

## 在Keil RTX下以多工的方式存取EEPROM

NuMicro® 32 位系列微控制器范例代码介绍

### 文件信息

代码简述	本代码示范在 Keil RTX 程序下以多工的方式存取 EEPROM。
BSP 版本	NUC240 Series BSP CMSIS V3.01.001
开发平台	NuEdu-EVB-NUC240 V2.1 NuEdu-Basic01 V2.1

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## 1 功能介绍

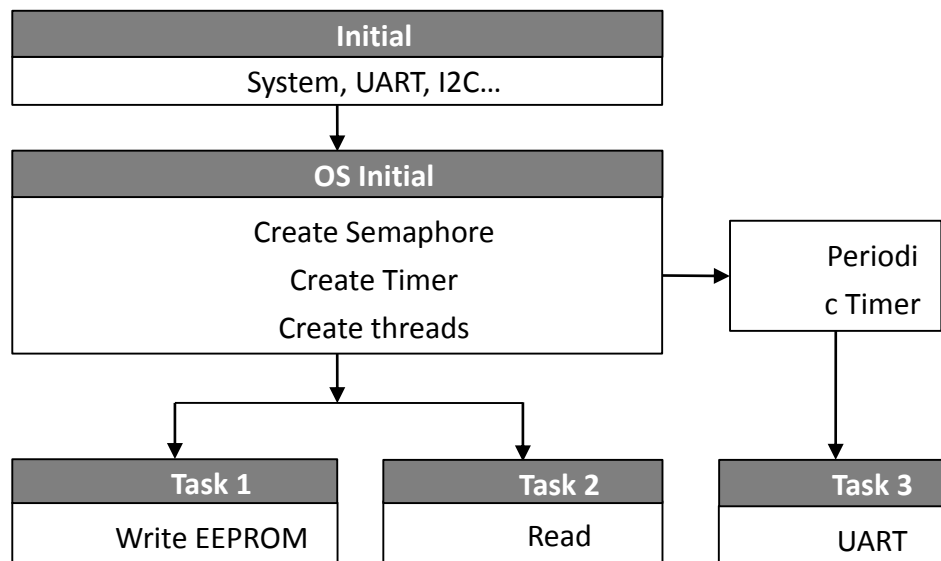
### 1.1 简介

当微控制器程序需同时执行许多任务时，可使用实时操作系统(real-time operating system, RTOS)来管理这些任务。RTOS将CPU的处理时间切割成许多时隙 (time slots)，每个时隙进行不同的任务，并且在每个时隙之间进行任务的切换。因为任务间的切换在一秒钟内可以达到上百次，整体看起来像是这些任务是同时在执行。当程序比较复杂需要许多任务同时执行，就可使用RTOS协助建立和管理这些任务。

Keil MDK (Microcontroller Development Kit) 内建的CMSIS-RTOS，为底层 RTOS和上层应用程序提供一套标准API，包括Keil免费的RTX (Real-Time eXecutive) 核心。当其他RTOS也支持CMSIS-RTOS，透过共同标准的API，则可轻易将程序移植到其他RTOS平台。本范例代码利用Keil里提供的CMSIS-RTOS建立RTX核心的系统，进行EEPROM的读写。

### 1.2 原理

程序首先做初始化，包括打印讯息的UART和存取EEPROM的I2C。建立一个Semaphore、一个Timer和两个Thread。两个Thread分别是对EEPROM的读写：其中一个 Thread先写入资料，释放一个Semaphore token；另外一个任务则等待完成EEPROM写入的Semaphore token，再读取EEPROM的数据。设定周期性的Timer，定时触发UART打印讯息。



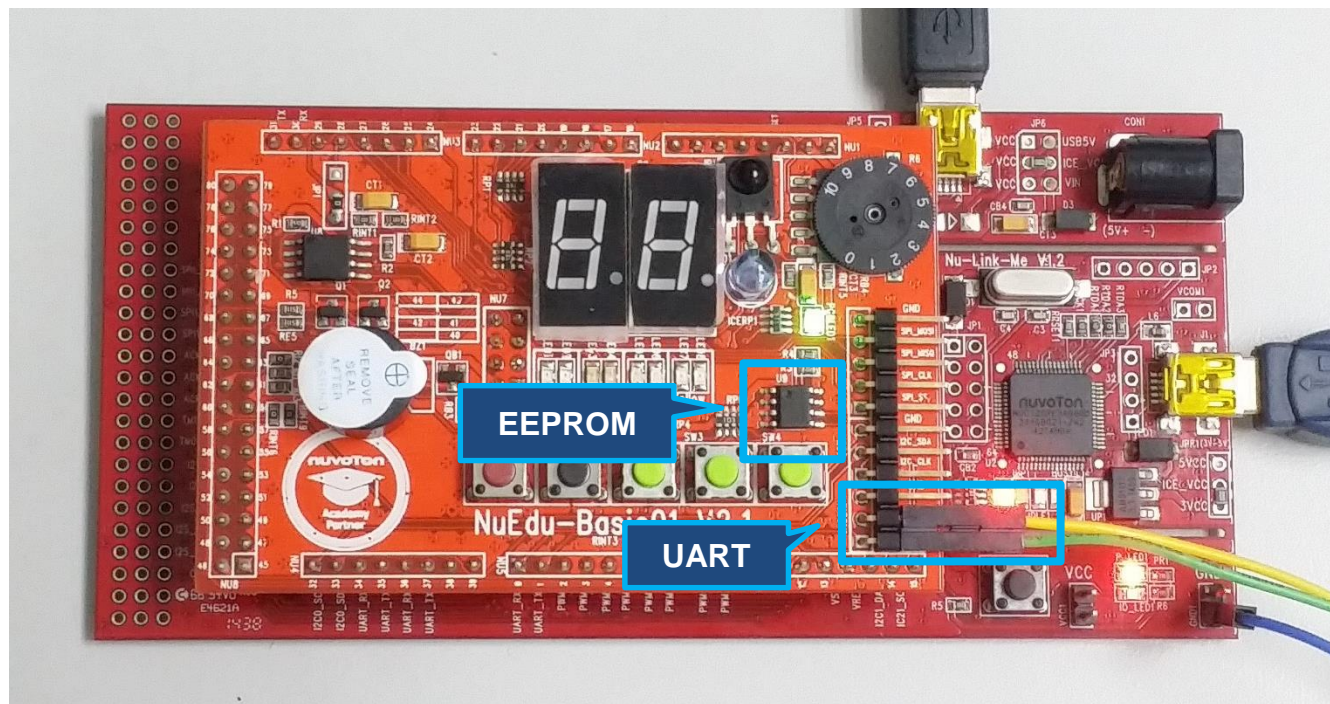
### 1.3 執行結果

NUC240開發板透過NuBridge連接到電腦，開啟電腦終端機，顯示UART打印的訊息。

```

COM9:115200baud - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window KanjiCode Help
CPU @ 48000000 Hz
+-----+
|      RTX I2C Sample Code with EEPROM 24LC64      |
+-----+
task1: Write address=1, data=5
task2: Read  address=1, data=5
task1: Write address=2, data=7
task3: Running -----
task2: Read  address=2, data=7
task1: Write address=3, data=9
task2: Read  address=3, data=9
task1: Write address=4, data=11
task3: Running -----
task2: Read  address=4, data=11
task1: Write address=5, data=13
task2: Read  address=5, data=13
task1: Write address=6, data=15
task3: Running -----
task2: Read  address=6, data=15
    
```

下图为NUC240开发板上EEPROM和UART的位置。



## 2 代码介绍

### 2.1 RTX

#### Thread

本范例代码有两个平行处理的任务，分别宣告其函式原型，并为每个任务宣告各自的ID(t\_task1和t\_task2)。使用osThreadDef宣告每个任务为thread，也可以用来设定任务的优先等级。

```
/* Thread IDs */
osThreadId t_task1;    // Declare a thread ID for task 1 (EEPROM Write)
osThreadId t_task2;    // Declare a thread ID for task 2 (EEPROM Read)

/* Function Declaration */
void task1_EEPROMwrite(void const *argument);
void task2_EEPROMread(void const *argument);

/* Thread Definition with function, priority, and stack requirements */
osThreadDef(task1_EEPROMwrite, osPriorityNormal, 1, 0);
osThreadDef(task2_EEPROMread, osPriorityNormal, 1, 0);
```

在主程序中使用osThreadCreate函式为每个任务建立新的thread，传回值指定给该任务的ID。

```
/* Create task and assign thread IDs */
t_task1 = osThreadCreate(osThread(task1_EEPROMwrite), NULL);
t_task2 = osThreadCreate(osThread(task2_EEPROMread), NULL);
```

#### Semaphore

宣告作为任务之间内部互相沟通的Semaphore，名字为Sem\_Arrive，以及宣告其ID变量，Sem\_Arrive\_id。

```
/* Semaphore ID */
osSemaphoreId Sem_Arrive_id;

/* Semaphore Declaration */
osSemaphoreDef(Sem_Arrive);
```

主程序中呼叫osSemaphoreCreate函式建立新的Semaphore，并将传回值指定给该Semaphore的ID(Sem\_Arrive\_id)，可用的token数目为1。

```
/* Create Semaphore and configure token number */
Sem_Arrive_id = osSemaphoreCreate(osSemaphore(Sem_Arrive), 1);
```

## Timer

宣告一个Timer ID名字为Timer\_Delay\_id。定义这个Timer的名字为Timer\_Delay，time-out时会触发task3\_UARTprint函数。

```
/* Timer ID */
osTimerId Timer_Delay_id;

/* osTimer Declaration */
osTimerDef(Timer_Delay, task3_UARTprint);
```

主程序中呼叫osTimerCreate函数建立新的Timer，操作在周期的模式，没有传入参数，并将返回值指定给该Timer的ID(Timer\_Delay\_id)。呼叫osTimerStart函数开始Timer的计数，时间为50ms。每50ms就会触发task3\_UARTprint函数执行。

```
/* Create Timer in periodic mode and without argument */
Timer_Delay_id = osTimerCreate(osTimer(Timer_Delay), osTimerPeriodic, (void *)NULL);

/* Start Timer with period 50ms */
osTimerStart(Timer_Delay_id, 50);
```

task3\_UARTprint函数打印程序执行中讯息。

```
void task3_UARTprint(void const *argument)
{
    /* UART print message */
    printf("task3: Running -----\\n");
}
```

## OS Kernel 初始化和执行

呼叫osKernelInitialize函数，开始进行OS Kernel初始化。

```
/* Initialize RTOS */
osKernelInitialize();
```

呼叫osKernelStart函数开始执行OS Kernel以及任务切换。

```
/* Start the RTOS */
osKernelStart();
```

## 2.2 EEPROM

开启I2C，设定多功能管脚、时钟、传输速率和中断。

```
/* Initial I2C */
I2C_EEPROM_Init();
```

第一个任务里等有空的Semaphore token，呼叫I2C\_EEPROM\_Write函式写入数据，然后释出一个Semaphore token。

```
void task1_EEPROMwrite(void const *argument)
{
    while(1) {

        /* Wait for semaphore token */
        osSemaphoreWait(Sem_Arrive_id, osWaitForever);

        /* Delay 10 msec */
        osDelay(10);

        /* Access EEPROM address from 0~10 */
        u32Addr++;
        if (u32Addr>10)
            u32Addr=0;

        /* Write data */
        printf("task1: Write address=%d, data=%d \n\r",u32Addr,(u32Addr*2+3));
        I2C_EEPROM_Write(u32Addr,(u32Addr*2+3));

        /* Release semaphore token */
        osSemaphoreRelease(Sem_Arrive_id);
    }
}
```

第二个任务，等有空的Semaphore token，呼叫I2C\_EEPROM\_Read函式读取数据，检查数据数值，然后释出Semaphore token。

```
void task2_EEPROMread(void const *argument)
{
    uint32_t u32Data;
```

```

while(1)
{
    /* Wait for semaphore token */
    osSemaphoreWait(Sem_Arrive_id, osWaitForever);

    /* Read data */
    u32Data = I2C_EEPROM_Read(u32Addr);
    printf("task2: Read  address=%d, data=%d \n\r",u32Addr,u32Data);

    /* Check data is correct or not */
    if(u32Data!=(u32Addr*2+3)){
        printf("I2C Byte Write/Read Failed, Data 0x%x\n", u32Data);
        while(1);
    }

    /* Release semaphore token */
    osSemaphoreRelease(Sem_Arrive_id);

}
}

```



### 3 软件与硬件环境

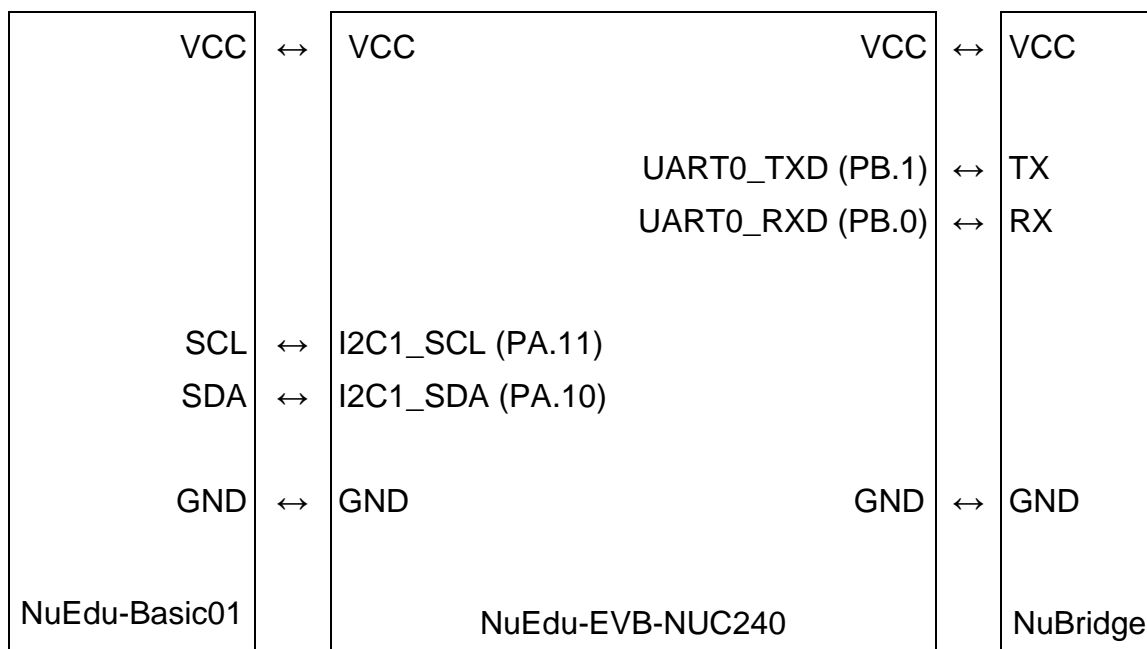
#### ● 软件环境

- BSP 版本
  - ◆ NUC240 Series BSP CMSIS V3.01.001
- IDE 版本
  - ◆ Keil uVersion 5.28

#### ● 硬件环境








- 电路组件
  - ◆ NuTiny-EVB-NUC240 V1.2
  - ◆ NuEdu-Basic01 V2.1
  - ◆ Nubridge
- 示意图

NuEdu-EVB-NUC240开发版上接NuEdu-Basic01版子和NuBridge。



## 4 目录信息

### EC\_NUC240\_RTX\_EEPROM\_V1.00

 <b>Library</b>	Sample code header and source files
 <b>CMSIS</b>	Cortex® Microcontroller Software Interface Standard (CMSIS) by Arm® Corp.
 <b>Device</b>	CMSIS compliant device header file
 <b>NuEdu</b>	Library for NuEdu-SDK-NUC240 board
 <b>StdDriver</b>	All peripheral driver header and source files
 <b>SampleCode</b>	
 <b>ExampleCode</b>	Source file of example code

## 5 如何执行范例程序

1. 根据目录信息章节进入 ExampleCode 路径中的 KEIL 文件夹，双击 NUC240\_RTX\_EEPROM.uvprojx。
2. 进入编译模式接口
  - a. 编译
  - b. 下载代码至内存
3. 进入除错模式接口
  - a. 执行代码

## 6 修订纪录

Date	Revision	Description
Sep. 30, 2019	1.00	1. 初始发布.

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