

## RX Family

### M3S-TFAT-Tiny Memory Driver Interface Module

### Firmware Integration Technology

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#### Introduction

This Application Note describes the M3S-TFAT-Tiny Memory Driver Interface module which uses Firmware Integration Technology (FIT). This module uses as memory driver interface to combine RX Family Open source FAT filesystem M3S-TFAT-Tiny FIT (TFAT FIT) with each memory drivers. In this document, this module is referred to as the TFAT driver FIT module.

Please refer to the following URL to know the details about FIT Modules.

<https://www.renesas.com/en-us/solutions/rx-applications/fit.html>

In this document, the terms are used as follows.

- TFAT FIT:
  - RX Family Open Source FAT File System M3S-TFAT-Tiny Module FIT (R20AN0038)
- TFAT driver FIT:
  - RX Family M3S-TFAT-Tiny Memory Driver Interface Module FIT (R20AN0335)
- TFAT:
  - M3S-TFAT-Tiny or generic term for TFAT FIT and TFAT driver FIT

## M3S-TFAT-Tiny Memory Driver Interface Module Firmware Integration Technology

This Application Note provides the driver interface corresponding to SD memory card (SD mode), USB memory, USB Mini, eMMC, Serial Flash memory. Please use with following FIT Modules.

Function	Product	Website
File system (*1)	TFAT FIT	<a href="http://www.renesas.com/mw/tfat-rx">http://www.renesas.com/mw/tfat-rx</a>
SD memory card Drive (*2)	SD memory card Driver	<a href="https://www.renesas.com/driver/rtm0rx0000dsdd">https://www.renesas.com/driver/rtm0rx0000dsdd</a>
USB Driver (*2)	USB Basic Host and Peripheral Driver	<a href="http://www.renesas.com/driver/usb">http://www.renesas.com/driver/usb</a>
	USB Host Mass Storage Class Driver (HMSC)	
USB Mini Driver (*2)	USB Basic Mini Host and Peripheral Driver (USB Mini Firmware)	<a href="http://www.renesas.com/driver/usb">http://www.renesas.com/driver/usb</a>
	USB Host Mass Storage Class Driver for USB Mini Firmware	
eMMC Driver (*2)	MMC Mode MMCIF Driver	<a href="https://www.renesas.com/products/software-tools/software-os-middleware-driver/mmc/multimediacard-emmc-driver-for-rx-family.html">https://www.renesas.com/products/software-tools/software-os-middleware-driver/mmc/multimediacard-emmc-driver-for-rx-family.html</a>
Serial Flash memory Driver (*2)	Clock Synchronous Control Module for Serial Flash Memory Access	<a href="https://www.renesas.com/products/software-tools/software-os-middleware-driver/serial-memory/spi-qspi-serial-flash-driver.html">https://www.renesas.com/products/software-tools/software-os-middleware-driver/serial-memory/spi-qspi-serial-flash-driver.html</a>

\*1 This is required.

\*2 One module is required.

### Target Device

- RX Family

When using this application note with other Renesas MCUs, careful evaluation is recommended after making modifications to comply with the alternate MCU.

### Target Compilers

- Renesas Electronics C/C++ Compiler Package for RX Family
- GCC for Renesas RX
- IAR C/C++ Compiler for Renesas RX

For details of the confirmed operation contents of each compiler, refer to "6.1 Confirmed Operation Environment".

**Related Documents**

- RX Family Board Support Package Module Using Firmware Integration Technology (R01AN1685)
- RX Family Open Source FAT File System M3S-TFAT-Tiny Module Firmware Integration Technology (R20AN0038)
- RX Family SD Mode SD Memory Card Driver Firmware Integration Technology (R01AN4233)
- RX Family USB Basic Host and Peripheral Driver using Firmware Integration Technology (R01AN2025)
- RX Family USB Host Mass Storage Class Driver (HMSC) Firmware Integration Technology (R01AN2029)  
RX Family USB Basic Mini Host and Peripheral Driver (USB Mini Firmware) Using Firmware Integration Technology (R01AN2166)
- RX Family USB Host Mass Storage Class Driver for USB Mini Firmware Integration Technology (R01AN2169)
- RX Family MMC Mode MMCIF Driver Firmware Integration Technology (R01AN4234)
- RX Family Clock Synchronous Control Module for Serial Flash Memory Access Firmware Integration Technology (R01AN2662)
- RX Family System Timer Module Firmware Integration Technology(R20AN0431)

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## 1. Overview

### 1.1 This Application Note

This Application describes memory driver interface combines TFAT FIT and each memory drivers. This Module can change the target of memory driver using config file.

The APIs provided by this module are called by TFAT FIT. It is no need to call by user.

The drive number controlled in TFAT FIT and the drive number controlled in device drivers (SD memory card driver etc.) are not equal. Therefore, this module has the conversion table for drive. Initial value can be configured, please refer to the section 3.7 drv\_change\_alloc if you change this as dynamic.

### 1.2 Structure of Application

#### 1.2.1 Structure of Application

This application note includes files below.

**Table 1.2.1 Structure of application note**

file/folder name	description
r20an0335ej0220-rx-tfat.pdf	Application note
FITModules	
driver_rx_v2.20.xml	FIT plug-in XML
driver_rx_v2.20_extend.mdf	Smart Configurator setting File
driver_rx_v2.20.zip	FIT plug-in ZIP
configuration (r_config)	
driver_rx_config.h	configuration file(default)
FIT Module (driver_rx)	
document(doc)	
English(en)	
r20an0335ej0220-rx-tfat.pdf	Application note (English)
Japanese(ja)	
r20an0335jj0220-rx-tfat.pdf	Application note (Japanese)
configurations refer reference (ref)	
driver_rx_config_reference.h	configuration file(template)
source code(src)	
readme (readme.txt)	readme
r_tfat_driver_rx_if.h	Header file

1.2.2 Structure of Software

This product works with the TFAT FIT, the system timer module FIT, and various device driver FITs.

TFAT FIT is the main module of file system that contains open source the FatFs inside. The TFAT driver FIT has Wrapper functions inside and switches the I/O processing for the file system for each storage device. The user sets the storage device used by the TFAT driver FIT configuration settings and operates the file system via the TFAT FIT API.

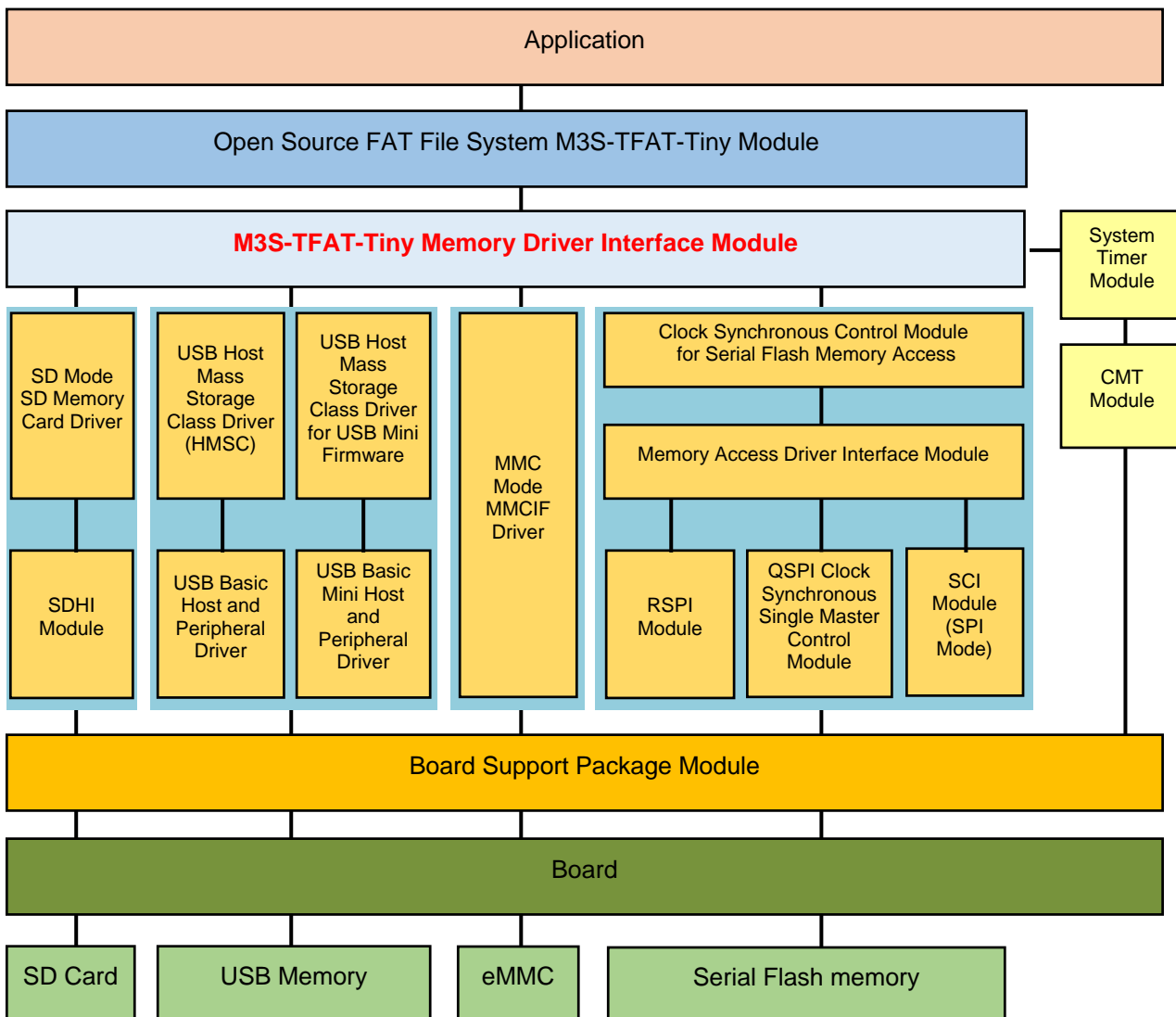


Fig.1-1 Structure of software

Table 1.2.2 Using FIT Modules version

Storage Device	Product	version
Common	Board Support Package (BSP)	5.52
	TFAT	4.02
	System Timer module	1.01
	CMT Module	4.40
SD memory card (SD mode)	SD Mode SD Memory Card Driver	3.00
	SDHI Module	2.06
USB memory	USB Basic Host and Peripheral Driver	1.30
	USB Host Mass Storage Class Driver (HMSC)	1.30
	USB Basic Mini Host and Peripheral Driver	1.20
	USB Host Mass Storage Class Driver for USB Mini Firmware	1.20
eMMC	MMC Mode MMCIF Driver	1.07
Serial Flash memory	Clock Synchronous Control Module for Serial Flash Memory Access	3.01
	Memory Access Driver Interface Module	1.02
	RSPI Module	2.05
	QSPI Clock Synchronous Single Master Control Module	1.14
	SCI Module (SPI Mode)	3.40



### 1.3 API Overview

Table 1.3 shows the API Functions for this driver.

**Table 1.3.1 API Functions**

<b>Function</b>	<b>Functional Overview</b>
disk_initialize	Initialize disk drive.
disk_status	Get the information about disk drive status.
disk_read	Read the data from disk.
disk_write	Write the data to disk.
disk_ioctl	Control the drive.
get_fattime	Get the time information.
drv_change_alloc	Change the allocation of drive number between TFAT module and device driver.

### 1.4 Limitations

- (1) The target devices of TFAT are the devices supported by all the FITs that users use as lower layer than the TFAT. For the target devices of each FIT, refer to the respective application note.
- (2) Use Rev.1.20 or later for the USB Basic Mini Host and Peripheral Driver FIT and the USB Host Mass Storage Class Driver for USB Mini Firmware FIT. Because these revisions support RTOS.

## 2. API Information

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### 2.1 Hardware Requirements

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The microcontroller used must support the following functionality.

- USB
- SDHI
- CMT

### 2.2 Software Requirements

---

This FIT Module is dependent on the following packages:

- r\_bsp(Rev. 5.52 or later)
- r\_tfat\_rx (Rev.4.02 or later)
- r\_sys\_time\_rx (Rev.1.01 or later)
- r\_cmt\_rx (Rev.4.40 or later)

The kind of memory driver to use can be set in driver\_rx\_config.h.

### 2.3 Supported Toolchain

---

The supported toolchains of this module are depended on the toolchains of each memory drivers.

### 2.4 Interrupt Vector

---

The TFAT driver FIT uses no interrupt vector.

### 2.5 Header Files

---

All API calls and their supporting interface definitions are located in "r\_tfat\_driver\_rx\_if.h".  
Build-time configuration options are selected or defined in the file "r\_tfat\_driver\_rx\_config.h".

### 2.6 Integer Types

---

This project uses ANSI C99 "Exact width integer types" in order to make the code clearer and more portable.  
These types are defined in "stdint.h".

## 2.7 Configuration Overview

The configuration options in this module are specified in "r\_tfat\_driver\_rx\_config.h".  
The option names and setting values are listed in the table below.

Configuration options in r_tfat_driver_rx_config.h	
<pre>#define TFAT_USB_DRIVE_NUM - Default value = (0)</pre>	<p>The number of drives for USB. Please set (0) if user does not use USB.</p>
<pre>#define TFAT_SDMEM_DRIVE_NUM - Default value = (0)</pre>	<p>The number of drives for SD memory card. Please set (0) if user does not use SD memory card.</p>
<pre>#define TFAT_USB_MINI_DRIVE_NUM - Default value = (0)</pre>	<p>The number of drives for USB Mini. Please set (0) if user does not use USB Mini.</p>
<pre>#define TFAT_MMC_DRIVE_NUM - Default value = (0)</pre>	<p>The number of drives for eMMC. Please set (0) if user does not use eMMC.</p>
<pre>#define TFAT_SERIAL_FLASH_DRIVE_NUM - Default value = (0)</pre>	<p>The number of drives for Serial Flash memory. Please set (0) if user does not use Serial Flash memory.</p>
<pre>#define TFAT_DRIVE_ALLOC_NUM_i i = 0-9 - Default value = (TFAT_CTRL_NONE)</pre>	<p>This config allocates the device for each drive number.</p> <p>The drive for USB = (TFAT_CTRL_USB) The driver for SD memory card = (TFAT_CTRL_SDMEM) The driver for USB Mini = (TFAT_CTRL_USB_MINI) The driver for eMMC = (TFAT_CTRL_MMC) The driver for Serial Flash memory = (TFAT_CTRL_SERIAL_FLASH) The driver for "not using" = (TFAT_CTRL_NONE)</p> <p>This module uses these parameters for relating the drive number for TFAT FIT with the drive number of memory driver. The drive number is allocated ascending order. Please refer to the section 3.7 drv_change_alloc if user change this in dynamic.</p>
<pre>#define RI600V4_MUTEX_ID_FOR_TFAT_DRIVE_ALLOC_NUM_i i = 0~9 - Default value = (0)</pre>	<p>When using RI600V4, input the mutex ID created by RI600V4 configuration.</p> <p>This mutex is used by TFAT APIs to obtain the reentrancy (file/directory exclusive access) on a drive (logical volume). Please set (0) if not use RI600V4 or the memory drive. Duplication with ID "0" is allowed. Please set (1 to 255) for mutex ID if use RI600V4 and the memory drive. Duplication with ID for other using drives is not allowed.</p>

**2.8 Code Size**

The sizes of ROM, RAM and maximum stack usage associated with this module are listed below. Information is listed for a single representative device of the RX200 Series, and RX600 Series, respectively.

The ROM (code and constants) and RAM (global data) sizes are determined by the build-time configuration options described in 2.7 Configuration Overview.

The values in the table below are confirmed under the following conditions.

Module Revision: r\_tfat\_driver\_rx rev.2.20

Compiler Version: Renesas Electronics C/C++ Compiler Package for RX Family V3.02.00

(The option of “lang = c99” is added to the default settings of the integrated development environment.)

GCC for Renesas RX 8.3.0.202002

(The option of “-std=gnu99” is added to the default settings of the integrated development environment.)

IAR C/C++ Compiler for Renesas RX version 4.14.1

(The default settings of the integrated development environment.)

Configuration Options: Default settings

ROM, RAM and Stack Code Sizes				
Device	Category	Memory Used		
		Renesas Compiler	GCC	IAR Compiler
RX113	ROM <sup>(Note)</sup>	6,487 bytes	13,168 bytes	8,443 bytes
	RAM <sup>(Note)</sup>	26 bytes	28 bytes	58 bytes
	STACK <sup>(Note)</sup>	368 bytes	-	380 bytes
RX231	ROM <sup>(Note)</sup>	6,487 bytes	13,272 bytes	8,449 bytes
	RAM <sup>(Note)</sup>	26 bytes	28 bytes	58 bytes
	STACK <sup>(Note)</sup>	368 bytes	-	380 bytes
RX65N	ROM <sup>(Note)</sup>	6,535 bytes	13,272 bytes	8,449 bytes
	RAM <sup>(Note)</sup>	26 bytes	28 bytes	58 bytes
	STACK <sup>(Note)</sup>	380 bytes	-	384 bytes

Note . The sizes of ROM, RAM, and stack of TFAT FIT is included.

## 2.9 Arguments

---

Please use definition of drive number when calling TFAT FIT.

```
typedef enum
{
    TFAT_DRIVE_NUM_0 = 0x00,
    TFAT_DRIVE_NUM_1,
    TFAT_DRIVE_NUM_2,
    TFAT_DRIVE_NUM_3,
    TFAT_DRIVE_NUM_4,
    TFAT_DRIVE_NUM_5,
    TFAT_DRIVE_NUM_6,
    TFAT_DRIVE_NUM_7,
    TFAT_DRIVE_NUM_8,
    TFAT_DRIVE_NUM_9,
}TFAT_DRV_NUM;
```

---

## 2.10 Return Values

---

Return values are defined in "diskio.h" in TFAT FIT module.

/\* Disk Status Bits (DSTATUS) \*/

```
typedef uint8_t DSTATUS;
- #define STA_NOINIT 0x01 /* Drive not initialized */
- #define STA_NODISK 0x02 /* No medium in the drive */
- #define STA_PROTECT 0x04 /* Write protected */
```

/\* Results of Disk Functions \*/

```
typedef enum
{
    RES_OK = 0, /* 0: Successful */
    RES_ERROR, /* 1: R/W Error */
    RES_WRPRT, /* 2: Write Protected */
    RES_NOTRDY, /* 3: Not Ready */
    RES_PARERR /* 4: Invalid Parameter */
} DRESULT;
```

## 2.11 Adding the FIT Module to Your Project

---

This module must be added to each project in which it is used. Renesas recommends the method using the Smart Configurator described in (1) or (3) or (5) below. However, the Smart Configurator only supports some RX devices. Please use the methods of (2) or (4) for RX devices that are not supported by the Smart Configurator.

- (1) Adding the FIT module to your project using the Smart Configurator in e<sup>2</sup> studio  
By using the Smart Configurator in e<sup>2</sup> studio, the FIT module is automatically added to your project. Refer to “RX Smart Configurator User’s Guide: e<sup>2</sup> studio (R20AN0451)” for details.
- (2) Adding the FIT module to your project using the FIT Configurator in e<sup>2</sup> studio  
By using the FIT Configurator in e<sup>2</sup> studio, the FIT module is automatically added to your project. Refer to “RX Family Adding Firmware Integration Technology Modules to Projects (R01AN1723)” for details.
- (3) Adding the FIT module to your project using the Smart Configurator in CS+  
By using the Smart Configurator Standalone version in CS+, the FIT module is automatically added to your project. Refer to “RX Smart Configurator User’s Guide: CS+ (R20AN0470)” for details.
- (4) Adding the FIT module to your project in CS+  
In CS+, please manually add the FIT module to your project. Refer to “RX Family Adding Firmware Integration Technology Modules to CS+ Projects (R01AN1826)” for details.
- (5) Adding the FIT module to your project using the Smart Configurator in IAREW  
By using the Smart Configurator Standalone version, the FIT module is automatically added to your project. Refer to “RX Smart Configurator User’s Guide: IAREW (R20AN0535)” for details.

### 3. API Functions

The following functions are called by TFAT FIT module. These functions (excluded some ones) call lower layer functions (4 Local API), which are prepared for each storage devices, according to the configuration. Note that application programs should not call the following APIs.

**Table 2.11.1 Functions List**

Function Name	Function Overview
disk_initialize	Initialize disk drive
disk_status	Get disk status
disk_read	Read sectors
disk_write	Write sectors
disk_ioctl	Control device dependent features
get_fattime	Get current time
drv_change_alloc	Change the allocation of drive number between TFAT module and device driver.

### 3.1 disk\_initialize

---

The disk\_initialize function is called to initialize the storage device.

#### format

```
#include "ff.h"
DSTATUS disk_initialize (
    BYTE pdrv          /* [IN] Physical drive number */
);
```

#### Parameters

pdrv

Physical drive number to identify the target device. Always zero at single drive system.

#### Return Values

This function returns the current drive status flags as the result. For details of the drive status, refer to the disk\_status function.

#### Properties

Prototyped in file "diskio.h".

#### Description

This function initializes the storage device and put it ready to generic read/write. When the function succeeded, STA\_NOINIT flag in the return value is cleared.

Remarks: This function needs to be under control of FatFs module. Application program MUST NOT call this function, or FAT structure on the volume can be broken. To re-initialize the filesystem, use f\_mount function instead.

#### Example

None.

#### Special Notes:

None.



## 3.2 disk\_status

---

The disk\_status function is called to inquire the current drive status.

### format

```
DSTATUS disk_status (  
    BYTE pdrv      /* [IN] Physical drive number */  
);
```

### Parameters

pdrv

Physical drive number to identify the target device. Always zero at single drive system.

### Return Values

The current drive status is returned in combination of status flags described below. FatFs refers only STA\_NOINIT and STA\_PROTECT.

#### STA\_NOINIT

Indicates that the device has not been initialized and not ready to work. This flag is set on system reset, media removal or failure of disk\_initialize function. It is cleared on disk\_initialize function succeeded. Any media change that occurs asynchronously must be captured and reflect it to the status flags, or auto-mount function will not work correctly. If the system does not support media change detection, application program needs to explicitly re-mount the volume with f\_mount function after each media change.

#### STA\_NODISK

Indicates that no medium in the drive. This is always cleared at fixed disk drive. Note that FatFs does not refer this flag.

#### STA\_PROTECT

Indicates that the medium is write protected. This is always cleared at the drives without write protect function. Not valid if STA\_NODISK is set.

### Properties

Prototyped in file "diskio.h".

### Description

None.

### Example

None.

### Special Notes:

None.

### 3.3 disk\_read

---

The disk\_read function is called to read data from the sector(s) of storage device.

#### format

```
#include "ff.h"
DRESULT disk_read (
    BYTE pdrv,      /* [IN] Physical drive number */
    BYTE* buff,     /* [OUT] Pointer to the read data buffer */
    DWORD sector,   /* [IN] Start sector number */
    UINT count      /* [IN] Number of sectors to read */
);
```

#### Parameters

pdrv

Physical drive number to identify the target device.

buff

Pointer to the first item of the byte array to store read data. Size of read data will be the sector size \* count bytes.

sector

Start sector number in 32-bit logical block address (LBA).

count

Number of sectors to read.

### Return Values

RES\_OK (0)

The function succeeded.

RES\_ERROR

An unrecoverable hard error occurred during the read operation.

RES\_PARERR

Invalid parameter.

RES\_NOTRDY

The device has not been initialized.

### Properties

Prototyped in file "diskio.h".

### Description

Read/write operation to the generic storage devices, such as memory card, haddisk and optical disk, is done in unit of block of data bytes called sector. FatFs supports the sector size in range of 512 to 4096 bytes. When FatFs is configured for fixed sector size (FF\_MIN\_SS == FF\_MAX\_SS, this is the most case), the read/write function must work at that sector size. When FatFs is configured for variable sector size (FF\_MIN\_SS < FF\_MAX\_SS), the sector size of medium is inquired with disk\_ioctl function immediately following disk\_initialize function succeeded.

There are some considerations about the memory address passed via buff. It is not that always aligned to word boundary because the argument is defined as BYTE\*. The unaligned transfer request can occur at direct transfer. If the bus architecture, especially DMA controller, does not allow unaligned memory access, it should be solved in this function. If it is the case, there are some workarounds described below to avoid this issue.

Convert word transfer to byte transfer with some method in this function. - Recommended.

On the f\_read() calls, avoid long read request that includes a whole of sector. - Any direct transfer never occurs.

On the f\_read(fp, dat, btw, bw) calls, make sure that (((UINT)dat & 3) == (f\_tell(fp) & 3)) is true. - Word alignment of buff is guaranteed.

Also the memory area may be out of reach in DMA. This is the case if it is in tightly coupled memory which is usually used for stack. Use double buffered transfer, or avoid to define any file I/O buffer includes FatFs and FIL structure as local variables where on the stack.

Generally, a multiple sector read request must not be split into single sector transactions to the storage device, or read throughput gets worse.

### Example

None.

### Special Notes:

None.

### 3.4 disk\_write

---

The disk\_write function is called to write data to the sector(s) of storage device.

#### format

```
DRESULT disk_write (  
    BYTE pdrv,          /* [IN] Physical drive number */  
    const BYTE* buff,  /* [IN] Pointer to the data to be written */  
    DWORD sector,      /* [IN] Sector number to write from */  
    UINT count         /* [IN] Number of sectors to write */  
);
```

#### Parameters

pdrv

Physical drive number to identify the target device.

buff

Pointer to the first item of the byte array to be written. The size of data to be written is sector size \* count bytes.

sector

Start sector number in 32-bit logical block address (LBA).

count

Number of sectors to write.

#### Return Values

RES\_OK (0)

The function succeeded.

RES\_ERROR

An unrecoverable hard error occurred during the read operation.

RES\_PARERR

Invalid parameter.

RES\_NOTRDY

The device has not been initialized.

### Properties

Prototyped in file "diskio.h".

### Description

The specified memory address is not that always aligned to word boundary because the argument is defined as BYTE\*. For more information, refer to the description of disk\_read function.

Generally, a multiple sector write request (count > 1) must not be split into single sector transactions to the storage device, or the file write throughput will be drastically decreased.

FatFs expects delayed write function of the disk control layer. The write operation to the media does not need to be completed at return from this function by what write operation is in progress or data is only stored into the write-back cache. But write data on the buff is invalid after return from this function. The write completion request is done by CTRL\_SYNC command of disk\_ioctl function. Therefore, if a delayed write function is implemented, the write throughput of the filesystem will be improved.

Remarks: Application program MUST NOT call this function, or FAT structure on the volume can be collapsed.

### Example

None.

### Special Notes:

This function is not needed when FF\_FS\_READONLY = 1.

### 3.5 disk\_ioctl

---

The `disk_ioctl` function is called to control device specific features and miscellaneous functions other than generic read/write.

#### format

```
DRESULT disk_ioctl (  
    BYTE pdrv,      /* [IN] Drive number */  
    BYTE cmd,       /* [IN] Control command code */  
    void* buff      /* [I/O] Parameter and data buffer */  
);
```

#### Parameters

`pdrv`

Physical drive number to identify the target device.

`cmd`

Command code.

`buff`

Pointer to the parameter depends on the command code. Do not care if the command has no parameter to be passed.

#### Return Values

RES\_OK (0)

The function succeeded.

RES\_ERROR

An error occurred.

RES\_PARERR

The command code or parameter is invalid.

RES\_NOTRDY

The device has not been initialized.

**Properties**

Prototyped in file "diskio.h".

**Description**

The FatFs module requires only five device general-purpose commands described below.

**Table 3.5.1 general-purpose commands**

Command	Describe
CTRL_SYNC	Make sure that the device has finished pending write process. If the disk I/O module or storage device has a write-back cache, the cached data marked dirty must be written back to the media immediately. Nothing to do for this command if each write operation to the media is completed within the disk_write function.
GET_SECTOR_SIZE	Returns number of available sectors on the drive into the DWORD variable pointed by buff. This command is used by f_mkfs and f_fdisk function to determine the volume/partition size to be created. Required at FF_USE_MKFS = 1.
GET_SECTOR_COUNT	Returns sector size of the device into the WORD variable pointed by buff. Valid return values for this command are 512, 1024, 2048 and 4096. This command is required only if FF_MAX_SS > FF_MIN_SS. When FF_MAX_SS = FF_MIN_SS, this command is never used and the device must work at that sector size.
GET_BLOCK_SIZE	Returns erase block size of the flash memory media in unit of sector into the DWORD variable pointed by buff. The allowable value is 1 to 32768 in power of 2. Return 1 if the erase block size is unknown or non flash memory media. This command is used by only f_mkfs function and it attempts to align data area on the erase block boundary. Required at FF_USE_MKFS = 1.
CTRL_TRIM	Informs the device the data on the block of sectors is no longer needed and it can be erased. The sector block is specified by a DWORD array {<start sector>, <end sector>} pointed by buff. This is an identical command to Trim of ATA device. Nothing to do for this command if this function is not supported or not a flash memory device. FatFs does not check the result code and the file function is not affected even if the sector block was not erased well. This command is called on remove a cluster chain and in the f_mkfs function. Required at FF_USE_TRIM = 1.

**Example**

None.

**Special Notes:**

The disk\_ioctl function is not needed when FF\_FS\_READONLY = 1 and FF\_MAX\_SS = FF\_MIN\_SS.

### 3.6 `get_fattime`

---

The `get_fattime` function is called to get the current time.

#### format

```
DWORD get_fattime (void);
```

#### Parameters

None,

#### Return Values

Current local time shall be returned as bit-fields packed into a DWORD value. The bit fields are as follows:

bit31:25

Year origin from the 1980 (0..127, e.g. 37 for 2017)

bit24:21

Month (1..12)

bit20:16

Day of the month (1..31)

bit15:11

Hour (0..23)

bit10:5

Minute (0..59)

bit4:0

Second / 2 (0..29, e.g. 25 for 50)

#### Properties

Prototyped in file "ff.h".

#### Description

The `get_fattime` function shall return any valid time even if the system does not support a real time clock. If a zero is returned, the file will not have a valid timestamp.

#### Example

None.

#### Special Notes:

This function is not needed when `FF_FS_READONLY = 1` or `FF_FS_NORTC = 1`.



### 3.7 drv\_change\_alloc

---

The `drv_change_alloc` function changes a drive's allocation. This function has nothing to do with FatFs and is a unique API of Renesas.

#### format

```
DRESULT drv_change_alloc(TFAT_DRV_NUM tfat_drv, uint8_t dev_type,  
                          uint8_t dev_drv_num );
```

#### Parameters

RES\_OK (0)

The function succeeded.

RES\_PARERR

The specified value of `tfat_drv` is invalid.

#### Return Values

`tfat_drv`

The physical drive number for TFAT FIT.

`dev_type`

The device define type (TFAT\_USB\_DRIVE\_NUM, TFAT\_SDMEM\_DRIVE\_NUM, or TFAT\_USB\_MINI\_DRIVE\_NUM).

`dev_drv_num`

The drive number/device channel for device driver.

#### Properties

Prototyped in file "r\_tfat\_driver\_rx\_if.h".

#### Description

The drive used for TFAT FIT is specified by the `TFAT_DRIVE_ALLOC_NUM_i` definition in `r_tfat_driver_rx_config.h`, and the drive number for TFAT FIT is associated with the drive number of the memory driver.

Drive numbers for memory drivers are automatically assigned in ascending order.

Use this function if you want to change the association dynamically.

#### Example

None.

#### Special Notes:

None.

## 4. Local API

There are functions for SD memory card (SD mode), USB memory, USB Mini, eMMC, and Serial Flash memory. Each function calls memory driver functions.

### 4.1 For USB Memory

Table 4.1.1 **Functions List** are called when Section 2.7 Configuration Overview TFAT\_USB\_DRIVE\_NUM and TFAT\_DRIVE\_ALLOC\_NUM\_i(i=0-9) have the settings "TFAT\_CTRL\_USB".

**Table 4.1.1 Functions List**

Function name	Function Overview
usb_disk_initialize	Initialize disk drive
usb_disk_read	Read sectors
usb_disk_write	Write sectors
usb_disk_ioctl	Control device dependent features
usb_disk_status	Get disk status

**Table 4.1.2 Other Functions List**

Function name	Function Overview
R_usb_hmsc_WaitLoop	Wait for read and write

#### 4.1.1 **usb\_disk\_initialize**

This function initializes the disk drive.

##### **Format**

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"  
DSTATUS usb_disk_initialize (uint8_t pdrv);
```

##### **Parameters**

pdrv	input	Specifies the initialize drive number.
------	-------	--

##### **Return Value**

TFAT_RES_OK	Normal termination.
Other than TFAT_RES_OK	DSTATUS status of the disk after function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### **Description**

This API does not call USB driver initialize function because of USB driver limitation (1 time call is only accepted). Please call USB driver initialize function in user program.

### 4.1.2 usb\_disk\_read

This function reads the data from disk.

#### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT usb_disk_read (   uint8_t   pdrv ,
                          uint8_t   *buff ,
                          uint32_t   sector ,
                          uint8_t   count
);
```

#### Parameters

pdrv	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
buff	output	Pointer to the read buffer to store the read data. A buffer of the size equal to the number of bytes to be read is required.
sector	input	Specifies the start sector number in logical block address (LBA).
count	input	Specifies number of sectors to read. The value can be 1 to 255.

#### Return Value

DRESULT                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

#### Description

This function reads the data from disk drive. The position of read data is specified using this function argument.

### 4.1.3 usb\_disk\_write

This function writes the data to the disk.

#### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT usb_disk_write (    uint8_t    pdrv ,
                           uint8_t    *buff ,
                           uint32_t    sector ,
                           uint8_t    count
);
```

#### Parameters

pdrv	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
buff	input	Pointer to the data to be written.
sector	input	Specifies the start sector number in logical block address (LBA).
count	input	Specifies number of sectors to write. The value can be 1 to 255.

#### Return Value

DRESULT                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

#### Description

This function writes the data to the disk drive. The position of write data is specified using this function argument.

#### 4.1.4 usb\_disk\_ioctl

This function controls the drive.

##### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT usb_disk_ioctl (  uint8_t  pdrv ,
                          uint8_t  cmd ,
                          void      *buff
);
```

##### Parameters

pdrv	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
cmd	input	Specifies the command code. The command code will always be 0.
buff	input	Pointer should always be a NULL pointer.

##### Return Value

DRESULT                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### Description

The `usb_disk_ioctl` function is used only by the `f_sync` function amongst all the TFAT FIT functions. Users who do not plan to use `f_sync` function in their applications can skip the implementation for this particular driver interface function.

For users who wish to use `f_sync` function in their applications, the command `CTRL_SYNC` has to be implemented.

For users who wish to use `f_sync` function in their applications, this particular driver interface function will have to be implemented. This driver function should consist of the code to finish off any pending write process. If the disk i/o module has a write back cache, the dirty sector must be flushed immediately. The `f_sync` function will perform a save operation to the unsaved data related to the fileobject passed as argument.

#### 4.1.5 usb\_disk\_status

This function gets the information about disk drive.

##### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"  
DSTATUS usb_disk_status (uint8_t pdrv );
```

##### Parameters

pdrv	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
------	-------	--------------------------------------

##### Return Value

TFAT_RES_OK	Normal termination.
Other than TFAT_RES_OK	DSTATUS status of the disk after function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### Description

This function should consist of the code that checks the disk and returns the current disk status. The disk status can have any of the three values as explained in section 2.10 Return Values. The disk status can be returned by updating the return value with the macros related to disk status.

#### 4.1.6 R\_usb\_hmsc\_WaitLoop

This function waits the data read/write.

##### Format

```
void R_usb_hmsc_WaitLoop (void );
```

##### Parameters

None.

##### Return Value

None.

##### Description

Please refer to the USB driver document for details.



## 4.2 For SD Memory Card

Table 4.2.1 **List of Functions** are called when Section 2.7 Configuration Overview TFAT\_SDMEM\_DRIVE\_NUM and TFAT\_DRIVE\_ALLOC\_NUM\_i (i=0-9) have the settings "TFAT\_CTRL\_SDMEM".

**Table 4.2.1 List of Functions**

Function Name	Outline
sdmem_disk_initialize	Initialize disk drive
sdmem_disk_read	Read sectors
sdmem_disk_write	Write sectors
sdmem_disk_ioctl	Control device dependent features
sdmem_disk_status	Get disk status

[Notice about SD memory card]

This module does not execute mount process and VDD power supply process. Please refer to the SD memory card module document and please implement. Otherwise, this module works abnormally.

#### 4.2.1 **sdmem\_disk\_initialize**

This function initializes the disk drive.

##### **Format**

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"  
DSTATUS sdmem_disk_initialize (uint8_t drive);
```

##### **Parameters**

drive	input	Specifies the initialize drive number.
-------	-------	--

##### **Return Value**

TFAT_RES_OK	Normal termination.
Other than TFAT_RES_OK	DSTATUS status of the disk after function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### **Description**

This function does not execute the SD memory card driver initialize. Please implement SD memory card initialize code in user code.

### 4.2.2 sdmem\_disk\_read

This function reads the data from disk.

#### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT sdmem_disk_read (    uint8_t    drive ,
                             uint8_t    *buffer ,
                             uint32_t    sector_number ,
                             uint8_t    sector_count
                             );
```

#### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
buffer	output	Pointer to the read buffer to store the read data. A buffer of the size equal to the number of bytes to be read is required.
sector_number	input	Specifies the start sector number in logical block address (LBA).
sector_count	input	Specifies number of sectors to read. The value can be 1 to 255.

#### Return Value

DRESULT                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

#### Description

Read data from SD memory by block.

### 4.2.3 sdmem\_disk\_write

This function writes the data to the disk.

#### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT sdmem_disk_write (    uint8_t    drive ,
                              uint8_t    *buffer ,
                              uint32_t   sector_number ,
                              uint8_t    sector_count
                              );
```

#### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
buffer	input	Pointer to the data to be written.
sector_number	input	Specifies the start sector number in logical block address (LBA).
sector_count	input	Specifies number of sectors to write. The value can be 1 to 255.

#### Return Value

DRESULT                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

#### Description

Write the data to the SD memory by block.

#### 4.2.4 sdmem\_disk\_ioctl

This function controls the drive.

##### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT sdmem_disk_ioctl (      uint8_t  drive ,
                                uint8_t  command ,
                                void      *buffer
);
```

##### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
command	input	Specifies the command code. The command code will always be 0.
buffer	input	Pointer should always be a NULL pointer.

##### Return Value

DRESULT                                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### Description

The `sdmem_disk_ioctl` function is used only by the `f_sync` function amongst all the TFAT FIT functions. Users who do not plan to use `f_sync` function in their applications can skip the implementation for this particular driver interface function.

For users who wish to use `f_sync` function in their applications, the command `CTRL_SYNC` has to be implemented.

For users who wish to use `f_sync` function in their applications, this particular driver interface function will have to be implemented. This driver function should consist of the code to finish off any pending write process. If the disk i/o module has a write back cache, the dirty sector must be flushed immediately. The `f_sync` function will perform a save operation to the unsaved data related to the fileobject passed as argument.

#### 4.2.5 **sdmem\_disk\_status**

This function gets the disk drive status.

##### **Format**

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"  
DSTATUS sdmem_disk_status (uint8_t drive  
);
```

##### **Parameters**

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
-------	-------	--------------------------------------

##### **Return Value**

TFAT_RES_OK	Normal termination.
Other than TFAT_RES_OK	DSTATUS status of the disk after function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### **Description**

This function should consist of the code that checks the disk and returns the current disk status. The disk status can have any of the three values as explained in section 2.10 Return Values. The disk status can be returned by updating the return value with the macros related to disk status.

### 4.3 For USB Mini

Table 4.3.1 **Functions List** are called when Section 2.7 Configuration Overview TFAT\_USB\_MINI\_DRIVE\_NUM and TFAT\_DRIVE\_ALLOC\_NUM\_i(i=0-9) have the settings "TFAT\_CTRL\_USB\_MINI".

**Table 4.3.1 Functions List**

Function name	Function Overview
usb_mini_disk_initialize	Initialize disk drive
usb_mini_disk_read	Read sectors
usb_mini_disk_write	Write sectors
usb_mini_disk_ioctl	Control device dependent features
usb_mini_disk_status	Get disk status

**Table 4.3.2 Other Function List**

Function name	Function Overview
R_usb_mini_hmsc_WaitLoop	Wait for read and write

### 4.3.1 usb\_mini\_disk\_initialize

This function initializes the disk drive.

#### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"  
DSTATUS usb_mini_disk_initialize (uint8_t drive);
```

#### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the initialize drive number.
-------	-------	--

#### Return Value

TFAT_RES_OK	Normal termination.
-------------	---------------------

Other than TFAT_RES_OK	DSTATUS status of the disk after function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.
------------------------	---

#### Description

This API does not call USB driver initialize function because of USB driver limitation (1 time call is only accepted). Please call USB driver initialize function in user program.



### 4.3.2 usb\_mini\_disk\_read

This function reads the data from disk.

#### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT usb_mini_disk_read (      uint8_t  drive ,
                                  uint8_t  *buffer ,
                                  uint32_t  sector_number ,
                                  uint8_t   sector_count
) ;
```

#### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
buffer	output	Pointer to the read buffer to store the read data. A buffer of the size equal to the number of bytes to be read is required.
sector_number	input	Specifies the start sector number in logical block address (LBA).
sector_count	input	Specifies number of sectors to read. The value can be 1 to 255.

#### Return Value

DRESULT                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

#### Description

This function reads the data from disk drive. The position of read data is specified using this function argument.

### 4.3.3 usb\_mini\_disk\_write

This function writes the data to the disk.

#### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT usb_mini_disk_write (    uint8_t    drive ,
                                uint8_t    *buffer ,
                                uint32_t    sector_number ,
                                uint8_t    sector_count
                                );
```

#### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
buffer	input	Pointer to the data to be written.
sector_number	input	Specifies the start sector number in logical block address (LBA).
sector_count	input	Specifies number of sectors to read. The value can be 1 to 255.

#### Return Value

DRESULT                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

#### Description

This function writes the data to the disk drive. The position of write data is specified using this function argument.

#### 4.3.4 usb\_mini\_disk\_ioctl

This function controls the drive.

##### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT usb_mini_disk_ioctl (      uint8_t drive ,
                                   uint8_t command ,
                                   void      *buffer
);
```

##### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
command	input	Specifies the command code. The command code will always be 0.
buffer	input	Pointer should always be a NULL pointer.

##### Return Value

DRESULT                              Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### Description

The usb\_mini\_disk\_ioctl function is used only by the f\_sync function amongst all the TFAT FIT functions. Users who do not plan to use f\_sync function in their applications can skip the implementation for this particular driver interface function.

For users who wish to use f\_sync function in their applications, the command CTRL\_SYNC has to be implemented.

For users who wish to use f\_sync function in their applications, this particular driver interface function will have to be implemented. This driver function should consist of the code to finish off any pending write process. If the disk i/o module has a write back cache, the dirty sector must be flushed immediately. The f\_sync function will perform a save operation to the unsaved data related to the fileobject passed as argument.

### 4.3.5 usb\_mini\_disk\_status

This function gets the information about disk drive.

#### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"  
DSTATUS usb_mini_disk_status (uint8_t drive);
```

#### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
-------	-------	--------------------------------------

#### Return Value

TFAT_RES_OK	Normal termination.
Other than TFAT_RES_OK	DSTATUS status of the disk after function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

#### Description

This function should consist of the code that checks the disk and returns the current disk status. The disk status can have any of the three values as explained in section 2.10 Return Values. The disk status can be returned by updating the return value with the macros related to disk status.

#### 4.3.6 R\_usb\_mini\_hmsc\_WaitLoop

This function waits the data read/write.

##### Format

```
void R_usb_mini_hmsc_WaitLoop (void );
```

##### Parameters

None.

##### Return Value

None.

##### Description

Please refer to the USB driver document for details.

#### 4.4 For eMMC

Table 4.4.1 List of Functions are called when Section 2.7 Configuration Overview TFAT\_MMC\_DRIVE\_NUM and TFAT\_DRIVE\_ALLOC\_NUM\_i (i=0-9) have the settings "TFAT\_CTRL\_MMC".

**Table 4.4.1 List of Functions**

Function Name	Outline
mmcif_disk_initialize	Initialize disk drive
mmcif_disk_read	Read sectors
mmcif_disk_write	Write sectors
mmcif_disk_ioctl	Control device dependent features
mmcif_disk_status	Get disk status

#### 4.4.1 mmcif\_disk\_initialize

This function initializes the disk drive.

##### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"  
DSTATUS mmcif_disk_initialize (uint8_t drive);
```

##### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the initialize drive number.
-------	-------	--

##### Return Value

TFAT_RES_OK	Normal termination.
Other than TFAT_RES_OK	DSTATUS status of the disk after function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### Description

This function does not execute the eMMC driver initialize. Please implement eMMC initialize code in user code.

#### 4.4.2 mmcif\_disk\_read

This function reads the data from disk.

##### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT mmcif_disk_read (    uint8_t    drive ,
                             uint8_t    *buffer ,
                             uint32_t    sector_number ,
                             uint8_t    sector_count
                             );
```

##### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
buffer	output	Pointer to the read buffer to store the read data. A buffer of the size equal to the number of bytes to be read is required.
sector_number	input	Specifies the start sector number in logical block address (LBA).
sector_count	input	Specifies number of sectors to read. The value can be 1 to 255.

##### Return Value

DRESULT	Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.
---------	--

##### Description

Read data from eMMC by block.



### 4.4.3 mmcif\_disk\_write

This function writes the data to the disk.

#### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT mmcif_disk_write (    uint8_t    drive ,
                              uint8_t    *buffer ,
                              uint32_t    sector_number ,
                              uint8_t    sector_count
                              );
```

#### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
buffer	input	Pointer to the data to be written.
sector_number	input	Specifies the start sector number in logical block address (LBA).
sector_count	input	Specifies number of sectors to write. The value can be 1 to 255.

#### Return Value

DRESULT                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

#### Description

Write the data to the eMMC by block.

#### 4.4.4 mmcif\_disk\_ioctl

This function controls the drive.

##### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT mmcif_disk_ioctl (    uint8_t  drive ,
                             uint8_t  command ,
                             void      *buffer
);
```

##### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
command	input	Specifies the command code. The command code will always be 0.
buffer	input	Pointer should always be a NULL pointer.

##### Return Value

DRESULT                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### Description

The mmcif\_disk\_ioctl function is used only by the f\_sync or f\_mkfs function amongst all the TFAT FIT functions. Users who do not plan to use f\_sync function in their applications can skip the implementation for this particular driver interface function.

For users who wish to use f\_sync function in their applications, the command CTRL\_SYNC has to be implemented.

The command CTRL\_SYNC should consist of the code to finish off any pending write process. If the disk i/o module has a write back cache, the dirty sector must be flushed immediately. The f\_sync function will perform a save operation to the unsaved data related to the fileobject passed as argument.

For other commands, refer to Table 3.5.1 general-purpose commands.

#### 4.4.5 mmcif\_disk\_status

This function gets the disk drive status.

##### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"  
DSTATUS mmcif_disk_status (uint8_t drive  
);
```

##### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
-------	-------	--------------------------------------

##### Return Value

TFAT_RES_OK	Normal termination.
Other than TFAT_RES_OK	DSTATUS status of the disk after function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### Description

This function should consist of the code that checks the disk and returns the current disk status. The disk status can have any of the three values as explained in section 2.10 Return Values. The disk status can be returned by updating the return value with the macros related to disk status.

## 4.5 For Serial Flash Memory

Table 4.5.1 List of Functions are called when Section 2.7 Configuration Overview TFAT\_SERIAL\_FLASH\_DRIVE\_NUM and TFAT\_DRIVE\_ALLOC\_NUM\_i (i=0-9) have the settings "TFAT\_CTRL\_SERIAL\_FLASH".

**Table 4.5.1 List of Functions**

Function Name	Outline
flash_spi_disk_initialize	Initialize disk drive
flash_spi_disk_read	Read sectors
flash_spi_disk_write	Write sectors
flash_spi_disk_ioctl	Control device dependent features
flash_spi_disk_status	Get disk status

**Table 4.5.2 Other Functions List**

Function name	Function Overview
flash_spi_1ms_interval	Update internal timer per 1 ms

#### 4.5.1 flash\_spi\_disk\_initialize

This function initializes the disk drive.

##### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"  
DSTATUS flash_spi_disk_initialize (uint8_t drive);
```

##### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the initialize drive number.
-------	-------	--

##### Return Value

TFAT_RES_OK	Normal termination.
Other than TFAT_RES_OK	DSTATUS status of the disk after function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### Description

This function does not execute the Serial Flash memory driver initialize. Please implement Serial Flash memory initialize code in user code.

### 4.5.2 flash\_spi\_disk\_read

This function reads the data from disk.

#### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT flash_spi_disk_read (    uint8_t    drive ,
                                uint8_t    *buffer ,
                                uint32_t    sector_number ,
                                uint8_t    sector_count
                                );
```

#### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
buffer	output	Pointer to the read buffer to store the read data. A buffer of the size equal to the number of bytes to be read is required.
sector_number	input	Specifies the start sector number in logical block address (LBA).
sector_count	input	Specifies number of sectors to read. The value can be 1 to 255.

#### Return Value

DRESULT                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

#### Description

Read data from Serial Flash memory by block.

### 4.5.3 flash\_spi\_disk\_write

This function writes the data to the disk.

#### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT flash_spi_disk_write (      uint8_t    drive ,
                                   uint8_t    *buffer ,
                                   uint32_t   sector_number ,
                                   uint8_t    sector_count
                                   );
```

#### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
buffer	input	Pointer to the data to be written.
sector_number	input	Specifies the start sector number in logical block address (LBA).
sector_count	input	Specifies number of sectors to write. The value can be 1 to 255.

#### Return Value

DRESULT                                      Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

#### Description

Write the data to the Serial Flash memory by block.

**4.5.4 flash\_spi\_disk\_ioctl**

This function controls the drive.

**Format**

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"
DRESULT flash_spi_disk_ioctl (      uint8_t drive ,
                                   uint8_t command ,
                                   void      *buffer
);
```

**Parameters**

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
command	input	Specifies the command code. The command code will always be 0.
buffer	input	Pointer should always be a NULL pointer.

**Return Value**

DRESULT	Result of the function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.
---------	--

**Description**

The `flash_spi_disk_ioctl` function is used only by the `f_sync` or `f_mkfs` function amongst all the TFAT FIT functions. Users who do not plan to use `f_sync` function in their applications can skip the implementation for this particular driver interface function.

For users who wish to use `f_sync` function in their applications, the command `CTRL_SYNC` has to be implemented.

The command `CTRL_SYNC` should consist of the code to finish off any pending write process. If the disk i/o module has a write back cache, the dirty sector must be flushed immediately. The `f_sync` function will perform a save operation to the unsaved data related to the fileobject passed as argument.

For other commands, refer to Table 3.5.1 general-purpose commands.



#### 4.5.5 flash\_spi\_disk\_status

This function gets the disk drive status.

##### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"  
DSTATUS flash_spi_disk_status (uint8_t drive  
);
```

##### Parameters

drive	input	Specifies the physical drive number.
-------	-------	--------------------------------------

##### Return Value

TFAT_RES_OK	Normal termination.
Other than TFAT_RES_OK	DSTATUS status of the disk after function execution as explained in section 2.10 Return Values.

##### Description

This function should consist of the code that checks the disk and returns the current disk status. The disk status can have any of the three values as explained in section 2.10 Return Values. The disk status can be returned by updating the return value with the macros related to disk status.

#### 4.5.6 flash\_spi\_1ms\_interval

This function updates internal timer per 1 ms.

##### Format

```
#include "r_tfat_drv_if_dev.h"  
void flash_spi_1ms_interval (void);
```

##### Parameters

None.

##### Return Value

None.

##### Description

This function updates internal timer of the TFAT driver FIT per 1 ms. This timer is used to check the busy status of the serial flash memory.

## 5. Pin Settings

The TFAT driver FIT has no pin settings.

## 6. Appendices

### 6.1 Confirmed Operation Environment

This section describes operation confirmation environment for TFAT driver FIT.

**Table 6.1.1 Confirmed Operation Environment (Rev.1.05 for SD Memory Card Driver and USB Mini Driver)**

Item	Contents
Integrated development environment	Renesas Electronics e <sup>2</sup> studio V6.3.0
C compiler	Renesas Electronics C/C++ Compiler Package for RX Family V2.08.00 Compiler option: The following option is added to the default settings of the integrated development environment. -lang = c99
Endian	Big endian/little endian
Revision of the module	Rev.1.05
Board used	Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX64M (product No.:R0K50564MSxxxxx) Renesas Starter Kit for RX231 (product No.:R0K505231Sxxxxx)
RTOS	None

**Table 6.1.2 Confirmed Operation Environment (Rev.1.05 for USB Driver)**

Item	Contents
Integrated development environment	Renesas Electronics e <sup>2</sup> studio V7.3.0
C compiler	Renesas Electronics C/C++ Compiler Package for RX Family V3.01.00 Compiler option: The following option is added to the default settings of the integrated development environment. -lang = c99
Endian	Big endian/little endian
Revision of the module	Rev.1.05
Board used	Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX64M (product No.:R0K50564MSxxxxx)
RTOS	None

**Table 6.1.3 Confirmed Operation Environment (Rev. 2.00)**

Item	Contents
Integrated development environment	Renesas Electronics e <sup>2</sup> studio Version 7.7.0 IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX 4.13.1
C compiler	Renesas Electronics C/C++ Compiler Package for RX Family V3.02.00 Compiler option: The following option is added to the default settings of the integrated development environment. -lang = c99
	GCC for Renesas RX 8.3.0.201904 Compiler option: The following option is added to the default settings of the integrated development environment. -std=gnu99
	IAR C/C++ Compiler for Renesas RX version 4.13.1 Compiler option: The default settings of the integrated development environment.
Endian	Big endian/little endian
Revision of the module	Rev.2.00
Board used	Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX72M (product No.: RTK5572Mxxxxxxxxxx)
RTOS	FreeRTOS V10.0.00 RI600V4 V1.06.00

**Table 6.1.4 Confirmed Operation Environment (Rev. 2.10)**

Item	Contents
Integrated development environment	Renesas Electronics e <sup>2</sup> studio Version 7.8.0 IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX 4.14.1
C compiler	Renesas Electronics C/C++ Compiler Package for RX Family V3.02.00 Compiler option: The following option is added to the default settings of the integrated development environment. -lang = c99
	GCC for Renesas RX 8.3.0.201904 Compiler option: The following option is added to the default settings of the integrated development environment. -std=gnu99
	IAR C/C++ Compiler for Renesas RX version 4.14.1 Compiler option: The default settings of the integrated development environment.
Endian	Big endian/little endian
Revision of the module	Rev.2.10
Board used	Renesas Starter Kit for RX231 (product No.: RTK55231xxxxxxxxxx) Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX64M (product No.: RTK5564Mxxxxxxxxxx)
RTOS	FreeRTOS V10.0.00 RI600V4 V1.06.00

**Table 6.1.5 Confirmed Operation Environment (Rev. 2.20)**

Item	Contents
Integrated development environment	Renesas Electronics e <sup>2</sup> studio Version 2020-07 IAR Embedded Workbench for Renesas RX 4.14.1
C compiler	Renesas Electronics C/C++ Compiler Package for RX Family V3.02.00 Compiler option: The following option is added to the default settings of the integrated development environment. -lang = c99
	GCC for Renesas RX 8.3.0.202002 Compiler option: The following option is added to the default settings of the integrated development environment. -std=gnu99
	IAR C/C++ Compiler for Renesas RX version 4.14.1 Compiler option: The default settings of the integrated development environment.
Endian	Big endian/little endian
Revision of the module	Rev.2.20
Board used	Renesas Starter Kit for RX231 (product No.: RTK55231xxxxxxxxxx) Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX72N (product No.: RTK5572Nxxxxxxxxxx) Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX72M (product No.: RTK5572Mxxxxxxxxxx)
RTOS	FreeRTOS V10.0.03 RI600V4 V1.06.00

## 6.2 Troubleshooting

(1) Q: I have added the FIT module to the project and built it. Then I got the error: Could not open source file "platform.h".

A: The FIT module may not be added to the project properly. Check if the method for adding FIT modules is correct with the following documents:

- Using CS+:

Application note "Adding Firmware Integration Technology Modules to CS+ Projects (R01AN1826)"

- Using e<sup>2</sup> studio:

Application note "Adding Firmware Integration Technology Modules to Projects (R01AN1723)"

When using this FIT module, the board support package FIT module (BSP module) must also be added to the project. Refer to the application note "Board Support Package Module Using Firmware Integration Technology (R01AN1685)".

(2) Q: I have added the FIT module to the project and built it. Then I got the error: This MCU is not supported by the current r\_tfath\_driver\_rx module.

A: The FIT module you added may not support the target device chosen in your project. Check the supported devices of added FIT modules.

(3) Q: I have added the FIT module to the project and built it. Then I got an error for when the configuration setting is wrong.

A: The setting in the file "r\_tfath\_driver\_rx\_config.h" may be wrong. Check the file "r\_tfath\_driver\_rx\_config.h". If there is a wrong setting, set the correct value for that. Refer to 2.7 Configuration Overview for details.

(4) Q: The pin setting is supposed to be done, but this does not look like it.

A: The pin setting may not be performed correctly. When using this FIT module, the pin setting must be performed. Refer to 5 Pin Settings for details.

## 7. Reference Documents

User's Manual: Hardware

The latest versions can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

Technical Update/Technical News

The latest information can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

User's Manual: Development Tools

RX Family C/C++ Compiler CC-RX User's Manual (R20UT3248)

The latest version can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

## Related Technical Updates

This module reflects no technical updates.

## Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Dec 01, 2014	-	First edition issued
1.01	Jan 05, 2015	-	Added support MCUs.
1.02	Jun 30, 2015	-	Added support MCU RX231.
1.03	Oct 01, 2016	-	Added support RX family.
1.04	Jun 29, 2018	-	1.2.2 Fig.1-1 Added System timer and CMT modules. 1.3 Added API Overview 2.6 Changed SD memory card define name. 2.7 Added Code Size 3.6 Modified get_fattime() description. 4.2.1-4.2.5 Changed API name. 5 Added Appendices 6 Added Reference Documents
1.05	Dec 14, 2018	-	Revision up by USB driver supporting RTOS.
2.00	Feb. 25, 2020	-	Supported the following compilers. - GCC for Renesas RX - IAR C/C++ Compiler for Renesas RX Supported the following RTOS. - FreeRTOS - RI600V4 Removed "R_TFAT_" from the function names.
2.10	Jul. 27, 2020	-	Supported the following storage devices. - eMMC - Serial Flash memory Supported the format function for following storage devices. - eMMC - Serial Flash memory Supported sector size 4096 bytes. Supported the following RTOS with using USB mini FIT. - FreeRTOS - RI600V4
2.20	Sep. 10, 2020	-	Supported the format function for following storage devices. - SD memory card - USB
		Program	Modified the TFAT driver FIT module due to the software issue  [Description] The BLOCK_SIZE value of eMMC obtained by the GET_BLOCK_SIZE command is incorrect.  [Conditions] The following two conditions are met: - Rev.2.10 version of the TFAT driver FIT module is used. - Format eMMC.  [Workaround] Please use Rev.2.20 or a later version of the TFAT driver FIT module.



M3S-TFAT-Tiny Memory Driver Interface Module Firmware Integration Technology

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
2.20	Sep. 10, 2020	Program	<p>Modified the TFAT driver FIT module due to the software issue</p> <p>[Description]                      The BLOCK SIZE value of Serial Flash memory obtained by the GET_BLOCK_SIZE command is incorrect.                      If the size of the Serial Flash memory is very large, the format processing time will be long and the available memory will be small.</p> <p>[Conditions]                      The following two conditions are met:                      - Rev.2.10 version of the TFAT driver FIT module is used.                      - Format Serial Flash memory.</p> <p>[Workaround]                      Please use Rev.2.20 or a later version of the TFAT driver FIT module.</p>

# General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

## 1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity.

Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.

## 2. Processing at power-on

The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.

## 3. Input of signal during power-off state

Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.

## 4. Handling of unused pins

Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.

## 5. Clock signals

After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

## 6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between  $V_{IL}$  (Max.) and  $V_{IH}$  (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between  $V_{IL}$  (Max.) and  $V_{IH}$  (Min.).

## 7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses

Access to reserved addresses is prohibited. The reserved addresses are provided for possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses as the correct operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.

## 8. Differences between products

Before changing from one product to another, for example to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems. The characteristics of a microprocessing unit or microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number might differ in terms of internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

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(Rev.4.0-1 November 2017)

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