

AT91系列ARM芯片的开发技术

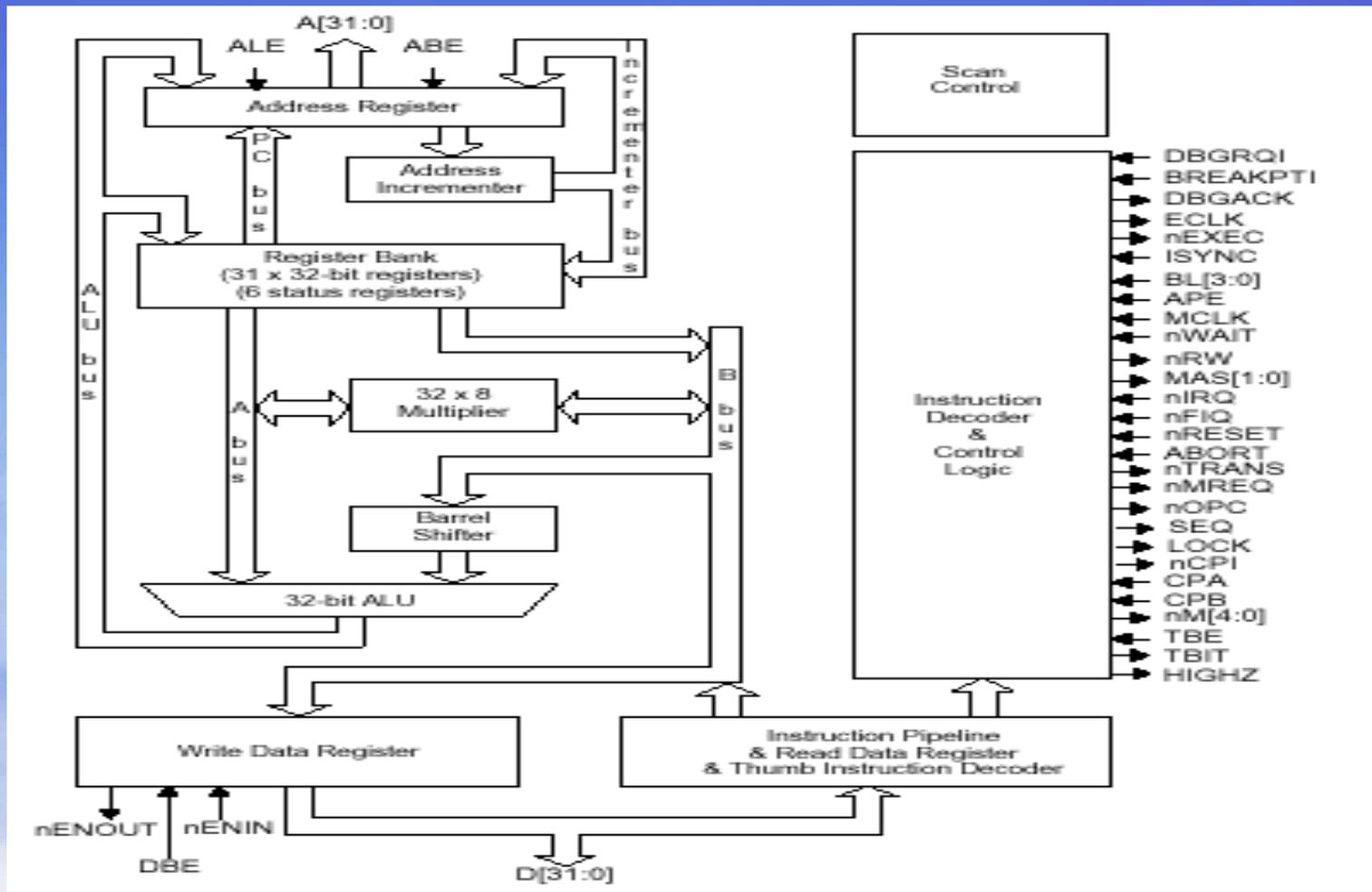
- ◆ 深圳市英蓓特信息技术有限公司
<http://www.embedinfo.com>

主要内容

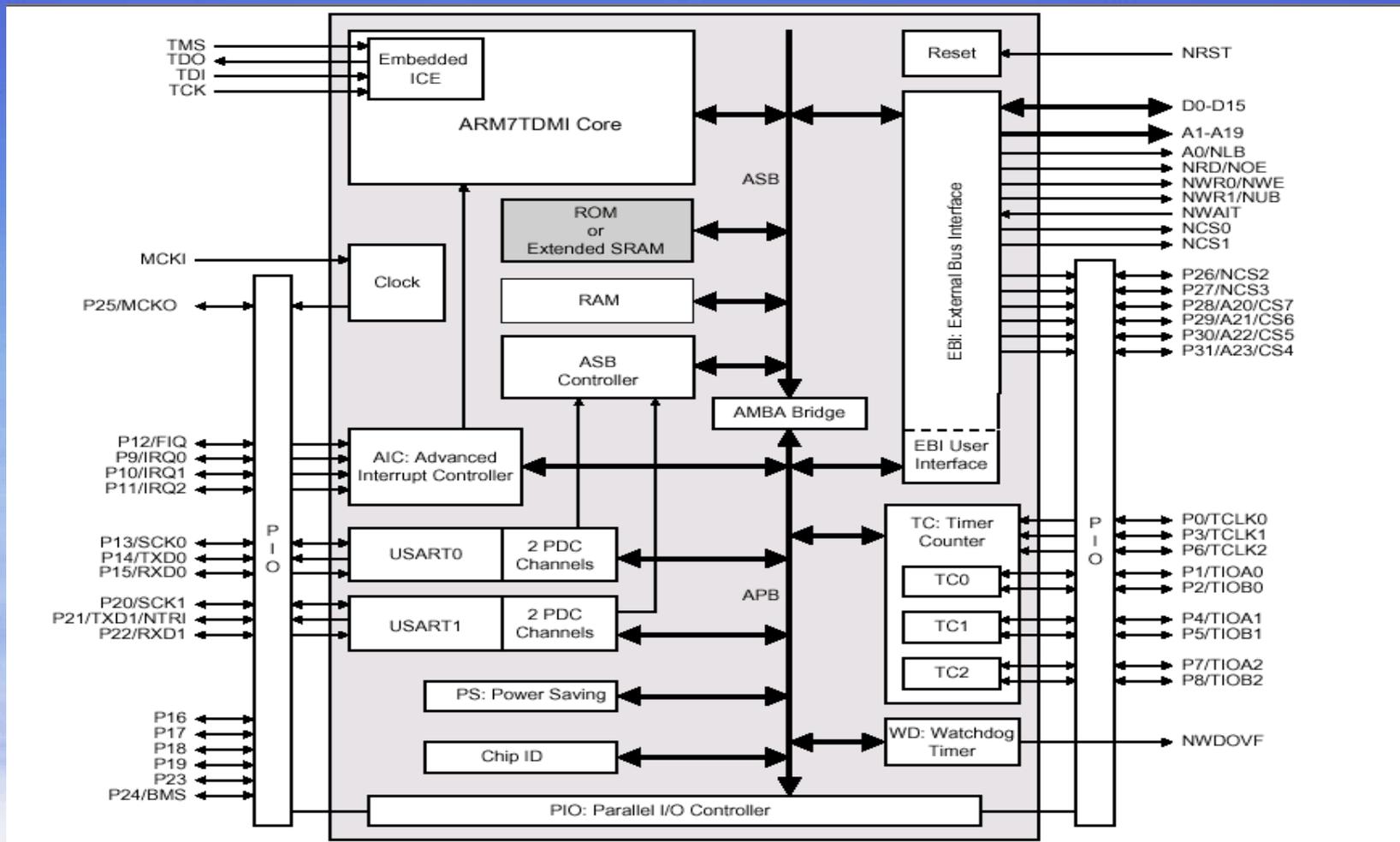
- ❖ 硬件最小系统
- ❖ 硬件设计概述
- ❖ 硬件调试过程
- ❖ 调试接口定义
- ❖ 软件调试流程
- ❖ 相关配置文件示例
- ❖ 启动代码详解
- ❖ 高级调试技术



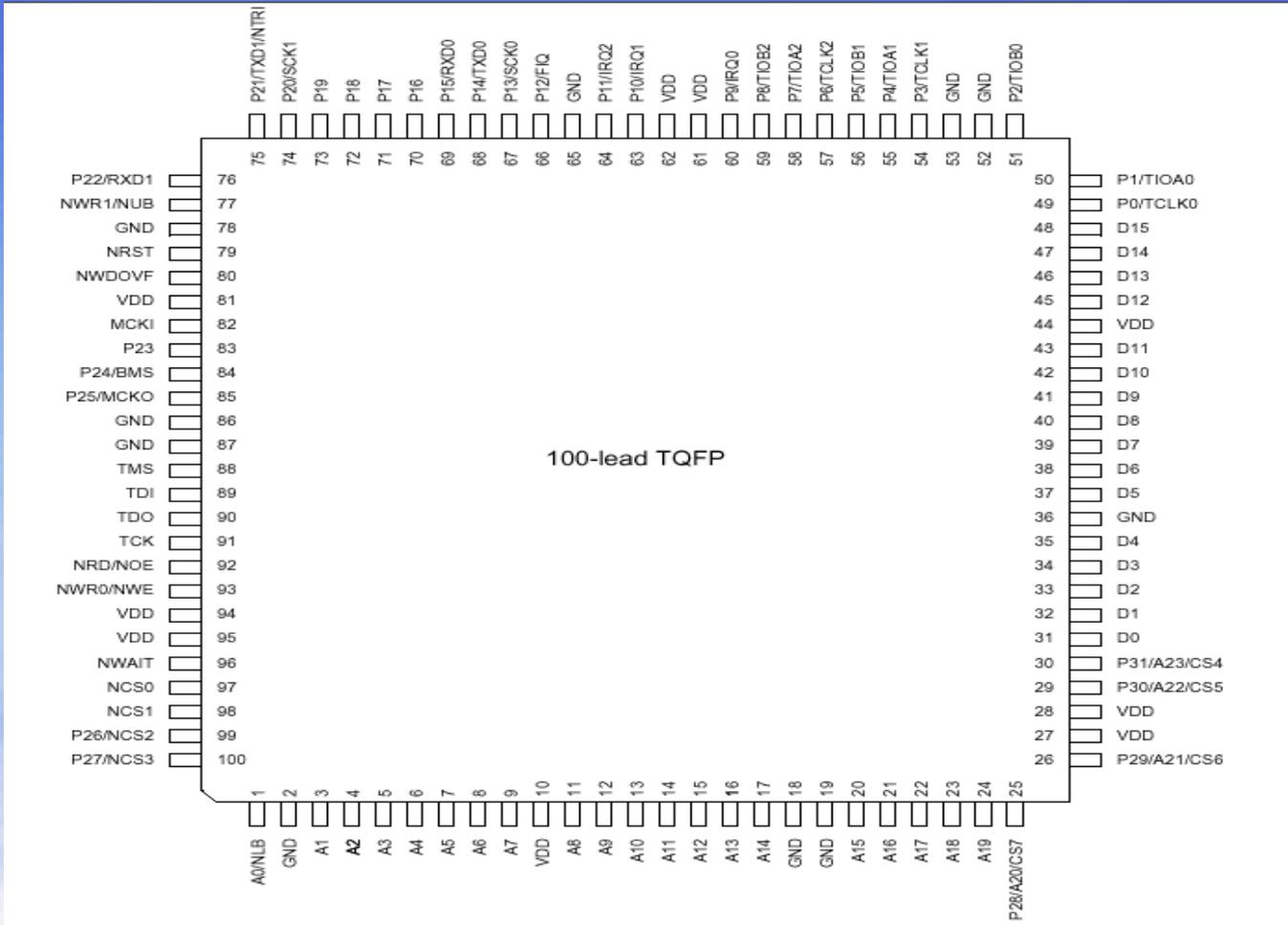
ARM内核框图



40800框图



AT91M40800



40x系列CPU

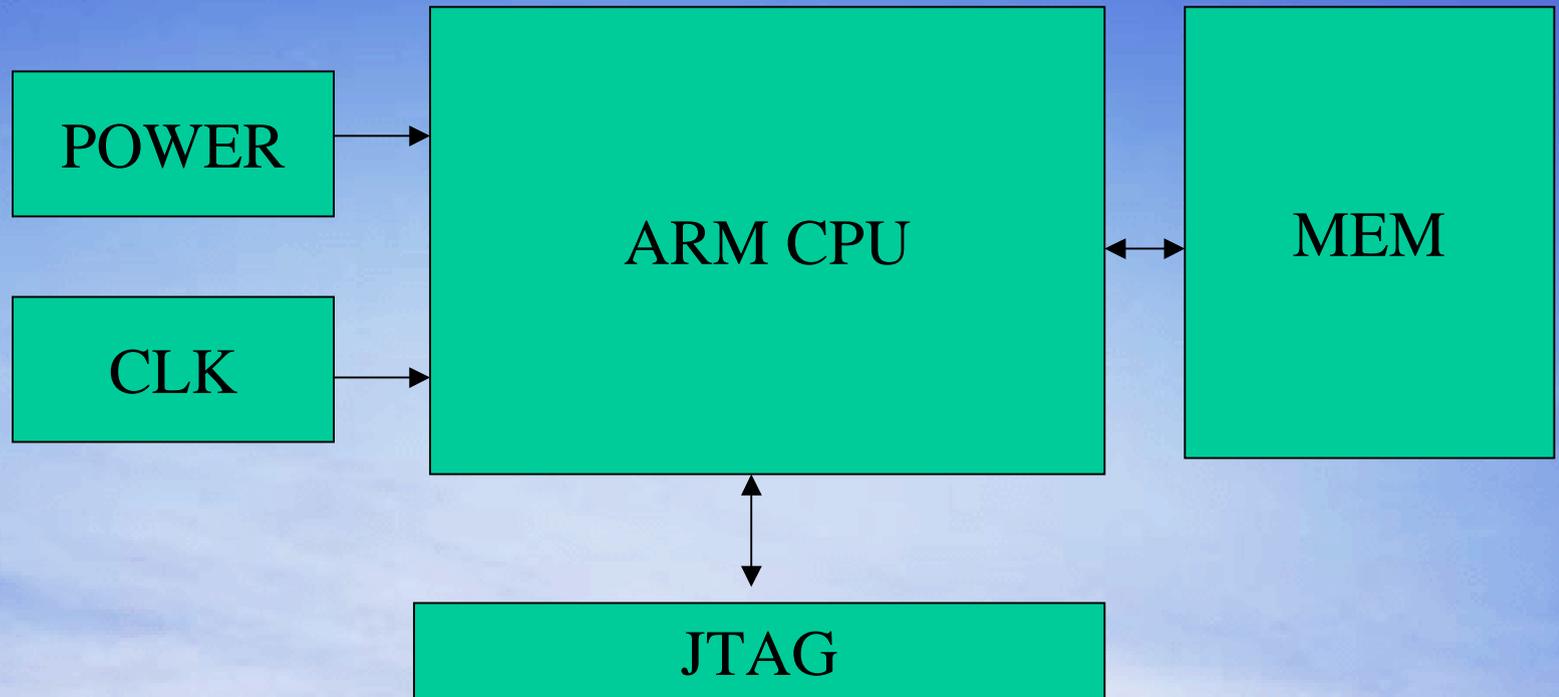
Microcontroller	Primary SRAM Bank	Secondary SRAM Bank	ROM
AT91M40800	8K Bytes	–	–
AT91R40807	8K Bytes	128K Bytes	–
AT91M40807	8K Bytes	–	128K Bytes
AT91R40008	256K Bytes	–	–

硬件最小系统

对ARM CPU来讲，可以调试的最小硬件系统，包括电源、CPU芯片，晶振、存储器（外部的或者内部的）和JTAG调试接口。

一般，为了直观，可以连接一两只LED管，指示CPU的工作状态。

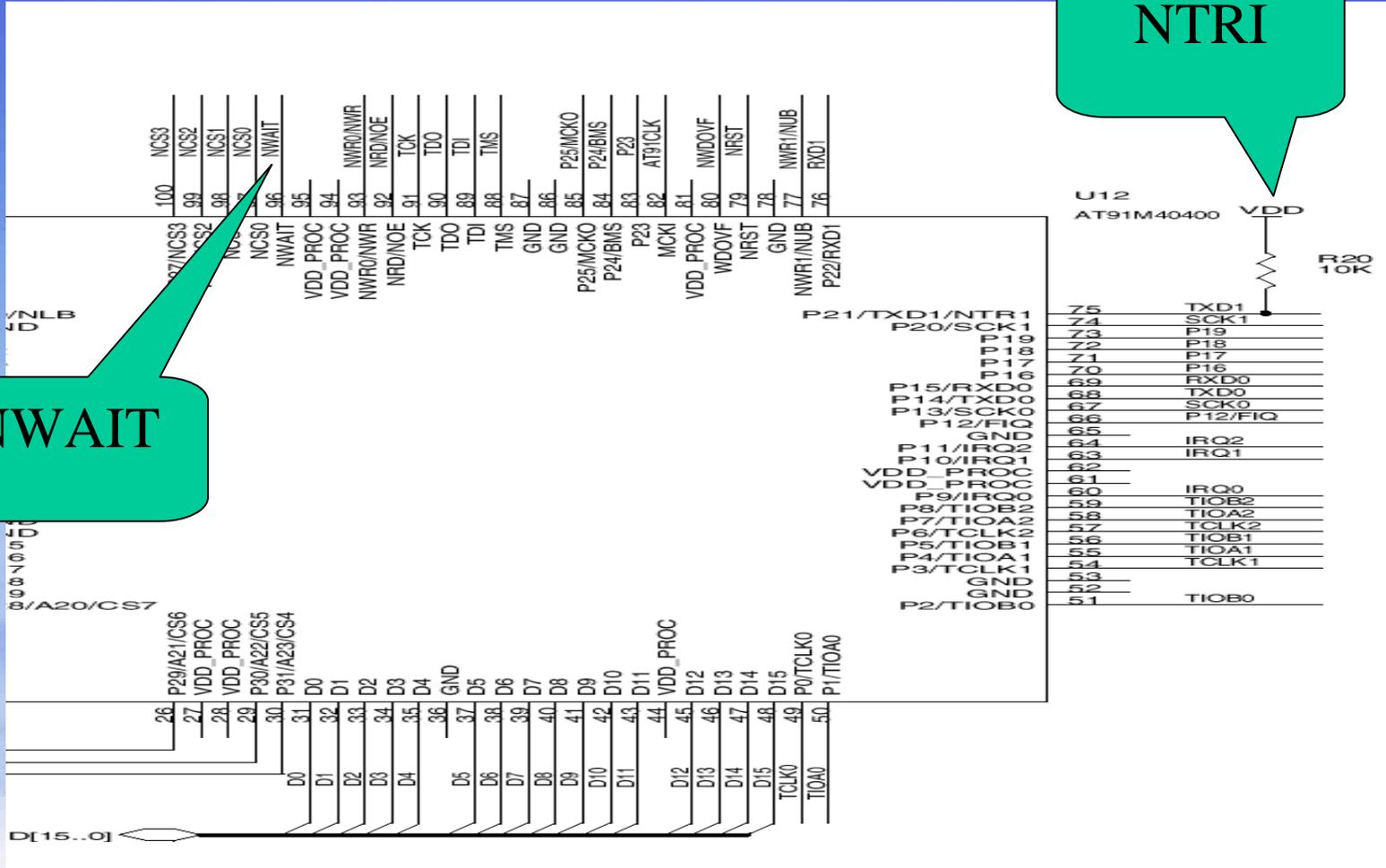
硬件最小系统



需要注意的管脚

NWAIT

NTRI

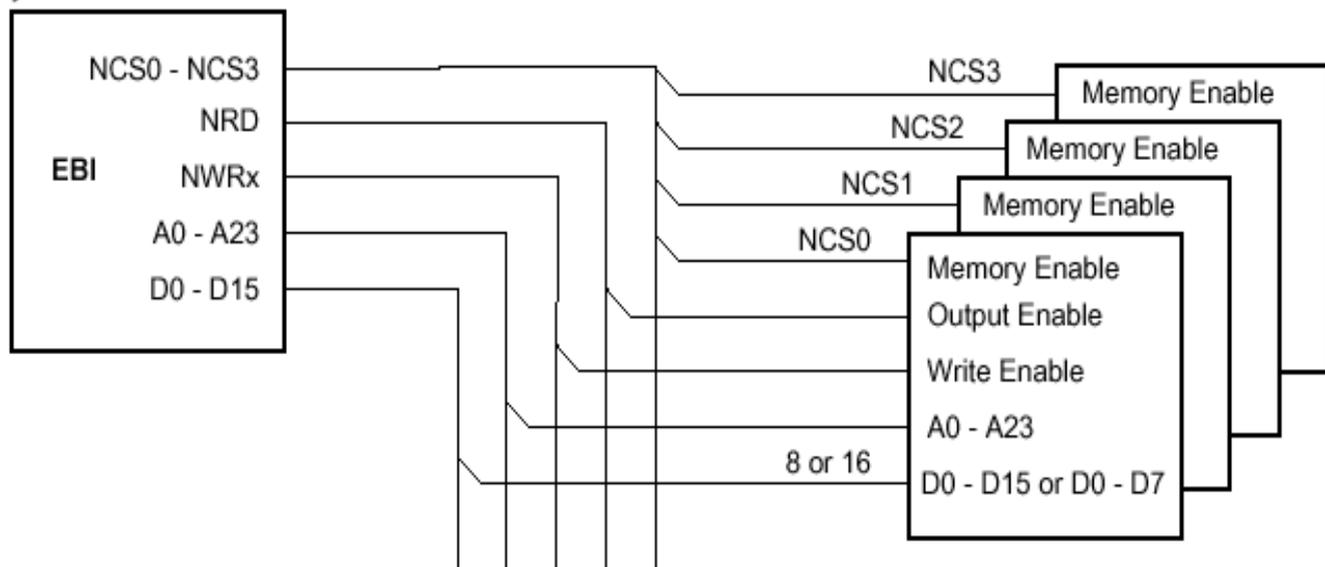


需要注意的管脚

❖	NTRI	Tri-state Mode Select	1
❖	NWAIT	Wait Input	1
❖	JTAGSEL	Selects between ICE and JTAG	0
❖	nTRST	Not JTAG reset	1

存储器接口的例子

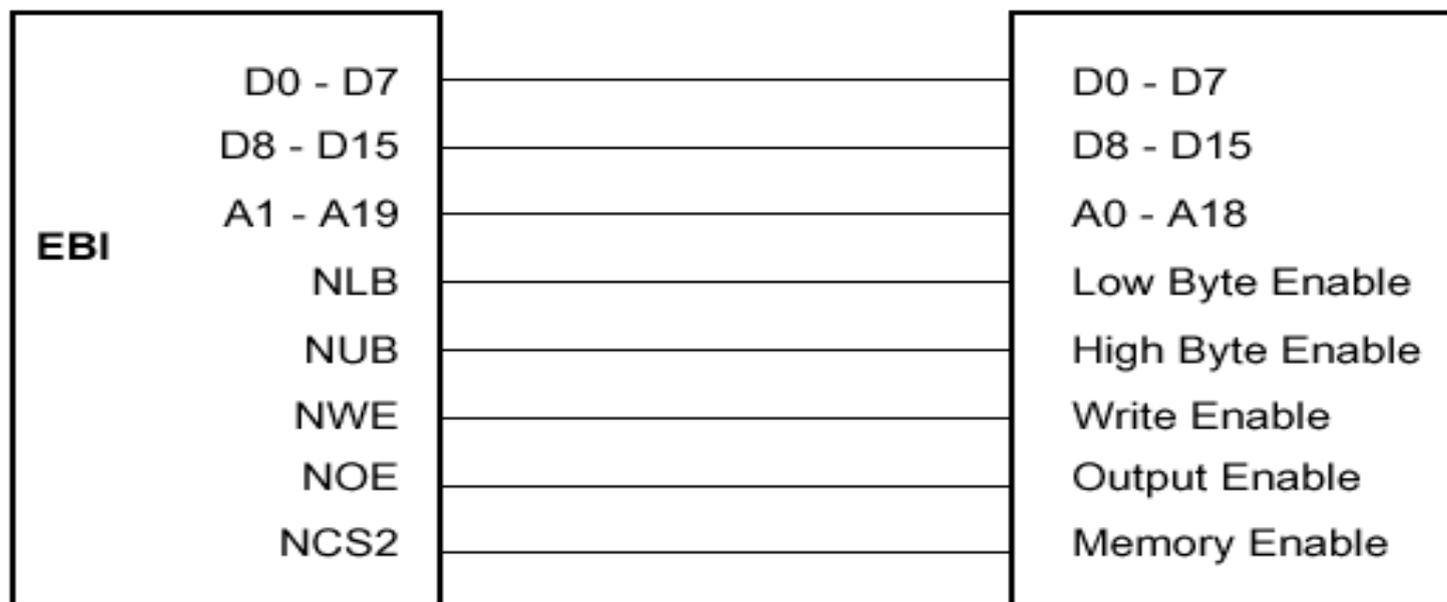
Figure 7. Memory Connections for Four External Devices



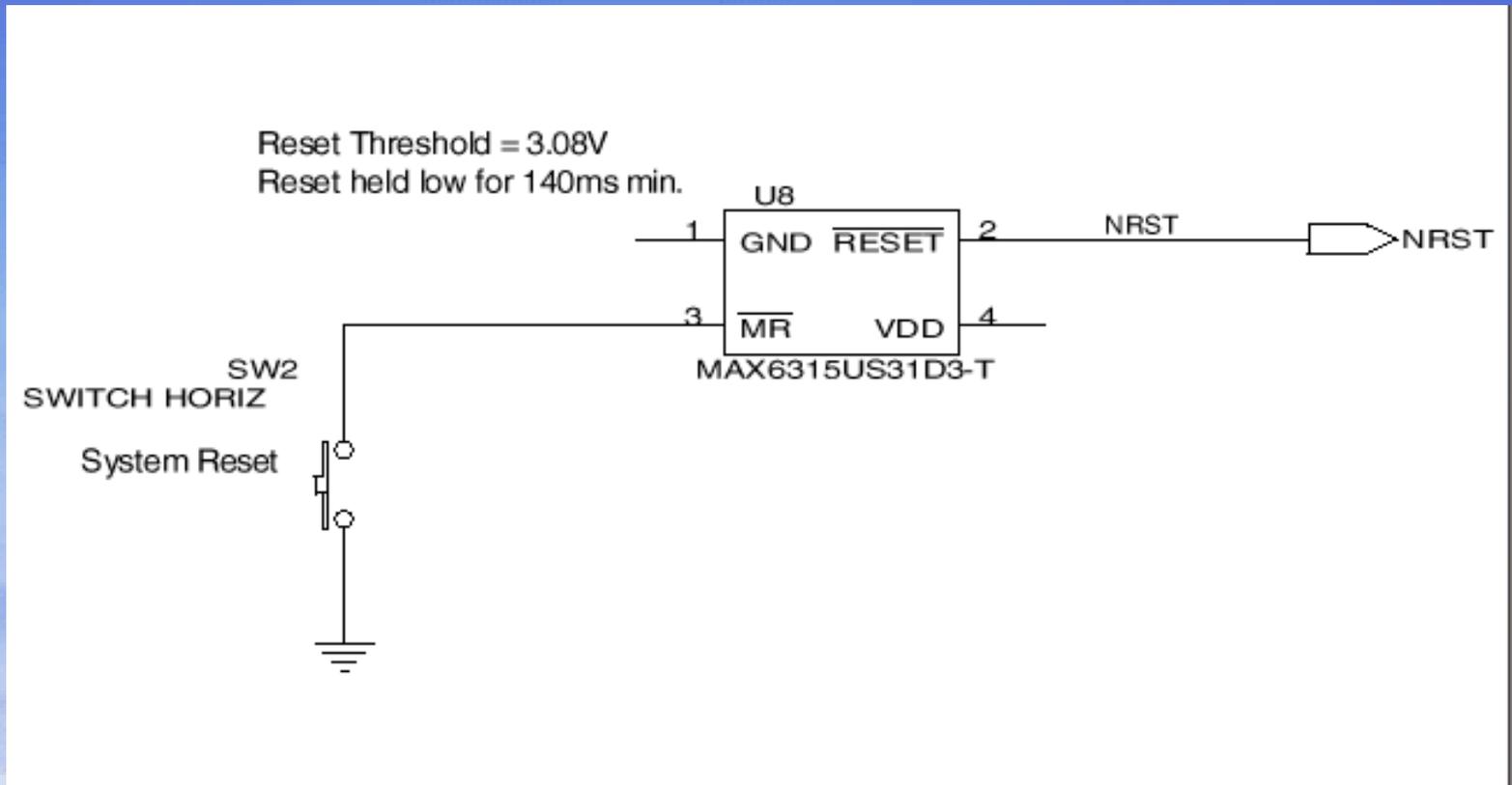
Note: For four external devices, the maximum address space per device is 16M bytes.

存储器接口 (16位)

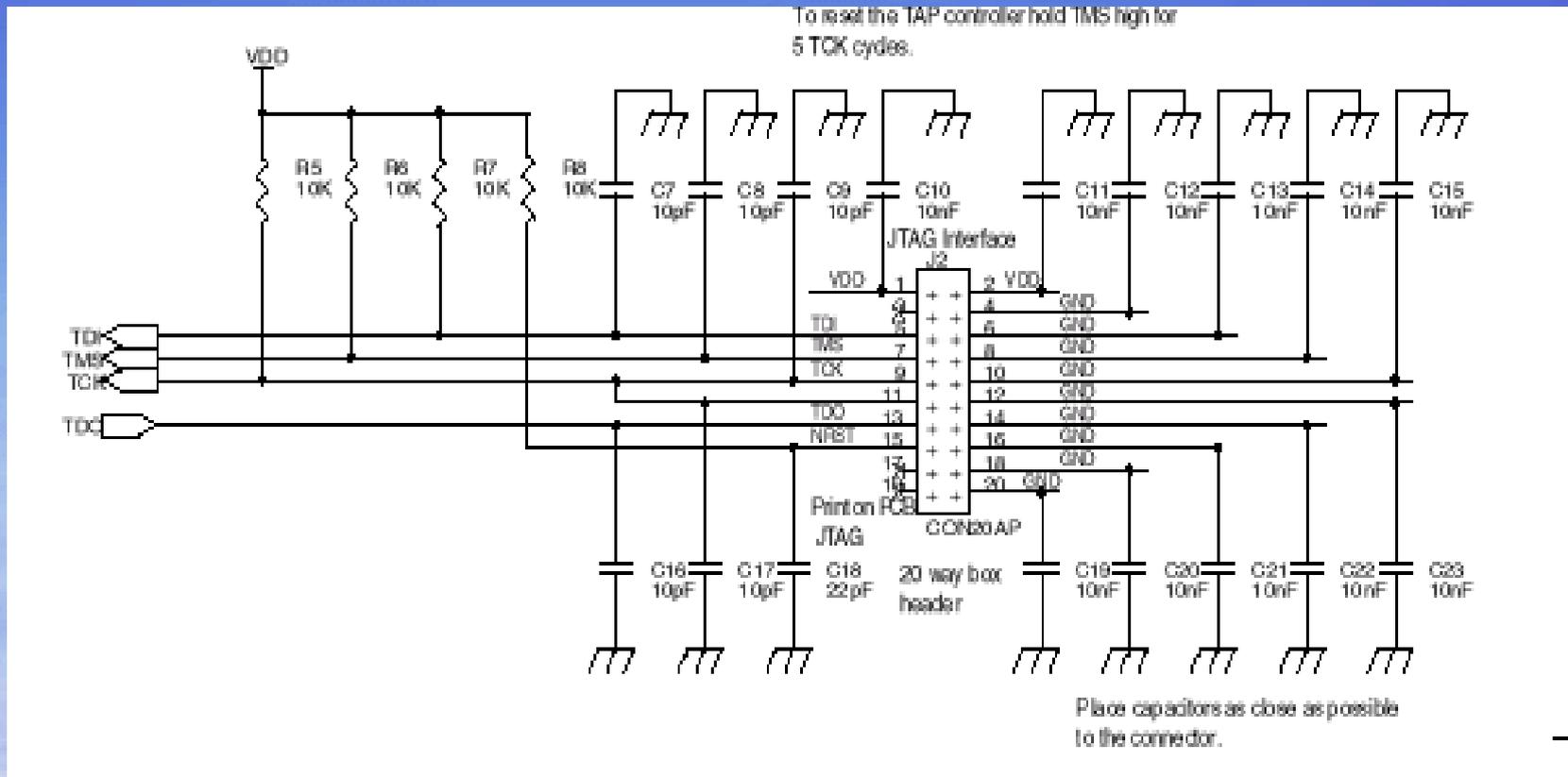
Figure 10. Memory Connection for a 16-bit Data Bus



复位电路



JTAG接口电路



JTAG接口定义

V _{supply}	1	2	RES
RES	3	4	GND
TDI	5	6	GND
TMS	7	8	GND
TCK	9	10	GND
RES	11	12	GND
TDO	13	14	GND
nSRST	15	16	GND
RES	17	18	GND
RES	19	20	GND

硬件设计注意事项（一）

- ❖ CPU复位信号的处理
- ❖ 模式管脚的正确连接
- ❖ JTAG复位信号的上拉
- ❖ JTAG输入信号的上拉
- ❖ 信号串扰

硬件设计注意事项（二）

- ❖ 多电平电源的设计
- ❖ 外部器件的接口电平
- ❖ 存储器总线接口
- ❖ 存储器等待时间 n WAIT

仿真器与CPU连接

- ❖ 连接之前，核对电气特性要求
- ❖ JTAG接口同JTAG仿真器硬件连接，利用相应的调试工具观察CPU状态
- ❖ 确定CPU与调试工具可以正常通信
- ❖ 调试工具可以检查和控制CPU的运行

确定CPU与调试工具可以正常通信

The screenshot displays the Embest IDE interface in Disassembly mode. The main window shows a list of assembly instructions with their addresses and mnemonics. The current instruction at address 0x0002b644 is highlighted in green.

Address	Mnemonic	Operands
0x0002b644	ldr	r0, [pc, #FFFFFFa90]
0x0002b648	ldr	r0, [r0, #8]
0x0002b64c	cmp	r0, #0
0x0002b650	beq	0x2b670
0x0002b654	ldrb	r0, [r4, #8]
0x0002b658	cmp	r0, #2
0x0002b65c	beq	0x2b66c
0x0002b660	ldrb	r0, [r4, #8]
0x0002b664	cmp	r0, #3
0x0002b668	bne	0x2b670
0x0002b66c	b	0x2b63c
0x0002b670	ldrb	r0, [r4, #8]
0x0002b674	ldr	r1, [pc, #FFFFFFa60]
0x0002b678	strb	r0, [r1, #12]
0x0002b67c	ldr	r0, [r4, #4]
0x0002b680	bl	0x2b034
0x0002b684	ldr	r0, [r4, #12]
0x0002b688	cmp	r0, #0
0x0002b68c	beq	0x2b6a0
0x0002b690	add	r0, r4, #16
0x0002b694	ldr	r1, [pc, #FFFFFFa40]

The Register window on the right shows the current state of registers R0 through R12. R0 is highlighted in blue.

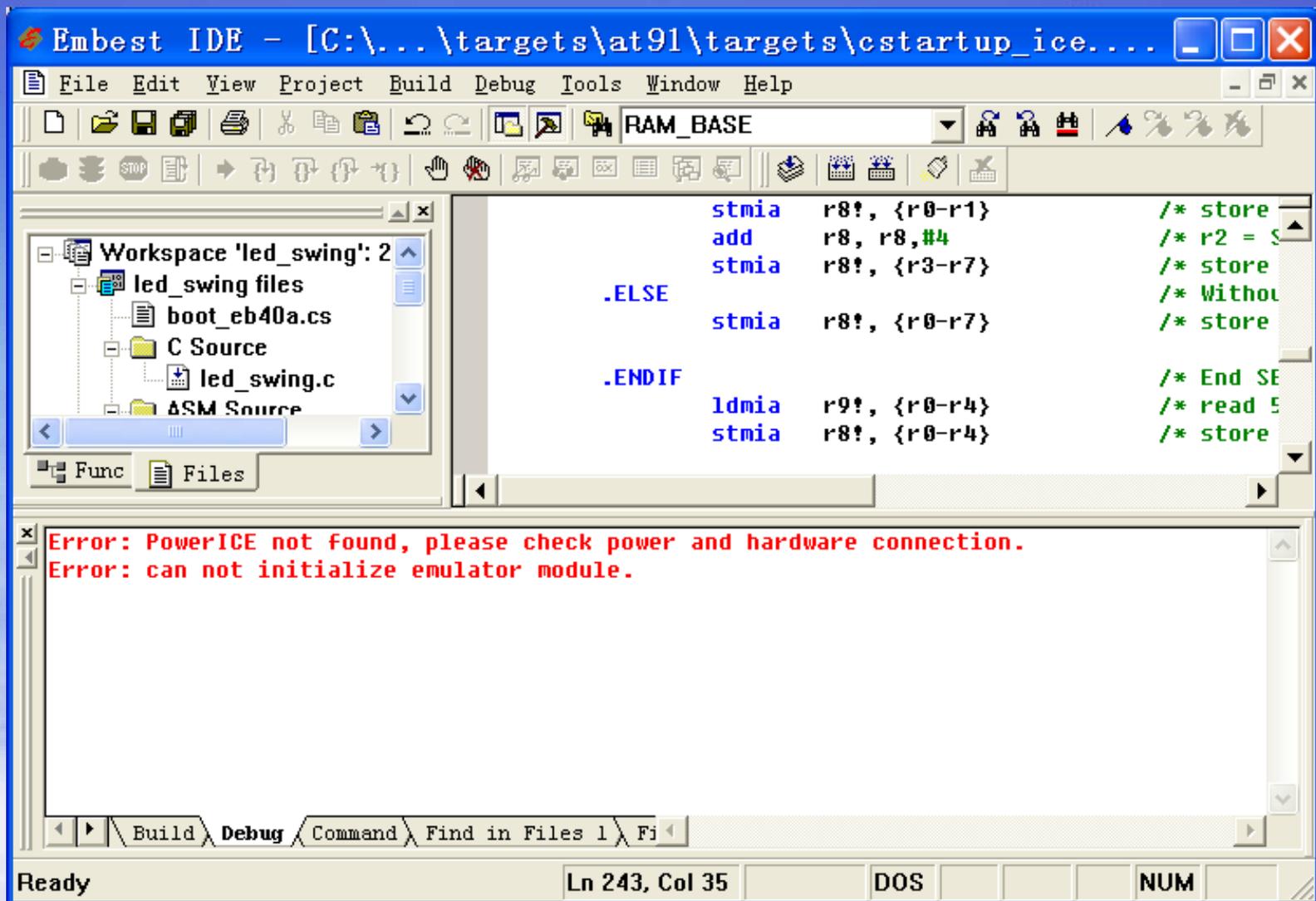
Register	Value
R0	0x000210bc
R1	0x000000d3
R2	0x00000000
R3	0x00000000
R4	0x0002126c
R5	0x00000000
R6	0x00000000
R7	0x00000000
R8	0x00000000
R9	0x00000000
R10	0x00020000
R11	0x00000000
R12	0x00000000

The console window at the bottom shows the following output:

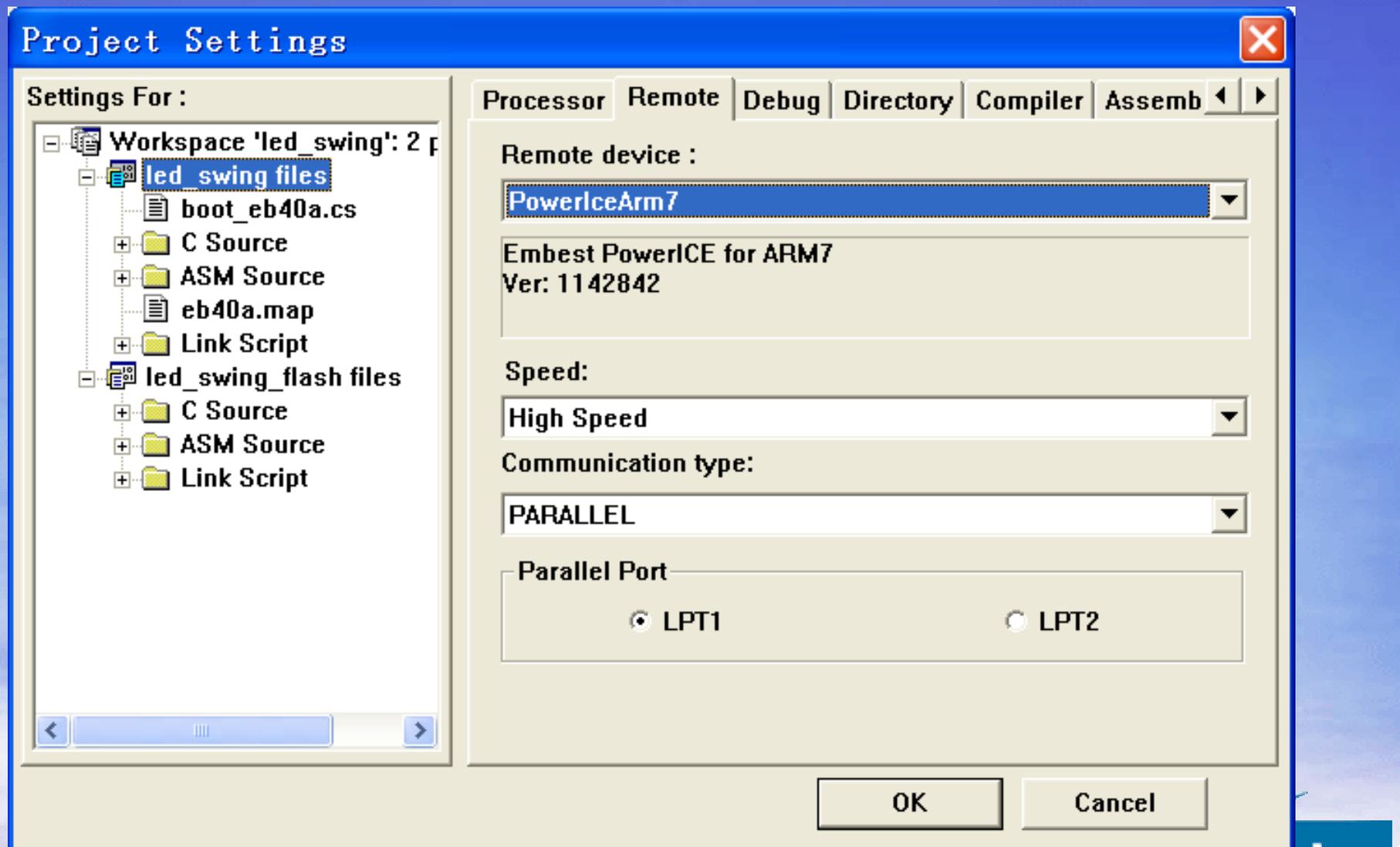
```
Info: target device ID is: 0x1f0f0f0f.  
Info: target running, all breakpoints disabled.
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ready', 'Ln 1, Col 1', 'DOS', 'Read', and 'NUM'.

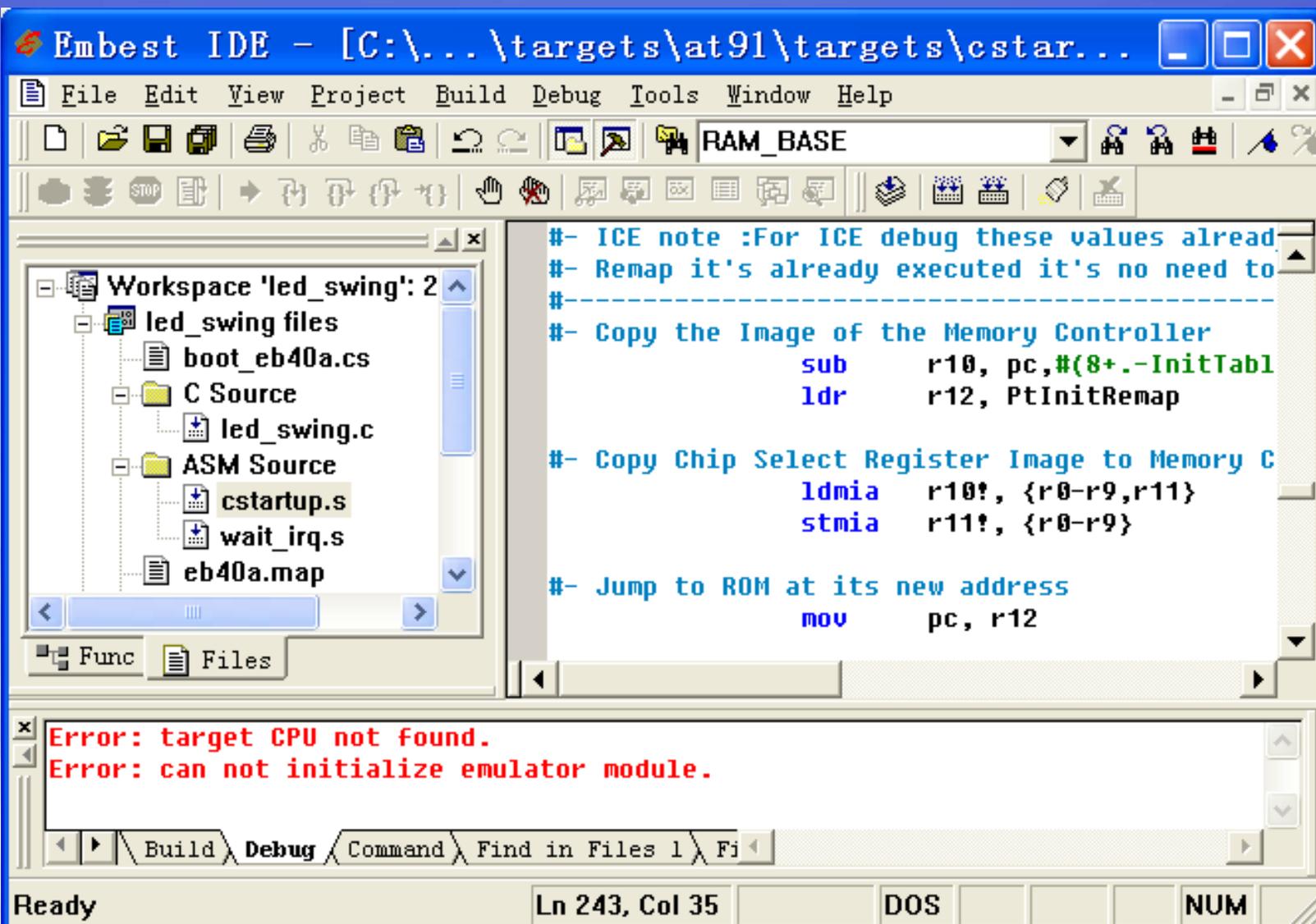
仿真器出错提示信息



Remote设置对话框



JTAG出错提示信息



JTAG出错提示的可能原因

- ❖ 相关管脚电平（NTRI、JTAGSEL、nTRST）
- ❖ CPU电源
- ❖ JTAG接口定义、接口电平

CPU与调试工具正常通信时的提示信息

```
Info: target device ID is: 0x1f0f0f0f.  
Info: target running, all breakpoints disabled.
```

Build Debug Command Find in Files 1 Fi

```
Info: target device ID is: 0x1f0f0f0f.  
Info: CPU was in debug state before connect, register values may be incorrect.
```

Build Debug Command Find in Files 1 Fi

调试工具可以检查和控制CPU的运行



调试工具控制CPU的运行失败时的提示信息

```
Info: target device ID is: 0x1f0f0f0f.  
Info: target running, all breakpoints disabled.  
Error: stop target failed
```

Build Debug Command Find in Files 1 Fi

调试工具控制CPU的运行失败的可能原因

- ❖ 相关管脚电平 (NWAIT)
- ❖ 晶振
- ❖ CPU供电电压、电流
- ❖ 仿真器设置 (ARM7/ARM9)

检查和控制CPU失败的可能原因列表

错误提示	Target CPU not found	Stop target failed
可能原因	相关管脚电平（NTRI、JTAGSEL、nTRST）	相关管脚电平（NWAIT
	CPU供电电压、电流	CPU供电电压、电流
	JTAG接口定义、接口电平	晶振
		仿真器设置（ARM7/ARM9）

调试工具成功检查和控制CPU的运行时的界面

The screenshot displays the Embest IDE interface in Disassembly mode. The main window shows a list of assembly instructions with their addresses and mnemonics. The current instruction at address 0x0002b644 is highlighted in green.

Address	Mnemonic	Operands
0x0002b644	ldr	r0, [pc, #4]
0x0002b648	ldr	r0, [r0, #4]
0x0002b64c	cmp	r0, #0
0x0002b650	beq	0x2b670
0x0002b654	ldrb	r0, [r4, #0]
0x0002b658	cmp	r0, #2
0x0002b65c	beq	0x2b66c
0x0002b660	ldrb	r0, [r4, #4]
0x0002b664	cmp	r0, #3
0x0002b668	bne	0x2b670
0x0002b66c	b	0x2b63c
0x0002b670	ldrb	r0, [r4, #8]
0x0002b674	ldr	r1, [pc, #4]
0x0002b678	strb	r0, [r1, #0]
0x0002b67c	ldr	r0, [r4, #12]
0x0002b680	b1	0x2b034
0x0002b684	ldr	r0, [r4, #16]

The Register window on the right shows the current state of registers R0 through R8:

- R0: 0x000210bc
- R1: 0x000000d3
- R2: 0x00000000
- R3: 0x00000000
- R4: 0x0002126c
- R5: 0x00000000
- R6: 0x00000000
- R7: 0x00000000
- R8: 0x00000000

The console window at the bottom displays the following information:

```
Info: target device ID is: 0x1F0F0F0F.  
Info: target running, all breakpoints disabled.
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current position is Ln 1, Col 1, and the target is in DOS mode.

进一步验证硬件连接的正确性和稳定性

- ❖ 访问CPU内部寄存器
- ❖ 访问芯片内部的外围寄存器
- ❖ 在内部RAM运行简单的测试程序

REMAP

地址	命令执行前	命令执行后	大小
0xFFFFFFFF	片内外设	片内外设	4M Bytes
0xFFC00000			
0xFFBFFFFFF	保留	外部芯片 (最多 8 片)	
0x00400000			
0x003FFFFFF	片内 RAM	保留	1M Bytes
0x00300000			
0x002FFFFFF	片内器件保留	片内器件保留	1M Bytes
0x00200000			
0x001FFFFFF	片内扩展 RAM	片内扩展 RAM	1M Bytes
0x00100000			
0x000FFFFFF	NCS0 所选器件	片内 RAM	1M Bytes
0x00000000			

设置（配置）EBI

- ❖ 利用调试工具正确配置EBI
- ❖ 尝试访问RAM区
- ❖ 检查数据总线与地址总线的正确性

EBI 设置（配置）内容

- ❖ 存储区类型
- ❖ 存储区大小和起始地址
- ❖ 访问等待周期
- ❖ 访问时序
- ❖ 数据总线宽度
- ❖ 其他需要设置的内容

设置（配置）EBI的方法

- ❖ 启动代码完成
- ❖ 手工实现
- ❖ 利用命令脚本

存储控制器

EBI Chip Select Register

Register Name: EBI_CSR0 - EBI_CSR7

Access Type: Read/Write

Reset Value: See Table 6

Absolute Address: 0xFFE00000 - 0xFFE0001C

Offset: 0x00 - 0x1C

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
BA							
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
BA				-	-	-	-
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
-	-	CSEN	BAT	TDF		PAGES	
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PAGES	-	WSE	NWS		DBW		

存储控制器

EBI Memory Control Register

Register Name: EBI_MCR
Access Type: Read/Write
Reset Value: 0
Absolute Address: 0xFFE00024
Offset: 0x24

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
-	-	-	DRP	-	ALE		

存储控制器

EBI Remap Control Register

Register Name: EBI_RCR
Access Type: Write only
Absolute Address: 0xFFE00020
Offset: 0x20

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	RCB

- **RCB: Remap Command Bit**
0 = No effect.
1 = Cancels the remapping (performed at reset) of the page zero memory devices.

简单的脚本文件

脚本文件的简单示例如下：

;停止目标板

stop

;配置存储器

memwrite 0xffe00004 0x02002121

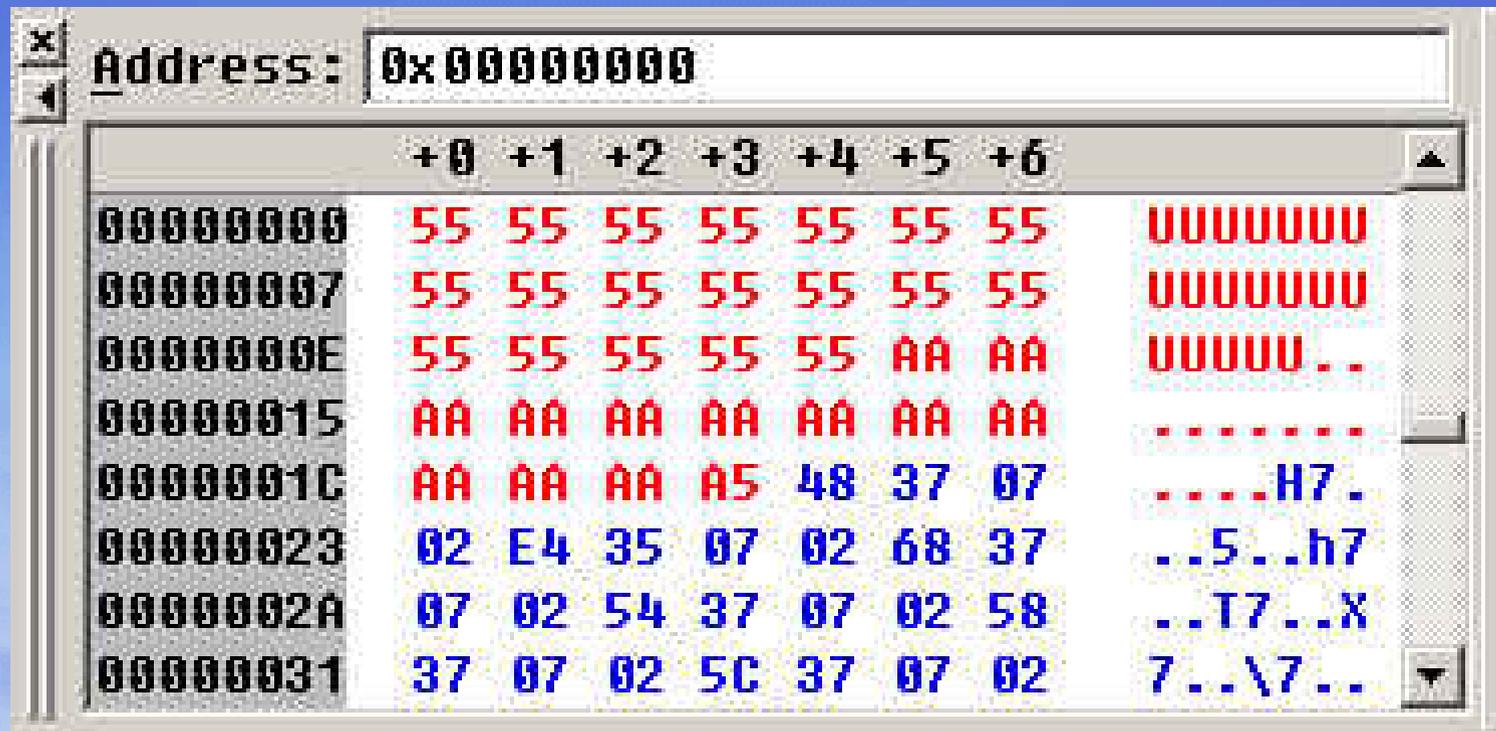
memwrite 0xffe00024 0x06

;下面是重映射

memwrite 0xffe00020 0x01

refresh

尝试访问RAM区



Address: 0x00000000

	+0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	
00000000	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	UUUUUUU
00000007	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	UUUUUUU
0000000E	55	55	55	55	55	AA	AA	UUUUU..
00000015	AA						
0000001C	AA	AA	AA	A5	48	37	07H7.
00000023	02	E4	35	07	02	68	37	..5..h7
0000002A	07	02	54	37	07	02	58	..T7..X
00000031	37	07	02	5C	37	07	02	7..\7..

测试程序

- ❖ 编写硬件测试程序
- ❖ 确认程序执行正确
- ❖ 确认开发工具可以正确监控目标

程序代码

```
.text
MOU    r0, #10          /* Set up parameters */
MOU    r1, #3
ADD    r0, r0, r1      /* r0 = r0 + r1 */

stop:
MOU    r0, #0x18        /* angel_SWIreason_ReportException */
LDR    r1, =0x20026     /* ADP_Stopped_ApplicationExit */
SWI    0x123456         /* Angel semihosting ARM SWI */

.end
|
```

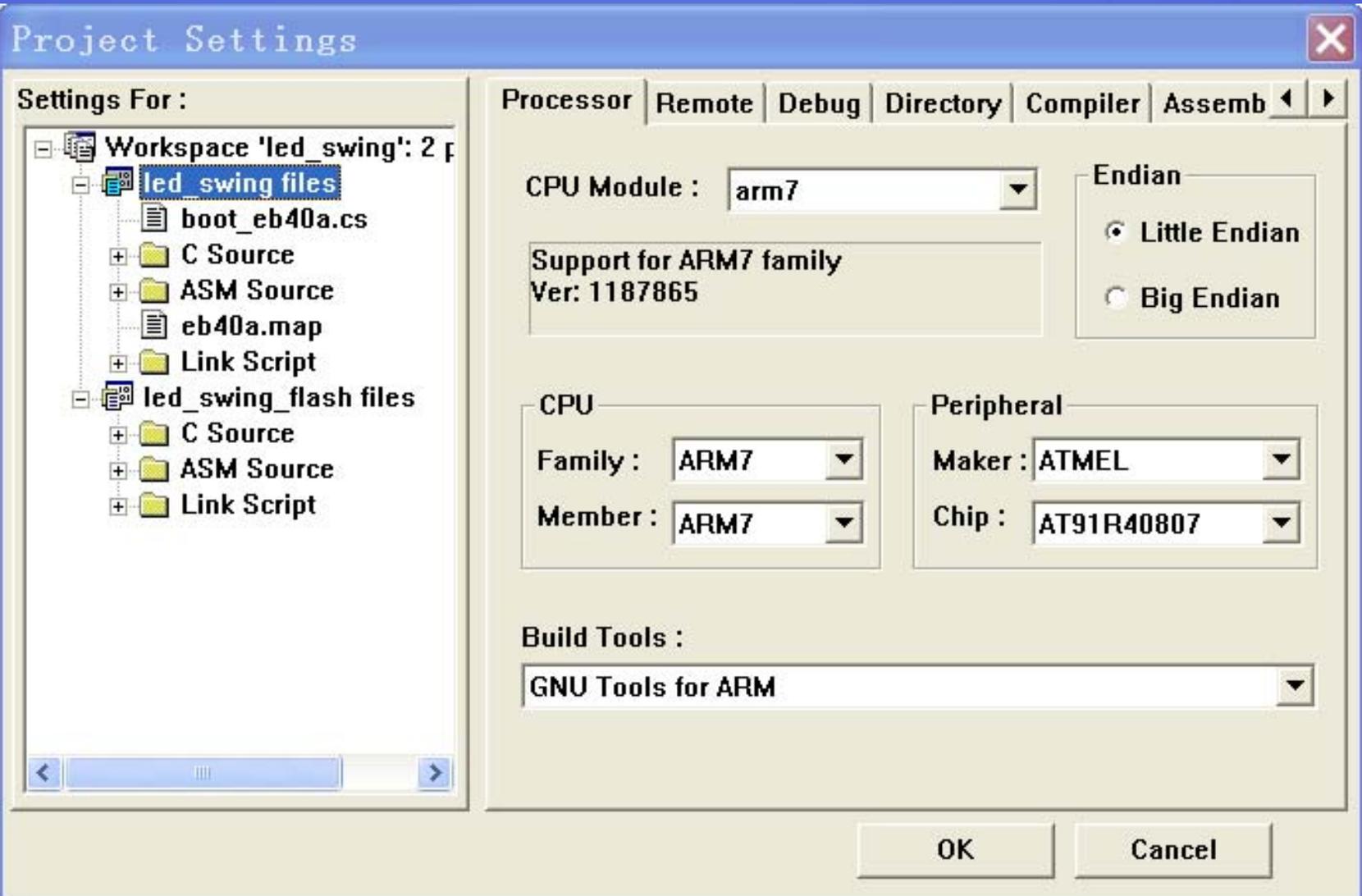
新建工程



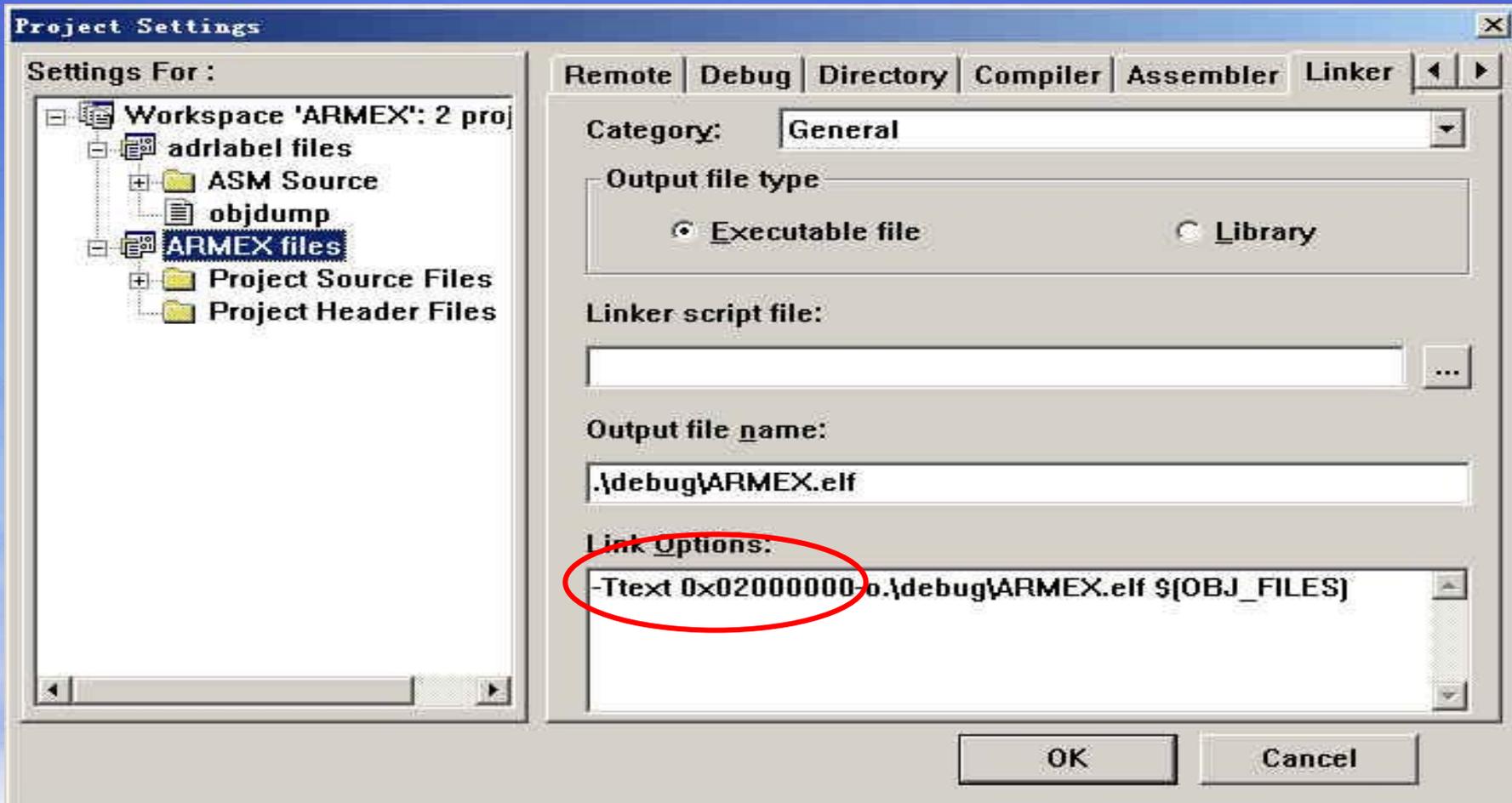
添加文件



工程配置



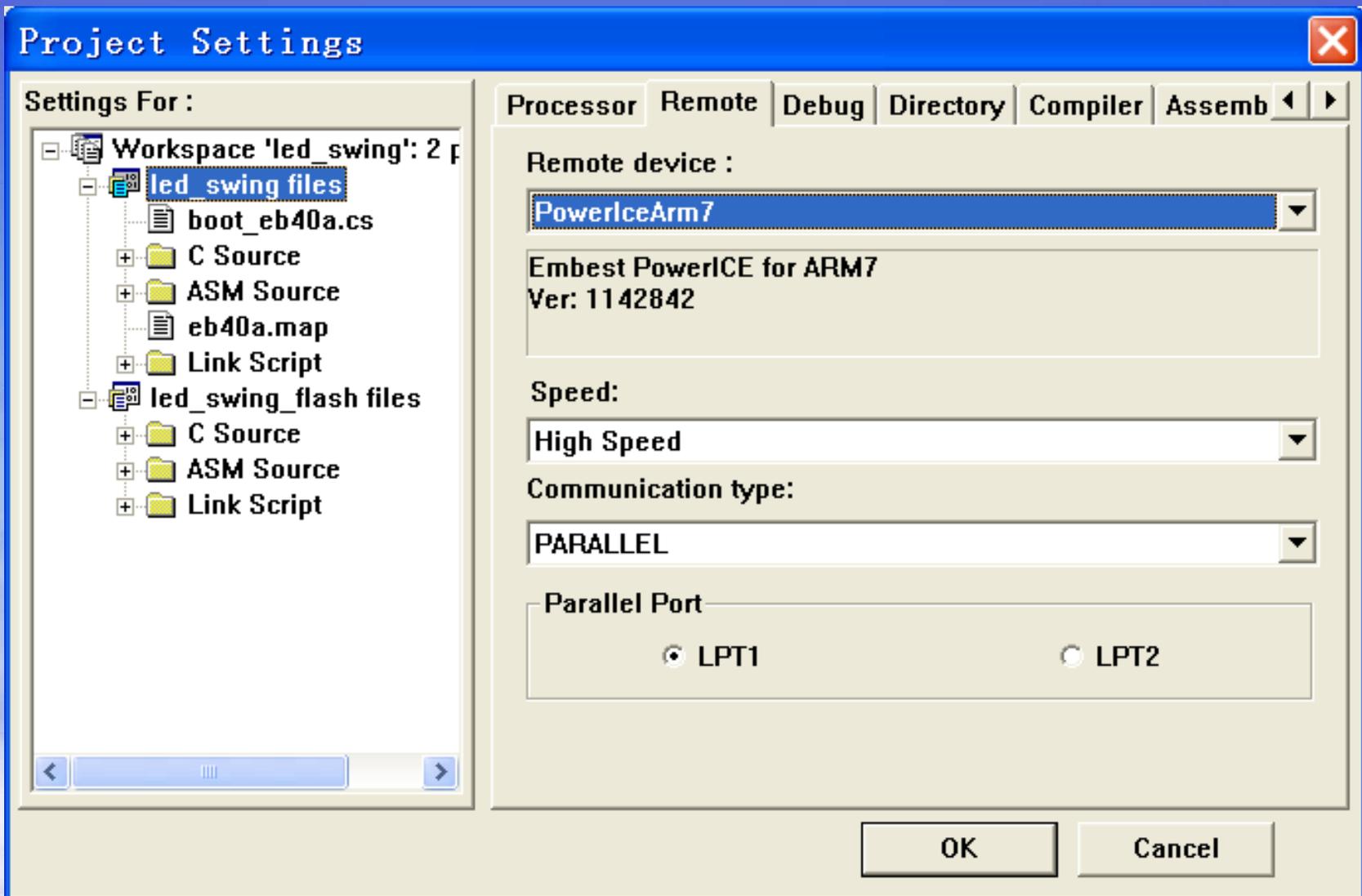
连接配置



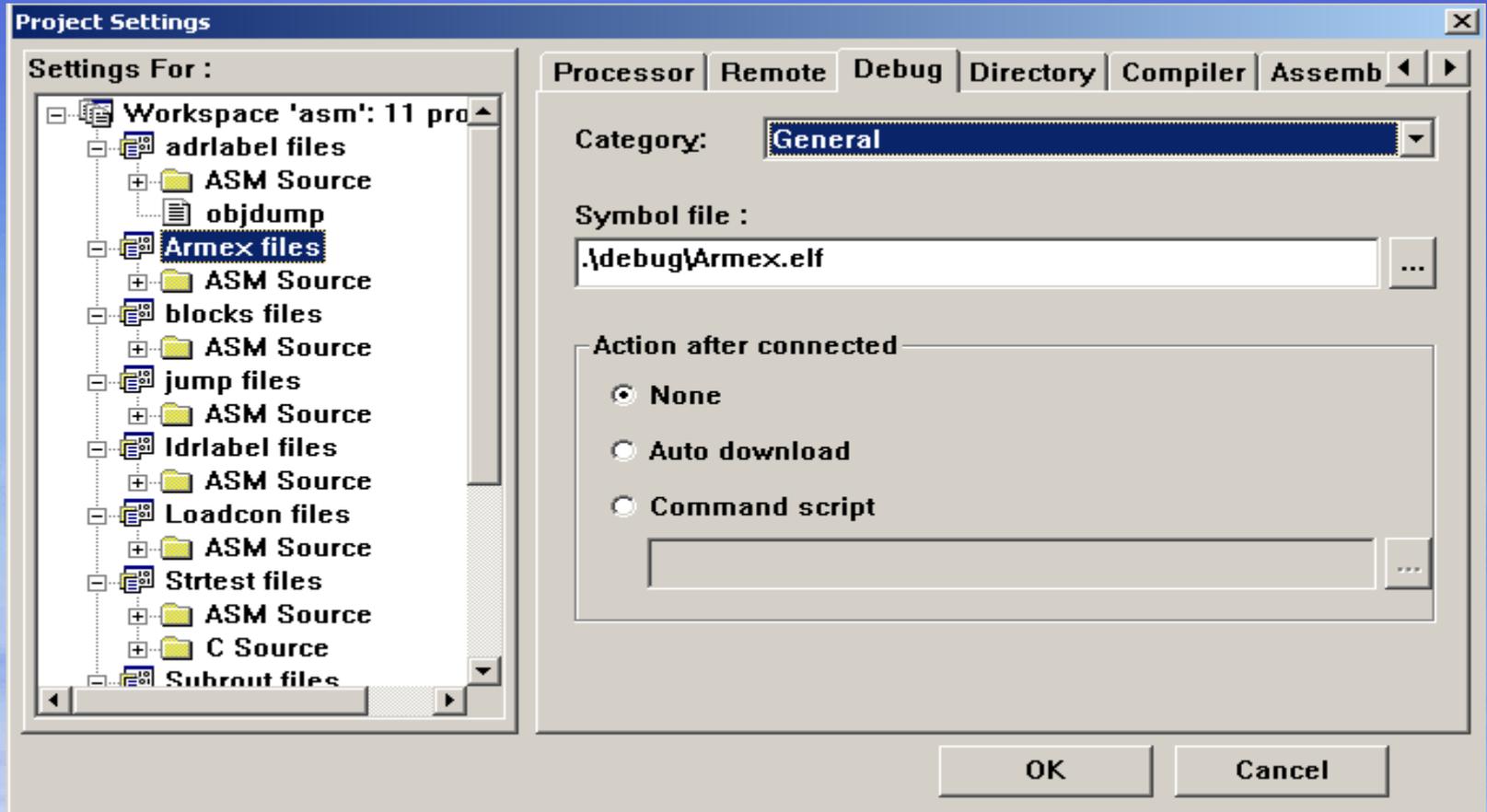
代码编译、链接



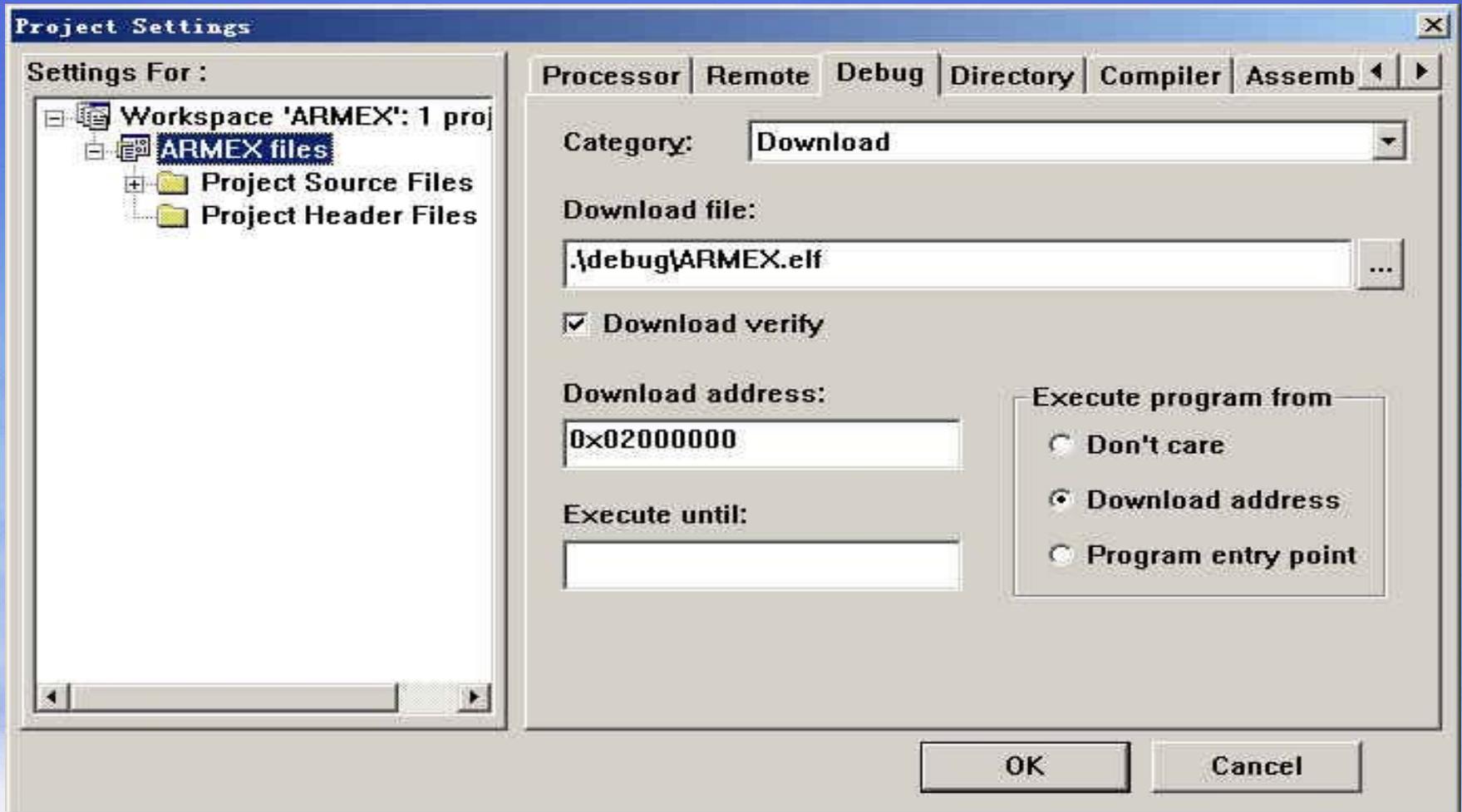
调试模块配置



调试配置



下载配置



调试界面

The screenshot displays the Keil IDE interface with the following components:

- File Explorer:** Shows a workspace named 'ARMEXC: 2 proje' containing folders for 'ARMEXC files', 'Project Source Files', 'Project Header Files', 'Subroot files', and 'ASM Source'.
- Assembly Code:** The main window shows assembly code for a .text section:

```
.text
MOV r0, R10 /* Set up parameters */
MOV r1, R0
ADD r0, r0, r1 /* r0 = r0 + r1 */

stop:
MOV r0, #0x18 /* angel_SHReason_Report
LDR r1, =0x20026 /* 40P_Stopped_Application
SWI 0x123456 /* angel semhosting ARM

.end
```
- Registers:** The 'Reg' window shows the current state of registers:

```
Current
R0: 0x02051224
R1: 0x02050400
R2: 0x00000013
R3: 0x00000000
R4: 0x00000000
R5: 0x02050000
R6: 0x00000000
R7: 0x00000000
R8: 0x02073e28
R9: 0x00000000
R10: 0x00000000
R11: 0x00000000
R12: 0x02051224
R13: 0x02050400
R14: 0x0205b4fc
R15: 0x02000000
SP: 0x02050400
LR: 0x0205b4fc
PC: 0x02000000
CPSR: 0x600000d3
```
- Memory:** The 'Address' window shows memory contents starting at 0x00000000:

```
Address: 0x00000000
+0 +1 +2 +3 +4
00000000 18 F0 9F E5 18 .....
00000005 F0 9F E5 18 F0 .....
0000000A 9F E5 18 F0 9F .....
0000000F E5 18 F0 9F E5 .....
00000014 18 F0 9F E5 20 .....
00000019 FF 1F E5 18 F0 .....
0000001E 9F E5 A8 37 07 ..H7.
00000023 02 E4 35 07 02 ..5..
```
- Status:** The bottom right window displays the message: 'Info: target running, all breakpoints disabled.'
- Bottom Bar:** Shows 'Ready', 'Ln 4, Col 1', and 'DOS'.

简单链接定位文件

```
SECTIONS
```

```
{
```

```
    . = 0x10000
```

```
    .text: {*(.text)}
```

```
    . = 0x8000000
```

```
    .data: {*(.data)}
```

```
    .bss: {*(.bss)}
```

```
}
```

典型链接定位文件

SECTIONS

{

```
. = 0x02000000;  
.text : { *(.text) }  
Image_R0_Limit = .;  
Image_RW_Base = .;  
.data : { *(.data) }  
.rodata : { *(.rodata) }  
.bss : { *(.bss) }  
PROVIDE (__stack = .);  
end = .;  
_end = .;  
.debug_info      0 : { *(.debug_info) }  
.debug_line      0 : { *(.debug_line) }  
.debug_abbrev    0 : { *(.debug_abbrev) }  
.debug_frame     0 : { *(.debug_frame) }
```

}

简单的脚本文件

脚本文件的简单示例如下：

;停止目标板

stop

;配置存储器

memwrite 0xffe00000 0x01002535

memwrite 0xffe00004 0x02002122

memwrite 0xffe00024 0x06

;下面是重映射

memwrite 0xffe00020 0x01

refresh

download -v D:\Demo\armdemo\debug\led.bin 0x2000000

.MAP文件

.MAP文件如下：

#Name	Start	Size	Attribute
ONCHIPRAM	0	40000	RW
FLASH	1000000	400000	R
SRAM	2000000	80000	RW
PERIREG	FFC00000	400000	RW

AT91的中断处理机制

地址	寄存器

0xFFFFF100	AIC_IVR
0xFFFFF0FC	AIC_SVR31

0xFFFFF080	AIC_SVR0
0xFFFFF07C	AIC_SMR31

0xFFFFF000	AIC_SMR0

中断向量
寄存器

当前中断处理函数地址

中断源向量
寄存器

中断源模式
寄存器

启动代码之flash中断向量表

```
        B      InitReset    /* reset */
undefvec:
        B      undefvec     /* Undefined Instruction */
swivec:
        B      swivec       /* Software Interrupt */
pabtvec:
        B      pabtvec      /* Prefetch Abort */
dabtvec:
        B      dabtvec      /* Data Abort */
rsvdvec:
        B      rsvdvec      /* reserved */
irqvec:
        B      irqvec       /* reserved */
fiqvec:
        B      fiqvec       /* reserved */
```

启动代码之RAM中断向量表

VectorTable:

```
ldr    pc, [pc, #+0x18]    /* SoftReset                */
ldr    pc, [pc, #+0x18]    /* UndefHandler             */
ldr    pc, [pc, #+0x18]    /* SWIHandler               */
ldr    pc, [pc, #+0x18]    /* PrefetchAbortHandler */
ldr    pc, [pc, #+0x18]    /* DataAbortHandler        */
nop                                /* Reserved                 */
ldr    pc, [pc, #-0xF20]    /* IRQ : read the AIC      */
ldr    pc, [pc, #-0xF20]    /* FIQ : read the AIC      */
```

#- There are only 5 offsets as the vectoring is used.

```
.long    SoftReset
.long    UndefHandler
.long    SWIHandler
.long    PrefetchAbortHandler
.long    DataAbortHandler
```

#- Vectoring Execution function run at absolut address

SoftReset:

```
b        SoftReset
```

UndefHandler:

```
b        UndefHandler
```

SWIHandler:

```
b        SWIHandler
```

PrefetchAbortHandler:

```
b        PrefetchAbortHandler
```

DataAbortHandler:

```
b        DataAbortHandler
```

启动代码大致流程

- ❖ 中断向量表
- ❖ 初始化中断向量控制器
- ❖ 复制中断向量表
- ❖ REMAP
- ❖ 初始化各模式栈指针
- ❖ 初始化C程序变量
- ❖ 转到C入口地址

RAM区程序调试

- ❖ 程序各段均在RAM区
- ❖ 由ICE直接下载程序
- ❖ 下载速度快，断点设置方便
- ❖ 可以采用直接修改mem等手段避免一些程序下载
- ❖ 执行速度比在 Flash 中快
- ❖ 需要较大的RAM区

分块调试技术

- ❖ 将程序分成几个逻辑块
- ❖ 调试好的逻辑块写入 Flash 中
- ❖ 既具有RAM调试的优越性，又减少了程序的下载量，节约RAM，提高调试速度
- ❖ 减少了RAM程序一次性转到Flash时可能出现的问题

常见的程序执行方式

- ❖ 程序代码在Flash中执行，仅将堆栈、数据段分配到RAM区
- ❖ 程序将自己完全拷贝到RAM区
- ❖ 程序将部分代码段拷贝到RAM区（较为少用）

常用的 Flash 编程方法

- ❖ 专用或通用的编程器
- ❖ 操作系统所带 Flash 编程工具
- ❖ 监控程序所支持的 Flash 编程工具
- ❖ 自编写 RAM 区运行的 Flash 编程工具
- ❖ 调试工具/JTAG仿真器支持的编程工具

FLASH程序调试

```
#-----  
#- From here, the code is executed  
#- in 0x100 0000.  
#-----  
InitReset:  
  
#-----  
#- Speed up the Boot sequence  
#-----
```

```
#-----  
#- From here, the code is executed  
#- in 0x100 0000.  
#-----  
InitReset:  
                b          InitReset  
#-----  
#- Speed up the Boot sequence  
#-----
```

FLASH程序调试

The screenshot shows a debugger window with the following assembly code for the 'InitReset' function:

```
InitReset:  
b InitReset  
#-----  
#- Speed up the Boot sequence  
#-----  
#- After reset, the number of wait states on chip select 0 is 8  
#- Evaluation Boards fits fast flash memories, so that the number  
#- states can be optimized to fast up the boot sequence.  
#- ICE note :For ICE debug no need to set the EBI value these values  
#- by the boot function.  
#-----  
#- Load System EBI Base address and CSR0 Init Value  
ldr r0, #EBIBase  
ldr r1, #0  
#-----  
#- Speed up code execution  
str r1, #0
```

A context menu is open over the 'ldr r1, #0' instruction, showing the following options:

- Cut (Ctrl+X)
- Copy (Ctrl+C)
- Paste (Ctrl+V)
- Open Document
- Add to Watch
- Go To Disassembly
- Show Next Statement
- Insert Breakpoint
- Enable Breakpoint
- Run to Cursor
- Set Next Statement

The memory dump at the bottom shows a grid of values:

+6	+7	+8	+9	+A	+B	+C	+D	+E	+F
FF									
FF									
FF									
FF									
FF									
FF									
FF									
FF									

On the right side of the debugger, there is a 'values' window showing the following output:

```
top  
target stop.  
emwrite 0xffff  
emwrite succe:  
emwrite 0xffe  
emwrite succe:  
emwrite 0xffe  
emwrite succe:  
emwrite 0xffe  
emwrite succe:  
emwrite 0xffe  
emwrite succe:
```