# **GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc.**

# GD32F5xx 系列双 bank 切换

应用笔记 AN195

1.0 版本

(2024年4月)



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# 1. 前言

本文是专为 GD32F5xx 双 bank Flash 产品提供,介绍了双 bank 代码更新及切换启动的功能。 本应用笔记总共分为两部分来讲述,第一部分介绍了双 bank 切换的实现原理,第二部分介绍 了软件实现方法。

- 开发板: GD32F527I-EVAL板
- 调试器: J-Link或GD-Link
- IDE: Keil 5.35



## **2.** 双 bank 切换原理

GD32F5xx 闪存结构分为 4MB 双块、2MB 双块、1MB 单块、512KB 单块结构,每种结构均 有 bank1 拓展闪存(Bank1\_Ex), bank1 拓展闪存地址从 0x08400000 开始且操作方式与 bank1 相同。当为 GD32F5xx 双块结构时,前 2048KB 容量在第 0 片闪存(Bank0)中,后续的容量 在第 1 片闪存(Bank1和 Bank1\_Ex)中。MCU 执行指令零等待区域最大支持到前 2048K 字 节空间(在闪存大小小于 2048KB 时,闪存全片执行指令零等待),在此范围外,CPU 读取指 令存在较长延时。本文使用的是 4MB 双块产品。

SYSCFG\_CFG0 寄存器提供了 FMC\_SWP 位,该位控制主闪存存储器的 bank0 和 bank1 的 地址映射切换功能。该位为 0 时,主闪存存储器的 bank0 被映射到地址 0x08000000,主闪存存储器的 bank1 被映射到地址 0x08100000 (2M 的是交换 0x08100000,4M 的是交换 0x 08200000)。该位为 1 时,主闪存存储器的 bank1 映射到地址 0x0800 0000,主闪存存储器的 bank0 映射到地址 0x08100000 (2M 的是交换 0x08100000,4M 的是交换 0x08200000)。注意在 SYSCFG 中设置 FMC\_SWP 位将交换总线矩阵中的 bank0 和 bank1 逻辑地址,但不影响原始擦除地址。

选项字节中提供了 BB 位,该位为 0 时(出厂值),当 MCU 配置从主存储块启动时,从 bank0 启动。该位置 1 时,当 MCU 配置从主存储块启动时,若 bank1 无启动程序,从 bank0 启动,若 bank1 有程序,则从 bank1 启动。内部实现原理为: MCU 会在从主闪存存储器启动时,系统 bootloader 检测 BB 位是否置位,若 BB 位置位,则将 FMC\_SWP 位置位,并检测 bank1 有无代码,若 bank1 有代码,则从 bank1 启动(逻辑地址仍为 0x08000000)。

选择字节中同时提供了 NWA 位,该位为 0 时,选择零等待区域为 bank1。该位置 1 时(出厂值),选择零等待区为 bank0。该位仅在电源复位后生效,且仅在 4MB 双块产品中有效。通过 配置该位可灵活配置零等待区,提高代码执行效率。

根据以上 GD32F5xx 的特性,GD32F5xx 可以实现在 bank0 运行代码时,更新 bank1 代码, 待 bank1 代码更新完成后,通过配置选项字节 BB 位及 NWA 位,断电复位后实现切换至 bank1 代码运行的功能。在 bank1 运行代码时,更新 bank0 代码,待 bank0 代码更新完成后,通过 配置选项字节 BB 位及 NWA 位,断电复位后实现切换至 bank0 代码运行的功能。



# 3. 软件实现

### 3.1. 软件流程

在此软件实现方案中,预先将 bank0 APP0 和 bank1 APP1 的两套代码存储在外部 Nand Flash 中。软件检测到对应的按键按下后,将 Nand Flash 中的代码搬运到 bank0 或 bank1。代码搬运完成后,软件配置选项字节 BB 位及 NWA 位,并通过使 MCU 进入 standby 后唤醒操作,使得选项字节 BB 位及 NWA 位生效。具体实现流程如<u>图 3-1.软件流程</u>所示。







## **3.2.** 实验步骤及现象

 使用宏 APP0、APP1 分别编译出对应的 app0.bin 和 app1.bin 文件。app0.bin 和 app1.bin 分别对应 bank0 和 bank1 的代码。编译时请注意 Linker 选项使用 Template\Keil\_project 路径下提供的 Project.sct 文件, <u>图 3-3. Keil 工程 Linker 选项</u>。在 Keil 工程 User 选项中 配置工程编译完成后生成 bin 文件命令, 见<u>图 3-4. Keil 工程 User 选项</u>。路径需选择本地 Keil 安装路径。

#### 图 3-2. Keil 工程预编译宏定义

Options for Target 'GD32F5xx'	×
Device   Target   Output   Listing   User C/C++ (AC6)   Asm   Linker   Debug   Utilities	
Preprocessor Symbols Define: GD32F52(APP0) Undefine:	
Laborade / Mode Decletation	

#### 图 3-3. Keil 工程 Linker 选项

Options for Target 'GD32F5xx'			×
Device   Target   Output   Listing   Vser   Use Memory Layout from Target Dialog Make RW Sections Position Independent Make RO Sections Position Independent Don't Search Standard Libraries Report 'might fail' Conditions as Errors	C/C++ (AC6) Asm Link X/O Base: R/O Base: R/W Base disable Warnings:	er Debug   Utilities   0x08000000 0x20000000	
Scatter File Scatter J. Project.sct File > Ke	il_project	Edit	
^ ^	修改日期	类型	大小
💰 Project.sct	2024/3/7 17:16	Windows Script	1 KB
Project.uvoptx	2024/3/20 9:44	UVOPTX 文件	33 KB
🔣 Project.uvprojx	2024/3/20 9:48	礦ision5 Project	25 KB



图 3-4. Keil 工程 User 选项

📱 Options for Target 'GD32F5xx'				×
Device   Target   Output   Listin	g User C/C++ (AC6) Asm Linker Debug	U	tilities	
Command Items	User Command		Stop on Exi	S
Before Compile C/C++ File				
Run #1		2	Not Specified	
— Run #2		2	Not Specified	
Before Build/Rebuild				
		2	Not Specified	
Run #2		2	Not Specified	
🖃 After Build/Rebuild				
🛛 🔽 Run #1 🔍	C:\Keil\ARM\ARMCC\bin\fromelf.exe>bin -o "	2	Not Specified	
Run #2		2	Not Specified	

2. 工程编译完成后,在 Template\sim\_3in1\Project.bin 文件夹内生成 3 段 bin,分别为 ER\_IROM1、ER\_IROM2、ER\_IROM3。

#### 图 3-5.编译生成 Project.bin 文件夹

teded#to-id@fD+#tr > Template > si	m_3in1 > Project.bin
A	
<b>治</b> 称	修改口别
📧 bin2array.exe	2018/10/25 9:36
ER_IROM1	2024/3/20 9:48
ER_IROM2	2024/3/20 9:48
ER_IROM3	2024/3/20 9:48

当使用的预编译宏为 APP0,编译完工程后将 ER\_IROM1 名称改为 app0.bin,并使用 bin2array.exe 软件将 app0.bin 转为 app0.txt 文件,将 app0.txt 中数组放入 app0.h 文件的 app0\_code[]数组中,见表 3-1. app0.bin 定义。同样方法生成 app1.bin,并放入 app1.h 文件的 app1\_code[]数组中,见表 3-2. app1.bin 定义。

图 3-6.生成 app0.bin 文件

KadeditautikBinN0-> Template >	sim_3in1 → Project.bin
	修改日期
	15 KK H /VJ
app0.bin	2024/3/20 9:48
app0.txt	2024/3/20 10:08
	2018/10/25 9:36
	2024/3/20 9:48
	2024/3/20 9:48

#### 表 3-1. app0.bin 定义

const uint8\_t app0\_code[]\_\_attribute\_\_((used))\_\_attribute\_\_((section ("APP0\_Array")))=



{0xB0,0x0C,0x00,0x20,0xF5,0x01,0x00,0x08,0xC5,0x07,0x00,0x08,0xBD,0x07,0x00,0x08, ...};

#### 表 3-2. app1.bin 定义

```
const uint8_t app1_code[]__attribute__((used))__attribute__((section ("APP1_Array")))= {0xB0,0x0C,0x00,0x20,0xF5,0x01,0x00,0x08,0xC5,0x07,0x00,0x08,0xBD,0x07,0x00,0x08, ...};
```

3. 使用分散加载的方式将 app0.bin 和 app1.bin 文件加载到 Nand Flash 中。这样操作可以在 工程代码下载时,同时烧写主闪存及 Nand Flash。

#### 表 3-3. 分散加载文件

```
; *** Scatter-Loading Description File generated by uVision ***
 LR_IROM1 0x08000000 0x00780000 { ; load region size_region
 ER_IROM1 0x08000000 0x00780000 { ; load address = execution address
  *.o (RESET, +First)
  *(InRoot$$Sections)
  .ANY (+RO)
  .ANY (+XO)
 }
 RW_IRAM1 0x20000000 0x00080000 { ; RW data
  .ANY (+RW +ZI)
 }
}
LR_IROM2 0x7000000 0x2000000 {
 ER_IROM2 0x7000000 0x2000000 { ; load address = execution address
  *(APP0_Array)
 }
}
LR_IROM3 0x72000000 0x6000000 {
 ER_IROM3 0x72000000 0x6000000 { ; load address = execution address
  *(APP1_Array)
 }
}
```

 完成以上操作后,将宏定义选择为 APP0,编译并将代码下载到主闪存及 Nand Flash 中。 此处需要预先制作 GD32F5\_NANDFLASH 下载算法,并将下载算法放置在 Keil 安装路径 下,此例中为 C:\Keil\_v535\ARM\Flash。在 Keil "Options->Debug->Settings->Flash Download"选项中添加 GD32F5xx Flash 下载算法和 GD32F5\_NANDFLASH 下载算法, 见<u>*图* 3-7. Keil 工程下载算法配置</u>。请注意下载代码前请保持选项字节 BB 位及 NWA 位为



出厂默认值,及 BB 位为 0, NWA 位为 1。若下载代码时遇到错误,请先全片擦除后再下载。

#### 图 3-7. Keil 工程下载算法配置

CMSIS-DAP ARMv8-M Target [	Driver Setup			×
Debug   Trace Flash Downlos	id			
Download Function C Erase Full Chip C Erase Sectors C Do not Erase Programming Algorithm	<ul> <li>✓ Program</li> <li>✓ Verify</li> <li>✓ Reset and F</li> </ul>	RAM for / Start: [	Algorithm Dx20000000 Size: 0x0000E000	
Description	Device Size	Device Type	Address Range	
GD32F5_NANDFLASH GD32E5xx 7680kB Flash	128M 7680k	Ext. Flash SPI On-chip Flash	70000000H - 77FFFFFH 08000000H - 0877FFFFH	
		Start:	Size:	
	Add	Remove		
	OK	Cano	el H	elp

5. 代码下载完成后,复位 MCU,代码开始运行。串口输出运行信息及操作提示。

运行 bank0 代码时, LED1 闪烁, 串口输出 "code run in bank0! please press Tamper Key to update bank1 APP1 code!"。

用户按下 Tamper 键时,软件更新 bank1 APP1 代码。更新完成后,串口输出 "update bank1 APP1 code success! APP1 update and bank swap configuration completed, MCU will enter to standby, please press Wakeup key to wake up MCU!"。MCU 完成 bank 切换,进入 standby 模式。

此时若用户按下 Wakeup 键,切换至 bank1 代码运行,串口输出 "code run in bank1! please press User Key to update bank0 APP0 code!", LED2 闪烁。

用户按下 User 键,软件更新 bank0 APP0 代码。更新完成后,串口输出 "update bank0 APP0 code success! APP0 update and bank swap configuration completed, MCU will enter to standby, please press Wakeup key to wake up MCU!"。MCU 完成 bank 切换, 进入 standby 模式。

此时若用户按下 Wakeup 键, MCU 切换至 bank0 代码运行, 串口输出"code run in bank0! please press Tamper Key to update bank1 APP1 code!", LED1 闪烁。



#### 图 3-8. 测试结果

```
[2024-03-18 14:05:06.877]# RECV ASCII>
code run in bank0! please press Tamper Key to update bank1 APP1 code!
[2024-03-18 14:05:13.749]# RECV ASCII>
update bank1 APP1 code success!
APP1 update and bank swap configuration completed, MCU will enter to standby,
please press Wakeup key to wake up MCU!
[2024-03-18 14:05:17.612]# RECV ASCII>
code run in bank1! please press User Key to update bank0 APPO code!
[2024-03-18 14:05:23.735]# RECV ASCII>
update bank0 APPO code success!
APPO update and bank swap configuration completed, MCU will enter to standby,
please press Wakeup key to wake up MCU!
[2024-03-18 14:05:23.735]# RECV ASCII>
update bank0 APPO code success!
APPO update and bank swap configuration completed, MCU will enter to standby,
please press Wakeup key to wake up MCU!
[2024-03-18 14:05:26.589]# RECV ASCII>
code run in bank0! please press Tamper Key to update bank1 APP1 code!
```



4. 版本历史

### 表 4-1. 版本历史

版本号.	说明	日期
1.0	首次发布	2024年4月23日



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