

Microcontroller

Department of Electrical Engineering
Iran University of Science and Technology

ARM

ARM ([Advanced RISC Machine](#)) is a family of reduced instruction set computing (RISC) architectures for computer processors.

RISC

- Simpler instruction
- Instructions take a single clock to be executed
- Larger Code size

CISC

- Complex instruction
- Instructions may take more than a single clock cycle to get executed.
- Smaller Code size

ARM as a company

ARM was founded in 1990 as a joint venture between **Acorn** Computers, **Apple**, and **VLSI** Technology.

ARM Holdings is **not** a chip manufacturer. It licenses its architecture to companies like Apple, Samsung, Qualcomm, and STMicroelectronics.



Evolution of ARM Processors

1985: [ARM1](#), the first processor, was introduced.

1991: [ARM6](#) powered the first mobile phone (Nokia 6110).

1995: [ARM7TDMI](#) became the world's most popular 32-bit processor.

2004: Cortex family introduced, dividing into Cortex-A, Cortex-R, and Cortex-M series for specific markets.

2016: [ARM](#) acquired by SoftBank for \$32 billion, boosting focus on IoT and cloud computing.



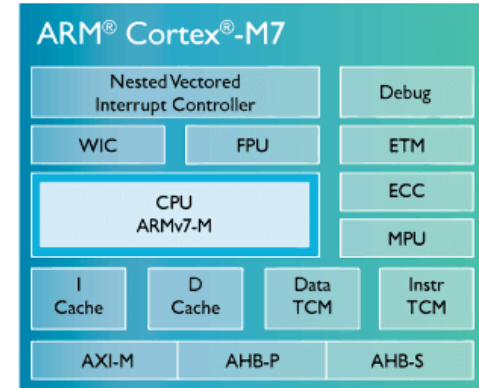
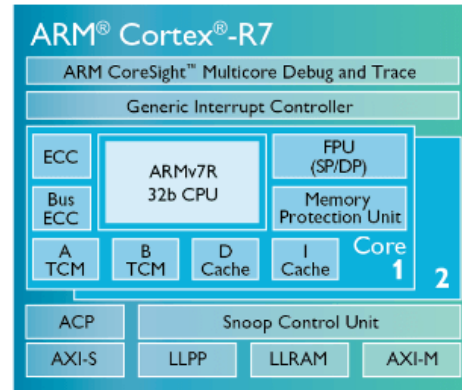
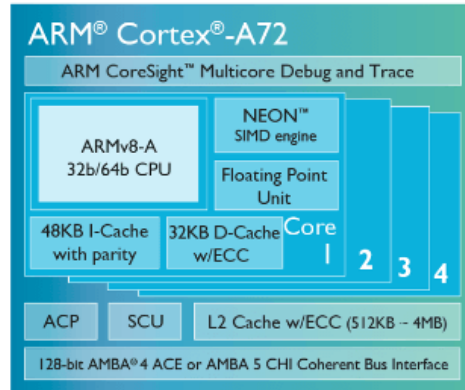
ARM cortex processors

ARM processors are divided into different families for various applications:

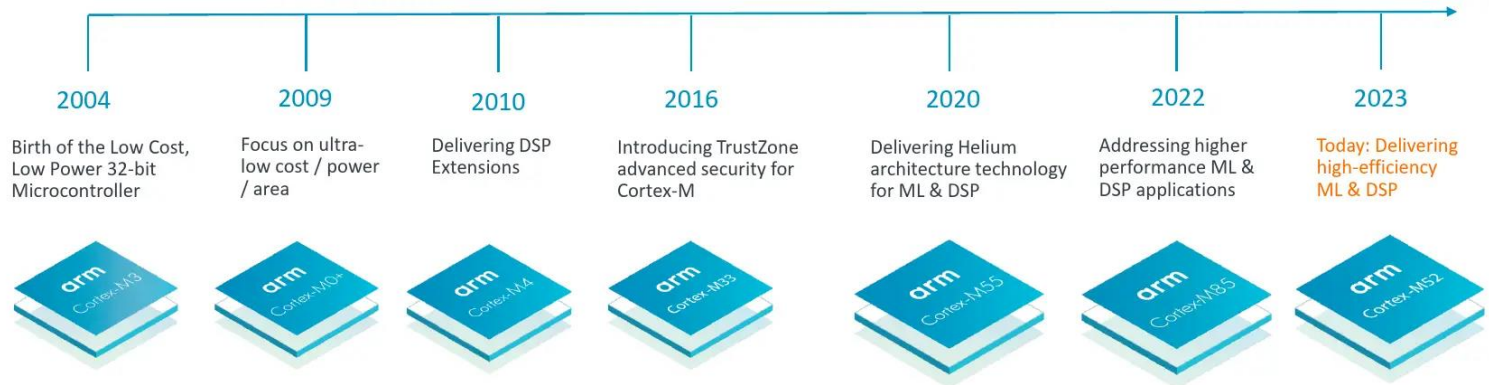
Cortex-M: Optimized for microcontrollers, embedded systems.

Cortex-A: Used in high-performance applications like smartphones.

Cortex-R: Real-time processors for safety-critical systems like automotive.

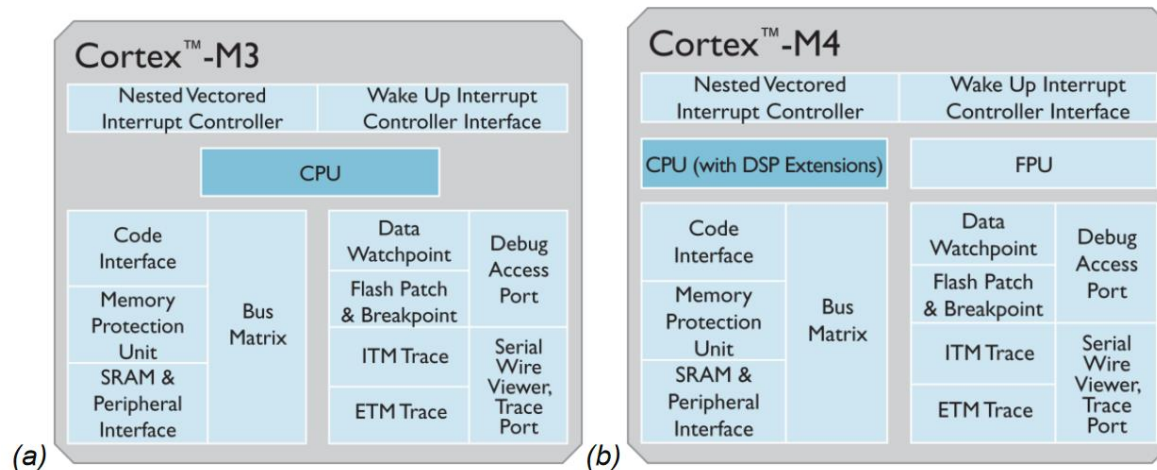


Cortex-M Series



Cortex-M Series

- Cortex-M4 adds a range of SIMD instructions specifically optimized to handle **DSP** algorithm.
- Cortex-M3 would consume around **three times** the power that a Cortex-M4 would need for the same job.
- Floating point unit (FPU) on a Cortex-M4.



Top companies Powered by ARM Architecture



Overview of STM32 Families

Mainstream

STM32F3 series – Mixed-signal with DSP and FPU

72 MHz Cortex-M4	Up to 512-Kbyte Flash	Up to 80-Kbyte SRAM CCM-RAM	USB 2.0 FS	3x 16-bit advanced MC timer	3x DAC 7x comp. 4x PGA	FSMC CAN	HR-Timer	ADC 3x 16-bit $\Sigma\Delta$ 4x 12-bit (5 MSPS)
---------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------	----------	--



STM32F1 series – Mainstream

Up to 72 MHz Cortex-M3 CPU	Up to 1-Mbyte Flash	Up to 96-Kbyte SRAM	USB 2.0 OTG FS	2x 16-bit advanced MC timer	HDMI-CEC Ethernet	FSMC SDIO	2x I ² S 2x CAN
-------------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------	--------------	-------------------------------



STM32F0 series – Entry-level

48 MHz Cortex-M0 CPU	Up to 256-Kbyte Flash	Up to 32-Kbyte SRAM 20-byte backup data	USB 2.0 FS device Crystal less	Comp. HDMI-CEC	CAN DAC
----------------------------	-----------------------------	--	--------------------------------------	-------------------	------------



Part number Decoding

STM32F103C8T6

F = General-purpose

103 = Performance-line

T = 36 Pins

C = 48 Pins

R = 64 Pins

V = 100 Pins

8 = 64 Kbyte of Flash memory

B = 128 Kbyte of Flash memory

6 : $-40 < \text{Temp} < 85$

7 : $-40 < \text{Temp} < 105$

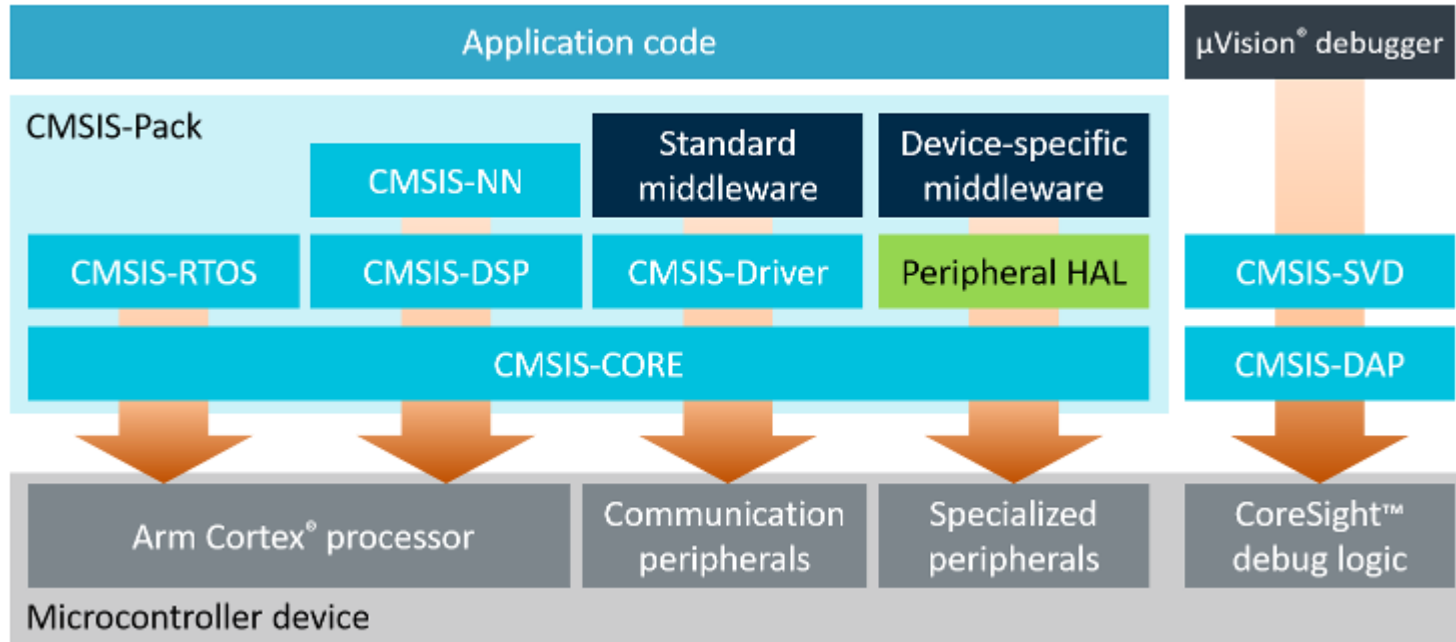
H = BGA

I = 48 UFBGA

T = LQFP

U = VFQQPN / UFQFPN

CMSIS



Software Development tools



STM32 Software Development Tools



STM32
CubeProgrammer

STM32
CubeMonitor

MCU
Finder
ST

STM32
CubeMX

STM32
CubeIDE

Configure
& Generate Code


Compile and Debug
IDEs

Monitor, Program
& Utilities

Performance and debuggers ▶
Programmers ▶
Utilities ▶

ARM® KEIL®

Microcontroller Tools

STM32 
CubeIDE

 IAR
SYSTEMS

Debugging STM32F103C6T8



Contact us



tarasarpoolaki@gmail.com

amin.feizi751381@gmail.com



www.linkedin.com/in/Tara-Sarpoolaki

www.linkedin.com/in/aminfeizishahri

