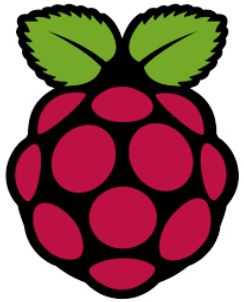
RASPBERRY PI PICO



Seminar – Sperlhof

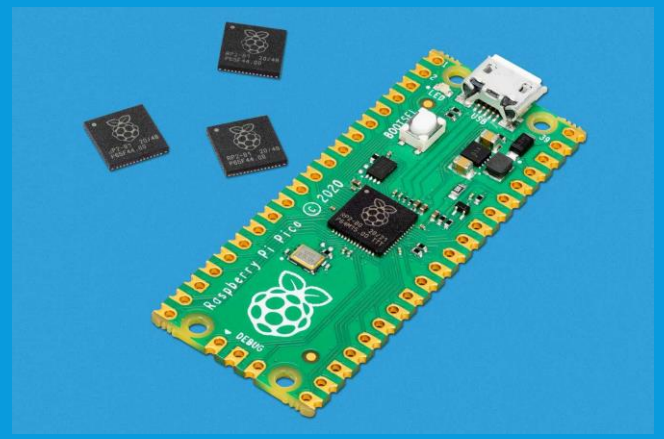
22.11.2023 – 24.11.2023

Dipl.-Ing. Gerald Pracherstorfer

OVERVIEW

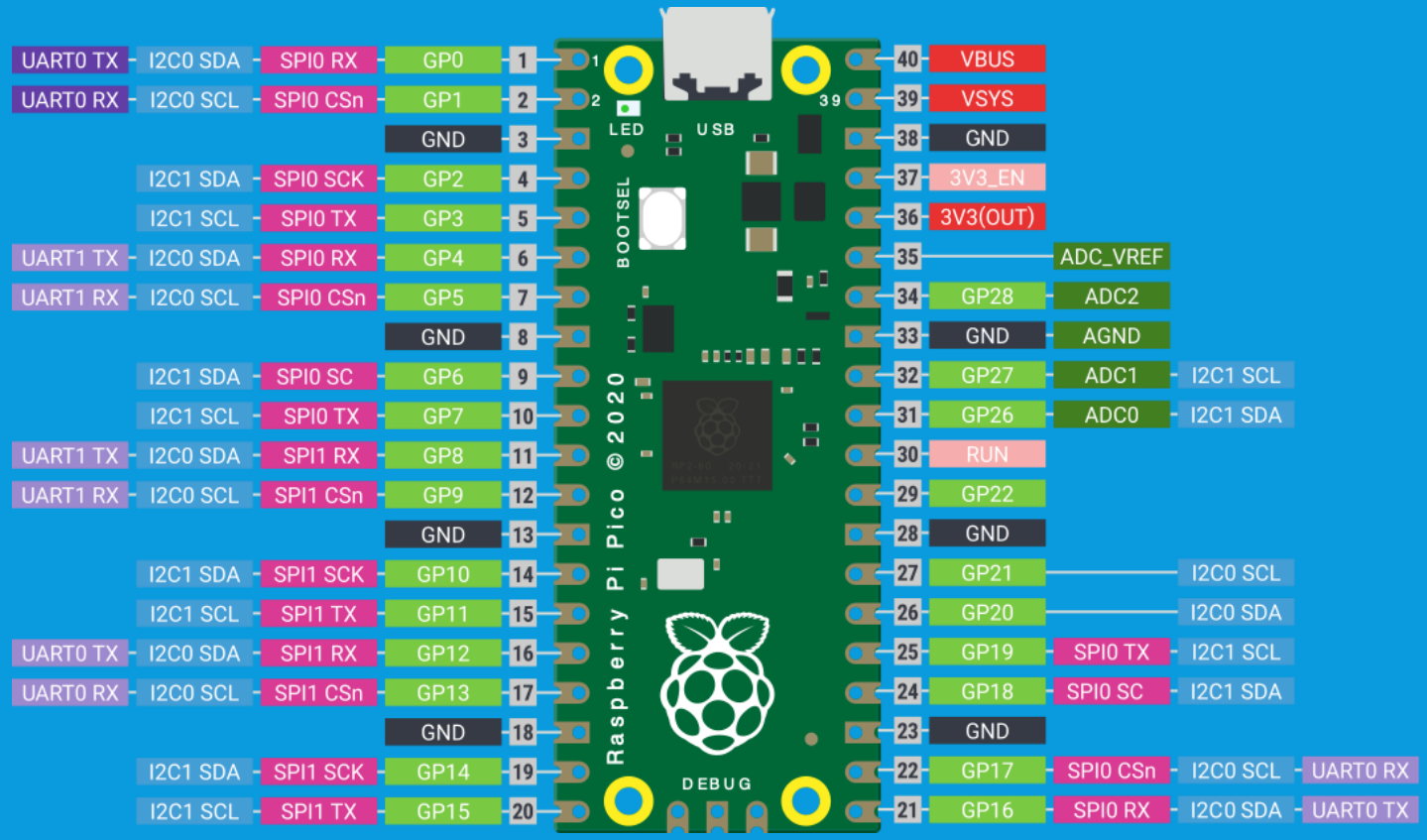
HTL STEYR

- Not a Linux machine: a microcontroller
- Designed by Raspberry Pi Foundation
- RP2040 microcontroller with on-board 2MB Flash memory
- Micro-USB B port for power and data (and for reprogramming the Flash)
- 40 pin 21×51 'DIP' style 1mm thick PCB
- 3-pin ARM Serial Wire Debug (SWD) port
- Simple yet highly flexible power supply architecture
- High quality, low cost, high availability
- Comprehensive SDK, software examples and documentation



PINOUT

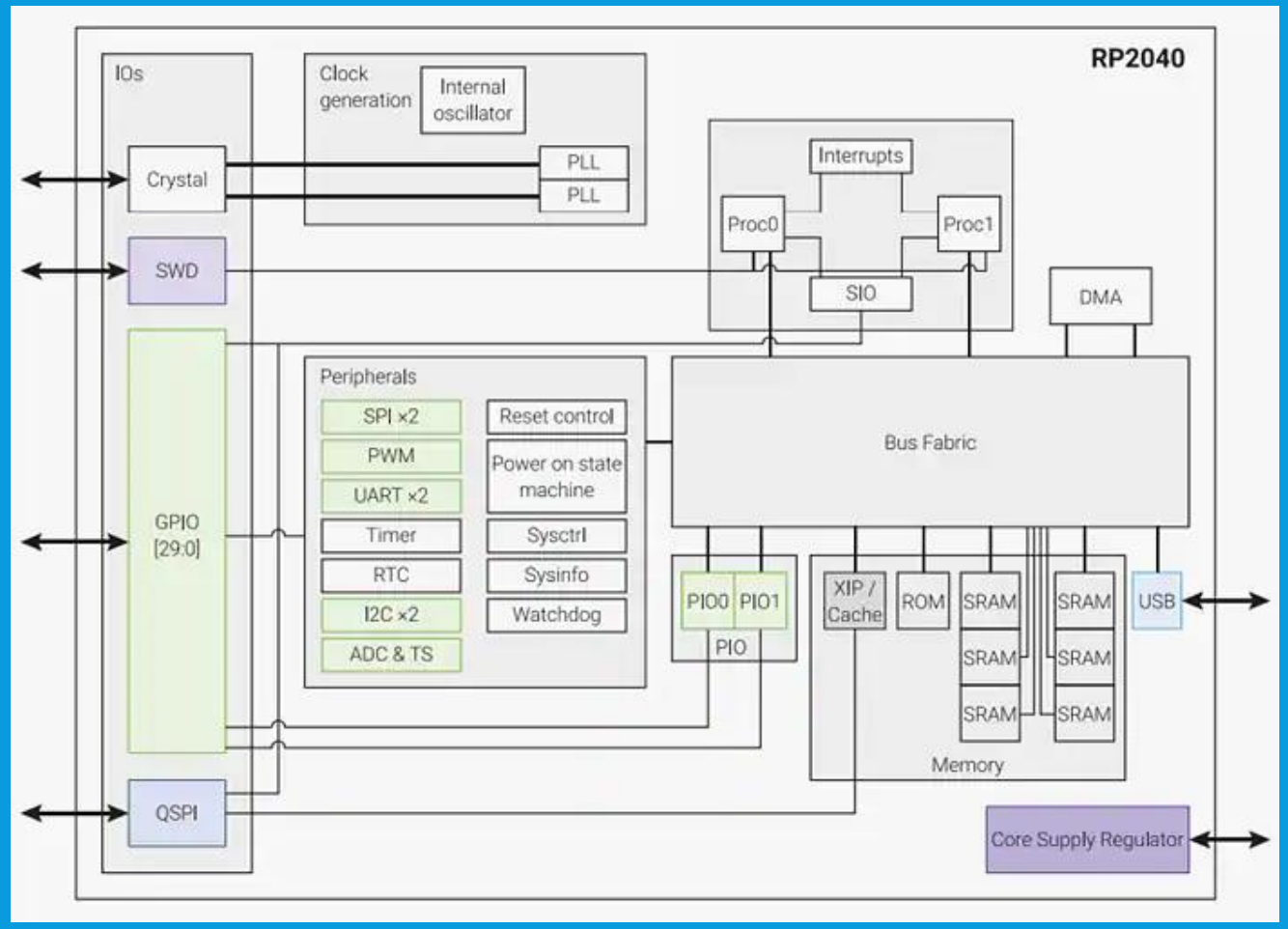
- Minimal external circuitry to support the RP2040 chip
  - Flash (Winbond W25Q16JV)
  - Crystal
  - Power supplies and decoupling
  - USB connector
- On-board LED
- Buck-boost SMPS
- FLASH reprogramming
  - USB (Mass storage device)
  - SWD (Serial Wire Debug)
- Standard Interfaces



RP2040 – KEY FEATURES

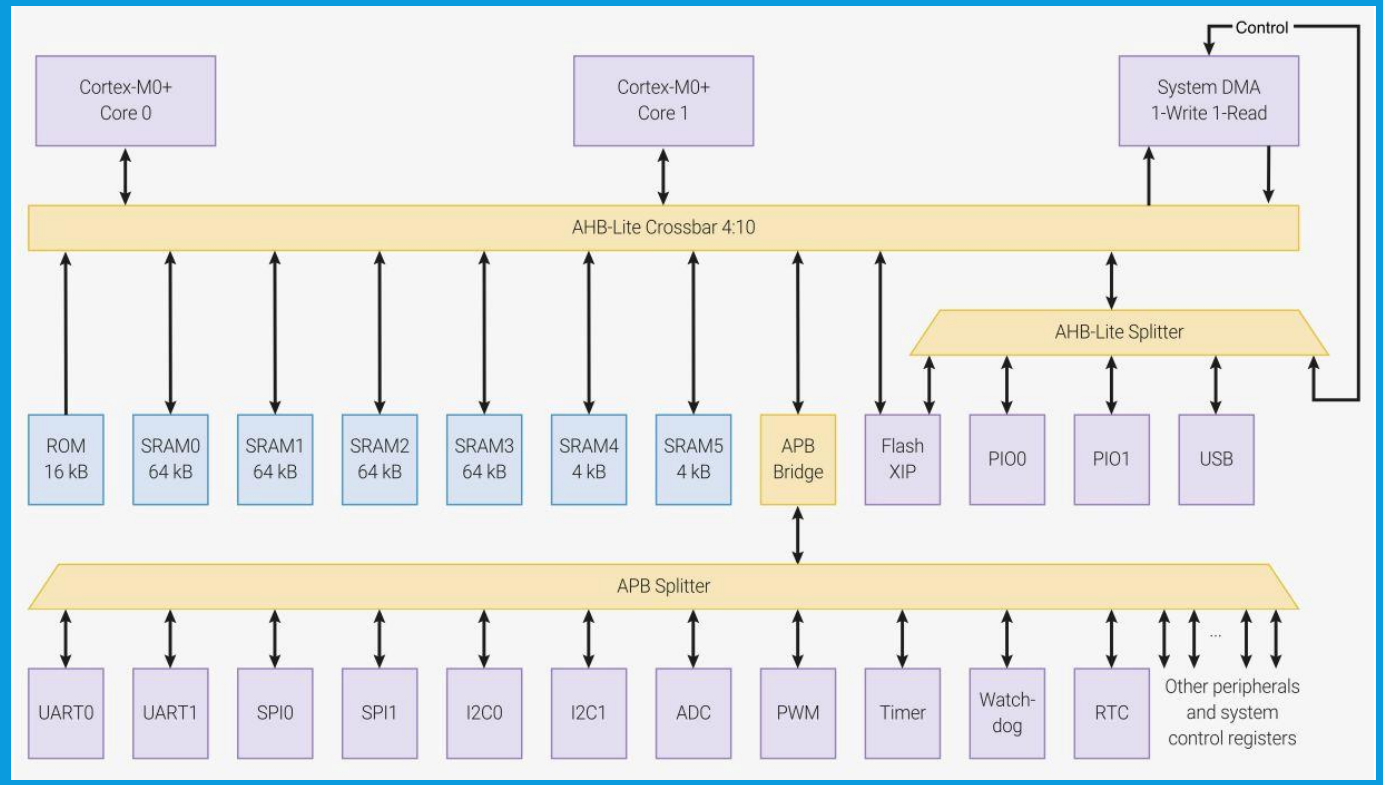
- Dual Arm Cortex-M0+ @ 133MHz
- 264kB on-chip SRAM in six independent banks
- Support for up to 16MB of off-chip Flash memory via dedicated QSPI bus
- DMA controller
- On-chip programmable LDO to generate core voltage
- 30 GPIO pins, 4 can be used as analogue inputs
- Peripherals
  - 2 x UART, 2 x SPI, 2 x I2C, 3 x 12-bit ADC, 16 x PWM
  - USB 1.1 controller and PHY, with host and device support
  - 8 x PIO state machines

RP2040 - ARCHITECTURE



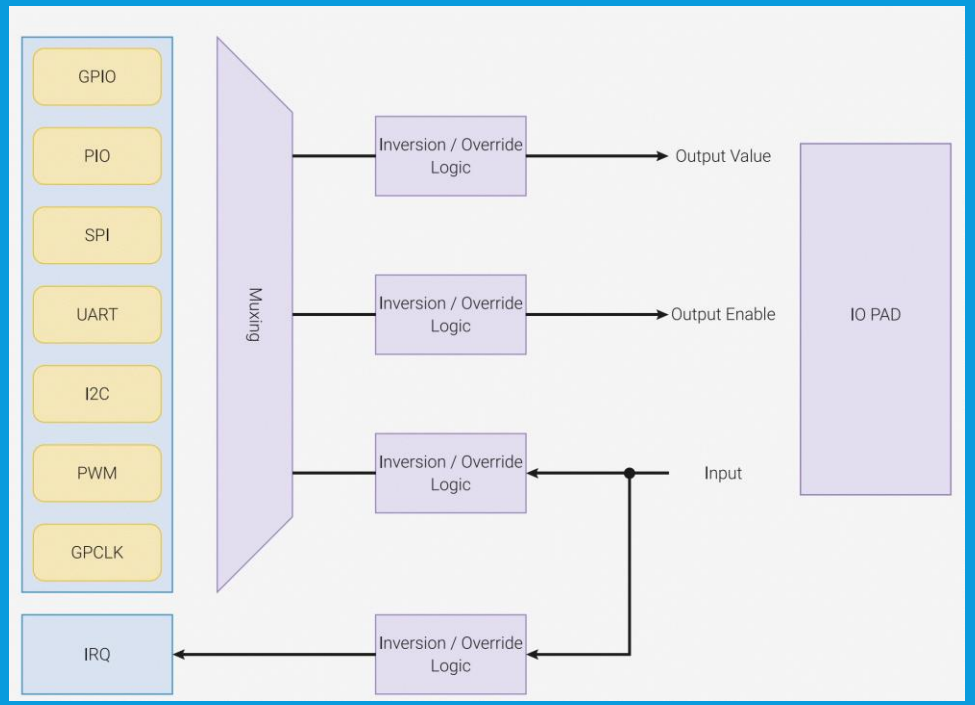
RP2040 – BUS FABRIC

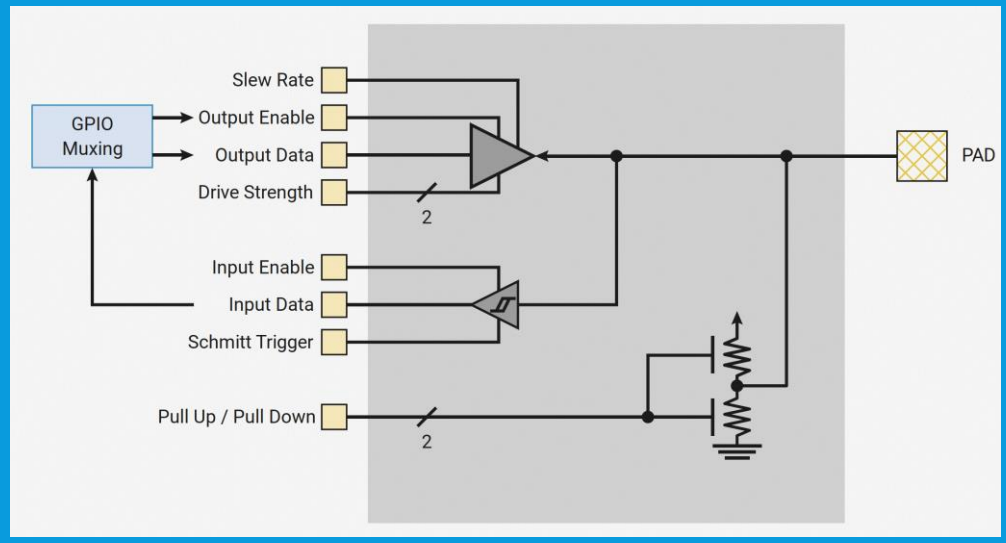
- AHB (Advanced High-performance Bus): master connection
  - Core 0
  - Core 1
  - DMA controller read port
  - DMA controller write port
- APB (Advanced Peripheral Bus): connect to lower-bandwidth peripherals
  - UART
  - SPI
  - …



RP2040 - GPIO

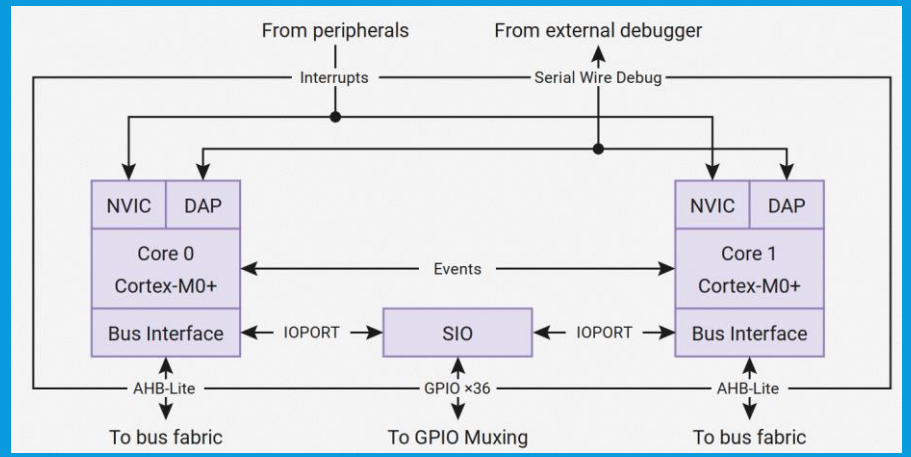
Logical Structure



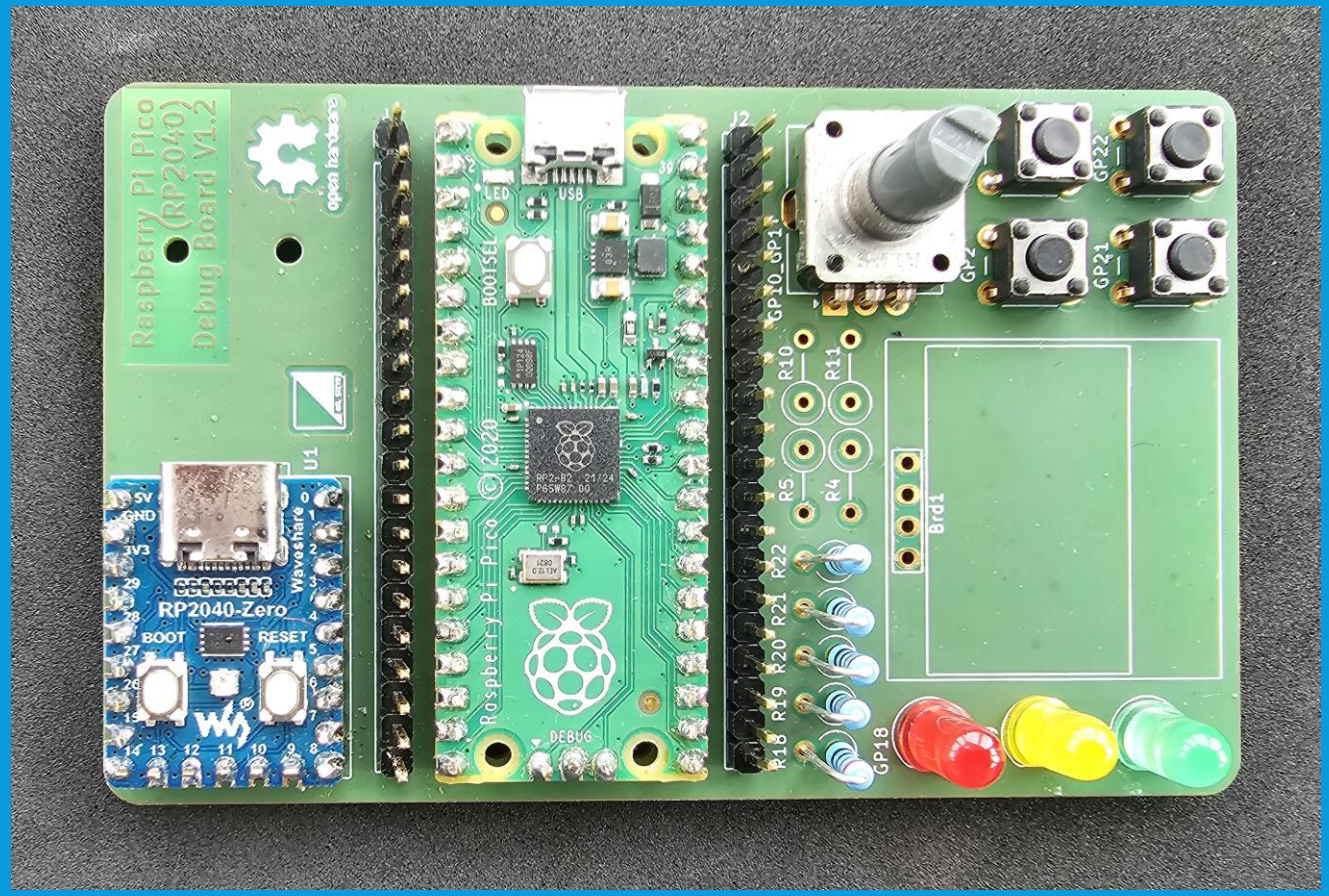


Pad

SIO



DEBUG BOARD


Raspberry Pi Pico (RP2040) Debug Board V1.2
open hardware
LED
USB
BOOTSEL
J2
GPIO_GP1
GP22
GP2
GP21
R10
R11
R5
R4
R22
R21
R20
R19
R18
GP18
Brd1
DEBUG
Raspberry Pi Pico
© 2020
U1
5V
GND
3V3
Waveshare
RP2040-Zero
BOOT
RESET

RP2040 – BASIC FUNCTIONS

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There are many functions provided by the SDK for configuring and working with GPIOs:

```
void gpio_init(uint gpio);
void gpio_set_function(uint gpio, enum gpio_function fn);
void gpio_set_dir(uint gpio, bool out);
bool gpio_get(uint gpio);
void gpio_put(uint gpio, bool value);
…
```

RP2040 – MASK FUNCTIONS

HTL STEYR

There are a range of mask functions which affect multiple GPIO lines:

```
void gpio_init_mask(uint32_t gpio_mask);
void gpio_set_dir_masked(uint32_t mask, uint32_t value);
void gpio_set_mask(uint32_t mask);
void gpio_clr_mask(uint32_t mask);
…
```

Example:

```
uint32_t mask = (1 << 3) | (1 << 5);
gpio_init_mask(mask); // initialise GPIO pin 3 and pin 5
```

RP2040 – TIME DELAY FUNCTIONS

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- Sleep functions: for delaying execution in a lower power state

```
void sleep_ms(uint32_t ms);
void sleep_us(uint64_t us);
void sleep_until(absolute_time_t target);
```

- Busy Wait functions: to keep the processor alive during the wait phase

```
void busy_wait_ms(uint32_t delay_ms);
void busy_wait_us(uint64_t delay_us);
void busy_wait_until(absolute_time_t t);
```

C - PROGRAMMING

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Example: Blinking light with state machine

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include "pico/stdlib.h"

#define LED_RED_PIN 18
#define LED_GREEN_PIN 20
#define DELAY_TIME 200

typedef enum  {LED_red, LED_green} state_t;

void setup();

int main() {
   state_t state = LED_red;
   bool led_red_on;
   bool led_green_on;

   setup();
   while (true) {
      switch(state){
        case LED_red:   state = LED_green;
                        break;
        case LED_green: state = LED_red;
                        break;
      }

      if (state == LED_red) led_red_on = true;
      else                  led_red_on = false;

      if (state == LED_green) led_green_on = true;
      else                    led_green_on = false;

      gpio_put(LED_RED_PIN, led_red_on);
      gpio_put(LED_GREEN_PIN, led_green_on);
      sleep_ms(DELAY_TIME);
   }
}
```

C - PROGRAMMING

HTL STEYR

```
void setup() {
    gpio_init(LED_RED_PIN);
    gpio_set_dir(LED_RED_PIN, GPIO_OUT);
    gpio_init(LED_GREEN_PIN);
    gpio_set_dir(LED_GREEN_PIN, GPIO_OUT);
}
```

TOOL - CHAIN

HTL STEYR

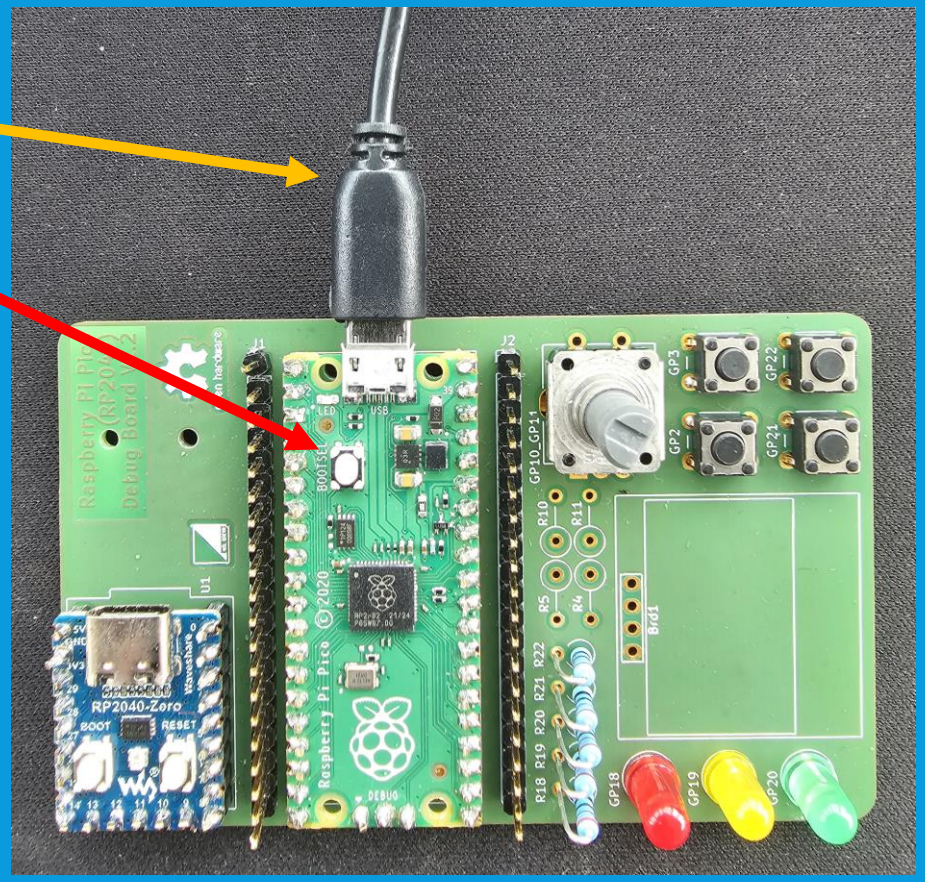
- CMake, GNU Embedded Toolchain for Arm (GCC, …)
- Pico – SDK
- Visual Studio Code
  - Create source code
  - Adjust project settings (CMakeLists.txt)
  - Build target (.uf2 file)
  - Debugging
- Serial Wire Debug
  - OpenOCD
  - GDB

FLASH – PROGRAMMING WITHOUT SWD

① Hold down the BOOTSEL button and connect the Pico to the development device

② Pico is forced into USB Mass Storage Mode

③ Drag and drop .uf2 file onto the Mass Storage Device



FLASH – PROGRAMMING / DEBUGGING WITH SWD

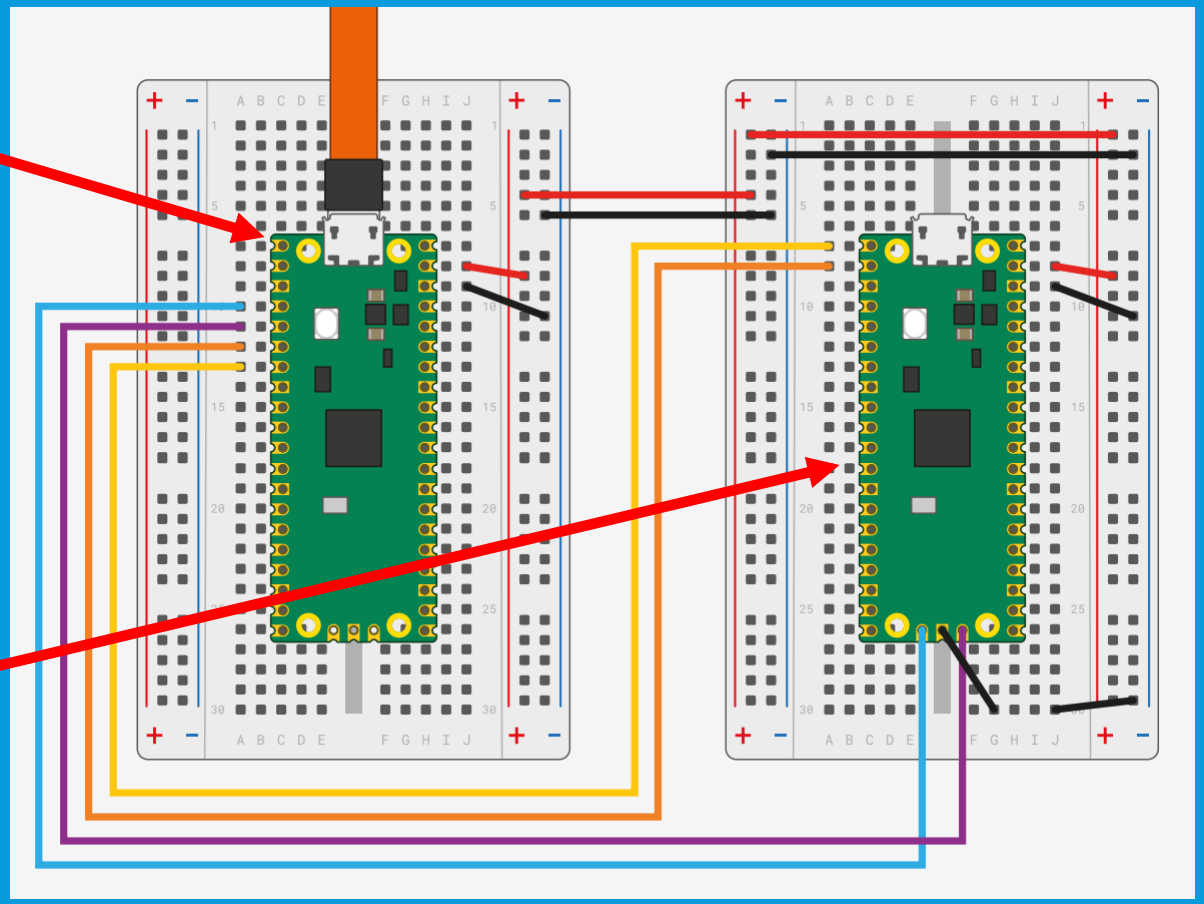
OpenOCD and GDB -> SWD protocol

USB -> SWD and UART-Bridge

containing

Picoprobe firmware

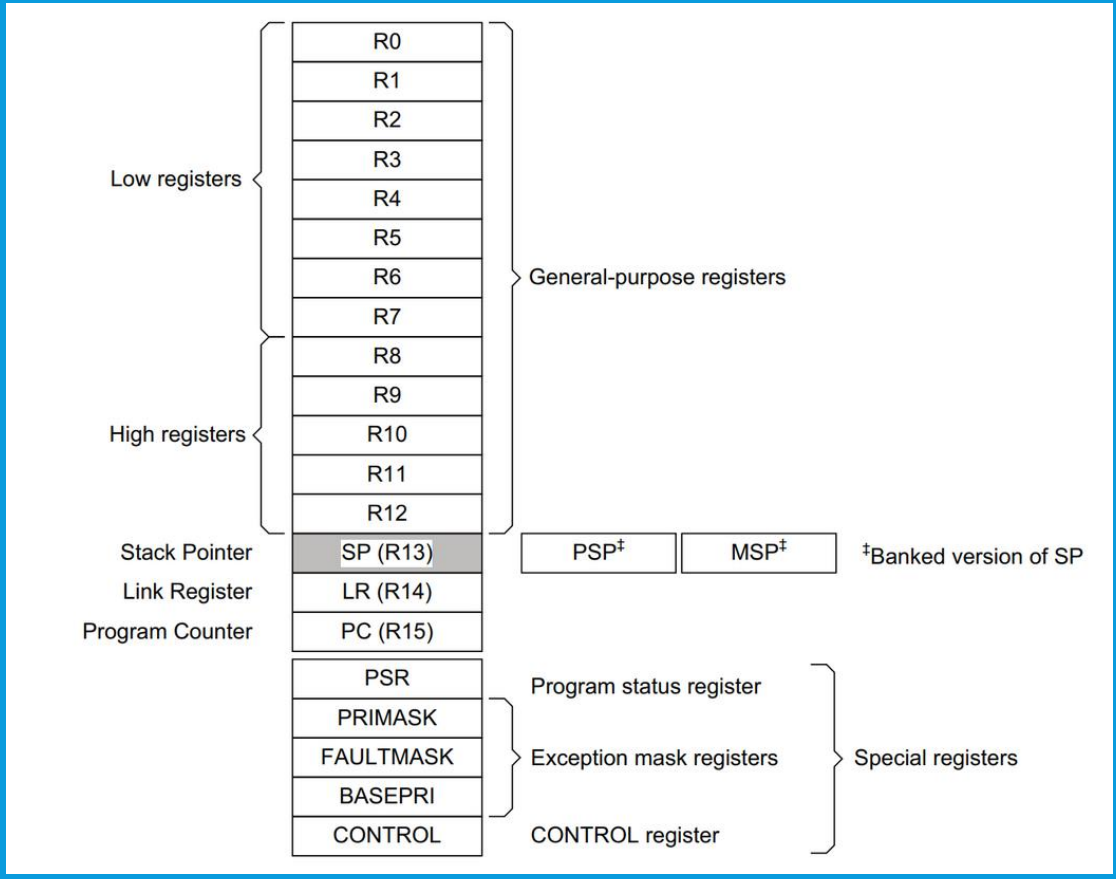
Target Pico



ASSEMBLY PROGRAMMING

HTL STEYR

- Cortex Core Registers



ASSEMBLY PROGRAMMING

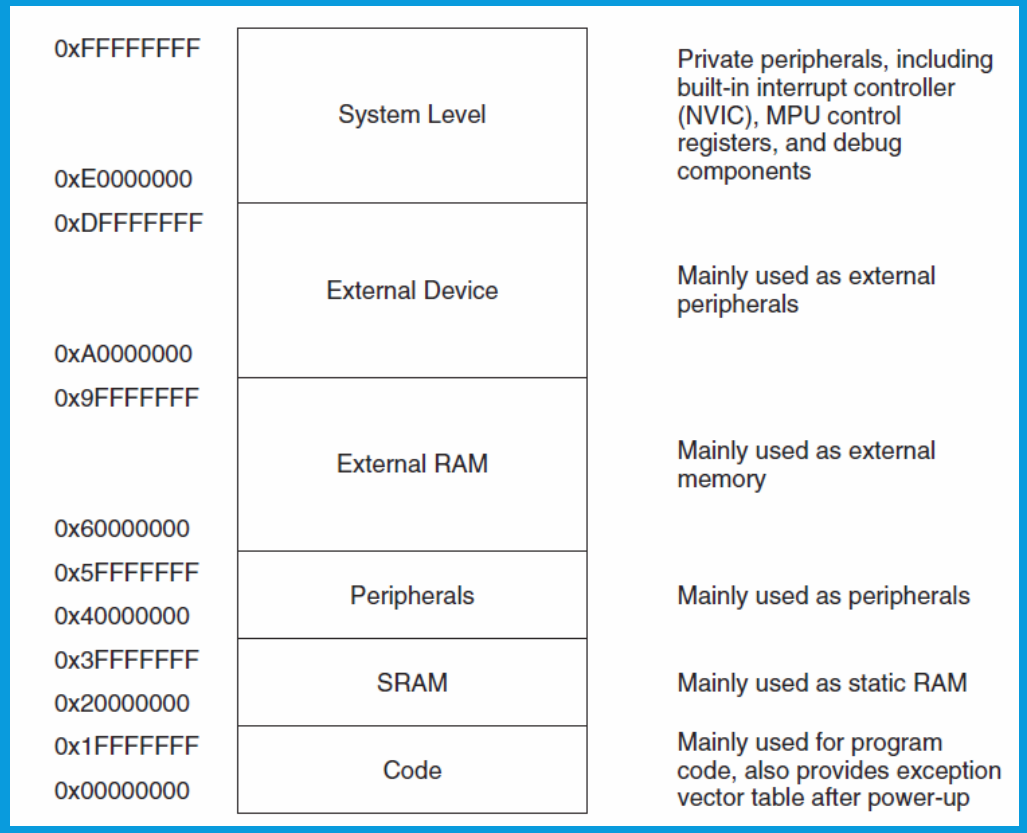
HTL STEYR

- ARM instruction set
  - 32-bit RISC based processor (Cortex-M0: 56 instructions)
  - 3-operand machine
- Addressing modes
  - Immediate addressing — e.g. MOV R1, #0x05
  - Register (Direct) addressing — e.g. ADD R5, R2, R3
  - Indirect addressing — e.g. LDR R8, [R10]
- Little endian format
- Instruction set summary: RP2040 datasheet pages 69 - 71

ASSEMBLY PROGRAMMING

HTL STEYR

- Memory Organization



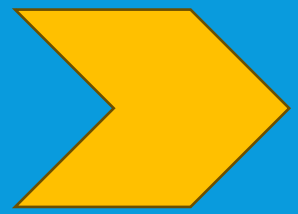
ASSEMBLY PROGRAMMING

HTL STEYR

Example:

```
unsigned int r1 = 0x0A;
unsigned int r2 = 0x05;

do {
  r1 = r1 * 2;
  r2 = r2 - 1;
} while (r2 > 0);
```



```
.thumb_func
.global main

main:   MOV R1, #0x0A
        MOV R2, #0x05
loop:   LSL R1, #1
        SUB R2, #1
        CMP R2, #0
        BNE loop
```

INLINE ASSEMBLY

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Example:

```
void main(){
  volatile int x = 10;
  volatile int y = 20;
  volatile int z;

  asm  ("MOV R0, %[x]\n"
        "MOV R1, %[y]\n"
        "ADD R2, R1, R0\n"
        "MOV %[z], R2"
        : [z] "=r" (z)
        : [x] "r" (x), [y] "r" (y)
        : "r0", "r1", "r2"
  );
  x = x + 1;
  asm ("end: B end");
}
```

DOCUMENTATION

HTL STEYR

- Data sheets, API guides, Tutorials, …

https://www.raspberrypi.com/documentation/microcontrollers/