

GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc.

基于 GD32VW55x 的 LVGL 移植指南

应用笔记

AN318

1.0 版本

(2026 年 2 月)

目录

目录	2
图索引	3
表索引	4
1. 前言	5
2. 开发环境	6
3. 工程配置	7
3.1. 获取 LVGL、SDK 源码	7
3.2. GD32EmbeddedBuilder 移植步骤	7
4. 代码适配	10
4.1. 修改 LVGL 配置文件	10
4.2. 移植 LVGL 显示驱动	10
4.3. 移植 LVGL 触摸驱动	14
4.4. 添加 LVGL 时基	15
5. 应用示例	17
5.1. Main 函数代码示例	17
5.2. 工程编译和下载	18
5.3. LVGL 演示效果	19
6. 版本历史	20

图索引

图 3-1. 选择 IDE 工作区	7
图 3-2. 导入模板工程	7
图 3-3. 导入模板工程	8
图 3-4. 导入 LVGL 和 LCD 驱动文件	8
图 3-5. 添加头文件路径	9
图 5-1. 工程编译	18
图 5-2. 工程调试	18
图 5-3. 工程擦除和下载	19
图 5-4. lv_demo_benchmark 演示效果	19

表索引

表 3-1. 头文件路径.....	8
表 4-1. 配置 LVGL	10
表 4-2. lv_prot_disp.h 源码	10
表 4-3. lv_prot_disp.c 源码.....	11
表 4-4. lv_prot_indev.h 源码	15
表 4-5. lv_prot_indev.c 源码.....	15
表 4-6. 在 SysTick 中添加 LVGL 时基.....	15
表 5-1. main.c 源码	17
表 6-1. 版本历史.....	20

1. 前言

LVGL 是一种开源免费的图形库，它提供创建嵌入式 GUI 所需的一切，它具有易于使用的图形元素，精美的视觉效果和低内存占用。具体介绍可参考 <https://github.com/lvgl/lvgl>。

适用产品：GD32VW55x 系列

注意：本应用笔记仅作参考，若与用户手册或数据手册内容有冲突，以用户手册或数据手册为准。

2. 开发环境

开发环境介绍主要如下：

- 硬件开发板：GD32VW553H-EVAL-V1.2 开发板
- 芯片型号：GD32VW553HMQ7
- 操作系统：Win10-64 位
- 开发环境：GD32EmbeddedBuilder_v1.5.4
- 固件库：GD32VW55x_Firmware_Library_V1.4.0
- LVGL：LVGL 9.2.2

3. 工程配置

3.1. 获取 LVGL、SDK 源码

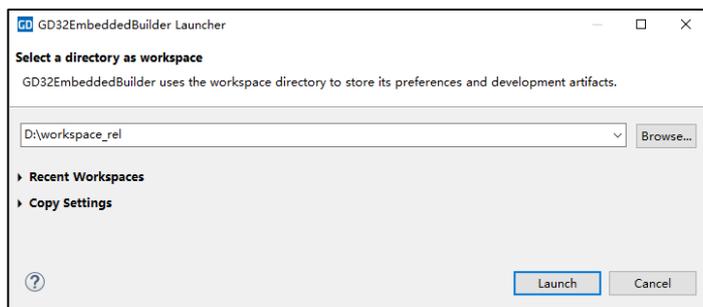
LVGL 图形库的下载地址为: <https://github.com/lvgl/lvgl>, 本手册使用的是 LVGL9.2.2 版本。

下载 GD32VW55x SDK 官方固件开发包 GD32VW55x_Firmware_Library, 下载地址为: <https://www.gd32mcu.com/cn/download/0?kw=GD32VW5>。本手册采用固件版本为 V1.4.0。

3.2. GD32EmbeddedBuilder 移植步骤

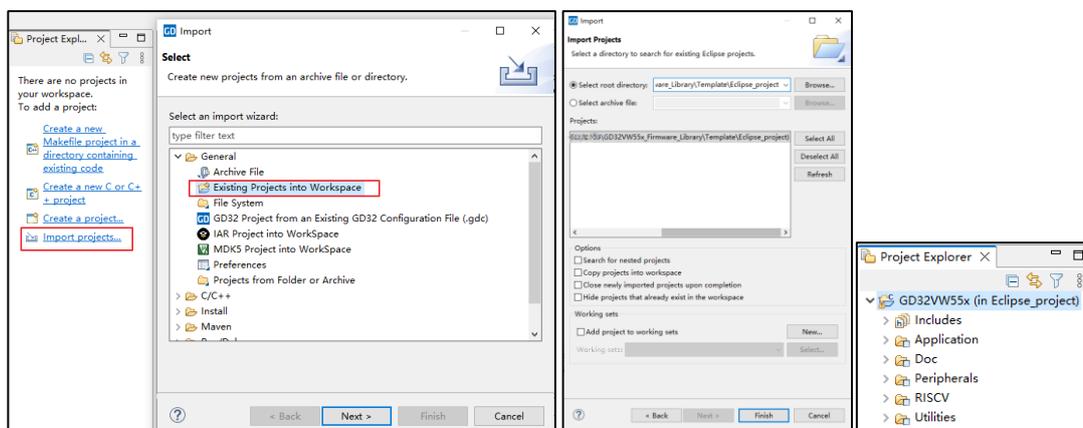
1、打开 GD32EmbeddedBuilder 并选择工作区, 工作区路径不宜太长。

图 3-1. 选择 IDE 工作区



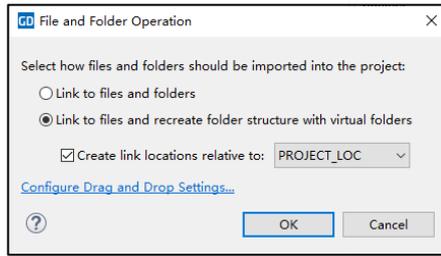
2、将下载的 GD32VW55x_Firmware_Library 固件包解压到本地, 工程目录路径不宜过长, 导入 GD32VW55x_Firmware_Library 中的模板工程, 依次点击 “Import project”->“Existing Projects into Workspace”, 选择 GD32VW55x_Firmware_Library/Template/Eclipse_project 路径, IDE 会自动识别 Eclipse_project 工程, 将 Eclipse_project 工程导入到当前工作区。

图 3-2. 导入模板工程



3、将下载到的 LVGL 解压到工程目录 GD32VW55x_Firmware_LibraryUtilities\Third_Party 下, 复制 lv_conf_template.h 并重命名到 lv_conf.h, lv_conf.h 为 LVGL 配置文件。添加 LVGL 必要文件到 IDE 中, 拖拽 Third_Party 文件夹到 IDE 工程的 Utilities 目录, 选择虚拟文件夹方式:

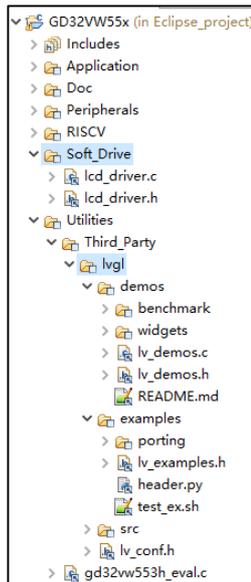
图 3-3. 导入模板工程



删除 lvgl/test 文件夹、lvgl/demos 中除 benchmark 和 widgets 外的其他文件夹、lvgl/examples 中除 porting 外的其他文件夹、lvgl 目录下无关文件，IDE 无需编译它们，该删除不会删除磁盘文件。

相同方式添加 LCD 驱动文件，拖拽 Soft_Drive 文件夹到 IDE 工程上。最终 IDE 中文件目录如下图所示。

图 3-4. 导入 LVGL 和 LCD 驱动文件

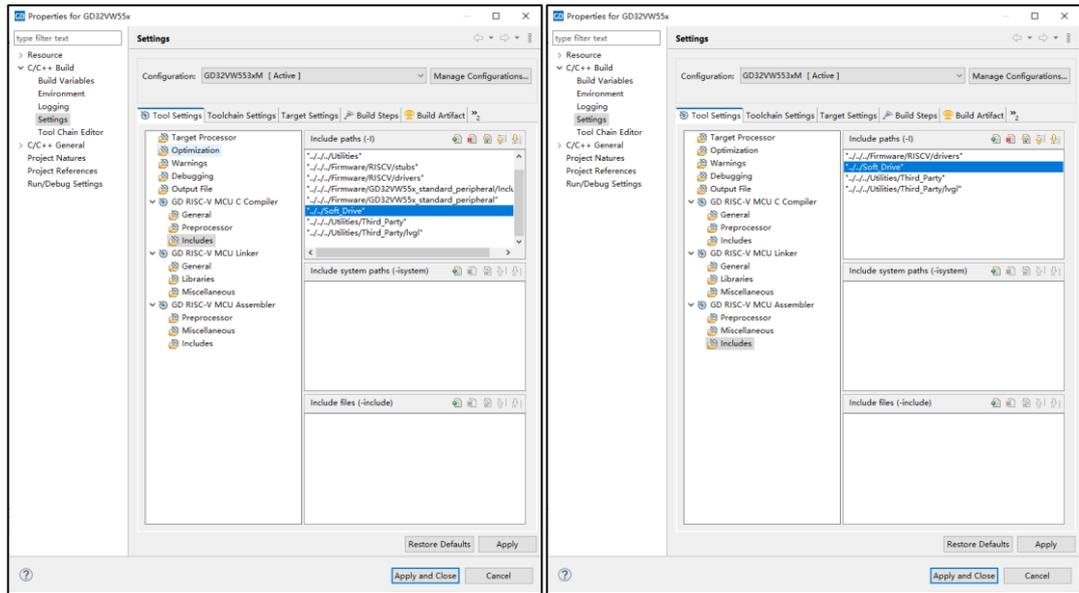


4、在工程属性的 Setting/Tool Seettings/GD RISC-V MCU C Compiler/Include 和 Setting/Tool Seettings/GD RISC-V MCU C Assembler/Include 添加头文件路径

表 3-1.头文件路径

"../Soft_Drive"
"../../../../Utilities/Third_Party"
"../../../../Utilities/Third_Party/lvgl"

图 3-5. 添加头文件路径



4. 代码适配

4.1. 修改 LVGL 配置文件

在添加完相应的 LVGL 文件后，需要修改 lv_conf.h 文件，修改内容如下：

1. 使能该配置文件；
2. 颜色格式与 LCD 驱动保持一致，本文使用 RGB565 格式：#define LV_COLOR_DEPTH 16；
3. 可选配置，保证后续 demo 可运行：内存大小、24 号字体、系统监控、内存监控、widgets demo、benchmark demo。

表 4-1. 配置 LVGL

```

/* clang-format off */
#if 1 /*Set it to "1" to enable content*/
#define LV_COLOR_DEPTH 16
...
/* optional configuration */
#define LV_MEM_SIZE (128 * 1024U)           /*[bytes]*/
#define LV_FONT_MONTSEERRAT_24 1
#define LV_USE_SYSMON 1
#define LV_USE_PERF_MONITOR 1
#define LV_USE_MEM_MONITOR 1
#define LV_USE_DEMO_WIDGETS 1
#define LV_USE_DEMO_BENCHMARK 1

```

4.2. 移植 LVGL 显示驱动

LVGL 的显示驱动文件主要为 LVGL 提供 LCD 参数定义、绘制缓冲区和刷新回调接口。将 lvgl\examples\porting\lv_port_disp_template.c(.h)重命名为 lv_prot_disp.c(.h)，修改代码实现以下功能：

1. 使能显示驱动文件；
2. 定义屏幕分辨率。

表 4-2. lv_prot_disp.h 源码

```

/* copy this file as "lv_port_disp.h" and set this value to "1" to enable content */
#if 1
...
#include "gd32vw55x.h"
#define XSIZE_PHYS 320
#define YSIZE_PHYS 240

```

1. 使能显示驱动文件；

2. lv_port_disp_init 函数：注册绘制缓冲区、绘制回调函数、屏幕分辨率；
3. disp_init 函数：调用 lcd_init 函数初始化 LCD；
4. disp_flush 函数：使用 lcd_copy 函数调用 DMA 或软件将绘制区数据刷新到 LCD 的对应位置，可使用单缓冲或双缓冲模式；
5. lcd_copy 函数：支持 DMA 或软件两种刷屏方式，SPI 采用 8 位方式发送刷新地址命令，后切换 16 位方式发送图像数据以提升传输效率。

表 4-3. lv_prot_disp.c 源码

```

/*Copy this file as "lv_port_disp.c" and set this value to "1" to enable content*/
#if 1
#include "lv_port_disp.h"
#include <stdbool.h>
#include "lcd_driver.h"
#define MY_DISP_HOR_RES    XSIZE_PHYS
#define MY_DISP_VER_RES    YSIZE_PHYS
#define LV_BUF_TYPE 2
#if(LV_BUF_TYPE==1)
    uint16_t buf_2[320 * 120];
#elif(LV_BUF_TYPE==2)
    uint16_t buf_2[320 * 60];
    uint16_t buf_3[320 * 60];
#endif
lv_display_t *g_disp_drv = NULL;
#define BYTE_PER_PIXEL (LV_COLOR_FORMAT_GET_SIZE(LV_COLOR_FORMAT_RGB565))
/*will be 2 for RGB565 */
static void disp_init(void);
static void disp_flush(lv_display_t * disp, const lv_area_t * area, uint8_t * px_map);

void lv_port_disp_init(void)
{
    disp_init();
    lv_display_t * disp = lv_display_create(MY_DISP_HOR_RES, MY_DISP_VER_RES);
    lv_display_set_flush_cb(disp, disp_flush);
#if(LV_BUF_TYPE==1)
    /* Example 1 * One buffer for partial rendering*/
    lv_display_set_buffers(disp, buf_2, NULL, sizeof(buf_2),
LV_DISPLAY_RENDER_MODE_PARTIAL);
#elif(LV_BUF_TYPE==2)
    /* Example 2* Two buffers for partial rendering* In flush_cb DMA or similar hardware should be
used to update the display in the background.*/
    lv_display_set_buffers(disp, buf_2, buf_3, sizeof(buf_2),
LV_DISPLAY_RENDER_MODE_PARTIAL);
#else
    /* Example 3

```

```

    * Two buffers screen sized buffer for double buffering.
    * Both LV_DISPLAY_RENDER_MODE_DIRECT and LV_DISPLAY_RENDER_MODE_FULL
works, see their comments*/
    lv_display_set_buffers(disp, buf_1, buf_2, MY_DISP_HOR_RES * MY_DISP_VER_RES * 2,
LV_DISPLAY_RENDER_MODE_DIRECT);
#endif
}
/*Initialize your display and the required peripherals.*/
static void disp_init(void)
{
    /* initialize LCD */
    lcd_init();
}
...
/*! \brief      copy image data to LCD
\param[in]  x: the x position of the start point
\param[in]  y: the y position of the start point
\param[in]  w: width of the image
\param[in]  h: height of the image
\param[in]  src_data: pointer to the source image data
\param[out] none
\retval    none
*/
void lcd_copy(uint16_t x, uint16_t y, uint16_t w, uint16_t h, uint16_t *src_data)
{
    uint16_t *data;
    data = src_data;
#if (USE_DMA_LCD==1)
    /* SPI_FRAME_SIZE_8BIT */
    spi_disable();
    SPI_CTL0 &= ~SPI_CTL0_FF16;
    spi_enable();
    /* Set the refresh area */
    lcd_set_region(x, y, x + w - 1, y + h - 1);
    /* SPI_FRAME_SIZE_16BIT */
    spi_disable();
    SPI_CTL0 |= SPI_CTL0_FF16;
    spi_enable();
    /* Send refresh data */
    LCD_RS_SET;
    LCD_CS_CLR;
    dma_flag_clear(DMA_CH2, DMA_INT_FLAG_FTF);
    dma_flag_clear(DMA_CH3, DMA_INT_FLAG_FTF);

```

```

        dma_memory_address_generation_config(DMA_CH3,
DMA_MEMORY_INCREASE_ENABLE);
        dma_memory_address_config(DMA_CH3, DMA_MEMORY_0, (uint32_t)src_data);
        dma_transfer_number_config(DMA_CH3, w * h);
        dma_transfer_number_config(DMA_CH2, w * h);
        dma_channel_enable(DMA_CH2);
        dma_channel_enable(DMA_CH3);
#else
    uint16_t i, m;
    /* SPI_FRAMESIZE_8BIT */
    spi_disable();
    SPI_CTL0 &= ~SPI_CTL0_FF16;
    spi_enable();
    /* Set the refresh area */
    lcd_set_region(x, y, x + w - 1, y + h - 1);
    /* SPI_FRAMESIZE_16BIT */
    spi_disable();
    SPI_CTL0 |= SPI_CTL0_FF16;
    spi_enable();
    /* Send refresh data */
    LCD_RS_SET;
    LCD_CS_CLR;
    for(i = 0; i < h; i++) {
        for(m = 0; m < w; m++) {
            spi_write_halfword(*data);
            data++;
        }
    }
    LCD_CS_SET;
#endif
}

/*Flush the content of the internal buffer the specific area on the display.
 *`px_map` contains the rendered image as raw pixel map and it should be copied to `area` on the
display.
 *You can use DMA or any hardware acceleration to do this operation in the background but
 *lv_display_flush_ready() has to be called when it's finished.*/
static void disp_flush(lv_display_t * disp_drv, const lv_area_t * area, uint8_t * px_map)
{
    if(disp_flush_enabled) {
#ifdef USE_DMA_LCD==1
        while(g_disp_drv != NULL);
        g_disp_drv = disp_drv;

```

```

        lcd_copy(area->x1, area->y1, area->x2 - area->x1 + 1, area->y2 - area->y1 + 1, (uint16_t
*)px_map);
    #else
        lcd_copy(area->x1, area->y1, area->x2 - area->x1 + 1, area->y2 - area->y1 + 1, (uint16_t
*)px_map);
        lv_display_flush_ready(disp_drv);
    #endif
    }
}

#if (USE_DMA_LCD==1)
void DMA_Channel2_IRQHandler(void)
{
    if(SET == dma_interrupt_flag_get(DMA_CH2, DMA_INT_FLAG_FTF)) {
        dma_interrupt_flag_clear(DMA_CH2, DMA_INT_FLAG_FTF);
    }
}
void DMA_Channel3_IRQHandler(void)
{
    if(SET == dma_interrupt_flag_get(DMA_CH3, DMA_INT_FLAG_FTF)) {
        dma_interrupt_flag_clear(DMA_CH3, DMA_INT_FLAG_FTF);
        /* infor lvgl */
        if(g_disp_drv != NULL) {
            LCD_CS_SET;
            lv_display_flush_ready(g_disp_drv);
            g_disp_drv = NULL;
        }
    }
}
#endif
#else /*Enable this file at the top*/
/*This dummy typedef exists purely to silence -Wpedantic.*/
typedef int keep_pedantic_happy;
#endif

```

4.3. 移植 LVGL 触摸驱动

LVGL 的触摸驱动文件主要为 LVGL 提供输入事件，lvgl 已提供触摸坐标、鼠标输入、键盘输入、编码器和按键输入模板，将 lvgl\examples\porting\lv_port_indev_template.c(.h)重命名为 lv_prot_indev.c(.h)，修改代码以实现以下功能：

1. 使能触摸驱动文件；
2. 修改相关接口，提供硬件输入事件。

注意：由于 GD32VW553H-EVAL 板载屏幕没有触摸功能，用户需根据需求修改这些接口，为 LVGL 提供硬件事件关联。

表 4-4. lv_prot_indev.h 源码

```
/*Copy this file as "lv_port_indev.h" and set this value to "1" to enable content*/
#if 1
```

表 4-5. lv_prot_indev.c 源码

```
/*Copy this file as "lv_port_indev.c" and set this value to "1" to enable content*/
#if 1
static void touchpad_init(void);
static void touchpad_read(lv_indev_t * indev, lv_indev_data_t * data);
static bool touchpad_is_pressed(void);
static void touchpad_get_xy(int32_t * x, int32_t * y);

static void mouse_init(void);
static void mouse_read(lv_indev_t * indev, lv_indev_data_t * data);
static bool mouse_is_pressed(void);
static void mouse_get_xy(int32_t * x, int32_t * y);

static void keypad_init(void);
static void keypad_read(lv_indev_t * indev, lv_indev_data_t * data);
static uint32_t keypad_get_key(void);

static void encoder_init(void);
static void encoder_read(lv_indev_t * indev, lv_indev_data_t * data);
static void encoder_handler(void);

static void button_init(void);
static void button_read(lv_indev_t * indev, lv_indev_data_t * data);
static int8_t button_get_pressed_id(void);
static bool button_is_pressed(uint8_t id);
```

4.4. 添加 LVGL 时基

LVGL 时基为 LVGL 提供时间基础，使用内核私有定时器 `systick` 配置 1ms 进入中断，在中断中为 LVGL 提供 1ms 的心跳节拍。`systick` 相关配置在 `systick.c(h)` 中实现，中断服务函数添加 `lv_tick_inc(1)`；为 LVGL 提供 1ms 时基。

注意：模板中的 `led_spark` 函数和 LVGL 移植无关，已删除。

表 4-6. 在 SysTick 中添加 LVGL 时基

```
#include "lvgl/lvgl.h"
```

```
/*!  
    \brief      core private timer handle function  
    \param[in]  none  
    \param[out] none  
    \retval    none  
*/  
void eclic_mtip_handler(void)  
{  
    ECLIC_ClearPendingIRQ(CLIC_INT_TMR);  
    delay_decrement();  
    lv_tick_inc(1);  
}
```

5. 应用示例

5.1. Main 函数代码示例

在 Main 函数中软件实现流程如下：

1. 初始化系统时钟 `systick_config`，中断中为 LVGL 提供时基；
2. 调用 `lv_init` 初始化 LVGL 组件；
3. 调用 `lv_port_disp_init` 初始化 LCD 和显示回调；
4. 调用 `lv_demo_benchmark` 实现 LVGL 应用 `demo`；
5. 周期调用 `lv_timer_handler` 实现，该函数为 LVGL 的核心实现；

表 5-1. main.c 源码

```
#include "gd32vw55x.h"
#include "systick.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include "gd32vw553h_eval.h"

#include "lvgl/lvgl.h"
// #include "lvgl/examples/porting/lv_port_indev.h"
#include "lvgl/examples/porting/lv_port_disp.h"
#include "lvgl/demos/lv_demos.h"
/*
    \brief      main function
    \param[in]  none
    \param[out] none
    \retval     none
*/
int main(void)
{
    /* configure systick */
    systick_config();
    /* GUI Tack */
    lv_init();
    lv_port_disp_init();
    // lv_port_indev_init();

    // lv_demo_widgets();
    lv_demo_benchmark();
    while(1){
        lv_timer_handler();
        delay_1ms(5);
    }
}
```

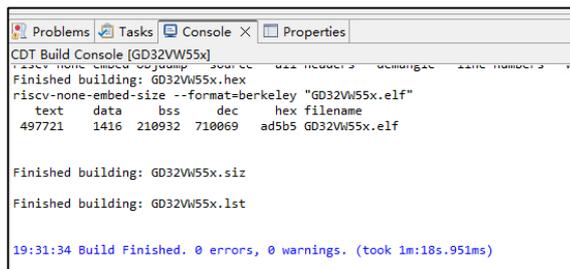
```
}

```

5.2. 工程编译和下载

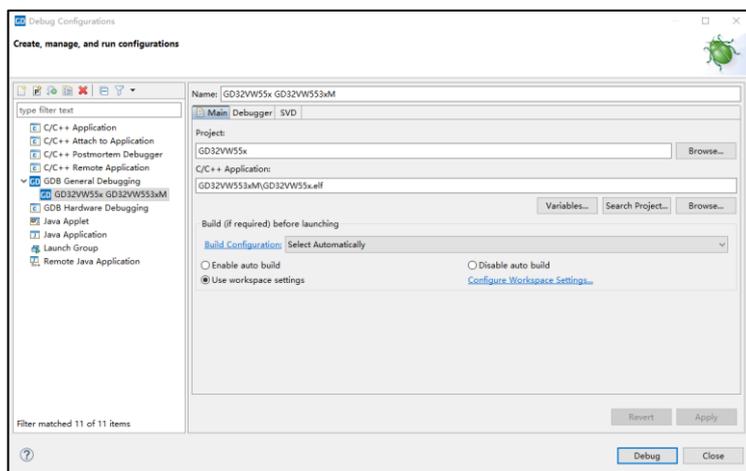
1. 先选中工程，后点击 **Project->Build Project** 编译整个工程，**Console** 窗口将会打印编译信息，编译完成后刷新工程目录。

图 5-1. 工程编译



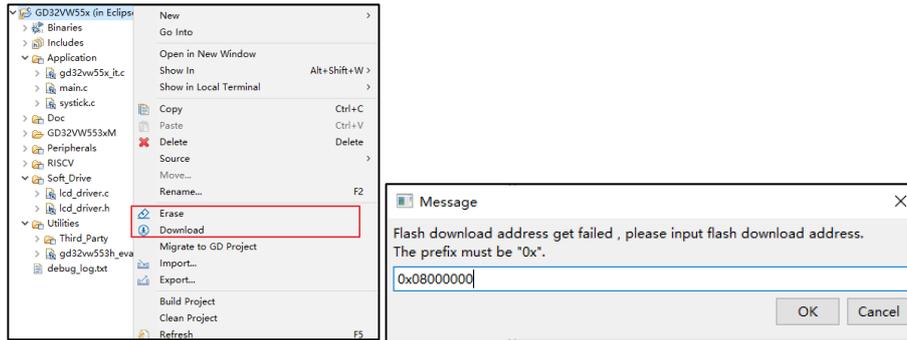
2. 将 PC 与 GD32VW553H_EVAL 板的 USB 口直接相连，请确保 PC 上已正确安装 GDLink 驱动。
3. 先选中工程，后点击 **Run->Debug Configurations** 配置下载方式，双击 **Debug Configurations** 中的 **GDB General Debugging** 新建工程配置，调试文件 GD32VW553x\MGD32VW55x.elf 将会被自动选择，点击 **Debug** 后切换窗口并自动擦除和下载。

图 5-2. 工程调试



4. 若需要擦除和下载，可右击工程选择 **Erase** 或 **Download** 可擦除或下载固件。下载时会弹窗输入目标地址 **0x08000000**。复位后程序运行。

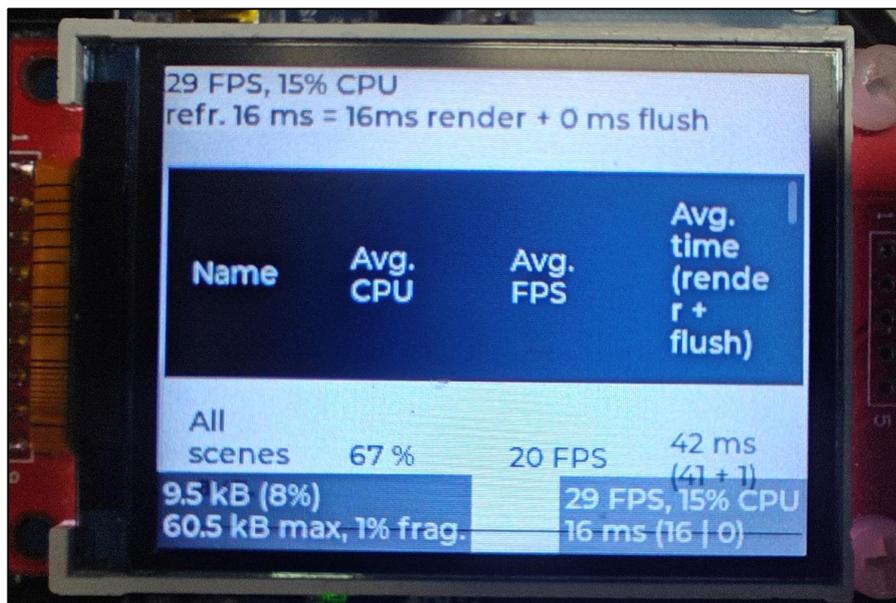
图 5-3. 工程擦除和下载



5.3. LVGL 演示效果

本手册演示官方提供的 lv_demo_benchmark 例程演示, 用户可根据需要进行不同例程的演示。

图 5-4. lv_demo_benchmark 演示效果



6. 版本历史

表 6-1. 版本历史

版本号.	说明	日期
1.0	首次发布	2026 年 02 月 05 日

Important Notice

This document is the property of GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"). This document, including any product of the Company described in this document (the "Product"), is owned by the Company according to the laws of the People's Republic of China and other applicable laws. The Company reserves all rights under such laws and no Intellectual Property Rights are transferred (either wholly or partially) or licensed by the Company (either expressly or impliedly) herein. The names and brands of third party referred thereto (if any) are the property of their respective owner and referred to for identification purposes only.

To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, the Company makes no representations or warranties of any kind, express or implied, with regard to the merchantability and the fitness for a particular purpose of the Product, nor does the Company assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any Product. Any information provided in this document is provided only for reference purposes. It is the sole responsibility of the user of this document to determine whether the Product is suitable and fit for its applications and products planned, and properly design, program, and test the functionality and safety of its applications and products planned using the Product. The Product is designed, developed, and/or manufactured for ordinary business, industrial, personal, and/or household applications only, and the Product is not designed or intended for use in (i) safety critical applications such as weapons systems, nuclear facilities, atomic energy controller, combustion controller, aeronautic or aerospace applications, traffic signal instruments, pollution control or hazardous substance management; (ii) life-support systems, other medical equipment or systems (including life support equipment and surgical implants); (iii) automotive applications or environments, including but not limited to applications for active and passive safety of automobiles (regardless of front market or aftermarket), for example, EPS, braking, ADAS (camera/fusion), EMS, TCU, BMS, BSG, TPMS, Airbag, Suspension, DMS, ICMS, Domain, ESC, DCDC, e-clutch, advanced-lighting, etc.. Automobile herein means a vehicle propelled by a self-contained motor, engine or the like, such as, without limitation, cars, trucks, motorcycles, electric cars, and other transportation devices; and/or (iv) other uses where the failure of the device or the Product can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury, death, or severe property or environmental damage (collectively "Unintended Uses"). Customers shall take any and all actions to ensure the Product meets the applicable laws and regulations. The Company is not liable for, in whole or in part, and customers shall hereby release the Company as well as its suppliers and/or distributors from, any claim, damage, or other liability arising from or related to all Unintended Uses of the Product. Customers shall indemnify and hold the Company, and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates as well as its suppliers and/or distributors harmless from and against all claims, costs, damages, and other liabilities, including claims for personal injury or death, arising from or related to any Unintended Uses of the Product.

Information in this document is provided solely in connection with the Product. The Company reserves the right to make changes, corrections, modifications or improvements to this document and the Product described herein at any time without notice. The Company shall have no responsibility whatsoever for conflicts or incompatibilities arising from future changes to them. Information in this document supersedes and replaces information previously supplied in any prior versions of this document.