

# DMA: SPI

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## DMA: SPI

- 1、software-hardware
- 2、Brief principle
  - 2.1、Hardware schematic diagram
  - 2.2、Physical connection diagram
  - 2.3、Principle of control
- 3、Engineering configuration
  - 3.1、Notes
  - 3.2、Pin configuration
- 4、Main function
  - 4.1、User function
  - 4.2、HAL library function parsing
- 5、Experimental phenomenon

This tutorial demonstrates: **SPI (SPI2)** communication via **DMA**

## 1、software-hardware

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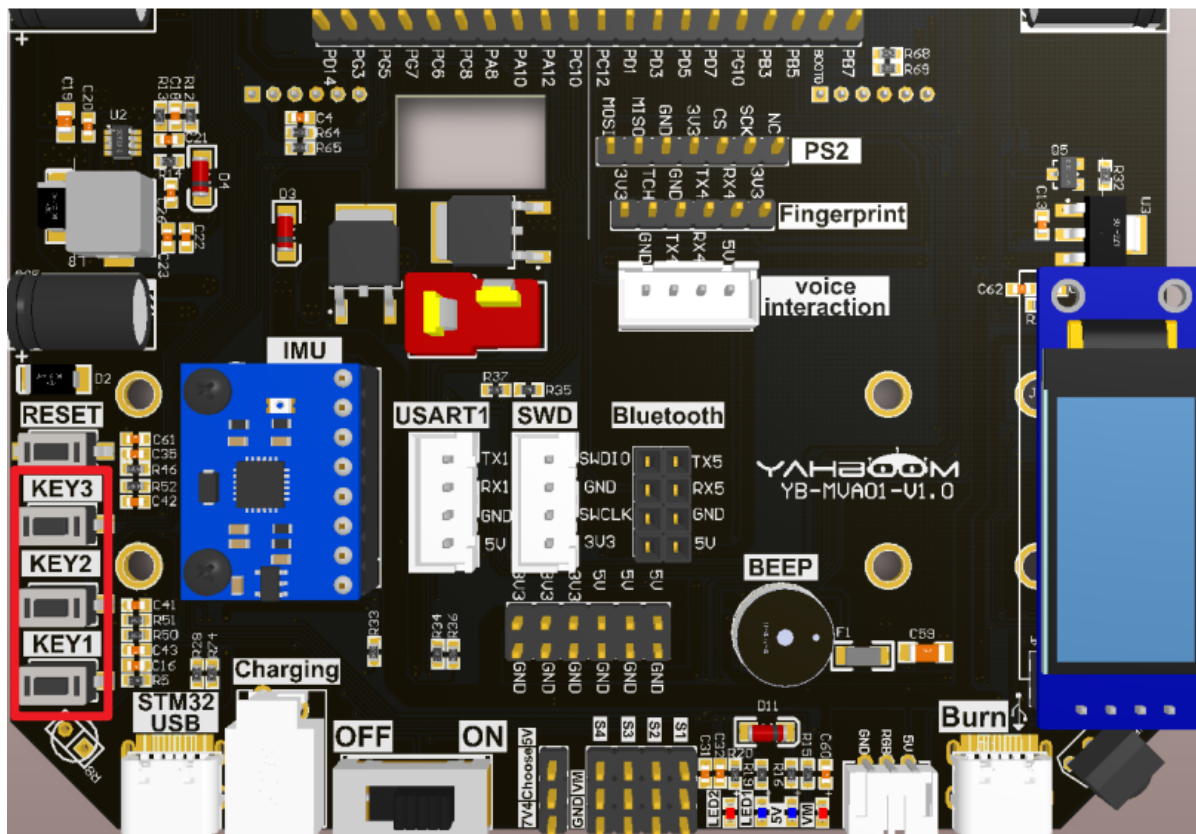
- **STM32F103CubeIDE**
- **STM32 robot expansion board**
  - USART, SPI, DMA: chip internal peripherals
  - Key, external Flash (W25Q64) : onboard
- **Type-C cable or ST-Link**
  - Download or simulate the program of the development board

## 2、Brief principle

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### 2.1、Hardware schematic diagram





## 2.3、 Principle of control

- SPI

Using SPI2 to communicate with external Flash (W25Q64), SPI related knowledge will not be introduced, you can see the previous [Chapter 3:3.14 Off-chip Flash] tutorial

- **DMA (Direct Memory Access)**

STM32F103ZET6 has a total of two DMA controllers, DMA1 has 7 channels, DMA2 has 5 channels;

It is used for high-speed data transfer between peripheral equipment and memory and between memory and memory.

### DMA features

The initialization and start of DMA are completed by the CPU, and the transfer process is executed by the DMA controller without the participation of the CPU, so that the CPU resources are saved to do other operations.

### DMA1 requests per channel

Peripherals	Channel 1	Channel 2	Channel 3	Channel 4	Channel 5	Channel 6	Channel 7
ADC1	ADC1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPI/I <sup>2</sup> S	-	SPI1_RX	SPI1_TX	SPI2/I2S2_RX	SPI2/I2S2_TX	-	-
USART	-	USART3_TX	USART3_RX	USART1_TX	USART1_RX	USART2_RX	USART2_TX
I <sup>2</sup> C	-	-	-	I2C2_TX	I2C2_RX	I2C1_TX	I2C1_RX
TIM1	-	TIM1_CH1	-	TIM1_CH4 TIM1_TRIG TIM1_COM	TIM1_UP	TIM1_CH3	-
TIM2	TIM2_CH3	TIM2_UP	-	-	TIM2_CH1	-	TIM2_CH2 TIM2_CH4
TIM3	-	TIM3_CH3	TIM3_CH4 TIM3_UP	-	-	TIM3_CH1 TIM3_TRIG	-
TIM4	TIM4_CH1	-	-	TIM4_CH2	TIM4_CH3	-	TIM4_UP

#### DMA2 requests per channel

Peripherals	Channel 1	Channel 2	Channel 3	Channel 4	Channel 5
ADC3 <sup>(1)</sup>					ADC3
SPI/I2S3	SPI/I2S3_RX	SPI/I2S3_TX			
UART4			UART4_RX		UART4_TX
SDIO <sup>(1)</sup>				SDIO	
TIM5	TIM5_CH4 TIM5_TRIG	TIM5_CH3 TIM5_UP		TIM5_CH2	TIM5_CH1
TIM6/ DAC_Channel1			TIM6_UP/ DAC_Channel1		
TIM7				TIM7_UP/ DAC_Channel2	
TIM8	TIM8_CH3 TIM8_UP	TIM8_CH4 TIM8_TRIG TIM8_COM	TIM8_CH1		TIM8_CH2

DMA1 channels 4 and 5 are used in this tutorial

## 3、Engineering configuration

**Project Configuration: Prompts for configuration options in the STM32CubeIDE project configuration process**

### 3.1、Notes

Omitted project configuration: **New project, chip selection, project configuration, SYS for pin configuration, RCC configuration, clock configuration, and project configuration** content

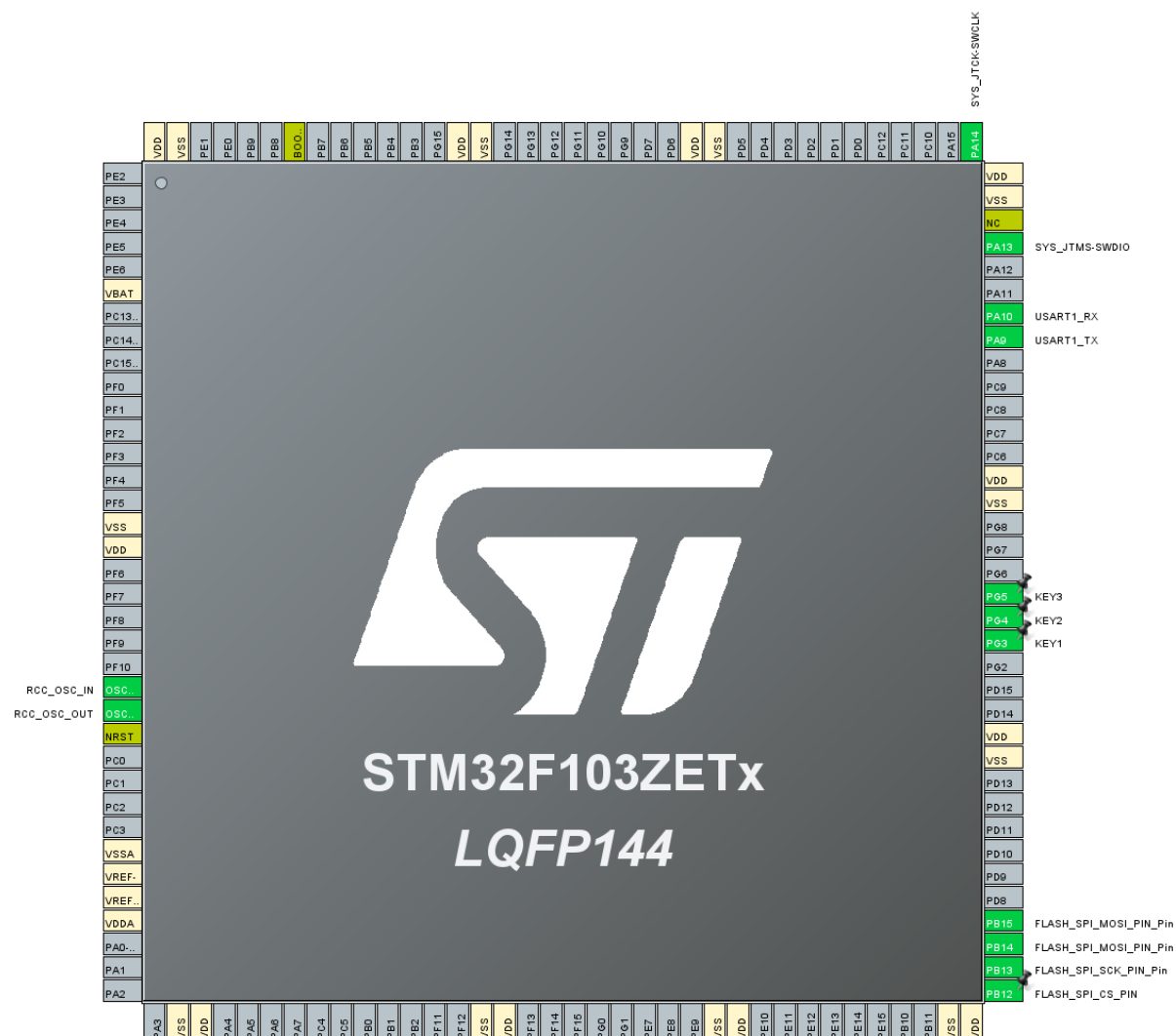
The project configuration part, which is not omitted, is the key point to configure in this tutorial.

Please refer to [2. Development environment construction and use: STM32CubeIDE installation and use] to understand how to configure the omitted parts of the project.

### 3.2、 Pin configuration

- **Configure the specified pin function**

You can directly select the corresponding pin number in the pin view, and the corresponding option will appear when the mouse is left clicked



- **GPIO**

Pinout & Configuration

Search

Categories

System Core

DMA

**GPIO**

IWDG

NVIC

✓ RCC

✓ SYS

WWDG

Analog

Timers

Connectivity

Multimedia

Computing

Middleware and Software Packs

Clock Configuration

Project Manager

Software Packs

Pinout

GPIO Mode and Configuration

Configuration

Group By Peripherals

GPIO

RCC

SPI

SYS

USART

Search Signals

Search (Ctrl+F)

Show only Modified Pins

Pin Name	Signal on Pin	GPIO output level	GPIO mode	GPIO Pull-up/Pull-down	Maximum output speed	User Label	Modified
PB12	n/a	Low	Output Push Pull	No pull-up and no pull-down	Low	FLASH_SPI_CS_PIN	✓
PG3	n/a	n/a	Input mode	No pull-up and no pull-down	n/a	KEY1	✓
PG4	n/a	n/a	Input mode	No pull-up and no pull-down	n/a	KEY2	✓
PG5	n/a	n/a	Input mode	No pull-up and no pull-down	n/a	KEY3	✓

PB12 Configuration :

GPIO output level

Low

GPIO mode

Output Push Pull

GPIO Pull-up/Pull-down

No pull-up and no pull-down

Maximum output speed

Low

User Label

FLASH\_SPI\_CS\_PIN

- SPI

Pinout & Configuration

Search

Categories

System Core

DMA

GPIO

IWDG

NVIC

✓ RCC

✓ SYS

WWDG

Analog

Timers

Connectivity

CAN

FSMC

I2C1

⚠ I2C2

SDIO

SPI1

**SPI2**

SPI3

UART4

UART5

✓ USART1

USART2

USART3

USB

Multimedia

Computing

Clock Configuration

Project Manager

Software Packs

Pinout

SPI2 Mode and Configuration

Mode

Mode

Full-Duplex Master

Hardware NSS Signal

Disable

Configuration

Reset Configuration

Parameter Settings

User Constants

NVIC Settings

DMA Settings

**GPIO Settings**

Search Signals

Search (Ctrl+F)

Show only Modified Pins

Pin Name	Signal on Pin	GPIO output level	GPIO mode	GPIO Pull-up/Pull-down	Maximum output speed	User Label	Modified
PB13	SPI2_SCK	n/a	Alternate Function	n/a	High	FLASH_SPI_SCK_PIN	✓
PB14	SPI2_MISO	n/a	Input mode	No pull-up and no pull-down	n/a	FLASH_SPI_MISO_PIN	✓
PB15	SPI2_MOSI	n/a	Alternate Function	n/a	High	FLASH_SPI_MOSI_PIN	✓

Pinout & Configuration

Search

Categories A-Z

System Core

Analog

Timers

Connectivity

CAN

FSMC

I2C1

I2C2

SDIO

SPI1

SPI2

SPI3

UART4

UART5

USART1

USART2

USART3

USB

Multimedia

Computing

Middleware and Software Packs

Clock Configuration

Project Manager

Software Packs

Pinout

SPI2 Mode and Configuration

Mode

Mode Full-Duplex Master

Hardware NSS Signal Disable

Configuration

Reset Configuration

Parameter Settings

User Constants

NVIC Settings

DMA Settings

GPIO Settings

DMA Request	Channel	Direction	Priority
SPI2_RX	DMA1 Channel 4	Peripheral To Memory	Low
SPI2_TX	DMA1 Channel 5	Memory To Peripheral	Low

Add

Delete

DMA Request Settings

Mode Normal

Increment Address

Peripheral

Memory

Data Width Byte

## • USART

Pinout & Configuration

Search

Categories A-Z

System Core

DMA

GPIO

IWDG

NVIC

RCC

SYS

WWDG

Analog

Timers

Connectivity

CAN

FSMC

I2C1

I2C2

SDIO

SPI1

SPI2

SPI3

UART4

UART5

USART1

USART2

USART3

USB

Clock Configuration

Project Manager

Software Packs

Pinout

USART1 Mode and Configuration

Mode

Mode Asynchronous

Hardware Flow Control (RS232) Disable

Configuration

Reset Configuration

Parameter Settings

User Constants

NVIC Settings

DMA Settings

GPIO Settings

Configure the below parameters :

Search (Ctrl+F)

Basic Parameters

Baud Rate

Word Length

Parity

Stop Bits

Advanced Parameters

Data Direction

Over Sampling

115200 Bits/s

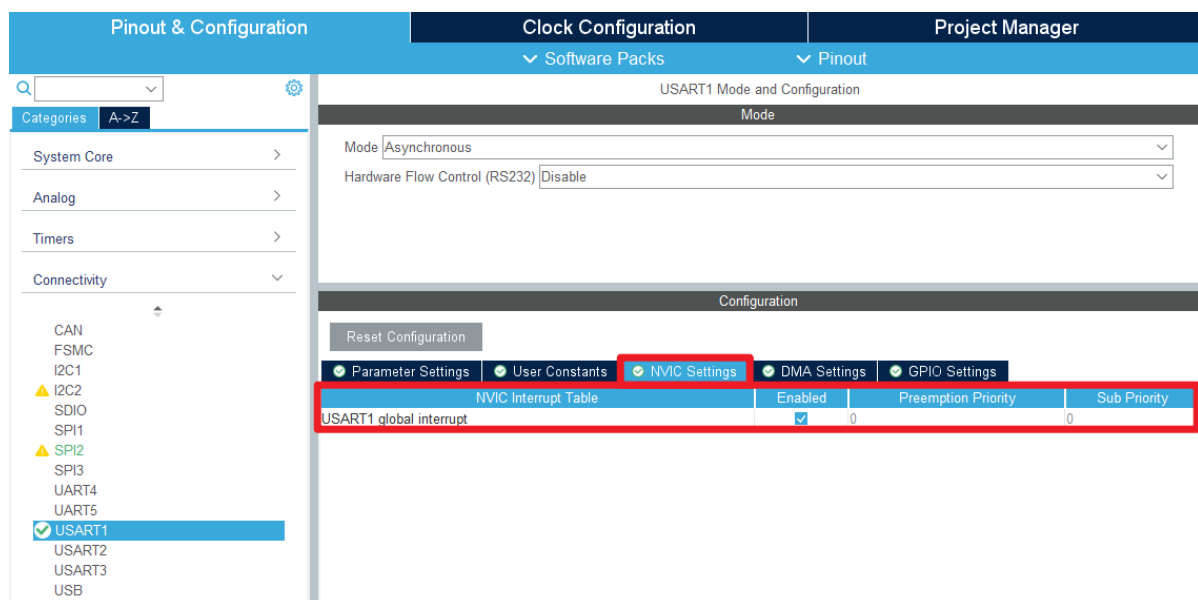
8 Bits (including Parity)

None

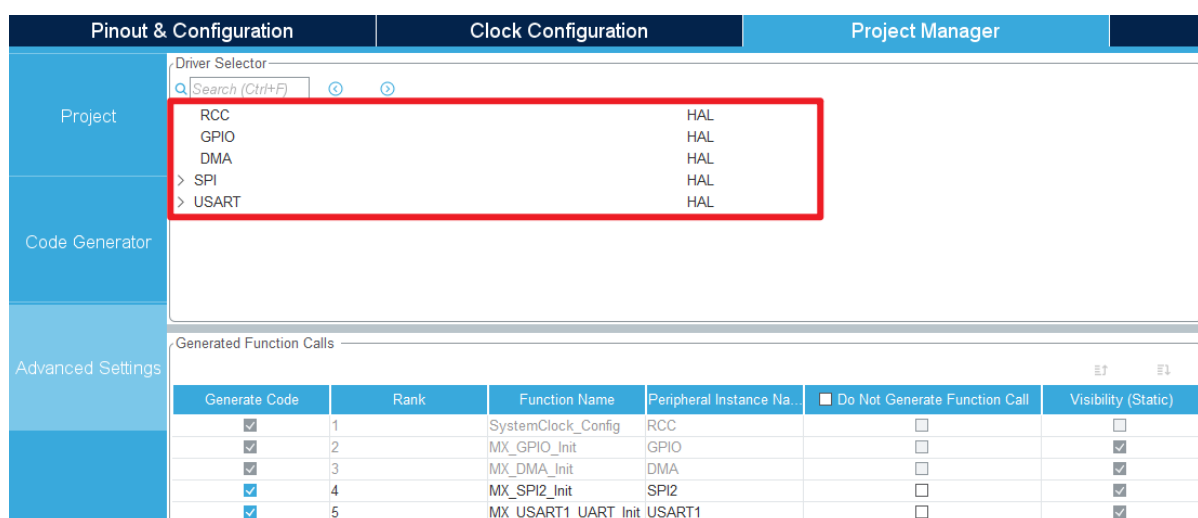
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Receive and Transmit

16 Samples



- **Advanced Settings**



- **Generating code**



## 4、 Main function

This section mainly introduces the functional code written by users. **Detailed code can be opened by yourself in the project file we provide, and enter the Bsp folder to view the source code.** .

### 4.1、 User function

[Chapter 3: Off-chip Flash] Functions introduced are no longer covered

**function: SPI\_Read\_Write\_Byte**

Function prototypes	<b>uint8_t SPI_Read_Write_Byte(uint8_t BYTE)</b>
Functional Description	1 byte of data is sent via SPI
Input parameters	<b>BYTE:</b> data



<b>Function prototypes</b>	<b>uint8_t SPI_Read_Write_Byte(uint8_t BYTE)</b>
Return value	0
Tips	defined DMA_SPI_USE macros used to switch the DMA data transmission or

#### function: SPI\_Write\_DMA

<b>Function prototypes</b>	<b>uint16_t SPI_Write_DMA(uint8_t *pTxData, uint16_t Size)</b>
Functional Description	Data is sent via DMA
Input parameters1	<b>pTxData</b> : Data head address
Input parameters2	<b>Size</b> : Number of bytes of data
Return value	<b>HAL status value</b> : HAL_OK、 HAL_ERROR、 HAL_BUSY、 HAL_TIMEOUT (0-3)

## 4.2、 HAL library function parsing

The HAL library functions that were covered in the previous tutorial will not be covered

If you want to find the HAL library and LL library function analysis involved in the entire tutorial, you can view the documents in the folder [8. STM32 Manual: STM32F1\_HAL Library and LL Library\_User Manual]

#### function: HAL\_DMA\_Init

<b>Function prototypes</b>	<b>HAL_StatusTypeDef HAL_DMA_Init(DMA_HandleTypeDef *hdma)</b>
Functional Description	Initialize the DMA controller
Input parameters	<b>hdma</b> : DMA handle address
Return value	<b>HAL status value</b> : HAL_OK、 HAL_ERROR、 HAL_BUSY、 HAL_TIMEOUT

#### function: HAL\_SPI\_TransmitReceive\_DMA

<b>Function prototypes</b>	<b>HAL_StatusTypeDef HAL_SPI_TransmitReceive_DMA (SPI_HandleTypeDef *hspi, uint8_t *pTxData, uint8_t *pRxData, uint16_t Size)</b>
Functional Description	Sending and receiving SPI data via DMA mode

<b>Function prototypes</b>	<b>HAL_StatusTypeDef HAL_SPI_TransmitReceive_DMA</b> (SPI_HandleTypeDef *hspi, uint8_t *pTxData, uint8_t *pRxData, uint16_t Size)
Input parameters1	<b>hspi</b> : SPI handle address
Input parameters2	<b>pTxData</b> : The first address to send data to
Input parameters3	<b>pRxData</b> : The first address to receive data
Input parameters4	<b>Size</b> : The number of bytes of data sent and received
Return value	<b>HAL status value</b> : HAL_OK、 HAL_ERROR、 HAL_BUSY、 HAL_TIMEOUT

**function: HAL\_SPI\_Transmit\_DMA**

<b>Function prototypes</b>	<b>HAL_StatusTypeDef HAL_SPI_Transmit_DMA</b> (SPI_HandleTypeDef *hspi, uint8_t *pData, uint16_t Size)
Functional Description	SPI send function that transfers data using DMA
Input parameters1	<b>hspi</b> : SPI handle address
Input parameters2	<b>pData</b> : The first address of the data
Input parameters3	<b>Size</b> : Number of bytes of data
Return value	<b>HAL status value</b> : HAL_OK、 HAL_ERROR、 HAL_BUSY、 HAL_TIMEOUT

## 5、Experimental phenomenon

After downloading the program successfully, press the RESET button of the development board to open the serial debugging assistant to observe the phenomenon

For program download, please refer to [2. Development environment construction and use: program download and simulation]

### phenomenon:

Press RESET button: the serial debugging assistant will print the detection status of the external Flash chip;

Press KEY1: The serial debugging assistant will add 1 to the count value and write the value to the external Flash chip;

Press KEY2: The serial debugging assistant will output the numerical value stored in the specified sector of the external Flash chip;

Press KEY3: The serial debugging assistant will erase the specified sector data.

