

Standalone Library Documentation

BSP and Libraries Document Collection (UG643)

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BSP and Libraries Overview

The AMD Vitis™ Unified Software Development Environment provides a variety of software packages, including device drivers, libraries, and board support packages to help you develop a software platform in the baremetal and RTOS based environment. This document describes these software packages in details including API description. The Vitis Unified Software Development Environment also provides the FreeRTOS kernel along with the low level software needed for the kernel to work on a supported processors like AMD MicroBlaze™, MicroBlaze™ V, Cortex® A9, Cortex-R5F, Cortex - R52, Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, and Cortex A-78. The documentation is listed in the following table, click the name to open the document.

Note: FreeRTOS OS is not supported for AMD Versal™ AI Edge Series Gen 2 and AMD Versal™ Prime Series Gen 2.

Table 1: BSP and Libraries Overview

Library Name	Summary
Chapter 2: Xilinx Standard C Libraries	Describes the software libraries available for the embedded processors.
Chapter 3: Standalone Library v9.3	Describes the Standalone platform, a single-threaded, and a simple operating system (OS) platform that provides the lowest layer of software modules to access the processor-specific functions. Standalone platform functions include setting up the interrupts and exceptions systems, configuring caches, and other hardware specific functions. The Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) is described in this document.
Chapter 4: LwIP 2.2.0 Library v1.2	Describes the port of the third party networking library, Light Weight IP (LwIP) for embedded processors.
Chapter 5: XilFlash Library v4.12	Provides read/write/erase/lock/unlock features to access a parallel flash device.
Chapter 6: XilFFS Library v5.4	XilFFS is a generic FAT file system that is primarily added for use with SD/eMMC driver. The file system is open source and a glue layer is implemented to link it to the SD/eMMC driver.
Chapter 7: XilSecure Library v5.5	Provides APIs to access secure hardware on the AMD Zynq™ UltraScale+™ MPSoC.
Chapter 8: XilKey Library v7.7	Provides a programming mechanism for user-defined eFUSE bits and for programming the KEY into battery-backed RAM (BBRAM) of AMD Zynq™ 7000, provides programming mechanisms for eFUSE bits of UltraScale+ devices. The library also provides programming mechanisms for eFUSE bits and BBRAM key of the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC.

Table 1: BSP and Libraries Overview (cont'd)

Library Name	Summary
Chapter 9: XilPM Library v6.0 and Chapter 10: XilPM Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 Library v1.0	The Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, AMD Versal™ adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 power management framework is a set of power management options, based upon an implementation of the extensible energy management interface (EEMI). The power management framework allows software components running across different processing units (PUs) on a chip or device to issue or respond to requests for power management.
Chapter 11: XilFPGA Library v6.8	Provides an interface to the Linux or bare-metal users for configuring the programmable logic (PL) over PCAP from PS. The library is designed for Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC and Versal adaptive SoC to run on top of standalone BSPs.
Chapter 12: XilMailbox Library v1.11	Provides the top-level hooks for sending or receiving an inter-processor interrupt (IPI) message using the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC and Versal adaptive SoC IP integrator hardware.
Chapter 13: XilSEM Library v2.1	The Xilinx Error Mitigation (XilSEM) library is a pre-configured, pre-verified solution to detect and optionally correct soft errors in Configuration Memory of Versal adaptive SoCs and AMD Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2.
Chapter 14: XilTimer Library v2.2	Provides sleep and interval timer functionality, hardware, and software features that are differentiated using a layered approach.
Chapter 15: XilSFL Library v1.1	Provides a simplified way to access OSPI and QSPI flash memory.

Note: MicroBlaze V processor is only supported in the Vitis Unified IDE.

Xilinx Standard C Libraries

Xilinx Standard C Libraries

The Vitis Unified Software Development Environment libraries and device drivers provide standard C library functions as well as functions to access peripherals. These libraries are automatically configured based on the Microprocessor Software Specification (MSS) file. These libraries and include files are saved in the current project lib and include directories, respectively. The -I and -L options of mb-gcc are used to add these directories to its library search paths.

Standard C Library (libc.a)

The standard C library, libc.a, contains the standard C functions compiled for the MicroBlaze and MicroBlaze-V processor or Arm Cortex-A9, Cortex-R5F, Cortex-R52, Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, and Cortex-A78 processors. You can find the header files corresponding to these C standard functions in the <installation directory>/Xilinx/<release number>/gnu/<processor>/<platform>/<toolchain>/<processor-lib>/usr/include folder where:

- <installation directory>/Xilinx/<release number> is the Vitis Unified Software Development Environment installation path
- <processor> is either Arm, MicroBlaze, or MicroBlaze-V
- <platform> is either Windows (nt) Linux (lin)
- <processor-lib> is aarch64-none, or gcc-arm-none-eabi, or microblazeel-xilinx-elf

The lib.c directories and functions are:

```
_ansi.h    fastmath.h   machine/    reent.h     stdlib.h    utime.h    syslist.h  
fcntl.h    malloc.h    regdef.h    string.h    utmp.h     ar.h       float.h  
math.h     setjmp.h    sys/        assert.h    grp.h      paths.h    signal.h  
termios.h  ctype.h    ieeefp.h   process.h  stdarg.h   time.h    dirent.h  
imits.h    pthread.h   stddef.h   nctrl.h   errno.h    locale.h   pwd.h  
stdio.h    unistd.h   riscv64-unknown-elf
```

Programs accessing standard C library functions must be compiled as follows:

- For MicroBlaze processors

```
mb-gcc <C files>
```

- For MicroBlaze-V processor

```
riscv64-unknown-elf-gcc <C files>
```

- For Arm Cortex-A9, Cortex-A53, and Cortex-A72 (32-bit mode) processors

```
arm-none-eabi-gcc <C files>
```

- For Arm Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, and Cortex-A78 (64-bit mode) processors

```
aarch64-none-elf-gcc <C files>
```

- For Cortex-R5F and Cortex-R52 processor

```
armr5-none-eabi-gcc <C files>
```

Memory Management Functions

The MicroBlaze, MicroBlaze-V, Arm Cortex-A9, Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, Cortex-A78, Cortex-R52, and Cortex-R5F processor C libraries support the standard memory management functions such as `malloc()`, `calloc()`, and `free()`. Dynamic memory allocation provides memory from the program heap. The heap pointer starts at low memory and grows toward high memory. The size of the heap cannot be increased at the runtime. Therefore, an appropriate value must be provided for the heap size at compile time. The `malloc()` function requires the heap to be at least 128 bytes in size to be able to allocate memory dynamically (even if the dynamic requirement is less than 128 bytes).

Note: The return value of `malloc` must always be checked to ensure that it could actually allocate the memory requested.

Arithmetic Operations

Software implementations of integer and floating point arithmetic is available as library routines in `libgcc.a` for both processors. The compiler for both the processors inserts calls to these routines in the code produced, in case the hardware does not support the arithmetic primitive with an instruction. Details of the software implementations of integer and floating point arithmetic for MicroBlaze processors are listed below:

Integer Arithmetic

By default, integer multiplication is done in software using the library function `_muls3`. Integer multiplication is done in hardware if the `-mno-xl-soft-mul mb-gcc` option is specified. Integer divide and mod operations are done in software using the library functions `_divs3` and `_mods3`. The Microblaze processor can also be customized to use a hard divider, in which case the `div` instruction is used in place of the `_divs3` library routine. Double precision multiplication, division, and mod functions are carried out by the library functions `_muldi3`, `_divdi3`, and `_moddi3`, respectively. The unsigned version of these operations corresponds to the signed versions described above, but are prefixed with an `_u` instead of `_`.

Floating Point Arithmetic

All floating point addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and conversions are implemented using software functions in the C library.

Thread Safety

The standard C library provided with the Vitis IDE is not built for a multi-threaded environment. STDIO functions like `printf()`, `scanf()`, and memory management functions like `malloc()` and `free()` are common examples of functions that are not thread-safe. When using the C library in a multi-threaded environment, proper mutual exclusion techniques must be used to protect thread unsafe functions.

Input/Output Functions

The embedded libraries contain standard C functions for Input/Output (I/O), such as `printf` and `scanf`. These functions are large and might not be suitable for embedded processors. The prototypes for these functions are available in the `stdio.h` file. These I/O routines require that a newline is terminated with both a CR and LF. Ensure that your terminal CR/LF behavior corresponds to this requirement.

For example:

```
setvbuf (stdout, NULL, _IONBF, 0);
```

Note: The C standard I/O routines such as `printf`, `scanf`, `vfprintf` are, by default, line buffered. To change the buffering scheme to no buffering, you must call `setvbuf` appropriately.

These I/O routines require that a newline is terminated with both a CR and LF. Ensure that your terminal CR/LF behavior corresponds to this requirement. For more information on setting the standard input and standard output devices for a system, see GNU Compiler Tools in Vitis Unified Software Platform Documentation: Embedded Software Development (UG1400). In addition to the standard C functions, the Vitis IDE processors library provides the following smaller I/O functions:

Table 2: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	print	void
void	putnum	void
void	xil_printf	void

Print

This function prints a string to the peripheral designated as standard output in the Microprocessor Software Specification (MSS) file. This function outputs the passed string as is and there is no interpretation of the string passed. For example, a passed is interpreted as a new line character and not as a carriage return and a new line as is the case with ANSI C printf function.

Prototype

```
void print(char *);
```

putnum

This function converts an integer to a hexadecimal string and prints it to the peripheral designated as standard output in the MSS file.

Prototype

```
void putnum(int);
```

xil_printf

`xil_printf()` is a light-weight implementation of `printf`. It is much smaller in size (only 1 Kb). It does not have support for floating point numbers. `xil_printf()` does not support printing of long (such as 64-bit) numbers.

About format string support:

The format string is composed of zero or more directives: ordinary characters (not %), which are copied unchanged to the output stream; and conversion specifications, each of which results in fetching zero or more subsequent arguments. Each conversion specification is introduced by the character %, and ends with a conversion specifier. In between, there can be (in order) zero or more flags, an optional minimum field width and a optional precision. Supported flag characters are: The character % is followed by zero or more of the following flags:

- 0: The value is zero padded. For d, x conversions, the converted value is padded on the left with zeros rather than blanks. If the 0 and - flags both appear, the 0 flag is ignored.
- The converted value is left adjusted on the field boundary. (The default is right justification.) Except for n conversions, the converted value is padded on the right with blanks, rather than on the left with blanks or zeros. A - overrides a 0 if both are provided.

About supported field widths

Field widths are represented with an optional decimal digit string (with a nonzero in the first digit) specifying a minimum field width. If the converted value has fewer characters than the field width, it is padded with spaces on the left (or right, if the left-adjustment flag has been given).

The supported conversion specifiers are:

- d: The int argument is converted into a signed decimal notation.
- l: The int argument is converted into a signed long notation.
- x: The unsigned int argument is converted to unsigned hexadecimal notation. The letters abcdef are used for x conversions.
- c: The int argument is converted to an unsigned char, and the resulting character is written.
- s: The const char* argument is expected to be a pointer to an array of character type (pointer to a string). Characters from the array are written up to (but not including) a terminating NULL character. If a precision is specified, no more than the number specified are written. If a precision s given, no null character needs be present; if the precision is not specified, or is greater than the size of the array, the array must contain a terminating NULL character.
- p: Used for pointer arguments to display the argument as an address in the hexadecimal digits. Applicable only for 64-bit Arm.
- %p: Applicable for all processors.

Prototype

```
void xil_printf(const *char ctrl1, ...);
```

Standalone Library v9.3

Hardware Abstraction Layer API

This section describes the Hardware Abstraction Layer API. These APIs are applicable for all processors supported by AMD.

Assert APIs and Macros

The xil_assert.h file contains assert related functions and macros. Assert APIs/Macros specifies that a application program satisfies certain conditions at particular points in its execution. These function can be used by application programs to ensure that, application code is satisfying certain conditions.

Table 3: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_Assert	file line
void	XNullHandler	void * NullParameter
void	Xil_AssertSetCallback	routine

Functions

Xil_Assert

Implement assert.

Currently, it calls a user-defined callback function if one has been set. Then, it potentially enters an infinite loop depending on the value of the Xil_AssertWait variable.

Prototype

```
void Xil_Assert(const char8 *File, s32 Line);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_Assert` function arguments.

Table 4: Xil_Assert Arguments

Name	Description
file	filename of the source
line	linenumber within File

Returns

None.

XNullHandler

Null handler function.

This follows the `XlInterruptHandler` signature for interrupt handlers. It can be used to assign a null handler (a stub) to an interrupt controller vector table.

Prototype

```
void XNullHandler(void *NullParameter);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XNullHandler` function arguments.

Table 5: XNullHandler Arguments

Name	Description
NullParameter	arbitrary void pointer and not used.

Returns

None.

Xil_AssertSetCallback

Set up a callback function to be invoked when an assert occurs.

If a callback is already installed, then it is replaced.

Note: This function has no effect if NDEBUG is set

Prototype

```
void Xil_AssertSetCallback(Xil_AssertCallback Routine);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_AssertSetCallback` function arguments.

Table 6: Xil_AssertSetCallback Arguments

Name	Description
routine	callback to be invoked when an assert is taken

Returns

None.

Register IO interfacing APIs

The `xil_io.h` file contains the interface for the general I/O component, which encapsulates the Input/Output functions for the processors that do not require any special I/O handling.

Table 7: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
u16	Xil_EndianSwap16	u16 Data
u32	Xil_EndianSwap32	u32 Data
INLINE u8	Xil_In8	UINTPTR Addr
INLINE u16	Xil_In16	UINTPTR Addr
INLINE u32	Xil_In32	UINTPTR Addr
INLINE u64	Xil_In64	UINTPTR Addr
INLINE void	Xil_Out8	UINTPTR Addr u8 Value
INLINE void	Xil_Out16	UINTPTR Addr u16 Value

Table 7: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
INLINE void	Xil_Out32	UINTPTR Addr u32 Value
INLINE void	Xil_Out64	UINTPTR Addr u64 Value
INLINE u32	Xil_SecureOut32	UINTPTR Addr u32 Value

Functions

Xil_EndianSwap16

Perform a 16-bit endian conversion.

Prototype

```
u16 Xil_EndianSwap16(u16 Data);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_EndianSwap16` function arguments.

Table 8: Xil_EndianSwap16 Arguments

Name	Description
Data	16 bit value to be converted

Returns

16 bit Data with converted endianness

Xil_EndianSwap32

Perform a 32-bit endian conversion.

Prototype

```
u32 Xil_EndianSwap32(u32 Data);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_EndianSwap32` function arguments.

Table 9: Xil_EndianSwap32 Arguments

Name	Description
Data	32-bit value to be converted

Returns

32-bit data with converted endianness

Xil_In8

Performs an input operation for a memory location by reading from the specified address and returning the 8 bit Value read from that address.

Prototype

```
INLINE u8 Xil_In8(UINTPTR Addr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_In8` function arguments.

Table 10: Xil_In8 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	contains the address to perform the input operation

Returns

The 8 bit Value read from the specified input address.

Xil_In16

Performs an input operation for a memory location by reading from the specified address and returning the 16 bit Value read from that address.

Prototype

```
INLINE u16 Xil_In16(UINTPTR Addr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_In16` function arguments.

Table 11: Xil_In16 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	contains the address to perform the input operation

Returns

The 16 bit Value read from the specified input address.

Xil_In32

Performs an input operation for a memory location by reading from the specified address and returning the 32-bit Value read from that address.

Prototype

```
INLINE u32 Xil_In32(UINTPTR Addr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_In32` function arguments.

Table 12: Xil_In32 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	contains the address to perform the input operation

Returns

The 32-bit Value read from the specified input address.

Xil_In64

Performs an input operation for a memory location by reading the 64 bit Value read from that address.

Prototype

```
INLINE u64 Xil_In64(UINTPTR Addr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_In64` function arguments.

Table 13: Xil_In64 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	contains the address to perform the input operation

Returns

The 64 bit Value read from the specified input address.

Xil_Out8

Performs an output operation for a memory location by writing the 8 bit Value to the specified address.

Prototype

```
INLINE void Xil_Out8(UINTPTR Addr, u8 Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_Out8` function arguments.

Table 14: Xil_Out8 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	contains the address to perform the output operation
Value	contains the 8 bit Value to be written at the specified address.

Returns

None.

Xil_Out16

Performs an output operation for a memory location by writing the 16 bit Value to the specified address.

Prototype

```
INLINE void Xil_Out16(UINTPTR Addr, u16 Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_Out16` function arguments.

Table 15: Xil_Out16 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	contains the address to perform the output operation
Value	contains the Value to be written at the specified address.

Returns

None.

Xil_Out32

Performs an output operation for a memory location by writing the 32-bit Value to the specified address.

Prototype

```
INLINE void Xil_Out32(UINTPTR Addr, u32 Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_Out32` function arguments.

Table 16: Xil_Out32 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	contains the address to perform the output operation
Value	contains the 32-bit Value to be written at the specified address.

Returns

None.

Xil_Out64

Performs an output operation for a memory location by writing the 64 bit Value to the specified address.

Prototype

```
INLINE void Xil_Out64(UINTPTR Addr, u64 Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_Out64` function arguments.

Table 17: Xil_Out64 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	contains the address to perform the output operation
Value	contains 64 bit Value to be written at the specified address.

Returns

None.

Xil_SecureOut32

Performs an output operation for a memory location by writing the 32-bit Value to the specified address and then reading it back to verify the value written in the register.

Prototype

```
INLINE u32 Xil_SecureOut32(UINTPTR Addr, u32 Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_SecureOut32` function arguments.

Table 18: Xil_SecureOut32 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	contains the address to perform the output operation
Value	contains 32-bit Value to be written at the specified address

Returns

Returns Status

- `XST_SUCCESS` on success
- `XST_FAILURE` on failure

Hardware Platform Information

The `xplatform_info.h` file contain definitions for various available AMD platforms. Also, it contains prototype of APIs, which can be used to get the platform information.

Table 19: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	XGetPlatform_Info	None.

Functions

XGetPlatform_Info

This API is used to provide information about platform.

Prototype

```
u32 XGetPlatform_Info(void);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XGetPlatform_Info` function arguments.

Table 20: XGetPlatform_Info Arguments

Name	Description
None.	

Returns

The information about platform defined in `xplatform_info.h`

Data types for Software IP Cores

The `xil_types.h` file contains basic types for software IP. These data types are applicable for all processors supported by AMD.

Customized APIs for Memory Operations

The `xil_mem.h` file contains prototype for functions related to memory operations. These APIs are applicable for all processors supported by AMD.

Table 21: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_MemCpy	void * dst const void * src u32 cnt

Functions

Xil_MemCpy

This function copies memory from once location to other.

Prototype

```
void Xil_MemCpy(void *dst, const void *src, u32 cnt);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_MemCpy` function arguments.

Table 22: Xil_MemCpy Arguments

Name	Description
dst	pointer pointing to destination memory
src	pointer pointing to source memory
cnt	32-bit length of bytes to be copied

Software status codes

The `xstatus.h` file contains the software status codes. These codes are used throughout the AMD device drivers.

Test Utilities for Memory and Caches

The `xil_testcache.h`, `xil_testio.h` and the `xil_testmem.h` files contain utility functions to test cache and memory. Details of supported tests and subtests are listed below.

The `xil_testcache.h` file contains utility functions to test cache.

The `xil_testio.h` file contains utility functions to test endian related memory IO functions.

A subset of the memory tests can be selected or all of the tests can be run in order. If there is an error detected by a subtest, the test stops and the failure code is returned. Further tests are not run even if all of the tests are selected.

- Cache test: `xil_testcache.h` contains utility functions to test cache.
- I/O test: The `Xil_testio.h` file contains endian related memory IO functions. A subset of the memory tests can be selected or all of the tests can be run in order. If there is an error detected by a subtest, the test stops and the failure code is returned. Further tests are not run even if all of the tests are selected.

- Memory test: The xil_testmem.h file contains utility functions to test memory. A subset of the memory tests can be selected or all of the tests can be run in order. If there is an error detected by a subtest, the test stops and the failure code is returned. Further tests are not run even if all of the tests are selected.

Following list describes the supported memory tests:

- XIL_TESTMEM_ALLMEMTESTS: This test runs all of the subtests.
- XIL_TESTMEM_INCREMENT: This test starts at 'XIL_TESTMEM_INIT_VALUE' and uses the incrementing value as the test value for memory.
- XIL_TESTMEM_WALKONES: Also known as the Walking ones test. This test uses a walking '1' as the test value for memory.

```
location 1 = 0x00000001
location 2 = 0x00000002
...
...
```

- XIL_TESTMEM_WALKZEROS: Also known as the Walking zero's test. This test uses the inverse value of the walking ones test as the test value for memory.

```
location 1 = 0xFFFFFFFF
location 2 = 0xFFFFFFF
...
...
```

- XIL_TESTMEM_INVERSEADDR: Also known as the inverse address test. This test uses the inverse of the address of the location under test as the test value for memory.
- XIL_TESTMEM_FIXEDPATTERN: Also known as the fixed pattern test. This test uses the provided patterns as the test value for memory. If zero is provided as the pattern the test uses '0xDEADBEEF'.



CAUTION! The tests are **DESTRUCTIVE**. Run before any initialized memory spaces are set up.

The address provided to the memory tests is not checked for validity except for the NULL case. It is possible to provide a code-space pointer for this test to start with and ultimately destroy executable code causing random failures.

Note: Used for spaces where the address range of the region is smaller than the data width. If the memory range is greater than 2 ** width, the patterns used in XIL_TESTMEM_WALKONES and XIL_TESTMEM_WALKZEROS repeats on a boundary of a power of two making it more difficult to detect addressing errors. The XIL_TESTMEM_INCREMENT and XIL_TESTMEM_INVERSEADDR tests suffer the same problem. Ideally, if large blocks of memory are to be tested, break them up into smaller regions of memory to allow the test patterns used not to repeat over the region tested.

Table 23: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
s32	Xil_TestDCacheRange	void
s32	Xil_TestDCacheAll	void

Table 23: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
s32	Xil_TestICacheRange	void
s32	Xil_TestICacheAll	void
s32	Xil_TestMem32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • u32 * Addr • u32 Words • u32 Pattern • u8 Subtest
s32	Xil_TestMem16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • u16 * Addr • u32 Words • u16 Pattern • u8 Subtest
s32	Xil_TestMem8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • u8 * Addr • u32 Words • u8 Pattern • u8 Subtest
s32	RoateLeft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • u32 Input • u8 Width
s32	RotateRight	
s32	Xil_TestIO8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • u32 Input • u8 Width
s32	Xil_TestIO16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • u16 * Addr • s32 Length • u16 Value • s32 Kind • s32 Swap
s32	Xil_TestIO32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • u32 * Addr • s32 Length • u32 Value • s32 Kind • s32 Swap

Functions

Xil_TestDCacheRange

Perform DCache range related API test such as Xil_DCacheFlushRange and Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange.

This test function writes a constant value to the Data array, flushes the range, writes a new value, then invalidates the corresponding range.

Prototype

```
s32 Xil_TestDCacheRange(void);
```

Returns

- -1 is returned for a failure
- 0 is returned for a pass

Xil_TestDCacheAll

Perform DCache all related API test such as Xil_DCacheFlush and Xil_DCacheInvalidate.

This test function writes a constant value to the Data array, flushes the DCache, writes a new value, then invalidates the DCache.

Prototype

```
s32 Xil_TestDCacheAll(void);
```

Returns

- 0 is returned for a pass
- -1 is returned for a failure

Xil_TestICacheRange

Perform Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange() on a few function pointers.

Note: The function will hang if it fails.

Prototype

```
s32 Xil_TestICacheRange(void);
```

Returns

- 0 is returned for a pass

Xil_TestICacheAll

Perform Xil_ICacheInvalidate() on a few function pointers.

Note: The function will hang if it fails.

Prototype

```
s32 Xil_TestICacheAll(void);
```

Returns

- 0 is returned for a pass

Xil_TestMem32

Perform a destructive 32-bit wide memory test.

Note: Used for spaces where the address range of the region is smaller than the data width. If the memory range is greater than $2^{**\text{Width}}$, the patterns used in XIL_TESTMEM_WALKONES and XIL_TESTMEM_WALKZEROS repeats on a boundary of a power of two making it more difficult to detect addressing errors. The XIL_TESTMEM_INCREMENT and XIL_TESTMEM_INVERSEADDR tests suffer the same problem. Ideally, if large blocks of memory are to be tested, break them up into smaller regions of memory to allow the test patterns used not to repeat over the region tested.

Prototype

```
s32 Xil_TestMem32(u32 *Addr, u32 Words, u32 Pattern, u8 Subtest);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the Xil_TestMem32 function arguments.

Table 24: Xil_TestMem32 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	Pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
Words	Length of the block.
Pattern	Constant used for the constant pattern test, if 0, 0xDEADBEEF is used.
Subtest	Test type selected. See xil_testmem.h file for possible values.

Returns

- -1 is returned for a failure

- 0 is returned for a pass

Xil_TestMem16

Perform a destructive 16-bit wide memory test.

Note: Used for spaces where the address range of the region is smaller than the data width. If the memory range is greater than $2^{**\text{Width}}$, the patterns used in XIL_TESTMEM_WALKONES and XIL_TESTMEM_WALKZEROS will repeat on a boundary of a power of two making it more difficult to detect addressing errors. The XIL_TESTMEM_INCREMENT and XIL_TESTMEM_INVERSEADDR tests suffer the same problem. Ideally, if large blocks of memory are to be tested, break them up into smaller regions of memory to allow the test patterns used not to repeat over the region tested.

Prototype

```
s32 Xil_TestMem16(u16 *Addr, u32 Words, u16 Pattern, u8 Subtest);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_TestMem16` function arguments.

Table 25: Xil_TestMem16 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	Pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
Words	Length of the block.
Pattern	Constant used for the constant pattern test, if 0, 0xDEADBEEF is used.
Subtest	Test type selected. See <code>xil_testmem.h</code> file for possible values.

Returns

- -1 is returned for a failure
- 0 is returned for a pass

Xil_TestMem8

Perform a destructive 8-bit wide memory test.

Note: Used for spaces where the address range of the region is smaller than the data width. If the memory range is greater than $2^{**\text{Width}}$, the patterns used in XIL_TESTMEM_WALKONES and XIL_TESTMEM_WALKZEROS will repeat on a boundary of a power of two making it more difficult to detect addressing errors. The XIL_TESTMEM_INCREMENT and XIL_TESTMEM_INVERSEADDR tests suffer the same problem. Ideally, if large blocks of memory are to be tested, break them up into smaller regions of memory to allow the test patterns used not to repeat over the region tested.

Prototype

```
s32 Xil_TestMem8(u8 *Addr, u32 Words, u8 Pattern, u8 Subtest);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_TestMem8` function arguments.

Table 26: Xil_TestMem8 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	Pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
Words	Length of the block.
Pattern	Constant used for the constant pattern test, if 0, 0xDEADBEEF is used.
Subtest	Test type selected. See <code>xil_testmem.h</code> file for possible values.

Returns

- -1 is returned for a failure
- 0 is returned for a pass

RotateLeft

Rotates the provided value to the left one bit position.

Prototype

```
u32 RotateLeft(u32 Input, u8 Width);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `RotateLeft` function arguments.

Table 27: RotateLeft Arguments

Name	Description
Input	Value to be rotated to the left
Width	Number of bits in the input data

Returns

The resulting unsigned long value of the rotate left

RotateRight

Rotates the provided value to the right one bit position.

Prototype

```
u32 RotateRight(u32 Input, u8 Width);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `RotateRight` function arguments.

Table 28: RotateRight Arguments

Name	Description
Input	Value to be rotated to the right
Width	Number of bits in the input data

Returns

The resulting unsigned long value of the rotate right.

Xil_TestIO8

Perform a destructive 8-bit wide register IO test where the register is accessed using `Xil_Out8` and `Xil_In8`, and comparing the written values by reading them back.

Prototype

```
s32 Xil_TestIO8(u8 *Addr, s32 Length, u8 Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_TestIO8` function arguments.

Table 29: Xil_TestIO8 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	Pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
Length	Length of the block.
Value	Constant used for writing the memory.

Returns

- 1 is returned for a failure
- 0 is returned for a pass

Xil_TestIO16

Perform a destructive 16-bit wide register IO test.

Each location is tested by sequentially writing a 16-bit wide register, reading the register, and comparing value. This function tests three kinds of register IO functions, normal register IO, little-endian register IO, and big-endian register IO. When testing little/big-endian IO, the function performs the following sequence, Xil_Out16LE/Xil_Out16BE, Xil_In16, Compare In-Out values, Xil_Out16, Xil_In16LE/Xil_In16BE, Compare In-Out values. Whether to swap the read-in value before comparing is controlled by the fifth argument.

Prototype

```
s32 Xil_TestIO16(u16 *Addr, s32 Length, u16 Value, s32 Kind, s32 Swap);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_TestIO16` function arguments.

Table 30: Xil_TestIO16 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	a pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
Length	Length of the block.
Value	constant used for writing the memory.
Kind	Type of test. Acceptable values are: XIL_TESTIO_DEFAULT, XIL_TESTIO_LE, XIL_TESTIO_BE.
Swap	indicates whether to byte swap the read-in value.

Returns

- 1 is returned for a failure
- 0 is returned for a pass

Xil_TestIO32

Perform a destructive 32-bit wide register IO test.

Each location is tested by sequentially writing a 32-bit wide register, reading the register, and comparing value. This function tests three kinds of register IO functions, normal register IO, little-endian register IO, and big-endian register IO. When testing little/big-endian IO, the function perform the following sequence, Xil_Out32LE/ Xil_Out32BE, Xil_In32, Compare, Xil_Out32, Xil_In32LE/Xil_In32BE, Compare. Whether to swap the read-in value before comparing is controlled by the fifth argument.

Prototype

```
s32 Xil_TestIO32(u32 *Addr, s32 Length, u32 Value, s32 Kind, s32 Swap);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_TestIO32` function arguments.

Table 31: Xil_TestIO32 Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	Pointer to the region of memory to be tested.
Length	Length of the block.
Value	Constant used for writing the memory.
Kind	Type of test. Acceptable values are: XIL_TESTIO_DEFAULT, XIL_TESTIO_LE, XIL_TESTIO_BE.
Swap	Indicates whether to byte swap the read-in value.

Returns

- 1 is returned for a failure
- 0 is returned for a pass

Interrupt Wrapper APIs

Interrupt Wrapper APIs

The `xinterrupt_wrap.h` file contains APIs related to interrupt controller initialization, peripheral interrupt registration with interrupt controller, and interrupt enablement.

Table 32: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
int	XConfigInterruptCntrl	UINTPTR IntcParent
int	XConnectToInterruptCntrl	u32 IntrId void * IntrHandler void * CallBackRef UINTPTR IntcParent
int	XDisconnectInterruptCntrl	u32 IntrId UINTPTR IntcParent
int	XStartInterruptCntrl	u32 Mode UINTPTR IntcParent

Table 32: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
void	XEnableIntrId	u32 IntrId UINTPTR IntcParent
void	XDisableIntrId	u32 IntrId UINTPTR IntcParent
void	XSetPriorityTriggerType	u32 IntrId u8 Priority UINTPTR IntcParent
void	XGetPriorityTriggerType	u32 IntrId u8 * Priority u8 * Trigger UINTPTR IntcParent
void	XStopInterruptCntrl	UINTPTR IntcParent
void	XRegisterInterruptHandler	void * IntrHandler UINTPTR IntcParent
int	XSetupInterruptSystem	void * DriverInstance void * IntrHandler u32 IntrId UINTPTR IntcParent u16 Priority
s32	XGetEncodedIntrId	u32 LegacyIntrId u32 TriggerType u8 IntrType u8 IntcType u32 * IntrId
s32	XTriggerSoftwareIntr	u32 IntrId IntcType u32 Cpu_Id

Functions

XConfigInterruptCntrl

Initializes the interrupt controller.

Prototype

```
int XConfigInterruptCntrl(UINTPTR IntcParent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XConfigInterruptCntrl` function arguments.

Table 33: XConfigInterruptCntrl Arguments

Name	Description
IntcParent	Interrupt controller baseaddress and type.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if initialization was successful `XST_FAILURE` in case of failure

XConnectToInterruptCntrl

Connects to the interrupt controller.

Prototype

```
int XConnectToInterruptCntrl(u32 IntrId, void *IntrHandler, void
*CallBackRef, UINTPTR IntcParent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XConnectToInterruptCntrl` function arguments.

Table 34: XConnectToInterruptCntrl Arguments

Name	Description
IntrId	Interrupt Id.
IntrHandler	Interrupt handler.
CallBackRef	Callback reference for handler.
IntcParent	Interrupt controller baseaddress and type.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if initialization was successful `XST_FAILURE` in case of failure

XDisconnectInterruptCntrl

Disconnects the interrupt controller.

Prototype

```
int XDisconnectInterruptCntrl(u32 IntrId, UINTPTR IntcParent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XDisconnectInterruptCntrl` function arguments.

Table 35: XDisconnectInterruptCntrl Arguments

Name	Description
IntrId	Interrupt Id.
IntcParent	Interrupt controller baseaddress and type.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if initialization was successful `XST_FAILURE` in case of failure

XStartInterruptCntrl

Starts the interrupt controller.

Prototype

```
int XStartInterruptCntrl(u32 Mode, UINTPTR IntcParent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XStartInterruptCntrl` function arguments.

Table 36: XStartInterruptCntrl Arguments

Name	Description
Mode	Interrupt controller mode type.
IntcParent	Interrupt controller baseaddress and type.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if initialization was successful `XST_FAILURE` in case of failure

XEnableIntrId

Enable the interrupt id.

Prototype

```
void XEnableIntrId(u32 IntrId, UINTPTR IntcParent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XEnableIntrId` function arguments.

Table 37: XEnableIntrId Arguments

Name	Description
IntrId	Interrupt Id.
IntcParent	Interrupt controller baseaddress and type.

Returns

None.

XDisableIntrId

disable the interrupt id.

Prototype

```
void XDisableIntrId(u32 IntrId, UINTPTR IntcParent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XDisableIntrId` function arguments.

Table 38: XDisableIntrId Arguments

Name	Description
IntrId	Interrupt Id.
IntcParent	Interrupt controller baseaddress and type.

Returns

None.

XSetPriorityTriggerType

Configures the priority and trigger type.

Prototype

```
void XSetPriorityTriggerType(u32 IntrId, u8 Priority, UINTPTR IntcParent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSetPriorityTriggerType` function arguments.

Table 39: XSetPriorityTriggerType Arguments

Name	Description
IntrId	Interrupt Id.
Priority	Priority of the interrupt
IntcParent	Interrupt controller baseaddress and type.

Returns

None.

XGetPriorityTriggerType

Gets the priority of the interrupt controller.

Prototype

```
void XGetPriorityTriggerType(u32 IntrId, u8 *Priority, u8 *Trigger, UINTPTR IntcParent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XGetPriorityTriggerType` function arguments.

Table 40: XGetPriorityTriggerType Arguments

Name	Description
IntrId	Interrupt Id.
Priority	Priority of the interrupt
Trigger	Trigger type of the interrupt
IntcParent	Interrupt controller baseaddress and type.

Returns

None.

XStopInterruptCntrl

stops the interrupt controller.

Prototype

```
void XStopInterruptCntrl(UINTPTR IntcParent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XStopInterruptCntrl` function arguments.

Table 41: XStopInterruptCntrl Arguments

Name	Description
IntcParent	Interrupt controller baseaddress and type.

Returns

None.

XRegisterInterruptHandler

Registers the interrupt handler.

Prototype

```
void XRegisterInterruptHandler(void *IntrHandler, UINTPTR IntcParent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XRegisterInterruptHandler` function arguments.

Table 42: XRegisterInterruptHandler Arguments

Name	Description
IntrHandler	Interrupt handler.
IntcParent	Interrupt controller baseaddress and type.

Returns

None.

XSetupInterruptSystem

Setup the interrupt system.

Prototype

```
int XSetupInterruptSystem(void *DriverInstance, void *IntrHandler, u32
IntrId, UINTPTR IntcParent, u16 Priority);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSetupInterruptSystem` function arguments.

Table 43: XSetupInterruptSystem Arguments

Name	Description
DriverInstance	Driver instance pointer.

Table 43: XSetupInterruptSystem Arguments (cont'd)

Name	Description
IntrHandler	Interrupt handler function pointer.
IntrId	Interrupt Id.
IntcParent	Interrupt controller baseaddress and type.
Priority	Interrupt priority.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if initialization was successful XST_FAILURE in case of failure

XGetEncodedIntrId

Convert legacy interrupt id to encoded interrupt ID needed by interrupt wrapper layer.

Prototype

```
s32 XGetEncodedIntrId(u32 LegacyIntrId, u32 TriggerType, u8 IntrType, u8
IntcType, u32 *IntrId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XGetEncodedIntrId function arguments.

Table 44: XGetEncodedIntrId Arguments

Name	Description
LegacyIntrId	Interrupt ID of specific peripheral/PL-PS interrupt port documented in TRM of targeted SoC.
u32 TriggerType	TriggerType Trigger type for targeted interrupt ID (documented in TRM of targeted SoC) 1 = low-to-high edge triggered 2 = high-to-low edge triggered 4 = active high level-sensitive 8 = active low level-sensitive
IntrType	Interrupt type of targeted interrupt ID. 0 = SPI 1 = PPI (not applicable for AXI INTC) 2 = SGI
IntcType	Parent interrupt controller of targeted interrupt ID 1 = AXI INTC 0 = GIC
IntrId	Interrupt ID in encoded format compliant with interrupt wrapper layer. It is output parameter.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if LegacyIntrId is encoded successfully and copied to IntrId XST_FAILURE in case of incorrect input parameter

XTriggerSoftwareIntr

Trigger software interrupt.

Prototype

```
s32 XTriggerSoftwareIntr(u32 IntrId, UINTPTR IntcParent, u32 Cpu_Id);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XTriggerSoftwareIntr` function arguments.

Table 45: XTriggerSoftwareIntr Arguments

Name	Description
IntrId	Targeted interrupt ID
IntcType	Parent interrupt controller base address in encoded format
Cpu_Id	List of CPUs to send the interrupt. NA for AXI INTC. For VERSAL_NET bits 0-7 specifies core ID to send the interrupt. bits 8-15 specifies the cluster id.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` - Successful generation of software interrupt `XST_FAILURE` - in case of failure

MicroBlaze Processor API Reference

MicroBlaze Processor API

This section provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the MicroBlaze Processor APIs.

Microblaze Pseudo-asm Macros and Interrupt Handling APIs

Microblaze BSP includes macros to provide convenient access to various registers in the MicroBlaze processor.

Some of these macros are very useful within exception handlers for retrieving information about the exception. Also, the interrupt handling functions help manage interrupt handling on MicroBlaze processor devices. To use these functions, include the header file `mb_interface.h` in your source code

Table 46: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	microblaze_register_handler	XInterruptHandler Handler void * DataPtr
void	microblaze_register_exception_handler	u32 ExceptionId Top void * DataPtr

Functions

microblaze_register_handler

Registers a top-level interrupt handler for the MicroBlaze.

The argument provided in this call as the DataPtr is used as the argument for the handler when it is called.

Prototype

```
void microblaze_register_handler(XInterruptHandler Handler, void *DataPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `microblaze_register_handler` function arguments.

Table 47: microblaze_register_handler Arguments

Name	Description
Handler	Top level handler.
DataPtr	a reference to data that is passed to the handler when it gets called.

Returns

None.

microblaze_register_exception_handler

Registers an exception handler for the MicroBlaze.

The argument provided in this call as the DataPtr is used as the argument for the handler when it is called.

Prototype

```
void microblaze_register_exception_handler(u32 ExceptionId,
Xil_ExceptionHandler Handler, void *DataPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `microblaze_register_exception_handler` function arguments.

Table 48: microblaze_register_exception_handler Arguments

Name	Description
ExceptionId	is the id of the exception to register this handler for.
Top	level handler.
DataPtr	is a reference to data that is passed to the handler when it gets called.

Returns

None.

MicroBlaze Exception APIs

The `xil_exception.h` file, available in the <install-directory>/src/microblaze folder, contains Microblaze specific exception related APIs and macros.

Application programs can use these APIs for various exception related operations. For example, enable exception, disable exception, register exception handler.

Note: To use exception related functions, `xil_exception.h` must be added in source code

Table 49: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_ExceptionNullHandler	void * Data
void	Xil_ExceptionInit	void
void	Xil_ExceptionEnable	void
void	Xil_ExceptionDisable	void
void	Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler	u32 Id Xil_ExceptionHandler Handler void * Data

Table 49: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler	u32 Id

Functions

Xil_ExceptionNullHandler

This function is a stub handler that is the default handler that gets called if the application has not setup a handler for a specific exception.

The function interface has to match the interface specified for a handler even though none of the arguments are used.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionNullHandler(void *Data);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ExceptionNullHandler` function arguments.

Table 50: Xil_ExceptionNullHandler Arguments

Name	Description
Data	unused by this function.

Xil_ExceptionInit

Initialize exception handling for the processor.

The exception vector table is setup with the stub handler for all exceptions.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionInit(void);
```

Xil_ExceptionEnable

Enable Exceptions.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionEnable(void);
```

Xil_ExceptionDisable

Disable Exceptions.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionDisable(void);
```

Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler

Makes the connection between the Id of the exception source and the associated handler that is to run when the exception is recognized.

The argument provided in this call as the DataPtr is used as the argument for the handler when it is called.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler(u32 Id, Xil_ExceptionHandler Handler, void *Data);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler` function arguments.

Table 51: Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler Arguments

Name	Description
Id	contains the 32-bit ID of the exception source and must be XIL_EXCEPTION_INT or be in the range of 0 to XIL_EXCEPTION_LAST. See <code>xil_mach_exception.h</code> for further information.
Handler	handler function to be registered for exception
Data	a reference to data that is passed to the handler when it is called.

Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler

Removes the handler for a specific exception Id.

The stub handler is then registered for this exception Id.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler(u32 Id);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler` function arguments.

Table 52: Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler Arguments

Name	Description
Id	contains the 32-bit ID of the exception source and must be XIL_EXCEPTION_INT or in the range of 0 to XIL_EXCEPTION_LAST. See xexception_l.h for further information.

MicroBlaze Cache APIs

This section contains implementation of cache related driver functions.

The xil_cache.h file contains cache related driver functions (or macros) that can be used to access the device. Refer to the hardware device specification for more details of the device operation. The functions in this header file can be used across all AMD supported processors.

Table 53: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_DCacheDisable	void
void	Xil_ICacheDisable	void

Functions

Xil_DCacheDisable

Disable the data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheDisable

Disable the instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Definitions

#Define Xil_L1DCacheInvalidate

Description

Invalidate the entire L1 data cache.

If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

Note: Processor must be in real mode.

#Define Xil_L2CacheInvalidate

Description

Invalidate the entire L2 data cache.

If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

Note: Processor must be in real mode.

#Define Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateRange

Description

Invalidate the L1 data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (Addr) are cached by the L1 data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

Note: Processor must be in real mode.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 54: Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	is address of range to be invalidated.
Len	is the length in bytes to be invalidated.

#Define Xil_L2CacheInvalidateRange

Description

Invalidate the L1 data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (Addr) are cached by the L1 data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

Note: Processor must be in real mode.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L2CacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 55: Xil_L2CacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	Address of range to be invalidated.
Len	Length in bytes to be invalidated.

#Define Xil_L1DCacheFlushRange

Description

Flush the L1 data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (Addr) are cached by the data cache, and is modified (dirty), the cacheline is written to system memory. The cacheline will also be invalidated.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1DCacheFlushRange` function arguments.

Table 56: Xil_L1DCacheFlushRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	the starting address of the range to be flushed.
Len	length in byte to be flushed.

#Define Xil_L2CacheFlushRange

Description

Flush the L2 data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (Addr) are cached by the data cache, and is modified (dirty), the cacheline is written to system memory. The cacheline will also be invalidated.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L2CacheFlushRange` function arguments.

Table 57: Xil_L2CacheFlushRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	the starting address of the range to be flushed.
Len	length in byte to be flushed.

#Define Xil_L1DCacheFlush

Description

Flush the entire L1 data cache.

If any cacheline is dirty, the cacheline is written to system memory. The entire data cache is invalidated.

#Define Xil_L2CacheFlush

Description

Flush the entire L2 data cache.

If any cacheline is dirty, the cacheline is written to system memory. The entire data cache is invalidated.

#Define Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateRange

Description

Invalidate the instruction cache for the given address range.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 58: Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	Address of range to be invalidated.
Len	Length in bytes to be invalidated.

#Define Xil_L1ICacheInvalidate**Description**

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

#Define Xil_L1DCacheEnable**Description**

Enable the L1 data cache.

Note: This is processor specific.

#Define Xil_L1DCacheDisable**Description**

Disable the L1 data cache.

Note: This is processor specific.

#Define Xil_L1ICacheEnable**Description**

Enable the instruction cache.

Note: This is processor specific.

#Define Xil_L1ICacheDisable**Description**

Disable the L1 Instruction cache.

Note: This is processor specific.

#Define Xil_DCacheEnable**Description**

Enable the data cache.

#Define Xil_ICacheEnable**Description**

Enable the instruction cache.

#Define Xil_DCacheInvalidate

Description

Invalidate the entire Data cache.

#Define Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange

Description

Invalidate the Data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (adr) are cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 59: Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	Start address of range to be invalidated.
Len	Length of range to be invalidated in bytes.

#Define Xil_DCacheFlush

Description

Flush the entire Data cache.

#Define Xil_DCacheFlushRange

Description

Flush the Data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (adr) are cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the written to system memory first before the before the line is invalidated.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheFlushRange` function arguments.

Table 60: Xil_DCacheFlushRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	Start address of range to be flushed.
Len	Length of range to be flushed in bytes.

#Define Xil_ICacheInvalidate**Description**

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

#Define Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange**Description**

Invalidate the instruction cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (adr) are cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 61: Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	Start address of range to be invalidated.
Len	Length of range to be invalidated in bytes.

MicroBlaze Processor FSL Macros

Microblaze BSP includes macros to provide convenient access to accelerators connected to the MicroBlaze Fast Simplex Link (FSL) Interfaces. To use these functions, include the header file `fsl.h` in your source code.

Definitions**#Define getfslx****Description**

Performs a get function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor.

Parameters

The following table lists the `getfslx` function arguments.

Table 62: getfslx Arguments

Name	Description
val	variable to sink data from get function
id	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
flags	valid FSL macro flags

#Define putfslx

Description

Performs a put function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor.

Parameters

The following table lists the `putfslx` function arguments.

Table 63: putfslx Arguments

Name	Description
val	variable to source data to put function
id	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
flags	valid FSL macro flags

#Define tgetfslx

Description

Performs a test get function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor.

Parameters

The following table lists the `tgetfslx` function arguments.

Table 64: tgetfslx Arguments

Name	Description
val	variable to sink data from get function
id	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
flags	valid FSL macro flags

#Define tputfslx

Description

Performs a put function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor.

Parameters

The following table lists the `tputfslx` function arguments.

Table 65: tputfslx Arguments

Name	Description
id	FSL identifier
flags	valid FSL macro flags

#Define getdfslx

Description

Performs a getd function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor.

Parameters

The following table lists the `getdfslx` function arguments.

Table 66: getdfslx Arguments

Name	Description
val	variable to sink data from getd function
var	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
flags	valid FSL macro flags

#Define putdfslx

Description

Performs a putd function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor.

Parameters

The following table lists the `putdfslx` function arguments.

Table 67: putdfs1x Arguments

Name	Description
val	variable to source data to putd function
var	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
flags	valid FSL macro flags

#Define tgetdfs1x**Description**

Performs a test getd function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor;.

Parameters

The following table lists the `tgetdfs1x` function arguments.

Table 68: tgetdfs1x Arguments

Name	Description
val	variable to sink data from getd function
var	literal in the range of 0 to 7 (0 to 15 for MicroBlaze v7.00.a and later)
flags	valid FSL macro flags

#Define tputdfs1x**Description**

Performs a put function on an input FSL of the MicroBlaze processor.

Parameters

The following table lists the `tputdfs1x` function arguments.

Table 69: tputdfs1x Arguments

Name	Description
var	FSL identifier
flags	valid FSL macro flags

MicroBlaze PVR access routines and macros

MicroBlaze processor v5.00.a and later versions have configurable Processor Version Registers (PVRs).

The contents of the PVR are captured using the pvr_t data structure, which is defined as an array of 32-bit words, with each word corresponding to a PVR register on hardware. The number of PVR words is determined by the number of PVRs configured in the hardware. Do not attempt to access PVR registers that are not present in hardware, as the pvr_t data structure is resized to hold only as many PVRs as are present in hardware. To access information in the PVR:

1. Use the `microblaze_get_pvr()` function to populate the PVR data into a pvr_t data structure.
2. In subsequent steps, use any one of the PVR access macros list to get individual data stored in the PVR.
3. Include pvr.h header file in the source to use PVR macros.

Table 70: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
int	<code>microblaze_get_pvr</code>	pvr-

Functions

microblaze_get_pvr

Populate the PVR data structure to which pvr points, with the values of the hardware PVR registers.

Prototype

```
int microblaze_get_pvr(pvr_t *pvr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `microblaze_get_pvr` function arguments.

Table 71: microblaze_get_pvr Arguments

Name	Description
pvr-	address of PVR data structure to be populated

Returns

0 - SUCCESS -1 - FAILURE

Definitions

#Define MICROBLAZE_PVR_IS_FULL

Description

Return non-zero integer if PVR is of type FULL, 0 if basic.

Parameters

The following table lists the `MICROBLAZE_PVR_IS_FULL` function arguments.

Table 72: MICROBLAZE_PVR_IS_FULL Arguments

Name	Description
<code>_pvr</code>	pvr data structure

#Define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_BARREL

Description

Return non-zero integer if hardware barrel shifter present.

Parameters

The following table lists the `MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_BARREL` function arguments.

Table 73: MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_BARREL Arguments

Name	Description
<code>_pvr</code>	pvr data structure

#Define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_DIV

Description

Return non-zero integer if hardware divider present.

Parameters

The following table lists the `MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_DIV` function arguments.

Table 74: MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_DIV Arguments

Name	Description
<code>_pvr</code>	pvr data structure

#Define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_HW_MUL

Description

Return non-zero integer if hardware multiplier present.

Parameters

The following table lists the `MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_HW_MUL` function arguments.

Table 75: MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_HW_MUL Arguments

Name	Description
<code>_pvr</code>	pvr data structure

#Define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_FPU

Description

Return non-zero integer if hardware floating point unit (FPU) present.

Parameters

The following table lists the `MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_FPU` function arguments.

Table 76: MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_FPU Arguments

Name	Description
<code>_pvr</code>	pvr data structure

#Define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_ICACHE

Description

Return non-zero integer if I-cache present.

Parameters

The following table lists the `MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_ICACHE` function arguments.

Table 77: MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_ICACHE Arguments

Name	Description
<code>_pvr</code>	pvr data structure

#Define MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_DCACHE

Description

Return non-zero integer if D-cache present.

Parameters

The following table lists the `MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_DCACHE` function arguments.

Table 78: MICROBLAZE_PVR_USE_DCACHE Arguments

Name	Description
<code>_pvr</code>	pvr data structure

Sleep Routines for MicroBlaze

The `microblaze_sleep.h` file contains microblaze sleep APIs.

These APIs provides delay for requested duration.

Note: The `microblaze_sleep.h` file contains architecture-dependent items.

Table 79: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	Xil_SetMBFrequency	u32 Val
u32	Xil_GetMBFrequency	void
void	MB_Sleep	MilliSeconds-

Functions

Xil_SetMBFrequency

Sets variable which stores Microblaze frequency value.

Note: It must be called after runtime change in Microblaze frequency, failing to do so would result in to incorrect behavior of sleep routines

Prototype

```
u32 Xil_SetMBFrequency(u32 Val);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_SetMBFrequency` function arguments.

Table 80: Xil_SetMBFrequency Arguments

Name	Description
Val	- Frequency value to be set

Returns

XST_SUCCESS - If frequency updated successfully
XST_INVALID_PARAM - If specified frequency value is not valid

Xil_GetMBFrequency

Returns current Microblaze frequency value.

Prototype

```
u32 Xil_GetMBFrequency();
```

Returns

MBFreq - Current Microblaze frequency value

MB_Sleep

Provides delay for requested duration.

Note: Ensure to enable Instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void MB_Sleep(u32 MilliSeconds) __attribute__((__deprecated__));
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `MB_Sleep` function arguments.

Table 81: MB_Sleep Arguments

Name	Description
MilliSeconds-	Delay time in milliseconds.

Returns

None.

MicroBlaze V Processor API Reference

This section provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the BSP APIs for MicroBlaze RISC V processor.

RISC-V Processor Boot Code

The boot code performs minimum configuration which is required for an application to run starting from processor's reset state. Below is a sequence illustrating what all configuration is performed before control reaches the main function.

1. Initialize mtvec CSR for unhandled exceptions and interrupts
2. Initialize processor registers to 0
3. Program stack pointer
4. Initialize floating-point registers to +0.0
5. Set the stack top to zero, to ensure that main program argc is zero
6. Transfer control to _start, which clears BSS sections and jumps to the main application

MicroBlaze RISC-V Processor FSL Macros

Microblaze RISC-V BSP includes macros for custom instructions to provide convenient access to accelerators connected to AXI4-Stream Interfaces. To use these functions, include the header file fsl.h in your source code.

RISC-V Pseudo-asm Macros and Interrupt Handling APIs

RISC-V BSP includes macros to provide convenient access to various registers in the RISC-V processor.

Some of these macros are very useful within exception handlers for retrieving information about the exception. Also, the interrupt handling functions help manage interrupt handling on RISC-V processor devices. To use these functions, include the header file riscv_interface.h in your source code

Table 82: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	riscv_enable_interrupts	void

Table 82: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
void	riscv_disable_interrupts	void
void	riscv_register_handler	XInterruptHandler Handler void * DataPtr

Functions

riscv_enable_interrupts

Prototype

```
void riscv_enable_interrupts(void);
```

riscv_disable_interrupts

Prototype

```
void riscv_disable_interrupts(void);
```

riscv_register_handler

Registers a top-level interrupt handler for the processor.

The argument provided in this call as the DataPtr is used as the argument for the handler when it is called.

Prototype

```
void riscv_register_handler(XInterruptHandler Handler, void *DataPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `riscv_register_handler` function arguments.

Table 83: riscv_register_handler Arguments

Name	Description
Handler	Top level handler.
DataPtr	a reference to data that is passed to the handler when it gets called.

Returns

None.

Sleep Routines for RISC-V

The riscv_sleep.h file contains RISC-V sleep APIs.

These APIs provides delay for requested duration.

Note: The riscv_sleep.h file contains architecture-dependent items.

RISC-V Cache APIs

The xil_cache.h file contains cache related driver functions (or macros) that can be used to access the device.

Ensure to refer to the hardware device specification for more details of the device operation. The functions in this header file can be used across all AMD supported processors.

Definitions

#Define Xil_L1DCacheInvalidate

Description

Invalidate the entire L1 data cache.

If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

Parameters

The following table lists the Xil_L1DCacheInvalidate function arguments.

Table 84: Xil_L1DCacheInvalidate Arguments

Name	Description
None.	

#Define Xil_L2CacheInvalidate

Description

Invalidate the entire L2 data cache.

If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L2CacheInvalidate` function arguments.

Table 85: Xil_L2CacheInvalidate Arguments

Name	Description
None.	

#Define Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateRange

Description

Invalidate the L1 data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (Addr) are cached by the L1 data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 86: Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	is address of range to be invalidated.
Len	is the length in bytes to be invalidated.

#Define Xil_L2CacheInvalidateRange

Description

Invalidate the L2 data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (Addr) are cached by the L1 data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost.

Note: Processor must be in real mode.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L2CacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 87: Xil_L2CacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	address of range to be invalidated.
Len	length in bytes to be invalidated.

#Define Xil_L1DCacheFlushRange**Description**

Flush the L1 data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (Addr) are cached by the data cache, and is modified (dirty), the cacheline is written to system memory. The cacheline will also be invalidated.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1DCacheFlushRange` function arguments.

Table 88: Xil_L1DCacheFlushRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	the starting address of the range to be flushed.
Len	length in byte to be flushed.

#Define Xil_L2CacheFlushRange**Description**

Flush the L2 data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (Addr) are cached by the data cache, and is modified (dirty), the cacheline is written to system memory. The cacheline will also be invalidated.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L2CacheFlushRange` function arguments.

Table 89: Xil_L2CacheFlushRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	the starting address of the range to be flushed.
Len	length in byte to be flushed.

#Define Xil_L1DCacheFlush

Description

Flush the entire L1 data cache.

If any cacheline is dirty, the cacheline is written to system memory. The entire data cache is invalidated.

#Define Xil_L2CacheFlush

Description

Flush the entire L2 data cache.

If any cacheline is dirty, the cacheline is written to system memory. The entire data cache is invalidated.

#Define Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateRange

Description

Invalidate the instruction cache for the given address range.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 90: Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	is address of range to be invalidated.
Len	is the length in bytes to be invalidated.

#Define Xil_L1ICacheInvalidate

Description

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1ICacheInvalidate` function arguments.

Table 91: Xil_L1ICacheInvalidate Arguments

Name	Description
None	

#Define Xil_L1DCacheEnable**Description**

Enable the L1 data cache.

Note: This is processor specific.

#Define Xil_L1DCacheDisable**Description**

Disable the L1 data cache.

Note: This is processor specific.

#Define Xil_L1ICacheEnable**Description**

Enable the instruction cache.

Note: This is processor specific.

#Define Xil_L1ICacheDisable**Description**

Disable the L1 Instruction cache.

Note: This is processor specific.

#Define Xil_DCacheEnable**Description**

Enable the data cache.

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheEnable` function arguments.

Table 92: Xil_DCacheEnable Arguments

Name	Description
None	

#Define Xil_ICacheEnable**Description**

Enable the instruction cache.

Parameters

The following table lists the Xil_ICacheEnable function arguments.

Table 93: Xil_ICacheEnable Arguments

Name	Description
None	

RISC-V exception APIs

The xil_exception.h file available in the <install-directory>/src/riscv folder contains RISC-V specific exception related APIs and macros.

Application programs can use these APIs/Macros for various exception related operations, for example, enable exception, disable exception, and register exception handler.

Note: To use exception related functions, the xil_exception.h file must be added in source code.

Table 94: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_ExceptionNullHandler	void * Data
void	Xil_ExceptionInit	void
void	Xil_ExceptionEnable	void
void	Xil_ExceptionDisable	void
void	Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler	u32 Exception_id Xil_ExceptionHandler Handler void * Data

Table 94: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler	u32 Exception_id

Functions

Xil_ExceptionNullHandler

This function is a stub handler that is the default handler that gets called if the application has not setup a handler for a specific exception.

The function interface has to match the interface specified for a handler even though none of the arguments are used.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionNullHandler(void *Data);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ExceptionNullHandler` function arguments.

Table 95: Xil_ExceptionNullHandler Arguments

Name	Description
Data	unused by this function.

Xil_ExceptionInit

Initialize exception handling for the processor.

The exception vector table is setup with the stub handler for all exceptions.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionInit(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ExceptionEnable

Enable external, timer, and software interrupts.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ExceptionDisable

Disable external, timer, and software interrupts.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler

Makes the connection between the Id of the exception source and the associated handler that is to run when the exception is recognized.

The argument provided in this call as the DataPtr is used as the argument for the handler when it is called.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler(u32 Exception_id, Xil_ExceptionHandler Handler, void *Data);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler` function arguments.

Table 96: Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler Arguments

Name	Description
Exception_id	contains the 32 bit ID of the exception source and must be XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_INT or be in the range 0 to XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_LAST. See <code>xil_exception.h</code> for further information.
Handler	handler function to be registered for exception
Data	a reference to data that is passed to the handler when it is called.

Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler

Removes the handler for a specific exception Id.

The stub handler is then registered for this exception Id.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler(u32 Exception_id);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler` function arguments.

Table 97: Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler Arguments

Name	Description
Exception_id	contains the 32 bit ID of the exception source and must be XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_INT or in the range 0 to XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_LAST. See <code>xil_exception.h</code> file for further information.

Processor Specific Include Files

The `xpseudo_asm.h` includes `xreg_riscv.h` and `xpseudo_asm_gcc.h`.

The `xreg_riscv.h` file contains definitions for inline assembler code. It provides inline definitions for RISC-V GPRs, CSRs, and Debug registers.

The `xpseudo_asm_gcc.h` contains the definitions for the most often used inline assembler instructions, available as macros. These can be very useful for tasks such as setting or getting special purpose registers, or synchronization. These inline assembler instructions can be used from drivers and user applications written in C.

Arm Processor Common APIs

Arm Event Counters Functions

This section contain APIs for configuring and controlling the Performance Monitor Events for Arm based processors supported by standalone BSP. For more information about the event counters, see `xpm_counter.h` file.

It contains APIs to setup an event, return the event counter value, disable event(s), enable events, and reset event counters. It also provides a helper function: Xpm_SleepPerfCounter that is used to implement sleep routines in non-OS environment. It also contains two APIs which are being deprecated. Users are advised not to use them. On usage of these APIs, refer to xpm_counter_example.c file which is available in the standalone/examples folder.

Table 98: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xpm_SetEvents	s32 PmcrCfg
void	Xpm_GetEventCounters	u32 * PmCtrValue
u32	Xpm_DisableEvent	u32 EventCntrId
u32	Xpm_SetUpAnEvent	u32 EventID
u32	Xpm_GetEventCounter	u32 EventCntrId u32 * CntVal
void	Xpm_DisableEventCounters	void
void	Xpm_EnableEventCounters	void
void	Xpm_ResetEventCounters	void
void	Xpm_SleepPerfCounter	u32 delay u64 frequency

Functions

Xpm_SetEvents

This function configures the event counters controller with the event codes in a configuration selected by the user and enables the counters.

Prototype

```
void Xpm_SetEvents(s32 PmcrCfg);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the Xpm_SetEvents function arguments.

Table 99: Xpm_SetEvents Arguments

Name	Description
PmcrCfg	Configuration value based on which the event counters are configured. XPM_CNTRCFG* values defined in xpm_counter.h can be utilized for setting configuration.

Returns

None.

Xpm_GetEventCounters

This function disables the event counters and returns the counter values.

Prototype

```
void Xpm_GetEventCounters(u32 *PmCtrValue);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xpm_GetEventCounters` function arguments.

Table 100: Xpm_GetEventCounters Arguments

Name	Description
PmCtrValue	Pointer to an array of type u32 PmCtrValue[6]. It is an output parameter which is used to return the PM counter values.

Returns

None.

Xpm_DisableEvent

Disables the requested event counter.

Prototype

```
u32 Xpm_DisableEvent(u32 EventCntrId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xpm_DisableEvent` function arguments.

Table 101: Xpm_DisableEvent Arguments

Name	Description
EventCntrId	Event Counter ID. The counter ID is the same which is received through a call to Xpm_SetUpAnEvent.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful.
- XST_FAILURE if the passed Counter ID is invalid (that is, greater than 2).

Xpm_SetUpAnEvent

Sets up one of the event counters to count events based on the Event ID passed.

For supported Event IDs, refer xpm_counter.h. Once invoked, the API searches for an available counter. After finding one, it sets up the counter to count events for the requested event.

Prototype

```
u32 Xpm_SetUpAnEvent(u32 EventID);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the Xpm_SetUpAnEvent function arguments.

Table 102: Xpm_SetUpAnEvent Arguments

Name	Description
EventID	For valid values, refer xpm_counter.h.

Returns

- Counter Number if successful. For Cortex-R5, valid return values are 0, 1, or 2, and for others valid values are 0 to 5
- XPM_NO_COUNTERS_AVAILABLE (0xFF) if all counters are being used

Xpm_GetEventCounter

Reads the counter value for the requested counter ID. This function reads the number of events that has been counted for the requested event ID. This function is called only after a call to Xpm_SetUpAnEvent.

Prototype

```
u32 Xpm_GetEventCounter(u32 EventCntrId, u32 *CntVal);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xpm_GetEventCounter` function arguments.

Table 103: Xpm_GetEventCounter Arguments

Name	Description
EventCntrId	The counter ID is the same that was earlier returned through a call to <code>Xpm_SetUpAnEvent</code> . Cortex-R5 supports only 3 counters. The valid values are 0, 1, or 2. For other processors valid values are 0 to 5.
CntVal	Pointer to a 32-bit unsigned int type. This is used to return the event counter value.

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if successful.
- `XST_FAILURE` if the passed Counter ID is invalid.

Xpm_DisableEventCounters

This function disables the event counters.

Prototype

```
void Xpm_DisableEventCounters(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xpm_EnableEventCounters

This function enables the event counters.

Prototype

```
void Xpm_EnableEventCounters(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xpm_ResetEventCounters

This function resets the event counters.

Prototype

```
void Xpm_ResetEventCounters(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xpm_SleepPerfCounter

This is helper function used by sleep or usleep APIs to generate delay in second or microsecond.

Prototype

```
void Xpm_SleepPerfCounter(u32 delay, u64 frequency);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xpm_SleepPerfCounter` function arguments.

Table 104: Xpm_SleepPerfCounter Arguments

Name	Description
delay	Delay time in second or microsecond
frequency	Number of counts in second or microseconds

Returns

None.

Arm Processor Exception Handling

Arm processors specific exception related APIs for Cortex-A53, Cortex-A9, and Cortex-R5F are used for enabling or disabling IRQ, registering, or removing handler for exceptions, or initializing exception vector table with the null handler.

Table 105: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler	u32 Exception_id Xil_ExceptionHandler Handler void * Data
void	Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler	u32 Exception_id
void	Xil_GetExceptionRegisterHandler	u32 Exception_id Xil_ExceptionHandler * Handler void ** Data

Table 105: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_ExceptionInit	void
void	Xil_DataAbortHandler	void
void	Xil_PrefetchAbortHandler	void
void	Xil_UndefinedExceptionHandler	void

Functions

Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler

Registers a handler for a specific exception. This handler is being called when the processor encounters the specified exception.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler(u32 Exception_id, Xil_ExceptionHandler Handler, void *Data);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler` function arguments.

Table 106: Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler Arguments

Name	Description
Exception_id	Contains the ID of the exception source and must be in the range of 0 to XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_LAST. See <code>xil_exception.h</code> for further information.
Handler	Handler for the exception.
Data	Reference to the data that is passed to the Handler when it is called.

Returns

None.

Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler

Removes the Handler for a specific exception Id.

The stub Handler is then registered for this `Exception_id`.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler(u32 Exception_id);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler` function arguments.

Table 107: Xil_ExceptionRemoveHandler Arguments

Name	Description
Exception_id	Contains the ID of the exception source and must be in the range of 0 to XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_LAST. See <code>xil_exception.h</code> for further information.

Returns

None.

Xil_GetExceptionRegisterHandler

Get a handler for a specific exception.

This handler is being called when the processor encounters the specified exception.

Prototype

```
void Xil_GetExceptionRegisterHandler(u32 Exception_id, Xil_ExceptionHandler  
*Handler, void **Data);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_GetExceptionRegisterHandler` function arguments.

Table 108: Xil_GetExceptionRegisterHandler Arguments

Name	Description
Exception_id	contains the ID of the exception source and must be in the range of 0 to XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_LAST. See <code>xil_exception.h</code> for further information.
Handler	Handler for that exception.
Data	Reference to data that is passed to the Handler when it is called.

Returns

None.

Xil_ExceptionInit

The function is a common API used to initialize exception handlers across all supported arm processors.

For Arm Cortex-A53, Cortex-R5, and Cortex-A9, the exception handlers are being initialized statically and this function does not do anything. However, it is still present to take care of backward compatibility issues (in earlier versions of BSPs, this API was being used to initialize exception handlers).

Prototype

```
void Xil_ExceptionInit(void);
```

Xil_DataAbortHandler

Default Data abort handler which prints data fault status register through which information about data fault can be acquired.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DataAbortHandler(void *CallBackRef);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_PrefetchAbortHandler

Default Prefetch abort handler which prints prefetch fault status register through which information about instruction prefetch fault can be acquired.

Prototype

```
void Xil_PrefetchAbortHandler(void *CallBackRef);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_UndefinedExceptionHandler

Default undefined exception handler which prints address of the undefined instruction if debug prints are enabled.

Prototype

```
void Xil_UndefinedExceptionHandler(void *CallBackRef);
```

Returns

None.

Definitions

Define Xil_ExceptionEnableMask

Definition

```
#define Xil_ExceptionEnableMask{  
    register u32 Reg __asm("cpsr"); \  
    mtcpsr((Reg) & (~((Mask) & XIL_EXCEPTION_ALL))); \  
}
```

Description

Enable Exceptions.

Note: If bit is 0, exception is enabled. C-Style signature: void [Xil_ExceptionEnableMask \(Mask\)](#)

Define Xil_ExceptionEnable

Definition

```
#define Xil_ExceptionEnable  
    Xil_ExceptionEnableMask  
    (XIL_EXCEPTION_IRQ)
```

Description

Enable the IRQ exception.

Define Xil_ExceptionDisableMask

Definition

```
#define Xil_ExceptionDisableMask{  
    register u32 Reg __asm("cpsr"); \  
    mtcpsr((Reg) | ((Mask) & XIL_EXCEPTION_ALL)); \  
}
```

Description

Disable Exceptions.

Note: If bit is 1, exception is disabled. C-Style signature: [Xil_ExceptionDisableMask \(Mask\)](#)

Define Xil_ExceptionDisable

Definition

```
#define Xil_ExceptionDisable  
    Xil_ExceptionDisableMask  
    (XIL_EXCEPTION_IRQ)
```

Description

Disable the IRQ exception.

Define Xil_EnableNestedInterrupts

Definition

```
#define Xil_EnableNestedInterrupts __asm__ __volatile__ ("stmdfd    sp!,  
{lr}"); \  
    __asm__ __volatile__ ("mrs      lr, spsr"); \  
    __asm__ __volatile__ ("stmdfd    sp!, {lr}"); \  
    __asm__ __volatile__ ("msr      cpsr_c, #0x1F"); \  
    __asm__ __volatile__ ("stmdfd    sp!, {lr}");
```

Description

Enable nested interrupts by clearing the I and F bits in CPSR.

This API is defined for cortex-a9 and cortex-r5.

Note: This macro is recommended to use from interrupt handlers. In the interrupt handler the interrupts are disabled by default (I and F are 1). Use this macro to allow nesting of interrupts. It clears the I and F bits by changing the ARM mode to system mode. Once these bits are cleared and the preemption of interrupt conditions are met in the GIC, nesting of interrupts starts. Caution: This macro must be used with caution. Before calling this macro, ensure that the source of the current IRQ is appropriately cleared. Otherwise, as soon as I and F bits are cleared, there can be an infinite loop of interrupts with an eventual crash (consumes all stack space).

Define Xil_DisableNestedInterrupts

Definition

```
#define Xil_DisableNestedInterrupts __asm__ __volatile__ ("ldmfd    sp!,  
{lr}"); \  
    __asm__ __volatile__ ("msr      cpsr_c, #0x92"); \  
    __asm__ __volatile__ ("ldmfd    sp!, {lr}"); \  
    __asm__ __volatile__ ("msr      spsr_cxsf, lr"); \  
    __asm__ __volatile__ ("ldmfd    sp!, {lr}"); \  
    __asm__ __volatile__ ("msr      spsr_cxsf, lr"); \  
    __asm__ __volatile__ ("ldmfd    sp!, {lr}"); \  
    __asm__ __volatile__ ("msr      spsr_cxsf, lr");
```

Description

Disable the nested interrupts by setting the I and F bits.

This API is defined for cortex-a9 and cortex-r5.

Note: This macro is meant to be called in the interrupt service routines. This macro cannot be used independently. It can only be used when nesting of interrupts is enabled by using the macro `Xil_EnableNestedInterrupts()`. In a typical flow, the user first calls the `Xil_EnableNestedInterrupts` in the ISR at the appropriate point. The user then must call this macro before exiting the interrupt service routine. This macro puts the ARM back in IRQ/FIQ mode and hence sets back the I and F bits.

Arm Cortex-R5F and Cortex-R52 Processor APIs

Arm Cortex-R5F and Cortex-R52 Processor API

Standalone BSP contains boot code, cache, exception handling, file and memory management, configuration, time, and processor-specific include functions. It supports gcc compiler. This section provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the Arm Cortex-R5F and Arm Cortex-R52 processor APIs.

Arm Cortex-R5F and Cortex-R52 Processor Boot Code

The boot.S file contains a minimal set of code for transferring control from the processor reset location of the processor to the start of the application. The boot code performs minimum configuration which is required for an application to run starting from reset state of the processor. Below is a sequence illustrating what all configuration is performed before control reaches to main function.

1. Program vector table base for exception handling
2. Program stack pointer for various modes (IRQ, FIQ, supervisor, undefined, abort, system)
3. Disable instruction cache, data cache and MPU
4. Invalidate instruction and data cache
5. Configure MPU with short descriptor translation table format and program base address of translation table
6. Enable data cache, instruction cache and MPU
7. Enable Floating point unit
8. Transfer control to `_start` which clears BSS sections and jumping to main application

Arm Cortex-R5F and Cortex-R52 Processor MPU Specific APIs

MPU functions provides access to MPU operations such as enable MPU, disable MPU and set attribute for section of memory.

Boot code invokes Init_MPU function to configure the MPU. A total of 10 MPU regions are allocated with another 6 being free for users. Overview of the memory attributes for different MPU regions is as given below,

Table 109: Arm Cortex-R5F Processor MPU Specific APIs

	Memory Range	Attributes of MPURegion
DDR	0x00000000 - 0x7FFFFFFF	Normal write-back Cacheable
PL	0x80000000 - 0xBFFFFFFF	Strongly Ordered
QSPI	0xC0000000 - 0xDFFFFFFF	Device Memory
PCIe	0xE0000000 - 0xEFFFFFFF	Device Memory
STM_CORESIGHT	0xF8000000 - 0xF8FFFFFF	Device Memory
RPU_R5_GIC	0xF9000000 - 0xF90FFFFFF	Device memory
FPS	0xFD000000 - 0xFDFFFFFF	Device Memory
LPS	0xFE000000 - 0xFFFFFFFF	Device Memory
OCM	0xFFC0000 - 0xFFFFFFFF	Normal write-back Cacheable

Note: For a system where DDR is less than 2GB, region after DDR and before PL is marked as undefined in translation table. Memory range 0xFE000000-0xFEFFFFFF is allocated for upper LPS slaves, whereas memory region 0xFF000000-0xFFFFFFFF is allocated for lower LPS slaves.

Table 110: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_SetTlbAttributes	INTPTR addr u32 attrib
void	Xil_EnableMPU	void
void	Xil_DisableMPU	void
u32	Xil_SetMPURegion	INTPTR addr u64 size u32 attrib

Table 110: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	Xil_UpdateMPUConfig	u32 reg_num INTPTR address u32 size u32 attrib
void	Xil_GetMPUConfig	XMpu_Config mpuconfig
u32	Xil_GetNumOfFreeRegions	void
u32	Xil_GetNextMPURegion	void
u32	Xil_DisableMPURegionByRegNum	u32 reg_num
u16	Xil_GetMPUFreeRegMask	void
u32	Xil_SetMPURegionByRegNum	u32 reg_num INTPTR addr u64 size u32 attrib
void *	Xil_MemMap	UINTPTR Physaddr size_t size u32 flags

Functions

Xil_SetTlbAttributes

This function sets the memory attributes for a section covering 1MB, of memory in the translation table.

Prototype

```
void Xil_SetTlbAttributes(INTPTR addr, u32 attrib);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_SetTlbAttributes` function arguments.

Table 111: Xil_SetTlbAttributes Arguments

Name	Description
addr	32-bit address for which memory attributes need to be set.
attrib	Attribute for the given memory region.

Returns

None.

Xil_EnableMPU

Enable MPU for Cortex R5 processor.

This function invalidates I cache and flush the D Caches, and then enables the MPU.

Prototype

```
void Xil_EnableMPU(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DisableMPU

Disable MPU for Cortex R5 processors.

This function invalidates I cache and flush the D Caches, and then disables the MPU.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DisableMPU(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_SetMPURegion

Set the memory attributes for a section of memory in the translation table.

Prototype

```
u32 Xil_SetMPURegion(INTPTR addr, u64 size, u32 attrib);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_SetMPURegion` function arguments.

Table 112: Xil_SetMPURegion Arguments

Name	Description
addr	32-bit address for which memory attributes need to be set..
size	size is the size of the region.
attrib	Attribute for the given memory region.

Returns

None.

Xil_UpdateMPUConfig

Update the MPU configuration for the requested region number in the global MPU configuration table.

Prototype

```
u32 Xil_UpdateMPUConfig(u32 reg_num, INTPTR address, u32 size, u32 attrib);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_UpdateMPUConfig` function arguments.

Table 113: Xil_UpdateMPUConfig Arguments

Name	Description
reg_num	The requested region number to be updated information for.
address	32-bit address for start of the region.
size	Requested size of the region.
attrib	Attribute for the corresponding region.

Returns

XST_FAILURE: When the requested region number if 16 or more. XST_SUCCESS: When the MPU configuration table is updated.

Xil_GetMPUConfig

The MPU configuration table is passed to the caller.

Prototype

```
void Xil_GetMPUConfig(XMpu_Config mpuconfig);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_GetMPUConfig` function arguments.

Table 114: Xil_GetMPUConfig Arguments

Name	Description
mpuconfig	This is of type <code>XMpu_Config</code> which is an array of 16 entries of type structure representing the MPU config table

Returns

none

Xil_GetNumOfFreeRegions

Returns the total number of free MPU regions available.

Prototype

```
u32 Xil_GetNumOfFreeRegions(void);
```

Returns

Number of free regions available to users

Xil_GetNextMPURegion

Returns the next available free MPU region.

Prototype

```
u32 Xil_GetNextMPURegion(void);
```

Returns

The free MPU region available

Xil_DisableMPURegionByRegNum

Disables the corresponding region number as passed by the user.

Prototype

```
u32 Xil_DisableMPURegionByRegNum(u32 reg_num);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DisableMPURegionByRegNum` function arguments.

Table 115: Xil_DisableMPURegionByRegNum Arguments

Name	Description
reg_num	The region number to be disabled

Returns

XST_SUCCESS: If the region could be disabled successfully XST_FAILURE: If the requested region number is 16 or more.

Xil_GetMPUFreeRegMask

Returns the total number of free MPU regions available in the form of a mask.

A bit of 1 in the returned 16 bit value represents the corresponding region number to be available. For example, if this function returns 0xC0000, this would mean, the regions 14 and 15 are available to users.

Prototype

```
u16 Xil_GetMPUFreeRegMask(void);
```

Returns

The free region mask as a 16 bit value

Xil_SetMPURegionByRegNum

Enables the corresponding region number as passed by the user.

Prototype

```
u32 Xil_SetMPURegionByRegNum(u32 reg_num, INTPTR addr, u64 size, u32 attrib);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_SetMPURegionByRegNum` function arguments.

Table 116: Xil_SetMPURegionByRegNum Arguments

Name	Description
reg_num	The region number to be enabled
addr	32-bit address for start of the region.
size	Requested size of the region.
attrib	Attribute for the corresponding region.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS: If the region could be created successfully XST_FAILURE: If the requested region number is 16 or more.

Xil_MemMap

Memory mapping for Cortex-R5F.

If successful, the mapped region includes all of the requested memory and can include more. Specifically, it is power of 2 in size, aligned on a boundary of that size.

Prototype

```
void * Xil_MemMap(UINTPTR Physaddr, size_t size, u32 flags);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_MemMap` function arguments.

Table 117: Xil_MemMap Arguments

Name	Description
Physaddr	is base physical address at which to start mapping. NULL in Physaddr masks possible mapping errors.
size	of region to be mapped.
flags	used to set translation table.

Returns

Physaddr on success, NULL on error. Ambiguous if Physaddr==NULL

Arm Cortex-R5F and Cortex-R52 Processor Cache Functions

Cache functions provide access to cache related operations such as flush and invalidate for instruction and data caches.

It gives option to perform the cache operations on a single cacheline, a range of memory and an entire cache.

Table 118: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_DCacheEnable	void
void	Xil_DCacheDisable	void
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidate	void
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange	INTPTR adr u32 len
void	Xil_DCacheFlush	void
void	Xil_DCacheFlushRange	INTPTR adr u32 len
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine	INTPTR adr
void	Xil_DCacheFlushLine	INTPTR adr
void	Xil_DCacheStoreLine	INTPTR adr
void	Xil_ICacheEnable	void
void	Xil_ICacheDisable	void
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidate	void
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange	INTPTR adr u32 len
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine	INTPTR adr

Functions

Xil_DCacheEnable

Enable the Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheDisable

Disable the Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidate

Invalidate the entire Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidate(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange

Invalidate the Data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (adr) are cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange(INTPTR adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 119: Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
len	Length of range to be invalidated in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheFlush

Flush the entire Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheFlush(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheFlushRange

Flush the Data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (adr) are cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing those bytes is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the written to system memory before the lines are invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheFlushRange(INTPTR adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheFlushRange` function arguments.

Table 120: Xil_DCacheFlushRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be flushed.
len	Length of the range to be flushed in bytes

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine

Invalidate a Data cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine(INTPTR adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine` function arguments.

Table 121: Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data to be flushed.

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheFlushLine

Flush a Data cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheFlushLine(INTPTR adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheFlushLine` function arguments.

Table 122: Xil_DCacheFlushLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data to be flushed.

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheStoreLine

Store a Data cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the Data cache and the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory. After the store completes, the cacheline is marked as unmodified (not dirty).

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheStoreLine(INTPTR adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheStoreLine` function arguments.

Table 123: Xil_DCacheStoreLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data to be stored

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheEnable

Enable the instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheDisable

Disable the instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidate

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidate(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange

Invalidate the instruction cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address (adr) are cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange(INTPTR adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 124: Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
len	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine

Invalidate an instruction cache line. If the instruction specified by the address is cached by the instruction cache, the cacheline containing that instruction is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine(INTPTR adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine` function arguments.

Table 125: Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the instruction to be invalidated.

Returns

None.

Arm Cortex-R5F and Cortex-R52 Time Functions

The `xtime_l.h` provides access to 32-bit TTC timer counter.

These functions can be used by applications to track the time.

Table 126: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	XTime_SetTime	XTime Xtime_Global
void	XTime_GetTime	XTime * Xtime_Global

Functions

XTime_SetTime

TTC Timer runs continuously and the time can not be set as desired.

This API does not contain anything. It is defined to have uniformity across platforms.

Note: In multiprocessor environment reference time will reset/lost for all processors, when this function called by any one processor.

Prototype

```
void XTime_SetTime(XTime Xtime_Global);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XTime_SetTime` function arguments.

Table 127: XTime_SetTime Arguments

Name	Description
Xtime_Global	32-bit value to be written to the timer counter register.

Returns

None.

XTime_GetTime

Get the time from the timer counter register.

Prototype

```
void XTime_GetTime(XTime *Xtime_Global);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XTime_GetTime` function arguments.

Table 128: XTime_GetTime Arguments

Name	Description
Xtime_Global	Pointer to the 32-bit location to be updated with the time current value of timer counter register.

Returns

None.

Arm Cortex-R5F and Cortex-R52 Processor Specific Include Files

The xpseudo_asm.h includes xreg_cortexr5.h and xpseudo_asm_gcc.h.

The xreg_cortexr5.h file contains definitions for inline assembler code. It provides inline definitions for Cortex R5 GPRs, SPRs, co-processor registers and Debug register

The xpseudo_asm_gcc.h contains the definitions for the most often used inline assembler instructions, available as macros. These can be very useful for tasks such as setting or getting special purpose registers, synchronization, or cache manipulation. These inline assembler instructions can be used from drivers and user applications written in C.

Cortex R5 peripheral definitions

The xparameters_ps.h file contains the canonical definitions and constant declarations for peripherals within hardblock, attached to the ARM Cortex R5 core.

These definitions can be used by drivers or applications to access the peripherals.

Arm Cortex-A9 Processor APIs

Arm Cortex-A9 Processor API

Standalone BSP contains boot code, cache, exception handling, file and memory management, configuration, time, and processor-specific include functions.

It supports gcc compilers.

Arm Cortex-A9 Processor Boot Code

The boot code performs minimum configuration which is required for an application to run starting from processor reset state of the processor. Following is a sequence illustrating what all configuration is performed before control reaches to main function.

1. Program vector table base for exception handling
2. Invalidate instruction cache, data cache and TLBs
3. Program stack pointer for various modes (IRQ, FIQ, supervisor, undefined, abort, system)
4. Configure MMU with short descriptor translation table format and program base address of translation table

5. Enable data cache, instruction cache and MMU
6. Enable Floating point unit
7. Transfer control to `_start` which clears BSS sections, initializes global timer and runs global constructor before jumping to main application.

The translation _table.S contains a static page table required by MMU for cortex-A9. This translation table is flat mapped (input address = output address) with default memory attributes defined for zynq architecture. It utilizes short descriptor translation table format with each section defining 1 MB of memory.

The overview of translation table memory attributes is described in the following table. For region 0x00000000 - 0x3FFFFFFF, a system where DDR is less than 1 GB, region after DDR and before PL is marked as undefined/reserved in translation table. In 0xF8000000 - 0xF8FFFFFF, 0xF8000C00 - 0xF8000FFF, 0xF8010000 - 0xF88FFFFFF and 0xF8F03000 to 0xF8FFFFFF are reserved but due to granual size of 1 MB, it is not possible to define separate regions for them. For region 0xFFFF00000 - 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFF00000 to 0xFFFFB0000 is reserved but due to 1MB granual size, it is not possible to define separate region for it.

Table 129: Translation Table Memory Attributes

	Memory Range	Definition in Translation Table
DDR	0x00000000 - 0x3FFFFFFF	Normal write-back Cacheable
PL	0x40000000 - 0xBFFFFFFF	Strongly Ordered
Reserved	0xC0000000 - 0xDFFFFFFF	Unassigned
Memory mapped devices	0xE0000000 - 0xE02FFFFFF	Device Memory
Reserved	0xE0300000 - 0xE0FFFFFF	Unassigned
NAND, NOR	0xE1000000 - 0xE3FFFFFF	Device memory
SRAM	0xE4000000 - 0xE5FFFFFF	Normal write-back Cacheable
Reserved	0xE6000000 - 0xF7FFFFFF	Unassigned
AMBA APB Peripherals	0xF8000000 - 0xF8FFFFFF	Device Memory
Reserved	0xF9000000 - 0xFBFFFFFF	Unassigned
Linear QSPI - XIP	0xFC000000 - 0xFDFFFFFF	Normal write-through cacheable
Reserved	0xFE000000 - 0xFFEFFFFFF	Unassigned
OCM	0xFFFF00000 - 0xFFFFFFFF	Normal inner write-back cacheable

Arm Cortex-A9 Processor Cache Functions

Cache functions provide access to cache related operations such as flush and invalidate for instruction and data caches.

It gives option to perform the cache operations on a single cacheline, a range of memory and an entire cache.

Table 130: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_DCacheEnable	void
void	Xil_DCacheDisable	void
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidate	void
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange	INTPTR adr u32 len
void	Xil_DCacheFlush	void
void	Xil_DCacheFlushRange	INTPTR adr u32 len
void	Xil_ICacheEnable	void
void	Xil_ICacheDisable	void
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidate	void
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange	INTPTR adr u32 len
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine	u32 adr
void	Xil_DCacheFlushLine	u32 adr
void	Xil_DCacheStoreLine	u32 adr
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine	u32 adr
void	Xil_L1DCacheEnable	void
void	Xil_L1DCacheDisable	void
void	Xil_L1DCacheInvalidate	void
void	Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateLine	u32 adr

Table 130: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateRange	u32 adr u32 len
void	Xil_L1DCacheFlush	void
void	Xil_L1DCacheFlushLine	u32 adr
void	Xil_L1DCacheFlushRange	u32 adr u32 len
void	Xil_L1DCacheStoreLine	u32 adr
void	Xil_L1ICacheEnable	void
void	Xil_L1ICacheDisable	void
void	Xil_L1ICacheInvalidate	void
void	Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateLine	u32 adr
void	Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateRange	u32 adr u32 len
void	Xil_L2CacheEnable	void
void	Xil_L2CacheDisable	void
void	Xil_L2CacheInvalidate	void
void	Xil_L2CacheInvalidateLine	u32 adr
void	Xil_L2CacheInvalidateRange	u32 adr u32 len
void	Xil_L2CacheFlush	void
void	Xil_L2CacheFlushLine	u32 adr

Table 130: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_L2CacheFlushRange	u32 adr u32 len
void	Xil_L2CacheStoreLine	u32 adr

Functions

Xil_DCacheEnable

Enable the Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheDisable

Disable the Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidate

Invalidate the entire Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidate(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange

Invalidate the Data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the Data cache, the cachelines containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are not written to the system memory before the lines are invalidated.

In this function, if start address or end address is not aligned to cache-line, particular cache-line containing unaligned start or end address is flush first and then invalidated the others as invalidating the same unaligned cache line results into loss of data. This issue raises few possibilities.

If the address to invalidate is not cache-line aligned, the following choices are available:

1. Invalidate the cache line when required but it can result in hard-to-debug issues. If some other variable are allocated in the same cache line and are recently updated (in cache), the invalidation results in loss of data.
2. Flush the cache line first to ensure that if any other variable present in the same cache line and updated recently are flushed out to memory. Then it can safely be invalidated. Again it sounds good, but this can result in issues. For example, when the invalidation happens in a typical ISR (after a DMA transfer has updated the memory), then flushing the cache line means, losing data that were updated recently before the ISR got invoked.

Linux prefers the second one. To have uniform implementation (across standalone and Linux), the second option is implemented. With this case, ensure the following:

1. Whenever possible, the addresses must be cache line aligned. Ensure that not only start address but the end address is also cache line aligned.
2. Avoid situations where invalidation is required after the data is updated by peripheral/DMA directly into the memory. It is not tough to achieve (but it is risky). The common use case to do invalidation is when a DMA happens. Generally for such use cases, buffers can be allocated first and then start the DMA. The practice to follow here is that immediately after buffer allocation and before starting the DMA, perform the invalidation. With this approach, invalidation is not required after the DMA transfer is over.

This works if executed carefully. However, there is no guarantee that invalidate is not required after DMA is complete. For example, if the first cache line or last cache line (assuming the buffer in question comprises of multiple cache lines) are available into cache (between the time it is invalidated and DMA completes) due to speculative prefetching or reading data for a variable present in the same cache line, then is is required to invalidate the cache after DMA is complete.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange(INTPTR adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 131: Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to invalidate.
len	Length of the range to invalidate in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheFlush

Flush the entire Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheFlush(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheFlushRange

Flush the Data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the data cache, the cachelines containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), they are written to the system memory before the lines are invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheFlushRange(INTPTR adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheFlushRange` function arguments.

Table 132: Xil_DCacheFlushRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be flushed.
len	Length of the range to be flushed in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheEnable

Enable the instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheDisable

Disable the instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidate

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidate(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange

Invalidate the instruction cache for the given address range.

If the instructions specified by the address range are cached by the instruction cache, the cachelines containing those instructions are invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange(INTPTR adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 133: Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
len	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine

Invalidate a Data cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to the system memory before the line is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine` function arguments.

Table 134: Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data to be flushed.

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheFlushLine

Flush a Data cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheFlushLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheFlushLine` function arguments.

Table 135: Xil_DCacheFlushLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data to be flushed.

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheStoreLine

Store a Data cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the Data cache and the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory. After the store completes, the cacheline is marked as unmodified (not dirty).

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheStoreLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheStoreLine` function arguments.

Table 136: Xil_DCacheStoreLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data to be stored.

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine

Invalidate an instruction cache line.

If the instruction specified by the address is cached by the instruction cache, the cacheline containing that instruction is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine` function arguments.

Table 137: Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the instruction to be invalidated.

Returns

None.

Xil_L1DCacheEnable

Enable the level 1 Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1DCacheEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_L1DCacheDisable

Disable the level 1 Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1DCacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_L1DCacheInvalidate

Invalidate the level 1 Data cache.

Note: In Cortex A9, there is no cp instruction for invalidating the whole D-cache. This function invalidates each line by set/way.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1DCacheInvalidate(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateLine

Invalidate a level 1 Data cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (Addr) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 5 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateLine` function arguments.

Table 138: `Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateLine` Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data to be invalidated.

Returns

None.

Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateRange

Invalidate the level 1 Data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the Data cache, the cachelines containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and NOT written to the system memory before the lines are invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateRange(u32 adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 139: Xil_L1DCacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
len	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_L1DCacheFlush

Flush the level 1 Data cache.

Note: In Cortex A9, there is no cp instruction for flushing the whole D-cache. Need to flush each line.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1DCacheFlush(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_L1DCacheFlushLine

Flush a level 1 Data cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 5 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1DCacheFlushLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1DCacheFlushLine` function arguments.

Table 140: Xil_L1DCacheFlushLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data to be flushed.

Returns

None.

Xil_L1DCacheFlushRange

Flush the level 1 Data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), they are written to system memory before the lines are invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1DCacheFlushRange(u32 adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1DCacheFlushRange` function arguments.

Table 141: Xil_L1DCacheFlushRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be flushed.
len	Length of the range to be flushed in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_L1DCacheStoreLine

Store a level 1 Data cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the Data cache and the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory. After the store completes, the cacheline is marked as unmodified (not dirty).

Note: The bottom 5 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1DCacheStoreLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1DCacheStoreLine` function arguments.

Table 142: Xil_L1DCacheStoreLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	Address to be stored.

Returns

None.

Xil_L1ICacheEnable

Enable the level 1 instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1ICacheEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_L1ICacheDisable

Disable level 1 the instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1ICacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_L1ICacheInvalidate

Invalidate the entire level 1 instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1ICacheInvalidate(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateLine

Invalidate a level 1 instruction cache line.

If the instruction specified by the address is cached by the instruction cache, the cacheline containing that instruction is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 5 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateLine` function arguments.

Table 143: Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the instruction to be invalidated.

Returns

None.

Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateRange

Invalidate the level 1 instruction cache for the given address range.

If the instructions specified by the address range are cached by the instruction cache, the cacheline containing those bytes are invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateRange(u32 adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 144: Xil_L1ICacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
len	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_L2CacheEnable

Enable the L2 cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L2CacheEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_L2CacheDisable

Disable the L2 cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L2CacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_L2CacheInvalidate

Invalidate the entire level 2 cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L2CacheInvalidate(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_L2CacheInvalidateLine

Invalidate a level 2 cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L2CacheInvalidateLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L2CacheInvalidateLine` function arguments.

Table 145: Xil_L2CacheInvalidateLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data/instruction to be invalidated.

Returns

None.

Xil_L2CacheInvalidateRange

Invalidate the level 2 cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the L2 cache, the cacheline containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), the modified contents are lost and are NOT written to system memory before the lines are invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L2CacheInvalidateRange(u32 adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L2CacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 146: Xil_L2CacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
len	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_L2CacheFlush

Flush the entire level 2 cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L2CacheFlush(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_L2CacheFlushLine

Flush a level 2 cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the L2 cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L2CacheFlushLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L2CacheFlushLine` function arguments.

Table 147: Xil_L2CacheFlushLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data/instruction to be flushed.

Returns

None.

Xil_L2CacheFlushRange

Flush the level 2 cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the L2 cache, the cacheline containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), they are written to the system memory before the lines are invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L2CacheFlushRange(u32 adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L2CacheFlushRange` function arguments.

Table 148: Xil_L2CacheFlushRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be flushed.
len	Length of the range to be flushed in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_L2CacheStoreLine

Store a level 2 cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the L2 cache and the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory. After the store completes, the cacheline is marked as unmodified (not dirty).

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_L2CacheStoreLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_L2CacheStoreLine` function arguments.

Table 149: Xil_L2CacheStoreLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data/instruction to be stored.

Returns

None.

Arm Cortex-A9 Processor MMU Functions

MMU functions equip users to enable MMU, disable MMU and modify default memory attributes of MMU table as per the need.

Table 150: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_SetTlbAttributes	INTPTR Addr u32 attrib
void	Xil_EnableMMU	void
void	Xil_DisableMMU	void
void *	Xil_MemMap	UINTPTR PhysAddr size_t size u32 flags

Functions

Xil_SetTlbAttributes

This function sets the memory attributes for a section covering 1MB of memory in the translation table.

Note: The MMU or D-cache does not need to be disabled before changing a translation table entry.

Prototype

```
void Xil_SetTlbAttributes(INTPTR Addr, u32 attrib);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_SetTlbAttributes` function arguments.

Table 151: Xil_SetTlbAttributes Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	32-bit address for which memory attributes need to be set.

Table 151: Xil_SetTlbAttributes Arguments (cont'd)

Name	Description
attrib	Attribute for the given memory region. xil_mmu.h contains definitions of commonly used memory attributes which can be utilized for this function.

Returns

None.

Xil_EnableMMU

Enable MMU for cortex A9 processor.

This function invalidates the instruction and data caches, and then enables MMU.

Prototype

```
void Xil_EnableMMU(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DisableMMU

Disable MMU for Cortex A9 processors.

This function invalidates the TLBs, Branch Predictor Array and flushed the D Caches before disabling the MMU.

Note: When the MMU is disabled, all the memory accesses are treated as strongly ordered.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DisableMMU(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_MemMap

Memory mapping for Cortex A9 processor.

Note: Previously this was implemented in libmetal. Move to embeddedsw as this functionality is specific to A9 processor.

Prototype

```
void * Xil_MemMap(UINTPTR PhysAddr, size_t size, u32 flags);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_MemMap` function arguments.

Table 152: Xil_MemMap Arguments

Name	Description
PhysAddr	is physical address.
size	is size of region.
flags	is flags used to set translation table.

Returns

Pointer to virtual address.

Arm Cortex-A9 Time Functions

`xtime.h` provides access to the 64-bit Global Counter in the PMU.

This counter increases by one at every two processor cycles. These functions can be used to get/set time in the global timer.

Table 153: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	XTime_SetTime	XTime Xtime_Global
void	XTime_GetTime	XTime * Xtime_Global

Functions

XTime_SetTime

Set the time in the Global Timer Counter Register.

Note: When this function is called by any one processor in a multi-processor environment, reference time will reset/lost for all processors.

Prototype

```
void XTime_SetTime(XTime Xtime_Global);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XTime_SetTime` function arguments.

Table 154: XTime_SetTime Arguments

Name	Description
Xtime_Global	64-bit Value to be written to the Global Timer Counter Register.

Returns

None.

XTime_GetTime

Get the time from the Global Timer Counter Register.

Prototype

```
void XTime_GetTime(XTime *Xtime_Global);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XTime_GetTime` function arguments.

Table 155: XTime_GetTime Arguments

Name	Description
Xtime_Global	Pointer to the 64-bit location which is updated with the current timer value.

Returns

None.

PL310 L2 Event Counters Functions

`xl2cc_counter.h` contains APIs for configuring and controlling the event counters in PL310 L2 cache controller.

PL310 has two event counters which can be used to count variety of events like DRHIT, DRREQ, DWHIT, DWREQ, etc. `xl2cc_counter.h` contains definitions for different configurations which can be used for the event counters to count a set of events.

Table 156: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	XL2cc_EventCtrInit	s32 Event0 s32 Event1
void	XL2cc_EventCtrStart	void
void	XL2cc_EventCtrStop	u32 * EveCtr0 u32 * EveCtr1

Functions

[XL2cc_EventCtrInit](#)

This function initializes the event counters in L2 Cache controller with a set of event codes specified by the user.

Note: The definitions for event codes XL2CC_* can be found in xl2cc_counter.h.

Prototype

```
void XL2cc_EventCtrInit(s32 Event0, s32 Event1);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XL2cc_EventCtrInit` function arguments.

Table 157: XL2cc_EventCtrInit Arguments

Name	Description
Event0	Event code for counter 0.
Event1	Event code for counter 1.

Returns

None.

[XL2cc_EventCtrStart](#)

This function starts the event counters in L2 Cache controller.

Prototype

```
void XL2cc_EventCtrStart(void);
```

Returns

None.

XL2cc_EventCtrStop

This function disables the event counters in L2 Cache controller, saves the counter values and resets the counters.

Prototype

```
void XL2cc_EventCtrStop(u32 *EveCtr0, u32 *EveCtr1);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XL2cc_EventCtrStop` function arguments.

Table 158: XL2cc_EventCtrStop Arguments

Name	Description
EveCtr0	Output parameter which is used to return the value in event counter 0.
EveCtr1	Output parameter which is used to return the value in event counter 1.

Returns

None.

Arm Cortex-A9 Processor and pl310 Errata Support

Various ARM errata are handled in the standalone BSP.

The implementation for errata handling follows ARM guidelines and is based on the open source Linux support for these errata.

Note: The errata handling is enabled by default. To disable handling of all the errata globally, un-define the macro `ENABLE_ARM_ERRATA` in `xil_errata.h`. To disable errata on a per-erratum basis, un-define relevant macros in `xil_errata.h`.

Definitions

Define CONFIG_ARM_ERRATA_775420

Definition

```
#define CONFIG_ARM_ERRATA_7754201
```

Description

Errata No: 775420 Description: A data cache maintenance operation which aborts, might lead to deadlock.

Define CONFIG_ARM_ERRATA_794073

Definition

```
#define CONFIG_ARM_ERRATA_7940731
```

Description

Errata No: 794073 Description: Speculative instruction fetches with MMU disabled might not comply with architectural requirements.

Define CONFIG_PL310_ERRATA_588369

Definition

```
#define CONFIG_PL310_ERRATA_5883691
```

Description

PL310 L2 Cache Errata.

Errata No: 588369 Description: Clean & Invalidate maintenance operations do not invalidate clean lines

Define CONFIG_PL310_ERRATA_727915

Definition

```
#define CONFIG_PL310_ERRATA_7279151
```

Description

Errata No: 727915 Description: Background Clean and Invalidate by Way operation can cause data corruption.

Arm Cortex-A9 Processor Specific Include Files

The xpseudo_asm.h includes xreg_cortexa9.h and xpseudo_asm_gcc.h.

The xreg_cortexa9.h file contains definitions for inline assembler code. It provides inline definitions for Cortex A9 GPRs, SPRs, MPE registers, co-processor registers and Debug registers.

The xpseudo_asm_gcc.h contains the definitions for the most often used inline assembler instructions, available as macros. These can be very useful for tasks such as setting or getting special purpose registers, synchronization, or cache manipulation etc. These inline assembler instructions can be used from drivers and user applications written in C.

Arm Cortex-A53 32-bit Processor APIs

Arm Cortex-A53 32-bit Processor API

Arm Cortex-A53 standalone BSP contains two separate BSPs for 32-bit mode and 64-bit mode.

The 32-bit mode of cortex-A53 is compatible with Armv7-A architecture.

Arm Cortex-A53 32-bit Processor Boot Code

The boot.S file contains a minimal set of code for transferring control from the processor reset location to the start of the application. The boot code performs minimum configuration which is required for an application to run starting from processor reset state of the processor. The following sequence illustrates the configuration performed before control reaches to main function.

1. Program vector table base for exception handling
2. Invalidate instruction cache, data cache and TLBs
3. Program stack pointer for various modes (IRQ, FIQ, supervisor, undefined, abort, system)
4. Program counter frequency
5. Configure MMU with short descriptor translation table format and program base address of translation table
6. Enable data cache, instruction cache and MMU
7. Transfer control to `_start` which clears BSS sections and runs global constructor before jumping to main application

The translation_table.S contains a static page table required by MMU for Cortex-A53. This translation table is flat mapped (input address = output address) with default memory attributes defined for Zynq Ultrascale+ architecture. It utilizes short descriptor translation table format with each section defining 1 MB of memory.

For DDR in region 0x00000000 - 0x7FFFFFFF, a system where DDR memory is less than 2 GB, region after DDR and before PL is marked as undefined/reserved in translation table. In region 0xFFC00000 - 0xFFDFFFFF, it contains CSU and PMU memory which are marked as Device because it is less than 1 MB and falls in a region with device memory.

The overview of translation table memory attributes is described in the following table.

Table 159: Translation Table Memory Attributes

	Memory Range	Definition in Translation Table
DDR	0x00000000 - 0x7FFFFFFF	Normal write-back Cacheable
PL	0x80000000 - 0xBFFFFFFF	Strongly Ordered
QSPI, lower PCIe	0xC0000000 - 0xFFFFFFFF	Device Memory
Reserved	0xF0000000 - 0xF7FFFFFF	Unassigned
STM Coresight	0xF8000000 - 0xF8FFFFFF	Device Memory
GIC	0xF9000000 - 0xF90FFFFFF	Device memory
Reserved	0xF9100000 - 0xFCFFFFFF	Unassigned
FPS, LPS slaves	0xFD000000 - 0xFFFFBFFFFF	Device memory
CSU, PMU	0xFFC00000 - 0xFFDFFFFF	Device Memory
TCM, OCM	0FFE00000 - 0xFFFFFFFF	Normal write-back cacheable

Arm Cortex-A53 32-bit Processor Cache Functions

Cache functions provide access to cache related operations such as flush and invalidate for instruction and data caches.

It gives option to perform the cache operations on a single cacheline, a range of memory and an entire cache.

Table 160: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_DCacheEnable	void
void	Xil_DCacheDisable	void
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidate	void
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange	INTPTR adr u32 len
void	Xil_DCacheFlush	void

Table 160: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_DCacheFlushRange	INTPTR adr u32 len
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine	u32 adr
void	Xil_DCacheFlushLine	u32 adr
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine	u32 adr
void	Xil_ICacheEnable	void
void	Xil_ICacheDisable	void
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidate	void
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange	INTPTR adr u32 len

Functions

Xil_DCacheEnable

Enable the Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheDisable

Disable the Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidate

Invalidate the Data cache.

The contents present in the data cache are cleaned and invalidated.

Note: In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalid the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate to avoid such corruption.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidate(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange

Invalidate the Data cache for the given address range.

The cachelines present in the adderss range are cleaned and invalidated

Note: In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalid the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate to avoid such corruption.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange(INTPTR adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 161: Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
len	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheFlush

Flush the Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheFlush(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheFlushRange

Flush the Data cache for the given address range.

If the bytes specified by the address range are cached by the Data cache, the cachelines containing those bytes are invalidated. If the cachelines are modified (dirty), they are written to system memory before the lines are invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheFlushRange(INTPTR adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheFlushRange` function arguments.

Table 162: Xil_DCacheFlushRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be flushed.
len	Length of range to be flushed in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine

Invalidate a Data cache line.

The cacheline is cleaned and invalidated.

Note: In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalid the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate to avoid such corruption.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine` function arguments.

Table 163: Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data to be invalidated.

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheFlushLine

Flush a Data cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheFlushLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheFlushLine` function arguments.

Table 164: Xil_DCacheFlushLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the data to be flushed.

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine

Invalidate an instruction cache line.

If the instruction specified by the address is cached by the instruction cache, the cache line containing that instruction is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 4 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine(u32 adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine` function arguments.

Table 165: Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit address of the instruction to be invalidated..

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheEnable

Enable the instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheDisable

Disable the instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidate

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidate(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange

Invalidate the instruction cache for the given address range.

If the instructions specified by the address range are cached by the instruction cache, the cachelines containing those instructions are invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange(INTPTR adr, u32 len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 166: Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	32-bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
len	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

Returns

None.

Arm Cortex-A53 32-bit Processor MMU Handling

MMU functions equip users to enable MMU, disable MMU and modify default memory attributes of MMU table as per the need.

Table 167: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_SetTlbAttributes	UINTPTR Addr u32 attrib
void	Xil_EnableMMU	void
void	Xil_DisableMMU	void

Functions

Xil_SetTlbAttributes

This function sets the memory attributes for a section covering 1MB of memory in the translation table.

Note: The MMU or D-cache does not need to be disabled before changing a translation table entry.

Prototype

```
void Xil_SetTlbAttributes(UINTPTR Addr, u32 attrib);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_SetTlbAttributes` function arguments.

Table 168: Xil_SetTlbAttributes Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	32-bit address for which the attributes need to be set.
attrib	Attributes for the specified memory region. <code>xil_mmu.h</code> contains commonly used memory attributes definitions which can be utilized for this function.

Returns

None.

Xil_EnableMMU

Enable MMU for Cortex-A53 processor in 32-bit mode.

This function invalidates the instruction and data caches before enabling MMU.

Prototype

```
void Xil_EnableMMU(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DisableMMU

Disable MMU for Cortex A53 processors in 32-bit mode.

This function invalidates the TLBs, Branch Predictor Array and flushed the data cache before disabling the MMU.

Note: When the MMU is disabled, all the memory accesses are treated as strongly ordered.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DisableMMU(void);
```

Returns

None.

Arm Cortex-A53 32-bit Mode Time Functions

xtime_l.h provides access to the 64-bit physical timer counter.

Table 169: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	XTime_SetTime	XTime Xtime_Global
void	XTime_GetTime	XTime * Xtime_Global

Functions

XTime_SetTime

Timer of A53 runs continuously and the time can not be set as desired. This API does not contain anything. It is defined to have uniformity across platforms.

Prototype

```
void XTime_SetTime(XTime Xtime_Global);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XTime_SetTime` function arguments.

Table 170: XTime_SetTime Arguments

Name	Description
Xtime_Global	Writes 64-bit value to Global Timer Counter Register. The function does not contain anything and the value is not used anywhere.

Returns

None.

XTime_GetTime

Get the time from the physical timer counter register.

Prototype

```
void XTime_GetTime(XTime *Xtime_Global);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XTime_GetTime` function arguments.

Table 171: XTime_GetTime Arguments

Name	Description
Xtime_Global	Pointer to the 64-bit location to be updated with the current value in physical timer counter.

Returns

None.

Arm Cortex-A53 32-bit Processor Specific Include Files

The `xpseudo_asm.h` includes `xreg_cortexa53.h` and `xpseudo_asm_gcc.h`.

The `xreg_cortexa53.h` file contains definitions for inline assembler code. It provides inline definitions for Cortex A53 GPRs, SPRs, co-processor registers and floating point registers.

The xpseudo_asm_gcc.h contains the definitions for the most often used inline assembler instructions, available as macros. These can be very useful for tasks such as setting or getting special purpose registers, synchronization, or cache manipulation etc. These inline assembler instructions can be used from drivers and user applications written in C.

Arm Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, and Cortex-A78 64-bit Processor APIs

Arm Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, and Cortex-A78 64-bit Processor API

Cortex-A53 standalone bsp contains two separate BSPs for 32-bit mode and 64-bit mode. The 64-bit mode of cortex-A53 contains Armv8-A architecture. This section provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the Arm Cortex-A53 64-bit processor APIs.

Note: These APIs are applicable for the Cortex-A72 and Cortex-A78 processor also.

Arm Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, and Cortex-A78 64-bit Processor Boot Code

The boot code performs minimum configuration which is required for an application. Cortex-A53 starts by checking current exception level. If the current exception level is EL3 and BSP is built for EL3, it performs initialization required for application execution at EL3. The following sequence illustrates the configuration performed before control reaches to main function for EL3 execution.

1. Program vector table base for exception handling
2. Set reset vector table base address
3. Program stack pointer for EL3
4. Routing of interrupts to EL3
5. Enable ECC protection
6. Program generic counter frequency
7. Invalidate instruction cache, data cache and TLBs
8. Configure MMU registers and program base address of translation table
9. Transfer control to _start which clears BSS sections and runs global constructor before jumping to main application

If the current exception level is EL1 and BSP is also built for EL1_NONSECURE, it performs initialization required for application execution at EL1 non-secure. For all other combination, the execution runs into infinite loop. The following sequence illustrates the configuration performed before control reaches to main function for EL1 execution.

1. Program vector table base for exception handling
2. Program stack pointer for EL1
3. Invalidate instruction cache, data cache and TLBs
4. Configure MMU registers and program base address of translation table
5. Transfer control to _start which clears BSS sections and runs global constructor before jumping to main application

Arm Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, and Cortex-A78 64-bit Processor Cache Functions

Cache functions provide access to cache related operations such as flush and invalidate for instruction and data caches.

It gives option to perform the cache operations on a single cacheline, a range of memory and an entire cache.

Table 172: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_DCacheEnable	void
void	Xil_DCacheDisable	void
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidate	void
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange	INTPTR adr INTPTR len
void	Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine	INTPTR adr
void	Xil_DCacheFlush	void
void	Xil_DCacheFlushLine	INTPTR adr
void	Xil_ICacheEnable	void

Table 172: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_ICacheDisable	void
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidate	void
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange	INTPTR adr INTPTR len
void	Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine	INTPTR adr
void	Xil_ConfigureL1Prefetch	u8 num

Functions

Xil_DCacheEnable

Enable the Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheDisable

Disable the Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidate

Invalidate the Data cache.

The contents present in the cache are cleaned and invalidated.

Note: In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalid the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate which avoids such corruption.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidate(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange

Invalidate the Data cache for the given address range.

The cachelines present in the adderss range are cleaned and invalidated

Note: In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalid the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate which avoids such corruption.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange(INTPTR adr, INTPTR len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 173: Xil_DCacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	64bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
len	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine

Invalidate a Data cache line.

The cacheline is cleaned and invalidated.

Note: In Cortex-A53, functionality to simply invalid the cachelines is not present. Such operations are a problem for an environment that supports virtualisation. It would allow one OS to invalidate a line belonging to another OS. This could lead to the other OS crashing because of the loss of essential data. Hence, such operations are promoted to clean and invalidate which avoids such corruption.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine(INTPTR adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine` function arguments.

Table 174: `Xil_DCacheInvalidateLine` Arguments

Name	Description
adr	64bit address of the data to be flushed.

Returns

None.

`Xil_DCacheFlush`

Flush the Data cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheFlush(void);
```

Returns

None.

`Xil_DCacheFlushLine`

Flush a Data cache line.

If the byte specified by the address (adr) is cached by the Data cache, the cacheline containing that byte is invalidated. If the cacheline is modified (dirty), the entire contents of the cacheline are written to system memory before the line is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 6 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_DCacheFlushLine(INTPTR adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_DCacheFlushLine` function arguments.

Table 175: Xil_DCacheFlushLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	64bit address of the data to be flushed.

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheEnable

Enable the instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheEnable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheDisable

Disable the instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheDisable(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidate

Invalidate the entire instruction cache.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidate(void);
```

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange

Invalidate the instruction cache for the given address range.

If the instructions specified by the address range are cached by the instruction cache, the cachelines containing those instructions are invalidated.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange(INTPTR adr, INTPTR len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange` function arguments.

Table 176: Xil_ICacheInvalidateRange Arguments

Name	Description
adr	64bit start address of the range to be invalidated.
len	Length of the range to be invalidated in bytes.

Returns

None.

Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine

Invalidate an instruction cache line.

If the instruction specified by the parameter `adr` is cached by the instruction cache, the cacheline containing that instruction is invalidated.

Note: The bottom 6 bits are set to 0, forced by architecture.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine(INTPTR adr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine` function arguments.

Table 177: Xil_ICacheInvalidateLine Arguments

Name	Description
adr	64bit address of the instruction to be invalidated.

Returns

None.

Xil_ConfigureL1Prefetch

Configure the maximum number of outstanding data prefetches allowed in L1 cache.

Note: This function is implemented only for EL3 privilege level.

Prototype

```
void Xil_ConfigureL1Prefetch(u8 num);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_ConfigureL1Prefetch` function arguments.

Table 178: Xil_ConfigureL1Prefetch Arguments

Name	Description
num	maximum number of outstanding data prefetches allowed, valid values are 0-7.

Returns

None.

Arm Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, and Cortex-A78 64-bit Processor MMU Handling

MMU function equip users to modify default memory attributes of MMU table as per the need.

Table 179: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	Xil_SetTlbAttributes	UINTPTR Addr u64 attrib

Functions

Xil_SetTlbAttributes

It sets the memory attributes for a section, in the translation table.

If the address (defined by Addr) is less than 4GB, the memory attribute(attrib) is set for a section of 2MB memory. If the address (defined by Addr) is greater than 4GB, the memory attribute (attrib) is set for a section of 1GB memory.

Note: The MMU and D-cache need not be disabled before changing an translation table attribute.

Prototype

```
void Xil_SetTlbAttributes(UINTPTR Addr, u64 attrib);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `Xil_SetTlbAttributes` function arguments.

Table 180: Xil_SetTlbAttributes Arguments

Name	Description
Addr	64-bit address for which attributes are to be set.
attrib	Attribute for the specified memory region. <code>xil_mmu.h</code> contains commonly used memory attributes definitions which can be utilized for this function.

Returns

None.

Arm Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, and Cortex-A78 64-bit Mode Time Functions

`xtime_l.h` provides access to the 64-bit physical timer counter.

Table 181: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	<code>XTime_SetTime</code>	<code>XTime Xtime_Global</code>
void	<code>XTime_GetTime</code>	<code>XTime * Xtime_Global</code>

Functions

XTime_SetTime

Timer of A53 runs continuously and the time can not be set as desired.

This API does not contain anything. It is defined to have uniformity across platforms.

Prototype

```
void XTime_SetTime(XTime Xtime_Global);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XTime_SetTime` function arguments.

Table 182: XTime_SetTime Arguments

Name	Description
Xtime_Global	64bit value for physical timer counter register. API does not do anything, the value is not utilized.

Returns

None.

XTime_GetTime

Get the time from the physical timer counter register.

Prototype

```
void XTime_GetTime(XTime *Xtime_Global);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XTime_GetTime` function arguments.

Table 183: XTime_GetTime Arguments

Name	Description
Xtime_Global	Pointer to the 64-bit location to be updated with the current value of physical timer counter register.

Returns

None.

Arm Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, and Cortex-A78 64-bit Processor Specific Include Files

The `xpseudo_asm.h` includes `xreg_cortexa53.h` and `xpseudo_asm_gcc.h`.

The `xreg_cortexa53.h` file contains definitions for inline assembler code. It provides inline definitions for Cortex A53 GPRs, SPRs, and floating point registers.

The xpseudo_asm_gcc.h contains the definitions for the most often used inline assembler instructions, available as macros. These are useful for tasks such as setting or getting special purpose registers, synchronization, or cache manipulation. These inline assembler instructions can be used from drivers and user applications written in C.

LwIP 2.2.0 Library v1.2

Introduction

The LwIP is an open source TCP/IP protocol suite available under the BSD license. The LwIP is a standalone stack with no operating system dependencies but can be used along with the operating systems. The LwIP library provides the following two APIs for use by the applications.

- Raw API: Provides access to the core LwIP stack.
- Socket API: Provides a BSD sockets style interface to the stack.

The LwIP220 is built on the open source LwIP library version 2.2.0. The LwIP220 library provides adapters for the Ethernetlite (axi_ethernetlite), TEMAC (axi_ethernet), and Gigabit Ethernet controller and MAC (GigE) cores. The library runs on AMD MicroBlaze™, AMD MicroBlaze V™, Arm Cortex-A9, Cortex-R5, and Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, and Cortex-R5F processors. The Ethernetlite and TEMAC cores apply for MicroBlaze systems. The Gigabit Ethernet controller and MAC (GigE) core is applicable only for the following:

- Cortex-A9 system (AMD Zynq™ 7000 processor devices)
- Cortex-A53 and Cortex-R5 system (AMD Zynq™ UltraScale+™ MPSoC)
- Cortex-A72, Cortex-A78, Cortex-R5, and Cortex-R5F processor (AMD Versal™ adaptive SoC)

Features

The LwIP provides support for the following protocols:

- Internet Protocol (IP)
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

- Internet Group Message Protocol (IGMP)
-

Using LwIP

Overview

The following are the key steps to use LwIP for networking:

1. Creating a hardware system containing the processor, ethernet core, and a timer. Ensure that the timer and ethernet interrupts are connected to the processor using an interrupt controller.
2. Configuring lwip220 to be a part of the software platform. For operating with LwIP socket API, FreeRTOS BSP is a prerequisite.

Note: FreeRTOS BSP is not supported on Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 devices. LwIP support is not available in the socket mode for those devices.

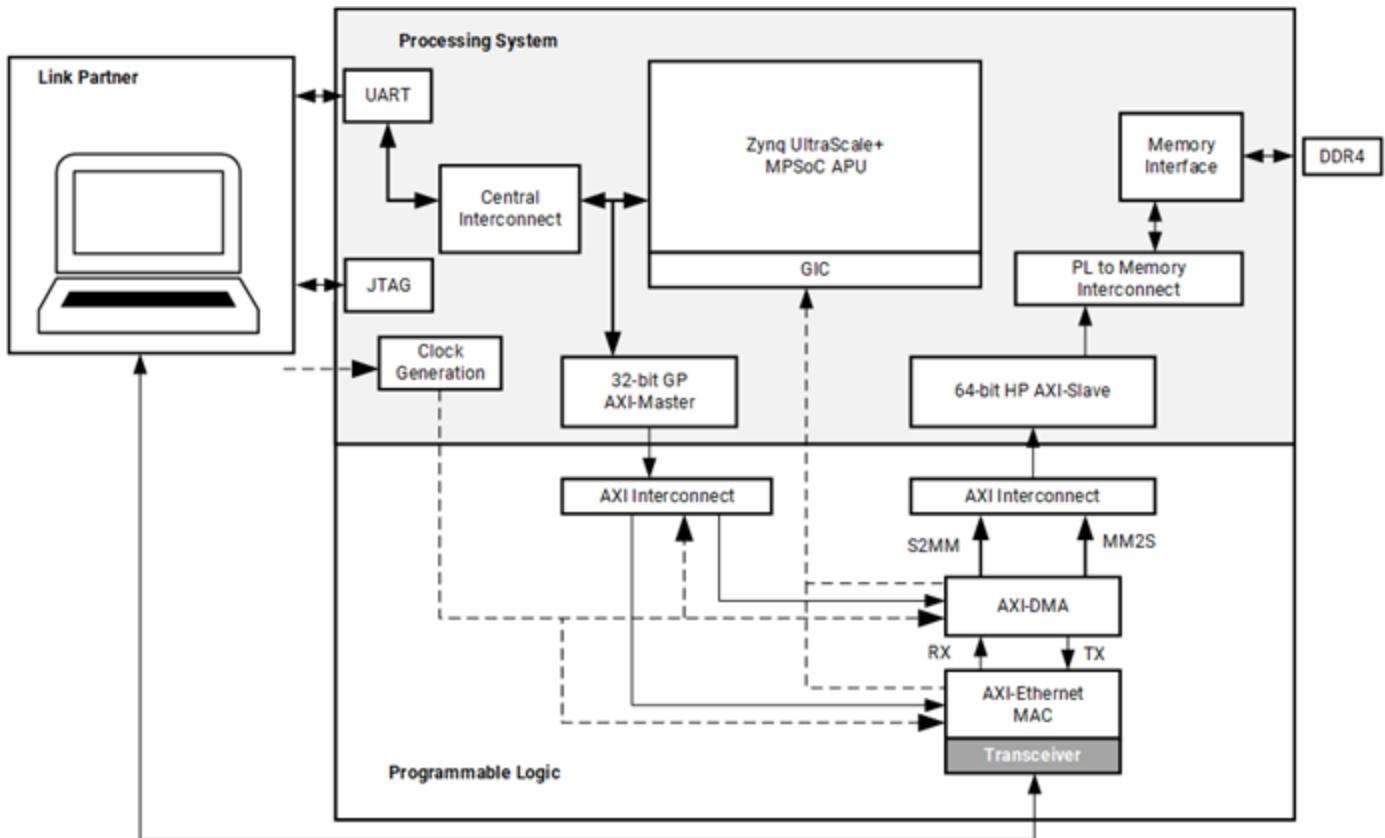
Setting up the Hardware System

This section describes the hardware configurations supported by LwIP. The key components of the hardware system include:

- **Processor:** Includes MicroBlaze, MicroBlaze-V, Cortex-A9, Cortex-A53, Cortex-A72, or Cortex-R5 processor. The Cortex-A9 processor applies to Zynq systems. The Cortex-A53 and Cortex-R5 processors apply to Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC systems. The Cortex-A72 and Cortex-R5F processors apply to Versal adaptive SoC systems. The Cortex-A78 and Cortex-R52 processors apply to Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 devices
- **MAC:** LwIP supports axi_etherenetlite, axi_ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet controller and MAC (GigE) cores.
- **Timer:** To maintain TCP timers, LwIP uses raw API based applications. It requires periodic calling of certain functions by the application. An application achieves this by registering an interrupt handler with a timer. To maintain TCP timers, LwIP raw API based applications require that certain functions are called at periodic intervals by the application. An application registers an interrupt handler with a timer.
- **DMA:** For axi_ethernet based systems, the axi_ethernet cores are configured with a soft DMA engine (AXI DMA and MCDMA) or a FIFO interface. There is a built-in DMA for GigE-based Zynq, Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, Versal adaptive SoC, and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 devices which does not require extra configuration. Same applies to axi_etherenetlite based systems, which have their built-in buffer management provisions.

The following figure shows a sample system architecture with a Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC device utilizing the axi_ethernet core with DMA.

Figure 1: AXI Ethernet subsystem with DMA on Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC



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Setting up the Software System

To use LwIP in a software application, you must first compile the LwIP library as a part of the software application.

Using Vitis Unified IDE

To set up the `lwip220` software system in the Vitis Unified IDE, execute the procedure mentioned in [Adding a Library to an Existing BSP Using Vitis Unified IDE](#).

Using Vitis Classic IDE

To set up the `lwip220` software system in the Vitis Classic IDE, execute the procedure mentioned in [Adding a Library to an Existing BSP Using Vitis Classic IDE](#).

Configuring LwIP Options

The LwIP library provides configurable parameters. The following are two major categories of configurable options:

- **Xilinx Adapter to LwIP options:** These controls the settings used by Xilinx adapters for the ethernet cores.
- **Base LwIP options:** These options are part of LwIP library itself, and include parameters for TCP, UDP, IP, and other protocols supported by LwIP. The following sections describe the available LwIP configurable options.

Customizing LwIP API Mode

The lwip220 supports both raw API and socket API:

- The raw API is customized for high performance and lower memory overhead. The limitation of raw API is that it is callback-based, and consequently does not provide portability to other TCP stacks.
- The socket API provides a BSD socket-style interface and is very portable; however, this mode is not as efficient as raw API mode in performance and memory requirements. The lwip220 also provides the ability to set the priority on TCP/IP and other LwIP application threads.

The following table describes the LwIP library API mode options.

Table 184: LwIP library API mode options

Attribute	Description	Type	Default
api_mode {RAW_API SOCKET_API}	The LwIP library mode of operation	enum	RAW API
socket_mode_thread_priority	Priority of LwIP TCP/IP thread and all LwIP application threads. It is recommended that all threads using LwIP run at the same priority level. For GigE based Zynq 7000, Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, and Versal systems using FreeRTOS, set the appropriate priority. The default priority of 1 does not provide the expected behavior. For FreeRTOS (Zynq 7000, Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, and Versal adaptive SoC systems), all internal LwIP tasks (except the main TCP/IP task) are created with the priority level set for this attribute. The TCP/IP task is given a higher priority than other tasks for improved performance. The typical TCP/IP task priority is 1 more than the priority set for this attribute for FreeRTOS.	integer	1
use_axieth_on_zynq	When AxiEthernet soft IP is used on a Zynq 7000 device or a Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC. This option ensures that the GigE on the Zynq 7000 PS (EmacPs) is not enabled and the device uses the AxiEthernet soft IP for Ethernet traffic. The existing AMD provided LwIP adapters are not tested for multiple MACs. Multiple Axi Ethernet's are not supported on Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoCs.	integer	0 = Use Zynq 7000 PS-based or Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS-based GigE controller 1= User AxiEthernet

Configuring Xilinx Adapter Options

The Xilinx adapters for EMAC/GigE cores are configurable.

Ethernetlite Adapter Options

The following table describes the configuration parameters for the axi_ethernetlite adapter.

Table 185: Configuration parameters for axi_ethernetlite Adapter

Attribute	Description	Type	Default
sw_rx_fifo_size	Software Buffer Size in bytes of the receive data between EMAC and processor	integer	8192
sw_tx_fifo_size	Software Buffer Size in bytes of the transmit data between processor and EMAC	integer	8192

TEMAC Adapter Options

The following table describes the configuration parameters for the axi_ethernet and GigE adapters.

Table 186: Configuration parameters for axi_ethernet and GigE Adapters

Attribute	Type	Description
n_tx_descriptors	integer	Number of TX descriptors to be used. For high performance systems there might be a need to use a higher value. Default is 64.
n_rx_descriptors	integer	Number of RX descriptors to be used. For high performance systems there might be a need to use a higher value. Typical values are 128 and 256. Default is 64.
n_tx_coalesce	integer	Setting for TX interrupt coalescing. Default is 1.
n_rx_coalesce	integer	Setting for RX interrupt coalescing. Default is 1.
tcp_rx_checksum_offload	boolean	Offload TCP Receive checksum calculation (hardware support required). For GigE in Zynq devices, Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 device, the TCP receive checksum offloading is always present, so this attribute does not apply. Default is false.
tcp_tx_checksum_offload	boolean	Offload TCP Transmit checksum calculation (hardware support required). For GigE cores (Zynq devices, Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 device), the TCP transmit checksum offloading is always present, so this attribute does not apply. Default is false.
tcp_ip_rx_checksum_ofload	boolean	Offload TCP and IP Receive checksum calculation (hardware support required). Applicable only for AXI systems. For GigE in Zynq devices, Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 devices, the TCP and IP receive checksum offloading is always present, so this attribute does not apply. Default is false.

Table 186: Configuration parameters for axi_ethernet and GigE Adapters (cont'd)

Attribute	Type	Description
tcp_ip_tx_checksum_ofload	boolean	Offload TCP and IP Transmit checksum calculation (hardware support required). Applicable only for AXI systems. For GigE in Zynq, Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 devices, the TCP and IP transmit checksum offloading is always present, so this attribute does not apply. Default is false.
phy_link_speed	CONFIG_LINKSPEED_AUTODETECT	Link speed as auto-negotiated by the PHY. LwIP configures the TEMAC/GigE for this speed setting. This setting must be correct for the TEMAC/GigE to transmit or receive packets. The CONFIG_LINKSPEED_AUTODETECT setting attempts to detect the correct linkspeed by reading the PHY registers; however, this is PHY dependent, and has been tested with the Marvell and TI PHYs present on the AMD development boards. For other PHYs, select the correct speed. Default is enum.
temac_use_jumbo_frames_experimental	boolean	Use TEMAC jumbo frames (with a size up to 9k bytes). If this option is selected, jumbo frames are allowed to be transmitted and received by the TEMAC. For GigE in Zynq devices, there is no support for jumbo frames, so this attribute does not apply. Default is FALSE.

Configuring Memory Options

The LwIP stack provides different kinds of memories. Similarly, when the application uses socket mode, different memory options are used. All the configurable memory options are provided as a separate category. Default values work well unless application tuning is required. The following table describes the memory parameter options.

Table 187: Configuring Memory Options

Attribute	Default	Type	Description
mem_size	131072	Integer	Total size of the heap memory available, measured in bytes. For applications which use a lot of memory from heap (using C library malloc or LwIP routine mem_malloc or pbuf_alloc with PBUF_RAM option), this number must be made higher as per the requirements.
memp_n_pbuf	16	Integer	The number of memp struct pbufs. Set it to High if the application sends a lot of data out of ROM (or other static memory).
memp_n_udp_pcb	4	Integer	The number of UDP protocol control blocks. One per active UDP connection.
memp_n_tcp_pcb	32	Integer	The number of simultaneously active TCP connections.

Table 187: Configuring Memory Options (cont'd)

Attribute	Default	Type	Description
memp_n_tcp_pcb_listen	8	Integer	The number of listening TC connections.
memp_n_tcp_seg	256	Integer	The number of simultaneously queued TCP segments.
memp_n_sys_timeout	8	Integer	Number of simultaneously active timeouts.
memp_num_netbuf	8	Integer	Number of allowed structure instances of type netbufs. Applicable only in socket mode.
memp_num_netconn	16	Integer	Number of allowed structure instances of type netconns. Applicable only in socket mode.
memp_num_api_msg	16	Integer	Number of allowed structure instances of type api_msg. Applicable only in socket mode.
memp_num_tcipp_msg	64	Integer	Number of TCPIP msg structures (socket mode only).

Configuring Packet Buffer (Pbuf) Memory Options

Packet buffers (Pbufs) carry packets across various layers of the TCP/IP stack. The following are the pbuf memory options provided by the LwIP stack. Default values work well unless application tuning is required. The following table describes the parameters for the Pbuf memory options.

Table 188: Configuring Packet Buffer (Pbuf) Memory Options

Attribute	Default	Type	Description
pbuf_pool_size	256	Integer	Number of buffers in pbuf pool. For high performance systems, you might consider increasing the pbuf pool size to a higher value, for example 512.
pbuf_pool_bufsize	1700	Integer	Size of each pbuf in pbuf pool. For systems that support jumbo frames, consider using a pbuf pool buffer size that is more than the maximum jumbo frame size.
pbuf_link_hlen	16	Integer	Number of bytes that must be allocated for a link level header.

Configuring ARP Options

The following table describes the parameters for the ARP options. Default values work well unless application tuning is required.

Table 189: Configuring ARP Options

Attribute	Default	Type	Description
arp_table_size	10	Integer	Number of active hardware address IP address pairs cached.
arp_queueing	1	Integer	If enabled outgoing packets are queued during hardware address resolution. This attribute have two values: 0 or 1.

Configuring IP Options

The following table describes the IP parameter options. Default values work well unless application tuning is required.

Table 190: Configuring IP Options

Attribute	Default	Type	Description
ip_forward	0	Integer	Set to 1 for enabling ability to forward IP packets across network interfaces. If running LwIP on a single network interface, set to 0. Allowed values are 0 or 1.
ip_options	0	Integer	When set to 1, IP options are allowed (but not parsed). When set to 0, all packets with IP options are dropped. Allowed values are 0 or 1.
ip_reassembly	1	Integer	Reassemble incoming fragmented IP packets.
ip_frag	1	Integer	Fragment outgoing IP packets if their size exceeds MTU.
ip_reass_max_pbufs	128	Integer	Reassembly pbuf queue length.
ip_frag_max_mtu	1500	Integer	Assumed max MTU on any interface for IP fragmented buffer.
ip_default_ttl	255	Integer	Global default TTL used by transport layers.

Configuring ICMP Options

The following table describes the parameter for ICMP protocol option. Default values work well unless application tuning is required. For GigE cores (for Zynq 7000 and Zynq Ultrascale+ MPSoC) there is no support for ICMP in the hardware.

Table 191: Configuring ICMP Options

Attribute	Default	Type	Description
icmp_ttl	255	Integer	ICMP TTL value.

Configuring IGMP Options

The IGMP protocol is supported by LwIP stack. When set true, the following option enables the IGMP protocol.

Table 192: Configuring IGMP Options

Attribute	Default	Type	Description
igmp_options	false	Boolean	Specify whether IGMP is required.

Configuring UDP Options

The following table describes UDP protocol options. Default values work well unless application tuning is required.

Table 193: Configuring UDP Options

Attribute	Default	Type	Description
lwip_udp	true	Boolean	Specify whether UDP is required.
udp_ttl	255	Integer	UDP TTL value.
udp_tx_blocking	FALSE	Boolean	When enabled, the application sends UDP packet blocks till the packet is transmitted. Useful for zero-copy UDP transmission use cases where the application might be using the same buffer to send information out for consecutive UDP packets. This option, when turned on, ensures that the application uses the TX buffer only after the buffer is used by the adapter and MAC.

Configuring TCP Options

The following table describes the TCP protocol options. Default values work well unless application tuning is required.

Table 194: Configuring TCP Options

Attribute	Default	Type	Description
lwip_tcp	true	Boolean	Require TCP.
tcp_ttl	255	Integer	TCP TTL value.
tcpWnd	2048	Integer	TCP Window size in bytes.
tcp_maxrtx	12	Integer	TCP Maximum retransmission value.
tcp_synmaxrtx	4	Integer	TCP Maximum SYN retransmission value.
tcp_queue_ooseq	1	Integer	Accept TCP queue segments out of order. Set to 0 if your device is low on memory.
tcp_mss	1460	Integer	TCP Maximum segment size.
tcp_snd_buf	8192	Integer	TCP sender buffer space in bytes.

Configuring DHCP Options

The DHCP protocol is supported by LwIP stack. The following table describes DHCP protocol options. Default values work well unless application tuning is required.

Table 195: Configuring DHCP Options

Attribute	Default	Type	Description
lwip_dhcp	false	Boolean	Specify whether DHCP is required.
dhcp_does_acd_check	false	Boolean	Specify whether ACD check is required on offered addresses.

Note: `dhcp_does_arp_check` attribute is deprecated from LwIP 2.2.0 version and upwards.

Configuring the Stats Option

LwIP stack has been written to collect statistics, such as the number of connections used; amount of memory used; and number of semaphores used, for the application.

The library provides the `stats_display()` API to dump out the statistics relevant to the context in which the call is used. When turned ON, this stats option enables the statistics information to be collected and displayed when the `stats_display` API is called from user code. Use the following option to enable collecting the stats information for the application.

Table 196: Configuring the Stats Option

Attribute	Description	Type	Default
lwip_stats	Turn on LwIP Statistics	int	0

Configuring the Debug Option

LwIP provides debug information. The following table lists all the available options.

Table 197: Configuring the Debug Option

Attribute	Default	Type	Description
lwip_debug	false	Boolean	Turn on/off LwIP debugging.
ip_debug	false	Boolean	Turn on/off IP layer debugging.
tcp_debug	false	Boolean	Turn on/off TCP layer debugging.
udp_debug	false	Boolean	Turn on/off UDP layer debugging.
icmp_debug	false	Boolean	Turn on/off ICMP protocol debugging.
igmp_debug	false	Boolean	Turn on/off IGMP protocol debugging.
netif_debug	false	Boolean	Turn on/off network interface layer debugging.
sys_debug	false	Boolean	Turn on/off sys arch layer debugging.
pbuf_debug	false	Boolean	Turn on/off pbuf layer debugging
dhcp_debug	false	Boolean	Turn on/off DHCP debugging
acd_debug	false	Boolean	Turn on/off ACD debugging

Note: To display relevant debug messages, `lwip_debug` must be enabled before any other debug flags.

LwIP Library APIs

The LwIP library provides two different APIs: RAW API and Socket API.

Raw API

The Raw API is callback based. Applications obtain access directly into the TCP stack and vice-versa. As a result, there is no extra socket layer, and using the Raw API provides excellent performance at the price of compatibility with other TCP stacks.

Xilinx Adapter Requirements when using the RAW API

In addition to the LwIP RAW API, the Xilinx adapters provide the `xemacif_input` utility function for receiving packets. This function must be called at frequent intervals to move the received packets from the interrupt handlers to the LwIP stack. Depending on the type of packet received, LwIP then calls registered application callbacks. The `<Vitis_install_path>/sw/ThirdParty/sw_services/lwip220/src/lwip-2.2.0/doc/rawapi.txt` file describes the LwIP Raw API.

RAW API Example

Applications using the RAW API are single threaded. The following pseudo-code illustrates a typical RAW mode program structure.

```
int main()
{
    struct netif *netif, server_netif;
    ip_addr_t ipaddr, netmask, gw;

    unsigned char mac_ethernet_address[] =
        {0x00, 0x0a, 0x35, 0x00, 0x01, 0x02};

    init_platform();
    lwip_init();

    if (!xemac_add(netif, &ipaddr, &netmask,
                   &gw, mac_ethernet_address,
                   EMAC_BASEADDR)) {
        printf("Error adding N/W interface\n\r");
        return -1;
    }
    netif_set_default(netif);

    netif_set_up(netif);

    start_application();

    while (1) {
        xemacif_input(netif);
        transfer_data();
    }
}
```

Socket API

The LwIP socket API provides a BSD socket-style API to programs. This API provides an execution model that is a blocking, open-read-write-close paradigm.

Xilinx Adapter Requirements when using the Socket API

Applications using the Socket API with Xilinx adapters need to spawn a separate thread called `xemacif_input_thread`. This thread takes care of moving received packets from the interrupt handlers to the `tcpip_thread` of the LwIP. Application threads that use LwIP must be created using the LwIP `sys_thread_new` API. Internally, this function makes use of the appropriate thread or task creation routines provided by FreeRTOS.

FreeRTOS scheduling policy when using the Socket API

LwIP in socket mode requires the use of the FreeRTOS, which provides two policies for thread scheduling: round-robin and priority based. There are no special requirements when round-robin scheduling policy is used because all threads or tasks with same priority receive the same time quanta. This quanta is fixed by the RTOS (FreeRTOS) being used. With priority scheduling, care must be taken to ensure that LwIP threads or tasks are not starved. LwIP internally launches all tasks except the main TCP/IP task at the priority specified in `socket_mode_thread_prio`. The TCP/IP task in FreeRTOS is launched with a higher priority (one more than priority set in `socket_mode_thread_prio`). In addition, application threads must launch `xemacif_input_thread`. The priorities of both `xemacif_input_thread`, and the LwIP internal threads (`socket_mode_thread_prio`) must be high enough in relation to the other application threads so that they are not starved.

Socket API Example

In `main_thread`, one more thread (`network_thread`) is created to initialize the MAC FreeRTOS (Zynq 7000, Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 device) based applications.

- Once the control reaches application main routine, a task (or `main_thread()`) with an entry point function as `main_thread()` is created before starting the scheduler.
- After the FreeRTOS scheduler starts, the control reaches `main_thread()`, where the LwIP internal initialization happens.
- The application then creates one more thread (`network_thread`) to initialize the MAC layer. The following pseudo-code illustrates a typical socket mode program structure.

```
void network_thread(void *p)
{
    struct netif *netif;
    ip_addr_t ipaddr, netmask, gw;

    unsigned char mac_ethernet_address[] =
        {0x00, 0x0a, 0x35, 0x00, 0x01, 0x02};

    netif = &server_netif;

    IP4_ADDR(&ipaddr, 192, 168, 1, 10);
    IP4_ADDR(&netmask, 255, 255, 255, 0);
```

```
IP4_ADDR(&gw, 192, 168, 1, 1);

if (!xemac_add(netif, &ipaddr, &netmask,
                &gw, mac_ethernet_address,
                EMAC_BASEADDR)) {
    printf("Error adding N/W interface\n\r");
    return;
}
netif_set_default(netif);

netif_set_up(netif);

sys_thread_new("xemacif_input_thread", xemacif_input_thread,
               netif,
               THREAD_STACKSIZE, DEFAULT_THREAD_PRIO);

sys_thread_new("httpd" web_application_thread, 0,
               THREAD_STACKSIZE DEFAULT_THREAD_PRIO);
}

int main_thread()
{
    lwip_init();

    sys_thread_new("network_thread" network_thread, NULL,
                  THREAD_STACKSIZE DEFAULT_THREAD_PRIO);

    return 0;
}
```

Using the Xilinx Adapter Helper Functions

The Xilinx adapters provide the following helper functions to simplify the use of the LwIP APIs.

Table 198: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
void	xemacif_input_thread	void
struct netif *	xemac_add	void
void	lwip_init	void
int	xemacif_input	void
void	xemacpsif_resetrx_on_no_rxdata	void

Functions

xemacif_input_thread

In the socket mode, the application thread must launch a separate thread to receive the input packets. This performs the same work as the RAW mode function, `xemacif_input()`, except that it resides in its own separate thread; consequently, any LwIP socket mode application is required to have code similar to the following in its main thread:

Note: For Socket mode only.

```
sys_thread_new("xemacif_input_thread",
    xemacif_input_thread, netif, THREAD_STACK_SIZE, DEFAULT_THREAD_PRIO);
```

The application then continues launching separate threads for doing application specific tasks. The `xemacif_input_thread()` receives data processed by the interrupt handlers, and passes them to the LwIP `tcpip_thread`.

Prototype

```
void xemacif_input_thread(struct netif *netif)
```

xemac_add

The `xemac_add()` function provides a unified interface to add any AMD EMAC IP as well as GigE core.

This function is a wrapper around the LwIP `netif_add` function that initializes the network interface `netif` given its IP address `ipaddr`, `netmask`, the IP address of the gateway, `gw`, the 6 byte ethernet address `mac_ethernet_address`, and the base address, `mac_baseaddr`, of the `axi_ethernetlite` or `axi_ethernet` MAC core.

Prototype

```
struct netif *xemac_add(struct netif *netif, ip_addr_t *ipaddr, ip_addr_t
    *netmask, ip_addr_t *gw, unsigned char *mac_ethernet_address, unsigned
    mac_baseaddr)
```

lwip_init

Initialize all modules. Use this in NO_SYS mode. Use `tcpip_init()` otherwise.

This function provides a single initialization function for the LwIP data structures. This replaces specific calls to initialize stats, system, memory, pbufs, ARP, IP, UDP, and TCP layers.

Prototype

```
void lwip_init(void);
```

xemacif_input

The LwIP adapters work in interrupt mode. The receive interrupt handlers move the packet data from the EMAC/GigE and store them in a queue. The `xemacif_input()` function takes those packets from the queue, and passes them to LwIP; consequently, this function is required for LwIP operation in RAW mode. The following is a sample LwIP application in RAW mode.

Note: For RAW mode only.

```
while (1) {  
  
    xemacif_input  
    (netif);  
  
}
```

Note: The program is notified of the received data through callbacks.

Prototype

```
int xemacif_input(struct netif *netif);
```

xemacpsif_resetrx_on_no_rxdata

There is an errata on the GigE controller that is related to the RX path. The errata describes conditions where the RX path of GigE is completely unresponsive with heavy RX traffic of small sized packets. The condition occurrence is rare, however a software reset of the RX logic in the controller is required when such a condition occurs. This API is called periodically (approximately every 100 milliseconds using a timer or thread) from user applications to ensure that the RX path is never unresponsive for more than 100 milliseconds.

Note: Used in both Raw and Socket mode and applicable only for the Zynq 7000, Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, Versal, and GigE controller.

Prototype

```
void xemacpsif_resetrx_on_no_rxdata(struct netif *netif);
```

XilFlash Library v4.12

Overview

The XilFlash library provides read/write/erase/lock/unlock features to access a parallel flash device.

This library implements the functionality for flash memory devices that conform to the "Common Flash Interface" (CFI) standard. CFI allows a single flash library to be used for an entire family of parts and helps us determine the algorithm to utilize during runtime.

Note: All the calls in the library are blocking in nature in that the control is returned back to user only after the current operation is completed successfully or an error is reported.

Library Initialization

The `XFlash_Initialize()` function is called by the application before any other function in the library. The initialization function checks for the device family and initializes the XFlash instance with the family specific data. The VT table (contains the function pointers to family specific APIs) is setup and family specific initialization routine is called.

Note: The XilFlash library is not supported by Zynq Ultrascale+ MPSoC and Versal platforms.

Device Geometry

The device geometry varies for different flash device families. Following sections describes the geometry of different flash device families:

Intel Flash Device Geometry

Flash memory space is segmented into areas called blocks. The size of each block is based on a power of 2. A region is defined as a contiguous set of blocks of the same size. Some parts have several regions while others have one. The arrangement of blocks and regions is referred to by this module as the geometry of parts. Some Intel flash supports multiple banks on the same device. This library supports single and multiple bank flash devices.

AMD Flash Device Geometry

Flash memory space is segmented into areas called banks and in regions and blocks. The size of each block is based on a power of 2. A region is defined as a contiguous set of blocks of the same size. Some parts have several regions while others have one. A bank is defined as a contiguous set of blocks. The bank contains blocks of different size. The arrangement of blocks, regions, and banks is referred by this module as the geometry of parts. The cells within the part are always programmed from logic 1 to logic 0 and not the other way around. To change a cell back to a logic 1, the entire block containing that cell is erased. When a block is erased, all bytes contain the value 0xFF. A block can be erased for a finite number of times only. Afterwards, it does not support erase. Currently, the typical flash block can be erased by 100,000 times or more.

Write Operation

This operation writes a minimum of zero bytes and a maximum of entire flash. If the offset address specified to write is out of flash or if the number of bytes specified from the offset address exceed flash boundaries, an error is reported back to the user. The write operation is blocking in nature. The control is returned back to user only after the write operation is completed successfully or an error is reported.

Read Operation

The read call reads a minimum of zero bytes and maximum of entire flash. If the Offset Address specified to write is out of flash boundary an error is reported back to the user. The read function reads memory locations beyond Flash boundary. Ensure that the number of bytes + offset address is within the Flash address boundaries. The read is blocking in nature in that the control is returned back to user only after the read operation is completed successfully or an error is reported.

Erase Operation

The erase operations are provided to erase a Block in the Flash memory. The erase call is blocking in nature in that the control is returned back to user only after the erase operation is completed successfully or an error is reported.

Sector Protection

The Flash Device is divided into Blocks. Each Block can be protected individually from unwarranted writing/erasing. The Block locking can be achieved using `XFlash_Lock()` lock. All the memory locations from the Offset address specified is locked. The block can be unlocked using `XFlash_UnLock()` call. All the Blocks which are previously locked is unlocked. The Lock and Unlock calls are blocking in nature in that the control is returned back to user only after the operation is completed successfully or an error is reported. The AMD flash device requires high voltage on Reset pin to perform lock and unlock operation. Provide this high voltage (as defined in datasheet) to reset pin before calling lock and unlock API for AMD flash devices. Lock and Unlock features are not tested for AMD flash device.

Device Control

Functionalities specific to a Flash Device Family are implemented as Device Control. The following are the Intel specific device control:

- Retrieve the last error data.
- Get Device geometry.
- Get Device properties.
- Set RYBY pin mode.
- Set the Configuration register (Platform Flash only).

The following are the AMD specific device control:

- Get Device geometry.
- Get Device properties.
- Erase Resume.
- Erase Suspend.
- Enter Extended Mode.
- Exit Extended Mode.
- Get Protection Status of Block Group.
- Erase Chip.

Note: This library requires the type of EMC core (AXI or XPS) used to access the cfi flash, to map the correct APIs. This library is used with the emc driver v3_01_a and above, so that this information can be automatically obtained from the emc driver.

This library is intended to be RTOS and processor independent. It works with physical addresses only. Any needs for dynamic memory management, threads, mutual exclusion, virtual memory, cache control, or hardware write protection management must be satisfied by the layer above this library. All writes to flash occur in units of bus-width bytes. If more than one part exists on the data bus, then the parts are written in parallel. Reads from flash are performed in any width up to the width of the data bus. It is assumed that the flash bus controller or local bus supports these types of accesses.

XilFlash Library API

This section provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the XilFlash library APIs.

Table 199: Quick Function Reference

Type	Member	Arguments
int	XFlash_Initialize	XFlash * InstancePtr u32 BaseAddress u8 BusWidth int IsPlatformFlash
int	XFlash_Reset	XFlash * InstancePtr
int	XFlash_DeviceControl	XFlash * InstancePtr u32 Command DeviceCtrlParam * Parameters
int	XFlash_Read	XFlash * InstancePtr u32 Offset u32 Bytes void * DestPtr
int	XFlash_Write	XFlash * InstancePtr u32 Offset u32 Bytes void * SrcPtr
int	XFlash_Erase	XFlash * InstancePtr u32 Offset u32 Bytes
int	XFlash_Lock	XFlash * InstancePtr u32 Offset u32 Bytes

Table 199: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Member	Arguments
int	XFlash_Unlock	XFlash * InstancePtr u32 Offset u32 Bytes
int	XFlash_IsReady	XFlash * InstancePtr

Functions

XFlash_Initialize

This function initializes a specific XFlash instance.

The initialization entails:

- Check the Device family type.
- Issuing the CFI query command.
- Get and translate relevant CFI query information.
- Set default options for the instance.
- Setup the VTable.
- Call the family initialize function of the instance.
- Initialize the AMD Platform Flash XL to Async mode if the user selects to use the Platform Flash XL in the MLD. The Platform Flash XL is an Intel CFI complaint device.

Note: BusWidth is not the width of an individual part. It is the total operating width. For example, if there are two 16-bit parts, with one tied to data lines D0-D15 and other tied to D15-D31, BusWidth is $(32 / 8) = 4$. If a single 16-bit flash is in 8-bit mode, then BusWidth is $(8 / 8) = 1$.

Prototype

```
int XFlash_Initialize(XFlash *InstancePtr, u32 BaseAddress, u8 BusWidth, int IsPlatformFlash);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFlash_Initialize` function arguments.

Table 200: XFlash_Initialize Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XFlash *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFlash instance

Table 200: XFlash_Initialize Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
u32	BaseAddress	Base address of the flash memory
u8	BusWidth	Total width of the flash memory, in bytes
int	IsPlatformFlash	Used to specify if the flash is a platform flash

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful.
- XFLASH_PART_NOT_SUPPORTED if the command set algorithm or Layout is not supported by any flash family compiled into the system.
- XFLASH_CFI_QUERY_ERROR if the device would not enter CFI query mode. Either the device(s) do not support CFI, the wrong BaseAddress param was used, an unsupported part layout exists, or a hardware problem exists with the part.

XFlash_Reset

This function resets the flash device and places it in read mode.

Prototype

```
int XFlash_Reset(Xflash *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XFlash_Reset function arguments.

Table 201: XFlash_Reset Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XFlash *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFlash instance

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful.
- XFLASH_BUSY if the flash devices were in the middle of an operation and could not be reset.
- XFLASH_ERROR if the device(s) have experienced an internal error during the operation. [XFlash_DeviceControl\(\)](#) must be used to access the cause of the device specific error condition.

XFlash_DeviceControl

This function is used to execute device specific commands.

For a list of device specific commands, see the xilflash.h.

Prototype

```
int XFlash_DeviceControl(XFlash *InstancePtr, u32 Command, DeviceCtrlParam  
*Parameters);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFlash_DeviceControl` function arguments.

Table 202: XFlash_DeviceControl Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XFlash *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFlash instance
u32	Command	Device specific command to issue
DeviceCtrlParam *	Parameters	Specifies the arguments passed to the device control function

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if successful.
- `XFLASH_NOT_SUPPORTED` if the command is not recognized/supported by the device(s).

XFlash_Read

This function reads the data from the Flash device and copies it into the specified user buffer.

The source and destination addresses can be on any alignment supported by the processor.

The device is polled until an error or the operation completes successfully.

Note: This function allows the transfer of data past the end of the device's address space. If this occurs, then results are undefined.

Prototype

```
int XFlash_Read(XFlash *InstancePtr, u32 Offset, u32 Bytes, void *DestPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFlash_Read` function arguments.

Table 203: XFlash_Read Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XFlash *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFlash instance
u32	Offset	Offset into the device(s) address space from which to read
u32	Bytes	Number of bytes to copy
void *	DestPtr	Destination address to copy data to

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful.
- XFLASH_ADDRESS_ERROR if the source address does not start within the addressable areas of the device(s).

XFlash_Write

This function programs the flash device(s) with data specified in the user buffer.

The source and destination address are always aligned to the width of the flash data bus.

The device is polled until an error or the operation completes successfully.

Prototype

```
int XFlash_Write(XFlash *InstancePtr, u32 Offset, u32 Bytes, void *SrcPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFlash_Write` function arguments.

Table 204: XFlash_Write Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XFlash *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFlash instance
u32	Offset	Offset into the device(s) address space from which to begin programming. Ensure to align with the width of the flash's data bus
u32	Bytes	Number of bytes to program
void *	SrcPtr	Source address containing program data. It must be aligned to the width of the flash data bus. The SrcPtr does not have to be aligned to the flash width if the processor supports unaligned access. This library is generic, and some processors (for example, MicroBlaze) do not support unaligned access; this API requires the SrcPtr to be aligned.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful.

- XFLASH_ERROR if a write error occurred. This error is usually device specific. Use `XFlash_DeviceControl()` to retrieve specific error conditions. When this error is returned, it is possible that the target address range was only partially programmed.

XFlash_Erase

This function erases the specified address range in the flash device.

The number of bytes to erase can be any number as long as it is within the bounds of the device(s).

The device is polled until an error or the operation completes successfully.

Note: Due to flash memory design, the range actually erased is larger than what was specified by the Offset and Bytes parameters. This occurs if the parameters do not align to block boundaries.

Prototype

```
int XFlash_Erase(XFlash *InstancePtr, u32 Offset, u32 Bytes);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFlash_Erase` function arguments.

Table 205: XFlash_Erase Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XFlash *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFlash instance
u32	Offset	Offset into the device(s) address space from which to begin erasure
u32	Bytes	Number of bytes to erase

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful.
- XFLASH_ADDRESS_ERROR if the destination address range is not completely within the addressable areas of the device(s).

XFlash_Lock

This function Locks the blocks in the specified range of the flash device(s).

The device is polled until an error or the operation completes successfully.

- XFLASH_ADDRESS_ERROR if the destination address range is not completely within the addressable areas of the device(s).

Note: Due to flash memory design, the range actually locked is larger than what was specified by the Offset and Bytes parameters. This occurs if the parameters do not align to block boundaries.

Prototype

```
int XFlash_Lock(XFlash *InstancePtr, u32 Offset, u32 Bytes);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFlash_Lock` function arguments.

Table 206: XFlash_Lock Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XFlash *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFlash instance
u32	Offset	Offset into the device(s) address space from which to begin block locking. The first three bytes of every block is reserved for special purpose. The offset must be at least three bytes from start of the block
u32	Bytes	Number of bytes to Lock in the Block starting from Offset

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if successful.

XFlash_Unlock

This function Unlocks the blocks in the specified range of the flash device(s).

The device is polled until an error or the operation completes successfully.

Prototype

```
int XFlash_Unlock(XFlash *InstancePtr, u32 Offset, u32 Bytes);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFlash_Unlock` function arguments.

Table 207: XFlash_Unlock Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XFlash *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFlash instance
u32	Offset	Offset into the device(s) address space from which to begin block UnLocking. The first three bytes of every block is reserved for special purpose. The offset must be at least three bytes from start of the block
u32	Bytes	Number of bytes to UnLock in the Block starting from Offset

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful.
- XFLASH_ADDRESS_ERROR if the destination address range is not completely within the addressable areas of the device(s).

XFlash_IsReady

This function checks the readiness of the device, which means it has been successfully initialized.

Prototype

```
int XFlash_IsReady(XFlash *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFlash_IsReady` function arguments.

Table 208: XFlash_IsReady Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XFlash *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFlash instance

Returns

TRUE if the device has been initialized (but not necessarily started), and FALSE otherwise.

Library Parameters in MSS File in Vitis Classic IDE

XilFlash Library can be integrated with a system using the following snippet in the Microprocessor Software Specification (MSS) file:

```
BEGIN LIBRARY
PARAMETER LIBRARY_NAME = xilflash
PARAMETER LIBRARY_VER = 4.8
PARAMETER PROC_INSTANCE = microblaze_0
PARAMETER ENABLE_INTEL = true
PARAMETER ENABLE_AMD = false
END
```

The following table describes the libgen customization parameters.

Table 209: Library Parameters in MSS File

Parameter	Default Value	Description
LIBRARY_NAME	xilflash	Specifies the library name.
LIBRARY_VER	4.8	Specifies the library version.
PROC_INSTANCE	microblaze_0	Specifies the processor name.
ENABLE_INTEL	true/false	Enables or disables the Intel flash device family.
ENABLE_AMD	true/false	Enables or disables the AMD flash device family.

Data Structures

XFlashCommandSet

Flash Specific Command Set.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 WriteBufferCommand;
    u32 ProgramCommand;

} XFlashCommandSet;
```

Table 210: Structure XFlashCommandSet Member Description

Member	Description
WriteBufferCommand	Write Buffer Command.
ProgramCommand	Program Command.

XFlashPartID

Flash identification.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u8 ManufacturerID;
    u16 DeviceID;
    u16 CommandSet;

} XFlashPartID;
```

Table 211: Structure XFlashPartID Member Description

Member	Description
ManufacturerID	Manufacturer of parts
DeviceID	Part number of manufacturer
CommandSet	Command algorithm used by part Choices are defined in XFL_CMDSET constants

XFlashProgCap

Programming parameters.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 WriteBufferSize;
    u32 WriteBufferAlignmentMask;
    u32 EraseQueueSize;

} XFlashProgCap;
```

Table 212: Structure XFlashProgCap Member Description

Member	Description
WriteBufferSize	Number of bytes that can be programmed at once
WriteBufferAlignmentMask	Alignment of the write buffer
EraseQueueSize	Number of erase blocks that can be queued up at once

XFlashProperties

Consolidated parameters.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    XFlashPartID PartID;
    XFlashTiming TimeTypical;
    XFlashTiming TimeMax;
    XFlashProgCap ProgCap;

} XFlashProperties;
```

Table 213: Structure XFlashProperties Member Description

Member	Description
PartID	Uniquely identifies the part
TimeTypical	Typical timing data

Table 213: Structure XFlashProperties Member Description (cont'd)

Member	Description
TimeMax	Worst case timing data
ProgCap	Programming capabilities

XFlashTiming

Flash timing.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u16 WriteSingle_Us;
    u16 WriteBuffer_Us;
    u16 EraseBlock_Ms;
    u16 EraseChip_Ms;

} XFlashTiming;
```

Table 214: Structure XFlashTiming Member Description

Member	Description
WriteSingle_Us	Time to program a single word unit Units are in microseconds.
WriteBuffer_Us	Time to program the contents of the write buffer. Units are in microseconds If the part does not support write buffers, then this value is zero.
EraseBlock_Ms	Time to erase a single block Units are in milliseconds.
EraseChip_Ms	Time to perform a chip erase Units are in milliseconds.

XiIFFS Library v5.4

XiIFFS Library API Reference

The AMD Fat File System (FFS) library consists of a file system and a glue layer.

This FAT file system can be used with an interface supported in the glue layer. The file system code is open source and is used as it is. Currently, the Glue layer implementation supports the SD/eMMC interface and a RAM based file system. Application uses APIs provided in ff.h. These file system APIs access the driver functions through the glue layer.

The file system supports FAT16, FAT32, and exFAT (optional). The APIs are standard file system APIs. For more information, see http://elm-chan.org/fsw/ff/00index_e.html

Note: The XiIFFS library uses R0.15a with patch3 of the generic FAT filesystem module.

Library Files

The following table lists the file system files.

File	Description
ff.c	Implements all the file system APIs
ff.h	File system header
ffconf.h	File system configuration header – File system configurations such as <code>READ_ONLY</code> , <code>MINIMAL</code> , can be set here. This library uses <code>FF_FS_MINIMIZE</code> and <code>FF_FS_TINY</code> and <code>Read/Write</code> (NOT read only)

The following table lists the glue layer files.

File	Description
diskio.c	Glue layer – implements the function used by file system to call the driver APIs
ff.h	File system header
diskio.h	Glue layer header

Selecting a File System

XilFFS supports file selection system with SD interface, UFS, and RAM.

Using Vitis Unified IDE

To set up the `xilffs` software system in the Vitis Unified IDE, execute the procedure mentioned in [Appendix A: Setting Up Software System in the Vitis Unified IDE](#).

Using Vitis Classic IDE

1. Click **File > New > Platform** Project.
2. Click **Specify** to create a new Hardware Platform Specification.
3. Provide a new name for the domain in the Project name field if you wish to override the default value.
4. Select the location for the board support project files. To use the default location, as displayed in the Location field, leave the Use default location check box selected. Otherwise, deselect the checkbox and then type or browse to the directory location.
5. From the Hardware Platform drop-down choose the appropriate platform for your application or click the New button to browse to an existing Hardware Platform.
6. Select the target CPU from the drop-down list.
7. From the Board Support Package OS list box, select the type of board support package to create. A description of the platform types displays in the box below the drop-down list.
8. Click Finish. The wizard creates a new software platform and displays it in the Vitis Navigator pane.
9. Select Project > Build Automatically to automatically build the board support package. The Board Support Package Settings dialog box opens. Here you can customize the settings for the domain.
10. Click OK to accept the settings, build the platform, and close the dialog box.
11. From the Explorer, double-click platform.spr file and select the appropriate domain/board support package. The overview page opens.
12. In the overview page, click Modify BSP Settings.
13. Using the Board Support Package Settings page, you can select the OS Version and which of the Supported Libraries are to be enabled in this domain/BSP.
14. Select the xilffs library from the list of Supported Libraries.
15. Expand the Overview tree and select xilffs. The configuration options for xilffs are listed.
16. Configure the xilffs by setting the `fs_interface = 1` to select the SD/eMMC/UFS. This is the default value. Ensure that the SD/eMMC interface is available, prior to selecting the `fs_interface = 1` option.

Note: To use RAM interface, change XILFFS_fs_interface parameter value to 2.

17. Build the bsp and the application to use the file system with SD/eMMC/UFS. SD, eMMC, or UFS is recognized by the low level driver.

Library Parameters in MSS File in Vitis Classic IDE

XilFFS Library can be integrated with a system using the following code snippet in the Microprocessor Software Specification (MSS) file.

```
BEGIN LIBRARY xilffs
    OPTION drc = ffs_drc;
    OPTION copyfiles = all;
    OPTION REQUIRES_OS = (standalone freertos10_xilinx);
    OPTION APP_LINKER_FLAGS = "-Wl,--start-group,-lxilffs,-lxil,-lgcc,-lc,--end-group";
    OPTION desc = "Generic Fat File System Library R0.15a";
    OPTION VERSION = 5.4;
    OPTION NAME = xilffs;
    PARAM name = fs_interface, desc = "Enables file system with selected
interface. Enter 1 for SD. Enter 2 for RAM", type = int, default = 1;
    PARAM name = read_only, desc = "Enables the file system in Read_Only mode
if true. ZynqMP fsbl will set this to true", type = bool, default = false;
    PARAM name = enable_exfat, desc = "0:Disable exFAT, 1:Enable exFAT(Also
Enables LFN)", type = bool, default = false;
    PARAM name = use_lfn, desc = "Enables the Long File Name(LFN) support if
non-zero. Disabled by default: 0, LFN with static working buffer: 1, Dynamic
working buffer: 2 (on stack) or 3 (on heap)", type = int, default = 0;
    PARAM name = use_mkfs, desc = "Disable(0) or Enable(1) f_mkfs function.
ZynqMP fsbl will set this to false", type = bool, default = true;
    PARAM name = use_trim, desc = "Disable(0) or Enable(1) TRIM function.
ZynqMP fsbl will set this to false", type = bool, default = false;
    PARAM name = enable_multi_partition, desc = "0:Single partition, 1:Enable
multiple partition", type = bool, default = false;
    PARAM name = num_logical_vol, desc = "Number of volumes (logical drives,
from 1 to 10) to be used.", type = int, default = 2;
    PARAM name = use_strfunc, desc = "Enables the string functions (valid
values 0 to 2).", type = int, default = 0;
    PARAM name = set_fs_rpath, desc = "Configures relative path feature (valid
values 0 to 2).", type = int, default = 0;
    PARAM name = word_access, desc = "Enables word access for misaligned
memory access platform", type = bool, default = true;
    PARAM name = use_chmod, desc = "Enables use of CHMOD functionality for
changing attributes (valid only with read_only set to false)", type = bool,
default = false;
    BEGIN CATEGORY ramfs_options
        PARAM name = ramfs_size, desc = "RAM FS size", type = int, default =
3145728;
        PARAM name = ramfs_start_addr, desc = "RAM FS start address", type = int;
    END CATEGORY
END LIBRARY
```

Note: In the Vitis Unified IDE, the parameter names are prefixed with the library name. For example, XILFFS_fs_interface.

The following table describes the libgen customization parameters.

Table 215: Library Parameters in MSS File

Parameter	Default Value	Description
LIBRARY_NAME	xilffs	Specifies the library name.
LIBRARY_VER	5.4	Specifies the library version.
fs_interface	1 for SD/eMMC/UFS 2 for RAM	File system interface. SD/eMMC/UFS and RAM based file system are supported.
read_only	False	Enables the file system in Read Only mode, if true. Default is false. For Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC devices, sets this option as true.
use_lfn	0	Enables the Long File Name(LFN) support if non-zero. 0: Disabled (Default) 1: LFN with static working buffer 2 (on stack) or 3 (on heap): Dynamic working buffer
enable_multi_partitio	False	Enables the multi partition support, if true.
num_logical_vol	2	Number of volumes (logical drives, from 1 to 10) to be used.
use_mkfs	True	Enables the mkfs support, if true. For Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC devices, set this option as false.
use_strfunc	0	Enables the string functions (valid values 0 to 2). Default is 0.
set_fs_rpath	0	Configures relative path feature (valid values 0 to 2). Default is 0.
ramfs_size	3145728	Ram FS size is applicable only when RAM based file system is selected.
ramfs_start_addr	0x10000000	RAM FS start address is applicable only when RAM based file system is selected.
enable_exfat	false	Enables support for exFAT file system. 0: Disable exFAT 1: Enable exFAT(Also Enables LFN)
word_access	True	Enables word access for misaligned memory access platform.
use_chmod	false	Enables use of CHMOD functionality for changing attributes (valid only with read_only set to false).
use_trim	false	Disable(0) or Enable(1) TRIM function. Zynq UltraScale+ MpSoC FSBL sets this to false.

XilSecure Library v5.5

Overview

The XilSecure library provide APIs to access cryptographic accelerators on the AMD Zynq UltraScale+™ MPSoC devices. The library is designed to run on top of AMD standalone BSPs. It is tested for Arm Cortex™-A53, Arm Cortex-R5F, and AMD MicroBlaze™ processors. XilSecure is used during the secure boot process. The primary post-boot use case is to run this library on the PMU MicroBlaze with PMUFW to service requests from the U-Boot or Linux for cryptographic acceleration.

The XilSecure library includes:

Note: The XilSecure library does not check for memory bounds while performing cryptographic operations. You must check the bounds before using the functions provided in this library. If needed, you can take advantage of the XMPU, XPPU, or TrustZone to limit memory access.

- SHA-3/384 engine for 384 bit hash calculation.
- AES-GCM engine for symmetric key encryption and decryption using a 256-bit key.
- RSA engine for signature generation, signature verification, encryption, and decryption. Key sizes supported include 2048, 3072, and 4096.



CAUTION! Vitis defaults to using a software stack in DDR and any variables used by XilSecure is placed in the DDR memory. For better security, change the linker settings to make sure the stack used by XilSecure is either in the OCM or the TCM.

Board Support Package Settings

XilSecure provides configuration in the BSP settings to enable or disable secure environment. The parameter is valid only when BSP is build for the PMU MicroBlaze for post boot use cases and XilSecure is accessed using the IPI response calls to PMUFW from Linux, u-boot, or baremetal applications. When the application environment is secure and trusted, set this variable to TRUE. For more information on BSP configuration, see [Appendix A: Setting Up Software System in the Vitis Unified IDE](#).

By default, PMUFW does not allow device key for any decryption operation requested through IP Integrator response unless authentication is enabled. If the user space is secure and trusted PMUFW can be build by setting the `xsecure_environment` variable. Only then the PMUFW allows usage of the device key for encrypting or decrypting the data blobs, decryption of bitstream, or image.

Table 216: Board Support Package Settings

Parameter	Description
<code>xsecure_environment</code>	Default = FALSE. Set the value to TRUE to allow usage of device key through the IPI response calls.
<code>tpm_support</code>	Default = FALSE. Enables decryption of bitstream to memory and then writes it to PCAP, allows calculation of SHA on the decrypted bitstream in chunks. Valid configuration only for FSBL BSP.

Source Files

The source files for the library are available here https://github.com/Xilinx/embeddedsw/tree/master/lib/sw_services/xilsecure/src/server/zynqmp

AES-GCM

This software uses AES-GCM hardened cryptographic accelerator to encrypt or decrypt the provided data and requires a key of size 256 bits and initialization vector(IV) of size 96 bits.

XilSecure library supports the following features:

- Encryption of data with provided key and IV
- Decryption of data with provided key and IV
- Authentication using a GCM tag.
- Key loading based on key selection, the key can be either the user provided key loaded into the KUP key or the device key used during boot.

For either encryption or decryption, initialize the AES-GCM engine first using the `XSecure_AesInitialize` function.

AES Encryption Function Usage

When all the data to be encrypted is available, the `XSecure_AesEncryptData()` can be used. When all the data is not available, use the following functions in the suggested order:

1. `XSecure_AesEncryptInit()`

2. `XSecure_AesEncryptUpdate()` - This function can be called multiple times till input data is completed.

AES Decryption Function Usage

When all the data for decryption is available, the `XSecure_AesDecryptData()` is used.

When all the data is not available, use the following functions in the suggested order:

1. `XSecure_AesDecryptInit()`
2. `XSecure_AesDecryptUpdate()` - This function can be called multiple times till input data is completed.

During decryption, the provided GCM tag is compared to the GCM tag calculated by the engine. The two tags are then compared in the software and returned to the user as to whether or not the tags matched.



CAUTION! Carefully consider the key storage location when using the KUP key for encryption/decryption of the data. Ensure that the key is placed in an internal memory region that has access controls. Not following this practice results in the security vulnerability.

AES-GCM Error Codes

The table below lists the AES-GCM error codes.

Table 217: AES-GCM Error Codes

Error Code	Error Value	Description
XSECURE_CSU_AES_GCM_TAG_MISMATCH	0x1	User provided GCM tag does not match with GCM calculated on data
XSECURE_CSU_AES_IMAGE_LEN_MISMATCH	0x2	When there is a Image length mismatch
XSECURE_CSU_AES_DEVICE_COPY_ERROR	0x3	When there is device copy error.
XSECURE_CSU_AES_ZEROIZATION_ERROR	0x4	When there is an error with Zeroization. Note: In case of any error during Aes decryption, we perform zeroization of the decrypted data.
XSECURE_CSU_AES_KEY_CLEAR_ERROR	0x20	Error when clearing key storage registers after Aes operation.

AES-GCM Usage to decrypt Boot Image

The Multiple key (Key Rolling) or Single key encrypted images uses the same format. The images include:

- Secure header - This includes the dummy AES key of 32byte + Block 0 IV of 12byte + DLC for Block 0 of 4byte + GCM tag of 16byte(Un-Enc).
- Block N - This includes the boot image data for the block N of n size + Block N+1 AES key of 32byte + Block N+1 IV of 12byte + GCM tag for Block N of 16byte(Un-Enc).

The Secure header and Block 0 is decrypted using the device key or user provided key. If more than one block is available, then the key and the IV obtained from previous block is used for decryption.

Following are the instructions to decrypt an image:

1. Read the first 64 bytes and decrypt 48 bytes using the selected Device key.
2. Decrypt Block 0 using the IV + Size and the selected Device key.
3. After decryption, decrypted data+KEY+IV+Block Size is available. Store the KEY/IV into KUP/IV registers.
4. Using Block size, IV, and the next Block key information, start decrypting the next block.
5. If the current image size is greater than the total image length, perform the next step. Else, go back to the previous step.
6. If there are failures, an error code is returned. Else, the decryption is successful.

XilSecure AES Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC APIs

Table 218: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
s32	XSecure_AesInitialize	XSecure_Aes * InstancePtr XCsuDma * CsuDmaPtr u32 KeySel u32 * IvPtr u32 * KeyPtr
u32	XSecure_AesDecryptInit	XSecure_Aes * InstancePtr u8 * DecData u32 Size u8 * GcmTagAddr
s32	XSecure_AesDecryptUpdate	XSecure_Aes * InstancePtr u8 * EncData u32 Size

Table 218: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
s32	XSecure_AesDecryptData	XSecure_Aes * InstancePtr u8 * DecData u8 * EncData u32 Size
s32	XSecure_AesDecrypt	XSecure_Aes * InstancePtr const u8 * Src u8 * Dst u32 Length
u32	XSecure_AesEncryptInit	XSecure_Aes * InstancePtr u8 * EncData u32 Size
u32	XSecure_AesEncryptUpdate	XSecure_Aes * InstancePtr const u8 * Data u32 Size
u32	XSecure_AesEncryptData	XSecure_Aes * InstancePtr u8 * Dst const u8 * Src u32 Len
void	XSecure_AesReset	XSecure_Aes * InstancePtr

Functions

XSecure_AesInitialize

This function initializes the instance pointer.

Note: All the inputs are accepted in little endian format but the AES engine accepts the data in big endian format. The decryption and encryption functions in xsecure_aes handle the little endian to big endian conversion using few API's, Xil_Htonl (provided by xil_io library) and XSecure_AesCsuDmaConfigureEndianness for handling data endianness conversions. If higher performance is needed, users can strictly use data in big endian format and modify the xsecure_aes functions to remove the use of the Xil_Htonl and XSecure_AesCsuDmaConfigureEndianness functions as required.

Prototype

```
s32 XSecure_AesInitialize(XSecure_Aes *InstancePtr, XCsuDma *CsuDmaPtr, u32
KeySel, u32 *IvPtr, u32 *KeyPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_AesInitialize` function arguments.

Table 219: XSecure_AesInitialize Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Aes instance.
CsuDmaPtr	Pointer to the XCsuDma instance.
KeySel	Key source for decryption, can be KUP/device key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XSECURE_CSU_AES_KEY_SRC_KUP: For KUP key • XSECURE_CSU_AES_KEY_SRC_DEV: For Device Key
IvPtr	Pointer to the Initialization Vector for decryption
KeyPtr	Pointer to AES key in case KUP key is used. Pass Null if the device key is used.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if initialization was successful.

XSecure_AesDecryptInit

This function initializes the AES engine for decryption and is required to be executed before `XSecure_AesDecryptUpdate` function.

Note: If all of the decryption data is available, use `XSecure_AesDecryptData` function.

Prototype

```
u32 XSecure_AesDecryptInit(XSecure_Aes *InstancePtr, u8 *DecData, u32 Size,
                           u8 *GcmTagAddr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_AesDecryptInit` function arguments.

Table 220: XSecure_AesDecryptInit Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Aes instance.
DecData	Pointer in which decrypted data is stored.
Size	Expected size of the data in bytes whereas the number of bytes provided is multiples of 4.
GcmTagAddr	Pointer to the GCM tag which requires verification during decryption of the data.

Returns

None

XSecure_AesDecryptUpdate

This function decrypts the encrypted data passed in and updates the GCM tag from any previous calls. The size from XSecure_AesDecryptInit is decremented from the size passed into this function to determine when the GCM tag passed to XSecure_AesDecryptInit needs to be compared to the GCM tag calculated in the AES engine.

Note: When Size of the data equals to size of the remaining data that data is treated as final data. This API can be called multiple times but sum of all Sizes must be equal to Size mention in init. Return of the final call of this API tells whether GCM tag is matching or not.

Prototype

```
s32 XSecure_AesDecryptUpdate(XSecure_Aes *InstancePtr, u8 *EncData, u32  
Size);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSecure_AesDecryptUpdate function arguments.

Table 221: XSecure_AesDecryptUpdate Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Aes instance.
EncData	Pointer to the encrypted data which needs to be decrypted.
Size	Expected size of data to be decrypted in bytes, whereas the number of bytes is multiples of 4.

Returns

Final call of this API returns the status of GCM tag matching.

- XSECURE_CSU_AES_GCM_TAG_MISMATCH: If GCM tag is mismatched
- XSECURE_CSU_AES_ZEROIZATION_ERROR: If GCM tag is mismatched, zeroize the decrypted data and send the status of zeroization.
- XST_SUCCESS: If GCM tag is matching.

XSecure_AesDecryptData

This function decrypts the encrypted data provided and updates the DecData buffer with decrypted data.

Note: When using this function to decrypt data that was encrypted with XSecure_AesEncryptData, the GCM tag is stored as the last sixteen (16) bytes of data in XSecure_AesEncryptData's Dst (destination) buffer and is used as the GcmTagAddr pointer.

Prototype

```
s32 XSecure_AesDecryptData(XSecure_Aes *InstancePtr, u8 *DecData, u8
*EncData, u32 Size, u8 *GcmTagAddr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSecure_AesDecryptData function arguments.

Table 222: XSecure_AesDecryptData Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Aes instance.
DecData	Pointer to a buffer in which decrypted data is stored.
EncData	Pointer to the encrypted data which requires decryption.
Size	Size of data to be decrypted in bytes, whereas the number of bytes is multiples of 4.

Returns

This API returns the status of GCM tag matching.

- XSECURE_CSU_AES_GCM_TAG_MISMATCH: If GCM tag is mismatched
- XST_SUCCESS: If GCM tag was matched.

XSecure_AesDecrypt

This function will handle the AES-GCM Decryption.

Note: This function is used for decrypting the Image's partition encrypted by Bootgen

Prototype

```
s32 XSecure_AesDecrypt(XSecure_Aes *InstancePtr, u8 *Dst, const u8 *Src, u32
Length);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSecure_AesDecrypt function arguments.

Table 223: XSecure_AesDecrypt Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Aes instance.

Table 223: XSecure_AesDecrypt Arguments (cont'd)

Name	Description
Src	Pointer to encrypted data source location
Dst	Pointer to location where decrypted data is written.
Length	Expected total length of decrypted image expected.

Returns

returns XST_SUCCESS if successful, or the relevant errorcode.

XSecure_AesEncryptInit

This function is used to initialize the AES engine for encryption.

Note: If all of the data to be encrypted is available, the XSecure_AesEncryptData function can be used instead.

Prototype

```
u32 XSecure_AesEncryptInit(XSecure_Aes *InstancePtr, u8 *EncData, u32 Size);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSecure_AesEncryptInit function arguments.

Table 224: XSecure_AesEncryptInit Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Aes instance.
EncData	Pointer of a buffer in which encrypted data along with GCM TAG is stored. Buffer size is the Size of data plus 16 bytes.
Size	A 32 bit variable, which holds the size of the input data to be encrypted in bytes, whereas number of bytes provided is multiples of 4.

Returns

None

XSecure_AesEncryptUpdate

This function encrypts the clear-text data passed in and updates the GCM tag from any previous calls. The size from XSecure_AesEncryptInit is decremented from the size passed into this function to determine when the final CSU DMA transfer of data to the AES-GCM cryptographic core.

Note: If all of the data to be encrypted is available, the XSecure_AesEncryptData function can be used instead.

Prototype

```
u32 XSecure_AesEncryptUpdate(XSecure_Aes *InstancePtr, const u8 *Data, u32
Size);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_AesEncryptUpdate` function arguments.

Table 225: XSecure_AesEncryptUpdate Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Aes instance.
Data	Pointer to the data for which encryption must be performed.
Size	A 32 bit variable, which holds the size of the input data in bytes, whereas the number of bytes provided is multiples of 4.

Returns

None

XSecure_AesEncryptData

This function encrypts Len (length) number of bytes of the passed in Src (source) buffer and stores the encrypted data along with its associated 16 byte tag in the Dst (destination) buffer.

Note: If data to be encrypted is not available in one buffer one can call `XSecure_AesEncryptInit()` and update the AES engine with data to be encrypted by calling `XSecure_AesEncryptUpdate()` API multiple times as required.

Prototype

```
u32 XSecure_AesEncryptData(XSecure_Aes *InstancePtr, u8 *Dst, const u8 *Src,
u32 Len);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_AesEncryptData` function arguments.

Table 226: XSecure_AesEncryptData Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	A pointer to the XSecure_Aes instance.
Dst	A pointer to a buffer where encrypted data along with GCM tag is stored. The Size of buffer provided is the Size of the data plus 16 bytes
Src	A pointer to input data for encryption.
Len	Size of input data in bytes, whereas the number of bytes provided is multiples of 4.

Returns

None

XSecure_AesReset

This function sets and then clears the AES-GCM's reset line.

Prototype

```
void XSecure_AesReset(XSecure_Aes *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_AesReset` function arguments.

Table 227: XSecure_AesReset Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	is a pointer to the XSecure_Aes instance.

Returns

None

Definitions

XSecure_AesWaitForDone

This macro waits for AES engine completes configured operation.

Definition

```
#define XSecure_AesWaitForDone(InstancePtr) \
    Xil_WaitForEvent((InstancePtr)->BaseAddress + \
XSECURE_CSU_AES_STS_OFFSET, \
                    XSECURE_CSU_AES_STS_AES_BUSY, \
                    0U, \
                    XSECURE_AES_TIMEOUT_MAX)
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_AesWaitForDone` definition values.

Table 228: XSecure_AesWaitForDone Values

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Aes instance.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if the AES engine completes configured operation. XST_FAILURE if a timeout has occurred.

AES-GCM API Example Usage

The following example illustrates the usage of AES encryption and decryption APIs.

```
static s32 SecureAesExample(void)
{
    XCsuDma_Config *Config;
    s32 Status;
    u32 Index;
    XCsuDma_CsuDmaInstance;
    XSecure_Aes Secure_Aes;

    /* Initialize CSU DMA driver */
    Config = XCsuDma_LookupConfig(XSECURE_CSUDMA_DEVICEID);
    if (NULL == Config) {
        return XST_FAILURE;
    }

    Status = XCsuDma_CfgInitialize(&CsuDmaInstance, Config,
                                    Config->BaseAddress);
    if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) {
        return XST_FAILURE;
    }

    /* Initialize the Aes driver so that it's ready to use */
    XSecure_AesInitialize(&Secure_Aes, &CsuDmaInstance,
                          XSECURE_CSU_AES_KEY_SRC_KUP,
                          (u32 *)Iv, (u32 *)Key);

    xil_printf("Data to be encrypted: \n\r");
    for (Index = 0; Index < XSECURE_DATA_SIZE; Index++) {
        xil_printf("%02x", Data[Index]);
    }
    xil_printf( "\r\n\r\n");

    /* Encryption of Data */
    /*
     * If all the data to be encrypted is contiguous one can call
     * XSecure_AesEncryptData API directly.
     */
    XSecure_AesEncryptInit(&Secure_Aes, EncData, XSECURE_DATA_SIZE);
    XSecure_AesEncryptUpdate(&Secure_Aes, Data, XSECURE_DATA_SIZE);

    xil_printf("Encrypted data: \n\r");
    for (Index = 0; Index < XSECURE_DATA_SIZE; Index++) {
        xil_printf("%02x", EncData[Index]);
    }
    xil_printf( "\r\n");

    xil_printf("GCM tag: \n\r");
    for (Index = 0; Index < XSECURE_SECURE_GCM_TAG_SIZE; Index++) {
        xil_printf("%02x", EncData[XSECURE_DATA_SIZE + Index]);
    }
    xil_printf( "\r\n\r\n");
```

```
/* Decrypt's the encrypted data */
/*
 * If data to be decrypted is contiguous one can also call
 * single API XSecure_AesDecryptData
 */
XSecure_AesDecryptInit(&Secure_Aes, DecData, XSECURE_DATA_SIZE,
                           EncData + XSECURE_DATA_SIZE);
/* Only the last update will return the GCM TAG matching status */
Status = XSecure_AesDecryptUpdate(&Secure_Aes, EncData,
                                   XSECURE_DATA_SIZE);
if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) {
    xil_printf("Decryption failure- GCM tag was not matched\n
\r");
    return Status;
}

xil_printf("Decrypted data\n\r");
for (Index = 0; Index < XSECURE_DATA_SIZE; Index++) {
    xil_printf("%02x", DecData[Index]);
}
xil_printf( "\r\n");

/* Comparison of Decrypted Data with original data */
for(Index = 0; Index < XSECURE_DATA_SIZE; Index++) {
    if (Data[Index] != DecData[Index]) {
        xil_printf("Failure during comparison of the data\n
\r");
        return XST_FAILURE;
    }
}
return XST_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Relevant examples are available in the <library-install-path>\examples folder. Where <library-install-path> is the XilSecure library installation path.

RSA

The `xsecure_rsa.h` file contains hardware interface related information for the RSA hardware accelerator. This hardened cryptographic accelerator, within the CSU, performs the modulus math based on the Rivest-Shamir-Adelman (RSA) algorithm. It is an asymmetric algorithm.

Initialization & Configuration

The RSA driver instance can be initialized by using the `XSecure_RsaInitialize()` function. The method used for RSA implementation can take a pre-calculated value of $R^2 \bmod N$. If the pre-calculated exponential value pass NULL is not available, the controller takes care of the exponential value.

Note:

- From the RSA key modulus, extract the exponent.

- For verification, apply PKCS v1.5 padding scheme for comparing the data hash with decrypted hash.

XilSecure RSA Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC APIs

Table 229: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	XSecure_RsaCfgInitialize	<code>XSecure_Rsa * InstancePtr</code>
u32	XSecure_RsaOperation	<code>XSecure_Rsa * InstancePtr</code> <code>u8 * Input</code> <code>u8 * Result</code>
u8 *	XSecure_RsaGetTPadding	void

Functions

XSecure_RsaCfgInitialize

This function stores the base address of RSA core registers.

Prototype

```
u32 XSecure_RsaCfgInitialize(XSecure_Rsa *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_RsaCfgInitialize` function arguments.

Table 230: XSecure_RsaCfgInitialize Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the <code>XSecure_Rsa</code> instance.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` on success.

XSecure_RsaOperation

This function handles all RSA operations with provided inputs.

Prototype

```
u32 XSecure_RsaOperation(XSecure_Rsa *InstancePtr, u8 *Input, u8 *Result, u8 EncDecFlag, u32 Size);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_RsaOperation` function arguments.

Table 231: XSecure_RsaOperation Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the <code>XSecure_Rsa</code> instance.
Input	Pointer to the buffer which contains the input data to be decrypted.
Result	Pointer to the buffer where resultant decrypted data to be stored.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` on success.

XSecure_RsaGetTPadding

This function returns PKCS padding as per the silicon version.

Prototype

```
u8 * XSecure_RsaGetTPadding(void);
```

Returns

`XSecure_Silicon2_TPadSha3` if Silicon version is not 1.0 `XSecure_Silicon1_TPadSha3` if Silicon version is 1.0

Enumerations

Enumeration XSecure_RsaState

Table 232: Enumeration XSecure_RsaState Values

Value	Description
<code>XSECURE_RSA_UNINITIALIZED</code>	RSA uninitialized value
<code>XSECURE_RSA_INITIALIZED</code>	RSA initialized value

Definitions

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_STATUS_DONE

Operation Done

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_STATUS_DONE (0x1U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_STATUS_BUSY

RSA busy

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_STATUS_BUSY (0x2U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_STATUS_ERROR

Error

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_STATUS_ERROR (0x4U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_STATUS_PROG_CNT

Progress Counter

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_STATUS_PROG_CNT (0xF8U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_512

RSA 512 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_512 (0x00U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_576

RSA 576 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_576(0x10U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_704

RSA 704 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_704(0x20U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_768

RSA 768 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_768(0x30U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_992

RSA 992 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_992(0x40U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_1024

RSA 1024 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_1024(0x50U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_1152

RSA 1152 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_1152(0x60U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_1408

RSA 1408 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_1408 (0x70U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_1536

RSA 1536 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_1536 (0x80U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_1984

RSA 1984 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_1984 (0x90U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_2048

RSA 2048 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_2048 (0xA0U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_3072

RSA 3072 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_3072 (0xB0U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_4096

RSA 4096 Length Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_4096 (0xC0U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_DCA

Abort Operation

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_DCA(0x08U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_NOP

No Operation

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_NOP(0x00U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_EXP

Exponentiation Opcode

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_EXP(0x01U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_EXP_PRE

Expo. using R*R mod M

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_EXP_PRE(0x05U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_MASK**Definition**

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_MASK  
    XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_4096  
    + \  
        XSECURE_CSU_RSA_CONTROL_EXP_PRE  
)
```

XSECURE_RSA_FAILED

RSA Failed Error Code

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_FAILED 0x1U
```

XSECURE_RSA_DATA_VALUE_ERROR

for RSA private decryption data must be lesser than modulus.

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_DATA_VALUE_ERROR 0x2U
```

XSECURE_RSA_ZEROIZE_ERROR

for RSA zeroization Error

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_ZEROIZE_ERROR 0x80U
```

XSECURE_HASH_TYPE_SHA3

SHA-3 hash size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_HASH_TYPE_SHA3 (48U)
```

XSECURE_FSBL_SIG_SIZE

FSBL signature size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_FSBL_SIG_SIZE (512U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_MAX_BUFF

RSA RAM Write Buffers

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_MAX_BUFF (6U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_MAX_RD_WR_CNT

No of writes or reads to RSA RAM Buffers

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_MAX_RD_WR_CNT (22U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_MASK

RSA BYTE MASK

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_MASK(0xFFU)
```

XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_SHIFT

RSA BYTE

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_SHIFT(8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_HWORD_SHIFT

RSA HWORD

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_HWORD_SHIFT(16U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_SWORD_SHIFT

RSA SWORD

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_SWORD_SHIFT(24U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_512_KEY_SIZE

RSA 512 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_512_KEY_SIZE(512U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_576_KEY_SIZE

RSA 576 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_576_KEY_SIZE(576U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_704_KEY_SIZE

RSA 704 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_704_KEY_SIZE(704U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_768_KEY_SIZE

RSA 768 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_768_KEY_SIZE(768U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_992_KEY_SIZE

RSA 992 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_992_KEY_SIZE(992U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_1024_KEY_SIZE

RSA 1024 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_1024_KEY_SIZE(1024U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_1152_KEY_SIZE

RSA 1152 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_1152_KEY_SIZE(1152U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_1408_KEY_SIZE

RSA 1408 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_1408_KEY_SIZE(1408U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_1536_KEY_SIZE

RSA 1536 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_1536_KEY_SIZE(1536U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_1984_KEY_SIZE

RSA 1984 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_1984_KEY_SIZE(1984U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_2048_KEY_SIZE

RSA 2048 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_2048_KEY_SIZE(2048U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_3072_KEY_SIZE

RSA 3072 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_3072_KEY_SIZE(3072U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_4096_KEY_SIZE

RSA 4096 key size

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_4096_KEY_SIZE(4096U/8U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_512_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 512 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_512_SIZE_WORDS(16)
```

XSECURE_RSA_576_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 576 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_576_SIZE_WORDS (18)
```

XSECURE_RSA_704_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 704 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_704_SIZE_WORDS (22)
```

XSECURE_RSA_768_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 768 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_768_SIZE_WORDS (24)
```

XSECURE_RSA_992_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 992 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_992_SIZE_WORDS (31)
```

XSECURE_RSA_1024_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 1024 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_1024_SIZE_WORDS (32)
```

XSECURE_RSA_1152_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 1152 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_1152_SIZE_WORDS (36)
```

XSECURE_RSA_1408_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 1408 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_1408_SIZE_WORDS(44)
```

XSECURE_RSA_1536_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 1536 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_1536_SIZE_WORDS(48)
```

XSECURE_RSA_1984_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 1984 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_1984_SIZE_WORDS(62)
```

XSECURE_RSA_2048_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 2048 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_2048_SIZE_WORDS(64)
```

XSECURE_RSA_3072_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 3072 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_3072_SIZE_WORDS(96)
```

XSECURE_RSA_4096_SIZE_WORDS

RSA 4096 Size in words

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_4096_SIZE_WORDS(128U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_EXP0

bit for RSA RAM Exponent

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_EXP0(0U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_MOD

bit for RSA RAM modulus

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_MOD(1U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_DIGEST

bit for RSA RAM Digest

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_DIGEST(2U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_SPAD

bit for RSA RAM SPAD

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_SPAD(3U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_RES_Y

bit for RSA RAM Result(Y)

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_RES_Y(4U)
```

XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_RES_Q

bit for RSA RAM Result(Q)

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_CSU_RSA_RAM_RES_Q(5U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_SIGN_ENC

RSA encryption flag

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_SIGN_ENC0U
```

XSECURE_RSA_SIGN_DEC

RSA decryption flag

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_SIGN_DEC1U
```

XilSecure RSA Common APIs

This section provides RSA common APIS for Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC and Versal adaptive SoC.

Table 233: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
int	XSecure_RsaInitialize	<code>XSecure_Rsa * InstancePtr</code> <code>u8 * Mod</code> <code>u8 * ModExt</code> <code>u8 * ModExpo</code>
int	XSecure_RsaInitialize_64Bit	<code>XSecure_Rsa * InstancePtr</code> <code>u64 Mod</code> <code>u64 ModExt</code> <code>u64 ModExpo</code>
int	XSecure_RsaSignVerification	<code>const u8 * Signature</code> <code>const u8 * Hash</code> <code>u32 HashLen</code>
int	XSecure_RsaSignVerification_64Bit	<code>const u64 Signature</code> <code>const u64 Hash</code> <code>u32 HashLen</code>

Table 233: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
int	XSecure_RsaPublicEncrypt	XSecure_Rsa * InstancePtr u8 * Input u32 Size u8 * Result
int	XSecure_RsaPublicEncrypt_64Bit	XSecure_Rsa * InstancePtr u64 Input u32 Size u64 Result
int	XSecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt	XSecure_Rsa * InstancePtr u8 * Input u32 Size u8 * Result
int	XSecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt_64Bit	XSecure_Rsa * InstancePtr u64 Input u32 Size u64 Result

Functions

XSecure_RsaInitialize

This function initializes a a `XSecure_Rsa` structure with the default values required for operating the RSA cryptographic engine.

Note: Modulus, ModExt, and ModExpo are part of partition signature when authenticated boot image is generated by Bootgen, else the all of them are extracted from the key

Prototype

```
int XSecure_RsaInitialize(XSecure_Rsa *InstancePtr, u8 *Mod, u8 *ModExt, u8
*ModExpo);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_RsaInitialize` function arguments.

Table 234: XSecure_RsaInitialize Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the <code>XSecure_Rsa</code> instance

Table 234: XSecure_RsaInitialize Arguments (cont'd)

Name	Description
Mod	A character Pointer which contains the key modulus of key size
ModExt	A Pointer to the pre-calculated exponential ($R^2 \text{ Mod } N$) value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NULL - if user does not have pre-calculated $R^2 \text{ Mod } N$ value, control calculates internally
ModExpo	Pointer to the buffer which contains key exponent

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS - If initialization was successful
- XSECURE_RSA_INVALID_PARAM - On invalid arguments

XSecure_RsaInitialize_64Bit

This function initializes a a [XSecure_Rsa](#) structure with the default values located at a 64-bit address required for operating the RSA cryptographic engine.

Note: Modulus, ModExt, and ModExpo are part of partition signature when authenticated boot image is generated by Bootgen, else the all of them are extracted from the key

Prototype

```
int XSecure_RsaInitialize_64Bit(XSecure_Rsa *InstancePtr, u64 Mod, u64
ModExt, u64 ModExpo);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_RsaInitialize_64Bit` function arguments.

Table 235: XSecure_RsaInitialize_64Bit Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	- Pointer to the XSecure_Rsa instance
Mod	- Address of the key Modulus of key size
ModExt	- Address of the pre-calculated exponential ($R^2 \text{ Mod } N$) value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - if user does not have pre-calculated $R^2 \text{ Mod } N$ value, control will take care of this calculation internally
ModExpo	- Address of the buffer which contains key exponent

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS - If initialization was successful

- XSECURE_RSA_INVALID_PARAM - On invalid arguments

XSecure_RsaSignVerification

This function verifies the RSA decrypted data provided is either matching with the provided expected hash by taking care of PKCS padding.

Prototype

```
int XSecure_RsaSignVerification(const u8 *Signature, const u8 *Hash, u32 HashLen);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_RsaSignVerification` function arguments.

Table 236: XSecure_RsaSignVerification Arguments

Name	Description
Signature	- Pointer to the buffer which holds the decrypted RSA signature
Hash	- Pointer to the buffer which has the hash calculated on the data to be authenticated
HashLen	- Length of Hash used <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For SHA3: 48 bytes

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS - If decryption was successful
- XSECURE_RSA_INVALID_PARAM - On invalid arguments
- XST_FAILURE - In case of mismatch

XSecure_RsaSignVerification_64Bit

This function verifies the RSA decrypted data located at a 64-bit address provided is either matching with the provided expected hash by taking care of PKCS padding.

Prototype

```
int XSecure_RsaSignVerification_64Bit(const u64 Signature, const u64 Hash, u32 HashLen);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_RsaSignVerification_64Bit` function arguments.

Table 237: XSecure_RsaSignVerification_64Bit Arguments

Name	Description
Signature	- Address of the buffer which holds the decrypted RSA signature
Hash	- Address of the buffer which has the hash calculated on the data to be authenticated
HashLen	- Length of Hash used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For SHA3: 48 bytes

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS - If decryption was successful
- XSECURE_RSA_INVALID_PARAM - On invalid arguments
- XST_FAILURE - In case of mismatch

XSecure_RsaPublicEncrypt

This function handles the RSA encryption with the public key components provided when initializing the RSA cryptographic core with the XSecure_RsaInitialize function.

Note: The Size passed here needs to match the key size used in the XSecure_RsaInitialize function

Prototype

```
int XSecure_RsaPublicEncrypt(XSecure_Rsa *InstancePtr, u8 *Input, u32 Size,
                            u8 *Result);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSecure_RsaPublicEncrypt function arguments.

Table 238: XSecure_RsaPublicEncrypt Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Rsa instance
Input	Pointer to the buffer which contains the input data to be encrypted
Size	Key size in bytes and Input size same as Key size mentioned. Supported Input values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XSECURE_RSA_4096_KEY_SIZE • XSECURE_RSA_2048_KEY_SIZE • XSECURE_RSA_3072_KEY_SIZE
Result	Pointer to the buffer where resultant decrypted data to be stored

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS - If encryption was successful
- XSECURE_RSA_INVALID_PARAM - On invalid arguments
- XSECURE_RSA_STATE_MISMATCH_ERROR - If State mismatch is occurred

XSecure_RsaPublicEncrypt_64Bit

This function handles the RSA encryption for data available at 64-bit address with the public key components provided when initializing the RSA cryptographic core with the XSecure_RsaInitialize function.

Note: The Size passed here needs to match the key size used in the XSecure_RsaInitialize function

Prototype

```
int XSecure_RsaPublicEncrypt_64Bit(XSecure_Rsa *InstancePtr, u64 Input, u32  
Size, u64 Result);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSecure_RsaPublicEncrypt_64Bit function arguments.

Table 239: XSecure_RsaPublicEncrypt_64Bit Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Rsa instance
Input	Address of the buffer which contains the input data to be encrypted
Size	Key size in bytes and Input size same as Key size mentioned. Supported Input values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• XSECURE_RSA_4096_KEY_SIZE• XSECURE_RSA_2048_KEY_SIZE• XSECURE_RSA_3072_KEY_SIZE
Result	Address of buffer where resultant decrypted data to be stored

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS - If encryption was successful
- XSECURE_RSA_INVALID_PARAM - On invalid arguments
- XSECURE_RSA_STATE_MISMATCH_ERROR - If State mismatch is occurred

XSecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt

This function handles the RSA decryption with the private key components provided when initializing the RSA cryptographic core with the XSecure_RsaInitialize function.

Note: The Size passed here needs to match the key size used in the XSecure_RsaInitialize function

Prototype

```
int XSecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt(XSecure_Rsa *InstancePtr, u8 *Input, u32 Size,  
u8 *Result);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt function arguments.

Table 240: XSecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	- Pointer to the XSecure_Rsa instance
Input	- Pointer to the buffer which contains the input data to be decrypted
Size	- Key size in bytes and Input size same as Key size mentioned. Supported Input values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• XSECURE_RSA_4096_KEY_SIZE,• XSECURE_RSA_2048_KEY_SIZE• XSECURE_RSA_3072_KEY_SIZE
Result	- Pointer to the buffer where resultant decrypted data to be stored

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS - If decryption was successful
- XSECURE_RSA_DATA_VALUE_ERROR - If input data is greater than modulus
- XSECURE_RSA_STATE_MISMATCH_ERROR - If State mismatch is occurred
- XST_FAILURE - On RSA operation failure

XSecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt_64Bit

This function handles the RSA decryption for data available at 64-bit address with the private key components provided when initializing the RSA cryptographic core with the XSecure_RsaInitialize function.

Note: The Size passed here needs to match the key size used in the XSecure_RsaInitialize function

Prototype

```
int XSecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt_64Bit(XSecure_Rsa *InstancePtr, u64 Input, u32  
Size, u64 Result);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt_64Bit` function arguments.

Table 241: XSecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt_64Bit Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	- Pointer to the <code>XSecure_Rsa</code> instance
Input	- Address of the buffer which contains the input data to be decrypted
Size	- Key size in bytes and Input size same as Key size mentioned. Supported Input values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>XSECURE_RSA_4096_KEY_SIZE</code>,• <code>XSECURE_RSA_2048_KEY_SIZE</code>• <code>XSECURE_RSA_3072_KEY_SIZE</code>
Result	- Address of buffer where resultant decrypted data is stored

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` - If decryption was successful
- `XSECURE_RSA_DATA_VALUE_ERROR` - If input data is greater than modulus
- `XSECURE_RSA_STATE_MISMATCH_ERROR` - If State mismatch is occurred
- `XST_FAILURE` - On RSA operation failure

Definitions

`XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_PAD_LENGTH`

PKCS Byte Padding

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_PAD_LENGTH (3U)
```

`XSECURE_RSA_T_PAD_LENGTH`

PKCS T Padding

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_T_PAD_LENGTH(19U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_PAD1

PKCS T Padding Byte

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_PAD1(0X00U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_PAD2

PKCS T Padding Byte

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_PAD2(0X01U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_PAD3

PKCS T Padding Byte

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_BYTE_PAD3(0xFFU)
```

XSECURE_RSA_INVALID_PARAM

Invalid Argument

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_INVALID_PARAM(0x82U)
```

XSECURE_RSA_STATE_MISMATCH_ERROR

State mismatch

Definition

```
#define XSECURE_RSA_STATE_MISMATCH_ERROR(0x84U)
```

RSA API Example Usage

The following example illustrates the usage of the RSA library to encrypt data using the public key and to decrypt the data using private key.

Note: Application takes care of the padding.

```
static u32 SecureRsaExample(void)
{
    u32 Index;

    /* RSA signature decrypt with private key */
    /*
     * Initialize the Rsa driver with private key components
     * so that it's ready to use
     */
    XSecure_RsaInitialize(&Secure_Rsa, Modulus, NULL, PrivateExp);

    if(XST_SUCCESS != XSecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt(&Secure_Rsa, Data,
                                                Size, Signature))
        xil_printf("Failed at RSA signature decryption\n\r");
    return XST_FAILURE;
}

xil_printf("\r\n Decrypted Signature with private key\r\n ");

for(Index = 0; Index < Size; Index++) {
    xil_printf(" %02x ", Signature[Index]);
}
xil_printf(" \r\n ");

/* Verification if Data is expected */
for(Index = 0; Index < Size; Index++) {
    if (Signature[Index] != ExpectedSign[Index]) {
        xil_printf("\r\nError at verification of RSA
signature"
                   " Decryption\r\n");
        return XST_FAILURE;
    }
}

/* RSA signature encrypt with Public key components */

/*
 * Initialize the Rsa driver with public key components
 * so that it's ready to use
 */
XSecure_RsaInitialize(&Secure_Rsa, Modulus, (u8 *)&PublicExp);

if(XST_SUCCESS != XSecure_RsaPublicEncrypt(&Secure_Rsa, Signature,
                                            Size,
                                            EncryptSignatureOut))
{
    xil_printf("\r\nFailed at RSA signature encryption\r\n");
    return XST_FAILURE;
}
xil_printf("\r\n Encrypted Signature with public key\r\n ");

for(Index = 0; Index < Size; Index++) {
    xil_printf(" %02x ", EncryptSignatureOut[Index]);
```

```
}

/* Verification if Data is expected */
for(Index = 0; Index < Size; Index++) {
    if (EncryptSignatureOut[Index] != Data[Index]) {
        xil_printf("\r\nError at verification of RSA
signature"
                    " encryption\r\n");
        return XST_FAILURE;
    }
}

return XST_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Relevant examples are available in the <library-install-path>\examples folder. Where <library-install-path> is the XilSecure library installation path.

SHA-3

This block uses the NIST-approved SHA-3 algorithm to generate a 384-bit hash on the input data. Because the SHA-3 hardware only accepts 104 byte blocks as the minimum input size, the input data is padded with user selectable Keccak or NIST SHA-3 padding and is handled internally in the SHA-3 library.

Initialization and Configuration

The SHA-3 driver instance can be initialized using the [XSecure_Sha3Initialize\(\)](#) function. A pointer to CsuDma instance has to be passed during initialization as the CSU DMA is used for data transfers to the SHA module.

SHA-3 Function Usage

When all the data is available on which the SHA3 hash must be calculated, the [XSecure_Sha3Digest\(\)](#) can be used with the appropriate parameters as described. When all the data is not available, use the SHA3 functions in the following order:

1. [XSecure_Sha3Start\(\)](#)
2. [XSecure_Sha3Update\(\)](#) - This function can be called multiple times until all input data has been passed to the SHA-3 cryptographic core.
3. [XSecure_Sha3Finish\(\)](#) - Provides the final hash of the data. To get intermediate hash values after each [XSecure_Sha3Update\(\)](#), you can call [XSecure_Sha3_ReadHash\(\)](#) after the [XSecure_Sha3Update\(\)](#) call.

XilSecure SHA3 Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC APIs

Table 242: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
s32	XSecure_Sha3Initialize	XSecure_Sha3 * InstancePtr XCsuDma * CsuDmaPtr
void	XSecure_Sha3Start	XSecure_Sha3 * InstancePtr
u32	XSecure_Sha3Update	XSecure_Sha3 * InstancePtr const u8 * Data const u32 Size
u32	XSecure_Sha3Finish	XSecure_Sha3 * InstancePtr u8 * Hash
u32	XSecure_Sha3Digest	XSecure_Sha3 * InstancePtr const u8 * In const u32 Size u8 * Out
void	XSecure_Sha3_ReadHash	XSecure_Sha3 * InstancePtr u8 * Hash
s32	XSecure_Sha3PadSelection	XSecure_Sha3 * InstancePtr XSecure_Sha3PadType Sha3PadType
s32	XSecure_Sha3LastUpdate	XSecure_Sha3 * InstancePtr
u32	XSecure_Sha3WaitForDone	XSecure_Sha3 * InstancePtr

Functions

[XSecure_Sha3Initialize](#)

This function initializes a XSecure_Sha3 structure with the default values required for operating the SHA3 cryptographic engine.

Note: The base address is initialized directly with value from xsecure_hw.h. The default is NIST SHA3 padding, to change to KECCAK padding call [XSecure_Sha3PadSelection\(\)](#) after [XSecure_Sha3Initialize\(\)](#).

Prototype

```
s32 XSecure_Sha3Initialize(XSecure_Sha3 *InstancePtr, XCsuDma *CsuDmaPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_Sha3Initialize` function arguments.

Table 243: XSecure_Sha3Initialize Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Sha3 instance.
CsuDmaPtr	Pointer to the XCsuDma instance.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if initialization was successful

XSecure_Sha3Start

This function configures Secure Stream Switch and starts the SHA-3 engine.

Prototype

```
void XSecure_Sha3Start(XSecure_Sha3 *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_Sha3Start` function arguments.

Table 244: XSecure_Sha3Start Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Sha3 instance.

Returns

None

XSecure_Sha3Update

This function updates the SHA3 engine with the input data.

Prototype

```
u32 XSecure_Sha3Update(XSecure_Sha3 *InstancePtr, const u8 *Data, const u32 Size);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_Sha3Update` function arguments.

Table 245: XSecure_Sha3Update Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Sha3 instance.
Data	Pointer to the input data for hashing.
Size	Size of the input data in bytes.

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if the update is successful
- `XST_FAILURE` if there is a failure in SSS config

XSecure_Sha3Finish

This function updates SHA3 engine with final data which includes SHA3 padding and reads final hash on complete data.

Prototype

```
u32 XSecure_Sha3Finish(XSecure_Sha3 *InstancePtr, u8 *Hash);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_Sha3Finish` function arguments.

Table 246: XSecure_Sha3Finish Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Sha3 instance.
Hash	Pointer to location where resulting hash is written

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if finished without any errors
- `XST_FAILURE` if Sha3PadType is other than KECCAK or NIST

XSecure_Sha3Digest

This function calculates the SHA-3 digest on the given input data.

Prototype

```
u32 XSecure_Sha3Digest(XSecure_Sha3 *InstancePtr, const u8 *In, const u32  
Size, u8 *Out);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_Sha3Digest` function arguments.

Table 247: XSecure_Sha3Digest Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Sha3 instance.
In	Pointer to the input data for hashing
Size	Size of the input data
Out	Pointer to location where resulting hash is written.

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if digest calculation done successfully
- `XST_FAILURE` if any error from Sha3Update or Sha3Finish.

XSecure_Sha3_ReadHash

This function reads the SHA3 hash of the data and it can be called between calls to `XSecure_Sha3Update`.

Prototype

```
void XSecure_Sha3_ReadHash(XSecure_Sha3 *InstancePtr, u8 *Hash);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_Sha3_ReadHash` function arguments.

Table 248: XSecure_Sha3_ReadHash Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Sha3 instance.
Hash	Pointer to a buffer in which read hash is stored.

Returns

None

XSecure_Sha3PadSelection

This function provides an option to select the SHA-3 padding type to be used while calculating the hash.

Note: The default provides support for NIST SHA-3. To change the padding to Keccak SHA-3, call this function after `XSecure_Sha3Initialize()`.

Prototype

```
s32 XSecure_Sha3PadSelection(XSecure_Sha3 *InstancePtr, XSecure_Sha3PadType Sha3PadType);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_Sha3PadSelection` function arguments.

Table 249: XSecure_Sha3PadSelection Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Sha3 instance.
Sha3PadType	Type of SHA3 padding: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For NIST SHA-3 padding - XSECURE_CSU_NIST_SHA3• For KECCAK SHA-3 padding - XSECURE_CSU_KECCAK_SHA3

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if pad selection is successful.
- `XST_FAILURE` if pad selection is failed.

XSecure_Sha3LastUpdate

This function notifies that this is the last update of data where sha padding is also included along with the data in the next update call.

Prototype

```
s32 XSecure_Sha3LastUpdate(XSecure_Sha3 *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSecure_Sha3LastUpdate` function arguments.

Table 250: XSecure_Sha3LastUpdate Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Sha3 instance.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if last update can be accepted

XSecure_Sha3WaitForDone

This inline function waits till SHA3 completes the operation.

Prototype

```
u32 XSecure_Sha3WaitForDone (XSecure_Sha3 *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSecure_Sha3WaitForDone function arguments.

Table 251: XSecure_Sha3WaitForDone Arguments

Name	Description
InstancePtr	Pointer to the XSecure_Sha3 instance.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if the SHA3 completes the operation.
- XST_FAILURE if a timeout has occurred.

SHA-3 API Example Usage

The xilsecure_sha_example.c file is a simple example application that demonstrates the usage of SHA-3 accelerator to calculate a 384-bit hash on the Hello World string. A typical use case for the SHA3 accelerator is for calcuation of the boot image hash as part of the authentication operation. This is illustrated in the xilsecure_rsa_example.c.

The contents of the xilsecure_sha_example.c file are shown below:

```
static u32 SecureSha3Example()
{
    XSecure_Sha3 Secure_Sha3;
    XCsuDma_CsuDma;
    XCsuDma_Config *Config;
    u8 Out[SHA3_HASH_LEN_IN_BYTES];
    u32 Status = XST_FAILURE;
    u32 Size = 0U;
```

```
Size = Xil_Strnlen(Data, SHA3_INPUT_DATA_LEN);
if (Size != SHA3_INPUT_DATA_LEN) {
    xil_printf("Provided data length is Invalid\n\r");
    Status = XST_FAILURE;
    goto END;
}

Config = XCsuDma_LookupConfig(0);
if (NULL == Config) {
    xil_printf("config failed\n\r");
    Status = XST_FAILURE;
    goto END;
}

Status = XCsuDma_CfgInitialize(&CsuDma, Config, Config->BaseAddress);
if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) {
    Status = XST_FAILURE;
    goto END;
}

/*
 * Initialize the SHA-3 driver so that it's ready to use
 */
XSecure_Sha3Initialize(&Secure_Sha3, &CsuDma);

XSecure_Sha3Digest(&Secure_Sha3, (u8*)Data, Size, Out);

xil_printf(" Calculated Hash \r\n ");
SecureSha3PrintHash(Out);

Status = SecureSha3CompareHash(Out, ExpHash);
END:
return Status;
}

/
*****static u32 SecureSha3CompareHash(u8 *Hash, u8 *ExpectedHash)
{
    u32 Index;
    u32 Status = XST_FAILURE;

    for (Index = 0U; Index < SHA3_HASH_LEN_IN_BYTES; Index++) {
        if (Hash[Index] != ExpectedHash[Index]) {
            xil_printf("Expected Hash \r\n");
            SecureSha3PrintHash(ExpectedHash);
            xil_printf("SHA Example Failed at Hash Comparison \r
\n");
            break;
        }
    }
    if (Index == SHA3_HASH_LEN_IN_BYTES) {
        Status = XST_SUCCESS;
    }
}

return Status;
}

/
*****static void SecureSha3PrintHash(u8 *Hash)
{
```

```
    u32 Index;

    for (Index = 0U; Index < SHA3_HASH_LEN_IN_BYTES; Index++) {
        xil_printf(" %0x ", Hash[Index]);
    }
    xil_printf("\r\n");
```

Note: The xilsecure_sha_example.c and xilsecure_rsa_example.c example files are available in the <library-install-path>\examples folder. Where <library-install-path> is the XilSecure library installation path.

Data Structures

XSecure_DataAddr

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 AddrHigh,
    u32 AddrLow
} XSecure_DataAddr;
```

Table 252: Structure XSecure_DataAddr member description

Member	Description
AddrHigh	Partition address high
AddrLow	Partition address low

XSecure_RsaKey

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u8 * Modulus,
    u8 * Exponentiation,
    u8 * Exponent
} XSecure_RsaKey;
```

Table 253: Structure XSecure_RsaKey member description

Member	Description
Modulus	Modulus
Exponentiation	Exponentiation
Exponent	Exponent

XSecure_AesParams

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u64 Src,
    u64 Iv,
    u64 Key,
    u64 Dst,
    u64 Size,
    u64 AesOp,
    u64 KeySrc
} XSecure_AesParams;
```

Table 254: Structure XSecure_AesParams member description

Member	Description
Src	Source address
Iv	initialization vector
Key	Key
Dst	Destination address
Size	Size
AesOp	Aes operation
KeySrc	Key source

XSecure_PartitionHeader

Structure to store the partition header details. It contains all the information of partition header in order.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 EncryptedDataWordLength,
    u32 UnEncryptedDataWordLength,
    u32 TotalDataWordLength,
    u32 NextPartitionOffset,
    u64 DestinationExecutionAddress,
    u64 DestinationLoadAddress,
    u32 DataWordOffset,
    u32 PartitionAttributes,
    u32 SectionCount,
    u32 ChecksumWordOffset,
    u32 ImageHeaderOffset,
    u32 AuthCertificateOffset,
    u32 Iv,
    u32 Checksum
} XSecure_PartitionHeader;
```

Table 255: Structure XSecure_PartitionHeader member description

Member	Description
EncryptedDataWordLength	Encrypted word length of partition
UnEncryptedDataWordLength	unencrypted word length
TotalDataWordLength	Total word length including the authentication certificate if any
NextPartitionOffset	Address of the next partition header
DestinationExecutionAddress	Execution address
DestinationLoadAddress	Load address in DDR/TCM
DataWordOffset	Data word offset
PartitionAttributes	partition attributes
SectionCount	section count
ChecksumWordOffset	address to checksum when enabled
ImageHeaderOffset	address to image header
AuthCertificateOffset	address to the authentication certificate when enabled
Iv	8 bits are to be added to and remaining are reserved
Checksum	checksum of the partition header

XSecure_ImageInfo

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 EfuseRsaenable,
        XSecure_PartitionHeader * PartitionHdr,
    u32 BhdrAuth,
    u32 KeySrc,
    u32 * Iv,
    u8 * AuthCerPtr
} XSecure_ImageInfo;
```

Table 256: Structure XSecure_ImageInfo member description

Member	Description
EfuseRsaenable	0 if not burnt 0xFF if burnt
PartitionHdr	Pointer to the buffer which is holding image header
BhdrAuth	0 if not enabled and 0xFF if set
KeySrc	Key src from boot header
Iv	From Boot header + 8bits from partition header
AuthCerPtr	Buffer allocated to copy AC of the partition

XSecure_AuthParam

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    XCsuDma * CsuDmaInstPtr,
    u8 * Data,
    u32 Size,
    u8 * AuthCertPtr,
    u32 SignatureOffset,
    XSecure_Sha3PadType PaddingType,
    u8 AuthIncludingCert
} XSecure_AuthParam;
```

Table 257: Structure XSecure_AuthParam member description

Member	Description
CsuDmaInstPtr	CSUDMA instance pointer
Data	Data pointer
Size	Size
AuthCertPtr	Authentication certificate pointer
SignatureOffset	Signature offset
PaddingType	SHA3 padding type
AuthIncludingCert	Authentication including certificate

XSecure_Rsa

The RSA driver instance data structure. A pointer to an instance data structure is passed around by functions to refer to a specific driver instance.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 BaseAddress,
    u8 * Mod,
    u8 * ModExt,
    u8 * ModExpo,
    u8 EncDec,
    u32 SizeInWords,
    XSecure_RsaState RsaState
} XSecure_Rsa;
```

Table 258: Structure XSecure_Rsa member description

Member	Description
BaseAddress	Device Base Address
Mod	Modulus
ModExt	Precalc. R sq. mod N

Table 258: Structure XSecure_Rsa member description (cont'd)

Member	Description
ModExpo	Exponent
EncDec	0 for signature verification and 1 for generation
SizeInWords	
RsaState	RSA key size in words

XilSkey Library v7.7

Overview

The XilSKey library provides APIs for programming and reading eFUSE bits and for programming the battery-backed RAM (BBRAM) of AMD Zynq™ 7000, AMD UltraScale™, and AMD UltraScale+™ devices.

- In Zynq 7000 devices:
 - PS eFUSE holds the RSA primary key hash bits and user feature bits, which can enable or disable some Zynq 7000 processor features.
 - PL eFUSE holds the AES key, the user key and some of the feature bits.
 - PL BBRAM holds the AES key.

In Kintex/Virtex UltraScale or UltraScale+:

- PL eFUSE holds the AES key, 32-bit and 128-bit user key, RSA hash and some of the feature bits.
- PL BBRAM holds AES key with or without DPA protection enable or obfuscated key programming.

In Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC:

- PUF registration and Regeneration.
- PS eFUSE holds:

Programming AES key and can perform CRC verification of AES key

- Programming/Reading User fuses
- Programming/Reading PPK0/PPK1 sha3 hash
- Programming/Reading SPKID
- Programming/Reading secure control bits
 - PS BBRAM holds the AES key.

- PL eFUSE holds the AES key, 32-bit and 128-bit user key, RSA hash and some of the feature bits.
- PL BBRAM holds AES key with or without DPA protection enable or obfuscated key programming.

Board Support Package Settings

There are few configurable parameters available in BSP settings which are configurable during compilation of board support package in the Vitis Unified IDE. For more information on BSP configuration, see [Appendix A: Setting Up Software System in the Vitis Unified IDE](#).

Configurations For Adding New device

The below configurations helps in adding new device information not supported by default. Currently, MicroBlaze, Zynq UltraScale and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC devices are supported.

Table 259: BSP Configurations For Adding New device

Parameter Name	Description
device_id	Mention the device ID
device_irlen	Mention IR length of the device. Default is 0
device_numslr	Mention number of SLRs available. Range of values can be 1 to 4. Default is 1. If no slaves are present and only one master SLR is available then only 1 number of SLR is available.
device_series	Select the device series. Default is FPGA SERIES ZYNQ. The following device series are supported: XSK_FPGA_SERIES_ZYNQ - Select if the device belongs to the Zynq 7000 family. XSK_FPGA_SERIES_ULTRA - Select if the device belongs to the Zynq UltraScale family. XSK_FPGA_SERIES_ULTRA_PLUS - Select if the device belongs to Zynq UltraScale MPSoC family.
device_masterslr	Mention the master SLR number. Default is 0.

Configurations For Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC devices

Table 260: Configurations For Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC devices

Parameter Name	Description
override_sysmon_cfg	Default = TRUE, library configures sysmon before accessing efuse memory. If you are using the Sysmon library and XilSkey library together, XilSkey overwrites the user defined sysmon configuration by default. When override_sysmon_cfg is set to false, XilSkey expects you to configure the sysmon to read the 3 ADC channels - Supply 1 (VPINT), Supply 3 (VPAUX) and LPD Temperature. XilSkey validates the user defined sysmon configuration is correct before performing the eFuse operations.
access_secure_crit_efuse	Enables writing and reading of security critical efuses for Zynq MPSoC, type = bool, default = false

Table 260: Configurations For Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC devices (cont'd)

Parameter Name	Description
access_key_manage_efuse	Enables writing and reading of key management efuses for Zynq MPSoC, type = bool, default = false
access_user_efuse	Enables writing and reading of user efuses for Zynq MPSoC, type = bool, default = false
use_puf_hd_as_user_efuse	Enables APIs to use PUF Helper data efuses as user efuses, type = bool, default = false

Note: On UltraScale and UltraScale+ devices, there can be multiple or single SLRs and among which one can be master and the others are slaves, where SLR 0 is not always the master SLR. Based on the master and slave SLR order, SLRs in this library are referred with config order index. Master SLR is mentioned with CONFIG ORDER 0, then follows the slaves config order, CONFIG ORDER 1,2, and 3 are for slaves in order. Due to the added support for the SSIT devices, it is recommended to use the updated library with updated examples only for the UltraScale and the UltraScale+ devices.

Hardware Setup

Hardware setup for Zynq PL

This section describes the hardware setup required for programming BBRAM or eFUSE of Zynq PL devices. PL eFUSE or PL BBRAM is accessed through PS via MIO pins which are used for communication PL eFUSE or PL BBRAM through JTAG signals, these can be changed depending on the hardware setup. A hardware setup which dedicates four MIO pins for JTAG signals must be used and the MIO pins must be mentioned in application header file (xilskey_input.h). There must be a method to download this example and have the MIO pins connected to JTAG before running this application. You can change the listed pins at your discretion.

MUX Usage Requirements

To write the PL eFUSE or PL BBRAM using a driver you must:

- Use four MIO lines (TCK,TMS,TDO,TDI)
- Connect the MIO lines to a JTAG port

If you want to switch between the external JTAG and JTAG operation driven by the MIOs, you must:

- Include a MUX between the external JTAG and the JTAG operation driven by the MIOs
- Assign a MUX selection PIN To rephrase, to select JTAG for PL EFUSE or PL BBRAM writing, you must define the following:

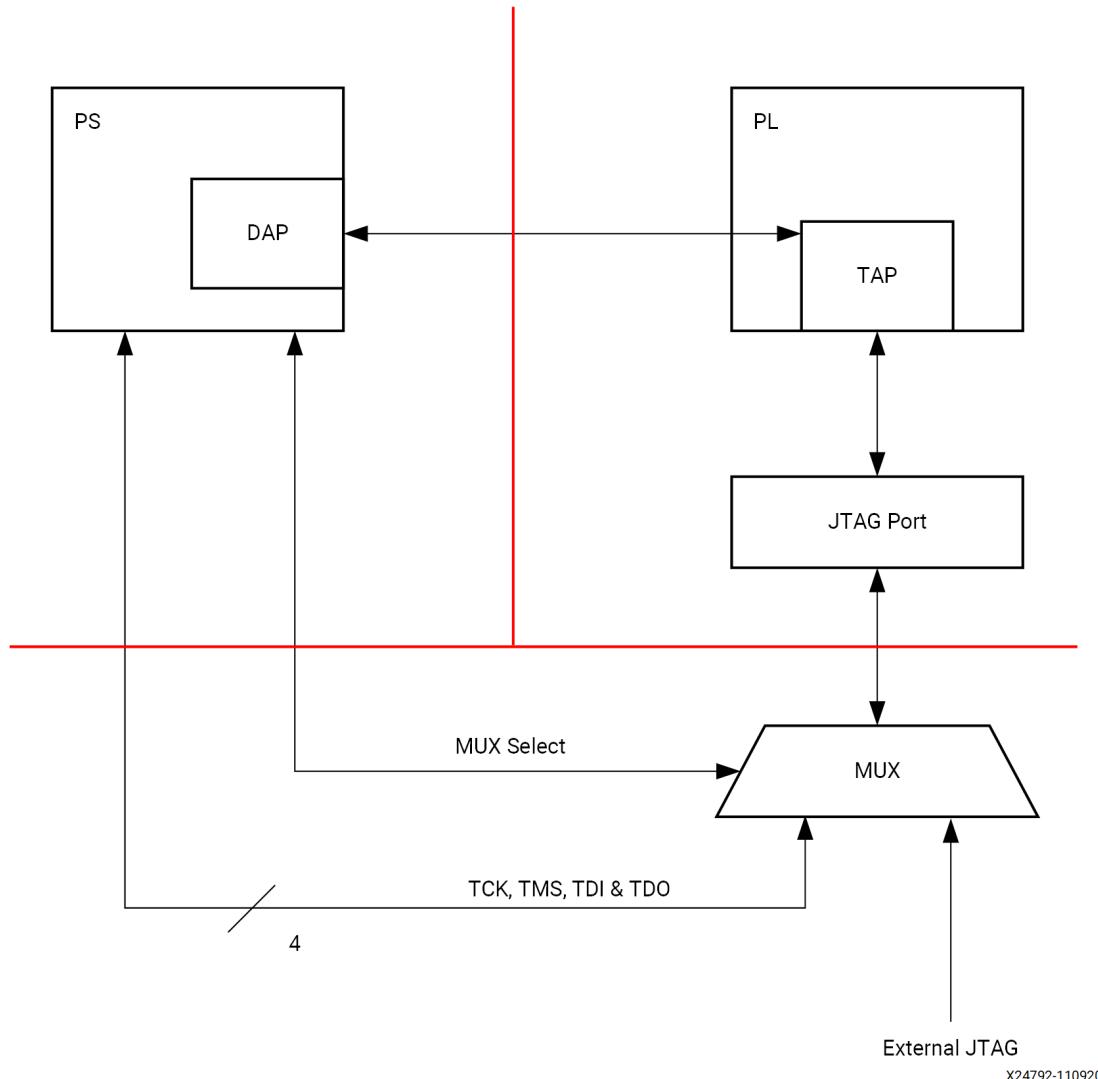
To rephrase, to select JTAG for PL EFUSE or PL BBRAM writing, you must define the following:

- The MIOs used for JTAG operations (TCK,TMS,TDI,TDO).

- The MIO used for the MUX Select Line.
- The Value on the MUX Select line, to select JTAG for PL eFUSE or PL BBRAM writing.

The following graphic illustrates the correct MUX usage:

Figure 2: MUX Usage



Note: If you use the Vivado Device Programmer tool to burn PL eFUSES, there is no need for MUX circuitry or MIO pins.

Hardware setup for UltraScale or UltraScale+

This section describes the hardware setup required for programming BBRAM or eFUSE of UltraScale devices. Accessing UltraScale MicroBlaze eFuse is achieved by using block RAM initialization. UltraScale eFUSE programming is through MASTER JTAG. Hardware module takes care of crucial programming sequence. It is mandatory to add Hardware module in the design. Use hardware module vhd code and instructions provided to add Hardware module in the design.

- Ensure to add the Master JTAG primitive to design. The MASTER_JTAG_inst instantiation is performed, and AXI GPIO pins are connected to TDO, TDI, TMS, and TCK signals of the MASTER_JTAG primitive.
- For programming eFUSE, along with master JTAG, hardware module(HWM) has to be added in design and signals XSK_EFUSEPL_AXI_GPIO_HWM_READY, XSK_EFUSEPL_AXI_GPIO_HWM_END, and XSK_EFUSEPL_AXI_GPIO_HWM_START are connected to AXI GPIO pins to communicate with HWM. Hardware module is not mandatory for programming BBRAM. If your design has a HWM, it is not harmful for accessing BBRAM.
- All inputs (Master JTAG's TDO and HWM's HWM_READY, HWM_END) and all outputs (Master JTAG TDI, TMS, TCK, and HWM's HWM_START) can be connected in one channel (or) inputs in one channel and outputs in other channel.
- Some of the outputs of GPIO in one channel and some others in different channels are not supported.
- The design should contain AXI BRAM control memory mapped (1MB).

Note: MASTER_JTAG disables all other JTAGs.

For providing inputs of MASTER JTAG signals and HWM signals connected to the GPIO pins and GPIO channels, refer GPIO Pins Used for PL Master JTAG Signal and GPIO Channels sections of the UltraScale User-Configurable PL eFUSE Parameters and UltraScale User-Configurable PL BBRAM Parameters. The procedure for programming BBRAM of eFUSE of UltraScale or UltraScale+ can be referred at UltraScale BBRAM Access Procedure and UltraScale eFUSE Access Procedure.

Source Files

The following is a list of eFUSE and BBRAM application project files, folders, and macros.

- `xilskey_efuse_example.c`: This file contains the main application code. The file helps in the PS/PL structure initialization and writes/reads the PS/PL eFUSE based on the user settings provided in the `xilskey_input.h` file.

- `xilskey_input.h`: This file contains all the actions that are supported by the eFUSE library. Using the preprocessor directives given in the file, you can read/write the bits in the PS/PL eFUSE. More explanation of each directive is provided in the following sections. Burning or reading the PS/PL eFUSE bits is based on the values set in the `xilskey_input.h` file. Also contains GPIO pins and channels connected to MASTER JTAG primitive and hardware module to access Ultrascale eFUSE.

In this file:

- specify the 256-bit key to be programmed into BBRAM.
- specify the AES(256-bit) key, User (32-bit and 128-bit) keys and RSA key hash(384-bit) key to be programmed into UltraScale eFUSE.
- `XSK_EFUSEPS_DRIVER`: Define to enable the writing and reading of PS eFUSE.
- `XSK_EFUSEPL_DRIVER`: Define to enable the writing of PL eFUSE.
- `xilskey_bbram_example.c`: This file contains the example to program a key into BBRAM and verify the key.

Note: This algorithm only works when programming and verifying key are both executed in the recommended order.

- `xilskey_efuseps_zynqmp_example.c`: This file contains the example code to program the PS eFUSE and read back of eFUSE bits from the cache.
- `xilskey_efuseps_zynqmp_input.h`: This file contains all the inputs supported for eFUSE PS of Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC. eFUSE bits are programmed based on the inputs from the `xilskey_efuseps_zynqmp_input.h` file.
- `xilskey_bbramps_zynqmp_example.c`: This file contains the example code to program and verify BBRAM key of Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC. Default is zero. You can modify this key on top of the file.
- `xilskey_bbram_ultrascale_example.c`: This file contains example code to program and verify BBRAM key of UltraScale.

Note: Programming and verification of BBRAM key cannot be done separately.

- `xilskey_bbram_ultrascale_input.h`: This file contains all the preprocessor directives you need to provide. In this file, specify BBRAM AES key or Obfuscated AES key to be programmed, DPA protection enable and, GPIO pins and channels connected to MASTER JTAG primitive.
- `xilskey_puf_registration.c`: This file contains all the PUF related code. This example illustrates PUF registration and generating black key and programming eFUSE with PUF helper data, CHash, and Auxiliary data along with the Black key.
- `xilskey_puf_registration.h`: This file contains all the preprocessor directives based on which read/write the eFUSE bits and Syndrome data generation. More explanation of each directive is provided in the following sections.

Note: Ensure that you enter the correct information before writing or 'burning' eFUSE bits. Once burned, they cannot be changed. The BBRAM key can be programmed any number of times.

Note: POR reset is required for the eFUSE values to be recognized.

BBRAM PL APIs

This section provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the battery-backed RAM (BBRAM) APIs of Zynq PL and UltraScale devices.

Example Usage

- Zynq BBRAM PL example usage:
 - The Zynq BBRAM PL example application contains the `xilskey_bbram_example.c` and `xilskey_input.h` files.
 - Provide user-configurable parameters in the `xilskey_input.h` file.
- UltraScale BBRAM example usage:
 - The UltraScale BBRAM example application contains the `xilskey_bbram_ultrascale_input.h` and `xilskey_bbram_ultrascale_example.c` files.
 - Provide user configurable parameters in the `xilskey_bbram_ultrascale_input.h` file. For more information, refer UltraScale or UltraScale+ User Configurable BBRAM PL Parameters.

Note: It is assumed that the hardware set-up is complete prior to working on the example application. For more information, refer Hardware Setup.

Table 261: Quick Function Reference

Type	Member	Arguments
int	XilSKey_Bbram_Program	XilSKey_Bbram * InstancePtr
int	XilSKey_Bbram_JTAGServerInit	XilSKey_Bbram * InstancePtr

Functions

XilSKey_Bbram_Program

This function implements the BBRAM algorithm for programming and verifying key. The program and verify will only work together in and in that order.

Note: This function will program BBRAM of Ultrascale and Zynq as well.

Prototype

```
int XilSKey_Bbram_Program(XilSKey_Bbram *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_Bbram_Program` function arguments.

Table 262: XilSKey_Bbram_Program Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XilSKey_Bbram *	InstancePtr	Pointer to XilSKey_Bbram

Returns

XilSKey_Bbram_JTAGServerInit

This function initializes JTAG server.

Prototype

```
int XilSKey_Bbram_JTAGServerInit(XilSKey_Bbram *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_Bbram_JTAGServerInit` function arguments.

Table 263: XilSKey_Bbram_JTAGServerInit Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XilSKey_Bbram *	InstancePtr	Pointer to XilSKey_Bbram

Returns

Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC BBRAM PS API

This section provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the battery-backed RAM (BBRAM) APIs for Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC devices.

Example Usage

- Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC example application contains the `xilskey_bbramps_zynqmp_example.c` file.
- User configurable key can be modified in the same file (`xilskey_bbramps_zynqmp_example.c`), at the `XSK_ZYNQMP_BBRAMPS_AES_KEY` macro.

Table 264: Quick Function Reference

Type	Member	Arguments
u32	<code>XilSKey_ZynqMp_Bbram_Program</code>	const u32 * AesKey
u32	<code>XilSKey_ZynqMp_Bbram_Zeroise</code>	void

Functions

XilSKey_ZynqMp_Bbram_Program

This function implements the BBRAM programming and verifying the key written. Program and verification of AES will work only together. CRC of the provided key is calculated internally and verified after programming.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_Bbram_Program(const u32 *AesKey);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_Bbram_Program` function arguments.

Table 265: XilSKey_ZynqMp_Bbram_Program Arguments

Type	Member	Description
const u32 *	AesKey	Pointer to the key which has to be programmed.

Returns

- Error code from `XskZynqMp_Ps_Bbram_ErrorCodes` enum if it fails
- `XST_SUCCESS` if programming is done.

XilSKey_ZynqMp_Bbram_Zeroise

This function zeroize's Bbram Key.

Note: BBRAM key is zeroized.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_Bbram_Zeroise(void);
```

Returns

Zynq eFUSE PS APIs

This chapter provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the Zynq eFUSE PS APIs.

Example Usage

- The Zynq eFUSE PS example application contains the `xilskey_efuse_example.c` and the `xilskey_input.h` files.
- There is no need of any hardware setup. By default, both the eFUSE PS and PL are enabled in the application. You can comment 'XSK_EFUSEPL_DRIVER' to execute only the PS. For more details, refer Zynq User Configurable PS eFUSE Parameters

Table 266: Quick Function Reference

Type	Member	Arguments
u32	XilSKey_EfusePs_Write	XilSKey_EP * InstancePtr
u32	XilSKey_EfusePs_Read	XilSKey_EP * InstancePtr
u32	XilSKey_EfusePs_ReadStatus	XilSKey_EP * InstancePtr u32 * StatusBits

Functions

XilSKey_EfusePs_Write

PS eFUSE interface functions

This function is used to write to the PS eFUSE.

Note: When called, this initializes the timer, XADC subsystems. Unlocks the PS eFUSE controller. Configures the PS eFUSE controller. Writes the hash and control bits if requested. Programs the PS eFUSE to enable the RSA authentication if requested. Locks the PS eFUSE controller. Returns an error, if the reference clock frequency is not in between 20 and 60 MHz or if the system not in a position to write the requested PS eFUSE bits (because the bits are already written or not allowed to write) or if the temperature and voltage are not within range

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_EfusePs_Write(XilSKey_EPS *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_EfusePs_Write` function arguments.

Table 267: `XilSKey_EfusePs_Write` Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XilSKey_EPS *	InstancePtr	- Pointer to the PsEfuseHandle which describes which PS eFUSE bit burns.

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS`.
- In case of error, value is as defined in `xilskey_utils.h`. Error value is a combination of Upper 8-bit value and Lower 8-bit value. For example, 0x8A03 is checked in `error.h` as 0x8A00 and 0x03. Upper 8-bit value signifies the major error and lower 8-bit values tells more precisely.

XilSKey_EfusePs_Read

This function is used to read the PS eFUSE.

Note: When called: This API initializes the timer, XADC subsystems. Unlocks the PS eFUSE Controller. Configures the PS eFUSE Controller and enables read-only mode. Reads the PS eFUSE (Hash Value), and enables read-only mode. Locks the PS eFUSE Controller. Returns an error, if the reference clock frequency is not in between 20 and 60MHz. or if unable to unlock PS eFUSE controller or requested address corresponds to restricted bits. or if the temperature and voltage are not within range

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_EfusePs_Read(XilSKey_EPS *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_EfusePs_Read` function arguments.

Table 268: XilSKey_EfusePs_Read Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XilSKey_EPS *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the PsEfuseHandle which describes which PS eFUSE is burned.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS no errors occurred.
- In case of error, value is same as defined in `xilskey_utils.h`. Error value is a combination of Upper 8 bit value and lower 8-bit value. For example, 0x8A03 is checked in `error.h` as 0x8A00 and 0x03. Upper 8-bit value signifies the major error and lower 8-bit values contains more precise information.

XilSKey_EfusePs_ReadStatus

This function is used to read the PS efuse status register.

Note: This API unlocks the controller and reads the Zynq PS eFUSE status register.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_EfusePs_ReadStatus(XilSKey_EPS *InstancePtr, u32 *StatusBits);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_EfusePs_ReadStatus` function arguments.

Table 269: XilSKey_EfusePs_ReadStatus Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XilSKey_EPS *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the PS eFUSE instance.
u32 *	StatusBits	Buffer to store the status register read.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS.
- XST_FAILURE

Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC eFUSE PS APIs

This chapter provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the Zynq MPSoC UltraScale+ eFUSE PS APIs.

Example Usage

- For programming eFUSES other than the PUF, the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, ensure that the example application contain the `xilskey_efuseps_zynqmp_example.c` and the `xilskey_efuseps_zynqmp_input.h` files.
- For PUF registration, programming PUF helper data, AUX, chash, and black key, the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC , ensure that the example application contains the `xilskey_puf_registration.c` and the `xilskey_puf_registration.h` files.
- For more details on the user configurable parameters, refer Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC User-Configurable PS eFUSE Parameters and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC User-Configurable PS PUF Parameters.

This file contains the PS eFUSE API's of Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC to program/read the eFUSE array.

Table 270: Quick Function Reference

Type	Member	Arguments
u32	XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CheckAesKeyCrc	u32 CrcValue
u32	XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadUserFuse	u32 * UseFusePtr u8 UserFuse_Num u8 ReadOption
u32	XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPpk0Hash	u32 * Ppk0Hash u8 ReadOption
u32	XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPpk1Hash	u32 * Ppk1Hash u8 ReadOption
u32	XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadSpkId	u32 * SpkId u8 ReadOption
void	XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadDna	u32 * DnaRead
u32	XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadSecCtrlBits	XilSKey_SecCtrlBits * ReadBackSecCtrlBits u8 ReadOption
u32	XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CacheLoad	void
u32	XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_Write	XilSKey_ZynqMpEPs * InstancePtr
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMpEfuseAccess	const u32 AddrHigh const u32 AddrLow

Table 270: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Member	Arguments
void	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_SetTimerValues	void
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadRow	u8 Row XskEfusePs_Type EfuseType u32 * RowData
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_SetWriteConditions	void
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WriteAndVerifyBit	u8 Row u8 Column XskEfusePs_Type EfuseType
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_Init	void
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CheckForZeroes	u8 RowStart u8 RowEnd XskEfusePs_Type EfuseType
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ProgramPufAsUserFuses	const XilSkey_PufEfuse * PufFuse
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufAsUserFuses	EfuseAccess
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufHelperData	const XilSkey_Puf * InstancePtr
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufHelperData	u32 * Address
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufChash	const XilSkey_Puf * InstancePtr
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufChash	u32 * Address u8 ReadOption
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufAux	const XilSkey_Puf * InstancePtr
u32	XilSkey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufAux	u32 * Address u8 ReadOption
u32	XilSkey_Write_Puf_EfusePs_SecureBits	const XilSkey_Puf_Secure * WriteSecureBits
u32	XilSkey_Read_Puf_EfusePs_SecureBits	XilSkey_Puf_Secure * SecureBitsRead u8 ReadOption

Table 270: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Member	Arguments
u32	XilSKey_Puf_Registration	XilSKey_Puf * InstancePtr
u32	XilSKey_Puf_Regeneration	const XilSKey_Puf * InstancePtr

Functions

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CheckAesKeyCrc

This function performs the CRC check of AES key

Note: For Calculating the CRC of the AES key use the [XilSKey_CrcCalculation\(\)](#) function or [XilSkey_CrcCalculation_AesKey\(\)](#) function

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CheckAesKeyCrc(u32 CrcValue);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CheckAesKeyCrc` function arguments.

Table 271: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CheckAesKeyCrc Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u32	CrcValue	A 32-bit CRC value of an expected AES key.

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` on successful CRC check.
- `ErrorCode` on failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadUserFuse

This function is used to read user fuse from the eFUSE or cache

Note: It is highly recommended to read from eFuse cache. Because reading from efuse reduces the life of the efuse and cache reload is required for obtaining updated values for ReadOption 0.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadUserFuse(u32 *UseFusePtr, u8 UserFuse_Num, u8 ReadOption);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadUserFuse` function arguments.

Table 272: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadUserFuse Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u32 *	UseFusePtr	Pointer to an array which holds the readback user fuse.
u8	UserFuse_Num	A variable which holds the user fuse number. Range is (User fuses: 0 to 7)
u8	ReadOption	Indicates whether or not to read from the actual eFUSE array or from the eFUSE cache. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_CACHE) Reads from eFUSE cache • 1(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_EFUSE) Reads from eFUSE array

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` on successful read
- `ErrorCode` on failure

`XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPpk0Hash`

This function is used to read the PPK0 hash from an eFUSE or eFUSE cache.

Note: It is highly recommended to read from eFuse cache. Reading from efuse reduces the life of the efuse and cache reload is required for obtaining updated values for ReadOption 0.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPpk0Hash(u32 *Ppk0Hash, u8 ReadOption);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPpk0Hash` function arguments.

Table 273: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPpk0Hash Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u32 *	Ppk0Hash	A pointer to an array which holds the readback PPK0 hash.

Table 273: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPpk0Hash Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
u8	ReadOption	<p>Indicates whether or not to read from the actual eFUSE array or from the eFUSE cache.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_CACHE) Reads from eFUSE cache • 1(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_EFUSE) Reads from eFUSE array

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS on successful read
- ErrorCode on failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPpk1Hash

This function is used to read the PPK1 hash from eFUSE or cache.

Note: It is highly recommended to read from eFuse cache. Reading from efuse reduces the life of the efuse and cache reload is required for obtaining updated values for ReadOption 0.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPpk1Hash(u32 *Ppk1Hash, u8 ReadOption);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPpk1Hash` function arguments.

Table 274: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPpk1Hash Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u32 *	Ppk1Hash	Pointer to an array which holds the readback PPK1 hash.
u8	ReadOption	<p>Indicates whether or not to read from the actual eFUSE array or from the eFUSE cache.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_CACHE) Reads from eFUSE cache • 1(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_EFUSE) Reads from eFUSE array

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS on successful read
- ErrorCode on failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadSpkId

This function is used to read SPKID from eFUSE or cache based on user's read option.

Note: It is highly recommended to read from eFuse cache. Reading from efuse reduces the life of the efuse and cache reload is required for obtaining updated values for ReadOption 0.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadSpkId(u32 *SpkId, u8 ReadOption);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadSpkId` function arguments.

Table 275: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadSpkId Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u32 *	SpkId	Pointer to a 32-bit variable which holds SPK ID.
u8	ReadOption	Indicates whether or not to read from the actual eFUSE array or from the eFUSE cache. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_CACHE) Reads from eFUSE cache • 1(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_EFUSE) Reads from eFUSE array

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS on successful read
- ErrorCode on failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadDna

This function is used to read DNA from eFUSE.

Prototype

```
void XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadDna(u32 *DnaRead);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadDna` function arguments.

Table 276: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadDna Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u32 *	DnaRead	Pointer to an array of 3 x u32 words which holds the readback DNA.

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadSecCtrlBits

This function is used to read the PS eFUSE secure control bits from cache or eFUSE based on user input provided.

Note: It is highly recommended to read from eFuse cache. Reading from efuse reduces the life of the efuse and cache reload is required for obtaining updated values for ReadOption 0.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadSecCtrlBits(XilSKey_SecCtrlBits
*ReadBackSecCtrlBits, u8 ReadOption);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadSecCtrlBits` function arguments.

Table 277: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadSecCtrlBits Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XilSKey_SecCtrlBits *	ReadBackSecCtrlBits	Pointer to the XilSKey_SecCtrlBits which holds the read secure control bits.
u8	ReadOption	Indicates whether or not to read from the actual eFUSE array or from the eFUSE cache. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_CACHE) Reads from eFUSE cache • 1(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_EFUSE) Reads from eFUSE array

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if reads successfully
- XST_FAILURE if reading is failed

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CacheLoad

This function reloads the cache of eFUSE so that can be directly read from cache.

Note: Not recommended to call this API frequently. If this API is called, all the cache memory is reloaded by reading eFUSE array. Reading eFUSE bit multiple times diminishes the life time.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CacheLoad(void);
```

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS on successful cache reload
- ErrorCode on failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_Write

This function is used to program the PS eFUSE of Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, based on user inputs

Note: After eFUSE programming is complete, the cache is automatically reloaded so all programmed eFUSE bits can be directly read from cache.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_Write(XilSKey_ZynqMpEPs *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_Write` function arguments.

Table 278: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_Write Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XilSKey_ZynqMpEPs *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XilSKey_ZynqMpEPs.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if programs successfully.
- ErrorCode on failure

XilSkey_ZynqMpEfuseAccess

This function is used by PMUFW IPI call handler for programming eFUSE.

Register	Read	Write	Size in bytes	Offset
Version	YES	NO	0x0	0x4
DNA	YES	NO	0xc	0xC
User0	YES	YES	0x4	0x20
User1	YES	YES	0x4	0x24
User2	YES	YES	0x4	0x28
User3	YES	YES	0x4	0x2c
User4	YES	YES	0x4	0x30
User5	YES	YES	0x4	0x34
User6	YES	YES	0x4	0x38

Register	Read	Write	Size in bytes	Offset
User7	YES	YES	0x4	0x3C
Misc user	YES	YES	0x4	0x40
Secure control	YES	YES	0x4	0x58
SPK ID	YES	YES	0x4	0x5C
AES key	NO	YES	0x20	0x60
PPK0 hash	YES	YES	0x30	0xA0
PPK1 hash	YES	YES	0x30	0xD0

Prototype

```
u32 XilSkey_ZynqMpEfuseAccess(const u32 AddrHigh, const u32 AddrLow);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSkey_ZynqMpEfuseAccess` function arguments.

Table 279: XilSkey_ZynqMpEfuseAccess Arguments

Type	Member	Description
const u32	AddrHigh	Higher 32-bit address of the XilSKey_Efuse structure.
const u32	AddrLow	Lower 32-bit address of the XilSKey_Efuse structure.

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` - On success
- `ErrorCode` - on Failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_SetTimerValues

This function sets timers for programming and reading from eFUSE.

Prototype

```
void XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_SetTimerValues(void);
```

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadRow

This function returns particular row data directly from eFUSE array.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadRow(u8 Row, XskEfusePs_Type EfuseType, u32 *rowData);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadRow` function arguments.

Table 280: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadRow Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u8	Row	specifies the row number to read.
XskEfusePs_Type	EfuseType	specifies the eFUSE type.
u32 *	RowData	is a pointer to 32-bit variable to hold the data read from provided data

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` - On success
- `ErrorCode` - on Failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_SetWriteConditions

This function sets all the required parameters to program eFUSE array.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_SetWriteConditions(void);
```

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` - On success
- `ErrorCode` - on Failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WriteAndVerifyBit

This function programs and verifies the particular bit of eFUSE array

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WriteAndVerifyBit(u8 Row, u8 Column,  
XskEfusePs_Type EfuseType);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WriteAndVerifyBit` function arguments.

Table 281: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WriteAndVerifyBit Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u8	Row	specifies the row number.
u8	Column	specifies the column number.
XskEfusePs_Type	EfuseType	specifies the eFUSE type.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS - On success
- ErrorCode - on Failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_Init

This function initializes sysmonpsu driver.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_Init(void);
```

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS - On success
- ErrorCode - on Failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CheckForZeros

This function is used verify eFUSE keys for Zeros

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CheckForZeros(u8 RowStart, u8 RowEnd,
XskEfusePs_Type EfuseType);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CheckForZeros function arguments.

Table 282: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_CheckForZeros Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u8	RowStart	is row number from which verification has to be started.
u8	RowEnd	is row number till which verification has to be ended.
XskEfusePs_Type	EfuseType	is the type of the eFUSE in which these rows reside.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if keys are not programmed.
 - Errorcode on failure.

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ProgramPufAsUserFuses

This function programs PUF HD eFuses as general purpose eFuses

Note: For ZynqMp by default PUF eFuses are used for PUF helper data To program PUF eFuses as general purpose eFuses user needs to enable the macro XSK_ACCESS_PUF_USER_EFUSE - For BareMetal support XSK_ACCESS_USER_EFUSE and XSK_ACCESS_PUF_USER_EFUSE - For Linux support

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ProgramPufAsUserFuses (const XilSKey_PufEfuse  
*PufFuse);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ProgramPufAsUserFuses` function arguments.

Table 283: `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ProgramPufAsUserFuses` Arguments

Type	Member	Description
const XilSKey_PufEfuse *	PufFuse	is pointer to the XilSKey_PufEfuse structure

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS - On success
- ErrorCode - on Failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufAsUserFuses

This function reads PUF HD eFuses as general purpose eFuses

Note: For ZynqMp by default PUF eFuses are used for PUF helper data To program PUF eFuses as general purpose eFuses user needs to enable the macro XSK_ACCESS_PUF_USER_EFUSE - For BareMetal support XSK_ACCESS_USER_EFUSE and XSK_ACCESS_PUF_USER_EFUSE - For Linux support

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufAsUserFuses (const XilSKey_PufEfuse  
*PufFuse);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufAsUserFuses` function arguments.

Table 284: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufAsUserFuses Arguments

Type	Member	Description
Commented parameter EfuseAccess does not exist in function <code>XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufAsUserFuses</code> .	EfuseAccess	is a pointer to the <code>XilSKey_Efuse</code> structure

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` - On success
- `ErrorCode` - on Failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufHelprData

This function programs the PS eFUSES with the PUF helper data.

Note: To generate PufSyndromeData, use `XilSKey_Puf_Registration API`

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufHelprData(const XilSKey_Puf *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufHelprData` function arguments.

Table 285: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufHelprData Arguments

Type	Member	Description
<code>const XilSKey_Puf *</code>	<code>InstancePtr</code>	Pointer to the <code>XilSKey_Puf</code> instance.

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if programs successfully.
- Errorcode on failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufHelprData

This function reads the PUF helper data from eFUSE.

Note: This function only reads from eFUSE non-volatile memory. There is no option to read from Cache.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufHelprData(u32 *Address);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufHelprData` function arguments.

Table 286: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufHelprData Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u32 *	Address	Pointer to data array which holds the PUF helper data read from eFUSES.

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if reads successfully.
- Errorcode on failure.

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufHash

This function programs eFUSE with CHash value.

Note: To generate the CHash value, use `XilSKey_Puf_Registration` function.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufHash(const XilSKey_Puf *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufHash` function arguments.

Table 287: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufHash Arguments

Type	Member	Description
const XilSKey_Puf *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XilSKey_Puf instance.

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if chash is programmed successfully.
- An Error code on failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufChash

This function reads eFUSE PUF CHash data from the eFUSE array or cache based on the user read option.

Note: Cache reload is required for obtaining updated values for reading from cache..

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufChash(u32 *Address, u8 ReadOption);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufChash` function arguments.

Table 288: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufChash Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u32 *	Address	Pointer which holds the read back value of the hash.
u8	ReadOption	Indicates whether or not to read from the actual eFUSE array or from the eFUSE cache. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_CACHE) Reads from cache• 1(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_EFUSE) Reads from eFUSE array

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if programs successfully.
- Errorcode on failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufAux

This function programs eFUSE PUF auxiliary data.

Note: To generate auxiliary data, use `XilSKey_Puf_Registration` function.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufAux(const XilSKey_Puf *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufAux` function arguments.

Table 289: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_WritePufAux Arguments

Type	Member	Description
const XilSKey_Puf *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XilSKey_Puf instance.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if the eFUSE is programmed successfully.
- Errorcode on failure

XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufAux

This function reads eFUSE PUF auxiliary data from eFUSE array or cache based on user read option.

Note: Cache reload is required for obtaining updated values for reading from cache.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufAux(u32 *Address, u8 ReadOption);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufAux function arguments.

Table 290: XilSKey_ZynqMp_EfusePs_ReadPufAux Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u32 *	Address	Pointer which holds the read back value of PUF's auxiliary data.
u8	ReadOption	Indicates whether or not to read from the actual eFUSE array or from the eFUSE cache. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_CACHE) Reads from cache • 1(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_EFUSE) Reads from eFUSE array

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if PUF auxiliary data is read successfully.
- Errorcode on failure

XilSKey_Write_Puf_EfusePs_SecureBits

This function programs the eFUSE PUF secure bits

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_Write_Puf_EfusePs_SecureBits(const XilSKey_Puf_Secure
*WriteSecureBits);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_Write_Puf_EfusePs_SecureBits` function arguments.

Table 291: XilSKey_Write_Puf_EfusePs_SecureBits Arguments

Type	Member	Description
const XilSKey_Puf_Secure *	WriteSecureBits	Pointer to the XilSKey_Puf_Secure structure

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if eFUSE PUF secure bits are programmed successfully.
- Errorcode on failure.

XilSKey_Read_Puf_EfusePs_SecureBits

This function is used to read the PS eFUSE PUF secure bits from cache or from eFUSE array.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_Read_Puf_EfusePs_SecureBits(XilSKey_Puf_Secure *SecureBitsRead,
u8 ReadOption);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_Read_Puf_EfusePs_SecureBits` function arguments.

Table 292: XilSKey_Read_Puf_EfusePs_SecureBits Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XilSKey_Puf_Secure *	SecureBitsRead	- Pointer to the XilSKey_Puf_Secure structure which holds the read eFUSE secure bits from the PUF.
u8	ReadOption	- Indicates whether or not to read from the actual eFUSE array or from the eFUSE cache. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_CACHE) Reads from cache • 1(XSK_EFUSEPS_READ_FROM_EFUSE) Reads from eFUSE array

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if reads successfully.
- Errorcode on failure.

XilSKey_Puf_Registration

This function performs registration of PUF which generates a new KEK and associated CHash, Auxiliary, and PUF-syndrome data which are unique for each silicon.

Note: With the help of generated PUF syndrome data, it is possible to re-generate same PUF KEK.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_Puf_Registration(XilSKey_Puf *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_Puf_Registration` function arguments.

Table 293: XilSKey_Puf_Registration Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XilSKey_Puf *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XilSKey_Puf instance.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if registration/re-registration was successful.
- ERROR if registration was unsuccessful

XilSKey_Puf_Regeneration

This function regenerates the PUF data so that the PUF's output can be used as the key source to the AES-GCM hardware cryptographic engine.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_Puf_Regeneration(const XilSKey_Puf *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_Puf_Regeneration` function arguments.

Table 294: XilSKey_Puf_Regeneration Arguments

Type	Member	Description
const XilSKey_Puf *	InstancePtr	is a pointer to the XilSKey_Puf instance.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if regeneration was successful.
- ERROR if regeneration was unsuccessful

eFUSE PL APIs

This chapter provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the eFUSE APIs of Zynq eFUSE PL and UltraScale eFUSE.

Example Usage

- The Zynq eFUSE PL and UltraScale example application contains the `xilskey_efuse_example.c` and the `xilskey_input.h` files.
- By default, both the eFUSE PS and PL are enabled in the application. You can comment '`XSK_EFUSEPL_DRIVER`' to execute only the PS.
- For UltraScale, it is mandatory to comment `XSK_EFUSEPS_DRIVER` else the example generates an error.
- For more details on the user configurable parameters, refer Zynq User-Configurable PL eFUSE Parameters and UltraScale or UltraScale+ User-Configurable PL eFUSE Parameters.
- Requires hardware setup to program PL eFUSE of Zynq or UltraScale.

Table 295: Quick Function Reference

Type	Member	Arguments
u32	<code>XilSKey_EfusePI_SystemInit</code>	<code>XilSKey_EP1 * InstancePtr</code>
u32	<code>XilSKey_EfusePI_Program</code>	<code>XilSKey_EP1 * InstancePtr</code>
u32	<code>XilSKey_EfusePI_ReadStatus</code>	<code>XilSKey_EP1 * InstancePtr</code> <code>u32 * StatusBits</code>
u32	<code>XilSKey_EfusePI_ReadKey</code>	<code>XilSKey_EP1 * InstancePtr</code>

Functions

XilSKey_EfusePl_SystemInit

Note: Updates the global variable ErrorCode with error code(if any).

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_EfusePl_SystemInit(XilSKey_EPl *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_EfusePl_SystemInit` function arguments.

Table 296: XilSKey_EfusePl_SystemInit Arguments

Type	Member	Description
<code>XilSKey_EPl *</code>	InstancePtr	- Input data to be written to PL eFUSE

Returns

XilSKey_EfusePl_Program

Programs PL eFUSE with input data given through InstancePtr.

Note: When this API is called: Initializes the timer, XADC/xsysmon and JTAG server subsystems. Returns an error in the following cases, if the reference clock frequency is not in the range or if the PL DAP ID is not identified, if the system is not in a position to write the requested PL eFUSE bits (because the bits are already written or not allowed to write) if the temperature and voltage are not within range.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_EfusePl_Program(XilSKey_EPl *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_EfusePl_Program` function arguments.

Table 297: XilSKey_EfusePl_Program Arguments

Type	Member	Description
<code>XilSKey_EPl *</code>	InstancePtr	- Pointer to PL eFUSE instance which holds the input data to be written to PL eFUSE.

Returns

- `XST_FAILURE` - In case of failure

- XST_SUCCESS - In case of Success

XilSKey_EfusePl_ReadStatus

Reads the PL efuse status bits and gets all secure and control bits.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_EfusePl_ReadStatus(XilSKey_EPl *InstancePtr, u32 *StatusBits);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_EfusePl_ReadStatus` function arguments.

Table 298: `XilSKey_EfusePl_ReadStatus` Arguments

Type	Member	Description
<code>XilSKey_EPl *</code>	InstancePtr	Pointer to PL eFUSE instance.
<code>u32 *</code>	StatusBits	Buffer to store the status bits read.

Returns

- XST_FAILURE - In case of failure
- XST_SUCCESS - In case of Success

XilSKey_EfusePl_ReadKey

Reads the PL efuse keys and stores them in the corresponding arrays in instance structure.

Note: This function initializes the timer, XADC, and JTAG server subsystems if not already initialized. In Zynq - Reads AES key and User keys. In UltraScale - Reads 32-bit and 128-bit User keys and RSA hash. AES key cannot be read directly it can be verified with CRC check (requires updating the instance with 32-bit CRC value, API updates whether provided CRC value is matched with actuals or not). To calculate the CRC of expected AES key one can use any of the following APIs `XilSKey_CrcCalculation()` or `XilSkey_CrcCalculation_AesKey()`

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_EfusePl_ReadKey(XilSKey_EPl *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_EfusePl_ReadKey` function arguments.

Table 299: XilSKey_EfusePI_ReadKey Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XilSKey_EPl *	InstancePtr	Pointer to PL eFUSE instance.

Returns

- XST_FAILURE - In case of failure
- XST_SUCCESS - In case of Success

CRC Calculation API

This chapter provides a linked summary and detailed descriptions of the CRC calculation APIs. For UltraScale and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC devices, the programmed AES cannot be read back. The programmed AES key can only be verified by reading the CRC value of AES key.

Table 300: Quick Function Reference

Type	Member	Arguments
u32	XilSKey_CrcCalculation	const u8 * Key
u32	XilSkey_CrcCalculation_AesKey	const u8 * Key

Functions

XilSKey_CrcCalculation

This function Calculates CRC value based on hexadecimal string passed.

Note: If the length of the string provided is less than 64, this function appends the string with zeros. For calculation of AES key's CRC one can use u32 XilSKey_CrcCalculation(u8 *Key) API or reverse polynomial 0x82F63B78.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSKey_CrcCalculation(const u8 *Key);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSKey_CrcCalculation` function arguments.

Table 301: XilSkey_CrcCalculation Arguments

Type	Member	Description
const u8 *	Key	Pointer to the string contains AES key in hexadecimal of length less than or equal to 64.

Returns

- On Success returns the Crc of AES key value.
- On failure returns the error code when string length is greater than 64

XilSkey_CrcCalculation_AesKey

Calculates CRC value of the provided key. Key must be provided in hexa buffer.

Prototype

```
u32 XilSkey_CrcCalculation_AesKey(const u8 *Key);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSkey_CrcCalculation_AesKey` function arguments.

Table 302: XilSkey_CrcCalculation_AesKey Arguments

Type	Member	Description
const u8 *	Key	Pointer to an array of 32 bytes, which holds an AES key.

Returns

CRC of provided AES key value. To calculate CRC on the AES key in string format, use `XilSkey_CrcCalculation`.

User-Configurable Parameters

This section provides detailed descriptions of the various user configurable parameters.

Zynq User-Configurable PS eFUSE Parameters

Define the `XSK_EFUSEPS_DRIVER` macro to use the PS eFUSE. After defining the macro, provide the inputs defined with `XSK_EFUSEPS_DRIVER` to burn the bits in PS eFUSE. If the bit is to be burned, define the macro as TRUE; otherwise define the macro as FALSE. For details, refer the following table.

Table 303: Zynq User-Configurable PS eFUSE Parameters

Macro Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_ENABLE_WRITE_PROTECT	<p>Default = FALSE. TRUE to burn the write-protect bits in eFUSE array.</p> <p>Write protect has two bits. When either of the bits is burned, it is considered write-protected. So, while burning the write-protected bits, even if one bit is blown, write API returns success. As previously mentioned, POR reset is required after burning for write protection of the eFUSE bits to go into effect. It is recommended to do the POR reset after write protection. Also note that, after write-protect bits are burned, no more eFUSE writes are possible.</p> <p>If the write-protect macro is TRUE with other macros, write protect is burned in the last iteration, after burning all the defined values, so that for any error while burning other macros will not effect the total eFUSE array.</p> <p>FALSE does not modify the write-protect bits.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_ENABLE_RSA_AUTH	<p>Default = FALSE.</p> <p>Use TRUE to burn the RSA enable bit in the PS eFUSE array. After enabling the bit, every successive boot must be RSA-enabled apart from JTAG. Before burning (blowing) this bit, make sure that eFUSE array has the valid PPK hash. If the PPK hash burning is enabled, only after writing the hash successfully, RSA enable bit is blown. For the RSA enable bit to take effect, POR reset is required. FALSE does not modify the RSA enable bit.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_ENABLE_ROM_128K_CRC	<p>Default = FALSE.</p> <p>TRUE burns the ROM 128K CRC bit. In every successive boot, BootROM calculates 128k CRC. FALSE does not modify the ROM CRC 128K bit.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_ENABLE_RSA_KEY_HASH	<p>Default = FALSE.</p> <p>TRUE burns (blows) the eFUSE hash, that is given in XSK_EFUSEPS_RSA_KEY_HASH_VALUE when write API is used. TRUE reads the eFUSE hash when the read API is used and is read into structure. FALSE ignores the provided value.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_RSA_KEY_HASH_VALUE	<p>The specified value is converted to a hexadecimal buffer and written into the PS eFUSE array when the write API is used. This value is the Primary Public Key (PPK) hash provided in string format. The buffer must be 64 characters long: valid characters are 0-9, a-f, and A-F. Any other character is considered an invalid string and does not burn RSA hash. When the Xilskey_EfusePs_Write() API is used, the RSA hash is written, and the XSK_EFUSEPS_ENABLE_RSA_KEY_HASH must have a value of TRUE.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_DISABLE_DFT_JTAG	<p>Default = FALSE.</p> <p>TRUE disables DFT JTAG permanently. FALSE does not modify the eFuse PS DFT JTAG disable bit.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_DISABLE_DFT_MODE	<p>Default = FALSE.</p> <p>TRUE disables DFT mode permanently. FALSE does not modify the eFuse PS DFT mode disable bit.</p>

Zynq User-Configurable PL eFUSE Parameters

Define the XSK_EFUSEPL_DRIVER macro to use the PL eFUSE. After defining the macro, provide the inputs defined with XSK_EFUSEPL_DRIVER to burn the bits in PL eFUSE bits. If the bit is to be burned, define the macro as TRUE; otherwise define the macro as FALSE. The table below lists the user-configurable PL eFUSE parameters for Zynq devices.

Table 304: Zynq User-Configurable PL eFUSE Parameters

Macro Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_FORCE_PCYCLE_RECONFIG	Default = FALSE. If the value is set to TRUE, then the part has to be power-cycled to be reconfigured. FALSE does not set the eFUSE control bit.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_KEY_WRITE	Default = FALSE. TRUE disables the eFUSE write to FUSE_AES and FUSE_USER blocks. FALSE does not affect the eFUSE bit.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_AES_KEY_READ	Default = FALSE. TRUE disables the write to FUSE_AES and FUSE_USER key and disables the read of FUSE_AES. FALSE does not affect the eFUSE bit.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_USER_KEY_READ	Default = FALSE. TRUE disables the write to FUSE_AES and FUSE_USER key and disables the read of FUSE_USER. FALSE does not affect the eFUSE bit.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_FUSE_CNTRL_WRITE	Default = FALSE. TRUE disables the eFUSE write to FUSE_CTRL block. FALSE does not affect the eFUSE bit.
XSK_EFUSEPL_FORCE_USE_AES_ONLY	Default = FALSE. TRUE forces the use of secure boot with eFUSE AES key only. FALSE does not affect the eFUSE bit.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_JTAG_CHAIN	Default = FALSE. TRUE permanently disables the Zynq ARM DAP and PL TAP. FALSE does not affect the eFUSE bit.
XSK_EFUSEPL_BBRAM_KEY_DISABLE	Default = FALSE. TRUE forces the eFUSE key to be used if booting Secure Image. FALSE does not affect the eFUSE bit.

MIO Pins for Zynq PL eFUSE JTAG Operations

The table below lists the MIO pins for Zynq PL eFUSE JTAG operations. You can change the listed pins at your discretion.

Note: The pin numbers listed in the table below are examples. You must assign appropriate pin numbers as per your hardware design.

Table 305: MIO Pins for Zynq PL eFUSE JTAG Operations

Pin Name	Pin Number
XSK_EFUSEPL_MIO_JTAG_TDI	(17)

Table 305: MIO Pins for Zynq PL eFUSE JTAG Operations (cont'd)

Pin Name	Pin Number
XSK_EFUSEPL_MIO_JTAG_TDO	(21)
XSK_EFUSEPL_MIO_JTAG_TCK	(19)
XSK_EFUSEPL_MIO_JTAG_TMS	(20)

MUX Selection Pin for Zynq PL eFUSE JTAG Operations

The table below lists the MUX selection pin.

Table 306: MUX Selection Pin for Zynq PL eFUSE JTAG Operations

Pin Name	Pin Number	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_MIO_JTAG_MUX_SELECT	(11)	This pin toggles between the external JTAG or MIO driving JTAG operations.

MUX Parameter for Zynq PL eFUSE JTAG Operations

The table below lists the MUX parameter.

Table 307: MUX Parameter for Zynq PL eFUSE JTAG Operations

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_MIO_MUX_SEL_DEFAULT_VAL	Default = LOW. LOW writes zero on the MUX select line before PL_eFUSE writing. HIGH writes one on the MUX select line before PL_eFUSE writing.

AES and User Key Parameters

The table below lists the AES and user key parameters.

Table 308: AES and User Key Parameters

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_PROGRAM_AES_AND_USER_LOW_KEY	Default = FALSE. TRUE burns the AES and User Low hash key, which are given in the XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_KEY and the XSK_EFUSEPL_USER_LOW_KEY respectively. FALSE ignores the provided values. You cannot write the AES Key and the User Low Key separately.
XSK_EFUSEPL_PROGRAM_USER_HIGH_KEY	Default = FALSE. TRUE burns the User High hash key, given in XSK_EFUSEPL_PROGRAM_USER_HIGH_KEY. FALSE ignores the provided values.

Table 308: AES and User Key Parameters (cont'd)

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_KEY	Default = 00 This value converted to hex buffer and written into the PL eFUSE array when write API is used. This value must be the AES Key, given in string format. It must be 64 characters long. Valid characters are 0-9, a-f, A-F. Any other character is considered an invalid string and will not burn AES Key. To write AES Key, XSK_EFUSEPL_PROGRAM_AES_AND_USER_LOW_KEY must have a value of TRUE.
XSK_EFUSEPL_USER_LOW_KEY	Default = 00 This value is converted to a hexadecimal buffer and written into the PL eFUSE array when the write API is used. This value is the User Low Key given in string format. It must be two characters long; valid characters are 0-9,a-f, and A-F. Any other character is considered as an invalid string and will not burn the User Low Key. To write the User Low Key, XSK_EFUSEPL_PROGRAM_AES_AND_USER_LOW_KEY must have a value of TRUE.
XSK_EFUSEPL_USER_HIGH_KEY	Default = 000000. The default value is converted to a hexadecimal buffer and written into the PL eFUSE array when the write API is used. This value is the User High Key given in string format. The buffer must be six characters long: valid characters are 0-9, a-f, A-F. Any other character is considered to be an invalid string and does not burn User High Key. To write the User High Key, the XSK_EFUSEPL_PROGRAM_USER_HIGH_KEY must have a value of TRUE.

Zynq User-Configurable PL BBRAM Parameters

The table below lists the MIO pins for Zynq PL BBRAM JTAG operations.

Note: The pin numbers listed in the table below are examples. You must assign appropriate pin numbers as per your hardware design.

Table 309: Zynq User-Configurable PL BBRAM Parameters

Pin Name	Pin Number
XSK_BBRAM_MIO_JTAG_TDI	(17)
XSK_BBRAM_MIO_JTAG_TDO	(21)
XSK_BBRAM_MIO_JTAG_TCK	(19)
XSK_BBRAM_MIO_JTAG_TMS	(20)

The table below lists the MUX selection pin for Zynq BBRAM PL JTAG operations.

Pin Name	Pin Number
XSK_BBRAM_MIO_JTAG_MUX_SELECT	(11)

MUX Parameter for Zynq BBRAM PL JTAG Operations

The table below lists the MUX parameter for Zynq BBRAM PL JTAG operations.

Table 310: MUX Parameter for Zynq BBRAM PL JTAG Operations

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_BBRAM_MIO_MUX_SEL_DEFAULT_VAL	Default = LOW. LOW writes zero on the MUX select line before PL_eFUSE writing. HIGH writes one on the MUX select line before PL_eFUSE writing.

AES and User Key Parameters

The table below lists the AES and user key parameters.

Table 311: AES and User Key Parameters

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY	Default = XX. AES key (in HEX) that must be programmed into BBRAM.
XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SIZE_IN_BITS	Default = 256. Size of AES key. Must be 256-bit.

UltraScale or UltraScale+ User-Configurable BBRAM PL Parameters

Following parameters requires configuration by user. Based on the configuration, BBRAM is programmed with the provided AES key.

AES and User Key Parameters

The table below lists the AES key parameters.

Table 312: AES and User Key Parameters

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0	Default = FALSE. By default, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0 is FALSE. BBRAM is programmed with a non-obfuscated key provided in XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0 and DPA protection can be either in enabled/disabled state. TRUE programs the BBRAM with key provided in XSK_BBRAM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0 and DPA protection cannot be enabled.

Table 312: AES and User Key Parameters (cont'd)

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1	Default = FALSE. By default, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1 is FALSE. BBRAM is programmed with a non-obfuscated key provided in XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1 and DPA protection can be either in enabled/disabled state. TRUE programs the BBRAM with key provided in XSK_BBRAM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1 and DPA protection cannot be enabled.
XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2	Default = FALSE. By default, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2 is FALSE. BBRAM is programmed with a non-obfuscated key provided in XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2 and DPA protection can be either in enabled/disabled state. TRUE programs the BBRAM with key provided in XSK_BBRAM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2 and DPA protection cannot be enabled.
XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3	Default = FALSE. By default, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3 is FALSE. BBRAM is programmed with a non-obfuscated key provided in XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3 and DPA protection can be either in enabled/disabled state. TRUE programs the BBRAM with key provided in XSK_BBRAM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3 and DPA protection cannot be enabled.
XSK_BBRAM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0	Default = b1c276899d71fb4cdd4a0a7905ea46c2e11f9574d09c7ea23b70b67de713cc d1. The value is converted to hex buffer and the key is programmed into BBRAM, when program API is called. It must be 64 characters long, valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and does not program BBRAM. Note: For writing the OBFUSCATED Key, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0 should have TRUE value.
XSK_BBRAM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1	For writing the OBFUSCATED Key, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1 should have TRUE value.
XSK_BBRAM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2	Default = b1c276899d71fb4cdd4a0a7905ea46c2e11f9574d09c7ea23b70b67de713cc d1. The value is converted to hex buffer and the key is programmed into BBRAM, when program API is called. It must be 64 characters long, valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and does not program BBRAM. Note: For writing the OBFUSCATED Key, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2 should have TRUE value.
XSK_BBRAM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3	Default = b1c276899d71fb4cdd4a0a7905ea46c2e11f9574d09c7ea23b70b67de713cc d1. The value is converted to hex buffer and the key is programmed into BBRAM, when program API is called. It must be 64 characters long, valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and does not program BBRAM. Note: For writing the OBFUSCATED Key, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3 should have TRUE value.
XSK_BBRAM_PGM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0	Default = FALSE TRUE will program BBRAM with AES key provided in XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0

Table 312: AES and User Key Parameters (cont'd)

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_BBRAM_PGM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1	Default = FALSE. TRUE will program BBRAM with AES key provided in XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1
XSK_BBRAM_PGM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2	Default = FALSE. TRUE will program BBRAM with AES key provided in XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2
XSK_BBRAM_PGM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3	Default = FALSE. TRUE will program BBRAM with AES key provided in XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3
XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0	<p>Default = 00000000000000000000000000000000524156a63950bcdeadfeadcdeabaad34216615aaaabb aaa. The value is converted to hex buffer and the key is programmed into BBRAM, when program API is called. It must be 64 characters long, valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and does not program BBRAM.</p> <p>Note: For writing AES key, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0 should have TRUE value, and XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0 should have FALSE value.</p>
XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1	<p>Default = 00000000000000000000000000000000524156a63950bcdeadfeadcdeabaad34216615aaaabb aaa. The value is converted to hex buffer and the key is programmed into BBRAM, when program API is called. It must be 64 characters long, valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and does not program BBRAM.</p> <p>Note: For writing AES key, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1 should have TRUE value, and XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1 should have FALSE value.</p>
XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2	<p>Default = 00000000000000000000000000000000524156a63950bcdeadfeadcdeabaad34216615aaaabb aaa. The value is converted to hex buffer and the key is programmed into BBRAM, when program API is called. It must be 64 characters long, valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and does not program BBRAM.</p> <p>Note: For writing AES key, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2 should have TRUE value, and XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2 should have FALSE value.</p>
XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3	<p>Default = 00000000000000000000000000000000524156a63950bcdeadfeadcdeabaad34216615aaaabb aaa. The value is converted to hex buffer and the key is programmed into BBRAM, when program API is called. It must be 64 characters long, valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and does not program BBRAM.</p> <p>Note: For writing AES key, XSK_BBRAM_PGM_AES_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3 should have TRUE value, and XSK_BBRAM_PGM_OBFUSCATED_KEY_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3 should have FALSE value</p>
XSK_BBRAM_AES_KEY_SIZE_IN_BITS	Default= 256 Size of AES key must be 256 bits.

DPA Protection for BBRAM Key

The following table shows DPA protection configurable parameter

Table 313: DPA Protection for BBRAM Key

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_BBRAM_DPA_PROTECT_ENABLE	Default = FALSE By default, the DPA protection is in disabled state.TRUE will enable DPA protection with provided DPA count and configuration in XSK_BBRAM_DPA_COUNT and XSK_BBRAM_DPA_MODE respectively. DPA protection cannot be enabled if BBRAM is been programmed with an obfuscated key.
XSK_BBRAM_DPA_COUNT	Default = 0 This input is valid only when DPA protection is enabled.Valid range of values are 1 - 255 when DPA protection is enabled else 0.
XSK_BBRAM_DPA_MODE	Default = XSK_BBRAM_INVALID_CONFIGURATIONS When DPA protection is enabled it can be XSK_BBRAM_INVALID_CONFIGURATIONS or XSK_BBRAM_ALL_CONFIGURATIONS If DPA protection is disabled this input provided over here is ignored.

GPIO Device Used for Connecting PL Master JTAG Signals

In hardware design MASTER JTAG can be connected to any one of the available GPIO devices, based on the design the following parameter must be provided with corresponding device ID of selected GPIO device.

Table 314: GPIO Device Used for Connecting PL Master JTAG Signals

Master JTAG Signal	Description
XSK_BBRAM_AXI_GPIO_DEVICE_ID	Default = XPAR_AXI_GPIO_0_DEVICE_ID. This is for providing exact GPIO device ID, based on the design configuration this parameter can be modified to provide GPIO device ID which is used for connecting master jtag pins.

GPIO Pins Used for PL Master JTAG Signals

In Ultrascale devices, the following GPIO pins are used for connecting MASTER_JTAG pins to access BBRAM. These can be changed depending on your hardware.The table below shows the GPIO pins used for PL MASTER JTAG signals.

Table 315: GPIO Pins Used for PL Master JTAG Signals

Master JTAG Signal	Default PIN Number
XSK_BBRAM_AXI_GPIO_JTAG_TDO	0
XSK_BBRAM_AXI_GPIO_JTAG_TDI	0

Table 315: GPIO Pins Used for PL Master JTAG Signals (cont'd)

Master JTAG Signal	Default PIN Number
XSK_BBRAM_AXI_GPIO_JTAG_TMS	1
XSK_BBRAM_AXI_GPIO_JTAG_TCK	2

GPIO Channels

The following table shows GPIO channel number.

Table 316: GPIO Channels

Parameter	Default Channel Number	Master JTAG Signal Connected
XSK_BBRAM_GPIO_INPUT_CH	2	TDO
XSK_BBRAM_GPIO_OUTPUT_CH	1	TDI, TMS, TCK

Note: All inputs and outputs of GPIO must be configured in single channel. For example, XSK_BBRAM_GPIO_INPUT_CH = XSK_BBRAM_GPIO_OUTPUT_CH = 1 or 2. Among (TDI, TCK, TMS) Outputs of GPIO cannot be connected to different GPIO channels all the 3 signals must be in same channel. TDO can be a other channel of (TDI, TCK, TMS) or the same. DPA protection can be enabled only when programming non-obfuscated key.

UltraScale or UltraScale+ User-Configurable PL eFUSE Parameters

The table below lists the user-configurable PL eFUSE parameters for UltraScale devices.

Table 317: UltraScale or UltraScale+ User-Configurable PL eFUSE Parameters

Macro Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_AES_KEY_READ	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable the write to FUSE_AES and check CRC for AES key by programming control bit of FUSE. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_USER_KEY_READ	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable the write to 32-bit FUSE_USER and read of FUSE_USER key by programming control bit of FUSE. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_SECURE_READ	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable the write to FUSE_Secure block and reading of secure block by programming control bit of FUSE. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_FUSE_CNTRL_WRITE	Default = FALSE. TRUE permanently disables the write to FUSE_CNTRL block by programming control bit of FUSE. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.

Table 317: UltraScale or UltraScale+ User-Configurable PL eFUSE Parameters (cont'd)

Macro Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_RSA_KEY_READ	Default = FALSE. TRUE permanently disables the write to FUSE_RSA block and reading of FUSE_RSA Hash by programming control bit of FUSE. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_KEY_WRITE	Default = FALSE. TRUE permanently disables the write to FUSE_AES block by programming control bit of FUSE. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_USER_KEY_WRITE	Default = FALSE. TRUE permanently disables the write to FUSE_USER block by programming control bit of FUSE. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_SECURE_WRITE	Default = FALSE. TRUE permanently disables the write to FUSE_SECURE block by programming control bit of FUSE. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_RSA_HASH_WRITE	Default = FALSE. TRUE permanently disables the write to FUSE_RSA authentication key by programming control bit of FUSE. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_128BIT_USER_KEY_WRITE	Default = FALSE. TRUE permanently disables the write to 128-bit FUSE_USER by programming control bit of FUSE. FALSE will not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ALLOW_ENCRYPTED_ONLY	Default = FALSE. TRUE permanently allow encrypted bitstream only. FALSE does not modify this Secure bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_FORCE_USE_FUSE_AES_ONLY	Default = FALSE. TRUE then allows only FUSE's AES key as source of encryption FALSE then allows FPGA to configure an unencrypted bitstream or bitstream encrypted using key stored BBRAM or eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ENABLE_RSA_AUTH	Default = FALSE. TRUE enables RSA authentication of bitstream FALSE does not modify this secure bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_JTAG_CHAIN	Default = FALSE. TRUE disables JTAG permanently. FALSE does not modify this secure bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_TEST_ACCESS	Default = FALSE. TRUE disables AMD test access. FALSE does not modify this secure bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_DISABLE_AES_DECRYPTOR	Default = FALSE. TRUE disables decoder completely. FALSE does not modify this secure bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ENABLE_OBFUSCATION_EFUSEAES	Default = FALSE. TRUE enables obfuscation feature for eFUSE AES key.

GPIO Device Used for Connecting PL Master JTAG Signals

In hardware design MASTER JTAG can be connected to any one of the available GPIO devices, based on the design the following parameter must be provided with corresponding device ID of selected GPIO device.

Table 318: GPIO Device Used for Connecting PL Master JTAG Signals

Master JTAG Signal	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_AXI_GPIO_DEVICE_ID	Default = XPAR_AXI_GPIO_0_DEVICE_ID. This is for providing exact GPIO device ID, based on the design configuration this parameter can be modified to provide GPIO device ID which is used for connecting master jtag pins.

GPIO Pins Used for PL Master JTAG and HWM Signals

In Ultrascale devices, the following GPIO pins are used for connecting MASTER_JTAG pins to access eFUSE. These can be changed depending on your hardware. The table below shows the GPIO pins used for PL MASTER JTAG signals.

Table 319: GPIO Pins Used for PL Master JTAG and HWM Signals

Master JTAG Signal	Default PIN Number
XSK_EFUSEPL_AXI_GPIO_JTAG_TDO	0
XSK_EFUSEPL_AXI_GPIO_HWM_READY	0
XSK_EFUSEPL_AXI_GPIO_HWM_END	1
XSK_EFUSEPL_AXI_GPIO_JTAG_TDI	2
XSK_EFUSEPL_AXI_GPIO_JTAG_TMS	1
XSK_EFUSEPL_AXI_GPIO_JTAG_TCK	2
XSK_EFUSEPL_AXI_GPIO_HWM_START	3

GPIO Channels

The following table shows GPIO channel number.

Table 320: GPIO Channels

Parameter	Default Channel Number	Master JTAG Signal Connected
XSK_EFUSEPL_GPIO_INPUT_CH	2	TDO
XSK_EFUSEPL_GPIO_OUTPUT_CH	1	TDI, TMS, TCK

Note: All inputs and outputs of GPIO must be configured in single channel. For example, XSK_EFUSEPL_GPIO_INPUT_CH = XSK_EFUSEPL_GPIO_OUTPUT_CH = 1 or 2. Among (TDI, TCK, TMS) Outputs of GPIO cannot be connected to different GPIO channels all the 3 signals must be in same channel. TDO can be a other channel of (TDI, TCK, TMS) or the same.

SLR Selection to Program eFUSE on MONO/SSIT Devices

The following table shows parameters for programming different SLRs.

Table 321: SLR Selection to Program eFUSE on MONO/SSIT Devices

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_PGM_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_0	Default = FALSE TRUE enables programming SLR config order 0's eFUSE. FALSE disables programming.
XSK_EFUSEPL_PGM_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_1	Default = FALSE TRUE enables programming SLR config order 1's eFUSE. FALSE disables programming.
XSK_EFUSEPL_PGM_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_2	Default = FALSE TRUE enables programming SLR config order 2's eFUSE. FALSE disables programming.
XSK_EFUSEPL_PGM_SLR_CONFIG_ORDER_3	Default = FALSE TRUE enables programming SLR config order 3's eFUSE. FALSE disables programming.

eFUSE PL Read Parameters

The following table shows parameters related to read USER 32/128bit keys and RSA hash.

By enabling any of the below parameters, by default will read corresponding hash/key associated with all the available SLRs. For example, if XSK_EFUSEPL_READ_USER_KEY is TRUE, USER key for all the available SLRs is read.

Note: For only reading keys it is not required to enable XSK_EFUSEPL_PGM_SLR1, XSK_EFUSEPL_PGM_SLR2, XSK_EFUSEPL_PGM_SLR3, XSK_EFUSEPL_PGM_SLR4 macros, they can be in FALSE state.

Table 322: eFUSE PL Read Parameters

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_READ_USER_KEY	Default = FALSE TRUE reads 32-bit FUSE_USER from eFUSE of all available SLRs and each time updates in XilSKey_EPI instance parameter UserKeyReadback, which will be displayed on UART by example before reading next SLR. FALSE 32-bit FUSE_USER key read will not be performed.
XSK_EFUSEPL_READ_RSA_KEY_HASH	Default = FALSE TRUE reads FUSE_USER from eFUSE of all available SLRs and each time updates in XilSKey_EPI instance parameter RSAHashReadback, which is displayed on UART by example before reading next SLR. FALSE FUSE_RSA_HASH read will not be performed.

Table 322: eFUSE PL Read Parameters (cont'd)

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_READ_USER_KEY128_BIT	<p>Default = FALSE</p> <p>TRUE reads 128-bit USER key eFUSE of all available SLRs and each time updates in XilSKey_EPI instance parameter User128BitReadBack, which will be displayed on UART by example before reading next SLR.</p> <p>FALSE 128-bit USER key read will not be performed.</p>

AES Keys and Related Parameters

Note: For programming AES key for MONO/SSI technology device, ensure that the corresponding SLR is selected and AES key programming is enabled.

User Keys (32-bit) and Related Parameters

Note: For programming USER key for MONO/SSI technology device, the corresponding SLR must be selected and USER key programming must be enabled.

RSA Hash and Related Parameters

Note: For programming RSA hash for MONO/SSI technology device, the corresponding SLR must be selected and RSA hash programming must be enabled.

User Keys (128-bit) and Related Parameters

Note: For programming User key 128-bit for MONO/SSI technology device, the corresponding SLR and programming for USER key 128-bit must be enabled.

AES Key CRC verification

AES key is not user-readable. You can verify only by providing the CRC of the expected AES key. The following lists the parameters that helps in verifying the AES key:

Table 323: AES Key CRC verification

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_CHECK_AES_KEY_CRC	<p>Default = FALSE</p> <p>TRUE performs CRC check of FUSE_AES with provided CRC value in macro XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_OF_EXPECTED_AES_KEY. And result of CRC check is updated in the XilSKey_EPI instance parameter AESKeyMatched with either TRUE or FALSE.</p> <p>FALSE CRC check of FUSE_AES will not be performed.</p>

Table 323: AES Key CRC verification (cont'd)

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_OF_EXPECTED_AES_KEY_CONFIG_ORDER_0	<p>Default = XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS CRC value of FUSE_AES with all Zeros.</p> <p>Expected FUSE_AES key's CRC value of SLR config order 0 has to be updated in place of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS. For Checking CRC of FUSE_AES XSK_EFUSEPL_CHECK_AES_KEY_ULTRA macro is set to TRUE otherwise CRC check is performed. For calculation of AES key's CRC one can use u32 XilSKey_CrcCalculation(u8_Key) API.</p> <p>For UltraScale, the value of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS is 0x621C42AA(XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_FOR_AES_ZEROS).0</p> <p>For UltraScale+, the value of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS is 0x3117503A(XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_FOR_AES_ZEROS_ULTRA_PLUS)</p>
XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_OF_EXPECTED_AES_KEY_CONFIG_ORDER_1	<p>Default = XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS CRC value of FUSE_AES with all Zeros. Expected FUSE_AES key's CRC value of SLR config order 1 has to be updated in place of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS.</p> <p>For Checking CRC of FUSE_AES XSK_EFUSEPL_CHECK_AES_KEY_ULTRA macro must be TRUE otherwise CRC check is not performed. For calculation of AES key's CRC one can use u32 XilSKey_CrcCalculation(u8_Key) API.</p> <p>For UltraScale, the value of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS is 0x621C42AA(XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_FOR_AES_ZEROS).</p> <p>For UltraScale+, the value of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS is 0x3117503A(XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_FOR_AES_ZEROS_ULTRA_PLUS)</p>
XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_OF_EXPECTED_AES_KEY_CONFIG_ORDER_2	<p>Default = XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS CRC value of FUSE_AES with all Zeros.</p> <p>Expected FUSE_AES key's CRC value of SLR config order 2 has to be updated in place of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS. For Checking CRC of FUSE_AES XSK_EFUSEPL_CHECK_AES_KEY_ULTRA macro is set to TRUE otherwise CRC check is not performed. For calculation of AES key CRC, use u32 XilSKey_CrcCalculation(u8_Key) API.</p> <p>For UltraScale, the value of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS is 0x621C42AA(XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_FOR_AES_ZEROS).</p> <p>For UltraScale+, the value of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS is 0x3117503A(XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_FOR_AES_ZEROS_ULTRA_PLUS)</p>

Table 323: AES Key CRC verification (cont'd)

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_OF_EXPECTED_AES_KEY_CONFIG_ORDER_3	<p>Default = XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS CRC value of FUSE_AES with all Zeros.</p> <p>Expected FUSE_AES key's CRC value of SLR config order 3 has to be updated in place of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS. For Checking CRC of FUSE_AES XSK_EFUSEPL_CHECK_AES_KEY_ULTRA macro must be TRUE otherwise CRC check will not be performed. For calculation of AES key's CRC one can use u32 XilSKey_CrcCalculation(u8_Key) API.</p> <p>For UltraScale, the value of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS is 0x621C42AA(XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_FOR_AES_ZEROS).</p> <p>For UltraScale+, the value of XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_CRC_OF_ALL_ZEROS is 0x3117503A(XSK_EFUSEPL_CRC_FOR_AES_ZEROS_ULTRA_PLUS)</p>

Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC User-Configurable PS eFUSE Parameters

The table below lists the user-configurable PS eFUSE parameters for Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC devices.

Table 324: Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC User-Configurable PS eFUSE Parameters

Macro Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_AES_RD_LOCK	<p>Default = FALSE</p> <p>TRUE permanently disable the CRC check of FUSE_AES. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_AES_WR_LOCK	<p>Default = FALSE</p> <p>TRUE permanently disable the writing to FUSE_AES block. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_ENC_ONLY	<p>Default = FALSE</p> <p>TRUE permanently enable encrypted booting only using the Fuse key. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_BBRAM_DISABLE	<p>Default = FALSE</p> <p>TRUE permanently disable the BBRAM key. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERR_DISABLE	<p>Default = FALSE</p> <p>TRUE permanently disables the error messages in JTAG status register. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_JTAG_DISABLE	<p>Default = FALSE</p> <p>TRUE permanently disable JTAG controller. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_DFT_DISABLE	<p>Default = FALSE</p> <p>TRUE permanently disable DFT boot mode. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.</p>

Table 324: Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC User-Configurable PS eFUSE Parameters (cont'd)

Macro Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_PROG_GATE_DISABLE	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable PROG_GATE feature in PPD. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_SECURE_LOCK	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable reboot into JTAG mode when doing a secure lockdown. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_RSA_ENABLE	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently enable RSA authentication during boot. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK0_WR_LOCK	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable writing to PPK0 efuses. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK0_INVLD	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently revoke PPK0. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK1_WR_LOCK	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable writing PPK1 efuses. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK1_INVLD	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently revoke PPK1. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER_WRLK_0	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable writing to USER_0 efuses. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER_WRLK_1	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable writing to USER_1 efuses. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER_WRLK_2	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable writing to USER_2 efuses. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER_WRLK_3	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable writing to USER_3 efuses. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER_WRLK_4	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable writing to USER_4 efuses. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER_WRLK_5	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable writing to USER_5 efuses. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER_WRLK_6	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable writing to USER_6 efuses. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER_WRLK_7	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently disable writing to USER_7 efuses. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_LBIST_EN	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently enables logic BIST to be run during boot. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFUSE.

Table 324: Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC User-Configurable PS eFUSE Parameters (cont'd)

Macro Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_LPD_SC_EN	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently enables zeroization of registers in Low Power Domain(LPD) during boot. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFUSE.
XSK_EFUSEPS_FPD_SC_EN	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently enables zeroization of registers in Full Power Domain(FPD) during boot. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFUSE.
XSK_EFUSEPS_PBR_BOOT_ERR	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently enables the boot halt when there is any PMU error. FALSE does not modify this control bit of eFUSE.

AES Keys and Related Parameters

The following table shows AES key related parameters.

Table 325: AES Keys and Related Parameters

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_AES_KEY	Default = FALSE TRUE burns the AES key provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_AES_KEY. FALSE ignores the key provide XSK_EFUSEPS_AES_KEY.
XSK_EFUSEPS_AES_KEY	Default = 00 00000000000000 The value is converted to hex buffer and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. Provide this value in the string format with 64 characters length. Valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is invalid string and does not burn AES Key. Note: For writing the AES Key, XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_AES_KEY set to TRUE value.
XSK_EFUSEPS_CHECK_AES_KEY_CRC	Default value is FALSE. TRUE checks the CRC provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_AES_KEY. CRC verification is executed after programming AES key to verify that the key is programmed properly or not. If not, the library error outs the same. When programming AES key, it is not necessary to verify the AES key again. Note: Ensure that the objective is only to CRC of the provided key and not programming AES key. If yes, do not modify XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_AES_KEY (TRUE programs key).

User Keys and Related Parameters

Single bit programming is allowed for all the user eFUSES. When you request to revert already programmed bit, the library will return an error. Also, if the user eFUSES is non-zero, the library will not throw an error for valid requests. The following table shows the user keys and related parameters.

Table 326: User Keys and Related Parameters

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER0_FUSE	Default = FALSE TRUE burns User0 Fuse provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER0_FUSES. FALSE ignores the value provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER0_FUSES
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER1_FUSE	Default = FALSE TRUE burns User1 Fuse provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER1_FUSES. FALSE ignores the value provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER1_FUSES
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER2_FUSE	Default = FALSE TRUE burns User2 Fuse provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER2_FUSES. FALSE ignores the value provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER2_FUSES
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER3_FUSE	Default = FALSE TRUE burns User3 Fuse provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER3_FUSES. FALSE ignores the value provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER3_FUSES
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER4_FUSE	Default = FALSE TRUE burns User4 Fuse provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER4_FUSES. FALSE ignores the value provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER4_FUSES
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER5_FUSE	Default = FALSE TRUE burns User5 Fuse provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER5_FUSES. FALSE ignores the value provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER5_FUSES
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER6_FUSE	Default = FALSE TRUE burns User6 Fuse provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER6_FUSES. FALSE ignores the value provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER6_FUSES
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER7_FUSE	Default = FALSE TRUE burns User7 Fuse provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER7_FUSES. FALSE ignores the value provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_USER7_FUSES

Table 326: User Keys and Related Parameters (cont'd)

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER0_FUSES	<p>Default = 00000000</p> <p>The value mentioned in this is converted to hex buffer and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. Provide this value in the string format with 8 characters long. Valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and does not burn SPK ID.</p> <p>Note: For writing the User0 Fuse, set XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER0_FUSE to True.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER1_FUSES	<p>Default = 00000000</p> <p>The value mentioned in this is converted to hex buffer and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. Provide this value in the string format with 8 characters length. Valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is invalid string and does not burn SPK ID.</p> <p>Note: For writing the User1 Fuse, set XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER1_FUSE to TRUE value.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER2_FUSES	<p>Default = 00000000</p> <p>The value mentioned in this is converted to hex buffer and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. Provide this value in the string format with 8 characters length. Valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is invalid string and does not burn SPK ID.</p> <p>Note: For writing the User2 Fuse, set XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER2_FUSE to TRUE value</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER3_FUSES	<p>Default = 00000000</p> <p>The value mentioned in this is converted to hex buffer and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. Provide this value in the string format with 8 characters length. Valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is invalid string and does not burn SPK ID.</p> <p>Note: For writing the User3 Fuse, set XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER3_FUSE to TRUE value</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER4_FUSES	<p>Default = 00000000</p> <p>The value mentioned in this is converted to hex buffer and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. Provide this value in the string format with 8 characters length. Valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is invalid string and does not burn SPK ID.</p> <p>Note: For writing the User4 Fuse, set XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER4_FUSE to TRUE value</p>

Table 326: User Keys and Related Parameters (cont'd)

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER5_FUSES	<p>Default = 00000000</p> <p>The value mentioned in this is converted to hex buffer and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. Provide this value in the string format with 8 characters length. Valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is invalid string and does not burn SPK ID.</p> <p>Note: For writing the User5 Fuse, set XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER5_FUSE to TRUE value</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER6_FUSES	<p>Default = 00000000</p> <p>The value mentioned is converted to hex buffer and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. Provide this value in the string format with 8 characters length. Valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is invalid string and does not burn SPK ID.</p> <p>Note: For writing the User6 Fuse, set XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER6_FUSE to TRUE value.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_USER7_FUSES	<p>Default = 00000000</p> <p>The value mentioned is converted to hex buffer and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. Provide this value in the string format with 8 characters length. Valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is invalid string and does not burn SPK ID.</p> <p>Note: For writing the User7 Fuse, set XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_USER7_FUSE to TRUE value</p>

PPK0 Keys and Related Parameters

The following table shows the PPK0 keys and related parameters.

Table 327: PPK0 Keys and Related Parameters

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_PPK0_SHA3_HASH	<p>Default = FALSE</p> <p>TRUE burns PPK0 sha3 hash provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK0_SHA3_HASH.</p> <p>FALSE ignores the hash provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK0_SHA3_HASH.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK0_IS_SHA3	<p>Default = TRUE</p> <p>TRUE XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK0_SHA3_HASH must be of string length 96 it specifies that PPK0 is used to program SHA3 hash.</p> <p>FALSE XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK0_SHA3_HASH must be of string length 64 it specifies that PPK0 is used to program SHA2 hash.</p>

Table 327: PPK0 Keys and Related Parameters (cont'd)

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK0_HASH	<p>Default = 00 00</p> <p>The value mentioned in this is converted to hex buffer and into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. Provide this value in the string format and 96 or 64 characters long, valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and does not burn PPK0 hash. Note that, for writing the PPK0 hash, XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_PPK0_SHA3_HASH should have TRUE value. While writing SHA2 hash, length must be 64 characters long XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK0_IS_SHA3 macro has to be made FALSE. While writing SHA3 hash, length must be 96 characters long and XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK0_IS_SHA3 macro must be made TRUE</p>

PPK1 Keys and Related Parameters

The following table shows the PPK1 keys and related parameters.

Table 328: PPK1 Keys and Related Parameters

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_PPK1_SHA3_HASH	<p>Default = FALSE TRUE burns PPK1 sha3 hash provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK1_SHA3_HASH. FALSE ignores the hash provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK1_SHA3_HASH.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK1_IS_SHA3	<p>Default = TRUE TRUE XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK1_SHA3_HASH must be of string length 96 it specifies that PPK1 is used to program SHA3 hash. FALSE XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK1_SHA3_HASH must be of string length 64 it specifies that PPK1 is used to program SHA2 hash.</p>
XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK1_HASH	<p>Default = 00 00000000000000</p> <p>The value mentioned in this is converted to hex buffer and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. This value must be given in string format. It must be 64 or 96 characters long, valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and will not burn PPK1 hash.</p> <p>Note that, for writing the PPK1 hash, XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_PPK1_SHA3_HASH should have TRUE value. By default, PPK1 hash is provided with 64 character length to program PPK1 hash with sha2 hash so XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK1_IS_SHA3 also is in FALSE state. But to program PPK1 hash with SHA3 hash make XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK1_IS_SHA3 to TRUE and provide sha3 hash of length 96 characters XSK_EFUSEPS_PPK1_HASH so that one can program sha3 hash.</p>

SPK ID and Related Parameters

The following table shows the SPK ID and related parameters.

Table 329: SPK ID and Related Parameters

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_SPKID	Default = FALSE TRUE burns SPKID provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_SPK_ID. FALSE ignores the hash provided in XSK_EFUSEPS_SPK_ID.
XSK_EFUSEPS_SPK_ID	Default = 00000000 The value mentioned in this is converted to hex buffer and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when write API used. This value must be given in string format. It must be 8 characters long, valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and will not burn SPK ID. Note: For writing the SPK ID, XSK_EFUSEPS_WRITE_SPKID should have TRUE value.

Note: PPK hash must be unmodified hash generated by bootgen. Single bit programming is allowed for User FUSES (0 to 7). If you specify a value that tries to set a bit that was previously programmed to 1 back to 0, you will get an error. Ensure to provide already programmed bits also along with new requests.

Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC User-Configurable PS BBRAM Parameters

The table below lists the AES and user key parameters.

Table 330: Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC User-Configurable PS BBRAM Parameters

Parameter Name	Description
XSK_ZYNQMP_BBRAMPS_AES_KEY	Default = 00000000000000000000000000000000AES key (in HEX) that must be programmed into BBRAM.
XSK_ZYNQMP_BBRAMPS_AES_KEY_LEN_IN_BYTES	Default = 32. Length of AES key in bytes.
XSK_ZYNQMP_BBRAMPS_AES_KEY_LEN_IN_BITS	Default = 256.Length of AES key in bits.
XSK_ZYNQMP_BBRAMPS_AES_KEY_STR_LEN	Default = 64.String length of the AES key.

Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC User-Configurable PS PUF Parameters

The table below lists the user-configurable PS PUF parameters for Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC devices.

Table 331: Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC User-Configurable PS PUF Parameters

Macro Name	Description
XSK_PUF_INFO_ON_UART	Default = FALSE TRUE displays syndrome data on UART com port. FALSE displays any data on UART com port.
XSK_PUF_PROGRAM_EFUSE	Default = FALSE TRUE programs the generated syndrome data, CHash, and Auxiliary values, Black key. FALSE does not program data into eFUSE.
XSK_PUF_IF_CONTRACT_MANUFACTURER	Default = FALSE Enable this macro when application is hand over to contract manufacturer. TRUE allows only authenticated application. FALSE authentication is not mandatory.
XSK_PUF_REG_MODE	Default = XSK_PUF_MODE4KPUF registration is performed in 4K mode. For only understanding it is provided in this file, but user is not supposed to modify this.
XSK_PUF_READ_SECUREBITS	Default = FALSE TRUE reads status of the puf secure bits from eFUSE and displayed on UART. FALSE does not read secure bits.
XSK_PUF_PROGRAM_SECUREBITS	Default = FALSE TRUE programs PUF secure bits based on the user input provided at XSK_PUF_SYN_INVALID, XSK_PUF_SYN_WRLK, and XSK_PUF_REGISTER_DISABLE. FALSE does not program any PUF secure bits.
XSK_PUF_SYN_INVALID	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently invalidates the already programmed syndrome data. FALSE will not modify anything
XSK_PUF_SYN_WRLK	Default = FALSE TRUE will permanently disable programming syndrome data into eFUSE. FALSE will not modify anything.
XSK_PUF_REGISTER_DISABLE	Default = FALSE TRUE permanently does not allow PUF syndrome data registration. FALSE will not modify anything.
XSK_PUF_RESERVED	Default = FALSE TRUE programs this reserved eFUSE bit. FALSE will not modify anything.
XSK_PUF_AES_KEY	Default = 00 000000000000 The value mentioned in this is converted to hex buffer and encrypts this with PUF helper data and generates a black key and written into the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC PS eFUSE array when XSK_PUF_PROGRAM_EFUSE macro is TRUE. Provide this value in the string format with 8 characters long. Valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string and does not AES key. Note: Provide red key in this macro and application calculates the black key and programs into eFUSE if XSK_PUF_PROGRAM_EFUSE macro is TRUE. To avoid programming eFUSE results can be displayed on UART com port by making XSK_PUF_INFO_ON_UART to TRUE.

Table 331: Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC User-Configurable PS PUF Parameters (cont'd)

Macro Name	Description
XSK_PUF_BLACK_KEY_IV	Default = 0000000000000000000000000000 The value mentioned here is converted to hex buffer. This is Initialization vector(IV) which is used to generated black key with provided AES key and generated PUF key. Provide this value in the string format with 24 characters long. Valid characters are 0-9,a-f,A-F. Any other character is considered as invalid string.

Error Codes

The application error code is 32-bits long. For example, if the error code for PS is 0x8A05:

- 0x8A indicates that a write error has occurred while writing RSA Authentication bit.
- 0x05 indicates that write error is due to the write temperature out of range.

Applications have the following options on how to show error status. Both of these methods of conveying the status are implemented by default. However, UART is required to be present and initialized for status to be displayed through UART.

- Send the error code through UART pins
- Write the error code in the reboot status register

PL EFUSE error codes

Enumerations

Enumeration XSKEfusePI_ErrorCodes

Table 332: Enumeration XSKEfusePI_ErrorCodes Values

Value	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_NONE	0 No error.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_ROW_NOT_ZERO	0x10 Row is not zero.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READ_ROW_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x11 Read Row is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READ_MARGIN_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x12 Read Margin is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READ_BUFFER_NULL	0x13 No buffer for read.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READ_BIT_VALUE_NOT_SET	0x14 Read bit not set.

Table 332: Enumeration XSKEfusePI_ErrorCodes Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READ_BIT_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x15 Read bit is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READ_TEMPERATURE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x16 Temperature obtained from XADC is out of range to read.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READ_VCCAUX_VOLTAGE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x17 VCCAUX obtained from XADC is out of range to read.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READ_VCCINT_VOLTAGE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x18 VCCINT obtained from XADC is out of range to read.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_WRITE_ROW_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x19 To write row is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_WRITE_BIT_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x1A To read bit is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_WRITE_TEMPERATURE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x1B To eFUSE write Temperature obtained from XADC is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_WRITE_VCCAUX_VOLTAGE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x1C To write eFUSE VCCAUX obtained from XADC is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_WRITE_VCCINT_VOLTAGE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x1D To write into eFUSE VCCINT obtained from XADC is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_FUSE_CNTRL_WRITE_DISABLED	0x1E Fuse control write is disabled.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_CNTRL_WRITE_BUFFER_NULL	0x1F Buffer pointer that is supposed to contain control data is null.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_NOT_VALID_KEY_LENGTH	0x20 Key length invalid.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_ZERO_KEY_LENGTH	0x21 Key length zero.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_NOT_VALID_KEY_CHAR	0x22 Invalid key characters.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_NULL_KEY	0x23 Null key.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_FUSE_SEC_WRITE_DISABLED	0x24 Secure bits write is disabled.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_FUSE_SEC_READ_DISABLED	0x25 Secure bits reading is disabled.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_SEC_WRITE_BUFFER_NULL	0x26 Buffer to write into secure block is NULL.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READ_PAGE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x27 Page is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_FUSE_ROW_RANGE	0x28 Row is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_IN_PROGRAMMING_ROW	0x29 Error programming fuse row.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_PRGRMG_ROWS_NOT_EMPTY	0x2A Error when tried to program non Zero rows of eFUSE.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_HWM_TIMEOUT	0x80 Error when hardware module is exceeded the time for programming eFUSE.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_USER_FUSE_REVERT	0x90 Error occurs when user requests to revert already programmed user eFUSE bit.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_KEY_VALIDATION	0xF000 Invalid key.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_PL_STRUCT_NULL	0x1000 Null PL structure.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_JTAG_SERVER_INIT	0x1100 JTAG server initialization error.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READING_FUSE_CNTRL	0x1200 Error reading fuse control.

Table 332: Enumeration XSKEfusePI_ErrorCodes Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_DATA_PROGRAMMING_NOT_ALLOWED	0x1300 Data programming not allowed.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_FUSE_CTRL_WRITE_NOT_ALLOWED	0x1400 Fuse control write is disabled.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READING_FUSE_AES_ROW	0x1500 Error reading fuse AES row.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_AES_ROW_NOT_EMPTY	0x1600 AES row is not empty.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_PROGRAMMING_FUSE_AES_ROW	0x1700 Error programming fuse AES row.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READING_FUSE_USER_DATA_ROW	0x1800 Error reading fuse user row.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_USER_DATA_ROW_NOT_EMPTY	0x1900 User row is not empty.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_PROGRAMMING_FUSE_DATA_ROW	0x1A00 Error programming fuse user row.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_PROGRAMMING_FUSE_CONTROL_ROW	0x1B00 Error programming fuse control row.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_XADC	0x1C00 XADC error.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_INVALID_REF_CLK	0x3000 Invalid reference clock.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_FUSE_SEC_WRITE_NOT_ALLOWED	0x1D00 Error in programming secure block.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READING_FUSE_STATUS	0x1E00 Error in reading FUSE status.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_FUSE_BUSY	0x1F00 Fuse busy.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READING_FUSE_RSA_ROW	0x2000 Error in reading FUSE RSA block.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_TIMER_INITIALISE_ULTRA	0x2200 Error in initiating Timer.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_READING_FUSE_SEC	0x2300 Error in reading FUSE secure bits.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_PRGRMG_FUSE_SEC_ROW	0x2500 Error in programming Secure bits of efuse.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_PRGRMG_USER_KEY	0x4000 Error in programming 32-bit user key.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_PRGRMG_128BIT_USER_KEY	0x5000 Error in programming 128-bit User key.
XSK_EFUSEPL_ERROR_PRGRMG_RSA_HASH	0x8000 Error in programming RSA hash.

PS EFUSE error codes

Enumerations

Enumeration XSKEfusePs_ErrorCodes

Table 333: Enumeration XSKEfusePs_ErrorCodes Values

Value	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_NONE	0 No error.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_ADDRESS_XIL_RESTRICTED	0x01 Address is restricted.

Table 333: Enumeration XSKEfusePs_ErrorCodes Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_READ_TMEPERATURE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x02 Temperature obtained from XADC is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_READ_VCCPAUX_VOLTAGE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x03 VCCAUX obtained from XADC is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_READ_VCCPINT_VOLTAGE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x04 VCCINT obtained from XADC is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_TEMPERATURE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x05 Temperature obtained from XADC is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_VCCPAUX_VOLTAGE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x06 VCCAUX obtained from XADC is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_VCCPINT_VOLTAGE_OUT_OF_RANGE	0x07 VCCINT obtained from XADC is out of range.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_VERIFICATION	0x08 Verification error.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_RSA_HASH_ALREADY_PROGRAMMED	0x09 RSA hash was already programmed.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_CONTROLLER_MODE	0x0A Controller mode error
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_REF_CLOCK	0x0B Reference clock not between 20 to 60MHz
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_READ_MODE	0x0C Not supported read mode
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_XADC_CONFIG	0x0D XADC configuration error.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_XADC_INITIALIZE	0x0E XADC initialization error.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_XADC_SELF_TEST	0x0F XADC self-test failed.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PARAMETER_NULL	0x10 Passed parameter null.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_STRING_INVALID	0x20 Passed string is invalid.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_AES_ALREADY_PROGRAMMED	0x12 AES key is already programmed.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_SPKID_ALREADY_PROGRAMMED	0x13 SPK ID is already programmed.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PPK0_HASH_ALREADY_PROGRAMMED	0x14 PPK0 hash is already programmed.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PPK1_HASH_ALREADY_PROGRAMMED	0x15 PPK1 hash is already programmed.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_IN_TBIT_PATTERN	0x16 Error in TBITS pattern.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_INVALID_PARAM	0x17 Error for invalid parameters.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PROGRAMMING	0x00A0 Error in programming eFUSE.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PGM_NOT_DONE	0x00A1 Program not done
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_READ	0x00B0 Error in reading.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_BYTES_REQUEST	0x00C0 Error in requested byte count.
XSK_EFUSEPS_PUF_CANT_BE_USED_FOR_USER_DATA	0x00C0 Error when requested for PUF HD eFuses programming for user data, but as Chash is already programmed which means that PUF HD is already programmed with syndrome data
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_USER_DATA	0x00C2 Error when requested for PUF HD eFuses programming for user data, data provided for Row 0 of efuse page 2 or page 3 or data provided for Row 63 of efuse page 3 is not valid
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_RESRVD_BITS_PRGRMG	0x00D0 Error in programming reserved bits.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_ADDR_ACCESS	0x00E0 Error in accessing requested address.

Table 333: Enumeration XSKEfusePs_ErrorCodes Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_READ_NOT_DONE	0x00F0 Read not done
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PS_STRUCT_NULL	0x8100 PS structure pointer is null.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_XADC_INIT	0x8200 XADC initialization error.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_CONTROLLER_LOCK	0x8300 PS eFUSE controller is locked.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_EFUSE_WRITE_PROTECTE_D	0x8400 PS eFUSE is write protected.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_CONTROLLER_CONFIG	0x8500 Controller configuration error.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PS_PARAMETER_WRONG	0x8600 PS eFUSE parameter is not TRUE/FALSE.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_128K_CRC_BIT	0x9100 Error in enabling 128K CRC.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_NONSECURE_INIT_B_BIT	0x9200 Error in programming NON secure bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_UART_STATUS_BIT	0x9300 Error in writing UART status bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_RSA_HASH	0x9400 Error in writing RSA key.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_RSA_AUTH_BIT	0x9500 Error in enabling RSA authentication bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_WRITE_PROTECT_B_IT	0x9600 Error in writing write-protect bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_READ_HASH_BEFORE_PROGRAMMING	0x9700 Check RSA key before trying to program.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_DFT_JTAG_DIS_BIT	0x9800 Error in programming DFT JTAG disable bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_DFT_MODE_DIS_BT	0x9900 Error in programming DFT MODE disable bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_AES_CRC_LK_BIT	0x9A00 Error in enabling AES's CRC check lock.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_AES_WR_LK_BIT	0x9B00 Error in programming AES write lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_USE_AESONLY_EN_BIT	0x9C00 Error in programming use AES only bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_BBRAM_DIS_BIT	0x9D00 Error in programming BBRAM disable bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_PMU_ERR_DIS_BIT	0x9E00 Error in programming PMU error disable bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_JTAG_DIS_BIT	0x9F00 Error in programming JTAG disable bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_READ_RSA_HASH	0xA100 Error in reading RSA key.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRONG_TBIT_PATTERN	0xA200 Error in programming TBIT pattern.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_AES_KEY	0xA300 Error in programming AES key.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_SPK_ID	0xA400 Error in programming SPK ID.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_USER_KEY	0xA500 Error in programming USER key.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_PPK0_HASH	0xA600 Error in programming PPK0 hash.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_PPK1_HASH	0xA700 Error in programming PPK1 hash.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_USER0_FUSE	0xC000 Error in programming USER 0 Fuses.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_USER1_FUSE	0xC100 Error in programming USER 1 Fuses.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_USER2_FUSE	0xC200 Error in programming USER 2 Fuses.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_USER3_FUSE	0xC300 Error in programming USER 3 Fuses.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_USER4_FUSE	0xC400 Error in programming USER 4 Fuses.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_USER5_FUSE	0xC500 Error in programming USER 5 Fuses.

Table 333: Enumeration XSKEfusePs_ErrorCodes Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_USER6_FUSE	0xC600 Error in programming USER 6 Fuses.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_USER7_FUSE	0xC700 Error in programming USER 7 Fuses.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_USER0_LK_BIT	0xC800 Error in programming USER 0 fuses lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_USER1_LK_BIT	0xC900 Error in programming USER 1 fuses lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_USER2_LK_BIT	0xCA00 Error in programming USER 2 fuses lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_USER3_LK_BIT	0xCB00 Error in programming USER 3 fuses lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_USER4_LK_BIT	0xCC00 Error in programming USER 4 fuses lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_USER5_LK_BIT	0xCD00 Error in programming USER 5 fuses lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_USER6_LK_BIT	0xCE00 Error in programming USER 6 fuses lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_USER7_LK_BIT	0xCF00 Error in programming USER 7 fuses lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_PROG_GATE0_DIS_BIT	0xD000 Error in programming PROG_GATE0 disabling bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_PROG_GATE1_DIS_BIT	0xD100 Error in programming PROG_GATE1 disabling bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_PROG_GATE2_DIS_BIT	0xD200 Error in programming PROG_GATE2 disabling bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_SEC_LOCK_BIT	0xD300 Error in programming SEC_LOCK bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_PPK0_WR_LK_BIT	0xD400 Error in programming PPK0 write lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_PPK0_RVK_BIT	0xD500 Error in programming PPK0 revoke bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_PPK1_WR_LK_BIT	0xD600 Error in programming PPK1 write lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRTIE_PPK1_RVK_BIT	0xD700 Error in programming PPK0 revoke bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_PUF_SYN_INVLD	0xD800 Error while programming the PUF syndrome invalidate bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_PUF_SYN_WRLK	0xD900 Error while programming Syndrome write lock bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_PUF_SYN_REG_DIS	0xDA00 Error while programming PUF syndrome register disable bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_PUF_RESERVED_BIT	0xDB00 Error while programming PUF reserved bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_LBIST_EN_BIT	0xDC00 Error while programming LBIST enable bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_LPD_SC_EN_BIT	0xDD00 Error while programming LPD SC enable bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_FPD_SC_EN_BIT	0xDE00 Error while programming FPD SC enable bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_WRITE_PBR_BOOT_ERR_BIT	0xDF00 Error while programming PBR boot error bit.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_INVALID_REG_MODE	0xE000 Error when PUF registration is requested with invalid registration mode.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_REG_WO_AUTH	0xE100 Error when write not allowed without authentication enabled.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_REG_DISABLED	0xE200 Error when trying to do PUF registration and when PUF registration is disabled.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_INVALID_REQUEST	0xE300 Error when an invalid mode is requested.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_DATA_ALREADY_PROGRAMMED	0xE400 Error when PUF is already programmed in eFUSE.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_DATA_OVERFLOW	0xE500 Error when an over flow occurs.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_SPKID_BIT_CANT_REVERT	0xE600 Already programmed SPKID bit cannot be reverted
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_DATA_UNDERFLOW	0xE700 Error when an under flow occurs.

Table 333: Enumeration XSKEfusePs_ErrorCodes Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_TIMEOUT	0xE800 Error when an PUF generation timedout.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_ACCESS	0xE900 Error when an PUF Access violation.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_CHASH_ALREADY_PROGRAMMED	0xEA00 Error When PUF Chash already programmed in eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PUF_AUX_ALREADY_PROGRAMMED	0xEB00 Error When PUF AUX already programmed in eFuse.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PPK0_BIT_CANT_REVERT	0xEC00 Already programmed PPK0 Hash bit cannot be reverted
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_PPK1_BIT_CANT_REVERT	0xEC00 Already programmed PPK1 Hash bit cannot be reverted
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_CMPLTD_EFUSE_PRGRM_WITH_ERR	0x10000 eFUSE programming is completed with temp and vol read errors.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_CACHE_LOAD	0x20000U Error in re-loading CACHE.
XSK_EFUSEPS_RD_FROM_EFUSE_NOT_ALLOWED	0x30000U Read from eFuse is not allowed.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_FUSE_PROTECTED	0x00080000 Requested eFUSE is write protected.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_USER_BIT_CANT_REVERT	0x00800000 Already programmed user FUSE bit cannot be reverted.
XSK_EFUSEPS_ERROR_BEFORE_PROGRAMMING	0x08000000U Error occurred before programming.

Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC BBRAM PS Error Codes

Enumerations

Enumeration XskZynqMp_Ps_Bbram_ErrorCodes

Table 334: Enumeration XskZynqMp_Ps_Bbram_ErrorCodes Values

Value	Description
XSK_ZYNQMP_BBRAMPS_ERROR_NONE	0 No error.
XSK_ZYNQMP_BBRAMPS_ERROR_IN_PRGRMG_ENABLE	0x010 If this error is occurred programming is not possible.
XSK_ZYNQMP_BBRAMPS_ERROR_IN_ZEROISE	0x20 zeroize bbram is failed.
XSK_ZYNQMP_BBRAMPS_ERROR_IN_CRC_CHECK	0xB000 If this error is occurred programming is done but CRC check is failed.
XSK_ZYNQMP_BBRAMPS_ERROR_IN_PRGRMG	0xC000 programming of key is failed.
XSK_ZYNQMP_BBRAMPS_ERROR_IN_WRITE_CRC	0xE800 error write CRC value.

Status Codes

For Zynq and UltraScale, the status in the `xilskey_efuse_example.c` file is conveyed through a UART or reboot status register in the following format: 0xFFFFZZZZ, where:

- YYYY represents the PS eFUSE Status.
- ZZZZ represents the PL eFUSE Status. The table below lists the status codes.

For Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC, the status in the `xilskey_bbramps_zynqmp_example.c`, `xilskey_puf_registration.c` and `xilskey_efuseps_zynqmp_example.c` files is conveyed as 32-bit error code. Where Zero represents that no error has occurred and if the value is other than Zero, a 32-bit error code is returned.

Procedure

This section provides detailed descriptions of the various procedures.

Zynq eFUSE Writing Procedure Running from DDR as an Application

1. This sequence is same as the existing flow described below.
2. Provide the required inputs in `xilskey_input.h`, then compile the platform project.
3. Take the latest FSBL (ELF), stitch the `<output>.elf` generated to it (using the bootgen utility), and generate a bootable image.
4. Write the generated binary image into the flash device (for example: QSPI, NAND).
5. To burn the eFUSE key bits, execute the image.

Zynq eFUSE Driver Compilation Procedure for OCM

The procedure is as follows:

1. Open the linker script (`lscript.ld`) in the platform project.
2. Map all the sections to point to `ps7_ram_0_S_AXI_BASEADDR` instead of `ps7_ddr_0_S_AXI_BASEADDR`. For example, Click the Memory Region tab for the `.text` section and select `ps7_ram_0_S_AXI_BASEADDR` from the drop-down list.
3. Copy the `ps7_init.c` and `ps7_init.h` files from the `hw_platform` folder into the example folder.
4. In `xilskey_efuse_example.c`, un-comment the code that calls the `ps7_init()` routine.
5. Compile the project. The `<Project name>.elf` file is generated and is executed out of OCM.

When executed, this example displays the success/failure of the eFUSE application in a display message via UART (if UART is present and initialized) or the reboot status register.

UltraScale eFUSE Access Procedure

The procedure is as follows:

1. After providing the required inputs in `xilskey_input.h`, compile the project.
2. Generate a memory mapped interface file using Tcl command `write_mem_info`

3. Update memory has to be done using the tcl command updatemem.
4. Program the board using \$Final.bit bitstream.
5. Output can be seen in UART terminal.

UltraScale BBRAM Access Procedure

The procedure is as follows:

1. After providing the required inputs in the `xilskey_bbram_ultrascale_input.h` file, compile the project.
2. Generate a memory mapped interface file using Tcl command
3. Update memory has to be done using the tcl command updatemem:
4. Program the board using \$Final.bit bitstream.
5. Output can be seen in UART terminal.

Data Structures

XilSKey_EPI

XEfusePI is the PL eFUSE driver instance. Using this structure, user can define the eFUSE bits to be blown.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 ForcePowerCycle,
    u32 KeyWrite,
    u32 AESKeyRead,
    u32 UserKeyRead,
    u32 CtrlWrite,
    u32 RSARead,
    u32 UserKeyWrite,
    u32 SecureWrite,
    u32 RSAWrite,
    u32 User128BitWrite,
    u32 SecureRead,
    u32 AESKeyExclusive,
    u32 JtagDisable,
    u32 UseAESOnly,
    u32 EncryptOnly,
    u32 IntTestAccessDisable,
    u32 DecoderDisable,
    u32 RSAEnable,
    u32 FuseObfusEn,
    u32 ProgAESandUserLowKey,
```

```

    u32 ProgUserHighKey,
    u32 ProgAESKeyUltra,
    u32 ProgUserKeyUltra,
    u32 ProgRSAKeyUltra,
    u32 ProgUser128BitUltra,
    u32 CheckAESKeyUltra,
    u32 ReadUserKeyUltra,
    u32 ReadRSAKeyUltra,
    u32 ReadUser128BitUltra,
    u8 AESKey[XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_KEY_SIZE_IN_BYTES],
    u8 UserKey[XSK_EFUSEPL_USER_KEY_SIZE_IN_BYTES],
    u8 RSAKeyHash[XSK_EFUSEPL_RSA_KEY_HASH_SIZE_IN_BYTES],
    u8 User128Bit[XSK_EFUSEPL_128BIT_USERKEY_SIZE_IN_BYTES],
    u32 JtagMioTDI,
    u32 JtagMioTDO,
    u32 JtagMioTCK,
    u32 JtagMioTMS,
    u32 JtagMioMuxSel,
    u32 JtagMuxSelLineDefVal,
    u32 JtagGpioID,
    u32 HwmGpioStart,
    u32 HwmGpioReady,
    u32 HwmGpioEnd,
    u32 JtagGpioTDI,
    u32 JtagGpioTDO,
    u32 JtagGpioTMS,
    u32 JtagGpioTCK,
    u32 GpioInputCh,
    u32 GpioOutputCh,
    u8 AESKeyReadback[XSK_EFUSEPL_AES_KEY_SIZE_IN_BYTES],
    u8 UserKeyReadback[XSK_EFUSEPL_USER_KEY_SIZE_IN_BYTES],
    u32 CrcOfAESKey,
    u8 AESKeyMatched,
    u8 RSAHashReadback[XSK_EFUSEPL_RSA_KEY_HASH_SIZE_IN_BYTES],
    u8 User128BitReadBack[XSK_EFUSEPL_128BIT_USERKEY_SIZE_IN_BYTES],
    u32 SystemInitDone,
    XSKEfusePl_Fpga_FpgaFlag,
    u32 CrcToVerify,
    u32 NumSlr,
    u32 MasterSlr,
    u32 SlrConfigOrderIndex
} XilSKey_EPl;

```

Table 335: Structure XilSKey_EPI member description

Member	Description
ForcePowerCycle	Following are the FUSE CNTRL bits[1:5, 8-10] If XTRUE then part has to be power cycled to be able to be reconfigured only for zynq Only for ZYNQ
KeyWrite	If XTRUE will disable eFUSE write to FUSE_AES and FUSE_USER blocks valid only for zynq but in ultrascale If XTRUE will disable eFUSE write to FUSE_AESKEY block in Ultrascale For ZYNQ and Ultrascale
AESKeyRead	If XTRUE will disable eFUSE read to FUSE_AES block and also disables eFUSE write to FUSE_AES and FUSE_USER blocks in Zynq Pl.but in Ultrascale if XTRUE will disable eFUSE read to FUSE_KEY block and also disables eFUSE write to FUSE_KEY blocks For Zynq and Ultrascale
UserKeyRead	If XTRUE will disable eFUSE read to FUSE_USER block and also disables eFUSE write to FUSE_AES and FUSE_USER blocks in zynq but in ultrascale if XTRUE will disable eFUSE read to FUSE_USER block and also disables eFUSE write to FUSE_USER blocks For Zynq and Ultrascale

Table 335: Structure XilSKey_EPI member description (cont'd)

Member	Description
CtrlWrite	If XTRUE will disable eFUSE write to FUSE_CNTRL block in both Zynq and Ultrascale For Zynq and Ultrascale
RSARead	If XTRUE will disable eFuse read to FUSE_RSA block and also disables eFuse write to FUSE_RSA block in Ultrascale only For Ultrascale If XTRUE will disable eFUSE write to FUSE_USER block in Ultrascale
UserKeyWrite	only For Ultrascale If XTRUE will disable eFUSE write to FUSE_SEC block in Ultrascale
SecureWrite	only For Ultrascale If XTRUE will disable eFUSE write to FUSE_RSA block in Ultrascale
RSAWrite	only For Ultrascale
User128BitWrite	If TRUE will disable eFUSE write to 128BIT FUSE_USER block in Ultrascale only For Ultrascale
SecureRead	IF XTRUE will disable eFuse read to FUSE_SEC block and also disables eFuse write to FUSE_SEC block in Ultrascale only For Ultrascale
AESKeyExclusive	If XTRUE will force eFUSE key to be used if booting Secure Image In Zynq Only for Zynq
JtagDisable	If XTRUE then permanently sets the Zynq ARM DAP controller in bypass mode in both zynq and ultrascale, for Zynq and Ultrascale
UseAESOnly	If XTRUE will force to use Secure boot with eFUSE key only for both Zynq and Ultrascale For Zynq and Ultrascale
EncryptOnly	If XTRUE will only allow encrypted bitstreams only For Ultrascale only
IntTestAccessDisable	If XTRUE then sets the disable's AMD internal test access in Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
DecoderDisable	If XTRUE then permanently disables the decryptor in Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
RSAEnable	Enable RSA authentication in ultrascale only for Ultrascale
FuseObfusEn	Enable Obfuscated feature for decryption of eFUSE AES only for Ultrascale
ProgAESandUserLowKey	Following is the define to select if the user wants to select AES key and User Low Key for Zynq Only for Zynq
ProgUserHighKey	Following is the define to select if the user wants to select User Low Key for Zynq Only for Zynq
ProgAESKeyUltra	Following is the define to select if the user wants to select User key for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
ProgUserKeyUltra	Following is the define to select if the user wants to select User key for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
ProgRSAKeyUltra	Following is the define to select if the user wants to select RSA key for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
ProgUser128BitUltra	Following is the define to select if the user wants to program 128-bit User key for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
CheckAESKeyUltra	Following is the define to select if the user wants to read AES key for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
ReadUserKeyUltra	Following is the define to select if the user wants to read User key for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
ReadRSAKeyUltra	Following is the define to select if the user wants to read RSA key for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
ReadUser128BitUltra	Following is the define to select if the user wants to read 128-bit User key for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale

Table 335: Structure XilSKey_EPI member description (cont'd)

Member	Description
AESKey	This is the REF_CLK value in Hz < u32 RefClk; This is for the aes_key value for both Zynq and Ultrascale
UserKey	This is for the user_key value for both Zynq and Ultrascale
RSAKeyHash	This is for the rsa_key value for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
User128Bit	This is for the User 128-bit key value for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
JtagMioTDI	TDI MIO Pin Number for ZYNQ Only for ZYNQ
JtagMioTDO	TDO MIO Pin Number for ZYNQ Only for ZYNQ
JtagMioTCK	TCK MIO Pin Number for ZYNQ Only for ZYNQ
JtagMioTMS	TMS MIO Pin Number for ZYNQ Only for ZYNQ
JtagMioMuxSel	MUX Selection MIO Pin Number for ZYNQ Only for ZYNQ
JtagMuxSelLineDefVal	Value on the MUX Selection line for ZYNQ Only for ZYNQ
JtagGpioID	GPIO device ID Only for Ultrascale
HwmGpioStart	Hardware module Start signal's GPIO pin number Only for Ultrascale
HwmGpioReady	Hardware module Ready signal's GPIO pin number
HwmGpioEnd	Hardware module End signal's GPIO pin number Only for Ultrascale
JtagGpioTDI	TDI AXI GPIO pin number for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
JtagGpioTDO	TDO AXI GPIO pin number for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
JtagGpioTMS	TMS AXI GPIO pin number for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
JtagGpioTCK	TCK AXI GPIO pin number for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
GpioInputCh	AXI GPIO Channel number of all Inputs TDO Only for Ultrascale
GpioOutPutCh	AXI GPIO Channel number for all Outputs TDI/TMS/TCK Only for Ultrascale
AESKeyReadback	AES key read only for Zynq
UserKeyReadback	User key read in Ultrascale and Zynq for Ultrascale and Zynq
CrcOfAESKey	Expected AES key's CRC for Ultrascale here we can't read AES key directly Only for Ultrascale
AESKeyMatched	Flag is True if AES's CRC is matched, otherwise False Only for Ultrascale
RSAHashReadback	RSA key read back for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
User128BitReadBack	User 128-bit key read back for Ultrascale Only for Ultrascale
SystemInitDone	Internal variable to check if timer, XADC, and JTAG are initialized.
FpgaFlag	Stores Fpga series of Efuse
CrcToVerify	CRC of AES key to verify programmed AES key Only for Ultrascale
NumSlr	Number of SLRs to iterate through
MasterSlr	Current SLR to iterate through
SlrConfigOrderIndex	Slr configuration order Index

XilSKey_JtagSlr

< [XilSKey_JtagSlr](#) structure provides information of JtagSlr's

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 NumSlr,
    u32 CurSlr,
    u32 IrLen
} XilSKey_JtagSlr;
```

Table 336: Structure XilSKey_JtagSlr member description

Member	Description
NumSlr	Number of SLRs to iterate through
CurSlr	Current SLR to iterate through
IrLen	Device IR length

XilSKey_UsrFuses

[XilSKey_UsrFuses](#) holds the User FUSES which needs to be actually programmed

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u8 UserFuse[XSK_ZYNQMP_EFUSEPS_USER_FUSE_ROW_LEN_IN_BITS]
} XilSKey_UsrFuses;
```

Table 337: Structure XilSKey_UsrFuses member description

Member	Description
UserFuse	UserFuse data to be programmed

XilPM Library v6.0

Overview

Xilinx Power Management (XilPM) provides Embedded Energy Management Interface (EEMI) APIs for power management on Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC and Versal adaptive SoC devices. For more details about EEMI, see the *Embedded Energy Management Interface (EEMI) API User Guide (UG1200)*.

XilPM Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC APIs

Xilinx Power Management (XilPM) provides Embedded Energy Management Interface (EEMI) APIs for power management on Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC. For more details about EEMI, see the *Embedded Energy Management Interface (EEMI) API User Guide (UG1200)*.

Table 338: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_InitXilpm	XIpiPsu * IpiInst
enum XPmBootStatus	XPm_GetBootStatus	void
void	XPm_SuspendFinalize	void
XStatus	XPm_SelfSuspend	const enum XPmNodeId nid const u32 latency const u8 state const u64 address
XStatus	XPm_SetConfiguration	const u32 address
XStatus	XPm_InitFinalize	void

Table 338: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_RequestSuspend	const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code> target const enum <code>XPmRequestAck</code> ack const u32 latency const u8 state
XStatus	XPm_RequestWakeUp	const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code> target const bool setAddress const u64 address const enum <code>XPmRequestAck</code> ack
XStatus	XPm_ForcePowerDown	const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code> target const enum <code>XPmRequestAck</code> ack
XStatus	XPm_AbortSuspend	const enum <code>XPmAbortReason</code> reason
XStatus	XPm_SetWakeUpSource	const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code> target const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code> wkup_node const u8 enable
XStatus	XPm_SystemShutdown	u32 type u32 subtype
XStatus	XPm_RequestNode	const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code> node const u32 capabilities const u32 qos const enum <code>XPmRequestAck</code> ack
XStatus	XPm_SetRequirement	const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code> nid const u32 capabilities const u32 qos const enum <code>XPmRequestAck</code> ack
XStatus	XPm_ReleaseNode	const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code> node
XStatus	XPm_SetMaxLatency	const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code> node const u32 latency
XStatus	XPm_FeatureCheck	const <code>XPm_ApiId</code> featureId u32 * version

Table 338: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_IsFunctionSupported	const XPm_ApiId apiId const u32 functionId
void	XPm_InitSuspendCb	const enum XPmSuspendReason reason const u32 latency const u32 state const u32 timeout
void	XPm_AcknowledgeCb	const enum XPmNodeId node const XStatus status const u32 oppoint
void	XPm_NotifyCb	const enum XPmNodeId node const enum XPmNotifyEvent event const u32 oppoint
XStatus	XPm_GetApiVersion	u32 * version
XStatus	XPm_GetNodeStatus	const enum XPmNodeId node XPm_NodeStatus *const nodestatus
XStatus	XPm_GetOpCharacteristic	const enum XPmNodeId node const enum XPmOpCharType type u32 *const result
XStatus	XPm_ResetAssert	const enum XPmReset reset const enum XPmResetAction resetaction
XStatus	XPm_ResetGetStatus	const enum XPmReset reset u32 * status
XStatus	XPm_RegisterNotifier	XPm_Notifier *const notifier
XStatus	XPm_UnregisterNotifier	XPm_Notifier *const notifier
XStatus	XPm_MmioWrite	const u32 address const u32 mask const u32 value

Table 338: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_MmioRead	const u32 address u32 *const value
XStatus	XPm_ClockEnable	const enum XPmClock clk
XStatus	XPm_ClockDisable	const enum XPmClock clk
XStatus	XPm_ClockGetStatus	const enum XPmClock clk u32 *const status
XStatus	XPm_ClockSetDivider	const enum XPmClock clk const u32 divider
XStatus	XPm_ClockGetDivider	const enum XPmClock clk u32 *const divider
XStatus	XPm_ClockSetParent	const enum XPmClock clk const enum XPmClock parent
XStatus	XPm_ClockGetParent	const enum XPmClock clk enum XPmClock *const parent
XStatus	XPm_PliSetParameter	const enum XPmNodeId node const enum XPmPllParam parameter const u32 value
XStatus	XPm_PliGetParameter	const enum XPmNodeId node const enum XPmPllParam parameter u32 *const value
XStatus	XPm_PliSetMode	const enum XPmNodeId node const enum XPmPllMode mode
XStatus	XPm_PliGetMode	const enum XPmNodeId node enum XPmPllMode *const mode
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlRequest	const u32 pin
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlRelease	const u32 pin

Table 338: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlSetFunction	const u32 pin const enum XPmPinFn fn
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlGetFunction	const u32 pin enum XPmPinFn *const fn
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter	const u32 pin const enum XPmPinParam param const u32 value
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter	const u32 pin const enum XPmPinParam param u32 *const value
XStatus	XPm_DevIoctl	const u32 deviceId const pm_ioctl_id ioctlId const u32 arg1 const u32 arg2 u32 *const response

Functions

XPm_InitXilpm

Initialize xilpm library.

Note: None

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_InitXilpm(XIpiPsu *IpiInst);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_InitXilpm` function arguments.

Table 339: XPm_InitXilpm Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_GetBootStatus

This Function returns information about the boot reason. If the boot is not a system startup but a resume, power down request bitfield for this processor is cleared.

Note: None

Prototype

```
enum
    XPmBootStatus
    XPm_GetBootStatus(void);
```

Returns

Returns processor boot status

- PM_RESUME: If the boot reason is because of system resume.
- PM_INITIAL_BOOT: If this boot is the initial system startup.

XPm_SuspendFinalize

This Function waits for PMU to finish all previous API requests sent by the PU and performs client specific actions to finish suspend procedure (for example, execution of wfi instruction on A53 and R5 processors).

Note: This function does not return if the suspend procedure is successful.

Prototype

```
void XPm_SuspendFinalize(void);
```

Returns

XPm_SelfSuspend

This function is used by a CPU to declare that it is about to suspend itself. After the PMU processes this call it will wait for the requesting CPU to complete the suspend procedure and become ready to be put into a sleep state.

Note: This is a blocking call, it will return only once PMU has responded

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SelfSuspend(const enum XPmNodeId nid, const u32 latency, const  
u8 state, const u64 address);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SelfSuspend` function arguments.

Table 340: XPm_SelfSuspend Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code>	nid	Node ID of the CPU node to be suspended.
const u32	latency	Maximum wake-up latency requirement in us(microsecs)
const u8	state	Instead of specifying a maximum latency, a CPU can also explicitly request a certain power state.
const u64	address	Address from which to resume when woken up.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SetConfiguration

This function is called to configure the power management framework. The call triggers power management controller to load the configuration object and configure itself according to the content of the object.

Note: The provided address must be in 32-bit address space which is accessible by the PMU.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SetConfiguration(const u32 address);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SetConfiguration` function arguments.

Table 341: XPm_SetConfiguration Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	address	Start address of the configuration object

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful, otherwise an error code

XPm_InitFinalize

This function is called to notify the power management controller about the completed power management initialization.

Note: It is assumed that all used nodes are requested when this call is made. The power management controller power down the nodes which are not requested after this call is processed.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_InitFinalize(void);
```

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, otherwise an error code

XPm_RequestSuspend

This function is used by a PU to request suspend of another PU. This call triggers the power management controller to notify the PU identified by 'nodeID' that a suspend has been requested. This will allow said PU to gracefully suspend itself by calling XPm_SelfSuspend for each of its CPU nodes, or else call XPm_AbortSuspend with its PU node as argument and specify the reason.

Note: If 'ack' is set to PM_ACK_NON_BLOCKING, the requesting PU is notified upon completion of suspend or if an error occurred, such as an abort. REQUEST_ACK_BLOCKING is not supported for this command.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_RequestSuspend(const enum XPmNodeId target, const enum XPmRequestAck ack, const u32 latency, const u8 state);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_RequestSuspend` function arguments.

Table 342: XPm_RequestSuspend Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmNodeId	target	Node ID of the PU node to be suspended
const enum XPmRequestAck	ack	Requested acknowledge type
const u32	latency	Maximum wake-up latency requirement in us(micro sec)
const u8	state	Instead of specifying a maximum latency, a PU can also explicitly request a certain power state.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_RequestWakeUp

This function can be used to request power up of a CPU node within the same PU, or to power up another PU.

Note: If acknowledge is requested, the calling PU is notified by the power management controller once the wake-up is completed.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_RequestWakeUp(const enum XPmNodeId target, const bool  
setAddress, const u64 address, const enum XPmRequestAck ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_RequestWakeUp` function arguments.

Table 343: XPm_RequestWakeUp Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmNodeId	target	Node ID of the CPU or PU to be powered/woken up.
const bool	setAddress	Specifies whether the start address argument is being passed. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0: do not set start address• 1: set start address
const u64	address	Address from which to resume when woken up. Will only be used if set_address is 1.
const enum XPmRequestAck	ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ForcePowerDown

One PU can request a forced poweroff of another PU or its power island or power domain. This can be used for killing an unresponsive PU, in which case all resources of that PU is automatically released.

Note: Force power down is not requested by a PU for itself.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_ForcePowerDown(const enum XPMNodeId target, const enum XPMRequestAck ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_ForcePowerDown` function arguments.

Table 344: XPM_ForcePowerDown Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPMNodeId</code>	target	Node ID of the PU node or power island/domain to be powered down.
const enum <code>XPMRequestAck</code>	ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPM_AbortSuspend

This function is called by a CPU after a `XPM_SelfSuspend` call to notify the power management controller that CPU has aborted suspend or in response to an init suspend request when the PU refuses to suspend.

Note: Calling PU expects the PMU to abort the initiated suspend procedure. This is a non-blocking call without any acknowledge.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_AbortSuspend(const enum XPMAbortReason reason);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_AbortSuspend` function arguments.

Table 345: XPm_AbortSuspend Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmAbortReason	reason	<p>Reason code why the suspend can not be performed or completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABORT_REASON_WKUP_EVENT: local wakeup-event received • ABORT_REASON_PU_BUSY: PU is busy • ABORT_REASON_NO_PWRDN: no external powerdown supported • ABORT_REASON_UNKNOWN: unknown error during suspend procedure

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SetWakeUpSource

This function is called by a PU to add or remove a wake-up source prior to going to suspend. The list of wake sources for a PU is automatically cleared whenever the PU is woken up or when one of its CPUs aborts the suspend procedure.

Note: Declaring a node as a wakeup source will ensure that the node will not be powered off. It also will cause the PMU to configure the GIC Proxy accordingly if the FPD is powered off.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SetWakeUpSource(const enum XPmNodeId target, const enum
XPmNodeId wkup_node, const u8 enable);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SetWakeUpSource` function arguments.

Table 346: XPm_SetWakeUpSource Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmNodeId	target	Node ID of the target to be woken up.
const enum XPmNodeId	wkup_node	Node ID of the wakeup device.
const u8	enable	<p>Enable flag:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: the wakeup source is added to the list • 0: the wakeup source is removed from the list

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SystemShutdown

This function can be used by a privileged PU to shut down or restart the complete device.

Note: In either case, the PMU calls XPm_InitSuspendCb for each of the other PUs, allowing them to gracefully shut down. If a PU is asleep it is woken up by the PMU. The PU making the XPm_SystemShutdown performs its own suspend procedure after calling this API. It does not receive an init suspend callback.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SystemShutdown(u32 type, u32 subtype);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SystemShutdown` function arguments.

Table 347: XPm_SystemShutdown Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u32	type	Defines system restart for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PM_SHUTDOWN: no restart requested, system is powered off permanently• PM_RESTART: restart is requested, system is fully reset
u32	subtype	Restart subtype (SYSTEM or PS_ONLY or SUBSYSTEM)

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_RequestNode

Used to request the usage of a PM-slave. Using this API call a PU requests access to a slave device and asserts its requirements on that device. Provided the PU is sufficiently privileged, the PMU will enable access to the memory mapped region containing the control registers of that device. For devices that can only be serving a single PU, any other privileged PU will now be blocked from accessing this device until the node is released.

Note: None

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_RequestNode(const enum XPmNodeId node, const u32 capabilities,  
const u32 qos, const enum XPmRequestAck ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_RequestNode` function arguments.

Table 348: XPm_RequestNode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code>	node	Node ID of the PM slave requested
const u32	capabilities	Slave-specific capabilities required, can be combined <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>PM_CAP_ACCESS</code>: full access / functionality• <code>PM_CAP_CONTEXT</code>: preserve context• <code>PM_CAP_WAKEUP</code>: emit wake interrupts
const u32	qos	Quality of Service (0-100) required
const enum <code>XPmRequestAck</code>	ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SetRequirement

This function is used by a PU to announce a change in requirements for a specific slave node which is currently in use.

Note: If this function is called after the last awake CPU within the PU calls `SelfSuspend`, the requirement change shall be performed after the CPU signals the end of suspend to the power management controller, (e.g. WFI interrupt).

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SetRequirement(const enum XPmNodeId nid, const u32 capabilities,  
const u32 qos, const enum XPmRequestAck ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SetRequirement` function arguments.

Table 349: XPm_SetRequirement Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmNodeId	nid	Node ID of the PM slave.
const u32	capabilities	Slave-specific capabilities required.
const u32	qos	Quality of Service (0-100) required.
const enum XPmRequestAck	ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ReleaseNode

This function is used by a PU to release the usage of a PM slave. This will tell the power management controller that the node is no longer needed by that PU, potentially allowing the node to be placed into an inactive state.

Note: None

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ReleaseNode(const enum XPmNodeId node);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ReleaseNode` function arguments.

Table 350: XPm_ReleaseNode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmNodeId	node	Node ID of the PM slave.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SetMaxLatency

This function is used by a PU to announce a change in the maximum wake-up latency requirements for a specific slave node currently used by that PU.

Note: Setting maximum wake-up latency can constrain the set of possible power states a resource can be put into.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SetMaxLatency(const enum XPmNodeId node, const u32 latency);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SetMaxLatency` function arguments.

Table 351: XPm_SetMaxLatency Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code>	node	Node ID of the PM slave.
const u32	latency	Maximum wake-up latency required.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_FeatureCheck

This function queries information about the version of API ID and queries information about supported IOCTL IDs and supported QUERY IDs.

Note: Returns non zero value in version if API is supported or returns 0U in version if API is not supported.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_FeatureCheck(const XPm_ApiId featureId, u32 *version);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_FeatureCheck` function arguments.

Table 352: XPm_FeatureCheck Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const XPm_ApiId	featureId	API ID
u32 *	version	Pointer to store API version.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_IsFunctionSupported

This function queries information about the IOCTL/QUERY function ID is supported or not.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_IsFunctionSupported(const XPm_ApiId apiId, const u32 functionId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_IsFunctionSupported` function arguments.

Table 353: XPm_IsFunctionSupported Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const XPm_ApiId	apiId	API ID
const u32	functionId	IOCTL/QUERY ID

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if IOCTL ID/QUERY ID supported else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_InitSuspendCb

Callback function to be implemented in each PU, allowing the power management controller to request that the PU suspend itself.

Note: If the PU fails to act on this request the power management controller or the requesting PU chooses to employ the forceful power down option.

Prototype

```
void XPM_InitSuspendCb(const enum XPM_SuspendReason reason, const u32 latency, const u32 state, const u32 timeout);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_InitSuspendCb` function arguments.

Table 354: XPm_InitSuspendCb Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPM_SuspendReason	reason	Suspend reason: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SUSPEND_REASON_PU_REQ: Request by another PU• SUSPEND_REASON_ALERT: Unrecoverable SysMon alert• SUSPEND_REASON_SHUTDOWN: System shutdown• SUSPEND_REASON_RESTART: System restart

Table 354: XPm_InitSuspendCb Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
const u32	latency	Maximum wake-up latency in us(micro secs). This information can be used by the PU to decide what level of context saving is required.
const u32	state	Targeted sleep/suspend state.
const u32	timeout	Timeout in ms, specifying how much time a PU has to initiate its suspend procedure before it's being considered unresponsive.

Returns

None

XPM_AcknowledgeCb

This function is called by the power management controller in response to any request where an acknowledge callback was requested, that is where the 'ack' argument passed by the PU was REQUEST_ACK_NON_BLOCKING.

Note: None

Prototype

```
void XPm_AcknowledgeCb(const enum XPmNodeId node, const XStatus status,
const u32 oppoint);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XPm_AcknowledgeCb function arguments.

Table 355: XPm_AcknowledgeCb Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmNodeId	node	ID of the component or sub-system in question.
const XStatus	status	Status of the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OK: the operation completed successfully • ERR: the requested operation failed
const u32	oppoint	Operating point of the node in question

Returns

None

XPm_NotifyCb

This function is called by the power management controller if an event the PU was registered for has occurred. It will populate the notifier data structure passed when calling XPm_RegisterNotifier.

Note: None

Prototype

```
void XPm_NotifyCb(const enum XPmNodeId node, const enum XPmNotifyEvent  
event, const u32 oppoint);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XPm_NotifyCb function arguments.

Table 356: XPm_NotifyCb Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmNodeId	node	ID of the node the event notification is related to.
const enum XPmNotifyEvent	event	ID of the event
const u32	oppoint	Current operating state of the node.

Returns

None

XPm_GetApiVersion

This function is used to request the version number of the API running on the power management controller.

Note: None

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_GetApiVersion(u32 *version);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XPm_GetApiVersion function arguments.

Table 357: XPm_GetApiVersion Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u32 *	version	Returns the API 32-bit version number. Returns 0 if no PM firmware present.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_GetNodeStatus

This function is used to obtain information about the current state of a component. The caller must pass a pointer to an [XPm_NodeStatus](#) structure, which must be pre-allocated by the caller.

- status - The current power state of the requested node.
 - For CPU nodes:
 - 0: if CPU is off (powered down),
 - 1: if CPU is active (powered up),
 - 2: if CPU is in sleep (powered down),
 - 3: if CPU is suspending (powered up)
 - For power islands and power domains:
 - 0: if island is powered down,
 - 1: if island is powered up
 - For PM slaves:
 - 0: if slave is powered down,
 - 1: if slave is powered up,
 - 2: if slave is in retention
- requirement - Slave nodes only: Returns current requirements the requesting PU has requested of the node.
- usage - Slave nodes only: Returns current usage status of the node:
 - 0: node is not used by any PU,
 - 1: node is used by caller exclusively,
 - 2: node is used by other PU(s) only,
 - 3: node is used by caller and by other PU(s)

Note: None

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_GetNodeStatus(const enum XPMNodeId node, XPM_NodeStatus *const nodestatus);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_GetNodeStatus` function arguments.

Table 358: XPM_GetNodeStatus Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPMNodeId</code>	node	ID of the component or sub-system in question.
<code>XPM_NodeStatus</code> *const	nodestatus	Used to return the complete status of the node.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

`XPM_GetOpCharacteristic`

Call this function to request the power management controller to return information about an operating characteristic of a component.

Note: Power value is not actual power consumption of device. It is default dummy power value which is fixed in PMUFW. Temperature type is not supported for ZynqMP.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_GetOpCharacteristic(const enum XPMNodeId node, const enum XPMOpCharType type, u32 *const result);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_GetOpCharacteristic` function arguments.

Table 359: XPM_GetOpCharacteristic Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPMNodeId</code>	node	ID of the component or sub-system in question.
const enum <code>XPMOpCharType</code>	type	Type of operating characteristic requested: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• power (current power consumption),• latency (current latency in micro seconds to return to active state),• temperature (current temperature),
<code>u32</code> *const	result	Used to return the requested operating characteristic.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ResetAssert

This function is used to assert or release reset for a particular reset line. Alternatively a reset pulse can be requested as well.

Note: None

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ResetAssert(const enum XPmReset reset, const enum XPmResetAction resetaction);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ResetAssert` function arguments.

Table 360: XPm_ResetAssert Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmReset</code>	reset	ID of the reset line
const enum <code>XPmResetAction</code>	resetaction	Identifies action: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PM_RESET_ACTION_RELEASE: release reset,• PM_RESET_ACTION_ASSERT: assert reset,• PM_RESET_ACTION_PULSE: pulse reset,

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ResetGetStatus

Call this function to get the current status of the selected reset line.

Note: None

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ResetGetStatus(const enum XPmReset reset, u32 *status);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ResetGetStatus` function arguments.

Table 361: XPm_ResetGetStatus Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmReset	reset	Reset line
u32 *	status	Status of specified reset (true - asserted, false - released)

Returns

Returns 1/XST_FAILURE for 'asserted' or 0/XST_SUCCESS for 'released'.

XPm_RegisterNotifier

A PU can call this function to request that the power management controller call its notify callback whenever a qualifying event occurs. One can request to be notified for a specific or any event related to a specific node.

- nodeID: ID of the node to be notified about,
- eventID: ID of the event in question, '-1' denotes all events (- EVENT_STATE_CHANGE, EVENT_ZERO_USERS),
- wake: true: wake up on event, false: do not wake up (only notify if awake), no buffering/queueing
- callback: Pointer to the custom callback function to be called when the notification is available. The callback executes from interrupt context, so the user must take special care when implementing the callback. Callback is optional, and is set to NULL.
- received: Variable indicating how many times the notification has been received because the notifier is registered.

Note: The caller shall initialize the notifier object before invoking the `XPm_RegisterNotifier` function. While notifier is registered, the notifier object shall not be modified by the caller.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_RegisterNotifier(XPm_Notifier *const notifier);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_RegisterNotifier` function arguments.

Table 362: XPm_RegisterNotifier Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XPm_Notifier *const	notifier	Pointer to the notifier object to be associated with the requested notification. The notifier object contains the following data related to the notification:

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_UnregisterNotifier

A PU calls this function to unregister for the previously requested notifications.

Note: None

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_UnregisterNotifier(XPm_Notifier *const notifier);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_UnregisterNotifier` function arguments.

Table 363: XPm_UnregisterNotifier Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XPm_Notifier</code> *const	notifier	Pointer to the notifier object associated with the previously requested notification

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_MmioWrite

Call this function to write a value directly into a register that isn't accessible directly, such as registers in the clock control unit. This call is bypassing the power management logic. The permitted addresses are subject to restrictions as defined in the PCW configuration.

Note: If the access isn't permitted this function returns an error code.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_MmioWrite(const u32 address, const u32 mask, const u32 value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_MmioWrite` function arguments.

Table 364: XPm_MmioWrite Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	address	Physical 32-bit address of memory mapped register to write to.

Table 364: XPm_MmioWrite Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
const u32	mask	32-bit value used to limit write to specific bits in the register.
const u32	value	Value to write to the register bits specified by the mask.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_MmioRead

Call this function to read a value from a register that isn't accessible directly. The permitted addresses are subject to restrictions as defined in the PCW configuration.

Note: If the access isn't permitted this function returns an error code.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_MmioRead(const u32 address, u32 *const value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_MmioRead` function arguments.

Table 365: XPm_MmioRead Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	address	Physical 32-bit address of memory mapped register to read from.
u32 *const	value	Returns the 32-bit value read from the register

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockEnable

Call this function to enable (activate) a clock.

Note: If the access isn't permitted this function returns an error code.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockEnable(const enum XPMClock clk);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockEnable` function arguments.

Table 366: XPm_ClockEnable Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmClock</code>	clk	Identifier of the target clock to be enabled

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPm_ClockDisable

Call this function to disable (gate) a clock.

Note: If the access isn't permitted this function returns an error code.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockDisable(const enum XPmClock clk);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockDisable` function arguments.

Table 367: XPm_ClockDisable Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmClock</code>	clk	Identifier of the target clock to be disabled

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPm_ClockGetStatus

Call this function to get status of a clock gate state.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockGetStatus(const enum XPmClock clk, u32 *const status);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockGetStatus` function arguments.

Table 368: XPm_ClockGetStatus Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmClock	clk	Identifier of the target clock
u32 *const	status	Location to store clock gate state (1=enabled, 0=disabled)

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPm_ClockSetDivider

Call this function to set divider for a clock.

Note: If the access isn't permitted this function returns an error code.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockSetDivider(const enum XPmClock clk, const u32 divider);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockSetDivider` function arguments.

Table 369: XPm_ClockSetDivider Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmClock	clk	Identifier of the target clock
const u32	divider	Divider value to be set

Returns

`XST_INVALID_PARAM` or status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPm_ClockGetDivider

Call this function to get divider of a clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockGetDivider(const enum XPmClock clk, u32 *const divider);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockGetDivider` function arguments.

Table 370: XPm_ClockGetDivider Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmClock	clk	Identifier of the target clock
u32 *const	divider	Location to store the divider value

Returns

XST_INVALID_PARAM or status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPm_ClockSetParent

Call this function to set parent for a clock.

Note: If the access isn't permitted this function returns an error code.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockSetParent(const enum XPmClock clk, const enum XPmClock parent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockSetParent` function arguments.

Table 371: XPm_ClockSetParent Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmClock	clk	Identifier of the target clock
const enum XPmClock	parent	Identifier of the target parent clock

Returns

XST_INVALID_PARAM or status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW.

XPm_ClockGetParent

Call this function to get parent of a clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockGetParent(const enum XPmClock clk, enum XPmClock *const parent);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockGetParent` function arguments.

Table 372: XPm_ClockGetParent Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmClock</code>	clk	Identifier of the target clock
enum <code>XPmClock</code> *const	parent	Location to store clock parent ID

Returns

XST_INVALID_PARAM or status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW.

XPm_PlSetParameter

Call this function to set a PLL parameter.

Note: If the access isn't permitted this function returns an error code.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PlSetParameter(const enum XPmNodeId node, const enum
XPmPlParam parameter, const u32 value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PlSetParameter` function arguments.

Table 373: XPm_PlSetParameter Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code>	node	PLL node identifier
const enum <code>XPmPlParam</code>	parameter	PLL parameter identifier
const u32	value	Value of the PLL parameter

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPm_PlGetParameter

Call this function to get a PLL parameter.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PlGetParameter(const enum XPmNodeId node, const enum
XPmPlParam parameter, u32 *const value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_Pl1GetParameter` function arguments.

Table 374: XPm_Pl1GetParameter Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code>	node	PLL node identifier
const enum <code>XPmPl1Param</code>	parameter	PLL parameter identifier
u32 *const	value	Location to store value of the PLL parameter

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPm_Pl1SetMode

Call this function to set a PLL mode.

Note: If the access isn't permitted this function returns an error code.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_Pl1SetMode(const enum XPmNodeId node, const enum XPmPl1Mode mode);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_Pl1SetMode` function arguments.

Table 375: XPm_Pl1SetMode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmNodeId</code>	node	PLL node identifier
const enum <code>XPmPl1Mode</code>	mode	PLL mode to be set

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPm_Pl1GetMode

Call this function to get a PLL mode.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_Pl1GetMode(const enum XPMNodeID node, enum XPMPl1Mode *const mode);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_Pl1GetMode` function arguments.

Table 376: XPM_Pl1GetMode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPMNodeID</code>	node	PLL node identifier
enum <code>XPMPl1Mode</code> *const	mode	Location to store the PLL mode

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPM_PinCtrlRequest

Call this function to request a pin control.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_PinCtrlRequest(const u32 pin);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_PinCtrlRequest` function arguments.

Table 377: XPM_PinCtrlRequest Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	pin	PIN identifier (index from range 0-77)

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPM_PinCtrlRelease

Call this function to release a pin control.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_PinCtrlRelease(const u32 pin);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_PinCtrlRelease` function arguments.

Table 378: XPM_PinCtrlRelease Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	pin	PIN identifier (index from range 0-77)

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPM_PinCtrlSetFunction

Call this function to set a pin function.

Note: If the access isn't permitted this function returns an error code.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_PinCtrlSetFunction(const u32 pin, const enum XPMPinFn fn);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_PinCtrlSetFunction` function arguments.

Table 379: XPM_PinCtrlSetFunction Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	pin	Pin identifier
const enum XPMPinFn	fn	Pin function to be set

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPM_PinCtrlGetFunction

Call this function to get currently configured pin function.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_PinCtrlGetFunction(const u32 pin, enum XPMPinFn *const fn);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_PinCtrlGetFunction` function arguments.

Table 380: XPM_PinCtrlGetFunction Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	pin	PLL node identifier
enum <code>XPMPinFn</code> *const	fn	Location to store the pin function

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPM_PinCtrlSetParameter

Call this function to set a pin parameter.

Note: If the access isn't permitted this function returns an error code.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_PinCtrlSetParameter(const u32 pin, const enum XPMPinParam param,  
const u32 value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_PinCtrlSetParameter` function arguments.

Table 381: XPM_PinCtrlSetParameter Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	pin	Pin identifier
const enum <code>XPMPinParam</code>	param	Pin parameter identifier
const u32	value	Value of the pin parameter to set

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter

Call this function to get currently configured value of pin parameter.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter(const u32 pin, const enum XPmPinParam param,
u32 *const value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter` function arguments.

Table 382: XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	pin	Pin identifier
const enum <code>XPmPinParam</code>	param	Pin parameter identifier
u32 *const	value	Location to store value of the pin parameter

Returns

Status of performing the operation as returned by the PMU-FW

XPm_DevIoctl

This function performs driver-like IOCTL functions on shared system devices.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_DevIoctl(const u32 deviceId, const pm_ioctl_id ioctlId, const
u32 arg1, const u32 arg2, u32 *const response);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_DevIoctl` function arguments.

Table 383: XPm_DevIoctl Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	deviceId	ID of the device
const pm_ioctl_id	ioctlId	IOCTL function ID
const u32	arg1	Argument 1
const u32	arg2	Argument 2
u32 *const	response	Ioctl response

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

Enumerations

Enumeration XPmApiCbId

PM API Callback ID

Table 384: Enumeration XPmApiCbId Values

Value	Description
PM_INIT_SUSPEND_CB	Suspend callback
PM_ACKNOWLEDGE_CB	Acknowledge callback
PM_NOTIFY_CB	Notify callback
PM_NOTIFY_STL_NO_OP	Notify STL No OP

Enumeration XPmNodeId

PM Node ID

Table 385: Enumeration XPmNodeId Values

Value	Description
NODE_UNKNOWN	0x0
NODE_APU	0x1
NODE_APU_0	0x2
NODE_APU_1	0x3
NODE_APU_2	0x4
NODE_APU_3	0x5
NODE_RPU	0x6
NODE_RPU_0	0x7
NODE_RPU_1	0x8
NODE_PLD	0x9
NODE_FPD	0xA
NODE_OCM_BANK_0	0xB
NODE_OCM_BANK_1	0xC
NODE_OCM_BANK_2	0xD
NODE_OCM_BANK_3	0xE
NODE_TCM_0_A	0xF
NODE_TCM_0_B	0x10
NODE_TCM_1_A	0x11

Table 385: Enumeration XPmNodeId Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
NODE_TCM_1_B	0x12
NODE_L2	0x13
NODE_GPU_PP_0	0x14
NODE_GPU_PP_1	0x15
NODE_USB_0	0x16
NODE_USB_1	0x17
NODE_TTC_0	0x18
NODE_TTC_1	0x19
NODE_TTC_2	0x1A
NODE_TTC_3	0x1B
NODE_SATA	0x1C
NODE_ETH_0	0x1D
NODE_ETH_1	0x1E
NODE_ETH_2	0x1F
NODE_ETH_3	0x20
NODE_UART_0	0x21
NODE_UART_1	0x22
NODE_SPI_0	0x23
NODE_SPI_1	0x24
NODE_I2C_0	0x25
NODE_I2C_1	0x26
NODE_SD_0	0x27
NODE_SD_1	0x28
NODE_DP	0x29
NODE_GDMA	0x2A
NODE_ADMA	0x2B
NODE_NAND	0x2C
NODE_QSPI	0x2D
NODE_GPIO	0x2E
NODE_CAN_0	0x2F
NODE_CAN_1	0x30
NODE_EXTERN	0x31
NODE_APLL	0x32
NODE_VPLL	0x33
NODE_DPLL	0x34
NODE_RPLL	0x35
NODE_IOPLL	0x36
NODE_DDR	0x37
NODE_IPI_APU	0x38

Table 385: Enumeration XPmNodeId Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
NODE_IPI_RPU_0	0x39
NODE_GPU	0x3A
NODE_PCIE	0x3B
NODE_PCAP	0x3C
NODE_RTC	0x3D
NODE_LPD	0x3E
NODE_VCU	0x3F
NODE_IPI_RPU_1	0x40
NODE_IPI_PL_0	0x41
NODE_IPI_PL_1	0x42
NODE_IPI_PL_2	0x43
NODE_IPI_PL_3	0x44
NODE_PL	0x45
NODE_ID_MAX	0x46

Enumeration XPmRequestAck

PM Acknowledge Request

Table 386: Enumeration XPmRequestAck Values

Value	Description
REQUEST_ACK_NO	No ack
REQUEST_ACK_BLOCKING	Blocking ack
REQUEST_ACK_NON_BLOCKING	Non blocking ack
REQUEST_ACK_CB_CERROR	Callback error

Enumeration XPmAbortReason

PM Abort Reasons

Table 387: Enumeration XPmAbortReason Values

Value	Description
ABORT_REASON_WKUP_EVENT	Wakeup event
ABORT_REASON_PU_BUSY	Processor Busy
ABORT_REASON_NO_PWRDN	No powerdown
ABORT_REASON_UNKNOWN	Unknown reason

Enumeration XPmSuspendReason

PM suspend reasons

Table 388: Enumeration XPmSuspendReason Values

Value	Description
SUSPEND_REASON_PU_REQ	Processor request
SUSPEND_REASON_ALERT	Alert
SUSPEND_REASON_SYS_SHUTDOWN	System shutdown

Enumeration XPmRamState

PM RAM States

Table 389: Enumeration XPmRamState Values

Value	Description
PM_RAM_STATE_OFF	Off
PM_RAM_STATE_RETENTION	Retention
PM_RAM_STATE_ON	On

Enumeration XPmBootStatus

Boot Status

Table 390: Enumeration XPmBootStatus Values

Value	Description
PM_INITIAL_BOOT	boot is a fresh system startup
PM_RESUME	boot is a resume
PM_BOOT_ERROR	error, boot cause cannot be identified

Enumeration XPmResetAction

PM Reset Action types

Table 391: Enumeration XPmResetAction Values

Value	Description
XILPM_RESET_ACTION_RELEASE	Reset action release
XILPM_RESET_ACTION_ASSERT	Reset action assert
XILPM_RESET_ACTION_PULSE	Reset action pulse

Enumeration **XPmReset**

PM Reset Line IDs

Table 392: Enumeration **XPmReset** Values

Value	Description
XILPM_RESET_PCIE_CFG	Reset ID PCIE_CFG
XILPM_RESET_PCIE_BRIDGE	Reset ID PCIE_BRIDGE
XILPM_RESET_PCIE_CTRL	Reset ID PCIE_CTRL
XILPM_RESET_DP	Reset ID DP
XILPM_RESET_SWDT_CRF	Reset ID SWDT_CRF
XILPM_RESET_AFI_FM5	Reset ID AFI_FM5
XILPM_RESET_AFI_FM4	Reset ID AFI_FM4
XILPM_RESET_AFI_FM3	Reset ID AFI_FM3
XILPM_RESET_AFI_FM2	Reset ID AFI_FM2
XILPM_RESET_AFI_FM1	Reset ID AFI_FM1
XILPM_RESET_AFI_FM0	Reset ID AFI_FM0
XILPM_RESET_GDMA	Reset ID GDMA
XILPM_RESET_GPU_PP1	Reset ID GPU_PP1
XILPM_RESET_GPU_PP0	Reset ID GPU_PP0
XILPM_RESET_GPU	Reset ID GPU
XILPM_RESET_GT	Reset ID GT
XILPM_RESET_SATA	Reset ID SATA
XILPM_RESET_ACPU3_PWRON	Reset ID ACPU3_PWRON
XILPM_RESET_ACPU2_PWRON	Reset ID ACPU2_PWRON
XILPM_RESET_ACPU1_PWRON	Reset ID ACPU1_PWRON
XILPM_RESET_ACPU0_PWRON	Reset ID ACPU0_PWRON
XILPM_RESET_APU_L2	Reset ID APU_L2
XILPM_RESET_ACPU3	Reset ID ACPU3
XILPM_RESET_ACPU2	Reset ID ACPU2
XILPM_RESET_ACPU1	Reset ID ACPU1
XILPM_RESET_ACPU0	Reset ID ACPU0
XILPM_RESET_DDR	Reset ID DDR
XILPM_RESET_APM_FPD	Reset ID APM_FPD
XILPM_RESET_SOFT	Reset ID SOFT
XILPM_RESET_GEM0	Reset ID GEM0
XILPM_RESET_GEM1	Reset ID GEM1
XILPM_RESET_GEM2	Reset ID GEM2
XILPM_RESET_GEM3	Reset ID GEM3
XILPM_RESET_QSPI	Reset ID QSPI
XILPM_RESET_UART0	Reset ID UART0

Table 392: Enumeration XPmReset Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
XILPM_RESET_UART1	Reset ID UART1
XILPM_RESET_SPI0	Reset ID SPI0
XILPM_RESET_SPI1	Reset ID SPI1
XILPM_RESET_SDIO0	Reset ID SDIO0
XILPM_RESET_SDIO1	Reset ID SDIO1
XILPM_RESET_CAN0	Reset ID CAN0
XILPM_RESET_CAN1	Reset ID CAN1
XILPM_RESET_I2C0	Reset ID I2C0
XILPM_RESET_I2C1	Reset ID I2C1
XILPM_RESET_TTC0	Reset ID TTC0
XILPM_RESET_TTC1	Reset ID TTC1
XILPM_RESET_TTC2	Reset ID TTC2
XILPM_RESET_TTC3	Reset ID TTC3
XILPM_RESET_SWDT_CRL	Reset ID SWDT_CRL
XILPM_RESET_NAND	Reset ID NAND
XILPM_RESET_ADMA	Reset ID ADMA
XILPM_RESET_GPIO	Reset ID GPIO
XILPM_RESET_IOU_CC	Reset ID IOU_CC
XILPM_RESET_TIMESTAMP	Reset ID TIMESTAMP
XILPM_RESET_RPU_R50	Reset ID RPU_R50
XILPM_RESET_RPU_R51	Reset ID RPU_R51
XILPM_RESET_RPU_AMBA	Reset ID RPU_AMBA
XILPM_RESET_OCM	Reset ID OCM
XILPM_RESET_RPU_PGE	Reset ID RPU_PGE
XILPM_RESET_USB0_CORERESET	Reset ID USB0_CORERESE
XILPM_RESET_USB1_CORERESET	Reset ID USB1_CORERESE
XILPM_RESET_USB0_HIBERRESET	Reset ID USB0_HIBERRES
XILPM_RESET_USB1_HIBERRESET	Reset ID USB1_HIBERRES
XILPM_RESET_USB0_APB	Reset ID USB0_APB
XILPM_RESET_USB1_APB	Reset ID USB1_APB
XILPM_RESET_IPI	Reset ID IPI
XILPM_RESET_APM_LPD	Reset ID APM_LPD
XILPM_RESET_RTC	Reset ID RTC
XILPM_RESET_SYSMON	Reset ID SYSMON
XILPM_RESET_AFI_FM6	Reset ID AFI_FM6
XILPM_RESET_LPD_SWDT	Reset ID LPD_SWDT
XILPM_RESET_FPD	Reset ID FPD
XILPM_RESET_RPU_DBG1	Reset ID RPU_DBG1
XILPM_RESET_RPU_DBG0	Reset ID RPU_DBG0

Table 392: Enumeration XPmReset Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
XILPM_RESET_DBG_LPD	Reset ID DBG_LPD
XILPM_RESET_DBG_FPD	Reset ID DBG_FPD
XILPM_RESET_APLL	Reset ID APLL
XILPM_RESET_DPLL	Reset ID DPLL
XILPM_RESET_VPLL	Reset ID VPLL
XILPM_RESET_IOPLL	Reset ID IOPLL
XILPM_RESET_RPLL	Reset ID RPLL
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_0	Reset ID GPO3_PL_0
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_1	Reset ID GPO3_PL_1
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_2	Reset ID GPO3_PL_2
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_3	Reset ID GPO3_PL_3
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_4	Reset ID GPO3_PL_4
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_5	Reset ID GPO3_PL_5
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_6	Reset ID GPO3_PL_6
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_7	Reset ID GPO3_PL_7
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_8	Reset ID GPO3_PL_8
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_9	Reset ID GPO3_PL_9
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_10	Reset ID GPO3_PL_10
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_11	Reset ID GPO3_PL_11
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_12	Reset ID GPO3_PL_12
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_13	Reset ID GPO3_PL_13
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_14	Reset ID GPO3_PL_14
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_15	Reset ID GPO3_PL_15
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_16	Reset ID GPO3_PL_16
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_17	Reset ID GPO3_PL_17
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_18	Reset ID GPO3_PL_18
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_19	Reset ID GPO3_PL_19
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_20	Reset ID GPO3_PL_20
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_21	Reset ID GPO3_PL_21
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_22	Reset ID GPO3_PL_22
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_23	Reset ID GPO3_PL_23
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_24	Reset ID GPO3_PL_24
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_25	Reset ID GPO3_PL_25
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_26	Reset ID GPO3_PL_26
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_27	Reset ID GPO3_PL_27
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_28	Reset ID GPO3_PL_28
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_29	Reset ID GPO3_PL_29
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_30	Reset ID GPO3_PL_30
XILPM_RESET_GPO3_PL_31	Reset ID GPO3_PL_31

Table 392: Enumeration XPmReset Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
XILPM_RESET_RPU_LS	Reset ID RPU_LS
XILPM_RESET_PS_ONLY	Reset ID PS_ONLY
XILPM_RESET_PL	Reset ID PL
XILPM_RESET_GPIO5_EMIO_92	Reset ID GPIO5_EMIO_92
XILPM_RESET_GPIO5_EMIO_93	Reset ID GPIO5_EMIO_93
XILPM_RESET_GPIO5_EMIO_94	Reset ID GPIO5_EMIO_94
XILPM_RESET_GPIO5_EMIO_95	Reset ID GPIO5_EMIO_95

Enumeration XPmNotifyEvent

PM Notify Events Enum

Table 393: Enumeration XPmNotifyEvent Values

Value	Description
EVENT_STATE_CHANGE	State change event
EVENT_ZERO_USERS	Zero user event
EVENT_CPU_IDLE_FORCE_PWRDWN	CPU idle event during force power down

Enumeration XPmClock

PM Clock IDs

Table 394: Enumeration XPmClock Values

Value	Description
PM_CLOCK_IOPLL	Clock ID IOPLL
PM_CLOCK_RPLL	Clock ID RPLL
PM_CLOCK_APLL	Clock ID APLL
PM_CLOCK_DPLL	Clock ID DPLL
PM_CLOCK_VPLL	Clock ID VPLL
PM_CLOCK_IOPLL_TO_FPD	Clock ID IOPLL_TO_FPD
PM_CLOCK_RPLL_TO_FPD	Clock ID RPLL_TO_FPD
PM_CLOCK_APLL_TO_LPD	Clock ID APLL_TO_LPD
PM_CLOCK_DPLL_TO_LPD	Clock ID DPLL_TO_LPD
PM_CLOCK_VPLL_TO_LPD	Clock ID VPLL_TO_LPD
PM_CLOCK_ACPU	Clock ID ACPU
PM_CLOCK_ACPU_HALF	Clock ID ACPU_HALF
PM_CLOCK_DBG_FPD	Clock ID DBG_FPD
PM_CLOCK_DBG_LPD	Clock ID DBG_LPD

Table 394: Enumeration XPmClock Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PM_CLOCK_DBG_TRACE	Clock ID DBG_TRACE
PM_CLOCK_DBG_TSTMP	Clock ID DBG_TSTMP
PM_CLOCK_DP_VIDEO_REF	Clock ID DP_VIDEO_REF
PM_CLOCK_DP_AUDIO_REF	Clock ID DP_AUDIO_REF
PM_CLOCK_DP_STC_REF	Clock ID DP_STC_REF
PM_CLOCK_GDMA_REF	Clock ID GDMA_REF
PM_CLOCK_DPDMA_REF	Clock ID DPDMA_REF
PM_CLOCK_DDR_REF	Clock ID DDR_REF
PM_CLOCK_SATA_REF	Clock ID SATA_REF
PM_CLOCK_PCIE_REF	Clock ID PCIE_REF
PM_CLOCK_GPU_REF	Clock ID GPU_REF
PM_CLOCK_GPU_PP0_REF	Clock ID GPU_PP0_REF
PM_CLOCK_GPU_PP1_REF	Clock ID GPU_PP1_REF
PM_CLOCK_TOPSW_MAIN	Clock ID TOPSW_MAIN
PM_CLOCK_TOPSW_LSBUS	Clock ID TOPSW_LSBUS
PM_CLOCK_GTGREF0_REF	Clock ID GTGREF0_REF
PM_CLOCK_LPD_SWITCH	Clock ID LPD_SWITCH
PM_CLOCK_LPD_LSBUS	Clock ID LPD_LSBUS
PM_CLOCK_USB0_BUS_REF	Clock ID USB0_BUS_REF
PM_CLOCK_USB1_BUS_REF	Clock ID USB1_BUS_REF
PM_CLOCK_USB3_DUAL_REF	Clock ID USB3_DUAL_REF
PM_CLOCK_USB0	Clock ID USB0
PM_CLOCK_USB1	Clock ID USB1
PM_CLOCK_CPU_R5	Clock ID CPU_R5
PM_CLOCK_CPU_R5_CORE	Clock ID CPU_R5_CORE
PM_CLOCK_CSU_SPB	Clock ID CSU_SPB
PM_CLOCK_CSU_PLL	Clock ID CSU_PLL
PM_CLOCK_PCAP	Clock ID PCAP
PM_CLOCK_IOU_SWITCH	Clock ID IOU_SWITCH
PM_CLOCK_GEM_TSU_REF	Clock ID GEM_TSU_REF
PM_CLOCK_GEM_TSU	Clock ID GEM_TSU
PM_CLOCK_GEM0_TX	Clock ID GEM0_TX
PM_CLOCK_GEM1_TX	Clock ID GEM1_TX
PM_CLOCK_GEM2_TX	Clock ID GEM2_TX
PM_CLOCK_GEM3_TX	Clock ID GEM3_TX
PM_CLOCK_GEM0_RX	Clock ID GEM0_RX
PM_CLOCK_GEM1_RX	Clock ID GEM1_RX
PM_CLOCK_GEM2_RX	Clock ID GEM2_RX
PM_CLOCK_GEM3_RX	Clock ID GEM3_RX

Table 394: Enumeration XPmClock Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PM_CLOCK_QSPI_REF	Clock ID QSPI_REF
PM_CLOCK_SDIO0_REF	Clock ID SDIO0_REF
PM_CLOCK_SDIO1_REF	Clock ID SDIO1_REF
PM_CLOCK_UART0_REF	Clock ID UART0_REF
PM_CLOCK_UART1_REF	Clock ID UART1_REF
PM_CLOCK_SPI0_REF	Clock ID SPI0_REF
PM_CLOCK_SPI1_REF	Clock ID SPI1_REF
PM_CLOCK_NAND_REF	Clock ID NAND_REF
PM_CLOCK_I2C0_REF	Clock ID I2C0_REF
PM_CLOCK_I2C1_REF	Clock ID I2C1_REF
PM_CLOCK_CAN0_REF	Clock ID CAN0_REF
PM_CLOCK_CAN1_REF	Clock ID CAN1_REF
PM_CLOCK_CAN0	Clock ID CAN0
PM_CLOCK_CAN1	Clock ID CAN1
PM_CLOCK_DLL_REF	Clock ID DLL_REF
PM_CLOCK_ADMA_REF	Clock ID ADMA_REF
PM_CLOCK_TIMESTAMP_REF	Clock ID TIMESTAMP_REF
PM_CLOCK_AMS_REF	Clock ID AMS_REF
PM_CLOCK_PL0_REF	Clock ID PL0_REF
PM_CLOCK_PL1_REF	Clock ID PL1_REF
PM_CLOCK_PL2_REF	Clock ID PL2_REF
PM_CLOCK_PL3_REF	Clock ID PL3_REF
PM_CLOCK_WDT	Clock ID WDT
PM_CLOCK_IOPLL_INT	Clock ID IOPLL_INT
PM_CLOCK_IOPLL_PRE_SRC	Clock ID IOPLL_PRE_SRC
PM_CLOCK_IOPLL_HALF	Clock ID IOPLL_HALF
PM_CLOCK_IOPLL_INT_MUX	Clock ID IOPLL_INT_MUX
PM_CLOCK_IOPLL_POST_SRC	Clock ID IOPLL_POST_SRC
PM_CLOCK_RPLL_INT	Clock ID RPLL_INT
PM_CLOCK_RPLL_PRE_SRC	Clock ID RPLL_PRE_SRC
PM_CLOCK_RPLL_HALF	Clock ID RPLL_HALF
PM_CLOCK_RPLL_INT_MUX	Clock ID RPLL_INT_MUX
PM_CLOCK_RPLL_POST_SRC	Clock ID RPLL_POST_SRC
PM_CLOCK_APLL_INT	Clock ID APLL_INT
PM_CLOCK_APLL_PRE_SRC	Clock ID APLL_PRE_SRC
PM_CLOCK_APLL_HALF	Clock ID APLL_HALF
PM_CLOCK_APLL_INT_MUX	Clock ID APLL_INT_MUX
PM_CLOCK_APLL_POST_SRC	Clock ID APLL_POST_SRC
PM_CLOCK_DPLL_INT	Clock ID DPLL_INT

Table 394: Enumeration XPmClock Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PM_CLOCK_DPLL_PRE_SRC	Clock ID DPLL_PRE_SRC
PM_CLOCK_DPLL_HALF	Clock ID DPLL_HALF
PM_CLOCK_DPLL_INT_MUX	Clock ID DPLL_INT_MUX
PM_CLOCK_DPLL_POST_SRC	Clock ID DPLL_POST_SRC
PM_CLOCK_VPLL_INT	Clock ID VPLL_INT
PM_CLOCK_VPLL_PRE_SRC	Clock ID VPLL_PRE_SRC
PM_CLOCK_VPLL_HALF	Clock ID VPLL_HALF
PM_CLOCK_VPLL_INT_MUX	Clock ID VPLL_INT_MUX
PM_CLOCK_VPLL_POST_SRC	Clock ID VPLL_POST_SRC
PM_CLOCK_CAN0_MIO	Clock ID CAN0_MIO
PM_CLOCK_CAN1_MIO	Clock ID CAN1_MIO
PM_CLOCK_ACPU_FULL	Clock ID ACPU_FULL
PM_CLOCK_GEM0_REF	Clock ID GEM0_REF
PM_CLOCK_GEM1_REF	Clock ID GEM1_REF
PM_CLOCK_GEM2_REF	Clock ID GEM2_REF
PM_CLOCK_GEM3_REF	Clock ID GEM3_REF
PM_CLOCK_GEM0_REF_UNGATED	Clock ID GEM0_REF_UNGATED
PM_CLOCK_GEM1_REF_UNGATED	Clock ID GEM1_REF_UNGATED
PM_CLOCK_GEM2_REF_UNGATED	Clock ID GEM2_REF_UNGATED
PM_CLOCK_GEM3_REF_UNGATED	Clock ID GEM3_REF_UNGATED
PM_CLOCK_EXT_PSS_REF	Clock ID EXT_PSS_REF
PM_CLOCK_EXT_VIDEO	Clock ID EXT_VIDEO
PM_CLOCK_EXT_PSS_ALT_REF	Clock ID EXT_PSS_ALT_REF
PM_CLOCK_EXT_AUX_REF	Clock ID EXT_AUX_REF
PM_CLOCK_EXT_GT_CRX_REF	Clock ID EXT_GT_CRX_REF
PM_CLOCK_EXT_SWDT0	Clock ID EXT_SWDT0
PM_CLOCK_EXT_SWDT1	Clock ID EXT_SWDT1
PM_CLOCK_EXT_GEM0_TX_EMIO	Clock ID EXT_GEM0_TX_EMIO
PM_CLOCK_EXT_GEM1_TX_EMIO	Clock ID EXT_GEM1_TX_EMIO
PM_CLOCK_EXT_GEM2_TX_EMIO	Clock ID EXT_GEM2_TX_EMIO
PM_CLOCK_EXT_GEM3_TX_EMIO	Clock ID EXT_GEM3_TX_EMIO
PM_CLOCK_EXT_GEM0_RX_EMIO	Clock ID EXT_GEM0_RX_EMIO
PM_CLOCK_EXT_GEM1_RX_EMIO	Clock ID EXT_GEM1_RX_EMIO
PM_CLOCK_EXT_GEM2_RX_EMIO	Clock ID EXT_GEM2_RX_EMIO
PM_CLOCK_EXT_GEM3_RX_EMIO	Clock ID EXT_GEM3_RX_EMIO
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO50_OR_MIO51	Clock ID EXT_MIO50_OR_MIO51
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO0	Clock ID EXT_MIO0
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO1	Clock ID EXT_MIO1
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO2	Clock ID EXT_MIO2

Table 394: Enumeration XPmClock Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO3	Clock ID EXT_MIO3
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO4	Clock ID EXT_MIO4
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO5	Clock ID EXT_MIO5
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO6	Clock ID EXT_MIO6
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO7	Clock ID EXT_MIO7
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO8	Clock ID EXT_MIO8
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO9	Clock ID EXT_MIO9
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO10	Clock ID EXT_MIO10
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO11	Clock ID EXT_MIO11
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO12	Clock ID EXT_MIO12
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO13	Clock ID EXT_MIO13
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO14	Clock ID EXT_MIO14
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO15	Clock ID EXT_MIO15
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO16	Clock ID EXT_MIO16
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO17	Clock ID EXT_MIO17
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO18	Clock ID EXT_MIO18
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO19	Clock ID EXT_MIO19
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO20	Clock ID EXT_MIO20
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO21	Clock ID EXT_MIO21
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO22	Clock ID EXT_MIO22
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO23	Clock ID EXT_MIO23
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO24	Clock ID EXT_MIO24
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO25	Clock ID EXT_MIO25
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO26	Clock ID EXT_MIO26
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO27	Clock ID EXT_MIO27
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO28	Clock ID EXT_MIO28
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO29	Clock ID EXT_MIO29
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO30	Clock ID EXT_MIO30
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO31	Clock ID EXT_MIO31
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO32	Clock ID EXT_MIO32
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO33	Clock ID EXT_MIO33
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO34	Clock ID EXT_MIO34
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO35	Clock ID EXT_MIO35
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO36	Clock ID EXT_MIO36
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO37	Clock ID EXT_MIO37
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO38	Clock ID EXT_MIO38
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO39	Clock ID EXT_MIO39
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO40	Clock ID EXT_MIO40
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO41	Clock ID EXT_MIO41

Table 394: Enumeration XPmClock Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO42	Clock ID EXT_MIO42
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO43	Clock ID EXT_MIO43
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO44	Clock ID EXT_MIO44
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO45	Clock ID EXT_MIO45
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO46	Clock ID EXT_MIO46
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO47	Clock ID EXT_MIO47
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO48	Clock ID EXT_MIO48
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO49	Clock ID EXT_MIO49
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO50	Clock ID EXT_MIO50
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO51	Clock ID EXT_MIO51
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO52	Clock ID EXT_MIO52
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO53	Clock ID EXT_MIO53
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO54	Clock ID EXT_MIO54
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO55	Clock ID EXT_MIO55
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO56	Clock ID EXT_MIO56
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO57	Clock ID EXT_MIO57
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO58	Clock ID EXT_MIO58
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO59	Clock ID EXT_MIO59
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO60	Clock ID EXT_MIO60
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO61	Clock ID EXT_MIO61
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO62	Clock ID EXT_MIO62
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO63	Clock ID EXT_MIO63
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO64	Clock ID EXT_MIO64
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO65	Clock ID EXT_MIO65
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO66	Clock ID EXT_MIO66
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO67	Clock ID EXT_MIO67
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO68	Clock ID EXT_MIO68
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO69	Clock ID EXT_MIO69
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO70	Clock ID EXT_MIO70
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO71	Clock ID EXT_MIO71
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO72	Clock ID EXT_MIO72
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO73	Clock ID EXT_MIO73
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO74	Clock ID EXT_MIO74
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO75	Clock ID EXT_MIO75
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO76	Clock ID EXT_MIO76
PM_CLOCK_EXT_MIO77	Clock ID EXT_MIO77

Enumeration XPmPllParam

PLL parameters

Table 395: Enumeration XPmPllParam Values

Value	Description
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DIV2	PLL param ID DIV2
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_FBDIV	PLL param ID FBDIV
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DATA	PLL param ID DATA
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_PRE_SRC	PLL param ID PRE_SRC
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_POST_SRC	PLL param ID POST_SRC
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_DLY	PLL param ID LOCK_DLY
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_CNT	PLL param ID LOCK_CNT
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LFHF	PLL param ID LFHF
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_CP	PLL param ID CP
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_RES	PLL param ID RES

Enumeration XPmPllMode

PLL Modes

Table 396: Enumeration XPmPllMode Values

Value	Description
PM_PLL_MODE_INTEGER	PLL mode integer
PM_PLL_MODE_FRACTIONAL	PLL mode fractional
PM_PLL_MODE_RESET	PLL mode reset

Enumeration XPmPinFn

Pin Function IDs

Table 397: Enumeration XPmPinFn Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_FUNC_CAN0	Pin Function CAN0
PINCTRL_FUNC_CAN1	Pin Function CAN1
PINCTRL_FUNC_ETHERNET0	Pin Function ETHERNET0
PINCTRL_FUNC_ETHERNET1	Pin Function ETHERNET1
PINCTRL_FUNC_ETHERNET2	Pin Function ETHERNET2
PINCTRL_FUNC_ETHERNET3	Pin Function ETHERNET3
PINCTRL_FUNC_GEMTSU0	Pin Function GEMTSU0

Table 397: Enumeration XPmPinFn Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PINCTRL_FUNC_GPIO0	Pin Function GPIO0
PINCTRL_FUNC_I2C0	Pin Function I2C0
PINCTRL_FUNC_I2C1	Pin Function I2C1
PINCTRL_FUNC_MDIO0	Pin Function MDIO0
PINCTRL_FUNC_MDIO1	Pin Function MDIO1
PINCTRL_FUNC_MDIO2	Pin Function MDIO2
PINCTRL_FUNC_MDIO3	Pin Function MDIO3
PINCTRL_FUNC_QSPI0	Pin Function QSPI0
PINCTRL_FUNC_QSPI_FBCLK	Pin Function QSPI_FBCLK
PINCTRL_FUNC_QSPI_SS	Pin Function QSPI_SS
PINCTRL_FUNC_SPI0	Pin Function SPI0
PINCTRL_FUNC_SPI1	Pin Function SPI1
PINCTRL_FUNC_SPI0_SS	Pin Function SPI0_SS
PINCTRL_FUNC_SPI1_SS	Pin Function SPI1_SS
PINCTRL_FUNC_SDIO0	Pin Function SDIO0
PINCTRL_FUNC_SDIO0_PC	Pin Function SDIO0_PC
PINCTRL_FUNC_SDIO0_CD	Pin Function SDIO0_CD
PINCTRL_FUNC_SDIO0_WP	Pin Function SDIO0_WP
PINCTRL_FUNC_SDIO1	Pin Function SDIO1
PINCTRL_FUNC_SDIO1_PC	Pin Function SDIO1_PC
PINCTRL_FUNC_SDIO1_CD	Pin Function SDIO1_CD
PINCTRL_FUNC_SDIO1_WP	Pin Function SDIO1_WP
PINCTRL_FUNC_NAND0	Pin Function NAND0
PINCTRL_FUNC_NAND0_CE	Pin Function NAND0_CE
PINCTRL_FUNC_NAND0_RB	Pin Function NAND0_RB
PINCTRL_FUNC_NAND0_DQS	Pin Function NAND0_DQS
PINCTRL_FUNC_TTC0_CLK	Pin Function TTC0_CLK
PINCTRL_FUNC_TTC0_WAV	Pin Function TTC0_WAV
PINCTRL_FUNC_TTC1_CLK	Pin Function TTC1_CLK
PINCTRL_FUNC_TTC1_WAV	Pin Function TTC1_WAV
PINCTRL_FUNC_TTC2_CLK	Pin Function TTC2_CLK
PINCTRL_FUNC_TTC2_WAV	Pin Function TTC2_WAV
PINCTRL_FUNC_TTC3_CLK	Pin Function TTC3_CLK
PINCTRL_FUNC_TTC3_WAV	Pin Function TTC3_WAV
PINCTRL_FUNC_UART0	Pin Function UART0
PINCTRL_FUNC_UART1	Pin Function UART1
PINCTRL_FUNC_USB0	Pin Function USB0
PINCTRL_FUNC_USB1	Pin Function USB1
PINCTRL_FUNC_SWDT0_CLK	Pin Function SWDT0_CLK

Table 397: Enumeration XPmPinFn Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PINCTRL_FUNC_SWDT0_RST	Pin Function SWDT0_RST
PINCTRL_FUNC_SWDT1_CLK	Pin Function SWDT1_CLK
PINCTRL_FUNC_SWDT1_RST	Pin Function SWDT1_RST
PINCTRL_FUNC_PMU0	Pin Function PMU0
PINCTRL_FUNC_PCIE0	Pin Function PCIe0
PINCTRL_FUNC_CSU0	Pin Function CSU0
PINCTRL_FUNC_DPAUX0	Pin Function DPAUX0
PINCTRL_FUNC_PJTAG0	Pin Function PJTAG0
PINCTRL_FUNC_TRACE0	Pin Function TRACE0
PINCTRL_FUNC_TRACE0_CLK	Pin Function TRACE0_CLK
PINCTRL_FUNC_TESTSCAN0	Pin Function TESTSCAN0

Enumeration XPmPinParam

PIN Control Parameters

Table 398: Enumeration XPmPinParam Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SLEW_RATE	Pin config slew rate
PINCTRL_CONFIG_BIAS_STATUS	Pin config bias status
PINCTRL_CONFIG_PULL_CTRL	Pin config pull control
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SCHMITT_CMOS	Pin config schmitt CMOS
PINCTRL_CONFIG_DRIVE_STRENGTH	Pin config drive strength
PINCTRL_CONFIG_VOLTAGE_STATUS	Pin config voltage status
PINCTRL_CONFIG_MIO_TRI_STATE	Pin config tri state for MIO pins

Enumeration pm_feature_id

IOCTL IDs

Table 399: Enumeration pm_feature_id Values

Value	Description
XPM_FEATURE_INVALID	Invalid ID
XPM_FEATURE_OVERTEMP_STATUS	Over temperature status
XPM_FEATURE_OVERTEMP_VALUE	Over temperature limit
XPM_FEATURE_EXTWDT_STATUS	External watchdog status
XPM_FEATURE_EXTWDT_VALUE	External watchdog interval

Enumeration XPm_SdConfigType

Config types for SD configs at run time

Table 400: Enumeration XPm_SdConfigType Values

Value	Description
SD_CONFIG_INVALID	Invalid SD config
SD_CONFIG_EMMC_SEL	To set SD_EMMC_SEL in CTRL_REG_SD and SD_SLOTTYPE
SD_CONFIG_BASECLK	To set SD_BASECLK in SD_CONFIG_REG1
SD_CONFIG_8BIT	To set SD_8BIT in SD_CONFIG_REG2
SD_CONFIG_FIXED	To set fixed config registers

Enumeration XPm_GemConfigType

Config types for GEM configs at run time

Table 401: Enumeration XPm_GemConfigType Values

Value	Description
GEM_CONFIG_INVALID	Invalid GEM config
GEM_CONFIG_SGMII_MODE	To set GEM_SGMII_MODE in GEM_CLK_CTRL register
GEM_CONFIG_FIXED	To set fixed config registers

Enumeration XPm_UsbConfigType

Table 402: Enumeration XPm_UsbConfigType Values

Value	Description
USB_CONFIG_INVALID	Invalid USB config
USB_CONFIG_FIXED	To set fixed config registers

Definitions

Define PM_VERSION_MAJOR

Definition

```
#define PM_VERSION_MAJOR 1
```

Description

PM Version Number macros

Define PM_VERSION_MINOR

Definition

```
#define PM_VERSION_MINOR 1
```

Description

PM Version Number macros

Define PM_VERSION

Definition

```
#define PM_VERSION ((  
    PM_VERSION_MAJOR  
    << 16) |  
    PM_VERSION_MINOR  
)
```

Description

PM Version Number macros

Define PM_API_BASE_VERSION

Definition

```
#define PM_API_BASE_VERSION (1U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define PM_API_VERSION_2

Definition

```
#define PM_API_VERSION_2 (2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define PM_CAP_ACCESS

Definition

```
#define PM_CAP_ACCESS 0x1U
```

Description

Capabilities for RAM

Define PM_CAP_CONTEXT

Definition

```
#define PM_CAP_CONTEXT 0x2U
```

Description

Capabilities for RAM

Define PM_CAP_WAKEUP

Definition

```
#define PM_CAP_WAKEUP 0x4U
```

Description

Capabilities for RAM

Define NODE_STATE_OFF

Definition

```
#define NODE_STATE_OFF 0
```

Description

Node state

Define NODE_STATE_ON

Definition

```
#define NODE_STATE_ON 1
```

Description

Node state

Define PROC_STATE_FORCEDOFF**Definition**

```
#define PROC_STATE_FORCEDOFF 0
```

Description

Processor state

Define PROC_STATE_ACTIVE**Definition**

```
#define PROC_STATE_ACTIVE 1
```

Description

Processor state

Define PROC_STATE_SLEEP**Definition**

```
#define PROC_STATE_SLEEP 2
```

Description

Processor state

Define PROC_STATE_SUSPENDING**Definition**

```
#define PROC_STATE_SUSPENDING 3
```

Description

Processor state

Define MAX_LATENCY

Definition

```
#define MAX_LATENCY (~0U)
```

Description

Maximum Latency/QOS

Define MAX_QOS

Definition

```
#define MAX_QOS 100U
```

Description

Maximum Latency/QOS

Define PMF_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_SHUTDOWN

Definition

```
#define PMF_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_SHUTDOWN 0U
```

Description

System shutdown/Restart

Define PMF_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_RESET

Definition

```
#define PMF_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_RESET 1U
```

Description

System shutdown/Restart

Define PMF_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_SUBSYSTEM

Definition

```
#define PMF_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_SUBSYSTEM 0U
```

Description

System shutdown/restart

Define PMF_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_PS_ONLY**Definition**

```
#define PMF_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_PS_ONLY 1U
```

Description

System shutdown/Restart

Define PMF_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_SYSTEM**Definition**

```
#define PMF_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_SYSTEM 2U
```

Description

System shutdown/Restart

XilPM Versal Adaptive SoC APIs

The platform and power management functionality used by the APU/RPU applications is provided by the files in the `xilpm<version>/versal/client` folder, where '<version>' is the version of the XilPM library.



TIP: For the complete list of nodeids, refer [xpm_nodeid.h](#) file located in the `xilpm<version>/versal_common/common` folder.

Table 403: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_InitXilpm	XIpiPsu * IpiInst
enum <code>XPmBootStatus</code>	XPm_GetBootStatus	void
XStatus	XPm_GetChipID	u32 * IDCode u32 * Version

Table 403: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_GetApiVersion	u32 * Version
XStatus	XPm_RequestNode	const u32 DeviceId const u32 Capabilities const u32 QoS const u32 Ack
XStatus	XPm_ReleaseNode	const u32 DeviceId
XStatus	XPm_SetRequirement	const u32 DeviceId const u32 Capabilities const u32 QoS const u32 Ack
XStatus	XPm_GetNodeStatus	const u32 DeviceId XPm_NodeStatus *const NodeStatus
XStatus	XPm_ResetAssert	const u32 ResetId const u32 Action
XStatus	XPm_ResetGetStatus	const u32 ResetId u32 *const State
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlRequest	const u32 PinId
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlRelease	const u32 PinId
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlSetFunction	const u32 PinId const u32 FunctionId
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlGetFunction	const u32 PinId u32 *const FunctionId
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter	const u32 PinId const u32 ParamId const u32 ParamVal
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter	const u32 PinId const u32 ParamId u32 *const ParamVal

Table 403: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_DevIoctl	const u32 DeviceId const pm_ioctl_id IOCTLID const u32 Arg1 const u32 Arg2 u32 *const Response
XStatus	XPm_DevIoctl2	u32 DeviceId pm_ioctl_id IOCTLID const u32 * Payload u32 *const Response u32 PayloadSize u32 ResponseSize
XStatus	XPm_ClockEnable	const u32 ClockId
XStatus	XPm_ClockDisable	const u32 ClockId
XStatus	XPm_ClockGetStatus	const u32 ClockId u32 *const State
XStatus	XPm_ClockSetDivider	const u32 ClockId const u32 Divider
XStatus	XPm_ClockGetDivider	const u32 ClockId u32 *const Divider
XStatus	XPm_ClockSetParent	const u32 ClockId const u32 ParentIdx
XStatus	XPm_ClockGetParent	const u32 ClockId u32 *const ParentIdx
XStatus	XPm_PlISetParameter	const u32 ClockId const enum XPm_PlIConfigParams ParamId const u32 Value
XStatus	XPm_PlIGetParameter	const u32 ClockId const enum XPm_PlIConfigParams ParamId u32 *const Value

Table 403: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_PlSetMode	const u32 ClockId const u32 Value
XStatus	XPm_PlGetMode	const u32 ClockId u32 *const Value
XStatus	XPm_SelfSuspend	const u32 DeviceId const u32 Latency const u8 State const u64 Address
XStatus	XPm_RequestWakeUp	const u32 TargetDevId const u8 SetAddress const u64 Address const u32 Ack
void	XPm_SuspendFinalize	void
XStatus	XPm_RequestSuspend	const u32 TargetSubsystemId const u32 Ack const u32 Latency const u32 State
XStatus	XPm_AbortSuspend	const enum XPmAbortReason Reason
XStatus	XPm_ForcePowerDown	const u32 TargetDevId const u32 Ack
XStatus	XPm_SystemShutdown	const u32 Type const u32 SubType
XStatus	XPm_SetWakeUpSource	const u32 TargetDeviceId const u32 DeviceId const u32 Enable
XStatus	XPm_Query	const u32 QueryId const u32 Arg1 const u32 Arg2 const u32 Arg3 u32 *const Data

Table 403: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_SetMaxLatency	const u32 DeviceId const u32 Latency
XStatus	XPm_GetOpCharacteristic	const u32 DeviceId const enum XPmOpCharType Type u32 *const Result
XStatus	XPm_InitFinalize	void
XStatus	XPm_RegisterNotifier	XPm_Notifier *const Notifier
XStatus	XPm_UnregisterNotifier	XPm_Notifier *const Notifier
void	XPm_InitSuspendCb	const enum XPmSuspendReason Reason const u32 Latency const u32 State const u32 Timeout
void	XPm_AcknowledgeCb	const u32 Node const XStatus Status const u32 Oppoint
void	XPm_NotifyCb	const u32 Node const u32 Event const u32 Oppoint
XStatus	XPm_FeatureCheck	const u32 FeatureId u32 * Version

Functions

XPm_InitXilpm

Initialize xilpm library.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_InitXilpm(XIpiPsu *IpiInst);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_InitXilpm` function arguments.

Table 404: XPm_InitXilpm Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XIpiPsu *</code>	<code>IpiInst</code>	Pointer to IPI driver instance

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_GetBootStatus

This Function returns information about the boot reason. If the boot is not a system startup but a resume, power down request bitfield for this processor is cleared.

Prototype

```
enum
    XPmBootStatus
    XPm_GetBootStatus(void);
```

Returns

Returns processor boot status

- `PM_RESUME`: If the boot reason is because of system resume.
- `PM_INITIAL_BOOT`: If this boot is the initial system startup.

XPm_GetChipID

This function is used to request the version and ID code of a chip.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_GetChipID(u32 *IDCode, u32 *Version);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_GetChipID` function arguments.

Table 405: XPm_GetChipID Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>u32 *</code>	<code>IDCode</code>	Returns the chip ID code.

Table 405: XPm_GetChipID Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
u32 *	Version	Returns the chip version.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_GetApiVersion

This function is used to request the version number of the API running on the platform management controller.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_GetApiVersion(u32 *Version);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_GetApiVersion` function arguments.

Table 406: XPm_GetApiVersion Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u32 *	Version	Returns the API 32-bit version number.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_RequestNode

This function is used to request the device.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_RequestNode(const u32 DeviceId, const u32 Capabilities, const  
u32 QoS, const u32 Ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_RequestNode` function arguments.

Table 407: XPm_RequestNode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device which needs to be requested
const u32	Capabilities	Device Capabilities, can be combined <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM_CAP_ACCESS: full access / functionality • PM_CAP_CONTEXT: preserve context • PM_CAP_WAKEUP: emit wake interrupts
const u32	QoS	Quality of Service (0-100) required
const u32	Ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ReleaseNode

This function is used to release the requested device.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ReleaseNode(const u32 DeviceId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ReleaseNode` function arguments.

Table 408: XPm_ReleaseNode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device which needs to be released

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SetRequirement

This function is used to set the requirement for specified device.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SetRequirement(const u32 DeviceId, const u32 Capabilities, const
u32 QoS, const u32 Ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_SetRequirement` function arguments.

Table 409: XPM_SetRequirement Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device for which requirement needs to be set
const u32	Capabilities	Device Capabilities, can be combined <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PM_CAP_ACCESS: full access / functionality• PM_CAP_CONTEXT: preserve context• PM_CAP_WAKEUP: emit wake interrupts
const u32	QoS	Quality of Service (0-100) required
const u32	Ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPM_GetNodeStatus

This function is used to get the device status.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_GetNodeStatus(const u32 DeviceId, XPM_NodeStatus *const NodeStatus);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_GetNodeStatus` function arguments.

Table 410: XPM_GetNodeStatus Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device for which status is requested

Table 410: XPm_GetNodeStatus Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
<code>XPm_NodeStatus *const</code>	NodeStatus	<p>Structure pointer to store device status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status - The current power state of the device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ For CPU nodes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0: if CPU is powered down, - 1: if CPU is active (powered up), - 8: if CPU is suspending (powered up) ◦ For power islands and power domains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0: if island is powered down, - 2: if island is powered up ◦ For slaves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0: if slave is powered down, - 1: if slave is powered up, - 9: if slave is in retention • Requirement - Requirements placed on the device by the caller • Usage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0: node is not used by any PU, ◦ 1: node is used by caller exclusively, ◦ 2: node is used by other PU(s) only, ◦ 3: node is used by caller and by other PU(s)

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ResetAssert

This function is used to assert or release reset for a particular reset line. Alternatively a reset pulse can be requested as well.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ResetAssert(const u32 ResetId, const u32 Action);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ResetAssert` function arguments.

Table 411: XPm_ResetAssert Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ResetId	Reset ID
const u32	Action	Reset action to be taken <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM_RESET_ACTION_RELEASE for Release Reset • PM_RESET_ACTION_ASSERT for Assert Reset • PM_RESET_ACTION_PULSE for Pulse Reset

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ResetGetStatus

This function is used to get the status of reset.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ResetGetStatus(const u32 ResetId, u32 *const State);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ResetGetStatus` function arguments.

Table 412: XPm_ResetGetStatus Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ResetId	Reset ID
u32 *const	State	Pointer to store the status of specified reset <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 for reset released • 1 for reset asserted

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlRequest

This function is used to request the pin.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlRequest(const u32 PinId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlRequest` function arguments.

Table 413: XPm_PinCtrlRequest Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlRelease

This function is used to release the pin.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlRelease(const u32 PinId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlRelease` function arguments.

Table 414: XPm_PinCtrlRelease Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlSetFunction

This function is used to set the function on specified pin.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlSetFunction(const u32 PinId, const u32 FunctionId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlSetFunction` function arguments.

Table 415: XPm_PinCtrlSetFunction Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID
const u32	FunctionId	Function ID which needs to be set

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlGetFunction

This function is used to get the function on specified pin.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlGetFunction(const u32 PinId, u32 *const FunctionId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlGetFunction` function arguments.

Table 416: XPm_PinCtrlGetFunction Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID
u32 *const	FunctionId	Pointer to Function ID

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter

This function is used to set the pin parameter of specified pin.

The following table lists the parameter ID and their respective values:

Table 417: XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter

ParamId	ParamVal
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SLEW_RATE	PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_SLOW, PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_FAST

Table 417: XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter (cont'd)

ParamId	ParamVal
PINCTRL_CONFIG_BIAS_STATUS	PINCTRL_BIAS_DISABLE, PINCTRL_BIAS_ENABLE
PINCTRL_CONFIG_PULL_CTRL	PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_DOWN, PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_UP
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SCHMITT_CMOS	PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_CMOS, PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_SCHMITT
PINCTRL_CONFIG_DRIVE_STRENGTH	PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_TRISTATE, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_4MA, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_8MA, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_12MA
PINCTRL_CONFIG_TRI_STATE	PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_DISABLE, PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_ENABLE

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter(const u32 PinId, const u32 ParamId, const
u32 ParamVal);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter` function arguments.

Table 418: XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID
const u32	ParamId	Parameter ID
const u32	ParamVal	Value of the parameter

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter

This function is used to get the pin parameter of specified pin.

The following table lists the parameter ID and their respective values:

Table 419: XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter

ParamId	ParamVal
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SLEW_RATE	PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_SLOW, PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_FAST
PINCTRL_CONFIG_BIAS_STATUS	PINCTRL_BIAS_DISABLE, PINCTRL_BIAS_ENABLE
PINCTRL_CONFIG_PULL_CTRL	PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_DOWN, PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_UP
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SCHMITT_CMOS	PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_CMOS, PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_SCHMITT

Table 419: XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter (cont'd)

ParamId	ParamVal
PINCTRL_CONFIG_DRIVE_STRENGTH	PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_TRISTATE, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_4MA, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_8MA, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_12MA
PINCTRL_CONFIG_VOLTAGE_STATUS	1 for 1.8v mode, 0 for 3.3v mode
PINCTRL_CONFIG_TRI_STATE	PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_DISABLE, PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_ENABLE

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter(const u32 PinId, const u32 ParamId, u32
*const ParamVal);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter` function arguments.

Table 420: XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID
const u32	ParamId	Parameter ID
u32 *const	ParamVal	Pointer to the value of the parameter

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_DevIoctl

This function performs driver-like IOCTL functions on shared system devices.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_DevIoctl(const u32 DeviceId, const pm_ioctl_id IoctlId, const
u32 Arg1, const u32 Arg2, u32 *const Response);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_DevIoctl` function arguments.

Table 421: XPm_DevIoctl Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	ID of the device

Table 421: XPm_DevIoctl Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
const pm_ioctl_id	IoctlId	IOCTL function ID
const u32	Arg1	Argument 1
const u32	Arg2	Argument 2
u32 *const	Response	Ioctl response

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_DevIoctl2

This function performs driver-like IOCTL functions on shared system devices.

There are multiple reasons for introducing a new API signature:

Note: This API is a new version of existing API `XPm_DevIoctl` API. It supports all the IOCTL functions supported by the old API and it adds support for new functions. It is highly recommended to migrate using the new API signature in their applications.

- The old API had fixed number of payload arguments, the new one supports variable length of payload buffer for forward compatibility
- To maintain backwards compatibility for old API
- For scalability reasons when support for large payload is introduced

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_DevIoctl2(u32 DeviceId, pm_ioctl_id IoctlId, const u32 *Payload,
u32 PayloadSize, u32 *const Response, u32 ResponseSize);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_DevIoctl2` function arguments.

Table 422: XPm_DevIoctl2 Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u32	DeviceId	ID of the device
pm_ioctl_id	IoctlId	IOCTL function ID
const u32 *	Payload	Payload buffer
u32 *const	Response	Response buffer for Iioctl Response
u32	PayloadSize	Payload buffer size
u32	ResponseSize	Response buffer size

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockEnable

This function is used to enable the specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockEnable(const u32 ClockId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockEnable` function arguments.

Table 423: XPm_ClockEnable Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockDisable

This function is used to disable the specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockDisable(const u32 ClockId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockDisable` function arguments.

Table 424: XPm_ClockDisable Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockGetStatus

This function is used to get the state of specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockGetStatus(const u32 ClockId, u32 *const State);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockGetStatus` function arguments.

Table 425: XPm_ClockGetStatus Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
u32 *const	State	Pointer to store the clock state <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 for enable and 0 for disable

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockSetDivider

This function is used to set the divider value for specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockSetDivider(const u32 ClockId, const u32 Divider);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockSetDivider` function arguments.

Table 426: XPm_ClockSetDivider Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
const u32	Divider	Value of the divider

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockGetDivider

This function is used to get divider value for specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockGetDivider(const u32 ClockId, u32 *const Divider);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockGetDivider` function arguments.

Table 427: XPm_ClockGetDivider Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
u32 *const	Divider	Pointer to store divider value

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockSetParent

This function is used to set the parent for specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockSetParent(const u32 ClockId, const u32 ParentIdx);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockSetParent` function arguments.

Table 428: XPm_ClockSetParent Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
const u32	ParentIdx	Parent clock index

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockGetParent

This function is used to get the parent of specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockGetParent(const u32 ClockId, u32 *const ParentIdx);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockGetParent` function arguments.

Table 429: XPm_ClockGetParent Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
u32 *const	ParentIdx	Pointer to store the parent clock index

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PlSetParameter

This function is used to set the parameters for specified PLL clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PlSetParameter(const u32 ClockId, const enum
XPm_PlConfigParams ParamId, const u32 Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PlSetParameter` function arguments.

Table 430: XPm_PlSetParameter Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID

Table 430: XPm_PlISetParameter Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPm_PlIConfigParams	ParamId	<p>Parameter ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DIV2 • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_FBDIV • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DATA • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_PRE_SRC • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_POST_SRC • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_DLY • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_CNT • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LFHF • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_CP • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_RES
const u32	Value	Value of parameter (See register description for possible values)

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PlIGetParameter

This function is used to get the parameter of specified PLL clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PlIGetParameter(const u32 ClockId, const enum
XPm_PlIConfigParams ParamId, u32 *const Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PlIGetParameter` function arguments.

Table 431: XPm_PlIGetParameter Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID

Table 431: XPm_PlIGetParameter Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPm_PlIConfigParams	ParamId	<p>Parameter ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DIV2 • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_FBDIV • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DATA • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_PRE_SRC • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_POST_SRC • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_DLY • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_CNT • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LFHF • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_CP • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_RES
u32 *const	Value	Pointer to store parameter value (See register description for possible values)

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PlISetMode

This function is used to set the mode of specified PLL clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PlISetMode(const u32 ClockId, const u32 Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PlISetMode` function arguments.

Table 432: XPm_PlISetMode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
const u32	Value	<p>Mode which need to be set</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 for Reset mode • 1 for Integer mode • 2 for Fractional mode

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PlGetMode

This function is used to get the mode of specified PLL clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PlGetMode(const u32 ClockId, u32 *const Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PlGetMode` function arguments.

Table 433: XPm_PlGetMode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
u32 *const	Value	Pointer to store the value of mode <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0 for Reset mode• 1 for Integer mode• 2 for Fractional mode

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SelfSuspend

This function is used by a CPU to declare that it is about to suspend itself.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SelfSuspend(const u32 DeviceId, const u32 Latency, const u8 State, const u64 Address);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SelfSuspend` function arguments.

Table 434: XPm_SelfSuspend Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device ID of the CPU
const u32	Latency	Maximum wake-up latency requirement in us(microsecs)
const u8	State	Instead of specifying a maximum latency, a CPU can also explicitly request a certain power state.
const u64	Address	Address from which to resume when woken up.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_RequestWakeUp

This function can be used to request power up of a CPU node within the same PU, or to power up another PU.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_RequestWakeUp(const u32 TargetDevId, const u8 SetAddress, const
u64 Address, const u32 Ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XPm_RequestWakeUp function arguments.

Table 435: XPm_RequestWakeUp Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	TargetDevId	Device ID of the CPU or PU to be powered/woken up.
const u8	SetAddress	Specifies whether the start address argument is being passed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: do not set start address • 1: set start address
const u64	Address	Address from which to resume when woken up. Will only be used if set_address is 1.
const u32	Ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SuspendFinalize

This function waits for firmware to finish all previous API requests sent by the PU and performs client specific actions to finish suspend procedure (for example, execution of wifi instruction on A53 and R5 processors).

Note: This function does not return if the suspend procedure is successful.

Prototype

```
void XPm_SuspendFinalize(void);
```

Returns

XPm_RequestSuspend

This function is used by a CPU to request suspend to another CPU.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_RequestSuspend(const u32 TargetSubsystemId, const u32 Ack, const  
u32 Latency, const u32 State);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_RequestSuspend` function arguments.

Table 436: XPm_RequestSuspend Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	TargetSubsystemId	Subsystem ID of the target
const u32	Ack	Requested acknowledge type
const u32	Latency	Maximum wake-up latency requirement in us(microsecs)
const u32	State	Power State

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_AbortSuspend

This function is called by a CPU after a SelfSuspend call to notify the platform management controller that CPU has aborted suspend or in response to an init suspend request when the PU refuses to suspend.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_AbortSuspend(const enum XPmAbortReason Reason);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_AbortSuspend` function arguments.

Table 437: XPm_AbortSuspend Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmAbo_rtReason</code>	Reason	<p>Reason code why the suspend can not be performed or completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABORT_REASON_WKUP_EVENT: local wakeup-event received • ABORT_REASON_PU_BUSY: PU is busy • ABORT_REASON_NO_PWRDN: no external powerdown supported • ABORT_REASON_UNKNOWN: unknown error during suspend procedure

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ForcePowerDown

This function force power down the subsystem if the subsystem is unresponsive and by calling this API all the resources of that subsystem is automatically released.

Note: Force power down is not requested by a PU for itself.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ForcePowerDown(const u32 TargetDevId, const u32 Ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ForcePowerDown` function arguments.

Table 438: XPm_ForcePowerDown Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	TargetDevId	Subsystem ID to force power down.
const u32	Ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SystemShutdown

This function can be used by a privileged PU to shut down or restart the complete device.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SystemShutdown(const u32 Type, const u32 SubType);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SystemShutdown` function arguments.

Table 439: XPm_SystemShutdown Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	Type	Shutdown type (shutdown/restart)
const u32	SubType	Shutdown subtype (subsystem-only/PU-only/system)

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SetWakeUpSource

This function is used by a CPU to set wakeup source.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SetWakeUpSource(const u32 TargetDeviceId, const u32 DeviceId,  
const u32 Enable);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SetWakeUpSource` function arguments.

Table 440: XPm_SetWakeUpSource Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	TargetDeviceId	Device ID of the target
const u32	DeviceId	Device ID used as wakeup source
const u32	Enable	1 - Enable, 0 - Disable

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_Query

This function queries information about the platform resources.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_Query(const u32 QueryId, const u32 Arg1, const u32 Arg2, const  
u32 Arg3, u32 *const Data);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_Query` function arguments.

Table 441: XPm_Query Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	QueryId	The type of data to query
const u32	Arg1	Query argument 1
const u32	Arg2	Query argument 2
const u32	Arg3	Query argument 3
u32 *const	Data	Pointer to the output data

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SetMaxLatency

This function is used by a CPU to announce a change in the maximum wake-up latency requirements for a specific device currently used by that CPU.

Note: Setting maximum wake-up latency can constrain the set of possible power states a resource can be put into.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SetMaxLatency(const u32 DeviceId, const u32 Latency);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SetMaxLatency` function arguments.

Table 442: XPm_SetMaxLatency Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device ID.
const u32	Latency	Maximum wake-up latency required.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_GetOpCharacteristic

Call this function to request the power management controller to return information about an operating characteristic of a component.

Note: Currently power type is not supported for Versal.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_GetOpCharacteristic(const u32 DeviceId, const enum XPmOpCharType Type, u32 *const Result);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_GetOpCharacteristic` function arguments.

Table 443: XPm_GetOpCharacteristic Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device ID.
const enum XPmOpCharType	Type	Type of operating characteristic requested: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• power (current power consumption),• latency (current latency in micro seconds to return to active state),• temperature (current temperature in Celsius (Q8.7 format)),
u32 *const	Result	Used to return the requested operating characteristic.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_InitFinalize

This function is called to notify the power management controller about the completed power management initialization.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_InitFinalize(void);
```

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, otherwise an error code

XPM_RegisterNotifier

A PU can call this function to request that the power management controller call its notify callback whenever a qualifying event occurs. One can request to be notified for a specific or any event related to a specific node.

Note: The caller shall initialize the notifier object before invoking the XPM_RegisterNotifier function. While notifier is registered, the notifier object shall not be modified by the caller.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_RegisterNotifier(XPM_Notifier *const Notifier);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XPM_RegisterNotifier function arguments.

Table 444: XPM_RegisterNotifier Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XPM_Notifier *const	Notifier	Pointer to the notifier object to be associated with the requested notification.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPM_UnregisterNotifier

A PU calls this function to unregister for the previously requested notifications.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_UnregisterNotifier(XPM_Notifier *const Notifier);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XPM_UnregisterNotifier function arguments.

Table 445: XPm_UnregisterNotifier Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XPm_Notifier *const	Notifier	Pointer to the notifier object associated with the previously requested notification

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_InitSuspendCb

Callback function to be implemented in each PU, allowing the power management controller to request that the PU suspend itself.

Note: If the PU fails to act on this request the power management controller or the requesting PU chooses to employ the forceful power down option.

Prototype

```
void XPm_InitSuspendCb(const enum XPmSuspendReason Reason, const u32 Latency, const u32 State, const u32 Timeout);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XPm_InitSuspendCb function arguments.

Table 446: XPm_InitSuspendCb Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmSuspendReason	Reason	Suspend reason: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SUSPEND_REASON_PU_REQ: Request by another PU• SUSPEND_REASON_ALERT: Unrecoverable SysMon alert• SUSPEND_REASON_SHUTDOWN: System shutdown• SUSPEND_REASON_RESTART: System restart
const u32	Latency	Maximum wake-up latency in us(micro secs). This information can be used by the PU to decide what level of context saving is required.
const u32	State	Targeted sleep/suspend state.
const u32	Timeout	Timeout in ms, specifying how much time a PU has to initiate its suspend procedure before it's being considered unresponsive.

Returns

None

XPm_AcknowledgeCb

This function is called by the power management controller in response to any request where an acknowledge callback was requested, that is where the 'ack' argument passed by the PU was REQUEST_ACK_NON_BLOCKING.

Prototype

```
void XPm_AcknowledgeCb(const u32 Node, const XStatus Status, const u32  
Oppoint);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_AcknowledgeCb` function arguments.

Table 447: XPm_AcknowledgeCb Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	Node	ID of the component or sub-system in question.
const XStatus	Status	Status of the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• OK: the operation completed successfully• ERR: the requested operation failed
const u32	Oppoint	Operating point of the node in question

Returns

None

XPm_NotifyCb

This function is called by the power management controller if an event the PU was registered for has occurred. It will populate the notifier data structure passed when calling `XPm_RegisterNotifier`.

Prototype

```
void XPm_NotifyCb(const u32 Node, const u32 Event, const u32 Oppoint);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_NotifyCb` function arguments.

Table 448: XPm_NotifyCb Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	Node	ID of the device the event notification is related to.
const u32	Event	ID of the event
const u32	Oppoint	Current operating state of the device.

Returns

None

XPm_FeatureCheck

This function queries information about the feature version.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_FeatureCheck(const u32 FeatureId, u32 *Version);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_FeatureCheck` function arguments.

Table 449: XPm_FeatureCheck Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	FeatureId	The feature ID (API-ID)
u32 *	Version	<p>Pointer to array of words (32-bit).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>version[0]</code> - If fails 0, else EEMI API ID version number (positive integer). This is supported in version 1 and 2 of <code>PM_FEATURE_CHECK</code>. • <code>version[1]</code> - lower 32-bit (0 - 31) bitmask to check if IOCTL or QUERY ID is supported. If Bit 1 is set for <code>PM_IOCTL</code>, then IOCTL 1 is supported. Only supported if API <code>PM_FEATURE_CHECK</code> version is 2. • <code>version[2]</code> - upper 32-bit bitmask to check support of IOCTL or QUERY ID. if bit 0 is set for <code>PM_IOCTL</code>, then IOCTL number 32 is supported. Only supported if API <code>PM_FEATURE_CHECK</code> version is 2.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

Enumerations

Enumeration XPmAbortReason

PM abort reasons

Table 450: Enumeration XPmAbortReason Values

Value	Description
ABORT_REASON_WKUP_EVENT	Wakeup Event
ABORT_REASON_PU_BUSY	Processor Busy
ABORT_REASON_NO_PWRDN	No Powerdown
ABORT_REASON_UNKNOWN	Unknown Reason

Enumeration XPmBootStatus

Boot status enumeration.

Table 451: Enumeration XPmBootStatus Values

Value	Description
PM_INITIAL_BOOT	boot is a fresh system startup
PM_RESUME	boot is a resume
PM_BOOT_ERROR	error, boot cause cannot be identified

Enumeration XPmRequestAck

PM Acknowledge Request Types

Table 452: Enumeration XPmRequestAck Values

Value	Description
REQUEST_ACK_NO	No ack
REQUEST_ACK_BLOCKING	Blocking ack
REQUEST_ACK_NON_BLOCKING	Non blocking ack
REQUEST_ACK_CB_CERROR	Callback Error

Enumeration XPmCapability

Device capability requirements enumeration.

Table 453: Enumeration XPmCapability Values

Value	Description
PM_CAP_ACCESS	Full access
PM_CAP_CONTEXT	Configuration and contents retained
PM_CAP_WAKEUP	Enabled as a wake-up source
PM_CAP_UNUSABLE	Not usable
PM_CAP_SECURE	Secure access type (non-secure/secure)
PM_CAP_COHERENT	Device Coherency
PM_CAP_VIRTUALIZED	Device Virtualization

Enumeration XPmDeviceUsage

Usage status, returned by PmGetNodeStatus

Table 454: Enumeration XPmDeviceUsage Values

Value	Description
PM_USAGE_CURRENT_SUBSYSTEM	Current subsystem is using
PM_USAGE_OTHER_SUBSYSTEM	Other subsystem is using

Enumeration XPmResetActions

Reset configuration argument

Table 455: Enumeration XPmResetActions Values

Value	Description
PM_RESET_ACTION_RELEASE	Reset action release
PM_RESET_ACTION_ASSERT	Reset action assert
PM_RESET_ACTION_PULSE	Reset action pulse

Enumeration XPmSuspendReason

Suspend reasons

Table 456: Enumeration XPmSuspendReason Values

Value	Description
SUSPEND_REASON_PU_REQ	Processor request
SUSPEND_REASON_ALERT	Alert
SUSPEND_REASON_SYS_SHUTDOWN	System shutdown

Enumeration XPmApiCbId_t

PM API callback IDs

Table 457: Enumeration XPmApiCbId_t Values

Value	Description
PM_INIT_SUSPEND_CB	Suspend callback
PM_ACKNOWLEDGE_CB	Acknowledge callback
PM_NOTIFY_CB	Notify callback

Enumeration PmPinFunIds

Pin Function IDs

Table 458: Enumeration PmPinFunIds Values

Value	Description
PIN_FUNC_SPIO	Pin function ID of SPIO
PIN_FUNC_SPIO_SS	Pin function ID of SPIO_SS
PIN_FUNC_SPI1	Pin function ID of SPI1
PIN_FUNC_SPI1_SS	Pin function ID of SPI1_SS
PIN_FUNC_CAN0	Pin function ID of CAN0
PIN_FUNC_CAN1	Pin function ID of CAN1
PIN_FUNC_I2C0	Pin function ID of I2C0
PIN_FUNC_I2C1	Pin function ID of I2C1
PIN_FUNC_I2C_PMC	Pin function ID of I2C_PMC
PIN_FUNC_TTC0_CLK	Pin function ID of TTC0_CLK
PIN_FUNC_TTC0_WAV	Pin function ID of TTC0_WAV
PIN_FUNC_TTC1_CLK	Pin function ID of TTC1_CLK
PIN_FUNC_TTC1_WAV	Pin function ID of TTC1_WAV
PIN_FUNC_TTC2_CLK	Pin function ID of TTC2_CLK
PIN_FUNC_TTC2_WAV	Pin function ID of TTC2_WAV
PIN_FUNC_TTC3_CLK	Pin function ID of TTC3_CLK
PIN_FUNC_TTC3_WAV	Pin function ID of TTC3_WAV
PIN_FUNC_WWDT0	Pin function ID of WWDT0
PIN_FUNC_WWDT1	Pin function ID of WWDT1
PIN_FUNC_SYSMON_I2C0	Pin function ID of SYSMON_I2C0
PIN_FUNC_SYSMON_I2C0_ALERT	Pin function ID of SYSMON_I2C0_AL
PIN_FUNC_UART0	Pin function ID of UART0
PIN_FUNC_UART0_CTRL	Pin function ID of UART0_CTRL
PIN_FUNC_UART1	Pin function ID of UART1
PIN_FUNC_UART1_CTRL	Pin function ID of UART1_CTRL

Table 458: Enumeration PmPinFunIds Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PIN_FUNC_GPIO0	Pin function ID of GPIO0
PIN_FUNC_GPIO1	Pin function ID of GPIO1
PIN_FUNC_GPIO2	Pin function ID of GPIO2
PIN_FUNC_EMIO0	Pin function ID of EMIO0
PIN_FUNC_GEM0	Pin function ID of GEM0
PIN_FUNC_GEM1	Pin function ID of GEM1
PIN_FUNC_TRACE0	Pin function ID of TRACE0
PIN_FUNC_TRACE0_CLK	Pin function ID of TRACE0_CLK
PIN_FUNC_MDIO0	Pin function ID of MDIO0
PIN_FUNC_MDIO1	Pin function ID of MDIO1
PIN_FUNC_GEM_TSU0	Pin function ID of GEM_TSU0
PIN_FUNC_PCIE0	Pin function ID of PCIe0
PIN_FUNC_SMAP0	Pin function ID of SMAP0
PIN_FUNC_USB0	Pin function ID of USB0
PIN_FUNC_SD0	Pin function ID of SD0
PIN_FUNC_SD0_PC	Pin function ID of SD0_PC
PIN_FUNC_SD0_CD	Pin function ID of SD0_CD
PIN_FUNC_SD0_WP	Pin function ID of SD0_WP
PIN_FUNC_SD1	Pin function ID of SD1
PIN_FUNC_SD1_PC	Pin function ID of SD1_PC
PIN_FUNC_SD1_CD	Pin function ID of SD1_CD
PIN_FUNC_SD1_WP	Pin function ID of SD1_WP
PIN_FUNC_OSPI0	Pin function ID of OSPI0
PIN_FUNC_OSPI0_SS	Pin function ID of OSPI0_SS
PIN_FUNC_QSPI0	Pin function ID of QSPI0
PIN_FUNC_QSPI0_FBCLK	Pin function ID of QSPI0_FBCLK
PIN_FUNC_QSPI0_SS	Pin function ID of QSPI0_SS
PIN_FUNC_TEST_CLK	Pin function ID of TEST_CLK
PIN_FUNC_TEST_SCAN	Pin function ID of TEST_SCAN
PIN_FUNC_TAMPER_TRIGGER	Pin function ID of TAMPER_TRIGGER
MAX_FUNCTION	Max Pin function

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_config_param

Pin Control Configuration

Table 459: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_config_param Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SLEW_RATE	Pin config slew rate
PINCTRL_CONFIG_BIAS_STATUS	Pin config bias status
PINCTRL_CONFIG_PULL_CTRL	Pin config pull control
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SCHMITT_CMOS	Pin config schmitt CMOS
PINCTRL_CONFIG_DRIVE_STRENGTH	Pin config drive strength
PINCTRL_CONFIG_VOLTAGE_STATUS	Pin config voltage status
PINCTRL_CONFIG_TRI_STATE	Pin config tri state
PINCTRL_CONFIG_MAX	Max Pin config

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_slew_rate

Pin Control Slew Rate

Table 460: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_slew_rate Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_FAST	Fast slew rate
PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_SLOW	Slow slew rate

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_bias_status

Pin Control Bias Status

Table 461: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_bias_status Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_BIAS_DISABLE	Bias disable
PINCTRL_BIAS_ENABLE	Bias enable

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_pull_ctrl

Pin Control Pull Control

Table 462: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_pull_ctrl Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_DOWN	Bias pull-down
PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_UP	Bias pull-up

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_schmitt_cmos

Pin Control Input Type

Table 463: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_schmitt_cmos Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_CMOS	Input type CMOS
PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_SCHMITT	Input type SCHMITT

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_drive_strength

Pin Control Drive Strength

Table 464: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_drive_strength Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_TRISTATE	tri-state
PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_4MA	4mA
PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_8MA	8mA
PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_12MA	12mA
PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_MAX	Max value

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_tri_state

Pin Control Tri State

Table 465: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_tri_state Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_DISABLE	Tri state disable
PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_ENABLE	Tri state enable

Enumeration XPm_PIIConfigParams

PLL parameters

Table 466: Enumeration XPm_PIIConfigParams Values

Value	Description
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DIV2	PLL param ID DIV2
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_FBDIV	PLL param ID FBDIV
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DATA	PLL param ID DATA
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_PRE_SRC	PLL param ID PRE_SRC

Table 466: Enumeration XPm_PliConfigParams Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_POST_SRC	PLL param ID POST_SRC
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_DLY	PLL param ID LOCK_DLY
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_CNT	PLL param ID LOCK_CNT
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LFHF	PLL param ID LFHF
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_CP	PLL param ID CP
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_RES	PLL param ID RES
PM_PLL_PARAM_MAX	PLL param ID max

Enumeration XPmPliMode

PLL modes

Table 467: Enumeration XPmPliMode Values

Value	Description
PM_PLL_MODE_INTEGER	PLL mode integer
PM_PLL_MODE_FRACTIONAL	PLL mode fractional
PM_PLL_MODE_RESET	PLL mode reset

Enumeration XPmInitFunctions

PM init node functions

Table 468: Enumeration XPmInitFunctions Values

Value	Description
FUNC_INIT_START	Function ID INIT_START
FUNC_INIT_FINISH	Function ID INIT_FINISH
FUNC_SCAN_CLEAR	Function ID SCAN_CLEAR
FUNC_BISR	Function ID BISR
FUNC_LBIST	Function ID LBIST
FUNC_MEM_INIT	Function ID MEM_INIT
FUNC_MBIST_CLEAR	Function ID MBIST_CLEAR
FUNC_HOUSECLEAN_PL	Function ID HOUSECLEAN_PL
FUNC_HOUSECLEAN_COMPLETE	Function ID HOUSECLEAN_COMPLETE
FUNC_MIO_FLUSH	Function ID MIO FLUSH
FUNC_MEM_CTRLR_MAP	Function ID MEM_CTRLR_MAP
FUNC_MAX_COUNT_PMINIT	Function ID MAX

Enumeration XPmNotifyEvent

PM notify events

Table 469: Enumeration XPmNotifyEvent Values

Value	Description
EVENT_STATE_CHANGE	State change event
EVENT_ZERO_USERS	Zero user event
EVENT_CPU_IDLE_FORCE_PWRDWN	CPU idle event during force power down

Definitions

Define PM_VERSION_MAJOR

Definition

```
#define PM_VERSION_MAJOR 1UL
```

Description

PM Version Number

Define PM_VERSION_MINOR

Definition

```
#define PM_VERSION_MINOR 0UL
```

Description

PM Version Number

Define PM_VERSION

Definition

```
#define PM_VERSION ((  
    PM_VERSION_MAJOR  
    << 16) |  
    PM_VERSION_MINOR  
)
```

Description

PM Version Number

Define ABORT_REASON_MIN

Definition

```
#define ABORT_REASON_MIN  
    ABORT_REASON_WKUP_EVENT
```

Description

PM Abort Reasons

Define ABORT_REASON_MAX

Definition

```
#define ABORT_REASON_MAX  
    ABORT_REASON_UNKNOWN
```

Description

PM Abort Reasons

Define XPM_MAX_CAPABILITY

Definition

```
#define XPM_MAX_CAPABILITY ((u32)  
    PM_CAP_ACCESS  
    | (u32)  
    PM_CAP_CONTEXT  
    | (u32)  
    PM_CAP_WAKEUP  
)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_MAX_LATENCY

Definition

```
#define XPM_MAX_LATENCY (0xFFFFU)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_MAX_QOS**Definition**

```
#define XPM_MAX_QOS (100U)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_MIN_CAPABILITY**Definition**

```
#define XPM_MIN_CAPABILITY (0U)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_MIN_LATENCY**Definition**

```
#define XPM_MIN_LATENCY (0U)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_MIN_QOS**Definition**

```
#define XPM_MIN_QOS (0U)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_DEF_CAPABILITY

Definition

```
#define XPM_DEF_CAPABILITY  
    XPM_MAX_CAPABILITY
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_DEF_LATENCY

Definition

```
#define XPM_DEF_LATENCY  
    XPM_MAX_LATENCY
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_DEF_QOS

Definition

```
#define XPM_DEF_QOS  
    XPM_MAX_QOS
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define NODE_STATE_OFF

Definition

```
#define NODE_STATE_OFF (0U)
```

Description

Device node status

Define NODE_STATE_ON**Definition**

```
#define NODE_STATE_ON (1U)
```

Description

Device node status

Define PROC_STATE_SLEEP**Definition**

```
#define PROC_STATE_SLEEP  
    NODE_STATE_OFF
```

Description

Processor node status

Define PROC_STATE_ACTIVE**Definition**

```
#define PROC_STATE_ACTIVE  
    NODE_STATE_ON
```

Description

Processor node status

Define PROC_STATE_FORCEDOFF**Definition**

```
#define PROC_STATE_FORCEDOFF (7U)
```

Description

Processor node status

Define PROC_STATE_SUSPENDING**Definition**

```
#define PROC_STATE_SUSPENDING (8U)
```

Description

Processor node status

Define PM_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_SHUTDOWN**Definition**

```
#define PM_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_SHUTDOWN (0U)
```

Description

System shutdown macros

Define PM_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_RESET**Definition**

```
#define PM_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_RESET (1U)
```

Description

System shutdown macros

Define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_SUBSYSTEM**Definition**

```
#define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_SUBSYSTEM (0U)
```

Description

System shutdown macros

Define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_PS_ONLY

Definition

```
#define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_PS_ONLY (1U)
```

Description

System shutdown macros

Define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_SYSTEM

Definition

```
#define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_SYSTEM (2U)
```

Description

System shutdown macros

Define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_CPU_IDLE

Definition

```
#define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_CPU_IDLE 0x0U
```

Description

State arguments of the self suspend

Define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_CPU_OFF

Definition

```
#define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_CPU_OFF 0x1U
```

Description

State arguments of the self suspend

Define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_SUSPEND_TO_RAM

Definition

```
#define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_SUSPEND_TO_RAM 0xFU
```

Description

State arguments of the self suspend

Define XPM_RPU_MODE_LOCKSTEP**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RPU_MODE_LOCKSTEP 0U
```

Description

RPU operation mode

Define XPM_RPU_MODE_SPLIT**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RPU_MODE_SPLIT 1U
```

Description

RPU operation mode

Define XPM_RPU_BOOTMEM_LOVEC**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RPU_BOOTMEM_LOVEC (0U)
```

Description

RPU Boot memory

Define XPM_RPU_BOOTMEM_HIVEC**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RPU_BOOTMEM_HIVEC (1U)
```

Description

RPU Boot memory

Define XPM_RPU_TCM_SPLIT

Definition

```
#define XPM_RPU_TCM_SPLIT 0U
```

Description

RPU TCM mode

Define XPM_RPU_TCM_COMB

Definition

```
#define XPM_RPU_TCM_COMB 1U
```

Description

RPU TCM mode

Define XPM_BOOT_HEALTH_STATUS_MASK

Definition

```
#define XPM_BOOT_HEALTH_STATUS_MASK (0x1U)
```

Description

Boot health status mask

Define XPM_TAPDELAY_QSPI

Definition

```
#define XPM_TAPDELAY_QSPI (2U)
```

Description

Tap delay signal type

Define XPM_TAPDELAY_BYPASS_DISABLE

Definition

```
#define XPM_TAPDELAY_BYPASS_DISABLE (0U)
```

Description

Tap delay bypass

Define XPM_TAPDELAY_BYPASS_ENABLE**Definition**

```
#define XPM_TAPDELAY_BYPASS_ENABLE (1U)
```

Description

Tap delay bypass

Define XPM_OSPI_MUX_SEL_DMA**Definition**

```
#define XPM_OSPI_MUX_SEL_DMA (0U)
```

Description

Ospi AXI Mux select

Define XPM_OSPI_MUX_SEL_LINEAR**Definition**

```
#define XPM_OSPI_MUX_SEL_LINEAR (1U)
```

Description

Ospi AXI Mux select

Define XPM_OSPI_MUX_GET_MODE**Definition**

```
#define XPM_OSPI_MUX_GET_MODE (2U)
```

Description

Ospi AXI Mux select

Define XPM_TAPDELAY_INPUT

Definition

```
#define XPM_TAPDELAY_INPUT (0U)
```

Description

Tap delay type

Define XPM_TAPDELAY_OUTPUT

Definition

```
#define XPM_TAPDELAY_OUTPUT (1U)
```

Description

Tap delay type

Define XPM_DLL_RESET_ASSERT

Definition

```
#define XPM_DLL_RESET_ASSERT (0U)
```

Description

Dll reset type

Define XPM_DLL_RESET_RELEASE

Definition

```
#define XPM_DLL_RESET_RELEASE (1U)
```

Description

Dll reset type

Define XPM_DLL_RESET_PULSE

Definition

```
#define XPM_DLL_RESET_PULSE (2U)
```

Description

Dll reset type

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_EXT_POR**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_EXT_POR (0U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_SW_POR**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_SW_POR (1U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_SLR_POR**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_SLR_POR (2U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_ERR_POR**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_ERR_POR (3U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_DAP_SRST

Definition

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_DAP_SRST (7U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_ERR_SRST

Definition

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_ERR_SRST (8U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_SW_SRST

Definition

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_SW_SRST (9U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_SLR_SRST

Definition

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_SLR_SRST (10U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_INVALID

Definition

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_INVALID (0xFFFF)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XST_API_BASE_VERSION**Definition**

```
#define XST_API_BASE_VERSION (1U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_QUERY_DATA_VERSION**Definition**

```
#define XST_API_QUERY_DATA_VERSION (2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_REG_NOTIFIER_VERSION**Definition**

```
#define XST_API_REG_NOTIFIER_VERSION (2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_PM_IOCTL_VERSION**Definition**

```
#define XST_API_PM_IOCTL_VERSION (3U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_PM_FEATURE_CHECK_VERSION

Definition

```
#define XST_API_PM_FEATURE_CHECK_VERSION (2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_SELF_SUSPEND_VERSION

Definition

```
#define XST_API_SELF_SUSPEND_VERSION (3U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_FORCE_POWERDOWN_VERSION

Definition

```
#define XST_API_FORCE_POWERDOWN_VERSION (2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_REQUEST_NODE_VERSION

Definition

```
#define XST_API_REQUEST_NODE_VERSION (2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_RELEASE_NODE_VERSION

Definition

```
#define XST_API_RELEASE_NODE_VERSION (2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_GET_OP_CHAR_VERSION**Definition**

```
#define XST_API_GET_OP_CHAR_VERSION (2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define AIE_OPS_COL_RST**Definition**

```
#define AIE_OPS_COL_RST BIT(0U)
```

Description

AIE Run time Operations

Define AIE_OPS_SHIM_RST**Definition**

```
#define AIE_OPS_SHIM_RST BIT(1U)
```

Description

AIE Run time Operations

Define AIE_OPS_ENB_COL_CLK_BUFF**Definition**

```
#define AIE_OPS_ENB_COL_CLK_BUFF BIT(2U)
```

Description

AIE Run time Operations

Define AIE_OPS_ALL_MEM_ZEROIZATION

Definition

```
#define AIE_OPS_ALL_MEM_ZEROIZATION BIT(3U)
```

Description

AIE Run time Operations

Define AIE_OPS_DIS_COL_CLK_BUFF

Definition

```
#define AIE_OPS_DIS_COL_CLK_BUFF BIT(4U)
```

Description

AIE Run time Operations

Define AIE_OPS_ENB_AXI_MM_ERR_EVENT

Definition

```
#define AIE_OPS_ENB_AXI_MM_ERR_EVENT BIT(5U)
```

Description

AIE Run time Operations

Define AIE_OPS_SET_L2_CTRL_NPI_INTR

Definition

```
#define AIE_OPS_SET_L2_CTRL_NPI_INTR BIT(6U)
```

Description

AIE Run time Operations

Define AIE_OPS_PROG_MEM_ZEROIZATION

Definition

```
#define AIE_OPS_PROG_MEM_ZEROIZATION BIT(7U)
```

Description

AIE Run time Operations

Define AIE_OPS_DATA_MEM_ZEROIZATION

Definition

```
#define AIE_OPS_DATA_MEM_ZEROIZATION BIT(8U)
```

Description

AIE Run time Operations

Define AIE_OPS_MEM_TILE_ZEROIZATION

Definition

```
#define AIE_OPS_MEM_TILE_ZEROIZATION BIT(9U)
```

Description

AIE Run time Operations

Define AIE_OPS_MAX

Definition

```
#define AIE_OPS_MAX
    AIE_OPS_COL_RST
    |
    AIE_OPS_SHIM_RST
    |
    AIE_OPS_ENB_COL_CLK_BUFF
    |
    AIE_OPS_ALL_MEM_ZEROIZATION
    |
    AIE_OPS_DIS_COL_CLK_BUFF
    |
    AIE_OPS_ENB_AXI_MM_ERR_EVENT
    |
    AIE_OPS_SET_L2_CTRL_NPI_INTR
    |
    AIE_OPS_PROG_MEM_ZEROIZATION
```

```
    AIE_OPS_DATA_MEM_ZEROIZATION  
    | \  
    AIE_OPS_MEM_TILE_ZEROIZATION  
)
```

Description

AIE Run time Operations

XilPM API Version Detail

XilPM EEMI API Version Detail

This section provide details of EEMI API version and the history for PM APIs of XilPM library.

Table 470: XilPM EEMI API Version Detail

NAME	ID	Platform	Version	Description
PM_GET_API_VERSION	0x1	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to request the version number of the API
PM_SET_CONFIGURATION	0x2	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to configure the power management framework. Note: Deprecated in Versal but supported in Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC
PM_GET_NODE_STATUS	0x3	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to obtain information about current status of a device
PM_GET_OP_CHARACTERISTIC	0x4	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	2	V1 - The API is used to get operating characteristics of a device V2 - Added support of bitmask functionality, user can check the supported "type" first before performing the actual functionality

Table 470: XilPM EEMI API Version Detail (cont'd)

NAME	ID	Platform	Version	Description
PM_REGISTER_NOTIFIER	0x5	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	2	<p>V1 - The API is used to register a subsystem to be notified about the device event</p> <p>V2 - Added support of event management functionality</p> <p>Note: V2 API is only supported in Versal and V1 API is only supported in Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC.</p>
PM_REQUEST_SUSPEND	0x6	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to send suspend request to another subsystem
PM_SELF_SUSPEND	0x7	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	3	<p>V1 - The API is used to suspend a child subsystem</p> <p>V2 - Added support of cpu idle functionality during force powerdown</p> <p>V3 - Added support of CPU off state</p> <p>Note: V3 is supported in Versal but Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC supports only V1</p>
PM_FORCE_POWERDOWN	0x8	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	2	<p>V1 - The API is used to Powerdown other processor or node</p> <p>V2 - Added support of cpu idle functionality during force powerdown</p> <p>Note: V2 is supported in Versal but Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC supports only V1</p>
PM_ABORT_SUSPEND	0x9	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used by a subsystem to abort suspend of a child subsystem
PM_REQUEST_WAKEUP	0xA	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to start-up and wake-up a child subsystem
PM_SET_WAKEUP_SOURCE	0xB	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to set wakeup source
PM_SYSTEM_SHUTDOWN	0xC	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to shutdown or restart the system

Table 470: XilPM EEMI API Version Detail (cont'd)

NAME	ID	Platform	Version	Description
PM_REQUEST_NODE	0xD	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	2	<p>V1 - The API is used to request the usage of a device</p> <p>V2 - Added support of security policy handling during request device</p> <p>Note: V2 is supported in Versal but Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC supports only V1</p>
PM_RELEASE_NODE	0xE	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	2	<p>V1 - The API is used to release the usage of a device</p> <p>V2 - Added support of security policy handling during request device</p> <p>Note: V2 is supported in Versal but Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC supports only V1</p>
PM_SET_REQUIREMENT	0xF	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to announce a change in requirement for a specific slave node which is currently in use
PM_SET_MAX_LATENCY	0x10	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to set maximum allowed latency for the device
PM_RESET_ASSERT	0x11	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to reset or de-reset a device
PM_RESET_GET_STATUS	0x12	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to read the device reset state
PM_MMIO_WRITE	0x13	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	<p>The API is used to write a value into a register</p> <p>Note: Deprecated in Versal but supported in Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC</p>
PM_MMIO_READ	0x14	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	<p>The API is used to read a value from a register</p> <p>Note: Deprecated in Versal but supported in Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC</p>
PM_INIT_FINALIZE	0x15	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to initialize subsystem and release unused devices

Table 470: XilPM EEMI API Version Detail (cont'd)

NAME	ID	Platform	Version	Description
PM_GET_CHIPID	0x18	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to request the version and ID code of a chip
PM_PINCTRL_REQUEST	0x1C	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to request the pin
PM_PINCTRL_RELEASE	0x1D	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to release the pin
PM_PINCTRL_GET_FUNCTION	0x1E	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to read the pin function
PM_PINCTRL_SET_FUNCTION	0x1F	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to set the pin function
PM_PINCTRL_CONFIG_PARAM_GET	0x20	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to read the pin parameter value
PM_PINCTRL_CONFIG_PARAM_SET	0x21	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	2	V1 - The API is used to set the pin parameter value V2 - Added support of MIO tri-state controlling functionality Note: V2 is supported in Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC but Versal supports only V1
PM_IOCTL	0x22	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	3	V1 - The API is used to perform driver-like IOCTL functions on shared system devices V2 - Added support of bitmask functionality, user can check the supported ID first before performing the actual functionality V3 - Add support of zeroization of AIE data and program memory separately Note: V3 is supported in Versal but Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC supports only V2

Table 470: XilPM EEMI API Version Detail (cont'd)

NAME	ID	Platform	Version	Description
PM_QUERY_DATA	0x23	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	2	V1 - The API is used to query information about the platform resources V2 - Added support of bitmask functionality, user can check the supported ID first before performing the actual functionality
PM_CLOCK_ENABLE	0x24	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to enable the clock
PM_CLOCK_DISABLE	0x25	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to disable the clock
PM_CLOCK_GETSTATE	0x26	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to read the clock state
PM_CLOCK_SETDIVIDER	0x27	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to set the divider value of the clock
PM_CLOCK_GETDIVIDER	0x28	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to read the clock divider
PM_CLOCK_SETPARENT	0x2B	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to set the parent of the clock
PM_CLOCK_GETPARENT	0x2C	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to read the clock parent
PM_PLL_SET_PARAM	0x30	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to set the parameter of PLL clock
PM_PLL_GET_PARAM	0x31	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to read the parameter of PLL clock

Table 470: XilPM EEMI API Version Detail (cont'd)

NAME	ID	Platform	Version	Description
PM_PLL_SET_MODE	0x32	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to set the mode of PLL clock
PM_PLL_GET_MODE	0x33	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to read the mode of PLL clock
PM_REGISTER_ACCESS	0x34	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used for register read/write access data Note: Deprecated in Versal but supported in Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC
PM_EFUSE_ACCESS	0x35	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	1	The API is used to provide access to efuse memory Note: Deprecated in Versal but supported in Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC
PM_FEATURE_CHECK	0x3F	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	2	V1 - The API is used to return supported version of the given API V2 - Added support of bitmask payload functionality

XilPM IOCTL IDs Detail

This section provides the details of the IOCTL IDs which are supported across the different platforms with brief descriptions.

Table 471: XilPM IOCTL IDs Detail

Name	ID	Platform	Description
IOCTL_GET_RPU_OPER_MODE	0	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get RPU mode
IOCTL_SET_RPU_OPER_MODE	1	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Set RPU mode
IOCTL_RPU_BOOT_ADDR_CONFIG	2	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	RPU boot address config
IOCTL_TCM_COMB_CONFIG	3	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	TCM config

Table 471: XilPM IOCTL IDs Detail (cont'd)

Name	ID	Platform	Description
IOCTL_SET_TAPDELAY_BYPASS	4	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	TAP delay bypass
IOCTL_SD_DLL_RESET	6	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	SD DLL reset
IOCTL_SET_SD_TAPDELAY	7	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	SD TAP delay
IOCTL_SET_PLL_FRAC_MODE	8	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Set PLL frac mode
IOCTL_GET_PLL_FRAC_MODE	9	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get PLL frac mode
IOCTL_SET_PLL_FRAC_DATA	10	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Set PLL frac data
IOCTL_GET_PLL_FRAC_DATA	11	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get PLL frac data
IOCTL_WRITE_GGS	12	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Write GGS
IOCTL_READ_GGS	13	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Read GGS
IOCTL_WRITE_PGGS	14	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Write PGGS
IOCTL_READ_PGGS	15	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Read PGGS
IOCTL_ULPI_RESET	16	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	ULPI reset
IOCTL_SET_BOOT_HEALTH_STATUS	17	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Set boot status
IOCTL_AFI	18	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	AFI
IOCTL_OSPI_MUX_SELECT	21	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	OSPI mux select

Table 471: XilPM IOCTL IDs Detail (cont'd)

Name	ID	Platform	Description
IOCTL_USB_SET_STATE	22	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	USB set state
IOCTL_GET_LAST_RESET_REASON	23	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	Get last reset reason
IOCTL_AIE_ISR_CLEAR	24	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	AIE ISR clear
IOCTL_REGISTER_SGI	25	None	Register SGI to ATF
IOCTL_SET_FEATURE_CONFIG	26	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Set runtime feature config
IOCTL_GET_FEATURE_CONFIG	27	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get runtime feature config
IOCTL_READ_REG	28	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	Read a 32-bit register
IOCTL_MASK_WRITE_REG	29	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	RMW a 32-bit register
IOCTL_SET_SD_CONFIG	30	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Set SD config register value
IOCTL_SET_GEM_CONFIG	31	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Set GEM config register value
IOCTL_SET_USB_CONFIG	32	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Set USB config register value
IOCTL_AIE_OPS	33	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	AIE1/AIEML Run Time Operations
IOCTL_GET_QOS	34	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	Get Device QoS value
IOCTL_GET_APU_OPER_MODE	35	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	Get APU operation mode
IOCTL_SET_APU_OPER_MODE	36	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	Set APU operation mode
IOCTL_PREPARE_DDR_SHUTDOWN	37	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	Prepare DDR for shut down
IOCTL_GET_SSIT_TEMP	38	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	Get secondary SLR min/max temperature

XilPM QUERY IDs Detail

This section provides the details of the QUERY IDs which are supported across the different platforms and their brief descriptions.

Table 472: XilPM QUERY IDs Detail

Name	ID	Platform	Description
XPM_QID_INVALID	0	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Invalid Query ID
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_NAME	1	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get clock name
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_TOPOLOGY	2	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get clock topology
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_FIXEDFACTOR_PARAMS	3	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get clock fixedfactor parameter
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_MUXSOURCES	4	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get clock mux sources
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_ATTRIBUTES	5	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get clock attributes
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_NUM_PINS	6	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get total pins
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_NUM_FUNCTIONS	7	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get total pin functions
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_NUM_FUNCTION_GROUPS	8	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get total pin function groups
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_FUNCTION_NAME	9	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get pin function name
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_FUNCTION_GROUPS	10	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get pin function groups

Table 472: XilPM QUERY IDs Detail (cont'd)

Name	ID	Platform	Description
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_PIN_GROUPS	11	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get pin groups
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_NUM_CLOCKS	12	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get number of clocks
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_MAX_DIVISOR	13	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Get max clock divisor
XPM_QID_PLD_GET_PARENT	14	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	Get PLD parent
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_ATTRIBUTES	15	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	Get pin attributes

XilPM GET_OP_CHAR IDs Detail

This section provides the details of the GET_OP_CHAR IDs which are supported across the different platforms and their brief descriptions.

Name	ID	Platform	Description
PM_OPCHAR_TYPE_POWER	1	Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Operating characteristic ID power
PM_OPCHAR_TYPE_TEMP	2	Versal adaptive SoC and Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2	Operating characteristic ID temperature
PM_OPCHAR_TYPE_LATENCY	3	Versal adaptive SoC, Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2, Versal Prime Series Gen 2, and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC	Operating characteristic ID latency

Error Status

This section lists the power management specific return error statuses.



TIP: For the complete list of error codes, refer to [xpm_err.h](#) file or located in the `xilpm<version>/versal/common` folder.

Definitions

Define XST_PM_INTERNAL

Definition

```
#define XST_PM_INTERNAL 2000L
```

Description

Power management specific return error status An internal error occurred while performing the requested operation

Define XST_PM_CONFLICT

Definition

```
#define XST_PM_CONFLICT 2001L
```

Description

Conflicting requirements are asserted when more than one processing cluster is using the same PM slave

Define XST_PM_NO_ACCESS

Definition

```
#define XST_PM_NO_ACCESS 2002L
```

Description

The processing cluster does not have access to the requested node or operation

Define XST_PM_INVALID_NODE

Definition

```
#define XST_PM_INVALID_NODE 2003L
```

Description

The API function does not apply to the node passed as argument

Define XST_PM_DOUBLE_REQ

Definition

```
#define XST_PM_DOUBLE_REQ 2004L
```

Description

A processing cluster has already been assigned access to a PM slave and has issued a duplicate request for that PM slave

Define XST_PM_ABORT_SUSPEND

Definition

```
#define XST_PM_ABORT_SUSPEND 2005L
```

Description

The target processing cluster has aborted suspend

Define XST_PM_TIMEOUT

Definition

```
#define XST_PM_TIMEOUT 2006L
```

Description

A timeout occurred while performing the requested operation

Define XST_PM_NODE_USED

Definition

```
#define XST_PM_NODE_USED 2007L
```

Description

Slave request cannot be granted because the node is non-shareable and is used.

Library Parameters in MSS File

The XilPM Library can be integrated with a system using the following snippet in the Microprocessor Software Specification (MSS) file:

The list of flags is as follows:

- rpu0_as_power_management_master
- rpu1_as_power_management_master
- apu_as_power_management_master
- rpu0_as_reset_management_master
- rpu1_as_reset_management_master
- apu_as_reset_management_master

The flags have two values:

- TRUE (default value): Master(APU/RPU0/RPU1) is enabled as power/reset management master
- FALSE: Master(APU/RPU0/RPU1) is disabled as power/reset management master

Note: Flag rpu1_as_power_management_master and rpu1_as_reset_management_master are only counted if the RPU is in split mode. For more information on BSP configuration, see [Appendix A: Setting Up Software System in the Vitis Unified IDE](#).

Data Structure Index

The following is a list of data structures:

- [XPm_DeviceStatus](#)
- [XPm_NodeStatus](#)
- [XPm_Notifyer](#)
- [pm_acknowledge](#)
- [pm_init_suspend](#)

pm_acknowledge

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    volatile u8 received,
    u32 node,
    XStatus status,
    u32 opp,
    volatile bool received,
    enum XPMnodeId node
} pm_acknowledge;
```

Table 473: Structure pm_acknowledge member description

Member	Description
received	Has acknowledge argument been received?
node	Node argument about which the acknowledge is
status	Acknowledged status
opp	Operating point of node in question
received	Has acknowledge argument been received?
node	Node argument about which the acknowledge is

pm_init_suspend

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    volatile u8 received,
    enum XPMsuspendReason reason,
    u32 latency,
    u32 state,
    u32 timeout,
    volatile bool received
} pm_init_suspend;
```

Table 474: Structure pm_init_suspend member description

Member	Description
received	Has init suspend callback been received/handled
reason	Reason of initializing suspend
latency	Maximum allowed latency
state	Targeted sleep/suspend state
timeout	Period of time the client has to response
received	Has init suspend callback been received/handled

XPm_DeviceStatus

Contains the device status information.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 Status,
    u32 Requirement,
    u32 Usage
} XPm_DeviceStatus;
```

Table 475: Structure XPm_DeviceStatus member description

Member	Description
Status	Device power state
Requirement	Requirements placed on the device by the caller
Usage	Usage info (which subsystem is using the device)

XPm_NodeStatus

[XPm_NodeStatus](#) - struct containing node status information

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 status,
    u32 requirements,
    u32 usage
} XPm_NodeStatus;
```

Table 476: Structure XPm_NodeStatus member description

Member	Description
status	Node power state
requirements	Current requirements asserted on the node (slaves only)
usage	Usage information (which master is currently using the slave)

XPm_Notifyer

[XPm_Notifyer](#) - Notifier structure registered with a callback by app

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    void(*const callback)(struct Xpm_Ntfier *const notifier),
    const u32 node,
    u32 event,
    u32 received_event,
    u32 flags,
    volatile u32 oppoint,
    volatile u32 received,
    struct Xpm_Ntfier * next,
    enum XpmNodeId node,
    enum XpmNotifyEvent event
} Xpm_Notifier;
```

Table 477: Structure Xpm_Notifier member description

Member	Description
callback	Custom callback handler to be called when the notification is received. The custom handler would execute from interrupt context, it shall return quickly and must not block! (enables event-driven notifications)
node	Node argument (the node to receive notifications about)
event	Event argument (the event type to receive notifications about)
received_event	Event received from PLM)
flags	Flags
oppoint	Operating point of node in question. Contains the value updated when the last event notification is received. User shall not modify this value while the notifier is registered.
received	How many times the notification has been received - to be used by application (enables polling). User shall not modify this value while the notifier is registered.
next	Pointer to next notifier in linked list. Must not be modified while the notifier is registered. User shall not ever modify this value.
node	Node argument (the node to receive notifications about)
event	Event argument (the event type to receive notifications about)

XiIPM Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 Library v1.0

Overview

Xilinx Power Management (XiIPM) provides Embedded Energy Management Interface (EEMI) APIs for power management on Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 devices. For more details about EEMI, see the *Embedded Energy Management Interface (EEMI) API User Guide (UG1200)*.

XiIPM Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 APIs

For the complete list of nodeids, refer [xpm_nodeid.h](#) file located in the `xilpm_ng<version>/xilpm_common` folder.

Table 478: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_IpiSend	struct XPm_Proc *const Proc u32 * Payload
XStatus	Xpm_IpiReadBuff32	struct XPm_Proc *const Proc u32 * Val1 u32 * Val2 u32 * Val3

Table 478: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	XPm_GetRegisterNotifierVersionServer	void
XStatus	XPm_InitXilpm	XIpiPsu * IpiInst
enum XPmBootStatus	XPm_GetBootStatus	void
XStatus	XPm_GetChipID	u32 * IDCode u32 * Version
XStatus	XPm_GetApiVersion	u32 * Version
XStatus	XPm_RequestNode	const u32 DeviceId const u32 Capabilities const u32 QoS const u32 Ack
XStatus	XPm_ReleaseNode	const u32 DeviceId
XStatus	XPm_SetRequirement	const u32 DeviceId const u32 Capabilities const u32 QoS const u32 Ack
XStatus	XPm_GetNodeStatus	const u32 DeviceId XPm_NodeStatus *const NodeStatus
XStatus	XPm_ResetAssert	const u32 ResetId const u32 Action
XStatus	XPm_ResetGetStatus	const u32 ResetId u32 *const State
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlRequest	const u32 PinId
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlRelease	const u32 PinId
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlSetFunction	const u32 PinId const u32 FunctionId

Table 478: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlGetFunction	const u32 PinId u32 *const FunctionId
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter	const u32 PinId const u32 ParamId const u32 ParamVal
XStatus	XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter	const u32 PinId const u32 ParamId u32 *const ParamVal
XStatus	XPm_DevIoctl	const u32 DeviceId pm_ioctl_id IoctlId const u32 Arg1 const u32 Arg2 u32 *const Response
XStatus	XPm_DevIoctl2	u32 DeviceId pm_ioctl_id IoctlId const u32 * Payload u32 *const Response u32 PayloadSize u32 ResponseSize
XStatus	XPm_ClockEnable	const u32 ClockId
XStatus	XPm_ClockDisable	const u32 ClockId
XStatus	XPm_ClockGetStatus	const u32 ClockId u32 *const State
XStatus	XPm_ClockSetDivider	const u32 ClockId const u32 Divider
XStatus	XPm_ClockGetDivider	const u32 ClockId u32 *const Divider
XStatus	XPm_ClockSetParent	const u32 ClockId const u32 ParentIdx

Table 478: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_ClockGetParent	const u32 ClockId u32 *const ParentIdx
XStatus	XPm_PlISetParameter	const u32 ClockId const enum XPm_PlIConfigParams ParamId const u32 Value
XStatus	XPm_PlIGetParameter	const u32 ClockId const enum XPm_PlIConfigParams ParamId u32 *const Value
XStatus	XPm_PlISetMode	const u32 ClockId const u32 Value
XStatus	XPm_PlIGetMode	const u32 ClockId u32 *const Value
XStatus	XPm_SelfSuspend	const u32 DeviceId const u32 Latency const u8 State const u64 Address
XStatus	XPm_RequestWakeUp	const u32 TargetDevId const u8 SetAddress const u64 Address const u32 Ack
void	XPm_SuspendFinalize	void
XStatus	XPm_AbortSuspend	const enum XPmAbortReason Reason
XStatus	XPm_ForcePowerDown	const u32 TargetDevId const u32 Ack
XStatus	XPm_SystemShutdown	const u32 Type const u32 SubType
XStatus	XPm_SetWakeUpSource	const u32 TargetDeviceId const u32 DeviceId const u32 Enable

Table 478: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
XStatus	XPm_Query	const u32 QueryId const u32 Arg1 const u32 Arg2 const u32 Arg3 u32 *const Data
XStatus	XPm_SetMaxLatency	const u32 DeviceId const u32 Latency
XStatus	XPm_GetOpCharacteristic	const u32 DeviceId const enum XPmOpCharType Type u32 *const Result
XStatus	XPm_RegisterNotifier	XPm_Notifier *const Notifier
XStatus	XPm_UnregisterNotifier	XPm_Notifier *const Notifier
void	XPm_InitSuspendCb	const enum XPmSuspendReason Reason const u32 Latency const u32 State const u32 Timeout
void	XPm_AcknowledgeCb	const u32 Node const XStatus Status const u32 Oppoint
void	XPm_NotifyCb	const u32 Node const u32 Event const u32 Oppoint
XStatus	XPm_FeatureCheck	const u32 FeatureId u32 * Version
XStatus	XPm_NotifierAdd	XPm_Notifier *const Notifier
XStatus	XPm_NotifierRemove	XPm_Notifier *const Notifier
void	XPm_NotifierProcessEvent	const u32 Node const u32 Event const u32 Oppoint

Table 478: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
void	XPm_RMW32	void
XStatus	XPm_SetPrimaryProc	void
struct XPm_Proc *	XPm_GetProcByDeviceId	void
void	XPm_ClientSuspend	void
void	XPm_ClientWakeUp	void
void	XPm_ClientSuspendFinalize	void
void	XPm_ClientAbortSuspend	void

Functions

XPm_IpiSend

Sends IPI request to the target module.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_IpiSend(struct XPm_Proc *const Proc, u32 *Payload);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_IpiSend` function arguments.

Table 479: `XPm_IpiSend` Arguments

Type	Name	Description
struct XPm_Proc *const	Proc	Pointer to the processor who is initiating request
u32 *	Payload	API id and call arguments to be written in IPI buffer

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

Xpm_IpiReadBuff32

Reads IPI Response after target module has handled interrupt.

Prototype

```
XStatus Xpm_IpiReadBuff32(struct Xpm_Proc *const Proc, u32 *Val1, u32 *Val2,  
u32 *Val3);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the Xpm_IpiReadBuff32 function arguments.

Table 480: Xpm_IpiReadBuff32 Arguments

Type	Name	Description
struct Xpm_Proc *const	Proc	Pointer to the processor who is waiting and reading Response
u32 *	Val1	Used to return value from 2nd IPI buffer element (optional)
u32 *	Val2	Used to return value from 3rd IPI buffer element (optional)
u32 *	Val3	Used to return value from 4th IPI buffer element (optional)

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPM_GetRegisterNotifierVersionServer

Returns version of register notifier API from fetched from server.

Prototype

```
u32 XPM_GetRegisterNotifierVersionServer(void);
```

Returns

PmApiRegisterNotifierVersionServer register notifier API version fetched from server

XPM_InitXilpm

Initialize xilpm library.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_InitXilpm(XIpiPsu *IpiInst);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_InitXilpm` function arguments.

Table 481: XPm_InitXilpm Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XIpiPsu *</code>	<code>IpiInst</code>	Pointer to IPI driver instance

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_GetBootStatus

This Function returns information about the boot reason. If the boot is not a system startup but a resume, power down request bitfield for this processor will be cleared.

Prototype

```
enum
    XPmBootStatus
    XPm_GetBootStatus(void);
```

Returns

Returns processor boot status

- `PM_RESUME` : If the boot reason is because of system resume.
- `PM_INITIAL_BOOT` : If this boot is the initial system startup.

XPm_GetChipID

This function is used to request the version and ID code of a chip.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_GetChipID(u32 *IDCode, u32 *Version);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_GetChipID` function arguments.

Table 482: XPm_GetChipID Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>u32 *</code>	<code>IDCode</code>	Returns the chip ID code.

Table 482: XPm_GetChipID Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
u32 *	Version	Returns the chip version.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_GetApiVersion

This function is used to request the version number of the API running on the platform management controller.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_GetApiVersion(u32 *Version);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_GetApiVersion` function arguments.

Table 483: XPm_GetApiVersion Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u32 *	Version	Returns the API 32-bit version number.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_RequestNode

This function is used to request the device.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_RequestNode(const u32 DeviceId, const u32 Capabilities, const
u32 QoS, const u32 Ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_RequestNode` function arguments.

Table 484: XPm_RequestNode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device which needs to be requested
const u32	Capabilities	Device Capabilities, can be combined <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM_CAP_ACCESS : full access / functionality • PM_CAP_CONTEXT : preserve context • PM_CAP_WAKEUP : emit wake interrupts
const u32	QoS	Quality of Service (0-100) required
const u32	Ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ReleaseNode

This function is used to release the requested device.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ReleaseNode(const u32 DeviceId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ReleaseNode` function arguments.

Table 485: XPm_ReleaseNode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device which needs to be released

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SetRequirement

This function is used to set the requirement for specified device.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SetRequirement(const u32 DeviceId, const u32 Capabilities, const
u32 QoS, const u32 Ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SetRequirement` function arguments.

Table 486: XPm_SetRequirement Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device for which requirement needs to be set
const u32	Capabilities	Device Capabilities, can be combined <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PM_CAP_ACCESS : full access / functionality• PM_CAP_CONTEXT : preserve context• PM_CAP_WAKEUP : emit wake interrupts
const u32	QoS	Quality of Service (0-100) required
const u32	Ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_GetNodeStatus

This function is used to get the device status.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_GetNodeStatus(const u32 DeviceId, XPm_NodeStatus *const NodeStatus);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_GetNodeStatus` function arguments.

Table 487: XPm_GetNodeStatus Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device for which status is requested

Table 487: **XPM_GetNodeStatus Arguments** (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
XPM_NodeStatus *const	NodeStatus	<p>Structure pointer to store device status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status - The current power state of the device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ For CPU nodes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 : if CPU is powered down, - 1 : if CPU is active (powered up), - 8 : if CPU is suspending (powered up) ◦ For power islands and power domains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 : if island is powered down, - 2 : if island is powered up ◦ For slaves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 : if slave is powered down, - 1 : if slave is powered up, - 9 : if slave is in retention • Requirement - Requirements placed on the device by the caller • Usage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0 : node is not used by any PU, ◦ 1 : node is used by caller exclusively, ◦ 2 : node is used by other PU(s) only, ◦ 3 : node is used by caller and by other PU(s)

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPM_ResetAssert

This function is used to assert or release reset for a particular reset line. Alternatively a reset pulse can be requested as well.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_ResetAssert(const u32 ResetId, const u32 Action);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_ResetAssert` function arguments.

Table 488: XPm_ResetAssert Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ResetId	Reset ID
const u32	Action	Reset action to be taken <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM_RESET_ACTION_RELEASE for Release Reset • PM_RESET_ACTION_ASSERT for Assert Reset • PM_RESET_ACTION_PULSE for Pulse Reset

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ResetGetStatus

This function is used to get the status of reset.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ResetGetStatus(const u32 ResetId, u32 *const State);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ResetGetStatus` function arguments.

Table 489: XPm_ResetGetStatus Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ResetId	Reset ID
u32 *const	State	Pointer to store the status of specified reset <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 for reset released • 1 for reset asserted

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlRequest

This function is used to request the pin.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlRequest(const u32 PinId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlRequest` function arguments.

Table 490: XPm_PinCtrlRequest Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlRelease

This function is used to release the pin.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlRelease(const u32 PinId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlRelease` function arguments.

Table 491: XPm_PinCtrlRelease Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlSetFunction

This function is used to set the function on specified pin.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlSetFunction(const u32 PinId, const u32 FunctionId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlSetFunction` function arguments.

Table 492: XPm_PinCtrlSetFunction Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID
const u32	FunctionId	Function ID which needs to be set

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlGetFunction

This function is used to get the function on specified pin.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlGetFunction(const u32 PinId, u32 *const FunctionId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlGetFunction` function arguments.

Table 493: XPm_PinCtrlGetFunction Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID
u32 *const	FunctionId	Pointer to Function ID

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter

This function is used to set the pin parameter of specified pin.

The following table lists the parameter ID and their respective values:

ParamId	ParamVal
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SLEW_RATE	PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_SLOW, PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_FAST
PINCTRL_CONFIG_BIAS_STATUS	PINCTRL_BIAS_DISABLE, PINCTRL_BIAS_ENABLE
PINCTRL_CONFIG_PULL_CTRL	PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_DOWN, PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_UP

ParamId	ParamVal
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SCHMITT_CMOS	PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_CMOS, PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_SCHMITT
PINCTRL_CONFIG_DRIVE_STRENGTH	PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_TRISTATE, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_4MA, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_8MA, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_12MA
PINCTRL_CONFIG_TRI_STATE	PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_DISABLE, PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_ENABLE

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter(const u32 PinId, const u32 ParamId, const u32 ParamVal);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter` function arguments.

Table 494: XPm_PinCtrlSetParameter Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID
const u32	ParamId	Parameter ID
const u32	ParamVal	Value of the parameter

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PinCtrlGetParameter

This function is used to get the pin parameter of specified pin.

The following table lists the parameter ID and their respective values:

ParamId	ParamVal
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SLEW_RATE	PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_SLOW, PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_FAST
PINCTRL_CONFIG_BIAS_STATUS	PINCTRL_BIAS_DISABLE, PINCTRL_BIAS_ENABLE
PINCTRL_CONFIG_PULL_CTRL	PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_DOWN, PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_UP
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SCHMITT_CMOS	PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_CMOS, PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_SCHMITT
PINCTRL_CONFIG_DRIVE_STRENGTH	PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_TRISTATE, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_4MA, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_8MA, PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_12MA
PINCTRL_CONFIG_VOLTAGE_STATUS	1 for 1.8v mode, 0 for 3.3v mode
PINCTRL_CONFIG_TRI_STATE	PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_DISABLE, PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_ENABLE

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_PinCtrlGetParameter(const u32 PinId, const u32 ParamId, u32 *const ParamVal);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_PinCtrlGetParameter` function arguments.

Table 495: XPM_PinCtrlGetParameter Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	PinId	Pin ID
const u32	ParamId	Parameter ID
u32 *const	ParamVal	Pointer to the value of the parameter

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPM_DevIoctl

This function performs driver-like IOCTL functions on shared system devices.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_DevIoctl(const u32 DeviceId, const pm_ioctl_id IoctlId, const u32 Arg1, const u32 Arg2, u32 *const Response);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_DevIoctl` function arguments.

Table 496: XPM_DevIoctl Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	ID of the device
const pm_ioctl_id	IoctlId	IOCTL function ID
const u32	Arg1	Argument 1
const u32	Arg2	Argument 2
u32 *const	Response	Ioctl response

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_DevIoctl2

This function performs driver-like IOCTL functions on shared system devices.

There are multiple reasons for introducing a new API signature:

Note: This API is a new version of existing API XPm_DevIoctl1 API. It supports all the IOCTL functions supported by the old API and it adds support for new functions. It is highly recommended to migrate using the new API signature in their applications.

- The old API had fixed number of payload arguments, the new one supports variable length of payload buffer for forward compatibility
- To maintain backwards compatibility for old API
- For scalability reasons when support for "large payload" is introduced

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_DevIoctl2(u32 DeviceId, pm_ioctl_id IoctlId, const u32 *Payload,  
u32 PayloadSize, u32 *const Response, u32 ResponseSize);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XPm_DevIoctl2 function arguments.

Table 497: XPm_DevIoctl2 Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u32	DeviceId	ID of the device
pm_ioctl_id	IoctlId	IOCTL function ID
const u32 *	Payload	Payload buffer
u32 *const	Response	Response buffer for Ioclt Response
u32	PayloadSize	Payload buffer size
u32	ResponseSize	Response buffer size

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockEnable

This function is used to enable the specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockEnable(const u32 ClockId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockEnable` function arguments.

Table 498: XPm_ClockEnable Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockDisable

This function is used to disable the specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockDisable(const u32 ClockId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockDisable` function arguments.

Table 499: XPm_ClockDisable Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockGetStatus

This function is used to get the state of specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockGetStatus(const u32 ClockId, u32 *const State);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockGetStatus` function arguments.

Table 500: XPm_ClockGetStatus Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
u32 *const	State	Pointer to store the clock state <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 for enable and 0 for disable

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockSetDivider

This function is used to set the divider value for specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockSetDivider(const u32 ClockId, const u32 Divider);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockSetDivider` function arguments.

Table 501: XPm_ClockSetDivider Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
const u32	Divider	Value of the divider

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockGetDivider

This function is used to get divider value for specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockGetDivider(const u32 ClockId, u32 *const Divider);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockGetDivider` function arguments.

Table 502: XPm_ClockGetDivider Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
u32 *const	Divider	Pointer to store divider value

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockSetParent

This function is used to set the parent for specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockSetParent(const u32 ClockId, const u32 ParentIdx);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockSetParent` function arguments.

Table 503: XPm_ClockSetParent Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
const u32	ParentIdx	Parent clock index

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ClockGetParent

This function is used to get the parent of specified clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ClockGetParent(const u32 ClockId, u32 *const ParentIdx);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ClockGetParent` function arguments.

Table 504: XPm_ClockGetParent Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
u32 *const	ParentIdx	Pointer to store the parent clock index

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PlSetParameter

This function is used to set the parameters for specified PLL clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PlSetParameter(const u32 ClockId, const enum
XPm_PlConfigParams ParamId, const u32 Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PlSetParameter` function arguments.

Table 505: XPm_PlSetParameter Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
const enum <code>XPm_PlConfigParams</code>	ParamId	<p>Parameter ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DIV2 • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_FBDIV • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DATA • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_PRE_SRC • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_POST_SRC • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_DLY • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_CNT • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LFHF • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_CP • PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_RES
const u32	Value	Value of parameter (See register description for possible values)

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PlGetParameter

This function is used to get the parameter of specified PLL clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PlGetParameter(const u32 ClockId, const enum  
XPm_PlConfigParams ParamId, u32 *const Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PlGetParameter` function arguments.

Table 506: `XPm_PlGetParameter` Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
const enum <code>XPm_PlConfigParams</code>	ParamId	<p>Parameter ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DIV2• PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_FBDIV• PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DATA• PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_PRE_SRC• PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_POST_SRC• PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_DLY• PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_CNT• PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LFHF• PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_CP• PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_RES
u32 *const	Value	Pointer to store parameter value (See register description for possible values)

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PlSetMode

This function is used to set the mode of specified PLL clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PlSetMode(const u32 ClockId, const u32 Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PlSetMode` function arguments.

Table 507: XPm_PlSetMode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
const u32	Value	Mode which need to be set <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0 for Reset mode• 1 for Integer mode• 2 for Fractional mode

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_PlGetMode

This function is used to get the mode of specified PLL clock.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_PlGetMode(const u32 ClockId, u32 *const Value);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_PlGetMode` function arguments.

Table 508: XPm_PlGetMode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	ClockId	Clock ID
u32 *const	Value	Pointer to store the value of mode <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0 for Reset mode• 1 for Integer mode• 2 for Fractional mode

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SelfSuspend

This function is used by a CPU to declare that it is about to suspend itself.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SelfSuspend(const u32 DeviceId, const u32 Latency, const u8 State, const u64 Address);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SelfSuspend` function arguments.

Table 509: XPm_SelfSuspend Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device ID of the CPU
const u32	Latency	Maximum wake-up latency requirement in us(microsecs)
const u8	State	Instead of specifying a maximum latency, a CPU can also explicitly request a certain power state.
const u64	Address	Address from which to resume when woken up.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_RequestWakeUp

This function can be used to request power up of a CPU node within the same PU, or to power up another PU.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_RequestWakeUp(const u32 TargetDevId, const u8 SetAddress, const u64 Address, const u32 Ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_RequestWakeUp` function arguments.

Table 510: XPm_RequestWakeUp Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	TargetDevId	Device ID of the CPU or PU to be powered/woken up.

Table 510: XPm_RequestWakeUp Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
const u8	SetAddress	Specifies whether the start address argument is being passed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 : do not set start address • 1 : set start address
const u64	Address	Address from which to resume when woken up. Will only be used if set_address is 1.
const u32	Ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SuspendFinalize

This function waits for firmware to finish all previous API requests sent by the PU and performs client specific actions to finish suspend procedure (for example, execution of wifi instruction on A53 and R5 processors).

Note: This function does not return if the suspend procedure is successful.

Prototype

```
void XPm_SuspendFinalize(void);
```

Returns***XPm_AbortSuspend***

This function is called by a CPU after a SelfSuspend call to notify the platform management controller that CPU has aborted suspend or in response to an init suspend request when the PU refuses to suspend.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_AbortSuspend(const enum XPmAbortReason Reason);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_AbortSuspend` function arguments.

Table 511: XPm_AbortSuspend Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum XPmAbortReason	Reason	<p>Reason code why the suspend can not be performed or completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABORT_REASON_WKUP_EVENT : local wakeup-event received • ABORT_REASON_PU_BUSY : PU is busy • ABORT_REASON_NO_PWRDN : no external powerdown supported • ABORT_REASON_UNKNOWN : unknown error during suspend procedure

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_ForcePowerDown

This function is used by PU to request a forced poweroff of another PU or its power island or power domain. This can be used for killing an unresponsive PU, in which case all resources of that PU will be automatically released.

Note: Force power down may not be requested by a PU for itself.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_ForcePowerDown(const u32 TargetDevId, const u32 Ack);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_ForcePowerDown` function arguments.

Table 512: XPm_ForcePowerDown Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	TargetDevId	Device ID of the PU node to be forced powered down.
const u32	Ack	Requested acknowledge type

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SystemShutdown

This function can be used by a privileged PU to shut down or restart the complete device.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SystemShutdown(const u32 Type, const u32 SubType);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SystemShutdown` function arguments.

Table 513: XPm_SystemShutdown Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	Type	Shutdown type (shutdown/restart)
const u32	SubType	Shutdown subtype (subsystem-only/PU-only/system)

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_SetWakeUpSource

This function is used by a CPU to set wakeup source.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SetWakeUpSource(const u32 TargetDeviceId, const u32 DeviceId,  
const u32 Enable);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_SetWakeUpSource` function arguments.

Table 514: XPm_SetWakeUpSource Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	TargetDeviceId	Device ID of the target
const u32	DeviceId	Device ID used as wakeup source
const u32	Enable	1 - Enable, 0 - Disable

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_Query

This function queries information about the platform resources.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_Query(const u32 QueryId, const u32 Arg1, const u32 Arg2, const  
u32 Arg3, u32 *const Data);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_Query` function arguments.

Table 515: XPM_Query Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	QueryId	The type of data to query
const u32	Arg1	Query argument 1
const u32	Arg2	Query argument 2
const u32	Arg3	Query argument 3
u32 *const	Data	Pointer to the output data

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

`XPM_SetMaxLatency`

This function is used by a CPU to announce a change in the maximum wake-up latency requirements for a specific device currently used by that CPU.

Note: Setting maximum wake-up latency can constrain the set of possible power states a resource can be put into.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPM_SetMaxLatency(const u32 DeviceId, const u32 Latency);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPM_SetMaxLatency` function arguments.

Table 516: XPM_SetMaxLatency Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device ID.
const u32	Latency	Maximum wake-up latency required.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_GetOpCharacteristic

Call this function to request the power management controller to return information about an operating characteristic of a component.

Note: Currently power type is not supported for Versal.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_GetOpCharacteristic(const u32 DeviceId, const enum XPmOpCharType Type, u32 *const Result);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_GetOpCharacteristic` function arguments.

Table 517: XPm_GetOpCharacteristic Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	DeviceId	Device ID.
const enum <code>XPmOpCharType</code>	Type	Type of operating characteristic requested: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• power (current power consumption),• latency (current latency in micro seconds to return to active state),• temperature (current temperature in Celsius (Q8.7 format)),
u32 *const	Result	Used to return the requested operating characteristic.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful else XST_FAILURE or an error code or a reason code

XPm_RegisterNotifier

A PU can call this function to request that the power management controller call its notify callback whenever a qualifying event occurs. One can request to be notified for a specific or any event related to a specific node.

Note: The caller shall initialize the notifier object before invoking the `XPm_RegisterNotifier` function. While notifier is registered, the notifier object shall not be modified by the caller.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_RegisterNotifier(XPm_Notifier *const Notifier);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_RegisterNotifier` function arguments.

Table 518: XPm_RegisterNotifier Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XPm_Notifier *const</code>	Notifier	Pointer to the notifier object to be associated with the requested notification.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_UnregisterNotifier

A PU calls this function to unregister for the previously requested notifications.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_UnregisterNotifier(XPm_Notifier *const Notifier);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_UnregisterNotifier` function arguments.

Table 519: XPm_UnregisterNotifier Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XPm_Notifier *const</code>	Notifier	Pointer to the notifier object associated with the previously requested notification

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_InitSuspendCb

Callback function to be implemented in each PU, allowing the power management controller to request that the PU suspend itself.

Note: If the PU fails to act on this request the power management controller or the requesting PU may choose to employ the forceful power down option.

Prototype

```
void XPm_InitSuspendCb(const enum XPmSuspendReason Reason, const u32 Latency, const u32 State, const u32 Timeout);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_InitSuspendCb` function arguments.

Table 520: XPm_InitSuspendCb Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const enum <code>XPmSuspendReason</code>	Reason	Suspend reason: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SUSPEND_REASON_PU_REQ : Request by another PU• SUSPEND_REASON_ALERT : Unrecoverable SysMon alert• SUSPEND_REASON_SHUTDOWN : System shutdown• SUSPEND_REASON_RESTART : System restart
const u32	Latency	Maximum wake-up latency in us(micro secs). This information can be used by the PU to decide what level of context saving may be required.
const u32	State	Targeted sleep/suspend state.
const u32	Timeout	Timeout in ms, specifying how much time a PU has to initiate its suspend procedure before it's being considered unresponsive.

Returns

None

`XPm_AcknowledgeCb`

This function is called by the power management controller in response to any request where an acknowledge callback was requested, i.e. where the 'ack' argument passed by the PU was `REQUEST_ACK_NON_BLOCKING`.

Prototype

```
void XPm_AcknowledgeCb(const u32 Node, const XStatus Status, const u32  
Oppoint);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_AcknowledgeCb` function arguments.

Table 521: XPm_AcknowledgeCb Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	Node	ID of the component or sub-system in question.

Table 521: XPm_AcknowledgeCb Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
const XStatus	Status	Status of the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• OK: the operation completed successfully• ERR: the requested operation failed
const u32	Oppoint	Operating point of the node in question

Returns

None

XPm_NotifyCb

This function is called by the power management controller if an event the PU was registered for has occurred. It will populate the notifier data structure passed when calling XPm_RegisterNotifier.

Prototype

```
void XPm_NotifyCb(const u32 Node, const u32 Event, const u32 Oppoint);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XPm_NotifyCb function arguments.

Table 522: XPm_NotifyCb Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	Node	ID of the device the event notification is related to.
const u32	Event	ID of the event
const u32	Oppoint	Current operating state of the device.

Returns

None

XPm_FeatureCheck

This function queries information about the feature version.

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_FeatureCheck(const u32 FeatureId, u32 *Version);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_FeatureCheck` function arguments.

Table 523: XPm_FeatureCheck Arguments

Type	Name	Description
const u32	FeatureId	The feature ID (API-ID)
u32 *	Version	<p>Pointer to array of words (32-bit).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> version[0] - If fails 0, else EEMI API ID version number (positive integer). This is supported in version 1 and 2 of PM_FEATURE_CHECK. version[1] - lower 32-bit (0 - 31) bitmask to check if IOCTL or QUERY ID is supported. If Bit 1 is set for PM_IOCTL, then IOCTL 1 is supported. Only supported if API PM_FEATURE_CHECK version is 2. version[2] - upper 32-bit bitmask to check support of IOCTL ID or QUERY ID. if bit 0 is set for PM_IOCTL, then IOCTL number 32 is supported. Only supported if API PM_FEATURE_CHECK version is 2.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful else `XST_FAILURE` or an error code or a reason code

XPm_NotifierAdd

Add notifier into the list.

Note: None

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_NotifierAdd(XPm_Notifier *const Notifier);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_NotifierAdd` function arguments.

Table 524: XPm_NotifierAdd Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XPm_Notifier *const</code>	Notifier	Pointer to notifier object which needs to be added in the list

Returns

Returns `XST_SUCCESS` if notifier is added / `XST_INVALID_PARAM` if given notifier argument is `NULL`

XPm_NotifierRemove

Remove notifier from the list.

Note: None

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_NotifierRemove(XPm_Notifier *const Notifier);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_NotifierRemove` function arguments.

Table 525: XPm_NotifierRemove Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XPm_Notifier *const</code>	Notifier	Pointer to notifier object to be removed from list

Returns

Returns `XST_SUCCESS` if notifier is removed / `XST_INVALID_PARAM` if given notifier pointer is `NULL` / `XST_FAILURE` if notifier is not found

XPm_NotifierProcessEvent

Call to process notification event.

Note: None

Prototype

```
void XPm_NotifierProcessEvent(const u32 Node, const u32 Event, const u32 Oppoint);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XPm_NotifierProcessEvent` function arguments.

Table 526: XPm_NotifierProcessEvent Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>const u32</code>	Node	Device which is the subject of notification
<code>const u32</code>	Event	Event which is the subject of notification
<code>const u32</code>	Oppoint	Operating point of the device in question

Returns

None

XPm_RMW32

Read Modify Write a register

Prototype

```
void XPm_RMW32(u32 RegAddress, u32 Mask, u32 Value);
```

XPm_SetPrimaryProc

[XPm_SetPrimaryProc\(\)](#) - Set primary processor based on processor ID

Prototype

```
XStatus XPm_SetPrimaryProc(void);
```

XPm_GetProcByDeviceId**Prototype**

```
struct
{
    XPm_Proc
} * XPm_GetProcByDeviceId(u32 DeviceId);
```

XPm_ClientSuspend**Prototype**

```
void XPm_ClientSuspend(const struct XPm_Proc *const Proc);
```

XPm_ClientWakeUp**Prototype**

```
void XPm_ClientWakeUp(const struct XPm_Proc *const Proc);
```

XPm_ClientSuspendFinalize

Prototype

```
void XPm_ClientSuspendFinalize(void);
```

XPm_ClientAbortSuspend

Prototype

```
void XPm_ClientAbortSuspend(void);
```

Enumerations

Enumeration XPmAbortReason

PM abort reasons

Table 527: Enumeration XPmAbortReason Values

Value	Description
ABORT_REASON_WKUP_EVENT	Wakeup Event
ABORT_REASON_PU_BUSY	Processor Busy
ABORT_REASON_NO_PWRDN	No Powerdown
ABORT_REASON_UNKNOWN	Unknown Reason

Enumeration XPmBootStatus

Boot status enumeration.

Table 528: Enumeration XPmBootStatus Values

Value	Description
PM_INITIAL_BOOT	boot is a fresh system startup
PM_RESUME	boot is a resume
PM_BOOT_ERROR	error, boot cause cannot be identified

Enumeration XPmRequestAck

PM Acknowledge Request Types

Table 529: Enumeration XPmRequestAck Values

Value	Description
REQUEST_ACK_NO	No Ack

Table 529: Enumeration XPmRequestAck Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
REQUEST_ACK_BLOCKING	Blocking Ack
REQUEST_ACK_NON_BLOCKING	Non blocking Ack
REQUEST_ACK_CB_CERROR	Callback Error

Enumeration XPmCapability

Device capability requirements enumeration.

Table 530: Enumeration XPmCapability Values

Value	Description
PM_CAP_ACCESS	Full access
PM_CAP_CONTEXT	Configuration and contents retained
PM_CAP_WAKEUP	Enabled as a wake-up source
PM_CAP_UNUSABLE	Not usable
PM_CAP_SECURE	Secure access type (non-secure/secure)
PM_CAP_COHERENT	Device Coherency
PM_CAP_VIRTUALIZED	Device Virtualization

Enumeration XPmDeviceUsage

Usage status, returned by PmGetNodeStatus

Table 531: Enumeration XPmDeviceUsage Values

Value	Description
PM_USAGE_CURRENT_SUBSYSTEM	Current subsystem is using
PM_USAGE_OTHER_SUBSYSTEM	Other subsystem is using

Enumeration XPmResetActions

Reset configuration argument

Table 532: Enumeration XPmResetActions Values

Value	Description
PM_RESET_ACTION_RELEASE	Reset action release
PM_RESET_ACTION_ASSERT	Reset action assert
PM_RESET_ACTION_PULSE	Reset action pulse

Enumeration XPmSuspendReason

Suspend reasons

Table 533: Enumeration XPmSuspendReason Values

Value	Description
SUSPEND_REASON_PU_REQ	Processor request
SUSPEND_REASON_ALERT	Alert
SUSPEND_REASON_SYS_SHUTDOWN	System shutdown

Enumeration XPmApiCbId_t

PM API callback IDs

Table 534: Enumeration XPmApiCbId_t Values

Value	Description
PM_INIT_SUSPEND_CB	Suspend callback
PM_ACKNOWLEDGE_CB	Acknowledge callback
PM_NOTIFY_CB	Notify callback

Enumeration pm_query_id

Query IDs

Table 535: Enumeration pm_query_id Values

Value	Description
XPM_QID_INVALID	Invalid Query ID
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_NAME	Get clock name
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_TOPOLOGY	Get clock topology
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_FIXEDFACTOR_PARAMS	Get clock fixedfactor parameter
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_MUXSOURCES	Get clock mux sources
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_ATTRIBUTES	Get clock attributes
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_NUM_PINS	Get total pins
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_NUM_FUNCTIONS	Get total pin functions
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_NUM_FUNCTION_GROUPS	Get total pin function groups
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_FUNCTION_NAME	Get pin function name
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_FUNCTION_GROUPS	Get pin function groups
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_PIN_GROUPS	Get pin groups
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_NUM_CLOCKS	Get number of clocks
XPM_QID_CLOCK_GET_MAX_DIVISOR	Get max clock divisor

Table 535: Enumeration pm_query_id Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
XPM_QID_PLD_GET_PARENT	Get PLD parent
XPM_QID_PINCTRL_GET_ATTRIBUTES	Get pin attributes

Enumeration PmPinFunIds

Pin Function IDs

Table 536: Enumeration PmPinFunIds Values

Value	Description
PIN_FUNC_SD0	Pin function ID of SD0
PIN_FUNC_SD1	Pin function ID of SD1
PIN_FUNC_UFS	Pin function ID of UFS
PIN_FUNC_CAN0	Pin function ID of CAN0
PIN_FUNC_CAN1	Pin function ID of CAN1
PIN_FUNC_CAN2	Pin function ID of CAN2
PIN_FUNC_CAN3	Pin function ID of CAN3
PIN_FUNC_GEM0	Pin function ID of GEM0
PIN_FUNC_GEM1	Pin function ID of GEM1
PIN_FUNC_I2C0	Pin function ID of I2C0
PIN_FUNC_I2C1	Pin function ID of I2C1
PIN_FUNC_OSPI	Pin function ID of OSPI
PIN_FUNC_PCIE	Pin function ID of PCIE
PIN_FUNC_QSPI	Pin function ID of QSPI
PIN_FUNC_SMAP	Pin function ID of SMAP
PIN_FUNC_SPI0	Pin function ID of SPI0
PIN_FUNC_SPI1	Pin function ID of SPI1
PIN_FUNC_USB0	Pin function ID of USB0
PIN_FUNC_USB1	Pin function ID of USB1
PIN_FUNC_WWDT	Pin function ID of WWDT
PIN_FUNC_GPIO0	Pin function ID of GPIO0
PIN_FUNC_GPIO1	Pin function ID of GPIO1
PIN_FUNC_GPIO2	Pin function ID of GPIO2
PIN_FUNC_MDIO0	Pin function ID of MDIO0
PIN_FUNC_MDIO1	Pin function ID of MDIO1
PIN_FUNC_MDIO2	Pin function ID of MDIO2
PIN_FUNC_TRACE	Pin function ID of TRACE
PIN_FUNC_UART0	Pin function ID of UART0
PIN_FUNC_UART1	Pin function ID of UART1

Table 536: Enumeration PmPinFunIds Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PIN_FUNC_SD0_CD	Pin function ID of SD0_CD
PIN_FUNC_SD0_PC	Pin function ID of SD0_PC
PIN_FUNC_SD0_WP	Pin function ID of SD0_WP
PIN_FUNC_SD1_PC	Pin function ID of SD1_PC
PIN_FUNC_GEM_TSU	Pin function ID of GEM_TSU
PIN_FUNC_OSPI_SS	Pin function ID of OSPI_SS
PIN_FUNC_QSPI_SS	Pin function ID of QSPI_SS
PIN_FUNC_SPI0_SS	Pin function ID of SPI0_SS
PIN_FUNC_SPI1_SS	Pin function ID of SPI1_SS
PIN_FUNC_TEST_CLK	Pin function ID of TEST_CLK
PIN_FUNC_TTC0_CLK	Pin function ID of TTC0_CLK
PIN_FUNC_TTC0_WAV	Pin function ID of TTC0_WAV
PIN_FUNC_TTC1_CLK	Pin function ID of TTC1_CLK
PIN_FUNC_TTC1_WAV	Pin function ID of TTC1_WAV
PIN_FUNC_TTC2_CLK	Pin function ID of TTC2_CLK
PIN_FUNC_TTC2_WAV	Pin function ID of TTC2_WAV
PIN_FUNC_TTC3_CLK	Pin function ID of TTC3_CLK
PIN_FUNC_TTC3_WAV	Pin function ID of TTC3_WAV
PIN_FUNC_TEST_SCAN	Pin function ID of TEST_SCAN
PIN_FUNC_TRACE_CLK	Pin function ID of TRACE_CLK
PIN_FUNC_MMI_DP_HPD	Pin function ID of MMI_DP_HPD
PIN_FUNC_OSPI_RST_N	Pin function ID of OSPI_RST_N
PIN_FUNC_QSPI_FBCLK	Pin function ID of QSPI_FBCLK
PIN_FUNC_SYSMON_I2C	Pin function ID of SYSMON_I2C
PIN_FUNC_OSPI_ECC_FAIL	Pin function ID of OSPI_ECC_FAIL
PIN_FUNC_EXT_TAMPER_TRIG	Pin function ID of EXT_TAMPER_TRIG
PIN_FUNC_SYSMON_I2C_ALERT	Pin function ID of SYSMON_I2C_ALERT
MAX_FUNCTION	Max Pin function

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_config_param

Pin Control Configuration

Table 537: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_config_param Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SLEW_RATE	Pin config slew rate
PINCTRL_CONFIG_BIAS_STATUS	Pin config bias status
PINCTRL_CONFIG_PULL_CTRL	Pin config pull control

Table 537: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_config_param Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PINCTRL_CONFIG_SCHMITT_CMOS	Pin config schmitt CMOS
PINCTRL_CONFIG_DRIVE_STRENGTH	Pin config drive strength
PINCTRL_CONFIG_VOLTAGE_STATUS	Pin config voltage status
PINCTRL_CONFIG_TRI_STATE	Pin config tri state
PINCTRL_CONFIG_MAX	Max Pin config

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_slew_rate

Pin Control Slew Rate

Table 538: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_slew_rate Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_FAST	Fast slew rate
PINCTRL_SLEW_RATE_SLOW	Slow slew rate

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_bias_status

Pin Control Bias Status

Table 539: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_bias_status Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_BIAS_DISABLE	Bias disable
PINCTRL_BIAS_ENABLE	Bias enable

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_pull_ctrl

Pin Control Pull Control

Table 540: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_pull_ctrl Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_DOWN	Bias pull-down
PINCTRL_BIAS_PULL_UP	Bias pull-up

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_schmitt_cmos

Pin Control Input Type

Table 541: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_schmitt_cmos Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_CMOS	Input type CMOS
PINCTRL_INPUT_TYPE_SCHMITT	Input type SCHMITT

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_drive_strength

Pin Control Drive Strength

Table 542: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_drive_strength Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_TRISTATE	tri-state
PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_4MA	4mA
PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_8MA	8mA
PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_12MA	12mA
PINCTRL_DRIVE_STRENGTH_MAX	Max value

Enumeration pm_pinctrl_tri_state

Pin Control Tri State

Table 543: Enumeration pm_pinctrl_tri_state Values

Value	Description
PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_DISABLE	Tri state disable
PINCTRL_TRI_STATE_ENABLE	Tri state enable

Enumeration XPmInitFunctions

PM init node functions

Table 544: Enumeration XPmInitFunctions Values

Value	Description
FUNC_INIT_START	Function ID INIT_START
FUNC_INIT_FINISH	Function ID INIT_FINISH
FUNC_SCAN_CLEAR	Function ID SCAN_CLEAR
FUNC_BISR	Function ID BISR
FUNC_LBIST	Function ID LBIST
FUNC_MEM_INIT	Function ID MEM_INIT
FUNC_MBIST_CLEAR	Function ID MBIST_CLEAR
FUNC_HOUSECLEAN_PL	Function ID HOUSECLEAN_PL

Table 544: Enumeration XPmInitFunctions Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
FUNC_HOUSECLEAN_COMPLETE	Function ID HOUSECLEAN_COMPLETE
FUNC_MIO_FLUSH	Function ID MIO FLUSH
FUNC_MEM_CTRLR_MAP	Function ID MEM_CTRLR_MAP
FUNC_AMS_TRIM	
FUNC_MAX_COUNT_PMINIT	Function ID MAX

Enumeration pm_ioctl_id

IOCTL IDs

Table 545: Enumeration pm_ioctl_id Values

Value	Description
IOCTL_GET_RPU_OPER_MODE	Get RPU mode
IOCTL_SET_RPU_OPER_MODE	Set RPU mode
IOCTL_RPU_BOOT_ADDR_CONFIG	RPU boot address config
IOCTL_TCM_COMB_CONFIG	TCM config
IOCTL_SET_TAPDELAY_BYPASS	TAP delay bypass
IOCTL_SD_DLL_RESET	SD DLL reset
IOCTL_SET_SD_TAPDELAY	SD TAP delay
IOCTL_SET_PLL_FRAC_MODE	Set PLL frac mode
IOCTL_GET_PLL_FRAC_MODE	Get PLL frac mode
IOCTL_SET_PLL_FRAC_DATA	Set PLL frac data
IOCTL_GET_PLL_FRAC_DATA	Get PLL frac data
IOCTL_WRITE_GGS	Write GGS
IOCTL_READ_GGS	Read GGS
IOCTL_WRITE_PGGS	Write PGGS
IOCTL_READ_PGGS	Read PGGS
IOCTL_ULPI_RESET	ULPI reset
IOCTL_SET_BOOT_HEALTH_STATUS	Set boot status
IOCTL_AFI	AFI
IOCTL_OSPi_MUX_SELECT	OSPi mux select
IOCTL_USB_SET_STATE	USB set state
IOCTL_GET_LAST_RESET_REASON	Get last reset reason
IOCTL_AIE_ISR_CLEAR	AIE ISR clear
IOCTL_REGISTER_SGI	Register SGI to ATF
IOCTL_SET_FEATURE_CONFIG	Set runtime feature config
IOCTL_GET_FEATURE_CONFIG	Get runtime feature config
IOCTL_READ_REG	Read a 32-bit register

Table 545: Enumeration pm_ioctl_id Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
IOCTL_MASK_WRITE_REG	RMW a 32-bit register
IOCTL_SET_SD_CONFIG	Set SD config register value
IOCTL_SET_GEM_CONFIG	Set GEM config register value
IOCTL_SET_USB_CONFIG	Set USB config register value
IOCTL_AIE_OPS	AIE1/AIEMPL Run Time Operations
IOCTL_GET_QOS	Get Device QoS value
IOCTL_GET_APU_OPER_MODE	Get APU operation mode
IOCTL_SET_APU_OPER_MODE	Set APU operation mode
IOCTL_PREPARE_DDR_SHUTDOWN	Prepare DDR for shut down
IOCTL_GET_SSIT_TEMP	Read secondary SLR temperature
IOCTL_AIE2PS_OPS	AIE2PS Operations

Enumeration XPm_PliConfigParams

PLL parameters

Table 546: Enumeration XPm_PliConfigParams Values

Value	Description
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DIV2	PLL param ID DIV2
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_FBDIV	PLL param ID FBDIV
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_DATA	PLL param ID DATA
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_PRE_SRC	PLL param ID PRE_SRC
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_POST_SRC	PLL param ID POST_SRC
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_DLY	PLL param ID LOCK_DLY
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LOCK_CNT	PLL param ID LOCK_CNT
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_LFHF	PLL param ID LFHF
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_CP	PLL param ID CP
PM_PLL_PARAM_ID_RES	PLL param ID RES
PM_PLL_PARAM_MAX	PLL param ID max

Enumeration XPmPliMode

PLL modes

Table 547: Enumeration XPmPliMode Values

Value	Description
PM_PLL_MODE_INTEGER	PLL mode integer
PM_PLL_MODE_FRACTIONAL	PLL mode fractional

Table 547: Enumeration XPmPllMode Values (cont'd)

Value	Description
PM_PLL_MODE_RESET	PLL mode reset

Enumeration XPmOpCharType

PM operating characteristic types

Table 548: Enumeration XPmOpCharType Values

Value	Description
PM_OPCHAR_TYPE_POWER	Operating characteristic ID power
PM_OPCHAR_TYPE_TEMP	Operating characteristic ID temperature
PM_OPCHAR_TYPE_LATENCY	Operating characteristic ID latency

Enumeration XPmNotifyEvent

PM notify events

Table 549: Enumeration XPmNotifyEvent Values

Value	Description
EVENT_STATE_CHANGE	State change event
EVENT_ZERO_USERS	Zero user event
EVENT_CPU_IDLE_FORCE_PWRDWN	CPU idle event during force power down

Definitions

Define PM_VERSION_MAJOR**Definition**

```
#define PM_VERSION_MAJOR2UL
```

Description

PM Version Number

Define PM_VERSION_MINOR**Definition**

```
#define PM_VERSION_MINOR0UL
```

Description

PM Version Number

Define PM_VERSION**Definition**

```
#define PM_VERSION((  
    PM_VERSION_MAJOR  
    << 16) |  
    PM_VERSION_MINOR  
)
```

Description

PM Version Number

Define ABORT_REASON_MIN**Definition**

```
#define ABORT_REASON_MIN  
    ABORT_REASON_WKUP_EVENT
```

Description

PM Abort Reasons

Define ABORT_REASON_MAX**Definition**

```
#define ABORT_REASON_MAX  
    ABORT_REASON_UNKNOWN
```

Description

PM Abort Reasons

Define XPM_MAX_CAPABILITY

Definition

```
#define XPM_MAX_CAPABILITY((u32)
    PM_CAP_ACCESS
    | (u32)
    PM_CAP_CONTEXT
    | (u32)
    PM_CAP_WAKEUP
)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_MAX_LATENCY

Definition

```
#define XPM_MAX_LATENCY(0xFFFFU)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_MAX_QOS

Definition

```
#define XPM_MAX_QOS(100U)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_MIN_CAPABILITY

Definition

```
#define XPM_MIN_CAPABILITY(0U)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_MIN_LATENCY

Definition

```
#define XPM_MIN_LATENCY(0U)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_MIN_QOS

Definition

```
#define XPM_MIN_QOS(0U)
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_DEF_CAPABILITY

Definition

```
#define XPM_DEF_CAPABILITY  
XPM_MAX_CAPABILITY
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_DEF_LATENCY

Definition

```
#define XPM_DEF_LATENCY  
XPM_MAX_LATENCY
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define XPM_DEF_QOS

Definition

```
#define XPM_DEF_QOS  
    XPM_MAX_QOS
```

Description

Requirement limits

Define NODE_STATE_OFF

Definition

```
#define NODE_STATE_OFF(0U)
```

Description

Device node status

Define NODE_STATE_ON

Definition

```
#define NODE_STATE_ON(1U)
```

Description

Device node status

Define PROC_STATE_SLEEP

Definition

```
#define PROC_STATE_SLEEP  
    NODE_STATE_OFF
```

Description

Processor node status

Define PROC_STATE_ACTIVE

Definition

```
#define PROC_STATE_ACTIVE  
    NODE_STATE_ON
```

Description

Processor node status

Define PROC_STATE_FORCEDOFF

Definition

```
#define PROC_STATE_FORCEDOFF (7U)
```

Description

Processor node status

Define PROC_STATE_SUSPENDING

Definition

```
#define PROC_STATE_SUSPENDING (8U)
```

Description

Processor node status

Define PM_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_SHUTDOWN

Definition

```
#define PM_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_SHUTDOWN (0U)
```

Description

System shutdown macros

Define PM_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_RESET

Definition

```
#define PM_SHUTDOWN_TYPE_RESET(1U)
```

Description

System shutdown macros

Define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_SUBSYSTEM

Definition

```
#define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_SUBSYSTEM(0U)
```

Description

System shutdown macros

Define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_PS_ONLY

Definition

```
#define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_PS_ONLY(1U)
```

Description

System shutdown macros

Define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_SYSTEM

Definition

```
#define PM_SHUTDOWN_SUBTYPE_RST_SYSTEM(2U)
```

Description

System shutdown macros

Define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_CPU_IDLE

Definition

```
#define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_CPU_IDLE0x0U
```

Description

State arguments of the self suspend

Define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_CPU_OFF**Definition**

```
#define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_CPU_OFF 0x1U
```

Description

State arguments of the self suspend

Define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_SUSPEND_TO_RAM**Definition**

```
#define PM_SUSPEND_STATE_SUSPEND_TO_RAM 0xFU
```

Description

State arguments of the self suspend

Define XPM_RPU_MODE_LOCKSTEP**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RPU_MODE_LOCKSTEP 0U
```

Description

RPU operation mode

Define XPM_RPU_MODE_SPLIT**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RPU_MODE_SPLIT 1U
```

Description

RPU operation mode

Define XPM_APU_MODE_LOCKSTEP

Definition

```
#define XPM_APU_MODE_LOCKSTEP1U
```

Description

APU operation mode

Define XPM_APU_MODE_SPLIT

Definition

```
#define XPM_APU_MODE_SPLIT0U
```

Description

APU operation mode

Define XPM_RPU_BOOTMEM_LOVEC

Definition

```
#define XPM_RPU_BOOTMEM_LOVEC(0U)
```

Description

RPU Boot memory

Define XPM_RPU_BOOTMEM_HIVEC

Definition

```
#define XPM_RPU_BOOTMEM_HIVEC(1U)
```

Description

RPU Boot memory

Define XPM_RPU_TCM_SPLIT

Definition

```
#define XPM_RPU_TCM_SPLIT0U
```

Description

RPU TCM mode

Define XPM_RPU_TCM_COMB**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RPU_TCM_COMB1U
```

Description

RPU TCM mode

Define XPM_BOOT_HEALTH_STATUS_MASK**Definition**

```
#define XPM_BOOT_HEALTH_STATUS_MASK(0x1U)
```

Description

Boot health status mask

Define XPM_TAPDELAY_QSPI**Definition**

```
#define XPM_TAPDELAY_QSPI(2U)
```

Description

Tap delay signal type

Define XPM_TAPDELAY_BYPASS_DISABLE**Definition**

```
#define XPM_TAPDELAY_BYPASS_DISABLE(0U)
```

Description

Tap delay bypass

Define XPM_TAPDELAY_BYPASS_ENABLE

Definition

```
#define XPM_TAPDELAY_BYPASS_ENABLE (1U)
```

Description

Tap delay bypass

Define XPM_OSPI_MUX_SEL_DMA

Definition

```
#define XPM_OSPI_MUX_SEL_DMA (0U)
```

Description

Ospi AXI Mux select

Define XPM_OSPI_MUX_SEL_LINEAR

Definition

```
#define XPM_OSPI_MUX_SEL_LINEAR (1U)
```

Description

Ospi AXI Mux select

Define XPM_OSPI_MUX_GET_MODE

Definition

```
#define XPM_OSPI_MUX_GET_MODE (2U)
```

Description

Ospi AXI Mux select

Define XPM_TAPDELAY_INPUT

Definition

```
#define XPM_TAPDELAY_INPUT (0U)
```

Description

Tap delay type

Define XPM_TAPDELAY_OUTPUT**Definition**

```
#define XPM_TAPDELAY_OUTPUT (1U)
```

Description

Tap delay type

Define XPM_DLL_RESET_ASSERT**Definition**

```
#define XPM_DLL_RESET_ASSERT (0U)
```

Description

Dll reset type

Define XPM_DLL_RESET_RELEASE**Definition**

```
#define XPM_DLL_RESET_RELEASE (1U)
```

Description

Dll reset type

Define XPM_DLL_RESET_PULSE**Definition**

```
#define XPM_DLL_RESET_PULSE (2U)
```

Description

Dll reset type

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_EXT_POR

Definition

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_EXT_POR(0U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_SW_POR

Definition

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_SW_POR(1U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_SLR_POR

Definition

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_SLR_POR(2U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_ERR_POR

Definition

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_ERR_POR(3U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_DAP_SRST

Definition

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_DAP_SRST(7U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_ERR_SRST**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_ERR_SRST (8U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_SW_SRST**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_SW_SRST (9U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_SLR_SRST**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_SLR_SRST (10U)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XPM_RESET_REASON_INVALID**Definition**

```
#define XPM_RESET_REASON_INVALID (0xFFU)
```

Description

Reset Reason

Define XST_API_BASE_VERSION

Definition

```
#define XST_API_BASE_VERSION(1U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_QUERY_DATA_VERSION

Definition

```
#define XST_API_QUERY_DATA_VERSION(2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_REG_NOTIFIER_VERSION

Definition

```
#define XST_API_REG_NOTIFIER_VERSION(2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_PM_IOCTL_VERSION

Definition

```
#define XST_API_PM_IOCTL_VERSION(2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_PM_FEATURE_CHECK_VERSION

Definition

```
#define XST_API_PM_FEATURE_CHECK_VERSION(2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_SELF_SUSPEND_VERSION**Definition**

```
#define XST_API_SELF_SUSPEND_VERSION(3U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_FORCE_POWERDOWN_VERSION**Definition**

```
#define XST_API_FORCE_POWERDOWN_VERSION(2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_REQUEST_NODE_VERSION**Definition**

```
#define XST_API_REQUEST_NODE_VERSION(2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_RELEASE_NODE_VERSION**Definition**

```
#define XST_API_RELEASE_NODE_VERSION(2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XST_API_GET_OP_CHAR_VERSION

Definition

```
#define XST_API_GET_OP_CHAR_VERSION (2U)
```

Description

PM API versions

Define XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_0

Definition

```
#define XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_0 (0x0U)
```

Description

Destination Cluster Ids

Define XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_1

Definition

```
#define XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_1 (0x1U)
```

Description

Destination Cluster Ids

Define XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_2

Definition

```
#define XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_2 (0x2U)
```

Description

Destination Cluster Ids

Define XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_3

Definition

```
#define XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_3 (0x3U)
```

Description

Destination Cluster Ids

Define XPM_DSTN_CORE_0**Definition**

```
#define XPM_DSTN_CORE_0 (u8) (0x0U)
```

Description

Destination Core Ids

Define XPM_DSTN_CORE_1**Definition**

```
#define XPM_DSTN_CORE_1 (u8) (0x1U)
```

Description

Destination Cluster Ids

Define XPM_DSTN_CORE_2**Definition**

```
#define XPM_DSTN_CORE_2 (u8) (0x2U)
```

Description

Destination Cluster Ids

Define XPM_DSTN_CORE_3**Definition**

```
#define XPM_DSTN_CORE_3 (u8) (0x3U)
```

Description

Destination Cluster Ids

Define GET_APU_CLUSTER_ID

Definition

```
#define GET_APU_CLUSTER_ID
((NODEINDEX(DeviceId)<=XPM_NODEIDX_DEV_ACPU_0_3)?(u8)XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_0: \
 (NODEINDEX(DeviceId)<=XPM_NODEIDX_DEV_ACPU_1_3)?(u8)XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_1: \
 (NODEINDEX(DeviceId)<=XPM_NODEIDX_DEV_ACPU_2_3)?(u8)XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_2: \
 (u8)
          XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_3
)
```

Description

Macros to read Cluster/Core Ids

Define GET_CORE

Definition

```
#define GET_CORE      (NODEINDEX(DeviceId)-Index)
```

Description

Destination Cluster Ids

Define GET_APU_CORE_NUM

Definition

```
#define GET_APU_CORE_NUM    ((NODEINDEX(DeviceId)<=
\XPM_NODEIDX_DEV_ACPU_0_3)? \
GET_CORE
(DeviceId,XPM_NODEIDX_DEV_ACPU_0_0): \
(NODEINDEX(DeviceId)<=XPM_NODEIDX_DEV_ACPU_1_3)? \
GET_CORE
(DeviceId,XPM_NODEIDX_DEV_ACPU_1_0): \
(NODEINDEX(DeviceId)<=XPM_NODEIDX_DEV_ACPU_2_3)? \
GET_CORE
(DeviceId,XPM_NODEIDX_DEV_ACPU_2_0): \
GET_CORE
(DeviceId,XPM_NODEIDX_DEV_ACPU_3_0))
```

Description

Destination Cluster Ids

Define GET_RPU_CLUSTER_ID

Definition

```
#define GET_RPU_CLUSTER_ID  
(NODEINDEX(DeviceId)<=XPM_NODEIDX_DEV_RPU_A_1) ? \  
    (u8)XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_0: (u8)  
        XPM_DSTN_CLUSTER_1
```

Description

Destination Cluster Ids

Define GET_RPU_CORE_NUM

Definition

```
#define GET_RPU_CORE_NUM ((DeviceId ==  
    PM_DEV_RPU_A_0  
    ) || (DeviceId ==  
        PM_DEV_RPU_B_0  
    ) ? \  
        XPM_DSTN_CORE_0:XPM_DSTN_CORE_1)
```

Description

Destination Cluster Ids

Define PACK_PAYLOAD

Definition

```
#define PACK_PAYLOAD Payload[0] = (u32)Arg0;  
    Payload[1] = (u32)Arg1;  
    Payload[2] = (u32)Arg2;  
    Payload[3] = (u32)Arg3;  
    Payload[4] = (u32)Arg4;  
    Payload[5] = (u32)Arg5;  
    XPM_Dbg("%s(%x, %x, %x, %x, %x)\r\n", __func__, Arg1, Arg2, Arg3, Arg4,  
    Arg5);
```

Description

Define XILPM_MODULE_ID

Definition

```
#define XILPM_MODULE_ID(0x02UL)
```

Description***Define HEADER*****Definition**

```
#define HEADER((len << 16U) | (XILPM_MODULE_ID << 8U) | ((u32) ApiId))
```

Description***Define PACK_PAYLOAD0*****Definition**

```
#define PACK_PAYLOAD0      PACK_PAYLOAD(Payload, HEADER(0UL, ApiId), 0, 0, 0,
```

Description***Define PACK_PAYLOAD1*****Definition**

```
#define PACK_PAYLOAD1      PACK_PAYLOAD(Payload, HEADER(1UL, ApiId), Arg1, 0,
```

Description***Define PACK_PAYLOAD2*****Definition**

```
#define PACK_PAYLOAD2      PACK_PAYLOAD(Payload, HEADER(2UL, ApiId), Arg1,
```

Description***Define PACK_PAYLOAD3*****Definition**

```
#define PACK_PAYLOAD3      PACK_PAYLOAD(Payload, HEADER(3UL, ApiId), Arg1,
```

Description***Define PACK_PAYLOAD4*****Definition**

```
#define PACK_PAYLOAD4      PACK_PAYLOAD(Payload, HEADER(4UL, ApiId), Arg1,  
Arg2, Arg3, Arg4, 0)
```

Description***Define PACK_PAYLOAD5*****Definition**

```
#define PACK_PAYLOAD5      PACK_PAYLOAD(Payload, HEADER(5UL, ApiId), Arg1,  
Arg2, Arg3, Arg4, Arg5)
```

Description***Define NODE_CLASS_SHIFT*****Definition**

```
#define NODE_CLASS_SHIFT26U
```

Description***Define NODE_CLASS_MASK_BITS*****Definition**

```
#define NODE_CLASS_MASK_BITS0x3FU
```

Description***Define NODE_CLASS_MASK*****Definition**

```
#define NODE_CLASS_MASK((u32)NODE_CLASS_MASK_BITS << NODE_CLASS_SHIFT)
```

Description***Define NODECLASS*****Definition**

```
#define NODECLASS(((ID) & NODE_CLASS_MASK) >> NODE_CLASS_SHIFT)
```

Description***Define XPM_NODECLASS_EVENT*****Definition**

```
#define XPM_NODECLASS_EVENT10
```

Description***Define XPM_ARRAY_SIZE*****Definition**

```
#define XPM_ARRAY_SIZE(sizeof(x) / sizeof(x[0]))
```

Description***Define MPIDR_AFFLVL_MASK*****Definition**

```
#define MPIDR_AFFLVL_MASK(0xFFU)
```

Description***Define WFI*****Definition**

```
#define WFI__asm__("wfi")
```

Description***Define PAYLOAD_ARG_CNT*****Definition**

```
#define PAYLOAD_ARG_CNTXIPISU_MAX_MSG_LEN
```

Description***Define RESPONSE_ARG_CNT*****Definition**

```
#define RESPONSE_ARG_CNTXIPISU_MAX_MSG_LEN
```

Description***Define PM_IPI_TIMEOUT*****Definition**

```
#define PM_IPI_TIMEOUT (~OU)
```

Description***Define TARGET_IPI_INT_MASK*****Definition**

```
#define TARGET_IPI_INT_MASKXPAR_XIPIPS_TARGET_PMC_0_CH0_MASK
```

Description***Define XPM_FALSE_COND*****Definition**

```
#define XPM_FALSE_COND (OU != OU)
```

Description

This macro defines "always false" value which is of boolean type.

Define XPm_Read

Definition

```
#define XPm_ReadXil_In32(addr)
```

Description

Define XPm_Write

Definition

```
#define XPm_WriteXil_Out32(addr, value)
```

Description

Define XpmEnableInterrupts

Definition

```
#define XpmEnableInterruptsXil_ExceptionEnable()
```

Description

Define XpmDisableInterrupts

Definition

```
#define XpmDisableInterruptsXil_ExceptionDisable()
```

Description

Define XPm_Dbg

Definition

```
#define XPm_Dbgdo {} while ( XPM_FALSE_COND )
```

Description***Define XPM_Err*****Definition**

```
#define XPM_Errdo { XPM_Print("ERROR: \"MSG, ##_VA_ARGS__); } while (XPM_FALSE_COND)
```

Description***Define pm_print*****Definition**

```
#define pm_printXPM_Dbg
```

Description***Define pm_dbg*****Definition**

```
#define pm_dbgXPM_Dbg
```

Description***Define pm_read*****Definition**

```
#define pm_readXPM_Read
```

Description***Define pm_write*****Definition**

```
#define pm_writeXPM_Write
```

Description

XilPM Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 API Version Detail

For XilPM Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 API version details, refer [XilPM API Version Detail](#).

Error Status

This section lists the power management specific return error statuses.



TIP: For the complete list of error codes, refer to [xpm_err.h](#) file or located in the `xilpm_ng<version>/xilpm_common` folder.

Data Structures

pm_acknowledge

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    volatile u8 received,
    u32 node,
    XStatus status,
    u32 opp
} pm_acknowledge;
```

Table 550: Structure pm_acknowledge Member Description

Member	Description
received	Has acknowledge argument been received?
node	Node argument about which the acknowledge is
status	Acknowledged status
opp	Operating point of node in question

pm_init_suspend

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    volatile u8 received,
    enum XPmSuspendReason reason,
    u32 latency,
    u32 state,
    u32 timeout
} pm_init_suspend;
```

Table 551: Structure pm_init_suspend Member Description

Member	Description
received	Has init suspend callback been received/handled
reason	Reason of initializing suspend
latency	Maximum allowed latency
state	Targeted sleep/suspend state
timeout	Period of time the client has to response

XPm_DeviceStatus

Contains the device status information.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 Status,
    u32 Requirement,
    u32 Usage
} XPm_DeviceStatus;
```

Table 552: Structure XPm_DeviceStatus Member Description

Member	Description
Status	Device power state
Requirement	Requirements placed on the device by the caller
Usage	Usage info (which subsystem is using the device)

XPm_NdStatus

XPm_NodeStatus - struct containing node status information

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 status,
    u32 requirements,
    u32 usage
} XPM_NdStatus;
```

Table 553: Structure XPM_NdStatus Member Description

Member	Description
status	Node power state
requirements	Current requirements asserted on the node (slaves only)
usage	Usage information (which master is currently using the slave)

XPM_Ntfier

XPM_Notifier - Notifier structure registered with a callback by app

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    void(*const callback)(struct XPM_Ntfier *const notifier),
    const u32 node,
    u32 event,
    u32 received_event,
    u32 flags,
    volatile u32 appoint,
    volatile u32 received,
    struct XPM_Ntfier * next
} XPM_Ntfier;
```

Table 554: Structure XPM_Ntfier Member Description

Member	Description
callback	Custom callback handler to be called when the notification is received. The custom handler would execute from interrupt context, it shall return quickly and must not block! (enables event-driven notifications)
node	Node argument (the node to receive notifications about)
event	Event argument (the event type to receive notifications about)
received_event	Event received from PLM
flags	Flags
appoint	Operating point of node in question. Contains the value updated when the last event notification is received. User shall not modify this value while the notifier is registered.
received	How many times the notification has been received - to be used by application (enables polling). User shall not modify this value while the notifier is registered.

Table 554: Structure XPm_Ntfier Member Description (cont'd)

Member	Description
next	Pointer to next notifier in linked list. Must not be modified while the notifier is registered. User shall not ever modify this value.

XPm_Proc

[XPm_Proc](#) - Processor structure

XilFPGA Library v6.8

Overview

The XilFPGA library provides an interface to configure the programmable logic (PL) from PS.

The library is designed to run on top of AMD standalone BSPs. It acts as a bridge between the user application and the PL device. It provides the required functionality to the user application for configuring the PL device with the required bitstream.

Note: XilFPGA does not support a system with no DDR memory.

Supported Features

AMD Zynq™ UltraScale+™ MPSoC

The following features are supported in Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC platform:

- Full bitstream loading
- Partial bitstream loading
- Encrypted bitstream loading
- Authenticated bitstream loading
- Authenticated and encrypted bitstream loading
- Readback of configuration registers
- Readback of configuration data

AMD Versal™ Adaptive SoC

The following features are supported in the Versal platform:

- Loading PL reconfiguration or DFX PDI (PDI with PL and NoC configuration data)
- Loading PL reconfiguration or DFX PDI with Device Key Encryption enabled

- Loading PL reconfiguration or DFX PDI with Authentication enabled
- Loading PL reconfiguration or DFX PDI with Authentication and Device Key Encryption enabled

AMD Versal™ AI Edge Series Gen 2 and AMD Versal™ Prime Gen 2

Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Gen 2 devices supports loading of the PL configuration PDI (PDI with PL and NoC configuration data).

Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC XilFPGA Library

The library when used for Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC runs on top of the standalone BSPs. It is verified for Arm Cortex-A53, Arm Cortex-R5F, and MicroBlaze. In the most common use case, run this library on the PMU MicroBlaze with PMU firmware to serve requests from either Linux or U-Boot for bitstream programming.

XilFPGA library Interface modules

XilFPGA library uses the below major components to configure the PL through PS.

Processor Configuration Access Port (PCAP)

The processor configuration access port (PCAP) is used to configure the programmable logic (PL) through the PS.

CSU DMA driver

The CSU DMA driver transfers the actual bitstream file for the PS to PL after PCAP initialization.

XilSecure Library

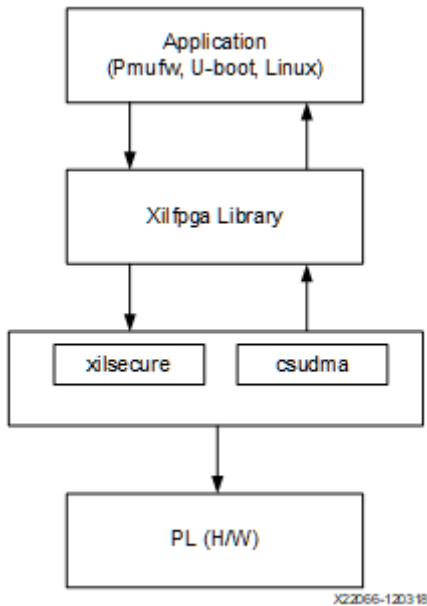
The XilSecure library provides APIs to access secure hardware on the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC devices.

Design Summary

XilFPGA library acts as a bridge between the user application and the PL device.

It provides the required functionality to the user application for configuring the PL Device with the required bitstream. The following figure illustrates an implementation where the XilFPGA library needs the CSU DMA driver APIs to transfer the bitstream from the DDR to the PL region. The XilFPGA library also needs the XilSecure library APIs to support programming authenticated and encrypted bitstream files.

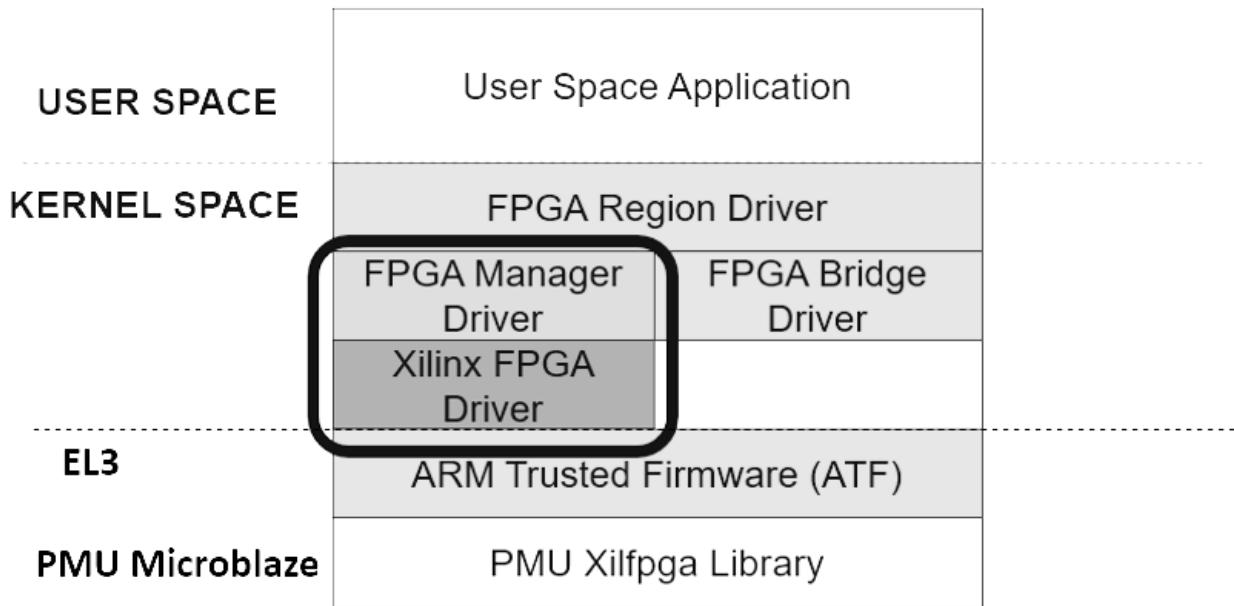
Figure 3: XilFPGA Design Summary



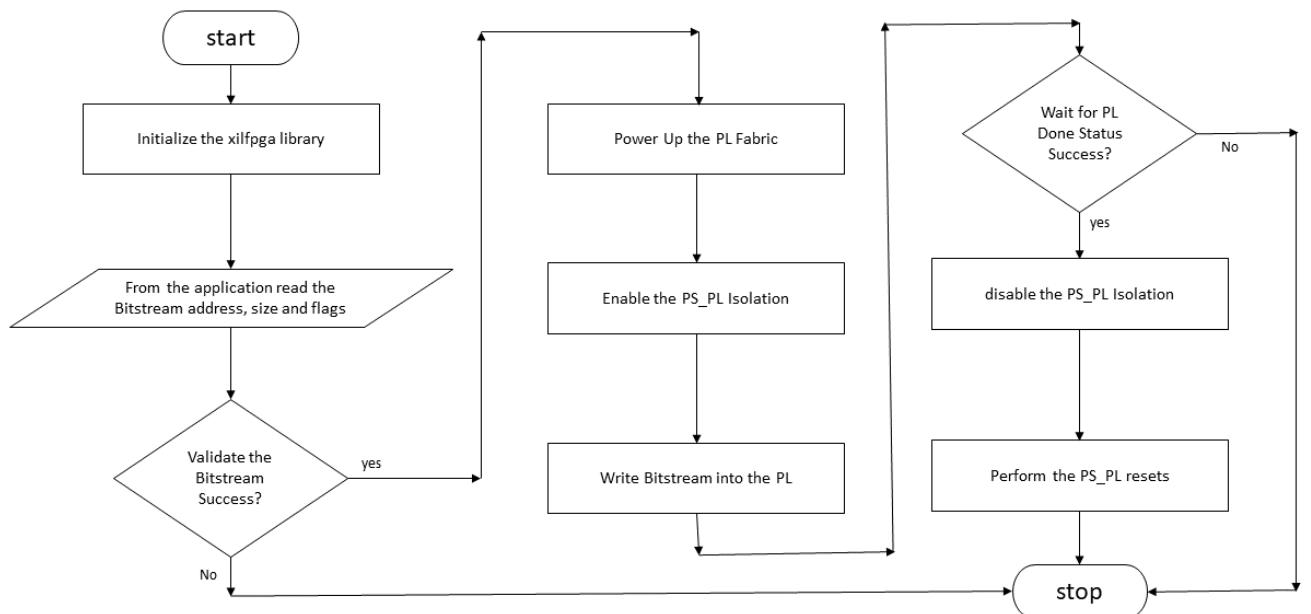
Flow Diagram

XilFPGA library acts as a bridge between the user application and the PL device. It provides the required functionality to the user application for configuring the PL Device with the required bitstream.

The following figure illustrates an implementation where the XilFPGA library needs the CSU DMA driver APIs to transfer the bitstream from the DDR to the PL region. The XilFPGA library also needs the XilSecure library APIs to support programming authenticated and encrypted bitstream files.

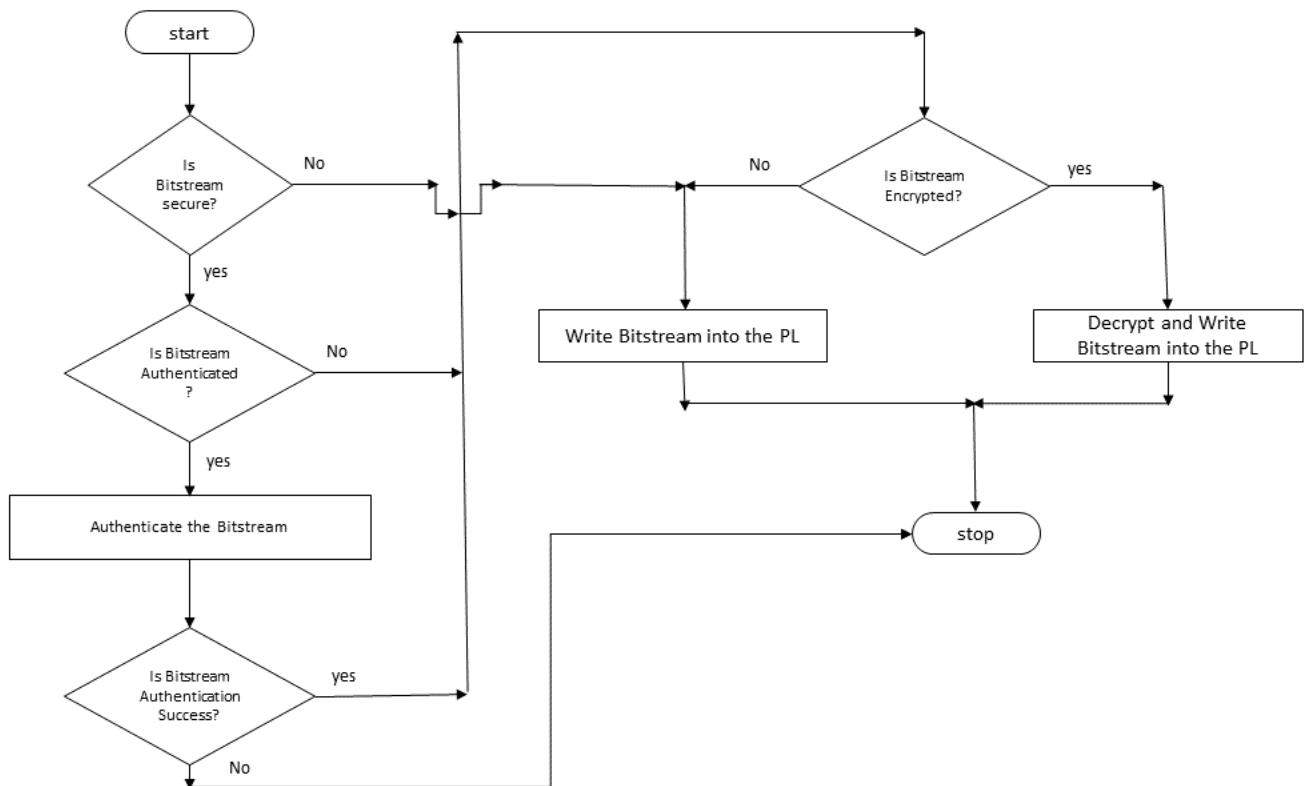
Figure 4: Bitstream loading on Linux

The following figure illustrates the XilFPGA PL configuration sequence.

Figure 5: XilFPGA PL Configuration Sequence

The following figure illustrates the bitstream write sequence.

Figure 6: Bitstream write Sequence



BSP Configuration Settings

Xilfpga provides the following user configuration BSP settings.

Table 555: BSP Configuration Settings for XilFPGA

Parameter Name	Type	Default Value	Description
secure_mode	bool	TRUE	Enables secure Bitstream loading support.
debug_mode	bool	FALSE	Enables the Debug messages in the library.
ocm_address	int	0xffffc0000	Address used for the Bitstream authentication.

Table 555: BSP Configuration Settings for XilFPGA (cont'd)

Parameter Name	Type	Default Value	Description
base_address	int	0x80000	Holds the Bitstream Image address. This flag is valid only for the Cortex-A53 or the Cortex-R5 processors.
secure_readback	bool	FALSE	Allows the secure Bitstream configuration data read back when set to TRUE. Ensure that the application environment is secure to enable this flag.
secure_environment	bool	FALSE	Enables the secure PL configuration using the IPI. This flag is valid only for the Cortex-A53 or the Cortex-R5 processors.
reg_readback_en	Bool	TRUE	Enables the FPGA configuration Register Read-back support.
data_readback_en	Bool	TRUE	Enables the FPGA configuration Data Read-back support.
get_version_info_en	Bool	FALSE	Fetches the Xilfpga library version information
get_feature_list_en	Bool	FALSE	Fetches the Xilfpga library supported feature list information
skip_efuse_check_en	Bool	FALSE	Skip the eFUSE checks for PL configuration

Note:

- In the Vitis Unified IDE, the parameter names are prefixed with the library name. For example, `XILFPGA_base_address`.
- The parameters `reg_readback_en`, `data_readback_en`, `get_version_info_en`, `get_feature_list_en` `skip_efuse_check_en` and `skip_efuse_check_en` are not available in the Vitis Unified IDE.

Setting up the Software System

To use XilFPGA in a software application, you must first compile the XilFPGA library as part of software application.

Using Vitis Unified IDE

To set up the `xilfpga` software system in the Vitis Unified IDE, execute the procedure mentioned in [Appendix A: Setting Up Software System in the Vitis Unified IDE](#).

Using Vitis Classic IDE

1. Click **File > New > Platform Project**.
2. Click **Specify** to create a new Hardware Platform Specification.
3. Provide a new name for the domain in the **Project name** field if you wish to override the default value.
4. Select the location for the board support project files. To use the default location, as displayed in the **Location** field, leave the **Use default location** check box selected. Otherwise, deselect the checkbox and then type or browse to the directory location.
5. From the **Hardware Platform** drop-down choose the appropriate platform for your application or click the **New** button to browse to an existing Hardware Platform.
6. Select the target CPU from the drop-down list.
7. From the **Board Support Package OS** list box, select the type of board support package to create. A description of the platform types displays in the box below the drop-down list.
8. Click **Finish**. The wizard creates a new software platform and displays it in the Vitis Navigator pane.
9. Select **Project > Build Automatically** to automatically build the board support package. The Board Support Package Settings dialog box opens. Here you can customize the settings for the domain.
10. Click **OK** to accept the settings, build the platform, and close the dialog box.
11. From the Explorer, double-click platform.spr file and select the appropriate domain/board support package. The overview page opens.
12. In the overview page, click **Modify BSP Settings**.
13. Using the Board Support Package Settings page, you can select the OS Version and which of the Supported Libraries are to be enabled in this domain/BSP.
14. Select the **xilfpga** library from the list of **Supported Libraries**.
15. Expand the **Overview** tree and select **xilfpga**. The configuration options for xilfpga are listed.
16. Configure the xilfpga by providing the base address of the Bit-stream file (DDR address) and the size (in bytes).
17. Click **OK**. The board support package automatically builds with XilFPGA library included in it.
18. Double-click the **system.mss** file to open it in the **Editor** view.
19. Scroll-down and locate the **Libraries** section.
20. Click **Import Examples** adjacent to the XilFPGA entry.

Enabling Security

To support encrypted and/or authenticated bitstream loading, you must enable security in PMUFW by setting the xilfpga configuration parameter `secure_mode` to TRUE.

Bitstream Authentication Using External Memory

The size of the Bitstream is too large to be contained inside the device, therefore external memory must be used.

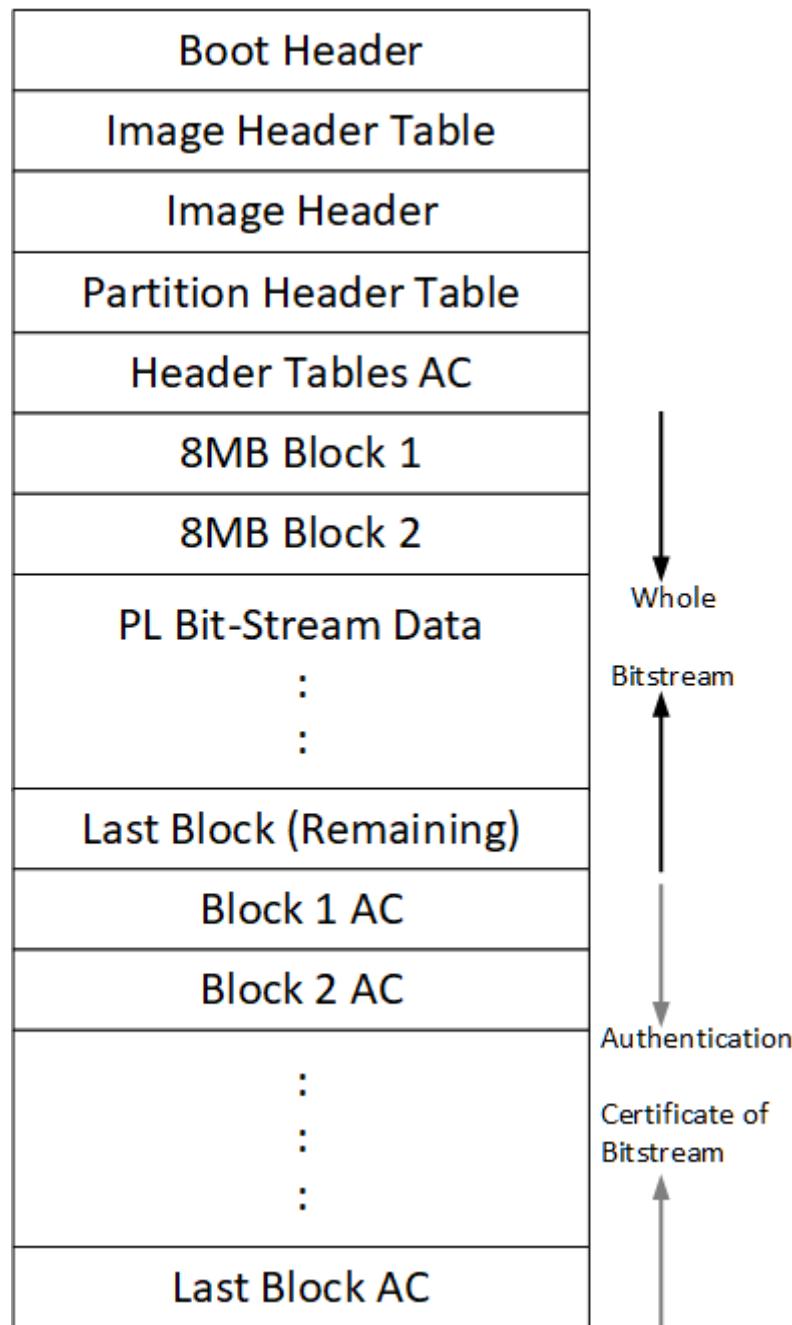
The use of external memory could create a security risk. Therefore, two methods are provided to authenticate and decrypt a Bitstream.

- The first method uses the internal OCM as temporary buffer for all cryptographic operations. For details, see [Authenticated and Encrypted Bitstream Loading Using OCM](#). This method does not require trust in external DDR.
- The second method uses external DDR for authentication prior to sending the data to the decryptor, thereby requiring trust in the external DDR. For details, see [Authenticated and Encrypted Bitstream Loading Using DDR](#).

Bootgen

When a Bitstream is requested for authentication, Bootgen divides the Bitstream into blocks of 8MB each and assigns an authentication certificate for each block.

If the size of a Bitstream is not in multiples of 8 MB, the last block contains the remaining Bitstream data.

Figure 7: Bitstream Blocks

When both authentication and encryption are enabled, encryption is first done on the Bitstream. Bootgen then divides the encrypted data into blocks and assigns an Authentication certificate for each block.

Loading an Authenticated and Encrypted Bitstream using OCM

To authenticate the Bitstream partition securely, XilFPGA uses the FSBL section's OCM memory to copy the bitstream in chunks from DDR.

This method does not require trust in the external DDR to securely authenticate and decrypt a Bitstream.

The software workflow for authenticating Bitstream is as follows:

1. XilFPGA identifies DDR secure Bitstream image base address. XilFPGA has two buffers in OCM, the Read Buffer is of size 56KB and hash of chunks to store intermediate hashes calculated for each 56 KB of every 8MB block.

2. XilFPGA copies a 56KB chunk from the first 8MB block to Read Buffer.

3. XilFPGA calculates hash on 56 KB and stores in HashsOfChunks.

4. XilFPGA repeats steps 1 to 3 until the entire 8MB of block is completed.

Note: The chunk that XilFPGA copies can be of any size. A 56KB chunk is taken for better performance.

5. XilFPGA authenticates the 8MB Bitstream chunk.

6. Once the authentication is successful, XilFPGA starts copying information in batches of 56KB starting from the first block which is located in DDR to Read Buffer, calculates the hash, and then compares it with the hash stored at HashsOfChunks.

7. If the hash comparison is successful, FSBL transmits data to PCAP using DMA (for unencrypted Bitstream) or AES (if encryption is enabled).

8. XilFPGA repeats steps 6 and 7 until the entire 8MB block is completed.

9. Repeats steps 1 through 8 for all the blocks of Bitstream.

Note: You can perform warm restart even when the FSBL OCM memory is used to authenticate the Bitstream. PMU stores the FSBL image in the PMU reserved DDR memory which is visible and accessible only to the PMU and restores back to the OCM when APU-only restart needs to be performed. PMU uses the SHA3 hash to validate the FSBL image integrity before restoring the image to OCM (PMU takes care of only image integrity and not confidentiality).

Loading an Authenticated and Encrypted Bitstream using DDR Memory Controller

The software workflow for authenticating Bitstream is as follows:

1. XilFPGA identifies DDR secure Bitstream image base address.

2. XilFPGA calculates hash for the first 8MB block.

3. XilFPGA authenticates the 8MB block while stored in the external DDR.
 4. If Authentication is successful, XilFPGA transmits data to PCAP via DMA (for unencrypted Bitstream) or AES (if encryption is enabled).
 5. Repeats steps 1 through 4 for all the blocks of Bitstream.
-

Versal Adaptive SoC XilFPGA Library

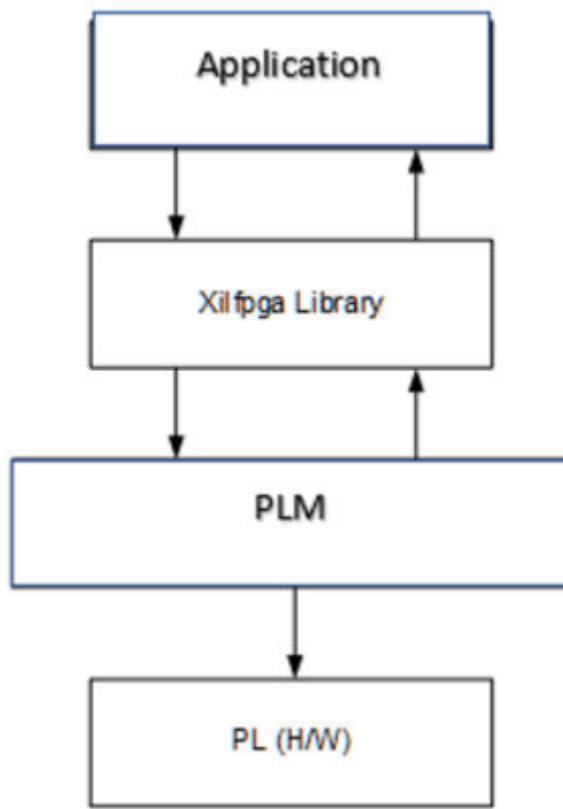
The library, when used for Versal devices, runs on top of standalone BSPs.

It is tested for Arm Cortex-A72 and Arm Cortex-R5F. The most common use-case is that the user can run this on either Arm Cortex-A72 or Arm Cortex-R5F and requests PLM to load the bitstream (PDI) on to the PL. In Versal devices, the bitstream is always generated in the PDI file format.

Design Summary

The following figure shows the flow diagram of how an user application interacts with XilFPGA interacts and other SW components for loading the bitstream from DDR to the PL region.

Figure 8: XilFPGA Versal Adaptive SoC Design Summary



BSP Configuration Settings

XilFPGA provides the following user configuration BSP settings.

Table 556: **BSP Configuration Settings**

Parameter Name	Type	Default Value	Description
base_address	int	0x80000	Holds the bitstream image address. This flag is valid only for Cortex-A72 or Cortex-R5F processors.

For more information on BSP configuration, see [Appendix A: Setting Up Software System in the Vitis Unified IDE](#).

XilFPGA APIs

This section provides detailed descriptions of the XilFPGA library APIs.

XilFPGA APIs for Versal Adaptive SoC and Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC

Table 557: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	XFpga_Initialize	XFpga * InstancePtr
u32	XFpga_GetFeatureList	XFpga * InstancePtr
u32	XFpga_GetVersion	u32 * Version
u32	XFpga_ValidateImage	XFpga * InstancePtr UINTPTR BitstreamImageAddr UINTPTR KeyAddr u32 Size u32 Flags
u32	XFpga_BitStream_Load	XFpga * InstancePtr UINTPTR BitstreamImageAddr UINTPTR KeyAddr u32 Size u32 Flags
u32	XFpga_PL_Preconfig	XFpga * InstancePtr
u32	XFpga_Write_PL	XFpga * InstancePtr UINTPTR BitstreamImageAddr UINTPTR KeyAddr u32 Size u32 Flags
u32	XFpga_PL_PostConfig	XFpga * InstancePtr

Functions

XFpga_Initialize

This API, when called, initializes the XFPGA interface with default settings.

Prototype

```
u32 XFpga_Initialize(XFpga *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFpga_Initialize` function arguments.

Table 558: XFpga_Initialize Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XFpga *</code>	<code>InstancePtr</code>	Pointer to the XFpga structure.

Returns

Returns Status

- `XFPGA_SUCCESS` on success
- Error code on failure

XFpga_GetFeatureList

This function is used to get xilfpga component supported feature list.

Note: This API is not supported for the Versal platform.

Prototype

```
u32 XFpga_GetFeatureList(XFpga *InstancePtr, u32 *FeatureList);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFpga_GetFeatureList` function arguments.

Table 559: XFpga_GetFeatureList Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XFpga *</code>	<code>InstancePtr</code>	Pointer to the XFpga structure
<code>u32</code>	<code>FeatureList</code>	xilfpga library supported feature list to read

XFpga_GetVersion

This function is used to read xilfpga library version info.

Note: This API is not supported for the Versal platform.

Prototype

```
u32 XFpga_GetVersion(u32 *Version);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFpga_GetVersion` function arguments.

Table 560: XFpga_GetVersion Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u32 *	Version	xilfpga library version to read

XFpga_ValidateImage

This function is used to validate the bitstream image.

Prototype

```
u32 XFpga_ValidateImage(XFpga *InstancePtr, UINTPTR BitstreamImageAddr,  
UINTPTR KeyAddr, u32 Size, u32 Flags);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFpga_ValidateImage` function arguments.

Table 561: XFpga_ValidateImage Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XFpga *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFpga structure
UINTPTR	BitstreamImageAddr	Linear memory bitstream image base address
UINTPTR	KeyAddr	Aes key address which is used for decryption.
u32	Size	Used to store size of bitstream image.

Table 561: **XFpga_ValidateImage Arguments (cont'd)**

Type	Name	Description
u32	Flags	<p>Flags are used to specify the type of bitstream file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIT(0) - Bitstream type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0 - Full bitstream ◦ 1 - Partial bitstream • BIT(1) - Authentication using DDR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable • BIT(2) - Authentication using OCM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable • BIT(3) - User-key Encryption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable • BIT(4) - Device-key Encryption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable

Returns

Codes as mentioned in xilfpga.h

XFpga_BitStream_Load

The API is used to load the bitstream file into the PL region.

It supports AMD Vivado Design Suite generated bitstream (*.bit, *.bin) and Bootgen-generated bitstream (*.bin) loading. Passing valid bitstream size(Size) information is mandatory for Vivado Design Suite generated bitstream. For Bootgen-generated bitstreams bitstream size is taken from the bitstream header.

Prototype

```
u32 XFpga_BitStream_Load(XFpga *InstancePtr, UINTPTR BitstreamImageAddr,
UINTPTR KeyAddr, u32 Size, u32 Flags);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFpga_BitStream_Load` function arguments.

Table 562: XFpga_BitStream_Load Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XFpga *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFpga structure.
UINTPTR	BitstreamImageAddr	Linear memory bitstream image base address
UINTPTR	KeyAddr	AES key address which is used for decryption.
u32	Size	Used to store size of bitstream image.
u32	Flags	Flags are used to specify the type of bitstream file. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIT(0) - Bitstream type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0 - Full bitstream ◦ 1 - Partial bitstream • BIT(1) - Authentication using DDR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable • BIT(2) - Authentication using OCM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable • BIT(3) - User-key Encryption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable • BIT(4) - Device-key Encryption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable

Returns

- XFPGA_SUCCESS on success
- Error code on failure.
- XFPGA_VALIDATE_ERROR.
- XFPGA_PRE_CONFIG_ERROR.
- XFPGA_WRITE_BITSTREAM_ERROR.
- XFPGA_POST_CONFIG_ERROR.

XFpga_PL_Preconfig

This function prepares the FPGA to receive configuration data.

Prototype

```
u32 XFpga_PL_Preconfig(XFpga *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFpga_PL_Preconfig` function arguments.

Table 563: XFpga_PL_Preconfig Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XFpga *</code>	<code>InstancePtr</code>	is the pointer to the XFpga.

Returns

Codes as mentioned in xilfpga.h

XFpga_Write_Pl

This function writes the count bytes of configuration data into the PL.

Prototype

```
u32 XFpga_Write_Pl(XFpga *InstancePtr, UINTPTR BitstreamImageAddr, UINTPTR  
KeyAddr, u32 Size, u32 Flags);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFpga_Write_Pl` function arguments.

Table 564: XFpga_Write_Pl Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XFpga *</code>	<code>InstancePtr</code>	Pointer to the XFpga structure
<code>UINTPTR</code>	<code>BitstreamImageAddr</code>	Linear memory bitstream image base address
<code>UINTPTR</code>	<code>KeyAddr</code>	Aes key address which is used for decryption.
<code>u32</code>	<code>Size</code>	Used to store size of bitstream image.

Table 564: XFpga_Write_PL Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
u32	Flags	<p>Flags are used to specify the type of bitstream file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIT(0) - Bitstream type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0 - Full bitstream ◦ 1 - Partial bitstream • BIT(1) - Authentication using DDR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable • BIT(2) - Authentication using OCM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable • BIT(3) - User-key Encryption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable • BIT(4) - Device-key Encryption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Enable ◦ 0 - Disable

Returns

Codes as mentioned in xilfpga.h

XFpga_PL_PostConfig

This function sets the FPGA to the operating state after writing.

Prototype

```
u32 XFpga_PL_PostConfig(XFpga *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XFpga_PL_PostConfig function arguments.

Table 565: XFpga_PL_PostConfig Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XFpga *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFpga structure

Returns

Codes as mentioned in xilfpga.h

XilFPGA APIs for Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC

Table 566: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	XFpga_GetPlConfigData	XFpga * InstancePtr UINTPTR ReadbackAddr u32 NumFrames
u32	XFpga_GetPlConfigReg	XFpga * InstancePtr UINTPTR ReadbackAddr u32 ConfigRegAddr
u32	XFpga_InterfaceStatus	XFpga * InstancePtr

Functions

XFpga_GetPlConfigData

This function provides functionality to read back the PL configuration data.

Note:

- This API is not supported for the Versal platform.

Prototype

```
u32 XFpga_GetPlConfigData(XFpga *InstancePtr, UINTPTR ReadbackAddr, u32 NumFrames);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFpga_GetPlConfigData` function arguments.

Table 567: XFpga_GetPlConfigData Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XFpga *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFpga structure
UINTPTR	ReadbackAddr	Address which is used to store the PL readback data.
u32	NumFrames	The number of FPGA configuration frames to read.

Returns

- XFPGA_SUCCESS, if successful
- XFPGA_FAILURE, if unsuccessful
- XFPGA_OPS_NOT_IMPLEMENTED, if implementation not exists.

XFpga_GetPlConfigReg

This function provides PL specific configuration register values.

Note:

- This API is not supported for the Versal platform.

Prototype

```
u32 XFpga_GetPlConfigReg(XFpga *InstancePtr, UINTPTR ReadbackAddr, u32 ConfigRegAddr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFpga_GetPlConfigReg` function arguments.

Table 568: XFpga_GetPlConfigReg Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XFpga *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XFpga structure
UINTPTR	ReadbackAddr	Address which is used to store the PL Configuration register data.
u32	ConfigRegAddr	Configuration register address as mentioned in the UG570.

Returns

- XFPGA_SUCCESS if, successful
- XFPGA_FAILURE if, unsuccessful
- XFPGA_OPS_NOT_IMPLEMENTED, if implementation not exists.

XFpga_InterfaceStatus

This function provides the status of the PL programming interface.

Note: This API is not supported for the Versal platform.

Prototype

```
u32 XFpga_InterfaceStatus(XFpga *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XFpga_InterfaceStatus` function arguments.

Table 569: XFpga_InterfaceStatus Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XFpga *</code>	<code>InstancePtr</code>	Pointer to the XFpga structure

Returns

Status of the PL programming interface

XilMailbox Library v1.11

Overview

This file contains the definitions for Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC and Versal adaptive SoC inter-processor interrupt (IPI) implementation. This file contains the definitions for XilMailbox library top level functions. The XilMailbox library provides the top-level hooks for sending or receiving an inter-processor interrupt (IPI) message using the Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC and Versal adaptive SoC IPI hardware.

Note: Few of the APIs prototype varies for SDT flow. For SDT equivalent APIs, refer [XilMailbox SDT APIs](#).

For a full description of IPI features, see the hardware specifications. This library supports the following features:

Table 570: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	XMailbox_Send	<code>XMailbox * InstancePtr</code> <code>u32 RemoteId</code> <code>u8 Is_Blocking</code>
u32	XMailbox_SendData	<code>XMailbox * InstancePtr</code> <code>u32 RemoteId</code> <code>void * BufferPtr</code> <code>u32 MsgLen</code> <code>u8 BufferType</code> <code>u8 Is_Blocking</code>
u32	XMailbox_Recv	<code>XMailbox * InstancePtr</code> <code>u32 SourceId</code> <code>void * BufferPtr</code> <code>u32 MsgLen</code> <code>u8 BufferType</code>

Table 570: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
s32	XMailbox_SetCallBack	<code>XMailbox * InstancePtr</code> <code>XMailbox_Handler HandlerType</code> <code>void * CallBackFuncPtr</code> <code>void * CallBackRefPtr</code>
u32	XMailbox_SetSharedMem	<code>XMailbox * InstancePtr</code> <code>u64 Address</code> <code>u32 Size</code>
u32	XMailbox_GetSharedMem	<code>XMailbox * InstancePtr</code> <code>u64 ** Address</code>
int	XMailbox_ReleaseSharedMem	<code>XMailbox * InstancePtr</code>
u32	XMailbox_Initialize	<code>XMailbox * InstancePtr</code> <code>u8 DeviceId</code>

Functions

XMailbox_Send

This function triggers an IPI to a destination CPU.

Prototype

```
u32 XMailbox_Send(XMailbox *InstancePtr, u32 RemoteId, u8 Is_Blocking);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XMailbox_Send` function arguments.

Table 571: XMailbox_Send Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XMailbox *</code>	InstancePtr	Pointer to the <code>XMailbox</code> instance
u32	RemoteId	Mask of the CPU to which IPI is to be triggered
u8	Is_Blocking	If set trigger the notification in blocking mode

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful
- XST_FAILURE if unsuccessful

XMailbox_SendData

This function sends an IPI message to a destination CPU.

Prototype

```
u32 XMailbox_SendData(XMailbox *InstancePtr, u32 RemoteId, void *BufferPtr,  
u32 MsgLen, u8 BufferType, u8 Is_Blocking);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XMailbox_SendData function arguments.

Table 572: XMailbox_SendData Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XMailbox *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XMailbox instance
u32	RemoteId	is the Mask of the CPU to which IPI is to be triggered
void *	BufferPtr	is the pointer to Buffer which contains the message to be sent
u32	MsgLen	is the length of the buffer/message
u8	BufferType	is the type of buffer (XILMBOX_MSG_TYPE_REQ (OR) XILMBOX_MSG_TYPE_RESP)
u8	Is_Blocking	if set trigger the notification in blocking mode

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful
- XST_FAILURE if unsuccessful

XMailbox_Recv

This function reads an IPI message.

Prototype

```
u32 XMailbox_Recv(XMailbox *InstancePtr, u32 SourceId, void *BufferPtr, u32  
MsgLen, u8 BufferType);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XMailbox_Recv function arguments.

Table 573: XMailbox_Recv Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XMailbox *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XMailbox instance
u32	SourceId	Mask for the CPU which has sent the message
void *	BufferPtr	Pointer to Buffer to which the read message needs to be stored
u32	MsgLen	Length of the buffer/message
u8	BufferType	Type of buffer (XILMBOX_MSG_TYPE_REQ or XILMBOX_MSG_TYPE_RESP)

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful
- XST_FAILURE if unsuccessful

XMailbox_SetCallBack

This routine installs an asynchronous callback function for the given HandlerType.

Prototype

```
s32 XMailbox_SetCallBack(XMailbox *InstancePtr, XMailbox_Handler
HandlerType, void *CallBackFuncPtr, void *CallBackRefPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XMailbox_SetCallBack function arguments.

Table 574: XMailbox_SetCallBack Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XMailbox *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XMailbox instance.
XMailbox_Handler	HandlerType	Specifies which callback is to be attached.
void *	CallBackFuncPtr	Address of the callback function.
void *	CallBackRefPtr	User data item that is passed to the callback function when it is invoked.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS when handler is installed.
- XST_FAILURE when HandlerType is invalid.

XMailbox_SetSharedMem

This function sets the shared memory location for IPI usage.

Prototype

```
u32 XMailbox_SetSharedMem(XMailbox *InstancePtr, u64 Address, u32 Size);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XMailbox_SetSharedMem` function arguments.

Table 575: XMailbox_SetSharedMem Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XMailbox *</code>	InstancePtr	Pointer to the <code>XMailbox</code> instance.
<code>u64</code>	Address	Address of shared memory location
<code>u32</code>	Size	Size of the memory location

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` - if memory is set for IPI usage
- `XST_FAILURE` - On failure

XMailbox_GetSharedMem

This function returns the shared memory location for IPI usage.

Prototype

```
u32 XMailbox_GetSharedMem(XMailbox *InstancePtr, u64 **Address);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XMailbox_GetSharedMem` function arguments.

Table 576: XMailbox_GetSharedMem Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XMailbox *</code>	InstancePtr	Pointer to the <code>XMailbox</code> instance.
<code>u64 **</code>	Address	Pointer to the address of the variable for which memory needs to be assigned

Returns

Size: Size of the memory allocated for IPI usage

XMailbox_ReleaseSharedMem

This function releases the shared memory.

Prototype

```
int XMailbox_ReleaseSharedMem(XMailbox *InstancePtr);
```

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS - if memory is released
- XST_FAILURE - if memory is not released

XMailbox_Initialize

Functions for xilmailbox.c.

Prototype

```
u32 XMailbox_Initialize(XMailbox *InstancePtr, u8 DeviceId);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XMailbox_Initialize` function arguments.

Table 577: XMailbox_Initialize Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XMailbox *</code>	InstancePtr	Pointer to the <code>XMailbox</code> instance.
<code>u8</code>	DeviceId	IPI Instance to work

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if initialization was successful
- XST_FAILURE in case of failure

Enumerations

Enumeration XMailbox_IpiSharedMemState

This typedef contains XMAILBOX shared memory state.

Table 578: Enumeration XMailbox_IpiSharedMemState Values

Value	Description
<code>XMAILBOX_SHARED_MEM_UNINITIALIZED</code>	Shared memory uninitialized.
<code>XMAILBOX_SHARED_MEM_INITIALIZED</code>	Shared memory initialized.

Enumeration XMailbox_Handler

This typedef contains XMAILBOX Handler Types.

Table 579: Enumeration XMailbox_Handler Values

Value	Description
XMAILBOX_RECV_HANDLER	For Recv Handler.
XMAILBOX_ERROR_HANDLER	For Error Handler.

XilMailbox SDT APIs

Table 580: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	XMailbox_Initialize	<code>XMailbox * InstancePtr</code> <code>UINTPTR BaseAddress</code>

XMailbox_Initialize

Functions for xilmmailbox.c.

Prototype

```
u32 XMailbox_Initialize(XMailbox *InstancePtr, UINTPTR BaseAddress);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XMailbox_Initialize` function arguments.

Table 581: XMailbox_Initialize Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XMailbox *	InstancePtr	Pointer to the XMailbox instance.
UINTPTR	BaseAddress	Base address of IPI channel

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if initialization was successful
- `XST_FAILURE` in case of failure

Data Structure Index

The following is a list of data structures:

- [XMailbox](#)
- [XMailbox_IpiSharedMem](#)

XMailbox

Data structure used to refer XilMailbox.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32(* XMbox_IPI_Send)(struct XMboxTag *InstancePtr, u8 Is_Blocking),
    u32(* XMbox_IPI_SendData)(struct XMboxTag *InstancePtr, void *BufferPtr,
u32 MsgLen, u8 BufferType, u8 Is_Blocking),
    u32(* XMbox_IPI_Recv)(struct XMboxTag *InstancePtr, void *BufferPtr, u32
MsgLen, u8 BufferType),
    XMailbox_RecvHandler RecvHandler,
    XMailbox_ErrorHandler ErrorHandler,
    void * ErrorRefPtr,
    void * RecvRefPtr,
    XMailbox_Agent Agent,
    XMailbox_IpiSharedMem SharedMem
} XMailbox;
```

Table 582: Structure XMailbox member description

Member	Description
XMbox_IPI_Send	Triggers an IPI to a destination CPU.
XMbox_IPI_SendData	Sends an IPI message to a destination CPU.
XMbox_IPI_Recv	Reads an IPI message.
RecvHandler	Receive handler.
ErrorHandler	Callback for rx IPI event.
ErrorRefPtr	To be passed to the error interrupt callback.
RecvRefPtr	To be passed to the receive interrupt callback.
Agent	Agent to store IPI channel information.
SharedMem	shared memory segment

XMailbox_IpiSharedMem

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u64 Address,
    u32 Size,
    XMailbox_IpiSharedMemState SharedMemState
} XMailbox_IpiSharedMem;
```

Table 583: Structure XMailbox_IpiSharedMem member description

Member	Description
Address	Address of the shared memory location.
Size	Size of the shared memory location.
SharedMemState	State of shared memory.

Limitations

The XilMailbox library operates exclusively on PS processors, and it does not provide support when the IPI channel is mapped to PL microblaze or any PL processors.

XilSEM Library v2.1

Introduction

The Xilinx Soft Error Mitigation (XilSEM) library is a pre-configured, pre-verified solution to detect and optionally correct soft errors in Configuration Memory of Versal adaptive SoC. A soft error is caused by ionizing radiation and is extremely uncommon in commercial terrestrial operating environments. While a soft error does not damage the device, it carries a small statistical possibility of transiently altering the device behavior.

The XilSEM library does not prevent soft errors; however, it provides a method to better manage the possible system-level effect. Proper management of a soft error can increase reliability and availability, and reduce system maintenance and downtime. In most applications, soft errors can be ignored. In applications where a soft error cannot be ignored, this library documentation provides information to configure the XilSEM library through the Control Interfaces and Processing System (CIPS) IP core and interact with the XilSEM library at run time.

The XilSEM library is part of the Platform Loader and Manager (PLM) which is loaded into and runs on the Platform Management Controller (PMC). When a soft error occurs, one or more bits of information are corrupted. The information affected might be in the device Configuration Memory (which determines the intended behavior of the design) or might be in design memory elements (which determine the state of the design). In the Versal architecture, Configuration Memory includes Configuration RAM and NPI Registers. Configuration RAM is associated with the Programmable Logic (PL) and is used to configure the function of the design loaded into the PL. This includes function block behavior and function block connectivity. This memory is physically distributed across the PL and is the larger category of Configuration Memory by bit count. Only a fraction of these bits are essential to the correct operation of the associated resources for the currently loaded design.

NPI Registers are associated with other function blocks which can be configured independently from the PL. The Versal architecture integrated shell is a notable application of function blocks configured in this manner, making it possible for the integrated shell to be operational with the PL in an unconfigured state. This memory is physically distributed throughout the device and is the smaller category of Configuration Memory by bit count. Only a fraction of these bits are essential to the correct operation of the associated resources for the currently loaded design.

Prior to configuring the XilSEM library for use through the CIPS IP core, assess whether the XilSEM library helps meet the soft error mitigation goals of your system's deployment and what mitigation approaches are included, if any. There are two main considerations:

- Understanding the soft error mitigation requirements for your system
- Design and system actions requirements if a soft error occurs. If the effects of soft errors are a concern for your system's deployment, each component in the system design requires a soft error rate (SER) budget distributed from a system-level SER budget. To make estimates for the contribution from a Versal adaptive SoC, use the Xilinx SEU Estimator tool, which is tentatively planned for availability after the UG116 publication of production qualification data for AMD 7 nm technology. To estimate SER for a deployment, at the minimum you need:
 - Target device selection(s) to be deployed
 - Estimated number of devices in deployment In addition to providing a device level estimate, the SEU Estimator also estimates the number of soft errors statistically likely to occur across the deployment for a selected operation time interval. After an estimate has been generated, it must be used to evaluate if the SER requirement for the deployment is met. Other design approaches might need to be implemented to reduce the system-level SER. These approaches include addition of mitigation solutions in the system, which might be suitable for implementation in any devices in the system which can offer such features. Versal adaptive SoCs offer many supporting features, including the XilSEM library.

Consider system-level response, if any, in response to a soft error in the Versal adaptive SoC. If no action is taken when a soft error is detected in the Versal adaptive SoC, assess and understand the benefits of using the XilSEM library. While this is a valid use case, anticipate the effects of soft errors in the Versal adaptive SoC and review the approach to ensure it supports the system-level soft error mitigation strategy.

If there is no SER target at the system level, then it is unclear what system changes (and tradeoffs that come with them) are required to mitigate soft errors, including whether a deployment benefits from use of the XilSEM library.

XilSEM Features

The XilSEM library features include:

- Integration of silicon features to fully leverage and improve upon the inherent protections for Configuration Memory.
- Scan-based detection of soft errors in Configuration RAM using ECC and CRC techniques.
- Algorithmic correction of soft errors in Configuration RAM using ECC techniques.
- Scan-based detection of soft errors in NPI Registers using SHA techniques.
- Error injection to support evaluation of system integration and response.

XilSEM library supports the following devices:

- XCVC1902, XCVM1802, XCVP1202
- XCVP1802 (SSIT support available from 2022.2 release onwards)
- VC1902, VM1802, VP1202, VM1402, and VM1502
- VP1802 (SSI technology support available from 2022.2 release onwards)
- VP1502, VP1702 (support is available from 2023.1 release onwards)
- VM1402, VC1702, VC2802, VE2302, VP1402, VP1552, VP1702, VP2802, VH1582, VH1742, VP2502, VE1752, VE2802, and VP1902
- 2VE3858

Unsupported Features

The following features are not supported by the XilSEM library:

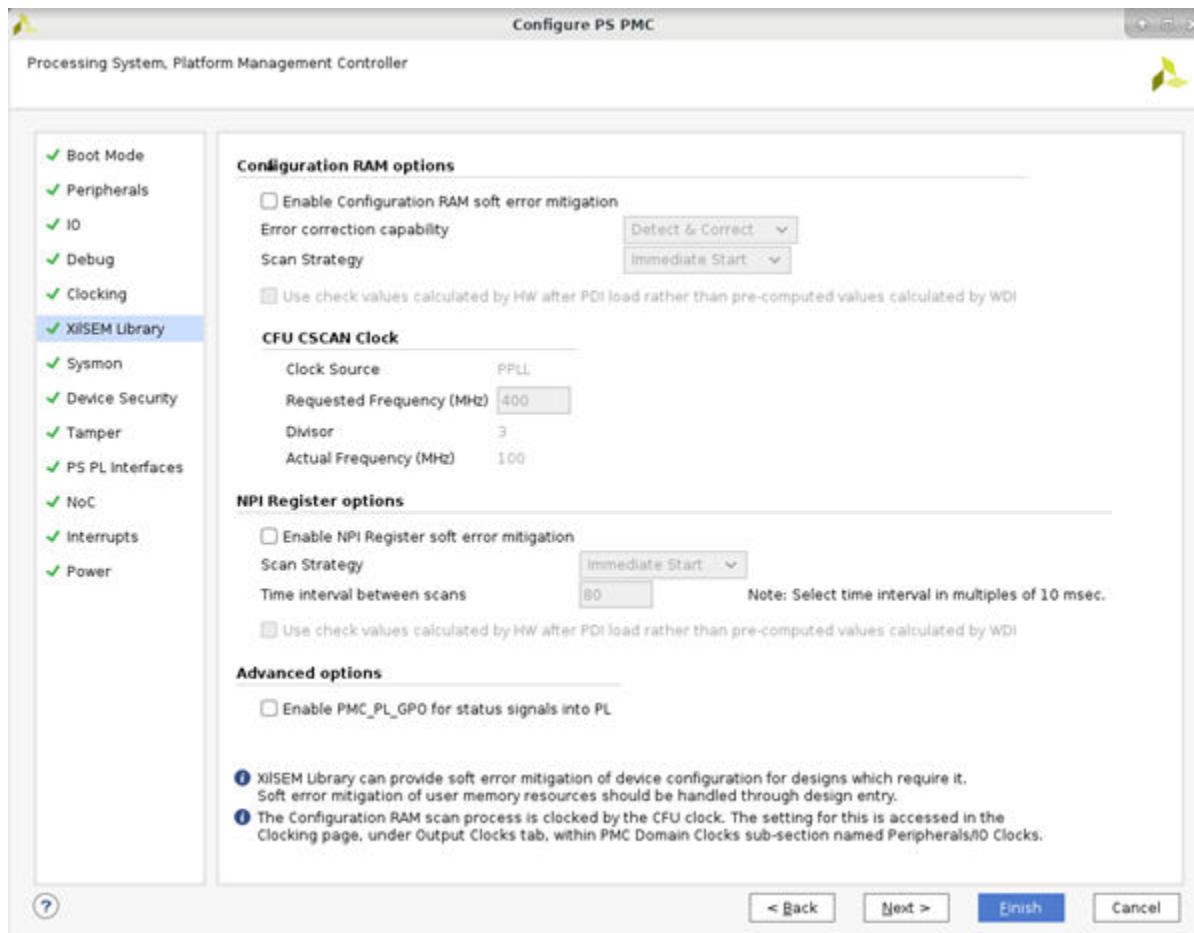
- The XilSEM library does not operate on soft errors outside of the configuration RAM and NPI Registers. Soft error mitigation in other device resources, if necessary, based on design requirements, must be addressed at the user design level through measures such as redundancy or error detection and correction codes.
- The XilSEM library initializes and manages the integrated silicon features for soft error mitigation and when included in a design, do not modify settings of associated features in the PMC.
- Design simulations that include the XilSEM library are supported. However, it is not possible to observe the library and integrated silicon features in simulation. Hardware-based evaluation is required.
- The XilSEM library is not explicitly designed for use under high irradiation environments, including but not limited to the space or artificially generated environments. Therefore, AMD offers only limited guidance specific to the application of the XilSEM library in such environments.
- Debug prints are not enabled in the XilSEM library. For debug information, use the `XSem_CmdCfrGetStatus` and `XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus`. See [XilSEM Library, Versal adaptive SoC Client APIs](#) for more information. The notification is through optional IPI and GPO. For more information, see [Listening for SEU Detection](#).
- XilSEM library is delivered pre-compiled as a pre-verified solution and source code is not provided. User modification of the XilSEM library is not supported.
- In DFX designs, SW ECC is not supported for mono and SSIT devices.
- For Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 devices:
 - CRAM scan is not supported for SW ECC.
 - NPI scan is not supported.

Tool Configuration for XilSEM

The XilSEM library configuration options available through the CIPS IP core are shown in the following figure. The configuration option is available to enable the mitigation of soft errors in Configuration RAM.

The XilSEM library configuration options is available through the CIPS Customize IP dialog box in the Vivado Design Suite are shown in the following figure.

Figure 9: XilSEM Library Configuration within CIPS Customize IP Dialog Box



Note: The above figure represents XilSEM configuration using CIPS IP in the Vivado. For the new version of devices (for example, VP1902), the configuration is available through PS_Wizard. The configuration options remain same between CIPS IP and PS_Wizard.

CRAM Scan

Within CIPS, the fundamental feature of the XilSEM library can be enabled. This feature is the soft error mitigation of the configuration RAM through a scan-based process automated by integrated logic and managed by the XilSEM library, which reads back the configuration RAM and uses ECC and CRC to detect and correct soft errors. The CRAM configuration options are shown in the following table:

Table 584: XilSEM CRAM Scan properties

Property Name	Supported Values	Default Value	Description
CONFIG.PS_PMC_CONFIG {SEM_MEM_ENABLE_SCAN_AFTER 1}	1 (Immediate start) 0 (Deferred start)	1 (Immediate start)	Immediate start: Enables automatic start of the configuration RAM scanning after boot. Deferred start: Start of the scan during mission

The following are the different configuration options for CRAM scan.

- Scan strategy:
 - Immediate start: Enables automatic start of CRAM scanning after boot.
 - Deferred start: Start of the CRAM scan during mission based on your request.
- ECC Method:
 - HW ECC: The value calculated during the first scan is used as golden ECC values.
 - SW ECC: Tool generated values are used as golden ECC for CRAM scan.

Note: It is highly recommended that the option SW ECC method is selected to detect if any faults present in the HW before programming the device.

NPI Scan

XilSEM library provides an optional feature for the soft error mitigation of NPI Registers if the supplemental hardware resources required for this feature are accessible. This feature is a scan-based process automated by integrated logic and managed by XilSEM library which reads back NPI Registers and uses SHA to detect errors. Some of the features of the NPI Scan are configured thorough properties as shown in Table: XilSEM NPI Properties.

NPI Register scan requires XilSEM library use of PMC cryptographic acceleration. The following are some of the scenarios in which the XilSEM library cannot offer this optional feature:

- User operation of the SHA block in the PMC for purposes of the user design
- Device is programmed for no end-user accessible cryptographic functions

Use the following two mechanism to identify if cryptographic acceleration block is disabled in your device.

- Read device manual
- During run time, XilSEM on PLM updates bit-31 in `SEM_NPI_SCAN_STATUS` register. The following bit status indicates if cryptographic acceleration block is present.
 - 0: cryptographic acceleration is present
 - 1: cryptographic acceleration is not present
- If you perform NPI scan requests when cryptographic acceleration block is disabled, an error notification is generated. CRAM scan has no relevance to cryptographic acceleration block and is functional.

The following are the different configuration options for NPI scan.

- Scan strategy:
 - Immediate start: Enables automatic start of NPI scanning after boot.
 - Deferred start: Start of the NPI scan during mission based on your request.
- SHA Method:
 - HW SHA: The value calculated during the first scan is used as golden SHA.
 - SW SHA: Tool generated values are used as golden SHA for NPI scan.

Note: It is highly recommended that the option SW SHA method is selected to detect if any faults present in the HW before configuring the device

Table 585: XilSEM NPI Properties

Property Name	Supported Values	Default Value	Description
<code>CONFIG.PS_PMC_CONFIG {SEM_NPI_ENABLE_SCAN_AFT ER 0}</code>	0 (Immediate start) 1 (Deferred start)	0 (Immediate start)	Immediate start: Enables automatic start of NPI scanning after boot. Deferred start: Start of the NPI scan during mission based on your request.
<code>BITGEN.GENERATESWSHA</code>	False (HW SHA) True (SW SHA)	True (SW SHA)	HW SHA: The value calculated during the first scan is used as golden SHA. SW SHA: Tool generated values are used as golden SHA for NPI scan.
<code>CONFIG.PS_PMC_CONFIG {SEM_TIME_INTERVAL_BETW EEN_SCANS 80 }</code>	<code>>=80 msec && <=1000 msec</code>	80 msec	The interval in milliseconds at which the NPI scan is repeated. Recommended to use 80 msec.

Additional Configuration

Additional XilSEM library properties as referenced are available.

Table 586: Additional XilSEM Library Properties

Property Name	Supported Values	Default Value	Description
CONFIG.PS_PMC_CONFIG {PMC_GPO_ENABLE 0}	0 (Disabled) 1 (Enabled)	0 (Disabled)	Disabled: PMC_PL_GPO is not triggered for status and error information. Enabled: PMC_PL_GPO is triggered for status and error information.

Documentation

This user guide is the main documentation for the XilSEM library. This guide, along with documentation related to all products that aid in the design process, can be found on the AMD Support web page or by using the Documentation Navigator. Download the Documentation Navigator from the Downloads page. For more information about this tool and the features available, open the online help after installation.

To help in the design and debug process when using the XilSEM library, the Support web page contains key resources such as product documentation, release notes, answer records, information about known issues, and links for obtaining further product support. Answer Records include information about commonly encountered problems, helpful information on how to resolve these problems, and any known issues with an AMD product. Answer Records are created and maintained daily ensuring that you have access to the most accurate information available. The Master Answer Record for the XilSEM library is AR76513. Answer Records for the XilSEM library can be located by using the Search Support box on the main AMD support web page.

Example Usage

The XilSEM API examples are mentioned in the [example](#) files.

Note: Alternatively, examples are available in the <library-install-path> directory. Where <library-installpath> is the XilSEM library installation path.

Note: For XilSEM PL MicroBlaze client example, you need to have one MicroBlaze sub-system with Interrupt Controller, IP integrator interface in your design.

Initializing the SEU Mitigation

To initialize the SEU mitigation, it is first necessary to successfully initialize the inter-processor interrupt (IPI).

Although Configuration RAM scan can be configured to begin automatically. In XilSEM library configurations, where this option is not selected (deferred start-up), you are responsible for manually starting the Configuration RAM scan.

Note: When you choose the "Deferred start-up" option, do not perform error injection or partial bit stream loading without this initialization.

Similarly, NPI Register scan can be configured to begin automatically. In XilSEM library configurations where this option is not selected, you are responsible for manually starting the NPI Register scan.

Note: An NPI scan cannot be performed in SHA3 disabled devices. If SHA3 is not present, XilSEM updates the status in the NPI scan status register. You can use the `XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus` API to know NPI scan status.

Listening for SEU Detection

The XilSEM library can maintain SEU mitigation operation without any need for the user design to listen for SEU detections. However, it is expected to maintain an event log, or take design or system level actions in response to an event.

Whenever an error is detected, be it correctable or uncorrectable, XilSEM has a mechanism to notify the errors over IPI. This equally applies for errors detected during NPI scanning and CRAM scanning. To receive notification of error detections in the configuration RAM or NPI registers, the following steps are required in RPU/APU/PL MicroBlaze application.

- GIC initialization
- IPI initialization
 - IPI configuration and connection with GIC
 - IPI callback registration with IPI interrupt handler (CRAM and NPI)
- Register error event notification (CRAM and NPI)
- Check global variables that hold notified event information (CRAM and NPI)

For GIC initialization, use the following code snippet:

```
#define INTC_DEVICE_ID (XPAR_SCUGIC_SINGLE_DEVICE_ID)
s32 GicSetupInterruptSystem(XScuGic *GicInst)
{
    s32 Status;

    XScuGic_Config *GicCfgPtr = XScuGic_LookupConfig(INTC_DEVICE_ID);
```

```
if (NULL == GicCfgPtr) {
    xil_printf("XScuGic_LookupConfig() failed\r\n");
    goto END;
}

Status = XScuGic_CfgInitialize(GicInst, GicCfgPtr, \
                               GicCfgPtr->CpuBaseAddress);
if (XST_SUCCESS != Status) {
    xil_printf("XScuGic_CfgInitialize() failed with error: %d\r\n", \
               Status);
    goto END;
}

/*
 * Connect the interrupt controller interrupt Handler to the
 * hardware interrupt handling logic in the processor.
*/
#ifndef __aarch64__
    Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler(XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_FIQ_INT,
#endif
#ifndef __arm__
    Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler(XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_IRQ_INT,
#endif
#ifndef __aarch64__ || __arm__
    (Xil_ExceptionHandler)XScuGic_InterruptHandler, GicInst);
    Xil_ExceptionEnable();

END:
    return Status;
}
```

For IPI configuration and connection with GIC, use the following code snippet:

```
#define IPI_TEST_CHANNEL_ID
                  (XPAR_XIPIPSU_0_DEVICE_ID)
#define IPI_INT_ID
                  (XPAR_XIPIPSU_0_INT_ID)

/* Allocate one callback pointer for each bit in the register */
static IpiCallback IpiCallbacks[11];

static ssize_t ipimask2idx(u32 m)
{
    return __builtin_ctz(m);
}

/**
 * IpiIrqHandler() - Interrupt handler of IPI peripheral
 * @InstancePtr      Pointer to the IPI data structure
 */
static void IpiIrqHandler(XIpiPsu *InstancePtr)
{
    u32 Mask;

    /* Read status to determine the source CPU (who generated IPI) */
    Mask = XIpiPsu_GetInterruptStatus(InstancePtr);

    /* Handle all IPIs whose bits are set in the mask */
    while (Mask) {
        u32 IpiMask = Mask & (-Mask);
        ssize_t idx = ipimask2idx(IpiMask);

        /* If the callback for this IPI is registered execute it */
        if (idx >= 0 && IpiCallbacks[idx])
```

```
IpiCallbacks[idx] (InstancePtr);

/* Clear the interrupt status of this IPI source */
XIpiPsu_ClearInterruptStatus(InstancePtr, IpiMask);

/* Clear this IPI in the Mask */
Mask &= ~IpiMask;
}
}

static XStatus IpiConfigure(XIpiPsu * IpiInst, XScuGic * GicInst)
{
    int Status = XST_FAILURE;
    XIpiPsu_Config *IpiCfgPtr;

    if (NULL == IpiInst) {
        goto END;
    }

    if (NULL == GicInst) {
        xil_printf("%s ERROR GIC Instance is NULL\n", __func__);
        goto END;
    }

    /* Look Up the config data */
    IpiCfgPtr = XIpiPsu_LookupConfig(IPI_TEST_CHANNEL_ID);
    if (NULL == IpiCfgPtr) {
        Status = XST_FAILURE;
        xil_printf("%s ERROR in getting CfgPtr\n", __func__);
        goto END;
    }
    /* Init with the Cfg Data */
    Status = XIpiPsu_CfgInitialize(IpiInst, IpiCfgPtr, \
        IpiCfgPtr->BaseAddress);
    if (XST_SUCCESS != Status) {
        xil_printf("%s ERROR #%d in configuring IPI\n", __func__, \
            Status);
        goto END;
    }

    /* Clear Any existing Interrupts */
    XIpiPsu_ClearInterruptStatus(IpiInst, XIPIPSU_ALL_MASK);

    Status = XScuGic_Connect(GicInst, IPI_INT_ID,
        (Xil_ExceptionHandler)IpiIrqHandler, IpiInst);
    if (XST_SUCCESS != Status) {
        xil_printf("%s ERROR #%d in GIC connect\n", __func__, Status);
        goto END;
    }
    /* Enable IPI interrupt at GIC */
    XScuGic_Enable(GicInst, IPI_INT_ID);

END:
    return Status;
}
```

For IPI callback registration with IPI handler, see the following code snippet:

```
XStatus IpiRegisterCallback(XIpiPsu *const IpiInst, const u32 SrcMask,
                            IpiCallback Callback)
{
    ssize_t idx;
```

```
if (!Callback)
    return XST_INVALID_PARAM;

/* Get index into IpiChannels array */
idx = ipimask2idx(SrcMask);
if (idx < 0)
    return XST_INVALID_PARAM;

/* Check if callback is already registered, return failure if it is */
if (IpiCallbacks[idx])
    return XST_FAILURE;

/* Entry is free, register callback */
IpiCallbacks[idx] = Callback;

/* Enable reception of IPI from the SrcMask/CPU */
XIpiPsu_InterruptEnable(IpiInst, SrcMask);

return XST_SUCCESS;
}
```

For IPI callback to receive event messages for CRAM, see the following code snippet:

```
#define SRC_IPI_MASK
(XPAR_XIPIPS_TARGET_PSV_PMC_0_CH0_MASK)

/*Global variables to hold the event count when notified*/
u8 EventCnt_UnCorEcc = 0U;
u8 EventCnt_Crc = 0U;
u8 EventCnt_CorEcc = 0U;
u8 EventCnt_IntErr = 0U;

void XSem_IpiCallback(XIpiPsu *const InstancePtr)
{
    int Status;
    u32 Payload[PAYLOAD_ARG_CNT] = {0};

    Status = XIpiPsu_ReadMessage(XSem_IpiGetInst(), SRC_IPI_MASK, Payload,
        PAYLOAD_ARG_CNT, XIPIPSU_BUF_TYPE_MSG);
    if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) {
        xil_printf("ERROR %d while reading IPI buffer\n", Status);
        return;
    }

    if ((XSEM_EVENT_ERROR == Payload[0]) && \
        (XSEM_NOTIFY_CRAM == Payload[1])) {
        if (XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_UNCOR_ECC_ERR == Payload[2]) {
            EventCnt_UnCorEcc++;
        } else if (XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_CRC_ERR == Payload[2]) {
            EventCnt_Crc++;
        } else if (XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_INT_ERR == Payload[2]) {
            EventCnt_IntErr++;
        } else if (XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_COR_ECC_ERR == Payload[2]) {
            EventCnt_CorEcc++;
        } else {
            xil_printf("%s Some other callback received: %d:%d:%d\n",
                func, Payload[0], \
                Payload[1], Payload[2]);
        }
    }
}
```

```
        } else {
            xil_printf("%s Some other callback received: %d\n", \
                      __func__, Payload[0]);
        }
    }
```

Note: In the above code snippets, global counters are incremented when an event has been notified. It is up to you to define and implement any desired design and system response.

For IPI initialization (includes IPI configuration and connection with GIC, IPI callback registration with IPI handler), see the following code snippet:

```
XStatus IpiInit(XIpiPsu * InstancePtr, XScuGic * GicInst)
{
    int Status;

    Status = IpiConfigure(InstancePtr, GicInst);
    if (XST_SUCCESS != Status) {
        xil_printf("IpiConfigure() failed with error: %d\r\n",
                  Status);
    }

    Status = IpiRegisterCallback(InstancePtr, SRC_IPI_MASK, \
                                 XSem_IpiCallback);
    return Status;
}
```

Note: CRAM and NPI runs one at time.

For initializing GIC, XilSEM IPI instance and registering ISR handler to process XilSEM notifications from PLM, use the below code snippet:

```
XStatus XSem_IpiInitApi (void)
{
    XStatus Status = XST_FAILURE;

    /* GIC Initialize */
    Status = GicSetupInterruptSystem(&GicInst);
    if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) {
        xil_printf("GicSetupInterruptSystem failed with error: %d\r\n",
                  Status);
        goto END;
    }

    Status = IpiInit(&IpiInst, &GicInst);
    if (XST_SUCCESS != Status) {
        xil_printf("[%s] IPI Init Error: Status 0x%x\r\n",
                  __func__, Status);
        goto END;
    }

END:
    return Status;
}
```

For register error event notification with CRAM, see the following code snippet:

```
XSem_Notifier Notifier = {
    .Module = XSEM_NOTIFY_CRAM,
    .Event = XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_UNCOR_ECC_ERR | XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_CRC_ERR | \
              XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_INT_ERR | XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_COR_ECC_ERR,
    .Flag = 1U,
};
int Status;
Status = XSem_RegisterEvent(&IpiInst, &Notifier);
if (XST_SUCCESS == Status) {
    xil_printf("Success: Event registration \n\r");
} else {
    xil_printf("Error: Event registration failed \n\r");
    goto END;
}
```

For register error event notification with NPI, see the following code snippet:

```
XSem_Notifier Notifier = {
    .Module = XSEM_NOTIFY_NPI,
    .Event = XSEM_EVENT_NPI_CRC_ERR | XSEM_EVENT_NPI_INT_ERR,
    .Flag = 1U,
};

int Status;
Status = XSem_RegisterEvent(&IpiInst, &Notifier);
if (XST_SUCCESS == Status) {
    xil_printf("Success: Event registration \n\r");
} else {
    xil_printf("Error: Event registration failed \n\r");
    goto END;
}
```

To check global variables that holds the count of the notified event for CRAM, use the following code snippet:

```
if(EventCnt_UnCorEcc > 0){
    xil_printf("Uncorrectable error has been detected in CRAM\n\r");
} else if(EventCnt_Crc > 0){
    xil_printf("CRC error has been detected in CRAM\n\r");
} else if(EventCnt_CorEcc > 0){
    xil_printf("Correctable error has been detected and corrected in CRAM\n\r");
} else if(EventCnt_IntErr > 0){
    xil_printf("Internal error has occurred in CRAM\n\r");
}
```

To check global variables that holds the count of the notified event for NPI, use the following code snippet:

```
if(NPI_CRC_EventCnt > 0){
    xil_printf("CRC error has been detected in NPI\n\r");
} else if(NPI_INT_EventCnt > 0){
    xil_printf("Internal error has occurred in NPI\n\r");
}
```

Note:

- The IPI notification happens only when you register IPI notifications in your application. It is recommended that before the applications sets in to mission mode, you shall read XilSEM status using the XSem_CmdCfrGetStatus and XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus APIs.
- CRAM scan and NPI Scan are independent. If any uncorrectable error is reported by CRAM, the XilSEM software on PLM stops only CRAM scan and NPI scan continues to run.
- If any uncorrectable error is reported by NPI scan, the XilSEM software on PLM stops only NPI scan and CRAM scan continues to run.



WARNING! *Do not attempt to define actions for CRAM error bits in PMC HW EAM. This configuration conflicts with the correction options in the CIPS Customize IP GUI.*

From 2022.2 release onwards, XilSEM error notification support is extended for A72 Linux and bare-metal application users.

- A72 bare-metal application users can receive XilSEM error notifications through XilPM client interface XPm_RegisterNotifier with event ID as XilSEM events (XIL_EVENT_ERROR_MASK_XSEM_CRAM_CE (0x00000020U), XIL_EVENT_ERROR_MASK_XSEM_CRAM_UE (0x00000040U), and XIL_EVENT_ERROR_MASK_XSEM_NPI_UE (0x00000080U)) and node ID as XIL_NODETYPE_EVENT_ERROR_SW_ERR (0x28110000U).
- A72 Linux users can receive XilSEM error notifications through XilSEM EDAC driver.

Note: From 2023.1 release onwards, Linux XilSEM EDAC driver supports sysfs interface to perform XilSEM scan operations initialize, start, stop scan, error inject, read ECC, and configuration values. For more information, see this [page](#).

For more information, refer Event Management Framework in Versal Adaptive SoC System Software Developers Guide ([UG1304](#)).

An additional method exists for the user design to listen for SEU detections. Unlike the IP integrator method which is used for RPU user software, this method is used for PL user logic. It involves PMC_PL_GPO outputs of the PMC routed into the PL, supplying quick access to key event information. To access this feature, it must be enabled during XilSEM library configuration.

- Bit 0: CRAM correctable error

The GPO is set to High when the error is detected. The GPO is cleared when the error is corrected. If you have disabled correction in the CIPS configuration, the GPO is set and remains High until CRAM scan is re-initialized.

- Bit 1: CRAM/NPI uncorrectable error

The GPO is set to High when the error is detected.

- Bit 2: CRAM/NPI/XilSEM internal error

- Bit 3: Reserved

Note: In the CIPS, the interface port names at the IP boundary are mapped to register bits 0: 3 of PMC PL GPO in the reverse order (port 3 is mapped to bit 0). However, in PS_Wizard, the interface ports at the IP boundary are mapped to register bits 0: 3 of PMC PL GPO in the correct order (port 0 is mapped to bit 0). Ensure to monitor the signals in PL according to the connection order.

Additional error information related to CRAM and NPI scan is maintained in PMC RTCA locations 0cF2014050 to 0xF20140C4. For more information, see *Versal Adaptive SoC Register Reference (AM012)*.

Note: In PMC Global module, there are some registers given for XilSEM status. These are dummy registers are not used by XilSEM. The list of registers are:

- SEM_STATUS (0x00F1111018)
- SEM_ERROR (0x00F111101C)
- SEM_CFR_ERRCODE (0x00F1111020)
- SEM_CRAMERR_ADDR and H (0x00F1111040 to 0x00F111105C)

The following diagram provides a XilSEM-centric view of information to user software and user logic implemented in the Versal adaptive SoC.

Figure 10: Flow of Information on a Versal adaptive SoC using a XilSEM Subsystem

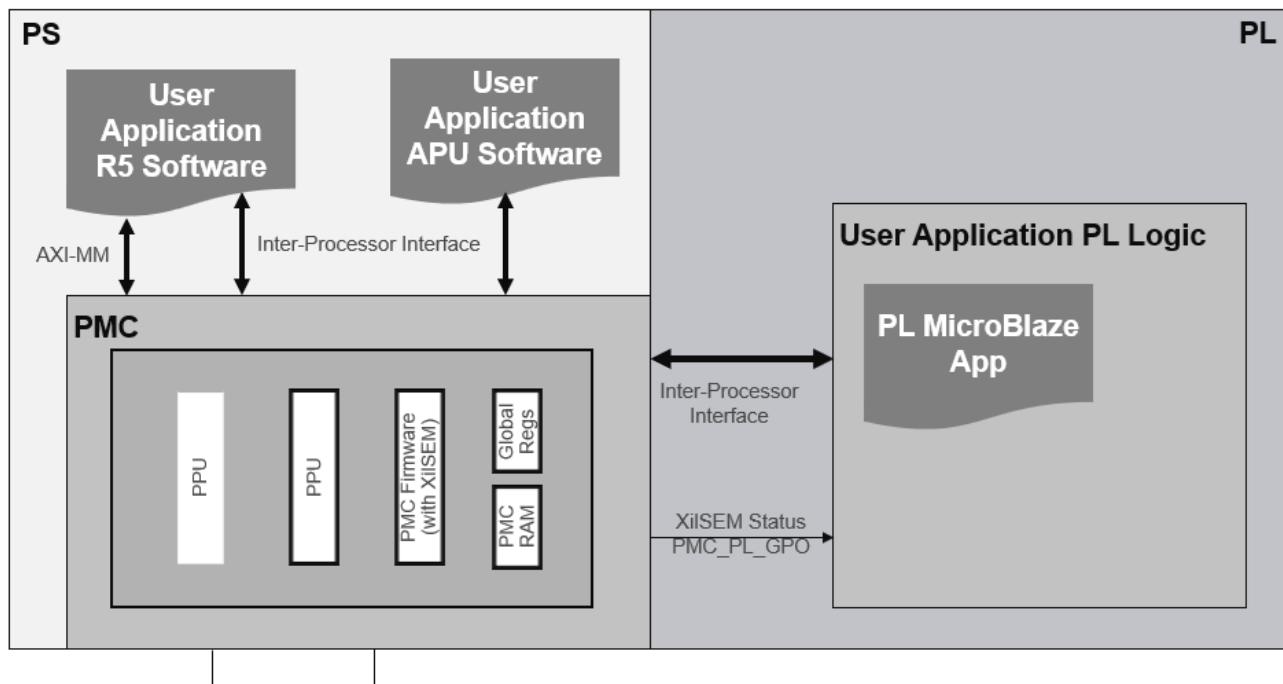


Figure 11: Software Flow for CRAM Scan

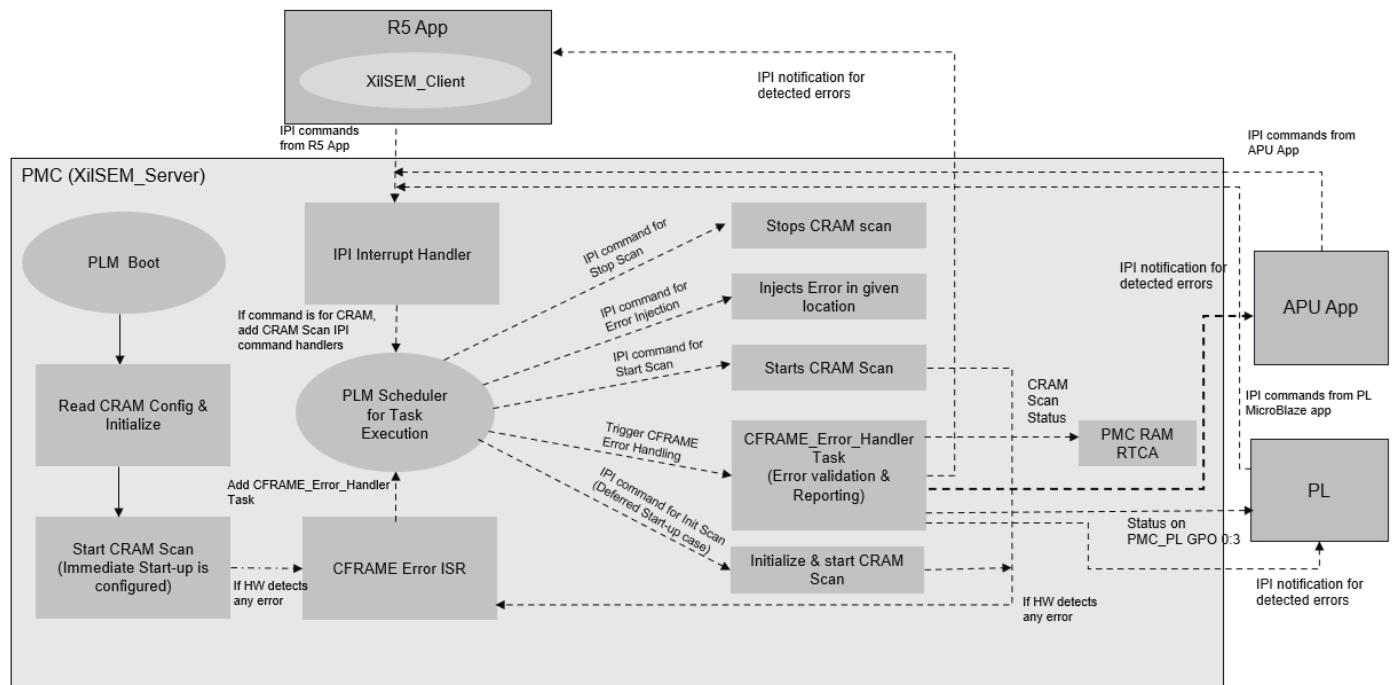
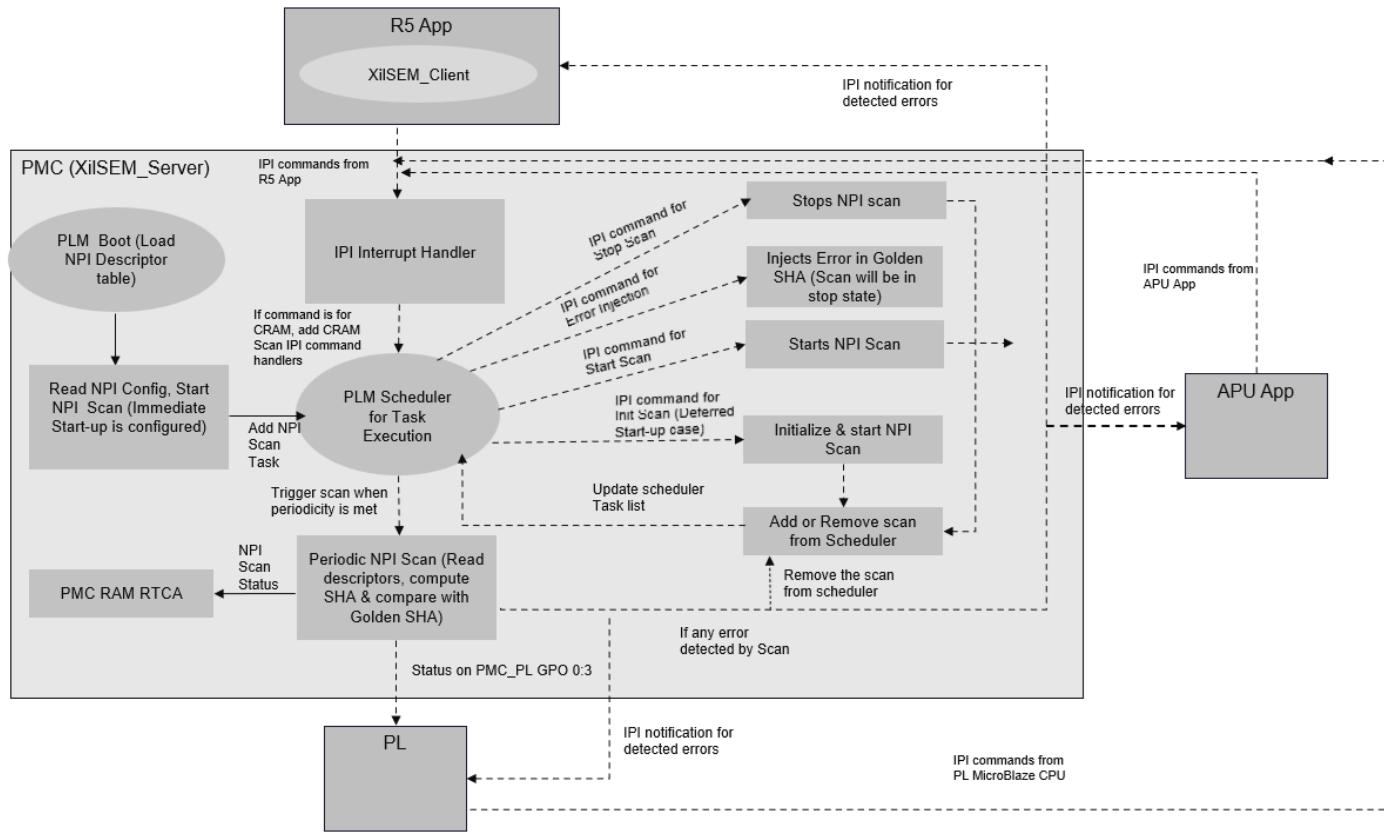


Figure 12: Software Flow for NPI Scan



Selection of system integration methods necessarily depends on the system requirements, particularly with regard to control and status of a XilSEM subsystem. The following table shows a variety of use cases that can be supported with the available integration methods.

Table 587: Supported Use-cases with the Available Integration Method

Use Cases	System Integration Methods	
	XilSEM Client on R5	PMC GPO to PL (Output)
Background operation without notification (requires use of immediate start options for Configuration RAM scan and NPI Register scan)	NA	NA
Background with critical event notification to PL design (requires use of immediate start options for Configuration RAM scan and NPI Register scan)	NA	Available
Interactive with event and detailed status notification by IPI	Available	NA
Interactive with event and detailed status notification by IPI with critical event notification to PL design	Available	Available

Injecting Errors for Test

Injecting an Error in Configuration RAM

Here are steps illustrating how to inject an error in the configuration RAM for test purposes.

1. Stop Scan
2. Inject Error

Note: The error injection shall be done with valid CFRAAME address and valid row.

- For valid range of addresses, refer to the LAST_FRAME_TOP (CFRAAME_REG) and LAST_FRAME_BOT (CFRAAME_REG) registers.
- For valid row, refer to the CFU_ROW_RANGE (CFU_APB) register.

To inject uncorrectable error, ensure to inject in alternate bit positions in the same qword. To inject CRC error, ensure to inject in alternate bit positions of the same qword in 3 or more than 3 positions. Refer to the `xsem_cram_example.c` file in the examples directory. For register information, see *Versal Adaptive SoC Register Reference* ([AM012](#)).

The safe location to perform error injection is QWORD 12 which has ECC bits. The error injection does not change the design behavior.

When an uncorrectable/CRC error or correctable error (correction is disabled in the configuration) is detected by XilSEM, the CRAM scan on PLM is stopped and the user is notified over IPI. In such case, ensure to reprogram/ restart to recover the error.

3. Start scan to detect/correct injected error

Wait for the XilSEM library to detect and optionally correct the error (if configured to do so) and report the error.

Note: If correction is disabled in the configuration options, then XilSEM is stopped after detecting the error. Ensure to initialize the scan to start again or reprogram the bitstream. If the error is permanent, then after every restart/reprogram, XilSEM reports the same error and stops the scan.

Injecting an Error in NPI Registers

The following steps illustrates how to inject an error in NPI registers for test purposes.

1. Stop scan
2. Inject error
3. Start scan to detect injected error

Wait for the XilSEM library to detect and report the error.

Note:

- All the macros used in the code snippets are defined in `xsem_client_api.h` file.

- The above code snippets are demonstrated through examples in the XilSEM library using `xsem_cram_example.c` and `xsem_npi_example.c`. You can import these examples into the Vitis IDE to get more implementation details.
- When an error is injected in NPI golden SHA value, this condition is treated as uncorrectable error. NPI scan on PLM stops the scan.
- When you perform CRAM/NPI error injection, ensure to follow the error injection sequence **Stop** → **Inject** → **Start** from a single master.
- XilSEM examples demonstrate the usage of CRAM and NPI Error injection sequences. This feature is protected with `XILSEM_ERRINJ_ENABLE` macro. If you want to test the feature, build the example by enabling this macro in your build environment

XilSEM Operation During Partial Bitstream Loading

When you make a request for partial bitstream loading, XilSEM performs the following actions:

1. checks if any CFRAIME error is present
2. corrects the error (provided correction is enabled in CIPS GUI)
3. notifies the error if the correction is not enabled in CIPS IP in Vivado Design Suite GUI
4. suspends both CRAM scan and NPI scan
5. reinitializes both CRAM and NPI scan operations, once the bitstream loading is complete.

Note: The above sequence of operations is performed by XilSEM. No user intervention is required to suspend or to resume the scan.

Specifications

Standards

No standards compliance or certification testing is defined. The XilSEM library, running on Versal adaptive SoCs, is exposed to a beam of accelerated particles as part of an extensive hardware validation process.

Performance

Performance metrics for the XilSEM library are derived from silicon specifications and direct measurement and are for budgetary purposes only. Actual performance might vary.

Table 588: Performance Metrics for the Configuration RAM

Device and Conditions	Initialization*	Complete Scan Time	Correctable ECC Error Handling	Uncorrectable CRC Error Handling	Other Uncorrectable Error Handling
XCVC1902 PMC = 320 MHz CFU = 400 MHz	SW ECC: 18.1 ms HW ECC: 36.2 ms	13.6 ms (with 149682 CRAM frames)	55 µs	16 µs	49 µs
XCVM1802 PMC = 320 MHz CFU = 400 MHz	SW ECC: 18.1 ms HW ECC: 36.2 ms	13.6 ms (with 149682 CRAM frames)	55 µs	16 µs	49 µs
XCVP1202	SW ECC - 14.90 ms HW ECC - 29.69 ms	7.45 ms (with 64460 CRAM frames)	55 µs	15 µs	41 µs
VE1752 PMC = 320 MHz CFU = 400 MHz	HWECC- 20.863 ms SWECC - 10.448 ms	26.004 ms (with 281099 frames)	60 µs	45 µs	16 µs

* Initialization of CRAM HW which is one time activity.

Table 589: Performance Metrics for NPI Registers

Device and Conditions	Complete Scan Time	Uncorrectable SHA Error Handling	Other Uncorrectable Error Handling
XCVC1902 PMC = 320 MHz	13.3 ms (with 900+ NPI slaves)	12.47 ms	342.8 s (DMA to SHA transfer timeout)
XCVM1802 PMC = 320 MHz	14.7 ms (with 900+ NPI slaves)	13.7 ms	353.5 s (DMA to SHA transfer timeout)
XCVP1202 PMC = 320 MHz	2.237 ms (1 descriptor and 141 slaves)	2.235 ms	342.8 s (DMA to SHA transfer timeout)
VE1752 PMC = 320 MHz	2.698 ms (2 descriptors and 217 slaves)	13.7 ms (SHA mismatch error)	353.5 s (DMA to SHA transfer timeout error)

Table 590: Performance Metrics for the CRAM scan with different clock frequencies (XCVC1902)

Device and Conditions (XCVC1902)	CRAM Scan Frequency	Initialization	Complete Scan Time (Total Frames: 149682)	Correctable ECC Error Handling	Uncorrectable CRC Error Handling	Other Uncorrectable Error Handling
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 3	399.96 MHz	HW ECC: 27.044 ms SWECC: 13.619 ms	13.84 ms	59 µs	16 µs	44 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 4	299.96 MHz	HW ECC: 36.024 ms SWECC: 18.145 ms	18.46 ms	63 µs	16 µs	48 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 5	239.96 MHz	HW ECC: 45.022 ms SWECC: 22.591 ms	23.08 ms	68 µs	17 µs	50 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 6	199.98 MHz	HW ECC: 53.672 ms SWECC: 22.087 ms	27.69 ms	70 µs	18 µs	53 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 7	171.41 MHz	HW ECC: 63.078 ms SWECC: 31.845 ms	32.3 ms	75 µs	19 µs	57 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 8	149.98 MHz	HW ECC: 72.117 ms SWECC: 36.378 ms	36.92 ms	79 µs	19 µs	59 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 9	133.32 MHz	HW ECC: 81.276 ms SWECC: 40.918 ms	41.54 ms	83 µs	20 µs	63 µs

Table 590: Performance Metrics for the CRAM scan with different clock frequencies (XCVC1902) (cont'd)

Device and Conditions (XCVC1902)	CRAM Scan Frequency	Initialization	Complete Scan Time (Total Frames: 149682)	Correctable ECC Error Handling	Uncorrectable CRC Error Handling	Other Uncorrectable Error Handling
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 10	119.98 MHz	HW ECC: 90.203 ms SWECC: 45.473 ms	46.15 ms	87 µs	21 µs	66 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 11	109.08 MHz	HW ECC: 99.289 ms SWECC: 50.033 ms	50.77 ms	89 µs	22 µs	68 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 12	99.99 MHz	HW ECC: 108.278 ms SWECC: 54.536 ms	55.38 ms	95 µs	22 µs	72 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 13	92.29 MHz	HW ECC: 117.260 ms SWECC: 59.059 ms	60.00 ms	97 µs	23 µs	73 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 14	85.7 MHz	HW ECC: 125.280 ms SWECC: 63.617 ms	64.61 ms	101 µs	24 µs	78 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 15	79.99 MHz	HW ECC: 135.362 ms SWECC: 68.207 ms	69.23 ms	108 µs	25 µs	81 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 16	74.99 MHz	HW ECC: 143.257 ms SWECC: 72.739 ms	73.85 ms	109 µs	25 µs	81 µs

Table 590: Performance Metrics for the CRAM scan with different clock frequencies (XCVC1902) (cont'd)

Device and Conditions (XCVC1902)	CRAM Scan Frequency	Initialization	Complete Scan Time (Total Frames: 149682)	Correctable ECC Error Handling	Uncorrectable CRC Error Handling	Other Uncorrectable Error Handling
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 17	70.58 MHz	HW ECC: 153.441 ms SWECC: 77.297 ms	78.46 ms	112 µs	23 µs	85 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 18	66.66 MHz	HW ECC: 162.451 ms SWECC: 81.809 ms	83.08 ms	118 µs	27 µs	89 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 19	63.15 MHz	HW ECC: 169.972 ms SWECC: 86.382 ms	87.69 ms	122 µs	28 µs	93 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 20	59.99 MHz	HW ECC: 178.952 ms SWECC: 90.844 ms	92.31 ms	127 µs	28 µs	96 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 21	57.13 MHz	HW ECC: 189.504 ms SWECC: 95.403 ms	96.92 ms	129 µs	30 µs	98 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 25	47.99 MHz	HW ECC: 226.884 ms SWECC: 113.603 ms	115.39 ms	147 µs	33 µs	111 µs
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 30	39.99 MHz	HW ECC: 268.404 ms SWECC: 136.369 ms	138.469 ms	170 µs	37 µs	129 µs

Table 590: Performance Metrics for the CRAM scan with different clock frequencies (XCVC1902) (cont'd)

Device and Conditions (XCVC1902)	CRAM Scan Frequency	Initialization	Complete Scan Time (Total Frames: 149682)	Correctable ECC Error Handling	Uncorrectable CRC Error Handling	Other Uncorrectable Error Handling
PMC = 320 MHz FBDIV = 72 Input_clock = 33.33 MHz CLKOUTDIV = 2 DIVISOR0 = 32	37.49 MHz	HW ECC: 286.474 ms SWECC: 145.374 ms	147.7 ms	172 μ s	38 μ s	130 μ s

Note: The measurement is under ideal conditions, where there is no load on PMC. Use of other libraries running on PMC can impact the latencies.



WARNING! For all uncorrectable Error Handling in CRAM and NPI, there is no error correction. The time measured is from the point of detection to reporting to user application running on either RPU, APU, or PL MicroBlaze.

Error detection latency is the major component of the total error mitigation latency. Error detection latency is a function of the device size and the underlying clock signals driving the processes involved, as these determine the Complete Scan time. It is also a function of the type of error and the relative position of the error with respect to the position of the scan process, at the time the error occurs. The error detection latency can be bounded as follows:

- Maximum error detection latency for detection by ECC is one Complete Scan Time
 - This represents a highly unlikely case when an error at a given location occurs directly “behind” the scan process.
 - It takes one Complete Scan Time for the scan process to return to the error location at the time it was detected.
- Maximum error detection latency for detection by CRC or SHA is $2.0 \times$ Complete Scan Time
 - This represents an extremely unlikely case when an error occurs directly “behind” the scan process and is located at the scan start location (where the checksum accumulation begins at each scan).
 - It takes one Complete Scan Time for the scan process to complete the current checksum accumulation (which passes) and then a second Complete Scan Time to complete a checksum accumulation which includes the error (which fails).

When a CFRAIME error is detected, a task is added to PLM scheduler for error validation, correction, and notification. The time for correction and notification depends on other requests which PLM has already been processing. The time also depends on the secure data size and secure operation. The following table lists the timing for different secure operations and power management tasks.

Table 591: PLM requests processing time

Example PLM Requests/Tasks ¹	Processing Time (Approximate)
Optional NPI Scan (varies by resource utilization)	15 ms
Secure Data Request Authentication (RSA) Xsecure_RsaPublicEncrypt_64bit	1.87 ms
Secure Data Request Authentication (RSA) Xsecure_RsaPrivateDecrypt_64bit	91.13 ms
Secure Data Request Authentication (ECDSA-P384) Xsecure_EllipticVerifySign_64bit	6.31 ms
Secure Data Request Authentication (ECDSA-P521) Xsecure_EllipticVerifySign_64bit	14.56 ms
Secure Data Request, SHA, 100 Kb (varies by size)	0.17 ms
Secure Data Request, AES, 100 Kb (varies by size)	0.77 ms
Power Management Requests (estimated)	1 ms

Reliability

As part of the extensive hardware validation process for the XilSEM library, reliability metrics are experimentally obtained and summarized in the table below.

Throughput

The throughput metrics of the XilSEM library are not specified.

Power

The power metrics of the XilSEM library are not specified. However, the Xilinx Power Estimator (XPE) can be used to estimate XilSEM library power, which is mostly contributed by the configuration RAM scan process operated on the CFU clock domain. The CFU clock default frequency set by CIPS is high, to maximize bandwidth of the configuration RAM. Depending on design requirements, it is desirable to operate at lower CFU clock frequencies. CIPS currently supports user access to edit many clock generator settings, including the CFU clock. You can take advantage of this compile time tradeoff by lowering the CFU clock setting. This change, unless later overridden during design operation, impacts any CFU activity and that has broader implications than the XilSEM library. For example, other activities which use the CFU include (but are not limited to):

- PL Housekeeping at Boot
- Readback Capture and Verify

¹ DFX activity requires XilSEM scan to be stopped (same as Legacy SEM IP core) to avoid scan interference with each other. Clock management request estimates are pending, time is assumed short.

- DFX / Partial Reconfig Using this compile time tradeoff is simple and can work well, especially with smaller devices where the bandwidth to size ratio of the configuration RAM might have ample margin versus design requirements to support trading it for power reduction. However, it is critically important to evaluate the broader impact of this tradeoff beyond XilSEM library power.

XilSEM Library Solution Reliability

The XilSEM Library mitigation solution is evaluated to provide an estimate of the failure rate of the solution itself, as implemented in Versal adaptive SoCs. The evaluation focuses on single event functional interrupts (SEFIs) of the XilSEM Library which result in mitigation solution failure. The maximum estimated SEFI rate for the XilSEM Library mitigation solution is presented in the following table.

It is important to understand that the evaluation pertains to the reliability of the XilSEM Library mitigation solution, which is different from SEU rate estimation for a design in the Versal programmable logic. For SEU rate estimation for a design in the Versal programmable logic, use the pre-design SEU Estimator (registration required) and accompanying XAPP472 SEU Estimator documentation.

XilSEM Library Versal Adaptive SoC Client APIs

The throughput metrics of the XilSEM library are not specified.

This file provides XilSEM client interface to send IPI requests from the user application to XilSEM server on PLM. This provides APIs to Init, Start, Stop, Error Injection, Event notification registration, get Status details for both CRAM and NPI.

Table 592: Quick Function Reference

Type	Member	Arguments
XStatus	XSem_RegisterEvent	XIpiPsu * IpiInst XSem_Notifier * Notifier
XStatus	XSem_CmdCfrInit	XIpiPsu * IpiInst XSemIpiResp * Resp
XStatus	XSem_CmdCfrStartScan	XIpiPsu * IpiInst XSemIpiResp * Resp
XStatus	XSem_CmdCfrStopScan	XIpiPsu * IpiInst XSemIpiResp * Resp

Table 592: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Member	Arguments
XStatus	XSem_CmdCfrNjctErr	XIpiPsu * IpiInst \ XSemCfrErrInjData * ErrDetail \ XSemIpiResp * Resp
XStatus	XSem_CmdCfrGetStatus	XSemCfrStatus * CfrStatusInfo
XStatus	XSem_CmdCfrReadFrameEcc	XIpiPsu * IpiInst u32 CframeAddr u32 RowLoc XSemIpiResp * Resp
XStatus	XSem_CmdNpiStartScan	XIpiPsu * IpiInst XSemIpiResp * Resp
XStatus	XSem_CmdNpiStopScan	XIpiPsu * IpiInst XSemIpiResp * Resp
XStatus	XSem_CmdNpiInjectError	XIpiPsu * IpiInst XSemIpiResp * Resp
XStatus	XSem_CmdNpiGetGldnSha	XIpiPsu * IpiInst XSemIpiResp * Resp XSem_DescriptorData * DescData
XStatus	XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus	XSemNpiStatus * NpiStatusInfo
XStatus	XSem_CmdGetConfig	XIpiPsu * IpiInst XSemIpiResp * Resp
u32	XSem_CmdCfrGetCrc	u32RowIndex
void	XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames	u32RowIndex u32 * FrameCntPtr

Functions

XSem_RegisterEvent

This function is used to register/un-register event notification with XilSEM Server. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM Event Notifier registration, waits for PLM to process the request and check the status. SLR slave devices do not support IPI, registering events to master registers events on all slave SLRs.

Note: The caller shall initialize the notifier object before invoking the XSem_RegisterEvent function.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_RegisterEvent(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSem_Notifier *Notifier);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSem_RegisterEvent function arguments.

Table 593: XSem_RegisterEvent Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSem_Notifier *	Notifier	<p>Pointer of the notifier object to be associated with the requested notification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Notifier->Module: The SEM module from which notification is requiredNotifier->Event: Event(s) belonging to the Module for which notifications are requiredNotifier->Flag: Flags to enable or disable notifications

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On event registration/un-registration failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On event registration/un-registration success

XSem_CmdCfrInit

This function is used to initialize CRAM scan from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to start CRAM Scan Initialization, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdCfrInit(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_CmdCfrInit` function arguments.

Table 594: XSem_CmdCfrInit Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of CRAM Initialization(0x10301) • Resp->RespMsg2: Status of CRAM Initialization 0x01000000U - ECC/CRC error detected during calibration in case of SWECC 0X00000080U - Calibration timeout 0X00002000U - Internal error

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On CRAM Initialization failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On CRAM Initialization success

XSem_CmdCfrStartScan

This function is used to start CRAM scan from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM CRAM StartScan, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdCfrStartScan(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_CmdCfrStartScan` function arguments.

Table 595: XSem_CmdCfrStartScan Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance

Table 595: XSem_CmdCfrStartScan Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of CRAM start scan(0x10302) • Resp->RespMsg2: Status of CRAM start scan 0x2000 – Null pointer error 0x00F00000 – Active crc/uncor error 0x00500000 – CRAM init not done 0x00600000 – Start scan failed

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On CRAM start scan failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On CRAM start scan success

XSem_CmdCfrStopScan

This function is used to stop CRAM scan from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM CRAM StopScan, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdCfrStopScan(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSem_CmdCfrStopScan function arguments.

Table 596: XSem_CmdCfrStopScan Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of CRAM stop scan(0x10303) • Resp->RespMsg2: Status of CRAM stop scan 0x00500000 – CRAM init not done 0x00700000 – Stop scan failed

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On CRAM stop scan failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On CRAM stop scan success

XSem_CmdCfrNjctErr

This function is used to inject an error at a valid location in CRAM from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to perform error injection in CRAM with user provided arguments in *ErrDetail, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Note:

- Total number of frames in a row is not same for all rows.
- XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames API is provided to know the total number of frames in a row for each block. Output param (FrameCntPtr) of XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames API is updated with total number of frames of each block type for the input row. If a particular block in a row has 0 frames, then error injection shall not be performed. Range of Frame number: 0 to (FrameCntPtr[n] - 1) where n is block type with range 0 to 6. ECC bits. The error injection does not change the design behaviour.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdCfrNjctErr(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, \ XSemCfrErrInjData *ErrDetail,
\ XSemIpiResp *Resp);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_CmdCfrNjctErr` function arguments.

Table 597: XSem_CmdCfrNjctErr Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
\ XSemCfrErrInjData *	ErrDetail	<p>Structure Pointer with Error Injection details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ErrDetail->Row: Row Number (Min: 0, Max: (value at CFU_ROW_RANGE)-1) • ErrDetail->Efar: Frame Address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Frame Number [0:19] (Refer note) ◦ Block Type [20:22] • ErrDetail->Qword: Quad Word(Min: 0, Max: 24) • ErrDetail->Bit: Bit Position(Min: 0, Max: 127)

Table 597: **XSem_CmdCfrNjctErr Arguments** (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
\XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <p>Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of CRAM error injection(0x10304)</p> <p>Resp->RespMsg2: Status of CRAM error injection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x00002000 – Null pointer error • 0x00500000 – CRAM init not done • 0x00800000 – Invalid row • 0x00900000 – Invalid qword • 0x00A00000 – Invalid bit • 0x00B00000 – Invalid frame address • 0x00C00000 – Unexpected bits flipped • 0x00D00000 – Masked bit • 0x00E00000 – Invalid block type • 0x00F00000 – Active crc/uncor ecc error in CRAM

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On CRAM error injection failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On CRAM error injection success

XSem_CmdCfrGetStatus

This function is used to read all CRAM Status registers from PMC RAM and send to user application.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdCfrGetStatus (XSemCfrStatus *CfrStatusInfo);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_CmdCfrGetStatus` function arguments.

Table 598: XSem_CmdCfrGetStatus Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XSemCfrStatus *	CfrStatusInfo	<p>Structure Pointer with CRAM Status details CfrStatusInfo->Status: Provides details about CRAM scan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [31:25]: Reserved • Bit [31:29]: Reserved • Bit [28:25]: SLR bit mask which has error • Bit_28: SLR_3 • Bit 27: SLR_2 • Bit_26: SLR_1 • Bit 25: SLR_0 • Bit [24:20]: CRAM Error codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 00001: Unexpected CRC error when CRAM is not in observation state ◦ 00010: Unexpected ECC error when CRAM is not in Observation or Initialization state ◦ 00011: Safety write error in SEU handler ◦ 00100: ECC/CRC ISR not found in any Row ◦ 00101: CRAM Initialization is not done ◦ 00110: CRAM Start Scan failure ◦ 00111: CRAM Stop Scan failure ◦ 01000: Invalid Row for Error Injection ◦ 01001: Invalid QWord for Error Injection ◦ 01010: Invalid Bit for Error Injection ◦ 01011: Invalid Frame Address for Error Injection ◦ 01100: Unexpected Bit flip during Error Injection ◦ 01101: Masked Bit during Injection ◦ 01110: Invalid Block Type for Error Injection ◦ 01111: CRC or Uncorrectable Error or correctable error(when correction is disabled) is active in CRAM ◦ 10000: ECC or CRC Error detected during CRAM Calibration in case of SWECC ◦ Bit [19-18]: Reserved ◦ Bit [17]: 0: CRAM scan is enabled in design 1: CRAM scan is disabled in design ◦ Bit [16]: 0: CRAM scan is not initialized 1: CRAM Initialization is completed ◦ Bit [15-14]: CRAM Correctable ECC error status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 00: No Correctable error encountered - 01: Correctable error is detected and corrected - 10: Correctable error is detected but not corrected (Correction is disabled) - 11: Reserved

Table 598: XSem_CmdCfrGetStatus Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
XSemCfrStatus *	CfrStatusInfo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [13]: 0: No error in CRAM scan 1: CRAM scan has internal error (Null pointer access/Safety write error) In this error condition, scan is stopped and an event is triggered to R5. • Bit [12]: 0: No error in error decoding 1: Invalid Error Location is reported In this error condition, scan stops and an event is triggered to R5. • Bit [11]: 0: No correctable error detected 1: Correctable ECC error detected. In this condition, an event is triggered to R5. If correction is disabled, then scan stops. Else, scan continues to run. • Bit [10]: 0: No CRC error 1: CRC error is detected by CRAM. In this error condition, scan stops and an event is triggered to R5. • Bit [09]: 0: No uncorrectable error 1: Uncorrectable ECC error is detected In this error condition, scan stops and an event is triggered to R5. • Bit [08]: 0: No error in CRAM scan start-up test 1: CRAM start-up test failure In this error condition, scan stops. • Bit [07]: 0: No error during CRAM calibration 1: CRAM Calibration Timeout error In this error condition, scan stops and an event is triggered to R5. • Bit [06]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the fatal state 1: CRAM scan is in the fatal state This bit is for CRAM scan state. • Bit [05]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the error injection state 1: CRAM scan is in the error injection state This bit is for CRAM scan state. • Bit [04]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the idle state 1: CRAM scan is in the idle state This bit is for CRAM scan state. • Bit [03]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the correction state 1: CRAM scan is in the correction state This bit is for CRAM scan state. • Bit [02]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the observation state 1: CRAM scan is in the observation state This bit is for CRAM scan state. • Bit [01]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the Initialization state 1: CRAM scan is in the Initialization state This bit is for CRAM scan state. • Bit [00]: CRAM Scan is included in design This bit is for CRAM scan state.

Table 598: **XSem_CmdCfrGetStatus Arguments (cont'd)**

Type	Member	Description
XSemCfrStatus *	CfrStatusInfo	<p>CfrStatusInfo->ErrAddrL: This stores the low address of the last 7 corrected error details if correction is enabled in design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [31:28]: Reserved • Bit [27:23]: QWord location where error was detected • Bit [22:16]: Bit location where error was detected • Bit [15:2]: Reserved • Bit [1:0]: Define validity of error address. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 00: Info not available ◦ 01: Address out of range ◦ 10: Reserved ◦ 11: Address valid <p>CfrStatusInfo->ErrAddrH: This stores the high address of the last 7 corrected error details if correction is enabled in design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bits[31:27]: Reserved • Bits[26:23]: Row number where error was detected • Bits[22:20]: Block type of the frame • Bits[19:0]: Frame address where error was detected <p>CfrStatusInfo->ErrCorCnt: Counter value of Correctable Error Bits</p>

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: If NULL pointer reference of CfrStatusInfo
- XST_SUCCESS: On successful read from PMC RAM

XSem_CmdCfrReadFrameEcc

This function is used to Read frame ECC of a particular Frame. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM CRAM SendFrameEcc, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Note:

- When the request is issued to PLM, the CRAM scan is stopped in PLM. Once the ECC values are read, CRAM scan resumes automatically.
- Total number of frames in a row is not same for all rows.

- XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames API is provided to know the total number of frames in a row for each block. Output param (FrameCntPtr) of XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames API is updated with total number of frames of each block type for the input row. If a particular block in a row has 0 frames, then error injection shall not be performed. Range of Frame number: 0 to (FrameCntPtr[n] - 1) where n is block type with range 0 to 6. ECC bits. The error injection does not change the design behaviour.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdCfrReadFrameEcc(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, u32 CframeAddr, u32
RowLoc, XSemIpiResp *Resp);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSem_CmdCfrReadFrameEcc function arguments.

Table 599: XSem_CmdCfrReadFrameEcc Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
u32	CframeAddr	Frame Address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frame Number [0:19] (Refer note) • Block Type [20:22]
u32	RowLoc	Row index(Min: 0, Max: CFU_ROW_RANGE -1)
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	Structure Pointer of IPI response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of CRAM Send Frame ECC(0x3030A) • Resp->RespMsg2: Segment 0 ECC value • Resp->RespMsg3: Segment 1 ECC value • Resp->RespMsg4: Status of CRAM stop scan

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On CRAM Read Frame ECC failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On CRAM Read Frame ECC success

XSem_CmdNpiStartScan

This function is used to start NPI scan from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM NPI StartScan, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdNpiStartScan(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_CmdNpiStartScan` function arguments.

Table 600: XSem_CmdNpiStartScan Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	Structure Pointer of IPI response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of NPI start scan(0x10305) • Resp->RespMsg2: Status of NPI start scan (0: Success, 1: Failure)

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On NPI start scan failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On NPI start scan success

XSem_CmdNpiStopScan

This function is used to stop NPI scan from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM NPI StopScan, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdNpiStopScan(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_CmdNpiStopScan` function arguments.

Table 601: XSem_CmdNpiStopScan Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance

Table 601: XSem_CmdNpiStopScan Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of NPI stop scan(0x10306) • Resp->RespMsg2: Status of NPI stop scan (0: Success, 1: Failure)

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On NPI stop scan failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On NPI stop scan success

XSem_CmdNpiInjectError

This function is used to inject SHA error in NPI descriptor list (in the first NPI descriptor) from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM NPI ErrorInject, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Note: The caller shall invoke this XSem_CmdNpiInjectError function again to correct the injected error in NPI descriptor.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdNpiInjectError(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSem_CmdNpiInjectError function arguments.

Table 602: XSem_CmdNpiInjectError Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of NPI error injection(0x10307) • Resp->RespMsg2: Status of NPI error injection (0: Success, 1: Failure)

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On NPI error injection failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On NPI error injection success

XSem_CmdNpiGetGldnSha

This function is used to get golden SHA.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdNpiGetGldnSha(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp,  
XSem_DescriptorData *DescData);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSem_CmdNpiGetGldnSha function arguments.

Table 603: XSem_CmdNpiGetGldnSha Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	Structure Pointer of IPI response <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of NPI get golden SHA(0x10310)• Resp->RespMsg2: Status of NPI get golden SHA
XSem_DescriptorData *	DescData	This buffer address must be non-cacheable and accessible to PLM.

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On NPI golden SHA retrieve failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On NPI golden SHA retrieve success

XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus

This function is used to read all NPI Status registers from PMC RAM and send to user application.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus (XSemNpiStatus *NpiStatusInfo);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus` function arguments.

Table 604: XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus Arguments

Type	Member	Description
<code>XSemNpiStatus *</code>	<code>NpiStatusInfo</code>	<p>This is a pointer to buffer where XilSEM on PLM updates the status after receiving the command. The buffer must be non-cacheable and accessible to PMC. Structure Pointer with NPI Status details.</p> <p><code>NpiStatusInfo->Status</code>: Provides details about NPI scan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bit [31]: 0 - No error, SHA-3 engine is present 1 - Cryptographic acceleration blocks are disabled for export compliance. No support for NPI scan, an event is triggered to R5• Bit [30]: 0 - NPI scan is running for scheduled interval 1 - Indicates NPI scan failed to run on scheduled interval. If NPI scan is not executed as per the configured periodicity, the error is notified to R5 user. The scan continues to run• Bit [29]: 0 - No descriptor missed during scanning 1- Indicates NPI scan failed to scan all descriptors completely (excluding arbitration failures). R5 user is notified and the scan continues to run.• Bit [28]: 0 - NPI scan executing within budget time 1 - Indicates NPI scan has exceeded maximum budget execution time of 20ms. R5 user is notified and the scan continues to run.• Bit [27]: 0 - No error in SLR to SLR communication 1 - Indicates failure in SSIT internal communication channel This bit is applicable for SSIT devices.• Bit [26]: Reserved• Bit [25]: 0 - No error in PMC_PL_GPO 1 - Indicates GPO Initialization or write failed. This is HW failure. In this condition, the scan stops and R5 user is notified.• Bit [24]: 0 - No error SHA-3 engine 1 - Indicates SHA engine failed to function during initialization or start or DMA transfer. This is HW failure. In this condition, the scan stops and R5 user is notified.• Bit [23]: 0 - No error in register writes 1 - Indicates the register write and read back failure occurred during the scan. This is HW failure. In this condition, scan stops and R5 user is notified.

Table 604: XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
XSemNpiStatus *	NpiStatusInfo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit [22]: Reserved Bit [21]: 0 - No error in DDR calibration 1 - Indicates NPI DDRMC Main Slave Arbitration Timeout occurred during the scan. If the DDRMC calibration is not done, the descriptor skips and scan continues to run for next descriptor Bit [20]: 0 - No error in descriptor format 1 - Indicates NPI Descriptor has invalid format. This failure indicates that there is some corruption in the XilSEM NPI descriptor data. The scan stops and R5 user is notified. Bit [19]: 0 - No error in NPI Descriptor SHA header 1 - Indicates NPI Descriptor SHA Header mismatch occurred during the scan. This failure indicates that there is some corruption in the XilSEM NPI descriptor data. The scan stops and R5 user is notified. Bit [18]: 0 - NPI descriptors are present in the memory 1 - Indicates the absence of NPI Descriptor (Zero descriptors) This failure indicates that there is some corruption in the XilSEM NPI descriptor data. The scan stops and R5 user is notified. Bit [17]: 0 - No error in SHA comparison during run time 1- Indicates SHA comparison failure occurred during run time. This failure indicates that there is some bit flip in the NPI registers. The scan stops and an event is triggered to R5 Bit [16]: 0 - No error in SHA comparison during first scan 1- Indicates SHA comparison failure occurred during initialization. This failure indicates that there is some bit flip in the NPI registers. The scan stops and an event is triggered to R5 user. Bit [15-12]: Reserved Bit [15:12]: SLR bit mask which has error <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit_15: SLR_3 Bit 14: SLR_2 Bit_13: SLR_1 Bit 12: SLR_0 Bit [11]: 0 - NPI scan task is not added to PLM Scheduler to run periodically 1 - NPI scan task is added to PLM Scheduler to run periodically This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [10]: NPI scan is suspended 0 - NPI scan is not suspended 1 - NPI scan is suspended due to errors This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [09]: 0 - NPI scan initialization is not done 1 - NPI scan initialization is done This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [08]: 0 - NPI scan is present in the design 1 - NPI scan disabled in the design This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [07-06]: Reserved Bit [05]: 0 - No internal error 1 - NPI scan is in error state (due to timeouts, invalid descriptors) This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [04]: 0 - No error in NPI Scan 1 - NPI scan in SHA comparison mismatch error state. This bit is for NPI scan state information.

Table 604: **XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus Arguments (cont'd)**

Type	Member	Description
XSemNpiStatus *	NpiStatusInfo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit [03]: 0 - NPI scan is not in SHA error inject state 1 - NPI scan is in SHA error inject state. This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [02]: 0 - NPI scan is not in scan state 1 - NPI scan is in scan state. This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [01]: 0 - NPI scan is not in initialization state 1 - NPI scan is in initialization state. This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [00]: 0 - NPI scan is not in idle state 1 - NPI scan is in idle state. This bit is for NPI scan state information. <p>NpiStatusInfo->SlvSkipCnt: Provides NPI descriptor slave skip counter value if arbitration failure. This is 8 words result to accommodate 32 1-Byte skip counters for individual slaves arbitration failures. Slaves can be DDRMC Main, GT for which arbitration is required before performing scanning.</p> <p>NpiStatusInfo->ScanCnt: NPI scan counter value. This counter represents number of periodic scan cycle completion.</p> <p>NpiStatusInfo->HbCnt: NPI heartbeat counter value. This counter represents number of scanned descriptor slaves.</p> <p>NpiStatusInfo->ErrInfo: NPI scan error information if SHA mismatch is detected. This is 2 word information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word 0: Node ID of descriptor for which SHA mismatch is detected Word 1 Bit [15-8]: NPI descriptor index number Word 1 Bit [7-0]: NPI Slave Skip count Index

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: If NULL pointer reference of NpiStatusInfo
- XST_SUCCESS: On successful read from PMC RAM

XSem_CmdGetConfig

This function reads CRAM and NPI configuration. Primarily, this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM Get configuration command, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_CmdGetConfig(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_CmdGetConfig` function arguments.

Table 605: XSem_CmdGetConfig Arguments

Type	Member	Description
<code>XIpiPsu *</code>	<code>IpiInst</code>	Pointer to IPI driver instance
<code>XSemIpiResp *</code>	<code>Resp</code>	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <p><code>Resp->RespMsg1</code>: Acknowledgment ID of Get Configuration(0x30309)</p> <p><code>Resp->RespMsg2</code>: CRAM Attribute register details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [31:16]: Not Implemented • Bit [15:9]: Reserved • Bit [8]: Reserved • Bit [7]: Reserved • Bit [6:5]: Indicates when to start CRAM scan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 00: Do not automatically start scan ◦ 01: Enable scan automatically after device configuration. ◦ 10: Reserved ◦ 11: Reserved • Bit [4]: Reserved • Bit [3]: Indicates HwECC/SwECC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0: Uses hardware calculated ECC. ◦ 1: Uses software calculated ECC that comes from tools and part of CDO • Bit [2]: Indicates Correctable error is to be corrected/not <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0: Disables error correction capability ◦ 1: Enables error correction capability • Bit [1:0]: Define the mode of the scan (Enable/Disable scan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 00: Disable Configuration RAM scan ◦ 01: RESERVED ◦ 10: Enable Configuration RAM scan ◦ 11: RESERVED <p><code>Resp->RespMsg3</code>: NPI Attribute register details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [31:24]: Not implemented • Bit [23:18]: Reserved • Bit [17:8]: The scheduled time in milliseconds that the NPI scan is periodically performed. Default Setting: 0x064 = 100ms • Bit [7:6]: Reserved

Table 605: XSem_CmdGetConfig Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit [5:4]: Indicates when to start NPI scan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 00: Do not automatically start scan 01: Enable scan automatically after device configuration. 10: Reserved 11: Reserved Bit [3]: Reserved Bit [2]: Indicates HwSHA/SwSHA 0: Use hardware calculated SHA. 1: Use software calculated SHA. Bit [1:0]: Reserved <p>Resp->RespMsg4: Status of Get Configuration command</p>

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On Get Configuration failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On Get Configuration success

XSem_CmdCfrGetCrc

This function is used to read CFRAKE golden CRC for a row.

Note:

- Total number of rows is not same for all platforms.
- The number maximum rows (CFU_ROW_RANGE) can be obtained by reading the address CFU_ROW_RANGE(0XF12B006C).

Prototype

```
u32 XSem_CmdCfrGetCrc(u32 RowIndex);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSem_CmdCfrGetCrc function arguments.

Table 606: XSem_CmdCfrGetCrc Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u32	RowIndex	Row index for which CRC to be read (Min: 0, Max: CFU_ROW_RANGE -1)

Returns

This API returns the Golden CRC for a given Row.

XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames

This function is used to read total frames in a row.

Note:

- Total number of frames in a row is not same for all rows.
- XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames API is provided to know the total number of frames in a row for each block. Output param (FrameCntPtr) of XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames API is updated with total number of frames of each block type for the input row. If a particular block in a row has 0 frames, then error injection shall not be performed. Range of Frame number: 0 to (FrameCntPtr[n] - 1) where n is block type with range 0 to 6.
- The safe location to perform error injection is QWORD 12 which has ECC bits. The error injection does not change the design behaviour.

Prototype

```
void XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames(u32 RowIndex, u32 *FrameCntPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames function arguments.

Table 607: XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames Arguments

Type	Member	Description
u32	RowIndex	Row index for which total number of frames is to be read (Min: 0, Max: CFU_ROW_RANGE -1)
u32 *	FrameCntPtr	<p>Pointer to store Total frames</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FrameCntPtr[0]: Type_0 total frames• FrameCntPtr[1]: Type_1 total frames• FrameCntPtr[2]: Type_2 total frames• FrameCntPtr[3]: Type_3 total frames• FrameCntPtr[4]: Type_4 total frames• FrameCntPtr[5]: Type_5 total frames• FrameCntPtr[6]: Type_6 total frames

Returns

XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrInit

This function is used to initialize CRAM scan on targeted SLR from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to start CRAM Scan Initialization, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrInit(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp, u32 TargetSlr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrInit` function arguments.

Table 608: XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrInit Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of CRAM Initialization(0x10301)• Resp->RespMsg2:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ if Broadcast Status of Cfr Init in Master◦ else: Status of Cfr Init in Target SLR• RespMsg3, 4, and 5 are updated only in case of broadcast• Resp->RespMsg3: Status of CfrInit in Slave 1• Resp->RespMsg4: Status of CfrInit in Slave 2• Resp->RespMsg5: Status of CfrInit in Slave 3 Status of CRAM initialization: 0x0100000U - ECC/CRC error detected during calibration in case of SWECC 0X00000080U - Calibration timeout 0X00002000U - Internal error
u32	TargetSlr	<p>Target SLR index on which command is to be executed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0x0: Target is master only• 0x1: Target is slave 0 only• 0x2: Target is slave 1 only• 0x3: Target is slave 2 only• 0xF: Broadcast for all devices

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On CRAM Initialization failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On CRAM Initialization success

XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrStartScan

This function is used to start CRAM scan on targeted SLR from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM CRAM StartScan, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrStartScan(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp, u32 TargetSlr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrStartScan` function arguments.

Table 609: XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrStartScan Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	Structure Pointer of IPI response <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of CRAM start scan(0x10302)• Resp->RespMsg2:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ if Broadcast: Status of CfrStartScan in Master◦ else: Status of CfrStartScan in Target SLR• RespMsg3, 4, and 5 are updated only in case of broadcast• Resp->RespMsg3: Status of CfrStartScan in Slave 1• Resp->RespMsg4: Status of CfrStartScan in Slave 2• Resp->RespMsg5: Status of CfrStartScan in Slave 3 Status of CRAM start scan: 0x2000 – Null pointer error 0x00F00000 – Active crc/uncor error 0x00500000 – CRAM init not done 0x00600000 – Start scan failed

Table 609: XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrStartScan Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
u32	TargetSlr	<p>Target SLR index on which command is to be executed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x0: Target is master only • 0x1: Target is slave 0 only • 0x2: Target is slave 1 only • 0x3: Target is slave 2 only • 0xF: Broadcast for all devices

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On CRAM start scan failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On CRAM start scan success

XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrStopScan

This function is used to stop CRAM scan on targeted SLR from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM CRAM StopScan, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrStopScan(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp, u32 TargetSlr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrStopScan function arguments.

Table 610: XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrStopScan Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance

Table 610: **XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrStopScan Arguments (cont'd)**

Type	Member	Description
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of CRAM stop scan(0x10303) • Resp->RespMsg2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ if Broadcast: Status of CfrStoptScan in Master ◦ else: Status of CfrStoptScan in Target SLR • RespMsg3, 4, and 5 are updated only in case of broadcast • Resp->RespMsg3: Status of CfrStoptScan in Slave 1 • Resp->RespMsg4: Status of CfrStoptScan in Slave 2 • Resp->RespMsg5: Status of CfrStoptScan in Slave 3 Status of CRAM stop scan: 0x00500000 – CRAM init not done 0x00700000 – Stop scan failed
u32	TargetSlr	<p>Target SLR index on which command is to be executed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x0: Target is master only • 0x1: Target is slave 0 only • 0x2: Target is slave 1 only • 0x3: Target is slave 2 only • 0xF: Broadcast for all devices

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On CRAM stop scan failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On CRAM stop scan success

XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrNjctErr

This function is used to inject an error at a valid location in CRAM on targeted SLR from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to perform error injection in CRAM with user provided arguments in *ErrDetail, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Note:

- Total number of frames in a row is not same for all rows.

- XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames API is provided to know the total number of frames in a row for each block. Output param (FrameCntPtr) of XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames API is updated with total number of frames of each block type for the input row. If a particular block in a row has 0 frames, then error injection shall not be performed. Range of Frame number: 0 to (FrameCntPtr[n] - 1) where n is block type with range 0 to 6. ECC bits. The error injection does not change the design behaviour.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrNjctErr(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, \ XSemCfrErrInjData
*ErrDetail, \ XSemIpiResp *Resp, u32 TargetSlr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrNjctErr function arguments.

Table 611: XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrNjctErr Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
\ XSemCfrErrInjData *	ErrDetail	<p>Structure Pointer with Error Injection details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ErrDetail->Row: Row Number (Min: 0, Max: (value at CFU_ROW_RANGE)-1) • ErrDetail->Efar: Frame Address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Frame Number [0:19] (Refer note) ◦ Block Type [20:22] • ErrDetail->Qword: Quad Word(Min: 0, Max: 24) • ErrDetail->Bit: Bit Position(Min: 0, Max: 127)
\ XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of CRAM error injection(0x10304) • Resp->RespMsg2: Status of CRAM error injection
u32	TargetSlr	<p>Target SLR index on which command is to be executed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x0: Target is master only • 0x1: Target is slave 0 only • 0x2: Target is slave 1 only • 0x3: Target is slave 2 only • 0xF: Broadcast not supported for this API

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On CRAM error injection failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On CRAM error injection success

XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrReadFrameEcc

This function is used to Read frame ECC of a particular Frame. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM CRAM SendFrameEcc on targeted SLR, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Note:

- Total number of frames in a row is not same for all rows.
- XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames API is provided to know the total number of frames in a row for each block. Output param (FrameCntPtr) of XSem_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames API is updated with total number of frames of each block type for the input row. If a particular block in a row has 0 frames, then error injection shall not be performed. Range of Frame number: 0 to (FrameCntPtr[n] - 1) where n is block type with range 0 to 6. ECC bits. The error injection does not change the design behaviour.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrReadFrameEcc(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, u32 CframeAddr, u32
RowLoc, XSemIpiResp *Resp, u32 TargetSlr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrReadFrameEcc function arguments.

Table 612: XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrReadFrameEcc Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
u32	CframeAddr	Frame Address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frame Number [0:19] (Refer note) • Block Type [20:22]
u32	RowLoc	Row index(Min: 0, Max: CFU_ROW_RANGE -1)
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	Structure Pointer of IPI response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of CRAM Send Frame ECC(0x3030A) • Resp->RespMsg2: Segment 0 ECC value • Resp->RespMsg3: Segment 1 ECC value • Resp->RespMsg4: Status of CRAM stop scan

Table 612: XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrReadFrameEcc Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
u32	TargetSlr	<p>Target SLR index on which command is to be executed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x0: Target is master only • 0x1: Target is slave 0 only • 0x2: Target is slave 1 only • 0x3: Target is slave 2 only • 0xF: Broadcast not supported for this API

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On CRAM Read Frame ECC failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On CRAM Read Frame ECC success

XSem_Ssit_CmdGetStatus

This function is used to get the SEM status register values from all SLRs in SSIT device.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdGetStatus(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp, u32
TargetSlr, XSemStatus *StatusInfo);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the XSem_Ssit_CmdGetStatus function arguments.

Table 613: XSem_Ssit_CmdGetStatus Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of get Cfr status(0x1030D) • Resp->RespMsg2: SLR Index in which the command is executed
u32	TargetSlr	<p>Target SLR index on which command is to be executed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x0: Target is master only • 0x1: Target is slave 0 only • 0x2: Target is slave 1 only • 0x3: Target is slave 2 only

Table 613: **XSem_Ssit_CmdGetStatus Arguments (cont'd)**

Type	Member	Description
XSemStatus *	StatusInfo	This is a pointer to buffer where XilSEM on PLM updates the status after receiving the command. The buffer must be non-cacheable and accessible to PMC. Structure Pointer with SEM Status details.
XSemStatus *	StatusInfo	<p>StatusInfo->NpiStatus: Provides details about NPI scan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [31]: 0 - No error, SHA-3 engine is present 1 - Cryptographic acceleration blocks are disabled for export compliance. No support for NPI scan, an event is triggered to R5 • Bit [30]: 0 - NPI scan is running for scheduled interval 1 - Indicates NPI scan failed to run on scheduled interval. If NPI scan is not executed as per the configured periodicity, the error is notified to R5 user. The scan continues to run • Bit [29]: 0 - No descriptor missed during scanning 1- Indicates NPI scan failed to scan all descriptors completely (excluding arbitration failures). R5 user is notified and the scan continues to run. • Bit [28:25]: SLR bit mask which has error • Bit [28]: 0 - NPI scan executing within budget time 1 - Indicates NPI scan has exceeded maximum budget execution time of 20ms. R5 user is notified and the scan continues to run. • Bit [27]: 0 - No error in SLR to SLR communication 1 - Indicates failure in SSIT internal communication channel This bit is applicable for SSIT devices. • Bit [26]: Reserved • Bit [25]: 0 - No error in PMC_PL_GPO 1 - Indicates GPO Initialization or write failed. This is HW failure. In this condition, the scan stops and R5 is notified. • Bit [24]: 0 - No error SHA-3 engine 1 - Indicates SHA engine failed to function during initialization or start or DMA transfer. This is HW failure. In this condition, the scan stops and R5 is notified.

Table 613: XSem_Ssit_CmdGetStatus Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
XSemStatus *	StatusInfo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit [23]: 0 - No error in register writes 1 - Indicates the register write and read back failure occurred during the scan. This is HW failure. In this condition, the scan stops and R5 is notified. Bit [22]: Reserved Bit [21]: 0 - No error in DDR calibration 1 - Indicates NPI DDRMC Main Slave Arbitration Timeout occurred during the scan. If the DDRMC calibration is not done, the descriptor is skipped and scan continues to run for next descriptor Bit [20]: 0 - No error in descriptor format 1 - Indicates NPI Descriptor has invalid format. This failure indicates that there is some corruption in the XilSEM NPI descriptor data. The scan stops and R5 is notified. Bit [19]: 0 - No error in NPI Descriptor SHA header 1 - Indicates NPI Descriptor SHA Header mismatch occurred during the scan. This failure indicates that there is some corruption in the XilSEM NPI descriptor data. The scan stops and R5 is notified. Bit [18]: 0 - NPI descriptors are present in the memory 1 - Indicates the absence of NPI Descriptor (Zero descriptors) This failure indicates that there is some corruption in the XilSEM NPI descriptor data. The scan stops and R5 is notified. Bit [17]: 0 - No error in SHA comparison during run time 1- Indicates SHA comparison failure occurred during run time. This failure indicates that there is some bit flip in the NPI registers. The scan stops and an event is triggered to R5 Bit [16]: 0 - No error in SHA comparison during first scan 1- Indicates SHA comparison failure occurred during initialization. This failure indicates that there is some bit flip in the NPI registers. The scan stops and an event is triggered to R5. Bit [15-12]: Reserved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit 12: SLR_0, Bit_13: SLR_1, Bit 14: SLR_2, Bit_15: SLR_3 Bit [11]: 0 - NPI scan task is not added to PLM Scheduler to run periodically 1 - NPI scan task is added to PLM Scheduler to run periodically This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [10]: NPI scan is suspended 0 - NPI scan is not suspended 1 - NPI scan is suspended due to errors This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [09]: 0 - NPI scan initialization is not done 1 - NPI scan initialization is done This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [08]: 0 - NPI scan is present in the design 1 - NPI scan disabled in the design This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [07-06]: Reserved

Table 613: XSem_Ssit_CmdGetStatus Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
XSemStatus *	StatusInfo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit [05]: 0 - No internal error 1 - NPI scan is in error state (due to timeouts, invalid descriptors) This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [04]: 0 - No error in NPI Scan 1 - NPI scan in SHA comparison mismatch error state. This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [03]: 0 - NPI scan is not in SHA error inject state 1 - NPI scan is in SHA error inject state. This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [02]: 0 - NPI scan is not in scan state 1 - NPI scan is in scan state. This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [01]: 0 - NPI scan is not in initialization state 1 - NPI scan is in initialization state This bit is for NPI scan state information. Bit [00]: 0 - NPI scan is not in idle state 1 - NPI scan is in idle state This bit is for NPI scan state information. <p>StatusInfo->SlvSkipCnt: Provides NPI descriptor slave skip counter value if arbitration failure. This is 8 words result to accommodate 32 1-Byte skip counters for individual slaves arbitration failures. Slaves can be DDRMC Main, GT for which arbitration is required before performing scanning.</p> <p>StatusInfo->ScanCnt: NPI scan counter value. This counter represents number of periodic scan cycle completion.</p> <p>StatusInfo->HbCnt: NPI heart beat counter value. This counter represents number of scanned descriptor slaves.</p> <p>StatusInfo->ErrInfo: NPI scan error information if SHA mismatch is detected. This is 2 word information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word 0: Node ID of descriptor for which SHA mismatch is detected Word 1 Bit [15-8]: NPI descriptor index number Word 1 Bit [7-0]: NPI Slave Skip count Index <p>StatusInfo->CramStatus: Provides details about CRAM scan</p>

Table 613: **XSem_Ssit_CmdGetStatus Arguments (cont'd)**

Type	Member	Description
XSemStatus *	StatusInfo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [31:29]: Reserved • Bit [28:25]: SLR bit mask which has error Bit 25: SLR_0, Bit_26: SLR_1, Bit 27: SLR_2, Bit_28: SLR_3 • Bit [24:20]: CRAM Error codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 00001: Unexpected CRC error when CRAM is not in observation state ◦ 00010: Unexpected ECC error when CRAM is not in Observation or Initialization state ◦ 00011: Safety write error in SEU handler ◦ 00100: ECC/CRC ISR not found in any Row ◦ 00101: CRAM Initialization is not done ◦ 00110: CRAM Start Scan failure ◦ 00111: CRAM Stop Scan failure ◦ 01000: Invalid Row for Error Injection ◦ 01001: Invalid QWord for Error Injection ◦ 01010: Invalid Bit for Error Injection ◦ 01011: Invalid Frame Address for Error Injection ◦ 01100: Unexpected Bit flip during Error Injection ◦ 01101: Masked Bit during Injection ◦ 01110: Invalid Block Type for Error Injection ◦ 01111: CRC or Uncorrectable Error or correctable error(when correction is disabled) is active in CRAM ◦ 10000: ECC or CRC Error detected during CRAM Calibration in case of SWECC • Bit [19-18]: Reserved • Bit [17]: 0: CRAM scan is enabled in design 1: CRAM scan is disabled in design • Bit [16]: 0: CRAM scan is not initialized 1: CRAM Initialization is completed This bit is for CRAM scan state • Bit [15-14]: CRAM Correctable ECC error status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 00: No Correctable error encountered ◦ 01: Correctable error detected and corrected ◦ 10: Correctable error detected but not corrected (Correction is disabled) ◦ 11: Reserved • Bit [13]: 0: No error in CRAM scan 1: CRAM scan has internal error (Null pointer access/Safety write error) In this error condition, scan stops and an event is triggered to R5.

Table 613: **XSem_Ssit_CmdGetStatus Arguments (cont'd)**

Type	Member	Description
XSemStatus *	StatusInfo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bit [12]: 0: No error in error decoding 1: Invalid Error Location is reported In this error condition, scan stops and an event is triggered to R5.• Bit [11]: 0: No correctable error detected 1: Correctable ECC error detected. In this condition, an event is triggered to R5. If correction is disabled, then scan stops. Else, scan continues to run.• Bit [10]: 0: No CRC error 1: CRC error is detected by CRAM. In this error condition, scan stops and an event is triggered to R5.• Bit [09]: 0: No uncorrectable error 1: Uncorrectable ECC error is detected In this error condition, scan stops and an event is triggered to R5.• Bit [08]: 0: No error in CRAM scan start-up test 1: CRAM start-up test failure. In this error condition, scan is stopped.• Bit [07]: 0: No error during CRAM calibration` 1: CRAM Calibration Timeout error In this error condition, scan stops and an event is triggered to R5.• Bit [06]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the fatal state 1: CRAM scan is in the fatal state This bit is for CRAM scan state.• Bit [05]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the error injection state 1: CRAM scan is in the error injection state This bit is for CRAM scan state.• Bit [04]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the idle state 1: CRAM scan is in the idle state This bit is for CRAM scan state.• Bit [03]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the correction state 1: CRAM scan is in the correction state This bit is for CRAM scan state.• Bit [02]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the observation state 1: CRAM scan is in the observation state This bit is for CRAM scan state.• Bit [01]: 0: CRAM scan is not in the Initialization state 1: CRAM scan is in the Initialization state This bit is for CRAM scan state.• Bit [00]: CRAM Scan is included in design This bit is for CRAM scan state.

Table 613: XSem_Ssit_CmdGetStatus Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Member	Description
XSemStatus *	StatusInfo	<p>StatusInfo->ErrAddrL: This stores the low address of the last 7 corrected error details if correction is enabled in design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [31:28]: Reserved • Bit [27:23]: QWord location where error was detected • Bit [22:16]: Bit location where error was detected • Bit [15:2]: Reserved • Bit [1:0]: Define validity of error address. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 00: Info not available ◦ 01: Address out of range ◦ 10: Reserved ◦ 11: Address valid <p>StatusInfo->ErrAddrH: This stores the high address of the last 7 corrected error details if correction is enabled in design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bits[31:27]: Reserved • Bits[26:23]: Row number where error was detected • Bits[22:20]: Block type of the frame • Bits[19:0]: Frame address where error was detected <p>StatusInfo->ErrCorCnt: Counter value of Correctable Error Bits</p>

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: If NULL pointer reference of CfrStatusInfo
- XST_SUCCESS: On successful read from PMC RAM

XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiStartScan

This function is used to start NPI scan from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM NPI StartScan on targeted SLR PLM, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiStartScan(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp, u32 TargetSlr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiStartScan` function arguments.

Table 614: XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiStartScan Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of NPI start scan(0x10305) • Resp->RespMsg2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ if Broadcast: Status of NpiStartScan in Master ◦ else: Status of NpiStartScan in Target SLR • RespMsg3, 4, and 5 are updated only in case of broadcast • Resp->RespMsg3: Status of NpiStarttScan in Slave 1 • Resp->RespMsg4: Status of NpiStarttScan in Slave 2 • Resp->RespMsg5: Status of NpiStarttScan in Slave 3 Status of start scan: 0: Success, 1: Failure
u32	TargetSlr	<p>Target SLR index on which command is to be executed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x0: Target is master only • 0x1: Target is slave 0 only • 0x2: Target is slave 1 only • 0x3: Target is slave 2 only • 0xF: Broadcast for all devices

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On NPI start scan failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On NPI start scan success

XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiStopScan

This function is used to stop NPI scan from user application. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to master PLM to invoke SEM NPI StopScan on targeted SLR PLM and waits for master PLM to process the request and reads the response message.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiStopScan(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp, u32 TargetSlr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiStopScan` function arguments.

Table 615: XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiStopScan Arguments

Type	Member	Description
<code>XIpiPsu *</code>	<code>IpiInst</code>	Pointer to IPI driver instance
<code>XSemIpiResp *</code>	<code>Resp</code>	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>Resp->RespMsg1</code>: Acknowledgment ID of NPI stop scan(0x10306) • <code>Resp->RespMsg2</code>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ if Broadcast: Status of NpiStoptScan in Master ◦ else: Status of NpiStoptScan in Target SLR • <code>RespMsg3, 4, and 5</code> are updated only in case of broadcast • <code>Resp->RespMsg3</code>: Status of NpiStoptScan in Slave 1 • <code>Resp->RespMsg4</code>: Status of NpiStoptScan in Slave 2 • <code>Resp->RespMsg5</code>: Status of NpiStoptScan in Slave 3 Status of stop scan: 0: Success, 1: Failure
<code>u32</code>	<code>TargetSlr</code>	<p>Target SLR index on which command is to be executed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x0: Target is master only • 0x1: Target is slave 0 only • 0x2: Target is slave 1 only • 0x3: Target is slave 2 only • 0xF: Broadcast for all devices

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- `XST_FAILURE`: On NPI stop scan failure
- `XST_SUCCESS`: On NPI stop scan success

`XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiInjectError`

This function is used to inject SHA error in NPI descriptor list (in the first NPI descriptor) from user application on targeted SLR. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM NPI ErrorInject, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message of the given SLR.

Note: The caller shall invoke this `XSem_CmdNpiInjectError` function again to correct the injected error in NPI descriptor.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiInjectError(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp, u32 TargetSlr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiInjectError` function arguments.

Table 616: XSem_Ssit_CmdNpiInjectError Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of NPI error injection(0x10307) • Resp->RespMsg2: Status of NPI error injection
u32	TargetSlr	<p>Target SLR index on which command is to be executed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x0: Target is master only • 0x1: Target is slave 0 only • 0x2: Target is slave 1 only • 0x3: Target is slave 2 only • 0xF: Broadcast not supported for this API Status of NPI scan error injection: 0: Success, 1: Failure

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- `XST_FAILURE`: On NPI error injection failure
- `XST_SUCCESS`: On NPI error injection success

`XSem_Ssit_CmdGetConfig`

This function is used to read CRAM & NPI configuration. Primarily this function sends an IPI request to PLM to invoke SEM Get configuration command on targeted SLR, waits for PLM to process the request and reads the response message for a given SLR.

- Resp->RespMsg2: CRAM Attribute register details
 - Bit [31:16]: Not Implemented
 - Bit [15:9]: Reserved
 - Bit [8]: Reserved

- Bit [7]: Reserved
- Bit [6:5]: Indicates when to start CRAM scan
 - 00: Do not automatically start scan
 - 01: Enable scan automatically after device configuration.
 - 10: Reserved
 - 11: Reserved
- Bit [4]: Reserved
- Bit [3]: Indicates HwECC/SwECC
 - 0: Uses hardware calculated ECC.
 - 1: Uses software calculated ECC that comes from tools and part of CDO
- Bit [2]: Indicates Correctable error is to be corrected/not
 - 0: Disables error correction capability
 - 1: Enables error correction capability
- Bit [1:0]: Define the mode of the scan (Enable/Disable scan)
 - 00: Disable Configuration RAM scan
 - 01: RESERVED
 - 10: Enable Configuration RAM scan
 - 11: RESERVED
- Resp->RespMsg3: NPI Attribute register details
 - Bit [31:24]: Not implemented
 - Bit [23:18]: Reserved
 - Bit [17:8]: The scheduled time in milliseconds that the NPI scan is periodically performed.
Default Setting: 0x064 = 100ms
 - Bit [7:6]: Reserved
 - Bit [5:4]: Indicates when to start NPI scan
 - 00: Do not automatically start scan
 - 01: Enable scan automatically after device configuration.
 - 10: Reserved
 - 11: Reserved
 - Bit [3]: Reserved
 - Bit [2]: Indicates HwSHA/SwSHA 0: Use hardware calculated SHA. 1: Use software calculated SHA.

- Bit [1:0]: Reserved
- Resp->RespMsg4: Status of Get Configuration command

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdGetConfig(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp, u32 TargetSlr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_Ssit_CmdGetConfig` function arguments.

Table 617: XSem_Ssit_CmdGetConfig Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
XSemIpiResp *	Resp	Structure Pointer of IPI response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resp->RespMsg1: Acknowledgment ID of Get Configuration(0x30309)
u32	TargetSlr	Target SLR index on which command is to be executed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x0: Target is master only • 0x1: Target is slave 0 only • 0x2: Target is slave 1 only • 0x3: Target is slave 2 only • 0xF: Broadcast not supported for this API

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- XST_FAILURE: On Get Configuration failure
- XST_SUCCESS: On Get Configuration success

XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrGetCrc

This function is used to read CFRA ME golden CRC for a row in a target SLR.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrGetCrc(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, u32 RowIndex, XSemIpiResp *Resp, u32 TargetSlr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrGetCrc` function arguments.

Table 618: XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrGetCrc Arguments

Type	Member	Description
<code>XIpiPsu *</code>	<code>IpiInst</code>	Pointer to IPI driver instance
<code>u32</code>	<code>RowIndex</code>	Row index for which CRC to be read (Min: 0, Max: CFU_ROW_RANGE -1)
<code>XSemIpiResp *</code>	<code>Resp</code>	<p>Structure Pointer of IPI response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>Resp->RespMsg1</code>: Acknowledgment ID of CFR get CRC (0x1030C) • <code>Resp->RespMsg2</code>: Status of CFR get CRC • <code>Resp->RespMsg3</code>: CRC register word 0 • <code>Resp->RespMsg4</code>: CRC register word 1 • <code>Resp->RespMsg5</code>: CRC register word 2 • <code>Resp->RespMsg6</code>: CRC register word 3
<code>u32</code>	<code>TargetSlr</code>	<p>Target SLR index on which command is to be executed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x0: Target is master only • 0x1: Target is slave 0 only • 0x2: Target is slave 1 only • 0x3: Target is slave 2 only • 0xF: Broadcast not supported for this API

Returns

This API returns the success or failure.

- `XST_FAILURE`: On Get CRC failure
- `XST_SUCCESS`: On Get CRC success

`XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames`

This function is used to read total frames in a row for each SLR.

Note:

- Total number of frames in a row is not same for all rows.
- `XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames` API is provided to know the total number of frames in a row for each block for each SLR. Output param (`FrameCnt`) of `XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames` API is updated with total number of frames of each block type for the input row and input SLR. Range of Frame number: 0 to (`FrameCnt[n]` - 1) where n is block type with range 0 to 6.

Prototype

```
XStatus XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames(XIpiPsu *IpiInst, XSemIpiResp *Resp,  
u32 RowIndex, u32 TargetSlr, u32 *FrameCntBuf);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames` function arguments.

Table 619: XSem_Ssit_CmdCfrGetTotalFrames Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XIpiPsu *	IpiInst	Pointer to IPI driver instance
*Resp	RowIndex	Row index for which total number of frames is read (Min: 0 , Max: CFU_ROW_RANGE -1)
u32	TargetSlr	Target SLR index to execute the command
u32	*FrameCntBuf	<ul style="list-style-type: none">FrameCnt[0] : Type_0 total framesFrameCnt[1] : Type_1 total framesFrameCnt[2] : Type_2 total framesFrameCnt[3] : Type_3 total framesFrameCnt[4] : Type_4 total framesFrameCnt[5] : Type_5 total framesFrameCnt[6] : Type_6 total frames

Returns

None

Data Structures

XSem_DescriptorData

Structure contains descriptor information used during SEM NPI scan

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 DescriptorCount,
    XSem_DescriptorInfo DescriptorInfo[NPI_MAX_DESCRIPTORS]
} XSem_DescriptorData;
```

Table 620: Structure XSem_DescriptorData member description

Member	Description
DescriptorCount	Current Total Descriptor Count present in the design. The range for this is 1 to 50.
DescriptorInfo	Descriptor information: Contains descriptor attributes and golden SHA value.

XSem_DescriptorInfo

Structure to hold each descriptor information

Descriptor Attribute: Contains detailed information related to descriptor

- Bit[31:16]: Base Address - Slave Base address in the descriptor for which attributes are present. Base address is only applicable for DDRMC_MAIN and GT slave address, for other descriptors, ignore this value.
- Bit[15:8]: Exclusive Lock Type - Bit[8] if set, signifies that descriptor contains GT slaves. Bit[9] if set, signifies that descriptor contains DDRMC slave registers. Bit[10:15] are reserved for future use
- Bit[7:0]: Slave skip count index - Points the corresponding byte in SEM NPI slave skip count registers that need to be updated on arbitration failure(Value is zero if arbitration is not required).

Descriptor Golden SHA: This word contains the Golden SHA value that is used to compare with hardware calculated SHA value.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 DescriptorAttrib,
    u32 DescriptorGldnSha
} XSem_DescriptorInfo;
```

Table 621: Structure XSem_DescriptorInfo member description

Member	Description
DescriptorAttrib	Descriptor attributes
DescriptorGldnSha	Descriptor Golden SHA value

XSem_Notifier

[XSem_Notifier](#): This structure contains details of event notifications to be registered with the XilSEM server

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 Module,
    u32 Event,
    u32 Flag
} XSem_Notifier;
```

Table 622: Structure XSem_Notifier member description

Member	Description
Module	<p>The module information to receive notifications. Module can be either CRAM or NPI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">For CRAM: use XSEM_NOTIFY_CRAMFor NPI: use XSEM_NOTIFY_NPI
Event	<p>The event types specify the specific event registration. For CRAM module, events are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Uncorrectable ECC error: use XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_UNCOR_ECC_ERRUncorrectable CRC error: use XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_CRC_ERRInternal error: use XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_INT_ERRCorrectable ECC error: use XSEM_EVENT_CRAM_COR_ECC_ERR <p>For NPI module, events are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Uncorrectable CRC error: use XSEM_EVENT_NPI_CRC_ERRUnsupported Descriptor Format: use XSEM_EVENT_NPI_DESC_FMT_ERRDescriptors absent for Scan: use XSEM_EVENT_NPI_DESC_ABSNT_ERRSHA Indicator mismatch: use XSEM_EVENT_NPI_SHA_IND_ERRSHA engine error: use XSEM_EVENT_NPI_SHA_ENGINE_ERRPeriodic Scan Missed: use XSEM_EVENT_NPI_PSCAN_MISSED_ERRCryptographic Accelerator Disabled: use XSEM_EVENT_NPI_CRYPTO_EXPORT_SET_ERRSafety Write Failure: use XSEM_EVENT_NPI_SFTY_WR_ERRGPIO Error event: use XSEM_EVENT_NPI_GPIO_ERRSelf Diagnosis failed: use XSEM_EVENT_NPI_SELF_DIAG_FAIL

Table 622: Structure XSem_Notifier member description (cont'd)

Member	Description
Flag	<p>Event flags to enable or disable notification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable event notification: use XSEM_EVENT_ENABLE To disable event notification: use XSEM_EVENT_DISABLE

XSemCfrErrInjData

[XSemCfrErrInjData](#) - CRAM Error Injection structure to hold the Error Injection Location details for CRAM:

- Frame address
- Quad Word in a Frame, Range from 0 to 24
- Bit Position in a Quad Word, Range from 0 to 127
- Row Number, Range can be found from CFU_APB_CFU_ROW_RANGE register

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 Efar,
    u32 Qword,
    u32 Bit,
    u32 Row
} XSemCfrErrInjData;
```

Table 623: Structure XSemCfrErrInjData member description

Member	Description
Efar	Frame Address
Qword	Quad Word 0...24
Bit	Bit Position 0...127
Row	Row Number

XSemCfrStatus

[XSemCfrStatus](#) - CRAM Status structure to store the data read from PMC RAM registers This structure provides:

- CRAM scan state information
- The low address of last 7 corrected error details if correction is enabled in design
- The high address of last 7 corrected error details if correction is enabled in design

- CRAM corrected error bits count value

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 Status,
    u32 ErrAddrL[MAX_CRAMERR_REGISTER_CNT],
    u32 ErrAddrH[MAX_CRAMERR_REGISTER_CNT],
    u32 ErrCorCnt
} XSemCfrStatus;
```

Table 624: Structure XSemCfrStatus member description

Member	Description
Status	CRAM Status
ErrAddrL	Error Low register L0...L6
ErrAddrH	Error High register H0...H6
ErrCorCnt	Count of correctable errors

XSemIpiResp

[XSemIpiResp](#) - IPI Response Data structure

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 RespMsg1,
    u32 RespMsg2,
    u32 RespMsg3,
    u32 RespMsg4,
    u32 RespMsg5,
    u32 RespMsg6,
    u32 RespMsg7
} XSemIpiResp;
```

Table 625: Structure XSemIpiResp member description

Member	Description
RespMsg1	Response word 1 (Ack Header)
RespMsg2	Response word 2
RespMsg3	Response word 3
RespMsg4	Response word 4
RespMsg5	Response word 5
RespMsg6	Response word 6
RespMsg7	Response word 7 (Reserved for CRC)

XSemNpiStatus

[XSemNpiStatus](#) - NPI Status structure to store the data read from PMC RAM registers. This structure provides:

- NPI scan status information (Refer XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus API)
- NPI descriptor slave skip counter value if arbitration fails
- NPI scan counter value
- NPI heartbeat counter value
- NPI scan error information if SHA mismatch is detected

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 Status,
    u32 SlvSkipCnt[MAX_NPI_SLV_SKIP_CNT],
    u32 ScanCnt,
    u32 HbCnt,
    u32 ErrInfo[MAX_NPI_ERR_INFO_CNT]
} XSemNpiStatus;
```

Table 626: Structure XSemNpiStatus member description

Member	Description
Status	NPI scan status
SlvSkipCnt	Slave Skip Count: Contains the number of times NPI scan failed to get arbitration for GT/DDRMC descriptor
ScanCnt	NPI Scan Count: Increments each time NPI scan successfully completes a full scan (Including the first scan)
HbCnt	Heart Beat Count: Increments for each slave group scanned in the descriptor and each time SHA is calculated
ErrInfo	Error Information: Is updated with error details in case of SHA mismatch failure. -ErrInfo[0]: Calculated SHA value of the descriptor for which mismatch is observed. -ErrInfo[1]: Bit[31:16] Reserved. Bit[15:8] The descriptor index number for which the SHA failure is observed. Bit[7:0] The skip count index of the descriptor where SHA failure is observed (This value is zero if arbitration is not applicable for the descriptor)

XSemStatus

[XSemStatus](#) - SEM (CRAM & NPI) Status structure to store the data read from PMC RAM registers of any SLR This structure provides:

- NPI scan status information (Refer XSem_CmdNpiGetStatus API)
- NPI descriptor slave skip counter value if arbitration fails
- NPI scan counter value

- NPI heartbeat counter value
- NPI scan error information if SHA mismatch is detected
- CRAM scan state information
- The low address of last 7 corrected error details if correction is enabled in design
- The high address of last 7 corrected error details if correction is enabled in design
- CRAM corrected error bits count value

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 NpiStatus,
    u32 SlvSkipCnt[MAX_NPI_SLV_SKIP_CNT],
    u32 ScanCnt,
    u32 HbCnt,
    u32 ErrInfo[MAX_NPI_ERR_INFO_CNT],
    u32 CramStatus,
    u32 ErrAddrL[MAX_CRAMERR_REGISTER_CNT],
    u32 ErrAddrH[MAX_CRAMERR_REGISTER_CNT],
    u32 ErrCorCnt
} XSemStatus;
```

Table 627: Structure XSemStatus member description

Member	Description
NpiStatus	NPI scan status
SlvSkipCnt	Slave Skip Count: Contains the number of times NPI scan failed to get arbitration for GT/DDRMC descriptor
ScanCnt	NPI Scan Count: Increments each time NPI scan successfully completes a full scan (Including the first scan)
HbCnt	Heart Beat Count: Increments for each slave group scanned in the descriptor and each time SHA is calculated
ErrInfo	Error Information: Is updated with error details in case of SHA mismatch failure. -ErrInfo[0]: Calculated SHA value of the descriptor for which mismatch is observed. -ErrInfo[1]: Bit[31:16] Reserved. Bit[15:8] The descriptor index number for which the SHA failure is observed. Bit[7:0] The skip count index of the descriptor where SHA failure is observed (This value is zero if arbitration is not applicable for the descriptor)
CramStatus	CRAM Status
ErrAddrL	Error Low register L0...L6
ErrAddrH	Error High register H0...H6
ErrCorCnt	Count of correctable errors

XilTimer Library v2.2

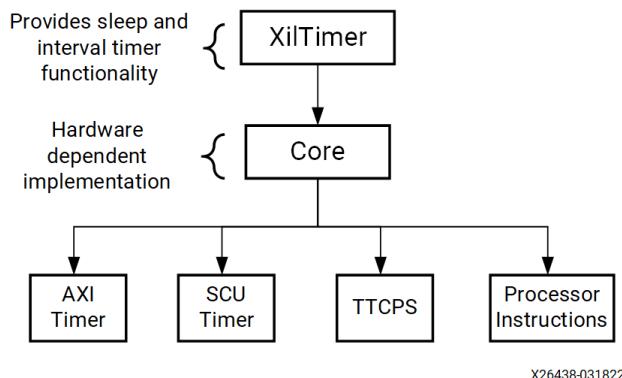
Overview

The Xiltimer library provides the platform agnostic software interface for the sleep and tick timer functionality. The Xiltimer library software configuration wizard allows user to select the desired timers that adds to the system overall flexibility.

If none of the timer IPs are present in a given design, then the sleep functionality is executed using processor instructions. For the sleep and tick functionality, select a specific timer using the library software configuration wizard. The following figure illustrates the high level structure of the xiltimer library.

Note: Currently, this library supports TTC, scutimer, and axi_timer IPs.

Figure 13: XilTimer Library



BSP Configuration Settings

For using sleep functionality, `sleep`, `msleep`, or `usleep` APIs provide delay in multiples of seconds, milliseconds, and microseconds.

For configuring interval timer functionality, execute the following steps.

1. Configure the interval period in `XTimer_SetInterval` API
2. Register the internal timer handler in `XTimer_SetHandler` API. This API is executed when the interval time expires.

Note: By default, XilTimer library is disabled in the Vitis classic flow except for the FreeRTOS hello world template app. You can enable it through the library software configuration wizard as needed. However, in Vitis Unified IDE flow, the xiltimer library is enabled by default and all the sleep and ticktimer functionality is achieved through the use of this library.

XilTimer provides the following user configuration BSP settings.

Table 628: BSP Configuration Settings

Parameter Name	Type	Description
sleep_timer	peripheral_instance	This parameter selects specific timer for sleep functionality
interval_timer	peripheral_instance	This parameter selects specific timer for interval timer functionality
en_interval_timer	bool	This parameter enables Interval Time (Default value is false)

For more information on BSP configuration, see [Appendix A: Setting Up Software System in the Vitis Unified IDE](#).

XilTimer APIs

This section contains the sleep APIs and the definitions for ttcps sleep implementation.

Table 629: Quick Function Reference

Type	Member	Arguments
void	<code>sleep</code>	unsigned int seconds
void	<code>msleep</code>	unsigned long mseconds
void	<code>usleep</code>	unsigned long useconds
void	<code>XTimer_ReleaseTickTimer</code>	void
void	<code>XTimer_SetInterval</code>	unsigned long delay
void	<code>XTimer_ClearTickInterrupt</code>	void

Table 629: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Member	Arguments
u32	XilSleepTimer_Init	XTimer * InstancePtr
u32	XilTickTimer_Init	XTimer * InstancePtr
void	XTime_GetTime	XTime * Xtime_Global

Functions

sleep

This API provides delay in seconds.

Prototype

```
void sleep(unsigned int seconds);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `sleep` function arguments.

Table 630: sleep Arguments

Type	Member	Description
unsigned int	seconds	Delay time in seconds

Returns

none

msleep

This API gives delay in milliseconds.

Prototype

```
void msleep(unsigned long mseconds);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `msleep` function arguments.

Table 631: msleep Arguments

Type	Member	Description
unsigned long	mseconds	Delay time in milliseconds

Returns

none

usleep

This API gives delay in microseconds.

Prototype

```
void usleep(unsigned long useconds);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `usleep` function arguments.

Table 632: usleep Arguments

Type	Member	Description
unsigned long	useconds	Delay time in microseconds

Returns

none

XTimer_ReleaseTickTimer

This API releases the timer instance.

Prototype

```
void XTimer_ReleaseTickTimer(void);
```

Returns

none

XTimer_SetInterval

This API sets the elapse interval for the timer instance.

Prototype

```
void XTimer_SetInterval(unsigned long delay);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XTimer_SetInterval` function arguments.

Table 633: XTimer_SetInterval Arguments

Type	Member	Description
unsigned long	delay	Delay time in milliseconds

Returns

none

XTimer_ClearTickInterrupt

This API clears the interrupt status of the tick timer instance.

Prototype

```
void XTimer_ClearTickInterrupt(void);
```

Returns

none

XilSleepTimer_Init

Initialize the scutimer Sleep Instance

Prototype

```
u32 XilSleepTimer_Init(XTimer *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilSleepTimer_Init` function arguments.

Table 634: XilSleepTimer_Init Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XTimer *	InstancePtr	is a pointer to the XTimer Instance

Returns

XST_SUCCESS always

XilTickTimer_Init

Initialize the scutimer Tick Instance

Prototype

```
u32 XilTickTimer_Init(XTimer *InstancePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XilTickTimer_Init` function arguments.

Table 635: XilTickTimer_Init Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XTimer *	InstancePtr	is a pointer to the XTimer Instance

Returns

XST_SUCCESS always

XTime_GetTime

Get the time from the TtcPS Counter Register.

Note: None.

Prototype

```
void XTime_GetTime(XTime *Xtime_Global);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XTime_GetTime` function arguments.

Table 636: XTime_GetTime Arguments

Type	Member	Description
XTime *	Xtime_Global	Pointer to the 64-bit location which is updated with the current timer value.

Returns

None.

Data Structures

XTimerTag

Structure to the XTimer instance.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    void(* XTimer_ModifyInterval)(struct XTimerTag *InstancePtr, u32 delay,
XTimer_DelayType Delaytype),
    void(* XTimer_TickIntrHandler)(struct XTimerTag *InstancePtr, u8 Priority),
    void(* XTimer_TickInterval)(struct XTimerTag *InstancePtr, u32 Delay),
    void(* XSleepTimer_Stop)(struct XTimerTag *InstancePtr),
    void(* XTickTimer_Stop)(struct XTimerTag *InstancePtr),
    void(* XTickTimer_ClearInterrupt)(struct XTimerTag *InstancePtr),
    XTimer_TickHandler Handler,
    void *CallBackRef,
    void(* XTickTimer_ReleaseTickTimer)(struct XTimerTag *InstancePtr),
    XTmrCtr AxiTimer_SleepInst,
    XTmrCtr AxiTimer_TickInst,
    XTtcPs TtcPs_SleepInst,
    XTtcPs TtcPs_TickInst,
    XScuTimer ScuTimer_SleepInst,
    XScuTimer ScuTimer_TickInst
} XTimerTag;
```

Table 637: Structure XTimerTag member description

Member	Description
XTimer_ModifyInterval	Modifies the timer interval
XTimer_TickIntrHandler	Tick interrupt handler
XTimer_TickInterval	Configures the tick interval
XSleepTimer_Stop	Stops the sleep timer
XTickTimer_Stop	Stops the tick timer
XTickTimer_ClearInterrupt	Clears the Tick timer interrupt status
Handler	Callback function
CallBackRef	Callback reference for handler
XTickTimer_ReleaseTickTimer	Timer Release Callback function
AxiTimer_SleepInst	Sleep Instance for AxiTimer
AxiTimer_TickInst	Tick Instance for AxiTimer
TtcPs_SleepInst	Sleep Instance for TTCPS

Table 637: Structure XTimerTag member description (cont'd)

Member	Description
TtcPs_TickInst	Tick Instance for TTCPS
ScuTimer_SleepInst	Sleep Instance for Scutimer
ScuTimer_TickInst	Tick Instance for Scutimer

Limitations

For sleep timer configuration, XilTimer library supports only the first counter of the three counters that are available in each TTC (Triple Timer Counter) instance.

XiSFL Library v1.1

Overview

The XiSFL library provides a simplified way to access OSPI and QSPI flash memory. It uses OSPI controller to access the flash for both quad and octa configuration.

Note: This library requires no additional BSP flag configuration.

XiSFL Library APIs

Table 638: Quick Function Reference

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	XSfl_FlashInit	u8 *SflHandler XSfl_UserConfig SflUserOptions u8 ControllerInfo
u32	XSfl_FlashErase	u8 SflHandler u32 Address u32 ByteCount
u32	XSfl_FlashWrite	u8 SflHandler u32 Address u32 ByteCount u8 * WriteBfrPtr
u32	XSfl_FlashReadStart	u8 SflHandler u32 Address u32 ByteCount u8 * ReadBfrPtr u64 RxAddr64bit

Table 638: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	XSfl_FlashReadDone	u8 SflHandler
u32	XSfl_FlashGetInfo	u8 SflHandler u8 Option u32 * DataPtr
u32	XSfl_FlashRead	u8 SflHandler u32 Address u32 ByteCount u8 * ReadBfrPtr u64 RxAddr64bit
u32	XSfl_OspiInit	XSfl_Interface *Ptr const XSfl_UserConfig *UserConfig
u32	XSfl_FlashIdRead	XSfl_Interface * SflInstancePtr u8 ChipSelNum u8 * SflReadBuffer
u32	XSfl_CalculateFCTIndex	u32 ReadId u32 *FCTIndex
u32	XSfl_FlashSetSDRDDRMode	XSfl_Interface *SflInstancePtr int Mode u8 *SflReadBuffer
u32	XSfl_FlashEnterExit4BAddMode	XSfl_Interface * SflInstancePtr int Enable u8 ChipSelNum
u32	XSfl_GetRealAddr	XSfl_Interface *SflInstancePtr u32 Address
u32	XSfl_SectorErase	XSfl_Interface *SflInstancePtr u32 Address
u32	XSfl_FlashPageWrite	XSfl_Interface *SflInstancePtr u32 Address u32 ByteCount u8 * WriteBfrPtr

Table 638: Quick Function Reference (cont'd)

Type	Name	Arguments
u32	XSfl_FlashReadProcess	XSfl_Interface *SflInstancePtr u32 Address u32 ByteCount u8 * ReadBfrPtr u64 RxAddr64bit
u32	XSfl_FlashTransferDone	XSfl_Interface *SflInstancePtr
u32	XSfl_WaitforStatusDone	XSfl_Interface *SflInstancePtr
u32	XSfl_FlashRegisterReadWrite	XSfl_Interface *SflInstancePtr u8 * RxBfrPtr u8 * TxBfrPtr u32 * CmdBufferPtr u8 Addrvalid
u32	XSfl_FlashCmdTransfer	XSfl_Interface *SflInstancePtr u8 Cmd
u32	XSfl_FlashNonBlockingReadProcess	XSfl_Interface *SflInstancePtr u32 Address u32 ByteCount u8 * ReadBfrPtr u64 RxAddr64bit

Functions

XSfl_FlashInit

This function initializes controller interface and serial nor flash connected.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashInit(u8 *SflHandler, XSfl_UserConfig SflUserOptions, u8 ControllerInfo);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashInit` function arguments.

Table 639: XSfl_FlashInit Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u8	SflHandler	handler information
XSfl_UserConfig	SflUserOptions	contains the controller and flash configuration info.
u8	ControllerInfo	contains the type of controller.

Returns

SFL index on successful initialization, else Error codes.

XSfl_FlashErase

This function erases the serial nor flash connected to the specific interface.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashErase(u8 SflHandler, u32 Address, u32 ByteCount);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashErase` function arguments.

Table 640: XSfl_FlashErase Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u8	SflHandler	is a pointer to the Sfl interface component to use.
u32	Address	is the sector offset address of the flash at which data to be erased.
u32	ByteCount	contains the total size to be erased.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, else error code.

XSfl_FlashWrite

This function writes to the serial nor flash connected to the interface driver.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashWrite(u8 SflHandler, u32 Address, u32 ByteCount, u8 *WriteBfrPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashWrite` function arguments.

Table 641: XSfl_FlashWrite Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u8	SflHandler	is a index to the Sfl interface component to use.
u32	Address	contains the address to write data to in the Flash.
u32	ByteCount	contains the number of bytes to be write.
u8 *	WriteBfrPtr	is Pointer to the write buffer (which is to be transmitted)

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, else error code.

XSfl_FlashReadStart

This function reads from the flash connected to the specific interface.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashReadStart(u8 SflHandler, u32 Address, u32 ByteCount, u8
*ReadBfrPtr, u64 RxAddr64bit);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashReadStart` function arguments.

Table 642: XSfl_FlashReadStart Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u8	SflHandler	is a index to the Sfl interface component to use.
u32	Address	contains the address of the flash that needs to be read.
u32	ByteCount	contains the total size to be erased.
u8 *	ReadBfrPtr	is the pointer to the read buffer to which valid received data must be written
u64	RxAddr64bit	is of the 64-bit address of destination read buffer to which valid received data must be written.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, else error code.

XSfl_FlashReadDone

This function used to check read completion status of serial Flash connected to the Specific interface.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashReadDone(u8 SflHandler);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashReadDone` function arguments.

Table 643: XSfl_FlashReadDone Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u8	SflHandler	is a pointer to the Sfl interface driver component to use.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, else error code.

XSfl_FlashGetInfo

This function used to get details serial Flash connected to the Specific interface.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashGetInfo(u8 SflHandler, u8 Option, u32 *DataPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashGetInfo` function arguments.

Table 644: XSfl_FlashGetInfo Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u8	SflHandler	is a pointer to the Sfl interface driver component to use.
u8	Option	is to get specific details of the flash.
u32 *	DataPtr	is the pointer to the flash info to be copied.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, else error code.

XSfl_FlashRead

This function performs read from the flash.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashRead(u8 SflHandler, u32 Address, u32 ByteCount, u8
*ReadBfrPtr, u64 RxAddr64bit);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashRead` function arguments.

Table 645: XSfl_FlashRead Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u8	SflHandler	is a index to the Sfl interface component to use.
u32	Address	contains the address of the flash that needs to be read.
u32	ByteCount	contains the total size to be erased.
u8 *	ReadBfrPtr	is the pointer to the read buffer to which valid received data must be written
u64	RxAddr64bit	is of the 64-bit address of destination read buffer to which valid received data must be written.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful, else error code.

XSfl_OspiInit

Initializes a specific `XOspiPsv` instance so that the driver is ready to use.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_OspiInit(XSfl_Interface *Ptr, const XSfl_UserConfig *UserConfig);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_OspiInit` function arguments.

Table 646: XSfl_OspiInit Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u32	Ptr	Pointer to the <code>Sfl_Interface</code> instance.
const	UserConfig	UserConfig the structure containing information about a specific OSPI device. This function initializes an Instance object for a specific device specified by the contents of UserConfig.

Returns

- `XST_SUCCESS` if successful.

- XST_FAILURE if init fails.

XSfl_FlashIdRead

Reads the flash ID and identifies the flash in FCT table.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashIdRead(XSfl_Interface *SflInstnacePtr, u8 ChipSelect, u8  
*SflReadBuffer);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashIdRead` function arguments.

Table 647: XSfl_FlashIdRead Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XSfl_Interface	SflInstnacePtr	is a pointer to the <code>XSfl_Interface</code> driver component to use.
u8	ChipSelNum	is the chip select number.
u8 *	SflReadBuffer	is pointer to the read buffer to store flash id.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, otherwise error code.

XSfl_CalculateFCTIndex

This function identifies the flash in FCT table.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_CalculateFCTIndex(u32 ReadId, u32 *FCTIndex);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_CalculateFCTIndex` function arguments.

Table 648: XSfl_CalculateFCTIndex Arguments

Type	Name	Description
u32	ReadId	ReadId
u32	FCTIndex	FCTIndex

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, otherwise XST_FAILURE.

XSfl_FlashSetSDRDDRMode

This API enters the flash device into Octal DDR mode or exit from octal DDR mode (switches to Extended SPI mode).

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashSetSDRDDRMode(XSfl_Interface *SflInstnacePtr, int Mode, u8 *SflReadBuffer);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashSetSDRDDRMode` function arguments.

Table 649: XSfl_FlashSetSDRDDRMode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XSfl_Interface	SflInstancePtr	is a pointer to the <code>XSfl_Interface</code> driver component to use.
int	Mode	is either 1 or 0 if 1 then enter octal DDR mode if 0 exits.
u8	SflReadBuffer	SflReadBuffer

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful.
- error code if it fails.

XSfl_FlashEnterExit4BAddMode

This API enters the flash device into 4 bytes addressing mode. As per the Micron spec, before issuing the command to enter into 4 byte addr mode, a write enable command is issued.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashEnterExit4BAddMode(XSfl_Interface *SflInstnacePtr, int Enable, u8 ChpiSelect);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashEnterExit4BAddMode` function arguments.

Table 650: XSfl_FlashEnterExit4BAddMode Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XSfl_Interface	SflInstancePtr	is a pointer to the XSfl_Interface driver component to use.
int	Enable	is a either 1 or 0 if 1 then enters 4 byte if 0 exits.
u8	ChipSelNum	is the chip select number.

Returns

- XST_SUCCESS if successful.
- error code if it fails.

XSfl_GetRealAddr

This functions translates the address based on the type of interconnection. In case of stacked, this function asserts the corresponding slave select.

Note: In addition to get the actual address to work on flash this function also selects the CS based on the configuration detected.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_GetRealAddr(XSfl_Interface *SflInstnacePtr, u32 Address);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_GetRealAddr` function arguments.

Table 651: XSfl_GetRealAddr Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XSfl_Interface	SflInstancePtr	is a pointer to the interface driver component to use.
u32	Address	which is to be accessed (for erase, write, or read)

Returns

RealAddr is the translated address - for single it is unchanged; for stacked, the lower flash size is subtracted;

XSfl_SectorErase

This function used to erase the sectors of the serial nor flash connected to the specific interface.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_SectorErase(XSfl_Interface *SflInstnacePtr, u32 Address);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_SectorErase` function arguments.

Table 652: XSfl_SectorErase Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XSfl_Interface</code>	<code>Sfl_Handler</code>	is a pointer to the <code>XSfl</code> interface component to use.
<code>u32</code>	<code>Address</code>	contains the address of the first sector which needs to be erased.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful, else error code.

XSfl_FlashPageWrite

This function writes to the serial nor flash connected to the specific interface.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashPageWrite(XSfl_Interface *SflInstnacePtr, u32 Address, u32
ByteCount, u8 *WriteBfrPtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashPageWrite` function arguments.

Table 653: XSfl_FlashPageWrite Arguments

Type	Name	Description
<code>XSfl_Interface</code>	<code>Sfl_Handler</code>	is a index to the Sfl interface component to use.
<code>u32</code>	<code>Address</code>	contains the address of the first page which needs to be written.
<code>u32</code>	<code>ByteCount</code>	contains the number of bytes to write.
<code>u8 *</code>	<code>WriteBfrPtr</code>	is Pointer to the write buffer (which is to be transmitted)

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful, else Error code.

XSfl_FlashReadProcess

This function performs read from the serial nor flash connected to specific interface.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashReadProcess(XSfl_Interface *SflInstnacePtr, u32 Address, u32
ByteCount, u8 *ReadBfrPtr, u64 RxAddr64bit);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashReadProcess` function arguments.

Table 654: XSfl_FlashReadProcess Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XSfl_Interface	Sfl_Handler	is a index to the <code>XSfl</code> interface component to use.
u32	Address	contains the address of the flash that needs to be read.
u32	ByteCount	contains the total size to be erased.
u8 *	ReadBfrPtr	is the pointer to the read buffer to which valid received data must be written
u64	RxAddr64bit	is of the 64-bit address of destination read buffer to which valid received data must be written.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful, else Error code.

XSfl_FlashTransferDone

This function used to check read completion status the serial Flash connected to the Specific interface.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashTransferDone(XSfl_Interface *SflInstnacePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashTransferDone` function arguments.

Table 655: XSfl_FlashTransferDone Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XSfl_Interface	Sfl_Handler	is a pointer to the <code>XSfl</code> interface driver component to use.

Returns

`XST_SUCCESS` if successful, else error code.

XSfl_WaitforStatusDone

This API can be used to read status of the flash status register.

Note: This API can only be used for one flash at a time.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_WaitforStatusDone(XSfl_Interface *SflInstnacePtr);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_WaitforStatusDone` function arguments.

Table 656: XSfl_WaitforStatusDone Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XSfl_Interface	SflInstancePtr	is a pointer to the interface driver component to use.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, else error code.

XSfl_FlashRegisterReadWrite

This API can be used to Read/write to a flash register.

Note: This API can only be used for one flash at a time.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashRegisterReadWrite(XSfl_Interface *SflInstnacePtr, u8  
*RxBfrPtr, u8 *TxBfrPtr, u32 *CmdBufferPtr, u8 Addrvalid);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashRegisterReadWrite` function arguments.

Table 657: XSfl_FlashRegisterReadWrite Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XSfl_Interface	SflInstancePtr	is a pointer to the interface driver component to use.
u8 *	RxBfrPtr	is the pointer to store the read value from flash.
u8 *	TxBfrPtr	is the pointer to value to be written into flash.
u32 *	CmdBufferPtr	is the pointer that holds command, address and dummy.
u8	Addrvalid	defines the specific read/write requires address or not.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, else error code.

XSfl_FlashCmdTransfer

This API can be used to transfer the command to the flash.

Note: This API can only be used for one flash at a time.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashCmdTransfer(XSfl_Interface *SflInstnacePtr, u8 Cmd);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashCmdTransfer` function arguments.

Table 658: XSfl_FlashCmdTransfer Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XSfl_Interface	SflInstancePtr	is a pointer to the interface driver component to use.
u8	Cmd	is the command to be transferred to the flash.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, else error code.

XSfl_FlashNonBlockingReadProcess

This function performs non-blocking read from the serial nor flash connected to specific interface.

Prototype

```
u32 XSfl_FlashNonBlockingReadProcess(XSfl_Interface *SflInstancePtr, u32 Address, u32 ByteCount, u8 *ReadBfrPtr, u64 RxAddr64bit);
```

Parameters

The following table lists the `XSfl_FlashNonBlockingReadProcess` function arguments.

Table 659: XSfl_FlashNonBlockingReadProcess Arguments

Type	Name	Description
XSfl_Interface	Sfl_Handler	is a index to the <code>XSfl</code> interface component to use.
u32	Address	contains the address of the flash that needs to be read.
u32	ByteCount	contains the total size to be erased.
u8 *	ReadBfrPtr	is the pointer to the read buffer to which valid received data must be written

Table 659: XSfl_FlashNonBlockingReadProcess Arguments (cont'd)

Type	Name	Description
u64	RxAddr64bit	is of the 64-bit address of destination read buffer to which valid received data must be written.

Returns

XST_SUCCESS if successful, else Error code.

Definitions

Define XILSFL_CONTROL_H

Definition

```
#define XILSFL_CONTROL_H
```

Description

Prevent circular inclusions by using protection macros

Define XSFL_COMMAND_OFFSET

Definition

```
#define XSFL_COMMAND_OFFSET0
```

Description

Flash instruction

Define XSFL_ADDRESS_OFFSET

Definition

```
#define XSFL_ADDRESS_OFFSET1
```

Description

MSB byte of address to read or write

Define XSFL_ADDRESS_SIZE_OFFSET

Definition

```
#define XSFL_ADDRESS_SIZE_OFFSET2
```

Description

Address size Offset index

Define XSFL_DUMMY_OFFSET

Definition

```
#define XSFL_DUMMY_OFFSET3
```

Description

Dummy cycles

Define XSFL_FLASH_DUMMY_CYCLES_0

Definition

```
#define XSFL_FLASH_DUMMY_CYCLES_00x0
```

Description

Dummy cycles

Define XSFL_FLASH_DUMMY_CYCLES_8

Definition

```
#define XSFL_FLASH_DUMMY_CYCLES_80x8
```

Description

Dummy cycles

Define XSFL_FLASH_DUMMY_CYCLES_16

Definition

```
#define XSFL_FLASH_DUMMY_CYCLES_160x10
```

Description

Dummy cycles

Define XSFL_FLASH_DUMMY_CYCLES_20**Definition**

```
#define XSFL_FLASH_DUMMY_CYCLES_200x14
```

Description

Dummy cycles

Define XSFL_FLASH_DUMMY_CYCLES_21**Definition**

```
#define XSFL_FLASH_DUMMY_CYCLES_210x15
```

Description

Dummy cycles

Define XSFL_FLASH_FREQUENCY_166_MHZ**Definition**

```
#define XSFL_FLASH_FREQUENCY_166_MHZ166000000U
```

Description

Flash Frequency 166 MHz

Define XSFL_FLASH_FREQUENCY_150_MHZ**Definition**

```
#define XSFL_FLASH_FREQUENCY_150_MHZ150000000U
```

Description

Flash Frequency 150 MHz

Define XSFL_BUFFER_ARRAY_LEN

Definition

```
#define XSFL_BUFFER_ARRAY_LEN 4
```

Description

Buffer length

Data Structures

XSfl_UserConfig::Ospi_Conig

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 BaseAddress,
    u8 ReadMode,
    u8 ChipSelect
} XSfl_UserConfig::Ospi_Conig;
```

Table 660: Structure XSfl_UserConfig::Ospi_Conig Member Description

Member	Description
BaseAddress	Base address of the device
ReadMode	Operating Mode DAC or INDAC
ChipSelect	Chip select information

XFlashInfo

This typedef contains configuration information for a flash Device.

XSfl

This typedef contains information of the sfl library.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    int Index,
    XSfl_Interface Instance[XSFL_NUM_INSTANCES]
} XSfl;
```

Table 661: Structure XSfl Member Description

Member	Description
Index	Index in the list of interfaces
Instance	Interface information

XSfl_CntrlInfo

This typedef contains configuration information for the device.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 * DeviceIdData,
    u32 OpMode,
    u32 RefClockHz,
    u8 DeviceId,
    u8 ChipSelectNum,
    u8 SdrDdrMode,
    u8 CntrlType,
    u32(* RxTunning)(),
    u32(* SelectFlash)(u8 ChipSelNum),
    u32(* Transfer)(u8 Index, XSfl_Msg *SflMsg),
    u32(* NonBlockingTransfer)(u8 Index, XSfl_Msg *SflMsg),
    u32(* SetSdrDdr)(u8 Mode, u8 DualByteOpCode),
    u32(* TransferDone)(u8 Index),
    u32(* DeviceReset)(u8 Type)
} XSfl_CntrlInfo;
```

Table 662: Structure XSfl_CntrlInfo Member Description

Member	Description
DeviceIdData	Contains Device Id Data information Is used for configuring SDR/DDR mode
OpMode	Operating Mode DAC or INDAC
RefClockHz	Input clock frequency
DeviceId	ID of controller device
ChipSelectNum	Chip select information
SdrDdrMode	Edge mode can be SDR or DDR
CntrlType	Type of the interface controller
RxTunning	Callback reference for RX tuning
SelectFlash	Callback reference for chip select

Table 662: Structure XSfl_CntrlInfo Member Description (cont'd)

Member	Description
Transfer	Callback reference for interface transfer function
NonBlockingTransfer	Callback reference for interface non blocking transfer function
SetSdrDdr	Callback reference for controller configs
TransferDone	Callback reference for flash read status
DeviceReset	Callback reference for Device reset

XSfl_FlashInfo

This typedef contains configuration information for the flash device.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u32 FlashIndex,
    u32 DeviceSize,
    u32 SectSize,
    u32 SectCount,
    u32 PageSize,
    u32 PageCount,
    u8 ConnectionMode,
    u8 FlashMake
} XSfl_FlashInfo;
```

Table 663: Structure XSfl_FlashInfo Member Description

Member	Description
FlashIndex	Index in the flash_info structure
DeviceSize	Size of one flash device or combination of both devices, in case of stacked/parallel connection.
SectSize	Individual sector size or combined sector size in case of parallel config
SectCount	Individual sector count or combined sector count in case of stacked config
PageSize	Individual page size or combined page size in case of parallel config
PageCount	Individual page count or combined page count in case of stacked config
ConnectionMode	Type of connection (single/stacked/parallel)
FlashMake	vendor info

XSfl_Interface

This typedef contains interface information for a sfl library.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    XSfl_CntrlInfo CntrlInfo,
    XSfl_SflFlashInfo SflFlashInfo
} XSfl_Interface;
```

Table 664: Structure XSfl_Interface Member Description

Member	Description
CntrlInfo	Controller specific information
SflFlashInfo	Flash Specific information

XSfl_Msg

This typedef contains configuration information for a flash message.

Declaration

```
typedef struct
{
    u64 RxAddr64bit,
    u32 ByteCount,
    u32 Addr,
    u8 * TxBfrPtr,
    u8 * RxBfrPtr,
    u8 Opcode,
    u8 Dummy,
    u8 Xfer64bit,
    u8 DualByteOpCode,
    u8 Addrsize,
    u8 Addrvalid,
    u8 Proto
} XSfl_Msg;
```

Table 665: Structure XSfl_Msg Member Description

Member	Description
RxAddr64bit	Provide 64-bit read address for 32-bit platform
ByteCount	Number of bytes to read or write
Addr	Device Address
TxBfrPtr	Write buffer pointer
RxBfrPtr	Read buffer pointer
Opcode	Opcode/Command
Dummy	Number of dummy cycles for opcode
Xfer64bit	Set to 1 when reading from 64-bit addr otherwise 0
DualByteOpCode	Extended opcode in dual-byte opcode mode
Addrsize	Size of address in bytes

Table 665: Structure XSfl_Msg Member Description (cont'd)

Member	Description
Addrvalid	1 if Address is required for opcode, 0 otherwise
Proto	Indicate number of Cmd-Addr-Data lines

Setting Up Software System in the Vitis Unified IDE

The Create Platform Component wizard helps you select a platform or create a platform project using an XSA file exported from the AMD Vivado™ Design Suite. The flow used in creating a new component in the platform project includes the following steps:

- Select a platform or use an XSA exported from the Vivado Design Suite
- Associate a platform project with the system project and a processor
- Configure library in the BSP

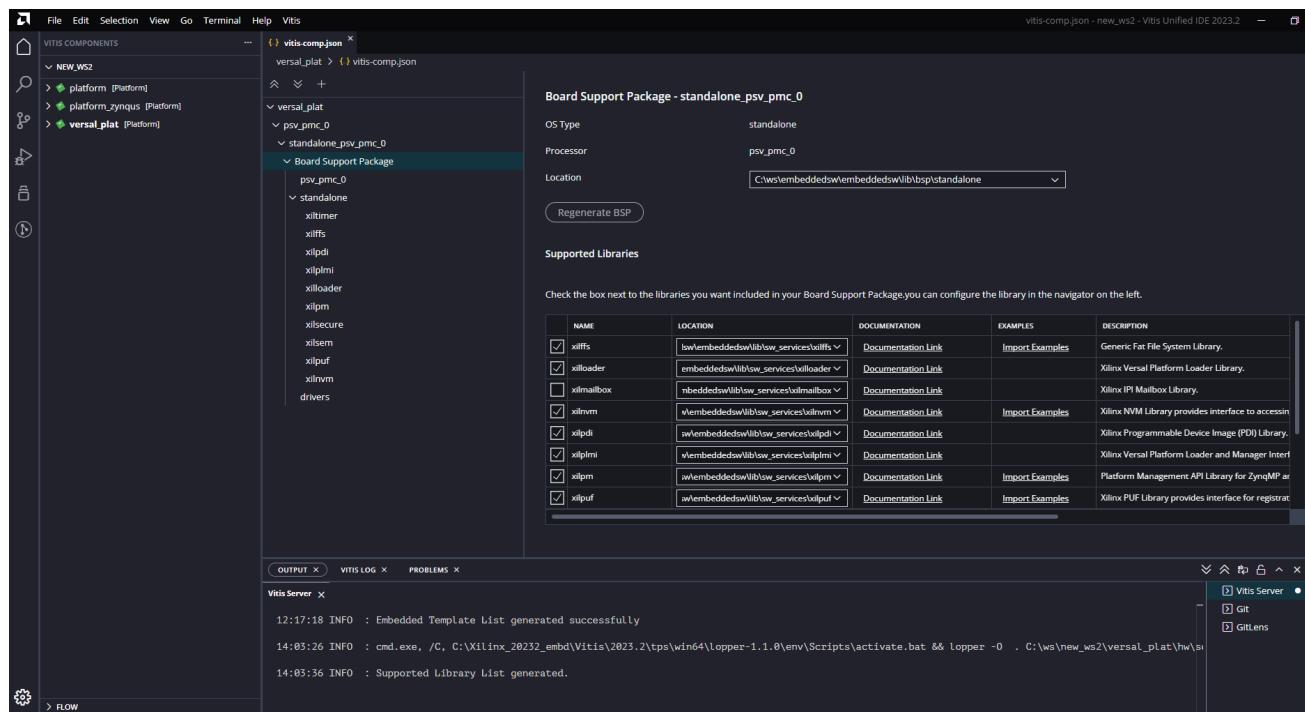
Adding a Library to an Existing BSP Using Vitis Unified IDE

Configures lwip213, xilfpga, and xilffs libraries in BSP in the Vitis Unified IDE.

1. Click **File** → **New Component** → **Platform**.
2. In the **Name and Location** window, enter the platform name in the **Component name** and select **Component Location**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. In the **Select Platform Creation Flow**, provide XSA details:
 - **Hardware Design** Enable this option to select hardware design from the available drop-down options.
 - **Existing Platform** Enable this option to select platform created from another project.

Note: If the workspace is not setup in the beginning, click **Open Workspace**. Workspace created in the classic IDE is not supported in the Vitis Unified IDE.
5. In the **Select Operating System and Processor** window, select **Operating system** and **Processor** from the drop-down menu.
6. In the **Summary** window, review the details and click on **Finish** to complete the platform creation.
7. The created platform appears in **Vitis component** and in **vitis-comp.json <Component name>** view.

8. In vitis-comp.json view, click **Board Support Package**.

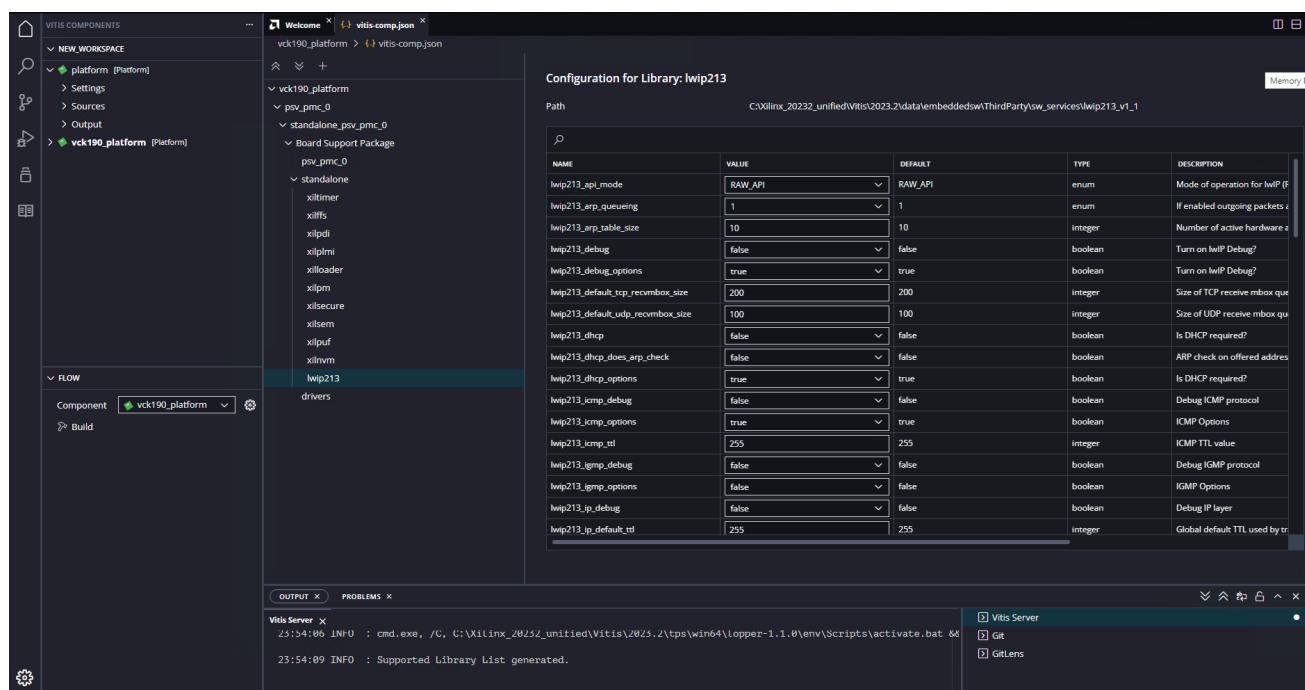


9. In the **Supported Libraries**, enable the relevant library.

The added library appears in the Board Support Package tree in the vitis-comp.json tab.

10. Double-click the library name to open **Configuration for Library**.

11. Change the selection as appropriate. Click **VALUE** column for each **NAME** to select from the available configuration options.



Note:

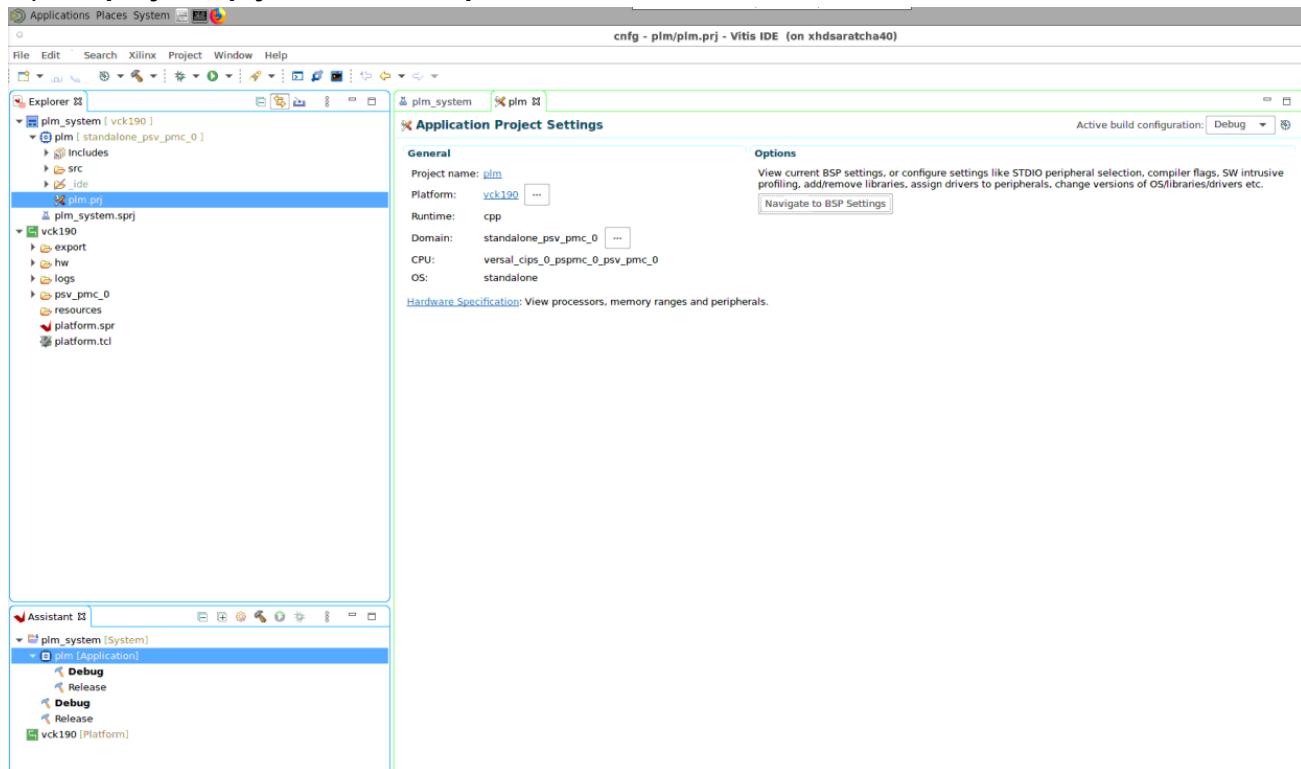
- For XilFFS library configuration, SD interface is selected by default. To use the RAM interface, change `XILFFS_fs_interface` parameter value to 2.
- For details of additional parameter configuration, see Library Parameters in MSS File section in the corresponding Library of this document.

12. Click **Ok**. Applying the selected configuration to the BSP takes a few minutes. When the selection is successful, continue building the platform project.

Adding a Library to an Existing BSP Using Vitis Classic IDE

Configures lwip213, xlifpga, and xilffs libraries in BSP in the Vitis Classic IDE.

1. Open `<project>.prj` available in **Explorer** window.



2. Right-click `<platform>`.

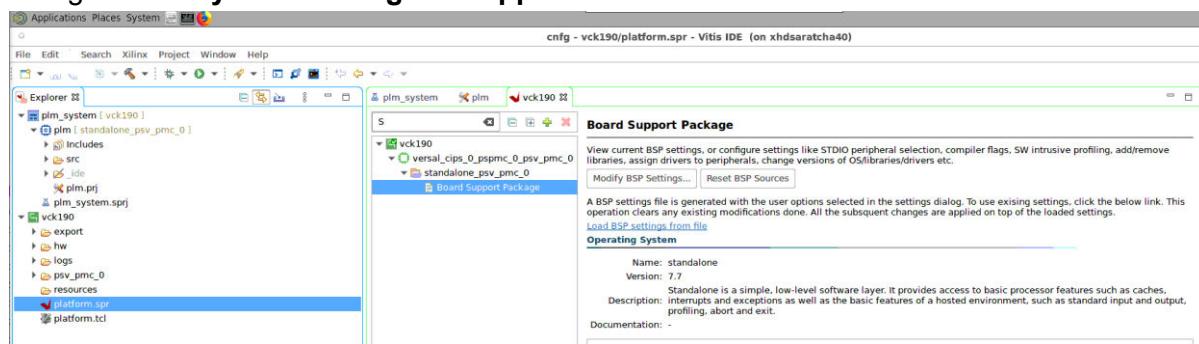
3. Click **Add Domain**. Type in a name for the platform under **Name** and then select `versal_cips_0_pspmc_0_psv_pmc_0` under **Processor**.

4. Click **Ok**.

- Add a new Application Project with the PMC processor created in the above step. On the **Templates** page, select **versal PLM** and then click **Next**.

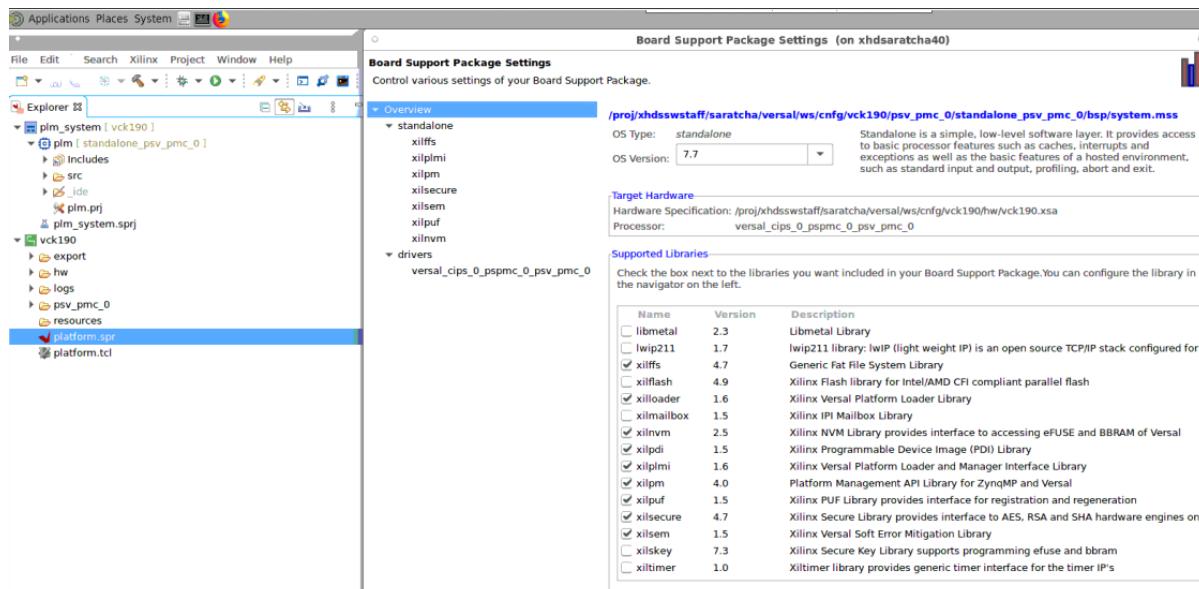
Note: This PLM software is in the boot image instead of the default PLM software created in the Vivado Design Suite.

- Click **platform.spr**. It opens **Board Support Package** tab.
- Navigate **Modify BSP Settings → Supported Libraries**.



Note: Modify BSP Settings is available in Board Support Package page.

The **Supported Libraries** page displays all configurable libraries selected in the checkbox.



- Select library. This redirects to **Board Support Package Settings** window.
- Click the **Value** column for each **Name** to select from the available configuration options. Change the selection as appropriate.

Name	Value	Default	Type	Description
plm_dbg_lvl	info (level2)	level1	enum	Selects the debug logs level
plm_mode	general (level1)	release	enum	Selects between Release and Debug modes
plm_nvme_en	minimal (level0)	false	boolean	Enables or Disables NVMe handlers
plm_ospib_en	detailed (level3)	true	boolean	Enables (if enabled in hardware design too) or Disables OSPI boot mode
plm_perf_en	info (level2)	true	boolean	Enables or Disables Boot time measurement
plm_puf_en	false	false	boolean	Enables or Disables PUF handlers
plm_qspi_en	true	true	boolean	Enables (if enabled in hardware design too) or Disables QSPI boot mode
plm_sd_en	true	true	boolean	Enables (if enabled in hardware design too) or Disables SD boot mode
plm_secure_en	true	true	boolean	Enables or Disables Secure features
plm_sem_en	true	true	boolean	Enables (if enabled in hardware design too) or Disables SEM feature
plm_stl_en	false	false	boolean	Enables or Disables STL
plm_uart_dbg_en	true	true	boolean	Enables (if enabled in hardware design too) or Disables Debug prints from UART (log to memory done irrespectively)
plm_usb_en	false	false	boolean	Enables (if enabled in hardware design too) or disables USB boot mode

10. Click **Ok**.

Note: Applying the selected configuration to the BSP takes a few minutes. Once the selection is successful, continue building the PLM project.

Additional Resources and Legal Notices

Finding Additional Documentation

Technical Information Portal

The AMD Technical Information Portal is an online tool that provides robust search and navigation for documentation using your web browser. To access the Technical Information Portal, go to <https://docs.amd.com>.

Documentation Navigator

Documentation Navigator (DocNav) is an installed tool that provides access to AMD Adaptive Computing documents, videos, and support resources, which you can filter and search to find information. To open DocNav:

- From the AMD Vivado™ IDE, select **Help → Documentation and Tutorials**.
- On Windows, click the **Start** button and select **Xilinx Design Tools → DocNav**.
- At the Linux command prompt, enter `docnav`.

Note: For more information on DocNav, refer to the *Documentation Navigator User Guide* ([UG968](#)).

Design Hubs

AMD Design Hubs provide links to documentation organized by design tasks and other topics, which you can use to learn key concepts and address frequently asked questions. To access the Design Hubs:

- In DocNav, click the **Design Hubs View** tab.
- Go to the [Design Hubs](#) web page.

Support Resources

For support resources such as Answers, Documentation, Downloads, and Forums, see [Support](#).

References

1. *Embedded Energy Management Interface (EEMI) API User Guide* ([UG1200](#))
 2. *Versal Adaptive SoC Register Reference* ([AM012](#))
 3. *Versal Adaptive SoC System Software Developers Guide* ([UG1304](#))
 4. *Porting Guide for embeddedsw Components System Device Tree Based Build Flow* ([UG1647](#))
 5. *Vitis Unified Software Platform Documentation: Embedded Software Development* ([UG1400](#))
-

Revision History

The following table shows the revision history for this document.

Section	Revision Summary
05/29/2025 Version 2025.1	
Chapter 10: XilPM Versal AI Edge Series Gen 2 and Versal Prime Series Gen 2 Library v1.0	Added new library.
Entire document.	Updated all libraries for 2025.1 version.

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