Errata of

Embedded Systems with ARM Cortex-M Microcontrollers in Assembly Language and C

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Thank you all for providing me feedbacks and corrections!

Chapter 1. See a Program Running

- Page 22, bullet list #2, the binary code for memory address 0x08000162 is 0x680A, not 0x680.
- Page 22, "This instruction loads the value of variable *a* into register r1." It should be `r2.`

Chapter 2. Data Representation

Chapter 3. ARM Instruction Set Architecture

Chapter 4. Arithmetic and Logic

- Page 82, "Subtract A from B" should be "Subtract B from A" in the program comment.
- Page 92, top of the page, "`EOR Rn, Op2`" should be "`EORS Rn, Op2`"

Chapter 5. Load and Store

Chapter 6. Branch and Conditional Execution

Chapter 7. Structured Programming

Pg. 145, first paragraph

"Variables *i*, *maxLocation*, and *maxValue* are local variables and are stored in r2, r0, and r1, respectively." should be

"Variables *i*, *maxLocation*, and *maxValue* are local variables and are stored in r2, r1, and r0, respectively."

Chapter 7. Structured Programming

Chapter 8. Subroutines

- Page 191,

```
LDR r5, [#sp, #20] ; r5 = mem[sp + 20] = 5
LDR r6, [#sp, #24] ; r6 = mem[sp + 24] = 6
```

should be

```
LDR r5, [sp, #20] ; r5 = mem[sp + 20] = 5
LDR r6, [sp, #24] ; r6 = mem[sp + 24] = 6
```

- Page 198, Exercises 11

Memory Address	Value
0x20008018	0x00000006
0x20008014	0x00000005
0x20008010	0x00000004

- Page 198, Exercises 11

Memory Address	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
0x20008018								

0x20008014								
0x20008010								

Chapter 9. 64-bit Data Processing

Chapter 10. Mixing C and Assembly

- Page 219, Example 10-2, there are two “char x;”. The second one should be “char z;”
- Similarly, Figure 10-3, Figure 10-4, and Example 10-3, the second one should be “char z;”

Chapter 11. Interrupt

- Page 264, Example 11-13, EXTI->RTSR1 |= EXTI_RTSR1_RT3;
- Page 265, Example 11-13, EXTI->FTSR1 |= EXTI_FTSR1_FT3;
-

Chapter 12. Fixed-point and Floating-point Arithmetic

- Page 282, button line, There, S = ~~1~~ 0 in this case
- Page 283,

$$1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2} + 0 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-4}$$

should be

$$1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1} + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + 0 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3} + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4}$$

Chapter 13. Instruction Encoding and Decoding

Chapter 14. Generic-purpose I/O

- On Page 355, the demo code given in the middle

```
      ORR r1, r1, #(1<<6)          ; Set bit 6
```

should be

```
      ORR r1, r1, #(1<<2)          ; Set bit 2
```

- On Page 363, Example 14-6,

Incorrect code

```
void TIM4_IRQHandler(void) {
   ...
   if((GPIOA->IDR & 0x1) == 0x1){  // check input on pin PA.0
      counter++;           // button is pressed
      if (counter >= 4) {
         pressed = 1;      // set the flag
         counter = 0;      // reset counter
      } else { // button is not pressed
         counter = 0;      // reset counter
      }
   }
}
```

Correct code

```
void TIM4_IRQHandler(void) {
   ...
   if((GPIOA->IDR & 0x1) == 0x1){  // check input on pin PA.0
      counter++;           // button is pressed
      if (counter >= 4) {
         pressed = 1;      // set the flag
         counter = 0;      // reset counter
      }
   } else { // button is not pressed
      counter = 0;      // reset counter
   }
}
```

Chapter 15. General-purpose Timers

- Page 383, in the code given in Example 15-3, “// Enable ~~TIM4~~ TIM1 interrupt in NVIC”

- Page 379, at the bottom, removing "driving the timer is 2.097 MHz."
- Page 396, "The difference between two consecutive transitions measures an elapsed time span, as shown in Figure ~~14-19~~ **15-19**."

Chapter 16. Stepper Motor Control

Chapter 17. Liquid-crystal Display (LCD)

- Page 440, caption of Table 17-2, "encoding of five letters (A-Z)" should be "encoding of five letters (A-E)".
- Page 442, Table 17-3 should be:

Segments	1G	1B	1M	1E	
LCD_RAM[0]	Bit 3	Bit 22	Bit 23	Bit 4	C[0]
Segments	**1F**	**1A**	**1C**	**1D**	
LCD_RAM[2]	Bit 3	Bit 22	Bit 23	Bit 4	C[1]
Segments	**1Q**	**1K**	**1Colon**	**1P**	
LCD_RAM[4]	Bit 3	Bit 22	Bit 23	Bit 4	C[2]
Segments	**1H**	**1J**	**1DP**	**1N**	
LCD_RAM[6]	Bit 3	Bit 22	Bit 23	Bit 4	C[3]

- Page 442, the code immediately after Table 17-3 is correct but its commends should follow the above corrected Table 17-3.

Chapter 18. Real-time Clock (RTC)

Chapter 19. Direct Memory Access (DMA)

Chapter 20. Analog-to-Digital Converter

- Page 265, Example 11-13, "`EXTI->FTSR &= ~EXTI_FTSR_RT3;`" should be `EXTI->FTSR &= ~EXTI_FTSR_FT3;`

Chapter 21. Digital-to-Analog Converter

- Page 519, ~~Example 11-7~~ Example 21-7 gives a simplified C implementation.
- Page 522, ~~Example 21-9~~ Example 21-10 shows the amplitude-modulating signal based on the ADSR envelope. ~~Figure 20-12~~ Example 21-11 presents the final modulated sinusoidal wave signal used to drive a speaker or headphones.

Chapter 22. Serial Communication Protocols

- Page 529, "0xE1, the bit stream 1000~~10~~111 (read from left to right)"
- Page 531, "The hex equivalent of ~~1667~~ 16667 is 0x411B."
- Page 550, last sentence, "As shown in ~~Table 24-4~~ Table 22-4 and ~~Table 24-5~~ Table 22-5"
- Page 576, in Example 22-27, Send data to an SPI slave

```
1. SPIx->DR = txBuffer[i];
   should be: *((volatile uint8_t*)&SPIx->DR) = txBuffer[i];
2. rxBuffer[i] = SPIx->DR;
   should be: rxBuffer[i] = *((volatile uint8_t*)&SPIx->DR);
```

- Page 577, in Example 22-28, Receive data from an SPI slave

```
1. SPIx->DR = 0xFF;  // A dummy byte
   should be: should be: *((volatile uint8_t*)&SPIx->DR) = 0xFF
2. rxBuffer[i] = SPIx->DR;
```

should be: `rxBuffer[i] = *((volatile uint8_t*)&SPIx->DR);`

Chapter 23. Multitasking

- Page 405 and 406,
  run the ~~pseudo~~ instruction "`CPSID I`"
  the ~~pseudo~~ instruction "`CPSIE I`"

Chapter 24. Digital Signal Processing