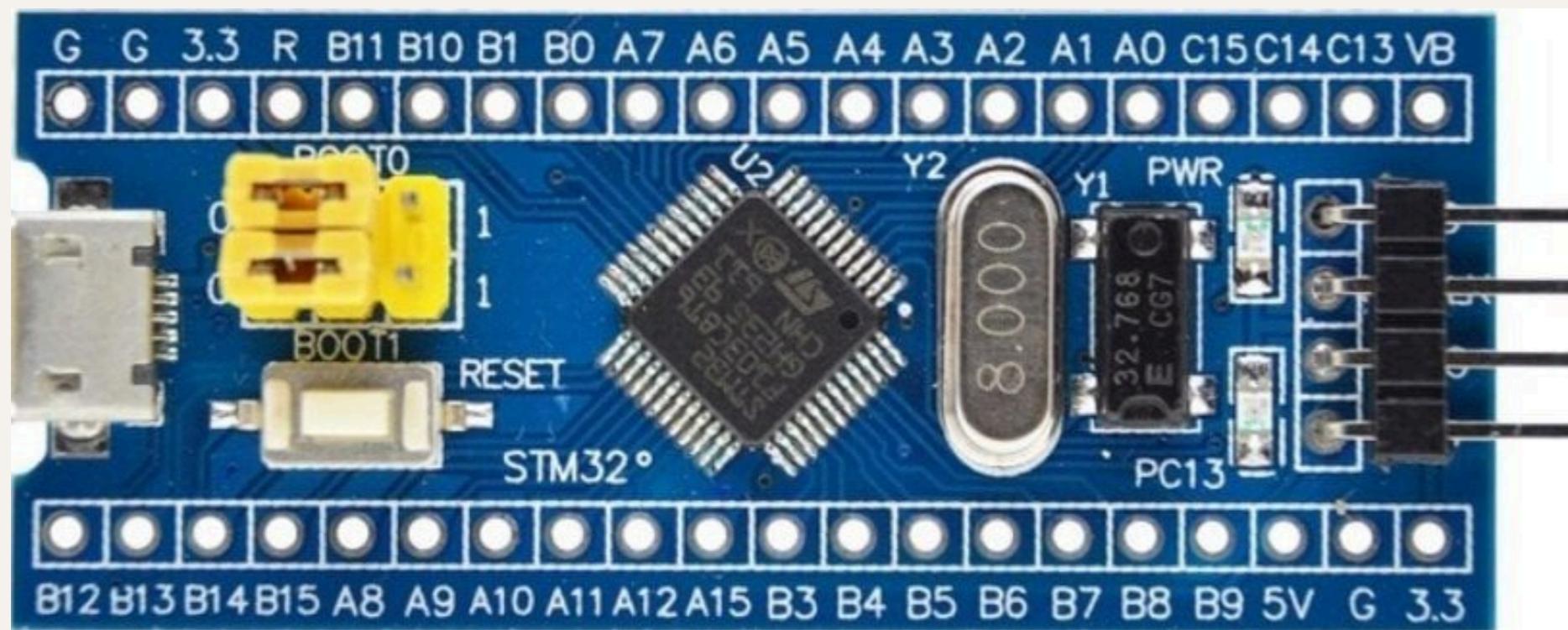


We will set the hardware and peripheral clocks to maximum clock speed. Switch tab to clock configuration, set the input frequency of the HSE to 8 because the crystal ceramic resonator that soldered in the blue pill is 8Mhz. Switch PLL (Phase Lock Loop) source mux to HSE and System clock mux to PLLCLK. Find the correct numbers for PLLMul and other prescaler to get the maximum clock speed and you're done setting RCC.



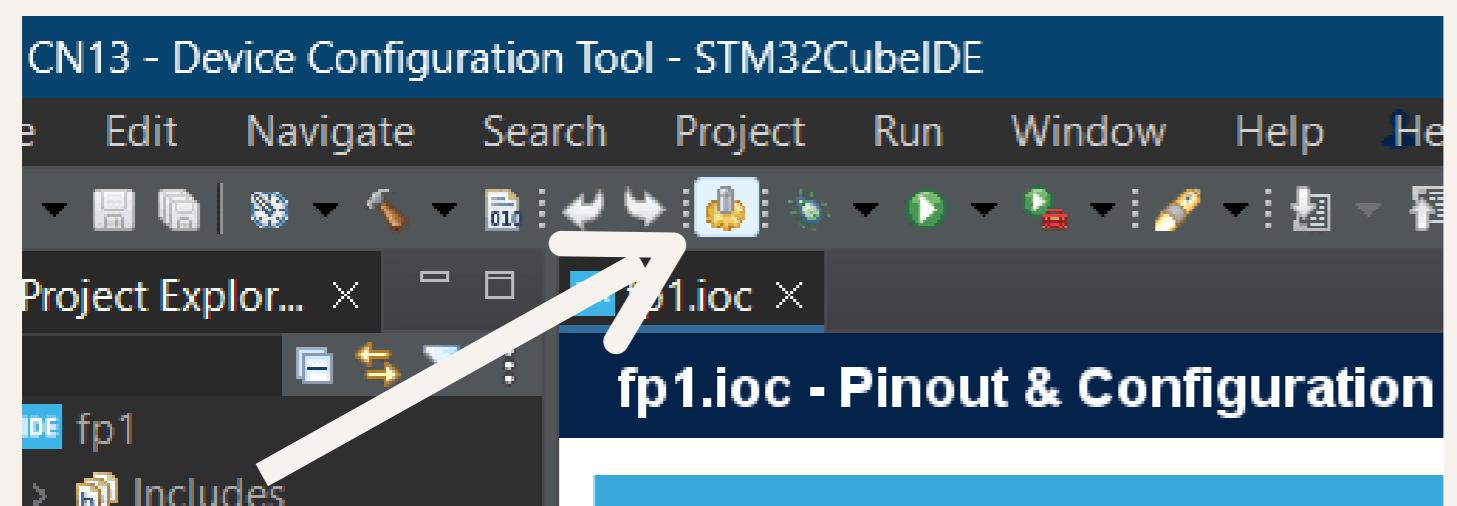
2. Digital Input And Output

Bluepill have a user LED connected to pin PC13, we will try to turn it on



Go back to Pinout & Configuration tab, click on the PC13 pin of the MCU and select GPIO Output. you can use the same method to configure other pin. you can also label your GPIO pin from System Core-> GPIO

Generate code or save and notification to generate code will be displayed



Home > STM32F103C8Tx > fp1.ioc - Pinout & Configuration

Pinout & Configuration Clock Configuration

Software Packs Pinout

Categories A-Z

System Core

- DMA
- GPIO**
- IWDG
- NVIC
- RCC
- SYS
- WWDG

Analog

Timers

Connectivity

Computing

Middleware and Soft...

GPIO Mode and Configuration

Configuration

Group By Peripherals

GPIO RCC

Search Signals

Search (Ctrl+F)

Show only Modified Pins

Pin N...	Signal...	GPIO...	GPIO...	GPIO...	Maxi...	User ...	Modi...
PC13-TA...	n/a	Low	Outp...	No p...	Low		

PC13-TAMPER-RTC Configuration :

- GPIO output level: Low
- GPIO mode: Output Push Pull
- GPIO Pull-up/Pull-down: No pull-up and no pull-down
- Maximum output speed: Low
- User Label:

GPIO_Output

RCC_OSC_IN

RCC_OSC_OUT

VBAT

PC13-TAMPER-RTC

Reset_State

RTC_OUT

RTC_TAMPER

GPIO_Input

GPIO_Output

GPIO_Analog

EVENTOUT

GPIO_EXTI13

PD1...

NRST

VSSA

VDDA

PA0...

PA1

PA2

Q

+

The source code is located in your STM32 Project name->Core->Src

The header code is located in your STM32 Project name->Core->Inc

You can add your own library in that directory.

make sure that if you modify generated code, please write it between user code begin comment and user code end comment.

The screenshot shows the STM32CubeIDE interface. The Project Explorer on the left displays the project structure:

- IDE fp1
- Includes
- Core
 - Inc
 - Src
 - main.c
 - stm32f1xx_hal_msp.c
 - stm32f1xx_it.c
 - syscalls.c
 - sysmem.c
 - system_stm32f1xx.c
 - Startup
 - Drivers
- fp1.ioc
- STM32F103C8TX_FLASH.Id

The main editor window shows the content of the main.c file:

```
/* @brief The application entry point.
 * @retval int
 */
int main(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 1 */

    /* USER CODE END 1 */

    /* MCU Configuration----*/
    /* Reset of all peripherals, Initializes the Flash interface and the
     HAL_Init();

    /* USER CODE BEGIN Init */
    /* USER CODE END Init */

    /* Configure the system clock */
    SystemClock_Config();

    /* USER CODE BEGIN SysInit */
    /* USER CODE END SysInit */

    /* Initialize all configured peripherals */
    MX_GPIO_Init();

    /* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */

    /* USER CODE END 2 */

    /* Infinite loop */
    /* USER CODE BEGIN WHILE */
    while (1)
    {
        /* USER CODE END WHILE */

        /* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
    }
}
```

The bottom right corner shows the Problems, Tasks, Console, and Properties tabs, with the Problems tab currently selected. The status bar at the bottom indicates the file path: /fp1/Core/Src/main.c.

```
HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOx, GPIO_Pin, PinState);  
HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOx, GPIO_Pin);  
HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(GPIOx, GPIO_Pin);
```

Basic syntax for digital output is write pin and toggle pin. while for digital pin is read pin.

```
while (1)  
{  
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOC, GPIO_PIN_13, GPIO_PIN_SET); //1 //HIGH  
    HAL_Delay(1000); //1000ms delay  
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(LED_GPIO_Port, LED_Pin, GPIO_PIN_RESET); //0 //LOW  
    HAL_Delay(1000); //1000ms delay  
/* USER CODE END WHILE */  
  
/* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */  
}
```

This is an example code for blinking LED. The first line is to make the PC13 pin output High, second line is for delay, and third line is to make "LED" label pin output Low.

```
while (1)  
{  
    uint8_t btn;  
    btn = HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(BTN_GPIO_Port, BTN_Pin);  
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(LED_GPIO_PORT, LED_Pin, btn);  
/* USER CODE END WHILE */  
  
/* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */  
}
```

This is an example code to turn on LED while button pressed. Always pull the GPIO input to prevent floating input. You can pull it internally from GPIO IOC pin configuration

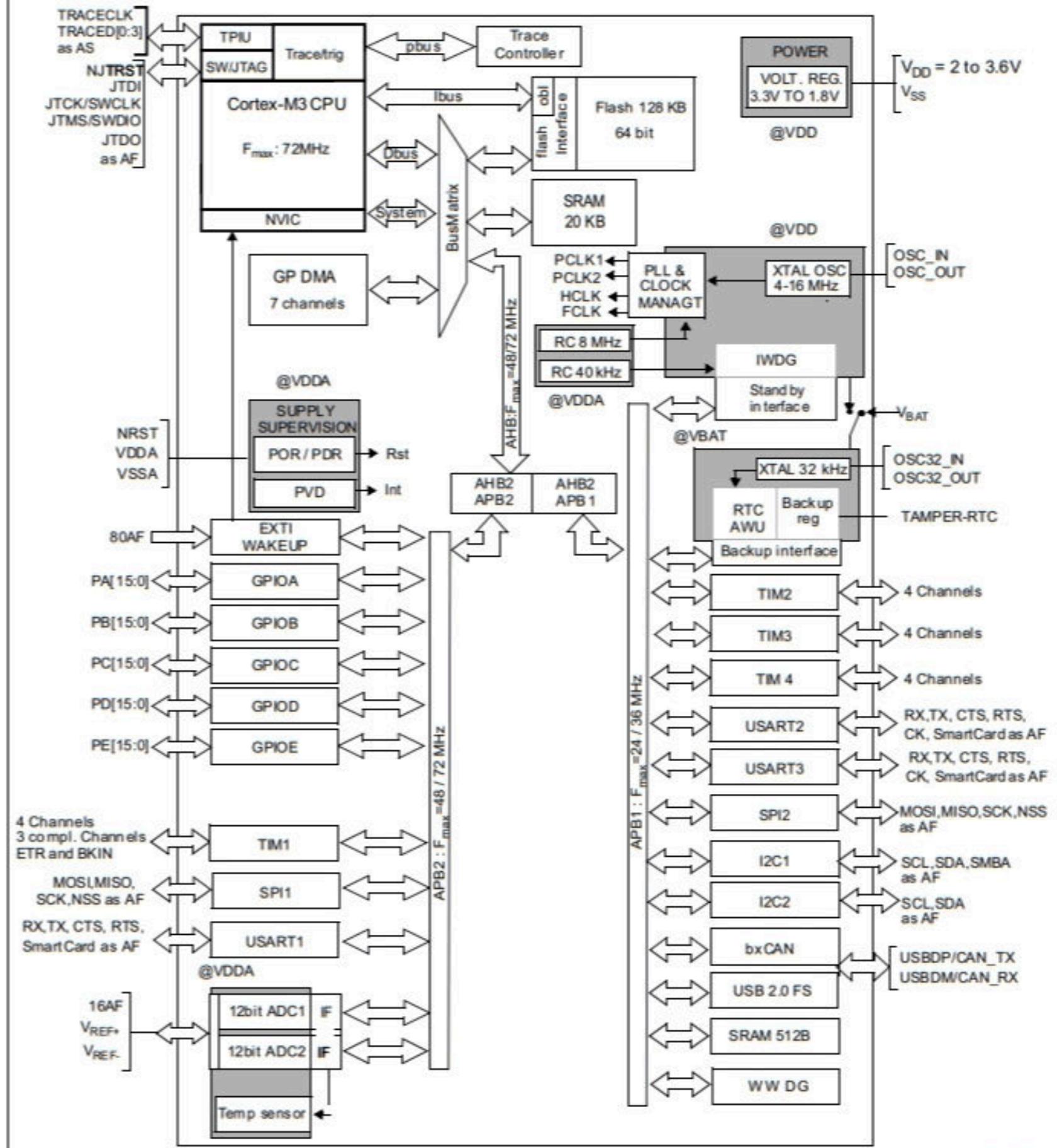
3. Timer

A timer (sometimes referred to as a counter) is a special piece of hardware inside many microcontrollers. Their function is simple: they count (up or down, depending on the configuration, we'll assume up for now).

Here are some of the common hardware functions you'll see with timers:

- Output compare (OC): toggle a pin when a timer reaches a certain value.
- Input capture (IC): measure the number of counts of a timer between events on a pin.
- Pulse width modulation (PWM): toggle a pin when a timer reaches a certain value and on rollover. By adjusting the on versus off time (duty cycle), you can effectively control the amount of electrical power going to another device.

Figure 1. STM32F103xx performance line block diagram



a. Basic Timer Interrupt

You should look the datasheet for a performance line block diagram that gives you details of where is the timers connect. as an example, we use TIM2 which is connected to APB1 clock. you can look APB2 clock from your clock configuration.

1. T_A = -40°C to +105°C (junction temperature up to 125°C).
2. AF = alternate function on I/O port pin.

Now select TIM2 from Timers and switch clock source to internal clock. TIM2 is connected to APB1 which has a frequency of 72Mhz. The goal is to make 1 seconds periodic timer. We have prescaler and counter period here. This is very important to understand.

$$72.10^6 / 36.10^3 / 2.10^3 = 1Hz$$

After the timer is divided by prescaler, the frequency becomes 2Khz or 0.5ms per tick. if we have a counter period or counter limit of 2000 , we will have a time of 1 seconds.

We have to decrease the prescaler and counter period values by 1 because the counter starts from zero. Set counter mode to up and enable auto reload preload.

Mode	
Slave Mode	Disable
Trigger Source	Disable
Clock Source	Internal Clock
Channel1	Disable
Channel2	Disable
Channel3	Disable
Channel4	Disable
Combined Channels	Disable

Use ETR as Clearing Source

Configuration	
Reset Configuration	
NVIC Settings	DMA Settings
Parameter Settings	User Constants

Configure the below parameters :

Search (Ctrl+F)

Counter Settings

- Prescaler (PSC - 16 bit.. 48000-1)
- Counter Mode Up
- Counter Period (AutoR... 2000-1)
- Internal Clock Division (.. No Division)
- auto-reload preload Enable

Trigger Output (TRGO) Para...

- Master/Slave Mode (M... Disable (Trigger input effect not ...))
- Trigger Event Selection Reset (UG bit from TIMx_EGR)

Go to NVIC (Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller) Setting tab and enable TIM2 Global Interrupt. Generate code and go to main source code.

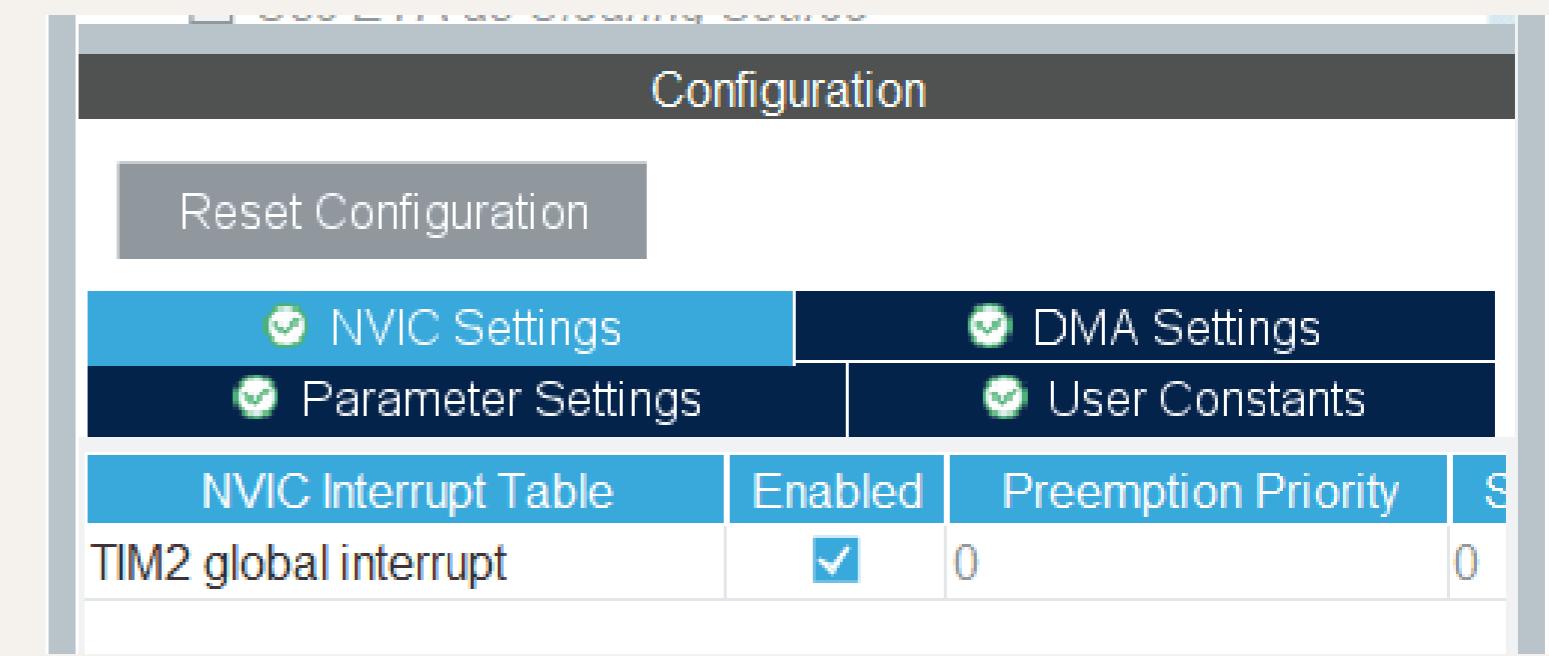
```
/* Initialize all configured peripherals */
MX_GPIO_Init();
MX_TIM2_Init();
/* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */
HAL_TIM_Base_Start_IT(&htim2);
/* USER CODE END 2 */
```

To start the timer as interrupt mode, you can write it after all initial peripheral (user code 2).

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 4 */

void HAL_TIM_PeriodElapsedCallback(TIM_HandleTypeDef *htim){
    if(htim == TIM2){
        HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(LED_GPIO_Port, LED_Pin);
    }
}

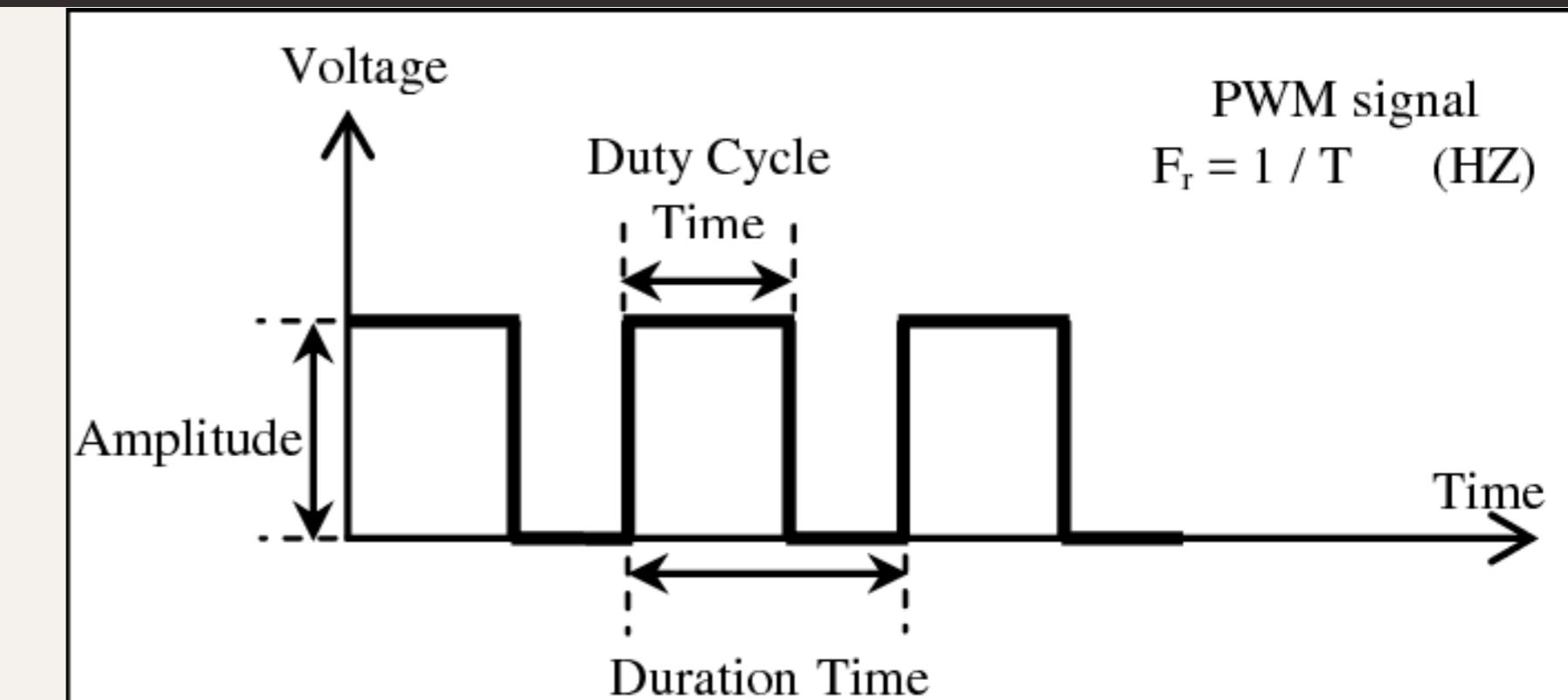
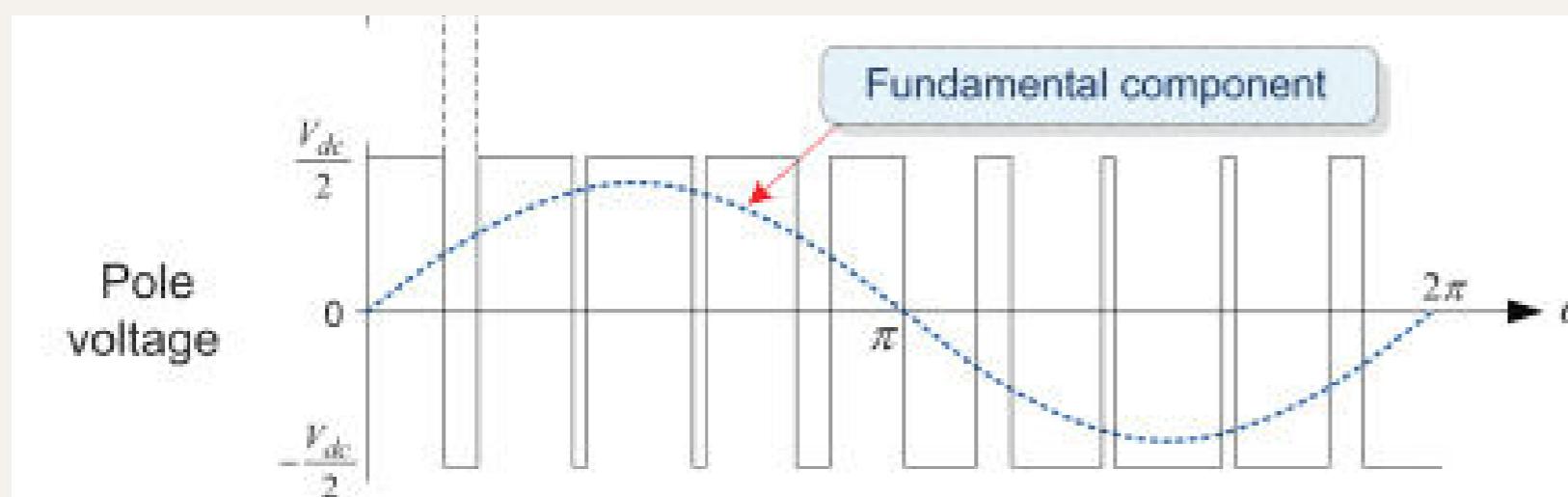
/* USER CODE END 4 */
```



create this function that will be called when period is over. you can find the actual syntax in inc, stm32f1xx_hal_tim.h and you can blinking LED with non blocking code.

b. Pulse Width Modulation

Pulse-width modulation (PWM) is a powerful technique for controlling analog circuits with a microcontroller's digital outputs. PWM is used in many applications, ranging from communications to power control and conversion. In STM32, you can have up to 4 channel per timer. Each channel can control own pulse but the prescaler and the counter period is same for one timer. PWM is the same as the output compare, but PWM is periodic.



PWM signal
 $F_r = 1 / T$ (HZ)

Pinout & Configuration Clock Configuration

Software Packs

TIM1 Mode and Configuration

Mode

Slave Mode	Disable
Trigger Source	Disable
Clock Source	Disable
Channel1	PWM Generation CH1
Channel2	PWM Generation CH2
Channel3	PWM Generation CH3
Channel4	PWM Generation CH4
Combined Channels	Disable

Activate-Break-Input

Categories A-Z

System Core

- DMA
- GPIO
- IWDG
- NVIC
- RCC
- SYS
- WWDG

Analog

Configure the below parameters :

Search (Ctrl+F)



Counter Settings

Prescaler (PSC - 1... 72-1)

Counter Mode Up

Counter Period (Aut... 256-1)

Internal Clock Divisi... No Division

Repetition Counter (.. 0)

Search (Ctrl+F)



PWM Generation Channel 1

Mode PWM mode 1

Pulse (16 bits value) 0

Output compare preload Enable

Fast Mode Disable

CH Polarity High

CH Idle State Reset

PWM Generation Channel 2

Mode PWM mode 1

Pulse (16 bits value) 64

Output compare preload Enable

Fast Mode Disable

CH Polarity High

CH Idle State Reset

PWM Generation Channel 3

Mode PWM mode 1

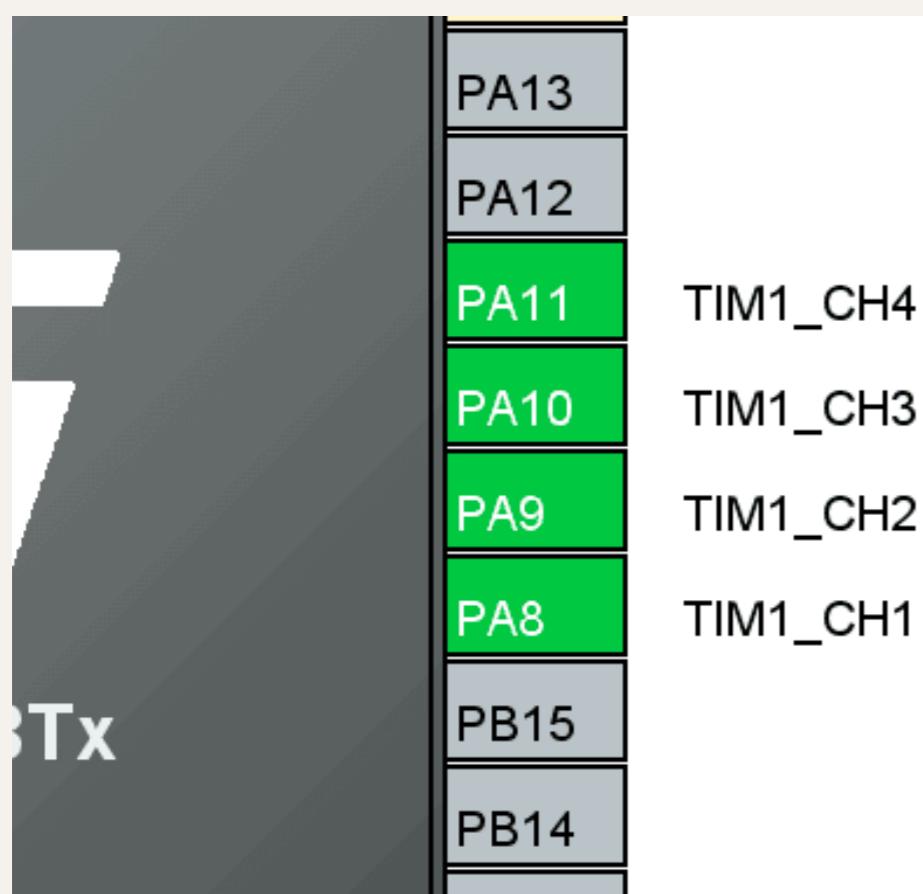
Pulse (16 bits value) 128

Output compare preload Enable

Fast Mode Disable

CH Polarity High

Set prescaler to 72 to get 1ms per tick and i made counter period to 256 because this is the maximum number for 1 byte. We want to control the brightness of the LED. Make each channel to produce 0%, 25%, 50%, and 100% of duty cycle. you can see some pins are automatically configured for each channel. You can connect it with LED.



```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */
HAL_TIM_PWM_Start(&htim1, TIM_CHANNEL_1);
HAL_TIM_PWM_Start(&htim1, TIM_CHANNEL_2);
HAL_TIM_PWM_Start(&htim1, TIM_CHANNEL_3);
HAL_TIM_PWM_Start(&htim1, TIM_CHANNEL_4);
```

You can start produce PWM signal each channel with this function.

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
//change pulse width of timer 1 channel 1 to 100
HAL_TIM_Set_COMPARE(&htim1, TIM_CHANNEL_1, 100);
//change pulse width of timer 1 channel 2 to 255
TIM1->CCR2 = 255;
```

If you want to change the pulse length of a timer channel, you can call the function or write directly to the register.

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
//change timer 1 prescaler
HAL_TIM_Set_PRESCALER(&htim1, 10);
TIM1->PSC = 10;
//change timer 1 counter period
HAL_TIM_Set_AUTORELOAD(&htim1, 100);
TIM1->ARR = 100;
```

You can also change the prescaler and counter period of the timer with this function.

c. Input Capture

Input capture is used to receive a PWM signal which can be used to measure the Frequency and width of the input signal. I set the prescaler to make 1 MHz timer and make counter period of its max value for 16 bit timer. The minimum frequency that the Timer can read is equal to (TIMx CLOCK/ARR). In polarity selection, you can select rising edge, falling edge, or both depends what do you want to capture.

The screenshot shows the configuration interface for the TIM1 timer. It includes sections for Mode and Configuration, with various parameters like Slave Mode, Trigger Source, Clock Source, and Counter Settings.

Mode

- Slave Mode: Disable
- Trigger Source: Disable
- Clock Source: Internal Clock
- Channel1: Input Capture direct mode
- Channel2: Input Capture direct mode
- Channel3: Input Capture direct mode
- Channel4: Input Capture direct mode
- Combined Channels: Disable

Configuration

Reset Configuration

Checkboxes for selected settings:

- NVIC Settings (checked)
- DMA Settings (checked)
- GPIO Settings (checked)
- Parameter Settings (checked)
- User Constants (checked)

Configure the below parameters :

Search (Ctrl+F) i i i

Counter Settings

- Prescaler (PSC - 16 bits val.. 72-1)
- Counter Mode Up
- Counter Period (AutoReload .. 0xFFFF-1)
- Internal Clock Division (CKD) No Division
- Repetition Counter (RCR - 8 .. 0)
- auto-reload preload Disable

Trigger Output (TRGO) Parameters

Input Capture Channel 1

Polarity Selection: Rising Edge

For example, if you want to get the frequency, you can measure between two rising edges. When the first Rising edge occurs, the counter value is recorded. Another counter value is recorded after the second rising edge occurs. Now the difference between these 2 counter values is calculated. The Difference in the counter values will give us the frequency. If you want to get the pulse width, you can measure value between rising edge and falling edge. Callback function of input capture is

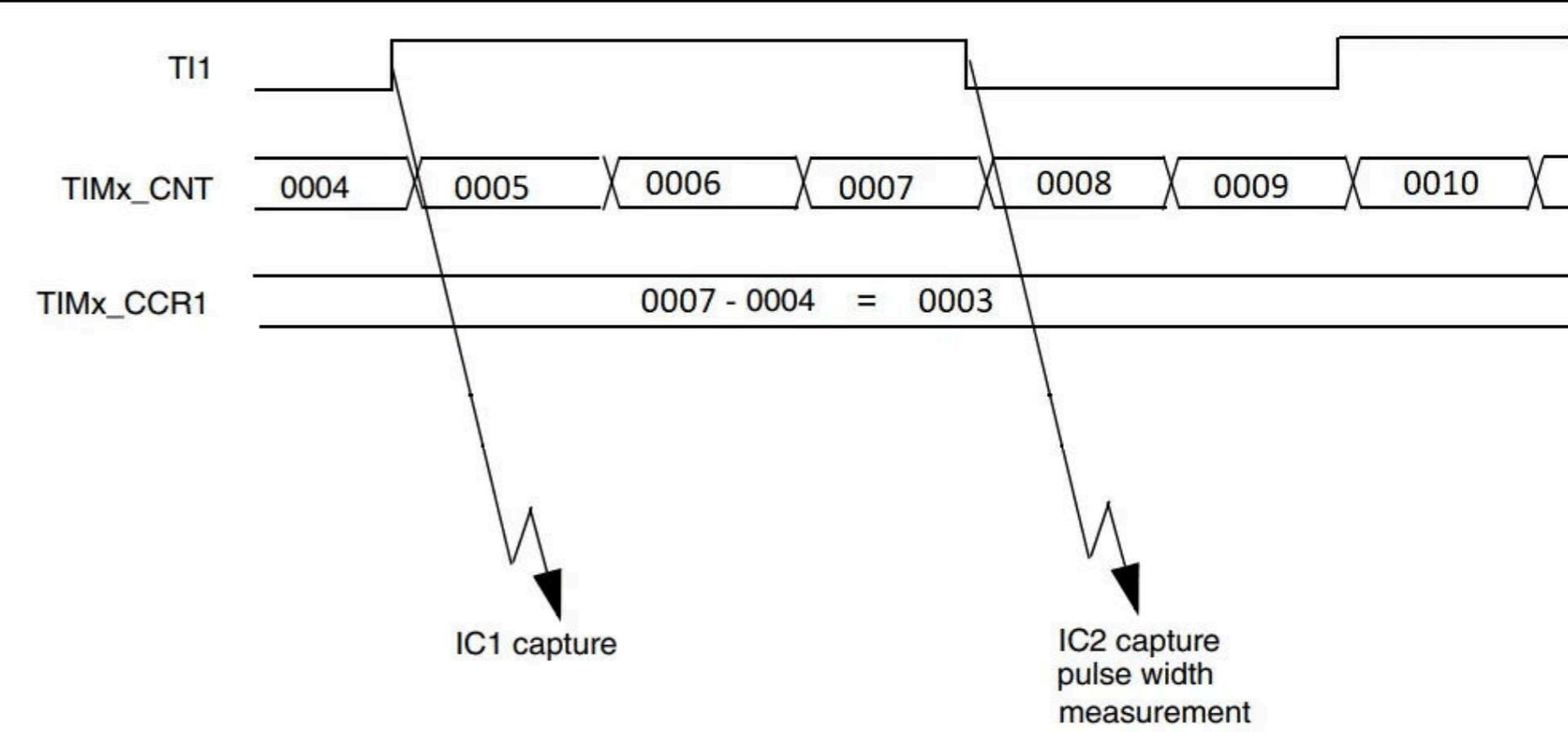
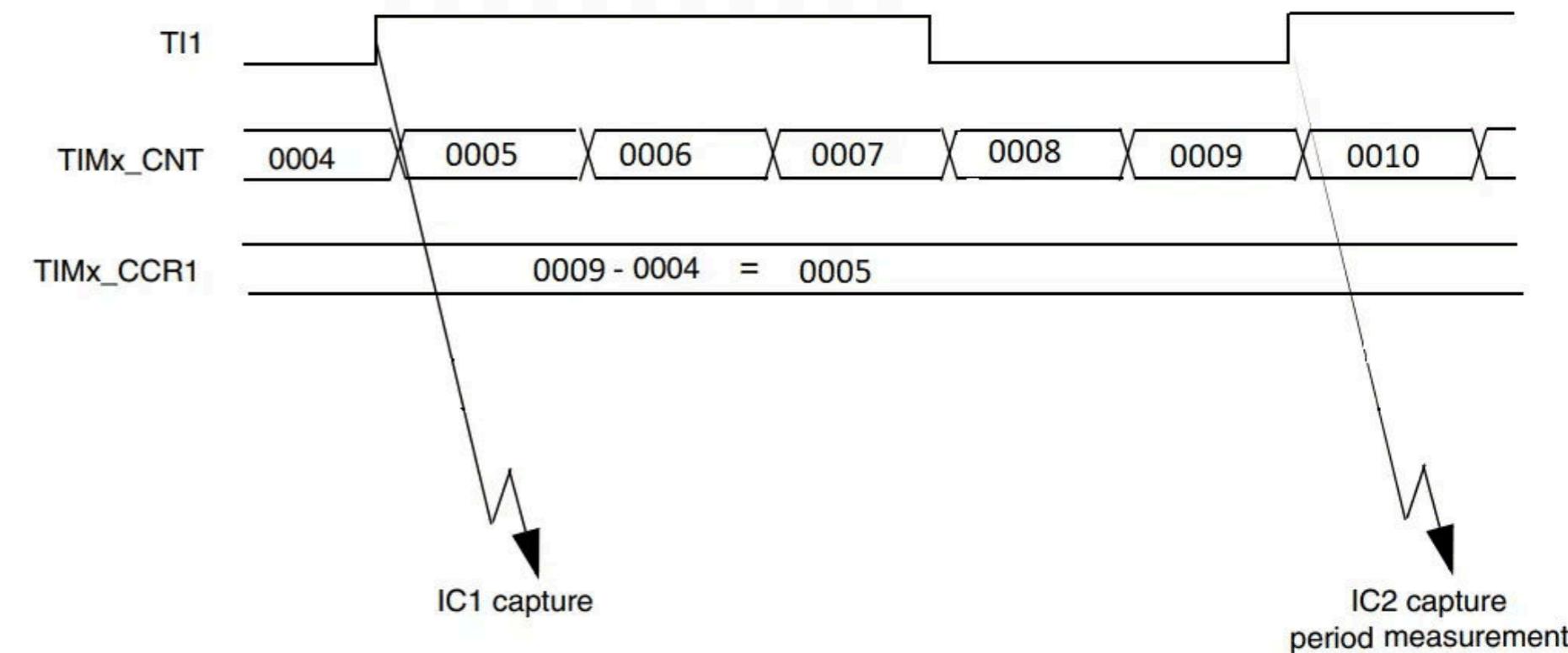
```
void HAL_TIM_IC_CaptureCallback(TIM_HandleTypeDef *htim)
```

function to get current captured counter is

```
HAL_TIM_ReadCapturedValue(htim, TIM_CHANNEL_1);
```

function to reset counter is

```
//reset counter
HAL_TIM_SetCounter(&htim1, 0);
TIM1->CNT = 0;
```

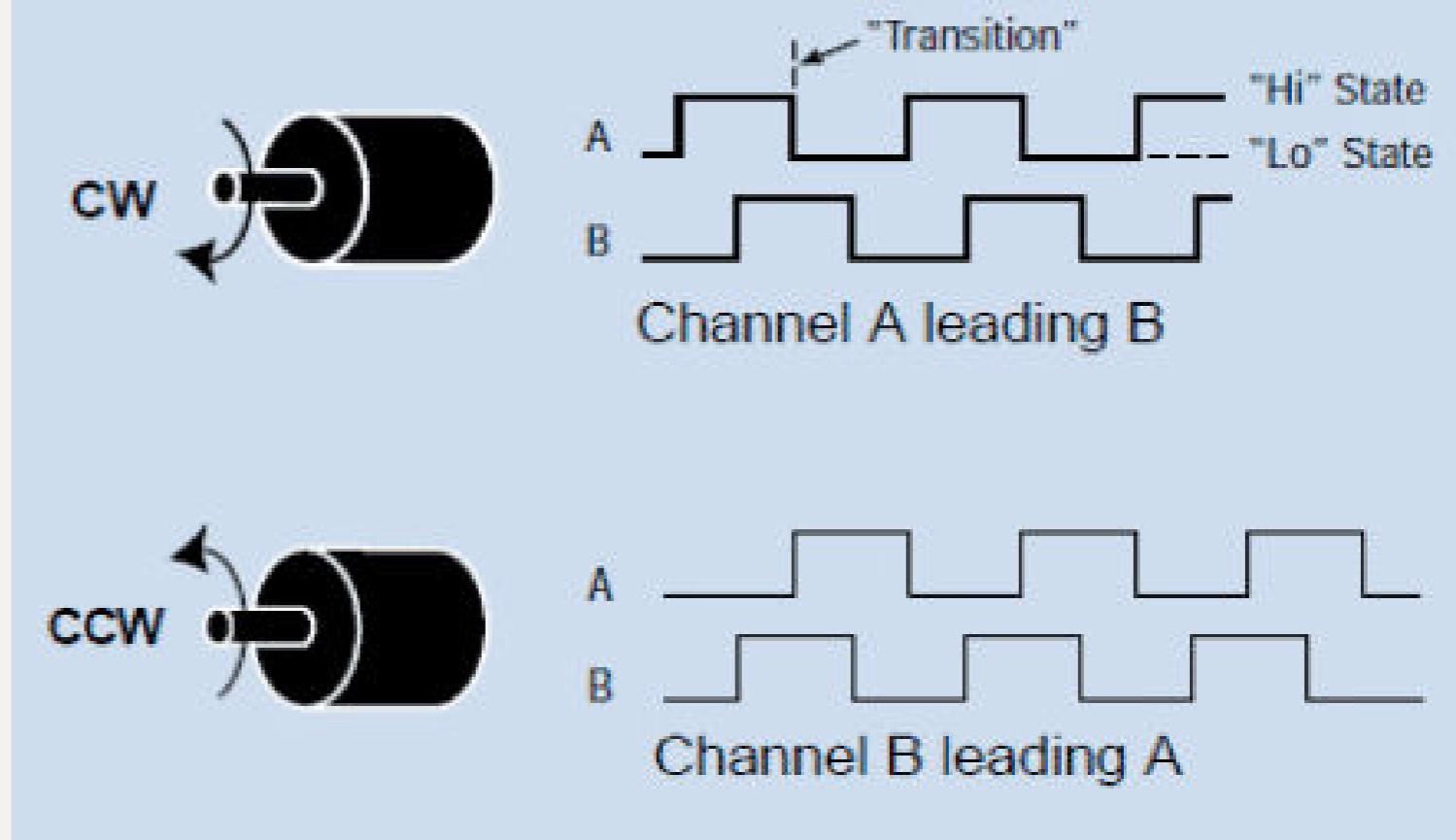


d. Encoder mode

An incremental encoder is a linear or rotary electromechanical device that has two output signals, A and B, which issue pulses when the device is moved. In timer configuration, select encoder mode in combined channel and 2 pin is automatically generated. Just leave everything. To start measure encoder value, you can call this function.

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */  
HAL_TIM_Encoder_Start(&htim1, TIM_CHANNEL_ALL);
```

The timer counter value used for the encoder depends on the rotary encoder.



Slave Mode	Disable
Trigger Source	Disable
Clock Source	Disable
Channel1	Disable
Channel2	Disable
Channel3	Disable
Channel4	Disable
Combined Channels	Encoder Mode

Activate-Break-Input

Use ETR as Clearing Source

4. ADC

STM32 can measure adc values up to 16 bits, but the stm32 used in our series can measure a maximum of 12 bits. In Single conversion mode the ADC does one conversion and than stops. In continuous conversion mode ADC starts another conversion as soon as it finishes one. This method is more efficient if you want to convert continuously. Scan mode is used to scan a group of analog channels. This mode will be automatically selected if you are doing conversions for more than 1 channel. According to the datasheet, the total conversion time is calculated as follows: $T_{conv} = \text{Sampling time} + 12.5 \text{ cycles}$ Example: With an ADCCLK = 14 MHz and a sampling time of 1.5 cycles: $T_{conv} = 1.5 + 12.5 = 14 \text{ cycles} = (14\text{cycles}/14\text{MHz}) = 1 \mu\text{s}$

The screenshot shows the 'Pinout & Configuration' software interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Clock Configuration' (selected) and 'Software Packs'. The main area is titled 'ADC1 Mode and Configuration' under 'Mode'. On the left, a sidebar lists categories: System Core (DMA, GPIO, IWDG, NVIC, RCC, SYS, WWDG), Analog (ADC1 selected, ADC2), Timers (RTC, TIM1 selected, TIM2, TIM3, TIM4), and Connectivity. The right panel displays configuration settings for ADC1, divided into 'Configuration' and 'Parameter Settings' tabs. Under 'Configuration', there is a 'Reset Configuration' button. The 'Parameter Settings' tab is active, showing parameters like Mode (Independent mode), Data Alignment (Right alignment), Scan Conversion Mode (Disabled), Continuous Conversion Mode (Disabled), Discontinuous Conversion Mode (Disabled), ADC_Regular_ConversionMode (Enable Regular Conversions: Enable, Number Of Conversion: 1), External Trigger Conversion Mode (Regular Conversion launched by software), Rank (1), Channel (Channel 0), Sampling Time (1.5 Cycles), and ADC_Injected_ConversionMode.

a. Single channel using Poll for conversion

Here I am using only 1 channel and the continuous conversion is DISABLED. Also the sampling time is 13.5 cycles which is around 1 us, as the ADC clock is 12MHz. The code is as follows

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
HAL_ADC_Start(&hadcl);
//poll for conversion with timeout 100ms
HAL_ADC_PollForConversion(&hadcl, 100);
//get adc value
adc_val = HAL_ADC_GetValue(&hadcl);
HAL_ADC_Stop(&hadcl);
```

The screenshot shows the STM32CubeMX software interface for configuring the ADC. At the top, there are three input selection boxes: IN0 (checked), IN1 (unchecked), and IN2 (unchecked). Below this is a 'Configuration' tab bar. Under the 'Parameter Settings' tab, there is a search bar labeled 'Search (Ctrl+F)' and a 'Configure the below parameters:' section. The configuration tree is expanded to show the following settings:

Parameter	Value	Description
ADCs_Common_Settings	Independent mode	Mode
ADC_Settings	Right alignment	Data Alignment
	Disabled	Scan Conversion Mode
	Disabled	Continuous Conversion Mode
	Disabled	Discontinuous Conversion Mode
ADC-Regular_ConversionMode	Enable	Enable Regular Conversions
	1	Number Of Conversion
	Regular Conversion launche	External Trigger Conversion Source
Rank	1	Rank
	Channel	Channel
	13.5 Cycles	Sampling Time
ADC_Injected_ConversionMode		
WatchDog		Enable Analog WatchDog Mode

b. Single channel using Interrupt

Poll for conversion uses blocking mode to monitor for the conversion and is not an efficient way to use ADC. Using Interrupt is an alternate way to do. First we need to enable continuous conversion mode otherwise after single conversion, ADC will stop and we have to restart it. Also make sure you enable the interrupt in the NVIC tab. First we have to start the ADC in the interrupt mode by using the function

```
HAL_ADC_Start_IT (&hadc1);
```

Now whenever the conversion is complete, a callback function is called and we are going to write the rest of the code inside it.

```
void HAL_ADC_ConvCpltCallback(ADC_HandleTypeDef* hadc)
{
    adc_val = HAL_ADC_GetValue(&hadc1);
    /*If continuousconversion mode is DISABLED uncomment below*/
    //HAL_ADC_Start_IT (&hadc1);
}
```

c. Single channel using DMA (Direct Memory Access)

DMA method also works in a non-blocking mode. That means we can use the rest of the program while the DMA would be keep fetching the value in the background and when needed, we can get the value. In DMA method, whenever the conversion is complete, the ADC values are saved in the buffer, and we can read them anytime we want. The setup for the DMA is shown below.

- Circular DMA mode will ensure that the DMA will never stop even after the conversion is complete, the counter will be reloaded and the DMA will start again automatically.
 - The Data width should selected as WORD (32 bit) or Half WORD (16 bit), as the resolution is 12 bit

DMA Request	Channel	Direction	Priority
ADC1	DMA1 Channel 1	Peripheral To Memory	Low
Add Delete			
DMA Request Settings			
Mode	Circular	Peripheral	Memory
	Increment Address	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Data Width	Half Word	Half Word

To start ADC in DMA mode, we have to use the function below

```
HAL_ADC_Start_DMA (&hadc1, &buffer, 1);
```

This will start the ADC1 in DMA mode and the converted value will be stored in the buffer.
the callback function for ADC completed conversion is

```
void HAL_ADC_ConvCpltCallback(ADC_HandleTypeDef* hadc)
{
    adc_val = buffer;
}
```

DMA in Single Channel is Pointless, and it's more useful in multi channel mode.

d. Multi channel using DMA

In order to read the multiple channels, we need to use DMA. The benefit of it is the conversion will take place in the background and we can perform some other operation with the controller and when we need the values, we can just read them easily.

Note that 3 channels are selected and the Continuous conversion mode is enabled. Also in the new CubeMx, you don't need to worry about scan conversion mode. It will enable and disable by its own, based on if you are using multi channels or only one channel. The number of conversions changes depending on the total number of ADCs enabled. Also change each rank to whatever channel and sampling time you want

The screenshot shows the ADC configuration interface in CubeMX. At the top, three input channels are selected: IN0, IN1, and IN2. Below this is a 'Configuration' bar. A 'Reset Configuration' button is visible. Underneath, there are four tabs: NVIC Settings (checked), DMA Settings (checked), GPIO Settings (checked), Parameter Settings (checked, highlighted in blue), and User Constants (checked). A search bar at the top right contains 'Search (Ctrl+F)'. Below these are sections for 'Scan Conversion Mod.' (Enabled), 'Continuous Conversio...' (Enabled), and 'Discontinuous Conver...' (Disabled). The main configuration area starts with 'ADC_Regular_Conversion...'. It shows 'Rank' 1 with 'Channel' Channel 0 and 'Sampling Time' 239.5 Cycles. It also shows 'Rank' 2 with 'Channel' Channel 1 and 'Sampling Time' 239.5 Cycles. 'Rank' 3 is listed but has no data shown. At the bottom, 'ADC_Injected_Conversion...' is partially visible.

Make sure that the DMA is circular and data width is selected as WORD or Half WORD

```
uint32_t value[3];
HAL_ADC_Start_DMA(&hadc1, value, 3); // start adc in DMA mode
```

Starts the ADC in DMA mode and the converted data is stored in ‘value’ buffer. ‘3’ is the length of data to be transferred from ADC peripheral to memory.

```
void HAL_ADC_ConvCpltCallback(ADC_HandleTypeDef *hadc) {
    //all channel conversion is completed
}
void HAL_ADC_ConvHalfCpltCallback(ADC_HandleTypeDef *hadc) {
    //half channel conversion is completed
}
```

You can use completed or half completed callback if you create that function.

5. Serial Communication

We will cover how to Transmit data to UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter) in STM32. UART have two pins, TX and RX. TX is used for data transmissions and RX is used to receive data . The connection between two uart devices is always reversed. Go to connectivity and enable UART or USART as Asynchronous mode.

The screenshot shows the STM32CubeMX software's Pinout & Configuration tab. On the left, there is a sidebar with categories: Categories (selected), ADC1, ADC2, Timers (RTC, TIM1, TIM2, TIM3, TIM4), Connectivity (CAN, I2C1, I2C2, SPI1, SPI2, USART1, USART2, USART3, USB), Computing, and Middleware and Software Packs. The main area is titled "USART1 Mode and Configuration". It shows the "Mode" set to "Asynchronous" and "Hardware Flow Control (RS232)" set to "Disable". Below this is a "Configuration" section with "Reset Configuration" and checkboxes for NVIC Settings, DMA Settings, GPIO Settings, Parameter Settings, and User Constants. A "Configure the below parameters:" section lists basic and advanced parameters for USART1, with USART1 highlighted in blue. The basic parameters are: Baud Rate (115200 Bits/s), Word Length (8 Bits (including Parity)), Parity (None), and Stop Bits (1). The advanced parameters are: Data Direction (Receive and Transmit) and Over Sampling (16 Samples).

Parameter	Value
Baud Rate	115200 Bits/s
Word Length	8 Bits (including Parity)
Parity	None
Stop Bits	1
Data Direction	Receive and Transmit
Over Sampling	16 Samples

a. Transmit using the poll method

The data is transmitted using blocking mode. For meaning, the CPU will block every other operation until the data transfer is complete. This method is good to use if you are only using UART and nothing else, otherwise all other operations will be affected.

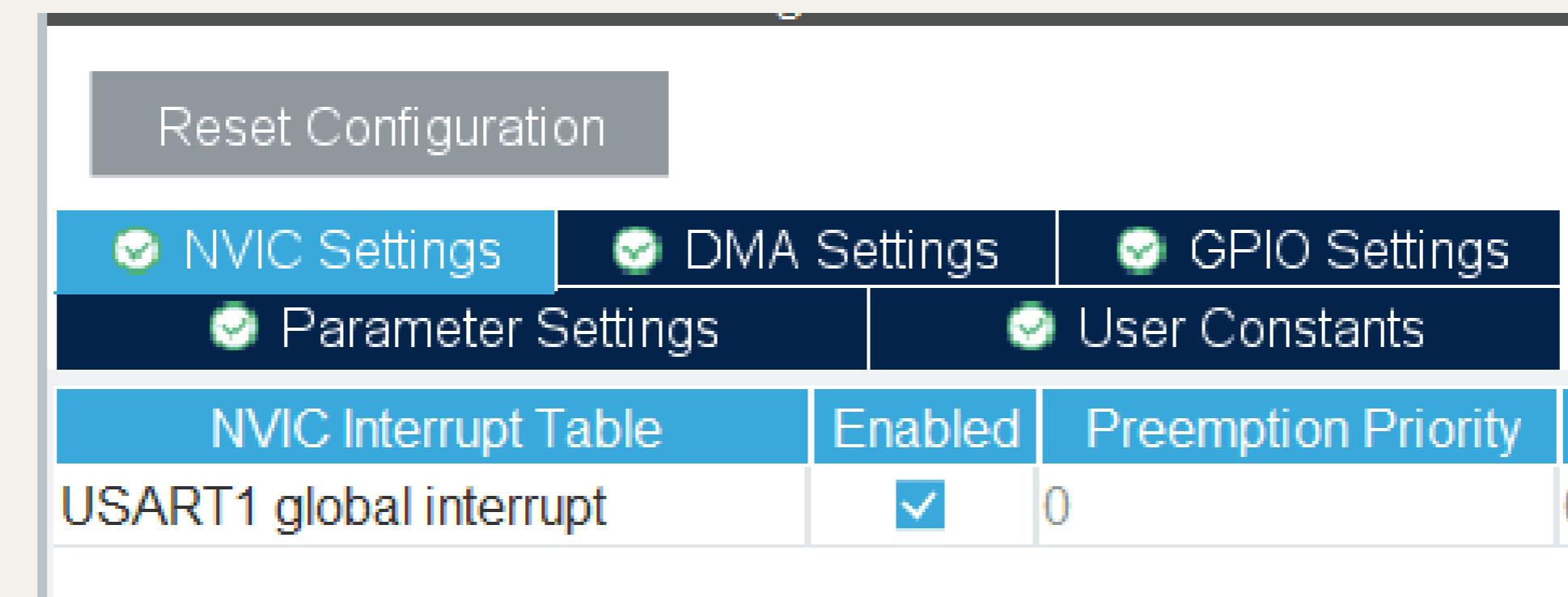
to transmit data, simply use this method

```
uint8_t data[] = "HELLO WORLD \r\n";
//transmit data to uart1 with 10ms timeout
HAL_UART_Transmit (&huart1, data, sizeof (data), 10);
```

buffer format is unsigned 8 bit integer that stores a string. This data will send via UART1 with a data size itself and a 10ms timeout. If you want to send larger data, you must increase the timeout value or the data will not sent completely

b. Transmit using the Interrupt method

In interrupt mode, Transmission takes place in non-blocking mode or in the background. So the rest of the processes works as they should. When the data transmission is complete, a Tx Complete Callback is called where we can write instructions like “what to do after the transfer is complete?”. In order to enable the Interrupt is in the NVIC Tab under the UART.



To transmit the data, you can use the function below

```
HAL_UART_Transmit_IT(&huart2, data, sizeof (data));
```

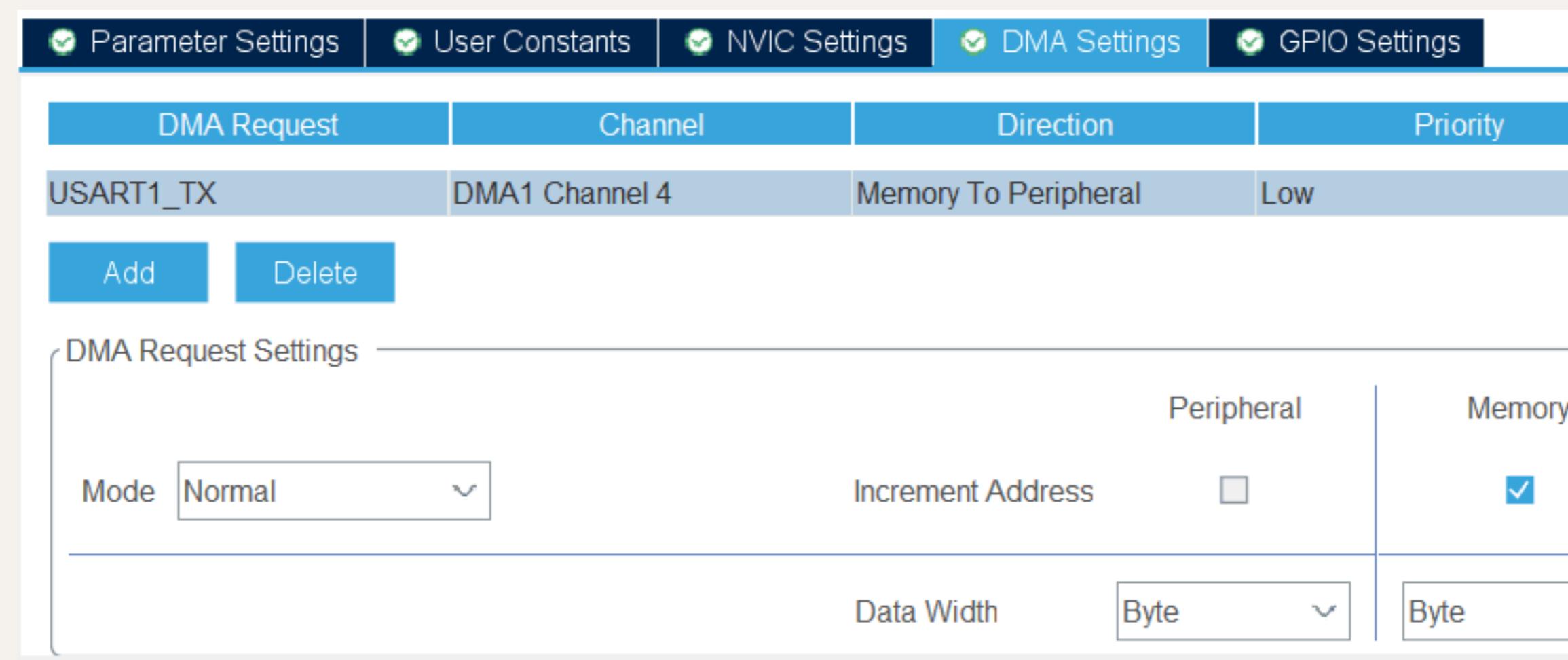
Transmit completed callback function

```
void HAL_UART_TxCpltCallback(UART_HandleTypeDef *huart)
{
    HAL_UART_Transmit_IT(&huart2, data, sizeof (data));
}
```

In the above code, HAL_UART_TxCpltCallback will be called when the data transmission is complete and as you can see inside this function, I am again starting a new data transmission.

c. Transmit using the DMA method

DMA also works somewhat same as interrupt, means that data transfer is in a non-blocking mode. In DMA, when half the data gets transferred, a half transfer complete interrupt gets triggered and when the data transfer completes, a transfer complete interrupt gets triggered. To Setup the DMA, we have to ADD the DMA in the DMA Tab under the UART.



Here We are doing the Transmission, so UART1_Tx DMA is added. In the Circular mode, the DMA will keep transmitting the data. After Transmitting all the data, it will start automatically from the beginning. Data Width is selected as Byte, as we are sending characters, which takes only 1 byte in the memory. To start transmission, you can call this function.

```
uint8_t data[] = "HELLO WORLD \r\n";
//start transmit data to uart1
HAL_UART_Transmit_DMA(&huart1, data, sizeof (data));
```

also DMA have a half and completed callback

```
void HAL_UART_TxHalfCpltCallback(UART_HandleTypeDef *huart)
{
    //half transmit completed
}

void HAL_UART_TxCpltCallback(UART_HandleTypeDef *huart)
{
    //transmit completed
}
```

DMA Request	Channel	Direction	Priority
USART1_TX	DMA1 Channel 4	Memory To Peripheral	Low

d. Receive using the poll method

The data is Received in blocking mode and the CPU will block every other operation until the data Reception is complete. This method is good to use if you are only using UART and nothing else, otherwise all other operations will be affected. To receive data using poll method simply use

```
// receive 4 bytes of data in 100ms timeout  
HAL_UART_Receive (&huart2, Rx_data, 4, 100);
```

This will store the received data to Rx_data. Receive data using poll mode is so weak, we recommended you to use interrupt or DMA mode.

e. Receive using the Interrupt method

To Receive data using the Interrupt, activate interrupt in NVIC tab and we will use

```
uint8_t Rx_data[10]; // creating a buffer of 10 bytes

void HAL_UART_RxCpltCallback(UART_HandleTypeDef *huart)
{
    HAL_UART_Receive_IT(&huart2, Rx_data, 4);
}

HAL_UART_Receive_IT (&huart2, Rx_data, 4);
```

In the above code, receive complete interrupt will be called when the data reception is complete. As you can see inside this function, I am again starting a new data reception. This will result in continuous reception of data

f. Receive using the Interrupt method

To Receive the Data using the DMA, activate DMA as Rx mode, you can use normal or circular mode, so start receive data as DMA mode, we will do as follows

```
HAL_UART_Receive_DMA (&huart2, Rx_data, 4); // Receive 4 Bytes of data
```

you can still use a half and completed receive callback function below

```
>void HAL_UART_RxHalfCpltCallback (UART_HandleTypeDef *huart)
{
    //half receivve completed
}

>void HAL_UART_RxCpltCallback (UART_HandleTypeDef *huart)
{
    //receive completed
}
```

g. receive SBUS data

SBUS is a bus protocol for receivers to send commands to servos. Unlike PWM, SBUS uses a bus architecture where a single serial line can be connected with up to 16 servos with each receiving a unique command. The SBUS protocol uses an inverted serial logic with a baud rate of 100000, 8 data bits, even parity, and 2 stop bits. The SBUS packet is 25 bytes long consisting of:

- Byte[0] : SBUS header, 0x0F
- Byte[1 -22] : 16 channels, 11 bits each
- Byte[23] : Bit 7 : channel 17, Bit 6 : channel 18, Bit 5 : SBUS_SIGNAL_LOST (0x01), Bit 4 : SBUS_SIGNAL_FAILSAFE (0x03)
- Byte[24]: SBUS footer (0x00)

we suggest you to use DMA mode to get data quickly

```
if (buf[0] == 0x0F) {  
    CH[0] = (buf[1] >> 0 | (buf[2] << 8)) & 0x07FF;  
    CH[1] = (buf[2] >> 3 | (buf[3] << 5)) & 0x07FF;
```

Basic Parameters	
Baud Rate	100000 Bits/s
Word Length	8 Bits (including Parity)
Parity	Even
Stop Bits	2
Advanced Parameters	
Data Direction	Receive Only
Over Sampling	16 Samples

6. RTOS

RTOS stands for Real Time Operating System. And as the name suggests, it is capable of doing tasks, as an operating system does. The main purpose of an OS is to have the functionality, where we can use multiple tasks at the same time. Which obviously isn't possible in normal mode. You can enable RTOS in Middleware and Software Packs->FREERTOS. Here we have 2 version of CMSIS (Common Microcontroller Software Interface Standard). The first version has wider compatibility than the second one.

The screenshot shows the 'Pinout & Configuration' software interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Clock Config' and 'Software Packs'. The 'Software Packs' tab is selected, showing the 'FREERTOS Mode and Configuration' screen. This screen includes a search bar, a gear icon, and buttons for 'Categories' and 'A-Z'. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'System Core', 'Analog', 'Timers', 'Connectivity', 'Computing', and 'Middleware and Softw...'. Under 'Middleware and Softw...', a list of software packs is shown, with 'FREERTOS' highlighted in blue. Other listed software packs include AIROC-Wi-Fi-Bluetooth-S, FATFS, FP-SNS-MOTENVWB1, FP-SNS-SMARTAG2, I-CUBE-Cesium, I-CUBE-ITTIADB, I-CUBE-embOS, I-CUBE-wolfSSL, I-Cube-SoM-uGOAL, USB_DEVICE, X-CUBE-ALGOBUILD, X-CUBE-ALS, and X-CUBE-BLE1. To the right of the sidebar, there are sections for 'Mode' and 'Configuration'. The 'Mode' section shows 'Interface' with options 'Disable', 'CMSIS_V1', and 'CMSIS_V2'. The 'Configuration' section is currently empty.

go to the ‘tasks and queues’ tab and here you will see a default task created by default. you can add another task and just focus on task name, priority, and entry function.

The screenshot shows a software interface for configuring FreeRTOS tasks. At the top, there's a dropdown menu set to 'Interface CMSIS_V1'. Below it is a 'Configuration' header bar with a 'Reset Configuration' button. The main area has several tabs: 'Timers and Semaphores', 'Mutexes', 'Events', 'FreeRTOS Heap Usage' (which is selected), 'Config parameters', 'Include parameters', 'Advanced settings', 'User Constants', and 'Tasks and Queues' (which is also selected). A table titled 'Tasks' lists three existing tasks: 'defaultTask' (Priority osPriorityNormal, Stack Size 128, Entry Function StartDefault..., Parameter NULL, Allocation Dynamic, Buffer Name NULL, Control Block Name NULL), 'myTask02' (Priority osPriorityLow, Stack Size 128, Entry Function StartTask02, Parameter NULL, Allocation Dynamic, Buffer Name NULL, Control Block Name NULL), and 'controlTask' (Priority osPriorityHigh, Stack Size 128, Entry Function StartControl..., Parameter NULL, Allocation Dynamic, Buffer Name NULL, Control Block Name NULL). To the right, a 'New Task' dialog box is open, containing fields for task configuration: Task Name (myTask04), Priority (osPriorityIdle), Stack Size (Words) (128), Entry Function (StartTask04), Code Generation Option (Default), Parameter (NULL), Allocation (Dynamic), Buffer Name (NULL), and Control Block Name (NULL). At the bottom of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Task Name	Priority	Stack ...	Entry Function	Code Gener...	Parameter	Allocation	Buffer Name	Contro...
defaultTask	osPriorityNormal	128	StartDefault...	Default	NULL	Dynamic	NULL	NULL
myTask02	osPriorityLow	128	StartTask02	Default	NULL	Dynamic	NULL	NULL
controlTask	osPriorityHigh	128	StartControl...	Default	NULL	Dynamic	NULL	NULL

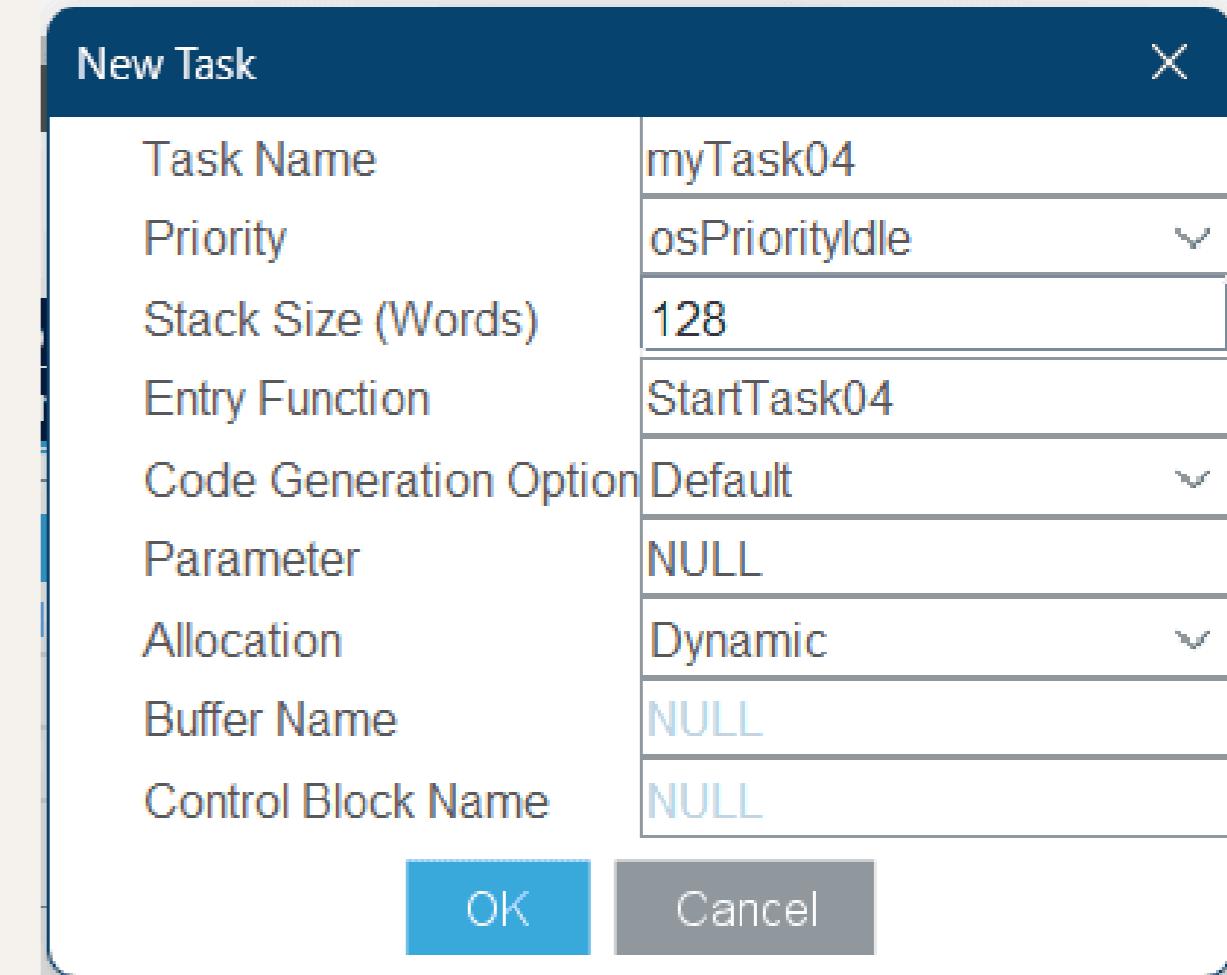
New Task

Task Name	myTask04
Priority	osPriorityIdle
Stack Size (Words)	128
Entry Function	StartTask04
Code Generation Option	Default
Parameter	NULL
Allocation	Dynamic
Buffer Name	NULL
Control Block Name	NULL

OK Cancel

go to the ‘tasks and queues’ tab and here you will see a default task created by default. you can add another task and just focus on task name, priority, and entry function.

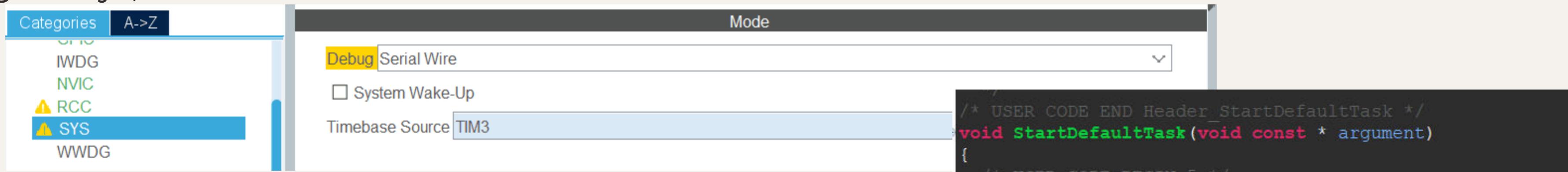
Task Name	Priority	Stack ...	Entry Function	Code Gener...	Parameter	Allocation	Buffer Name	Control Bloc...
defaultTask	osPriorityNormal	128	StartDefault...	Default	NULL	Dynamic	NULL	NULL
myTask02	osPriorityLow	128	StartTask02	Default	NULL	Dynamic	NULL	NULL
controlTask	osPriorityHigh	128	StartControl...	Default	NULL	Dynamic	NULL	NULL



We need to enable the NEWLIB_REENTRANT in advanced settings tab

Search (Ctrl+F)	USE_NEWLIB_REENTRANT	Enabled
Newlib settings (see parameter description first)		
Project settings (see parameter description first)		
Use FW pack heap file	Enabled	

Also one important thing about using RTOS is that, we can't use systick as the time base. So go to sys, and choose some other timebase as shown below



once the code is generated, you cannot write code in the main function after the kernel is started. You must write the initial code beforehand or write it in the created task.

```
/* Create the thread(s) */
/* definition and creation of defaultTask */
osThreadDef(defaultTask, StartDefaultTask, osPriorityNormal, 0, 128);
defaultTaskHandle = osThreadCreate(osThread(defaultTask), NULL);

/* definition and creation of myTask02 */
osThreadDef(myTask02, StartTask02, osPriorityLow, 0, 128);
myTask02Handle = osThreadCreate(osThread(myTask02), NULL);

/* definition and creation of controlTask */
osThreadDef(controlTask, StartControlTask, osPriorityHigh, 0, 128);
controlTaskHandle = osThreadCreate(osThread(controlTask), NULL);

/* USER CODE BEGIN RTOS_THREADS */
/* add threads, ... */
/* USER CODE END RTOS_THREADS */

/* Start scheduler */
osKernelStart();

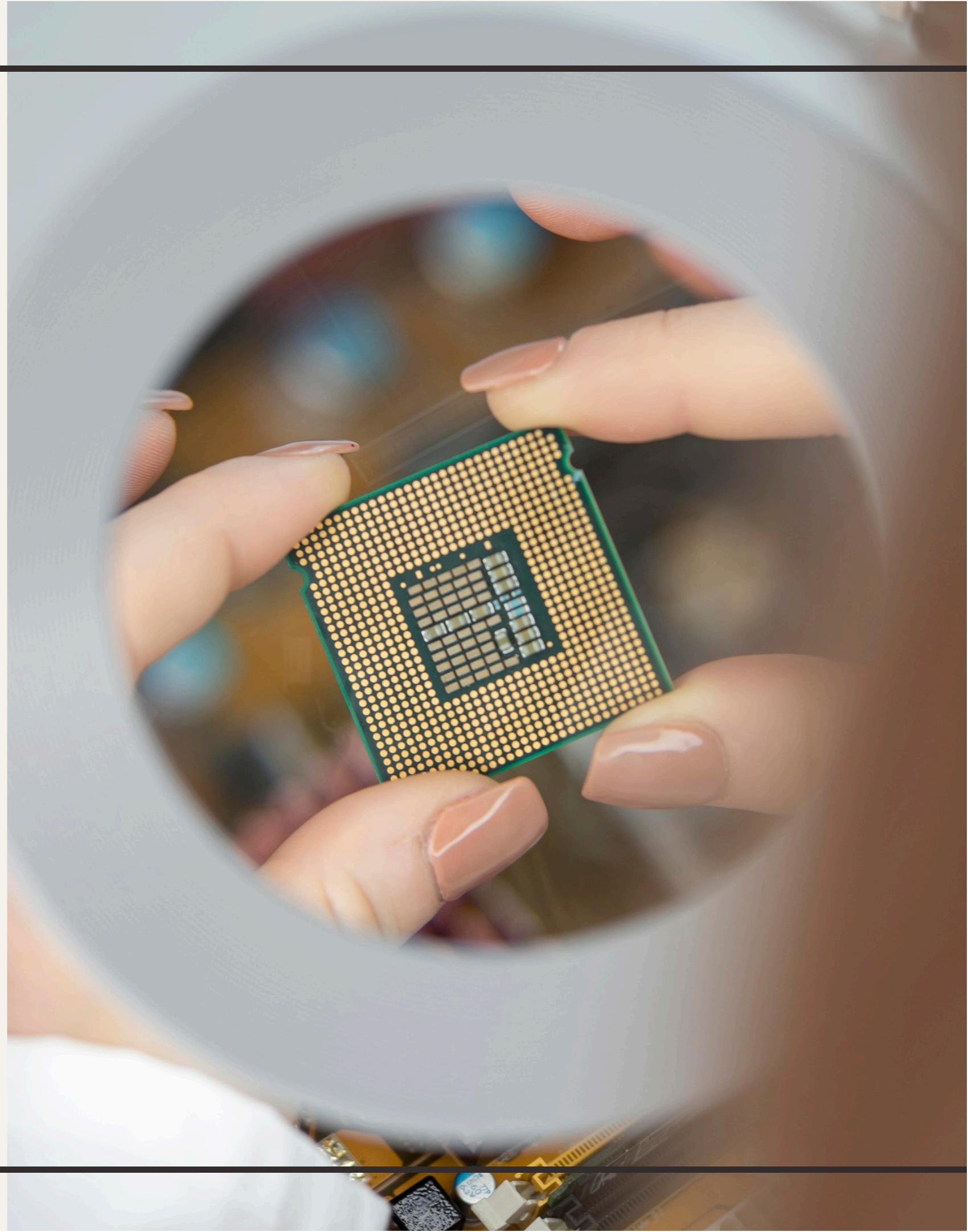
/* We should never get here as control is now taken by the scheduler */
/* Infinite loop */
/* USER CODE BEGIN WHILE */
while (1)
{
```

```
    /* USER CODE END Header_StartDefaultTask */
void StartDefaultTask(void const * argument)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 5 */
    /* Infinite loop */
    for(;;)
    {
        osDelay(1);
    }
    /* USER CODE END 5 */
}

/* USER CODE BEGIN Header_StartTask02 */
/**
 * @brief Function implementing the myTask02 thread.
 * @param argument: Not used
 * @retval None
 */
/* USER CODE END Header_StartTask02 */
void StartTask02(void const * argument)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN StartTask02 */
    /* Infinite loop */
    for(;;)
    {
        osDelay(1);
    }
    /* USER CODE END StartTask02 */
}
```

Conclusion

Congratulations on completing the basic guide to mastering **STM32** microcontrollers. Even though what is listed is only basic knowledge, a building cannot rise high without a foundation



Thanks!

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