

# Embedded Systems Hands-On 1: Design and Implementation of Hardware/Software Systems

## Task 4: Cortex-M0 Connected to External Components



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- ▶ Task 4: Cortex-M0 Connected to External Components
  - ▶ Last digital part of the embedded systems fundamentals
  - ▶ 2 weeks
- ▶ Task 5: Analog and Digital Filters
  - ▶ 2 weeks
- ▶ Task 6: Analog Output
  - ▶ 1 week
- ▶ Task 7: Project
  - ▶ Think about possible ideas



- ▶ Register for exam!
- ▶ Deadline for Task 1-6: 26.7.

## Task 4:

# Cortex-M0 Connected to External Components

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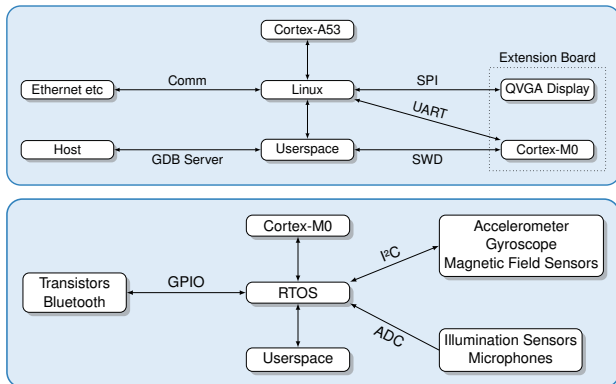


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- ▶ Using the ChibiOS HAL
- ▶ UART communication between the Cortex-A53 and the Cortex-M0
- ▶ Sensor control via I<sup>2</sup>C and ADC

# Typical Communication Interfaces in Embedded Systems

- ▶ Test ChibiOS HAL
- ▶ Interfaces handled in this task:
  - ▶ UART
  - ▶ I<sup>2</sup>C
  - ▶ ADC
- ▶ Not handled here:
  - ▶ USB
  - ▶ CAN
  - ▶ SPI
  - ▶ 1-Wire
  - ▶ etc.

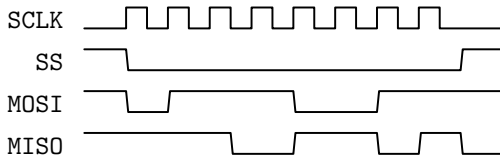


# Serial Peripheral Interface



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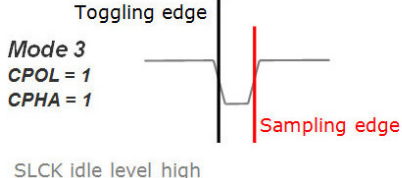
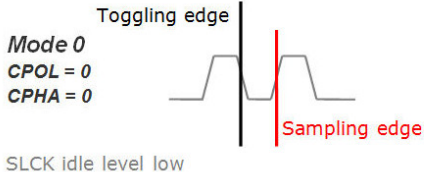
- ▶ Very simple protocol developed by Motorola
- ▶ Only a few features are fixed by specification
- ⇒ See device datasheets
- ▶ Master generates clock
- ▶ Bidirectional data transfer
- ⇒ Master has to write (dummy data) to read from slave



# SPI Modes



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- ▶ More complex than SPI
- ▶ Developed by Philips
- ▶ Requires only two signals
- ▶ Master generates clock
- ▶ Pull-Up at data line
- ▶ Slaves are addressed (no slave select signal)
- ▶ Base for higher level protocols like PMBus and SMBus







- ▶ Supports enhanced (optional) features, e.g.
  - ▶ Clock stretching (slave may slow down master)
  - ▶ Multiple masters
  - ▶ 10 bit addressing
- ▶ More properties are actually specified than for SPI
- ▶ Some uncertainty remaining:
  - ▶ How to read registers?
  - ▶ How to write to successive Registers?

⇒ See datasheets

# Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter



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- ▶ In contrast to SPI and I<sup>2</sup>C not synchronized to clock signal
- ▶ Sender and receiver have to meet the selected timing requirements
- ▶ One signal per (independent) transfer direction
- ▶ RX of one device is TX of the other device
- ▶ Extension:
  - ▶ Hardware flow control
  - ▶ Parity
  - ▶ More stop bits

RX/TX    

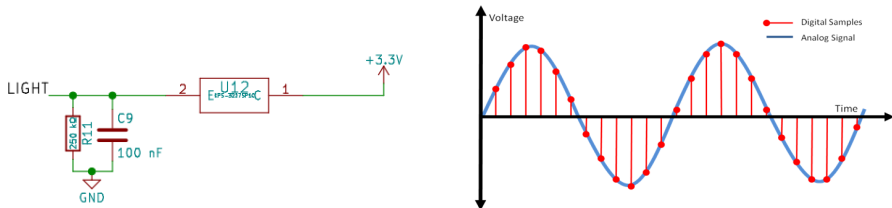
Start Bit	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	(Parity)	Stop Bit(s)
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# Analog to Digital Converter



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- ▶ Some sensors only provide analog outputs (current, voltage)
  - ▶ Some microcontrollers include (simple) ADCs
- ⇒ controlled via CMSIS or HAL drivers
- ▶ Compares input voltage to reference voltage
    - ▶ Analog signal has to be converted to voltage
    - ▶ Reference voltage often provided on-chip
  - ▶ Some kind of calibration required anyway



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