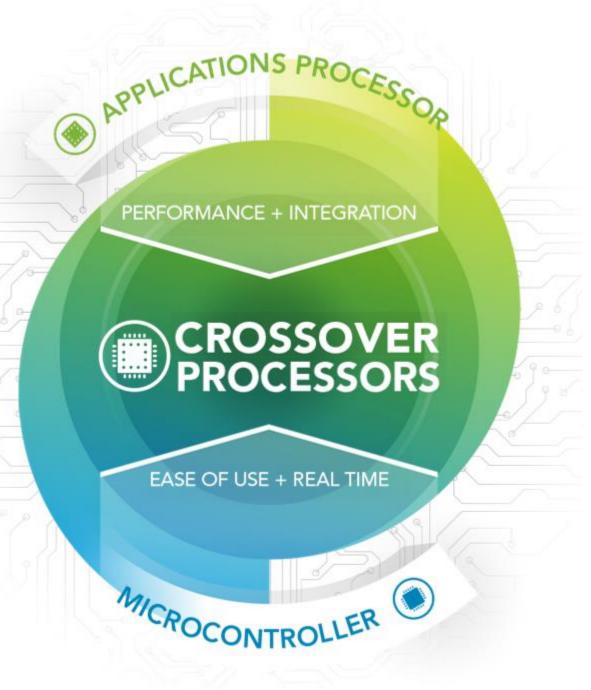
I.MX RT eMMC Boot and R/W Operation

JI CHENG
CAS TEAM
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Agenda

- eMMC Introduction
- eMMC Interface on I.MXRT1052
- eMMC Boot on I.MXRT1052
- eMMC Read/Write on I.MXRT1052
- Reference and FAQ

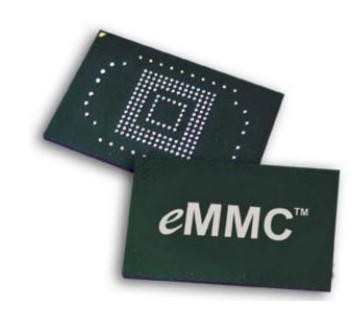


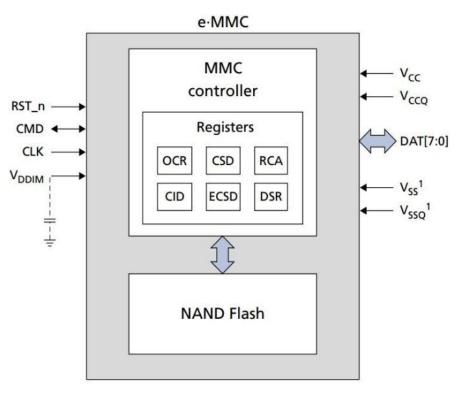
eMMC Introduction



eMMC概述

eMMC,全称为embedded MultiMediaCard。MultiMediaCard即 MMC,是一种闪存卡 (Flash Memory Card)标准,它定义了 MMC 的架构以及访问Flash Memory的接口和协议,而 MMC前面加了个embedded,主要就是为了突出它是embedded 在电路板上的。 eMMC 是对 MMC 的一个拓展,以满足更高标准的性能、成本、体积、稳定和易用等方面的需求,近年来在 手机,平板电脑以及对体积、可靠性和性能要求高的嵌入式领域得到广泛的应用。



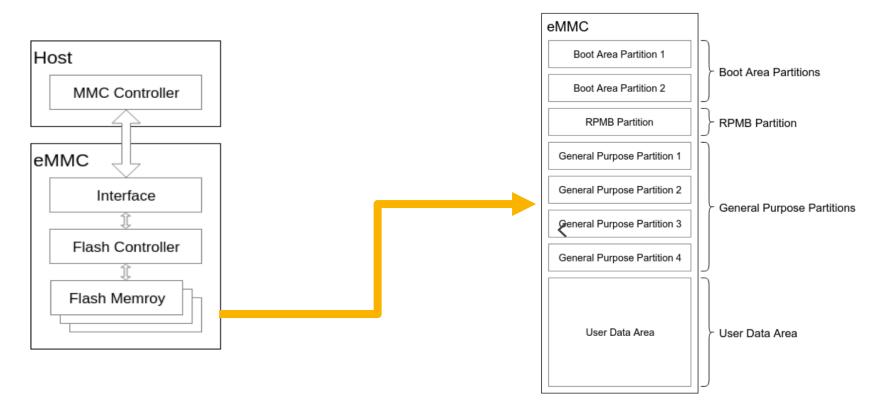




eMMC内部架构

eMMC内部主要可以分为 Flash Memory、Flash Controller 以及 Host Interface 三大部分:

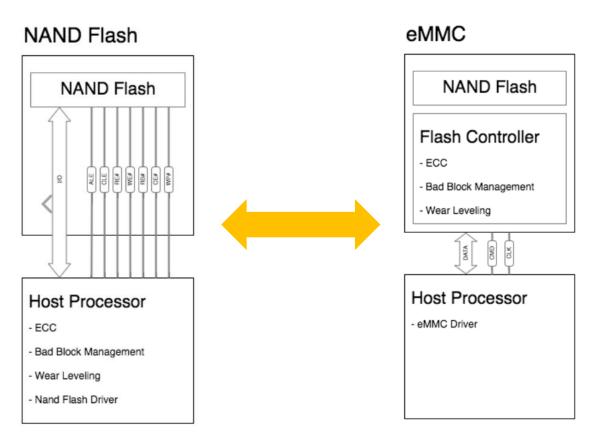
(1) eMMC的Flash Memory都是使用的NandFlash作为存储介质,其内部又可分为BootArea(4MB), RPMB(4MB), General Purpose(默认不存在)和User Data分区(总容量 - 其他分区空间),注意这几个分区为硬件分区,每个存储空间都是独立寻址的,即访问地址范围为 0~partition size,具体访问哪个分区需要主机发送命令来选择PARTITION_ACCESS;





eMMC内部架构

(2) eMMC内部集成了Flash Controller,用于完成擦写均衡、坏块管理、ECC校验等功能。相比于直接将 NAND Flash 接入到 Host 端, eMMC 屏蔽了 NAND Flash 的物理特性,可以减少 Host 端软件的复杂度,让 Host 端专注于上层业务,省去对 NAND Flash 进行特殊的处理。同时,eMMC 通过使用 Cache和 Memory Array 等技术,在读写性能上也比 NAND Flash 要好很多;



eMMC缺点:

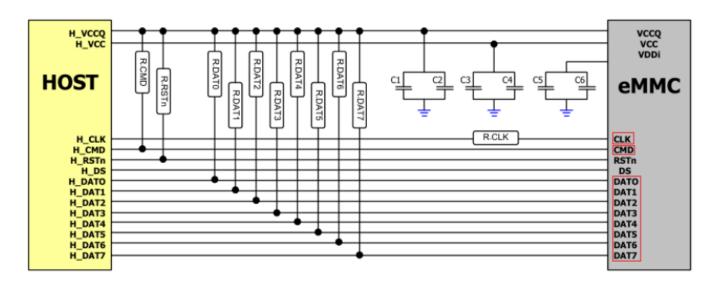
- 1. 贵;
- 2. 封装均为BGA



eMMC内部架构

(3) eMMC与Host端的接口为8位并行接口:

- ▶ Clk: 0~200MHz,每个cycle可以在上升沿或下降沿传输,也可以在上升沿和下降沿都传输;
- ▶ Data_Strobe: 由slave device 发送给host controller, 主要用在HS400 mode (5.0规范以后版本才有), 频率与clk一致, 启用后可以提高数据传输的稳定性, 省去总线 tuning 过程;
- ▶ CMD:双向信号线,用于从host发送命令给device和device发送response给host,总线上的所有通讯都是由Host 端以一个 Command通过CMD信号发起;
- ▶ DAT[0:7]:双向信号线,工作在push pull mode,支持 1bit, 4bit, 8bit传输,默认上电或reset后只有DATA0用于数据传输, 完成初始化后,可配置 为DAT0-3(4线模式)或者 DAT0-7(8线模式) 进行数据传输;

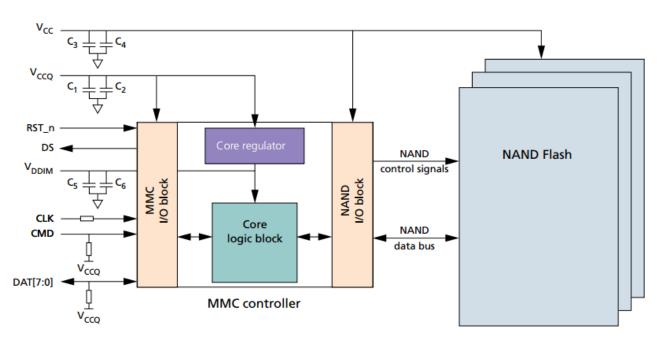




eMMC电源

eMMC有两组电源域,其中VCCQ主要用于eMMC IO BLOCK的供电也就是与host接口IO部分的供电,同时也给eMMC内部的Flash控制器供电,VCC则主要给eMMC内部的NandFlash存储介质以及eMMC Flash控制器与NandFlash的接口IO供电;

VCC支持两种电压, 2.7v~3.6v和1.7~1.95v。而VCCQ则支持三种电压, 2.7v~3.6v, 1.7v~1.95v和1.1v~1.3v, 其中VCCQ(2.7v~3.6v)范围下不支持HS200和HS400速度模式;



Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Remarks
Supply voltage (NAND)	V_{cc}	2.7	3.6	V	
		1.7	1.95	V	
Supply voltage (I/O)	V_{CCQ}	2.7	3.6	V	
		1.70	1.95	V	
		1.1	1.3	V	
Supply voltage (cache)	$\mathrm{D} ext{-}\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$	1.7	1,9	V	
$(e^2 \cdot \text{MMC})$					
Supply voltage (cache I/O)	$D-V_{DDQ}$	1.7	1.9	V	
$(e^2 \cdot \text{MMC})$		1.14	1.3	V	
Supply power-up for 3.3 V	tPRUH		35	ms	
Supply power-up for 1.8 V	tPRUL		25	ms	
Supply power-up for 1.2 V	tPRUV		20	ms	



eMMC速率

随着eMMC 协议的版本迭代,eMMC 总线的速率越来越高。为了兼容旧版本的 eMMC Device,所有 Devices 在上电启动或者 Reset 后,都会先进入兼容速率模式(Backward Compatible Mode)。在完成 eMMC Devices 的初始化后,Host 可以通过特定的流程,让Device 进入其他高速率模式,目前支持以下的几种速率模式

Mode	Data Rate	Bus Width	Frequency	Max Data Transfer (x8)
Backward Compatible	Single	x1, x4, x8	0-26 MHz	26 MB/s
High Speed SDR	Single	x1, x4, x8	0-52 MHz	52 MB/s
High Speed DDR	Dual	x4, x8	0-52 MHz	104 MB/s
HS200 eMMC4.5以后支持	Single	x4, x8	0-200 MHz	200 MB/s
HS400 eMMC5.0以后支持	Dual	x8	0-200 MHz	400 MB/s

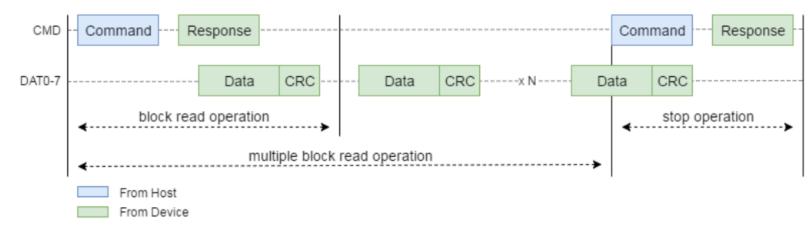
Note:

Extended CSD byte[185] HS_TIMING 寄存器可以配置总线速率模式 Extended CSD byte[183] BUS_WIDTH 寄存器用于配置总线宽度和 Data Strobe

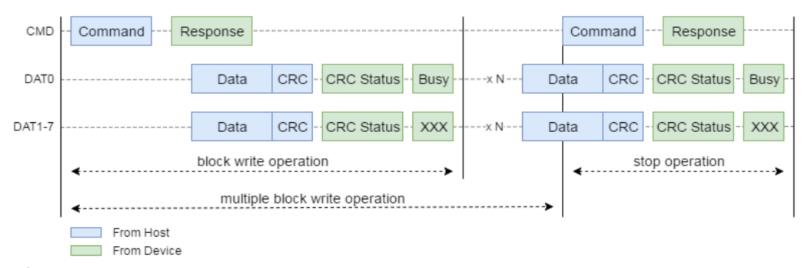


eMMC读写时序

Read Data



Write Data





eMMC Interface on I.MXRT1052



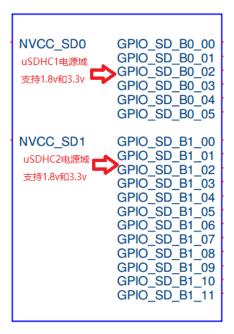
uSDHC databus and power domain

1. i.MXRT1052有两个uSDHC接口都可以接入eMMC device, uSDHC1和uSDHC2, 其中uSDHC1支持1-bit和4bit databus模式,而uSDHC2支持1-bit, 4-bit和8-bit databus模式,而IO接口则支持1.8v和3.3v电源,其中uSDHC1的接口电平由NVCC_SD0电源域管理,uSDHC2接口电平由NVCC_SD1管理,具体电平由外接设备决定也可以动态切换;

Table 9-33. IOMUX configuration for SD/MMC

Signal	USDHC1	USDHC2
CLK	GPIO_SD_B0_01.alt0	GPIO_SD_B1_04.alt0
CMD	GPIO_SD_B0_00.alt0	GPIO_SD_B1_05.alt0
DATA0	GPIO_SD_B0_02.alt0	GPIO_SD_B1_03.alt0
DATA1	GPIO_SD_B0_03.alt0	GPIO_SD_B1_02.alt0
DATA2	GPIO_SD_B0_04.alt0	GPIO_SD_B1_01.alt0
DATA3	GPIO_SD_B0_05.alt0	GPIO_SD_B1_00.alt0
DATA4	-	GPIO_SD_B1_08.alt0
DATA5	-	GPIO_SD_B1_09.alt0
DATA6	-	GPIO_SD_B1_10.alt0
DATA7	-	GPIO_SD_B1_11.alt0
VSELECT	GPIO_B1_14.alt6	GPIO_EMC_38.alt6
RESET_B	GPIO_B1_15.alt6	GPIO_SD_B1_06.alt0
CD_B	GPIO_B1_12.alt6	-





uSDHC supported spec. and speed mode

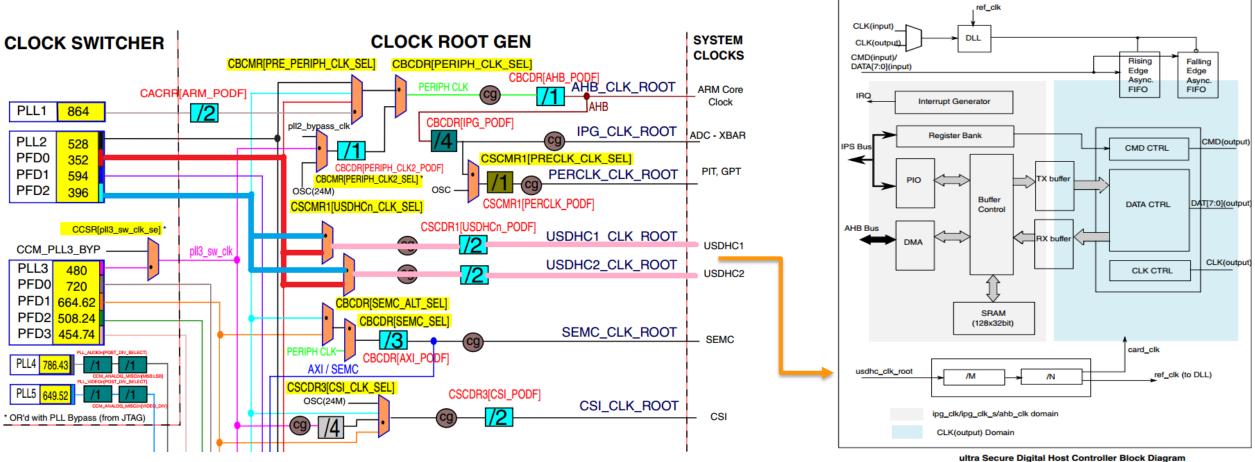
2. i.MXRT1052的uSDHC最高支持SD2.3和MMC4.5规范,速度模式不支持MMC HS400模式(后续RT家族新产品会支持HS400模式,MMC规范升级到5.0);

- Conforms to the SD Host Controller Standard Specification version 2.0/3.0
- Compatible with the MMC System Specification version 4.2/4.3/4.4/4.41/4.5
- Identification Mode (up to 400 kHz)
- MMC full speed mode (up to 26 MHz)
- MMC high speed mode (up to 52 MHz)
- MMC HS200 mode (up to 200 MHz)
- MMC DDR mode (52 MHz both edges)
- SD/SDIO full speed mode (up to 25 MHz)
- SD/SDIO high speed mode (up to 50 MHz)
- SD/SDIO UHS-I mode(up to 208 MHz in SDR mode, up to 50 MHz in DDR mode)

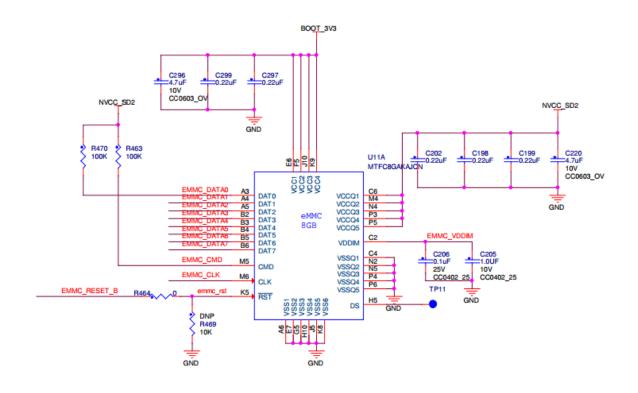
uSDHC clock domain

3. uSDHC的时钟源可选择PLL2_PFD0和PLL2_PFD2,最高时钟频率为208MHz;

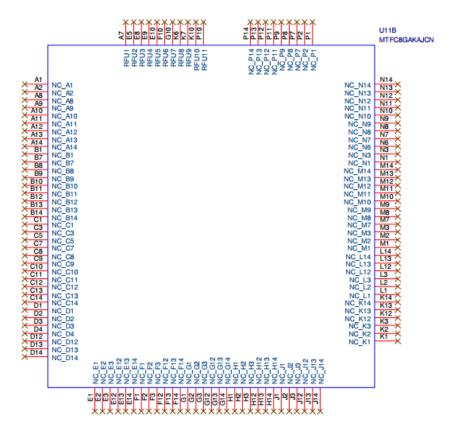
Note: uSDHC时钟推荐选择PFD0,因为RT1052的代码里默认都把PFD2作为SEMC的时钟源,而SDRAM最高为166MHz,这样uSDHC如果选择同一个时钟源则速度受限。



Reference design of eMMC interface with uSDHC







eMMC Boot on LMXRT1052

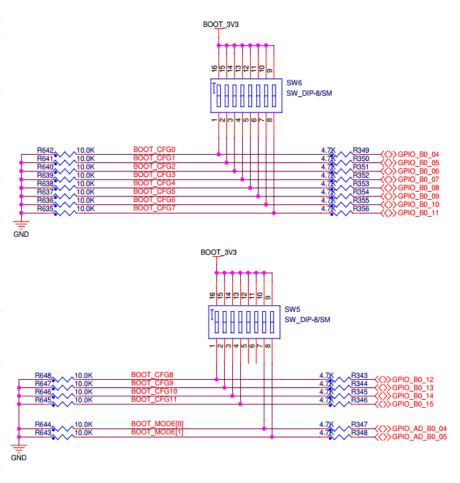


eMMC Boot Config Map

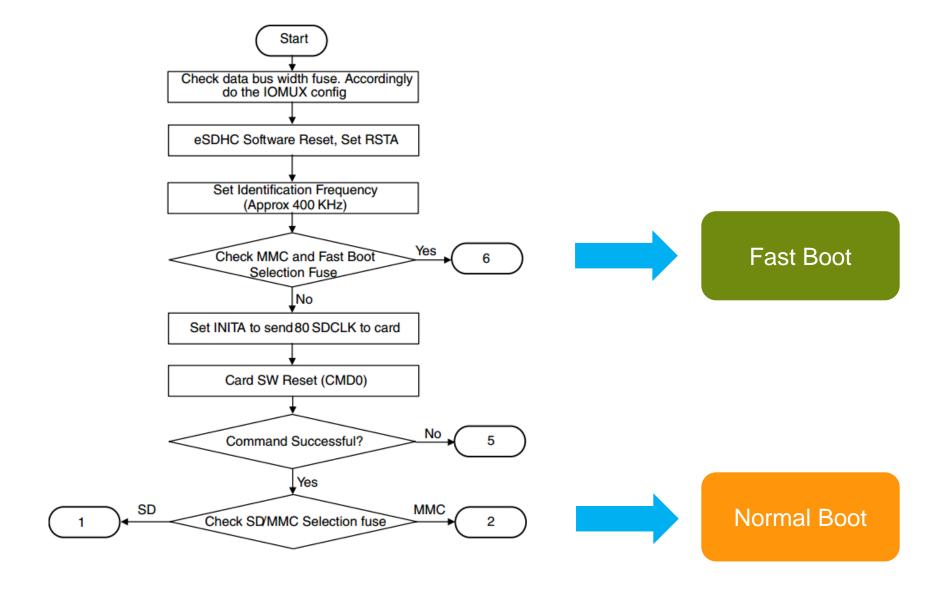
1. 支持MMC4.4及以下规范的eMMC设备可以通过RT1052的uSDHC1或uSDHC2接口启动,具体启动配置可以通过外部GPIO的Boot_Cfg管脚(见下图)或者内部Fuse(见RT1050RM Table 9-30)来决定;

Note: Normal Speed = 20MHz, High Speed = 40MHz

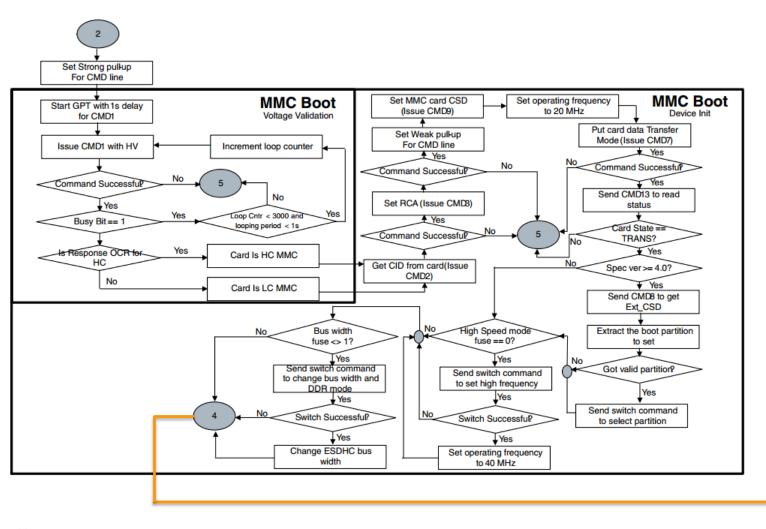
Interface	BOOT_CFG11	BOOT_CFG10	BOOT_CFG9	BOOT_CFG8	BOOT_CFG7	BOOT_CFG6	BOOT_CFG5	BOOT_CFG4	BOOT_CFG3	BOOT_CFG2	BOOT_CFG1	BOOT_CFG0
FlexSPI1 - Serial NOR	Infinit-Loop: (Debug USE only) 0 - Disable 1- Enable	FLASH_TYPE 000-Device supports 3B read by default 001-Device supports 4B read by default 010-HyperFlash 1V8 011-HyperFlash 3V3		0	0	0	0	HOLD TIME: 00 - 500us 01 - 1ms 10 - 3ms 11 - 10ms		EncryptedXIP 0 - Disabled 1- Enabled	Reserved	
SD	Infinit-Loop: (Debug USE only) 0 - Disable 1- Enable	Reserved	Bus Width: 0 - 1-bit 1 - 4-bit	SD1 VOLTAGE SELECTION: 0-3.3V 1-1.8V	0	1	00 - Norn 01 - Higl 10 - S	C Speed: nal/SDR12 h/SDR25 6DR50 DR104	SD Power Cycle Enable: '0' - No power cycle '1' - Enabled via USDHC_RST pad	SD Loopback Clock Source Sel: (for SDR50 and SDR104 only) '0' - through SD.pad	Port Select: 0 - eSDHC1 1 - eSDHC2	Fast Boot: 0 - Regular 1 - Fast Boot
MMC/eMMC	Infinit-Loop: (Debug USE only) 0 - Disable 1- Enable	01 - 10 - 10 - 4-bit DC	Width: 4-bit 8-bit DR (MMC 4.4) DR (MMC 4.4)	SD1 VOLTAGE SELECTION: 0-3.3V 1-1.8V	1	0	SD/MMC Speed: 0 - Normal 1- High	Fast Boot Acknowledg e Disable: 0 - Boot Ack Enabled 1 - Boot Ack Disabled	'0' - No power cycle '1' - Enabled via USDHC_RST pad	SD Loopback Clock Source Sel: (for SDR50 and SDR104 only)	Port Select: 0 - eSDHC1 1 - eSDHC2	Fast Boot: 0-Regular 1-Fast Boot
SEMC (NAND)	Infinit-Loop: (Debug USE only) 0 - Disable 1- Enable	ECC_ALG_SEL Disable: 0 - SW ECC selected 1 - Device ECC selected	Reset Time: '0' - 12ms '1' - 22ms (LBA Nand)	BOOT_SEARCH_C OUNT: 0-1 1-2	0	0	1	BT_TOGGL EMODE	Pages In 00 - 01 - 10 - 11 - 2	128 64 32	Nand_Ro⊌_ad s: 00 - 01 - : 10 - •	3
SEMC (NOR)	Infinit-Loop: (Debug USE only) 0 - Disable 1- Enable	E Reserved			0	0	0	1	Reserved			
FlexSPI1 - Serial NAND	Infinit-Loop: (Debug USE only) 0 - Disable 1- Enable	CS de-asserted ir comr 0 - 1 1 - 2 2 - 4	TERVAL: otterval between two mands 100ns 100ns 100ns 50ns	BOOT_SEARCH_C OUNT: 0-1 1-2	1	1	SAFE_FRE Q: Default safe communicatio n frequency 0 - High Speed (50MHz) 1-Low Speed	ESS_WIDTH : 0 - 12bits 1 - 13bits				

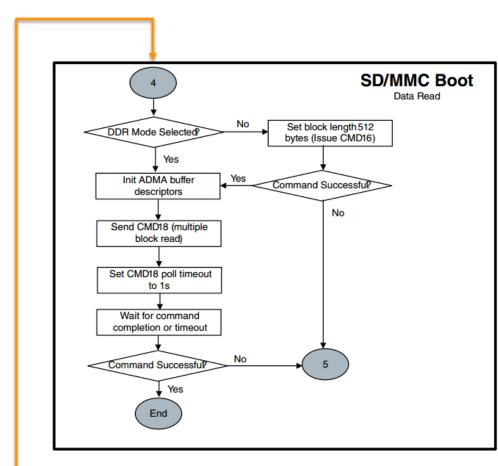


eMMC boot flow



eMMC boot flow - Normal Boot

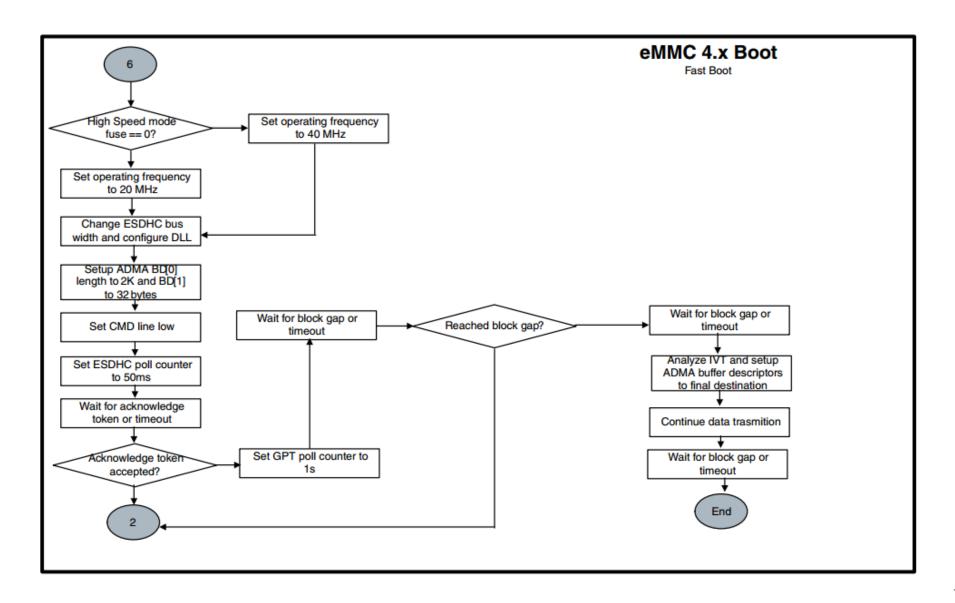








eMMC boot flow - Fast Boot



eMMC Boot Image Format

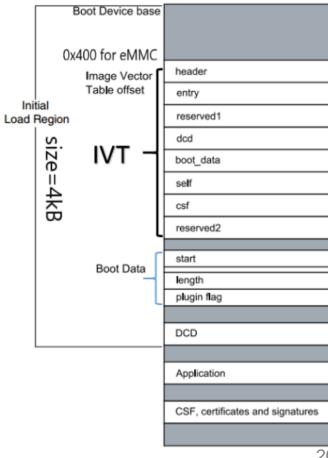
2. 完整的Bootable Image必须包含如下4个部分,IVT, BootData, DCD和用户的应用代码,其中对eMMC启动来 讲IVT必须放置在其启动分区里面固定的0x400偏移地址 供RT1052的ROM来读取并解析,前3个部分需预留 eMMC的前4KB空间来分配它们,用户代码放在4KB后面 任意地址即可。至于如何生成该完整的Bootable Image, NXP提供了一整套工具(官方和第三方都可支持),用户 只需关注自己的应用代码部分,其余3个部分可由该套工 具来生成并合并成为最终一个可下载可启动的完整image;

- Image vector table—a list of pointers located at a fixed address that the ROM examines to determine where the other components of the program image are located.
- Boot data—a table that indicates the program image location, program image size in bytes, and the plugin flag.
- Device configuration data—IC configuration data.
- User code and data.

Image Vector Table Offset and Initial Load Region Size

Boot Device Type	Image Vector Table Offset
FlexSPI NOR/SEMC NOR	4 Kbyte = 0x1000 bytes
SD/MMC/eSD/eMMC/SDXC	1 Kbyte = 0x400 bytes
SPI NOR/EEPROM/SEMC NAND/ FlexSPI NAND	1 Kbyte = 0x400 bytes

Boot Device Memory





eMMC Non-XIP Boot

3. 由于eMMC不支持XIP(片上执行)模式,它只能作为非易失存储介质存放代码和数据,上电后由RT1052的ROM根据IVT、BootData和DCD的配置信息将代码和数据拷贝到MCU内部或者外部RAM指定的地址空间中执行,就此引出eMMC的两种启动模式:

➤ eMMC --> 内部RAM

上电后代码和数据从eMMC拷贝到内部RAM(ITCM,DTCM和OCRAM)里执行,这种方式最简单,但是受限内部RAM的空间,RT1052的内部RAM默认配置大小128KB ITCM,128KB DTCM和256KB OCRAM,如果用户的代码超过128KB或者256KB,则可以通过如下两种方式解决:

- ② 使用DCD配置脚本动态修改内部RAM分配(通过修改IOMUXC_GPR_GPR16和IOMUXC_GPR_GPR17两个寄存器),上电后ROM会先执行DCD脚本动态重新分配内部RAM,然后再执行拷贝工作。
- ➤ eMMC --> 外部RAM (以SDRAM为例)

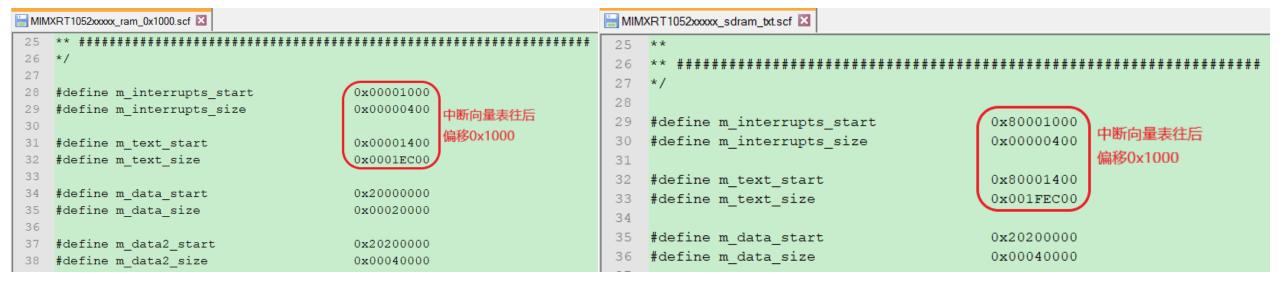
刚上电时由于外部SDRAM还没有初始化不能访问,直接拷贝的话会操作失败,也需要使用DCD配置脚本在拷贝之前对SDRAM进行初始化使能并映射好读写访问 空间,再执行拷贝即可。

Note:

① 受限于RT1052 ROM可使用的uSDHC内部ADMA Buffer描述符资源,eMMC Non-XIP Boot可自动拷贝的代码大小最大为32MB;

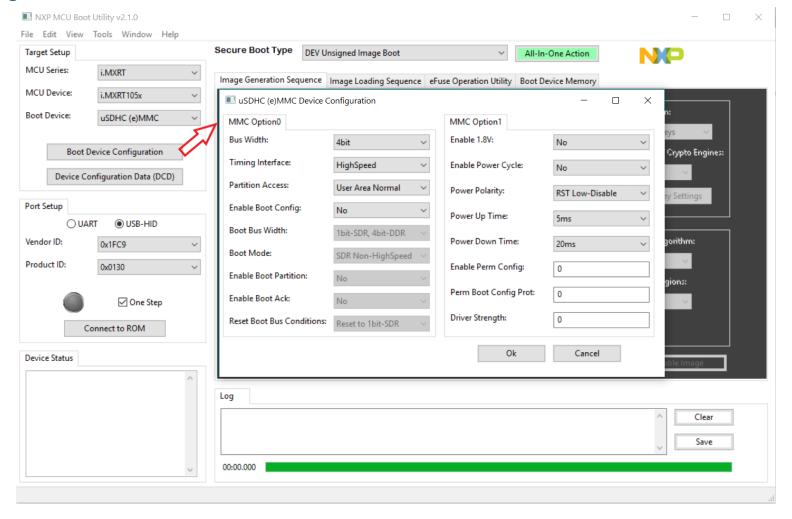
eMMC Non-XIP Boot

4. 上电拷贝时,ROM会把前4KB的IVT、BootData和DCD配置信息也拷贝到RAM里,所以用户在开发代码时要注意修改链接文件或分散加载文件,将用户代码的首地址至少往后偏移4KB的空间(给上述三部分信息预留出4KB空间),下面两图分别为代码执行在ITCM(首地址为0x0000_0000)和SDRAM(首地址为0x8000_0000)两种模式下的Keil分散加载文件配置;



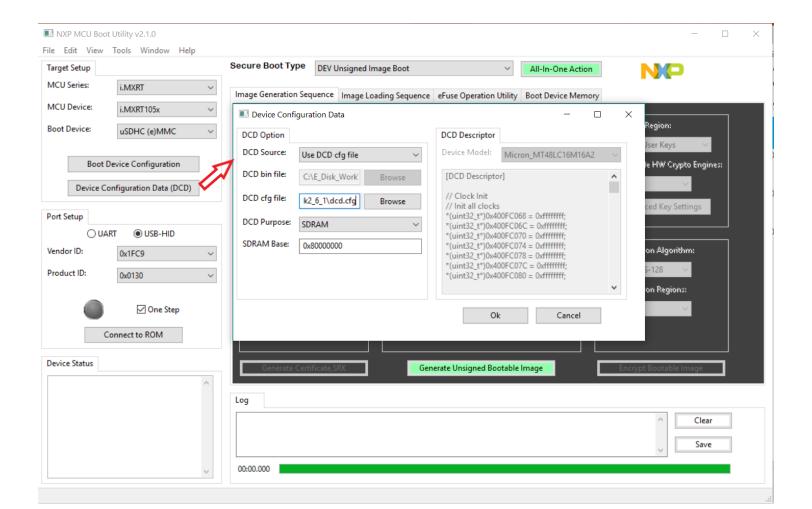
eMMC Boot Hands-On

5. 本实验使用第三方工具MCUBootUtility来生成和下载Bootable Image(不要使用该工具原生版本,烧录eMMC有bug),可以直接从本文档最后的下载链接直接下载。打开该工具之后,MCU Device和Boot Device如下图选择,至于Boot Device Configuration则需要根据你的硬件来实际选择;



eMMC Boot Hands-On

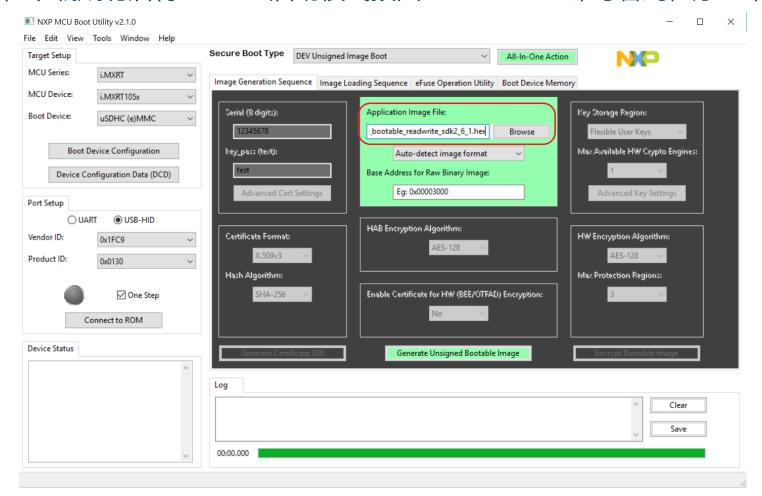
6. 如果是使用eMMC --> SDRAM启动模式,则需要对DCD进行配置,建议使用.cfg文件来进行DCD的配置,该文件在文档最后下载链接里的示例工程根目录下,里面配置需要针对不同板载型号的SDRAM进行配置,默认配置为RT1050_EVK上的SDRAM;





eMMC Boot Hands-On

7. 使用第4点说明的链接文件或者分散加载文件修改后生成的hex、bin或者srec文件作为用户代码文件,然后让RT1052进入Serial Download模式,待识别到VID和PID之后点击左下角的Connect to ROM,可以看到读取的eMMC基本信息表明连接成功,最后点击上面的All-In-One Action即会先生成完整的Bootable Image文件并擦写和烧录文件到eMMC,下载成功后将RT1052启动模式拨回Internal Boot即可看到程序正常执行起来了。





Code Debug on Non-XIP Mode

8. 在Non-XIP模式下,代码不是运行在外部存储设备上而是执行在片上或者片外RAM上,所以代码的调试则可以在IDE环境下直接通过仿真器下载到目标RAM地址上仿真(<u>a接点Debugm不能再点Download</u>),不过需要注意的是由于我们在链接文件或分散加载文件里给IVT等配置信息预留了4KB空间,那么IDE下的初始化脚本(Keil下为ini文件,IAR下为.mac文件)则也应如下修改好偏移地址才可以正常跳转仿真。

在仿真调试环境下,如果能确保初始化文件 (ini或者mac文件) 的配置与前面提到的dcd.cfg配置一致的话,那么无论是下载到eMMC里上电运行还是通过仿真器直接调试它们得到的最终结果理论上是一致的。

Note:

关于Non-XIP模式下的仿真调试,我的建议和经验是在调试时将RT1052 Boot Mode拨码拨到Serial Download模式,每次仿真调试时按一次复位或者重新上下电让CPU并在ROM等待,然后通过仿真器将代码下载到指定的RAM空间后强制跳转到代码的第一条入口那里(Reset_handler),这种操作可以让CPU复位完整且完全可控。

```
님 evkbimxrt1050_sdram_txt_init.ini 🗵
       * Copyright 2017 NXP
      FUNC void Setup (void) {
        loadDcdcTrim();
        SP = RDWORD(0x80001400);
                                             // Setup Stack Pointer
        PC = RDWORD(0x80001404);
                                             // Setup Program Counter
         WDWORD(0xE000ED08, 0x80001400);
                                             // Setup Vector Table Offset Register
10
11
12
      FUNC void OnResetExec (void) {
                                             // executes upon software RESET
13
        clock init();
        _sdr_Init();
        Setup();
                                             // Setup for Running
```



1. 对i.MXRT系列的应用来说,eMMC的启动只是很小一部分,更多的应用场景是涉及到对eMMC的数据读和写,所以无论是裸数据读写还是通过嵌入文件系统来管理读写,都是需要打通最底层对eMMC的读、擦和写,换句话说就是向上层提供如下图所示的Init,Read, Write和Erase的API并设计好传参。

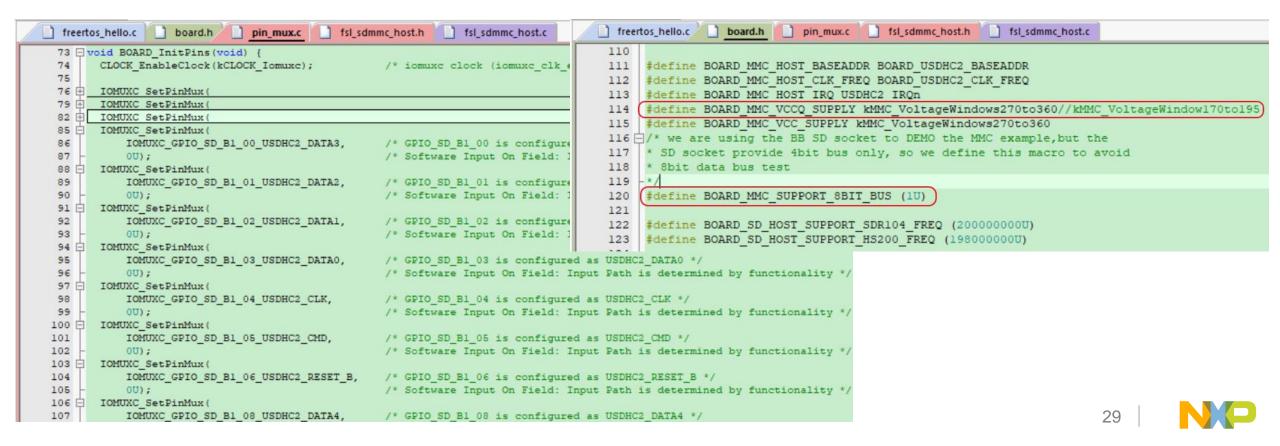
对eMMC来讲,其读写操作的最小单位与NandFlash一样为Block,每个Block的size默认为512 Bytes,而擦除则是以Group为单位,而每个Group的size则可以通过CMD命令读取eMMC的CSD寄存器来判断。

- status_t MMC_Init(mmc_card_t *card);
- status_t MMC_CardInit(mmc_card_t *card);
- status_t MMC_ReadBlocks(mmc_card_t *card, uint8_t *buffer, uint32_t startBlock, uint32_t blockCount);
- status_t MMC_WriteBlocks(mmc_card_t *card, const uint8_t *buffer, uint32_t startBlock, uint32_t blockCount);
- status_t MMC_EraseGroups(mmc_card_t *card, uint32_t startGroup, uint32_t endGroup);

Note:

如果你的代码不超过4MB,则我的建议是你可以把代码放到eMMMC的BootArea分区,然后需要频繁读写的用户的数据则放到User Data Area分区,这样可以做到代码和数据安全隔离,频繁读写数据的时候不会影响到用户代码,保证代码完整。当然,如果用户代码超过4MB,其实也可以在BootArea区只放一个小的Bootloader,这样可以确保每次上电该Bootloader是先允许的,然后通过它把存放在UserData Area分区主要的用户代码手动load到RAM执行,这样即使UserData Area分区的主程序被破坏了,Bootloader也还存在。

- 2. 本文档最后链接提供了基于RT1052的完整eMMC读写驱动示例工程,该例程基于SDK2.6.1的middleware sdmmc驱动修改而来,修补了针对eMMC的几个处理不妥之处,并做了板级的驱动移植,其中有些地方需要着重注意,列举如下,供参考:
- (1) 首先修改板级支持文件, pinmux.c和board.h,将其修改成板子eMMC所连接的uSDHC接口,并且配置好eMMC的VCC和VCCQ电压,VCCQ电压为3.3v时最高速度只能支持到DDR52速度模式;



(2) 如果VCCQ使用3.3v供电,则需要修改fsl_sdmmc_host.h文件,将V180,V120电压模式和HS200速度模式手动修改成SDMMC_NOT_SUPPORT,避免sdmmc里面状态机切换成HS200;

```
freertos_hello.c board.h pin_mux.c fsl_sdmmc_host.h
547 enum host capability
 549
          kSDMMCHOST SupportAdma
                                         = kUSDHC SupportAdmaFlag,
                                        = kUSDHC SupportHighSpeedFlag,
 550
          kSDMMCHOST SupportHighSpeed
                                        = kUSDHC SupportDmaFlag,
          kSDMMCHOST SupportDma
          kSDMMCHOST SupportSuspendResume = kUSDHC SupportSuspendResumeFlag,
         kSDMMCHOST SupportV330
                                   = kUSDHC SupportV330Flag, /* this define should dep
        kSDMMCHOST SupportV300
                                        = kUSDHC SupportV300Flag, /* this define should dep
        kSDMMCHOST SupportV180
                                       = SDMMCHOST NOT SUPPORT, //kUSDHC SupportV180Flag,
 556
        kSDMMCHOST SupportV120
                                        = SDMMCHOST NOT SUPPORT,
        kSDMMCHOST Support4BitBusWidth = kUSDHC Support4BitFlag,
 558 ##if defined(BOARD MMC SUPPORT 8BIT BUS)
 559 #if BOARD MMC SUPPORT 8BIT BUS
          kSDMMCHOST Support8BitBusWidth = kUSDHC Support8BitFlag,
 561 #else
 562
        kSDMMCHOST Support8BitBusWidth = SDMMCHOST NOT SUPPORT,
 563 -#endif
 564 #else
 565
        kSDMMCHOST Support8BitBusWidth = kUSDHC Support8BitFlag,
 566 -#endif
       kSDMMCHOST SupportDDR50
                                        = kUSDHC SupportDDR50Flag,
       kSDMMCHOST SupportSDR104
                                         = kUSDHC SupportSDR104Flag,
        kSDMMCHOST SupportSDR50
                                         = kUSDHC SupportSDR50Flag,
        kSDMMCHOST SupportHS200
                                         = SDMMCHOST NOT SUPPORT, //kUSDHC SupportSDR104Flag
 571 #if FSL FEATURE USDHC HAS HS400 MODE
       kSDMMCHOST SupportHS400
                                        = SDMMCHOST SUPPORT
 573 #else
 574
        kSDMMCHOST SupportHS400
                                        = SDMMCHOST NOT SUPPORT,
 575 -#endif
```

(3) uSDHC时钟部分,前面有提到过,建议把uSDHC的时钟源选择PLL2_PFD0并且2分配为198MHz(uSDHC模块最高工作频率为208MHz),避免跟SDRAM的时钟源选择同一个;

```
freertos_hello.c
             board.h pin mux.c
                                    fsl sdmmc host.h
114
115
     static void BOARD USDHCClockConfiguration(void)
116 - {
117
         /*configure system pll PFD0 fractional divider to 24*/
118
         CLOCK InitSysPfd(kCLOCK Pfd0, 24U);//PLL2 PFD0=396MHz
119
         /* Configure USDHC clock source and divider */
120
         CLOCK SetDiv(kCLOCK UsdhclDiv, 1U); //uSDHC Clk Root = 396/2 = 198MHz
121
         CLOCK SetMux(kCLOCK UsdhclMux, 1U); //uSDHC Clk Src = PLL2 PFD0
```



(4)sdk驱动fsl_mmc.c文件在切换高速模式时配置顺序需要修改如下,即先配置52MHz频率之后,再使能DDR模式,因为如右图所示同样的SCLKFS赋值在DDR使能之后会自动把频率再次2分配,而使能DDR API函数内部会把这个多出来的2分配补偿回来;

```
freertos hello.c board.h pin_mux.c fsl_sdmmc_host.h fsl_mmc.c
                                                                                                                                                            SDCLK Frequency Select
                                                                                                                                                            This register is used to select the frequency of the SDCLK pin. The frequency is not programmed directly.
1413 static status t MMC SwitchToHighSpeed(mmc card t *card)
                                                                                                                                                            rather this register holds the prescaler (this register) and divisor (next register) of the Base Clock
1414 - {
                                                                                                                                                            Frequency register.
1415
             assert (card);
                                                                                                                                                            In Single Data Rate mode(DDR_EN bit of MIXERCTRL is '0')
1416
                                                                                                                                                            Only the following settings are allowed:
             uint32 t freq = OU;
1417
                                                                                                                                                            80h) Base clock divided by 256
1418
                                                                                                                                                            40h) Base clock divided by 128
1419
             /* check VCCQ voltage supply */
                                                                                                                                                            20h) Base clock divided by 64
1420
             if (kSDMMCHOST SupportV180 != SDMMCHOST NOT SUPPORT)
                                                                                                                                                            10h) Base clock divided by 32
1421 🗐
                                                                                                                                                            08h) Base clock divided by 16
1429
             else if (kSDMMCHOST SupportV120 != SDMMCHOST NOT SUPPORT)
                                                                                                                                                            04h) Base clock divided by 8
1430 +
                                                                                                                                                            02h) Base clock divided by 4
1438
             else
                                                                                                                                                            01h) Base clock divided by 2
1439 中
                                                                                                                                                            00h) Base clock divided by 1
             if (kStatus Success != MMC SwitchHSTiming(card, kMMC HighSpeedTiming, kMMC DriverStrength0))
1443
                                                                                                                                                            While in Dual Data Rate mode(DDR_EN bit of MIXERCTRL is '1')
1444
1448
             /* Set card data width, it is nessesary to config the the data bus here, to meet emmc5.0 specification
                                                                                                                                                            Only the following settings are allowed:
1451
             if (MMC SetMaxDataBusWidth(card, kMMC HighSpeedTiming) != kStatus Success)
                                                                                                                                                            80h) Base clock divided by 512
1452 F
                                                                                                                                                            40h) Base clock divided by 256
             card->busTiming = kMMC HighSpeedTiming;
1456
                                                                                                                                                            20h) Base clock divided by 128
1457
                                                                                                                                                            10h) Base clock divided by 64
1458
             if ((card->busWidth == kMMC DataBusWidth4bitDDR) || (card->busWidth == kMMC DataBusWidth8bitDDR))
                                                                                                                                                            08h) Base clock divided by 32
1459 -
                                                                                                                                                            04h) Base clock divided by 16
1460
                  freq = MMC CLOCK DDR52;
                                                                                                                                                            02h) Base clock divided by 8
                  card->busClock Hz = SDMMCHOST SET CARD CLOCK(card->host.base, card->host.sourceClock Hz, freq);
1461
                                                                                                                                                            01h) Base clock divided by 4
1462
                  /* config io speed and strength */
                                                                                                                                                            00h) Base clock divided by 2
1463
                  SDMMCHOST CONFIG MMC IO(CARD BUS FREQ 100MHZ1, CARD BUS STRENGTH 7);
                                                                                                                                                            When S/W changes the DDR_EN bit, SDCLKFS may need to be changed also!
                  SDMMCHOST ENABLE DDR MODE (card->host.base, true, OU);
1464
                                                                                                                                                            In Single Data Rate mode, setting 00h bypasses the frequency prescaler of the SD Clock.
1465
```

(5) 原SDMMCHOST_Init是为SD卡和MMC卡考虑的,所以加入了卡检测机制,但是对eMMC来讲它本身就是embeded在电路板上的,一直存在于板子上,所以可以把卡检测机制去掉。此外,由于本示例是基于FreeRTOS做的,在基于FreeRTOS开发的应用里面里面所有中断都需要定义优先级才可以,所以在该初始化函数里加入uSDHC中断的优先级配置,且该优先级要小于FreeRTOS可管理的最大优先级;

```
freertos hello.c | board.h | pin mux.c | fsl sdmmc host.c
371 status t SDMMCHOST Init(SDMMCHOST CONFIG *host, void *userData)
372 - [
          usdhc host t *usdhcHost
373
                                             = (usdhc host t *)host;
374 🗐
          usdhc transfer callback t callback = {
          ///* init card power control */
382
383
         //SDMMCHOST INIT SD POWER();
384
         //SDMMCHOST INIT MMC POWER();
385
          /* Initializes USDHC. */
386
387
          usdhcHost->config.dataTimeout
                                               = USDHC DATA TIMEOUT;
388
          usdhcHost->config.endianMode
                                              = USDHC ENDIAN MODE;
389
          usdhcHost->config.readWatermarkLevel = USDHC READ WATERMARK LEVEL;
          usdhcHost->config.writeWatermarkLevel = USDHC WRITE WATERMARK LEVEL;
390
391
          usdhcHost->config.readBurstLen
                                               = USDHC READ BURST LEN;
392
          usdhcHost->config.writeBurstLen
                                               = USDHC WRITE BURST LEN;
393
394
          USDHC_Init(usdhcHost->base, &(usdhcHost->config));
395
         ///* disable the card insert/remove interrupt, due to use GPIO interrupt detect card */
396
         //USDHC DisableInterruptSignal(usdhcHost->base, kUSDHC CardRemovalFlag | kUSDHC CardInsertionFlag);
397
          /* create interrupt handler, the card insert/remove interrupt detected by DAT3 line is enabled inside */
398
          USDHC TransferCreateHandle(usdhcHost->base, &s usdhcHandle, &callback, userData);
399
         /* Interrupt Priority must be set in FreeRTOS app */
400
401
          NVIC SetPriority (BOARD MMC HOST IRQ , 6);
402
403
          if (false == SDMMCEVENT Create(kSDMMCEVENT TransferComplete))
404 1
408
          /* Define transfer function. */
          usdhcHost->transfer = SDMMCHOST TransferFunction;
409
410
          /* card detect init */
411
          //SDMMCHOST CardDetectInit(usdhcHost->base, {userData == NULL}) ? NULL : (((sdmmhostcard usr param t *)userData)->cd));
412
413
          return kStatus Success;
414
```

3. 将示例代码根据用户不同的板子移植好之后,下载到板子上,上电运行即可得到如下log输出;

```
Putty
emmc test task runing...
Card user partition size 512 * 7634944 bytes
Working condition:
 Voltage: VCC - 2.7V \sim 3.3V \quad VCCQ - 2.7V \sim 3.3V
 Timing mode: High Speed
 Bus width: 8-bit DDR
 Freq: 49500000 HZ
Read/Write the card continuously until encounter error....
Write/read one data block.....
Compare the read/write content.....
The read/write content is consistent.
Write/read multiple data blocks.....
Compare the read/write content.....
The read/write content is consistent.
Erase data groups.....
The emmc r/w example run successfully!
```

Reference & FAQ



Reference

本文档提到的工具和示例代码可以从如下github链接下载:

https://github.com/jicheng0622/DFAE_Sharing_Git

参考文献:

- 1. https://linux.codingbelief.com/zh/storage/flash_memory/emmc/
- 2. https://github.com/JayHeng/NXP-MCUBootUtility
- 3. https://www.cnblogs.com/smartjourneys/p/6652388.html
- 4. IMXRT1050RM.pdf
- 5. i.MX MCU Manufacturing User's Guide.pdf
- 6. Micro eMMC MTFC8GAKAJCN.pdf
- 7. SPF-29567_A_ValidationBoard.pdf



寄语

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