

Power Management Service

Reaching low and high power states in TF-M

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Introduction

Rationale for this service

- Power management needs to be handled in the Root of Trust
- A well-defined service is much better than using e.g. IOCTL for a fully vendor-customized solution

Intent

- Add support standardized low-power modes
 - Suspend, Hibernate and System Off all optional to implement
- Allow for device-specific power modes
 - Extendible on vendor level
- Provide integration points to ease development and adoption
 - Matched with relevant documentation, possibly including reference-kit implementation
- Provide a service that is certifiable

Service API – Platform level

- Enum-based signals to set power modes
- Vendor range for extensions
 - Base + index

Reusing error-codes from platform layer

- TFM PLATFORM ERR SUCCESS
 - Mode change successful or no signal if the power mode stalls the device
- TFM PLATFORM ERR SYSTEM ERROR
 - Internal hardware error
- TFM_PLATFORM_ERR_NOT_SUPPORTED
 - Mode not enabled/supported

Option: Adding new error-code:

- TFM PLATFORM ERR BUSY Mode change deferred
 - It is the assumption that the easiest way to track whether a power mode change can happen is by e.g. storing a generic "busy state". This limits the need to give the Power Management Service knowledge about the rest of the system.

```
enum tfm_platform_hal_power_mode_t {
    TFM_PLATFORM_POWER_MODE_INVALID = 0,
    TFM_PLATFORM_POWER_MODE_SUSPEND,
    TFM_PLATFORM_POWER_MODE_HIBERNATE,
    TFM_PLATFORM_POWER_MODE_SYSTEM_OFF,

/* The base value for vendor range of power modes */
    TFM_PLATFORM_POWER_MODE_VENDOR_BASE = 0x100,
    };
```

HAL Level

- Differentiated APIs for Suspend, Hibernate, and System Off power modes
 - Suspend + Resume
 - Hibernate + Awake
 - System off has matching wakeup API, use regular reset..
- Optional: Custom function for vendor-specific power modes
 - It is assumed that the vendor handles going to a "higher" power level e.g. with the same service API
 - No assumption on change to overall service of the device when any vendor specific power mode is reached
- Optional: API to handle all power modes at HAL level
 - Could be handled on service level instead...

```
enum tfm_platform_err_t tfm_hal_system_suspend(void) {
   enum tfm_platform_err_t tfm_hal_system_resume(void) {
       /* Logic to resume a suspended mode */
9 enum tfm_platform_err_t tfm_hal_system_hibernate(void) {
  enum tfm_platform_err_t tfm_hal_system_awake(void) {
       /* Logic to wake up from a hibernated mode */
  enum tfm_platform_err_t tfm_hal_system_off(void) {
19 }
   enum tfm_platform_err_t tfm_hal_system_vendor_power_mode_set(
                             enum tfm_platform_power_mode_t mode) {
       /* Optional vendor specific power modes */
  enum tfm_platform_err_t tfm_hal_system_power_mode_set(
                             enum tfm_platform_power_mode_t mode) {
       /* Optional: Entry point for setting power modes at HAL level */
```

Controlling scope – At least in the beginning...

- Manage power mode with simple information exchange
 - Ensuring service API can be stable and generic
- HAL level entry-points hides implementation details
 - No special handling of reserved memory, peripheral usage and/or understanding of chips/cores in service
 - Vendor can extend with additional power modes according to their needs
- Separation of concern between NSPE and SPE by not transferring data
 - Current design: No wakeup signal emitted on service level

Open question:

- For simplification, the platform and HAL abstraction layer is somewhat "mixed"
 - Would this be acceptable or do we require service to HAL conversions for error-codes, modes, and configurations?

Next steps

- PR raised with System Off example on nRF device
- Follow up either in PR or in mailing list
- Discussing acceptance and timeline for official support...