

ELEC3850 - Embedded Systems 1

STM32 I/O

Interrupts

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Summary

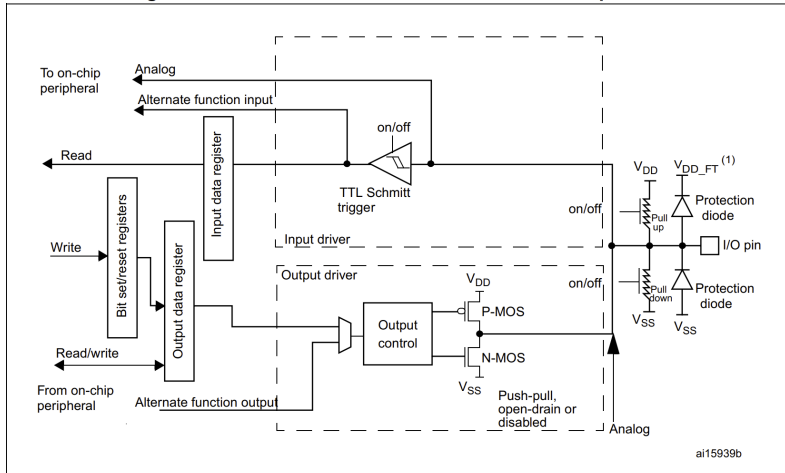
- Software driven GPIO
- Peripherals
 - ▶ SPI
 - ▶ I2C
 - ▶ UART
- Interrupts

Levels of Understanding

- Fundamental electronics
 - ▶ Transistors drive pins
 - ▶ What is push-pull Vs. open drain?
 - ▶ What are "pull-ups"?
- Datasheet / reference manual
 - ▶ Low-level configuration registers drive the GPIO circuit
- CubeMX
 - ▶ How does the datasheet translate to CubeMX?
 - ▶ In general: CubeMX assumes you have read the reference manual
- HAL
 - ▶ Using the HAL with confidence requires an understanding over everything above

GPIO Hardware

Figure 25. Basic structure of a five-volt tolerant I/O port bit



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

GPIO Hardware

- STM32 pins can be configured as:
 - ▶ Digital outputs
 - Push-pull
 - Open drain
 - ▶ Digital inputs
 - With or without pull-up
 - With or without pull-down
 - ▶ Alternate Function I/Os
 - Outputs can also push-pull or open drain
 - AF inputs are analog when they drive internal ADCs
- STM32 outputs also have output bandwidth control
- NB: Outputs can have pull up/down enabled
 - ▶ This wastes a small amount of power
 - ▶ Useful if a pin swaps between input and output

GPIO Control Bits

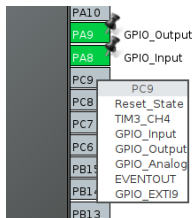
Table 35. Port bit configuration table⁽¹⁾

MODER(i) [1:0]	OTYPER(i)	OSPEEDR(i) [B:A]	PUPDR(i) [1:0]		I/O configuration	
	0		0	0	GP output	PP

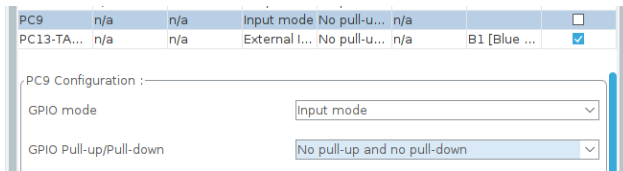
- Control bits:
 - ▶ MODER - Input/output control
 - ▶ OTYPER - Push-pull or open drain
 - ▶ OSPEEDR - Output bandwidth limiting
 - ▶ PUPDR - Pull up/down enable bits
- These control bits are packed into 32-bit GPIO registers:
 - ▶ GPIOx_MODER
 - ▶ GPIOx_OTYPER
 - ▶ GPIOx_OSPEEDR
 - ▶ GPIOx_PUPDR

CubeMX

- To configure GPIOs in CubeMX click pins and select a mode:



- Pull mode is then found in the left panel:



HAL Translation

- Open STM32CubeIDE, perform example configuration
- Observe:
 - ▶ `GPIO_TypeDef` - compare to GPIO registers in reference manual
 - ▶ `HAL_GPIO_*` functions in `stm32f4xx_hal_gpio.h`
 - ▶ `HAL_GPIO_PinState` datatype

GPIO Interrupts

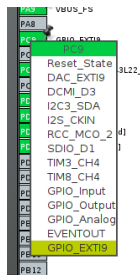
- STM32s can have interrupts triggered by GPIO state changes
 - ▶ Rising
 - ▶ Falling
 - ▶ Both
- There are 16 GPIO external interrupt (EXTI) sources on the STM32F407
 - ▶ Each can be triggered off 1 GPIO pin as-per Figure 42, p382 of RM0090
 - ▶ tl;dr: PORTxN triggers EXTI_N
 - eg: PORTB2 can trigger EXTI₂

GPIO Interrupts

- The possible interrupt vectors are:
 - ▶ EXTI0
 - ▶ EXTI1
 - ▶ EXTI2
 - ▶ EXTI3
 - ▶ EXTI4
 - ▶ EXTI9_5
 - ▶ EXTI10_15
- ie: GPIO pins 0-4 have unique interrupts, the others trigger a “grouped” interrupt
 - ▶ The ISR needs to determine which pin triggered the interrupt

GPIO Interrupts

- Example configuration: EXTI on PC9 on an STM32F407
 - ▶ Configure PC9 for GPIO_EXTI9



- ▶ Select trigger mode in GPIO configuration panel
- Write `void EXTI9_5_IRQHandler(void)`
- Get ISR names from `startup_xxx.s`

GPIO Interrupts - Demonstration

- Observe Nucleo-F103RB project
- Note it includes `EXTI15_10_IRQHandler()`
- This function, in turn, calls
`HAL_GPIO_EXTI_IRQHandler(GPIO_PIN_13)`
- If the `*__IRQHandler()` function does not exist you need to write it
 - ▶ It is the function *actually called* by the NVIC when the interrupt triggers
 - ▶ The HAL includes other interrupt functions with various names - these are **NOT** interrupt service routines called by the NVIC

GPIO Interrupts

- Crucial Note 1: EXTIs interrupts are not enabled by default!
- Enable with
`HAL_NVIC_EnableIRQ(EXTI15_10_IRQn)`

GPIO Interrupts - Demonstration

- Crucial note 2: EXTIs are not cleared by hardware!
 - ▶ Software must clear the appropriate interrupt flag by writing a 1 to the correct bit in `EXTI_PR`
 - ▶ Recommended to use
`__HAL_GPIO_EXTI_CLEAR_IT(GPIO_PIN);`
- Crucial note 3: When using shared EXTI interrupts use `__HAL_GPIO_EXTI_GET_IT(GPIO_PIN)` to test which EXTI triggered the ISR
- `stm32f1xx_hal_gpio.h` must be included for both the macro and `GPIO_PIN` definitions