



STM3210B-EVAL demonstration software

Introduction

This user manual describes the demonstration firmware running on the STM3210B-EVAL evaluation board. It can be used to evaluate the capabilities and on-board peripherals of the low-density access line and performance line MCUs (STM32F101x4, STM32F101x6, STM32F103x4, and STM32F103x6), as well as medium-density access line and performance line MCUs (STM32F101xB, STM32F101x8, STM32F103xB, STM32F103x8).

The STM3210B-EVAL is delivered with either of two LCDs mounted on the MB542 board, depending on the board version. The associated demonstration firmware, however, features dynamic support for both types of LCD. For more information, please refer to Section 1.1: LCD configuration in UM0426: “STM3210B-EVAL evaluation board”.

The STM3210B-EVAL board is delivered with the demonstration and the DFU (device firmware upgrade) programmed in the internal Flash memory, and all the files needed by the demonstration are programmed in the SPI Flash. At each reset (board power-up, external reset, etc.) the demonstration is executed. To run the DFU, the Key push-button must be kept pressed at reset.

In case the STM3210B-EVAL board was not factory-programmed, the demonstration application was erased or the SPI Flash contents were modified, the DFU can be used to program those files. For more details, refer to [Section 3](#) and [Section 4](#).

The STM3210B-EVAL firmware V1.1 package comes with two demonstration versions:

- Standard demonstration (covered by sections [2.4](#) to [2.4.8](#)).
For this demonstration the following is provided:
 - Source files and preconfigured projects for the EWARM, RIDE and RVMDK toolchains
 - Binary image to be loaded with DFU if you are using a code-size-limited toolchain
- Standard demonstration and Segger "emWin" graphics demonstration (covered by sections [2.4](#) to [2.4.9](#)).
For this demonstration, only a binary image is provided. To have the source files of this demonstration, please contact your ST representative.

This demonstration firmware, the USB development kit (for DFU application), and other such firmware are available for download from the STMicroelectronics website: www.st.com.

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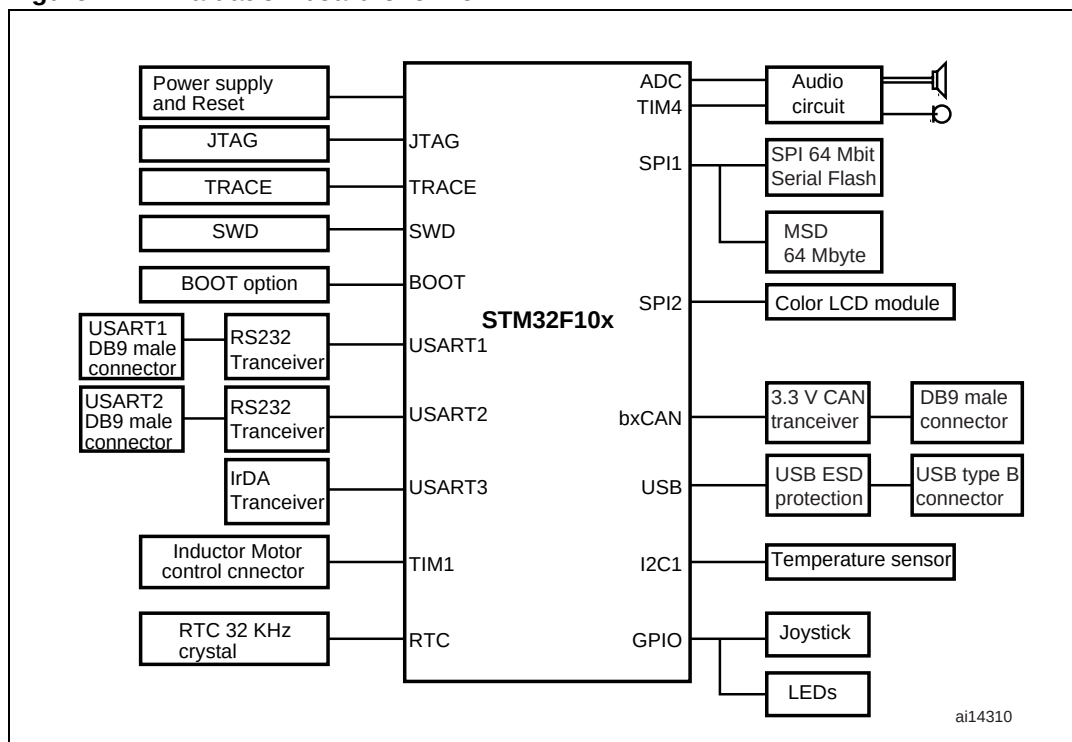
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1 Functional description

The STM32F10xxx microcontroller evaluation board provides a development and demonstration platform for STM32F10xxx-based applications. It is designed to allow the user to try out the major functions of the STM32F10xxx microcontroller.

Figure 1 summarizes the main functional blocks of the evaluation board.

Figure 1. Evaluation board overview



Note: Due to a Joystick pin assignment change between the STM3210B-EVAL board RevA (Joystick DOWN pin connected to PA.02) and the STM3210B-EVAL board RevB (Joystick DOWN pin connected to PD.14), the demonstration may not work correctly on the STM3210B-EVAL board RevA. As a temporary solution, connecting the PA.02 and PD.14 pins with a wire (on the CN12 connector) will allow the demonstration to run correctly even on an STM3210B-EVAL RevA board.

1.1 Power control

The evaluation board can be powered by an external 5 V supply or from the USB connector, all other required voltages are provided by on-board voltage regulators.

1.2 Clocking

Two clock sources are available on the STM3210B-EVAL evaluation board:

- 32 kHz Crystal for embedded RTC.
- 8 MHz Crystal for STM32F10xxx.

1.3 Reset control

The Reset can be generated by hardware or software:

- Reset button: activates the RESET input when pressed
- JTAG reset

1.4 Debug JTAG interface

Software debug is done via the standard ARM® JTAG connection: 20-pin IDC (insulation displacement connector) for connection to the standard ARM host interface.

1.5 Serial wire debugger interface

The Serial Wire Debug Port (SWD-DP) provides a 2-pin (clock + data) interface to the AHP-AP port.

1.6 Display devices

1.6.1 LCD

A color LCD module is mounted on the STM3210B-EVAL board. It is interfaced through the SPI2 peripheral.

1.6.2 LED

Four general-purpose LEDs are available. They are used as a display.

1.7 Interfaces

1.7.1 RS232

The STM32F10xxx evaluation board (STM3210B-EVAL) provides two on-board RS-232 serial ports. Both RS232 ports are terminated by DB9 connectors.

1.7.2 CAN

The STM3210B-EVAL evaluation board supports CAN 2.0 A/CAN 2.0 B-compliant CAN bus communication based on a 3.3 V CAN transceiver. Both High-speed mode and slope control mode are available and can be selected by setting a dedicated jumper.

1.7.3 USB

The STM3210B-EVAL evaluation board supports full-speed USB 2.0 communication thanks to its embedded USB peripheral.

1.8 Motor control

The STM3210B-EVAL evaluation board supports inductor motor control via a 34-pin connector that provides all required control and feedback signals to and from the motor power-driving board.

1.9 IrDA

The STM3210B-EVAL evaluation board supports IrDA communication. The interface is mounted on USART3

1.10 Miscellaneous peripherals

1.10.1 Joystick

Four-direction joystick with selection key.

1.10.2 Push-buttons

The following push-buttons are provided:

- Key: user push-button
- Tamper: user push-button
- Wakeup: push-button used to wake up the processor from low-power modes

1.10.3 12-bit analog-to-digital converter (ADC)

Varistor: ADC channel14 connected to an on-board variable resistor. The variable resistor provides a voltage in the range of 0 V to 3.3 V.

1.10.4 Audio

The STM3210B-EVAL evaluation board supports both audio (*.wav format) recording and playback.

1.10.5 Storage memories

The STM3210B-EVAL evaluation board has two different storage memories: an SPI Flash memory of 64 Mbits and an MSD (mass storage device) of 64 Mbytes connected together on SPI1.

1.10.6 Temperature sensor

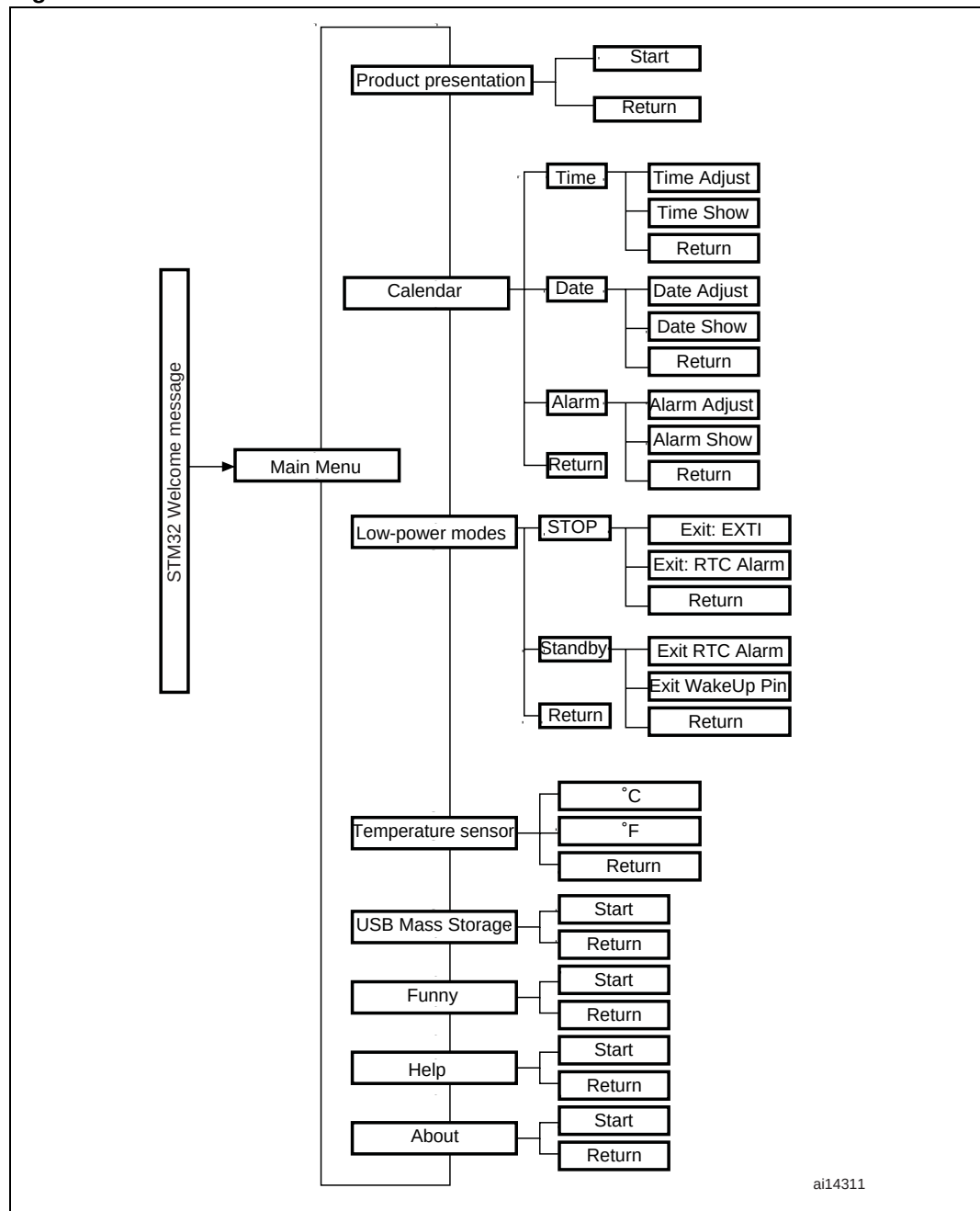
The STM3210B-EVAL evaluation board includes an I²C temperature sensor connected to the I2C1 peripheral.

2 Running the demonstration

2.1 Menu

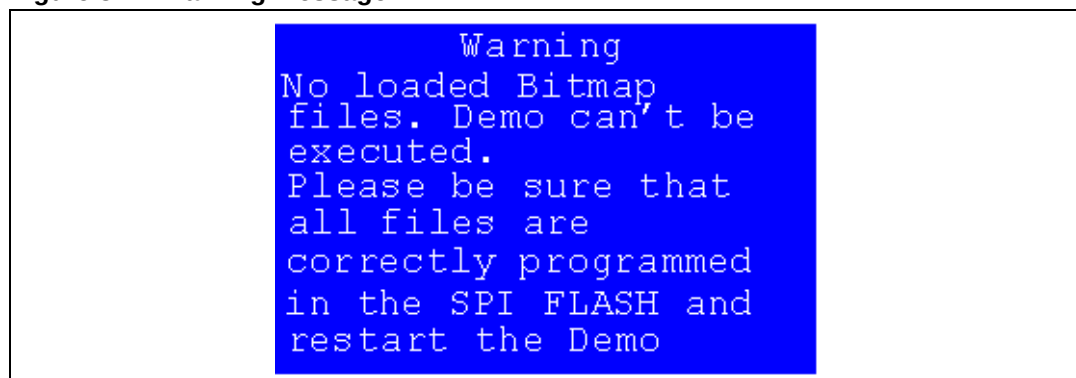
Figure 2 shows the menu system of the STM32F10xxx demonstration. The main menu is shown on the left hand side. The UP, DOWN, RIGHT and LEFT joystick directions allow the user to navigate between items in the main menu and the submenus. To enter a submenu, press the SEL push-button on the joystick (pressing the SEL push-button causes the switch to close and selects the current menu/submenu). To exit a submenu select the **Return** menu and press SEL.

Figure 2. Structure of the demonstration menus



2.1.1 Demonstration startup

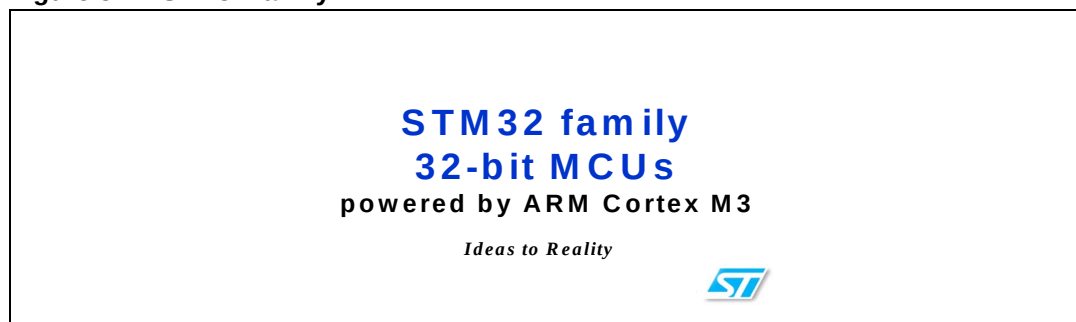
After a board reset, at demonstration startup, the icons and bitmap files are checked in the SPI Flash memory. All the icons have to be correctly programmed in the SPI Flash memory for the demonstration to start, so if an icon is missing, the demonstration will not start and the message shown in [Figure 3](#) will be displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 3. Warning message

However, if the icons are correctly loaded into the SPI Flash memory, the Welcome screen is displayed and the ST Logo appears on the LCD (see [Figure 4](#)).

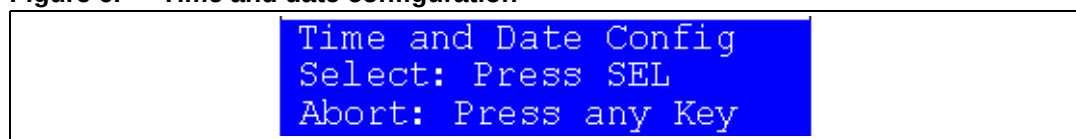
Figure 4. ST Logo

Then, after 0.8 second, the next slide is displayed on the LCD screen as shown in [Figure 5](#).

Figure 5. STM32 family

When the board is powered up for the first time and no power supply on V_{BAT} is detected (Battery), the user is prompted to set the time, year, month and day. The user may choose to ignore it by pressing any key except for the SEL push-button to abort the configuration sequence. To set the time and date, the user should press SEL and follow the setting sequence.

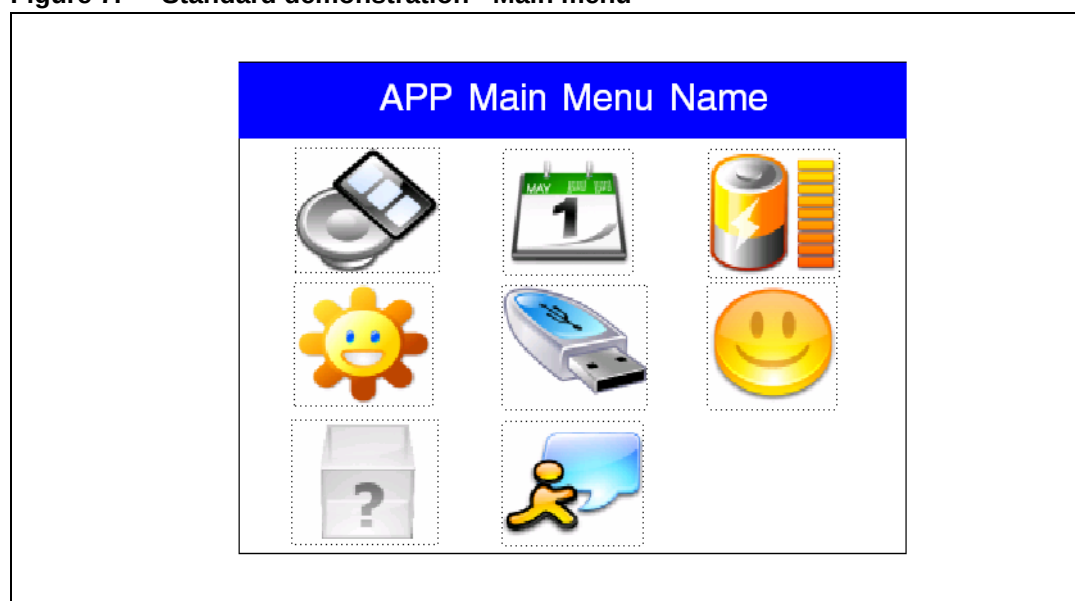
The message shown in [Figure 6](#) appears on the LCD screen.

Figure 6. Time and date configuration

- Note:
- 1 If the user chooses to configure the time and date, the **Time Adjust** and **Date Adjust** menu are displayed. Otherwise the main menu is displayed and the user can set the time parameters in the **Calendar** menu. To set the time/date use the joystick UP/DOWN and SEL push-buttons.
 - 2 If the time configuration has already been done, then the number of elapsed days (higher than 1 day) from the last time the evaluation board was powered up appears on the LCD screen. It is soon followed by the current date.

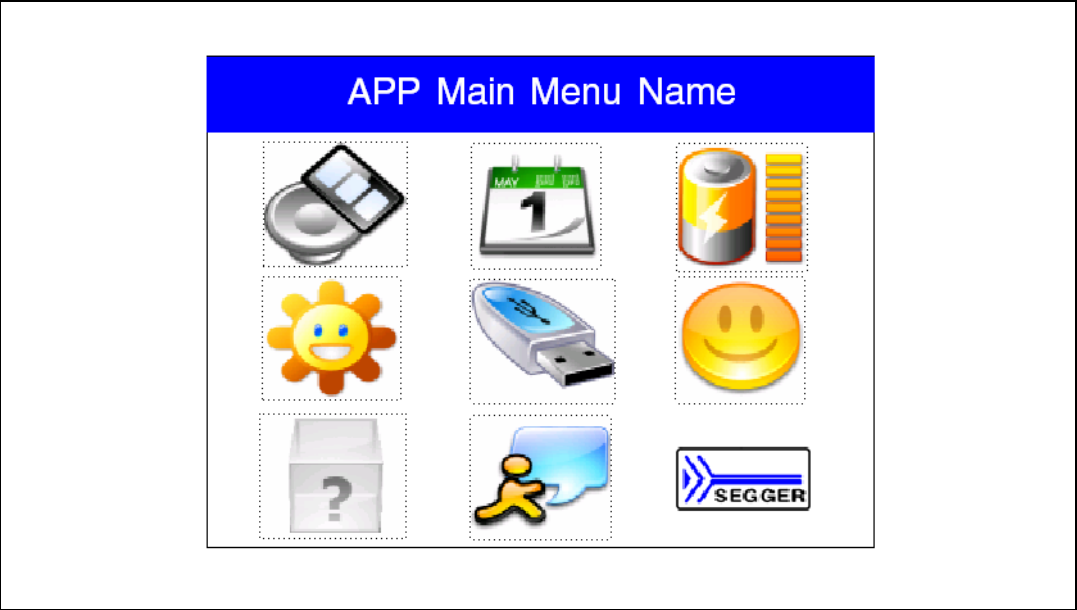
Once the time and date have been set, the main menu appears. It is displayed in the form of a set of icons. It presents all the submenus in the same screen. The user can navigate using the UP, DOWN, RIGHT and LEFT joystick directions to select the desired submenu. To enter the desired submenu, the user has to press the SEL joystick push-button, and the new submenu corresponding to the selected icon is displayed.

Figure 7. Standard demonstration - Main menu



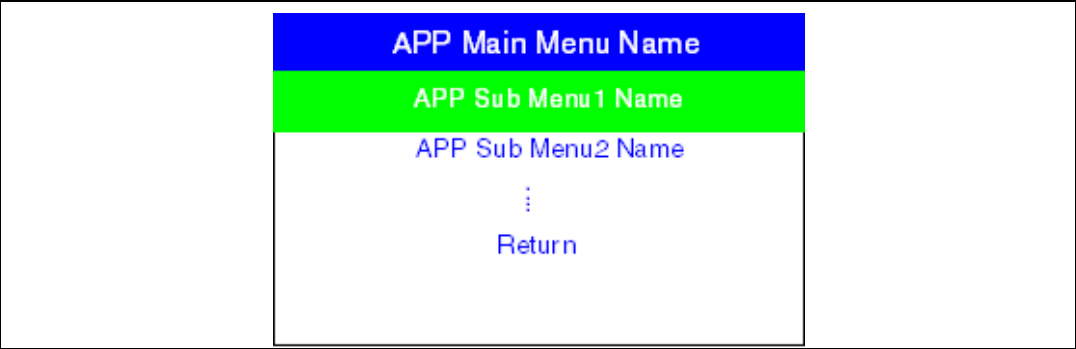
1. The icons shown in [Figure 7](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Crystal_Clear) are taken from http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Crystal_Clear.

Figure 8. Standard demonstration & emWin graphics demonstration - Main menu



Once a submenu has been selected, the name of the application is listed at the top of the display and all the corresponding submenus are listed below as shown in [Figure 9](#).

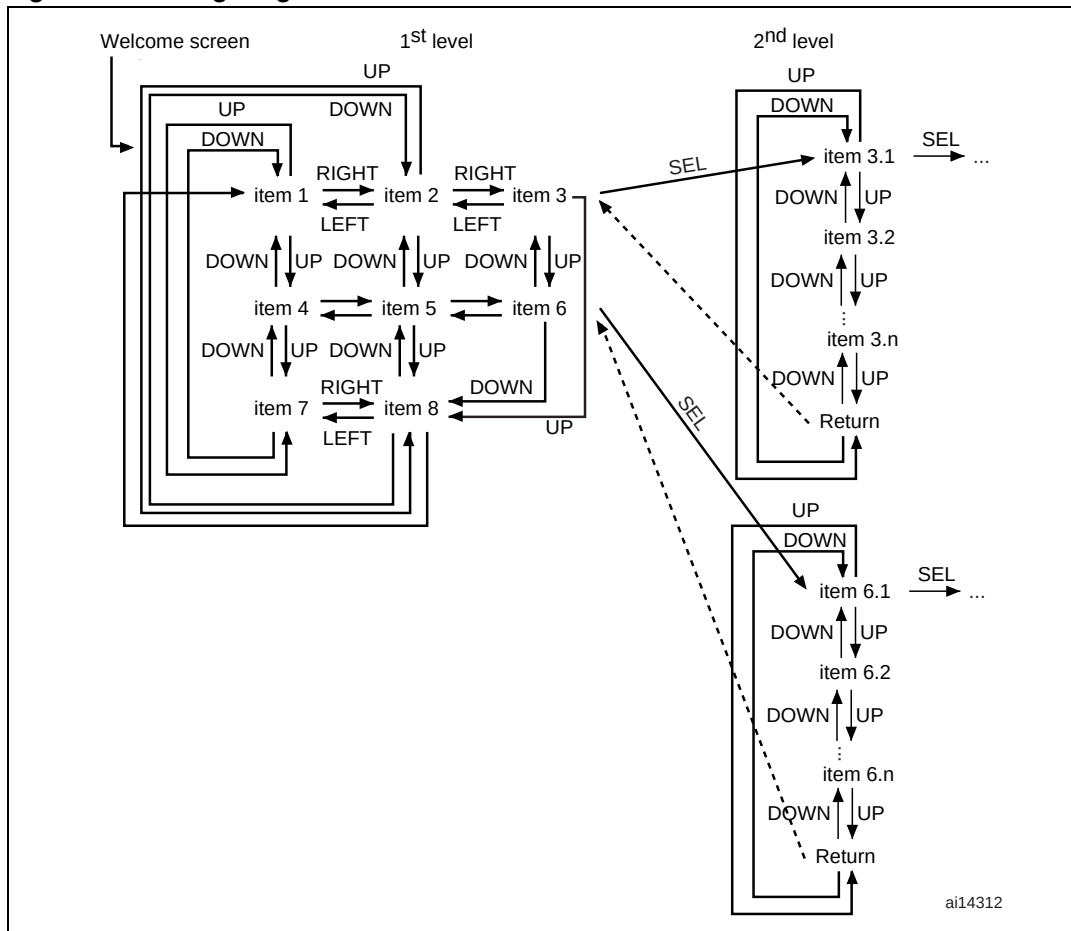
Figure 9. Corresponding submenus



2.1.2 Navigation

The demonstration menu is based on circular navigation, submenu selection, item selection and back capability as described in [Figure 10](#).

Figure 10. Navigating in the demonstration menus



The user navigates using the joystick push-buttons: RIGHT, LEFT, SEL, UP and DOWN located on the evaluation board.

- UP, DOWN, RIGHT and LEFT push-buttons are used to perform circular navigation in the main menu and the current menu items
- the SEL push-button selects the current item
- the UP and DOWN push-buttons are used for vertical navigation in the submenus
- To return to the upper menu, go to the Return line and press SEL

2.2 Clock sources

2.2.1 Clock control

The STM32F10xxx internal clocks are derived from the HSE (clocked by the external 8 MHz crystal).

In this demo application, the different system clocks are configured as follows:

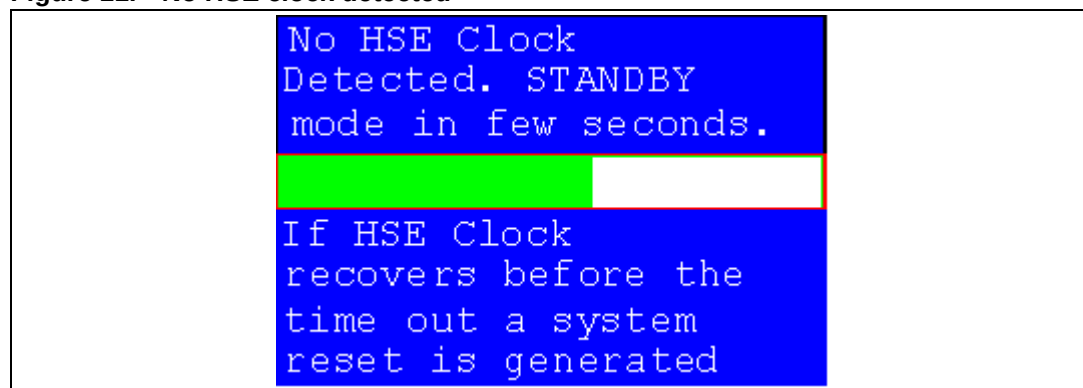
- System clock is set to 72 MHz: The PLL will be used as the system clock source: 72 MHz (two wait states, Flash Prefetch Buffer Enabled).
- HCLK frequency is set to 72 MHz
- Timer clock (TIMCLK) is set to 72 MHz
- PCLK1 is set to 36 MHz
- PCLK2 is set to 72 MHz
- USB clock (USBCLK) is set to 48 MHz (internal clock: PLLCLK / 1.5)

Only the RTC is clocked by a 32 kHz external oscillator.

2.2.2 Clock failure

At any demo level, if no clock is present on OSC_IN (broken or disconnected Crystal), the message shown in [Figure 11](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 11. No HSE clock detected

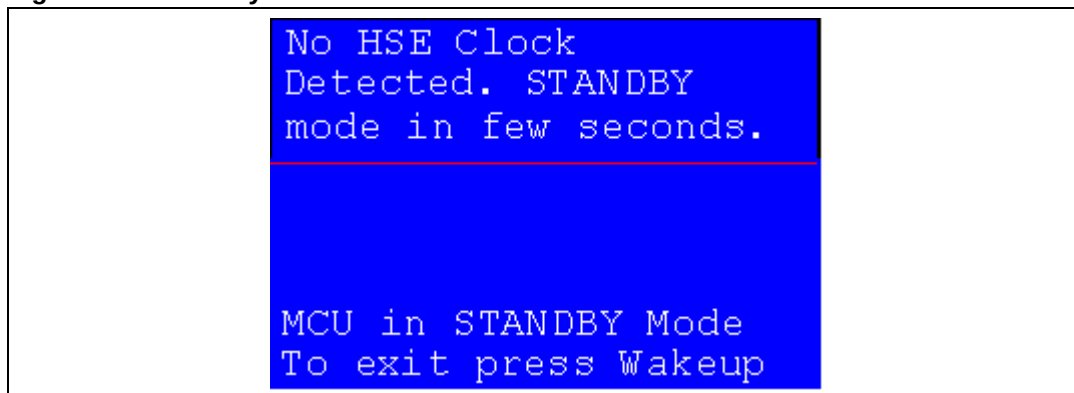


If the 8 MHz Crystal is not reconnected in the next few seconds, the MCU enters the Standby mode. If the 8 MHz crystal is reconnected within a few seconds, a system reset is generated.

Note: The clock security system (CSS) feeds the MCU with the HSI OSC used as an emergency clock if no clock is detected.

When a timeout occurs, the MCU enters the Standby mode and the message shown in [Figure 12](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 12. Standby mode entered



1. The demonstration will not restart as long as the 8 MHz crystal is not present.
2. Connecting the 8 MHz crystal after reset may not restart the demonstration correctly. The crystal must be connected before starting the demonstration.

2.3 STM32F10xxx resources

2.3.1 Peripherals

All used peripherals are described in [Table 1](#).

Table 1. STM32F10xxx evaluation board peripherals

Used peripherals	Application
I2C1	Temperature sensor
BKP	Calendar + Demo kernel
EXTI	Menu navigation + joystick + Push Button + low-power modes
GPIO	All applications + LEDs
NVIC	All applications using interrupts
PWR	Low-power modes
RCC	All applications + Demo kernel
RTC	Calendar
SPI1 & SPI2	Color LCD + SPI Flash + MSD
SysTick	Generate 10 ms time base
TIMx	Wave Player
TIM1	LED toggling

2.3.2 Interrupts

[Table 2](#) shows all the enabled interrupts.

Table 2. STM32F10xxx demo interrupts

Interrupts	Priority	Used for
SysTick	Preemption: 0 SubPriority: 0	System timing
RTC	Preemption: 0 SubPriority: 0	Calendar, date update
NMI	Preemption(fixed): -2	CSS interrupt
EXTI9_5	Preemption: 2 SubPriority: 1	Menu navigation
EXTI15_10	Preemption: 2 SubPriority: 0	Menu navigation
TIM2	Preemption: 0 SubPriority: 1	Wave Player
USB_LP_CAN_RX0	Preemption: 1 SubPriority: 0	USB Mass Storage
USB_HP_CAN_TX	Preemption: 0 SubPriority: 1	USB Mass Storage
TIM1_UP	Preemption: 1 SubPriority: 3	LED toggling
RTCAlarm	Preemption: 1 SubPriority: 1	Alarm generation

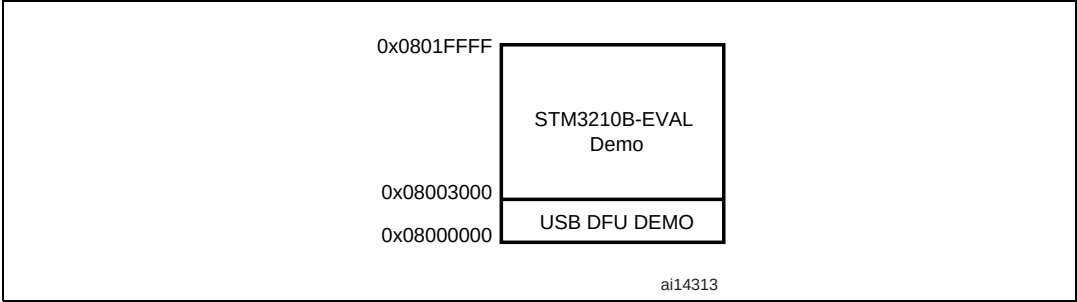
2.3.3 External interrupts

Table 3. STM32F10xxx demo external interrupts

External interrupts	Used for
EXTI line14	Joystick DOWN (interrupt mode, falling edge)
EXTI line8	Joystick UP (interrupt mode, falling edge)
EXTI line12	Joystick SEL (interrupt mode, falling edge)
EXTI line9	User Button (interrupt mode, falling edge)
EXTI line17	RTC Alarm (interrupt mode, rising edge)

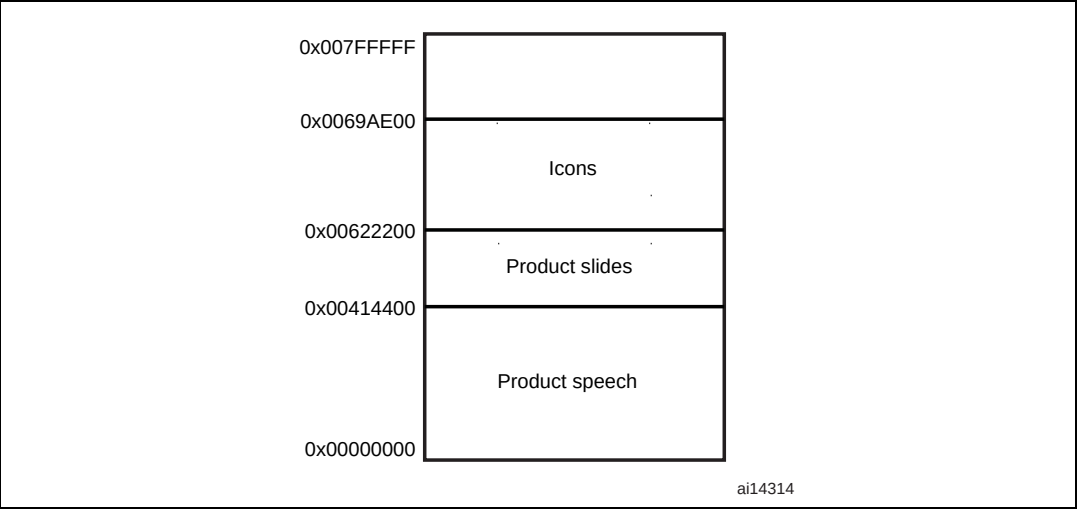
2.3.4 Internal memory size

Figure 13. Internal Flash memory organization



2.3.5 External memory size

Figure 14. SPI Flash memory organization



2.4 Demo applications

The following section provides a detailed description of each part of the demonstration.

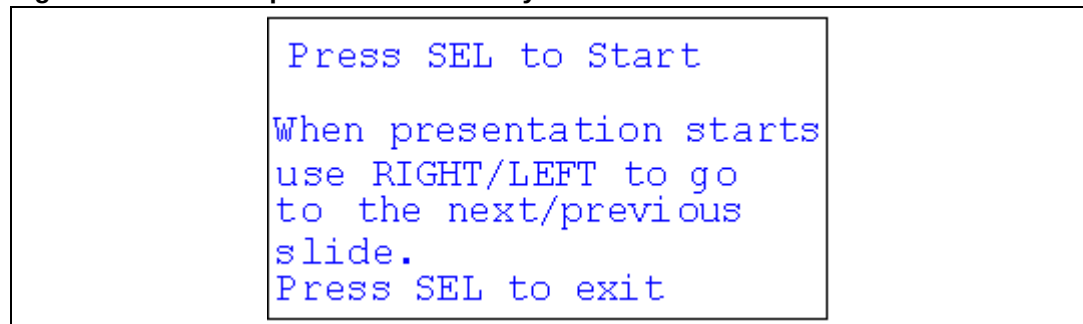
- Note:*
- 1 *In the demonstration, the core runs at HCLK = 72 MHz.*
 - 2 *Four LEDs: LD1, LD2, LD3 and LD4 are always flashing at a frequency depending on the core clock.*

2.4.1 Product presentation

This part of the demonstration is dedicated to listing all the embedded STM32F10xxx peripherals and features. This presentation of the microcontroller is made with a set of slides accompanied by a speech. Each slide is associated with a dedicated speech. When the user starts the product presentation, the first slide appears and the corresponding speech starts. Once the speech is finished, the second slide is displayed accompanied by its speech and so on until the last slide.

When the **Product presentation** menu is selected, the message shown in [Figure 15](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 15. Product presentation is ready to start



Product presentation slides

The set of slides is composed of 14 slides where all features and advantages of the STM32F10xxx are listed. [Figure 16](#) and [Figure 17](#) show the first and last slides, respectively.

Figure 16. First presentation slide

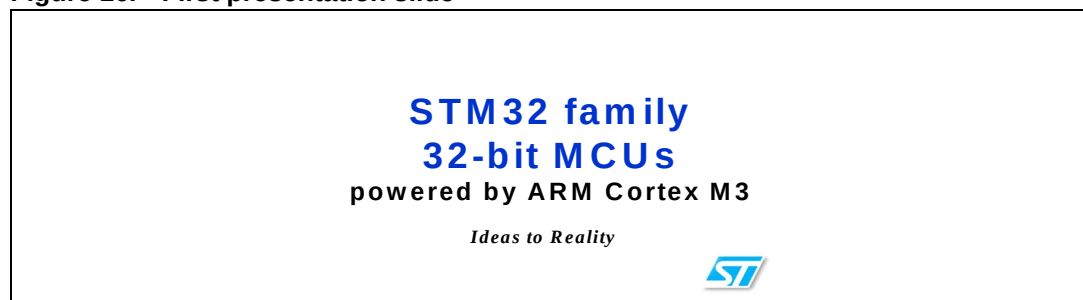


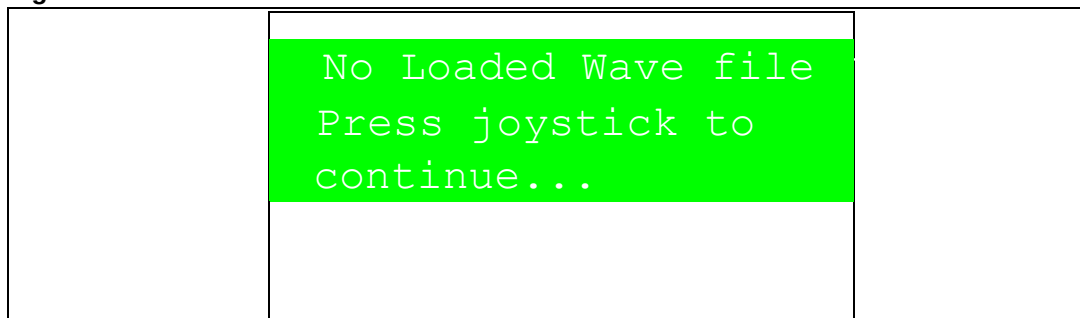
Figure 17. Last presentation slide**Product presentation speech**

The STM32F10xxx microcontroller has several embedded timers that can be used for timing purposes and for generating the output signals. In the latter case, two timers are used. The first timer (TIM4) is configured to generate a PWM signal with a tunable duty cycle. The second timer (TIM2) is used to generate an Update interrupt (for this speech with a 11.025 KHz frequency) during which the new TIM4 duty cycle is loaded.

The Product presentation speech wave file properties are:

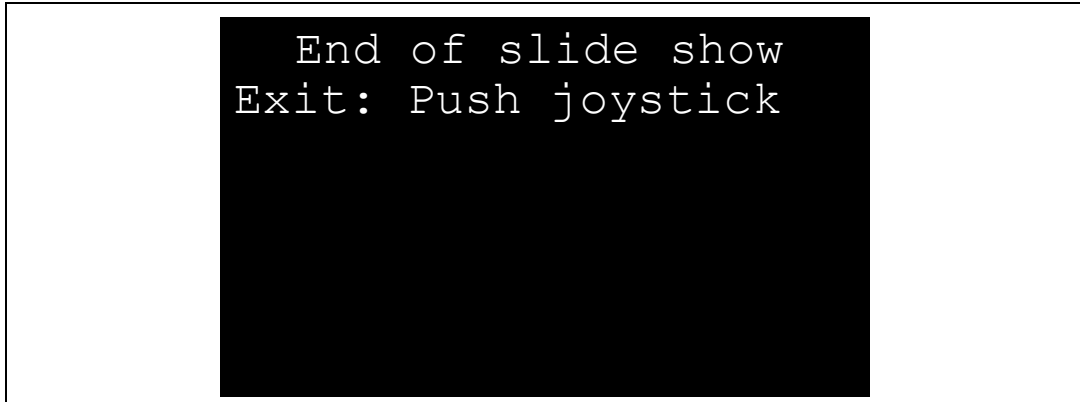
- Playing time: 6 min 27 s
- File size: 4,277,166 bytes
- Format tag: PCM
- Channels: MONO
- Sample Rate: 11025 Hz
- Bits per sample: 8 bits

Note: If the promotion presentation speech wave is not loaded into the reserved SPI Flash memory, the message shown in [Figure 18](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 18. No loaded wave file

To stop the product presentation slide display and speech, push the SEL push-button. The message shown in [Figure 19](#) is displayed.

Figure 19. End of slide show



At the end of the product presentation or if the presentation was stopped, the user only has to press any key of the joystick to exit and return to the **Product Presentation** submenu.

2.4.2 Calendar

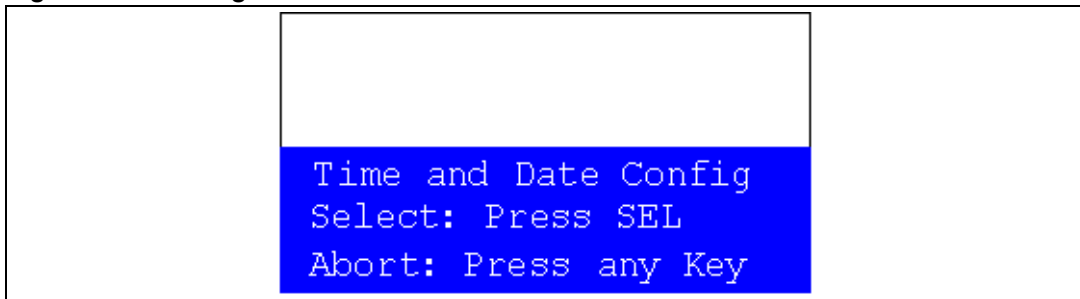
The STM32F10xxx features a real-time clock (RTC) that provides a set of continuously running counters. These can be used, with suitable software, to implement a clock-calendar function. The counter values can be written to set the current time of the system.

This submenu is used to configure the time, date and alarm. The date, time and alarm settings are not lost when the board is powered off owing to the battery connected to the V_{BAT} pin. The V_{BAT} pin supplies power to the RTC unit, allowing the RTC to operate even when the main digital supply (V_{DD}) is turned off.

Note: To be able to use the battery to back up the RTC, the JP11 jumper must be in the position 1-2 in the STM3210B-EVAL board.

In any submenu, if the time and date parameters have not yet been configured, the message shown in [Figure 20](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 20. Setting the time and date



The user has the choice to set or not the time, year, month and day. Press any key (except for SEL) to ignore the prompt and abort the configuration sequence. Press on SEL and follow the setting sequence to set the time and date.

Time submenu

This submenu is divided into two items that allow the user to display or set the current time.

- **Time Adjust:** After the evaluation board is powered up, the user has to select this submenu to change the default time (00:00:00) to the current time. Once "Time Adjust" has been selected, the first digit of the hour field can be changed. Pressing the "UP" button will display the current value plus one. Pressing the "DOWN" button will display the previous digit value. After setting the digit value, press "SEL", the cursor automatically jumps to the next digit. When all the time digits have been set, the "Time" submenu appears. Some digit values are limited to a range of values depending on the field (hour, minute or seconds). The following message (with the default time or the current time) is displayed on the LCD when this submenu is selected.

Figure 21. Time Adjust submenu



- **Time Show:** this item displays the current time. If time and date have not been configured before, a message is displayed, that gives the choice to set the time and date or, to exit to the upper submenu. When this submenu is selected, the message shown in [Figure 22](#) appears on the LCD. In the example, the time has not been set yet.

Figure 22. Time Show submenu



To exit the **Time Show** submenu press the SEL push-button. To exit **Time** submenu select the **Return** line and press the SEL push-button.

Date submenu

This submenu is divided into two items that allow the user to display or set the current date.

- Date Adjust:** this item has to be selected after each power-up in order to set the current date. If the time and date have not been configured before, a message is displayed, that gives the choice to set the time and date or, to exit to the upper submenu. The user is asked to set the current date to be stored in the application memory. The date is displayed as **Year, Month, Week Nbr, Day Nbr** (number of the day in the year) with the selected day shown in the month. There is no default date since the user has to set the date at least once. Once the submenu has been selected, the user starts by setting the **Year**, then the **Month** and the day of the selected month. The **Month** and the **Year** are selected using the UP or DOWN push-button. For the day, the UP, DOWN, RIGHT and LEFT push-buttons can be used. Pressing the UP push-button will display the current value plus one, pressing the DOWN push-button will display the previous value. To confirm the selected month, the user has to press the SEL push-button and an automatic jump to the year configuration takes place. The same procedure is applicable for the year configuration. After configuring the day, pressing the SEL push-button will store the entered value and exit to the **Date** submenu. The current date value is then shown and the user can change the setting if required. The messages shown in [Figure 23](#), [Figure 24](#) and [Figure 25](#) are successively displayed on the LCD when this submenu is selected.

Figure 23. Setting the Year

Month				Year		
Week Nbr				Day Nbr		
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
UP/DOWN: Set Year						

Figure 24. Setting the Month

Month				Year		
Week Nbr				Day Nbr		
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
UP/DOWN: Set Month						

Figure 25. Setting the day of the month

Month				Year		
Week Nbr				Day Nbr		
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
All Key: Set Day						

- **Date Show:** this item displays the current date. If the time and date have not been configured before, a message is displayed, that gives the choice to set the time and date or, to exit to the upper submenu. The message shown in [Figure 26](#) is displayed on the LCD when the submenu is selected (with the date already configured).

Figure 26. Exiting the Date Show submenu

Month				Year		
Week Nbr				Day Nbr		
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
To Exit Press SEL						

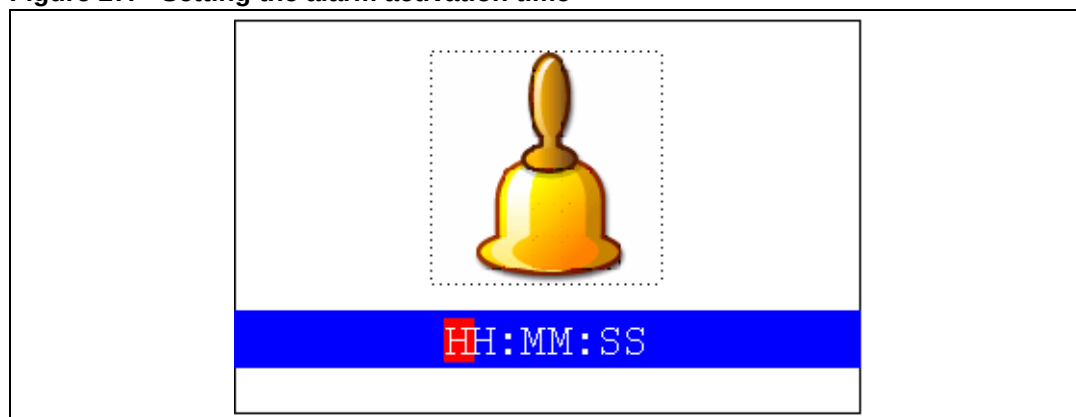
To exit this submenu press the SEL push-button. To exit the **Date** submenu, select the **Return** line and press the SEL push-button.

Alarm submenu

Using this submenu, the user can configure the alarm activation time. When the alarm time value is reached, all the LEDs (LED1 to LED4) start flashing together and so for 30 seconds. This submenu is divided into two items to display or set the current alarm.

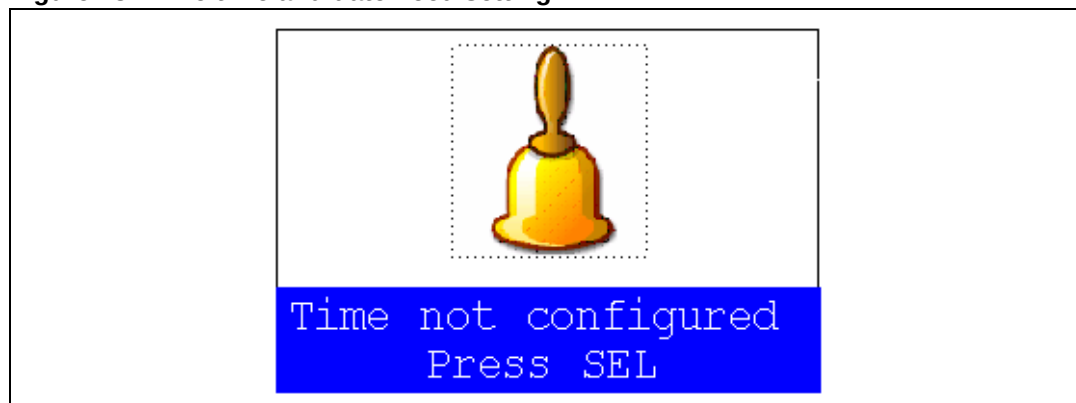
- **Alarm Adjust:** the alarm time activation is set in the same way as the time is set in the **Time Adjust** submenu. The following messages are successively displayed on the LCD when this submenu is selected:

Figure 27. Setting the alarm activation time



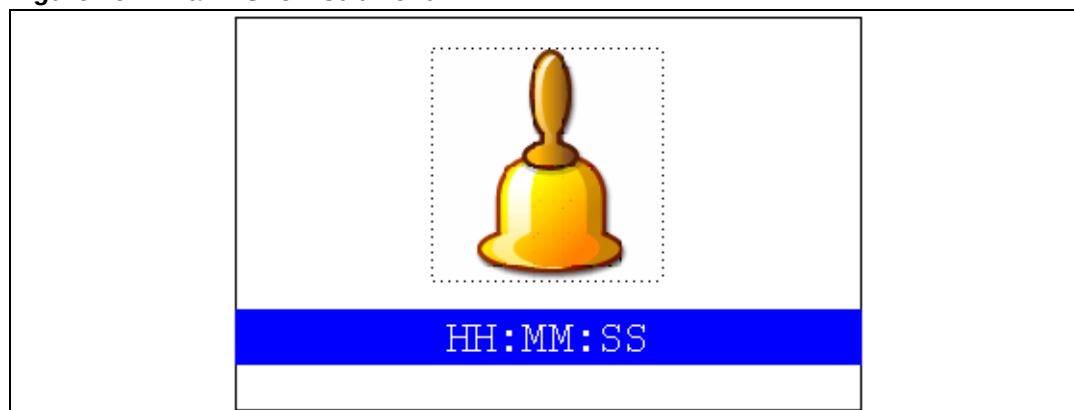
- **Alarm Show:** this item displays the current alarm time. The default Alarm activation time displayed after power-up and before setting in the **Alarm Adjust** submenu is 00:00:00. If the time and date have not yet been configured, the message shown in [Figure 28](#) is displayed.

Figure 28. The time and date need setting



By then choosing to press SEL, the user is redirected to the **Alarm Adjust** submenu. When this submenu is selected, the screen shown in [Figure 29](#) is displayed on the LCD.

Figure 29. Alarm Show submenu



To exit the **Alarm Show** submenu press the SEL push-button. To exit the **Alarm Adjust** submenu, select the **Return** line and press the SEL push-button.

Note: In the **Alarm Adjust** and **Alarm Show** menus, if the time and date have not yet been configured, the message shown in [Figure 28](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

2.4.3 Low-power modes

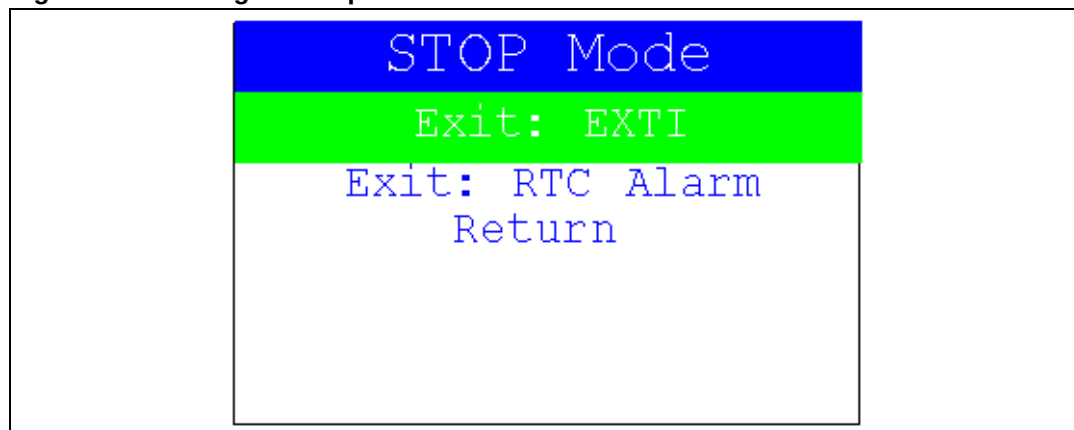
The STM32F10xxx microcontroller provides different operating modes in which the power consumption is reduced. The purpose of this menu is to show the behavior of the microcontroller in different low-power modes. The Stop and Standby modes are taken as examples.

Stop mode menu

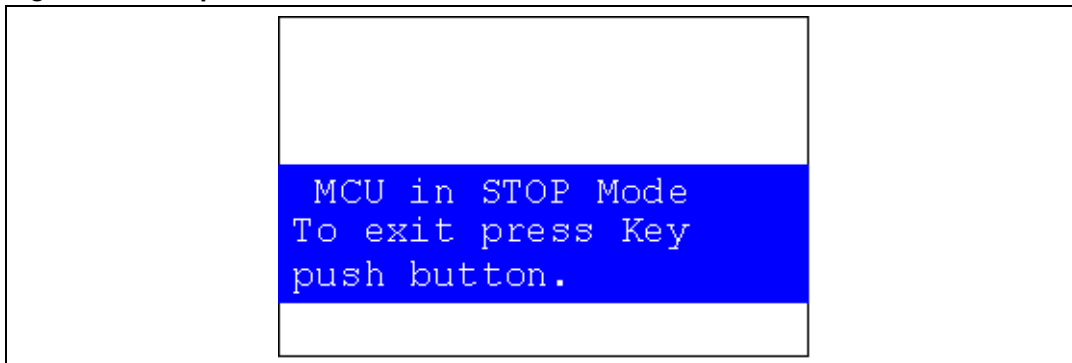
This menu allows the user to put the STM32F10xxx in the Stop mode. The software performs the specific instruction sequence needed to enter the Stop mode.

In this application, the STM32F10xxx can be made to exit the Stop mode in two ways as shown in [Figure 30](#).

Figure 30. Exiting the Stop mode

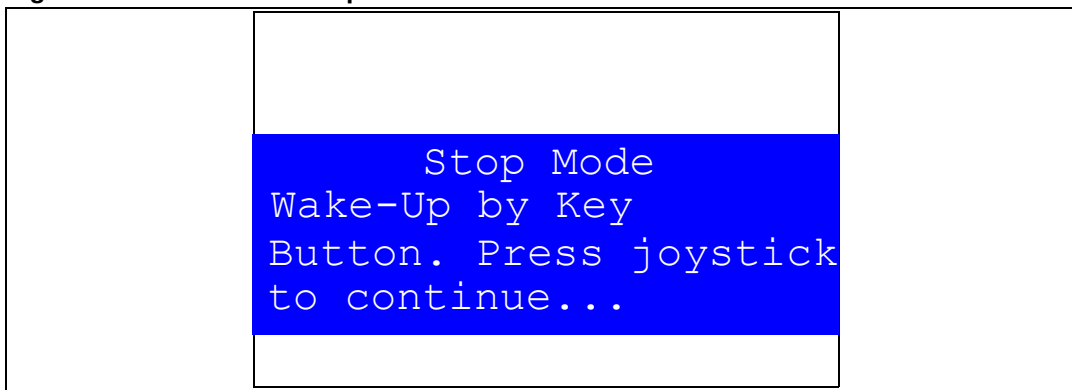


- In the first case, The EXTI Key button is used to make the MCU exit the Stop mode. Once the **Stop mode** submenu has been selected, the red LEDs continue blinking until the "SEL" push-button is pressed, and the system enters the Stop mode. When the MCU is in the Stop mode, the message shown in [Figure 31](#) is displayed on the LCD.

Figure 31. Stop mode entered

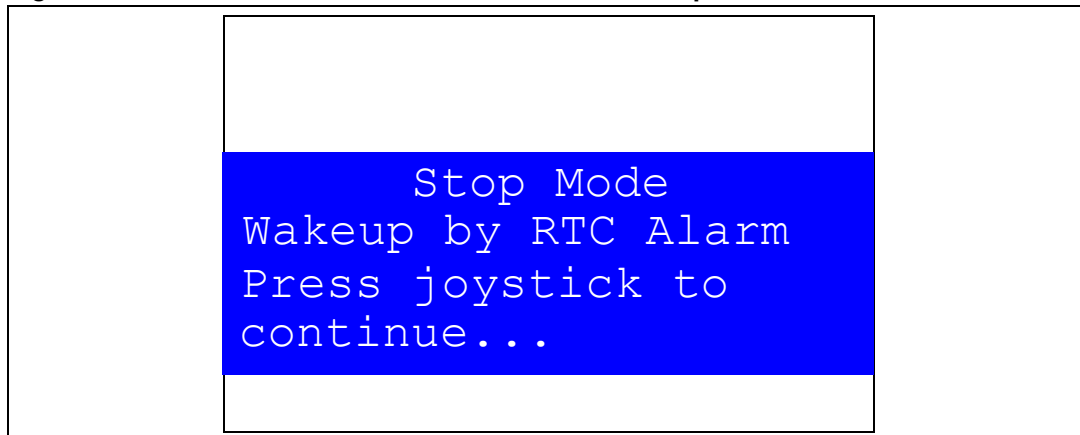
The MCU remains in the Stop mode until the Key push-button is pressed and the message shown in [Figure 32](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Once the Key push-button has been pressed, the MCU exits the Stop mode. The system clock is then set to 72 MHz and the application resumes execution.

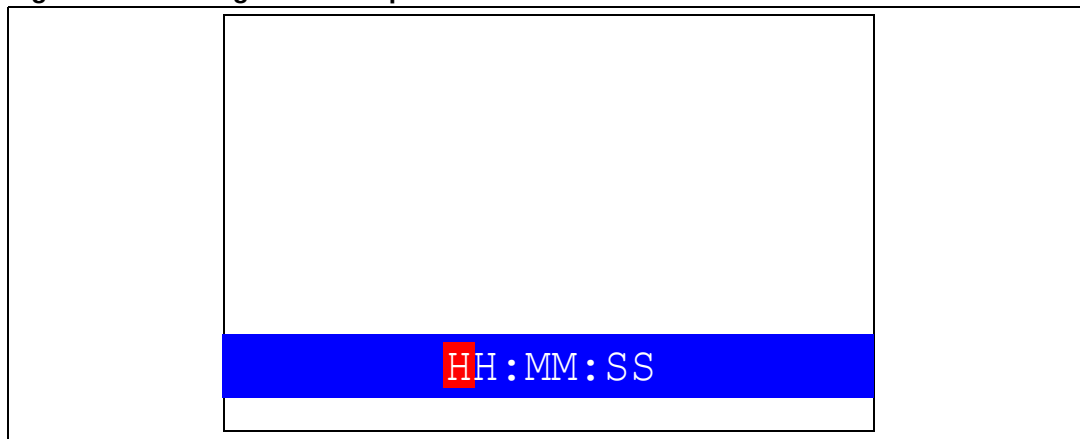
Figure 32. MCU in the Stop mode

Note:

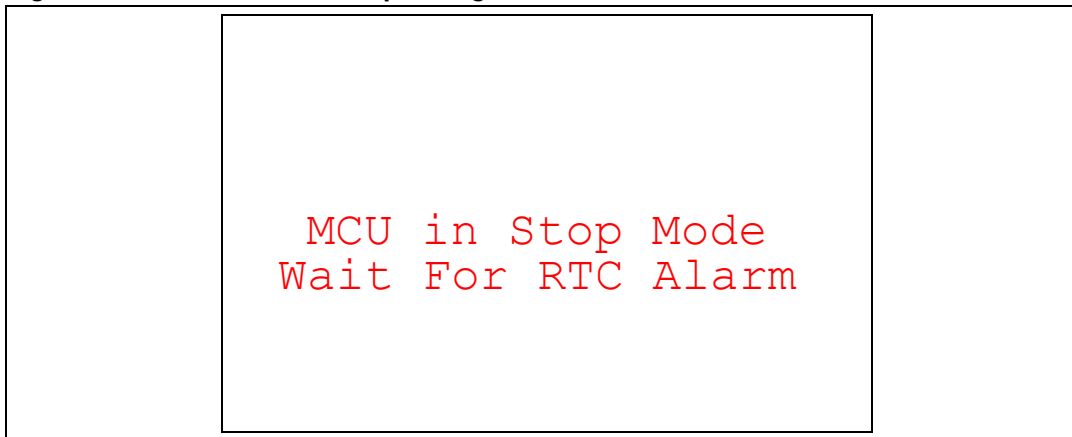
if an RTC Alarm is generated while the MCU is in the Stop mode and the message shown in [Figure 32](#) is displayed (which means that the Key push-button needs to be pressed to exit the Stop mode), the RTC Alarm causes the MCU to exit the Stop mode. The message shown in [Figure 33](#) is then displayed.

Figure 33. RTC Alarm causes the MCU to exit the Stop mode

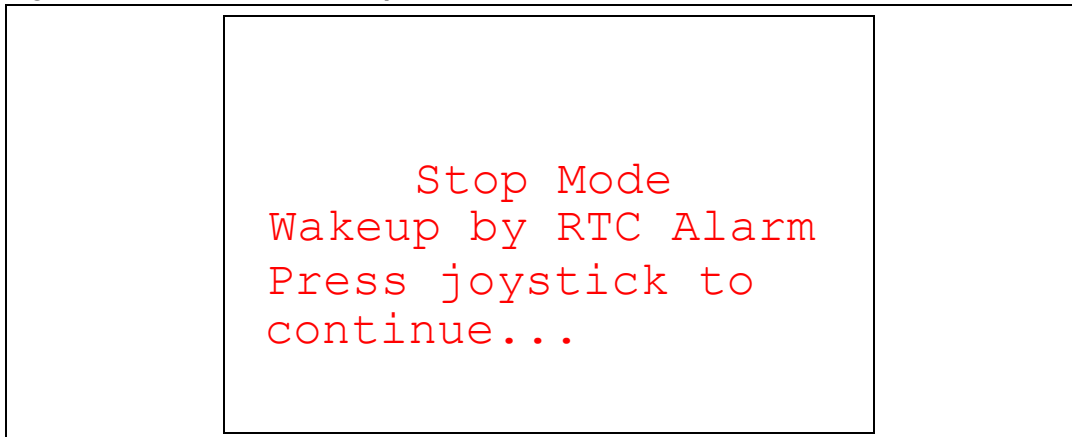
- In the second case, the RTC Alarm wakes up the MCU from the Stop mode after the programmed time has elapsed. When selecting this submenu, the user has to set the alarm to the time when the MCU is to exit the Stop mode. [Figure 34](#) shows how to set the wakeup time.

Figure 34. Setting the Wakeup time

Once the alarm has been configured, the red LEDs stop blinking and the system enters the Stop mode. The message shown in [Figure 35](#) is displayed on the LCD.

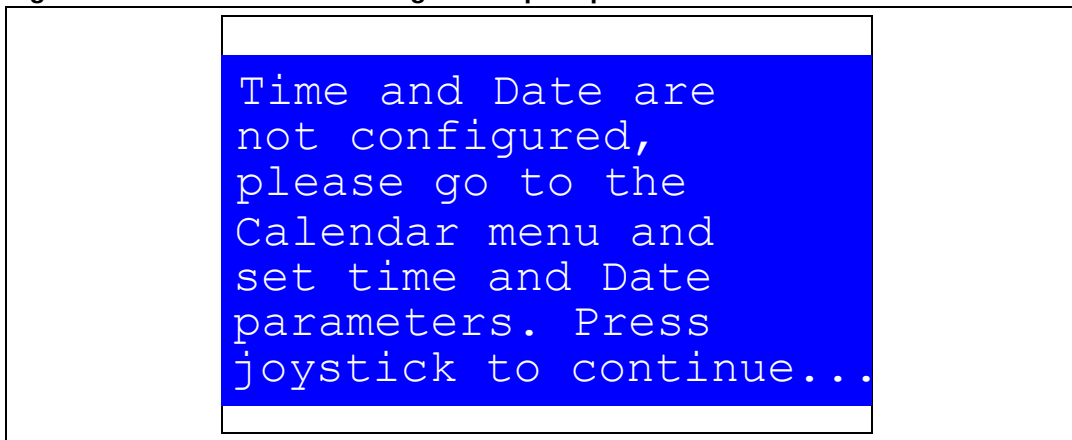
Figure 35. RTC Alarm wakeup configured

After the programmed time has elapsed, the system exits the Stop mode. The system clock is then set to 72 MHz and the application resumes execution. The message shown in [Figure 36](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 36. RTC Alarm wakeup

Note:

if the Time and Date have not been set, the message shown in [Figure 37](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

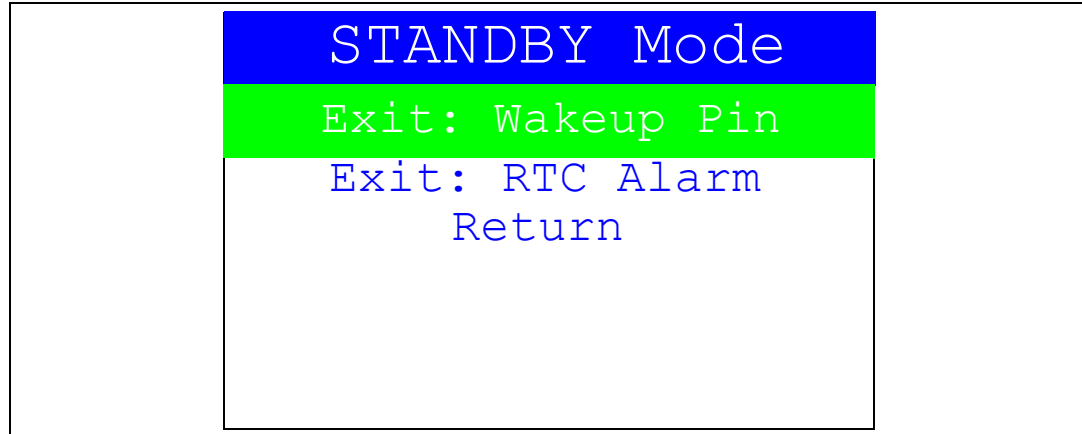
Figure 37. Time and Date configuration prompt

Standby mode menu

This menu allows the user to put the STM32F10xxx in the Standby mode. The software runs the specific instruction sequence needed by the STM32F10xxx to enter the Standby mode.

In this application, the STM32F10xxx can be made to exit the Standby mode in two ways as shown in [Figure 38](#).

Figure 38. Entering the Standby mode

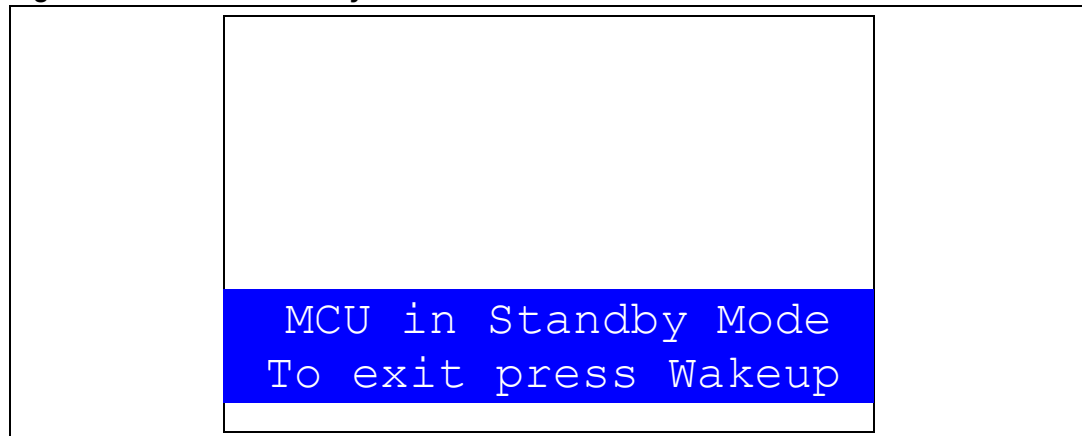


- In the first case, the Wakeup push-button is used to wake up the MCU from Standby mode.

Once the **Standby mode** submenu has been selected, the red LEDs continue blinking until the "SEL" push-button is pressed, and the system enters the Standby mode.

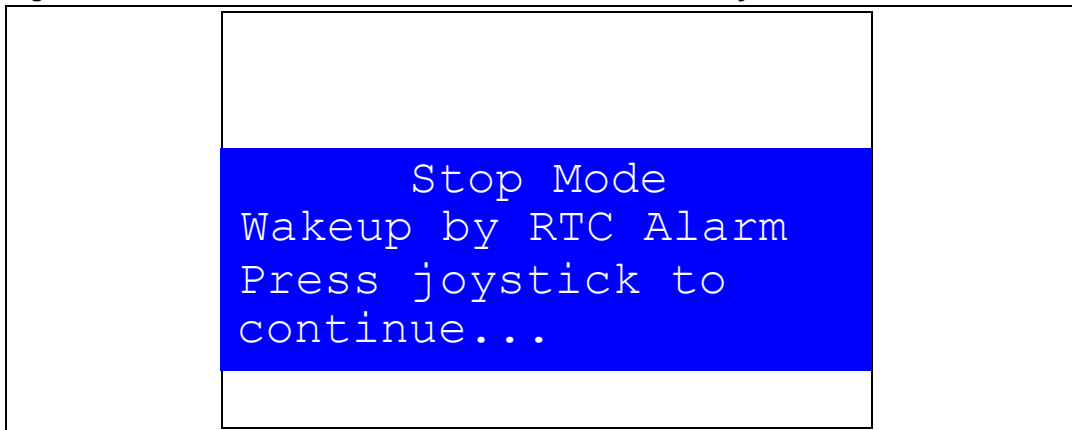
When the MCU is in the Standby mode, the message shown in [Figure 39](#) is displayed on the LCD

Figure 39. MCU in Standby mode

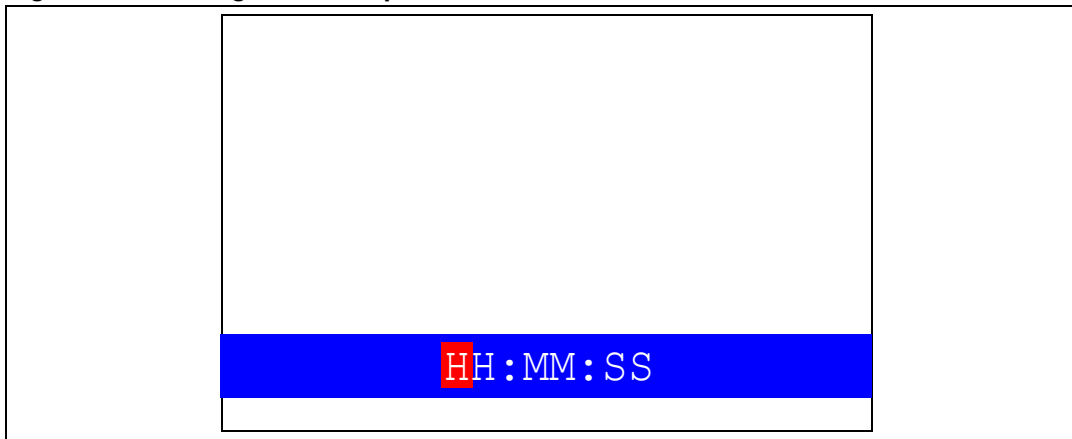


The MCU remains in the Standby mode until the Wake-up push-button is pressed. Once the Wakeup push-button has been pressed, the MCU exits the Standby mode and the system reset signal is generated.

Note: *if an RTC Alarm is generated while the MCU is in the Standby mode and the message shown in [Figure 39](#) is displayed (which means that the Wakeup push-button needs to be pressed to exit the Standby mode), the RTC Alarm causes the MCU to exit the Standby mode and a system reset signal is generated.*

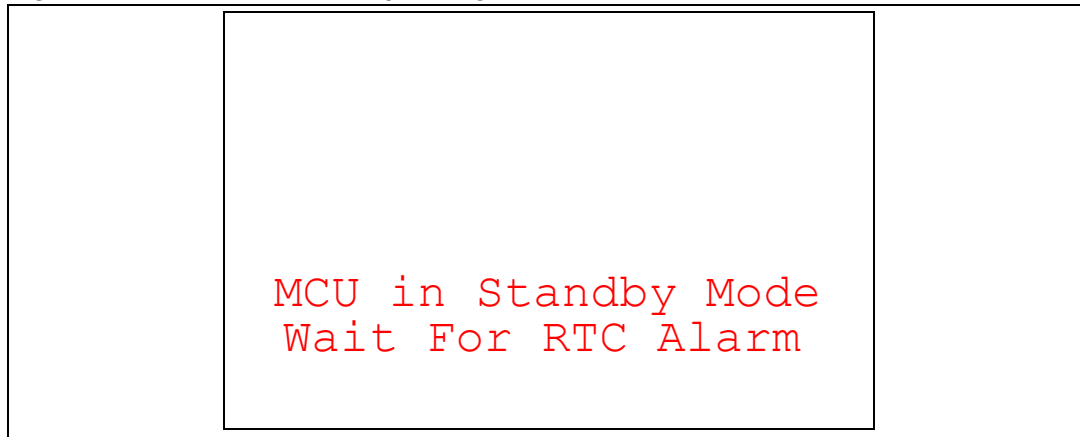
Figure 40. RTC Alarm causes the MCU to exit the Standby mode

- In the second case, the RTC Alarm wakes up the MCU from the Standby mode after the programmed time has elapsed. When selecting this submenu, the user has to set the alarm to the time when the MCU is to exit the Standby mode. [Figure 41](#) shows how to set the wakeup time.

Figure 41. Setting the wakeup time

Once the alarm has been configured, The red LEDs stop blinking and the system enters the Standby mode. The message shown in [Figure 42](#) is then displayed on the LCD.

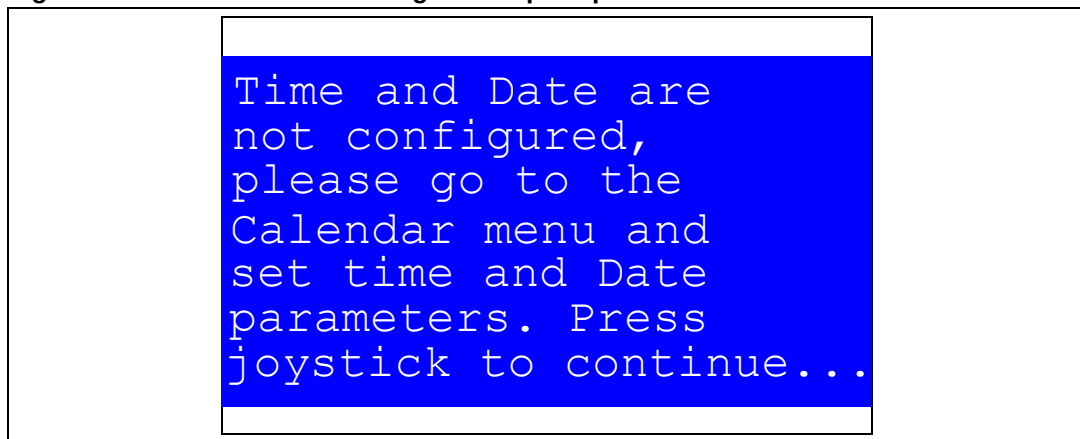
Figure 42. RTC Alarm wakeup configured



After the programmed timing has elapsed, the system exits the Standby mode and a system reset signal is generated.

Note: if the Time and Date have not been set, the message shown in [Figure 43](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 43. Time and Date configuration prompt

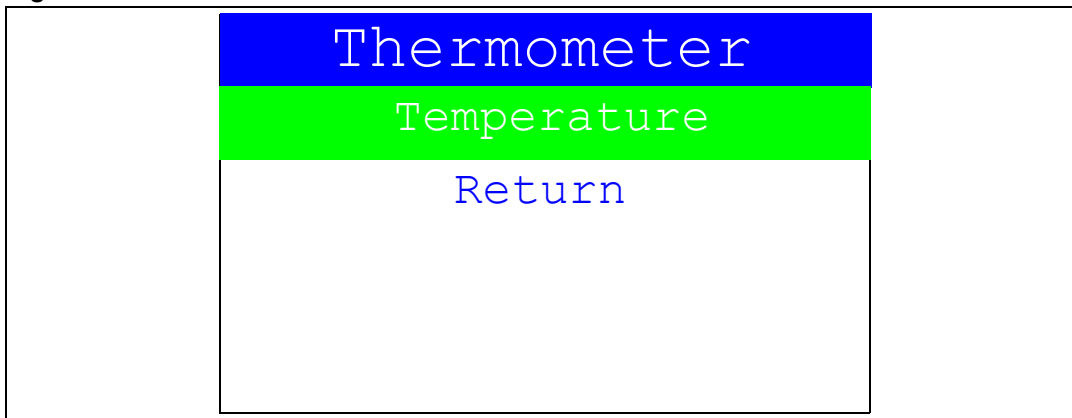


2.4.4 Thermometer

The STM32F10xxx microcontroller has two embedded I²C peripherals that can be connected to any device supporting the I²C protocol including the system management bus (SMBus) mode. An STLM75 (or compatible devices) I²C temperature sensor is mounted on the STM3210B-EVAL board and used to get instantaneous external temperature.

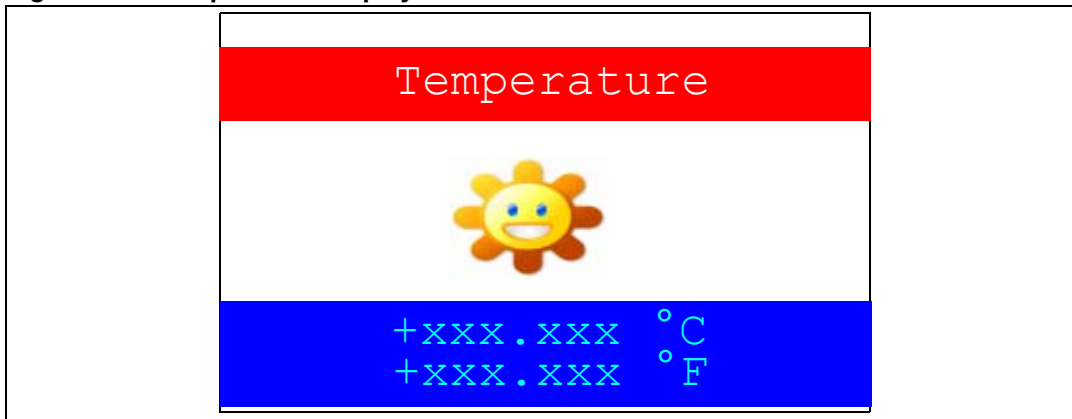
When the **Thermometer** submenu is selected, the message shown in [Figure 44](#) is displayed on the LCD.

Figure 44. Thermometer submenu selected



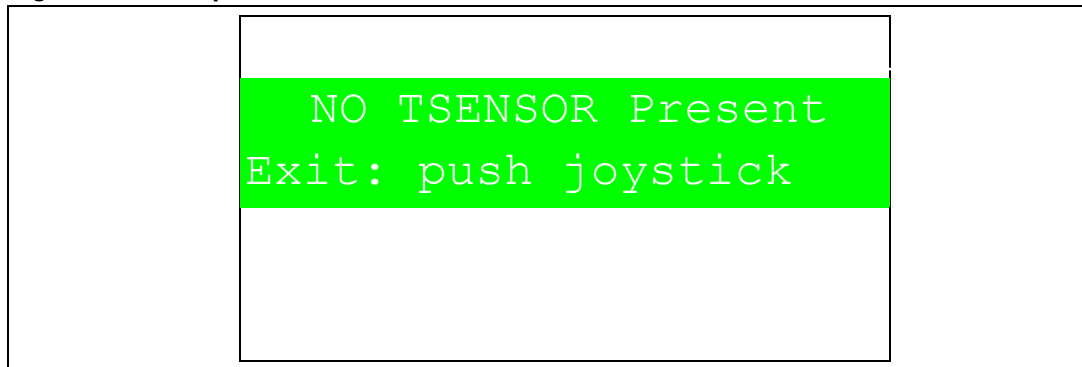
Once the **Temperature** submenu has been selected by pressing the SEL push-button, the temperature value is displayed in Celsius and Fahrenheit as shown in [Figure 45](#).

Figure 45. Temperature display



Press any key to return to the **Thermometer** submenu.

Note: Any hardware trouble on the board with the temperature sensor is detected by a test. In this event, the message shown in [Figure 46](#) is displayed.

Figure 46. Temperature sensor error

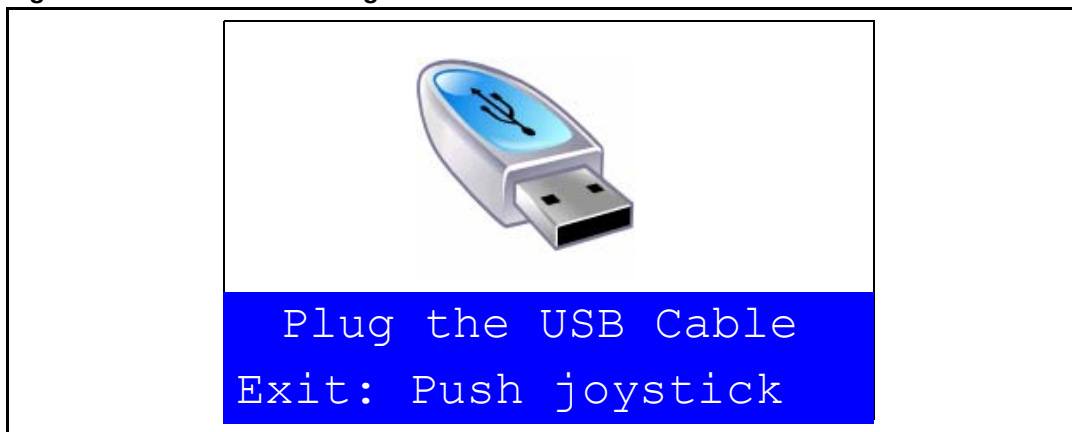
2.4.5 USB mass storage

The STM32F10xxx microcontroller features a USB (universal serial bus) that provides full-speed interface to a USB host PC.

The **USB Mass Storage** submenu is used to configure the USB interface for communication with the PC and run the mass storage demonstration using an MSD card.

Figure 47. USB Mass Storage submenu

If the SEL push-button is pressed at this stage, the message shown in [Figure 48](#) appears on the LCD screen until the cable is plugged in.

Figure 48. USB Mass Storage submenu selected

To return to the previous submenu, the user has to connect a USB cable between the USB connector type B (CN1) and the PC. If the user connects a cable or presses any joystick push-button, the message shown in [Figure 49](#) is displayed on the LCD.

Figure 49. USB cable connected

Once the cable has been connected, the PC recognizes the board as a mass storage device and consequently opens a window to show the contents of the MSD mounted on the STM3210B-EVAL board. The user can transfer files between the MSD and the PC.

If no MSD card is connected, the message shown in [Figure 50](#) is displayed on the LCD.

Figure 50. No MSD connected



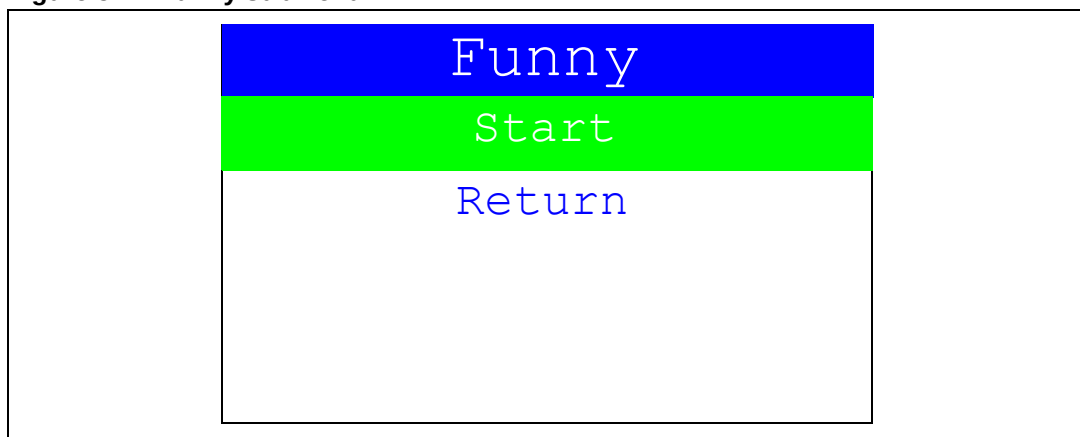
To exit this submenu and return to the **USB Mass Storage** submenu, press SEL.

2.4.6 Funny submenu

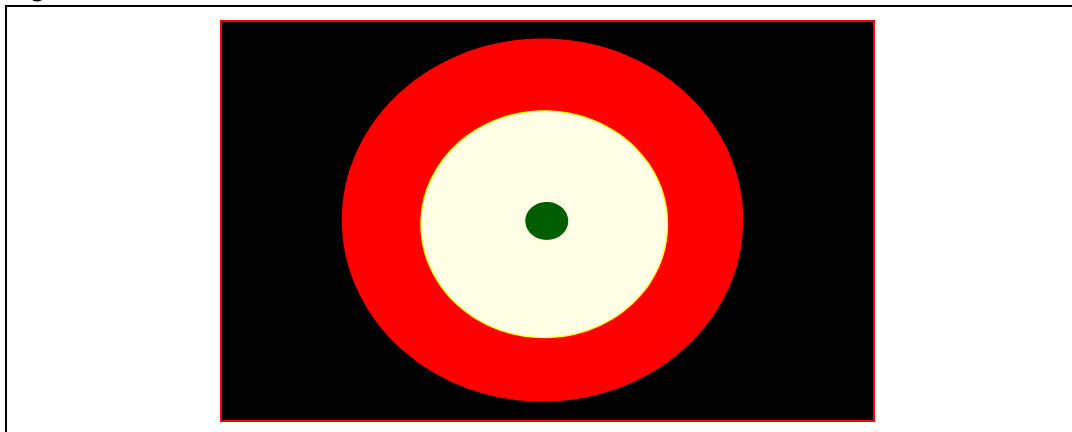
The STM32F10xxx microcontroller provides a high-speed SPI interface that is used with a serial color LCD.

The **Funny** submenu is used to demonstrate the LCD control performance using the embedded SPI interface. The application is a successive display of superposed circles with different colors and radii. The result is a circle animation on LCD.

Figure 51. Funny submenu



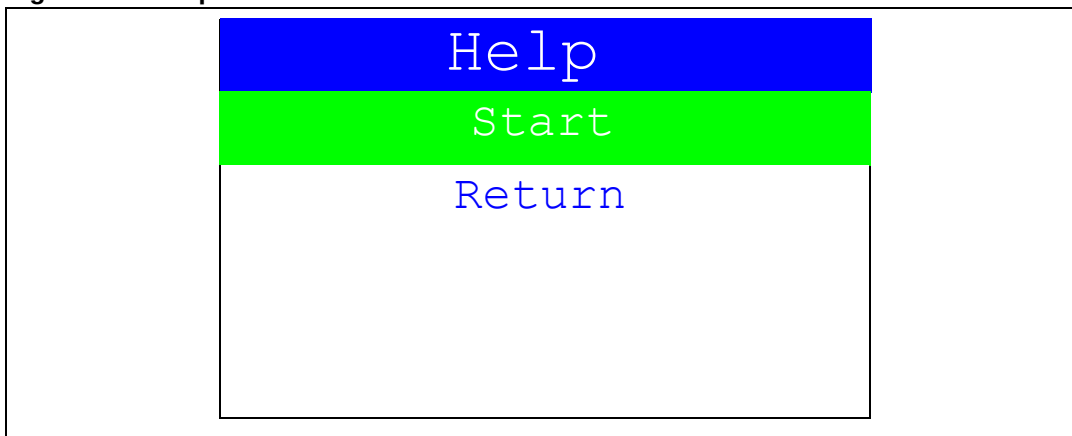
If the user presses SEL, the image (from the animation) shown in [Figure 52](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 52. Animation

To exit the **Funny** submenu and return to the **Funny** submenu, press SEL.

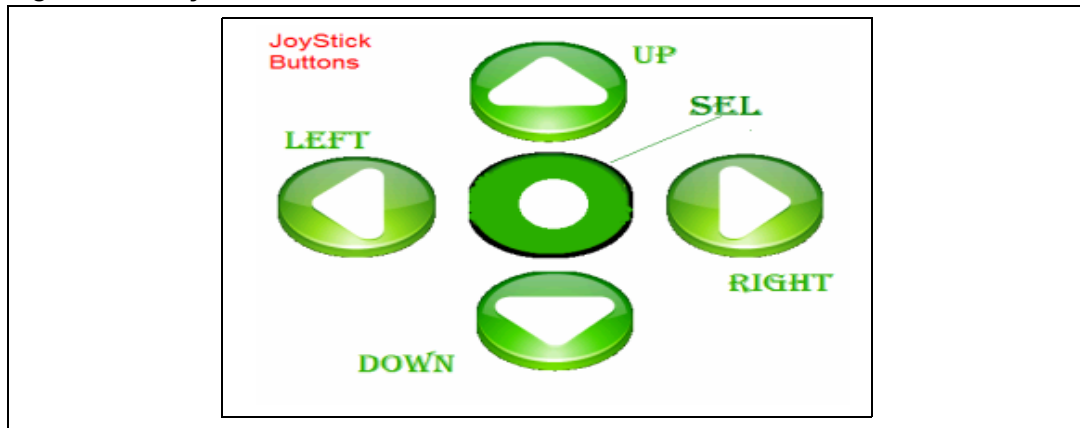
2.4.7 Help submenu

This submenu provides help on the different keys used in the STM32F10xxx demonstration. When this submenu is selected, the message shown in [Figure 53](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 53. Help submenu

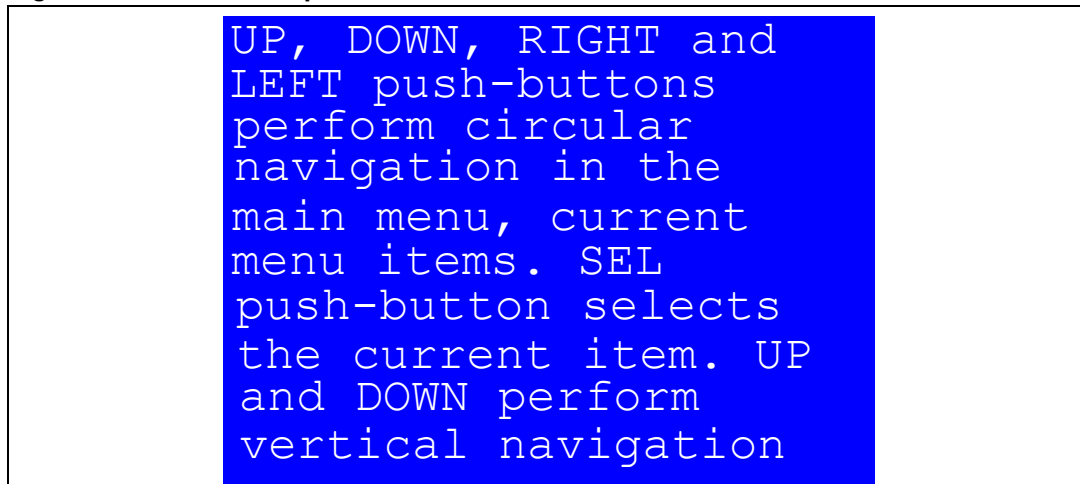
If the user presses on SEL, the image shown in [Figure 54](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 54. Joystick buttons



Pressing on any joystick push-button will display the next help slide shown in [Figure 55](#).

Figure 55. Second Help slide

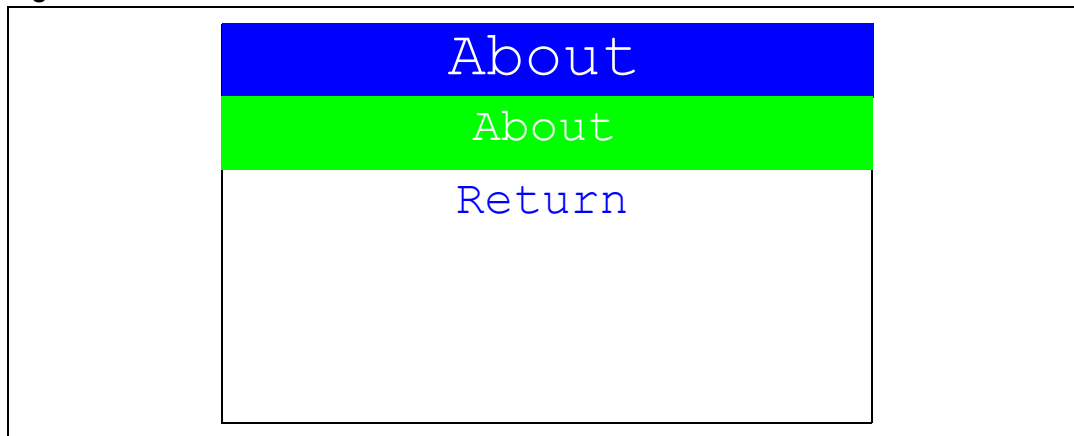


To exit the slide and return to the **Help** submenu, press SEL.

2.4.8 About submenu

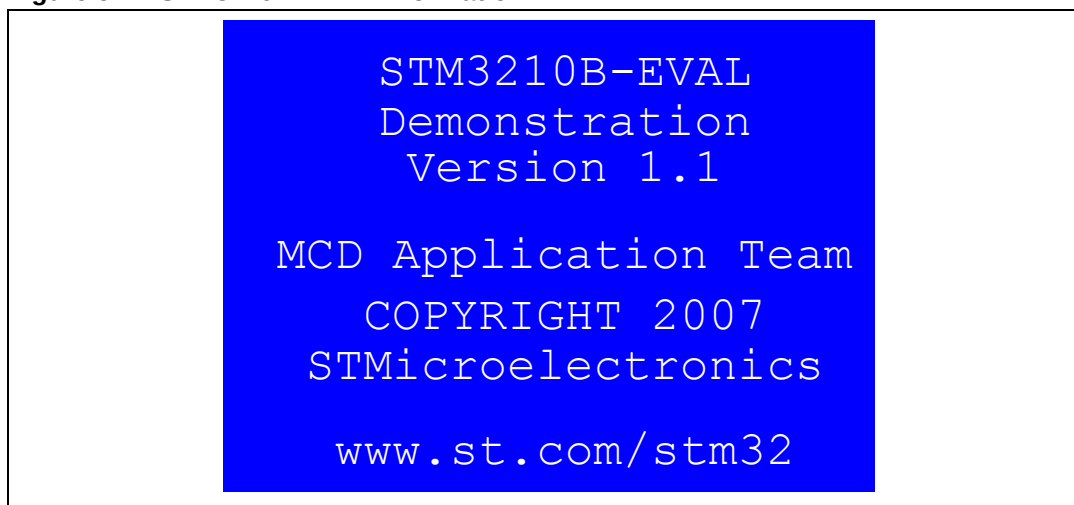
This submenu shows the version of the STM32F10xxx demonstration software. When the **About** submenu is selected, the message shown in [Figure 56](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 56. About submenu



If SEL is pressed, the message shown in [Figure 57](#) is displayed on the LCD screen.

Figure 57. STM3210B-EVAL information



2.4.9 Segger submenu

This part of the demo is provided to show some features of Segger's emWin graphics software. It consists of a high-speed clipping sample and several graph samples.

Press the SEL push-button to select the emWin demo submenu and start the emWin demo. The samples are automatically run, one after the other, and the emWin demo submenu is entered.

The demo can be halted by pressing the SEL push-button after navigating over the emWin demo Halt button. To go to the next sample, push the Next button.

Introduction screen

After showing the evaluation license screen, the emWin demo starts with an introduction screen. There is a small navigation dialog in the lower right corner of the screen as shown in [Figure 58](#).

Figure 58. Introduction screen



High-speed sample

The high-speed sample draws random rectangles clipped automatically at the window borders as shown in [Figure 59](#).

Figure 59. Screen showing a high-speed sample

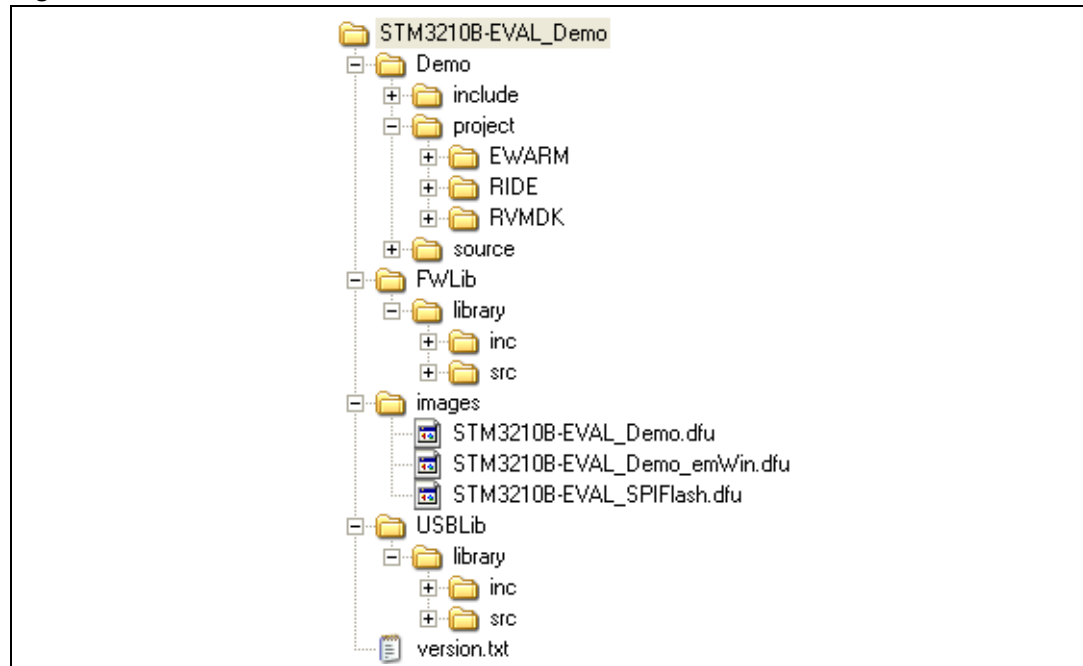


At the end, the performance of the demo is displayed in pixels per second.

3 Firmware package description

The Demonstration firmware is supplied in a single zip file. The extraction of the zip file generates a folder that contains the subfolders shown in [Figure 60](#).

Figure 60. Demonstration firmware folder structure



3.1 Demo folder

The **Demo** folder contains all the subdirectories and files that make up the core of the standard demonstration:

- **include** subfolder contains the standard demonstration firmware header files
- **source** subfolder contains the standard demonstration firmware source files
- **project** subfolder contains three projects that compile all the standard demonstration files:
 - **EWARM**: contains the project for the EWARM toolchain (v4.42A and later)
 - **RIDE**: contains the project for the RIDE toolchain (v7 and later)
 - **RVMDK**: contains the project for the RVMDK toolchain (v3.05 and later)

3.2 FWLib folder

The **FWLib** folder contains all the subdirectories and files that make up the core of the STM32F10xxx Firmware library:

- **inc** subfolder contains the firmware library header files
- **src** subfolder contains the firmware library source files

3.3 images folder

The **images** folder contains three binary files that can be used with the DFU application to program the SPI Flash memory and the internal Flash memory, see [Chapter 4: Demonstration programming using the DFU on page 48](#):

- **STM3210B-EVAL_Demo.dfu** dfu file contains a binary image of the Standard demonstration
- **STM3210B-EVAL_SPIFlash.dfu** dfu file contains all the files used by the demonstration (wav file, product presentation, icons) that must be programmed into the SPI Flash memory (mounted on the STM3210B-EVAL board).
- **STM3210B-EVAL_Demo_emWin.dfu** dfu file contains a binary image of the Standard demonstration and of the "emWin" graphics demonstration from Segger

3.4 USBLib folder

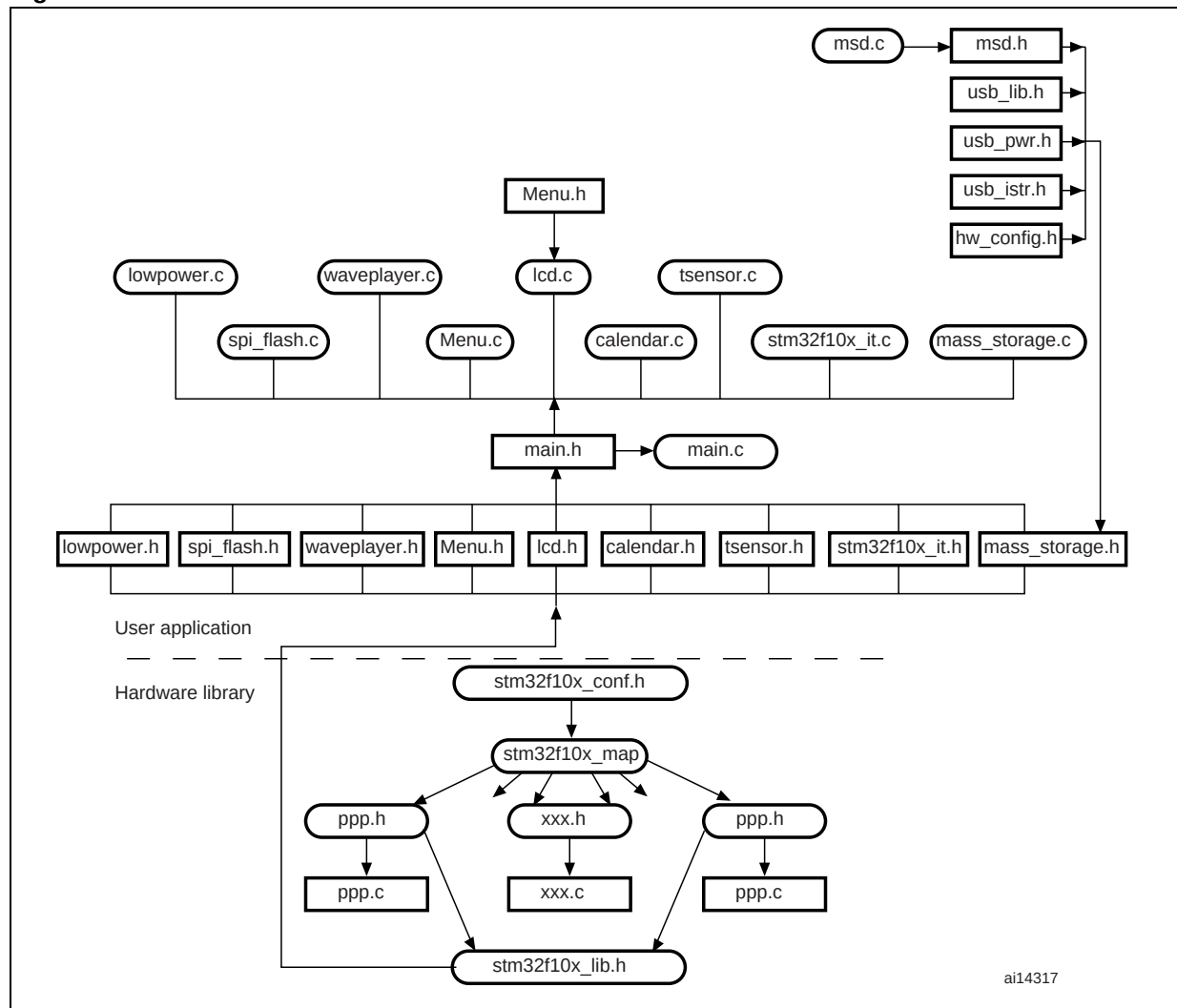
The **USBLib** folder contains all the subdirectories and files that make up the core of the STM32F10xxx USB library:

- **inc** subfolder contains the USB library header files
- **src** subfolder contains the USB library source files

3.5 Demonstration firmware architecture

The demonstration firmware architecture and file inclusion relationships are shown in [Figure 61](#).

Figure 61. Demonstration firmware architecture



4 Demonstration programming using the DFU

This section explains how to use the DFU (device firmware upgrade) application to program the demonstration application. It also describes the files needed for the STM3210B-EVAL board.

Note: When using the DFU application make sure that in the STM3210B-EVAL board, jumper JP1 is in the position 2-3.

4.1 Using the DFU application

The DFU application is split into two categories.

4.1.1 DFU firmware

Load the DFU firmware into the Root Part Number 2's internal Flash memory using the desired Toolchain. The DFU firmware is a part of the USB development kit and is available for download from the STMicroelectronics website: www.st.com.

4.1.2 DFU PC software

The DfuSe demonstration user interface is designed to work with all STMicroelectronics devices that support USB Device Firmware Upgrade. The installation software and the documentation are available for download from the ST website <http://www.st.com>.

Software installation

Run the *setup.exe* file: the InstallShield Wizard will guide you through the installation of the *DfuSe* applications and source code on your computer. The driver files are located in the *Driver* folder in the installation path (default: *C:\Program Files\STMicroelectronics\DfuSe*).

4.2 Programming the M25P64 Flash memory

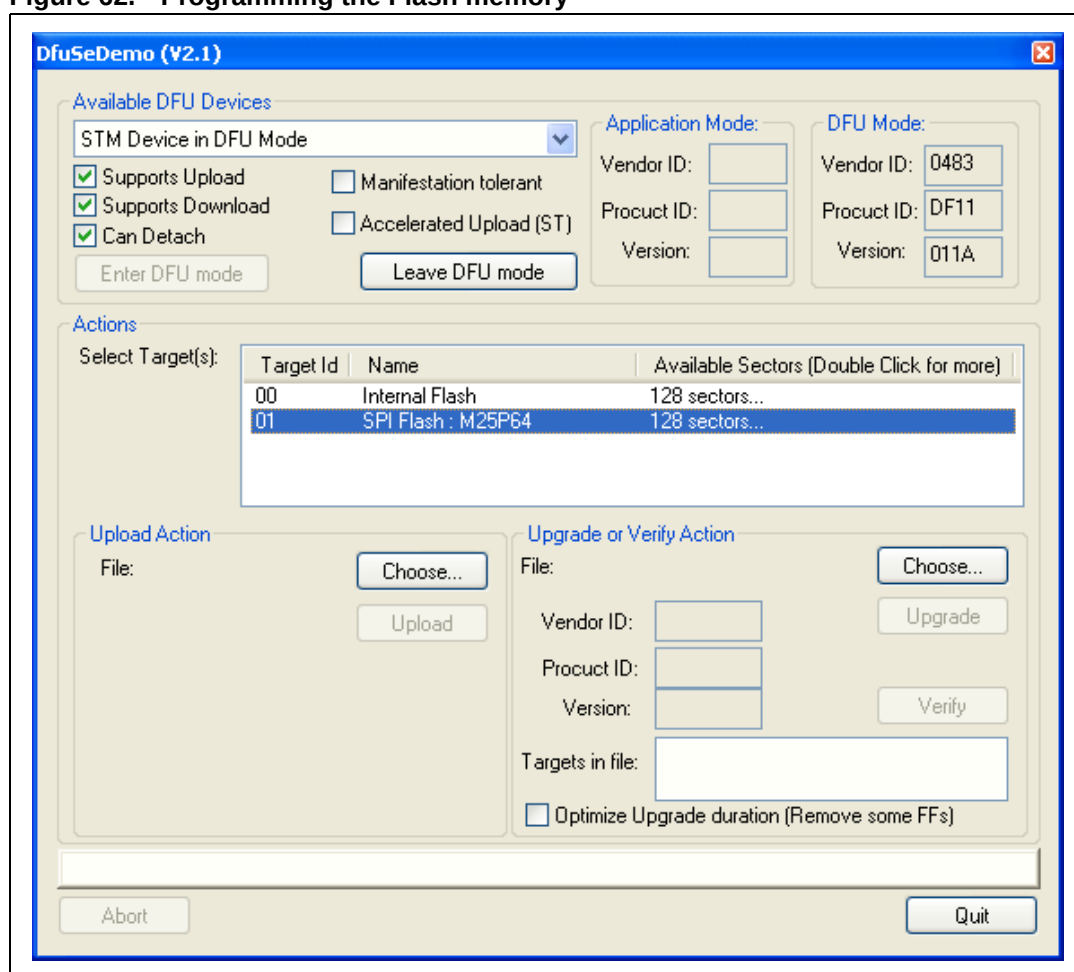
To program the Flash memory, go through the following steps:

1. Load the DFU firmware project using your preferred Toolchain and load the DFU image using JTAG for the first time.
2. Connect the STM3210B-EVAL board to the PC with a USB cable. The first time this is done, you will be asked to install a driver for the board. The driver is already available in the installation directory.

Hold down the Key push-button on the STM3210B-EVAL board to enter the DFU mode.

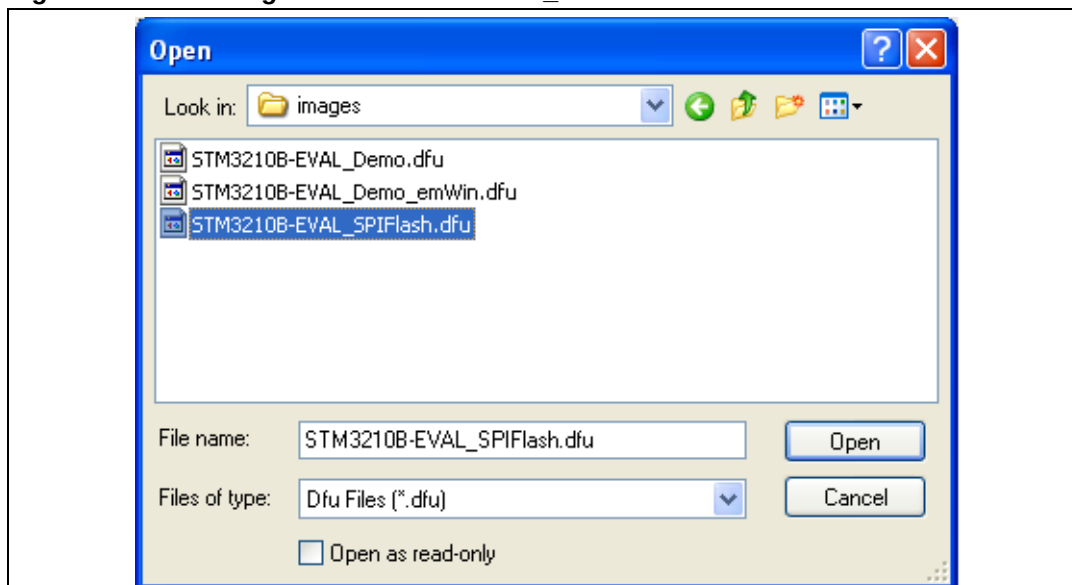
3. Run the *DfuSeDemo.exe* program
4. In the **Action (Select Target(s))** field, select **SPI Flash: M25P64** and in the **Upgrade or Verify Action** field, click on the *Choose...* button as shown in [Figure 62](#).

Figure 62. Programming the Flash memory



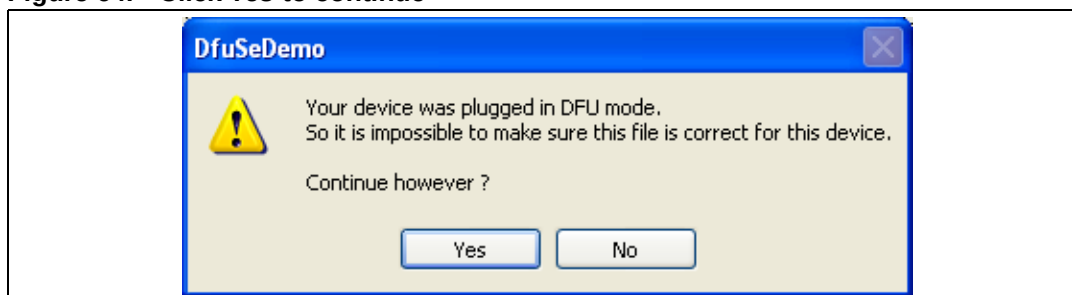
5. Select the *STM3210B-EVAL_SPIFlash.dfu* file, as shown in [Figure 63](#).

Figure 63. Selecting the *STM3210B-EVAL_SPIFlash.dfu* file



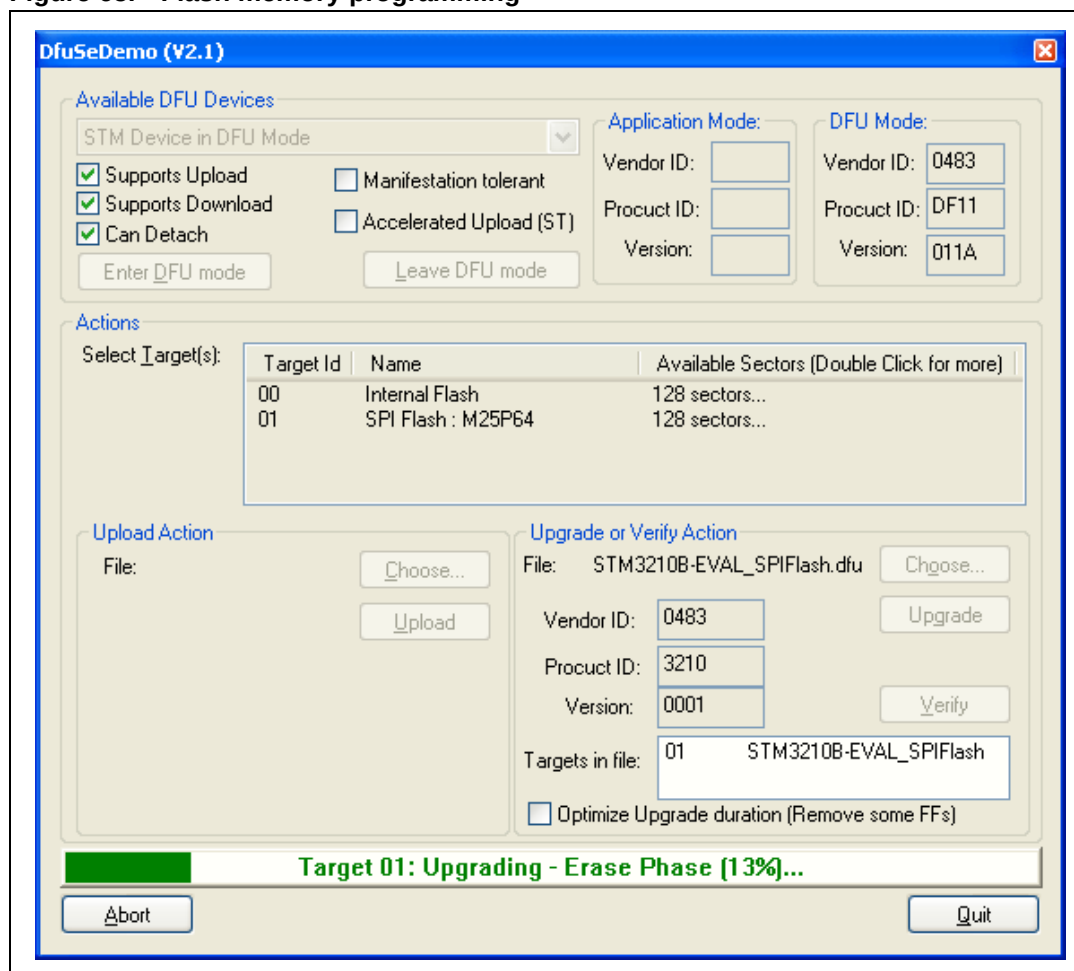
6. Then click on the Upgrade button, a dialog window will appear. Select Yes to continue (see [Figure 64](#)).

Figure 64. Click Yes to continue



7. At this step the M25P64 Flash programming will start as shown in [Figure 65](#).

Figure 65. Flash memory programming

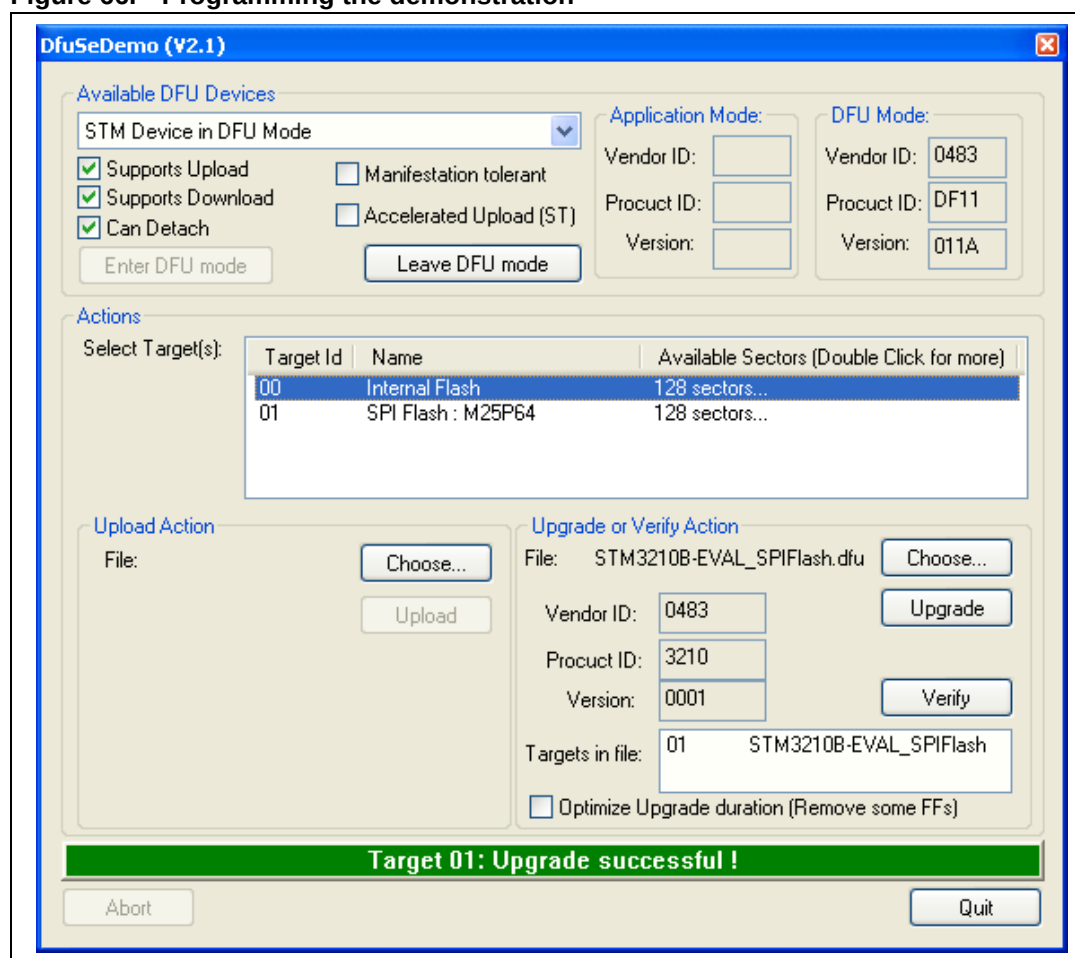


4.3 Demonstration programming

To program *STM3210B-EVAL_Demo.dfu* or *STM3210B-EVAL_Demo_emWin.dfu* file in the internal Flash memory, go through the following steps:

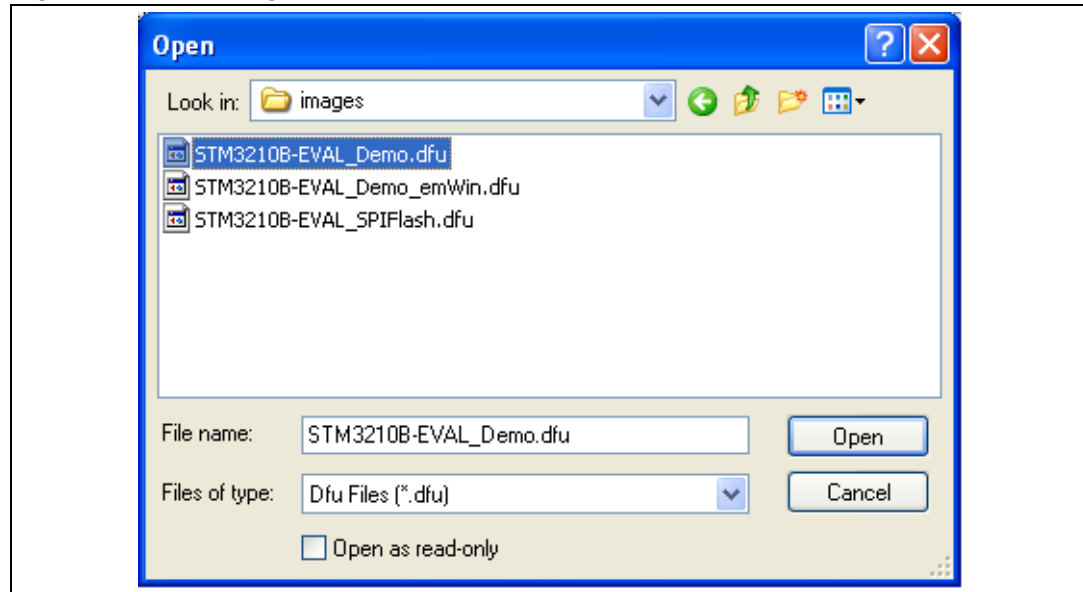
1. When the SPI Flash memory has finished programming, in the **Action (Select Target(s))** field, select *Internal Flash* and in the **Upgrade or Verify Action** field, click on the *Choose...* button.

Figure 66. Programming the demonstration



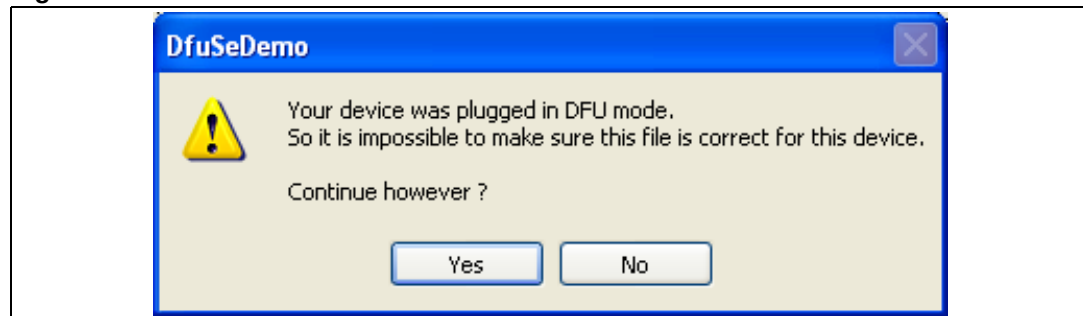
2. Select the *STM3210B-EVAL_Demo.dfu* or *STM3210B-EVAL_Demo_emWin.dfu* file, as shown in [Figure 67](#).

Figure 67. Selecting the *STM3210B-EVAL_Demo.dfu* file



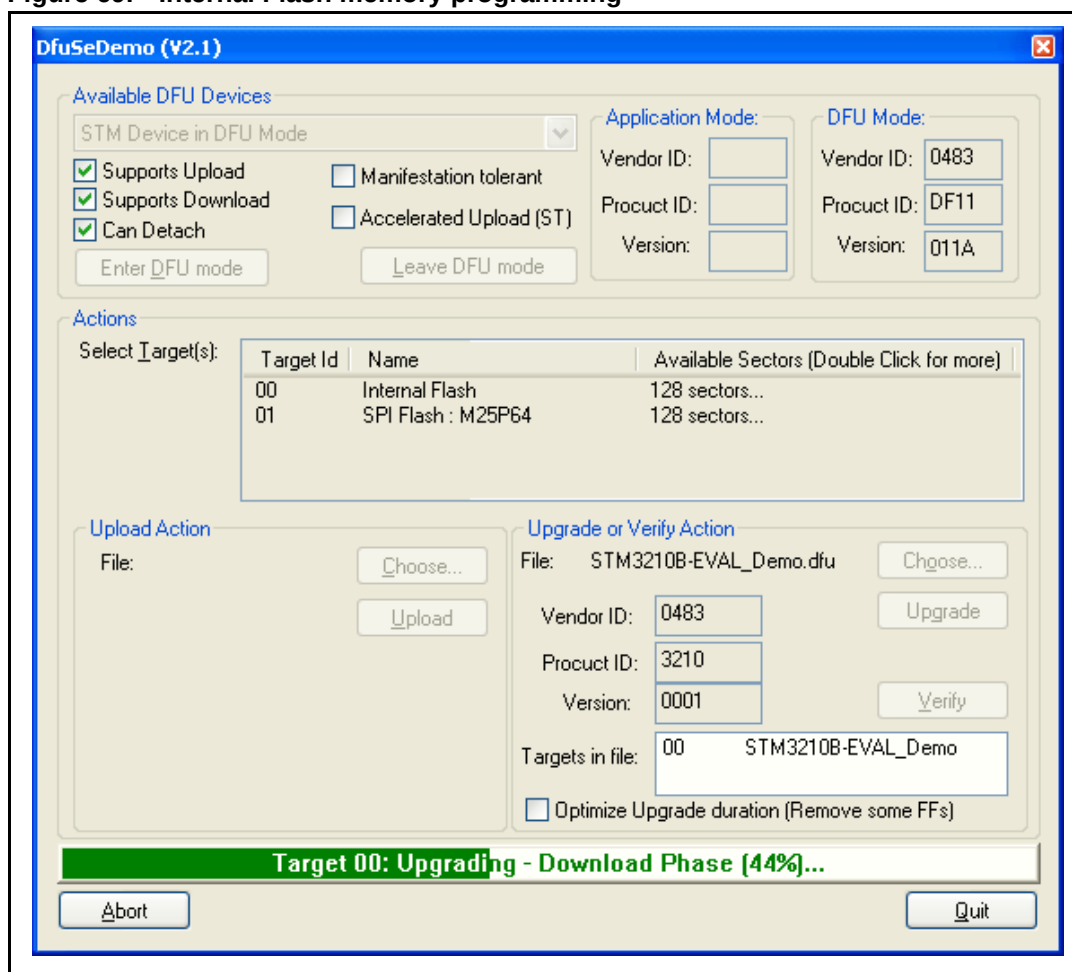
3. Then click on the *Upgrade* button, a dialog window will appear. Select Yes to continue.

Figure 68. Click Yes to continue



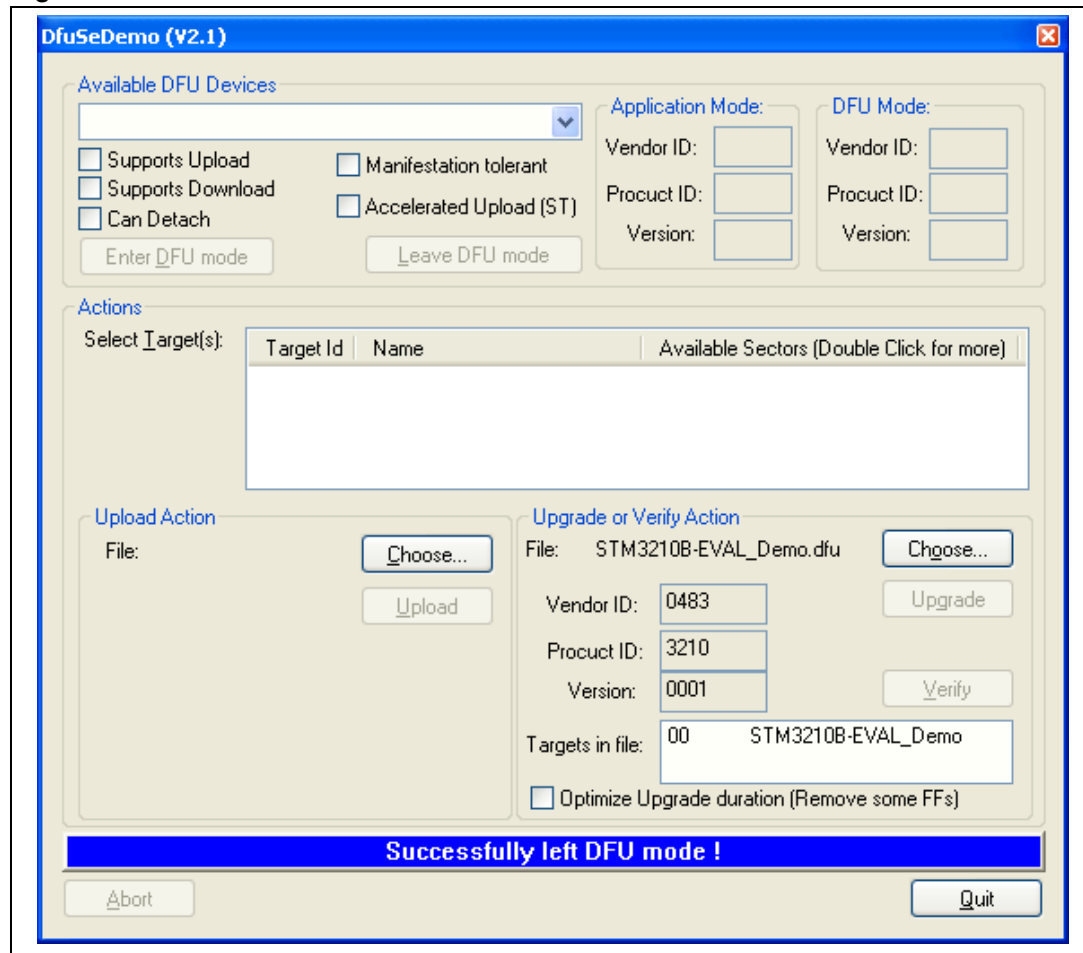
4. At this step the STM32F10xxx's internal Flash memory programming starts as shown in [Figure 69](#).

Figure 69. Internal Flash memory programming



- Once the internal Flash programming is finished, click on *Leave DFU Mode*. This causes the target to switch from DFU mode to Application mode, as shown in [Figure 70](#). And the demonstration starts executing.

Figure 70. DFU mode left



5 Revision history

Table 4. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
01-Jun-2007	1	Initial release.
02-Jul-2007	2	Section 2.4.2: Calendar and Section 4.1.2: DFU PC software modified, Figure 62 , Figure 65 , Figure 66 , Figure 69 and Figure 70 updated. Small text changes.
05-Oct-2007	3	SEL push-button specified in Section 2.1: Menu . Section 2.1.1: Demonstration startup clarified. Dade Adjust and Alarm Show descriptions updated in Date submenu on page 27 . RIDE project added in Section 3.1: Demo folder . Figure 60: Demonstration firmware folder structure updated. Section 2.4.5: USB mass storage updated. Diode behavior modified in the first cases of the Stop mode menu and Standby mode menu . Figure 57: STM3210B-EVAL information modified. Section 1.10.3: 12-bit analog-to-digital converter (ADC) modified.
07-Dec-2007	4	STM3210B-EVAL demonstration version upgraded to 1.1. Small text changes. Segger emwin graphics demonstration added, for main changes concerning this update see: – Introduction – Figure 8: Standard demonstration & emWin graphics demonstration - Main menu – Section 2.4.9: Segger submenu – Section 3.3: images folder – Figure 63: Selecting the STM3210B-EVAL_SPIFlash.dfu file – Section 4.3: Demonstration programming , Figure 67: Selecting the STM3210B-EVAL_Demo.dfu file – Section 4.1.2: DFU PC software
20-Aug-2010	5	Cover page modified to specify supported MCUs.

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