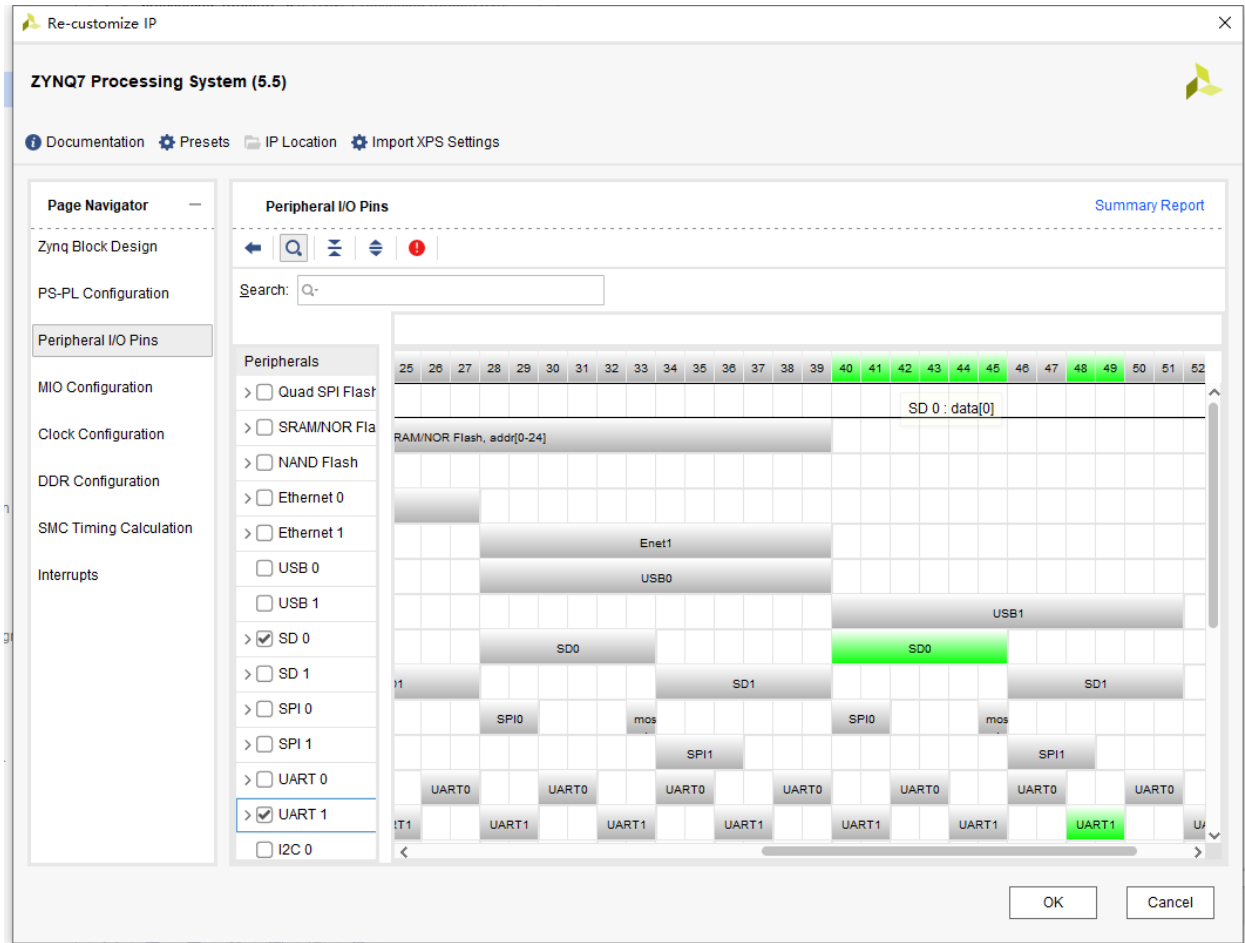
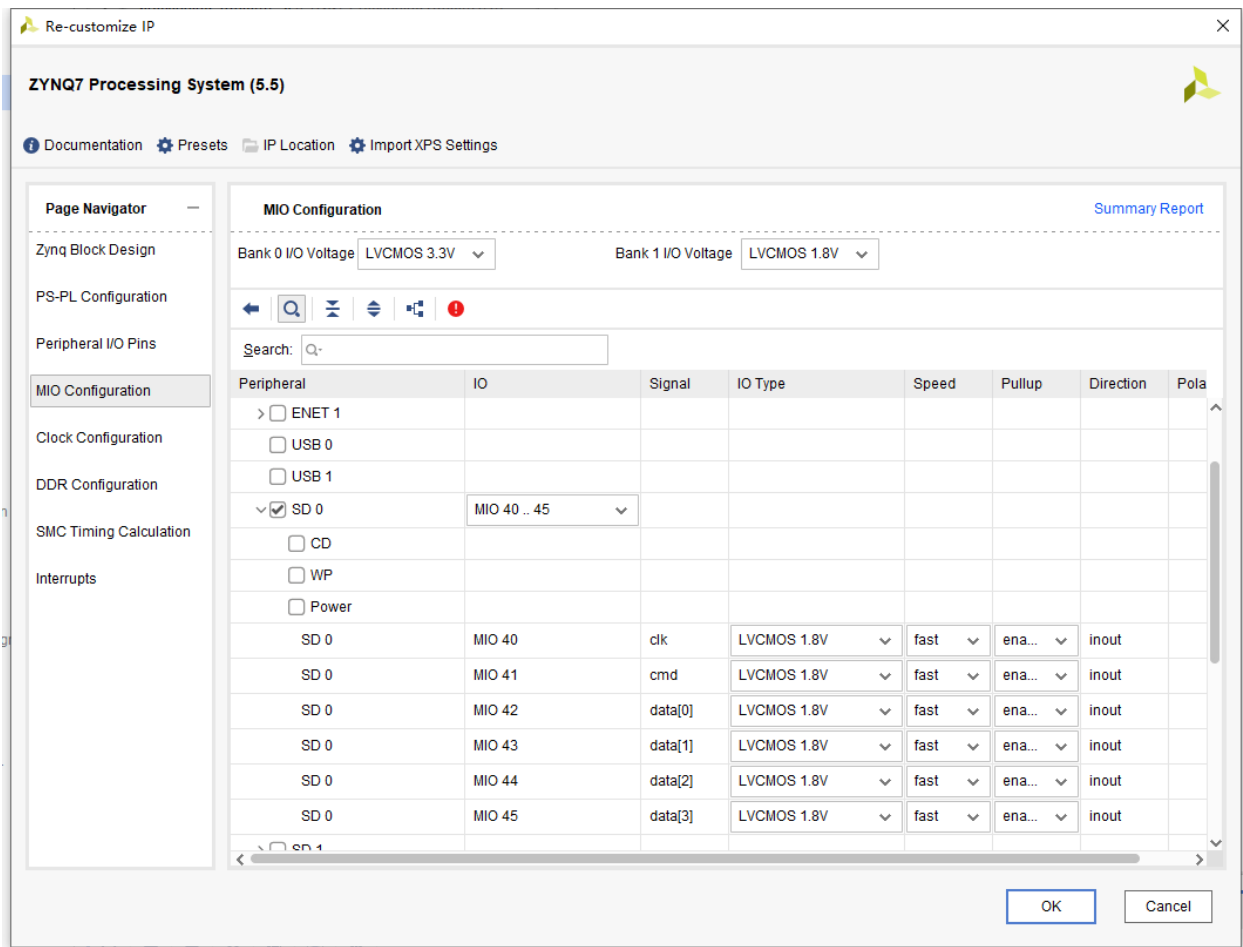


[L09]ARM 库调用(文件系统和RTOS)

在ZYNQ Processing System中配置SD外设.



两个BANK电压不同,并且做好IO配置.



然后记得配置好内存,没有其他IP不需要拉PL相关配置,然后配置好各种,由于无PL,所以无需生成 bitstream,最后导出SDK,创建一个RTOS工程.(注:生成导出bitstream也无所谓的~)

SDK New Project

Application Project

Create a managed make application project.

Project name:

☒ Use default location

Location:

Choose file system:

OS Platform:

Target Hardware

Hardware Platform:

Processor:

Target Software

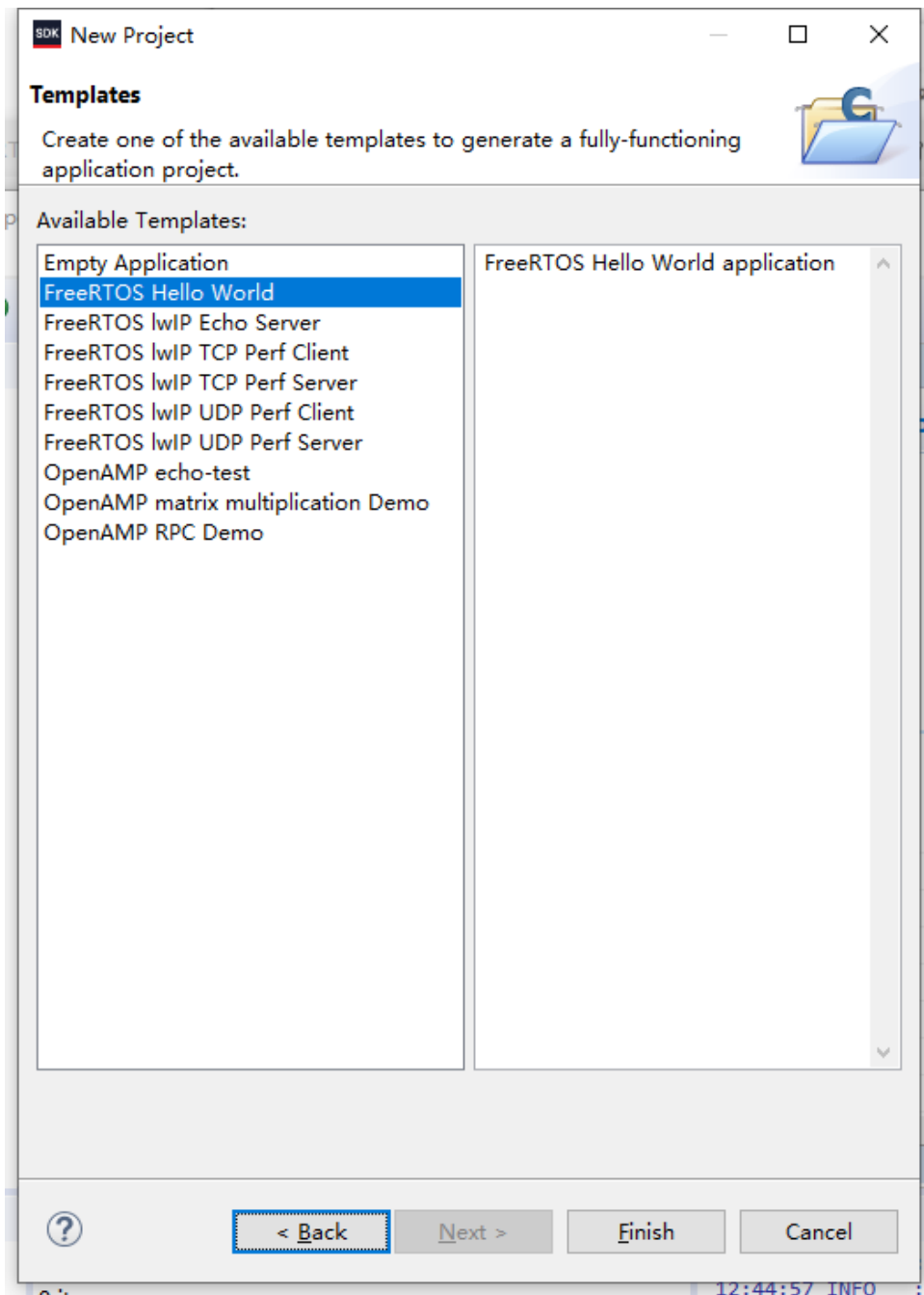
Language: ☒ C ☐ C++

Compiler:

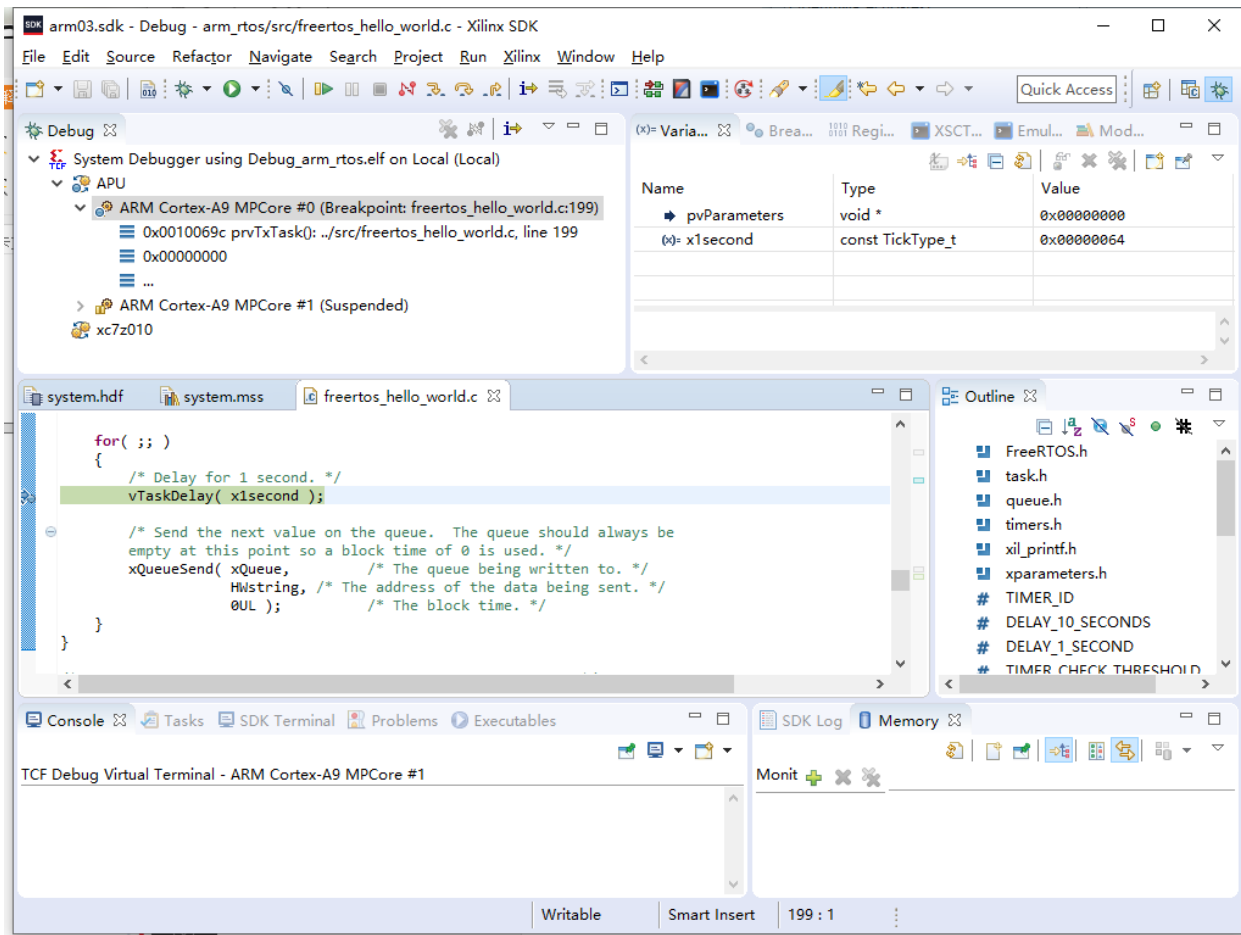
Hypervisor Guest:

Board Support Package: ☒ Create New ☐ Use existing

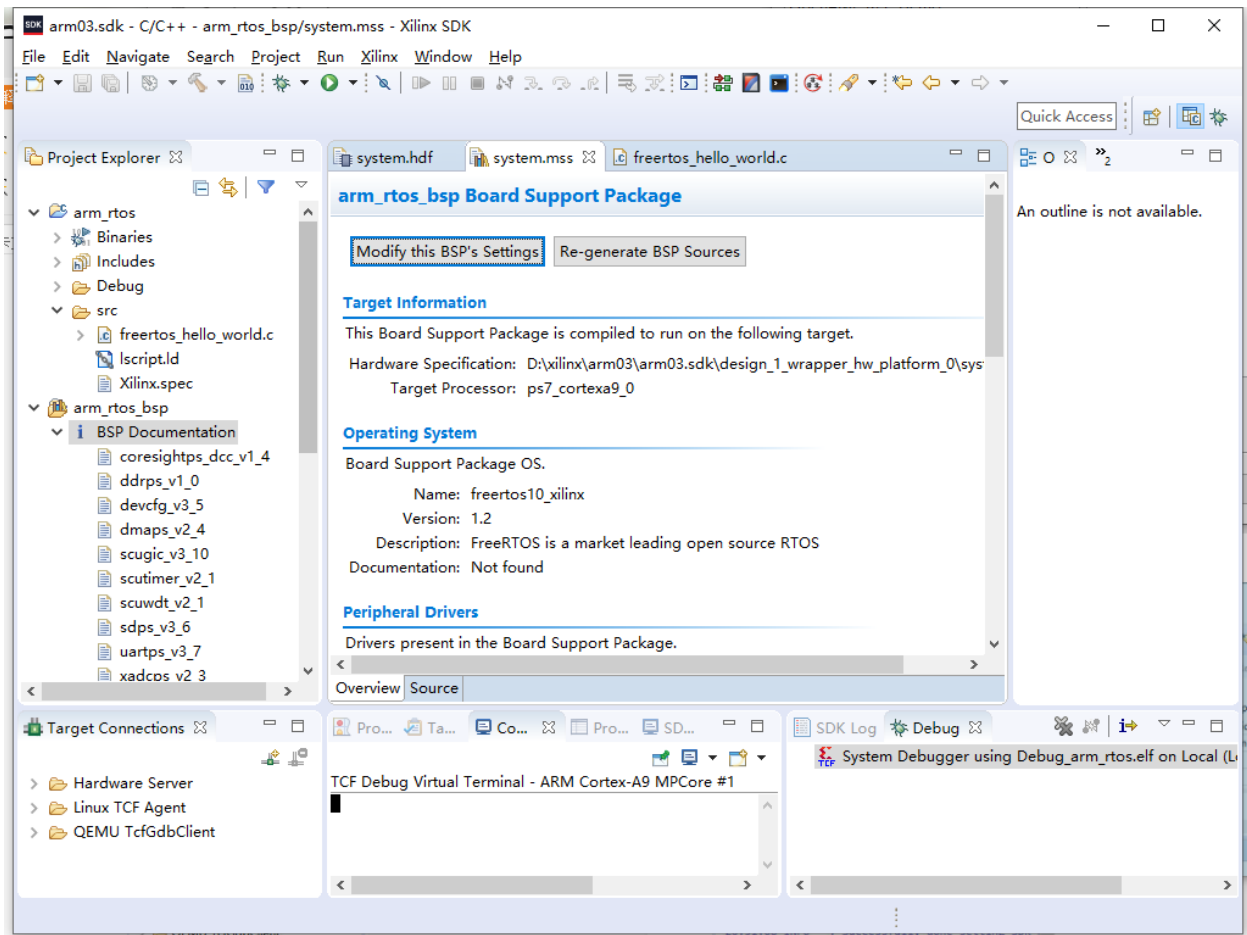
创建Hello World.



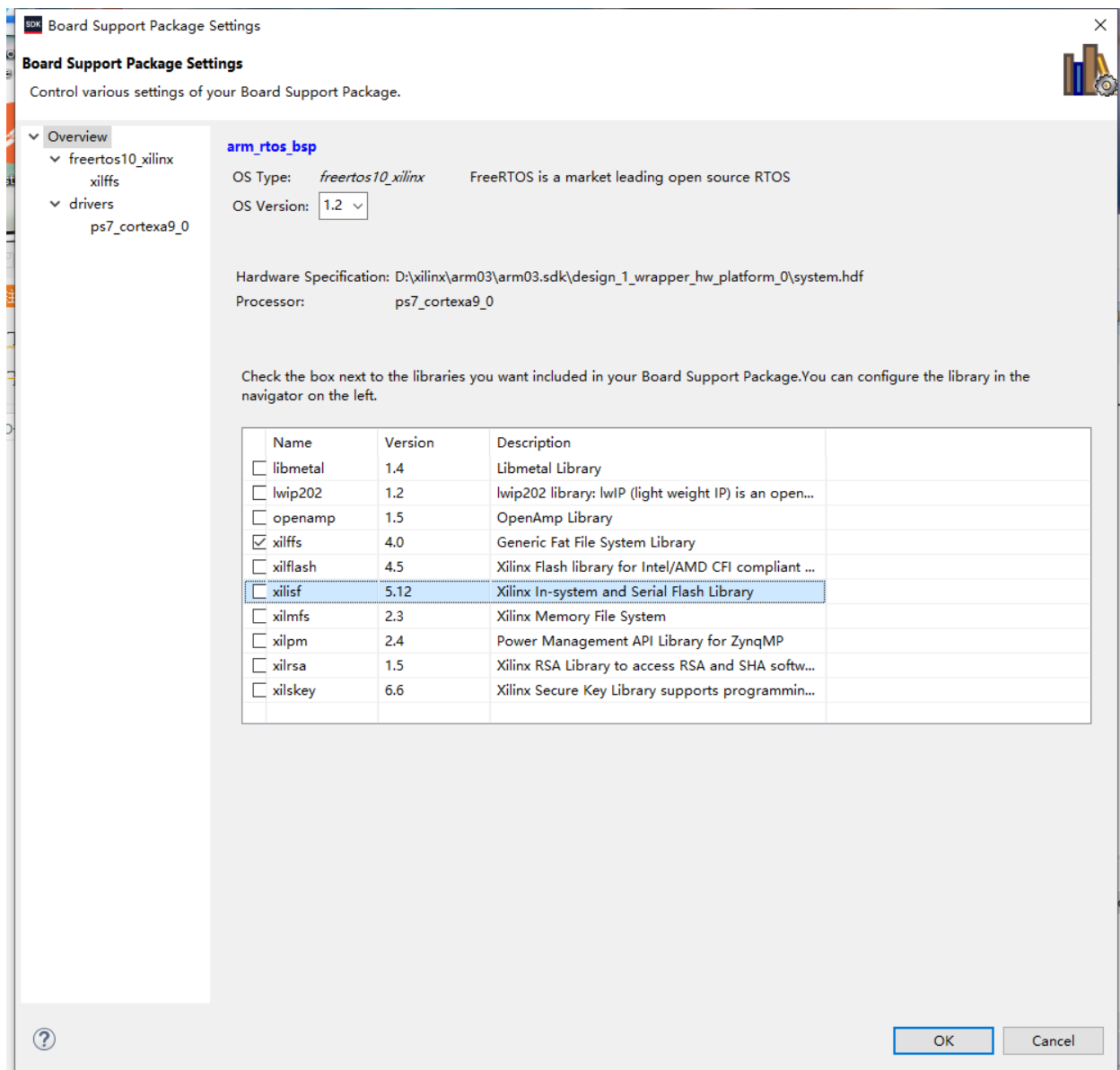
简单运行一下.



打开BSP配置,选择Modify this BSP's Settings.



勾选xilffs,开启FAT32支持.



最后Re-generate BSP Sources,然后修改代码。

```
/*
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The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all
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```

FreeRTOS name, please do so in a fair use way that does not cause confusion.

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<http://www.FreeRTOS.org>
<http://aws.amazon.com/freertos>

```
*****
*
*   Having a problem?  Start by reading the FAQ "My application does
*   not run, what could be wrong?".  Have you defined configASSERT()?
*
*   http://www.FreeRTOS.org/FAQHelp.html
*
*****
```

```
*****
*
*   FreeRTOS provides completely free yet professionally developed,
*   robust, strictly quality controlled, supported, and cross
*   platform software that is more than just the market leader, it
*   is the industry's de facto standard.
*
*   Help yourself get started quickly while simultaneously helping
*   to support the FreeRTOS project by purchasing a FreeRTOS
*   tutorial book, reference manual, or both:
*   http://www.FreeRTOS.org/Documentation
*
*****
```

```
*****
*
*   Investing in training allows your team to be as productive as
*   possible as early as possible, lowering your overall development
*   cost, and enabling you to bring a more robust product to market
*   earlier than would otherwise be possible.  Richard Barry is both
*   the architect and key author of FreeRTOS, and so also the world's
*   leading authority on what is the world's most popular real time
*   kernel for deeply embedded MCU designs.  Obtaining your training
*   from Richard ensures your team will gain directly from his in-depth
*   product knowledge and years of usage experience.  Contact Real Time
*   Engineers Ltd to enquire about the FreeRTOS Masterclass, presented
*   by Richard Barry:  http://www.FreeRTOS.org/contact
*
*****
```

```
*****
*
*   You are receiving this top quality software for free.  Please play
*   fair and reciprocate by reporting any suspected issues and
*   participating in the community forum:
*   http://www.FreeRTOS.org/support
*
*   Thank you!
*
```



```

*
*****

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including FreeRTOS+Trace - an indispensable productivity tool, a DOS
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engineered and independently SIL3 certified version for use in safety and
mission critical applications that require provable dependability.

1 tab == 4 spaces!
*/

/* FreeRTOS includes. */
#include "FreeRTOS.h"
#include "task.h"
#include "queue.h"
#include "timers.h"
/* Xilinx includes. */
#include "xil_printf.h"
#include "xparameters.h"

#include "ff.h"
#include <stdio.h>

#define TIMER_ID 1
#define DELAY_10_SECONDS 10000UL
#define DELAY_1_SECOND 1000UL
#define TIMER_CHECK_THRESHOLD 9
/*-----*/

/* The Tx and Rx tasks as described at the top of this file. */
static void prvSDTask( void *pvParameters );
static void prvTxTask( void *pvParameters );
static void prvRxTask( void *pvParameters );
static void vTimerCallback( TimerHandle_t pxTimer );
/*-----*/

/* The queue used by the Tx and Rx tasks, as described at the top of this
file. */
static TaskHandle_t xTxTask;
static TaskHandle_t xRxTask;
static QueueHandle_t xQueue = NULL;
static TimerHandle_t xTimer = NULL;
char HWstring[15] = "Hello World";
long RxtaskCntr = 0;

int main( void )

```

```

{
    const TickType_t x10seconds = pdMS_TO_TICKS( DELAY_10_SECONDS );

    xil_printf( "Hello from Freertos example main\r\n" );

    /* Create the two tasks. The Tx task is given a lower priority than the
    Rx task, so the Rx task will leave the Blocked state and pre-empt the Tx
    task as soon as the Tx task places an item in the queue. */
    xTaskCreate( prvTxTask,          /* The function that implements the task. */
        ( const char * ) "Tx",      /* Text name for the task, provided to assist debugging only. */
        configMINIMAL_STACK_SIZE,   /* The stack allocated to the task. */
        NULL,                       /* The task parameter is not used, so set to NULL. */
        tskIDLE_PRIORITY,           /* The task runs at the idle priority. */
        &xTxTask );

    xTaskCreate( prvRxTask,
        ( const char * ) "GB",
        configMINIMAL_STACK_SIZE,
        NULL,
        tskIDLE_PRIORITY + 1,
        &xRxTask );

    xTaskCreate( prvSDTask,
        ( const char * ) "SD",
        configMINIMAL_STACK_SIZE,
        NULL,
        tskIDLE_PRIORITY,
        NULL );

    /* Create the queue used by the tasks. The Rx task has a higher priority
    than the Tx task, so will preempt the Tx task and remove values from the
    queue as soon as the Tx task writes to the queue - therefore the queue can
    never have more than one item in it. */
    xQueue = xQueueCreate( 1,        /* There is only one space in the queue. */
        sizeof( HWstring ) ); /* Each space in the queue is large enough to hold a uint32_t. */

    /* Check the queue was created. */
    configASSERT( xQueue );

    /* Create a timer with a timer expiry of 10 seconds. The timer would expire
    after 10 seconds and the timer call back would get called. In the timer call back
    checks are done to ensure that the tasks have been running properly till then.
    The tasks are deleted in the timer call back and a message is printed to convey that
    the example has run successfully.
    The timer expiry is set to 10 seconds and the timer set to not auto reload. */
    xTimer = xTimerCreate( (const char *) "Timer",
        x10seconds,
        pdFALSE,
        (void *) TIMER_ID,
        vTimerCallback);
    /* Check the timer was created. */
    configASSERT( xTimer );

    /* start the timer with a block time of 0 ticks. This means as soon
    as the schedule starts the timer will start running and will expire after
    10 seconds */
    xTimerStart( xTimer, 0 );

    /* Start the tasks and timer running. */

```

```

vTaskStartScheduler();

/* If all is well, the scheduler will now be running, and the following line
will never be reached. If the following line does execute, then there was
insufficient FreeRTOS heap memory available for the idle and/or timer tasks
to be created. See the memory management section on the FreeRTOS web site
for more details. */
for( ;; );
}

/*-----*/
static void prvSDTask( void *pvParameters )
{
    const TickType_t x1second = pdMS_TO_TICKS( DELAY_1_SECOND );

    FATFS  fatfs;
    FIL  fil;
    UINT  br;
    FRESULT rc;

    char src_str[16] = "OK!\n";

    rc = f_mount( &fatfs, "", 0 );
    if ( rc )
    {
        xil_printf( "ERROR: f_mount returned %d\r\n", rc );
        for(;;);
    }

    rc = f_open( &fil, "test.txt", FA_WRITE | FA_CREATE_NEW );
    if ( rc )
    {
        xil_printf( "ERROR : f_open returned %d\r\n", rc );
        for(;;);
    }
    rc = f_write( &fil, src_str, sizeof(src_str), &br ); rc = f_sync( &fil );
    rc = f_close( &fil );

    rc = f_open( &fil, "test.txt", FA_READ );
    if ( rc )
    {
        xil_printf( "ERROR : f_open returned %d\r\n", rc );
        for(;;);
    }
    rc = f_lseek( &fil, 0 );
    rc = f_read( &fil, src_str, 16, &br );
    xil_printf( src_str );
    rc = f_close( &fil );

    for( ;; )
    {
        /* Delay for 1 second. */
        vTaskDelay( x1second );
    }
}

/*-----*/
static void prvTxTask( void *pvParameters )

```

```

{
const TickType_t x1second = pdMS_TO_TICKS( DELAY_1_SECOND );

    for( ;; )
    {
        /* Delay for 1 second. */
        vTaskDelay( x1second );

        /* Send the next value on the queue. The queue should always be
        empty at this point so a block time of 0 is used. */
        xQueueSend( xQueue,      /* The queue being written to. */
                    HWstring, /* The address of the data being sent. */
                    0UL );      /* The block time. */
    }
}

/*-----*/
static void prvRxTask( void *pvParameters )
{
    char Recdstring[15] = "";

    for( ;; )
    {
        /* Block to wait for data arriving on the queue. */
        xQueueReceive( xQueue,      /* The queue being read. */
                      Recdstring, /* Data is read into this address. */
                      portMAX_DELAY ); /* Wait without a timeout for data. */

        /* Print the received data. */
        xil_printf( "Rx task received string from Tx task: %s\r\n", Recdstring );
        RxtaskCntr++;
    }
}

/*-----*/
static void vTimerCallback( TimerHandle_t pxTimer )
{
    long lTimerId;
    configASSERT( pxTimer );

    lTimerId = ( long ) pvTimerGetTimerID( pxTimer );

    if (lTimerId != TIMER_ID) {
        xil_printf("FreeRTOS Hello World Example FAILED");
    }

    /* If the RxtaskCntr is updated every time the Rx task is called. The
    Rx task is called every time the Tx task sends a message. The Tx task
    sends a message every 1 second.
    The timer expires after 10 seconds. We expect the RxtaskCntr to at least
    have a value of 9 (TIMER_CHECK_THRESHOLD) when the timer expires. */
    if (RxtaskCntr >= TIMER_CHECK_THRESHOLD) {
        xil_printf("FreeRTOS Hello World Example PASSED");
    } else {
        xil_printf("FreeRTOS Hello World Example FAILED");
    }

    vTaskDelete( xRxTask );
}

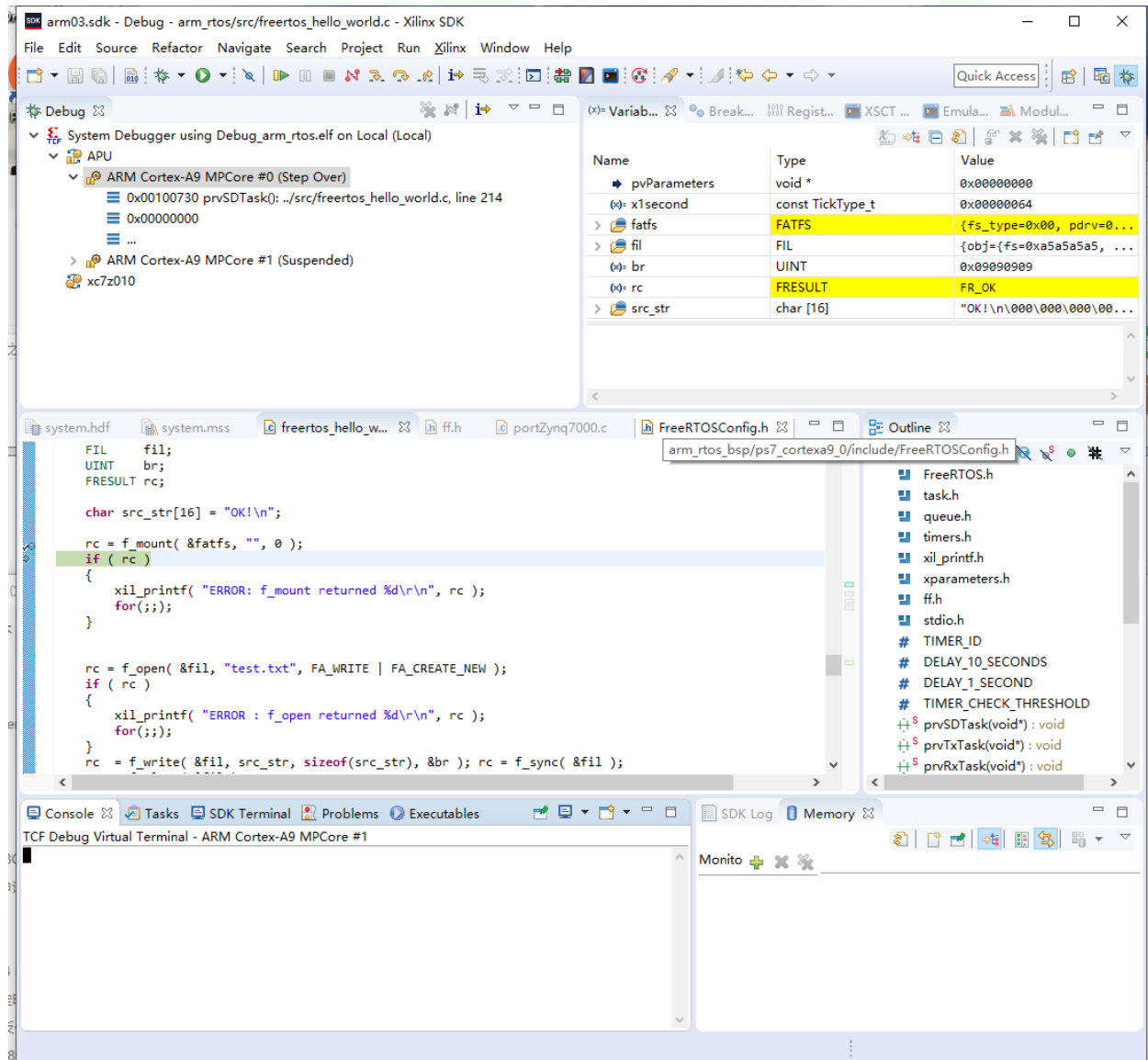
```

```

vTaskDelete( xTxTask );
}

```

测试结果:



注意:可能会因为Stack不足,需要自信调整处理,简单的单片机开发应该不难.