

uC/OS_II 在 M480系列单片机上的移植

NuMicro® 32位系列微控制器范例代码介绍

文件信息

应用简述	在 M480 系列单片机上移植 uC/OS_V2.93 的示例代码
BSP 版本	M480_Series_BSP_CMSIS_V3.05.003
开发平台	NuMaker-M483KG V1.1

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1. 概述

本代码介绍在 M480 系列单片机上移植 UC/OS_II 需要添加哪些文件。

本工程建立了 3 个任务，前俩任务相互通信，第 3 个任务负责打印前俩任务发来的打印信息。

1.1 原理

为何要用 uC/OS? 因为用了 uC/OS,每个任务都像是独占了 CPU，因此，一个应用可以分成由不同人编写的多个任务。

当一个任务被另一任务打断时，就像是 CPU 去执行中断代码了，过一会儿 CPU 就会回来。每个任务都有独立的栈区，在任务开始调度前，每个栈区被初始化成像是刚刚发生中断一样，CPU 寄存器被压入了栈区。

```
OS_STK *OSTaskStkInit(void (*task)(void *p_arg), void*p_arg, OS_STK*ptos, INT16U opt)
{
    OS_STK *p_stk;

    (void)opt; /* 'opt' is not used, prevent warning */
    p_stk = ptos + 1u; /* Load stack pointer */
    p_stk = (OS_STK *)((OS_STK)(p_stk) & 0xFFFFFFF8u); /* Align the stack to 8-bytes. */
    /* Registers stacked as if auto-saved on exception */
    /* FPU auto-saved registers. */
    #if (OS_CPU_ARM_FP_EN > 0u)
        --p_stk;
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x02000000u; /* FPSCR */
        /* Initialize S0-S15 floating point registers */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41700000u; /* S15 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41600000u; /* S14 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41500000u; /* S13 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41400000u; /* S12 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41300000u; /* S11 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41200000u; /* S10 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41100000u; /* S9 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41000000u; /* S8 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x40E00000u; /* S7 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x40C00000u; /* S6 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x40A00000u; /* S5 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x40800000u; /* S4 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x40400000u; /* S3 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x40000000u; /* S2 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x3F800000u; /* S1 */
        *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x00000000u; /* S0 */
    #endif
    *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x01000000uL; /* xPSR, T=1 */
    *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)task; /* Entry Point */
    *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)OS_TaskReturn; /* R14 (LR) */
    *((--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x12121212uL; /* R12 */
}
```

```

    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x03030303uL;          /* R3 */
    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x02020202uL;          /* R2 */
    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x01010101uL;          /* R1 */
    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)p_arg;                  /* R0 : argument */

    if (OS_CPU_ARM_FP_EN > 0u)                  /* Initialize S16-S31 floating point registers */
    {
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41F80000u;        /* S31 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41F00000u;        /* S30 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41E80000u;        /* S29 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41E00000u;        /* S28 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41D80000u;        /* S27 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41D00000u;        /* S26 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41C80000u;        /* S25 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41C00000u;        /* S24 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41B80000u;        /* S23 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41B00000u;        /* S22 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41A80000u;        /* S21 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41A00000u;        /* S20 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41980000u;        /* S19 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41900000u;        /* S18 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41880000u;        /* S17 */
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x41800000u;        /* S16 */

        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0xFFFFFEDuL;        /*R14,See Note5 */
    }
    else
    {
        (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0xFFFFFFDuL;        /*R14,See Note5 */
    }
    endif

    /* Remaining registers saved on process stack */
    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x11111111uL;          /* R11 */
    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x10101010uL;          /* R10 */
    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x09090909uL;          /* R9 */
    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x08080808uL;          /* R8 */
    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x07070707uL;          /* R7 */
    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x06060606uL;          /* R6 */
    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x05050505uL;          /* R5 */
    (--p_stk) = (OS_STK)0x04040404uL;          /* R4 */

    return (p_stk);
}

```

建好所有的任务并且栈区初始化好以后，CPU 开始执行最高优先级任务代码，就像是刚从中断返回来一样，这个工作是在函数 OSStart(), OSStartHighRdy() 和 PendSV_Handler 中做的。

任务的切换在函数 PendSV_Handler()中。最高优先级任务栈区的首地址被读出来写入栈指针 PSP，然后执行中断返回，CPU 就返回到最高优先级任务去执行代码了。

```

PendSV_Handler
    CPSID     I                                ;Cortex-M4 errata notice. See Note #5
    MOV32     R2,OS_KA_BASEPRI_Boundary ;SetBASEPRI priority required for exception preemption
    LDR       R1,[R2]
    MSR       BASEPRI, R1
    DSB

```

```

ISB
CPSIE    I

MRS      R0, PSP                ; PSP is process stack pointer
CBZ      R0, OS_CPU_PendSVHandler_nosave

IF {FPU} != "SoftVFP"
    TST    LR, #0x10
    IT     EQ
    VSTMDBEQ R0!, {s16-s31}
ENDIF
    STMFD   R0!, {R4-R11,LR}      ; Save remaining regs r4-11, R14 on process stack

    LDR     R5, =OSTCBCur         ; OSTCBCur->OSTCBStkPtr = SP;
    LDR     R1, [R5]
    STR     R0, [R1]              ; R0 is SP of process being switched out

OS_CPU_PendSVHandler_nosave      ; At this point, entire context of process has been saved
    PUSH    {LR}                  ; Save LR exc_return value
    BL      OSTaskSwHook          ; Call OSTaskSwHook()
    POP     {LR}

    LDR     R0, =OSPrioCur        ; OSPrioCur = OSPrioHighRdy;
    LDR     R1, =OSPrioHighRdy
    LDRB    R2, [R1]
    STRB    R2, [R0]

    LDR     R0, =OSTCBCur         ; OSTCBCur = OSTCBHighRdy;
    LDR     R1, =OSTCBHighRdy
    LDR     R2, [R1]
    STR     R2, [R0]

    LDR     R0, [R2]              ; R0 is new process SP; SP = OSTCBHighRdy->OSTCBStkPtr;

    LDMFD   R0!, {R4-R11,LR}      ; Restore r4-11, R14 from new process stack
IF {FPU} != "SoftVFP"
    TST    LR, #0x10
    IT     EQ
    VLDMIAEQ R0!, {s16-s31}
ENDIF

    MSR     PSP, R0                ; Load PSP with new process SP

    MOV32   R2, #0                ; Restore BASEPRI priority level to 0
    CPSID   I
    MSR     BASEPRI, R2
    DSB
    ISB
    CPSIE   I

    BX      LR                    ; Exception return will restore remaining context
ALIGN
END
; Removes warning[A1581W]: added <no_padbytes> of padding at <address>

```

PendSV 中断代码的流程图见 图 1-1. 进入 PendSV 中断后, 如果 PSP 不等 0, 表明 CPU 刚从一个任务跳转过来, 要先保存当前任务的上下文, 包括栈指针 SP, 然后再获取新任务的上下文。

PSP=0 表明刚从 OSStart()开始调度任务, 不需要保存当前任务的上下文。读出当前最高优先级任务的上下文, 栈指针 PSP 指向最高优先任务的栈区, 然后执行中断返回, CPU 就去执行最高优先级任务去了。

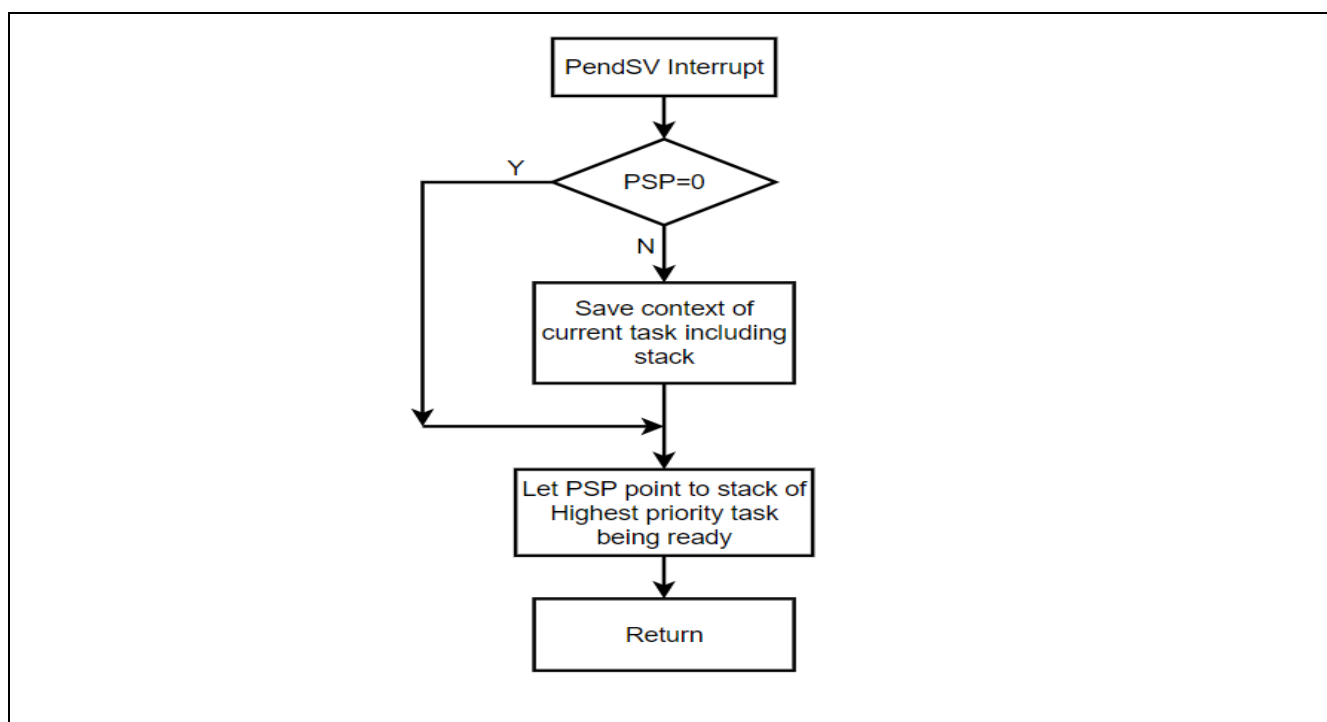


图 1-1 PendSV 中断代码流程图

1.2 执行结果

任务 2 让黄色 LED 闪烁，闪烁周期由根据任务 1 发过来，100 或 500 毫秒长短交替。任务 3 负责打印其它任务发来的打印信息如图 1-2。



图 1-2 UART 打印信息

2. 代码介绍

工程结构见图 2-1，工程中只包含必要文件。

由于版权问题，软件包中不含uC/OS内核代码文件，请到相关网站下载uC/OS内核代码，按如下目录添加到工程中即可。

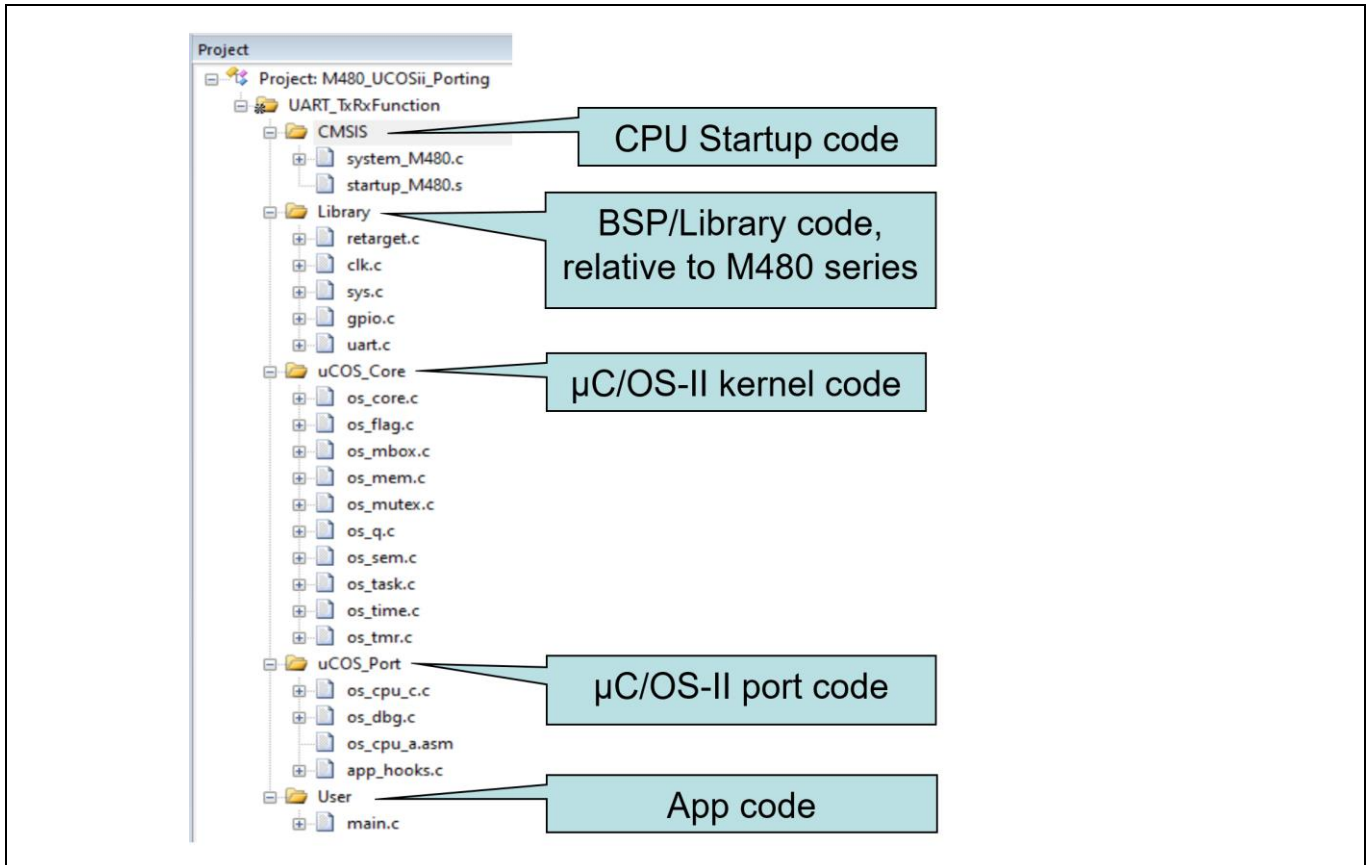


图 2-1 工程结构

M480 的各外设初始化后，先建立信号量、邮箱和队列，然后建立任务。执行 OSStart()之后，代码开始任务调度。

```
int main(void)
{
    SYS_UnlockReg();           // Unlock protected registers
    SYS_Init();                // Init System, peripheral clock and multi-function I/O
    SYS_LockReg();             // Lock protected registers

    UART_Open(UART0, 115200);  // Init UART0 for printf
    printf("\n\nCPU @ %d Hz\n", SystemCoreClock);
    PH->DOUT |= 0x30;
    GPIO_SetMode(PH, BIT4 | BIT5, GPIO_MODE_OUTPUT);

    OSInit();                  // uC/OS initialization.
    p_MailBox_1 = OSMboxCreate((void *)0); // create a mail box
}
```

```

pQ_print = OSQCreate(Print_Message, 10);           // create a Q which have 10 messages

OSTaskCreateExt((void*)(void *))task1_Highest,    // create the highest priority task
                (void *)0,
                (OS_STK *)&task1_stk_H[TASK_STK_SIZE - 1],
                (INT8U)TASK1_LEDR_PRIO_Highest,
                (INT16U)TASK1_LEDR_PRIO_Highest,
                (OS_STK *)&task1_stk_H[0],
                (INT32U)TASK_STK_SIZE,
                (void *)0,
                (INT16U)OS_TASK_OPT_STK_CHK | OS_TASK_OPT_STK_CLR |
OS_TASK_OPT_SAVE_FP);

OSTaskCreate((void*)(void *))task2_LED,           // create another task
                (void *)0,
                (OS_STK *)&task2_stk_led[TASK_STK_SIZE - 1],
                (INT8U)TASK2_LEDY_PRIO);

OSTaskCreate((void*)(void *))task3_Print,         // create another task
                (void *)0,
                (OS_STK *)&task3_stk_led[TASK_STK_SIZE - 1],
                (INT8U)TASK3_PRINT_PRIO);

OSStart();                                         // Start schedule

while (1) {} ;                                   // This sentence would be never executed.
}

```

每个任务都是一个 `while(1){ }` 循环。在循环中必须调用系统函数，如 `OSTimeDaley()`, `OSMboxPost()`等，如此，其它任务才有时间执行。

系统节拍定时器必须在最高优先级的任务里启动，否则，如果在任务调度之前发生了节拍定时器中断，系统可能崩溃。

任务 1 优先级最高，开头启动 `SysTick` 定时器。`while(1)`循环里，每 3 秒钟给任务 2 发一次数据。

```

void task1_Highest(void *pvParameters)
{
    SysTick_Config(SystemCoreClock / OS_TICKS_PER_SEC); // MUST active tick-timer in highest task
                                                         // active tick-timer

    while (1)
    {
        OSTimeDlyHMSM(0, 0, 3, 0);                      // Delay 3 seconds

        if (Mail_Message[0] != 100) Mail_Message[0] = 100;
        else Mail_Message[0] = 500 ;                     // Configure message in mail box

        OSMboxPost(p_MailBox_1, Mail_Message);           // Send message via mail box
    }
}

```

任务 2 是让 LED 闪烁，闪烁周期，按任务 1 发送过来的时间。


```

void task2_LED(void *pvParameters)
{
    int32_t *ptr ;
    int32_t static Time = 300 ;

    while (1)
    {
        ptr = OSMBboxAccept(p_MailBox_1);    // Check whether there are message in mail box

        if (ptr != (void *)0)                // Received a mail message
        {
            Time = *ptr ;                    // Read out the message in mailbox. To update Time
            OSQPost(pQ_print, (int8_t *)Message_Task2); // Send print-message to task3
        }

        OSTimeDlyHMSM(0, 0, 0, Time);        // Delay time according to message.
        LED_Y_TOGGLE() ;                     // LED_Y toggle(flash)
    }
}

```

任务 3, 打印从其它任务发过来的信息。

```

void task3_Print(void *pvParameters)
{
    uint8_t err ;
    uint8_t *ptr ;

    while (1)
    {
        ptr = OSQAccept(pQ_print, &err);    // Check whether there are messages in Q

        if (ptr == 0)OSTimeDlyHMSM(0, 0, 0, 100); // Have no message, wait for 100ms
        else                                     // Received a string to print.
        {
            while (*ptr != 0)                  // Not the last character of a string.
            {
                while (UART_IS_TX_FULL(UART0)) ; // If UART FiFo has been full, waitting
                UART0->DAT = *ptr++ ;           // write a character into Tx_FiFO
            }
        }
    }
}

```

3. 软件与硬件需求

3.1 软件需求

- BSP 版本
 - M480_Series_BSP_CMSIS_V3.05.003
- IDE 版本
 - Keil uVersion 5.26

3.2 硬件需求

- 电路组件
 - NuMaker- M483KG V1.1

4. 目录信息

📁 EC_ M480_uCOS_II_Porting_V1.00

📁 Library

Sample code header and source files

📁 CMSIS

Cortex® Microcontroller Software Interface Standard (CMSIS) by Arm® Corp.

📁 Device

CMSIS compliant device header file

📁 StdDriver

All peripheral driver header and source files

📁 SampleCode

📁 ExampleCode

Source file of example code

📁 uCOS_II

Files relative to uC/OS

图 4-1 目录信息

5. 范例程序执行

1. 根据目录信息章节进入 ExampleCode 路径中的 KEIL 文件夹，双击 *M480_uCOS_II_Porting.uvproj*。
2. 进入编译模式界面
 - 编译
 - 下载代码至内存
 - 进入 / 离开仿真模式
3. 进入仿真模式界面
 - 执行代码

6. 修订纪录

Date	Revision	Description
2022.09.13	1.00	初始发布。

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