



WB32F10x
Getting Started Development











Westberry Technology (ChangZhou) Corp., Ltd

Contents

CONTENTS	II
1 WB32F10X FIRMWARE LIBRARY INTRODUCTION	3
2 USE THE KEIL MDK TO CREATE THE PROJECT	4
3 DETAILS OF WB32F10X STANDARD PERIPHERALS LIBRARY	16
REVISION HISTORY	18
IMPORTANT NOTICE	19

1 WB32F10x Firmware Library Introduction

The WB32F10x Standard Peripherals Library is structured as follows:

- ▼  **WB32F10x_StdPeriph_Lib**
 - >  **Documentation**
 - ▼  **Libraries**
 - >  **CMSIS**
 - >  **WB32F10x_StdPeriph_Driver**
 - >  **WB32F10x_USBDevice_Driver**
 - ▼  **Project**
 - >  **WB32F10x_StdPeriph_Examples**
 -  **WB32F10x_StdPeriph_Template**
 - >  **Utilities**

This library contains a collection of routines, data structures and macros covering the features of WB32F10x peripherals.

Documentation for the WB32F10X firmware library is stored in the Documentation folder.

- **Libraries** contains three subfolders, **CMSIS**, **WB32F10x_StdPeriph_Driver** and **WB32F10x_USBDevice_Driver**.
- The **CMSIS** stores the startup files, headers, etc. associated with the **WB32F10x** chip.
- The **WB32F10X_STDPeripher_Driver** contains the source code of the **WB32F10x** firmware library, which is related to the standard peripheral.
- The **WB32F10x_USBDevice_Driver** contains the WB32F10X USB device protocol stack code.

The Project folder contains two subfolders, **WB32F10X_StdPeriph_Examples** and **WB32F10X_StdPeriph_Template**.

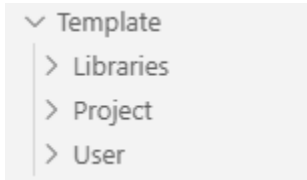
- The **WB32F10X_StdPeriph_Example** folder contains the official source code of the firmware provided by **WestberryTech** for reference.
- The **WB32F10X_StdPeriph_Template** folder contains the file templates needed to create the new project.

The **Utilities** folder holds common source code.

2 Use the keil mdk to create the project

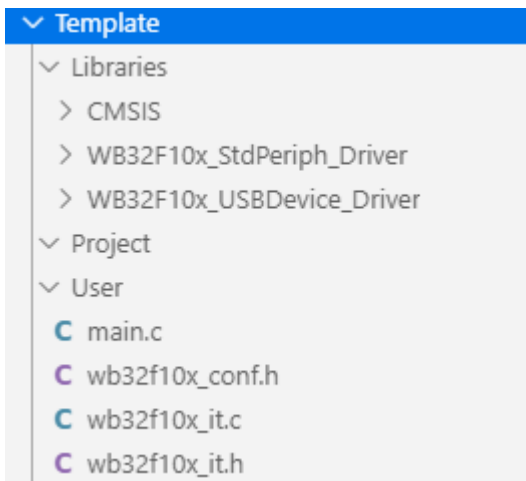
Step 01, Create a new folder named **Template** to hold the entire project.

Step 02, Create **Libraries**, **Project** and **User** subfolders in the Template folder(You can also make the project directory structure according to your own habits.).

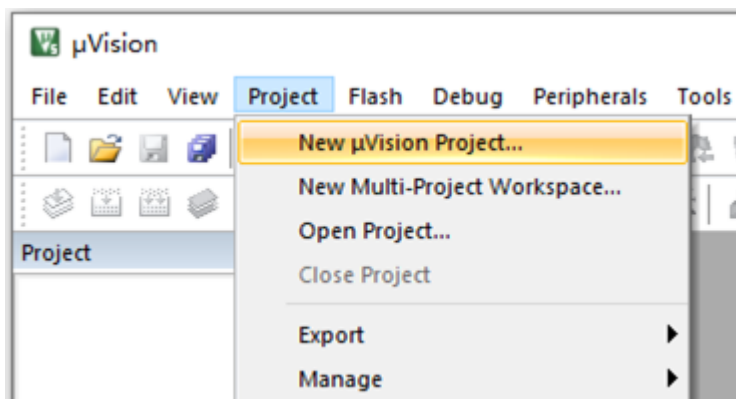


Step 03, Copy the contents of the **Libraries** folder in the **WB32F10x_StdPeriph_Lib** folder to the Template\Libraries folder.

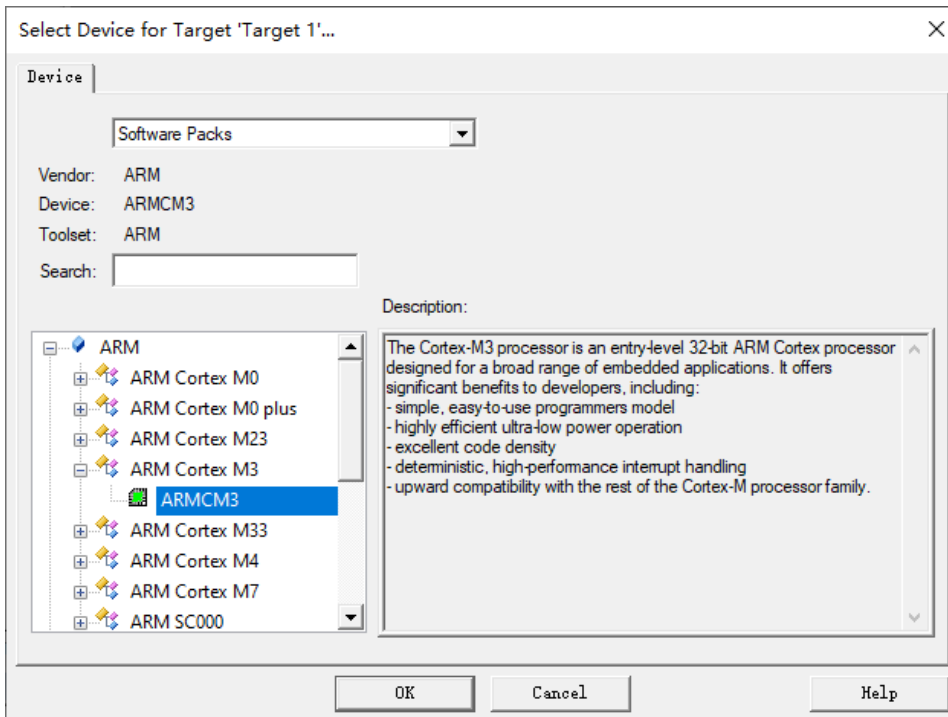
Step 04, Copy the contents of the **Project\WB32F10X_STDPeripher_Template** folder from the **WB32F10x_StdPeriph_Lib** folder to the **Template\User** folder.



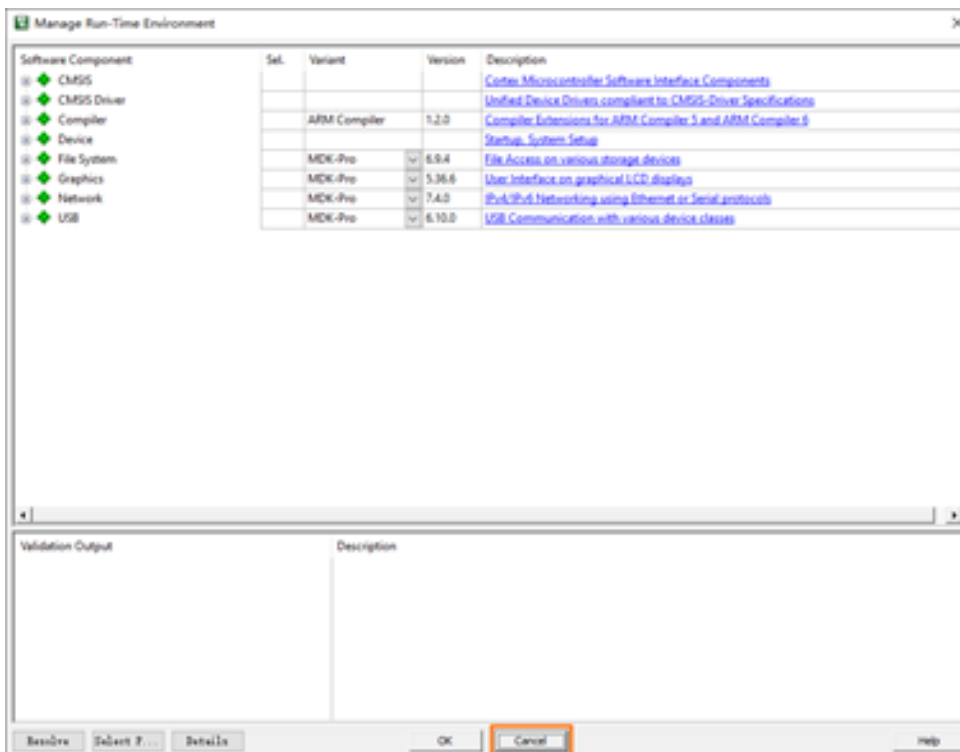
Step 05, Open the **Keil MDK** software, Click **Project-> New uVision Project...** as shown:



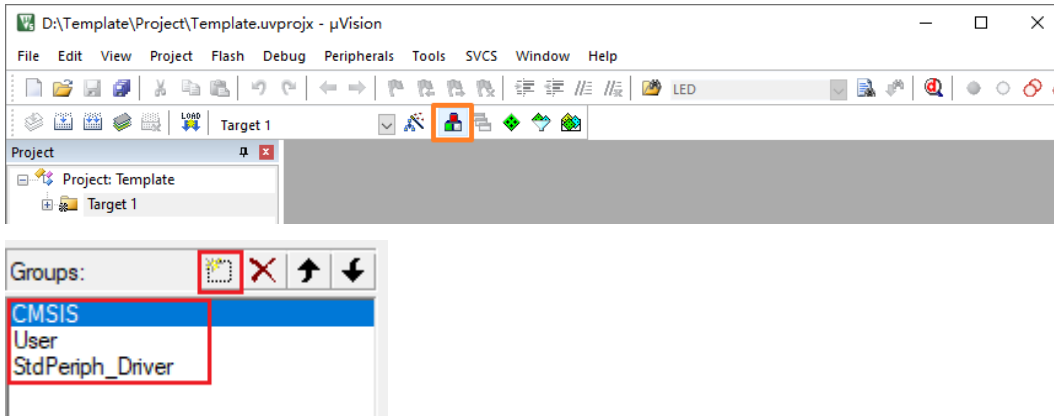
Step 06, Select the device to use for the project as **ARMCM3**, and then click **OK**.



Step 07, You will see the **Manage Run-Time Environment** dialog pop up and you can click **Cancel** to close the dialog box.



Step 08, You can set up three Groups: **CMSIS**, **User**, **StdDriver** before import the Standard Peripherals Library file.



Add files to the Group

Add to the CMSIS Group:

Template\Libraries\CMSIS\Device\WB\WB32F10x\startup\arm\startup_wb32f10x.s

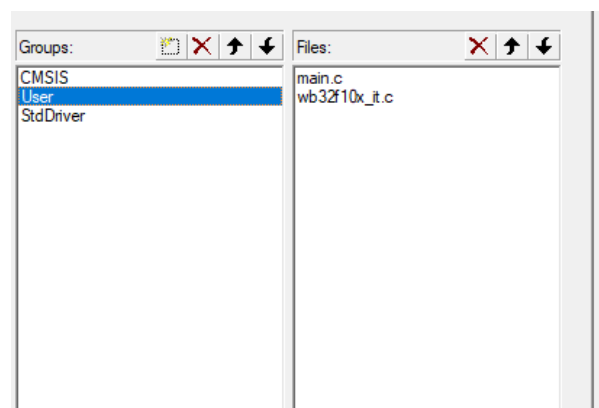
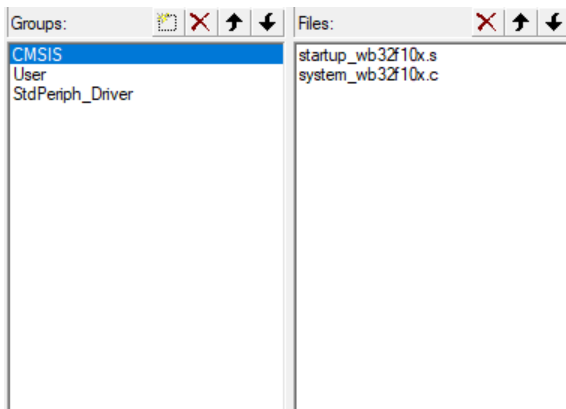
Template\Libraries\CMSIS\Device\WB\WB32F10x\system_wb32f10x.c

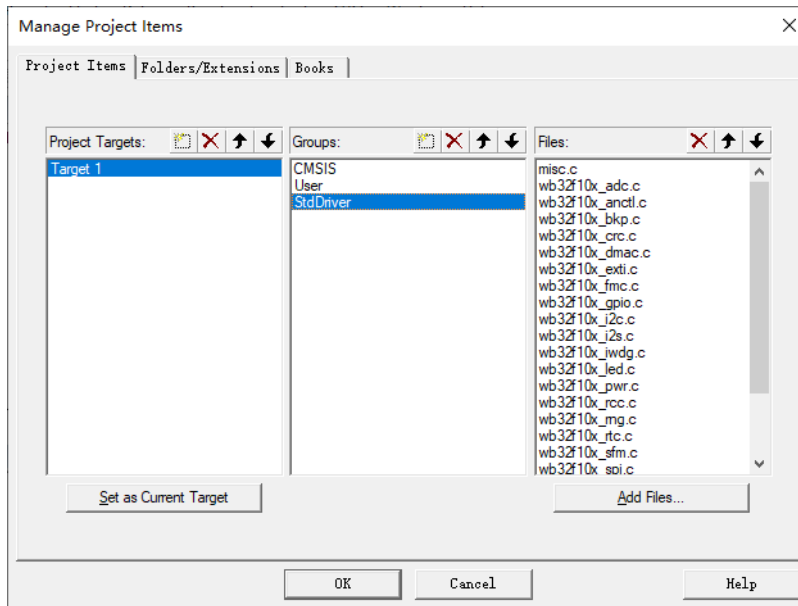
Add to the User Group:

Template\User\main.c

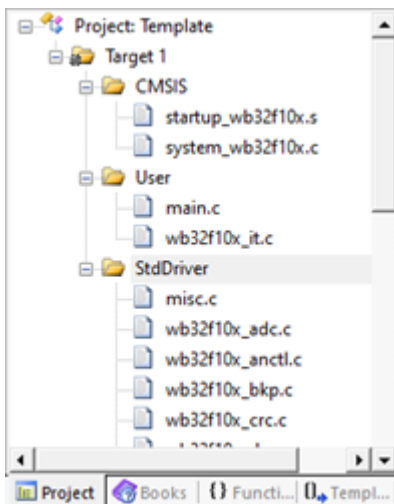
Template\User\wb32f10x_it.c

Add all the **.c**(source code)files in the Template\Libraries\WB32F10x_StdPeriph_Driver\ SRC folder to the **STDDriver** Group

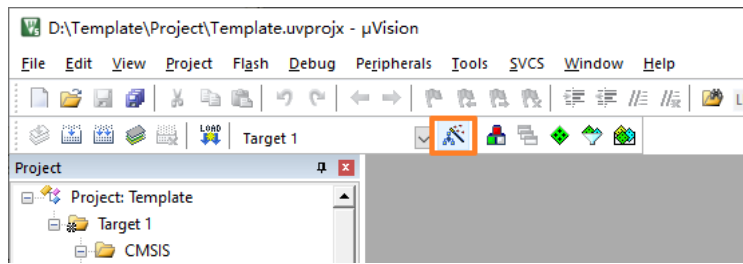




Finally, the whole project is structured as follows:



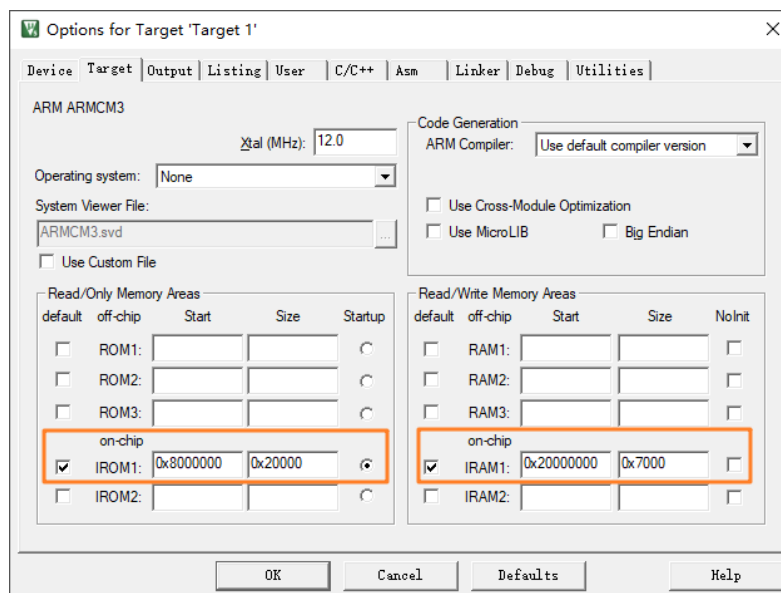
Step 09, Click the icon below to open the **Options for Target** dialog Box.



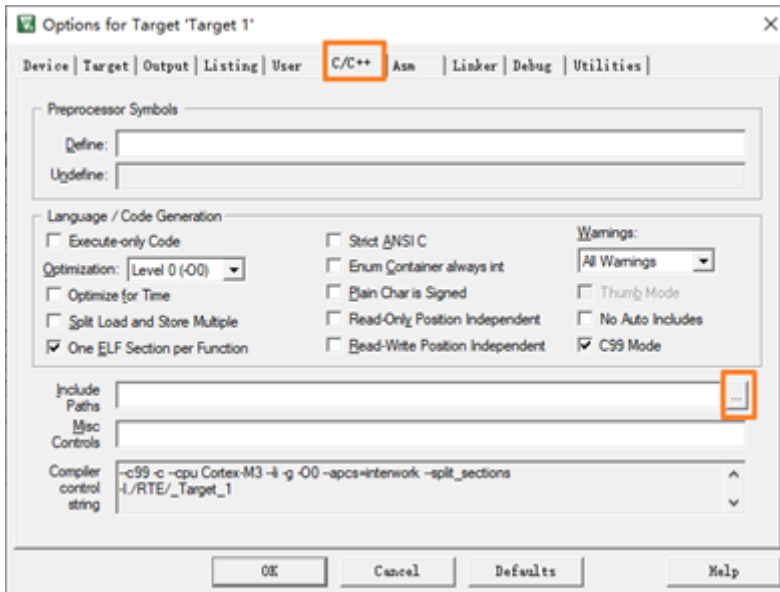
Configure Read/Only Memory Areas and Read/Write Memory Areas (Configure the starting address and size of Flash and SRAM.).

Note : Configure the **Flash** and **SRAM** sizes based on your IC type. 128KB Flash and 28KB SRAM are used as an example (see the following table for capacity configurations of other **Product Code**).

Product Code	Flash Size	SRAM Size
WB32F10xx6	0x8000 (32KB)	0x3000 (12KB)
WB32F10xx8	0x10000 (64KB)	0x5000 (20KB)
WB32F10xx9	0x18000 (96KB)	0x7000 (28KB)
WB32F10xxB	0x20000 (128KB)	0x7000 (28KB)
WB32F10xxC	0x40000 (256KB)	0x9000 (36KB)

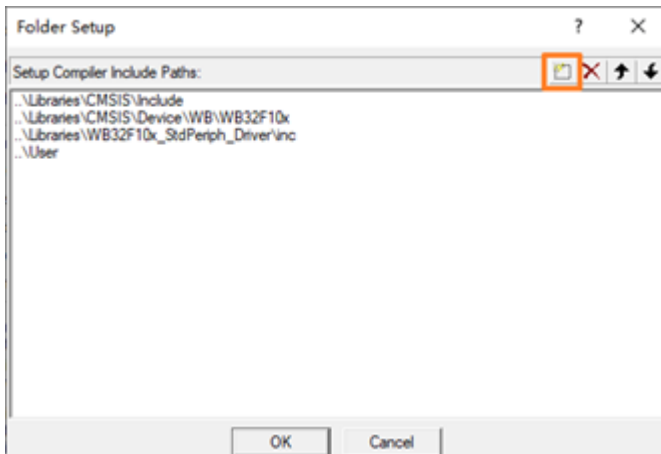


Step 10, Configure the header file include path for the project in the C/C++ TAB.



Add the paths as follows :

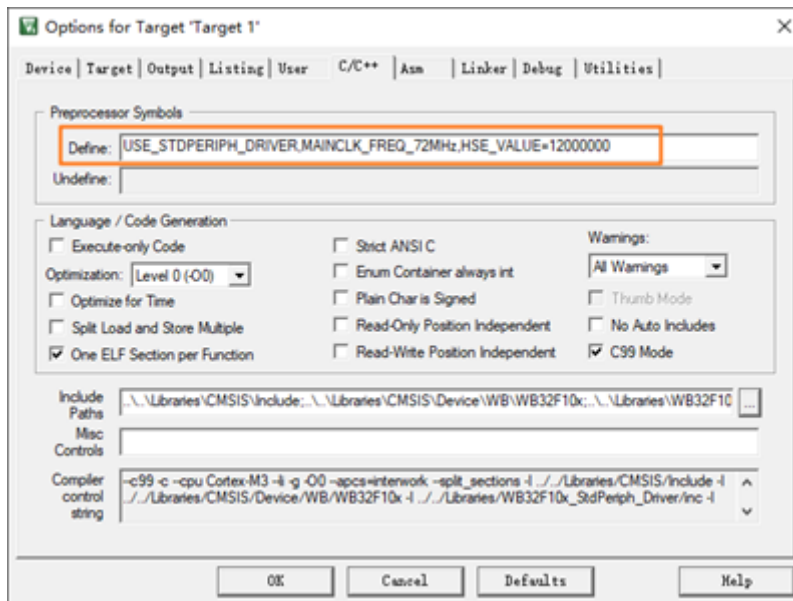
- ..\Libraries\CMSIS\Include
- ..\Libraries\CMSIS\Device\WB\WB32F10x
- ..\Libraries\WB32F10x StdPeriph_Driver\inc
- ..\User



Step 11, Include **USE_STDALTER_DRIVER** and **MAINCLK_FREQ_72MHZ** definitions in the Preprocessor Symbols (see below for details on these two definitions).

USE_STDPERIPH_DRIVER definition indicates using Standard Peripherals Library
MAINCLK_FREQ_72MHz definition indicates using the 72MHz Main Clock configuration function predefined in `system_wb32f10x.c` to configure the Main Clock.
HSE_VALUE=12000000 definition indicates the external crystal frequency used is 12MHz.

Note: The main frequency cannot exceed the maximum frequency supported by your IC type.

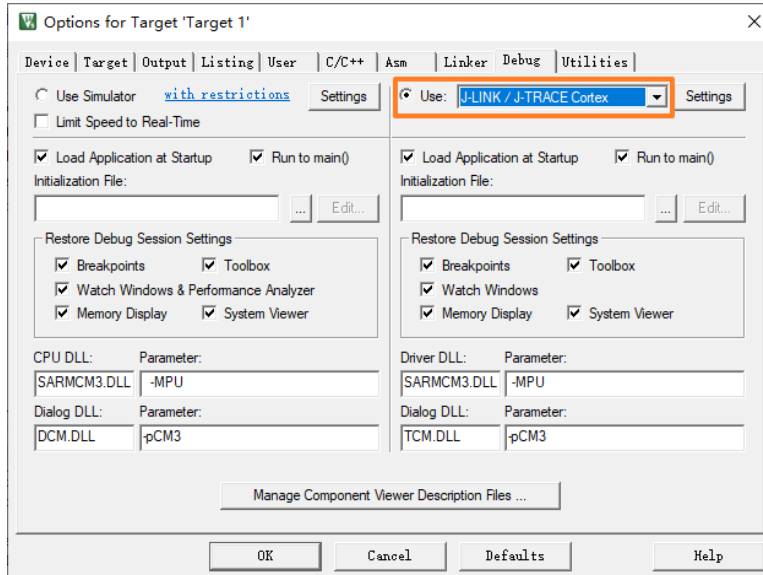


Step 12, Click **OK**. At this point, the project setup configuration is complete. Next we will configure debugging.

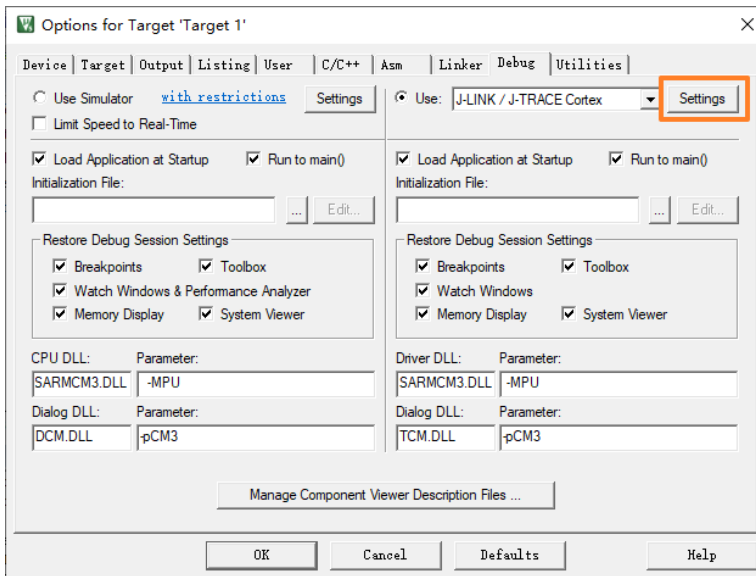
Step 13, Because the WB32F10x is an ARM Cortex-M3 chip, you can use a Cortex-M3-enabled debugger (e.g., JLink, Ulink, CMSIS-DAP, etc.) to debug your applications. Let's use JLink as an example to demonstrate the configuration debugging of WB32F10x

Step 14, Connect A JLink tool to your computer, use the JLink SWD interface to connect to the WB32F10X chip, and power the chip.

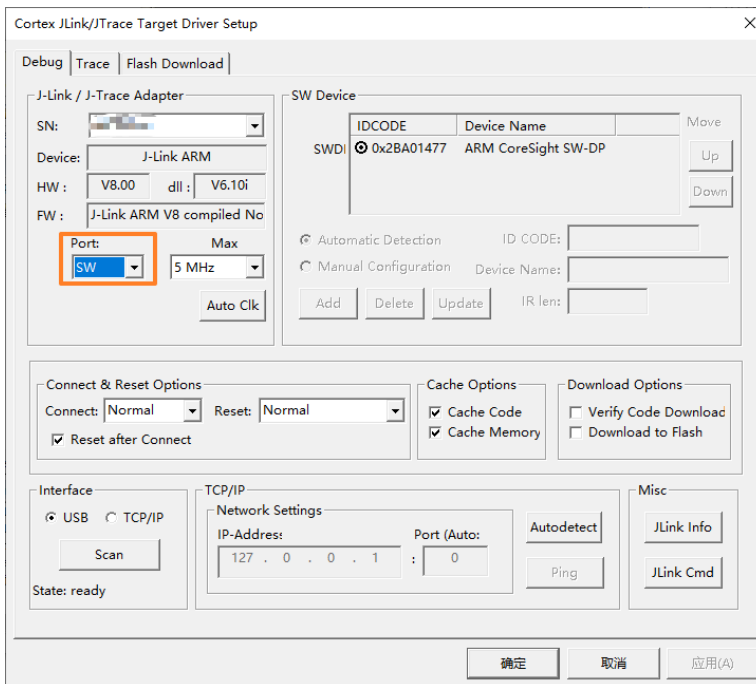
Step 15, Open the **Options for Target** dialog box, switch to the **Debug** TAB, and choose to **J-Link/J-TRACE Cortex**.



Step 16, Click Settings to configure the debugger.

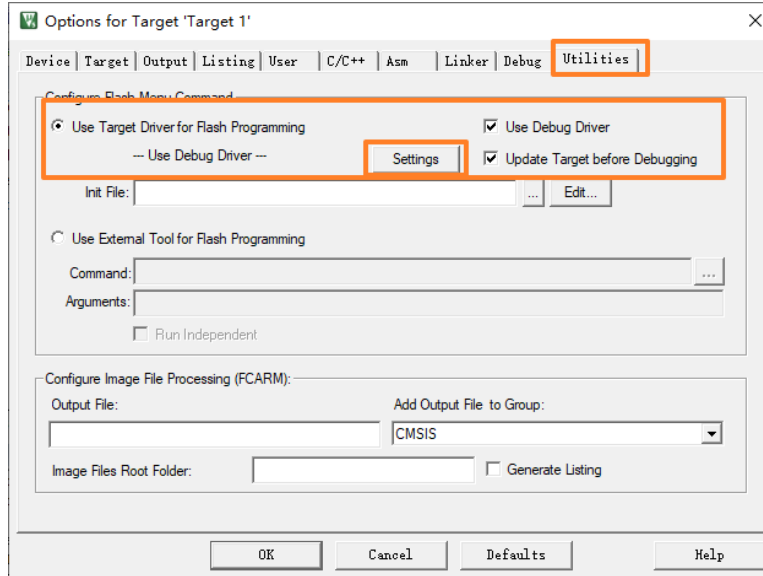


You can see on the right that JLink has detected the WB32F10X chip after select the SW interface.

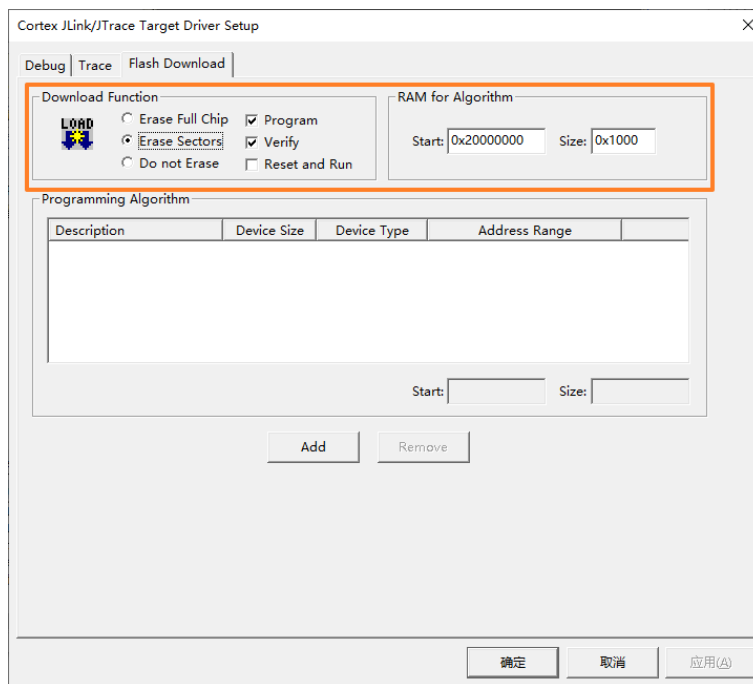


Step 17, Then click 确定(OK) to exit. In the Utilities TAB,

Step 18, You need to do the setup shown in the following figure:

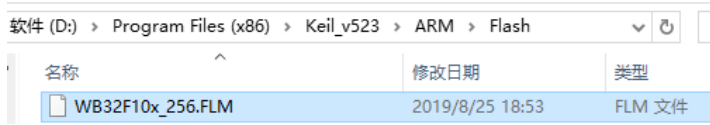


Then click the **Settings** button to open the Flash Programming configuration dialog box. Do the configuration as shown.

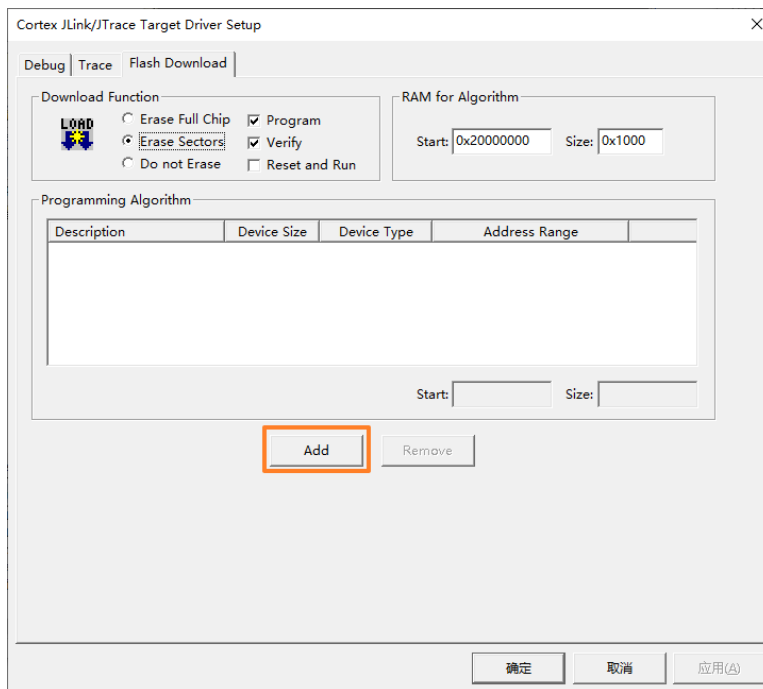


Step 19, Programming Algorithm configuration

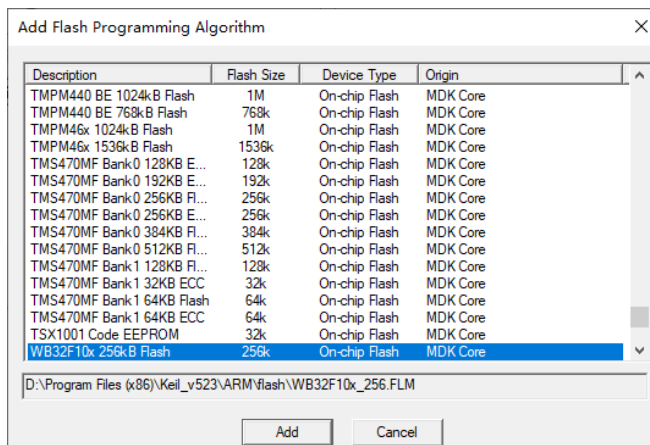
Step 20, Copy the **WB32F10X_256.FLM** file provided by **WestberryTech** to the corresponding folder in the installation directory of Keil MDK
(on my computer the path is D:\Program Files (x86)\Keil v523\ARM\FIash)



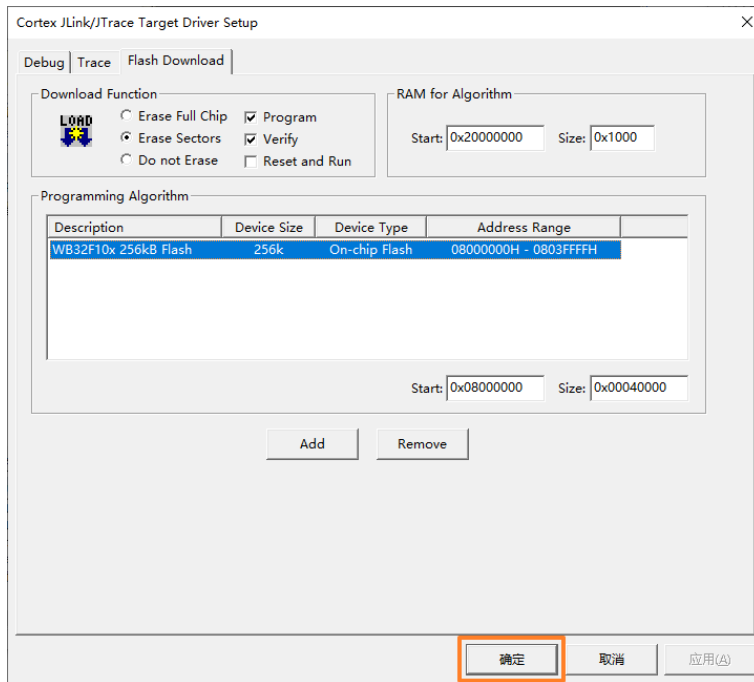
Then click the **Add** button in the **Programming Algorithm** dialog box



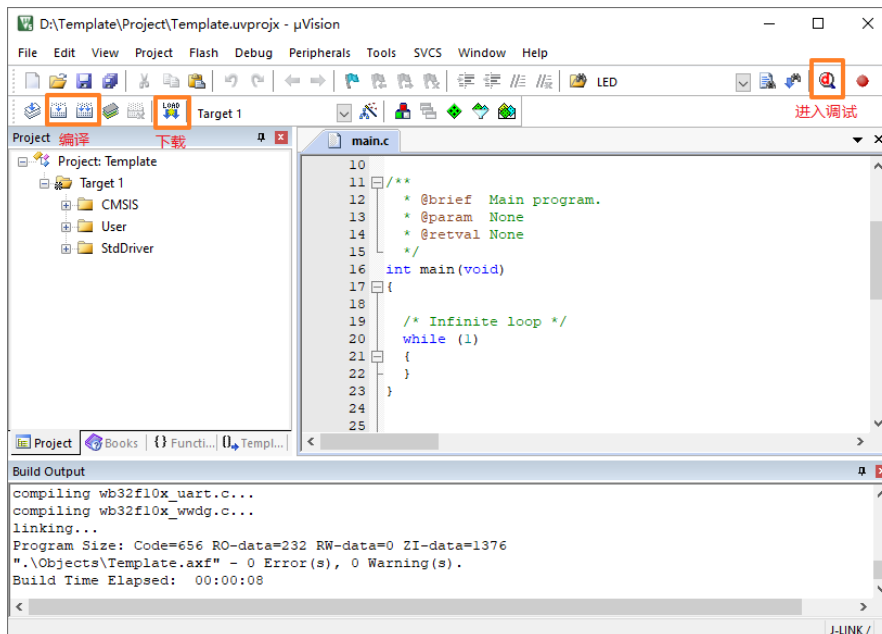
Step 21, Locate the Programming Algorithm named **WB32F10X 256KB Flash** and click **Add**.



Then click **确定(OK)**.

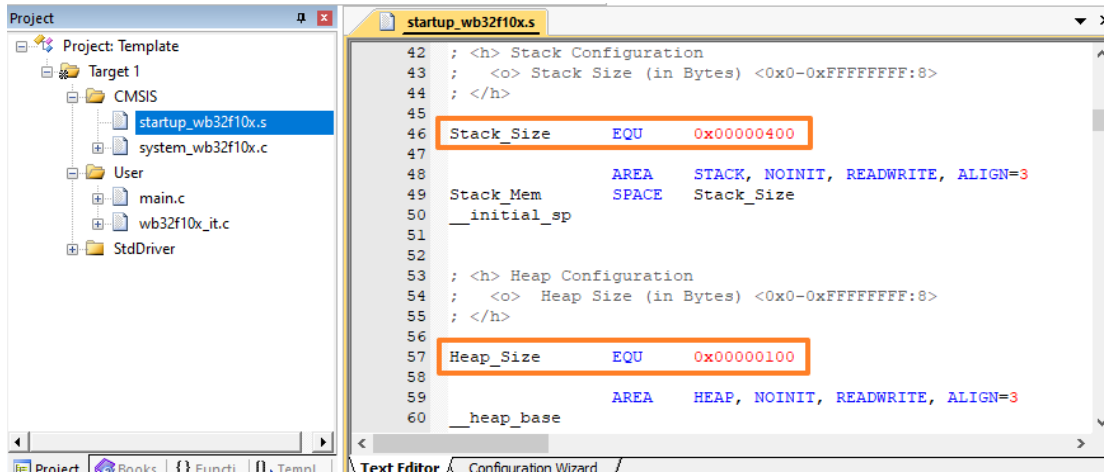


At this point, you are ready to **compile**, **download**, and **debug** the program. The configuration of the firmware library is described in the following section.



3 Details of WB32F10x Standard Peripherals Library

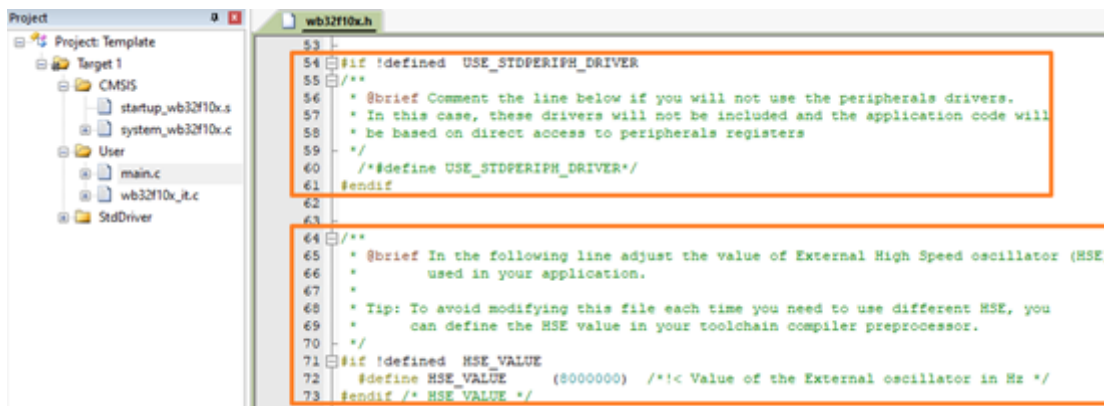
The size of the application stack and heap can be configured in startup_wb32f10x.s as follows:



```

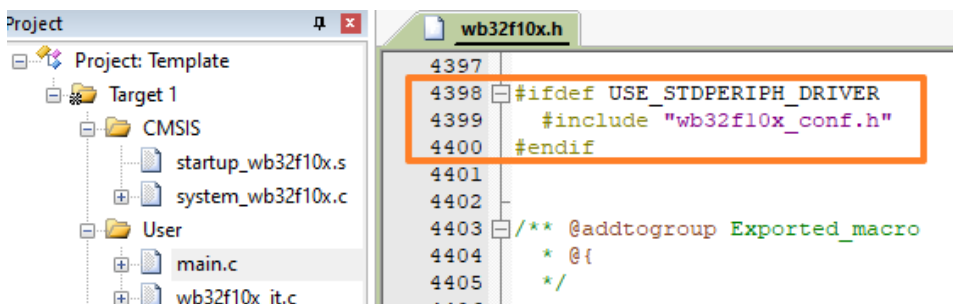
42 ; <h> Stack Configuration
43 ; <o> Stack Size (in Bytes) <0x0-0xFFFFFFFF:8>
44 ; </h>
45
46 Stack_Size EQU 0x00000400
47
48 AREA STACK, NOINIT, READWRITE, ALIGN=3
49 Stack_Mem SPACE Stack_Size
50 __initial_sp
51
52
53 ; <h> Heap Configuration
54 ; <o> Heap Size (in Bytes) <0x0-0xFFFFFFFF:8>
55 ; </h>
56
57 Heap_Size EQU 0x00000100
58
59 AREA HEAP, NOINIT, READWRITE, ALIGN=3
60 __heap_base
    
```

You may want to note that there are two macro definitions in **wb32f10x.h**.



```

53
54 #if !defined USE_STDPERIPH_DRIVER
55 /**
56  * @brief Comment the line below if you will not use the peripherals drivers.
57  * In this case, these drivers will not be included and the application code will
58  * be based on direct access to peripherals registers
59  */
60 #define USE_STDPERIPH_DRIVER
61 #endif
62
63
64 /**
65  * @brief In the following line adjust the value of External High Speed oscillator (HSE)
66  * used in your application.
67  *
68  * Tip: To avoid modifying this file each time you need to use different HSE, you
69  * can define the HSE value in your toolchain compiler preprocessor.
70  */
71 #if !defined HSE_VALUE
72 #define HSE_VALUE (8000000) /*< Value of the External oscillator in Hz */
73 #endif /* HSE_VALUE */
    
```



```

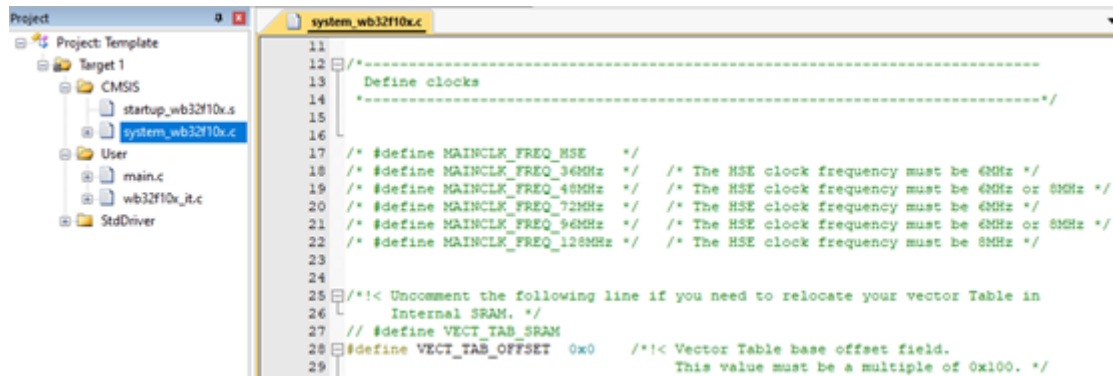
4397
4398 #ifdef USE_STDPERIPH_DRIVER
4399     #include "wb32f10x_conf.h"
4400 #endif
4401
4402
4403 /** @addtogroup Exported_macro
4404  * @{
4405  */
    
```

USE_STDPERIPH_DRIVER means that the application needs to use a peripheral driver from the firmware library and will include the WB32F10x_conf.h header file in the project.

HSE_VALUE is used to specify the frequency of the external crystal on the WB32F10x chip. By default, the external crystal HSE frequency of the Peripherals library is 8MHz.

If you are using an external crystal oscillator other than 8MHz, be sure to modify or overwrite the definition in the compiler's global predefined!!

You may want to focus on a few definitions in **system_wb32f10x.c**.



```

11
12 /*-----
13 Define clocks
14 -----*/
15
16
17 /* #define MAINCLK_FREQ_HSE */
18 /* #define MAINCLK_FREQ_36MHz */ /* The HSE clock frequency must be 6MHz */
19 /* #define MAINCLK_FREQ_48MHz */ /* The HSE clock frequency must be 6MHz or 8MHz */
20 /* #define MAINCLK_FREQ_72MHz */ /* The HSE clock frequency must be 6MHz */
21 /* #define MAINCLK_FREQ_96MHz */ /* The HSE clock frequency must be 6MHz or 8MHz */
22 /* #define MAINCLK_FREQ_128MHz */ /* The HSE clock frequency must be 8MHz */
23
24
25 /*!< Uncomment the following line if you need to relocate your vector Table in
26 Internal SRAM. */
27 // #define VECT_TAB_SRAM
28 #define VECT_TAB_OFFSET 0x0 /*!< Vector Table base offset field.
29 This value must be a multiple of 0x100. */

```

MAINCLK_FREQ_* ;These macros define the frequency of the chip master clock after the program is started. You can only choose to define one of them (if none is defined, the chip master clock is MHSI). You can define it at the compiler global predefined. These macro definitions are required for the external crystal oscillator of the chip.

If you are defining **MAINCLK_FREQ_72MHz**, the external crystal frequency of the chip must be 6MHz or 12MHz. (**Note:** the definition of **HSE_VALUE** must be overwrote as well).

VECT_TAB_SRAM:This macro maps the interrupt vector to the SRAM(This macro needs to be defined for projects running in SRAM).

VECT_TAB_OFFSET: This macro is used to set the offset of the starting address for the interrupt vector (Relative to the starting address of Flash or SRAM.).

Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
1.2	2022/7/5	Initial Release

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