# Tool for Management of Flash Memory Wear-Leveling on Embedded System Device

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#### Goal



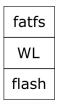
- for ESP-IDF WL implementation
- embedded BE + Python FE
- state, statistics, erase spread, life expectancy

# Assignment objectives



- Study the fundamental principles of the wear-leveling technique. Survey the existing approaches for various types of modern data storage devices.
- 2 Based on the evidence collected in point 1) of the assignment, make a comparison to the wear-leveling features available in the latest version of the ESP-IDF framework.
- Outline the conception of a tool that would provide diagnostic information on all necessary operations and the status of a target Flash-based memory module on the ESP32 platform...





#### data partition



static wl\_instance\_t s\_instances[MAX\_WL\_HANDLES];

```
typedef struct ALIGNED (32) WL State s {
public:
   uint32 t pos;
                           /*!< current dummy block position*/
   uint32 t max pos;
                           /*!< maximum amount of positions*/
    uint32_t move_count;
                            /*!< total amount of move counts. Used to calculate the address*/
    uint32 t access count; /*!< current access count*/</pre>
    uint32_t max_count;
                            /*!< max access count when block will be moved*/
                           /*!< size of move block*/
    uint32 t block size;
   uint32_t version;
                           /*!< state id used to identify the version of current library implementation*/
                           /*!< ID of current WL instance*/
    uint32 t device id;
    uint32_t reserved[7];
                          /*!< Reserved space for future use*/
   uint32 t crc;
                           /*!< CRC of structure*/
} wl state t;
```

## Approaches to BE



- backlog: real time updates with linker wrapped read/write/erase
- tested: separate partition for BE application
- C++ lib usable in Python for partition dump analysis
- ullet current focus: reconstruct WL instance o access to status

#### espwlmon



- https://github.com/omnitex/espwlmon
- Concept of BE implemented: detect WL partition, reconstruct status, print as JSON
- other approaches tested and experimented with
- settling on non-breaking (towards ESP-IDF) implementation

```
"pos":"0x14","max_pos":"0xfb","move_count":"0x0",
"access_count":"0x0","max_count":"0x10",
"block_size":"0x1000","version":"0x2",
"max_count":"0x10","device_id":"0xc0dbc154",
"crc":"0x9fec91f6"
```

#### Studied literature



- Bez, R., Camerlenghi, E., Modelli, A. and Visconti, A.
   Introduction to flash memory. Proceedings of the IEEE. 2003, vol. 91, no. 4, p. 489–502. DOI: 10.1109/JPROC.2003.811702.
- Chang, Y.-H., Hsieh, J.-W. and Kuo, T.-W. Improving Flash Wear-Leveling by Proactively Moving Static Data. IEEE Transactions on Computers. 2010, vol. 59, no. 1, p. 53–65. DOI: 10.1109/TC.2009.134.
- Kim, S. and Kwak, J. Prediction of elapsed time based wear leveling for NAND flash memory in embedded systems. february 2016, vol. 11, p. 578–585.
- Elm chan. FatFs Generic FAT Filesystem Module (online).
   November 2022. Available at:
   http://elm-chan.org/fsw/ff/00index\_e.html.
- SPIFFS, ESP-IDF wear leveling...

#### Plan



- resolving issues (listed on Github); linux target, performance and safe modes etc.
- focus on other mentioned approaches, derive statistics from gathered info
- once reasonable BE is done, begin visualization in Python
- many possibilities; real time, predicting memory lifetime, manipulating WL parameters on live instance...



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#### Thank you for your attention

## Zhodnocení firemním mentorem



Pan Havlík pracuje na vývoji softwarového monitoru a analyzéru wear-levelling komponenty pro embedded aplikace na platformě ESP32. Vývoj vyžaduje pochopení WL mechanismu a návrh vlastního monitorovacího/analytického mechanismu (neinvazivní forma). Pan Havlík nároky projektu zvládá velice dobře, výsledky práce průběžně konzultujeme osobně i prostřednictvím veřejného GitHub repozitáře.

Martin Vychodil