



Introduction

Lecture 1



Welcome

to the *Microprocessor Architecture* engineering class

You will learn

- how hardware works
- how to actually build your own hardware device
- the Rust programming Language

We expect

- to come to class
- ask a lot of questions



Team



Our team

Lectures

- Alexandru Radovici

Labs

- Irina Niță
- Irina Bradu
- Teodor Dicu
- Andrei Zamfir
- Dănuț Aldea
- Teodora Miu



Outline

Lectures

- 12 lectures
- 1 Q&A lecture for the project

Labs

- 12 labs

Project

- Build a hardware device running software written in Rust
- The cost for the hardware is around 150 RON
- Presented at PM Fair during the last week of the semester





Grading

| Part | Description | Points |
|---------------|--|------------|
| Lecture tests | You will have a test at every class with subjects from the previous class. | 2p |
| Lab | Your work at every lab will be graded. | 2p |
| Project | You will have to design and implement a hardware device. Grading will be done for the documentation, hardware design and software development. | 5p |
| Exam | You will have to take an exam during the session. | 2p |
| Total | <i>You will need at least 4.5 points to pass the subject.</i> | 11p |



Subjects



Theory

- How a microprocessor works
- How the ARM Cortex-M processor works
- Using digital signals to control devices
- Using analog signals to read data from sensors
- How interrupts work
- How asynchronous programming works (async/await)
- How embedded operating systems work



Practical

- How to use the Raspberry Pi Pico
 - Affordable
 - Powerful processor
 - Good documentation
- How to program in Rust
 - Memory Safe
 - *Java-like features, without Java's penalties*
 - Defines an embedded standard interface *embedded-hal*



Apollo Guidance Computer



We choose to go to the moon

John F. Kennedy, Rice University, 1961

*in this decade and do the other things, **not because they are easy, but because they are hard**, because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone, and one which we intend to win, and the others, too.*



AGC

August 1966

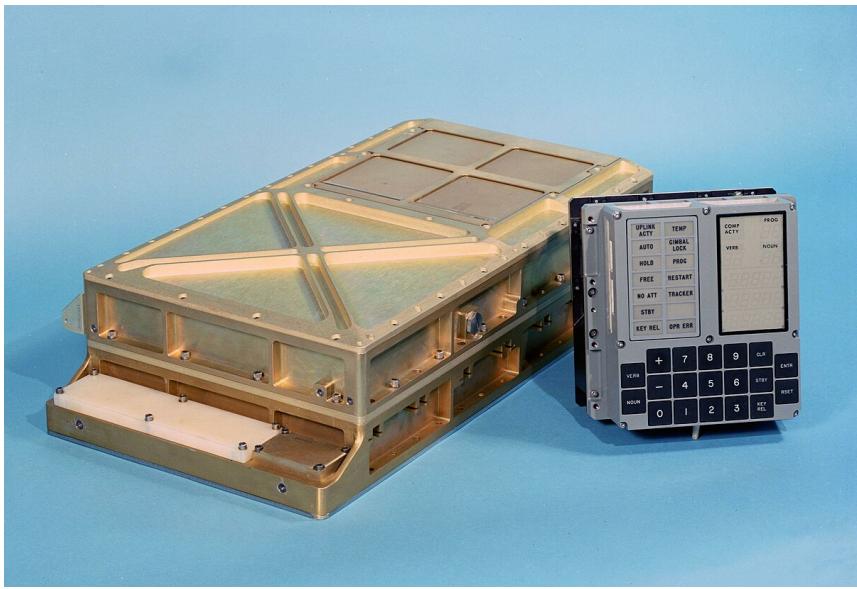
Frequency 2.048 MHz

Word Length 15 + 1 bit

RAM 4096 B

Storage 72 KB

Software API AGC Assembly Language

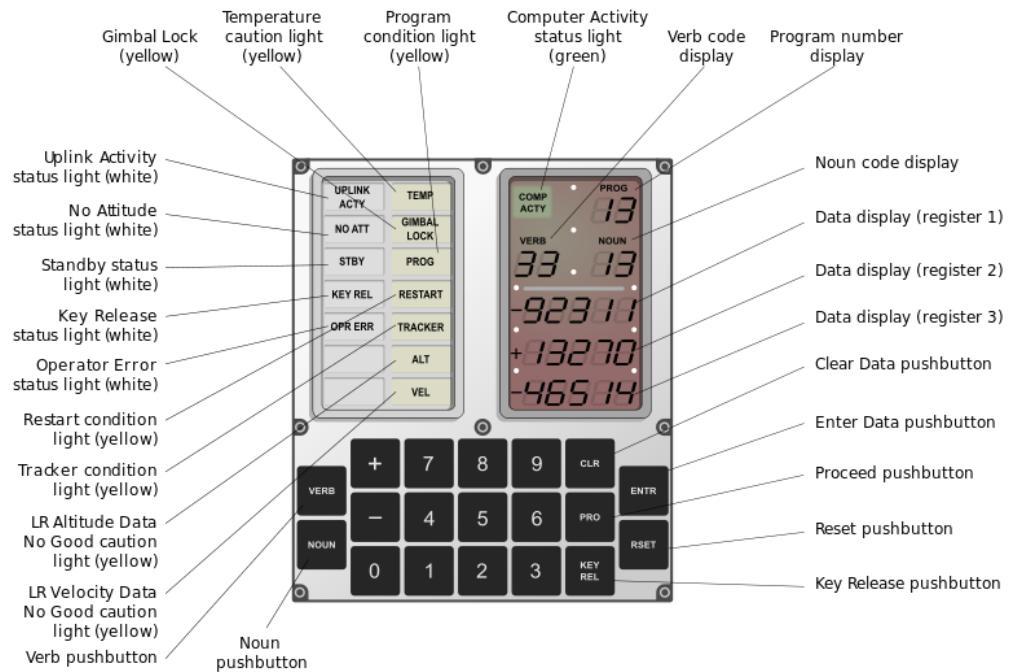


This landed the *moon eagle*.



DSKY

Display and keyboard





What is a microprocessor?



Microcontroller (MCU)

Integrated in embedded systems for certain tasks

- low operating frequency (MHz)
- a lot of I/O ports
- controls hardware
- does not require an Operating System
- costs \$0.1 - \$25
- annual demand is billions



Microprocessor (CPU)

General purpose, for PC & workstations

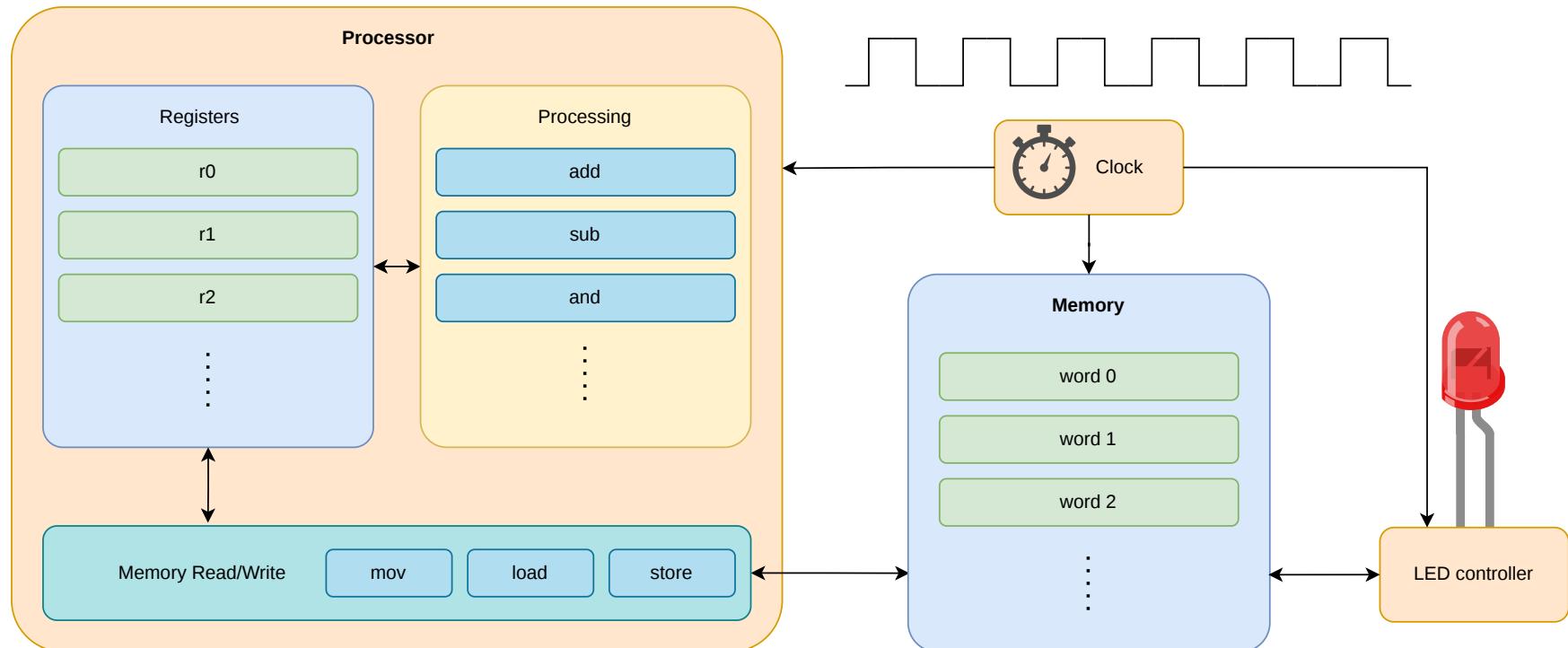
- high operating frequency (GHz)
- limited number of I/O ports
- usually requires an Operating System
- costs \$75 - \$500
- annual demand is tens of millions





How a microprocessor (MCU) works

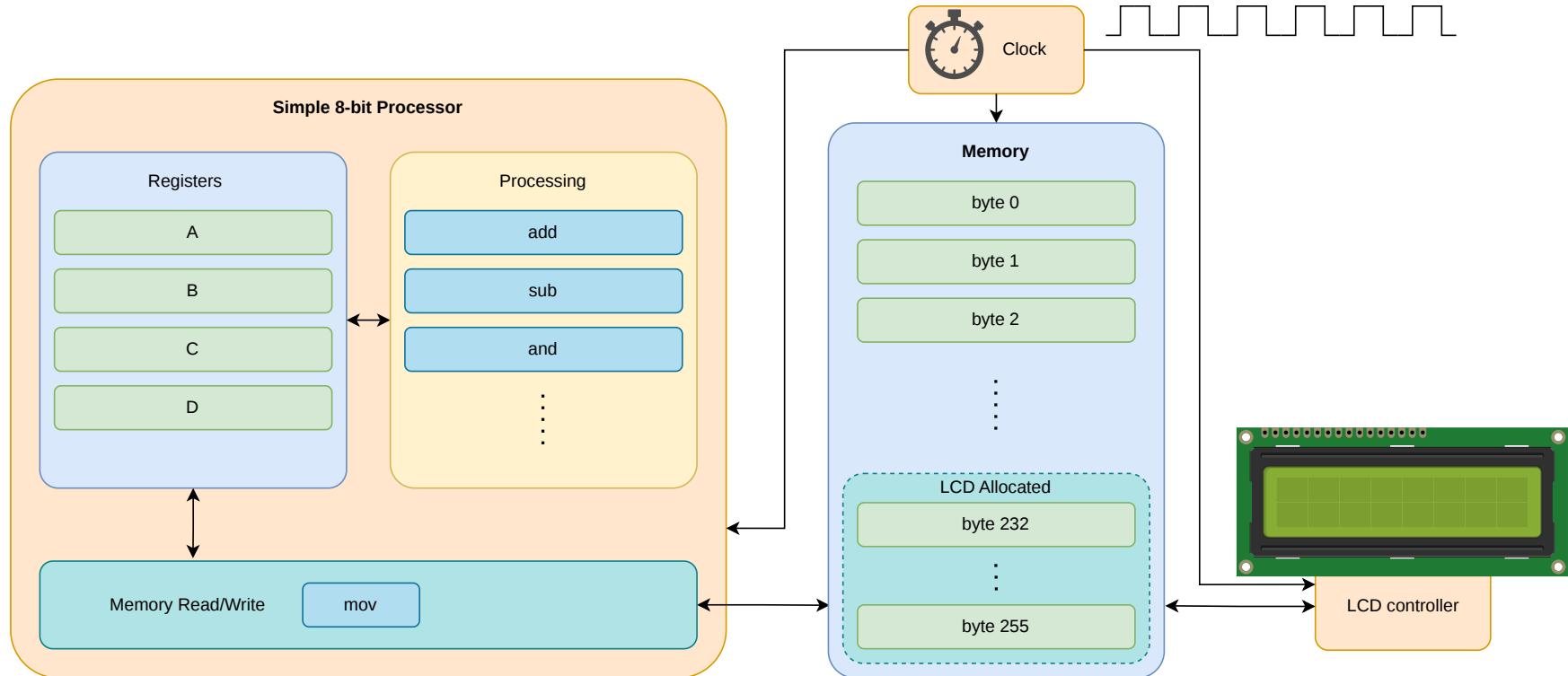
This is a simple processor





8 bit processor

a simple 8 bit processor with a text display





Programming

in Rust



```
1 use eight_bit_processor::print;  
2  
3 static hello: &str = "Hello World!";  
4  
5 #[start]  
6 fn start() {  
7     print(hello);  
8 }
```

Assembly

```
1     JMP start  
2     hello: DB "Hello World!" ; Variable  
3             DB 0 ; String terminator  
4 start:  
5     MOV C, hello    ; Point to var  
6     MOV D, 232    ; Point to output  
7     CALL print  
8         HLT          ; Stop execution  
9 print:      ; print(C:*from, D:*to)  
10    PUSH A  
11    PUSH B  
12    MOV B, 0  
13 .loop:  
14    MOV A, [C]    ; Get char from var  
15    MOV [D], A    ; Write to output  
16    INC C  
17    INC D  
18    CMP B, [C]    ; Check if end  
19    JNZ .loop ; jump if not  
20  
21    POP B  
22    POP A  
23    RET
```



Demo

a working example for the previous code

Start



Real Word Microcontrollers

Intel / AVR / PIC / TriCore / ARM Cortex-M / RISC-V rv32i(a)mc



Bibliography

for this section

Joseph Yiu, *The Definitive Guide to ARM® Cortex®-M0 and Cortex-M0+ Processors, 2nd Edition*

- Chapter 1 - *Introduction*
- Chapter 2 - *Technical Overview*



Intel

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Vendor | Intel |
| ISA | 8051, 8051 |
| Word | 8 bit |
| Frequency | a few MHz |
| Storage | ? |
| Variants | <i>8048, 8051</i> |





AVR

probably *Alf and Vegard's RISC processor*

Authors Alf-Egil Bogen and Vegard Wollan

Vendor Microchip (*Atmel*)

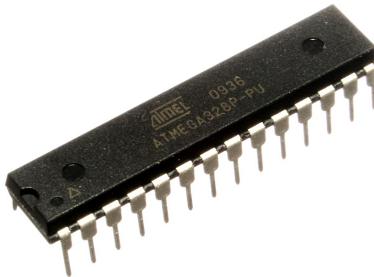
ISA AVR

Word 8 bit

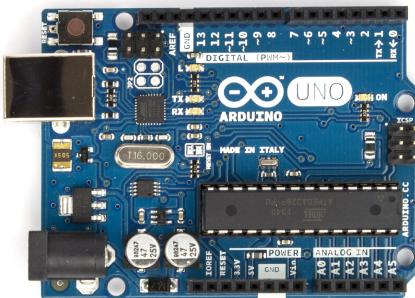
Frequency 1 - 20 MHz

Storage 4 - 256 KB

Variants *ATmega, ATTiny*



Board





PIC

Peripheral Interface Controller / Programmable Intelligent Computer

Vendor Microchip

ISA PIC

Word 8 - 32

Frequency 1 - 20 MHz

Storage 256 B - 64 KB

Variants *PIC10, PIC12, PIC16, PIC18, PIC24,
PIC32*





TriCore

| | |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| Vendor | Infineon |
| ISA | AURIX32 |
| Word | 32 bit |
| Frequency | hundreds of MHz |
| Storage | a few MB |
| Variants | <i>TC2xx, TC3xx, TC4xx</i> |





ARM Cortex-M

Advanced RISC Machine

arm

Vendor Qualcomm, NXP, Nordic
 Semiconductor, Broadcom, Raspberry
 Pi

ISA ARMv6-M (Thumb and some Thumb-
 2) ARMv7-M (Thumb and Thumb-2)

Word 32

Frequency 1 - 900 MHz

Storage up to a few MB

Variants *M0, M0+, M3, M4, M7, M33*



RISC-V rv32i(a)mc

Fifth generation of RISC ISA

Authors University of California, Berkeley

Vendor Espressif System

ISA rv32i(a)mc

Word 32 bit

Frequency 1 - 200 MHz

Storage 4 - 256 KB

Variants *rv32imc, rv32iamc*





RP2040

ARM Cortex-M0+, built by Raspberry Pi



Bibliography

for this section

Raspberry Pi Ltd, RP2040 Datasheet

- Chapter 1 - *Introduction*
- Chapter 2 - *System Description*
 - Section 2.1 - *Bus Fabric*



RP2040

the MCU

Vendor Raspberry PI

Variant ARM Cortex-M0+

ISA ARMv6-M (Thumb and some Thumb-2)

Cores 2

Word 32 bit

Frequency up to 133 MHz

RAM 264 KB

Storage N/A (external only)

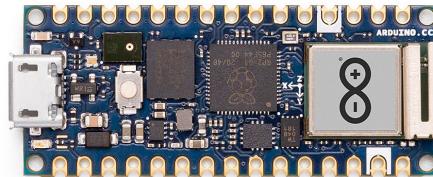
Boards

that use RP2040

Raspberry Pi Pico (W)



Arduino Nano RP2040 Connect





The Chip



Peripherals

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| SIO | Single Cycle Input/Output |
| PWM | Pulse With Modulation |
| ADC | Analog to Digital Converter |
| (Q)SPI | (Quad) Serial Peripheral Interface |
| UART | Universal Async. Receiver/Transmitter |
| RTC | Real Time Clock |
| I2C | Inter-Integrated Circuit |
| PIO | Programmable Input/Output |

GPIO: General Purpose Input/Output

SWD: Debug Protocol

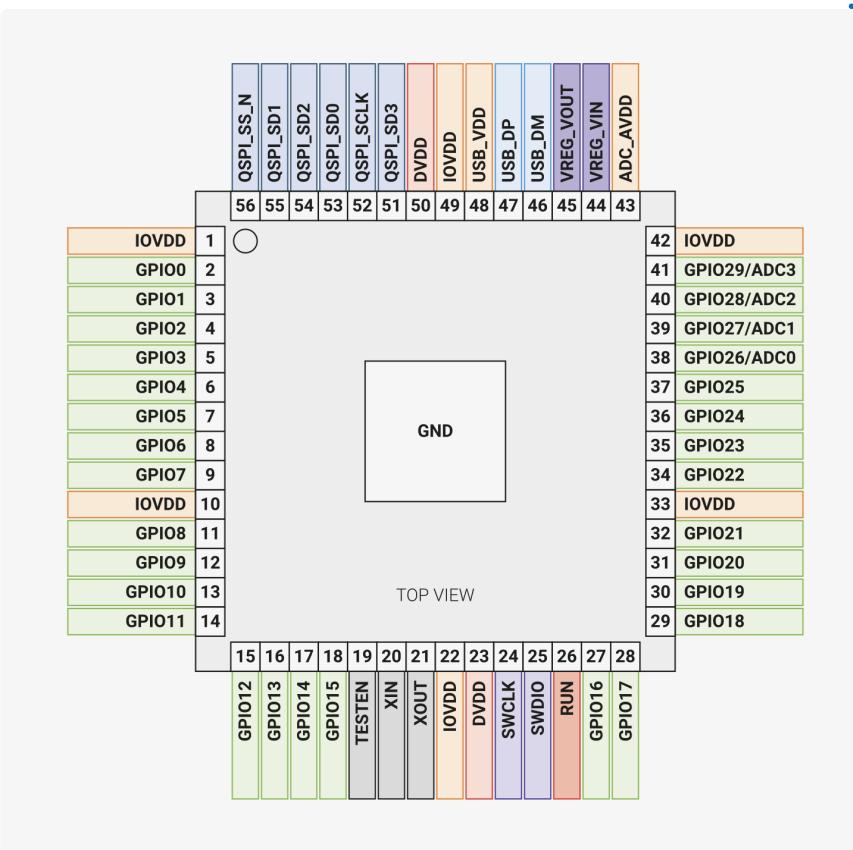
DMA: Direct Memory Access



Pins

have multiple functions

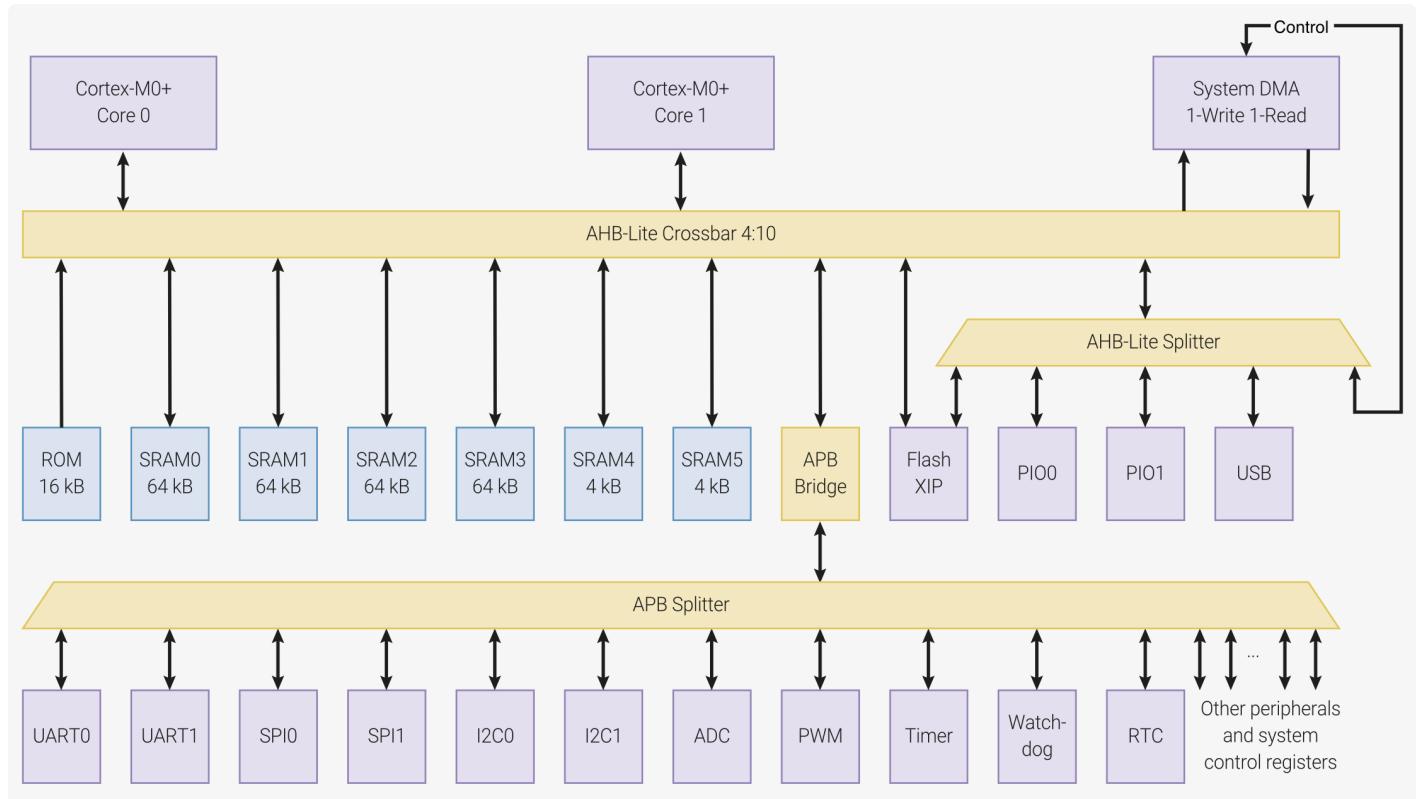
| | Function | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|-----|------|------|--------------|---------------|
| GPIO | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 | F6 | F7 | F8 | F9 |
| 0 | SPI0 RX | UART0 TX | I2C0 SDA | PWM0 A | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB OVCUR DET |
| 1 | SPI0 CSn | UART0 RX | I2C0 SCL | PWM0 B | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS DET |
| 2 | SPI0 SCK | UART0 CTS | I2C1 SDA | PWM1 A | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS EN |
| 3 | SPI0 TX | UART0 RTS | I2C1 SCL | PWM1 B | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB OVCUR DET |
| 4 | SPI0 RX | UART1 TX | I2C0 SDA | PWM2 A | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS DET |
| 5 | SPI0 CSn | UART1 RX | I2C0 SCL | PWM2 B | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS EN |
| 6 | SPI0 SCK | UART1 CTS | I2C1 SDA | PWM3 A | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB OVCUR DET |
| 7 | SPI0 TX | UART1 RTS | I2C1 SCL | PWM3 B | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS DET |
| 8 | SPI1 RX | UART1 TX | I2C0 SDA | PWM4 A | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS EN |
| 9 | SPI1 CSn | UART1 RX | I2C0 SCL | PWM4 B | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB OVCUR DET |
| 10 | SPI1 SCK | UART1 CTS | I2C1 SDA | PWM5 A | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS DET |
| 11 | SPI1 TX | UART1 RTS | I2C1 SCL | PWM5 B | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS EN |
| 12 | SPI1 RX | UART0 TX | I2C0 SDA | PWM6 A | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB OVCUR DET |
| 13 | SPI1 CSn | UART0 RX | I2C0 SCL | PWM6 B | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS DET |
| 14 | SPI1 SCK | UART0 CTS | I2C1 SDA | PWM7 A | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS EN |
| 15 | SPI1 TX | UART0 RTS | I2C1 SCL | PWM7 B | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB OVCUR DET |
| 16 | SPI0 RX | UART0 TX | I2C0 SDA | PWM0 A | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS DET |
| 17 | SPI0 CSn | UART0 RX | I2C0 SCL | PWM0 B | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS EN |
| 18 | SPI0 SCK | UART0 CTS | I2C1 SDA | PWM1 A | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB OVCUR DET |
| 19 | SPI0 TX | UART0 RTS | I2C1 SCL | PWM1 B | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | | USB VBUS DET |
| 20 | SPI0 RX | UART1 TX | I2C0 SDA | PWM2 A | SIO | PIO0 | PIO1 | CLOCK_SDRING | USB VBUS EN |





The Bus

that interconnects the cores with the peripherals





Conclusion

we discussed about

- How a processor functions
- Microcontrollers (MCU) / Microprocessors (CPU)
- Microcontroller architectures
- ARM Cortex-M
- RP2040