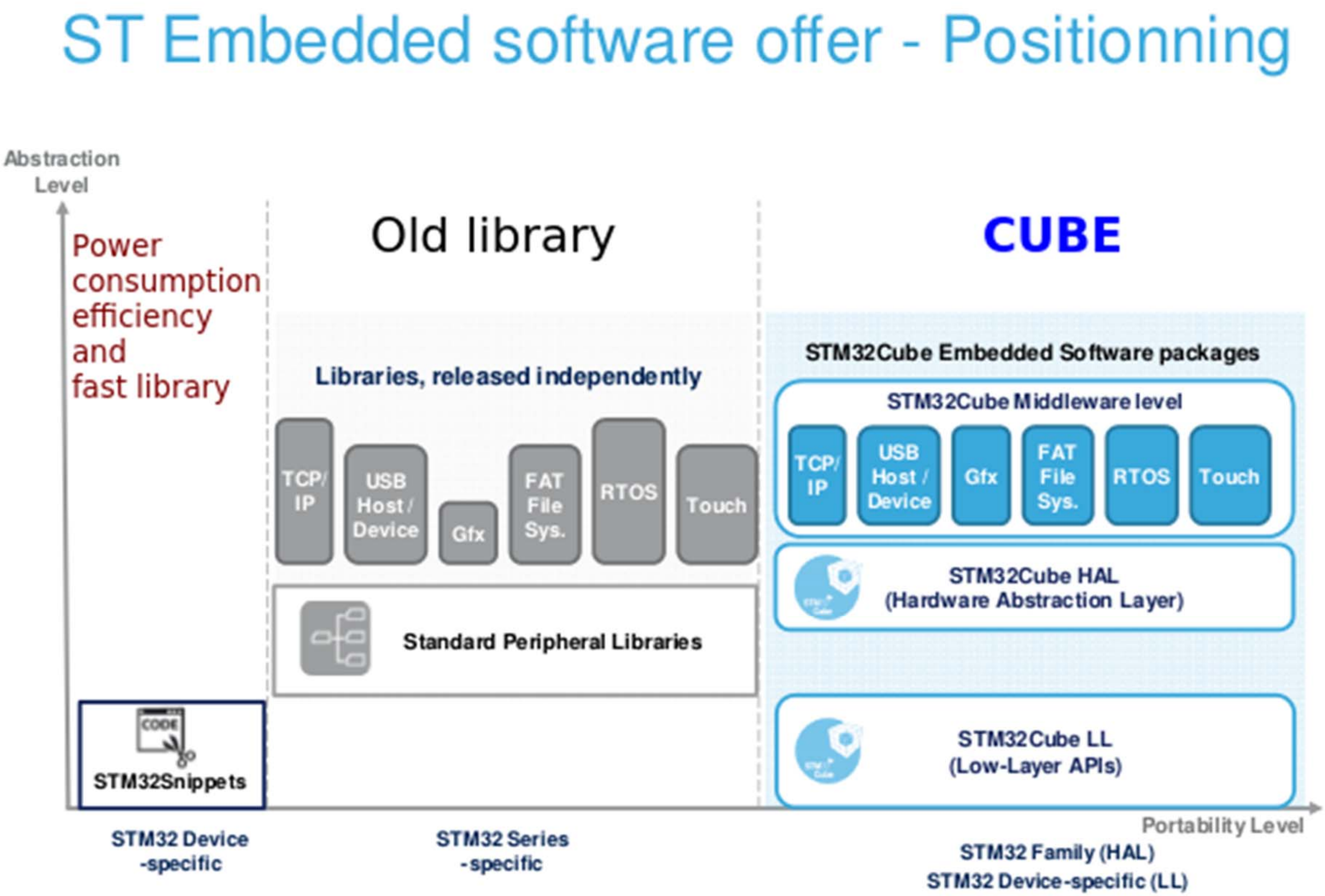
Hardware Abstraction & Low Level Layers for STM32

Problem to solve

- What is the best way to program a complex microprocessor-based system and its peripherals?
  - Directly using assembler (complex and device dependent)
  - Using code provided by the manufacturer for a specific device/model
  - <u>Using software libraries with different optimizations levels</u>
    - HAL and LL libraries are examples of this (STM32 CUBE)
  - In our course, we have decided to use the HAL provided by ST Microelectronics because it is the same library for all the 32-bit families

Three different approaches

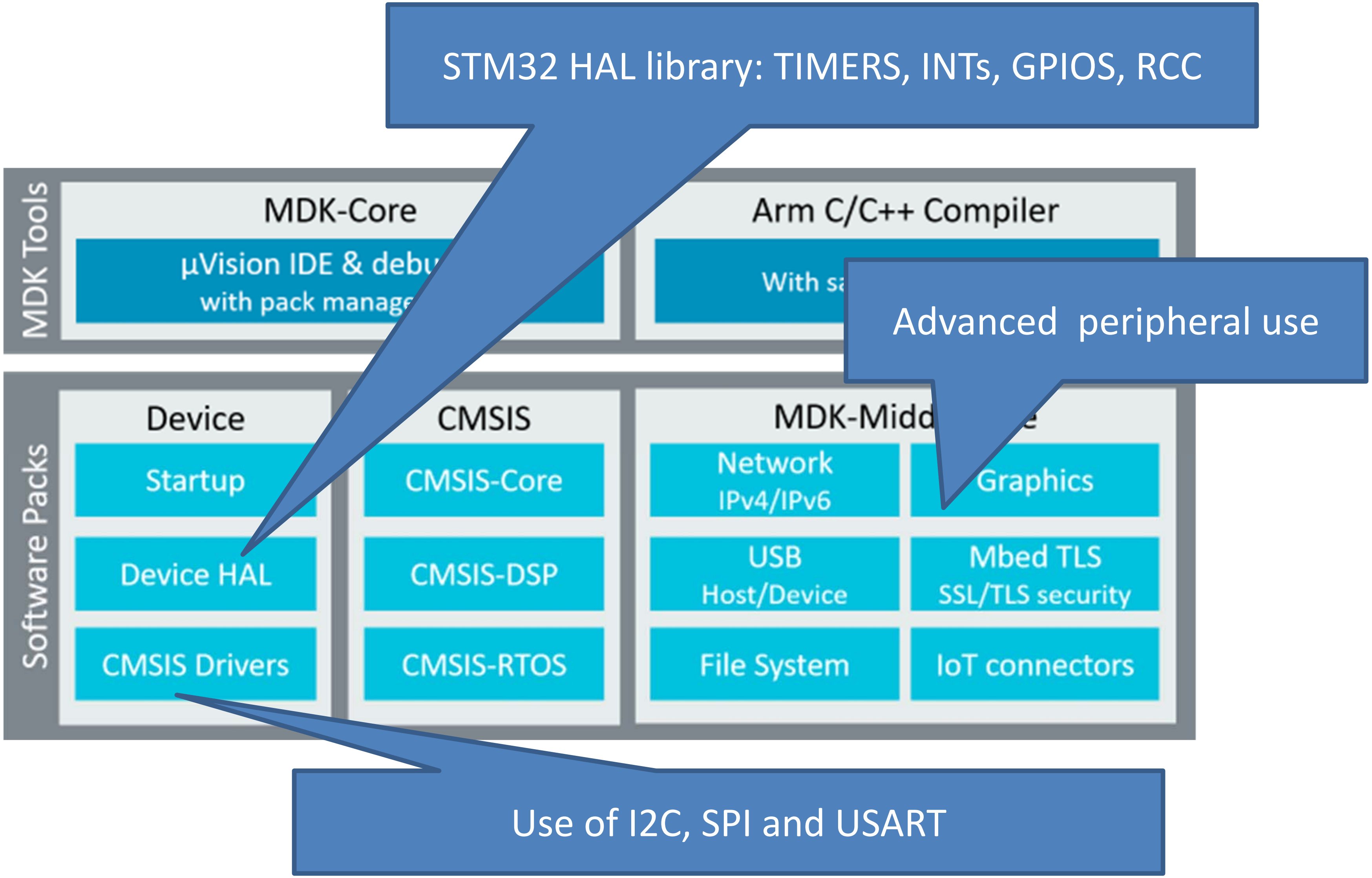


In Microprocessor Based Systems we will use the HAL API

ST Embedded software offer – Comparison

Offer		Portability	Optimization (Memory & Mips)	Easy	Readiness	Hardware coverage
STM32Snippets			+++			+
Standard Peripheral Library		++	++	+	++	+++
STM32 Cube	HAL API	+++	+	++	+++	+++
	LL APIs		+++			++

Development of applications for ARM 32 devices using KEIL-MDK



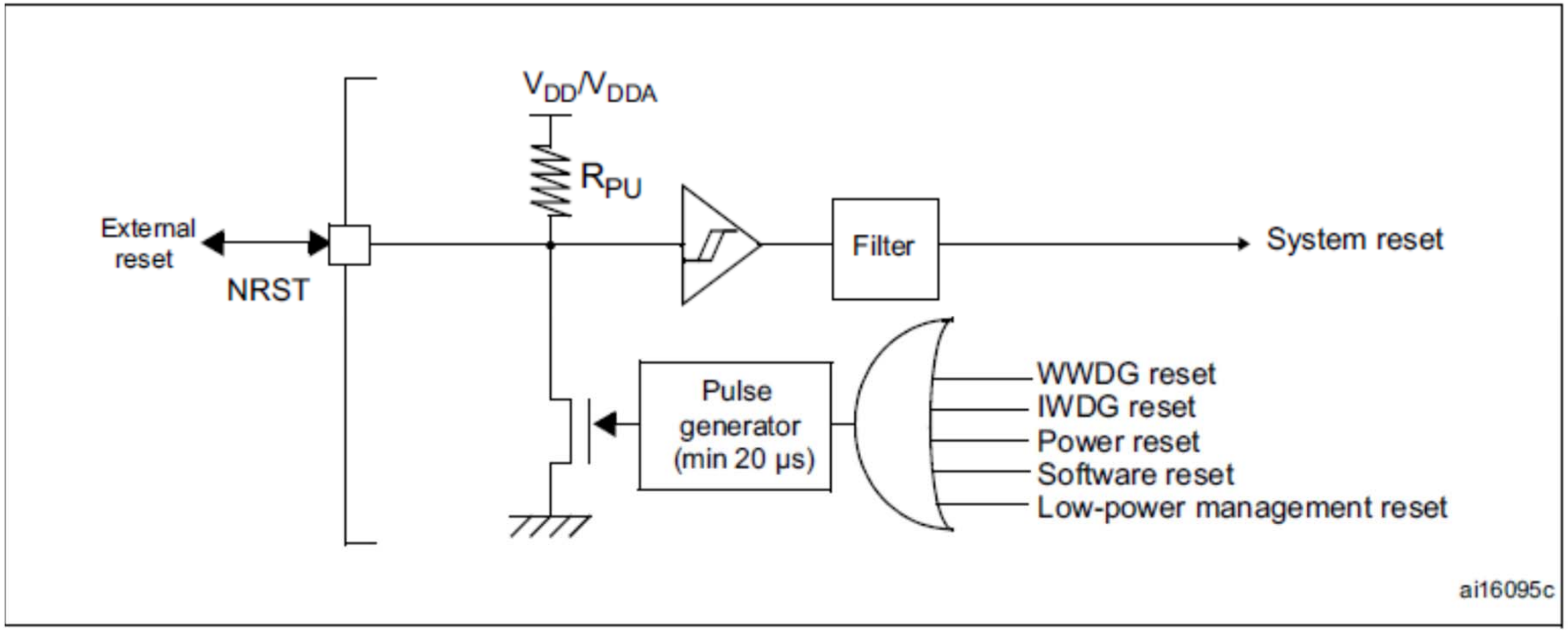
Software development in SBM HAL

- Keil Microvision for editing, compiling, linking, and debugging
- STM-32 HAL for configuring:
  - clocks and reset circuits (HAL RCC)
  - GPIO
  - Timers
  - Interrupts (NVIC and EXT1)
- CMSIS-Drivers for:
  - I2C and SPI
  - USART

RCC: Reset and Clock Control

Reset circuit

- Reset sources acts on NRST pin.
- Reset service routine is fixed at address 0x00000004

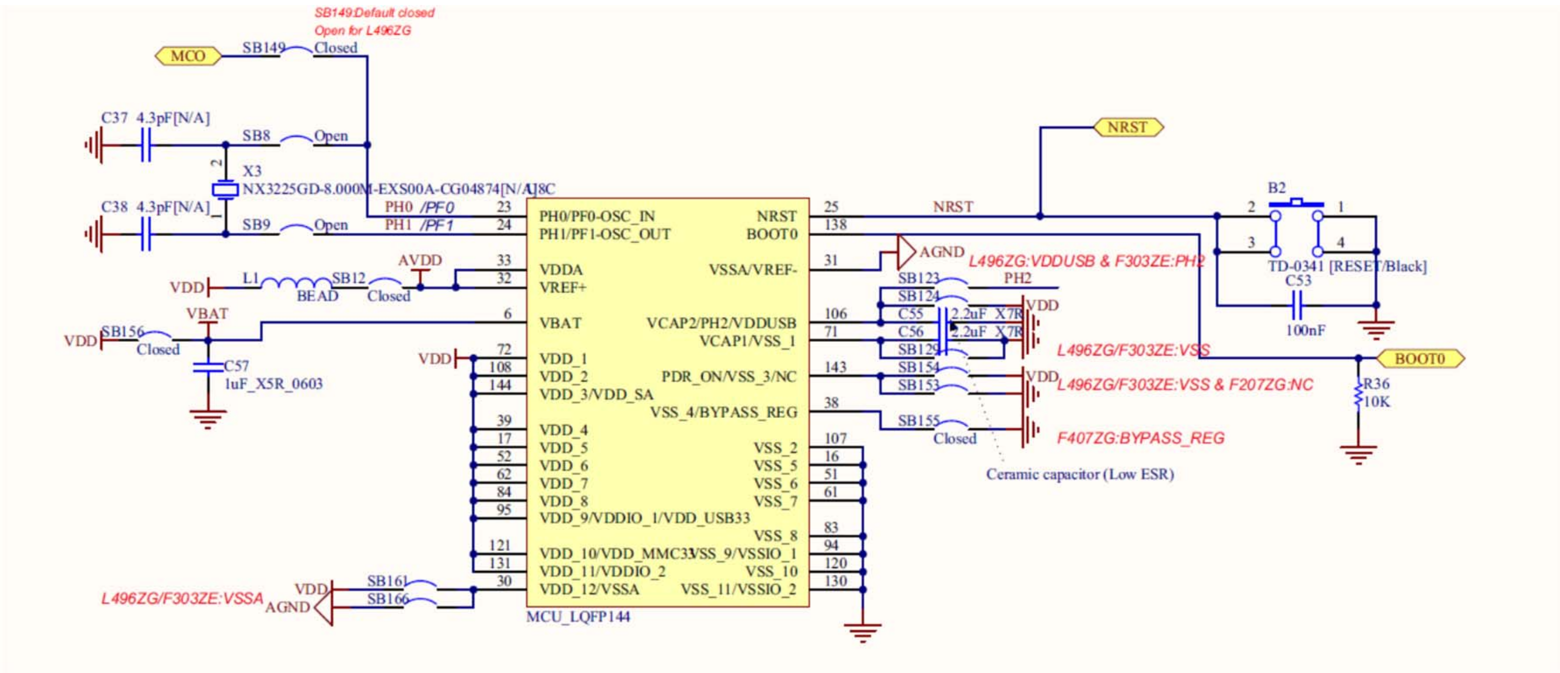


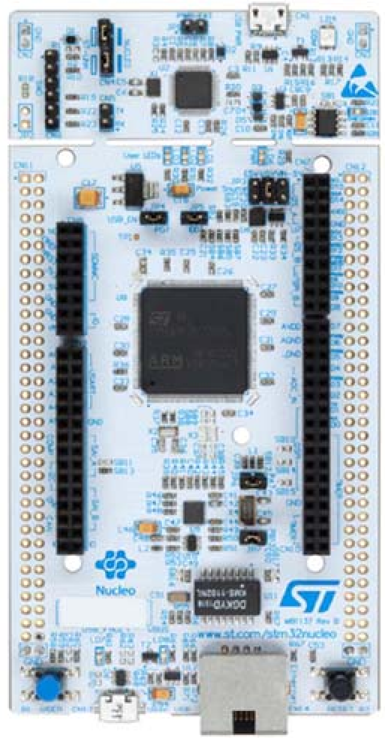
Reset circuit (3 types of reset sources)

- System Reset
  - Low level on external pin NRST
  - Window watchdog end of count condition (WWDG). Counter that must be refreshed within a specific time window. If not, the watchdog generates a system reset
  - Independent watchdog end of count (IWDG). Triggers a system reset if a counter reaches a given timeout value (it uses the RC oscillator)
  - Software reset
  - Low power management reset
    - Reset when entering standby mode
    - Reset when entering in Stop mode
- Power reset
  - Power-on/down reset (POR/PDR), brownout reset (BOR)
- Backup domain reset

NUCLEO-144 with STM32F429ZI

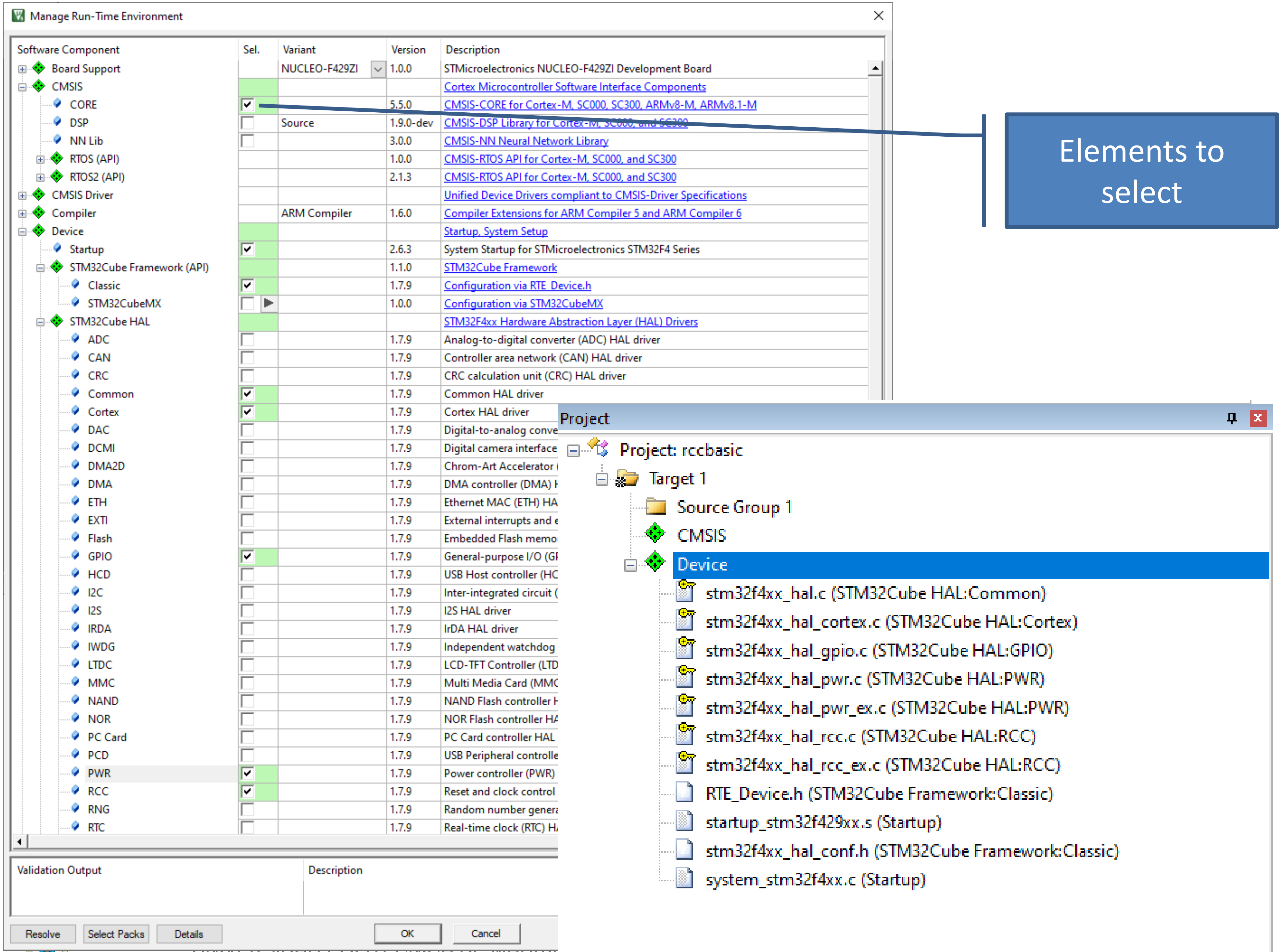
- B2 Button: generates reset on NRST signal
- Connection detail in NUCLEO-144 with STM32F429ZI (144 pins)





Creation of a default project with Keil Microvision

- Run Keil Microvision
- New Project
- Select the ST device
- Select the minimum software elements (next slide)
- Press OK
- Inspect the project created

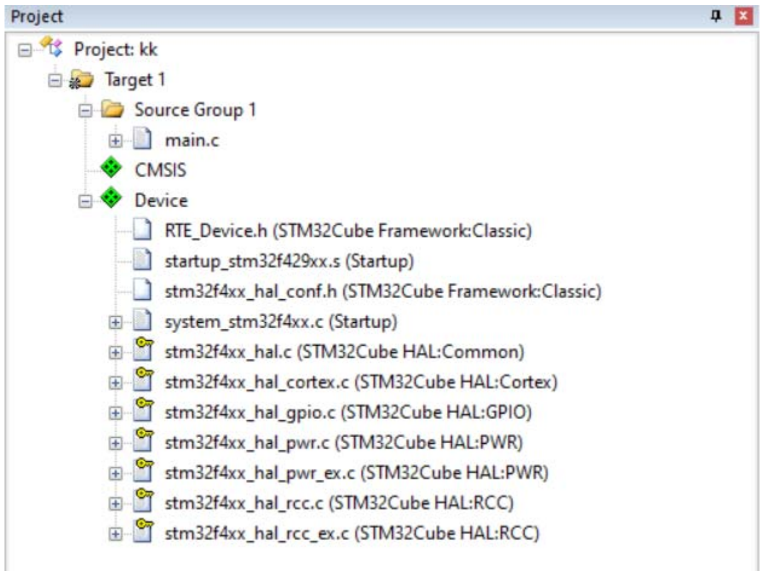


Elements to select

Reset handler (in ARM assembly)

- See file startup_stm32f429xx.s
- After a hardware reset the Cortex Microprocessor starts the execution of the Reset Handler. The address of this handler is stored at address 0x00000004
- It calls first to "SystemInit" function and then calls "__main" (the C main() function)
- SystemInit is defined in "system_stm32f4xx.c" file (startup package)

```
; Reset handler
Reset_Handler PROC
              EXPORT Reset_Handler [WEAK]
    IMPORT SystemInit
    IMPORT __main
        LDR R0, =SystemInit
        BLX R0 LDR R0, =__main
        BX R0
        ENDP
```

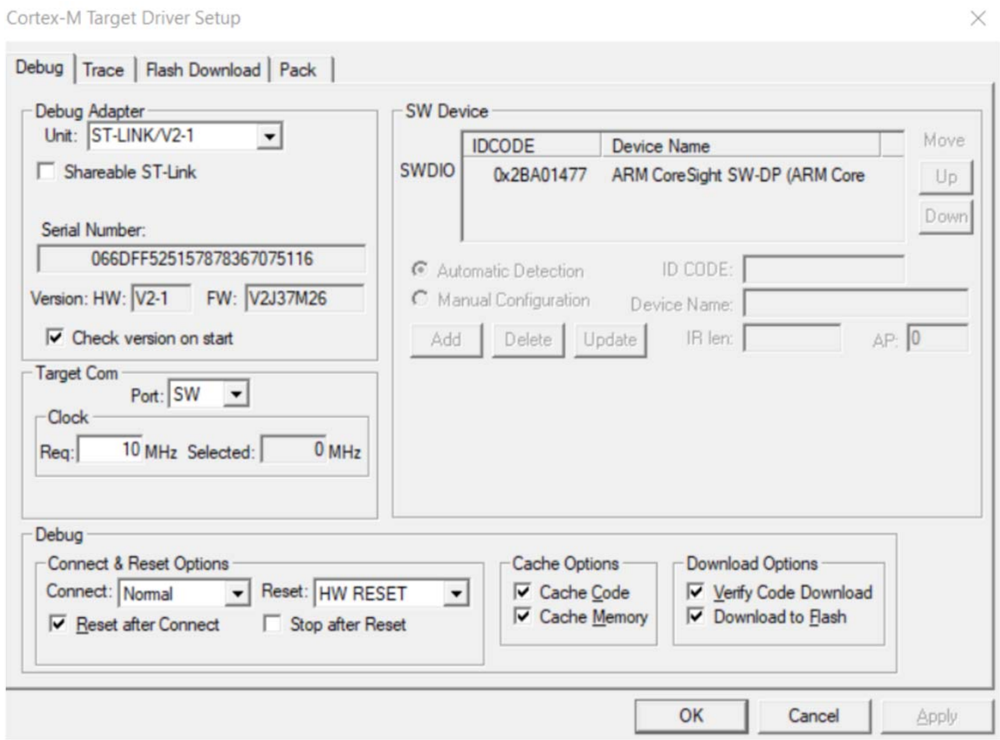


Reset Handler

- During the execution of the reset handler
  - The processor is using de internal clock
  - The different PINs are in the default state
- The user/developer has to configure the processor and the peripherals. This should be done in the main function
  - the first function to call in the main is “HAL_Init()” to gain access to the HAL Library

(Keil) Debug Connect Options

- Normal: stops CPU at the current executed instructions after connecting
- With Pre-reset: applies a hardware reset before connecting the device
- Under Reset: holds the hardware reset active while connecting to the device
- Without stop: connects and disconnects without explicitly stopping the CPU



(Keil) Debug Reset options

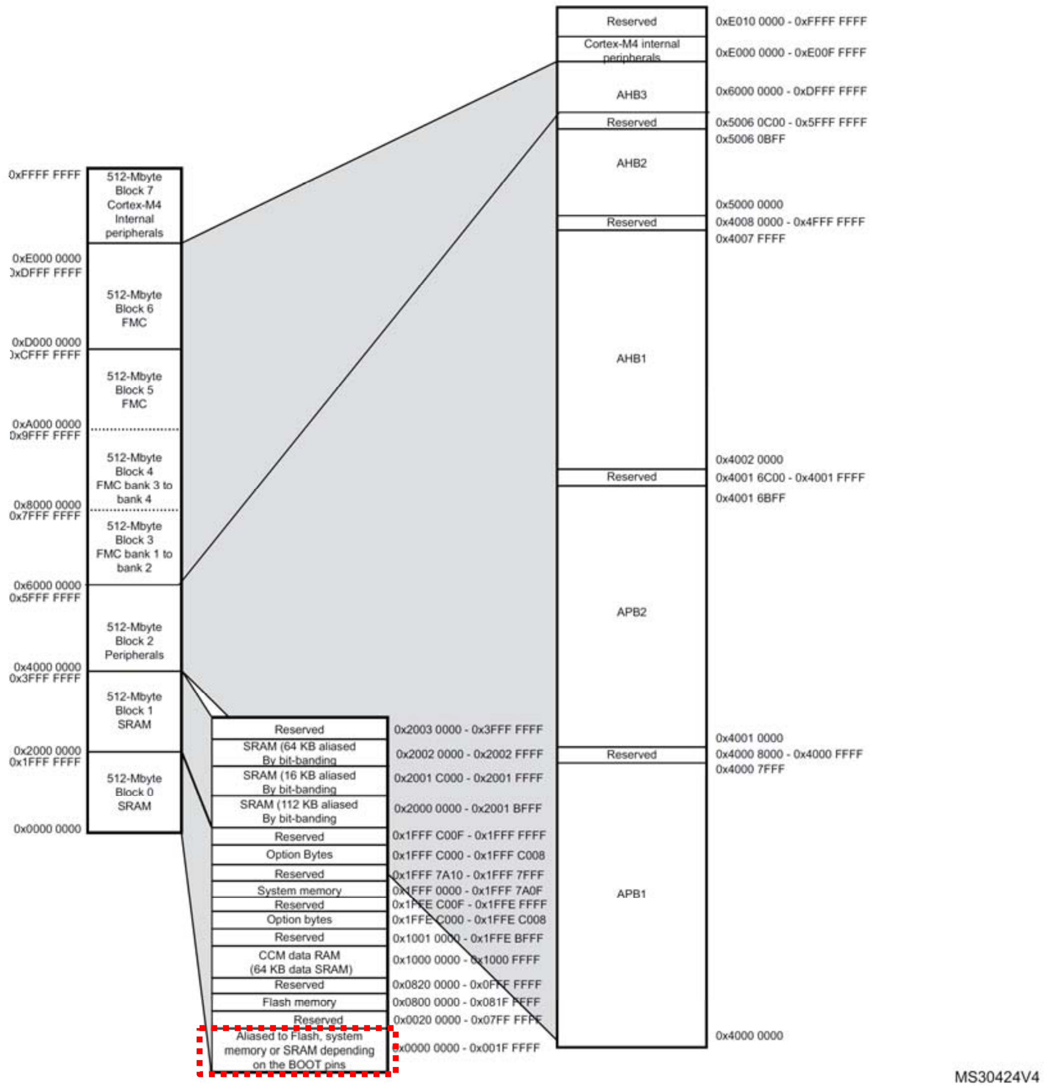
- Reset after connect: enables or disables the operation selected in the Reset drop-down list
- HW Reset: asserts the hardware reset signal
- SYSRESETREQ: performs a software reset (Cortex M and peripherals are reset)
- VECTRESET: Set the VECTRESET bit and only the cortex M is reset

Memory MAP and boot mode

Table 2. Boot modes

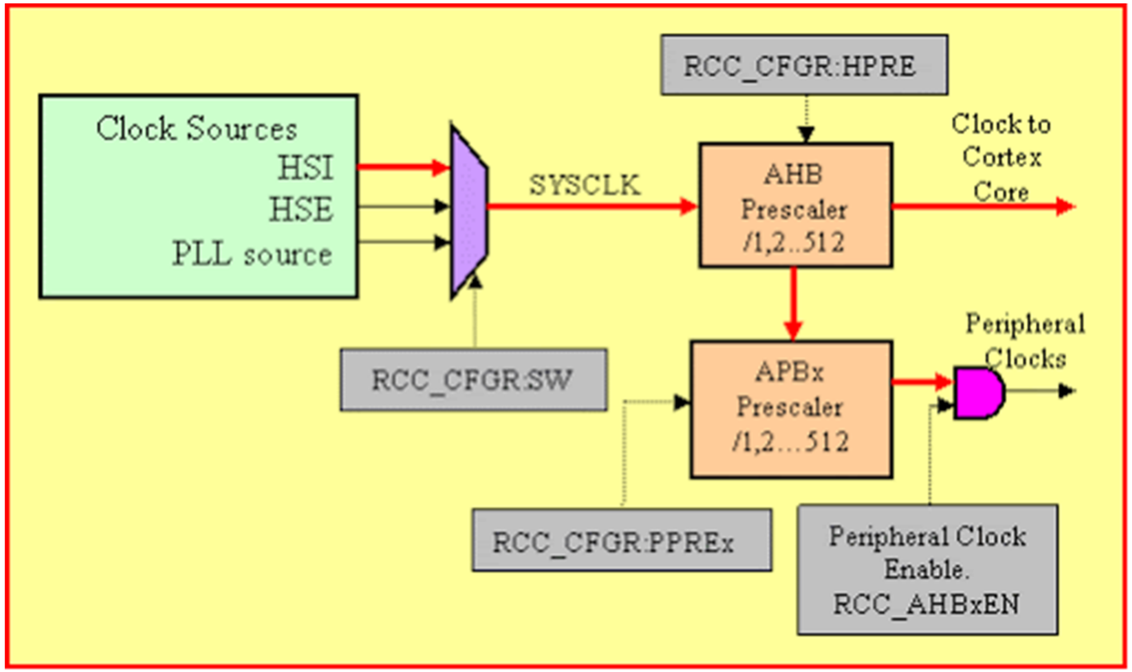
Boot mode selection pins		Boot mode	Aliasing
BOOT1	BOOT0		
x	0	Main Flash memory	Main Flash memory is selected as the boot space
0	1	System memory	System memory is selected as the boot space
1	1	Embedded SRAM	Embedded SRAM is selected as the boot space

- NUCLEO 144:
  Default BOOT0=0



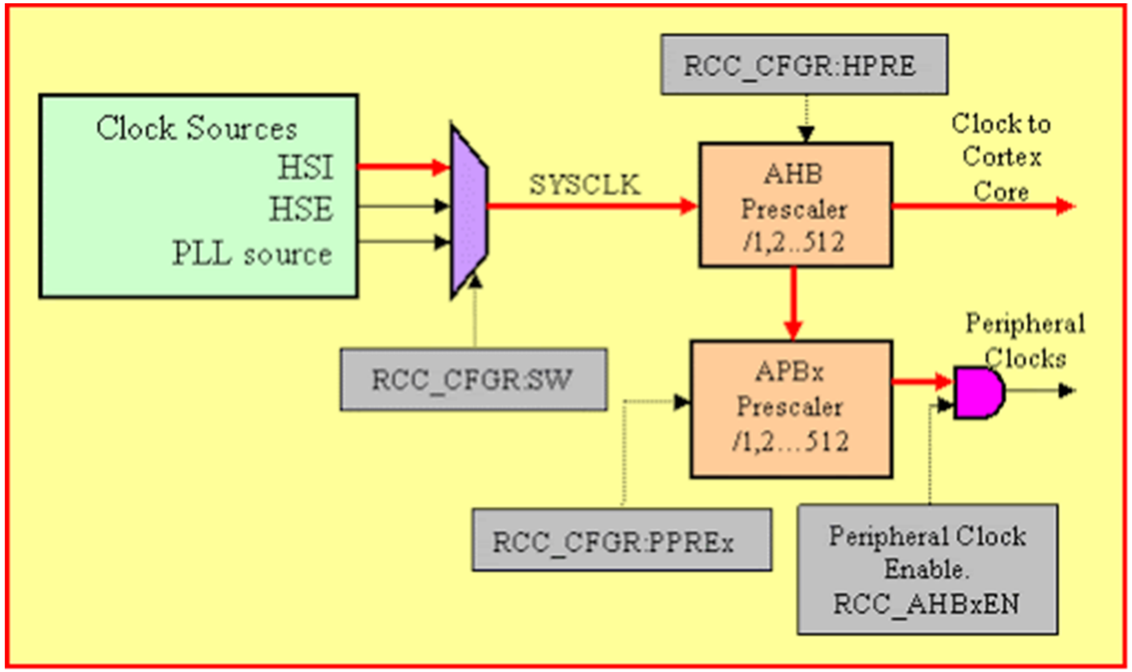
RCC: Clock Control

Basic clock circuitry for the STM32Fxxx



- The STM32F microcontroller system clock can come from one of three sources:
  - The high-speed internal clock (HSI)
  - The high-speed external clock(HSE)
  - The phase locked loop (PLL) clock
- The RCC_CR (CLOCK CONTROL) and RCC_CFGR (CLOCK CONFIGURATION) registers are used to select and enable the clock source

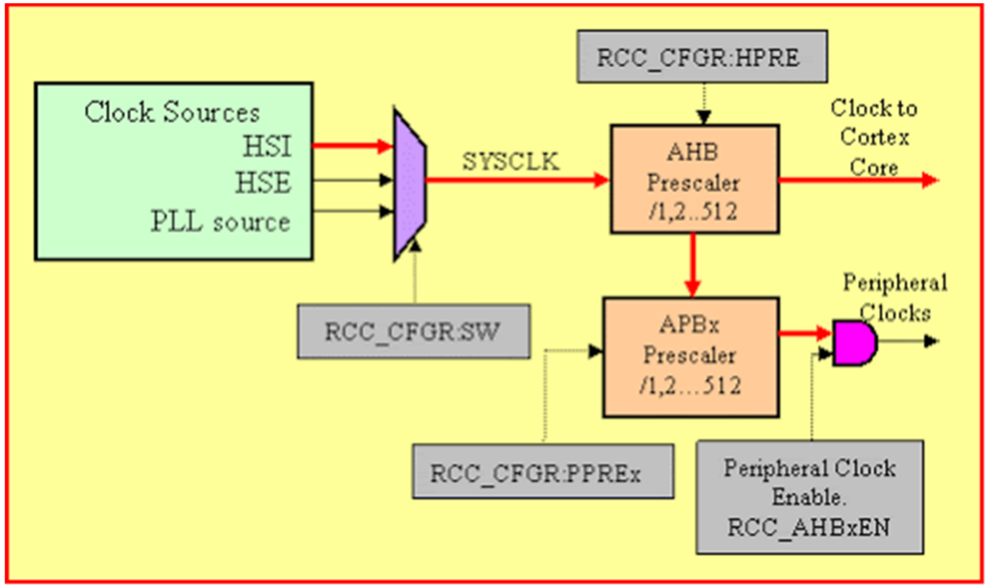
Basic clock circuitry for the STM32Fxxx



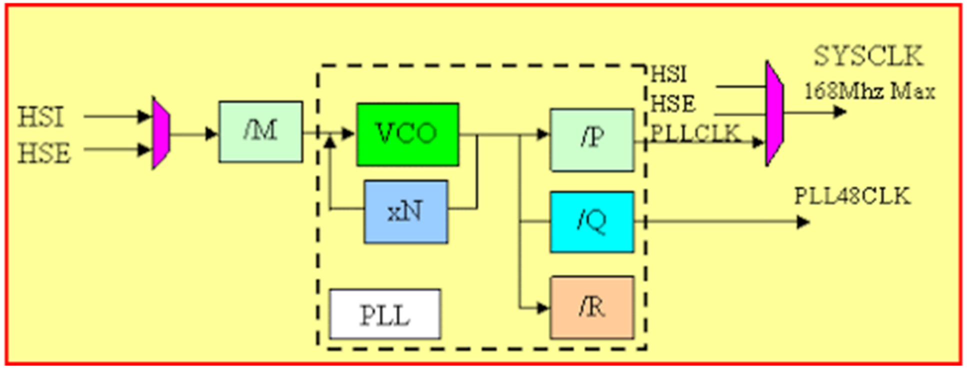
- After resetting the HSI (High-speed internal clock) is enabled
- HSE (High-speed external clock)

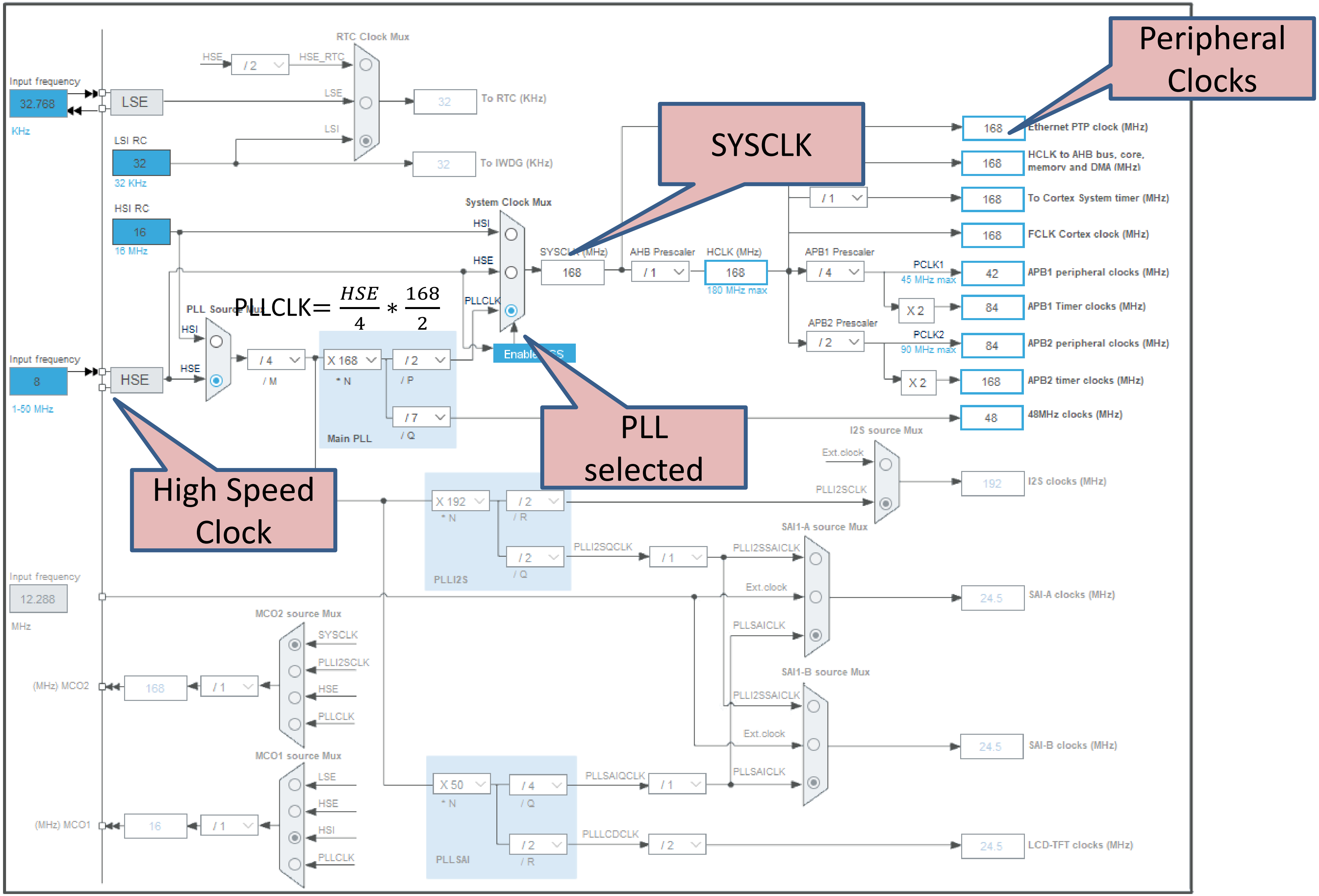
Basic clock circuitry for the STM32Fxxx

- Bus prescalers and peripheral clocks



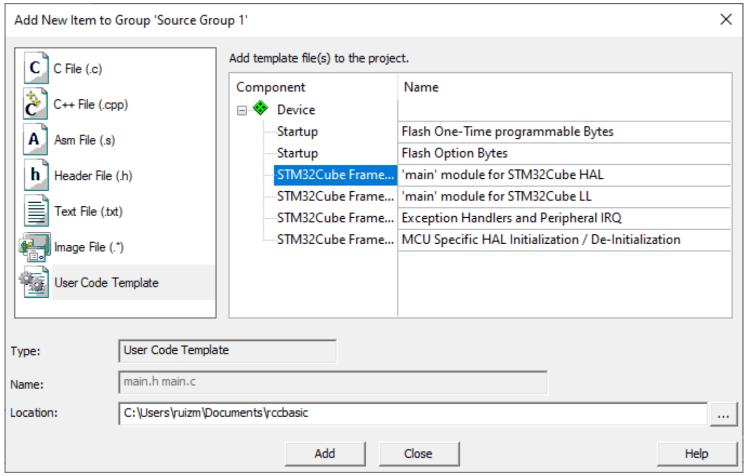
- Using the Phase Locked loop




Peripheral Clocks
SYSCLK
PLL selected
High Speed Clock
$PLLCLK = \frac{HSE}{4} * \frac{168}{2}$
RTC Clock Mux
HSE
/ 2
HSE_RTC
LSE
LSI
To RTC (KHz)
To IWDG (KHz)
Input frequency
32.768
KHz
LSE
LSI RC
32
32 KHz
HSI RC
16
16 MHz
System Clock Mux
HSI
HSE
PLLCLK
SYSCLK (MHz)
168
AHB Prescaler
/ 1
HCLK (MHz)
168
180 MHz max
APB1 Prescaler
/ 4
PCLK1
45 MHz max
X 2
APB2 Prescaler
/ 2
PCLK2
90 MHz max
X 2
Enable CSS
PLL Source Mux
Input frequency
8
1-50 MHz
HSE
/ 4
/ M
X 168
* N
/ 2
/ P
/ 7
/ Q
Main PLL
168 Ethernet PTP clock (MHz)
168 HCLK to AHB bus, core, memory and DMA (MHz)
/ 1
168 To Cortex System timer (MHz)
168 FCLK Cortex clock (MHz)
42 APB1 peripheral clocks (MHz)
84 APB1 Timer clocks (MHz)
84 APB2 peripheral clocks (MHz)
168 APB2 timer clocks (MHz)
48 48MHz clocks (MHz)
I2S source Mux
Ext.clock
PLLI2SCLK
192 I2S clocks (MHz)
X 192
* N
/ 2
/ R
/ 2
/ Q
PLLI2S
PLLI2SQCLK
/ 1
SAI1-A source Mux
PLLI2SSAICLK
Ext.clock
PLLSAICLK
24.5 SAI-A clocks (MHz)
Input frequency
12.288
MHz
MCO2 source Mux
SYSCLK
PLLI2SCLK
HSE
PLLCLK
(MHz) MCO2
168
/ 1
SAI1-B source Mux
PLLI2SSAICLK
Ext.clock
PLLSAICLK
24.5 SAI-B clocks (MHz)
MCO1 source Mux
LSE
HSE
HSI
PLLCLK
(MHz) MCO1
16
/ 1
X 50
* N
/ 4
/ Q
/ 2
/ R
PLLSAI
PLLSAIQCLK
/ 1
PLLLCDCLK
/ 2
24.5 LCD-TFT clocks (MHz)

In the Keil Microvision Project

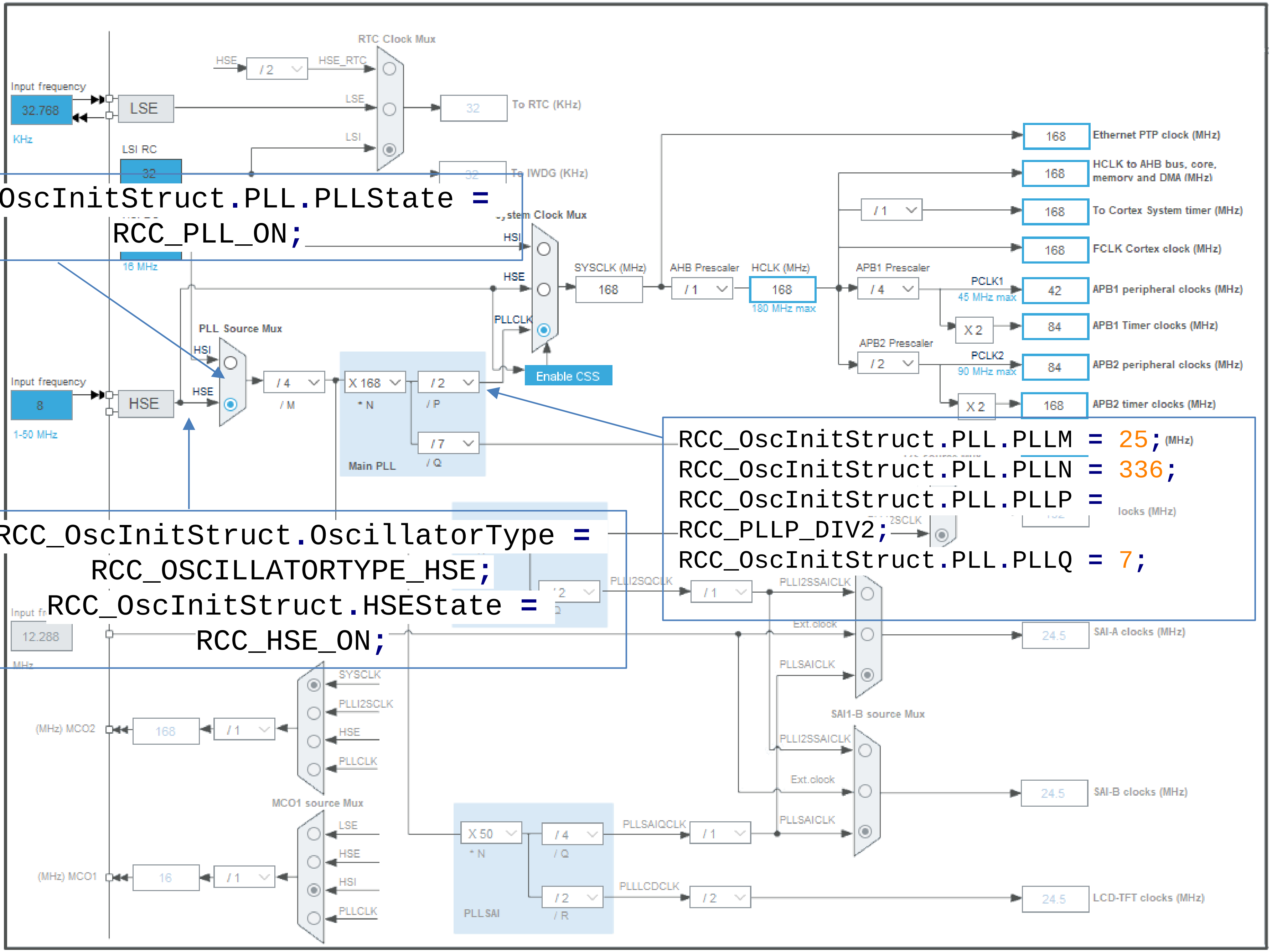
- In “Source Group 1”->Add New Item (User Code Template)
- Select Device->’main’ module for STM32Cube HAL-> Add



- Display the content of “main.c”
- Inspect the content of SystemClock_Config function

Clock configuration I

```
static void SystemClock_Config(void)
{
  RCC_ClkInitTypeDef RCC_ClkInitStruct;
  RCC_OscInitTypeDef RCC_OscInitStruct;

  /* Enable Power Control clock */
  __HAL_RCC_PWR_CLK_ENABLE();
  ………….. 
  /* Enable HSE Oscillator and activate PLL with HSE as source
*/
  RCC_OscInitStruct.OscillatorType = RCC_OSCILLATORTYPE_HSE;
  RCC_OscInitStruct.HSEState = RCC_HSE_ON;
  RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLState = RCC_PLL_ON;
  RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLSource = RCC_PLLSOURCE_HSE;
  RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLM = 25;
  RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLN = 336;
  RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLP = RCC_PLLP_DIV2;
  RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLQ = 7;
```




```
RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLState =
    RCC_PLL_ON;
```

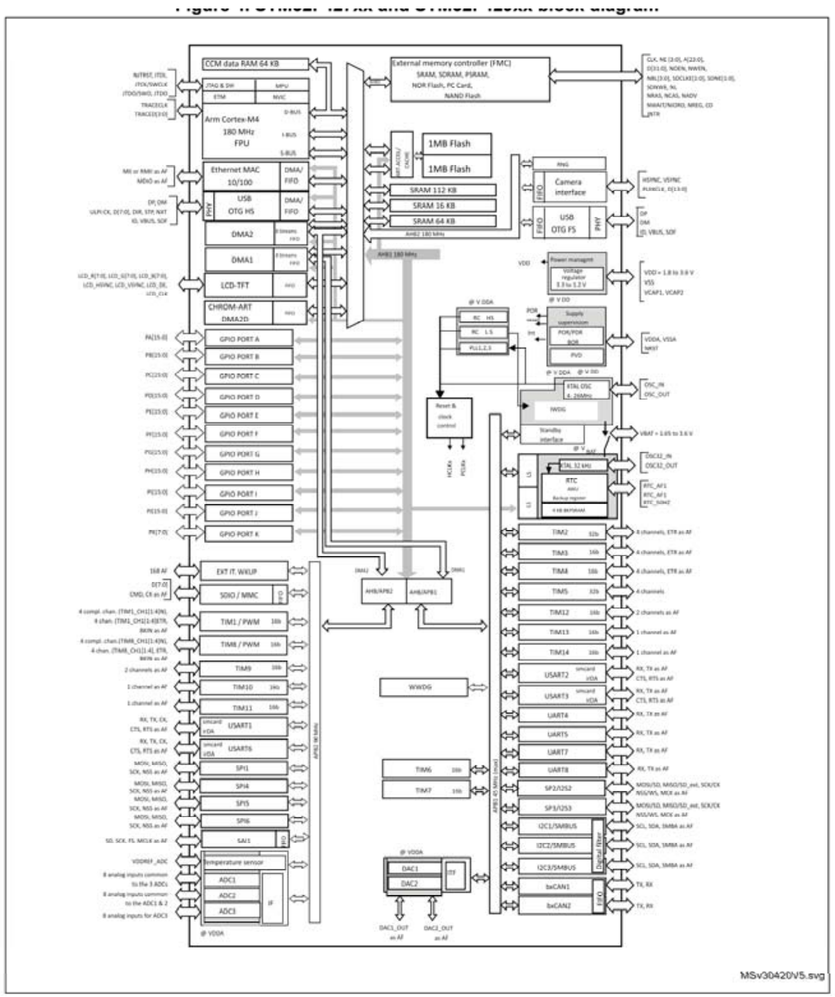
```
RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLM = 25;
RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLN = 336;
RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLP =
RCC_PLLP_DIV2;
RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLQ = 7;
```

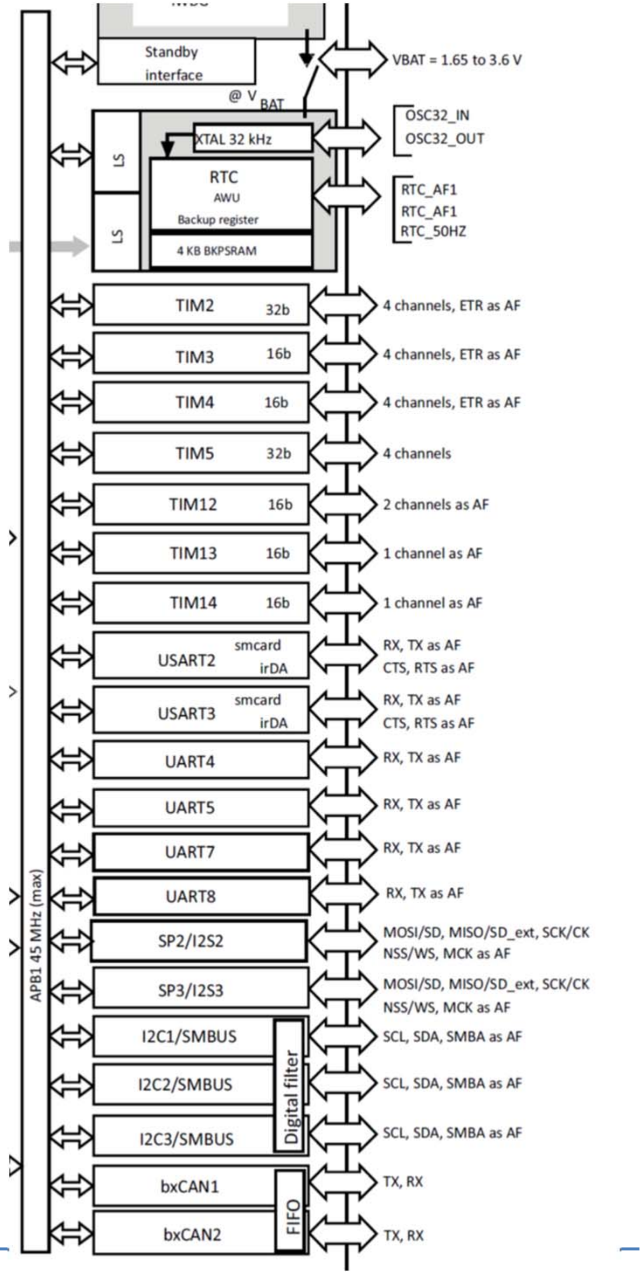
```
RCC_OscInitStruct.OscillatorType =
    RCC_OSCILLATORTYPE_HSE;
RCC_OscInitStruct.HSEState =
    RCC_HSE_ON;
```

```
 if(HAL_RCC_OscConfig(&RCC_OscInitStruct) != HAL_OK)
  {
    /* Initialization Error */
    Error_Handler();
  }

  /* Select PLL as system clock source and configure the HCLK, PCLK1 and PCLK2
     clocks dividers */
  RCC_ClkInitStruct.ClockType = (RCC_CLOCKTYPE_SYSCLK | RCC_CLOCKTYPE_HCLK |
RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK1 | RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK2);
  RCC_ClkInitStruct.SYSCLKSource = RCC_SYSCLKSOURCE_PLLCLK;
  RCC_ClkInitStruct.AHBCLKDivider = RCC_SYSCLK_DIV1;
  RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB1CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV4;
  RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB2CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV2;
  if(HAL_RCC_ClockConfig(&RCC_ClkInitStruct, FLASH_LATENCY_5) != HAL_OK)
  {
    /* Initialization Error */
    Error_Handler();
  }

..
}
```

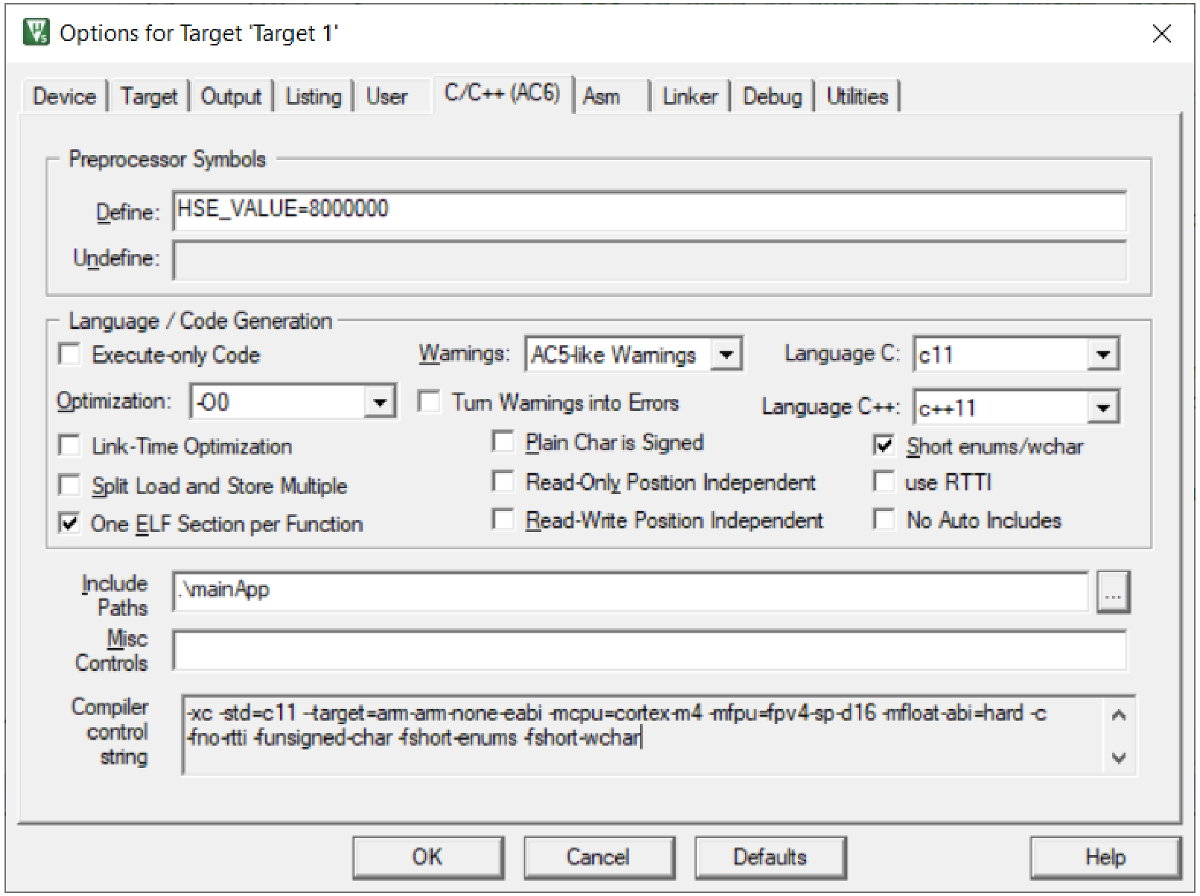
Clock distribution for peripherals and other HW elements

- 32f429 Datasheet



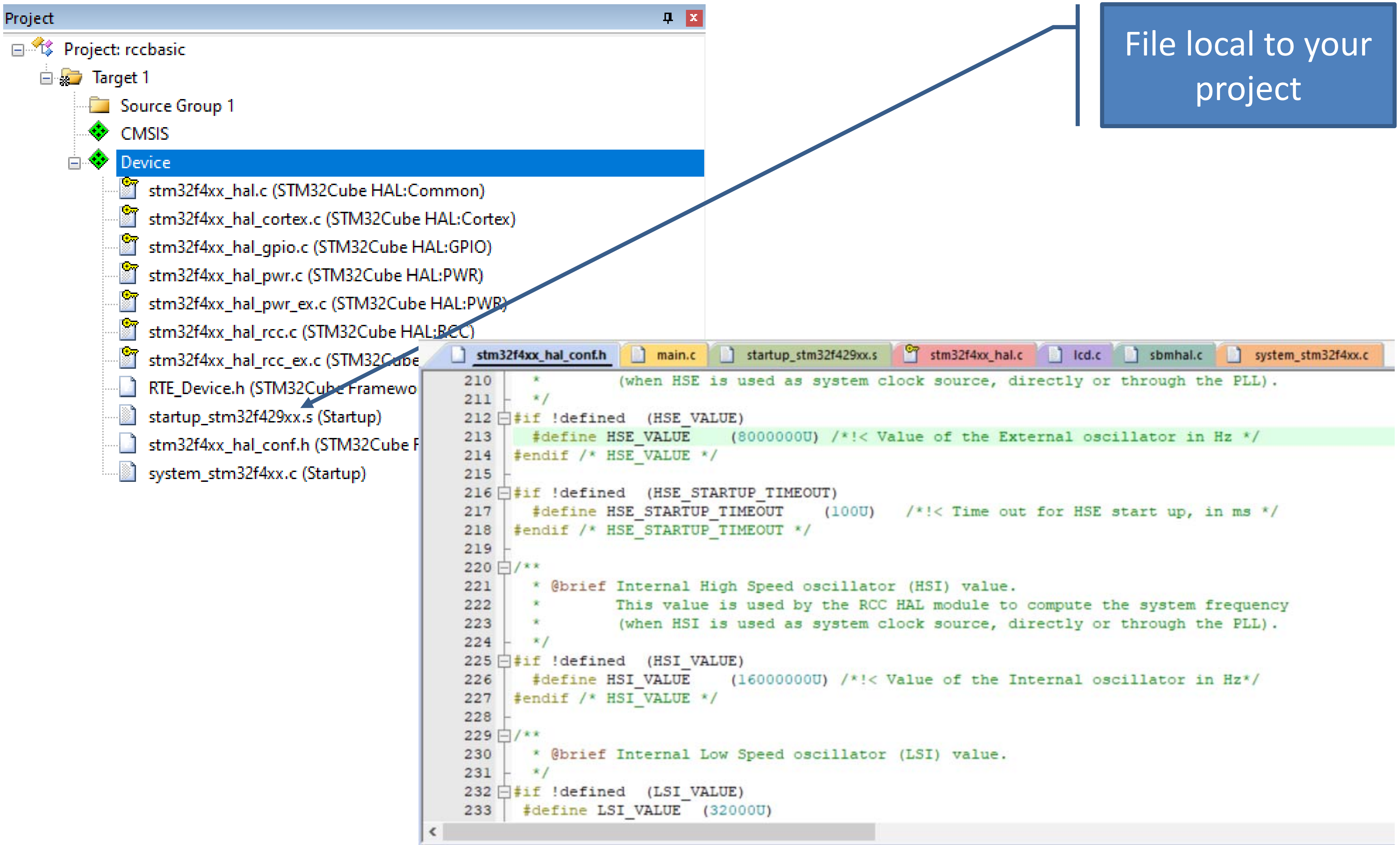


Defining the HSE_VALUE in Microvision



- This is equivalent to:
  - #define HSE_VALUE 8000000

HAL parameters “customization”



File local to your project