

基于多阈值的闪存磨损均衡算法

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摘要: NAND Flash 专用文件系统 Yaffs2 在磨损均衡算法方面仍存在缺陷,通过详细分析 Yaffs2 中磨损均衡算法的实现原理,综合考虑磨损均衡与垃圾回收的矛盾关系,提出了一种基于多阈值的磨损均衡机制(属于静态磨损均衡算法),利用三个关键技术:(1)改进回收块选择机制,选择公式(1)的计算结果落入目标区间中的所有块中擦除次数最大的块进行回收;(2)利用有序双向链表管理空闲块,分配当前链表中擦除次数最小的块给新写入的数据,而将擦除擦除次数最大的块分配给静态数据;(3)针对磨损均衡的两级分化引入冷热数据分离策略.实验结果表明,在仅付出 4.05%的额外擦除代价下,将 NAND Flash 的寿命延长了近 4 倍.

关键词: Yaffs2 文件系统; 磨损均衡; 回收块选择机制; 冷热数据分离

MAND Flash Wear Leveling Based on Mutil-Threshold

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Abstract: Yaffs2, special to NAND Flash, still exists defect aiming at wear leveling. A static wear-leveling algorithm based on Yaffs2 is designed in this paper, considering the contradiction between wear-leveling and garbage collection. Firstly, improve retrieve block selection mechanism: choose the block for recycle whose the value of benefit/cost falling to the target range according to the formula (1), and its erasure number is biggest; Secondly, allocation free page whose erasure number is smallest to new data and whose erasure number is biggest to cold data in line of orderly two-way linked list; Last, introduce hot and cold data separation strategy orienting to hot and cold data coexists in a block. The experimental results show that the algorithm prolongs NAND lifetime nearly four times at the expense of 4.05% additional erasure number.

Key words: yaffs2 file system; wear leveling; retrieve block selection; separation of cold and hot data

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