

NEEEICUM

núcleo de estudantes de engenharia
eletrônica industrial e computadores
da universidade do minho

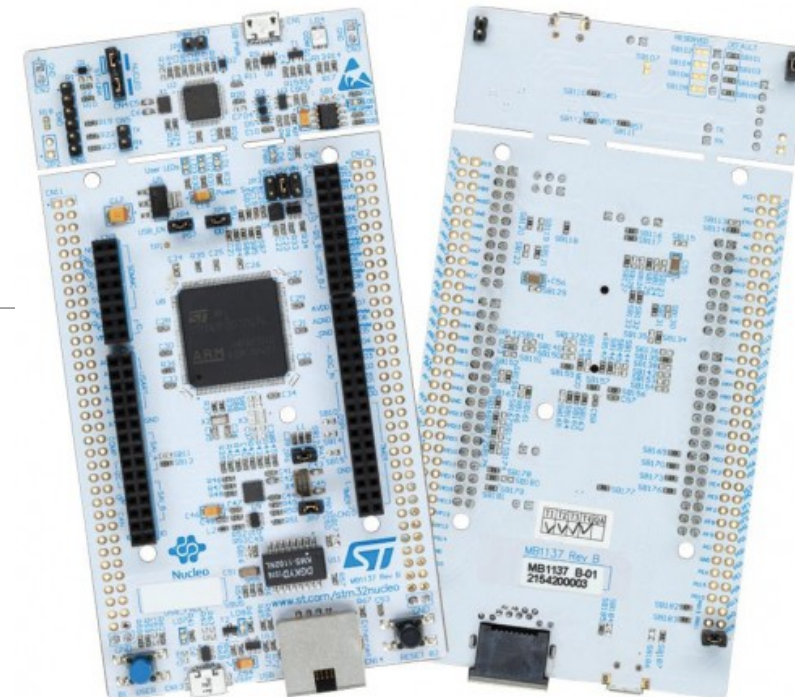
ESRG

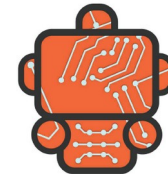
EMBEDDED SYSTEMS
RESEARCH
GROUP

STM 32 F767ZI

TOOLS SET UP AND BASIC CONCEPTS

ÁLVARO CASTRO LEITE
DEC 2021





Requirements

Computer with Windows OS

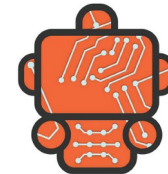
Internet connection

10 Gb of free space on disk

Micro-USB cable

STM32 development board

Java Runtime Environment (JRE)



Agenda

Skill level: Beginner

Why STM32?

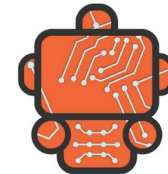
Choosing the IDE

What tools are needed?

ST-LINK/V2

Keil MDK-ARM

STM32CubeMX



Agenda

Skill level: Beginner

Create the first Project

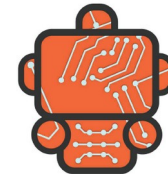
Compile the program and Flash the board

Terminal

File Tree

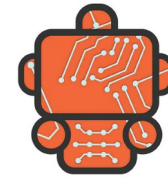
Resources

Conclusion



Why STM32?

- 32 bits professional development board
- Cheap to buy and develop with
- Same toolchain and API through all ranges of products
- Cross compatibility
- Lots of documentation
- And much much more...



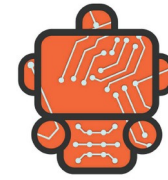
Choosing the IDE

During the course we will use the Keil ARM IDE as our main IDE. However there are other alternatives that you may consider using in the future.

The decision to use the Keil ARM IDE was made based in your past experiences, and in the well known performance achieved by those IDE.

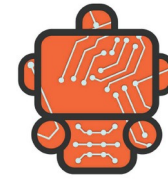
A recent alternative for non Windows OS, is the STM32CubeIDE, if you want use that IDE, you must assume all responsibility about that. You can find a installation guide at this link: <https://bit.ly/330GSHS>

If you want to install the Keil continue to the next slide, if you want to install STM32CubeIDE jump to slide 26.



What tools are needed?

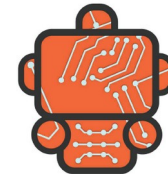
- ST-LINK/V2: It's a ST tool that provides capabilities to load code to the board and on-chip debug functionalities.
- STM32CubeMX: It has a graphical software configuration tool that allows the generation of C initialization code using graphical wizards. And it makes developers' lives easier by reducing development effort, time and cost.
- Keil ARM: It's an IDE that combines project management, run-time environment, build facilities, source code editing and program debugging in a single powerful environment.



ST-LINK/V2

The ST-LINK/V2 is an in-circuit debugger and programmer for the STM8 and STM32 microcontroller families. The single wire interface module (SWIM) and JTAG/serial wire debugging (SWD) interfaces are used to communicate with any STM8 or STM32 microcontroller located on an application board.

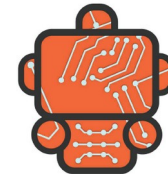
<https://bit.ly/2MCx4zl>



ST-LINK/V2

Get Software

Part Number	Supplier	Download
+ STSW-LINK009	ST	Get Software

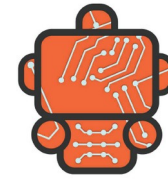


ST-LINK/V2

Install it after download

If your computer has a 32 bits system use “dpint_x86.exe”

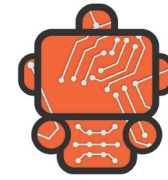
If your computer has a 64 bits system use “dpint_amd64.exe”



Keil MDK-ARM

The MDK-ARM is a complete software development environment for Cortex™-M, Cortex-R4, ARM7™ and ARM9™ processor-based devices. MDK-ARM is specifically designed for microcontroller applications, it is easy to learn and use, yet powerful enough to deal with demanding embedded applications.

<https://www.keil.com/download/product/>



Keil MDK-ARM



Download Products

Select a product from the list below to download the latest version.



MDK-Arm

Version 5.24a (July 2017)
Development environment for Cortex and Arm devices.



C51

Version 9.57 (November 2017)
Development tools for all 8051 devices.



C251

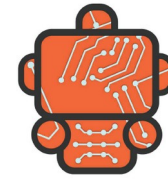
Version 5.59 (October 2016)
Development tools for all 80251 devices.



C166

Version 7.56 (October 2016)
Development tools for C166, XC166, & XC2000 MCUs.

Keil products use a [License Management](#) system - without a current license the product runs as a Lite/Evaluation edition with a few [Limitations](#).

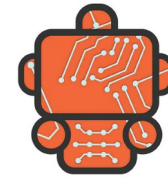


Keil MDK-ARM

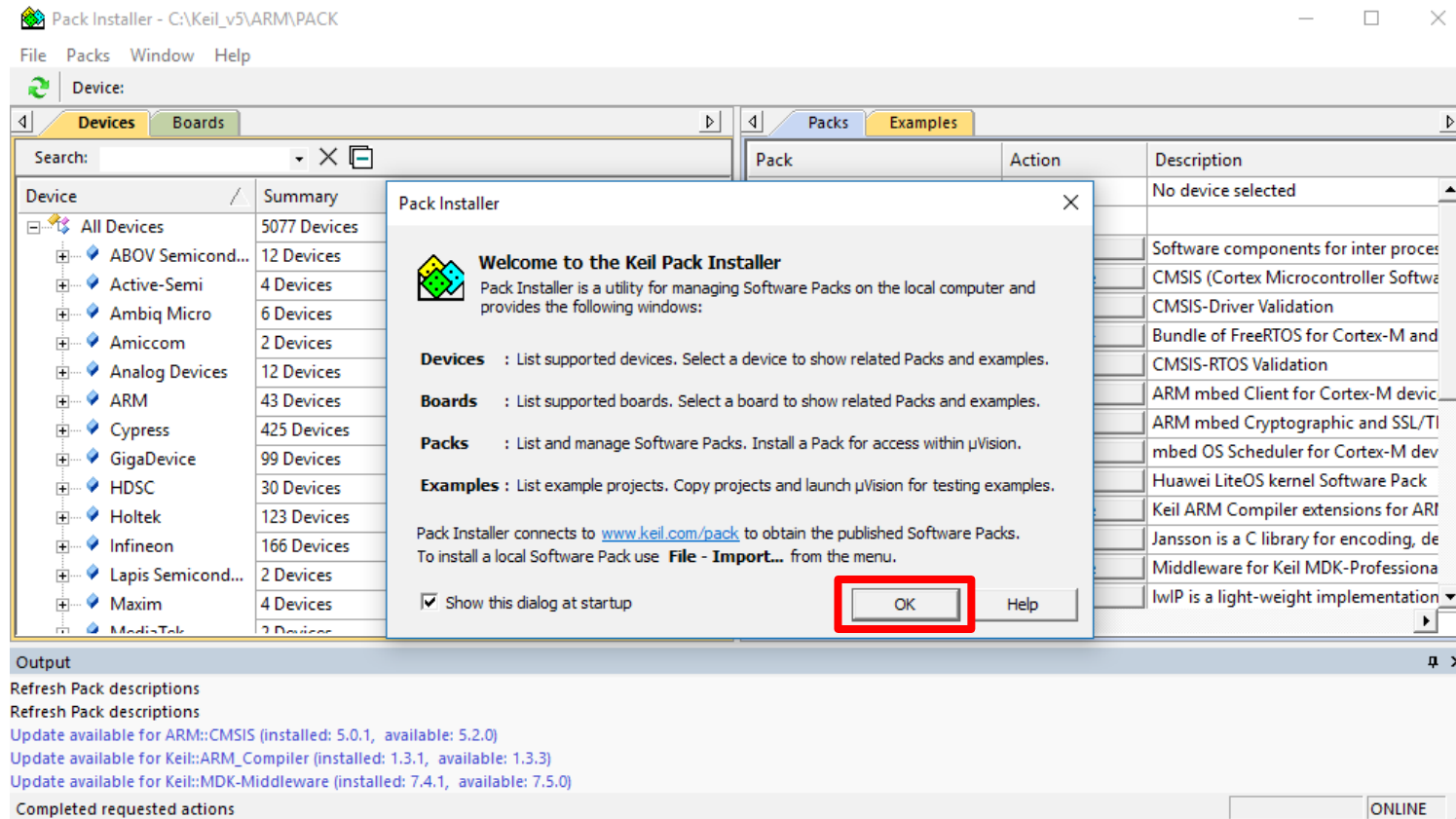
After download install it

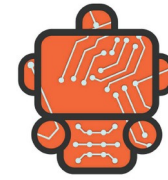
And open Keil for the first time





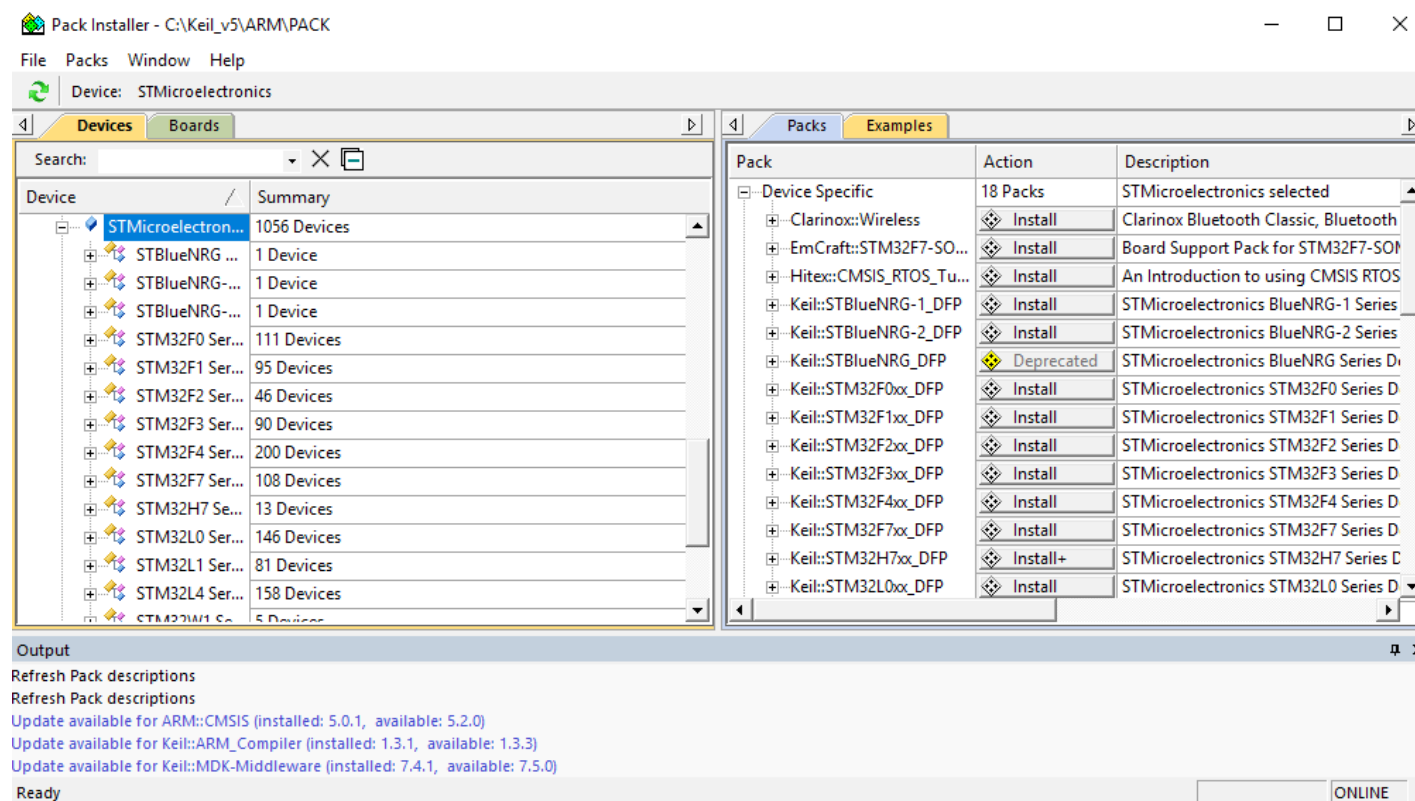
Keil MDK-ARM

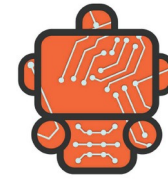




Keil MDK-ARM

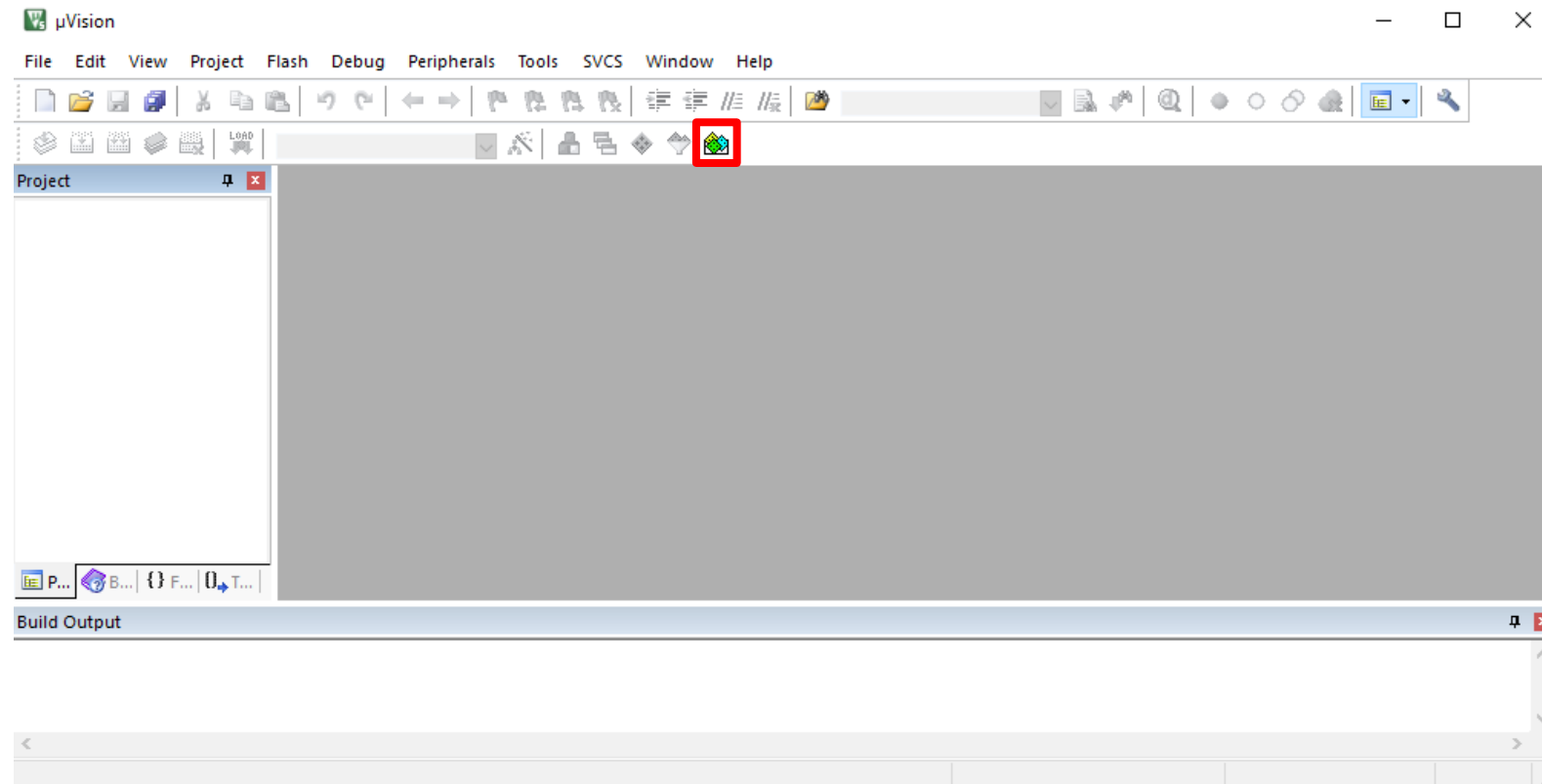
If you don't see this menu...

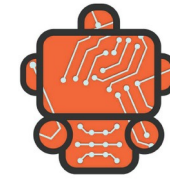




Keil MDK-ARM

Click here...

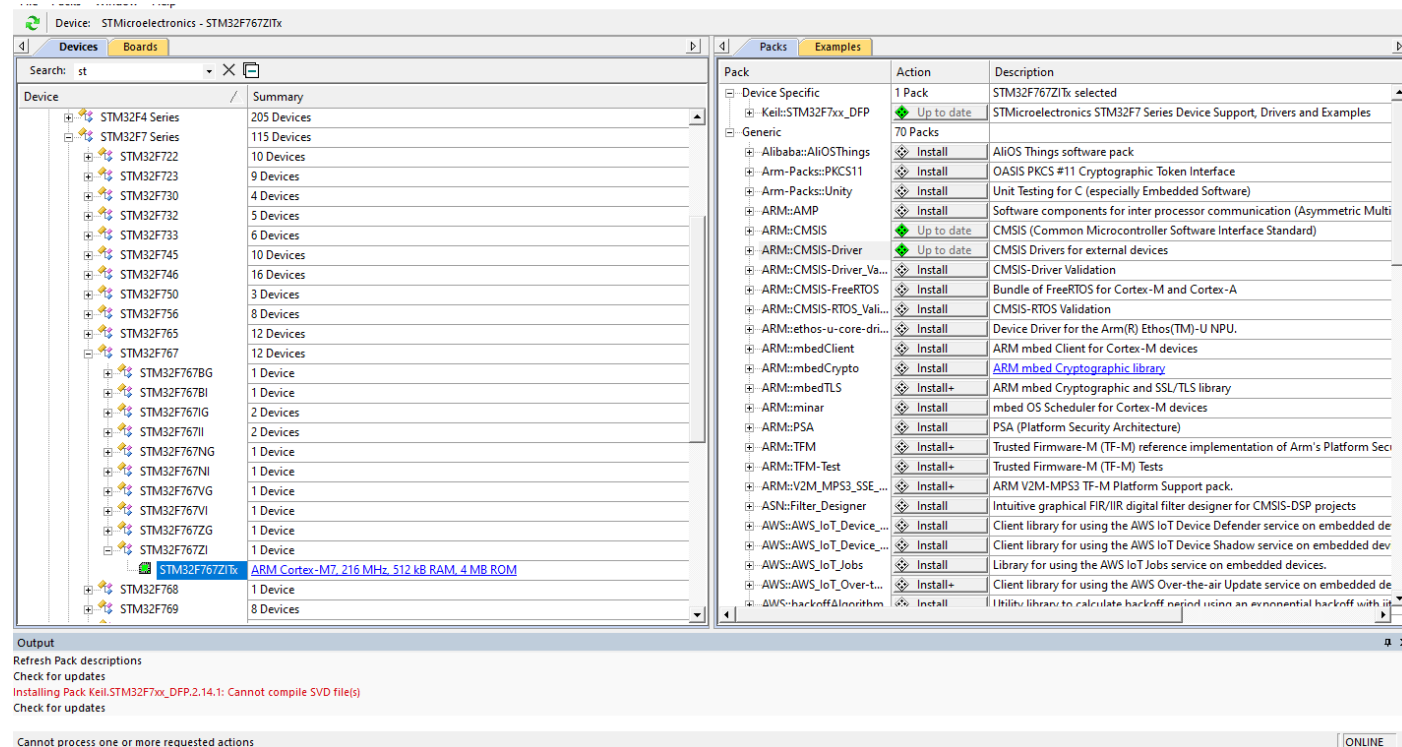


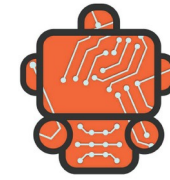


Keil MDK-ARM

In “Device” tab select: STMicroelectronics -> STM32F7 Series -> STM32F767 -> STM32F767ZI

If you still don't see this menu wait until the update finishes





Keil MDK-ARM

Install the following 3 packs

File Packs Window Help

Device: STMicroelectronics - STM32F767ZITx

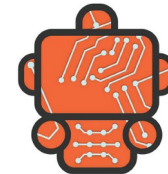
4 Devices Boards

Search: st

Device	Summary
STM32F4 Series	205 Devices
STM32F7 Series	115 Devices
STM32F722	10 Devices
STM32F723	9 Devices
STM32F730	4 Devices
STM32F732	5 Devices
STM32F733	6 Devices
STM32F745	10 Devices
STM32F746	16 Devices
STM32F750	3 Devices
STM32F756	8 Devices
STM32F765	12 Devices
STM32F767	12 Devices
STM32F767BG	1 Device
STM32F767BI	1 Device

4 Packs Examples

Pack	Action	Description
Device Specific	1 Pack	STM32F767ZITx selected
Keil::STM32F7xx_DFP	Up to date	STMicroelectronics STM32F7 Series Device Support, Drivers and Examples
Generic	70 Packs	
Alibaba::AliOSThings	Install	AliOS Things software pack
Arm-Packs::PKCS11	Install	OASIS PKCS #11 Cryptographic Token Interface
Arm-Packs::Unity	Install	Unit Testing for C (especially Embedded Software)
ARM::AMP	Install	Software components for inter processor communication (Asymmetric Multi
ARM::CMSIS	Up to date	CMSIS (Common Microcontroller Software Interface Standard)
ARM::CMSIS-Driver	Up to date	CMSIS Drivers for external devices
ARM::CMSIS-Driver_Va...	Install	CMSIS-Driver Validation
ARM::CMSIS-FreeRTOS	Install	Bundle of FreeRTOS for Cortex-M and Cortex-A
ARM::CMSIS-RTOS_Vali...	Install	CMSIS-RTOS Validation
ARM::ethos-u-core-dri...	Install	Device Driver for the Arm(R) Ethos(TM)-U NPU.
ARM::mbedClient	Install	ARM mbed Client for Cortex-M devices
ARM::mbedCrypto	Install	ARM mbed Cryptographic library
ARM::mbedTLS	Install+	ARM mbed Cryptographic and SSL/TLS library

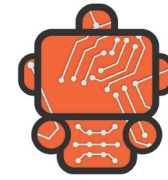


STM32CubeMX

STM32Cube includes STM32CubeMX, a graphical software configuration tool that allows the generation of C initialization code, for STM32 microcontrollers very easily, using graphical wizards.

<http://www.st.com/en/development-tools/stm32cubemx.html>

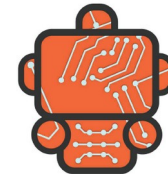




STM32CubeMX

Get Software

Part Number ▲	General Description	Software Version ◆	Download	Previous versions ◆
+ STM32CubeMX	STM32Cube initialization code generator	5.3.0	Get Software	Select version ▼

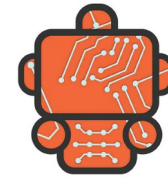


STM32CubeMX

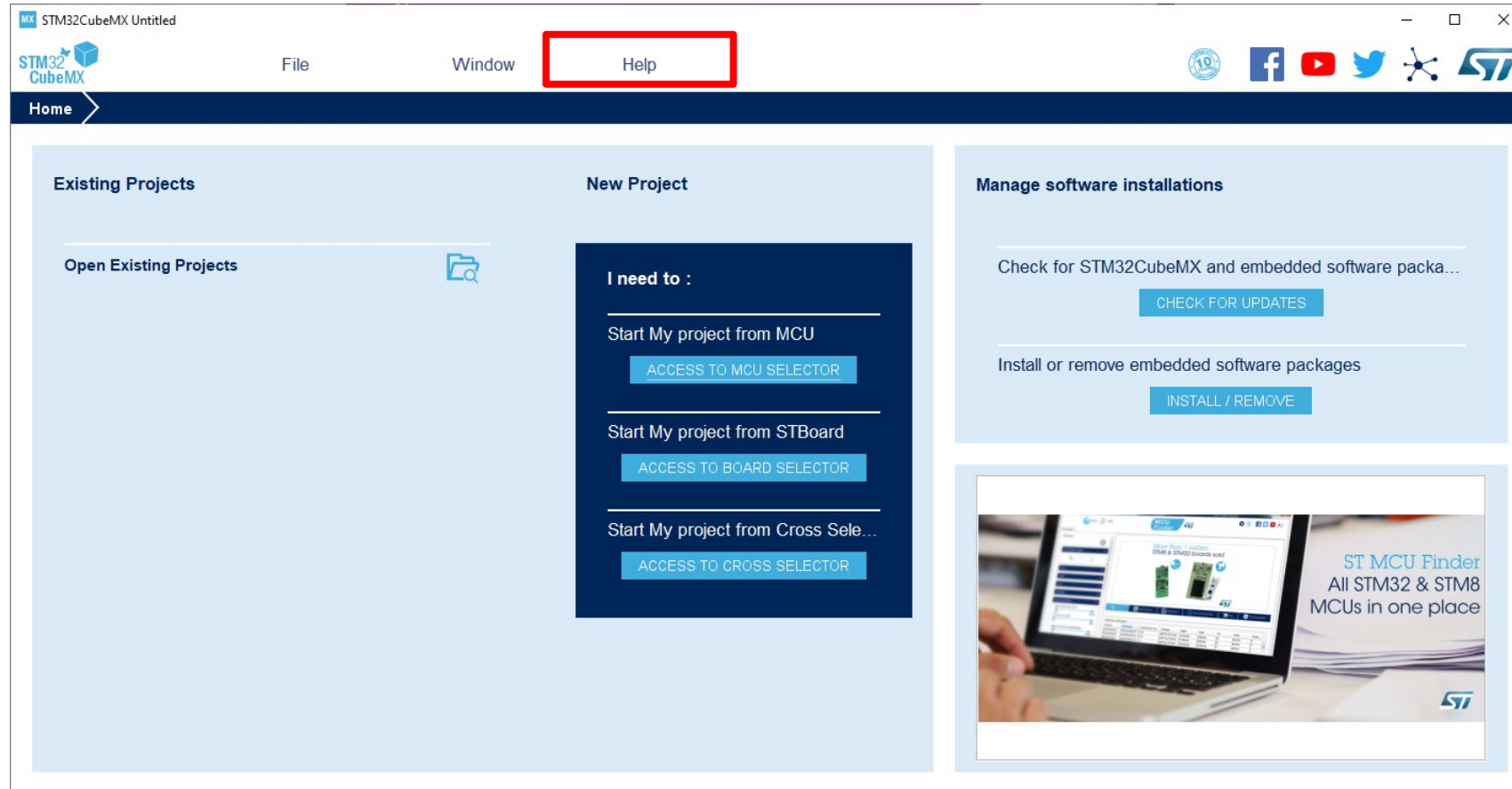
Install Cube after download

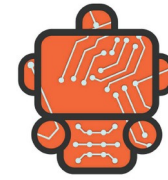
It requires Java Runtime Environment

Open STM32CubeMX when installation is finished

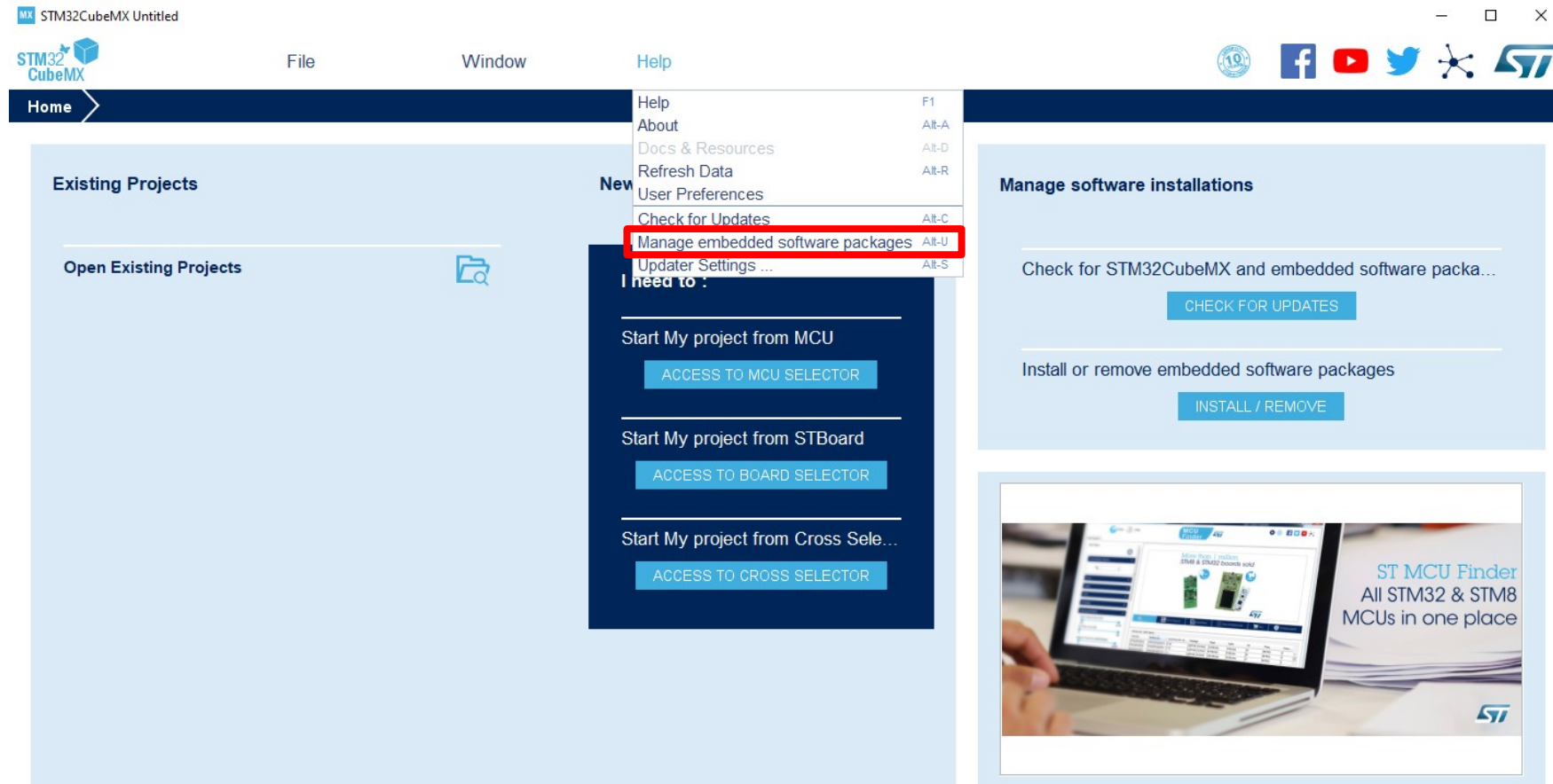


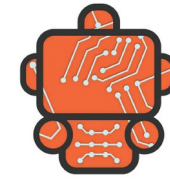
STM32CubeMX





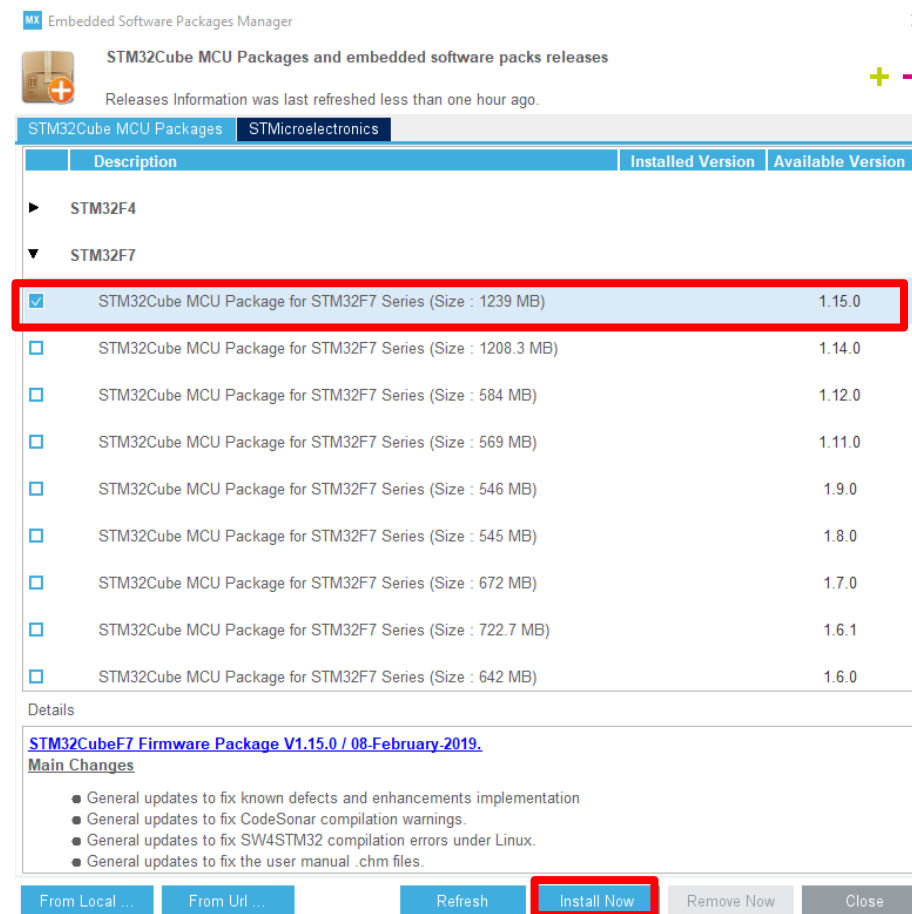
STM32CubeMX



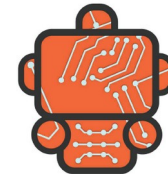


STM32CubeMX

Install the latest:

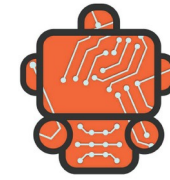


Click “Install”



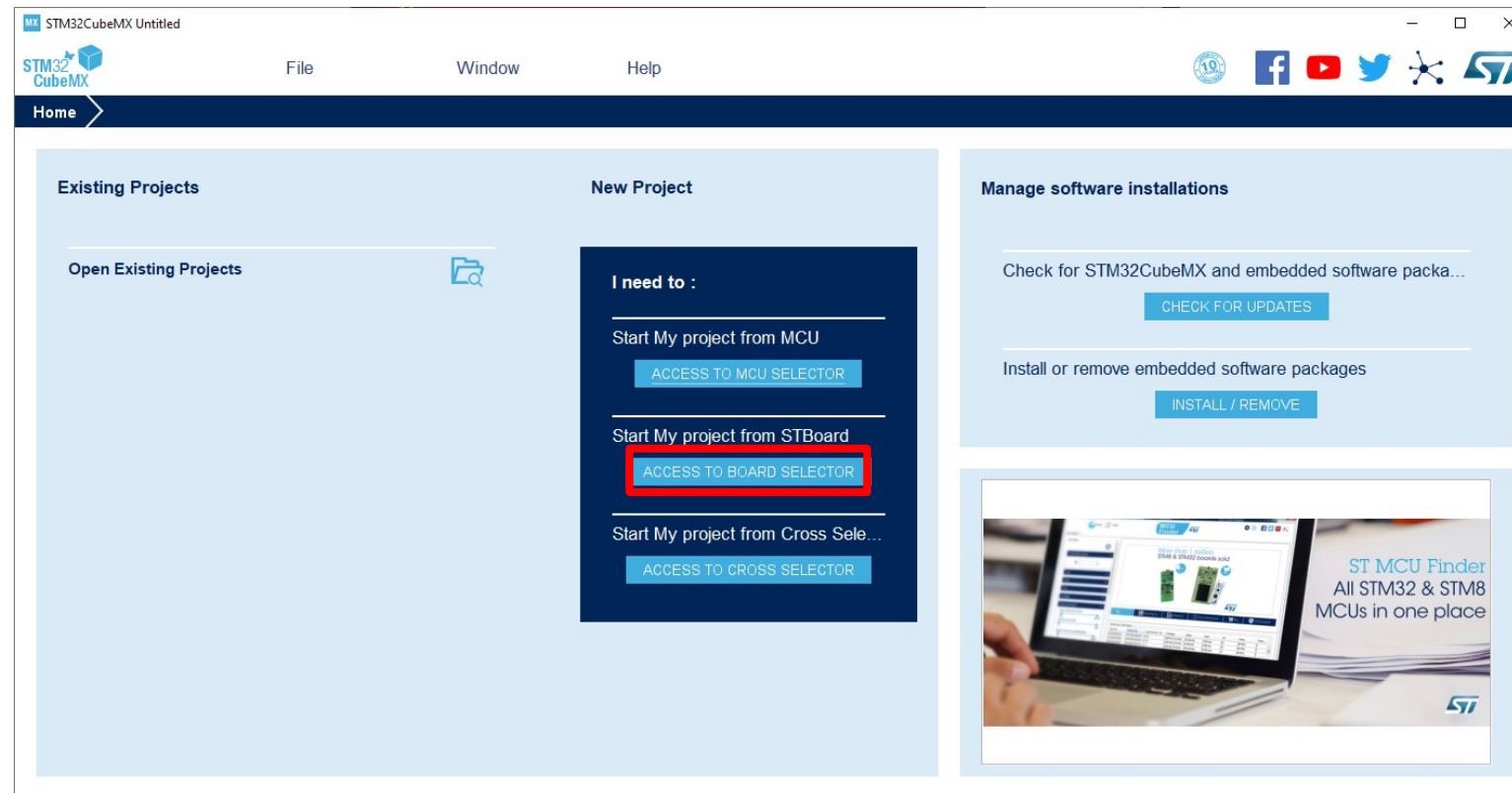
STM32CubeMX

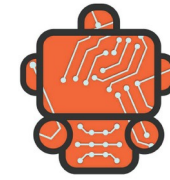
And... that's it. Installation complete.



Create the first Project

Open STM32CubeMX. Select “Access to Board Selector”.





Create the first Project

Search for “767”, and double click in “Nucleo-F767ZI”.

New Project from a Board

MCU/MPU Selector | Board Selector | Cross Selector

Board Filters

Part Number Search

Vendor

Type

MCU/MPU Series

Other

Price = 23.0

Oscillator Freq. = 0 (MHz)

Peripheral

- Accelerometer
- Analog I/O
- Arduino Form Factor
- Audio Line In
- Audio Line Out
- Battery
- Button
- CAN
- Camera
- Compass
- Custom Form Factor
- Digital I/O
- Ethernet
- Gyroscope
- I2C
- Joystick
- LCD Display (Graphics)

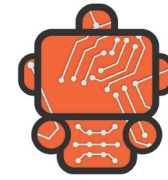
New multicore STM32MP1 Series for Industrial and IoT applications

STM32MP1

OpenSTLinux Distribution

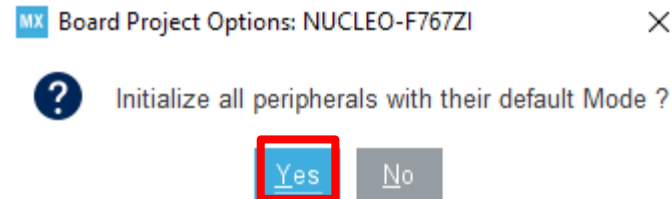
Boards List: 1 item

	Overview	Part No.	Type	Marketing Status	Unit Price (US\$)	Mounted Device
☆		NUCLEO-F767ZI	Nucleo144	Active	23.0	STM32F767ZITx



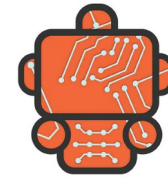
Create the first Project

Initialize all peripherals in default mode.



Disable the Ethernet peripheral.

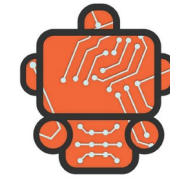




Create the first Project

Disable the USB peripheral.

The image shows the STM32CubeMX software interface. On the left, the 'Connectivity' tree lists various peripherals, with 'USB_OTG_FS' at the bottom highlighted by a blue rectangle. The main window is titled 'USB_OTG_FS Mode and Configuration'. It has two tabs: 'Mode' and 'Configuration'. The 'Mode' tab is active, showing a dropdown menu set to 'Disable', which is highlighted by a red rectangle. Below the dropdown are two checkboxes: 'Activate_SOF' and 'Activate_VBUS', both of which are unchecked. The 'Configuration' tab is currently empty. To the right of the configuration window is a 'Pinout view' of the STM32F767ZITx LQFP144 package. It shows the physical layout of the 144 pins with labels for various functions like USB_OTG_FS, USB_OTG_FS_VBUS, and USB_OTG_FS_SOF.

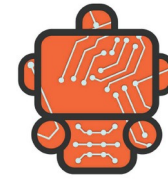


Create the first Project

Go to “Project Manager”, give a name to the project, choose the location of the project, set the structure to advanced, and set the Toolchain to “MDK-ARM V5”. To avoid complications the save path mustn’t have spaces or other special characters.

Home > STM32F767ZITx - NUCLEO-F767ZI > **Untitled - Project Manager** > [GENERATE CODE](#)

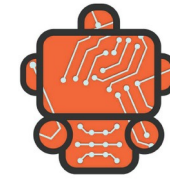
Pinout & Configuration	Clock Configuration	Project Manager	Tools
Project	<p>Project Settings</p> <p>Project Name <input type="text" value="Blinking_LED"/></p> <p>Project Location <input type="text" value="C:\Users\Alvaro\Documents\STM32\Blinking_Led"/> Browse</p> <p>Application Structure <input type="text" value="Advanced"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Do not generate the main()</p> <p>Toolchain Folder Location <input type="text" value="C:\Users\Alvaro\Documents\STM32\Blinking_Led\Blinking_LED\"/></p> <p>Toolchain / IDE <input type="text" value="MDK-ARM V5"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Generate Under Root</p>		
Code Generator			



Create the first Project

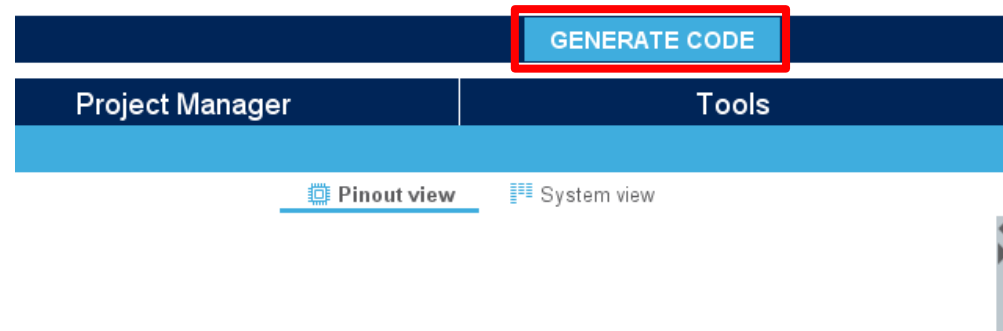
Under “Code Generator” select “Copy only the necessary library files”, and “Generate peripheral initialization as a pair of ‘.c/.h’ files per peripheral”.

Pinout & Configuration	Clock Configuration	Project Manager	Tools
Project	<p>STM32Cube MCU packages and embedded software packs —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> Copy all used libraries into the project folder<input checked="" type="radio"/> Copy only the necessary library files<input type="radio"/> Add necessary library files as reference in the toolchain project configuration file		
Code Generator	<p>Generated files —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generate peripheral initialization as a pair of '.c/.h' files per peripheral<input type="checkbox"/> Backup previously generated files when re-generating<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keep User Code when re-generating<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delete previously generated files when not re-generated		
	<p>HAL Settings —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Set all free pins as analog (to optimize the power consumption)<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Full Assert		

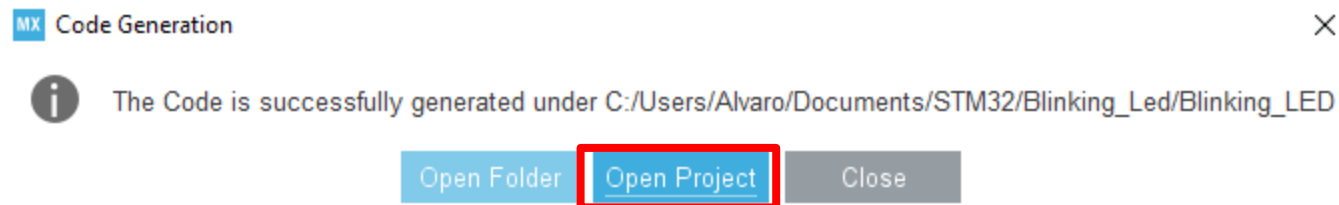


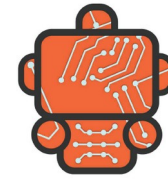
Create the first Project

Generate the code.



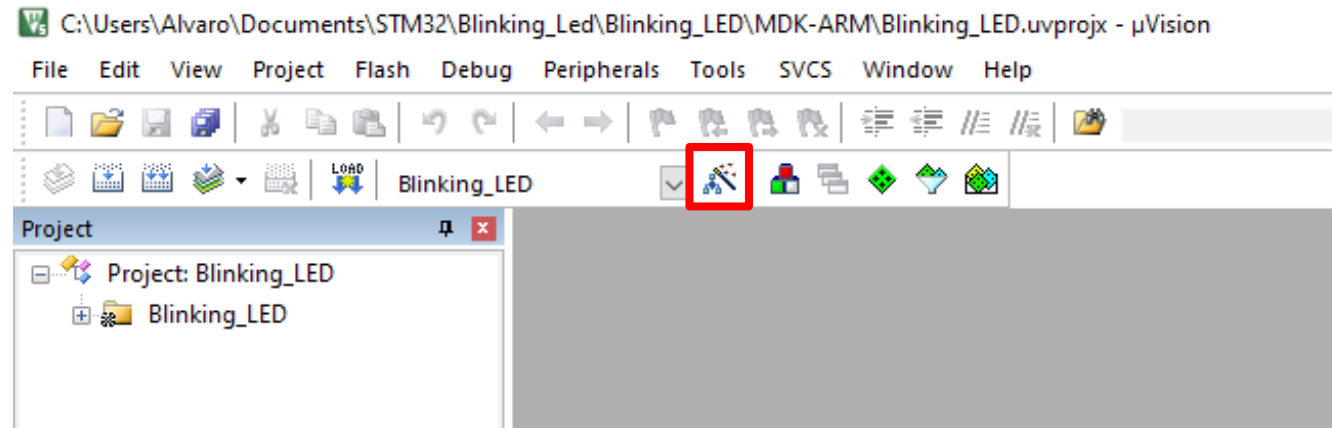
And Open the Project

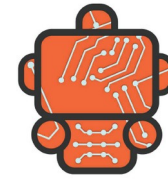




Create the first Project

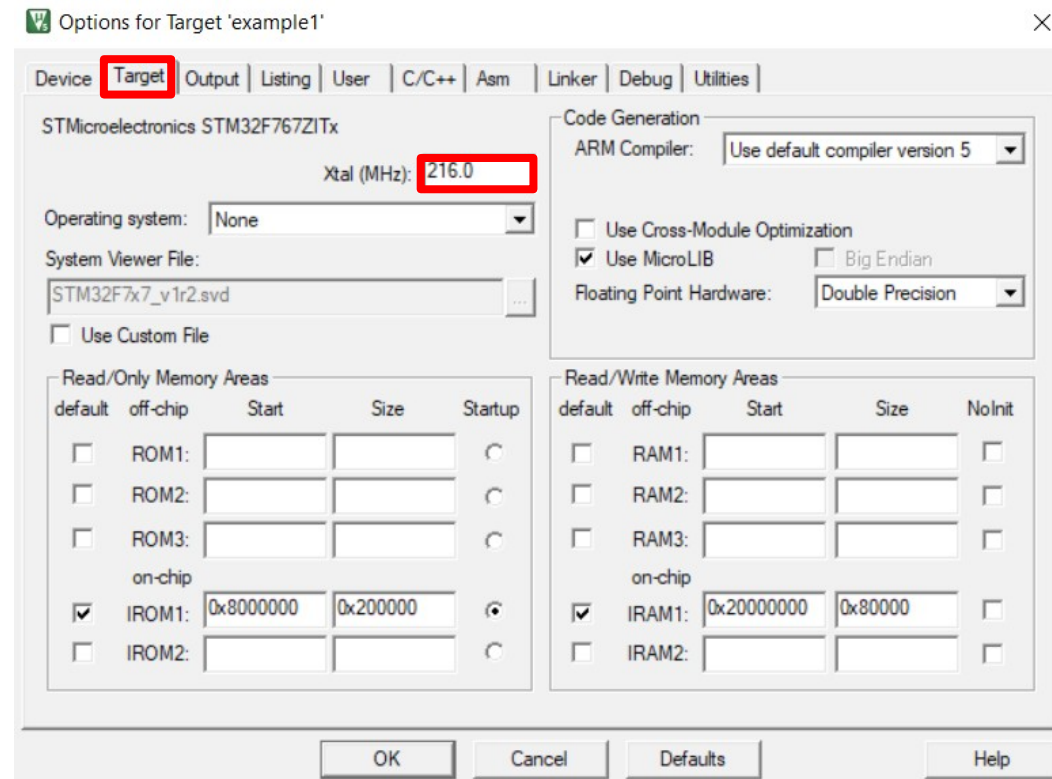
Open the settings menu.

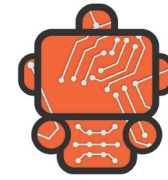




Create the first Project

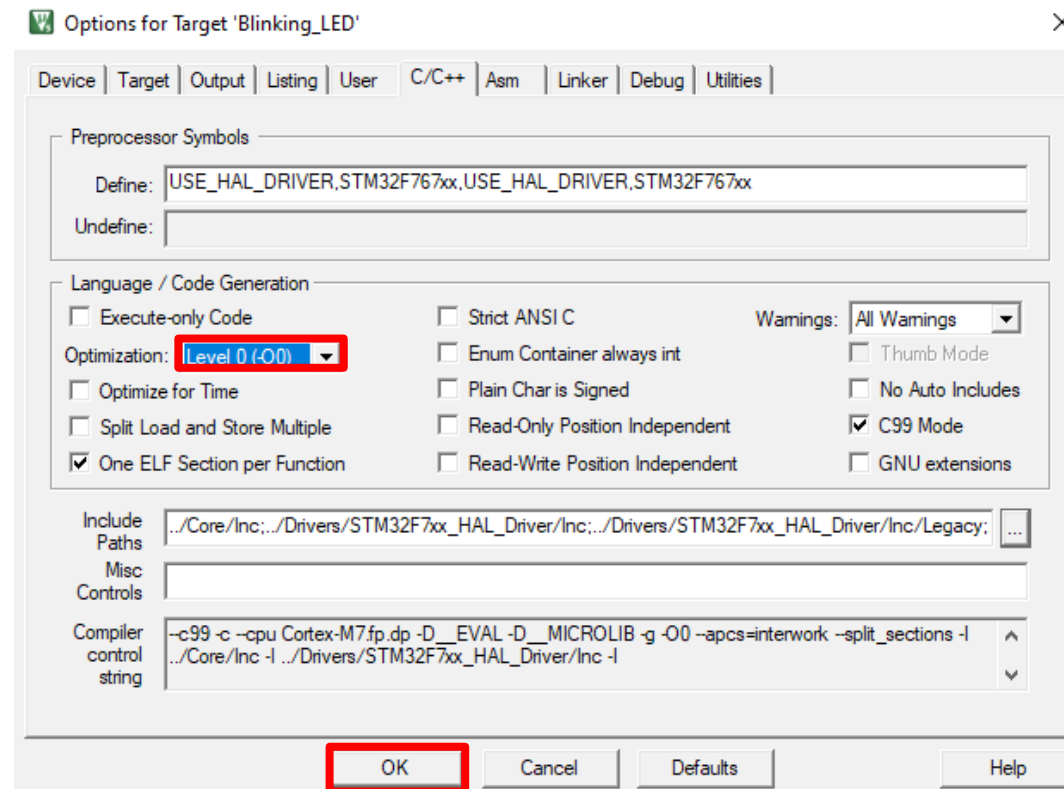
Under Outup tab, set Xtal to 216.

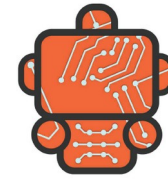




Create the first Project

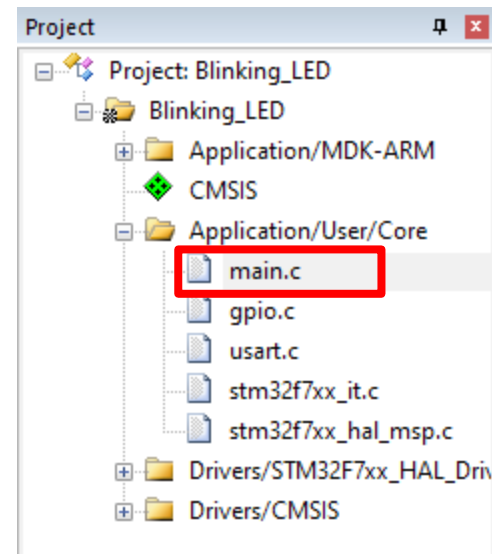
Under C/C++ tab, set the optimization level to 0.

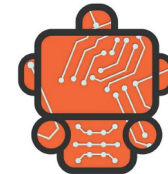




Create the first Project

Open the main.c file

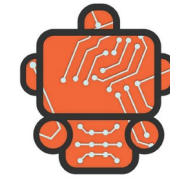




Create the first Project

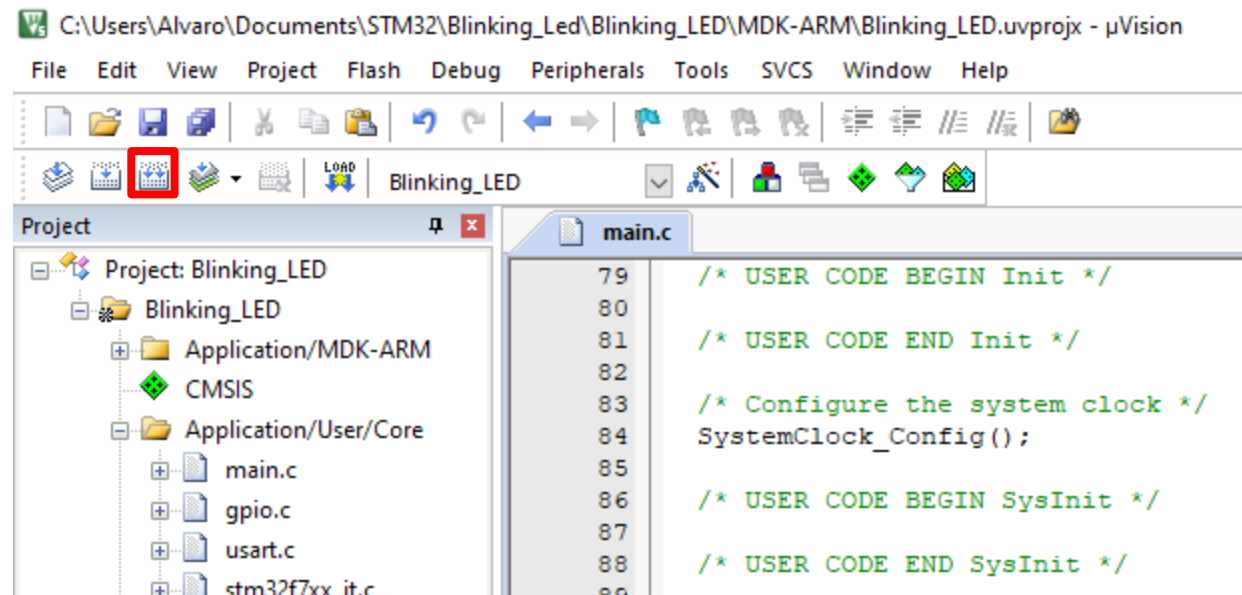
Add those two lines of code at lines 101 and 102.

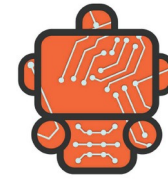
```
97      /* Infinite loop */
98      /* USER CODE BEGIN WHILE */
99      while (1)
100     {
101         HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOB, GPIO_PIN_7);
102         HAL_Delay(1000);
103         /* USER CODE END WHILE */
```



Compile a program

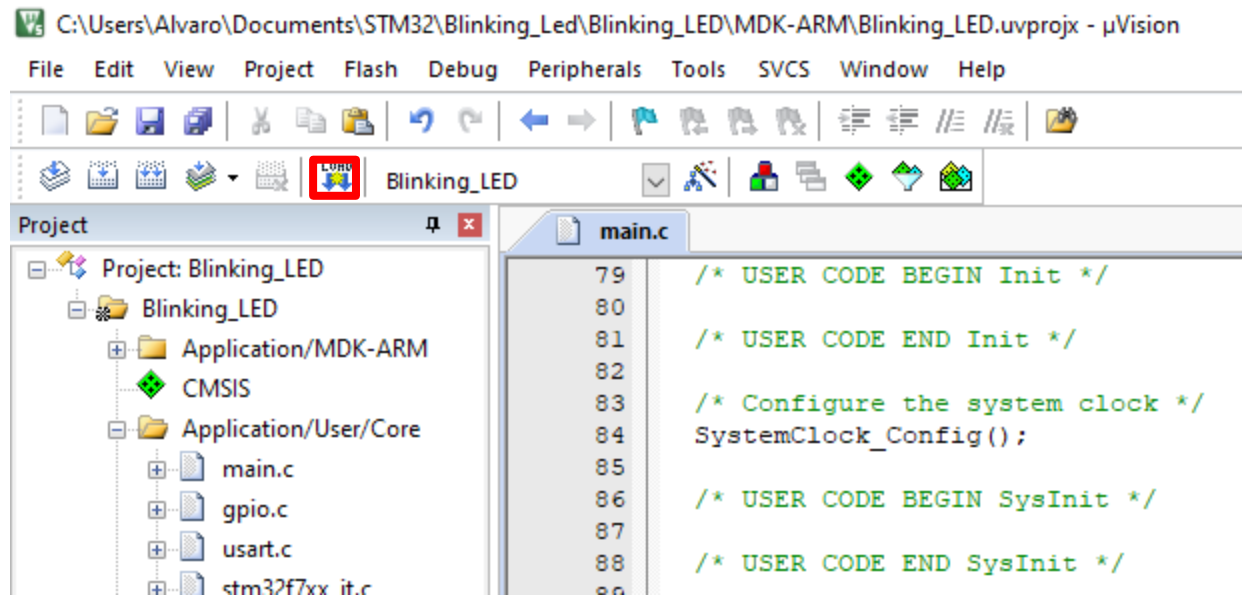
To compile all target files (this is going to take a while)

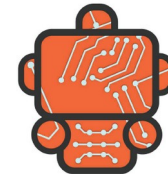




Flash the board

Connect the development board to your pc through a micro USB cable (don't use the connection next to the ethernet port)

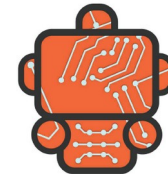




Flash the board

When the flash is finished press the reset button on the board (black button)

The blue LED should blink at a frequency of 0,5Hz.

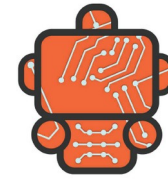


Terminal

A good terminal is very convenient if you want work with serial port.

You can use termite or this terminal:

<https://sites.google.com/site/terminalbpp/>

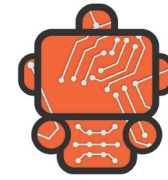


File tree

Inside the project Directory, there are many sub directories and files, some of the most important are:

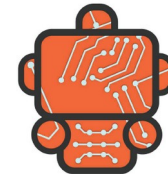
- ***Drives***: where the CubeMX puts the drivers, you don't need to touch here
- ***Inc***: where the user header files are, and where you should put all the header files you will create

(continues on the next page)



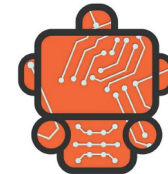
File tree

- ***MDK-ARM***: where all the files for the Keil configurations and the output files of the compilation are, at this moment you only should touch the file with the extension ***.uvprojx*** (this file open the keil project)
- ***Src***: where the user source files are, and where you should put all the source files you will create
- ***.ioc***: STM32CubeMX file, contains all the Cube info for the project
- ***.gitignore***: to specify intentionally untracked files to be ignore by git



Resources

The following slides have some documentation that you should have with you every time you are working with the development board, in order to consult some information in case of doubts.



Resources

STM32F76xxx and STM32F77xxx advanced Arm[®]-based

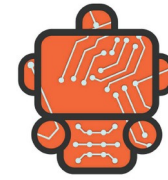
<https://bit.ly/2SrZbQS>

Description of STM32F7 HAL and Low-layer drivers

<https://bit.ly/2JsqPcE>

STM32CubeMX for STM32 configuration and initialization C code generation

<https://bit.ly/2OXkEmM>



Resources

STM32F7 Series and STM32H7 Series Cortex[®]-M7 processor
programming manual

<https://bit.ly/2qiOYJC>

STM32 Nucleo-144 boards

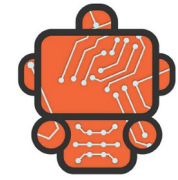
<https://bit.ly/2Df5i6S>

Getting started with STM32F7 Series MCU hardware development

<https://bit.ly/2StPQIj>

General-purpose timer cookbook

<https://bit.ly/2ITtSKB>



Conclusion

Now you should have all tools installed and configured.

You should know how to create a project, compile and flash the board

Good work