



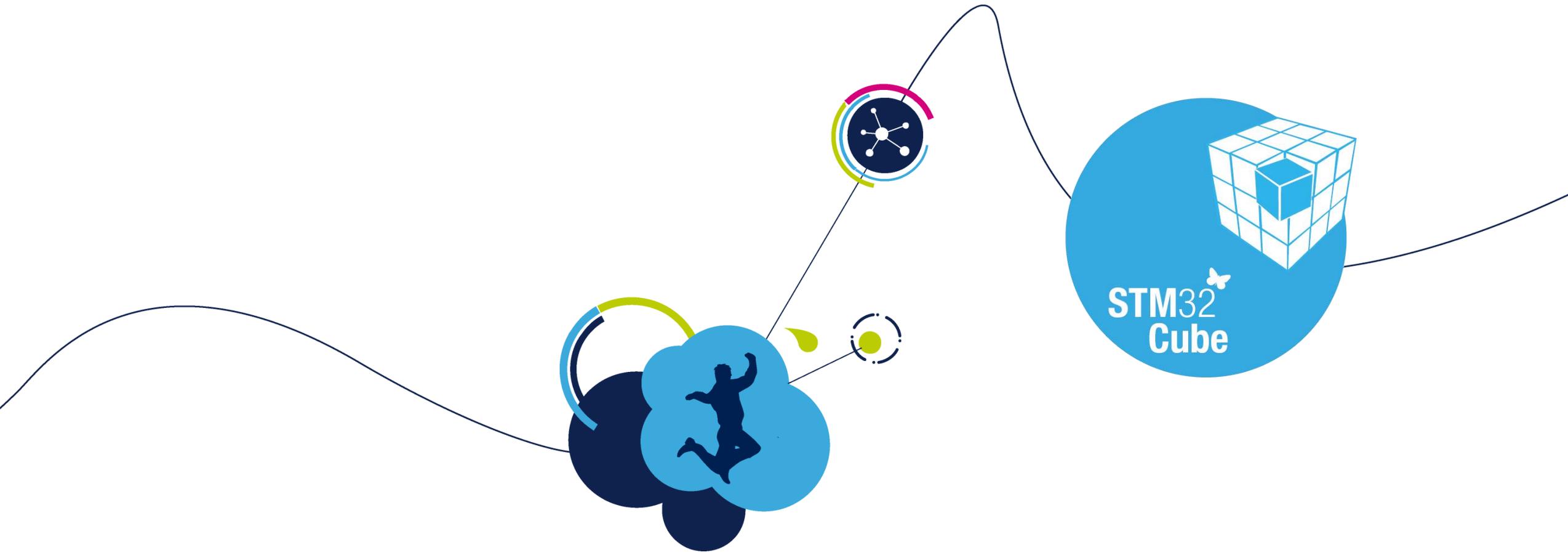
# STM32 Ecosystem workshop

T.O.M.A.S Team





- Now it is a right time for some slides
- We will present briefly what is STM32CubeMX and the structure of the Cube library



# What it is STM32CubeMX ?



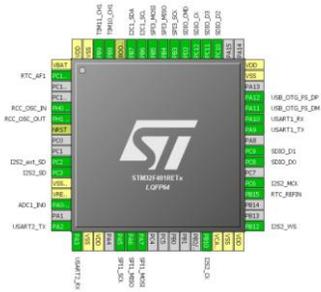
# STM32CubeMX application

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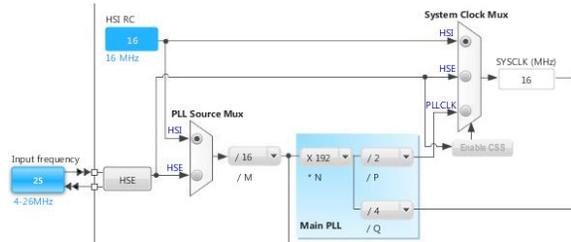
- STM32CubeMx **do** allow to configure peripherals using GUI, generate project framework and peripheral initialization code.
- STM32CubeMx **do not** allow to create algorithms using GUI and generate algorithms code yet – there is still some space for programmers left ;-)



# What it is STM32CubeMX ?



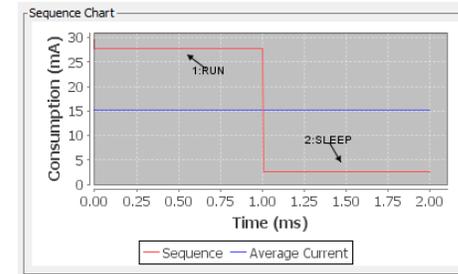
Pinout Wizard



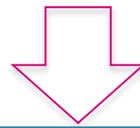
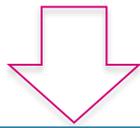
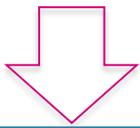
Clock Tree Wizard

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| Basic Parameters                                      |                           |
| Baud Rate   | 115200 Bits/s             |
| Word Length   | 8 Bits (including Parity) |
| Parity  | None                      |
| Stop Bits   | 1                         |
| Advanced Parameters                                   |                           |
| Data Direction  | Receive and Transmit      |
| Over Sampling   | 16 Samples                |
| Baud Rate   |                           |
| BaudRate must be between 110 Bits/s and 10.5 MBits/s. |                           |

Peripherals & Middleware Wizard



Power Consumption Wizard



## STM32CubeMX

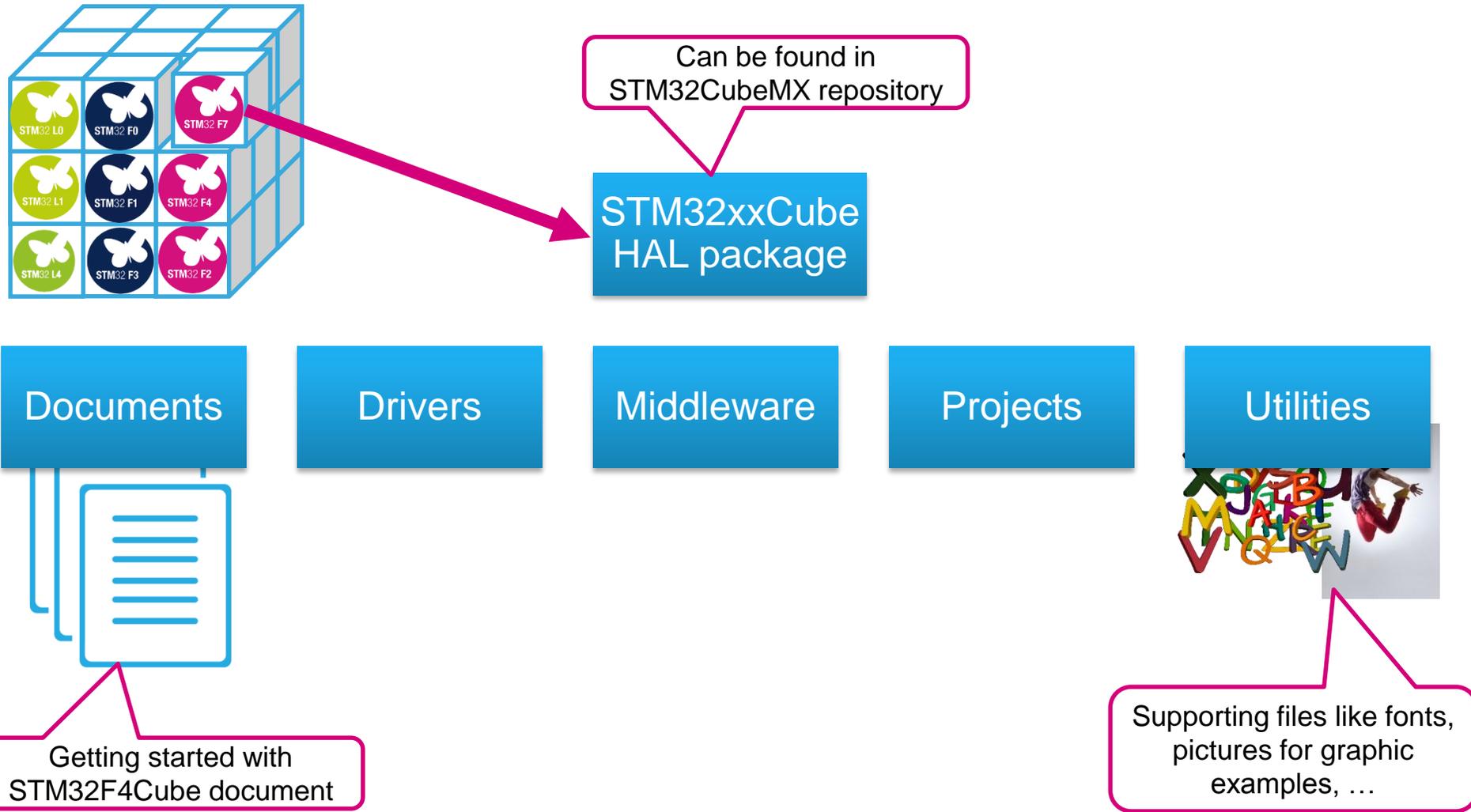


Generates Initialization C Code based on user choices !



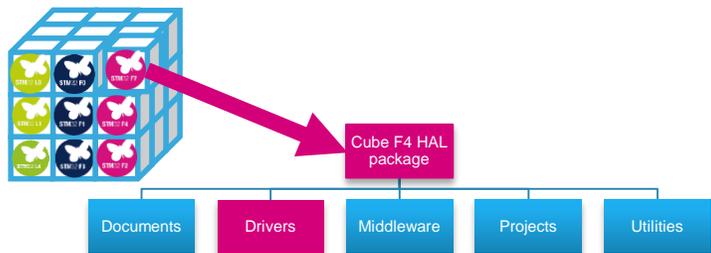


# STM32Cube FW Package Organization

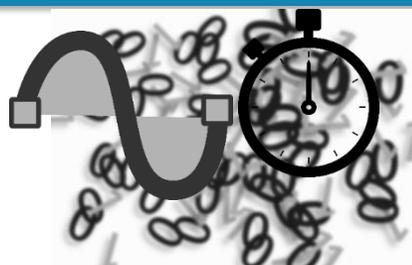




# STM32Cube FW Package Drivers



Register definitions for Core, startup files, ARM cortex libraries



HAL drivers for each periphery in STM32



Functions using HAL drivers to communicate with other components present on EVAL/Discovery boards





# STM32Cube FW Package Middleware



Cube F4 HAL package

- Documents
- Drivers
- Middleware
- Projects
- Utilities

Developed/Owned by ST

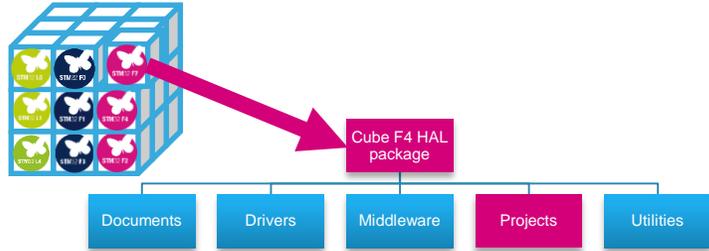
Advanced set of libraries

Third Party libraries





# STM32Cube FW Package Projects



Complete projects for STM32 boards

Projects

STM32Nucleo, Discovery kits, Eval Boards

STM32F-Discovery

....

Templates



Empty project only with startup file prepared for modification

Examples



Simple examples for STM32 Peripherals (GPIO, USART, ...)

Applications



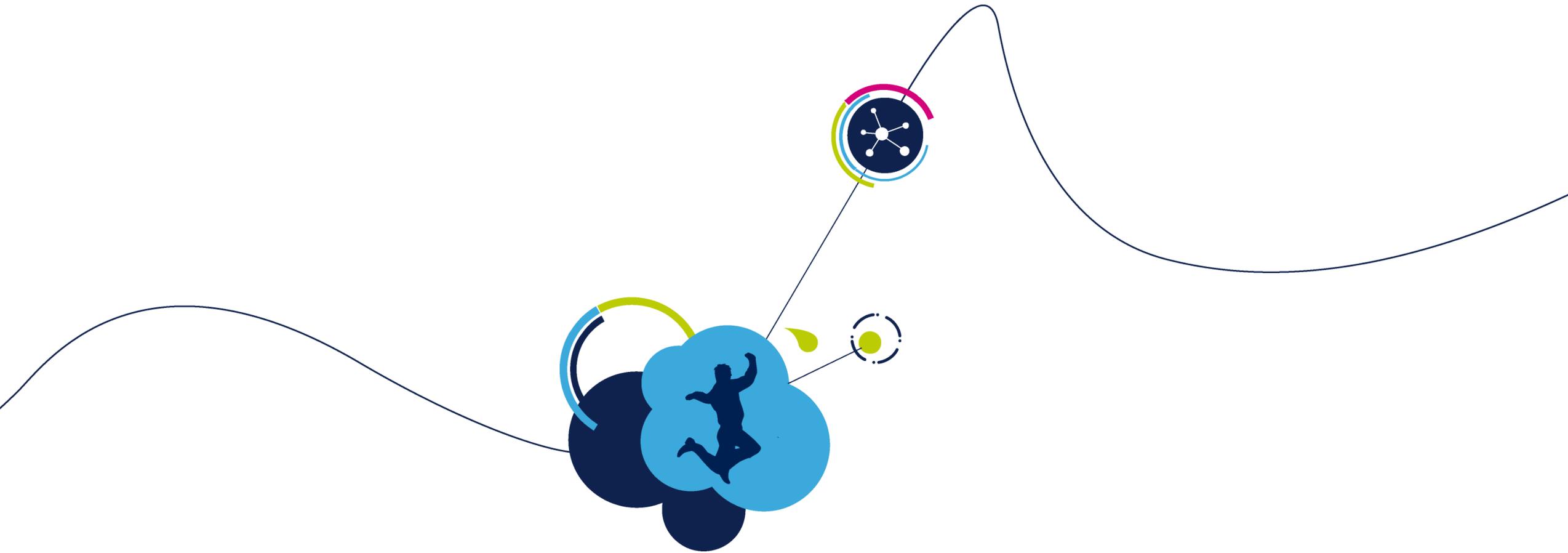
Advanced examples using Middleware (USB virtual com port)

Demonstrations



Demonstration project combining multiple Middleware together

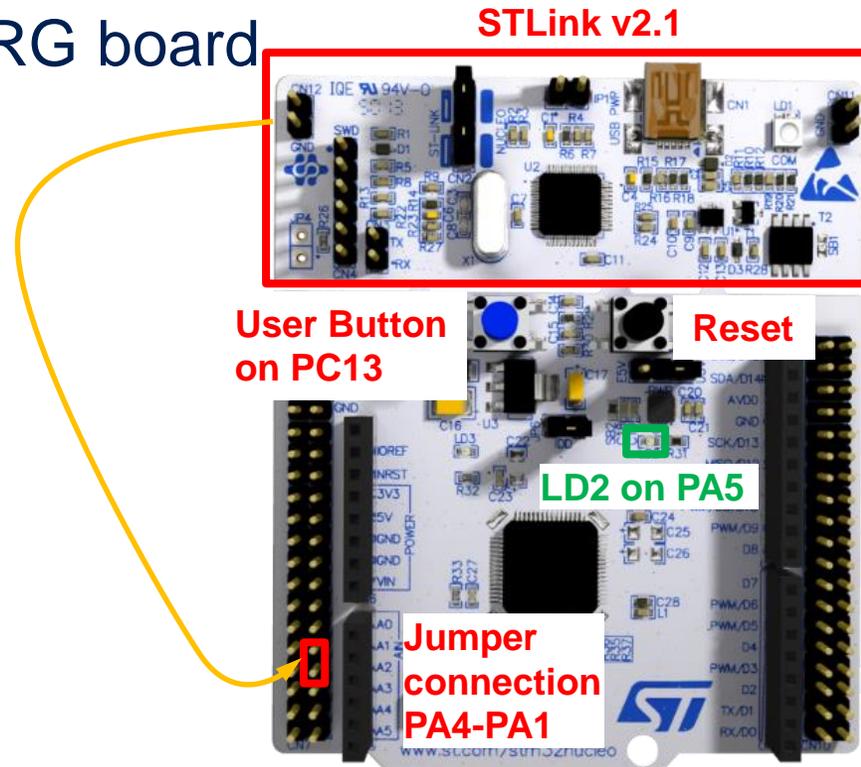




# Preparation of the hardware

# What we would need ?

- ❑ NUCLEO-L476RG board



- ❑ Mini-USB cable

- ❑ PC with preinstalled software (STM32CubeMX, SW4STM32, STLinkv2.1 drivers)



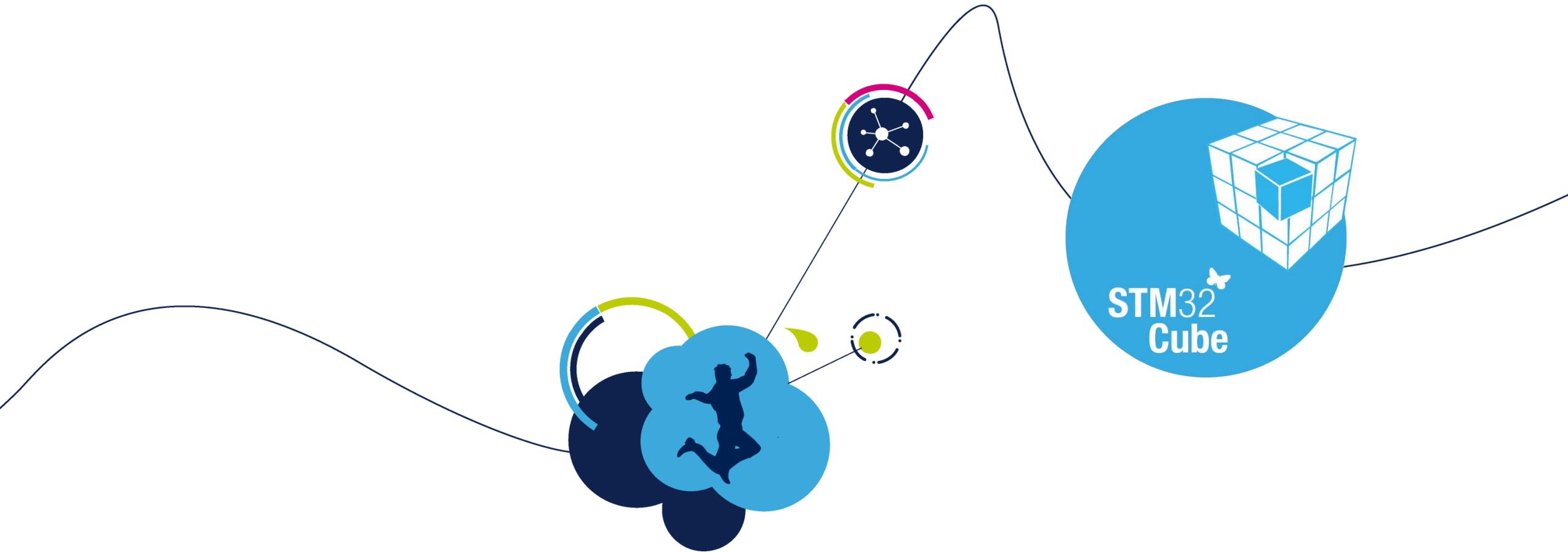
- Now it is a right time for some software activity
- Our first task is to create LED blinking application – just to check whether all the software packs and drivers are installed correctly and whether the hardware is ready for more challenging job



# Goal of this part

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- To practice a little bit with STM32CubeMX by:
  - MCU selection
  - Play a bit with clock configuration for STM32L4 device
  - Create a skeleton of simple LED blinking application
  
- Have some fun!



# Creating the 'L4\_Blinky' example in STM32CubeMX



# Creating a New Project

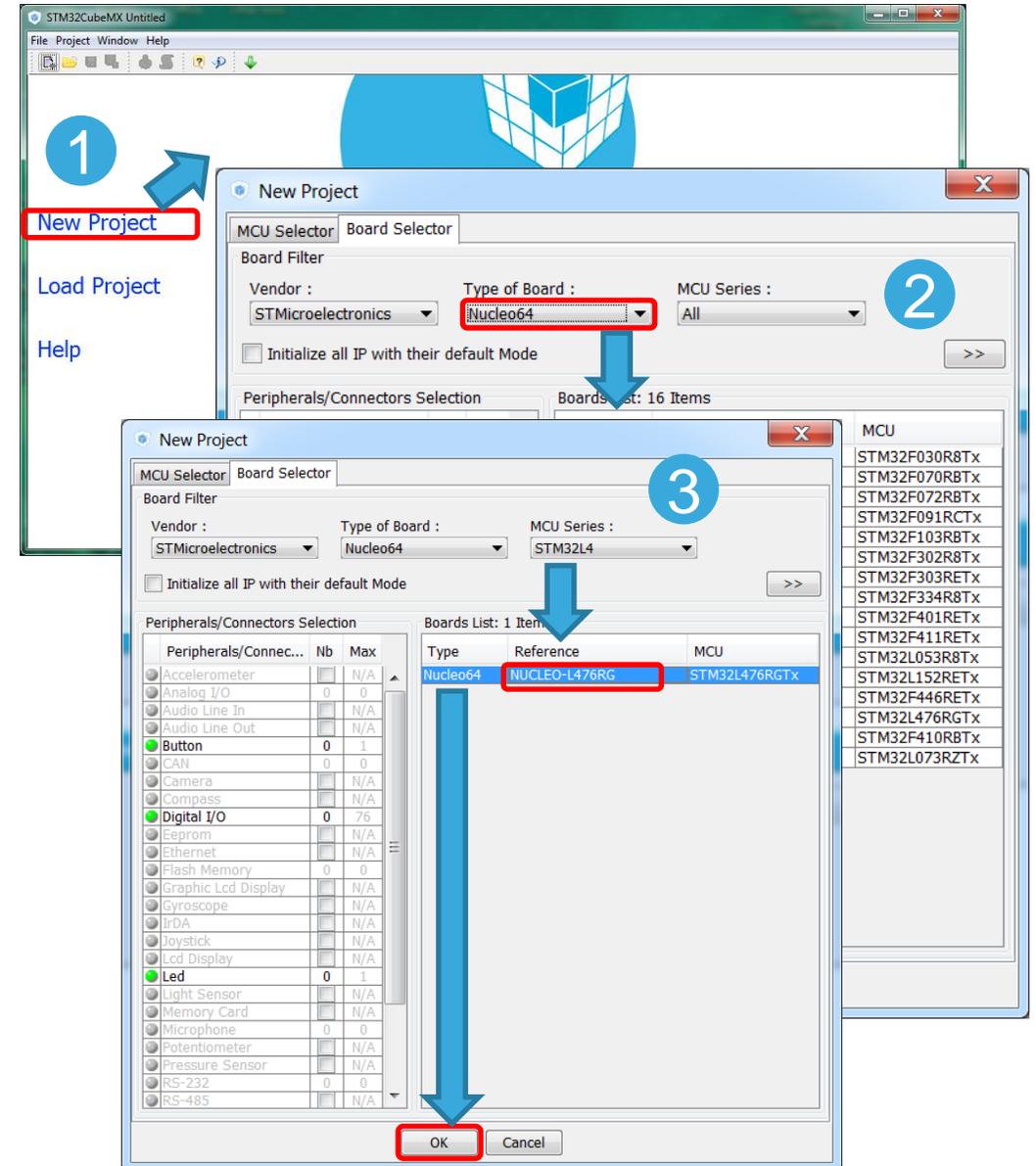
1. From the STM32Cube Home Page or **Menu** → **File** select **New Project**

2. There are 3 ways to create a New Project

- By STM32 Series and Product Line
- By Peripheral Mix
- By Board

3. For this example we will use NUCLEO–L476RG

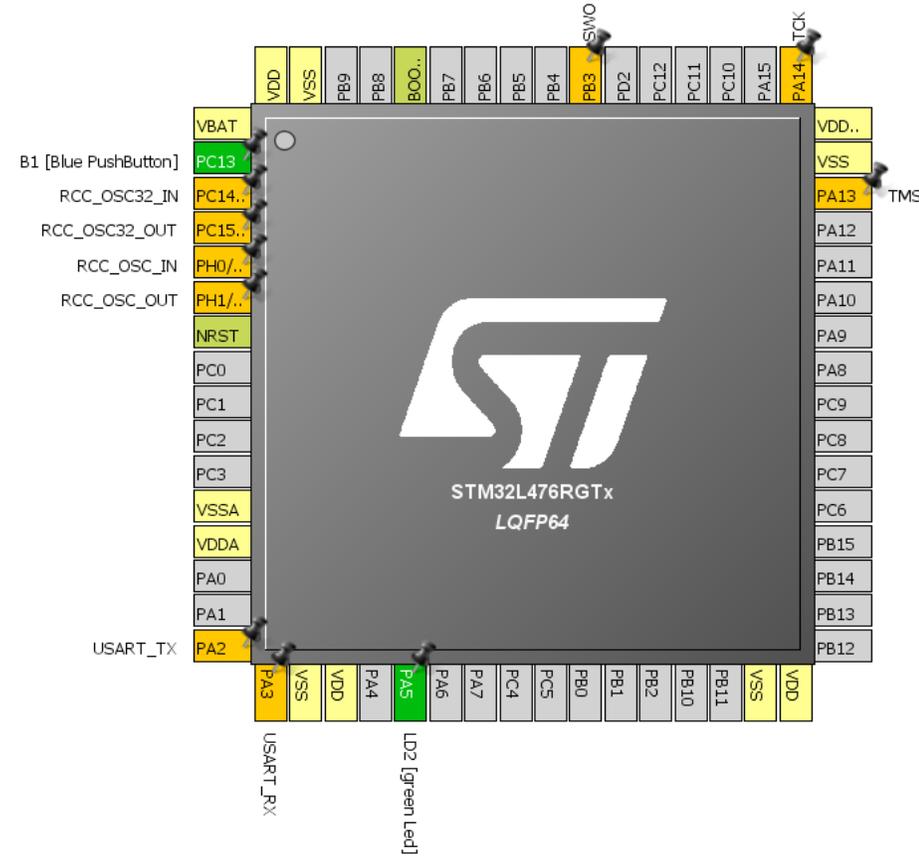
- Select the **Board Selector** Tab from the top left
- Select **Type of Board** to be **Nucleo64**
- Select **STM32L4** in **MCU Series**
- Select the **NUCLEO–L476RG** from the list on the right
- Click 'OK' to continue





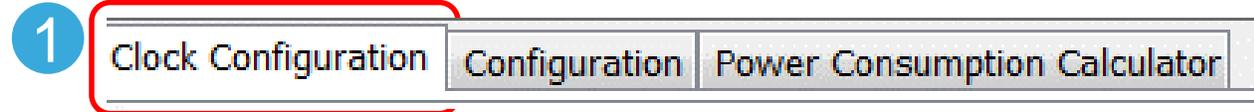
# Peripheral and Pin Configuration

- You will be presented with the pinout of the **NUCLEO-L476RG**
- The debug pins, Push Button and LED are already highlighted in **green**, to say they are connected to the hardware on the board.
- System Pins are highlighted in **yellow/yellow-green**
- Optional Hardware, like crystals and USART are highlighted in **orange**. This means there are PCB connections but not necessarily any hardware connected by default.
- For the “L4\_Blinky” example all relevant peripherals are already connected, so no modifications are needed.



**Task:** Configure clock system to use internal oscillator with PLL @80MHz

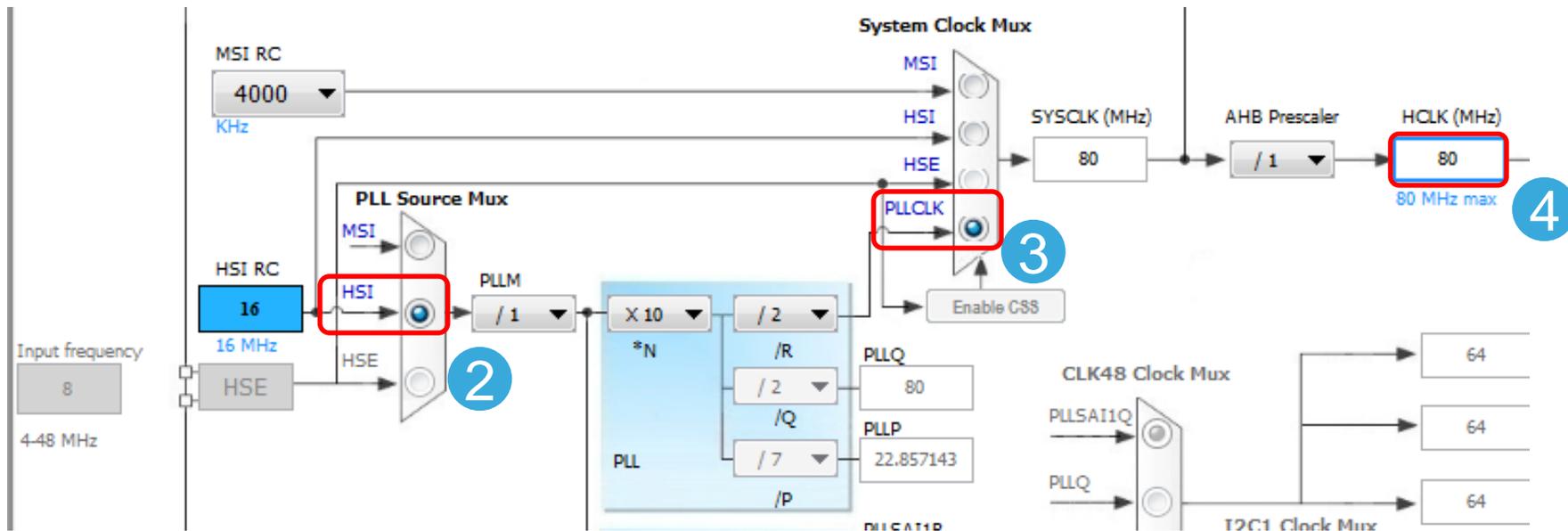
1. Select '**Clock Configuration**' tab



2. Select **HSI** in PLL Source Mux (HSI – High Speed Internal clock)

3. Select **PLLCLK** in the System Clock Mux

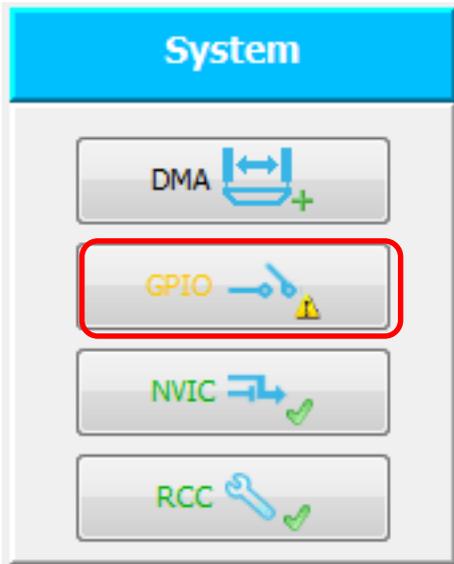
4. Set HCLK to **80** and press ENTER – application will propose PLL configuration to match this requirement





# Peripheral Configuration

- Select '**Configuration**' tab
- In this section peripherals with no physical pins or middleware can be added to the project
- For the 'L4\_Blinky' example no additional configuration is required as LED is already configured in **GPIO** link as **Output Push-Pull**.



Pin Configuration

GPIO Single Mapped Signals

Search Signals  
Search (Ctrl+F)

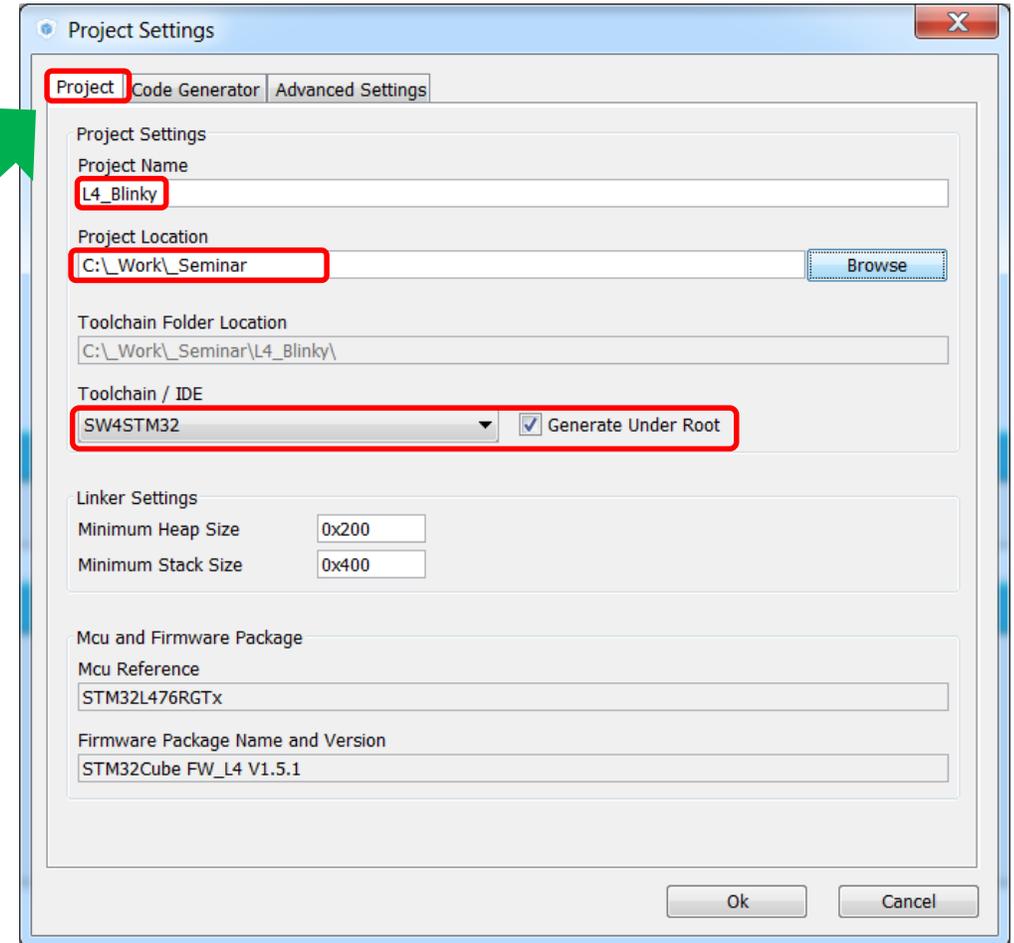
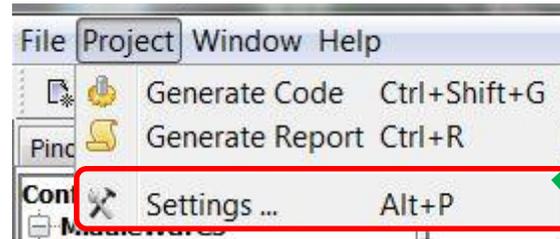
Show only Modified

| Pin N... | Sig... | GPIO output ... | GPIO mode              | GPIO Pull-up/Pull-down      | Maximum outpu... | Fast Mode | User Label           | Modified                            |
|----------|--------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PA5      | n/a    | Low             | Output Push Pull       | No pull-up and no pull-down | Low              | n/a       | LD2 [green Led]      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| PC13     | n/a    | n/a             | External Event Mode... | No pull-up and no pull-down | n/a              | n/a       | B1 [Blue PushButton] | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |



# Configure the code generator 1/2

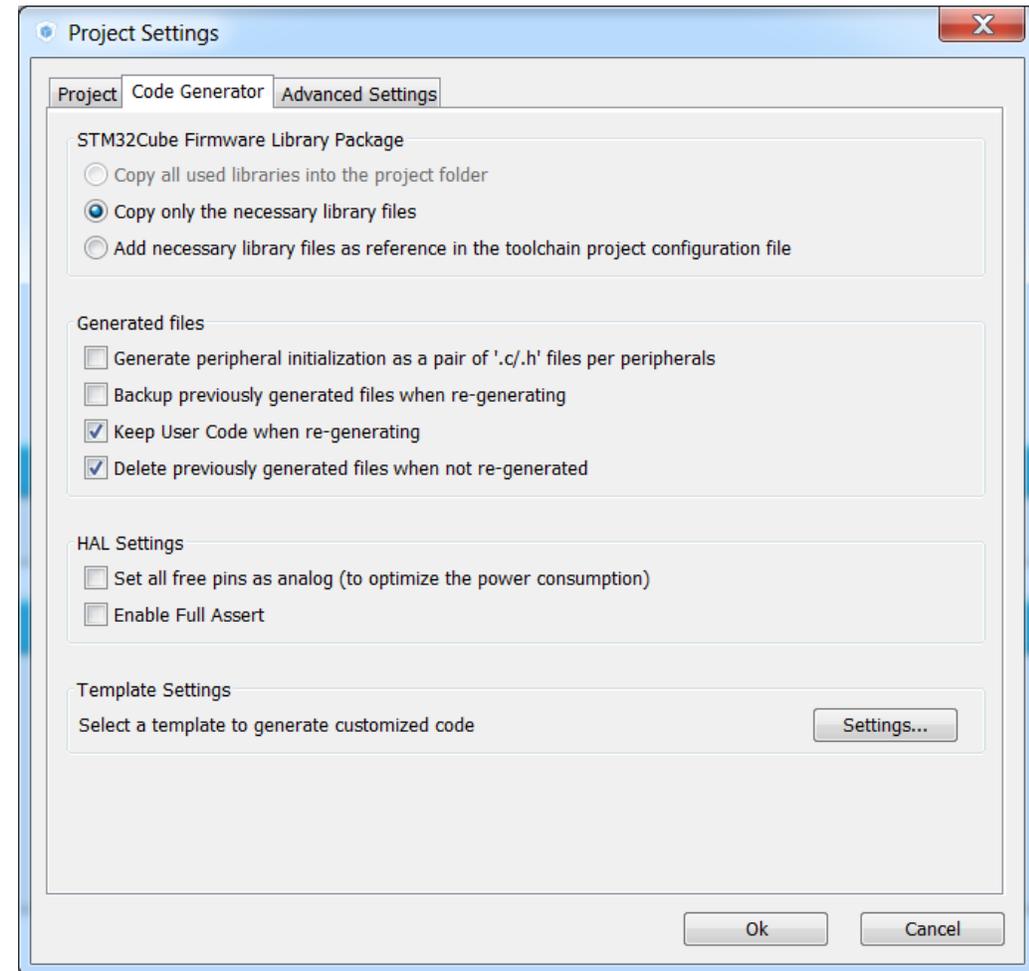
- Open project settings:
  - Menu → Project → Settings
- Under **Project** tab:
  - Give the project a name and location (i.e. **L4\_Blinky**)
  - We strongly recommend to place this folder on the root of 'C:' as some C-compilers show issues when the build path contains too many characters
  - Select the toolchain to be SW4STM32
- For better understanding let's review code generation options (**Code Generation** tab) first





# Configure the code generator 2/2

- Code generator options
  - Copy either the full library or only the necessary files or just link the files from the common repository
  - Place all peripherals initialization in the `stm321xx_hal_msp.c` file or one file per peripheral
  - Keep user code or overwrite it (refers to code placed between user code comment sections)
  - Delete or keep files that are not used anymore
  - Set unused pins as analog to keep consumption low (if **SWD/JTAG is not selected in pinout, this option will disable it**)
  - Enable full assert in project, this helps to discover incorrect HAL function parameter used in user code

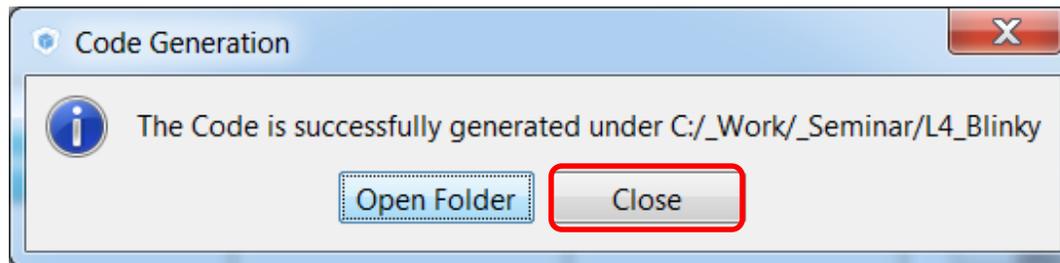




# Code generation

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- Once we have configured the code generator, we can generate code for selected toolchain.
- There are 3 ways to do it, namely:
  - Clicking  icon
  - Pressing **Ctrl+Shift+G** keys combination
  - Selecting **Project**→**Generate Code** option from menu
- When prompted, click 'Close' (we will import this project from SW4STM32 IDE).





# What have we gained during this part?

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- ✓ Practice a little bit with STM32CubeMX by:
  - ✓ MCU selection
  - ✓ Play a bit with clock configuration for STM32L4 device
  - ✓ Create a skeleton of simple LED blinking application
  
- ✓ Have some fun!

More information can be found in the following document:

- **UM1718** - STM32CubeMX for STM32 configuration, available on the web:

[http://www.st.com/resource/en/user\\_manual/dm00104712.pdf](http://www.st.com/resource/en/user_manual/dm00104712.pdf)

# Enjoy!

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