



Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering
ENCS4110 – Computer Design Laboratory

Experiment 04

TM4C123 Microcontroller: Architecture and Digital Outputs

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4 TM4C123 Microcontroller: Architecture and Digital Outputs

Learning Objectives

After completing this experiment, you will be able to:

- Identify the main components and subsystems of the TM4C123 microcontroller and understand their roles within an embedded system.
- Recognize the organization of the ARM Cortex-M4 core, memory map, and peripheral buses.
- Understand the role of core peripherals including NVIC, SysTick, and System Control Block (SCB).
- Configure and control digital output pins using the General-Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) module.
- Write Assembly programs to drive on-board LEDs through direct register access.
- Relate register operations to physical hardware behavior and verify functionality through observation on the LaunchPad board.

Experiment Overview

This experiment introduces the architecture of the TM4C123 microcontroller and its most fundamental feature — the ability to interface with the outside world through digital I/O pins.

You will first explore the internal structure of the device, including the ARM Cortex-M4 core, core peripherals (NVIC, SysTick, SCB), buses, memory regions, and peripheral interconnect. Then, you will apply this understanding by writing Assembly programs that toggle the on-board LEDs connected to PORTF.

In this experiment, you will:

- Understand how peripheral registers are mapped into memory and accessed by the CPU.
- Learn about Cortex-M4 core peripherals and their functions.
- Learn the initialization sequence required to enable and configure GPIO ports.
- Develop Assembly programs that control LEDs using software delays.
- Form the foundation for subsequent experiments involving interrupts, timers, and analog peripherals.

By the end of this lab, you will understand the TM4C123 architecture, Cortex-M4 core peripherals, be able to configure GPIO ports for digital output, and control external hardware through register manipulation in Assembly.

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1 Theoretical Background

1.1 TM4C123 Microcontroller Architecture

The TM4C123GH6PM microcontroller is built around the ARM Cortex-M4F processor core, implementing the ARMv7-M architecture. It integrates the CPU core, memory, peripherals, and I/O interfaces on a single chip — a complete system-on-chip (SoC) solution for embedded applications.

1.1.1 Core Components

The TM4C123 contains the following major components:

- **ARM Cortex-M4F Processor Core:** 32-bit RISC processor with hardware Floating-Point Unit (FPU)
- **Memory:** 256 KB Flash, 32 KB SRAM, 2 KB EEPROM
- **System Buses:** Advanced High-Performance Bus (AHB) and Advanced Peripheral Bus (APB)
- **Core Peripherals:** NVIC, SysTick Timer, Memory Protection Unit (MPU), System Control Block (SCB)
- **General-Purpose Timers:** Six 16/32-bit and six 32/64-bit timers
- **Communication Interfaces:** UART, I²C, SSI (SPI), CAN
- **Analog Peripherals:** 12-bit ADC with 12 channels, analog comparators
- **GPIO Ports:** Six ports (A-F) with up to 43 programmable pins

1.2 ARM Cortex-M4 Core Peripherals

The ARM Cortex-M4 processor includes several **core peripherals** that are common across all Cortex-M4-based microcontrollers. They are tightly integrated with the CPU and provide essential system functions such as interrupt handling and timing.

1.2.1 Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC)

The NVIC manages all interrupt and exception handling. It supports up to 240 interrupt sources (138 on the TM4C123), hardware priority levels, and automatic context saving for efficient servicing. Key features include nesting, tail-chaining, and late-arrival handling for minimal interrupt latency. Important NVIC registers (base address 0xE000E100):

- **NVIC_ENx** — Set-Enable
- **NVIC_DISx** — Clear-Enable
- **NVIC_PRIx** — Priority Configuration
- **NVIC_ACTIVEx** — Active Status

1.2.2 SysTick Timer

The SysTick timer is a simple 24-bit down-counter integrated in the core. It provides a consistent time base for system delays or periodic tasks. Many operating systems use it for time-keeping or scheduling.

SysTick registers (base address 0xE000E010):

- **STCTRL** — Control and Status
- **STRELOAD** — Reload Value
- **STCURRENT** — Current Counter Value

Other core peripherals such as the System Control Block (SCB) are present but not covered in this course.

1.3 Memory Map

The Cortex-M4 processor uses a unified 4 GB address space for all code, data, and peripherals. Every peripheral and memory region occupies a unique address range, allowing direct access through normal load and store instructions.

Region	Address Range	Description
Flash Memory	0x00000000 - 0x0003FFFF	Program storage (256 KB)
SRAM	0x20000000 - 0x20007FFF	On-chip data memory (32 KB)
Peripherals	0x40000000 - 0x400FFFFF	Peripheral registers
GPIO Ports	0x40004000 - 0x40025FFF	GPIO A-F registers
Core Peripherals	0xE0000000 - 0xE00FFFFF	NVIC, SysTick, SCB, etc.

Table 4.1: Simplified TM4C123 Memory Map

Each peripheral's registers are **memory-mapped**, meaning they are accessed just like variables in memory. For example, writing to address 0x400253FC directly updates the GPIO Port F data register.

1.4 General-Purpose Input/Output (GPIO)

GPIO (General-Purpose Input/Output) ports form the primary interface between the microcontroller and external devices such as LEDs, switches, and sensors. Each pin can be configured as either an input or an output.

When a pin is an **output**, software drives it high or low to control external hardware (e.g., turn an LED on/off). When a pin is an **input**, software reads its logic level (e.g., a button press).

1.4.1 GPIO Ports Overview

The TM4C123GH6PM provides six GPIO ports (A-F), each with up to eight programmable pins. Not all pins are available on the LaunchPad, and some are reserved for debugging or special functions.

Port	Pins Available	Notes
Port A	PA0-PA7	UART0 (PA0, PA1) shared with USB debug interface
Port B	PB0-PB7	I ² C0, SSI2, ADC channels
Port C	PC0-PC7	PC0-PC3 used for JTAG (avoid modification)
Port D	PD0-PD7	PD7 requires unlock for GPIO use
Port E	PE0-PE5	ADC and UART5 functionality available
Port F	PF0-PF4	On-board LEDs (PF1-PF3) and switches (PF0, PF4)

Table 4.2: GPIO Port Summary — TM4C123GH6PM

Each port exposes its own control and data registers, allowing independent configuration and operation.

1.4.2 Memory-Mapped GPIO Registers

GPIO modules are accessed via **memory-mapped registers**: fixed addresses that the CPU reads/writes with standard LDR/STR instructions.

Every port has a **base address**; key registers sit at fixed offsets from that base.

Port	Base Address
Port A	0x40004000
Port B	0x40005000
Port C	0x40006000
Port D	0x40007000
Port E	0x40024000
Port F	0x40025000

Table 4.3: GPIO Port Base Addresses (TM4C123GH6PM)

In this experiment we use Port F, so:

$\text{GPDIR} = 0x40025400$, $\text{GPIDEN} = 0x4002551C$, $\text{GPIDATA} = 0x400253FC$.

1.4.3 Address Masking in GPIDATA

The GPIDATA register supports **address masking**: address bits [9:2] form a bit mask that selects which pins are affected.

- **Full access:** Base + 0x3FC — all 8 pins.
- **Masked access:** Base + (mask \ll 2) — only the pins in mask.

Example (PF1 only):

$$0x40025000 + (0x02 \ll 2) = 0x40025008.$$

This is **address masking** (often confused with “bit-banding”); it enables fast, selective reads/writes to individual pins.

1.4.4 Protected and Special-Function Pins

Some pins are locked or reserved at reset due to critical roles:

- **PF0** doubles as the Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) input and is locked. To use it as GPIO, write 0x4C4F434B to GPIO_LOCK and set the desired bits in GPIO_CR.
- **PC0-PC3** carry the JTAG debug interface and should not be reassigned in normal operation.

Always confirm pin availability in the datasheet before repurposing special-function pins.

1.4.5 Port F on the LaunchPad

Port F connects to the on-board RGB LEDs and user push buttons:

Pin	Function	Connected Component	Active Level
PF1	Output	Red LED	Active High
PF2	Output	Blue LED	Active High
PF3	Output	Green LED	Active High
PF0	Input (locked)	SW2 (Push Button)	Active Low (enable pull-up)
PF4	Input	SW1 (Push Button)	Active Low (enable pull-up)

Table 4.4: GPIO Port F Pin Assignments — TM4C123 LaunchPad

LEDs are **active-high** (write 1 to turn on). Push buttons pull to ground when pressed, so inputs read **0 when pressed** and require internal pull-ups.

1.4.6 GPIO Configuration Workflow

In practice, GPIO usage has two phases:

- **Initialization (setup, runs once):** enable the port clock, unlock protected pins (if needed), set direction, and enable digital function.
- **Runtime (operation, repeats):** read inputs or write outputs by accessing `GPIO_DATA` in the main loop or in interrupt service routines (ISRs).

A typical structure is:

```
InitGPIO();                // RCGCGPIO, optional LOCK/CR, DIR, DEN
while (1) {                // Runtime phase
    // Read buttons (inputs) and/or drive LEDs (outputs)
    // Optionally, some I/O is handled inside ISRs
}
```

Listing 4.1: Typical GPIO program structure (setup vs. runtime)

The detailed register-level steps (clock enable, unlock, direction, digital enable, and data access) are demonstrated in the following subsections.

Step 1 — Enable the GPIO Port Clock

Register: RCGCGPIO — Run Mode Clock Gating Control for GPIO (0x400FE608)

Before accessing any GPIO port, its clock must be enabled. The RCGCGPIO register controls the clock to all GPIO modules. Each bit corresponds to a single port (A-F). Writing a '1' to a bit enables the clock to that port, while '0' disables it.

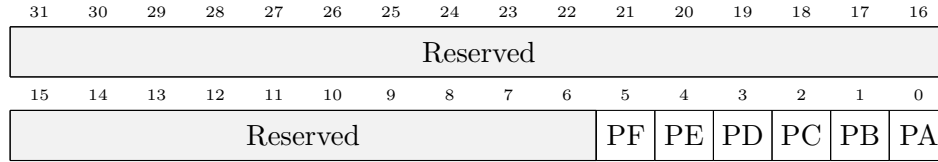


Figure 4.1: RCGCGPIO Register (0x400FE608) — GPIO Clock Control

To activate Port F, bit 5 must be set to 1 as shown below.

```
LDR    R1, =0x400FE608    ; RCGCGPIO register
LDR    R0, [R1]
ORR    R0, R0, #0x20      ; Set bit 5 (Port F)
STR    R0, [R1]
```

Listing 4.2: Enable clock for Port F

Once the clock is enabled, a short delay or status polling ensures the peripheral is ready before further configuration.

Step 2 — Unlock Protected Pins

Registers: GPIO_LOCK (0x40025520), GPIO_CR (0x40025524)

Certain pins such as PF0 are protected because they share critical alternate functions (e.g., the NMI input). To modify these pins, the port must be unlocked by writing the key value 0x4C4F434B (“LOCK”) into the GPIO_LOCK register. The GPIO_CR register (Commit Register) then determines which pins can be altered.

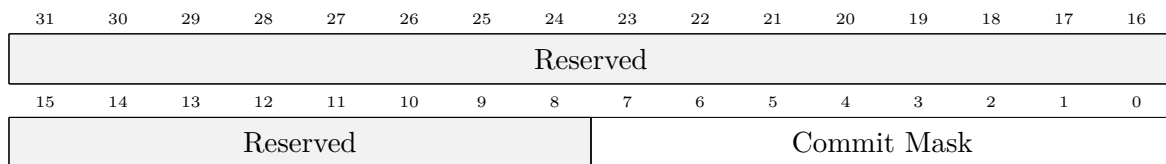


Figure 4.2: GPIO_CR Register — Commit Control

The following code unlocks Port F and enables modification of all pins.

```
LDR    R1, =0x40025520    ; GPIO_LOCK
LDR    R0, =0x4C4F434B    ; Unlock key
STR    R0, [R1]
LDR    R1, =0x40025524    ; GPIO_CR
MOV    R0, #0xFF          ; Allow changes to all pins
STR    R0, [R1]
```

Listing 4.3: Unlock Port F

In this experiment, PF0 is not used, so unlocking is optional. After unlocking, configuration registers such as direction and digital enable can be safely modified.

Step 3 — Configure Pin Direction

Register: GPIODIR (0x40025400) — GPIO Direction Control (Port F)

The GPIODIR register determines whether each GPIO pin functions as an input or an output. Writing '0' configures the pin as an input, while '1' configures it as an output.

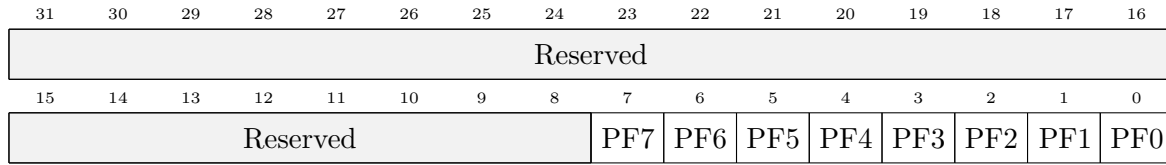


Figure 4.3: GPIODIR Register (Port F) — Direction Control

For the on-board RGB LED, PF1-PF3 must be configured as outputs. Bits 1-3 are therefore set to '1'.

```
LDR    R1, =0x40025400    ; GPIODIR register (Port F)
LDR    R0, [R1]
ORR    R0, R0, #0x0E       ; Set PF1, PF2, PF3 as outputs
STR    R0, [R1]
```

Listing 4.4: Set PF1, PF2, PF3 as outputs

Unmodified bits remain unchanged, allowing input pins (such as PF0 or PF4) to retain their default configuration.

Step 4 — Enable Digital Functionality

Register: GPIODEN (0x4002551C) — Digital Enable Register (Port F)

Each GPIO pin can serve analog or digital functions. The GPIODEN register enables the digital circuitry for selected pins. Pins configured as digital inputs or outputs must have their corresponding bits set to '1'.

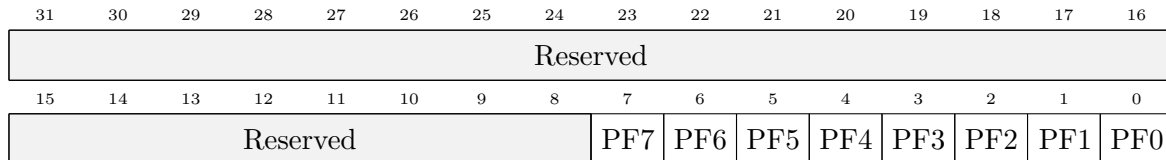


Figure 4.4: GPIODEN Register (Port F) — Digital Enable

Bits 1-3 are set to enable PF1-PF3 as digital outputs for the LED.

```
LDR    R1, =0x4002551C    ; GPIODEN register (Port F)
LDR    R0, [R1]
ORR    R0, R0, #0x0E       ; Enable PF1-PF3 as digital pins
STR    R0, [R1]
```

Listing 4.5: Enable digital function for PF1-PF3

Failing to enable GPIODEN leaves the pins electrically inactive even if their direction is set.

Step 5 — Write to the Data Register

Register: GPIODATA (0x400253FC) — Data Input/Output Register (Port F)

The GPIODATA register reflects the current logic levels on all GPIO pins. Writing to a bit drives the corresponding output high ('1') or low ('0'). Bits 1-3 correspond to the RGB LED pins on the LaunchPad: PF1 = Red, PF2 = Blue, PF3 = Green.

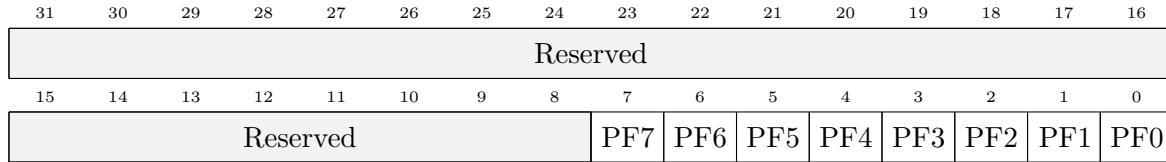


Figure 4.5: GPIODATA Register (Port F) — Data Output/Input

The example below drives PF1 (Red) and PF3 (Green) simultaneously to produce a yellow color.

```

LDR    R1, =0x400253FC    ; GPIODATA register (Port F)
MOV     R0, #0x0A         ; Set PF1 (Red) and PF3 (Green) = Yellow
STR     R0, [R1]

```

Listing 4.6: Turn on Yellow LED (Red + Green = PF1 + PF3)

By writing different bit combinations, various LED colors can be generated:

Color	Red (PF1)	Blue (PF2)	Green (PF3)	Hex	Combination
Red	●	○	○	0x02	Red only
Blue	○	●	○	0x04	Blue only
Green	○	○	●	0x08	Green only
Yellow	●	○	●	0x0A	Red + Green
Cyan	○	●	●	0x0C	Blue + Green
Magenta	●	●	○	0x06	Red + Blue
White	●	●	●	0x0E	All on

Table 4.5: LED Color Combinations on TM4C123 LaunchPad (PF1-PF3)

2 Procedure

2.1 Examples

The following examples illustrate the complete process of initializing Port F and controlling the on-board LEDs using Assembly language.

2.1.1 Example 1 — Simple LED Blink

This example initializes Port F and toggles the Red LED (PF1) on and off using address masking with a software delay. Address Masking for PF1:

$$0x40025000 + (0x02 \ll 2) = 0x40025008$$

	AREA	RESET, CODE, READONLY	; Code section
	THUMB		; Use Thumb instruction set
	EXPORT	__main	; Export symbol
__main	PROC		
	LDR	R1, =0x400FE608	; RCGCGPIO address
	LDR	R0, [R1]	; Read current value
	ORR	R0, R0, #0x20	; Enable Port F clock
	STR	R0, [R1]	; Write back
	NOP		; Small delay
	NOP		
	LDR	R1, =0x40025400	; GPIODIR address
	LDR	R0, [R1]	; Read current value
	ORR	R0, R0, #0x02	; Set PF1 as output
	STR	R0, [R1]	; Write back
	LDR	R1, =0x4002551C	; GPIODEN address
	LDR	R0, [R1]	; Read current value
	ORR	R0, R0, #0x02	; Enable digital function for PF1
	STR	R0, [R1]	; Write back
loop	LDR	R1, =0x40025008	; Masked DATA address for PF1
	MOV	R0, #0x02	; Turn ON red LED (PF1)
	STR	R0, [R1]	; Write to GPIODATA
	LDR	R0, =1000000	; Load delay count
	BL	DELAY	; Call delay
	MOV	R0, #0x00	; Turn OFF red LED (PF1)
	STR	R0, [R1]	; Write to GPIODATA
	LDR	R0, =1000000	; Load delay count
	BL	DELAY	; Call delay
	B	loop	; Repeat
	ENDP		
DELAY	PROC		
	SUBS	R0, R0, #1	; Decrement counter
	BNE	DELAY	; Loop until zero
	BX	LR	; Return
	ENDP		
	END		

Listing 4.7: Assembly code to blink the Red LED (PF1) on the TM4C123 LaunchPad

2.1.2 Example 2 — Cycle Through RGB Colors

This example extends the previous one by cycling through RGB LED colors (Red, Green, Blue) using a software delay. Address Masking for PF1, PF2, PF3:

$$0x40025000 + ((0x02 | 0x04 | 0x08) \ll 2) = 0x40025038$$

```

        AREA RESET, CODE, READONLY      ; Code section
        THUMB                            ; Use Thumb instruction set
        EXPORT __main                   ; Export symbol
__main PROC
    BL PF_Init                          ; Initialize Port F

loop
    LDR R1, =0x40025038                  ; Masked DATA address for PF1-PF3

    MOV R0, #0x02                        ; Turn ON red LED (PF1)
    STR R0, [R1]                         ; Write to GPIODATA
    LDR R0, =10000000                    ; Load delay count
    BL DELAY                            ; Call delay

    MOV R0, #0x04                        ; Turn ON blue LED (PF2)
    STR R0, [R1]
    LDR R0, =10000000
    BL DELAY

    MOV R0, #0x08                        ; Turn ON green LED (PF3)
    STR R0, [R1]
    LDR R0, =10000000
    BL DELAY
    B loop                               ; Repeat
ENDP

DELAY PROC
    SUBS R0, R0, #1                      ; Decrement counter
    BNE DELAY                           ; Loop until zero
    BX LR                                ; Return
ENDP

PF_Init PROC
    LDR R1, =0x400FE608                  ; RCGCGPIO address
    LDR R0, [R1]                         ; Read current value
    ORR R0, R0, #0x20                    ; Enable Port F clock
    STR R0, [R1]

    NOP                                  ; Small delay
    NOP

    LDR R1, =0x40025400                  ; GPIODIR address
    LDR R0, [R1]
    ORR R0, R0, #0x0E                    ; Set PF1-PF3 as outputs
    STR R0, [R1]

    LDR R1, =0x4002551C                  ; GPIODEN address
    LDR R0, [R1]
    ORR R0, R0, #0x0E                    ; Enable digital function for PF1-PF3
    STR R0, [R1]
    BX LR                                ; Return
ENDP
END

```

Listing 4.8: Assembly code to cycle through RGB colors on the TM4C123 LaunchPad

2.2 Tasks

2.2.1 Task 1 — Adjust the Blink Rate

Modify the delay routine in **Example 1** to change the blinking speed of the Red LED. Experiment with different delay values until the LED blinks at approximately **1 Hz** (about one second ON and one second OFF).

2.2.2 Task 2 — Cycle Through Multiple Colors

Expand **Example 2** to include additional colors by combining the Red, Green, and Blue LEDs. Create a program that automatically cycles through all color combinations listed in Table [4.5](#).

Hint: Use a loop to step through the color sequence repeatedly instead of writing separate code for each color.