

Microprocessors and - controllers

- [audiobook of data sheet ATtiny212_412](#)
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 - [presentation](#)
- [literature explaining working with AVR](#)s
- [microcontroller vs -processor](#)
- [download platformio for vscode](#)

MCU

An **MCU** is a group of **microcontroller units** that share a common architecture, design, and often the same core features

- **ARM Cortex-M** is a popular MCU family, where multiple manufacturers like **STMicroelectronics**, **NXP**, and **Microchip** produce MCUs that are based on the ARM Cortex-M core.
- **AVR** is another MCU family, famously used in the **Arduino** platform.
- **PIC** is a family of MCUs from **Microchip Technology**, with a range of devices from small 8-bit controllers to more powerful 16-bit and 32-bit versions.

Within each MCU family, you'll typically see models that differ by features like:

- **Flash memory size**
- **RAM size**
- **Clock speed**
- **Number of GPIO pins**
- **Peripheral support** (e.g., UART, SPI, I2C, timers, etc.)

In-System Programming (ISP)

- the act of programming a microcontroller while it is already mounted on the board
- Contrary to Pre-Programming. You program the contro

CMSIS-DAP Devices are all devices that can write programs into a microcontroller's memory using JTAG or SWD. Ier before soldering it somewhere.

Available Controllers

At least 5 of each:

- SEEDSTUDIO XIAO SAMD21 NO HDRS
- SEEDSTUDIO XIAO ESP32C3 NO HDRS
- SEEDSTUDIO XIAO ESP32S3 NO HDRS
- SEED STUDIO XIAO RP2040 ARDUINO
- ATSAM11C14A-SSUT
- ATSAM21E18A-AUT
- ATTINY412-SSFR
- ATTINY1624-SSFR
- ATTINY3226-SU
- AVR128DB32-I/PT

	Xiao RP2040	Pico RP2040	ESP32 C3	ESP32 S3	SAMD 21	ATSA MD11 C14A- SSUT	ATSA MD21 E18A- AUT	ATTIN Y412- SSFR	ATTIN Y1624 -SSFR	ATTIN Y3226 -SU	AVR1 28DB3 2-I/PT
Type	ARM Cortex M0+ 32Bit	ARM Cortex M0+ 32Bit	ESP- RISC-V 32Bit	Xtensa ® 32- bit LX7	ARM- Cortex M0+ 32Bit	ARM Cortex- M0+ 32Bit	ARM Cortex M0+ 32Bit	AVR® RISC 8- bit	AVR® RISC 8- bit	AVR® RISC 8- bit	AVR® RISC 8- bit
Frequen- cy	133MHz	133MHz	160 MHz	240 MHz	48MHz	48MHz	48MHz	20MHz	20MHz	20MHz	24MHz
SRAM	264KB	264KB	400 KB	8MB	32KB	4KB	32KB	256B	2KB	3KB	16KB
onboard memory	2MB	2MB	4MB	8MB	256KB	16KB	256KB	4KB	16KB	32KB	128KB
I/O- Pins	11	26	11	11	11	12	26	6	12	18	25/26 (1x only In)
ADC	4	3	3	9	11	5	6	6	9	15	13
DAC	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Package						SOIC- 14	TQFP- 32	SOIC-8	SOIC- 14	SOIC- 20	TQFP- 32

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Price	4,68 \$	5 \$	4,99 \$	7,49 \$	5,4 \$	1,58 \$	4,03 \$	0,59 \$	1,01 \$	1,29 \$	2,06 \$
FPU availab le?											

RP2040 (Raspberry Pi Pico)

Toolchain:

- **Primary:** Pico SDK (C/C++), CMake
- **Alternatives:** Arduino IDE (via Arduino-Pico Core), MicroPython/CircuitPython

Workflow:

1. Write code in C/C++ or Python.
2. Build with CMake (Pico SDK) or Arduino IDE.
3. Flash via USB (UF2 bootloader) or SWD debugger (e.g., Picoprobe).

Efficiency Tips:

- Use Visual Studio Code with the Pico SDK extension for CMake integration.
- Leverage Picoprobe (a second Pico) for debugging.

ESP32 (Espressif)

Toolchain:

- **Primary:** ESP-IDF (C/C++), PlatformIO
- **Alternatives:** Arduino IDE (via ESP32 Core)

Workflow:

1. Develop in C/C++ (ESP-IDF) or Arduino framework.
2. Build with ESP-IDF CLI or PlatformIO.
3. Flash via USB (esptool.py) or OTA updates.

Efficiency Tips:

- PlatformIO streamlines ESP-IDF/Arduino workflows.
- Use ESP-Prog or JTAG for advanced debugging.

SAMD21/SAMD11 (Atmel/Microchip)

Toolchain:

- **Primary:** Atmel/Microchip Studio (C/C++)
- **Alternatives:** Arduino IDE (via SAMD Core)

Workflow:

1. Code in C/C++ (Microchip Studio) or Arduino.
2. Build and flash via USB (UF2 bootloader) or EDBG/SWD.

Efficiency Tips:

- Use Arduino IDE for simplicity; enable verbose upload for debugging.
- For low-level control, use CMSIS libraries in Microchip Studio.

Attiny/AVR128 (AVR Family)

Toolchain:

- **Primary:** AVR-GCC + AVRdude
- **Alternatives:** Arduino IDE (via ATTiny Core)

Workflow:

1. Write code in C/C++ or Arduino.
2. Compile with AVR-GCC or Arduino IDE.
3. Flash via ISP programmer (e.g., USBasp, Arduino-as-ISP).

Efficiency Tips:

- Use PlatformIO for project management.
- For tinyAVR (e.g., ATtiny85), optimize code size with `-Os` compiler flag.

General Workflow Optimization Tips

1. Unified Environments:

- **PlatformIO** (VS Code) supports all listed MCUs, reducing toolchain setup time.

- **Arduino IDE** (with board managers) simplifies entry-level development.
2. **Debugging Tools:**
 - **SWD/JTAG:** Use for RP2040, ESP32, SAMD21 (e.g., Segger J-Link, CMSIS-DAP).
 - **Serial Monitor:** Essential for ESP32/RP2040 debugging.
 3. **Version Control:**
 - Use `git` for code management; track dependencies (e.g., submodules for Pico SDK).
 4. **Automation:**
 - Write Makefiles or use PlatformIO scripts for CI/CD pipelines.

QFP mit Beinchen seitlich

TQFP ohne Beinchen

Soic-8 8 Beinchen

Punkt oder Kerbe kennzeichnen Pin 1

Putting code onto it

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Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)

- A standard synchronous serial communication interface used for short-distance communication between a main device and one or more peripheral devices.
- synchronous (needs clock signal), serial communication
- multiple secondary devices are possible
- full-duplex
- pins:
 - MOSI (main out secondary in)
 - MISO (main in secondary out)
 - SCK (clock)
 - SS (secondary select): select which secondary device to communicate with

Serial Peripheral Data Interface (SPDI)

- do not find any source for it
- Good Article GERMAN

Joint Test Action Group (JTAG)

- electronics manufacturers committee
- they developed a protocol with the same name
- mostly used for programming ARM cores
- daisy-chaining possible
- pins
 - TMS: mode select
 - TCLK: clock
 - TDO: data out
 - TDI: data in
 - nRESET: reset (optional)

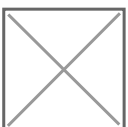


Serial Wire Debug (SWD)

- two-pin variant of the JTAG protocol -> replaced JTAG
- daisy-chaining not possible
- most common on newer ARM chips
- pins:
 - swdio: in/out
 - swclk: clock

Unified Program and Debug Interface (UPDI)

- proprietary
- single-wire,
- bi-directional, half-duplex
- asynchronous
- can use off-the shelf UART adapters
- used to program AVR microcontrollers released since 2016, ATTINY412, ATTINY164.
- more detailed blog article
- debugging is hidden behind a proprietary interface, but even though you can snoop on the protocol with just a serial adapter and even though the large scale structure of the protocol is known too
- even more detailed article
- i did not find out what part of the protocol actually is proprietary and what not.



Difference between microcontroller and -processor

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Programmierer:

ISP-Programmierer

AVRISP MKII



FabISP



JTAG-Programmierer

ATMEL-ICE



<http://pub.fabcloud.io/programmers/summary/>

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