ARM STM32 各种缩写和全称

GPIO

GPIO(英语:General-purpose input/output),通用型之输入输出的简称,功能类似8051的P0—P3,其接脚可以供使用者由程控自由使用,PIN脚依现实考量可作为通用输入(*GPI*)或通用输出(*GPO*)或通用输入与输出(*GPIO*),如当clk generator, chip select等。

既然一个引脚可以用于输入、输出或其他特殊功能,那么一定有寄存器用来选择这些功能。对于输入,一定可以通过读取某个寄存器来确定引脚电位的高低;对于输出,一定可以通过写入某个寄存器来让这个引脚输出高电位或者低电位;对于其他特殊功能,则有另外的寄存器来控制它们。

USART: Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter 通用同步/异步串行接收/发送器USART是一个全双工通用同步/异步串行收发模块,该接口是一个高度灵活的串行通信设备。

GPIO(General Purpose Input Output)是通用输入/输出端口;每个GPIO端口可通过软件分别配置成输入或输出;输出又分为推挽式(Push-Pull)和 开漏式(Open-Drain)。

USART (Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter) 是通用同步/异步串行接收/发送器,支持全双工操作;可设置波特率,数据位,停止位,校验位等。

PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) 是脉冲宽度调制,简称脉宽调制,是利用微处理器的数字输出来对模拟电路进行控制的一种非常有效的技术。简单一点,就是对脉冲宽度的控制。

OLED(Organic Light-Emitting Diode)即有机发光二极管;具备自发光,不需背光源、对比度高、厚度薄、视角广、反应速度快、可用于挠曲性面板、使用温度范围广、构造及制程较简单等优异之特性,被认为是下一代的平面显示器新兴应用技术。LCD都需要背光,而OLED不需要,因为它是自发光的,因此,OLED效果要来得好一些。OLED的尺寸难以大型化,但是分辨率确可以做到很高。

TFT-LCD (Thin Film Transistor-Liquid Crystal Display) 即薄膜晶体管液晶显示器;它在液晶显示屏的每一个象素上都设置有一个薄膜晶体管(TFT),可有效地克服非选通时的串扰,使显示液晶屏的静态特性与扫描线数无关,因此大大提高了图像质量。TFT-LCD也被叫做真彩液晶显示器。

RTC (Real Time Clock)即实时时钟,是一个独立的定时器。RTC模块拥有一组连续计数的计数器,在相应软件配置下,可提供时钟日历的功能。修改计数器的值可以重新设置系统当前的时间和日期。

ADC (Analog-to-Digital Converter) 指模拟/数字转换器。是指将连续变量的模拟信号转换为离散的数字信号的器件。真实世界的模拟信号,例如温度、压力、声音或者图像等,需要转换成更容易储存、处理和发射的数字形式。模/数转换器可以实现这个功能,在各种不同的产品中都可以找到它的身影

DMA (Direct Memory Access) 即直接存储器访问。DMA传输方式无需 CPU直接控制传输,也没有中断处理方式那样保留现场和恢复现场的过程,通过硬件为RAM与I/O设备开辟一条直接传送数据的通路,能使 CPU的效率大为提高。

I2C (Inter-Integrated Circuit) 即集成电路总线,它用于连接微控制器及其外围设备。它是由数据线 SDA 和时钟 SCL 构成的串行总线,可发送和接收数据。

SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface) 是串行外围设备接口。SPI接口主要应用在FLASH,EEPROM(Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory),RTC(Real Time Clock),ADC(Analog to Digital Converter),还有数字信号处理器和数字信号解码器之间。SPI,是一种高速的,全双工,同步的通信总线,并且在芯片的管脚上只占用四根线,节约了芯片的管脚,同时为PCB(Printed Circuit Board)的布局上节省空间,提供方便,正是出于这种简单易用的特性,现在越来越多的芯片集成了这种通信协议。

PS/2是电脑上常见的接口之一,用于鼠标、键盘等设备。, PS/2接口的鼠标为绿色,键盘为紫色。PS/2接口是输入装置接口,而不是传输接口。所以PS2口根本没有传输速率的概念,只有扫描速率。在Windows环境下,ps/2鼠标的采样率默认为60次/秒,USB鼠标的采样率为120次/秒。较高的采样率理论上可以提高鼠标的移动精度。

USB (Universal Serial BUS) 即通用串行总线;它是一个外部总线标准,用于规范电脑与外部设备的连接和通讯。它是应用在PC领域的接口技术。USB接口支持设备的即插即用和热插拔功能。

SD(Secure Digital Memory Card)即安全数码存储卡,是一种基于半导体快闪记忆器的新一代记忆设备,它被广泛地于便携式装置上使用,例如数码相机、多媒体播放器等。

Peripheral Functions

TIMx – timers

ADCx – A/D converters

DAC - D/A converter

EXTI - external interrupts

SYSCFG - system configuration

SPIx - Serial Peripheral Interface

I2Cx – Inter-Integrated Circuit bus

USB - Universal Serial Bus

USARTx - Univ. Sync/Async Receiver/Xmitter

AHB (Advanced High Performance Bus)

APB (Advanced Peripheral Bus)

英文缩写部分

Α:

ADC------Analog-to-Digital Converter—模/数转换器,模数转换器

AFIO-----alternate function IO—复用 IO 端口

AHB------先进高性能总线

AHB-AP—AHB访问端口

Arg------自变量

APB------先进外设总线

API-----Application Programming Interface—应用程序编程接口

B:

BKP------后备寄存器

BSP-----Board Support Package—板级支持包

BYP-----Bypass—旁路

BYP------backup—备份

C:

CAN-----Controller area network—控制器局域网

Calc-----Calculate—计算

CM-----CMSIS标准—Cortex Microcontroller Software Interface Standard—Cortex微控制器软件接口标准

Cmd-----command—[kəˈmα:nd]—命令、使能

CLK------Clock—时钟

Conf-----Config-配置

CPI-----每条指令的周期数

CRC-----Cyclic Redundancy Check—循环冗余校验

CSR------ clock control/status register—时钟控制/状态寄存器

Ctrl— ---control—控制

D:

DAC------Digital to analog converter—数/模转换器,数字模拟转换器

DAP-----调试访问端口

DBG-----debug—调试

def ------ Define—定义

DMA----Direct Memory Access—存储器直接访问

doc------文件

DSP-----数字信号处理器/数字信号处理

DWT----数据观察点及跟踪

E:

ETM-----嵌入式跟踪宏单元

Eval-----Evaluate—评估

EXTI------External Interrupts—外部中断

F:

FLITF-----The Flash memory interface—闪存存储器接口

FPB-----闪存地址重载及断点

FPGA-----Field-Programmable Gate Array—现场可编程门阵列

FSMC-----Flexible static memory controller—可变静态存储控制器

FSR-----Fault状态寄存器

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FwLib-----Firmware Library—固件库
G:
GPIO-----general purpose input/output—通用 IO 端口
H:
HSE------High Speed External oscillator—高速外部时钟
HSI------High Speed Internal oscillator—高速内部时钟
HTM-----CoreSight AHB跟踪宏单元
1:
ICE-----in circuit emulator—在线仿真器
IDE------integrated development environment—集成开发环境
inc------lnclude—包括
INT -----it—Interrupt—中断
Init ------Initialize—[ɪˈnɪʃəlaɪz]—初始化
I2C------------微集成电路
I2S------IIS—integrate interface of sound—集成音频接口
IRQ-----中断请求(通常是指外部中断的请求)
IRQn-----中断级
ISA-----指令系统架构
ISR------中断服务程序
ITM-----指令跟踪宏单元
IWDG----independent watchdog—独立看门狗
J:
JTAG-----连结点测试行动组(一个关于测试和调试接口的标准)
JTAG-DP----JTAG调试端口
Lib------lib-Library--库
LP-----Low Power—低功耗
LR------link register—链接寄存器
LSB-----最低有效位
LSE-----Low Speed External oscillator—低速外部时钟
LSI-----Low Speed Internal oscillator—低速内部时钟
LSU-----加载/存储单元
M:
MCU—微控制器单元(俗称单片机)
MIPS—million instructions per second—每秒能执行的百万条指令的条数
MPU—Memory Protection Unit—存储器保护单元
MSB----最高有效位
MSP----main stack pointer—主堆栈指针
N:
NVIC— Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller—嵌套向量中断控制器
NMI----不可屏蔽中断
0:
OS-----操作系统
OTG-----On The Go—数据交换
P:
PC------program counter—程序计数器
Periph-----Peripherals—[pəˈrɪfərəlz]—外设
PLL-----Phase Locked Loop—锁相环\倍频器
PSP-----process stack pointer—进程堆栈指针
POR/PDR—上电/掉电复位
PPB------私有外设总线
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PWR-----电源控制
R:
RCC------Reset and clock control—复位和时钟控制
Retval------Return value—返回值
RTC-----Real-Time Clock—实时时钟
S:
SCB-----System control block
SDIO-----SD I/O—Secure Digital Input and Output—安全数字输入输出卡
SRAM----Static Random-Access Memory—静态随机存取存储器
SPI-----Serial Peripheral Interface—串行外围设备接口
src------Source-源码
std-----Standard—['stændəd]—标准
STK-----SysTick timer
SW----- -- Software—软件
T:
Tab-----table—表
TIM-----timer—定时器
U:
UART------Universal Asynch. Receiver Transmitter—通用异步接收/发送装置
USART-----Universal Synchronou/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter—通用同步/异步串行接收/发送器
USB------Universal Serial Bus—通用串行总线
USBPRE—USB prescaler----USB预分频
W:
WWDG—Window watchdog—窗口看门狗
R 寄存器 register
L low 一半指低字bai节
H high 一般只高字du节
CRL control 控制寄存器zhidao低字节
IDR input data register 输入数据寄存器
ODR output data register
BSRR 这个应该是bit Set/Reset 位设置/清除寄存器
BRR bit reset
LCKR lock Key 配置锁定寄存器
typedef struct
 _IO uint32_t MODER; /*! < GPIO port mode register,
                                                      Address offset: 0x00
                                                                           */
 _IO uint32_t OTYPER; /*! < GPIO port output type register,
                                                       Address offset: 0x04
 _IO uint32_t OSPEEDR; /*! < GPIO port output speed register,
                                                         Address offset: 0x08
 _IO uint32_t PUPDR; /*!< GPIO port pull-up/pull-down register, Address offset: 0x0C
 _IO uint32_t IDR; /*! < GPIO port input data register,
                                                    Address offset: 0x10
 _IO uint32_t ODR; /*!< GPIO port output data register,
                                                      Address offset: 0x14
 _IO uint16_t BSRRL; /*!< GPIO port bit set/reset low register, Address offset: 0x18
 IO uint16 t BSRRH; /*! < GPIO port bit set/reset high register, Address offset: 0x1A
 _IO uint32_t LCKR; /*!< GPIO port configuration lock register, Address offset: 0x1C
 _IO uint32_t AFR[2]; /*! < GPIO alternate function registers, Address offset: 0x20-0x24 */
} GPIO TypeDef;
```

The following registers are available for GPIO access:

- CRL Configuration Register Low
- CRH Configuration Register High
- IDR Input Data Register
- ODR Output Data Register
- BSRR Bit Set Reset Register
- BRR Bit Reset Register
- LCKR Port Configuration Lock Register

With all registers except CRL and CRH, each bit corresponds to a microcontroller pin.

GPIO配置

- (1) GPIO_Mode_AIN 模拟输入
- (2) GPIO_Mode_IN_FLOATING 浮空输入
- (3) GPIO_Mode_IPD 下拉输入
- (4) GPIO_Mode_IPU 上拉输入
- (5) GPIO_Mode_Out_OD 开漏输出
- (6) GPIO_Mode_Out_PP 推挽输出
- (7) GPIO_Mode_AF_OD 复用开漏输出
- (8) GPIO_Mode_AF_PP 复用推挽输出
- GPIO_Speed_10MHz 最高输出速率10MHz
- GPIO_Speed_2MHz 最高輸出速率2MHz
- GPIO_Speed_50MHz 最高输出速率50MHz
- (1) GPIO_Mode_AIN Analog Input
- (2) GPIO Mode IN FLOATING floating input
- (3) GPIO_Mode_IPD input pull down
- (4) GPIO_Mode_IPU input pull-up
- (5) GPIO_Mode_Out_OD open-drain output
- (6) GPIO_Mode_Out_PP push-pull output
- (7) GPIO_Mode_AF_OD multiplexed open-drain output
- (8) GPIO_Mode_AF_PP multiplexed push-pull output

Possible input modes are:

GPIO_Mode_AIN ;Analog in

GPIO_Mode_IN_FLOATING ;input floating (save more power compare to IPD or IPU - use if appropriate)

GPIO_Mode_IPD ;input pulled down
GPIO_Mode_IPU ;input pulled up

Possible output modes are:

GPIO_Mode_Out_OD ;output open drain
GPIO_Mode_Out_PP ;output push-pull

GPIO_Mode_AF_OD ;alternate function open drain
GPIO_Mode_AF_PP ;alternate function push pull

NVIC 嵌套向量中断控制器(Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller)

A/D Converter: Analog Digital Converter

ADC: Analog Digital Converter

AHB: Advanced High Performance Bus

APB: Advanced Peripheral Bus

ART Accelator : Adaptive Real Time Accelator **B:** Dedicated to BOOT0 Pin (Pin Abbreviation)

BCD: Binary Coded Decimal

BGA: Ball Grid Array

BJT: Bipolar Junction Transistor

BOR: Brownout Reset

BQFP: Bumpered Quad Flat Package

CAN: Controller Area Network

CF: Compact Flash

CMOS: Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor

CQFP: Ceramic Quad Flat Package **CRC**: Cyclic Redundancy Check

CTS: Clear to Send

D/A Converter: Digital Analog Converter

DAC: Digital Analog Converter

DCE: Data Communication Equipment

DFU: Digital Camera Interface **DFU**: Device Firmware Upgrade **DMA**: Direct Memory Access

DMIPS: Dhrystone Million Instructions Per Second

DSP: Digital Signal Processing
DTE: Data Terminal Equipment
EMI: Electromagnetic Interference
EMS: Electromagnetic Susceptibility

ESD: Electrostatic Discharge **ESR**: Equivalent Series Resistance **ETM**: Embedded Trace Macrocell

EXTI: External Interrupt **FET:** Field Effect Transistor **FIFO:** First In, First Out

FM+: Fast Mode Plus (Pin Abbreviation) **FPGA**: Field Programmable Gate Array

FPU: Floating Point Unit **FPU**: Floating Point Unit

FSMC: Flexible Static Memory Controller

FT: 5V Tolerant Input Output Pin (Pin Abbreviation)

FTB: Fast Transient Burst (Voltage)

FTf: 5V Tolerant Input Output Pin with FM+ capable (Pin Abbreviation)

GPIO: General Purpose Input Output **HSE**: High Speed External (Oscillator/Clock) **HSI**: High Speed Internal (Oscillator/Clock)

HVAC: Heating Ventilating and Air Conditioning

I: Input Only Pin (Pin Abbreviation)I/O: Input Output Pin (Pin Abbreviation)

I/O: Input/Output

12C : Inter Integrated Circuit, aka I squared C **12S :** Inter-IC Sound, Integrated Interchip Sound

IC: Input Capture

IC: Integrated Circuit

IRDA: Infrared Data Association
IWDG: Independent Watch Dog
JTAG: Joint Test Action Group

LAN: Local Area Network

LIN: Local Interconnect Network

LPR: Low Power Regulator

LQFP: Low Profile Quad Flat Package **LSE**: Low Speed External (Oscillator/Clock)

LSI: Low Speed Internal (Oscillator/Clock)

MAC: Media Access Control (Address)

MCU: Micro Controller Unit

MII: Media Independent Interface

MIPS: Microprocessor without Interlocked Pipeline Stages

MIPS: Million Instructions Per Second

MISO: Master Input Slave Output (Serial Peripheral Interface Bus Abbreviation)

MMC: Multi Media Card

MOSI: Master Output Slave In (Serial Peripheral Interface Bus Abbreviation)

MPU: Memory Protection Unit

MR: Main Regulator

MSPS: Mega Sample Per Second

NC : Normally Closed NC : Not Connected NO : Normally Open NRST : nRESET (Pin)

NVIC: Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller

OC: Output Compare
PDR: Power Down Reset
PHY: Physical (Layer)

PLC: Programmable Logic Controller

PLL: Phase Locked Loop

PM Bus: Power Management Bus

POR: Power On Reset **PPB:** Private Peripheral Bus

PVD: Programmable Voltage Detector

PWM: Pulse Width Modulation

QFP: Quad Flat Package

RAM: Random Access Memory

RC: Resistor Capacitor

RMII: Reduced Media Independent Interface

RNG: Random Number Generator

RST: Bidirectional Reset Pin With Embedded Weak Pull Up Resistor

RTC : Real Time Clock
RTS : Request to Send
RTR : Ready to Receive

S: Supply Pin (Pin Abbreviation)

SCL: Serial Clock Line

SCLK: Serial Clock (Serial Peripheral Interface Bus Abbreviation)

SDA: Serial Data Line

SDIO: Secure Digital Input Output

SMI: Serial Management Interface **SPI**: Serial Peripheral Interface

SRAM: Static Random Access Memory

SS: Slave Select (Serial Peripheral Interface Bus Abbreviation)

SSCG: Spread Spectrum Clock Generation

SWD: Serial Wire Debug

TC: Standartd 3.3V Input Output Pin (Pin Abbreviation)

TIM: Timer

TPA: Trace Port Analyzer **TPIU:** Trace Port Interface Unit **TQFP:** Thin Quad Flat Package

TTa: 3.3V Tolerant Input Output Pin Directly Connected to ADC (Pin Abbreviation)

UART: Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter

ULPI: Utmi Low Pin Interface

USART: Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter

USB OTG: USB On The Go

UTMI: USB 2.0 Transceiver Macrocell Interface

VBAT: Battery Voltage Supply (Pin)
VCC: Positive Supply Voltage (BJT)
VDD: Positive Supply Voltage (FET)
VEE: Negative Supply (Ground) (BJT)
VSS: Negative Supply (Ground) (FET)

WWDG: Windows Watch Dog

API	Application programming interface
CAD	Cable detection module
СС	Configuration channel
DFP	Downstream facing port
DPM	Device policy manager
DRP	Dual role port
FW	Firmware
HW	Hardware
PD	Power delivery
PE	Policy engine
PRL	Protocol layer
TCPC	USB Type-C™ port controller
TCPCi	USB Type-C™ port controller interface
ТСРМ	USB Type-C™ port manager
UFP	Upstream facing port
USB	Universal serial bus
VDM	Vendor defined messages

N-MOS

VDD, VSS

REF

https://blog.csdn.net/gaojinshan/article/details/11617151?utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-searchFromBaidu-6.not_use_machine_learn_pai&depth_1-utm_source=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-searchFromBaidu-6.not_use_machine_learn_pai https://blog.csdn.net/z732055711/article/details/100098426?utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-searchFromBaidu-11.not_use_machine_learn_pai&depth_1-utm_source=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-searchFromBaidu-11.not_use_machine_learn_pai https://sites.google.com/site/learningeclipsearm/5-using-stm32-std-lib/b-digital-io-pins http://stm32power.blogspot.com/2014/09/stm32-abbreviations.html