

GPIO functional description

Each of the general-purpose I/O ports has two 32-bit configuration registers (GPIOx_CRL, GPIOx_CRH), two 32-bit data registers (GPIOx_IDR, GPIOx_ODR), a 32-bit set/reset register (GPIOx_BSRR), a 16-bit reset register (GPIOx_BRR) and a 32-bit locking register (GPIOx_LCKR).

Subject to the specific hardware characteristics of each I/O port listed in the datasheet, each port bit of the General Purpose IO (GPIO) Ports, can be individually configured by software in several modes:

- Input floating
- Input pull-up
- Input-pull-down
- Analog
- Output open-drain
- Output push-pull
- Alternate function push-pull
- Alternate function open-drain

*Input
output*

Each I/O port bit is freely programmable, however the I/O port registers have to be accessed as 32-bit words (half-word or byte accesses are not allowed). The purpose of the GPIOx_BSRR and GPIOx_BRR registers is to allow atomic read/modify accesses to any of the GPIO registers. This way, there is no risk that an IRQ occurs between the read and the modify access.

Figure 13. Basic structure of a standard I/O port bit

SIM 32 f103C8

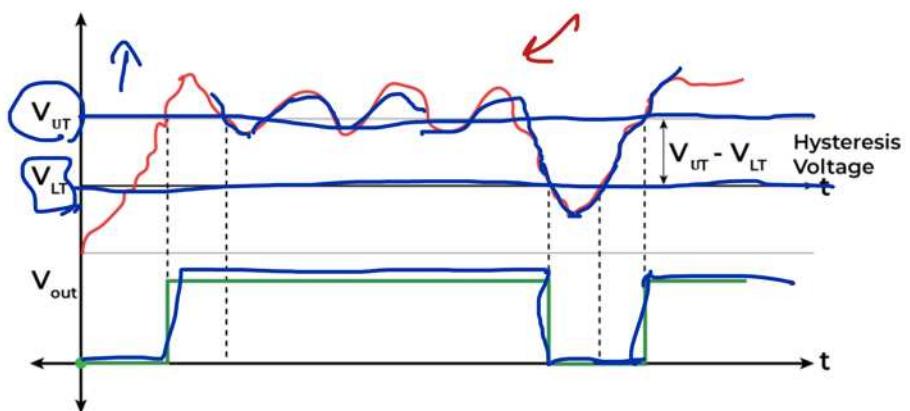
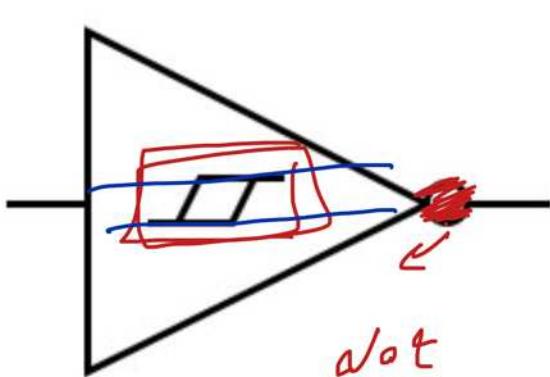
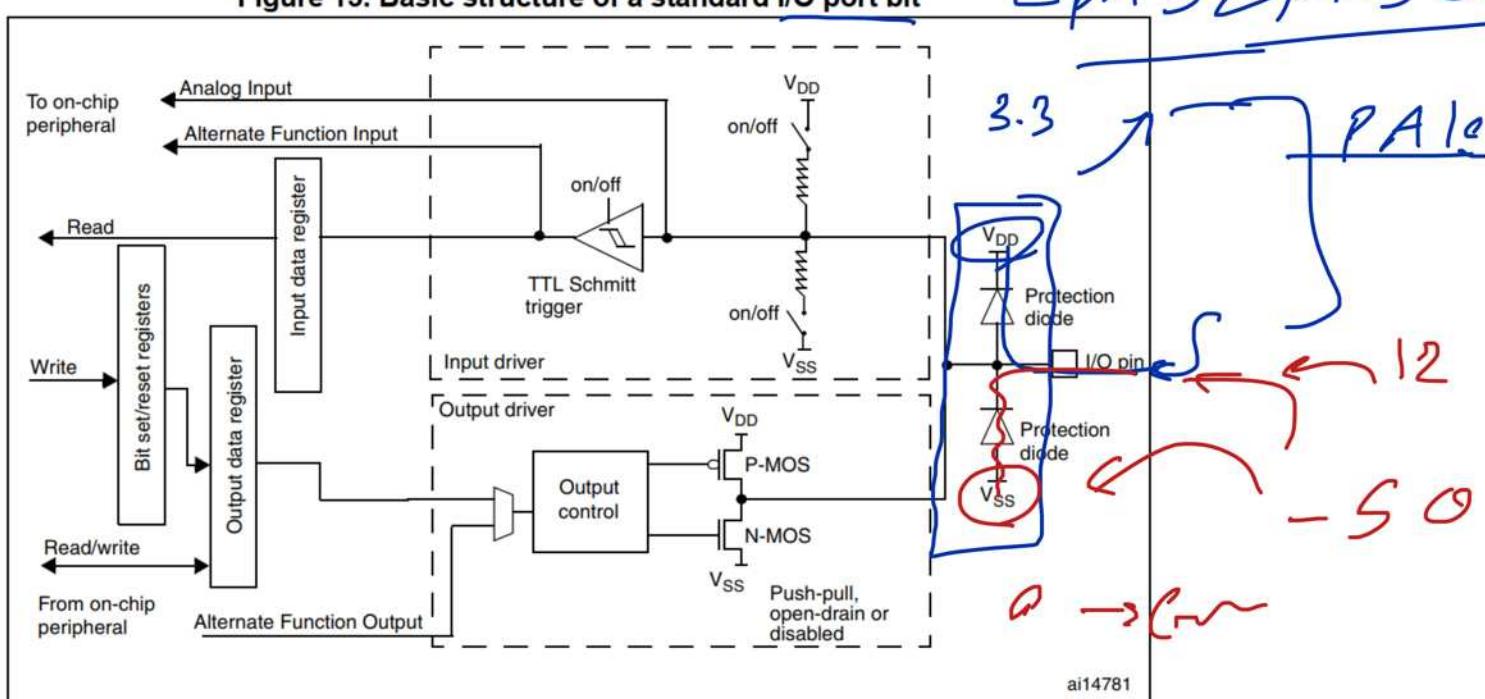
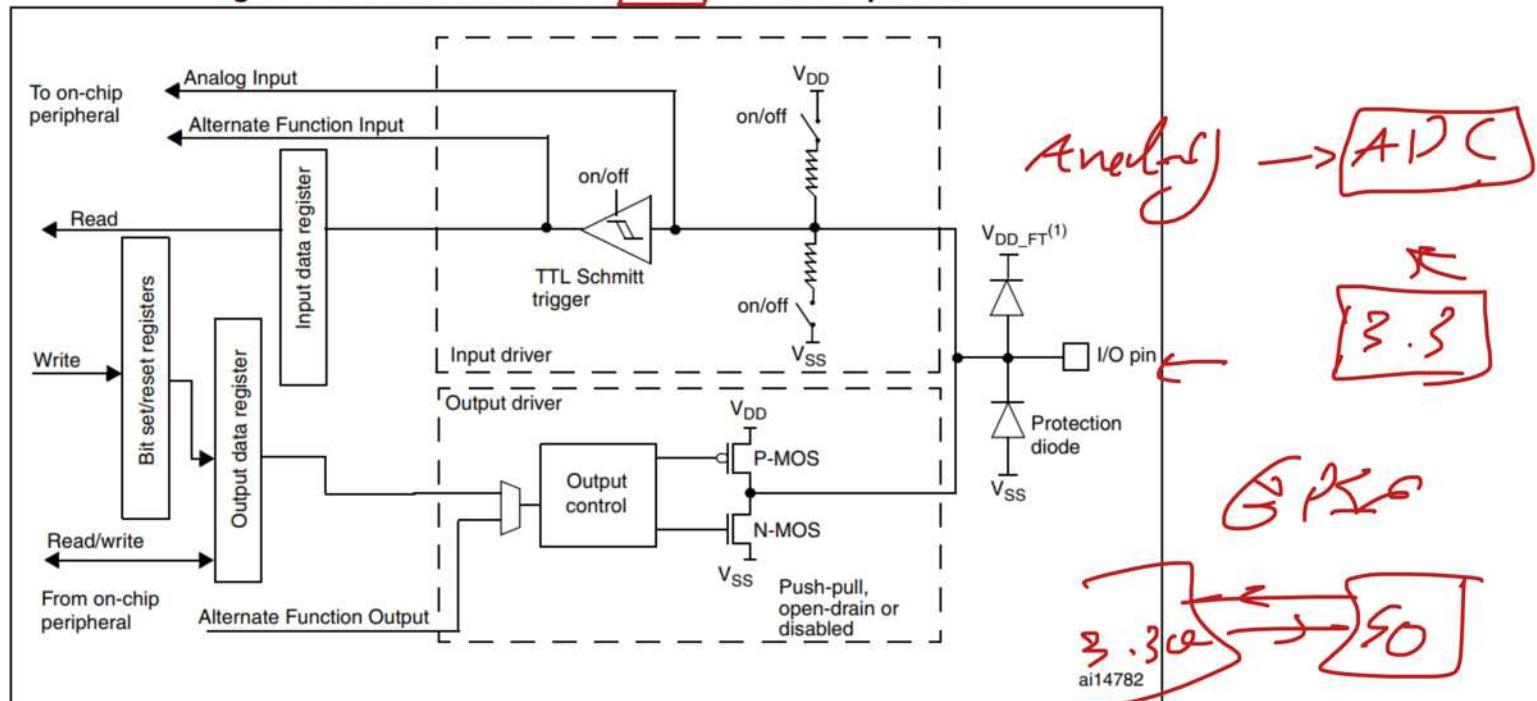


Figure 14. Basic structure of a 5-Volt tolerant I/O port bit



1. V_{DD_FT} is a potential specific to 5-Volt tolerant I/Os, and different from V_{DD} .

Input configuration

When the I/O Port is programmed as Input:

- The Output Buffer is disabled
- The Schmitt Trigger Input is activated
- The weak pull-up and pull-down resistors are activated or not depending on input configuration (pull-up, pull-down or floating):
- The data present on the I/O pin is sampled into the Input Data Register every APB2 clock cycle
- A read access to the Input Data Register obtains the I/O State.

Figure 15 shows the Input Configuration of the I/O Port bit.

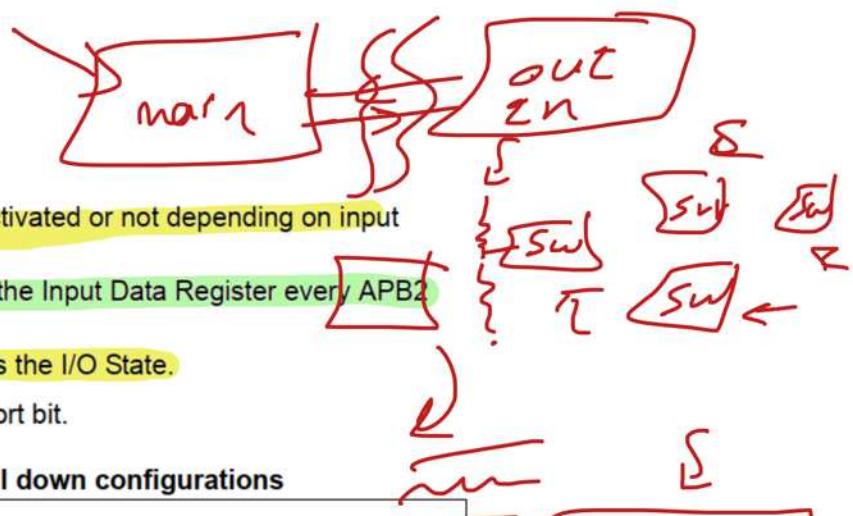
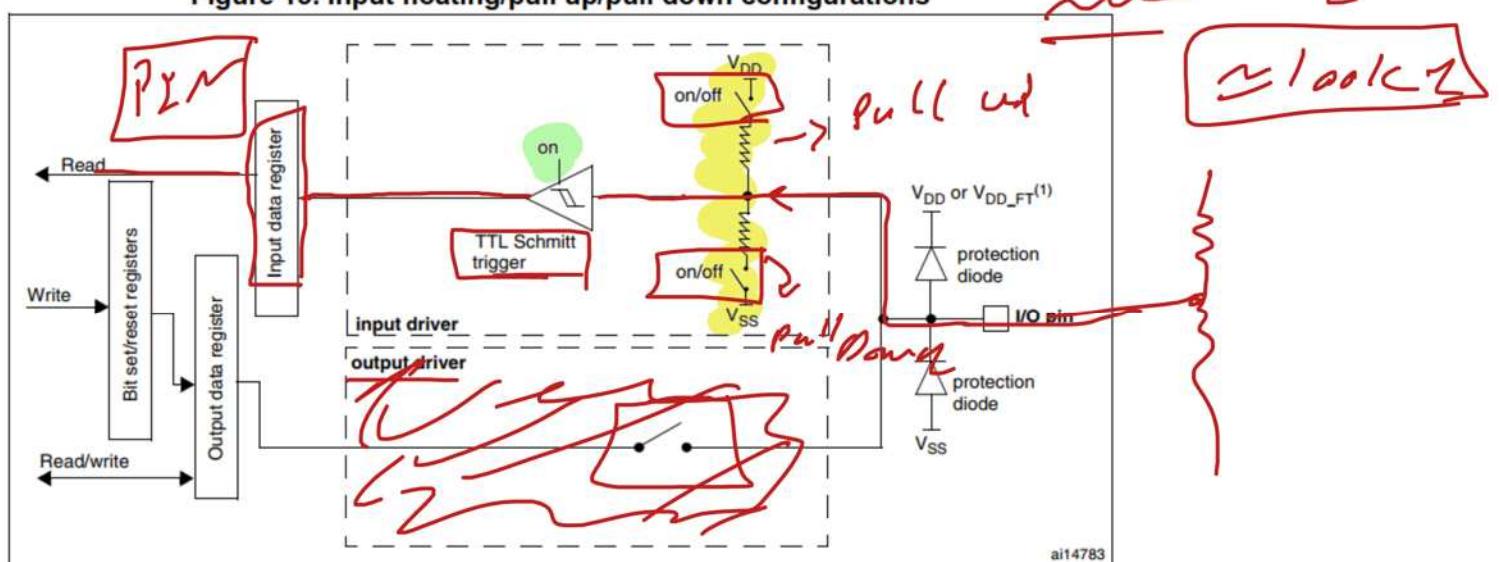


Figure 15. Input floating/pull up/pull down configurations



1. V_{DD_FT} is a potential specific to 5-Volt tolerant I/Os, and different from V_{DD} .

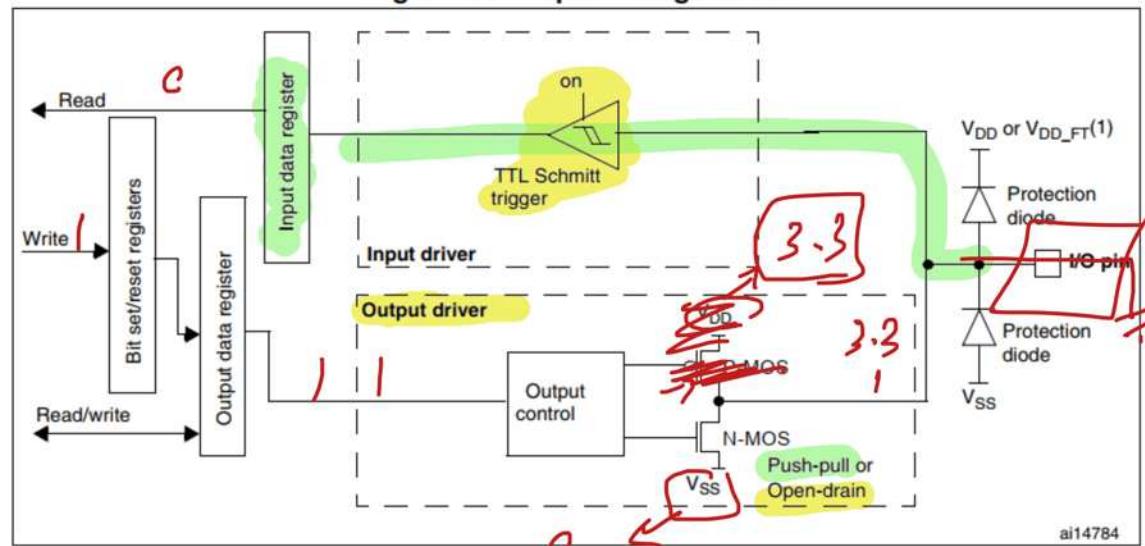
Output configuration

When the I/O Port is programmed as Output:

- The Output Buffer is enabled:
 - Open Drain Mode: A "0" in the Output register activates the N-MOS while a "1" in the Output register leaves the port in Hi-Z (the P-MOS is never activated)
 - Push-Pull Mode: A "0" in the Output register activates the N-MOS while a "1" in the Output register activates the P-MOS
- The Schmitt Trigger Input is activated.
- The weak pull-up and pull-down resistors are disabled.
- The data present on the I/O pin is sampled into the Input Data Register every APB2 clock cycle
- A read access to the Input Data Register gets the I/O state in open drain mode
- A read access to the Output Data register gets the last written value in Push-Pull mode

10/102

Figure 16. Output configuration



1. V_{DD_FT} is a potential specific to 5-Volt tolerant I/Os, and different from V_{DD} .

Alternate function configuration

When the I/O Port is programmed as Alternate Function:

- The Output Buffer is turned on in Open Drain or Push-Pull configuration
- The Output Buffer is driven by the signal coming from the peripheral (alternate function out)
- The Schmitt Trigger Input is activated
- The weak pull-up and pull-down resistors are disabled.
- The data present on the I/O pin is sampled into the Input Data Register every APB2 clock cycle
- A read access to the Input Data Register gets the I/O state in open drain mode
- A read access to the Output Data register gets the last written value in Push-Pull mode

Timed \leftarrow down

CAN

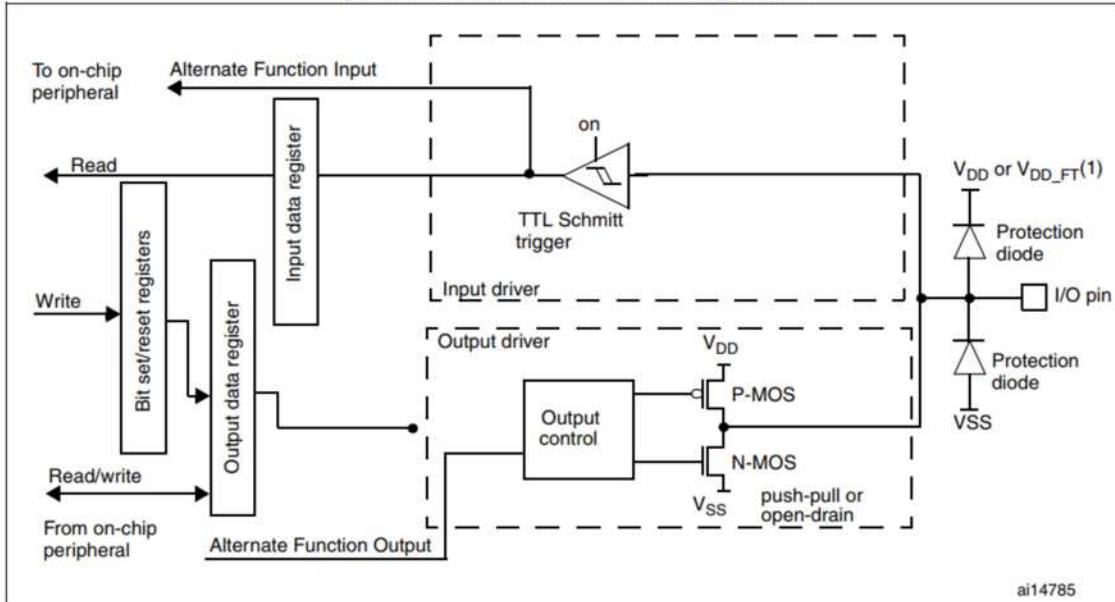
EZS

SPIΣ

Figure 17 shows the Alternate Function Configuration of the I/O Port bit. Also, refer to Section 9.4: AFIO registers for further information.

A set of Alternate Function I/O registers allows the user to remap some alternate functions to different pins. Refer to Section 9.3: Alternate function I/O and debug configuration (AFIO).

Figure 17. Alternate function configuration



1. V_{DD_FT} is a potential specific to 5-Volt tolerant I/Os, and different from V_{DD} .

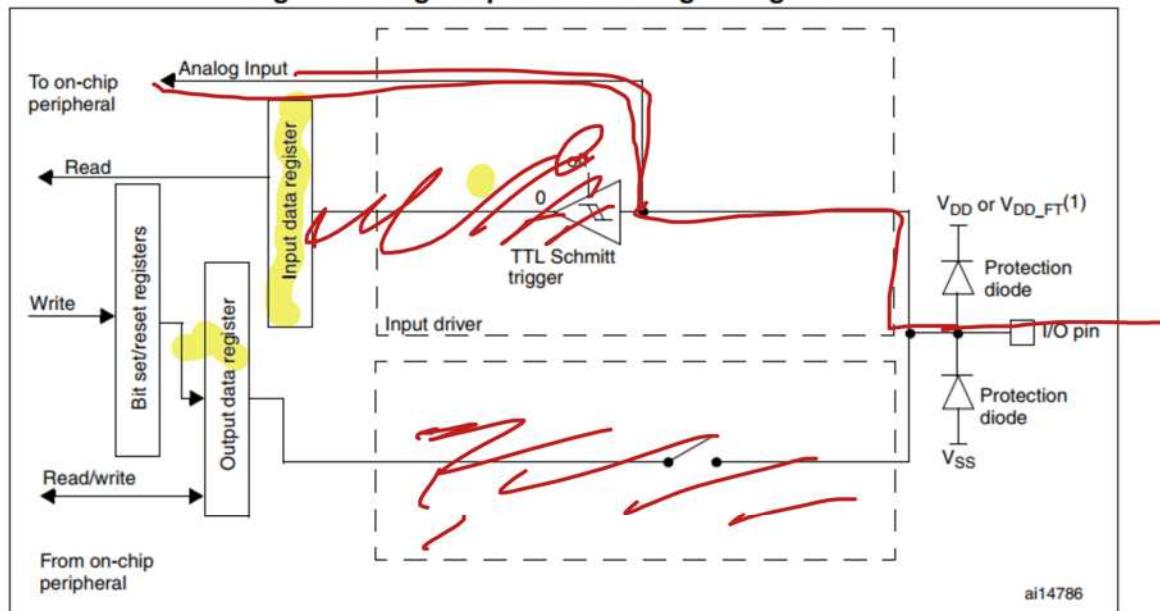
9.1.10 Analog configuration

When the I/O Port is programmed as Analog configuration:

- The Output Buffer is disabled.
- The Schmitt Trigger Input is de-activated providing zero consumption for every analog value of the I/O pin. The output of the Schmitt Trigger is forced to a constant value (0).
- The weak pull-up and pull-down resistors are disabled.
- Read access to the Input Data Register gets the value "0".

Figure 18 shows the high impedance-analog configuration of the I/O Port bit.

Figure 18. High impedance-analog configuration



Initialization and de-initialization functions

This section provides functions allowing to initialize and de-initialize the GPIOs to be ready for use.

This section contains the following APIs:

- `HAL_GPIO_Init`
- `HAL_GPIO_DeInit`

IO operation functions

This subsection provides a set of functions allowing to manage the GPIOs.

This section contains the following APIs:

- `HAL_GPIO_ReadPin`
- `HAL_GPIO_WritePin`
- `HAL_GPIO_TogglePin`
- `HAL_GPIO_LockPin`
- ~~`HAL_GPIO_EXTI_IRQHandler`~~
- ~~`HAL_GPIO_EXTI_Callback`~~

`HAL_GPIO_Init`

Function name

`void HAL_GPIO_Init(GPIO_TypeDef * GPIOx, GPIO_InitTypeDef * GPIO_InitStruct)`

Function description

Initializes the GPIOx peripheral according to the specified parameters in the GPIO_InitStruct.

Parameters

- `GPIOx`: where x can be (A..G depending on device used) to select the GPIO peripheral
- `GPIO_InitStruct`: pointer to a `GPIO_InitTypeDef` structure that contains the configuration information for the specified GPIO peripheral.

Return values

- None:

`GPIO_InitTypeDef`

`GPIO_InitTypeDef` is defined in the `stm32f1xx_hal_gpio.h`

Data Fields

- `uint32_t Pin`
- `uint32_t Mode`
- `uint32_t Pull`
- `uint32_t Speed`

Field Documentation

- `uint32_t GPIO_InitTypeDef::Pin`
Specifies the GPIO pins to be configured. This parameter can be any value of `GPIO_pins_define`
- `uint32_t GPIO_InitTypeDef::Mode`
Specifies the operating mode for the selected pins. This parameter can be a value of `GPIO_mode_define`
- `uint32_t GPIO_InitTypeDef::Pull`
Specifies the Pull-up or Pull-Down activation for the selected pins. This parameter can be a value of `GPIO_pull_define`
- `uint32_t GPIO_InitTypeDef::Speed`
Specifies the speed for the selected pins. This parameter can be a value of `GPIO_speed_define`

`HAL_GPIO_DeInit`

Function name

`void HAL_GPIO_DeInit(GPIO_TypeDef * GPIOx, uint32_t GPIO_Pin)`

Function description

De-initializes the GPIOx peripheral registers to their default reset values.

Parameters

- `GPIOx`: where x can be (A..G depending on device used) to select the GPIO peripheral
- `GPIO_Pin`: specifies the port bit to be written. This parameter can be one of `GPIO_PIN_x` where x can be (0..15).

Return values

- None:

0 ~> 15

GPIO pins define

`GPIO_PIN_0`

`GPIO_PIN_1`

`GPIO_PIN_2`

GPIO mode define

`GPIO_MODE_INPUT`

Input Floating Mode

`GPIO_MODE_OUTPUT_PP`

Output Push Pull Mode

`GPIO_MODE_OUTPUT_OD`

Output Open Drain Mode

`GPIO_MODE_AF_PP`

Alternate Function Push Pull Mode

`GPIO_MODE_AF_OD`

Alternate Function Open Drain Mode

GPIO pull define

`GPIO_NOPULL`

No Pull-up or Pull-down activation

`GPIO_PULLUP`

Pull-up activation

`GPIO_PULLDOWN`

Pull-down activation

GPIO speed define

`GPIO_SPEED_FREQ_LOW`

Low speed

`GPIO_SPEED_FREQ_MEDIUM`

Medium speed

`GPIO_SPEED_FREQ_HIGH`

High speed

`HAL_GPIO_WritePin`

Function name

```
void HAL_GPIO_WritePin (GPIO_TypeDef * GPIOx, uint16_t GPIO_Pin, GPIO_PinState PinState)
```

Function description

Sets or clears the selected data port bit.

Parameters

- **GPIOx:** where x can be (A..G depending on device used) to select the GPIO peripheral
- **GPIO_Pin:** specifies the port bit to be written. This parameter can be one of GPIO_PIN_x where x can be (0..15).
- **PinState:** specifies the value to be written to the selected bit. This parameter can be one of the GPIO_PinState enum values:
 - **GPIO_PIN_RESET:** to clear the port pin
 - **GPIO_PIN_SET:** to set the port pin

Return values

- **None:**

Notes

- This function uses GPIOx_BSRR register to allow atomic read/modify accesses. In this way, there is no risk of an IRQ occurring between the read and the modify access.

`HAL_GPIO_TogglePin`

Function name

```
void HAL_GPIO_TogglePin (GPIO_TypeDef * GPIOx, uint16_t GPIO_Pin)
```

Function description

Toggles the specified GPIO pin.

Parameters

- **GPIOx:** where x can be (A..G depending on device used) to select the GPIO peripheral
- **GPIO_Pin:** Specifies the pins to be toggled.

Return values

- **None:**

`HAL_GPIO_ReadPin`

Function name

```
GPIO_PinState HAL_GPIO_ReadPin (GPIO_TypeDef * GPIOx, uint16_t GPIO_Pin)
```

Function description

Reads the specified input port pin.

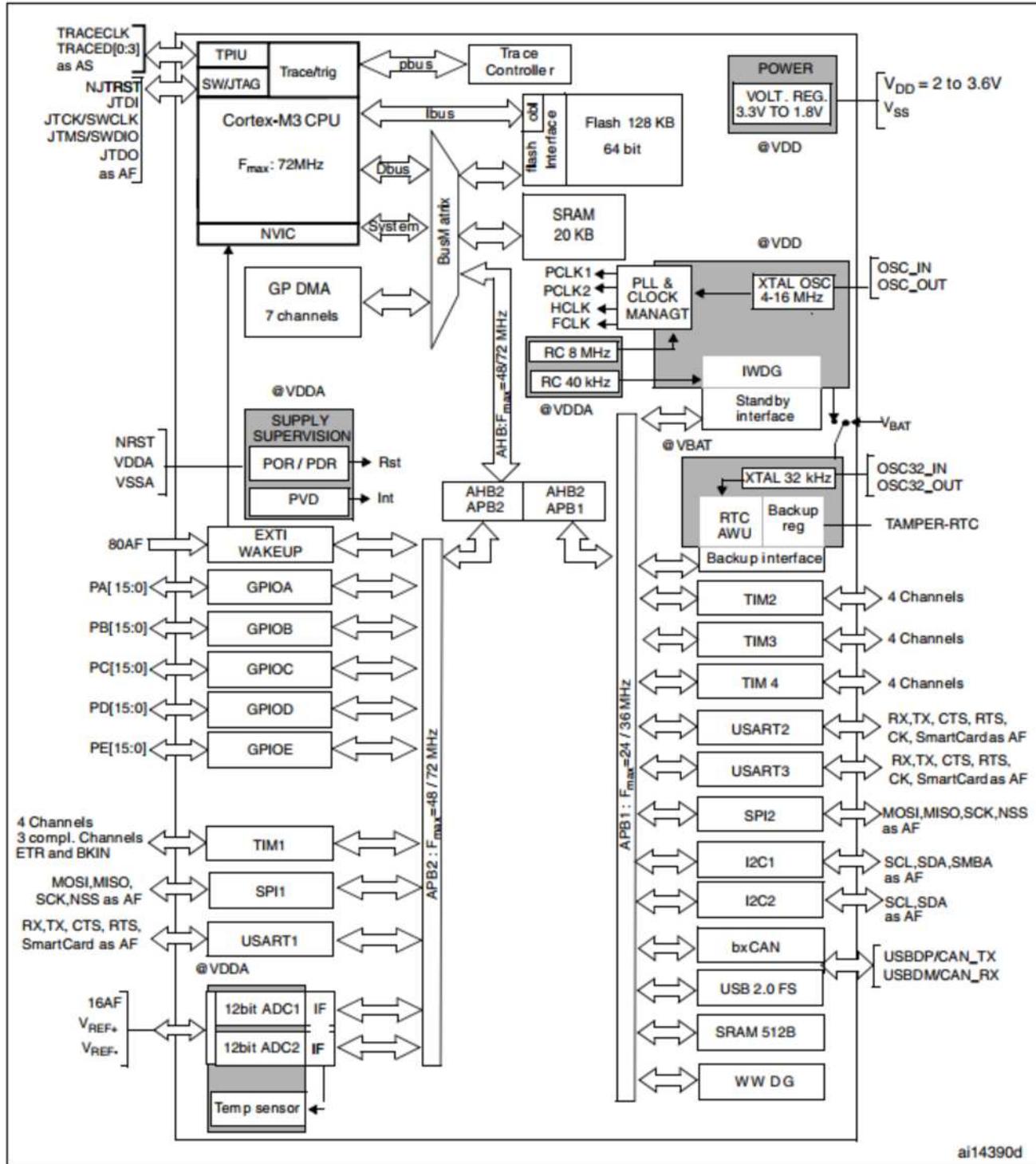
Parameters

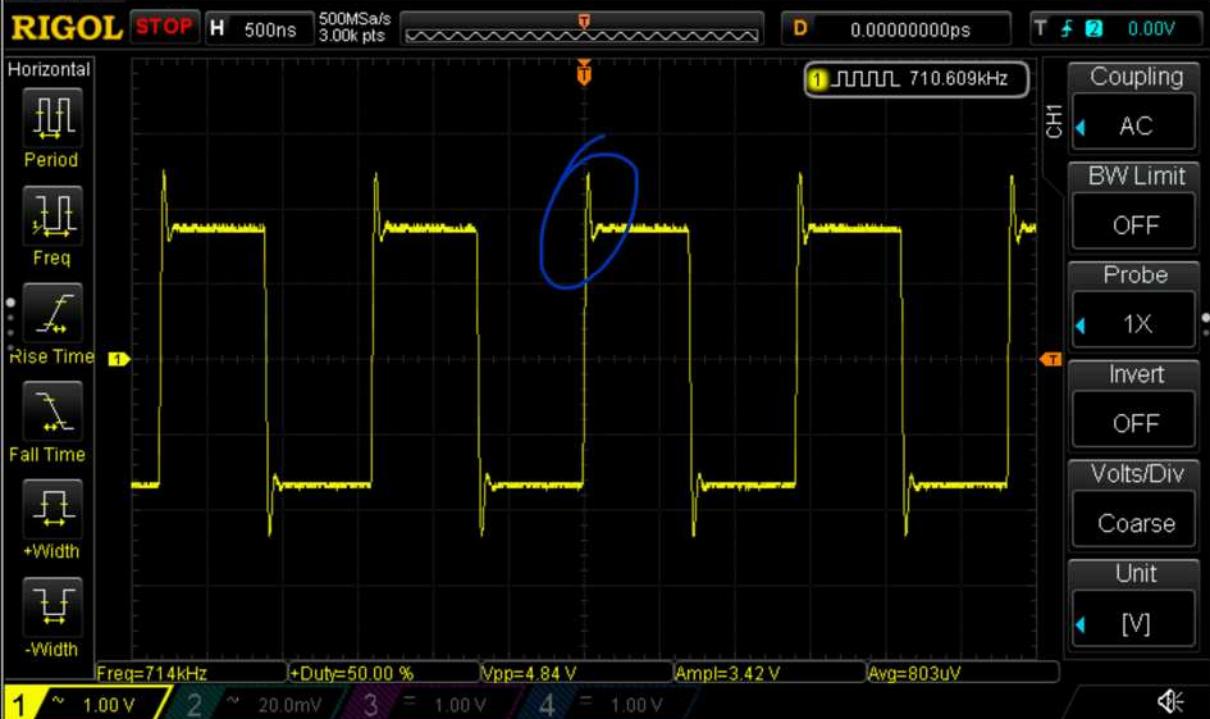
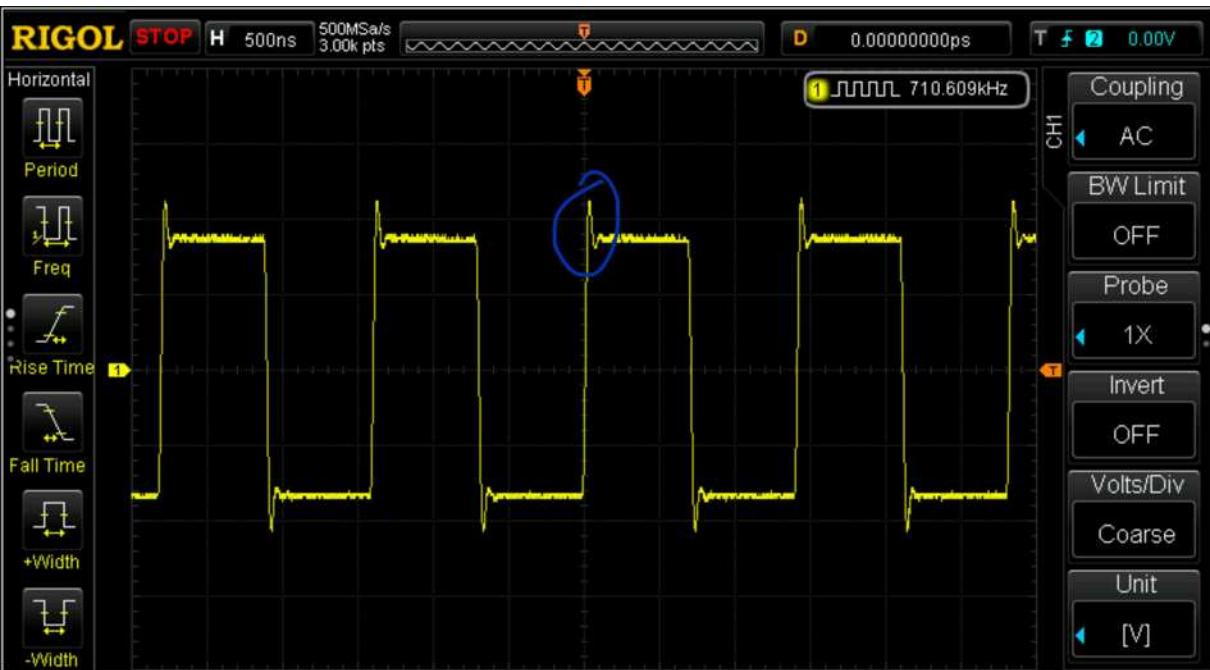
- **GPIOx:** where x can be (A..G depending on device used) to select the GPIO peripheral
- **GPIO_Pin:** specifies the port bit to read. This parameter can be GPIO_PIN_x where x can be (0..15).

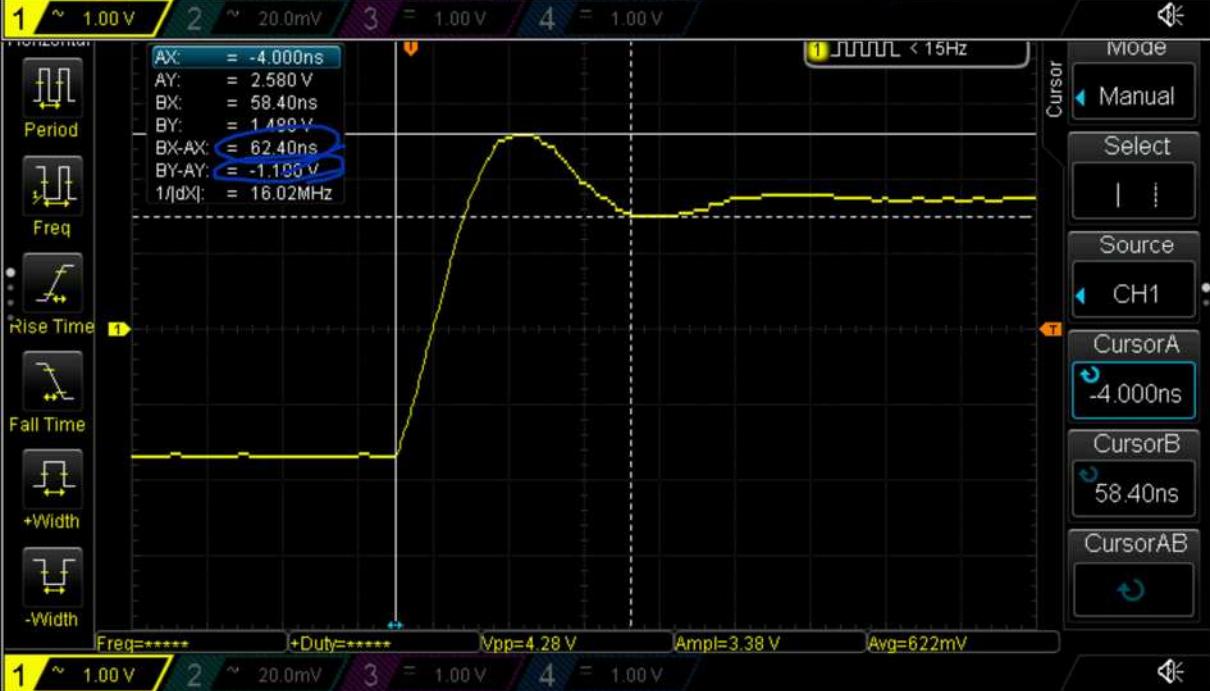
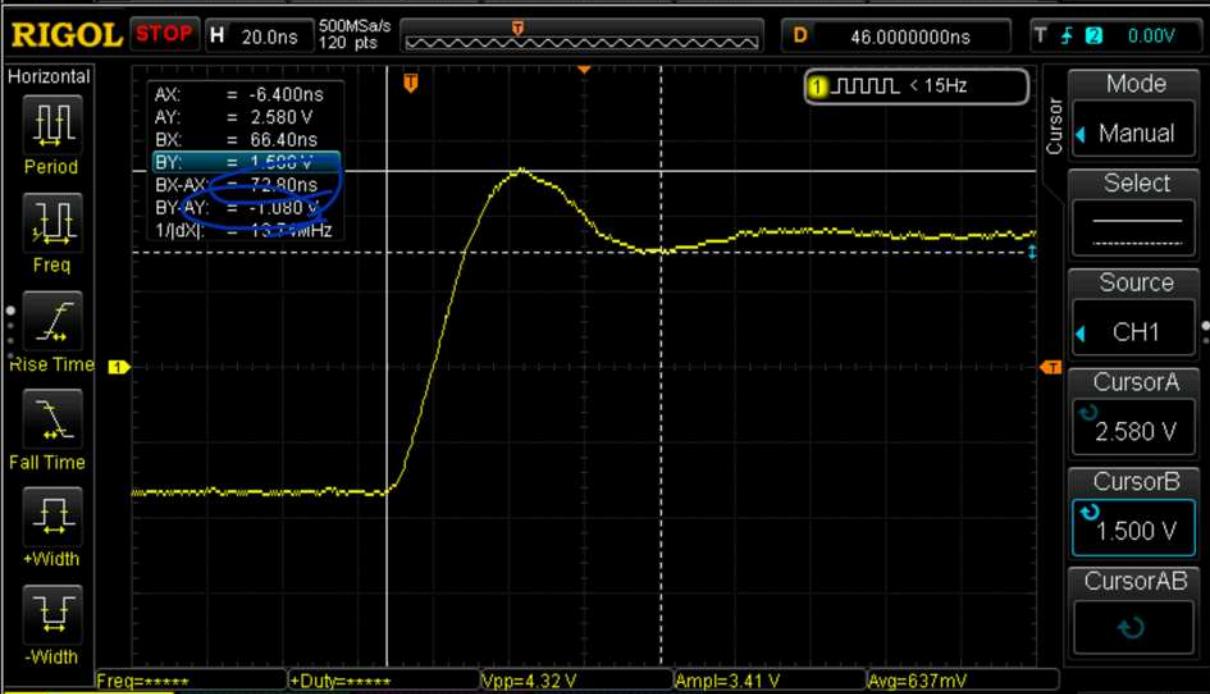
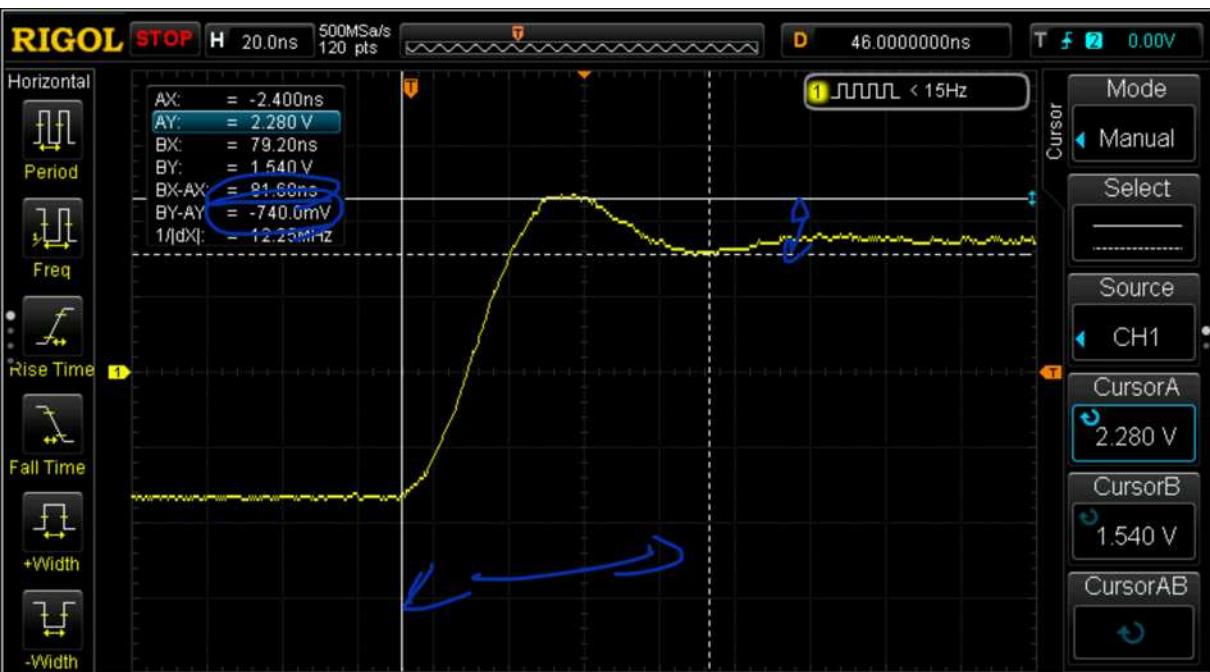
Return values

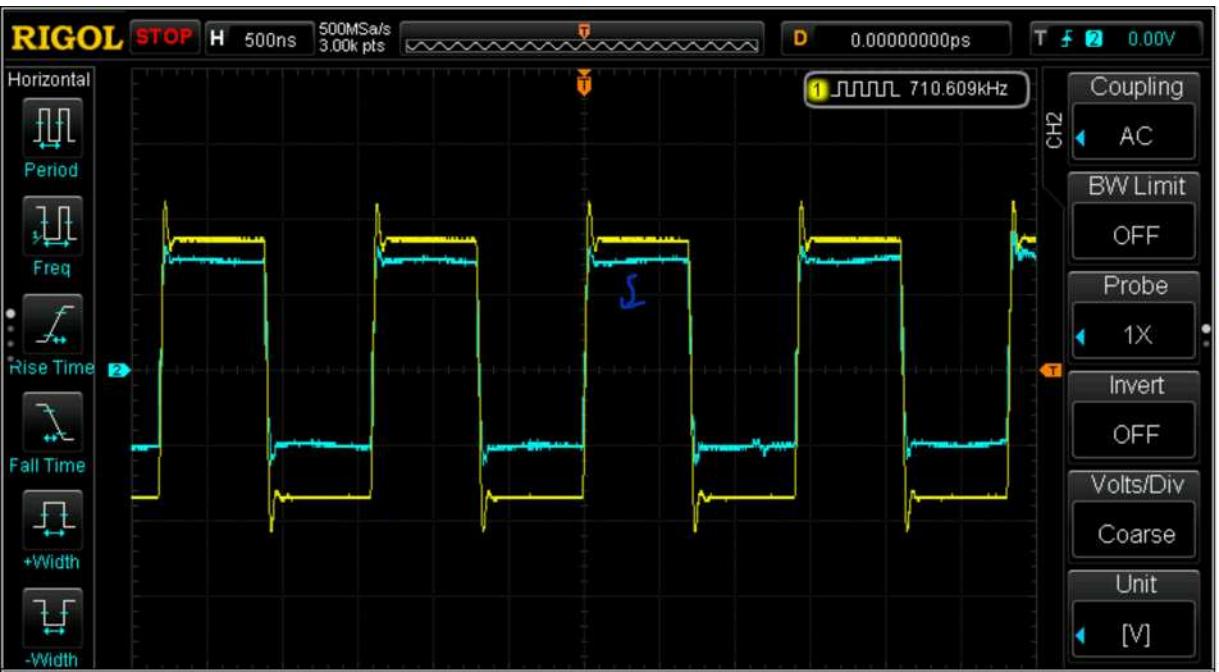
- **The:** input port pin value.

Figure 1. STM32F103xx performance line block diagram









↓
PA4 ← S
PA5 ← ST

low



med



high

