

青风手把手教你学 stm32f030 系列教程

----- 库函数操作版本

出品论坛: www.qfv8.com 青风电子社区



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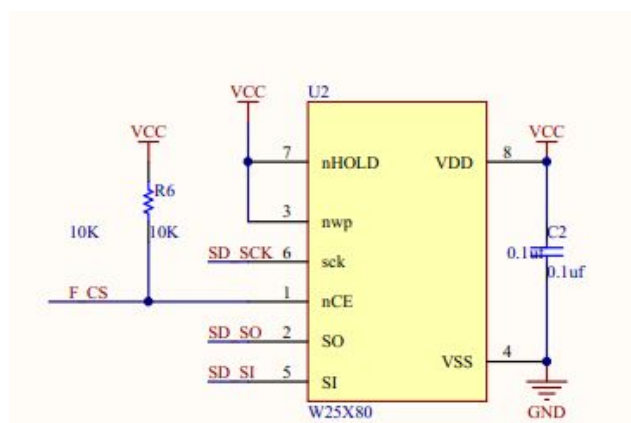
2.11 SPI 读写串行 FLASH

2.11.1 原理分析:

SPI(Serial Peripheral Interface--串行外设接口)总线系统是一种同步串行外设接口,它可以使 MCU 与各种外围设备以串行方式进行通信以交换信息。SPI 有三个寄存器分别为:控制寄存器 SPCR, 状态寄存器 SPSR, 数据寄存器 SPDR。外围设备包括 FLASHRAM、网络控制器、LCD 显示驱动器、A/D 转换器和 MCU 等。SPI 总线系统可直接与各个厂家生产的多种标准外围器件直接接口,该接口一般使用 4 条线:串行时钟线(SCLK)、主机输入/从机输出数据线 MISO、主机输出/从机输入数据线 MOSI 和低电平有效的从机选择线 SS(有的 SPI 接口芯片带有中断信号线 INT、有的 SPI 接口芯片没有主机输出/从机输入数据线 MOSI)。本实验通过 SPI 读写串行 FLASH,串行 FLASH 采样 W25X16。

2.11.2 硬件准备:

硬件配置入下图所示,在 TFT 转接板和 SD 卡共用一个 SPI 接口:



| PF5-CS : W25X16-CS |
| PB13-SPI2-SCK : W25X16-CLK |
| PB14-SPI2-MISO : W25X16-DO |
| PB15-SPI2-MOSI : W25X16-DIO |

CS:FLASH 片选信号引脚。

SCK:FLASH 时钟信号引脚。

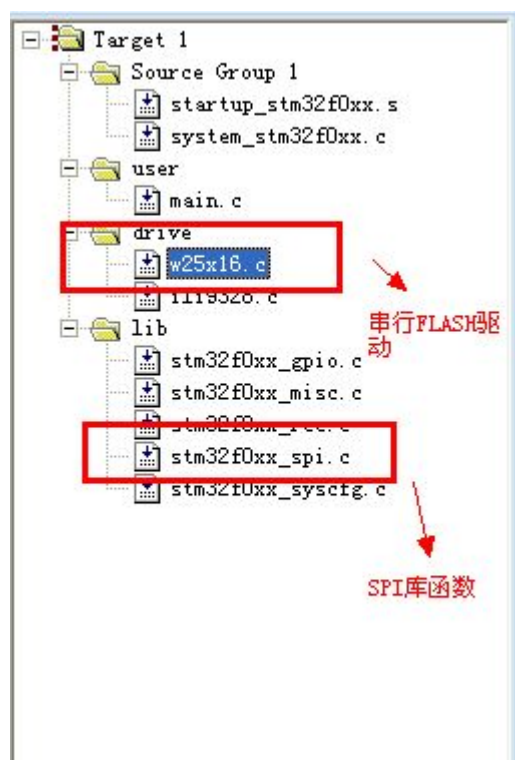
MISO:FLASH 主入从出引脚。

MOSI: FLASH 主出从进引脚。

硬件按照如上方式连接后, 下面来配置驱动程序。

2.11.3 软件配置:

采用库函数编写驱动, 工程目录如下图所示, 用户需要编写 **FLASH** 驱动函数 **w25x16.c** 驱动函数和主函数 **main.c**。



下面我们首先来讨论 **w25x16.c** 的驱动编写。首先对 **FLASH** 进行初始化, 包括初始化几个方面:

时钟设置, IO 端口复用, SPI 参数设置,

```
01. void SPI_FLASH_Init(void)
02. {
03.
04.     GPIO_InitTypeDef  GPIO_InitStructure;
05.     SPI_InitTypeDef    SPI_InitStructure;
06.
```

```
07.  RCC_AHBPeriphClockCmd(RCC_AHBPeriph_GPIOF| RCC_AHBPeriph_GPIOB,
    ENABLE);//配置 gpio 时钟
08.
09.  RCC_APB1PeriphClockCmd(FLASH_SPI2, ENABLE); //配置 spi 时钟
10.
11.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_Pin = FLASH_SCK_PIN;
12.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_AF;
13.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_Level_3;
14.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_OType = GPIO_OType_PP;
15.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_PuPd = GPIO_PuPd_UP;
16.  GPIO_Init(FLASH_SCK_PORT, &GPIO_InitStruct);//时钟 gpio 端口模式
17.
18.  /*!< Configure SPI pins: MISO */
19.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_Pin = FLASH_MISO_PIN;
20.  GPIO_Init(FLASH_MISO_PORT, &GPIO_InitStruct);
21.
22.  /*!< Configure SPI pins: MOSI */
23.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_Pin = FLASH_MOSI_PIN;
24.  GPIO_Init(FLASH_MOSI_PORT, &GPIO_InitStruct);
25.
26.  /* Connect Pxx to SPI_SCK */
27.  GPIO_PinAFConfig(FLASH_SCK_PORT, FLASH_SCK_SOURCE, FLASH_SCK_AF);
28.
29.  /* Connect Pxx to SPI_MISO */
30.  GPIO_PinAFConfig(FLASH_MISO_PORT, FLASH_MISO_SOURCE, FLASH_MISO_AF);
31.
32.  /* Connect Pxx to SPI_MOSI */
33.  GPIO_PinAFConfig(FLASH_MOSI_PORT, FLASH_MOSI_SOURCE, FLASH_MOSI_AF);
34. //设置 gpio 端口的复用
35.
36.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_Pin = FLASH_CS_PIN;
37.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_OUT;
38.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_OType = GPIO_OType_PP;
39.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_PuPd = GPIO_PuPd_UP;
40.  GPIO_InitStruct.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_Level_3;
41.  GPIO_Init(FLASH_CS_PORT, &GPIO_InitStruct);
42.
43.  SPI_FLASH_CS_HIGH();
44.
45.  SPI_InitStruct.SPI_Direction = SPI_Direction_2Lines_FullDuplex;//配置 spi 方向
46.  SPI_InitStruct.SPI_Mode = SPI_Mode_Master;//配置 spi 模式
47.  SPI_InitStruct.SPI_DataSize = SPI_DataSize_8b;//配置数据格式
48.  SPI_InitStruct.SPI_CPOL = SPI_CPOL_High;//配置时钟高电平稳态
49.  SPI_InitStruct.SPI_CPHA = SPI_CPHA_2Edge;//配置时钟 bit 位捕获方式
```




```
50. SPI_InitStruct.SPI_NSS = SPI_NSS_Soft;//设置 nss 管脚软件管理
51. SPI_InitStruct.SPI_BaudRatePrescaler = SPI_BaudRatePrescaler_2;//设置 spi 波特率分频
    值
52. SPI_InitStruct.SPI_FirstBit = SPI_FirstBit_MSB;//指定数据传输从 msb 位开始
53. SPI_InitStruct.SPI_CRCPolynomial = 7;//指定用于 CRC 计算的值
54. SPI_Init(SPI2, &SPI_InitStruct);//调入结构体
55. SPI_RxFIFOThresholdConfig(SPI2, SPI_RxFIFOThreshold_QF);//设置接收缓冲
56. SPI_Cmd(SPI2, ENABLE); /*!< SD_SPI enable */
57. }
```

在 `stm32f0xx_spi.h` 文件中设置了 `spi` 参数结构体, 如下代码所示, 初始化的时候直接进行调用:

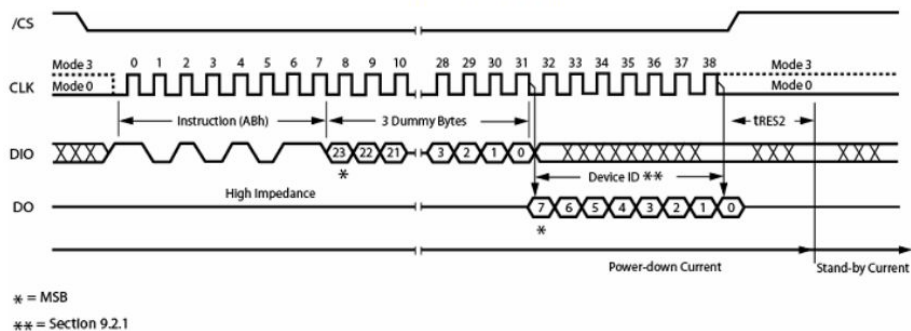
```
58. typedef struct
59. {
60.     uint16_t SPI_Direction;
61.     uint16_t SPI_Mode;
62.     uint16_t SPI_DataSize;
63.     uint16_t SPI_CPOL;
64.     uint16_t SPI_CPHA;
65.     uint16_t SPI_NSS;
66.     uint16_t SPI_BaudRatePrescaler;
67.     uint16_t SPI_FirstBit;
68.     uint16_t SPI_CRCPolynomial;
69. }SPI_InitTypeDef;//spi 参数结构体
```

初始化后, 开始编写 读和写 W25X16 的代码, 时序关系我们需要参考 w25x16 的数据手册:

首先通过 SPI 接口发送字节, 同时接收:

```
70. uint8_t SPI_FLASH_SendByte(uint8_t byte)
71. {
72.     while (SPI_I2S_GetFlagStatus(SPI2, SPI_I2S_FLAG_TXE) == RESET);//判断是否发送完
        成
73.     SPI_SendData8(SPI2, byte);//SPI 发送字节
74.
75.     /* Wait to receive a byte */
76.     while (SPI_I2S_GetFlagStatus(SPI2, SPI_I2S_FLAG_RXNE) == RESET);//是否已经读取
77.     /* Return the byte read from the SPI bus */
78.     return SPI_ReceiveData8(SPI2);//SPI 接收
79. }
```

上面的发送命令接收数据是基本操作步骤, 下面写读取器件 ID 代码, 参考 w25x16 代码参考手册中的时序图:

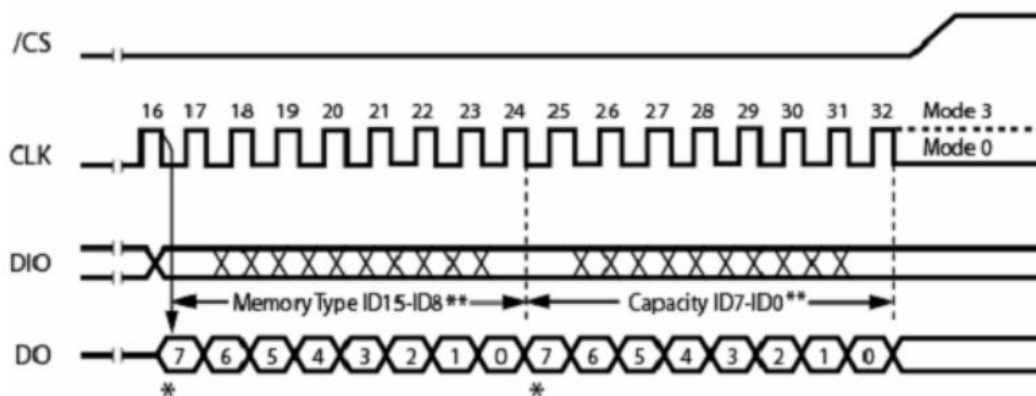


```

80. uint32_t SPI_FLASH_ReadDeviceID(void)
81. {
82.     uint32_t Temp = 0;
83.
84.     /* Select the FLASH: Chip Select low */
85.     SPI_FLASH_CS_LOW();
86.
87.     /* Send "RDID " instruction */
88.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte(W25X_DeviceID);
89.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte(Dummy_Byte);
90.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte(Dummy_Byte);
91.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte(Dummy_Byte);
92.
93.     /* Read a byte from the FLASH */
94.     Temp = SPI_FLASH_SendByte(Dummy_Byte);
95.
96.     /* Deselect the FLASH: Chip Select high */
97.     SPI_FLASH_CS_HIGH();
98.
99.     return Temp;
100. }

```

读取制造 ID 参考时序图:

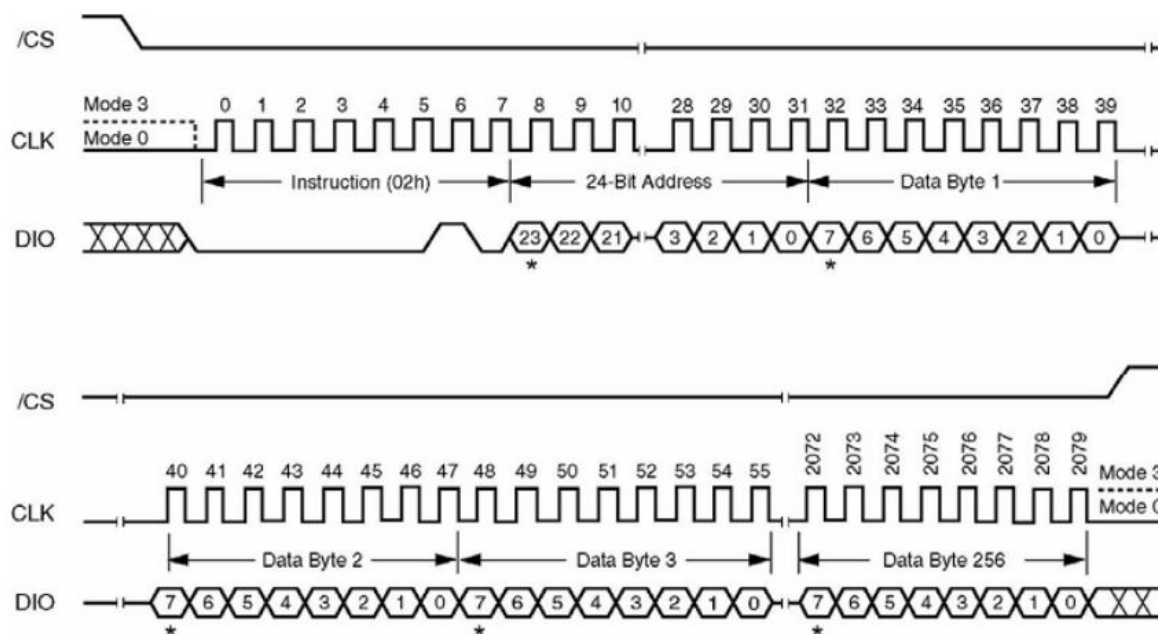


```

101. uint32_t SPI_FLASH_ReadID(void)
102. {
103.     uint32_t Temp = 0, Temp0 = 0, Temp1 = 0, Temp2 = 0;
104.
105.     /* Select the FLASH: Chip Select low */
106.     SPI_FLASH_CS_LOW();
107.
108.     /* Send "RDID " instruction */
109.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte(W25X_JedecDeviceID);
110.
111.     /* Read a byte from the FLASH */
112.     Temp0 = SPI_FLASH_SendByte(Dummy_Byte);
113.
114.     /* Read a byte from the FLASH */
115.     Temp1 = SPI_FLASH_SendByte(Dummy_Byte);
116.
117.     /* Read a byte from the FLASH */
118.     Temp2 = SPI_FLASH_SendByte(Dummy_Byte);
119.
120.     /* Deselect the FLASH: Chip Select high */
121.     SPI_FLASH_CS_HIGH();
122.
123.     Temp = (Temp0 << 16) | (Temp1 << 8) | Temp2;
124.
125.     return Temp;
126. }

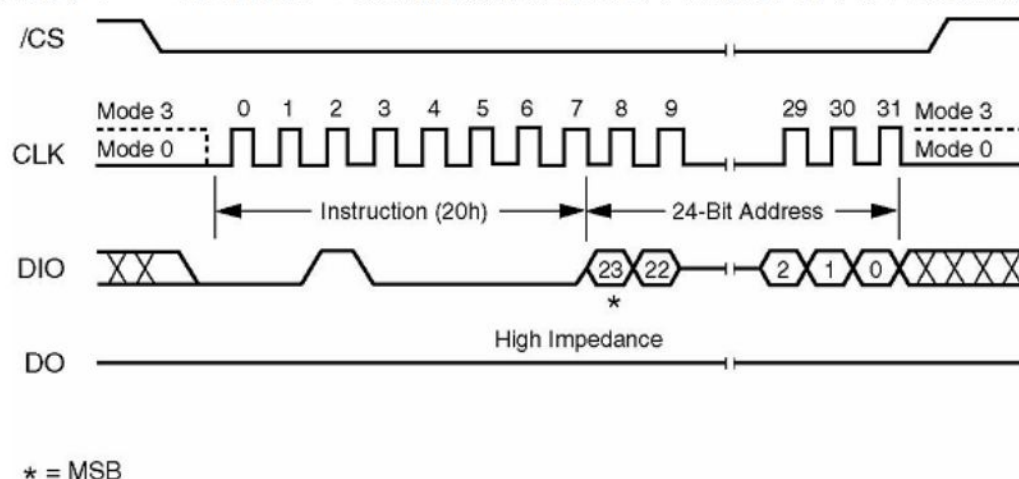
```

W25X16 页写参考时序图:



```
127. void SPI_FLASH_PageWrite(uint8_t* pBuffer, uint32_t WriteAddr, uint16_t NumByteToWrite)
128. {
129.     /* Enable the write access to the FLASH */
130.     SPI_FLASH_WriteEnable();
131.
132.     /* Select the FLASH: Chip Select low */
133.     SPI_FLASH_CS_LOW();
134.     /* Send "Write to Memory " instruction */
135.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte(W25X_PageProgram);
136.     /* Send WriteAddr high nibble address byte to write to */
137.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte((WriteAddr & 0xFF0000) >> 16);
138.     /* Send WriteAddr medium nibble address byte to write to */
139.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte((WriteAddr & 0xFF00) >> 8);
140.     /* Send WriteAddr low nibble address byte to write to */
141.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte(WriteAddr & 0xFF);
142.
143.     if(NumByteToWrite > SPI_FLASH_PerWritePageSize)
144.     {
145.         NumByteToWrite = SPI_FLASH_PerWritePageSize;
146.         //printf("\n\r Err: SPI_FLASH_PageWrite too large!");
147.     }
148.
149.     /* while there is data to be written on the FLASH */
150.     while (NumByteToWrite--)
151.     {
152.         /* Send the current byte */
153.         SPI_FLASH_SendByte(*pBuffer);
154.         /* Point on the next byte to be written */
155.         pBuffer++;
156.     }
157.
158.     /* Deselect the FLASH: Chip Select high */
159.     SPI_FLASH_CS_HIGH();
160.     /* Wait the end of Flash writing */
161.     SPI_FLASH_WaitForWriteEnd();
162. }
```

W25x16 扇区擦除时序图:

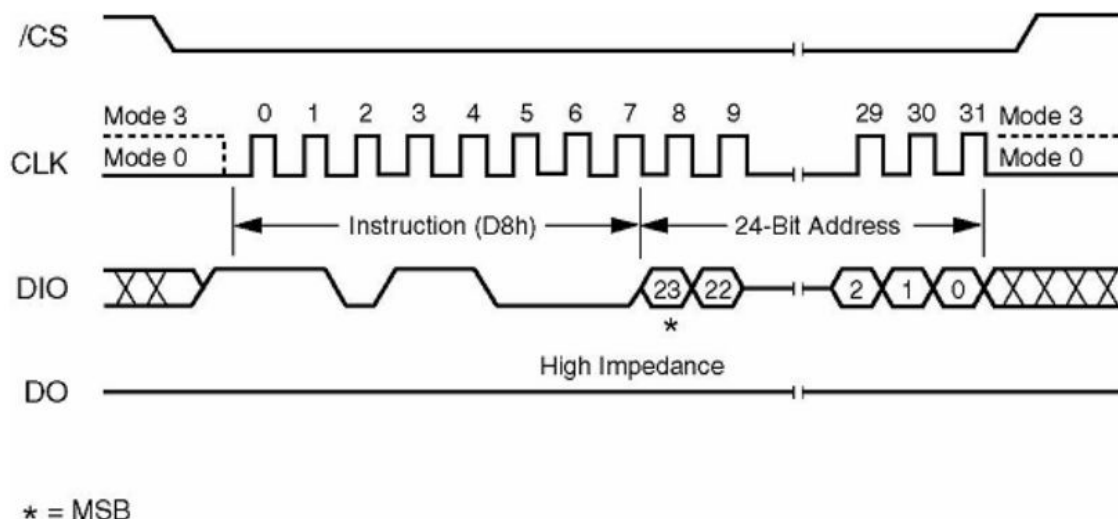


```

163. void SPI_FLASH_SectorErase(uint32_t SectorAddr)
164. {
165.     /* Send write enable instruction */
166.     SPI_FLASH_WriteEnable();
167.     SPI_FLASH_WaitForWriteEnd();
168.     /* Sector Erase */
169.     /* Select the FLASH: Chip Select low */
170.     SPI_FLASH_CS_LOW();
171.     /* Send Sector Erase instruction */
172.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte(W25X_SectorErase);
173.     /* Send SectorAddr high nibble address byte */
174.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte((SectorAddr & 0xFF0000) >> 16);
175.     /* Send SectorAddr medium nibble address byte */
176.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte((SectorAddr & 0xFF00) >> 8);
177.     /* Send SectorAddr low nibble address byte */
178.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte(SectorAddr & 0xFF);
179.     /* Deselect the FLASH: Chip Select high */
180.     SPI_FLASH_CS_HIGH();
181.     /* Wait the end of Flash writing */
182.     SPI_FLASH_WaitForWriteEnd();
183. }

```

W25x16 块擦除参考时序图:



```

184. void SPI_FLASH_BulkErase(void)
185. {
186.     /* Send write enable instruction */
187.     SPI_FLASH_WriteEnable();
188.
189.     /* Bulk Erase */
190.     /* Select the FLASH: Chip Select low */
191.     SPI_FLASH_CS_LOW();
192.     /* Send Bulk Erase instruction */
193.     SPI_FLASH_SendByte(W25X_ChipErase);
194.     /* Deselect the FLASH: Chip Select high */
195.     SPI_FLASH_CS_HIGH();
196.
197.     /* Wait the end of Flash writing */
198.     SPI_FLASH_WaitForWriteEnd();
199. }

```

主函数如下:

```

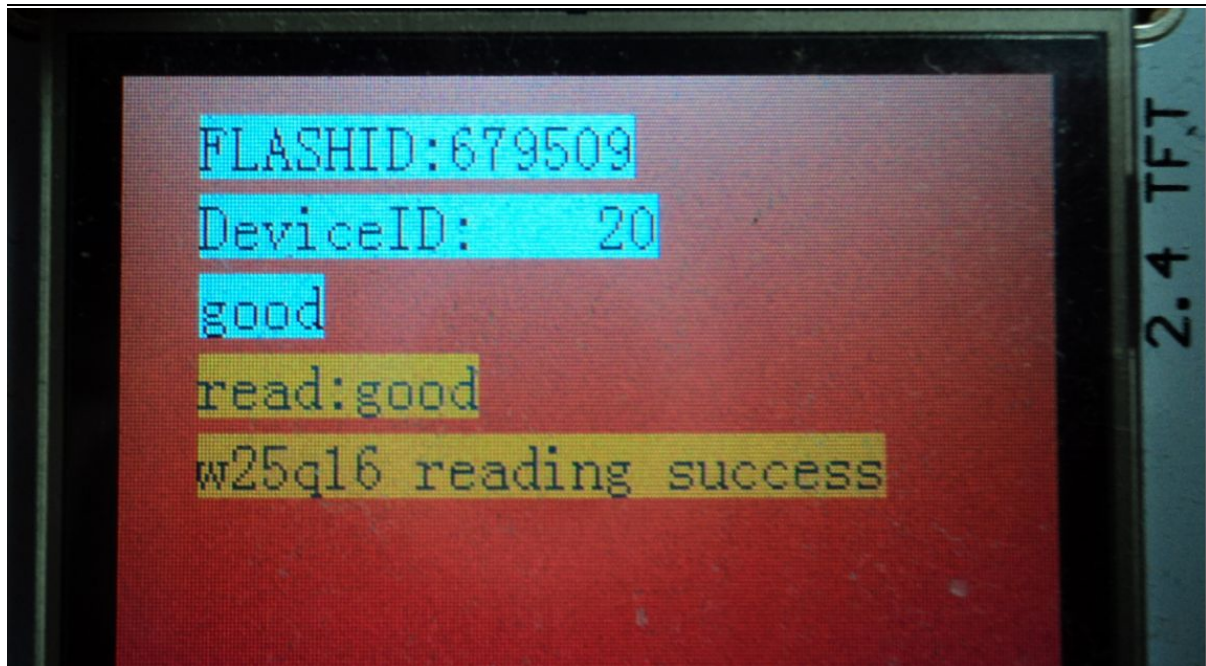
200. /***** (C) COPYRIGHT 2011 青风电子 *****/
201. * 文件名   : main.c
202. * 描述     : SPI 测试。
203. *
204. * 实验平台: QF-STM32F030 开发板
205. * 库版本   : ST3.0.0
206. *
207. * 作者     : 青风
208. *
209. *****/
210. /**头文件调用***/
211. #include "stm32f0xx.h"

```

```
212. #include "w25x16.h"
213. #include "ili9328.h"
214.
215. typedef enum { FAILED = 0, PASSED = !FAILED} TestStatus;
216. __IO uint32_t DeviceID = 0;
217. __IO uint32_t FlashID = 0;
218. __IO TestStatus TransferStatus1 = FAILED;
219.
220. /* 获取缓冲区的长度 */
221. #define TxBufferSize1 (countof(TxBuffer1) - 1)
222. #define RxBufferSize1 (countof(TxBuffer1) - 1)
223. #define countof(a) (sizeof(a) / sizeof(*(a)))
224. #define BufferSize (countof(Tx_Buffer)-1)
225.
226. #define FLASH_WriteAddress 0x00000
227. #define FLASH_ReadAddress FLASH_WriteAddress
228. #define FLASH_SectorToErase FLASH_WriteAddress
229. #define sFLASH_ID 0xEF3015
230.
231. uint8_t Tx_Buffer[] = "good";
232. uint8_t Rx_Buffer[];
233.
234.
235. //-----
236. // * @brief Compares two buffers.
237. // * @param pBuffer1, pBuffer2: buffers to be compared.
238. // * @param BufferLength: buffer's length
239. // * @retval PASSED: pBuffer1 identical to pBuffer2
240. // * FAILED: pBuffer1 differs from pBuffer2
241. // -----
242. TestStatus Buffercmp(uint8_t* pBuffer1, uint8_t* pBuffer2, uint16_t BufferLength)
243. {
244. while(BufferLength--)
245. {
246. if(*pBuffer1 != *pBuffer2)
247. {
248. return FAILED;
249. }
250.
251. pBuffer1++;
252. pBuffer2++;
253. }
254.
255. return PASSED;
```

```
256. }
257. //////////////////////////////////////////////////
258. void Delay(__IO uint32_t nCount)
259. {
260.     for(; nCount != 0; nCount--);
261. }
262. //////////////////////////////////////////////////
263. int main(void)
264. {
265.     SystemInit();
266.     SPI_FLASH_Init();
267.     LCD_init();           // 液晶显示器初始化
268.     LCD_Clear(ORANGE);    // 全屏显示白色
269.     POINT_COLOR =BLACK; // 定义笔的颜色为黑色
270.     BACK_COLOR = WHITE ;  // 定义笔的背景色为白色
271.     DeviceID = SPI_FLASH_ReadDeviceID();
272.     Delay( 200 );
273.     /* Get SPI Flash ID */
274.     FlashID = SPI_FLASH_ReadID();
275.     LCD_ShowString(20,10,"FLASHID:");
276.     LCD_ShowNum(84,10,FlashID,6);//读取 FLASHID
277.     LCD_ShowString(20,30,"DeviceID:");
278.     LCD_ShowNum(90,30,DeviceID,6);//读取 DEVICEID
279.     SPI_FLASH_SectorErase(FLASH_SectorToErase);
280.     SPI_FLASH_BufferWrite(Tx_Buffer,0x00000, 5);
281.     LCD_ShowString(20,50, Tx_Buffer);//显示发送缓冲内的内容
282.
283.     SPI_FLASH_BufferRead(Rx_Buffer,0x00000, 5);//读取写入的内容
284.     LCD_ShowString(20,70,"read:");
285.     LCD_ShowString(60,70,Rx_Buffer);//显示接收缓冲内容
286.
287.     if(*Tx_Buffer==*Rx_Buffer)
288.     {
289.         LCD_ShowString(20,90,"w25q16 reading success");
290.     }
291.     else
292.     { LCD_ShowString(20,90,"w25q16 reading error");
293.       }//比较接收和发送的内容是否相同，相同则判断写入正确
294. }
```

实验现象:



液晶 TFT 显示我们目前对 W25Q16 的操作情况