1. Project organization

After configuring “Servo_Firmware.ioc” file and generating code with STM32CubeMx, some code is inserted in sections ”USER CODE BEGIN/USER CODE END” in some files. And all non STM32CubeMx generated source files are added in “Servo_Firmware/Core/Src/App/” directory.

This section is about:

1. File “Servo_Firmware.ioc”
2. Inserted code in sections ”USER CODE BEGIN/USER CODE END”
3. Non STM32CubeMx generated source files (in “Servo_Firmware/Core/Src/App/”)

1.1 Notes to “Servo_Firmware.ioc” file

NVIC Controller configuration:

NVIC | Code generation

NVIC Interrupt Table	Enabled	Preemption Priority	Sub Priority
Non maskable interrupt	☑	0	0
Hard fault interrupt	☑	0	0
Memory management fault	☑	0	0
Prefetch fault, memory access fault	☑	0	0
Undefined instruction or illegal state	☑	0	0
System service call via SWI instruction	☑	0	0
Debug monitor	☑	0	0
Pendable request for system service	☑	0	0
PVD interrupt through EXTI line 16	☐	0	0
Flash global interrupt	☐	0	0
RCC global interrupt	☐	0	0
EXTI line1 interrupt	☑	0	0
USB high priority or CAN TX interrupts	☐	0	0
TIM2 global interrupt	☐	0	0
TIM4 global interrupt	☑	0	0
TIM3 global interrupt	☑	1	0
ADC1 and ADC2 global interrupts	☑	2	0
USB low priority or CAN RX0 interrupts	☑	3	0
Time base: System tick timer	☑	4	0

Interrupts “EXTI line 1” and “TIM4 global” are responsible to PWM input signal (position signal input to board) length measurement and timeout. They have equal highest interrupt priority, interrupting them with anything what takes significant amount of MCU cycles will lead to incorrect input signal length calculation, thus incorrect position or vibration.

Interrupt “TIM3 global” calls PID calculation on every overflow. PID calculation interruption with EXTI1/TIM4 interrupts could not cause any problem. Because TIM3 is

runing in continuous mode and it's countdown is going even while it's interrupt handler is executing or when this handler is interrupted by another interrupt. Assuming that signal interrupts take very small amount of MCU cycles, handlers of these interrupts as well as PID calculation interrupt handler will exit timely before next "TIM3 global" interrupt occurs.

Next lower priority is USB, not sure how it's interruption with all above interrupts can affect normal operation, but even anything such occurs, we will notice it by lost or incorrect data at MCU or PC side. I have not yet observed anything such.

Next and lowest priority has "Time base: System tick timer". We use this interrupt for functions delay of which for some time will not affect system operation:

- Calling device input signal timeout function (indicates "signal lost")
- LED timeout function in position change mode
- motor timeout function when it is being testing from PC app (forward/backward rotation via PC app buttons)

ADC1 configuration:

ADC1 is used for detecting potentiometer position, by measuring voltage on it. As you can notice here, "Vrefint" channel is not used for voltage calculation accuracy and we don't actually calculate ADC input voltage at all. If there was any need in measuring of actual voltage to calculate position, it would have terrible drift without Vrefint taking in account. But because of input voltage to potentiometer is equal to microcontroller VDD voltage (not taking in account voltage drop on wires and any electrical noise on them), ADC results will always represent potentiometer position besides of actual VDD value.

1.1 Inserted code in sections "USER CODE BEGIN/USER CODE END"

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