

实验3.4:简单读写Flash

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Flash与SPI



FLSAH

掉电后数据不丢失的存储器。

在存储控制上,FLASH芯片只能一大片地擦写(扇区擦除和整片擦除),不能单个字节擦写。

· SPI通讯串口方式

SPI的SI及SO都连接到数据移位寄存器上。

数据移位寄存器的数据来源来源于接收缓冲区及发送缓冲区。

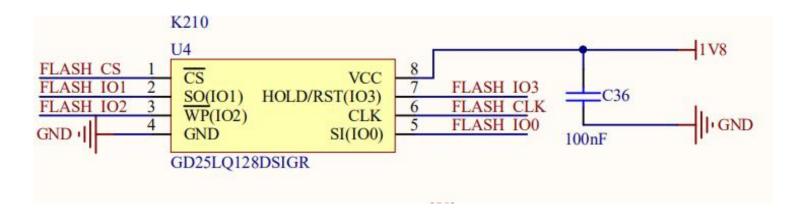
通过写SPI的"数据寄存器DR"把数据填充到发送缓冲区中。

通过读"数据寄存器DR",可以获取接收缓冲区中的内容。

硬件连接



□ 由于SPI速率较高,如在下面IO加RC,务必注意控制RC时间常数不能太大, 否则引起信号质量问题,导致读写问题,必须是1.8V SPI FLASH



- SPI 通信需要四根线: CS n、CLK、SI和 SO。
- CS_n、CLK、SI是由主机输出给从机,而 SO由从机输出给主机。
- CS_n:控制从机是否被选中,也就是说只有片选信号有效时,对从机的操作才有效;
- CLK:由主机产生的同步时钟,用于同步数据;
- SI和SO:串行数据输入引脚和发送的数据脚。传输数据时。

• WP n: 低电平可读可写, 高电平仅可读



• 初始化通讯使用的目标引脚及端口时钟;

w25qxx_init:

- 配置SPI的模式、地址、速率等参数并 使能SPI初始化;
- 使能SPI的时钟;
- 初始化并使W25QXX在quad模式进行 读操作

main.c

```
sysctl_pll_set_freq(SYSCTL_PLL0, 800000000);
uarths_init();
uint8_t manuf_id, device_id;
uint32_t index, spi_index;
spi_index = 3;
printf("spi%d master test\n", spi_index);

w25qxx_init(spi_index, 0, 60000000);
```

w25qxx.c

```
w25qxx_status_t w25qxx_init(uint8_t spi_index, uint8_t spi_ss, uint32_t rate)
{
    spi_bus_no = spi_index;
    spi_chip_select = spi_ss;
    spi_init(spi_bus_no, SPI_WORK_MODE_0, SPI_FF_STANDARD, DATALENGTH, 0);
    spi_set_clk_rate(spi_bus_no, rate);
    w25qxx_enable_quad_mode();
    return W25QXX_OK;
}
```



- · 读取w25qxx厂商和设备id
- 判断是否是目标设备
 - 如果不是则打印出厂商和设备id 之后结束程序

main.c

```
w25qxx_read_id(&manuf_id, &device_id);
printf("manuf_id:0x%02x, device_id:0x%02x\n", manuf_id, device_id);
if ((manuf_id != 0xEF && manuf_id != 0xC8) || (device_id != 0x18 && device_id != 0x17 && device_id != 0x16))
{
    printf("manuf_id:0x%02x, device_id:0x%02x\n", manuf_id, device_id);
    return 0;
}
```

w25qxx.c

```
w25qxx_status_t w25qxx_read_id(uint8_t *manuf_id, uint8_t *device_id)
{
    uint8_t cmd[4] = {READ_ID, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00};
    uint8_t data[2] = {0};

    w25qxx_receive_data(cmd, 4, data, 2);
    *manuf_id = data[0];
    *device_id = data[1];
    return W25QXX_OK;
}
```



```
for (index = 0; index < TEST_NUMBER; index++)
    data_buf[index] = (uint8_t)(index);

/*write data*/
uint64_t start = sysctl_get_time_us();
w25qxx_write_data(DATA_ADDRESS, data_buf, TEST_NUMBER);
uint64_t stop = sysctl_get_time_us();
printf("%ld us\n", (stop - start));

for(index = 0; index < TEST_NUMBER; index++)
    data_buf[index] = 0;</pre>
```

- 在index到数据缓存指定位置
- FLASH写入数据
- 清除数据缓存中数据

- 读出整个扇区,并计算在扇区内的偏移
- 擦除这个扇区
- 在偏移处开始写入指定 长度的数据。

```
while (length)
   // 25qxx FLASH_SECTOR_SIZE - 1));
    sector_remain = w25qxx_FLASH_SECTOR_SIZE - sector_offset;
   write len = ((length < sector remain) ? length : sector remain);</pre>
   w25qxx_read_data(sector_addr, swap_buf, w25qxx_FLASH_SECTOR_SIZE);
   pread = swap buf + sector offset;
   pwrite = data buf;
   for (index = 0; index < write_len; index++)</pre>
       if ((*pwrite) != ((*pwrite) & (*pread)))
           w25qxx_sector_erase(sector_addr);
          while (w25qxx is busy() == W25QXX BUSY)
          break;
       pwrite++;
       pread++;
   if (write_len == w25qxx_FLASH_SECTOR_SIZE)
       w25qxx_sector_program(sector_addr, data_buf);
       pread = swap_buf + sector_offset;
       pwrite = data_buf;
       for (index = 0; index < write len; index++)</pre>
           *pread++ = *pwrite++;
       w25qxx_sector_program(sector_addr, swap_buf);
   length -= write_len;
   addr += write_len;
   data buf += write len;
return W25QXX_OK;
```



```
w25qxx read_data(DATA_ADDRESS, data_buf, TEST_NUMBER);
uint32 t v remain = length % 4;
if(v_remain != 0)
    length = length / 4 * 4;
uint32 t len = 0;
while (length)
    len = ((length >= 0x010000) ? 0x010000 : length);
    w25qxx read data(addr, data buf, len);
    addr += len;
    data_buf += len;
    length -= len;
if(v_remain)
    uint8_t v_recv_buf[4];
    _w25qxx_read_data(addr, v_recv_buf, 4);
    memcpy(data_buf, v_recv_buf, v_remain);
return W25QXX_OK;
```

读数据

- 从数据起始地址开始逐步递增地址
- 读数据最长0x010000
- 将数据缓存区读出的数据送到接口

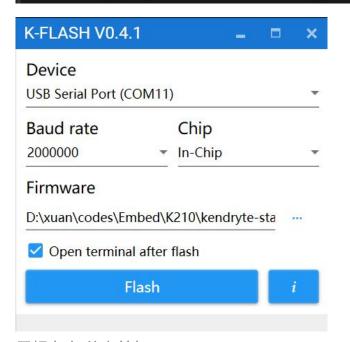
```
for (index = 0; index < TEST_NUMBER; index++)
{
    if (data_buf[index] != (uint8_t)(index))
    {
        printf("quad fast read test error\n");
        return 0;
    }
}
printf("spi%d master test ok\n", spi_index);</pre>
```

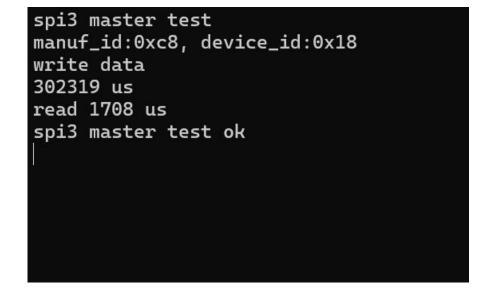
测试,对读写数据进行校验。

操作流程



- PS D:\xuan\codes\Embed\K210\kendryte-standalone-sdk-develop> cd build
 PS D:\xuan\codes\Embed\K210\kendryte-standalone-sdk-develop\build> cmake .. -DPROJ=flash_w25qxx -G "Unix Makefiles"
 PROJ = flash_w25qxx
 -- Check for RISCV toolchain ...
 -- Using D:/software/kendryte-toolchain/bin RISCV toolchain
 -- The C compiler identification is GNU 8.2.0
 -- The CXX compiler identification is GNU 8.2.0
- PS D:\xuan\codes\Embed\K210\kendryte-standalone-sdk-develop\build> make
 Scanning dependencies of target nncase-v0





思想自由 兼容并包