



MCUXpresso SDK Documentation

Release 25.12.00-pvw1



NXP
Oct 20, 2025



Table of contents

1	MIMXRT1064-EVK	3
1.1	Overview	3
1.2	Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK Package	3
1.2.1	Getting Started with Package	3
1.3	Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK GitHub	31
1.3.1	Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK Repository	31
1.4	Release Notes	44
1.4.1	MCUXpresso SDK Release Notes	44
1.5	ChangeLog	50
1.5.1	MCUXpresso SDK Changelog	50
1.6	Driver API Reference Manual	161
1.7	Middleware Documentation	161
1.7.1	MCU Boot	162
1.7.2	Audio Voice components	162
1.7.3	Maestro Audio Framework for MCU	162
1.7.4	eIQ	162
1.7.5	FreeMASTER	162
1.7.6	AWS IoT	162
1.7.7	NXP Wi-Fi	162
1.7.8	FreeRTOS	162
1.7.9	lwIP	162
1.7.10	File systemFatfs	162
2	MIMXRT1064	163
2.1	ADC: 12-bit Analog to Digital Converter Driver	163
2.2	ADC_ETC: ADC External Trigger Control	171
2.3	AIPSTZ: AHB to IP Bridge	175
2.4	AOI: Crossbar AND/OR/INVERT Driver	177
2.5	BEE: Bus Encryption Engine	180
2.6	CACHE: ARMV7-M7 CACHE Memory Controller	185
2.7	Clock Driver	188
2.8	CMP: Analog Comparator Driver	230
2.9	CSI: CMOS Sensor Interface	234
2.10	DCDC: DCDC Converter	244
2.11	DCP: Data Co-Processor	253
2.12	DCP AES blocking driver	257
2.13	DCP HASH driver	259
2.14	DCP AES non-blocking driver	261
2.15	DMAMUX: Direct Memory Access Multiplexer Driver	263
2.16	eDMA: Enhanced Direct Memory Access (eDMA) Controller Driver	264
2.17	eLCDIF: Enhanced LCD Interface	284
2.18	ENC: Quadrature Encoder/Decoder	294
2.19	ENET: Ethernet MAC Driver	304
2.20	EWM: External Watchdog Monitor Driver	335
2.21	FlexCAN: Flex Controller Area Network Driver	338
2.22	FlexCAN Driver	338

2.23	FlexCAN eDMA Driver	378
2.24	FlexIO: FlexIO Driver	380
2.25	FlexIO Driver	380
2.26	FlexIO eDMA I2S Driver	397
2.27	FlexIO eDMA SPI Driver	401
2.28	FlexIO eDMA UART Driver	404
2.29	FlexIO I2C Master Driver	407
2.30	FlexIO I2S Driver	416
2.31	FlexIO SPI Driver	426
2.32	FlexIO UART Driver	439
2.33	FLEXRAM: on-chip RAM manager	450
2.34	FLEXSPI: Flexible Serial Peripheral Interface Driver	457
2.35	FLEXSPI eDMA Driver	474
2.36	GPC: General Power Controller Driver	477
2.37	GPIO: General-Purpose Input/Output Driver	479
2.38	GPT: General Purpose Timer	483
2.39	IOMUXC: IOMUX Controller	490
2.40	KPP: KeyPad Port Driver	524
2.41	Common Driver	526
2.42	Lin_lpuart_driver	537
2.43	LPI2C: Low Power Inter-Integrated Circuit Driver	545
2.44	LPI2C Master Driver	546
2.45	LPI2C Master DMA Driver	561
2.46	LPI2C Slave Driver	563
2.47	LPSPi: Low Power Serial Peripheral Interface	573
2.48	LPSPi Peripheral driver	573
2.49	LPSPi eDMA Driver	595
2.50	LPUART: Low Power Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter Driver	602
2.51	LPUART Driver	602
2.52	LPUART eDMA Driver	621
2.53	OCOTP: On Chip One-Time Programmable controller.	624
2.54	PIT: Periodic Interrupt Timer	627
2.55	PMU: Power Management Unit	631
2.56	PWM: Pulse Width Modulator	638
2.57	PXP: Pixel Pipeline	663
2.58	QTMR: Quad Timer Driver	698
2.59	RTWDOG: 32-bit Watchdog Timer	709
2.60	SAI: Serial Audio Interface	715
2.61	SAI Driver	715
2.62	SAI EDMA Driver	741
2.63	SEMC: Smart External DRAM Controller Driver	747
2.64	SNVS: Secure Non-Volatile Storage	772
2.65	Secure Non-Volatile Storage High-Power	772
2.66	Secure Non-Volatile Storage Low-Power	781
2.67	SPDIF: Sony/Philips Digital Interface	791
2.68	SPDIF eDMA Driver	804
2.69	SRC: System Reset Controller Driver	807
2.70	TEMPMON: Temperature Monitor Module	813
2.71	TRNG: True Random Number Generator	815
2.72	TSC: Touch Screen Controller Driver	819
2.73	USDHC: Ultra Secured Digital Host Controller Driver	826
2.74	WDOG: Watchdog Timer Driver	856
2.75	XBARA: Inter-Peripheral Crossbar Switch	860
2.76	XBARB: Inter-Peripheral Crossbar Switch	863
3	Middleware	865
3.1	Boot	865
3.1.1	MCUXpresso SDK : mcuxsdk-middleware-mcuboot_opensource	865

3.1.2	MCUboot	866
3.2	Connectivity	867
3.2.1	lwIP	867
3.3	eIQ	868
3.3.1	eIQ	868
3.4	File System	896
3.4.1	FatFs	896
3.5	Motor Control	898
3.5.1	FreeMASTER	898
3.6	Multimedia	936
3.6.1	Audio Voice	936
3.7	Wireless	1019
3.7.1	NXP Wireless Framework and Stacks	1019
4	RTOS	1073
4.1	FreeRTOS	1073
4.1.1	FreeRTOS kernel	1073
4.1.2	FreeRTOS drivers	1079
4.1.3	backoffalgorithm	1079
4.1.4	corehttp	1082
4.1.5	corejson	1084
4.1.6	coremqtt	1087
4.1.7	corepkcs11	1090
4.1.8	freertos-plus-tcp	1093

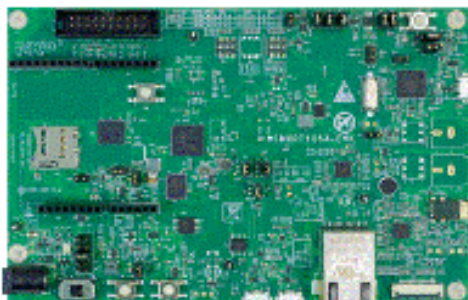
This documentation contains information specific to the evkmimxrt1064 board.

Chapter 1

MIMXRT1064-EVK

1.1 Overview

The NXP MIMXRT1064-EVK is a development board for the i.MX MIMXRT1064 600 MHz 32-bit ARM Cortex-M7 MCUs.



MCU device and part on board is shown below:

- Device: MIMXRT1064
- PartNumber: MIMXRT1064DVL6A

1.2 Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK Package

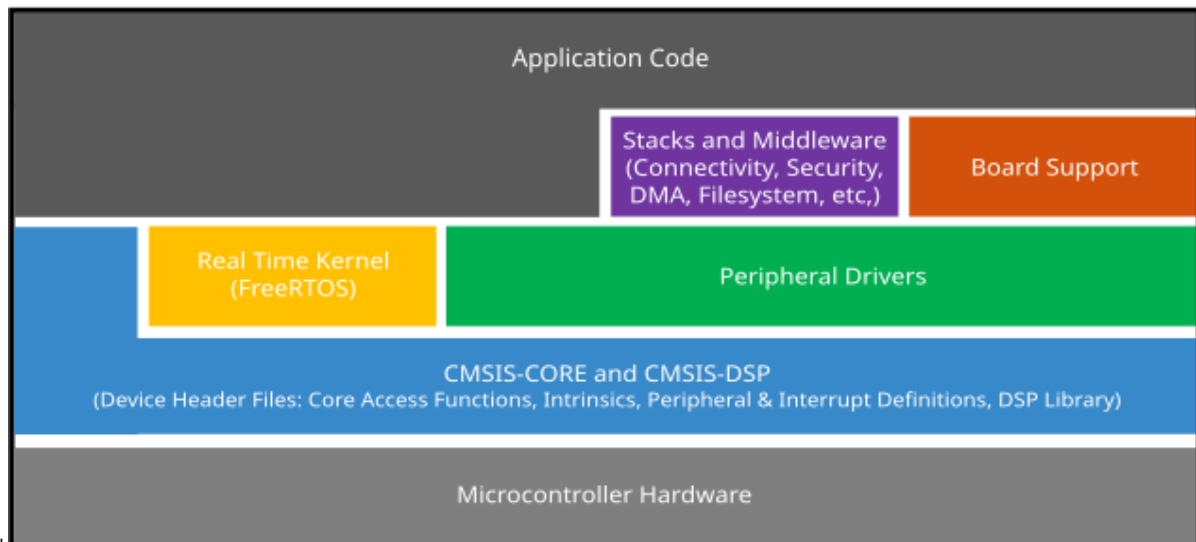
1.2.1 Getting Started with Package

Overview

The NXP MCUXpresso software and tools offer comprehensive development solutions designed to optimize, ease, and help accelerate embedded system development of applications based on general purpose, crossover, and Bluetooth-enabled MCUs from NXP. The MCUXpresso SDK includes a flexible set of peripheral drivers designed to speed up and simplify development of embedded applications. Along with the peripheral drivers, the MCUXpresso SDK provides an extensive and rich set of example applications covering everything from basic peripheral use case examples to full demo applications. The MCUXpresso SDK contains optional RTOS integrations such as FreeRTOS and Azure RTOS, and various other middleware to support rapid development.

For supported toolchain versions, see *MCUXpresso SDK Release Notes for EVK-MIMXRT1064* (document MCUXSDKMIMXRT1064RN).

For more details about MCUXpresso SDK, see [MCUXpresso Software Development Kit \(SDK\)](#).



MCUXpresso SDK board support package folders

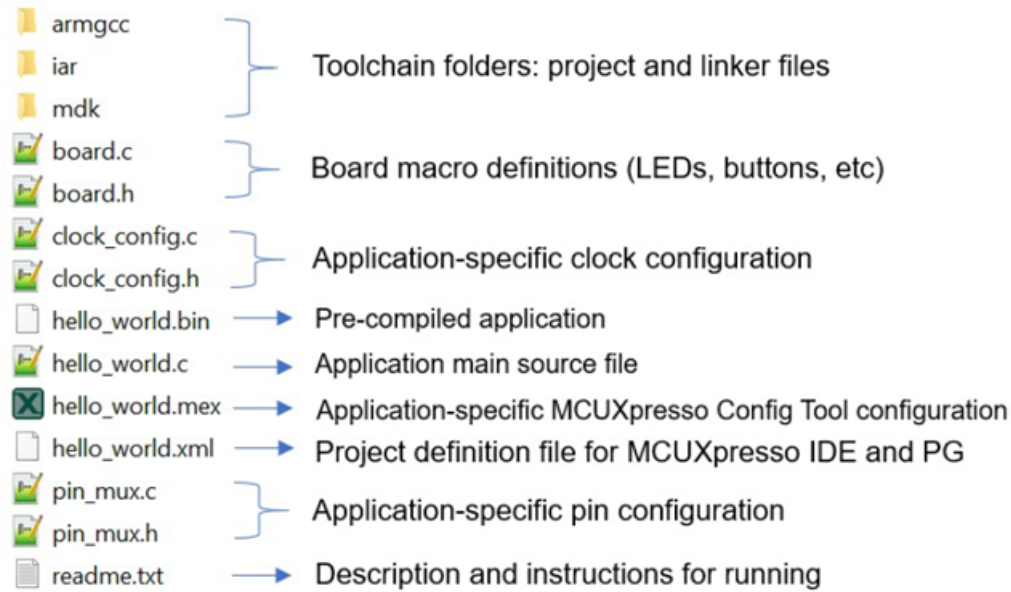
MCUXpresso SDK board support package provides example applications for NXP development and evaluation boards for Arm Cortex-M cores including Freedom, Tower System, and LPCXpresso boards. Board support packages are found inside the top-level boards folder and each supported board has its own folder (an MCUXpresso SDK package can support multiple boards). Within each `<board_name>` folder, there are various subfolders to classify the type of examples it contains. These include (but are not limited to):

- `demo_apps`: Full-featured applications that highlight key functionality and use cases of the target MCU. These applications typically use multiple MCU peripherals and may leverage stacks and middleware.
- `driver_examples`: Simple applications that show how to use the MCUXpresso SDK's peripheral drivers for a single use case. These applications typically only use a single peripheral but there are cases where multiple peripherals are used (for example, SPI conversion using DMA).
- `rtos_examples`: Basic FreeRTOS OS examples that show the use of various RTOS objects (semaphores, queues, and so on) and interfaces with the MCUXpresso SDK's RTOS drivers
- `wireless_examples`: Applications that use the Zigbee and OpenThread stacks.

Example application structure This section describes how the various types of example applications interact with the other components in the MCUXpresso SDK. To get a comprehensive understanding of all MCUXpresso SDK components and folder structure, see *MCUXpresso SDK API Reference Manual*.

Each `<board_name>` folder in the boards directory contains a comprehensive set of examples that are relevant to that specific piece of hardware. Although we use the `hello_world` example (part of the `demo_apps` folder), the same general rules apply to any type of example in the `<board_name>` folder.

In the `hello_world` application folder you see the following contents:



All files in the application folder are specific to that example, so it is easy to copy and paste an existing example to start developing a custom application based on a project provided in the MCUXpresso SDK.

Parent topic: [MCUXpresso SDK board support package folders](#)

Locating example application source files When opening an example application in any of the supported IDEs, various source files are referenced. The MCUXpresso SDK devices folder is the central component to all example applications. It means that the examples reference the same source files and, if one of these files is modified, it could potentially impact the behavior of other examples.

The main areas of the MCUXpresso SDK tree used in all example applications are:

- `devices/<device_name>`: The device's CMSIS header file, MCUXpresso SDK feature file, and a few other files
- `devices/<device_name>/drivers`: All of the peripheral drivers for your specific MCU
- `devices/<device_name>/<tool_name>`: Toolchain-specific startup code, including vector table definitions
- `devices/<device_name>/utilities`: Items such as the debug console that are used by many of the example applications

For examples containing an RTOS, there are references to the appropriate source code. RTOSes are in the `rtos` folder. The core files of each of these are shared, so modifying one could have potential impacts on other projects that depend on that file.

Parent topic: [MCUXpresso SDK board support package folders](#)

Run a demo application using IAR

This section describes the steps required to build, run, and debug example applications provided in the MCUXpresso SDK. The `hello_world` demo application targeted for the MIMXRT1064-EVK hardware platform is used as an example, although these steps can be applied to any example application in the MCUXpresso SDK.

Build an example application Do the following steps to build the `hello_world` example application.

1. Open the desired demo application workspace. Most example application workspace files can be located using the following path:

```
<install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/<example_type>/<application_name>/iar
```

Using the MIMXRT1064-EVK hardware platform as an example, the `hello_world` workspace is located in:

```
<install_dir>/boards/evkmimxrt1064/demo_apps/hello_world/iar/hello_world.eww
```

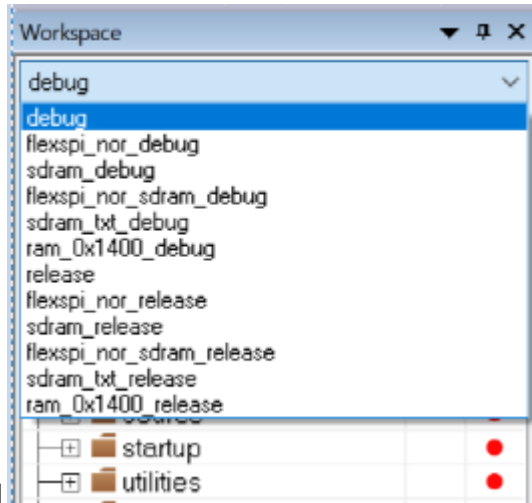
Other example applications may have additional folders in their path.

2. Select the desired build target from the drop-down menu.

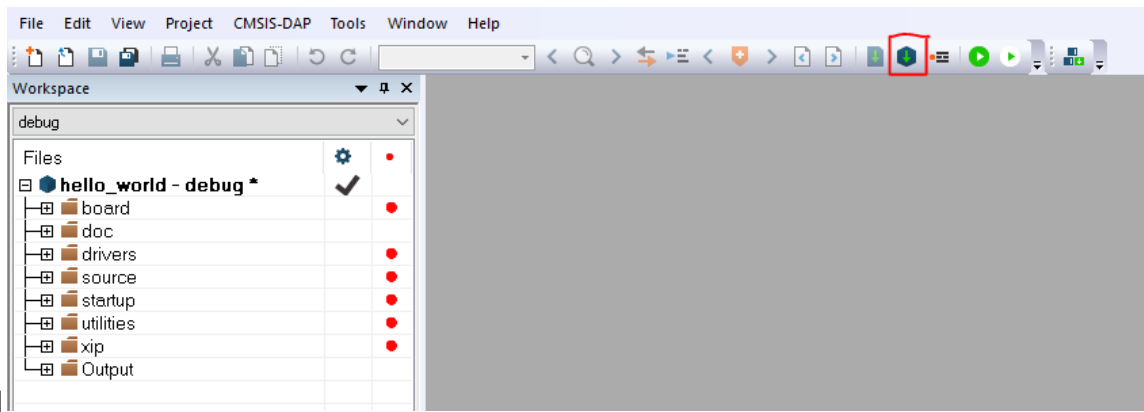
There are twelve project configurations (build targets) supported for most MCUXpresso SDK projects:

- **Debug** – Compiler optimization is set to low, and debug information is generated for the executable. The linker file is RAM linker, where text and data section is put in internal TCM.
- **Release** – Compiler optimization is set to high, and debug information is not generated. The linker file is RAM linker, where text and data section is put in internal TCM.
- **ram_0x1400_debug** – Project configuration is same as the debug target. The linker file is RAM_0x1400 linker, where text is put in ITCM with offset 0x1400 and data put in DTCM.
- **ram_0x1400_release** – Project configuration is same as the release target. The linker file is RAM_0x1400 linker, where text is put in ITCM with offset 0x1400 and data put in DTCM.
- **sdram_debug** – Project configuration is same as the debug target. The linker file is SDRAM linker, where text is put in internal TCM and data put in SDRAM.
- **sdram_release** – Project configuration is same as the release target. The linker file is SDRAM linker, where text is put in internal TCM and data put in SDRAM.
- **sdram_txt_debug** – Project configuration is same as the debug target. The linker file is SDRAM_txt linker, where text is put in SDRAM and data put in OCRAM.
- **sdram_txt_release** – Project configuration is same as the release target. The linker file is SDRAM_txt linker, where text is put in SDRAM and data put in OCRAM.
- **flexspi_nor_debug** – Project configuration is same as the debug target. The linker file is flexspi_nor linker, where text is put in flash and data put in TCM.
- **flexspi_nor_release** – Project configuration is same as the release target. The linker file is flexspi_nor linker, where text is put in flash and data put in TCM.
- **flexspi_nor_sdram_release** - Project configuration is same as the release target. The linker file is flexspi_nor_sdram linker, where text is put in flash and data put in SDRAM.
- **flexspi_nor_sdram_debug** – Project configuration is same as the debug target. The linker file is flexspi_nor_sdram linker, where text is put in flash and data put in SDRAM. For some examples need large data memory, only `sdram_debug` and `sdram_release` targets are supported.

For this example, select **hello_world – debug**.



3. To build the demo application, click **Make**, highlighted in red in Figure 2.

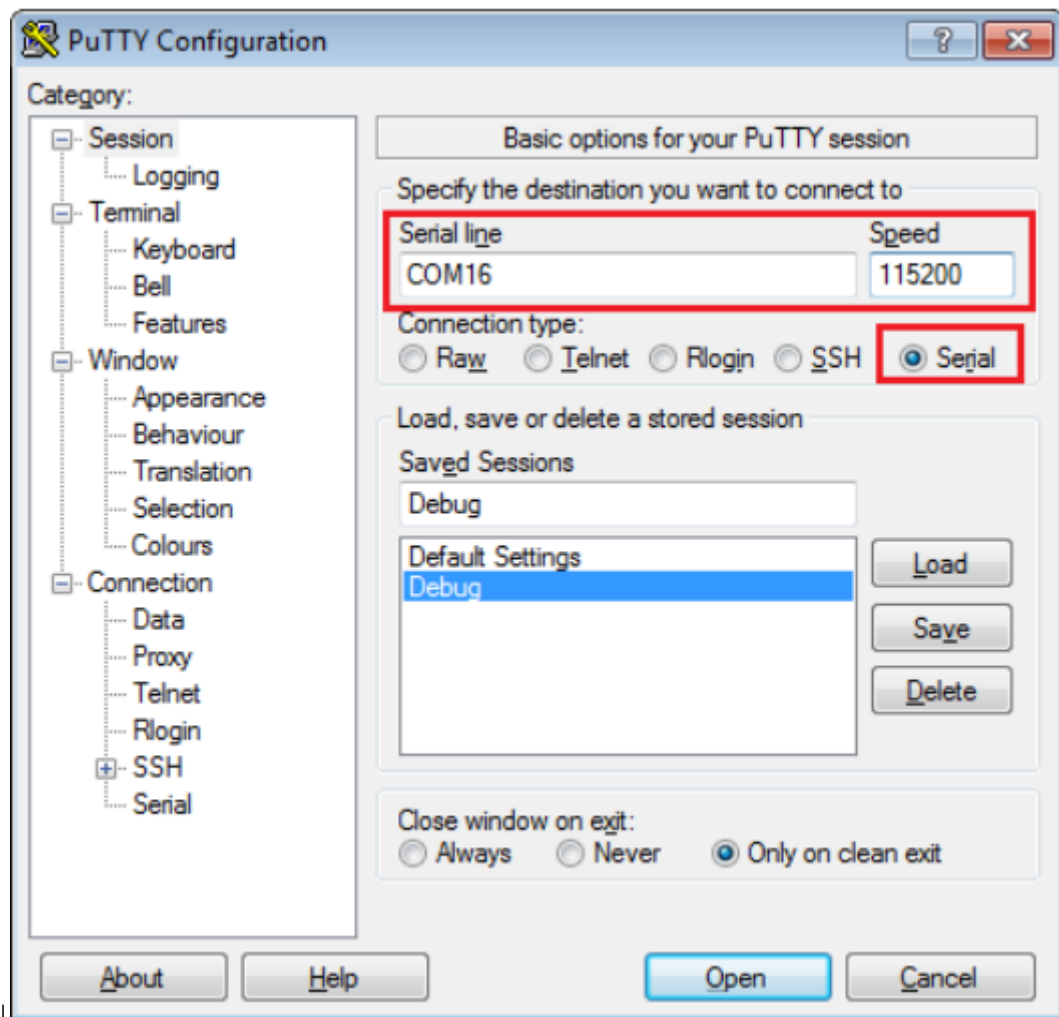


4. The build completes without errors.

Parent topic: [Run a demo application using IAR](#)

Run an example application To download and run the application, perform these steps:

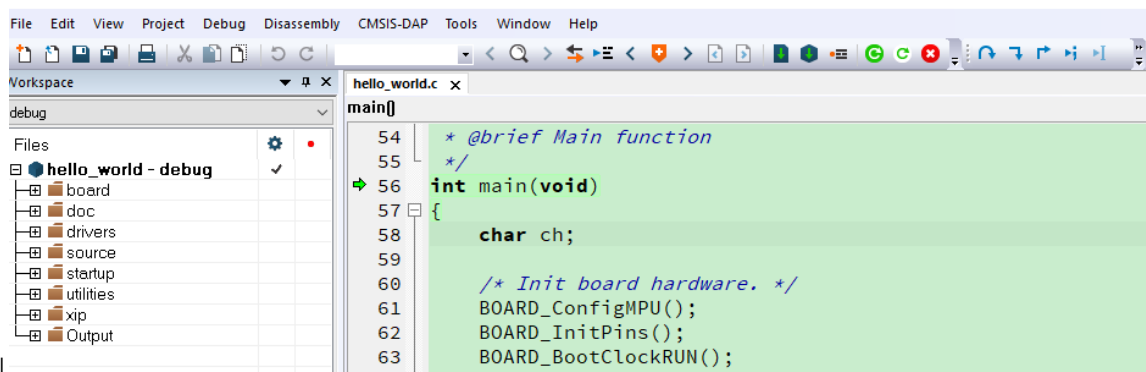
1. This board supports the CMSIS-DAP/mbd/DAPLink debug probe by default. Visit os.mbed.com/handbook/Windows-serial-configuration and follow the instructions to install the Windows operating system serial driver. If running on Linux OS, this step is not required.
2. Connect the development platform to your PC via USB cable. Connect the USB cable to J41 and make sure SW7[1:4] is **0010b**.
3. Open the terminal application on the PC, such as PuTTY or TeraTerm, and connect to the debug COM port (to determine the COM port number, see [How to determine COM port](#)). Configure the terminal with these settings:
 1. 115200 or 9600 baud rate, depending on your board (reference BOARD_DEBUG_UART_BAUDRATE variable in the board.h file)
 2. No parity
 3. 8 data bits
 4. 1 stop bit



4. In IAR, click the **Download and Debug** button to download the application to the target.



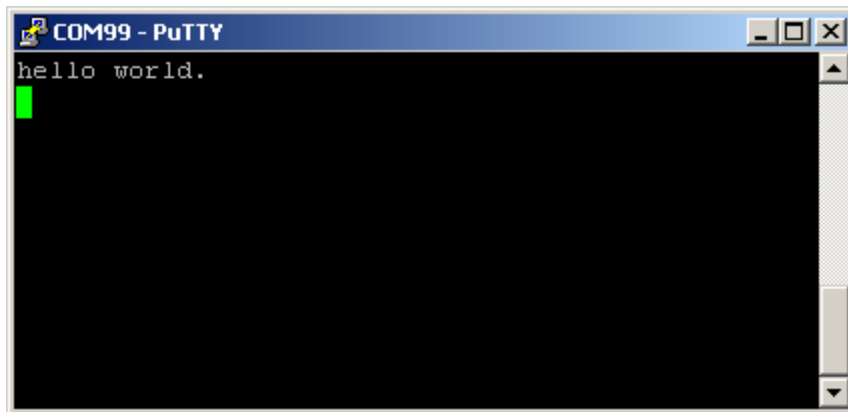
5. The application is then downloaded to the target and automatically runs to the `main()` function.



6. Run the code by clicking the **Go** button to start the application.



7. The `hello_world` application is now running and a banner is displayed on the terminal. If this is not true, check your terminal settings and connections.



Parent topic: [Run a demo application using IAR](#)

Run a demo using Keil MDK/μVision

This section describes the steps required to build, run, and debug example applications provided in the MCUXpresso SDK.

Install CMSIS device pack After the MDK tools are installed, Cortex Microcontroller Software Interface Standard (CMSIS) device packs must be installed to fully support the device from a debug perspective. These packs include things such as memory map information, register definitions and flash programming algorithms. Follow these steps to install the CMSIS pack.

1. Download the MIMXRT1064 pack.
2. After downloading the DFP, double click to install it.

Parent topic: [Run a demo using Keil MDK/μVision](#)

Build an example application

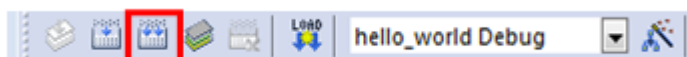
1. Open the desired example application workspace in:

```
<install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/*<example\_type>*/<application_name>/mdk
```

The workspace file is named as `<demo_name>.uvmpw`. For this specific example, the actual path is:

```
<install_dir>/boards/evkmimxrt1064/demo_apps/hello_world/mdk/hello_world.uvmpw
```

2. To build the demo project, select **Rebuild**, highlighted in red.

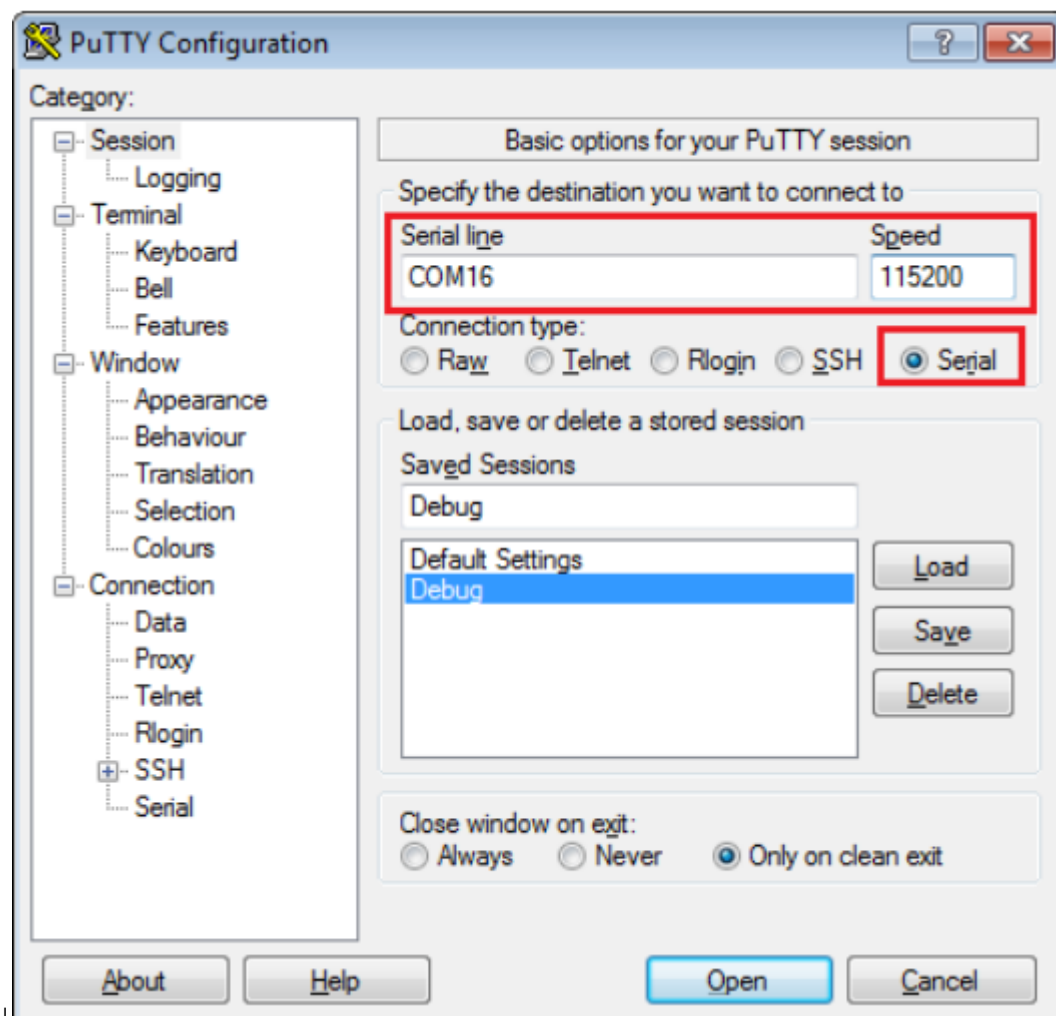


3. The build completes without errors.

Parent topic: [Run a demo using Keil MDK/μVision](#)

Run an example application To download and run the application, perform these steps:

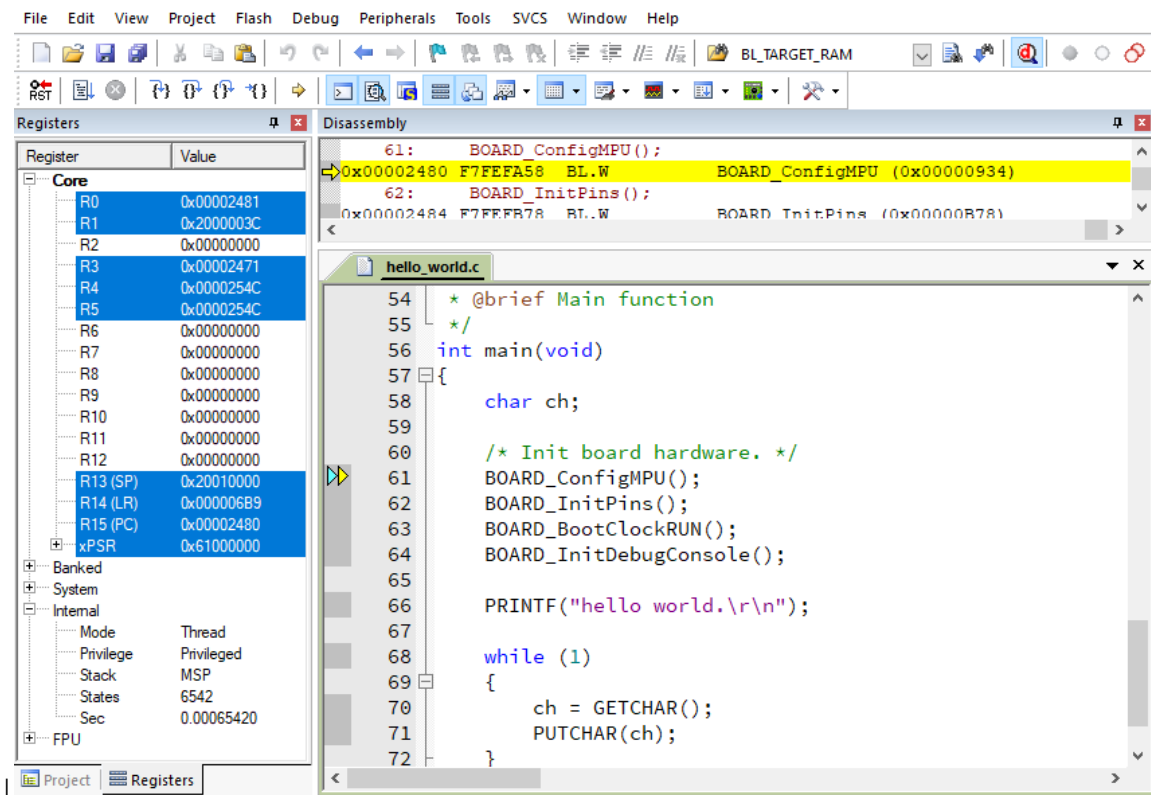
1. This board supports the CMSIS-DAP/mbed/DAPLink debug probe by default. Visit os.mbed.com/handbook/Windows-serial-configuration and follow the instructions to install the Windows® operating system serial driver. If running on Linux OS, this step is not required.
2. Connect the development platform to your PC via USB cable.
3. Open the terminal application on the PC, such as PuTTY or TeraTerm, and connect to the debug serial port number (to determine the COM port number, see [How to determine COM port](#)). Configure the terminal with these settings:
 1. 115200 or 9600 baud rate, depending on your board (reference BOARD_DEBUG_UART_BAUDRATE variable in the board.h file)
 2. No parity
 3. 8 data bits



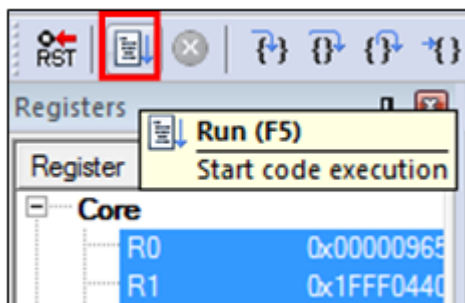
4. 1 stop bit

4. To debug the application, click **load** (or press the F8 key). Then, click the **Start/Stop Debug Session** button, highlighted in red in Figure 2. If using **J-Link** as the debugger, click **Project option > Debug > Settings > Debug > Port**, and select **SW**.

Note: When debugging with jlink, it expects one jlinkscript file named JLinkSettings.JLinkScript in the folder where the uVision project files are located. For details, see Segger Wiki. For the contents in this JLinkSettings.JLinkScript, use contents in evk-mimxrt1020_sdram_init.jlinkscript.



- Run the code by clicking **Run** to start the application, as shown in Figure 3.



The `hello\_world` application is now running and a banner is displayed on the terminal, as shown in [Figure 4](run_an_example_application_002.md#S127DD02). If this is not true, check your terminal settings and connections.

```

```

Parent topic: [Run a demo using Keil MDK/µVision](#)

Run a demo using Arm GCC

This section describes the steps to configure the command-line Arm GCC tools to build, run, and debug demo applications and necessary driver libraries provided in the MCUXpresso SDK. The `hello_world` demo application is targeted which is used as an example.

Set up toolchain This section contains the steps to install the necessary components required to build and run an MCUXpresso SDK demo application with the Arm GCC toolchain, as supported by the MCUXpresso SDK. There are many ways to use Arm GCC tools, but this example focuses on a Windows operating system environment.

Install GCC Arm Embedded tool chain Download and run the installer from launchpad.net/gcc-arm-embedded. This is the actual toolset (in other words, compiler, linker, and so on). The GCC toolchain should correspond to the latest supported version, as described in *MCUXpresso SDK Release Notes Supporting MIMXRT1064-EVK* (document MCUXSDKMIMXRT1064RN).

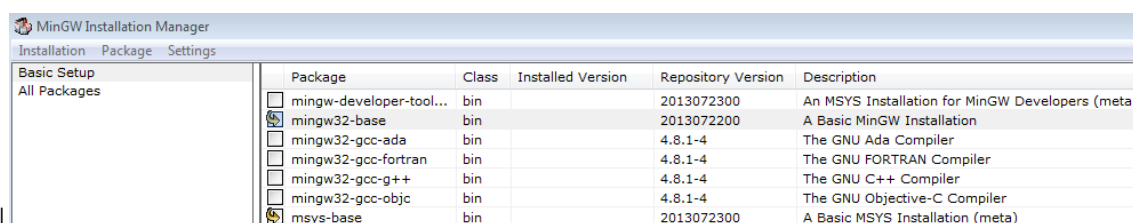
Parent topic: Set up toolchain

Install MinGW (only required on Windows OS) The Minimalist GNU for Windows (MinGW) development tools provide a set of tools that are not dependent on third-party C-Runtime DLLs (such as Cygwin). The build environment used by the MCUXpresso SDK does not use the MinGW build tools, but does leverage the base install of both MinGW and MSYS. MSYS provides a basic shell with a Unix-like interface and tools.

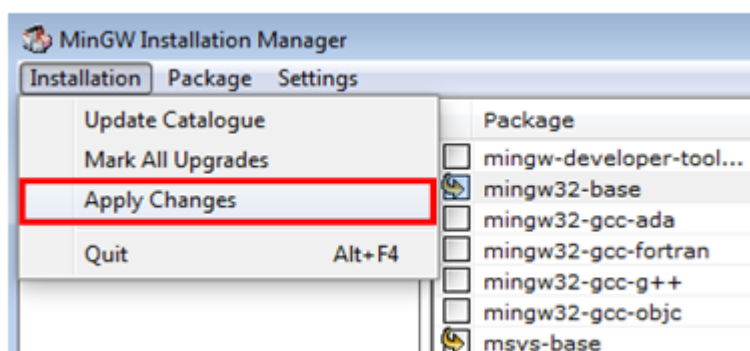
1. Download the latest MinGW mingw-get-setup installer from [MinGW](#).
2. Run the installer. The recommended installation path is `C:\MinGW`, however, you may install to any location.

Note: The installation path cannot contain any spaces.

3. Ensure that the **mingw32-base** and **msys-base** are selected under **Basic Setup**.



4. In the **Installation** menu, click **Apply Changes** and follow the remaining instructions to complete the installation.

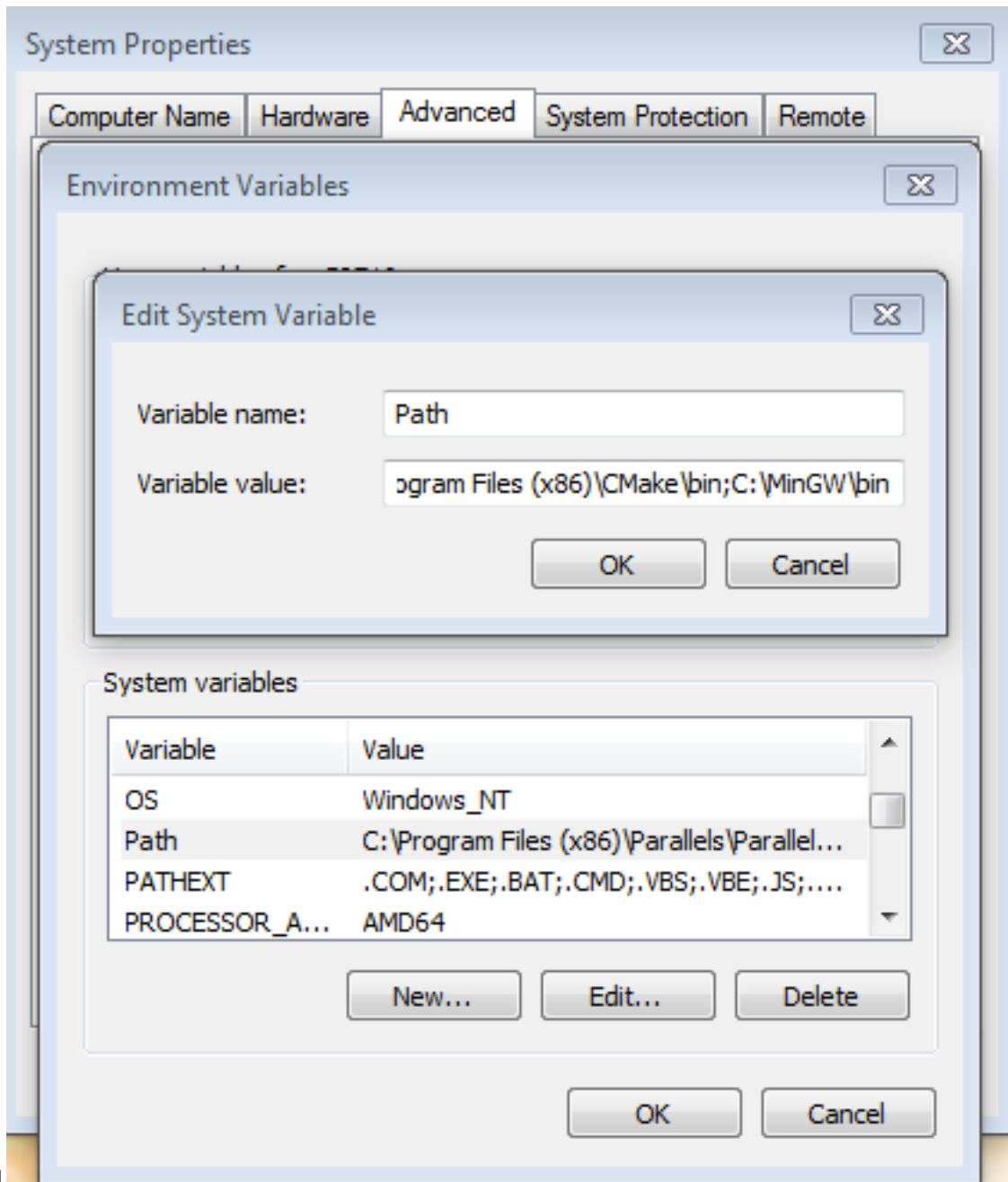


5. Add the appropriate item to the Windows operating system path environment variable. It can be found under **Control Panel->System and Security->System->Advanced System Settings** in the **Environment Variables...** section. The path is:

```
<mingw_install_dir>\bin
```

Assuming the default installation path, C:\MinGW, an example is shown below. If the path is not set correctly, the toolchain will not work.

Note: If you have C:\MinGW\msys\x.x\bin in your PATH variable (as required by Kinetis SDK 1.0.0), remove it to ensure that the new GCC build system works correctly.



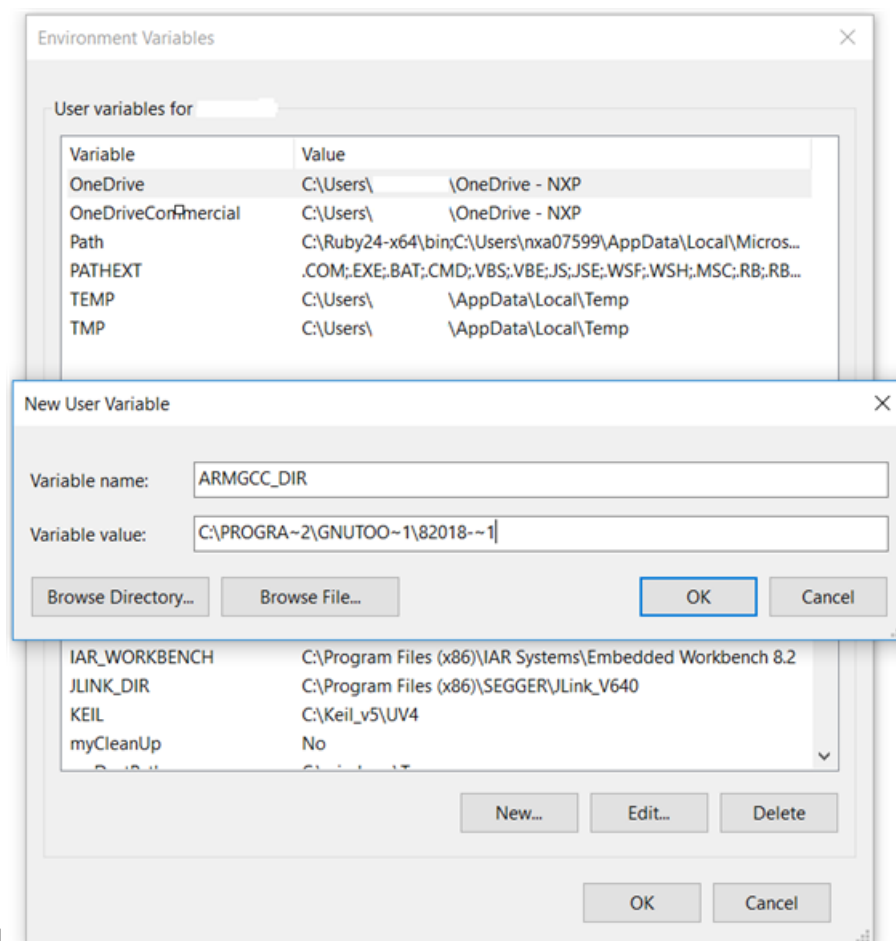
Parent topic: Set up toolchain

Add a new system environment variable for ARMGCC_DIR Create a new *system* environment variable and name it as ARMGCC_DIR. The value of this variable should point to the Arm GCC Embedded tool chain installation path. For this example, the path is:

See the installation folder of the GNU Arm GCC Embedded tools for the exact pathname of your installation.

Short path should be used for path setting, you could convert the path to short path by running command for %I in (.) do echo %~sI in above path.

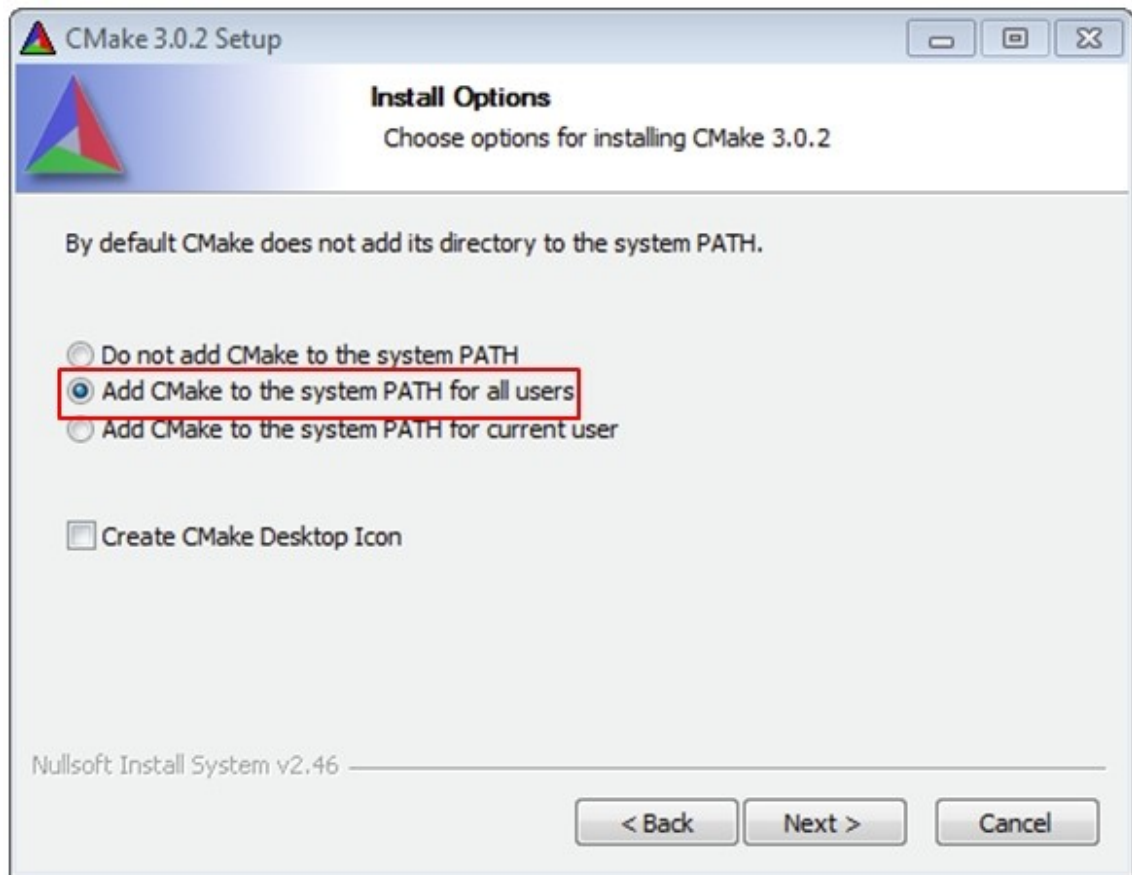
```
C:\Program Files (x86)\GNU Tools Arm Embedded\8 2018-q4-major>for %I in (.) do echo %~sI
C:\Program Files (x86)\GNU Tools Arm Embedded\8 2018-q4-major>echo C:\PROGRA~2\GNUTOO~1\82018~1
C:\PROGRA~2\GNUTOO~1\82018~1
```



Parent topic:Set up toolchain

Install CMake

1. Download CMake 3.0.x from www.cmake.org/cmake/resources/software.html.
2. Install CMake, ensuring that the option **Add CMake to system PATH** is selected when installing. The user chooses to select whether it is installed into the PATH for all users or just the current user. In this example, it is installed for all users.



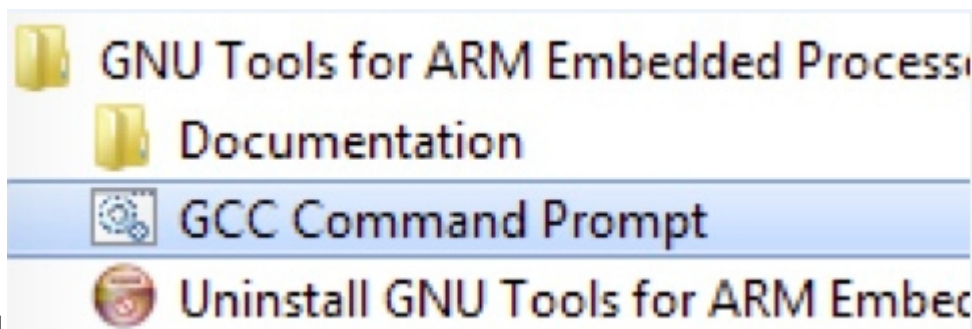
3. Follow the remaining instructions of the installer.
4. You may need to reboot your system for the PATH changes to take effect.
5. Make sure `sh.exe` is not in the Environment Variable PATH. This is a limitation of `mingw32-make`.

Parent topic:Set up toolchain

Parent topic:[Run a demo using Arm GCC](#)

Build an example application To build an example application, follow these steps.

1. Open a GCC Arm Embedded tool chain command window. To launch the window, from the Windows operating system **Start** menu, go to **Programs > GNU Tools Arm Embedded <version>** and select **GCC Command Prompt**.



2. Change the directory to the example application project directory which has a path similar to the following:

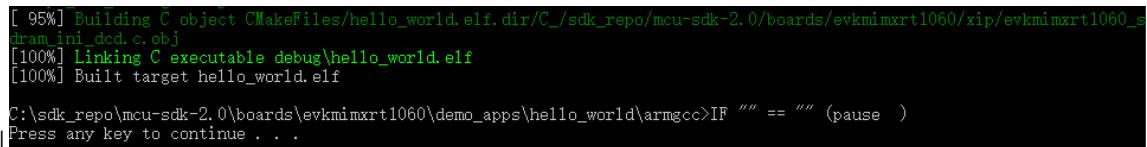
```
<install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/<example_type>/<application_name>/armgcc
```

For this example, the exact path is:

```
<install_dir>/examples/evkmimxrt1064/demo_apps/hello_world/armgcc
```

Note: To change directories, use the `cd` command.

3. Type **build_debug.bat** on the command line or double click on **build_debug.bat** file in Windows Explorer to build it. The output is as shown in Figure 2.



```
[ 95%] Building C object CMakeFiles/hello_world.elf.dir/C:/sdk_repo/mcu-sdk-2.0/boards/evkmimxrt1060/xip/evkmimxrt1060_sram_ini_dcd.c.obj
[100%] Linking C executable debug\hello_world.elf
[100%] Built target hello_world.elf
C:\sdk_repo\mcu-sdk-2.0\boards\evkmimxrt1060\demo_apps\hello_world\armgcc>IF "" == "" (pause )
Press any key to continue . . .
```

|
Parent topic: [Run a demo using Arm GCC](#)

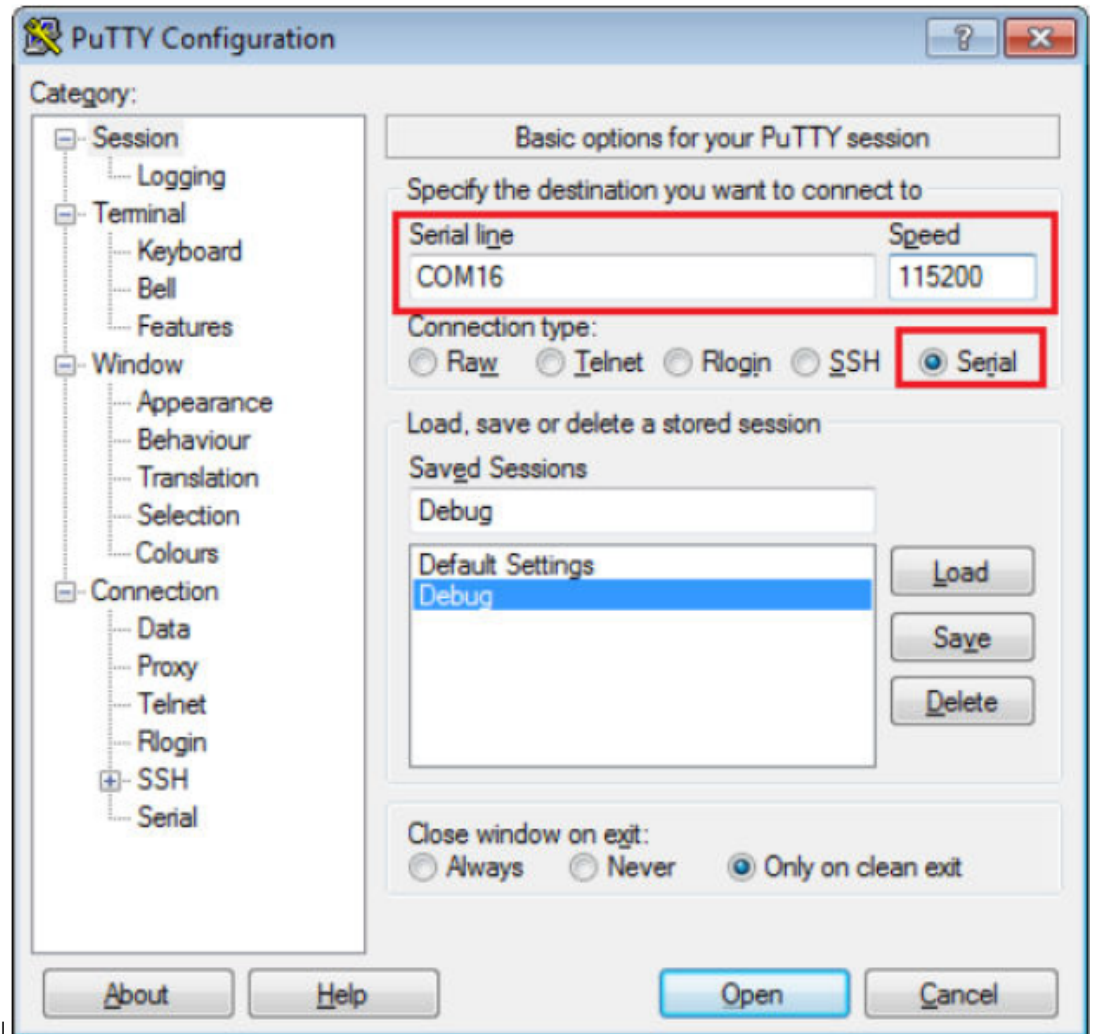
Run an example application This section describes steps to run a demo application using J-Link GDB Server application. To perform this exercise, make sure that either:

- The OpenSDA interface on your board is programmed with the J-Link OpenSDA firmware. If your board does not support OpenSDA, then a standalone J-Link pod is required.
- You have a standalone J-Link pod that is connected to the debug interface of your board.

Note: Some hardware platforms require hardware modification in order to function correctly with an external debug interface.

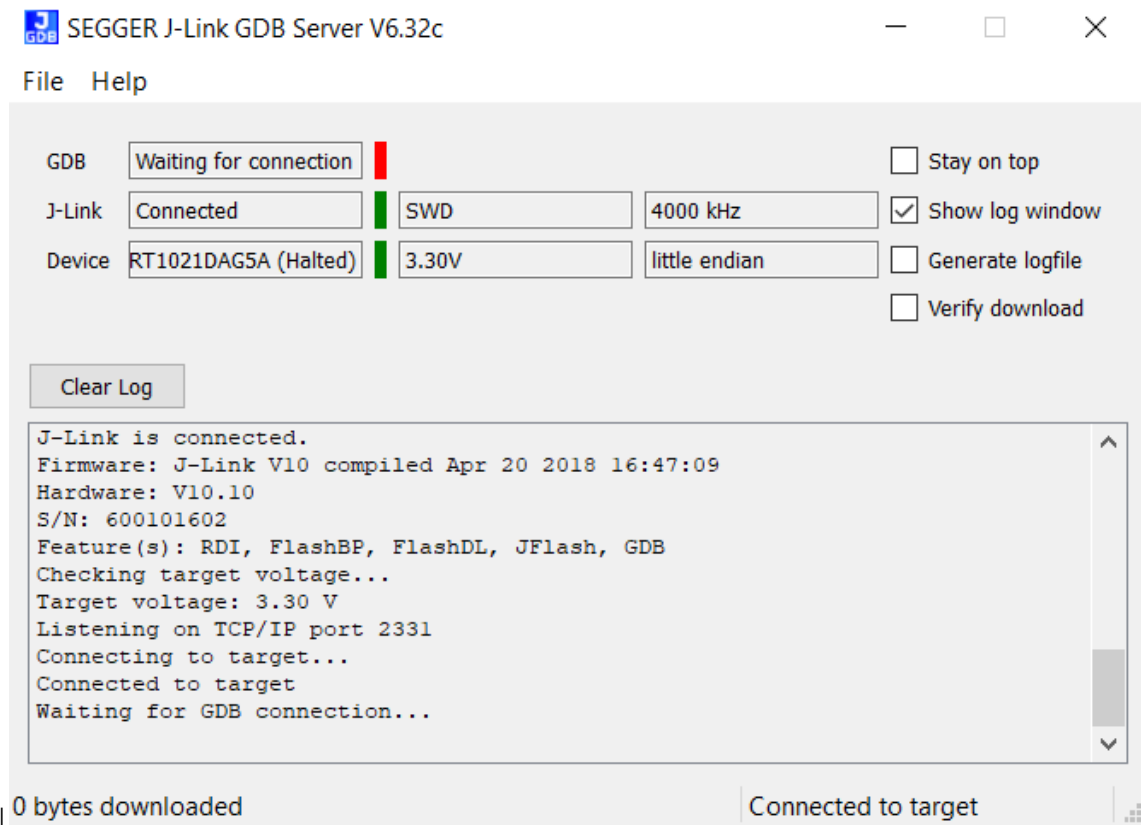
After the J-Link interface is configured and connected, follow these steps to download and run the demo applications:

1. This board supports the J-Link debug probe. Before using it, install SEGGER software, which can be downloaded from <http://www.segger.com>.
2. Connect the development platform to your PC via USB cable between the OpenSDA USB connector and the PC USB connector. If using a standalone J-Link debug pod, also connect it to the SWD/JTAG connector of the board.
3. Open the terminal application on the PC, such as PuTTY or TeraTerm, and connect to the debug serial port number (to determine the COM port number, see Appendix A). Configure the terminal with these settings:
 1. 115200 or 9600 baud rate, depending on your board (reference BOARD_DEBUG_UART_BAUDRATE variable in the board.h file)
 2. No parity
 3. 8 data bits

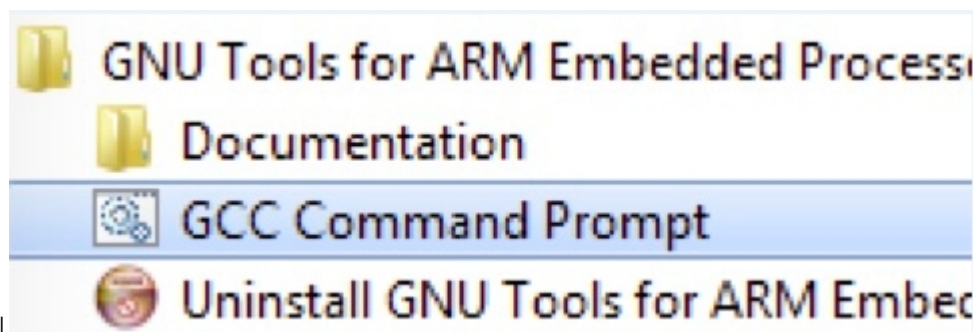


4. 1 stop bit |

4. Open the J-Link GDB Server application. Go to the SEGGER install folder. For example, `C:\Program Files(x86)\SEGGER\JLink_Vxxx`. Open the command windows. For Debug and Release targets, use the `JLinkGDBServer.exe` command. For the `sdram_debug`, `sdram_release`, `flexspi_nor_sdram_debug`, and `flexspi_nor_sdram_release` targets, use the `JLinkGDBServer.exe-scriptfile <install_dir>/boards/evkmimxrt1064/demo_apps/hello_world/evkmimxrt1064_sdram_init.jlinkscript` command
5. The target device selection chosen for this example is **MIMXRT1064DVL6A**.
6. After it is connected, the screen should resemble Figure 2.



7. If not already running, open a GCC Arm Embedded tool chain command window. To launch the window, from the Windows operating system **Start menu**, go to **Programs > GNU Tools Arm Embedded <version>** and select **GCC Command Prompt**.



8. Change to the directory that contains the example application output. The output can be found in using one of these paths, depending on the build target selected:

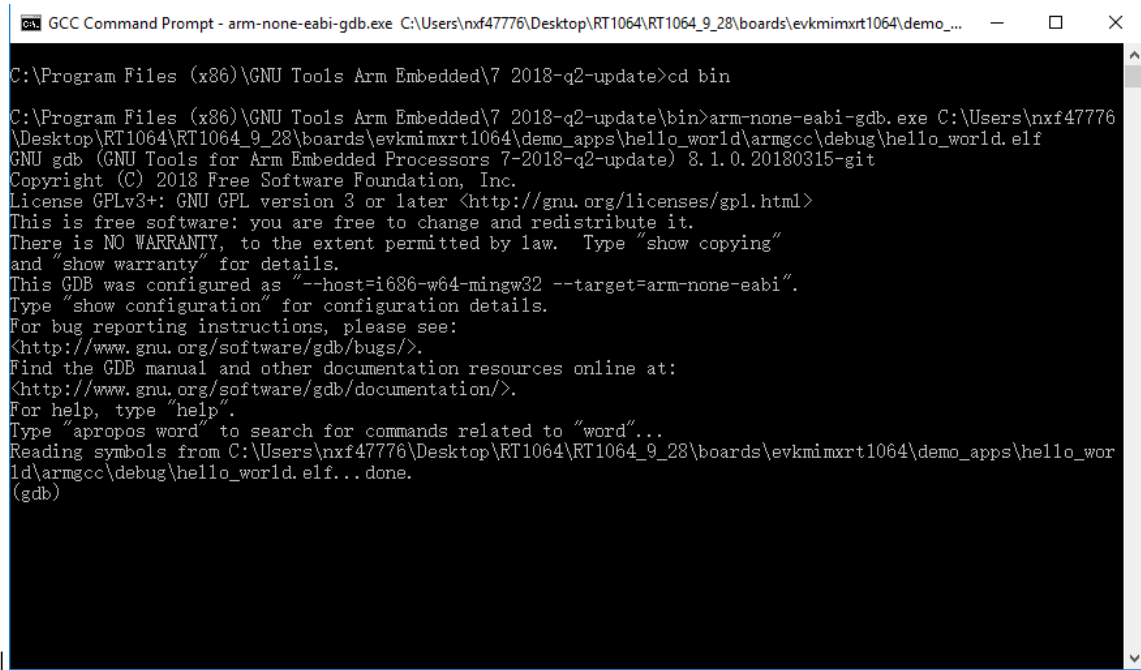
```
<install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/<example_type>/<application_name>/armgcc/debug
```

```
<install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/<example_type>/<application_name>/armgcc/release
```

For this example, the path is:

```
<install_dir>/boards/evkmimxrt1064/demo_apps/hello_world/armgcc/debug
```

9. Run the `arm-none-eabi-gdb.exe <application_name>.elf`. For this example, it is `arm-none-eabi-gdb.exe hello_world.elf`.



```

GCC Command Prompt - arm-none-eabi-gdb.exe C:\Users\nxf47776\Desktop\RT1064\RT1064_9_28\boards\evkmimxrt1064\demo_...
C:\Program Files (x86)\GNU Tools Arm Embedded\7 2018-q2-update>cd bin
C:\Program Files (x86)\GNU Tools Arm Embedded\7 2018-q2-update\bin>arm-none-eabi-gdb.exe C:\Users\nxf47776\Desktop\RT1064\RT1064_9_28\boards\evkmimxrt1064\demo_apps\hello_world\armgcc\debug\hello_world.elf
GNU gdb (GNU Tools for Arm Embedded Processors 7-2018-q2-update) 8.1.0.20180315-git
Copyright (C) 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "--host=i686-w64-mingw32 --target=arm-none-eabi".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from C:\Users\nxf47776\Desktop\RT1064\RT1064_9_28\boards\evkmimxrt1064\demo_apps\hello_world\armgcc\debug\hello_world.elf... done.
(gdb)

```

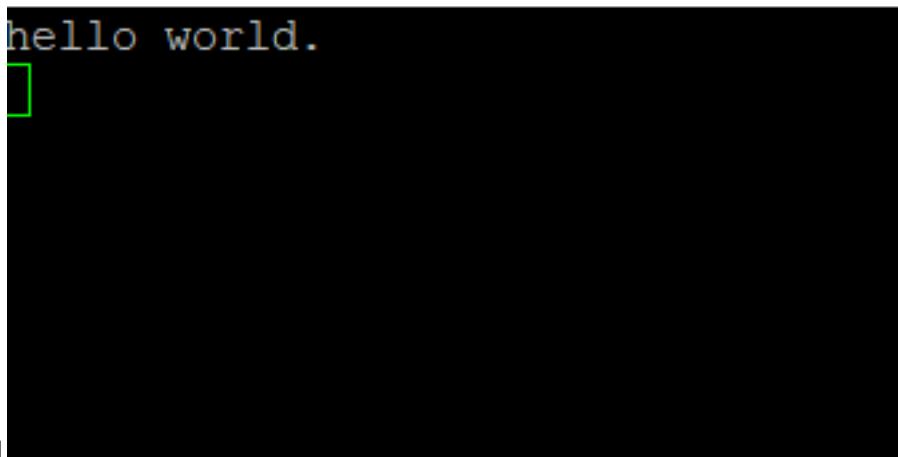
10. Run these commands:

1. target remote localhost:2331
2. monitor reset
3. monitor halt
4. load

11. The application is now downloaded and halted at the reset vector. Execute the monitor go command to start the demo application.

The hello_world application is now running and a banner is displayed on the terminal. If this is not true, check your terminal settings and connections.

 COM3 - PuTTY



```

hello world.

```

Parent topic: [Run a demo using Arm GCC](#)

Run a demo using MCUXpresso IDE

Note:

Ensure that the MCUXpresso IDE toolchain is included when generating the MCUXpresso SDK Package.

MCUXpresso IDE is not supported in this release.

This section describes the steps required to configure MCUXpresso IDE to build, run, and debug example applications. The `hello_world` demo application targeted for the MIMXRT1064-EVK platform is used as an example, though these steps can be applied to any example application in the MCUXpresso SDK.

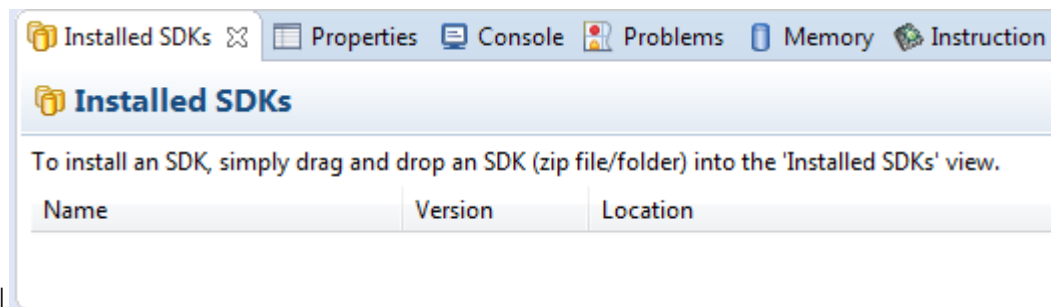
Note: By default, three macros, `XIP_EXTERNAL_FLASH=1`, `XIP_BOOT_HEADER_ENABLE=1`, and `XIP_BOOT_HEADER_DCD_ENABLE=1`, are set in the project. If you do not use `Board_Flash` in the project, these macros should be removed or set value to **0** in project settings.

Select the workspace location Every time MCUXpresso IDE launches, it prompts the user to select a workspace location. MCUXpresso IDE is built on top of Eclipse which uses workspace to store information about its current configuration, and in some use cases, source files for the projects are in the workspace. The location of the workspace can be anywhere, but it is recommended that the workspace be located outside the MCUXpresso SDK tree.

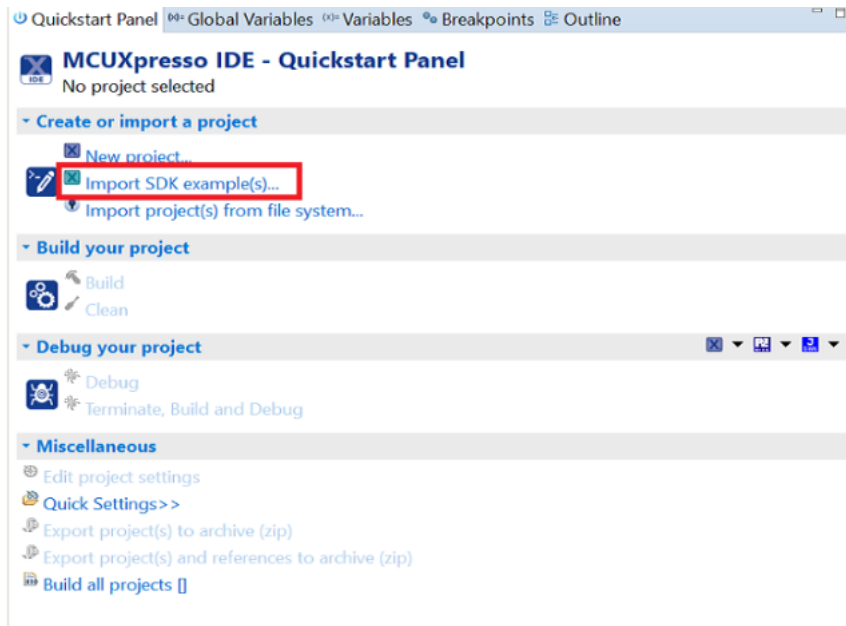
Parent topic: [Run a demo using MCUXpresso IDE](#)

Build an example application To build an example application, follow these steps.

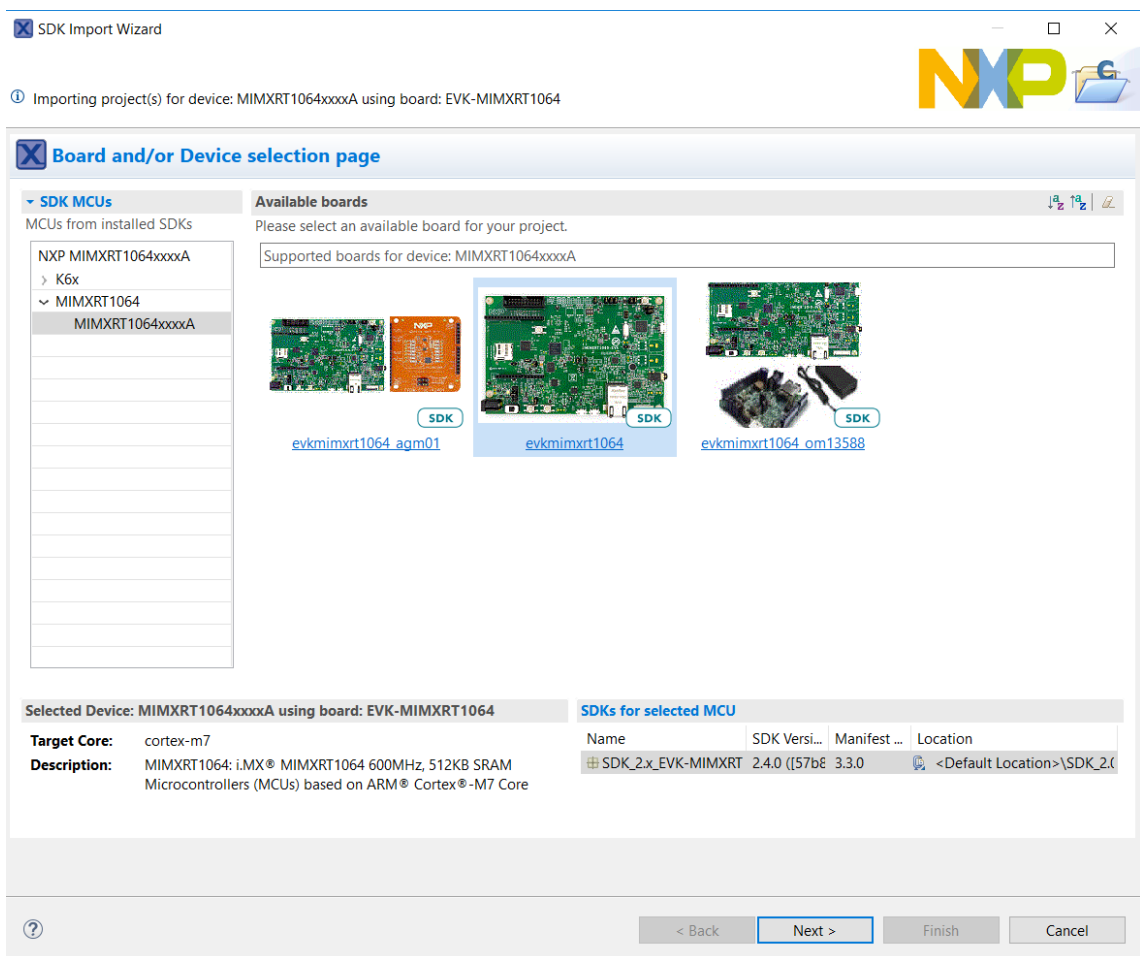
1. Drag and drop the SDK zip file into the **Installed SDKs** view to install the MCUXpresso SDK. In the window that appears, click **OK** and wait until the import has finished.



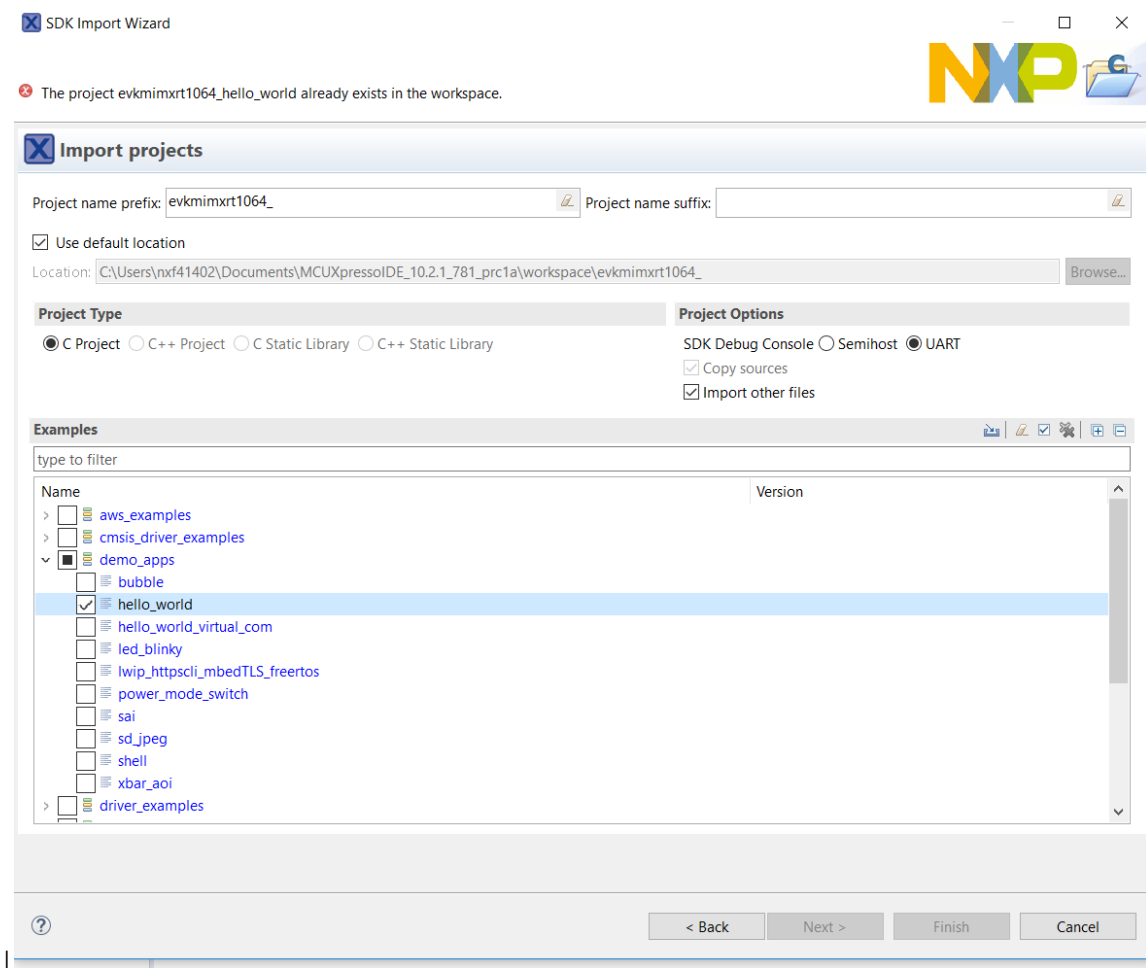
2. On the **Quickstart Panel**, click **Import SDK example(s)...**, as shown in Figure 2.



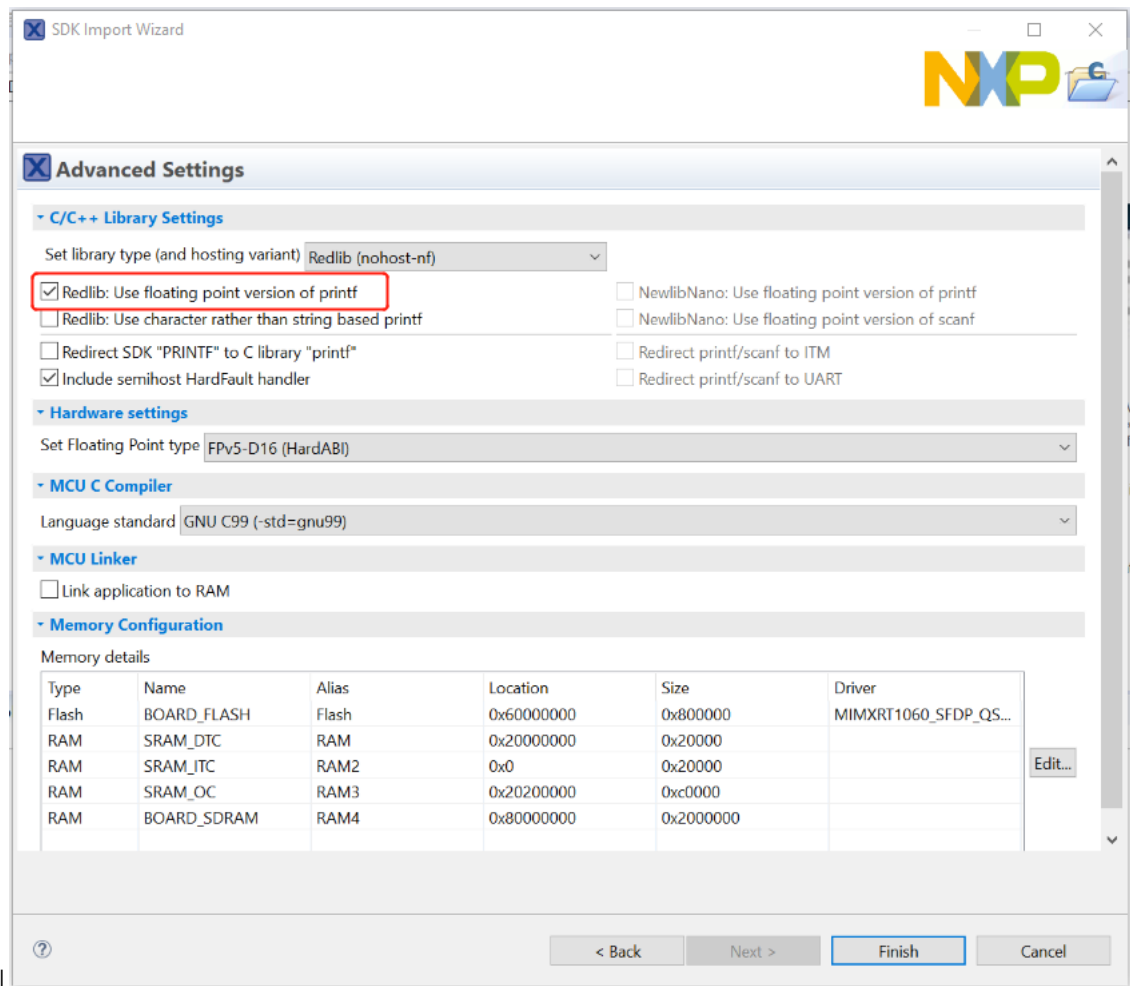
3. In the window that appears, expand the **MIMXRT1064** folder and select **MIMXRT1064xxxxx**. Then, select **evkmimxrt1064** and click **Next**, as shown in Figure 3.



4. Expand the **demo_apps** folder, select **hello_world**, and then click **Next**, as shown in Figure 4.

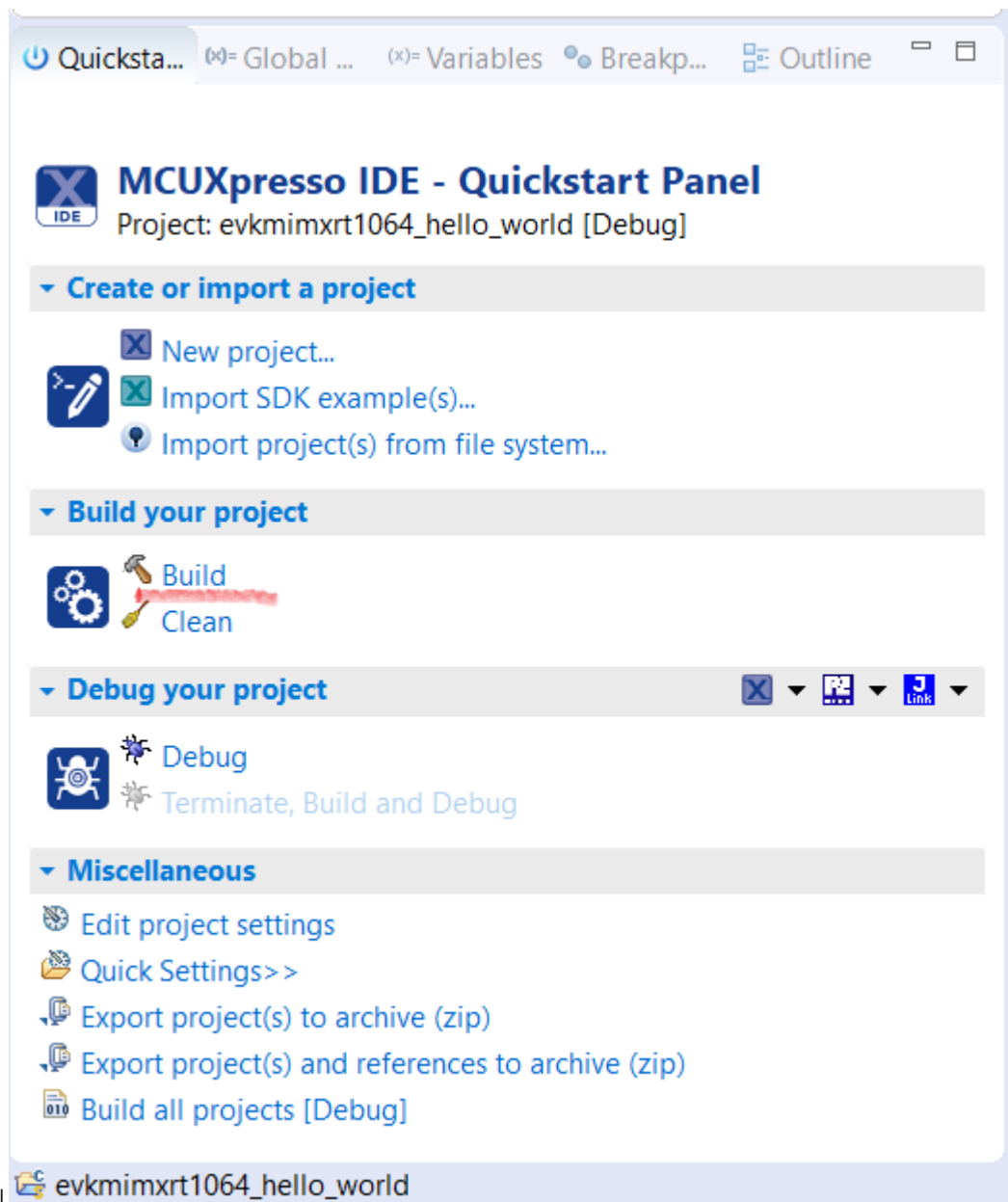


5. Ensure the option **Redlib: Use floating-point version of printf** is selected if the cases print floating-point numbers on the terminal (for demo applications such as `dac32_adc12`, `dac_adc`, `dac_cadc`, `ecompass`, `sai`, `coremark`, `mbdctl_benchmark`, `wolfssl_benchmark`, and for `mmcau_examples` such as `mmcau_api`). Otherwise, there is no need to select it. Click **Finish**.



Note: If you want to use semihost to print log, first select the **Semihost** button when importing projects, as shown in [Figure 6](build_an_example_application.md#FLOAATING).

- On the **Quickstart** panel, click **build** evkmimxrt1064_demo_apps_hello_world \[Debug\], as shown in Figure 8.

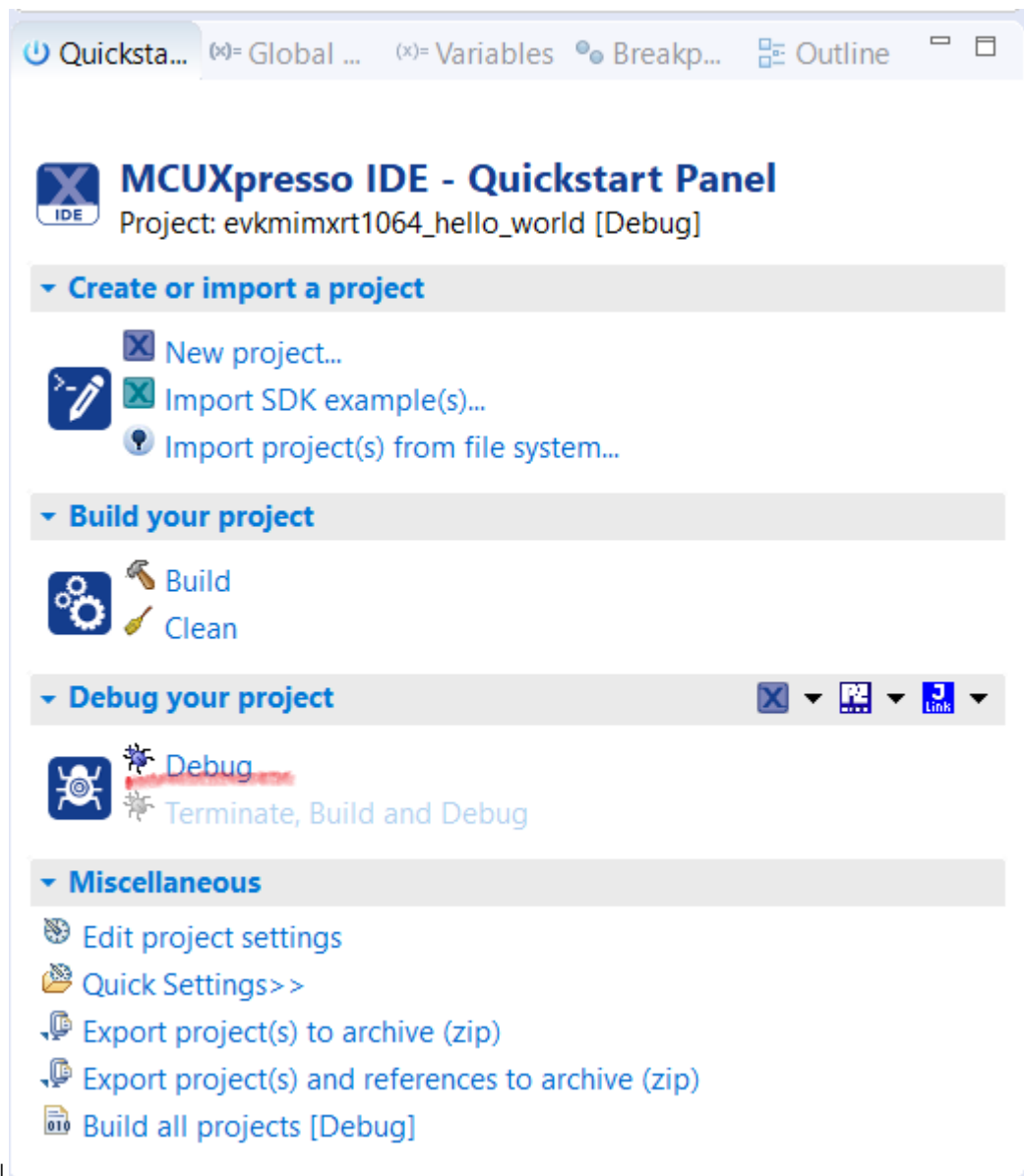


Parent topic: [Run a demo using MCUXpresso IDE](#)

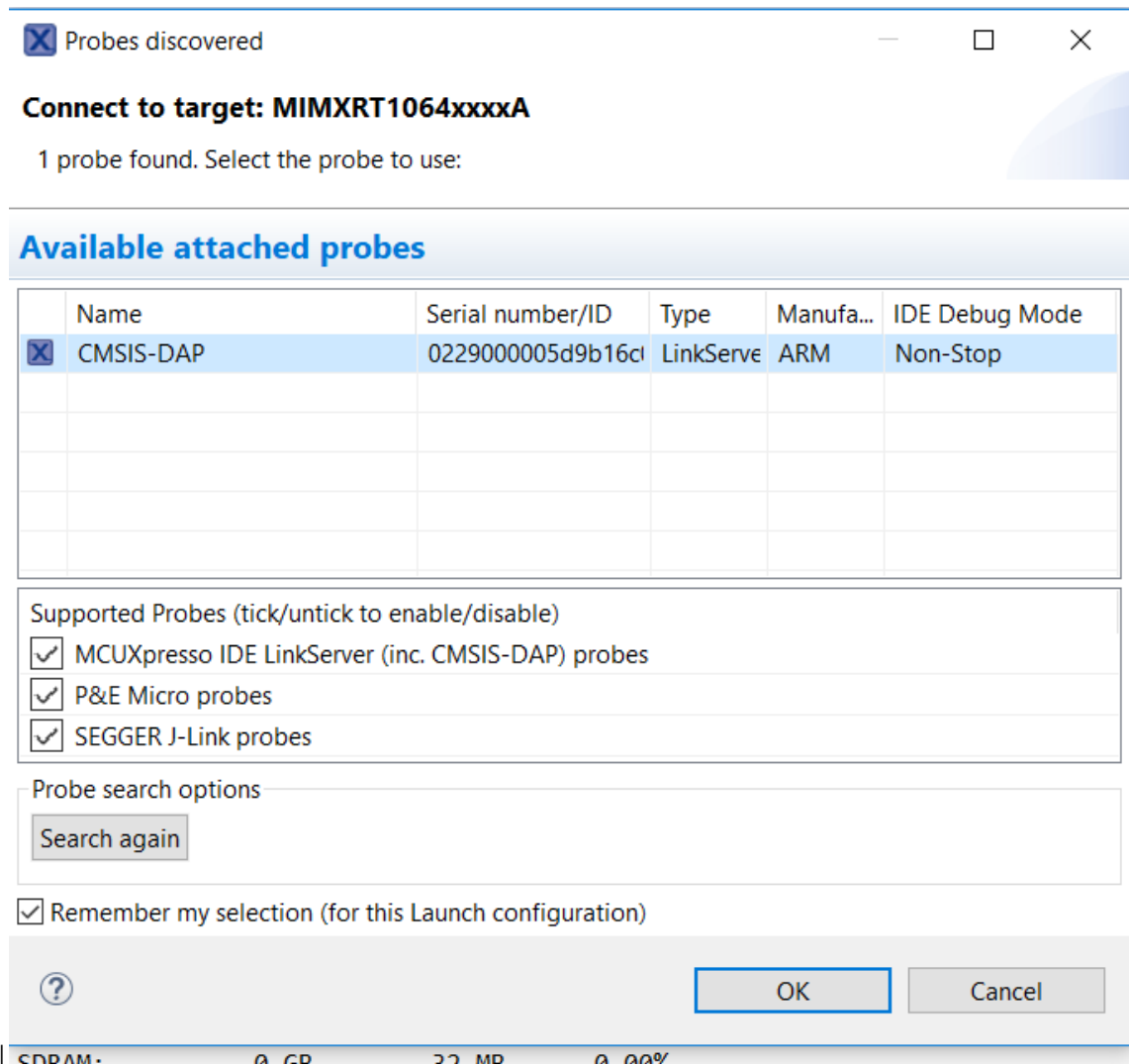
Run an example application For more information on debug probe support in the MCUXpresso IDE, visit community.nxp.com.

To download and run the application, perform these steps:

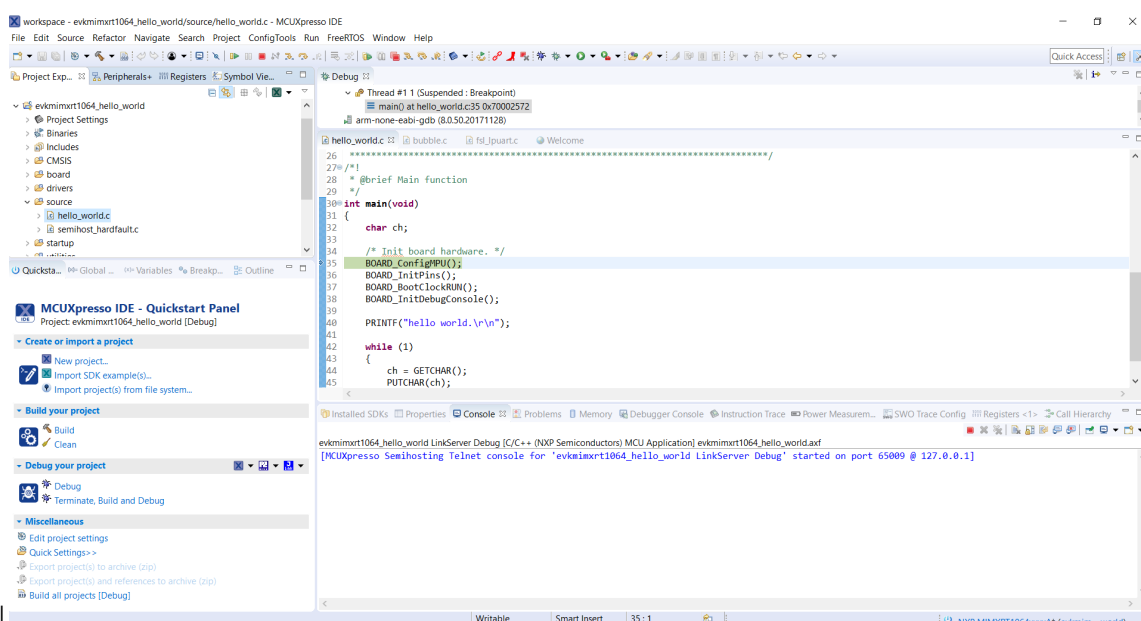
1. On the **Quickstart Panel**, click **Debug evkmimxrt1064_demo_apps_hello_world [Debug]**.



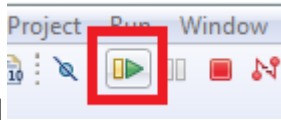
2. The first time you debug a project, the **Debug Emulator Selection Dialog** is displayed, showing all supported probes that are attached to your computer. Select the probe through which you want to debug and click **OK**. (For any future debug sessions, the stored probe selection is automatically used, unless the probe cannot be found.)



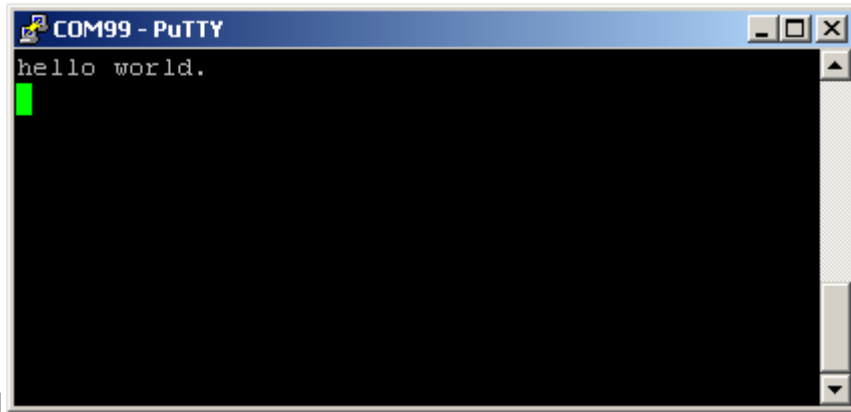
3. The application is downloaded to the target and automatically runs to `main()`.



4. Start the application by clicking the **Resume** button.



The `hello_world` application is now running and a banner is displayed on the MCUXpresso IDE console window. If not, check your terminal settings and connections.

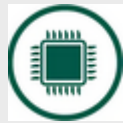


Parent topic: [Run a demo using MCUXpresso IDE](#)

MCUXpresso Config Tools

MCUXpresso Config Tools can help configure the processor and generate initialization code for the on chip peripherals. The tools are able to modify any existing example project, or create a new configuration for the selected board or processor. The generated code is designed to be used with MCUXpresso SDK version 2.x.

Table 1 describes the tools included in the MCUXpresso Config Tools.

Config Tool	Description	Image
Pins tool	For configuration of pin routing and pin electrical properties.	

| **Clock tool** | For system clock configuration |



| **Peripherals tools** | For configuration of other peripherals |



| **TEE tool** | Configures access policies for memory area and peripherals helping to protect and

isolate sensitive parts of the application. |



| **Device Configuration tool** | Configures Device Configuration Data (DCD) contained in the program image that the Boot ROM code interprets to set up various on-chip peripherals prior to the



program launch.

MCUXpresso Config Tools can be accessed in the following products:

- **Integrated** in the MCUXpresso IDE. Config tools are integrated with both compiler and debugger which makes it the easiest way to begin the development.
- **Standalone version** available for download from www.nxp.com/mcuxpresso. Recommended for customers using IAR Embedded Workbench, Keil MDK μ Vision, or Arm GCC.
- **Online version** available on mcuxpresso.nxp.com. Recommended doing a quick evaluation of the processor or use the tool without installation.

Each version of the product contains a specific *Quick Start Guide* document MCUXpresso IDE Config Tools installation folder that can help start your work.

MCUXpresso IDE New Project Wizard

MCUXpresso IDE features a new project wizard. The wizard provides functionality for the user to create new projects from the installed SDKs (and from pre-installed part support). It offers user the flexibility to select and change multiple builds. The wizard also includes a library and provides source code options. The source code is organized as software components, categorized as drivers, utilities, and middleware.

To use the wizard, start the MCUXpresso IDE. This is located in the **QuickStart Panel** at the bottom left of the MCUXpresso IDE window. Select **New project**, as shown in *Figure 1*.



For more details and usage of new project wizard, see the *MCUXpresso_IDE_User_Guide.pdf* in the MCUXpresso IDE installation folder.

How to determine COM port

This section describes the steps necessary to determine the debug COM port number of your NXP hardware development platform.

1. **Linux:** The serial port can be determined by running the following command after the USB Serial is connected to the host:

```
$ dmesg | grep "ttyUSB"
[503175.307873] usb 3-12: cp210x converter now attached to ttyUSB0
[503175.309372] usb 3-12: cp210x converter now attached to ttyUSB1
```

There are two ports, one is Cortex-A core debug console and the other is for Cortex M4.

2. **Windows:** To determine the COM port open Device Manager in the Windows operating system. Click the **Start** menu and type **Device Manager** in the search bar.
3. In the Device Manager, expand the **Ports (COM & LPT)** section to view the available ports. The COM port names will be different for all the NXP boards.

How to define IRQ handler in CPP files

With MCUXpresso SDK, users could define their own IRQ handler in application level to override the default IRQ handler. For example, to override the default PIT_IRQHandler define in startup_DEVICE.s, application code like app.c can be implement like:

```
c
void PIT_IRQHandler(void)
{
    // Your code
}
```

When application file is CPP file, like app.cpp, then `extern "C"` should be used to ensure the function prototype alignment.

```
cpp
extern "C" {
    void PIT_IRQHandler(void);
}
void PIT_IRQHandler(void)
{
    // Your code
}
```

How to add or remove boot header for XIP targets

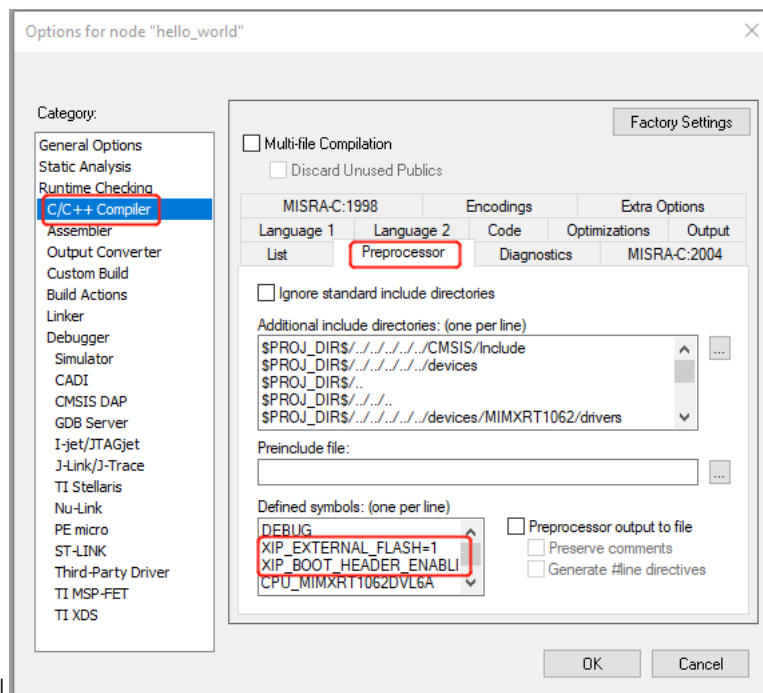
The MCUXpresso SDK for i.MX provides `flexspi_nor_debug` and `flexspi_nor_release` targets for each example and/or demo which supports XIP (eXecute-In-Place). These two targets add `XIP_BOOT_HEADER` to the image by default. Because of this, ROM can boot and run this image directly on external flash.

Macros for the boot leader:

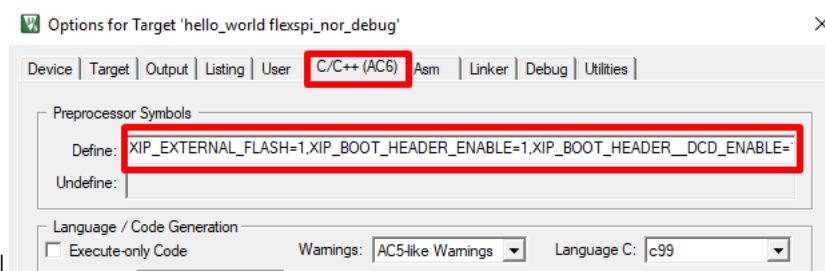
Where to change the macros for each toolchain in MCUXpresso SDK?

Take `hello_world` as an example:

- IAR



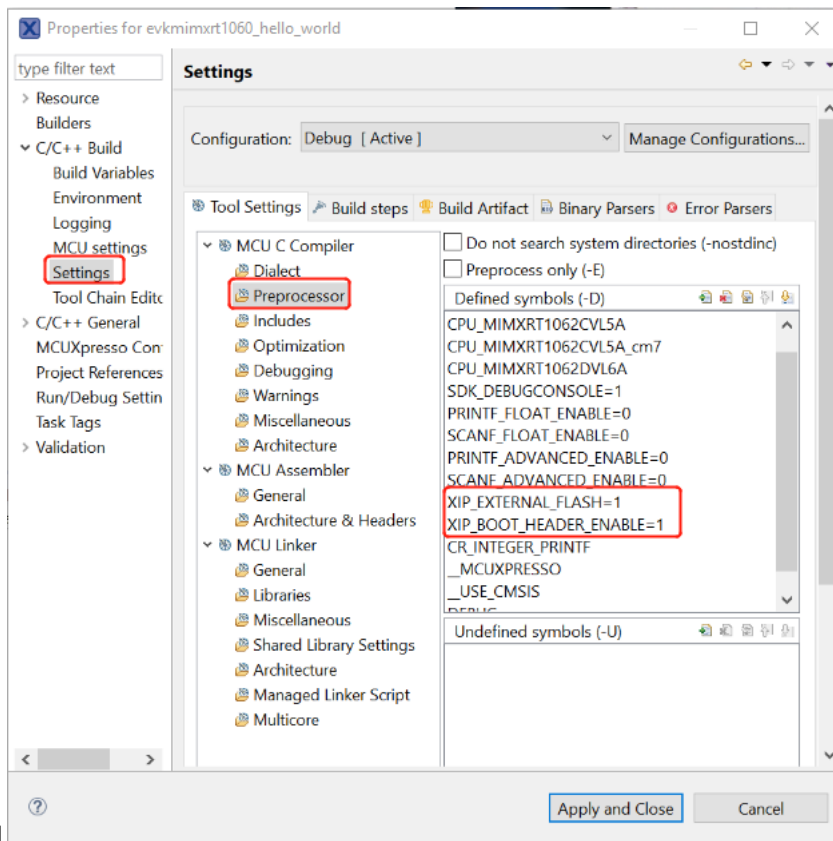
- MDK



- ARMGCC

Change the configuration in CMakeLists.txt.

- MCUX



1.3 Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK GitHub

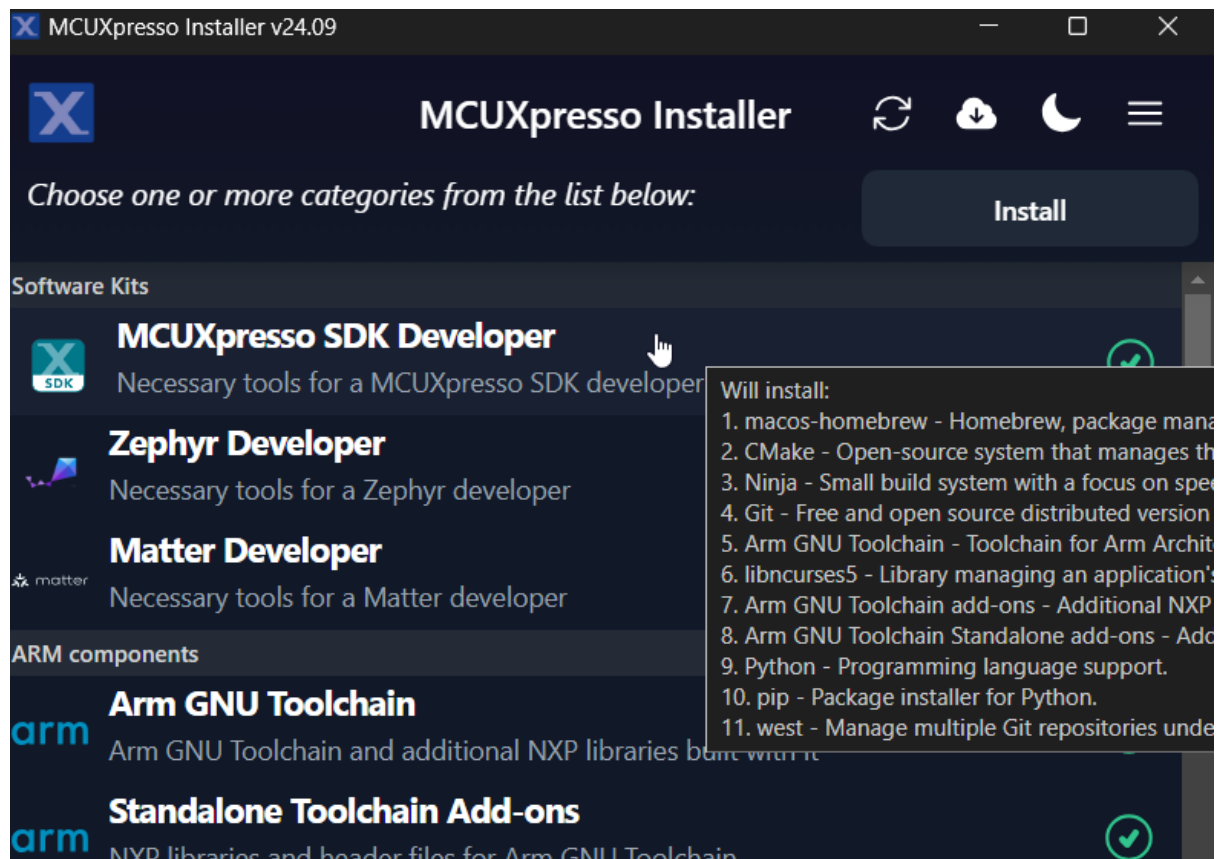
1.3.1 Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK Repository

Installation

NOTE

If the installation instruction asks/selects whether to have the tool installation path added to the PATH variable, agree/select the choice. This option ensures that the tool can be used in any terminal in any path. *Verify the installation* after each tool installation.

Install Prerequisites with MCUXpresso Installer The MCUXpresso Installer offers a quick and easy way to install the basic tools needed. The MCUXpresso Installer can be obtained from <https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/vscode-for-mcux/wiki/Dependency-Installation>. The MCUXpresso Installer is an automated installation process, simply select MCUXpresso SDK Developer from the menu and click install. If you prefer to install the basic tools manually, refer to the next section.



Alternative: Manual Installation

Basic tools

Git Git is a free and open source distributed version control system. Git is designed to handle everything from small to large projects with speed and efficiency. To install Git, visit the official [Git website](#). Download the appropriate version (you may use the latest one) for your operating system (Windows, macOS, Linux). Then run the installer and follow the installation instructions.

User `git --version` to check the version if you have a version installed.

Then configure your username and email using the commands:

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
git config --global user.email "youremail@example.com"
```

Python Install python 3.10 or latest. Follow the [Python Download](#) guide.

Use `python --version` to check the version if you have a version installed.

West Please use the west version equal or greater than 1.2.0

```
# Note: you can add option '--default-timeout=1000' if you meet connection issue. Or you may set a different
↪source using option '-i'.
# for example, in China you could try: pip install -U west -i https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple
pip install -U west
```

Build And Configuration System

CMake It is strongly recommended to use CMake version equal or later than 3.30.0. You can get latest CMake distributions from [the official CMake download page](#).

For Windows, you can directly use the .msi installer like [cmake-3.31.4-windows-x86_64.msi](#) to install.

For Linux, CMake can be installed using the system package manager or by getting binaries from [the official CMake download page](#).

After installation, you can use `cmake --version` to check the version.

Ninja Please use the ninja version equal or later than 1.12.1.

By default, Windows comes with the Ninja program. If the default Ninja version is too old, you can directly download the [ninja binary](#) and register the ninja executor location path into your system path variable to work.

For Linux, you can use your [system package manager](#) or you can directly download the [ninja binary](#) to work.

After installation, you can use `ninja --version` to check the version.

Kconfig MCUXpresso SDK uses Kconfig python implementation. We customize it based on our needs and integrate it into our build and configuration system. The Kconfiglib sources are placed under `mcuxsdk/scripts/kconfig` folder.

Please make sure [python](#) environment is setup ready then you can use the Kconfig.

Ruby Our build system supports IDE project generation for iar, mdk, codewarrior and xtensa to provide OOB from build to debug. This feature is implemented with ruby. You can follow the guide ruby environment setup to setup the ruby environment. Since we provide a built-in portable ruby, it is just a simple one cmd installation.

If you only work with CLI, you can skip this step.

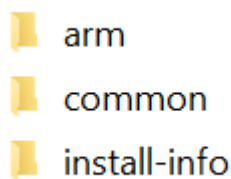
Toolchain MCUXpresso SDK supports all mainstream toolchains for embedded development. You can install your used or interested toolchains following the guides.

Toolchain	Download and Installation Guide	Note
Armgcc	Arm GNU Toolchain Install Guide	ARMGCC is default toolchain
IAR	IAR Installation and Licensing quick reference guide	
MDK	MDK Installation	
Armclang	Installing Arm Compiler for Embedded	
Zephyr	Zephyr SDK	
Codewarrior	NXP CodeWarrior	
Xtensa	Tensilica Tools	
NXP S32Compiler RISC-V Zen-V	NXP Website	

After you have installed the toolchains, register them in the system environment variables. This will allow the west build to recognize them:

Toolchain	Environment Variable	Example	Cmd Line Argument
Armgcc	AR-MGCC_DIR	C:\armgcc for windows/usr for Linux. Typically arm-none-eabi-* is installed under /usr/bin	– toolchain armgcc
IAR	IAR_DIR	C:\iar\ewarm-9.60.3 for Windows/opt/iarsystems/bxarm-9.60.3 for Linux	– toolchain iar
MDK	MDK_DIR	C:\Keil_v5 for Windows.MDK IDE is not officially supported with Linux.	– toolchain mdk
Armclang	ARM-CLANG_DIR	C:\ArmCompilerforEmbedded6.22 for Windows/opt/ArmCompilerforEmbedded6.21 for Linux	– toolchain mdk
Zephyr	ZEPHYR_SDK	c:\NXP\zephyr-sdk-<version> for windows/opt/zephyr-sdk-<version> for Linux	– toolchain zephyr
CodeWarrior	CW_DIR	C:\Freescall\CW MCU v11.2 for windowsCodeWarrior is not supported with Linux	– toolchain code-warrior
Xtensa	XCC_DIR	C:\xtensa\XtDevTools\install\tools\RI-2023.11-win32\XtensaTools for windows/opt/xtensa/XtDevTools/install/tools/RI-2023.11-Linux/XtensaTools for Linux	– toolchain xtensa
NXP S32Compiler RISC-V Zen-V	RISCV-LVM_DIR	C:\riscv-llvm-win32_b298_b298_2024.08.12 for Windows/opt/riscv-llvm-Linux-x64_b298_b298_2024.08.12 for Linux	– toolchain riscv-llvm

- The <toolchain>_DIR is the root installation folder, not the binary location folder. For IAR, it is directory containing following installation folders:



- MDK IDE using armclang toolchain only officially supports Windows. In Linux, please directly use armclang toolchain by setting ARMCLANG_DIR. In Windows, since most Keil users will install MDK IDE instead of standalone armclang toolchain, the MDK_DIR has higher priority than ARMCLANG_DIR.
- For Xtensa toolchain, please set the XTENSA_CORE environment variable. Here's an example list:

Device Core	XTENSA_CORE
RT500 fusion1	nxp_rt500_RI23_11_newlib
RT600 hifi4	nxp_rt600_RI23_11_newlib
RT700 hifi1	rt700_hifi1_RI23_11_nlib
RT700 hifi4	t700_hifi4_RI23_11_nlib
i.MX8ULP fusion1	fusion_nxp02_dsp_prod

- In Windows, the short path is used in environment variables. If any toolchain is using the long path, you can open a command window from the toolchain folder and use below command to get the short path: for %i in (.) do echo %~fsi

Tool installation check Once installed, open a terminal or command prompt and type the associated command to verify the installation.

If you see the version number, you have successfully installed the tool. Else, check whether the tool's installation path is added into the PATH variable. You can add the installation path to the PATH with the commands below:

- Windows: Open command prompt or powershell, run below command to show the user PATH variable.

```
reg query HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Environment /v PATH
```

The tool installation path should be C:\Users\xxx\AppData\Local\Programs\Git\cmd. If the path is not seen in the output from above, append the path value to the PATH variable with the command below:

```
reg add HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Environment /v PATH /d "%PATH%;C:\Users\xxx\AppData\
↪Local\Programs\Git\cmd"
```

Then close the command prompt or powershell and verify the tool command again.

- Linux:
 1. Open the \$HOME/.bashrc file using a text editor, such as vim.
 2. Go to the end of the file.
 3. Add the line which appends the tool installation path to the PATH variable and export PATH at the end of the file. For example, export PATH="/Directory1:\$PATH".
 4. Save and exit.
 5. Execute the script with source .bashrc or reboot the system to make the changes live. To verify the changes, run echo \$PATH.
- macOS:
 1. Open the \$HOME/.bash_profile file using a text editor, such as nano.
 2. Go to the end of the file.
 3. Add the line which appends the tool installation path to the PATH variable and export PATH at the end of the file. For example, export PATH="/Directory1:\$PATH".
 4. Save and exit.
 5. Execute the script with source .bash_profile or reboot the system to make the changes live. To verify the changes, run echo \$PATH.

Get MCUXpresso SDK Repo

Establish SDK Workspace To get the MCUXpresso SDK repository, use the `west` tool to clone the manifest repository and checkout all the west projects.

```
# Initialize west with the manifest repository
west init -m https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/mcuxsdk-manifests/ mcuxpresso-sdk

# Update the west projects
cd mcuxpresso-sdk
west update

# Allow the usage of west extensions provided by MCUXpresso SDK
west config commands.allow_extensions true
```

Install Python Dependency(If do tool installation manually) To create a Python virtual environment in the west workspace core repo directory `mcuxsdk`, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the core directory:

```
cd mcuxsdk
```

2. [Optional] Create and activate the virtual environment: If you don't want to use the python virtual environment, skip this step. **We strongly suggest you use `venv` to avoid conflicts with other projects using python.**

```
python -m venv .venv

# For Linux/MacOS
source .venv/bin/activate

# For Windows
.\.venv\Scripts\activate
# If you are using powershell and see the issue that the activate script cannot be run.
# You may fix the issue by opening the powershell as administrator and run below command:
powershell Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned
# then run above activate command again.
```

Once activated, your shell will be prefixed with `(.venv)`. The virtual environment can be deactivated at any time by running `deactivate` command.

Remember to activate the virtual environment every time you start working in this directory. If you are using some modern shell like `zsh`, there are some powerful plugins to help you auto switch `venv` among workspaces. For example, `zsh-autoswitch-virtualenv`.

3. Install the required Python packages:

```
# Note: you can add option '--default-timeout=1000' if you meet connection issue. Or you may set a
↪ different source using option '-i'.
# for example, in China you could try: pip3 install -r mcuxsdk/scripts/requirements.txt -i https://pypi.
↪ tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple
pip install -r scripts/requirements.txt
```

Explore Contents

This section helps you build basic understanding of current fundamental project content and guides you how to build and run the provided example project in whole SDK delivery.

Folder View The whole MCUXpresso SDK project, after you have done the `west init` and `west update` operations follow the guideline at [Getting Started Guide](#), have below folder structure:

Folder	Description
manifests	Manifest repo, contains the manifest file to initialize and update the west workspace.
mcuxsdk	The MCUXpresso SDK source code, examples, middleware integration and script files.

All the projects record in the [Manifest repo](#) are checked out to the folder `mcuxsdk/`, the layout of `mcuxsdk` folder is shown as below:

Folder	Description
arch	Arch related files such as ARM CMSIS core files, RISC-V files and the build files related to the architecture.
cmake	The cmake modules, files which organize the build system.
components	Software components.
devices	Device support package which categorized by device series. For each device, header file, feature file, startup file and linker files are provided, also device specific drivers are included.
docs	Documentation source and build configuration for this sphinx built online documentation.
drivers	Peripheral drivers.
examples	Various demos and examples, support files on different supported boards. For each board support, there are board configuration files.
middleware	Middleware components integrated into SDK.
rtos	Rtos components integrated into SDK.
scripts	Script files for the west extension command and build system support.
svd	Svd files for devices, this is optional because of large size. Customers run <code>west manifest config group.filter +optional</code> and <code>west update mcux-soc-svd</code> to get this folder.

Examples Project The examples project is part of the whole SDK delivery, and locates in the folder `mcuxsdk/examples` of west workspace.

Examples files are placed in folder of `<example_category>`, these examples include (but are not limited to)

- `demo_apps`: Basic demo set to start using SDK, including `hello_world` and `led_blinky`.
- `driver_examples`: Simple applications that show how to use the peripheral drivers for a single use case. These applications typically only use a single peripheral but there are cases where multiple peripherals are used (for example, SPI transfer using DMA).

Board porting layers are placed in folder of `_boards/<board_name>` which aims at providing the board specific parts for examples code mentioned above.

Run a demo using MCUXpresso for VS Code

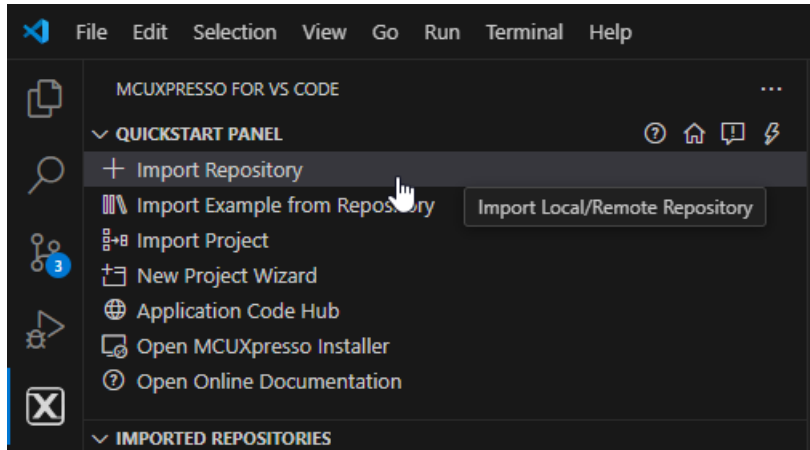
This section explains how to configure MCUXpresso for VS Code to build, run, and debug example applications. This guide uses the `hello_world` demo application as an example. However, these

steps can be applied to any example application in the MCUXpresso SDK.

Build an example application This section assumes that the user has already obtained the SDK as outlined in [Get MCUXpresso SDK Repo](#).

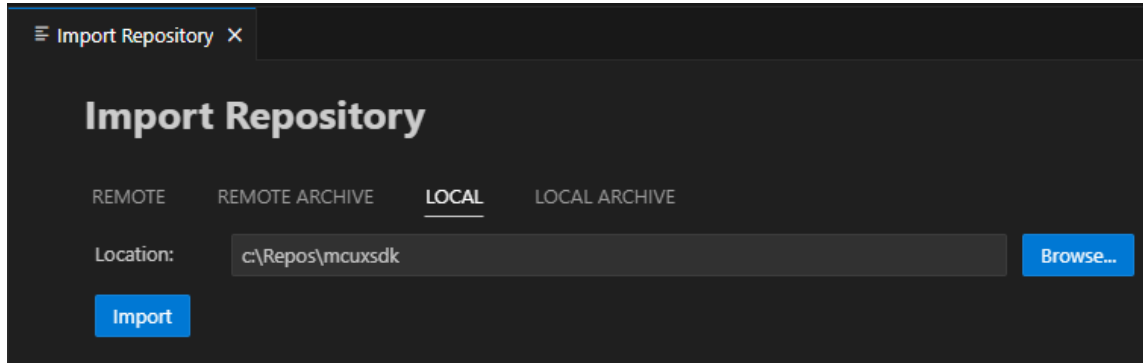
To build an example application:

1. Import the SDK into your workspace. Click **Import Repository** from the **QUICKSTART PANEL**.

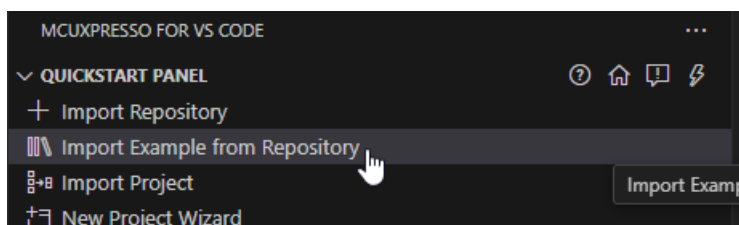


Note: You can import the SDK in several ways. Refer to [MCUXpresso for VS Code Wiki](#) for details.

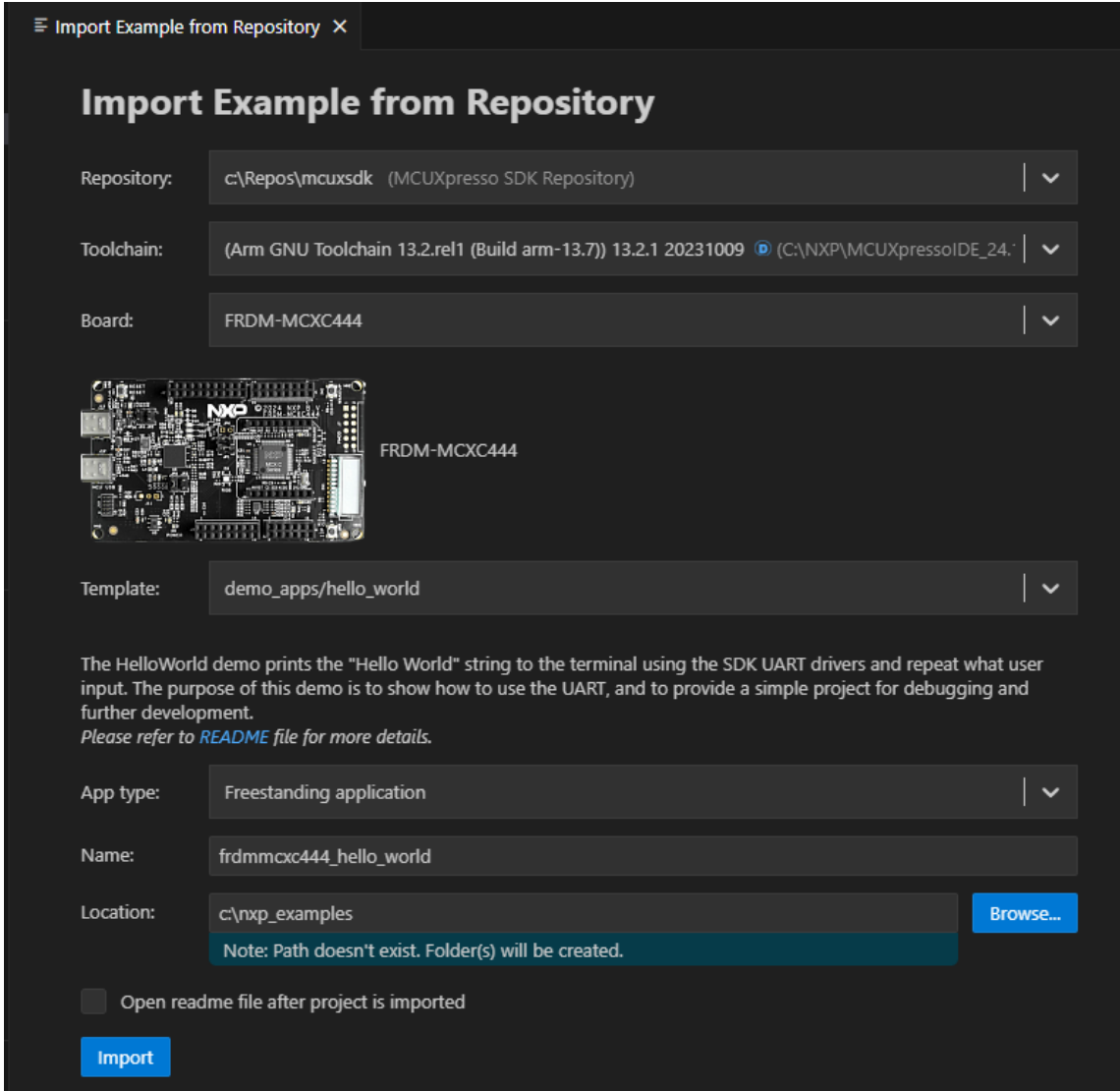
Select **Local** if you've already obtained the SDK as seen in [Get MCUXpresso SDK Repo](#). Select your location and click **Import**.



2. Click **Import Example from Repository** from the **QUICKSTART PANEL**.



In the dropdown menu, select the MCUXpresso SDK, the Arm GNU Toolchain, your board, template, and application type. Click **Import**.



Import Example from Repository

Repository: c:\Repos\mcuxsdk (MCUXpresso SDK Repository) | ▾

Toolchain: (Arm GNU Toolchain 13.2.rel1 (Build arm-13.7)) 13.2.1 20231009 | ▾

Board: FRDM-MCXC444 | ▾

 FRDM-MCXC444

Template: demo_apps/hello_world | ▾

The HelloWorld demo prints the "Hello World" string to the terminal using the SDK UART drivers and repeat what user input. The purpose of this demo is to show how to use the UART, and to provide a simple project for debugging and further development.
Please refer to [README](#) file for more details.

App type: Freestanding application | ▾

Name: frdmmxc444_hello_world

Location: c:\nxp_examples [Browse...](#)

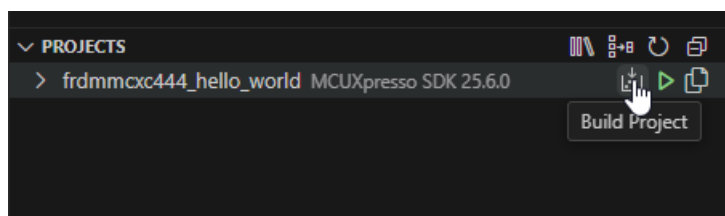
Note: Path doesn't exist. Folder(s) will be created.

☐ Open readme file after project is imported

[Import](#)

Note: The MCUXpresso SDK projects can be imported as **Repository applications** or **Freestanding applications**. The difference between the two is the import location. Projects imported as Repository examples will be located inside the MCUXpresso SDK, whereas Freestanding examples can be imported to a user-defined location. Select between these by designating your selection in the **App type** dropdown menu.

- VS Code will prompt you to confirm if the imported files are trusted. Click **Yes**.
- Navigate to the **PROJECTS** view. Find your project and click the **Build Project** icon.



The integrated terminal will open at the bottom and will display the build output.

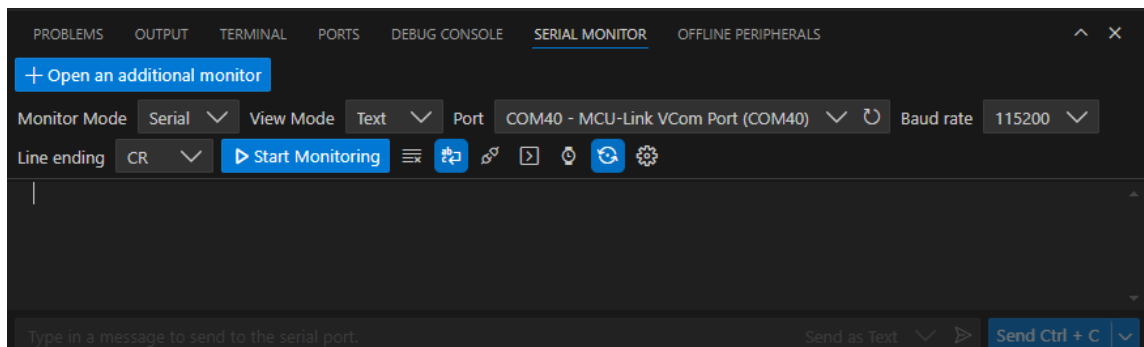
```

[17/21] Building C object CMakeFiles/hello_world.dir/C:/Repos/mcuxsdk/mcuxsdk/components/debug_console_lite/fsl_debug_console.c.obj
[18/21] Building C object CMakeFiles/hello_world.dir/C:/Repos/mcuxsdk/mcuxsdk/devices/MCXC/MCXC444/drivers/fsl_clock.c.obj
[19/21] Building C object CMakeFiles/hello_world.dir/C:/Repos/mcuxsdk/mcuxsdk/drivers/lpuart/fsl_lpuart.c.obj
[20/21] Building C object CMakeFiles/hello_world.dir/C:/Repos/mcuxsdk/mcuxsdk/drivers/uart/fsl_uart.c.obj
[21/21] Linking C executable hello_world.elf
Memory region      Used Size  Region Size  %age Used
m_interrupts:      192 B      512 B      37.50%
m_flash_config:    16 B       16 B     100.00%
m_text:            7892 B    261104 B     3.02%
m_data:            2128 B     32 KB     6.49%
build finished successfully.
Terminal will be reused by tasks, press any key to close it.

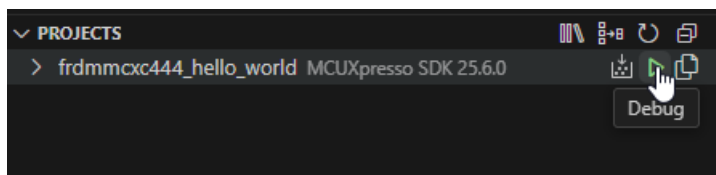
```

Run an example application **Note:** for full details on MCUXpresso for VS Code debug probe support, see [MCUXpresso for VS Code Wiki](#).

1. Open the **Serial Monitor** from the VS Code's integrated terminal. Select the VCom Port for your device and set the baud rate to 115200.



2. Navigate to the **PROJECTS** view and click the play button to initiate a debug session.



The debug session will begin. The debug controls are initially at the top.

```

18  /*****
21
22  /*****
23  * Variables
24  *****/
25
26  /*****
27  * Code
28  *****/
29  /*!
30  * @brief Main function
31  */
32  int main(void)
33  {
34      char ch;
35
36      /* Init board hardware. */
37      BOARD_InitHardware();
38
39      PRINTF("hello world.\r\n");
40
41      while (1)
42      {
43          ch = GETCHAR();
44          PUTCHAR(ch);
45      }
46  }
47

```

3. Click **Continue** on the debug controls to resume execution of the code. Observe the output on the **Serial Monitor**.

```

PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  TERMINAL  PERIPHERALS  RTOS DETAILS  PORTS  DEBUG CONSOLE  SERIAL MONITOR
+ Open an additional monitor
Monitor Mode: Serial View Mode: Text Port: COM40 - MCU-Link VCom Port (COM40)
[Stop Monitoring] [Icons]
---- Opened the serial port COM40 ----
hello world.
|

```

Running a demo using ARMGCC CLI/IAR/MDK

Supported Boards Use the west extension `west list_project` to understand the board support scope for a specified example. All supported build command will be listed in output:

```
west list_project -p examples/demo_apps/hello_world [-t armgcc]
```

```
INFO: [ 1][west build -p always examples/demo_apps/hello_world --toolchain armgcc --config release -b_
↳ evk9mimx8ulp -Dcore_id=cm33]
```

```
INFO: [ 2][west build -p always examples/demo_apps/hello_world --toolchain armgcc --config release -b_
↳ evkbimxrt1050]
```

```
INFO: [ 3][west build -p always examples/demo_apps/hello_world --toolchain armgcc --config release -b_
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

↪ evkbnimxrt1060]
INFO: [ 4][west build -p always examples/demo_apps/hello_world --toolchain armgcc --config release -b_
↪ evkbnimxrt1170 -Dcore_id=cm4]
INFO: [ 5][west build -p always examples/demo_apps/hello_world --toolchain armgcc --config release -b_
↪ evkbnimxrt1170 -Dcore_id=cm7]
INFO: [ 6][west build -p always examples/demo_apps/hello_world --toolchain armgcc --config release -b_
↪ evkbnimxrt1060]
INFO: [ 7][west build -p always examples/demo_apps/hello_world --toolchain armgcc --config release -b_
↪ evkbnimxrt7ulp]
...

```

The supported toolchains and build targets for an example are decided by the example-self example.yml and board example.yml, please refer Example Toolchains and Targets for more details.

Build the project Use west build -h to see help information for west build command. Compared to zephyr's west build, MCUXpresso SDK's west build command provides following additional options for mcux examples:

- --toolchain: specify the toolchain for this build, default armgcc.
- --config: value for CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE. If not provided, build system will get all the example supported build targets and use the first debug target as the default one. Please refer Example Toolchains and Targets for more details about example supported build targets.

Here are some typical usages for generating a SDK example:

```

# Generate example with default settings, default used device is the mainset MK22F51212
west build -b frdmk22f examples/demo_apps/hello_world

# Just print cmake commands, do not execute it
west build -b frdmk22f examples/demo_apps/hello_world --dry-run

# Generate example with other toolchain like iar, default armgcc
west build -b frdmk22f examples/demo_apps/hello_world --toolchain iar

# Generate example with other config type
west build -b frdmk22f examples/demo_apps/hello_world --config release

# Generate example with other devices with --device
west build -b frdmk22f examples/demo_apps/hello_world --device MK22F12810 --config release

```

For multicore devices, you shall specify the corresponding core id by passing the command line argument -Dcore_id. For example

```

west build -b evkbnimxrt1170 examples/demo_apps/hello_world --toolchain iar -Dcore_id=cm7 --config_
↪ flexspi_nor_debug

```

For shield, please use the --shield to specify the shield to run, like

```

west build -b mimxrt700evk --shield a8974 examples/issdk_examples/sensors/fxls8974cf/fxls8974cf_poll -
↪ Dcore_id=cm33_core0

```

Sysbuild(System build) To support multicore project building, we ported Sysbuild from Zephyr. It supports combine multiple projects for compilation. You can build all projects by adding --sysbuild for main application. For example:

```

west build -b evkbnimxrt1170 --sysbuild ./examples/multicore_examples/hello_world/primary -Dcore_
↪ id=cm7 --config flexspi_nor_debug --toolchain=armgcc -p always

```

For more details, please refer to System build.

Config a Project Example in MCUXpresso SDK is configured and tested with pre-defined configuration. You can follow steps blow to change the configuration.

1. Run cmake configuration

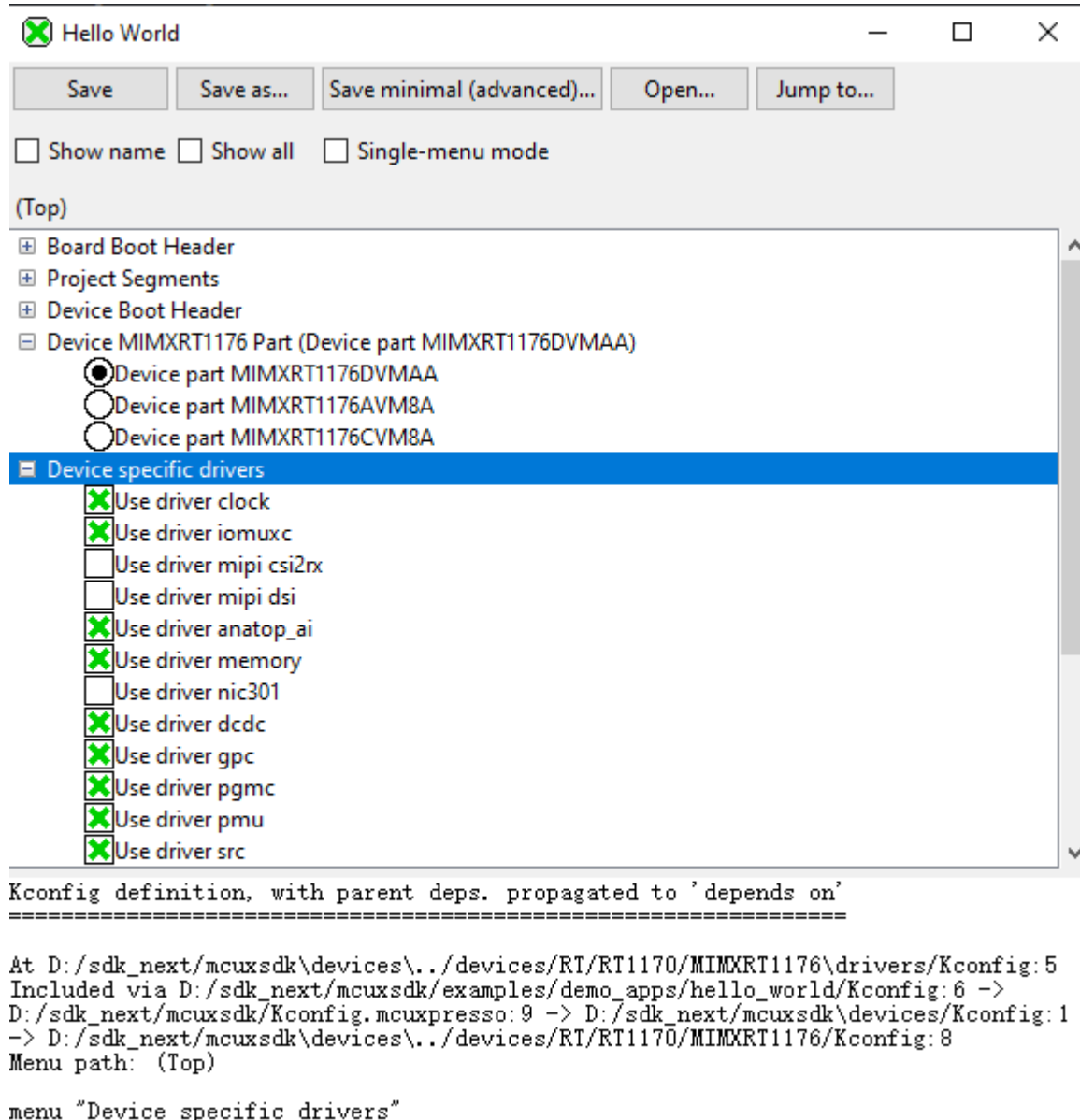
```
west build -b evkbmimxrt1170 examples/demo_apps/hello_world -Dcore_id=cm7 --cmake-only -p
```

Please note the project will be built without --cmake-only parameter.

2. Run guiconfig target

```
west build -t guiconfig
```

Then you will get the Kconfig GUI launched, like



You can reconfigure the project by selecting/deselecting Kconfig options.

After saving and closing the Kconfig GUI, you can directly run `west build` to build with the new configuration.

Flash *Note:* Please refer Flash and Debug The Example to enable west flash/debug support.
Flash the hello_world example:

```
west flash -r linkserver
```

Debug Start a gdb interface by following command:

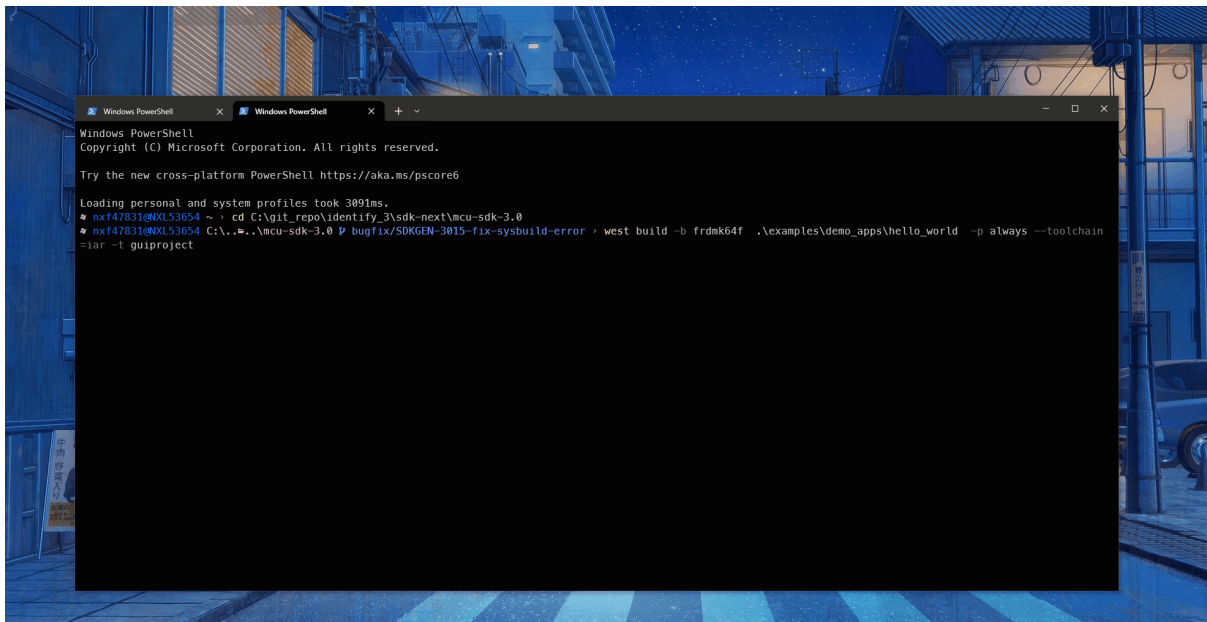
```
west debug -r linkserver
```

Work with IDE Project The above build functionalities are all with CLI. If you want to use the toolchain IDE to work to enjoy the better user experience especially for debugging or you are already used to develop with IDEs like IAR, MDK, Xtensa and CodeWarrior in the embedded world, you can play with our IDE project generation functionality.

This is the cmd to generate the evkbmimxrt1170 hello_world IAR IDE project files.

```
west build -b evkbmimxrt1170 examples/demo_apps/hello_world --toolchain iar -Dcore_id=cm7 --config_↵  
↵flexspi_nor_debug -p always -t guiproject
```

By default, the IDE project files are generated in mcuxsdk/build/<toolchain> folder, you can open the project file with the IDE tool to work:



Note, please follow the [Installation](#) to setup the environment especially make sure that [ruby](#) has been installed.

1.4 Release Notes

1.4.1 MCUXpresso SDK Release Notes

Overview

The MCUXpresso SDK is a comprehensive software enablement package designed to simplify and accelerate application development with Arm Cortex-M-based devices from NXP, including its general purpose, crossover and Bluetooth-enabled MCUs. MCUXpresso SW and Tools for DSC

further extends the SDK support to current 32-bit Digital Signal Controllers. The MCUXpresso SDK includes production-grade software with integrated RTOS (optional), integrated enabling software technologies (stacks and middleware), reference software, and more.

In addition to working seamlessly with the MCUXpresso IDE, the MCUXpresso SDK also supports and provides example projects for various toolchains. The Development tools chapter in the associated Release Notes provides details about toolchain support for your board. Support for the MCUXpresso Config Tools allows easy cloning of existing SDK examples and demos, allowing users to leverage the existing software examples provided by the SDK for their own projects.

Underscoring our commitment to high quality, the MCUXpresso SDK is MISRA compliant and checked with Coverity static analysis tools. For details on MCUXpresso SDK, see [MCUXpresso-SDK: Software Development Kit for MCUXpresso](#).

MCUXpresso SDK

As part of the MCUXpresso software and tools, MCUXpresso SDK is the evolution of Kinetis SDK, includes support for LPC, DSC, PN76, and i.MX System-on-Chip (SoC). The same drivers, APIs, and middleware are still available with support for Kinetis, LPC, DSC, and i.MX silicon. The MCUXpresso SDK adds support for the MCUXpresso IDE, an Eclipse-based toolchain that works with all MCUXpresso SDKs. Easily import your SDK into the new toolchain to access to all of the available components, examples, and demos for your target silicon. In addition to the MCUXpresso IDE, support for the MCUXpresso Config Tools allows easy cloning of existing SDK examples and demos, allowing users to leverage the existing software examples provided by the SDK for their own projects.

In order to maintain compatibility with legacy Freescale code, the filenames and source code in MCUXpresso SDK containing the legacy Freescale prefix FSL has been left as is. The FSL prefix has been redefined as the NXP Foundation Software Library.

Development tools

The MCUXpresso SDK was tested with following development tools. Same versions or above are recommended.

- MCUXpresso IDE, Rev. 25.06.xx
- IAR Embedded Workbench for Arm, version is 9.60.4
- Keil MDK, version is 5.42
- MCUXpresso for VS Code v25.09
- GCC Arm Embedded Toolchain 14.2.x

Supported development systems

This release supports board and devices listed in following table. The board and devices in bold were tested in this release.

Devel- opment boards	MCU devices		
EVK-MIMXRT1064	MIMXRT1064CVJ5A, MIMXRT1064DVL6A , MIMXRT1064DVJ6B, MIMXRT1064DVL6B	MIMXRT1064CVL5A, MIMXRT1064CVJ5B,	MIMXRT1064DVJ6A, MIMXRT1064CVL5B,

MCUXpresso SDK release package

The MCUXpresso SDK release package content is aligned with the silicon subfamily it supports. This includes the boards, CMSIS, devices, middleware, and RTOS support.

Device support The device folder contains the whole software enablement available for the specific System-on-Chip (SoC) subfamily. This folder includes clock-specific implementation, device register header files, device register feature header files, and the system configuration source files. Included with the standard SoC support are folders containing peripheral drivers, toolchain support, and a standard debug console. The device-specific header files provide a direct access to the microcontroller peripheral registers. The device header file provides an overall SoC memory mapped register definition. The folder also includes the feature header file for each peripheral on the microcontroller. The toolchain folder contains the startup code and linker files for each supported toolchain. The startup code efficiently transfers the code execution to the `main()` function.

Board support The boards folder provides the board-specific demo applications, driver examples, and middleware examples.

Demo application and other examples The demo applications demonstrate the usage of the peripheral drivers to achieve a system level solution. Each demo application contains a readme file that describes the operation of the demo and required setup steps. The driver examples demonstrate the capabilities of the peripheral drivers. Each example implements a common use case to help demonstrate the driver functionality.

RTOS

FreeRTOS Real-time operating system for microcontrollers from Amazon

Middleware

CMSIS DSP Library The MCUXpresso SDK is shipped with the standard CMSIS development pack, including the prebuilt libraries.

MCU Boot MCU Boot (formerly KBOOT) NXP/Freescale proprietary loader

coreHTTP coreHTTP

wpa_supplicant-rtos NXP Wi-Fi WPA Supplicant

NXP Wi-Fi The MCUXpresso SDK provides driver for NXP Wi-Fi external modules. The Wi-Fi driver is integrated with LWIP TCPIP stack and demonstrated with several network applications (iperf and AWS IoT).

For more information, see *Getting Started with NXP based Wireless Modules and i.MX RT Platform Running on RTOS* (document: UM11441).

USB Type-C PD Stack See the *MCUXpresso SDK USB Type-C PD Stack User's Guide* (document MCUXSDKUSBPDUG) for more information

USB Host, Device, OTG Stack See the MCUXpresso SDK USB Stack User's Guide (document MCUXSDKUSBSUG) for more information.

TinyCBOR Concise Binary Object Representation (CBOR) Library

Simple Open EtherCAT Master Simple Open EtherCAT Master (SOEM) is an open source EtherCAT master stack that is used to write custom EtherCAT Master applications. For more information on how to use SOEM, see the Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK for SOEM document.

SDMMC stack The SDMMC software is integrated with MCUXpresso SDK to support SD/MMC/SDIO standard specification. This also includes a host adapter layer for bare-metal/RTOS applications.

PKCS#11 The PKCS#11 standard specifies an application programming interface (API), called "Cryptoki," for devices that hold cryptographic information and perform cryptographic functions. Cryptoki follows a simple object based approach, addressing the goals of technology independence (any kind of device) and resource sharing (multiple applications accessing multiple devices), presenting to applications a common, logical view of the device called a "cryptographic token".

Openh264 H.264 Codec Library

MCU Boot Open source MCU Bootloader.

PSA Test Suite Arm Platform Security Architecture Test Suite

mbedtls mbedtls SSL/TLS library v3.x

mbedtls mbedtls SSL/TLS library v2.x

Voice Seeker (no AEC) VoiceSeeker is a multi-microphone voice control audio front-end signal processing solution. VoiceSeeker is not featuring acoustic echo cancellation (AEC).

Voice intelligent technology library Voice Intelligent Technology (VIT) Library provides wake word and voice command engine for voice control

Audio Voice components Audio Voice components for MCU

Maestro Audio Framework for MCU Maestro Audio Framework library for MCU

lwIP The lwIP TCP/IP stack is pre-integrated with MCUXpresso SDK and runs on top of the MCUXpresso SDK Ethernet driver with Ethernet-capable devices/boards.

For details, see the *lwIP TCP/IP Stack and MCUXpresso SDK Integration User's Guide* (document MCUXSDKLWIPUG).

lwIP is a small independent implementation of the TCP/IP protocol suite.

eIQ The package contains several example applications using the eIQ TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers library.

eIQ machine learning SDK containing:

- Arm CMSIS-NN library (neural network kernels optimized for Cortex-M cores)
- Inference engines:
 - TensorFlow Lite Micro
 - DeepView RT
- Example code for TensorFlow Lite Micro, Glow, and DeepView RT

LVGL LVGL Open Source Graphics Library

llhttp HTTP parser llhttp

LittleFS LittleFS filesystem stack

JPEG library JPEG library

FreeMASTER FreeMASTER communication driver for 32-bit platforms.

File systemFatfs The FatFs file system is integrated with the MCUXpresso SDK and can be used to access either the SD card or the USB memory stick when the SD card driver or the USB Mass Storage Device class implementation is used.

emWin The MCUXpresso SDK is pre-integrated with the SEGGER emWin GUI middleware. The AppWizard provides developers and designers with a flexible tool to create stunning user interface applications, without writing any code.

NAND Flash Management Stack NAND Flash Management Stack

cJSON Ultralightweight JSON parser in ANSI C

AWS IoT Amazon Web Service (AWS) IoT Core SDK.

NXP PSA CRYPTO DRIVER PSA crypto driver for crypto library integration via driver wrappers

Release contents

Provides an overview of the MCUXpresso SDK release package contents and locations.

Deliverable	Location
Boards	INSTALL_DIR/boards
Demo Applications	INSTALL_DIR/boards/<board_name>/demo_apps
Driver Examples	INSTALL_DIR/boards/<board_name>/driver_examples
eIQ examples	INSTALL_DIR/boards/<board_name>/eiq_examples
Board Project Template for MCUXpresso IDE NPW	INSTALL_DIR/boards/<board_name>/project_template
Driver, SoC header files, extension header files and feature header files, utilities	INSTALL_DIR/devices/<device_name>
CMSIS drivers	INSTALL_DIR/devices/<device_name>/cmsis_drivers
Peripheral drivers	INSTALL_DIR/devices/<device_name>/drivers
Toolchain linker files and startup code	INSTALL_DIR/devices/<device_name>/<toolchain_name>
Utilities such as debug console	INSTALL_DIR/devices/<device_name>/utilities
Device Project Template for MCUXpresso IDE NPW	INSTALL_DIR/devices/<device_name>/project_template
CMSIS Arm Cortex-M header files, DSP library source	INSTALL_DIR/CMSIS
Components and board device drivers	INSTALL_DIR/components
RTOS	INSTALL_DIR/rtos
Release Notes, Getting Started Document and other documents	INSTALL_DIR/docs
Tools such as shared cmake files	INSTALL_DIR/tools
Middleware	INSTALL_DIR/middleware

Known issues

This section lists the known issues, limitations, and/or workarounds.

New Project Wizard compile failure

The following components request the user to manually select other components that they depend upon in order to compile.

These components depend on several other components and the New Project Wizard (NPW) is not able to decide which one is needed by the user.

Note: xxx means core variants, such as, cm0plus, cm33, cm4, cm33_nodsp.

****Components:****issdk_mag3110, issdk_host, systick, gpio_kinetis, gpio_lpc, issdk_mpl3115, sensor_fusion_agm01, sensor_fusion_agm01_lpc, issdk_mma845x, issdk_mma8491q, issdk_mma865x, issdk_mma9553, and CMSIS_RTOS2.CMSIS_RTOS2, and components which include cache driver, such as enet_qos.

Also for low-level adapter components, currently the different types of the same adapter cannot be selected at the same time.

For example, if there are two types of timer adapters, gpt_adapter and pit_adapter, only one can be selected as timer adapter

in one project at a time. Duplicate implementation of the function results in an error.

Note: Most of middleware components have complex dependencies and are not fully supported in new project wizard. Adding a middleware component may result in compile failure.

RAM targets build issue in CMSIS bsp pack

CMSIS pack does not support different macro definitions for different targets, all RAM targets for projects inside CMSIS BSP PACKs for RT10XX boards will get the same macro definitions with Flash targets, resulting in build failure. To pass build for RAM targets, manually update the XIP_EXTERNAL_FLASH and XIP_BOOT_HEADER_ENABLE value to 0 in RTE_Components.h.

Non XIP target debug issue on toolchain MDK

When debugging non XIP targets in flash boot mode, if application changes any settings which have impacts on flexspi, the build output window might show “Debug access failed” when start debugging next time. It is recommended to keep the board in serial downloader mode when debugging non XIP targets.

CMSIS PACK new project compile failure

The generated configuration cannot be applied globally. The components, serial_manager_usb_cdc_virtual and serial_manager_usb_cdc_virtual_xxx (xxx means core variants like cm0plus, cm33, cm4, and cm33_nodsp) are unsupported for new project wizard of CMSIS pack and will lead to compile failure if selected while creating new project(s).

Corrupted data in freertos_lpspi_b2b (slave) example

Corrupted data in freertos_lpspi_b2b(slave) example. Tool: Keil MDK Target: freertos_lpspi_b2b_slave_flexspi_nor_debug.

Workaround: Changing the optimization level from -O1 to -O0 can avoid the issue. However, the optimization level -O1 is not the root cause

1.5 ChangeLog

1.5.1 MCUXpresso SDK Changelog

Board Support Files

board

[25.06.00]

- Initial version

clock_config

[25.06.00]

- Initial version

pin_mux

[25.06.00]

- Initial version
-

ADC**[2.0.4]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violation of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.4.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA C-2012 rules:
 - * Rule 10.1 10.4 10.7 17.7.

[2.0.2]

- Improvements
 - Used conversion control feature macro instead of that in IO map.

[2.0.1]

- New Features
 - Added a control macro to enable/disable CLOCK code in current driver.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

ADC_ETC**[2.3.2]**

- Improvements
 - Corrected that FSL_FEATURE_ADC_ETC_HAS_NO_TSC1_TRIG should be used instead of FSL_FEATURE_ADC_ETC_HAS_NO_TSC0_TRIG in some places.
 - For ADC_ETC without TSC trigger source, CTRL [bit 30] shall be cleared explicitly.

[2.3.1]

- Improvements
 - Change ADC_ETC default DMA Mode to kADC_ETC_TrigDMAWithPulsedSignal. Generally speaking, DMA transfer requests should only be cleared by DMA ACK, and the CPU should not clear the request source. If some users use option kADC_ETC_TrigDMAWithLatchedSignal, changing the mode to kADC_ETC_TrigDMAWithPulsedSignal also meet their requirements.

[2.3.0]

- Improvements
 - Added blocking way to implement SW trigger.

[2.2.1]

- Improvements
 - Modified macro “ADC_ETC_DONE2_ERR_IRQ_TRIG0_DONE2_MASK” to “ADC_ETC_DONE2_3_ERR_IRQ_TRIG0_DONE2_MASK” based on the updates of header file.

[2.2.0]

- Improvements
 - Defined two macros to support some devices that do not equipped with TSC trigger.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violation of MISRA-2012 rule.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Supported independent IRQ enable bit in ADC-ETC chain configuration registers.
 - Supported trigger n DONE3 interrupt operations.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violation of MISRA-2012 rules:
 - * Rule 10.1 10.3 10.7 15.5 16.1 16.3 16.4 17.7

[2.0.1]

- New Features
 - Added a control macro to enable/disable the CLOCK code in current driver.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

AIPSTZ

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed: rule 10.3, 10.4, and 14.4.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

AOI**[2.0.2]**

- Improvements
 - Release peripheral from reset if necessary in init function.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed: rule 10.8, 2.2.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

BEE**[2.0.2]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Fix MISRA issue.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug in key user key loading sequence. BEE must be enabled during loading of user key.
 - Fixed typos in comments.
- New Features
 - Added configuration setting for endian swap, access permission and region security level.
- Improvements
 - Setting of AES nonce was moved from BEE_SetRegionKey() into separate BEE_SetRegionNonce() function.
 - Changed handling of region settings. Both regions are configured simultaneously by BEE_SetConfig() function. Configuration of FAC start and end address using IOMUXC_GPRs was moved to application.
 - Default value for region address offset was changed to 0.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

CACHE ARMv7-M7

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed doxygen issue.

[2.0.3]

- Improvements
 - Deleted redundancy code about calculating cache clean/invalidate size and address aligns.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violation of MISRA C-2012 Rule 10.1, 10.3 and 10.4.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed cache size issue in L2CACHE_GetDefaultConfig API.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

CLOCK

[2.5.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.7.

[2.5.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed issues in CLOCK_GetSysPfdFreq() and CLOCK_GetUsb1PfdFreq() which produce incorrect result.

[2.5.1]

- Improvements
 - Added enumeration clock_div_value_t.

[2.5.0]

- New features
 - Added CLOCK_IsUsb1PfdEnabled and CLOCK_IsSysPfdEnabled to get the clock source status.

[2.4.1]

- Improvements
 - Placed function internal constants into initialized data segment.

[2.4.0]

- New Features
 - Added clock output related APIs and data structures.
 - Added one function CLOCK_GetClockRootFreq to get the frequency of each clock root.

[2.3.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA C-2012 rule 20.7 rule 12.2 rule 10.7 rule 18.4.
 - Fixed IAR warning Pa082 for the clock driver.

[2.3.1]

- Improvements
 - Added new macro in case that the CCM has CAN clock affect issue.

[2.3.0]

- New feature:
 - Moved SDK_DelayAtLeastUs function from clock driver to common driver.

[2.2.0]

- New feature
 - Adding new API CLOCK_DelayAtLeastUs() implemented by DWT to allow users set delay in unit of microsecond.

[2.1.7]

- Bug Fix:
 - Fix build issue with GCC compiler when include header from C++ file.

[2.1.6]

- Bug Fix:
 - Add initialization of the fractional mode and spread spectrum mode in CLOCK_InitSysPll().

[2.1.5]

- New feature:
 - Add support for ENET2.

[2.1.4]

- Optimization:
 - Add PerClk in clock_name_t and CLOCK_GetFreq.
 - Add APIs to get the frequency of AHB clock and SEMC, IPG clock and PER clock.

[2.1.3]

- Use double instead of uint64_t to achieve better performance with double precision FPU.

[2.1.2]

- some minor fixes.

[2.0.0]

- initial version.
-

CMP

[2.0.3]

- Improvements
 - Updated to clear CMP settings in DeInit function.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA 2012 rules:
 - * Rule 10.3

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA-2012 rules.
 - * Rule 14.4, rule 10.3, rule 10.1, rule 10.4 and rule 17.7.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

COMMON

[2.6.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fix CERT-C violations.

[2.5.0]

- New Features
 - Added new APIs `InitCriticalSectionMeasurementContext`, `DisableGlobalIRQEx` and `EnableGlobalIRQEx` so that user can measure the execution time of the protected sections.

[2.4.3]

- Improvements
 - Enable irq's that mount under `irqsteer` interrupt extender.

[2.4.2]

- Improvements
 - Add the macros to convert peripheral address to secure address or non-secure address.

[2.4.1]

- Improvements
 - Improve for the macro redefinition error when integrated with `zephyr`.

[2.4.0]

- New Features
 - Added `EnableIRQWithPriority`, `IRQ_SetPriority`, and `IRQ_ClearPendingIRQ` for ARM.
 - Added `MSDK_EnableCpuCycleCounter`, `MSDK_GetCpuCycleCount` for ARM.

[2.3.3]

- New Features
 - Added `NETC` into status group.

[2.3.2]

- Improvements
 - Make driver `aarch64` compatible

[2.3.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed `MAKE_VERSION` overflow on 16-bit platforms.

[2.3.0]

- Improvements
 - Split the driver to common part and CPU architecture related part.

[2.2.10]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the ATOMIC macros build error in cpp files.

[2.2.9]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA C-2012 issue, 5.6, 5.8, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 10.1, 10.4, 17.7, 21.3.
 - Fixed SDK_Malloc issue that not allocate memory with required size.

[2.2.8]

- Improvements
 - Included stddef.h header file for MDK tool chain.
- New Features:
 - Added atomic modification macros.

[2.2.7]

- Other Change
 - Added MECC status group definition.

[2.2.6]

- Other Change
 - Added more status group definition.
- Bug Fixes
 - Undef __VECTOR_TABLE to avoid duplicate definition in cmsis_clang.h

[2.2.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA C-2012 rule-15.5.

[2.2.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA C-2012 rule-10.4.

[2.2.3]

- New Features
 - Provided better accuracy of SDK_DelayAtLeastUs with DWT, use macro SDK_DELAY_USE_DWT to enable this feature.
 - Modified the Cortex-M7 delay count divisor based on latest tests on RT series boards, this setting lets result be closer to actual delay time.

[2.2.2]

- New Features
 - Added include RTE_Components.h for CMSIS pack RTE.

[2.2.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violation of MISRA C-2012 Rule 3.1, 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 11.6, 11.9.

[2.2.0]

- New Features
 - Moved SDK_DelayAtLeastUs function from clock driver to common driver.

[2.1.4]

- New Features
 - Added OTFAD into status group.

[2.1.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed.
 - * Fixed the rule: rule-10.3.

[2.1.2]

- Improvements
 - Add SUPPRESS_FALL_THROUGH_WARNING() macro for the usage of suppressing fallthrough warning.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Deleted and optimized repeated macro.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Added IRQ operation for XCC toolchain.
 - Added group IDs for newly supported drivers.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed.
 - * Fixed the rule: rule-10.4.

[2.0.1]

- Improvements
 - Removed the implementation of LPC8XX Enable/DisableDeepSleepIRQ() function.
 - Added new feature macro switch “FSL_FEATURE_HAS_NO_NONCACHEABLE_SECTION” for specific SoCs which have no noncacheable sections, that helps avoid an unnecessary complex in link file and the startup file.
 - Updated the align(x) to **attribute**(aligned(x)) to support MDK v6 armclang compiler.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

CSI

[2.2.0]

- Improvements
 - Update driver to invoke callback whenever there is a full frame received.

[2.1.5]

- Improvements
 - Updated for new CSI register and macro names.

[2.1.4]

- Improvements
 - Added memory address conversion to support buffers which could only be accessed using alias address by non-core masters.

[2.1.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 17.7.

[2.1.2]

- Improvements
 - Supported new CSI_Type register naming.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed IAR build warning Pa082.
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 8.4, 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 11.6, 14.4, 17.7.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Added 16-bit and 24-bit data bus support.
- Bug Fixes:
 - Fixed the bug that CSI writes to wrong buffer when empty buffer not submitted in time.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed wrong circular queue delta calculation.
 - Fixed double buffering capture issue where, when the transfer is ongoing and the device has empty buffer slot, the function CSI_TransferSubmitEmptyBuffer sets the empty buffer to CSI device.

[2.0.2]

- New Features
 - Added fragment mode support.

[2.0.1]

- Improvements
 - Switched DMA output buffer at the first data after each VSYNC. It originally happened when the DMA transfer was done.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

DCDC**[2.3.0]**

- Improvements
 - REG3[MISC_DELAY_TIMING], REG2[LOOPCTRL_DC_R], and REG2[LOOPCTRL_DC_C] are reserved in the latest RM, deleted corresponding functions.

[2.2.1]

- Improvements
 - Fixed the doxygen warning.

[2.2.0]

- New Features
 - Added supports for i.MXRT1170 series.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the warning that the `DCDC_ConvertByteArrayToWord` function defined but not used.
- Improvements
 - Updated `rcscale` to reduce the ripple when booting into DCM.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Divided the `DCDC_AdjustTargetVoltage()` into two APIs for two different modes.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA C-2012 rules:
 - * Rule 10.1, 10.4, 16.4, 17.7.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

DCP

[2.1.7]

- Bug Fix
 - Reduce optimization level for critical functions working with SRF.

[2.1.6]

- Bug Fix
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fix.

[2.1.5]

- Improvements
 - Added support when DCACHE enabled. Input and output buffers should be in non-cached memory or handled properly (DCACHE Clean and Invalidate).

[2.1.4]

- Bug Fix
 - Fix CRC-32 computation issue on the code's block boundary size.

[2.1.3]

- Bug Fix
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed: rule 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 11.9, 14.4, 16.4 and 17.7.

[2.1.2]

- Bug Fix
 - Fix sign-compare warning in dcp_reverse_and_copy.

[2.1.1]

- Improvements
 - Added DCP status clearing when channel operation is complete.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Added byte/word swap feature for key, input, and output data.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

DMAMUX**[2.1.3]**

- Improvements
 - Wrap DMAMUX_GetInstance into FSL_SDK_DISABLE_DRIVER_CLOCK_CONTROL to avoid build issues.

[2.1.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Add macro FSL_DMAMUX_CHANNEL_NUM to calculate correct DMAMUX channel number when input EDAM channel number.

[2.1.1]

- Improvements
 - Add macro FSL_FEATURE_DMAMUX_CHANNEL_NEEDS_ENDIAN_CONVERT and DMAMUX_CHANNEL_ENDIAN_CONVERTn to do channel endian convert.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Modify the type of parameter source from uint32_t to int32_t in the DMA-MUX_SetSource.

[2.0.5]

- Improvements
 - Added feature FSL_FEATURE_DMAMUX_CHCFG_REGISTER_WIDTH for the difference of CHCFG register width.

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.4.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue for MISRA-2012 check.
 - * Fixed rule 10.4 and rule 10.3.

[2.0.2]

- New Features
 - Added an always-on enable feature to a DMA channel for ULP1 DMAMUX support.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the build warning issue by changing the type of parameter source from uint8_t to uint32_t when setting DMA request source in DMAMUX_SetSourceChange.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

EDMA

[2.4.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed memory convert would convert NULL as zero address issue.

[2.4.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed comments by replacing STCD with TCD
 - Fixed the TCD overwrite issue when submit transfer request in the callback if there is a active TCD in hardware.
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.8,5.6.

[2.4.3]

- Improvements
 - Added FSL_FEATURE_MEMORY_HAS_ADDRESS_OFFSET to convert the address between system mapped address and dma quick access address.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the wrong tcd done count calculated in first TCD interrupt for the non scatter gather case.

[2.4.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the wrong tcd done count calculated in first TCD interrupt by correct the initial value of the header.
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.3, 10.4.

[2.4.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added clear CITER and BITER registers in EDMA_AbortTransfer to make sure the TCD registers in a correct state for next calling of EDMA_SubmitTransfer.
 - Removed the clear DONE status for ESG not enabled case to avoid DONE bit cleared unexpectedly.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Added api EDMA_EnableContinuousChannelLinkMode to support continuous link mode.
 - Added apis EDMA_SetMajorOffsetConfig/EDMA_TcdSetMajorOffsetConfig to support major loop address offset feature.
 - Added api EDMA_EnableChannelMinorLoopMapping for minor loop offset feature.
 - Removed the redundant IRQ Handler in edma driver.

[2.3.2]

- Improvements
 - Fixed HIS ccm issue in function EDMA_PrepareTransferConfig.
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 11.6, 10.7, 10.3, 18.1.
- Bug Fixes

- Added ACTIVE & BITER & CITER bitfields to determine the channel status to fixed the issue of the transfer request cannot submit by function EDMA_SubmitTransfer when channel is idle.

[2.3.1]

- Improvements
 - Added source/destination address alignment check.
 - Added driver IRQ handler support for multi DMA instance in one SOC.

[2.3.0]

- Improvements
 - Added new api EDMA_PrepareTransferConfig to allow different configurations of width and offset.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.4, 10.1.
 - Fixed the Coverity issue regarding out-of-bounds write.

[2.2.0]

- Improvements
 - Added peripheral-to-peripheral support in EDMA driver.

[2.1.9]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA issue: Rule 10.7 and 10.8 in function EDMA_DisableChannelInterrupts and EDMA_SubmitTransfer.
 - Fixed MISRA issue: Rule 10.7 in function EDMA_EnableAsyncRequest.

[2.1.8]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed incorrect channel preemption base address used in EDMA_SetChannelPreemptionConfig API which causes incorrect configuration of the channel preemption register.

[2.1.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed incorrect transfer size setting.
 - * Added 8 bytes transfer configuration and feature for RT series;
 - * Added feature to support 16 bytes transfer for Kinetis.
 - Fixed the issue that EDMA_HandleIRQ would go to incorrect branch when TCD was not used and callback function not registered.

[2.1.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed KW3X MISRA Issue.
 - * Rule 14.4, 10.8, 10.4, 10.7, 10.1, 10.3, 13.5, and 13.2.
- Improvements
 - Cleared the IRQ handler unavailable for specific platform with macro `FSL_FEATURE_EDMA_MODULE_CHANNEL_IRQ_ENTRY_SHARED_OFFSET`.

[2.1.5]

- Improvements
 - Improved EDMA IRQ handler to support half interrupt feature.

[2.1.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Cleared enabled request, status during `EDMA_Init` for the case that EDMA is halted before reinitialization.

[2.1.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added clear DONE bit in IRQ handler to avoid overwrite TCD issue.
 - Optimized above solution for the case that transfer request occurs in callback.

[2.1.2]

- Improvements
 - Added interface to get next TCD address.
 - Added interface to get the unused TCD number.

[2.1.1]

- Improvements
 - Added documentation for eDMA data flow when scatter/gather is implemented for the `EDMA_HandleIRQ` API.
 - Updated and corrected some related comments in the `EDMA_HandleIRQ` API and `edma_handle_t` struct.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Changed the `EDMA_GetRemainingBytes` API into `EDMA_GetRemainingMajorLoopCount` due to eDMA IP limitation (see API comments/note for further details).

[2.0.5]

- Improvements
 - Added pubweak DriverIRQHandler for K32H844P (16 channels shared).

[2.0.4]

- Improvements
 - Added support for SoCs with multiple eDMA instances.
 - Added pubweak DriverIRQHandler for KL28T DMA1 and MCIMX7U5_M4.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the incorrect pubweak IRQHandler name issue, which caused re-definition build errors when client set his/her own IRQHandler, by changing the 32-channel IRQHandler name to DriverIRQHandler.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed incorrect minorLoopBytes type definition in `_edma_transfer_config` struct, and defined minorLoopBytes as `uint32_t` instead of `uint16_t`.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the eDMA callback issue (which did not check valid status) in `EDMA_HandleIRQ` API.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

ELCDIF

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Added API `ELCDIF_SetPixelComponentOrder` to support configure pixel component order.

[2.0.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed faulty operation of CTRL1 in `ELCDIF_RgbModeSetPixelFormat`.

[2.0.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug in ELCDIF_RgbModeStop that the API shall return until RUN bit is cleared, so that the RGB mode is properly stopped.

[2.0.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA 2012 advisory rules.

[2.0.4]

- Improvements
 - Increase outstanding transactions for better performance.
 - Added memory address conversion to support buffers which could only be accessed using alias address by non-core masters.

[2.0.3]

- Improvements
 - Supported the platforms which don't have PXP handshake feature.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 17.7.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 3.1, 8.4, 10.1, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 14.4, 17.7
 - Removed hardcode delay in function ELCDIF_Reset.

[2.0.1]

- Improvements
 - Added the function ELCDIF_RgbModeSetPixelFormat.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

ENC

[2.2.1]

- Improvements
 - Release peripheral from reset if necessary in init function.

[2.2.0]

- New Features
 - Supported input filter prescaler.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Supported period measurement function.

[2.0.2]

- Improvements
 - Added feature macro for CTRL2[SABIE] and CTRL2[SABIRQ] bits.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 17.7.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

ENET

[2.10.0]

- New Features
 - Added function ENET_Ptp1588GetChannelCaptureValue to read last captured time from PTP 1588 timer.

[2.9.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed ENET_Ptp1588GetTimer incorrect timestamps when timer wraps occur after nanosecond capture:
 - * Now only increments second field when nanosecond value is less than half a second

[2.9.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - RGMII mode is (temporarily) disabled before selecting between 10/100-Mbit/s and 1000-Mbit/s modes of operation. The bit RGMII_EN of RCR register must not be set while changing ECR register's speed bit, otherwise there is a possibility of ENET IP ending in an incorrect state.

[2.9.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 8.4, 10.4.

[2.9.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Enabled collection of transfer statistics, so the function ENET_GetStatistics does not always return zeroes.
- New Features
 - Added new function ENET_EnableStatistics to enable/disable collection of transfer statistics.
 - Added new function ENET_ResetStatistics to reset transfer statistics.
- Improvements
 - Renamed the function ENET_ResetHareware to ENET_ResetHardware.

[2.8.0]

- New Features
 - Added the function to reset hardware on certain devices.

[2.7.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that free wrong buffer address when one frame stores in multiple buffers and memory pool is not enough to allocate these buffers to receive one complete frame.

[2.7.0]

- Improvements
 - Deleted deprecated zero copy Tx/Rx functions and set callback function which can be configured in ENET_Init.
 - Moved the Rx zero copy buffer allocation to Rx BD initialization function to reduce unnecessary looping code.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that predefined Rx buffers which should not be used when enabling Rx zero copy are still be handled by cache operation, it causes hardfault on some platforms.
 - Fixed the issue that zero-copy Rx function doesn't check Rx length of 0 in the BD with EMPTY bit is 0, it may occur in the corner case reported by customer. Not sure how it turns out, consider it as an ENET IP issue and drop this abnormal BD.

[2.6.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 11.6.

[2.6.2]

- Improvements
 - Changed ENET1_MAC0_Rx_Tx_Done0_DriverIRQHandler/ENET1_MAC0_Rx_Tx_Done1_DriverIRQHandler to ENET1_MAC0_Rx_Tx_Done1_DriverIRQHandler/ENET1_MAC0_Rx_Tx_Done2_DriverIRQHandler which represent ring 1 and ring 2.

[2.6.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 10.3, 10.4, 10.7, 11.6, 11.8.

[2.6.0]

- Improvements
 - Added MDIO access wrapper APIs for ease of use.
 - Fixed the build warning introduced by 64-bit compatibility patch.

[2.5.4]

- Improvements
 - Made the driver compatible with 64-bit platforms.

[2.5.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 11.6.

[2.5.2]

- Improvements
 - Updated the TXIC/RXIC register handling code according to the new header file.

[2.5.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed document typo.

[2.5.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the SendFrame/SendFrameZeroCopy functions issue with scattered buffers.
 - Updated the formula of MDC calculation.
 - Used a feature macro to distinguish the old IP design from the new design, because old IP design always reads a value zero from ATCR->CAPTURE bit. For old IP, driver calculates and wait the necessary delay cycles after setting ATCR->CAPTURE then gets the timestamp value.
- New Features
 - Added new zero copy Tx/Rx function.

- New zero copy Tx function combines scattered and contiguous Tx buffer in one API, it also supports more Tx features which buffer descriptor supports but previous Tx function doesn't support.
- New zero copy Rx function use dynamic buffer mechanism and simpler interface.
- Improvements
 - Corrected the interrupt handler for PTP timestamp IRQ and PTP1588 event IRQ since platform difference.
 - Added missing IRQ handlers for PTP1588 events on some platforms.
 - Corrected the max Tx frame length verification, it will not depend on a fixed macro. The ENET_FRAME_MAX_FRAMELEN is only an default value for driver, application can configure it. Driver calculates the limitation with the max frame length in register which may takes extended 4 or 8 bytes VLAN tag if VLAN/SVLAN enables.
 - Deleted deprecated Clause 45 read/write legacy APIs.

[2.4.3]

- Improvements
 - Aligned the IRQ handler name with header file.

[2.4.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the MISRA issue of speculative out-of-bounds access.

[2.4.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the PTP time capture issue.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Exposed API ENET_ReclaimTxDescriptor for user application to reclaim tx descriptors in their application.
 - Added counter to record multicast hash conflict in struct _enet_handle, improved the situation that one multicast group could be left by other conflict multicast address left operation.
 - Improved concurrent usage of reclaim and send frame operation.

[2.3.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that interrupt handler only checks the interrupt event flag but not checks interrupt mask flag.

[2.3.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that some compilers may choose the memcpy with 4-bit aligned address limitation due to the type of address pointer is 'unsigned int *', the data address doesn't have to be 4-bit aligned.

[2.3.2]

- New Features
 - Added the feature that ENET driver can be used in the platform which integrates both 10/100M and 1G ENET IP.
 - Deleted duplicated code about ARM errata 838869 in first/second level IRQ handler.

[2.3.1]

- Improvements
 - Added function pointer checking in IRQ handler to make sure code can be used even it runs into the interrupt when the second level interrupt handler is NULL.

[2.3.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that clause 45 MDIO read/write API doesn't check the transmission over status between two transmissions.
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 2.2,10.3,10.4,10.7,11.6,11.8,13.5,14.4,15.7,17.7.
- New Features
 - Added APIs to support send/receive frame with Zero-Copy.
- Improvements
 - Separated the clock configuration from module configuration when init and deinit.
 - Added functions to set second level interrupt handler.
 - Provided new function to get 1588 timer count without disabling interrupt.
 - Improved timestamp controlling, deleted all old timestamp management APIs and data structures.
 - Merged the single/multiple ring(s) APIs, now these APIs can handle both.
 - Used base and index to control buffer descriptor, aligned with qos and lpc enet driver.

[2.2.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Updated MII speed formula referring to the manual.

[2.2.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.7, 11.6, 11.9, 13.5, 14.4, 16.4, 17.7, 21.15, 3.1, 8.4.
 - Changed to use ARRAY_SIZE(s_enetBases) as the array size for s_ENETHandle, fixed the hardfault issue for using some ENET instance when ARRAY_SIZE(s_enetBases) is not same as FSL_FEATURE_SOC_ENET_COUNT.

[2.2.4]

- Improvements
 - Added call to Data Synchronization Barrier instruction before activating Tx/Rx buffer descriptor to ensure previous data update is completed.
 - Improved ENET_TransmitIRQHandler to store timestamps for multiple transmit buffer descriptors.
 - Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that ENET_Ptp1588GetTimer did not handle the timer wrap situation.

[2.2.3]

- Improvements
 - Improved data buffer cache maintenance in the ENET driver.

[2.2.2]

- New Features
 - Added APIs for extended multi-ring support.
 - Added the AVB configure API for extended AVB feature support.

[2.2.1]

- Improvements
 - Changed the input data pointer attribute to const in ENET_SendFrame().

[2.1.1]

- New Features
 - Added the extended MDIO IEEE802.3 Clause 45 MDIO format SMI command APIs.
 - Added the extended interrupt coalescing feature.
- Improvements
 - Combined all storage operations in the ENET_Init to ENET_SetHandler API.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Used direct transmit busy check when doing data transmit.
- Miscellaneous Changes
 - Updated IRQ handler work flow.
 - Changed the TX/RX interrupt macro from kENET_RxByteInterrupt to kENET_RxBufferInterrupt, from kENET_TxByteInterrupt to kENET_TxBufferInterrupt.
 - Deleted unnecessary parameters in ENET handler.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

EWM

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed CERT INT31-C violations.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violation of MISRA C-2012 rules: 10.1, 10.3.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violation of MISRA C-2012 rules: 10.3, 10.4.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the hard fault in EWM_Deinit.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

FLEXCAN

[2.14.5]

- Improvements
 - Make API FLEXCAN_GetFDMailboxOffset public.
 - Add API FLEXCAN_SetMbID and FLEXCAN_SetFDMbID to configure Message Buffer ID individually.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the CERT INT30-C INT31-C.
 - Fixed violations of the CERT ARR30-C.

[2.14.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 8.4, 10.1, 10.4, 18.1.

[2.14.3]

- Improvements
 - Add unhandled interrupt events check for following API:
 - * FLEXCAN_MbHandleIRQ
 - * FLEXCAN_EhancedRxFifoHandleIRQ
- Bug Fixes
 - Remove FLEXCAN_MemoryErrorHandleIRQ on some platform without memory error interrupt.
 - Add conditional compile for CTRL2[ISOCANFDEN] because some platform do not have this bit.

[2.14.2]

- Improvements
 - Add Coverage Justification for uncovered code.
 - Adjust API FLEXCAN_TransferAbortReceive order.
 - Update FLEXCAN_Enable to enter Freeze Mode first when enter Disable mode on some platform.
 - Added while loop timeout for following API:
 - * FLEXCAN_EnterFreezeMode
 - * FLEXCAN_ExitFreezeMode
 - * FLEXCAN_Enable
 - * FLEXCAN_Reset
 - * FLEXCAN_TransferSendBlocking
 - * FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveBlocking
 - * FLEXCAN_TransferFDSendBlocking
 - * FLEXCAN_TransferFDReceiveBlocking

- * FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveFifoBlocking
- * FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveEnhancedFifoBlocking
- Bug Fixes
 - Remove remote frame feature in CANFD mode because there is no remote frame in the CANFD format.
 - Remove legacy Rx FIFO disabled branch in FLEXCAN_SubHandlerForLegacyRxFIFO and FLEXCAN_SubHandlerForDataTransferred.

[2.14.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed register IMASK2-4 IFLAG2-4 HR_TIME_STAMPn access issue on FlexCAN instances with different number of MBs.
 - Fixed bit field MBDSR1-3 access issue on FlexCAN instances with different number of MBs.
- Improvements
 - Unified following API as same parameter and return value type:
 - * FLEXCAN_GetMbStatusFlags
 - * FLEXCAN_ClearMbStatusFlags
 - * FLEXCAN_EnableMbInterrupts
 - * FLEXCAN_DisableMbInterrupts
 - Add workaround for ERR050443 and ERR052403.
 - Update message buffer read process in API FLEXCAN_ReadRxMb and FLEXCAN_ReadFDRxMb to make critical section as short as possible.
 - Simplify API FLEXCAN_DriverDataIRQHandler implementation by remove parameter type.

[2.14.0]

- Improvements
 - Support external time tick feature.
 - Support high resolution timestamp feature.
 - Enter Freeze Mode first when enter Disable Mode on some platform.
 - Add feature macro for Pretended Networking because some FlexCAN instance do not have this feature.
 - Add feature macro for enhanced Rx FIFO because some FlexCAN instance do not have this feature.
 - Add new FlexCAN IRQ Handler FLEXCAN_DriverDataIRQHandler and FLEXCAN_DriverEventIRQHandler. These IRQ Handlers are used on soc which FlexCAN interrupts are grouped by specific function and assigned to different vector.
 - Update macro FLEXCAN_WAKE_UP_FLAG and FLEXCAN_PNWAKE_UP_FLAG to simplify code.
 - Replace macro FSL_FEATURE_FLEXCAN_HAS_NO_WAKMSK_SUPPORT with FSL_FEATURE_FLEXCAN_HAS_NO_SLFWAK_SUPPORT.

- Replace macro `FSL_FEATURE_FLEXCAN_HAS_NO_WAKSRC_SUPPORT` with `FSL_FEATURE_FLEXCAN_HAS_GLITCH_FILTER`.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed wrong interrupt and status flag helper macro in enumeration `_flexcan_flags` and API `FLEXCAN_DisableInterrupts`.
 - Fixed interrupt flag helper macro typo issue.
 - Remove flags which will be unassociated with interrupt in macro `FLEXCAN_MEMORY_ERROR_INT_FLAG`.
 - Remove flags which will be unassociated with interrupt in macro `FLEXCAN_ERROR_AND_STATUS_INT_FLAG`.
 - Fixed array out-of-bounds access when read enhanced Rx FIFO.

[2.13.1]

- Improvements
 - Conditionally compile interrupt handling code to solve the problem of using this driver on CPU cores that do not support interrupts.

[2.13.0]

- Improvements
 - Support payload endianness selection feature.

[2.12.0]

- Improvements
 - Support automatic Remote Response feature.
 - Add API `FLEXCAN_SetRemoteResponseMbConfig()` to configure automatic Remote Response mailbox.

[2.11.8]

- Improvements
 - Synchronize flexcan driver update on s32z platform.

[2.11.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed `FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveEnhancedFifoEDMA()` compatibility with edma5.

[2.11.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed ERRATA_9595 `FLEXCAN_EnterFreezeMode()` may result to bus fault on some platform.

[2.11.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed flexcan_memset() crash under high optimization compilation.

[2.11.4]

- Improvements
 - Update CANFD max bitrate to 10Mbps on MCXNx3x and MCXNx4x.
 - Release peripheral from reset if necessary in init function.

[2.11.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveEnhancedFifoEDMA() compile error with DMA3.

[2.11.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug that timestamp in flexcan_handle_t not updated when RX overflow happens.

[2.11.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 10.1.

[2.11.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed wrong base address argument in FLEXCAN2 IRQ Handler.
- Improvements
 - Add API to determine if the instance supports CAN FD mode at run time.

[2.10.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed HIS CCM issue.
 - Fixed RTOS issue by adding protection to read-modify-write operations on interrupt enable/disable API.

[2.10.0]

- Improvements
 - Update driver to make it able to support devices which has more than 64 8bytes MBs.
 - Update CAN FD transfer APIs to make them set/get edl bit according to frame content, which can make them compatible with classic CAN.

[2.9.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that FLEXCAN_CheckUnhandleInterruptEvents() can't detecting the exist enhanced RX FIFO interrupt status.
 - Fixed the issue that FLEXCAN_ReadPNWakeUpMB() does not return fail even no existing valid wake-up frame.
 - Fixed the issue that FLEXCAN_ReadEnhancedRxFifo() may clear bits other than the data available bit.
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 10.4, 10.8.
- Improvements
 - Return kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxFifoDisabled instead of kStatus_Fail when read FIFO fail during IRQ handler.
 - Remove unreachable code from timing calculates APIs.
 - Update Enhanced Rx FIFO handler to make it deal with underflow/overflow status first.

[2.9.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveEnhancedFifoBlocking() API clearing Fifo data available flag more than once.
 - Fixed the issue that entering FLEXCAN_SubHandlerForEnhancedRxFifo() even if Enhanced Rx fifo interrupts are not enabled.
 - Fixed the issue that FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveEnhancedFifoEDMA() update handle even if previous Rx FIFO receive not finished.
 - Fixed the issue that FLEXCAN_SetEnhancedRxFifoConfig() not configure the ERFCR[NFE] bits to the correct value.
 - Fixed the issue that FLEXCAN_ReceiveFifoEDMACallback() can't differentiate between Rx fifo and enhanced rx fifo.
 - Fixed the issue that FLEXCAN_TransferHandleIRQ() can't report Legacy Rx FIFO warning status.

[2.9.0]

- Improvements
- Add public set bit rate API to make driver easier to use.
- Update Legacy Rx FIFO transfer APIs to make it support received multiple frames during one API call.
- Optimized FLEXCAN_SubHandlerForDataTransferred() API in interrupt handling to reduce the probability of packet loss.

[2.8.7]

- Improvements
- Initialized the EDMA configuration structure in the FLEXCAN EDMA driver.

[2.8.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fix Coverity overrun issues in fsl_flexcan_edma driver.

[2.8.5]

- Improvements
 - Make driver aarch64 compatible.

[2.8.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed FlexCan_Errata_6032 to disable all interrupts.

[2.8.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed an issue with the FLEXCAN_EnableInterrupts and FLEXCAN_DisableInterrupts interrupt enable bits in the CTRL1 register.

[2.8.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed errors in timing calculations and simplify the calculation process.
 - Fixed issue of CBT and FDCBT register may write failure.

[2.8.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue of CAN FD three sampling points.
 - Added macro to support the devices that no MCR[SUPV] bit.
 - Remove unnecessary clear WMB operations.

[2.8.0]

- Improvements
 - Update config configuration.
 - * Added enableSupervisorMode member to support enable/disable Supervisor mode.
 - Simplified the algorithm in CAN FD improved timing APIs.

[2.7.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 10.3, 10.7.

[2.7.0]

- Improvements
 - Update config configuration.
 - * Added enablePretendedNetworking member to support enable/disable Pretended Networking feature.
 - * Added enableTransceiverDelayMeasure member to support enable/disable Transceiver Delay MeasurementPretended feature.
 - * Added bitRate/bitRateFD member to work as baudRate/baudRateFD member union.
 - Rename all “baud” in code or comments to “bit” to align with the CAN spec.
 - Added Pretended Networking mode related APIs.
 - * FLEXCAN_SetPNConfig
 - * FLEXCAN_GetPNMatchCount
 - * FLEXCAN_ReadPNWakeUpMB
 - Added support for Enhanced Rx FIFO.
 - Removed independent memory error interrupt/status APIs and put all interrupt/status control operation into FLEXCAN_EnableInterrupts/FLEXCAN_DisableInterrupts and FLEXCAN_GetStatusFlags/FLEXCAN_ClearStatusFlags APIs.
 - Update improved timing APIs to make it calculate improved timing according to CiA doc recommended.
 - * FLEXCAN_CalculateImprovedTimingValues.
 - * FLEXCAN_FDCalculateImprovedTimingValues.
 - Update FLEXCAN_SetBitRate/FLEXCAN_SetFDBitRate to added the use of enhanced timing registers.

[2.6.2]

- Improvements
 - Add CANFD frame data length enumeration.

[2.6.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue of not fully initializing memory in FLEXCAN_Reset() API.

[2.6.0]

- Improvements
 - Enable CANFD ISO mode in FLEXCAN_FDInit API.
 - Enable the transceiver delay compensation feature when enable FD operation and set bitrate switch.
 - Implementation memory error control in FLEXCAN_Init API.
 - Improve FLEXCAN_FDCalculateImprovedTimingValues API to get same value for FPRESDIV and PRES DIV.
 - Added memory error configuration for user.

- * enableMemoryErrorControl
- * enableNonCorrectableErrorEnterFreeze
- Added memory error related APIs.
 - * FLEXCAN_GetMemoryErrorReportStatus
 - * FLEXCAN_GetMemoryErrorStatusFlags
 - * FLEXCAN_ClearMemoryErrorStatusFlags
 - * FLEXCAN_EnableMemoryErrorInterrupts
 - * FLEXCAN_DisableMemoryErrorInterrupts
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue of sent duff CAN frame after call FLEXCAN_FDInit() API.

[2.5.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the code error issue and simplified the algorithm in improved timing APIs.
 - * The bit field in CTRL1 register couldn't calculate higher ideal SP, we set it as the lowest one(75%)
 - FLEXCAN_CalculateImprovedTimingValues
 - FLEXCAN_FDCalculateImprovedTimingValues
 - Fixed MISRA-C 2012 Rule 17.7 and 14.4.
- Improvements
 - Pass EsrStatus to callback function when kStatus_FLEXCAN_ErrorStatus is coming.

[2.5.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the non-divisible case in improved timing APIs.
 - * FLEXCAN_CalculateImprovedTimingValues
 - * FLEXCAN_FDCalculateImprovedTimingValues

[2.5.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue check.
 - * Fixed rules, containing: rule-10.1, rule-10.3, rule-10.4, rule-10.7, rule-10.8, rule-11.8, rule-12.2, rule-13.4, rule-14.4, rule-15.5, rule-15.6, rule-15.7, rule-16.4, rule-17.3, rule-5.8, rule-8.3, rule-8.5.
 - Fixed the issue that API FLEXCAN_SetFDRxMbConfig lacks inactive message buff.
 - Fixed the issue of Pa082 warning.
 - Fixed the issue of dead lock in the function of interruption handler.
 - Fixed the issue of Legacy Rx Fifo EDMA transfer data fail in evkmimxrt1060 and evk-mimxrt1064.
 - Fixed the issue of setting CANFD Bit Rate Switch.

- Fixed the issue of operating unknown pointer risk.
 - * when used the pointer “handle->mbFrameBuf[mbIdx]” to update the timestamp in a short-live TX frame, the frame pointer became as unknown, the action of operating it would result in program stack destroyed.
- Added assert to check current CAN clock source affected by other clock gates in current device.
 - * In some chips, CAN clock sources could be selected by CCM. But for some clock sources affected by other clock gates, if user insisted on using that clock source, they had to open these gates at the same time. However, they should take into consideration the power consumption issue at system level. In RT10xx chips, CAN clock source 2 was affected by the clock gate of lpuart1. ERRATA ID: (ERR050235 in CCM).
- Improvements
 - Implementation for new FLEXCAN with ECC feature able to exit Freeze mode.
 - Optimized the function of interruption handler.
 - Added two APIs for FLEXCAN EDMA driver.
 - * FLEXCAN_PrepareTransfConfiguration
 - * FLEXCAN_StartTransferDatafromRxFIFO
 - Added new API for FLEXCAN driver.
 - * FLEXCAN_GetTimeStamp
 - For TX non-blocking API, we wrote the frame into mailbox only, so no need to register TX frame address to the pointer, and the timestamp could be updated into the new global variable handle->timestamp[mbIdx], the FLEXCAN driver provided a new API for user to get it by handle and index number after TX DONE Success.
 - * FLEXCAN_EnterFreezeMode
 - * FLEXCAN_ExitFreezeMode
 - Added new configuration for user.
 - * disableSelfReception
 - * enableListenOnlyMode
 - Renamed the two clock source enum macros based on CLKSRC bit field value directly.
 - * The CLKSRC bit value had no property about Oscillator or Peripheral type in lots of devices, it acted as two different clock input source only, but the legacy enum macros name contained such property, that misled user to select incorrect CAN clock source.
 - Created two new enum macros for the FLEXCAN driver.
 - * kFLEXCAN_ClkSrc0
 - * kFLEXCAN_ClkSrc1
 - Deprecated two legacy enum macros for the FLEXCAN driver.
 - * kFLEXCAN_ClkSrcOsc
 - * kFLEXCAN_ClkSrcPeri
 - Changed the process flow for Remote request frame response..
 - * Created a new enum macro for the FLEXCAN driver.
 - kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxRemote

- Changed the process flow for kFLEXCAN_StateRxRemote state in the interrupt handler.
 - * Should the TX frame not register to the pointer of frame handle, interrupt handler would not be able to read the remote response frame from the mail box to ram, so user should read the frame by manual from mail box after a complete remote frame transfer.

[2.4.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue check.
 - * Fixed rules, containing: rule-12.1, rule-17.7, rule-16.4, rule-11.9, rule-8.4, rule-14.4, rule-10.8, rule-10.4, rule-10.3, rule-10.7, rule-10.1, rule-11.6, rule-13.5, rule-11.3, rule-8.3, rule-12.2 and rule-16.1.
 - Fixed the issue that CANFD transfer data fail when bus baudrate is 30Khz.
 - Fixed the issue that ERR009595 does not follow the ERRATA document.
 - Fixed code error for ERR006032 work around solution.
 - Fixed the Coverity issue of BAD_SHIFT in FLEXCAN.
 - Fixed the Repo build warning issue for variable without initial.
- Improvements
 - Fixed the run fail issue of FlexCAN RemoteRequest UT Case.
 - Implementation all TX and RX transferring Timestamp used in FlexCAN demos.
 - Fixed the issue of UT Test Fail for CANFD payload size changed from 64BperMB to 8PerMB.
 - Implementation for improved timing API by baud rate.

[2.3.2]

- Improvements
 - Implementation for ERR005959.
 - Implementation for ERR005829.
 - Implementation for ERR006032.

[2.3.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added correct handle when kStatus_FLEXCAN_TxSwitchToRx is comming.

[2.3.0]

- Improvements
 - Added self-wakeup support for STOP mode in the interrupt handling.

[2.2.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue of CANFD data phase's bit rate not set as expected.

[2.2.2]

- Improvements
 - Added a time stamp feature and enable it in the interrupt_transfer example.

[2.2.1]

- Improvements
 - Separated CANFD initialization API.
 - In the interrupt handling, fix the issue that the user cannot use the normal CAN API when with an FD.

[2.2.0]

- Improvements
 - Added FSL_FEATURE_FLEXCAN_HAS_SUPPORT_ENGINE_CLK_SEL_REMOVE feature to support SoCs without CAN Engine Clock selection in FlexCAN module.
 - Added FlexCAN Serial Clock Operation to support i.MX SoCs.

[2.1.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected the spelling error in the function name FLEXCAN_XXX().
 - Moved Freeze Enable/Disable setting from FLEXCAN_Enter/ExitFreezeMode() to FLEXCAN_Init().
 - Corrected wrong helper macro values.
- Improvements
 - Hid FLEXCAN_Reset() from user.
 - Used NDEBUG macro to wrap FLEXCAN_IsMbOccupied() function instead of DEBUG macro.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

FLEXCAN_EDMA**[2.12.1]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 18.1.

[2.12.0]

- Improvements
 - Support high resolution timestamp feature in enhanced Rx FIFO EDMA.
 - Add feature macro for enhanced Rx FIFO because some FlexCAN instance do not have this feature.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed array out-of-bounds access when read enhanced Rx FIFO in EDMA.

[2.11.7]

- Refer FLEXCAN driver change log 2.7.0 to 2.11.7
-

FLEXIO

[2.3.0]

- Improvements
 - Supported platforms which don't have DOZE mode control.
 - Added more pin control functions.

[2.2.3]

- Improvements
 - Adapter the FLEXIO driver to platforms which don't have system level interrupt controller, such as NVIC.

[2.2.2]

- Improvements
 - Release peripheral from reset if necessary in init function.

[2.2.1]

- Improvements
 - Added doxygen index parameter comment in FLEXIO_SetClockMode.

[2.2.0]

- New Features
 - Added new APIs to support FlexIO pin register.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Added API FLEXIO_SetClockMode to set flexio channel counter and source clock.

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA 8.4 issues.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA 10.4 issues.

[2.0.2]

- Improvements
 - Split FLEXIO component which combines all flexio/flexio_uart/flexio_i2c/flexio_i2s drivers into several components: FlexIO component, flexio_uart component, flexio_i2c_master component, and flexio_i2s component.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA issues
 - * Fixed rules 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7, 11.6, 11.9, 14.4, 17.7.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the dozen mode configuration error in FLEXIO_Init API. For enableInDoze = true, the configuration should be 0; for enableInDoze = false, the configuration should be 1.
-

FLEXIO_I2C**[2.6.2]**

- Improvements
 - Added timeout for while loop in FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferBlocking().
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed build issues related to I2C_RETRY_TIMES.

[2.6.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed coverity issues

[2.6.0]

- Improvements
 - Supported platforms which don't have DOZE mode control.

[2.5.1]

- Improvements
 - Conditionally compile interrupt handling code to solve the problem of using this driver on CPU cores that do not support interrupts.

[2.5.0]

- Improvements
 - Split some functions, fixed CCM problem in file `fsl_flexio_i2c_master.c`.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Added delay of 1 clock cycle in `FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferRunStateMachine` to ensure that bus would be idle before next transfer if master is nacked.
 - Fixed issue that the restart setup time is less than the time in I2C spec by adding delay of 1 clock cycle before restart signal.

[2.3.0]

- Improvements
 - Used 3 timers instead of 2 to support transfer which is more than 14 bytes in single transfer.
 - Improved `FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferGetCount` so that the API can check whether the transfer is still in progress.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA 10.4 issues.

[2.2.0]

- New Features
 - Added timeout mechanism when waiting certain state in transfer API.
 - Added an API for checking bus pin status.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed COVERITY issue of useless call in `FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferRunStateMachine`.
 - Fixed MISRA issues
 - * Fixed rules 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7, 11.6, 11.9, 14.4, 17.7.
 - Added codes in `FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferCreateHandle` to clear pending NVIC IRQ, disable internal IRQs before enabling NVIC IRQ.
 - Modified code so that during master's nonblocking transfer the start and slave address are sent after interrupts being enabled, in order to avoid potential issue of sending the start and slave address twice.

[2.1.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferBlocking did not wait for STOP bit sent.
 - Fixed COVERITY issue of useless call in FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferRunStateMachine.
 - Fixed the issue that I2C master did not check whether bus was busy before transfer.

[2.1.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that I2C Master transfer APIs(blocking/non-blocking) did not support the situation of master transfer with subaddress and transfer data size being zero, which means no data followed the subaddress.

[2.1.5]

- Improvements
 - Unified component full name to FLEXIO I2C Driver.

[2.1.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - The following modifications support FlexIO using multiple instances:
 - * Removed FLEXIO_Reset API in module Init APIs.
 - * Updated module Deinit APIs to reset the shifter/timer config instead of disabling module/clock.
 - * Updated module Enable APIs to only support enable operation.

[2.1.3]

- Improvements
 - Changed the prototype of FLEXIO_I2C_MasterInit to return kStatus_Success if initialized successfully or to return kStatus_InvalidArgument if “(srcClock_Hz / masterConfig->baudRate_Bps) / 2 - 1” exceeds 0xFFU.

[2.1.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the FLEXIO I2C issue where the master could not receive data from I2C slave in high baudrate.
 - Fixed the FLEXIO I2C issue where the master could not receive NAK when master sent non-existent addr.
 - Fixed the FLEXIO I2C issue where the master could not get transfer count successfully.
 - Fixed the FLEXIO I2C issue where the master could not receive data successfully when sending data first.
 - Fixed the Dozen mode configuration error in FLEXIO_I2C_MasterInit API. For enableInDoze = true, the configuration should be 0; for enableInDoze = false, the configuration should be 1.

- Fixed the issue that FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferBlocking API called FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferCreateHandle, which lead to the s_flexioHandle/s_flexioIsr/s_flexioType variable being written. Then, if calling FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferBlocking API multiple times, the s_flexioHandle/s_flexioIsr/s_flexioType variable would not be written any more due to it being out of range. This lead to the following situation: NonBlocking transfer APIs could not work due to the fail of register IRQ.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Implemented the FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferBlocking API which is defined in header file but has no implementation in the C file.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Added Transfer prefix in transactional APIs.
 - Added transferSize in handle structure to record the transfer size.
-

FLEXIO_I2S

[2.2.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 12.4.

[2.2.1]

- Improvements
 - Conditionally compile interrupt handling code to solve the problem of using this driver on CPU cores that do not support interrupts.

[2.2.0]

- New Features
 - Added timeout mechanism when waiting certain state in transfer API.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed IAR Pa082 warnings.
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 10.4, 14.4, 11.8, 11.9, 10.1, 17.7, 11.6, 10.3, 10.7.

[2.1.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added reset flexio before flexio i2s init to make sure flexio status is normal.

[2.1.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that I2S driver used hard code for bitwidth setting.

[2.1.4]

- Improvements
 - Unified component's full name to FLEXIO I2S (DMA/EDMA) driver.

[2.1.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - The following modifications support FLEXIO using multiple instances:
 - * Removed FLEXIO_Reset API in module Init APIs.
 - * Updated module Deinit APIs to reset the shifter/timer config instead of disabling module/clock.
 - * Updated module Enable APIs to only support enable operation.

[2.1.2]

- New Features
 - Added configure items for all pin polarity and data valid polarity.
 - Added default configure for pin polarity and data valid polarity.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed FlexIO I2S RX data read error and eDMA address error.
 - Fixed FlexIO I2S slave timer compare setting error.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Added Transfer prefix in transactional APIs.
 - Added transferSize in handle structure to record the transfer size.
-

FLEXIO_I2S_EDMA**[2.1.9]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 12.4.

[2.1.8]

- Improvements
 - Applied EDMA ERRATA 51327.
-

FLEXIO_SPI

[2.4.3]

- Improvements
 - Make SPI_RETRY_TIMES configurable by CONFIG_SPI_RETRY_TIMES.

[2.4.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferBlocking and FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferNonBlocking issue in CS continuous mode, the CS might not be continuous.

[2.4.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed coverity issues

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Supported platforms which don't have DOZE mode control.

[2.3.5]

- Improvements
 - Conditionally compile interrupt handling code to solve the problem of using this driver on CPU cores that do not support interrupts.

[2.3.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the txData from void * to const void * in transmit API

[2.3.3]

- Bugfixes
 - Fixed cs-continuous mode.

[2.3.2]

- Improvements
 - Changed FLEXIO_SPI_DUMMYDATA to 0x00.

[2.3.1]

- Bugfixes
 - Fixed IRQ SHIFTBUF overrun issue when one FLEXIO instance used as multiple SPIs.

[2.3.0]

- New Features
 - Supported FLEXIO_SPI slave transfer with continuous master CS signal and CPHA=0.
 - Supported FLEXIO_SPI master transfer with continuous CS signal.
 - Support 32 bit transfer width.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed wrong timer compare configuration for dma/edma transfer.
 - Fixed wrong byte order of rx data if transfer width is 16 bit, since the we use shifter buffer bit swapped/byte swapped register to read in received data, so the high byte should be read from the high bits of the register when MSB.

[2.2.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug in FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferAbortEDMA that when aborting EDMA transfer EDMA_AbortTransfer should be used rather than EDMA_StopTransfer.

[2.2.0]

- Improvements
 - Added timeout mechanism when waiting certain states in transfer driver.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA 10.4 issues.
 - Added codes in FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferCreateHandle and FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveTransferCreateHandle to clear pending NVIC IRQ before enabling NVIC IRQ, to fix issue of pending IRQ interfering the on-going process.

[2.1.3]

- Improvements
 - Unified component full name to FLEXIO SPI(DMA/EDMA) Driver.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA issues
 - * Fixed rules 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7, 11.6, 11.9, 14.4, 17.7.

[2.1.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - The following modification support FlexIO using multiple instances:
 - * Removed FLEXIO_Reset API in module Init APIs.

- * Updated module Deinit APIs to reset the shifter/timer config instead of disabling module/clock.
- * Updated module Enable APIs to only support enable operation.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug where FLEXIO SPI transfer data is in 16 bit per frame mode with eDMA.
 - Fixed bug when FLEXIO SPI works in eDMA and interrupt mode with 16-bit per frame and Lsbfirst.
 - Fixed the Dozen mode configuration error in FLEXIO_SPI_MasterInit/FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveInit API. For enableInDoze = true, the configuration should be 0; for enableInDoze = false, the configuration should be 1.
- Improvements
 - Added #ifndef/#endif to allow users to change the default TX value at compile time.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Added Transfer prefix in transactional APIs.
 - Added transferSize in handle structure to record the transfer size.
 - Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the error register address return for 16-bit data write in FLEXIO_SPI_GetTxDataRegisterAddress.
 - Provided independent IRQHandler/transfer APIs for Master and slave to fix the baudrate limit issue.
-

FLEXIO_UART

[2.6.4]

- Improvements
 - Make UART_RETRY_TIMES configurable by CONFIG_UART_RETRY_TIMES.

[2.6.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed coverity issues

[2.6.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed coverity issues

[2.6.1]

- Improvements
 - Improve baudrate calculation method, to support higher frequency FlexIO clock source.

[2.6.0]

- Improvements
 - Supported platforms which don't have DOZE mode control.

[2.5.1]

- Improvements
 - Conditionally compile interrupt handling code to solve the problem of using this driver on CPU cores that do not support interrupts.

[2.5.0]

- Improvements
 - Added API FLEXIO_UART_FlushShifters to flush UART fifo.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Use separate data for TX and RX in flexio_uart_transfer_t.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug that when ring buffer is used, if some data is received in ring buffer first before calling FLEXIO_UART_TransferReceiveNonBlocking, the received data count returned by FLEXIO_UART_TransferGetReceiveCount is wrong.

[2.3.0]

- Improvements
 - Added check for baud rate's accuracy that returns kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_BaudrateNotSupport when the best achieved baud rate is not within 3% error of configured baud rate.
- Bug Fixes
 - Added codes in FLEXIO_UART_TransferCreateHandle to clear pending NVIC IRQ before enabling NVIC IRQ, to fix issue of pending IRQ interfering the on-going process.

[2.2.0]

- Improvements
 - Added timeout mechanism when waiting for certain states in transfer driver.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA 10.4 issues.

[2.1.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed IAR Pa082 warnings.
 - Fixed MISRA issues
 - * Fixed rules 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7, 11.6, 11.9, 14.4, 17.7.

[2.1.5]

- Improvements
 - Triggered user callback after all the data in ringbuffer were received in FLEXIO_UART_TransferReceiveNonBlocking.

[2.1.4]

- Improvements
 - Unified component full name to FLEXIO UART(DMA/EDMA) Driver.

[2.1.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - The following modifications support FLEXIO using multiple instances:
 - * Removed FLEXIO_Reset API in module Init APIs.
 - * Updated module Deinit APIs to reset the shifter/timer configuration instead of disabling module and clock.
 - * Updated module Enable APIs to only support enable operation.

[2.1.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the transfer count calculation issue in FLEXIO_UART_TransferGetReceiveCount, FLEXIO_UART_TransferGetSendCount, FLEXIO_UART_TransferGetReceiveCountDMA, FLEXIO_UART_TransferGetSendCountDMA, FLEXIO_UART_TransferGetReceiveCountEDMA and FLEXIO_UART_TransferGetSendCountEDMA.
 - Fixed the Dozen mode configuration error in FLEXIO_UART_Init API. For enableInDoze = true, the configuration should be 0; for enableInDoze = false, the configuration should be 1.
 - Added code to report errors if the user sets a too-low-baudrate which FLEXIO cannot reach.
 - Disabled FLEXIO_UART receive interrupt instead of all NVICs when reading data from ring buffer. If ring buffer is used, receive nonblocking will disable all NVIC interrupts to protect the ring buffer. This had negative effects on other IPs using interrupt.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Changed the API name FLEXIO_UART_StopRingBuffer to FLEXIO_UART_TransferStopRingBuffer to align with the definition in C file.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Added Transfer prefix in transactional APIs.
 - Added txSize/rxSize in handle structure to record the transfer size.
 - Bug Fixes
 - Added an error handle to handle the situation that data count is zero or data buffer is NULL.
-

FLEXIO_UART_EDMA**[2.3.1]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules.

[2.3.0]

- Refer FLEXIO_UART driver change log to 2.3.0
-

FLEXRAM**[2.3.0]**

- New Features
 - Supported platforms which have ECC but no ECC error injection.

[2.2.0]

- New Features
 - Supported flexram ECC error injection function.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Supported flexram ECC function.

[2.0.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed doxygen issue.

[2.0.6]

- New Features
 - Updated bank configuration and TCM size with GPR16/GPR17/GPR18 into SOC level for different SOC.

[2.0.5]

- New Features
 - Added the magic address feature for OCRAM, DTCM and ITCM.

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed FlexRAM driver's missing extern C around functions in header file.
 - Removed magic address feature from driver.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that TCM size configuration was wrong when TCM bank number was not a value power of 2.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Updated driver due to Reference Manual update.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA issue.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

FLEXSPI

[2.8.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Introduced the **disableAhbReadResume** field in the `flexspi_config_t` structure to provide control over the AHBCR[RESUMEDISABLE] register bit.
 - Implemented a workaround for hardware erratum ERR052733 by setting the default value of **disableAhbReadResume** to **true**.
 - Fixed issue in `FLEXSPI_TransferHandleIRQ` where the transfer completion was incorrectly signaled despite pending read/write operations.
- New Features
 - Introduced a new function(`FLEXSPI_UpdateAhbBuffersSettings`) that allows users to update the AHB buffer configuration after the FLEXSPI module has been initialized

[2.7.0]

- New Features
 - Added new API to support address remapping.

[2.6.4]

- Improvements
 - Added new macro “FSL_SDK_ENABLE_FLEXSPI_RESET_CONTROL” to support driver level reset control.

[2.6.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed an issue which cause IPCR1[IPAREN] cleared by mistake.

[2.6.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Wait Bus IDLE before operation of FLEXSPI_SoftwareReset(), FLEXSPI_TransferBlocking() and FLEXSPI_TransferNonBlocking().

[2.6.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Updated code of reset peripheral.
 - Updated FLEXSPI_UpdateLUT() to check if input lut address is not in Flexspi AMBA region.
 - Updated FLEXSPI_Init() to check if input AHB buffer size exceeded maximum AHB size.

[2.6.0]

- New Features
 - Added new API to set AHB memory-mapped flash base address.
 - Added support of DLLxCR[REFPHASEGAP] bit field, it is recommended to set it as 0x2 if DLL calibration is enabled.

[2.5.1]

- Bugfixes
 - Fixed handling of W1C bits in the INTR register
 - Removed FIFO resets from FLEXSPI_CheckAndClearError
 - FLEXSPI_TransferBlocking is observing IPCMDDONE and then fetches the final status of the transfer
 - Fixed issue that FLEXSPI2_DriverIRQHandler not defined.

[2.5.0]

- Improvements
 - Supported word un-aligned access for write/read blocking/non-blocking API functions.
 - Fixed dead loop issue in DLL update function when using FRO clock source.
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 Rule 10.3.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Isolated IP command parallel mode and AHB command parallel mode using feature MACRO.
 - Supported new column address shift feature for external memory.

[2.3.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 Rule 14.2.

[2.3.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Updated flexspi_config_t structure and FlexSPI_Init to support new feature FSL_FEATURE_FLEXSPI_HAS_NO_MCR0_COMBINATION.

[2.3.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Removed feature FSL_FEATURE_FLEXSPI_DQS_DELAY_PS for DLL delay setting. Changed to use feature FSL_FEATURE_FLEXSPI_DQS_DELAY_MIN to set slave delay target as 0 for DLL enable and clock frequency higher than 100MHz.

[2.3.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 Rule 8.4, 8.5, 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 11.6 and 14.4.

[2.3.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Wait for bus to be idle before using it as access to external flash with new setting in FLEXSPI_SetFlashConfig() API.
 - Fixed the potential buffer overread and Tx FIFO overwrite issue in FLEXSPI_WriteBlocking.

[2.3.0]

- New Features
 - Added new API FLEXSPI_UpdateDllValue for users to update DLL value after updating flexspi root clock.
 - Corrected grammatical issues for comments.
 - Added support for new feature FSL_FEATURE_FLEXSPI_DQS_DELAY_PS in DLL configuration.

[2.2.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 Rule 10.1, 10.3 and 10.4.
 - Updated _flexspi_command from named enumerator into anonymous enumerator.

[2.2.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 Rule 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.8, 11.9, 14.4, 15.7, 16.4, 17.7, 7.3.
 - Fixed IAR build warning Pe167.
 - Fixed the potential buffer overwrite and Rx FIFO overread issue in FLEXSPI_ReadBlocking.

[2.2.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed flag name typos: kFLEXSPI_IpTxFifoWatermarkEmpltyFlag to kFLEXSPI_IpTxFifoWatermarkEmptyFlag; kFLEXSPI_IpCommandExcutionDoneFlag to kFLEXSPI_IpCommandExecutionDoneFlag.
 - Fixed comments typos such as sequencen->sequence, levle->level.
 - Fixed FLSHCR2[ARDSEQID] field clean issue.
 - Updated flexspi_config_t structure and FlexSPI_Init to support new feature FSL_FEATURE_FLEXSPI_HAS_NO_MCR0_ATDFEN and FSL_FEATURE_FLEXSPI_HAS_NO_MCR0_ARDFEN.
 - Updated flexspi_flags_t structure to support new feature FSL_FEATURE_FLEXSPI_HAS_INTEN_AHBBUSERROREN.

[2.1.1]

- Improvements
 - Defaulted enable prefetch for AHB RX buffer configuration in FLEXSPI_GetDefaultConfig, which is align with the reset value in AHBRXBUFxCR0.
 - Added software workaround for ERR011377 in FLEXSPI_SetFlashConfig; added some delay after DLL lock status set to ensure correct data read/write.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Added new API FLEXSPI_UpdateRxSampleClock for users to update read sample clock source after initialization.
 - Added reset peripheral operation in FLEXSPI_Init if required.

[2.0.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed FLEXSPI_UpdateLUT cannot do partial update issue.

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Reset flash size to zero for all ports in FLEXSPI_Init; fixed the possible out-of-range flash access with no error reported.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed AHB receive buffer size configuration issue. The FLEXSPI_AHBRXBUFFCRO_BUFSZ field should configure 64 bits size, and currently the AHB receive buffer size is in bytes which means 8-bit, so the correct configuration should be config->ahbConfig.buffer[i].bufferSize / 8.

[2.0.2]

- New Features
 - Supported DQS write mask enable/disable feature during set FLEXSPI configuration.
 - Provided new API FLEXSPI_TransferUpdateSizeEDMA for users to update eDMA transfer size(SSIZE/DSIZE) per DMA transfer.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed invalid operation of FLEXSPI_Init to enable AHB bus Read Access to IP RX FIFO.
 - Fixed incorrect operation of FLEXSPI_Init to configure IP TX FIFO watermark.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the flag clear issue and AHB read Command index configuration issue in FLEXSPI_SetFlashConfig.
 - Updated FLEXSPI_UpdateLUT function to update LUT table from any index instead of previous command index.
 - Added bus idle wait in FLEXSPI_SetFlashConfig and FLEXSPI_UpdateLUT to ensure bus is idle before any change to FlexSPI controller.
 - Updated interrupt API FLEXSPI_TransferNonBlocking and interrupt handle flow FLEXSPI_TransferHandleIRQ.
 - Updated eDMA API FLEXSPI_TransferEDMA.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

FLEXSPI EDMA Driver**[2.3.3]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed FLEXSPI_TransferEDMA bug that, the DMA channel not configured correctly when using kFLEXSPI_Read.

[2.3.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the bug that internal variable s_edmaPrivateHandle overflows when using FlexSPI2.

[2.0.2]

- New Features
 - Provided new API FLEXSPI_TransferUpdateSizeEDMA for users to update eDMA transfer size(SSIZE/DSIZE) per DMA transfer.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

GPC**[2.1.1]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Moved the assert sentence that irq register number has to be greater than 0 to platforms which irq 0-31 is not available.
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA C-2012 rules:
 - * Rule 10.7 12.2.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Updated driver for IMXRT.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

GPIO

[2.0.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed compile warning: ‘GPIO_GetInstance’ defined but not used when macro FSL_SDK_DISABLE_DRIVER_CLOCK_CONTROL is defined.

[2.0.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA C-2012 issue: rule-17.7.

[2.0.4]

- Improvements
 - Updated the GPIO_PinWrite to use atomic operation if possible.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed GPIO_PortToggle bug with platforms don’t have register DR_TOGGLE.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed.
 - * Fixed rules, containing: rule-10.3, rule-14.4, and rule-15.5.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the bug of enabling wrong GPIO clock gate in initial API. Since some GPIO instances may not have a clock gate enabled, it checks the clock gate number and makes sure the clock gate is valid.

[2.0.1]

- Improvements
 - API interface changes:
 - * Refined naming of the API while keeping all original APIs, marking them as deprecated. Original APIs will be removed in next release. The main change is to update the API with prefix of _PinXXX() and _PortXXX().

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

GPT

[2.0.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fix CERT INT30-C issues.

[2.0.5]

- Improvements
 - Support workaround for ERR003777. This workaround helps switching the clock sources.

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed compiler warning when built with FSL_SDK_DISABLE_DRIVER_CLOCK_CONTROL flag enabled.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 5.3 by customizing function parameter.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 17.7.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.8, 17.7.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

IOMUXC

[2.0.2]

- Doxygen improvement.

[2.0.1]

- Add missing enum value `kIOMUXC_GPR_ENET2RefClkMode` & `kIOMUXC_GPR_ENET2TxClkOutputDir` in the `iomuxc_gpr_mode_t`.
- Cast the enum value `kIOMUXC_GPR_AHBClockEnable` whose bit 31 is 1 to int type.

[2.0.0]

- initial version.
-

KPP

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Optimize rowData debounce method to adapt to multi-key detection
 - Modify the KPP_keyPressScanning type to status_t.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA 2012 rules:
 - * Rule 10.3 10.4 10.6 14.4 17.7

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

LPI2C

[2.6.2]

- Improvements
 - Added timeout for while loop in LPI2C_TransferStateMachineSendCommand().

[2.6.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed coverity issues.

[2.6.0]

- New Feature
 - Added common IRQ handler entry LPI2C_DriverIRQHandler.

[2.5.7]

- Improvements
 - Added support for separated IRQ handlers.

[2.5.6]

- Improvements
 - Conditionally compile interrupt handling code to solve the problem of using this driver on CPU cores that do not support interrupts.

[2.5.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed LPI2C_SlaveInit() - allow to disable SDA/SCL glitch filter.

[2.5.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed LPI2C_MasterTransferBlocking() - the return value was sometime affected by call of LPI2C_MasterStop().

[2.5.3]

- Improvements
 - Added handler for LPI2C7 and LPI2C8.

[2.5.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed ERR051119 to ignore the nak flag when IGNACK=1 in LPI2C_MasterCheckAndClearError.

[2.5.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added bus stop incase of bus stall in LPI2C_MasterTransferBlocking.
- Improvements
 - Release peripheral from reset if necessary in init function.

[2.5.0]

- New Features
 - Added new function LPI2C_SlaveEnableAckStall to enable or disable ACKSTALL.

[2.4.1]

- Improvements
 - Before master transfer with transactional APIs, enable master function while disable slave function and vise versa for slave transfer to avoid the one affecting the other.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Split some functions, fixed CCM problem in file fsl_lpi2c.c.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug in LPI2C_MasterInit that the MCFGR2's value set in LPI2C_MasterSetBaudRate may be overwritten by mistake.

[2.3.2]

- Improvements
 - Initialized the EDMA configuration structure in the LPI2C EDMA driver.

[2.3.1]

- Improvements
 - Updated LPI2C_GetCyclesForWidth to add the parameter of minimum cycle, because for master SDA/SCL filter, master bus idle/pin low timeout and slave SDA/SCL filter configuration, 0 means disabling the feature and cannot be used.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug in LPI2C_SlaveTransferHandleIRQ that when restart detect event happens the transfer structure should not be cleared.
 - Fixed bug in LPI2C_RunTransferStateMachine, that when only slave address is transferred or there is still data remaining in tx FIFO the last byte's nack cannot be ignored.
 - Fixed bug in slave filter doze enable, that when FILTDZ is set it means disable rather than enable.
 - Fixed bug in the usage of LPI2C_GetCyclesForWidth. First its return value cannot be used directly to configure the slave FILTSDA, FILTSCL, DATAVD or CLKHOLD, because the real cycle width for them should be FILTSDA+3, FILTSCL+3, FILTSCL+DATAVD+3 and CLKHOLD+3. Second when cycle period is not affected by the prescaler value, prescaler value should be passed as 0 rather than 1.
 - Fixed wrong default setting for LPI2C slave. If enabling the slave tx SCL stall, then the default clock hold time should be set to 250ns according to I2C spec for 100kHz standard mode baudrate.
 - Fixed bug that before pushing command to the tx FIFO the FIFO occupation should be checked first in case FIFO overflow.

[2.3.0]

- New Features
 - Supported reading more than 256 bytes of data in one transfer as master.
 - Added API LPI2C_GetInstance.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug in LPI2C_MasterTransferAbortEDMA, LPI2C_MasterTransferAbort and LPI2C_MasterTransferHandleIRQ that before sending stop signal whether master is active and whether stop signal has been sent should be checked, to make sure no FIFO error or bus error will be caused.

- Fixed bug in LPI2C master EDMA transactional layer that the bus error cannot be caught and returned by user callback, by monitoring bus error events in interrupt handler.
- Fixed bug in LPI2C_GetCyclesForWidth that the parameter used to calculate clock cycle should be $2^{\text{prescaler}}$ rather than prescaler.
- Fixed bug in LPI2C_MasterInit that timeout value should be configured after baudrate, since the timeout calculation needs prescaler as parameter which is changed during baudrate configuration.
- Fixed bug in LPI2C_MasterTransferHandleIRQ and LPI2C_RunTransferStateMachine that when master writes with no stop signal, need to first make sure no data remains in the tx FIFO before finishes the transfer.

[2.2.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed issue that the SCL high time, start hold time and stop setup time do not meet I2C specification, by changing the configuration of data valid delay, setup hold delay, clock high and low parameters.
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed.
 - * Fixed rule 8.4, 13.5, 17.7, 20.8.

[2.1.12]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA advisory 15.5 issues.

[2.1.11]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the bug that, during master non-blocking transfer, after the last byte is sent/received, the kLPI2C_MasterNackDetectFlag is expected, so master should not check and clear kLPI2C_MasterNackDetectFlag when remainingBytes is zero, in case FIFO is emptied when stop command has not been sent yet.
 - Fixed the bug that, during non-blocking transfer slave may nack master while master is busy filling tx FIFO, and NDF may not be handled properly.

[2.1.10]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed.
 - * Fixed rule 10.3, 14.4, 15.5.
 - Fixed unaligned access issue in LPI2C_RunTransferStateMachine.
 - Fixed uninitialized variable issue in LPI2C_MasterTransferHandleIRQ.
 - Used linked TCD to disable tx and enable rx in read operation to fix the issue that for platform sharing the same DMA request with tx and rx, during LPI2C read operation if interrupt with higher priority happened exactly after command was sent and before tx disabled, potentially both tx and rx could trigger dma and cause trouble.
 - Fixed MISRA issues.

- * Fixed rules 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 11.6, 11.9, 14.4, 17.7.
- Fixed the waitTimes variable not re-assignment issue for each byte read.
- New Features
 - Added the IRQHandler for LPI2C5 and LPI2C6 instances.
- Improvements
 - Updated the LPI2C_WAIT_TIMEOUT macro to unified name I2C_RETRY_TIMES.

[2.1.9]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed Coverity issue of unchecked return value in I2C_RTOS_Transfer.
 - Fixed Coverity issue of operands did not affect the result in LPI2C_SlaveReceive and LPI2C_SlaveSend.
 - Removed STOP signal wait when NAK detected.
 - Cleared slave repeat start flag before transmission started in LPI2C_SlaveSend/LPI2C_SlaveReceive. The issue was that LPI2C_SlaveSend/LPI2C_SlaveReceive did not handle with the reserved repeat start flag. This caused the next slave to send a break, and the master was always in the receive data status, but could not receive data.

[2.1.8]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the transfer issue with LPI2C_MasterTransferNonBlocking, kLPI2C_TransferNoStopFlag, with the wait transfer done through callback in a way of not doing a blocking transfer.
 - Fixed the issue that STOP signal did not appear in the bus when NAK event occurred.

[2.1.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Cleared the stopflag before transmission started in LPI2C_SlaveSend/LPI2C_SlaveReceive. The issue was that LPI2C_SlaveSend/LPI2C_SlaveReceive did not handle with the reserved stop flag and caused the next slave to send a break, and the master always stayed in the receive data status but could not receive data.

[2.1.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed driver MISRA build error and C++ build error in LPI2C_MasterSend and LPI2C_SlaveSend.
 - Reset FIFO in LPI2C Master Transfer functions to avoid any byte still remaining in FIFO during last transfer.
 - Fixed the issue that LPI2C_MasterStop did not return the correct NAK status in the bus for second transfer to the non-existing slave address.

[2.1.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Extended the Driver IRQ handler to support LPI2C4.
 - Changed to use `ARRAY_SIZE(kLpi2cBases)` instead of `FEATURE_COUNT` to decide the array size for handle pointer array.

[2.1.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the `LPI2C_MasterTransferEDMA` receive issue when LPI2C shared same request source with TX/RX DMA request. Previously, the API used scatter-gather method, which handled the command transfer first, then the linked TCD which was pre-set with the receive data transfer. The issue was that the TX DMA request and the RX DMA request were both enabled, so when the DMA finished the first command TCD transfer and handled the receive data TCD, the TX DMA request still happened due to empty TX FIFO. The result was that the RX DMA transfer would start without waiting on the expected RX DMA request.
 - Fixed the issue by enabling `IntMajor` interrupt for the command TCD and checking if there was a linked TCD to disable the TX DMA request in `LPI2C_MasterEDMACallback` API.

[2.1.3]

- Improvements
 - Added `LPI2C_WATI_TIMEOUT` macro to allow the user to specify the timeout times for waiting flags in functional API and blocking transfer API.
 - Added `LPI2C_MasterTransferBlocking` API.

[2.1.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - In `LPI2C_SlaveTransferHandleIRQ`, reset the slave status to idle when stop flag was detected.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Disabled the auto-stop feature in eDMA driver. Previously, the auto-stop feature was enabled at transfer when transferring with stop flag. Since transfer was without stop flag and the auto-stop feature was enabled, when starting a new transfer with stop flag, the stop flag would be sent before the new transfer started, causing unsuccessful sending of the start flag, so the transfer could not start.
 - Changed default slave configuration with address stall false.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - API name changed:
 - * `LPI2C_MasterTransferCreateHandle` -> `LPI2C_MasterCreateHandle`.

- * LPI2C_MasterTransferGetCount -> LPI2C_MasterGetTransferCount.
- * LPI2C_MasterTransferAbort -> LPI2C_MasterAbortTransfer.
- * LPI2C_MasterTransferHandleIRQ -> LPI2C_MasterHandleInterrupt.
- * LPI2C_SlaveTransferCreateHandle -> LPI2C_SlaveCreateHandle.
- * LPI2C_SlaveTransferGetCount -> LPI2C_SlaveGetTransferCount.
- * LPI2C_SlaveTransferAbort -> LPI2C_SlaveAbortTransfer.
- * LPI2C_SlaveTransferHandleIRQ -> LPI2C_SlaveHandleInterrupt.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

LPI2C_EDMA

[2.4.4]

- Improvements
 - Added support for 2KB data transfer

[2.4.3]

- Improvements
 - Added support for separated IRQ handlers.

[2.4.2]

- Improvements
 - Add EDMA ext API to accommodate more types of EDMA.

[2.4.1]

- Refer LPI2C driver change log 2.0.0 to 2.4.1
-

LPSPPI

[2.7.3]

- Improvements
 - Added timeout for while loop in LPSPPI_MasterTransferWriteAllTxData().
 - Make SPI_RETRY_TIMES configurable by CONFIG_SPI_RETRY_TIMES.

[2.7.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed coverity issues.

[2.7.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Workaround for errata ERR050607
 - Workaround for errata ERR010655

[2.7.0]

- New Feature
 - Added common IRQ handler entry LPSPI_DriverIRQHandler.

[2.6.10]

- Improvements
 - Conditionally compile interrupt handling code to solve the problem of using this driver on CPU cores that do not support interrupts.

[2.6.9]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed reading of TCR register
 - Workaround for errata ERR050606

[2.6.8]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed build error when SPI_RETRY_TIMES is defined to non-zero value.

[2.6.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the txData from void * to const void * in transmit API _lpspi_master_handle and _lpspi_slave_handle.

[2.6.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added LPSPI register init in LPSPI_MasterInit incase of LPSPI register exist.

[2.6.5]

- Improvements
 - Introduced FSL_FEATURE_LPSPI_HAS_NO_PCSCFG and FSL_FEATURE_LPSPI_HAS_NO_MULTI_WIDTH for conditional compile.
 - Release peripheral from reset if necessary in init function.

[2.6.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added LPSPI6_DriverIRQHandler for LPSPI6 instance.

[2.6.3]

- Hot Fixes
 - Added macro switch in function LPSPI_Enable about ERRATA051472.

[2.6.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Disabled lpspi before LPSPI_MasterSetBaudRate incase of LPSPI opened.

[2.6.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed return value while calling LPSPI_WaitTxFifoEmpty in function LPSPI_MasterTransferNonBlocking.

[2.6.0]

- Feature
 - Added the new feature of multi-IO SPI .

[2.5.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed 3-wire txmask of handle vaule reentrant issue.

[2.5.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Workaround for errata ERR051588 by clearing FIFO after transmit underrun occurs.

[2.5.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Workaround for errata ERR050456 by resetting the entire module using LPSPI_CR[RST] bit.

[2.5.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Workaround for errata ERR011097 to wait the TX FIFO to go empty when writing TCR register and TCR[TXMSK] value is 1.
 - Added API LPSPI_WaitTxFifoEmpty for wait the txfifo to go empty.

[2.4.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug that the SR[REF] would assert if software disabled or enabled the LPSPI module in LPSPI_Enable.

[2.4.6]

- Improvements
 - Moved the configuration of registers for the 3-wire lpspi mode to the LPSPI_MasterInit and LPSPI_SlaveInit function.

[2.4.5]

- Improvements
 - Improved LPSPI_MasterTransferBlocking send performance when frame size is 1-byte.

[2.4.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed LPSPI_MasterGetDefaultConfig incorrect default inter-transfer delay calculation.

[2.4.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug that the ISR response speed is too slow on some platforms, resulting in the first transmission of overflow, Set proper RX watermarks to reduce the ISR response times.

[2.4.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug that LPSPI_MasterTransferBlocking will modify the parameter txbuff and rxbuff pointer.

[2.4.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug that LPSPI_SlaveTransferNonBlocking can't detect RX error.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Split some functions, fixed CCM problem in file fsl_lpspi.c.

[2.3.1]

- Improvements
 - Initialized the EDMA configuration structure in the LPSPI EDMA driver.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug that function LPSPI_MasterTransferBlocking should return after the transfer complete flag is set to make sure the PCS is re-asserted.

[2.3.0]

- New Features
 - Supported the master configuration of sampling the input data using a delayed clock to improve slave setup time.

[2.2.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug in LPSPI_SetPCSContinuous when disabling PCS continuous mode.

[2.2.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug in 3-wire polling and interrupt transfer that the received data is not correct and the PCS continuous mode is not working.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Improved LPSPI_SlaveTransferHandleIRQ to fill up TX FIFO instead of write one data to TX register which improves the slave transmit performance.
 - Added new functional APIs LPSPI_SelectTransferPCS and LPSPI_SetPCSContinuous to support changing PCS selection and PCS continuous mode.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug in non-blocking and EDMA transfer APIs that kStatus_InvalidArgument is returned if user configures 3-wire mode and full-duplex transfer at the same time, but transfer state is already set to kLPSPI_Busy by mistake causing following transfer can not start.
 - Fixed bug when LPSPI slave using EDMA way to transfer, tx should be masked when tx data is null, otherwise in 3-wire mode which tx/rx use the same pin, the received data will be interfered.

[2.0.5]

- Improvements
 - Added timeout mechanism when waiting certain states in transfer driver.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the bug that LPSPI can not transfer large data using EDMA.
 - Fixed MISRA 17.7 issues.

- Fixed variable overflow issue introduced by MISRA fix.
- Fixed issue that `rxFifoMaxBytes` should be calculated according to transfer width rather than FIFO width.
- Fixed issue that completion flag was not cleared after transfer completed.

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed in `LPSPi_MasterTransferBlocking` that master `rxfifo` may overflow in stall condition.
 - Eliminated IAR Pa082 warnings.
 - Fixed MISRA issues.
 - * Fixed rules 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 11.9, 14.2, 14.4, 15.7, 17.7.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Removed `LPSPi_Reset` from `LPSPi_MasterInit` and `LPSPi_SlaveInit`, because this API may glitch the slave select line. If needed, call this function manually.

[2.0.2]

- New Features
 - Added dummy data set up API to allow users to configure the dummy data to be transferred.
 - Enabled the 3-wire mode, `SIN` and `SOUT` pins can be configured as input/output pin.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the bug that the clock source should be divided by the `PRESCALE` setting in `LPSPi_MasterSetDelayTimes` function.
 - Fixed the bug that `LPSPi_MasterTransferBlocking` function would hang in some corner cases.
- Optimization
 - Added `#ifndef/#endif` to allow user to change the default TX value at compile time.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

LPSPi_EDMA

[2.4.9]

- Improvements
 - Removed unused code from `LPSPi_SeparateEdmaReadData()`.

[2.4.8]

- Improvements
 - Added timeout for while loop in `EDMA_LpspiMasterCallback()` and `EDMA_LpspiSlaveCallback()`.

[2.4.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Add macro `LPSPi_ALIGN_TCD_SIZE_MASK` to align an address to `edma_tcd_t` size.

[2.4.6]

- Improvements
 - Increased transmit FIFO watermark to ensure whole transmit FIFO will be used during data transfer.

[2.4.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed reading of TCR register
 - Workaround for errata ERR050606

[2.4.4]

- Improvements
 - Add EDMA ext API to accommodate more types of EDMA.

[2.4.3]

- Improvements
 - Supported 32K bytes transmit in DMA, improve the max datasize in `LPSPi_MasterTransferEDMALite`.

[2.4.2]

- Improvements
 - Added callback status in `EDMA_LpspiMasterCallback` and `EDMA_LpspiSlaveCallback` to check `transferDone`.

[2.4.1]

- Improvements
 - Add the `TXMSK` wait after TCR setting.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Separated LPSPI_MasterTransferEDMA functions to LPSPI_MasterTransferPrepareEDMA and LPSPI_MasterTransferEDMALite to optimize the process of transfer.
-

LPUART**[2.10.0]**

- New Feature
 - Added support to configure RTS watermark.

[2.9.4]

- Improvements
 - Merged duplicate code.

[2.9.3]

- Improvements
 - Added timeout for while loops in LPUART_Deinit().

[2.9.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed coverity issues.

[2.9.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed coverity issues.

[2.9.0]

- New Feature
 - Added support for swap TXD and RXD pins.
 - Added common IRQ handler entry LPUART_DriverIRQHandler.

[2.8.3]

- Improvements
 - Conditionally compile interrupt handling code to solve the problem of using this driver on CPU cores that do not support interrupts.

[2.8.2]

- Bug Fix
 - Fixed the bug that LPUART_TransferEnable16Bit controlled by wrong feature macro.

[2.8.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed issue for MISRA-2012 check.
 - * Fixed rule-5.3, rule-5.8, rule-10.4, rule-11.3, rule-11.8.

[2.8.0]

- Improvements
 - Added support of DATA register for 9bit or 10bit data transmit in write and read API. Such as: LPUART_WriteBlocking16bit, LPUART_ReadBlocking16bit, LPUART_TransferEnable16Bit, LPUART_WriteNonBlocking16bit, LPUART_ReadNonBlocking16bit.

[2.7.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the bug that baud rate calculation overflow when srcClock_Hz is 528MHz.

[2.7.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed LPUART_EnableInterrupts and LPUART_DisableInterrupts bug that blocks if the LPUART address doesn't support exclusive access.

[2.7.5]

- Improvements
 - Release peripheral from reset if necessary in init function.

[2.7.4]

- Improvements
 - Added support for atomic register accessing in LPUART_EnableInterrupts and LPUART_DisableInterrupts.

[2.7.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 15.7.

[2.7.2]

- Bug Fix
 - Fixed the bug that the OSR calculation error when lpuart init and lpuart set baud rate.

[2.7.1]

- Improvements
 - Added support for LPUART_BASE_PTRS_NS in security mode in file fsl_lpuart.c.

[2.7.0]

- Improvements
 - Split some functions, fixed CCM problem in file fsl_lpuart.c.

[2.6.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug that when there are multiple lpuart instance, unable to support different ISR.

[2.5.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed comments by replacing unused status flags kLPUART_NoiseErrorInRxDataRegFlag and kLPUART_ParityErrorInRxDataRegFlag with kLPUART_NoiseErrorFlag and kLPUART_ParityErrorFlag.

[2.5.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug that when setting watermark for TX or RX FIFO, the value may exceed the maximum limit.
- Improvements
 - Added check in LPUART_TransferDMAHandleIRQ and LPUART_TransferEdmaHandleIRQ to ensure if user enables any interrupts other than transfer complete interrupt, the dma transfer is not terminated by mistake.

[2.5.1]

- Improvements
 - Use separate data for TX and RX in lpuart_transfer_t.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug that when ring buffer is used, if some data is received in ring buffer first before calling LPUART_TransferReceiveNonBlocking, the received data count returned by LPUART_TransferGetReceiveCount is wrong.

[2.5.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added missing interrupt enable masks kLPUART_Match1InterruptEnable and kLPUART_Match2InterruptEnable.
 - Fixed bug in LPUART_EnableInterrupts, LPUART_DisableInterrupts and LPUART_GetEnabledInterrupts that the BAUD[LBKDIE] bit field should be soc specific.

- Fixed bug in LPUART_TransferHandleIRQ that idle line interrupt should be disabled when rx data size is zero.
- Deleted unused status flags kLPUART_NoiseErrorInRxDataRegFlag and kLPUART_ParityErrorInRxDataRegFlag, since firstly their function are the same as kLPUART_NoiseErrorFlag and kLPUART_ParityErrorFlag, secondly to obtain them one data word must be read out thus interfering with the receiving process.
- Fixed bug in LPUART_GetStatusFlags that the STAT[LBKDIF], STAT[MA1F] and STAT[MA2F] should be soc specific.
- Fixed bug in LPUART_ClearStatusFlags that tx/rx FIFO is reset by mistake when clearing flags.
- Fixed bug in LPUART_TransferHandleIRQ that while clearing idle line flag the other bits should be masked in case other status bits be cleared by accident.
- Fixed bug of race condition during LPUART transfer using transactional APIs, by disabling and re-enabling the global interrupt before and after critical operations on interrupt enable register.
- Fixed DMA/eDMA transfer blocking issue by enabling tx idle interrupt after DMA/eDMA transmission finishes.
- New Features
 - Added APIs LPUART_GetRxFifoCount/LPUART_GetTxFifoCount to get rx/tx FIFO data count.
 - Added APIs LPUART_SetRxFifoWatermark/LPUART_SetTxFifoWatermark to set rx/tx FIFO water mark.

[2.4.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA advisory 17.7 issues.

[2.4.0]

- New Features
 - Added APIs to configure 9-bit data mode, set slave address and send address.

[2.3.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA advisory 15.5 issues.

[2.3.0]

- Improvements
 - Modified LPUART_TransferHandleIRQ so that txState will be set to idle only when all data has been sent out to bus.
 - Modified LPUART_TransferGetSendCount so that this API returns the real byte count that LPUART has sent out rather than the software buffer status.
 - Added timeout mechanism when waiting for certain states in transfer driver.

[2.2.8]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed issue for MISRA-2012 check.
 - * Fixed rule-10.3, rule-14.4, rule-15.5.
 - Eliminated Pa082 warnings by assigning volatile variables to local variables and using local variables instead.
 - Fixed MISRA issues.
 - * Fixed rules 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.8, 14.4, 11.6, 17.7.
- Improvements
 - Added check for `kLPUART_TransmissionCompleteFlag` in `LPUART_WriteBlocking`, `LPUART_TransferHandleIRQ`, `LPUART_TransferSendDMACallback` and `LPUART_SendEDMACallback` to ensure all the data would be sent out to bus.
 - Rounded up the calculated `sbr` value in `LPUART_SetBaudRate` and `LPUART_Init` to achieve more accurate baudrate setting. Changed `osr` from `uint32_t` to `uint8_t` since `osr`'s biggest value is 31.
 - Modified `LPUART_ReadBlocking` so that if more than one receiver errors occur, all status flags will be cleared and the most severe error status will be returned.

[2.2.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed issue for MISRA-2012 check.
 - * Fixed rule-12.1, rule-17.7, rule-14.4, rule-13.3, rule-14.4, rule-10.4, rule-10.8, rule-10.3, rule-10.7, rule-10.1, rule-11.6, rule-13.5, rule-11.3, rule-13.2, rule-8.3.

[2.2.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue of register's being in repeated reading status while dealing with the IRQ routine.

[2.2.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Do not set or clear the TIE/RIE bits when using `LPUART_EnableTxDMA` and `LPUART_EnableRxDMA`.

[2.2.4]

- Improvements
 - Added hardware flow control function support.
 - Added idle-line-detecting feature in `LPUART_TransferNonBlocking` function. If an idle line is detected, a callback is triggered with status `kStatus_LPUART_IdleLineDetected` returned. This feature may be useful when the received Bytes is less than the expected received data size. Before triggering the callback, data in the FIFO (if has FIFO) is read out, and no interrupt will be disabled, except for that the receive data size reaches 0.

- Enabled the RX FIFO watermark function. With the idle-line-detecting feature enabled, users can set the watermark value to whatever you want (should be less than the RX FIFO size). Data is received and a callback will be triggered when data receive ends.

[2.2.3]

- Improvements
 - Changed parameter type in LPUART_RTOS_Init struct from rtos_lpuart_config to lpuart_rtos_config_t.
- Bug Fixes
 - Disabled LPUART receive interrupt instead of all NVICs when reading data from ring buffer. Otherwise when the ring buffer is used, receive nonblocking method will disable all NVICs to protect the ring buffer. This may have a negative effect on other IPs that are using the interrupt.

[2.2.2]

- Improvements
 - Added software reset feature support.
 - Added software reset API in LPUART_Init.

[2.2.1]

- Improvements
 - Added separate RX/TX IRQ number support.

[2.2.0]

- Improvements
 - Added support of 7 data bits and MSB.

[2.1.1]

- Improvements
 - Removed unnecessary check of event flags and assert in LPUART_RTOS_Receive.
 - Added code to always wait for RX event flag in LPUART_RTOS_Receive.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Update transactional APIs.
-

LPUART_EDMA

[2.4.0]

- Refer LPUART driver change log 2.1.0 to 2.4.0
-

OCOTP

[2.1.4]

- Bug fixes
 - Fixed the bug that OCOTP_ReadFuseShadowRegisterExt can't read more than one word.

[2.1.3]

- Bug fixes
 - Fixed MISRA 2012 issue: 8.4, 10.3, 10.4, 14.3.
 - Fixed doxygen warning.

[2.1.2]

- Improvements
 - Updated for new MIMXRT117X header file.

[2.1.1]

- Improvements
 - Updated OCOTP_ReloadShadowRegister to return error status.
 - Added functions OCOTP_ReadFuseShadowRegisterExt and OCOTP_WriteFuseShadowRegisterWithLock.
- Bug fixes
 - Fixed MISRA 2012 rule 10.3 issue.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed doxygen issues.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

PIT

[2.2.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - According to ERR050763, PIT_LDVAL_STAT register is not reliable in dynamic load mode, so remove the status check in PIT_SetRtiTimerPeriod which added since 2.1.1.
 - Removed not used bit PIT_RTI_TCTRL_CHN_MASK.
- Improvements
 - Added more guide about get RTI load status in PIT_SetRtiTimerPeriod's API comment.

- Change PIT_RTI_Deinit to inline API.
- Ensure PIT peripheral clock enabled in PIT_RTI_Init.
- New Features
 - Added PIT_ClearRtiSyncStatus API to clear the RTI_LDVAL_STAT register.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Enable PIT when using RTI to ensure RTI can work properly in debug mode.
- Improvements
 - Added status check in PIT_SetRtiTimerPeriod to ensure the load value is synchronized into the RTI clock domain.
 - Added note for PIT_RTI_Init to remind users wait RTI sync.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Support RTI (Real Time Interrupt) timer.

[2.0.5]

- Improvements
 - Support workaround for ERR007914. This workaround guarantee the write to MCR register is not ignored.

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed PIT_SetTimerPeriod implementation, the load value trigger should be PIT clock cycles minus 1.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Clear all status bits for all channels to make sure the status of all TCTRL registers is clean.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA-2012 issues.
 - * Rule 10.1.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Cleared timer enable bit for all channels in function PIT_Init() to make sure all channels stay in disable status before setting other configurations.
 - Fixed MISRA-2012 rules.
 - * Rule 14.4, rule 10.4.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

PMU**[2.1.1]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA 2012 rules: Rule 10.1 10.4

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Added feature macros for low power control APIs to support conditional compile.
 - Renamed “PMU_2P1EnablePullDown” to “PMU_2P5EnablePullDown”.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

PWM**[2.9.1]**

- Improvements
 - Add new API PWM_SetupFaultsExt and PWM_SetupFaultInputFilterExt to support Flex-PWM which has more than one fault input channels.
 - Support fault 4-7 interrupt and its flag.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the CERT INT31-C.

[2.9.0]

- Improvements
 - Support PWMX channel output for edge aligned PWM.
 - Forbid submodule 0 counter initialize with master sync and master reload mode.
 - Clarify kPWM_BusClock meaning.
 - Verify pulseCnt within 65535 when update period register.

[2.8.4]

- Improvements
 - Support workaround for ERR051989. This function helps realize no phase delay between submodule 0 and other submodule.

[2.8.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA C-2012 Rule 15.7

[2.8.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed warning conversion from 'int' to 'uint16_t' on API PWM_Init.
 - Fixed warning unused variable 'reg' on API PWM_SetPwmForceOutputToZero.

[2.8.1]

- Improvements
 - Release peripheral from reset if necessary in init function.

[2.8.0]

- Improvements
 - Added API PWM_UpdatePwmPeriodAndDutycycle to update the PWM signal's period and dutycycle for a PWM submodule.
 - Added API PWM_SetPeriodRegister and PWM_SetDutycycleRegister to merge duplicate code in API PWM_SetupPwm, PWM_UpdatePwmDutycycleHighAccuracy and PWM_UpdatePwmPeriodAndDutycycle

[2.7.1]

- Improvements
 - Supported UPDATE_MASK bit in MASK register.

[2.7.0]

- Improvements
 - Supported platforms which don't have Capture feature with channel A and B.
 - Supported platforms which don't have Submodule 3.
 - Added assert function in API PWM_SetPhaseDelay to prevent wrong argument.

[2.6.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rules: 10.3.

[2.6.0]

- Improvements
 - Added API PWM_SetPhaseDelay to set the phase delay from the master sync signal of submodule 0.
 - Added API PWM_SetFilterSampleCount to set number of consecutive samples that must agree prior to the input filter.
 - Added API PWM_SetFilterSamplePeriod to set the sampling period of the fault pin input filter.

[2.5.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA C-2012 rules: 10.1, 10.3, 10.4 , 10.6 and 10.8.
 - Fixed the issue that PWM_UpdatePwmDutycycle() can't update duty cycle status value correct.

[2.5.0]

- Improvements
 - Added API PWM_SetOutputToIdle to set pwm channel output to idle.
 - Added API PWM_GetPwmChannelState to get the pwm channel output duty cycle value.
 - Added API PWM_SetPwmForceOutputToZero to set the pwm channel output to zero logic.
 - Added API PWM_SetChannelOutput to set the pwm channel output state.
 - Added API PWM_SetClockMode to set the value of the clock prescaler.
 - Added API PWM_SetupPwmPhaseShift to set PWM which a special phase shift and 50% duty cycle.
 - Added API PWM_SetVALxValue/PWM_GetVALxValue to set/get PWM VALs registers values directly.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Supported the PWM which can't work in wait mode.

[2.3.0]

- Improvements
 - Add PWM output enable&disbale API for SDK.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed changing channel B configuration when parameter is kPWM_PWMX and PWMX configuration is not supported yet.

[2.2.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rules: 10.3, 10.4.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that PWM drivers computed VAL1 improperly.
- Improvements
 - Updated calculation accuracy of reloadValue in dutyCycleToReloadValue function.

[2.2.0]

- Improvements
 - Added new enumeration and two APIs to support enabling and disabling one or more PWM output triggers.
 - Added a new function to make the most of 16-bit resolution PWM.
 - Added one API to support updating fault status of PWM output.
 - Added one API to support PWM DMA write request.
 - Added three APIs to support PWM DMA capture read request.
 - Added one API to support get default fault config of PWM.
 - Added one API to support setting PWM fault disable mapping.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Moved the configuration of fault input filter into a new API to avoid be initialized multiple times.
- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed.
 - * Fix rules, containing: rule-10.2, rule-10.3, rule-10.4, rule-10.7, rule-10.8, rule-14.4, rule-16.4.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that PWM submodule may be initialized twice in function PWM_SetupPwm().

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

PXP

[2.7.0]

- New Features
 - Added the PS_LRC setting for V4.
 - Added the PXP_SetPath setting for V4.
 - Fixed the code logic, V4 do not support DATA_PATH_CTRL1.

[2.6.1]

- Improvements
 - Release peripheral from reset if necessary in init function.

[2.6.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added missing configuration option for fetch engine background value.
 - Fixed bug in PXP_SetStoreEngineConfig that the address increment for store mask is not linear.
 - Added channel arbitration configuration for fetch engine, channel combine for store engine.
 - Fixed wrong method of obtaining the store mask address.
 - Fixed wrong method of configuring flag shift mask/width which can only be written in word boundary.
 - Fixed wrong configurations of block store and pitch in PXP_SetStoreEngineConfig.
 - Fixed wrong method of obtaining cfaValue address and calculating word count.
 - Fixed the channel word order cannot be updated when configuring the second channel.
 - Fixed bugs in PXP_SetHistogramConfig of wrong method to obtain the store mask address and wrong access of 32-bit registers.

[2.5.0]

- New Features
 - Added new API PXP_GetPorterDuffConfigExt for flexible Porter-Duff configuration.
 - Added enumerations for new AS/PS pixel formats for certain SoCs.

[2.4.1]

- New Features
 - Added API PXP_ResetControl to reset the PXP and the control register to initialized state.

[2.4.0]

- New Features
 - Added the API PXP_BuildRect of building a solid rectangle of given pixel value.
 - Added the interrupt enable/disable and status mask for V3.
 - Added API PXP_EnableProcessEngine to enable/disable process engines for V3.
 - Added API PXP_SetHistogramSize to re-configure the histogram size for each update.
 - Updated PXP_WfeaInit and PXP_SetWfeaConfig according to header file's update of WFE related registers.
 - Updated PXP_WfeaInit to support handshake with upstream dither store engine and added API PXP_WfeaEnableDitherHandshake to enable/disable the feature.
 - Added API PXP_GetLutUsage to get the occupied LUT list.
 - Updated APIs to support alpha blending engine1.
 - Added the API PXP_MemCopy to support all memory size copy.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed wrong naming for mux16.
 - Fixed wrong naming for enumerations in pxp_scanline_burst_t.
 - Fixed bug in PXP_GetHistogramMatchResult since there are 2 histograms engines rather than 1.
 - Fixed bug in PXP_SetFetchEngineConfig that the fetch size should not be minus one coding.

[2.3.0]

- New Features
 - Added the configuration of fetch engine, store engine, pre-dither engine and histogram block.

[2.2.2]

- Improvements
 - Disable alpha surface (AS) in PXP_Init.

[2.2.1]

- Improvements
 - Added memory address conversion to support buffers which could only be accessed using alias address by non-core masters.

[2.2.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed Porter Duff configuration error.

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Added Porter Duff support.
 - Added APIs PXP_StartMemCopy and PXP_StartPictureCopy.
 - Added API PXP_SetProcessSurfaceYUVFormat.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 3.1, 10.8, 11.6, 12.2.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the rotate function issue for i.MX 6ULL.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

QTMR**[2.3.0]**

- Improvements
 - Support for platforms which QTMR registers are 32-bit.

[2.2.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rules: 10.1, 10.8.

[2.2.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rules: 10.1, 10.8.

[2.2.0]

- Improvements
 - Added API QTMR_SetPwmOutputToIdle to set the generated pwm signal to the configured idle value.
 - Added API QTMR_GetPwmOutputStatus to return the output status of the generated pwm signal.
 - Added API QTMR_GetPwmChannelStatus to return the channel dutycycle value.
 - Added API QTMR_SetPwmClockMode to set clock mode change peripheral clock frequency.

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue that pwm duty cycle could not be 0 and 100.

[2.1.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue QTMR_SetTimerPeriod needs to decrement down count by 1, and added new APIs to configure the LOAD register, COMP register.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue introduced by previous code correction for improving the output signal accuracy.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rules: 10.1, 10.3, 11.5, 11.9.
- Improvements
 - Improved the output signal accuracy.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

ROMAPI

[1.0.2]

- Bug Fix:
 - Fixed MISRA C-2012 rule 8.12, rule 10.4, rule 8.3, rule 10.3.

[1.0.1]

- Improvements
 - Update ROMAPI “clear cache” function comments.

[1.0.0]

- initial version.
-

RTWDOG

[2.1.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed CERT INT30-C, INT31-C issue.
 - Make API RTWDOG_CountToMesec return 0 if result overflow.

[2.1.3]

- Improvements
 - Waited the over status after CS register operation in case next CS operation causes problem.

[2.1.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed doxygen issue.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed.
 - * Fixed rules, containing: rule-10.3, rule-10.8, rule-11.9, rule-14.4, rule-15.5.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Added an API to enable or disable the window mode.
 - Added an API to convert a raw count value to millisecond.
 - Used AT_QUICKACCESS_SECTION_CODE macro to decorate RTWDOG_Init, and copied this function from flash to QUICKACCESS section.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bug in the RTWDOG_Init; added check for register's unlock status when configuring the RTWDOG in RTWDOG_init.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

SAI

[2.4.10]

- Improvements
 - Allow enabling/disabling implicit channel configuration.
 - Allow NULL FIFO watermark.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fix compilation warnings when asserts are disabled

[2.4.9]

- Added Errata ERR051421 workaround.

[2.4.8]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 12.4.

[2.4.7]

- Added conditional support for bit clock swap feature
- Added common IRQ handler entry SAI_DriverIRQHandler.

[2.4.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the IAR build warning.

[2.4.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 12.4.

[2.4.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed enumeration sai_fifo_combine_t - add RX configuration.

[2.4.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed enumeration sai_fifo_combine_t value configuration issue.

[2.4.2]

- Improvements
 - Release peripheral from reset if necessary in init function.

[2.4.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed bitWidth incorrectly assigned issue.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Removed deprecated APIs.

[2.3.8]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.4.

[2.3.7]

- Improvements
 - Change feature “FSL_FEATURE_SAI_FIFO_COUNT” to “FSL_FEATURE_SAI_HAS_FIFO”.
 - Added feature “FSL_FEATURE_SAI_FIFO_COUNTn(x)” to align SAI fifo count function with IP in function

[2.3.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 5.6.

[2.3.5]

- Improvements
 - Make driver to be aarch64 compatible.

[2.3.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected the fifo combine feature macro used in driver.

[2.3.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added bit clock polarity configuration when sai act as slave.
 - Fixed out of bound access coverity issue.
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.3, 10.4.

[2.3.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected the frame sync configuration when sai act as slave.

[2.3.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected the peripheral name in function SAI0_DriverIRQHandler.
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 17.7.

[2.3.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the build error caused by the SOC has no fifo feature.

[2.2.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected the peripheral name in function SAI0_DriverIRQHandler.

[2.2.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue of MISRA 2004 rule 9.3.
 - Fixed sign-compare warning.
 - Fixed the PA082 build warning.
 - Fixed sign-compare warning.
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.3,17.7,10.4,8.4,10.7,10.8,14.4,17.7,11.6,10.1,10.6,8.4,14.3,16.4,18.2.
 - Allow to reset Rx or Tx FIFO pointers only when Rx or Tx is disabled.
- Improvements
 - Added 24bit raw audio data width support in sai sdma driver.
 - Disabled the interrupt/DMA request in the SAI_Init to avoid generates unexpected sai FIFO requests.

[2.2.1]

- Improvements
 - Added mclk post divider support in function SAI_SetMasterClockDivider.
 - Removed useless configuration code in SAI_RxSetSerialDataConfig.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the SAI SDMA driver build issue caused by the wrong structure member name used in the function SAI_TransferRxSetConfigSDMA/SAI_TransferTxSetConfigSDMA.
 - Fixed BAD BIT SHIFT OPERATION issue caused by the FSL_FEATURE_SAI_CHANNEL_COUNTn.
 - Applied ERR05144: not set FCONT = 1 when TMR > 0, otherwise the TX may not work.

[2.2.0]

- Improvements
 - Added new APIs for parameters collection and simplified user interfaces:
 - * SAI_Init
 - * SAI_SetMasterClockConfig
 - * SAI_TxSetBitClockRate
 - * SAI_TxSetSerialDataConfig
 - * SAI_TxSetFrameSyncConfig
 - * SAI_TxSetFifoConfig
 - * SAI_TxSetBitclockConfig
 - * SAI_TxSetConfig
 - * SAI_TxSetTransferConfig
 - * SAI_RxSetBitClockRate
 - * SAI_RxSetSerialDataConfig
 - * SAI_RxSetFrameSyncConfig
 - * SAI_RxSetFifoConfig
 - * SAI_RxSetBitclockConfig
 - * SAI_RXSetConfig
 - * SAI_RxSetTransferConfig
 - * SAI_GetClassicI2SConfig
 - * SAI_GetLeftJustifiedConfig
 - * SAI_GetRightJustifiedConfig
 - * SAI_GetTDMConfig

[2.1.9]

- Improvements
 - Improved SAI driver comment for clock polarity.
 - Added enumeration for SAI for sample inputs on different edges.
 - Changed FSL_FEATURE_SAI_CHANNEL_COUNT to FSL_FEATURE_SAI_CHANNEL_COUNTn(base) for the difference between the different SAI instances.
- Added new APIs:
 - SAI_TxSetBitClockDirection
 - SAI_RxSetBitClockDirection
 - SAI_RxSetFrameSyncDirection
 - SAI_TxSetFrameSyncDirection

[2.1.8]

- Improvements
 - Added feature macro test for the sync mode2 and mode 3.
 - Added feature macro test for masterClockHz in sai_transfer_format_t.

[2.1.7]

- Improvements
 - Added feature macro test for the mclkSource member in sai_config_t.
 - Changed “FSL_FEATURE_SAI5_SAI6_SHARE_IRQ” to “FSL_FEATURE_SAI_SAI5_SAI6_SHARE_IRQ”.
 - Added #ifndef #endif check for SAI_XFER_QUEUE_SIZE to allow redefinition.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed build error caused by feature macro test for mclkSource.

[2.1.6]

- Improvements
 - Added feature macro test for mclkSourceClockHz check.
 - Added bit clock source name for general devices.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed incorrect channel numbers setting while calling RX/TX set format together.

[2.1.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected SAI3 driver IRQ handler name.
 - Added I2S4/5/6 IRQ handler.
 - Added base in handler structure to support different instances sharing one IRQ number.
- New Features
 - Updated SAI driver for MCR bit MICS.
 - Added 192 KHZ/384 KHZ in the sample rate enumeration.
 - Added multi FIFO interrupt/SDMA transfer support for TX/RX.
 - Added an API to read/write multi FIFO data in a blocking method.
 - Added bclk bypass support when bclk is same with mclk.

[2.1.4]

- New Features
 - Added an API to enable/disable auto FIFO error recovery in platforms that support this feature.
 - Added an API to set data packing feature in platforms which support this feature.

[2.1.3]

- New Features
 - Added feature to make I2S frame sync length configurable according to bitWidth.

[2.1.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added 24-bit support for SAI eDMA transfer. All data shall be 32 bits for send/receive, as eDMA cannot directly handle 3-Byte transfer.

[2.1.1]

- Improvements
 - Reduced code size while not using transactional API.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - API name changes:
 - * SAI_GetSendRemainingBytes -> SAI_GetSentCount.
 - * SAI_GetReceiveRemainingBytes -> SAI_GetReceivedCount.
 - * All names of transactional APIs were added with “Transfer” prefix.
 - * All transactional APIs use base and handle as input parameter.
 - * Unified the parameter names.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed WLC bug while reading TCSR/RCSR registers.
 - Fixed MOE enable flow issue. Moved MOE enable after MICS settings in SAI_TxInit/SAI_RxInit.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

SAI_EDMA**[2.7.3]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 12.4.

[2.7.2]

- Improvements
 - Add macros `MCUX_SDK_SAI_EDMA_TX_ENABLE_INTERNAL` and `MCUX_SDK_SAI_EDMA_RX_ENABLE_INTERNAL` to let the user decide whether to enable SAI when calling `SAI_TransferSendEDMA/SAI_TransferReceiveEDMA`.

[2.7.1]

- Improvements
 - Add EDMA ext API to accommodate more types of EDMA.

[2.7.0]

- Improvements
 - Updated api SAI_TransferReceiveEDMA to support voice channel block interleave transfer.
 - Updated api SAI_TransferSendEDMA to support voice channel block interleave transfer.
 - Added new api SAI_TransferSetInterleaveType to support channel interleave type configurations.

[2.6.0]

- Improvements
 - Removed deprecated APIs.

[2.5.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 20.7.

[2.5.0]

- Improvements
 - Added new api SAI_TransferSendLoopEDMA/SAI_TransferReceiveLoopEDMA to support loop transfer.
 - Added multi sai channel transfer support.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Added new api SAI_TransferGetValidTransferSlotsEDMA which can be used to get valid transfer slot count in the sai edma transfer queue.
 - Deprecated the api SAI_TransferRxSetFormatEDMA and SAI_TransferTxSetFormatEDMA.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.3,10.4.

[2.3.2]

- Refer SAI driver change log 2.1.0 to 2.3.2

SEMC

[2.7.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the wrong write operation to INTR register. The INTR register is a W1C register, so the right write operation is write directly to it to clear.

[2.7.0]

- Improvements
 - Add new autofreshTimes parameter in semc_sdram_config_t.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.4.

[2.6.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the SEMC SRAM function bug that some configuration options can't be set.
 - Correct legacy SEMC SRAM function feature macros.
- Improvements
 - Add new SEMC SRAM function feature macros.

[2.5.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 Rule 14.3.
 - Fixed SEMC_ConfigureDBI bug that RDX not set correctly.

[2.5.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed definitions of bitfields of BMCR0 and BMCR1 - wrong field order and incorrect semantical naming
 - The fix alters the driver API regarding configuration of AXI bus queue reordering

[2.4.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 Rule 5.6.

[2.4.2]

- Improvements
 - Deleted meaningless parameter in memory size conversion function.

[2.4.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed PSRAM A8 configuration issue, which should be 0x06U for PSRAM while pix mux bit width is 0x04U, based on different pix mux bit width.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Improved nor and sram timing configuration on sync mode.

[2.3.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Updated refresh timer period(RT) timing setting, which updated into (RT+1)*(Prescaler period) for SDRAM.
 - Supported new DBI control register 2 to configure CSX interval time(CEITV).
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 Rule 10.8.
 - Fixed doxygen warning.

[2.3.0]

- New Features
 - Limited burst length as 1 according to ERR050577, Auto-refresh command may possibly fail to be triggered during long time back-to-back write (or read) when SDRAM controller's burst length is greater than 1.
 - Supported 8 bits column address for SDRAM.

[2.2.1]

- New Features
 - Added queue weight control, which can control queue a/b is working or not.
 - Updated NAND FLASH configuration API which disables and enables SEMC between configure control registers.
 - Added ONFI parameter Integrity CRC check for SEMC flash component.

[2.2.0]

- New Features
 - Supported up to 4 PSRAM CS.
 - Added programmable delay line for DQS.
 - Added ready/wait feature for SRAM in asynchronous mode.

[2.1.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed: rule 10.3, 10.4, and 14.4.
 - Updated parameter type from uint16_t into uint32_t for send IP command API.

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the SEMC queueA and queueB weight configuration issue.
 - Fixed the wrong configuration of DBICR1 register in SEMC_ConfigureDBI.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added feature macro to control WDS&WDH bit setting for NOR synchronous transfer.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Changed SEMC NAND configuration structure and verify SEMC NAND related APIs.
 - Added extended SEMC clock enable.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed data size mask configure in SEMC_ConfigureIPCommand API.
 - Updated the command mode in IP command type.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

SNVS_HP**[2.3.2]**

- Make SNVS_HP_RTC_Init()/SNVS_HP_RTC_Deinit more transparent. Use function SNVS_HP_Init()/SNVS_HP_Deinit() instead of copy of this code in SNVS_HP_RTC_XXX() function.

[2.3.1]

- Fixed problem in SNVS_HP_RTC_Init(), which is clearing bits that should stay intact.

[2.3.0]

- Re-map Security Violation for RT11xx specific violations.

[2.2.0]

- Fixed doxygen issues.
- Add SNVS HP Set locks.

[2.1.4]

- Fix MISRA issues.

[2.1.3]

- Fixed IAR Pa082 warnings.

[2.1.2]

- Fixed problem with initialization of the periodic interrupt frequency.
- Fixed problem with SNVS entering into fail state when HAB enters closed mode.

[2.1.1]

- Added APIs for HP security violation status flags.

[2.1.0]

- Added APIs for High Assurance Counter (HAC), Zeroizable Master Key (ZMK) and Software Security Violation.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

SNVS_LP

[2.4.6]

- Fix a bug in SNVS_LP_EnableRxActiveTamper() where assignments to base->LPATRC2R were done wrongly to LPATRC1R.

[2.4.5]

- Fix a bug in SNVS_LP_EnableRxActiveTamper() where assignments to base->LPATRC1R would overwrite previously set bits.

[2.4.4]

- Make SNVS_LP_SRTC_Init()/SNVS_LP_SRTC_Deinit more transparent. Use function SNVS_LP_Init()/SNVS_LP_Deinit() instead of copy of this code in SNVS_LP_SRTC_XXX() function.

[2.4.3]

- Fixed problem in SNVS_LP_SRTC_Init(), which is clearing bits that should stay intact.

[2.4.2]

- Updated driver to match with new device header files.

[2.4.1]

- Fixed MISRA issues.

[2.4.0]

- Fix backward compatibility with version 2.2.x.

[2.3.0]

- Add active pin, clock, voltage and temperature tamper features.

[2.2.0]

- Fixed doxygen issues.
- Add Transition SNVS SSM state to Trusted/Non-secure from Check state.

[2.1.2]

- Fix MISRA issues.

[2.1.1]

- Fix IAR Pa082 warning.

[2.1.0]

- Added APIs for Zeroizable Master Key (ZMK) and Monotonic Counter (MC).

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

SPDIF**[2.0.7]**

- Improvements
 - Add feature macro FSL_FEATURE_SPDIF_HAS_NO_SIC_REGISTER to handle non-existent SIC register.

[2.0.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the Q/U channel interrupt enabled unexpectedly while Q/U transfer pointer is NULL.

[2.0.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 11.3.

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added udata/qdata buffer address validation in driver IRQ handler to ensure that NULL pointer dereferences do not occur.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed: rule 10.3, 10.4, and 14.4.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected operator used for size value assertion in SPDIF_ReadBlocking/SPDIF_WriteBlocking.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected the feature macro name used to define s_edmaPrivateHandle.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

SPDIF DMA Driver

[2.0.8]

- Improvements
 - Add EDMA ext API to accommodate more types of EDMA.

[2.0.7]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the incompatibility issue with edma4 driver.

[2.0.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Add feature macro to determine whether to use the API MEMORY_ConvertMemoryMapAddress to translate TCD addresses for DLAST_SGA.

[2.0.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 11.3.

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Added udata/qdata buffer address validation in driver IRQ handler to ensure that NULL pointer dereferences do not occur.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed: rule 10.3, 10.4, and 14.4.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected operator used for size value assertion in SPDIF_ReadBlocking/SPDIF_WriteBlocking.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected the feature macro name used to define s_edmaPrivateHandle.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

SRC**[2.0.1]**

- Improvements
 - Updated SRC driver for adding SRC_SRSR_JTAG_SW_RST enumeration.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

TEMPMON**[2.2.1]**

- Improvements
 - Move TEMPMON calibration data mask definitions from the driver source file to the header file, as the driver examples also need to use these definitions.

[2.2.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the issue of inconsistency between data width and RM.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA C-2012 rules:
 - * Rule 10.3 10.4.

[2.1.0]

- Bug Fixes
 - Supported minus value for alarm temperature setting.
 - Fixed wrong temperature calculation equation.

[2.0.3]

- Improvements
 - Added temperature threshold check for high/low/panic to avoid temperature overflow.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed wrong alarm value setting API, it need to clear it firstly and set a new value into it.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA C-2012 rules:
 - * Rule 10.1 10.3 10.4 10.8 17.7.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

TRNG

[2.0.19]

- New features:
 - Added support for MCXA and MCXL.

[2.0.18]

- Bug fix:
 - TRNG health checks now done in software on RT5xx and RT6xx.

[2.0.17]

- New features:
 - Add support for RT700.

[2.0.16]

- Improvements:
 - Added support for Dual oscillator mode.

[2.0.15]

- Other changes:
 - Changed TRNG_USER_CONFIG_DEFAULT_XXX values according to latest recommended by design team.

[2.0.14]

- New features:
 - Add support for RW610 and RW612.

[2.0.13]

- Bug fix:
 - After deepsleep it might return error, added clearing bits in TRNG_GetRandomData() and generating new entropy.
 - Modified reloading entropy in TRNG_GetRandomData(), for some data length it doesn't reloading entropy correctly.

[2.0.12]

- Bug fix:
 - For KW34A4_SERIES, KW35A4_SERIES, KW36A4_SERIES set TRNG_USER_CONFIG_DEFAULT_OSC_DIV to kTRNG_RingOscDiv8.

[2.0.11]

- Bug fix:
 - Add clearing pending errors in TRNG_Init().

[2.0.10]

- Bug Fix:
 - Fixed doxygen issues.

[2.0.9]

- Bug Fix:
 - Fix HIS_CCM metrics issues.

[2.0.8]

- Bug fix:
 - For K32L2A41A_SERIES set TRNG_USER_CONFIG_DEFAULT_OSC_DIV to kTRNG_RingOscDiv4.

[2.0.7]

- Bug fix:
 - Fix MISRA 2004 issue rule 12.5.

[2.0.6]

- Bug fix:
 - For KW35Z4_SERIES set TRNG_USER_CONFIG_DEFAULT_OSC_DIV to kTRNG_RingOscDiv8.

[2.0.5]

- Improvements:
 - For FRQMIN, FRQMAX and OSCDIV, add possibility to use device specific preprocessor macro to define default value in TRNG user configuration structure.

[2.0.4]

- Bug Fix:
 - Fix MISRA-2012 issues.
 - * Rule 10.1, rule 10.3, rule 13.5, rule 16.1.

[2.0.3]

- Improvements:
 - update TRNG_Init to restart new entropy generation.

[2.0.2]

- Improvements:
 - fix MISRA issues
 - * Rule 14.4.

[2.0.1]

- New features:
 - Set default OSCDIV for Kinetis devices KL8x and KL28Z.
- Other changes:
 - Changed default OSCDIV for K81 to divide by 2.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

TSC**[2.0.3]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA-2012 rules:
 - * Rule 15.7, 16.4 and 17.7.

[2.0.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed missing right pair definition for extern C.
 - Fixed the violations of MISRA-2012 rules:
 - * Rule 15.7, 16.4 and 17.7.

[2.0.1]

- New Features
 - Added control macro to enable/disable the CLOCK code in current driver.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
 - This module was first developed on I.MX 6ULL.
-

USDHC**[2.8.6]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Invalidate cache after blocking read.

[2.8.5]

- Improvements
 - Enable the driver to be AARCH64 compatible.

[2.8.4]

- Improvements
 - Add feature macro FSL_FEATURE_USDHC_HAS_NO_VS18.

[2.8.3]

- Improvements
 - Improved api `USDHC_EnableAutoTuningForCmdAndData` to adapt to new bit field name for `USDHC_VEND_SPEC2` register.

[2.8.2]

- Improvements
 - Added feature macro `FSL_FEATURE_USDHC_HAS_NO_VOLTAGE_SELECT`.

[2.8.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 11.9.

[2.8.0]

- Improvements
 - Fixed the mmc boot transfer failed issue which is caused by the Dma complete interrupt not enabled.
 - Marked api `USDHC_AdjustDelayForManualTuning` as deprecated and added new api `USDHC_SetTuningDelay/USDHC_GetTuningDelayStatus`.
 - Improved the manual tuning flow according to specification.
 - Added memory address conversion to support buffers which could only be accessed using alias address by non-core masters.
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 10.4.

[2.7.0]

- Improvements
 - Added api `USDHC_TransferScatterGatherADMANonBlocking` to support scatter gather transfer.
 - Added feature `FSL_FEATURE_USDHC_REGISTER_HOST_CTRL_CAP_HAS_NO_RETUNING_TIME_COUNTER` for re-tuning time counter field in `HOST_CTRL_CAP` register.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 11.9, 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 8.4.

[2.6.0]

- Improvements
 - Added api `USDHC_SetStandardTuningCounter` to support adjust tuning counter of Standard tuning.

[2.5.1]

- Improvements
 - Used different status code for command and data interrupt callback.
 - Added cache line invalidate for receive buffer in driver IRQ handler to fix CM7 speculative access issue.

[2.5.0]

- Improvements
 - Added new api USDHC_SetStrobeDllOverride for HS400 strobe dll override mode delay taps configurations.
 - Corrected the STROBE DLL configurations sequence.

[2.4.0]

- Improvements
 - Added feature macro for read/write burst length.
 - * Disabled redundant interrupt per different transfer request.
 - * Disabled interrupt and reset command/data pointer in handle when transfer completes.
- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of MISRA C-2012 rule 11.9, 15.7, 4.7, 16.4, 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 11.3, 14.4, 10.6, 17.7, 16.1, 16.3.
 - Fixed PA082 build warning.
 - Fixed logically dead code Coverity issue.

[2.3.0]

- Improvements
 - Added USDHC_SetDataConfig API to support manual tuning.
 - Removed the limitaion that source clock must be bigger than the target in function USDHC_SetSdClock by using source clock frequency as target directly.
 - Added peripheral reset in USDHC_Init function.
 - Added tuning reset support in function USDHC_Reset function.

[2.2.8]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed out-of bounds write in function USDHC_ReceiveCommandResponse.

[2.2.7]

- Improvements
 - Added API USDHC_GetEnabledInterruptStatusFlags and used in USDHC_TransferHandleIRQ.
 - Removed useless member interruptFlags in usdhc_handle_t.

[2.2.6]

- Improvements
 - Added address align check for ADMA descriptor table address.
 - Changed USDHC_ADMA1_DESCRIPTOR_MAX_LENGTH_PER_ENTRY to (65536-4096) to make sure the data address is 4KB align for a transfer which need more than one ADMA1 descriptor.

[2.2.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MDK 66-D warning.

[2.2.4]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed issue that real clock frequency wss mismatched with target clock frequency, which was caused by an incorrect prescaler calculation.
- New Features
 - Added control macro to enable/disable the CLOCK code in current driver.

[2.2.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed issue where AMDA did not disable with DMAEN clear.
- Improvements
 - Improved set clock function to check the output frequency range.
 - Dynamic set SDCLKFS during DDR enable or disable.

[2.2.2]

- Improvements
 - Improved read transfer cache maintain operation, combined clean, and invalidated them into one function.

[2.2.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Disabled the invalidate cache operation for tuning.

[2.2.0]

- Improvements
 - Improved USDHC to support MMC boot feature.

[2.1.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed MISRA issue.

[2.1.2]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed Coverity issue.
 - Added base address and userData parameter for all callback functions.

[2.1.1]

- Improvements
 - Added cache maintain operation.
 - Added timeout status check for the DATA transfer which ignore error.
 - Added feature macro for SDR50/SDR104 mode.
 - Removed useless IRQ handler from different platforms.

[2.1.0]

- Improvements
 - Integrated tuning into transfer function.
 - Added strobe DLL feature.
 - Added enableAutoCommand23 in data structure.
 - Removed enable card clock function because the controller would handle the clock on/off.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

WDOG**[2.2.0]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed the wrong behavior of workMode.enableWait, workMode.enableStop, workMode.enableDebug in configuration structure wdog_config_t. When set the items to true, WDOG will continues working in those modes.

[2.1.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - MISRA C-2012 issue fixed: rule 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.7 and 11.9.
 - Fixed the issue of the inseparable process interrupted by other interrupt source.
 - * WDOG_Init
 - * WDOG_Refresh

[2.1.0]

- New Features
 - Added new API “WDOG_TriggerSystemSoftwareReset()” to allow users to reset the system by software.
 - Added new API “WDOG_TriggerSoftwareSignal()” to allow users to trigger a WDOG_B signal by software.
 - Removed the parameter “softwareAssertion” and “softwareResetSignal” out of the wdog_config_t structure.
 - Added new parameter “enableTimeOutAssert” to the wdog_config_t structure. With this parameter enabled, when the WDOG timeout occurs, a WDOG_B signal will be asserted. This signal can be routed to external pin of the chip. Note that WDOG_B signal remains asserted until a power-on reset (POR) occurs.

[2.0.1]

- New Features
 - Added control macro to enable/disable the CLOCK code in current driver.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

XBARA

[2.0.6]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed typo in kXBARA_RequestInterruptEnalbe item.

[2.0.5]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed IAR build warning Pa082.
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 12.1, 18.1, 20.7.

[2.0.4]

- Improvements
 - Optimized XBARA_SetOutputSignalConfig.

[2.0.3]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected configuration for function XBAR_SetOutputSignalConfig.

[2.0.2]

- Other Changes
 - Changed array clock name.

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed w1c bits for XBARA_SetOutputSignalConfig function.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

XBARB**[2.0.2]**

- Bug Fixes
 - Fixed violations of the MISRA C-2012 rules 12.2, 10.7

[2.0.1]

- Bug Fixes
 - Corrected XBARB_SetSignalsConnection function.
- Other Changes
 - Changed array clock name.

[2.0.0]

- Initial version.
-

1.6 Driver API Reference Manual

This section provides a link to the Driver API RM, detailing available drivers and their usage to help you integrate hardware efficiently.

[MIMXRT1064](#)

1.7 Middleware Documentation

Find links to detailed middleware documentation for key components. While not all onboard middleware is covered, this serves as a useful reference for configuration and development.

1.7.1 MCU Boot

[mcuboot_opensource](#)

1.7.2 Audio Voice components

[Audio Voice Components](#)

1.7.3 Maestro Audio Framework for MCU

[Maestro Audio Framework](#)

1.7.4 eIQ

[eIQ](#)

1.7.5 FreeMASTER

[freemaster](#)

1.7.6 AWS IoT

[aws_iot](#)

1.7.7 NXP Wi-Fi

[Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, 802.15.4](#)

1.7.8 FreeRTOS

[FreeRTOS](#)

1.7.9 lwIP

[lwIP](#)

1.7.10 File systemFatfs

[FatFs](#)

Chapter 2

MIMXRT1064

2.1 ADC: 12-bit Analog to Digital Converter Driver

`void ADC_Init(ADC_Type *base, const adc_config_t *config)`

Initialize the ADC module.

Parameters

- `base` – ADC peripheral base address.
- `config` – Pointer to “*adc_config_t*” structure.

`void ADC_Deinit(ADC_Type *base)`

De-initializes the ADC module.

Parameters

- `base` – ADC peripheral base address.

`void ADC_GetDefaultConfig(adc_config_t *config)`

Gets an available pre-defined settings for the converter’s configuration.

This function initializes the converter configuration structure with available settings. The default values are:

```
config->enableAsynchronousClockOutput = true;
config->enableOverWrite = false;
config->enableContinuousConversion = false;
config->enableHighSpeed = false;
config->enableLowPower = false;
config->enableLongSample = false;
config->referenceVoltageSource = kADC_ReferenceVoltageSourceAlt0;
config->samplePeriodMode = kADC_SamplePeriod2or12Clocks;
config->clockSource = kADC_ClockSourceAD;
config->clockDriver = kADC_ClockDriver1;
config->resolution = kADC_Resolution12Bit;
```

Parameters

- `config` – Pointer to the configuration structure.

`void ADC_SetChannelConfig(ADC_Type *base, uint32_t channelGroup, const adc_channel_config_t *config)`

Configures the conversion channel.

This operation triggers the conversion when in software trigger mode. When in hardware trigger mode, this API configures the channel while the external trigger source helps to trigger the conversion.

Note that the “Channel Group” has a detailed description. To allow sequential conversions of the ADC to be triggered by internal peripherals, the ADC has more than one group of status and control registers, one for each conversion. The channel group parameter indicates which group of registers are used, for example channel group 0 is for Group A registers and channel group 1 is for Group B registers. The channel groups are used in a “ping-pong” approach to control the ADC operation. At any point, only one of the channel groups is actively controlling ADC conversions. The channel group 0 is used for both software and hardware trigger modes. Channel groups 1 and greater indicate potentially multiple channel group registers for use only in hardware trigger mode. See the chip configuration information in the appropriate MCU reference manual about the number of SC1n registers (channel groups) specific to this device. None of the channel groups 1 or greater are used for software trigger operation. Therefore, writing to these channel groups does not initiate a new conversion. Updating the channel group 0 while a different channel group is actively controlling a conversion is allowed and vice versa. Writing any of the channel group registers while that specific channel group is actively controlling a conversion aborts the current conversion.

Parameters

- base – ADC peripheral base address.
- channelGroup – Channel group index.
- config – Pointer to the “adc_channel_config_t” structure for the conversion channel.

```
static inline uint32_t ADC_GetChannelConversionValue(ADC_Type *base, uint32_t channelGroup)
```

Gets the conversion value.

Parameters

- base – ADC peripheral base address.
- channelGroup – Channel group index.

Returns

Conversion value.

```
static inline uint32_t ADC_GetChannelStatusFlags(ADC_Type *base, uint32_t channelGroup)
```

Gets the status flags of channel.

A conversion is completed when the result of the conversion is transferred into the data result registers. (provided the compare function & hardware averaging is disabled), this is indicated by the setting of COCON. If hardware averaging is enabled, COCON sets only, if the last of the selected number of conversions is complete. If the compare function is enabled, COCON sets and conversion result data is transferred only if the compare condition is true. If both hardware averaging and compare functions are enabled, then COCON sets only if the last of the selected number of conversions is complete and the compare condition is true.

Parameters

- base – ADC peripheral base address.
- channelGroup – Channel group index.

Returns

Status flags of channel. return 0 means COCO flag is 0, return 1 means COCO flag is 1.

status_t ADC_DoAutoCalibration(ADC_Type *base)

Automates the hardware calibration.

This auto calibration helps to adjust the plus/minus side gain automatically. Execute the calibration before using the converter. Note that the software trigger should be used during calibration.

Parameters

- base – ADC peripheral base address.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Calibration is done successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – Calibration has failed.

Returns

Execution status.

void ADC_SetOffsetConfig(ADC_Type *base, const *adc_offset_config_t* *config)

Set user defined offset.

Parameters

- base – ADC peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to “*adc_offset_config_t*” structure.

static inline void ADC_EnableDMA(ADC_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables generating the DMA trigger when the conversion is complete.

Parameters

- base – ADC peripheral base address.
- enable – Switcher of the DMA feature. “true” means enabled, “false” means not enabled.

void ADC_SetHardwareCompareConfig(ADC_Type *base, const *adc_hardware_compare_config_t* *config)

Enables the hardware trigger mode.

Configures the hardware compare mode.

The hardware compare mode provides a way to process the conversion result automatically by using hardware. Only the result in the compare range is available. To compare the range, see “*adc_hardware_compare_mode_t*” or the appropriate reference manual for more information.

Parameters

- base – ADC peripheral base address.
- enable – Switcher of the trigger mode. “true” means hardware trigger mode, “false” means software mode.
- base – ADC peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to “*adc_hardware_compare_config_t*” structure.

void ADC_SetHardwareAverageConfig(ADC_Type *base, *adc_hardware_average_mode_t* mode)

Configures the hardware average mode.

The hardware average mode provides a way to process the conversion result automatically by using hardware. The multiple conversion results are accumulated and averaged internally making them easier to read.

Parameters

- base – ADC peripheral base address.
- mode – Setting the hardware average mode. See “adc_hardware_average_mode_t”.

static inline uint32_t ADC_GetStatusFlags(ADC_Type *base)

Gets the converter’s status flags.

Parameters

- base – ADC peripheral base address.

Returns

Flags’ mask if indicated flags are asserted. See “adc_status_flags_t”.

void ADC_ClearStatusFlags(ADC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clears the converter’s status falgs.

Parameters

- base – ADC peripheral base address.
- mask – Mask value for the cleared flags. See “adc_status_flags_t”.

enum _adc_status_flags

Converter’s status flags.

Values:

enumerator kADC_ConversionActiveFlag

Conversion is active,not support w1c.

enumerator kADC_CalibrationFailedFlag

Calibration is failed,support w1c.

enumerator kADC_AsynchronousWakeupInterruptFlag

Asynchronous wakeup interrupt occurred, support w1c.

enum _adc_reference_voltage_source

Reference voltage source.

Values:

enumerator kADC_ReferenceVoltageSourceAlt0

For external pins pair of VrefH and VrefL.

enum _adc_sample_period_mode

Sample time duration.

Values:

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriod2or12Clocks

Long sample 12 clocks or short sample 2 clocks.

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriod4or16Clocks

Long sample 16 clocks or short sample 4 clocks.

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriod6or20Clocks

Long sample 20 clocks or short sample 6 clocks.

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriod8or24Clocks

Long sample 24 clocks or short sample 8 clocks.

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriodLong12Clcoks

Long sample 12 clocks.

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriodLong16Clcoks
Long sample 16 clocks.

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriodLong20Clcoks
Long sample 20 clocks.

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriodLong24Clcoks
Long sample 24 clocks.

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriodShort2Clocks
Short sample 2 clocks.

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriodShort4Clocks
Short sample 4 clocks.

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriodShort6Clocks
Short sample 6 clocks.

enumerator kADC_SamplePeriodShort8Clocks
Short sample 8 clocks.

enum _adc_clock_source
Clock source.

Values:

enumerator kADC_ClockSourceIPG
Select IPG clock to generate ADCK.

enumerator kADC_ClockSourceIPGDiv2
Select IPG clock divided by 2 to generate ADCK.

enumerator kADC_ClockSourceAD
Select Asynchronous clock to generate ADCK.

enum _adc_clock_drvier
Clock divider for the converter.

Values:

enumerator kADC_ClockDriver1
For divider 1 from the input clock to the module.

enumerator kADC_ClockDriver2
For divider 2 from the input clock to the module.

enumerator kADC_ClockDriver4
For divider 4 from the input clock to the module.

enumerator kADC_ClockDriver8
For divider 8 from the input clock to the module.

enum _adc_resolution
Converter's resolution.

Values:

enumerator kADC_Resolution8Bit
Single End 8-bit resolution.

enumerator kADC_Resolution10Bit
Single End 10-bit resolution.

enumerator kADC_Resolution12Bit

Single End 12-bit resolution.

enum _adc_hardware_compare_mode

Converter hardware compare mode.

Values:

enumerator kADC_HardwareCompareMode0

Compare true if the result is less than the value1.

enumerator kADC_HardwareCompareMode1

Compare true if the result is greater than or equal to value1.

enumerator kADC_HardwareCompareMode2

Value1 <= Value2, compare true if the result is less than value1 Or the result is Greater than value2. Value1 > Value2, compare true if the result is less than value1 And the result is greater than value2

enumerator kADC_HardwareCompareMode3

Value1 <= Value2, compare true if the result is greater than or equal to value1 And the result is less than or equal to value2. Value1 > Value2, compare true if the result is greater than or equal to value1 Or the result is less than or equal to value2.

enum _adc_hardware_average_mode

Converter hardware average mode.

Values:

enumerator kADC_HardwareAverageCount4

For hardware average with 4 samples.

enumerator kADC_HardwareAverageCount8

For hardware average with 8 samples.

enumerator kADC_HardwareAverageCount16

For hardware average with 16 samples.

enumerator kADC_HardwareAverageCount32

For hardware average with 32 samples.

enumerator kADC_HardwareAverageDiasable

Disable the hardware average function.

typedef enum _adc_status_flags adc_status_flags_t

Converter's status flags.

typedef enum _adc_reference_voltage_source adc_reference_voltage_source_t

Reference voltage source.

typedef enum _adc_sample_period_mode adc_sample_period_mode_t

Sample time duration.

typedef enum _adc_clock_source adc_clock_source_t

Clock source.

typedef enum _adc_clock_drvier adc_clock_driver_t

Clock divider for the converter.

typedef enum _adc_resolution adc_resolution_t

Converter's resolution.

`typedef enum _adc_hardware_compare_mode` `adc_hardware_compare_mode_t`

Converter hardware compare mode.

`typedef enum _adc_hardware_average_mode` `adc_hardware_average_mode_t`

Converter hardware average mode.

`typedef struct _adc_config` `adc_config_t`

Converter configuration.

`typedef struct _adc_offset_config` `adc_offset_config_t`

Converter Offset configuration.

`typedef struct _adc_hardware_compare_config` `adc_hardware_compare_config_t`

ADC hardware compare configuration.

In `kADC_HardwareCompareMode0`, compare true if the result is less than the value1. In `kADC_HardwareCompareMode1`, compare true if the result is greater than or equal to value1. In `kADC_HardwareCompareMode2`, Value1 <= Value2, compare true if the result is less than value1 Or the result is Greater than value2. Value1 > Value2, compare true if the result is less than value1 And the result is Greater than value2. In `kADC_HardwareCompareMode3`, Value1 <= Value2, compare true if the result is greater than or equal to value1 And the result is less than or equal to value2. Value1 > Value2, compare true if the result is greater than or equal to value1 Or the result is less than or equal to value2.

`typedef struct _adc_channel_config` `adc_channel_config_t`

ADC channel conversion configuration.

`FSL_ADC_DRIVER_VERSION`

ADC driver version.

Version 2.0.4.

`struct _adc_config`

`#include <fsl_adc.h>` Converter configuration.

Public Members

`bool enableOverWrite`

Enable the overwriting.

`bool enableContinuousConversion`

Enable the continuous conversion mode.

`bool enableHighSpeed`

Enable the high-speed mode.

`bool enableLowPower`

Enable the low power mode.

`bool enableLongSample`

Enable the long sample mode.

`bool enableAsynchronousClockOutput`

Enable the asynchronous clock output.

`adc_reference_voltage_source_t` `referenceVoltageSource`

Select the reference voltage source.

`adc_sample_period_mode_t` `samplePeriodMode`

Select the sample period in long sample mode or short mode.

adc_clock_source_t clockSource

Select the input clock source to generate the internal clock ADCK.

adc_clock_driver_t clockDriver

Select the divide ratio used by the ADC to generate the internal clock ADCK.

adc_resolution_t resolution

Select the ADC resolution mode.

struct *_adc_offset_config*

#include <fsl_adc.h> Converter Offset configuration.

Public Members

bool enableSigned

if false, The offset value is added with the raw result. if true, The offset value is subtracted from the raw converted value.

uint32_t offsetValue

User configurable offset value(0-4095).

struct *_adc_hardware_compare_config*

#include <fsl_adc.h> ADC hardware compare configuration.

In kADC_HardwareCompareMode0, compare true if the result is less than the value1. In kADC_HardwareCompareMode1, compare true if the result is greater than or equal to value1. In kADC_HardwareCompareMode2, Value1 <= Value2, compare true if the result is less than value1 Or the result is Greater than value2. Value1 > Value2, compare true if the result is less than value1 And the result is Greater than value2. In kADC_HardwareCompareMode3, Value1 <= Value2, compare true if the result is greater than or equal to value1 And the result is less than or equal to value2. Value1 > Value2, compare true if the result is greater than or equal to value1 Or the result is less than or equal to value2.

Public Members

adc_hardware_compare_mode_t hardwareCompareMode

Select the hardware compare mode. See “*adc_hardware_compare_mode_t*”.

uint16_t value1

Setting value1(0-4095) for hardware compare mode.

uint16_t value2

Setting value2(0-4095) for hardware compare mode.

struct *_adc_channel_config*

#include <fsl_adc.h> ADC channel conversion configuration.

Public Members

uint32_t channelNumber

Setting the conversion channel number. The available range is 0-31. See channel connection information for each chip in Reference Manual document.

bool enableInterruptOnConversionCompleted

Generate an interrupt request once the conversion is completed.

2.2 ADC_ETC: ADC External Trigger Control

void ADC_ETC_Init(ADC_ETC_Type *base, const *adc_etc_config_t* *config)

Initialize the ADC_ETC module.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to “*adc_etc_config_t*” structure.

void ADC_ETC_Deinit(ADC_ETC_Type *base)

De-Initialize the ADC_ETC module.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.

void ADC_ETC_GetDefaultConfig(*adc_etc_config_t* *config)

Gets an available pre-defined settings for the ADC_ETC's configuration. This function initializes the ADC_ETC's configuration structure with available settings. The default values are:

```
config->enableTSCBypass = true;
config->enableTSC0Trigger = false;
config->enableTSC1Trigger = false;
config->TSC0triggerPriority = 0U;
config->TSC1triggerPriority = 0U;
config->clockPreDivider = 0U;
config->XBARtriggerMask = 0U;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to “*adc_etc_config_t*” structure.

void ADC_ETC_SetTriggerConfig(ADC_ETC_Type *base, uint32_t triggerGroup, const *adc_etc_trigger_config_t* *config)

Set the external XBAR trigger configuration.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- triggerGroup – Trigger group index.
- config – Pointer to “*adc_etc_trigger_config_t*” structure.

void ADC_ETC_SetTriggerChainConfig(ADC_ETC_Type *base, uint32_t triggerGroup, uint32_t chainGroup, const *adc_etc_trigger_chain_config_t* *config)

Set the external XBAR trigger chain configuration. For example, if triggerGroup is set to 0U and chainGroup is set to 1U, which means Trigger0 source's chain1 would be configured.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- triggerGroup – Trigger group index. Available number is 0~7.
- chainGroup – Trigger chain group index. Available number is 0~7.
- config – Pointer to “*adc_etc_trigger_chain_config_t*” structure.

uint32_t ADC_ETC_GetInterruptStatusFlags(ADC_ETC_Type *base, *adc_etc_external_trigger_source_t* sourceIndex)

Gets the interrupt status flags of external XBAR and TSC triggers.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- sourceIndex – trigger source index.

Returns

Status flags mask of trigger. Refer to “_adc_etc_status_flag_mask”.

```
void ADC_ETC_ClearInterruptStatusFlags(ADC_ETC_Type *base,  
                                       adc_etc_external_trigger_source_t sourceIndex,  
                                       uint32_t mask)
```

Clears the ADC_ETC's interrupt status falgs.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- sourceIndex – trigger source index.
- mask – Status flags mask of trigger. Refer to “_adc_etc_status_flag_mask”.

```
static inline void ADC_ETC_EnableDMA(ADC_ETC_Type *base, uint32_t triggerGroup)
```

Enable the DMA corresponding to each trigger source.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- triggerGroup – Trigger group index. Available number is 0~7.

```
static inline void ADC_ETC_DisableDMA(ADC_ETC_Type *base, uint32_t triggerGroup)
```

Disable the DMA corresponding to each trigger sources.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- triggerGroup – Trigger group index. Available number is 0~7.

```
static inline uint32_t ADC_ETC_GetDMAStatusFlags(ADC_ETC_Type *base)
```

Get the DMA request status falgs. Only external XBAR sources support DMA request.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.

Returns

Mask of external XBAR tirgger's DMA request asserted flags. Available range is trigger0:0x01 to trigger7:0x80.

```
static inline void ADC_ETC_ClearDMAStatusFlags(ADC_ETC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Clear the DMA request status falgs. Only external XBAR sources support DMA request.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- mask – Mask of external XBAR tirgger's DMA request asserted flags. Available range is trigger0:0x01 to trigger7:0x80.

```
static inline void ADC_ETC_DoSoftwareReset(ADC_ETC_Type *base, bool enable)
```

When enable, all logical will be reset.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable/Disable the software reset.

```
static inline void ADC_ETC_DoSoftwareTrigger(ADC_ETC_Type *base, uint32_t triggerGroup)
```

Do software trigger corresponding to each XBAR trigger sources. Each XBAR trigger sources can be configured as HW or SW trigger mode. In hardware trigger mode, trigger source is from XBAR. In software mode, trigger source is from software trigger. TSC trigger sources can only work in hardware trigger mode.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- triggerGroup – Trigger group index. Available number is 0~7.

```
static inline void ADC_ETC_DoSoftwareTriggerBlocking(ADC_ETC_Type *base, uint32_t  
                                                    triggerGroup)
```

Do software trigger corresponding to each XBAR trigger sources.

Note: This function provides a workaround implementation for ERR052412 by using blocking way to implement SW trigger.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- triggerGroup – Trigger group index. Available number is 0~7.

```
uint32_t ADC_ETC_GetADCConversionValue(ADC_ETC_Type *base, uint32_t triggerGroup,  
                                       uint32_t chainGroup)
```

Get ADC conversion result from external XBAR sources. For example, if triggerGroup is set to 0U and chainGroup is set to 1U, which means the API would return Trigger0 source's chain1 conversion result.

Parameters

- base – ADC_ETC peripheral base address.
- triggerGroup – Trigger group index. Available number is 0~7.
- chainGroup – Trigger chain group index. Available number is 0~7.

Returns

ADC conversion result value.

```
enum _adc_etc_status_flag_mask
```

ADC_ETC customized status flags mask.

Values:

enumerator kADC_ETC_Done0StatusFlagMask

enumerator kADC_ETC_Done1StatusFlagMask

enumerator kADC_ETC_Done2StatusFlagMask

enumerator kADC_ETC_Done3StatusFlagMask

enumerator kADC_ETC_ErrorStatusFlagMask

```
enum _adc_etc_external_trigger_source
```

External triggers sources.

Values:

enumerator kADC_ETC_Trg0TriggerSource

enumerator kADC_ETC_Trg1TriggerSource
enumerator kADC_ETC_Trg2TriggerSource
enumerator kADC_ETC_Trg3TriggerSource
enumerator kADC_ETC_Trg4TriggerSource
enumerator kADC_ETC_Trg5TriggerSource
enumerator kADC_ETC_Trg6TriggerSource
enumerator kADC_ETC_Trg7TriggerSource
enumerator kADC_ETC_TSC0TriggerSource
enumerator kADC_ETC_TSC1TriggerSource

enum _adc_etc_interrupt_enable
Interrupt enable/disable mask.

Values:

enumerator kADC_ETC_Done0InterruptEnable
enumerator kADC_ETC_Done1InterruptEnable
enumerator kADC_ETC_Done2InterruptEnable
enumerator kADC_ETC_Done3InterruptEnable

enum _adc_etc_dma_mode_selection
DMA mode selection.

Values:

enumerator kADC_ETC_TrigDMAWithLatchedSignal
enumerator kADC_ETC_TrigDMAWithPulsedSignal

typedef enum *_adc_etc_external_trigger_source* adc_etc_external_trigger_source_t
External triggers sources.

typedef enum *_adc_etc_interrupt_enable* adc_etc_interrupt_enable_t
Interrupt enable/disable mask.

typedef enum *_adc_etc_dma_mode_selection* adc_etc_dma_mode_selection_t
DMA mode selection.

typedef struct *_adc_etc_config* adc_etc_config_t
ADC_ETC configuration.

typedef struct *_adc_etc_trigger_chain_config* adc_etc_trigger_chain_config_t
ADC_ETC trigger chain configuration.

typedef struct *_adc_etc_trigger_config* adc_etc_trigger_config_t
ADC_ETC trigger configuration.

FSL_ADC_ETC_DRIVER_VERSION
ADC_ETC driver version.
Version 2.3.2.

ADC_ETC_DMA_CTRL_TRGn_REQ_MASK
The mask of status flags cleared by writing 1.

```

struct _adc_etc_config
    #include <fsl_adc_etc.h> ADC_ETC configuration.

struct _adc_etc_trigger_chain_config
    #include <fsl_adc_etc.h> ADC_ETC trigger chain configuration.

struct _adc_etc_trigger_config
    #include <fsl_adc_etc.h> ADC_ETC trigger configuration.

```

2.3 AIPSTZ: AHB to IP Bridge

```

void AIPSTZ_SetMasterPrivilegeLevel(AIPSTZ_Type *base, aipstz_master_t master, uint32_t
    privilegeConfig)

```

Configure the privilege level for master.

Parameters

- base – AIPSTZ peripheral base pointer
- master – Masters for AIPSTZ.
- privilegeConfig – Configuration is ORed from aipstz_master_privilege_level_t.

```

void AIPSTZ_SetPeripheralAccessControl(AIPSTZ_Type *base, aipstz_peripheral_t peripheral,
    uint32_t accessControl)

```

Configure the access for peripheral.

Parameters

- base – AIPSTZ peripheral base pointer
- peripheral – Peripheral for AIPSTZ.
- accessControl – Configuration is ORed from aipstz_peripheral_access_control_t.

FSL_AIPSTZ_DRIVER_VERSION

Version 2.0.1

```

enum _aipstz_master_privilege_level
    List of AIPSTZ privilege configuration.

```

Values:

```

enumerator kAIPSTZ_MasterBufferedWriteEnable
    Write accesses from this master are allowed to be buffered.

```

```

enumerator kAIPSTZ_MasterTrustedForReadEnable
    This master is trusted for read accesses.

```

```

enumerator kAIPSTZ_MasterTrustedForWriteEnable
    This master is trusted for write accesses.

```

```

enumerator kAIPSTZ_MasterForceUserModeEnable
    Accesses from this master are forced to user-mode.

```

```

enum _aipstz_master
    List of AIPSTZ masters. Organized by width for the 8-15 bits and shift for lower 8 bits.

```

Values:

```

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Master0

```

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Master1

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Master2

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Master3

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Master5

enum _aipstz_peripheral_access_control

List of AIPSTZ peripheral access control configuration.

Values:

enumerator kAIPSTZ_PeripheralAllowUntrustedMaster

enumerator kAIPSTZ_PeripheralWriteProtected

enumerator kAIPSTZ_PeripheralRequireSupervisor

enumerator kAIPSTZ_PeripheralAllowBufferedWrite

enum _aipstz_peripheral

List of AIPSTZ peripherals. Organized by register offset for higher 32 bits, width for the 8-15 bits and shift for lower 8 bits.

Values:

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral0

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral1

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral2

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral3

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral4

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral5

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral6

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral7

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral8

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral9

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral10

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral11

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral12

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral13

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral14

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral15

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral16

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral17

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral18

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral19

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral20

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral21

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral22

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral23

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral24

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral25

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral26

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral27

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral28

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral29

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral30

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral31

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral32

enumerator kAIPSTZ_Peripheral33

typedef enum *_aipstz_master_privilege_level* aipstz_master_privilege_level_t

List of AIPSTZ privilege configuration.

typedef enum *_aipstz_master* aipstz_master_t

List of AIPSTZ masters. Organized by width for the 8-15 bits and shift for lower 8 bits.

typedef enum *_aipstz_peripheral_access_control* aipstz_peripheral_access_control_t

List of AIPSTZ peripheral access control configuration.

typedef enum *_aipstz_peripheral* aipstz_peripheral_t

List of AIPSTZ peripherals. Organized by register offset for higher 32 bits, width for the 8-15 bits and shift for lower 8 bits.

2.4 AOI: Crossbar AND/OR/INVERT Driver

void AOI_Init(AOI_Type *base)

Initializes an AOI instance for operation.

This function un-gates the AOI clock.

Parameters

- base – AOI peripheral address.

void AOI_Deinit(AOI_Type *base)

Deinitializes an AOI instance for operation.

This function shutdowns AOI module.

Parameters

- base – AOI peripheral address.

```
void AOI_GetEventLogicConfig(AOI_Type *base, aoi_event_t event, aoi_event_config_t *config)
```

Gets the Boolean evaluation associated.

This function returns the Boolean evaluation associated.

Example:

```
aoi_event_config_t demoEventLogicStruct;

AOI_GetEventLogicConfig(AOI, kAOI_Event0, &demoEventLogicStruct);
```

Parameters

- base – AOI peripheral address.
- event – Index of the event which will be set of type `aoi_event_t`.
- config – Selected input configuration .

```
void AOI_SetEventLogicConfig(AOI_Type *base, aoi_event_t event, const aoi_event_config_t *eventConfig)
```

Configures an AOI event.

This function configures an AOI event according to the `aoiEventConfig` structure. This function configures all inputs (A, B, C, and D) of all product terms (0, 1, 2, and 3) of a desired event.

Example:

```
aoi_event_config_t demoEventLogicStruct;

demoEventLogicStruct.PT0AC = kAOI_InvInputSignal;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT0BC = kAOI_InputSignal;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT0CC = kAOI_LogicOne;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT0DC = kAOI_LogicOne;

demoEventLogicStruct.PT1AC = kAOI_LogicZero;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT1BC = kAOI_LogicOne;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT1CC = kAOI_LogicOne;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT1DC = kAOI_LogicOne;

demoEventLogicStruct.PT2AC = kAOI_LogicZero;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT2BC = kAOI_LogicOne;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT2CC = kAOI_LogicOne;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT2DC = kAOI_LogicOne;

demoEventLogicStruct.PT3AC = kAOI_LogicZero;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT3BC = kAOI_LogicOne;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT3CC = kAOI_LogicOne;
demoEventLogicStruct.PT3DC = kAOI_LogicOne;

AOI_SetEventLogicConfig(AOI, kAOI_Event0, demoEventLogicStruct);
```

Parameters

- base – AOI peripheral address.
- event – Event which will be configured of type `aoi_event_t`.
- eventConfig – Pointer to type `aoi_event_config_t` structure. The user is responsible for filling out the members of this structure and passing the pointer to this function.

FSL_AOI_DRIVER_VERSION

Version 2.0.2.

enum `_aoi_input_config`

AOI input configurations.

The selection item represents the Boolean evaluations.

Values:

enumerator `kAOI_LogicZero`

Forces the input to logical zero.

enumerator `kAOI_InputSignal`

Passes the input signal.

enumerator `kAOI_InvInputSignal`

Inverts the input signal.

enumerator `kAOI_LogicOne`

Forces the input to logical one.

enum `_aoi_event`

AOI event indexes, where an event is the collection of the four product terms (0, 1, 2, and 3) and the four signal inputs (A, B, C, and D).

Values:

enumerator `kAOI_Event0`

Event 0 index

enumerator `kAOI_Event1`

Event 1 index

enumerator `kAOI_Event2`

Event 2 index

enumerator `kAOI_Event3`

Event 3 index

typedef enum `_aoi_input_config` `aoi_input_config_t`

AOI input configurations.

The selection item represents the Boolean evaluations.

typedef enum `_aoi_event` `aoi_event_t`

AOI event indexes, where an event is the collection of the four product terms (0, 1, 2, and 3) and the four signal inputs (A, B, C, and D).

typedef struct `_aoi_event_config` `aoi_event_config_t`

AOI event configuration structure.

Defines structure `_aoi_event_config` and use the `AOI_SetEventLogicConfig()` function to make whole event configuration.

AOI

AOI peripheral address

struct `_aoi_event_config`

`#include <fsl_aoi.h>` AOI event configuration structure.

Defines structure `_aoi_event_config` and use the `AOI_SetEventLogicConfig()` function to make whole event configuration.

Public Members

aoi_input_config_t PT0AC
Product term 0 input A

aoi_input_config_t PT0BC
Product term 0 input B

aoi_input_config_t PT0CC
Product term 0 input C

aoi_input_config_t PT0DC
Product term 0 input D

aoi_input_config_t PT1AC
Product term 1 input A

aoi_input_config_t PT1BC
Product term 1 input B

aoi_input_config_t PT1CC
Product term 1 input C

aoi_input_config_t PT1DC
Product term 1 input D

aoi_input_config_t PT2AC
Product term 2 input A

aoi_input_config_t PT2BC
Product term 2 input B

aoi_input_config_t PT2CC
Product term 2 input C

aoi_input_config_t PT2DC
Product term 2 input D

aoi_input_config_t PT3AC
Product term 3 input A

aoi_input_config_t PT3BC
Product term 3 input B

aoi_input_config_t PT3CC
Product term 3 input C

aoi_input_config_t PT3DC
Product term 3 input D

2.5 BEE: Bus Encryption Engine

FSL_BEE_DRIVER_VERSION
BEE driver version. Version 2.0.2.
Current version: 2.0.2
Change log:

- 2.0.2

- Bug Fixes
 - * Fixed MISRA issue.
- 2.0.1
 - Bug Fixes
 - * Fixed bug in key user key loading sequence. BEE must be enabled during loading of user key.
 - * Fixed typos in comments.
 - New Features
 - * Added configuration setting for endian swap, access permission and region security level.
 - Improvements
 - * Setting of AES nonce was moved from BEE_SetRegionKey() into separate BEE_SetRegionNonce() function.
 - Changed handling of region settings. Both regions are configured simultaneously by BEE_SetConfig() function. Configuration of FAC start and end address using IOMUXC_GPRs was moved to application.
 - * Default value for region address offset was changed to 0.
- 2.0.0
 - Initial version

enum _bee_aes_mode

BEE aes mode.

Values:

enumerator kBEE_AesEcbMode

AES ECB Mode

enumerator kBEE_AesCtrMode

AES CTR Mode

enum _bee_region

BEE region.

Values:

enumerator kBEE_Region0

BEE region 0

enumerator kBEE_Region1

BEE region 1

enum _bee_ac_prot_enable

BEE ac prot enable.

Values:

enumerator kBEE_AccessProtDisabled

BEE access permission control disabled

enumerator kBEE_AccessProtEnabled

BEE access permission control enabled

enum *_bee_endian_swap_enable*

BEE endian swap enable.

Values:

enumerator *kBEE_EndianSwapDisabled*

BEE endian swap disabled

enumerator *kBEE_EndianSwapEnabled*

BEE endian swap enabled

enum *_bee_security_level*

BEE security level.

Values:

enumerator *kBEE_SecurityLevel0*

BEE security level 0

enumerator *kBEE_SecurityLevel1*

BEE security level 1

enumerator *kBEE_SecurityLevel2*

BEE security level 2

enumerator *kBEE_SecurityLevel3*

BEE security level 3

enum *_bee_status_flags*

BEE status flags.

Values:

enumerator *kBEE_DisableAbortFlag*

Disable abort flag.

enumerator *kBEE_Reg0ReadSecViolation*

Region-0 read channel security violation

enumerator *kBEE_ReadIllegalAccess*

Read channel illegal access detected

enumerator *kBEE_Reg1ReadSecViolation*

Region-1 read channel security violation

enumerator *kBEE_Reg0AccessViolation*

Protected region-0 access violation

enumerator *kBEE_Reg1AccessViolation*

Protected region-1 access violation

enumerator *kBEE_IdleFlag*

Idle flag

typedef enum *_bee_aes_mode* *bee_aes_mode_t*

BEE aes mode.

typedef enum *_bee_region* *bee_region_t*

BEE region.

typedef enum *_bee_ac_prot_enable* *bee_ac_prot_enable*

BEE ac prot enable.

```
typedef enum _bee_endian_swap_enable bee_endian_swap_enable
```

BEE endian swap enable.

```
typedef enum _bee_security_level bee_security_level
```

BEE security level.

```
typedef enum _bee_status_flags bee_status_flags_t
```

BEE status flags.

```
typedef struct _bee_region_config bee_region_config_t
```

BEE region configuration structure.

```
void BEE_Init(BEE_Type *base)
```

Resets BEE module to factory default values.

This function performs hardware reset of BEE module. Attributes and keys from software for both regions are cleared.

Parameters

- base – BEE peripheral address.

```
void BEE_Deinit(BEE_Type *base)
```

Resets BEE module, clears keys for both regions and disables clock to the BEE.

This function performs hardware reset of BEE module and disables clocks. Attributes and keys from software for both regions are cleared.

Parameters

- base – BEE peripheral address.

```
static inline void BEE_Enable(BEE_Type *base)
```

Enables BEE decryption.

This function enables decryption using BEE.

Parameters

- base – BEE peripheral address.

```
static inline void BEE_Disable(BEE_Type *base)
```

Disables BEE decryption.

This function disables decryption using BEE.

Parameters

- base – BEE peripheral address.

```
void BEE_GetDefaultConfig(bee_region_config_t *config)
```

Loads default values to the BEE region configuration structure.

Loads default values to the BEE region configuration structure. The default values are as follows:

```
config->region0Mode = kBEE_AesCtrMode;
config->region1Mode = kBEE_AesCtrMode;
config->region0AddrOffset = 0U;
config->region1AddrOffset = 0U;
config->region0SecLevel = kBEE_SecurityLevel3;
config->region1SecLevel = kBEE_SecurityLevel3;
config->region1Bot = 0U;
config->region1Top = 0U;
config->accessPermission = kBEE_AccessProtDisabled;
config->endianSwapEn = kBEE_EndianSwapEnabled;
```

Parameters

- config – Configuration structure for BEE peripheral.

void BEE_SetConfig(BEE_Type *base, const *bee_region_config_t* *config)

Sets BEE configuration.

This function sets BEE peripheral and BEE region settings according to given configuration structure.

Parameters

- base – BEE peripheral address.
- config – Configuration structure for BEE.

status_t BEE_SetRegionKey(BEE_Type *base, *bee_region_t* region, const uint8_t *key, size_t keySize)

Loads the AES key for selected region into BEE key registers.

This function loads given AES key to BEE register for the given region. The key must be 32-bit aligned and stored in little-endian format.

Please note, that eFuse BEE_KEYx_SEL must be set accordingly to be able to load and use key loaded in BEE registers. Otherwise, key cannot be loaded and BEE will use key from OTPMK or SW_GP2.

Parameters

- base – BEE peripheral address.
- region – Selection of the BEE region to be configured.
- key – AES key (in little-endian format).
- keySize – Size of AES key.

status_t BEE_SetRegionNonce(BEE_Type *base, *bee_region_t* region, const uint8_t *nonce, size_t nonceSize)

Loads the nonce for selected region into BEE nonce registers.

This function loads given nonce (only AES CTR mode) to BEE register for the given region. The nonce must be 32-bit aligned and stored in little-endian format.

Parameters

- base – BEE peripheral address.
- region – Selection of the BEE region to be configured.
- nonce – AES nonce (in little-endian format).
- nonceSize – Size of AES nonce.

uint32_t BEE_GetStatusFlags(BEE_Type *base)

Gets the BEE status flags.

This function returns status of BEE peripheral.

Parameters

- base – BEE peripheral address.

Returns

The status flags. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration *bee_status_flags_t*

```
void BEE_ClearStatusFlags(BEE_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Clears the BEE status flags.

Parameters

- base – BEE peripheral base address.
- mask – The status flags to clear. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `bee_status_flags_t`

```
struct __bee_region_config
```

#include <fsl_bee.h> BEE region configuration structure.

Public Members

bee_aes_mode_t region0Mode

AES mode used for encryption/decryption for region 0

bee_aes_mode_t region1Mode

AES mode used for encryption/decryption for region 1

uint32_t region0AddrOffset

Region 0 address offset

uint32_t region1AddrOffset

Region 1 address offset

bee_security_level region0SecLevel

Region 0 security level

bee_security_level region1SecLevel

Region 1 security level

uint32_t region1Bot

Region 1 bottom address

uint32_t region1Top

Region 1 top address

bee_ac_prot_enable accessPermission

Access permission control enable/disable

bee_endian_swap_enable endianSwapEn

Endian swap enable/disable

2.6 CACHE: ARMV7-M7 CACHE Memory Controller

```
static inline void L1CACHE_EnableICache(void)
```

Enables cortex-m7 L1 instruction cache.

```
static inline void L1CACHE_DisableICache(void)
```

Disables cortex-m7 L1 instruction cache.

```
static inline void L1CACHE_InvalidateICache(void)
```

Invalidate cortex-m7 L1 instruction cache.

`void L1CACHE_InvalidateICacheByRange(uint32_t address, uint32_t size_byte)`

Invalidate cortex-m7 L1 instruction cache by range.

Note: The start address and size_byte should be 32-byte(FSL_FEATURE_L1ICACHE_LINESIZE_BYTE) aligned. The startAddr here will be forced to align to L1 I-cache line size if startAddr is not aligned. For the size_byte, application should make sure the alignment or make sure the right operation order if the size_byte is not aligned.

Parameters

- address – The start address of the memory to be invalidated.
- size_byte – The memory size.

`static inline void L1CACHE_EnableDCache(void)`

Enables cortex-m7 L1 data cache.

`static inline void L1CACHE_DisableDCache(void)`

Disables cortex-m7 L1 data cache.

`static inline void L1CACHE_InvalidateDCache(void)`

Invalidates cortex-m7 L1 data cache.

`static inline void L1CACHE_CleanDCache(void)`

Cleans cortex-m7 L1 data cache.

`static inline void L1CACHE_CleanInvalidateDCache(void)`

Cleans and Invalidates cortex-m7 L1 data cache.

`static inline void L1CACHE_InvalidateDCacheByRange(uint32_t address, uint32_t size_byte)`

Invalidates cortex-m7 L1 data cache by range.

Note: The start address and size_byte should be 32-byte(FSL_FEATURE_L1DCACHE_LINESIZE_BYTE) aligned. The startAddr here will be forced to align to L1 D-cache line size if startAddr is not aligned. For the size_byte, application should make sure the alignment or make sure the right operation order if the size_byte is not aligned.

Parameters

- address – The start address of the memory to be invalidated.
- size_byte – The memory size.

`static inline void L1CACHE_CleanDCacheByRange(uint32_t address, uint32_t size_byte)`

Cleans cortex-m7 L1 data cache by range.

Note: The start address and size_byte should be 32-byte(FSL_FEATURE_L1DCACHE_LINESIZE_BYTE) aligned. The startAddr here will be forced to align to L1 D-cache line size if startAddr is not aligned. For the size_byte, application should make sure the alignment or make sure the right operation order if the size_byte is not aligned.

Parameters

- address – The start address of the memory to be cleaned.

- size_byte – The memory size.

```
static inline void L1CACHE_CleanInvalidateDCacheByRange(uint32_t address, uint32_t
                                                         size_byte)
```

Cleans and Invalidates cortex-m7 L1 data cache by range.

Note: The start address and size_byte should be 32-byte(FSL_FEATURE_L1DCACHE_LINESIZE_BYTE) aligned. The startAddr here will be forced to align to L1 D-cache line size if startAddr is not aligned. For the size_byte, application should make sure the alignment or make sure the right operation order if the size_byte is not aligned.

Parameters

- address – The start address of the memory to be clean and invalidated.
- size_byte – The memory size.

```
void ICACHE_InvalidateByRange(uint32_t address, uint32_t size_byte)
```

Invalidates all instruction caches by range.

Both cortex-m7 L1 cache line and L2 PL310 cache line length is 32-byte.

Note: address and size should be aligned to cache line size 32-Byte due to the cache operation unit is one cache line. The startAddr here will be forced to align to the cache line size if startAddr is not aligned. For the size_byte, application should make sure the alignment or make sure the right operation order if the size_byte is not aligned.

Parameters

- address – The physical address.
- size_byte – size of the memory to be invalidated.

```
void DCACHE_InvalidateByRange(uint32_t address, uint32_t size_byte)
```

Invalidates all data caches by range.

Both cortex-m7 L1 cache line and L2 PL310 cache line length is 32-byte.

Note: address and size should be aligned to cache line size 32-Byte due to the cache operation unit is one cache line. The startAddr here will be forced to align to the cache line size if startAddr is not aligned. For the size_byte, application should make sure the alignment or make sure the right operation order if the size_byte is not aligned.

Parameters

- address – The physical address.
- size_byte – size of the memory to be invalidated.

```
void DCACHE_CleanByRange(uint32_t address, uint32_t size_byte)
```

Cleans all data caches by range.

Both cortex-m7 L1 cache line and L2 PL310 cache line length is 32-byte.

Note: address and size should be aligned to cache line size 32-Byte due to the cache operation unit is one cache line. The startAddr here will be forced to align to the cache line size

if startAddr is not aligned. For the size_byte, application should make sure the alignment or make sure the right operation order if the size_byte is not aligned.

Parameters

- address – The physical address.
- size_byte – size of the memory to be cleaned.

void DCACHE_CleanInvalidateByRange(uint32_t address, uint32_t size_byte)

Cleans and Invalidates all data caches by range.

Both cortex-m7 L1 cache line and L2 PL310 cache line length is 32-byte.

Note: address and size should be aligned to cache line size 32-Byte due to the cache operation unit is one cache line. The startAddr here will be forced to align to the cache line size if startAddr is not aligned. For the size_byte, application should make sure the alignment or make sure the right operation order if the size_byte is not aligned.

Parameters

- address – The physical address.
- size_byte – size of the memory to be cleaned and invalidated.

FSL_CACHE_DRIVER_VERSION

cache driver version 2.0.4.

2.7 Clock Driver

enum _clock_name

Clock name used to get clock frequency.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_CpuClk

CPU clock

enumerator kCLOCK_AhbClk

AHB clock

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcClk

SEMC clock

enumerator kCLOCK_IpgClk

IPG clock

enumerator kCLOCK_PerClk

PER clock

enumerator kCLOCK_OscClk

OSC clock selected by PMU_LOWPWR_CTRL[OSC_SEL].

enumerator kCLOCK_RtcClk

RTC clock. (RTCCLK)

enumerator kCLOCK_ArmPllClk

ARMPLLCLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__Usb1PllClk
USB1PLLCLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__Usb1PllPfd0Clk
USB1PLLPDF0CLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__Usb1PllPfd1Clk
USB1PLLPFD1CLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__Usb1PllPfd2Clk
USB1PLLPFD2CLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__Usb1PllPfd3Clk
USB1PLLPFD3CLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__Usb1SwClk
USB1PLLSWCLK

enumerator kCLOCK__Usb1Sw120MClk
USB1PLLSw120MCLK

enumerator kCLOCK__Usb1Sw60MClk
USB1PLLSw60MCLK

enumerator kCLOCK__Usb1Sw80MClk
USB1PLLSw80MCLK

enumerator kCLOCK__Usb2PllClk
USB2PLLCLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__SysPllClk
SYSPLLCLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__SysPllPfd0Clk
SYSPLLPDF0CLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__SysPllPfd1Clk
SYSPLLPFD1CLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__SysPllPfd2Clk
SYSPLLPFD2CLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__SysPllPfd3Clk
SYSPLLPFD3CLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__EnetPll0Clk
Enet PLLCLK ref_enetpll0.

enumerator kCLOCK__EnetPll1Clk
Enet PLLCLK ref_enetpll1.

enumerator kCLOCK__EnetPll2Clk
Enet PLLCLK ref_enetpll2.

enumerator kCLOCK__AudioPllClk
Audio PLLCLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__VideoPllClk
Video PLLCLK.

enumerator kCLOCK__NoneName
None Clock Name.

enum _clock_ip_name

CCM CCGR gate control for each module independently.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_IpInvalid

enumerator kCLOCK_Aips_tz1

CCGR0, CG0

enumerator kCLOCK_Aips_tz2

CCGR0, CG1

enumerator kCLOCK_Mqs

CCGR0, CG2

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexSpiExsc

CCGR0, CG3

enumerator kCLOCK_Sim_M_Main

CCGR0, CG4

enumerator kCLOCK_Dcp

CCGR0, CG5

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpuart3

CCGR0, CG6

enumerator kCLOCK_Can1

CCGR0, CG7

enumerator kCLOCK_Can1S

CCGR0, CG8

enumerator kCLOCK_Can2

CCGR0, CG9

enumerator kCLOCK_Can2S

CCGR0, CG10

enumerator kCLOCK_Trace

CCGR0, CG11

enumerator kCLOCK_Gpt2

CCGR0, CG12

enumerator kCLOCK_Gpt2S

CCGR0, CG13

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpuart2

CCGR0, CG14

enumerator kCLOCK_Gpio2

CCGR0, CG15

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpspi1

CCGR1, CG0

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpspi2

CCGR1, CG1

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpspi3

CCGR1, CG2

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpspi4
CCGR1, CG3

enumerator kCLOCK_Adc2
CCGR1, CG4

enumerator kCLOCK_Enet
CCGR1, CG5

enumerator kCLOCK_Pit
CCGR1, CG6

enumerator kCLOCK_Aoi2
CCGR1, CG7

enumerator kCLOCK_Adc1
CCGR1, CG8

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcExsc
CCGR1, CG9

enumerator kCLOCK_Gpt1
CCGR1, CG10

enumerator kCLOCK_Gpt1S
CCGR1, CG11

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpuart4
CCGR1, CG12

enumerator kCLOCK_Gpio1
CCGR1, CG13

enumerator kCLOCK_Csu
CCGR1, CG14

enumerator kCLOCK_Gpio5
CCGR1, CG15

enumerator kCLOCK_OcramExsc
CCGR2, CG0

enumerator kCLOCK_Csi
CCGR2, CG1

enumerator kCLOCK_IomuxcSnvs
CCGR2, CG2

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpi2c1
CCGR2, CG3

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpi2c2
CCGR2, CG4

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpi2c3
CCGR2, CG5

enumerator kCLOCK_Ocotp
CCGR2, CG6

enumerator kCLOCK_Xbar3
CCGR2, CG7

enumerator kCLOCK_Ipmux1
CCGR2, CG8

enumerator kCLOCK_Ipmux2
CCGR2, CG9

enumerator kCLOCK_Ipmux3
CCGR2, CG10

enumerator kCLOCK_Xbar1
CCGR2, CG11

enumerator kCLOCK_Xbar2
CCGR2, CG12

enumerator kCLOCK_Gpio3
CCGR2, CG13

enumerator kCLOCK_Lcd
CCGR2, CG14

enumerator kCLOCK_Pxp
CCGR2, CG15

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2
CCGR3, CG0

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpuart5
CCGR3, CG1

enumerator kCLOCK_Semc
CCGR3, CG2

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpuart6
CCGR3, CG3

enumerator kCLOCK_Aoi1
CCGR3, CG4

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdPixel
CCGR3, CG5

enumerator kCLOCK_Gpio4
CCGR3, CG6

enumerator kCLOCK_Ewm0
CCGR3, CG7

enumerator kCLOCK_Wdog1
CCGR3, CG8

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexRam
CCGR3, CG9

enumerator kCLOCK_Acmp1
CCGR3, CG10

enumerator kCLOCK_Acmp2
CCGR3, CG11

enumerator kCLOCK_Acmp3
CCGR3, CG12

enumerator kCLOCK_Acmp4
CCGR3, CG13

enumerator kCLOCK_Ocram
CCGR3, CG14

enumerator kCLOCK_IomuxcSnvsGpr
CCGR3, CG15

enumerator kCLOCK_Sim_m7_clk_r
CCGR4, CG0

enumerator kCLOCK_Iomuxc
CCGR4, CG1

enumerator kCLOCK_IomuxcGpr
CCGR4, CG2

enumerator kCLOCK_Bee
CCGR4, CG3

enumerator kCLOCK_SimM7
CCGR4, CG4

enumerator kCLOCK_Tsc
CCGR4, CG5

enumerator kCLOCK_SimM
CCGR4, CG6

enumerator kCLOCK_SimEms
CCGR4, CG7

enumerator kCLOCK_Pwm1
CCGR4, CG8

enumerator kCLOCK_Pwm2
CCGR4, CG9

enumerator kCLOCK_Pwm3
CCGR4, CG10

enumerator kCLOCK_Pwm4
CCGR4, CG11

enumerator kCLOCK_Enc1
CCGR4, CG12

enumerator kCLOCK_Enc2
CCGR4, CG13

enumerator kCLOCK_Enc3
CCGR4, CG14

enumerator kCLOCK_Enc4
CCGR4, CG15

enumerator kCLOCK_Rom
CCGR5, CG0

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1
CCGR5, CG1

enumerator kCLOCK_Wdog3
CCGR5, CG2

enumerator kCLOCK_Dma
CCGR5, CG3

enumerator kCLOCK_Kpp
CCGR5, CG4

enumerator kCLOCK_Wdog2
CCGR5, CG5

enumerator kCLOCK_Aips_tz4
CCGR5, CG6

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif
CCGR5, CG7

enumerator kCLOCK_SimMain
CCGR5, CG8

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai1
CCGR5, CG9

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai2
CCGR5, CG10

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai3
CCGR5, CG11

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpuart1
CCGR5, CG12

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpuart7
CCGR5, CG13

enumerator kCLOCK_SnvsHp
CCGR5, CG14

enumerator kCLOCK_SnvsLp
CCGR5, CG15

enumerator kCLOCK_UsbOh3
CCGR6, CG0

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc1
CCGR6, CG1

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc2
CCGR6, CG2

enumerator kCLOCK_Dcdc
CCGR6, CG3

enumerator kCLOCK_Ipmux4
CCGR6, CG4

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexSpi
CCGR6, CG5

enumerator kCLOCK_Trng
CCGR6, CG6

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpuart8
CCGR6, CG7

enumerator kCLOCK_Timer4
CCGR6, CG8

enumerator kCLOCK_Aips_tz3
CCGR6, CG9

enumerator kCLOCK_SimPer
CCGR6, CG10

enumerator kCLOCK_Anadig
CCGR6, CG11

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpi2c4
CCGR6, CG12

enumerator kCLOCK_Timer1
CCGR6, CG13

enumerator kCLOCK_Timer2
CCGR6, CG14

enumerator kCLOCK_Timer3
CCGR6, CG15

enumerator kCLOCK_Enet2
CCGR7, CG0

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexSpi2
CCGR7, CG1

enumerator kCLOCK_Axbs_1
CCGR7, CG2

enumerator kCLOCK_Can3
CCGR7, CG3

enumerator kCLOCK_Can3S
CCGR7, CG4

enumerator kCLOCK_Aips_lite
CCGR7, CG5

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio3
CCGR7, CG6

enum _clock_osc
OSC 24M source select.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_RcOsc
On chip OSC.

enumerator kCLOCK_XtalOsc
24M Xtal OSC

enum _clock_gate_value
Clock gate value.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_ClockNotNeeded

Clock is off during all modes.

enumerator kCLOCK_ClockNeededRun

Clock is on in run mode, but off in WAIT and STOP modes

enumerator kCLOCK_ClockNeededRunWait

Clock is on during all modes, except STOP mode

enum _clock_mode_t

System clock mode.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_ModeRun

Remain in run mode.

enumerator kCLOCK_ModeWait

Transfer to wait mode.

enumerator kCLOCK_ModeStop

Transfer to stop mode.

enum _clock_mux

MUX control names for clock mux setting.

These constants define the mux control names for clock mux setting.

- 0:7: REG offset to CCM_BASE in bytes.
- 8:15: Root clock setting bit field shift.
- 16:31: Root clock setting bit field width.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_Pll3SwMux

pll3_sw_clk mux name

enumerator kCLOCK_PeriphMux

periph mux name

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcAltMux

semc mux name

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcMux

semc mux name

enumerator kCLOCK_PrePeriphMux

pre-periph mux name

enumerator kCLOCK_TraceMux

trace mux name

enumerator kCLOCK_PeriphClk2Mux

periph clock2 mux name

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexspi2Mux

flexspi2 mux name

enumerator kCLOCK_LpspiMux

lpspi mux name

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexspiMux

flexspi mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__Usdhc2Mux
usdhc2 mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__Usdhc1Mux
usdhc1 mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__Sai3Mux
sai3 mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__Sai2Mux
sai2 mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__Sai1Mux
sai1 mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__PerclkMux
perclk mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__Flexio2Mux
flexio2 mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__CanMux
can mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__UartMux
uart mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__SpdifMux
spdif mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__Flexio1Mux
flexio1 mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__Lpi2cMux
lpi2c mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__LcdifPreMux
lcdif pre mux name

enumerator kCLOCK__CsiMux
csi mux name

enum _clock_div_value
Clock divider value.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK__ArmDivBy1
ARM clock divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK__ArmDivBy2
ARM clock divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK__ArmDivBy3
ARM clock divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK__ArmDivBy4
ARM clock divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK__ArmDivBy5
ARM clock divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_ArmDivBy6
ARM clock divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_ArmDivBy7
ARM clock divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_ArmDivBy8
ARM clock divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_PeriphClk2DivBy1
PeriphClk2 divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_PeriphClk2DivBy2
PeriphClk2 divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_PeriphClk2DivBy3
PeriphClk2 divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_PeriphClk2DivBy4
PeriphClk2 divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_PeriphClk2DivBy5
PeriphClk2 divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_PeriphClk2DivBy6
PeriphClk2 divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_PeriphClk2DivBy7
PeriphClk2 divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_PeriphClk2DivBy8
PeriphClk2 divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcDivBy1
SEMC clock divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcDivBy2
SEMC clock divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcDivBy3
SEMC clock divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcDivBy4
SEMC clock divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcDivBy5
SEMC clock divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcDivBy6
SEMC clock divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcDivBy7
SEMC clock divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcDivBy8
SEMC clock divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_AhbDivBy1
AHB clock divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_AhbDivBy2
AHB clock divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_AhbDivBy3
AHB clock divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_AhbDivBy4
AHB clock divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_AhbDivBy5
AHB clock divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_AhbDivBy6
AHB clock divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_AhbDivBy7
AHB clock divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_AhbDivBy8
AHB clock divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_IpgDivBy1
IPG clock divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_IpgDivBy2
IPG clock divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_IpgDivBy3
IPG clock divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_IpgDivBy4
IPG clock divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexspi2DivBy1
Flexspi2 divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexspi2DivBy2
Flexspi2 divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexspi2DivBy3
Flexspi2 divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexspi2DivBy4
Flexspi2 divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexspi2DivBy5
Flexspi2 divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexspi2DivBy6
Flexspi2 divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexspi2DivBy7
Flexspi2 divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexspi2DivBy8
Flexspi2 divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_LpspiDivBy1
Lpspi divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_LpspiDivBy2
Lpspi divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_LpspiDivBy3
Lpspi divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_LpspiDivBy4
Lpspi divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_LpspiDivBy5
Lpspi divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_LpspiDivBy6
Lpspi divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_LpspiDivBy7
Lpspi divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_LpspiDivBy8
Lpspi divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifDivBy1
Lcdif divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifDivBy2
Lcdif divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifDivBy3
Lcdif divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifDivBy4
Lcdif divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifDivBy5
Lcdif divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifDivBy6
Lcdif divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifDivBy7
Lcdif divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifDivBy8
Lcdif divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexspiDivBy1
Flexspi divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexspiDivBy2
Flexspi divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexspiDivBy3
Flexspi divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexspiDivBy4
Flexspi divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexspiDivBy5
Flexspi divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexspiDivBy6
Flexspi divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexspiDivBy7
Flexspi divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexspiDivBy8
Flexspi divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_TraceDivBy1
Trace divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_TraceDivBy2
Trace divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_TraceDivBy3
Trace divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_TraceDivBy4
Trace divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc2DivBy1
Usdhc2 divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc2DivBy2
Usdhc2 divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc2DivBy3
Usdhc2 divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc2DivBy4
Usdhc2 divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc2DivBy5
Usdhc2 divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc2DivBy6
Usdhc2 divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc2DivBy7
Usdhc2 divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc2DivBy8
Usdhc2 divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc1DivBy1
Usdhc1 divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc1DivBy2
Usdhc1 divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc1DivBy3
Usdhc1 divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc1DivBy4
Usdhc1 divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc1DivBy5
Usdhc1 divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc1DivBy6
Usdhc1 divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc1DivBy7
Usdhc1 divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc1DivBy8
Usdhc1 divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2DivBy1
Flexio2 divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2DivBy2
Flexio2 divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2DivBy3
Flexio2 divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2DivBy4
Flexio2 divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2DivBy5
Flexio2 divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2DivBy6
Flexio2 divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2DivBy7
Flexio2 divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2DivBy8
Flexio2 divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai3PreDivBy1
Sai3Pre divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai3PreDivBy2
Sai3Pre divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai3PreDivBy3
Sai3Pre divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai3PreDivBy4
Sai3Pre divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai3PreDivBy5
Sai3Pre divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai3PreDivBy6
Sai3Pre divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai3PreDivBy7
Sai3Pre divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai3PreDivBy8
Sai3Pre divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2PreDivBy1
Flexio2Pre divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2PreDivBy2
Flexio2Pre divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2PreDivBy3
Flexio2Pre divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2PreDivBy4
Flexio2Pre divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2PreDivBy5
Flexio2Pre divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2PreDivBy6
Flexio2Pre divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2PreDivBy7
Flexio2Pre divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2PreDivBy8
Flexio2Pre divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai1PreDivBy1
Sai1Pre divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai1PreDivBy2
Sai1Pre divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai1PreDivBy3
Sai1Pre divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai1PreDivBy4
Sai1Pre divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai1PreDivBy5
Sai1Pre divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai1PreDivBy6
Sai1Pre divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai1PreDivBy7
Sai1Pre divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai1PreDivBy8
Sai1Pre divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai2PreDivBy1
Sai2Pre divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai2PreDivBy2
Sai2Pre divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai2PreDivBy3
Sai2Pre divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai2PreDivBy4
Sai2Pre divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai2PreDivBy5
Sai2Pre divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai2PreDivBy6
Sai2Pre divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai2PreDivBy7
Sai2Pre divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai2PreDivBy8
Sai2Pre divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0PreDivBy1
Spdif0Pre divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0PreDivBy2
Spdif0Pre divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0PreDivBy3
Spdif0Pre divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0PreDivBy4
Spdif0Pre divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0PreDivBy5
Spdif0Pre divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0PreDivBy6
Spdif0Pre divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0PreDivBy7
Spdif0Pre divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0PreDivBy8
Spdif0Pre divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0DivBy1
Spdif0 divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0DivBy2
Spdif0 divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0DivBy3
Spdif0 divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0DivBy4
Spdif0 divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0DivBy5
Spdif0 divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0DivBy6
Spdif0 divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0DivBy7
Spdif0 divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_Spdif0DivBy8
Spdif0 divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1PreDivBy1
Flexio1Pre divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1PreDivBy2
Flexio1Pre divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1PreDivBy3
Flexio1Pre divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1PreDivBy8
Flexio1Pre divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1DivBy1
Flexio1 divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1DivBy2
Flexio1 divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1DivBy3
Flexio1 divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1DivBy4
Flexio1 divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1DivBy5
Flexio1 divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1DivBy6
Flexio1 divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1DivBy7
Flexio1 divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1DivBy8
Flexio1 divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifPreDivBy1
LcdifPre divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifPreDivBy2
LcdifPre divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifPreDivBy3
LcdifPre divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifPreDivBy4
LcdifPre divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifPreDivBy5
LcdifPre divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifPreDivBy6
LcdifPre divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifPreDivBy7
LcdifPre divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifPreDivBy8
LcdifPre divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_CsiDivBy1
Csi divider set to divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_CsiDivBy2
Csi divider set to divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_CsiDivBy3
Csi divider set to divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_CsiDivBy4
Csi divider set to divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_CsiDivBy5
Csi divider set to divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_CsiDivBy6
Csi divider set to divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_CsiDivBy7
Csi divider set to divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_CsiDivBy8
Csi divider set to divided by 8.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy1
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 1 .

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy2
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 2 .

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy3
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 3 .

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy4
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 4 .

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy5
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 5 .

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy6
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 6 .

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy7
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 7 .

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy8
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 8 .

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy9
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 9 .

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy10
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 10.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy11
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 11.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy12
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 12.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy13
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 13.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy14
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 14.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy15
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 15.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy16
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 16.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy17
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 17.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy18
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 18.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy19
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 19.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy20
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 20.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy21
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 21.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy22
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 22.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy23
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 23.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy24
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 24.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy25
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 25.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy26
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 26.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy27
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 27.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy28
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 28.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy29
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 29.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy30
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 30.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy31
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 31.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy32
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 32.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy33
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 33.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy34
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 34.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy35
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 35.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy36
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 36.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy37
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 37.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy38
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 38.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy39
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 39.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy40
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 40.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy41
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 41.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy42
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 42.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy43
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 43.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy44
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 44.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy45
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 45.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy46
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 46.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy47
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 47.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy48
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 48.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy49
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 49.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy50
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 50.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy51
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 51.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy52
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 52.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy53
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 53.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy54
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 54.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy55
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 55.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy56
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 56.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy57
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 57.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy58
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 58.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy59
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 59.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy60
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 60.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy61
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 61.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy62
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 62.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy63
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 63.

enumerator kCLOCK_MiscDivBy64
Misc divider like LPI2C set to divided by 64.

enum _clock_div

DIV control names for clock div setting.

These constants define div control names for clock div setting.

- 0:7: REG offset to CCM_BASE in bytes.
- 8:15: Root clock setting bit field shift.
- 16:31: Root clock setting bit field width.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_ArmDiv
core div name

enumerator kCLOCK_PeriphClk2Div
periph clock2 div name

enumerator kCLOCK_SemcDiv
semc div name

enumerator kCLOCK_AhbDiv
ahb div name

enumerator kCLOCK_IpgDiv
ipg div name

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexspi2Div
flexspi2 div name

enumerator kCLOCK_LpspiDiv
lpspi div name

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifDiv
lcdif div name

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexspiDiv
flexspi div name

enumerator kCLOCK_PerclkDiv
perclk div name

enumerator kCLOCK_CanDiv
can div name

enumerator kCLOCK_TraceDiv
trace div name

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc2Div
usdhc2 div name

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc1Div
usdhc1 div name

enumerator kCLOCK_UartDiv
uart div name

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2Div
flexio2 pre div name

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai3PreDiv
sai3 pre div name

enumerator kCLOCK__Sai3Div
sai3 div name

enumerator kCLOCK__Flexio2PreDiv
sai3 pre div name

enumerator kCLOCK__Sai1PreDiv
sai1 pre div name

enumerator kCLOCK__Sai1Div
sai1 div name

enumerator kCLOCK__Sai2PreDiv
sai2 pre div name

enumerator kCLOCK__Sai2Div
sai2 div name

enumerator kCLOCK__Spdif0PreDiv
spdif pre div name

enumerator kCLOCK__Spdif0Div
spdif div name

enumerator kCLOCK__Flexio1PreDiv
flexio1 pre div name

enumerator kCLOCK__Flexio1Div
flexio1 div name

enumerator kCLOCK__Lpi2cDiv
lpi2c div name

enumerator kCLOCK__LcdifPreDiv
lcdif pre div name

enumerator kCLOCK__CsiDiv
csi div name

enumerator kCLOCK__NonePreDiv
None Pre div.

enum _clock_usb_src
USB clock source definition.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK__Usb480M
Use 480M.

enumerator kCLOCK__UsbSrcUnused
Used when the function does not care the clock source.

enum _clock_usb_phy_src
Source of the USB HS PHY.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK__Usbphy480M
Use 480M.

enum _clock_pll_clk_src
PLL clock source, bypass cloco source also.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_PllClkSrc24M

 Pll clock source 24M

enumerator kCLOCK_PllSrcClkPN

 Pll clock source CLK1_P and CLK1_N

enum __clock_pll

 PLL name.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_PllArm

 PLL ARM

enumerator kCLOCK_PllSys

 PLL SYS

enumerator kCLOCK_PllUsb1

 PLL USB1

enumerator kCLOCK_PllAudio

 PLL Audio

enumerator kCLOCK_PllVideo

 PLL Video

enumerator kCLOCK_PllEnet

 PLL Enet0

enumerator kCLOCK_PllEnet2

 PLL Enet1

enumerator kCLOCK_PllEnet25M

 PLL Enet2

enumerator kCLOCK_PllUsb2

 PLL USB2

enum __clock_pfd

 PLL PFD name.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_Pfd0

 PLL PFD0

enumerator kCLOCK_Pfd1

 PLL PFD1

enumerator kCLOCK_Pfd2

 PLL PFD2

enumerator kCLOCK_Pfd3

 PLL PFD3

enum __clock_output1_selection

 The enumerator of clock output1's clock source, such as USB1 PLL, SYS PLL and so on.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_OutputPllUsb1

 Selects USB1 PLL clock(Divided by 2) output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputPllSys
Selects SYS PLL clock(Divided by 2) output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputPllVideo
Selects Video PLL clock(Divided by 2) output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputSembClk
Selects semc clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputLcdifPixClk
Selects Lcdif pix clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputAhbClk
Selects AHB clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputIpgClk
Selects IPG clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputPerClk
Selects PERCLK clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputCkilSyncClk
Selects Ckil clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputPll4MainClk
Selects PLL4 main clock output.

enumerator kCLOCK__DisableClockOutput1
Disables CLK01.

enum _clock_output2_selection

The enumerator of clock output2's clock source, such as USDHC1 clock root, LPI2C clock root and so on.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputUsdhe1Clk
Selects USDHC1 clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputLpi2cClk
Selects LPI2C clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputCsiClk
Selects CSI clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputOscClk
Selects OSC output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputUsdhe2Clk
Selects USDHC2 clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputSai1Clk
Selects SAI1 clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputSai2Clk
Selects SAI2 clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputSai3Clk
Selects SAI3 clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK__OutputCanClk
Selects CAN clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK_OutputFlexspiClk

Selects FLEXSPI clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK_OutputUartClk

Selects UART clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK_OutputSpdif0Clk

Selects SPDIF0 clock root output.

enumerator kCLOCK_DisableClockOutput2

Disables CLK02.

enum _clock_output_divider

The enumerator of clock output's divider.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_DivideBy1

Output clock divided by 1.

enumerator kCLOCK_DivideBy2

Output clock divided by 2.

enumerator kCLOCK_DivideBy3

Output clock divided by 3.

enumerator kCLOCK_DivideBy4

Output clock divided by 4.

enumerator kCLOCK_DivideBy5

Output clock divided by 5.

enumerator kCLOCK_DivideBy6

Output clock divided by 6.

enumerator kCLOCK_DivideBy7

Output clock divided by 7.

enumerator kCLOCK_DivideBy8

Output clock divided by 8.

enum _clock_root

The enumerator of clock root.

Values:

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc1ClkRoot

USDHC1 clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_Usdhc2ClkRoot

USDHC2 clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_FlexspiClkRoot

FLEXSPI clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexspi2ClkRoot

FLEXSPI2 clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_CsiClkRoot

CSI clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_LpspiClkRoot

LPSPi clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_TraceClkRoot
Trace clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai1ClkRoot
SAI1 clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai2ClkRoot
SAI2 clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_Sai3ClkRoot
SAI3 clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_Lpi2cClkRoot
LPI2C clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_CanClkRoot
CAN clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_UartClkRoot
UART clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_LcdifClkRoot
LCD clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_SpdifClkRoot
SPDIF clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio1ClkRoot
FLEXIO1 clock root.

enumerator kCLOCK_Flexio2ClkRoot
FLEXIO2 clock root.

typedef enum *_clock_name* clock_name_t
Clock name used to get clock frequency.

typedef enum *_clock_ip_name* clock_ip_name_t
CCM CCGR gate control for each module independently.

typedef enum *_clock_osc* clock_osc_t
OSC 24M source select.

typedef enum *_clock_gate_value* clock_gate_value_t
Clock gate value.

typedef enum *_clock_mode_t* clock_mode_t
System clock mode.

typedef enum *_clock_mux* clock_mux_t
MUX control names for clock mux setting.
These constants define the mux control names for clock mux setting.

- 0:7: REG offset to CCM_BASE in bytes.
- 8:15: Root clock setting bit field shift.
- 16:31: Root clock setting bit field width.

typedef enum *_clock_div_value* clock_div_value_t
Clock divider value.

```
typedef enum _clock_div clock_div_t
```

DIV control names for clock div setting.

These constants define div control names for clock div setting.

- 0:7: REG offset to CCM_BASE in bytes.
- 8:15: Root clock setting bit field shift.
- 16:31: Root clock setting bit field width.

```
typedef enum _clock_usb_src clock_usb_src_t
```

USB clock source definition.

```
typedef enum _clock_usb_phy_src clock_usb_phy_src_t
```

Source of the USB HS PHY.

```
typedef struct _clock_arm_pll_config clock_arm_pll_config_t
```

PLL configuration for ARM.

```
typedef struct _clock_usb_pll_config clock_usb_pll_config_t
```

PLL configuration for USB.

```
typedef struct _clock_sys_pll_config clock_sys_pll_config_t
```

PLL configuration for System.

```
typedef struct _clock_audio_pll_config clock_audio_pll_config_t
```

PLL configuration for AUDIO and VIDEO.

```
typedef struct _clock_video_pll_config clock_video_pll_config_t
```

PLL configuration for AUDIO and VIDEO.

```
typedef struct _clock_enet_pll_config clock_enet_pll_config_t
```

PLL configuration for ENET.

```
typedef enum _clock_pll clock_pll_t
```

PLL name.

```
typedef enum _clock_pfd clock_pfd_t
```

PLL PFD name.

```
typedef enum _clock_output1_selection clock_output1_selection_t
```

The enumerator of clock output1's clock source, such as USB1 PLL, SYS PLL and so on.

```
typedef enum _clock_output2_selection clock_output2_selection_t
```

The enumerator of clock output2's clock source, such as USDHC1 clock root, LPI2C clock root and so on.

```
typedef enum _clock_output_divider clock_output_divider_t
```

The enumerator of clock output's divider.

```
typedef enum _clock_root clock_root_t
```

The enumerator of clock root.

```
volatile uint32_t g_xtalFreq
```

External XTAL (24M OSC/SYSOSC) clock frequency.

The XTAL (24M OSC/SYSOSC) clock frequency in Hz, when the clock is setup, use the function `CLOCK_SetXtalFreq` to set the value in to clock driver. For example, if XTAL is 24MHz,

```
CLOCK_InitExternalClk(false);
CLOCK_SetXtalFreq(24000000);
```

volatile uint32_t g_rtcXtalFreq

External RTC XTAL (32K OSC) clock frequency.

The RTC XTAL (32K OSC) clock frequency in Hz, when the clock is setup, use the function `CLOCK_SetRtcXtalFreq` to set the value in to clock driver.

static inline void `CLOCK_SetMux`(*clock_mux_t* mux, uint32_t value)

Set CCM MUX node to certain value.

Parameters

- `mux` – Which mux node to set, see `clock_mux_t`.
- `value` – Clock mux value to set, different mux has different value range.

static inline uint32_t `CLOCK_GetMux`(*clock_mux_t* mux)

Get CCM MUX value.

Parameters

- `mux` – Which mux node to get, see `clock_mux_t`.

Returns

Clock mux value.

static inline void `CLOCK_SetDiv`(*clock_div_t* divider, uint32_t value)

Set clock divider value.

Example, set the ARM clock divider to divide by 2:

```
CLOCK_SetDiv(kCLOCK_ArmDiv, kCLOCK_ArmDivBy2);
```

Example, set the LPI2C clock divider to divide by 5.

```
CLOCK_SetDiv(kCLOCK_Lpi2cDiv, kCLOCK_MiscDivBy5);
```

Only `kCLOCK_PerClk`, `kCLOCK_Lpi2cDiv`, `kCLOCK_CanDiv`, `kCLOCK_UartDiv`, `kCLOCK_Sai1Div`, `kCLOCK_Sai2Div`, `kCLOCK_Sai3Div` can use the divider `kCLOCK_MiscDivByxxx`.

Parameters

- `divider` – Which divider node to set.
- `value` – Clock divider value to set.
- `value` – Clock div value to set, different divider has different value range. See `clock_div_value_t` for details. Divided clock frequency = Undivided clock frequency / (value + 1)

static inline uint32_t `CLOCK_GetDiv`(*clock_div_t* divider)

Get CCM DIV node value.

Parameters

- `divider` – Which div node to get, see `clock_div_t`.

static inline void `CLOCK_ControlGate`(*clock_ip_name_t* name, *clock_gate_value_t* value)

Control the clock gate for specific IP.

Parameters

- `name` – Which clock to enable, see `clock_ip_name_t`.
- `value` – Clock gate value to set, see `clock_gate_value_t`.

static inline void CLOCK_EnableClock(*clock_ip_name_t* name)

Enable the clock for specific IP.

Parameters

- name – Which clock to enable, see *clock_ip_name_t*.

static inline void CLOCK_DisableClock(*clock_ip_name_t* name)

Disable the clock for specific IP.

Parameters

- name – Which clock to disable, see *clock_ip_name_t*.

static inline void CLOCK_SetMode(*clock_mode_t* mode)

Setting the low power mode that system will enter on next assertion of *dsm_request* signal.

Parameters

- mode – Which mode to enter, see *clock_mode_t*.

static inline uint32_t CLOCK_GetOscFreq(void)

Gets the OSC clock frequency.

This function will return the external XTAL OSC frequency if it is selected as the source of OSC, otherwise internal 24MHz RC OSC frequency will be returned.

Returns

Clock frequency; If the clock is invalid, returns 0.

uint32_t CLOCK_GetAhbFreq(void)

Gets the AHB clock frequency.

Returns

The AHB clock frequency value in hertz.

uint32_t CLOCK_GetSemcFreq(void)

Gets the SEMC clock frequency.

Returns

The SEMC clock frequency value in hertz.

uint32_t CLOCK_GetIpgFreq(void)

Gets the IPG clock frequency.

Returns

The IPG clock frequency value in hertz.

uint32_t CLOCK_GetPerClkFreq(void)

Gets the PER clock frequency.

Returns

The PER clock frequency value in hertz.

uint32_t CLOCK_GetFreq(*clock_name_t* name)

Gets the clock frequency for a specific clock name.

This function checks the current clock configurations and then calculates the clock frequency for a specific clock name defined in *clock_name_t*.

Parameters

- name – Clock names defined in *clock_name_t*

Returns

Clock frequency value in hertz

static inline uint32_t CLOCK_GetCpuClkFreq(void)

Get the CCM CPU/core/system frequency.

Returns

Clock frequency; If the clock is invalid, returns 0.

uint32_t CLOCK_GetClockRootFreq(*clock_root_t* clockRoot)

Gets the frequency of selected clock root.

Parameters

- clockRoot – The clock root used to get the frequency, please refer to clock_root_t.

Returns

The frequency of selected clock root.

FSL_CLOCK_DRIVER_VERSION

CLOCK driver version 2.5.3.

SDK_DEVICE_MAXIMUM_CPU_CLOCK_FREQUENCY

CCM_ANALOG_PLL_BYPASS_SHIFT

CCM_ANALOG_PLL_BYPASS_CLK_SRC_MASK

CCM_ANALOG_PLL_BYPASS_CLK_SRC_SHIFT

CCSR_OFFSET

CCM registers offset.

CBCDR_OFFSET

CBCMR_OFFSET

CSCMR1_OFFSET

CSCMR2_OFFSET

CSCDR1_OFFSET

CDCDR_OFFSET

CSCDR2_OFFSET

CSCDR3_OFFSET

CACRR_OFFSET

CS1CDR_OFFSET

CS2CDR_OFFSET

PLL_ARM_OFFSET

CCM Analog registers offset.

PLL_SYS_OFFSET

PLL_USB1_OFFSET

PLL_AUDIO_OFFSET

PLL_VIDEO_OFFSET

PLL_ENET_OFFSET

PLL_USB2_OFFSET

CCM_TUPLE(reg, shift, mask, busyShift)

CCM_TUPLE_REG(base, tuple)

CCM_TUPLE_SHIFT(tuple)

CCM_TUPLE_MASK(tuple)

CCM_TUPLE_BUSY_SHIFT(tuple)

CCM_NO_BUSY_WAIT

CCM_ANALOG_TUPLE(reg, shift)

CCM ANALOG tuple macros to map corresponding registers and bit fields.

CCM_ANALOG_TUPLE_SHIFT(tuple)

CCM_ANALOG_TUPLE_REG_OFF(base, tuple, off)

CCM_ANALOG_TUPLE_REG(base, tuple)

CAN_CLOCK_CHECK_NO_AFFECTS

CLKPN_FREQ

clock1PN frequency.

CLOCK_SetXtal0Freq

CLOCK_SetXtal32Freq

ADC_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for ADC.

AOI_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for AOI.

BEE_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for BEE.

CMP_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for CMP.

CSI_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for CSI.

DCDC_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for DCDC.

DCP_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for DCP.

DMAMUX_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for DMAMUX_CLOCKS.

EDMA_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for DMA.

ENC_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for ENC.

ENET_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for ENET.

EWM_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for EWM.

FLEXCAN_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for FLEXCAN.

FLEXCAN_PERIPH_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for FLEXCAN Peripheral clock.

FLEXIO_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for FLEXIO.

FLEXRAM_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for FLEXRAM.

FLEXSPI_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for FLEXSPI.

FLEXSPI_EXSC_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for FLEXSPI EXSC.

GPIO_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for GPIO.

GPT_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for GPT.

KPP_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for KPP.

LCDIF_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for LCDIF.

LCDIF_PERIPH_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for LCDIF PIXEL.

LPI2C_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for LPI2C.

LPSPI_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for LPSPI.

LPUART_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for LPUART.

MQS_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for MQS.

OCRAM_EXSC_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for OCRAM EXSC.

PIT_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for PIT.

PWM_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for PWM.

PXP_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for PXP.

RTWDOG_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for RTWDOG.

SAI_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for SAI.

SEMC_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for SEMC.

SEMC_EXSC_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for SEMC EXSC.

TMR_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for QTIMER.

TRNG_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for TRNG.

TSC_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for TSC.

WDOG_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for WDOG.

USDHC_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for USDHC.

SPDIF_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for SPDIF.

XBARA_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for XBARA.

XBARB_CLOCKS

Clock ip name array for XBARB.

CLOCK_SOURCE_NONE

CLOCK_ROOT_SOUCE

CLOCK_ROOT_MUX_TUPLE

CLOCK_ROOT_NONE_PRE_DIV

CLOCK_ROOT_DIV_TUPLE

kCLOCK_CoreSysClk

For compatible with other platforms without CCM.

CLOCK_GetCoreSysClkFreq

For compatible with other platforms without CCM.

void CLOCK_InitExternalClk(bool bypassXtalOsc)

Initialize the external 24MHz clock.

This function supports two modes:

- a. Use external crystal oscillator.
- b. Bypass the external crystal oscillator, using input source clock directly.

After this function, please call CLOCK_SetXtal0Freq to inform clock driver the external clock frequency.

Note: This device does not support bypass external crystal oscillator, so the input parameter should always be false.

Parameters

- `bypassXtalOsc` – Pass in true to bypass the external crystal oscillator.

`void CLOCK_DeinitExternalClk(void)`

Deinitialize the external 24MHz clock.

This function disables the external 24MHz clock.

After this function, please call `CLOCK_SetXtal0Freq` to set external clock frequency to 0.

`void CLOCK_SwitchOsc(clock_osc_t osc)`

Switch the OSC.

This function switches the OSC source for SoC.

Parameters

- `osc` – OSC source to switch to.

`static inline uint32_t CLOCK_GetRtcFreq(void)`

Gets the RTC clock frequency.

Returns

Clock frequency; If the clock is invalid, returns 0.

`static inline void CLOCK_SetXtalFreq(uint32_t freq)`

Set the XTAL (24M OSC) frequency based on board setting.

Parameters

- `freq` – The XTAL input clock frequency in Hz.

`static inline void CLOCK_SetRtcXtalFreq(uint32_t freq)`

Set the RTC XTAL (32K OSC) frequency based on board setting.

Parameters

- `freq` – The RTC XTAL input clock frequency in Hz.

`void CLOCK_InitRcOsc24M(void)`

Initialize the RC oscillator 24MHz clock.

`void CLOCK_DeinitRcOsc24M(void)`

Power down the RCOSC 24M clock.

`bool CLOCK_EnableUsbhs0Clock(clock_usb_src_t src, uint32_t freq)`

Enable USB HS clock.

This function only enables the access to USB HS peripheral, upper layer should first call the `CLOCK_EnableUsbhs0PhyPllClock` to enable the PHY clock to use USB HS.

Parameters

- `src` – USB HS does not care about the clock source, here must be `kCLOCK_UsbSrcUnused`.
- `freq` – USB HS does not care about the clock source, so this parameter is ignored.

Return values

- `true` – The clock is set successfully.
- `false` – The clock source is invalid to get proper USB HS clock.

bool CLOCK_EnableUsbhs1Clock(*clock_usb_src_t* src, uint32_t freq)

Enable USB HS clock.

This function only enables the access to USB HS peripheral, upper layer should first call the CLOCK_EnableUsbhs0PhyPllClock to enable the PHY clock to use USB HS.

Parameters

- src – USB HS does not care about the clock source, here must be kCLOCK_UsbSrcUnused.
- freq – USB HS does not care about the clock source, so this parameter is ignored.

Return values

- true – The clock is set successfully.
- false – The clock source is invalid to get proper USB HS clock.

static inline void CLOCK_SetPllBypass(CCM_ANALOG_Type *base, *clock_pll_t* pll, bool bypass)

PLL bypass setting.

Parameters

- base – CCM_ANALOG base pointer.
- pll – PLL control name (see ccm_analog_pll_control_t enumeration)
- bypass – Bypass the PLL.
 - true: Bypass the PLL.
 - false: Not bypass the PLL.

static inline bool CLOCK_IsPllBypassed(CCM_ANALOG_Type *base, *clock_pll_t* pll)

Check if PLL is bypassed.

Parameters

- base – CCM_ANALOG base pointer.
- pll – PLL control name (see ccm_analog_pll_control_t enumeration)

Returns

PLL bypass status.

- true: The PLL is bypassed.
- false: The PLL is not bypassed.

static inline bool CLOCK_IsPllEnabled(CCM_ANALOG_Type *base, *clock_pll_t* pll)

Check if PLL is enabled.

Parameters

- base – CCM_ANALOG base pointer.
- pll – PLL control name (see ccm_analog_pll_control_t enumeration)

Returns

PLL bypass status.

- true: The PLL is enabled.
- false: The PLL is not enabled.

static inline void CLOCK_SetPllBypassRefClkSrc(CCM_ANALOG_Type *base, *clock_pll_t* pll,
uint32_t src)

PLL bypass clock source setting. Note: change the bypass clock source also change the pll reference clock source.

Parameters

- `base` – CCM_ANALOG base pointer.
- `pll` – PLL control name (see `ccm_analog_pll_control_t` enumeration)
- `src` – Bypass clock source, reference `_clock_pll_bypass_clk_src`.

static inline uint32_t CLOCK_GetPllBypassRefClk(CCM_ANALOG_Type *base, *clock_pll_t* pll)

Get PLL bypass clock value, it is PLL reference clock actually. If CLOCK1_P, CLOCK1_N is choose as the pll bypass clock source, please implement the CLKPN_FREQ define, otherwise 0 will be returned.

Parameters

- `base` – CCM_ANALOG base pointer.
- `pll` – PLL control name (see `ccm_analog_pll_control_t` enumeration)

Return values

bypass – reference clock frequency value.

void CLOCK_InitArmPll(const *clock_arm_pll_config_t* *config)

Initialize the ARM PLL.

This function initialize the ARM PLL with specific settings

Parameters

- `config` – configuration to set to PLL.

void CLOCK_DeinitArmPll(void)

De-initialize the ARM PLL.

void CLOCK_InitSysPll(const *clock_sys_pll_config_t* *config)

Initialize the System PLL.

This function initializes the System PLL with specific settings

Parameters

- `config` – Configuration to set to PLL.

void CLOCK_DeinitSysPll(void)

De-initialize the System PLL.

void CLOCK_InitUsb1Pll(const *clock_usb_pll_config_t* *config)

Initialize the USB1 PLL.

This function initializes the USB1 PLL with specific settings

Parameters

- `config` – Configuration to set to PLL.

void CLOCK_DeinitUsb1Pll(void)

Deinitialize the USB1 PLL.

void CLOCK_InitUsb2Pll(const *clock_usb_pll_config_t* *config)

Initialize the USB2 PLL.

This function initializes the USB2 PLL with specific settings

Parameters

- `config` – Configuration to set to PLL.

void CLOCK_DeinitUsb2Pll(void)

Deinitialize the USB2 PLL.

void CLOCK_InitAudioPll(const *clock_audio_pll_config_t* *config)

Initializes the Audio PLL.

This function initializes the Audio PLL with specific settings

Parameters

- config – Configuration to set to PLL.

void CLOCK_DeinitAudioPll(void)

De-initialize the Audio PLL.

void CLOCK_InitVideoPll(const *clock_video_pll_config_t* *config)

Initialize the video PLL.

This function configures the Video PLL with specific settings

Parameters

- config – configuration to set to PLL.

void CLOCK_DeinitVideoPll(void)

De-initialize the Video PLL.

void CLOCK_InitEnetPll(const *clock_enet_pll_config_t* *config)

Initialize the ENET PLL.

This function initializes the ENET PLL with specific settings.

Parameters

- config – Configuration to set to PLL.

void CLOCK_DeinitEnetPll(void)

Deinitialize the ENET PLL.

This function disables the ENET PLL.

uint32_t CLOCK_GetPllFreq(*clock_pll_t* pll)

Get current PLL output frequency.

This function get current output frequency of specific PLL

Parameters

- pll – pll name to get frequency.

Returns

The PLL output frequency in hertz.

void CLOCK_InitSysPfd(*clock_pfd_t* pfd, uint8_t pfdFrac)

Initialize the System PLL PFD.

This function initializes the System PLL PFD. During new value setting, the clock output is disabled to prevent glitch.

Note: It is recommended that PFD settings are kept between 12-35.

Parameters

- pfd – Which PFD clock to enable.
- pfdFrac – The PFD FRAC value.

void CLOCK_DeinitSysPfd(*clock_pfd_t* pfd)

De-initialize the System PLL PFD.

This function disables the System PLL PFD.

Parameters

- pfd – Which PFD clock to disable.

bool CLOCK_IsSysPfdEnabled(*clock_pfd_t* pfd)

Check if Sys PFD is enabled.

Parameters

- pfd – PFD control name

Returns

PFD bypass status.

- true: power on.
- false: power off.

void CLOCK_InitUsb1Pfd(*clock_pfd_t* pfd, uint8_t pfdFrac)

Initialize the USB1 PLL PFD.

This function initializes the USB1 PLL PFD. During new value setting, the clock output is disabled to prevent glitch.

Note: It is recommended that PFD settings are kept between 12-35.

Parameters

- pfd – Which PFD clock to enable.
- pfdFrac – The PFD FRAC value.

void CLOCK_DeinitUsb1Pfd(*clock_pfd_t* pfd)

De-initialize the USB1 PLL PFD.

This function disables the USB1 PLL PFD.

Parameters

- pfd – Which PFD clock to disable.

bool CLOCK_IsUsb1PfdEnabled(*clock_pfd_t* pfd)

Check if Usb1 PFD is enabled.

Parameters

- pfd – PFD control name.

Returns

PFD bypass status.

- true: power on.
- false: power off.

uint32_t CLOCK_GetSysPfdFreq(*clock_pfd_t* pfd)

Get current System PLL PFD output frequency.

This function get current output frequency of specific System PLL PFD

Parameters

- pfd – pfd name to get frequency.

Returns

The PFD output frequency in hertz.

uint32_t CLOCK_GetUsb1PfdFreq(*clock_pfd_t* pfd)

Get current USB1 PLL PFD output frequency.

This function get current output frequency of specific USB1 PLL PFD

Parameters

- pfd – pfd name to get frequency.

Returns

The PFD output frequency in hertz.

bool CLOCK_EnableUsbhs0PhyPllClock(*clock_usb_phy_src_t* src, uint32_t freq)

Enable USB HS PHY PLL clock.

This function enables the internal 480MHz USB PHY PLL clock.

Parameters

- src – USB HS PHY PLL clock source.
- freq – The frequency specified by src.

Return values

- true – The clock is set successfully.
- false – The clock source is invalid to get proper USB HS clock.

void CLOCK_DisableUsbhs0PhyPllClock(void)

Disable USB HS PHY PLL clock.

This function disables USB HS PHY PLL clock.

bool CLOCK_EnableUsbhs1PhyPllClock(*clock_usb_phy_src_t* src, uint32_t freq)

Enable USB HS PHY PLL clock.

This function enables the internal 480MHz USB PHY PLL clock.

Parameters

- src – USB HS PHY PLL clock source.
- freq – The frequency specified by src.

Return values

- true – The clock is set successfully.
- false – The clock source is invalid to get proper USB HS clock.

void CLOCK_DisableUsbhs1PhyPllClock(void)

Disable USB HS PHY PLL clock.

This function disables USB HS PHY PLL clock.

void CLOCK_SetClockOutput1(*clock_output1_selection_t* selection, *clock_output_divider_t* divider)

Set the clock source and the divider of the clock output1.

Parameters

- selection – The clock source to be output, please refer to clock_output1_selection_t.
- divider – The divider of the output clock signal, please refer to clock_output_divider_t.

```
void CLOCK_SetClockOutput2(clock_output2_selection_t selection, clock_output_divider_t divider)
```

Set the clock source and the divider of the clock output2.

Parameters

- selection – The clock source to be output, please refer to clock_output2_selection_t.
- divider – The divider of the output clock signal, please refer to clock_output_divider_t.

```
uint32_t CLOCK_GetClockOutCLKO1Freq(void)
```

Get the frequency of clock output1 clock signal.

Returns

The frequency of clock output1 clock signal.

```
uint32_t CLOCK_GetClockOutClkO2Freq(void)
```

Get the frequency of clock output2 clock signal.

Returns

The frequency of clock output2 clock signal.

```
FSL_SDK_DISABLE_DRIVER_CLOCK_CONTROL
```

Configure whether driver controls clock.

When set to 0, peripheral drivers will enable clock in initialize function and disable clock in de-initialize function. When set to 1, peripheral driver will not control the clock, application could control the clock out of the driver.

Note: All drivers share this feature switcher. If it is set to 1, application should handle clock enable and disable for all drivers.

```
struct _clock_arm_pll_config
```

#include <fsl_clock.h> PLL configuration for ARM.

Public Members

```
uint32_t loopDivider
```

PLL loop divider. Valid range for divider value: 54-108. $F_{out} = F_{in} * \text{loopDivider} / 2$.

```
uint8_t src
```

Pll clock source, reference _clock_pll_clk_src

```
struct _clock_usb_pll_config
```

#include <fsl_clock.h> PLL configuration for USB.

Public Members

```
uint8_t loopDivider
```

PLL loop divider. 0 - $F_{out} = F_{ref} * 20$; 1 - $F_{out} = F_{ref} * 22$

```
uint8_t src
```

Pll clock source, reference _clock_pll_clk_src

```
struct _clock_sys_pll_config
```

#include <fsl_clock.h> PLL configuration for System.

Public Members

uint8_t loopDivider

PLL loop divider. Intended to be 1 (528M). 0 - Fout=Fref*20; 1 - Fout=Fref*22

uint32_t numerator

30 bit numerator of fractional loop divider.

uint32_t denominator

30 bit denominator of fractional loop divider

uint8_t src

Pll clock source, reference _clock_pll_clk_src

uint16_t ss_stop

Stop value to get frequency change.

uint8_t ss_enable

Enable spread spectrum modulation

uint16_t ss_step

Step value to get frequency change step.

struct _clock_audio_pll_config

#include <fsl_clock.h> PLL configuration for AUDIO and VIDEO.

Public Members

uint8_t loopDivider

PLL loop divider. Valid range for DIV_SELECT divider value: 27~54.

uint8_t postDivider

Divider after the PLL, should only be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16.

uint32_t numerator

30 bit numerator of fractional loop divider.

uint32_t denominator

30 bit denominator of fractional loop divider

uint8_t src

Pll clock source, reference _clock_pll_clk_src

struct _clock_video_pll_config

#include <fsl_clock.h> PLL configuration for AUDIO and VIDEO.

Public Members

uint8_t loopDivider

PLL loop divider. Valid range for DIV_SELECT divider value: 27~54.

uint8_t postDivider

Divider after the PLL, should only be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16.

uint32_t numerator

30 bit numerator of fractional loop divider.

uint32_t denominator

30 bit denominator of fractional loop divider

```
uint8_t src
    Pll clock source, reference _clock_pll_clk_src
struct _clock_enet_pll_config
    #include <fsl_clock.h> PLL configuration for ENET.
```

Public Members

```
bool enableClkOutput
    Power on and enable PLL clock output for ENET0 (ref_enetpll0).
bool enableClkOutput25M
    Power on and enable PLL clock output for ENET2 (ref_enetpll2).
uint8_t loopDivider
    Controls the frequency of the ENET0 reference clock. b00 25MHz b01 50MHz b10
    100MHz (not 50% duty cycle) b11 125MHz
uint8_t src
    Pll clock source, reference _clock_pll_clk_src
bool enableClkOutput1
    Power on and enable PLL clock output for ENET1 (ref_enetpll1).
uint8_t loopDivider1
    Controls the frequency of the ENET1 reference clock. b00 25MHz b01 50MHz b10
    100MHz (not 50% duty cycle) b11 125MHz
```

2.8 CMP: Analog Comparator Driver

```
void CMP_Init(CMP_Type *base, const cmp_config_t *config)
    Initializes the CMP.
```

This function initializes the CMP module. The operations included are as follows.

- Enabling the clock for CMP module.
- Configuring the comparator.
- Enabling the CMP module. Note that for some devices, multiple CMP instances share the same clock gate. In this case, to enable the clock for any instance enables all CMPs. See the appropriate MCU reference manual for the clock assignment of the CMP.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to the configuration structure.

```
void CMP_Deinit(CMP_Type *base)
    De-initializes the CMP module.
```

This function de-initializes the CMP module. The operations included are as follows.

- Disabling the CMP module.
- Disabling the clock for CMP module.

This function disables the clock for the CMP. Note that for some devices, multiple CMP instances share the same clock gate. In this case, before disabling the clock for the CMP, ensure that all the CMP instances are not used.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.

static inline void CMP_Enable(CMP_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the CMP module.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.
- enable – Enables or disables the module.

void CMP_GetDefaultConfig(*cmp_config_t* *config)

Initializes the CMP user configuration structure.

This function initializes the user configuration structure to these default values.

```
config->enableCmp      = true;
config->hysteresisMode  = kCMP_HysteresisLevel0;
config->enableHighSpeed = false;
config->enableInvertOutput = false;
config->useUnfilteredOutput = false;
config->enablePinOut    = false;
config->enableTriggerMode = false;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to the configuration structure.

void CMP_SetInputChannels(CMP_Type *base, uint8_t positiveChannel, uint8_t negativeChannel)

Sets the input channels for the comparator.

This function sets the input channels for the comparator. Note that two input channels cannot be set the same way in the application. When the user selects the same input from the analog mux to the positive and negative port, the comparator is disabled automatically.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.
- positiveChannel – Positive side input channel number. Available range is 0-7.
- negativeChannel – Negative side input channel number. Available range is 0-7.

void CMP_EnableDMA(CMP_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the DMA request for rising/falling events.

This function enables/disables the DMA request for rising/falling events. Either event triggers the generation of the DMA request from CMP if the DMA feature is enabled. Both events are ignored for generating the DMA request from the CMP if the DMA is disabled.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.
- enable – Enables or disables the feature.

static inline void CMP_EnableWindowMode(CMP_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the window mode.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.
- enable – Enables or disables the feature.

static inline void CMP_EnablePassThroughMode(CMP_Type *base, bool enable)
Enables/disables the pass through mode.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.
- enable – Enables or disables the feature.

void CMP_SetFilterConfig(CMP_Type *base, const *cmp_filter_config_t* *config)
Configures the filter.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to the configuration structure.

void CMP_SetDACConfig(CMP_Type *base, const *cmp_dac_config_t* *config)
Configures the internal DAC.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to the configuration structure. “NULL” disables the feature.

void CMP_EnableInterrupts(CMP_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
Enables the interrupts.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.
- mask – Mask value for interrupts. See “_cmp_interrupt_enable”.

void CMP_DisableInterrupts(CMP_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
Disables the interrupts.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.
- mask – Mask value for interrupts. See “_cmp_interrupt_enable”.

uint32_t CMP_GetStatusFlags(CMP_Type *base)
Gets the status flags.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.

Returns

Mask value for the asserted flags. See “_cmp_status_flags”.

void CMP_ClearStatusFlags(CMP_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
Clears the status flags.

Parameters

- base – CMP peripheral base address.
- mask – Mask value for the flags. See “_cmp_status_flags”.

FSL_CMP_DRIVER_VERSION
CMP driver version 2.0.3.

enum _cmp_interrupt_enable
Interrupt enable/disable mask.

Values:

enumerator kCMP_OutputRisingInterruptEnable

Comparator interrupt enable rising.

enumerator kCMP_OutputFallingInterruptEnable

Comparator interrupt enable falling.

enum _cmp_status_flags

Status flags' mask.

Values:

enumerator kCMP_OutputRisingEventFlag

Rising-edge on the comparison output has occurred.

enumerator kCMP_OutputFallingEventFlag

Falling-edge on the comparison output has occurred.

enumerator kCMP_OutputAssertEventFlag

Return the current value of the analog comparator output.

enum _cmp_hysteresis_mode

CMP Hysteresis mode.

Values:

enumerator kCMP_HysteresisLevel0

Hysteresis level 0.

enumerator kCMP_HysteresisLevel1

Hysteresis level 1.

enumerator kCMP_HysteresisLevel2

Hysteresis level 2.

enumerator kCMP_HysteresisLevel3

Hysteresis level 3.

enum _cmp_reference_voltage_source

CMP Voltage Reference source.

Values:

enumerator kCMP_VrefSourceVin1

Vin1 is selected as a resistor ladder network supply reference Vin.

enumerator kCMP_VrefSourceVin2

Vin2 is selected as a resistor ladder network supply reference Vin.

typedef enum _cmp_hysteresis_mode cmp_hysteresis_mode_t

CMP Hysteresis mode.

typedef enum _cmp_reference_voltage_source cmp_reference_voltage_source_t

CMP Voltage Reference source.

typedef struct _cmp_config cmp_config_t

Configures the comparator.

typedef struct _cmp_filter_config cmp_filter_config_t

Configures the filter.

typedef struct _cmp_dac_config cmp_dac_config_t

Configures the internal DAC.

struct _cmp_config

#include <fsl_cmp.h> Configures the comparator.

Public Members

bool enableCmp

Enable the CMP module.

cmp_hysteresis_mode_t hysteresisMode

CMP Hysteresis mode.

bool enableHighSpeed

Enable High-speed (HS) comparison mode.

bool enableInvertOutput

Enable the inverted comparator output.

bool useUnfilteredOutput

Set the compare output(COUT) to equal COUTA(true) or COUT(false).

bool enablePinOut

The comparator output is available on the associated pin.

bool enableTriggerMode

Enable the trigger mode.

struct _cmp_filter_config

#include <fsl_cmp.h> Configures the filter.

Public Members

bool enableSample

Using the external SAMPLE as a sampling clock input or using a divided bus clock.

uint8_t filterCount

Filter Sample Count. Available range is 1-7; 0 disables the filter.

uint8_t filterPeriod

Filter Sample Period. The divider to the bus clock. Available range is 0-255.

struct _cmp_dac_config

#include <fsl_cmp.h> Configures the internal DAC.

Public Members

cmp_reference_voltage_source_t referenceVoltageSource

Supply voltage reference source.

uint8_t DACValue

Value for the DAC Output Voltage. Available range is 0-63.

2.9 CSI: CMOS Sensor Interface

status_t CSI_Init(CSI_Type *base, const csi_config_t *config)

Initialize the CSI.

This function enables the CSI peripheral clock, and resets the CSI registers.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.

- config – Pointer to the configuration structure.

Return values

- kStatus__Success – Initialize successfully.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – Initialize failed because of invalid argument.

void CSI_Deinit(CSI_Type *base)

De-initialize the CSI.

This function disables the CSI peripheral clock.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.

void CSI_Reset(CSI_Type *base)

Reset the CSI.

This function resets the CSI peripheral registers to default status.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.

void CSI_GetDefaultConfig(*csi_config_t* *config)

Get the default configuration for to initialize the CSI.

The default configuration value is:

```
config->width = 320U;
config->height = 240U;
config->polarityFlags = kCSI_HsyncActiveHigh | kCSI_DataLatchOnRisingEdge;
config->bytesPerPixel = 2U;
config->linePitch_Bytes = 320U * 2U;
config->workMode = kCSI_GatedClockMode;
config->dataBus = kCSI_DataBus8Bit;
config->useExtVsync = true;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to the CSI configuration.

void CSI_ClearFifo(CSI_Type *base, *csi_fifo_t* fifo)

Clear the CSI FIFO.

This function clears the CSI FIFO.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.
- fifo – The FIFO to clear.

void CSI_ReflashFifoDma(CSI_Type *base, *csi_fifo_t* fifo)

Reflash the CSI FIFO DMA.

This function reflashes the CSI FIFO DMA.

For RXFIFO, there are two frame buffers. When the CSI module started, it saves the frames to frame buffer 0 then frame buffer 1, the two buffers will be written by turns. After reflash DMA using this function, the CSI is reset to save frame to buffer 0.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.
- fifo – The FIFO DMA to reflash.

void CSI_EnableFifoDmaRequest(CSI_Type *base, *csi_fifo_t* fifo, bool enable)

Enable or disable the CSI FIFO DMA request.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.
- fifo – The FIFO DMA request to enable or disable.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

static inline void CSI_Start(CSI_Type *base)

Start to receive data.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.

static inline void CSI_Stop(CSI_Type *base)

Stop to receiving data.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.

void CSI_SetRxBufferAddr(CSI_Type *base, uint8_t index, uint32_t addr)

Set the RX frame buffer address.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.
- index – Buffer index.
- addr – Frame buffer address to set.

void CSI_EnableInterrupts(CSI_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables CSI interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupts to enable, pass in as OR'ed value of `_csi_interrupt_enable`.

void CSI_DisableInterrupts(CSI_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disable CSI interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupts to disable, pass in as OR'ed value of `_csi_interrupt_enable`.

static inline uint32_t CSI_GetStatusFlags(CSI_Type *base)

Gets the CSI status flags.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.

Returns

status flag, it is OR'ed value of `_csi_flags`.

`static inline void CSI_ClearStatusFlags(CSI_Type *base, uint32_t statusMask)`

Clears the CSI status flag.

The flags to clear are passed in as OR'ed value of `_csi_flags`. The following flags are cleared automatically by hardware:

- `kCSI_RxFifoFullFlag`,
- `kCSI_StatFifoFullFlag`,
- `kCSI_Field0PresentFlag`,
- `kCSI_Field1PresentFlag`,
- `kCSI_RxFifoDataReadyFlag`,

Parameters

- `base` – CSI peripheral base address.
- `statusMask` – The status flags mask, OR'ed value of `_csi_flags`.

`status_t CSI_TransferCreateHandle(CSI_Type *base, csi_handle_t *handle, csi_transfer_callback_t callback, void *userData)`

Initializes the CSI handle.

This function initializes CSI handle, it should be called before any other CSI transactional functions.

Parameters

- `base` – CSI peripheral base address.
- `handle` – Pointer to the handle structure.
- `callback` – Callback function for CSI transfer.
- `userData` – Callback function parameter.

Return values

`kStatus_Success` – Handle created successfully.

`status_t CSI_TransferStart(CSI_Type *base, csi_handle_t *handle)`

Start the transfer using transactional functions.

When the empty frame buffers have been submit to CSI driver using function `CSI_TransferSubmitEmptyBuffer`, user could call this function to start the transfer. The incoming frame will be saved to the empty frame buffer, and user could be optionally notified through callback function.

Parameters

- `base` – CSI peripheral base address.
- `handle` – Pointer to the handle structure.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Started successfully.
- `kStatus_CSI_NoEmptyBuffer` – Could not start because no empty frame buffer in queue.

`status_t CSI_TransferStop(CSI_Type *base, csi_handle_t *handle)`

Stop the transfer using transactional functions.

The driver does not clean the full frame buffers in queue. In other words, after calling this function, user still could get the full frame buffers in queue using function `CSI_TransferGetFullBuffer`.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to the handle structure.

Return values

kStatus_Success – Stopped successfully.

status_t CSI_TransferSubmitEmptyBuffer(CSI_Type *base, *csi_handle_t* *handle, uint32_t frameBuffer)

Submit empty frame buffer to queue.

This function could be called before CSI_TransferStart or after CSI_TransferStart. If there is no room in queue to store the empty frame buffer, this function returns error.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to the handle structure.
- frameBuffer – Empty frame buffer to submit.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Started successfully.
- kStatus_CSI_QueueFull – Could not submit because there is no room in queue.

status_t CSI_TransferGetFullBuffer(CSI_Type *base, *csi_handle_t* *handle, uint32_t *frameBuffer)

Get one full frame buffer from queue.

After the transfer started using function CSI_TransferStart, the incoming frames will be saved to the empty frame buffers in queue. This function gets the full-filled frame buffer from the queue. If there is no full frame buffer in queue, this function returns error.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to the handle structure.
- frameBuffer – Full frame buffer.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Started successfully.
- kStatus_CSI_NoFullBuffer – There is no full frame buffer in queue.

void CSI_TransferHandleIRQ(CSI_Type *base, *csi_handle_t* *handle)

CSI IRQ handle function.

This function handles the CSI IRQ request to work with CSI driver transactional APIs.

Parameters

- base – CSI peripheral base address.
- handle – CSI handle pointer.

FSL_CSI_DRIVER_VERSION

Error codes for the CSI driver.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_CSI_NoEmptyBuffer

No empty frame buffer in queue to load to CSI.

enumerator kStatus_CSI_NoFullBuffer

No full frame buffer in queue to read out.

enumerator kStatus_CSI_QueueFull

Queue is full, no room to save new empty buffer.

enumerator kStatus_CSI_FrameDone

New frame received and saved to queue.

enum _csi_work_mode

CSI work mode.

The CCIR656 interlace mode is not supported currently.

Values:

enumerator kCSI_GatedClockMode

HSYNC, VSYNC, and PIXCLK signals are used.

enumerator kCSI_NonGatedClockMode

VSYNC, and PIXCLK signals are used.

enumerator kCSI_CCIR656ProgressiveMode

CCIR656 progressive mode.

enum _csi_data_bus

CSI data bus width.

Values:

enumerator kCSI_DataBus8Bit

8-bit data bus.

enumerator kCSI_DataBus16Bit

16-bit data bus.

enumerator kCSI_DataBus24Bit

24-bit data bus.

enum _csi_polarity_flags

CSI signal polarity.

Values:

enumerator kCSI_HsyncActiveLow

HSYNC is active low.

enumerator kCSI_HsyncActiveHigh

HSYNC is active high.

enumerator kCSI_DataLatchOnRisingEdge

Pixel data latched at rising edge of pixel clock.

enumerator kCSI_DataLatchOnFallingEdge

Pixel data latched at falling edge of pixel clock.

enumerator kCSI_VsyncActiveHigh

VSYNC is active high.

enumerator kCSI_VsyncActiveLow

VSYNC is active low.

enum _csi_fifo

The CSI FIFO, used for FIFO operation.

Values:

enumerator kCSI_RxFifo

RXFIFO.

enumerator kCSI_StatFifo

STAT FIFO.

enumerator kCSI_AllFifo

Both RXFIFO and STAT FIFO.

enum _csi_interrupt_enable

CSI feature interrupt source.

Values:

enumerator kCSI_EndOfFrameInterruptEnable

End of frame interrupt enable.

enumerator kCSI_ChangeOfFieldInterruptEnable

Change of field interrupt enable.

enumerator kCSI_StatFifoOverrunInterruptEnable

STAT FIFO overrun interrupt enable.

enumerator kCSI_RxFifoOverrunInterruptEnable

RXFIFO overrun interrupt enable.

enumerator kCSI_StatFifoDmaDoneInterruptEnable

STAT FIFO DMA done interrupt enable.

enumerator kCSI_StatFifoFullInterruptEnable

STAT FIFO full interrupt enable.

enumerator kCSI_RxBuffer1DmaDoneInterruptEnable

RX frame buffer 1 DMA transfer done.

enumerator kCSI_RxBuffer0DmaDoneInterruptEnable

RX frame buffer 0 DMA transfer done.

enumerator kCSI_RxFifoFullInterruptEnable

RXFIFO full interrupt enable.

enumerator kCSI_StartOfFrameInterruptEnable

Start of frame (SOF) interrupt enable.

enumerator kCSI_EccErrorInterruptEnable

ECC error detection interrupt enable.

enumerator kCSI_AhbResErrorInterruptEnable

AHB response Error interrupt enable.

enumerator kCSI_BaseAddrChangeErrorInterruptEnable

The DMA output buffer base address changes before DMA completed.

enumerator kCSI_Field0DoneInterruptEnable

Field 0 done interrupt enable.

enumerator kCSI_Field1DoneInterruptEnable

Field 1 done interrupt enable.

enum _csi_flags

CSI status flags.

The following status register flags can be cleared:

- kCSI_EccErrorFlag
- kCSI_AhbResErrorFlag
- kCSI_ChangeOfFieldFlag
- kCSI_StartOfFrameFlag
- kCSI_EndOfFrameFlag
- kCSI_RxBuffer1DmaDoneFlag
- kCSI_RxBuffer0DmaDoneFlag
- kCSI_StatFifoDmaDoneFlag
- kCSI_StatFifoOverrunFlag
- kCSI_RxFifoOverrunFlag
- kCSI_Field0DoneFlag
- kCSI_Field1DoneFlag
- kCSI_BaseAddrChangeErrorFlag

Values:

enumerator kCSI_RxFifoDataReadyFlag

RXFIFO data ready.

enumerator kCSI_EccErrorFlag

ECC error detected.

enumerator kCSI_AhbResErrorFlag

Hresponse (AHB bus response) Error.

enumerator kCSI_ChangeOfFieldFlag

Change of field.

enumerator kCSI_Field0PresentFlag

Field 0 present in CCIR mode.

enumerator kCSI_Field1PresentFlag

Field 1 present in CCIR mode.

enumerator kCSI_StartOfFrameFlag

Start of frame (SOF) detected.

enumerator kCSI_EndOfFrameFlag

End of frame (EOF) detected.

enumerator kCSI_RxFifoFullFlag

RXFIFO full (Number of data reaches trigger level).

enumerator kCSI_RxBuffer1DmaDoneFlag

RX frame buffer 1 DMA transfer done.

enumerator kCSI_RxBuffer0DmaDoneFlag

RX frame buffer 0 DMA transfer done.

enumerator kCSI_StatFifoFullFlag

STAT FIFO full (Reach trigger level).

enumerator kCSI_StatFifoDmaDoneFlag
STAT FIFO DMA transfer done.

enumerator kCSI_StatFifoOverrunFlag
STAT FIFO overrun.

enumerator kCSI_RxFifoOverrunFlag
RXFIFO overrun.

enumerator kCSI_Field0DoneFlag
Field 0 transfer done.

enumerator kCSI_Field1DoneFlag
Field 1 transfer done.

enumerator kCSI_BaseAddrChangeErrorFlag
The DMA output buffer base address changes before DMA completed.

typedef enum *_csi_work_mode* csi_work_mode_t
CSI work mode.

The CCIR656 interlace mode is not supported currently.

typedef enum *_csi_data_bus* csi_data_bus_t
CSI data bus width.

typedef struct *_csi_config* csi_config_t
Configuration to initialize the CSI module.

typedef enum *_csi_fifo* csi_fifo_t
The CSI FIFO, used for FIFO operation.

typedef struct *_csi_handle* csi_handle_t

typedef void (*csi_transfer_callback_t)(CSI_Type *base, *csi_handle_t* *handle, *status_t* status, void *userData)
CSI transfer callback function.

When a new frame is received and saved to the frame buffer queue, the callback is called and the pass the status kStatus_CSI_FrameDone to upper layer.

CSI_REG_CR1(base)

CSI_REG_CR2(base)

CSI_REG_CR3(base)

CSI_REG_CR18(base)

CSI_REG_SR(base)

CSI_REG_DMASA_FB1(base)

CSI_REG_DMASA_FB2(base)

CSI_REG_IMAG_PARA(base)

CSI_REG_FBUF_PARA(base)

CSI_DRIVER_QUEUE_SIZE

Size of the frame buffer queue used in CSI transactional function.

CSI_DRIVER_FRAG_MODE

Enable fragment capture function or not.

CSI_CR1_INT_EN_MASK

CSI_CR3_INT_EN_MASK

CSI_CR18_INT_EN_MASK

struct __csi_config

#include <fsl_csi.h> Configuration to initialize the CSI module.

Public Members

uint16_t width

Pixels of the input frame.

uint16_t height

Lines of the input frame.

uint32_t polarityFlags

Timing signal polarity flags, OR'ed value of _csi_polarity_flags.

uint8_t bytesPerPixel

Bytes per pixel, valid values are:

- 2: Used for RGB565, YUV422, and so on.
- 4: Used for XRGB8888, XYUV444, and so on.

uint16_t linePitch_Bytes

Frame buffer line pitch, must be 8-byte aligned.

csi_work_mode_t workMode

CSI work mode.

csi_data_bus_t dataBus

Data bus width.

bool useExtVsync

In CCIR656 progressive mode, set true to use external VSYNC signal, set false to use internal VSYNC signal decoded from SOF.

struct buf_queue_t

#include <fsl_csi.h>

struct __csi_handle

#include <fsl_csi.h> CSI handle structure.

Please see the user guide for the details of the CSI driver queue mechanism.

Public Members

volatile uint8_t activeBufferNum

How many frame buffers are in progress currently.

volatile uint8_t dmaDoneBufferIdx

Index of the current full-filled framebuffer.

volatile bool transferStarted

User has called CSI_TransferStart to start frame receiving.

csi_transfer_callback_t callback

Callback function.

void *userData
CSI callback function parameter.

2.10 DCDC: DCDC Converter

void DCDC_Init(DCDC_Type *base, *dcdc_config_t* *config)
Enable the access to DCDC registers.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to the configuration structure.

void DCDC_Deinit(DCDC_Type *base)
Disable the access to DCDC registers.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.

void DCDC_GetDefaultConfig(DCDC_Type *base, *dcdc_config_t* *config)
brief Get the default setting for DCDC user configuration structure.

This function initializes the user configuration structure to a default value. The default values are: code config->controlMode = kDCDC_StaticControl; config->trimInputMode = kDCDC_SampleTrimInput; config->enableDcdcTimeout = false; config->enableSwitchingConverterOutput = false; endcode

param config Pointer to configuration structure. See to “*dcdc_config_t*”

uint32_t DCDC_GetstatusFlags(DCDC_Type *base)
Get DCDC status flags.

Parameters

- base – peripheral base address.

Returns

Mask of asserted status flags. See to “*_dcdc_status_flags_t*”.

void DCDC_EnterLowPowerMode(DCDC_Type *base, *dcdc_low_power_mode_t* mode)
Make DCDC enter into low power modes.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.
- mode – DCDC low power mode selection. See to “*_dcdc_low_power_mode*”

static inline void DCDC_EnableOutputRangeComparator(DCDC_Type *base, bool enable)
Enable the output range comparator.

The output range comparator is disabled by default.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

void DCDC_SetClockSource(DCDC_Type *base, *dcdc_clock_source_t* clockSource)
Configure the DCDC clock source.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.

- clockSource – Clock source for DCDC. See to “[dcdc_clock_source_t](#)”.

void DCDC_GetDefaultDetectionConfig(*dcdc_detection_config_t* *config)

Get the default setting for detection configuration.

The default configuration are set according to responding registers’ setting when powered on. They are:

```
config->enableXtalokDetection = false;
config->powerDownOverVoltageDetection = true;
config->powerDownLowVoltageDetection = false;
config->powerDownOverCurrentDetection = true;
config->powerDownPeakCurrentDetection = true;
config->powerDownZeroCrossDetection = true;
config->OverCurrentThreshold = kDCDC_OverCurrentThresholdAlt0;
config->PeakCurrentThreshold = kDCDC_PeakCurrentThresholdAlt0;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to configuration structure. See to “[dcdc_detection_config_t](#)”

void DCDC_SetDetectionConfig(DCDC_Type *base, const *dcdc_detection_config_t* *config)

Configure the DCDC detection.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to configuration structure. See to “[dcdc_detection_config_t](#)”

void DCDC_GetDefaultLowPowerConfig(*dcdc_low_power_config_t* *config)

Get the default setting for low power configuration.

The default configuration are set according to responding registers’ setting when powered on. They are:

```
config->enableOverloadDetection = true;
config->enableAdjustHystereticValue = false;
config->countChargingTimePeriod = kDCDC_CountChargingTimePeriod8Cycle;
config->countChargingTimeThreshold = kDCDC_CountChargingTimeThreshold32;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to configuration structure. See to “[dcdc_low_power_config_t](#)”

void DCDC_SetLowPowerConfig(DCDC_Type *base, const *dcdc_low_power_config_t* *config)

Configure the DCDC low power.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to configuration structure. See to “[dcdc_low_power_config_t](#)”.

void DCDC_ResetCurrentAlertSignal(DCDC_Type *base, bool enable)

Reset current alert signal. Alert signal is generate by peak current detection.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.
- enable – Switcher to reset signal. True means reset signal. False means don’t reset signal.

static inline void DCDC_SetBandgapVoltageTrimValue(DCDC_Type *base, uint32_t trimValue)

Set the bangap trim value to trim bandgap voltage.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.
- trimValue – The bangap trim value. Available range is 0U-31U.

void DCDC_GetDefaultLoopControlConfig(*dcdc_loop_control_config_t* *config)

Get the default setting for loop control configuration.

The default configuration are set according to responding registers' setting when powered on. They are:

```
config->enableCommonHysteresis = false;  
config->enableCommonThresholdDetection = false;  
config->enableInvertHysteresisSign = false;  
config->enableRCThresholdDetection = false;  
config->enableRCScaleCircuit = 0U;  
config->complementFeedForwardStep = 0U;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to configuration structure. See to “*dcdc_loop_control_config_t*”

void DCDC_SetLoopControlConfig(DCDC_Type *base, const *dcdc_loop_control_config_t* *config)

Configure the DCDC loop control.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to configuration structure. See to “*dcdc_loop_control_config_t*”.

void DCDC_SetMinPowerConfig(DCDC_Type *base, const *dcdc_min_power_config_t* *config)

Configure for the min power.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to configuration structure. See to “*dcdc_min_power_config_t*”.

static inline void DCDC_SetLPComparatorBiasValue(DCDC_Type *base,
dcdc_comparator_current_bias_t biasVaule)

Set the current bias of low power comparator.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.
- biasVaule – The current bias of low power comparator. Refer to “*dcdc_comparator_current_bias_t*”.

static inline void DCDC_LockTargetVoltage(DCDC_Type *base)

Lock target voltage.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.

```
void DCDC_AdjustTargetVoltage(DCDC_Type *base, uint32_t VDDRun, uint32_t VDDStandby)
```

Adjust the target voltage of VDD_SOC in run mode and low power mode.

Deprecated:

Do not use this function. It has been superseded by `DCDC_AdjustRunTargetVoltage` and `DCDC_AdjustLowPowerTargetVoltage`

This function is to adjust the target voltage of DCDC output. Change them and finally wait until the output is stabilized. Set the target value of run mode the same as low power mode before entering power save mode, because DCDC will switch back to run mode if it detects the current loading is larger than about 50 mA(typical value).

Parameters

- `base` – DCDC peripheral base address.
- `VDDRun` – Target value in run mode. 25 mV each step from 0x00 to 0x1F. 00 is for 0.8V, 0x1F is for 1.575V.
- `VDDStandby` – Target value in low power mode. 25 mV each step from 0x00 to 0x4. 00 is for 0.9V, 0x4 is for 1.0V.

```
void DCDC_AdjustRunTargetVoltage(DCDC_Type *base, uint32_t VDDRun)
```

Adjust the target voltage of VDD_SOC in run mode.

This function is to adjust the target voltage of DCDC output. Change them and finally wait until the output is stabilized. Set the target value of run mode the same as low power mode before entering power save mode, because DCDC will switch back to run mode if it detects the current loading is larger than about 50 mA(typical value).

Parameters

- `base` – DCDC peripheral base address.
- `VDDRun` – Target value in run mode. 25 mV each step from 0x00 to 0x1F. 00 is for 0.8V, 0x1F is for 1.575V.

```
void DCDC_AdjustLowPowerTargetVoltage(DCDC_Type *base, uint32_t VDDStandby)
```

Adjust the target voltage of VDD_SOC in low power mode.

This function is to adjust the target voltage of DCDC output. Change them and finally wait until the output is stabilized. Set the target value of run mode the same as low power mode before entering power save mode, because DCDC will switch back to run mode if it detects the current loading is larger than about 50 mA(typical value).

Parameters

- `base` – DCDC peripheral base address.
- `VDDStandby` – Target value in low power mode. 25 mV each step from 0x00 to 0x4. 00 is for 0.9V, 0x4 is for 1.0V.

```
void DCDC_SetInternalRegulatorConfig(DCDC_Type *base, const  
                                     dcdc_internal_regulator_config_t *config)
```

Configure the DCDC internal regulator.

Parameters

- `base` – DCDC peripheral base address.
- `config` – Pointer to configuration structure. See to “`dcdc_internal_regulator_config_t`”.

static inline void DCDC_EnableImproveTransition(DCDC_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable/Disable to improve the transition from heavy load to light load. It is valid while zero cross detection is enabled. If output exceeds the threshold, DCDC would return CCM from DCM.

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

void DCDC_BootIntoDCM(DCDC_Type *base)

Boot DCDC into DCM(discontinuous conduction mode).

pwd_zcd=0x0; pwd_cmp_offset=0x0; dcde_loopctrl_en_rcscale= 0x5; DCM_set_ctrl=1'b1;

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.

void DCDC_BootIntoCCM(DCDC_Type *base)

Boot DCDC into CCM(continous conduction mode).

pwd_zcd=0x1; pwd_cmp_offset=0x0; dcde_loopctrl_en_rcscale=0x3;

Parameters

- base – DCDC peripheral base address.

enum _dcde_status_flags_t

DCDC status flags.

Values:

enumerator kDCDC_LockedOKStatus

Indicate DCDC status. 1'b1: DCDC already settled 1'b0: DCDC is settling.

enum _dcde_comparator_current_bias

The current bias of low power comparator.

Values:

enumerator kDCDC_ComparatorCurrentBias50nA

The current bias of low power comparator is 50nA.

enumerator kDCDC_ComparatorCurrentBias100nA

The current bias of low power comparator is 100nA.

enumerator kDCDC_ComparatorCurrentBias200nA

The current bias of low power comparator is 200nA.

enumerator kDCDC_ComparatorCurrentBias400nA

The current bias of low power comparator is 400nA.

enum _dcde_over_current_threshold

The threshold of over current detection.

Values:

enumerator kDCDC_OverCurrentThresholdAlt0

1A in the run mode, 0.25A in the power save mode.

enumerator kDCDC_OverCurrentThresholdAlt1

2A in the run mode, 0.25A in the power save mode.

enumerator kDCDC_OverCurrentThresholdAlt2

1A in the run mode, 0.2A in the power save mode.

enumerator kDCDC_OverCurrentThresholdAlt3

2A in the run mode, 0.2A in the power save mode.

enum _dcdc_peak_current_threshold

The threshold if peak current detection.

Values:

enumerator kDCDC_PeakCurrentThresholdAlt0

150mA peak current threshold.

enumerator kDCDC_PeakCurrentThresholdAlt1

250mA peak current threshold.

enumerator kDCDC_PeakCurrentThresholdAlt2

350mA peak current threshold.

enumerator kDCDC_PeakCurrentThresholdAlt3

450mA peak current threshold.

enumerator kDCDC_PeakCurrentThresholdAlt4

550mA peak current threshold.

enumerator kDCDC_PeakCurrentThresholdAlt5

650mA peak current threshold.

enum _dcdc_count_charging_time_period

The period of counting the charging times in power save mode.

Values:

enumerator kDCDC_CountChargingTimePeriod8Cycle

Eight 32k cycle.

enumerator kDCDC_CountChargingTimePeriod16Cycle

Sixteen 32k cycle.

enum _dcdc_count_charging_time_threshold

The threshold of the counting number of charging times.

Values:

enumerator kDCDC_CountChargingTimeThreshold32

0x0: 32.

enumerator kDCDC_CountChargingTimeThreshold64

0x1: 64.

enumerator kDCDC_CountChargingTimeThreshold16

0x2: 16.

enumerator kDCDC_CountChargingTimeThreshold8

0x3: 8.

enum _dcdc_clock_source

Oscillator clock option.

Values:

enumerator kDCDC_ClockAutoSwitch

Automatic clock switch from internal oscillator to external clock.

enumerator kDCDC_ClockInternalOsc

Use internal oscillator.

enumerator kDCDC_ClockExternalOsc
Use external 24M crystal oscillator.

enum _dcdc_low_power_mode
DCDC low power modes.

Values:

enumerator kDCDC_StandbyMode
Standby mode.

enumerator kDCDC_LowPowerMode
Low power mode.

enumerator kDCDC_GpcStandbyLowPowerMode
low power mode for GPC standby request.

enum _dcdc_control_mode
DCDC control mode.

Values:

enumerator kDCDC_StaticControl
Static control.

enumerator kDCDC_SetPointControl
Controlled by GPC set points.

enum _dcdc_trim_input_mode
DCDC trim input mode.

Values:

enumerator kDCDC_SampleTrimInput
Sample trim input.

enumerator kDCDC_HoldTrimInput
Hold trim input.

typedef enum _dcdc_comparator_current_bias dcdc_comparator_current_bias_t
The current bias of low power comparator.

typedef enum _dcdc_over_current_threshold dcdc_over_current_threshold_t
The threshold of over current detection.

typedef enum _dcdc_peak_current_threshold dcdc_peak_current_threshold_t
The threshold if peak current detection.

typedef enum _dcdc_count_charging_time_period dcdc_count_charging_time_period_t
The period of counting the charging times in power save mode.

typedef enum _dcdc_count_charging_time_threshold dcdc_count_charging_time_threshold_t
The threshold of the counting number of charging times.

typedef enum _dcdc_clock_source dcdc_clock_source_t
Oscillator clock option.

typedef enum _dcdc_low_power_mode dcdc_low_power_mode_t
DCDC low power modes.

typedef enum _dcdc_control_mode dcdc_control_mode_t
DCDC control mode.


```
typedef enum _dcdc_trim_input_mode dcdc_trim_input_mode_t
    DCDC trim input mode.

typedef struct _dcdc_config dcdc_config_t
    Configuration for DCDC.

typedef struct _dcdc_detection_config dcdc_detection_config_t
    Configuration for DCDC detection.

typedef struct _dcdc_loop_control_config dcdc_loop_control_config_t
    Configuration for the loop control.

typedef struct _dcdc_low_power_config dcdc_low_power_config_t
    Configuration for DCDC low power.

typedef struct _dcdc_internal_regulator_config dcdc_internal_regulator_config_t
    Configuration for DCDC internal regulator.

typedef struct _dcdc_min_power_config dcdc_min_power_config_t
    Configuration for min power setting.

FSL_DCDC_DRIVER_VERSION
    DCDC driver version.
    Version 2.3.0.

struct _dcdc_config
    #include <fsl_dcdc.h> Configuration for DCDC.
```

Public Members

```
dcdc_control_mode_t controlMode
    DCDC control mode.

dcdc_trim_input_mode_t trimInputMode
    Hold trim input.

bool enableDcdcTimeout
    Enable internal count for DCDC_OK timeout.

bool enableSwitchingConverterOutput
    Enable the VDDIO switching converter output.

struct _dcdc_detection_config
    #include <fsl_dcdc.h> Configuration for DCDC detection.
```

Public Members

```
bool enableXtalokDetection
    Enable xtalok detection circuit.

bool powerDownOverVoltageDetection
    Power down over-voltage detection comparator.

bool powerDownLowVoltageDetection
    Power down low-voltage detection comparator.

bool powerDownOverCurrentDetection
    Power down over-current detection.
```

bool powerDownPeakCurrentDetection

Power down peak-current detection.

bool powerDownZeroCrossDetection

Power down the zero cross detection function for discontinuous conductor mode.

dcdc_over_current_threshold_t OverCurrentThreshold

The threshold of over current detection.

dcdc_peak_current_threshold_t PeakCurrentThreshold

The threshold of peak current detection.

struct __dcdc_loop_control_config

#include <fsl_dcdc.h> Configuration for the loop control.

Public Members

bool enableCommonHysteresis

Enable hysteresis in switching converter common mode analog comparators. This feature will improve transient supply ripple and efficiency.

bool enableCommonThresholdDetection

Increase the threshold detection for common mode analog comparator.

bool enableDifferentialHysteresis

Enable hysteresis in switching converter differential mode analog comparators. This feature will improve transient supply ripple and efficiency.

bool enableDifferentialThresholdDetection

Increase the threshold detection for differential mode analog comparators.

bool enableInvertHysteresisSign

Invert the sign of the hysteresis in DC-DC analog comparators.

bool enableRCThresholdDetection

Increase the threshold detection for RC scale circuit.

uint32_t enableRCScaleCircuit

Available range is 0~7. Enable analog circuit of DC-DC converter to respond faster under transient load conditions.

uint32_t complementFeedForwardStep

Available range is 0~7. Two's complement feed forward step in duty cycle in the switching DC-DC converter. Each time this field makes a transition from 0x0, the loop filter of the DC-DC converter is stepped once by a value proportional to the change. This can be used to force a certain control loop behavior, such as improving response under known heavy load transients.

struct __dcdc_low_power_config

#include <fsl_dcdc.h> Configuration for DCDC low power.

Public Members

bool enableAdjustHystereticValue

Adjust hysteretic value in low power from 12.5mV to 25mV.

dcdc_count_charging_time_period_t countChargingTimePeriod

The period of counting the charging times in power save mode.

dcdc_count_charging_time_threshold_t countChargingTimeThreshold

the threshold of the counting number of charging times during the period that *lp_overload_freq_sel* sets in power save mode.

struct *_dcdc_internal_regulator_config*

#include <fsl_dcdc.h> Configuration for DCDC internal regulator.

Public Members

bool enableLoadResistor

control the load resistor of the internal regulator of DCDC, the load resistor is connected as default “true”, and need set to “false” to disconnect the load resistor.

uint32_t feedbackPoint

Available range is 0~3. Select the feedback point of the internal regulator.

struct *_dcdc_min_power_config*

#include <fsl_dcdc.h> Configuration for min power setting.

Public Members

bool enableUseHalfFreqForContinuous

Set DCDC clock to half frequency for the continuous mode.

2.11 DCP: Data Co-Processor

FSL_DCP_DRIVER_VERSION

DCP driver version. Version 2.1.7.

Current version: 2.1.7

Change log:

- Version 2.1.7
 - Bug Fix
 - * Reduce optimization level for critical functions working with SRF.
- Version 2.1.6
 - Bug Fix
 - * MISRA C-2012 issue fix.
- Version 2.1.5
 - Improvements
 - * Add support for DCACHE.
- Version 2.1.4
 - Bug Fix
 - * Fix CRC-32 computation issue on the code’s block boundary size.
- Version 2.1.3
 - Bug Fix
 - * MISRA C-2012 issue fixed: rule 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 11.9, 14.4, 16.4 and 17.7.

- Version 2.1.2
 - Fix sign-compare warning in dcp_reverse_and_copy.
- Version 2.1.1
 - Add DCP status clearing when channel operation is complete
- 2.1.0
 - Add byte/word swap feature for key, input and output data
- Version 2.0.0
 - Initial version

enum __dcp_status

DCP status return codes.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_DCP_Again

Non-blocking function shall be called again.

enum __dcp_ch_enable

DCP channel enable.

Values:

enumerator kDCP_chDisable

DCP channel disable

enumerator kDCP_ch0Enable

DCP channel 0 enable

enumerator kDCP_ch1Enable

DCP channel 1 enable

enumerator kDCP_ch2Enable

DCP channel 2 enable

enumerator kDCP_ch3Enable

DCP channel 3 enable

enumerator kDCP_chEnableAll

DCP channel enable all

enum __dcp_ch_int_enable

DCP interrupt enable.

Values:

enumerator kDCP_chIntDisable

DCP interrupts disable

enumerator kDCP_ch0IntEnable

DCP channel 0 interrupt enable

enumerator kDCP_ch1IntEnable

DCP channel 1 interrupt enable

enumerator kDCP_ch2IntEnable

DCP channel 2 interrupt enable

enumerator kDCP_ch3IntEnable

DCP channel 3 interrupt enable

enum _dcp_channel

DCP channel selection.

Values:

enumerator kDCP_Channel0

DCP channel 0.

enumerator kDCP_Channel1

DCP channel 1.

enumerator kDCP_Channel2

DCP channel 2.

enumerator kDCP_Channel3

DCP channel 3.

enum _dcp_key_slot

DCP key slot selection.

Values:

enumerator kDCP_KeySlot0

DCP key slot 0.

enumerator kDCP_KeySlot1

DCP key slot 1.

enumerator kDCP_KeySlot2

DCP key slot 2.

enumerator kDCP_KeySlot3

DCP key slot 3.

enumerator kDCP_OtpKey

DCP OTP key.

enumerator kDCP_OtpUniqueKey

DCP unique OTP key.

enumerator kDCP_PayloadKey

DCP payload key.

enum _dcp_swap

DCP key, input & output swap options.

Values:

enumerator kDCP_NoSwap

enumerator kDCP_KeyByteSwap

enumerator kDCP_KeyWordSwap

enumerator kDCP_InputByteSwap

enumerator kDCP_InputWordSwap

enumerator kDCP_OutputByteSwap

enumerator kDCP_OutputWordSwap

typedef enum _dcp_ch_enable _dcp_ch_enable_t

DCP channel enable.

typedef enum *_dcp_ch_int_enable* _dcp_ch_int_enable_t
DCP interrupt enable.

typedef enum *_dcp_channel* dcp_channel_t
DCP channel selection.

typedef enum *_dcp_key_slot* dcp_key_slot_t
DCP key slot selection.

typedef enum *_dcp_swap* dcp_swap_t
DCP key, input & output swap options.

typedef struct *_dcp_work_packet* dcp_work_packet_t
DCP's work packet.

typedef struct *_dcp_handle* dcp_handle_t
Specify DCP's key resource and DCP channel.

typedef struct *_dcp_context* dcp_context_t
DCP's context buffer, used by DCP for context switching between channels.

typedef struct *_dcp_config* dcp_config_t
DCP's configuration structure.

void DCP_Init(DCP_Type *base, const *dcp_config_t* *config)
Enables clock to and enables DCP.
Enable DCP clock and configure DCP.

Parameters

- base – DCP base address
- config – Pointer to configuration structure.

void DCP_Deinit(DCP_Type *base)
Disable DCP clock.
Reset DCP and Disable DCP clock.

Parameters

- base – DCP base address

void DCP_GetDefaultConfig(*dcp_config_t* *config)
Gets the default configuration structure.

This function initializes the DCP configuration structure to a default value. The default values are as follows. `dcpConfig->gatherResidualWrites = true; dcpConfig->enableContextCaching = true; dcpConfig->enableContextSwitching = true; dcpConfig->enableChannel = kDCP_chEnableAll; dcpConfig->enableChannelInterrupt = kDCP_chIntDisable;`

Parameters

- config – **[out]** Pointer to configuration structure.

status_t DCP_WaitForChannelComplete(DCP_Type *base, *dcp_handle_t* *handle)
Poll and wait on DCP channel.

Polls the specified DCP channel until current it completes activity.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address.
- handle – Specifies DCP channel.

Returns

kStatus_Success When data processing completes without error.

Returns

kStatus_Fail When error occurs.

struct __dcp_work_packet

#include <fsl_dcp.h> DCP's work packet.

struct __dcp_handle

#include <fsl_dcp.h> Specify DCP's key resource and DCP channel.

Public Members

dcp_channel_t channel

Specify DCP channel.

dcp_key_slot_t keySlot

For operations with key (such as AES encryption/decryption), specify DCP key slot.

uint32_t swapConfig

For configuration of key, input, output byte/word swap options

struct __dcp_context

#include <fsl_dcp.h> DCP's context buffer, used by DCP for context switching between channels.

struct __dcp_config

#include <fsl_dcp.h> DCP's configuration structure.

Public Members

bool gatherResidualWrites

Enable the ragged writes to the unaligned buffers.

bool enableContextCaching

Enable the caching of contexts between the operations.

bool enableContextSwitching

Enable automatic context switching for the channels.

uint8_t enableChannel

DCP channel enable.

uint8_t enableChannelInterrupt

Per-channel interrupt enable.

2.12 DCP AES blocking driver

status_t DCP_AES_SetKey(DCP_Type *base, dcp_handle_t *handle, const uint8_t *key, size_t keySize)

Set AES key to dcp_handle_t struct and optionally to DCP.

Sets the AES key for encryption/decryption with the dcp_handle_t structure. The dcp_handle_t input argument specifies keySlot. If the keySlot is kDCP_OtpKey, the function will check the OTP_KEY_READY bit and will return it's ready to use status. For other keySlot selections, the function will copy and hold the key in dcp_handle_t struct. If the keySlot is one of the four DCP SRAM-based keys (one of kDCP_KeySlot0, kDCP_KeySlot1,

kDCP_KeySlot2, kDCP_KeySlot3), this function will also load the supplied key to the specified keySlot in DCP.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address.
- handle – Handle used for the request.
- key – 0-mod-4 aligned pointer to AES key.
- keySize – AES key size in bytes. Shall equal 16.

Returns

status from set key operation

status_t DCP_AES_EncryptEcb(DCP_Type *base, *dcp_handle_t* *handle, const uint8_t *plaintext, uint8_t *ciphertext, size_t size)

Encrypts AES on one or multiple 128-bit block(s).

Encrypts AES. The source plaintext and destination ciphertext can overlap in system memory.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- handle – Handle used for this request.
- plaintext – Input plain text to encrypt
- ciphertext – **[out]** Output cipher text
- size – Size of input and output data in bytes. Must be multiple of 16 bytes.

Returns

Status from encrypt operation

status_t DCP_AES_DecryptEcb(DCP_Type *base, *dcp_handle_t* *handle, const uint8_t *ciphertext, uint8_t *plaintext, size_t size)

Decrypts AES on one or multiple 128-bit block(s).

Decrypts AES. The source ciphertext and destination plaintext can overlap in system memory.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- handle – Handle used for this request.
- ciphertext – Input plain text to encrypt
- plaintext – **[out]** Output cipher text
- size – Size of input and output data in bytes. Must be multiple of 16 bytes.

Returns

Status from decrypt operation

status_t DCP_AES_EncryptCbc(DCP_Type *base, *dcp_handle_t* *handle, const uint8_t *plaintext, uint8_t *ciphertext, size_t size, const uint8_t iv[16])

Encrypts AES using CBC block mode.

Encrypts AES using CBC block mode. The source plaintext and destination ciphertext can overlap in system memory.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- handle – Handle used for this request.

- plaintext – Input plain text to encrypt
- ciphertext – **[out]** Output cipher text
- size – Size of input and output data in bytes. Must be multiple of 16 bytes.
- iv – Input initial vector to combine with the first input block.

Returns

Status from encrypt operation

```
status_t DCP_AES_DecryptCbc(DCP_Type *base, dcp_handle_t *handle, const uint8_t  
                           *ciphertext, uint8_t *plaintext, size_t size, const uint8_t iv[16])
```

Decrypts AES using CBC block mode.

Decrypts AES using CBC block mode. The source ciphertext and destination plaintext can overlap in system memory.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- handle – Handle used for this request.
- ciphertext – Input cipher text to decrypt
- plaintext – **[out]** Output plain text
- size – Size of input and output data in bytes. Must be multiple of 16 bytes.
- iv – Input initial vector to combine with the first input block.

Returns

Status from decrypt operation

```
DCP_AES_BLOCK_SIZE
```

AES block size in bytes

2.13 DCP HASH driver

```
enum _dcp_hash_algo_t
```

Supported cryptographic block cipher functions for HASH creation.

Values:

```
enumerator kDCP_Sha1
```

SHA_1

```
enumerator kDCP_Sha256
```

SHA_256

```
enumerator kDCP_Crc32
```

CRC_32

```
typedef enum _dcp_hash_algo_t dcp_hash_algo_t
```

Supported cryptographic block cipher functions for HASH creation.

```
typedef struct _dcp_hash_ctx_t dcp_hash_ctx_t
```

Storage type used to save hash context.

```
status_t DCP_HASH_Init(DCP_Type *base, dcp_handle_t *handle, dcp_hash_ctx_t *ctx,  
                      dcp_hash_algo_t algo)
```

Initialize HASH context.

This function initializes the HASH.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- handle – Specifies the DCP channel used for hashing.
- ctx – **[out]** Output hash context
- algo – Underlying algorithm to use for hash computation.

Returns

Status of initialization

status_t DCP_HASH_Update(DCP_Type *base, *dcp_hash_ctx_t* *ctx, const uint8_t *input, size_t inputSize)

Add data to current HASH.

Add data to current HASH. This can be called repeatedly with an arbitrary amount of data to be hashed. The functions blocks. If it returns kStatus_Success, the running hash has been updated (DCP has processed the input data), so the memory at the input pointer can be released back to system. The DCP context buffer is updated with the running hash and with all necessary information to support possible context switch.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- ctx – **[inout]** HASH context
- input – Input data
- inputSize – Size of input data in bytes

Returns

Status of the hash update operation

status_t DCP_HASH_Finish(DCP_Type *base, *dcp_hash_ctx_t* *ctx, uint8_t *output, size_t *outputSize)

Finalize hashing.

Outputs the final hash (computed by DCP_HASH_Update()) and erases the context.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- ctx – **[inout]** Input hash context
- output – **[out]** Output hash data
- outputSize – **[inout]** Optional parameter (can be passed as NULL). On function entry, it specifies the size of output[] buffer. On function return, it stores the number of updated output bytes.

Returns

Status of the hash finish operation

status_t DCP_HASH(DCP_Type *base, *dcp_handle_t* *handle, *dcp_hash_algo_t* algo, const uint8_t *input, size_t inputSize, uint8_t *output, size_t *outputSize)

Create HASH on given data.

Perform the full SHA or CRC32 in one function call. The function is blocking.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- handle – Handle used for the request.
- algo – Underlying algorithm to use for hash computation.

- input – Input data
- inputSize – Size of input data in bytes
- output – **[out]** Output hash data
- outputSize – **[out]** Output parameter storing the size of the output hash in bytes

Returns

Status of the one call hash operation.

DCP_HASH_CAVP_COMPATIBLE

DCP_SHA_BLOCK_SIZE

DCP HASH Context size.

internal buffer block size

DCP_HASH_BLOCK_SIZE

DCP hash block size

DCP_HASH_CTX_SIZE

DCP HASH Context size.

struct __dcp_hash_ctx_t

#include <fsl_dcp.h> Storage type used to save hash context.

2.14 DCP AES non-blocking driver

status_t DCP_AES_EncryptEcbNonBlocking(DCP_Type *base, *dcp_handle_t* *handle, *dcp_work_packet_t* *dcpPacket, const uint8_t *plaintext, uint8_t *ciphertext, size_t size)

Encrypts AES using the ECB block mode.

Puts AES ECB encrypt work packet to DCP channel.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- handle – Handle used for this request.
- dcpPacket – **[out]** Memory for the DCP work packet.
- plaintext – Input plain text to encrypt.
- ciphertext – **[out]** Output cipher text
- size – Size of input and output data in bytes. Must be multiple of 16 bytes.

Returns

kStatus_Success The work packet has been scheduled at DCP channel.

Returns

kStatus_DCP_Again The DCP channel is busy processing previous request.

status_t DCP_AES_DecryptEcbNonBlocking(DCP_Type *base, *dcp_handle_t* *handle, *dcp_work_packet_t* *dcpPacket, const uint8_t *ciphertext, uint8_t *plaintext, size_t size)

Decrypts AES using ECB block mode.

Puts AES ECB decrypt dcpPacket to DCP input job ring.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- handle – Handle used for this request.
- dcpPacket – **[out]** Memory for the DCP work packet.
- ciphertext – Input cipher text to decrypt
- plaintext – **[out]** Output plain text
- size – Size of input and output data in bytes. Must be multiple of 16 bytes.

Returns

kStatus_Success The work packet has been scheduled at DCP channel.

Returns

kStatus_DCP_Again The DCP channel is busy processing previous request.

status_t DCP_AES_EncryptCbcNonBlocking(DCP_Type *base, *dcp_handle_t* *handle,
 dcp_work_packet_t *dcpPacket, const uint8_t
 *plaintext, uint8_t *ciphertext, size_t size, const
 uint8_t *iv)

Encrypts AES using CBC block mode.

Puts AES CBC encrypt dcpPacket to DCP input job ring.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- handle – Handle used for this request. Specifies jobRing.
- dcpPacket – **[out]** Memory for the DCP work packet.
- plaintext – Input plain text to encrypt
- ciphertext – **[out]** Output cipher text
- size – Size of input and output data in bytes. Must be multiple of 16 bytes.
- iv – Input initial vector to combine with the first input block.

Returns

kStatus_Success The work packet has been scheduled at DCP channel.

Returns

kStatus_DCP_Again The DCP channel is busy processing previous request.

status_t DCP_AES_DecryptCbcNonBlocking(DCP_Type *base, *dcp_handle_t* *handle,
 dcp_work_packet_t *dcpPacket, const uint8_t
 *ciphertext, uint8_t *plaintext, size_t size, const
 uint8_t *iv)

Decrypts AES using CBC block mode.

Puts AES CBC decrypt dcpPacket to DCP input job ring.

Parameters

- base – DCP peripheral base address
- handle – Handle used for this request. Specifies jobRing.
- dcpPacket – **[out]** Memory for the DCP work packet.
- ciphertext – Input cipher text to decrypt
- plaintext – **[out]** Output plain text
- size – Size of input and output data in bytes. Must be multiple of 16 bytes.
- iv – Input initial vector to combine with the first input block.

Returns

kStatus_Success The work packet has been scheduled at DCP channel.

Returns

kStatus_DCP_Again The DCP channel is busy processing previous request.

2.15 DMAMUX: Direct Memory Access Multiplexer Driver

void DMAMUX_Init(DMAMUX_Type *base)

Initializes the DMAMUX peripheral.

This function ungates the DMAMUX clock.

Parameters

- base – DMAMUX peripheral base address.

void DMAMUX_Deinit(DMAMUX_Type *base)

Deinitializes the DMAMUX peripheral.

This function gates the DMAMUX clock.

Parameters

- base – DMAMUX peripheral base address.

static inline void DMAMUX_EnableChannel(DMAMUX_Type *base, uint32_t channel)

Enables the DMAMUX channel.

This function enables the DMAMUX channel.

Parameters

- base – DMAMUX peripheral base address.
- channel – DMAMUX channel number.

static inline void DMAMUX_DisableChannel(DMAMUX_Type *base, uint32_t channel)

Disables the DMAMUX channel.

This function disables the DMAMUX channel.

Note: The user must disable the DMAMUX channel before configuring it.

Parameters

- base – DMAMUX peripheral base address.
- channel – DMAMUX channel number.

static inline void DMAMUX_SetSource(DMAMUX_Type *base, uint32_t channel, int32_t source)

Configures the DMAMUX channel source.

Parameters

- base – DMAMUX peripheral base address.
- channel – DMAMUX channel number.
- source – Channel source, which is used to trigger the DMA transfer. User need to use the dma_request_source_t type as the input parameter.

```
static inline void DMAMUX_EnablePeriodTrigger(DMAMUX_Type *base, uint32_t channel)
```

Enables the DMAMUX period trigger.

This function enables the DMAMUX period trigger feature.

Parameters

- base – DMAMUX peripheral base address.
- channel – DMAMUX channel number.

```
static inline void DMAMUX_DisablePeriodTrigger(DMAMUX_Type *base, uint32_t channel)
```

Disables the DMAMUX period trigger.

This function disables the DMAMUX period trigger.

Parameters

- base – DMAMUX peripheral base address.
- channel – DMAMUX channel number.

```
static inline void DMAMUX_EnableAlwaysOn(DMAMUX_Type *base, uint32_t channel, bool enable)
```

Enables the DMA channel to be always ON.

This function enables the DMAMUX channel always ON feature.

Parameters

- base – DMAMUX peripheral base address.
- channel – DMAMUX channel number.
- enable – Switcher of the always ON feature. “true” means enabled, “false” means disabled.

FSL_DMAMUX_DRIVER_VERSION

DMAMUX driver version 2.1.1.

2.16 eDMA: Enhanced Direct Memory Access (eDMA) Controller Driver

```
void EDMA_Init(DMA_Type *base, const edma_config_t *config)
```

Initializes the eDMA peripheral.

This function ungates the eDMA clock and configures the eDMA peripheral according to the configuration structure. All emda enabled request will be cleared in this function.

Note: This function enables the minor loop map feature.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- config – A pointer to the configuration structure, see “edma_config_t”.

```
void EDMA_Deinit(DMA_Type *base)
```

Deinitializes the eDMA peripheral.

This function gates the eDMA clock.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.

void EDMA_InstallTCD(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, *edma_tcd_t* *tcd)

Push content of TCD structure into hardware TCD register.

Parameters

- base – EDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – EDMA channel number.
- tcd – Point to TCD structure.

void EDMA_GetDefaultConfig(*edma_config_t* *config)

Gets the eDMA default configuration structure.

This function sets the configuration structure to default values. The default configuration is set to the following values.

```
config.enableContinuousLinkMode = false;
config.enableHaltOnError = true;
config.enableRoundRobinArbitration = false;
config.enableDebugMode = false;
```

Parameters

- config – A pointer to the eDMA configuration structure.

static inline void EDMA_EnableContinuousChannelLinkMode(DMA_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable/Disable continuous channel link mode.

Note: Do not use continuous link mode with a channel linking to itself if there is only one minor loop iteration per service request, for example, if the channel's NBYTES value is the same as either the source or destination size. The same data transfer profile can be achieved by simply increasing the NBYTES value, which provides more efficient, faster processing.

Parameters

- base – EDMA peripheral base address.
- enable – true is enable, false is disable.

static inline void EDMA_EnableMinorLoopMapping(DMA_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable/Disable minor loop mapping.

The TCDn.word2 is redefined to include individual enable fields, an offset field, and the NBYTES field.

Parameters

- base – EDMA peripheral base address.
- enable – true is enable, false is disable.

void EDMA_ResetChannel(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel)

Sets all TCD registers to default values.

This function sets TCD registers for this channel to default values.

Note: This function must not be called while the channel transfer is ongoing or it causes unpredictable results.

Note: This function enables the auto stop request feature.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.

```
void EDMA_SetTransferConfig(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, const edma_transfer_config_t *config, edma_tcd_t *nextTcd)
```

Configures the eDMA transfer attribute.

This function configures the transfer attribute, including source address, destination address, transfer size, address offset, and so on. It also configures the scatter gather feature if the user supplies the TCD address. Example:

```
edma_transfer_t config;
edma_tcd_t tcd;
config.srcAddr = ..;
config.destAddr = ..;
...
EDMA_SetTransferConfig(DMA0, channel, &config, &stcd);
```

Note: If nextTcd is not NULL, it means scatter gather feature is enabled and DREQ bit is cleared in the previous transfer configuration, which is set in the eDMA_ResetChannel.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.
- config – Pointer to eDMA transfer configuration structure.
- nextTcd – Point to TCD structure. It can be NULL if users do not want to enable scatter/gather feature.

```
void EDMA_SetMinorOffsetConfig(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, const edma_minor_offset_config_t *config)
```

Configures the eDMA minor offset feature.

The minor offset means that the signed-extended value is added to the source address or destination address after each minor loop.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.
- config – A pointer to the minor offset configuration structure.

```
void EDMA_SetChannelPreemptionConfig(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, const edma_channel_preemption_config_t *config)
```

Configures the eDMA channel preemption feature.

This function configures the channel preemption attribute and the priority of the channel.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number

- `config` – A pointer to the channel preemption configuration structure.

```
void EDMA_SetChannelLink(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, edma_channel_link_type_t linkType, uint32_t linkedChannel)
```

Sets the channel link for the eDMA transfer.

This function configures either the minor link or the major link mode. The minor link means that the channel link is triggered every time CITER decreases by 1. The major link means that the channel link is triggered when the CITER is exhausted.

Note: Users should ensure that DONE flag is cleared before calling this interface, or the configuration is invalid.

Parameters

- `base` – eDMA peripheral base address.
- `channel` – eDMA channel number.
- `linkType` – A channel link type, which can be one of the following:
 - `kEDMA_LinkNone`
 - `kEDMA_MinorLink`
 - `kEDMA_MajorLink`
- `linkedChannel` – The linked channel number.

```
void EDMA_SetBandWidth(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, edma_bandwidth_t bandWidth)
```

Sets the bandwidth for the eDMA transfer.

Because the eDMA processes the minor loop, it continuously generates read/write sequences until the minor count is exhausted. The bandwidth forces the eDMA to stall after the completion of each read/write access to control the bus request bandwidth seen by the crossbar switch.

Parameters

- `base` – eDMA peripheral base address.
- `channel` – eDMA channel number.
- `bandWidth` – A bandwidth setting, which can be one of the following:
 - `kEDMABandwidthStallNone`
 - `kEDMABandwidthStall4Cycle`
 - `kEDMABandwidthStall8Cycle`

```
void EDMA_SetModulo(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, edma_modulo_t srcModulo, edma_modulo_t destModulo)
```

Sets the source modulo and the destination modulo for the eDMA transfer.

This function defines a specific address range specified to be the value after (SADDR + SOFF)/(DADDR + DOFF) calculation is performed or the original register value. It provides the ability to implement a circular data queue easily.

Parameters

- `base` – eDMA peripheral base address.
- `channel` – eDMA channel number.
- `srcModulo` – A source modulo value.
- `destModulo` – A destination modulo value.

```
static inline void EDMA__EnableAsyncRequest(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, bool enable)
```

Enables an async request for the eDMA transfer.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.
- enable – The command to enable (true) or disable (false).

```
static inline void EDMA__EnableAutoStopRequest(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, bool enable)
```

Enables an auto stop request for the eDMA transfer.

If enabling the auto stop request, the eDMA hardware automatically disables the hardware channel request.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.
- enable – The command to enable (true) or disable (false).

```
void EDMA__EnableChannelInterrupts(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables the interrupt source for the eDMA transfer.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.
- mask – The mask of interrupt source to be set. Users need to use the defined `edma_interrupt_enable_t` type.

```
void EDMA__DisableChannelInterrupts(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, uint32_t mask)
```

Disables the interrupt source for the eDMA transfer.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.
- mask – The mask of the interrupt source to be set. Use the defined `edma_interrupt_enable_t` type.

```
void EDMA__SetMajorOffsetConfig(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, int32_t sourceOffset, int32_t destOffset)
```

Configures the eDMA channel TCD major offset feature.

Adjustment value added to the source address at the completion of the major iteration count

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – edma channel number.
- sourceOffset – source address offset will be applied to source address after major loop done.
- destOffset – destination address offset will be applied to source address after major loop done.

void EDMA_TcdReset(*edma_tcd_t* *tcd)

Sets all fields to default values for the TCD structure.

This function sets all fields for this TCD structure to default value.

Note: This function enables the auto stop request feature.

Parameters

- tcd – Pointer to the TCD structure.

void EDMA_TcdSetTransferConfig(*edma_tcd_t* *tcd, const *edma_transfer_config_t* *config, *edma_tcd_t* *nextTcd)

Configures the eDMA TCD transfer attribute.

The TCD is a transfer control descriptor. The content of the TCD is the same as the hardware TCD registers. The TCD is used in the scatter-gather mode. This function configures the TCD transfer attribute, including source address, destination address, transfer size, address offset, and so on. It also configures the scatter gather feature if the user supplies the next TCD address. Example:

```
edma_transfer_t config = {  
...  
}  
edma_tcd_t tcd __aligned(32);  
edma_tcd_t nextTcd __aligned(32);  
EDMA_TcdSetTransferConfig(&tcd, &config, &nextTcd);
```

Note: TCD address should be 32 bytes aligned or it causes an eDMA error.

Note: If the nextTcd is not NULL, the scatter gather feature is enabled and DREQ bit is cleared in the previous transfer configuration, which is set in the EDMA_TcdReset.

Parameters

- tcd – Pointer to the TCD structure.
- config – Pointer to eDMA transfer configuration structure.
- nextTcd – Pointer to the next TCD structure. It can be NULL if users do not want to enable scatter/gather feature.

void EDMA_TcdSetMinorOffsetConfig(*edma_tcd_t* *tcd, const *edma_minor_offset_config_t* *config)

Configures the eDMA TCD minor offset feature.

A minor offset is a signed-extended value added to the source address or a destination address after each minor loop.

Parameters

- tcd – A point to the TCD structure.
- config – A pointer to the minor offset configuration structure.

void EDMA_TcdSetChannelLink(*edma_tcd_t* *tcd, *edma_channel_link_type_t* linkType, uint32_t linkedChannel)

Sets the channel link for the eDMA TCD.

This function configures either a minor link or a major link. The minor link means the channel link is triggered every time CITER decreases by 1. The major link means that the channel link is triggered when the CITER is exhausted.

Note: Users should ensure that DONE flag is cleared before calling this interface, or the configuration is invalid.

Parameters

- `tcd` – Point to the TCD structure.
- `linkType` – Channel link type, it can be one of:
 - `kEDMA_LinkNone`
 - `kEDMA_MinorLink`
 - `kEDMA_MajorLink`
- `linkedChannel` – The linked channel number.

`static inline void EDMA_TcdSetBandWidth(edma_tcd_t *tcd, edma_bandwidth_t bandWidth)`

Sets the bandwidth for the eDMA TCD.

Because the eDMA processes the minor loop, it continuously generates read/write sequences until the minor count is exhausted. The bandwidth forces the eDMA to stall after the completion of each read/write access to control the bus request bandwidth seen by the crossbar switch.

Parameters

- `tcd` – A pointer to the TCD structure.
- `bandWidth` – A bandwidth setting, which can be one of the following:
 - `kEDMABandwidthStallNone`
 - `kEDMABandwidthStall4Cycle`
 - `kEDMABandwidthStall8Cycle`

`void EDMA_TcdSetModulo(edma_tcd_t *tcd, edma_modulo_t srcModulo, edma_modulo_t destModulo)`

Sets the source modulo and the destination modulo for the eDMA TCD.

This function defines a specific address range specified to be the value after (SADDR + SOFF)/(DADDR + DOFF) calculation is performed or the original register value. It provides the ability to implement a circular data queue easily.

Parameters

- `tcd` – A pointer to the TCD structure.
- `srcModulo` – A source modulo value.
- `destModulo` – A destination modulo value.

`static inline void EDMA_TcdEnableAutoStopRequest(edma_tcd_t *tcd, bool enable)`

Sets the auto stop request for the eDMA TCD.

If enabling the auto stop request, the eDMA hardware automatically disables the hardware channel request.

Parameters

- `tcd` – A pointer to the TCD structure.
- `enable` – The command to enable (true) or disable (false).

void EDMA__TcdEnableInterrupts(*edma_tcd_t* *tcd, uint32_t mask)

Enables the interrupt source for the eDMA TCD.

Parameters

- tcd – Point to the TCD structure.
- mask – The mask of interrupt source to be set. Users need to use the defined *edma_interrupt_enable_t* type.

void EDMA__TcdDisableInterrupts(*edma_tcd_t* *tcd, uint32_t mask)

Disables the interrupt source for the eDMA TCD.

Parameters

- tcd – Point to the TCD structure.
- mask – The mask of interrupt source to be set. Users need to use the defined *edma_interrupt_enable_t* type.

void EDMA__TcdSetMajorOffsetConfig(*edma_tcd_t* *tcd, int32_t sourceOffset, int32_t destOffset)

Configures the eDMA TCD major offset feature.

Adjustment value added to the source address at the completion of the major iteration count

Parameters

- tcd – A point to the TCD structure.
- sourceOffset – source address offset will be applied to source address after major loop done.
- destOffset – destination address offset will be applied to source address after major loop done.

static inline void EDMA__EnableChannelRequest(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel)

Enables the eDMA hardware channel request.

This function enables the hardware channel request.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.

static inline void EDMA__DisableChannelRequest(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel)

Disables the eDMA hardware channel request.

This function disables the hardware channel request.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.

static inline void EDMA__TriggerChannelStart(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel)

Starts the eDMA transfer by using the software trigger.

This function starts a minor loop transfer.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.

uint32_t EDMA_GetRemainingMajorLoopCount(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel)

Gets the remaining major loop count from the eDMA current channel TCD.

This function checks the TCD (Task Control Descriptor) status for a specified eDMA channel and returns the number of major loop count that has not finished.

Note: 1. This function can only be used to get unfinished major loop count of transfer without the next TCD, or it might be inaccuracy.

- a. The unfinished/remaining transfer bytes cannot be obtained directly from registers while the channel is running. Because to calculate the remaining bytes, the initial NBYTES configured in DMA_TCDn_NBYTES_MLNO register is needed while the eDMA IP does not support getting it while a channel is active. In another word, the NBYTES value reading is always the actual (decrementing) NBYTES value the dma_engine is working with while a channel is running. Consequently, to get the remaining transfer bytes, a software-saved initial value of NBYTES (for example copied before enabling the channel) is needed. The formula to calculate it is shown below: RemainingBytes = RemainingMajorLoopCount * NBYTES(initially configured)
-

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.

Returns

Major loop count which has not been transferred yet for the current TCD.

static inline uint32_t EDMA_GetErrorStatusFlags(DMA_Type *base)

Gets the eDMA channel error status flags.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.

Returns

The mask of error status flags. Users need to use the `_edma_error_status_flags` type to decode the return variables.

uint32_t EDMA_GetChannelStatusFlags(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel)

Gets the eDMA channel status flags.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.

Returns

The mask of channel status flags. Users need to use the `_edma_channel_status_flags` type to decode the return variables.

void EDMA_ClearChannelStatusFlags(DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel, uint32_t mask)

Clears the eDMA channel status flags.

Parameters

- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.
- mask – The mask of channel status to be cleared. Users need to use the defined `_edma_channel_status_flags` type.

void EDMA_CreateHandle(*edma_handle_t* *handle, DMA_Type *base, uint32_t channel)

Creates the eDMA handle.

This function is called if using the transactional API for eDMA. This function initializes the internal state of the eDMA handle.

Parameters

- handle – eDMA handle pointer. The eDMA handle stores callback function and parameters.
- base – eDMA peripheral base address.
- channel – eDMA channel number.

void EDMA_InstallTCDMemory(*edma_handle_t* *handle, *edma_tcd_t* *tcdPool, uint32_t tcdSize)

Installs the TCDs memory pool into the eDMA handle.

This function is called after the EDMA_CreateHandle to use scatter/gather feature. This function shall only be used while users need to use scatter gather mode. Scatter gather mode enables EDMA to load a new transfer control block (tcd) in hardware, and automatically reconfigure that DMA channel for a new transfer. Users need to prepare tcd memory and also configure tcds using interface EDMA_SubmitTransfer.

Parameters

- handle – eDMA handle pointer.
- tcdPool – A memory pool to store TCDs. It must be 32 bytes aligned.
- tcdSize – The number of TCD slots.

void EDMA_SetCallback(*edma_handle_t* *handle, *edma_callback* callback, void *userData)

Installs a callback function for the eDMA transfer.

This callback is called in the eDMA IRQ handler. Use the callback to do something after the current major loop transfer completes. This function will be called every time one tcd finished transfer.

Parameters

- handle – eDMA handle pointer.
- callback – eDMA callback function pointer.
- userData – A parameter for the callback function.

void EDMA_PrepareTransferConfig(*edma_transfer_config_t* *config, void *srcAddr, uint32_t srcWidth, int16_t srcOffset, void *destAddr, uint32_t destWidth, int16_t destOffset, uint32_t bytesEachRequest, uint32_t transferBytes)

Prepares the eDMA transfer structure configurations.

This function prepares the transfer configuration structure according to the user input.

Note: The data address and the data width must be consistent. For example, if the SRC is 4 bytes, the source address must be 4 bytes aligned, or it results in source address error (SAE).

Parameters

- config – The user configuration structure of type *edma_transfer_t*.
- srcAddr – eDMA transfer source address.
- srcWidth – eDMA transfer source address width(bytes).

- srcOffset – source address offset.
- destAddr – eDMA transfer destination address.
- destWidth – eDMA transfer destination address width(bytes).
- destOffset – destination address offset.
- bytesEachRequest – eDMA transfer bytes per channel request.
- transferBytes – eDMA transfer bytes to be transferred.

```
void EDMA__PrepareTransfer(edma_transfer_config_t *config, void *srcAddr, uint32_t srcWidth,  
                           void *destAddr, uint32_t destWidth, uint32_t bytesEachRequest,  
                           uint32_t transferBytes, edma_transfer_type_t transferType)
```

Prepares the eDMA transfer structure.

This function prepares the transfer configuration structure according to the user input.

Note: The data address and the data width must be consistent. For example, if the SRC is 4 bytes, the source address must be 4 bytes aligned, or it results in source address error (SAE).

Parameters

- config – The user configuration structure of type *edma_transfer_t*.
- srcAddr – eDMA transfer source address.
- srcWidth – eDMA transfer source address width(bytes).
- destAddr – eDMA transfer destination address.
- destWidth – eDMA transfer destination address width(bytes).
- bytesEachRequest – eDMA transfer bytes per channel request.
- transferBytes – eDMA transfer bytes to be transferred.
- transferType – eDMA transfer type.

```
status_t EDMA__SubmitTransfer(edma_handle_t *handle, const edma_transfer_config_t *config)
```

Submits the eDMA transfer request.

This function submits the eDMA transfer request according to the transfer configuration structure. In scatter gather mode, call this function will add a configured tcd to the circular list of tcd pool. The tcd pools is setup by call function EDMA_InstallTCDMemory before.

Parameters

- handle – eDMA handle pointer.
- config – Pointer to eDMA transfer configuration structure.

Return values

- kStatus_EDMA_Success – It means submit transfer request succeed.
- kStatus_EDMA_QueueFull – It means TCD queue is full. Submit transfer request is not allowed.
- kStatus_EDMA_Busy – It means the given channel is busy, need to submit request later.

```
void EDMA__StartTransfer(edma_handle_t *handle)
```

eDMA starts transfer.

This function enables the channel request. Users can call this function after submitting the transfer request or before submitting the transfer request.

Parameters

- handle – eDMA handle pointer.

void EDMA_StopTransfer(*edma_handle_t* *handle)

eDMA stops transfer.

This function disables the channel request to pause the transfer. Users can call EDMA_StartTransfer() again to resume the transfer.

Parameters

- handle – eDMA handle pointer.

void EDMA_AbortTransfer(*edma_handle_t* *handle)

eDMA aborts transfer.

This function disables the channel request and clear transfer status bits. Users can submit another transfer after calling this API.

Parameters

- handle – DMA handle pointer.

static inline uint32_t EDMA_GetUnusedTCDNumber(*edma_handle_t* *handle)

Get unused TCD slot number.

This function gets current tcd index which is run. If the TCD pool pointer is NULL, it will return 0.

Parameters

- handle – DMA handle pointer.

Returns

The unused tcd slot number.

static inline uint32_t EDMA_GetNextTCDAddress(*edma_handle_t* *handle)

Get the next tcd address.

This function gets the next tcd address. If this is last TCD, return 0.

Parameters

- handle – DMA handle pointer.

Returns

The next TCD address.

void EDMA_HandleIRQ(*edma_handle_t* *handle)

eDMA IRQ handler for the current major loop transfer completion.

This function clears the channel major interrupt flag and calls the callback function if it is not NULL.

Note: For the case using TCD queue, when the major iteration count is exhausted, additional operations are performed. These include the final address adjustments and reloading of the BITER field into the CITER. Assertion of an optional interrupt request also occurs at this time, as does a possible fetch of a new TCD from memory using the scatter/gather address pointer included in the descriptor (if scatter/gather is enabled).

For instance, when the time interrupt of TCD[0] happens, the TCD[1] has already been loaded into the eDMA engine. As sga and sga_index are calculated based on the DLAST_SGA bitfield lies in the TCD_CSR register, the sga_index in this case should be 2 (DLAST_SGA of TCD[1] stores the address of TCD[2]). Thus, the “tcdUsed” updated should be (tcdUsed - 2U) which indicates the number of TCDs can be loaded in the memory pool (because TCD[0] and TCD[1] have been loaded into the eDMA engine at this point already.).

For the last two continuous ISRs in a scatter/gather process, they both load the last TCD (The last ISR does not load a new TCD) from the memory pool to the eDMA engine when major loop completes. Therefore, ensure that the header and tcdUsed updated are identical for them. tcdUsed are both 0 in this case as no TCD to be loaded.

See the “eDMA basic data flow” in the eDMA Functional description section of the Reference Manual for further details.

Parameters

- handle – eDMA handle pointer.

FSL_EDMA_DRIVER_VERSION

eDMA driver version

Version 2.4.5.

enum __edma_transfer_size

eDMA transfer configuration

Values:

enumerator kEDMA_TransferSize1Bytes

Source/Destination data transfer size is 1 byte every time

enumerator kEDMA_TransferSize2Bytes

Source/Destination data transfer size is 2 bytes every time

enumerator kEDMA_TransferSize4Bytes

Source/Destination data transfer size is 4 bytes every time

enumerator kEDMA_TransferSize8Bytes

Source/Destination data transfer size is 8 bytes every time

enumerator kEDMA_TransferSize16Bytes

Source/Destination data transfer size is 16 bytes every time

enumerator kEDMA_TransferSize32Bytes

Source/Destination data transfer size is 32 bytes every time

enum __edma_modulo

eDMA modulo configuration

Values:

enumerator kEDMA_ModuloDisable

Disable modulo

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo2bytes

Circular buffer size is 2 bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo4bytes

Circular buffer size is 4 bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo8bytes

Circular buffer size is 8 bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo16bytes

Circular buffer size is 16 bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo32bytes

Circular buffer size is 32 bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo64bytes

Circular buffer size is 64 bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo128bytes
Circular buffer size is 128 bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo256bytes
Circular buffer size is 256 bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo512bytes
Circular buffer size is 512 bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo1Kbytes
Circular buffer size is 1 K bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo2Kbytes
Circular buffer size is 2 K bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo4Kbytes
Circular buffer size is 4 K bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo8Kbytes
Circular buffer size is 8 K bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo16Kbytes
Circular buffer size is 16 K bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo32Kbytes
Circular buffer size is 32 K bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo64Kbytes
Circular buffer size is 64 K bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo128Kbytes
Circular buffer size is 128 K bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo256Kbytes
Circular buffer size is 256 K bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo512Kbytes
Circular buffer size is 512 K bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo1Mbytes
Circular buffer size is 1 M bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo2Mbytes
Circular buffer size is 2 M bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo4Mbytes
Circular buffer size is 4 M bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo8Mbytes
Circular buffer size is 8 M bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo16Mbytes
Circular buffer size is 16 M bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo32Mbytes
Circular buffer size is 32 M bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo64Mbytes
Circular buffer size is 64 M bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo128Mbytes
Circular buffer size is 128 M bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo256Mbytes

Circular buffer size is 256 M bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo512Mbytes

Circular buffer size is 512 M bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo1Gbytes

Circular buffer size is 1 G bytes.

enumerator kEDMA_Modulo2Gbytes

Circular buffer size is 2 G bytes.

enum _edma_bandwidth

Bandwidth control.

Values:

enumerator kEDMA_BandwidthStallNone

No eDMA engine stalls.

enumerator kEDMA_BandwidthStall4Cycle

eDMA engine stalls for 4 cycles after each read/write.

enumerator kEDMA_BandwidthStall8Cycle

eDMA engine stalls for 8 cycles after each read/write.

enum _edma_channel_link_type

Channel link type.

Values:

enumerator kEDMA_LinkNone

No channel link

enumerator kEDMA_MinorLink

Channel link after each minor loop

enumerator kEDMA_MajorLink

Channel link while major loop count exhausted

_edma_channel_status_flags eDMA channel status flags.

Values:

enumerator kEDMA_DoneFlag

DONE flag, set while transfer finished, CITER value exhausted

enumerator kEDMA_ErrorFlag

eDMA error flag, an error occurred in a transfer

enumerator kEDMA_InterruptFlag

eDMA interrupt flag, set while an interrupt occurred of this channel

_edma_error_status_flags eDMA channel error status flags.

Values:

enumerator kEDMA_DestinationBusErrorFlag

Bus error on destination address

enumerator kEDMA_SourceBusErrorFlag

Bus error on the source address

enumerator kEDMA_ScatterGatherErrorFlag
Error on the Scatter/Gather address, not 32byte aligned.

enumerator kEDMA_NbytesErrorFlag
NBYTES/CITER configuration error

enumerator kEDMA_DestinationOffsetErrorFlag
Destination offset not aligned with destination size

enumerator kEDMA_DestinationAddressErrorFlag
Destination address not aligned with destination size

enumerator kEDMA_SourceOffsetErrorFlag
Source offset not aligned with source size

enumerator kEDMA_SourceAddressErrorFlag
Source address not aligned with source size

enumerator kEDMA_ErrorChannelFlag
Error channel number of the cancelled channel number

enumerator kEDMA_ChannelPriorityErrorFlag
Channel priority is not unique.

enumerator kEDMA_TransferCanceledFlag
Transfer cancelled

enumerator kEDMA_ValidFlag
No error occurred, this bit is 0. Otherwise, it is 1.

enum _edma_interrupt_enable
eDMA interrupt source

Values:

enumerator kEDMA_ErrorInterruptEnable
Enable interrupt while channel error occurs.

enumerator kEDMA_MajorInterruptEnable
Enable interrupt while major count exhausted.

enumerator kEDMA_HalfInterruptEnable
Enable interrupt while major count to half value.

enum _edma_transfer_type
eDMA transfer type

Values:

enumerator kEDMA_MemoryToMemory
Transfer from memory to memory

enumerator kEDMA_PeripheralToMemory
Transfer from peripheral to memory

enumerator kEDMA_MemoryToPeripheral
Transfer from memory to peripheral

enumerator kEDMA_PeripheralToPeripheral
Transfer from Peripheral to peripheral

_edma_transfer_status eDMA transfer status

Values:

enumerator `kStatus_EDMA_QueueFull`

TCD queue is full.

enumerator `kStatus_EDMA_Busy`

Channel is busy and can't handle the transfer request.

typedef enum *_edma_transfer_size* `edma_transfer_size_t`

eDMA transfer configuration

typedef enum *_edma_modulo* `edma_modulo_t`

eDMA modulo configuration

typedef enum *_edma_bandwidth* `edma_bandwidth_t`

Bandwidth control.

typedef enum *_edma_channel_link_type* `edma_channel_link_type_t`

Channel link type.

typedef enum *_edma_interrupt_enable* `edma_interrupt_enable_t`

eDMA interrupt source

typedef enum *_edma_transfer_type* `edma_transfer_type_t`

eDMA transfer type

typedef struct *_edma_config* `edma_config_t`

eDMA global configuration structure.

typedef struct *_edma_transfer_config* `edma_transfer_config_t`

eDMA transfer configuration

This structure configures the source/destination transfer attribute.

typedef struct *_edma_channel_Preemption_config* `edma_channel_Preemption_config_t`

eDMA channel priority configuration

typedef struct *_edma_minor_offset_config* `edma_minor_offset_config_t`

eDMA minor offset configuration

typedef struct *_edma_tcd* `edma_tcd_t`

eDMA TCD.

This structure is same as TCD register which is described in reference manual, and is used to configure the scatter/gather feature as a next hardware TCD.

typedef void (**edma_callback*)(struct *_edma_handle* *handle, void *userData, bool transferDone, uint32_t tcds)

Define callback function for eDMA.

This callback function is called in the EDMA interrupt handle. In normal mode, run into callback function means the transfer users need is done. In scatter gather mode, run into callback function means a transfer control block (tcd) is finished. Not all transfer finished, users can get the finished tcd numbers using interface `EDMA_GetUnusedTCDNumber`.

Param handle

EDMA handle pointer, users shall not touch the values inside.

Param userData

The callback user parameter pointer. Users can use this parameter to involve things users need to change in EDMA callback function.

Param transferDone

If the current loaded transfer done. In normal mode it means if all transfer done. In scatter gather mode, this parameter shows is the current transfer

block in EDMA register is done. As the load of core is different, it will be different if the new tcd loaded into EDMA registers while this callback called. If true, it always means new tcd still not loaded into registers, while false means new tcd already loaded into registers.

Param tcDs

How many tcDs are done from the last callback. This parameter only used in scatter gather mode. It tells user how many tcDs are finished between the last callback and this.

```
typedef struct _edma_handle edma_handle_t
```

EDMA transfer handle structure

```
DMA_DCHPRI_INDEX(channel)
```

Compute the offset unit from DCHPRI3.

```
struct _edma_config
```

#include <fsl_edma.h> EDMA global configuration structure.

Public Members

bool enableContinuousLinkMode

Enable (true) continuous link mode. Upon minor loop completion, the channel activates again if that channel has a minor loop channel link enabled and the link channel is itself.

bool enableHaltOnError

Enable (true) transfer halt on error. Any error causes the HALT bit to set. Subsequently, all service requests are ignored until the HALT bit is cleared.

bool enableRoundRobinArbitration

Enable (true) round robin channel arbitration method or fixed priority arbitration is used for channel selection

bool enableDebugMode

Enable(true) eDMA debug mode. When in debug mode, the eDMA stalls the start of a new channel. Executing channels are allowed to complete.

```
struct _edma_transfer_config
```

#include <fsl_edma.h> EDMA transfer configuration

This structure configures the source/destination transfer attribute.

Public Members

uint32_t srcAddr

Source data address.

uint32_t destAddr

Destination data address.

edma_transfer_size_t srcTransferSize

Source data transfer size.

edma_transfer_size_t destTransferSize

Destination data transfer size.

int16_t srcOffset

Sign-extended offset applied to the current source address to form the next-state value as each source read is completed.

int16_t destOffset

Sign-extended offset applied to the current destination address to form the next-state value as each destination write is completed.

uint32_t minorLoopBytes

Bytes to transfer in a minor loop

uint32_t majorLoopCounts

Major loop iteration count.

struct __edma_channel_Preemption_config

#include <fsl_edma.h> eDMA channel priority configuration

Public Members

bool enableChannelPreemption

If true: a channel can be suspended by other channel with higher priority

bool enablePreemptAbility

If true: a channel can suspend other channel with low priority

uint8_t channelPriority

Channel priority

struct __edma_minor_offset_config

#include <fsl_edma.h> eDMA minor offset configuration

Public Members

bool enableSrcMinorOffset

Enable(true) or Disable(false) source minor loop offset.

bool enableDestMinorOffset

Enable(true) or Disable(false) destination minor loop offset.

uint32_t minorOffset

Offset for a minor loop mapping.

struct __edma_tcd

#include <fsl_edma.h> eDMA TCD.

This structure is same as TCD register which is described in reference manual, and is used to configure the scatter/gather feature as a next hardware TCD.

Public Members

__IO uint32_t SADDR

SADDR register, used to save source address

__IO uint16_t SOFF

SOFF register, save offset bytes every transfer

__IO uint16_t ATTR

ATTR register, source/destination transfer size and modulo

__IO uint32_t NBYTES

Nbytes register, minor loop length in bytes

__IO uint32_t SLAST
SLAST register

__IO uint32_t DADDR
DADDR register, used for destination address

__IO uint16_t DOFF
DOFF register, used for destination offset

__IO uint16_t CITER
CITER register, current minor loop numbers, for unfinished minor loop.

__IO uint32_t DLAST_SGA
DLASTSGA register, next tcd address used in scatter-gather mode

__IO uint16_t CSR
CSR register, for TCD control status

__IO uint16_t BITER
BITER register, begin minor loop count.

struct __edma_handle
#include <fsl_edma.h> eDMA transfer handle structure

Public Members

edma_callback callback
Callback function for major count exhausted.

void *userData
Callback function parameter.

DMA_Type *base
eDMA peripheral base address.

edma_tcd_t *tcdPool
Pointer to memory stored TCDs.

uint8_t channel
eDMA channel number.

volatile int8_t header
The first TCD index. Should point to the next TCD to be loaded into the eDMA engine.

volatile int8_t tail
The last TCD index. Should point to the next TCD to be stored into the memory pool.

volatile int8_t tcdUsed
The number of used TCD slots. Should reflect the number of TCDs can be used/loaded in the memory.

volatile int8_t tcdSize
The total number of TCD slots in the queue.

uint8_t flags
The status of the current channel.

2.17 eLCDIF: Enhanced LCD Interface

void ELCDIF_RgbModeInit(LCDIF_Type *base, const *elcdif_rgb_mode_config_t* *config)

Initializes the eLCDIF to work in RGB mode (DOTCLK mode).

This function ungates the eLCDIF clock and configures the eLCDIF peripheral according to the configuration structure.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to the configuration structure.

void ELCDIF_RgbModeGetDefaultConfig(*elcdif_rgb_mode_config_t* *config)

Gets the eLCDIF default configuration structure for RGB (DOTCLK) mode.

This function sets the configuration structure to default values. The default configuration is set to the following values.

```
config->panelWidth = 480U;
config->panelHeight = 272U;
config->hsw = 41;
config->hfp = 4;
config->hbp = 8;
config->vsw = 10;
config->vfp = 4;
config->vbp = 2;
config->polarityFlags = kELCDIF_VsyncActiveLow |
                       kELCDIF_HsyncActiveLow |
                       kELCDIF_DataEnableActiveLow |
                       kELCDIF_DriveDataOnFallingClkEdge;
config->bufferAddr = 0U;
config->pixelFormat = kELCDIF_PixelFormatRGB888;
config->dataBus = kELCDIF_DataBus24Bit;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to the eLCDIF configuration structure.

void ELCDIF_Deinit(LCDIF_Type *base)

Deinitializes the eLCDIF peripheral.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.

void ELCDIF_RgbModeSetPixelFormat(LCDIF_Type *base, *elcdif_pixel_format_t* pixelFormat)

Set the pixel format in RGB (DOTCLK) mode.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.
- pixelFormat – The pixel format.

static inline void ELCDIF_RgbModeStart(LCDIF_Type *base)

Start to display in RGB (DOTCLK) mode.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.

void ELCDIF_RgbModeStop(LCDIF_Type *base)

Stop display in RGB (DOTCLK) mode and wait until finished.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.

static inline void ELCDIF_SetNextBufferAddr(LCDIF_Type *base, uint32_t bufferAddr)

Set the next frame buffer address to display.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.
- bufferAddr – The frame buffer address to set.

void ELCDIF_Reset(LCDIF_Type *base)

Reset the eLCDIF peripheral.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.

void ELCDIF_SetPixelComponentOrder(LCDIF_Type *base, *elcdif_pixel_component_order_t* order)

Set the order of the RGB components of each pixel in lines.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.
- order – The pixel component order

static inline uint32_t ELCDIF_GetCrcValue(const LCDIF_Type *base)

Get the CRC value of the frame sent out.

When a frame is sent complete (the interrupt kELCDIF_CurFrameDone assert), this function can be used to get the CRC value of the frame sent.

Note: The CRC value is dependent on the LCD_DATABUS_WIDTH.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.

Returns

The CRC value.

static inline uint32_t ELCDIF_GetBusMasterErrorAddr(const LCDIF_Type *base)

Get the bus master error virtual address.

When bus master error occurs (the interrupt kELCDIF_BusMasterError assert), this function can get the virtual address at which the AXI master received an error response from the slave.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.

Returns

The error virtual address.

static inline uint32_t ELCDIF_GetStatus(const LCDIF_Type *base)

Get the eLCDIF status.

The status flags are returned as a mask value, application could check the corresponding bit. Example:

```
uint32_t statusFlags;
statusFlags = ELCDIF_GetStatus(LCDIF);

if (kELCDIF_LFifoFull & statusFlags)
{
}

if (kELCDIF_TxFifoEmpty & statusFlags)
{
}
```

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.

Returns

The mask value of status flags, it is OR'ed value of `_elcdif_status_flags`.

static inline uint32_t ELCDIF_GetLFifoCount(const LCDIF_Type *base)

Get current count in Latency buffer (LFIFO).

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.

Returns

The LFIFO current count

static inline void ELCDIF_EnableInterrupts(LCDIF_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables eLCDIF interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.
- mask – interrupt source, OR'ed value of `_elcdif_interrupt_enable`.

static inline void ELCDIF_DisableInterrupts(LCDIF_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables eLCDIF interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.
- mask – interrupt source, OR'ed value of `_elcdif_interrupt_enable`.

static inline uint32_t ELCDIF_GetInterruptStatus(const LCDIF_Type *base)

Get eLCDIF interrupt pending status.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.

Returns

Interrupt pending status, OR'ed value of `_elcdif_interrupt_flags`.

static inline void ELCDIF_ClearInterruptStatus(LCDIF_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clear eLCDIF interrupt pending status.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.
- mask – of the flags to clear, OR'ed value of `_elcdif_interrupt_flags`.

```
static inline void ELCDIF_EnableLut(LCDIF_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enable or disable the LUT.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

```
status_t ELCDIF_UpdateLut(LCDIF_Type *base, elcdif_lut_t lut, uint16_t startIndex, const  
uint32_t *lutData, uint16_t count)
```

Load the LUT value.

This function loads the LUT value to the specific LUT memory, user can specify the start entry index.

Parameters

- base – eLCDIF peripheral base address.
- lut – Which LUT to load.
- startIndex – The start index of the LUT entry to update.
- lutData – The LUT data to load.
- count – Count of lutData.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Initialization success.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – Wrong argument.

```
FSL_ELCDIF_DRIVER_VERSION
```

eLCDIF driver version

```
enum _elcdif_polarity_flags
```

eLCDIF signal polarity flags

Values:

```
enumerator kELCDIF_VsyncActiveLow
```

VSYNC active low.

```
enumerator kELCDIF_HsyncActiveLow
```

HSYNC active low.

```
enumerator kELCDIF_DataEnableActiveLow
```

Data enable line active low.

```
enumerator kELCDIF_DriveDataOnFallingClkEdge
```

Drive data on falling clock edge, capture data on rising clock edge.

```
enumerator kELCDIF_VsyncActiveHigh
```

VSYNC active high.

```
enumerator kELCDIF_HsyncActiveHigh
```

HSYNC active high.

```
enumerator kELCDIF_DataEnableActiveHigh
```

Data enable line active high.

```
enumerator kELCDIF_DriveDataOnRisingClkEdge
```

Drive data on falling clock edge, capture data on rising clock edge.

enum `_elcdif_interrupt_enable`

The eLCDIF interrupts to enable.

Values:

enumerator `kELCDIF__BusMasterErrorInterruptEnable`

Bus master error interrupt.

enumerator `kELCDIF__TxFifoOverflowInterruptEnable`

TXFIFO overflow interrupt.

enumerator `kELCDIF__TxFifoUnderflowInterruptEnable`

TXFIFO underflow interrupt.

enumerator `kELCDIF__CurFrameDoneInterruptEnable`

Interrupt when hardware enters vertical blanking state.

enumerator `kELCDIF__VsyncEdgeInterruptEnable`

Interrupt when hardware encounters VSYNC edge.

enum `_elcdif_interrupt_flags`

The eLCDIF interrupt status flags.

Values:

enumerator `kELCDIF__BusMasterError`

Bus master error interrupt.

enumerator `kELCDIF__TxFifoOverflow`

TXFIFO overflow interrupt.

enumerator `kELCDIF__TxFifoUnderflow`

TXFIFO underflow interrupt.

enumerator `kELCDIF__CurFrameDone`

Interrupt when hardware enters vertical blanking state.

enumerator `kELCDIF__VsyncEdge`

Interrupt when hardware encounters VSYNC edge.

enum `_elcdif_status_flags`

eLCDIF status flags

Values:

enumerator `kELCDIF__LFifoFull`

LFIFO full.

enumerator `kELCDIF__LFifoEmpty`

LFIFO empty.

enumerator `kELCDIF__TxFifoFull`

TXFIFO full.

enumerator `kELCDIF__TxFifoEmpty`

TXFIFO empty.

enum `_elcdif_pixel_format`

The pixel format.

This enumerator should be defined together with the array `s_pixelFormatReg`. To support new pixel format, enhance this enumerator and `s_pixelFormatReg`.

Values:

enumerator kELCDIF__PixelFormatRAW8

RAW 8 bit, four data use 32 bits.

enumerator kELCDIF__PixelFormatRGB565

RGB565, two pixel use 32 bits.

enumerator kELCDIF__PixelFormatRGB666

RGB666 unpacked, one pixel uses 32 bits, high byte unused, upper 2 bits of other bytes unused.

enumerator kELCDIF__PixelFormatXRGB8888

XRGB8888 unpacked, one pixel uses 32 bits, high byte unused.

enumerator kELCDIF__PixelFormatRGB888

RGB888 packed, one pixel uses 24 bits.

enum _elcdif_lcd_data_bus

The LCD data bus type.

Values:

enumerator kELCDIF__DataBus8Bit

8-bit data bus.

enumerator kELCDIF__DataBus16Bit

16-bit data bus, support RGB565.

enumerator kELCDIF__DataBus18Bit

18-bit data bus, support RGB666.

enumerator kELCDIF__DataBus24Bit

24-bit data bus, support RGB888.

enum _elcdif_as_pixel_format

eLCDIF alpha surface pixel format.

Values:

enumerator kELCDIF__AsPixelFormatARGB8888

32-bit pixels with alpha.

enumerator kELCDIF__AsPixelFormatRGB888

32-bit pixels without alpha (unpacked 24-bit format)

enumerator kELCDIF__AsPixelFormatARGB1555

16-bit pixels with alpha.

enumerator kELCDIF__AsPixelFormatARGB4444

16-bit pixels with alpha.

enumerator kELCDIF__AsPixelFormatRGB555

16-bit pixels without alpha.

enumerator kELCDIF__AsPixelFormatRGB444

16-bit pixels without alpha.

enumerator kELCDIF__AsPixelFormatRGB565

16-bit pixels without alpha.

enum _elcdif_alpha_mode

eLCDIF alpha mode during blending.

Values:

enumerator kELCDIF_AlphaEmbedded

The alpha surface pixel alpha value will be used for blend.

enumerator kELCDIF_AlphaOverride

The user defined alpha value will be used for blend directly.

enumerator kELCDIF_AlphaMultiply

The alpha surface pixel alpha value scaled the user defined alpha value will be used for blend, for example, pixel alpha set to 200, user defined alpha set to 100, then the result alpha is $200 * 100 / 255$.

enumerator kELCDIF_AlphaRop

Raster operation.

enum _elcdif_rop_mode

eLCDIF ROP mode during blending.

Explanation:

- AS: Alpha surface
- PS: Process surface
- nAS: Alpha surface NOT value
- nPS: Process surface NOT value

Values:

enumerator kELCDIF_RopMaskAs

AS AND PS.

enumerator kELCDIF_RopMaskNotAs

nAS AND PS.

enumerator kELCDIF_RopMaskAsNot

AS AND nPS.

enumerator kELCDIF_RopMergeAs

AS OR PS.

enumerator kELCDIF_RopMergeNotAs

nAS OR PS.

enumerator kELCDIF_RopMergeAsNot

AS OR nPS.

enumerator kELCDIF_RopNotCopyAs

nAS.

enumerator kELCDIF_RopNot

nPS.

enumerator kELCDIF_RopNotMaskAs

AS NAND PS.

enumerator kELCDIF_RopNotMergeAs

AS NOR PS.

enumerator kELCDIF_RopXorAs

AS XOR PS.

enumerator kELCDIF_RopNotXorAs

AS XNOR PS.

enum `_elcdif_lut`

eLCDIF LUT

The Lookup Table (LUT) is used to expand the 8 bits pixel to 24 bits pixel before output to external displayer.

There are two 256x24 bits LUT memory in LCDIF, the LSB of frame buffer address determines which memory to use.

Values:

enumerator `kELCDIF__Lut0`

LUT 0.

enumerator `kELCDIF__Lut1`

LUT 1.

enum `_elcdif_pixel_component_order`

eLCDIF pixel component order.

Values:

enumerator `kELCDIF__PixelComponentOrderRGB`

Input order RGB.

enumerator `kELCDIF__PixelComponentOrderRBG`

Input order RBG.

enumerator `kELCDIF__PixelComponentOrderGBR`

Input order GBR.

enumerator `kELCDIF__PixelComponentOrderGRB`

Input order GRB.

enumerator `kELCDIF__PixelComponentOrderBRG`

Input order BRG.

enumerator `kELCDIF__PixelComponentOrderBGR`

Input order BGR.

typedef enum `_elcdif_pixel_format` `elcdif_pixel_format_t`

The pixel format.

This enumerator should be defined together with the array `s_pixelFormatReg`. To support new pixel format, enhance this enumerator and `s_pixelFormatReg`.

typedef enum `_elcdif_lcd_data_bus` `elcdif_lcd_data_bus_t`

The LCD data bus type.

typedef struct `_elcdif_pixel_format_reg` `elcdif_pixel_format_reg_t`

The register value when using different pixel format.

These register bits control the pixel format:

- `CTRL[DATA_FORMAT_24_BIT]`
- `CTRL[DATA_FORMAT_18_BIT]`
- `CTRL[DATA_FORMAT_16_BIT]`
- `CTRL[WORD_LENGTH]`
- `CTRL1[BYTE_PACKING_FORMAT]`

typedef struct `_elcdif_rgb_mode_config` `elcdif_rgb_mode_config_t`

eLCDIF configure structure for RGB mode (DOTCLK mode).

typedef enum *_elcdif_as_pixel_format* elcdif_as_pixel_format_t
eLCDIF alpha surface pixel format.

typedef struct *_elcdif_as_buffer_config* elcdif_as_buffer_config_t
eLCDIF alpha surface buffer configuration.

typedef enum *_elcdif_alpha_mode* elcdif_alpha_mode_t
eLCDIF alpha mode during blending.

typedef enum *_elcdif_rop_mode* elcdif_rop_mode_t
eLCDIF ROP mode during blending.

Explanation:

- AS: Alpha surface
- PS: Process surface
- nAS: Alpha surface NOT value
- nPS: Process surface NOT value

typedef struct *_elcdif_as_blend_config* elcdif_as_blend_config_t
eLCDIF alpha surface blending configuration.

typedef enum *_elcdif_lut* elcdif_lut_t
eLCDIF LUT

The Lookup Table (LUT) is used to expand the 8 bits pixel to 24 bits pixel before output to external display.

There are two 256x24 bits LUT memory in LCDIF, the LSB of frame buffer address determines which memory to use.

typedef enum *_elcdif_pixel_component_order* elcdif_pixel_component_order_t
eLCDIF pixel component order.

ELCDIF_CTRL1_IRQ_MASK

ELCDIF_CTRL1_IRQ_EN_MASK

ELCDIF_AS_CTRL_IRQ_MASK

ELCDIF_AS_CTRL_IRQ_EN_MASK

FSL_FEATURE_LCDIF_HAS_PXP_HANDSHAKE

ELCDIF_ADDR_CPU_2_IP(addr)

ELCDIF_LUT_ENTRY_NUM

struct *_elcdif_pixel_format_reg*

#include <fsl_elcdif.h> The register value when using different pixel format.

These register bits control the pixel format:

- CTRL[DATA_FORMAT_24_BIT]
- CTRL[DATA_FORMAT_18_BIT]
- CTRL[DATA_FORMAT_16_BIT]
- CTRL[WORD_LENGTH]
- CTRL1[BYTE_PACKING_FORMAT]

Public Members

uint32_t regCtrl
Value of register CTRL.

uint32_t regCtrl1
Value of register CTRL1.

struct _elcdif_rgb_mode_config
#include <fsl_elcdif.h> eLCDIF configure structure for RGB mode (DOTCLK mode).

Public Members

uint16_t panelWidth
Display panel width, pixels per line.

uint16_t panelHeight
Display panel height, how many lines per panel.

uint8_t hsw
HSYNC pulse width.

uint8_t hfp
Horizontal front porch.

uint8_t hbp
Horizontal back porch.

uint8_t vsw
VSYNC pulse width.

uint8_t vfp
Vrtical front porch.

uint8_t vbp
Vertical back porch.

uint32_t polarityFlags
OR'ed value of _elcdif_polarity_flags, used to contol the signal polarity.

uint32_t bufferAddr
Frame buffer address.

elcdif_pixel_format_t pixelFormat
Pixel format.

elcdif_lcd_data_bus_t dataBus
LCD data bus.

struct _elcdif_as_buffer_config
#include <fsl_elcdif.h> eLCDIF alpha surface buffer configuration.

Public Members

uint32_t bufferAddr
Buffer address.

elcdif_as_pixel_format_t pixelFormat
Pixel format.

struct _elcdif_as_blend_config
#include <fsl_elcdif.h> eLCDIF alpha surface blending configuration.

Public Members

uint8_t alpha

User defined alpha value, only used when alphaMode is kELCDIF_AlphaOverride or kELCDIF_AlphaRop.

bool invertAlpha

Set true to invert the alpha.

elcdif_alpha_mode_t alphaMode

Alpha mode.

elcdif_rop_mode_t ropMode

ROP mode, only valid when alphaMode is kELCDIF_AlphaRop.

2.18 ENC: Quadrature Encoder/Decoder

void ENC_Init(ENC_Type *base, const *enc_config_t* *config)

Initialization for the ENC module.

This function is to make the initialization for the ENC module. It should be called firstly before any operation to the ENC with the operations like:

- Enable the clock for ENC module.
- Configure the ENC's working attributes.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to configuration structure. See to “enc_config_t”.

void ENC_Deinit(ENC_Type *base)

De-initialization for the ENC module.

This function is to make the de-initialization for the ENC module. It could be called when ENC is no longer used with the operations like:

- Disable the clock for ENC module.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

void ENC_GetDefaultConfig(*enc_config_t* *config)

Get an available pre-defined settings for ENC's configuration.

This function initializes the ENC configuration structure with an available settings, the default value are:

```
config->enableReverseDirection      = false;
config->decoderWorkMode              = kENC_DecoderWorkAsNormalMode;
config->HOMETriggerMode              = kENC_HOMETriggerDisabled;
config->INDEXTriggerMode             = kENC_INDEXTriggerDisabled;
config->enableTRIGGERClearPositionCounter = false;
config->enableTRIGGERClearHoldPositionCounter = false;
config->enableWatchdog               = false;
config->watchdogTimeoutValue         = 0U;
config->filterCount                  = 0U;
config->filterSamplePeriod            = 0U;
config->positionMatchMode             = kENC_
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

↪ POSMATCHOnPositionCounterEqualToComapreValue;
config->positionCompareValue          = 0xFFFFFFFFU;
config->revolutionCountCondition       = kENC_RevolutionCountOnINDEXPulse;
config->enableModuloCountMode          = false;
config->positionModulusValue           = 0U;
config->positionInitialValue           = 0U;
config->prescalerValue                 = kENC_ClockDiv1;
config->enablePeriodMeasurementFunction = true;

```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to a variable of configuration structure. See to “enc_config_t”.

void ENC_DoSoftwareLoadInitialPositionValue(ENC_Type *base)

Load the initial position value to position counter.

This function is to transfer the initial position value (UNIT and LINIT) contents to position counter (UPOS and LPOS), so that to provide the consistent operation the position counter registers.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

void ENC_SetSelfTestConfig(ENC_Type *base, const *enc_self_test_config_t* *config)

Enable and configure the self test function.

This function is to enable and configuration the self test function. It controls and sets the frequency of a quadrature signal generator. It provides a quadrature test signal to the inputs of the quadrature decoder module. It is a factory test feature; however, it may be useful to customers’ software development and testing.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to configuration structure. See to “enc_self_test_config_t”. Pass “NULL” to disable.

void ENC_EnableWatchdog(ENC_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable watchdog for ENC module.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address
- enable – Enables or disables the watchdog

void ENC_SetInitialPositionValue(ENC_Type *base, uint32_t value)

Set initial position value for ENC module.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address
- value – Positive initial value

uint32_t ENC_GetStatusFlags(ENC_Type *base)

Get the status flags.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

Mask value of status flags. For available mask, see to “_enc_status_flags”.

void ENC_ClearStatusFlags(ENC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clear the status flags.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.
- mask – Mask value of status flags to be cleared. For available mask, see to “_enc_status_flags”.

static inline uint16_t ENC_GetSignalStatusFlags(ENC_Type *base)

Get the signals’ real-time status.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

Mask value of signals’ real-time status. For available mask, see to “_enc_signal_status_flags”

void ENC_EnableInterrupts(ENC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enable the interrupts.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.
- mask – Mask value of interrupts to be enabled. For available mask, see to “_enc_interrupt_enable”.

void ENC_DisableInterrupts(ENC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disable the interrupts.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.
- mask – Mask value of interrupts to be disabled. For available mask, see to “_enc_interrupt_enable”.

uint32_t ENC_GetEnabledInterrupts(ENC_Type *base)

Get the enabled interrupts’ flags.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

Mask value of enabled interrupts.

uint32_t ENC_GetPositionValue(ENC_Type *base)

Get the current position counter’s value.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

Current position counter’s value.

uint32_t ENC_GetHoldPositionValue(ENC_Type *base)

Get the hold position counter’s value.

When any of the counter registers is read, the contents of each counter register is written to the corresponding hold register. Taking a snapshot of the counters’ values provides a consistent view of a system position and a velocity to be attained.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

Hold position counter's value.

```
static inline uint16_t ENC_GetPositionDifferenceValue(ENC_Type *base)
```

Get the position difference counter's value.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

The position difference counter's value.

```
static inline uint16_t ENC_GetHoldPositionDifferenceValue(ENC_Type *base)
```

Get the hold position difference counter's value.

When any of the counter registers is read, the contents of each counter register is written to the corresponding hold register. Taking a snapshot of the counters' values provides a consistent view of a system position and a velocity to be attained.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

Hold position difference counter's value.

```
static inline uint16_t ENC_GetRevolutionValue(ENC_Type *base)
```

Get the position revolution counter's value.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

The position revolution counter's value.

```
static inline uint16_t ENC_GetHoldRevolutionValue(ENC_Type *base)
```

Get the hold position revolution counter's value.

When any of the counter registers is read, the contents of each counter register is written to the corresponding hold register. Taking a snapshot of the counters' values provides a consistent view of a system position and a velocity to be attained.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

Hold position revolution counter's value.

```
static inline uint16_t ENC_GetLastEdgeTimeValue(ENC_Type *base)
```

Get the last edge time value.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

The last edge time hold value.

```
static inline uint16_t ENC_GetHoldLastEdgeTimeValue(ENC_Type *base)
```

Get the last edge time hold value.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

The last edge time hold value.

```
static inline uint16_t ENC_GetPositionDifferencePeriodValue(ENC_Type *base)
```

Get the position difference period value.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

The position difference period hold value.

```
static inline uint16_t ENC_GetPositionDifferencePeriodBufferValue(ENC_Type *base)
```

Get the position difference period buffer value.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

The position difference period hold value.

```
static inline uint16_t ENC_GetHoldPositionDifferencePeriodValue(ENC_Type *base)
```

Get the position difference period hold value.

Parameters

- base – ENC peripheral base address.

Returns

The position difference period hold value.

```
enum _enc_interrupt_enable
```

Interrupt enable/disable mask.

Values:

```
enumerator kENC_HOMETransitionInterruptEnable
```

HOME interrupt enable.

```
enumerator kENC_INDEXPulseInterruptEnable
```

INDEX pulse interrupt enable.

```
enumerator kENC_WatchdogTimeoutInterruptEnable
```

Watchdog timeout interrupt enable.

```
enumerator kENC_PositionCompareInerruptEnable
```

Position compare interrupt enable.

```
enumerator kENC_PositionRollOverInterruptEnable
```

Roll-over interrupt enable.

```
enumerator kENC_PositionRollUnderInterruptEnable
```

Roll-under interrupt enable.

```
enum _enc_status_flags
```

Status flag mask.

These flags indicate the counter's events.

Values:

```
enumerator kENC_HOMETransitionFlag
```

HOME signal transition interrupt request.

enumerator kENC_INDEXPulseFlag

INDEX Pulse Interrupt Request.

enumerator kENC_WatchdogTimeoutFlag

Watchdog timeout interrupt request.

enumerator kENC_PositionCompareFlag

Position compare interrupt request.

enumerator kENC_PositionRollOverFlag

Roll-over interrupt request.

enumerator kENC_PositionRollUnderFlag

Roll-under interrupt request.

enumerator kENC_LastCountDirectionFlag

Last count was in the up direction, or the down direction.

enum _enc_signal_status_flags

Signal status flag mask.

These flags indicate the counter's signal.

Values:

enumerator kENC_RawHOMESTatusFlag

Raw HOME input.

enumerator kENC_RawINDEXStatusFlag

Raw INDEX input.

enumerator kENC_RawPHBStatusFlag

Raw PHASEB input.

enumerator kENC_RawPHAEXStatusFlag

Raw PHASEA input.

enumerator kENC_FilteredHOMESTatusFlag

The filtered version of HOME input.

enumerator kENC_FilteredINDEXStatusFlag

The filtered version of INDEX input.

enumerator kENC_FilteredPHBStatusFlag

The filtered version of PHASEB input.

enumerator kENC_FilteredPHASTatusFlag

The filtered version of PHASEA input.

enum _enc_home_trigger_mode

Define HOME signal's trigger mode.

The ENC would count the trigger from HOME signal line.

Values:

enumerator kENC_HOMETriggerDisabled

HOME signal's trigger is disabled.

enumerator kENC_HOMETriggerOnRisingEdge

Use positive going edge-to-trigger initialization of position counters.

enumerator kENC_HOMETriggerOnFallingEdge

Use negative going edge-to-trigger initialization of position counters.

enum `_enc_index_trigger_mode`

Define INDEX signal's trigger mode.

The ENC would count the trigger from INDEX signal line.

Values:

enumerator `kENC_INDEXTriggerDisabled`

INDEX signal's trigger is disabled.

enumerator `kENC_INDEXTriggerOnRisingEdge`

Use positive going edge-to-trigger initialization of position counters.

enumerator `kENC_INDEXTriggerOnFallingEdge`

Use negative going edge-to-trigger initialization of position counters.

enum `_enc_decoder_work_mode`

Define type for decoder work mode.

The normal work mode uses the standard quadrature decoder with PHASEA and PHASEB. When in signal phase count mode, a positive transition of the PHASEA input generates a count signal while the PHASEB input and the reverse direction control the counter direction. If the reverse direction is not enabled, PHASEB = 0 means counting up and PHASEB = 1 means counting down. Otherwise, the direction is reversed.

Values:

enumerator `kENC_DecoderWorkAsNormalMode`

Use standard quadrature decoder with PHASEA and PHASEB.

enumerator `kENC_DecoderWorkAsSignalPhaseCountMode`

PHASEA input generates a count signal while PHASEB input control the direction.

enum `_enc_position_match_mode`

Define type for the condition of POSMATCH pulses.

Values:

enumerator `kENC_POSMATCHOnPositionCounterEqualToCompareValue`

POSMATCH pulses when a match occurs between the position counters (POS) and the compare value (COMP).

enumerator `kENC_POSMATCHOnReadingAnyPositionCounter`

POSMATCH pulses when any position counter register is read.

enum `_enc_revolution_count_condition`

Define type for determining how the revolution counter (REV) is incremented/decremented.

Values:

enumerator `kENC_RevolutionCountOnINDEXPulse`

Use INDEX pulse to increment/decrement revolution counter.

enumerator `kENC_RevolutionCountOnRollOverModulus`

Use modulus counting roll-over/under to increment/decrement revolution counter.

enum `_enc_self_test_direction`

Define type for direction of self test generated signal.

Values:

enumerator `kENC_SelfTestDirectionPositive`

Self test generates the signal in positive direction.

enumerator kENC_SelfTestDirectionNegative

Self test generates the signal in negative direction.

enum _enc_prescaler

Define prescaler value for clock in CTRL3.

The clock is prescaled by a value of 2^{PRSC} which means that the prescaler logic can divide the clock by a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 32,768.

Values:

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv1

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv2

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv4

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv8

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv16

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv32

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv64

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv128

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv256

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv512

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv1024

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv2048

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv4096

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv8192

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv16384

enumerator kENC_ClockDiv32768

enum _enc_filter_prescaler

Define input filter prescaler value.

The input filter prescaler value is to prescale the IPBus clock. (Frequency of FILT clock) = (Frequency of IPBus clock) / $2^{\text{FILT\_PRSC}}$.

Values:

enumerator kENC_FilterPrescalerDiv1

Input filter prescaler is 1.

enumerator kENC_FilterPrescalerDiv2

Input filter prescaler is 2.

enumerator kENC_FilterPrescalerDiv4

Input filter prescaler is 4.

enumerator kENC_FilterPrescalerDiv8

Input filter prescaler is 8.

enumerator kENC_FilterPrescalerDiv16

Input filter prescaler is 16.

enumerator `kENC_FilterPrescalerDiv32`

Input filter prescaler is 32.

enumerator `kENC_FilterPrescalerDiv64`

Input filter prescaler is 64.

enumerator `kENC_FilterPrescalerDiv128`

Input filter prescaler is 128.

typedef enum `_enc_home_trigger_mode` `enc_home_trigger_mode_t`

Define HOME signal's trigger mode.

The ENC would count the trigger from HOME signal line.

typedef enum `_enc_index_trigger_mode` `enc_index_trigger_mode_t`

Define INDEX signal's trigger mode.

The ENC would count the trigger from INDEX signal line.

typedef enum `_enc_decoder_work_mode` `enc_decoder_work_mode_t`

Define type for decoder work mode.

The normal work mode uses the standard quadrature decoder with PHASEA and PHASEB. When in signal phase count mode, a positive transition of the PHASEA input generates a count signal while the PHASEB input and the reverse direction control the counter direction. If the reverse direction is not enabled, PHASEB = 0 means counting up and PHASEB = 1 means counting down. Otherwise, the direction is reversed.

typedef enum `_enc_position_match_mode` `enc_position_match_mode_t`

Define type for the condition of POSMATCH pulses.

typedef enum `_enc_revolution_count_condition` `enc_revolution_count_condition_t`

Define type for determining how the revolution counter (REV) is incremented/decremented.

typedef enum `_enc_self_test_direction` `enc_self_test_direction_t`

Define type for direction of self test generated signal.

typedef enum `_enc_prescaler` `enc_prescaler_t`

Define prescaler value for clock in CTRL3.

The clock is prescaled by a value of 2^{PRSC} which means that the prescaler logic can divide the clock by a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 32,768.

typedef enum `_enc_filter_prescaler` `enc_filter_prescaler_t`

Define input filter prescaler value.

The input filter prescaler value is to prescale the IPBus clock. (Frequency of FILT clock) = (Frequency of IPBus clock) / $2^{\text{FILT\_PRSC}}$.

typedef struct `_enc_config` `enc_config_t`

Define user configuration structure for ENC module.

typedef struct `_enc_self_test_config` `enc_self_test_config_t`

Define configuration structure for self test module.

The self test module provides a quadrature test signal to the inputs of the quadrature decoder module. This is a factory test feature. It is also useful to customers' software development and testing.

`FSL_ENC_DRIVER_VERSION`

struct `_enc_config`

`#include <fsl_enc.h>` Define user configuration structure for ENC module.

Public Members

bool enableReverseDirection

Enable reverse direction counting.

enc_decoder_work_mode_t decoderWorkMode

Enable signal phase count mode.

enc_home_trigger_mode_t HOMETriggerMode

Enable HOME to initialize position counters.

enc_index_trigger_mode_t INDEXTriggerMode

Enable INDEX to initialize position counters.

bool enableTRIGGERClearPositionCounter

Clear POSD, REV, UPOS and LPOS on rising edge of TRIGGER, or not.

bool enableTRIGGERClearHoldPositionCounter

Enable update of hold registers on rising edge of TRIGGER, or not.

bool enableWatchdog

Enable the watchdog to detect if the target is moving or not.

uint16_t watchdogTimeoutValue

Watchdog timeout count value. It stores the timeout count for the quadrature decoder module watchdog timer. This field is only available when “enableWatchdog” = true. The available value is a 16-bit unsigned number.

enc_filter_prescaler_t filterPrescaler

Input filter prescaler.

uint16_t filterCount

Input Filter Sample Count. This value should be chosen to reduce the probability of noisy samples causing an incorrect transition to be recognized. The value represent the number of consecutive samples that must agree prior to the input filter accepting an input transition. A value of 0x0 represents 3 samples. A value of 0x7 represents 10 samples. The Available range is 0 - 7.

uint16_t filterSamplePeriod

Input Filter Sample Period. This value should be set such that the sampling period is larger than the period of the expected noise. This value represents the sampling period (in IPBus clock cycles) of the decoder input signals. The available range is 0 - 255.

enc_position_match_mode_t positionMatchMode

The condition of POSMATCH pulses.

uint32_t positionCompareValue

Position compare value. The available value is a 32-bit number.

enc_revolution_count_condition_t revolutionCountCondition

Revolution Counter Modulus Enable.

bool enableModuloCountMode

Enable Modulo Counting.

uint32_t positionModulusValue

Position modulus value. This value would be available only when “enableModuloCountMode” = true. The available value is a 32-bit number.

uint32_t positionInitialValue

Position initial value. The available value is a 32-bit number.

bool enablePeriodMeasurementFunction

Enable period measurement function.

enc_prescaler_t prescalerValue

The value of prescaler.

struct __enc_self_test_config

#include <fsl_enc.h> Define configuration structure for self test module.

The self test module provides a quadrature test signal to the inputs of the quadrature decoder module. This is a factory test feature. It is also useful to customers' software development and testing.

Public Members

enc_self_test_direction_t signalDirection

Direction of self test generated signal.

uint16_t signalCount

Hold the number of quadrature advances to generate. The available range is 0 - 255.

uint16_t signalPeriod

Hold the period of quadrature phase in IPBus clock cycles. The available range is 0 - 31.

2.19 ENET: Ethernet MAC Driver

void ENET_GetDefaultConfig(*enet_config_t* *config)

Gets the ENET default configuration structure.

The purpose of this API is to get the default ENET MAC controller configure structure for ENET_Init(). User may use the initialized structure unchanged in ENET_Init(), or modify some fields of the structure before calling ENET_Init(). Example:

```
enet_config_t config;
ENET_GetDefaultConfig(&config);
```

Parameters

- config – The ENET mac controller configuration structure pointer.

status_t ENET_Up(ENET_Type *base, *enet_handle_t* *handle, const *enet_config_t* *config, const *enet_buffer_config_t* *bufferConfig, uint8_t *macAddr, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)

Initializes the ENET module.

This function initializes the module with the ENET configuration.

Note: ENET has two buffer descriptors legacy buffer descriptors and enhanced IEEE 1588 buffer descriptors. The legacy descriptor is used by default. To use the IEEE 1588 feature, use the enhanced IEEE 1588 buffer descriptor by defining “ENET_ENHANCEDBUFFERDESCRIPTOR_MODE” and calling ENET_Ptp1588Configure() to configure the 1588 feature and related buffers after calling ENET_Up().

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.

- `handle` – ENET handler pointer.
- `config` – ENET mac configuration structure pointer. The “enet_config_t” type mac configuration return from `ENET_GetDefaultConfig` can be used directly. It is also possible to verify the Mac configuration using other methods.
- `bufferConfig` – ENET buffer configuration structure pointer. The buffer configuration should be prepared for ENET Initialization. It is the start address of “ringNum” `enet_buffer_config` structures. To support added multi-ring features in some soc and compatible with the previous enet driver version. For single ring supported, this `bufferConfig` is a buffer configure structure pointer; for multi-ring supported and used case, this `bufferConfig` pointer should be a buffer configure structure array pointer.
- `macAddr` – ENET mac address of Ethernet device. This MAC address should be provided.
- `srcClock_Hz` – The internal module clock source for MII clock.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Succeed to initialize the ethernet driver.
- `kStatus_ENET_InitMemoryFail` – Init fails since buffer memory is not enough.

status_t ENET_Init(ENET_Type *base, *enet_handle_t* *handle, const *enet_config_t* *config, const *enet_buffer_config_t* *bufferConfig, uint8_t *macAddr, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)

Initializes the ENET module.

This function ungates the module clock and initializes it with the ENET configuration.

Note: ENET has two buffer descriptors legacy buffer descriptors and enhanced IEEE 1588 buffer descriptors. The legacy descriptor is used by default. To use the IEEE 1588 feature, use the enhanced IEEE 1588 buffer descriptor by defining “ENET_ENHANCEDBUFFERDESCRIPTOR_MODE” and calling `ENET_Ptp1588Configure()` to configure the 1588 feature and related buffers after calling `ENET_Init()`.

Parameters

- `base` – ENET peripheral base address.
- `handle` – ENET handler pointer.
- `config` – ENET mac configuration structure pointer. The “enet_config_t” type mac configuration return from `ENET_GetDefaultConfig` can be used directly. It is also possible to verify the Mac configuration using other methods.
- `bufferConfig` – ENET buffer configuration structure pointer. The buffer configuration should be prepared for ENET Initialization. It is the start address of “ringNum” `enet_buffer_config` structures. To support added multi-ring features in some soc and compatible with the previous enet driver version. For single ring supported, this `bufferConfig` is a buffer configure structure pointer; for multi-ring supported and used case, this `bufferConfig` pointer should be a buffer configure structure array pointer.
- `macAddr` – ENET mac address of Ethernet device. This MAC address should be provided.
- `srcClock_Hz` – The internal module clock source for MII clock.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Succeed to initialize the ethernet driver.
- `kStatus_ENET_InitMemoryFail` – Init fails since buffer memory is not enough.

`void ENET_Down(ENET_Type *base)`

Stops the ENET module.

This function disables the ENET module.

Parameters

- `base` – ENET peripheral base address.

`void ENET_Deinit(ENET_Type *base)`

Deinitializes the ENET module.

This function gates the module clock, clears ENET interrupts, and disables the ENET module.

Parameters

- `base` – ENET peripheral base address.

`static inline void ENET_Reset(ENET_Type *base)`

Resets the ENET module.

This function restores the ENET module to reset state. Note that this function sets all registers to reset state. As a result, the ENET module can't work after calling this function.

Parameters

- `base` – ENET peripheral base address.

`void ENET_SetMII(ENET_Type *base, enet_mii_speed_t speed, enet_mii_duplex_t duplex)`

Sets the ENET MII speed and duplex.

This API is provided to dynamically change the speed and duplex for MAC.

Parameters

- `base` – ENET peripheral base address.
- `speed` – The speed of the RMII mode.
- `duplex` – The duplex of the RMII mode.

`void ENET_SetSMI(ENET_Type *base, uint32_t srcClock_Hz, bool isPreambleDisabled)`

Sets the ENET SMI(serial management interface)- MII management interface.

Parameters

- `base` – ENET peripheral base address.
- `srcClock_Hz` – This is the ENET module clock frequency. See clock distribution.
- `isPreambleDisabled` – The preamble disable flag.
 - `true` Enables the preamble.
 - `false` Disables the preamble.

`static inline bool ENET_GetSMI(ENET_Type *base)`

Gets the ENET SMI- MII management interface configuration.

This API is used to get the SMI configuration to check whether the MII management interface has been set.

Parameters

- `base` – ENET peripheral base address.

Returns

The SMI setup status true or false.

```
static inline uint32_t ENET_ReadSMIData(ENET_Type *base)
```

Reads data from the PHY register through an SMI interface.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.

Returns

The data read from PHY

```
static inline void ENET_StartSMIWrite(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t phyAddr, uint8_t regAddr,  
                                     enet_mii_write_t operation, uint16_t data)
```

Sends the MDIO IEEE802.3 Clause 22 format write command.

After calling this function, need to check whether the transmission is over then do next MDIO operation. For ease of use, encapsulated ENET_MDIOWrite() can be called. For customized requirements, implement with combining separated APIs.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- phyAddr – The PHY address. Range from 0 ~ 31.
- regAddr – The PHY register address. Range from 0 ~ 31.
- operation – The write operation.
- data – The data written to PHY.

```
static inline void ENET_StartSMIRead(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t phyAddr, uint8_t regAddr,  
                                    enet_mii_read_t operation)
```

Sends the MDIO IEEE802.3 Clause 22 format read command.

After calling this function, need to check whether the transmission is over then do next MDIO operation. For ease of use, encapsulated ENET_MDIORead() can be called. For customized requirements, implement with combining separated APIs.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- phyAddr – The PHY address. Range from 0 ~ 31.
- regAddr – The PHY register address. Range from 0 ~ 31.
- operation – The read operation.

```
status_t ENET_MDIOWrite(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t phyAddr, uint8_t regAddr, uint16_t data)
```

MDIO write with IEEE802.3 Clause 22 format.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- phyAddr – The PHY address. Range from 0 ~ 31.
- regAddr – The PHY register. Range from 0 ~ 31.
- data – The data written to PHY.

Returns

kStatus_Success MDIO access succeeds.

Returns

kStatus_Timeout MDIO access timeout.

```
status_t ENET_MDIORead(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t phyAddr, uint8_t regAddr, uint16_t  
                      *pData)
```

MDIO read with IEEE802.3 Clause 22 format.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- phyAddr – The PHY address. Range from 0 ~ 31.
- regAddr – The PHY register. Range from 0 ~ 31.
- pData – The data read from PHY.

Returns

kStatus_Success MDIO access succeeds.

Returns

kStatus_Timeout MDIO access timeout.

```
static inline void ENET_StartExtC45SMIWriteReg(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t portAddr, uint8_t  
                                              devAddr, uint16_t regAddr)
```

Sends the MDIO IEEE802.3 Clause 45 format write register command.

After calling this function, need to check whether the transmission is over then do next MDIO operation. For ease of use, encapsulated ENET_MDIOC45Write()/ENET_MDIOC45Read() can be called. For customized requirements, implement with combining separated APIs.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- portAddr – The MDIO port address(PHY address).
- devAddr – The device address.
- regAddr – The PHY register address.

```
static inline void ENET_StartExtC45SMIWriteData(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t portAddr, uint8_t  
                                              devAddr, uint16_t data)
```

Sends the MDIO IEEE802.3 Clause 45 format write data command.

After calling this function, need to check whether the transmission is over then do next MDIO operation. For ease of use, encapsulated ENET_MDIOC45Write() can be called. For customized requirements, implement with combining separated APIs.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- portAddr – The MDIO port address(PHY address).
- devAddr – The device address.
- data – The data written to PHY.

```
static inline void ENET_StartExtC45SMIReadData(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t portAddr, uint8_t  
                                              devAddr)
```

Sends the MDIO IEEE802.3 Clause 45 format read data command.

After calling this function, need to check whether the transmission is over then do next MDIO operation. For ease of use, encapsulated ENET_MDIOC45Read() can be called. For customized requirements, implement with combining separated APIs.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- portAddr – The MDIO port address(PHY address).

- devAddr – The device address.

status_t ENET_MDIOC45Write(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t portAddr, uint8_t devAddr, uint16_t regAddr, uint16_t data)

MDIO write with IEEE802.3 Clause 45 format.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- portAddr – The MDIO port address(PHY address).
- devAddr – The device address.
- regAddr – The PHY register address.
- data – The data written to PHY.

Returns

kStatus_Success MDIO access succeeds.

Returns

kStatus_Timeout MDIO access timeout.

status_t ENET_MDIOC45Read(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t portAddr, uint8_t devAddr, uint16_t regAddr, uint16_t *pData)

MDIO read with IEEE802.3 Clause 45 format.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- portAddr – The MDIO port address(PHY address).
- devAddr – The device address.
- regAddr – The PHY register address.
- pData – The data read from PHY.

Returns

kStatus_Success MDIO access succeeds.

Returns

kStatus_Timeout MDIO access timeout.

static inline void ENET_SetRGMIIClockDelay(ENET_Type *base, bool txEnabled, bool rxEnabled)

Control the usage of the delayed tx/rx RGMII clock.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- txEnabled – Enable or disable to generate the delayed version of RGMII_TXC.
- rxEnabled – Enable or disable to use the delayed version of RGMII_RXC.

void ENET_SetMacAddr(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t *macAddr)

Sets the ENET module Mac address.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- macAddr – The six-byte Mac address pointer. The pointer is allocated by application and input into the API.

```
void ENET_GetMacAddr(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t *macAddr)
```

Gets the ENET module Mac address.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- macAddr – The six-byte Mac address pointer. The pointer is allocated by application and input into the API.

```
void ENET_AddMulticastGroup(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t *address)
```

Adds the ENET device to a multicast group.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- address – The six-byte multicast group address which is provided by application.

```
void ENET_LeaveMulticastGroup(ENET_Type *base, uint8_t *address)
```

Moves the ENET device from a multicast group.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- address – The six-byte multicast group address which is provided by application.

```
static inline void ENET_ActiveRead(ENET_Type *base)
```

Activates frame reception for multiple rings.

This function is to active the enet read process.

Note: This must be called after the MAC configuration and state are ready. It must be called after the ENET_Init(). This should be called when the frame reception is required.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.

```
static inline void ENET_EnableSleepMode(ENET_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enables/disables the MAC to enter sleep mode. This function is used to set the MAC enter sleep mode. When entering sleep mode, the magic frame wakeup interrupt should be enabled to wake up MAC from the sleep mode and reset it to normal mode.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- enable – True enable sleep mode, false disable sleep mode.

```
static inline void ENET_GetAccelFunction(ENET_Type *base, uint32_t *txAccelOption, uint32_t *rxAccelOption)
```

Gets ENET transmit and receive accelerator functions from MAC controller.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- txAccelOption – The transmit accelerator option. The “enet_tx_accelerator_t” is recommended to be used to as the mask to get the exact the accelerator option.

- rxAccelOption – The receive accelerator option. The “enet_rx_accelerator_t” is recommended to be used to as the mask to get the exact the accelerator option.

static inline void ENET_EnableInterrupts(ENET_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the ENET interrupt.

This function enables the ENET interrupt according to the provided mask. The mask is a logical OR of enumeration members. See enet_interrupt_enable_t. For example, to enable the TX frame interrupt and RX frame interrupt, do the following.

```
ENET_EnableInterrupts(ENET, kENET_TxFrameInterrupt | kENET_RxFrameInterrupt);
```

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- mask – ENET interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of the enumeration enet_interrupt_enable_t.

static inline void ENET_DisableInterrupts(ENET_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the ENET interrupt.

This function disables the ENET interrupts according to the provided mask. The mask is a logical OR of enumeration members. See enet_interrupt_enable_t. For example, to disable the TX frame interrupt and RX frame interrupt, do the following.

```
ENET_DisableInterrupts(ENET, kENET_TxFrameInterrupt | kENET_RxFrameInterrupt);
```

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- mask – ENET interrupts to disable. This is a logical OR of the enumeration enet_interrupt_enable_t.

static inline uint32_t ENET_GetInterruptStatus(ENET_Type *base)

Gets the ENET interrupt status flag.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.

Returns

The event status of the interrupt source. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration enet_interrupt_enable_t.

static inline void ENET_ClearInterruptStatus(ENET_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clears the ENET interrupt events status flag.

This function clears enabled ENET interrupts according to the provided mask. The mask is a logical OR of enumeration members. See the enet_interrupt_enable_t. For example, to clear the TX frame interrupt and RX frame interrupt, do the following.

```
ENET_ClearInterruptStatus(ENET, kENET_TxFrameInterrupt | kENET_RxFrameInterrupt);
```

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- mask – ENET interrupt source to be cleared. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration enet_interrupt_enable_t.

void ENET_SetRxISRHandler(ENET_Type *base, *enet_isr_t* ISRHandler)

Set the second level Rx IRQ handler.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- ISRHandler – The handler to install.

void ENET_SetTxISRHandler(ENET_Type *base, *enet_isr_t* ISRHandler)

Set the second level Tx IRQ handler.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- ISRHandler – The handler to install.

void ENET_SetErrISRHandler(ENET_Type *base, *enet_isr_t* ISRHandler)

Set the second level Err IRQ handler.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- ISRHandler – The handler to install.

void ENET_GetRxErrBeforeReadFrame(*enet_handle_t* *handle, *enet_data_error_stats_t* *eErrorStatic, uint8_t ringId)

Gets the error statistics of a received frame for ENET specified ring.

This API must be called after the ENET_GetRxFramSize and before the ENET_ReadFrame(). If the ENET_GetRxFramSize returns kStatus_ENET_RxFrameError, the ENET_GetRxErrBeforeReadFrame can be used to get the exact error statistics. This is an example.

```
status = ENET_GetRxFramSize(&g_handle, &length, 0);
if (status == kStatus_ENET_RxFrameError)
{
    Comments: Get the error information of the received frame.
    ENET_GetRxErrBeforeReadFrame(&g_handle, &eErrStatic, 0);
    Comments: update the receive buffer.
    ENET_ReadFrame(EXAMPLE_ENET, &g_handle, NULL, 0);
}
```

Parameters

- handle – The ENET handler structure pointer. This is the same handler pointer used in the ENET_Init.
- eErrorStatic – The error statistics structure pointer.
- ringId – The ring index, range from 0 ~ (FSL_FEATURE_ENET_INSTANCE_QUEUEEn(x) - 1).

void ENET_EnableStatistics(ENET_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables collection of transfer statistics.

Note that this function does not reset any of the already collected data, use the function ENET_ResetStatistics to clear the transfer statistics if needed.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- enable – True enable statistics collection, false disable statistics collection.

void ENET_GetStatistics(ENET_Type *base, *enet_transfer_stats_t* *statistics)

Gets transfer statistics.

Copies the actual value of hardware counters into the provided structure. Calling this function does not reset the counters in hardware.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- statistics – The statistics structure pointer.

void ENET_ResetStatistics(ENET_Type *base)

Resets transfer statistics.

Sets the value of hardware transfer counters to zero.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.

status_t ENET_GetRxFramSize(*enet_handle_t* *handle, uint32_t *length, uint8_t ringId)

Gets the size of the read frame for specified ring.

This function gets a received frame size from the ENET buffer descriptors.

Note: The FCS of the frame is automatically removed by MAC and the size is the length without the FCS. After calling ENET_GetRxFramSize, ENET_ReadFrame() should be called to receive frame and update the BD if the result is not “kStatus_ENET_RxFrameEmpty”.

Parameters

- handle – The ENET handler structure. This is the same handler pointer used in the ENET_Init.
- length – The length of the valid frame received.
- ringId – The ring index or ring number.

Return values

- kStatus_ENET_RxFrameEmpty – No frame received. Should not call ENET_ReadFrame to read frame.
- kStatus_ENET_RxFrameError – Data error happens. ENET_ReadFrame should be called with NULL data and NULL length to update the receive buffers.
- kStatus_Success – Receive a frame Successfully then the ENET_ReadFrame should be called with the right data buffer and the captured data length input.

status_t ENET_ReadFrame(ENET_Type *base, *enet_handle_t* *handle, uint8_t *data, uint32_t length, uint8_t ringId, uint32_t *ts)

Reads a frame from the ENET device. This function reads a frame (both the data and the length) from the ENET buffer descriptors. User can get timestamp through ts pointer if the ts is not NULL.

Note: It doesn't store the timestamp in the receive timestamp queue. The ENET_GetRxFramSize should be used to get the size of the prepared data buffer. This API uses memcpy to copy data from DMA buffer to application buffer; 4 bytes aligned data buffer in 32 bits platforms provided by user may let compiler use optimization instruction to reduce time consumption. This is an example:

```
uint32_t length;
enet_handle_t g_handle;
Comments: Get the received frame size firstly.
status = ENET_GetRxFrameSize(&g_handle, &length, 0);
if (length != 0)
{
    Comments: Allocate memory here with the size of "length"
    uint8_t *data = memory allocate interface;
    if (!data)
    {
        ENET_ReadFrame(ENET, &g_handle, NULL, 0, 0, NULL);
        Comments: Add the console warning log.
    }
    else
    {
        status = ENET_ReadFrame(ENET, &g_handle, data, length, 0, NULL);
        Comments: Call stack input API to deliver the data to stack
    }
}
else if (status == kStatus_ENET_RxFrameError)
{
    Comments: Update the received buffer when a error frame is received.
    ENET_ReadFrame(ENET, &g_handle, NULL, 0, 0, NULL);
}
```

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- handle – The ENET handler structure. This is the same handler pointer used in the ENET_Init.
- data – The data buffer provided by user to store the frame which memory size should be at least "length".
- length – The size of the data buffer which is still the length of the received frame.
- ringId – The ring index or ring number.
- ts – The timestamp address to store received timestamp.

Returns

The execute status, successful or failure.

status_t ENET_SendFrame(ENET_Type *base, *enet_handle_t* *handle, const uint8_t *data, uint32_t length, uint8_t ringId, bool tsFlag, void *context)

Transmits an ENET frame for specified ring.

Note: The CRC is automatically appended to the data. Input the data to send without the CRC. This API uses memcpy to copy data from DMA buffer to application buffer, 4 bytes aligned data buffer in 32 bits platforms provided by user may let compiler use optimization instruction to reduce time consumption.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- handle – The ENET handler pointer. This is the same handler pointer used in the ENET_Init.
- data – The data buffer provided by user to send.

- `length` – The length of the data to send.
- `ringId` – The ring index or ring number.
- `tsFlag` – Timestamp enable flag.
- `context` – Used by user to handle some events after transmit over.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Send frame succeed.
- `kStatus_ENET_TxFrameBusy` – Transmit buffer descriptor is busy under transmission. The transmit busy happens when the data send rate is over the MAC capacity. The waiting mechanism is recommended to be added after each call return with `kStatus_ENET_TxFrameBusy`.

`status_t` ENET_SetTxReclaim(*enet_handle_t* *handle, bool isEnabled, uint8_t ringId)

Enable or disable tx descriptors reclaim mechanism.

Note: This function must be called when no pending send frame action. Set enable if you want to reclaim context or timestamp in interrupt.

Parameters

- `handle` – The ENET handler pointer. This is the same handler pointer used in the `ENET_Init`.
- `isEnabled` – Enable or disable flag.
- `ringId` – The ring index or ring number.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Succeed to enable/disable Tx reclaim.
- `kStatus_Fail` – Fail to enable/disable Tx reclaim.

`void` ENET_ReclaimTxDescriptor(*ENET_Type* *base, *enet_handle_t* *handle, uint8_t ringId)

Reclaim tx descriptors. This function is used to update the tx descriptor status and store the tx timestamp when the 1588 feature is enabled. This is called by the transmit interrupt IRQ handler after the complete of a frame transmission.

Parameters

- `base` – ENET peripheral base address.
- `handle` – The ENET handler pointer. This is the same handler pointer used in the `ENET_Init`.
- `ringId` – The ring index or ring number.

`status_t` ENET_GetRxFrame(*ENET_Type* *base, *enet_handle_t* *handle, *enet_rx_frame_struct_t* *rxFrame, uint8_t ringId)

Receives one frame in specified BD ring with zero copy.

This function uses the user-defined allocation and free callbacks. Every time application gets one frame through this function, driver stores the buffer address(es) in `enet_buffer_struct_t` and allocate new buffer(s) for the BD(s). If there's no memory buffer in the pool, this function drops current one frame to keep the Rx frame in BD ring is as fresh as possible.

Note: Application must provide a memory pool including at least BD number + n buffers in order for this function to work properly, because each BD must always take one buffer while driver is running, then other extra n buffer(s) can be taken by application. Here n

is the $\text{ceil}(\text{max\_frame\_length}(\text{set by RCR}) / \text{bd\_rx\_size}(\text{set by MRBR}))$. Application must also provide an array structure in `rxFrame->rxBuffArray` with `n` index to receive one complete frame in any case.

Parameters

- `base` – ENET peripheral base address.
- `handle` – The ENET handler pointer. This is the same handler pointer used in the `ENET_Init`.
- `rxFrame` – The received frame information structure provided by user.
- `ringId` – The ring index or ring number.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Succeed to get one frame and allocate new memory for Rx buffer.
- `kStatus_ENET_RxFrameEmpty` – There's no Rx frame in the BD.
- `kStatus_ENET_RxFrameError` – There's issue in this receiving.
- `kStatus_ENET_RxFrameDrop` – There's no new buffer memory for BD, drop this frame.

`status_t` `ENET_StartTxFrame(ENET_Type *base, enet_handle_t *handle, enet_tx_frame_struct_t *txFrame, uint8_t ringId)`

Sends one frame in specified BD ring with zero copy.

This function supports scattered buffer transmit, user needs to provide the buffer array.

Note: Tx reclaim should be enabled to ensure the Tx buffer ownership can be given back to application after Tx is over.

Parameters

- `base` – ENET peripheral base address.
- `handle` – The ENET handler pointer. This is the same handler pointer used in the `ENET_Init`.
- `txFrame` – The Tx frame structure.
- `ringId` – The ring index or ring number.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Succeed to send one frame.
- `kStatus_ENET_TxFrameBusy` – The BD is not ready for Tx or the reclaim operation still not finishes.
- `kStatus_ENET_TxFrameOverLen` – The Tx frame length is over max ethernet frame length.

`void` `ENET_TransmitIRQHandler(ENET_Type *base, enet_handle_t *handle)`

The transmit IRQ handler.

Parameters

- `base` – ENET peripheral base address.
- `handle` – The ENET handler pointer.

`void ENET_ReceiveIRQHandler(ENET_Type *base, enet_handle_t *handle)`

The receive IRQ handler.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- handle – The ENET handler pointer.

`void ENET_ErrorIRQHandler(ENET_Type *base, enet_handle_t *handle)`

Some special IRQ handler including the error, mii, wakeup irq handler.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.
- handle – The ENET handler pointer.

`void ENET_Ptp1588IRQHandler(ENET_Type *base)`

the common IRQ handler for the 1588 irq handler.

This is used for the 1588 timer interrupt.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.

`void ENET_CommonFrame0IRQHandler(ENET_Type *base)`

the common IRQ handler for the tx/rx/error etc irq handler.

This is used for the combined tx/rx/error interrupt for single/mutli-ring (frame 0).

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.

`FSL_ENET_DRIVER_VERSION`

Defines the driver version.

`ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_EMPTY_MASK`

Empty bit mask.

`ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_SOFTOWNER1_MASK`

Software owner one mask.

`ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_WRAP_MASK`

Next buffer descriptor is the start address.

`ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_SOFTOWNER2_Mask`

Software owner two mask.

`ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_LAST_MASK`

Last BD of the frame mask.

`ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_MISS_MASK`

Received because of the promiscuous mode.

`ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_BROADCAST_MASK`

Broadcast packet mask.

`ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_MULTICAST_MASK`

Multicast packet mask.

`ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_LENVIOLATE_MASK`

Length violation mask.

ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_NOOCTET_MASK

Non-octet aligned frame mask.

ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_CRC_MASK

CRC error mask.

ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_OVERRUN_MASK

FIFO overrun mask.

ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_TRUNC_MASK

Frame is truncated mask.

ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_TX_READY_MASK

Ready bit mask.

ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_TX_SOFTOWNER1_MASK

Software owner one mask.

ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_TX_WRAP_MASK

Wrap buffer descriptor mask.

ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_TX_SOFTOWNER2_MASK

Software owner two mask.

ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_TX_LAST_MASK

Last BD of the frame mask.

ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_TX_TRANSMITCRC_MASK

Transmit CRC mask.

ENET_FRAME_MAX_FRAMELEN

Default maximum Ethernet frame size without VLAN tag.

ENET_FRAME_VLAN_TAGLEN

Ethernet single VLAN tag size.

ENET_FRAME_CRC_LEN

CRC size in a frame.

ENET_FRAME_TX_LEN_LIMITATION(x)

ENET_FIFO_MIN_RX_FULL

ENET minimum receive FIFO full.

ENET_RX_MIN_BUFFERSIZE

ENET minimum buffer size.

ENET_PHY_MAXADDRESS

Maximum PHY address.

ENET_TX_INTERRUPT

Enet Tx interrupt flag.

ENET_RX_INTERRUPT

Enet Rx interrupt flag.

ENET_TS_INTERRUPT

Enet timestamp interrupt flag.

ENET_ERR_INTERRUPT

Enet error interrupt flag.

Defines the status return codes for transaction.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_ENET_InitMemoryFail
Init fails since buffer memory is not enough.

enumerator kStatus_ENET_RxFrameError
A frame received but data error happen.

enumerator kStatus_ENET_RxFrameFail
Failed to receive a frame.

enumerator kStatus_ENET_RxFrameEmpty
No frame arrive.

enumerator kStatus_ENET_RxFrameDrop
Rx frame is dropped since no buffer memory.

enumerator kStatus_ENET_TxFrameOverLen
Tx frame over length.

enumerator kStatus_ENET_TxFrameBusy
Tx buffer descriptors are under process.

enumerator kStatus_ENET_TxFrameFail
Transmit frame fail.

enum _enet_mii_mode

Defines the MII/RMII/RGMII mode for data interface between the MAC and the PHY.

Values:

enumerator kENET_MiiMode
MII mode for data interface.

enumerator kENET_RmiiMode
RMII mode for data interface.

enumerator kENET_RgmiiMode
RGMII mode for data interface.

enum _enet_mii_speed

Defines the 10/100/1000 Mbps speed for the MII data interface.

Notice: “kENET_MiiSpeed1000M” only supported when mii mode is “kENET_RgmiiMode”.

Values:

enumerator kENET_MiiSpeed10M
Speed 10 Mbps.

enumerator kENET_MiiSpeed100M
Speed 100 Mbps.

enumerator kENET_MiiSpeed1000M
Speed 1000M bps.

enum _enet_mii_duplex

Defines the half or full duplex for the MII data interface.

Values:

enumerator kENET_MiiHalfDuplex

Half duplex mode.

enumerator kENET_MiiFullDuplex

Full duplex mode.

enum _enet_mii_write

Define the MII opcode for normal MDIO_CLAUSES_22 Frame.

Values:

enumerator kENET_MiiWriteNoCompliant

Write frame operation, but not MII-compliant.

enumerator kENET_MiiWriteValidFrame

Write frame operation for a valid MII management frame.

enum _enet_mii_read

Defines the read operation for the MII management frame.

Values:

enumerator kENET_MiiReadValidFrame

Read frame operation for a valid MII management frame.

enumerator kENET_MiiReadNoCompliant

Read frame operation, but not MII-compliant.

enum _enet_mii_extend_opcode

Define the MII opcode for extended MDIO_CLAUSES_45 Frame.

Values:

enumerator kENET_MiiAddrWrite_C45

Address Write operation.

enumerator kENET_MiiWriteFrame_C45

Write frame operation for a valid MII management frame.

enumerator kENET_MiiReadFrame_C45

Read frame operation for a valid MII management frame.

enum _enet_special_control_flag

Defines a special configuration for ENET MAC controller.

These control flags are provided for special user requirements. Normally, these control flags are unused for ENET initialization. For special requirements, set the flags to macSpecialConfig in the enet_config_t. The kENET_ControlStoreAndFwdDisable is used to disable the FIFO store and forward. FIFO store and forward means that the FIFO read/send is started when a complete frame is stored in TX/RX FIFO. If this flag is set, configure rxFifoFullThreshold and txFifoWatermark in the enet_config_t.

Values:

enumerator kENET_ControlFlowControlEnable

Enable ENET flow control: pause frame.

enumerator kENET_ControlRxPayloadCheckEnable

Enable ENET receive payload length check.

enumerator kENET_ControlRxPadRemoveEnable

Padding is removed from received frames.

enumerator kENET_ControlRxBroadCastRejectEnable

Enable broadcast frame reject.

enumerator kENET_ControlMacAddrInsert

Enable MAC address insert.

enumerator kENET_ControlStoreAndFwdDisable

Enable FIFO store and forward.

enumerator kENET_ControlSMIPreambleDisable

Enable SMI preamble.

enumerator kENET_ControlPromiscuousEnable

Enable promiscuous mode.

enumerator kENET_ControlMIILoopEnable

Enable ENET MII loop back.

enumerator kENET_ControlVLANTagEnable

Enable normal VLAN (single vlan tag).

enumerator kENET_ControlSVLANEnable

Enable S-VLAN.

enumerator kENET_ControlVLANUseSecondTag

Enable extracting the second vlan tag for further processing.

enum _enet_interrupt_enable

List of interrupts supported by the peripheral. This enumeration uses one-bit encoding to allow a logical OR of multiple members. Members usually map to interrupt enable bits in one or more peripheral registers.

Values:

enumerator kENET_BabrInterrupt

Babbling receive error interrupt source

enumerator kENET_BabtInterrupt

Babbling transmit error interrupt source

enumerator kENET_GraceStopInterrupt

Graceful stop complete interrupt source

enumerator kENET_TxFrameInterrupt

TX FRAME interrupt source

enumerator kENET_TxBufferInterrupt

TX BUFFER interrupt source

enumerator kENET_RxFrameInterrupt

RX FRAME interrupt source

enumerator kENET_RxBufferInterrupt

RX BUFFER interrupt source

enumerator kENET_MiiInterrupt

MII interrupt source

enumerator kENET_EBusERInterrupt

Ethernet bus error interrupt source

enumerator kENET_LateCollisionInterrupt

Late collision interrupt source

enumerator kENET_RetryLimitInterrupt
Collision Retry Limit interrupt source

enumerator kENET_UnderrunInterrupt
Transmit FIFO underrun interrupt source

enumerator kENET_PayloadRxInterrupt
Payload Receive error interrupt source

enumerator kENET_WakeupInterrupt
WAKEUP interrupt source

enumerator kENET_TsAvailInterrupt
TS AVAIL interrupt source for PTP

enumerator kENET_TsTimerInterrupt
TS WRAP interrupt source for PTP

enum _enet_event

Defines the common interrupt event for callback use.

Values:

enumerator kENET_RxEvent
Receive event.

enumerator kENET_TxEvent
Transmit event.

enumerator kENET_ErrEvent
Error event: BABR/BABT/EBERR/LC/RL/UN/PLR .

enumerator kENET_WakeUpEvent
Wake up from sleep mode event.

enumerator kENET_TimeStampEvent
Time stamp event.

enumerator kENET_TimeStampAvailEvent
Time stamp available event.

enum _enet_idle_slope

Defines certain idle slope for bandwidth fraction.

Values:

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope1
The bandwidth fraction is about 0.002.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope2
The bandwidth fraction is about 0.003.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope4
The bandwidth fraction is about 0.008.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope8
The bandwidth fraction is about 0.02.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope16
The bandwidth fraction is about 0.03.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope32
The bandwidth fraction is about 0.06.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope64

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.11.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope128

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.20.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope256

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.33.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope384

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.43.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope512

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.50.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope640

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.56.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope768

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.60.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope896

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.64.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope1024

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.67.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope1152

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.69.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope1280

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.71.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope1408

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.73.

enumerator kENET_IdleSlope1536

The bandwidth fraction is about 0.75.

enum _enet_tx_accelerator

Defines the transmit accelerator configuration.

Note that the hardware does not insert ICMPv6 protocol checksums as mentioned in errata ERR052152.

Values:

enumerator kENET_TxAccelIsShift16Enabled

Transmit FIFO shift-16.

enumerator kENET_TxAccelIpCheckEnabled

Insert IP header checksum.

enumerator kENET_TxAccelProtoCheckEnabled

Insert protocol checksum (TCP, UDP, ICMPv4).

enum _enet_rx_accelerator

Defines the receive accelerator configuration.

Note that the hardware does not validate ICMPv6 protocol checksums as mentioned in errata ERR052152.

Values:

enumerator `kENET_RxAccelPadRemoveEnabled`

Padding removal for short IP frames.

enumerator `kENET_RxAccelIpCheckEnabled`

Discard with wrong IP header checksum.

enumerator `kENET_RxAccelProtoCheckEnabled`

Discard with wrong protocol checksum (TCP, UDP, ICMPv4).

enumerator `kENET_RxAccelMacCheckEnabled`

Discard with Mac layer errors.

enumerator `kENET_RxAccelIsShift16Enabled`

Receive FIFO shift-16.

typedef enum `_enet_mii_mode` `enet_mii_mode_t`

Defines the MII/RMII/RGMII mode for data interface between the MAC and the PHY.

typedef enum `_enet_mii_speed` `enet_mii_speed_t`

Defines the 10/100/1000 Mbps speed for the MII data interface.

Notice: “`kENET_MiiSpeed1000M`” only supported when mii mode is “`kENET_RgmiiMode`”.

typedef enum `_enet_mii_duplex` `enet_mii_duplex_t`

Defines the half or full duplex for the MII data interface.

typedef enum `_enet_mii_write` `enet_mii_write_t`

Define the MII opcode for normal MDIO_CLAUSES_22 Frame.

typedef enum `_enet_mii_read` `enet_mii_read_t`

Defines the read operation for the MII management frame.

typedef enum `_enet_mii_extend_opcode` `enet_mii_extend_opcode`

Define the MII opcode for extended MDIO_CLAUSES_45 Frame.

typedef enum `_enet_special_control_flag` `enet_special_control_flag_t`

Defines a special configuration for ENET MAC controller.

These control flags are provided for special user requirements. Normally, these control flags are unused for ENET initialization. For special requirements, set the flags to `macSpecialConfig` in the `enet_config_t`. The `kENET_ControlStoreAndFwdDisable` is used to disable the FIFO store and forward. FIFO store and forward means that the FIFO read/send is started when a complete frame is stored in TX/RX FIFO. If this flag is set, configure `rxFifoFullThreshold` and `txFifoWatermark` in the `enet_config_t`.

typedef enum `_enet_interrupt_enable` `enet_interrupt_enable_t`

List of interrupts supported by the peripheral. This enumeration uses one-bit encoding to allow a logical OR of multiple members. Members usually map to interrupt enable bits in one or more peripheral registers.

typedef enum `_enet_event` `enet_event_t`

Defines the common interrupt event for callback use.

typedef enum `_enet_idle_slope` `enet_idle_slope_t`

Defines certain idle slope for bandwidth fraction.

typedef enum `_enet_tx_accelerator` `enet_tx_accelerator_t`

Defines the transmit accelerator configuration.

Note that the hardware does not insert ICMPv6 protocol checksums as mentioned in errata ERR052152.

```
typedef enum _enet_rx_accelerator enet_rx_accelerator_t
```

Defines the receive accelerator configuration.

Note that the hardware does not validate ICMPv6 protocol checksums as mentioned in errata ERR052152.

```
typedef struct _enet_rx_bd_struct enet_rx_bd_struct_t
```

Defines the receive buffer descriptor structure for the little endian system.

```
typedef struct _enet_tx_bd_struct enet_tx_bd_struct_t
```

Defines the enhanced transmit buffer descriptor structure for the little endian system.

```
typedef struct _enet_data_error_stats enet_data_error_stats_t
```

Defines the ENET data error statistics structure.

```
typedef struct _enet_rx_frame_error enet_rx_frame_error_t
```

Defines the Rx frame error structure.

```
typedef struct _enet_transfer_stats enet_transfer_stats_t
```

Defines the ENET transfer statistics structure.

```
typedef struct enet_frame_info enet_frame_info_t
```

Defines the frame info structure.

```
typedef struct _enet_tx_dirty_ring enet_tx_dirty_ring_t
```

Defines the ENET transmit dirty addresses ring/queue structure.

```
typedef void (*enet_rx_alloc_callback_t)(ENET_Type *base, void *userData, uint8_t ringId)
```

Defines the ENET Rx memory buffer alloc function pointer.

```
typedef void (*enet_rx_free_callback_t)(ENET_Type *base, void *buffer, void *userData, uint8_t ringId)
```

Defines the ENET Rx memory buffer free function pointer.

```
typedef struct _enet_buffer_config enet_buffer_config_t
```

Defines the receive buffer descriptor configuration structure.

Note that for the internal DMA requirements, the buffers have a corresponding alignment requirements.

- a. The aligned receive and transmit buffer size must be evenly divisible by ENET_BUFF_ALIGNMENT. when the data buffers are in cacheable region when cache is enabled, all those size should be aligned to the maximum value of “ENET_BUFF_ALIGNMENT” and the cache line size.
- b. The aligned transmit and receive buffer descriptor start address must be at least 64 bit aligned. However, it's recommended to be evenly divisible by ENET_BUFF_ALIGNMENT. buffer descriptors should be put in non-cacheable region when cache is enabled.
- c. The aligned transmit and receive data buffer start address must be evenly divisible by ENET_BUFF_ALIGNMENT. Receive buffers should be continuous with the total size equal to “rxBdNumber * rxBuffSizeAlign”. Transmit buffers should be continuous with the total size equal to “txBdNumber * txBuffSizeAlign”. when the data buffers are in cacheable region when cache is enabled, all those size should be aligned to the maximum value of “ENET_BUFF_ALIGNMENT” and the cache line size.

```
typedef struct _enet_intcoalesce_config enet_intcoalesce_config_t
```

Defines the interrupt coalescing configure structure.

```
typedef struct _enet_avb_config enet_avb_config_t
```

Defines the ENET AVB Configure structure.

This is used for to configure the extended ring 1 and ring 2.

- a. The classification match format is $(CMP3 \ll 12) \mid (CMP2 \ll 8) \mid (CMP1 \ll 4) \mid CMP0$. composed of four 3-bit compared VLAN priority field $cmp0 \sim cmp3$, $cm0 \sim cmp3$ are used in parallel.

If CMP1,2,3 are not unused, please set them to the same value as CMP0.

- a. The idleSlope is used to calculate the Band Width fraction, $BW \text{ fraction} = 1 / (1 + 512/idleSlope)$. For avb configuration, the BW fraction of Class 1 and Class 2 combined must not exceed 0.75.

```
typedef struct _enet_handle enet_handle_t
```

```
typedef void (*enet_callback_t)(ENET_Type *base, enet_handle_t *handle, enet_event_t event,
enet_frame_info_t *frameInfo, void *userData)
```

ENET callback function.

```
typedef struct _enet_config enet_config_t
```

Defines the basic configuration structure for the ENET device.

Note:

- a. macSpecialConfig is used for a special control configuration, A logical OR of “enet_special_control_flag_t”. For a special configuration for MAC, set this parameter to 0.
- b. txWatermark is used for a cut-through operation. It is in steps of 64 bytes: 0/1 - 64 bytes written to TX FIFO before transmission of a frame begins. 2 - 128 bytes written to TX FIFO 3 - 192 bytes written to TX FIFO The maximum of txWatermark is 0x2F - 4032 bytes written to TX FIFO txWatermark allows minimizing the transmit latency to set the txWatermark to 0 or 1 or for larger bus access latency 3 or larger due to contention for the system bus.
- c. rxFifoFullThreshold is similar to the txWatermark for cut-through operation in RX. It is in 64-bit words. The minimum is ENET_FIFO_MIN_RX_FULL and the maximum is 0xFF. If the end of the frame is stored in FIFO and the frame size is smaller than the txWatermark, the frame is still transmitted. The rule is the same for rxFifoFullThreshold in the receive direction.
- d. When “kENET_ControlFlowControlEnable” is set in the macSpecialConfig, ensure that the pauseDuration, rxFifoEmptyThreshold, and rxFifoStatEmptyThreshold are set for flow control enabled case.
- e. When “kENET_ControlStoreAndFwdDisabled” is set in the macSpecialConfig, ensure that the rxFifoFullThreshold and txFifoWatermark are set for store and forward disable.
- f. The rxAccelerConfig and txAccelerConfig default setting with 0 - accelerator are disabled. The “enet_tx_accelerator_t” and “enet_rx_accelerator_t” are recommended to be used to enable the transmit and receive accelerator. After the accelerators are enabled, the store and forward feature should be enabled. As a result, kENET_ControlStoreAndFwdDisabled should not be set.
- g. The intCoalesceCfg can be used in the rx or tx enabled cases to decrease the CPU loading.

```
typedef struct _enet_tx_bd_ring enet_tx_bd_ring_t
```

Defines the ENET transmit buffer descriptor ring/queue structure.

```
typedef struct _enet_rx_bd_ring enet_rx_bd_ring_t
```

Defines the ENET receive buffer descriptor ring/queue structure.

```
typedef struct _enet_buffer_struct enet_buffer_struct_t
```

```
typedef struct _enet_rx_frame_attribute_struct enet_rx_frame_attribute_t
```

```
typedef struct _enet_rx_frame_struct enet_rx_frame_struct_t
```

```
typedef struct _enet_tx_frame_struct enet_tx_frame_struct_t
```

```
typedef void (*enet_isr_t)(ENET_Type *base, enet_handle_t *handle)
```

Define interrupt IRQ handler.

```
const clock_ip_name_t s_enetClock[]
```

Pointers to enet clocks for each instance.

```
const clock_ip_name_t s_enetExtraClock[]
```

```
uint32_t ENET_GetInstance(ENET_Type *base)
```

Get the ENET instance from peripheral base address.

Parameters

- base – ENET peripheral base address.

Returns

ENET instance.

```
ENET_BUFFDESCRIPTOR_RX_ERR_MASK
```

Defines the receive error status flag mask.

```
struct _enet_rx_bd_struct
```

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the receive buffer descriptor structure for the little endian system.

Public Members

```
uint16_t length
```

Buffer descriptor data length.

```
uint16_t control
```

Buffer descriptor control and status.

```
uint32_t buffer
```

Data buffer pointer.

```
struct _enet_tx_bd_struct
```

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the enhanced transmit buffer descriptor structure for the little endian system.

Public Members

```
uint16_t length
```

Buffer descriptor data length.

```
uint16_t control
```

Buffer descriptor control and status.

```
uint32_t buffer
```

Data buffer pointer.

```
struct _enet_data_error_stats
```

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the ENET data error statistics structure.

Public Members

uint32_t statsRxLenGreaterErr
Receive length greater than RCR[MAX_FL].

uint32_t statsRxAlignErr
Receive non-octet alignment/

uint32_t statsRxFcsErr
Receive CRC error.

uint32_t statsRxOverRunErr
Receive over run.

uint32_t statsRxTruncateErr
Receive truncate.

struct __enet_rx_frame_error
#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the Rx frame error structure.

Public Members

bool statsRxTruncateErr
Receive truncate.

bool statsRxOverRunErr
Receive over run.

bool statsRxFcsErr
Receive CRC error.

bool statsRxAlignErr
Receive non-octet alignment.

bool statsRxLenGreaterErr
Receive length greater than RCR[MAX_FL].

struct __enet_transfer_stats
#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the ENET transfer statistics structure.

Public Members

uint32_t statsRxFrameCount
Rx frame number.

uint32_t statsRxFrameOk
Good Rx frame number.

uint32_t statsRxCrcErr
Rx frame number with CRC error.

uint32_t statsRxAlignErr
Rx frame number with alignment error.

uint32_t statsRxDropInvalidSFD
Dropped frame number due to invalid SFD.

uint32_t statsRxFifoOverflowErr
Rx FIFO overflow count.

uint32_t statsTxFrameCount

Tx frame number.

uint32_t statsTxFrameOk

Good Tx frame number.

uint32_t statsTxCrcAlignErr

The transmit frame is error.

uint32_t statsTxFifoUnderRunErr

Tx FIFO underrun count.

struct enet_frame_info

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the frame info structure.

Public Members

void *context

User specified data

struct __enet_tx_dirty_ring

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the ENET transmit dirty addresses ring/queue structure.

Public Members

enet_frame_info_t *txDirtyBase

Dirty buffer descriptor base address pointer.

uint16_t txGenIdx

tx generate index.

uint16_t txConsumIdx

tx consume index.

uint16_t txRingLen

tx ring length.

bool isFull

tx ring is full flag.

struct __enet_buffer_config

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the receive buffer descriptor configuration structure.

Note that for the internal DMA requirements, the buffers have a corresponding alignment requirements.

- a. The aligned receive and transmit buffer size must be evenly divisible by ENET_BUFF_ALIGNMENT. when the data buffers are in cacheable region when cache is enabled, all those size should be aligned to the maximum value of "ENET_BUFF_ALIGNMENT" and the cache line size.
- b. The aligned transmit and receive buffer descriptor start address must be at least 64 bit aligned. However, it's recommended to be evenly divisible by ENET_BUFF_ALIGNMENT. buffer descriptors should be put in non-cacheable region when cache is enabled.
- c. The aligned transmit and receive data buffer start address must be evenly divisible by ENET_BUFF_ALIGNMENT. Receive buffers should be continuous with the total size equal to "rxBdNumber * rxBuffSizeAlign". Transmit buffers should be continuous with the total size equal to "txBdNumber * txBuffSizeAlign". when the data buffers are in cacheable region when cache is enabled, all those size should be aligned to the maximum value of "ENET_BUFF_ALIGNMENT" and the cache line size.

Public Members

uint16_t rxBdNumber

Receive buffer descriptor number.

uint16_t txBdNumber

Transmit buffer descriptor number.

uint16_t rxBuffSizeAlign

Aligned receive data buffer size.

uint16_t txBuffSizeAlign

Aligned transmit data buffer size.

volatile *enet_rx_bd_struct_t* *rxBdStartAddrAlign

Aligned receive buffer descriptor start address: should be non-cacheable.

volatile *enet_tx_bd_struct_t* *txBdStartAddrAlign

Aligned transmit buffer descriptor start address: should be non-cacheable.

uint8_t *rxBufferAlign

Receive data buffer start address.

uint8_t *txBufferAlign

Transmit data buffer start address.

bool rxMaintainEnable

Receive buffer cache maintain.

bool txMaintainEnable

Transmit buffer cache maintain.

enet_frame_info_t *txFrameInfo

Transmit frame information start address.

struct __enet_intcoalesce_config

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the interrupt coalescing configure structure.

Public Members

uint8_t txCoalesceFrameCount[1]

Transmit interrupt coalescing frame count threshold.

uint16_t txCoalesceTimeCount[1]

Transmit interrupt coalescing timer count threshold.

uint8_t rxCoalesceFrameCount[1]

Receive interrupt coalescing frame count threshold.

uint16_t rxCoalesceTimeCount[1]

Receive interrupt coalescing timer count threshold.

struct __enet_avb_config

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the ENET AVB Configure structure.

This is used for to configure the extended ring 1 and ring 2.

- a. The classification match format is $(CMP3 \ll 12) \mid (CMP2 \ll 8) \mid (CMP1 \ll 4) \mid CMP0$. composed of four 3-bit compared VLAN priority field cmp0~cmp3, cm0 ~ cmp3 are used in parallel.

If CMP1,2,3 are not unused, please set them to the same value as CMP0.

- a. The idleSlope is used to calculate the Band Width fraction, $BW \text{ fraction} = 1 / (1 + 512/\text{idleSlope})$. For avb configuration, the BW fraction of Class 1 and Class 2 combined must not exceed 0.75.

Public Members

uint16_t rxClassifyMatch[1 - 1]

The classification match value for the ring.

enet_idle_slope_t idleSlope[1 - 1]

The idle slope for certian bandwidth fraction.

struct _enet_config

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the basic configuration structure for the ENET device.

Note:

- a. macSpecialConfig is used for a special control configuration, A logical OR of “enet_special_control_flag_t”. For a special configuration for MAC, set this parameter to 0.
- b. txWatermark is used for a cut-through operation. It is in steps of 64 bytes: 0/1 - 64 bytes written to TX FIFO before transmission of a frame begins. 2 - 128 bytes written to TX FIFO 3 - 192 bytes written to TX FIFO The maximum of txWatermark is 0x2F - 4032 bytes written to TX FIFO txWatermark allows minimizing the transmit latency to set the txWatermark to 0 or 1 or for larger bus access latency 3 or larger due to contention for the system bus.
- c. rxFifoFullThreshold is similar to the txWatermark for cut-through operation in RX. It is in 64-bit words. The minimum is ENET_FIFO_MIN_RX_FULL and the maximum is 0xFF. If the end of the frame is stored in FIFO and the frame size is smaller than the txWatermark, the frame is still transmitted. The rule is the same for rxFifoFullThreshold in the receive direction.
- d. When “kENET_ControlFlowControlEnable” is set in the macSpecialConfig, ensure that the pauseDuration, rxFifoEmptyThreshold, and rxFifoStatEmptyThreshold are set for flow control enabled case.
- e. When “kENET_ControlStoreAndFwdDisabled” is set in the macSpecialConfig, ensure that the rxFifoFullThreshold and txFifoWatermark are set for store and forward disable.
- f. The rxAccelerConfig and txAccelerConfig default setting with 0 - accelerator are disabled. The “enet_tx_accelerator_t” and “enet_rx_accelerator_t” are recommended to be used to enable the transmit and receive accelerator. After the accelerators are enabled, the store and forward feature should be enabled. As a result, kENET_ControlStoreAndFwdDisabled should not be set.
- g. The intCoalesceCfg can be used in the rx or tx enabled cases to decrease the CPU loading.

Public Members

uint32_t macSpecialConfig

Mac special configuration. A logical OR of “enet_special_control_flag_t”.

uint32_t interrupt

Mac interrupt source. A logical OR of “enet_interrupt_enable_t”.

uint16_t rxMaxFrameLen

Receive maximum frame length.

enet_mii_mode_t miiMode

MII mode.

enet_mii_speed_t miiSpeed

MII Speed.

enet_mii_duplex_t miiDuplex

MII duplex.

uint8_t rxAccelerConfig

Receive accelerator, A logical OR of “enet_rx_accelerator_t”.

uint8_t txAccelerConfig

Transmit accelerator, A logical OR of “enet_rx_accelerator_t”.

uint16_t pauseDuration

For flow control enabled case: Pause duration.

uint8_t rxFifoEmptyThreshold

For flow control enabled case: when RX FIFO level reaches this value, it makes MAC generate XOFF pause frame.

uint8_t rxFifoStatEmptyThreshold

For flow control enabled case: number of frames in the receive FIFO, independent of size, that can be accept. If the limit is reached, reception continues and a pause frame is triggered.

uint8_t rxFifoFullThreshold

For store and forward disable case, the data required in RX FIFO to notify the MAC receive ready status.

uint8_t txFifoWatermark

For store and forward disable case, the data required in TX FIFO before a frame transmit start.

enet_intcoalesce_config_t *intCoalesceCfg

If the interrupt coalescence is not required in the ring n(0,1,2), please set to NULL.

uint8_t ringNum

Number of used rings. default with 1 — single ring.

enet_rx_alloc_callback_t rxBuffAlloc

Callback function to alloc memory, must be provided for zero-copy Rx.

enet_rx_free_callback_t rxBuffFree

Callback function to free memory, must be provided for zero-copy Rx.

enet_callback_t callback

General callback function.

void *userData

Callback function parameter.

struct __enet_tx_bd_ring

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the ENET transmit buffer descriptor ring/queue structure.

Public Members

volatile *enet_tx_bd_struct_t* *txBdBase

Buffer descriptor base address pointer.

uint16_t txGenIdx

The current available transmit buffer descriptor pointer.

uint16_t txConsumIdx

Transmit consume index.

volatile uint16_t txDescUsed

Transmit descriptor used number.

uint16_t txRingLen

Transmit ring length.

struct __enet_rx_bd_ring

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the ENET receive buffer descriptor ring/queue structure.

Public Members

volatile *enet_rx_bd_struct_t* *rxBdBase

Buffer descriptor base address pointer.

uint16_t rxGenIdx

The current available receive buffer descriptor pointer.

uint16_t rxRingLen

Receive ring length.

struct __enet_handle

#include <fsl_enet.h> Defines the ENET handler structure.

Public Members

enet_rx_bd_ring_t rxBdRing[1]

Receive buffer descriptor.

enet_tx_bd_ring_t txBdRing[1]

Transmit buffer descriptor.

uint16_t rxBuffSizeAlign[1]

Receive buffer size alignment.

uint16_t txBuffSizeAlign[1]

Transmit buffer size alignment.

bool rxMaintainEnable[1]

Receive buffer cache maintain.

bool txMaintainEnable[1]

Transmit buffer cache maintain.

uint8_t ringNum

Number of used rings.

enet_callback_t callback

Callback function.

void *userData

Callback function parameter.

enet_tx_dirty_ring_t txDirtyRing[1]

Ring to store tx frame information.

bool txReclaimEnable[1]

Tx reclaim enable flag.

enet_rx_alloc_callback_t rxBuffAlloc

Callback function to alloc memory for zero copy Rx.

enet_rx_free_callback_t rxBuffFree

Callback function to free memory for zero copy Rx.

uint8_t multicastCount[64]

Multicast collisions counter

uint32_t enetClock

The clock of enet peripheral, to caculate core cycles for PTP timestamp.

uint32_t tsDelayCount

The count of core cycles for PTP timestamp capture delay.

struct __enet_buffer_struct

#include <fsl_enet.h>

Public Members

void *buffer

The buffer store the whole or partial frame.

uint16_t length

The byte length of this buffer.

struct __enet_rx_frame_attribute_struct

#include <fsl_enet.h>

Public Members

bool promiscuous

This frame is received because of promiscuous mode.

struct __enet_rx_frame_struct

#include <fsl_enet.h>

Public Members

enet_buffer_struct_t *rxBuffArray

Rx frame buffer structure.

uint16_t totLen

Rx frame total length.

enet_rx_frame_attribute_t rxAttribute

Rx frame attribute structure.

enet_rx_frame_error_t rxFrameError

Rx frame error.

struct __enet_tx_frame_struct

#include <fsl_enet.h>

Public Members

enet_buffer_struct_t *txBuffArray

Tx frame buffer structure.

uint32_t txBuffNum

Buffer number of this Tx frame.

void *context

Driver reclaims and gives it in Tx over callback, usually store network packet header.

2.20 EWM: External Watchdog Monitor Driver

void EWM_Init(EWM_Type *base, const *ewm_config_t* *config)

Initializes the EWM peripheral.

This function is used to initialize the EWM. After calling, the EWM runs immediately according to the configuration. Note that, except for the interrupt enable control bit, other control bits and registers are write once after a CPU reset. Modifying them more than once generates a bus transfer error.

This is an example.

```
ewm_config_t config;
EWM_GetDefaultConfig(&config);
config.compareHighValue = 0xAAU;
EWM_Init(ewm_base,&config);
```

Parameters

- base – EWM peripheral base address
- config – The configuration of the EWM

void EWM_Deinit(EWM_Type *base)

Deinitializes the EWM peripheral.

This function is used to shut down the EWM.

Parameters

- base – EWM peripheral base address

void EWM_GetDefaultConfig(*ewm_config_t* *config)

Initializes the EWM configuration structure.

This function initializes the EWM configuration structure to default values. The default values are as follows.

```
ewmConfig->enableEwm = true;
ewmConfig->enableEwmInput = false;
ewmConfig->setInputAssertLogic = false;
ewmConfig->enableInterrupt = false;
ewmConfig->ewm_lpo_clock_source_t = kEWM_LpoClockSource0;
ewmConfig->prescaler = 0;
ewmConfig->compareLowValue = 0;
ewmConfig->compareHighValue = 0xFEU;
```

See also:

ewm_config_t

Parameters

- `config` – Pointer to the EWM configuration structure.

`static inline void EWM_EnableInterrupts(EWM_Type *base, uint32_t mask)`

Enables the EWM interrupt.

This function enables the EWM interrupt.

Parameters

- `base` – EWM peripheral base address
- `mask` – The interrupts to enable The parameter can be combination of the following source if defined
 - `kEWM_InterruptEnable`

`static inline void EWM_DisableInterrupts(EWM_Type *base, uint32_t mask)`

Disables the EWM interrupt.

This function enables the EWM interrupt.

Parameters

- `base` – EWM peripheral base address
- `mask` – The interrupts to disable The parameter can be combination of the following source if defined
 - `kEWM_InterruptEnable`

`static inline uint32_t EWM_GetStatusFlags(EWM_Type *base)`

Gets all status flags.

This function gets all status flags.

This is an example for getting the running flag.

```
uint32_t status;  
status = EWM_GetStatusFlags(ewm_base) & kEWM_RunningFlag;
```

See also:

`_ewm_status_flags_t`

- True: a related status flag has been set.
- False: a related status flag is not set.

Parameters

- `base` – EWM peripheral base address

Returns

State of the status flag: asserted (true) or not-asserted (false).

`void EWM_Refresh(EWM_Type *base)`

Services the EWM.

This function resets the EWM counter to zero.

Parameters

- `base` – EWM peripheral base address

`FSL_EWM_DRIVER_VERSION`

EWM driver version 2.0.4.

enum `_ewm_lpo_clock_source`

Describes EWM clock source.

Values:

enumerator `kEWM_LpoClockSource0`

EWM clock sourced from `lpo_clk[0]`

enumerator `kEWM_LpoClockSource1`

EWM clock sourced from `lpo_clk[1]`

enumerator `kEWM_LpoClockSource2`

EWM clock sourced from `lpo_clk[2]`

enumerator `kEWM_LpoClockSource3`

EWM clock sourced from `lpo_clk[3]`

enum `_ewm_interrupt_enable_t`

EWM interrupt configuration structure with default settings all disabled.

This structure contains the settings for all of EWM interrupt configurations.

Values:

enumerator `kEWM_InterruptEnable`

Enable the EWM to generate an interrupt

enum `_ewm_status_flags_t`

EWM status flags.

This structure contains the constants for the EWM status flags for use in the EWM functions.

Values:

enumerator `kEWM_RunningFlag`

Running flag, set when EWM is enabled

typedef enum `_ewm_lpo_clock_source` `ewm_lpo_clock_source_t`

Describes EWM clock source.

typedef struct `_ewm_config` `ewm_config_t`

Data structure for EWM configuration.

This structure is used to configure the EWM.

struct `_ewm_config`

#include <fsl_ewm.h> Data structure for EWM configuration.

This structure is used to configure the EWM.

Public Members

bool `enableEwm`

Enable EWM module

bool `enableEwmInput`

Enable EWM_in input

bool `setInputAssertLogic`

EWM_in signal assertion state

bool `enableInterrupt`

Enable EWM interrupt

ewm_lpo_clock_source_t clockSource
Clock source select
uint8_t prescaler
Clock prescaler value
uint8_t compareLowValue
Compare low-register value
uint8_t compareHighValue
Compare high-register value

2.21 FlexCAN: Flex Controller Area Network Driver

2.22 FlexCAN Driver

bool FLEXCAN_IsInstanceHasFDMode(CAN_Type *base)

Determine whether the FlexCAN instance support CAN FD mode at run time.

Note: Use this API only if different soc parts share the SOC part name macro define. Otherwise, a different SOC part name can be used to determine at compile time whether the FlexCAN instance supports CAN FD mode or not. If need use this API to determine if CAN FD mode is supported, the FLEXCAN_Init function needs to be executed first, and then call this API and use the return to value determines whether to supports CAN FD mode, if return true, continue calling FLEXCAN_FDInit to enable CAN FD mode.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.

Returns

return TRUE if instance support CAN FD mode, FALSE if instance only support classic CAN (2.0) mode.

uint32_t FLEXCAN_GetFDMailboxOffset(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx)

Get Mailbox offset number by dword.

This function gets the offset number of the specified mailbox. Mailbox is not consecutive between memory regions when payload is not 8 bytes so need to calculate the specified mailbox address. For example, in the first memory region, MB[0].CS address is 0x4002_4080. For 32 bytes payload frame, the second mailbox is $((1/12)*512 + 1*12*40)/4 = 10$, meaning 10 dword after the 0x4002_4080, which is actually the address of mailbox MB[1].CS.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – Mailbox index.

Returns

Mailbox address offset in word.

status_t FLEXCAN_EnterFreezeMode(CAN_Type *base)

Enter FlexCAN Freeze Mode.

This function makes the FlexCAN work under Freeze Mode.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.

Returns

kStatus_Success Enter Freeze Mode successful kStatus_Timeout Timeout when wait for Freeze Mode Acknowledge

status_t FLEXCAN_ExitFreezeMode(CAN_Type *base)

Exit FlexCAN Freeze Mode.

This function makes the FlexCAN leave Freeze Mode.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.

Returns

kStatus_Success Enter Freeze Mode successful kStatus_Timeout Timeout when wait for Freeze Mode Acknowledge

uint32_t FLEXCAN_GetInstance(CAN_Type *base)

Get the FlexCAN instance from peripheral base address.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.

Returns

FlexCAN instance.

bool FLEXCAN_CalculateImprovedTimingValues(CAN_Type *base, *uint32_t* bitRate, *uint32_t* sourceClock_Hz, *flexcan_timing_config_t* *pTimingConfig)

Calculates the improved timing values by specific bit Rates for classical CAN.

This function use to calculates the Classical CAN timing values according to the given bit rate. The Calculated timing values will be set in CTRL1/CBT/ENCBT register. The calculation is based on the recommendation of the CiA 301 v4.2.0 and previous version document.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- bitRate – The classical CAN speed in bps defined by user, should be less than or equal to 1Mbps.
- sourceClock_Hz – The Source clock frequency in Hz.
- pTimingConfig – Pointer to the FlexCAN timing configuration structure.

Returns

TRUE if timing configuration found, FALSE if failed to find configuration.

void FLEXCAN_Init(CAN_Type *base, const *flexcan_config_t* *pConfig, *uint32_t* sourceClock_Hz)

Initializes a FlexCAN instance.

This function initializes the FlexCAN module with user-defined settings. This example shows how to set up the *flexcan_config_t* parameters and how to call the FLEXCAN_Init function by passing in these parameters.

```
flexcan_config_t flexcanConfig;
flexcanConfig.clkSrc      = kFLEXCAN_ClkSrc0;
flexcanConfig.bitRate     = 1000000U;
flexcanConfig.maxMbNum    = 16;
flexcanConfig.enableLoopBack = false;
flexcanConfig.enableSelfWakeup = false;
flexcanConfig.enableIndividMask = false;
flexcanConfig.enableDoze    = false;
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
flexcanConfig.disableSelfReception = false;
flexcanConfig.enableListenOnlyMode = false;
flexcanConfig.timingConfig = timingConfig;
FLEXCAN_Init(CAN0, &flexcanConfig, 4000000UL);
```

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- pConfig – Pointer to the user-defined configuration structure.
- sourceClock_Hz – FlexCAN Protocol Engine clock source frequency in Hz.

```
bool FLEXCAN_FDCalculateImprovedTimingValues(CAN_Type *base, uint32_t bitRate, uint32_t
                                             bitRateFD, uint32_t sourceClock_Hz,
                                             flexcan_timing_config_t *pTimingConfig)
```

Calculates the improved timing values by specific bit rates for CANFD.

This function use to calculates the CANFD timing values according to the given nominal phase bit rate and data phase bit rate. The Calculated timing values will be set in CBT/ENCBT and FDCBT/EDCBT registers. The calculation is based on the recommendation of the CiA 1301 v1.0.0 document.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- bitRate – The CANFD bus control speed in bps defined by user.
- bitRateFD – The CAN FD data phase speed in bps defined by user. Equal to bitRate means disable bit rate switching.
- sourceClock_Hz – The Source clock frequency in Hz.
- pTimingConfig – Pointer to the FlexCAN timing configuration structure.

Returns

TRUE if timing configuration found, FALSE if failed to find configuration

```
void FLEXCAN_FDInit(CAN_Type *base, const flexcan_config_t *pConfig, uint32_t
                   sourceClock_Hz, flexcan_mb_size_t dataSize, bool brs)
```

Initializes a FlexCAN instance.

This function initializes the FlexCAN module with user-defined settings. This example shows how to set up the flexcan_config_t parameters and how to call the FLEXCAN_FDInit function by passing in these parameters.

```
flexcan_config_t flexcanConfig;
flexcanConfig.clkSrc = kFLEXCAN_ClkSrc0;
flexcanConfig.bitRate = 1000000U;
flexcanConfig.bitRateFD = 2000000U;
flexcanConfig.maxMbNum = 16;
flexcanConfig.enableLoopBack = false;
flexcanConfig.enableSelfWakeup = false;
flexcanConfig.enableIndividMask = false;
flexcanConfig.disableSelfReception = false;
flexcanConfig.enableListenOnlyMode = false;
flexcanConfig.enableDoze = false;
flexcanConfig.timingConfig = timingConfig;
FLEXCAN_FDInit(CAN0, &flexcanConfig, 8000000UL, kFLEXCAN_16BperMB, true);
```

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.

- pConfig – Pointer to the user-defined configuration structure.
- sourceClock_Hz – FlexCAN Protocol Engine clock source frequency in Hz.
- dataSize – FlexCAN Message Buffer payload size. The actual transmitted or received CAN FD frame data size needs to be less than or equal to this value.
- brs – True if bit rate switch is enabled in FD mode.

void FLEXCAN_Deinit(CAN_Type *base)

De-initializes a FlexCAN instance.

This function disables the FlexCAN module clock and sets all register values to the reset value.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.

void FLEXCAN_GetDefaultConfig(*flexcan_config_t* *pConfig)

Gets the default configuration structure.

This function initializes the FlexCAN configuration structure to default values. The default values are as follows. flexcanConfig->clkSrc = kFLEXCAN_ClkSrc0; flexcanConfig->bitRate = 1000000U; flexcanConfig->bitRateFD = 2000000U; flexcanConfig->maxMbNum = 16; flexcanConfig->enableLoopBack = false; flexcanConfig->enableSelfWakeup = false; flexcanConfig->enableIndividMask = false; flexcanConfig->disableSelfReception = false; flexcanConfig->enableListenOnlyMode = false; flexcanConfig->enableDoze = false; flexcanConfig->enablePretendedNetworking = false; flexcanConfig->enableMemoryErrorControl = true; flexcanConfig->enableNonCorrectableErrorEnterFreeze = true; flexcanConfig->enableTransceiverDelayMeasure = true; flexcanConfig->enableRemoteRequestFrameStored = true; flexcanConfig->payloadEndianness = kFLEXCAN_bigEndian; flexcanConfig.timingConfig = timingConfig;

Parameters

- pConfig – Pointer to the FlexCAN configuration structure.

void FLEXCAN_SetTimingConfig(CAN_Type *base, const *flexcan_timing_config_t* *pConfig)

Sets the FlexCAN classical CAN protocol timing characteristic.

This function gives user settings to classical CAN or CAN FD nominal phase timing characteristic. The function is for an experienced user. For less experienced users, call the FLEXCAN_SetBitRate() instead.

Note: Calling FLEXCAN_SetTimingConfig() overrides the bit rate set in FLEXCAN_Init() or FLEXCAN_SetBitRate().

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- pConfig – Pointer to the timing configuration structure.

status_t FLEXCAN_SetBitRate(CAN_Type *base, uint32_t sourceClock_Hz, uint32_t bitRate_Bps)

Set bit rate of FlexCAN classical CAN frame or CAN FD frame nominal phase.

This function set the bit rate of classical CAN frame or CAN FD frame nominal phase base on FLEXCAN_CalculateImprovedTimingValues() API calculated timing values.

Note: Calling FLEXCAN_SetBitRate() overrides the bit rate set in FLEXCAN_Init().

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- sourceClock_Hz – Source Clock in Hz.
- bitRate_Bps – Bit rate in Bps.

Returns

kStatus_Success - Set CAN baud rate (only Nominal phase) successfully.

void FLEXCAN_SetFDTimingConfig(CAN_Type *base, const *flexcan_timing_config_t* *pConfig)

Sets the FlexCAN CANFD data phase timing characteristic.

This function gives user settings to CANFD data phase timing characteristic. The function is for an experienced user. For less experienced users, call the FLEXCAN_SetFDBitRate() to set both Nominal/Data bit Rate instead.

Note: Calling FLEXCAN_SetFDTimingConfig() overrides the data phase bit rate set in FLEXCAN_FDInit()/FLEXCAN_SetFDBitRate().

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- pConfig – Pointer to the timing configuration structure.

status_t FLEXCAN_SetFDBitRate(CAN_Type *base, uint32_t sourceClock_Hz, uint32_t bitRateN_Bps, uint32_t bitRateD_Bps)

Set bit rate of FlexCAN FD frame.

This function set the baud rate of FLEXCAN FD base on FLEXCAN_FDCalculateImprovedTimingValues() API calculated timing values.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- sourceClock_Hz – Source Clock in Hz.
- bitRateN_Bps – Nominal bit Rate in Bps.
- bitRateD_Bps – Data bit Rate in Bps.

Returns

kStatus_Success - Set CAN FD bit rate (include Nominal and Data phase) successfully.

void FLEXCAN_SetRxMbGlobalMask(CAN_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Sets the FlexCAN receive message buffer global mask.

This function sets the global mask for the FlexCAN message buffer in a matching process. The configuration is only effective when the Rx individual mask is disabled in the FLEXCAN_Init().

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mask – Rx Message Buffer Global Mask value.

void FLEXCAN_SetRxFifoGlobalMask(CAN_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Sets the FlexCAN receive FIFO global mask.

This function sets the global mask for FlexCAN FIFO in a matching process.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mask – Rx Fifo Global Mask value.

void FLEXCAN_SetRxIndividualMask(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t maskIdx, uint32_t mask)

Sets the FlexCAN receive individual mask.

This function sets the individual mask for the FlexCAN matching process. The configuration is only effective when the Rx individual mask is enabled in the FLEXCAN_Init(). If the Rx FIFO is disabled, the individual mask is applied to the corresponding Message Buffer. If the Rx FIFO is enabled, the individual mask for Rx FIFO occupied Message Buffer is applied to the Rx Filter with the same index. Note that only the first 32 individual masks can be used as the Rx FIFO filter mask.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- maskIdx – The Index of individual Mask.
- mask – Rx Individual Mask value.

void FLEXCAN_SetTxMbConfig(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, bool enable)

Configures a FlexCAN transmit message buffer.

This function aborts the previous transmission, cleans the Message Buffer, and configures it as a Transmit Message Buffer.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – The Message Buffer index.
- enable – Enable/disable Tx Message Buffer.
 - true: Enable Tx Message Buffer.
 - false: Disable Tx Message Buffer.

void FLEXCAN_SetRxMbConfig(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, const flexcan_rx_mb_config_t *pRxMbConfig, bool enable)

Configures a FlexCAN Receive Message Buffer.

This function cleans a FlexCAN build-in Message Buffer and configures it as a Receive Message Buffer. User should invoke this API when CTRL2[RRS]=1. When CTRL2[RRS]=1, frame's ID is compared to the IDs of the receive mailboxes with the CODE field configured as kFLEXCAN_RxMbEmpty, kFLEXCAN_RxMbFull or kFLEXCAN_RxMbOverrun. Message buffer will store the remote frame in the same fashion of a data frame. No automatic remote response frame will be generated. User need to setup another message buffer to respond remote request.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – The Message Buffer index.
- pRxMbConfig – Pointer to the FlexCAN Message Buffer configuration structure.
- enable – Enable/disable Rx Message Buffer.
 - true: Enable Rx Message Buffer.
 - false: Disable Rx Message Buffer.

```
static inline void FLEXCAN_SetMbID(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, uint32_t id)
```

Configures a FlexCAN Message Buffer identifier.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – The Message Buffer index.
- id – CAN Message Buffer Identifier, should use FLEXCAN_ID_EXT() or FLEXCAN_ID_STD() macro.

```
void FLEXCAN_SetFDTxMbConfig(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, bool enable)
```

Configures a FlexCAN transmit message buffer.

This function aborts the previous transmission, cleans the Message Buffer, and configures it as a Transmit Message Buffer.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – The Message Buffer index.
- enable – Enable/disable Tx Message Buffer.
 - true: Enable Tx Message Buffer.
 - false: Disable Tx Message Buffer.

```
void FLEXCAN_SetFDRxMbConfig(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, const  
                             flexcan_rx_mb_config_t *pRxMbConfig, bool enable)
```

Configures a FlexCAN Receive Message Buffer.

This function cleans a FlexCAN build-in Message Buffer and configures it as a Receive Message Buffer.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – The Message Buffer index.
- pRxMbConfig – Pointer to the FlexCAN Message Buffer configuration structure.
- enable – Enable/disable Rx Message Buffer.
 - true: Enable Rx Message Buffer.
 - false: Disable Rx Message Buffer.

```
static inline void FLEXCAN_SetFDMbID(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, uint32_t id)
```

Configures a FlexCAN Message Buffer identifier.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – The Message Buffer index.
- id – CAN Message Buffer Identifier, should use FLEXCAN_ID_EXT() or FLEXCAN_ID_STD() macro.

```
void FLEXCAN_SetRemoteResponseMbConfig(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, const  
                                       flexcan_frame_t *pFrame)
```

Configures a FlexCAN Remote Response Message Buffer.

User should invoke this API when CTRL2[RRS]=0. When CTRL2[RRS]=0, frame's ID is compared to the IDs of the receive mailboxes with the CODE field configured as kFLEXCAN_RxMbRanswer. If there is a matching ID, then this mailbox content will be transmitted

as response. The received remote request frame is not stored in receive buffer. It is only used to trigger a transmission of a frame in response.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – The Message Buffer index.
- pFrame – Pointer to CAN message frame structure for response.

```
void FLEXCAN_SetRxFifoConfig(CAN_Type *base, const flexcan_rx_fifo_config_t *pRxFifoConfig,
                             bool enable)
```

Configures the FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO.

This function configures the FlexCAN Rx FIFO with given configuration.

Note: Legacy Rx FIFO only can receive classic CAN message.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- pRxFifoConfig – Pointer to the FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO configuration structure. Can be NULL when enable parameter is false.
- enable – Enable/disable Legacy Rx FIFO.
 - true: Enable Legacy Rx FIFO.
 - false: Disable Legacy Rx FIFO.

```
void FLEXCAN_SetPNConfig(CAN_Type *base, const flexcan_pn_config_t *pConfig)
```

Configures the FlexCAN Pretended Networking mode.

This function configures the FlexCAN Pretended Networking mode with given configuration.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- pConfig – Pointer to the FlexCAN Rx FIFO configuration structure.

```
static inline uint64_t FLEXCAN_GetStatusFlags(CAN_Type *base)
```

Gets the FlexCAN module interrupt flags.

This function gets all FlexCAN status flags. The flags are returned as the logical OR value of the enumerators `_flexcan_flags`. To check the specific status, compare the return value with enumerators in `_flexcan_flags`.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.

Returns

FlexCAN status flags which are ORed by the enumerators in the `_flexcan_flags`.

```
static inline void FLEXCAN_ClearStatusFlags(CAN_Type *base, uint64_t mask)
```

Clears status flags with the provided mask.

This function clears the FlexCAN status flags with a provided mask. An automatically cleared flag can't be cleared by this function.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mask – The status flags to be cleared, it is logical OR value of `_flexcan_flags`.

```
static inline void FLEXCAN_GetBusErrCount(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t *txErrBuf, uint8_t
                                         *rxErrBuf)
```

Gets the FlexCAN Bus Error Counter value.

This function gets the FlexCAN Bus Error Counter value for both Tx and Rx direction. These values may be needed in the upper layer error handling.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- txErrBuf – Buffer to store Tx Error Counter value.
- rxErrBuf – Buffer to store Rx Error Counter value.

```
static inline uint64_t FLEXCAN_GetMbStatusFlags(CAN_Type *base, uint64_t mask)
```

Gets the FlexCAN low 64 Message Buffer interrupt flags.

This function gets the interrupt flags of a given Message Buffers.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mask – The ORed FlexCAN Message Buffer mask.

Returns

The status of given Message Buffers.

```
static inline void FLEXCAN_ClearMbStatusFlags(CAN_Type *base, uint64_t mask)
```

Clears the FlexCAN low 64 Message Buffer interrupt flags.

This function clears the interrupt flags of a given Message Buffers.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mask – The ORed FlexCAN Message Buffer mask.

```
void FLEXCAN_GetMemoryErrorReportStatus(CAN_Type *base,
                                         flexcan_memory_error_report_status_t
                                         *errorStatus)
```

Gets the FlexCAN Memory Error Report registers status.

This function gets the FlexCAN Memory Error Report registers status.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- errorStatus – Pointer to FlexCAN Memory Error Report registers status structure.

```
static inline uint8_t FLEXCAN_GetPNMatchCount(CAN_Type *base)
```

Gets the FlexCAN Number of Matches when in Pretended Networking.

This function gets the number of times a given message has matched the predefined filtering criteria for ID and/or PL before a wakeup event.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.

Returns

The number of received wake up messages.

static inline void FLEXCAN_EnableInterrupts(CAN_Type *base, uint64_t mask)

Enables FlexCAN interrupts according to the provided mask.

This function enables the FlexCAN interrupts according to the provided mask. The mask is a logical OR of enumeration members, see `_flexcan_interrupt_enable`.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupts to enable. Logical OR of `_flexcan_interrupt_enable`.

static inline void FLEXCAN_DisableInterrupts(CAN_Type *base, uint64_t mask)

Disables FlexCAN interrupts according to the provided mask.

This function disables the FlexCAN interrupts according to the provided mask. The mask is a logical OR of enumeration members, see `_flexcan_interrupt_enable`.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupts to disable. Logical OR of `_flexcan_interrupt_enable`.

static inline void FLEXCAN_EnableMbInterrupts(CAN_Type *base, uint64_t mask)

Enables FlexCAN low 64 Message Buffer interrupts.

This function enables the interrupts of given Message Buffers.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mask – The ORed FlexCAN Message Buffer mask.

static inline void FLEXCAN_DisableMbInterrupts(CAN_Type *base, uint64_t mask)

Disables FlexCAN low 64 Message Buffer interrupts.

This function disables the interrupts of given Message Buffers.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mask – The ORed FlexCAN Message Buffer mask.

void FLEXCAN_EnableRxFifoDMA(CAN_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables or disables the FlexCAN Rx FIFO DMA request.

This function enables or disables the DMA feature of FlexCAN build-in Rx FIFO.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- enable – true to enable, false to disable.

static inline uintptr_t FLEXCAN_GetRxFifoHeadAddr(CAN_Type *base)

Gets the Rx FIFO Head address.

This function returns the FlexCAN Rx FIFO Head address, which is mainly used for the DMA/eDMA use case.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.

Returns

FlexCAN Rx FIFO Head address.

static inline *status_t* FLEXCAN_Enable(CAN_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables or disables the FlexCAN module operation.

This function enables or disables the FlexCAN module.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN base pointer.
- enable – true to enable, false to disable.

Returns

kStatus_Success Enable FlexCAN module successful
kStatus_Timeout Timeout when wait for Low-Power Mode Acknowledge

status_t FLEXCAN_WriteTxMb(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, const *flexcan_frame_t* *pTxFrame)

Writes a FlexCAN Message to the Transmit Message Buffer.

This function writes a CAN Message to the specified Transmit Message Buffer and changes the Message Buffer state to start CAN Message transmit. After that the function returns immediately.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – The FlexCAN Message Buffer index.
- pTxFrame – Pointer to CAN message frame to be sent.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – - Write Tx Message Buffer Successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – - Tx Message Buffer is currently in use.

status_t FLEXCAN_ReadRxMb(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, *flexcan_frame_t* *pRxFrame)

Reads a FlexCAN Message from Receive Message Buffer.

This function reads a CAN message from a specified Receive Message Buffer. The function fills a receive CAN message frame structure with just received data and activates the Message Buffer again. The function returns immediately.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – The FlexCAN Message Buffer index.
- pRxFrame – Pointer to CAN message frame structure for reception.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – - Rx Message Buffer is full and has been read successfully.
- kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxOverflow – - Rx Message Buffer is already overflowed and has been read successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – - Rx Message Buffer is empty.

status_t FLEXCAN_WriteFDTxMb(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, const *flexcan_fd_frame_t* *pTxFrame)

Writes a FlexCAN FD Message to the Transmit Message Buffer.

This function writes a CAN FD Message to the specified Transmit Message Buffer and changes the Message Buffer state to start CAN FD Message transmit. After that the function returns immediately.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – The FlexCAN FD Message Buffer index.
- pTxFrame – Pointer to CAN FD message frame to be sent.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – - Write Tx Message Buffer Successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – - Tx Message Buffer is currently in use.

status_t FLEXCAN_ReadFDRxMb(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, *flexcan_fd_frame_t* *pRxFrame)

Reads a FlexCAN FD Message from Receive Message Buffer.

This function reads a CAN FD message from a specified Receive Message Buffer. The function fills a receive CAN FD message frame structure with just received data and activates the Message Buffer again. The function returns immediately.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- mbIdx – The FlexCAN FD Message Buffer index.
- pRxFrame – Pointer to CAN FD message frame structure for reception.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – - Rx Message Buffer is full and has been read successfully.
- kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxOverflow – - Rx Message Buffer is already overflowed and has been read successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – - Rx Message Buffer is empty.

status_t FLEXCAN_ReadRxFifo(CAN_Type *base, *flexcan_frame_t* *pRxFrame)

Reads a FlexCAN Message from Legacy Rx FIFO.

This function reads a CAN message from the FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- pRxFrame – Pointer to CAN message frame structure for reception.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – - Read Message from Rx FIFO successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – - Rx FIFO is not enabled.

status_t FLEXCAN_ReadPNWakeUpMB(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, *flexcan_frame_t* *pRxFrame)

Reads a FlexCAN Message from Wake Up MB.

This function reads a CAN message from the FlexCAN Wake up Message Buffers. There are four Wake up Message Buffers (WMBs) used to store incoming messages in Pretended Networking mode. The WMB index indicates the arrival order. The last message is stored in WMB3.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- pRxFrame – Pointer to CAN message frame structure for reception.
- mbIdx – The FlexCAN Wake up Message Buffer index. Range in 0x0 ~ 0x3.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – - Read Message from Wake up Message Buffer successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – - Wake up Message Buffer has no valid content.

status_t FLEXCAN_TransferFDSendBlocking(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, *flexcan_fd_frame_t* *pTxFrame)

Performs a polling send transaction on the CAN bus.

Note: A transfer handle does not need to be created before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base pointer.
- mbIdx – The FlexCAN FD Message Buffer index.
- pTxFrame – Pointer to CAN FD message frame to be sent.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – - Write Tx Message Buffer Successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – - Tx Message Buffer is currently in use.
- kStatus_Timeout – - Failed to send frames within specific time.

status_t FLEXCAN_TransferFDReceiveBlocking(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, *flexcan_fd_frame_t* *pRxFrame)

Performs a polling receive transaction on the CAN bus.

Note: A transfer handle does not need to be created before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base pointer.
- mbIdx – The FlexCAN FD Message Buffer index.
- pRxFrame – Pointer to CAN FD message frame structure for reception.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – - Rx Message Buffer is full and has been read successfully.
- kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxOverflow – - Rx Message Buffer is already overflowed and has been read successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – - Rx Message Buffer is empty.
- kStatus_Timeout – - Failed to receive frames within specific time.

status_t FLEXCAN_TransferFDSendNonBlocking(CAN_Type *base, *flexcan_handle_t* *handle, *flexcan_mb_transfer_t* *pMbXfer)

Sends a message using IRQ.

This function sends a message using IRQ. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When messages have been sent out, the send callback function is called.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.

- pMbXfer – FlexCAN FD Message Buffer transfer structure. See the flexcan_mb_transfer_t.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Start Tx Message Buffer sending process successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – Write Tx Message Buffer failed.
- kStatus_FLEXCAN_TxBusy – Tx Message Buffer is in use.

status_t FLEXCAN_TransferFDReceiveNonBlocking(*CAN_Type* *base, *flexcan_handle_t* *handle, *flexcan_mb_transfer_t* *pMbXfer)

Receives a message using IRQ.

This function receives a message using IRQ. This is non-blocking function, which returns right away. When the message has been received, the receive callback function is called.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- pMbXfer – FlexCAN FD Message Buffer transfer structure. See the flexcan_mb_transfer_t.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Start Rx Message Buffer receiving process successfully.
- kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxBusy – Rx Message Buffer is in use.

void FLEXCAN_TransferFDAbortSend(*CAN_Type* *base, *flexcan_handle_t* *handle, *uint8_t* mbIdx)

Aborts the interrupt driven message send process.

This function aborts the interrupt driven message send process.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- mbIdx – The FlexCAN FD Message Buffer index.

void FLEXCAN_TransferFDAbortReceive(*CAN_Type* *base, *flexcan_handle_t* *handle, *uint8_t* mbIdx)

Aborts the interrupt driven message receive process.

This function aborts the interrupt driven message receive process.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- mbIdx – The FlexCAN FD Message Buffer index.

status_t FLEXCAN_TransferSendBlocking(*CAN_Type* *base, *uint8_t* mbIdx, *flexcan_frame_t* *pTxFrame)

Performs a polling send transaction on the CAN bus.

Note: A transfer handle does not need to be created before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base pointer.
- mbIdx – The FlexCAN Message Buffer index.
- pTxFrame – Pointer to CAN message frame to be sent.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – - Write Tx Message Buffer Successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – - Tx Message Buffer is currently in use.
- kStatus_Timeout – - Failed to send frames within specific time.

status_t FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveBlocking(CAN_Type *base, uint8_t mbIdx, *flexcan_frame_t* *pRxFrame)

Performs a polling receive transaction on the CAN bus.

Note: A transfer handle does not need to be created before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base pointer.
- mbIdx – The FlexCAN Message Buffer index.
- pRxFrame – Pointer to CAN message frame structure for reception.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – - Rx Message Buffer is full and has been read successfully.
- kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxOverflow – - Rx Message Buffer is already overflowed and has been read successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – - Rx Message Buffer is empty.
- kStatus_Timeout – - Failed to receive frames within specific time.

status_t FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveFifoBlocking(CAN_Type *base, *flexcan_frame_t* *pRxFrame)

Performs a polling receive transaction from Legacy Rx FIFO on the CAN bus.

Note: A transfer handle does not need to be created before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base pointer.
- pRxFrame – Pointer to CAN message frame structure for reception.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – - Read Message from Rx FIFO successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – - Rx FIFO is not enabled.
- kStatus_Timeout – - Failed to receive frames within specific time.

void FLEXCAN_TransferCreateHandle(CAN_Type *base, *flexcan_handle_t* *handle, *flexcan_transfer_callback_t* callback, void *userData)

Initializes the FlexCAN handle.

This function initializes the FlexCAN handle, which can be used for other FlexCAN transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified FlexCAN instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- callback – The callback function.
- userData – The parameter of the callback function.

status_t FLEXCAN__TransferSendNonBlocking(CAN_Type *base, *flexcan_handle_t* *handle, *flexcan_mb_transfer_t* *pMbXfer)

Sends a message using IRQ.

This function sends a message using IRQ. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When messages have been sent out, the send callback function is called.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- pMbXfer – FlexCAN Message Buffer transfer structure. See the *flexcan_mb_transfer_t*.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Start Tx Message Buffer sending process successfully.
- kStatus_Fail – Write Tx Message Buffer failed.
- kStatus_FLEXCAN__TxBusy – Tx Message Buffer is in use.

status_t FLEXCAN__TransferReceiveNonBlocking(CAN_Type *base, *flexcan_handle_t* *handle, *flexcan_mb_transfer_t* *pMbXfer)

Receives a message using IRQ.

This function receives a message using IRQ. This is non-blocking function, which returns right away. When the message has been received, the receive callback function is called.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- pMbXfer – FlexCAN Message Buffer transfer structure. See the *flexcan_mb_transfer_t*.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Start Rx Message Buffer receiving process successfully.
- kStatus_FLEXCAN__RxBusy – Rx Message Buffer is in use.

status_t FLEXCAN__TransferReceiveFifoNonBlocking(CAN_Type *base, *flexcan_handle_t* *handle, *flexcan_fifo_transfer_t* *pFifoXfer)

Receives a message from Rx FIFO using IRQ.

This function receives a message using IRQ. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When all messages have been received, the receive callback function is called.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- pFifoXfer – FlexCAN Rx FIFO transfer structure. See the *flexcan_fifo_transfer_t*.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` -- Start Rx FIFO receiving process successfully.
- `kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxFifoBusy` -- Rx FIFO is currently in use.

`status_t FLEXCAN_TransferGetReceiveFifoCount(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_handle_t *handle, size_t *count)`

Gets the Legacy Rx Fifo transfer status during a interrupt non-blocking receive.

Parameters

- `base` – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- `handle` – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- `count` – Number of CAN messages receive so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – `count` is Invalid.
- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully return the count.

`uint32_t FLEXCAN_GetTimeStamp(flexcan_handle_t *handle, uint8_t mbIdx)`

Gets the detail index of Mailbox's Timestamp by handle.

Then function can only be used when calling non-blocking Data transfer (TX/RX) API, After TX/RX data transfer done (User can get the status by handler's callback function), we can get the detail index of Mailbox's timestamp by handle, Detail non-blocking data transfer API (TX/RX) contain. `-FLEXCAN_TransferSendNonBlocking` `-FLEXCAN_TransferFDSendNonBlocking` `-FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveNonBlocking` `-FLEXCAN_TransferFDReceiveNonBlocking` `-FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveFifoNonBlocking`

Parameters

- `handle` – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- `mbIdx` – The FlexCAN Message Buffer index.

Return values

`the` – index of mailbox 's timestamp stored in the handle.

`void FLEXCAN_TransferAbortSend(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_handle_t *handle, uint8_t mbIdx)`

Aborts the interrupt driven message send process.

This function aborts the interrupt driven message send process.

Parameters

- `base` – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- `handle` – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- `mbIdx` – The FlexCAN Message Buffer index.

`void FLEXCAN_TransferAbortReceive(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_handle_t *handle, uint8_t mbIdx)`

Aborts the interrupt driven message receive process.

This function aborts the interrupt driven message receive process.

Parameters

- `base` – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- `handle` – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- `mbIdx` – The FlexCAN Message Buffer index.

void FLEXCAN_TransferAbortReceiveFifo(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_handle_t *handle)

Aborts the interrupt driven message receive from Rx FIFO process.

This function aborts the interrupt driven message receive from Rx FIFO process.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.

void FLEXCAN_TransferHandleIRQ(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_handle_t *handle)

FlexCAN IRQ handle function.

This function handles the FlexCAN Error, the Message Buffer, and the Rx FIFO IRQ request.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.

void FLEXCAN_MbHandleIRQ(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_handle_t *handle, uint32_t startMbIdx, uint32_t endMbIdx)

FlexCAN Message Buffer IRQ handle function.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- startMbIdx – First Message Buffer to handle.
- endMbIdx – Last Message Buffer to handle.

void FLEXCAN_BusoffErrorHandleIRQ(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_handle_t *handle)

FlexCAN Bus Off, Error and Warning IRQ handle function.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.

void FLEXCAN_PNWakeUpHandleIRQ(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_handle_t *handle)

FlexCAN Pretended Networking Wake-up IRQ handle function.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.

void FLEXCAN_MemoryErrorHandleIRQ(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_handle_t *handle)

FlexCAN Memory Error IRQ handle function.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.

FSL_FLEXCAN_DRIVER_VERSION

FlexCAN driver version.

FlexCAN transfer status.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_TxBusy

Tx Message Buffer is Busy.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_TxIdle

Tx Message Buffer is Idle.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_TxSwitchToRx

Remote Message is send out and Message buffer changed to Receive one.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxBusy

Rx Message Buffer is Busy.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxIdle

Rx Message Buffer is Idle.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxOverflow

Rx Message Buffer is Overflowed.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxFifoBusy

Rx Message FIFO is Busy.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxFifoIdle

Rx Message FIFO is Idle.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxFifoOverflow

Rx Message FIFO is overflowed.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxFifoWarning

Rx Message FIFO is almost overflowed.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxFifoDisabled

Rx Message FIFO is disabled during reading.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_ErrorStatus

FlexCAN Module Error and Status.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_WakeUp

FlexCAN is waken up from STOP mode.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_UnHandled

UnHadled Interrupt asserted.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxRemote

Rx Remote Message Received in Mail box.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXCAN_MemoryError

FlexCAN Memory Error.

enum _flexcan_frame_format

FlexCAN frame format.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FrameFormatStandard

Standard frame format attribute.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FrameFormatExtend

Extend frame format attribute.

enum _flexcan_frame_type

FlexCAN frame type.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FrameTypeData

Data frame type attribute.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FrameTypeRemote

Remote frame type attribute.

enum _flexcan_clock_source

FlexCAN clock source.

Deprecated:

Do not use the kFLEXCAN_ClkSrcOs. It has been superceded kFLEXCAN_ClkSrc0

Do not use the kFLEXCAN_ClkSrcPeri. It has been superceded kFLEXCAN_ClkSrc1

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ClkSrcOsc

FlexCAN Protocol Engine clock from Oscillator.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ClkSrcPeri

FlexCAN Protocol Engine clock from Peripheral Clock.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ClkSrc0

FlexCAN Protocol Engine clock selected by user as SRC == 0.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ClkSrc1

FlexCAN Protocol Engine clock selected by user as SRC == 1.

enum _flexcan_wake_up_source

FlexCAN wake up source.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_WakeupSrcUnfiltered

FlexCAN uses unfiltered Rx input to detect edge.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_WakeupSrcFiltered

FlexCAN uses filtered Rx input to detect edge.

enum _flexcan_rx_fifo_filter_type

FlexCAN Rx Fifo Filter type.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxFifoFilterTypeA

One full ID (standard and extended) per ID Filter element.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxFifoFilterTypeB

Two full standard IDs or two partial 14-bit ID slices per ID Filter Table element.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxFifoFilterTypeC

Four partial 8-bit Standard or extended ID slices per ID Filter Table element.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxFifoFilterTypeD

All frames rejected.

enum _flexcan_mb_size

FlexCAN Message Buffer Payload size.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_8BperMB

Selects 8 bytes per Message Buffer.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_16BperMB

Selects 16 bytes per Message Buffer.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_32BperMB

Selects 32 bytes per Message Buffer.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_64BperMB

Selects 64 bytes per Message Buffer.

enum _flexcan_fd_frame_length

FlexCAN CAN FD frame supporting data length (available DLC values).

For Tx, when the Data size corresponding to DLC value stored in the MB selected for transmission is larger than the MB Payload size, FlexCAN adds the necessary number of bytes with constant 0xCC pattern to complete the expected DLC. For Rx, when the Data size corresponding to DLC value received from the CAN bus is larger than the MB Payload size, the high order bytes that do not fit the Payload size will lose.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_0BperFrame

Frame contains 0 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_1BperFrame

Frame contains 1 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_2BperFrame

Frame contains 2 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_3BperFrame

Frame contains 3 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_4BperFrame

Frame contains 4 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_5BperFrame

Frame contains 5 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_6BperFrame

Frame contains 6 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_7BperFrame

Frame contains 7 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_8BperFrame

Frame contains 8 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_12BperFrame

Frame contains 12 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_16BperFrame

Frame contains 16 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_20BperFrame

Frame contains 20 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_24BperFrame

Frame contains 24 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_32BperFrame

Frame contains 32 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_48BperFrame

Frame contains 48 valid data bytes.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_64BperFrame

Frame contains 64 valid data bytes.

enum _flexcan_rx_fifo_priority

FlexCAN Enhanced/Legacy Rx FIFO priority.

The matching process starts from the Rx MB(or Enhanced/Legacy Rx FIFO) with higher priority. If no MB(or Enhanced/Legacy Rx FIFO filter) is satisfied, the matching process goes on with the Enhanced/Legacy Rx FIFO(or Rx MB) with lower priority.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxFifoPrioLow

Matching process start from Rx Message Buffer first.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxFifoPrioHigh

Matching process start from Enhanced/Legacy Rx FIFO first.

enum _flexcan_interrupt_enable

FlexCAN interrupt enable enumerations.

This provides constants for the FlexCAN interrupt enable enumerations for use in the FlexCAN functions.

Note: FlexCAN Message Buffers and Legacy Rx FIFO interrupts not included in.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_BusOffInterruptEnable

Bus Off interrupt, use bit 15.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ErrorInterruptEnable

CAN Error interrupt, use bit 14.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_TxWarningInterruptEnable

Tx Warning interrupt, use bit 11.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxWarningInterruptEnable

Rx Warning interrupt, use bit 10.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_WakeUpInterruptEnable

Self Wake Up interrupt, use bit 26.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FDErrorInterruptEnable

CAN FD Error interrupt, use bit 31.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_PNMatchWakeUpInterruptEnable

PN Match Wake Up interrupt, use high word bit 17.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_PNTimeoutWakeUpInterruptEnable

PN Timeout Wake Up interrupt, use high word bit 16.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_HostAccessNCErrInterruptEnable

Host Access With Non-Correctable Errors interrupt, use high word bit 0.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FlexCanAccessNCErrInterruptEnable

FlexCAN Access With Non-Correctable Errors interrupt, use high word bit 2.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_HostOrFlexCanCErrorInterruptEnable

Host or FlexCAN Access With Correctable Errors interrupt, use high word bit 3.

enum _flexcan_flags

FlexCAN status flags.

This provides constants for the FlexCAN status flags for use in the FlexCAN functions.

Note: The CPU read action clears the bits corresponding to the FLEXCAN_ErrorFlag macro, therefore user need to read status flags and distinguish which error is occur using _flexcan_error_flags enumerations.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ErrorOverrunFlag

Error Overrun Status.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FDErrorIntFlag

CAN FD Error Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_BusoffDoneIntFlag

Bus Off process completed Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_SynchFlag

CAN Synchronization Status.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_TxWarningIntFlag

Tx Warning Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxWarningIntFlag

Rx Warning Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_IdleFlag

FlexCAN In IDLE Status.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FaultConfinementFlag

FlexCAN Fault Confinement State.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_TransmittingFlag

FlexCAN In Transmission Status.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ReceivingFlag

FlexCAN In Reception Status.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_BusOffIntFlag

Bus Off Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ErrorIntFlag

CAN Error Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_WakeUpIntFlag

Self Wake-Up Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ErrorFlag

enumerator kFLEXCAN_PNMatchIntFlag

PN Matching Event Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_PNTimeoutIntFlag

PN Timeout Event Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_HostAccessNonCorrectableErrorIntFlag
Host Access With Non-Correctable Error Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FlexCanAccessNonCorrectableErrorIntFlag
FlexCAN Access With Non-Correctable Error Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_CorrectableErrorIntFlag
Correctable Error Interrupt Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_HostAccessNonCorrectableErrorOverrunFlag
Host Access With Non-Correctable Error Interrupt Overrun Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FlexCanAccessNonCorrectableErrorOverrunFlag
FlexCAN Access With Non-Correctable Error Interrupt Overrun Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_CorrectableErrorOverrunFlag
Correctable Error Interrupt Overrun Flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_AllMemoryErrorIntFlag
All Memory Error Interrupt Flags.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_AllMemoryErrorFlag
All Memory Error Flags.

enum _flexcan_error_flags
FlexCAN error status flags.

The FlexCAN Error Status enumerations is used to report current error of the FlexCAN bus. This enumerations should be used with KFLEXCAN_ErrorFlag in _flexcan_flags enumerations to determine which error is generated.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FDStuffingError
Stuffing Error.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FDFormError
Form Error.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FDCrcError
Cyclic Redundancy Check Error.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FDBit0Error
Unable to send dominant bit.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FDBit1Error
Unable to send recessive bit.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_TxErrorWarningFlag
Tx Error Warning Status.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxErrorWarningFlag
Rx Error Warning Status.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_StuffingError
Stuffing Error.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_FormError
Form Error.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_CrcError
Cyclic Redundancy Check Error.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_AckError

Received no ACK on transmission.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_Bit0Error

Unable to send dominant bit.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_Bit1Error

Unable to send recessive bit.

FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO status flags.

The FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO Status enumerations are used to determine the status of the Rx FIFO. Because Rx FIFO occupy the MB0 ~ MB7 (Rx Fifo filter also occupies more Message Buffer space), Rx FIFO status flags are mapped to the corresponding Message Buffer status flags.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxFifoOverflowFlag

Rx FIFO overflow flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxFifoWarningFlag

Rx FIFO almost full flag.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxFifoFrameAvlFlag

Frames available in Rx FIFO flag.

enum _flexcan_memory_error_type

FlexCAN Memory Error Type.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_CorrectableError

The memory error is correctable which means on bit error.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_NonCorrectableError

The memory error is non-correctable which means two bit errors.

enum _flexcan_memory_access_type

FlexCAN Memory Access Type.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_MoveOutFlexCanAccess

The memory error was detected during move-out FlexCAN access.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_MoveInAccess

The memory error was detected during move-in FlexCAN access.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_TxArbitrationAccess

The memory error was detected during Tx Arbitration FlexCAN access.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_RxMatchingAccess

The memory error was detected during Rx Matching FlexCAN access.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_MoveOutHostAccess

The memory error was detected during Rx Matching Host (CPU) access.

enum _flexcan_byte_error_syndrome

FlexCAN Memory Error Byte Syndrome.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_NoError
No bit error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ParityBits0Error
Parity bit 0 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ParityBits1Error
Parity bit 1 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ParityBits2Error
Parity bit 2 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ParityBits3Error
Parity bit 3 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_ParityBits4Error
Parity bit 4 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_DataBits0Error
Data bit 0 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_DataBits1Error
Data bit 1 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_DataBits2Error
Data bit 2 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_DataBits3Error
Data bit 3 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_DataBits4Error
Data bit 4 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_DataBits5Error
Data bit 5 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_DataBits6Error
Data bit 6 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_DataBits7Error
Data bit 7 error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_AllZeroError
All-zeros non-correctable error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_AllOneError
All-ones non-correctable error in this byte.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_NonCorrectableErrors
Non-correctable error in this byte.

enum _flexcan_pn_match_source
FlexCAN Pretended Networking match source selection.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_PNMatSrcID
Message match with ID filtering.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_PNMatSrcIDAndData
Message match with ID filtering and payload filtering.

enum *flexcan_pn_match_mode*

FlexCAN Pretended Networking mode match type.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXCAN_PNMatModeEqual

Match upon ID/Payload contents against an exact target value.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_PNMatModeGreater

Match upon an ID/Payload value greater than or equal to a specified target value.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_PNMatModeSmaller

Match upon an ID/Payload value smaller than or equal to a specified target value.

enumerator kFLEXCAN_PNMatModeRange

Match upon an ID/Payload value inside a range, greater than or equal to a specified lower limit, and smaller than or equal to a specified upper limit

typedef enum *flexcan_frame_format* flexcan_frame_format_t

FlexCAN frame format.

typedef enum *flexcan_frame_type* flexcan_frame_type_t

FlexCAN frame type.

typedef enum *flexcan_clock_source* flexcan_clock_source_t

FlexCAN clock source.

Deprecated:

Do not use the kFLEXCAN_ClkSrcOs. It has been superceded kFLEXCAN_ClkSrc0

Do not use the kFLEXCAN_ClkSrcPeri. It has been superceded kFLEXCAN_ClkSrc1

typedef enum *flexcan_wake_up_source* flexcan_wake_up_source_t

FlexCAN wake up source.

typedef enum *flexcan_rx_fifo_filter_type* flexcan_rx_fifo_filter_type_t

FlexCAN Rx Fifo Filter type.

typedef enum *flexcan_mb_size* flexcan_mb_size_t

FlexCAN Message Buffer Payload size.

typedef enum *flexcan_rx_fifo_priority* flexcan_rx_fifo_priority_t

FlexCAN Enhanced/Legacy Rx FIFO priority.

The matching process starts from the Rx MB(or Enhanced/Legacy Rx FIFO) with higher priority. If no MB(or Enhanced/Legacy Rx FIFO filter) is satisfied, the matching process goes on with the Enhanced/Legacy Rx FIFO(or Rx MB) with lower priority.

typedef enum *flexcan_memory_error_type* flexcan_memory_error_type_t

FlexCAN Memory Error Type.

typedef enum *flexcan_memory_access_type* flexcan_memory_access_type_t

FlexCAN Memory Access Type.

typedef enum *flexcan_byte_error_syndrome* flexcan_byte_error_syndrome_t

FlexCAN Memory Error Byte Syndrome.

typedef struct *flexcan_memory_error_report_status* flexcan_memory_error_report_status_t

FlexCAN memory error register status structure.

This structure contains the memory access properties that caused a memory error access. It is used as the parameter of FLEXCAN_GetMemoryErrorReportStatus() function. And user

can use `FLEXCAN_GetMemoryErrorReportStatus` to get the status of the last memory error access.

```
typedef struct flexcan_frame flexcan_frame_t
```

FlexCAN message frame structure.

```
typedef struct flexcan_fd_frame flexcan_fd_frame_t
```

CAN FD message frame structure.

The CAN FD message supporting up to sixty four bytes can be used for a data frame, depending on the length selected for the message buffers. The length should be a enumeration member, see `_flexcan_fd_frame_length`.

```
typedef struct flexcan_timing_config flexcan_timing_config_t
```

FlexCAN protocol timing characteristic configuration structure.

```
typedef struct flexcan_config flexcan_config_t
```

FlexCAN module configuration structure.

Deprecated:

Do not use the `baudRate`. It has been superceded `bitRate`

Do not use the `baudRateFD`. It has been superceded `bitRateFD`

```
typedef struct flexcan_rx_mb_config flexcan_rx_mb_config_t
```

FlexCAN Receive Message Buffer configuration structure.

This structure is used as the parameter of `FLEXCAN_SetRxMbConfig()` function. The `FLEXCAN_SetRxMbConfig()` function is used to configure FlexCAN Receive Message Buffer. The function abort previous receiving process, clean the Message Buffer and activate the Rx Message Buffer using given Message Buffer setting.

```
typedef enum flexcan_pn_match_source flexcan_pn_match_source_t
```

FlexCAN Pretended Networking match source selection.

```
typedef enum flexcan_pn_match_mode flexcan_pn_match_mode_t
```

FlexCAN Pretended Networking mode match type.

```
typedef struct flexcan_pn_config flexcan_pn_config_t
```

FlexCAN Pretended Networking configuration structure.

This structure is used as the parameter of `FLEXCAN_SetPNConfig()` function. The `FLEXCAN_SetPNConfig()` function is used to configure FlexCAN Networking work mode.

```
typedef struct flexcan_rx_fifo_config flexcan_rx_fifo_config_t
```

FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO configuration structure.

```
typedef struct flexcan_mb_transfer flexcan_mb_transfer_t
```

FlexCAN Message Buffer transfer.

```
typedef struct flexcan_fifo_transfer flexcan_fifo_transfer_t
```

FlexCAN Rx FIFO transfer.

```
typedef struct flexcan_handle flexcan_handle_t
```

FlexCAN handle structure definition.

```
typedef void (*flexcan_transfer_callback_t)(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_handle_t *handle, status_t status, uint64_t result, void *userData)
```

`FLEXCAN_WAIT_TIMEOUT`

FLEXCAN_POLLING_TIMEOUT

Max loops to wait for polling transfer.

FLEXCAN_MODULE_TIMEOUT

Max loops to wait for FlexCAN register access complete.

DLC_LENGTH_DECODE(dlc)

FlexCAN frame length helper macro.

FLEXCAN_ID_STD(id)

FlexCAN Frame ID helper macro.

Standard Frame ID helper macro.

FLEXCAN_ID_EXT(id)

Extend Frame ID helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_MB_STD_MASK(id, rtr, ide)

FlexCAN Rx Message Buffer Mask helper macro.

Standard Rx Message Buffer Mask helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_MB_EXT_MASK(id, rtr, ide)

Extend Rx Message Buffer Mask helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_MASK_TYPE_A(id, rtr, ide)

FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO Mask helper macro.

Standard Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type A helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_MASK_TYPE_B_HIGH(id, rtr, ide)

Standard Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type B upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_MASK_TYPE_B_LOW(id, rtr, ide)

Standard Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type B lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_MASK_TYPE_C_HIGH(id)

Standard Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type C upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_MASK_TYPE_C_MID_HIGH(id)

Standard Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type C mid-upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_MASK_TYPE_C_MID_LOW(id)

Standard Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type C mid-lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_MASK_TYPE_C_LOW(id)

Standard Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type C lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_MASK_TYPE_A(id, rtr, ide)

Extend Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type A helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_MASK_TYPE_B_HIGH(id, rtr, ide)

Extend Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type B upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_MASK_TYPE_B_LOW(id, rtr, ide)

Extend Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type B lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_MASK_TYPE_C_HIGH(id)

Extend Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type C upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_MASK_TYPE_C_MID_HIGH(id)

Extend Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type C mid-upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_MASK_TYPE_C_MID_LOW(id)

Extend Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type C mid-lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_MASK_TYPE_C_LOW(id)

Extend Rx FIFO Mask helper macro Type C lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_FILTER_TYPE_A(id, rtr, ide)

FlexCAN Rx FIFO Filter helper macro.

Standard Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type A helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_FILTER_TYPE_B_HIGH(id, rtr, ide)

Standard Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type B upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_FILTER_TYPE_B_LOW(id, rtr, ide)

Standard Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type B lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_FILTER_TYPE_C_HIGH(id)

Standard Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type C upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_FILTER_TYPE_C_MID_HIGH(id)

Standard Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type C mid-upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_FILTER_TYPE_C_MID_LOW(id)

Standard Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type C mid-lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_STD_FILTER_TYPE_C_LOW(id)

Standard Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type C lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_FILTER_TYPE_A(id, rtr, ide)

Extend Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type A helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_FILTER_TYPE_B_HIGH(id, rtr, ide)

Extend Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type B upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_FILTER_TYPE_B_LOW(id, rtr, ide)

Extend Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type B lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_FILTER_TYPE_C_HIGH(id)

Extend Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type C upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_FILTER_TYPE_C_MID_HIGH(id)

Extend Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type C mid-upper part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_FILTER_TYPE_C_MID_LOW(id)

Extend Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type C mid-lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_RX_FIFO_EXT_FILTER_TYPE_C_LOW(id)

Extend Rx FIFO Filter helper macro Type C lower part helper macro.

FLEXCAN_PN_STD_MASK(id, rtr)

FlexCAN Pretended Networking ID Mask helper macro.

Standard Rx Message Buffer Mask helper macro.

FLEXCAN_PN_EXT_MASK(id, rtr)

Extend Rx Message Buffer Mask helper macro.

FLEXCAN_PN_INT_MASK(x)

FlexCAN interrupt/status flag helper macro.

FLEXCAN_PN_INT_UNMASK(x)

FLEXCAN_PN_STATUS_MASK(x)

FLEXCAN_PN_STATUS_UNMASK(x)

FLEXCAN_MECR_INT_MASK(x)

FLEXCAN_MECR_INT_UNMASK(x)

FLEXCAN_MECR_STATUS_MASK(x)

FLEXCAN_MECR_STATUS_UNMASK(x)

FLEXCAN_ERROR_AND_STATUS_INT_FLAG

FLEXCAN_PNWAKE_UP_FLAG

FLEXCAN_WAKE_UP_FLAG

FLEXCAN_MEMORY_ERROR_INT_FLAG

FLEXCAN_ENHANCED_RX_FIFO_INT_FLAG

FlexCAN Enhanced Rx FIFO base address helper macro.

FLEXCAN_CALLBACK(x)

FlexCAN transfer callback function.

The FlexCAN transfer callback returns a value from the underlying layer. If the status equals to `kStatus_FLEXCAN_ErrorStatus`, the result parameter is the Content of FlexCAN status register which can be used to get the working status(or error status) of FlexCAN module. If the status equals to other FlexCAN Message Buffer transfer status, the result is the index of Message Buffer that generate transfer event. If the status equals to other FlexCAN Message Buffer transfer status, the result is meaningless and should be Ignored.

struct flexcan_memory_error_report_status

#include <fsl_flexcan.h> FlexCAN memory error register status structure.

This structure contains the memory access properties that caused a memory error access. It is used as the parameter of `FLEXCAN_GetMemoryErrorReportStatus()` function. And user can use `FLEXCAN_GetMemoryErrorReportStatus` to get the status of the last memory error access.

Public Members

flexcan_memory_error_type_t errorType

The type of memory error that giving rise to the report.

flexcan_memory_access_type_t accessType

The type of memory access that giving rise to the memory error.

uint16_t accessAddress

The address where memory error detected.

uint32_t errorData

The raw data word read from memory with error.

struct flexcan_frame

#include <fsl_flexcan.h> FlexCAN message frame structure.

struct flexcan_fd_frame

#include <fsl_flexcan.h> CAN FD message frame structure.

The CAN FD message supporting up to sixty four bytes can be used for a data frame, depending on the length selected for the message buffers. The length should be a enumeration member, see `flexcan_fd_frame_length`.

struct `_flexcan_timing_config`

#include <fsl_flexcan.h> FlexCAN protocol timing characteristic configuration structure.

Public Members

uint32_t preDivider

Classic CAN or CAN FD nominal phase bit rate prescaler.

uint32_t rJumpwidth

Classic CAN or CAN FD nominal phase Re-sync Jump Width.

uint32_t phaseSeg1

Classic CAN or CAN FD nominal phase Segment 1.

uint32_t phaseSeg2

Classic CAN or CAN FD nominal phase Segment 2.

uint32_t propSeg

Classic CAN or CAN FD nominal phase Propagation Segment.

uint32_t fpreDivider

CAN FD data phase bit rate prescaler.

uint32_t frJumpwidth

CAN FD data phase Re-sync Jump Width.

uint32_t fphaseSeg1

CAN FD data phase Phase Segment 1.

uint32_t fphaseSeg2

CAN FD data phase Phase Segment 2.

uint32_t fpropSeg

CAN FD data phase Propagation Segment.

struct `_flexcan_config`

#include <fsl_flexcan.h> FlexCAN module configuration structure.

Deprecated:

Do not use the baudRate. It has been superceded bitRate

Do not use the baudRateFD. It has been superceded bitRateFD

Public Members

flexcan_clock_source_t clkSrc

Clock source for FlexCAN Protocol Engine.

flexcan_wake_up_source_t wakeupSrc

Wake up source selection.

uint8_t maxMbNum

The maximum number of Message Buffers used by user.

bool enableLoopBack

Enable or Disable Loop Back Self Test Mode.

bool enableTimerSync

Enable or Disable Timer Synchronization.

`bool enableSelfWakeup`
Enable or Disable Self Wakeup Mode.

`bool enableIndividMask`
Enable or Disable Rx Individual Mask and Queue feature.

`bool disableSelfReception`
Enable or Disable Self Reflection.

`bool enableListenOnlyMode`
Enable or Disable Listen Only Mode.

`bool enableSupervisorMode`
Enable or Disable Supervisor Mode, enable this mode will make registers allow only Supervisor access.

`bool enableDoze`
Enable or Disable Doze Mode.

`bool enablePretendedeNetworking`
Enable or Disable the Pretended Networking mode.

`bool enableMemoryErrorControl`
Enable or Disable the memory errors detection and correction mechanism.

`bool enableNonCorrectableErrorEnterFreeze`
Enable or Disable Non-Correctable Errors In FlexCAN Access Put Device In Freeze Mode.

`bool enableTransceiverDelayMeasure`
Enable or Disable the transceiver delay measurement, when it is enabled, then the secondary sample point position is determined by the sum of the transceiver delay measurement plus the enhanced TDC offset.

`bool enableRemoteRequestFrameStored`
true: Store Remote Request Frame in the same fashion of data frame. false: Generate an automatic Remote Response Frame.

`struct _flexcan_rx_mb_config`

#include <fsl_flexcan.h> FlexCAN Receive Message Buffer configuration structure.

This structure is used as the parameter of FLEXCAN_SetRxMbConfig() function. The FLEXCAN_SetRxMbConfig() function is used to configure FlexCAN Receive Message Buffer. The function abort previous receiving process, clean the Message Buffer and activate the Rx Message Buffer using given Message Buffer setting.

Public Members

`uint32_t id`

CAN Message Buffer Frame Identifier, should be set using FLEXCAN_ID_EXT() or FLEXCAN_ID_STD() macro.

flexcan_frame_format_t format

CAN Frame Identifier format(Standard of Extend).

flexcan_frame_type_t type

CAN Frame Type(Data or Remote for classical CAN only).

`struct _flexcan_pn_config`

#include <fsl_flexcan.h> FlexCAN Pretended Networking configuration structure.

This structure is used as the parameter of FLEXCAN_SetPNConfig() function. The FLEXCAN_SetPNConfig() function is used to configure FlexCAN Networking work mode.

Public Members

`bool enableTimeout`

Enable or Disable timeout event trigger wakeup.

`uint16_t timeoutValue`

The timeout value that generates a wakeup event, the counter timer is incremented based on 64 times the CAN Bit Time unit.

`bool enableMatch`

Enable or Disable match event trigger wakeup.

`flexcan_pn_match_source_t matchSrc`

Selects the match source (ID and/or data match) to trigger wakeup.

`uint8_t matchNum`

The number of times a given message must match the predefined ID and/or data before generating a wakeup event, range in 0x1 ~ 0xFF.

`flexcan_pn_match_mode_t idMatchMode`

The ID match type.

`flexcan_pn_match_mode_t dataMatchMode`

The data match type.

`uint32_t idLower`

The ID target values 1 which used either for ID match “equal to”, “smaller than”, “greater than” comparisons, or as the lower limit value in ID match “range detection”.

`uint32_t idUpper`

The ID target values 2 which used only as the upper limit value in ID match “range detection” or used to store the ID mask in “equal to”.

`uint8_t lengthLower`

The lower limit for length of data bytes which used only in data match “range detection”. Range in 0x0 ~ 0x8.

`uint8_t lengthUpper`

The upper limit for length of data bytes which used only in data match “range detection”. Range in 0x0 ~ 0x8.

`struct _flexcan_rx_fifo_config`

#include <fsl_flexcan.h> FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO configuration structure.

Public Members

`uint32_t *idFilterTable`

Pointer to the FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO identifier filter table.

`uint8_t idFilterNum`

The FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO Filter elements quantity.

`flexcan_rx_fifo_filter_type_t idFilterType`

The FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO Filter type.

`flexcan_rx_fifo_priority_t priority`

The FlexCAN Legacy Rx FIFO receive priority.

`struct _flexcan_mb_transfer`

#include <fsl_flexcan.h> FlexCAN Message Buffer transfer.

Public Members

flexcan_frame_t *frame

The buffer of CAN Message to be transfer.

uint8_t mbIdx

The index of Message buffer used to transfer Message.

struct __flexcan_fifo_transfer

#include <fsl_flexcan.h> FlexCAN Rx FIFO transfer.

Public Members

flexcan_frame_t *frame

The buffer of CAN Message to be received from Legacy Rx FIFO.

size_t frameNum

Number of CAN Message need to be received from Legacy or Enhanced Rx FIFO.

struct __flexcan_handle

#include <fsl_flexcan.h> FlexCAN handle structure.

Public Members

flexcan_transfer_callback_t callback

Callback function.

void *userData

FlexCAN callback function parameter.

flexcan_frame_t *volatile mbFrameBuf[CAN_WORD1_COUNT]

The buffer for received CAN data from Message Buffers.

flexcan_fd_frame_t *volatile mbFDFrameBuf[CAN_WORD1_COUNT]

The buffer for received CAN FD data from Message Buffers.

flexcan_frame_t *volatile rxFifoFrameBuf

The buffer for received CAN data from Legacy Rx FIFO.

size_t rxFifoFrameNum

The number of CAN messages remaining to be received from Legacy or Enhanced Rx FIFO.

size_t rxFifoTransferTotalNum

Total CAN Message number need to be received from Legacy or Enhanced Rx FIFO.

volatile uint8_t mbState[CAN_WORD1_COUNT]

Message Buffer transfer state.

volatile uint8_t rxFifoState

Rx FIFO transfer state.

volatile uint32_t timestamp[CAN_WORD1_COUNT]

Mailbox transfer timestamp.

struct byteStatus

Public Members

bool byteIsRead

The byte n (0~3) was read or not. The type of error and which bit in byte (n) is affected by the error.

struct ____unnamed10____

Public Members

uint32_t timestamp

FlexCAN internal Free-Running Counter Time Stamp.

uint32_t length

CAN frame data length in bytes (Range: 0~8).

uint32_t type

CAN Frame Type(DATA or REMOTE).

uint32_t format

CAN Frame Identifier(STD or EXT format).

uint32_t ____pad0____

Reserved.

uint32_t idhit

CAN Rx FIFO filter hit id(This value is only used in Rx FIFO receive mode).

struct ____unnamed12____

Public Members

uint32_t id

CAN Frame Identifier, should be set using FLEXCAN_ID_EXT() or FLEXCAN_ID_STD() macro.

uint32_t ____pad0____

Reserved.

union ____unnamed14____

Public Members

struct __flexcan_frame

struct __flexcan_frame

struct ____unnamed16____

Public Members

uint32_t dataWord0

CAN Frame payload word0.

uint32_t dataWord1

CAN Frame payload word1.

struct ____unnamed18____

Public Members

uint8_t dataByte3
CAN Frame payload byte3.

uint8_t dataByte2
CAN Frame payload byte2.

uint8_t dataByte1
CAN Frame payload byte1.

uint8_t dataByte0
CAN Frame payload byte0.

uint8_t dataByte7
CAN Frame payload byte7.

uint8_t dataByte6
CAN Frame payload byte6.

uint8_t dataByte5
CAN Frame payload byte5.

uint8_t dataByte4
CAN Frame payload byte4.

struct ____unnamed20____

Public Members

uint32_t timestamp
FlexCAN internal Free-Running Counter Time Stamp.

uint32_t length
CAN FD frame data length code (DLC), range see `_flexcan_fd_frame_length`, When the length ≤ 8 , it equal to the data length, otherwise the number of valid frame data is not equal to the length value. user can use `DLC_LENGTH_DECODE(length)` macro to get the number of valid data bytes.

uint32_t type
CAN Frame Type(DATA only).

uint32_t format
CAN Frame Identifier(STD or EXT format).

uint32_t srr
Substitute Remote request.

uint32_t esi
Error State Indicator.

uint32_t brs
Bit Rate Switch.

uint32_t edl
Extended Data Length.

struct ____unnamed22____

Public Members

uint32_t id

CAN Frame Identifier, should be set using FLEXCAN_ID_EXT() or FLEXCAN_ID_STD() macro.

uint32_t __pad0__

Reserved.

union __unnamed24__

Public Members

struct __flexcan_fd_frame

struct __flexcan_fd_frame

struct __unnamed26__

Public Members

uint32_t dataWord[16]

CAN FD Frame payload, 16 double word maximum.

struct __unnamed28__

Public Members

uint8_t dataByte3

CAN Frame payload byte3.

uint8_t dataByte2

CAN Frame payload byte2.

uint8_t dataByte1

CAN Frame payload byte1.

uint8_t dataByte0

CAN Frame payload byte0.

uint8_t dataByte7

CAN Frame payload byte7.

uint8_t dataByte6

CAN Frame payload byte6.

uint8_t dataByte5

CAN Frame payload byte5.

uint8_t dataByte4

CAN Frame payload byte4.

union __unnamed30__

Public Members

struct __flexcan_config

struct __flexcan_config

struct ____unnamed32____

Public Members

uint32_t baudRate

FlexCAN bit rate in bps, for classical CAN or CANFD nominal phase.

uint32_t baudRateFD

FlexCAN FD bit rate in bps, for CANFD data phase.

struct ____unnamed34____

Public Members

uint32_t bitRate

FlexCAN bit rate in bps, for classical CAN or CANFD nominal phase.

uint32_t bitRateFD

FlexCAN FD bit rate in bps, for CANFD data phase.

union ____unnamed36____

Public Members

struct __flexcan_pn_config

< The data target values 1 which used either for data match “equal to”, “smaller than”, “greater than” comparisons, or as the lower limit value in data match “range detection”.

struct __flexcan_pn_config

struct ____unnamed40____

< The data target values 1 which used either for data match “equal to”, “smaller than”, “greater than” comparisons, or as the lower limit value in data match “range detection”.

Public Members

uint32_t lowerWord0

CAN Frame payload word0.

uint32_t lowerWord1

CAN Frame payload word1.

struct ____unnamed42____

Public Members

uint8_t lowerByte3
CAN Frame payload byte3.

uint8_t lowerByte2
CAN Frame payload byte2.

uint8_t lowerByte1
CAN Frame payload byte1.

uint8_t lowerByte0
CAN Frame payload byte0.

uint8_t lowerByte7
CAN Frame payload byte7.

uint8_t lowerByte6
CAN Frame payload byte6.

uint8_t lowerByte5
CAN Frame payload byte5.

uint8_t lowerByte4
CAN Frame payload byte4.

union __unnamed38__

Public Members

struct __flexcan_pn_config
< The data target values 2 which used only as the upper limit value in data match “range detection” or used to store the data mask in “equal to”.

struct __flexcan_pn_config

struct __unnamed44__

< The data target values 2 which used only as the upper limit value in data match “range detection” or used to store the data mask in “equal to”.

Public Members

uint32_t upperWord0
CAN Frame payload word0.

uint32_t upperWord1
CAN Frame payload word1.

struct __unnamed46__

Public Members

uint8_t upperByte3
CAN Frame payload byte3.

uint8_t upperByte2
CAN Frame payload byte2.

uint8_t upperByte1
CAN Frame payload byte1.

uint8_t upperByte0
CAN Frame payload byte0.

uint8_t upperByte7
CAN Frame payload byte7.

uint8_t upperByte6
CAN Frame payload byte6.

uint8_t upperByte5
CAN Frame payload byte5.

uint8_t upperByte4
CAN Frame payload byte4.

2.23 FlexCAN eDMA Driver

void FLEXCAN_TransferCreateHandleEDMA(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_edma_handle_t *handle, flexcan_edma_transfer_callback_t callback, void *userData, edma_handle_t *rxFifoEdmaHandle)

Initializes the FlexCAN handle, which is used in transactional functions.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to flexcan_edma_handle_t structure.
- callback – The callback function.
- userData – The parameter of the callback function.
- rxFifoEdmaHandle – User-requested DMA handle for Rx FIFO DMA transfer.

void FLEXCAN_PrepareTransfConfiguration(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_fifo_transfer_t *pFifoXfer, edma_transfer_config_t *pEdmaConfig)

Prepares the eDMA transfer configuration for FLEXCAN Legacy RX FIFO.

This function prepares the eDMA transfer configuration structure according to FLEXCAN Legacy RX FIFO.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- pFifoXfer – FlexCAN Rx FIFO EDMA transfer structure, see flexcan_fifo_transfer_t.
- pEdmaConfig – The user configuration structure of type edma_transfer_t.

status_t FLEXCAN_StartTransferDatafromRxFIFO(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_edma_handle_t *handle, edma_transfer_config_t *pEdmaConfig)

Start Transfer Data from the FLEXCAN Legacy Rx FIFO using eDMA.

This function to Update edma transfer configuration and Start eDMA transfer

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to flexcan_edma_handle_t structure.
- pEdmaConfig – The user configuration structure of type edma_transfer_t.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – if succeed, others failed.
- kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxFifoBusy – Previous transfer ongoing.

status_t FLEXCAN_TransferReceiveFifoEDMA(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_edma_handle_t *handle, flexcan_fifo_transfer_t *pFifoXfer)

Receives the CAN Message from the Legacy Rx FIFO using eDMA.

This function receives the CAN Message using eDMA. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. After the CAN Message is received, the receive callback function is called.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to flexcan_edma_handle_t structure.
- pFifoXfer – FlexCAN Rx FIFO EDMA transfer structure, see flexcan_fifo_transfer_t.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – if succeed, others failed.
- kStatus_FLEXCAN_RxFifoBusy – Previous transfer ongoing.

status_t FLEXCAN_TransferGetReceiveFifoCountEMDA(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_edma_handle_t *handle, size_t *count)

Gets the Legacy Rx Fifo transfer status during a interrupt non-blocking receive.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexCAN handle pointer.
- count – Number of CAN messages receive so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- kStatus_InvalidArgument – count is Invalid.
- kStatus_Success – Successfully return the count.

void FLEXCAN_TransferAbortReceiveFifoEDMA(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_edma_handle_t *handle)

Aborts the receive Legacy/Enhanced Rx FIFO process which used eDMA.

This function aborts the receive Legacy/Enhanced Rx FIFO process which used eDMA.

Parameters

- base – FlexCAN peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to flexcan_edma_handle_t structure.

FSL_FLEXCAN_EDMA_DRIVER_VERSION

FlexCAN EDMA driver version.

typedef struct flexcan_edma_handle flexcan_edma_handle_t

```
typedef void (*flexcan_edma_transfer_callback_t)(CAN_Type *base, flexcan_edma_handle_t *handle, status_t status, void *userData)
```

FlexCAN transfer callback function.

```
struct _flexcan_edma_handle
```

```
#include <fsl_flexcan_edma.h> FlexCAN eDMA handle.
```

Public Members

flexcan_edma_transfer_callback_t callback

Callback function.

void *userData

FlexCAN callback function parameter.

edma_handle_t *rxFifoEdmaHandle

The EDMA handler for Rx FIFO.

volatile uint8_t rxFifoState

Rx FIFO transfer state.

size_t frameNum

The number of messages that need to be received.

2.24 FlexIO: FlexIO Driver

2.25 FlexIO Driver

```
void FLEXIO_GetDefaultConfig(flexio_config_t *userConfig)
```

Gets the default configuration to configure the FlexIO module. The configuration can be used directly to call the FLEXIO_Configure().

Example:

```
flexio_config_t config;
FLEXIO_GetDefaultConfig(&config);
```

Parameters

- userConfig – pointer to flexio_config_t structure

```
void FLEXIO_Init(FLEXIO_Type *base, const flexio_config_t *userConfig)
```

Configures the FlexIO with a FlexIO configuration. The configuration structure can be filled by the user or be set with default values by FLEXIO_GetDefaultConfig().

Example

```
flexio_config_t config = {
    .enableFlexio = true,
    .enableInDoze = false,
    .enableInDebug = true,
    .enableFastAccess = false
};
FLEXIO_Configure(base, &config);
```

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- userConfig – pointer to flexio_config_t structure

void FLEXIO__Deinit(FLEXIO_Type *base)

Gates the FlexIO clock. Call this API to stop the FlexIO clock.

Note: After calling this API, call the FLEXIO_Init to use the FlexIO module.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address

uint32_t FLEXIO__GetInstance(FLEXIO_Type *base)

Get instance number for FLEXIO module.

Parameters

- base – FLEXIO peripheral base address.

void FLEXIO__Reset(FLEXIO_Type *base)

Resets the FlexIO module.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address

static inline void FLEXIO__Enable(FLEXIO_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables the FlexIO module operation.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- enable – true to enable, false to disable.

static inline uint32_t FLEXIO__ReadPinInput(FLEXIO_Type *base)

Reads the input data on each of the FlexIO pins.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address

Returns

FlexIO pin input data

static inline uint8_t FLEXIO__GetShifterState(FLEXIO_Type *base)

Gets the current state pointer for state mode use.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address

Returns

current State pointer

void FLEXIO__SetShifterConfig(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint8_t index, const flexio_shifter_config_t *shifterConfig)

Configures the shifter with the shifter configuration. The configuration structure covers both the SHIFTCTL and SHIFTCFG registers. To configure the shifter to the proper mode, select which timer controls the shifter to shift, whether to generate start bit/stop bit, and the polarity of start bit and stop bit.

Example

```
flexio_shifter_config_t config = {  
    .timerSelect = 0,  
    .timerPolarity = kFLEXIO_ShifterTimerPolarityOnPositive,  
    .pinConfig = kFLEXIO_PinConfigOpenDrainOrBidirection,  
    .pinPolarity = kFLEXIO_PinActiveLow,  
    .shifterMode = kFLEXIO_ShifterModeTransmit,  
    .inputSource = kFLEXIO_ShifterInputFromPin,  
    .shifterStop = kFLEXIO_ShifterStopBitHigh,  
    .shifterStart = kFLEXIO_ShifterStartBitLow  
};  
FLEXIO_SetShifterConfig(base, &config);
```

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- index – Shifter index
- shifterConfig – Pointer to flexio_shifter_config_t structure

```
void FLEXIO_SetTimerConfig(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint8_t index, const flexio_timer_config_t  
                           *timerConfig)
```

Configures the timer with the timer configuration. The configuration structure covers both the TIMCTL and TIMCFG registers. To configure the timer to the proper mode, select trigger source for timer and the timer pin output and the timing for timer.

Example

```
flexio_timer_config_t config = {  
    .triggerSelect = FLEXIO_TIMER_TRIGGER_SEL_SHIFTnSTAT(0),  
    .triggerPolarity = kFLEXIO_TimerTriggerPolarityActiveLow,  
    .triggerSource = kFLEXIO_TimerTriggerSourceInternal,  
    .pinConfig = kFLEXIO_PinConfigOpenDrainOrBidirection,  
    .pinSelect = 0,  
    .pinPolarity = kFLEXIO_PinActiveHigh,  
    .timerMode = kFLEXIO_TimerModeDual8BitBaudBit,  
    .timerOutput = kFLEXIO_TimerOutputZeroNotAffectedByReset,  
    .timerDecrement = kFLEXIO_TimerDecSrcOnFlexIOClockShiftTimerOutput,  
    .timerReset = kFLEXIO_TimerResetOnTimerPinEqualToTimerOutput,  
    .timerDisable = kFLEXIO_TimerDisableOnTimerCompare,  
    .timerEnable = kFLEXIO_TimerEnableOnTriggerHigh,  
    .timerStop = kFLEXIO_TimerStopBitEnableOnTimerDisable,  
    .timerStart = kFLEXIO_TimerStartBitEnabled  
};  
FLEXIO_SetTimerConfig(base, &config);
```

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- index – Timer index
- timerConfig – Pointer to the flexio_timer_config_t structure

```
static inline void FLEXIO_SetClockMode(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint8_t index,  
                                       flexio_timer_decrement_source_t clocksource)
```

This function set the value of the prescaler on flexio channels.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FlexIO simulated peripheral type.
- index – Timer index
- clocksource – Set clock value

```
static inline void FLEXIO_EnableShifterStatusInterrupts(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables the shifter status interrupt. The interrupt generates when the corresponding SSF is set.

Note: For multiple shifter status interrupt enable, for example, two shifter status enable, can calculate the mask by using $((1 \ll \text{shifter index0}) | (1 \ll \text{shifter index1}))$

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – The shifter status mask which can be calculated by $(1 \ll \text{shifter index})$

```
static inline void FLEXIO_DisableShifterStatusInterrupts(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Disables the shifter status interrupt. The interrupt won't generate when the corresponding SSF is set.

Note: For multiple shifter status interrupt enable, for example, two shifter status enable, can calculate the mask by using $((1 \ll \text{shifter index0}) | (1 \ll \text{shifter index1}))$

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – The shifter status mask which can be calculated by $(1 \ll \text{shifter index})$

```
static inline void FLEXIO_EnableShifterErrorInterrupts(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables the shifter error interrupt. The interrupt generates when the corresponding SEF is set.

Note: For multiple shifter error interrupt enable, for example, two shifter error enable, can calculate the mask by using $((1 \ll \text{shifter index0}) | (1 \ll \text{shifter index1}))$

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – The shifter error mask which can be calculated by $(1 \ll \text{shifter index})$

```
static inline void FLEXIO_DisableShifterErrorInterrupts(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Disables the shifter error interrupt. The interrupt won't generate when the corresponding SEF is set.

Note: For multiple shifter error interrupt enable, for example, two shifter error enable, can calculate the mask by using $((1 \ll \text{shifter index0}) | (1 \ll \text{shifter index1}))$

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – The shifter error mask which can be calculated by $(1 \ll \text{shifter index})$

static inline void FLEXIO_EnableTimerStatusInterrupts(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the timer status interrupt. The interrupt generates when the corresponding SSF is set.

Note: For multiple timer status interrupt enable, for example, two timer status enable, can calculate the mask by using $((1 \ll \text{timer index0}) | (1 \ll \text{timer index1}))$

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – The timer status mask which can be calculated by $(1 \ll \text{timer index})$

static inline void FLEXIO_DisableTimerStatusInterrupts(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the timer status interrupt. The interrupt won't generate when the corresponding SSF is set.

Note: For multiple timer status interrupt enable, for example, two timer status enable, can calculate the mask by using $((1 \ll \text{timer index0}) | (1 \ll \text{timer index1}))$

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – The timer status mask which can be calculated by $(1 \ll \text{timer index})$

static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_GetShifterStatusFlags(FLEXIO_Type *base)

Gets the shifter status flags.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address

Returns

Shifter status flags

static inline void FLEXIO_ClearShifterStatusFlags(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clears the shifter status flags.

Note: For clearing multiple shifter status flags, for example, two shifter status flags, can calculate the mask by using $((1 \ll \text{shifter index0}) | (1 \ll \text{shifter index1}))$

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – The shifter status mask which can be calculated by $(1 \ll \text{shifter index})$

static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_GetShifterErrorFlags(FLEXIO_Type *base)

Gets the shifter error flags.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address

Returns

Shifter error flags

```
static inline void FLEXIO_ClearShifterErrorFlags(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Clears the shifter error flags.

Note: For clearing multiple shifter error flags, for example, two shifter error flags, can calculate the mask by using $((1 \ll \text{shifter index0}) | (1 \ll \text{shifter index1}))$

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – The shifter error mask which can be calculated by $(1 \ll \text{shifter index})$

```
static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_GetTimerStatusFlags(FLEXIO_Type *base)
```

Gets the timer status flags.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address

Returns

Timer status flags

```
static inline void FLEXIO_ClearTimerStatusFlags(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Clears the timer status flags.

Note: For clearing multiple timer status flags, for example, two timer status flags, can calculate the mask by using $((1 \ll \text{timer index0}) | (1 \ll \text{timer index1}))$

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – The timer status mask which can be calculated by $(1 \ll \text{timer index})$

```
static inline void FLEXIO_EnableShifterStatusDMA(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask, bool enable)
```

Enables/disables the shifter status DMA. The DMA request generates when the corresponding SSF is set.

Note: For multiple shifter status DMA enables, for example, calculate the mask by using $((1 \ll \text{shifter index0}) | (1 \ll \text{shifter index1}))$

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – The shifter status mask which can be calculated by $(1 \ll \text{shifter index})$
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

```
uint32_t FLEXIO_GetShifterBufferAddress(FLEXIO_Type *base, flexio_shifter_buffer_type_t type, uint8_t index)
```

Gets the shifter buffer address for the DMA transfer usage.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- type – Shifter type of flexio_shifter_buffer_type_t

- index – Shifter index

Returns

Corresponding shifter buffer index

status_t FLEXIO_RegisterHandleIRQ(void *base, void *handle, *flexio_isr_t* isr)

Registers the handle and the interrupt handler for the FlexIO-simulated peripheral.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FlexIO simulated peripheral type.
- handle – Pointer to the handler for FlexIO simulated peripheral.
- isr – FlexIO simulated peripheral interrupt handler.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully create the handle.
- kStatus_OutOfRange – The FlexIO type/handle/ISR table out of range.

status_t FLEXIO_UnregisterHandleIRQ(void *base)

Unregisters the handle and the interrupt handler for the FlexIO-simulated peripheral.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FlexIO simulated peripheral type.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully create the handle.
- kStatus_OutOfRange – The FlexIO type/handle/ISR table out of range.

static inline void FLEXIO_ClearPortOutput(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Sets the output level of the multiple FLEXIO pins to the logic 0.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – FLEXIO pin number mask

static inline void FLEXIO_SetPortOutput(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Sets the output level of the multiple FLEXIO pins to the logic 1.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – FLEXIO pin number mask

static inline void FLEXIO_TogglePortOutput(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Reverses the current output logic of the multiple FLEXIO pins.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – FLEXIO pin number mask

static inline void FLEXIO_PinWrite(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin, uint8_t output)

Sets the output level of the FLEXIO pins to the logic 1 or 0.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- pin – FLEXIO pin number.
- output – FLEXIO pin output logic level.

- 0: corresponding pin output low-logic level.
- 1: corresponding pin output high-logic level.

static inline void FLEXIO_EnablePinOutput(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin)

Enables the FLEXIO output pin function.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- pin – FLEXIO pin number.

static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_PinRead(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin)

Reads the current input value of the FLEXIO pin.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- pin – FLEXIO pin number.

Return values

FLEXIO – port input value

- 0: corresponding pin input low-logic level.
- 1: corresponding pin input high-logic level.

static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_GetPinStatus(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin)

Gets the FLEXIO input pin status.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- pin – FLEXIO pin number.

Return values

FLEXIO – port input status

- 0: corresponding pin input capture no status.
- 1: corresponding pin input capture rising or falling edge.

static inline void FLEXIO_SetPinLevel(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint8_t pin, bool level)

Sets the FLEXIO output pin level.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- pin – FlexIO pin number.
- level – FlexIO output pin level to set, can be either 0 or 1.

static inline bool FLEXIO_GetPinOverride(const FLEXIO_Type *const base, uint8_t pin)

Gets the enabled status of a FLEXIO output pin.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- pin – FlexIO pin number.

Return values

FlexIO – port enabled status

- 0: corresponding output pin is in disabled state.
- 1: corresponding output pin is in enabled state.

static inline void FLEXIO_ConfigPinOverride(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint8_t pin, bool enabled)

Enables or disables a FLEXIO output pin.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- pin – Flexio pin number.
- enabled – Enable or disable the FlexIO pin.

static inline void FLEXIO_ClearPortStatus(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clears the multiple FLEXIO input pins status.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- mask – FLEXIO pin number mask

FSL_FLEXIO_DRIVER_VERSION

FlexIO driver version.

enum _flexio_timer_trigger_polarity

Define time of timer trigger polarity.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_TimerTriggerPolarityActiveHigh
Active high.

enumerator kFLEXIO_TimerTriggerPolarityActiveLow
Active low.

enum _flexio_timer_trigger_source

Define type of timer trigger source.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_TimerTriggerSourceExternal
External trigger selected.

enumerator kFLEXIO_TimerTriggerSourceInternal
Internal trigger selected.

enum _flexio_pin_config

Define type of timer/shifter pin configuration.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_PinConfigOutputDisabled
Pin output disabled.

enumerator kFLEXIO_PinConfigOpenDrainOrBidirection
Pin open drain or bidirectional output enable.

enumerator kFLEXIO_PinConfigBidirectionOutputData
Pin bidirectional output data.

enumerator kFLEXIO_PinConfigOutput
Pin output.

enum _flexio_pin_polarity

Definition of pin polarity.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__PinActiveHigh
Active high.

enumerator kFLEXIO__PinActiveLow
Active low.

enum __flexio_timer_mode
Define type of timer work mode.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerModeDisabled
Timer Disabled.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerModeDual8BitBaudBit
Dual 8-bit counters baud/bit mode.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerModeDual8BitPWM
Dual 8-bit counters PWM mode.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerModeSingle16Bit
Single 16-bit counter mode.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerModeDual8BitPWMLow
Dual 8-bit counters PWM Low mode.

enum __flexio_timer_output
Define type of timer initial output or timer reset condition.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerOutputOneNotAffectedByReset
Logic one when enabled and is not affected by timer reset.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerOutputZeroNotAffectedByReset
Logic zero when enabled and is not affected by timer reset.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerOutputOneAffectedByReset
Logic one when enabled and on timer reset.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerOutputZeroAffectedByReset
Logic zero when enabled and on timer reset.

enum __flexio_timer_decrement_source
Define type of timer decrement.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerDecSrcOnFlexIOClockShiftTimerOutput
Decrement counter on FlexIO clock, Shift clock equals Timer output.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerDecSrcOnTriggerInputShiftTimerOutput
Decrement counter on Trigger input (both edges), Shift clock equals Timer output.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerDecSrcOnPinInputShiftPinInput
Decrement counter on Pin input (both edges), Shift clock equals Pin input.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerDecSrcOnTriggerInputShiftTriggerInput
Decrement counter on Trigger input (both edges), Shift clock equals Trigger input.

enum __flexio_timer_reset_condition
Define type of timer reset condition.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerResetNever

Timer never reset.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerResetOnTimerPinEqualToTimerOutput

Timer reset on Timer Pin equal to Timer Output.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerResetOnTimerTriggerEqualToTimerOutput

Timer reset on Timer Trigger equal to Timer Output.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerResetOnTimerPinRisingEdge

Timer reset on Timer Pin rising edge.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerResetOnTimerTriggerRisingEdge

Timer reset on Trigger rising edge.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerResetOnTimerTriggerBothEdge

Timer reset on Trigger rising or falling edge.

enum _flexio_timer_disable_condition

Define type of timer disable condition.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerDisableNever

Timer never disabled.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerDisableOnPreTimerDisable

Timer disabled on Timer N-1 disable.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerDisableOnTimerCompare

Timer disabled on Timer compare.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerDisableOnTimerCompareTriggerLow

Timer disabled on Timer compare and Trigger Low.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerDisableOnPinBothEdge

Timer disabled on Pin rising or falling edge.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerDisableOnPinBothEdgeTriggerHigh

Timer disabled on Pin rising or falling edge provided Trigger is high.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerDisableOnTriggerFallingEdge

Timer disabled on Trigger falling edge.

enum _flexio_timer_enable_condition

Define type of timer enable condition.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerEnabledAlways

Timer always enabled.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerEnableOnPrevTimerEnable

Timer enabled on Timer N-1 enable.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerEnableOnTriggerHigh

Timer enabled on Trigger high.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerEnableOnTriggerHighPinHigh

Timer enabled on Trigger high and Pin high.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerEnableOnPinRisingEdge

Timer enabled on Pin rising edge.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerEnableOnPinRisingEdgeTriggerHigh

Timer enabled on Pin rising edge and Trigger high.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerEnableOnTriggerRisingEdge

Timer enabled on Trigger rising edge.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerEnableOnTriggerBothEdge

Timer enabled on Trigger rising or falling edge.

enum _flexio_timer_stop_bit_condition

Define type of timer stop bit generate condition.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerStopBitDisabled

Stop bit disabled.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerStopBitEnableOnTimerCompare

Stop bit is enabled on timer compare.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerStopBitEnableOnTimerDisable

Stop bit is enabled on timer disable.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerStopBitEnableOnTimerCompareDisable

Stop bit is enabled on timer compare and timer disable.

enum _flexio_timer_start_bit_condition

Define type of timer start bit generate condition.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerStartBitDisabled

Start bit disabled.

enumerator kFLEXIO__TimerStartBitEnabled

Start bit enabled.

enum _flexio_timer_output_state

FlexIO as PWM channel output state.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__PwmLow

The output state of PWM channel is low

enumerator kFLEXIO__PwmHigh

The output state of PWM channel is high

enum _flexio_shifter_timer_polarity

Define type of timer polarity for shifter control.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterTimerPolarityOnPositive

Shift on positive edge of shift clock.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterTimerPolarityOnNegative

Shift on negative edge of shift clock.

enum _flexio_shifter_mode

Define type of shifter working mode.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterDisabled

Shifter is disabled.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterModeReceive

Receive mode.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterModeTransmit

Transmit mode.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterModeMatchStore

Match store mode.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterModeMatchContinuous

Match continuous mode.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterModeState

SHIFTBUF contents are used for storing programmable state attributes.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterModeLogic

SHIFTBUF contents are used for implementing programmable logic look up table.

enum _flexio_shifter_input_source

Define type of shifter input source.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterInputFromPin

Shifter input from pin.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterInputFromNextShifterOutput

Shifter input from Shifter N+1.

enum _flexio_shifter_stop_bit

Define of STOP bit configuration.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterStopBitDisable

Disable shifter stop bit.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterStopBitLow

Set shifter stop bit to logic low level.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterStopBitHigh

Set shifter stop bit to logic high level.

enum _flexio_shifter_start_bit

Define type of START bit configuration.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterStartBitDisabledLoadDataOnEnable

Disable shifter start bit, transmitter loads data on enable.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterStartBitDisabledLoadDataOnShift

Disable shifter start bit, transmitter loads data on first shift.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterStartBitLow

Set shifter start bit to logic low level.

enumerator kFLEXIO__ShifterStartBitHigh

Set shifter start bit to logic high level.

enum *_flexio_shifter_buffer_type*

Define FlexIO shifter buffer type.

Values:

enumerator *kFLEXIO__ShifterBuffer*

Shifter Buffer N Register.

enumerator *kFLEXIO__ShifterBufferBitSwapped*

Shifter Buffer N Bit Byte Swapped Register.

enumerator *kFLEXIO__ShifterBufferByteSwapped*

Shifter Buffer N Byte Swapped Register.

enumerator *kFLEXIO__ShifterBufferBitByteSwapped*

Shifter Buffer N Bit Swapped Register.

enumerator *kFLEXIO__ShifterBufferNibbleByteSwapped*

Shifter Buffer N Nibble Byte Swapped Register.

enumerator *kFLEXIO__ShifterBufferHalfWordSwapped*

Shifter Buffer N Half Word Swapped Register.

enumerator *kFLEXIO__ShifterBufferNibbleSwapped*

Shifter Buffer N Nibble Swapped Register.

enum *_flexio_gpio_direction*

FLEXIO gpio direction definition.

Values:

enumerator *kFLEXIO__DigitalInput*

Set current pin as digital input

enumerator *kFLEXIO__DigitalOutput*

Set current pin as digital output

enum *_flexio_pin_input_config*

FLEXIO gpio input config.

Values:

enumerator *kFLEXIO__InputInterruptDisabled*

Interrupt request is disabled.

enumerator *kFLEXIO__InputInterruptEnable*

Interrupt request is enable.

enumerator *kFLEXIO__FlagRisingEdgeEnable*

Input pin flag on rising edge.

enumerator *kFLEXIO__FlagFallingEdgeEnable*

Input pin flag on falling edge.

typedef enum *_flexio_timer_trigger_polarity* *flexio_timer_trigger_polarity_t*

Define time of timer trigger polarity.

typedef enum *_flexio_timer_trigger_source* *flexio_timer_trigger_source_t*

Define type of timer trigger source.

typedef enum *_flexio_pin_config* *flexio_pin_config_t*

Define type of timer/shifter pin configuration.

typedef enum *_flexio_pin_polarity* flexio_pin_polarity_t

Definition of pin polarity.

typedef enum *_flexio_timer_mode* flexio_timer_mode_t

Define type of timer work mode.

typedef enum *_flexio_timer_output* flexio_timer_output_t

Define type of timer initial output or timer reset condition.

typedef enum *_flexio_timer_decrement_source* flexio_timer_decrement_source_t

Define type of timer decrement.

typedef enum *_flexio_timer_reset_condition* flexio_timer_reset_condition_t

Define type of timer reset condition.

typedef enum *_flexio_timer_disable_condition* flexio_timer_disable_condition_t

Define type of timer disable condition.

typedef enum *_flexio_timer_enable_condition* flexio_timer_enable_condition_t

Define type of timer enable condition.

typedef enum *_flexio_timer_stop_bit_condition* flexio_timer_stop_bit_condition_t

Define type of timer stop bit generate condition.

typedef enum *_flexio_timer_start_bit_condition* flexio_timer_start_bit_condition_t

Define type of timer start bit generate condition.

typedef enum *_flexio_timer_output_state* flexio_timer_output_state_t

FlexIO as PWM channel output state.

typedef enum *_flexio_shifter_timer_polarity* flexio_shifter_timer_polarity_t

Define type of timer polarity for shifter control.

typedef enum *_flexio_shifter_mode* flexio_shifter_mode_t

Define type of shifter working mode.

typedef enum *_flexio_shifter_input_source* flexio_shifter_input_source_t

Define type of shifter input source.

typedef enum *_flexio_shifter_stop_bit* flexio_shifter_stop_bit_t

Define of STOP bit configuration.

typedef enum *_flexio_shifter_start_bit* flexio_shifter_start_bit_t

Define type of START bit configuration.

typedef enum *_flexio_shifter_buffer_type* flexio_shifter_buffer_type_t

Define FlexIO shifter buffer type.

typedef struct *_flexio_config* flexio_config_t

Define FlexIO user configuration structure.

typedef struct *_flexio_timer_config* flexio_timer_config_t

Define FlexIO timer configuration structure.

typedef struct *_flexio_shifter_config* flexio_shifter_config_t

Define FlexIO shifter configuration structure.

typedef enum *_flexio_gpio_direction* flexio_gpio_direction_t

FLEXIO gpio direction definition.

typedef enum *_flexio_pin_input_config* flexio_pin_input_config_t

FLEXIO gpio input config.


```
typedef struct flexio_gpio_config flexio_gpio_config_t
```

The FLEXIO pin configuration structure.

Each pin can only be configured as either an output pin or an input pin at a time. If configured as an input pin, use inputConfig param. If configured as an output pin, use outputLogic.

```
typedef void (*flexio_isr_t)(void *base, void *handle)
```

typedef for FlexIO simulated driver interrupt handler.

```
FLEXIO_Type *const s_flexioBases[]
```

Pointers to flexio bases for each instance.

```
const clock_ip_name_t s_flexioClocks[]
```

Pointers to flexio clocks for each instance.

```
void FLEXIO_SetPinConfig(FLEXIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin, flexio_gpio_config_t *config)
```

Configure a FLEXIO pin used by the board.

To Config the FLEXIO PIN, define a pin configuration, as either input or output, in the user file. Then, call the FLEXIO_SetPinConfig() function.

This is an example to define an input pin or an output pin configuration.

```
Define a digital input pin configuration,
flexio_gpio_config_t config =
{
    kFLEXIO_DigitalInput,
    0U,
    kFLEXIO_FlagRisingEdgeEnable | kFLEXIO_InputInterruptEnable,
}
Define a digital output pin configuration,
flexio_gpio_config_t config =
{
    kFLEXIO_DigitalOutput,
    0U,
    0U
}
```

Parameters

- base – FlexIO peripheral base address
- pin – FLEXIO pin number.
- config – FLEXIO pin configuration pointer.

```
FLEXIO_TIMER_TRIGGER_SEL_PININPUT(x)
```

Calculate FlexIO timer trigger.

```
FLEXIO_TIMER_TRIGGER_SEL_SHIFTnSTAT(x)
```

```
FLEXIO_TIMER_TRIGGER_SEL_TIMn(x)
```

```
struct flexio_config
```

#include <fsl_flexio.h> Define FlexIO user configuration structure.

Public Members

```
bool enableFlexio
```

Enable/disable FlexIO module

bool enableInDoze

Enable/disable FlexIO operation in doze mode

bool enableInDebug

Enable/disable FlexIO operation in debug mode

bool enableFastAccess

Enable/disable fast access to FlexIO registers, fast access requires the FlexIO clock to be at least twice the frequency of the bus clock.

struct `_flexio_timer_config`

`#include <fsl_flexio.h>` Define FlexIO timer configuration structure.

Public Members

uint32_t triggerSelect

The internal trigger selection number using MACROs.

flexio_timer_trigger_polarity_t triggerPolarity

Trigger Polarity.

flexio_timer_trigger_source_t triggerSource

Trigger Source, internal (see 'trgsel') or external.

flexio_pin_config_t pinConfig

Timer Pin Configuration.

uint32_t pinSelect

Timer Pin number Select.

flexio_pin_polarity_t pinPolarity

Timer Pin Polarity.

flexio_timer_mode_t timerMode

Timer work Mode.

flexio_timer_output_t timerOutput

Configures the initial state of the Timer Output and whether it is affected by the Timer reset.

flexio_timer_decrement_source_t timerDecrement

Configures the source of the Timer decrement and the source of the Shift clock.

flexio_timer_reset_condition_t timerReset

Configures the condition that causes the timer counter (and optionally the timer output) to be reset.

flexio_timer_disable_condition_t timerDisable

Configures the condition that causes the Timer to be disabled and stop decrementing.

flexio_timer_enable_condition_t timerEnable

Configures the condition that causes the Timer to be enabled and start decrementing.

flexio_timer_stop_bit_condition_t timerStop

Timer STOP Bit generation.

flexio_timer_start_bit_condition_t timerStart

Timer STRAT Bit generation.

uint32_t timerCompare

Value for Timer Compare N Register.

struct *_flexio_shifter_config*

#include <fsl_flexio.h> Define FlexIO shifter configuration structure.

Public Members

uint32_t timerSelect

Selects which Timer is used for controlling the logic/shift register and generating the Shift clock.

flexio_shifter_timer_polarity_t timerPolarity

Timer Polarity.

flexio_pin_config_t pinConfig

Shifter Pin Configuration.

uint32_t pinSelect

Shifter Pin number Select.

flexio_pin_polarity_t pinPolarity

Shifter Pin Polarity.

flexio_shifter_mode_t shifterMode

Configures the mode of the Shifter.

uint32_t parallelWidth

Configures the parallel width when using parallel mode.

flexio_shifter_input_source_t inputSource

Selects the input source for the shifter.

flexio_shifter_stop_bit_t shifterStop

Shifter STOP bit.

flexio_shifter_start_bit_t shifterStart

Shifter START bit.

struct *_flexio_gpio_config*

#include <fsl_flexio.h> The FLEXIO pin configuration structure.

Each pin can only be configured as either an output pin or an input pin at a time. If configured as an input pin, use inputConfig param. If configured as an output pin, use outputLogic.

Public Members

flexio_gpio_direction_t pinDirection

FLEXIO pin direction, input or output

uint8_t outputLogic

Set a default output logic, which has no use in input

uint8_t inputConfig

Set an input config

2.26 FlexIO eDMA I2S Driver

```
void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferTxCreateHandleEDMA(FLEXIO_I2S_Type *base,  
                                           flexio_i2s_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                           flexio_i2s_edma_callback_t callback, void  
                                           *userData, edma_handle_t *dmaHandle)
```

Initializes the FlexIO I2S eDMA handle.

This function initializes the FlexIO I2S master DMA handle which can be used for other FlexIO I2S master transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified FlexIO I2S instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexIO I2S eDMA handle pointer.
- callback – FlexIO I2S eDMA callback function called while finished a block.
- userData – User parameter for callback.
- dmaHandle – eDMA handle for FlexIO I2S. This handle is a static value allocated by users.

```
void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferRxCreateHandleEDMA(FLEXIO_I2S_Type *base,  
                                           flexio_i2s_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                           flexio_i2s_edma_callback_t callback, void  
                                           *userData, edma_handle_t *dmaHandle)
```

Initializes the FlexIO I2S Rx eDMA handle.

This function initializes the FlexIO I2S slave DMA handle which can be used for other FlexIO I2S master transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified FlexIO I2S instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexIO I2S eDMA handle pointer.
- callback – FlexIO I2S eDMA callback function called while finished a block.
- userData – User parameter for callback.
- dmaHandle – eDMA handle for FlexIO I2S. This handle is a static value allocated by users.

```
void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferSetFormatEDMA(FLEXIO_I2S_Type *base, flexio_i2s_edma_handle_t  
                                       *handle, flexio_i2s_format_t *format, uint32_t  
                                       srcClock_Hz)
```

Configures the FlexIO I2S Tx audio format.

Audio format can be changed in run-time of FlexIO I2S. This function configures the sample rate and audio data format to be transferred. This function also sets the eDMA parameter according to format.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexIO I2S eDMA handle pointer
- format – Pointer to FlexIO I2S audio data format structure.
- srcClock_Hz – FlexIO I2S clock source frequency in Hz, it should be 0 while in slave mode.

status_t FLEXIO_I2S_TransferSendEDMA(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, *flexio_i2s_edma_handle_t* *handle, *flexio_i2s_transfer_t* *xfer)

Performs a non-blocking FlexIO I2S transfer using DMA.

Note: This interface returned immediately after transfer initiates. Users should call FLEXIO_I2S_GetTransferStatus to poll the transfer status and check whether the FlexIO I2S transfer is finished.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexIO I2S DMA handle pointer.
- xfer – Pointer to DMA transfer structure.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Start a FlexIO I2S eDMA send successfully.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – The input arguments is invalid.
- kStatus_TxBusy – FlexIO I2S is busy sending data.

status_t FLEXIO_I2S_TransferReceiveEDMA(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, *flexio_i2s_edma_handle_t* *handle, *flexio_i2s_transfer_t* *xfer)

Performs a non-blocking FlexIO I2S receive using eDMA.

Note: This interface returned immediately after transfer initiates. Users should call FLEXIO_I2S_GetReceiveRemainingBytes to poll the transfer status and check whether the FlexIO I2S transfer is finished.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexIO I2S DMA handle pointer.
- xfer – Pointer to DMA transfer structure.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Start a FlexIO I2S eDMA receive successfully.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – The input arguments is invalid.
- kStatus_RxBusy – FlexIO I2S is busy receiving data.

void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferAbortSendEDMA(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, *flexio_i2s_edma_handle_t* *handle)

Aborts a FlexIO I2S transfer using eDMA.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexIO I2S DMA handle pointer.

void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferAbortReceiveEDMA(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, *flexio_i2s_edma_handle_t* *handle)

Aborts a FlexIO I2S receive using eDMA.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S peripheral base address.

- handle – FlexIO I2S DMA handle pointer.

status_t FLEXIO_I2S_TransferGetSendCountEDMA(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base,
flexio_i2s_edma_handle_t *handle, size_t
*count)

Gets the remaining bytes to be sent.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexIO I2S DMA handle pointer.
- count – Bytes sent.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Succeed get the transfer count.
- kStatus_NoTransferInProgress – There is not a non-blocking transaction currently in progress.

status_t FLEXIO_I2S_TransferGetReceiveCountEDMA(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base,
flexio_i2s_edma_handle_t *handle, size_t
*count)

Get the remaining bytes to be received.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S peripheral base address.
- handle – FlexIO I2S DMA handle pointer.
- count – Bytes received.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Succeed get the transfer count.
- kStatus_NoTransferInProgress – There is not a non-blocking transaction currently in progress.

FSL_FLEXIO_I2S_EDMA_DRIVER_VERSION

FlexIO I2S EDMA driver version 2.1.9.

typedef struct flexio_i2s_edma_handle flexio_i2s_edma_handle_t

typedef void (*flexio_i2s_edma_callback_t)(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, flexio_i2s_edma_handle_t
*handle, *status_t* status, void *userData)

FlexIO I2S eDMA transfer callback function for finish and error.

struct flexio_i2s_edma_handle

#include <fsl_flexio_i2s_edma.h> FlexIO I2S DMA transfer handle, users should not touch the
content of the handle.

Public Members

edma_handle_t *dmaHandle

DMA handler for FlexIO I2S send

uint8_t bytesPerFrame

Bytes in a frame

uint8_t nbytes

eDMA minor byte transfer count initially configured.

`uint32_t state`
Internal state for FlexIO I2S eDMA transfer

`flexio_i2s_edma_callback_t callback`
Callback for users while transfer finish or error occurred

`void *userData`
User callback parameter

`edma_tcd_t tcd[(4U) + 1U]`
TCD pool for eDMA transfer.

`flexio_i2s_transfer_t queue[(4U)]`
Transfer queue storing queued transfer.

`size_t transferSize[(4U)]`
Data bytes need to transfer

`volatile uint8_t queueUser`
Index for user to queue transfer.

`volatile uint8_t queueDriver`
Index for driver to get the transfer data and size

2.27 FlexIO eDMA SPI Driver

`status_t FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferCreateHandleEDMA(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,`
`flexio_spi_master_edma_handle_t`
`*handle,`
`flexio_spi_master_edma_transfer_callback_t`
`callback, void *userData,`
`edma_handle_t *txHandle,`
`edma_handle_t *rxHandle)`

Initializes the FlexIO SPI master eDMA handle.

This function initializes the FlexIO SPI master eDMA handle which can be used for other FlexIO SPI master transactional APIs. For a specified FlexIO SPI instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- `base` – Pointer to `FLEXIO_SPI_Type` structure.
- `handle` – Pointer to `flexio_spi_master_edma_handle_t` structure to store the transfer state.
- `callback` – SPI callback, NULL means no callback.
- `userData` – callback function parameter.
- `txHandle` – User requested eDMA handle for FlexIO SPI RX eDMA transfer.
- `rxHandle` – User requested eDMA handle for FlexIO SPI TX eDMA transfer.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully create the handle.
- `kStatus_OutOfRange` – The FlexIO SPI eDMA type/handle table out of range.

```
status_t FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferEDMA(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                         flexio_spi_master_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                         flexio_spi_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Performs a non-blocking FlexIO SPI transfer using eDMA.

Note: This interface returns immediately after transfer initiates. Call FLEXIO_SPI_MasterGetTransferCountEDMA to poll the transfer status and check whether the FlexIO SPI transfer is finished.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to flexio_spi_master_edma_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.
- xfer – Pointer to FlexIO SPI transfer structure.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully start a transfer.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – Input argument is invalid.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_SPI_Busy – FlexIO SPI is not idle, is running another transfer.

```
void FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferAbortEDMA(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                         flexio_spi_master_edma_handle_t *handle)
```

Aborts a FlexIO SPI transfer using eDMA.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- handle – FlexIO SPI eDMA handle pointer.

```
status_t FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferGetCountEDMA(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                                flexio_spi_master_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                                size_t *count)
```

Gets the number of bytes transferred so far using FlexIO SPI master eDMA.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- handle – FlexIO SPI eDMA handle pointer.
- count – Number of bytes transferred so far by the non-blocking transaction.

```
static inline void FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveTransferCreateHandleEDMA(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                                           flexio_spi_slave_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                                           flexio_spi_slave_edma_transfer_callback_t callback,  
                                                           void *userData,  
                                                           edma_handle_t *txHandle,  
                                                           edma_handle_t *rxHandle)
```

Initializes the FlexIO SPI slave eDMA handle.

This function initializes the FlexIO SPI slave eDMA handle.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.

- `handle` – Pointer to `flexio_spi_slave_edma_handle_t` structure to store the transfer state.
- `callback` – SPI callback, NULL means no callback.
- `userData` – callback function parameter.
- `txHandle` – User requested eDMA handle for FlexIO SPI TX eDMA transfer.
- `rxHandle` – User requested eDMA handle for FlexIO SPI RX eDMA transfer.

```
status_t FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveTransferEDMA(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                     flexio_spi_slave_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                     flexio_spi_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Performs a non-blocking FlexIO SPI transfer using eDMA.

Note: This interface returns immediately after transfer initiates. Call `FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveGetTransferCountEDMA` to poll the transfer status and check whether the FlexIO SPI transfer is finished.

Parameters

- `base` – Pointer to `FLEXIO_SPI_Type` structure.
- `handle` – Pointer to `flexio_spi_slave_edma_handle_t` structure to store the transfer state.
- `xfer` – Pointer to FlexIO SPI transfer structure.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully start a transfer.
- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – Input argument is invalid.
- `kStatus_FLEXIO_SPI_Busy` – FlexIO SPI is not idle, is running another transfer.

```
static inline void FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveTransferAbortEDMA(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                                    flexio_spi_slave_edma_handle_t  
                                                    *handle)
```

Aborts a FlexIO SPI transfer using eDMA.

Parameters

- `base` – Pointer to `FLEXIO_SPI_Type` structure.
- `handle` – Pointer to `flexio_spi_slave_edma_handle_t` structure to store the transfer state.

```
static inline status_t FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveTransferGetCountEDMA(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                                           flexio_spi_slave_edma_handle_t  
                                                           *handle, size_t *count)
```

Gets the number of bytes transferred so far using FlexIO SPI slave eDMA.

Parameters

- `base` – Pointer to `FLEXIO_SPI_Type` structure.
- `handle` – FlexIO SPI eDMA handle pointer.
- `count` – Number of bytes transferred so far by the non-blocking transaction.

`FSL_FLEXIO_SPI_EDMA_DRIVER_VERSION`

FlexIO SPI EDMA driver version.

```
typedef struct flexio_spi_master_edma_handle flexio_spi_master_edma_handle_t
    typedef for flexio_spi_master_edma_handle_t in advance.
```

```
typedef flexio_spi_master_edma_handle_t flexio_spi_slave_edma_handle_t
    Slave handle is the same with master handle.
```

```
typedef void (*flexio_spi_master_edma_transfer_callback_t)(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,
flexio_spi_master_edma_handle_t *handle, status_t status, void *userData)
```

FlexIO SPI master callback for finished transmit.

```
typedef void (*flexio_spi_slave_edma_transfer_callback_t)(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,
flexio_spi_slave_edma_handle_t *handle, status_t status, void *userData)
```

FlexIO SPI slave callback for finished transmit.

```
struct flexio_spi_master_edma_handle
```

```
    #include <fsl_flexio_spi_edma.h> FlexIO SPI eDMA transfer handle, users should not touch
    the content of the handle.
```

Public Members

size_t transferSize

Total bytes to be transferred.

uint8_t nbytes

eDMA minor byte transfer count initially configured.

bool txInProgress

Send transfer in progress

bool rxInProgress

Receive transfer in progress

edma_handle_t *txHandle

DMA handler for SPI send

edma_handle_t *rxHandle

DMA handler for SPI receive

flexio_spi_master_edma_transfer_callback_t callback

Callback for SPI DMA transfer

void *userData

User Data for SPI DMA callback

2.28 FlexIO eDMA UART Driver

```
status_t FLEXIO_UART_TransferCreateHandleEDMA(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base,
    flexio_uart_edma_handle_t *handle,
    flexio_uart_edma_transfer_callback_t
    callback, void *userData, edma_handle_t
    *txEdmaHandle, edma_handle_t
    *rxEdmaHandle)
```

Initializes the UART handle which is used in transactional functions.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to *FLEXIO_UART_Type*.
- handle – Pointer to *flexio_uart_edma_handle_t* structure.

- callback – The callback function.
- userData – The parameter of the callback function.
- rxEdmaHandle – User requested DMA handle for RX DMA transfer.
- txEdmaHandle – User requested DMA handle for TX DMA transfer.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully create the handle.
- kStatus_OutOfRange – The FlexIO SPI eDMA type/handle table out of range.

```
status_t FLEXIO_UART_TransferSendEDMA(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base,  
                                       flexio_uart_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                       flexio_uart_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Sends data using eDMA.

This function sends data using eDMA. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When all data is sent out, the send callback function is called.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_UART_Type
- handle – UART handle pointer.
- xfer – UART eDMA transfer structure, see flexio_uart_transfer_t.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – if succeed, others failed.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_TxBusy – Previous transfer on going.

```
status_t FLEXIO_UART_TransferReceiveEDMA(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base,  
                                          flexio_uart_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                          flexio_uart_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Receives data using eDMA.

This function receives data using eDMA. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When all data is received, the receive callback function is called.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_UART_Type
- handle – Pointer to flexio_uart_edma_handle_t structure
- xfer – UART eDMA transfer structure, see flexio_uart_transfer_t.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – if succeed, others failed.
- kStatus_UART_RxBusy – Previous transfer on going.

```
void FLEXIO_UART_TransferAbortSendEDMA(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base,  
                                       flexio_uart_edma_handle_t *handle)
```

Aborts the sent data which using eDMA.

This function aborts sent data which using eDMA.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_UART_Type
- handle – Pointer to flexio_uart_edma_handle_t structure

```
void FLEXIO_UART_TransferAbortReceiveEDMA(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base,  
                                           flexio_uart_edma_handle_t *handle)
```

Aborts the receive data which using eDMA.

This function aborts the receive data which using eDMA.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to *FLEXIO_UART_Type*
- handle – Pointer to *flexio_uart_edma_handle_t* structure

```
status_t FLEXIO_UART_TransferGetSendCountEDMA(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base,  
                                              flexio_uart_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                              size_t *count)
```

Gets the number of bytes sent out.

This function gets the number of bytes sent out.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to *FLEXIO_UART_Type*
- handle – Pointer to *flexio_uart_edma_handle_t* structure
- count – Number of bytes sent so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- *kStatus_NoTransferInProgress* – transfer has finished or no transfer in progress.
- *kStatus_Success* – Successfully return the count.

```
status_t FLEXIO_UART_TransferGetReceiveCountEDMA(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base,  
                                                flexio_uart_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                                size_t *count)
```

Gets the number of bytes received.

This function gets the number of bytes received.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to *FLEXIO_UART_Type*
- handle – Pointer to *flexio_uart_edma_handle_t* structure
- count – Number of bytes received so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- *kStatus_NoTransferInProgress* – transfer has finished or no transfer in progress.
- *kStatus_Success* – Successfully return the count.

```
FSL_FLEXIO_UART_EDMA_DRIVER_VERSION
```

FlexIO UART EDMA driver version.

```
typedef struct flexio_uart_edma_handle flexio_uart_edma_handle_t
```

```
typedef void (*flexio_uart_edma_transfer_callback_t)(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base,  
flexio_uart_edma_handle_t *handle, status_t status, void *userData)
```

UART transfer callback function.

```
struct flexio_uart_edma_handle
```

```
#include <fsl_flexio_uart_edma.h> UART eDMA handle.
```

Public Members

flexio_uart_edma_transfer_callback_t callback

Callback function.

*void *userData*

UART callback function parameter.

size_t txDataSizeAll

Total bytes to be sent.

size_t rxDataSizeAll

Total bytes to be received.

*edma_handle_t *txEdmaHandle*

The eDMA TX channel used.

*edma_handle_t *rxEdmaHandle*

The eDMA RX channel used.

uint8_t nbytes

eDMA minor byte transfer count initially configured.

volatile uint8_t txState

TX transfer state.

volatile uint8_t rxState

RX transfer state

2.29 FlexIO I2C Master Driver

status_t FLEXIO_I2C_CheckForBusyBus(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type *base*)

Make sure the bus isn't already pulled down.

Check the FLEXIO pin status to see whether either of SDA and SCL pin is pulled down.

Parameters

- *base* – Pointer to *FLEXIO_I2C_Type* structure..

Return values

- *kStatus_Success* –
- *kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Busy* –

status_t FLEXIO_I2C_MasterInit(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type *base*, *flexio_i2c_master_config_t *masterConfig*, *uint32_t srcClock_Hz*)

Ungates the FlexIO clock, resets the FlexIO module, and configures the FlexIO I2C hardware configuration.

Example

```

FLEXIO_I2C_Type base = {
    .flexioBase = FLEXIO,
    .SDAPinIndex = 0,
    .SCLPinIndex = 1,
    .shifterIndex = {0,1},
    .timerIndex = {0,1}
};
flexio_i2c_master_config_t config = {
    .enableInDoze = false,

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
.enableInDebug = true,  
.enableFastAccess = false,  
.baudRate_Bps = 100000  
};  
FLEXIO_I2C_MasterInit(base, &config, srcClock_Hz);
```

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- masterConfig – Pointer to flexio_i2c_master_config_t structure.
- srcClock_Hz – FlexIO source clock in Hz.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Initialization successful
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – The source clock exceed upper range limitation

void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterDeinit(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base)

De-initializes the FlexIO I2C master peripheral. Calling this API Resets the FlexIO I2C master shifer and timer config, module can't work unless the FLEXIO_I2C_MasterInit is called.

Parameters

- base – pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.

void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterGetDefaultConfig(*flexio_i2c_master_config_t* *masterConfig)

Gets the default configuration to configure the FlexIO module. The configuration can be used directly for calling the FLEXIO_I2C_MasterInit().

Example:

```
flexio_i2c_master_config_t config;  
FLEXIO_I2C_MasterGetDefaultConfig(&config);
```

Parameters

- masterConfig – Pointer to flexio_i2c_master_config_t structure.

static inline void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterEnable(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the FlexIO module operation.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- enable – Pass true to enable module, false does not have any effect.

uint32_t FLEXIO_I2C_MasterGetStatusFlags(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base)

Gets the FlexIO I2C master status flags.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure

Returns

Status flag, use status flag to AND `_flexio_i2c_master_status_flags` can get the related status.

void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterClearStatusFlags(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, uint32_t mask)

Clears the FlexIO I2C master status flags.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.

- mask – Status flag. The parameter can be any combination of the following values:
 - kFLEXIO_I2C_RxFullFlag
 - kFLEXIO_I2C_ReceiveNakFlag

void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterEnableInterrupts(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the FlexIO i2c master interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- mask – Interrupt source. Currently only one interrupt request source:
 - kFLEXIO_I2C_TransferCompleteInterruptEnable

void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterDisableInterrupts(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the FlexIO I2C master interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- mask – Interrupt source.

void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterSetBaudRate(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, uint32_t baudRate_Bps, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)

Sets the FlexIO I2C master transfer baudrate.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure
- baudRate_Bps – the baud rate value in HZ
- srcClock_Hz – source clock in HZ

void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterStart(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, uint8_t address, *flexio_i2c_direction_t* direction)

Sends START + 7-bit address to the bus.

Note: This API should be called when the transfer configuration is ready to send a START signal and 7-bit address to the bus. This is a non-blocking API, which returns directly after the address is put into the data register but the address transfer is not finished on the bus. Ensure that the kFLEXIO_I2C_RxFullFlag status is asserted before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- address – 7-bit address.
- direction – transfer direction. This parameter is one of the values in *flexio_i2c_direction_t*:
 - kFLEXIO_I2C_Write: Transmit
 - kFLEXIO_I2C_Read: Receive

void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterStop(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base)

Sends the stop signal on the bus.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.

void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterRepeatedStart(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base)

Sends the repeated start signal on the bus.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.

void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterAbortStop(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base)

Sends the stop signal when transfer is still on-going.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.

void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterEnableAck(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, bool enable)

Configures the sent ACK/NAK for the following byte.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- enable – True to configure send ACK, false configure to send NAK.

status_t FLEXIO_I2C_MasterSetTransferCount(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, uint16_t count)

Sets the number of bytes to be transferred from a start signal to a stop signal.

Note: Call this API before a transfer begins because the timer generates a number of clocks according to the number of bytes that need to be transferred.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- count – Number of bytes need to be transferred from a start signal to a re-start/stop signal

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully configured the count.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – Input argument is invalid.

static inline void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterWriteByte(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, uint32_t data)

Writes one byte of data to the I2C bus.

Note: This is a non-blocking API, which returns directly after the data is put into the data register but the data transfer is not finished on the bus. Ensure that the TxEmptyFlag is asserted before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- data – a byte of data.

static inline uint8_t FLEXIO_I2C_MasterReadByte(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base)

Reads one byte of data from the I2C bus.

Note: This is a non-blocking API, which returns directly after the data is read from the data register. Ensure that the data is ready in the register.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.

Returns

data byte read.

status_t FLEXIO_I2C_MasterWriteBlocking(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, const uint8_t *txBuff, uint8_t txSize)

Sends a buffer of data in bytes.

Note: This function blocks via polling until all bytes have been sent.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- txBuff – The data bytes to send.
- txSize – The number of data bytes to send.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully write data.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Nak – Receive NAK during writing data.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Timeout – Timeout polling status flags.

status_t FLEXIO_I2C_MasterReadBlocking(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, uint8_t *rxBuff, uint8_t rxSize)

Receives a buffer of bytes.

Note: This function blocks via polling until all bytes have been received.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- rxBuff – The buffer to store the received bytes.
- rxSize – The number of data bytes to be received.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully read data.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Timeout – Timeout polling status flags.

status_t FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferBlocking(*FLEXIO_I2C_Type* *base, *flexio_i2c_master_transfer_t* *xfer)

Performs a master polling transfer on the I2C bus.

Note: The API does not return until the transfer succeeds or fails due to receiving NAK.

Parameters

- base – pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- xfer – pointer to flexio_i2c_master_transfer_t structure.

Returns

status of status_t.

```
status_t FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferCreateHandle(FLEXIO_I2C_Type *base,  
                                              flexio_i2c_master_handle_t *handle,  
                                              flexio_i2c_master_transfer_callback_t  
                                              callback, void *userData)
```

Initializes the I2C handle which is used in transactional functions.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to flexio_i2c_master_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.
- callback – Pointer to user callback function.
- userData – User param passed to the callback function.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully create the handle.
- kStatus_OutOfRange – The FlexIO type/handle/isr table out of range.

```
status_t FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferNonBlocking(FLEXIO_I2C_Type *base,  
                                              flexio_i2c_master_handle_t *handle,  
                                              flexio_i2c_master_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Performs a master interrupt non-blocking transfer on the I2C bus.

Note: The API returns immediately after the transfer initiates. Call FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferGetCount to poll the transfer status to check whether the transfer is finished. If the return status is not kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Busy, the transfer is finished.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure
- handle – Pointer to flexio_i2c_master_handle_t structure which stores the transfer state
- xfer – pointer to flexio_i2c_master_transfer_t structure

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully start a transfer.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Busy – FlexIO I2C is not idle, is running another transfer.

```
status_t FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferGetCount(FLEXIO_I2C_Type *base,  
                                              flexio_i2c_master_handle_t *handle, size_t  
                                              *count)
```

Gets the master transfer status during a interrupt non-blocking transfer.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2C_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to flexio_i2c_master_handle_t structure which stores the transfer state.
- count – Number of bytes transferred so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- kStatus_InvalidArgument – count is Invalid.

- `kStatus_NoTransferInProgress` – There is not a non-blocking transaction currently in progress.
- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully return the count.

`void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferAbort(FLEXIO_I2C_Type *base, flexio_i2c_master_handle_t *handle)`

Aborts an interrupt non-blocking transfer early.

Note: This API can be called at any time when an interrupt non-blocking transfer initiates to abort the transfer early.

Parameters

- `base` – Pointer to `FLEXIO_I2C_Type` structure
- `handle` – Pointer to `flexio_i2c_master_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state

`void FLEXIO_I2C_MasterTransferHandleIRQ(void *i2cType, void *i2cHandle)`

Master interrupt handler.

Parameters

- `i2cType` – Pointer to `FLEXIO_I2C_Type` structure
- `i2cHandle` – Pointer to `flexio_i2c_master_transfer_t` structure

`FSL_FLEXIO_I2C_MASTER_DRIVER_VERSION`

FlexIO I2C transfer status.

Values:

enumerator `kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Busy`
I2C is busy doing transfer.

enumerator `kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Idle`
I2C is busy doing transfer.

enumerator `kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Nak`
NAK received during transfer.

enumerator `kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Timeout`
Timeout polling status flags.

enum `_flexio_i2c_master_interrupt`

Define FlexIO I2C master interrupt mask.

Values:

enumerator `kFLEXIO_I2C_TxEmptyInterruptEnable`
Tx buffer empty interrupt enable.

enumerator `kFLEXIO_I2C_RxFullInterruptEnable`
Rx buffer full interrupt enable.

enum `_flexio_i2c_master_status_flags`

Define FlexIO I2C master status mask.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2C_TxEmptyFlag
Tx shifter empty flag.

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2C_RxFullFlag
Rx shifter full/Transfer complete flag.

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2C_ReceiveNakFlag
Receive NAK flag.

enum _flexio_i2c_direction
Direction of master transfer.
Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2C_Write
Master send to slave.

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2C_Read
Master receive from slave.

typedef enum *flexio_i2c_direction* flexio_i2c_direction_t
Direction of master transfer.

typedef struct *flexio_i2c_type* FLEXIO_I2C_Type
Define FlexIO I2C master access structure typedef.

typedef struct *flexio_i2c_master_config* flexio_i2c_master_config_t
Define FlexIO I2C master user configuration structure.

typedef struct *flexio_i2c_master_transfer* flexio_i2c_master_transfer_t
Define FlexIO I2C master transfer structure.

typedef struct *flexio_i2c_master_handle* flexio_i2c_master_handle_t
FlexIO I2C master handle typedef.

typedef void (*flexio_i2c_master_transfer_callback_t)(FLEXIO_I2C_Type *base,
flexio_i2c_master_handle_t *handle, *status_t* status, void *userData)
FlexIO I2C master transfer callback typedef.

I2C_RETRY_TIMES
Retry times for waiting flag.

struct _flexio_i2c_type
#include <fsl_flexio_i2c_master.h> Define FlexIO I2C master access structure typedef.

Public Members

FLEXIO_Type *flexioBase
FlexIO base pointer.

uint8_t SDAPinIndex
Pin select for I2C SDA.

uint8_t SCLPinIndex
Pin select for I2C SCL.

uint8_t shifterIndex[2]
Shifter index used in FlexIO I2C.

uint8_t timerIndex[3]
Timer index used in FlexIO I2C.

uint32_t baudrate

Master transfer baudrate, used to calculate delay time.

struct _flexio_i2c_master_config

#include <fsl_flexio_i2c_master.h> Define FlexIO I2C master user configuration structure.

Public Members

bool enableMaster

Enables the FlexIO I2C peripheral at initialization time.

bool enableInDoze

Enable/disable FlexIO operation in doze mode.

bool enableInDebug

Enable/disable FlexIO operation in debug mode.

bool enableFastAccess

Enable/disable fast access to FlexIO registers, fast access requires the FlexIO clock to be at least twice the frequency of the bus clock.

uint32_t baudRate_Bps

Baud rate in Bps.

struct _flexio_i2c_master_transfer

#include <fsl_flexio_i2c_master.h> Define FlexIO I2C master transfer structure.

Public Members

uint32_t flags

Transfer flag which controls the transfer, reserved for FlexIO I2C.

uint8_t slaveAddress

7-bit slave address.

flexio_i2c_direction_t direction

Transfer direction, read or write.

uint32_t subaddress

Sub address. Transferred MSB first.

uint8_t subaddressSize

Size of sub address.

uint8_t volatile *data

Transfer buffer.

volatile size_t dataSize

Transfer size.

struct _flexio_i2c_master_handle

#include <fsl_flexio_i2c_master.h> Define FlexIO I2C master handle structure.

Public Members

flexio_i2c_master_transfer_t transfer

FlexIO I2C master transfer copy.

size_t transferSize

Total bytes to be transferred.

uint8_t state

Transfer state maintained during transfer.

flexio_i2c_master_transfer_callback_t completionCallback

Callback function called at transfer event. Callback function called at transfer event.

void *userData

Callback parameter passed to callback function.

bool needRestart

Whether master needs to send re-start signal.

2.30 FlexIO I2S Driver

void FLEXIO_I2S_Init(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, const *flexio_i2s_config_t* *config)

Initializes the FlexIO I2S.

This API configures FlexIO pins and shifter to I2S and configures the FlexIO I2S with a configuration structure. The configuration structure can be filled by the user, or be set with default values by FLEXIO_I2S_GetDefaultConfig().

Note: This API should be called at the beginning of the application to use the FlexIO I2S driver. Otherwise, any access to the FlexIO I2S module can cause hard fault because the clock is not enabled.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S base pointer
- config – FlexIO I2S configure structure.

void FLEXIO_I2S_GetDefaultConfig(*flexio_i2s_config_t* *config)

Sets the FlexIO I2S configuration structure to default values.

The purpose of this API is to get the configuration structure initialized for use in FLEXIO_I2S_Init(). Users may use the initialized structure unchanged in FLEXIO_I2S_Init() or modify some fields of the structure before calling FLEXIO_I2S_Init().

Parameters

- config – pointer to master configuration structure

void FLEXIO_I2S_Deinit(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base)

De-initializes the FlexIO I2S.

Calling this API resets the FlexIO I2S shifter and timer config. After calling this API, call the FLEXIO_I2S_Init to use the FlexIO I2S module.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S base pointer

static inline void FLEXIO_I2S_Enable(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the FlexIO I2S module operation.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type

- enable – True to enable, false dose not have any effect.

uint32_t FLEXIO_I2S_GetStatusFlags(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base)

Gets the FlexIO I2S status flags.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure

Returns

Status flag, which are ORed by the enumerators in the `_flexio_i2s_status_flags`.

void FLEXIO_I2S_EnableInterrupts(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the FlexIO I2S interrupt.

This function enables the FlexIO UART interrupt.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure
- mask – interrupt source

void FLEXIO_I2S_DisableInterrupts(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the FlexIO I2S interrupt.

This function enables the FlexIO UART interrupt.

Parameters

- base – pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure
- mask – interrupt source

static inline void FLEXIO_I2S_TxEnableDMA(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the FlexIO I2S Tx DMA requests.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S base pointer
- enable – True means enable DMA, false means disable DMA.

static inline void FLEXIO_I2S_RxEnableDMA(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the FlexIO I2S Rx DMA requests.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S base pointer
- enable – True means enable DMA, false means disable DMA.

static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_I2S_TxGetDataRegisterAddress(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base)

Gets the FlexIO I2S send data register address.

This function returns the I2S data register address, mainly used by DMA/eDMA.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure

Returns

FlexIO i2s send data register address.

static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_I2S_RxGetDataRegisterAddress(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base)

Gets the FlexIO I2S receive data register address.

This function returns the I2S data register address, mainly used by DMA/eDMA.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure

Returns

FlexIO i2s receive data register address.

```
void FLEXIO_I2S_MasterSetFormat(FLEXIO_I2S_Type *base, flexio_i2s_format_t *format,  
                                uint32_t srcClock_Hz)
```

Configures the FlexIO I2S audio format in master mode.

Audio format can be changed in run-time of FlexIO I2S. This function configures the sample rate and audio data format to be transferred.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure
- format – Pointer to FlexIO I2S audio data format structure.
- srcClock_Hz – I2S master clock source frequency in Hz.

```
void FLEXIO_I2S_SlaveSetFormat(FLEXIO_I2S_Type *base, flexio_i2s_format_t *format)
```

Configures the FlexIO I2S audio format in slave mode.

Audio format can be changed in run-time of FlexIO I2S. This function configures the sample rate and audio data format to be transferred.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure
- format – Pointer to FlexIO I2S audio data format structure.

```
status_t FLEXIO_I2S_WriteBlocking(FLEXIO_I2S_Type *base, uint8_t bitWidth, uint8_t *txData,  
                                   size_t size)
```

Sends data using a blocking method.

Note: This function blocks via polling until data is ready to be sent.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S base pointer.
- bitWidth – How many bits in a audio word, usually 8/16/24/32 bits.
- txData – Pointer to the data to be written.
- size – Bytes to be written.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully write data.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Timeout – Timeout polling status flags.

```
static inline void FLEXIO_I2S_WriteData(FLEXIO_I2S_Type *base, uint8_t bitWidth, uint32_t  
                                         data)
```

Writes data into a data register.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S base pointer.
- bitWidth – How many bits in a audio word, usually 8/16/24/32 bits.
- data – Data to be written.

status_t FLEXIO_I2S_ReadBlocking(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, uint8_t bitWidth, uint8_t *rxData, size_t size)

Receives a piece of data using a blocking method.

Note: This function blocks via polling until data is ready to be sent.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S base pointer
- bitWidth – How many bits in a audio word, usually 8/16/24/32 bits.
- rxData – Pointer to the data to be read.
- size – Bytes to be read.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully read data.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_I2C_Timeout – Timeout polling status flags.

static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_I2S_ReadData(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base)

Reads a data from the data register.

Parameters

- base – FlexIO I2S base pointer

Returns

Data read from data register.

void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferTxCreateHandle(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, *flexio_i2s_handle_t* *handle, *flexio_i2s_callback_t* callback, void *userData)

Initializes the FlexIO I2S handle.

This function initializes the FlexIO I2S handle which can be used for other FlexIO I2S transactional APIs. Call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure
- handle – Pointer to flexio_i2s_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.
- callback – FlexIO I2S callback function, which is called while finished a block.
- userData – User parameter for the FlexIO I2S callback.

void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferSetFormat(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, *flexio_i2s_handle_t* *handle, *flexio_i2s_format_t* *format, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)

Configures the FlexIO I2S audio format.

Audio format can be changed at run-time of FlexIO I2S. This function configures the sample rate and audio data format to be transferred.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure.
- handle – FlexIO I2S handle pointer.
- format – Pointer to audio data format structure.
- srcClock_Hz – FlexIO I2S bit clock source frequency in Hz. This parameter should be 0 while in slave mode.

```
void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferRxCreateHandle(FLEXIO_I2S_Type *base, flexio_i2s_handle_t *handle,  
                                       flexio_i2s_callback_t callback, void *userData)
```

Initializes the FlexIO I2S receive handle.

This function initializes the FlexIO I2S handle which can be used for other FlexIO I2S transactional APIs. Call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to *FLEXIO_I2S_Type* structure.
- handle – Pointer to *flexio_i2s_handle_t* structure to store the transfer state.
- callback – FlexIO I2S callback function, which is called while finished a block.
- userData – User parameter for the FlexIO I2S callback.

```
status_t FLEXIO_I2S_TransferSendNonBlocking(FLEXIO_I2S_Type *base, flexio_i2s_handle_t  
                                             *handle, flexio_i2s_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Performs an interrupt non-blocking send transfer on FlexIO I2S.

Note: The API returns immediately after transfer initiates. Call *FLEXIO_I2S_GetRemainingBytes* to poll the transfer status and check whether the transfer is finished. If the return status is 0, the transfer is finished.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to *FLEXIO_I2S_Type* structure.
- handle – Pointer to *flexio_i2s_handle_t* structure which stores the transfer state
- xfer – Pointer to *flexio_i2s_transfer_t* structure

Return values

- *kStatus_Success* – Successfully start the data transmission.
- *kStatus_FLEXIO_I2S_TxBusy* – Previous transmission still not finished, data not all written to TX register yet.
- *kStatus_InvalidArgument* – The input parameter is invalid.

```
status_t FLEXIO_I2S_TransferReceiveNonBlocking(FLEXIO_I2S_Type *base, flexio_i2s_handle_t  
                                                *handle, flexio_i2s_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Performs an interrupt non-blocking receive transfer on FlexIO I2S.

Note: The API returns immediately after transfer initiates. Call *FLEXIO_I2S_GetRemainingBytes* to poll the transfer status to check whether the transfer is finished. If the return status is 0, the transfer is finished.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to *FLEXIO_I2S_Type* structure.
- handle – Pointer to *flexio_i2s_handle_t* structure which stores the transfer state
- xfer – Pointer to *flexio_i2s_transfer_t* structure

Return values

- *kStatus_Success* – Successfully start the data receive.

- kStatus_FLEXIO_I2S_RxBusy – Previous receive still not finished.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – The input parameter is invalid.

void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferAbortSend(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, *flexio_i2s_handle_t* *handle)
Aborts the current send.

Note: This API can be called at any time when interrupt non-blocking transfer initiates to abort the transfer in a early time.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to flexio_i2s_handle_t structure which stores the transfer state

void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferAbortReceive(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, *flexio_i2s_handle_t* *handle)
Aborts the current receive.

Note: This API can be called at any time when interrupt non-blocking transfer initiates to abort the transfer in a early time.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to flexio_i2s_handle_t structure which stores the transfer state

status_t FLEXIO_I2S_TransferGetSendCount(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, *flexio_i2s_handle_t* *handle, *size_t* *count)

Gets the remaining bytes to be sent.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to flexio_i2s_handle_t structure which stores the transfer state
- count – Bytes sent.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Succeed get the transfer count.
- kStatus_NoTransferInProgress – There is not a non-blocking transaction currently in progress.

status_t FLEXIO_I2S_TransferGetReceiveCount(*FLEXIO_I2S_Type* *base, *flexio_i2s_handle_t* *handle, *size_t* *count)

Gets the remaining bytes to be received.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to flexio_i2s_handle_t structure which stores the transfer state
- count – Bytes recieved.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Succeed get the transfer count.
- kStatus_NoTransferInProgress – There is not a non-blocking transaction currently in progress.

Returns

count Bytes received.

void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferTxHandleIRQ(void *i2sBase, void *i2sHandle)

Tx interrupt handler.

Parameters

- i2sBase – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure.
- i2sHandle – Pointer to flexio_i2s_handle_t structure

void FLEXIO_I2S_TransferRxHandleIRQ(void *i2sBase, void *i2sHandle)

Rx interrupt handler.

Parameters

- i2sBase – Pointer to FLEXIO_I2S_Type structure.
- i2sHandle – Pointer to flexio_i2s_handle_t structure.

FSL_FLEXIO_I2S_DRIVER_VERSION

FlexIO I2S driver version 2.2.2.

FlexIO I2S transfer status.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_I2S_Idle

FlexIO I2S is in idle state

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_I2S_TxBusy

FlexIO I2S Tx is busy

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_I2S_RxBusy

FlexIO I2S Rx is busy

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_I2S_Error

FlexIO I2S error occurred

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_I2S_QueueFull

FlexIO I2S transfer queue is full.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_I2S_Timeout

FlexIO I2S timeout polling status flags.

enum _flexio_i2s_master_slave

Master or slave mode.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_Master

Master mode

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_Slave

Slave mode

_flexio_i2s_interrupt_enable Define FlexIO FlexIO I2S interrupt mask.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_TxDataRegEmptyInterruptEnable
Transmit buffer empty interrupt enable.

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_RxDataRegFullInterruptEnable
Receive buffer full interrupt enable.

_flexio_i2s_status_flags Define FlexIO FlexIO I2S status mask.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_TxDataRegEmptyFlag
Transmit buffer empty flag.

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_RxDataRegFullFlag
Receive buffer full flag.

enum _flexio_i2s_sample_rate
Audio sample rate.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_SampleRate8KHz
Sample rate 8000Hz

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_SampleRate11025Hz
Sample rate 11025Hz

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_SampleRate12KHz
Sample rate 12000Hz

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_SampleRate16KHz
Sample rate 16000Hz

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_SampleRate22050Hz
Sample rate 22050Hz

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_SampleRate24KHz
Sample rate 24000Hz

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_SampleRate32KHz
Sample rate 32000Hz

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_SampleRate44100Hz
Sample rate 44100Hz

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_SampleRate48KHz
Sample rate 48000Hz

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_SampleRate96KHz
Sample rate 96000Hz

enum _flexio_i2s_word_width
Audio word width.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_WordWidth8bits
Audio data width 8 bits

enumerator kFLEXIO_I2S_WordWidth16bits
Audio data width 16 bits

enumerator `kFLEXIO_I2S_WordWidth24bits`
Audio data width 24 bits

enumerator `kFLEXIO_I2S_WordWidth32bits`
Audio data width 32 bits

typedef struct *_flexio_i2s_type* FLEXIO_I2S_Type
Define FlexIO I2S access structure typedef.

typedef enum *_flexio_i2s_master_slave* flexio_i2s_master_slave_t
Master or slave mode.

typedef struct *_flexio_i2s_config* flexio_i2s_config_t
FlexIO I2S configure structure.

typedef struct *_flexio_i2s_format* flexio_i2s_format_t
FlexIO I2S audio format, FlexIO I2S only support the same format in Tx and Rx.

typedef enum *_flexio_i2s_sample_rate* flexio_i2s_sample_rate_t
Audio sample rate.

typedef enum *_flexio_i2s_word_width* flexio_i2s_word_width_t
Audio word width.

typedef struct *_flexio_i2s_transfer* flexio_i2s_transfer_t
Define FlexIO I2S transfer structure.

typedef struct *_flexio_i2s_handle* flexio_i2s_handle_t

typedef void (*flexio_i2s_callback_t)(FLEXIO_I2S_Type *base, flexio_i2s_handle_t *handle, status_t status, void *userData)
FlexIO I2S xfer callback prototype.

I2S_RETRY_TIMES
Retry times for waiting flag.

FLEXIO_I2S_XFER_QUEUE_SIZE
FlexIO I2S transfer queue size, user can refine it according to use case.

struct *_flexio_i2s_type*
#include <fsl_flexio_i2s.h> Define FlexIO I2S access structure typedef.

Public Members

FLEXIO_Type *flexioBase
FlexIO base pointer

uint8_t txPinIndex
Tx data pin index in FlexIO pins

uint8_t rxPinIndex
Rx data pin index

uint8_t bclkPinIndex
Bit clock pin index

uint8_t fsPinIndex
Frame sync pin index

uint8_t txShifterIndex
Tx data shifter index

```
uint8_t rxShifterIndex
    Rx data shifter index
uint8_t bclkTimerIndex
    Bit clock timer index
uint8_t fsTimerIndex
    Frame sync timer index
struct _flexio_i2s_config
    #include <fsl_flexio_i2s.h> FlexIO I2S configure structure.
```

Public Members

```
bool enableI2S
    Enable FlexIO I2S
flexio_i2s_master_slave_t masterSlave
    Master or slave
flexio_pin_polarity_t txPinPolarity
    Tx data pin polarity, active high or low
flexio_pin_polarity_t rxPinPolarity
    Rx data pin polarity
flexio_pin_polarity_t bclkPinPolarity
    Bit clock pin polarity
flexio_pin_polarity_t fsPinPolarity
    Frame sync pin polarity
flexio_shifter_timer_polarity_t txTimerPolarity
    Tx data valid on bclk rising or falling edge
flexio_shifter_timer_polarity_t rxTimerPolarity
    Rx data valid on bclk rising or falling edge
struct _flexio_i2s_format
    #include <fsl_flexio_i2s.h> FlexIO I2S audio format, FlexIO I2S only support the same format
    in Tx and Rx.
```

Public Members

```
uint8_t bitWidth
    Bit width of audio data, always 8/16/24/32 bits
uint32_t sampleRate_Hz
    Sample rate of the audio data
struct _flexio_i2s_transfer
    #include <fsl_flexio_i2s.h> Define FlexIO I2S transfer structure.
```

Public Members

```
uint8_t *data
    Data buffer start pointer
```

size_t dataSize

Bytes to be transferred.

struct _flexio_i2s_handle

#include <fsl_flexio_i2s.h> Define FlexIO I2S handle structure.

Public Members

uint32_t state

Internal state

flexio_i2s_callback_t callback

Callback function called at transfer event

void *userData

Callback parameter passed to callback function

uint8_t bitWidth

Bit width for transfer, 8/16/24/32bits

flexio_i2s_transfer_t queue[(4U)]

Transfer queue storing queued transfer

size_t transferSize[(4U)]

Data bytes need to transfer

volatile uint8_t queueUser

Index for user to queue transfer

volatile uint8_t queueDriver

Index for driver to get the transfer data and size

2.31 FlexIO SPI Driver

```
void FLEXIO_SPI_MasterInit(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base, flexio_spi_master_config_t
                           *masterConfig, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)
```

Ungates the FlexIO clock, resets the FlexIO module, configures the FlexIO SPI master hardware, and configures the FlexIO SPI with FlexIO SPI master configuration. The configuration structure can be filled by the user, or be set with default values by the FLEXIO_SPI_MasterGetDefaultConfig().

Example

```
FLEXIO_SPI_Type spiDev = {
    .flexioBase = FLEXIO,
    .SDOPinIndex = 0,
    .SDIPinIndex = 1,
    .SCKPinIndex = 2,
    .CSnPinIndex = 3,
    .shifterIndex = {0,1},
    .timerIndex = {0,1}
};
flexio_spi_master_config_t config = {
    .enableMaster = true,
    .enableInDoze = false,
    .enableInDebug = true,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
.enableFastAccess = false,
.baudRate_Bps = 500000,
.phase = kFLEXIO_SPI_ClockPhaseFirstEdge,
.direction = kFLEXIO_SPI_MsbFirst,
.dataMode = kFLEXIO_SPI_8BitMode
};
FLEXIO_SPI_MasterInit(&spiDev, &config, srcClock_Hz);
```

Note: 1.FlexIO SPI master only support CPOL = 0, which means clock inactive low. 2.For FlexIO SPI master, the input valid time is 1.5 clock cycles, for slave the output valid time is 2.5 clock cycles. So if FlexIO SPI master communicates with other spi IPs, the maximum baud rate is FlexIO clock frequency divided by $2*2=4$. If FlexIO SPI master communicates with FlexIO SPI slave, the maximum baud rate is FlexIO clock frequency divided by $(1.5+2.5)*2=8$.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- masterConfig – Pointer to the flexio_spi_master_config_t structure.
- srcClock_Hz – FlexIO source clock in Hz.

```
void FLEXIO_SPI_MasterDeinit(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base)
```

Resets the FlexIO SPI timer and shifter config.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type.

```
void FLEXIO_SPI_MasterGetDefaultConfig(flexio_spi_master_config_t *masterConfig)
```

Gets the default configuration to configure the FlexIO SPI master. The configuration can be used directly by calling the FLEXIO_SPI_MasterConfigure(). Example:

```
flexio_spi_master_config_t masterConfig;
FLEXIO_SPI_MasterGetDefaultConfig(&masterConfig);
```

Parameters

- masterConfig – Pointer to the flexio_spi_master_config_t structure.

```
void FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveInit(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base, flexio_spi_slave_config_t *slaveConfig)
```

Ungates the FlexIO clock, resets the FlexIO module, configures the FlexIO SPI slave hardware configuration, and configures the FlexIO SPI with FlexIO SPI slave configuration. The configuration structure can be filled by the user, or be set with default values by the FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveGetDefaultConfig().

Note: 1.Only one timer is needed in the FlexIO SPI slave. As a result, the second timer index is ignored. 2.FlexIO SPI slave only support CPOL = 0, which means clock inactive low. 3.For FlexIO SPI master, the input valid time is 1.5 clock cycles, for slave the output valid time is 2.5 clock cycles. So if FlexIO SPI slave communicates with other spi IPs, the maximum baud rate is FlexIO clock frequency divided by $3*2=6$. If FlexIO SPI slave communicates with FlexIO SPI master, the maximum baud rate is FlexIO clock frequency divided by $(1.5+2.5)*2=8$. Example

```
FLEXIO_SPI_Type spiDev = {
.flexioBase = FLEXIO,
.SDOPinIndex = 0,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
.SDIPinIndex = 1,  
.SCKPinIndex = 2,  
.CSnPinIndex = 3,  
.shifterIndex = {0,1},  
.timerIndex = {0}  
};  
flexio_spi_slave_config_t config = {  
.enableSlave = true,  
.enableInDoze = false,  
.enableInDebug = true,  
.enableFastAccess = false,  
.phase = kFLEXIO_SPI_ClockPhaseFirstEdge,  
.direction = kFLEXIO_SPI_MsbFirst,  
.dataMode = kFLEXIO_SPI_8BitMode  
};  
FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveInit(&spiDev, &config);
```

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- slaveConfig – Pointer to the flexio_spi_slave_config_t structure.

void FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveDeinit(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base)

Gates the FlexIO clock.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type.

void FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveGetDefaultConfig(*flexio_spi_slave_config_t* *slaveConfig)

Gets the default configuration to configure the FlexIO SPI slave. The configuration can be used directly for calling the FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveConfigure(). Example:

```
flexio_spi_slave_config_t slaveConfig;  
FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveGetDefaultConfig(&slaveConfig);
```

Parameters

- slaveConfig – Pointer to the flexio_spi_slave_config_t structure.

uint32_t FLEXIO_SPI_GetStatusFlags(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base)

Gets FlexIO SPI status flags.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.

Returns

status flag; Use the status flag to AND the following flag mask and get the status.

- kFLEXIO_SPI_TxEmptyFlag
- kFLEXIO_SPI_RxEmptyFlag

void FLEXIO_SPI_ClearStatusFlags(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base, uint32_t mask)

Clears FlexIO SPI status flags.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.

- mask – status flag The parameter can be any combination of the following values:
 - kFLEXIO_SPI_TxEmptyFlag
 - kFLEXIO_SPI_RxEmptyFlag

void FLEXIO_SPI_EnableInterrupts(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the FlexIO SPI interrupt.

This function enables the FlexIO SPI interrupt.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- mask – interrupt source. The parameter can be any combination of the following values:
 - kFLEXIO_SPI_RxFullInterruptEnable
 - kFLEXIO_SPI_TxEmptyInterruptEnable

void FLEXIO_SPI_DisableInterrupts(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the FlexIO SPI interrupt.

This function disables the FlexIO SPI interrupt.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- mask – interrupt source The parameter can be any combination of the following values:
 - kFLEXIO_SPI_RxFullInterruptEnable
 - kFLEXIO_SPI_TxEmptyInterruptEnable

void FLEXIO_SPI_EnableDMA(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base, uint32_t mask, bool enable)

Enables/disables the FlexIO SPI transmit DMA. This function enables/disables the FlexIO SPI Tx DMA, which means that asserting the kFLEXIO_SPI_TxEmptyFlag does/doesn't trigger the DMA request.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- mask – SPI DMA source.
- enable – True means enable DMA, false means disable DMA.

static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_SPI_GetTxDataRegisterAddress(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base,
flexio_spi_shift_direction_t
direction)

Gets the FlexIO SPI transmit data register address for MSB first transfer.

This function returns the SPI data register address, which is mainly used by DMA/eDMA.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- direction – Shift direction of MSB first or LSB first.

Returns

FlexIO SPI transmit data register address.

```
static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_SPI_GetRxDataRegisterAddress(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                                         flexio_spi_shift_direction_t  
                                                         direction)
```

Gets the FlexIO SPI receive data register address for the MSB first transfer.

This function returns the SPI data register address, which is mainly used by DMA/eDMA.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_SPI_Type* structure.
- direction – Shift direction of MSB first or LSB first.

Returns

FlexIO SPI receive data register address.

```
static inline void FLEXIO_SPI_Enable(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enables/disables the FlexIO SPI module operation.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_SPI_Type*.
- enable – True to enable, false does not have any effect.

```
void FLEXIO_SPI_MasterSetBaudRate(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base, uint32_t baudRate_Bps,  
                                  uint32_t srcClockHz)
```

Sets baud rate for the FlexIO SPI transfer, which is only used for the master.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_SPI_Type* structure.
- baudRate_Bps – Baud Rate needed in Hz.
- srcClockHz – SPI source clock frequency in Hz.

```
static inline void FLEXIO_SPI_WriteData(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base, flexio_spi_shift_direction_t  
                                       direction, uint32_t data)
```

Writes one byte of data, which is sent using the MSB method.

Note: This is a non-blocking API, which returns directly after the data is put into the data register but the data transfer is not finished on the bus. Ensure that the TxEmptyFlag is asserted before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_SPI_Type* structure.
- direction – Shift direction of MSB first or LSB first.
- data – 8/16/32 bit data.

```
static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_SPI_ReadData(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                           flexio_spi_shift_direction_t direction)
```

Reads 8 bit/16 bit data.

Note: This is a non-blocking API, which returns directly after the data is read from the data register. Ensure that the RxFullFlag is asserted before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_SPI_Type* structure.

- direction – Shift direction of MSB first or LSB first.

Returns

8 bit/16 bit data received.

status_t FLEXIO_SPI_WriteBlocking(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base, *flexio_spi_shift_direction_t* direction, const uint8_t *buffer, size_t size)

Sends a buffer of data bytes.

Note: This function blocks using the polling method until all bytes have been sent.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- direction – Shift direction of MSB first or LSB first.
- buffer – The data bytes to send.
- size – The number of data bytes to send.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully create the handle.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_SPI_Timeout – The transfer timed out and was aborted.

status_t FLEXIO_SPI_ReadBlocking(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base, *flexio_spi_shift_direction_t* direction, uint8_t *buffer, size_t size)

Receives a buffer of bytes.

Note: This function blocks using the polling method until all bytes have been received.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- direction – Shift direction of MSB first or LSB first.
- buffer – The buffer to store the received bytes.
- size – The number of data bytes to be received.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully create the handle.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_SPI_Timeout – The transfer timed out and was aborted.

status_t FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferBlocking(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base, *flexio_spi_transfer_t* *xfer)

Receives a buffer of bytes.

Note: This function blocks via polling until all bytes have been received.

Parameters

- base – pointer to FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure
- xfer – FlexIO SPI transfer structure, see flexio_spi_transfer_t.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully create the handle.

- kStatus_FLEXIO_SPI_Timeout – The transfer timed out and was aborted.

void FLEXIO_SPI_FlushShifters(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base)

Flush tx/rx shifters.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.

status_t FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferCreateHandle(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base,
flexio_spi_master_handle_t *handle,
flexio_spi_master_transfer_callback_t
callback, void *userData)

Initializes the FlexIO SPI Master handle, which is used in transactional functions.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to the flexio_spi_master_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.
- callback – The callback function.
- userData – The parameter of the callback function.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully create the handle.
- kStatus_OutOfRange – The FlexIO type/handle/ISR table out of range.

status_t FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferNonBlocking(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base,
flexio_spi_master_handle_t *handle,
flexio_spi_transfer_t *xfer)

Master transfer data using IRQ.

This function sends data using IRQ. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When all data is sent out/received, the callback function is called.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to the flexio_spi_master_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.
- xfer – FlexIO SPI transfer structure. See flexio_spi_transfer_t.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully start a transfer.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – Input argument is invalid.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_SPI_Busy – SPI is not idle, is running another transfer.

void FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferAbort(*FLEXIO_SPI_Type* *base, flexio_spi_master_handle_t
*handle)

Aborts the master data transfer, which used IRQ.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_SPI_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to the flexio_spi_master_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.

```
status_t FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferGetCount(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                           flexio_spi_master_handle_t *handle, size_t  
                                           *count)
```

Gets the data transfer status which used IRQ.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_SPI_Type* structure.
- handle – Pointer to the *flexio_spi_master_handle_t* structure to store the transfer state.
- count – Number of bytes transferred so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- *kStatus_InvalidArgument* – count is Invalid.
- *kStatus_Success* – Successfully return the count.

```
void FLEXIO_SPI_MasterTransferHandleIRQ(void *spiType, void *spiHandle)
```

FlexIO SPI master IRQ handler function.

Parameters

- spiType – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_SPI_Type* structure.
- spiHandle – Pointer to the *flexio_spi_master_handle_t* structure to store the transfer state.

```
status_t FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveTransferCreateHandle(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                              flexio_spi_slave_handle_t *handle,  
                                              flexio_spi_slave_transfer_callback_t callback,  
                                              void *userData)
```

Initializes the FlexIO SPI Slave handle, which is used in transactional functions.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_SPI_Type* structure.
- handle – Pointer to the *flexio_spi_slave_handle_t* structure to store the transfer state.
- callback – The callback function.
- userData – The parameter of the callback function.

Return values

- *kStatus_Success* – Successfully create the handle.
- *kStatus_OutOfRange* – The FlexIO type/handle/ISR table out of range.

```
status_t FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveTransferNonBlocking(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                              flexio_spi_slave_handle_t *handle,  
                                              flexio_spi_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Slave transfer data using IRQ.

This function sends data using IRQ. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When all data is sent out/received, the callback function is called.

Parameters

- handle – Pointer to the *flexio_spi_slave_handle_t* structure to store the transfer state.
- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_SPI_Type* structure.
- xfer – FlexIO SPI transfer structure. See *flexio_spi_transfer_t*.

Return values

- `kStatus__Success` – Successfully start a transfer.
- `kStatus__InvalidArgument` – Input argument is invalid.
- `kStatus__FLEXIO_SPI_Busy` – SPI is not idle; it is running another transfer.

```
static inline void FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveTransferAbort(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                                flexio_spi_slave_handle_t *handle)
```

Aborts the slave data transfer which used IRQ, share same API with master.

Parameters

- `base` – Pointer to the `FLEXIO_SPI_Type` structure.
- `handle` – Pointer to the `flexio_spi_slave_handle_t` structure to store the transfer state.

```
static inline status_t FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveTransferGetCount(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
                                                       flexio_spi_slave_handle_t *handle,  
                                                       size_t *count)
```

Gets the data transfer status which used IRQ, share same API with master.

Parameters

- `base` – Pointer to the `FLEXIO_SPI_Type` structure.
- `handle` – Pointer to the `flexio_spi_slave_handle_t` structure to store the transfer state.
- `count` – Number of bytes transferred so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- `kStatus__InvalidArgument` – count is Invalid.
- `kStatus__Success` – Successfully return the count.

```
void FLEXIO_SPI_SlaveTransferHandleIRQ(void *spiType, void *spiHandle)
```

FlexIO SPI slave IRQ handler function.

Parameters

- `spiType` – Pointer to the `FLEXIO_SPI_Type` structure.
- `spiHandle` – Pointer to the `flexio_spi_slave_handle_t` structure to store the transfer state.

```
FSL_FLEXIO_SPI_DRIVER_VERSION
```

FlexIO SPI driver version.

Error codes for the FlexIO SPI driver.

Values:

```
enumerator kStatus__FLEXIO_SPI_Busy
```

FlexIO SPI is busy.

```
enumerator kStatus__FLEXIO_SPI_Idle
```

SPI is idle

```
enumerator kStatus__FLEXIO_SPI_Error
```

FlexIO SPI error.

```
enumerator kStatus__FLEXIO_SPI_Timeout
```

FlexIO SPI timeout polling status flags.

enum _flexio_spi_clock_phase

FlexIO SPI clock phase configuration.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_ClockPhaseFirstEdge

First edge on SPCK occurs at the middle of the first cycle of a data transfer.

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_ClockPhaseSecondEdge

First edge on SPCK occurs at the start of the first cycle of a data transfer.

enum _flexio_spi_shift_direction

FlexIO SPI data shifter direction options.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_MsbFirst

Data transfers start with most significant bit.

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_LsbFirst

Data transfers start with least significant bit.

enum _flexio_spi_data_bitcount_mode

FlexIO SPI data length mode options.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_8BitMode

8-bit data transmission mode.

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_16BitMode

16-bit data transmission mode.

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_32BitMode

32-bit data transmission mode.

enum _flexio_spi_interrupt_enable

Define FlexIO SPI interrupt mask.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_TxEmptyInterruptEnable

Transmit buffer empty interrupt enable.

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_RxFullInterruptEnable

Receive buffer full interrupt enable.

enum _flexio_spi_status_flags

Define FlexIO SPI status mask.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_TxBufferEmptyFlag

Transmit buffer empty flag.

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_RxBufferFullFlag

Receive buffer full flag.

enum _flexio_spi_dma_enable

Define FlexIO SPI DMA mask.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_TxDmaEnable

Tx DMA request source

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_RxDmaEnable

Rx DMA request source

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_DmaAllEnable

All DMA request source

enum _flexio_spi_transfer_flags

Define FlexIO SPI transfer flags.

Note: Use kFLEXIO_SPI_csContinuous and one of the other flags to OR together to form the transfer flag.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_8bitMsb

FlexIO SPI 8-bit MSB first

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_8bitLsb

FlexIO SPI 8-bit LSB first

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_16bitMsb

FlexIO SPI 16-bit MSB first

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_16bitLsb

FlexIO SPI 16-bit LSB first

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_32bitMsb

FlexIO SPI 32-bit MSB first

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_32bitLsb

FlexIO SPI 32-bit LSB first

enumerator kFLEXIO_SPI_csContinuous

Enable the CS signal continuous mode

typedef enum _flexio_spi_clock_phase flexio_spi_clock_phase_t

FlexIO SPI clock phase configuration.

typedef enum _flexio_spi_shift_direction flexio_spi_shift_direction_t

FlexIO SPI data shifter direction options.

typedef enum _flexio_spi_data_bitcount_mode flexio_spi_data_bitcount_mode_t

FlexIO SPI data length mode options.

typedef struct _flexio_spi_type FLEXIO_SPI_Type

Define FlexIO SPI access structure typedef.

typedef struct _flexio_spi_master_config flexio_spi_master_config_t

Define FlexIO SPI master configuration structure.

typedef struct _flexio_spi_slave_config flexio_spi_slave_config_t

Define FlexIO SPI slave configuration structure.

typedef struct _flexio_spi_transfer flexio_spi_transfer_t

Define FlexIO SPI transfer structure.

typedef struct _flexio_spi_master_handle flexio_spi_master_handle_t

typedef for flexio_spi_master_handle_t in advance.

typedef flexio_spi_master_handle_t flexio_spi_slave_handle_t

Slave handle is the same with master handle.

```
typedef void (*flexio_spi_master_transfer_callback_t)(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
flexio_spi_master_handle_t *handle, status_t status, void *userData)
```

FlexIO SPI master callback for finished transmit.

```
typedef void (*flexio_spi_slave_transfer_callback_t)(FLEXIO_SPI_Type *base,  
flexio_spi_slave_handle_t *handle, status_t status, void *userData)
```

FlexIO SPI slave callback for finished transmit.

```
FLEXIO_SPI_DUMMYDATA
```

FlexIO SPI dummy transfer data, the data is sent while txData is NULL.

```
SPI_RETRY_TIMES
```

Retry times for waiting flag.

```
FLEXIO_SPI_XFER_DATA_FORMAT(flag)
```

Get the transfer data format of width and bit order.

```
struct _flexio_spi_type
```

#include <fsl_flexio_spi.h> Define FlexIO SPI access structure typedef.

Public Members

```
FLEXIO_Type *flexioBase
```

FlexIO base pointer.

```
uint8_t SDOPinIndex
```

Pin select for data output. To set SDO pin in Hi-Z state, user needs to mux the pin as GPIO input and disable all pull up/down in application.

```
uint8_t SDIPinIndex
```

Pin select for data input.

```
uint8_t SCKPinIndex
```

Pin select for clock.

```
uint8_t CSnPinIndex
```

Pin select for enable.

```
uint8_t shifterIndex[2]
```

Shifter index used in FlexIO SPI.

```
uint8_t timerIndex[2]
```

Timer index used in FlexIO SPI.

```
struct _flexio_spi_master_config
```

#include <fsl_flexio_spi.h> Define FlexIO SPI master configuration structure.

Public Members

```
bool enableMaster
```

Enable/disable FlexIO SPI master after configuration.

```
bool enableInDoze
```

Enable/disable FlexIO operation in doze mode.

```
bool enableInDebug
```

Enable/disable FlexIO operation in debug mode.

bool enableFastAccess

Enable/disable fast access to FlexIO registers, fast access requires the FlexIO clock to be at least twice the frequency of the bus clock.

uint32_t baudRate_Bps

Baud rate in Bps.

flexio_spi_clock_phase_t phase

Clock phase.

flexio_spi_data_bitcount_mode_t dataMode

8bit or 16bit mode.

struct *_flexio_spi_slave_config*

#include <fsl_flexio_spi.h> Define FlexIO SPI slave configuration structure.

Public Members

bool enableSlave

Enable/disable FlexIO SPI slave after configuration.

bool enableInDoze

Enable/disable FlexIO operation in doze mode.

bool enableInDebug

Enable/disable FlexIO operation in debug mode.

bool enableFastAccess

Enable/disable fast access to FlexIO registers, fast access requires the FlexIO clock to be at least twice the frequency of the bus clock.

flexio_spi_clock_phase_t phase

Clock phase.

flexio_spi_data_bitcount_mode_t dataMode

8bit or 16bit mode.

struct *_flexio_spi_transfer*

#include <fsl_flexio_spi.h> Define FlexIO SPI transfer structure.

Public Members

const uint8_t *txData

Send buffer.

uint8_t *rxData

Receive buffer.

size_t dataSize

Transfer bytes.

uint8_t flags

FlexIO SPI control flag, MSB first or LSB first.

struct *_flexio_spi_master_handle*

#include <fsl_flexio_spi.h> Define FlexIO SPI handle structure.

Public Members

`const uint8_t *txData`
Transfer buffer.

`uint8_t *rxData`
Receive buffer.

`size_t transferSize`
Total bytes to be transferred.

`volatile size_t txRemainingBytes`
Send data remaining in bytes.

`volatile size_t rxRemainingBytes`
Receive data remaining in bytes.

`volatile uint32_t state`
FlexIO SPI internal state.

`uint8_t bytePerFrame`
SPI mode, 2bytes or 1byte in a frame

`flexio_spi_shift_direction_t direction`
Shift direction.

`flexio_spi_master_transfer_callback_t callback`
FlexIO SPI callback.

`void *userData`
Callback parameter.

`bool isCsContinuous`
Is current transfer using CS continuous mode.

`uint32_t timer1Cfg`
TIMER1 TIMCFG regiser value backup.

2.32 FlexIO UART Driver

`status_t FLEXIO_UART_Init(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base, const flexio_uart_config_t *userConfig, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)`

Ungates the FlexIO clock, resets the FlexIO module, configures FlexIO UART hardware, and configures the FlexIO UART with FlexIO UART configuration. The configuration structure can be filled by the user or be set with default values by `FLEXIO_UART_GetDefaultConfig()`.

Example

```
FLEXIO_UART_Type base = {
    .flexioBase = FLEXIO,
    .TxPinIndex = 0,
    .RxPinIndex = 1,
    .shifterIndex = {0,1},
    .timerIndex = {0,1}
};
flexio_uart_config_t config = {
    .enableInDoze = false,
    .enableInDebug = true,
    .enableFastAccess = false,
    .baudRate_Bps = 115200U,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
.bitCountPerChar = 8  
};  
FLEXIO_UART_Init(base, &config, srcClock_Hz);
```

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- userConfig – Pointer to the flexio_uart_config_t structure.
- srcClock_Hz – FlexIO source clock in Hz.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Configuration success.
- kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_BaudrateNotSupport – Baudrate is not supported for current clock source frequency.

```
void FLEXIO_UART_Deinit(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base)
```

Resets the FlexIO UART shifter and timer config.

Note: After calling this API, call the FLEXIO_UART_Init to use the FlexIO UART module.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to FLEXIO_UART_Type structure

```
void FLEXIO_UART_GetDefaultConfig(flexio_uart_config_t *userConfig)
```

Gets the default configuration to configure the FlexIO UART. The configuration can be used directly for calling the FLEXIO_UART_Init(). Example:

```
flexio_uart_config_t config;  
FLEXIO_UART_GetDefaultConfig(&userConfig);
```

Parameters

- userConfig – Pointer to the flexio_uart_config_t structure.

```
uint32_t FLEXIO_UART_GetStatusFlags(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base)
```

Gets the FlexIO UART status flags.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.

Returns

FlexIO UART status flags.

```
void FLEXIO_UART_ClearStatusFlags(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Gets the FlexIO UART status flags.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- mask – Status flag. The parameter can be any combination of the following values:
 - kFLEXIO_UART_TxDataRegEmptyFlag
 - kFLEXIO_UART_RxEmptyFlag

– kFLEXIO_UART_RxOverRunFlag

void FLEXIO_UART_EnableInterrupts(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the FlexIO UART interrupt.

This function enables the FlexIO UART interrupt.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- mask – Interrupt source.

void FLEXIO_UART_DisableInterrupts(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the FlexIO UART interrupt.

This function disables the FlexIO UART interrupt.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- mask – Interrupt source.

static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_UART_GetTxDataRegisterAddress(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base)

Gets the FlexIO UART transmit data register address.

This function returns the UART data register address, which is mainly used by DMA/eDMA.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.

Returns

FlexIO UART transmit data register address.

static inline uint32_t FLEXIO_UART_GetRxDataRegisterAddress(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base)

Gets the FlexIO UART receive data register address.

This function returns the UART data register address, which is mainly used by DMA/eDMA.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.

Returns

FlexIO UART receive data register address.

static inline void FLEXIO_UART_EnableTxDMA(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the FlexIO UART transmit DMA. This function enables/disables the FlexIO UART Tx DMA, which means asserting the kFLEXIO_UART_TxDataRegEmptyFlag does/doesn't trigger the DMA request.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

static inline void FLEXIO_UART_EnableRxDMA(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the FlexIO UART receive DMA. This function enables/disables the FlexIO UART Rx DMA, which means asserting kFLEXIO_UART_RxDataRegFullFlag does/doesn't trigger the DMA request.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

```
static inline void FLEXIO_UART_Enable(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enables/disables the FlexIO UART module operation.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_UART_Type*.
- enable – True to enable, false does not have any effect.

```
static inline void FLEXIO_UART_WriteByte(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base, const uint8_t *buffer)
```

Writes one byte of data.

Note: This is a non-blocking API, which returns directly after the data is put into the data register. Ensure that the TxEmptyFlag is asserted before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_UART_Type* structure.
- buffer – The data bytes to send.

```
static inline void FLEXIO_UART_ReadByte(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base, uint8_t *buffer)
```

Reads one byte of data.

Note: This is a non-blocking API, which returns directly after the data is read from the data register. Ensure that the RxFullFlag is asserted before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_UART_Type* structure.
- buffer – The buffer to store the received bytes.

```
status_t FLEXIO_UART_WriteBlocking(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base, const uint8_t *txData, size_t txSize)
```

Sends a buffer of data bytes.

Note: This function blocks using the polling method until all bytes have been sent.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the *FLEXIO_UART_Type* structure.
- txData – The data bytes to send.
- txSize – The number of data bytes to send.

Return values

- kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_Timeout – Transmission timed out and was aborted.
- kStatus_Success – Successfully wrote all data.

```
status_t FLEXIO_UART_ReadBlocking(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base, uint8_t *rxData, size_t rxSize)
```

Receives a buffer of bytes.

Note: This function blocks using the polling method until all bytes have been received.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- rxData – The buffer to store the received bytes.
- rxSize – The number of data bytes to be received.

Return values

- kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_Timeout – Transmission timed out and was aborted.
- kStatus_Success – Successfully received all data.

status_t FLEXIO_UART_TransferCreateHandle(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base, *flexio_uart_handle_t* *handle, *flexio_uart_transfer_callback_t* callback, void *userData)

Initializes the UART handle.

This function initializes the FlexIO UART handle, which can be used for other FlexIO UART transactional APIs. Call this API once to get the initialized handle.

The UART driver supports the “background” receiving, which means that users can set up a RX ring buffer optionally. Data received is stored into the ring buffer even when the user doesn’t call the FLEXIO_UART_TransferReceiveNonBlocking() API. If there is already data received in the ring buffer, users can get the received data from the ring buffer directly. The ring buffer is disabled if passing NULL as ringBuffer.

Parameters

- base – to FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to the flexio_uart_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.
- callback – The callback function.
- userData – The parameter of the callback function.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully create the handle.
- kStatus_OutOfRange – The FlexIO type/handle/ISR table out of range.

void FLEXIO_UART_TransferStartRingBuffer(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base, *flexio_uart_handle_t* *handle, uint8_t *ringBuffer, size_t ringBufferSize)

Sets up the RX ring buffer.

This function sets up the RX ring buffer to a specific UART handle.

When the RX ring buffer is used, data received is stored into the ring buffer even when the user doesn’t call the UART_ReceiveNonBlocking() API. If there is already data received in the ring buffer, users can get the received data from the ring buffer directly.

Note: When using the RX ring buffer, one byte is reserved for internal use. In other words, if ringBufferSize is 32, only 31 bytes are used for saving data.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to the flexio_uart_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.

- ringBuffer – Start address of ring buffer for background receiving. Pass NULL to disable the ring buffer.
- ringBufferSize – Size of the ring buffer.

void FLEXIO_UART_TransferStopRingBuffer(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base, *flexio_uart_handle_t* *handle)

Aborts the background transfer and uninstalls the ring buffer.

This function aborts the background transfer and uninstalls the ring buffer.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to the flexio_uart_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.

status_t FLEXIO_UART_TransferSendNonBlocking(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base, *flexio_uart_handle_t* *handle, *flexio_uart_transfer_t* *xfer)

Transmits a buffer of data using the interrupt method.

This function sends data using an interrupt method. This is a non-blocking function, which returns directly without waiting for all data to be written to the TX register. When all data is written to the TX register in ISR, the FlexIO UART driver calls the callback function and passes the kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_TxIdle as status parameter.

Note: The kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_TxIdle is passed to the upper layer when all data is written to the TX register. However, it does not ensure that all data is sent out.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to the flexio_uart_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.
- xfer – FlexIO UART transfer structure. See flexio_uart_transfer_t.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully starts the data transmission.
- kStatus_UART_TxBusy – Previous transmission still not finished, data not written to the TX register.

void FLEXIO_UART_TransferAbortSend(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base, *flexio_uart_handle_t* *handle)

Aborts the interrupt-driven data transmit.

This function aborts the interrupt-driven data sending. Get the remainBytes to find out how many bytes are still not sent out.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to the flexio_uart_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.

status_t FLEXIO_UART_TransferGetSendCount(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base, *flexio_uart_handle_t* *handle, *size_t* *count)

Gets the number of bytes sent.

This function gets the number of bytes sent driven by interrupt.

Parameters

- `base` – Pointer to the `FLEXIO_UART_Type` structure.
- `handle` – Pointer to the `flexio_uart_handle_t` structure to store the transfer state.
- `count` – Number of bytes sent so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- `kStatus_NoTransferInProgress` – transfer has finished or no transfer in progress.
- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully return the count.

```
status_t FLEXIO_UART_TransferReceiveNonBlocking(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base,  
                                                flexio_uart_handle_t *handle,  
                                                flexio_uart_transfer_t *xfer, size_t  
                                                *receivedBytes)
```

Receives a buffer of data using the interrupt method.

This function receives data using the interrupt method. This is a non-blocking function, which returns without waiting for all data to be received. If the RX ring buffer is used and not empty, the data in ring buffer is copied and the parameter `receivedBytes` shows how many bytes are copied from the ring buffer. After copying, if the data in ring buffer is not enough to read, the receive request is saved by the UART driver. When new data arrives, the receive request is serviced first. When all data is received, the UART driver notifies the upper layer through a callback function and passes the status parameter `kStatus_UART_RxIdle`. For example, if the upper layer needs 10 bytes but there are only 5 bytes in the ring buffer, the 5 bytes are copied to `xfer->data`. This function returns with the parameter `receivedBytes` set to 5. For the last 5 bytes, newly arrived data is saved from the `xfer->data[5]`. When 5 bytes are received, the UART driver notifies upper layer. If the RX ring buffer is not enabled, this function enables the RX and RX interrupt to receive data to `xfer->data`. When all data is received, the upper layer is notified.

Parameters

- `base` – Pointer to the `FLEXIO_UART_Type` structure.
- `handle` – Pointer to the `flexio_uart_handle_t` structure to store the transfer state.
- `xfer` – UART transfer structure. See `flexio_uart_transfer_t`.
- `receivedBytes` – Bytes received from the ring buffer directly.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully queue the transfer into the transmit queue.
- `kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_RxBusy` – Previous receive request is not finished.

```
void FLEXIO_UART_TransferAbortReceive(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base, flexio_uart_handle_t  
                                       *handle)
```

Aborts the receive data which was using IRQ.

This function aborts the receive data which was using IRQ.

Parameters

- `base` – Pointer to the `FLEXIO_UART_Type` structure.
- `handle` – Pointer to the `flexio_uart_handle_t` structure to store the transfer state.

status_t FLEXIO_UART_TransferGetReceiveCount(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base,
flexio_uart_handle_t *handle, size_t *count)

Gets the number of bytes received.

This function gets the number of bytes received driven by interrupt.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- handle – Pointer to the flexio_uart_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.
- count – Number of bytes received so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- kStatus_NoTransferInProgress – transfer has finished or no transfer in progress.
- kStatus_Success – Successfully return the count.

void FLEXIO_UART_TransferHandleIRQ(void *uartType, void *uartHandle)

FlexIO UART IRQ handler function.

This function processes the FlexIO UART transmit and receives the IRQ request.

Parameters

- uartType – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.
- uartHandle – Pointer to the flexio_uart_handle_t structure to store the transfer state.

void FLEXIO_UART_FlushShifters(*FLEXIO_UART_Type* *base)

Flush tx/rx shifters.

Parameters

- base – Pointer to the FLEXIO_UART_Type structure.

FSL_FLEXIO_UART_DRIVER_VERSION

FlexIO UART driver version.

Error codes for the UART driver.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_TxBusy

Transmitter is busy.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_RxBusy

Receiver is busy.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_TxIdle

UART transmitter is idle.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_RxIdle

UART receiver is idle.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_ERROR

ERROR happens on UART.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_RxRingBufferOverrun

UART RX software ring buffer overrun.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_RxHardwareOverrun
UART RX receiver overrun.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_Timeout
UART times out.

enumerator kStatus_FLEXIO_UART_BaudrateNotSupport
Baudrate is not supported in current clock source

enum _flexio_uart_bit_count_per_char
FlexIO UART bit count per char.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_UART_7BitsPerChar
7-bit data characters

enumerator kFLEXIO_UART_8BitsPerChar
8-bit data characters

enumerator kFLEXIO_UART_9BitsPerChar
9-bit data characters

enum _flexio_uart_interrupt_enable
Define FlexIO UART interrupt mask.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_UART_TxDataRegEmptyInterruptEnable
Transmit buffer empty interrupt enable.

enumerator kFLEXIO_UART_RxDataRegFullInterruptEnable
Receive buffer full interrupt enable.

enum _flexio_uart_status_flags
Define FlexIO UART status mask.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXIO_UART_TxDataRegEmptyFlag
Transmit buffer empty flag.

enumerator kFLEXIO_UART_RxDataRegFullFlag
Receive buffer full flag.

enumerator kFLEXIO_UART_RxOverRunFlag
Receive buffer over run flag.

typedef enum _flexio_uart_bit_count_per_char flexio_uart_bit_count_per_char_t
FlexIO UART bit count per char.

typedef struct _flexio_uart_type FLEXIO_UART_Type
Define FlexIO UART access structure typedef.

typedef struct _flexio_uart_config flexio_uart_config_t
Define FlexIO UART user configuration structure.

typedef struct _flexio_uart_transfer flexio_uart_transfer_t
Define FlexIO UART transfer structure.

typedef struct _flexio_uart_handle flexio_uart_handle_t

```
typedef void (*flexio_uart_transfer_callback_t)(FLEXIO_UART_Type *base, flexio_uart_handle_t *handle, status_t status, void *userData)
```

FlexIO UART transfer callback function.

```
UART_RETRY_TIMES
```

Retry times for waiting flag.

```
struct _flexio_uart_type
```

#include <fsl_flexio_uart.h> Define FlexIO UART access structure typedef.

Public Members

```
FLEXIO_Type *flexioBase
```

FlexIO base pointer.

```
uint8_t TxPinIndex
```

Pin select for UART_Tx.

```
uint8_t RxPinIndex
```

Pin select for UART_Rx.

```
uint8_t shifterIndex[2]
```

Shifter index used in FlexIO UART.

```
uint8_t timerIndex[2]
```

Timer index used in FlexIO UART.

```
struct _flexio_uart_config
```

#include <fsl_flexio_uart.h> Define FlexIO UART user configuration structure.

Public Members

```
bool enableUart
```

Enable/disable FlexIO UART TX & RX.

```
bool enableInDoze
```

Enable/disable FlexIO operation in doze mode

```
bool enableInDebug
```

Enable/disable FlexIO operation in debug mode

```
bool enableFastAccess
```

Enable/disable fast access to FlexIO registers, fast access requires the FlexIO clock to be at least twice the frequency of the bus clock.

```
uint32_t baudRate_Bps
```

Baud rate in Bps.

```
flexio_uart_bit_count_per_char_t bitCountPerChar
```

number of bits, 7/8/9 -bit

```
struct _flexio_uart_transfer
```

#include <fsl_flexio_uart.h> Define FlexIO UART transfer structure.

Public Members

```
size_t dataSize
```

Transfer size

```
struct _flexio_uart_handle
    #include <fsl_flexio_uart.h> Define FLEXIO UART handle structure.
```

Public Members

```
const uint8_t *volatile txData
    Address of remaining data to send.
volatile size_t txDataSize
    Size of the remaining data to send.
uint8_t *volatile rxData
    Address of remaining data to receive.
volatile size_t rxDataSize
    Size of the remaining data to receive.
size_t txDataSizeAll
    Total bytes to be sent.
size_t rxDataSizeAll
    Total bytes to be received.
uint8_t *rxRingBuffer
    Start address of the receiver ring buffer.
size_t rxRingBufferSize
    Size of the ring buffer.
volatile uint16_t rxRingBufferHead
    Index for the driver to store received data into ring buffer.
volatile uint16_t rxRingBufferTail
    Index for the user to get data from the ring buffer.
flexio_uart_transfer_callback_t callback
    Callback function.
void *userData
    UART callback function parameter.
volatile uint8_t txState
    TX transfer state.
volatile uint8_t rxState
    RX transfer state
union __unnamed105__
```

Public Members

```
uint8_t *data
    The buffer of data to be transfer.
uint8_t *rxData
    The buffer to receive data.
const uint8_t *txData
    The buffer of data to be sent.
```

2.33 FLEXRAM: on-chip RAM manager

`void FLEXRAM_Init(FLEXRAM_Type *base)`

FLEXRAM module initialization function.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXRAM base address.

`void FLEXRAM_Deinit(FLEXRAM_Type *base)`

De-initializes the FLEXRAM.

`static inline uint32_t FLEXRAM_GetInterruptStatus(FLEXRAM_Type *base)`

FLEXRAM module gets interrupt status.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXRAM base address.

`static inline void FLEXRAM_ClearInterruptStatus(FLEXRAM_Type *base, uint32_t status)`

FLEXRAM module clears interrupt status.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXRAM base address.
- `status` – Status to be cleared.

`static inline void FLEXRAM_EnableInterruptStatus(FLEXRAM_Type *base, uint32_t status)`

FLEXRAM module enables interrupt status.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXRAM base address.
- `status` – Status to be enabled.

`static inline void FLEXRAM_DisableInterruptStatus(FLEXRAM_Type *base, uint32_t status)`

FLEXRAM module disable interrupt status.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXRAM base address.
- `status` – Status to be disabled.

`static inline void FLEXRAM_EnableInterruptSignal(FLEXRAM_Type *base, uint32_t status)`

FLEXRAM module enables interrupt.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXRAM base address.
- `status` – Status interrupt to be enabled.

`static inline void FLEXRAM_DisableInterruptSignal(FLEXRAM_Type *base, uint32_t status)`

FLEXRAM module disables interrupt.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXRAM base address.
- `status` – Status interrupt to be disabled.

`FSL_FLEXRAM_DRIVER_VERSION`

Driver version.

Flexram write/read selection.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXRAM_Read
read

enumerator kFLEXRAM_Write
write

Interrupt status flag mask.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXRAM_OCRAccessError
OCRAM accesses unallocated address

enumerator kFLEXRAM_DTCMAccessError
DTCM accesses unallocated address

enumerator kFLEXRAM_ITCMAccessError
ITCM accesses unallocated address

enumerator kFLEXRAM_OCRAMagicAddrMatch
OCRAM magic address match

enumerator kFLEXRAM_DTCMMagicAddrMatch
DTCM magic address match

enumerator kFLEXRAM_ITCMMagicAddrMatch
ITCM magic address match

enumerator kFLEXRAM_OCRAECCMultiError

enumerator kFLEXRAM_OCRAECCSingleError

enumerator kFLEXRAM_ITCMECCMultiError

enumerator kFLEXRAM_ITCMECCSingleError

enumerator kFLEXRAM_D0TCMECCMultiError

enumerator kFLEXRAM_D0TCMECCSingleError

enumerator kFLEXRAM_D1TCMECCMultiError

enumerator kFLEXRAM_D1TCMECCSingleError

enumerator kFLEXRAM_InterruptStatusAll

enum flexram_tcm_access_mode

FLEXRAM TCM access mode. Fast access mode expected to be finished in 1-cycle; Wait access mode expected to be finished in 2-cycle. Wait access mode is a feature of the flexram and it should be used when the CPU clock is too fast to finish TCM access in 1-cycle. Normally, fast mode is the default mode, the efficiency of the TCM access will better.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXRAM_TCMAccessFastMode
fast access mode

enumerator kFLEXRAM_TCMAccessWaitMode
wait access mode

FLEXRAM TCM support size.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXRAM_TCMSize32KB
TCM total size be 32KB

enumerator kFLEXRAM_TCMSize64KB
TCM total size be 64KB

enumerator kFLEXRAM_TCMSize128KB
TCM total size be 128KB

enumerator kFLEXRAM_TCMSize256KB
TCM total size be 256KB

enumerator kFLEXRAM_TCMSize512KB
TCM total size be 512KB

enum `_flexram_memory_type`

FLEXRAM memory type, such as OCRAM/ITCM/D0TCM/D1TCM.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXRAM_OCRAM
Memory type OCRAM

enumerator kFLEXRAM_ITCM
Memory type ITCM

enumerator kFLEXRAM_D0TCM
Memory type D0TCM

enumerator kFLEXRAM_D1TCM
Memory type D1TCM

typedef enum `_flexram_tcm_access_mode` flexram_tcm_access_mode_t

FLEXRAM TCM access mode. Fast access mode expected to be finished in 1-cycle; Wait access mode expected to be finished in 2-cycle. Wait access mode is a feature of the flexram and it should be used when the CPU clock is too fast to finish TCM access in 1-cycle. Normally, fast mode is the default mode, the efficiency of the TCM access will better.

typedef enum `_flexram_memory_type` flexram_memory_type_t

FLEXRAM memory type, such as OCRAM/ITCM/D0TCM/D1TCM.

typedef struct `_flexram_ecc_error_type` flexram_ecc_error_type_t

FLEXRAM error type, such as single bit error position, multi-bit error position.

typedef struct `_flexram_ocram_ecc_single_error_info` flexram_ocram_ecc_single_error_info_t

FLEXRAM ocram ecc single error information, including single error information, error address, error data.

typedef struct `_flexram_ocram_ecc_multi_error_info` flexram_ocram_ecc_multi_error_info_t

FLEXRAM ocram ecc multiple error information, including multiple error information, error address, error data.

typedef struct `_flexram_itcm_ecc_single_error_info` flexram_itcm_ecc_single_error_info_t

FLEXRAM itcm ecc single error information, including single error information, error address, error data.

```
typedef struct _flexram_itcm_ecc_multi_error_info flexram_itcm_ecc_multi_error_info_t
    FLEXRAM itcm ecc multiple error information, including multiple error information, error
    address, error data.
```

```
typedef struct _flexram_dtcmm_ecc_single_error_info flexram_dtcmm_ecc_single_error_info_t
    FLEXRAM dtcm ecc single error information, including single error information, error ad-
    dress, error data.
```

```
typedef struct _flexram_dtcmm_ecc_multi_error_info flexram_dtcmm_ecc_multi_error_info_t
    FLEXRAM dtcm ecc multiple error information, including multiple error information, error
    address, error data.
```

```
static inline void FLEXRAM_SetTCMReadAccessMode(FLEXRAM_Type *base,
                                                flexram_tcm_access_mode_t mode)
```

FLEXRAM module sets TCM read access mode.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- mode – Access mode.

```
static inline void FLEXRAM_SetTCMWriteAccessMode(FLEXRAM_Type *base,
                                                flexram_tcm_access_mode_t mode)
```

FLEXRAM module set TCM write access mode.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- mode – Access mode.

```
static inline void FLEXRAM_EnableForceRamClockOn(FLEXRAM_Type *base, bool enable)
    FLEXRAM module force ram clock on.
```

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- enable – Enable or disable clock force on.

```
static inline void FLEXRAM_SetOCRAMMagicAddr(FLEXRAM_Type *base, uint16_t magicAddr,
                                             uint32_t rwSel)
```

FLEXRAM OCRM magic addr configuration. When read/write access hit magic address, it will generate interrupt.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- magicAddr – Magic address, the actual address bits [18:3] is corresponding to the register field [16:1].
- rwSel – Read/write selection. 0 for read access while 1 for write access.

```
static inline void FLEXRAM_SetDTCMMagicAddr(FLEXRAM_Type *base, uint16_t magicAddr,
                                             uint32_t rwSel)
```

FLEXRAM DTCM magic addr configuration. When read/write access hits magic address, it will generate interrupt.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- magicAddr – Magic address, the actual address bits [18:3] is corresponding to the register field [16:1].
- rwSel – Read/write selection. 0 for read access while 1 write access.

```
static inline void FLEXRAM_SetITCMMagicAddr(FLEXRAM_Type *base, uint16_t magicAddr,  
                                             uint32_t rwSel)
```

FLEXRAM ITCM magic addr configuration. When read/write access hits magic address, it will generate interrupt.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- magicAddr – Magic address, the actual address bits [18:3] is corresponding to the register field [16:1].
- rwSel – Read/write selection. 0 for read access while 1 for write access.

```
void FLEXRAM_EnableECC(FLEXRAM_Type *base, bool OcramECCEnable, bool  
                      TcmECCEnable)
```

FLEXRAM get ocram ecc single error information.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- OcramECCEnable – ocram ecc enablement.
- TcmECCEnable – tcm(itcm/d0tcm/d1tcm) ecc enablement.

```
void FLEXRAM_ErrorInjection(FLEXRAM_Type *base, flexram_memory_type_t memory,  
                            flexram_ecc_error_type_t *error)
```

FLEXRAM ECC error injection.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- memory – memory type, such as OCRAM/ITCM/DTCM.
- error – ECC error type.

```
void FLEXRAM_GetOcramSingleErrInfo(FLEXRAM_Type *base,  
                                   flexram_ocram_ecc_single_error_info_t *info)
```

FLEXRAM get ocram ecc single error information.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- info – ecc error information.

```
void FLEXRAM_GetOcramMultiErrInfo(FLEXRAM_Type *base,  
                                  flexram_ocram_ecc_multi_error_info_t *info)
```

FLEXRAM get ocram ecc multiple error information.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- info – ecc error information.

```
void FLEXRAM_GetItcmSingleErrInfo(FLEXRAM_Type *base,  
                                  flexram_itcm_ecc_single_error_info_t *info)
```

FLEXRAM get itcm ecc single error information.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- info – ecc error information.

```
void FLEXRAM_GetItcmMultiErroInfo(FLEXRAM_Type *base,  
                                   flexram_itcm_ecc_multi_error_info_t *info)
```

FLEXRAM get itcm ecc multiple error information.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- info – ecc error information.

```
void FLEXRAM_GetDtcnSingleErroInfo(FLEXRAM_Type *base,  
                                    flexram_dtcn_ecc_single_error_info_t *info, uint8_t  
                                    bank)
```

FLEXRAM get d0tcn ecc single error information.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- info – ecc error information.
- bank – DTCM bank, 0 is D0TCM, 1 is D1TCM.

```
void FLEXRAM_GetDtcnMultiErroInfo(FLEXRAM_Type *base,  
                                   flexram_dtcn_ecc_multi_error_info_t *info, uint8_t  
                                   bank)
```

FLEXRAM get d0tcn ecc multiple error information.

Parameters

- base – FLEXRAM base address.
- info – ecc error information.
- bank – DTCM bank, 0 is D0TCM, 1 is D1TCM.

FLEXRAM_ECC_ERROR_DETAILED_INFO

Get ECC error detailed information.

```
struct flexram_ecc_error_type
```

#include <fsl_flexram.h> FLEXRAM error type, such as single bit error position, multi-bit error position.

Public Members

uint8_t SingleBitPos

Bit position of the bit to inject ECC Error.

uint8_t SecondBitPos

Bit position of the second bit to inject multi-bit ECC Error

bool Force1BitDataInversion

Force One 1-Bit Data Inversion (single-bit ECC error) on memory write access

bool ForceOneNCDataInversion

Force One Non-correctable Data Inversion(multi-bit ECC error) on memory write access

bool ForceConti1BitDataInversion

Force Continuous 1-Bit Data Inversions (single-bit ECC error) on memory write access

bool ForceContiNCDataInversion

Force Continuous Non-correctable Data Inversions (multi-bit ECC error) on memory write access

```
struct _flexram_ocram_ecc_single_error_info
```

#include <fsl_flexram.h> FLEXRAM ocram ecc single error information, including single error information, error address, error data.

Public Members

```
uint32_t OcramSingleErrorInfo
```

Ocram single error information, user should parse it by themselves.

```
uint32_t OcramSingleErrorAddr
```

Ocram single error address

```
uint32_t OcramSingleErrorDataLSB
```

Ocram single error data LSB

```
uint32_t OcramSingleErrorDataMSB
```

Ocram single error data MSB

```
struct _flexram_ocram_ecc_multi_error_info
```

#include <fsl_flexram.h> FLEXRAM ocram ecc multiple error information, including multiple error information, error address, error data.

Public Members

```
uint32_t OcramMultiErrorInfo
```

Ocram single error information, user should parse it by themselves.

```
uint32_t OcramMultiErrorAddr
```

Ocram multiple error address

```
uint32_t OcramMultiErrorDataLSB
```

Ocram multiple error data LSB

```
uint32_t OcramMultiErrorDataMSB
```

Ocram multiple error data MSB

```
struct _flexram_itcm_ecc_single_error_info
```

#include <fsl_flexram.h> FLEXRAM itcm ecc single error information, including single error information, error address, error data.

Public Members

```
uint32_t ItcmSingleErrorInfo
```

itcm single error information, user should parse it by themselves.

```
uint32_t ItcmSingleErrorAddr
```

itcm single error address

```
uint32_t ItcmSingleErrorDataLSB
```

itcm single error data LSB

```
uint32_t ItcmSingleErrorDataMSB
```

itcm single error data MSB

```
struct _flexram_itcm_ecc_multi_error_info
```

#include <fsl_flexram.h> FLEXRAM itcm ecc multiple error information, including multiple error information, error address, error data.

Public Members

uint32_t ItcmMultiErrorInfo

itcm multiple error information, user should parse it by themself.

uint32_t ItcmMultiErrorAddr

itcm multiple error address

uint32_t ItcmMultiErrorDataLSB

itcm multiple error data LSB

uint32_t ItcmMultiErrorDataMSB

itcm multiple error data MSB

struct _flexram_dtcn_ecc_single_error_info

#include <fsl_flexram.h> FLEXRAM dtcm ecc single error information, including single error information, error address, error data.

Public Members

uint32_t DtcnSingleErrorInfo

dtcm single error information, user should parse it by themself.

uint32_t DtcnSingleErrorAddr

dtcm single error address

uint32_t DtcnSingleErrorData

dtcm single error data

struct _flexram_dtcn_ecc_multi_error_info

#include <fsl_flexram.h> FLEXRAM dtcm ecc multiple error information, including multiple error information, error address, error data.

Public Members

uint32_t DtcnMultiErrorInfo

dtcm multiple error information, user should parse it by themself.

uint32_t DtcnMultiErrorAddr

dtcm multiple error address

uint32_t DtcnMultiErrorData

dtcm multiple error data

2.34 FLEXSPI: Flexible Serial Peripheral Interface Driver

uint32_t FLEXSPI_GetInstance(FLEXSPI_Type *base)

Get the instance number for FLEXSPI.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI base pointer.

status_t FLEXSPI_CheckAndClearError(FLEXSPI_Type *base, uint32_t status)

Check and clear IP command execution errors.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI base pointer.

- status – interrupt status.

void FLEXSPI_Init(FLEXSPI_Type *base, const *flexspi_config_t* *config)

Initializes the FLEXSPI module and internal state.

This function enables the clock for FLEXSPI and also configures the FLEXSPI with the input configure parameters. Users should call this function before any FLEXSPI operations.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- config – FLEXSPI configure structure.

void FLEXSPI_GetDefaultConfig(*flexspi_config_t* *config)

Gets default settings for FLEXSPI.

Parameters

- config – FLEXSPI configuration structure.

void FLEXSPI_Deinit(FLEXSPI_Type *base)

Deinitializes the FLEXSPI module.

Clears the FLEXSPI state and FLEXSPI module registers.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.

void FLEXSPI_UpdateDllValue(FLEXSPI_Type *base, *flexspi_device_config_t* *config,
flexspi_port_t port)

Update FLEXSPI DLL value depending on currently flexspi root clock.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- config – Flash configuration parameters.
- port – FLEXSPI Operation port.

void FLEXSPI_SetFlashConfig(FLEXSPI_Type *base, *flexspi_device_config_t* *config,
flexspi_port_t port)

Configures the connected device parameter.

This function configures the connected device relevant parameters, such as the size, command, and so on. The flash configuration value cannot have a default value. The user needs to configure it according to the connected device.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- config – Flash configuration parameters.
- port – FLEXSPI Operation port.

void FLEXSPI_SoftwareReset(FLEXSPI_Type *base)

Software reset for the FLEXSPI logic.

This function sets the software reset flags for both AHB and buffer domain and resets both AHB buffer and also IP FIFOs.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.

static inline void FLEXSPI_Enable(FLEXSPI_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables or disables the FLEXSPI module.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- enable – True means enable FLEXSPI, false means disable.

void FLEXSPI_UpdateAhbBuffersSettings(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_ahbBuffers_ctrl_t *ptrAhbBufferCtrl)

Update all AHB buffers' settings, including buffer size, master ID.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- ptrAhbBufferCtrl – Pointer to structure flexspi_ahbBuffers_ctrl_t which store all AHB buffers' settings.

static inline void FLEXSPI_EnableInterrupts(FLEXSPI_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the FLEXSPI interrupts.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- mask – FLEXSPI interrupt source.

static inline void FLEXSPI_DisableInterrupts(FLEXSPI_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disable the FLEXSPI interrupts.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- mask – FLEXSPI interrupt source.

static inline void FLEXSPI_EnableTxDMA(FLEXSPI_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables or disables FLEXSPI IP Tx FIFO DMA requests.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable flag for transmit DMA request. Pass true for enable, false for disable.

static inline void FLEXSPI_EnableRxDMA(FLEXSPI_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables or disables FLEXSPI IP Rx FIFO DMA requests.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable flag for receive DMA request. Pass true for enable, false for disable.

static inline uint32_t FLEXSPI_GetTxFifoAddress(FLEXSPI_Type *base)

Gets FLEXSPI IP tx fifo address for DMA transfer.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.

Return values

The – tx fifo address.

```
static inline uint32_t FLEXSPI_GetRxFifoAddress(FLEXSPI_Type *base)
```

Gets FLEXSPI IP rx fifo address for DMA transfer.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.

Return values

The – rx fifo address.

```
static inline void FLEXSPI_ResetFifos(FLEXSPI_Type *base, bool txFifo, bool rxFifo)
```

Clears the FLEXSPI IP FIFO logic.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- txFifo – Pass true to reset TX FIFO.
- rxFifo – Pass true to reset RX FIFO.

```
static inline void FLEXSPI_GetFifoCounts(FLEXSPI_Type *base, size_t *txCount, size_t  
                                         *rxCount)
```

Gets the valid data entries in the FLEXSPI FIFOs.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- txCount – **[out]** Pointer through which the current number of bytes in the transmit FIFO is returned. Pass NULL if this value is not required.
- rxCount – **[out]** Pointer through which the current number of bytes in the receive FIFO is returned. Pass NULL if this value is not required.

```
static inline uint32_t FLEXSPI_GetInterruptStatusFlags(FLEXSPI_Type *base)
```

Get the FLEXSPI interrupt status flags.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.

Return values

interrupt – status flag, use status flag to AND flexspi_flags_t could get the related status.

```
static inline void FLEXSPI_ClearInterruptStatusFlags(FLEXSPI_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Get the FLEXSPI interrupt status flags.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- mask – FLEXSPI interrupt source.

```
static inline flexspi_arb_command_source_t FLEXSPI_GetArbitratorCommandSource(FLEXSPI_Type  
                                                                              *base)
```

Gets the trigger source of current command sequence granted by arbitrator.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.

Return values

trigger – source of current command sequence.

```
static inline flexspi_ip_error_code_t FLEXSPI_GetIPCommandErrorCode(FLEXSPI_Type *base,
                                                                    uint8_t *index)
```

Gets the error code when IP command error detected.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- index – Pointer to a uint8_t type variable to receive the sequence index when error detected.

Return values

error – code when IP command error detected.

```
static inline flexspi_ahb_error_code_t FLEXSPI_GetAHBCommandErrorCode(FLEXSPI_Type
                                                                    *base, uint8_t
                                                                    *index)
```

Gets the error code when AHB command error detected.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- index – Pointer to a uint8_t type variable to receive the sequence index when error detected.

Return values

error – code when AHB command error detected.

```
static inline bool FLEXSPI_GetBusIdleStatus(FLEXSPI_Type *base)
```

Returns whether the bus is idle.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.

Return values

- true – Bus is idle.
- false – Bus is busy.

```
void FLEXSPI_UpdateRxSampleClock(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_read_sample_clock_t
                                clockSource)
```

Update read sample clock source.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- clockSource – clockSource of type flexspi_read_sample_clock_t

```
void FLEXSPI_UpdateLUT(FLEXSPI_Type *base, uint32_t index, const uint32_t *cmd, uint32_t
                      count)
```

Updates the LUT table.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- index – From which index start to update. It could be any index of the LUT table, which also allows user to update command content inside a command. Each command consists of up to 8 instructions and occupy 4*32-bit memory.
- cmd – Command sequence array.
- count – Number of sequences.

`static inline void FLEXSPI_WriteData(FLEXSPI_Type *base, uint32_t data, uint8_t fifoIndex)`
Writes data into FIFO.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXSPI peripheral base address
- `data` – The data bytes to send
- `fifoIndex` – Destination fifo index.

`static inline uint32_t FLEXSPI_ReadData(FLEXSPI_Type *base, uint8_t fifoIndex)`
Receives data from data FIFO.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXSPI peripheral base address
- `fifoIndex` – Source fifo index.

Returns

The data in the FIFO.

`status_t FLEXSPI_WriteBlocking(FLEXSPI_Type *base, uint8_t *buffer, size_t size)`
Sends a buffer of data bytes using blocking method.

Note: This function blocks via polling until all bytes have been sent.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXSPI peripheral base address
- `buffer` – The data bytes to send
- `size` – The number of data bytes to send

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – write success without error
- `kStatus_FLEXSPI_SequenceExecutionTimeout` – sequence execution timeout
- `kStatus_FLEXSPI_IpCommandSequenceError` – IP command sequence error detected
- `kStatus_FLEXSPI_IpCommandGrantTimeout` – IP command grant timeout detected

`status_t FLEXSPI_ReadBlocking(FLEXSPI_Type *base, uint8_t *buffer, size_t size)`
Receives a buffer of data bytes using a blocking method.

Note: This function blocks via polling until all bytes have been sent.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXSPI peripheral base address
- `buffer` – The data bytes to send
- `size` – The number of data bytes to receive

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – read success without error

- `kStatus_FLEXSPI_SequenceExecutionTimeout` – sequence execution timeout
- `kStatus_FLEXSPI_IpCommandSequenceError` – IP command sequence error detected
- `kStatus_FLEXSPI_IpCommandGrantTimeout` – IP command grant timeout detected

`status_t FLEXSPI_TransferBlocking(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_transfer_t *xfer)`

Execute command to transfer a buffer data bytes using a blocking method.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXSPI peripheral base address
- `xfer` – pointer to the transfer structure.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – command transfer success without error
- `kStatus_FLEXSPI_SequenceExecutionTimeout` – sequence execution timeout
- `kStatus_FLEXSPI_IpCommandSequenceError` – IP command sequence error detected
- `kStatus_FLEXSPI_IpCommandGrantTimeout` – IP command grant timeout detected

`void FLEXSPI_TransferCreateHandle(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_handle_t *handle, flexspi_transfer_callback_t callback, void *userData)`

Initializes the FLEXSPI handle which is used in transactional functions.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- `handle` – pointer to `flexspi_handle_t` structure to store the transfer state.
- `callback` – pointer to user callback function.
- `userData` – user parameter passed to the callback function.

`status_t FLEXSPI_TransferNonBlocking(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_handle_t *handle, flexspi_transfer_t *xfer)`

Performs a interrupt non-blocking transfer on the FLEXSPI bus.

Note: Calling the API returns immediately after transfer initiates. The user needs to call `FLEXSPI_GetTransferCount` to poll the transfer status to check whether the transfer is finished. If the return status is not `kStatus_FLEXSPI_Busy`, the transfer is finished. For `FLEXSPI_Read`, the `dataSize` should be multiple of rx watermark level, or FLEXSPI could not read data properly.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- `handle` – pointer to `flexspi_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- `xfer` – pointer to `flexspi_transfer_t` structure.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully start the data transmission.

- `kStatus_FLEXSPI_Busy` – Previous transmission still not finished.

`status_t FLEXSPI_TransferGetCount(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_handle_t *handle, size_t *count)`

Gets the master transfer status during a interrupt non-blocking transfer.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- `handle` – pointer to `flexspi_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- `count` – Number of bytes transferred so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – `count` is Invalid.
- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully return the count.

`void FLEXSPI_TransferAbort(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_handle_t *handle)`

Aborts an interrupt non-blocking transfer early.

Note: This API can be called at any time when an interrupt non-blocking transfer initiates to abort the transfer early.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- `handle` – pointer to `flexspi_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state

`void FLEXSPI_TransferHandleIRQ(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_handle_t *handle)`

Master interrupt handler.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- `handle` – pointer to `flexspi_handle_t` structure.

`FSL_FLEXSPI_DRIVER_VERSION`

FLEXSPI driver version.

Status structure of FLEXSPI.

Values:

enumerator `kStatus_FLEXSPI_Busy`
FLEXSPI is busy

enumerator `kStatus_FLEXSPI_SequenceExecutionTimeout`
Sequence execution timeout error occurred during FLEXSPI transfer.

enumerator `kStatus_FLEXSPI_IpCommandSequenceError`
IP command Sequence execution timeout error occurred during FLEXSPI transfer.

enumerator `kStatus_FLEXSPI_IpCommandGrantTimeout`
IP command grant timeout error occurred during FLEXSPI transfer.

CMD definition of FLEXSPI, use to form LUT instruction, `_flexspi_command`.

Values:

- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_STOP`
Stop execution, deassert CS.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_SDR`
Transmit Command code to Flash, using SDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_RADDR_SDR`
Transmit Row Address to Flash, using SDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_CADDR_SDR`
Transmit Column Address to Flash, using SDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_MODE1_SDR`
Transmit 1-bit Mode bits to Flash, using SDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_MODE2_SDR`
Transmit 2-bit Mode bits to Flash, using SDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_MODE4_SDR`
Transmit 4-bit Mode bits to Flash, using SDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_MODE8_SDR`
Transmit 8-bit Mode bits to Flash, using SDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_WRITE_SDR`
Transmit Programming Data to Flash, using SDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_READ_SDR`
Receive Read Data from Flash, using SDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_LEARN_SDR`
Receive Read Data or Preamble bit from Flash, SDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_DATSZ_SDR`
Transmit Read/Program Data size (byte) to Flash, SDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_DUMMY_SDR`
Leave data lines undriven by FlexSPI controller.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_DUMMY_RWDS_SDR`
Leave data lines undriven by FlexSPI controller, dummy cycles decided by RWDS.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_DDR`
Transmit Command code to Flash, using DDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_RADDR_DDR`
Transmit Row Address to Flash, using DDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_CADDR_DDR`
Transmit Column Address to Flash, using DDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_MODE1_DDR`
Transmit 1-bit Mode bits to Flash, using DDR mode.
- enumerator `kFLEXSPI_Command_MODE2_DDR`
Transmit 2-bit Mode bits to Flash, using DDR mode.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Command_MODE4_DDR

Transmit 4-bit Mode bits to Flash, using DDR mode.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Command_MODE8_DDR

Transmit 8-bit Mode bits to Flash, using DDR mode.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Command_WRITE_DDR

Transmit Programming Data to Flash, using DDR mode.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Command_READ_DDR

Receive Read Data from Flash, using DDR mode.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Command_LEARN_DDR

Receive Read Data or Preamble bit from Flash, DDR mode.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Command_DATSZ_DDR

Transmit Read/Program Data size (byte) to Flash, DDR mode.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Command_DUMMY_DDR

Leave data lines undriven by FlexSPI controller.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Command_DUMMY_RWDS_DDR

Leave data lines undriven by FlexSPI controller, dummy cycles decided by RWDS.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Command_JUMP_ON_CS

Stop execution, deassert CS and save operand[7:0] as the instruction start pointer for next sequence

enum _flexspi_pad

pad definition of FLEXSPI, use to form LUT instruction.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXSPI_1PAD

Transmit command/address and transmit/receive data only through DATA0/DATA1.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_2PAD

Transmit command/address and transmit/receive data only through DATA[1:0].

enumerator kFLEXSPI_4PAD

Transmit command/address and transmit/receive data only through DATA[3:0].

enumerator kFLEXSPI_8PAD

Transmit command/address and transmit/receive data only through DATA[7:0].

enum _flexspi_flags

FLEXSPI interrupt status flags.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXSPI_SequenceExecutionTimeoutFlag

Sequence execution timeout.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbBusErrorFlag

AHB Bus error flag.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_SckStoppedBecauseTxEmptyFlag

SCK is stopped during command sequence because Async TX FIFO empty.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_SckStoppedBecauseRxFullFlag

SCK is stopped during command sequence because Async RX FIFO full.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpTxFifoWatermarkEmptyFlag

IP TX FIFO WaterMark empty.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpRxFifoWatermarkAvailableFlag
IP RX FIFO WaterMark available.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbCommandSequenceErrorFlag
AHB triggered Command Sequences Error.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCommandSequenceErrorFlag
IP triggered Command Sequences Error.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbCommandGrantTimeoutFlag
AHB triggered Command Sequences Grant Timeout.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCommandGrantTimeoutFlag
IP triggered Command Sequences Grant Timeout.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCommandExecutionDoneFlag
IP triggered Command Sequences Execution finished.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AllInterruptFlags
All flags.

enum _flexspi_read_sample_clock
FLEXSPI sample clock source selection for Flash Reading.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXSPI_ReadSampleClkLoopbackInternally
Dummy Read strobe generated by FlexSPI Controller and loopback internally.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_ReadSampleClkLoopbackFromDqsPad
Dummy Read strobe generated by FlexSPI Controller and loopback from DQS pad.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_ReadSampleClkLoopbackFromSckPad
SCK output clock and loopback from SCK pad.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_ReadSampleClkExternalInputFromDqsPad
Flash provided Read strobe and input from DQS pad.

enum _flexspi_cs_interval_cycle_unit
FLEXSPI interval unit for flash device select.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXSPI_CsIntervalUnit1SckCycle
Chip selection interval: CSINTERVAL * 1 serial clock cycle.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_CsIntervalUnit256SckCycle
Chip selection interval: CSINTERVAL * 256 serial clock cycle.

enum _flexspi_ahb_write_wait_unit
FLEXSPI AHB wait interval unit for writing.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbWriteWaitUnit2AhbCycle
AWRWAIT unit is 2 ahb clock cycle.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbWriteWaitUnit8AhbCycle
AWRWAIT unit is 8 ahb clock cycle.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbWriteWaitUnit32AhbCycle
AWRWAIT unit is 32 ahb clock cycle.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbWriteWaitUnit128AhbCycle

AWRWAIT unit is 128 ahb clock cycle.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbWriteWaitUnit512AhbCycle

AWRWAIT unit is 512 ahb clock cycle.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbWriteWaitUnit2048AhbCycle

AWRWAIT unit is 2048 ahb clock cycle.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbWriteWaitUnit8192AhbCycle

AWRWAIT unit is 8192 ahb clock cycle.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbWriteWaitUnit32768AhbCycle

AWRWAIT unit is 32768 ahb clock cycle.

enum _flexspi_ip_error_code

Error Code when IP command Error detected.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCmdErrorNoError

No error.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCmdErrorJumpOnCsInIpCmd

IP command with JMP_ON_CS instruction used.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCmdErrorUnknownOpCode

Unknown instruction opcode in the sequence.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCmdErrorSdrDummyInDdrSequence

Instruction DUMMY_SDR/DUMMY_RWDS_SDR used in DDR sequence.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCmdErrorDdrDummyInSdrSequence

Instruction DUMMY_DDR/DUMMY_RWDS_DDR used in SDR sequence.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCmdErrorInvalidAddress

Flash access start address exceed the whole flash address range (A1/A2/B1/B2).

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCmdErrorSequenceExecutionTimeout

Sequence execution timeout.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCmdErrorFlashBoundaryAcrosss

Flash boundary crossed.

enum _flexspi_ahb_error_code

Error Code when AHB command Error detected.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbCmdErrorNoError

No error.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbCmdErrorJumpOnCsInWriteCmd

AHB Write command with JMP_ON_CS instruction used in the sequence.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbCmdErrorUnknownOpCode

Unknown instruction opcode in the sequence.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbCmdErrorSdrDummyInDdrSequence

Instruction DUMMY_SDR/DUMMY_RWDS_SDR used in DDR sequence.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbCmdErrorDdrDummyInSdrSequence

Instruction DUMMY_DDR/DUMMY_RWDS_DDR used in SDR sequence.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbCmdSequenceExecutionTimeout
Sequence execution timeout.

enum _flexspi_port

FLEXSPI operation port select.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXSPI_PortA1
Access flash on A1 port.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_PortA2
Access flash on A2 port.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_PortB1
Access flash on B1 port.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_PortB2
Access flash on B2 port.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_PortCount

enum _flexspi_arb_command_source

Trigger source of current command sequence granted by arbitrator.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbReadCommand

enumerator kFLEXSPI_AhbWriteCommand

enumerator kFLEXSPI_IpCommand

enumerator kFLEXSPI_SuspendedCommand

enum _flexspi_command_type

Command type.

Values:

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Command
FlexSPI operation: Only command, both TX and Rx buffer are ignored.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Config
FlexSPI operation: Configure device mode, the TX fifo size is fixed in LUT.

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Read

enumerator kFLEXSPI_Write

typedef enum _flexspi_pad flexspi_pad_t

pad definition of FLEXSPI, use to form LUT instruction.

typedef enum _flexspi_flags flexspi_flags_t

FLEXSPI interrupt status flags.

typedef enum _flexspi_read_sample_clock flexspi_read_sample_clock_t

FLEXSPI sample clock source selection for Flash Reading.

typedef enum _flexspi_cs_interval_cycle_unit flexspi_cs_interval_cycle_unit_t

FLEXSPI interval unit for flash device select.

typedef enum _flexspi_ahb_write_wait_unit flexspi_ahb_write_wait_unit_t

FLEXSPI AHB wait interval unit for writing.

```
typedef enum _flexspi_ip_error_code flexspi_ip_error_code_t
    Error Code when IP command Error detected.

typedef enum _flexspi_ahb_error_code flexspi_ahb_error_code_t
    Error Code when AHB command Error detected.

typedef enum _flexspi_port flexspi_port_t
    FLEXSPI operation port select.

typedef enum _flexspi_arb_command_source flexspi_arb_command_source_t
    Trigger source of current command sequence granted by arbitrator.

typedef enum _flexspi_command_type flexspi_command_type_t
    Command type.

typedef struct _flexspi_ahbBuffer_config flexspi_ahbBuffer_config_t

typedef struct _flexspi_ahbBuffers_ctrl flexspi_ahbBuffers_ctrl_t
    Structure to control all AHB buffers.

typedef struct _flexspi_config flexspi_config_t
    FLEXSPI configuration structure.

typedef struct _flexspi_device_config flexspi_device_config_t
    External device configuration items.

typedef struct _flexspi_transfer flexspi_transfer_t
    Transfer structure for FLEXSPI.

typedef struct _flexspi_handle flexspi_handle_t

typedef void (*flexspi_transfer_callback_t)(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_handle_t *handle,
status_t status, void *userData)
    FLEXSPI transfer callback function.

typedef struct _flexspi_addr_map_config flexspi_addr_map_config_t
    Address mapping configuration structure.

FSL_FEATURE_FLEXSPI_AHB_BUFFER_COUNT

FLEXSPI_LUT_SEQ(cmd0, pad0, op0, cmd1, pad1, op1)
    Formula to form FLEXSPI instructions in LUT table.

struct _flexspi_ahbBuffer_config
    #include <fsl_flexspi.h>
```

Public Members

```
uint8_t priority
    This priority for AHB Master Read which this AHB RX Buffer is assigned.

uint8_t masterIndex
    AHB Master ID the AHB RX Buffer is assigned.

uint16_t bufferSize
    AHB buffer size in byte.

bool enablePrefetch
    AHB Read Prefetch Enable for current AHB RX Buffer corresponding Master, allows
    prefetch disable/enable separately for each master.

struct _flexspi_ahbBuffers_ctrl
    #include <fsl_flexspi.h> Structure to control all AHB buffers.
```

Public Members

flexspi_ahbBuffer_config_t buffer[FSL_FEATURE_FLEXSPI_AHB_BUFFER_COUNTn(0)]

Configurations of all AHB buffers.

struct *_flexspi_config*

#include <fsl_flexspi.h> FLEXSPI configuration structure.

Public Members

flexspi_read_sample_clock_t rxSampleClock

Sample Clock source selection for Flash Reading.

bool enableSckFreeRunning

Enable/disable SCK output free-running.

bool enableCombination

Enable/disable combining PORT A and B Data Pins (SIOA[3:0] and SIOB[3:0]) to support Flash Octal mode.

bool enableDoze

Enable/disable doze mode support.

bool enableHalfSpeedAccess

Enable/disable divide by 2 of the clock for half speed commands.

bool enableSckBDiffOpt

Enable/disable SCKB pad use as SCKA differential clock output, when enable, Port B flash access is not available.

bool enableSameConfigForAll

Enable/disable same configuration for all connected devices when enabled, same configuration in FLASHA1CRx is applied to all.

uint16_t seqTimeoutCycle

Timeout wait cycle for command sequence execution, timeout after ahbGrantTimeoutCycle*1024 serial root clock cycles.

uint8_t ipGrantTimeoutCycle

Timeout wait cycle for IP command grant, timeout after ipGrantTimeoutCycle*1024 AHB clock cycles.

uint8_t txWatermark

FLEXSPI IP transmit watermark value.

uint8_t rxWatermark

FLEXSPI receive watermark value.

struct *_flexspi_device_config*

#include <fsl_flexspi.h> External device configuration items.

Public Members

uint32_t flexspiRootClk

FLEXSPI serial root clock.

bool isSck2Enabled

FLEXSPI use SCK2.

uint32_t flashSize

Flash size in KByte.

bool addressShift

Address shift.

flexspi_cs_interval_cycle_unit_t CSIntervalUnit

CS interval unit, 1 or 256 cycle.

uint16_t CSInterval

CS line assert interval, multiply CS interval unit to get the CS line assert interval cycles.

uint8_t CSHoldTime

CS line hold time.

uint8_t CSSetupTime

CS line setup time.

uint8_t dataValidTime

Data valid time for external device.

uint8_t columnSpace

Column space size.

bool enableWordAddress

If enable word address.

uint8_t AWRSeqIndex

Sequence ID for AHB write command.

uint8_t AWRSeqNumber

Sequence number for AHB write command.

uint8_t ARDSeqIndex

Sequence ID for AHB read command.

uint8_t ARDSeqNumber

Sequence number for AHB read command.

flexspi_ahb_write_wait_unit_t AHBWriteWaitUnit

AHB write wait unit.

uint16_t AHBWriteWaitInterval

AHB write wait interval, multiply AHB write interval unit to get the AHB write wait cycles.

bool enableWriteMask

Enable/Disable FLEXSPI drive DQS pin as write mask when writing to external device.

struct _flexspi_transfer

#include <fsl_flexspi.h> Transfer structure for FLEXSPI.

Public Members

uint32_t deviceAddress

Operation device address.

flexspi_port_t port

Operation port.

flexspi_command_type_t cmdType

Execution command type.

uint8_t seqIndex

Sequence ID for command.

uint8_t SeqNumber

Sequence number for command.

uint32_t *data

Data buffer.

size_t dataSize

Data size in bytes.

struct __flexspi_handle

#include <fsl_flexspi.h> Transfer handle structure for FLEXSPI.

Public Members

uint32_t state

Internal state for FLEXSPI transfer

uint8_t *data

Data buffer.

size_t dataSize

Remaining Data size in bytes.

size_t transferTotalSize

Total Data size in bytes.

flexspi_transfer_callback_t completionCallback

Callback for users while transfer finish or error occurred

void *userData

FLEXSPI callback function parameter.

struct __flexspi_addr_map_config

#include <fsl_flexspi.h> Address mapping configuration structure.

Public Members

uint32_t addrStart

Remapping start address.

uint32_t addrEnd

Remapping end address.

uint32_t addrOffset

Address offset.

bool remapEnable

Enable address remapping.

struct ahbConfig

Public Members

`uint8_t ahbGrantTimeoutCycle`

Timeout wait cycle for AHB command grant, timeout after `ahbGrantTimeoutCycle*1024` AHB clock cycles.

`uint16_t ahbBusTimeoutCycle`

Timeout wait cycle for AHB read/write access, timeout after `ahbBusTimeoutCycle*1024` AHB clock cycles.

`uint8_t resumeWaitCycle`

Wait cycle for idle state before suspended command sequence resume, timeout after `ahbBusTimeoutCycle` AHB clock cycles.

`flexspi_ahbBuffer_config_t` `buffer[FSL_FEATURE_FLEXSPI_AHB_BUFFER_COUNTn(0)]`

AHB buffer size.

`bool enableClearAHBBufferOpt`

Enable/disable automatically clean AHB RX Buffer and TX Buffer when FLEXSPI returns STOP mode ACK.

`bool enableReadAddressOpt`

Enable/disable remove AHB read burst start address alignment limitation. when enable, there is no AHB read burst start address alignment limitation.

`bool enableAHBPrefetch`

Enable/disable AHB read prefetch feature, when enabled, FLEXSPI will fetch more data than current AHB burst.

`bool enableAHBBufferable`

Enable/disable AHB bufferable write access support, when enabled, FLEXSPI return before waiting for command execution finished.

`bool enableAHBCachable`

Enable AHB bus cachable read access support.

2.35 FLEXSPI eDMA Driver

```
void FLEXSPI_TransferCreateHandleEDMA(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_edma_handle_t
                                     *handle, flexspi_edma_callback_t callback, void
                                     *userData, edma_handle_t *txDmaHandle,
                                     edma_handle_t *rxDmaHandle)
```

Initializes the FLEXSPI handle for transfer which is used in transactional functions and set the callback.

Parameters

- `base` – FLEXSPI peripheral base address
- `handle` – Pointer to `flexspi_edma_handle_t` structure
- `callback` – FLEXSPI callback, NULL means no callback.
- `userData` – User callback function data.
- `txDmaHandle` – User requested DMA handle for TX DMA transfer.
- `rxDmaHandle` – User requested DMA handle for RX DMA transfer.


```
void FLEXSPI_TransferUpdateSizeEDMA(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                   flexspi_edma_transfer_nsize_t nsize)
```

Update FLEXSPI EDMA transfer source data transfer size(SSIZE) and destination data transfer size(DSIZE).

See also:

flexspi_edma_transfer_nsize_t .

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address
- handle – Pointer to flexspi_edma_handle_t structure
- nsize – FLEXSPI DMA transfer data transfer size(SSIZE/DSIZE), by default the size is kFLEXPSI_EDMASize1Bytes(one byte).

```
status_t FLEXSPI_TransferEDMA(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                              flexspi_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Transfers FLEXSPI data using an eDMA non-blocking method.

This function writes/receives data to/from the FLEXSPI transmit/receive FIFO. This function is non-blocking.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to flexspi_edma_handle_t structure
- xfer – FLEXSPI transfer structure.

Return values

- kStatus_FLEXSPI_Busy – FLEXSPI is busy transfer.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – The watermark configuration is invalid, the watermark should be power of 2 to do successfully EDMA transfer.
- kStatus_Success – FLEXSPI successfully start edma transfer.

```
void FLEXSPI_TransferAbortEDMA(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_edma_handle_t *handle)
```

Aborts the transfer data using eDMA.

This function aborts the transfer data using eDMA.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to flexspi_edma_handle_t structure

```
status_t FLEXSPI_TransferGetTransferCountEDMA(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_edma_handle_t  
                                              *handle, size_t *count)
```

Gets the transferred counts of transfer.

Parameters

- base – FLEXSPI peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to flexspi_edma_handle_t structure.
- count – Bytes transfer.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Succeed get the transfer count.

- `kStatus_NoTransferInProgress` – There is not a non-blocking transaction currently in progress.

`FSL_FLEXSPI_EDMA_DRIVER_VERSION`

FLEXSPI EDMA driver version.

`enum _flexspi_edma_ntransfer_size`

eDMA transfer configuration

Values:

`enumerator kFLEXPSI_EDMAAnSize1Bytes`

Source/Destination data transfer size is 1 byte every time

`enumerator kFLEXPSI_EDMAAnSize2Bytes`

Source/Destination data transfer size is 2 bytes every time

`enumerator kFLEXPSI_EDMAAnSize4Bytes`

Source/Destination data transfer size is 4 bytes every time

`enumerator kFLEXPSI_EDMAAnSize8Bytes`

Source/Destination data transfer size is 8 bytes every time

`enumerator kFLEXPSI_EDMAAnSize32Bytes`

Source/Destination data transfer size is 32 bytes every time

`typedef struct _flexspi_edma_handle flexspi_edma_handle_t`

`typedef void (*flexspi_edma_callback_t)(FLEXSPI_Type *base, flexspi_edma_handle_t *handle, status_t status, void *userData)`

FLEXSPI eDMA transfer callback function for finish and error.

`typedef enum _flexspi_edma_ntransfer_size flexspi_edma_transfer_nsize_t`

eDMA transfer configuration

`struct _flexspi_edma_handle`

#include <fsl_flexspi_edma.h> FLEXSPI DMA transfer handle, users should not touch the content of the handle.

Public Members

`edma_handle_t *txDmaHandle`

eDMA handler for FLEXSPI Tx.

`edma_handle_t *rxDmaHandle`

eDMA handler for FLEXSPI Rx.

`size_t transferSize`

Bytes need to transfer.

`flexspi_edma_transfer_nsize_t nsize`

eDMA SSIZE/DSIZE in each transfer.

`uint8_t nbytes`

eDMA minor byte transfer count initially configured.

`uint8_t count`

The transfer data count in a DMA request.

`uint32_t state`

Internal state for FLEXSPI eDMA transfer.

flexspi_edma_callback_t completionCallback

A callback function called after the eDMA transfer is finished.

void *userData

User callback parameter

2.36 GPC: General Power Controller Driver

FSL_GPC_DRIVER_VERSION

GPC driver version 2.1.1.

static inline void GPC_AllowIRQs(GPC_Type *base)

Allow all the IRQ/Events within the charge of GPC.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.

static inline void GPC_DisallowIRQs(GPC_Type *base)

Disallow all the IRQ/Events within the charge of GPC.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.

void GPC_EnableIRQ(GPC_Type *base, uint32_t irqId)

Enable the IRQ.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.
- irqId – ID number of IRQ to be enabled, available range is 32-159. 0-31 is available in some platforms.

void GPC_DisableIRQ(GPC_Type *base, uint32_t irqId)

Disable the IRQ.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.
- irqId – ID number of IRQ to be disabled, available range is 32-159. 0-31 is available in some platforms.

bool GPC_GetIRQStatusFlag(GPC_Type *base, uint32_t irqId)

Get the IRQ/Event flag.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.
- irqId – ID number of IRQ to be enabled, available range is 32-159. 0-31 is available in some platforms.

Returns

Indicated IRQ/Event is asserted or not.

static inline void GPC_RequestL2CachePowerDown(GPC_Type *base, bool enable)

L2 Cache Power Gate Enable.

This function configures the L2 cache if it will keep power when in low power mode. When the L2 cache power is OFF, L2 cache will be power down once when CPU core is power down and will be hardware invalidated automatically when CPU core is re-power up. When the

L2 cache power is ON, L2 cache will keep power on even if CPU core is power down and will not be hardware invalidated. When CPU core is re-power up, the default setting is OFF.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the request or not.

static inline void GPC_RequestPDRAM0PowerDown(GPC_Type *base, bool enable)
FLEXRAM PDRAM0 Power Gate Enable.

This function configures the FLEXRAM PDRAM0 if it will keep power when cpu core is power down. When the PDRAM0 Power is 1, PDRAM0 will be power down once when CPU core is power down. When the PDRAM0 Power is 0, PDRAM0 will keep power on even if CPU core is power down. When CPU core is re-power up, the default setting is 1.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the request or not.

static inline void GPC_RequestVADCPowerDown(GPC_Type *base, bool enable)
VADC power down.

This function requests the VADC power down.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the request or not.

static inline bool GPC_GetVADCPowerDownFlag(GPC_Type *base)
Checks if the VADC is power off.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.

Returns

Whether the VADC is power off or not.

static inline bool GPC_HasDVFS0ChangeRequest(GPC_Type *base)
Checks if the DVFS0 is requesting for frequency/voltage update.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.

Returns

Whether the DVFS0 is requesting for frequency/voltage update.

static inline void GPC_RequestDisplayPowerOn(GPC_Type *base, bool enable)
Requests the display power switch sequence.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the power on sequence, or the power down sequence.

static inline void GPC_RequestMEGAPowerOn(GPC_Type *base, bool enable)
Requests the MEGA power switch sequence.

Parameters

- base – GPC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the power on sequence, or the power down sequence.

2.37 GPIO: General-Purpose Input/Output Driver

void GPIO_PinInit(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin, const *gpio_pin_config_t* *Config)

Initializes the GPIO peripheral according to the specified parameters in the initConfig.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.
- pin – Specifies the pin number
- Config – pointer to a *gpio_pin_config_t* structure that contains the configuration information.

void GPIO_PinWrite(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin, uint8_t output)

Sets the output level of the individual GPIO pin to logic 1 or 0.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.
- pin – GPIO port pin number.
- output – GPIO pin output logic level.
 - 0: corresponding pin output low-logic level.
 - 1: corresponding pin output high-logic level.

static inline void GPIO_WritePinOutput(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin, uint8_t output)

Sets the output level of the individual GPIO pin to logic 1 or 0.

Deprecated:

Do not use this function. It has been superseded by GPIO_PinWrite.

static inline void GPIO_PortSet(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Sets the output level of the multiple GPIO pins to the logic 1.

Parameters

- base – GPIO peripheral base pointer (GPIO1, GPIO2, GPIO3, and so on.)
- mask – GPIO pin number macro

static inline void GPIO_SetPinsOutput(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Sets the output level of the multiple GPIO pins to the logic 1.

Deprecated:

Do not use this function. It has been superseded by GPIO_PortSet.

static inline void GPIO_PortClear(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Sets the output level of the multiple GPIO pins to the logic 0.

Parameters

- base – GPIO peripheral base pointer (GPIO1, GPIO2, GPIO3, and so on.)
- mask – GPIO pin number macro

static inline void GPIO_ClearPinsOutput(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Sets the output level of the multiple GPIO pins to the logic 0.

Deprecated:

Do not use this function. It has been superceded by GPIO_PortClear.

```
static inline void GPIO_PortToggle(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Reverses the current output logic of the multiple GPIO pins.

Parameters

- base – GPIO peripheral base pointer (GPIO1, GPIO2, GPIO3, and so on.)
- mask – GPIO pin number macro

```
static inline uint32_t GPIO_PinRead(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin)
```

Reads the current input value of the GPIO port.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.
- pin – GPIO port pin number.

Return values

GPIO – port input value.

```
static inline uint32_t GPIO_ReadPinInput(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin)
```

Reads the current input value of the GPIO port.

Deprecated:

Do not use this function. It has been superceded by GPIO_PinRead.

```
static inline uint8_t GPIO_PinReadPadStatus(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin)
```

Reads the current GPIO pin pad status.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.
- pin – GPIO port pin number.

Return values

GPIO – pin pad status value.

```
static inline uint8_t GPIO_ReadPadStatus(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin)
```

Reads the current GPIO pin pad status.

Deprecated:

Do not use this function. It has been superceded by GPIO_PinReadPadStatus.

```
void GPIO_PinSetInterruptConfig(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin, gpio_interrupt_mode_t  
                                pinInterruptMode)
```

Sets the current pin interrupt mode.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.
- pin – GPIO port pin number.
- pinInterruptMode – pointer to a gpio_interrupt_mode_t structure that contains the interrupt mode information.

```
static inline void GPIO_SetPinInterruptConfig(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t pin,  
                                             gpio_interrupt_mode_t pinInterruptMode)
```

Sets the current pin interrupt mode.

Deprecated:

Do not use this function. It has been superceded by GPIO_PinSetInterruptConfig.

```
static inline void GPIO_PortEnableInterrupts(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables the specific pin interrupt.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.
- mask – GPIO pin number macro.

```
static inline void GPIO_EnableInterrupts(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables the specific pin interrupt.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.
- mask – GPIO pin number macro.

```
static inline void GPIO_PortDisableInterrupts(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Disables the specific pin interrupt.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.
- mask – GPIO pin number macro.

```
static inline void GPIO_DisableInterrupts(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Disables the specific pin interrupt.

Deprecated:

Do not use this function. It has been superceded by GPIO_PortDisableInterrupts.

```
static inline uint32_t GPIO_PortGetInterruptFlags(GPIO_Type *base)
```

Reads individual pin interrupt status.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.

Return values

current – pin interrupt status flag.

```
static inline uint32_t GPIO_GetPinsInterruptFlags(GPIO_Type *base)
```

Reads individual pin interrupt status.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.

Return values

current – pin interrupt status flag.

```
static inline void GPIO_PortClearInterruptFlags(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Clears pin interrupt flag. Status flags are cleared by writing a 1 to the corresponding bit position.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.
- mask – GPIO pin number macro.

static inline void GPIO_ClearPinsInterruptFlags(GPIO_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clears pin interrupt flag. Status flags are cleared by writing a 1 to the corresponding bit position.

Parameters

- base – GPIO base pointer.
- mask – GPIO pin number macro.

FSL_GPIO_DRIVER_VERSION

GPIO driver version.

enum _gpio_pin_direction

GPIO direction definition.

Values:

enumerator kGPIO_DigitalInput

Set current pin as digital input.

enumerator kGPIO_DigitalOutput

Set current pin as digital output.

enum _gpio_interrupt_mode

GPIO interrupt mode definition.

Values:

enumerator kGPIO_NoIntmode

Set current pin general IO functionality.

enumerator kGPIO_IntLowLevel

Set current pin interrupt is low-level sensitive.

enumerator kGPIO_IntHighLevel

Set current pin interrupt is high-level sensitive.

enumerator kGPIO_IntRisingEdge

Set current pin interrupt is rising-edge sensitive.

enumerator kGPIO_IntFallingEdge

Set current pin interrupt is falling-edge sensitive.

enumerator kGPIO_IntRisingOrFallingEdge

Enable the edge select bit to override the ICR register's configuration.

typedef enum _gpio_pin_direction gpio_pin_direction_t

GPIO direction definition.

typedef enum _gpio_interrupt_mode gpio_interrupt_mode_t

GPIO interrupt mode definition.

typedef struct _gpio_pin_config gpio_pin_config_t

GPIO Init structure definition.

struct _gpio_pin_config

#include <fsl_gpio.h> GPIO Init structure definition.

Public Members*gpio_pin_direction_t* direction

Specifies the pin direction.

uint8_t outputLogic

Set a default output logic, which has no use in input

gpio_interrupt_mode_t interruptModeSpecifies the pin interrupt mode, a value of *gpio_interrupt_mode_t*.

2.38 GPT: General Purpose Timer

void GPT_Init(GPT_Type *base, const *gpt_config_t* *initConfig)

Initialize GPT to reset state and initialize running mode.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.
- initConfig – GPT mode setting configuration.

void GPT_Deinit(GPT_Type *base)

Disables the module and gates the GPT clock.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.

void GPT_GetDefaultConfig(*gpt_config_t* *config)

Fills in the GPT configuration structure with default settings.

The default values are:

```
config->clockSource = kGPT_ClockSource_Periph;
config->divider = 1U;
config->enableRunInStop = true;
config->enableRunInWait = true;
config->enableRunInDoze = false;
config->enableRunInDbg = false;
config->enableFreeRun = false;
config->enableMode = true;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to the user configuration structure.

static inline void GPT_SoftwareReset(GPT_Type *base)

Software reset of GPT module.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.

static inline void GPT_SetClockSource(GPT_Type *base, *gpt_clock_source_t* gptClkSource)

Set clock source of GPT.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.
- gptClkSource – Clock source (see *gpt_clock_source_t* typedef enumeration).

static inline *gpt_clock_source_t* GPT_GetClockSource(GPT_Type *base)
Get clock source of GPT.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.

Returns

clock source (see *gpt_clock_source_t* typedef enumeration).

static inline void GPT_SetClockDivider(GPT_Type *base, uint32_t divider)
Set pre scaler of GPT.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.
- divider – Divider of GPT (1-4096).

static inline uint32_t GPT_GetClockDivider(GPT_Type *base)
Get clock divider in GPT module.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.

Returns

clock divider in GPT module (1-4096).

static inline void GPT_SetOscClockDivider(GPT_Type *base, uint32_t divider)
OSC 24M pre-scaler before selected by clock source.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.
- divider – OSC Divider(1-16).

static inline uint32_t GPT_GetOscClockDivider(GPT_Type *base)
Get OSC 24M clock divider in GPT module.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.

Returns

OSC clock divider in GPT module (1-16).

static inline void GPT_StartTimer(GPT_Type *base)
Start GPT timer.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.

static inline void GPT_StopTimer(GPT_Type *base)
Stop GPT timer.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.

static inline uint32_t GPT_GetCurrentTimerCount(GPT_Type *base)
Reads the current GPT counting value.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.

Returns

Current GPT counter value.

```
static inline void GPT_SetInputOperationMode(GPT_Type *base, gpt_input_capture_channel_t
                                             channel, gpt_input_operation_mode_t mode)
```

Set GPT operation mode of input capture channel.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.
- channel – GPT capture channel (see gpt_input_capture_channel_t typedef enumeration).
- mode – GPT input capture operation mode (see gpt_input_operation_mode_t typedef enumeration).

```
static inline gpt_input_operation_mode_t GPT_GetInputOperationMode(GPT_Type *base,
                                                                    gpt_input_capture_channel_t
                                                                    channel)
```

Get GPT operation mode of input capture channel.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.
- channel – GPT capture channel (see gpt_input_capture_channel_t typedef enumeration).

Returns

GPT input capture operation mode (see gpt_input_operation_mode_t typedef enumeration).

```
static inline uint32_t GPT_GetInputCaptureValue(GPT_Type *base, gpt_input_capture_channel_t
                                                channel)
```

Get GPT input capture value of certain channel.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.
- channel – GPT capture channel (see gpt_input_capture_channel_t typedef enumeration).

Returns

GPT input capture value.

```
static inline void GPT_SetOutputOperationMode(GPT_Type *base,
                                              gpt_output_compare_channel_t channel,
                                              gpt_output_operation_mode_t mode)
```

Set GPT operation mode of output compare channel.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.
- channel – GPT output compare channel (see gpt_output_compare_channel_t typedef enumeration).
- mode – GPT output operation mode (see gpt_output_operation_mode_t typedef enumeration).

```
static inline gpt_output_operation_mode_t GPT_GetOutputOperationMode(GPT_Type *base,
                                                                        gpt_output_compare_channel_t
                                                                        channel)
```

Get GPT operation mode of output compare channel.

Parameters

- base – GPT peripheral base address.

- `channel` – GPT output compare channel (see `gpt_output_compare_channel_t` typedef enumeration).

Returns

GPT output operation mode (see `gpt_output_operation_mode_t` typedef enumeration).

```
static inline void GPT_SetOutputCompareValue(GPT_Type *base, gpt_output_compare_channel_t channel, uint32_t value)
```

Set GPT output compare value of output compare channel.

Parameters

- `base` – GPT peripheral base address.
- `channel` – GPT output compare channel (see `gpt_output_compare_channel_t` typedef enumeration).
- `value` – GPT output compare value.

```
static inline uint32_t GPT_GetOutputCompareValue(GPT_Type *base, gpt_output_compare_channel_t channel)
```

Get GPT output compare value of output compare channel.

Parameters

- `base` – GPT peripheral base address.
- `channel` – GPT output compare channel (see `gpt_output_compare_channel_t` typedef enumeration).

Returns

GPT output compare value.

```
static inline void GPT_ForceOutput(GPT_Type *base, gpt_output_compare_channel_t channel)
```

Force GPT output action on output compare channel, ignoring comparator.

Parameters

- `base` – GPT peripheral base address.
- `channel` – GPT output compare channel (see `gpt_output_compare_channel_t` typedef enumeration).

```
static inline void GPT_EnableInterrupts(GPT_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables the selected GPT interrupts.

Parameters

- `base` – GPT peripheral base address.
- `mask` – The interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `gpt_interrupt_enable_t`

```
static inline void GPT_DisableInterrupts(GPT_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Disables the selected GPT interrupts.

Parameters

- `base` – GPT peripheral base address
- `mask` – The interrupts to disable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `gpt_interrupt_enable_t`

```
static inline uint32_t GPT_GetEnabledInterrupts(GPT_Type *base)
```

Gets the enabled GPT interrupts.

Parameters

- `base` – GPT peripheral base address

Returns

The enabled interrupts. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration `gpt_interrupt_enable_t`

```
static inline uint32_t GPT_GetStatusFlags(GPT_Type *base, gpt_status_flag_t flags)
```

Get GPT status flags.

Parameters

- `base` – GPT peripheral base address.
- `flags` – GPT status flag mask (see `gpt_status_flag_t` for bit definition).

Returns

GPT status, each bit represents one status flag.

```
static inline void GPT_ClearStatusFlags(GPT_Type *base, gpt_status_flag_t flags)
```

Clears the GPT status flags.

Parameters

- `base` – GPT peripheral base address.
- `flags` – GPT status flag mask (see `gpt_status_flag_t` for bit definition).

FSL_GPT_DRIVER_VERSION

```
enum _gpt_clock_source
```

List of clock sources.

Note: Actual number of clock sources is SoC dependent

Values:

enumerator `kGPT_ClockSource_Off`

GPT Clock Source Off.

enumerator `kGPT_ClockSource_Periph`

GPT Clock Source from Peripheral Clock.

enumerator `kGPT_ClockSource_HighFreq`

GPT Clock Source from High Frequency Reference Clock.

enumerator `kGPT_ClockSource_Ext`

GPT Clock Source from external pin.

enumerator `kGPT_ClockSource_LowFreq`

GPT Clock Source from Low Frequency Reference Clock.

enumerator `kGPT_ClockSource_Osc`

GPT Clock Source from Crystal oscillator.

```
enum _gpt_input_capture_channel
```

List of input capture channel number.

Values:

enumerator `kGPT_InputCapture_Channel1`

GPT Input Capture Channel1.

enumerator `kGPT_InputCapture_Channel2`

GPT Input Capture Channel2.

enum _gpt_input_operation_mode

List of input capture operation mode.

Values:

enumerator kGPT_InputOperation_Disabled

Don't capture.

enumerator kGPT_InputOperation_RiseEdge

Capture on rising edge of input pin.

enumerator kGPT_InputOperation_FallEdge

Capture on falling edge of input pin.

enumerator kGPT_InputOperation_BothEdge

Capture on both edges of input pin.

enum _gpt_output_compare_channel

List of output compare channel number.

Values:

enumerator kGPT_OutputCompare_Channel1

Output Compare Channel1.

enumerator kGPT_OutputCompare_Channel2

Output Compare Channel2.

enumerator kGPT_OutputCompare_Channel3

Output Compare Channel3.

enum _gpt_output_operation_mode

List of output compare operation mode.

Values:

enumerator kGPT_OutputOperation_Disconnected

Don't change output pin.

enumerator kGPT_OutputOperation_Toggle

Toggle output pin.

enumerator kGPT_OutputOperation_Clear

Set output pin low.

enumerator kGPT_OutputOperation_Set

Set output pin high.

enumerator kGPT_OutputOperation_Activelow

Generate a active low pulse on output pin.

enum _gpt_interrupt_enable

List of GPT interrupts.

Values:

enumerator kGPT_OutputCompare1InterruptEnable

Output Compare Channel1 interrupt enable

enumerator kGPT_OutputCompare2InterruptEnable

Output Compare Channel2 interrupt enable

enumerator kGPT_OutputCompare3InterruptEnable

Output Compare Channel3 interrupt enable

enumerator kGPT_InputCapture1InterruptEnable
Input Capture Channel1 interrupt enable

enumerator kGPT_InputCapture2InterruptEnable
Input Capture Channel1 interrupt enable

enumerator kGPT_RollOverFlagInterruptEnable
Counter rolled over interrupt enable

enum `_gpt_status_flag`
Status flag.

Values:

enumerator kGPT_OutputCompare1Flag
Output compare channel 1 event.

enumerator kGPT_OutputCompare2Flag
Output compare channel 2 event.

enumerator kGPT_OutputCompare3Flag
Output compare channel 3 event.

enumerator kGPT_InputCapture1Flag
Input Capture channel 1 event.

enumerator kGPT_InputCapture2Flag
Input Capture channel 2 event.

enumerator kGPT_RollOverFlag
Counter reaches maximum value and rolled over to 0 event.

typedef enum `_gpt_clock_source` `gpt_clock_source_t`
List of clock sources.

Note: Actual number of clock sources is SoC dependent

typedef enum `_gpt_input_capture_channel` `gpt_input_capture_channel_t`
List of input capture channel number.

typedef enum `_gpt_input_operation_mode` `gpt_input_operation_mode_t`
List of input capture operation mode.

typedef enum `_gpt_output_compare_channel` `gpt_output_compare_channel_t`
List of output compare channel number.

typedef enum `_gpt_output_operation_mode` `gpt_output_operation_mode_t`
List of output compare operation mode.

typedef enum `_gpt_interrupt_enable` `gpt_interrupt_enable_t`
List of GPT interrupts.

typedef enum `_gpt_status_flag` `gpt_status_flag_t`
Status flag.

typedef struct `_gpt_init_config` `gpt_config_t`
Structure to configure the running mode.

struct `_gpt_init_config`
#include <fsl_gpt.h> Structure to configure the running mode.

Public Members

gpt_clock_source_t clockSource

clock source for GPT module.

uint32_t divider

clock divider (prescaler+1) from clock source to counter.

bool enableFreeRun

true: FreeRun mode, false: Restart mode.

bool enableRunInWait

GPT enabled in wait mode.

bool enableRunInStop

GPT enabled in stop mode.

bool enableRunInDoze

GPT enabled in doze mode.

bool enableRunInDbg

GPT enabled in debug mode.

bool enableMode

true: counter reset to 0 when enabled; false: counter retain its value when enabled.

2.39 IOMUXC: IOMUX Controller

enum __iomuxc_gpr_mode

Values:

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_GlobalInterruptRequest

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_ENET1RefClkMode

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_ENET2RefClkMode

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_ENET1TxClkOutputDir

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_ENET2TxClkOutputDir

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_SAI1MClkOutputDir

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_SAI2MClkOutputDir

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_SAI3MClkOutputDir

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_ExcMonitorSlavErrResponse

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_ENETIpgClkOn

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_AHBClockEnable

enum __iomuxc_gpr_saimclk

Values:

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_SAI1MClk1Sel

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_SAI1MClk2Sel

enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_SAI1MClk3Sel


```
    enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_SAI2MClk3Sel
    enumerator kIOMUXC_GPR_SAI3MClk3Sel
enum _iomuxc_mqs_pwm_oversample_rate
    Values:
    enumerator kIOMUXC_MqsPwmOverSampleRate32
    enumerator kIOMUXC_MqsPwmOverSampleRate64
typedef enum _iomuxc_gpr_mode iomuxc_gpr_mode_t
typedef enum _iomuxc_gpr_saimclk iomuxc_gpr_saimclk_t
typedef enum _iomuxc_mqs_pwm_oversample_rate iomuxc_mqs_pwm_oversample_rate_t
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_00_SEMC_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_00_FLEXPWM4_PWMA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_00_LPSPI2_SCK
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_00_XBAR1_XBAR_IN02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_00_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_00_GPIO4_IO00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_01_SEMC_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_01_FLEXPWM4_PWMB00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_01_LPSPI2_PCS0
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_01_XBAR1_IN03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_01_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_01_GPIO4_IO01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_02_SEMC_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_02_FLEXPWM4_PWMA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_02_LPSPI2_SDO
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_02_XBAR1_INOUT04
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_02_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_02_GPIO4_IO02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_03_SEMC_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_03_FLEXPWM4_PWMB01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_03_LPSPI2_SDI
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_03_XBAR1_INOUT05
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_03_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_03_GPIO4_IO03
```

IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_04_SEMC_DATA04
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_04_FLEXPWM4_PWMA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_04_SAI2_TX_DATA
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_04_XBAR1_INOUT06
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_04_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO04
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_04_GPIO4_IO04
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_05_SEMC_DATA05
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_05_FLEXPWM4_PWMB02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_05_SAI2_TX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_05_XBAR1_INOUT07
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_05_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO05
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_05_GPIO4_IO05
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_06_SEMC_DATA06
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_06_FLEXPWM2_PWMA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_06_SAI2_TX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_06_XBAR1_INOUT08
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_06_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO06
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_06_GPIO4_IO06
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_07_SEMC_DATA07
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_07_FLEXPWM2_PWMB00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_07_SAI2_MCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_07_XBAR1_INOUT09
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_07_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO07
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_07_GPIO4_IO07
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_08_SEMC_DM00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_08_FLEXPWM2_PWMA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_08_SAI2_RX_DATA
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_08_XBAR1_INOUT17
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_08_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO08
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_08_GPIO4_IO08
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_09_SEMC_ADDR00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_09_FLEXPWM2_PWMB01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_09_SAI2_RX_SYNC

IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_09_FLEXCAN2_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_09_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO09
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_09_GPIO4_IO09
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_10_SEMC_ADDR01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_10_FLEXPWM2_PWMA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_10_SAI2_RX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_10_FLEXCAN2_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_10_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO10
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_10_GPIO4_IO10
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_11_SEMC_ADDR02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_11_FLEXPWM2_PWMB02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_11_LPI2C4_SDA
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_11_USDHC2_RESET_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_11_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO11
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_11_GPIO4_IO11
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_12_SEMC_ADDR03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_12_XBAR1_IN24
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_12_LPI2C4_SCL
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_12_USDHC1_WP
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_12_FLEXPWM1_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_12_GPIO4_IO12
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_13_SEMC_ADDR04
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_13_XBAR1_IN25
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_13_LPUART3_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_13_MQS_RIGHT
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_13_FLEXPWM1_PWMB03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_13_GPIO4_IO13
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_14_SEMC_ADDR05
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_14_XBAR1_INOUT19
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_14_LPUART3_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_14_MQS_LEFT
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_14_LPSPI2_PCS1
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_14_GPIO4_IO14

IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_15_SEMC_ADDR06
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_15_XBAR1_IN20
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_15_LPUART3_CTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_15_SPDIF_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_15_QTIMER3_TIMER0
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_15_GPIO4_IO15
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_16_SEMC_ADDR07
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_16_XBAR1_IN21
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_16_LPUART3_RTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_16_SPDIF_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_16_QTIMER3_TIMER1
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_16_GPIO4_IO16
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_17_SEMC_ADDR08
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_17_FLEXPWM4_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_17_LPUART4_CTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_17_FLEXCAN1_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_17_QTIMER3_TIMER2
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_17_GPIO4_IO17
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_18_SEMC_ADDR09
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_18_FLEXPWM4_PWMB03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_18_LPUART4_RTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_18_FLEXCAN1_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_18_QTIMER3_TIMER3
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_18_GPIO4_IO18
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_18_SNVS_VIO_5_CTL
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_19_SEMC_ADDR11
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_19_FLEXPWM2_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_19_LPUART4_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_19_ENET_RDATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_19_QTIMER2_TIMER0
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_19_GPIO4_IO19
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_19_SNVS_VIO_5
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_20_SEMC_ADDR12

IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_20_FLEXPWM2_PWMB03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_20_LPUART4_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_20_ENET_RDATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_20_QTIMER2_TIMER1
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_20_GPIO4_IO20
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_21_SEMC_BA0
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_21_FLEXPWM3_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_21_LPI2C3_SDA
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_21_ENET_TDATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_21_QTIMER2_TIMER2
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_21_GPIO4_IO21
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_22_SEMC_BA1
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_22_FLEXPWM3_PWMB03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_22_LPI2C3_SCL
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_22_ENET_TDATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_22_QTIMER2_TIMER3
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_22_GPIO4_IO22
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_23_SEMC_ADDR10
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_23_FLEXPWM1_PWMA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_23_LPUART5_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_23_ENET_RX_EN
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_23_GPT1_CAPTURE2
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_23_GPIO4_IO23
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_24_SEMC_CAS
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_24_FLEXPWM1_PWMB00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_24_LPUART5_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_24_ENET_TX_EN
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_24_GPT1_CAPTURE1
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_24_GPIO4_IO24
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_25_SEMC_RAS
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_25_FLEXPWM1_PWMA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_25_LPUART6_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_25_ENET_TX_CLK

IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_25_ENET_REF_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_25_GPIO4_IO25
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_26_SEMC_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_26_FLEXPWM1_PWMB01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_26_LPUART6_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_26_ENET_RX_ER
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_26_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO12
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_26_GPIO4_IO26
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_27_SEMC_CKE
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_27_FLEXPWM1_PWMA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_27_LPUART5_RTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_27_LPSPI1_SCK
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_27_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO13
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_27_GPIO4_IO27
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_28_SEMC_WE
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_28_FLEXPWM1_PWMB02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_28_LPUART5_CTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_28_LPSPI1_SDO
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_28_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO14
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_28_GPIO4_IO28
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_29_SEMC_CS0
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_29_FLEXPWM3_PWMA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_29_LPUART6_RTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_29_LPSPI1_SDI
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_29_FLEXIO1_FLEXIO15
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_29_GPIO4_IO29
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_30_SEMC_DATA08
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_30_FLEXPWM3_PWMB00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_30_LPUART6_CTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_30_LPSPI1_PCS0
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_30_CSI_DATA23
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_30_GPIO4_IO30
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_30_ENET2_TDATA00

IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_31_SEMC_DATA09
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_31_FLEXPWM3_PWMA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_31_LPUART7_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_31_LPSPI1_PCS1
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_31_CSI_DATA22
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_31_GPIO4_IO31
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_31_ENET2_TDATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_32_SEMC_DATA10
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_32_FLEXPWM3_PWMB01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_32_LPUART7_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_32_CCM_PMIC_RDY
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_32_CSI_DATA21
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_32_GPIO3_IO18
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_32_ENET2_TX_EN
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_33_SEMC_DATA11
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_33_FLEXPWM3_PWMA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_33_USDHC1_RESET_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_33_SAI3_RX_DATA
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_33_CSI_DATA20
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_33_GPIO3_IO19
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_33_ENET2_TX_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_33_ENET2_REF_CLK2
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_34_SEMC_DATA12
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_34_FLEXPWM3_PWMB02
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_34_USDHC1_VSELECT
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_34_SAI3_RX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_34_CSI_DATA19
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_34_GPIO3_IO20
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_34_ENET2_RX_ER
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_35_SEMC_DATA13
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_35_XBAR1_INOUT18
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_35_GPT1_COMPARE1
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_35_SAI3_RX_BCLK

IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_35_CSI_DATA18
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_35_GPIO3_IO21
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_35_USDHC1_CD_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_35_ENET2_RDATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_36_SEMC_DATA14
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_36_XBAR1_IN22
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_36_GPT1_COMPARE2
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_36_SAI3_TX_DATA
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_36_CSI_DATA17
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_36_GPIO3_IO22
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_36_USDHC1_WP
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_36_ENET2_RDATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_36_FLEXCAN3_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_37_SEMC_DATA15
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_37_XBAR1_IN23
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_37_GPT1_COMPARE3
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_37_SAI3_MCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_37_CSI_DATA16
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_37_GPIO3_IO23
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_37_USDHC2_WP
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_37_ENET2_RX_EN
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_37_FLEXCAN3_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_38_SEMC_DM01
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_38_FLEXPWM1_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_38_LPUART8_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_38_SAI3_TX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_38_CSI_FIELD
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_38_GPIO3_IO24
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_38_USDHC2_VSELECT
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_38_ENET2_MDC
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_39_SEMC_DQS
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_39_FLEXPWM1_PWMB03
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_39_LPUART8_RX

IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_39_SAI3_TX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_39_WDOG1_WDOG_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_39_GPIO3_IO25
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_39_USDHC2_CD_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_39_ENET2_MDIO
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_39_SEMC_DQS4
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_40_SEMC_RDY
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_40_GPT2_CAPTURE2
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_40_LPSPI1_PCS2
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_40_USB_OTG2_OC
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_40_ENET_MDC
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_40_GPIO3_IO26
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_40_USDHC2_RESET_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_40_SEMC_CLK5
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_41_SEMC_CSX00
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_41_GPT2_CAPTURE1
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_41_LPSPI1_PCS3
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_41_USB_OTG2_PWR
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_41_ENET_MDIO
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_41_GPIO3_IO27
IOMUXC_GPIO_EMC_41_USDHC1_VSELECT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_00_FLEXPWM2_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_00_XBAR1_INOUT14
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_00_REF_CLK_32K
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_00_USB_OTG2_ID
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_00_LPI2C1_SCLS
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_00_GPIO1_IO00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_00_USDHC1_RESET_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_00_LPSPI3_SCK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_01_FLEXPWM2_PWMB03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_01_XBAR1_INOUT15
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_01_REF_CLK_24M
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_01_USB_OTG1_ID

IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_01_LPI2C1_SDAS
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_01_GPIO1_IO01
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_01_EWM_OUT_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_01_LPSPI3_SDO
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_02_FLEXCAN2_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_02_XBAR1_INOUT16
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_02_LPUART6_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_02_USB_OTG1_PWR
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_02_FLEXPWM1_PWMX00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_02_GPIO1_IO02
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_02_LPI2C1_HREQ
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_02_LPSPI3_SDI
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_03_FLEXCAN2_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_03_XBAR1_INOUT17
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_03_LPUART6_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_03_USB_OTG1_OC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_03_FLEXPWM1_PWMX01
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_03_GPIO1_IO03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_03_REF_CLK_24M
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_03_LPSPI3_PCS0
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_04_SRC_BOOT_MODE00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_04_MQS_RIGHT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_04_ENET_TX_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_04_SAI2_TX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_04_CSI_DATA09
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_04_GPIO1_IO04
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_04_PIT_TRIGGER00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_04_LPSPI3_PCS1
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_05_SRC_BOOT_MODE01
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_05_MQS_LEFT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_05_ENET_TX_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_05_SAI2_TX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_05_CSI_DATA08

IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_05_GPIO1_IO05
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_05_XBAR1_INOUT17
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_05_LPSPI3_PCS2
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_06_JTAG_TMS
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_06_GPT2_COMPARE1
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_06_ENET_RX_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_06_SAI2_RX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_06_CSI_DATA07
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_06_GPIO1_IO06
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_06_XBAR1_INOUT18
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_06_LPSPI3_PCS3
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_07_JTAG_TCK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_07_GPT2_COMPARE2
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_07_ENET_TX_ER
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_07_SAI2_RX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_07_CSI_DATA06
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_07_GPIO1_IO07
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_07_XBAR1_INOUT19
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_07_ENET_1588_EVENT3_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_08_JTAG_MOD
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_08_GPT2_COMPARE3
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_08_ENET_RX_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_08_SAI2_RX_DATA
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_08_CSI_DATA05
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_08_GPIO1_IO08
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_08_XBAR1_IN20
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_08_ENET_1588_EVENT3_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_09_JTAG_TDI
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_09_FLEXPWM2_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_09_ENET_RX_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_09_SAI2_TX_DATA
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_09_CSI_DATA04
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_09_GPIO1_IO09

IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_09_XBAR1_IN21
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_09_GPT2_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_09_SEMC_DQS4
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_10_JTAG_TDO
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_10_FLEXPWM1_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_10_ENET_CRS
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_10_SAI2_MCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_10_CSI_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_10_GPIO1_IO10
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_10_XBAR1_IN22
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_10_ENET_1588_EVENT0_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_10_FLEXCAN3_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_10_ARM_TRACE_SWO
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_11_JTAG_TRSTB
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_11_FLEXPWM1_PWMB03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_11_ENET_COL
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_11_WDOG1_WDOG_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_11_CSI_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_11_GPIO1_IO11
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_11_XBAR1_IN23
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_11_ENET_1588_EVENT0_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_11_FLEXCAN3_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_11_SEMC_CLK6
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_12_LPI2C4_SCL
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_12_CCM_PMIC_READY
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_12_LPUART1_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_12_WDOG2_WDOG_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_12_FLEXPWM1_PWMX02
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_12_GPIO1_IO12
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_12_ENET_1588_EVENT1_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_12_NMI_GLUE_NMI
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_13_LPI2C4_SDA
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_13_GPT1_CLK

IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_13_LPUART1_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_13_EWM_OUT_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_13_FLEXPWM1_PWMX03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_13_GPIO1_IO13
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_13_ENET_1588_EVENT1_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_13_REF_CLK_24M
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_14_USB_OTG2_OC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_14_XBAR1_IN24
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_14_LPUART1_CTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_14_ENET_1588_EVENT0_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_14_CSI_VSYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_14_GPIO1_IO14
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_14_FLEXCAN2_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_14_FLEXCAN3_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_15_USB_OTG2_PWR
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_15_XBAR1_IN25
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_15_LPUART1_RTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_15_ENET_1588_EVENT0_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_15_CSI_HSYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_15_GPIO1_IO15
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_15_FLEXCAN2_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_15_WDOG1_WDOG_RST_B_DEB
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B0_15_FLEXCAN3_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_00_USB_OTG2_ID
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_00_QTIMER3_TIMER0
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_00_LPUART2_CTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_00_LPI2C1_SCL
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_00_WDOG1_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_00_GPIO1_IO16
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_00_USDHC1_WP
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_00_KPP_ROW07
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_00_ENET2_1588_EVENT0_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_00_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO00

IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_01_USB_OTG1_PWR
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_01_QTIMER3_TIMER1
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_01_LPUART2_RTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_01_LPI2C1_SDA
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_01_CCM_PMIC_READY
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_01_GPIO1_IO17
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_01_USDHC1_VSELECT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_01_KPP_COL07
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_01_ENET2_1588_EVENT0_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_01_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO01
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_02_USB_OTG1_ID
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_02_QTIMER3_TIMER2
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_02_LPUART2_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_02_SPDIF_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_02_ENET_1588_EVENT2_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_02_GPIO1_IO18
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_02_USDHC1_CD_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_02_KPP_ROW06
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_02_GPT2_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_02_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO02
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_03_USB_OTG1_OC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_03_QTIMER3_TIMER3
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_03_LPUART2_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_03_SPDIF_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_03_ENET_1588_EVENT2_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_03_GPIO1_IO19
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_03_USDHC2_CD_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_03_KPP_COL06
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_03_GPT2_CAPTURE1
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_03_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_04_FLEXSPIB_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_04_ENET_MDC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_04_LPUART3_CTS_B

IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_04_SPDIF_SR_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_04_CSI_PIXCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_04_GPIO1_IO20
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_04_USDHC2_DATA0
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_04_KPP_ROW05
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_04_GPT2_CAPTURE2
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_04_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO04
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_05_FLEXSPIB_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_05_ENET_MDIO
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_05_LPUART3_RTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_05_SPDIF_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_05_CSI_MCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_05_GPIO1_IO21
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_05_USDHC2_DATA1
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_05_KPP_COL05
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_05_GPT2_COMPARE1
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_05_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO05
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_06_FLEXSPIB_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_06_LPI2C3_SDA
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_06_LPUART3_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_06_SPDIF_LOCK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_06_CSI_VSYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_06_GPIO1_IO22
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_06_USDHC2_DATA2
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_06_KPP_ROW04
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_06_GPT2_COMPARE2
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_06_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO06
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_07_FLEXSPIB_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_07_LPI2C3_SCL
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_07_LPUART3_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_07_SPDIF_EXT_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_07_CSI_HSYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_07_GPIO1_IO23

IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_07_USDHC2_DATA3
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_07_KPP_COL04
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_07_GPT2_COMPARE3
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_07_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO07
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_08_FLEXSPIA_SS1_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_08_FLEXPWM4_PWMA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_08_FLEXCAN1_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_08_CCM_PMIC_READY
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_08_CSI_DATA09
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_08_GPIO1_IO24
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_08_USDHC2_CMD
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_08_KPP_ROW03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_08_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO08
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_09_FLEXSPIA_DQS
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_09_FLEXPWM4_PWMA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_09_FLEXCAN1_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_09_SAI1_MCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_09_CSI_DATA08
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_09_GPIO1_IO25
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_09_USDHC2_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_09_KPP_COL03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_09_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO09
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_10_FLEXSPIA_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_10_WDOG1_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_10_LPUART8_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_10_SAI1_RX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_10_CSI_DATA07
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_10_GPIO1_IO26
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_10_USDHC2_WP
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_10_KPP_ROW02
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_10_ENET2_1588_EVENT1_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_10_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO10
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_11_FLEXSPIA_DATA02

IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_11_EWM_OUT_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_11_LPUART8_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_11_SAI1_RX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_11_CSI_DATA06
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_11_GPIO1_IO27
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_11_USDHC2_RESET_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_11_KPP_COL02
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_11_ENET2_1588_EVENT1_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_11_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO11
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_12_FLEXSPIA_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_12_ACMP_OUT00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_12_LPSPI3_PCS0
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_12_SAI1_RX_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_12_CSI_DATA05
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_12_GPIO1_IO28
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_12_USDHC2_DATA4
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_12_KPP_ROW01
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_12_ENET2_1588_EVENT2_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_12_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO12
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_13_FLEXSPIA_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_13_ACMP_OUT01
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_13_LPSPI3_SDI
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_13_SAI1_TX_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_13_CSI_DATA04
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_13_GPIO1_IO29
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_13_USDHC2_DATA5
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_13_KPP_COL01
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_13_ENET2_1588_EVENT2_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_13_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO13
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_14_FLEXSPIA_SCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_14_ACMP_OUT02
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_14_LPSPI3_SDO
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_14_SAI1_TX_BCLK

IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_14_CSI_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_14_GPIO1_IO30
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_14_USDHC2_DATA6
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_14_KPP_ROW00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_14_ENET2_1588_EVENT3_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_14_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO14
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_15_FLEXSPIA_SS0_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_15_ACMP_OUT03
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_15_LPSPI3_SCK
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_15_SAI1_TX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_15_CSI_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_15_GPIO1_IO31
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_15_USDHC2_DATA7
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_15_KPP_COL00
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_15_ENET2_1588_EVENT3_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_AD_B1_15_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO15
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_00_LCD_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_00_QTIMER1_TIMER0
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_00_MQS_RIGHT
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_00_LPSPI4_PCS0
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_00_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_00_GPIO2_IO00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_00_SEMC_CSX01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_00_ENET2_MDC
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_01_LCD_ENABLE
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_01_QTIMER1_TIMER1
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_01_MQS_LEFT
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_01_LPSPI4_SDI
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_01_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_01_GPIO2_IO01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_01_SEMC_CSX02
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_01_ENET2_MDIO
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_02_LCD_HSYNC

IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_02_QTIMER1_TIMER2
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_02_FLEXCAN1_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_02_LPSPI4_SDO
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_02_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO02
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_02_GPIO2_IO02
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_02_SEMC_CSX03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_02_ENET2_1588_EVENT0_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_03_LCD_VSYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_03_QTIMER2_TIMER0
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_03_FLEXCAN1_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_03_LPSPI4_SCK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_03_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_03_GPIO2_IO03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_03_WDOG2_RESET_B_DEB
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_03_ENET2_1588_EVENT0_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_04_LCD_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_04_QTIMER2_TIMER1
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_04_LPI2C2_SCL
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_04_ARM_TRACE0
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_04_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO04
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_04_GPIO2_IO04
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_04_SRC_BOOT_CFG00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_04_ENET2_TDATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_05_LCD_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_05_QTIMER2_TIMER2
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_05_LPI2C2_SDA
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_05_ARM_TRACE1
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_05_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO05
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_05_GPIO2_IO05
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_05_SRC_BOOT_CFG01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_05_ENET2_TDATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_06_LCD_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_06_QTIMER3_TIMER0

IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_06_FLEXPWM2_PWMA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_06_ARM_TRACE2
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_06_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO06
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_06_GPIO2_IO06
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_06_SRC_BOOT_CFG02
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_06_ENET2_RX_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_07_LCD_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_07_QTIMER3_TIMER1
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_07_FLEXPWM2_PWMB00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_07_ARM_TRACE3
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_07_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO07
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_07_GPIO2_IO07
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_07_SRC_BOOT_CFG03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_07_ENET2_TX_ER
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_08_LCD_DATA04
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_08_QTIMER3_TIMER2
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_08_FLEXPWM2_PWMA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_08_LPUART3_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_08_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO08
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_08_GPIO2_IO08
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_08_SRC_BOOT_CFG04
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_08_ENET2_RDATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_09_LCD_DATA05
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_09_QTIMER4_TIMER0
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_09_FLEXPWM2_PWMB01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_09_LPUART3_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_09_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO09
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_09_GPIO2_IO09
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_09_SRC_BOOT_CFG05
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_09_ENET2_RDATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_10_LCD_DATA06
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_10_QTIMER4_TIMER1
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_10_FLEXPWM2_PWMA02

IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_10_SAI1_TX_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_10_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO10
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_10_GPIO2_IO10
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_10_SRC_BOOT_CFG06
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_10_ENET2_CRS
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_11_LCD_DATA07
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_11_QTIMER4_TIMER2
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_11_FLEXPWM2_PWMB02
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_11_SAI1_TX_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_11_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO11
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_11_GPIO2_IO11
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_11_SRC_BOOT_CFG07
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_11_ENET2_COL
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_12_LCD_DATA08
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_12_XBAR1_INOUT10
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_12_ARM_TRACE_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_12_SAI1_TX_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_12_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO12
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_12_GPIO2_IO12
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_12_SRC_BOOT_CFG08
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_12_ENET2_TDATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_13_LCD_DATA09
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_13_XBAR1_INOUT11
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_13_ARM_TRACE_SWO
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_13_SAI1_MCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_13_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO13
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_13_GPIO2_IO13
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_13_SRC_BOOT_CFG09
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_13_ENET2_TDATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_14_LCD_DATA10
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_14_XBAR1_INOUT12
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_14_ARM_TXEV
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_14_SAI1_RX_SYNC

IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_14_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO14
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_14_GPIO2_IO14
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_14_SRC_BOOT_CFG10
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_14_ENET2_TX_EN
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_15_LCD_DATA11
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_15_XBAR1_INOUT13
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_15_ARM_RXEV
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_15_SAI1_RX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_15_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO15
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_15_GPIO2_IO15
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_15_SRC_BOOT_CFG11
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_15_ENET2_TX_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B0_15_ENET2_REF_CLK2
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_00_LCD_DATA12
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_00_XBAR1_INOUT14
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_00_LPUART4_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_00_SAI1_RX_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_00_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO16
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_00_GPIO2_IO16
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_00_FLEXPWM1_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_00_ENET2_RX_ER
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_00_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO16
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_01_LCD_DATA13
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_01_XBAR1_INOUT15
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_01_LPUART4_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_01_SAI1_TX_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_01_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO17
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_01_GPIO2_IO17
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_01_FLEXPWM1_PWMB03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_01_ENET2_RDATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_01_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO17
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_02_LCD_DATA14
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_02_XBAR1_INOUT16

IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_02_LPSPI4_PCS2
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_02_SAI1_TX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_02_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO18
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_02_GPIO2_IO18
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_02_FLEXPWM2_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_02_ENET2_RDATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_02_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO18
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_03_LCD_DATA15
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_03_XBAR1_INOUT17
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_03_LPSPI4_PCS1
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_03_SAI1_TX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_03_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO19
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_03_GPIO2_IO19
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_03_FLEXPWM2_PWMB03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_03_ENET2_RX_EN
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_03_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO19
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_04_LCD_DATA16
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_04_LPSPI4_PCS0
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_04_CSI_DATA15
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_04_ENET_RX_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_04_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO20
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_04_GPIO2_IO20
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_04_GPT1_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_04_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO20
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_05_LCD_DATA17
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_05_LPSPI4_SDI
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_05_CSI_DATA14
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_05_ENET_RX_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_05_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO21
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_05_GPIO2_IO21
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_05_GPT1_CAPTURE1
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_05_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO21
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_06_LCD_DATA18

IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_06_LPSPI4_SDO
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_06_CSI_DATA13
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_06_ENET_RX_EN
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_06_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO22
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_06_GPIO2_IO22
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_06_GPT1_CAPTURE2
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_06_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO22
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_07_LCD_DATA19
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_07_LPSPI4_SCK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_07_CSI_DATA12
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_07_ENET_TX_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_07_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO23
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_07_GPIO2_IO23
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_07_GPT1_COMPARE1
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_07_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO23
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_08_LCD_DATA20
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_08_QTIMER1_TIMER3
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_08_CSI_DATA11
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_08_ENET_TX_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_08_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO24
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_08_GPIO2_IO24
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_08_FLEXCAN2_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_08_GPT1_COMPARE2
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_08_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO24
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_09_LCD_DATA21
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_09_QTIMER2_TIMER3
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_09_CSI_DATA10
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_09_ENET_TX_EN
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_09_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO25
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_09_GPIO2_IO25
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_09_FLEXCAN2_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_09_GPT1_COMPARE3
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_09_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO25

IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_10_LCD_DATA22
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_10_QTIMER3_TIMER3
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_10_CSI_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_10_ENET_TX_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_10_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO26
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_10_GPIO2_IO26
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_10_ENET_REF_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_10_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO26
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_11_LCD_DATA23
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_11_QTIMER4_TIMER3
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_11_CSI_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_11_ENET_RX_ER
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_11_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO27
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_11_GPIO2_IO27
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_11_LPSPI4_PCS3
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_11_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO27
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_12_LPUART5_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_12_CSI_PIXCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_12_ENET_1588_EVENT0_IN
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_12_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO28
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_12_GPIO2_IO28
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_12_USDHC1_CD_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_12_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO28
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_13_WDOG1_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_13_LPUART5_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_13_CSI_VSYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_13_ENET_1588_EVENT0_OUT
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_13_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO29
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_13_GPIO2_IO29
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_13_USDHC1_WP
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_13_SEMC_DQS4
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_13_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO29
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_14_ENET_MDC

IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_14_FLEXPWM4_PWMA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_14_CSI_HSYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_14_XBAR1_IN02
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_14_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO30
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_14_GPIO2_IO30
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_14_USDHC1_VSELECT
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_14_ENET2_TDATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_14_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO30
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_15_ENET_MDIO
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_15_FLEXPWM4_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_15_CSI_MCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_15_XBAR1_IN03
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_15_FLEXIO2_FLEXIO31
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_15_GPIO2_IO31
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_15_USDHC1_RESET_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_15_ENET2_TDATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_B1_15_FLEXIO3_FLEXIO31
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_00_USDHC1_CMD
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_00_FLEXPWM1_PWMA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_00_LPI2C3_SCL
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_00_XBAR1_INOUT04
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_00_LPSPI1_SCK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_00_GPIO3_IO12
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_00_FLEXSPIA_SS1_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_00_ENET2_TX_EN
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_00_SEMC_DQS4
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_01_USDHC1_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_01_FLEXPWM1_PWMB00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_01_LPI2C3_SDA
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_01_XBAR1_INOUT05
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_01_LPSPI1_PCS0
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_01_GPIO3_IO13
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_01_FLEXSPIB_SS1_B

IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_01_ENET2_TX_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_01_ENET2_REF_CLK2
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_02_USDHC1_DATA0
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_02_FLEXPWM1_PWMA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_02_LPUART8_CTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_02_XBAR1_INOUT06
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_02_LPSPI1_SDO
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_02_GPIO3_IO14
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_02_ENET2_RX_ER
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_02_SEMC_CLK5
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_03_USDHC1_DATA1
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_03_FLEXPWM1_PWMB01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_03_LPUART8_RTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_03_XBAR1_INOUT07
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_03_LPSPI1_SDI
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_03_GPIO3_IO15
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_03_ENET2_RDATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_03_SEMC_CLK6
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_04_USDHC1_DATA2
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_04_FLEXPWM1_PWMA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_04_LPUART8_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_04_XBAR1_INOUT08
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_04_FLEXSPIB_SS0_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_04_GPIO3_IO16
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_04_CCM_CLKO1
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_04_ENET2_RDATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_05_USDHC1_DATA3
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_05_FLEXPWM1_PWMB02
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_05_LPUART8_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_05_XBAR1_INOUT09
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_05_FLEXSPIB_DQS
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_05_GPIO3_IO17
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_05_CCM_CLKO2

IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B0_05_ENET2_RX_EN
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_00_USDHC2_DATA3
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_00_FLEXSPIB_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_00_FLEXPWM1_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_00_SAI1_TX_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_00_LPUART4_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_00_GPIO3_IO00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_00_SAI3_RX_DATA
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_01_USDHC2_DATA2
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_01_FLEXSPIB_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_01_FLEXPWM1_PWMB03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_01_SAI1_TX_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_01_LPUART4_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_01_GPIO3_IO01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_01_SAI3_TX_DATA
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_02_USDHC2_DATA1
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_02_FLEXSPIB_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_02_FLEXPWM2_PWMA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_02_SAI1_TX_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_02_FLEXCAN1_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_02_GPIO3_IO02
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_02_CCM_WAIT
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_02_SAI3_TX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_03_USDHC2_DATA0
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_03_FLEXSPIB_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_03_FLEXPWM2_PWMB03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_03_SAI1_MCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_03_FLEXCAN1_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_03_GPIO3_IO03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_03_CCM_PMIC_READY
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_03_SAI3_TX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_04_USDHC2_CLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_04_FLEXSPIB_SCLK

IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_04_LPI2C1_SCL
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_04_SAI1_RX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_04_FLEXSPIA_SS1_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_04_GPIO3_IO04
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_04_CCM_STOP
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_04_SAI3_MCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_05_USDHC2_CMD
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_05_FLEXSPIA_DQS
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_05_LPI2C1_SDA
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_05_SAI1_RX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_05_FLEXSPIB_SS0_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_05_GPIO3_IO05
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_05_SAI3_RX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_06_USDHC2_RESET_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_06_FLEXSPIA_SS0_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_06_LPUART7_CTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_06_SAI1_RX_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_06_LPSPI2_PCS0
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_06_GPIO3_IO06
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_06_SAI3_RX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_07_SEMC_CSX01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_07_FLEXSPIA_SCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_07_LPUART7_RTS_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_07_SAI1_TX_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_07_LPSPI2_SCK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_07_GPIO3_IO07
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_08_USDHC2_DATA4
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_08_FLEXSPIA_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_08_LPUART7_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_08_SAI1_TX_BCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_08_LPSPI2_SD0
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_08_GPIO3_IO08
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_08_SEMC_CSX02

IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_09_USDHC2_DATA5
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_09_FLEXSPIA_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_09_LPUART7_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_09_SAI1_TX_SYNC
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_09_LPSPI2_SDI
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_09_GPIO3_IO09
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_10_USDHC2_DATA6
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_10_FLEXSPIA_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_10_LPUART2_RX
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_10_LPI2C2_SDA
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_10_LPSPI2_PCS2
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_10_GPIO3_IO10
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_11_USDHC2_DATA7
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_11_FLEXSPIA_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_11_LPUART2_TX
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_11_LPI2C2_SCL
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_11_LPSPI2_PCS3
IOMUXC_GPIO_SD_B1_11_GPIO3_IO11
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_01_FLEXSPI2_B_SCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_01_GPIO10_IO01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_02_FLEXSPI2_A_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_02_GPIO10_IO02
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_03_FLEXSPI2_B_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_03_GPIO10_IO03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_04_FLEXSPI2_B_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_04_GPIO10_IO04
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_05_FLEXSPI2_A_SS0_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_05_GPIO10_IO05
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_06_FLEXSPI2_A_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_06_GPIO10_IO06
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_07_FLEXSPI2_B_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_07_GPIO10_IO07

IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_08_FLEXSPI2_A_SCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_08_GPIO10_IO08
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_09_FLEXSPI2_A_DQS
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_09_GPIO10_IO09
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_10_FLEXSPI2_A_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_10_GPIO10_IO10
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_11_FLEXSPI2_B_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_11_GPIO10_IO11
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_12_FLEXSPI2_A_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_12_GPIO10_IO12
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B0_13
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_00_FLEXSPI2_A_DQS
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_00_GPIO10_IO14
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_01_FLEXSPI2_A_DATA03
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_01_GPIO10_IO15
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_02_FLEXSPI2_A_DATA02
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_02_GPIO10_IO16
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_03_FLEXSPI2_A_DATA01
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_03_GPIO10_IO17
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_04_FLEXSPI2_A_DATA00
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_04_GPIO10_IO18
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_05_FLEXSPI2_A_SCLK
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_05_GPIO10_IO19
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_06_FLEXSPI2_A_SS0_B
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_06_GPIO10_IO20
IOMUXC_GPIO_SPI_B1_07
IOMUXC_SNVS_WAKEUP_GPIO5_IO00
IOMUXC_SNVS_WAKEUP_NMI
IOMUXC_SNVS_PMIC_ON_REQ_SNVS_PMIC_ON_REQ
IOMUXC_SNVS_PMIC_ON_REQ_GPIO5_IO01
IOMUXC_SNVS_PMIC_STBY_REQ_CCM_PMIC_STBY_REQ
IOMUXC_SNVS_PMIC_STBY_REQ_GPIO5_IO02
IOMUXC_SNVS_TEST_MODE

IOMUXC_SNVS_POR_B

IOMUXC_SNVS_ONOFF

IOMUXC_GPR_SAIMCLK_LOWBITMASK

IOMUXC_GPR_SAIMCLK_HIGHBITMASK

```
static inline void IOMUXC_SetPinMux(uint32_t muxRegister, uint32_t muxMode, uint32_t
                                     inputRegister, uint32_t inputDaisy, uint32_t
                                     configRegister, uint32_t inputOnfield)
```

Sets the IOMUXC pin mux mode.

This is an example to set the PTA6 as the lpuart0_tx:

```
IOMUXC_SetPinMux(IOMUXC_PTA6_LPUART0_TX, 0);
```

This is an example to set the PTA0 as GPIOA0:

```
IOMUXC_SetPinMux(IOMUXC_PTA0_GPIOA0, 0);
```

Note: The first five parameters can be filled with the pin function ID macros.

Parameters

- muxRegister – The pin mux register.
- muxMode – The pin mux mode.
- inputRegister – The select input register.
- inputDaisy – The input daisy.
- configRegister – The config register.
- inputOnfield – Software input on field.

```
static inline void IOMUXC_SetPinConfig(uint32_t muxRegister, uint32_t muxMode, uint32_t
                                       inputRegister, uint32_t inputDaisy, uint32_t
                                       configRegister, uint32_t configValue)
```

Sets the IOMUXC pin configuration.

This is an example to set pin configuration for IOMUXC_PTA3_LPI2C0_SCLS:

```
IOMUXC_SetPinConfig(IOMUXC_PTA3_LPI2C0_SCLS,IOMUXC_SW_PAD_CTL_PAD_PUS_
↪MASK|IOMUXC_SW_PAD_CTL_PAD_PUS(2U))
```

Note: The previous five parameters can be filled with the pin function ID macros.

Parameters

- muxRegister – The pin mux register.
- muxMode – The pin mux mode.
- inputRegister – The select input register.
- inputDaisy – The input daisy.
- configRegister – The config register.

- configValue – The pin config value.

static inline void IOMUXC_EnableMode(IOMUXC_GPR_Type *base, uint32_t mode, bool enable)

Sets IOMUXC general configuration for some mode.

Parameters

- base – The IOMUXC GPR base address.
- mode – The mode for setting. the mode is the logical OR of “iomuxc_gpr_mode”
- enable – True enable false disable.

static inline void IOMUXC_SetSaiMClkClockSource(IOMUXC_GPR_Type *base,
iomuxc_gpr_saimclk_t mclk, uint8_t clkSrc)

Sets IOMUXC general configuration for SAI MCLK selection.

Parameters

- base – The IOMUXC GPR base address.
- mclk – The SAI MCLK.
- clkSrc – The clock source. Take refer to register setting details for the clock source in RM.

static inline void IOMUXC_MQSEnterSoftwareReset(IOMUXC_GPR_Type *base, bool enable)

Enters or exit MQS software reset.

Parameters

- base – The IOMUXC GPR base address.
- enable – Enter or exit MQS software reset.

static inline void IOMUXC_MQSEnable(IOMUXC_GPR_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables or disables MQS.

Parameters

- base – The IOMUXC GPR base address.
- enable – Enable or disable the MQS.

static inline void IOMUXC_MQSConfig(IOMUXC_GPR_Type *base,
iomuxc_mqs_pwm_oversample_rate_t rate, uint8_t
divider)

Configure MQS PWM oversampling rate compared with mclk and divider ratio control for mclk from hmclk.

Parameters

- base – The IOMUXC GPR base address.
- rate – The MQS PWM oversampling rate, refer to “iomuxc_mqs_pwm_oversample_rate_t”.
- divider – The divider ratio control for mclk from hmclk. $mclk\ freq = 1 / (divider + 1) * hmclk\ freq$.

FSL_IOMUXC_DRIVER_VERSION

IOMUXC driver version 2.0.3.

FSL_COMPONENT_ID

2.40 KPP: KeyPad Port Driver

void KPP_Init(KPP_Type *base, *kpp_config_t* *configure)

KPP initialize. This function ungates the KPP clock and initializes KPP. This function must be called before calling any other KPP driver functions.

Parameters

- base – KPP peripheral base address.
- configure – The KPP configuration structure pointer.

void KPP_Deinit(KPP_Type *base)

Deinitializes the KPP module and gates the clock. This function gates the KPP clock. As a result, the KPP module doesn't work after calling this function.

Parameters

- base – KPP peripheral base address.

static inline void KPP_EnableInterrupts(KPP_Type *base, uint16_t mask)

Enable the interrupt.

Parameters

- base – KPP peripheral base address.
- mask – KPP interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of the enumeration :: *kpp_interrupt_enable_t*.

static inline void KPP_DisableInterrupts(KPP_Type *base, uint16_t mask)

Disable the interrupt.

Parameters

- base – KPP peripheral base address.
- mask – KPP interrupts to disable. This is a logical OR of the enumeration :: *kpp_interrupt_enable_t*.

static inline uint16_t KPP_GetStatusFlag(KPP_Type *base)

Gets the KPP interrupt event status.

Parameters

- base – KPP peripheral base address.

Returns

The status of the KPP. Application can use the enum type in the "kpp_interrupt_enable_t" to get the right status of the related event.

static inline void KPP_ClearStatusFlag(KPP_Type *base, uint16_t mask)

Clears KPP status flag.

Parameters

- base – KPP peripheral base address.
- mask – KPP mask to be cleared. This is a logical OR of the enumeration :: *kpp_interrupt_enable_t*.

static inline void KPP_SetSynchronizeChain(KPP_Type *base, uint16_t mask)

Set KPP synchronization chain.

Parameters

- base – KPP peripheral base address.

- `mask` – KPP mask to be cleared. This is a logical OR of the enumeration :: `kpp_sync_operation_t`.

`status_t` KPP_keyPressScanning(KPP_Type *base, uint8_t *data, uint32_t clockSrc_Hz)

Keypad press scanning.

This function will scanning all columns and rows. so all scanning data will be stored in the data pointer.

Parameters

- `base` – KPP peripheral base address.
- `data` – KPP key press scanning data. The data buffer should be prepared with length at least equal to `KPP_KEYPAD_COLUMNNUM_MAX * KPP_KEYPAD_ROWNUM_MAX`. the data pointer is recommended to be a array like `uint8_t data[KPP_KEYPAD_COLUMNNUM_MAX]`. for example the `data[2] = 4`, that means in column 1 row 2 has a key press event.
- `clockSrc_Hz` – Source clock.

Return values

`kStatus_Success` – kpp press scan succeed.

`FSL_KPP_DRIVER_VERSION`

KPP driver version.

`enum _kpp_interrupt_enable`

List of interrupts supported by the peripheral. This enumeration uses one-hot encoding to allow a logical OR of multiple members. Members usually map to interrupt enable bits in one or more peripheral registers.

Values:

enumerator `kKPP_keyDepressInterrupt`

Keypad depress interrupt source

enumerator `kKPP_keyReleaseInterrupt`

Keypad release interrupt source

`enum _kpp_sync_operation`

Lists of KPP synchronize chain operation.

Values:

enumerator `kKPP_ClearKeyDepressSyncChain`

Keypad depress interrupt status.

enumerator `kKPP_SetKeyReleasesSyncChain`

Keypad release interrupt status.

`typedef enum _kpp_interrupt_enable kpp_interrupt_enable_t`

List of interrupts supported by the peripheral. This enumeration uses one-hot encoding to allow a logical OR of multiple members. Members usually map to interrupt enable bits in one or more peripheral registers.

`typedef enum _kpp_sync_operation kpp_sync_operation_t`

Lists of KPP synchronize chain operation.

`typedef struct _kpp_config kpp_config_t`

Lists of KPP status.

`KPP_KEYPAD_COLUMNNUM_MAX`

`KPP_KEYPAD_ROWNUM_MAX`

struct `_kpp_config`
#include <fsl_kpp.h> Lists of KPP status.

Public Members

`uint8_t` `activeRow`
The row number: bit 7 ~ 0 represents the row 7 ~ 0.

`uint8_t` `activeColumn`
The column number: bit 7 ~ 0 represents the column 7 ~ 0.

`uint16_t` `interrupt`
KPP interrupt source. A logical OR of “`kpp_interrupt_enable_t`”.

2.41 Common Driver

`FSL_COMMON_DRIVER_VERSION`
common driver version.

`DEBUG_CONSOLE_DEVICE_TYPE_NONE`
No debug console.

`DEBUG_CONSOLE_DEVICE_TYPE_UART`
Debug console based on UART.

`DEBUG_CONSOLE_DEVICE_TYPE_LPUART`
Debug console based on LPUART.

`DEBUG_CONSOLE_DEVICE_TYPE_LPSCI`
Debug console based on LPSCI.

`DEBUG_CONSOLE_DEVICE_TYPE_USBCDC`
Debug console based on USBCDC.

`DEBUG_CONSOLE_DEVICE_TYPE_FLEXCOMM`
Debug console based on FLEXCOMM.

`DEBUG_CONSOLE_DEVICE_TYPE_IUART`
Debug console based on i.MX UART.

`DEBUG_CONSOLE_DEVICE_TYPE_VUSART`
Debug console based on LPC_VUSART.

`DEBUG_CONSOLE_DEVICE_TYPE_MINI_USART`
Debug console based on LPC_USART.

`DEBUG_CONSOLE_DEVICE_TYPE_SWO`
Debug console based on SWO.

`DEBUG_CONSOLE_DEVICE_TYPE_QSCI`
Debug console based on QSCI.

`MIN(a, b)`
Computes the minimum of *a* and *b*.

`MAX(a, b)`
Computes the maximum of *a* and *b*.

UINT16_MAX

Max value of uint16_t type.

UINT32_MAX

Max value of uint32_t type.

SDK_ATOMIC_LOCAL_ADD(addr, val)

Add value *val* from the variable at address *address*.

SDK_ATOMIC_LOCAL_SUB(addr, val)

Subtract value *val* to the variable at address *address*.

SDK_ATOMIC_LOCAL_SET(addr, bits)

Set the bits specified by *bits* to the variable at address *address*.

SDK_ATOMIC_LOCAL_CLEAR(addr, bits)

Clear the bits specified by *bits* to the variable at address *address*.

SDK_ATOMIC_LOCAL_TOGGLE(addr, bits)

Toggle the bits specified by *bits* to the variable at address *address*.

SDK_ATOMIC_LOCAL_CLEAR_AND_SET(addr, clearBits, setBits)

For the variable at address *address*, clear the bits specified by *clearBits* and set the bits specified by *setBits*.

SDK_ATOMIC_LOCAL_COMPARE_AND_SET(addr, expected, newValue)

For the variable at address *address*, check whether the value equal to *expected*. If value same as *expected* then update *newValue* to address and return **true** , else return **false** .

SDK_ATOMIC_LOCAL_TEST_AND_SET(addr, newValue)

For the variable at address *address*, set as *newValue* value and return old value.

USEC_TO_COUNT(us, clockFreqInHz)

Macro to convert a microsecond period to raw count value

COUNT_TO_USEC(count, clockFreqInHz)

Macro to convert a raw count value to microsecond

MSEC_TO_COUNT(ms, clockFreqInHz)

Macro to convert a millisecond period to raw count value

COUNT_TO_MSEC(count, clockFreqInHz)

Macro to convert a raw count value to millisecond

SDK_ISR_EXIT_BARRIER

SDK_L1DCACHE_ALIGN(var)

Macro to define a variable with L1 d-cache line size alignment

SDK_SIZEALIGN(var, alignbytes)

Macro to define a variable with L2 cache line size alignment

Macro to change a value to a given size aligned value

CACHE_LINE_DATA

enum __status_groups

Status group numbers.

Values:

enumerator kStatusGroup_Generic

Group number for generic status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLASH
Group number for FLASH status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_LPSPI
Group number for LPSPI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLEXIO_SPI
Group number for FLEXIO SPI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_DSPI
Group number for DSPI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLEXIO_UART
Group number for FLEXIO UART status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLEXIO_I2C
Group number for FLEXIO I2C status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_LPI2C
Group number for LPI2C status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_UART
Group number for UART status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_I2C
Group number for I2C status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_LPSCI
Group number for LPSCI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_LPUART
Group number for LPUART status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_SPI
Group number for SPI status code.

enumerator kStatusGroup_XRDC
Group number for XRDC status code.

enumerator kStatusGroup_SEMA42
Group number for SEMA42 status code.

enumerator kStatusGroup_SDHC
Group number for SDHC status code

enumerator kStatusGroup_SDMMC
Group number for SDMMC status code

enumerator kStatusGroup_SAI
Group number for SAI status code

enumerator kStatusGroup_MCG
Group number for MCG status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_SCG
Group number for SCG status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_SDSPI
Group number for SDSPI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLEXIO_I2S
Group number for FLEXIO I2S status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLEXIO_MCULCD
Group number for FLEXIO LCD status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLASHIAP
Group number for FLASHIAP status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLEXCOMM_I2C
Group number for FLEXCOMM I2C status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_I2S
Group number for I2S status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_IUART
Group number for IUART status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_CSI
Group number for CSI status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_MIPI_DSI
Group number for MIPI DSI status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_SDRAMC
Group number for SDRAMC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_POWER
Group number for POWER status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_ENET
Group number for ENET status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_PHY
Group number for PHY status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_TRGMUX
Group number for TRGMUX status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_SMARTCARD
Group number for SMARTCARD status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_LMEM
Group number for LMEM status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_QSPI
Group number for QSPI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_DMA
Group number for DMA status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_EDMA
Group number for EDMA status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_DMAMGR
Group number for DMAMGR status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLEXCAN
Group number for FlexCAN status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_LTC
Group number for LTC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLEXIO_CAMERA
Group number for FLEXIO CAMERA status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_LPC_SPI
Group number for LPC_SPI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_LPC_USART
Group number for LPC_USART status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_DMIC
Group number for DMIC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_SDIF
Group number for SDIF status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_SPIFI
Group number for SPIFI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_OTP
Group number for OTP status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_MCAN
Group number for MCAN status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_CAAM
Group number for CAAM status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_ECSPI
Group number for ECSPI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_USDHC
Group number for USDHC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_LPC_I2C
Group number for LPC_I2C status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_DCP
Group number for DCP status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_MSCAN
Group number for MSCAN status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_ESAI
Group number for ESAI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLEXSPI
Group number for FLEXSPI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_MMDC
Group number for MMDC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_PDM
Group number for MIC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_SDMA
Group number for SDMA status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_ICS
Group number for ICS status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_SPDIF
Group number for SPDIF status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_LPC_MINISPI
Group number for LPC_MINISPI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_HASHCRYPT
Group number for Hashcrypt status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_LPC_SPI_SSP
Group number for LPC_SPI_SSP status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_I3C
Group number for I3C status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_LPC_I2C_1
Group number for LPC_I2C_1 status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_NOTIFIER
Group number for NOTIFIER status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_DebugConsole
Group number for debug console status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_SEMC
Group number for SEMC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_ApplicationRangeStart
Starting number for application groups.

enumerator kStatusGroup_IAP
Group number for IAP status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_SFA
Group number for SFA status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_SPC
Group number for SPC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_PUF
Group number for PUF status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_TOUCH_PANEL
Group number for touch panel status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_VBAT
Group number for VBAT status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_XSPI
Group number for XSPI status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_PNGDEC
Group number for PNGDEC status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_JPEGDEC
Group number for JPEGDEC status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_AUDMIX
Group number for AUDMIX status codes

enumerator kStatusGroup_HAL_GPIO
Group number for HAL GPIO status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_HAL_UART
Group number for HAL UART status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_HAL_TIMER
Group number for HAL TIMER status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_HAL_SPI`
Group number for HAL SPI status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_HAL_I2C`
Group number for HAL I2C status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_HAL_FLASH`
Group number for HAL FLASH status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_HAL_PWM`
Group number for HAL PWM status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_HAL_RNG`
Group number for HAL RNG status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_HAL_I2S`
Group number for HAL I2S status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_HAL_ADC_SENSOR`
Group number for HAL ADC SENSOR status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_TIMERMANAGER`
Group number for TiMER MANAGER status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_SERIALMANAGER`
Group number for SERIAL MANAGER status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_LED`
Group number for LED status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_BUTTON`
Group number for BUTTON status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_EXTERN_EEPROM`
Group number for EXTERN EEPROM status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_SHELL`
Group number for SHELL status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_MEM_MANAGER`
Group number for MEM MANAGER status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_LIST`
Group number for List status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_OSA`
Group number for OSA status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_COMMON_TASK`
Group number for Common task status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_MSG`
Group number for messaging status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_SDK_OCOTP`
Group number for OCOTP status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_SDK_FLEXSPINOR`
Group number for FLEXSPINOR status codes.

enumerator `kStatusGroup_CODEC`
Group number for codec status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__ASRC
Group number for codec status ASRC.

enumerator kStatusGroup__OTFAD
Group number for codec status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__SDIOSLV
Group number for SDIOSLV status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__MECC
Group number for MECC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__ENET__QOS
Group number for ENET_QOS status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__LOG
Group number for LOG status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__I3CBUS
Group number for I3CBUS status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__QSCI
Group number for QSCI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__ELEMU
Group number for ELEMU status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__QUEUEDSPI
Group number for QSPI status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__POWER__MANAGER
Group number for POWER_MANAGER status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__IPED
Group number for IPED status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__ELS__PKC
Group number for ELS PKC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__CSS__PKC
Group number for CSS PKC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__HOSTIF
Group number for HOSTIF status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__CLIF
Group number for CLIF status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__BMA
Group number for BMA status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__NETC
Group number for NETC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__ELE
Group number for ELE status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__GLIKEY
Group number for GLIKEY status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup__AON__POWER
Group number for AON_POWER status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_AON_COMMON
Group number for AON_COMMON status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_ENDAT3
Group number for ENDAT3 status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_HIPERFACE
Group number for HIPERFACE status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_NPX
Group number for NPX status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_ELA_CSEC
Group number for ELA_CSEC status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLEXIO_T_FORMAT
Group number for T-format status codes.

enumerator kStatusGroup_FLEXIO_A_FORMAT
Group number for A-format status codes.

Generic status return codes.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_Success
Generic status for Success.

enumerator kStatus_Fail
Generic status for Fail.

enumerator kStatus_ReadOnly
Generic status for read only failure.

enumerator kStatus_OutOfRange
Generic status for out of range access.

enumerator kStatus_InvalidArgument
Generic status for invalid argument check.

enumerator kStatus_Timeout
Generic status for timeout.

enumerator kStatus_NoTransferInProgress
Generic status for no transfer in progress.

enumerator kStatus_Busy
Generic status for module is busy.

enumerator kStatus_NoData
Generic status for no data is found for the operation.

typedef int32_t status_t
Type used for all status and error return values.

void *SDK_Malloc(size_t size, size_t alignbytes)
Allocate memory with given alignment and aligned size.

This is provided to support the dynamically allocated memory used in cache-able region.

Parameters

- size – The length required to malloc.

- alignbytes – The alignment size.

Return values

The – allocated memory.

void SDK_Free(void *ptr)

Free memory.

Parameters

- ptr – The memory to be release.

void SDK_DelayAtLeastUs(uint32_t delayTime_us, uint32_t coreClock_Hz)

Delay at least for some time. Please note that, this API uses while loop for delay, different run-time environments make the time not precise, if precise delay count was needed, please implement a new delay function with hardware timer.

Parameters

- delayTime_us – Delay time in unit of microsecond.
- coreClock_Hz – Core clock frequency with Hz.

static inline *status_t* EnableIRQ(IRQn_Type interrupt)

Enable specific interrupt.

Enable LEVEL1 interrupt. For some devices, there might be multiple interrupt levels. For example, there are NVIC and intmux. Here the interrupts connected to NVIC are the LEVEL1 interrupts, because they are routed to the core directly. The interrupts connected to intmux are the LEVEL2 interrupts, they are routed to NVIC first then routed to core.

This function only enables the LEVEL1 interrupts. The number of LEVEL1 interrupts is indicated by the feature macro FSL_FEATURE_NUMBER_OF_LEVEL1_INT_VECTORS.

Parameters

- interrupt – The IRQ number.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Interrupt enabled successfully
- kStatus_Fail – Failed to enable the interrupt

static inline *status_t* DisableIRQ(IRQn_Type interrupt)

Disable specific interrupt.

Disable LEVEL1 interrupt. For some devices, there might be multiple interrupt levels. For example, there are NVIC and intmux. Here the interrupts connected to NVIC are the LEVEL1 interrupts, because they are routed to the core directly. The interrupts connected to intmux are the LEVEL2 interrupts, they are routed to NVIC first then routed to core.

This function only disables the LEVEL1 interrupts. The number of LEVEL1 interrupts is indicated by the feature macro FSL_FEATURE_NUMBER_OF_LEVEL1_INT_VECTORS.

Parameters

- interrupt – The IRQ number.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Interrupt disabled successfully
- kStatus_Fail – Failed to disable the interrupt

static inline *status_t* EnableIRQWithPriority(IRQn_Type interrupt, uint8_t priNum)

Enable the IRQ, and also set the interrupt priority.

Only handle LEVEL1 interrupt. For some devices, there might be multiple interrupt levels. For example, there are NVIC and intmux. Here the interrupts connected to NVIC are the

LEVEL1 interrupts, because they are routed to the core directly. The interrupts connected to intmux are the LEVEL2 interrupts, they are routed to NVIC first then routed to core.

This function only handles the LEVEL1 interrupts. The number of LEVEL1 interrupts is indicated by the feature macro FSL_FEATURE_NUMBER_OF_LEVEL1_INT_VECTORS.

Parameters

- interrupt – The IRQ to Enable.
- priNum – Priority number set to interrupt controller register.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Interrupt priority set successfully
- kStatus_Fail – Failed to set the interrupt priority.

```
static inline status_t IRQ_SetPriority(IRQn_Type interrupt, uint8_t priNum)
```

Set the IRQ priority.

Only handle LEVEL1 interrupt. For some devices, there might be multiple interrupt levels. For example, there are NVIC and intmux. Here the interrupts connected to NVIC are the LEVEL1 interrupts, because they are routed to the core directly. The interrupts connected to intmux are the LEVEL2 interrupts, they are routed to NVIC first then routed to core.

This function only handles the LEVEL1 interrupts. The number of LEVEL1 interrupts is indicated by the feature macro FSL_FEATURE_NUMBER_OF_LEVEL1_INT_VECTORS.

Parameters

- interrupt – The IRQ to set.
- priNum – Priority number set to interrupt controller register.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Interrupt priority set successfully
- kStatus_Fail – Failed to set the interrupt priority.

```
static inline status_t IRQ_ClearPendingIRQ(IRQn_Type interrupt)
```

Clear the pending IRQ flag.

Only handle LEVEL1 interrupt. For some devices, there might be multiple interrupt levels. For example, there are NVIC and intmux. Here the interrupts connected to NVIC are the LEVEL1 interrupts, because they are routed to the core directly. The interrupts connected to intmux are the LEVEL2 interrupts, they are routed to NVIC first then routed to core.

This function only handles the LEVEL1 interrupts. The number of LEVEL1 interrupts is indicated by the feature macro FSL_FEATURE_NUMBER_OF_LEVEL1_INT_VECTORS.

Parameters

- interrupt – The flag which IRQ to clear.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Interrupt priority set successfully
- kStatus_Fail – Failed to set the interrupt priority.

```
static inline uint32_t DisableGlobalIRQ(void)
```

Disable the global IRQ.

Disable the global interrupt and return the current primask register. User is required to provided the primask register for the EnableGlobalIRQ().

Returns

Current primask value.

`static inline void EnableGlobalIRQ(uint32_t primask)`

Enable the global IRQ.

Set the primask register with the provided primask value but not just enable the primask. The idea is for the convenience of integration of RTOS. some RTOS get its own management mechanism of primask. User is required to use the EnableGlobalIRQ() and DisableGlobalIRQ() in pair.

Parameters

- `primask` – value of primask register to be restored. The primask value is supposed to be provided by the DisableGlobalIRQ().

`static inline bool _SDK_AtomicLocalCompareAndSet(uint32_t *addr, uint32_t expected, uint32_t newValue)`

`static inline uint32_t _SDK_AtomicTestAndSet(uint32_t *addr, uint32_t newValue)`

`FSL_DRIVER_TRANSFER_DOUBLE_WEAK_IRQ`

Macro to use the default weak IRQ handler in drivers.

`MAKE_STATUS(group, code)`

Construct a status code value from a group and code number.

`MAKE_VERSION(major, minor, bugfix)`

Construct the version number for drivers.

The driver version is a 32-bit number, for both 32-bit platforms(such as Cortex M) and 16-bit platforms(such as DSC).

Unused		Major Version				Minor Version		Bug Fix	
31	25	24	17	16	9	8	0		

`ARRAY_SIZE(x)`

Computes the number of elements in an array.

`UINT64_H(X)`

Macro to get upper 32 bits of a 64-bit value

`UINT64_L(X)`

Macro to get lower 32 bits of a 64-bit value

`SUPPRESS_FALL_THROUGH_WARNING()`

For switch case code block, if case section ends without “break;” statement, there will be fallthrough warning with compiler flag -Wextra or -Wimplicit-fallthrough=n when using armgcc. To suppress this warning, “SUPPRESS_FALL_THROUGH_WARNING();” need to be added at the end of each case section which misses “break;”statement.

`MSDK_REG_SECURE_ADDR(x)`

Convert the register address to the one used in secure mode.

`MSDK_REG_NONSECURE_ADDR(x)`

Convert the register address to the one used in non-secure mode.

`MSDK_INVALID_IRQ_HANDLER`

Invalid IRQ handler address.

2.42 Lin_lpuart_driver

FSL_LIN_LPUART_DRIVER_VERSION

LIN LPUART driver version.

enum _lin_lpuart_stop_bit_count

Values:

enumerator kLPUART_OneStopBit

One stop bit

enumerator kLPUART_TwoStopBit

Two stop bits

enum _lin_lpuart_flags

Values:

enumerator kLPUART_TxDataRegEmptyFlag

Transmit data register empty flag, sets when transmit buffer is empty

enumerator kLPUART_TransmissionCompleteFlag

Transmission complete flag, sets when transmission activity complete

enumerator kLPUART_RxDataRegFullFlag

Receive data register full flag, sets when the receive data buffer is full

enumerator kLPUART_IdleLineFlag

Idle line detect flag, sets when idle line detected

enumerator kLPUART_RxOverrunFlag

Receive Overrun, sets when new data is received before data is read from receive register

enumerator kLPUART_NoiseErrorFlag

Receive takes 3 samples of each received bit. If any of these samples differ, noise flag sets

enumerator kLPUART_FramingErrorFlag

Frame error flag, sets if logic 0 was detected where stop bit expected

enumerator kLPUART_ParityErrorFlag

If parity enabled, sets upon parity error detection

enumerator kLPUART_LinBreakFlag

LIN break detect interrupt flag, sets when LIN break char detected and LIN circuit enabled

enumerator kLPUART_RxActiveEdgeFlag

Receive pin active edge interrupt flag, sets when active edge detected

enumerator kLPUART_RxActiveFlag

Receiver Active Flag (RAF), sets at beginning of valid start bit

enumerator kLPUART_DataMatch1Flag

The next character to be read from LPUART_DATA matches MA1

enumerator kLPUART_DataMatch2Flag

The next character to be read from LPUART_DATA matches MA2

enumerator kLPUART_NoiseErrorInRxDataRegFlag

NOISY bit, sets if noise detected in current data word

enumerator kLPUART_ParityErrorInRxDataRegFlag

PARITY bit, sets if noise detected in current data word

enumerator kLPUART_TxFifoEmptyFlag
TXEMPT bit, sets if transmit buffer is empty

enumerator kLPUART_RxFifoEmptyFlag
RXEMPT bit, sets if receive buffer is empty

enumerator kLPUART_TxFifoOverflowFlag
TXOF bit, sets if transmit buffer overflow occurred

enumerator kLPUART_RxFifoUnderflowFlag
RXUF bit, sets if receive buffer underflow occurred

enum _lin_lpuart_interrupt_enable
Values:

enumerator kLPUART_LinBreakInterruptEnable
LIN break detect.

enumerator kLPUART_RxActiveEdgeInterruptEnable
Receive Active Edge.

enumerator kLPUART_TxDataRegEmptyInterruptEnable
Transmit data register empty.

enumerator kLPUART_TransmissionCompleteInterruptEnable
Transmission complete.

enumerator kLPUART_RxDataRegFullInterruptEnable
Receiver data register full.

enumerator kLPUART_IdleLineInterruptEnable
Idle line.

enumerator kLPUART_RxOverrunInterruptEnable
Receiver Overrun.

enumerator kLPUART_NoiseErrorInterruptEnable
Noise error flag.

enumerator kLPUART_FramingErrorInterruptEnable
Framing error flag.

enumerator kLPUART_ParityErrorInterruptEnable
Parity error flag.

enumerator kLPUART_TxFifoOverflowInterruptEnable
Transmit FIFO Overflow.

enumerator kLPUART_RxFifoUnderflowInterruptEnable
Receive FIFO Underflow.

enum _lin_lpuart_status
Values:

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_TxBusy
TX busy

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_RxBusy
RX busy

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_TxIdle
LPUART transmitter is idle.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_RxIdle

LPUART receiver is idle.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_TxWatermarkTooLarge

TX FIFO watermark too large

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_RxWatermarkTooLarge

RX FIFO watermark too large

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_FlagCannotClearManually

Some flag can't manually clear

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_Error

Error happens on LPUART.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_RxRingBufferOverrun

LPUART RX software ring buffer overrun.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_RxHardwareOverrun

LPUART RX receiver overrun.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_NoiseError

LPUART noise error.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_FramingError

LPUART framing error.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_ParityError

LPUART parity error.

enum lin_lpuart_bit_count_per_char_t

Values:

enumerator LPUART_8_BITS_PER_CHAR

8-bit data characters

enumerator LPUART_9_BITS_PER_CHAR

9-bit data characters

enumerator LPUART_10_BITS_PER_CHAR

10-bit data characters

typedef enum *lin_lpuart_stop_bit_count* lin_lpuart_stop_bit_count_t

static inline bool LIN_LPUART_GetRxDataPolarity(const LPUART_Type *base)

static inline void LIN_LPUART_SetRxDataPolarity(LPUART_Type *base, bool polarity)

static inline void LIN_LPUART_WriteByte(LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t data)

static inline void LIN_LPUART_ReadByte(const LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t *readData)

status_t LIN_LPUART_CalculateBaudRate(LPUART_Type *base, uint32_t baudRate_Bps,
uint32_t srcClock_Hz, uint32_t *osr, uint16_t *sbr)

Calculates the best osr and sbr value for configured baudrate.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address
- baudRate_Bps – user configuration structure of type #lin_user_config_t
- srcClock_Hz – pointer to the LIN_LPUART driver state structure
- osr – pointer to osr value

- sbr – pointer to sbr value

Returns

An error code or `lin_status_t`

`void LIN_LPUART_SetBaudRate(LPUART_Type *base, uint32_t *osr, uint16_t *sbr)`

Configure baudrate according to osr and sbr value.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address
- osr – pointer to osr value
- sbr – pointer to sbr value

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_Init(LPUART_Type *base, lin_user_config_t *linUserConfig,
lin_state_t *linCurrentState, uint32_t linSourceClockFreq)`

Initializes an LIN_LPUART instance for LIN Network.

The caller provides memory for the driver state structures during initialization. The user must select the LIN_LPUART clock source in the application to initialize the LIN_LPUART. This function initializes a LPUART instance for operation. This function will initialize the run-time state structure to keep track of the on-going transfers, initialize the module to user defined settings and default settings, set break field length to be 13 bit times minimum, enable the break detect interrupt, Rx complete interrupt, frame error detect interrupt, and enable the LPUART module transmitter and receiver

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address
- linUserConfig – user configuration structure of type `#lin_user_config_t`
- linCurrentState – pointer to the LIN_LPUART driver state structure

Returns

An error code or `lin_status_t`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_Deinit(LPUART_Type *base)`

Shuts down the LIN_LPUART by disabling interrupts and transmitter/receiver.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address

Returns

An error code or `lin_status_t`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_SendFrameDataBlocking(LPUART_Type *base, const uint8_t *txBuff,
uint8_t txSize, uint32_t timeoutMSec)`

Sends Frame data out through the LIN_LPUART module using blocking method. This function will calculate the checksum byte and send it with the frame data. Blocking means that the function does not return until the transmission is complete.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address
- txBuff – source buffer containing 8-bit data chars to send
- txSize – the number of bytes to send
- timeoutMSec – timeout value in milli seconds

Returns

An error code or `lin_status_t`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_SendFrameData(LPUART_Type *base, const uint8_t *txBuff, uint8_t txSize)`

Sends frame data out through the LIN_LPUART module using non-blocking method. This enables an a-sync method for transmitting data. Non-blocking means that the function returns immediately. The application has to get the transmit status to know when the transmit is complete. This function will calculate the checksum byte and send it with the frame data.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address
- `txBuff` – source buffer containing 8-bit data chars to send
- `txSize` – the number of bytes to send

Returns

An error code or `lin_status_t`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_GetTransmitStatus(LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t *bytesRemaining)`

Get status of an on-going non-blocking transmission. While sending frame data using non-blocking method, users can use this function to get status of that transmission. This function returns `LIN_TX_BUSY` while sending, or `LIN_TIMEOUT` if timeout has occurred, or return `LIN_SUCCESS` when the transmission is complete. The `bytesRemaining` shows number of bytes that still needed to transmit.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address
- `bytesRemaining` – Number of bytes still needed to transmit

Returns

`lin_status_t` `LIN_TX_BUSY`, `LIN_SUCCESS` or `LIN_TIMEOUT`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_RecvFrmDataBlocking(LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t *rxBuff, uint8_t rxSize, uint32_t timeoutMSec)`

Receives frame data through the LIN_LPUART module using blocking method. This function will check the checksum byte. If the checksum is correct, it will receive the frame data. Blocking means that the function does not return until the reception is complete.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address
- `rxBuff` – buffer containing 8-bit received data
- `rxSize` – the number of bytes to receive
- `timeoutMSec` – timeout value in milli seconds

Returns

An error code or `lin_status_t`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_RecvFrmData(LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t *rxBuff, uint8_t rxSize)`

Receives frame data through the LIN_LPUART module using non-blocking method. This function will check the checksum byte. If the checksum is correct, it will receive it with the frame data. Non-blocking means that the function returns immediately. The application has to get the receive status to know when the reception is complete.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address
- `rxBuff` – buffer containing 8-bit received data
- `rxSize` – the number of bytes to receive

Returns

An error code or `lin_status_t`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_AbortTransferData(LPUART_Type *base)`

Aborts an on-going non-blocking transmission/reception. While performing a non-blocking transferring data, users can call this function to terminate immediately the transferring.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address

Returns

An error code or `lin_status_t`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_GetReceiveStatus(LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t *bytesRemaining)`

Get status of an on-going non-blocking reception While receiving frame data using non-blocking method, users can use this function to get status of that receiving. This function return the current event ID, `LIN_RX_BUSY` while receiving and return `LIN_SUCCESS`, or timeout (`LIN_TIMEOUT`) when the reception is complete. The `bytesRemaining` shows number of bytes that still needed to receive.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address
- `bytesRemaining` – Number of bytes still needed to receive

Returns

`lin_status_t LIN_RX_BUSY`, `LIN_TIMEOUT` or `LIN_SUCCESS`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_GoToSleepMode(LPUART_Type *base)`

This function puts current node to sleep mode This function changes current node state to `LIN_NODE_STATE_SLEEP_MODE`.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address

Returns

An error code or `lin_status_t`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_GotoIdleState(LPUART_Type *base)`

Puts current LIN node to Idle state This function changes current node state to `LIN_NODE_STATE_IDLE`.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address

Returns

An error code or `lin_status_t`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_SendWakeupSignal(LPUART_Type *base)`

Sends a wakeup signal through the LIN_LPUART interface.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address

Returns

An error code or `lin_status_t`

`lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_MasterSendHeader(LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t id)`

Sends frame header out through the LIN_LPUART module using a non-blocking method. This function sends LIN Break field, sync field then the ID with correct parity.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address

- id – Frame Identifier

Returns

An error code or lin_status_t

lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_EnableIRQ(LPUART_Type *base)

Enables LIN_LPUART hardware interrupts.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address

Returns

An error code or lin_status_t

lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_DisableIRQ(LPUART_Type *base)

Disables LIN_LPUART hardware interrupts.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address

Returns

An error code or lin_status_t

lin_status_t LIN_LPUART_AutoBaudCapture(uint32_t instance)

This function capture bits time to detect break char, calculate baudrate from sync bits and enable transceiver if autobaud successful. This function should only be used in Slave. The timer should be in mode input capture of both rising and falling edges. The timer input capture pin should be externally connected to RXD pin.

Parameters

- instance – LPUART instance

Returns

lin_status_t

void LIN_LPUART_IRQHandler(LPUART_Type *base)

LIN_LPUART RX TX interrupt handler.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address

Returns

void

LIN_LPUART_TRANSMISSION_COMPLETE_TIMEOUT

Max loops to wait for LPUART transmission complete.

When de-initializing the LIN LPUART module, the program shall wait for the previous transmission to complete. This parameter defines how many loops to check completion before return error. If defined as 0, driver will wait forever until completion.

AUTOBAUD_BAUDRATE_TOLERANCE

BIT_RATE_TOLERANCE_UNSYNC

BIT_DURATION_MAX_19200

BIT_DURATION_MIN_19200

BIT_DURATION_MAX_14400

BIT_DURATION_MIN_14400

BIT_DURATION_MAX_9600

BIT_DURATION_MIN_9600
BIT_DURATION_MAX_4800
BIT_DURATION_MIN_4800
BIT_DURATION_MAX_2400
BIT_DURATION_MIN_2400
TWO_BIT_DURATION_MAX_19200
TWO_BIT_DURATION_MIN_19200
TWO_BIT_DURATION_MAX_14400
TWO_BIT_DURATION_MIN_14400
TWO_BIT_DURATION_MAX_9600
TWO_BIT_DURATION_MIN_9600
TWO_BIT_DURATION_MAX_4800
TWO_BIT_DURATION_MIN_4800
TWO_BIT_DURATION_MAX_2400
TWO_BIT_DURATION_MIN_2400
AUTOBAUD_BREAK_TIME_MIN

2.43 LPI2C: Low Power Inter-Integrated Circuit Driver

`void LPI2C_DriverIRQHandler(uint32_t instance)`

LPI2C driver IRQ handler common entry.

This function provides the common IRQ request entry for LPI2C.

Parameters

- `instance` – LPI2C instance.

`FSL_LPI2C_DRIVER_VERSION`

LPI2C driver version.

LPI2C status return codes.

Values:

enumerator `kStatus_LPI2C_Busy`

The master is already performing a transfer.

enumerator `kStatus_LPI2C_Idle`

The slave driver is idle.

enumerator `kStatus_LPI2C_Nak`

The slave device sent a NAK in response to a byte.

enumerator `kStatus_LPI2C_FifoError`

FIFO under run or overrun.

enumerator kStatus_LPI2C_BitError

Transferred bit was not seen on the bus.

enumerator kStatus_LPI2C_ArbitrationLost

Arbitration lost error.

enumerator kStatus_LPI2C_PinLowTimeout

SCL or SDA were held low longer than the timeout.

enumerator kStatus_LPI2C_NoTransferInProgress

Attempt to abort a transfer when one is not in progress.

enumerator kStatus_LPI2C_DmaRequestFail

DMA request failed.

enumerator kStatus_LPI2C_Timeout

Timeout polling status flags.

IRQn_Type const kLpi2cIrqs[]

Array to map LPI2C instance number to IRQ number, used internally for LPI2C master interrupt and EDMA transactional APIs.

lpi2c_master_isr_t s_lpi2cMasterIsr

Pointer to master IRQ handler for each instance, used internally for LPI2C master interrupt and EDMA transactional APIs.

void *s_lpi2cMasterHandle[]

Pointers to master handles for each instance, used internally for LPI2C master interrupt and EDMA transactional APIs.

uint32_t LPI2C_GetInstance(LPI2C_Type *base)

Returns an instance number given a base address.

If an invalid base address is passed, debug builds will assert. Release builds will just return instance number 0.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Returns

LPI2C instance number starting from 0.

I2C_RETRY_TIMES

Retry times for waiting flag.

2.44 LPI2C Master Driver

void LPI2C_MasterGetDefaultConfig(*lpi2c_master_config_t* *masterConfig)

Provides a default configuration for the LPI2C master peripheral.

This function provides the following default configuration for the LPI2C master peripheral:

```
masterConfig->enableMaster      = true;
masterConfig->debugEnable       = false;
masterConfig->ignoreAck         = false;
masterConfig->pinConfig          = kLPI2C_2PinOpenDrain;
masterConfig->baudRate_Hz        = 100000U;
masterConfig->busIdleTimeout_ns  = 0;
masterConfig->pinLowTimeout_ns   = 0;
masterConfig->sdaGlitchFilterWidth_ns = 0;
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

masterConfig->sciGlitchFilterWidth_ns = 0;
masterConfig->hostRequest.enable      = false;
masterConfig->hostRequest.source       = kLPI2C_HostRequestExternalPin;
masterConfig->hostRequest.polarity    = kLPI2C_HostRequestPinActiveHigh;

```

After calling this function, you can override any settings in order to customize the configuration, prior to initializing the master driver with `LPI2C_MasterInit()`.

Parameters

- `masterConfig` – **[out]** User provided configuration structure for default values. Refer to `lpi2c_master_config_t`.

```
void LPI2C_MasterInit(LPI2C_Type *base, const lpi2c_master_config_t *masterConfig, uint32_t
                    sourceClock_Hz)
```

Initializes the LPI2C master peripheral.

This function enables the peripheral clock and initializes the LPI2C master peripheral as described by the user provided configuration. A software reset is performed prior to configuration.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `masterConfig` – User provided peripheral configuration. Use `LPI2C_MasterGetDefaultConfig()` to get a set of defaults that you can override.
- `sourceClock_Hz` – Frequency in Hertz of the LPI2C functional clock. Used to calculate the baud rate divisors, filter widths, and timeout periods.

```
void LPI2C_MasterDeinit(LPI2C_Type *base)
```

Deinitializes the LPI2C master peripheral.

This function disables the LPI2C master peripheral and gates the clock. It also performs a software reset to restore the peripheral to reset conditions.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

```
void LPI2C_MasterConfigureDataMatch(LPI2C_Type *base, const lpi2c_data_match_config_t
                                    *matchConfig)
```

Configures LPI2C master data match feature.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `matchConfig` – Settings for the data match feature.

```
status_t LPI2C_MasterCheckAndClearError(LPI2C_Type *base, uint32_t status)
```

Convert provided flags to status code, and clear any errors if present.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `status` – Current status flags value that will be checked.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` –
- `kStatus_LPI2C_PinLowTimeout` –
- `kStatus_LPI2C_ArbitrationLost` –

- kStatus_LPI2C_Nak –
- kStatus_LPI2C_FifoError –

status_t LPI2C_CheckForBusyBus(LPI2C_Type *base)

Make sure the bus isn't already busy.

A busy bus is allowed if we are the one driving it.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Return values

- kStatus_Success –
- kStatus_LPI2C_Busy –

static inline void LPI2C_MasterReset(LPI2C_Type *base)

Performs a software reset.

Restores the LPI2C master peripheral to reset conditions.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

static inline void LPI2C_MasterEnable(LPI2C_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables or disables the LPI2C module as master.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- enable – Pass true to enable or false to disable the specified LPI2C as master.

static inline uint32_t LPI2C_MasterGetStatusFlags(LPI2C_Type *base)

Gets the LPI2C master status flags.

A bit mask with the state of all LPI2C master status flags is returned. For each flag, the corresponding bit in the return value is set if the flag is asserted.

See also:

`_lpi2c_master_flags`

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Returns

State of the status flags:

- 1: related status flag is set.
- 0: related status flag is not set.

static inline void LPI2C_MasterClearStatusFlags(LPI2C_Type *base, uint32_t statusMask)

Clears the LPI2C master status flag state.

The following status register flags can be cleared:

- kLPI2C_MasterEndOfPacketFlag
- kLPI2C_MasterStopDetectFlag
- kLPI2C_MasterNackDetectFlag
- kLPI2C_MasterArbitrationLostFlag

- kLPI2C_MasterFifoErrFlag
- kLPI2C_MasterPinLowTimeoutFlag
- kLPI2C_MasterDataMatchFlag

Attempts to clear other flags has no effect.

See also:

`_lpi2c_master_flags`.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- statusMask – A bitmask of status flags that are to be cleared. The mask is composed of `_lpi2c_master_flags` enumerators OR'd together. You may pass the result of a previous call to `LPI2C_MasterGetStatusFlags()`.

`static inline void LPI2C_MasterEnableInterrupts(LPI2C_Type *base, uint32_t interruptMask)`

Enables the LPI2C master interrupt requests.

All flags except `kLPI2C_MasterBusyFlag` and `kLPI2C_MasterBusBusyFlag` can be enabled as interrupts.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- interruptMask – Bit mask of interrupts to enable. See `_lpi2c_master_flags` for the set of constants that should be OR'd together to form the bit mask.

`static inline void LPI2C_MasterDisableInterrupts(LPI2C_Type *base, uint32_t interruptMask)`

Disables the LPI2C master interrupt requests.

All flags except `kLPI2C_MasterBusyFlag` and `kLPI2C_MasterBusBusyFlag` can be enabled as interrupts.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- interruptMask – Bit mask of interrupts to disable. See `_lpi2c_master_flags` for the set of constants that should be OR'd together to form the bit mask.

`static inline uint32_t LPI2C_MasterGetEnabledInterrupts(LPI2C_Type *base)`

Returns the set of currently enabled LPI2C master interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Returns

A bitmask composed of `_lpi2c_master_flags` enumerators OR'd together to indicate the set of enabled interrupts.

`static inline void LPI2C_MasterEnableDMA(LPI2C_Type *base, bool enableTx, bool enableRx)`

Enables or disables LPI2C master DMA requests.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- enableTx – Enable flag for transmit DMA request. Pass true for enable, false for disable.
- enableRx – Enable flag for receive DMA request. Pass true for enable, false for disable.

```
static inline uint32_t LPI2C_MasterGetTxFifoAddress(LPI2C_Type *base)
```

Gets LPI2C master transmit data register address for DMA transfer.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Returns

The LPI2C Master Transmit Data Register address.

```
static inline uint32_t LPI2C_MasterGetRxFifoAddress(LPI2C_Type *base)
```

Gets LPI2C master receive data register address for DMA transfer.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Returns

The LPI2C Master Receive Data Register address.

```
static inline void LPI2C_MasterSetWatermarks(LPI2C_Type *base, size_t txWords, size_t rxWords)
```

Sets the watermarks for LPI2C master FIFOs.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `txWords` – Transmit FIFO watermark value in words. The `kLPI2C_MasterTxReadyFlag` flag is set whenever the number of words in the transmit FIFO is equal or less than `txWords`. Writing a value equal or greater than the FIFO size is truncated.
- `rxWords` – Receive FIFO watermark value in words. The `kLPI2C_MasterRxReadyFlag` flag is set whenever the number of words in the receive FIFO is greater than `rxWords`. Writing a value equal or greater than the FIFO size is truncated.

```
static inline void LPI2C_MasterGetFifoCounts(LPI2C_Type *base, size_t *rxCount, size_t *txCount)
```

Gets the current number of words in the LPI2C master FIFOs.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `txCount` – **[out]** Pointer through which the current number of words in the transmit FIFO is returned. Pass NULL if this value is not required.
- `rxCount` – **[out]** Pointer through which the current number of words in the receive FIFO is returned. Pass NULL if this value is not required.

```
void LPI2C_MasterSetBaudRate(LPI2C_Type *base, uint32_t sourceClock_Hz, uint32_t baudRate_Hz)
```

Sets the I2C bus frequency for master transactions.

The LPI2C master is automatically disabled and re-enabled as necessary to configure the baud rate. Do not call this function during a transfer, or the transfer is aborted.

Note: Please note that the second parameter is the clock frequency of LPI2C module, the third parameter means user configured bus baudrate, this implementation is different from other I2C drivers which use baudrate configuration as second parameter and source clock frequency as third parameter.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `sourceClock_Hz` – LPI2C functional clock frequency in Hertz.
- `baudRate_Hz` – Requested bus frequency in Hertz.

`static inline bool LPI2C_MasterGetBusIdleState(LPI2C_Type *base)`

Returns whether the bus is idle.

Requires the master mode to be enabled.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Return values

- `true` – Bus is busy.
- `false` – Bus is idle.

`status_t LPI2C_MasterStart(LPI2C_Type *base, uint8_t address, lpi2c_direction_t dir)`

Sends a START signal and slave address on the I2C bus.

This function is used to initiate a new master mode transfer. First, the bus state is checked to ensure that another master is not occupying the bus. Then a START signal is transmitted, followed by the 7-bit address specified in the *address* parameter. Note that this function does not actually wait until the START and address are successfully sent on the bus before returning.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `address` – 7-bit slave device address, in bits [6:0].
- `dir` – Master transfer direction, either `kLPI2C_Read` or `kLPI2C_Write`. This parameter is used to set the R/w bit (bit 0) in the transmitted slave address.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – START signal and address were successfully enqueued in the transmit FIFO.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_Busy` – Another master is currently utilizing the bus.

`static inline status_t LPI2C_MasterRepeatedStart(LPI2C_Type *base, uint8_t address, lpi2c_direction_t dir)`

Sends a repeated START signal and slave address on the I2C bus.

This function is used to send a Repeated START signal when a transfer is already in progress. Like `LPI2C_MasterStart()`, it also sends the specified 7-bit address.

Note: This function exists primarily to maintain compatible APIs between LPI2C and I2C drivers, as well as to better document the intent of code that uses these APIs.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `address` – 7-bit slave device address, in bits [6:0].
- `dir` – Master transfer direction, either `kLPI2C_Read` or `kLPI2C_Write`. This parameter is used to set the R/w bit (bit 0) in the transmitted slave address.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Repeated START signal and address were successfully enqueued in the transmit FIFO.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_Busy` – Another master is currently utilizing the bus.

status_t LPI2C_MasterSend(LPI2C_Type *base, void *txBuff, size_t txSize)

Performs a polling send transfer on the I2C bus.

Sends up to *txSize* number of bytes to the previously addressed slave device. The slave may reply with a NAK to any byte in order to terminate the transfer early. If this happens, this function returns `kStatus_LPI2C_Nak`.

Parameters

- *base* – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- *txBuff* – The pointer to the data to be transferred.
- *txSize* – The length in bytes of the data to be transferred.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Data was sent successfully.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_Busy` – Another master is currently utilizing the bus.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_Nak` – The slave device sent a NAK in response to a byte.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_FifoError` – FIFO under run or over run.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_ArbitrationLost` – Arbitration lost error.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_PinLowTimeout` – SCL or SDA were held low longer than the timeout.

status_t LPI2C_MasterReceive(LPI2C_Type *base, void *rxBuff, size_t rxSize)

Performs a polling receive transfer on the I2C bus.

Parameters

- *base* – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- *rxBuff* – The pointer to the data to be transferred.
- *rxSize* – The length in bytes of the data to be transferred.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Data was received successfully.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_Busy` – Another master is currently utilizing the bus.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_Nak` – The slave device sent a NAK in response to a byte.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_FifoError` – FIFO under run or overrun.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_ArbitrationLost` – Arbitration lost error.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_PinLowTimeout` – SCL or SDA were held low longer than the timeout.

status_t LPI2C_MasterStop(LPI2C_Type *base)

Sends a STOP signal on the I2C bus.

This function does not return until the STOP signal is seen on the bus, or an error occurs.

Parameters

- *base* – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – The STOP signal was successfully sent on the bus and the transaction terminated.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_Busy` – Another master is currently utilizing the bus.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_Nak` – The slave device sent a NAK in response to a byte.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_FifoError` – FIFO under run or overrun.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_ArbitrationLost` – Arbitration lost error.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_PinLowTimeout` – SCL or SDA were held low longer than the timeout.

`status_t LPI2C_MasterTransferBlocking(LPI2C_Type *base, lpi2c_master_transfer_t *transfer)`
Performs a master polling transfer on the I2C bus.

Note: The API does not return until the transfer succeeds or fails due to error happens during transfer.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `transfer` – Pointer to the transfer structure.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Data was received successfully.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_Busy` – Another master is currently utilizing the bus.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_Nak` – The slave device sent a NAK in response to a byte.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_FifoError` – FIFO under run or overrun.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_ArbitrationLost` – Arbitration lost error.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_PinLowTimeout` – SCL or SDA were held low longer than the timeout.

`void LPI2C_MasterTransferCreateHandle(LPI2C_Type *base, lpi2c_master_handle_t *handle, lpi2c_master_transfer_callback_t callback, void *userData)`

Creates a new handle for the LPI2C master non-blocking APIs.

The creation of a handle is for use with the non-blocking APIs. Once a handle is created, there is not a corresponding destroy handle. If the user wants to terminate a transfer, the `LPI2C_MasterTransferAbort()` API shall be called.

Note: The function also enables the NVIC IRQ for the input LPI2C. Need to notice that on some SoCs the LPI2C IRQ is connected to INTMUX, in this case user needs to enable the associated INTMUX IRQ in application.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `handle` – **[out]** Pointer to the LPI2C master driver handle.
- `callback` – User provided pointer to the asynchronous callback function.
- `userData` – User provided pointer to the application callback data.

```
status_t LPI2C_MasterTransferNonBlocking(LPI2C_Type *base, lpi2c_master_handle_t *handle,  
                                         lpi2c_master_transfer_t *transfer)
```

Performs a non-blocking transaction on the I2C bus.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to the LPI2C master driver handle.
- transfer – The pointer to the transfer descriptor.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – The transaction was started successfully.
- kStatus_LPI2C_Busy – Either another master is currently utilizing the bus, or a non-blocking transaction is already in progress.

```
status_t LPI2C_MasterTransferGetCount(LPI2C_Type *base, lpi2c_master_handle_t *handle,  
                                       size_t *count)
```

Returns number of bytes transferred so far.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to the LPI2C master driver handle.
- count – **[out]** Number of bytes transferred so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- kStatus_Success –
- kStatus_NoTransferInProgress – There is not a non-blocking transaction currently in progress.

```
void LPI2C_MasterTransferAbort(LPI2C_Type *base, lpi2c_master_handle_t *handle)
```

Terminates a non-blocking LPI2C master transmission early.

Note: It is not safe to call this function from an IRQ handler that has a higher priority than the LPI2C peripheral's IRQ priority.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to the LPI2C master driver handle.

```
void LPI2C_MasterTransferHandleIRQ(LPI2C_Type *base, void *lpi2cMasterHandle)
```

Reusable routine to handle master interrupts.

Note: This function does not need to be called unless you are reimplementing the non-blocking API's interrupt handler routines to add special functionality.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- lpi2cMasterHandle – Pointer to the LPI2C master driver handle.

enum _lpi2c_master_flags

LPI2C master peripheral flags.

The following status register flags can be cleared:

- kLPI2C_MasterEndOfPacketFlag
- kLPI2C_MasterStopDetectFlag
- kLPI2C_MasterNackDetectFlag
- kLPI2C_MasterArbitrationLostFlag
- kLPI2C_MasterFifoErrFlag
- kLPI2C_MasterPinLowTimeoutFlag
- kLPI2C_MasterDataMatchFlag

All flags except kLPI2C_MasterBusyFlag and kLPI2C_MasterBusBusyFlag can be enabled as interrupts.

Note: These enums are meant to be OR'd together to form a bit mask.

Values:

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterTxReadyFlag

Transmit data flag

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterRxReadyFlag

Receive data flag

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterEndOfPacketFlag

End Packet flag

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterStopDetectFlag

Stop detect flag

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterNackDetectFlag

NACK detect flag

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterArbitrationLostFlag

Arbitration lost flag

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterFifoErrFlag

FIFO error flag

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterPinLowTimeoutFlag

Pin low timeout flag

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterDataMatchFlag

Data match flag

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterBusyFlag

Master busy flag

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterBusBusyFlag

Bus busy flag

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterClearFlags

All flags which are cleared by the driver upon starting a transfer.

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterIrqFlags

IRQ sources enabled by the non-blocking transactional API.

enumerator kLPI2C_MasterErrorFlags

Errors to check for.

enum _lpi2c_direction

Direction of master and slave transfers.

Values:

enumerator kLPI2C_Write

Master transmit.

enumerator kLPI2C_Read

Master receive.

enum _lpi2c_master_pin_config

LPI2C pin configuration.

Values:

enumerator kLPI2C_2PinOpenDrain

LPI2C Configured for 2-pin open drain mode

enumerator kLPI2C_2PinOutputOnly

LPI2C Configured for 2-pin output only mode (ultra-fast mode)

enumerator kLPI2C_2PinPushPull

LPI2C Configured for 2-pin push-pull mode

enumerator kLPI2C_4PinPushPull

LPI2C Configured for 4-pin push-pull mode

enumerator kLPI2C_2PinOpenDrainWithSeparateSlave

LPI2C Configured for 2-pin open drain mode with separate LPI2C slave

enumerator kLPI2C_2PinOutputOnlyWithSeparateSlave

LPI2C Configured for 2-pin output only mode(ultra-fast mode) with separate LPI2C slave

enumerator kLPI2C_2PinPushPullWithSeparateSlave

LPI2C Configured for 2-pin push-pull mode with separate LPI2C slave

enumerator kLPI2C_4PinPushPullWithInvertedOutput

LPI2C Configured for 4-pin push-pull mode(inverted outputs)

enum _lpi2c_host_request_source

LPI2C master host request selection.

Values:

enumerator kLPI2C_HostRequestExternalPin

Select the LPI2C_HREQ pin as the host request input

enumerator kLPI2C_HostRequestInputTrigger

Select the input trigger as the host request input

enum _lpi2c_host_request_polarity

LPI2C master host request pin polarity configuration.

Values:

enumerator kLPI2C_HostRequestPinActiveLow

Configure the LPI2C_HREQ pin active low

enumerator kLPI2C_HostRequestPinActiveHigh
Configure the LPI2C_HREQ pin active high

enum _lpi2c_data_match_config_mode
LPI2C master data match configuration modes.

Values:

enumerator kLPI2C_MatchDisabled
LPI2C Match Disabled

enumerator kLPI2C_1stWordEqualsM0OrM1
LPI2C Match Enabled and 1st data word equals MATCH0 OR MATCH1

enumerator kLPI2C_AnyWordEqualsM0OrM1
LPI2C Match Enabled and any data word equals MATCH0 OR MATCH1

enumerator kLPI2C_1stWordEqualsM0And2ndWordEqualsM1
LPI2C Match Enabled and 1st data word equals MATCH0, 2nd data equals MATCH1

enumerator kLPI2C_AnyWordEqualsM0AndNextWordEqualsM1
LPI2C Match Enabled and any data word equals MATCH0, next data equals MATCH1

enumerator kLPI2C_1stWordAndM1EqualsM0AndM1
LPI2C Match Enabled and 1st data word and MATCH0 equals MATCH0 and MATCH1

enumerator kLPI2C_AnyWordAndM1EqualsM0AndM1
LPI2C Match Enabled and any data word and MATCH0 equals MATCH0 and MATCH1

enum _lpi2c_master_transfer_flags
Transfer option flags.

Note: These enumerations are intended to be OR'd together to form a bit mask of options for the _lpi2c_master_transfer::flags field.

Values:

enumerator kLPI2C_TransferDefaultFlag
Transfer starts with a start signal, stops with a stop signal.

enumerator kLPI2C_TransferNoStartFlag
Don't send a start condition, address, and sub address

enumerator kLPI2C_TransferRepeatedStartFlag
Send a repeated start condition

enumerator kLPI2C_TransferNoStopFlag
Don't send a stop condition.

typedef enum _lpi2c_direction lpi2c_direction_t
Direction of master and slave transfers.

typedef enum _lpi2c_master_pin_config lpi2c_master_pin_config_t
LPI2C pin configuration.

typedef enum _lpi2c_host_request_source lpi2c_host_request_source_t
LPI2C master host request selection.

typedef enum _lpi2c_host_request_polarity lpi2c_host_request_polarity_t
LPI2C master host request pin polarity configuration.

```
typedef struct _lpi2c_master_config lpi2c_master_config_t
```

Structure with settings to initialize the LPI2C master module.

This structure holds configuration settings for the LPI2C peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the LPI2C_MasterGetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your configuration structure instance.

The configuration structure can be made constant so it resides in flash.

```
typedef enum _lpi2c_data_match_config_mode lpi2c_data_match_config_mode_t
```

LPI2C master data match configuration modes.

```
typedef struct _lpi2c_match_config lpi2c_data_match_config_t
```

LPI2C master data match configuration structure.

```
typedef struct _lpi2c_master_transfer lpi2c_master_transfer_t
```

LPI2C master descriptor of the transfer.

```
typedef struct _lpi2c_master_handle lpi2c_master_handle_t
```

LPI2C master handle of the transfer.

```
typedef void (*lpi2c_master_transfer_callback_t)(LPI2C_Type *base, lpi2c_master_handle_t  
*handle, status_t completionStatus, void *userData)
```

Master completion callback function pointer type.

This callback is used only for the non-blocking master transfer API. Specify the callback you wish to use in the call to LPI2C_MasterTransferCreateHandle().

Param base

The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Param handle

Pointer to the LPI2C master driver handle.

Param completionStatus

Either kStatus_Success or an error code describing how the transfer completed.

Param userData

Arbitrary pointer-sized value passed from the application.

```
typedef void (*lpi2c_master_isr_t)(LPI2C_Type *base, void *handle)
```

Typedef for master interrupt handler, used internally for LPI2C master interrupt and EDMA transactional APIs.

```
struct _lpi2c_master_config
```

#include <fsl_lpi2c.h> Structure with settings to initialize the LPI2C master module.

This structure holds configuration settings for the LPI2C peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the LPI2C_MasterGetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your configuration structure instance.

The configuration structure can be made constant so it resides in flash.

Public Members

bool enableMaster

Whether to enable master mode.

bool enableDoze

Whether master is enabled in doze mode.

bool debugEnable

Enable transfers to continue when halted in debug mode.

bool ignoreAck

Whether to ignore ACK/NACK.

lpi2c_master_pin_config_t pinConfig

The pin configuration option.

uint32_t baudRate_Hz

Desired baud rate in Hertz.

uint32_t busIdleTimeout_ns

Bus idle timeout in nanoseconds. Set to 0 to disable.

uint32_t pinLowTimeout_ns

Pin low timeout in nanoseconds. Set to 0 to disable.

uint8_t sdaGlitchFilterWidth_ns

Width in nanoseconds of glitch filter on SDA pin. Set to 0 to disable.

uint8_t sclGlitchFilterWidth_ns

Width in nanoseconds of glitch filter on SCL pin. Set to 0 to disable.

struct *_lpi2c_master_config* hostRequest

Host request options.

struct *_lpi2c_match_config*

#include <fsl_lpi2c.h> LPI2C master data match configuration structure.

Public Members

lpi2c_data_match_config_mode_t matchMode

Data match configuration setting.

bool rxDataMatchOnly

When set to true, received data is ignored until a successful match.

uint32_t match0

Match value 0.

uint32_t match1

Match value 1.

struct *_lpi2c_master_transfer*

#include <fsl_lpi2c.h> Non-blocking transfer descriptor structure.

This structure is used to pass transaction parameters to the LPI2C_MasterTransferNonBlocking() API.

Public Members

uint32_t flags

Bit mask of options for the transfer. See enumeration *_lpi2c_master_transfer_flags* for available options. Set to 0 or *kLPI2C_TransferDefaultFlag* for normal transfers.

uint16_t slaveAddress

The 7-bit slave address.

lpi2c_direction_t direction

Either kLPI2C_Read or kLPI2C_Write.

uint32_t subaddress

Sub address. Transferred MSB first.

size_t subaddressSize

Length of sub address to send in bytes. Maximum size is 4 bytes.

void *data

Pointer to data to transfer.

size_t dataSize

Number of bytes to transfer.

struct _lpi2c_master_handle

#include <fsl_lpi2c.h> Driver handle for master non-blocking APIs.

Note: The contents of this structure are private and subject to change.

Public Members

uint8_t state

Transfer state machine current state.

uint16_t remainingBytes

Remaining byte count in current state.

uint8_t *buf

Buffer pointer for current state.

uint16_t commandBuffer[6]

LPI2C command sequence. When all 6 command words are used: Start&addr&write[1 word] + subaddr[4 words] + restart&addr&read[1 word]

lpi2c_master_transfer_t transfer

Copy of the current transfer info.

lpi2c_master_transfer_callback_t completionCallback

Callback function pointer.

void *userData

Application data passed to callback.

struct hostRequest

Public Members

bool enable

Enable host request.

lpi2c_host_request_source_t source

Host request source.

lpi2c_host_request_polarity_t polarity

Host request pin polarity.

2.45 LPI2C Master DMA Driver

```
void LPI2C_MasterCreateEDMAHandle(LPI2C_Type *base, lpi2c_master_edma_handle_t *handle,
                                edma_handle_t *rxDmaHandle, edma_handle_t
                                *txDmaHandle, lpi2c_master_edma_transfer_callback_t
                                callback, void *userData)
```

Create a new handle for the LPI2C master DMA APIs.

The creation of a handle is for use with the DMA APIs. Once a handle is created, there is not a corresponding destroy handle. If the user wants to terminate a transfer, the LPI2C_MasterTransferAbortEDMA() API shall be called.

For devices where the LPI2C send and receive DMA requests are OR'd together, the *txDmaHandle* parameter is ignored and may be set to NULL.

Parameters

- *base* – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- *handle* – **[out]** Pointer to the LPI2C master driver handle.
- *rxDmaHandle* – Handle for the eDMA receive channel. Created by the user prior to calling this function.
- *txDmaHandle* – Handle for the eDMA transmit channel. Created by the user prior to calling this function.
- *callback* – User provided pointer to the asynchronous callback function.
- *userData* – User provided pointer to the application callback data.

```
status_t LPI2C_MasterTransferEDMA(LPI2C_Type *base, lpi2c_master_edma_handle_t *handle,
                                lpi2c_master_transfer_t *transfer)
```

Performs a non-blocking DMA-based transaction on the I2C bus.

The callback specified when the *handle* was created is invoked when the transaction has completed.

Parameters

- *base* – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- *handle* – Pointer to the LPI2C master driver handle.
- *transfer* – The pointer to the transfer descriptor.

Return values

- *kStatus_Success* – The transaction was started successfully.
- *kStatus_LPI2C_Busy* – Either another master is currently utilizing the bus, or another DMA transaction is already in progress.

```
status_t LPI2C_MasterTransferGetCountEDMA(LPI2C_Type *base, lpi2c_master_edma_handle_t
                                *handle, size_t *count)
```

Returns number of bytes transferred so far.

Parameters

- *base* – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- *handle* – Pointer to the LPI2C master driver handle.
- *count* – **[out]** Number of bytes transferred so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Return values

- *kStatus_Success* –

- `kStatus_NoTransferInProgress` – There is not a DMA transaction currently in progress.

`status_t` LPI2C_MasterTransferAbortEDMA(LPI2C_Type *base, *lpi2c_master_edma_handle_t* *handle)

Terminates a non-blocking LPI2C master transmission early.

Note: It is not safe to call this function from an IRQ handler that has a higher priority than the eDMA peripheral's IRQ priority.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `handle` – Pointer to the LPI2C master driver handle.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – A transaction was successfully aborted.
- `kStatus_LPI2C_Idle` – There is not a DMA transaction currently in progress.

`typedef struct _lpi2c_master_edma_handle` `lpi2c_master_edma_handle_t`
LPI2C master EDMA handle of the transfer.

`typedef void (*lpi2c_master_edma_transfer_callback_t)(LPI2C_Type *base,`
`lpi2c_master_edma_handle_t *handle, status_t completionStatus, void *userData)`

Master DMA completion callback function pointer type.

This callback is used only for the non-blocking master transfer API. Specify the callback you wish to use in the call to `LPI2C_MasterCreateEDMAHandle()`.

Param base

The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Param handle

Handle associated with the completed transfer.

Param completionStatus

Either `kStatus_Success` or an error code describing how the transfer completed.

Param userData

Arbitrary pointer-sized value passed from the application.

`struct _lpi2c_master_edma_handle`
`#include <fsl_lpi2c_edma.h>` Driver handle for master DMA APIs.

Note: The contents of this structure are private and subject to change.

Public Members

`LPI2C_Type *base`
LPI2C base pointer.

`bool isBusy`
Transfer state machine current state.

uint8_t nbytes

eDMA minor byte transfer count initially configured.

uint16_t commandBuffer[20]

LPI2C command sequence. When all 10 command words are used: Start&addr&write[1 word] + subaddr[4 words] + restart&addr&read[1 word] + receive&Size[4 words]

lpi2c_master_transfer_t transfer

Copy of the current transfer info.

lpi2c_master_edma_transfer_callback_t completionCallback

Callback function pointer.

void *userData

Application data passed to callback.

edma_handle_t *rx

Handle for receive DMA channel.

edma_handle_t *tx

Handle for transmit DMA channel.

edma_tcd_t tcds[3]

Software TCD. Three are allocated to provide enough room to align to 32-bytes.

2.46 LPI2C Slave Driver

void LPI2C_SlaveGetDefaultConfig(*lpi2c_slave_config_t* *slaveConfig)

Provides a default configuration for the LPI2C slave peripheral.

This function provides the following default configuration for the LPI2C slave peripheral:

```
slaveConfig->enableSlave      = true;
slaveConfig->address0         = 0U;
slaveConfig->address1         = 0U;
slaveConfig->addressMatchMode = kLPI2C_MatchAddress0;
slaveConfig->filterDozeEnable  = true;
slaveConfig->filterEnable     = true;
slaveConfig->enableGeneralCall = false;
slaveConfig->sclStall.enableAck = false;
slaveConfig->sclStall.enableTx  = true;
slaveConfig->sclStall.enableRx  = true;
slaveConfig->sclStall.enableAddress = true;
slaveConfig->ignoreAck         = false;
slaveConfig->enableReceivedAddressRead = false;
slaveConfig->sdaGlitchFilterWidth_ns = 0;
slaveConfig->sclGlitchFilterWidth_ns = 0;
slaveConfig->dataValidDelay_ns  = 0;
slaveConfig->clockHoldTime_ns   = 0;
```

After calling this function, override any settings to customize the configuration, prior to initializing the master driver with LPI2C_SlaveInit(). Be sure to override at least the *address0* member of the configuration structure with the desired slave address.

Parameters

- slaveConfig – **[out]** User provided configuration structure that is set to default values. Refer to *lpi2c_slave_config_t*.

```
void LPI2C_SlaveInit(LPI2C_Type *base, const lpi2c_slave_config_t *slaveConfig, uint32_t  
                    sourceClock_Hz)
```

Initializes the LPI2C slave peripheral.

This function enables the peripheral clock and initializes the LPI2C slave peripheral as described by the user provided configuration.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `slaveConfig` – User provided peripheral configuration. Use `LPI2C_SlaveGetDefaultConfig()` to get a set of defaults that you can override.
- `sourceClock_Hz` – Frequency in Hertz of the LPI2C functional clock. Used to calculate the filter widths, data valid delay, and clock hold time.

```
void LPI2C_SlaveDeinit(LPI2C_Type *base)
```

Deinitializes the LPI2C slave peripheral.

This function disables the LPI2C slave peripheral and gates the clock. It also performs a software reset to restore the peripheral to reset conditions.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

```
static inline void LPI2C_SlaveReset(LPI2C_Type *base)
```

Performs a software reset of the LPI2C slave peripheral.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

```
static inline void LPI2C_SlaveEnable(LPI2C_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enables or disables the LPI2C module as slave.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `enable` – Pass true to enable or false to disable the specified LPI2C as slave.

```
static inline uint32_t LPI2C_SlaveGetStatusFlags(LPI2C_Type *base)
```

Gets the LPI2C slave status flags.

A bit mask with the state of all LPI2C slave status flags is returned. For each flag, the corresponding bit in the return value is set if the flag is asserted.

See also:

`_lpi2c_slave_flags`

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Returns

State of the status flags:

- 1: related status flag is set.
- 0: related status flag is not set.

```
static inline void LPI2C_SlaveClearStatusFlags(LPI2C_Type *base, uint32_t statusMask)
```

Clears the LPI2C status flag state.

The following status register flags can be cleared:

- kLPI2C_SlaveRepeatedStartDetectFlag
- kLPI2C_SlaveStopDetectFlag
- kLPI2C_SlaveBitErrFlag
- kLPI2C_SlaveFifoErrFlag

Attempts to clear other flags has no effect.

See also:

`_lpi2c_slave_flags`.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `statusMask` – A bitmask of status flags that are to be cleared. The mask is composed of `_lpi2c_slave_flags` enumerators OR'd together. You may pass the result of a previous call to `LPI2C_SlaveGetStatusFlags()`.

```
static inline void LPI2C_SlaveEnableInterrupts(LPI2C_Type *base, uint32_t interruptMask)
```

Enables the LPI2C slave interrupt requests.

All flags except `kLPI2C_SlaveBusyFlag` and `kLPI2C_SlaveBusBusyFlag` can be enabled as interrupts.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `interruptMask` – Bit mask of interrupts to enable. See `_lpi2c_slave_flags` for the set of constants that should be OR'd together to form the bit mask.

```
static inline void LPI2C_SlaveDisableInterrupts(LPI2C_Type *base, uint32_t interruptMask)
```

Disables the LPI2C slave interrupt requests.

All flags except `kLPI2C_SlaveBusyFlag` and `kLPI2C_SlaveBusBusyFlag` can be enabled as interrupts.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `interruptMask` – Bit mask of interrupts to disable. See `_lpi2c_slave_flags` for the set of constants that should be OR'd together to form the bit mask.

```
static inline uint32_t LPI2C_SlaveGetEnabledInterrupts(LPI2C_Type *base)
```

Returns the set of currently enabled LPI2C slave interrupt requests.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Returns

A bitmask composed of `_lpi2c_slave_flags` enumerators OR'd together to indicate the set of enabled interrupts.

```
static inline void LPI2C_SlaveEnableDMA(LPI2C_Type *base, bool enableAddressValid, bool enableRx, bool enableTx)
```

Enables or disables the LPI2C slave peripheral DMA requests.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- enableAddressValid – Enable flag for the address valid DMA request. Pass true for enable, false for disable. The address valid DMA request is shared with the receive data DMA request.
- enableRx – Enable flag for the receive data DMA request. Pass true for enable, false for disable.
- enableTx – Enable flag for the transmit data DMA request. Pass true for enable, false for disable.

static inline bool LPI2C_SlaveGetBusIdleState(LPI2C_Type *base)

Returns whether the bus is idle.

Requires the slave mode to be enabled.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Return values

- true – Bus is busy.
- false – Bus is idle.

static inline void LPI2C_SlaveTransmitAck(LPI2C_Type *base, bool ackOrNack)

Transmits either an ACK or NAK on the I2C bus in response to a byte from the master.

Use this function to send an ACK or NAK when the kLPI2C_SlaveTransmitAckFlag is asserted. This only happens if you enable the sclStall.enableAck field of the lpi2c_slave_config_t configuration structure used to initialize the slave peripheral.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- ackOrNack – Pass true for an ACK or false for a NAK.

static inline void LPI2C_SlaveEnableAckStall(LPI2C_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables or disables ACKSTALL.

When enables ACKSTALL, software can transmit either an ACK or NAK on the I2C bus in response to a byte from the master.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- enable – True will enable ACKSTALL, false will disable ACKSTALL.

static inline uint32_t LPI2C_SlaveGetReceivedAddress(LPI2C_Type *base)

Returns the slave address sent by the I2C master.

This function should only be called if the kLPI2C_SlaveAddressValidFlag is asserted.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.

Returns

The 8-bit address matched by the LPI2C slave. Bit 0 contains the R/w direction bit, and the 7-bit slave address is in the upper 7 bits.

status_t LPI2C_SlaveSend(LPI2C_Type *base, void *txBuff, size_t txSize, size_t *actualTxSize)

Performs a polling send transfer on the I2C bus.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `txBuff` – The pointer to the data to be transferred.
- `txSize` – The length in bytes of the data to be transferred.
- `actualTxSize` – **[out]**

Returns

Error or success status returned by API.

`status_t` LPI2C_SlaveReceive(LPI2C_Type *base, void *rxBuff, size_t rxSize, size_t *actualRxSize)

Performs a polling receive transfer on the I2C bus.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `rxBuff` – The pointer to the data to be transferred.
- `rxSize` – The length in bytes of the data to be transferred.
- `actualRxSize` – **[out]**

Returns

Error or success status returned by API.

`void` LPI2C_SlaveTransferCreateHandle(LPI2C_Type *base, *lpi2c_slave_handle_t* *handle, *lpi2c_slave_transfer_callback_t* callback, void *userData)

Creates a new handle for the LPI2C slave non-blocking APIs.

The creation of a handle is for use with the non-blocking APIs. Once a handle is created, there is not a corresponding destroy handle. If the user wants to terminate a transfer, the LPI2C_SlaveTransferAbort() API shall be called.

Note: The function also enables the NVIC IRQ for the input LPI2C. Need to notice that on some SoCs the LPI2C IRQ is connected to INTMUX, in this case user needs to enable the associated INTMUX IRQ in application.

Parameters

- `base` – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- `handle` – **[out]** Pointer to the LPI2C slave driver handle.
- `callback` – User provided pointer to the asynchronous callback function.
- `userData` – User provided pointer to the application callback data.

`status_t` LPI2C_SlaveTransferNonBlocking(LPI2C_Type *base, *lpi2c_slave_handle_t* *handle, uint32_t eventMask)

Starts accepting slave transfers.

Call this API after calling I2C_SlaveInit() and LPI2C_SlaveTransferCreateHandle() to start processing transactions driven by an I2C master. The slave monitors the I2C bus and pass events to the callback that was passed into the call to LPI2C_SlaveTransferCreateHandle(). The callback is always invoked from the interrupt context.

The set of events received by the callback is customizable. To do so, set the *eventMask* parameter to the OR'd combination of *lpi2c_slave_transfer_event_t* enumerators for the events you wish to receive. The *kLPI2C_SlaveTransmitEvent* and *kLPI2C_SlaveReceiveEvent* events are always enabled and do not need to be included in the mask. Alternatively, you can pass 0 to get a default set of only the transmit and receive events that are always enabled. In addition, the *kLPI2C_SlaveAllEvents* constant is provided as a convenient way to enable all events.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to `lpi2c_slave_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- eventMask – Bit mask formed by OR'ing together `lpi2c_slave_transfer_event_t` enumerators to specify which events to send to the callback. Other accepted values are 0 to get a default set of only the transmit and receive events, and `kLPI2C_SlaveAllEvents` to enable all events.

Return values

- `kStatus__Success` – Slave transfers were successfully started.
- `kStatus__LPI2C_Busy` – Slave transfers have already been started on this handle.

`status_t` LPI2C_SlaveTransferGetCount(LPI2C_Type *base, *lpi2c_slave_handle_t* *handle, size_t *count)

Gets the slave transfer status during a non-blocking transfer.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to `i2c_slave_handle_t` structure.
- count – **[out]** Pointer to a value to hold the number of bytes transferred. May be NULL if the count is not required.

Return values

- `kStatus__Success` –
- `kStatus__NoTransferInProgress` –

`void` LPI2C_SlaveTransferAbort(LPI2C_Type *base, *lpi2c_slave_handle_t* *handle)

Aborts the slave non-blocking transfers.

Note: This API could be called at any time to stop slave for handling the bus events.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to `lpi2c_slave_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.

`void` LPI2C_SlaveTransferHandleIRQ(LPI2C_Type *base, *lpi2c_slave_handle_t* *handle)

Reusable routine to handle slave interrupts.

Note: This function does not need to be called unless you are reimplementing the non blocking API's interrupt handler routines to add special functionality.

Parameters

- base – The LPI2C peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to `lpi2c_slave_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.

enum _lpi2c_slave_flags

LPI2C slave peripheral flags.

The following status register flags can be cleared:

- kLPI2C_SlaveRepeatedStartDetectFlag
- kLPI2C_SlaveStopDetectFlag
- kLPI2C_SlaveBitErrFlag
- kLPI2C_SlaveFifoErrFlag

All flags except kLPI2C_SlaveBusyFlag and kLPI2C_SlaveBusBusyFlag can be enabled as interrupts.

Note: These enumerations are meant to be OR'd together to form a bit mask.

Values:

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveTxReadyFlag

Transmit data flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveRxReadyFlag

Receive data flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveAddressValidFlag

Address valid flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveTransmitAckFlag

Transmit ACK flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveRepeatedStartDetectFlag

Repeated start detect flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveStopDetectFlag

Stop detect flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveBitErrFlag

Bit error flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveFifoErrFlag

FIFO error flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveAddressMatch0Flag

Address match 0 flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveAddressMatch1Flag

Address match 1 flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveGeneralCallFlag

General call flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveBusyFlag

Master busy flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveBusBusyFlag

Bus busy flag

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveClearFlags

All flags which are cleared by the driver upon starting a transfer.

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveIrqFlags

IRQ sources enabled by the non-blocking transactional API.

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveErrorFlags

Errors to check for.

enum _lpi2c_slave_address_match

LPI2C slave address match options.

Values:

enumerator kLPI2C_MatchAddress0

Match only address 0.

enumerator kLPI2C_MatchAddress0OrAddress1

Match either address 0 or address 1.

enumerator kLPI2C_MatchAddress0ThroughAddress1

Match a range of slave addresses from address 0 through address 1.

enum _lpi2c_slave_transfer_event

Set of events sent to the callback for non blocking slave transfers.

These event enumerations are used for two related purposes. First, a bit mask created by OR'ing together events is passed to LPI2C_SlaveTransferNonBlocking() in order to specify which events to enable. Then, when the slave callback is invoked, it is passed the current event through its *transfer* parameter.

Note: These enumerations are meant to be OR'd together to form a bit mask of events.

Values:

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveAddressMatchEvent

Received the slave address after a start or repeated start.

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveTransmitEvent

Callback is requested to provide data to transmit (slave-transmitter role).

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveReceiveEvent

Callback is requested to provide a buffer in which to place received data (slave-receiver role).

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveTransmitAckEvent

Callback needs to either transmit an ACK or NACK.

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveRepeatedStartEvent

A repeated start was detected.

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveCompletionEvent

A stop was detected, completing the transfer.

enumerator kLPI2C_SlaveAllEvents

Bit mask of all available events.

typedef enum _lpi2c_slave_address_match lpi2c_slave_address_match_t

LPI2C slave address match options.

typedef struct _lpi2c_slave_config lpi2c_slave_config_t

Structure with settings to initialize the LPI2C slave module.

This structure holds configuration settings for the LPI2C slave peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the LPI2C_SlaveGetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your configuration structure instance.

The configuration structure can be made constant so it resides in flash.

```
typedef enum _lpi2c_slave_transfer_event lpi2c_slave_transfer_event_t
```

Set of events sent to the callback for non blocking slave transfers.

These event enumerations are used for two related purposes. First, a bit mask created by OR'ing together events is passed to LPI2C_SlaveTransferNonBlocking() in order to specify which events to enable. Then, when the slave callback is invoked, it is passed the current event through its *transfer* parameter.

Note: These enumerations are meant to be OR'd together to form a bit mask of events.

```
typedef struct _lpi2c_slave_transfer lpi2c_slave_transfer_t
```

LPI2C slave transfer structure.

```
typedef struct _lpi2c_slave_handle lpi2c_slave_handle_t
```

LPI2C slave handle structure.

```
typedef void (*lpi2c_slave_transfer_callback_t)(LPI2C_Type *base, lpi2c_slave_transfer_t  
*transfer, void *userData)
```

Slave event callback function pointer type.

This callback is used only for the slave non-blocking transfer API. To install a callback, use the LPI2C_SlaveSetCallback() function after you have created a handle.

Param base

Base address for the LPI2C instance on which the event occurred.

Param transfer

Pointer to transfer descriptor containing values passed to and/or from the callback.

Param userData

Arbitrary pointer-sized value passed from the application.

```
struct _lpi2c_slave_config
```

#include <fsl_lpi2c.h> Structure with settings to initialize the LPI2C slave module.

This structure holds configuration settings for the LPI2C slave peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the LPI2C_SlaveGetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your configuration structure instance.

The configuration structure can be made constant so it resides in flash.

Public Members

bool enableSlave

Enable slave mode.

uint8_t address0

Slave's 7-bit address.

uint8_t address1

Alternate slave 7-bit address.

lpi2c_slave_address_match_t addressMatchMode

Address matching options.

bool filterDozeEnable

Enable digital glitch filter in doze mode.

`bool filterEnable`
Enable digital glitch filter.

`bool enableGeneralCall`
Enable general call address matching.

`struct _lpi2c_slave_config sclStall`
SCL stall enable options.

`bool ignoreAck`
Continue transfers after a NACK is detected.

`bool enableReceivedAddressRead`
Enable reading the address received address as the first byte of data.

`uint32_t sdaGlitchFilterWidth_ns`
Width in nanoseconds of the digital filter on the SDA signal. Set to 0 to disable.

`uint32_t sclGlitchFilterWidth_ns`
Width in nanoseconds of the digital filter on the SCL signal. Set to 0 to disable.

`uint32_t dataValidDelay_ns`
Width in nanoseconds of the data valid delay.

`uint32_t clockHoldTime_ns`
Width in nanoseconds of the clock hold time.

`struct _lpi2c_slave_transfer`
#include <fsl_lpi2c.h> LPI2C slave transfer structure.

Public Members

`lpi2c_slave_transfer_event_t event`
Reason the callback is being invoked.

`uint8_t receivedAddress`
Matching address send by master.

`uint8_t *data`
Transfer buffer

`size_t dataSize`
Transfer size

`status_t completionStatus`
Success or error code describing how the transfer completed. Only applies for `kLPI2C_SlaveCompletionEvent`.

`size_t transferredCount`
Number of bytes actually transferred since start or last repeated start.

`struct _lpi2c_slave_handle`
#include <fsl_lpi2c.h> LPI2C slave handle structure.

Note: The contents of this structure are private and subject to change.

Public Members

lpi2c_slave_transfer_t transfer
LPI2C slave transfer copy.

bool isBusy
Whether transfer is busy.

bool wasTransmit
Whether the last transfer was a transmit.

uint32_t eventMask
Mask of enabled events.

uint32_t transferredCount
Count of bytes transferred.

lpi2c_slave_transfer_callback_t callback
Callback function called at transfer event.

void *userData
Callback parameter passed to callback.

struct sclStall

Public Members

bool enableAck
Enables SCL clock stretching during slave-transmit address byte(s) and slave-receiver address and data byte(s) to allow software to write the Transmit ACK Register before the ACK or NACK is transmitted. Clock stretching occurs when transmitting the 9th bit. When enableAckSCLStall is enabled, there is no need to set either enableRxDatSCLStall or enableAddressSCLStall.

bool enableTx
Enables SCL clock stretching when the transmit data flag is set during a slave-transmit transfer.

bool enableRx
Enables SCL clock stretching when receive data flag is set during a slave-receive transfer.

bool enableAddress
Enables SCL clock stretching when the address valid flag is asserted.

2.47 LPSPI: Low Power Serial Peripheral Interface

2.48 LPSPI Peripheral driver

void LPSPI_MasterInit(LPSPI_Type *base, const *lpspi_master_config_t* *masterConfig, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)

Initializes the LPSPI master.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- masterConfig – Pointer to structure *lpspi_master_config_t*.

- srcClock_Hz – Module source input clock in Hertz

void LPSPI_MasterGetDefaultConfig(*lpspi_master_config_t* *masterConfig)

Sets the *lpspi_master_config_t* structure to default values.

This API initializes the configuration structure for LPSPI_MasterInit(). The initialized structure can remain unchanged in LPSPI_MasterInit(), or can be modified before calling the LPSPI_MasterInit(). Example:

```
lpspi_master_config_t masterConfig;  
LPSPI_MasterGetDefaultConfig(&masterConfig);
```

Parameters

- masterConfig – pointer to *lpspi_master_config_t* structure

void LPSPI_SlaveInit(LPSPI_Type *base, const *lpspi_slave_config_t* *slaveConfig)

LPSPI slave configuration.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- slaveConfig – Pointer to a structure *lpspi_slave_config_t*.

void LPSPI_SlaveGetDefaultConfig(*lpspi_slave_config_t* *slaveConfig)

Sets the *lpspi_slave_config_t* structure to default values.

This API initializes the configuration structure for LPSPI_SlaveInit(). The initialized structure can remain unchanged in LPSPI_SlaveInit() or can be modified before calling the LPSPI_SlaveInit(). Example:

```
lpspi_slave_config_t slaveConfig;  
LPSPI_SlaveGetDefaultConfig(&slaveConfig);
```

Parameters

- slaveConfig – pointer to *lpspi_slave_config_t* structure.

void LPSPI_Deinit(LPSPI_Type *base)

De-initializes the LPSPI peripheral. Call this API to disable the LPSPI clock.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

void LPSPI_Reset(LPSPI_Type *base)

Restores the LPSPI peripheral to reset state. Note that this function sets all registers to reset state. As a result, the LPSPI module can't work after calling this API.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

uint32_t LPSPI_GetInstance(LPSPI_Type *base)

Get the LPSPI instance from peripheral base address.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral base address.

Returns

LPSPI instance.

```
static inline void LPSPI_Enable(LPSPI_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enables the LPSPI peripheral and sets the MCR MDIS to 0.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- enable – Pass true to enable module, false to disable module.

```
static inline uint32_t LPSPI_GetStatusFlags(LPSPI_Type *base)
```

Gets the LPSPI status flag state.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

Returns

The LPSPI status(in SR register).

```
static inline uint8_t LPSPI_GetTxFifoSize(LPSPI_Type *base)
```

Gets the LPSPI Tx FIFO size.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

Returns

The LPSPI Tx FIFO size.

```
static inline uint8_t LPSPI_GetRxFifoSize(LPSPI_Type *base)
```

Gets the LPSPI Rx FIFO size.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

Returns

The LPSPI Rx FIFO size.

```
static inline uint32_t LPSPI_GetTxFifoCount(LPSPI_Type *base)
```

Gets the LPSPI Tx FIFO count.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

Returns

The number of words in the transmit FIFO.

```
static inline uint32_t LPSPI_GetRxFifoCount(LPSPI_Type *base)
```

Gets the LPSPI Rx FIFO count.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

Returns

The number of words in the receive FIFO.

```
static inline void LPSPI_ClearStatusFlags(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t statusFlags)
```

Clears the LPSPI status flag.

This function clears the desired status bit by using a write-1-to-clear. The user passes in the base and the desired status flag bit to clear. The list of status flags is defined in the `_lpspi_flags`. Example usage:

```
LPSPI_ClearStatusFlags(base, kLPSPI_TxDataRequestFlag|kLPSPI_RxDataReadyFlag);
```

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- statusFlags – The status flag used from type `_lpspi_flags`.

static inline uint32_t LPSPI_GetTcr(LPSPI_Type *base)

static inline void LPSPI_EnableInterrupts(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the LPSPI interrupts.

This function configures the various interrupt masks of the LPSPI. The parameters are base and an interrupt mask. Note that, for Tx fill and Rx FIFO drain requests, enabling the interrupt request disables the DMA request.

```
LPSPI_EnableInterrupts(base, kLPSPI_TxInterruptEnable | kLPSPI_RxInterruptEnable );
```

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- mask – The interrupt mask; Use the enum `_lpspi_interrupt_enable`.

static inline void LPSPI_DisableInterrupts(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the LPSPI interrupts.

```
LPSPI_DisableInterrupts(base, kLPSPI_TxInterruptEnable | kLPSPI_RxInterruptEnable );
```

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- mask – The interrupt mask; Use the enum `_lpspi_interrupt_enable`.

static inline void LPSPI_EnableDMA(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the LPSPI DMA request.

This function configures the Rx and Tx DMA mask of the LPSPI. The parameters are base and a DMA mask.

```
LPSPI_EnableDMA(base, kLPSPI_TxDmaEnable | kLPSPI_RxDmaEnable);
```

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- mask – The interrupt mask; Use the enum `_lpspi_dma_enable`.

static inline void LPSPI_DisableDMA(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the LPSPI DMA request.

This function configures the Rx and Tx DMA mask of the LPSPI. The parameters are base and a DMA mask.

```
SPI_DisableDMA(base, kLPSPI_TxDmaEnable | kLPSPI_RxDmaEnable);
```

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- mask – The interrupt mask; Use the enum `_lpspi_dma_enable`.

static inline uint32_t LPSPI_GetTxRegisterAddress(LPSPI_Type *base)

Gets the LPSPI Transmit Data Register address for a DMA operation.

This function gets the LPSPI Transmit Data Register address because this value is needed for the DMA operation. This function can be used for either master or slave mode.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

Returns

The LPSPI Transmit Data Register address.

```
static inline uint32_t LPSPI_GetRxRegisterAddress(LPSPI_Type *base)
```

Gets the LPSPI Receive Data Register address for a DMA operation.

This function gets the LPSPI Receive Data Register address because this value is needed for the DMA operation. This function can be used for either master or slave mode.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

Returns

The LPSPI Receive Data Register address.

```
bool LPSPI_CheckTransferArgument(LPSPI_Type *base, lpspi_transfer_t *transfer, bool isEdma)
```

Check the argument for transfer .

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- transfer – the transfer struct to be used.
- isEdma – True to check for EDMA transfer, false to check interrupt non-blocking transfer

Returns

Return true for right and false for wrong.

```
static inline void LPSPI_SetMasterSlaveMode(LPSPI_Type *base, lpspi_master_slave_mode_t mode)
```

Configures the LPSPI for either master or slave.

Note that the CFGR1 should only be written when the LPSPI is disabled (LPSPIx_CR_MEN = 0).

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- mode – Mode setting (master or slave) of type lpspi_master_slave_mode_t.

```
static inline void LPSPI_SelectTransferPCS(LPSPI_Type *base, lpspi_which_pcs_t select)
```

Configures the peripheral chip select used for the transfer.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- select – LPSPI Peripheral Chip Select (PCS) configuration.

```
static inline void LPSPI_SetPCSContinuous(LPSPI_Type *base, bool IsContinuous)
```

Set the PCS signal to continuous or uncontinuous mode.

Note: In master mode, continuous transfer will keep the PCS asserted at the end of the frame size, until a command word is received that starts a new frame. So PCS must be set back to uncontinuous when transfer finishes. In slave mode, when continuous transfer is enabled, the LPSPI will only transmit the first frame size bits, after that the LPSPI will transmit received data back (assuming a 32-bit shift register).

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- IsContinuous – True to set the transfer PCS to continuous mode, false to set to uncontinuous mode.

static inline bool LPSPI_IsMaster(LPSPI_Type *base)

Returns whether the LPSPI module is in master mode.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

Returns

Returns true if the module is in master mode or false if the module is in slave mode.

static inline void LPSPI_FlushFifo(LPSPI_Type *base, bool flushTxFifo, bool flushRxFifo)

Flushes the LPSPI FIFOs.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- flushTxFifo – Flushes (true) the Tx FIFO, else do not flush (false) the Tx FIFO.
- flushRxFifo – Flushes (true) the Rx FIFO, else do not flush (false) the Rx FIFO.

static inline void LPSPI_SetFifoWatermarks(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t txWater, uint32_t rxWater)

Sets the transmit and receive FIFO watermark values.

This function allows the user to set the receive and transmit FIFO watermarks. The function does not compare the watermark settings to the FIFO size. The FIFO watermark should not be equal to or greater than the FIFO size. It is up to the higher level driver to make this check.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- txWater – The TX FIFO watermark value. Writing a value equal or greater than the FIFO size is truncated.
- rxWater – The RX FIFO watermark value. Writing a value equal or greater than the FIFO size is truncated.

static inline void LPSPI_SetAllPcsPolarity(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Configures all LPSPI peripheral chip select polarities simultaneously.

Note that the CFGR1 should only be written when the LPSPI is disabled (LPSPIx_CR_MEN = 0).

This is an example: PCS0 and PCS1 set to active low and other PCSs set to active high. Note that the number of PCS is device-specific.

```
LPSPI_SetAllPcsPolarity(base, kLPSPI_Pcs0ActiveLow | kLPSPI_Pcs1ActiveLow);
```

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- mask – The PCS polarity mask; Use the enum `_lpspi_pcs_polarity`.

static inline void LPSPI_SetFrameSize(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t frameSize)

Configures the frame size.

The minimum frame size is 8-bits and the maximum frame size is 4096-bits. If the frame size is less than or equal to 32-bits, the word size and frame size are identical. If the frame

size is greater than 32-bits, the word size is 32-bits for each word except the last (the last word contains the remainder bits if the frame size is not divisible by 32). The minimum word size is 2-bits. A frame size of 33-bits (or similar) is not supported.

Note 1: The transmit command register should be initialized before enabling the LPSPI in slave mode, although the command register does not update until after the LPSPI is enabled. After it is enabled, the transmit command register should only be changed if the LPSPI is idle.

Note 2: The transmit and command FIFO is a combined FIFO that includes both transmit data and command words. That means the TCR register should be written to when the Tx FIFO is not full.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- frameSize – The frame size in number of bits.

```
uint32_t LPSPI_MasterSetBaudRate(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t baudRate_Bps, uint32_t  
                                srcClock_Hz, uint32_t *tcrPrescaleValue)
```

Sets the LPSPI baud rate in bits per second.

This function takes in the desired bitsPerSec (baud rate) and calculates the nearest possible baud rate without exceeding the desired baud rate and returns the calculated baud rate in bits-per-second. It requires the caller to provide the frequency of the module source clock (in Hertz). Note that the baud rate does not go into effect until the Transmit Control Register (TCR) is programmed with the prescale value. Hence, this function returns the prescale tcrPrescaleValue parameter for later programming in the TCR. The higher level peripheral driver should alert the user of an out of range baud rate input.

Note that the LPSPI module must first be disabled before configuring this. Note that the LPSPI module must be configured for master mode before configuring this.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- baudRate_Bps – The desired baud rate in bits per second.
- srcClock_Hz – Module source input clock in Hertz.
- tcrPrescaleValue – The TCR prescale value needed to program the TCR.

Returns

The actual calculated baud rate. This function may also return a “0” if the LPSPI is not configured for master mode or if the LPSPI module is not disabled.

```
void LPSPI_MasterSetDelayScaler(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t scaler, lpspi_delay_type_t  
                                whichDelay)
```

Manually configures a specific LPSPI delay parameter (module must be disabled to change the delay values).

This function configures the following: SCK to PCS delay, or PCS to SCK delay, or The configurations must occur between the transfer delay.

The delay names are available in type *lpspi_delay_type_t*.

The user passes the desired delay along with the delay value. This allows the user to directly set the delay values if they have pre-calculated them or if they simply wish to manually increment the value.

Note that the LPSPI module must first be disabled before configuring this. Note that the LPSPI module must be configured for master mode before configuring this.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

- `scaler` – The 8-bit delay value 0x00 to 0xFF (255).
- `whichDelay` – The desired delay to configure, must be of type `lpspi_delay_type_t`.

```
uint32_t LPSPI_MasterSetDelayTimes(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t delayTimeInNanoSec,  
                                   lpspi_delay_type_t whichDelay, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)
```

Calculates the delay based on the desired delay input in nanoseconds (module must be disabled to change the delay values).

This function calculates the values for the following: SCK to PCS delay, or PCS to SCK delay, or The configurations must occur between the transfer delay.

The delay names are available in type `lpspi_delay_type_t`.

The user passes the desired delay and the desired delay value in nano-seconds. The function calculates the value needed for the desired delay parameter and returns the actual calculated delay because an exact delay match may not be possible. In this case, the closest match is calculated without going below the desired delay value input. It is possible to input a very large delay value that exceeds the capability of the part, in which case the maximum supported delay is returned. It is up to the higher level peripheral driver to alert the user of an out of range delay input.

Note that the LPSPi module must be configured for master mode before configuring this. And note that the `delayTime = LPSPI_clockSource / (PRESCALE * Delay_scaler)`.

Parameters

- `base` – LPSPi peripheral address.
- `delayTimeInNanoSec` – The desired delay value in nano-seconds.
- `whichDelay` – The desired delay to configuration, which must be of type `lpspi_delay_type_t`.
- `srcClock_Hz` – Module source input clock in Hertz.

Returns

actual Calculated delay value in nano-seconds.

```
static inline void LPSPI_WriteData(LPSPI_Type *base, uint32_t data)
```

Writes data into the transmit data buffer.

This function writes data passed in by the user to the Transmit Data Register (TDR). The user can pass up to 32-bits of data to load into the TDR. If the frame size exceeds 32-bits, the user has to manage sending the data one 32-bit word at a time. Any writes to the TDR result in an immediate push to the transmit FIFO. This function can be used for either master or slave modes.

Parameters

- `base` – LPSPi peripheral address.
- `data` – The data word to be sent.

```
static inline uint32_t LPSPI_ReadData(LPSPI_Type *base)
```

Reads data from the data buffer.

This function reads the data from the Receive Data Register (RDR). This function can be used for either master or slave mode.

Parameters

- `base` – LPSPi peripheral address.

Returns

The data read from the data buffer.

```
void LPSPI_SetDummyData(LPSPI_Type *base, uint8_t dummyData)
```

Set up the dummy data.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- dummyData – Data to be transferred when tx buffer is NULL. Note: This API has no effect when LPSPI in slave interrupt mode, because driver will set the TXMSK bit to 1 if txData is NULL, no data is loaded from transmit FIFO and output pin is tristated.

```
void LPSPI_MasterTransferCreateHandle(LPSPI_Type *base, lpspi_master_handle_t *handle,  
                                     lpspi_master_transfer_callback_t callback, void  
                                     *userData)
```

Initializes the LPSPI master handle.

This function initializes the LPSPI handle, which can be used for other LPSPI transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified LPSPI instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- handle – LPSPI handle pointer to `lpspi_master_handle_t`.
- callback – DSPI callback.
- userData – callback function parameter.

```
status_t LPSPI_MasterTransferBlocking(LPSPI_Type *base, lpspi_transfer_t *transfer)
```

LPSPI master transfer data using a polling method.

This function transfers data using a polling method. This is a blocking function, which does not return until all transfers have been completed.

Note: The transfer data size should be integer multiples of bytesPerFrame if bytesPerFrame is less than or equal to 4. For bytesPerFrame greater than 4: The transfer data size should be equal to bytesPerFrame if the bytesPerFrame is not integer multiples of 4. Otherwise, the transfer data size can be an integer multiple of bytesPerFrame.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- transfer – pointer to `lpspi_transfer_t` structure.

Returns

status of status_t.

```
status_t LPSPI_MasterTransferNonBlocking(LPSPI_Type *base, lpspi_master_handle_t *handle,  
                                         lpspi_transfer_t *transfer)
```

LPSPI master transfer data using an interrupt method.

This function transfers data using an interrupt method. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When all data is transferred, the callback function is called.

Note: The transfer data size should be integer multiples of bytesPerFrame if bytesPerFrame is less than or equal to 4. For bytesPerFrame greater than 4: The transfer data size should be equal to bytesPerFrame if the bytesPerFrame is not integer multiples of 4. Otherwise, the transfer data size can be an integer multiple of bytesPerFrame.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- handle – pointer to `lpspi_master_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.

- transfer – pointer to `lpspi_transfer_t` structure.

Returns

status of `status_t`.

`status_t` LPSPi_MasterTransferGetCount(LPSPi_Type *base, *lpspi_master_handle_t* *handle, size_t *count)

Gets the master transfer remaining bytes.

This function gets the master transfer remaining bytes.

Parameters

- base – LPSPi peripheral address.
- handle – pointer to `lpspi_master_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- count – Number of bytes transferred so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Returns

status of `status_t`.

void LPSPi_MasterTransferAbort(LPSPi_Type *base, *lpspi_master_handle_t* *handle)

LPSPi master abort transfer which uses an interrupt method.

This function aborts a transfer which uses an interrupt method.

Parameters

- base – LPSPi peripheral address.
- handle – pointer to `lpspi_master_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.

void LPSPi_MasterTransferHandleIRQ(LPSPi_Type *base, *lpspi_master_handle_t* *handle)

LPSPi Master IRQ handler function.

This function processes the LPSPi transmit and receive IRQ.

Parameters

- base – LPSPi peripheral address.
- handle – pointer to `lpspi_master_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.

void LPSPi_SlaveTransferCreateHandle(LPSPi_Type *base, *lpspi_slave_handle_t* *handle, *lpspi_slave_transfer_callback_t* callback, void *userData)

Initializes the LPSPi slave handle.

This function initializes the LPSPi handle, which can be used for other LPSPi transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified LPSPi instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- base – LPSPi peripheral address.
- handle – LPSPi handle pointer to `lpspi_slave_handle_t`.
- callback – DSPI callback.
- userData – callback function parameter.

`status_t` LPSPi_SlaveTransferNonBlocking(LPSPi_Type *base, *lpspi_slave_handle_t* *handle, *lpspi_transfer_t* *transfer)

LPSPi slave transfer data using an interrupt method.

This function transfer data using an interrupt method. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When all data is transferred, the callback function is called.

Note: The transfer data size should be integer multiples of bytesPerFrame if bytesPerFrame is less than or equal to 4. For bytesPerFrame greater than 4: The transfer data size should be equal to bytesPerFrame if the bytesPerFrame is not an integer multiple of 4. Otherwise, the transfer data size can be an integer multiple of bytesPerFrame.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- handle – pointer to `lpspi_slave_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- transfer – pointer to `lpspi_transfer_t` structure.

Returns

status of `status_t`.

`status_t` LPSPI_SlaveTransferGetCount(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_slave_handle_t* *handle, size_t *count)

Gets the slave transfer remaining bytes.

This function gets the slave transfer remaining bytes.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- handle – pointer to `lpspi_slave_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- count – Number of bytes transferred so far by the non-blocking transaction.

Returns

status of `status_t`.

void LPSPI_SlaveTransferAbort(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_slave_handle_t* *handle)

LPSPI slave aborts a transfer which uses an interrupt method.

This function aborts a transfer which uses an interrupt method.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- handle – pointer to `lpspi_slave_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.

void LPSPI_SlaveTransferHandleIRQ(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_slave_handle_t* *handle)

LPSPI Slave IRQ handler function.

This function processes the LPSPI transmit and receives an IRQ.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.
- handle – pointer to `lpspi_slave_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.

bool LPSPI_WaitTxFifoEmpty(LPSPI_Type *base)

Wait for tx FIFO to be empty.

This function wait the tx fifo empty

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral address.

Returns

true for the tx FIFO is ready, false is not.

void LPSPI_DriverIRQHandler(uint32_t instance)

LPSPI driver IRQ handler common entry.

This function provides the common IRQ request entry for LPSPI.

Parameters

- instance – LPSPI instance.

FSL_LPSPI_DRIVER_VERSION

LPSPI driver version.

Status for the LPSPI driver.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_LPSPI_Busy

LPSPI transfer is busy.

enumerator kStatus_LPSPI_Error

LPSPI driver error.

enumerator kStatus_LPSPI_Idle

LPSPI is idle.

enumerator kStatus_LPSPI_OutOfRange

LPSPI transfer out Of range.

enumerator kStatus_LPSPI_Timeout

LPSPI timeout polling status flags.

enum _lpspi_flags

LPSPI status flags in SPIx_SR register.

Values:

enumerator kLPSPI_TxDataRequestFlag

Transmit data flag

enumerator kLPSPI_RxDataReadyFlag

Receive data flag

enumerator kLPSPI_WordCompleteFlag

Word Complete flag

enumerator kLPSPI_FrameCompleteFlag

Frame Complete flag

enumerator kLPSPI_TransferCompleteFlag

Transfer Complete flag

enumerator kLPSPI_TransmitErrorFlag

Transmit Error flag (FIFO underrun)

enumerator kLPSPI_ReceiveErrorFlag

Receive Error flag (FIFO overrun)

enumerator kLPSPI_DataMatchFlag

Data Match flag

enumerator kLPSPI_ModuleBusyFlag

Module Busy flag

enumerator kLPSPI_AllStatusFlag

Used for clearing all w1c status flags

enum _lpspi_interrupt_enable

LPSPI interrupt source.

Values:

enumerator kLPSPI_TxInterruptEnable

Transmit data interrupt enable

enumerator kLPSPI_RxInterruptEnable

Receive data interrupt enable

enumerator kLPSPI_WordCompleteInterruptEnable

Word complete interrupt enable

enumerator kLPSPI_FrameCompleteInterruptEnable

Frame complete interrupt enable

enumerator kLPSPI_TransferCompleteInterruptEnable

Transfer complete interrupt enable

enumerator kLPSPI_TransmitErrorInterruptEnable

Transmit error interrupt enable(FIFO underrun)

enumerator kLPSPI_ReceiveErrorInterruptEnable

Receive Error interrupt enable (FIFO overrun)

enumerator kLPSPI_DataMatchInterruptEnable

Data Match interrupt enable

enumerator kLPSPI_AllInterruptEnable

All above interrupts enable.

enum _lpspi_dma_enable

LPSPI DMA source.

Values:

enumerator kLPSPI_TxDmaEnable

Transmit data DMA enable

enumerator kLPSPI_RxDmaEnable

Receive data DMA enable

enum _lpspi_master_slave_mode

LPSPI master or slave mode configuration.

Values:

enumerator kLPSPI_Master

LPSPI peripheral operates in master mode.

enumerator kLPSPI_Slave

LPSPI peripheral operates in slave mode.

enum _lpspi_which_pcs_config

LPSPI Peripheral Chip Select (PCS) configuration (which PCS to configure).

Values:

enumerator kLPSPI_Pcs0

PCS[0]

enumerator kLPSPI_Pcs1
PCS[1]

enumerator kLPSPI_Pcs2
PCS[2]

enumerator kLPSPI_Pcs3
PCS[3]

enum __lpspi_pcs_polarity_config
LPSPI Peripheral Chip Select (PCS) Polarity configuration.
Values:

enumerator kLPSPI_PcsActiveHigh
PCS Active High (idles low)

enumerator kLPSPI_PcsActiveLow
PCS Active Low (idles high)

enum __lpspi_pcs_polarity
LPSPI Peripheral Chip Select (PCS) Polarity.
Values:

enumerator kLPSPI_Pcs0ActiveLow
Pcs0 Active Low (idles high).

enumerator kLPSPI_Pcs1ActiveLow
Pcs1 Active Low (idles high).

enumerator kLPSPI_Pcs2ActiveLow
Pcs2 Active Low (idles high).

enumerator kLPSPI_Pcs3ActiveLow
Pcs3 Active Low (idles high).

enumerator kLPSPI_PcsAllActiveLow
Pcs0 to Pcs5 Active Low (idles high).

enum __lpspi_clock_polarity
LPSPI clock polarity configuration.
Values:

enumerator kLPSPI_ClockPolarityActiveHigh
CPOL=0. Active-high LPSPI clock (idles low)

enumerator kLPSPI_ClockPolarityActiveLow
CPOL=1. Active-low LPSPI clock (idles high)

enum __lpspi_clock_phase
LPSPI clock phase configuration.
Values:

enumerator kLPSPI_ClockPhaseFirstEdge
CPHA=0. Data is captured on the leading edge of the SCK and changed on the following edge.

enumerator kLPSPI_ClockPhaseSecondEdge
CPHA=1. Data is changed on the leading edge of the SCK and captured on the following edge.

enum `_lpspi_shift_direction`

LPSPi data shifter direction options.

Values:

enumerator `kLPSPi_MsbFirst`

Data transfers start with most significant bit.

enumerator `kLPSPi_LsbFirst`

Data transfers start with least significant bit.

enum `_lpspi_host_request_select`

LPSPi Host Request select configuration.

Values:

enumerator `kLPSPi_HostReqExtPin`

Host Request is an ext pin.

enumerator `kLPSPi_HostReqInternalTrigger`

Host Request is an internal trigger.

enum `_lpspi_match_config`

LPSPi Match configuration options.

Values:

enumerator `kLPSPi_MatchDisabled`

LPSPi Match Disabled.

enumerator `kLPSPi_1stWordEqualsM0orM1`

LPSPi Match Enabled.

enumerator `kLPSPi_AnyWordEqualsM0orM1`

LPSPi Match Enabled.

enumerator `kLPSPi_1stWordEqualsM0and2ndWordEqualsM1`

LPSPi Match Enabled.

enumerator `kLPSPi_AnyWordEqualsM0andNxtWordEqualsM1`

LPSPi Match Enabled.

enumerator `kLPSPi_1stWordAndM1EqualsM0andM1`

LPSPi Match Enabled.

enumerator `kLPSPi_AnyWordAndM1EqualsM0andM1`

LPSPi Match Enabled.

enum `_lpspi_pin_config`

LPSPi pin (SDO and SDI) configuration.

Values:

enumerator `kLPSPi_SdiInSdoOut`

LPSPi SDI input, SDO output.

enumerator `kLPSPi_SdiInSdiOut`

LPSPi SDI input, SDI output.

enumerator `kLPSPi_SdoInSdoOut`

LPSPi SDO input, SDO output.

enumerator `kLPSPi_SdoInSdiOut`

LPSPi SDO input, SDI output.

enum `_lpspi_data_out_config`

LPSPi data output configuration.

Values:

enumerator `kLpspiDataOutRetained`

Data out retains last value when chip select is de-asserted

enumerator `kLpspiDataOutTristate`

Data out is tristated when chip select is de-asserted

enum `_lpspi_transfer_width`

LPSPi transfer width configuration.

Values:

enumerator `kLPSPi_SingleBitXfer`

1-bit shift at a time, data out on SDO, in on SDI (normal mode)

enumerator `kLPSPi_TwoBitXfer`

2-bits shift out on SDO/SDI and in on SDO/SDI

enumerator `kLPSPi_FourBitXfer`

4-bits shift out on SDO/SDI/PCS[3:2] and in on SDO/SDI/PCS[3:2]

enum `_lpspi_delay_type`

LPSPi delay type selection.

Values:

enumerator `kLPSPi_PcsToSck`

PCS-to-SCK delay.

enumerator `kLPSPi_LastSckToPcs`

Last SCK edge to PCS delay.

enumerator `kLPSPi_BetweenTransfer`

Delay between transfers.

enum `_lpspi_transfer_config_flag_for_master`

Use this enumeration for LPSPi master transfer configFlags.

Values:

enumerator `kLPSPi_MasterPcs0`

LPSPi master PCS shift macro , internal used. LPSPi master transfer use PCS0 signal

enumerator `kLPSPi_MasterPcs1`

LPSPi master PCS shift macro , internal used. LPSPi master transfer use PCS1 signal

enumerator `kLPSPi_MasterPcs2`

LPSPi master PCS shift macro , internal used. LPSPi master transfer use PCS2 signal

enumerator `kLPSPi_MasterPcs3`

LPSPi master PCS shift macro , internal used. LPSPi master transfer use PCS3 signal

enumerator `kLPSPi_MasterPcsContinuous`

Is PCS signal continuous

enumerator `kLPSPi_MasterByteSwap`

Is master swap the byte. For example, when want to send data 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (suppose you set `lpspi_shift_direction_t` to MSB).

- i. If you set `bitPerFrame = 8` , no matter the `kLPSPi_MasterByteSwap` you flag is used or not, the waveform is 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8.

- ii. If you set bitPerFrame = 16 : (1) the waveform is 2 1 4 3 6 5 8 7 if you do not use the kLPSPi_MasterByteSwap flag. (2) the waveform is 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 if you use the kLPSPi_MasterByteSwap flag.
- iii. If you set bitPerFrame = 32 : (1) the waveform is 4 3 2 1 8 7 6 5 if you do not use the kLPSPi_MasterByteSwap flag. (2) the waveform is 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 if you use the kLPSPi_MasterByteSwap flag.

enum _lpspi_transfer_config_flag_for_slave

Use this enumeration for LPSPi slave transfer configFlags.

Values:

enumerator kLPSPi_SlavePcs0

LPSPi slave PCS shift macro , internal used. LPSPi slave transfer use PCS0 signal

enumerator kLPSPi_SlavePcs1

LPSPi slave PCS shift macro , internal used. LPSPi slave transfer use PCS1 signal

enumerator kLPSPi_SlavePcs2

LPSPi slave PCS shift macro , internal used. LPSPi slave transfer use PCS2 signal

enumerator kLPSPi_SlavePcs3

LPSPi slave PCS shift macro , internal used. LPSPi slave transfer use PCS3 signal

enumerator kLPSPi_SlaveByteSwap

Is slave swap the byte. For example, when want to send data 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (suppose you set lpspi_shift_direction_t to MSB).

- i. If you set bitPerFrame = 8 , no matter the kLPSPi_SlaveByteSwap flag is used or not, the waveform is 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8.
- ii. If you set bitPerFrame = 16 : (1) the waveform is 2 1 4 3 6 5 8 7 if you do not use the kLPSPi_SlaveByteSwap flag. (2) the waveform is 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 if you use the kLPSPi_SlaveByteSwap flag.
- iii. If you set bitPerFrame = 32 : (1) the waveform is 4 3 2 1 8 7 6 5 if you do not use the kLPSPi_SlaveByteSwap flag. (2) the waveform is 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 if you use the kLPSPi_SlaveByteSwap flag.

enum _lpspi_transfer_state

LPSPi transfer state, which is used for LPSPi transactional API state machine.

Values:

enumerator kLPSPi_Idle

Nothing in the transmitter/receiver.

enumerator kLPSPi_Busy

Transfer queue is not finished.

enumerator kLPSPi_Error

Transfer error.

typedef enum _lpspi_master_slave_mode lpspi_master_slave_mode_t

LPSPi master or slave mode configuration.

typedef enum _lpspi_which_pcs_config lpspi_which_pcs_t

LPSPi Peripheral Chip Select (PCS) configuration (which PCS to configure).

typedef enum _lpspi_pcs_polarity_config lpspi_pcs_polarity_config_t

LPSPi Peripheral Chip Select (PCS) Polarity configuration.

typedef enum *_lpspi_clock_polarity* lpspi_clock_polarity_t

LPSPI clock polarity configuration.

typedef enum *_lpspi_clock_phase* lpspi_clock_phase_t

LPSPI clock phase configuration.

typedef enum *_lpspi_shift_direction* lpspi_shift_direction_t

LPSPI data shifter direction options.

typedef enum *_lpspi_host_request_select* lpspi_host_request_select_t

LPSPI Host Request select configuration.

typedef enum *_lpspi_match_config* lpspi_match_config_t

LPSPI Match configuration options.

typedef enum *_lpspi_pin_config* lpspi_pin_config_t

LPSPI pin (SDO and SDI) configuration.

typedef enum *_lpspi_data_out_config* lpspi_data_out_config_t

LPSPI data output configuration.

typedef enum *_lpspi_transfer_width* lpspi_transfer_width_t

LPSPI transfer width configuration.

typedef enum *_lpspi_delay_type* lpspi_delay_type_t

LPSPI delay type selection.

typedef struct *_lpspi_master_config* lpspi_master_config_t

LPSPI master configuration structure.

typedef struct *_lpspi_slave_config* lpspi_slave_config_t

LPSPI slave configuration structure.

typedef struct *_lpspi_master_handle* lpspi_master_handle_t

Forward declaration of the *_lpspi_master_handle* typedefs.

typedef struct *_lpspi_slave_handle* lpspi_slave_handle_t

Forward declaration of the *_lpspi_slave_handle* typedefs.

typedef void (*lpspi_master_transfer_callback_t)(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_master_handle_t* *handle, *status_t* status, void *userData)

Master completion callback function pointer type.

Param base

LPSPI peripheral address.

Param handle

Pointer to the handle for the LPSPI master.

Param status

Success or error code describing whether the transfer is completed.

Param userData

Arbitrary pointer-dataSized value passed from the application.

typedef void (*lpspi_slave_transfer_callback_t)(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_slave_handle_t* *handle, *status_t* status, void *userData)

Slave completion callback function pointer type.

Param base

LPSPI peripheral address.

Param handle

Pointer to the handle for the LPSPI slave.

Param status

Success or error code describing whether the transfer is completed.

Param userData

Arbitrary pointer-dataSized value passed from the application.

`typedef struct _lpspi_transfer lpspi_transfer_t`

LPSPI master/slave transfer structure.

`volatile uint8_t g_lpspiDummyData[]`

Global variable for dummy data value setting.

`LPSPI_DUMMY_DATA`

LPSPI dummy data if no Tx data.

Dummy data used for tx if there is not txData.

`SPI_RETRY_TIMES`

Retry times for waiting flag.

`LPSPI_MASTER_PCS_SHIFT`

LPSPI master PCS shift macro , internal used.

`LPSPI_MASTER_PCS_MASK`

LPSPI master PCS shift macro , internal used.

`LPSPI_SLAVE_PCS_SHIFT`

LPSPI slave PCS shift macro , internal used.

`LPSPI_SLAVE_PCS_MASK`

LPSPI slave PCS shift macro , internal used.

`struct _lpspi_master_config`

`#include <fsl_lpspi.h>` LPSPI master configuration structure.

Public Members

`uint32_t baudRate`

Baud Rate for LPSPI.

`uint32_t bitsPerFrame`

Bits per frame, minimum 8, maximum 4096.

`lpspi_clock_polarity_t cpol`

Clock polarity.

`lpspi_clock_phase_t cpha`

Clock phase.

`lpspi_shift_direction_t direction`

MSB or LSB data shift direction.

`uint32_t pcsToSckDelayInNanoSec`

PCS to SCK delay time in nanoseconds, setting to 0 sets the minimum delay. It sets the boundary value if out of range.

`uint32_t lastSckToPcsDelayInNanoSec`

Last SCK to PCS delay time in nanoseconds, setting to 0 sets the minimum delay. It sets the boundary value if out of range.

uint32_t betweenTransferDelayInNanoSec

After the SCK delay time with nanoseconds, setting to 0 sets the minimum delay. It sets the boundary value if out of range.

lpspi_which_pcs_t whichPcs

Desired Peripheral Chip Select (PCS).

lpspi_pcs_polarity_config_t pcsActiveHighOrLow

Desired PCS active high or low

lpspi_pin_config_t pinCfg

Configures which pins are used for input and output data during single bit transfers.

lpspi_data_out_config_t dataOutConfig

Configures if the output data is tristated between accesses (LPSPI_PCS is negated).

bool enableInputDelay

Enable master to sample the input data on a delayed SCK. This can help improve slave setup time. Refer to device data sheet for specific time length.

struct __lpspi_slave_config

#include <fsl_lpspi.h> LPSPI slave configuration structure.

Public Members

uint32_t bitsPerFrame

Bits per frame, minimum 8, maximum 4096.

lpspi_clock_polarity_t cpol

Clock polarity.

lpspi_clock_phase_t cpha

Clock phase.

lpspi_shift_direction_t direction

MSB or LSB data shift direction.

lpspi_which_pcs_t whichPcs

Desired Peripheral Chip Select (pcs)

lpspi_pcs_polarity_config_t pcsActiveHighOrLow

Desired PCS active high or low

lpspi_pin_config_t pinCfg

Configures which pins are used for input and output data during single bit transfers.

lpspi_data_out_config_t dataOutConfig

Configures if the output data is tristated between accesses (LPSPI_PCS is negated).

struct __lpspi_transfer

#include <fsl_lpspi.h> LPSPI master/slave transfer structure.

Public Members

const uint8_t *txData

Send buffer.

uint8_t *rxData

Receive buffer.

volatile size_t dataSize

Transfer bytes.

uint32_t configFlags

Transfer transfer configuration flags. Set from `_lpspi_transfer_config_flag_for_master` if the transfer is used for master or `_lpspi_transfer_config_flag_for_slave` enumeration if the transfer is used for slave.

struct `_lpspi_master_handle`

#include <fsl_lpspi.h> LPSPi master transfer handle structure used for transactional API.

Public Members

volatile bool isPcsContinuous

Is PCS continuous in transfer.

volatile bool writeTcrInIsr

A flag that whether should write TCR in ISR.

volatile bool isByteSwap

A flag that whether should byte swap.

volatile bool isTxMask

A flag that whether TCR[TXMSK] is set.

volatile uint16_t bytesPerFrame

Number of bytes in each frame

volatile uint16_t frameSize

Backup of TCR[FRAMESZ]

volatile uint8_t fifoSize

FIFO dataSize.

volatile uint8_t rxWatermark

Rx watermark.

volatile uint8_t bytesEachWrite

Bytes for each write TDR.

volatile uint8_t bytesEachRead

Bytes for each read RDR.

const uint8_t *volatile txData

Send buffer.

uint8_t *volatile rxData

Receive buffer.

volatile size_t txRemainingByteCount

Number of bytes remaining to send.

volatile size_t rxRemainingByteCount

Number of bytes remaining to receive.

volatile uint32_t writeRegRemainingTimes

Write TDR register remaining times.

volatile uint32_t readRegRemainingTimes

Read RDR register remaining times.

uint32_t totalByteCount

Number of transfer bytes

uint32_t txBuffIfNull

Used if the txData is NULL.

volatile uint8_t state

LPSPi transfer state , _lpspi_transfer_state.

lpspi_master_transfer_callback_t callback

Completion callback.

void *userData

Callback user data.

struct _lpspi_slave_handle

#include <fsl_lpspi.h> LPSPi slave transfer handle structure used for transactional API.

Public Members

volatile bool isByteSwap

A flag that whether should byte swap.

volatile uint8_t fifoSize

FIFO dataSize.

volatile uint8_t rxWatermark

Rx watermark.

volatile uint8_t bytesEachWrite

Bytes for each write TDR.

volatile uint8_t bytesEachRead

Bytes for each read RDR.

const uint8_t *volatile txData

Send buffer.

uint8_t *volatile rxData

Receive buffer.

volatile size_t txRemainingByteCount

Number of bytes remaining to send.

volatile size_t rxRemainingByteCount

Number of bytes remaining to receive.

volatile uint32_t writeRegRemainingTimes

Write TDR register remaining times.

volatile uint32_t readRegRemainingTimes

Read RDR register remaining times.

uint32_t totalByteCount

Number of transfer bytes

volatile uint8_t state

LPSPi transfer state , _lpspi_transfer_state.

volatile uint32_t errorCount

Error count for slave transfer.

lpspi_slave_transfer_callback_t callback

Completion callback.

void *userData

Callback user data.

2.49 LPSPI eDMA Driver

FSL_LPSPI_EDMA_DRIVER_VERSION

LPSPI EDMA driver version.

DMA_MAX_TRANSFER_COUNT

DMA max transfer size.

typedef struct *lpspi_master_edma_handle* lpspi_master_edma_handle_t

Forward declaration of the *lpspi_master_edma_handle* typedefs.

typedef struct *lpspi_slave_edma_handle* lpspi_slave_edma_handle_t

Forward declaration of the *lpspi_slave_edma_handle* typedefs.

typedef void (*lpspi_master_edma_transfer_callback_t)(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_master_edma_handle_t* *handle, *status_t* status, void *userData)

Completion callback function pointer type.

Param base

LPSPI peripheral base address.

Param handle

Pointer to the handle for the LPSPI master.

Param status

Success or error code describing whether the transfer completed.

Param userData

Arbitrary pointer-dataSized value passed from the application.

typedef void (*lpspi_slave_edma_transfer_callback_t)(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_slave_edma_handle_t* *handle, *status_t* status, void *userData)

Completion callback function pointer type.

Param base

LPSPI peripheral base address.

Param handle

Pointer to the handle for the LPSPI slave.

Param status

Success or error code describing whether the transfer completed.

Param userData

Arbitrary pointer-dataSized value passed from the application.

void LPSPI_MasterTransferCreateHandleEDMA(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_master_edma_handle_t* *handle, *lpspi_master_edma_transfer_callback_t* callback, void *userData, *edma_handle_t* *edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle, *edma_handle_t* *edmaTxDataToTxRegHandle)

Initializes the LPSPI master eDMA handle.

This function initializes the LPSPI eDMA handle which can be used for other LPSPI transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified LPSPI instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Note that the LPSPI eDMA has a separated (Rx and Tx as two sources) or shared (Rx and Tx are the same source) DMA request source. (1) For a separated DMA request source, enable and set the Rx DMAMUX source for `edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle` and Tx DMAMUX source for `edmaTxDataToTxRegHandle`. (2) For a shared DMA request source, enable and set the Rx/Tx DMAMUX source for `edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle`.

Parameters

- `base` – LPSPI peripheral base address.
- `handle` – LPSPI handle pointer to `lpspi_master_edma_handle_t`.
- `callback` – LPSPI callback.
- `userData` – callback function parameter.
- `edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle` – `edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle` pointer to `edma_handle_t`.
- `edmaTxDataToTxRegHandle` – `edmaTxDataToTxRegHandle` pointer to `edma_handle_t`.

status_t LPSPI_MasterTransferEDMA(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_master_edma_handle_t* *handle, *lpspi_transfer_t* *transfer)

LPSPI master transfer data using eDMA.

This function transfers data using eDMA. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When all data is transferred, the callback function is called.

Note: The transfer data size should be an integer multiple of `bytesPerFrame` if `bytesPerFrame` is less than or equal to 4. For `bytesPerFrame` greater than 4: The transfer data size should be equal to `bytesPerFrame` if the `bytesPerFrame` is not an integer multiple of 4. Otherwise, the transfer data size can be an integer multiple of `bytesPerFrame`.

Parameters

- `base` – LPSPI peripheral base address.
- `handle` – pointer to `lpspi_master_edma_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- `transfer` – pointer to `lpspi_transfer_t` structure.

Returns

status of `status_t`.

status_t LPSPI_MasterTransferPrepareEDMALite(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_master_edma_handle_t* *handle, `uint32_t` configFlags)

LPSPI master config transfer parameter while using eDMA.

This function is preparing to transfer data using eDMA, work with `LPSPI_MasterTransferEDMALite`.

Parameters

- `base` – LPSPI peripheral base address.
- `handle` – pointer to `lpspi_master_edma_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- `configFlags` – transfer configuration flags. `_lpspi_transfer_config_flag_for_master`.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Execution successfully.
- `kStatus_LPSPI_Busy` – The LPSPI device is busy.

Returns

Indicates whether LPSPI master transfer was successful or not.

status_t LPSPI_MasterTransferEDMALite(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_master_edma_handle_t* *handle, *lpspi_transfer_t* *transfer)

LPSPI master transfer data using eDMA without configs.

This function transfers data using eDMA. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When all data is transferred, the callback function is called.

Note: This API is only for transfer through DMA without configuration. Before calling this API, you must call LPSPI_MasterTransferPrepareEDMALite to configure it once. The transfer data size should be an integer multiple of bytesPerFrame if bytesPerFrame is less than or equal to 4. For bytesPerFrame greater than 4: The transfer data size should be equal to bytesPerFrame if the bytesPerFrame is not an integer multiple of 4. Otherwise, the transfer data size can be an integer multiple of bytesPerFrame.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral base address.
- handle – pointer to *lpspi_master_edma_handle_t* structure which stores the transfer state.
- transfer – pointer to *lpspi_transfer_t* structure, config field is not used.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Execution successfully.
- kStatus_LPSPI_Busy – The LPSPI device is busy.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – The transfer structure is invalid.

Returns

Indicates whether LPSPI master transfer was successful or not.

void LPSPI_MasterTransferAbortEDMA(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_master_edma_handle_t* *handle)

LPSPI master aborts a transfer which is using eDMA.

This function aborts a transfer which is using eDMA.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral base address.
- handle – pointer to *lpspi_master_edma_handle_t* structure which stores the transfer state.

status_t LPSPI_MasterTransferGetCountEDMA(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_master_edma_handle_t* *handle, *size_t* *count)

Gets the master eDMA transfer remaining bytes.

This function gets the master eDMA transfer remaining bytes.

Parameters

- base – LPSPI peripheral base address.
- handle – pointer to *lpspi_master_edma_handle_t* structure which stores the transfer state.
- count – Number of bytes transferred so far by the EDMA transaction.

Returns

status of *status_t*.

```
void LPSPI_SlaveTransferCreateHandleEDMA(LPSPI_Type *base, lpspi_slave_edma_handle_t
                                         *handle, lpspi_slave_edma_transfer_callback_t
                                         callback, void *userData, edma_handle_t
                                         *edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle, edma_handle_t
                                         *edmaTxDataToTxRegHandle)
```

Initializes the LPSPI slave eDMA handle.

This function initializes the LPSPI eDMA handle which can be used for other LPSPI transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified LPSPI instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Note that LPSPI eDMA has a separated (Rx and Tx as two sources) or shared (Rx and Tx as the same source) DMA request source.

(1) For a separated DMA request source, enable and set the Rx DMAMUX source for *edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle* and Tx DMAMUX source for *edmaTxDataToTxRegHandle*. (2) For a shared DMA request source, enable and set the Rx/Rx DMAMUX source for *edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle*.

Parameters

- *base* – LPSPI peripheral base address.
- *handle* – LPSPI handle pointer to *lpspi_slave_edma_handle_t*.
- *callback* – LPSPI callback.
- *userData* – callback function parameter.
- *edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle* – *edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle* pointer to *edma_handle_t*.
- *edmaTxDataToTxRegHandle* – *edmaTxDataToTxRegHandle* pointer to *edma_handle_t*.

```
status_t LPSPI_SlaveTransferEDMA(LPSPI_Type *base, lpspi_slave_edma_handle_t *handle,
                                lpspi_transfer_t *transfer)
```

LPSPI slave transfers data using eDMA.

This function transfers data using eDMA. This is a non-blocking function, which return right away. When all data is transferred, the callback function is called.

Note: The transfer data size should be an integer multiple of *bytesPerFrame* if *bytesPerFrame* is less than or equal to 4. For *bytesPerFrame* greater than 4: The transfer data size should be equal to *bytesPerFrame* if the *bytesPerFrame* is not an integer multiple of 4. Otherwise, the transfer data size can be an integer multiple of *bytesPerFrame*.

Parameters

- *base* – LPSPI peripheral base address.
- *handle* – pointer to *lpspi_slave_edma_handle_t* structure which stores the transfer state.
- *transfer* – pointer to *lpspi_transfer_t* structure.

Returns

status of *status_t*.

```
void LPSPI_SlaveTransferAbortEDMA(LPSPI_Type *base, lpspi_slave_edma_handle_t *handle)
```

LPSPI slave aborts a transfer which is using eDMA.

This function aborts a transfer which is using eDMA.

Parameters

- *base* – LPSPI peripheral base address.

- `handle` – pointer to `lpspi_slave_edma_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.

`status_t` LPSPI_SlaveTransferGetCountEDMA(LPSPI_Type *base, *lpspi_slave_edma_handle_t* *handle, `size_t` *count)

Gets the slave eDMA transfer remaining bytes.

This function gets the slave eDMA transfer remaining bytes.

Parameters

- `base` – LPSPI peripheral base address.
- `handle` – pointer to `lpspi_slave_edma_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- `count` – Number of bytes transferred so far by the eDMA transaction.

Returns

status of `status_t`.

`struct _lpspi_master_edma_handle`

#include <fsl_lpspi_edma.h> LPSPI master eDMA transfer handle structure used for transactional API.

Public Members

`volatile bool` `isPcsContinuous`

Is PCS continuous in transfer.

`volatile bool` `isByteSwap`

A flag that whether should byte swap.

`volatile uint8_t` `fifoSize`

FIFO dataSize.

`volatile uint8_t` `rxWatermark`

Rx watermark.

`volatile uint8_t` `bytesEachWrite`

Bytes for each write TDR.

`volatile uint8_t` `bytesEachRead`

Bytes for each read RDR.

`volatile uint8_t` `bytesLastRead`

Bytes for last read RDR.

`volatile bool` `isThereExtraRxBytes`

Is there extra RX byte.

`const uint8_t *volatile` `txData`

Send buffer.

`uint8_t *volatile` `rxData`

Receive buffer.

`volatile size_t` `txRemainingByteCount`

Number of bytes remaining to send.

`volatile size_t` `rxRemainingByteCount`

Number of bytes remaining to receive.

`volatile uint32_t writeRegRemainingTimes`
Write TDR register remaining times.

`volatile uint32_t readRegRemainingTimes`
Read RDR register remaining times.

`uint32_t totalByteCount`
Number of transfer bytes

`edma_tcd_t *lastTimeTCD`
Pointer to the lastTime TCD

`bool isMultiDMATransmit`
Is there multi DMA transmit

`volatile uint8_t dmaTransmitTime`
DMA Transfer times.

`uint32_t lastTimeDataBytes`
DMA transmit last Time data Bytes

`uint32_t dataBytesEveryTime`
Bytes in a time for DMA transfer, default is DMA_MAX_TRANSFER_COUNT

`edma_transfer_config_t transferConfigRx`
Config of DMA rx channel.

`edma_transfer_config_t transferConfigTx`
Config of DMA tx channel.

`uint32_t txBuffIfNull`
Used if there is not txData for DMA purpose.

`uint32_t rxBuffIfNull`
Used if there is not rxData for DMA purpose.

`uint32_t transmitCommand`
Used to write TCR for DMA purpose.

`volatile uint8_t state`
LPSPI transfer state , `_lpspi_transfer_state`.

`uint8_t nbytes`
eDMA minor byte transfer count initially configured.

`lpspi_master_edma_transfer_callback_t callback`
Completion callback.

`void *userData`
Callback user data.

`edma_handle_t *edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle`
edma_handle_t handle point used for RxReg to RxData buff

`edma_handle_t *edmaTxDataToTxRegHandle`
edma_handle_t handle point used for TxData to TxReg buff

`edma_tcd_t lpspiSoftwareTCD[3]`
SoftwareTCD, internal used

`struct _lpspi_slave_edma_handle`
`#include <fsl_lpspi_edma.h>` LPSPI slave eDMA transfer handle structure used for transactional API.

Public Members

volatile bool isByteSwap

A flag that whether should byte swap.

volatile uint8_t fifoSize

FIFO dataSize.

volatile uint8_t rxWatermark

Rx watermark.

volatile uint8_t bytesEachWrite

Bytes for each write TDR.

volatile uint8_t bytesEachRead

Bytes for each read RDR.

volatile uint8_t bytesLastRead

Bytes for last read RDR.

volatile bool isThereExtraRxBytes

Is there extra RX byte.

uint8_t nbytes

eDMA minor byte transfer count initially configured.

const uint8_t *volatile txData

Send buffer.

uint8_t *volatile rxData

Receive buffer.

volatile size_t txRemainingByteCount

Number of bytes remaining to send.

volatile size_t rxRemainingByteCount

Number of bytes remaining to receive.

volatile uint32_t writeRegRemainingTimes

Write TDR register remaining times.

volatile uint32_t readRegRemainingTimes

Read RDR register remaining times.

uint32_t totalByteCount

Number of transfer bytes

uint32_t txBuffIfNull

Used if there is not txData for DMA purpose.

uint32_t rxBuffIfNull

Used if there is not rxData for DMA purpose.

volatile uint8_t state

LPSPi transfer state.

uint32_t errorCount

Error count for slave transfer.

lpspi_slave_edma_transfer_callback_t callback

Completion callback.

`void *userData`
Callback user data.

`edma_handle_t *edmaRxRegToRxDataHandle`
edma_handle_t handle point used for RxReg to RxData buff

`edma_handle_t *edmaTxDataToTxRegHandle`
edma_handle_t handle point used for TxData to TxReg

`edma_tcd_t lpspiSoftwareTCD[2]`
SoftwareTCD, internal used

2.50 LPUART: Low Power Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter Driver

2.51 LPUART Driver

`static inline void LPUART_SoftwareReset(LPUART_Type *base)`

Resets the LPUART using software.

This function resets all internal logic and registers except the Global Register. Remains set until cleared by software.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.

`status_t LPUART_Init(LPUART_Type *base, const lpuart_config_t *config, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)`

Initializes an LPUART instance with the user configuration structure and the peripheral clock.

This function configures the LPUART module with user-defined settings. Call the `LPUART_GetDefaultConfig()` function to configure the configuration structure and get the default configuration. The example below shows how to use this API to configure the LPUART.

```
lpuart_config_t lpuartConfig;  
lpuartConfig.baudRate_Bps = 115200U;  
lpuartConfig.parityMode = kLPUART_ParityDisabled;  
lpuartConfig.dataBitsCount = kLPUART_EightDataBits;  
lpuartConfig.isMsb = false;  
lpuartConfig.stopBitCount = kLPUART_OneStopBit;  
lpuartConfig.txFifoWatermark = 0;  
lpuartConfig.rxFifoWatermark = 1;  
LPUART_Init(LPUART1, &lpuartConfig, 20000000U);
```

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to a user-defined configuration structure.
- srcClock_Hz – LPUART clock source frequency in HZ.

Return values

- kStatus_LPUART_BaudrateNotSupport – Baudrate is not support in current clock source.
- kStatus_Success – LPUART initialize succeed

status_t LPUART_Deinit(LPUART_Type *base)

Deinitializes a LPUART instance.

This function waits for transmit to complete, disables TX and RX, and disables the LPUART clock.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.

Return values

- kStatus__Success – Deinit is success.
- kStatus__LPUART_Timeout – Timeout during deinit.

void LPUART_GetDefaultConfig(*lpuart_config_t* *config)

Gets the default configuration structure.

This function initializes the LPUART configuration structure to a default value. The default values are: lpuartConfig->baudRate_Bps = 115200U; lpuartConfig->parityMode = kLPUART_ParityDisabled; lpuartConfig->dataBitsCount = kLPUART_EightDataBits; lpuartConfig->isMsb = false; lpuartConfig->stopBitCount = kLPUART_OneStopBit; lpuartConfig->txFifoWatermark = 0; lpuartConfig->rxFifoWatermark = 1; lpuartConfig->rxIdleType = kLPUART_IdleTypeStartBit; lpuartConfig->rxIdleConfig = kLPUART_IdleCharacter1; lpuartConfig->enableTx = false; lpuartConfig->enableRx = false;

Parameters

- config – Pointer to a configuration structure.

status_t LPUART_SetBaudRate(LPUART_Type *base, uint32_t baudRate_Bps, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)

Sets the LPUART instance baudrate.

This function configures the LPUART module baudrate. This function is used to update the LPUART module baudrate after the LPUART module is initialized by the LPUART_Init.

```
LPUART_SetBaudRate(LPUART1, 115200U, 20000000U);
```

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- baudRate_Bps – LPUART baudrate to be set.
- srcClock_Hz – LPUART clock source frequency in HZ.

Return values

- kStatus__LPUART_BaudrateNotSupport – Baudrate is not supported in the current clock source.
- kStatus__Success – Set baudrate succeeded.

void LPUART_Enable9bitMode(LPUART_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable 9-bit data mode for LPUART.

This function set the 9-bit mode for LPUART module. The 9th bit is not used for parity thus can be modified by user.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- enable – true to enable, false to disable.

```
static inline void LPUART_SetMatchAddress(LPUART_Type *base, uint16_t address1, uint16_t
                                         address2)
```

Set the LPUART address.

This function configures the address for LPUART module that works as slave in 9-bit data mode. One or two address fields can be configured. When the address field's match enable bit is set, the frame it receives with MSB being 1 is considered as an address frame, otherwise it is considered as data frame. Once the address frame matches one of slave's own addresses, this slave is addressed. This address frame and its following data frames are stored in the receive buffer; otherwise the frames will be discarded. To un-address a slave, just send an address frame with unmatched address.

Note: Any LPUART instance joined in the multi-slave system can work as slave. The position of the address mark is the same as the parity bit when parity is enabled for 8 bit and 9 bit data formats.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- address1 – LPUART slave address1.
- address2 – LPUART slave address2.

```
static inline void LPUART_EnableMatchAddress(LPUART_Type *base, bool match1, bool
                                             match2)
```

Enable the LPUART match address feature.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- match1 – true to enable match address1, false to disable.
- match2 – true to enable match address2, false to disable.

```
static inline void LPUART_SetRxFifoWatermark(LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t water)
```

Sets the rx FIFO watermark.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- water – Rx FIFO watermark.

```
static inline void LPUART_SetTxFifoWatermark(LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t water)
```

Sets the tx FIFO watermark.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- water – Tx FIFO watermark.

```
static inline void LPUART_TransferEnable16Bit(lpuart_handle_t *handle, bool enable)
```

Sets the LPUART using 16bit transmit, only for 9bit or 10bit mode.

This function Enable 16bit Data transmit in *lpuart_handle_t*.

Parameters

- handle – LPUART handle pointer.
- enable – true to enable, false to disable.

```
uint32_t LPUART_GetStatusFlags(LPUART_Type *base)
```

Gets LPUART status flags.

This function gets all LPUART status flags. The flags are returned as the logical OR value of the enumerators `_lpuart_flags`. To check for a specific status, compare the return value with enumerators in the `_lpuart_flags`. For example, to check whether the TX is empty:

```
if (kLPUART_TxDataRegEmptyFlag & LPUART_GetStatusFlags(LPUART1))
{
    ...
}
```

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.

Returns

LPUART status flags which are ORed by the enumerators in the `_lpuart_flags`.

```
status_t LPUART_ClearStatusFlags(LPUART_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Clears status flags with a provided mask.

This function clears LPUART status flags with a provided mask. Automatically cleared flags can't be cleared by this function. Flags that can only be cleared or set by hardware are: `kLPUART_TxDataRegEmptyFlag`, `kLPUART_TransmissionCompleteFlag`, `kLPUART_RxDataRegFullFlag`, `kLPUART_RxActiveFlag`, `kLPUART_NoiseErrorFlag`, `kLPUART_ParityErrorFlag`, `kLPUART_TxFifoEmptyFlag`, `kLPUART_RxFifoEmptyFlag`. Note: This API should be called when the Tx/Rx is idle, otherwise it takes no effects.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `mask` – the status flags to be cleared. The user can use the enumerators in the `_lpuart_status_flag_t` to do the OR operation and get the mask.

Return values

- `kStatus_LPUART_FlagCannotClearManually` – The flag can't be cleared by this function but it is cleared automatically by hardware.
- `kStatus_Success` – Status in the mask are cleared.

Returns

0 succeed, others failed.

```
void LPUART_EnableInterrupts(LPUART_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables LPUART interrupts according to a provided mask.

This function enables the LPUART interrupts according to a provided mask. The mask is a logical OR of enumeration members. See the `_lpuart_interrupt_enable`. This example shows how to enable TX empty interrupt and RX full interrupt:

```
LPUART_EnableInterrupts(LPUART1, kLPUART_TxDataRegEmptyInterruptEnable | kLPUART_
↳ RxDataRegFullInterruptEnable);
```

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `mask` – The interrupts to enable. Logical OR of `_lpuart_interrupt_enable`.

```
void LPUART_DisableInterrupts(LPUART_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Disables LPUART interrupts according to a provided mask.

This function disables the LPUART interrupts according to a provided mask. The mask is a logical OR of enumeration members. See `_lpuart_interrupt_enable`. This example shows how to disable the TX empty interrupt and RX full interrupt:

```
LPUART_DisableInterrupts(LPUART1, kLPUART_TxDataRegEmptyInterruptEnable | kLPUART_
↳ RxDataRegFullInterruptEnable);
```

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `mask` – The interrupts to disable. Logical OR of `_lpuart_interrupt_enable`.

`uint32_t LPUART_GetEnabledInterrupts(LPUART_Type *base)`

Gets enabled LPUART interrupts.

This function gets the enabled LPUART interrupts. The enabled interrupts are returned as the logical OR value of the enumerators `_lpuart_interrupt_enable`. To check a specific interrupt enable status, compare the return value with enumerators in `_lpuart_interrupt_enable`. For example, to check whether the TX empty interrupt is enabled:

```
uint32_t enabledInterrupts = LPUART_GetEnabledInterrupts(LPUART1);

if (kLPUART_TxDataRegEmptyInterruptEnable & enabledInterrupts)
{
    ...
}
```

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.

Returns

LPUART interrupt flags which are logical OR of the enumerators in `_lpuart_interrupt_enable`.

`static inline uintptr_t LPUART_GetDataRegisterAddress(LPUART_Type *base)`

Gets the LPUART data register address.

This function returns the LPUART data register address, which is mainly used by the DMA/eDMA.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.

Returns

LPUART data register addresses which are used both by the transmitter and receiver.

`static inline void LPUART_EnableTxDMA(LPUART_Type *base, bool enable)`

Enables or disables the LPUART transmitter DMA request.

This function enables or disables the transmit data register empty flag, `STAT[TDRE]`, to generate DMA requests.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `enable` – True to enable, false to disable.

```
static inline void LPUART_EnableRxDMA(LPUART_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enables or disables the LPUART receiver DMA.

This function enables or disables the receiver data register full flag, STAT[RDRF], to generate DMA requests.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

```
uint32_t LPUART_GetInstance(LPUART_Type *base)
```

Get the LPUART instance from peripheral base address.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.

Returns

LPUART instance.

```
static inline void LPUART_EnableTx(LPUART_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enables or disables the LPUART transmitter.

This function enables or disables the LPUART transmitter.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

```
static inline void LPUART_EnableRx(LPUART_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enables or disables the LPUART receiver.

This function enables or disables the LPUART receiver.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

```
static inline void LPUART_WriteByte(LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t data)
```

Writes to the transmitter register.

This function writes data to the transmitter register directly. The upper layer must ensure that the TX register is empty or that the TX FIFO has room before calling this function.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- data – Data write to the TX register.

```
static inline uint8_t LPUART_ReadByte(LPUART_Type *base)
```

Reads the receiver register.

This function reads data from the receiver register directly. The upper layer must ensure that the receiver register is full or that the RX FIFO has data before calling this function.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.

Returns

Data read from data register.

static inline uint8_t LPUART_GetRxFifoCount(LPUART_Type *base)

Gets the rx FIFO data count.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.

Returns

rx FIFO data count.

static inline uint8_t LPUART_GetTxFifoCount(LPUART_Type *base)

Gets the tx FIFO data count.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.

Returns

tx FIFO data count.

void LPUART_SendAddress(LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t address)

Transmit an address frame in 9-bit data mode.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- address – LPUART slave address.

status_t LPUART_WriteBlocking(LPUART_Type *base, const uint8_t *data, size_t length)

Writes to the transmitter register using a blocking method.

This function polls the transmitter register, first waits for the register to be empty or TX FIFO to have room, and writes data to the transmitter buffer, then waits for the data to be sent out to the bus.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- data – Start address of the data to write.
- length – Size of the data to write.

Return values

- kStatus_LPUART_Timeout – Transmission timed out and was aborted.
- kStatus_Success – Successfully wrote all data.

status_t LPUART_WriteBlocking16bit(LPUART_Type *base, const uint16_t *data, size_t length)

Writes to the transmitter register using a blocking method in 9bit or 10bit mode.

Note: This function only support 9bit or 10bit transfer. Please make sure only 10bit of data is valid and other bits are 0.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- data – Start address of the data to write.
- length – Size of the data to write.

Return values

- kStatus_LPUART_Timeout – Transmission timed out and was aborted.
- kStatus_Success – Successfully wrote all data.

status_t LPUART_ReadBlocking(LPUART_Type *base, uint8_t *data, size_t length)

Reads the receiver data register using a blocking method.

This function polls the receiver register, waits for the receiver register full or receiver FIFO has data, and reads data from the TX register.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- data – Start address of the buffer to store the received data.
- length – Size of the buffer.

Return values

- kStatus_LPUART_RxHardwareOverrun – Receiver overrun happened while receiving data.
- kStatus_LPUART_NoiseError – Noise error happened while receiving data.
- kStatus_LPUART_FramingError – Framing error happened while receiving data.
- kStatus_LPUART_ParityError – Parity error happened while receiving data.
- kStatus_LPUART_Timeout – Transmission timed out and was aborted.
- kStatus_Success – Successfully received all data.

status_t LPUART_ReadBlocking16bit(LPUART_Type *base, uint16_t *data, size_t length)

Reads the receiver data register in 9bit or 10bit mode.

Note: This function only support 9bit or 10bit transfer.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- data – Start address of the buffer to store the received data by 16bit, only 10bit is valid.
- length – Size of the buffer.

Return values

- kStatus_LPUART_RxHardwareOverrun – Receiver overrun happened while receiving data.
- kStatus_LPUART_NoiseError – Noise error happened while receiving data.
- kStatus_LPUART_FramingError – Framing error happened while receiving data.
- kStatus_LPUART_ParityError – Parity error happened while receiving data.
- kStatus_LPUART_Timeout – Transmission timed out and was aborted.
- kStatus_Success – Successfully received all data.

void LPUART_TransferCreateHandle(LPUART_Type *base, *lpuart_handle_t* *handle, *lpuart_transfer_callback_t* callback, void *userData)

Initializes the LPUART handle.

This function initializes the LPUART handle, which can be used for other LPUART transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified LPUART instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

The LPUART driver supports the “background” receiving, which means that user can set up an RX ring buffer optionally. Data received is stored into the ring buffer even when the user doesn’t call the LPUART_TransferReceiveNonBlocking() API. If there is already data received in the ring buffer, the user can get the received data from the ring buffer directly. The ring buffer is disabled if passing NULL as ringBuffer.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- handle – LPUART handle pointer.
- callback – Callback function.
- userData – User data.

status_t LPUART_TransferSendNonBlocking(LPUART_Type *base, *lpuart_handle_t* *handle, *lpuart_transfer_t* *xfer)

Transmits a buffer of data using the interrupt method.

This function send data using an interrupt method. This is a non-blocking function, which returns directly without waiting for all data written to the transmitter register. When all data is written to the TX register in the ISR, the LPUART driver calls the callback function and passes the kStatus_LPUART_TxIdle as status parameter.

Note: The kStatus_LPUART_TxIdle is passed to the upper layer when all data are written to the TX register. However, there is no check to ensure that all the data sent out. Before disabling the TX, check the kLPUART_TransmissionCompleteFlag to ensure that the transmit is finished.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- handle – LPUART handle pointer.
- xfer – LPUART transfer structure, see *lpuart_transfer_t*.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully start the data transmission.
- kStatus_LPUART_TxBusy – Previous transmission still not finished, data not all written to the TX register.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – Invalid argument.

void LPUART_TransferStartRingBuffer(LPUART_Type *base, *lpuart_handle_t* *handle, uint8_t *ringBuffer, size_t ringBufferSize)

Sets up the RX ring buffer.

This function sets up the RX ring buffer to a specific UART handle.

When the RX ring buffer is used, data received is stored into the ring buffer even when the user doesn’t call the UART_TransferReceiveNonBlocking() API. If there is already data received in the ring buffer, the user can get the received data from the ring buffer directly.

Note: When using RX ring buffer, one byte is reserved for internal use. In other words, if ringBufferSize is 32, then only 31 bytes are used for saving data.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- handle – LPUART handle pointer.
- ringBuffer – Start address of ring buffer for background receiving. Pass NULL to disable the ring buffer.
- ringBufferSize – size of the ring buffer.

void LPUART_TransferStopRingBuffer(LPUART_Type *base, *lpuart_handle_t* *handle)

Aborts the background transfer and uninstalls the ring buffer.

This function aborts the background transfer and uninstalls the ring buffer.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- handle – LPUART handle pointer.

size_t LPUART_TransferGetRxRingBufferLength(LPUART_Type *base, *lpuart_handle_t* *handle)

Get the length of received data in RX ring buffer.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- handle – LPUART handle pointer.

Returns

Length of received data in RX ring buffer.

void LPUART_TransferAbortSend(LPUART_Type *base, *lpuart_handle_t* *handle)

Aborts the interrupt-driven data transmit.

This function aborts the interrupt driven data sending. The user can get the remainBtyes to find out how many bytes are not sent out.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- handle – LPUART handle pointer.

status_t LPUART_TransferGetSendCount(LPUART_Type *base, *lpuart_handle_t* *handle, uint32_t *count)

Gets the number of bytes that have been sent out to bus.

This function gets the number of bytes that have been sent out to bus by an interrupt method.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- handle – LPUART handle pointer.
- count – Send bytes count.

Return values

- kStatus_NoTransferInProgress – No send in progress.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – Parameter is invalid.
- kStatus_Success – Get successfully through the parameter count;

```
status_t LPUART_TransferReceiveNonBlocking(LPUART_Type *base, lpuart_handle_t *handle,  
                                           lpuart_transfer_t *xfer, size_t *receivedBytes)
```

Receives a buffer of data using the interrupt method.

This function receives data using an interrupt method. This is a non-blocking function which returns without waiting to ensure that all data are received. If the RX ring buffer is used and not empty, the data in the ring buffer is copied and the parameter `receivedBytes` shows how many bytes are copied from the ring buffer. After copying, if the data in the ring buffer is not enough for read, the receive request is saved by the LPUART driver. When the new data arrives, the receive request is serviced first. When all data is received, the LPUART driver notifies the upper layer through a callback function and passes a status parameter `kStatus_UART_RxIdle`. For example, the upper layer needs 10 bytes but there are only 5 bytes in ring buffer. The 5 bytes are copied to `xfer->data`, which returns with the parameter `receivedBytes` set to 5. For the remaining 5 bytes, the newly arrived data is saved from `xfer->data[5]`. When 5 bytes are received, the LPUART driver notifies the upper layer. If the RX ring buffer is not enabled, this function enables the RX and RX interrupt to receive data to `xfer->data`. When all data is received, the upper layer is notified.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `handle` – LPUART handle pointer.
- `xfer` – LPUART transfer structure, see `uart_transfer_t`.
- `receivedBytes` – Bytes received from the ring buffer directly.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully queue the transfer into the transmit queue.
- `kStatus_LPUART_RxBusy` – Previous receive request is not finished.
- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – Invalid argument.

```
void LPUART_TransferAbortReceive(LPUART_Type *base, lpuart_handle_t *handle)
```

Aborts the interrupt-driven data receiving.

This function aborts the interrupt-driven data receiving. The user can get the `remainBytes` to find out how many bytes not received yet.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `handle` – LPUART handle pointer.

```
status_t LPUART_TransferGetReceiveCount(LPUART_Type *base, lpuart_handle_t *handle,  
                                         uint32_t *count)
```

Gets the number of bytes that have been received.

This function gets the number of bytes that have been received.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `handle` – LPUART handle pointer.
- `count` – Receive bytes count.

Return values

- `kStatus_NoTransferInProgress` – No receive in progress.
- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – Parameter is invalid.
- `kStatus_Success` – Get successfully through the parameter `count`;

`void LPUART__TransferHandleIRQ(LPUART_Type *base, void *irqHandle)`

LPUART IRQ handle function.

This function handles the LPUART transmit and receive IRQ request.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `irqHandle` – LPUART handle pointer.

`void LPUART__TransferHandleErrorIRQ(LPUART_Type *base, void *irqHandle)`

LPUART Error IRQ handle function.

This function handles the LPUART error IRQ request.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `irqHandle` – LPUART handle pointer.

`void LPUART__DriverIRQHandler(uint32_t instance)`

LPUART driver IRQ handler common entry.

This function provides the common IRQ request entry for LPUART.

Parameters

- `instance` – LPUART instance.

`FSL_LPUART_DRIVER_VERSION`

LPUART driver version.

Error codes for the LPUART driver.

Values:

enumerator `kStatus_LPUART_TxBusy`

TX busy

enumerator `kStatus_LPUART_RxBusy`

RX busy

enumerator `kStatus_LPUART_TxIdle`

LPUART transmitter is idle.

enumerator `kStatus_LPUART_RxIdle`

LPUART receiver is idle.

enumerator `kStatus_LPUART_TxWatermarkTooLarge`

TX FIFO watermark too large

enumerator `kStatus_LPUART_RxWatermarkTooLarge`

RX FIFO watermark too large

enumerator `kStatus_LPUART_FlagCannotClearManually`

Some flag can't manually clear

enumerator `kStatus_LPUART_Error`

Error happens on LPUART.

enumerator `kStatus_LPUART_RxRingBufferOverrun`

LPUART RX software ring buffer overrun.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_RxHardwareOverrun
LPUART RX receiver overrun.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_NoiseError
LPUART noise error.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_FramingError
LPUART framing error.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_ParityError
LPUART parity error.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_BaudrateNotSupport
Baudrate is not support in current clock source

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_IdleLineDetected
IDLE flag.

enumerator kStatus_LPUART_Timeout
LPUART times out.

enum _lpuart_parity_mode
LPUART parity mode.

Values:

enumerator kLPUART_ParityDisabled
Parity disabled

enumerator kLPUART_ParityEven
Parity enabled, type even, bit setting: PE|PT = 10

enumerator kLPUART_ParityOdd
Parity enabled, type odd, bit setting: PE|PT = 11

enum _lpuart_data_bits
LPUART data bits count.

Values:

enumerator kLPUART_EightDataBits
Eight data bit

enumerator kLPUART_SevenDataBits
Seven data bit

enum _lpuart_stop_bit_count
LPUART stop bit count.

Values:

enumerator kLPUART_OneStopBit
One stop bit

enumerator kLPUART_TwoStopBit
Two stop bits

enum _lpuart_transmit_cts_source
LPUART transmit CTS source.

Values:

enumerator kLPUART_CtsSourcePin
CTS resource is the LPUART_CTS pin.

enumerator kLPUART_CtsSourceMatchResult

CTS resource is the match result.

enum __lpuart_transmit_cts_config

LPUART transmit CTS configure.

Values:

enumerator kLPUART_CtsSampleAtStart

CTS input is sampled at the start of each character.

enumerator kLPUART_CtsSampleAtIdle

CTS input is sampled when the transmitter is idle

enum __lpuart_idle_type_select

LPUART idle flag type defines when the receiver starts counting.

Values:

enumerator kLPUART_IdleTypeStartBit

Start counting after a valid start bit.

enumerator kLPUART_IdleTypeStopBit

Start counting after a stop bit.

enum __lpuart_idle_config

LPUART idle detected configuration. This structure defines the number of idle characters that must be received before the IDLE flag is set.

Values:

enumerator kLPUART_IdleCharacter1

the number of idle characters.

enumerator kLPUART_IdleCharacter2

the number of idle characters.

enumerator kLPUART_IdleCharacter4

the number of idle characters.

enumerator kLPUART_IdleCharacter8

the number of idle characters.

enumerator kLPUART_IdleCharacter16

the number of idle characters.

enumerator kLPUART_IdleCharacter32

the number of idle characters.

enumerator kLPUART_IdleCharacter64

the number of idle characters.

enumerator kLPUART_IdleCharacter128

the number of idle characters.

enum __lpuart_interrupt_enable

LPUART interrupt configuration structure, default settings all disabled.

This structure contains the settings for all LPUART interrupt configurations.

Values:

enumerator kLPUART_LinBreakInterruptEnable

LIN break detect. bit 7

enumerator kLPUART_RxActiveEdgeInterruptEnable
Receive Active Edge. bit 6

enumerator kLPUART_TxDataRegEmptyInterruptEnable
Transmit data register empty. bit 23

enumerator kLPUART_TransmissionCompleteInterruptEnable
Transmission complete. bit 22

enumerator kLPUART_RxDataRegFullInterruptEnable
Receiver data register full. bit 21

enumerator kLPUART_IdleLineInterruptEnable
Idle line. bit 20

enumerator kLPUART_RxOverrunInterruptEnable
Receiver Overrun. bit 27

enumerator kLPUART_NoiseErrorInterruptEnable
Noise error flag. bit 26

enumerator kLPUART_FramingErrorInterruptEnable
Framing error flag. bit 25

enumerator kLPUART_ParityErrorInterruptEnable
Parity error flag. bit 24

enumerator kLPUART_Match1InterruptEnable
Parity error flag. bit 15

enumerator kLPUART_Match2InterruptEnable
Parity error flag. bit 14

enumerator kLPUART_TxFifoOverflowInterruptEnable
Transmit FIFO Overflow. bit 9

enumerator kLPUART_RxFifoUnderflowInterruptEnable
Receive FIFO Underflow. bit 8

enumerator kLPUART_AllInterruptEnable

enum _lpuart_flags

LPUART status flags.

This provides constants for the LPUART status flags for use in the LPUART functions.

Values:

enumerator kLPUART_TxDataRegEmptyFlag
Transmit data register empty flag, sets when transmit buffer is empty. bit 23

enumerator kLPUART_TransmissionCompleteFlag
Transmission complete flag, sets when transmission activity complete. bit 22

enumerator kLPUART_RxDataRegFullFlag
Receive data register full flag, sets when the receive data buffer is full. bit 21

enumerator kLPUART_IdleLineFlag
Idle line detect flag, sets when idle line detected. bit 20

enumerator kLPUART_RxOverrunFlag
Receive Overrun, sets when new data is received before data is read from receive register. bit 19

enumerator kLPUART_NoiseErrorFlag

Receive takes 3 samples of each received bit. If any of these samples differ, noise flag sets. bit 18

enumerator kLPUART_FramingErrorFlag

Frame error flag, sets if logic 0 was detected where stop bit expected. bit 17

enumerator kLPUART_ParityErrorFlag

If parity enabled, sets upon parity error detection. bit 16

enumerator kLPUART_LinBreakFlag

LIN break detect interrupt flag, sets when LIN break char detected and LIN circuit enabled. bit 31

enumerator kLPUART_RxActiveEdgeFlag

Receive pin active edge interrupt flag, sets when active edge detected. bit 30

enumerator kLPUART_RxActiveFlag

Receiver Active Flag (RAF), sets at beginning of valid start. bit 24

enumerator kLPUART_DataMatch1Flag

The next character to be read from LPUART_DATA matches MA1. bit 15

enumerator kLPUART_DataMatch2Flag

The next character to be read from LPUART_DATA matches MA2. bit 14

enumerator kLPUART_TxFifoEmptyFlag

TXEMPT bit, sets if transmit buffer is empty. bit 7

enumerator kLPUART_RxFifoEmptyFlag

RXEMPT bit, sets if receive buffer is empty. bit 6

enumerator kLPUART_TxFifoOverflowFlag

TXOF bit, sets if transmit buffer overflow occurred. bit 1

enumerator kLPUART_RxFifoUnderflowFlag

RXUF bit, sets if receive buffer underflow occurred. bit 0

enumerator kLPUART_AllClearFlags

enumerator kLPUART_AllFlags

typedef enum *_lpuart_parity_mode* lpuart_parity_mode_t

LPUART parity mode.

typedef enum *_lpuart_data_bits* lpuart_data_bits_t

LPUART data bits count.

typedef enum *_lpuart_stop_bit_count* lpuart_stop_bit_count_t

LPUART stop bit count.

typedef enum *_lpuart_transmit_cts_source* lpuart_transmit_cts_source_t

LPUART transmit CTS source.

typedef enum *_lpuart_transmit_cts_config* lpuart_transmit_cts_config_t

LPUART transmit CTS configure.

typedef enum *_lpuart_idle_type_select* lpuart_idle_type_select_t

LPUART idle flag type defines when the receiver starts counting.

typedef enum *_lpuart_idle_config* lpuart_idle_config_t

LPUART idle detected configuration. This structure defines the number of idle characters that must be received before the IDLE flag is set.

```
typedef struct _lpuart_config lpuart_config_t
```

LPUART configuration structure.

```
typedef struct _lpuart_transfer lpuart_transfer_t
```

LPUART transfer structure.

```
typedef struct _lpuart_handle lpuart_handle_t
```

```
typedef void (*lpuart_transfer_callback_t)(LPUART_Type *base, lpuart_handle_t *handle,  
status_t status, void *userData)
```

LPUART transfer callback function.

```
typedef void (*lpuart_isr_t)(LPUART_Type *base, void *handle)
```

```
void *s_lpuartHandle[]
```

```
const IRQn_Type s_lpuartTxIRQ[]
```

```
lpuart_isr_t s_lpuartIsr[]
```

```
UART_RETRY_TIMES
```

Retry times for waiting flag.

```
struct _lpuart_config
```

#include <fsl_lpuart.h> LPUART configuration structure.

Public Members

```
uint32_t baudRate_Bps
```

LPUART baud rate

```
lpuart_parity_mode_t parityMode
```

Parity mode, disabled (default), even, odd

```
lpuart_data_bits_t dataBitsCount
```

Data bits count, eight (default), seven

```
bool isMsb
```

Data bits order, LSB (default), MSB

```
lpuart_stop_bit_count_t stopBitCount
```

Number of stop bits, 1 stop bit (default) or 2 stop bits

```
uint8_t txFifoWatermark
```

TX FIFO watermark

```
uint8_t rxFifoWatermark
```

RX FIFO watermark

```
bool enableRxRTS
```

RX RTS enable

```
bool enableTxCTS
```

TX CTS enable

```
lpuart_transmit_cts_source_t txCtsSource
```

TX CTS source

```
lpuart_transmit_cts_config_t txCtsConfig
```

TX CTS configure

lpuart_idle_type_select_t rxIdleType

RX IDLE type.

lpuart_idle_config_t rxIdleConfig

RX IDLE configuration.

bool enableTx

Enable TX

bool enableRx

Enable RX

struct *_lpuart_transfer*

#include <fsl_lpuart.h> LPUART transfer structure.

Public Members

size_t dataSize

The byte count to be transfer.

struct *_lpuart_handle*

#include <fsl_lpuart.h> LPUART handle structure.

Public Members

volatile size_t txDataSize

Size of the remaining data to send.

size_t txDataSizeAll

Size of the data to send out.

volatile size_t rxDataSize

Size of the remaining data to receive.

size_t rxDataSizeAll

Size of the data to receive.

size_t rxRingBufferSize

Size of the ring buffer.

volatile uint16_t rxRingBufferHead

Index for the driver to store received data into ring buffer.

volatile uint16_t rxRingBufferTail

Index for the user to get data from the ring buffer.

lpuart_transfer_callback_t callback

Callback function.

void *userData

LPUART callback function parameter.

volatile uint8_t txState

TX transfer state.

volatile uint8_t rxState

RX transfer state.

bool isSevenDataBits

Seven data bits flag.

bool is16bitData

16bit data bits flag, only used for 9bit or 10bit data

union ____unnamed59____

Public Members

uint8_t *data

The buffer of data to be transfer.

uint8_t *rxData

The buffer to receive data.

uint16_t *rxData16

The buffer to receive data.

const uint8_t *txData

The buffer of data to be sent.

const uint16_t *txData16

The buffer of data to be sent.

union ____unnamed61____

Public Members

const uint8_t *volatile txData

Address of remaining data to send.

const uint16_t *volatile txData16

Address of remaining data to send.

union ____unnamed63____

Public Members

uint8_t *volatile rxData

Address of remaining data to receive.

uint16_t *volatile rxData16

Address of remaining data to receive.

union ____unnamed65____

Public Members

uint8_t *rxRingBuffer

Start address of the receiver ring buffer.

uint16_t *rxRingBuffer16

Start address of the receiver ring buffer.

2.52 LPUART eDMA Driver

```
void LPUART_TransferCreateHandleEDMA(LPUART_Type *base, lpuart_edma_handle_t *handle,
                                     lpuart_edma_transfer_callback_t callback, void
                                     *userData, edma_handle_t *txEdmaHandle,
                                     edma_handle_t *rxEdmaHandle)
```

Initializes the LPUART handle which is used in transactional functions.

Note: This function disables all LPUART interrupts.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to lpuart_edma_handle_t structure.
- callback – Callback function.
- userData – User data.
- txEdmaHandle – User requested DMA handle for TX DMA transfer.
- rxEdmaHandle – User requested DMA handle for RX DMA transfer.

```
status_t LPUART_SendEDMA(LPUART_Type *base, lpuart_edma_handle_t *handle,
                        lpuart_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Sends data using eDMA.

This function sends data using eDMA. This is a non-blocking function, which returns right away. When all data is sent, the send callback function is called.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- handle – LPUART handle pointer.
- xfer – LPUART eDMA transfer structure. See lpuart_transfer_t.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – if succeed, others failed.
- kStatus_LPUART_TxBusy – Previous transfer on going.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – Invalid argument.

```
status_t LPUART_ReceiveEDMA(LPUART_Type *base, lpuart_edma_handle_t *handle,
                           lpuart_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Receives data using eDMA.

This function receives data using eDMA. This is non-blocking function, which returns right away. When all data is received, the receive callback function is called.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- handle – Pointer to lpuart_edma_handle_t structure.
- xfer – LPUART eDMA transfer structure, see lpuart_transfer_t.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – if succeed, others fail.
- kStatus_LPUART_RxBusy – Previous transfer ongoing.

- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – Invalid argument.

`void LPUART__TransferAbortSendEDMA(LPUART_Type *base, lpuart_edma_handle_t *handle)`

Aborts the sent data using eDMA.

This function aborts the sent data using eDMA.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `handle` – Pointer to `lpuart_edma_handle_t` structure.

`void LPUART__TransferAbortReceiveEDMA(LPUART_Type *base, lpuart_edma_handle_t *handle)`

Aborts the received data using eDMA.

This function aborts the received data using eDMA.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `handle` – Pointer to `lpuart_edma_handle_t` structure.

`status_t LPUART__TransferGetSendCountEDMA(LPUART_Type *base, lpuart_edma_handle_t *handle, uint32_t *count)`

Gets the number of bytes written to the LPUART TX register.

This function gets the number of bytes written to the LPUART TX register by DMA.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `handle` – LPUART handle pointer.
- `count` – Send bytes count.

Return values

- `kStatus_NoTransferInProgress` – No send in progress.
- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – Parameter is invalid.
- `kStatus_Success` – Get successfully through the parameter count;

`status_t LPUART__TransferGetReceiveCountEDMA(LPUART_Type *base, lpuart_edma_handle_t *handle, uint32_t *count)`

Gets the number of received bytes.

This function gets the number of received bytes.

Parameters

- `base` – LPUART peripheral base address.
- `handle` – LPUART handle pointer.
- `count` – Receive bytes count.

Return values

- `kStatus_NoTransferInProgress` – No receive in progress.
- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – Parameter is invalid.
- `kStatus_Success` – Get successfully through the parameter count;

void LPUART_TransferEdmaHandleIRQ(LPUART_Type *base, void *lpuartEdmaHandle)

LPUART eDMA IRQ handle function.

This function handles the LPUART tx complete IRQ request and invoke user callback. It is not set to static so that it can be used in user application.

Note: This function is used as default IRQ handler by double weak mechanism. If user's specific IRQ handler is implemented, make sure this function is invoked in the handler.

Parameters

- base – LPUART peripheral base address.
- lpuartEdmaHandle – LPUART handle pointer.

FSL_LPUART_EDMA_DRIVER_VERSION

LPUART EDMA driver version.

typedef struct *lpuart_edma_handle* lpuart_edma_handle_t

typedef void (*lpuart_edma_transfer_callback_t)(LPUART_Type *base, *lpuart_edma_handle_t* *handle, *status_t* status, void *userData)

LPUART transfer callback function.

struct *lpuart_edma_handle*

#include <fsl_lpuart_edma.h> LPUART eDMA handle.

Public Members

lpuart_edma_transfer_callback_t callback

Callback function.

void *userData

LPUART callback function parameter.

size_t rxDataSizeAll

Size of the data to receive.

size_t txDataSizeAll

Size of the data to send out.

edma_handle_t *txEdmaHandle

The eDMA TX channel used.

edma_handle_t *rxEdmaHandle

The eDMA RX channel used.

uint8_t nbytes

eDMA minor byte transfer count initially configured.

volatile uint8_t txState

TX transfer state.

volatile uint8_t rxState

RX transfer state

2.53 OCOTP: On Chip One-Time Programmable controller.

FSL_OCOTP_DRIVER_VERSION

OCOTP driver version.

_ocotp_status Error codes for the OCOTP driver.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_OCOTP_AccessError

eFuse and shadow register access error.

enumerator kStatus_OCOTP_CrcFail

CRC check failed.

enumerator kStatus_OCOTP_ReloadError

Error happens during reload shadow register.

enumerator kStatus_OCOTP_ProgramFail

Fuse programming failed.

enumerator kStatus_OCOTP_Locked

Fuse is locked and cannot be programmed.

typedef struct _ocotp_timing ocotp_timing_t

OCOTP timing structure. Note that, these value are used for calcalating the read/write timings. And the values should statisfy below rules:

Tsp_rd=(WAIT+1)/ipg_clk_freq should be $\geq 150\text{ns}$; Tsp_pgm=(RELAX+1)/ipg_clk_freq should be $\geq 100\text{ns}$; Trd = ((STROBE_READ+1)- 2*(RELAX_READ+1)) /ipg_clk_freq, The Trd is required to be larger than 40 ns. Tpgm = ((STROBE_PROG+1)- 2*(RELAX_PROG+1)) /ipg_clk_freq; The Tpgm should be configured within the range of $9000\text{ ns} < \text{Tpgm} < 11000\text{ ns}$;

void OCOTP_Init(OCOTP_Type *base, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)

Initializes OCOTP controller.

Parameters

- base – OCOTP peripheral base address.
- srcClock_Hz – source clock frequency in unit of Hz. When the macro FSL_FEATURE_OCOTP_HAS_TIMING_CTRL is defined as 0, this parameter is not used, application could pass in 0 in this case.

void OCOTP_Deinit(OCOTP_Type *base)

De-initializes OCOTP controller.

Return values

kStatus_Success – upon successful execution, error status otherwise.

static inline bool OCOTP_CheckBusyStatus(OCOTP_Type *base)

Checking the BUSY bit in CTRL register. Checking this BUSY bit will help confirm if the OCOTP controller is ready for access.

Parameters

- base – OCOTP peripheral base address.

Return values

true – for bit set and false for cleared.

static inline bool OCOTP_CheckErrorStatus(OCOTP_Type *base)

Checking the ERROR bit in CTRL register.

Parameters

- base – OCOTP peripheral base address.

Return values

true – for bit set and false for cleared.

static inline void OCOTP_ClearErrorStatus(OCOTP_Type *base)

Clear the error bit if this bit is set.

Parameters

- base – OCOTP peripheral base address.

status_t OCOTP_ReloadShadowRegister(OCOTP_Type *base)

Reload the shadow register. This function will help reload the shadow register without resetting the OCOTP module. Please make sure the OCOTP has been initialized before calling this API.

Parameters

- base – OCOTP peripheral base address.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Reload success.
- kStatus_OCOTP_ReloadError – Reload failed.

uint32_t OCOTP_ReadFuseShadowRegister(OCOTP_Type *base, uint32_t address)

Read the fuse shadow register with the fuse address.

Deprecated:

Use OCOTP_ReadFuseShadowRegisterExt instead of this function.

Parameters

- base – OCOTP peripheral base address.
- address – the fuse address to be read from.

Returns

The read out data.

status_t OCOTP_ReadFuseShadowRegisterExt(OCOTP_Type *base, uint32_t address, uint32_t *data, uint8_t fuseWords)

Read the fuse shadow register from the fuse address.

This function reads fuse from address, how many words to read is specified by the parameter fuseWords. This function could read at most OCOTP_READ_FUSE_DATA_COUNT fuse word one time.

Parameters

- base – OCOTP peripheral base address.
- address – the fuse address to be read from.
- data – Data array to save the readout fuse value.
- fuseWords – How many words to read.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Read success.

- `kStatus_Fail` – Error occurs during read.

`status_t` OCOTP_WriteFuseShadowRegister(OCOTP_Type *base, uint32_t address, uint32_t data)

Write the fuse shadow register with the fuse address and data. Please make sure the write address is not locked while calling this API.

Parameters

- `base` – OCOTP peripheral base address.
- `address` – the fuse address to be written.
- `data` – the value will be written to fuse address.

Return values

`write` – `status`, `kStatus_Success` for success and `kStatus_Fail` for failed.

`status_t` OCOTP_WriteFuseShadowRegisterWithLock(OCOTP_Type *base, uint32_t address, uint32_t data, bool lock)

Write the fuse shadow register and lock it.

Please make sure the write address is not locked while calling this API.

Some OCOTP controller supports ECC mode and redundancy mode (see reference manual for more details). OCOTP controller will auto select ECC or redundancy mode to program the fuse word according to fuse map definition. In ECC mode, the 32 fuse bits in one word can only be written once. In redundancy mode, the word can be written more than once as long as they are different fuse bits. Set parameter `lock` as true to force use ECC mode.

Parameters

- `base` – OCOTP peripheral base address.
- `address` – The fuse address to be written.
- `data` – The value will be written to fuse address.
- `lock` – Lock or unlock write fuse shadow register operation.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Program and reload success.
- `kStatus_OCOTP_Locked` – The eFuse word is locked and cannot be programmed.
- `kStatus_OCOTP_ProgramFail` – eFuse word programming failed.
- `kStatus_OCOTP_ReloadError` – eFuse word programming success, but error happens during reload the values.
- `kStatus_OCOTP_AccessError` – Cannot access eFuse word.

static inline uint32_t OCOTP_GetVersion(OCOTP_Type *base)

Get the OCOTP controller version from the register.

Parameters

- `base` – OCOTP peripheral base address.

Return values

`return` – the version value.

OCOTP_READ_FUSE_DATA_COUNT

struct __ocotp_timing

`#include <fsl_ocotp.h>` OCOTP timing structure. Note that, these value are used for calculating the read/write timings. And the values should satisfy below rules:

Tsp_rd=(WAIT+1)/ipg_clk_freq should be $\geq 150\text{ns}$; Tsp_pgm=(RELAX+1)/ipg_clk_freq should be $\geq 100\text{ns}$; Trd = ((STROBE_READ+1)- 2*(RELAX_READ+1)) /ipg_clk_freq, The Trd is required to be larger than 40 ns. Tpgm = ((STROBE_PROG+1)- 2*(RELAX_PROG+1)) /ipg_clk_freq; The Tpgm should be configured within the range of $9000\text{ ns} < \text{Tpgm} < 11000\text{ ns}$;

Public Members

uint32_t wait

Wait time value to fill in the TIMING register.

uint32_t relax

Relax time value to fill in the TIMING register.

uint32_t strobe_prog

Storbe program time value to fill in the TIMING register.

uint32_t strobe_read

Storbe read time value to fill in the TIMING register.

2.54 PIT: Periodic Interrupt Timer

void PIT_Init(PIT_Type *base, const *pit_config_t* *config)

Ungates the PIT clock, enables the PIT module, and configures the peripheral for basic operations.

Note: This API should be called at the beginning of the application using the PIT driver.

Parameters

- base – PIT peripheral base address
- config – Pointer to the user's PIT config structure

void PIT_Deinit(PIT_Type *base)

Gates the PIT clock and disables the PIT module.

Parameters

- base – PIT peripheral base address

static inline void PIT_GetDefaultConfig(*pit_config_t* *config)

Fills in the PIT configuration structure with the default settings.

The default values are as follows.

```
config->enableRunInDebug = false;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to the configuration structure.

static inline void PIT_SetTimerChainMode(PIT_Type *base, *pit_chnl_t* channel, bool enable)

Enables or disables chaining a timer with the previous timer.

When a timer has a chain mode enabled, it only counts after the previous timer has expired. If the timer n-1 has counted down to 0, counter n decrements the value by one. Each timer is 32-bits, which allows the developers to chain timers together and form a longer timer (64-bits and larger). The first timer (timer 0) can't be chained to any other timer.

Parameters

- base – PIT peripheral base address
- channel – Timer channel number which is chained with the previous timer
- enable – Enable or disable chain. true: Current timer is chained with the previous timer. false: Timer doesn't chain with other timers.

static inline void PIT_EnableInterrupts(PIT_Type *base, *pit_chnl_t* channel, uint32_t mask)
Enables the selected PIT interrupts.

Parameters

- base – PIT peripheral base address
- channel – Timer channel number
- mask – The interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `pit_interrupt_enable_t`

static inline void PIT_DisableInterrupts(PIT_Type *base, *pit_chnl_t* channel, uint32_t mask)
Disables the selected PIT interrupts.

Parameters

- base – PIT peripheral base address
- channel – Timer channel number
- mask – The interrupts to disable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `pit_interrupt_enable_t`

static inline uint32_t PIT_GetEnabledInterrupts(PIT_Type *base, *pit_chnl_t* channel)
Gets the enabled PIT interrupts.

Parameters

- base – PIT peripheral base address
- channel – Timer channel number

Returns

The enabled interrupts. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration `pit_interrupt_enable_t`

static inline uint32_t PIT_GetStatusFlags(PIT_Type *base, *pit_chnl_t* channel)
Gets the PIT status flags.

Parameters

- base – PIT peripheral base address
- channel – Timer channel number

Returns

The status flags. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration `pit_status_flags_t`

static inline void PIT_ClearStatusFlags(PIT_Type *base, *pit_chnl_t* channel, uint32_t mask)
Clears the PIT status flags.

Parameters

- base – PIT peripheral base address
- channel – Timer channel number
- mask – The status flags to clear. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `pit_status_flags_t`

```
static inline void PIT_SetTimerPeriod(PIT_Type *base, pit_chnl_t channel, uint32_t count)
```

Sets the timer period in units of count.

Timers begin counting from the value set by this function until it reaches 0, then it generates an interrupt and load this register value again. Writing a new value to this register does not restart the timer. Instead, the value is loaded after the timer expires.

Note: Users can call the utility macros provided in `fsl_common.h` to convert to ticks.

Parameters

- `base` – PIT peripheral base address
- `channel` – Timer channel number
- `count` – Timer period in units of ticks

```
static inline uint32_t PIT_GetCurrentTimerCount(PIT_Type *base, pit_chnl_t channel)
```

Reads the current timer counting value.

This function returns the real-time timer counting value, in a range from 0 to a timer period.

Note: Users can call the utility macros provided in `fsl_common.h` to convert ticks to usec or msec.

Parameters

- `base` – PIT peripheral base address
- `channel` – Timer channel number

Returns

Current timer counting value in ticks

```
static inline void PIT_StartTimer(PIT_Type *base, pit_chnl_t channel)
```

Starts the timer counting.

After calling this function, timers load period value, count down to 0 and then load the respective start value again. Each time a timer reaches 0, it generates a trigger pulse and sets the timeout interrupt flag.

Parameters

- `base` – PIT peripheral base address
- `channel` – Timer channel number.

```
static inline void PIT_StopTimer(PIT_Type *base, pit_chnl_t channel)
```

Stops the timer counting.

This function stops every timer counting. Timers reload their periods respectively after the next time they call the `PIT_DRV_StartTimer`.

Parameters

- `base` – PIT peripheral base address
- `channel` – Timer channel number.

FSL_PIT_DRIVER_VERSION

PIT Driver Version 2.2.0.

enum __pit_chnl

List of PIT channels.

Note: Actual number of available channels is SoC dependent

Values:

enumerator kPIT_Chnl_0

PIT channel number 0

enumerator kPIT_Chnl_1

PIT channel number 1

enumerator kPIT_Chnl_2

PIT channel number 2

enumerator kPIT_Chnl_3

PIT channel number 3

enum __pit_interrupt_enable

List of PIT interrupts.

Values:

enumerator kPIT_TimerInterruptEnable

Timer interrupt enable

enum __pit_status_flags

List of PIT status flags.

Values:

enumerator kPIT_TimerFlag

Timer flag

typedef enum __pit_chnl pit_chnl_t

List of PIT channels.

Note: Actual number of available channels is SoC dependent

typedef enum __pit_interrupt_enable pit_interrupt_enable_t

List of PIT interrupts.

typedef enum __pit_status_flags pit_status_flags_t

List of PIT status flags.

typedef struct __pit_config pit_config_t

PIT configuration structure.

This structure holds the configuration settings for the PIT peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the PIT_GetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your config structure instance.

The configuration structure can be made constant so it resides in flash.

uint64_t PIT_GetLifetimeTimerCount(PIT_Type *base)

Reads the current lifetime counter value.

The lifetime timer is a 64-bit timer which chains timer 0 and timer 1 together. Timer 0 and 1 are chained by calling the PIT_SetTimerChainMode before using this timer. The period of lifetime timer is equal to the “period of timer 0 * period of timer 1”. For the 64-bit value, the higher 32-bit has the value of timer 1, and the lower 32-bit has the value of timer 0.

Parameters

- base – PIT peripheral base address

Returns

Current lifetime timer value

struct __pit_config

#include <fsl_pit.h> PIT configuration structure.

This structure holds the configuration settings for the PIT peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the PIT_GetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your config structure instance.

The configuration structure can be made constant so it resides in flash.

Public Members

bool enableRunInDebug

true: Timers run in debug mode; false: Timers stop in debug mode

2.55 PMU: Power Management Unit

uint32_t PMU_GetStatusFlags(PMU_Type *base)

Get PMU status flags.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.

Returns

PMU status flags. It indicates if regulator output of 1P1, 3P0 and 2P5 is ok and brownout output of 1P1, 3P0 and 2P5 is detected.

static inline void PMU_1P1SetWeakReferenceSource(PMU_Type *base,
pmu_1p1_weak_reference_source_t option)

Selects the source for the reference voltage of the weak 1P1 regulator.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- option – The option for reference voltage source, see to pmu_1p1_weak_reference_source_t.

static inline void PMU_1P1EnableWeakRegulator(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables the weak 1P1 regulator.

This regulator can be used when the main 1P1 regulator is disabled, under low-power conditions.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

static inline void PMU_1P1SetRegulatorOutputVoltage(PMU_Type *base, uint32_t value)

Adjust the 1P1 regulator output voltage.

Each LSB is worth 25mV. Programming examples are detailed below. Other output target voltages may be interpolated from these examples. Choices must be in this range:

- 0x1b(1.375V) >= output_trg >= 0x04(0.8V)

- 0x04 : 0.8V
- 0x10 : 1.1V (typical)
- 0x1b : 1.375V NOTE: There may be reduced chip functionality or reliability at the extremes of the programming range.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- value – Setting value for the output.

static inline void PMU_1P1SetBrownoutOffsetVoltage(PMU_Type *base, uint32_t value)

Adjust the 1P1 regulator brownout offset voltage.

Control bits to adjust the regulator brownout offset voltage in 25mV steps. The reset brownout offset is 175mV below the programmed target code. Brownout target = OUTPUT_TRG - BO_OFFSET. Some steps may be irrelevant because of input supply limitations or load operation.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- value – Setting value for the brownout offset. The available range is in 3-bit.

static inline void PMU_1P1EnablePullDown(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable the pull-down circuitry in the regulator.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

static inline void PMU_1P1EnableCurrentLimit(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable the current-limit circuitry in the regulator.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

static inline void PMU_1P1EnableBrownout(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable the brownout circuitry in the regulator.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

static inline void PMU_1P1EnableOutput(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable the regulator output.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

static inline void PMU_3P0SetRegulatorOutputVoltage(PMU_Type *base, uint32_t value)

Adjust the 3P0 regulator output voltage.

Each LSB is worth 25mV. Programming examples are detailed below. Other output target voltages may be interpolated from these examples. Choices must be in this range:

- 0x00(2.625V) >= output_trg >= 0x1f(3.4V)

- 0x00 : 2.625V
- 0x0f : 3.0V (typical)
- 0x1f : 3.4V

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- value – Setting value for the output.

```
static inline void PMU_3P0SetVBusVoltageSource(PMU_Type *base,  
                                              pmu_3p0_vbus_voltage_source_t option)
```

Select input voltage source for LDO_3P0.

Select input voltage source for LDO_3P0 from either USB_OTG1_VBUS or USB_OTG2_VBUS. If only one of the two VBUS voltages is present, it is automatically selected.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- option – User-defined input voltage source for LDO_3P0.

```
static inline void PMU_3P0SetBrownoutOffsetVoltage(PMU_Type *base, uint32_t value)
```

Adjust the 3P0 regulator brownout offset voltage.

Control bits to adjust the 3P0 regulator brownout offset voltage in 25mV steps. The reset brown-offset is 175mV below the programmed target code. Brownout target = OUTPUT_TRG - BO_OFFSET. Some steps may be irrelevant because of input supply limitations or load operation.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- value – Setting value for the brownout offset. The available range is in 3-bit.

```
static inline void PMU_3P0EnableCurrentLimit(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enable the current-limit circuitry in the 3P0 regulator.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

```
static inline void PMU_3P0EnableBrownout(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enable the brownout circuitry in the 3P0 regulator.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

```
static inline void PMU_3P0EnableOutput(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enable the 3P0 regulator output.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

```
static inline void PMU_2P5EnableWeakRegulator(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enables the weak 2P5 regulator.

This low power regulator is used when the main 2P5 regulator is disabled to keep the 2.5V output roughly at 2.5V. Scales directly with the value of VDDHIGH_IN.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

static inline void PMU_2P5SetRegulatorOutputVoltage(PMU_Type *base, uint32_t value)

Adjust the 1P1 regulator output voltage.

Each LSB is worth 25mV. Programming examples are detailed below. Other output target voltages may be interpolated from these examples. Choices must be in this range:

- 0x00(2.1V) >= output_trg >= 0x1f(2.875V)
- 0x00 : 2.1V
- 0x10 : 2.5V (typical)
- 0x1f : 2.875V NOTE: There may be reduced chip functionality or reliability at the extremes of the programming range.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- value – Setting value for the output.

static inline void PMU_2P5SetBrownoutOffsetVoltage(PMU_Type *base, uint32_t value)

Adjust the 2P5 regulator brownout offset voltage.

Adjust the regulator brownout offset voltage in 25mV steps. The reset brown-offset is 175mV below the programmed target code. Brownout target = OUTPUT_TRG - BO_OFFSET. Some steps may be irrelevant because of input supply limitations or load operation.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- value – Setting value for the brownout offset. The available range is in 3-bit.

static inline void PMU_2P5EnablePullDown(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable the pull-down circuitry in the 2P5 regulator.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

static inline void PMU_2P1EnablePullDown(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable the pull-down circuitry in the 2P5 regulator.

Deprecated:

Do not use this function. It has been superseded by PMU_2P5EnablePullDown.

static inline void PMU_2P5EnableCurrentLimit(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable the current-limit circuitry in the 2P5 regulator.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

static inline void PMU_2P5enableBrownout(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable the brownout circuitry in the 2P5 regulator.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

static inline void PMU_2P5EnableOutput(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable the 2P5 regulator output.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

static inline void PMU_CoreEnableIncreaseGateDrive(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Increase the gate drive on power gating FETs.

If set, increases the gate drive on power gating FETs to reduce leakage in the off state. Care must be taken to apply this bit only when the input supply voltage to the power FET is less than 1.1V. NOTE: This bit should only be used in low-power modes where the external input supply voltage is nominally 0.9V.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the feature or not.

static inline void PMU_CoreSetRegulatorVoltageRampRate(PMU_Type *base,
pmu_core_reg_voltage_ramp_rate_t
option)

Set the CORE regulator voltage ramp rate.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- option – User-defined option for voltage ramp rate, see to *pmu_core_reg_voltage_ramp_rate_t*.

static inline void PMU_CoreSetSOCDomainVoltage(PMU_Type *base, uint32_t value)

Define the target voltage for the SOC power domain.

Define the target voltage for the SOC power domain. Single-bit increments reflect 25mV core voltage steps. Some steps may not be relevant because of input supply limitations or load operation.

- 0x00 : Power gated off.
- 0x01 : Target core voltage = 0.725V
- 0x02 : Target core voltage = 0.750V
- ...
- 0x10 : Target core voltage = 1.100V
- ...
- 0x1e : Target core voltage = 1.450V
- 0x1F : Power FET switched full on. No regulation. NOTE: This register is capable of programming an over-voltage condition on the device. Consult the datasheet Operating Ranges table for the allowed voltages.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- value – Setting value for target voltage. 5-bit available

static inline void PMU_CoreSetARMCOREDomainVoltage(PMU_Type *base, uint32_t value)

Define the target voltage for the ARM Core power domain.

Define the target voltage for the ARM Core power domain. Single-bit increments reflect 25mV core voltage steps. Some steps may not be relevant because of input supply limitations or load operation.

- 0x00 : Power gated off.
- 0x01 : Target core voltage = 0.725V
- 0x02 : Target core voltage = 0.750V
- ...
- 0x10 : Target core voltage = 1.100V
- ...
- 0x1e : Target core voltage = 1.450V
- 0x1F : Power FET switched full on. No regulation. NOTE: This register is capable of programming an over-voltage condition on the device. Consult the datasheet Operating Ranges table for the allowed voltages.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- value – Setting value for target voltage. 5-bit available

static inline void PMU_GatePower(PMU_Type *base, uint32_t gates)

Gate the power to modules.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- gates – Mask value for the module to be gated. See to _pmu_power_gate.

static inline void PMU_UngatePower(PMU_Type *base, uint32_t gates)

Ungate the power to modules.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- gates – Mask value for the module to be gated. See to _pmu_power_gate.

static inline void PMU_EnableLowPowerBandgap(PMU_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable the low power bandgap.

Parameters

- base – PMU peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the low power bandgap or use the normal power bandgap.
@

FSL_PMU_DRIVER_VERSION

PMU driver version.

Version 2.1.1.

PMU Status flags.

Values:

enumerator kPMU_1P1RegulatorOutputOK

Status bit that signals when the 1p1 regulator output is ok. 1 = regulator output > brownout target.

enumerator kPMU_1P1BrownoutOnOutput

Status bit that signals when a 1p1 brownout is detected on the regulator output.

enumerator kPMU_3P0RegulatorOutputOK

Status bit that signals when the 3p0 regulator output is ok. 1 = regulator output > brownout target.

enumerator kPMU_3P0BrownoutOnOutput

Status bit that signals when a 3p0 brownout is detected on the regulator output.

enumerator kPMU_2P5RegulatorOutputOK

Status bit that signals when the 2p5 regulator output is ok. 1 = regulator output > brownout target.

enumerator kPMU_2P5BrownoutOnOutput

Status bit that signals when a 2p5 brownout is detected on the regulator output.

enum __pmu_1p1_weak_reference_source

The source for the reference voltage of the weak 1P1 regulator.

Values:

enumerator kPMU_1P1WeakReferenceSourceAlt0

Weak-linreg output tracks low-power-bandgap voltage.

enumerator kPMU_1P1WeakReferenceSourceAlt1

Weak-linreg output tracks VDD_SOC_CAP voltage.

enum __pmu_3p0_vbus_voltage_source

Input voltage source for LDO_3P0 from USB VBus.

Values:

enumerator kPMU_3P0VBusVoltageSourceAlt0

USB_OTG1_VBUS - Utilize VBUS OTG1 for power.

enumerator kPMU_3P0VBusVoltageSourceAlt1

USB_OTG2_VBUS - Utilize VBUS OTG2 for power.

enum __pmu_core_reg_voltage_ramp_rate

Regulator voltage ramp rate.

Values:

enumerator kPMU_CoreRegVoltageRampRateFast

Fast.

enumerator kPMU_CoreRegVoltageRampRateMediumFast

Medium Fast.

enumerator kPMU_CoreRegVoltageRampRateMediumSlow

Medium Slow.

enumerator kPMU_CoreRegVoltageRampRateSlow

Slow.

enum __pmu_power_gate

Mask values of power gate.

Values:

enumerator kPMU__PowerGateDisplay

Display power gate control.

enumerator kPMU__PowerGateDisplayLogic

Display logic power gate control.

enumerator kPMU__PowerGateL2

L2 power gate control.

enumerator kPMU__PowerGateL1

L1 power gate control.

enumerator kPMU__PowerGateRefTopIBias

Low power reftop ibias disable.

enum _pmu_power_bandgap

Bandgap select.

Values:

enumerator kPMU__NormalPowerBandgap

Normal power bandgap.

enumerator kPMU__LowPowerBandgap

Low power bandgap.

typedef enum _pmu_1p1_weak_reference_source pmu_1p1_weak_reference_source_t

The source for the reference voltage of the weak 1P1 regulator.

typedef enum _pmu_3p0_vbus_voltage_source pmu_3p0_vbus_voltage_source_t

Input voltage source for LDO_3P0 from USB VBus.

typedef enum _pmu_core_reg_voltage_ramp_rate pmu_core_reg_voltage_ramp_rate_t

Regulator voltage ramp rate.

typedef enum _pmu_power_bandgap pmu_power_bandgap_t

Bandgap select.

2.56 PWM: Pulse Width Modulator

status_t PWM_Init(PWM_Type *base, *pwm_submodule_t* subModule, const *pwm_config_t* *config)

Ungates the PWM submodule clock and configures the peripheral for basic operation.

This API should be called at the beginning of the application using the PWM driver. When user select PWMX, user must choose edge aligned output, because there are some limitation on center aligned PWMX output. When output PWMX in center aligned mode, VAL1 register controls both PWM period and PWMX duty cycle, PWMA and PWMB output will be corrupted. But edge aligned PWMX output do not have such limit. In master reload counter initialization mode, PWM period is depended by period of set LDOK in submodule 0 because this operation will reload register. Submodule 0 counter initialization cannot be master sync or master reload.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- config – Pointer to user's PWM config structure.

Returns

kStatus_Success means success; else failed.

void PWM_Deinit(PWM_Type *base, *pwm_submodule_t* subModule)

Gate the PWM submodule clock.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to deinitialize

void PWM_GetDefaultConfig(*pwm_config_t* *config)

Fill in the PWM config struct with the default settings.

The default values are:

```
config->enableDebugMode = false;
config->enableWait = false;
config->reloadSelect = kPWM_LocalReload;
config->clockSource = kPWM_BusClock;
config->prescale = kPWM_Prescale_Divide_1;
config->initializationControl = kPWM_Initialize_LocalSync;
config->forceTrigger = kPWM_Force_Local;
config->reloadFrequency = kPWM_LoadEveryOpportunity;
config->reloadLogic = kPWM_ReloadImmediate;
config->pairOperation = kPWM_Independent;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to user's PWM config structure.

status_t PWM_SetupPwm(PWM_Type *base, *pwm_submodule_t* subModule, const *pwm_signal_param_t* *chnlParams, uint8_t numOfChnls, *pwm_mode_t* mode, uint32_t pwmFreq_Hz, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)

Sets up the PWM signals for a PWM submodule.

The function initializes the submodule according to the parameters passed in by the user. The function also sets up the value compare registers to match the PWM signal requirements. If the dead time insertion logic is enabled, the pulse period is reduced by the dead time period specified by the user. When user select PWMX, user must choose edge aligned output, because there are some limitation on center aligned PWMX output. Due to edge aligned PWMX is negative true signal, need to configure PWMX active low true level to get correct duty cycle. The half cycle point will not be exactly in the middle of the PWM cycle when PWMX enabled.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- chnlParams – Array of PWM channel parameters to configure the channel(s).
- numOfChnls – Number of channels to configure, this should be the size of the array passed in. Array size should not be more than 3 as each submodule has 3 pins to output PWM.
- mode – PWM operation mode, options available in enumeration *pwm_mode_t*
- pwmFreq_Hz – PWM signal frequency in Hz
- srcClock_Hz – PWM source clock of correspond submodule in Hz. If source clock of submodule1,2,3 is from submodule0 AUX_CLK, its source clock

is submodule0 source clock divided with submodule0 prescaler value instead of submodule0 source clock.

Returns

Returns `kStatus_Fail` if there was error setting up the signal; `kStatus_Success` otherwise

```
status_t PWM_SetupPwmPhaseShift(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                pwm_channels_t pwmChannel, uint32_t pwmFreq_Hz,  
                                uint32_t srcClock_Hz, uint8_t shiftvalue, bool doSync)
```

Set PWM phase shift for PWM channel running on channel PWM_A, PWM_B which with 50% duty cycle.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmChannel – PWM channel to configure
- pwmFreq_Hz – PWM signal frequency in Hz
- srcClock_Hz – PWM main counter clock in Hz.
- shiftvalue – Phase shift value, range in 0 ~ 50
- doSync – true: Set LDOK bit for the submodule list; false: LDOK bit don't set, need to call `PWM_SetPwmLdok` to sync update.

Returns

Returns `kStatus_Fail` if there was error setting up the signal; `kStatus_Success` otherwise

```
void PWM_UpdatePwmDutycycle(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                            pwm_channels_t pwmSignal, pwm_mode_t currPwmMode,  
                            uint8_t dutyCyclePercent)
```

Updates the PWM signal's dutycycle.

The function updates the PWM dutycycle to the new value that is passed in. If the dead time insertion logic is enabled then the pulse period is reduced by the dead time period specified by the user.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmSignal – Signal (PWM A, PWM B, PWM X) to update
- currPwmMode – The current PWM mode set during PWM setup
- dutyCyclePercent – New PWM pulse width, value should be between 0 to 100 0=inactive signal(0% duty cycle)... 100=active signal (100% duty cycle)

```
void PWM_UpdatePwmDutycycleHighAccuracy(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                         pwm_channels_t pwmSignal, pwm_mode_t  
                                         currPwmMode, uint16_t dutyCycle)
```

Updates the PWM signal's dutycycle with 16-bit accuracy.

The function updates the PWM dutycycle to the new value that is passed in. If the dead time insertion logic is enabled then the pulse period is reduced by the dead time period specified by the user.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address

- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmSignal – Signal (PWM A, PWM B, PWM X) to update
- currPwmMode – The current PWM mode set during PWM setup
- dutyCycle – New PWM pulse width, value should be between 0 to 65535
0=inactive signal(0% duty cycle)... 65535=active signal (100% duty cycle)

```
void PWM_UpdatePwmPeriodAndDutycycle(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                     pwm_channels_t pwmSignal, pwm_mode_t  
                                     currPwmMode, uint16_t pulseCnt, uint16_t  
                                     dutyCycle)
```

Update the PWM signal's period and dutycycle for a PWM submodule.

The function updates PWM signal period generated by a specific submodule according to the parameters passed in by the user. This function can also set dutycycle whether you want to keep original dutycycle or update new dutycycle. Call this function in local sync control mode because PWM period is depended by

INIT and VAL1 register of each submodule. In master sync initialization control mode, call this function to update INIT and VAL1 register of all submodule because PWM period is depended by INIT and VAL1 register in submodule0. If the dead time insertion logic is enabled, the pulse period is reduced by the dead time period specified by the user. PWM signal will not be generated if its period is less than dead time duration.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmSignal – Signal (PWM A or PWM B) to update
- currPwmMode – The current PWM mode set during PWM setup, options available in enumeration pwm_mode_t
- pulseCnt – New PWM period, value should be between 0 to 65535 0=minimum PWM period... 65535=maximum PWM period
- dutyCycle – New PWM pulse width of channel, value should be between 0 to 65535 0=inactive signal(0% duty cycle)... 65535=active signal (100% duty cycle) You can keep original duty cycle or update new duty cycle

```
static inline void PWM_EnableInterrupts(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                       uint32_t mask)
```

Enables the selected PWM interrupts.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- mask – The interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration pwm_interrupt_enable_t

```
static inline void PWM_DisableInterrupts(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                       uint32_t mask)
```

Disables the selected PWM interrupts.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure

- mask – The interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `pwm_interrupt_enable_t`

```
static inline uint32_t PWM_GetEnabledInterrupts(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t  
subModule)
```

Gets the enabled PWM interrupts.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure

Returns

The enabled interrupts. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration `pwm_interrupt_enable_t`

```
static inline void PWM_DMAFIFOWatermarkControl(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t  
subModule, pwm_watermark_control_t  
pwm_watermark_control)
```

Capture DMA Enable Source Select.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- `pwm_watermark_control` – PWM FIFO watermark and control

```
static inline void PWM_DMACaptureSourceSelect(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t  
subModule, pwm_dma_source_select_t  
pwm_dma_source_select)
```

Capture DMA Enable Source Select.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- `pwm_dma_source_select` – PWM capture DMA enable source select

```
static inline void PWM_EnableDMACapture(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
uint16_t mask, bool activate)
```

Enables or disables the selected PWM DMA Capture read request.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- mask – The DMA to enable or disable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `pwm_dma_enable_t`
- activate – true: Enable DMA read request; false: Disable DMA read request

```
static inline void PWM_EnableDMAWrite(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule, bool  
activate)
```

Enables or disables the PWM DMA write request.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- activate – true: Enable DMA write request; false: Disable DMA write request


```
static inline uint32_t PWM_GetStatusFlags(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule)
```

Gets the PWM status flags.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure

Returns

The status flags. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration `pwm_status_flags_t`

```
static inline void PWM_ClearStatusFlags(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                       uint32_t mask)
```

Clears the PWM status flags.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- mask – The status flags to clear. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `pwm_status_flags_t`

```
static inline void PWM_StartTimer(PWM_Type *base, uint8_t subModulesToStart)
```

Starts the PWM counter for a single or multiple submodules.

Sets the Run bit which enables the clocks to the PWM submodule. This function can start multiple submodules at the same time.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModulesToStart – PWM submodules to start. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `pwm_module_control_t`

```
static inline void PWM_StopTimer(PWM_Type *base, uint8_t subModulesToStop)
```

Stops the PWM counter for a single or multiple submodules.

Clears the Run bit which resets the submodule's counter. This function can stop multiple submodules at the same time.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModulesToStop – PWM submodules to stop. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `pwm_module_control_t`

```
FSL_PWM_DRIVER_VERSION
```

Version 2.9.1

```
enum _pwm_submodule
```

List of PWM submodules.

Values:

```
enumerator kPWM_Module_0
```

Submodule 0

```
enumerator kPWM_Module_1
```

Submodule 1

```
enumerator kPWM_Module_2
```

Submodule 2

enum `_pwm_channels`

List of PWM channels in each module.

Values:

enumerator `kPWM_PwmB`

enumerator `kPWM_PwmA`

enumerator `kPWM_PwmX`

enum `_pwm_value_register`

List of PWM value registers.

Values:

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegister_0`

PWM Value0 register

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegister_1`

PWM Value1 register

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegister_2`

PWM Value2 register

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegister_3`

PWM Value3 register

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegister_4`

PWM Value4 register

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegister_5`

PWM Value5 register

enum `_pwm_value_register_mask`

List of PWM value registers mask.

Values:

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegisterMask_0`

PWM Value0 register mask

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegisterMask_1`

PWM Value1 register mask

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegisterMask_2`

PWM Value2 register mask

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegisterMask_3`

PWM Value3 register mask

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegisterMask_4`

PWM Value4 register mask

enumerator `kPWM_ValueRegisterMask_5`

PWM Value5 register mask

enum `_pwm_clock_source`

PWM clock source selection.

Values:

enumerator `kPWM_BusClock`

Device specific IPBus clock, refer reference manual for frequency

enumerator kPWM_ExternalClock

EXT_CLK is used as the clock

enumerator kPWM_Submodule0Clock

Clock of the submodule 0 (AUX_CLK) is used as the source clock

enum __pwm_clock_prescale

PWM prescaler factor selection for clock source.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_Prescale_Divide_1

PWM clock frequency = fclk/1

enumerator kPWM_Prescale_Divide_2

PWM clock frequency = fclk/2

enumerator kPWM_Prescale_Divide_4

PWM clock frequency = fclk/4

enumerator kPWM_Prescale_Divide_8

PWM clock frequency = fclk/8

enumerator kPWM_Prescale_Divide_16

PWM clock frequency = fclk/16

enumerator kPWM_Prescale_Divide_32

PWM clock frequency = fclk/32

enumerator kPWM_Prescale_Divide_64

PWM clock frequency = fclk/64

enumerator kPWM_Prescale_Divide_128

PWM clock frequency = fclk/128

enum __pwm_force_output_trigger

Options that can trigger a PWM FORCE_OUT.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_Force_Local

The local force signal, CTRL2[FORCE], from the submodule is used to force updates

enumerator kPWM_Force_Master

The master force signal from submodule 0 is used to force updates

enumerator kPWM_Force_LocalReload

The local reload signal from this submodule is used to force updates without regard to the state of LDOK

enumerator kPWM_Force_MasterReload

The master reload signal from submodule 0 is used to force updates if LDOK is set

enumerator kPWM_Force_LocalSync

The local sync signal from this submodule is used to force updates

enumerator kPWM_Force_MasterSync

The master sync signal from submodule0 is used to force updates

enumerator kPWM_Force_External

The external force signal, EXT_FORCE, from outside the PWM module causes updates

enumerator kPWM_Force_ExternalSync

The external sync signal, EXT_SYNC, from outside the PWM module causes updates

enum `_pwm_output_state`

PWM channel output status.

Values:

enumerator `kPWM_HighState`

The output state of PWM channel is high

enumerator `kPWM_LowState`

The output state of PWM channel is low

enumerator `kPWM_NormalState`

The output state of PWM channel is normal

enumerator `kPWM_InvertState`

The output state of PWM channel is invert

enumerator `kPWM_MaskState`

The output state of PWM channel is mask

enum `_pwm_init_source`

PWM counter initialization options.

Values:

enumerator `kPWM_Initialize_LocalSync`

Local sync causes initialization

enumerator `kPWM_Initialize_MasterReload`

Master reload from submodule 0 causes initialization

enumerator `kPWM_Initialize_MasterSync`

Master sync from submodule 0 causes initialization

enumerator `kPWM_Initialize_ExtSync`

EXT_SYNC causes initialization

enum `_pwm_load_frequency`

PWM load frequency selection.

Values:

enumerator `kPWM_LoadEveryOportunity`

Every PWM opportunity

enumerator `kPWM_LoadEvery2Oportunity`

Every 2 PWM opportunities

enumerator `kPWM_LoadEvery3Oportunity`

Every 3 PWM opportunities

enumerator `kPWM_LoadEvery4Oportunity`

Every 4 PWM opportunities

enumerator `kPWM_LoadEvery5Oportunity`

Every 5 PWM opportunities

enumerator `kPWM_LoadEvery6Oportunity`

Every 6 PWM opportunities

enumerator `kPWM_LoadEvery7Oportunity`

Every 7 PWM opportunities

enumerator kPWM_LoadEvery8Opportunity
Every 8 PWM opportunities

enumerator kPWM_LoadEvery9Opportunity
Every 9 PWM opportunities

enumerator kPWM_LoadEvery10Opportunity
Every 10 PWM opportunities

enumerator kPWM_LoadEvery11Opportunity
Every 11 PWM opportunities

enumerator kPWM_LoadEvery12Opportunity
Every 12 PWM opportunities

enumerator kPWM_LoadEvery13Opportunity
Every 13 PWM opportunities

enumerator kPWM_LoadEvery14Opportunity
Every 14 PWM opportunities

enumerator kPWM_LoadEvery15Opportunity
Every 15 PWM opportunities

enumerator kPWM_LoadEvery16Opportunity
Every 16 PWM opportunities

enum _pwm_fault_input
List of PWM fault selections.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_Fault_0
Fault 0 input pin

enumerator kPWM_Fault_1
Fault 1 input pin

enumerator kPWM_Fault_2
Fault 2 input pin

enumerator kPWM_Fault_3
Fault 3 input pin

enum _pwm_fault_disable
List of PWM fault disable mapping selections.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_FaultDisable_0
Fault 0 disable mapping

enumerator kPWM_FaultDisable_1
Fault 1 disable mapping

enumerator kPWM_FaultDisable_2
Fault 2 disable mapping

enumerator kPWM_FaultDisable_3
Fault 3 disable mapping

enum _pwm_fault_channels
List of PWM fault channels.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_faultchannel_0

enum _pwm_input_capture_edge

PWM capture edge select.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_Disable

Disabled

enumerator kPWM_FallingEdge

Capture on falling edge only

enumerator kPWM_RisingEdge

Capture on rising edge only

enumerator kPWM_RiseAndFallEdge

Capture on rising or falling edge

enum _pwm_force_signal

PWM output options when a FORCE_OUT signal is asserted.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_UsePwm

Generated PWM signal is used by the deadtime logic.

enumerator kPWM_InvertedPwm

Inverted PWM signal is used by the deadtime logic.

enumerator kPWM_SoftwareControl

Software controlled value is used by the deadtime logic.

enumerator kPWM_UseExternal

PWM_EXT_A signal is used by the deadtime logic.

enum _pwm_chnl_pair_operation

Options available for the PWM A & B pair operation.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_Independent

PWM A & PWM B operate as 2 independent channels

enumerator kPWM_ComplementaryPwmA

PWM A & PWM B are complementary channels, PWM A generates the signal

enumerator kPWM_ComplementaryPwmB

PWM A & PWM B are complementary channels, PWM B generates the signal

enum _pwm_register_reload

Options available on how to load the buffered-registers with new values.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_ReloadImmediate

Buffered-registers get loaded with new values as soon as LDOK bit is set

enumerator kPWM_ReloadPwmHalfCycle

Registers loaded on a PWM half cycle

enumerator kPWM_ReloadPwmFullCycle

Registers loaded on a PWM full cycle

enumerator kPWM_ReloadPwmHalfAndFullCycle

Registers loaded on a PWM half & full cycle

enum __pwm_fault_recovery_mode

Options available on how to re-enable the PWM output when recovering from a fault.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_NoRecovery

PWM output will stay inactive

enumerator kPWM_RecoverHalfCycle

PWM output re-enabled at the first half cycle

enumerator kPWM_RecoverFullCycle

PWM output re-enabled at the first full cycle

enumerator kPWM_RecoverHalfAndFullCycle

PWM output re-enabled at the first half or full cycle

enum __pwm_interrupt_enable

List of PWM interrupt options.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_CompareVal0InterruptEnable

PWM VAL0 compare interrupt

enumerator kPWM_CompareVal1InterruptEnable

PWM VAL1 compare interrupt

enumerator kPWM_CompareVal2InterruptEnable

PWM VAL2 compare interrupt

enumerator kPWM_CompareVal3InterruptEnable

PWM VAL3 compare interrupt

enumerator kPWM_CompareVal4InterruptEnable

PWM VAL4 compare interrupt

enumerator kPWM_CompareVal5InterruptEnable

PWM VAL5 compare interrupt

enumerator kPWM_CaptureX0InterruptEnable

PWM capture X0 interrupt

enumerator kPWM_CaptureX1InterruptEnable

PWM capture X1 interrupt

enumerator kPWM_CaptureB0InterruptEnable

PWM capture B0 interrupt

enumerator kPWM_CaptureB1InterruptEnable

PWM capture B1 interrupt

enumerator kPWM_CaptureA0InterruptEnable

PWM capture A0 interrupt

enumerator kPWM_CaptureA1InterruptEnable

PWM capture A1 interrupt

enumerator kPWM_ReloadInterruptEnable

PWM reload interrupt

enumerator kPWM__ReloadErrorInterruptEnable
PWM reload error interrupt

enumerator kPWM__Fault0InterruptEnable
PWM fault 0 interrupt

enumerator kPWM__Fault1InterruptEnable
PWM fault 1 interrupt

enumerator kPWM__Fault2InterruptEnable
PWM fault 2 interrupt

enumerator kPWM__Fault3InterruptEnable
PWM fault 3 interrupt

enum _pwm_status_flags
List of PWM status flags.

Values:

enumerator kPWM__CompareVal0Flag
PWM VAL0 compare flag

enumerator kPWM__CompareVal1Flag
PWM VAL1 compare flag

enumerator kPWM__CompareVal2Flag
PWM VAL2 compare flag

enumerator kPWM__CompareVal3Flag
PWM VAL3 compare flag

enumerator kPWM__CompareVal4Flag
PWM VAL4 compare flag

enumerator kPWM__CompareVal5Flag
PWM VAL5 compare flag

enumerator kPWM__CaptureX0Flag
PWM capture X0 flag

enumerator kPWM__CaptureX1Flag
PWM capture X1 flag

enumerator kPWM__CaptureB0Flag
PWM capture B0 flag

enumerator kPWM__CaptureB1Flag
PWM capture B1 flag

enumerator kPWM__CaptureA0Flag
PWM capture A0 flag

enumerator kPWM__CaptureA1Flag
PWM capture A1 flag

enumerator kPWM__ReloadFlag
PWM reload flag

enumerator kPWM__ReloadErrorFlag
PWM reload error flag

enumerator kPWM_RegUpdatedFlag

PWM registers updated flag

enumerator kPWM_Fault0Flag

PWM fault 0 flag

enumerator kPWM_Fault1Flag

PWM fault 1 flag

enumerator kPWM_Fault2Flag

PWM fault 2 flag

enumerator kPWM_Fault3Flag

PWM fault 3 flag

enum _pwm_dma_enable

List of PWM DMA options.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_CaptureX0DMAEnable

PWM capture X0 DMA

enumerator kPWM_CaptureX1DMAEnable

PWM capture X1 DMA

enumerator kPWM_CaptureB0DMAEnable

PWM capture B0 DMA

enumerator kPWM_CaptureB1DMAEnable

PWM capture B1 DMA

enumerator kPWM_CaptureA0DMAEnable

PWM capture A0 DMA

enumerator kPWM_CaptureA1DMAEnable

PWM capture A1 DMA

enum _pwm_dma_source_select

List of PWM capture DMA enable source select.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_DMAResourceDisable

Read DMA requests disabled

enumerator kPWM_DMAWatermarksEnable

Exceeding a FIFO watermark sets the DMA read request

enumerator kPWM_DMALocalSync

A local sync (VAL1 matches counter) sets the read DMA request

enumerator kPWM_DMALocalReload

A local reload (STS[RF] being set) sets the read DMA request

enum _pwm_watermark_control

PWM FIFO Watermark AND Control.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_FIFOWatermarksOR

Selected FIFO watermarks are OR'ed together

enumerator kPWM_FIFOWatermarksAND
Selected FIFO watermarks are AND'ed together

enum __pwm_mode

PWM operation mode.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_SignedCenterAligned
Signed center-aligned

enumerator kPWM_CenterAligned
Unsigned cente-aligned

enumerator kPWM_SignedEdgeAligned
Signed edge-aligned

enumerator kPWM_EdgeAligned
Unsigned edge-aligned

enum __pwm_level_select

PWM output pulse mode, high-true or low-true.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_HighTrue
High level represents “on” or “active” state

enumerator kPWM_LowTrue
Low level represents “on” or “active” state

enum __pwm_fault_state

PWM output fault status.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_PwmFaultState0
Output is forced to logic 0 state prior to consideration of output polarity control.

enumerator kPWM_PwmFaultState1
Output is forced to logic 1 state prior to consideration of output polarity control.

enumerator kPWM_PwmFaultState2
Output is tristated.

enumerator kPWM_PwmFaultState3
Output is tristated.

enum __pwm_reload_source_select

PWM reload source select.

Values:

enumerator kPWM_LocalReload
The local reload signal is used to reload registers

enumerator kPWM_MasterReload
The master reload signal (from submodule 0) is used to reload

enum __pwm_fault_clear

PWM fault clearing options.

Values:

enumerator kPWM__Automatic
Automatic fault clearing

enumerator kPWM__ManualNormal
Manual fault clearing with no fault safety mode

enumerator kPWM__ManualSafety
Manual fault clearing with fault safety mode

enum __pwm__module__control
Options for submodule master control operation.
Values:

enumerator kPWM__Control__Module__0
Control submodule 0's start/stop,buffer reload operation

enumerator kPWM__Control__Module__1
Control submodule 1's start/stop,buffer reload operation

enumerator kPWM__Control__Module__2
Control submodule 2's start/stop,buffer reload operation

enumerator kPWM__Control__Module__3
Control submodule 3's start/stop,buffer reload operation

typedef enum __pwm__submodule pwm_submodule_t
List of PWM submodules.

typedef enum __pwm__channels pwm_channels_t
List of PWM channels in each module.

typedef enum __pwm__value__register pwm_value_register_t
List of PWM value registers.

typedef enum __pwm__clock__source pwm_clock_source_t
PWM clock source selection.

typedef enum __pwm__clock__prescale pwm_clock_prescale_t
PWM prescaler factor selection for clock source.

typedef enum __pwm__force__output__trigger pwm_force_output_trigger_t
Options that can trigger a PWM FORCE_OUT.

typedef enum __pwm__output__state pwm_output_state_t
PWM channel output status.

typedef enum __pwm__init__source pwm_init_source_t
PWM counter initialization options.

typedef enum __pwm__load__frequency pwm_load_frequency_t
PWM load frequency selection.

typedef enum __pwm__fault__input pwm_fault_input_t
List of PWM fault selections.

typedef enum __pwm__fault__disable pwm_fault_disable_t
List of PWM fault disable mapping selections.

typedef enum __pwm__fault__channels pwm_fault_channels_t
List of PWM fault channels.

`typedef enum _pwm_input_capture_edge pwm_input_capture_edge_t`
PWM capture edge select.

`typedef enum _pwm_force_signal pwm_force_signal_t`
PWM output options when a FORCE_OUT signal is asserted.

`typedef enum _pwm_chnl_pair_operation pwm_chnl_pair_operation_t`
Options available for the PWM A & B pair operation.

`typedef enum _pwm_register_reload pwm_register_reload_t`
Options available on how to load the buffered-registers with new values.

`typedef enum _pwm_fault_recovery_mode pwm_fault_recovery_mode_t`
Options available on how to re-enable the PWM output when recovering from a fault.

`typedef enum _pwm_interrupt_enable pwm_interrupt_enable_t`
List of PWM interrupt options.

`typedef enum _pwm_status_flags pwm_status_flags_t`
List of PWM status flags.

`typedef enum _pwm_dma_enable pwm_dma_enable_t`
List of PWM DMA options.

`typedef enum _pwm_dma_source_select pwm_dma_source_select_t`
List of PWM capture DMA enable source select.

`typedef enum _pwm_watermark_control pwm_watermark_control_t`
PWM FIFO Watermark AND Control.

`typedef enum _pwm_mode pwm_mode_t`
PWM operation mode.

`typedef enum _pwm_level_select pwm_level_select_t`
PWM output pulse mode, high-true or low-true.

`typedef enum _pwm_fault_state pwm_fault_state_t`
PWM output fault status.

`typedef enum _pwm_reload_source_select pwm_reload_source_select_t`
PWM reload source select.

`typedef enum _pwm_fault_clear pwm_fault_clear_t`
PWM fault clearing options.

`typedef enum _pwm_module_control pwm_module_control_t`
Options for submodule master control operation.

`typedef struct _pwm_signal_param pwm_signal_param_t`
Structure for the user to define the PWM signal characteristics.

`typedef struct _pwm_config pwm_config_t`
PWM config structure.

This structure holds the configuration settings for the PWM peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the PWM_GetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your config structure instance.

The config struct can be made const so it resides in flash

`typedef struct _pwm_fault_input_filter_param pwm_fault_input_filter_param_t`
Structure for the user to configure the fault input filter.

```
typedef struct _pwm_fault_param pwm_fault_param_t
```

Structure is used to hold the parameters to configure a PWM fault.

```
typedef struct _pwm_input_capture_param pwm_input_capture_param_t
```

Structure is used to hold parameters to configure the capture capability of a signal pin.

```
void PWM_SetupInputCapture(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                           pwm_channels_t pwmChannel, const  
                           pwm_input_capture_param_t *inputCaptureParams)
```

Sets up the PWM input capture.

Each PWM submodule has 3 pins that can be configured for use as input capture pins. This function sets up the capture parameters for each pin and enables the pin for input capture operation.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmChannel – Channel in the submodule to setup
- inputCaptureParams – Parameters passed in to set up the input pin

```
void PWM_SetupFaultInputFilter(PWM_Type *base, const pwm_fault_input_filter_param_t  
                              *faultInputFilterParams)
```

Sets up the PWM fault channel 0 input filter.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- faultInputFilterParams – Parameters passed in to set up the fault input filter.

```
void PWM_SetupFaultInputFilterExt(PWM_Type *base, pwm_fault_channels_t faultChannel,  
                                 const pwm_fault_input_filter_param_t  
                                 *faultInputFilterParams)
```

Sets up the PWM fault input filter.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- faultChannel – PWM fault channel to configure.
- faultInputFilterParams – Parameters passed in to set up the fault input filter.

```
void PWM_SetupFaults(PWM_Type *base, pwm_fault_input_t faultNum, const  
                    pwm_fault_param_t *faultParams)
```

Sets up the PWM fault channel 0 protection.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- faultNum – PWM fault to configure.
- faultParams – Pointer to the PWM fault config structure

```
void PWM_SetupFaultsExt(PWM_Type *base, pwm_fault_channels_t faultChannel,  
                       pwm_fault_input_t faultNum, const pwm_fault_param_t  
                       *faultParams)
```

Sets up the PWM fault protection.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address

- `faultChannel` – PWM fault channel to configure.
- `faultNum` – PWM fault to configure.
- `faultParams` – Pointer to the PWM fault config structure

`void PWM_FaultDefaultConfig(pwm_fault_param_t *config)`

Fill in the PWM fault config struct with the default settings.

The default values are:

```
config->faultClearingMode = kPWM_Automatic;
config->faultLevel = false;
config->enableCombinationalPath = true;
config->recoverMode = kPWM_NoRecovery;
```

Parameters

- `config` – Pointer to user's PWM fault config structure.

`void PWM_SetupForceSignal(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule, pwm_channels_t pwmChannel, pwm_force_signal_t mode)`

Selects the signal to output on a PWM pin when a FORCE_OUT signal is asserted.

The user specifies which channel to configure by supplying the submodule number and whether to modify PWM A or PWM B within that submodule.

Parameters

- `base` – PWM peripheral base address
- `subModule` – PWM submodule to configure
- `pwmChannel` – Channel to configure
- `mode` – Signal to output when a FORCE_OUT is triggered

`static inline void PWM_SetVALxValue(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule, pwm_value_register_t valueRegister, uint16_t value)`

Set the PWM VALx registers.

This function allows the user to write value into VAL registers directly. And it will destroying the PWM clock period set by the `PWM_SetupPwm()`/`PWM_SetupPwmPhaseShift()` functions. Due to VALx registers are buffered, the new value will not active unless call `PWM_SetPwmLdok()` and the reload point is reached.

Parameters

- `base` – PWM peripheral base address
- `subModule` – PWM submodule to configure
- `valueRegister` – VALx register that will be written new value
- `value` – Value that will be written into VALx register

`static inline uint16_t PWM_GetVALxValue(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule, pwm_value_register_t valueRegister)`

Get the PWM VALx registers.

Parameters

- `base` – PWM peripheral base address
- `subModule` – PWM submodule to configure
- `valueRegister` – VALx register that will be read value

Returns

The VALx register value

```
static inline void PWM_OutputTriggerEnable(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                           pwm_value_register_t valueRegister, bool activate)
```

Enables or disables the PWM output trigger.

This function allows the user to enable or disable the PWM trigger. The PWM has 2 triggers. Trigger 0 is activated when the counter matches VAL 0, VAL 2, or VAL 4 register. Trigger 1 is activated when the counter matches VAL 1, VAL 3, or VAL 5 register.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- valueRegister – Value register that will activate the trigger
- activate – true: Enable the trigger; false: Disable the trigger

```
static inline void PWM_ActivateOutputTrigger(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                             uint16_t valueRegisterMask)
```

Enables the PWM output trigger.

This function allows the user to enable one or more (VAL0-5) PWM trigger.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- valueRegisterMask – Value register mask that will activate one or more (VAL0-5) trigger enumeration `_pwm_value_register_mask`

```
static inline void PWM_DeactivateOutputTrigger(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t  
                                              subModule, uint16_t valueRegisterMask)
```

Disables the PWM output trigger.

This function allows the user to disables one or more (VAL0-5) PWM trigger.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- valueRegisterMask – Value register mask that will Deactivate one or more (VAL0-5) trigger enumeration `_pwm_value_register_mask`

```
static inline void PWM_SetupSwCtrlOut(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                      pwm_channels_t pwmChannel, bool value)
```

Sets the software control output for a pin to high or low.

The user specifies which channel to modify by supplying the submodule number and whether to modify PWM A or PWM B within that submodule.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmChannel – Channel to configure
- value – true: Supply a logic 1, false: Supply a logic 0.

```
static inline void PWM_SetPwmLdok(PWM_Type *base, uint8_t subModulesToUpdate, bool  
                                  value)
```

Sets or clears the PWM LDOK bit on a single or multiple submodules.

Set LDOK bit to load buffered values into CTRL[PRSC] and the INIT, FRACVAL and VAL registers. The values are loaded immediately if kPWM_ReloadImmediate option was chosen during config. Else the values are loaded at the next PWM reload point. This function can issue the load command to multiple submodules at the same time.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModulesToUpdate – PWM submodules to update with buffered values. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `pwm_module_control_t`
- value – true: Set LDOK bit for the submodule list; false: Clear LDOK bit

```
static inline void PWM_SetPwmFaultState(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                         pwm_channels_t pwmChannel, pwm_fault_state_t  
                                         faultState)
```

Set PWM output fault status.

These bits determine the fault state for the PWM_A output in fault conditions and STOP mode. It may also define the output state in WAIT and DEBUG modes depending on the settings of CTRL2[WAITEN] and CTRL2[DBGEN]. This function can update PWM output fault status.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmChannel – Channel to configure
- faultState – PWM output fault status

```
static inline void PWM_SetupFaultDisableMap(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                             pwm_channels_t pwmChannel,  
                                             pwm_fault_channels_t pwm_fault_channels,  
                                             uint16_t value)
```

Set PWM fault disable mapping.

Each of the four bits of this read/write field is one-to-one associated with the four FAULTx inputs of fault channel 0/1. The PWM output will be turned off if there is a logic 1 on an FAULTx input and a 1 in the corresponding bit of this field. A reset sets all bits in this field.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmChannel – PWM channel to configure
- `pwm_fault_channels` – PWM fault channel to configure
- value – Fault disable mapping mask value enumeration `pwm_fault_disable_t`

```
static inline void PWM_OutputEnable(PWM_Type *base, pwm_channels_t pwmChannel,  
                                     pwm_submodule_t subModule)
```

Set PWM output enable.

This feature allows the user to enable the PWM Output. Recommend to invoke this API after PWM and fault configuration. But invoke this API before configure MCTRL register is okay, such as set LDOK or start timer.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address

- pwmChannel – PWM channel to configure
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure

```
static inline void PWM_OutputDisable(PWM_Type *base, pwm_channels_t pwmChannel,  
                                     pwm_submodule_t subModule)
```

Set PWM output disable.

This feature allows the user to disable the PWM output. Recommend to invoke this API after PWM and fault configuration. But invoke this API before configure MCTRL register is okay, such as set LDOK or start timer.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- pwmChannel – PWM channel to configure
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure

```
uint8_t PWM_GetPwmChannelState(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                               pwm_channels_t pwmChannel)
```

Get the dutycycle value.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmChannel – PWM channel to configure

Returns

Current channel dutycycle value.

```
status_t PWM_SetOutputToIdle(PWM_Type *base, pwm_channels_t pwmChannel,  
                             pwm_submodule_t subModule, bool idleStatus)
```

Set PWM output in idle status (high or low).

Note: This API should call after PWM_SetupPwm() APIs, and PWMX submodule is not supported.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- pwmChannel – PWM channel to configure
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- idleStatus – True: PWM output is high in idle status; false: PWM output is low in idle status.

Returns

kStatus_Fail if there was error setting up the signal; kStatus_Success if set output idle success

```
void PWM_SetClockMode(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                     pwm_clock_prescale_t prescaler)
```

Set the pwm submodule prescaler.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure

- prescaler – Set prescaler value

```
void PWM_SetPwmForceOutputToZero(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                                pwm_channels_t pwmChannel, bool forcetozero)
```

This function enables-disables the forcing of the output of a given eFlexPwm channel to logic 0.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- pwmChannel – PWM channel to configure
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- forcetozero – True: Enable the pwm force output to zero; False: Disable the pwm output resumes normal function.

```
void PWM_SetChannelOutput(PWM_Type *base, pwm_submodule_t subModule,  
                          pwm_channels_t pwmChannel, pwm_output_state_t outputstate)
```

This function set the output state of the PWM pin as requested for the current cycle.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmChannel – PWM channel to configure
- outputstate – Set pwm output state, see *pwm_output_state_t*.

```
status_t PWM_SetPhaseDelay(PWM_Type *base, pwm_channels_t pwmChannel,  
                           pwm_submodule_t subModule, uint16_t delayCycles)
```

This function set the phase delay from the master sync signal of submodule 0.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmChannel – PWM channel to configure
- delayCycles – Number of cycles delayed from submodule 0.

Returns

kStatus_Fail if the number of delay cycles is set larger than the period defined in submodule 0; kStatus_Success if set phase delay success

```
static inline void PWM_SetFilterSampleCount(PWM_Type *base, pwm_channels_t pwmChannel,  
                                           pwm_submodule_t subModule, uint8_t  
                                           filterSampleCount)
```

This function set the number of consecutive samples that must agree prior to the input filter.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmChannel – PWM channel to configure
- filterSampleCount – Number of consecutive samples.

```
static inline void PWM_SetFilterSamplePeriod(PWM_Type *base, pwm_channels_t pwmChannel,  
                                           pwm_submodule_t subModule, uint8_t  
                                           filterSamplePeriod)
```

This function set the sampling period of the fault pin input filter.

Parameters

- base – PWM peripheral base address
- subModule – PWM submodule to configure
- pwmChannel – PWM channel to configure
- filterSamplePeriod – Sampling period of input filter.

PWM_SUBMODULE_SWCONTROL_WIDTH

Number of bits per submodule for software output control

PWM_SUBMODULE_CHANNEL

Submodule channels include PWMA, PWMB, PWMX.

struct __pwm_signal_param

#include <fsl_pwm.h> Structure for the user to define the PWM signal characteristics.

Public Members

pwm_channels_t pwmChannel

PWM channel being configured; PWM A or PWM B

uint8_t dutyCyclePercent

PWM pulse width, value should be between 0 to 100 0=inactive signal(0% duty cycle)...
100=always active signal (100% duty cycle)

pwm_level_select_t level

PWM output active level select

uint16_t deadtimeValue

The deadtime value; only used if channel pair is operating in complementary mode

pwm_fault_state_t faultState

PWM output fault status

bool pwmchannelenable

Enable PWM output

struct __pwm_config

#include <fsl_pwm.h> PWM config structure.

This structure holds the configuration settings for the PWM peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the PWM_GetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your config structure instance.

The config struct can be made const so it resides in flash

Public Members

bool enableDebugMode

true: PWM continues to run in debug mode; false: PWM is paused in debug mode

pwm_init_source_t initializationControl

Option to initialize the counter

pwm_clock_source_t clockSource

Clock source for the counter

pwm_clock_prescale_t prescale

Pre-scaler to divide down the clock

pwm_chnl_pair_operation_t pairOperation

Channel pair in independent or complementary mode

pwm_register_reload_t reloadLogic

PWM Reload logic setup

pwm_reload_source_select_t reloadSelect

Reload source select

pwm_load_frequency_t reloadFrequency

Specifies when to reload, used when user's choice is not immediate reload

pwm_force_output_trigger_t forceTrigger

Specify which signal will trigger a FORCE_OUT

struct *_pwm_fault_input_filter_param*

#include <fsl_pwm.h> Structure for the user to configure the fault input filter.

Public Members

uint8_t faultFilterCount

Fault filter count

uint8_t faultFilterPeriod

Fault filter period; value of 0 will bypass the filter

bool faultGlitchStretch

Fault Glitch Stretch Enable: A logic 1 means that input fault signals will be stretched to at least 2 IPBus clock cycles

struct *_pwm_fault_param*

#include <fsl_pwm.h> Structure is used to hold the parameters to configure a PWM fault.

Public Members

pwm_fault_clear_t faultClearingMode

Fault clearing mode to use

bool faultLevel

true: Logic 1 indicates fault; false: Logic 0 indicates fault

bool enableCombinationalPath

true: Combinational Path from fault input is enabled; false: No combination path is available

pwm_fault_recovery_mode_t recoverMode

Specify when to re-enable the PWM output

struct *_pwm_input_capture_param*

#include <fsl_pwm.h> Structure is used to hold parameters to configure the capture capability of a signal pin.

Public Members

bool captureInputSel

true: Use the edge counter signal as source false: Use the raw input signal from the pin as source

uint8_t edgeCompareValue

Compare value, used only if edge counter is used as source

pwm_input_capture_edge_t edge0

Specify which edge causes a capture for input circuitry 0

pwm_input_capture_edge_t edge1

Specify which edge causes a capture for input circuitry 1

bool enableOneShotCapture

true: Use one-shot capture mode; false: Use free-running capture mode

uint8_t fifoWatermark

Watermark level for capture FIFO. The capture flags in the status register will set if the word count in the FIFO is greater than this watermark level

2.57 PXP: Pixel Pipeline

void PXP_Init(PXP_Type *base)

Initialize the PXP.

This function enables the PXP peripheral clock, and resets the PXP registers to default status.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.

void PXP_Deinit(PXP_Type *base)

De-initialize the PXP.

This function disables the PXP peripheral clock.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.

void PXP_Reset(PXP_Type *base)

Reset the PXP.

This function resets the PXP peripheral registers to default status.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.

void PXP_ResetControl(PXP_Type *base)

Reset the PXP and the control register to initialized state.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.

static inline void PXP_Start(PXP_Type *base)

Start process.

Start PXP process using current configuration.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.

static inline void PXP_EnableLcdHandShake(PXP_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable or disable LCD hand shake.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

static inline void PXP_EnableContinuousRun(PXP_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable or disable continuous run.

If continuous run not enabled, PXP_Start starts the PXP process. When completed, PXP enters idle mode and flag kPXP_CompleteFlag asserts.

If continuous run enabled, the PXP will repeat based on the current configuration register settings.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

static inline void PXP_SetProcessBlockSize(PXP_Type *base, *pxp_block_size_t* size)

Set the PXP processing block size.

This function chooses the pixel block size that PXP using during process. Larger block size means better performance, but be careful that when PXP is rotating, the output must be divisible by the block size selected.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- size – The pixel block size.

static inline void PXP_EnableProcessEngine(PXP_Type *base, uint32_t mask, bool enable)

Enables or disables PXP engines in the process flow.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- mask – The engines to enable. Logical OR of *pxp_process_engine_name_t*.
- enable – true to enable, false to disable.

static inline uint32_t PXP_GetStatusFlags(PXP_Type *base)

Gets PXP status flags.

This function gets all PXP status flags. The flags are returned as the logical OR value of the enumerators *_pxp_flags*. To check a specific status, compare the return value with enumerators in *_pxp_flags*. For example, to check whether the PXP has completed process, use like this:

```
if (kPXP_CompleteFlag & PXP_GetStatusFlags(PXP))
{
    ...
}
```

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.

Returns

PXP status flags which are OR'ed by the enumerators in the *_pxp_flags*.

```
static inline void PXP_ClearStatusFlags(PXP_Type *base, uint32_t statusMask)
```

Clears status flags with the provided mask.

This function clears PXP status flags with a provided mask.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- statusMask – The status flags to be cleared; it is logical OR value of `_pxp_flags`.

```
static inline uint8_t PXP_GetAxiErrorId(PXP_Type *base, uint8_t axiIndex)
```

Gets the AXI ID of the failing bus operation.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- axiIndex – Which AXI to get
 - 0: AXI0
 - 1: AXI1

Returns

The AXI ID of the failing bus operation.

```
static inline void PXP_EnableInterrupts(PXP_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables PXP interrupts according to the provided mask.

This function enables the PXP interrupts according to the provided mask. The mask is a logical OR of enumeration members. See `_pxp_interrupt_enable`. For example, to enable PXP process complete interrupt and command loaded interrupt, do the following.

```
PXP_EnableInterrupts(PXP, kPXP_CommandLoadInterruptEnable | kPXP_
↳ CompleteInterruptEnable);
```

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupts to enable. Logical OR of `_pxp_interrupt_enable`.

```
static inline void PXP_DisableInterrupts(PXP_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Disables PXP interrupts according to the provided mask.

This function disables the PXP interrupts according to the provided mask. The mask is a logical OR of enumeration members. See `_pxp_interrupt_enable`.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupts to disable. Logical OR of `_pxp_interrupt_enable`.

```
void PXP_SetAlphaSurfaceBufferConfig(PXP_Type *base, const pxp_as_buffer_config_t *config)
```

Set the alpha surface input buffer configuration.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to the configuration.

```
void PXP_SetAlphaSurfaceBlendConfig(PXP_Type *base, const pxp_as_blend_config_t *config)
```

Set the alpha surface blending configuration.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to the configuration structure.

```
void PXP_SetAlphaSurfaceBlendSecondaryConfig(PXP_Type *base, const
                                             pxp_as_blend_secondary_config_t *config)
```

Set the alpha surface blending configuration for the secondary engine.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to the configuration structure.

```
void PXP_SetAlphaSurfaceOverlayColorKey(PXP_Type *base, uint8_t num, uint32_t colorKeyLow,
                                         uint32_t colorKeyHigh)
```

Set the alpha surface overlay color key.

If a pixel in the current overlay image with a color that falls in the range from the colorKeyLow to colorKeyHigh range, it will use the process surface pixel value for that location. If no PS image is present or if the PS image also matches its colorkey range, the PS background color is used.

Note: Colorkey operations are higher priority than alpha or ROP operations

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- num – instance number. 0 for alpha engine A, 1 for alpha engine B.
- colorKeyLow – Color key low range.
- colorKeyHigh – Color key high range.

```
static inline void PXP_EnableAlphaSurfaceOverlayColorKey(PXP_Type *base, uint32_t num, bool
                                                         enable)
```

Enable or disable the alpha surface color key.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- num – instance number. 0 for alpha engine A, 1 for alpha engine B.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

```
void PXP_SetAlphaSurfacePosition(PXP_Type *base, uint16_t upperLeftX, uint16_t upperLeftY,
                                 uint16_t lowerRightX, uint16_t lowerRightY)
```

Set the alpha surface position in output buffer.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- upperLeftX – X of the upper left corner.
- upperLeftY – Y of the upper left corner.
- lowerRightX – X of the lower right corner.
- lowerRightY – Y of the lower right corner.

```
static inline void PXP_SetProcessSurfaceBackgroundColor(PXP_Type *base, uint8_t num,
                                                         uint32_t backgroundColor)
```

Set the back ground color of PS.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- num – instance number. 0 for alpha engine A, 1 for alpha engine B.
- backGroundColor – Pixel value of the background color.

void PXP_SetProcessSurfaceBufferConfig(PXP_Type *base, const *pxp_ps_buffer_config_t* *config)

Set the process surface input buffer configuration.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to the configuration.

void PXP_SetProcessSurfaceScaler(PXP_Type *base, uint16_t inputWidth, uint16_t inputHeight, uint16_t outputWidth, uint16_t outputHeight)

Set the process surface scaler configuration.

The valid down scale fact is $1/(2^{12}) \sim 16$.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- inputWidth – Input image width.
- inputHeight – Input image height.
- outputWidth – Output image width.
- outputHeight – Output image height.

void PXP_SetProcessSurfacePosition(PXP_Type *base, uint16_t upperLeftX, uint16_t upperLeftY, uint16_t lowerRightX, uint16_t lowerRightY)

Set the process surface position in output buffer.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- upperLeftX – X of the upper left corner.
- upperLeftY – Y of the upper left corner.
- lowerRightX – X of the lower right corner.
- lowerRightY – Y of the lower right corner.

void PXP_SetProcessSurfaceColorKey(PXP_Type *base, uint8_t num, uint32_t colorKeyLow, uint32_t colorKeyHigh)

Set the process surface color key.

If the PS image matches colorkey range, the PS background color is output. Set colorKeyLow to 0xFFFFFFFF and p colorKeyHigh to 0 will disable the colorkeying.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- num – instance number. 0 for alpha engine A, 1 for alpha engine B.
- colorKeyLow – Color key low range.
- colorKeyHigh – Color key high range.

```
static inline void PXP_SetProcessSurfaceYUVFormat(PXP_Type *base, pxp_ps_yuv_format_t
                                                format)
```

Set the process surface input pixel format YUV or YCbCr.

If process surface input pixel format is YUV and CSC1 is not enabled, in other words, the process surface output pixel format is also YUV, then this function should be called to set whether input pixel format is YUV or YCbCr.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- format – The YUV format.

```
void PXP_SetOutputBufferConfig(PXP_Type *base, const pxp_output_buffer_config_t *config)
```

Set the PXP output buffer configuration.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to the configuration.

```
static inline void PXP_SetOverwrittenAlphaValue(PXP_Type *base, uint8_t alpha)
```

Set the global overwritten alpha value.

If global overwritten alpha is enabled, the alpha component in output buffer pixels will be overwritten, otherwise the computed alpha value is used.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- alpha – The alpha value.

```
static inline void PXP_EnableOverWrittenAlpha(PXP_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enable or disable the global overwritten alpha value.

If global overwritten alpha is enabled, the alpha component in output buffer pixels will be overwritten, otherwise the computed alpha value is used.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

```
static inline void PXP_SetRotateConfig(PXP_Type *base, pxp_rotate_position_t position,
                                       pxp_rotate_degree_t degree, pxp_flip_mode_t flipMode)
```

Set the rotation configuration.

The PXP could rotate the process surface or the output buffer. There are two PXP versions:

- Version 1: Only has one rotate sub module, the output buffer and process surface share the same rotate sub module, which means the process surface and output buffer could not be rotate at the same time. When pass in kPXP_RotateOutputBuffer, the process surface could not use the rotate, Also when pass in kPXP_RotateProcessSurface, output buffer could not use the rotate.
- Version 2: Has two separate rotate sub modules, the output buffer and process surface could configure the rotation independently.

Upper layer could use the macro PXP_SHARE_ROTATE to check which version is. PXP_SHARE_ROTATE=1 means version 1.

Note: This function is different depends on the macro PXP_SHARE_ROTATE.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- position – Rotate process surface or output buffer.
- degree – Rotate degree.
- flipMode – Flip mode.

```
void PXP_BuildRect(PXP_Type *base, pxp_output_pixel_format_t outFormat, uint32_t value,
                  uint16_t width, uint16_t height, uint16_t pitch, uint32_t outAddr)
```

Build a solid rectangle of given pixel value.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- outFormat – output pixel format.
- value – The value of the pixel to be filled in the rectangle in ARGB8888 format.
- width – width of the rectangle.
- height – height of the rectangle.
- pitch – output pitch in byte.
- outAddr – address of the memory to store the rectangle.

```
void PXP_SetNextCommand(PXP_Type *base, void *commandAddr)
```

Set the next command.

The PXP supports a primitive ability to queue up one operation while the current operation is running. Workflow:

- Prepare the PXP register values except STAT, CSCCOEFn, NEXT in the memory in the order they appear in the register map.
- Call this function sets the new operation to PXP.
- There are two methods to check whether the PXP has loaded the new operation. The first method is using `PXP_IsNextCommandPending`. If there is new operation not loaded by the PXP, this function returns true. The second method is checking the flag `kPXP_CommandLoadFlag`, if command loaded, this flag asserts. User could enable interrupt `kPXP_CommandLoadInterruptEnable` to get the loaded signal in interrupt way.
- When command loaded by PXP, a new command could be set using this function.

```
uint32_t pxp_command1[48];
uint32_t pxp_command2[48];

pxp_command1[0] = ...;
pxp_command1[1] = ...;
...
pxp_command2[0] = ...;
pxp_command2[1] = ...;
...

while (PXP_IsNextCommandPending(PXP))
{
}

PXP_SetNextCommand(PXP, pxp_command1);
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
while (PXP_IsNextCommandPending(PXP))
{
}

PXP_SetNextCommand(PXP, pxp_command2);
```

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- commandAddr – Address of the new command.

static inline bool PXP_IsNextCommandPending(PXP_Type *base)

Check whether the next command is pending.

Parameters

- base – UART peripheral base address.

Returns

True is pending, false is not.

static inline void PXP_CancelNextCommand(PXP_Type *base)

Cancel command set by PXP_SetNextCommand.

Parameters

- base – UART peripheral base address.

void PXP_SetCsc1Mode(PXP_Type *base, *pxp_csc1_mode_t* mode)

Set the CSC1 mode.

The CSC1 module receives scaled YUV/YCbCr444 pixels from the scale engine and converts the pixels to the RGB888 color space. It could only be used by process surface.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- mode – The conversion mode.

static inline void PXP_EnableCsc1(PXP_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable or disable the CSC1.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

void PXP_SetInternalRamData(PXP_Type *base, *pxp_ram_t* ram, uint16_t bytesNum, uint8_t *data, uint16_t memStartAddr)

Write data to the PXP internal memory.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- ram – Which internal memory to write.
- bytesNum – How many bytes to write.
- data – Pointer to the data to write.
- memStartAddr – The start address in the internal memory to write the data.

void PXP_SetDitherFinalLutData(PXP_Type *base, const *pxp_dither_final_lut_data_t* *data)

Set the dither final LUT data.

The dither final LUT is only applicable to dither engine 0. It takes the bits[7:4] of the output pixel and looks up an 8 bit value from the 16 value LUT to generate the final output pixel to the next process module.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- data – Pointer to the LUT data to set.

static inline void PXP_SetDitherConfig(PXP_Type *base, const *pxp_dither_config_t* *config)

Set the configuration for the dither block.

If the pre-dither LUT, post-dither LUT or ordered dither is used, please call PXP_SetInternalRamData to set the LUT data to internal memory.

If the final LUT is used, please call PXP_SetDitherFinalLutData to set the LUT data.

Note: When using ordered dithering, please set the PXP process block size same with the ordered dithering matrix size using function PXP_SetProcessBlockSize.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to the configuration.

void PXP_EnableDither(PXP_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable or disable dither engine in the PXP process path.

After the initialize function PXP_Init, the dither engine is disabled and not used in the PXP processing path. This function enables the dither engine and routes the dither engine output to the output buffer. When the dither engine is enabled using this function, PXP_SetDitherConfig must be called to configure dither engine correctly, otherwise there is no output to the output buffer.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- enable – Pass in true to enable, false to disable.

void PXP_SetPorterDuffConfig(PXP_Type *base, uint8_t num, const *pxp_porter_duff_config_t* *config)

Set the Porter Duff configuration for one of the alpha process engines.

Parameters

- base – PXP peripheral base address.
- num – instance number.
- config – Pointer to the configuration.

status_t PXP_GetPorterDuffConfigExt(*pxp_porter_duff_blend_mode_t* mode, *pxp_porter_duff_config_t* *config, uint8_t dstGlobalAlphaMode, uint8_t dstAlphaMode, uint8_t dstColorMode, uint8_t srcGlobalAlphaMode, uint8_t srcAlphaMode, uint8_t srcColorMode, uint8_t dstGlobalAlpha, uint8_t srcGlobalAlpha)

Get the Porter Duff configuration.

The FactorMode are selected based on blend mode, the other values are set based on input parameters. These values could be modified after calling this function. This function is extened PXP_GetPorterDuffConfig.

Parameters

- mode – The blend mode.
- config – Pointer to the configuration.
- dstGlobalAlphaMode – Destination layer (or PS, s0) global alpha mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_global_alpha_mode`
- dstAlphaMode – Destination layer (or PS, s0) alpha mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_alpha_mode`.
- dstColorMode – Destination layer (or PS, s0) color mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_color_mode`.
- srcGlobalAlphaMode – Source layer (or AS, s1) global alpha mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_global_alpha_mode`
- srcAlphaMode – Source layer (or AS, s1) alpha mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_alpha_mode`.
- srcColorMode – Source layer (or AS, s1) color mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_color_mode`.
- dstGlobalAlpha – Destination layer (or PS, s0) global alpha value, 0~255
- srcGlobalAlpha – Source layer (or AS, s1) global alpha value, 0~255

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully get the configuratoin.
- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – The blend mode not supported.

```
static inline status_t PXP_GetPorterDuffConfig(pxp_porter_duff_blend_mode_t mode,  
                                              pxp_porter_duff_config_t *config)
```

Get the Porter Duff configuration by blend mode.

The FactorMode are selected based on blend mode, the AlphaMode are set to `kPXP_PorterDuffAlphaStraight`, the ColorMode are set to `kPXP_PorterDuffColorWithAlpha`, the GlobalAlphaMode are set to `kPXP_PorterDuffLocalAlpha`. These values could be modified after calling this function.

Parameters

- mode – The blend mode.
- config – Pointer to the configuration.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully get the configuratoin.
- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – The blend mode not supported.

FSL_PXP_DRIVER_VERSION

enum __pxp_interrupt_enable
PXP interrupts to enable.

Values:

enumerator `kPXP_CompleteInterruptEnable`
PXP process completed. bit 1

enumerator kPXP_CommandLoadInterruptEnable

Interrupt to show that the command set by PXP_SetNextCommand has been loaded.
bit 2

enumerator kPXP_CompressDoneInterruptEnable

Compress done interrupt enable. bit 15

enumerator kPXP_InputFetchCh0InterruptEnable

Input fetch channel 0 completed. bit 16

enumerator kPXP_InputFetchCh1InterruptEnable

Input fetch channel 1 completed. bit 17

enumerator kPXP_InputStoreCh0InterruptEnable

Input store channel 0 completed. bit 18

enumerator kPXP_InputStoreCh1InterruptEnable

Input store channel 1 completed. bit 19

enumerator kPXP_DitherFetchCh0InterruptEnable

Dither fetch channel 0 completed. bit 20

enumerator kPXP_DitherFetchCh1InterruptEnable

Dither fetch channel 1 completed. bit 21

enumerator kPXP_DitherStoreCh0InterruptEnable

Dither store channel 0 completed. bit 22

enumerator kPXP_DitherStoreCh1InterruptEnable

Dither store channel 1 completed. bit 23

enumerator kPXP_WfeaStoreCh0InterruptEnable

WFE-A store channel 0 completed. bit 24

enumerator kPXP_WfeaStoreCh1InterruptEnable

WFE-A store channel 1 completed. bit 25

enumerator kPXP_WfebStoreCh0InterruptEnable

WFE-B store channel 0 completed. bit 26

enumerator kPXP_WfebStoreCh1InterruptEnable

WFE-B store channel 1 completed. bit 27

enumerator kPXP_InputStoreInterruptEnable

Input store completed. bit 28

enumerator kPXP_DitherStoreInterruptEnable

Dither store completed. bit 29

enumerator kPXP_WfeaStoreInterruptEnable

WFE-A store completed. bit 30

enumerator kPXP_WfebStoreInterruptEnable

WFE-B store completed. bit 31

enum _pxp_flags

PXP status flags.

Note: These enumerations are meant to be OR'd together to form a bit mask.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_CompleteFlag
PXP process completed. bit 0

enumerator kPXP_Axi0WriteErrorFlag
PXP encountered an AXI write error and processing has been terminated. bit 1

enumerator kPXP_Axi0ReadErrorFlag
PXP encountered an AXI read error and processing has been terminated. bit 2

enumerator kPXP_CommandLoadFlag
The command set by PXP_SetNextCommand has been loaded, could set new command.
bit 3

enumerator kPXP_CompressDoneFlag
Compress done. bit 15

enumerator kPXP_InputFetchCh0CompleteFlag
Input fetch channel 0 completed. bit 16

enumerator kPXP_InputFetchCh1CompleteFlag
Input fetch channel 1 completed. bit 17

enumerator kPXP_InputStoreCh0CompleteFlag
Input store channel 0 completed. bit 18

enumerator kPXP_InputStoreCh1CompleteFlag
Input store channel 1 completed. bit 19

enumerator kPXP_DitherFetchCh0CompleteFlag
Dither fetch channel 0 completed. bit 20

enumerator kPXP_DitherFetchCh1CompleteFlag
Dither fetch channel 1 completed. bit 21

enumerator kPXP_DitherStoreCh0CompleteFlag
Dither store channel 0 completed. bit 22

enumerator kPXP_DitherStoreCh1CompleteFlag
Dither store channel 1 completed. bit 23

enumerator kPXP_WfeaStoreCh0CompleteFlag
WFE-A store channel 0 completed. bit 24

enumerator kPXP_WfeaStoreCh1CompleteFlag
WFE-A store channel 1 completed. bit 25

enumerator kPXP_WfebStoreCh0CompleteFlag
WFE-B store channel 0 completed. bit 26

enumerator kPXP_WfebStoreCh1CompleteFlag
WFE-B store channel 1 completed. bit 27

enumerator kPXP_InputStoreCompleteFlag
Input store completed. bit 28

enumerator kPXP_DitherStoreCompleteFlag
Dither store completed. bit 29

enumerator kPXP_WfeaStoreCompleteFlag
WFE-A store completed. bit 30

enumerator kPXP_WfebStoreCompleteFlag
WFE-B store completed. bit 31

enum _pxp_flip_mode

PXP output flip mode.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_FlipDisable

Flip disable.

enumerator kPXP_FlipHorizontal

Horizontal flip.

enumerator kPXP_FlipVertical

Vertical flip.

enumerator kPXP_FlipBoth

Flip both directions.

enum _pxp_rotate_position

PXP rotate mode.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_RotateOutputBuffer

Rotate the output buffer.

enumerator kPXP_RotateProcessSurface

Rotate the process surface. Cannot be used together with flip, scale, or decimation function.

enum _pxp_rotate_degree

PXP rotate degree.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_Rotate0

Clock wise rotate 0 deg.

enumerator kPXP_Rotate90

Clock wise rotate 90 deg.

enumerator kPXP_Rotate180

Clock wise rotate 180 deg.

enumerator kPXP_Rotate270

Clock wise rotate 270 deg.

enum _pxp_interlaced_output_mode

PXP interlaced output mode.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_OutputProgressive

All data written in progressive format to output buffer 0.

enumerator kPXP_OutputField0

Only write field 0 data to output buffer 0.

enumerator kPXP_OutputField1

Only write field 1 data to output buffer 0.

enumerator kPXP_OutputInterlaced

Field 0 write to buffer 0, field 1 write to buffer 1.

enum _pxp_output_pixel_format

PXP output buffer format.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatARGB8888

32-bit pixels with alpha.

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatRGB888

32-bit pixels without alpha (unpacked 24-bit format)

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatRGB888P

24-bit pixels without alpha (packed 24-bit format)

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatARGB1555

16-bit pixels with alpha.

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatARGB4444

16-bit pixels with alpha.

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatRGB555

16-bit pixels without alpha.

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatRGB444

16-bit pixels without alpha.

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatRGB565

16-bit pixels without alpha.

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatYUV1P444

32-bit pixels (1-plane XYUV unpacked).

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatUYVY1P422

16-bit pixels (1-plane U0,Y0,V0,Y1 interleaved bytes)

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatVYUY1P422

16-bit pixels (1-plane V0,Y0,U0,Y1 interleaved bytes)

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatY8

8-bit monochrome pixels (1-plane Y luma output)

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatY4

4-bit monochrome pixels (1-plane Y luma, 4 bit truncation)

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatYUV2P422

16-bit pixels (2-plane UV interleaved bytes)

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatYUV2P420

16-bit pixels (2-plane UV)

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatYVU2P422

16-bit pixels (2-plane VU interleaved bytes)

enumerator kPXP_OutputPixelFormatYVU2P420

16-bit pixels (2-plane VU)

enum _pxp_ps_pixel_format

PXP process surface buffer pixel format.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatRGB888

32-bit pixels without alpha (unpacked 24-bit format)

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatRGB555
16-bit pixels without alpha.

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatRGB444
16-bit pixels without alpha.

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatRGB565
16-bit pixels without alpha.

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatYUV1P444
32-bit pixels (1-plane XYUV unpacked).

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatUYVY1P422
16-bit pixels (1-plane U0,Y0,V0,Y1 interleaved bytes)

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatVYUY1P422
16-bit pixels (1-plane V0,Y0,U0,Y1 interleaved bytes)

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatY8
8-bit monochrome pixels (1-plane Y luma output)

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatY4
4-bit monochrome pixels (1-plane Y luma, 4 bit truncation)

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatYUV2P422
16-bit pixels (2-plane UV interleaved bytes)

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatYUV2P420
16-bit pixels (2-plane UV)

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatYVU2P422
16-bit pixels (2-plane VU interleaved bytes)

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatYVU2P420
16-bit pixels (2-plane VU)

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatYVU422
16-bit pixels (3-plane)

enumerator kPXP_PsPixelFormatYVU420
16-bit pixels (3-plane)

enum __pxp_ps_yuv_format
PXP process surface buffer YUV format.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_PsYUVFormatYUV
YUV format.

enumerator kPXP_PsYUVFormatYCbCr
YCbCr format.

enum __pxp_as_pixel_format
PXP alpha surface buffer pixel format.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_AsPixelFormatARGB8888
32-bit pixels with alpha.

enumerator kPXP_AsPixelFormatRGB888
32-bit pixels without alpha (unpacked 24-bit format)

enumerator kPXP__AsPixelFormatARGB1555

16-bit pixels with alpha.

enumerator kPXP__AsPixelFormatARGB4444

16-bit pixels with alpha.

enumerator kPXP__AsPixelFormatRGB555

16-bit pixels without alpha.

enumerator kPXP__AsPixelFormatRGB444

16-bit pixels without alpha.

enumerator kPXP__AsPixelFormatRGB565

16-bit pixels without alpha.

enum _pxp_alpha_mode

PXP alpha mode during blending.

Values:

enumerator kPXP__AlphaEmbedded

The alpha surface pixel alpha value will be used for blend.

enumerator kPXP__AlphaOverride

The user defined alpha value will be used for blend directly.

enumerator kPXP__AlphaMultiply

The alpha surface pixel alpha value scaled the user defined alpha value will be used for blend, for example, pixel alpha set set to 200, user defined alpha set to 100, then the reault alpha is $200 * 100 / 255$.

enumerator kPXP__AlphaRop

Raster operation.

enum _pxp_rop_mode

PXP ROP mode during blending.

Explanation:

- AS: Alpha surface
- PS: Process surface
- nAS: Alpha surface NOT value
- nPS: Process surface NOT value

Values:

enumerator kPXP__RopMaskAs

AS AND PS.

enumerator kPXP__RopMaskNotAs

nAS AND PS.

enumerator kPXP__RopMaskAsNot

AS AND nPS.

enumerator kPXP__RopMergeAs

AS OR PS.

enumerator kPXP__RopMergeNotAs

nAS OR PS.

enumerator kPXP_RopMergeAsNot
AS OR nPS.

enumerator kPXP_RopNotCopyAs
nAS.

enumerator kPXP_RopNot
nPS.

enumerator kPXP_RopNotMaskAs
AS NAND PS.

enumerator kPXP_RopNotMergeAs
AS NOR PS.

enumerator kPXP_RopXorAs
AS XOR PS.

enumerator kPXP_RopNotXorAs
AS XNOR PS.

enum __pxp_block_size
PXP process block size.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_BlockSize8
Process 8x8 pixel blocks.

enumerator kPXP_BlockSize16
Process 16x16 pixel blocks.

enum __pxp_csc1_mode
PXP CSC1 mode.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_Csc1YUV2RGB
YUV to RGB.

enumerator kPXP_Csc1YCbCr2RGB
YCbCr to RGB.

enum __pxp_csc2_mode
PXP CSC2 mode.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_Csc2YUV2RGB
YUV to RGB.

enumerator kPXP_Csc2YCbCr2RGB
YCbCr to RGB.

enumerator kPXP_Csc2RGB2YUV
RGB to YUV.

enumerator kPXP_Csc2RGB2YCbCr
RGB to YCbCr.

enum __pxp_ram
PXP internal memory.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_RamDither0Lut
Dither 0 LUT memory.

enumerator kPXP_RamDither1Lut
Dither 1 LUT memory.

enumerator kPXP_RamDither2Lut
Dither 2 LUT memory.

enumerator kPXP_RamDither0Err0
Dither 0 ERR0 memory.

enumerator kPXP_RamDither0Err1
Dither 0 ERR1 memory.

enumerator kPXP_RamAluA
ALU A instr memory.

enumerator kPXP_RamAluB
ALU B instr memory.

enumerator kPXP_WfeAFetch
WFE-A fetch memory.

enumerator kPXP_WfeBFetch
WFE-B fetch memory.

enum _pxp_dither_mode
PXP dither mode.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_DitherPassThrough
Pass through, no dither.

enumerator kPXP_DitherFloydSteinberg
Floyd-Steinberg. For dither engine 0 only.

enumerator kPXP_DitherAtkinson
Atkinson. For dither engine 0 only.

enumerator kPXP_DitherOrdered
Ordered dither.

enumerator kPXP_DitherQuantOnly
No dithering, only quantization.

enumerator kPXP_DitherSierra
Sierra. For dither engine 0 only.

enum _pxp_dither_lut_mode
PXP dither LUT mode.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_DitherLutOff
The LUT memory is not used for LUT, could be used as ordered dither index matrix.

enumerator kPXP_DitherLutPreDither
Use LUT at the pre-dither stage, The pre-dither LUT could only be used in Floyd mode or Atkinson mode, which are not supported by current PXP module.

enumerator kPXP_DitherLutPostDither
Use LUT at the post-dither stage.

enum _pxp_dither_matrix_size

 PXP dither matrix size.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_DitherMatrix4

 The dither index matrix is 4x4.

enumerator kPXP_DitherMatrix8

 The dither index matrix is 8x8.

enumerator kPXP_DitherMatrix16

 The dither index matrix is 16x16.

Porter Duff factor mode. .

Values:

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffFactorOne

 Use 1.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffFactorZero

 Use 0.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffFactorStraight

 Use straight alpha.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffFactorInversed

 Use inversed alpha.

Porter Duff global alpha mode. .

Values:

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffGlobalAlpha

 Use global alpha.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffLocalAlpha

 Use local alpha in each pixel.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffScaledAlpha

 Use global alpha * local alpha.

Porter Duff alpha mode. .

Values:

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffAlphaStraight

 Use straight alpha, s0_alpha' = s0_alpha.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffAlphaInversed

 Use inversed alpha, s0_alpha' = 0xFF - s0_alpha.

Porter Duff color mode. .

Values:

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffColorStraight

Deprecated:

 Use kPXP_PorterDuffColorNoAlpha.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffColorInversed

Deprecated:

Use kPXP_PorterDuffColorWithAlpha.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffColorNoAlpha

s0_pixel' = s0_pixel.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffColorWithAlpha

s0_pixel' = s0_pixel * s0_alpha".

enum __pxp_porter_duff_blend_mode

PXP Porter Duff blend mode. Note: don't change the enum item value.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffSrc

Source Only

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffAtop

Source Atop

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffOver

Source Over

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffIn

Source In.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffOut

Source Out.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffDst

Destination Only.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffDstAtop

Destination Atop.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffDstOver

Destination Over.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffDstIn

Destination In.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffDstOut

Destination Out.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffXor

XOR.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffClear

Clear.

enumerator kPXP_PorterDuffMax

enum __pxp_process_engine_name

PXP process engine enumeration.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_PsAsOutEngine

enumerator kPXP_DitherEngine

enumerator kPXP_WfeaEngine

enumerator kPXP_WfebEngine

enumerator kPXP_InputFetchStoreEngine

enumerator kPXP_Alpha1Engine

enumerator kPXP_Csc2Engine

enumerator kPXP_LutEngine

enumerator kPXP_Rotate0Engine

enumerator kPXP_Rotate1Engine

enum _pxp_fetch_engine_name

PXP fetch engine enumeration.

There are actually 4 fetch engine implemented, the others are WFE-A fetch engine and WFE-B fetch engine, whose registers are reserved from developer.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_FetchInput

enumerator kPXP_FetchDither

enum _pxp_fetch_interface_mode

PXP fetch engine interface mode with the upstream store engine.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_FetchModeNormal

enumerator kPXP_FetchModeHandshake

enumerator kPXP_FetchModeBypass

enum _pxp_scanline_burst

PXP fetch/store engine burst length for scanline mode.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_Scanline8bytes

enumerator kPXP_Scanline16bytes

enumerator kPXP_Scanline32bytes

enumerator kPXP_Scanline64bytes

enum _pxp_activeBits

PXP fetch/store engine input/output active bits configuration.

Since fetch engine is 64-bit input and 32-bit output per channel, need to configure both channels to use 64-bit input mode. And expand configuration will have no effect.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_Active8Bits

enumerator kPXP_Active16Bits

enumerator kPXP_Active32Bits

enumerator kPXP_Active64Bits

enum __pxp_fetch_output_word_order

PXP fetch engine output word order when using 2 channels for 64-bit mode.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_FetchOutputChannel1channel0

In 64bit mode, channel 1 output high byte.

enumerator kPXP_FetchOutputChannel0channel1

In 64bit mode, channel 0 output high byte.

enum __pxp_fetch_pixel_format

PXP fetch engine input pixel format.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_FetchFormatRGB565

enumerator kPXP_FetchFormatRGB555

enumerator kPXP_FetchFormatARGB1555

enumerator kPXP_FetchFormatRGB444

enumerator kPXP_FetchFormatARGB4444

enumerator kPXP_FetchFormatYUYV or YVYU

enumerator kPXP_FetchFormatUYVY or VYUY

enumerator kPXP_FetchFormatYUV422_2P

enum __pxp_store_engine_name

PXP store engine enumeration.

There are actually 4 store engine implemented, the others are WFE-A store engine and WFE-B store engine, whose registers are reserved from developer.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_StoreInput

enumerator kPXP_StoreDither

enum __pxp_store_interface_mode

PXP store engine interface mode with the downstream fetch engine.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_StoreModeBypass

Store engine output the input data, after the shift function directly to the downstream Fetch Engine.

enumerator kPXP_StoreModeNormal

Store engine stores the input data to memory.

enumerator kPXP_StoreModeHandshake

Downstream fetch engine fetch data per scanline from memory using buffer sharing with store engine.

enumerator kPXP_StoreModeDual

Store engine outputs data directly to downstream fetch engine(Bypass) but also storing it to memory at the same time.

enum __pxp_store_yuv_mode

PXP store engine YUV output mode.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_StoreYUVDisable

Do not output YUV pixel format.

enumerator kPXP_StoreYUVPlane1

Use channel to output YUV422_1p pixel format, need to use shift operation to make sure each pixel component in its proper position: 64-bits of pixel data format and each 32 bits as {Y0, U0, Y1, V0}.

enumerator kPXP_StoreYUVPlane2

Use channel to output YUV422_2p pixel format, need to use shift operation to make sure each pixel component in its proper position: channel 0 {Y0,Y1}, channel 1 {U0,V0}.

enum __pxp_cfa_input_format

PXP pre-dither CFA engine input pixel format.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_CfaRGB888

enumerator kPXP_CfaRGB444

enum __pxp_histogram_mask_condition

PXP histogram mask condition.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_HistogramMaskEqual

Value that equal to value0 will pass the mask operation.

enumerator kPXP_HistogramMaskNotEqual

Value that not equal to value0 will pass the mask operation.

enumerator kPXP_HistogramMaskIn

Value that within the range of value0-value1 will pass the mask operation.

enumerator kPXP_HistogramMaskOut

Value that without the range of value0-value1 will pass the mask operation.

enum __pxp_histogram_flags

PXP Histogram operation result flags.

Values:

enumerator kPXP_Histogram2levelMatch

enumerator kPXP_Histogram4levelMatch

enumerator kPXP_Histogram8levelMatch

enumerator kPXP_Histogram16levelMatch

enumerator kPXP_Histogram32levelMatch

typedef enum __pxp_flip_mode pxp_flip_mode_t

PXP output flip mode.

typedef enum __pxp_rotate_position pxp_rotate_position_t

PXP rotate mode.

typedef enum *_pxp_rotate_degree* pxp_rotate_degree_t
 PXP rotate degree.

typedef enum *_pxp_interlaced_output_mode* pxp_interlaced_output_mode_t
 PXP interlaced output mode.

typedef enum *_pxp_output_pixel_format* pxp_output_pixel_format_t
 PXP output buffer format.

typedef struct *_pxp_output_buffer_config* pxp_output_buffer_config_t
 PXP output buffer configuration.

typedef enum *_pxp_ps_pixel_format* pxp_ps_pixel_format_t
 PXP process surface buffer pixel format.

typedef enum *_pxp_ps_yuv_format* pxp_ps_yuv_format_t
 PXP process surface buffer YUV format.

typedef struct *_pxp_ps_buffer_config* pxp_ps_buffer_config_t
 PXP process surface buffer configuration.

typedef enum *_pxp_as_pixel_format* pxp_as_pixel_format_t
 PXP alpha surface buffer pixel format.

typedef struct *_pxp_as_buffer_config* pxp_as_buffer_config_t
 PXP alphas surface buffer configuration.

typedef enum *_pxp_alpha_mode* pxp_alpha_mode_t
 PXP alpha mode during blending.

typedef enum *_pxp_rop_mode* pxp_rop_mode_t
 PXP ROP mode during blending.

Explanation:

- AS: Alpha surface
- PS: Process surface
- nAS: Alpha surface NOT value
- nPS: Process surface NOT value

typedef struct *_pxp_as_blend_config* pxp_as_blend_config_t
 PXP alpha surface blending configuration.

typedef struct *_pxp_as_blend_secondary_config* pxp_as_blend_secondary_config_t
 PXP secondary alpha surface blending engine configuration.

typedef enum *_pxp_block_size* pxp_block_size_t
 PXP process block size.

typedef enum *_pxp_csc1_mode* pxp_csc1_mode_t
 PXP CSC1 mode.

typedef enum *_pxp_csc2_mode* pxp_csc2_mode_t
 PXP CSC2 mode.

typedef struct *_pxp_csc2_config* pxp_csc2_config_t
 PXP CSC2 configuration.

Converting from YUV/YCbCr color spaces to the RGB color space uses the following equation structure:

$$R = A1(Y+D1) + A2(U+D2) + A3(V+D3) \quad G = B1(Y+D1) + B2(U+D2) + B3(V+D3) \quad B = C1(Y+D1) + C2(U+D2) + C3(V+D3)$$

Converting from the RGB color space to YUV/YCbCr color spaces uses the following equation structure:

$$Y = A1*R + A2*G + A3*B + D1 \quad U = B1*R + B2*G + B3*B + D2 \quad V = C1*R + C2*G + C3*B + D3$$

typedef enum *_pxp_ram* *pxp_ram_t*

 PXP internal memory.

typedef struct *_pxp_dither_final_lut_data* *pxp_dither_final_lut_data_t*

 PXP dither final LUT data.

typedef struct *_pxp_dither_config* *pxp_dither_config_t*

 PXP dither configuration.

typedef enum *_pxp_porter_duff_blend_mode* *pxp_porter_duff_blend_mode_t*

 PXP Porter Duff blend mode. Note: don't change the enum item value.

typedef struct *_pxp_pic_copy_config* *pxp_pic_copy_config_t*

 PXP Porter Duff blend mode. Note: don't change the enum item value.

typedef enum *_pxp_process_engine_name* *pxp_process_engine_name_t*

 PXP process engine enumeration.

typedef enum *_pxp_fetch_engine_name* *pxp_fetch_engine_name_t*

 PXP fetch engine enumeration.

There are actually 4 fetch engine implemented, the others are WFE-A fetch engine and WFE-B fetch engine, whose registers are reserved from developer.

typedef enum *_pxp_fetch_interface_mode* *pxp_fetch_interface_mode_t*

 PXP fetch engine interface mode with the upstream store engine.

typedef enum *_pxp_scanline_burst* *pxp_scanline_burst_t*

 PXP fetch/store engine burst length for scanline mode.

typedef struct *_pxp_block_format_config* *pxp_block_config_t*

 PXP fetch engine block configuration.

typedef enum *_pxp_activeBits* *pxp_active_bits_t*

 PXP fetch/store engine input/output active bits configuration.

Since fetch engine is 64-bit input and 32-bit output per channel, need to configure both channels to use 64-bit input mode. And expand configuration will have no effect.

typedef enum *_pxp_fetch_output_word_order* *pxp_fetch_output_word_order_t*

 PXP fetch engine output word order when using 2 channels for 64-bit mode.

typedef struct *_pxp_fetch_shift_component* *pxp_fetch_shift_component_t*

 PXP fetch engine shift component configuration.

Fetch engine can divided each word into 4 components and shift them.

typedef struct *_pxp_fetch_shift_config* *pxp_fetch_shift_config_t*

 PXP fetch engine shift configuration.

Fetch engine can divided each word into 4 components and shift them. For example, to change YUV444 to YVU444, U and V positions need to be shifted: OFFSET0=8, OFFSET1=0, OFFSET2=16, OFFSET3=24, WIDTH0/1/2/3=8

typedef enum *_pxp_fetch_pixel_format* *pxp_fetch_pixel_format_t*

 PXP fetch engine input pixel format.

typedef struct *_pxp_fetch_engine_config* *pxp_fetch_engine_config_t*

 PXP fetch engine configuration for one of the channel.

typedef enum *_pxp_store_engine_name* pxp_store_engine_name_t

 PXP store engine enumeration.

There are actually 4 store engine implemented, the others are WFE-A store engine and WFE-B store engine, whose registers are reserved from developer.

typedef enum *_pxp_store_interface_mode* pxp_store_interface_mode_t

 PXP store engine interface mode with the downstream fetch engine.

typedef enum *_pxp_store_yuv_mode* pxp_store_yuv_mode_t

 PXP store engine YUV output mode.

typedef struct *_pxp_store_shift_config* pxp_store_shift_config_t

 Shift configuration for PXP store engine.

typedef struct *_pxp_store_engine_config* pxp_store_engine_config_t

 PXP store engine configuration for one of the channel.

typedef enum *_pxp_cfa_input_format* pxp_cfa_input_format_t

 PXP pre-dither CFA engine input pixel format.

typedef struct *_pxp_cfa_config* pxp_cfa_config_t

 PXP pre-dither CFA engine configuration.

typedef enum *_pxp_histogram_mask_condition* pxp_histogram_mask_condition_t

 PXP histogram mask condition.

typedef struct *_pxp_histogram_config* pxp_histogram_config_t

 PXP Histogram configuration.

typedef struct *_pxp_histogram_mask_result* pxp_histogram_mask_result_t

 PXP Histogram mask result.

typedef struct *_pxp_wfea_engine_config* pxp_wfea_engine_config_t

 PXP WFE-A engine configuration.

PXP_LUT_TABLE_BYTE

PXP_INTERNAL_RAM_LUT_BYTE

PXP_SHARE_ROTATE

PXP_USE_PATH

PXP_COMBINE_BYTE_TO_WORD(dataAddr)

struct *_pxp_output_buffer_config*

 #include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP output buffer configuration.

Public Members

pxp_output_pixel_format_t pixelFormat

 Output buffer pixel format.

pxp_interlaced_output_mode_t interlacedMode

 Interlaced output mode.

uint32_t buffer0Addr

 Output buffer 0 address.

uint32_t buffer1Addr

 Output buffer 1 address, used for UV data in YUV 2-plane mode, or field 1 in output interlaced mode.

uint16_t pitchBytes

Number of bytes between two vertically adjacent pixels.

uint16_t width

Pixels per line.

uint16_t height

How many lines in output buffer.

struct __pxp_ps_buffer_config

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP process surface buffer configuration.

Public Members

pxp_ps_pixel_format_t pixelFormat

PS buffer pixel format.

bool swapByte

For each 16 bit word, set true to swap the two bytes.

uint32_t bufferAddr

Input buffer address for the first panel.

uint32_t bufferAddrU

Input buffer address for the second panel.

uint32_t bufferAddrV

Input buffer address for the third panel.

uint16_t pitchBytes

Number of bytes between two vertically adjacent pixels.

struct __pxp_as_buffer_config

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP alphas surface buffer configuration.

Public Members

pxp_as_pixel_format_t pixelFormat

AS buffer pixel format.

uint32_t bufferAddr

Input buffer address.

uint16_t pitchBytes

Number of bytes between two vertically adjacent pixels.

struct __pxp_as_blend_config

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP alpha surface blending configuration.

Public Members

uint8_t alpha

User defined alpha value, only used when alphaMode is kPXP_AlphaOverride or kPXP_AlphaRop.

bool invertAlpha

Set true to invert the alpha.

pxp_alpha_mode_t alphaMode

Alpha mode.

pxp_rop_mode_t ropMode

ROP mode, only valid when alphaMode is kPXP_AlphaRop.

struct *_pxp_as_blend_secondary_config*

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP secondary alpha surface blending engine configuration.

Public Members

bool invertAlpha

Set true to invert the alpha.

bool ropEnable

Enable rop mode.

pxp_rop_mode_t ropMode

ROP mode, only valid when ropEnable is true.

struct *_pxp_csc2_config*

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP CSC2 configuration.

Converting from YUV/YCbCr color spaces to the RGB color space uses the following equation structure:

$$R = A1(Y+D1) + A2(U+D2) + A3(V+D3) \quad G = B1(Y+D1) + B2(U+D2) + B3(V+D3) \quad B = C1(Y+D1) + C2(U+D2) + C3(V+D3)$$

Converting from the RGB color space to YUV/YCbCr color spaces uses the following equation structure:

$$Y = A1*R + A2*G + A3*B + D1 \quad U = B1*R + B2*G + B3*B + D2 \quad V = C1*R + C2*G + C3*B + D3$$

Public Members

pxp_csc2_mode_t mode

Conversion mode.

float A1

A1.

float A2

A2.

float A3

A3.

float B1

B1.

float B2

B2.

float B3

B3.

float C1

C1.

float C2
 C2.
float C3
 C3.
int16_t D1
 D1.
int16_t D2
 D2.
int16_t D3
 D3.

struct __pxp_dither_final_lut_data
 #include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP dither final LUT data.

Public Members

uint32_t data_3_0
 Data 3 to data 0. Data 0 is the least significant byte.
uint32_t data_7_4
 Data 7 to data 4. Data 4 is the least significant byte.
uint32_t data_11_8
 Data 11 to data 8. Data 8 is the least significant byte.
uint32_t data_15_12
 Data 15 to data 12. Data 12 is the least significant byte.

struct __pxp_dither_config
 #include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP dither configuration.

Public Members

uint32_t enableDither0
 Enable dither engine 0 or not, set 1 to enable, 0 to disable.
uint32_t enableDither1
 Enable dither engine 1 or not, set 1 to enable, 0 to disable.
uint32_t enableDither2
 Enable dither engine 2 or not, set 1 to enable, 0 to disable.
uint32_t ditherMode0
 Dither mode for dither engine 0. See *_pxp_dither_mode*.
uint32_t ditherMode1
 Dither mode for dither engine 1. See *_pxp_dither_mode*.
uint32_t ditherMode2
 Dither mode for dither engine 2. See *_pxp_dither_mode*.
uint32_t quantBitNum
 Number of bits quantize down to, the valid value is 1~7.

uint32_t lutMode

How to use the memory LUT, see `_pxp_dither_lut_mode`. This must be set to `kPXP_DitherLutOff` if any dither engine uses `kPXP_DitherOrdered` mode.

uint32_t idxMatrixSize0

Size of index matrix used for dither for dither engine 0, see `_pxp_dither_matrix_size`.

uint32_t idxMatrixSize1

Size of index matrix used for dither for dither engine 1, see `_pxp_dither_matrix_size`.

uint32_t idxMatrixSize2

Size of index matrix used for dither for dither engine 2, see `_pxp_dither_matrix_size`.

uint32_t enableFinalLut

Enable the final LUT, set 1 to enable, 0 to disable.

struct `pxp_porter_duff_config_t`

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP Porter Duff configuration.

Public Members

uint32_t enable

Enable or disable Porter Duff.

uint32_t srcFactorMode

Source layer (or AS, s1) factor mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_factor_mode`.

uint32_t dstGlobalAlphaMode

Destination layer (or PS, s0) global alpha mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_global_alpha_mode`.

uint32_t dstAlphaMode

Destination layer (or PS, s0) alpha mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_alpha_mode`.

uint32_t dstColorMode

Destination layer (or PS, s0) color mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_color_mode`.

uint32_t dstFactorMode

Destination layer (or PS, s0) factor mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_factor_mode`.

uint32_t srcGlobalAlphaMode

Source layer (or AS, s1) global alpha mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_global_alpha_mode`.

uint32_t srcAlphaMode

Source layer (or AS, s1) alpha mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_alpha_mode`.

uint32_t srcColorMode

Source layer (or AS, s1) color mode, see `pxp_porter_duff_color_mode`.

uint32_t dstGlobalAlpha

Destination layer (or PS, s0) global alpha value, 0~255.

uint32_t srcGlobalAlpha

Source layer (or AS, s1) global alpha value, 0~255.

struct `_pxp_pic_copy_config`

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP Porter Duff blend mode. Note: don't change the enum item value.

Public Members

`uint32_t srcPicBaseAddr`
Source picture base address.

`uint16_t srcPitchBytes`
Pitch of the source buffer.

`uint16_t srcOffsetX`
Copy position in source picture.

`uint16_t srcOffsetY`
Copy position in source picture.

`uint32_t destPicBaseAddr`
Destination picture base address.

`uint16_t destPitchBytes`
Pitch of the destination buffer.

`uint16_t destOffsetX`
Copy position in destination picture.

`uint16_t destOffsetY`
Copy position in destination picture.

`uint16_t width`
Pixel number each line to copy.

`uint16_t height`
Lines to copy.

`pxp_as_pixel_format_t pixelFormat`
Buffer pixel format.

`struct __pxp_block_format_config`
#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP fetch engine block configuration.

Public Members

`bool enableblock`
Enable to use block mode instead of scanline mode. Note: 1.Make sure to enable if rotate or flip mode is enabled. 2.Block mode cannot work on 64bpp data stream where activeBits = 64. 3. If LUT processing is in the path between the fetch and store engind, block mode must be enabled.

`bool blockSize16`
Enable to use 16*16 block, otherwise it will be 8*8 block.

`pxp_scanline_burst_t burstLength`
When using scanline mode, configure this for burst length.

`struct __pxp_fetch_shift_component`
#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP fetch engine shift component configuration.
Fetch engine can divided each word into 4 components and shift them.

`struct __pxp_fetch_shift_config`
#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP fetch engine shift configuration.
Fetch engine can divided each word into 4 components and shift them. For example, to change YUV444 to YVU444, U and V positions need to be shifted: OFFSET0=8, OFFSET1=0, OFFSET2=16, OFFSET3=24, WIDTH0/1/2/3=8

struct `_pxp_fetch_engine_config`

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP fetch engine configuration for one of the channel.

Public Members

bool channelEnable

Enable channel.

uint32_t inputBaseAddr0

The input base address. Used for Y plane input when pixel format is YUV422_2p.

uint32_t inputBaseAddr1

Must configure this for UV plane when input pixel format is YUV422_2p.

uint16_t totalHeight

Total height for the actual fetch size.

uint16_t totalWidth

Total width for the actual fetch size.

uint16_t pitchBytes

Channel input pitch

uint16_t ulcX

X coordinate of upper left coordinate in pixels of the active area of the total input memory

uint16_t ulcY

Y coordinate of upper left coordinate in pixels of the active area of the total input memory

uint16_t lrcX

X coordinate of Lower right coordinate in pixels of the active area of the total input memory

uint16_t lrcY

Y coordinate of Lower right coordinate in pixels of the active area of the total input memory

uint32_t backGroundColor

Pixel value of the background color for the space outside the active area.

pxp_fetch_interface_mode_t interface

Interface mode, normal/bypass/handshake

pxp_active_bits_t activeBits

Input active bits.

pxp_fetch_pixel_format_t pixelFormat

Input pixel fetch format

bool expandEnable

If enabled, input pixel will be expanded to ARGB8888, RGB888 or YUV444 of 32-bit format at the output.

pxp_flip_mode_t flipMode

Flip the fetched input.

pxp_rotate_degree_t rotateDegree

Rotate the fetched input.

pxp_block_config_t fetchFormat

Block mode configuration. Make sure to enable block if rotate or flip mode is enabled.

pxp_fetch_shift_config_t shiftConfig

Shift operation configuration.

pxp_fetch_output_word_order_t wordOrder

Output word order when using 2 channels for 64-bit mode.

struct __pxp_store_shift_config

#include <fsl_pxp.h> Shift configuration for PXP store engine.

Public Members

bool shiftBypass

Bypass the data shift

uint64_t *pDataShiftMask

Pointer to mask0~mask7 to mask the 64-bit of output data, data is masked first then shifted according to width.

uint8_t *pDataShiftWidth

Pointer to width0~width7. Bit 7 is for shifted direction, 0 to right. Bit0~5 is for shift width.

uint8_t *pFlagShiftMask

Pointer to mask0~mask7 to mask the 8-bit of output flag, flag is masked first then shifted according to width.

uint8_t *pFlagShiftWidth

Pointer to width0~width7. Bit 6 is for shifted direction, 0 to right. Bit0~5 is for shift width.

struct __pxp_store_engine_config

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP store engine configuration for one of the channel.

Public Members

bool channelEnable

Enable channel.

uint32_t outputBaseAddr0

The channel 0 output address if using 2 channels. If using 1 channel(must be channel 0) and YUV422_2p output format, is for Y plane address.

uint32_t outputBaseAddr1

The channel 1 output address if using 2 channels. If using 1 channel(must be channel 0) and YUV422_2p output format, is for UV plane address.

uint16_t totalHeight

Total height for the actual store size.

uint16_t totalWidth

Total width for the actual store size.

uint16_t pitchBytes

Channel input pitch

pxp_store_interface_mode_t interface

Interface mode, normal/bypass/handshake/dual. Make sure 2 channels use the same mode if both enabled.

pxp_active_bits_t activeBits

Output active bits.

pxp_store_yuv_mode_t yuvMode

Whether to output YUV pixel format.

bool useFixedData

Whether to use fixed value for the output data. Can be used to write fixed value to specific memory location for memory initialization.

uint32_t fixedData

The value of the fixed data.

bool packInSelect

When enabled, channel 0 will select low 32 bit shift out data to pack while channel i select high 32 bit, otherwise all 64-bit of data will be selected.

pxp_block_config_t storeFormat

The format to store data, block or otherwise.

pxp_store_shift_config_t shiftConfig

Shift operation configuration.

struct __pxp_cfa_config

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP pre-dither CFA engine configuration.

Public Members

bool bypass

Bypass the CFA process

pxp_cfa_input_format_t pixelInFormat

The pixel input format for CFA.

uint8_t arrayWidth

CFA array vertical size in pixels, min 3 max 15.

uint8_t arrayHeight

CFA array horizontal size in pixels, min 3 max 15.

uint16_t totalHeight

Total height for the buffer size, make sure it is aligned with the dither fetch engine and dither engine.

uint16_t totalWidth

Total width for the buffer size, make sure it is aligned with the dither fetch engine and dither engine.

uint32_t *cfaValue

Pointer to the value for the CFA array. 2-bit per component: 00-R,01-G,10-B,11-W. For a 4x4 array, 32 bits are need.

struct __pxp_histogram_config

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP Histogram configuration.

Public Members

bool enable

Enable histogram process.

uint8_t *pParamValue

Pointer to the 62(2+4+8+16+32) byte of param value for 2-level, 4-level.....32-level parameters. Only low 5-bit of each byte is valid.

uint8_t lutValueOffset

The starting bit position of the LUT value.

uint8_t lutValueWidth

The bit width of the LUT value, should be no more than 6 bits since only 63 LUTs are supported.

bool enableMask

Enable mask operation.

uint8_t maskValue0

Value 0 for the condition judgement.

uint8_t maskValue1

Value 1 for the condition judgement.

uint8_t maskOffset

The starting bit position of the field to be checked against mask condition.

uint8_t maskWidth

The width of the field to be checked against mask condition.

pxp_histogram_mask_condition_t condition

The mask condition.

uint16_t totalHeight

Total height for the buffer size, make sure it is aligned with the output of legacy flow or the WFE-A/B engine.

uint16_t totalWidth

Total width for the buffer size, make sure it is aligned with the output of legacy flow or the WFE-A/B engine.

struct __pxp_histogram_mask_result

#include <fxl_pxp.h> PXP Histogram mask result.

Public Members

uint32_t pixelCount

The total count of the pixels that pass the mask(collided pixels).

uint32_t minX

The x offset of the ULC of the minimal histogram that covers all passed pixels.

uint32_t minY

The y offset of the ULC of the minimal histogram that covers all passed pixels.

uint32_t maxX

The x offset of the LRC of the minimal histogram that covers all passed pixels.

uint32_t maxY

The y offset of the LRC of the minimal histogram that covers all passed pixels.

uint64_t lutlist

The 64-bit LUT list of collided pixels, if pixel of LUT17 is collided, bit17 in the list is set.

struct __pxp_wfea_engine_config

#include <fsl_pxp.h> PXP WFE-A engine configuration.

Public Members

uint32_t y4Addr

Address for Y4 buffer.

uint32_t y4cAddr

Address for Y4C buffer, {Y4[3:0],3'b000,collision}, 8bpp.

uint32_t wbAddr

Address for EPDC working buffer.

uint16_t updateWidth

Width of the update area.

uint16_t updateHeight

Height of the update area.

uint16_t updatePitch

Pitch of the update area.

uint16_t ulcX

X coordinate of upper left coordinate of the total input memory

uint16_t ulcY

Y coordinate of upper left coordinate of the total input memory

uint16_t resX

Horizontal resolution in pixels.

uint8_t lutNum

The EPDC LUT number for the update.

bool fullUpdateEnable

Enable full update.

bool alphaEnable

Enable alpha field, upd is {Y4[3:0],3'b000,alpha} format, otherwise its {Y4[3:0],4'b0000}.

bool detectionOnly

Detection only, do not write working buffer.

2.58 QTMR: Quad Timer Driver

void QTMR_Init(TMR_Type *base, qtmr_channel_selection_t channel, const qtmr_config_t *config)

Ungates the Quad Timer clock and configures the peripheral for basic operation.

Note: This API should be called at the beginning of the application using the Quad Timer driver.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number
- config – Pointer to user's Quad Timer config structure

void QTMR_Deinit(TMR_Type *base, *qtmr_channel_selection_t* channel)

Stops the counter and gates the Quad Timer clock.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number

void QTMR_GetDefaultConfig(*qtmr_config_t* *config)

Fill in the Quad Timer config struct with the default settings.

The default values are:

```
config->debugMode = kQTMR_RunNormalInDebug;
config->enableExternalForce = false;
config->enableMasterMode = false;
config->faultFilterCount = 0;
config->faultFilterPeriod = 0;
config->primarySource = kQTMR_ClockDivide_2;
config->secondarySource = kQTMR_Counter0InputPin;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to user's Quad Timer config structure.

void QTMR_EnableInterrupts(TMR_Type *base, *qtmr_channel_selection_t* channel, uint32_t mask)

Enables the selected Quad Timer interrupts.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number
- mask – The interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration *qtmr_interrupt_enable_t*

void QTMR_DisableInterrupts(TMR_Type *base, *qtmr_channel_selection_t* channel, uint32_t mask)

Disables the selected Quad Timer interrupts.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number
- mask – The interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration *qtmr_interrupt_enable_t*

uint32_t QTMR_GetEnabledInterrupts(TMR_Type *base, *qtmr_channel_selection_t* channel)

Gets the enabled Quad Timer interrupts.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number

Returns

The enabled interrupts. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration `qtmr_interrupt_enable_t`

`uint32_t QTMR_GetStatus(TMR_Type *base, qtmr_channel_selection_t channel)`

Gets the Quad Timer status flags.

Parameters

- `base` – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- `channel` – Quad Timer channel number

Returns

The status flags. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration `qtmr_status_flags_t`

`void QTMR_ClearStatusFlags(TMR_Type *base, qtmr_channel_selection_t channel, uint32_t mask)`

Clears the Quad Timer status flags.

Parameters

- `base` – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- `channel` – Quad Timer channel number
- `mask` – The status flags to clear. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `qtmr_status_flags_t`

`void QTMR_SetTimerPeriod(TMR_Type *base, qtmr_channel_selection_t channel, uint16_t ticks)`

Sets the timer period in ticks.

Timers counts from initial value till it equals the count value set here. The counter will then reinitialize to the value specified in the Load register.

Note:

- This function will write the time period in ticks to COMP1 or COMP2 register depending on the count direction
 - User can call the utility macros provided in `fsl_common.h` to convert to ticks
 - This function supports cases, providing only primary source clock without secondary source clock.
-

Parameters

- `base` – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- `channel` – Quad Timer channel number
- `ticks` – Timer period in units of ticks

`void QTMR_SetCompareValue(TMR_Type *base, qtmr_channel_selection_t channel, uint16_t ticks)`

Set compare value.

This function sets the value used for comparison with the counter value.

Parameters

- `base` – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- `channel` – Quad Timer channel number
- `ticks` – Timer period in units of ticks.

```
static inline void QTMR_SetLoadValue(TMR_Type *base, qtmr_channel_selection_t channel,
                                     uint16_t value)
```

Set load value.

This function sets the value used to initialize the counter after a counter comparison.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number
- value – Load register initialization value.

```
static inline uint16_t QTMR_GetCurrentTimerCount(TMR_Type *base, qtmr_channel_selection_t
                                                  channel)
```

Reads the current timer counting value.

This function returns the real-time timer counting value, in a range from 0 to a timer period.

Note: User can call the utility macros provided in `fsl_common.h` to convert ticks to usec or msec

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number

Returns

Current counter value in ticks

```
static inline void QTMR_StartTimer(TMR_Type *base, qtmr_channel_selection_t channel,
                                   qtmr_counting_mode_t clockSource)
```

Starts the Quad Timer counter.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number
- clockSource – Quad Timer clock source

```
static inline void QTMR_StopTimer(TMR_Type *base, qtmr_channel_selection_t channel)
```

Stops the Quad Timer counter.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number

```
void QTMR_EnableDma(TMR_Type *base, qtmr_channel_selection_t channel, uint32_t mask)
```

Enable the Quad Timer DMA.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number
- mask – The DMA to enable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration `qtmr_dma_enable_t`

void QTMR_DisableDma(TMR_Type *base, *qtmr_channel_selection_t* channel, uint32_t mask)
Disable the Quad Timer DMA.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number
- mask – The DMA to enable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration *qtmr_dma_enable_t*

void QTMR_SetPwmOutputToIdle(TMR_Type *base, *qtmr_channel_selection_t* channel, bool idleStatus)
Set PWM output in idle status (high or low).

Note: When the PWM is set again, the counting needs to be restarted.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number
- idleStatus – True: PWM output is high in idle status; false: PWM output is low in idle status.

static inline *qtmr_pwm_out_state_t* QTMR_GetPwmOutputStatus(TMR_Type *base,
qtmr_channel_selection_t
channel)

Get the channel output status.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number

Returns

Current channel output status.

uint8_t QTMR_GetPwmChannelStatus(TMR_Type *base, *qtmr_channel_selection_t* channel)
Get the PWM channel dutycycle value.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number

Returns

Current channel dutycycle value.

void QTMR_SetPwmClockMode(TMR_Type *base, *qtmr_channel_selection_t* channel,
qtmr_primary_count_source_t prescaler)

This function set the value of the prescaler on QTimer channels.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number
- prescaler – Set prescaler value

FSL_QTMR_DRIVER_VERSION
Version

enum _qtmr_primary_count_source
Quad Timer primary clock source selection.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR_ClockCounter0InputPin
Use counter 0 input pin

enumerator kQTMR_ClockCounter1InputPin
Use counter 1 input pin

enumerator kQTMR_ClockCounter2InputPin
Use counter 2 input pin

enumerator kQTMR_ClockCounter3InputPin
Use counter 3 input pin

enumerator kQTMR_ClockCounter0Output
Use counter 0 output

enumerator kQTMR_ClockCounter1Output
Use counter 1 output

enumerator kQTMR_ClockCounter2Output
Use counter 2 output

enumerator kQTMR_ClockCounter3Output
Use counter 3 output

enumerator kQTMR_ClockDivide_1
IP bus clock divide by 1 prescaler

enumerator kQTMR_ClockDivide_2
IP bus clock divide by 2 prescaler

enumerator kQTMR_ClockDivide_4
IP bus clock divide by 4 prescaler

enumerator kQTMR_ClockDivide_8
IP bus clock divide by 8 prescaler

enumerator kQTMR_ClockDivide_16
IP bus clock divide by 16 prescaler

enumerator kQTMR_ClockDivide_32
IP bus clock divide by 32 prescaler

enumerator kQTMR_ClockDivide_64
IP bus clock divide by 64 prescaler

enumerator kQTMR_ClockDivide_128
IP bus clock divide by 128 prescaler

enum _qtmr_input_source
Quad Timer input sources selection.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR_Counter0InputPin
Use counter 0 input pin

enumerator kQTMR_Counter1InputPin
Use counter 1 input pin

enumerator kQTMR_Counter2InputPin

Use counter 2 input pin

enumerator kQTMR_Counter3InputPin

Use counter 3 input pin

enum __qtmr_counting_mode

Quad Timer counting mode selection.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR_NoOperation

No operation

enumerator kQTMR_PriSrcRiseEdge

Count rising edges of primary source

enumerator kQTMR_PriSrcRiseAndFallEdge

Count rising and falling edges of primary source

enumerator kQTMR_PriSrcRiseEdgeSecInpHigh

Count rise edges of pri SRC while sec inp high active

enumerator kQTMR_QuadCountMode

Quadrature count mode, uses pri and sec sources

enumerator kQTMR_PriSrcRiseEdgeSecDir

Count rising edges of pri SRC; sec SRC specifies dir

enumerator kQTMR_SecSrcTrigPriCnt

Edge of sec SRC trigger primary count until compare

enumerator kQTMR_CascadeCount

Cascaded count mode (up/down)

enum __qtmr_pwm_out_state

Quad Timer PWM output state.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR_PwmLow

The output state of PWM channel is low

enumerator kQTMR_PwmHigh

The output state of PWM channel is low

enum __qtmr_output_mode

Quad Timer output mode selection.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR_AssertWhenCountActive

Assert OFLAG while counter is active

enumerator kQTMR_ClearOnCompare

Clear OFLAG on successful compare

enumerator kQTMR_SetOnCompare

Set OFLAG on successful compare

enumerator kQTMR_ToggleOnCompare

Toggle OFLAG on successful compare

enumerator kQTMR__ToggleOnAltCompareReg

Toggle OFLAG using alternating compare registers

enumerator kQTMR__SetOnCompareClearOnSecSrcInp

Set OFLAG on compare, clear on sec SRC input edge

enumerator kQTMR__SetOnCompareClearOnCountRoll

Set OFLAG on compare, clear on counter rollover

enumerator kQTMR__EnableGateClock

Enable gated clock output while count is active

enum __qtmr_input_capture_edge

Quad Timer input capture edge mode, rising edge, or falling edge.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR__NoCapture

Capture is disabled

enumerator kQTMR__RisingEdge

Capture on rising edge (IPS=0) or falling edge (IPS=1)

enumerator kQTMR__FallingEdge

Capture on falling edge (IPS=0) or rising edge (IPS=1)

enumerator kQTMR__RisingAndFallingEdge

Capture on both edges

enum __qtmr_preload_control

Quad Timer input capture edge mode, rising edge, or falling edge.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR__NoPreload

Never preload

enumerator kQTMR__LoadOnComp1

Load upon successful compare with value in COMP1

enumerator kQTMR__LoadOnComp2

Load upon successful compare with value in COMP2

enum __qtmr_debug_action

List of Quad Timer run options when in Debug mode.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR__RunNormalInDebug

Continue with normal operation

enumerator kQTMR__HaltCounter

Halt counter

enumerator kQTMR__ForceOutToZero

Force output to logic 0

enumerator kQTMR__HaltCountForceOutZero

Halt counter and force output to logic 0

enum __qtmr_interrupt_enable

List of Quad Timer interrupts.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR__CompareInterruptEnable
Compare interrupt.

enumerator kQTMR__Compare1InterruptEnable
Compare 1 interrupt.

enumerator kQTMR__Compare2InterruptEnable
Compare 2 interrupt.

enumerator kQTMR__OverflowInterruptEnable
Timer overflow interrupt.

enumerator kQTMR__EdgeInterruptEnable
Input edge interrupt.

enum __qtmr__status__flags
List of Quad Timer flags.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR__CompareFlag
Compare flag

enumerator kQTMR__Compare1Flag
Compare 1 flag

enumerator kQTMR__Compare2Flag
Compare 2 flag

enumerator kQTMR__OverflowFlag
Timer overflow flag

enumerator kQTMR__EdgeFlag
Input edge flag

enum __qtmr__channel__selection
List of channel selection.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR__Channel__0
TMR Channel 0

enumerator kQTMR__Channel__1
TMR Channel 1

enumerator kQTMR__Channel__2
TMR Channel 2

enumerator kQTMR__Channel__3
TMR Channel 3

enum __qtmr__dma__enable
List of Quad Timer DMA enable.

Values:

enumerator kQTMR__InputEdgeFlagDmaEnable
Input Edge Flag DMA Enable.

enumerator kQTMR__ComparatorPreload1DmaEnable
Comparator Preload Register 1 DMA Enable.

enumerator kQTMR_ComparatorPreload2DmaEnable

Comparator Preload Register 2 DMA Enable.

typedef uint16_t qtmrRegType

typedef enum *_qtmr_primary_count_source* qtmr_primary_count_source_t

Quad Timer primary clock source selection.

typedef enum *_qtmr_input_source* qtmr_input_source_t

Quad Timer input sources selection.

typedef enum *_qtmr_counting_mode* qtmr_counting_mode_t

Quad Timer counting mode selection.

typedef enum *_qtmr_pwm_out_state* qtmr_pwm_out_state_t

Quad Timer PWM output state.

typedef enum *_qtmr_output_mode* qtmr_output_mode_t

Quad Timer output mode selection.

typedef enum *_qtmr_input_capture_edge* qtmr_input_capture_edge_t

Quad Timer input capture edge mode, rising edge, or falling edge.

typedef enum *_qtmr_preload_control* qtmr_preload_control_t

Quad Timer input capture edge mode, rising edge, or falling edge.

typedef enum *_qtmr_debug_action* qtmr_debug_action_t

List of Quad Timer run options when in Debug mode.

typedef enum *_qtmr_interrupt_enable* qtmr_interrupt_enable_t

List of Quad Timer interrupts.

typedef enum *_qtmr_status_flags* qtmr_status_flags_t

List of Quad Timer flags.

typedef enum *_qtmr_channel_selection* qtmr_channel_selection_t

List of channel selection.

typedef enum *_qtmr_dma_enable* qtmr_dma_enable_t

List of Quad Timer DMA enable.

typedef struct *_qtmr_config* qtmr_config_t

Quad Timer config structure.

This structure holds the configuration settings for the Quad Timer peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the QTMR_GetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your config structure instance.

The config struct can be made const so it resides in flash

status_t QTMR_SetupPwm(TMR_Type *base, *qtmr_channel_selection_t* channel, uint32_t pwmFreqHz, uint8_t dutyCyclePercent, bool outputPolarity, uint32_t srcClock_Hz)

Sets up Quad timer module for PWM signal output.

The function initializes the timer module according to the parameters passed in by the user. The function also sets up the value compare registers to match the PWM signal requirements.

Parameters

- base – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- channel – Quad Timer channel number

- `pwmFreqHz` – PWM signal frequency in Hz
- `dutyCyclePercent` – PWM pulse width, value should be between 0 to 100
0=inactive signal(0% duty cycle)... 100=active signal (100% duty cycle)
- `outputPolarity` – true: invert polarity of the output signal, false: no inversion
- `srcClock_Hz` – Main counter clock in Hz.

Returns

Returns an error if there was error setting up the signal.

```
void QTMR_SetupInputCapture(TMR_Type *base, qtmr_channel_selection_t channel,  
                           qtmr_input_source_t capturePin, bool inputPolarity, bool  
                           reloadOnCapture, qtmr_input_capture_edge_t captureMode)
```

Allows the user to count the source clock cycles until a capture event arrives.

The count is stored in the capture register.

Parameters

- `base` – Quad Timer peripheral base address
- `channel` – Quad Timer channel number
- `capturePin` – Pin through which we receive the input signal to trigger the capture
- `inputPolarity` – true: invert polarity of the input signal, false: no inversion
- `reloadOnCapture` – true: reload the counter when an input capture occurs, false: no reload
- `captureMode` – Specifies which edge of the input signal triggers a capture

`TMR_CSCTRL_OFLAG_MASK`

`TMR_CSCTRL_OFLAG_SHIFT`

```
struct _qtmr_config
```

#include <fsl_qtmr.h> Quad Timer config structure.

This structure holds the configuration settings for the Quad Timer peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the `QTMR_GetDefaultConfig()` function and pass a pointer to your config structure instance.

The config struct can be made const so it resides in flash

Public Members

qtmr_primary_count_source_t primarySource

Specify the primary count source

qtmr_input_source_t secondarySource

Specify the secondary count source

bool enableMasterMode

true: Broadcast compare function output to other counters; false no broadcast

bool enableExternalForce

true: Compare from another counter force state of OFLAG signal false: OFLAG controlled by local counter

uint8_t faultFilterCount

Fault filter count

uint8_t faultFilterPeriod

Fault filter period;value of 0 will bypass the filter

qtmr_debug_action_t debugMode

Operation in Debug mode

2.59 RTWDOG: 32-bit Watchdog Timer

void RTWDOG_GetDefaultConfig(*rtwdog_config_t* *config)

Initializes the RTWDOG configuration structure.

This function initializes the RTWDOG configuration structure to default values. The default values are:

```
rtwdogConfig->enableRtwdog = true;
rtwdogConfig->clockSource = kRTWDOG_ClockSource1;
rtwdogConfig->prescaler = kRTWDOG_ClockPrescalerDivide1;
rtwdogConfig->workMode.enableWait = true;
rtwdogConfig->workMode.enableStop = false;
rtwdogConfig->workMode.enableDebug = false;
rtwdogConfig->testMode = kRTWDOG_TestModeDisabled;
rtwdogConfig->enableUpdate = true;
rtwdogConfig->enableInterrupt = false;
rtwdogConfig->enableWindowMode = false;
rtwdogConfig->windowValue = 0U;
rtwdogConfig->timeoutValue = 0xFFFU;
```

See also:

rtwdog_config_t

Parameters

- config – Pointer to the RTWDOG configuration structure.

AT_QUICKACCESS_SECTION_CODE (void RTWDOG_Init(RTWDOG_Type *base, const *rtwdog_config_t* *config))

Initializes the RTWDOG module.

This function initializes the RTWDOG. To reconfigure the RTWDOG without forcing a reset first, enableUpdate must be set to true in the configuration.

Example:

```
rtwdog_config_t config;
RTWDOG_GetDefaultConfig(&config);
config.timeoutValue = 0x7ffU;
config.enableUpdate = true;
RTWDOG_Init(wdog_base,&config);
```

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address.
- config – The configuration of the RTWDOG.

void RTWDOG_Deinit(RTWDOG_Type *base)

De-initializes the RTWDOG module.

This function shuts down the RTWDOG. Ensure that the WDOG_CS.UPDATE is 1, which means that the register update is enabled.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address.

static inline void RTWDOG_Enable(RTWDOG_Type *base)

Enables the RTWDOG module.

This function writes a value into the WDOG_CS register to enable the RTWDOG. The WDOG_CS register is a write-once register. Ensure that the WCT window is still open and this register has not been written in this WCT while the function is called.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address.

static inline void RTWDOG_Disable(RTWDOG_Type *base)

Disables the RTWDOG module.

This function writes a value into the WDOG_CS register to disable the RTWDOG. The WDOG_CS register is a write-once register. Ensure that the WCT window is still open and this register has not been written in this WCT while the function is called.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address

static inline void RTWDOG_EnableInterrupts(RTWDOG_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the RTWDOG interrupt.

This function writes a value into the WDOG_CS register to enable the RTWDOG interrupt. The WDOG_CS register is a write-once register. Ensure that the WCT window is still open and this register has not been written in this WCT while the function is called.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupts to enable. The parameter can be a combination of the following source if defined:
 - kRTWDOG_InterruptEnable

static inline void RTWDOG_DisableInterrupts(RTWDOG_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the RTWDOG interrupt.

This function writes a value into the WDOG_CS register to disable the RTWDOG interrupt. The WDOG_CS register is a write-once register. Ensure that the WCT window is still open and this register has not been written in this WCT while the function is called.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupts to disabled. The parameter can be a combination of the following source if defined:
 - kRTWDOG_InterruptEnable

static inline uint32_t RTWDOG_GetStatusFlags(RTWDOG_Type *base)

Gets the RTWDOG all status flags.

This function gets all status flags.

Example to get the running flag:

```
uint32_t status;  
status = RTWDOG_GetStatusFlags(wdog_base) & kRTWDOG_RunningFlag;
```

See also:`_rtwdog_status_flags_t`

- true: related status flag has been set.
- false: related status flag is not set.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address

Returns

State of the status flag: asserted (true) or not-asserted (false).

static inline void RTWDOG_EnableWindowMode(RTWDOG_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the window mode.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address.
- enable – Enables(true) or disables(false) the feature.

static inline uint32_t RTWDOG_CountToMesec(RTWDOG_Type *base, uint32_t count, uint32_t clockFreqInHz)

Converts raw count value to millisecond.

Note that if the clock frequency is too high the timeout period can be less than 1 ms. In this case this api will return 0 value.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address.
- count – Raw count value.
- clockFreqInHz – The frequency of the clock source RTWDOG uses.

Returns

Return converted time. Will return 0 if result is larger than 0xFFFFFFFF.

void RTWDOG_ClearStatusFlags(RTWDOG_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clears the RTWDOG flag.

This function clears the RTWDOG status flag.

Example to clear an interrupt flag:

```
RTWDOG_ClearStatusFlags(wdog_base,kRTWDOG_InterruptFlag);
```

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address.
- mask – The status flags to clear. The parameter can be any combination of the following values:
 - kRTWDOG_InterruptFlag

static inline void RTWDOG_SetTimeoutValue(RTWDOG_Type *base, uint16_t timeoutCount)

Sets the RTWDOG timeout value.

This function writes a timeout value into the WDOG_TOVAL register. The WDOG_TOVAL register is a write-once register. Ensure that the WCT window is still open and this register has not been written in this WCT while the function is called.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address

- timeoutCount – RTWDOG timeout value, count of RTWDOG clock ticks.

static inline void RTWDOG_SetWindowValue(RTWDOG_Type *base, uint16_t windowValue)

Sets the RTWDOG window value.

This function writes a window value into the WDOG_WIN register. The WDOG_WIN register is a write-once register. Ensure that the WCT window is still open and this register has not been written in this WCT while the function is called.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address.
- windowValue – RTWDOG window value.

__STATIC_FORCEINLINE void RTWDOG_Unlock (RTWDOG_Type *base)

Unlocks the RTWDOG register written.

This function unlocks the RTWDOG register written.

Before starting the unlock sequence and following the configuration, disable the global interrupts. Otherwise, an interrupt could effectively invalidate the unlock sequence and the WCT may expire. After the configuration finishes, re-enable the global interrupts.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address

static inline void RTWDOG_Refresh(RTWDOG_Type *base)

Refreshes the RTWDOG timer.

This function feeds the RTWDOG. This function should be called before the Watchdog timer is in timeout. Otherwise, a reset is asserted.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address

static inline uint32_t RTWDOG_GetCounterValue(RTWDOG_Type *base)

Gets the RTWDOG counter value.

This function gets the RTWDOG counter value.

Parameters

- base – RTWDOG peripheral base address.

Returns

Current RTWDOG counter value.

WDOG_FIRST_WORD_OF_UNLOCK

First word of unlock sequence

WDOG_SECOND_WORD_OF_UNLOCK

Second word of unlock sequence

WDOG_FIRST_WORD_OF_REFRESH

First word of refresh sequence

WDOG_SECOND_WORD_OF_REFRESH

Second word of refresh sequence

FSL_RTWDOG_DRIVER_VERSION

RTWDOG driver version.

enum _rtwdog_clock_source

Describes RTWDOG clock source.

Values:

enumerator kRTWDOG_ClockSource0

Clock source 0

enumerator kRTWDOG_ClockSource1

Clock source 1

enumerator kRTWDOG_ClockSource2

Clock source 2

enumerator kRTWDOG_ClockSource3

Clock source 3

enum _rtwdog_clock_prescaler

Describes the selection of the clock prescaler.

Values:

enumerator kRTWDOG_ClockPrescalerDivide1

Divided by 1

enumerator kRTWDOG_ClockPrescalerDivide256

Divided by 256

enum _rtwdog_test_mode

Describes RTWDOG test mode.

Values:

enumerator kRTWDOG_TestModeDisabled

Test Mode disabled

enumerator kRTWDOG_UserModeEnabled

User Mode enabled

enumerator kRTWDOG_LowByteTest

Test Mode enabled, only low byte is used

enumerator kRTWDOG_HighByteTest

Test Mode enabled, only high byte is used

enum _rtwdog_interrupt_enable_t

RTWDOG interrupt configuration structure.

This structure contains the settings for all of the RTWDOG interrupt configurations.

Values:

enumerator kRTWDOG_InterruptEnable

Interrupt is generated before forcing a reset

enum _rtwdog_status_flags_t

RTWDOG status flags.

This structure contains the RTWDOG status flags for use in the RTWDOG functions.

Values:

enumerator kRTWDOG_RunningFlag

Running flag, set when RTWDOG is enabled

enumerator kRTWDOG_InterruptFlag

Interrupt flag, set when interrupt occurs

typedef enum _rtwdog_clock_source rtwdog_clock_source_t

Describes RTWDOG clock source.

typedef enum *_rtwdog_clock_prescaler* rtwdog_clock_prescaler_t

Describes the selection of the clock prescaler.

typedef struct *_rtwdog_work_mode* rtwdog_work_mode_t

Defines RTWDOG work mode.

typedef enum *_rtwdog_test_mode* rtwdog_test_mode_t

Describes RTWDOG test mode.

typedef struct *_rtwdog_config* rtwdog_config_t

Describes RTWDOG configuration structure.

struct *_rtwdog_work_mode*

#include <fsl_rtwdog.h> Defines RTWDOG work mode.

Public Members

bool enableWait

Enables or disables RTWDOG in wait mode

bool enableStop

Enables or disables RTWDOG in stop mode

bool enableDebug

Enables or disables RTWDOG in debug mode

struct *_rtwdog_config*

#include <fsl_rtwdog.h> Describes RTWDOG configuration structure.

Public Members

bool enableRtwdog

Enables or disables RTWDOG

rtwdog_clock_source_t clockSource

Clock source select

rtwdog_clock_prescaler_t prescaler

Clock prescaler value

rtwdog_work_mode_t workMode

Configures RTWDOG work mode in debug stop and wait mode

rtwdog_test_mode_t testMode

Configures RTWDOG test mode

bool enableUpdate

Update write-once register enable

bool enableInterrupt

Enables or disables RTWDOG interrupt

bool enableWindowMode

Enables or disables RTWDOG window mode

uint16_t windowValue

Window value

uint16_t timeoutValue

Timeout value

2.60 SAI: Serial Audio Interface

2.61 SAI Driver

`void SAI_Init(I2S_Type *base)`

Initializes the SAI peripheral.

This API gates the SAI clock. The SAI module can't operate unless SAI_Init is called to enable the clock.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.

`void SAI_Deinit(I2S_Type *base)`

De-initializes the SAI peripheral.

This API gates the SAI clock. The SAI module can't operate unless SAI_TxInit or SAI_RxInit is called to enable the clock.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.

`void SAI_TxReset(I2S_Type *base)`

Resets the SAI Tx.

This function enables the software reset and FIFO reset of SAI Tx. After reset, clear the reset bit.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer

`void SAI_RxReset(I2S_Type *base)`

Resets the SAI Rx.

This function enables the software reset and FIFO reset of SAI Rx. After reset, clear the reset bit.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer

`void SAI_TxEnable(I2S_Type *base, bool enable)`

Enables/disables the SAI Tx.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- enable – True means enable SAI Tx, false means disable.

`void SAI_RxEnable(I2S_Type *base, bool enable)`

Enables/disables the SAI Rx.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- enable – True means enable SAI Rx, false means disable.

`static inline void SAI_TxSetBitClockDirection(I2S_Type *base, sai_master_slave_t masterSlave)`

Set Rx bit clock direction.

Select bit clock direction, master or slave.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- masterSlave – reference sai_master_slave_t.

static inline void SAI_RxSetBitClockDirection(I2S_Type *base, sai_master_slave_t masterSlave)

Set Rx bit clock direction.

Select bit clock direction, master or slave.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- masterSlave – reference sai_master_slave_t.

static inline void SAI_RxSetFrameSyncDirection(I2S_Type *base, sai_master_slave_t masterSlave)

Set Rx frame sync direction.

Select frame sync direction, master or slave.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- masterSlave – reference sai_master_slave_t.

static inline void SAI_TxSetFrameSyncDirection(I2S_Type *base, sai_master_slave_t masterSlave)

Set Tx frame sync direction.

Select frame sync direction, master or slave.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- masterSlave – reference sai_master_slave_t.

void SAI_TxSetBitClockRate(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t sourceClockHz, uint32_t sampleRate, uint32_t bitWidth, uint32_t channelNumbers)

Transmitter bit clock rate configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- sourceClockHz – Bit clock source frequency.
- sampleRate – Audio data sample rate.
- bitWidth – Audio data bitWidth.
- channelNumbers – Audio channel numbers.

void SAI_RxSetBitClockRate(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t sourceClockHz, uint32_t sampleRate, uint32_t bitWidth, uint32_t channelNumbers)

Receiver bit clock rate configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- sourceClockHz – Bit clock source frequency.
- sampleRate – Audio data sample rate.
- bitWidth – Audio data bitWidth.
- channelNumbers – Audio channel numbers.

```
void SAI_TxSetBitclockConfig(I2S_Type *base, sai_master_slave_t masterSlave, sai_bit_clock_t *config)
```

Transmitter Bit clock configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- masterSlave – master or slave.
- config – bit clock other configurations, can be NULL in slave mode.

```
void SAI_RxSetBitclockConfig(I2S_Type *base, sai_master_slave_t masterSlave, sai_bit_clock_t *config)
```

Receiver Bit clock configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- masterSlave – master or slave.
- config – bit clock other configurations, can be NULL in slave mode.

```
void SAI_SetMasterClockConfig(I2S_Type *base, sai_master_clock_t *config)
```

Master clock configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- config – master clock configurations.

```
void SAI_TxSetFifoConfig(I2S_Type *base, sai_fifo_t *config)
```

SAI transmitter fifo configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- config – fifo configurations.

```
void SAI_RxSetFifoConfig(I2S_Type *base, sai_fifo_t *config)
```

SAI receiver fifo configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- config – fifo configurations.

```
void SAI_TxSetFrameSyncConfig(I2S_Type *base, sai_master_slave_t masterSlave, sai_frame_sync_t *config)
```

SAI transmitter Frame sync configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- masterSlave – master or slave.
- config – frame sync configurations, can be NULL in slave mode.

```
void SAI_RxSetFrameSyncConfig(I2S_Type *base, sai_master_slave_t masterSlave, sai_frame_sync_t *config)
```

SAI receiver Frame sync configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.

- masterSlave – master or slave.
- config – frame sync configurations, can be NULL in slave mode.

void SAI_TxSetSerialDataConfig(I2S_Type *base, *sai_serial_data_t* *config)

SAI transmitter Serial data configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- config – serial data configurations.

void SAI_RxSetSerialDataConfig(I2S_Type *base, *sai_serial_data_t* *config)

SAI receiver Serial data configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- config – serial data configurations.

void SAI_TxSetConfig(I2S_Type *base, *sai_transceiver_t* *config)

SAI transmitter configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- config – transmitter configurations.

void SAI_RxSetConfig(I2S_Type *base, *sai_transceiver_t* *config)

SAI receiver configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- config – receiver configurations.

void SAI_GetClassicI2SConfig(*sai_transceiver_t* *config, *sai_word_width_t* bitWidth,
sai_mono_stereo_t mode, uint32_t saiChannelMask)

Get classic I2S mode configurations.

Parameters

- config – transceiver configurations.
- bitWidth – audio data bitWidth.
- mode – audio data channel.
- saiChannelMask – mask value of the channel to be enable.

void SAI_GetLeftJustifiedConfig(*sai_transceiver_t* *config, *sai_word_width_t* bitWidth,
sai_mono_stereo_t mode, uint32_t saiChannelMask)

Get left justified mode configurations.

Parameters

- config – transceiver configurations.
- bitWidth – audio data bitWidth.
- mode – audio data channel.
- saiChannelMask – mask value of the channel to be enable.

```
void SAI_GetRightJustifiedConfig(sai_transceiver_t *config, sai_word_width_t bitWidth,
                                sai_mono_stereo_t mode, uint32_t saiChannelMask)
```

Get right justified mode configurations.

Parameters

- config – transceiver configurations.
- bitWidth – audio data bitWidth.
- mode – audio data channel.
- saiChannelMask – mask value of the channel to be enable.

```
void SAI_GetTDMConfig(sai_transceiver_t *config, sai_frame_sync_len_t frameSyncWidth,
                     sai_word_width_t bitWidth, uint32_t dataWordNum, uint32_t
                     saiChannelMask)
```

Get TDM mode configurations.

Parameters

- config – transceiver configurations.
- frameSyncWidth – length of frame sync.
- bitWidth – audio data word width.
- dataWordNum – word number in one frame.
- saiChannelMask – mask value of the channel to be enable.

```
void SAI_GetDSPConfig(sai_transceiver_t *config, sai_frame_sync_len_t frameSyncWidth,
                     sai_word_width_t bitWidth, sai_mono_stereo_t mode, uint32_t
                     saiChannelMask)
```

Get DSP mode configurations.

DSP/PCM MODE B configuration flow for TX. RX is similiar but uses SAI_RxSetConfig instead of SAI_TxSetConfig:

```
SAI_GetDSPConfig(config, kSAI_FrameSyncLenOneBitClk, bitWidth, kSAI_Stereo, channelMask)
SAI_TxSetConfig(base, config)
```

Note: DSP mode is also called PCM mode which support MODE A and MODE B, DSP/PCM MODE A configuration flow. RX is similiar but uses SAI_RxSetConfig instead of SAI_TxSetConfig:

```
SAI_GetDSPConfig(config, kSAI_FrameSyncLenOneBitClk, bitWidth, kSAI_Stereo, channelMask)
config->frameSync.frameSyncEarly = true;
SAI_TxSetConfig(base, config)
```

Parameters

- config – transceiver configurations.
- frameSyncWidth – length of frame sync.
- bitWidth – audio data bitWidth.
- mode – audio data channel.
- saiChannelMask – mask value of the channel to enable.

```
static inline uint32_t SAI_TxGetStatusFlag(I2S_Type *base)
```

Gets the SAI Tx status flag state.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer

Returns

SAI Tx status flag value. Use the Status Mask to get the status value needed.

```
static inline void SAI_TxClearStatusFlags(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Clears the SAI Tx status flag state.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- mask – State mask. It can be a combination of the following source if defined:
 - kSAI_WordStartFlag
 - kSAI_SyncErrorFlag
 - kSAI_FIFOErrorFlag

```
static inline uint32_t SAI_RxGetStatusFlag(I2S_Type *base)
```

Gets the SAI Rx status flag state.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer

Returns

SAI Rx status flag value. Use the Status Mask to get the status value needed.

```
static inline void SAI_RxClearStatusFlags(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Clears the SAI Rx status flag state.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- mask – State mask. It can be a combination of the following sources if defined.
 - kSAI_WordStartFlag
 - kSAI_SyncErrorFlag
 - kSAI_FIFOErrorFlag

```
void SAI_TxSoftwareReset(I2S_Type *base, sai_reset_type_t resetType)
```

Do software reset or FIFO reset .

FIFO reset means clear all the data in the FIFO, and make the FIFO pointer both to 0. Software reset means clear the Tx internal logic, including the bit clock, frame count etc. But software reset will not clear any configuration registers like TCR1~TCR5. This function will also clear all the error flags such as FIFO error, sync error etc.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- resetType – Reset type, FIFO reset or software reset

void SAI_RxSoftwareReset(I2S_Type *base, *sai_reset_type_t* resetType)

Do software reset or FIFO reset .

FIFO reset means clear all the data in the FIFO, and make the FIFO pointer both to 0. Software reset means clear the Rx internal logic, including the bit clock, frame count etc. But software reset will not clear any configuration registers like RCR1~RCR5. This function will also clear all the error flags such as FIFO error, sync error etc.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- resetType – Reset type, FIFO reset or software reset

void SAI_TxSetChannelFIFOMask(I2S_Type *base, uint8_t mask)

Set the Tx channel FIFO enable mask.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- mask – Channel enable mask, 0 means all channel FIFO disabled, 1 means channel 0 enabled, 3 means both channel 0 and channel 1 enabled.

void SAI_RxSetChannelFIFOMask(I2S_Type *base, uint8_t mask)

Set the Rx channel FIFO enable mask.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- mask – Channel enable mask, 0 means all channel FIFO disabled, 1 means channel 0 enabled, 3 means both channel 0 and channel 1 enabled.

void SAI_TxSetDataOrder(I2S_Type *base, *sai_data_order_t* order)

Set the Tx data order.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- order – Data order MSB or LSB

void SAI_RxSetDataOrder(I2S_Type *base, *sai_data_order_t* order)

Set the Rx data order.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- order – Data order MSB or LSB

void SAI_TxSetBitClockPolarity(I2S_Type *base, *sai_clock_polarity_t* polarity)

Set the Tx data order.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- polarity –

void SAI_RxSetBitClockPolarity(I2S_Type *base, *sai_clock_polarity_t* polarity)

Set the Rx data order.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- polarity –

void SAI_TxSetFrameSyncPolarity(I2S_Type *base, *sai_clock_polarity_t* polarity)

Set the Tx data order.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- polarity –

void SAI_RxSetFrameSyncPolarity(I2S_Type *base, *sai_clock_polarity_t* polarity)

Set the Rx data order.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- polarity –

void SAI_TxSetFIFOPacking(I2S_Type *base, *sai_fifo_packing_t* pack)

Set Tx FIFO packing feature.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- pack – FIFO pack type. It is element of *sai_fifo_packing_t*.

void SAI_RxSetFIFOPacking(I2S_Type *base, *sai_fifo_packing_t* pack)

Set Rx FIFO packing feature.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- pack – FIFO pack type. It is element of *sai_fifo_packing_t*.

static inline void SAI_TxSetFIFOErrorContinue(I2S_Type *base, bool isEnabled)

Set Tx FIFO error continue.

FIFO error continue mode means SAI will keep running while FIFO error occurred. If this feature not enabled, SAI will hang and users need to clear FEF flag in TCSR register.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- isEnabled – Is FIFO error continue enabled, true means enable, false means disable.

static inline void SAI_RxSetFIFOErrorContinue(I2S_Type *base, bool isEnabled)

Set Rx FIFO error continue.

FIFO error continue mode means SAI will keep running while FIFO error occurred. If this feature not enabled, SAI will hang and users need to clear FEF flag in RCSR register.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- isEnabled – Is FIFO error continue enabled, true means enable, false means disable.

static inline void SAI_TxEnableInterrupts(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the SAI Tx interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- mask – interrupt source The parameter can be a combination of the following sources if defined.

- kSAI_WordStartInterruptEnable
- kSAI_SyncErrorInterruptEnable
- kSAI_FIFOWarningInterruptEnable
- kSAI_FIFORequestInterruptEnable
- kSAI_FIFOErrorInterruptEnable

static inline void SAI_RxEnableInterrupts(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the SAI Rx interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- mask – interrupt source The parameter can be a combination of the following sources if defined.
 - kSAI_WordStartInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_SyncErrorInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_FIFOWarningInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_FIFORequestInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_FIFOErrorInterruptEnable

static inline void SAI_TxDisableInterrupts(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the SAI Tx interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- mask – interrupt source The parameter can be a combination of the following sources if defined.
 - kSAI_WordStartInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_SyncErrorInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_FIFOWarningInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_FIFORequestInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_FIFOErrorInterruptEnable

static inline void SAI_RxDisableInterrupts(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the SAI Rx interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- mask – interrupt source The parameter can be a combination of the following sources if defined.
 - kSAI_WordStartInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_SyncErrorInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_FIFOWarningInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_FIFORequestInterruptEnable
 - kSAI_FIFOErrorInterruptEnable

```
static inline void SAI_TxEnableDMA(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t mask, bool enable)
```

Enables/disables the SAI Tx DMA requests.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- mask – DMA source The parameter can be combination of the following sources if defined.
 - kSAI_FIFOWarningDMAEnable
 - kSAI_FIFORequestDMAEnable
- enable – True means enable DMA, false means disable DMA.

```
static inline void SAI_RxEnableDMA(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t mask, bool enable)
```

Enables/disables the SAI Rx DMA requests.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- mask – DMA source The parameter can be a combination of the following sources if defined.
 - kSAI_FIFOWarningDMAEnable
 - kSAI_FIFORequestDMAEnable
- enable – True means enable DMA, false means disable DMA.

```
static inline uintptr_t SAI_TxGetDataRegisterAddress(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t channel)
```

Gets the SAI Tx data register address.

This API is used to provide a transfer address for the SAI DMA transfer configuration.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- channel – Which data channel used.

Returns

data register address.

```
static inline uintptr_t SAI_RxGetDataRegisterAddress(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t channel)
```

Gets the SAI Rx data register address.

This API is used to provide a transfer address for the SAI DMA transfer configuration.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- channel – Which data channel used.

Returns

data register address.

```
void SAI_WriteBlocking(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t channel, uint32_t bitWidth, uint8_t *buffer,  
                      uint32_t size)
```

Sends data using a blocking method.

Note: This function blocks by polling until data is ready to be sent.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.

- channel – Data channel used.
- bitWidth – How many bits in an audio word; usually 8/16/24/32 bits.
- buffer – Pointer to the data to be written.
- size – Bytes to be written.

```
void SAI_WriteMultiChannelBlocking(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t channel, uint32_t channelMask,  
                                uint32_t bitWidth, uint8_t *buffer, uint32_t size)
```

Sends data to multi channel using a blocking method.

Note: This function blocks by polling until data is ready to be sent.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- channel – Data channel used.
- channelMask – channel mask.
- bitWidth – How many bits in an audio word; usually 8/16/24/32 bits.
- buffer – Pointer to the data to be written.
- size – Bytes to be written.

```
static inline void SAI_WriteData(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t channel, uint32_t data)
```

Writes data into SAI FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- channel – Data channel used.
- data – Data needs to be written.

```
void SAI_ReadBlocking(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t channel, uint32_t bitWidth, uint8_t *buffer,  
                    uint32_t size)
```

Receives data using a blocking method.

Note: This function blocks by polling until data is ready to be sent.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- channel – Data channel used.
- bitWidth – How many bits in an audio word; usually 8/16/24/32 bits.
- buffer – Pointer to the data to be read.
- size – Bytes to be read.

```
void SAI_ReadMultiChannelBlocking(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t channel, uint32_t channelMask,  
                                uint32_t bitWidth, uint8_t *buffer, uint32_t size)
```

Receives multi channel data using a blocking method.

Note: This function blocks by polling until data is ready to be sent.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- channel – Data channel used.
- channelMask – channel mask.
- bitWidth – How many bits in an audio word; usually 8/16/24/32 bits.
- buffer – Pointer to the data to be read.
- size – Bytes to be read.

```
static inline uint32_t SAI_ReadData(I2S_Type *base, uint32_t channel)
```

Reads data from the SAI FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- channel – Data channel used.

Returns

Data in SAI FIFO.

```
void SAI_TransferTxCreateHandle(I2S_Type *base, sai_handle_t *handle, sai_transfer_callback_t  
callback, void *userData)
```

Initializes the SAI Tx handle.

This function initializes the Tx handle for the SAI Tx transactional APIs. Call this function once to get the handle initialized.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- handle – SAI handle pointer.
- callback – Pointer to the user callback function.
- userData – User parameter passed to the callback function

```
void SAI_TransferRxCreateHandle(I2S_Type *base, sai_handle_t *handle, sai_transfer_callback_t  
callback, void *userData)
```

Initializes the SAI Rx handle.

This function initializes the Rx handle for the SAI Rx transactional APIs. Call this function once to get the handle initialized.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – SAI handle pointer.
- callback – Pointer to the user callback function.
- userData – User parameter passed to the callback function.

```
void SAI_TransferTxSetConfig(I2S_Type *base, sai_handle_t *handle, sai_transceiver_t *config)  
SAI transmitter transfer configurations.
```

This function initializes the Tx, include bit clock, frame sync, master clock, serial data and fifo configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – SAI handle pointer.

- config – transmitter configurations.

void SAI_TransferRxSetConfig(I2S_Type *base, sai_handle_t *handle, sai_transceiver_t *config)
SAI receiver transfer configurations.

This function initializes the Rx, include bit clock, frame sync, master clock, serial data and fifo configurations.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – SAI handle pointer.
- config – receiver configurations.

status_t SAI_TransferSendNonBlocking(I2S_Type *base, sai_handle_t *handle, sai_transfer_t *xfer)

Performs an interrupt non-blocking send transfer on SAI.

Note: This API returns immediately after the transfer initiates. Call the SAI_TxGetTransferStatusIRQ to poll the transfer status and check whether the transfer is finished. If the return status is not kStatus_SAI_Busy, the transfer is finished.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – Pointer to the sai_handle_t structure which stores the transfer state.
- xfer – Pointer to the sai_transfer_t structure.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully started the data receive.
- kStatus_SAI_TxBusy – Previous receive still not finished.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – The input parameter is invalid.

status_t SAI_TransferReceiveNonBlocking(I2S_Type *base, sai_handle_t *handle, sai_transfer_t *xfer)

Performs an interrupt non-blocking receive transfer on SAI.

Note: This API returns immediately after the transfer initiates. Call the SAI_RxGetTransferStatusIRQ to poll the transfer status and check whether the transfer is finished. If the return status is not kStatus_SAI_Busy, the transfer is finished.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- handle – Pointer to the sai_handle_t structure which stores the transfer state.
- xfer – Pointer to the sai_transfer_t structure.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Successfully started the data receive.
- kStatus_SAI_RxBusy – Previous receive still not finished.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – The input parameter is invalid.

status_t SAI_TransferGetSendCount(I2S_Type *base, *sai_handle_t* *handle, *size_t* *count)

Gets a set byte count.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – Pointer to the *sai_handle_t* structure which stores the transfer state.
- count – Bytes count sent.

Return values

- *kStatus_Success* – Succeed get the transfer count.
- *kStatus_NoTransferInProgress* – There is not a non-blocking transaction currently in progress.

status_t SAI_TransferGetReceiveCount(I2S_Type *base, *sai_handle_t* *handle, *size_t* *count)

Gets a received byte count.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – Pointer to the *sai_handle_t* structure which stores the transfer state.
- count – Bytes count received.

Return values

- *kStatus_Success* – Succeed get the transfer count.
- *kStatus_NoTransferInProgress* – There is not a non-blocking transaction currently in progress.

void SAI_TransferAbortSend(I2S_Type *base, *sai_handle_t* *handle)

Aborts the current send.

Note: This API can be called any time when an interrupt non-blocking transfer initiates to abort the transfer early.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – Pointer to the *sai_handle_t* structure which stores the transfer state.

void SAI_TransferAbortReceive(I2S_Type *base, *sai_handle_t* *handle)

Aborts the current IRQ receive.

Note: This API can be called when an interrupt non-blocking transfer initiates to abort the transfer early.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- handle – Pointer to the *sai_handle_t* structure which stores the transfer state.

void SAI_TransferTerminateSend(I2S_Type *base, sai_handle_t *handle)

Terminate all SAI send.

This function will clear all transfer slots buffered in the sai queue. If users only want to abort the current transfer slot, please call SAI_TransferAbortSend.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – SAI eDMA handle pointer.

void SAI_TransferTerminateReceive(I2S_Type *base, sai_handle_t *handle)

Terminate all SAI receive.

This function will clear all transfer slots buffered in the sai queue. If users only want to abort the current transfer slot, please call SAI_TransferAbortReceive.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – SAI eDMA handle pointer.

void SAI_TransferTxHandleIRQ(I2S_Type *base, sai_handle_t *handle)

Tx interrupt handler.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – Pointer to the sai_handle_t structure.

void SAI_TransferRxHandleIRQ(I2S_Type *base, sai_handle_t *handle)

Tx interrupt handler.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – Pointer to the sai_handle_t structure.

void SAI_DriverIRQHandler(uint32_t instance)

SAI driver IRQ handler common entry.

This function provides the common IRQ request entry for SAI.

Parameters

- instance – SAI instance.

FSL_SAI_DRIVER_VERSION

Version 2.4.10

_sai_status_t, SAI return status.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_SAI_TxBusy
SAI Tx is busy.

enumerator kStatus_SAI_RxBusy
SAI Rx is busy.

enumerator kStatus_SAI_TxError
SAI Tx FIFO error.

enumerator kStatus_SAI_RxError
SAI Rx FIFO error.

enumerator kStatus_SAI_QueueFull
SAI transfer queue is full.

enumerator kStatus_SAI_TxIdle
SAI Tx is idle

enumerator kStatus_SAI_RxIdle
SAI Rx is idle

_sai_channel_mask, sai channel mask value, actual channel numbers is depend soc specific
Values:

enumerator kSAI_Channel0Mask
channel 0 mask value

enumerator kSAI_Channel1Mask
channel 1 mask value

enumerator kSAI_Channel2Mask
channel 2 mask value

enumerator kSAI_Channel3Mask
channel 3 mask value

enumerator kSAI_Channel4Mask
channel 4 mask value

enumerator kSAI_Channel5Mask
channel 5 mask value

enumerator kSAI_Channel6Mask
channel 6 mask value

enumerator kSAI_Channel7Mask
channel 7 mask value

enum _sai_protocol
Define the SAI bus type.

Values:

enumerator kSAI_BusLeftJustified
Uses left justified format.

enumerator kSAI_BusRightJustified
Uses right justified format.

enumerator kSAI_BusI2S
Uses I2S format.

enumerator kSAI_BusPCMA
Uses I2S PCM A format.

enumerator kSAI_BusPCMB
Uses I2S PCM B format.

enum _sai_master_slave
Master or slave mode.

Values:

enumerator kSAI_Master

Master mode include bclk and frame sync

enumerator kSAI_Slave

Slave mode include bclk and frame sync

enumerator kSAI_Bclk_Master_FrameSync_Slave

bclk in master mode, frame sync in slave mode

enumerator kSAI_Bclk_Slave_FrameSync_Master

bclk in slave mode, frame sync in master mode

enum _sai_mono_stereo

Mono or stereo audio format.

Values:

enumerator kSAI_Stereo

Stereo sound.

enumerator kSAI_MonoRight

Only Right channel have sound.

enumerator kSAI_MonoLeft

Only left channel have sound.

enum _sai_data_order

SAI data order, MSB or LSB.

Values:

enumerator kSAI_DataLSB

LSB bit transferred first

enumerator kSAI_DataMSB

MSB bit transferred first

enum _sai_clock_polarity

SAI clock polarity, active high or low.

Values:

enumerator kSAI_PolarityActiveHigh

Drive outputs on rising edge

enumerator kSAI_PolarityActiveLow

Drive outputs on falling edge

enumerator kSAI_SampleOnFallingEdge

Sample inputs on falling edge

enumerator kSAI_SampleOnRisingEdge

Sample inputs on rising edge

enum _sai_sync_mode

Synchronous or asynchronous mode.

Values:

enumerator kSAI_ModeAsync

Asynchronous mode

enumerator kSAI_ModeSync

Synchronous mode (with receiver or transmit)

enumerator kSAI_ModeSyncWithOtherTx
Synchronous with another SAI transmit

enumerator kSAI_ModeSyncWithOtherRx
Synchronous with another SAI receiver

enum _sai_bclk_source
Bit clock source.

Values:

enumerator kSAI_BclkSourceBusclk
Bit clock using bus clock

enumerator kSAI_BclkSourceMclkOption1
Bit clock MCLK option 1

enumerator kSAI_BclkSourceMclkOption2
Bit clock MCLK option2

enumerator kSAI_BclkSourceMclkOption3
Bit clock MCLK option3

enumerator kSAI_BclkSourceMclkDiv
Bit clock using master clock divider

enumerator kSAI_BclkSourceOtherSai0
Bit clock from other SAI device

enumerator kSAI_BclkSourceOtherSai1
Bit clock from other SAI device

_sai_interrupt_enable_t, The SAI interrupt enable flag

Values:

enumerator kSAI_WordStartInterruptEnable
Word start flag, means the first word in a frame detected

enumerator kSAI_SyncErrorInterruptEnable
Sync error flag, means the sync error is detected

enumerator kSAI_FIFOWarningInterruptEnable
FIFO warning flag, means the FIFO is empty

enumerator kSAI_FIFOErrorInterruptEnable
FIFO error flag

enumerator kSAI_FIFORequestInterruptEnable
FIFO request, means reached watermark

_sai_dma_enable_t, The DMA request sources

Values:

enumerator kSAI_FIFOWarningDMAEnable
FIFO warning caused by the DMA request

enumerator kSAI_FIFORequestDMAEnable
FIFO request caused by the DMA request

_sai_flags, The SAI status flag

Values:

enumerator kSAI_WordStartFlag

Word start flag, means the first word in a frame detected

enumerator kSAI_SyncErrorFlag

Sync error flag, means the sync error is detected

enumerator kSAI_FIFOErrorFlag

FIFO error flag

enumerator kSAI_FIFORequestFlag

FIFO request flag.

enumerator kSAI_FIFOWarningFlag

FIFO warning flag

enum _sai_reset_type

The reset type.

Values:

enumerator kSAI_ResetTypeSoftware

Software reset, reset the logic state

enumerator kSAI_ResetTypeFIFO

FIFO reset, reset the FIFO read and write pointer

enumerator kSAI_ResetAll

All reset.

enum _sai_fifo_packing

The SAI packing mode The mode includes 8 bit and 16 bit packing.

Values:

enumerator kSAI_FifoPackingDisabled

Packing disabled

enumerator kSAI_FifoPacking8bit

8 bit packing enabled

enumerator kSAI_FifoPacking16bit

16bit packing enabled

enum _sai_sample_rate

Audio sample rate.

Values:

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate8KHz

Sample rate 8000 Hz

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate11025Hz

Sample rate 11025 Hz

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate12KHz

Sample rate 12000 Hz

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate16KHz

Sample rate 16000 Hz

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate22050Hz

Sample rate 22050 Hz

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate24KHz

Sample rate 24000 Hz

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate32KHz

Sample rate 32000 Hz

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate44100Hz

Sample rate 44100 Hz

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate48KHz

Sample rate 48000 Hz

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate96KHz

Sample rate 96000 Hz

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate192KHz

Sample rate 192000 Hz

enumerator kSAI_SampleRate384KHz

Sample rate 384000 Hz

enum _sai_word_width

Audio word width.

Values:

enumerator kSAI_WordWidth8bits

Audio data width 8 bits

enumerator kSAI_WordWidth16bits

Audio data width 16 bits

enumerator kSAI_WordWidth24bits

Audio data width 24 bits

enumerator kSAI_WordWidth32bits

Audio data width 32 bits

enum _sai_data_pin_state

sai data pin state definition

Values:

enumerator kSAI_DataPinStateTriState

transmit data pins are tri-stated when slots are masked or channels are disabled

enumerator kSAI_DataPinStateOutputZero

transmit data pins are never tri-stated and will output zero when slots are masked or channel disabled

enum _sai_fifo_combine

sai fifo combine mode definition

Values:

enumerator kSAI_FifoCombineDisabled

sai TX/RX fifo combine mode disabled

enumerator kSAI_FifoCombineModeEnabledOnRead

sai TX fifo combine mode enabled on FIFO reads

```
enumerator kSAI_FifoCombineModeEnabledOnWrite
    sai TX fifo combine mode enabled on FIFO write
enumerator kSAI_RxFifoCombineModeEnabledOnWrite
    sai RX fifo combine mode enabled on FIFO write
enumerator kSAI_RXFifoCombineModeEnabledOnRead
    sai RX fifo combine mode enabled on FIFO reads
enumerator kSAI_FifoCombineModeEnabledOnReadWrite
    sai TX/RX fifo combined mode enabled on FIFO read/writes
enum __sai_transceiver_type
    sai transceiver type
    Values:
    enumerator kSAI_Transmitter
        sai transmitter
    enumerator kSAI_Receiver
        sai receiver
enum __sai_frame_sync_len
    sai frame sync len
    Values:
    enumerator kSAI_FrameSyncLenOneBitClk
        1 bit clock frame sync len for DSP mode
    enumerator kSAI_FrameSyncLenPerWordWidth
        Frame sync length decided by word width
typedef enum __sai_protocol sai_protocol_t
    Define the SAI bus type.
typedef enum __sai_master_slave sai_master_slave_t
    Master or slave mode.
typedef enum __sai_mono_stereo sai_mono_stereo_t
    Mono or stereo audio format.
typedef enum __sai_data_order sai_data_order_t
    SAI data order, MSB or LSB.
typedef enum __sai_clock_polarity sai_clock_polarity_t
    SAI clock polarity, active high or low.
typedef enum __sai_sync_mode sai_sync_mode_t
    Synchronous or asynchronous mode.
typedef enum __sai_bclk_source sai_bclk_source_t
    Bit clock source.
typedef enum __sai_reset_type sai_reset_type_t
    The reset type.
typedef enum __sai_fifo_packing sai_fifo_packing_t
    The SAI packing mode The mode includes 8 bit and 16 bit packing.
typedef struct __sai_config sai_config_t
    SAI user configuration structure.
```

typedef enum *_sai_sample_rate* sai_sample_rate_t

Audio sample rate.

typedef enum *_sai_word_width* sai_word_width_t

Audio word width.

typedef enum *_sai_data_pin_state* sai_data_pin_state_t

sai data pin state definition

typedef enum *_sai_fifo_combine* sai_fifo_combine_t

sai fifo combine mode definition

typedef enum *_sai_transceiver_type* sai_transceiver_type_t

sai transceiver type

typedef enum *_sai_frame_sync_len* sai_frame_sync_len_t

sai frame sync len

typedef struct *_sai_transfer_format* sai_transfer_format_t

sai transfer format

typedef struct *_sai_master_clock* sai_master_clock_t

master clock configurations

typedef struct *_sai_fifo* sai_fifo_t

sai fifo configurations

typedef struct *_sai_bit_clock* sai_bit_clock_t

sai bit clock configurations

typedef struct *_sai_frame_sync* sai_frame_sync_t

sai frame sync configurations

typedef struct *_sai_serial_data* sai_serial_data_t

sai serial data configurations

typedef struct *_sai_transceiver* sai_transceiver_t

sai transceiver configurations

typedef struct *_sai_transfer* sai_transfer_t

SAI transfer structure.

typedef struct *_sai_handle* sai_handle_t

typedef void (*sai_transfer_callback_t)(I2S_Type *base, sai_handle_t *handle, status_t status, void *userData)

SAI transfer callback prototype.

MCUX_SDK_SAI_ALLOW_NULL_FIFO_WATERMARK

Used to control whether SAI_RxSetFifoConfig()/SAI_TxSetFifoConfig() allows a NULL FIFO watermark.

If this macro is set to 0 then SAI_RxSetFifoConfig()/SAI_TxSetFifoConfig() will set the watermark to half of the FIFO's depth if passed a NULL watermark.

MCUX_SDK_SAI_DISABLE_IMPLICIT_CHAN_CONFIG

Disable implicit channel data configuration within SAI_TxSetConfig()/SAI_RxSetConfig().

Use this macro to control whether SAI_RxSetConfig()/SAI_TxSetConfig() will attempt to implicitly configure the channel data. By channel data we mean the startChannel, channelMask, endChannel, and channelNums fields from the sai_transceiver_t structure. By default, SAI_TxSetConfig()/SAI_RxSetConfig() will attempt to compute these fields, which may not be desired in cases where the user wants to set them before the call to said functions.

SAI_XFER_QUEUE_SIZE

SAI transfer queue size, user can refine it according to use case.

FSL_SAI_HAS_FIFO_EXTEND_FEATURE

sai fifo feature

struct __sai_config

#include <fsl_sai.h> SAI user configuration structure.

Public Members

sai_protocol_t protocol

Audio bus protocol in SAI

sai_sync_mode_t syncMode

SAI sync mode, control Tx/Rx clock sync

bool mclkOutputEnable

Master clock output enable, true means master clock divider enabled

sai_bclk_source_t bclkSource

Bit Clock source

sai_master_slave_t masterSlave

Master or slave

struct __sai_transfer_format

#include <fsl_sai.h> sai transfer format

Public Members

uint32_t sampleRate_Hz

Sample rate of audio data

uint32_t bitWidth

Data length of audio data, usually 8/16/24/32 bits

sai_mono_stereo_t stereo

Mono or stereo

uint32_t masterClockHz

Master clock frequency in Hz

uint8_t watermark

Watermark value

uint8_t channel

Transfer start channel

uint8_t channelMask

enabled channel mask value, reference `_sai_channel_mask`

uint8_t endChannel

end channel number

uint8_t channelNums

Total enabled channel numbers

sai_protocol_t protocol

Which audio protocol used

bool isFrameSyncCompact

True means Frame sync length is configurable according to bitWidth, false means frame sync length is 64 times of bit clock.

struct __sai__master__clock

#include <fsl_sai.h> master clock configurations

Public Members

bool mclkOutputEnable

master clock output enable

uint32_t mclkHz

target mclk frequency

uint32_t mclkSourceClkHz

mclk source frequency

struct __sai__fifo

#include <fsl_sai.h> sai fifo configurations

Public Members

bool fifoContinueOnError

fifo continues when error occur

sai_fifo_combine_t fifoCombine

fifo combine mode

sai_fifo_packing_t fifoPacking

fifo packing mode

uint8_t fifoWatermark

fifo watermark

struct __sai__bit__clock

#include <fsl_sai.h> sai bit clock configurations

Public Members

bool bclkInputDelay

bit clock actually used by the transmitter is delayed by the pad output delay, this has effect of decreasing the data input setup time, but increasing the data output valid time .

sai_clock_polarity_t bclkPolarity

bit clock polarity

sai_bclk_source_t bclkSource

bit Clock source

struct __sai__frame__sync

#include <fsl_sai.h> sai frame sync configurations

Public Members

`uint8_t frameSyncWidth`
frame sync width in number of bit clocks

`bool frameSyncEarly`
TRUE is frame sync assert one bit before the first bit of frame FALSE is frame sync assert with the first bit of the frame

`bool frameSyncGenerateOnDemand`
internal frame sync is generated when FIFO waring flag is clear

`sai_clock_polarity_t frameSyncPolarity`
frame sync polarity

`struct __sai_serial_data`
`#include <fsl_sai.h>` sai serial data configurations

Public Members

`sai_data_pin_state_t dataMode`
sai data pin state when slots masked or channel disabled

`sai_data_order_t dataOrder`
configure whether the LSB or MSB is transmitted first

`uint8_t dataWord0Length`
configure the number of bits in the first word in each frame

`uint8_t dataWordNLength`
configure the number of bits in the each word in each frame, except the first word

`uint8_t dataWordLength`
used to record the data length for dma transfer

`uint8_t dataFirstBitShifted`
Configure the bit index for the first bit transmitted for each word in the frame

`uint8_t dataWordNum`
configure the number of words in each frame

`uint32_t dataMaskedWord`
configure whether the transmit word is masked

`struct __sai_transceiver`
`#include <fsl_sai.h>` sai transceiver configurations

Public Members

`sai_serial_data_t serialData`
serial data configurations

`sai_frame_sync_t frameSync`
ws configurations

`sai_bit_clock_t bitClock`
bit clock configurations

`sai_fifo_t fifo`
fifo configurations

sai_master_slave_t masterSlave
transceiver is master or slave

sai_sync_mode_t syncMode
transceiver sync mode

uint8_t startChannel
Transfer start channel

uint8_t channelMask
enabled channel mask value, reference *_sai_channel_mask*

uint8_t endChannel
end channel number

uint8_t channelNums
Total enabled channel numbers

struct *_sai_transfer*
#include <fsl_sai.h> SAI transfer structure.

Public Members

uint8_t *data
Data start address to transfer.

size_t dataSize
Transfer size.

struct *_sai_handle*
#include <fsl_sai.h> SAI handle structure.

Public Members

I2S_Type *base
base address

uint32_t state
Transfer status

sai_transfer_callback_t callback
Callback function called at transfer event

void *userData
Callback parameter passed to callback function

uint8_t bitWidth
Bit width for transfer, 8/16/24/32 bits

uint8_t channel
Transfer start channel

uint8_t channelMask
enabled channel mask value, refernece *_sai_channel_mask*

uint8_t endChannel
end channel number

uint8_t channelNums
Total enabled channel numbers

sai_transfer_t saiQueue[(4U)]
Transfer queue storing queued transfer

size_t transferSize[(4U)]
Data bytes need to transfer

volatile uint8_t queueUser
Index for user to queue transfer

volatile uint8_t queueDriver
Index for driver to get the transfer data and size

uint8_t watermark
Watermark value

2.62 SAI EDMA Driver

```
void SAI_TransferTxCreateHandleEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                   sai_edma_callback_t callback, void *userData,  
                                   edma_handle_t *txDmaHandle)
```

Initializes the SAI eDMA handle.

This function initializes the SAI master DMA handle, which can be used for other SAI master transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified SAI instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- *base* – SAI base pointer.
- *handle* – SAI eDMA handle pointer.
- *callback* – Pointer to user callback function.
- *userData* – User parameter passed to the callback function.
- *txDmaHandle* – eDMA handle pointer, this handle shall be static allocated by users.

```
void SAI_TransferRxCreateHandleEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                   sai_edma_callback_t callback, void *userData,  
                                   edma_handle_t *rxDmaHandle)
```

Initializes the SAI Rx eDMA handle.

This function initializes the SAI slave DMA handle, which can be used for other SAI master transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified SAI instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- *base* – SAI base pointer.
- *handle* – SAI eDMA handle pointer.
- *callback* – Pointer to user callback function.
- *userData* – User parameter passed to the callback function.
- *rxDmaHandle* – eDMA handle pointer, this handle shall be static allocated by users.

```
void SAI_TransferSetInterleaveType(sai_edma_handle_t *handle, sai_edma_interleave_t
                                   interleaveType)
```

Initializes the SAI interleave type.

This function initializes the SAI DMA handle member `interleaveType`, it shall be called only when application would like to use type `kSAI_EDMAInterleavePerChannelBlock`, since the default `interleaveType` is `kSAI_EDMAInterleavePerChannelSample` always

Parameters

- `handle` – SAI eDMA handle pointer.
- `interleaveType` – Multi channel interleave type.

```
void SAI_TransferTxSetConfigEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle,
                                 sai_transceiver_t *saiConfig)
```

Configures the SAI Tx.

Note: SAI eDMA supports data transfer in a multiple SAI channels if the FIFO Combine feature is supported. To activate the multi-channel transfer enable SAI channels by filling the `channelMask` of `sai_transceiver_t` with the corresponding values of `_sai_channel_mask` enum, enable the FIFO Combine mode by assigning `kSAI_FifoCombineModeEnabledOnWrite` to the `fifoCombine` member of `sai_fifo_combine_t` which is a member of `sai_transceiver_t`. This is an example of multi-channel data transfer configuration step.

```
sai_transceiver_t config;
SAI_GetClassicI2SConfig(&config, kSAI_WordWidth16bits, kSAI_Stereo, kSAI_Channel0Mask|kSAI_
↪Channel1Mask);
config.fifo.fifoCombine = kSAI_FifoCombineModeEnabledOnWrite;
SAI_TransferTxSetConfigEDMA(I2S0, &edmaHandle, &config);
```

Parameters

- `base` – SAI base pointer.
- `handle` – SAI eDMA handle pointer.
- `saiConfig` – sai configurations.

```
void SAI_TransferRxSetConfigEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle,
                                 sai_transceiver_t *saiConfig)
```

Configures the SAI Rx.

Note: SAI eDMA supports data transfer in a multiple SAI channels if the FIFO Combine feature is supported. To activate the multi-channel transfer enable SAI channels by filling the `channelMask` of `sai_transceiver_t` with the corresponding values of `_sai_channel_mask` enum, enable the FIFO Combine mode by assigning `kSAI_FifoCombineModeEnabledOnRead` to the `fifoCombine` member of `sai_fifo_combine_t` which is a member of `sai_transceiver_t`. This is an example of multi-channel data transfer configuration step.

```
sai_transceiver_t config;
SAI_GetClassicI2SConfig(&config, kSAI_WordWidth16bits, kSAI_Stereo, kSAI_Channel0Mask|kSAI_
↪Channel1Mask);
config.fifo.fifoCombine = kSAI_FifoCombineModeEnabledOnRead;
SAI_TransferRxSetConfigEDMA(I2S0, &edmaHandle, &config);
```

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – SAI eDMA handle pointer.
- saiConfig – sai configurations.

status_t SAI_TransferSendEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle, sai_transfer_t *xfer)

Performs a non-blocking SAI transfer using DMA.

This function support multi channel transfer,

- a. for the sai IP support fifo combine mode, application should enable the fifo combine mode, no limitation on channel numbers
- b. for the sai IP not support fifo combine mode, sai edma provide another solution which using EDMA modulo feature, but support 2 or 4 channels only.

Note: This interface returns immediately after the transfer initiates. Call SAI_GetTransferStatus to poll the transfer status and check whether the SAI transfer is finished.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – SAI eDMA handle pointer.
- xfer – Pointer to the DMA transfer structure.

Return values

- kStatus_Success – Start a SAI eDMA send successfully.
- kStatus_InvalidArgument – The input argument is invalid.
- kStatus_TxBusy – SAI is busy sending data.

status_t SAI_TransferReceiveEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle, sai_transfer_t *xfer)

Performs a non-blocking SAI receive using eDMA.

This function support multi channel transfer,

- a. for the sai IP support fifo combine mode, application should enable the fifo combine mode, no limitation on channel numbers
- b. for the sai IP not support fifo combine mode, sai edma provide another solution which using EDMA modulo feature, but support 2 or 4 channels only.

Note: This interface returns immediately after the transfer initiates. Call the SAI_GetReceiveRemainingBytes to poll the transfer status and check whether the SAI transfer is finished.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- handle – SAI eDMA handle pointer.
- xfer – Pointer to DMA transfer structure.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Start a SAI eDMA receive successfully.
- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – The input argument is invalid.
- `kStatus_RxBusy` – SAI is busy receiving data.

`status_t` SAI_TransferSendLoopEDMA(I2S_Type *base, *sai_edma_handle_t* *handle, *sai_transfer_t* *xfer, uint32_t loopTransferCount)

Performs a non-blocking SAI loop transfer using eDMA.

Once the loop transfer start, application can use function SAI_TransferAbortSendEDMA to stop the loop transfer.

Note: This function support loop transfer only,such as A->B->...->A, application must be aware of that the more counts of the loop transfer, then more tcd memory required, as the function use the tcd pool in *sai_edma_handle_t*, so application could redefine the SAI_XFER_QUEUE_SIZE to determine the proper TCD pool size. This function support one sai channel only.

Parameters

- *base* – SAI base pointer.
- *handle* – SAI eDMA handle pointer.
- *xfer* – Pointer to the DMA transfer structure, should be a array with elements counts >=1(loopTransferCount).
- *loopTransferCount* – the counts of *xfer* array.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Start a SAI eDMA send successfully.
- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – The input argument is invalid.

`status_t` SAI_TransferReceiveLoopEDMA(I2S_Type *base, *sai_edma_handle_t* *handle, *sai_transfer_t* *xfer, uint32_t loopTransferCount)

Performs a non-blocking SAI loop transfer using eDMA.

Once the loop transfer start, application can use function SAI_TransferAbortReceiveEDMA to stop the loop transfer.

Note: This function support loop transfer only,such as A->B->...->A, application must be aware of that the more counts of the loop transfer, then more tcd memory required, as the function use the tcd pool in *sai_edma_handle_t*, so application could redefine the SAI_XFER_QUEUE_SIZE to determine the proper TCD pool size. This function support one sai channel only.

Parameters

- *base* – SAI base pointer.
- *handle* – SAI eDMA handle pointer.
- *xfer* – Pointer to the DMA transfer structure, should be a array with elements counts >=1(loopTransferCount).

- loopTransferCount – the counts of xfer array.

Return values

- kStatus__Success – Start a SAI eDMA receive successfully.
- kStatus__InvalidArgument – The input argument is invalid.

void SAI_TransferTerminateSendEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle)

Terminate all SAI send.

This function will clear all transfer slots buffered in the sai queue. If users only want to abort the current transfer slot, please call SAI_TransferAbortSendEDMA.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – SAI eDMA handle pointer.

void SAI_TransferTerminateReceiveEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle)

Terminate all SAI receive.

This function will clear all transfer slots buffered in the sai queue. If users only want to abort the current transfer slot, please call SAI_TransferAbortReceiveEDMA.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – SAI eDMA handle pointer.

void SAI_TransferAbortSendEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle)

Aborts a SAI transfer using eDMA.

This function only aborts the current transfer slots, the other transfer slots' information still kept in the handler. If users want to terminate all transfer slots, just call SAI_TransferTerminateSendEDMA.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – SAI eDMA handle pointer.

void SAI_TransferAbortReceiveEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle)

Aborts a SAI receive using eDMA.

This function only aborts the current transfer slots, the other transfer slots' information still kept in the handler. If users want to terminate all transfer slots, just call SAI_TransferTerminateReceiveEDMA.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer
- handle – SAI eDMA handle pointer.

status_t SAI_TransferGetSendCountEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle, size_t *count)

Gets byte count sent by SAI.

Parameters

- base – SAI base pointer.
- handle – SAI eDMA handle pointer.
- count – Bytes count sent by SAI.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Succeed get the transfer count.
- `kStatus_NoTransferInProgress` – There is no non-blocking transaction in progress.

`status_t SAI_TransferGetReceiveCountEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle, size_t *count)`

Gets byte count received by SAI.

Parameters

- `base` – SAI base pointer
- `handle` – SAI eDMA handle pointer.
- `count` – Bytes count received by SAI.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Succeed get the transfer count.
- `kStatus_NoTransferInProgress` – There is no non-blocking transaction in progress.

`uint32_t SAI_TransferGetValidTransferSlotsEDMA(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle)`

Gets valid transfer slot.

This function can be used to query the valid transfer request slot that the application can submit. It should be called in the critical section, that means the application could call it in the corresponding callback function or disable IRQ before calling it in the application, otherwise, the returned value may not correct.

Parameters

- `base` – SAI base pointer
- `handle` – SAI eDMA handle pointer.

Return values

`valid` – slot count that application submit.

`FSL_SAI_EDMA_DRIVER_VERSION`

Version 2.7.3

`enum _sai_edma_interleave`

sai interleave type

Values:

enumerator `kSAI_EDMAInterleavePerChannelSample`

enumerator `kSAI_EDMAInterleavePerChannelBlock`

`typedef struct sai_edma_handle sai_edma_handle_t`

`typedef void (*sai_edma_callback_t)(I2S_Type *base, sai_edma_handle_t *handle, status_t status, void *userData)`

SAI eDMA transfer callback function for finish and error.

`typedef enum _sai_edma_interleave sai_edma_interleave_t`

sai interleave type

`MCUX_SDK_SAI_EDMA_RX_ENABLE_INTERNAL`

the SAI enable position When calling `SAI_TransferReceiveEDMA`

`MCUX_SDK_SAI_EDMA_TX_ENABLE_INTERNAL`

the SAI enable position When calling `SAI_TransferSendEDMA`


```
struct sai_edma_handle
```

#include <fsl_sai_edma.h> SAI DMA transfer handle, users should not touch the content of the handle.

Public Members

edma_handle_t *dmaHandle

DMA handler for SAI send

uint8_t nbytes

eDMA minor byte transfer count initially configured.

uint8_t bytesPerFrame

Bytes in a frame

uint8_t channelMask

Enabled channel mask value, reference *_sai_channel_mask*

uint8_t channelNums

total enabled channel nums

uint8_t channel

Which data channel

uint8_t count

The transfer data count in a DMA request

uint32_t state

Internal state for SAI eDMA transfer

sai_edma_callback_t callback

Callback for users while transfer finish or error occurs

void *userData

User callback parameter

uint8_t tcd[((4U) + 1U) * sizeof(*edma_tcd_t*)]

TCD pool for eDMA transfer.

sai_transfer_t saiQueue[(4U)]

Transfer queue storing queued transfer.

size_t transferSize[(4U)]

Data bytes need to transfer

sai_edma_interleave_t interleaveType

Transfer interleave type

volatile uint8_t queueUser

Index for user to queue transfer.

volatile uint8_t queueDriver

Index for driver to get the transfer data and size

2.63 SEMC: Smart External DRAM Controller Driver

void SEMC_GetDefaultConfig(*semc_config_t* *config)

Gets the SEMC default basic configuration structure.

The purpose of this API is to get the default SEMC configure structure for SEMC_Init(). User may use the initialized structure unchanged in SEMC_Init(), or modify some fields of the structure before calling SEMC_Init(). Example:

```
semc_config_t config;  
SEMC_GetDefaultConfig(&config);
```

Parameters

- config – The SEMC configuration structure pointer.

void SEMC_Init(SEMC_Type *base, *semc_config_t* *configure)

Initializes SEMC. This function ungates the SEMC clock and initializes SEMC. This function must be called before calling any other SEMC driver functions.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- configure – The SEMC configuration structure pointer.

void SEMC_Deinit(SEMC_Type *base)

Deinitializes the SEMC module and gates the clock.

This function gates the SEMC clock. As a result, the SEMC module doesn't work after calling this function, for some IDE, calling this API may cause the next downloading operation failed. so, please call this API cautiously. Additional, users can using “#define FSL_SDK_DISABLE_DRIVER_CLOCK_CONTROL (1)” to disable the clock control operation in drivers.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.

status_t SEMC_ConfigureSDRAM(SEMC_Type *base, *semc_sdram_cs_t* cs, *semc_sdram_config_t* *config, uint32_t clkSrc_Hz)

Configures SDRAM controller in SEMC.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- cs – The chip selection.
- config – The sdram configuration.
- clkSrc_Hz – The SEMC clock frequency.

status_t SEMC_ConfigureNAND(SEMC_Type *base, *semc_nand_config_t* *config, uint32_t clkSrc_Hz)

Configures NAND controller in SEMC.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- config – The nand configuration.
- clkSrc_Hz – The SEMC clock frequency.

status_t SEMC_ConfigureNOR(SEMC_Type *base, *semc_nor_config_t* *config, uint32_t clkSrc_Hz)

Configures NOR controller in SEMC.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- config – The nor configuration.
- clkSrc_Hz – The SEMC clock frequency.

```
status_t SEMC_ConfigureSRAMWithChipSelection(SEMC_Type *base, semc_sram_cs_t cs,
                                             semc_sram_config_t *config, uint32_t
                                             clkSrc_Hz)
```

Configures SRAM controller in SEMC.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- cs – The chip selection.
- config – The sram configuration.
- clkSrc_Hz – The SEMC clock frequency.

```
status_t SEMC_ConfigureSRAM(SEMC_Type *base, semc_sram_config_t *config, uint32_t
                             clkSrc_Hz)
```

Configures SRAM controller in SEMC.

Deprecated:

Do not use this function. It has been superceded by SEMC_ConfigureSRAMWithChipSelection.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- config – The sram configuration.
- clkSrc_Hz – The SEMC clock frequency.

```
status_t SEMC_ConfigureDBI(SEMC_Type *base, semc_dbi_config_t *config, uint32_t clkSrc_Hz)
```

Configures DBI controller in SEMC.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- config – The dbi configuration.
- clkSrc_Hz – The SEMC clock frequency.

```
static inline void SEMC_EnableInterrupts(SEMC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables the SEMC interrupt.

This function enables the SEMC interrupts according to the provided mask. The mask is a logical OR of enumeration members. See `semc_interrupt_enable_t`. For example, to enable the IP command done and error interrupt, do the following.

```
SEMC_EnableInterrupts(ENET, kSEMC_IPCmdDoneInterrupt | kSEMC_IPCmdErrInterrupt);
```

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- mask – SEMC interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of the enumeration `:: semc_interrupt_enable_t`.

static inline void SEMC_DisableInterrupts(SEMC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the SEMC interrupt.

This function disables the SEMC interrupts according to the provided mask. The mask is a logical OR of enumeration members. See `semc_interrupt_enable_t`. For example, to disable the IP command done and error interrupt, do the following.

```
SEMC_DisableInterrupts(ENET, kSEMC_IPCmdDoneInterrupt | kSEMC_IPCmdErrInterrupt);
```

Parameters

- `base` – SEMC peripheral base address.
- `mask` – SEMC interrupts to disable. This is a logical OR of the enumeration `:: semc_interrupt_enable_t`.

static inline bool SEMC_GetStatusFlag(SEMC_Type *base)

Gets the SEMC status.

This function gets the SEMC interrupts event status. User can use the a logical OR of enumeration member as a mask. See `semc_interrupt_enable_t`.

Parameters

- `base` – SEMC peripheral base address.

Returns

status flag, use status flag in `semc_interrupt_enable_t` to get the related status.

static inline void SEMC_ClearStatusFlags(SEMC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clears the SEMC status flag state.

The following status register flags can be cleared SEMC interrupt status.

Parameters

- `base` – SEMC base pointer
- `mask` – The status flag mask, a logical OR of enumeration member `semc_interrupt_enable_t`.

static inline bool SEMC_IsInIdle(SEMC_Type *base)

Check if SEMC is in idle.

Parameters

- `base` – SEMC peripheral base address.

Returns

True SEMC is in idle, false is not in idle.

status_t SEMC_SendIPCommand(SEMC_Type *base, *semc_mem_type_t* memType, uint32_t address, uint32_t command, uint32_t write, uint32_t *read)

SEMC IP command access.

Parameters

- `base` – SEMC peripheral base address.
- `memType` – SEMC memory type. refer to “`semc_mem_type_t`”
- `address` – SEMC device address.
- `command` – SEMC IP command. For NAND device, we should use the `SEMC_BuildNandIPCommand` to get the right nand command. For NOR/DBI device, take refer to “`semc_ipcmd_nor_dbi_t`”. For SRAM device, take refer to “`semc_ipcmd_sram_t`”. For SDRAM device, take refer to “`semc_ipcmd_sdram_t`”.

- write – Data for write access.
- read – Data pointer for read data out.

```
static inline uint16_t SEMC_BuildNandIPCommand(uint8_t userCommand,  
                                              semc_ipcmd_nand_addrmode_t addrMode,  
                                              semc_ipcmd_nand_cmdmode_t cmdMode)
```

Build SEMC IP command for NAND.

This function build SEMC NAND IP command. The command is build of user command code, SEMC address mode and SEMC command mode.

Parameters

- userCommand – NAND device normal command.
- addrMode – NAND address mode. Refer to “semc_ipcmd_nand_addrmode_t”.
- cmdMode – NAND command mode. Refer to “semc_ipcmd_nand_cmdmode_t”.

```
static inline bool SEMC_IsNandReady(SEMC_Type *base)
```

Check if the NAND device is ready.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.

Returns

True NAND is ready, false NAND is not ready.

```
status_t SEMC_IPCommandNandWrite(SEMC_Type *base, uint32_t address, uint8_t *data,  
                                uint32_t size_bytes)
```

SEMC NAND device memory write through IP command.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- address – SEMC NAND device address.
- data – Data for write access.
- size_bytes – Data length.

```
status_t SEMC_IPCommandNandRead(SEMC_Type *base, uint32_t address, uint8_t *data,  
                               uint32_t size_bytes)
```

SEMC NAND device memory read through IP command.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- address – SEMC NAND device address.
- data – Data pointer for data read out.
- size_bytes – Data length.

```
status_t SEMC_IPCommandNorWrite(SEMC_Type *base, uint32_t address, uint8_t *data,  
                               uint32_t size_bytes)
```

SEMC NOR device memory write through IP command.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- address – SEMC NOR device address.
- data – Data for write access.

- size_bytes – Data length.

status_t SEMC_IPCommandNorRead(SEMC_Type *base, uint32_t address, uint8_t *data, uint32_t size_bytes)

SEMC NOR device memory read through IP command.

Parameters

- base – SEMC peripheral base address.
- address – SEMC NOR device address.
- data – Data pointer for data read out.
- size_bytes – Data length.

FSL_SEMC_DRIVER_VERSION

SEMC driver version.

SEMC status, *_semc_status*.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_InvalidDeviceType

Invalid device type.

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_IpCommandExecutionError

IP command execution error.

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_AxiCommandExecutionError

AXI command execution error.

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_InvalidMemorySize

Invalid memory size.

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_InvalidIpcmdDataSize

Invalid IP command data size.

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_InvalidAddressPortWidth

Invalid address port width.

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_InvalidDataPortWidth

Invalid data port width.

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_InvalidSwPinmuxSelection

Invalid SW pinmux selection.

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_InvalidBurstLength

Invalid burst length

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_InvalidColumnAddressBitWidth

Invalid column address bit width.

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_InvalidBaseAddress

Invalid base address.

enumerator kStatus_SEMC_InvalidTimerSetting

Invalid timer setting.

enum *_semc_mem_type*

SEMC memory device type.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_MemType_SDRAM
SDRAM

enumerator kSEMC_MemType_SRAM
SRAM

enumerator kSEMC_MemType_NOR
NOR

enumerator kSEMC_MemType_NAND
NAND

enumerator kSEMC_MemType_8080

i.

enum _semc_waitready_polarity
SEMC WAIT/RDY polarity.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_LowActive
Low active.

enumerator kSEMC_HighActive
High active.

enum _semc_sdram_cs
SEMC SDRAM Chip selection .

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_SDRAM_CS0
SEMC SDRAM CS0.

enumerator kSEMC_SDRAM_CS1
SEMC SDRAM CS1.

enumerator kSEMC_SDRAM_CS2
SEMC SDRAM CS2.

enumerator kSEMC_SDRAM_CS3
SEMC SDRAM CS3.

enum _semc_sram_cs
SEMC SRAM Chip selection .

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_SRAM_CS0
SEMC SRAM CS0.

enum _semc_nand_access_type
SEMC NAND device type.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_NAND_ACCESS_BY_AXI
Access to NAND flash by AXI bus.

enumerator kSEMC_NAND_ACCESS_BY_IPCMD
Access to NAND flash by IP bus.

enum _semc_interrupt_enable

SEMC interrupts .

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_IPCmdDoneInterrupt

Ip command done interrupt.

enumerator kSEMC_IPCmdErrInterrupt

Ip command error interrupt.

enumerator kSEMC_AXICmdErrInterrupt

AXI command error interrupt.

enumerator kSEMC_AXIBusErrInterrupt

AXI bus error interrupt.

enum _semc_ipcmd_datasize

SEMC IP command data size in bytes.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_IPcmdDataSize_1bytes

The IP command data size 1 byte.

enumerator kSEMC_IPcmdDataSize_2bytes

The IP command data size 2 byte.

enumerator kSEMC_IPcmdDataSize_3bytes

The IP command data size 3 byte.

enumerator kSEMC_IPcmdDataSize_4bytes

The IP command data size 4 byte.

enum _semc_refresh_time

SEMC auto-refresh timing.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_RefreshThreeClocks

The refresh timing with three bus clocks.

enumerator kSEMC_RefreshSixClocks

The refresh timing with six bus clocks.

enumerator kSEMC_RefreshNineClocks

The refresh timing with nine bus clocks.

enum _semc_caslatency

CAS latency.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_LatencyOne

Latency 1.

enumerator kSEMC_LatencyTwo

Latency 2.

enumerator kSEMC_LatencyThree

Latency 3.

enum _semc_sdram_column_bit_num

SEMC sdram column address bit number.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_SdramColumn_12bit
12 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_SdramColumn_11bit
11 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_SdramColumn_10bit
10 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_SdramColumn_9bit
9 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_SdramColumn_8bit
8 bit.

enum _semc_sdram_burst_len

SEMC sdram burst length.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_Sdram_BurstLen1

According to ERR050577, Auto-refresh command may possibly fail to be triggered during long time back-to-back write (or read) when SDRAM controller's burst length is greater than 1. Burst length 1

enum _semc_nand_column_bit_num

SEMC nand column address bit number.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_NandColumn_16bit
16 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NandColumn_15bit
15 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NandColumn_14bit
14 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NandColumn_13bit
13 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NandColumn_12bit
12 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NandColumn_11bit
11 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NandColumn_10bit
10 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NandColumn_9bit
9 bit.

enum _semc_nand_burst_len

SEMC nand burst length.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_Nand_BurstLen1

Burst length 1

enumerator kSEMC_Nand_BurstLen2

Burst length 2

enumerator kSEMC_Nand_BurstLen4

Burst length 4

enumerator kSEMC_Nand_BurstLen8

Burst length 8

enumerator kSEMC_Nand_BurstLen16

Burst length 16

enumerator kSEMC_Nand_BurstLen32

Burst length 32

enumerator kSEMC_Nand_BurstLen64

Burst length 64

enum _semc_norsram_column_bit_num

SEMC nor/sram column address bit number.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_NorColum_12bit

12 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NorColum_11bit

11 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NorColum_10bit

10 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NorColum_9bit

9 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NorColum_8bit

8 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NorColum_7bit

7 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NorColum_6bit

6 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NorColum_5bit

5 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NorColum_4bit

4 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NorColum_3bit

3 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_NorColum_2bit

2 bit.

enum _semc_norsram_burst_len

SEMC nor/sram burst length.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC__Nor__BurstLen1

Burst length 1

enumerator kSEMC__Nor__BurstLen2

Burst length 2

enumerator kSEMC__Nor__BurstLen4

Burst length 4

enumerator kSEMC__Nor__BurstLen8

Burst length 8

enumerator kSEMC__Nor__BurstLen16

Burst length 16

enumerator kSEMC__Nor__BurstLen32

Burst length 32

enumerator kSEMC__Nor__BurstLen64

Burst length 64

enum _semc_dbi_column_bit_num

SEMC dbi column address bit number.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Colum_12bit

12 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Colum_11bit

11 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Colum_10bit

10 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Colum_9bit

9 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Colum_8bit

8 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Colum_7bit

7 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Colum_6bit

6 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Colum_5bit

5 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Colum_4bit

4 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Colum_3bit

3 bit.

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Colum_2bit

2 bit.

enum _semc_dbi_burst_len

SEMC dbi burst length.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_BurstLen1

Burst length 1

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_BurstLen2

Burst length 2

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_Dbi_BurstLen4

Burst length 4

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_BurstLen8

Burst length 8

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_BurstLen16

Burst length 16

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_BurstLen32

Burst length 32

enumerator kSEMC_Dbi_BurstLen64

Burst length 64

enum _semc_iomux_pin

SEMC IOMUXC.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_MUXA8

MUX A8 pin.

enumerator kSEMC_MUXCSX0

MUX CSX0 pin

enumerator kSEMC_MUXCSX1

MUX CSX1 Pin.

enumerator kSEMC_MUXCSX2

MUX CSX2 Pin.

enumerator kSEMC_MUXCSX3

MUX CSX3 Pin.

enumerator kSEMC_MUXRDY

MUX RDY pin.

enum _semc_iomux_nora27_pin

SEMC NOR/PSRAM Address bit 27 A27.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_MORA27_NONE

No NOR/SRAM A27 pin.

enumerator kSEMC_NORA27_MUXCSX3

MUX CSX3 Pin.

enumerator kSEMC_NORA27_MUXRDY

MUX RDY pin.

enum _semc_port_size

SEMC port size.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_PortSize8Bit
8-Bit port size.

enumerator kSEMC_PortSize16Bit
16-Bit port size.

enum __semc_addr_mode
SEMC address mode.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_AddrDataMux
SEMC address/data mux mode.

enumerator kSEMC_AdvAddrdataMux
Advanced address/data mux mode.

enumerator kSEMC_AddrDataNonMux
Address/data non-mux mode.

enum __semc_dqs_mode
SEMC DQS read strobe mode.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_Loopbackinternal
Dummy read strobe loopbacked internally.

enumerator kSEMC_Loopbackdqspad
Dummy read strobe loopbacked from DQS pad.

enum __semc_adv_polarity
SEMC ADV signal active polarity.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_AdvActiveLow
Adv active low.

enumerator kSEMC_AdvActiveHigh
Adv active high.

enum __semc_sync_mode
SEMC sync mode.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_AsyncMode
Async mode.

enumerator kSEMC_SyncMode
Sync mode.

enum __semc_adv_level_control
SEMC ADV signal level control.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_AdvHigh
Adv is high during address hold state.

enumerator kSEMC_AdvLow
Adv is low during address hold state.

enum _semc_rdy_polarity

SEMC RDY signal active polarity.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_RdyActiveLow

Adv active low.

enumerator kSEMC_RdyActivehigh

Adv active low.

enum _semc_ipcmd_nand_addrmode

SEMC IP command for NAND: address mode.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_NANDAM_ColumnRow

Address mode: column and row address(5Byte-CA0/CA1/RA0/RA1/RA2).

enumerator kSEMC_NANDAM_ColumnCA0

Address mode: column address only(1 Byte-CA0).

enumerator kSEMC_NANDAM_ColumnCA0CA1

Address mode: column address only(2 Byte-CA0/CA1).

enumerator kSEMC_NANDAM_RawRA0

Address mode: row address only(1 Byte-RA0).

enumerator kSEMC_NANDAM_RawRA0RA1

Address mode: row address only(2 Byte-RA0/RA1).

enumerator kSEMC_NANDAM_RawRA0RA1RA2

Address mode: row address only(3 Byte-RA0).

enum _semc_ipcmd_nand_cmdmode

SEMC IP command for NAND□ command mode.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_NANDCM_Command

command.

enumerator kSEMC_NANDCM_CommandHold

Command hold.

enumerator kSEMC_NANDCM_CommandAddress

Command address.

enumerator kSEMC_NANDCM_CommandAddressHold

Command address hold.

enumerator kSEMC_NANDCM_CommandAddressRead

Command address read.

enumerator kSEMC_NANDCM_CommandAddressWrite

Command address write.

enumerator kSEMC_NANDCM_CommandRead

Command read.

enumerator kSEMC_NANDCM_CommandWrite

Command write.

enumerator kSEMC_NANDCM_Read
Read.

enumerator kSEMC_NANDCM_Write
Write.

enum _semc_nand_address_option
SEMC NAND address option.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_NandAddrOption_5byte_CA2RA3
CA0+CA1+RA0+RA1+RA2

enumerator kSEMC_NandAddrOption_4byte_CA2RA2
CA0+CA1+RA0+RA1

enumerator kSEMC_NandAddrOption_3byte_CA2RA1
CA0+CA1+RA0

enumerator kSEMC_NandAddrOption_4byte_CA1RA3
CA0+RA0+RA1+RA2

enumerator kSEMC_NandAddrOption_3byte_CA1RA2
CA0+RA0+RA1

enumerator kSEMC_NandAddrOption_2byte_CA1RA1
CA0+RA0

enum _semc_ipcmd_nor_dbi
SEMC IP command for NOR.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_NORDBICM_Read
NOR read.

enumerator kSEMC_NORDBICM_Write
NOR write.

enum _semc_ipcmd_sram
SEMC IP command for SRAM.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_SRAMCM_ArrayRead
SRAM memory array read.

enumerator kSEMC_SRAMCM_ArrayWrite
SRAM memory array write.

enumerator kSEMC_SRAMCM_RegRead
SRAM memory register read.

enumerator kSEMC_SRAMCM_RegWrite
SRAM memory register write.

enum _semc_ipcmd_sdram
SEMC IP command for SDARM.

Values:

enumerator kSEMC_SDRAMCM_Read
SDRAM memory read.

enumerator `kSEMC_SDRAMCM_Write`
SDRAM memory write.

enumerator `kSEMC_SDRAMCM_Modeset`
SDRAM MODE SET.

enumerator `kSEMC_SDRAMCM_Active`
SDRAM active.

enumerator `kSEMC_SDRAMCM_AutoRefresh`
SDRAM auto-refresh.

enumerator `kSEMC_SDRAMCM_SelfRefresh`
SDRAM self-refresh.

enumerator `kSEMC_SDRAMCM_Precharge`
SDRAM precharge.

enumerator `kSEMC_SDRAMCM_Prechargeall`
SDRAM precharge all.

typedef enum `_semc_mem_type` `semc_mem_type_t`
SEMC memory device type.

typedef enum `_semc_waitready_polarity` `semc_waitready_polarity_t`
SEMC WAIT/RDY polarity.

typedef enum `_semc_sdram_cs` `semc_sdram_cs_t`
SEMC SDRAM Chip selection .

typedef enum `_semc_sram_cs` `semc_sram_cs_t`
SEMC SRAM Chip selection .

typedef enum `_semc_nand_access_type` `semc_nand_access_type_t`
SEMC NAND device type.

typedef enum `_semc_interrupt_enable` `semc_interrupt_enable_t`
SEMC interrupts .

typedef enum `_semc_ipcmd_datasize` `semc_ipcmd_datasize_t`
SEMC IP command data size in bytes.

typedef enum `_semc_refresh_time` `semc_refresh_time_t`
SEMC auto-refresh timing.

typedef enum `_semc_caslatency` `semc_caslatency_t`
CAS latency.

typedef enum `_semc_sdram_column_bit_num` `semc_sdram_column_bit_num_t`
SEMC sdram column address bit number.

typedef enum `_semc_sdram_burst_len` `sem_sdram_burst_len_t`
SEMC sdram burst length.

typedef enum `_semc_nand_column_bit_num` `semc_nand_column_bit_num_t`
SEMC nand column address bit number.

typedef enum `_semc_nand_burst_len` `sem_nand_burst_len_t`
SEMC nand burst length.

typedef enum `_semc_norsram_column_bit_num` `semc_norsram_column_bit_num_t`
SEMC nor/sram column address bit number.

typedef enum *_semc_norsram_burst_len* semc_norsram_burst_len_t
SEMC nor/sram burst length.

typedef enum *_semc_dbi_column_bit_num* semc_dbi_column_bit_num_t
SEMC dbi column address bit number.

typedef enum *_semc_dbi_burst_len* semc_dbi_burst_len_t
SEMC dbi burst length.

typedef enum *_semc_iomux_pin* semc_iomux_pin
SEMC IOMUXC.

typedef enum *_semc_iomux_nora27_pin* semc_iomux_nora27_pin
SEMC NOR/PSRAM Address bit 27 A27.

typedef enum *_semc_port_size* smec_port_size_t
SEMC port size.

typedef enum *_semc_addr_mode* semc_addr_mode_t
SEMC address mode.

typedef enum *_semc_dqs_mode* semc_dqs_mode_t
SEMC DQS read strobe mode.

typedef enum *_semc_adv_polarity* semc_adv_polarity_t
SEMC ADV signal active polarity.

typedef enum *_semc_sync_mode* semc_sync_mode_t
SEMC sync mode.

typedef enum *_semc_adv_level_control* semc_adv_level_control_t
SEMC ADV signal level control.

typedef enum *_semc_rdy_polarity* semc_rdy_polarity_t
SEMC RDY signal active polarity.

typedef enum *_semc_ipcmd_nand_addrmode* semc_ipcmd_nand_addrmode_t
SEMC IP command for NAND: address mode.

typedef enum *_semc_ipcmd_nand_cmdmode* semc_ipcmd_nand_cmdmode_t
SEMC IP command for NAND□ command mode.

typedef enum *_semc_nand_address_option* semc_nand_address_option_t
SEMC NAND address option.

typedef enum *_semc_ipcmd_nor_dbi* semc_ipcmd_nor_dbi_t
SEMC IP command for NOR.

typedef enum *_semc_ipcmd_sram* semc_ipcmd_sram_t
SEMC IP command for SRAM.

typedef enum *_semc_ipcmd_sdram* semc_ipcmd_sdram_t
SEMC IP command for SDARM.

typedef struct *_semc_sdram_config* semc_sdram_config_t
SEMC SDRAM configuration structure.

- a. The memory size in the configuration is in the unit of KB. So memsize_kbytes should be set as 2^2 , 2^3 , 2^4 .etc which is base 2KB exponential function. Take refer to BR0~BR3 register in RM for details.

- b. The `prescalePeriod_N16Cycle` is in unit of 16 clock cycle. It is a exception for `prescaleTimer_n16cycle = 0`, it means the prescaler timer period is $256 * 16$ clock cycles. For `precalerIf precalerTimer_n16cycle` not equal to 0, The prescaler timer period is `prescalePeriod_N16Cycle * 16` clock cycles. `idleTimeout_NprescalePeriod`, `refreshUrgThreshold_NprescalePeriod`, `refreshPeriod_NprescalePeriod` are similar to `prescalePeriod_N16Cycle`.

```
typedef struct _semc_nand_timing_config semc_nand_timing_config_t
```

SEMC NAND device timing configuration structure.

```
typedef struct _semc_nand_config semc_nand_config_t
```

SEMC NAND configuration structure.

```
typedef struct _semc_nor_config semc_nor_config_t
```

SEMC NOR configuration structure.

```
typedef struct _semc_sram_config semc_sram_config_t
```

SEMC SRAM configuration structure.

```
typedef struct _semc_dbi_config semc_dbi_config_t
```

SEMC DBI configuration structure.

```
typedef struct _semc_queuea_weight_struct semc_queuea_weight_struct_t
```

SEMC AXI queue a weight setting structure.

```
typedef union _semc_queuea_weight semc_queuea_weight_t
```

SEMC AXI queue a weight setting union.

```
typedef struct _semc_queueb_weight_struct semc_queueb_weight_struct_t
```

SEMC AXI queue b weight setting structure.

```
typedef union _semc_queueb_weight semc_queueb_weight_t
```

SEMC AXI queue b weight setting union.

```
typedef struct _semc_axi_queueweight semc_axi_queueweight_t
```

SEMC AXI queue weight setting.

```
typedef struct _semc_config_t semc_config_t
```

SEMC configuration structure.

`busTimeoutCycles`: when `busTimeoutCycles` is zero, the bus timeout cycle is $255 * 1024$. otherwise the bus timeout cycles is `busTimeoutCycles * 1024`. `cmdTimeoutCycles`: is used for command execution timeout cycles. it's similar to the `busTimeoutCycles`.

```
struct _semc_sdram_config
```

`#include <fsl_semc.h>` SEMC SDRAM configuration structure.

- a. The memory size in the configuration is in the unit of KB. So `memsize_kbytes` should be set as 2^2 , 2^3 , 2^4 .etc which is base 2KB exponential function. Take refer to BR0~BR3 register in RM for details.
- b. The `prescalePeriod_N16Cycle` is in unit of 16 clock cycle. It is a exception for `prescaleTimer_n16cycle = 0`, it means the prescaler timer period is $256 * 16$ clock cycles. For `precalerIf precalerTimer_n16cycle` not equal to 0, The prescaler timer period is `prescalePeriod_N16Cycle * 16` clock cycles. `idleTimeout_NprescalePeriod`, `refreshUrgThreshold_NprescalePeriod`, `refreshPeriod_NprescalePeriod` are similar to `prescalePeriod_N16Cycle`.

Public Members

semc_iomux_pin csxPinMux

CS pin mux. The kSEMC_MUXA8 is not valid in sdram pin mux setting.

uint32_t address

The base address.

uint32_t memsize_kbytes

The memory size in unit of kbytes.

smec_port_size_t portSize

Port size.

sem_sdram_burst_len_t burstLen

Burst length.

semc_sdram_column_bit_num_t columnAddrBitNum

Column address bit number.

semc_caslatency_t casLatency

CAS latency.

uint8_t tPrecharge2Act_Ns

Precharge to active wait time in unit of nanosecond.

uint8_t tAct2ReadWrite_Ns

Act to read/write wait time in unit of nanosecond.

uint8_t tRefreshRecovery_Ns

Refresh recovery time in unit of nanosecond.

uint8_t tWriteRecovery_Ns

write recovery time in unit of nanosecond.

uint8_t tCkeOff_Ns

CKE off minimum time in unit of nanosecond.

uint8_t tAct2Precharge_Ns

Active to precharge in unit of nanosecond.

uint8_t tSelfRefRecovery_Ns

Self refresh recovery time in unit of nanosecond.

uint8_t tRefresh2Refresh_Ns

Refresh to refresh wait time in unit of nanosecond.

uint8_t tAct2Act_Ns

Active to active wait time in unit of nanosecond.

uint32_t tPrescalePeriod_Ns

Prescaler timer period should not be larger than $256 * 16 * \text{clock cycle}$.

uint32_t tIdleTimeout_Ns

Idle timeout in unit of prescale time period.

uint32_t refreshPeriod_nsPerRow

Refresh timer period like $64\text{ms} * 1000000/8192$.

uint32_t refreshUrgThreshold

Refresh urgent threshold.

uint8_t refreshBurstLen

Refresh burst length.

uint8_t delayChain

Delay chain, which adds delays on DQS clock to compensate timings while DQS is faster than read data.

uint8_t autofreshTimes

Auto Refresh cycles times.

struct _semc_nand_timing_config

#include <fsl_semc.h> SEMC NAND device timing configuration structure.

Public Members

uint8_t tCeSetup_Ns

CE setup time: tCS.

uint8_t tCeHold_Ns

CE hold time: tCH.

uint8_t tCeInterval_Ns

CE interval time:tCEITV.

uint8_t tWeLow_Ns

WE low time: tWP.

uint8_t tWeHigh_Ns

WE high time: tWH.

uint8_t tReLow_Ns

RE low time: tRP.

uint8_t tReHigh_Ns

RE high time: tREH.

uint8_t tTurnAround_Ns

Turnaround time for async mode: tTA.

uint8_t tWehigh2Relow_Ns

WE# high to RE# wait time: tWHR.

uint8_t tRehigh2Welow_Ns

RE# high to WE# low wait time: tRHW.

uint8_t tAle2WriteStart_Ns

ALE to write start wait time: tADL.

uint8_t tReady2Relow_Ns

Ready to RE# low min wait time: tRR.

uint8_t tWehigh2Busy_Ns

WE# high to busy wait time: tWB.

struct _semc_nand_config

#include <fsl_semc.h> SEMC NAND configuration structure.

Public Members

semc_iomux_pin cePinMux

The CE pin mux setting. The kSEMC_MUXRDY is not valid for CE pin setting.

uint32_t axiAddress

The base address for AXI nand.

uint32_t axiMemsize_kbytes

The memory size in unit of kbytes for AXI nand.

uint32_t ipgAddress

The base address for IPG nand .

uint32_t ipgMemsize_kbytes

The memory size in unit of kbytes for IPG nand.

semc_rdy_polarity_t rdyactivePolarity

Wait ready polarity.

bool edoModeEnabled

EDO mode enabled.

semc_nand_column_bit_num_t columnAddrBitNum

Column address bit number.

semc_nand_address_option_t arrayAddrOption

Address option.

sem_nand_burst_len_t burstLen

Burst length.

smec_port_size_t portSize

Port size.

semc_nand_timing_config_t *timingConfig

SEMC nand timing configuration.

struct _semc_nor_config

#include <fsl_semc.h> SEMC NOR configuration structure.

Public Members

semc_iomux_pin cePinMux

The CE# pin mux setting.

semc_iomux_nora27_pin addr27

The Addr bit 27 pin mux setting.

uint32_t address

The base address.

uint32_t memsize_kbytes

The memory size in unit of kbytes.

uint8_t addrPortWidth

The address port width.

semc_rdy_polarity_t rdyactivePolarity

Wait ready polarity.

semc_adv_polarity_t advActivePolarity
ADV# polarity.

semc_norsram_column_bit_num_t columnAddrBitNum
Column address bit number.

semc_addr_mode_t addrMode
Address mode.

sem_norsram_burst_len_t burstLen
Burst length.

smec_port_size_t portSize
Port size.

uint8_t tCeSetup_Ns
The CE setup time.

uint8_t tCeHold_Ns
The CE hold time.

uint8_t tCeInterval_Ns
CE interval minimum time.

uint8_t tAddrSetup_Ns
The address setup time.

uint8_t tAddrHold_Ns
The address hold time.

uint8_t tWeLow_Ns
WE low time for async mode.

uint8_t tWeHigh_Ns
WE high time for async mode.

uint8_t tReLow_Ns
RE low time for async mode.

uint8_t tReHigh_Ns
RE high time for async mode.

uint8_t tTurnAround_Ns
Turnaround time for async mode.

uint8_t tAddr2WriteHold_Ns
Address to write data hold time for async mode.

uint8_t tWriteSetup_Ns
Write data setup time for sync mode.

uint8_t tWriteHold_Ns
Write hold time for sync mode.

uint8_t latencyCount
Latency count for sync mode.

uint8_t readCycle
Read cycle time for sync mode.

uint8_t delayChain
Delay chain, which adds delays on DQS clock to compensate timings while DQS is faster than read data.

struct `_semc_sram_config`

#include <fsl_semc.h> SEMC SRAM configuration structure.

Public Members

semc_iomux_pin cePinMux

The CE# pin mux setting.

semc_iomux_nora27_pin addr27

The Addr bit 27 pin mux setting.

uint32_t address

The base address.

uint32_t memsize_kbytes

The memory size in unit of kbytes.

uint8_t addrPortWidth

The address port width.

semc_adv_polarity_t advActivePolarity

ADV# polarity 1: active high, 0: active low.

semc_addr_mode_t addrMode

Address mode.

sem_norsram_burst_len_t burstLen

Burst length.

smec_port_size_t portSize

Port size.

semc_sync_mode_t syncMode

Sync mode.

bool waitEnable

Wait enable.

uint8_t waitSample

Wait sample.

semc_adv_level_control_t advLevelCtrl

ADV# level control during address hold state, 1: low, 0: high.

uint8_t tCeSetup_Ns

The CE setup time.

uint8_t tCeHold_Ns

The CE hold time.

uint8_t tCeInterval_Ns

CE interval minimum time.

uint8_t readHoldTime_Ns

read hold time.

uint8_t tAddrSetup_Ns

The address setup time.

uint8_t tAddrHold_Ns

The address hold time.

uint8_t tWeLow_Ns

WE low time for async mode.

uint8_t tWeHigh_Ns

WE high time for async mode.

uint8_t tReLow_Ns

RE low time for async mode.

uint8_t tReHigh_Ns

RE high time for async mode.

uint8_t tTurnAround_Ns

Turnaround time for async mode.

uint8_t tAddr2WriteHold_Ns

Address to write data hold time for async mode.

uint8_t tWriteSetup_Ns

Write data setup time for sync mode.

uint8_t tWriteHold_Ns

Write hold time for sync mode.

uint8_t latencyCount

Latency count for sync mode.

uint8_t readCycle

Read cycle time for sync mode.

uint8_t delayChain

Delay chain, which adds delays on DQS clock to compensate timings while DQS is faster than read data.

struct __semc_dbi_config

#include <fsl_semc.h> SEMC DBI configuration structure.

Public Members

semc_iomux_pin csxPinMux

The CE# pin mux.

uint32_t address

The base address.

uint32_t memsize_kbytes

The memory size in unit of 4kbytes.

semc_dbi_column_bit_num_t columnAddrBitNum

Column address bit number.

sem_dbi_burst_len_t burstLen

Burst length.

smec_port_size_t portSize

Port size.

uint8_t tCsxSetup_Ns

The CSX setup time.

uint8_t tCsxHold_Ns

The CSX hold time.

uint8_t tWexLow_Ns
WEX low time.

uint8_t tWexHigh_Ns
WEX high time.

uint8_t tRdxLow_Ns
RDX low time.

uint8_t tRdxHigh_Ns
RDX high time.

uint8_t tCsxInterval_Ns
Write data setup time.

struct __semc_queuea_weight_struct
#include <fsl_semc.h> SEMC AXI queue a weight setting structure.

Public Members

uint32_t qos
weight of qos for queue 0 .

uint32_t aging
weight of aging for queue 0.

uint32_t slaveHitNoswitch
weight of read/write no switch for queue 0 .

uint32_t slaveHitSwitch
weight of read/write switch for queue 0.

union __semc_queuea_weight
#include <fsl_semc.h> SEMC AXI queue a weight setting union.

Public Members

semc_queuea_weight_struct_t queueaConfig
Structure configuration for queueA.

uint32_t queueaValue
Configuration value for queueA which could directly write to the reg.

struct __semc_queueb_weight_struct
#include <fsl_semc.h> SEMC AXI queue b weight setting structure.

Public Members

uint32_t qos
weight of qos for queue 1.

uint32_t aging
weight of aging for queue 1.

uint32_t weightPagehit
weight of page hit for queue 1 only .

uint32_t slaveHitNoswitch
weight of read/write no switch for queue 1.

uint32_t bankRotation
weight of bank rotation for queue 1 only .

union __semc_queueb_weight
#include <fsl_semc.h> SEMC AXI queue b weight setting union.

Public Members

semc_queueb_weight_struct_t queuebConfig
Structure configuration for queueB.

uint32_t queuebValue
Configuration value for queueB which could directly write to the reg.

struct __semc_axi_queueweight
#include <fsl_semc.h> SEMC AXI queue weight setting.

Public Members

bool queueaEnable
Enable queue a.

semc_queuea_weight_t queueaWeight
Weight settings for queue a.

bool queuebEnable
Enable queue b.

semc_queueb_weight_t queuebWeight
Weight settings for queue b.

struct __semc_config_t
#include <fsl_semc.h> SEMC configuration structure.

busTimeoutCycles: when busTimeoutCycles is zero, the bus timeout cycle is 255*1024. otherwise the bus timeout cycles is busTimeoutCycles*1024. cmdTimeoutCycles: is used for command execution timeout cycles. it's similar to the busTimeoutCycles.

Public Members

semc_dqs_mode_t dqsMode
Dummy read strobe mode: use enum in “semc_dqs_mode_t”.

uint8_t cmdTimeoutCycles
Command execution timeout cycles.

uint8_t busTimeoutCycles
Bus timeout cycles.

semc_axi_queueweight_t queueWeight
AXI queue weight.

2.64 SNVS: Secure Non-Volatile Storage

2.65 Secure Non-Volatile Storage High-Power

`void SNVS_HP_Init(SNVS_Type *base)`

Initialize the SNVS.

Note: This API should be called at the beginning of the application using the SNVS driver.

Parameters

- `base` – SNVS peripheral base address

`void SNVS_HP_Deinit(SNVS_Type *base)`

Deinitialize the SNVS.

Parameters

- `base` – SNVS peripheral base address

`void SNVS_HP_RTC_Init(SNVS_Type *base, const snvs_hp_rtc_config_t *config)`

Ungates the SNVS clock and configures the peripheral for basic operation.

Note: This API should be called at the beginning of the application using the SNVS driver.

Parameters

- `base` – SNVS peripheral base address
- `config` – Pointer to the user's SNVS configuration structure.

`void SNVS_HP_RTC_Deinit(SNVS_Type *base)`

Stops the RTC and SRTC timers.

Parameters

- `base` – SNVS peripheral base address

`void SNVS_HP_RTC_GetDefaultConfig(snvs_hp_rtc_config_t *config)`

Fills in the SNVS config struct with the default settings.

The default values are as follows.

```
config->rtccalenable = false;
config->rtccalvalue = 0U;
config->PIFreq = 0U;
```

Parameters

- `config` – Pointer to the user's SNVS configuration structure.

`status_t SNVS_HP_RTC_SetDatetime(SNVS_Type *base, const snvs_hp_rtc_datetime_t *datetime)`

Sets the SNVS RTC date and time according to the given time structure.

Parameters

- `base` – SNVS peripheral base address
- `datetime` – Pointer to the structure where the date and time details are stored.

Returns

`kStatus_Success`: Success in setting the time and starting the SNVS RTC
`kStatus_InvalidArgument`: Error because the datetime format is incorrect

```
void SNVS_HP_RTC_GetDatetime(SNVS_Type *base, snvs_hp_rtc_datetime_t *datetime)
```

Gets the SNVS RTC time and stores it in the given time structure.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- datetime – Pointer to the structure where the date and time details are stored.

```
status_t SNVS_HP_RTC_SetAlarm(SNVS_Type *base, const snvs_hp_rtc_datetime_t  
                             *alarmTime)
```

Sets the SNVS RTC alarm time.

The function sets the RTC alarm. It also checks whether the specified alarm time is greater than the present time. If not, the function does not set the alarm and returns an error.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- alarmTime – Pointer to the structure where the alarm time is stored.

Returns

kStatus_Success: success in setting the SNVS RTC alarm

kStatus_InvalidArgument: Error because the alarm datetime format is incorrect

kStatus_Fail: Error because the alarm time has already passed

```
void SNVS_HP_RTC_GetAlarm(SNVS_Type *base, snvs_hp_rtc_datetime_t *datetime)
```

Returns the SNVS RTC alarm time.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- datetime – Pointer to the structure where the alarm date and time details are stored.

```
void SNVS_HP_RTC_TimeSynchronize(SNVS_Type *base)
```

The function synchronizes RTC counter value with SRTC.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

```
static inline void SNVS_HP_RTC_EnableInterrupts(SNVS_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables the selected SNVS interrupts.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- mask – The interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration :: `_snvs_hp_interrupts_t`

```
static inline void SNVS_HP_RTC_DisableInterrupts(SNVS_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Disables the selected SNVS interrupts.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- mask – The interrupts to disable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration :: `_snvs_hp_interrupts_t`

```
uint32_t SNVS_HP_RTC_GetEnabledInterrupts(SNVS_Type *base)
```

Gets the enabled SNVS interrupts.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

Returns

The enabled interrupts. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration

:: `_snvs_hp_interrupts_t`

`uint32_t SNVS_HP_RTC_GetStatusFlags(SNVS_Type *base)`

Gets the SNVS status flags.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

Returns

The status flags. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration ::

`_snvs_hp_status_flags_t`

`static inline void SNVS_HP_RTC_ClearStatusFlags(SNVS_Type *base, uint32_t mask)`

Clears the SNVS status flags.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- mask – The status flags to clear. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration :: `_snvs_hp_status_flags_t`

`static inline void SNVS_HP_RTC_StartTimer(SNVS_Type *base)`

Starts the SNVS RTC time counter.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

`static inline void SNVS_HP_RTC_StopTimer(SNVS_Type *base)`

Stops the SNVS RTC time counter.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

`static inline void SNVS_HP_EnableHighAssuranceCounter(SNVS_Type *base, bool enable)`

Enable or disable the High Assurance Counter (HAC)

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- enable – Pass true to enable, false to disable.

`static inline void SNVS_HP_StartHighAssuranceCounter(SNVS_Type *base, bool start)`

Start or stop the High Assurance Counter (HAC)

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- start – Pass true to start, false to stop.

`static inline void SNVS_HP_SetHighAssuranceCounterInitialValue(SNVS_Type *base, uint32_t value)`

Set the High Assurance Counter (HAC) initialize value.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- value – The initial value to set.

static inline void SNVS_HP_LoadHighAssuranceCounter(SNVS_Type *base)

Load the High Assurance Counter (HAC)

This function loads the HAC initialize value to counter register.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

static inline uint32_t SNVS_HP_GetHighAssuranceCounter(SNVS_Type *base)

Get the current High Assurance Counter (HAC) value.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

Returns

HAC current value.

static inline void SNVS_HP_ClearHighAssuranceCounter(SNVS_Type *base)

Clear the High Assurance Counter (HAC)

This function can be called in a functional or soft fail state. When the HAC is enabled:

- If the HAC is cleared in the soft fail state, the SSM transitions to the hard fail state immediately;
- If the HAC is cleared in functional state, the SSM will transition to hard fail immediately after transitioning to soft fail.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

static inline void SNVS_HP_LockHighAssuranceCounter(SNVS_Type *base)

Lock the High Assurance Counter (HAC)

Once locked, the HAC initialize value could not be changed, the HAC enable status could not be changed. This could only be unlocked by system reset.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

FSL_SNVS_HP_DRIVER_VERSION

Version 2.3.2

enum _snvs_hp_interrupts

List of SNVS interrupts.

Values:

enumerator kSNVS_RTC_AlarmInterrupt

RTC time alarm

enumerator kSNVS_RTC_PeriodicInterrupt

RTC periodic interrupt

enum _snvs_hp_status_flags

List of SNVS flags.

Values:

enumerator kSNVS_RTC_AlarmInterruptFlag

RTC time alarm flag

enumerator kSNVS_RTC_PeriodicInterruptFlag

RTC periodic interrupt flag

enumerator kSNVS_ZMK_ZeroFlag

The ZMK is zero

enumerator kSNVS_OTPMK_ZeroFlag

The OTPMK is zero

enum _snvs_hp_sv_status_flags

List of SNVS security violation flags.

Values:

enumerator kSNVS_LP_ViolationFlag

Low Power section Security Violation

enumerator kSNVS_ZMK_EccFailFlag

Zeroizable Master Key Error Correcting Code Check Failure

enumerator kSNVS_LP_SoftwareViolationFlag

LP Software Security Violation

enumerator kSNVS_FatalSoftwareViolationFlag

Software Fatal Security Violation

enumerator kSNVS_SoftwareViolationFlag

Software Security Violation

enumerator kSNVS_Violation0Flag

Security Violation 0

enumerator kSNVS_Violation1Flag

Security Violation 1

enumerator kSNVS_Violation2Flag

Security Violation 2

enumerator kSNVS_Violation4Flag

Security Violation 4

enumerator kSNVS_Violation5Flag

Security Violation 5

enum _snvs_hp_ssm_state

List of SNVS Security State Machine State.

Values:

enumerator kSNVS_SSMInit

Init

enumerator kSNVS_SSMHardFail

Hard Fail

enumerator kSNVS_SSMSoftFail

Soft Fail

enumerator kSNVS_SSMInitInter

Init Intermediate (transition state between Init and Check)

enumerator kSNVS_SSMCheck

Check

enumerator kSNVS_SSMNonSecure
Non-Secure

enumerator kSNVS_SSMTrusted
Trusted

enumerator kSNVS_SSMSecure
Secure

typedef enum *_snvs_hp_interrupts* snvs_hp_interrupts_t
List of SNVS interrupts.

typedef enum *_snvs_hp_status_flags* snvs_hp_status_flags_t
List of SNVS flags.

typedef enum *_snvs_hp_sv_status_flags* snvs_hp_sv_status_flags_t
List of SNVS security violation flags.

typedef struct *_snvs_hp_rtc_datetime* snvs_hp_rtc_datetime_t
Structure is used to hold the date and time.

typedef struct *_snvs_hp_rtc_config* snvs_hp_rtc_config_t
SNVS config structure.

This structure holds the configuration settings for the SNVS peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the SNVS_GetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your config structure instance.

The config struct can be made const so it resides in flash

typedef enum *_snvs_hp_ssm_state* snvs_hp_ssm_state_t
List of SNVS Security State Machine State.

static inline void SNVS_HP_EnableMasterKeySelection(SNVS_Type *base, bool enable)
Enable or disable master key selection.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- enable – Pass true to enable, false to disable.

static inline void SNVS_HP_ProgramZeroizableMasterKey(SNVS_Type *base)
Trigger to program Zeroizable Master Key.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

static inline void SNVS_HP_ChangeSSMState(SNVS_Type *base)
Trigger SSM State Transition.

Trigger state transition of the system security monitor (SSM). It results only the following transitions of the SSM:

- Check State -> Non-Secure (when Non-Secure Boot and not in Fab Configuration)
- Check State -> Trusted (when Secure Boot or in Fab Configuration)
- Trusted State -> Secure
- Secure State -> Trusted
- Soft Fail -> Non-Secure

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

static inline void SNVS_HP_SetSoftwareFatalSecurityViolation(SNVS_Type *base)

Trigger Software Fatal Security Violation.

The result SSM state transition is:

- Check State -> Soft Fail
- Non-Secure State -> Soft Fail
- Trusted State -> Soft Fail
- Secure State -> Soft Fail

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

static inline void SNVS_HP_SetSoftwareSecurityViolation(SNVS_Type *base)

Trigger Software Security Violation.

The result SSM state transition is:

- Check -> Non-Secure
- Trusted -> Soft Fail
- Secure -> Soft Fail

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

static inline snvs_hp_ssm_state_t SNVS_HP_GetSSMState(SNVS_Type *base)

Get current SSM State.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

Returns

Current SSM state

static inline void SNVS_HP_ResetLP(SNVS_Type *base)

Reset the SNVS LP section.

Reset the LP section except SRTC and Time alarm.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

static inline uint32_t SNVS_HP_GetStatusFlags(SNVS_Type *base)

Get the SNVS HP status flags.

The flags are returned as the OR'ed value of the enumeration :: `_snvs_hp_status_flags_t`.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

Returns

The OR'ed value of status flags.

static inline void SNVS_HP_ClearStatusFlags(SNVS_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clear the SNVS HP status flags.

The flags to clear are passed in as the OR'ed value of the enumeration :: `_snvs_hp_status_flags_t`. Only these flags could be cleared using this API.

- `kSNVS_RTC_PeriodicInterruptFlag`

- kSNVS_RTC_AlarmInterruptFlag

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- mask – OR'ed value of the flags to clear.

static inline uint32_t SNVS_HP_GetSecurityViolationStatusFlags(SNVS_Type *base)

Get the SNVS HP security violation status flags.

The flags are returned as the OR'ed value of the enumeration :: _snvs_hp_sv_status_flags_t.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

Returns

The OR'ed value of security violation status flags.

static inline void SNVS_HP_ClearSecurityViolationStatusFlags(SNVS_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clear the SNVS HP security violation status flags.

The flags to clear are passed in as the OR'ed value of the enumeration :: _snvs_hp_sv_status_flags_t. Only these flags could be cleared using this API.

- kSNVS_ZMK_EccFailFlag
- kSNVS_Violation0Flag
- kSNVS_Violation1Flag
- kSNVS_Violation2Flag
- kSNVS_Violation3Flag
- kSNVS_Violation4Flag
- kSNVS_Violation5Flag

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- mask – OR'ed value of the flags to clear.

SNVS_HPSVSR_SV0_MASK

SNVS_HPSVSR_SV1_MASK

SNVS_HPSVSR_SV2_MASK

SNVS_HPSVSR_SV4_MASK

SNVS_HPSVSR_SV5_MASK

SNVS_MAKE_HP_SV_FLAG(x)

Macro to make security violation flag.

Macro help to make security violation flag kSNVS_Violation0Flag to kSNVS_Violation5Flag. For example, SNVS_MAKE_HP_SV_FLAG(0) is kSNVS_Violation0Flag.

struct _snvs_hp_rtc_datetime

#include <fsl_snvs_hp.h> Structure is used to hold the date and time.

Public Members

uint16_t year

Range from 1970 to 2099.

uint8_t month

Range from 1 to 12.

uint8_t day

Range from 1 to 31 (depending on month).

uint8_t hour

Range from 0 to 23.

uint8_t minute

Range from 0 to 59.

uint8_t second

Range from 0 to 59.

struct _snvs_hp_rtc_config

#include <fsl_snvs_hp.h> SNVS config structure.

This structure holds the configuration settings for the SNVS peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the SNVS_GetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your config structure instance.

The config struct can be made const so it resides in flash

Public Members

bool rtcCalEnable

true: RTC calibration mechanism is enabled; false: No calibration is used

uint32_t rtcCalValue

Defines signed calibration value for nonsecure RTC; This is a 5-bit 2's complement value, range from -16 to +15

uint32_t periodicInterruptFreq

Defines frequency of the periodic interrupt; Range from 0 to 15

2.66 Secure Non-Volatile Storage Low-Power

void SNVS_LP_Init(SNVS_Type *base)

Un gates the SNVS clock and configures the peripheral for basic operation.

Note: This API should be called at the beginning of the application using the SNVS driver.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

void SNVS_LP_Deinit(SNVS_Type *base)

Deinit the SNVS LP section.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

```
status_t SNVS_LP_SRTC_SetDatetime(SNVS_Type *base, const snvs_lp_srtc_datetime_t *datetime)
```

Sets the SNVS SRTC date and time according to the given time structure.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- datetime – Pointer to the structure where the date and time details are stored.

Returns

kStatus_Success: Success in setting the time and starting the SNVS SRTC
kStatus_InvalidArgument: Error because the datetime format is incorrect

```
void SNVS_LP_SRTC_GetDatetime(SNVS_Type *base, snvs_lp_srtc_datetime_t *datetime)
```

Gets the SNVS SRTC time and stores it in the given time structure.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- datetime – Pointer to the structure where the date and time details are stored.

```
status_t SNVS_LP_SRTC_SetAlarm(SNVS_Type *base, const snvs_lp_srtc_datetime_t *alarmTime)
```

Sets the SNVS SRTC alarm time.

The function sets the SRTC alarm. It also checks whether the specified alarm time is greater than the present time. If not, the function does not set the alarm and returns an error. Please note, that SRTC alarm has limited resolution because only 32 most significant bits of SRTC counter are compared to SRTC Alarm register. If the alarm time is beyond SRTC resolution, the function does not set the alarm and returns an error.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- alarmTime – Pointer to the structure where the alarm time is stored.

Returns

kStatus_Success: success in setting the SNVS SRTC alarm
kStatus_InvalidArgument: Error because the alarm datetime format is incorrect
kStatus_Fail: Error because the alarm time has already passed or is beyond resolution

```
void SNVS_LP_SRTC_GetAlarm(SNVS_Type *base, snvs_lp_srtc_datetime_t *datetime)
```

Returns the SNVS SRTC alarm time.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- datetime – Pointer to the structure where the alarm date and time details are stored.

```
static inline void SNVS_LP_SRTC_EnableInterrupts(SNVS_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables the selected SNVS interrupts.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- mask – The interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration :: *_snvs_lp_srtc_interrupts*

```
static inline void SNVS_LP_SRTC_DisableInterrupts(SNVS_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Disables the selected SNVS interrupts.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- mask – The interrupts to enable. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration :: `_snvs_lp_srtc_interrupts`

```
uint32_t SNVS_LP_SRTC_GetEnabledInterrupts(SNVS_Type *base)
```

Gets the enabled SNVS interrupts.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

Returns

The enabled interrupts. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration :: `_snvs_lp_srtc_interrupts`

```
uint32_t SNVS_LP_SRTC_GetStatusFlags(SNVS_Type *base)
```

Gets the SNVS status flags.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

Returns

The status flags. This is the logical OR of members of the enumeration :: `_snvs_lp_srtc_status_flags`

```
static inline void SNVS_LP_SRTC_ClearStatusFlags(SNVS_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Clears the SNVS status flags.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- mask – The status flags to clear. This is a logical OR of members of the enumeration :: `_snvs_lp_srtc_status_flags`

```
static inline void SNVS_LP_SRTC_StartTimer(SNVS_Type *base)
```

Starts the SNVS SRTC time counter.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

```
static inline void SNVS_LP_SRTC_StopTimer(SNVS_Type *base)
```

Stops the SNVS SRTC time counter.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

```
void SNVS_LP_EnablePassiveTamper(SNVS_Type *base, snvs_lp_external_tamper_t pin,  
                                snvs_lp_passive_tamper_t config)
```

Enables the specified SNVS external tamper.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- pin – SNVS external tamper pin
- config – Configuration structure of external passive tamper

status_t SNVS_LP_EnableTxActiveTamper(SNVS_Type *base, *snvs_lp_active_tx_tamper_t* pin, *tamper_active_tx_config_t* config)

Enable active tamper tx external pad.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- pin – SNVS active tamper pin
- config – Configuration structure of external active tamper

status_t SNVS_LP_EnableRxActiveTamper(SNVS_Type *base, *snvs_lp_external_tamper_t* rx, *tamper_active_rx_config_t* config)

Enable active tamper rx external pad.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- rx – SNVS external RX tamper pin
- config – SNVS RX tamper config structure

status_t SNVS_LP_SetVoltageTamper(SNVS_Type *base, bool enable)

Sets voltage tamper detect.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- enable – True if enable false if disable

status_t SNVS_LP_SetTemperatureTamper(SNVS_Type *base, bool enable)

Sets temperature tamper detect.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- enable – True if enable false if disable

status_t SNVS_LP_SetClockTamper(SNVS_Type *base, bool enable)

Sets clock tamper detect.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- enable – True if enable false if disable

snvs_lp_external_tamper_status_t SNVS_LP_CheckVoltageTamper(SNVS_Type *base)

brief Check voltage tamper

param base SNVS peripheral base address

snvs_lp_external_tamper_status_t SNVS_LP_CheckTemperatureTamper(SNVS_Type *base)

Check temperature tamper.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

snvs_lp_external_tamper_status_t SNVS_LP_CheckClockTamper(SNVS_Type *base)

brief Check clock tamper

param base SNVS peripheral base address

`void SNVS_LP_TamperPinTx_GetDefaultConfig(tamper_active_tx_config_t *config)`

Fills in the SNVS tamper pin config struct with the default settings.

The default values are as follows. code config->clock = kSNVS_ActiveTamper16HZ; config->seed = 0U; config->polynomial = 0U; endcode

Parameters

- config – Pointer to the user's SNVS configuration structure.

`void SNVS_LP_TamperPinRx_GetDefaultConfig(tamper_active_rx_config_t *config)`

brief Fills in the SNVS tamper pin config struct with the default settings.

The default values are as follows. code config->filterenable = 0U; config->filter = 0U; config->tx = kSNVS_ActiveTamper1; endcode param config Pointer to the user's SNVS configuration structure.

`void SNVS_LP_PassiveTamperPin_GetDefaultConfig(snvs_lp_passive_tamper_t *config)`

Fills in the SNVS tamper pin config struct with the default settings.

The default values are as follows. code config->polarity = 0U; config->filterenable = 0U; if available on SoC config->filter = 0U; if available on SoC endcode

Parameters

- config – Pointer to the user's SNVS configuration structure.

`void SNVS_LP_DisableExternalTamper(SNVS_Type *base, snvs_lp_external_tamper_t pin)`

Disables the specified SNVS external tamper.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- pin – SNVS external tamper pin

`void SNVS_LP_DisableAllExternalTamper(SNVS_Type *base)`

Disable all external tamper.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

`snvs_lp_external_tamper_status_t SNVS_LP_GetExternalTamperStatus(SNVS_Type *base, snvs_lp_external_tamper_t pin)`

Returns status of the specified external tamper.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- pin – SNVS external tamper pin

Returns

The status flag. This is the enumeration :: `_snvs_lp_external_tamper_status`

`void SNVS_LP_ClearExternalTamperStatus(SNVS_Type *base, snvs_lp_external_tamper_t pin)`

Clears status of the specified external tamper.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- pin – SNVS external tamper pin

```
void SNVS_LP_ClearAllExternalTamperStatus(SNVS_Type *base)
```

Clears status of the all external tamper.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

```
static inline void SNVS_LP_EnableMonotonicCounter(SNVS_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enable or disable the Monotonic Counter.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- enable – Pass true to enable, false to disable.

```
uint64_t SNVS_LP_GetMonotonicCounter(SNVS_Type *base)
```

Get the current Monotonic Counter.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

Returns

Current Monotonic Counter value.

```
static inline void SNVS_LP_IncreaseMonotonicCounter(SNVS_Type *base)
```

Increase the Monotonic Counter.

Increase the Monotonic Counter by 1.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

```
void SNVS_LP_WriteZeroizableMasterKey(SNVS_Type *base, uint32_t ZMKey[8U])
```

Write Zeroizable Master Key (ZMK) to the SNVS registers.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- ZMKey – The ZMK write to the SNVS register.

```
static inline void SNVS_LP_SetZeroizableMasterKeyValid(SNVS_Type *base, bool valid)
```

Set Zeroizable Master Key valid.

This API could only be called when using software programming mode. After writing ZMK using SNVS_LP_WriteZeroizableMasterKey, call this API to make the ZMK valid.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- valid – Pass true to set valid, false to set invalid.

```
static inline bool SNVS_LP_GetZeroizableMasterKeyValid(SNVS_Type *base)
```

Get Zeroizable Master Key valid status.

In hardware programming mode, call this API to check whether the ZMK is valid.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

Returns

true if valid, false if invalid.


```
static inline void SNVS_LP_SetZeroizableMasterKeyProgramMode(SNVS_Type *base,  
                                                             snvs_lp_zmk_program_mode_t  
                                                             mode)
```

Set Zeroizable Master Key programming mode.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- mode – ZMK programming mode.

```
static inline void SNVS_LP_EnableZeroizableMasterKeyECC(SNVS_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enable or disable Zeroizable Master Key ECC.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- enable – Pass true to enable, false to disable.

```
static inline void SNVS_LP_SetMasterKeyMode(SNVS_Type *base, snvs_lp_master_key_mode_t  
                                             mode)
```

Set SNVS Master Key mode.

Note: When kSNVS_ZMK or kSNVS_CMK used, the SNVS_HP must be configured to enable the master key selection.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- mode – Master Key mode.

FSL_SNVS_LP_DRIVER_VERSION

Version 2.4.6

```
enum _snvs_lp_srtc_interrupts
```

List of SNVS_LP interrupts.

Values:

```
enumerator kSNVS_SRTC_AlarmInterrupt
```

SRTC time alarm.

```
enum _snvs_lp_srtc_status_flags
```

List of SNVS_LP flags.

Values:

```
enumerator kSNVS_SRTC_AlarmInterruptFlag
```

SRTC time alarm flag

```
enum _snvs_lp_external_tamper
```

List of SNVS_LP external tamperers.

Values:

```
enumerator kSNVS_ExternalTamper1
```

```
enum _snvs_lp_active_tamper
```

List of SNVS_LP active tamperers.

Values:

enumerator kSNVS__ActiveTamper1

enumerator kSNVS__ActiveTamper2

enumerator kSNVS__ActiveTamper3

enumerator kSNVS__ActiveTamper4

enumerator kSNVS__ActiveTamper5

enum __snvs_lp_active_clock

List of SNVS_LP external tamperers.

Values:

enumerator kSNVS__ActiveTamper16HZ

enumerator kSNVS__ActiveTamper8HZ

enumerator kSNVS__ActiveTamper4HZ

enumerator kSNVS__ActiveTamper2HZ

enum __snvs_lp_external_tamper_status

List of SNVS_LP external tamperers status.

Values:

enumerator kSNVS__TamperNotDetected

enumerator kSNVS__TamperDetected

enum __snvs_lp_external_tamper_polarity

SNVS_LP external tamper polarity.

Values:

enumerator kSNVS__ExternalTamperActiveLow

enumerator kSNVS__ExternalTamperActiveHigh

enum __snvs_lp_zmk_program_mode

SNVS_LP Zeroizable Master Key programming mode.

Values:

enumerator kSNVS__ZMKSoftwareProgram

Software programming mode.

enumerator kSNVS__ZMKHardwareProgram

Hardware programming mode.

enum __snvs_lp_master_key_mode

SNVS_LP Master Key mode.

Values:

enumerator kSNVS__OTPMK

One Time Programmable Master Key.

enumerator kSNVS__ZMK

Zeroizable Master Key.

enumerator kSNVS__CMK

Combined Master Key, it is XOR of OPTMK and ZMK.

```
typedef enum _snvs_lp_srtc_interrupts snvs_lp_srtc_interrupts_t
```

List of SNVS_LP interrupts.

```
typedef enum _snvs_lp_srtc_status_flags snvs_lp_srtc_status_flags_t
```

List of SNVS_LP flags.

```
typedef enum _snvs_lp_external_tamper snvs_lp_external_tamper_t
```

List of SNVS_LP external tamperers.

```
typedef enum _snvs_lp_active_tamper snvs_lp_active_tx_tamper_t
```

List of SNVS_LP active tamperers.

```
typedef enum _snvs_lp_active_clock snvs_lp_active_clock_t
```

List of SNVS_LP external tamperers.

```
typedef enum _snvs_lp_external_tamper_status snvs_lp_external_tamper_status_t
```

List of SNVS_LP external tamperers status.

```
typedef enum _snvs_lp_external_tamper_polarity snvs_lp_external_tamper_polarity_t
```

SNVS_LP external tamper polarity.

```
typedef struct _snvs_lp_srtc_datetime snvs_lp_srtc_datetime_t
```

Structure is used to hold the date and time.

```
typedef struct _snvs_lp_srtc_config snvs_lp_srtc_config_t
```

SNVS_LP config structure.

This structure holds the configuration settings for the SNVS_LP peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the SNVS_LP_GetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your config structure instance.

The config struct can be made const so it resides in flash

```
typedef enum _snvs_lp_zmk_program_mode snvs_lp_zmk_program_mode_t
```

SNVS_LP Zeroizable Master Key programming mode.

```
typedef enum _snvs_lp_master_key_mode snvs_lp_master_key_mode_t
```

SNVS_LP Master Key mode.

```
void SNVS_LP_SRTC_Init(SNVS_Type *base, const snvs_lp_srtc_config_t *config)
```

Ungates the SNVS clock and configures the peripheral for basic operation.

Note: This API should be called at the beginning of the application using the SNVS driver.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address
- config – Pointer to the user's SNVS configuration structure.

```
void SNVS_LP_SRTC_Deinit(SNVS_Type *base)
```

Stops the SRTC timer.

Parameters

- base – SNVS peripheral base address

```
void SNVS_LP_SRTC_GetDefaultConfig(snvs_lp_srtc_config_t *config)
```

Fills in the SNVS_LP config struct with the default settings.

The default values are as follows.

```
config->srtccalenable = false;  
config->srtccalvalue = 0U;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to the user's SNVS configuration structure.

SNVS_ZMK_REG_COUNT

Define of SNVS_LP Zeroizable Master Key registers.

SNVS_LP_MAX_TAMPER

Define of SNVS_LP Max possible tamper.

struct tamper_active_tx_config_t

#include <fsl_snvs_lp.h> Structure is used to configure SNVS LP active TX tamper pins.

struct tamper_active_rx_config_t

#include <fsl_snvs_lp.h> Structure is used to configure SNVS LP active RX tamper pins.

struct snvs_lp_passive_tamper_t

#include <fsl_snvs_lp.h> Structure is used to configure SNVS LP passive tamper pins.

struct _snvs_lp_srtc_datetime

#include <fsl_snvs_lp.h> Structure is used to hold the date and time.

Public Members

uint16_t year

Range from 1970 to 2099.

uint8_t month

Range from 1 to 12.

uint8_t day

Range from 1 to 31 (depending on month).

uint8_t hour

Range from 0 to 23.

uint8_t minute

Range from 0 to 59.

uint8_t second

Range from 0 to 59.

struct _snvs_lp_srtc_config

#include <fsl_snvs_lp.h> SNVS_LP config structure.

This structure holds the configuration settings for the SNVS_LP peripheral. To initialize this structure to reasonable defaults, call the SNVS_LP_GetDefaultConfig() function and pass a pointer to your config structure instance.

The config struct can be made const so it resides in flash

Public Members

bool srtcCalEnable

true: SRTC calibration mechanism is enabled; false: No calibration is used

uint32_t srtcCalValue

Defines signed calibration value for SRTC; This is a 5-bit 2's complement value, range from -16 to +15

2.67 SPDIF: Sony/Philips Digital Interface

`void SPDIF_Init(SPDIF_Type *base, const spdif_config_t *config)`

Initializes the SPDIF peripheral.

Ungates the SPDIF clock, resets the module, and configures SPDIF with a configuration structure. The configuration structure can be custom filled or set with default values by `SPDIF_GetDefaultConfig()`.

Note: This API should be called at the beginning of the application to use the SPDIF driver. Otherwise, accessing the SPDIF module can cause a hard fault because the clock is not enabled.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer
- `config` – SPDIF configuration structure.

`void SPDIF_GetDefaultConfig(spdif_config_t *config)`

Sets the SPDIF configuration structure to default values.

This API initializes the configuration structure for use in `SPDIF_Init`. The initialized structure can remain unchanged in `SPDIF_Init`, or it can be modified before calling `SPDIF_Init`. This is an example.

```
spdif_config_t config;
SPDIF_GetDefaultConfig(&config);
```

Parameters

- `config` – pointer to master configuration structure

`void SPDIF_Deinit(SPDIF_Type *base)`

De-initializes the SPDIF peripheral.

This API gates the SPDIF clock. The SPDIF module can't operate unless `SPDIF_Init` is called to enable the clock.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer

`uint32_t SPDIF_GetInstance(SPDIF_Type *base)`

Get the instance number for SPDIF.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer.

`static inline void SPDIF_TxFIFOReset(SPDIF_Type *base)`

Resets the SPDIF Tx.

This function makes Tx FIFO in reset mode.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer

`static inline void SPDIF_RxFIFOReset(SPDIF_Type *base)`

Resets the SPDIF Rx.

This function enables the software reset and FIFO reset of SPDIF Rx. After reset, clear the reset bit.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer

void SPDIF__TxEnable(SPDIF_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the SPDIF Tx.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer
- enable – True means enable SPDIF Tx, false means disable.

static inline void SPDIF__RxEnable(SPDIF_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the SPDIF Rx.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer
- enable – True means enable SPDIF Rx, false means disable.

static inline uint32_t SPDIF__GetStatusFlag(SPDIF_Type *base)

Gets the SPDIF status flag state.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer

Returns

SPDIF status flag value. Use the `_spdif_interrupt_enable_t` to get the status value needed.

static inline void SPDIF__ClearStatusFlags(SPDIF_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clears the SPDIF status flag state.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer
- mask – State mask. It can be a combination of the `_spdif_interrupt_enable_t` member. Notice these members cannot be included, as these flags cannot be cleared by writing 1 to these bits:
 - kSPDIF_UChannelReceiveRegisterFull
 - kSPDIF_QChannelReceiveRegisterFull
 - kSPDIF_TxFIFOEmpty
 - kSPDIF_RxFIFOFull

static inline void SPDIF__EnableInterrupts(SPDIF_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the SPDIF Tx interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer
- mask – interrupt source The parameter can be a combination of the following sources if defined.
 - kSPDIF_WordStartInterruptEnable
 - kSPDIF_SyncErrorInterruptEnable
 - kSPDIF_FIFOWarningInterruptEnable
 - kSPDIF_FIFORequestInterruptEnable
 - kSPDIF_FIFOErrorInterruptEnable

```
static inline void SPDIF_DisableInterrupts(SPDIF_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Disables the SPDIF Tx interrupt requests.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer
- mask – interrupt source The parameter can be a combination of the following sources if defined.
 - kSPDIF_WordStartInterruptEnable
 - kSPDIF_SyncErrorInterruptEnable
 - kSPDIF_FIFOWarningInterruptEnable
 - kSPDIF_FIFORequestInterruptEnable
 - kSPDIF_FIFOErrorInterruptEnable

```
static inline void SPDIF_EnableDMA(SPDIF_Type *base, uint32_t mask, bool enable)
```

Enables/disables the SPDIF DMA requests.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer
- mask – SPDIF DMA enable mask, The parameter can be a combination of the following sources if defined
 - kSPDIF_RxDMAEnable
 - kSPDIF_TxDMAEnable
- enable – True means enable DMA, false means disable DMA.

```
static inline uint32_t SPDIF_TxGetLeftDataRegisterAddress(SPDIF_Type *base)
```

Gets the SPDIF Tx left data register address.

This API is used to provide a transfer address for the SPDIF DMA transfer configuration.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.

Returns

data register address.

```
static inline uint32_t SPDIF_TxGetRightDataRegisterAddress(SPDIF_Type *base)
```

Gets the SPDIF Tx right data register address.

This API is used to provide a transfer address for the SPDIF DMA transfer configuration.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.

Returns

data register address.

```
static inline uint32_t SPDIF_RxGetLeftDataRegisterAddress(SPDIF_Type *base)
```

Gets the SPDIF Rx left data register address.

This API is used to provide a transfer address for the SPDIF DMA transfer configuration.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.

Returns

data register address.

```
static inline uint32_t SPDIF_RxGetRightDataRegisterAddress(SPDIF_Type *base)
```

Gets the SPDIF Rx right data register address.

This API is used to provide a transfer address for the SPDIF DMA transfer configuration.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.

Returns

data register address.

```
void SPDIF_TxSetSampleRate(SPDIF_Type *base, uint32_t sampleRate_Hz, uint32_t  
                           sourceClockFreq_Hz)
```

Configures the SPDIF Tx sample rate.

The audio format can be changed at run-time. This function configures the sample rate.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.
- sampleRate_Hz – SPDIF sample rate frequency in Hz.
- sourceClockFreq_Hz – SPDIF tx clock source frequency in Hz.

```
uint32_t SPDIF_GetRxSampleRate(SPDIF_Type *base, uint32_t clockSourceFreq_Hz)
```

Configures the SPDIF Rx audio format.

The audio format can be changed at run-time. This function configures the sample rate and audio data format to be transferred.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.
- clockSourceFreq_Hz – SPDIF system clock frequency in hz.

```
void SPDIF_WriteBlocking(SPDIF_Type *base, uint8_t *buffer, uint32_t size)
```

Sends data using a blocking method.

Note: This function blocks by polling until data is ready to be sent.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.
- buffer – Pointer to the data to be written.
- size – Bytes to be written.

```
static inline void SPDIF_WriteLeftData(SPDIF_Type *base, uint32_t data)
```

Writes data into SPDIF FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.
- data – Data needs to be written.

```
static inline void SPDIF_WriteRightData(SPDIF_Type *base, uint32_t data)
```

Writes data into SPDIF FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.
- data – Data needs to be written.

static inline void SPDIF_WriteChannelStatusHigh(SPDIF_Type *base, uint32_t data)
Writes data into SPDIF FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.
- data – Data needs to be written.

static inline void SPDIF_WriteChannelStatusLow(SPDIF_Type *base, uint32_t data)
Writes data into SPDIF FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.
- data – Data needs to be written.

void SPDIF_ReadBlocking(SPDIF_Type *base, uint8_t *buffer, uint32_t size)
Receives data using a blocking method.

Note: This function blocks by polling until data is ready to be sent.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.
- buffer – Pointer to the data to be read.
- size – Bytes to be read.

static inline uint32_t SPDIF_ReadLeftData(SPDIF_Type *base)
Reads data from the SPDIF FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.

Returns

Data in SPDIF FIFO.

static inline uint32_t SPDIF_ReadRightData(SPDIF_Type *base)
Reads data from the SPDIF FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.

Returns

Data in SPDIF FIFO.

static inline uint32_t SPDIF_ReadChannelStatusHigh(SPDIF_Type *base)
Reads data from the SPDIF FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.

Returns

Data in SPDIF FIFO.

static inline uint32_t SPDIF_ReadChannelStatusLow(SPDIF_Type *base)
Reads data from the SPDIF FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.

Returns

Data in SPDIF FIFO.

```
static inline uint32_t SPDIF_ReadQChannel(SPDIF_Type *base)
```

Reads data from the SPDIF FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.

Returns

Data in SPDIF FIFO.

```
static inline uint32_t SPDIF_ReadUChannel(SPDIF_Type *base)
```

Reads data from the SPDIF FIFO.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.

Returns

Data in SPDIF FIFO.

```
void SPDIF__TransferTxCreateHandle(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_handle_t *handle,  
                                   spdif_transfer_callback_t callback, void *userData)
```

Initializes the SPDIF Tx handle.

This function initializes the Tx handle for the SPDIF Tx transactional APIs. Call this function once to get the handle initialized.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer
- handle – SPDIF handle pointer.
- callback – Pointer to the user callback function.
- userData – User parameter passed to the callback function

```
void SPDIF__TransferRxCreateHandle(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_handle_t *handle,  
                                   spdif_transfer_callback_t callback, void *userData)
```

Initializes the SPDIF Rx handle.

This function initializes the Rx handle for the SPDIF Rx transactional APIs. Call this function once to get the handle initialized.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.
- handle – SPDIF handle pointer.
- callback – Pointer to the user callback function.
- userData – User parameter passed to the callback function.

```
status_t SPDIF__TransferSendNonBlocking(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_handle_t *handle,  
                                         spdif_transfer_t *xfer)
```

Performs an interrupt non-blocking send transfer on SPDIF.

Note: This API returns immediately after the transfer initiates. Call the `SPDIF_TxGetTransferStatusIRQ` to poll the transfer status and check whether the transfer is finished. If the return status is not `kStatus_SPDIF_Busy`, the transfer is finished.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer.
- `handle` – Pointer to the `spdif_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- `xfer` – Pointer to the `spdif_transfer_t` structure.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully started the data receive.
- `kStatus_SPDIF_TxBusy` – Previous receive still not finished.
- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – The input parameter is invalid.

status_t SPDIF_TransferReceiveNonBlocking(*SPDIF_Type* *base, *spdif_handle_t* *handle, *spdif_transfer_t* *xfer)

Performs an interrupt non-blocking receive transfer on SPDIF.

Note: This API returns immediately after the transfer initiates. Call the `SPDIF_RxGetTransferStatusIRQ` to poll the transfer status and check whether the transfer is finished. If the return status is not `kStatus_SPDIF_Busy`, the transfer is finished.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer
- `handle` – Pointer to the `spdif_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- `xfer` – Pointer to the `spdif_transfer_t` structure.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Successfully started the data receive.
- `kStatus_SPDIF_RxBusy` – Previous receive still not finished.
- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – The input parameter is invalid.

status_t SPDIF_TransferGetSendCount(*SPDIF_Type* *base, *spdif_handle_t* *handle, *size_t* *count)

Gets a set byte count.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer.
- `handle` – Pointer to the `spdif_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.
- `count` – Bytes count sent.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Succeed get the transfer count.
- `kStatus_NoTransferInProgress` – There is not a non-blocking transaction currently in progress.

status_t SPDIF_TransferGetReceiveCount(*SPDIF_Type* *base, *spdif_handle_t* *handle, *size_t* *count)

Gets a received byte count.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer.
- `handle` – Pointer to the `spdif_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.

- `count` – Bytes count received.

Return values

- `kStatus_Success` – Succeed get the transfer count.
- `kStatus_NoTransferInProgress` – There is not a non-blocking transaction currently in progress.

`void SPDIF_TransferAbortSend(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_handle_t *handle)`

Aborts the current send.

Note: This API can be called any time when an interrupt non-blocking transfer initiates to abort the transfer early.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer.
- `handle` – Pointer to the `spdif_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.

`void SPDIF_TransferAbortReceive(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_handle_t *handle)`

Aborts the current IRQ receive.

Note: This API can be called when an interrupt non-blocking transfer initiates to abort the transfer early.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer
- `handle` – Pointer to the `spdif_handle_t` structure which stores the transfer state.

`void SPDIF_TransferTxHandleIRQ(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_handle_t *handle)`

Tx interrupt handler.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer.
- `handle` – Pointer to the `spdif_handle_t` structure.

`void SPDIF_TransferRxHandleIRQ(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_handle_t *handle)`

Rx interrupt handler.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer.
- `handle` – Pointer to the `spdif_handle_t` structure.

FSL_SPDIF_DRIVER_VERSION

Version 2.0.7

SPDIF return status.

Values:

enumerator `kStatus_SPDIF_RxDPLLLocked`

SPDIF Rx PLL locked.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_TxFIFOError
SPDIF Tx FIFO error.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_TxFIFOResync
SPDIF Tx left and right FIFO resync.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_RxCnew
SPDIF Rx status channel value updated.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_ValidityNoGood
SPDIF validity flag not good.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_RxIllegalSymbol
SPDIF Rx receive illegal symbol.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_RxParityBitError
SPDIF Rx parity bit error.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_UChannelOverrun
SPDIF receive U channel overrun.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_QChannelOverrun
SPDIF receive Q channel overrun.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_UQChannelSync
SPDIF U/Q channel sync found.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_UQChannelFrameError
SPDIF U/Q channel frame error.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_RxFIFOError
SPDIF Rx FIFO error.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_RxFIFOResync
SPDIF Rx left and right FIFO resync.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_LockLoss
SPDIF Rx PLL clock lock loss.

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_TxIdle
SPDIF Tx is idle

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_RxIdle
SPDIF Rx is idle

enumerator kStatus_SPDIF_QueueFull
SPDIF queue full

enum _spdif_rxfull_select

SPDIF Rx FIFO full flag select, it decides when assert the rx full flag.

Values:

enumerator kSPDIF_RxFull1Sample
Rx full at least 1 sample in left and right FIFO

enumerator kSPDIF_RxFull4Samples
Rx full at least 4 sample in left and right FIFO

enumerator kSPDIF_RxFull8Samples
Rx full at least 8 sample in left and right FIFO

enumerator kSPDIF_RxFull16Samples

Rx full at least 16 sample in left and right FIFO

enum __spdif_txempty_select

SPDIF tx FIFO EMPTY flag select, it decides when assert the tx empty flag.

Values:

enumerator kSPDIF_TxEmpty0Sample

Tx empty at most 0 sample in left and right FIFO

enumerator kSPDIF_TxEmpty4Samples

Tx empty at most 4 sample in left and right FIFO

enumerator kSPDIF_TxEmpty8Samples

Tx empty at most 8 sample in left and right FIFO

enumerator kSPDIF_TxEmpty12Samples

Tx empty at most 12 sample in left and right FIFO

enum __spdif_uchannel_source

SPDIF U channel source.

Values:

enumerator kSPDIF_NoUChannel

No embedded U channel

enumerator kSPDIF_UChannelFromRx

U channel from receiver, it is CD mode

enumerator kSPDIF_UChannelFromTx

U channel from on chip tx

enum __spdif_gain_select

SPDIF clock gain.

Values:

enumerator kSPDIF_GAIN_24

Gain select is 24

enumerator kSPDIF_GAIN_16

Gain select is 16

enumerator kSPDIF_GAIN_12

Gain select is 12

enumerator kSPDIF_GAIN_8

Gain select is 8

enumerator kSPDIF_GAIN_6

Gain select is 6

enumerator kSPDIF_GAIN_4

Gain select is 4

enumerator kSPDIF_GAIN_3

Gain select is 3

enum __spdif_tx_source

SPDIF tx data source.

Values:

enumerator kSPDIF__txFromReceiver
Tx data directly through SPDIF receiver

enumerator kSPDIF__txNormal
Normal operation, data from processor

enum __spdif__validity__config
SPDIF tx data source.

Values:

enumerator kSPDIF__validityFlagAlwaysSet
Outgoing validity flags always set

enumerator kSPDIF__validityFlagAlwaysClear
Outgoing validity flags always clear

The SPDIF interrupt enable flag.

Values:

enumerator kSPDIF__RxDPLLLocked
SPDIF DPLL locked

enumerator kSPDIF__TxFIFOError
Tx FIFO underrun or overrun

enumerator kSPDIF__TxFIFOResync
Tx FIFO left and right channel resync

enumerator kSPDIF__RxControlChannelChange
SPDIF Rx control channel value changed

enumerator kSPDIF__ValidityFlagNoGood
SPDIF validity flag no good

enumerator kSPDIF__RxIllegalSymbol
SPDIF receiver found illegal symbol

enumerator kSPDIF__RxParityBitError
SPDIF receiver found parity bit error

enumerator kSPDIF__UChannelReceiveRegisterFull
SPDIF U channel receive register full

enumerator kSPDIF__UChannelReceiveRegisterOverrun
SPDIF U channel receive register overrun

enumerator kSPDIF__QChannelReceiveRegisterFull
SPDIF Q channel receive register full

enumerator kSPDIF__QChannelReceiveRegisterOverrun
SPDIF Q channel receive register overrun

enumerator kSPDIF__UQChannelSync
SPDIF U/Q channel sync found

enumerator kSPDIF__UQChannelFrameError
SPDIF U/Q channel frame error

enumerator kSPDIF__RxFIFOError
SPDIF Rx FIFO underrun/overrun

enumerator kSPDIF_RxFIFOResync
SPDIF Rx left and right FIFO resync

enumerator kSPDIF_LockLoss
SPDIF receiver loss of lock

enumerator kSPDIF_TxFIFOEmpty
SPDIF Tx FIFO empty

enumerator kSPDIF_RxFIFOFull
SPDIF Rx FIFO full

enumerator kSPDIF_AllInterrupt
all interrupt

The DMA request sources.

Values:

enumerator kSPDIF_RxDMAEnable
Rx FIFO full

enumerator kSPDIF_TxDMAEnable
Tx FIFO empty

typedef enum *_spdif_rxfull_select* spdif_rxfull_select_t
SPDIF Rx FIFO full falg select, it decides when assert the rx full flag.

typedef enum *_spdif_txempty_select* spdif_txempty_select_t
SPDIF tx FIFO EMPTY falg select, it decides when assert the tx empty flag.

typedef enum *_spdif_uchannel_source* spdif_uchannel_source_t
SPDIF U channel source.

typedef enum *_spdif_gain_select* spdif_gain_select_t
SPDIF clock gain.

typedef enum *_spdif_tx_source* spdif_tx_source_t
SPDIF tx data source.

typedef enum *_spdif_validity_config* spdif_validity_config_t
SPDIF tx data source.

typedef struct *_spdif_config* spdif_config_t
SPDIF user configuration structure.

typedef struct *_spdif_transfer* spdif_transfer_t
SPDIF transfer structure.

typedef struct *_spdif_handle* spdif_handle_t

typedef void (*spdif_transfer_callback_t)(SPDIF_Type *base, *spdif_handle_t* *handle, *status_t* status, void *userData)
SPDIF transfer callback prototype.

SPDIF_XFER_QUEUE_SIZE
SPDIF transfer queue size, user can refine it according to use case.

struct *_spdif_config*
#include <fsl_spdif.h> SPDIF user configuration structure.

Public Members

bool isTxAutoSync

If auto sync mechanism open

bool isRxAutoSync

If auto sync mechanism open

uint8_t DPLLClkSource

SPDIF DPLL clock source, range from 0~15, meaning is chip-specific

uint8_t txClkSource

SPDIF tx clock source, range from 0~7, meaning is chip-specific

spdif_rxfull_select_t rxFullSelect

SPDIF rx buffer full select

spdif_txempty_select_t txFullSelect

SPDIF tx buffer empty select

spdif_uchannel_source_t uChannelSrc

U channel source

spdif_tx_source_t txSource

SPDIF tx data source

spdif_validity_config_t validityConfig

Validity flag config

spdif_gain_select_t gain

Rx receive clock measure gain parameter.

struct *_spdif_transfer*

#include <fsl_spdif.h> SPDIF transfer structure.

Public Members

uint8_t *data

Data start address to transfer.

uint8_t *qdata

Data buffer for Q channel

uint8_t *udata

Data buffer for C channel

size_t dataSize

Transfer size.

struct *_spdif_handle*

#include <fsl_spdif.h> SPDIF handle structure.

Public Members

uint32_t state

Transfer status

spdif_transfer_callback_t callback

Callback function called at transfer event

`void *userData`
Callback parameter passed to callback function

`spdif_transfer_t spdifQueue[(4U)]`
Transfer queue storing queued transfer

`size_t transferSize[(4U)]`
Data bytes need to transfer

`volatile uint8_t queueUser`
Index for user to queue transfer

`volatile uint8_t queueDriver`
Index for driver to get the transfer data and size

`uint8_t watermark`
Watermark value

2.68 SPDIF eDMA Driver

```
void SPDIF__TransferTxCreateHandleEDMA(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_edma_handle_t *handle,
                                       spdif_edma_callback_t callback, void *userData,
                                       edma_handle_t *dmaLeftHandle, edma_handle_t
                                       *dmaRightHandle)
```

Initializes the SPDIF eDMA handle.

This function initializes the SPDIF master DMA handle, which can be used for other SPDIF master transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified SPDIF instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer.
- `handle` – SPDIF eDMA handle pointer.
- `callback` – Pointer to user callback function.
- `userData` – User parameter passed to the callback function.
- `dmaLeftHandle` – eDMA handle pointer for left channel, this handle shall be static allocated by users.
- `dmaRightHandle` – eDMA handle pointer for right channel, this handle shall be static allocated by users.

```
void SPDIF__TransferRxCreateHandleEDMA(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_edma_handle_t *handle,
                                       spdif_edma_callback_t callback, void *userData,
                                       edma_handle_t *dmaLeftHandle, edma_handle_t
                                       *dmaRightHandle)
```

Initializes the SPDIF Rx eDMA handle.

This function initializes the SPDIF slave DMA handle, which can be used for other SPDIF master transactional APIs. Usually, for a specified SPDIF instance, call this API once to get the initialized handle.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer.
- `handle` – SPDIF eDMA handle pointer.
- `callback` – Pointer to user callback function.

- `userData` – User parameter passed to the callback function.
- `dmaLeftHandle` – eDMA handle pointer for left channel, this handle shall be static allocated by users.
- `dmaRightHandle` – eDMA handle pointer for right channel, this handle shall be static allocated by users.

`status_t SPDIF__TransferSendEDMA(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_edma_handle_t *handle, spdif_edma_transfer_t *xfer)`

Performs a non-blocking SPDIF transfer using DMA.

Note: This interface returns immediately after the transfer initiates. Call `SPDIF_GetTransferStatus` to poll the transfer status and check whether the SPDIF transfer is finished.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer.
- `handle` – SPDIF eDMA handle pointer.
- `xfer` – Pointer to the DMA transfer structure.

Return values

- `kStatus__Success` – Start a SPDIF eDMA send successfully.
- `kStatus__InvalidArgument` – The input argument is invalid.
- `kStatus__TxBusy` – SPDIF is busy sending data.

`status_t SPDIF__TransferReceiveEDMA(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_edma_handle_t *handle, spdif_edma_transfer_t *xfer)`

Performs a non-blocking SPDIF receive using eDMA.

Note: This interface returns immediately after the transfer initiates. Call the `SPDIF_GetReceiveRemainingBytes` to poll the transfer status and check whether the SPDIF transfer is finished.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer
- `handle` – SPDIF eDMA handle pointer.
- `xfer` – Pointer to DMA transfer structure.

Return values

- `kStatus__Success` – Start a SPDIF eDMA receive successfully.
- `kStatus__InvalidArgument` – The input argument is invalid.
- `kStatus__RxBusy` – SPDIF is busy receiving data.

`void SPDIF__TransferAbortSendEDMA(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_edma_handle_t *handle)`

Aborts a SPDIF transfer using eDMA.

Parameters

- `base` – SPDIF base pointer.
- `handle` – SPDIF eDMA handle pointer.

```
void SPDIF__TransferAbortReceiveEDMA(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_edma_handle_t *handle)
```

Aborts a SPDIF receive using eDMA.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer
- handle – SPDIF eDMA handle pointer.

```
status_t SPDIF__TransferGetSendCountEDMA(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_edma_handle_t *handle,  
                                           size_t *count)
```

Gets byte count sent by SPDIF.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer.
- handle – SPDIF eDMA handle pointer.
- count – Bytes count sent by SPDIF.

Return values

- kStatus__Success – Succeed get the transfer count.
- kStatus__NoTransferInProgress – There is no non-blocking transaction in progress.

```
status_t SPDIF__TransferGetReceiveCountEDMA(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_edma_handle_t  
                                             *handle, size_t *count)
```

Gets byte count received by SPDIF.

Parameters

- base – SPDIF base pointer
- handle – SPDIF eDMA handle pointer.
- count – Bytes count received by SPDIF.

Return values

- kStatus__Success – Succeed get the transfer count.
- kStatus__NoTransferInProgress – There is no non-blocking transaction in progress.

```
FSL_SPDIF_EDMA_DRIVER_VERSION
```

Version 2.0.8

```
typedef struct _spdif_edma_handle spdif_edma_handle_t
```

```
typedef void (*spdif_edma_callback_t)(SPDIF_Type *base, spdif_edma_handle_t *handle, status_t  
status, void *userData)
```

SPDIF eDMA transfer callback function for finish and error.

```
typedef struct _spdif_edma_transfer spdif_edma_transfer_t
```

SPDIF transfer structure.

```
struct _spdif_edma_transfer
```

#include <fsl_spdif_edma.h> SPDIF transfer structure.

Public Members

```
uint8_t *leftData
```

Data start address to transfer.

`uint8_t *rightData`
Data start address to transfer.

`size_t dataSize`
Transfer size.

`struct __spdif_edma_handle`
#include <fsl_spdif_edma.h> SPDIF DMA transfer handle, users should not touch the content of the handle.

Public Members

`edma_handle_t *dmaLeftHandle`
DMA handler for SPDIF left channel

`edma_handle_t *dmaRightHandle`
DMA handler for SPDIF right channel

`uint8_t nbytes`
eDMA minor byte transfer count initially configured.

`uint8_t count`
The transfer data count in a DMA request

`uint32_t state`
Internal state for SPDIF eDMA transfer

`spdif_edma_callback_t callback`
Callback for users while transfer finish or error occurs

`void *userData`
User callback parameter

`edma_tcd_t leftTcd[(4U) + 1U]`
TCD pool for eDMA transfer.

`edma_tcd_t rightTcd[(4U) + 1U]`
TCD pool for eDMA transfer.

`spdif_edma_transfer_t spdifQueue[(4U)]`
Transfer queue storing queued transfer.

`size_t transferSize[(4U)]`
Data bytes need to transfer, left and right are the same, so use one

`volatile uint8_t queueUser`
Index for user to queue transfer.

`volatile uint8_t queueDriver`
Index for driver to get the transfer data and size

2.69 SRC: System Reset Controller Driver

`FSL_SRC_DRIVER_VERSION`
SRC driver version 2.0.1.

enum `_src_reset_status_flags`

SRC reset status flags.

Values:

enumerator `kSRC_ResetOutputEnableFlag`

This bit indicates if RESET status is driven out on PTE0 pin.

enumerator `kSRC_TemperatureSensorResetFlag`

Indicates whether the reset was the result of software reset from on-chip Temperature Sensor. Temperature Sensor Interrupt needs to be served before this bit can be cleaned.

enumerator `kSRC_Wdog3ResetFlag`

IC Watchdog3 Time-out reset. Indicates whether the reset was the result of the watchdog3 time-out event.

enumerator `kSRC_SoftwareResetFlag`

Indicates a reset has been caused by software setting of SYSRESETREQ bit in Application Interrupt and Reset Control Register in the ARM core.

enumerator `kSRC_JTAGSystemResetFlag`

Indicates whether the reset was the result of software reset form JTAG

enumerator `kSRC_JTAGSoftwareResetFlag`

Indicates whether the reset was the result of setting SJC_GPCCR bit 31.

enumerator `kSRC_JTAGGeneratedResetFlag`

Indicates a reset has been caused by JTAG selection of certain IR codes: EXTEST or HIGHZ.

enumerator `kSRC_WatchdogResetFlag`

Indicates a reset has been caused by the watchdog timer timing out. This reset source can be blocked by disabling the watchdog.

enumerator `kSRC_IppUserResetFlag`

Indicates whether the reset was the result of the `ipp_user_reset_b` qualified reset.

enumerator `kSRC_SNVSFailResetFlag`

SNVS hardware failure will always cause a cold reset. This flag indicates whether the reset is a result of SNVS hardware failure.

enumerator `kSRC_CsuResetFlag`

Indicates whether the reset was the result of the `csu_reset_b` input.

enumerator `kSRC_CoreLockupResetFlag`

Indicates a reset has been caused by the ARM core indication of a LOCKUP event.

enumerator `kSRC_PowerOnResetFlag`

Indicates a reset has been caused by the power-on detection logic.

enumerator `kSRC_LockupSysResetFlag`

Indicates a reset has been caused by CPU lockup or software setting of SYSRESETREQ bit in Application Interrupt and Reset Control Register of the ARM core.

enumerator `kSRC_IppResetPinFlag`

Indicates whether reset was the result of `ipp_reset_b` pin (Power-up sequence).

enum `_src_status_flags`

SRC interrupt status flag.

Values:

enumerator kSRC_Core0WdogResetReqFlag

WDOG reset request from core0. Read-only status bit.

enum _src_mix_reset_stretch_cycles

Selection of SoC mix power reset stretch.

This type defines the SoC mix (Audio, ENET, uSDHC, EIM, QSPI, OCRAM, MMDC, etc) power up reset stretch mix reset width with the optional count of cycles

Values:

enumerator kSRC_MixResetStretchCycleAlt0

mix reset width is 1 x 88 ipg_cycle cycles.

enumerator kSRC_MixResetStretchCycleAlt1

mix reset width is 2 x 88 ipg_cycle cycles.

enumerator kSRC_MixResetStretchCycleAlt2

mix reset width is 3 x 88 ipg_cycle cycles.

enumerator kSRC_MixResetStretchCycleAlt3

mix reset width is 4 x 88 ipg_cycle cycles.

enum _src_wdog3_reset_option

Selection of WDOG3 reset option.

Values:

enumerator kSRC_Wdog3ResetOptionAlt0

Wdog3_rst_b asserts M4 reset (default).

enumerator kSRC_Wdog3ResetOptionAlt1

Wdog3_rst_b asserts global reset.

enum _src_warm_reset_bypass_count

Selection of WARM reset bypass count.

This type defines the 32KHz clock cycles to count before bypassing the MMDC acknowledge for WARM reset. If the MMDC acknowledge is not asserted before this counter is elapsed, a COLD reset will be initiated.

Values:

enumerator kSRC_WarmResetWaitAlways

System will wait until MMDC acknowledge is asserted.

enumerator kSRC_WarmResetWaitClk16

Wait 16 32KHz clock cycles before switching the reset.

enumerator kSRC_WarmResetWaitClk32

Wait 32 32KHz clock cycles before switching the reset.

enumerator kSRC_WarmResetWaitClk64

Wait 64 32KHz clock cycles before switching the reset.

typedef enum _src_mix_reset_stretch_cycles src_mix_reset_stretch_cycles_t

Selection of SoC mix power reset stretch.

This type defines the SoC mix (Audio, ENET, uSDHC, EIM, QSPI, OCRAM, MMDC, etc) power up reset stretch mix reset width with the optional count of cycles

typedef enum _src_wdog3_reset_option src_wdog3_reset_option_t

Selection of WDOG3 reset option.

```
typedef enum _src_warm_reset_bypass_count src_warm_reset_bypass_count_t
```

Selection of WARM reset bypass count.

This type defines the 32KHz clock cycles to count before bypassing the MMDC acknowledge for WARM reset. If the MMDC acknowledge is not asserted before this counter is elapsed, a COLD reset will be initiated.

```
static inline void SRC_EnableWDOG3Reset(SRC_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enable the WDOG3 reset.

The WDOG3 reset is enabled by default.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the reset or not.

```
static inline void SRC_SetMixResetStretchCycles(SRC_Type *base, src_mix_reset_stretch_cycles_t option)
```

Set the mix power up reset stretch mix reset width.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.
- option – Setting option, see to src_mix_reset_stretch_cycles_t.

```
static inline void SRC_EnableCoreDebugResetAfterPowerGate(SRC_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Debug reset would be asserted after power gating event.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the reset or not.

```
static inline void SRC_SetWdog3ResetOption(SRC_Type *base, src_wdog3_reset_option_t option)
```

Set the Wdog3_rst_b option.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.
- option – Setting option, see to src_wdog3_reset_option_t.

```
static inline void SRC_DoSoftwareResetARMCoreDebug(SRC_Type *base)
```

Software reset for debug of arm platform only.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.

```
static inline bool SRC_GetSoftwareResetARMCoreDebugDone(SRC_Type *base)
```

Check if the software reset for debug of arm platform only is done.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.

```
static inline void SRC_EnableTemperatureSensorReset(SRC_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enable the temperature sensor reset.

The temperature sensor reset is enabled by default. When the sensor reset happens, an flag bit would be asserted. This flag bit can be cleared only by the hardware reset.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the reset or not.


```
static inline void SRC_DoSoftwareResetARMCORE0(SRC_Type *base)
```

Do software reset the ARM core0 only.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.

```
static inline bool SRC_GetSoftwareResetARMCORE0Done(SRC_Type *base)
```

Check if the software for ARM core0 is done.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.

Returns

If the reset is done.

```
static inline void SRC_DoSoftwareResetARMCORE(SRC_Type *base)
```

Do software reset for ARM core.

This function can be used to assert the ARM core reset. Once it is called, the reset process will begin. After the reset process is finished, the command bit would be self cleared.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.

```
static inline bool SRC_GetSoftwareResetARMCOREDone(SRC_Type *base)
```

Check if the software for ARM core is done.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.

Returns

If the reset is done.

```
static inline void SRC_AssertEIMReset(SRC_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Assert the EIM reset.

EIM reset is needed in order to reconfigure the EIM chip select. The software reset bit must de-asserted since this is not self-refresh.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.
- enable – Make the assertion or not.

```
static inline void SRC_EnableWDOGReset(SRC_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enable the WDOG Reset in SRC.

WDOG Reset is enabled in SRC by default. If the WDOG event to SRC is masked, it would not create a reset to the chip. During the time the WDOG event is masked, when the WDOG event flag is asserted, it would remain asserted regardless of servicing the WDOG module. The only way to clear that bit is the hardware reset.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the reset or not.

```
static inline void SRC_EnableLockupReset(SRC_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enable the lockup reset.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.

- enable – Enable the reset or not.

static inline void SRC_EnableCoreLockupReset(SRC_Type *base, bool enable)

Enable the core lockup reset.

When enable the core lockup reset, the system would be reset when core lockup event happens.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.
- enable – Enable the reset or not.

static inline uint32_t SRC_GetStatusFlags(SRC_Type *base)

Get interrupt status flags.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.

Returns

Mask value of status flags. See to `$_src_status_flags`.

static inline uint32_t SRC_GetBootModeWord1(SRC_Type *base)

Get the boot mode register 1 value.

The Boot Mode register contains bits that reflect the status of BOOT_CFGx pins of the chip. See to chip-specific document for detail information about value.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.

Returns

status of BOOT_CFGx pins of the chip.

static inline uint32_t SRC_GetBootModeWord2(SRC_Type *base)

Get the boot mode register 2 value.

The Boot Mode register contains bits that reflect the status of BOOT_MODEx Pins and fuse values that controls boot of the chip. See to chip-specific document for detail information about value.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.

Returns

status of BOOT_MODEx Pins and fuse values that controls boot of the chip.

static inline uint32_t SRC_GetResetStatusFlags(SRC_Type *base)

Get the status flags of SRC.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.

Returns

Mask value of status flags, see to `_src_reset_status_flags`.

void SRC_ClearResetStatusFlags(SRC_Type *base, uint32_t flags)

Clear the status flags of SRC.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.
- flags – value of status flags to be cleared, see to `_src_reset_status_flags`.

```
static inline void SRC_SetGeneralPurposeRegister(SRC_Type *base, uint32_t index, uint32_t value)
```

Set value to general purpose registers.

General purpose registers (GPRx) would hold the value during reset process. Wakeup function could be kept in these register. For example, the GPR1 holds the entry function for waking-up from Partial SLEEP mode while the GPR2 holds the argument. Other GPRx register would store the arbitray values.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.
- index – The index of GPRx register array. Note index 0 reponses the GPR1 register.
- value – Setting value for GPRx register.

```
static inline uint32_t SRC_GetGeneralPurposeRegister(SRC_Type *base, uint32_t index)
```

Get the value from general purpose registers.

Parameters

- base – SRC peripheral base address.
- index – The index of GPRx register array. Note index 0 reponses the GPR1 register.

Returns

The setting value for GPRx register.

2.70 TEMPMON: Temperature Monitor Module

FSL_TEMPMON_DRIVER_VERSION

TEMPMON driver version.

enum _tempmon_alarm_mode

TEMPMON alarm mode.

Values:

enumerator kTEMPMON_HighAlarmMode

The high alarm temperature interrupt mode.

enumerator kTEMPMON_PanicAlarmMode

The panic alarm temperature interrupt mode.

enumerator kTEMPMON_LowAlarmMode

The low alarm temperature interrupt mode.

typedef struct _tempmon_config tempmon_config_t

TEMPMON temperature structure.

typedef enum _tempmon_alarm_mode tempmon_alarm_mode

TEMPMON alarm mode.

```
void TEMPMON_Init(TEMPMON_Type *base, const tempmon_config_t *config)
```

Initializes the TEMPMON module.

Parameters

- base – TEMPMON base pointer
- config – Pointer to configuration structure.

void TEMPMON_Deinit(TEMPMON_Type *base)

Deinitializes the TEMPMON module.

Parameters

- base – TEMPMON base pointer

void TEMPMON_GetDefaultConfig(*tempmon_config_t* *config)

Gets the default configuration structure.

This function initializes the TEMPMON configuration structure to a default value. The default values are: tempmonConfig->frequency = 0x02U; tempmonConfig->highAlarmTemp = 44U; tempmonConfig->panicAlarmTemp = 90U; tempmonConfig->lowAlarmTemp = 39U;

Parameters

- config – Pointer to a configuration structure.

static inline void TEMPMON_StartMeasure(TEMPMON_Type *base)

start the temperature measurement process.

Parameters

- base – TEMPMON base pointer.

static inline void TEMPMON_StopMeasure(TEMPMON_Type *base)

stop the measurement process.

Parameters

- base – TEMPMON base pointer

float TEMPMON_GetCurrentTemperature(TEMPMON_Type *base)

Get current temperature with the fused temperature calibration data.

Parameters

- base – TEMPMON base pointer

Returns

current temperature with degrees Celsius.

void TEMPMON_SetTempAlarm(TEMPMON_Type *base, int16_t tempVal,
tempmon_alarm_mode alarmMode)

Set the temperature count (raw sensor output) that will generate an alarm interrupt.

Parameters

- base – TEMPMON base pointer
- tempVal – The alarm temperature with degrees Celsius
- alarmMode – The alarm mode.

TEMPMON_HOTTEMPMASK

TEMPMON calibration data mask.

TEMPMON_HOTTEMPSHIFT

TEMPMON_HOTCOUNTMASK

TEMPMON_HOTCOUNTSHIFT

TEMPMON_ROOMCOUNTMASK

TEMPMON_ROOMCOUNTSHIFT

struct __tempmon_config

#include <fsl_tempmon.h> TEMPMON temperature structure.

Public Members

uint16_t frequency

The temperature measure frequency.

int16_t highAlarmTemp

The high alarm temperature.

int16_t panicAlarmTemp

The panic alarm temperature.

int16_t lowAlarmTemp

The low alarm temperature.

2.71 TRNG: True Random Number Generator

FSL_TRNG_DRIVER_VERSION

TRNG driver version 2.0.19.

Current version: 2.0.19

Change log:

- version 2.0.19
 - Added support for MCXA and MCXL.
- version 2.0.18
 - TRNG health checks now done in software on RT5xx and RT6xx.
- version 2.0.17
 - Added support for RT700.
- version 2.0.16
 - Added support for Dual oscillator mode.
- version 2.0.15
 - Changed TRNG_USER_CONFIG_DEFAULT_XXX values according to latest recommended by design team.
- version 2.0.14
 - add support for RW610 and RW612
- version 2.0.13
 - After deepsleep it might return error, added clearing bits in TRNG_GetRandomData() and generating new entropy.
 - Modified reloading entropy in TRNG_GetRandomData(), for some data length it doesn't reloading entropy correctly.
- version 2.0.12
 - For KW34A4_SERIES, KW35A4_SERIES, KW36A4_SERIES set TRNG_USER_CONFIG_DEFAULT_OSC_DIV to kTRNG_RingOscDiv8.
- version 2.0.11
 - Add clearing pending errors in TRNG_Init().
- version 2.0.10
 - Fixed doxygen issues.

- version 2.0.9
 - Fix HIS_CCM metrics issues.
- version 2.0.8
 - For K32L2A41A_SERIES set TRNG_USER_CONFIG_DEFAULT_OSC_DIV to kTRNG_RingOscDiv4.
- version 2.0.7
 - Fix MISRA 2004 issue rule 12.5.
- version 2.0.6
 - For KW35Z4_SERIES set TRNG_USER_CONFIG_DEFAULT_OSC_DIV to kTRNG_RingOscDiv8.
- version 2.0.5
 - Add possibility to define default TRNG configuration by device specific preprocessor macros for FRQMIN, FRQMAX and OSCDIV.
- version 2.0.4
 - Fix MISRA-2012 issues.
- Version 2.0.3
 - update TRNG_Init to restart entropy generation
- Version 2.0.2
 - fix MISRA issues
- Version 2.0.1
 - add support for KL8x and KL28Z
 - update default OSCDIV for K81 to divide by 2

enum _trng_sample_mode

TRNG sample mode. Used by trng_config_t.

Values:

enumerator kTRNG_SampleModeVonNeumann

Use von Neumann data in both Entropy shifter and Statistical Checker.

enumerator kTRNG_SampleModeRaw

Use raw data into both Entropy shifter and Statistical Checker.

enumerator kTRNG_SampleModeVonNeumannRaw

Use von Neumann data in Entropy shifter. Use raw data into Statistical Checker.

enum _trng_clock_mode

TRNG clock mode. Used by trng_config_t.

Values:

enumerator kTRNG_ClockModeRingOscillator

Ring oscillator is used to operate the TRNG (default).

enumerator kTRNG_ClockModeSystem

System clock is used to operate the TRNG. This is for test use only, and indeterminate results may occur.

enum *_trng_ring_osc_div*

TRNG ring oscillator divide. Used by *trng_config_t*.

Values:

enumerator *kTRNG_RingOscDiv0*

Ring oscillator with no divide

enumerator *kTRNG_RingOscDiv2*

Ring oscillator divided-by-2.

enumerator *kTRNG_RingOscDiv4*

Ring oscillator divided-by-4.

enumerator *kTRNG_RingOscDiv8*

Ring oscillator divided-by-8.

typedef enum *_trng_sample_mode* *trng_sample_mode_t*

TRNG sample mode. Used by *trng_config_t*.

typedef enum *_trng_clock_mode* *trng_clock_mode_t*

TRNG clock mode. Used by *trng_config_t*.

typedef enum *_trng_ring_osc_div* *trng_ring_osc_div_t*

TRNG ring oscillator divide. Used by *trng_config_t*.

typedef struct *_trng_statistical_check_limit* *trng_statistical_check_limit_t*

Data structure for definition of statistical check limits. Used by *trng_config_t*.

typedef struct *_trng_user_config* *trng_config_t*

Data structure for the TRNG initialization.

This structure initializes the TRNG by calling the *TRNG_Init()* function. It contains all TRNG configurations.

status_t *TRNG_GetDefaultConfig(trng_config_t *userConfig)*

Initializes the user configuration structure to default values.

This function initializes the configuration structure to default values. The default values are platform dependent.

Parameters

- *userConfig* – User configuration structure.

Returns

If successful, returns the *kStatus_TRNG_Success*. Otherwise, it returns an error.

status_t *TRNG_Init(TRNG_Type *base, const trng_config_t *userConfig)*

Initializes the TRNG.

This function initializes the TRNG. When called, the TRNG entropy generation starts immediately.

Parameters

- *base* – TRNG base address
- *userConfig* – Pointer to the initialization configuration structure.

Returns

If successful, returns the *kStatus_TRNG_Success*. Otherwise, it returns an error.

void TRNG_Deinit(TRNG_Type *base)

Shuts down the TRNG.

This function shuts down the TRNG.

Parameters

- base – TRNG base address.

status_t TRNG_GetRandomData(TRNG_Type *base, void *data, size_t dataSize)

Gets random data.

This function gets random data from the TRNG.

Parameters

- base – TRNG base address.
- data – Pointer address used to store random data.
- dataSize – Size of the buffer pointed by the data parameter.

Returns

random data

struct _trng_statistical_check_limit

#include <fsl_trng.h> Data structure for definition of statistical check limits. Used by trng_config_t.

Public Members

uint32_t maximum

Maximum limit.

int32_t minimum

Minimum limit.

struct _trng_user_config

#include <fsl_trng.h> Data structure for the TRNG initialization.

This structure initializes the TRNG by calling the TRNG_Init() function. It contains all TRNG configurations.

Public Members

bool lock

Disable programmability of TRNG registers.

trng_clock_mode_t clockMode

Clock mode used to operate TRNG.

trng_ring_osc_div_t ringOscDiv

Ring oscillator divide used by TRNG.

trng_sample_mode_t sampleMode

Sample mode of the TRNG ring oscillator.

uint16_t entropyDelay

Entropy Delay. Defines the length (in system clocks) of each Entropy sample taken.

uint16_t sampleSize

Sample Size. Defines the total number of Entropy samples that will be taken during Entropy generation.

`uint16_t sparseBitLimit`

Sparse Bit Limit which defines the maximum number of consecutive samples that may be discarded before an error is generated. This limit is used only for during von Neumann sampling (enabled by `TRNG_HAL_SetSampleMode()`). Samples are discarded if two consecutive raw samples are both 0 or both 1. If this discarding occurs for a long period of time, it indicates that there is insufficient Entropy.

`uint8_t retryCount`

Retry count. It defines the number of times a statistical check may fails during the TRNG Entropy Generation before generating an error.

`uint8_t longRunMaxLimit`

Largest allowable number of consecutive samples of all 1, or all 0, that is allowed during the Entropy generation.

`trng_statistical_check_limit_t monobitLimit`

Maximum and minimum limits for statistical check of number of ones/zero detected during entropy generation.

`trng_statistical_check_limit_t runBit1Limit`

Maximum and minimum limits for statistical check of number of runs of length 1 detected during entropy generation.

`trng_statistical_check_limit_t runBit2Limit`

Maximum and minimum limits for statistical check of number of runs of length 2 detected during entropy generation.

`trng_statistical_check_limit_t runBit3Limit`

Maximum and minimum limits for statistical check of number of runs of length 3 detected during entropy generation.

`trng_statistical_check_limit_t runBit4Limit`

Maximum and minimum limits for statistical check of number of runs of length 4 detected during entropy generation.

`trng_statistical_check_limit_t runBit5Limit`

Maximum and minimum limits for statistical check of number of runs of length 5 detected during entropy generation.

`trng_statistical_check_limit_t runBit6PlusLimit`

Maximum and minimum limits for statistical check of number of runs of length 6 or more detected during entropy generation.

`trng_statistical_check_limit_t pokerLimit`

Maximum and minimum limits for statistical check of "Poker Test".

`trng_statistical_check_limit_t frequencyCountLimit`

Maximum and minimum limits for statistical check of entropy sample frequency count.

2.72 TSC: Touch Screen Controller Driver

`enum _tsc_detection_mode`

@ Controller detection mode.

Values:

enumerator `kTSC_Detection4WireMode`

4-Wire Detection Mode.

enumerator kTSC_Detection5WireMode
5-Wire Detection Mode.

enum _tsc_coordinate_value_selection
@ Coordinate value mask.

Values:

enumerator kTSC_XCoordinateValueSelection
X coordinate value is selected.

enumerator kTSC_YCoordinateValueSelection
Y coordinate value is selected.

enum _tsc_interrupt_signal_mask
@ Interrupt signal enable/disable mask.

Values:

enumerator kTSC_IdleSoftwareSignalEnable
Enable the interrupt signal when the controller has return to idle status. The signal is only valid after using TSC_ReturnToIdleStatus API.

enumerator kTSC_ValidSignalEnable
Enable the interrupt signal when controller receives a detect signal after measurement.

enumerator kTSC_DetectSignalEnable
Enable the interrupt signal when controller receives a detect signal.

enumerator kTSC_MeasureSignalEnable
Enable the interrupt signal after the touch detection which follows measurement.

enum _tsc_interrupt_mask
@ Interrupt enable/disable mask.

Values:

enumerator kTSC_IdleSoftwareInterruptEnable
Enable the interrupt when the controller has return to idle status. The interrupt is only valid after using TSC_ReturnToIdleStatus API.

enumerator kTSC_DetectInterruptEnable
Enable the interrupt when controller receive a detect signal.

enumerator kTSC_MeasureInterruptEnable
Enable the interrupt after the touch detection which follows measurement.

enum _tsc_interrupt_status_flag_mask
@ Interrupt Status flag mask.

Values:

enumerator kTSC_IdleSoftwareFlag
This flag is set if the controller has return to idle status. The flag is only valid after using TSC_ReturnToIdleStatus API.

enumerator kTSC_ValidSignalFlag
This flag is set if controller receives a detect signal after measurement.

enumerator kTSC_DetectSignalFlag
This flag is set if controller receives a detect signal.

enumerator kTSC_MeasureSignalFlag

This flag is set after the touch detection which follows measurement. Note: Valid signal flag will be cleared along with measure signal flag.

enum _tsc_adc_status_flag_mask

@ ADC status flag mask.

Values:

enumerator kTSC_ADCCOCOSignalFlag

This signal is generated by ADC when a conversion is completed.

enumerator kTSC_ADCCConversionValueFlag

This signal is generated by ADC and indicates the result of an ADC conversion.

enum _tsc_status_flag_mask

@ TSC status flag mask.

Values:

enumerator kTSC_IntermediateStateFlag

This flag is set if TSC is in intermediate state, between two state machine states.

enumerator kTSC_DetectFiveWireFlag

This flag is set if TSC receives a 5-wire detect signal. It is only valid when the TSC in detect state and DETECT_ENABLE_FIVE_WIRE bit is set.

enumerator kTSC_DetectFourWireFlag

This flag is set if TSC receives a 4-wire detect signal. It is only valid when the TSC in detect state and DETECT_ENABLE_FOUR_WIRE bit is set.

enumerator kTSC_GlitchThresholdFlag

This field indicates glitch threshold. The threshold is defined by number of clock cycles. See “tsc_glitch_threshold_t”. If value = 00, Normal function: 0x1fff ipg clock cycles, Low power mode: 0x9 low power clock cycles. If value = 01, Normal function: 0xffff ipg clock cycles, Low power mode: 0x7 low power clock cycles. If value = 10, Normal function: 0x7ff ipg clock cycles, Low power mode: 0x5 low power clock cycles. If value = 11, Normal function: 0x3 ipg clock cycles, Low power mode: 0x3 low power clock cycles.

enumerator kTSC_StateMachineFlag

This field indicates the state of TSC. See “tsc_state_machine_t”; if value = 000, Controller is in idle state. if value = 001, Controller is in 1st-Pre-charge state. if value = 010, Controller is in 1st-detect state. if value = 011, Controller is in x-measure state. if value = 100, Controller is in y-measure state. if value = 101, Controller is in 2nd-Pre-charge state. if value = 110, Controller is in 2nd-detect state.

enum _tsc_state_machine

TSC state machine. These seven states are TSC complete workflow.

Values:

enumerator kTSC_IdleState

Controller is in idle state.

enumerator kTSC_1stPreChargeState

Controller is in 1st-Pre-charge state.

enumerator kTSC_1stDetectState

Controller is in 1st-detect state.

enumerator kTSC_XMeasureState

Controller is in x-measure state.

enumerator kTSC_YMeasureState

Controller is in y-measure state.

enumerator kTSC_2ndPreChargeState

Controller is in 2nd-Pre-charge state.

enumerator kTSC_2ndDetectState

Controller is in 2nd-detect state.

enum _tsc_glitch_threshold

TSC glitch threshold.

Values:

enumerator kTSC_glitchThresholdALT0

Normal function: 0x1fff ipg clock cycles, Low power mode: 0x9 low power clock cycles.

enumerator kTSC_glitchThresholdALT1

Normal function: 0xffff ipg clock cycles, Low power mode: :0x7 low power clock cycles.

enumerator kTSC_glitchThresholdALT2

Normal function: 0x7fff ipg clock cycles, Low power mode: :0x5 low power clock cycles.

enumerator kTSC_glitchThresholdALT3

Normal function: 0x3 ipg clock cycles, Low power mode: :0x3 low power clock cycles.

enum _tsc_trigger_signal

@ Hardware trigger select signal, select which ADC channel to start conversion.

Values:

enumerator kTSC_TriggerToChannel0

Trigger to ADC channel0. ADC_HC0 register will be used to conversion.

enumerator kTSC_TriggerToChannel1

Trigger to ADC channel1. ADC_HC1 register will be used to conversion.

enumerator kTSC_TriggerToChannel2

Trigger to ADC channel2. ADC_HC2 register will be used to conversion.

enumerator kTSC_TriggerToChannel3

Trigger to ADC channel3. ADC_HC3 register will be used to conversion.

enumerator kTSC_TriggerToChannel4

Trigger to ADC channel4. ADC_HC4 register will be used to conversion.

enum _tsc_port_source

@ TSC controller ports.

Values:

enumerator kTSC_WiperPortSource

TSC controller wiper port.

enumerator kTSC_YnlrPortSource

TSC controller ynlr port.

enumerator kTSC_YpllPortSource

TSC controller ypll port.

enumerator kTSC_XnurPortSource

TSC controller xnur port.

enumerator kTSC_XpulPortSource
TSC controller xpul port.

enum _tsc_port_mode
@ TSC port mode.

Values:

enumerator kTSC_PortOffMode
Disable pull up/down mode.

enumerator kTSC_Port200k_PullUpMode
200k-pull up mode.

enumerator kTSC_PortPullUpMode
Pull up mode.

enumerator kTSC_PortPullDownMode
Pull down mode.

typedef enum _tsc_detection_mode tsc_detection_mode_t
@ Controller detection mode.

typedef enum _tsc_corrordinate_value_selection tsc_corrordinate_value_selection_t
@ Coordinate value mask.

typedef enum _tsc_state_machine tsc_state_machine_t
TSC state machine. These seven states are TSC complete workflow.

typedef enum _tsc_glitch_threshold tsc_glitch_threshold_t
TSC glitch threshold.

typedef enum _tsc_trigger_signal tsc_trigger_signal_t
@ Hardware trigger select signal, select which ADC channel to start conversion.

typedef enum _tsc_port_source tsc_port_source_t
@ TSC controller ports.

typedef enum _tsc_port_mode tsc_port_mode_t
@ TSC port mode.

typedef struct _tsc_config tsc_config_t
@ Controller configuration.

void TSC_Init(TSC_Type *base, const tsc_config_t *config)
Initialize the TSC module.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.
- config – Pointer to “tsc_config_t” structure.

void TSC_Deinit(TSC_Type *base)
De-initializes the TSC module.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.

void TSC_GetDefaultConfig(tsc_config_t *config)
Gets an available pre-defined settings for the controller’s configuration.

This function initializes the converter configuration structure with available settings. The default values of measureDelayTime and prechargeTime is tested on LCD8000-43T screen and work normally. The default values are:

```
config->enableAutoMeasre = false;
config->measureDelayTime = 0xFFFFU;
config->prechargeTime = 0xFFFFU;
config->detectionMode = kTSC_4WireDetectionMode;
```

Parameters

- config – Pointer to “tsc_config_t” structure.

static inline void TSC_ReturnToIdleStatus(TSC_Type *base)

Make the TSC module return to idle status after finish the current state operation. Application could check TSC status to confirm that the controller has return to idle status.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.

static inline void TSC_StartSenseDetection(TSC_Type *base)

Start sense detection and (if work in auto-measure mode) measure after detect a touch.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.

static inline void TSC_StartMeasure(TSC_Type *base)

start measure X/Y coordinate value after detect a touch.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.

static inline void TSC_DropMeasure(TSC_Type *base)

Drop measure X/Y coordinate value after detect a touch and controller return to idle status.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.

static inline void TSC_SoftwareReset(TSC_Type *base)

This is a synchronization reset, which resets every register except IPS directly access ones.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.

uint32_t TSC_GetMeasureValue(TSC_Type *base, tsc_corrindate_value_selection_t selection)

Get Y coordinate value or X coordinate value. The value is an ADC conversion value.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.
- selection – Select alternative measure value which is Y coordinate value or X coordinate value. See “tsc_corrindate_value_selection_t”.

Returns

If selection is “kTSC_XCoordinateValueSelection”, the API returns x-coordinate vlaue. If selection is “kTSC_YCoordinateValueSelection”, the API returns y-coordinate vlaue.

static inline void TSC_EnableInterruptSignals(TSC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enable the interrupt signals. Interrupt signal will be set when corresponding event happens. Specific events point to “_tsc_interrupt_signal_mask”. Specific interrupt signal point to “_tsc_interrupt_status_flag_mask”;

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.

- mask – Interrupt signals mask. See “_tsc_interrupt_signal_mask”.

static inline void TSC_DisableInterruptSignals(TSC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disable the interrupt signals. Interrupt signal will be set when corresponding event happens. Specific events point to “_tsc_interrupt_signal_mask”. Specific interrupt signal point to “_tsc_interrupt_status_flag_mask”;

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.
- mask – Interrupt signals mask. See “_tsc_interrupt_signal_mask”.

static inline void TSC_EnableInterrupts(TSC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enable the interrupts. Notice: Only interrupts and signals are all enabled, interrupts could work normally.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.
- mask – Interrupts mask. See “_tsc_interrupt_mask”.

static inline void TSC_DisableInterrupts(TSC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disable the interrupts.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.
- mask – Interrupts mask. See “_tsc_interrupt_mask”.

static inline uint32_t TSC_GetInterruptStatusFlags(TSC_Type *base)

Get interrupt status flags. Interrupt status flags are valid when corresponding interrupt signals are enabled.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.

Returns

Status flags asserted mask. See “_tsc_interrupt_status_flag_mask”.

static inline void TSC_ClearInterruptStatusFlags(TSC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clear interrupt status flags. Interrupt status flags are valid when corresponding interrupt signals are enabled.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.
- mask – Status flags mask. See “_tsc_interrupt_status_flag_mask”.

static inline uint32_t TSC_GetADCStatusFlags(TSC_Type *base)

Get the status flags of ADC working with TSC.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.

Returns

Status flags asserted mask. See “_tsc_adc_status_flag_mask”.

static inline uint32_t TSC_GetStatusFlags(TSC_Type *base)

Get the status flags of TSC.

Parameters

- base – TSC peripheral base address.

Returns

Status flags asserted mask. See “_tsc_status_flag_mask”.

FSL_TSC_DRIVER_VERSION

TSC driver version.

Version 2.0.3.

struct _tsc_config

#include <fsl_tsc.h> @ Controller configuration.

Public Members

bool enableAutoMeasure

Enable the auto-measure. It indicates after detect touch, whether automatic start measurement

uint32_t measureDelayTime

Set delay time(0U~0xFFFFFFFFU) to even potential distribution ready.It is a preparation for measure stage. If measure delay time is too short, maybe it would have an undesired effect on measure value.

uint32_t prechargeTime

Set pre-charge time(1U~0xFFFFFFFFFU) to make the upper layer of screen to charge to positive high. It is a preparation for detection stage. Pre-charge time must is greater than 0U, otherwise TSC could not work normally. If pre-charge delay time is too short, maybe it would have an undesired effect on generation of valid signal(kTSC_ValidSignalFlag).

tsc_detection_mode_t detectionMode

Select the detection mode. See “tsc_detection_mode_t”.

2.73 USDHC: Ultra Secured Digital Host Controller Driver

void USDHC_Init(USDHC_Type *base, const *usdhc_config_t* *config)

USDHC module initialization function.

Configures the USDHC according to the user configuration.

Example:

```
usdhc_config_t config;
config.cardDetectDat3 = false;
config.endianMode = kUSDHC_EndianModeLittle;
config.dmaMode = kUSDHC_DmaModeAdma2;
config.readWatermarkLevel = 128U;
config.writeWatermarkLevel = 128U;
USDHC_Init(USDHC, &config);
```

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- config – USDHC configuration information.

Return values

kStatus_Success – Operate successfully.

`void USDHC_Deinit(USDHC_Type *base)`

Deinitializes the USDHC.

Parameters

- `base` – USDHC peripheral base address.

`bool USDHC_Reset(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t mask, uint32_t timeout)`

Resets the USDHC.

Parameters

- `base` – USDHC peripheral base address.
- `mask` – The reset type mask(`_usdhc_reset`).
- `timeout` – Timeout for reset.

Return values

- `true` – Reset successfully.
- `false` – Reset failed.

`status_t USDHC_SetAdmaTableConfig(USDHC_Type *base, usdhc_adma_config_t *dmaConfig, usdhc_data_t *dataConfig, uint32_t flags)`

Sets the DMA descriptor table configuration. A high level DMA descriptor configuration function.

Parameters

- `base` – USDHC peripheral base address.
- `dmaConfig` – ADMA configuration
- `dataConfig` – Data descriptor
- `flags` – ADAM descriptor flag, used to indicate to create multiple or single descriptor, please refer to `enum _usdhc_adma_flag`.

Return values

- `kStatus_OutOfRange` – ADMA descriptor table length isn't enough to describe data.
- `kStatus_Success` – Operate successfully.

`status_t USDHC_SetInternalDmaConfig(USDHC_Type *base, usdhc_adma_config_t *dmaConfig, const uint32_t *dataAddr, bool enAutoCmd23)`

Internal DMA configuration. This function is used to config the USDHC DMA related registers.

Parameters

- `base` – USDHC peripheral base address.
- `dmaConfig` – ADMA configuration.
- `dataAddr` – Transfer data address, a simple DMA parameter, if ADMA is used, leave it to NULL.
- `enAutoCmd23` – Flag to indicate Auto CMD23 is enable or not, a simple DMA parameter, if ADMA is used, leave it to false.

Return values

- `kStatus_OutOfRange` – ADMA descriptor table length isn't enough to describe data.
- `kStatus_Success` – Operate successfully.

```
status_t USDHC_SetADMA2Descriptor(uint32_t *admaTable, uint32_t admaTableWords, const  
                                uint32_t *dataBufferAddr, uint32_t dataBytes, uint32_t  
                                flags)
```

Sets the ADMA2 descriptor table configuration.

Parameters

- *admaTable* – ADMA table address.
- *admaTableWords* – ADMA table length.
- *dataBufferAddr* – Data buffer address.
- *dataBytes* – Data Data length.
- *flags* – ADAM descriptor flag, used to indicate to create multiple or single descriptor, please refer to enum *_usdhc_adma_flag*.

Return values

- *kStatus_OutOfRange* – ADMA descriptor table length isn't enough to describe data.
- *kStatus_Success* – Operate successfully.

```
status_t USDHC_SetADMA1Descriptor(uint32_t *admaTable, uint32_t admaTableWords, const  
                                uint32_t *dataBufferAddr, uint32_t dataBytes, uint32_t  
                                flags)
```

Sets the ADMA1 descriptor table configuration.

Parameters

- *admaTable* – ADMA table address.
- *admaTableWords* – ADMA table length.
- *dataBufferAddr* – Data buffer address.
- *dataBytes* – Data length.
- *flags* – ADAM descriptor flag, used to indicate to create multiple or single descriptor, please refer to enum *_usdhc_adma_flag*.

Return values

- *kStatus_OutOfRange* – ADMA descriptor table length isn't enough to describe data.
- *kStatus_Success* – Operate successfully.

```
static inline void USDHC_EnableInternalDMA(USDHC_Type *base, bool enable)
```

Enables internal DMA.

Parameters

- *base* – USDHC peripheral base address.
- *enable* – enable or disable flag

```
static inline void USDHC_EnableInterruptStatus(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Enables the interrupt status.

Parameters

- *base* – USDHC peripheral base address.
- *mask* – Interrupt status flags mask(*_usdhc_interrupt_status_flag*).

static inline void USDHC_DisableInterruptStatus(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the interrupt status.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupt status flags mask(_usdhc_interrupt_status_flag).

static inline void USDHC_EnableInterruptSignal(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Enables the interrupt signal corresponding to the interrupt status flag.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupt status flags mask(_usdhc_interrupt_status_flag).

static inline void USDHC_DisableInterruptSignal(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Disables the interrupt signal corresponding to the interrupt status flag.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupt status flags mask(_usdhc_interrupt_status_flag).

static inline uint32_t USDHC_GetEnabledInterruptStatusFlags(USDHC_Type *base)

Gets the enabled interrupt status.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

Returns

Current interrupt status flags mask(_usdhc_interrupt_status_flag).

static inline uint32_t USDHC_GetInterruptStatusFlags(USDHC_Type *base)

Gets the current interrupt status.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

Returns

Current interrupt status flags mask(_usdhc_interrupt_status_flag).

static inline void USDHC_ClearInterruptStatusFlags(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Clears a specified interrupt status. write 1 clears.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- mask – The interrupt status flags mask(_usdhc_interrupt_status_flag).

static inline uint32_t USDHC_GetAutoCommand12ErrorStatusFlags(USDHC_Type *base)

Gets the status of auto command 12 error.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

Returns

Auto command 12 error status flags mask(_usdhc_auto_command12_error_status_flag).

static inline uint32_t USDHC_GetAdmaErrorStatusFlags(USDHC_Type *base)

Gets the status of the ADMA error.

Parameters

- `base` – USDHC peripheral base address.

Returns

ADMA error status flags mask(`_usdhc_adma_error_status_flag`).

`static inline uint32_t USDHC_GetPresentStatusFlags(USDHC_Type *base)`

Gets a present status.

This function gets the present USDHC's status except for an interrupt status and an error status.

Parameters

- `base` – USDHC peripheral base address.

Returns

Present USDHC's status flags mask(`_usdhc_present_status_flag`).

`void USDHC_GetCapability(USDHC_Type *base, usdhc_capability_t *capability)`

Gets the capability information.

Parameters

- `base` – USDHC peripheral base address.
- `capability` – Structure to save capability information.

`static inline void USDHC_ForceClockOn(USDHC_Type *base, bool enable)`

Forces the card clock on.

Parameters

- `base` – USDHC peripheral base address.
- `enable` – enable/disable flag

`uint32_t USDHC_SetSdClock(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t srcClock_Hz, uint32_t busClock_Hz)`

Sets the SD bus clock frequency.

Parameters

- `base` – USDHC peripheral base address.
- `srcClock_Hz` – USDHC source clock frequency united in Hz.
- `busClock_Hz` – SD bus clock frequency united in Hz.

Returns

The nearest frequency of `busClock_Hz` configured for SD bus.

`bool USDHC_SetCardActive(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t timeout)`

Sends 80 clocks to the card to set it to the active state.

This function must be called each time the card is inserted to ensure that the card can receive the command correctly.

Parameters

- `base` – USDHC peripheral base address.
- `timeout` – Timeout to initialize card.

Return values

- `true` – Set card active successfully.
- `false` – Set card active failed.

static inline void USDHC_AssertHardwareReset(USDHC_Type *base, bool high)

Triggers a hardware reset.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- high – 1 or 0 level

static inline void USDHC_SetDataBusWidth(USDHC_Type *base, *usdhc_data_bus_width_t* width)

Sets the data transfer width.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- width – Data transfer width.

static inline void USDHC_WriteData(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t data)

Fills the data port.

This function is used to implement the data transfer by Data Port instead of DMA.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- data – The data about to be sent.

static inline uint32_t USDHC_ReadData(USDHC_Type *base)

Retrieves the data from the data port.

This function is used to implement the data transfer by Data Port instead of DMA.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

Returns

The data has been read.

void USDHC_SendCommand(USDHC_Type *base, *usdhc_command_t* *command)

Sends command function.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- command – configuration

static inline void USDHC_EnableWakeupEvent(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t mask, bool enable)

Enables or disables a wakeup event in low-power mode.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- mask – Wakeup events mask(*_usdhc_wakeup_event*).
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

static inline void USDHC_CardDetectByData3(USDHC_Type *base, bool enable)

Detects card insert status.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- enable – enable/disable flag

static inline bool USDHC_DetectCardInsert(USDHC_Type *base)

Detects card insert status.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

static inline void USDHC_EnableSdioControl(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t mask, bool enable)

Enables or disables the SDIO card control.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- mask – SDIO card control flags mask(`_usdhc_sdio_control_flag`).
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

static inline void USDHC_SetContinueRequest(USDHC_Type *base)

Restarts a transaction which has stopped at the block GAP for the SDIO card.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

static inline void USDHC_RequestStopAtBlockGap(USDHC_Type *base, bool enable)

Request stop at block gap function.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- enable – True to stop at block gap, false to normal transfer.

void USDHC_SetMmcBootConfig(USDHC_Type *base, const *usdhc_boot_config_t* *config)

Configures the MMC boot feature.

Example:

```
usdhc_boot_config_t config;
config.ackTimeoutCount = 4;
config.bootMode = kUSDHC_BootModeNormal;
config.blockCount = 5;
config.enableBootAck = true;
config.enableBoot = true;
config.enableAutoStopAtBlockGap = true;
USDHC_SetMmcBootConfig(USDHC, &config);
```

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- config – The MMC boot configuration information.

static inline void USDHC_EnableMmcBoot(USDHC_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables or disables the mmc boot mode.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- enable – True to enable, false to disable.

static inline void USDHC_SetForceEvent(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t mask)

Forces generating events according to the given mask.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

- mask – The force events bit position (`_usdhc_force_event`).

static inline bool USDHC_RequestTuningForSDR50(USDHC_Type *base)

Checks the SDR50 mode request tuning bit. When this bit set, application shall perform tuning for SDR50 mode.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

static inline bool USDHC_RequestReTuning(USDHC_Type *base)

Checks the request re-tuning bit. When this bit is set, user should do manual tuning or standard tuning function.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

static inline void USDHC_EnableAutoTuning(USDHC_Type *base, bool enable)

The SDR104 mode auto tuning enable and disable. This function should be called after tuning function execute pass, auto tuning will handle by hardware.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- enable – enable/disable flag

void USDHC_EnableAutoTuningForCmdAndData(USDHC_Type *base)

The auto tuning enable for CMD/DATA line.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

void USDHC_EnableManualTuning(USDHC_Type *base, bool enable)

Manual tuning trigger or abort. User should handle the tuning cmd and find the boundary of the delay then calculate a average value which will be configured to the **CLK_TUNE_CTRL_STATUS**. This function should be called before function `USDHC_AdjustDelayForManualTuning`.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- enable – tuning enable flag

static inline uint32_t USDHC_GetTuningDelayStatus(USDHC_Type *base)

Get the tuning delay cell setting.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

Return values

CLK – Tuning Control and Status register value.

status_t USDHC_SetTuningDelay(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t preDelay, uint32_t outDelay, uint32_t postDelay)

The tuning delay cell setting.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- preDelay – Set the number of delay cells on the feedback clock between the feedback clock and `CLK_PRE`.

- outDelay – Set the number of delay cells on the feedback clock between CLK_PRE and CLK_OUT.
- postDelay – Set the number of delay cells on the feedback clock between CLK_OUT and CLK_POST.

Return values

- kStatus_Fail – config the delay setting fail
- kStatus_Success – config the delay setting success

status_t USDHC_AdjustDelayForManualTuning(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t delay)

Adjusts delay for mannual tuning.

Deprecated:

Do not use this function. It has been superceded by USDHC_SetTuingDelay

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- delay – setting configuration

Return values

- kStatus_Fail – config the delay setting fail
- kStatus_Success – config the delay setting success

static inline void USDHC_SetStandardTuningCounter(USDHC_Type *base, uint8_t counter)

set tuning counter tuning.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- counter – tuning counter

Return values

- kStatus_Fail – config the delay setting fail
- kStatus_Success – config the delay setting success

void USDHC_EnableStandardTuning(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t tuningStartTap, uint32_t step, bool enable)

The enable standard tuning function. The standard tuning window and tuning counter using the default config tuning cmd is sent by the software, user need to check whether the tuning result can be used for SDR50, SDR104, and HS200 mode tuning.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- tuningStartTap – start tap
- step – tuning step
- enable – enable/disable flag

static inline uint32_t USDHC_GetExecuteStdTuningStatus(USDHC_Type *base)

Gets execute STD tuning status.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

static inline uint32_t USDHC_CheckStdTuningResult(USDHC_Type *base)

Checks STD tuning result.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

static inline uint32_t USDHC_CheckTuningError(USDHC_Type *base)

Checks tuning error.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

void USDHC_EnableDDRMMode(USDHC_Type *base, bool enable, uint32_t nibblePos)

The enable/disable DDR mode.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- enable – enable/disable flag
- nibblePos – nibble position

static inline void USDHC_EnableHS400Mode(USDHC_Type *base, bool enable)

The enable/disable HS400 mode.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- enable – enable/disable flag

static inline void USDHC_ResetStrobeDLL(USDHC_Type *base)

Resets the strobe DLL.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

static inline void USDHC_EnableStrobeDLL(USDHC_Type *base, bool enable)

Enables/disables the strobe DLL.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- enable – enable/disable flag

void USDHC_ConfigStrobeDLL(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t delayTarget, uint32_t updateInterval)

Configs the strobe DLL delay target and update interval.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- delayTarget – delay target
- updateInterval – update interval

static inline void USDHC_SetStrobeDllOverride(USDHC_Type *base, uint32_t delayTaps)

Enables manual override for slave delay chain using **STROBE_SLV_OVERRIDE_VAL**.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- delayTaps – Valid delay taps range from 1 - 128 taps. A value of 0 selects tap 1, and a value of 0x7F selects tap 128.

```
static inline uint32_t USDHC_GetStrobeDLLStatus(USDHC_Type *base)
```

Gets the strobe DLL status.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.

```
void USDHC_SetDataConfig(USDHC_Type *base, usdhc_transfer_direction_t dataDirection,  
                        uint32_t blockCount, uint32_t blockSize)
```

USDHC data configuration.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- dataDirection – Data direction, tx or rx.
- blockCount – Data block count.
- blockSize – Data block size.

```
void USDHC_TransferCreateHandle(USDHC_Type *base, usdhc_handle_t *handle, const  
                               usdhc_transfer_callback_t *callback, void *userData)
```

Creates the USDHC handle.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- handle – USDHC handle pointer.
- callback – Structure pointer to contain all callback functions.
- userData – Callback function parameter.

```
status_t USDHC_TransferNonBlocking(USDHC_Type *base, usdhc_handle_t *handle,  
                                   usdhc_adma_config_t *dmaConfig, usdhc_transfer_t  
                                   *transfer)
```

Transfers the command/data using an interrupt and an asynchronous method.

This function sends a command and data and returns immediately. It doesn't wait for the transfer to complete or to encounter an error. The application must not call this API in multiple threads at the same time. Because of that this API doesn't support the re-entry mechanism.

Note: Call API `USDHC_TransferCreateHandle` when calling this API.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- handle – USDHC handle.
- dmaConfig – ADMA configuration.
- transfer – Transfer content.

Return values

- `kStatus_InvalidArgument` – Argument is invalid.
- `kStatus_USDHC_BusyTransferring` – Busy transferring.
- `kStatus_USDHC_PrepareAdmaDescriptorFailed` – Prepare ADMA descriptor failed.
- `kStatus_Success` – Operate successfully.

```
status_t USDHC_TransferBlocking(USDHC_Type *base, usdhc_adma_config_t *dmaConfig,  
                                usdhc_transfer_t *transfer)
```

Transfers the command/data using a blocking method.

This function waits until the command response/data is received or the USDHC encounters an error by polling the status flag.

The application must not call this API in multiple threads at the same time. Because this API doesn't support the re-entry mechanism.

Note: There is no need to call API USDHC_TransferCreateHandle when calling this API.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- dmaConfig – adma configuration
- transfer – Transfer content.

Return values

- kStatus_InvalidArgument – Argument is invalid.
- kStatus_USDHC_PrepareAdmaDescriptorFailed – Prepare ADMA descriptor failed.
- kStatus_USDHC_SendCommandFailed – Send command failed.
- kStatus_USDHC_TransferDataFailed – Transfer data failed.
- kStatus_Success – Operate successfully.

```
void USDHC_TransferHandleIRQ(USDHC_Type *base, usdhc_handle_t *handle)
```

IRQ handler for the USDHC.

This function deals with the IRQs on the given host controller.

Parameters

- base – USDHC peripheral base address.
- handle – USDHC handle.

FSL_USDHC_DRIVER_VERSION
Driver version 2.8.5.

Enum_usdhc_status. USDHC status.

Values:

enumerator kStatus_USDHC_BusyTransferring
Transfer is on-going.

enumerator kStatus_USDHC_PrepareAdmaDescriptorFailed
Set DMA descriptor failed.

enumerator kStatus_USDHC_SendCommandFailed
Send command failed.

enumerator kStatus_USDHC_TransferDataFailed
Transfer data failed.

enumerator kStatus_USDHC_DMADataAddrNotAlign

Data address not aligned.

enumerator kStatus_USDHC_ReTuningRequest

Re-tuning request.

enumerator kStatus_USDHC_TuningError

Tuning error.

enumerator kStatus_USDHC_NotSupport

Not support.

enumerator kStatus_USDHC_TransferDataComplete

Transfer data complete.

enumerator kStatus_USDHC_SendCommandSuccess

Transfer command complete.

enumerator kStatus_USDHC_TransferDMAComplete

Transfer DMA complete.

Enum _usdhc_capability_flag. Host controller capabilities flag mask. .

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_SupportAdmaFlag

Support ADMA.

enumerator kUSDHC_SupportHighSpeedFlag

Support high-speed.

enumerator kUSDHC_SupportDmaFlag

Support DMA.

enumerator kUSDHC_SupportSuspendResumeFlag

Support suspend/resume.

enumerator kUSDHC_SupportV330Flag

Support voltage 3.3V.

enumerator kUSDHC_SupportV300Flag

Support voltage 3.0V.

enumerator kUSDHC_Support4BitFlag

Flag in HTCAPBLT_MBL's position, supporting 4-bit mode.

enumerator kUSDHC_Support8BitFlag

Flag in HTCAPBLT_MBL's position, supporting 8-bit mode.

enumerator kUSDHC_SupportDDR50Flag

SD version 3.0 new feature, supporting DDR50 mode.

enumerator kUSDHC_SupportSDR104Flag

Support SDR104 mode.

enumerator kUSDHC_SupportSDR50Flag

Support SDR50 mode.

Enum _usdhc_wakeup_event. Wakeup event mask. .

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_WakeupEventOnCardInt

Wakeup on card interrupt.

enumerator kUSDHC_WakeupEventOnCardInsert

Wakeup on card insertion.

enumerator kUSDHC_WakeupEventOnCardRemove

Wakeup on card removal.

enumerator kUSDHC_WakeupEventsAll

All wakeup events

Enum _usdhc_reset. Reset type mask. .

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_ResetAll

Reset all except card detection.

enumerator kUSDHC_ResetCommand

Reset command line.

enumerator kUSDHC_ResetData

Reset data line.

enumerator kUSDHC_ResetTuning

Reset tuning circuit.

enumerator kUSDHC_ResetsAll

All reset types

Enum _usdhc_transfer_flag. Transfer flag mask.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_EnableDmaFlag

Enable DMA.

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandTypeSuspendFlag

Suspend command.

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandTypeResumeFlag

Resume command.

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandTypeAbortFlag

Abort command.

enumerator kUSDHC_EnableBlockCountFlag

Enable block count.

enumerator kUSDHC_EnableAutoCommand12Flag

Enable auto CMD12.

enumerator kUSDHC_DataReadFlag

Enable data read.

enumerator kUSDHC_MultipleBlockFlag

Multiple block data read/write.

enumerator kUSDHC_EnableAutoCommand23Flag

Enable auto CMD23.

enumerator kUSDHC_ResponseLength136Flag
136-bit response length.

enumerator kUSDHC_ResponseLength48Flag
48-bit response length.

enumerator kUSDHC_ResponseLength48BusyFlag
48-bit response length with busy status.

enumerator kUSDHC_EnableCrcCheckFlag
Enable CRC check.

enumerator kUSDHC_EnableIndexCheckFlag
Enable index check.

enumerator kUSDHC_DataPresentFlag
Data present flag.

Enum _usdhc_present_status_flag. Present status flag mask. .

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandInhibitFlag
Command inhibit.

enumerator kUSDHC_DataInhibitFlag
Data inhibit.

enumerator kUSDHC_DataLineActiveFlag
Data line active.

enumerator kUSDHC_SdClockStableFlag
SD bus clock stable.

enumerator kUSDHC_WriteTransferActiveFlag
Write transfer active.

enumerator kUSDHC_ReadTransferActiveFlag
Read transfer active.

enumerator kUSDHC_BufferWriteEnableFlag
Buffer write enable.

enumerator kUSDHC_BufferReadEnableFlag
Buffer read enable.

enumerator kUSDHC_ReTuningRequestFlag
Re-tuning request flag, only used for SDR104 mode.

enumerator kUSDHC_DelaySettingFinishedFlag
Delay setting finished flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_CardInsertedFlag
Card inserted.

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandLineLevelFlag
Command line signal level.

enumerator kUSDHC_Data0LineLevelFlag
Data0 line signal level.

enumerator kUSDHC_Data1LineLevelFlag

Data1 line signal level.

enumerator kUSDHC_Data2LineLevelFlag

Data2 line signal level.

enumerator kUSDHC_Data3LineLevelFlag

Data3 line signal level.

enumerator kUSDHC_Data4LineLevelFlag

Data4 line signal level.

enumerator kUSDHC_Data5LineLevelFlag

Data5 line signal level.

enumerator kUSDHC_Data6LineLevelFlag

Data6 line signal level.

enumerator kUSDHC_Data7LineLevelFlag

Data7 line signal level.

Enum _usdhc_interrupt_status_flag. Interrupt status flag mask. .

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandCompleteFlag

Command complete.

enumerator kUSDHC_DataCompleteFlag

Data complete.

enumerator kUSDHC_BlockGapEventFlag

Block gap event.

enumerator kUSDHC_DmaCompleteFlag

DMA interrupt.

enumerator kUSDHC_BufferWriteReadyFlag

Buffer write ready.

enumerator kUSDHC_BufferReadReadyFlag

Buffer read ready.

enumerator kUSDHC_CardInsertionFlag

Card inserted.

enumerator kUSDHC_CardRemovalFlag

Card removed.

enumerator kUSDHC_CardInterruptFlag

Card interrupt.

enumerator kUSDHC_ReTuningEventFlag

Re-Tuning event, only for SD3.0 SDR104 mode.

enumerator kUSDHC_TuningPassFlag

SDR104 mode tuning pass flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_TuningErrorFlag

SDR104 tuning error flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandTimeoutFlag
Command timeout error.

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandCrcErrorFlag
Command CRC error.

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandEndBitErrorFlag
Command end bit error.

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandIndexErrorFlag
Command index error.

enumerator kUSDHC_DataTimeoutFlag
Data timeout error.

enumerator kUSDHC_DataCrcErrorFlag
Data CRC error.

enumerator kUSDHC_DataEndBitErrorFlag
Data end bit error.

enumerator kUSDHC_AutoCommand12ErrorFlag
Auto CMD12 error.

enumerator kUSDHC_DmaErrorFlag
DMA error.

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandErrorFlag
Command error

enumerator kUSDHC_DataErrorFlag
Data error

enumerator kUSDHC_ErrorFlag
All error

enumerator kUSDHC_DataFlag
Data interrupts

enumerator kUSDHC_DataDMAFlag
Data interrupts

enumerator kUSDHC_CommandFlag
Command interrupts

enumerator kUSDHC_CardDetectFlag
Card detection interrupts

enumerator kUSDHC_SDR104TuningFlag
SDR104 tuning flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_AllInterruptFlags
All flags mask

Enum _usdhc_auto_command12_error_status_flag. Auto CMD12 error status flag mask. .

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_AutoCommand12NotExecutedFlag
Not executed error.

enumerator kUSDHC__AutoCommand12TimeoutFlag

Timeout error.

enumerator kUSDHC__AutoCommand12EndBitErrorFlag

End bit error.

enumerator kUSDHC__AutoCommand12CrcErrorFlag

CRC error.

enumerator kUSDHC__AutoCommand12IndexErrorFlag

Index error.

enumerator kUSDHC__AutoCommand12NotIssuedFlag

Not issued error.

Enum _usdhc_standard_tuning. Standard tuning flag.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC__ExecuteTuning

Used to start tuning procedure.

enumerator kUSDHC__TuningSampleClockSel

When **std_tuning_en** bit is set, this bit is used to select sampling clock.

Enum _usdhc_adma_error_status_flag. ADMA error status flag mask. .

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC__AdmaLenghMismatchFlag

Length mismatch error.

enumerator kUSDHC__AdmaDescriptorErrorFlag

Descriptor error.

Enum _usdhc_adma_error_state. ADMA error state.

This state is the detail state when ADMA error has occurred.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC__AdmaErrorStateStopDma

Stop DMA, previous location set in the ADMA system address is errored address.

enumerator kUSDHC__AdmaErrorStateFetchDescriptor

Fetch descriptor, current location set in the ADMA system address is errored address.

enumerator kUSDHC__AdmaErrorStateChangeAddress

Change address, no DMA error has occurred.

enumerator kUSDHC__AdmaErrorStateTransferData

Transfer data, previous location set in the ADMA system address is errored address.

enumerator kUSDHC__AdmaErrorStateInvalidLength

Invalid length in ADMA descriptor.

enumerator kUSDHC__AdmaErrorStateInvalidDescriptor

Invalid descriptor fetched by ADMA.

enumerator kUSDHC__AdmaErrorState

ADMA error state

Enum `_usdhc_force_event`. Force event bit position. .

Values:

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventAutoCommand12NotExecuted`
Auto CMD12 not executed error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventAutoCommand12Timeout`
Auto CMD12 timeout error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventAutoCommand12CrcError`
Auto CMD12 CRC error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventEndBitError`
Auto CMD12 end bit error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventAutoCommand12IndexError`
Auto CMD12 index error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventAutoCommand12NotIssued`
Auto CMD12 not issued error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventCommandTimeout`
Command timeout error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventCommandCrcError`
Command CRC error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventCommandEndBitError`
Command end bit error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventCommandIndexError`
Command index error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventDataTimeout`
Data timeout error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventDataCrcError`
Data CRC error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventDataEndBitError`
Data end bit error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventAutoCommand12Error`
Auto CMD12 error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventCardInt`
Card interrupt.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventDmaError`
Dma error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventTuningError`
Tuning error.

enumerator `kUSDHC_ForceEventsAll`
All force event flags mask.

enum `_usdhc_transfer_direction`
Data transfer direction.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_TransferDirectionReceive
USDHC transfer direction receive.

enumerator kUSDHC_TransferDirectionSend
USDHC transfer direction send.

enum __usdhc_data_bus_width
Data transfer width.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_DataBusWidth1Bit
1-bit mode

enumerator kUSDHC_DataBusWidth4Bit
4-bit mode

enumerator kUSDHC_DataBusWidth8Bit
8-bit mode

enum __usdhc_endian_mode
Endian mode.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_EndianModeBig
Big endian mode.

enumerator kUSDHC_EndianModeHalfWordBig
Half word big endian mode.

enumerator kUSDHC_EndianModeLittle
Little endian mode.

enum __usdhc_dma_mode
DMA mode.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_DmaModeSimple
External DMA.

enumerator kUSDHC_DmaModeAdma1
ADMA1 is selected.

enumerator kUSDHC_DmaModeAdma2
ADMA2 is selected.

enumerator kUSDHC_ExternalDMA
External DMA mode selected.

Enum __usdhc_sdio_control_flag. SDIO control flag mask. .

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_StopAtBlockGapFlag
Stop at block gap.

enumerator kUSDHC_ReadWaitControlFlag
Read wait control.

enumerator kUSDHC_InterruptAtBlockGapFlag
Interrupt at block gap.

enumerator kUSDHC_ReadDoneNo8CLK
Read done without 8 clk for block gap.

enumerator kUSDHC_ExactBlockNumberReadFlag
Exact block number read.

enum __usdhc_boot_mode
MMC card boot mode.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_BootModeNormal
Normal boot

enumerator kUSDHC_BootModeAlternative
Alternative boot

enum __usdhc_card_command_type
The command type.

Values:

enumerator kCARD_CommandTypeNormal
Normal command

enumerator kCARD_CommandTypeSuspend
Suspend command

enumerator kCARD_CommandTypeResume
Resume command

enumerator kCARD_CommandTypeAbort
Abort command

enumerator kCARD_CommandTypeEmpty
Empty command

enum __usdhc_card_response_type
The command response type.

Defines the command response type from card to host controller.

Values:

enumerator kCARD_ResponseTypeName
Response type: none

enumerator kCARD_ResponseTypeR1
Response type: R1

enumerator kCARD_ResponseTypeR1b
Response type: R1b

enumerator kCARD_ResponseTypeR2
Response type: R2

enumerator kCARD_ResponseTypeR3
Response type: R3

enumerator kCARD_ResponseTypeR4
Response type: R4

enumerator kCARD_ResponseTypeR5
Response type: R5

enumerator kCARD_ResponseTypeR5b

Response type: R5b

enumerator kCARD_ResponseTypeR6

Response type: R6

enumerator kCARD_ResponseTypeR7

Response type: R7

Enum _usdhc_adma1_descriptor_flag. The mask for the control/status field in ADMA1 descriptor.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma1DescriptorValidFlag

Valid flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma1DescriptorEndFlag

End flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma1DescriptorInterruptFlag

Interrupt flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma1DescriptorActivity1Flag

Activity 1 flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma1DescriptorActivity2Flag

Activity 2 flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma1DescriptorTypeNop

No operation.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma1DescriptorTypeTransfer

Transfer data.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma1DescriptorTypeLink

Link descriptor.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma1DescriptorTypeSetLength

Set data length.

Enum _usdhc_adma2_descriptor_flag. ADMA1 descriptor control and status mask.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma2DescriptorValidFlag

Valid flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma2DescriptorEndFlag

End flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma2DescriptorInterruptFlag

Interrupt flag.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma2DescriptorActivity1Flag

Activity 1 mask.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma2DescriptorActivity2Flag

Activity 2 mask.

enumerator kUSDHC_Adma2DescriptorTypeNop

No operation.

enumerator kUSDHC__Adma2DescriptorTypeReserved
Reserved.

enumerator kUSDHC__Adma2DescriptorTypeTransfer
Transfer type.

enumerator kUSDHC__Adma2DescriptorTypeLink
Link type.

Enum _usdhc_adma_flag. ADMA descriptor configuration flag. .

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC__AdmaDescriptorSingleFlag
Try to finish the transfer in a single ADMA descriptor. If transfer size is bigger than one ADMA descriptor's ability, new another descriptor for data transfer.

enumerator kUSDHC__AdmaDescriptorMultipleFlag
Create multiple ADMA descriptors within the ADMA table, this is used for mmc boot mode specifically, which need to modify the ADMA descriptor on the fly, so the flag should be used combining with stop at block gap feature.

enum _usdhc_burst_len
DMA transfer burst len config.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC__EnBurstLenForINCR
Enable burst len for INCR.

enumerator kUSDHC__EnBurstLenForINCR4816
Enable burst len for INCR4/INCR8/INCR16.

enumerator kUSDHC__EnBurstLenForINCR4816WRAP
Enable burst len for INCR4/8/16 WRAP.

Enum _usdhc_transfer_data_type. Tansfer data type definition.

Values:

enumerator kUSDHC__TransferDataNormal
Transfer normal read/write data.

enumerator kUSDHC__TransferDataTuning
Transfer tuning data.

enumerator kUSDHC__TransferDataBoot
Transfer boot data.

enumerator kUSDHC__TransferDataBootcontinous
Transfer boot data continuously.

typedef enum _usdhc_transfer_direction usdhc_transfer_direction_t
Data transfer direction.

typedef enum _usdhc_data_bus_width usdhc_data_bus_width_t
Data transfer width.

typedef enum _usdhc_endian_mode usdhc_endian_mode_t
Endian mode.

`typedef enum _usdhc_dma_mode` `usdhc_dma_mode_t`
DMA mode.

`typedef enum _usdhc_boot_mode` `usdhc_boot_mode_t`
MMC card boot mode.

`typedef enum _usdhc_card_command_type` `usdhc_card_command_type_t`
The command type.

`typedef enum _usdhc_card_response_type` `usdhc_card_response_type_t`
The command response type.
Defines the command response type from card to host controller.

`typedef enum _usdhc_burst_len` `usdhc_burst_len_t`
DMA transfer burst len config.

`typedef uint32_t` `usdhc_adma1_descriptor_t`
Defines the ADMA1 descriptor structure.

`typedef struct _usdhc_adma2_descriptor` `usdhc_adma2_descriptor_t`
Defines the ADMA2 descriptor structure.

`typedef struct _usdhc_capability` `usdhc_capability_t`
USDHC capability information.
Defines a structure to save the capability information of USDHC.

`typedef struct _usdhc_boot_config` `usdhc_boot_config_t`
Data structure to configure the MMC boot feature.

`typedef struct _usdhc_config` `usdhc_config_t`
Data structure to initialize the USDHC.

`typedef struct _usdhc_command` `usdhc_command_t`
Card command descriptor.
Defines card command-related attribute.

`typedef struct _usdhc_adma_config` `usdhc_adma_config_t`
ADMA configuration.

`typedef struct _usdhc_scatter_gather_data_list` `usdhc_scatter_gather_data_list_t`
Card scatter gather data list.
Allow application register uncontinuous data buffer for data transfer.

`typedef struct _usdhc_scatter_gather_data` `usdhc_scatter_gather_data_t`
Card scatter gather data descriptor.
Defines a structure to contain data-related attribute. The 'enableIgnoreError' is used when upper card driver wants to ignore the error event to read/write all the data and not to stop read/write immediately when an error event happens. For example, bus testing procedure for MMC card.

`typedef struct _usdhc_scatter_gather_transfer` `usdhc_scatter_gather_transfer_t`
usdhc scatter gather transfer.

`typedef struct _usdhc_data` `usdhc_data_t`
Card data descriptor.
Defines a structure to contain data-related attribute. The 'enableIgnoreError' is used when upper card driver wants to ignore the error event to read/write all the data and not to stop read/write immediately when an error event happens. For example, bus testing procedure for MMC card.

```
typedef struct _usdhc_transfer usdhc_transfer_t
    Transfer state.

typedef struct _usdhc_handle usdhc_handle_t
    USDHC handle typedef.

typedef struct _usdhc_transfer_callback usdhc_transfer_callback_t
    USDHC callback functions.

typedef status_t (*usdhc_transfer_function_t)(USDHC_Type *base, usdhc_transfer_t *content)
    USDHC transfer function.

typedef struct _usdhc_host usdhc_host_t
    USDHC host descriptor.

USDHC_MAX_BLOCK_COUNT
    Maximum block count can be set one time.

FSL_USDHC_ENABLE_SCATTER_GATHER_TRANSFER
    USDHC scatter gather feature control macro.

USDHC_ADMA1_ADDRESS_ALIGN
    The alignment size for ADDRESS filed in ADMA1's descriptor.

USDHC_ADMA1_LENGTH_ALIGN
    The alignment size for LENGTH field in ADMA1's descriptor.

USDHC_ADMA2_ADDRESS_ALIGN
    The alignment size for ADDRESS field in ADMA2's descriptor.

USDHC_ADMA2_LENGTH_ALIGN
    The alignment size for LENGTH filed in ADMA2's descriptor.

USDHC_ADMA1_DESCRIPTOR_ADDRESS_SHIFT
    The bit shift for ADDRESS filed in ADMA1's descriptor.
```

Address/page field	Reserved	Attribute					
31 12	11 6	05	04	03	02	01	00
address or data length	000000	Act2	Act1	0	Int	End	Valid

Act2	Act1	Comment	31-28	27-12
0	0	No op	Don't care	
0	1	Set data length	0000	Data Length
1	0	Transfer data	Data address	
1	1	Link descriptor	Descriptor address	

```
USDHC_ADMA1_DESCRIPTOR_ADDRESS_MASK
    The bit mask for ADDRESS field in ADMA1's descriptor.

USDHC_ADMA1_DESCRIPTOR_LENGTH_SHIFT
    The bit shift for LENGTH filed in ADMA1's descriptor.

USDHC_ADMA1_DESCRIPTOR_LENGTH_MASK
    The mask for LENGTH field in ADMA1's descriptor.
```


USDHC_ADMA1_DESCRIPTOR_MAX_LENGTH_PER_ENTRY

The maximum value of LENGTH filed in ADMA1's descriptor. Since the max transfer size ADMA1 support is 65535 which is indivisible by 4096, so to make sure a large data load transfer (>64KB) continuously (require the data address be always align with 4096), software will set the maximum data length for ADMA1 to (64 - 4)KB.

USDHC_ADMA2_DESCRIPTOR_LENGTH_SHIFT

The bit shift for LENGTH field in ADMA2's descriptor.

Address field	Length	Reserved	Attribute						
63 32	31 16	15 06	05	04	03	02	01	00	
32-bit address	16-bit length	0000000000	Act2	Act1	0	Int	End	Valid	

Act2	Act1	Comment	Operation
0	0	No op	Don't care
0	1	Reserved	Read this line and go to next one
1	0	Transfer data	Transfer data with address and length set in this descriptor line
1	1	Link descriptor	Link to another descriptor

USDHC_ADMA2_DESCRIPTOR_LENGTH_MASK

The bit mask for LENGTH field in ADMA2's descriptor.

USDHC_ADMA2_DESCRIPTOR_MAX_LENGTH_PER_ENTRY

The maximum value of LENGTH field in ADMA2's descriptor.

struct __usdhc_adma2_descriptor

#include <fsl_usdhc.h> Defines the ADMA2 descriptor structure.

Public Members

uint32_t attribute

The control and status field.

uint32_t address

The address field.

struct __usdhc_capability

#include <fsl_usdhc.h> USDHC capability information.

Defines a structure to save the capability information of USDHC.

Public Members

uint32_t sdVersion

Support SD card/sdio version.

uint32_t mmcVersion

Support EMMC card version.

uint32_t maxBlockLength

Maximum block length united as byte.

uint32_t maxBlockCount

Maximum block count can be set one time.

uint32_t flags

Capability flags to indicate the support information(_usdhc_capability_flag).

struct __usdhc_boot_config

#include <fsl_usdhc.h> Data structure to configure the MMC boot feature.

Public Members

uint32_t ackTimeoutCount

Timeout value for the boot ACK. The available range is 0 ~ 15.

usdhc_boot_mode_t bootMode

Boot mode selection.

uint32_t blockCount

Stop at block gap value of automatic mode. Available range is 0 ~ 65535.

size_t blockSize

Block size.

bool enableBootAck

Enable or disable boot ACK.

bool enableAutoStopAtBlockGap

Enable or disable auto stop at block gap function in boot period.

struct __usdhc_config

#include <fsl_usdhc.h> Data structure to initialize the USDHC.

Public Members

uint32_t dataTimeout

Data timeout value.

usdhc_endian_mode_t endianMode

Endian mode.

uint8_t readWatermarkLevel

Watermark level for DMA read operation. Available range is 1 ~ 128.

uint8_t writeWatermarkLevel

Watermark level for DMA write operation. Available range is 1 ~ 128.

struct __usdhc_command

#include <fsl_usdhc.h> Card command descriptor.

Defines card command-related attribute.

Public Members

uint32_t index

Command index.

uint32_t argument

Command argument.

usdhc_card_command_type_t type

Command type.

usdhc_card_response_type_t responseType

Command response type.

uint32_t response[4U]

Response for this command.

uint32_t responseErrorFlags

Response error flag, which need to check the command reponse.

uint32_t flags

Cmd flags.

struct __usdhc_adma_config

#include <fsl_usdhc.h> ADMA configuration.

Public Members

usdhc_dma_mode_t dmaMode

DMA mode.

uint32_t *admaTable

ADMA table address, can't be null if transfer way is ADMA1/ADMA2.

uint32_t admaTableWords

ADMA table length united as words, can't be 0 if transfer way is ADMA1/ADMA2.

struct __usdhc_scatter_gather_data_list

#include <fsl_usdhc.h> Card scatter gather data list.

Allow application register uncontinuous data buffer for data transfer.

struct __usdhc_scatter_gather_data

#include <fsl_usdhc.h> Card scatter gather data descriptor.

Defines a structure to contain data-related attribute. The 'enableIgnoreError' is used when upper card driver wants to ignore the error event to read/write all the data and not to stop read/write immediately when an error event happens. For example, bus testing procedure for MMC card.

Public Members

bool enableAutoCommand12

Enable auto CMD12.

bool enableAutoCommand23

Enable auto CMD23.

bool enableIgnoreError

Enable to ignore error event to read/write all the data.

usdhc_transfer_direction_t dataDirection

data direction

uint8_t dataType

this is used to distinguish the normal/tuning/boot data.

size_t blockSize

Block size.

usdhc_scatter_gather_data_list_t sgData

scatter gather data

struct __usdhc_scatter_gather_transfer

#include <fsl_usdhc.h> usdhc scatter gather transfer.

Public Members

usdhc_scatter_gather_data_t *data

Data to transfer.

usdhc_command_t *command

Command to send.

struct __usdhc_data

#include <fsl_usdhc.h> Card data descriptor.

Defines a structure to contain data-related attribute. The 'enableIgnoreError' is used when upper card driver wants to ignore the error event to read/write all the data and not to stop read/write immediately when an error event happens. For example, bus testing procedure for MMC card.

Public Members

bool enableAutoCommand12

Enable auto CMD12.

bool enableAutoCommand23

Enable auto CMD23.

bool enableIgnoreError

Enable to ignore error event to read/write all the data.

uint8_t dataType

this is used to distinguish the normal/tuning/boot data.

size_t blockSize

Block size.

uint32_t blockCount

Block count.

uint32_t *rxData

Buffer to save data read.

const uint32_t *txData

Data buffer to write.

struct __usdhc_transfer

#include <fsl_usdhc.h> Transfer state.

Public Members

usdhc_data_t *data

Data to transfer.

usdhc_command_t *command
Command to send.

struct __usdhc_transfer_callback
#include <fsl_usdhc.h> USDHC callback functions.

Public Members

void (*CardInserted)(USDHC_Type *base, void *userData)
Card inserted occurs when DAT3/CD pin is for card detect

void (*CardRemoved)(USDHC_Type *base, void *userData)
Card removed occurs

void (*SdioInterrupt)(USDHC_Type *base, void *userData)
SDIO card interrupt occurs

void (*BlockGap)(USDHC_Type *base, void *userData)
stopped at block gap event

void (*TransferComplete)(USDHC_Type *base, *usdhc_handle_t* *handle, *status_t* status, void *userData)
Transfer complete callback.

void (*ReTuning)(USDHC_Type *base, void *userData)
Handle the re-tuning.

struct __usdhc_handle
#include <fsl_usdhc.h> USDHC handle.
Defines the structure to save the USDHC state information and callback function.

Note: All the fields except interruptFlags and transferredWords must be allocated by the user.

Public Members

usdhc_data_t *volatile data
Transfer parameter. Data to transfer.

usdhc_command_t *volatile command
Transfer parameter. Command to send.

volatile uint32_t transferredWords
Transfer status. Words transferred by DATAPORT way.

usdhc_transfer_callback_t callback
Callback function.

void *userData
Parameter for transfer complete callback.

struct __usdhc_host
#include <fsl_usdhc.h> USDHC host descriptor.

Public Members

USDHC_Type *base
USDHC peripheral base address.

uint32_t sourceClock_Hz
USDHC source clock frequency united in Hz.

usdhc_config_t config
USDHC configuration.

usdhc_capability_t capability
USDHC capability information.

usdhc_transfer_function_t transfer
USDHC transfer function.

2.74 WDOG: Watchdog Timer Driver

void WDOG_GetDefaultConfig(*wdog_config_t* *config)

Initializes the WDOG configuration structure.

This function initializes the WDOG configuration structure to default values. The default values are as follows.

```
wdogConfig->enableWdog = true;
wdogConfig->workMode.enableWait = true;
wdogConfig->workMode.enableStop = true;
wdogConfig->workMode.enableDebug = true;
wdogConfig->enableInterrupt = false;
wdogConfig->enablePowerdown = false;
wdogConfig->resetExtension = false;
wdogConfig->timeoutValue = 0xFFU;
wdogConfig->interruptTimeValue = 0x04u;
```

See also:

wdog_config_t

Parameters

- config – Pointer to the WDOG configuration structure.

void WDOG_Init(WDOG_Type *base, const *wdog_config_t* *config)

Initializes the WDOG.

This function initializes the WDOG. When called, the WDOG runs according to the configuration.

This is an example.

```
wdog_config_t config;
WDOG_GetDefaultConfig(&config);
config.timeoutValue = 0xFFU;
config->interruptTimeValue = 0x04u;
WDOG_Init(wdog_base,&config);
```

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address

- config – The configuration of WDOG

`void WDOG_Deinit(WDOG_Type *base)`

Shuts down the WDOG.

This function shuts down the WDOG. Watchdog Enable bit is a write one once only bit. It is not possible to clear this bit by a software write, once the bit is set. This bit(WDE) can be set/reset only in debug mode(exception).

`static inline void WDOG_Enable(WDOG_Type *base)`

Enables the WDOG module.

This function writes a value into the WDOG_WCR register to enable the WDOG. This is a write one once only bit. It is not possible to clear this bit by a software write, once the bit is set. only debug mode exception.

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address

`static inline void WDOG_Disable(WDOG_Type *base)`

Disables the WDOG module.

This function writes a value into the WDOG_WCR register to disable the WDOG. This is a write one once only bit. It is not possible to clear this bit by a software write,once the bit is set. only debug mode exception

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address

`static inline void WDOG_TriggerSystemSoftwareReset(WDOG_Type *base)`

Trigger the system software reset.

This function will write to the WCR[SRS] bit to trigger a software system reset. This bit will automatically resets to “1” after it has been asserted to “0”. Note: Calling this API will reset the system right now, please using it with more attention.

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address

`static inline void WDOG_TriggerSoftwareSignal(WDOG_Type *base)`

Trigger an output assertion.

This function will write to the WCR[WDA] bit to trigger WDOG_B signal assertion. The WDOG_B signal can be routed to external pin of the chip, the output pin will turn to as-assertion along with WDOG_B signal. Note: The WDOG_B signal will remain assert until a power on reset occurred, so, please take more attention while calling it.

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address

`static inline void WDOG_EnableInterrupts(WDOG_Type *base, uint16_t mask)`

Enables the WDOG interrupt.

This bit is a write once only bit. Once the software does a write access to this bit, it will get locked and cannot be reprogrammed until the next system reset assertion

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address
- mask – The interrupts to enable The parameter can be combination of the following source if defined.
 - kWDOG_InterruptEnable

uint16_t WDOG_GetStatusFlags(WDOG_Type *base)

Gets the WDOG all reset status flags.

This function gets all reset status flags.

```
uint16_t status;  
status = WDOG_GetStatusFlags (wdog_base);
```

See also:

_wdog_status_flags

- true: a related status flag has been set.
- false: a related status flag is not set.

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address

Returns

State of the status flag: asserted (true) or not-asserted (false).

void WDOG_ClearInterruptStatus(WDOG_Type *base, uint16_t mask)

Clears the WDOG flag.

This function clears the WDOG status flag.

This is an example for clearing the interrupt flag.

```
WDOG_ClearStatusFlags(wdog_base, KWDOG_InterruptFlag);
```

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address
- mask – The status flags to clear. The parameter could be any combination of the following values. kWDOG_TimeoutFlag

static inline void WDOG_SetTimeoutValue(WDOG_Type *base, uint16_t timeoutCount)

Sets the WDOG timeout value.

This function sets the timeout value. This function writes a value into WCR registers. The time-out value can be written at any point of time but it is loaded to the counter at the time when WDOG is enabled or after the service routine has been performed.

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address
- timeoutCount – WDOG timeout value; count of WDOG clock tick.

static inline void WDOG_SetInterruptTimeoutValue(WDOG_Type *base, uint16_t timeoutCount)

Sets the WDOG interrupt count timeout value.

This function sets the interrupt count timeout value. This function writes a value into WIC registers which are write-once. This field is write once only. Once the software does a write access to this field, it will get locked and cannot be reprogrammed until the next system reset assertion.

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address
- timeoutCount – WDOG timeout value; count of WDOG clock tick.

static inline void WDOG_DisablePowerDownEnable(WDOG_Type *base)

Disable the WDOG power down enable bit.

This function disable the WDOG power down enable(PDE). This function writes a value into WMCR registers which are write-once. This field is write once only. Once software sets this bit it cannot be reset until the next system reset.

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address

void WDOG_Refresh(WDOG_Type *base)

Refreshes the WDOG timer.

This function feeds the WDOG. This function should be called before the WDOG timer is in timeout. Otherwise, a reset is asserted.

Parameters

- base – WDOG peripheral base address

FSL_WDOG_DRIVER_VERSION

Defines WDOG driver version.

WDOG_REFRESH_KEY

enum __wdog_interrupt_enable

WDOG interrupt configuration structure, default settings all disabled.

This structure contains the settings for all of the WDOG interrupt configurations.

Values:

enumerator kWDOG_InterruptEnable

WDOG timeout generates an interrupt before reset

enum __wdog_status_flags

WDOG status flags.

This structure contains the WDOG status flags for use in the WDOG functions.

Values:

enumerator kWDOG_RunningFlag

Running flag, set when WDOG is enabled

enumerator kWDOG_PowerOnResetFlag

Power On flag, set when reset is the result of a powerOnReset

enumerator kWDOG_TimeoutResetFlag

Timeout flag, set when reset is the result of a timeout

enumerator kWDOG_SoftwareResetFlag

Software flag, set when reset is the result of a software

enumerator kWDOG_InterruptFlag

interrupt flag, whether interrupt has occurred or not

typedef struct __wdog_work_mode wdog_work_mode_t

Defines WDOG work mode.

typedef struct __wdog_config wdog_config_t

Describes WDOG configuration structure.

struct __wdog_work_mode

#include <fsl_wdog.h> Defines WDOG work mode.

Public Members

bool enableWait

If set to true, WDOG continues in wait mode

bool enableStop

If set to true, WDOG continues in stop mode

bool enableDebug

If set to true, WDOG continues in debug mode

struct __wdog_config

#include <fsl_wdog.h> Describes WDOG configuration structure.

Public Members

bool enableWdog

Enables or disables WDOG

wdog_work_mode_t workMode

Configures WDOG work mode in debug stop and wait mode

bool enableInterrupt

Enables or disables WDOG interrupt

uint16_t timeoutValue

Timeout value

uint16_t interruptTimeValue

Interrupt count timeout value

bool softwareResetExtension

software reset extension

bool enablePowerDown

power down enable bit

bool enableTimeOutAssert

Enable WDOG_B timeout assertion.

2.75 XBARA: Inter-Peripheral Crossbar Switch

void XBARA_Init(XBARA_Type *base)

Initializes the XBARA module.

This function un-gates the XBARA clock.

Parameters

- base – XBARA peripheral address.

void XBARA_Deinit(XBARA_Type *base)

Shuts down the XBARA module.

This function disables XBARA clock.

Parameters

- base – XBARA peripheral address.

```
void XBARA_SetSignalsConnection(XBARA_Type *base, xbar_input_signal_t input,
                               xbar_output_signal_t output)
```

Sets a connection between the selected XBARA_IN[*] input and the XBARA_OUT[*] output signal.

This function connects the XBARA input to the selected XBARA output. If more than one XBARA module is available, only the inputs and outputs from the same module can be connected.

Example:

```
XBARA_SetSignalsConnection(XBARA, kXBARA_InputPIT_TRG0, kXBARA_
↪OutputDMAMUX18);
```

Parameters

- base – XBARA peripheral address.
- input – XBARA input signal.
- output – XBARA output signal.

```
uint32_t XBARA_GetStatusFlags(XBARA_Type *base)
```

Gets the active edge detection status.

This function gets the active edge detect status of all XBARA_OUTs. If the active edge occurs, the return value is asserted. When the interrupt or the DMA functionality is enabled for the XBARA_OUTx, this field is 1 when the interrupt or DMA request is asserted and 0 when the interrupt or DMA request has been cleared.

Parameters

- base – XBARA peripheral address.

Returns

the mask of these status flag bits.

```
void XBARA_ClearStatusFlags(XBARA_Type *base, uint32_t mask)
```

Clears the edge detection status flags of relative mask.

Parameters

- base – XBARA peripheral address.
- mask – the status flags to clear.

```
void XBARA_SetOutputSignalConfig(XBARA_Type *base, xbar_output_signal_t output, const
                                xbara_control_config_t *controlConfig)
```

Configures the XBARA control register.

This function configures an XBARA control register. The active edge detection and the DMA/IRQ function on the corresponding XBARA output can be set.

Example:

```
xbara_control_config_t userConfig;
userConfig.activeEdge = kXBARA_EdgeRising;
userConfig.requestType = kXBARA_RequestInterruptEnalbe;
XBARA_SetOutputSignalConfig(XBARA, kXBARA_OutputDMAMUX18, &userConfig);
```

Parameters

- base – XBARA peripheral address.
- output – XBARA output number.

- `controlConfig` – Pointer to structure that keeps configuration of control register.

`enum _xbara_active_edge`

XBARA active edge for detection.

Values:

enumerator `kXBARA_EdgeNone`

Edge detection status bit never asserts.

enumerator `kXBARA_EdgeRising`

Edge detection status bit asserts on rising edges.

enumerator `kXBARA_EdgeFalling`

Edge detection status bit asserts on falling edges.

enumerator `kXBARA_EdgeRisingAndFalling`

Edge detection status bit asserts on rising and falling edges.

`enum _xbar_request`

Defines the XBARA DMA and interrupt configurations.

Values:

enumerator `kXBARA_RequestDisable`

Interrupt and DMA are disabled.

enumerator `kXBARA_RequestDMAEnable`

DMA enabled, interrupt disabled.

enumerator `kXBARA_RequestInterruptEnable`

Interrupt enabled, DMA disabled.

`enum _xbara_status_flag_t`

XBARA status flags.

This provides constants for the XBARA status flags for use in the XBARA functions.

Values:

enumerator `kXBARA_EdgeDetectionOut0`

XBAR_OUT0 active edge interrupt flag, sets when active edge detected.

enumerator `kXBARA_EdgeDetectionOut1`

XBAR_OUT1 active edge interrupt flag, sets when active edge detected.

enumerator `kXBARA_EdgeDetectionOut2`

XBAR_OUT2 active edge interrupt flag, sets when active edge detected.

enumerator `kXBARA_EdgeDetectionOut3`

XBAR_OUT3 active edge interrupt flag, sets when active edge detected.

`typedef enum _xbara_active_edge xbara_active_edge_t`

XBARA active edge for detection.

`typedef enum _xbar_request xbara_request_t`

Defines the XBARA DMA and interrupt configurations.

`typedef enum _xbara_status_flag_t xbara_status_flag_t`

XBARA status flags.

This provides constants for the XBARA status flags for use in the XBARA functions.

```
typedef struct XBARAControlConfig xbara_control_config_t
```

Defines the configuration structure of the XBARA control register.

This structure keeps the configuration of XBARA control register for one output. Control registers are available only for a few outputs. Not every XBARA module has control registers.

```
FSL_XBARA_DRIVER_VERSION
```

```
XBARA_SELx(base, output)
```

```
XBARA_WR_SELx_SELx(base, input, output)
```

```
kXBARA_RequestInterruptEnalbe
```

```
struct XBARAControlConfig
```

#include <fsl_xbara.h> Defines the configuration structure of the XBARA control register.

This structure keeps the configuration of XBARA control register for one output. Control registers are available only for a few outputs. Not every XBARA module has control registers.

Public Members

xbara_active_edge_t activeEdge

Active edge to be detected.

xbara_request_t requestType

Selects DMA/Interrupt request.

2.76 XBARB: Inter-Peripheral Crossbar Switch

```
void XBARB_Init(XBARB_Type *base)
```

Initializes the XBARB module.

This function un-gates the XBARB clock.

Parameters

- base – XBARB peripheral address.

```
void XBARB_Deinit(XBARB_Type *base)
```

Shuts down the XBARB module.

This function disables XBARB clock.

Parameters

- base – XBARB peripheral address.

```
void XBARB_SetSignalsConnection(XBARB_Type *base, xbar_input_signal_t input,  
                                xbar_output_signal_t output)
```

Configures a connection between the selected XBARB_IN[*] input and the XBARB_OUT[*] output signal.

This function configures which XBARB input is connected to the selected XBARB output. If more than one XBARB module is available, only the inputs and outputs from the same module can be connected.

Parameters

- base – XBARB peripheral address.

- input – XBARB input signal.
- output – XBARB output signal.

FSL_XBARB_DRIVER_VERSION

XBARB_SELx(base, output)

XBARB_WR_SELx_SELx(base, input, output)

Chapter 3

Middleware

3.1 Boot

3.1.1 MCUXpresso SDK : mcuxsdk-middleware-mcuboot_opensource

Overview

This repository is a fork of MCUboot (<https://github.com/mcu-tools/mcuboot>) for MCUXpresso SDK delivery and it contains the components officially provided in NXP MCUXpresso SDK. This repository is part of the MCUXpresso SDK overall delivery which is composed of several sub-repositories/projects. Navigate to the top/parent repository (mcuxsdk-manifests) for the complete delivery of MCUXpresso SDK.

Documentation

Overall details can be reviewed here: [MCUXpresso SDK Online Documentation](#)

Visit [MCUboot - Documentation](#) to review details on the contents in this sub-repo.

Setup

Instructions on how to install the MCUXpresso SDK provided from GitHub via west manifest [Getting Started with SDK - Detailed Installation Instructions](#)

Contribution

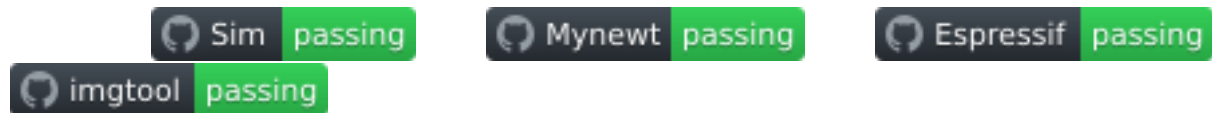
Contributions are not currently accepted. If the intended contribution is not related to NXP specific code, consider contributing directly to the upstream MCUboot project. Once this MCUboot fork is synchronized with the upstream project, such contributions will end up here as well. If the intended contribution is a bugfix or improvement for NXP porting layer or for code added or modified by NXP, please open an issue or contact NXP support.

NXP Fork

This fork of MCUboot contains specific modifications and enhancements for NXP MCUXpresso SDK integration.

See *changelog* for details.

3.1.2 MCUboot



This is MCUboot version 2.2.0

MCUboot is a secure bootloader for 32-bits microcontrollers. It defines a common infrastructure for the bootloader and the system flash layout on microcontroller systems, and provides a secure bootloader that enables easy software upgrade.

MCUboot is not dependent on any specific operating system and hardware and relies on hardware porting layers from the operating system it works with. Currently, MCUboot works with the following operating systems and SoCs:

- [Zephyr](#)
- [Apache Mynewt](#)
- [Apache NuttX](#)
- [RIOT](#)
- [Mbed OS](#)
- [Espressif](#)
- [Cypress/Infineon](#)

RIOT is supported only as a boot target. We will accept any new port contributed by the community once it is good enough.

MCUboot How-tos

See the following pages for instructions on using MCUboot with different operating systems and SoCs:

- [Zephyr](#)
- [Apache Mynewt](#)
- [Apache NuttX](#)
- [RIOT](#)
- [Mbed OS](#)
- [Espressif](#)
- [Cypress/Infineon](#)

There are also instructions for the *Simulator*.

Roadmap

The issues being planned and worked on are tracked using GitHub issues. To give your input, visit [MCUboot GitHub Issues](#).

Source files

You can find additional documentation on the bootloader in the source files. For more information, use the following links:

- [boot/bootutil](#) - The core of the bootloader itself.
- [boot/boot_serial](#) - Support for serial upgrade within the bootloader itself.
- [boot/zephyr](#) - Port of the bootloader to Zephyr.
- [boot/mynewt](#) - Bootloader application for Apache Mynewt.
- [boot/nuttX](#) - Bootloader application and port of MCUboot interfaces for Apache NuttX.
- [boot/mbed](#) - Port of the bootloader to Mbed OS.
- [boot/espressif](#) - Bootloader application and MCUboot port for Espressif SoCs.
- [boot/cypress](#) - Bootloader application and MCUboot port for Cypress/Infineon SoCs.
- [imgtool](#) - A tool to securely sign firmware images for booting by MCUboot.
- [sim](#) - A bootloader simulator for testing and regression.

Joining the project

Developers are welcome!

Use the following links to join or see more about the project:

- [Our developer mailing list](#)
- [Our Discord channel](#) [Get your invite](#)

3.2 Connectivity

3.2.1 lwIP

This is the NXP fork of the [lwIP networking stack](#).

- For details about changes and additions made by NXP, see CHANGELOG.
- For details about the NXP porting layer, see [The NXP lwIP Port](#).
- For usage and API of lwIP, use official documentation at <http://www.nongnu.org/lwip/>.

The NXP lwIP Port

Below is description of possible settings of the port layer and an overview of a few helper functions.

The best place for redefinition of any mentioned macro is `lwipopts.h`.

The declaration of every mentioned function is in `ethernetif.h`. Please check the doxygen comments of those functions before.

Link state Physical link state (up/down) and its speed and duplex must be read out from PHY over MDIO bus. Especially link information is useful for lwIP stack so it can for example send DHCP discovery immediately when a link becomes up.

To simplify this port layer offers a function `ethernetif_probe_link()` which reads those data from PHY and forwards them into lwIP stack.

In almost all examples this function is called every `ETH_LINK_POLLING_INTERVAL_MS` (1500ms) by a function `probe_link_cyclic()`.

By setting `ETH_LINK_POLLING_INTERVAL_MS` to 0 polling will be disabled. On FreeRTOS, `probe_link_cyclic()` will be then called on an interrupt generated by PHY. GPIO port and pin for the interrupt line must be set in the `ethernetifConfig` struct passed to `ethernetif_init()`. On bare metal interrupts are not supported right now.

Rx task To improve the reaction time of the app, reception of packets is done in a dedicated task. The rx task stack size can be set by `ETH_RX_TASK_STACK_SIZE` macro, its priority by `ETH_RX_TASK_PRIO`.

If you want to save memory you can set reception to be done in an interrupt by setting `ETH_DO_RX_IN_SEPARATE_TASK` macro to 0.

Disabling Rx interrupt when out of buffers If `ETH_DISABLE_RX_INT_WHEN_OUT_OF_BUFFERS` is set to 1, then when the port gets out of Rx buffers, Rx enet interrupt will be disabled for a particular controller. Everytime Rx buffer is freed, Rx interrupt will be enabled.

This prevents your app from never getting out of Rx interrupt when the network is flooded with traffic.

`ETH_DISABLE_RX_INT_WHEN_OUT_OF_BUFFERS` is by default turned on, on FreeRTOS and off on bare metal.

Limit the number of packets read out from the driver at once on bare metal. You may define macro `ETH_MAX_RX_PKTS_AT_ONCE` to limit the number of received packets read out from the driver at once.

In case of heavy Rx traffic, lowering this number improves the realtime behaviour of an app. Increasing improves Rx throughput.

Setting it to value `< 1` or not defining means “no limit”.

Helper functions If your application needs to wait for the link to become up you can use one of the following functions:

- `ethernetif_wait_linkup()` - Blocks until the link on the passed netif is not up.
- `ethernetif_wait_linkup_array()` - Blocks until the link on at least one netif from the passed list of netifs becomes up.

If your app needs to wait for the IPv4 address on a particular netif to become different than “ANY” address (255.255.255.255) function `ethernetif_wait_ipv4_valid()` does this.

3.3 eIQ

3.3.1 eIQ

eIQ TensorFlow Lite for Micro Library User Guide

- [Overview](#)
- [TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers](#)
- [Build Status](#)
 - [Official Builds](#)
 - [Community Supported TFLM Examples](#)
 - [Community Supported Kernels and Unit Tests](#)
- [Contributing](#)
- [Getting Help](#)
- [Additional Documentation](#)
- [RFCs](#)

Overview TensorFlow Lite is an open source software library for running machine learning models on mobile and embedded devices. For more information, see www.tensorflow.org/lite.

For memory constrained devices, the library contains TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers. For more information, see www.tensorflow.org/lite/microcontrollers.

The MCUXpresso Software Development Kit (MCUXpresso SDK) provides a comprehensive software package with a pre-integrated TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers based on version 25-04-08 (from the 8th of April 2025 with [commit](#)). This document describes the steps required to download and start using the library. Additionally, the document describes the steps required to create an application for running pre-trained models.

Note: The document also assumes knowledge of machine learning frameworks for model training.

TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers is a port of TensorFlow Lite designed to run machine learning models on DSPs, microcontrollers and other devices with limited memory.

Additional Links:

- [Tensorflow github repository](#)
- [TFLM at tensorflow.org](#)

Build Status

- [GitHub Status](#)

Official Builds

Build Type	Status
CI (Linux)	 Run-CI passing
Code Sync	 Sync from Upstream TF passing

Community Supported TFLM Examples This table captures platforms that TFLM has been ported to. Please see *New Platform Support* for additional documentation.

Platform	Status
Arduino	 CI no status  Arduino examples tests no status
Coral Dev Board Micro	TFLM + EdgeTPU Examples for Coral Dev Board Micro
Espressif Systems Dev Boards	 CI passing
Renesas Boards	TFLM Examples for Renesas Boards
Silicon Labs Dev Kits	TFLM Examples for Silicon Labs Dev Kits
Sparkfun Edge	 CI no status
Texas Instruments Dev Boards	

Community Supported Kernels and Unit Tests This is a list of targets that have optimized kernel implementations and/or run the TFLM unit tests using software emulation or instruction set simulators.

Build Type	Status
Cortex-M	 Cortex-M passing
Hexagon	 Run-Hexagon passing
RISC-V	 RISC-V passing
Xtensa	 Run-Xtensa passing
Generate Integration Test	 Generate Integration Tests passing

Contributing See our *contribution documentation*.

Getting Help A [Github issue](#) should be the primary method of getting in touch with the TensorFlow Lite Micro (TFLM) team.

The following resources may also be useful:

1. SIG Micro [email group](#) and [monthly meetings](#).
2. SIG Micro [gitter chat room](#).
3. For questions that are not specific to TFLM, please consult the broader TensorFlow project, e.g.:
 - Create a topic on the [TensorFlow Discourse forum](#)
 - Send an email to the [TensorFlow Lite mailing list](#)
 - Create a [TensorFlow issue](#)
 - Create a [Model Optimization Toolkit issue](#)

Additional Documentation

- *Continuous Integration*
- *Benchmarks*
- *Profiling*
- *Memory Management*
- *Logging*
- *Porting Reference Kernels from Tflite to TFLM*
- *Optimized Kernel Implementations*
- *New Platform Support*
- Platform/IP support
 - *Arm IP support*
- *Software Emulation with Renode*
- *Software Emulation with QEMU*
- *Python Dev Guide*
- *Automatically Generated Files*
- *Python Interpreter Guide*

RFCs

1. *Pre-allocated tensors*
2. *TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers Port of 16x8 Quantized Operators*

Deployment The eIQ TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers library is part of the eIQ machine learning software package, which is an optional middleware component of MCUXpresso SDK. The eIQ component is integrated into the MCUXpresso SDK Builder delivery system available on mcuxpresso.nxp.com. To include eIQ machine learning into the MCUXpresso SDK package, the eIQ middleware component is selected in the software component selector on the SDK Builder page when building a new package. See *Figure 1*.

MCUXpresso SDK Builder

SDK Builder

Generate a downloadable SDK archive for use with desktop MCUXpresso Tools.

Developer Environment Settings

Selections here will impact files and examples projects included in the SDK and Generated Projects

Toolchain / IDE: All toolchains
Host OS: Windows
Embedded real-time operating system: Bare-Metal

Filter by Name, Category, or Descriptor Select All Unselect All

	Name	Category	Description	Dependencies
☒	CMSIS DSP Library	CMSIS DSP Lib	CMSIS DSP Software Library	
☐	canopen	Middleware	canopen library	
☒	eIQ	Middleware	eIQ machine learning SDK containing: - ARM CMSIS-NN library (neural network kern... (more)	
☐	Embedded Wizard GUI	Middleware	Embedded Wizard GUI	
☐	emWin	Middleware	emWin graphics library	
☐	FatFS	Middleware	FAT File System	

Once the MCUXpresso SDK package is downloaded, it can be extracted on a local machine or imported into the MCUXpresso IDE. For more information on the MCUXpresso SDK folder structure, see the Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK User's Guide (document: MCUXSDKGSUG). The package directory structure is similar to *Figure 2*. The eIQ TensorFlow Lite library directories are highlighted in red.

- SDK_2_15_000_EVKB-IMXRT1050
 - boards
 - evkbimxrt1050
 - cmsis_driver_examples
 - component_examples
 - demo_apps
 - driver_examples
 - eiq_examples
 - deepviewrt_camera_label_image
 - deepviewrt_image_detection
 - deepviewrt_labelimage
 - glow_cifar10
 - glow_cifar10_camera
 - glow_lenet_mnist
 - glow_lenet_mnist_camera
 - tflm_cifar10
 - tflm_kws
 - tflm_label_image
 - tflm_lib
 - littlefs_examples
 - lwip_examples
 - project_template
 - sdmmc_examples
 - xip
 - CMSIS
 - components
 - devices
 - docs
 - middleware
 - bm
 - cjson
 - eiq
 - deepviewrt
 - doc
 - glow
 - mpp
 - tensorflow-lite
 - lib
 - signal
 - tensorflow
 - third_party

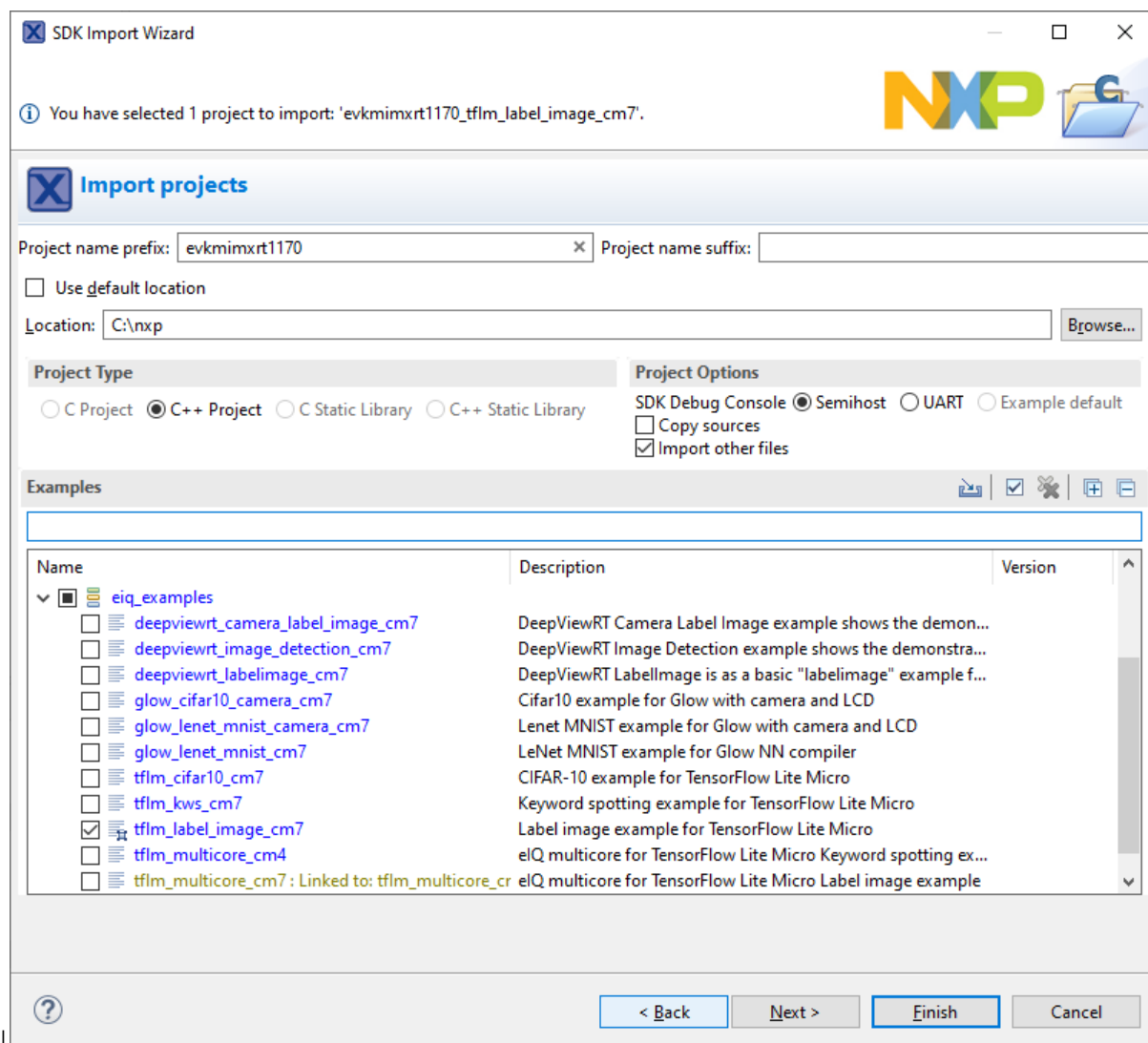
- MIMXRT700-EVK
 - arch
 - boards
 - mimxrt700evk
 - **eiq_examples**
 - mpp_static_image_mobilenet_view
 - mpp_static_image_ultraface_view_tflm
 - tflm_cifar10
 - tflm_cifar10_hifi4
 - tflm_kws
 - tflm_label_image
 - tflm_label_image_ext_mem
 - tflm_label_image_hifi4
 - tflm_lib
 - tflm_modelrunner
 - flash_config
 - project_template
 - CMSIS
 - components
 - devices
 - docs
 - merged_data
 - middleware
 - aws_iot
 - bm
 - dsp
 - eiq
 - doc
 - mpp
 - tensorflow-lite
 - lib
 - signal
 - tensorflow
 - third_party
 - cmsis_nn
 - fft2d
 - flatbuffers
 - gemmlowp
 - kissfft
 - neutron
 - common
 - driver
 - rt700
 - ruy
 - xa nnlib hifi4

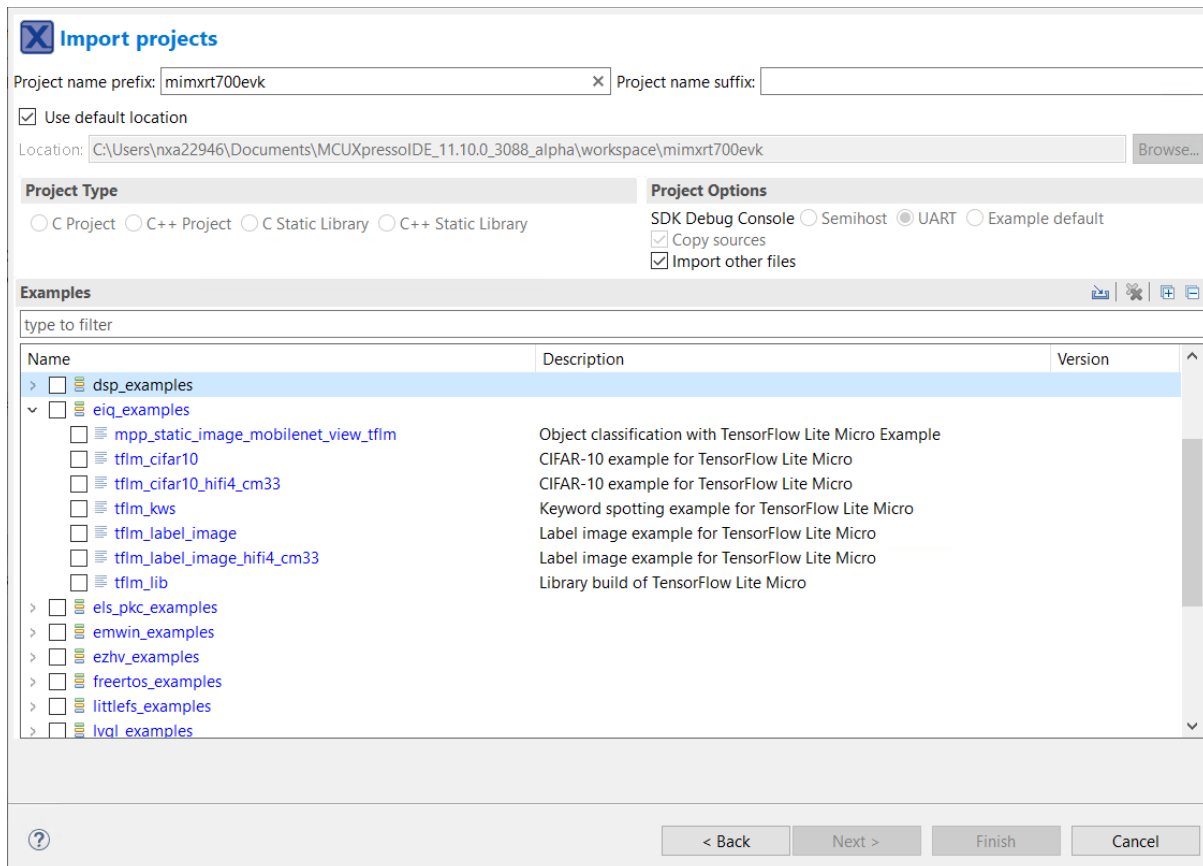
The *boards* directory contains example application projects for supported toolchains. For the list of supported toolchains, see the *MCUXpresso SDK Release Notes*. The *middleware* directory contains the eIQ library source code and example application source code and data.

Example applications The eIQ TensorFlow Lite library is provided with a set of example applications. For details, see *Table 1*. The applications demonstrate the usage of the library in several use cases.

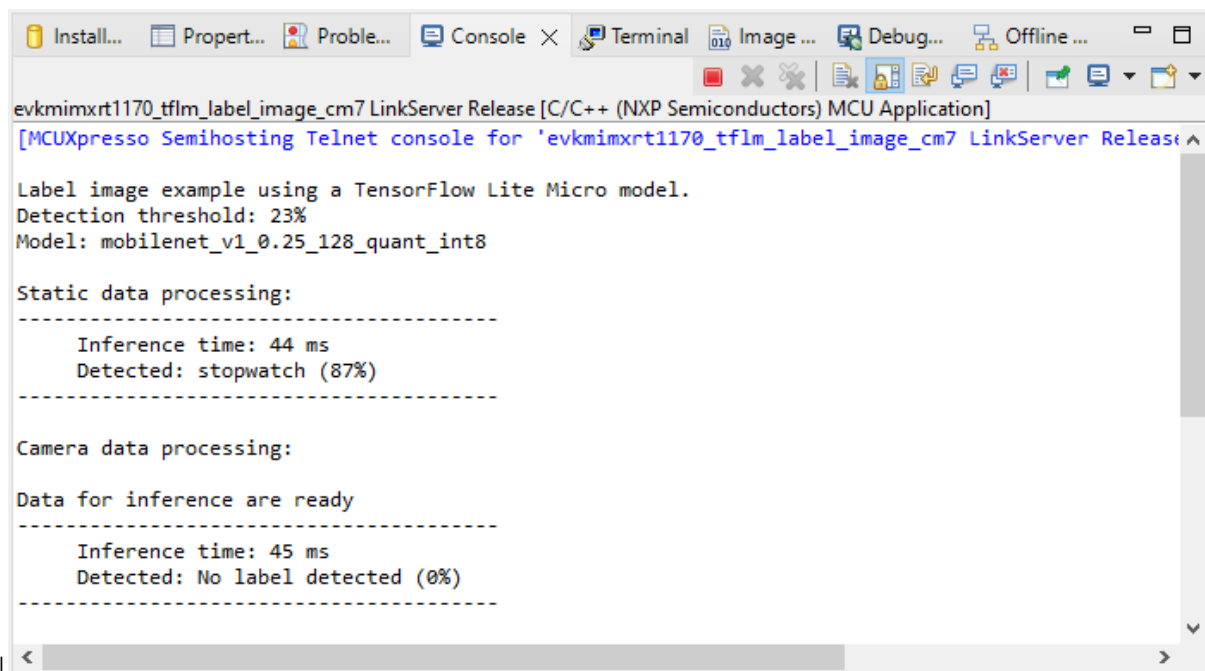
Name	Description	Availability
tflm_c	CIFAR-10 classification of 32×32 RGB pixel images into 10 categories using a small Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).	MCX-N947-EVK (no camera and display support) MCX-N947-FRDM (no camera and display support) MCX-N547-EVK (no camera and display support) MIMXRT700-EVK (no camera and display support)
tflm_l	Keyword spotting application using a neural network for word detection in pre-processed audio input.	MCX-N947-EVK (no audio support) MCX-N947-FRDM (no audio support) MCX-N547-EVK (no audio support) MIMXRT700-EVK (no audio support)
tflm_l	Image recognition application using a MobileNet model architecture to classify 128×128 RGB pixel images into 1000 categories with eIQ Neutron NPU.	MCX-N947-EVK (no camera and display support) MCX-N947-FRDM (no camera and display support) MCX-N547-EVK (no camera and display support) MIMXRT700-EVK (no camera and display support)
tflm_l	Image recognition application using a MobileNet model architecture to classify 224×224 RGB pixel images into 1000 categories with eIQ Neutron NPU. In this example, it demonstrates how to fetch model's weight from external memory (xSPI flash) to internal SRAM for Neutron NPU execution.	MIMXRT700-EVK (no camera and display support)
tflm_c	CIFAR-10 classification of 32×32 RGB pixel images into 10 categories using a small Convolutional Neural Network. In this example, M33 core0 starts HiFi4 DSP core with HiFi4 DSP image. HiFi4 DSP does the inference for CIFAR-10 classification.	MIMXRT700-EVK (no camera and display support)
tflm_l	Image recognition application using a MobileNet model architecture to classify 128×128 RGB pixel images into 1000 categories. In this example, M33 core0 starts HiFi4 DSP core with HiFi4 DSP image. HiFi4 DSP does the inference for image recognition application.	MIMXRT700-EVK (no camera and display support)

For details on how to build and run the example applications with supported toolchains, see *Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK User's Guide* (document: MCUXSDKGSUG). When using MCUXpresso IDE, the example applications can be imported through the SDK Import Wizard as shown in *Figure 1*.





After building the example application and downloading it to the target, the execution stops in the *main* function. When the execution resumes, an output message displays on the connected terminal. For example, *Figure 2* shows the output of the `tflm_label_image_cm7` `tflm_label_image` example application printed to the MCUXpresso IDE Console window when semihosting debug console is selected in the SDK Import Wizard.



```
Label image example using a TensorFlow Lite Micro model.
Detection threshold: 23%
Model: mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant_int8_npu

Static data processing:
-----
      Inference time: 3987 us
      Detected: stopwatch (87%)
-----
```

Model Conversion to TensorFlow Lite Format The eIQ® Toolkit provides a comprehensive end-to-end environment for machine learning (ML) model development and deployment. Designed for NXP EdgeVerse processors, the toolkit includes both an intuitive GUI-based tool (eIQ Portal) and command-line utilities for advanced workflows.

One key component, the eIQ ModelTool, enables seamless conversion of ML models from popular formats such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, and ONNX into the TensorFlow Lite (TFLite) format. These converted models can be further optimized and deployed on NXP platforms for inference acceleration.

Model Conversion for NXP eIQ Neutron NPU To leverage the NXP eIQ Neutron NPU for hardware acceleration, models must undergo additional processing using the Neutron Converter Tool. This tool transforms standard quantized TensorFlow Lite models into a format optimized for execution on the Neutron NPU.

The key steps involved in this process are as follows:

1. Convert to Quantized TensorFlow Lite Model: Ensure the model is in a quantized TFLite format before running the Neutron Converter.
2. Run the Neutron Converter Tool: The Neutron Converter analyzes the TFLite model, identifies supported operators, and replaces them with specialized NPU-compatible nodes. Unsupported operations are executed using fallback mechanisms, such as:
 - CMSIS-NN for optimized CPU execution
 - Reference Operators for unsupported cases
3. Execute on Target Platform: The converted model runs efficiently on the Neutron NPU using a custom TFLite Micro-operator implementation.

Example: Converting a Quantized TensorFlow Lite Model for Neutron NPU The following is a sample command-line invocation for the Neutron Converter tool:

```
neutron-converter --input mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant.tflite \
                  --output mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant_npu.tflite \
                  --target imxrt700 \
                  --dump-header-file-output
```

Note: This will convert the source tflite model to neutron compatible model, meanwhile, it will dump the model as one headfile name as “mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant_npu.h”.

Run and debug eIQ HiFi4 and HiFi1 DSP examples using Xplorer IDE This section lists the steps to Prepare CM33 Core for the examples and Prepare DSP core for the examples.

Prepare CM33 Core for the examples

1. The `tflm_cifar10_hifi4` and `tflm_label_image_hifi4` examples consist of two separate applications that run on the CM33 core0 and DSP core. The CM33 core0 application initializes the DSP core and starts it.

To debug the application:

1. Set up and execute the CM33 application using an environment of your choice.
2. Build and execute the examples located in:

`<SDK_ROOT>/boards/mimxrt700evk/eiq_examples/tflm_cifar10_hifi4/cm33/`

`<SDK_ROOT>/boards/mimxrt700evk/eiq_examples/tflm_label_image_hifi4/cm33/`

2. The `tflm_cifar10_hifi1` example consists of three separate applications that run on the CM33 core0, CM33 core1, and DSP core. The CM33 core0 application initializes the CM33 core1 core and starts it. The CM33 core1 application initializes the DSP core and starts it.

To debug the application:

1. Set up and build the CM33 core1 application using an environment of your choice.
2. Set up and execute the CM33 core0 application using an environment of your choice.
3. Build and execute the example located in:

`<SDK_ROOT>/boards/mimxrt700evk/eiq_examples/tflm_cifar10_hifi1/cm33_core1/`

`<SDK_ROOT>/boards/mimxrt700evk/eiq_examples/tflm_cifar10_hifi1/cm33_core0/`

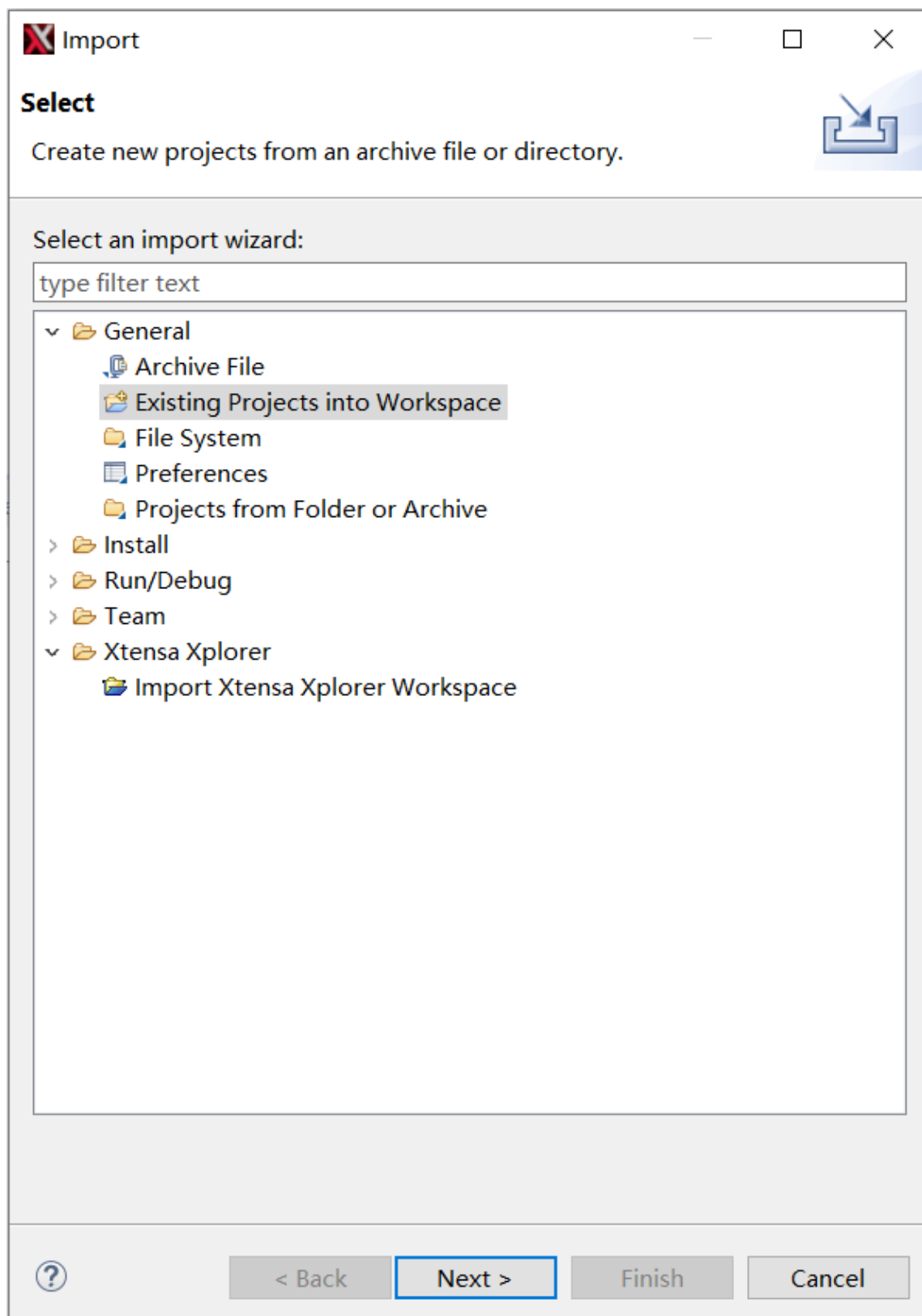
Note: ARMGCC toolchain and IAR Embedded Workbench are both supported. To enable compatibility with RT700, IAR Embedded Workbench may require a patch. There are default DSP core images in the SDK. For details on how to build the examples, refer to Prepare DSP core for the examples.

Parent topic: [Run and debug eIQ HiFi4 and HiFi1 DSP examples using Xplorer IDE](#)

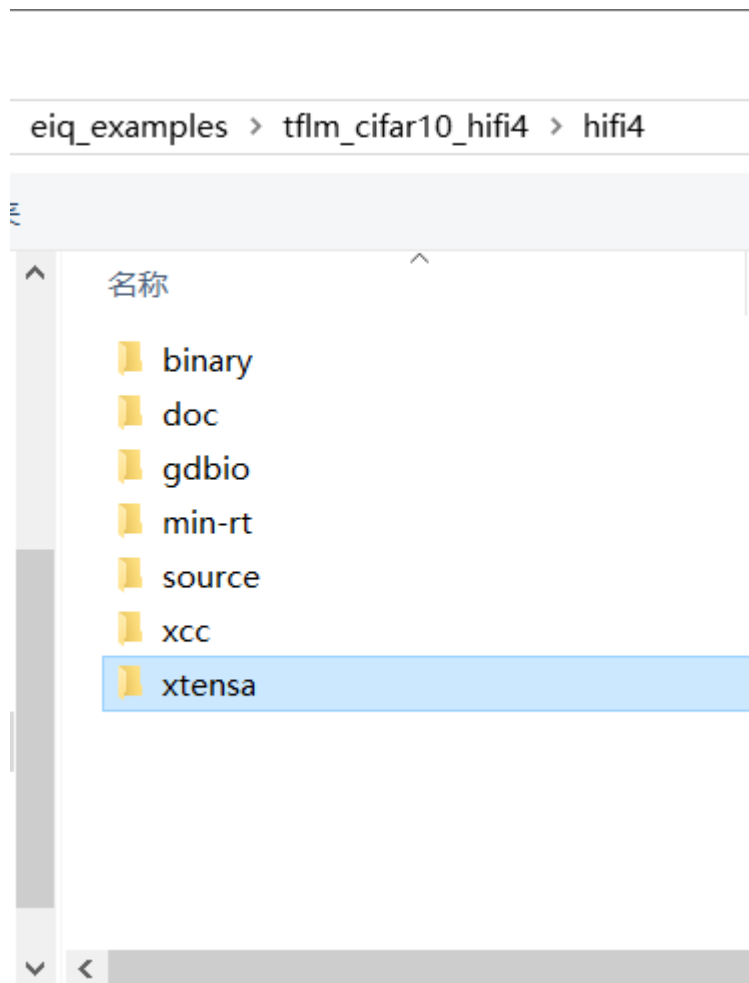
Prepare DSP core for the examples The projects for different supported toolchains are built. The “xcc” project builds on the command line and the “xtensa” directory is an Xplorer IDE project.

To run the `tflm_cifar10_hifi4` example, import the SDK sources into the Xplorer IDE.

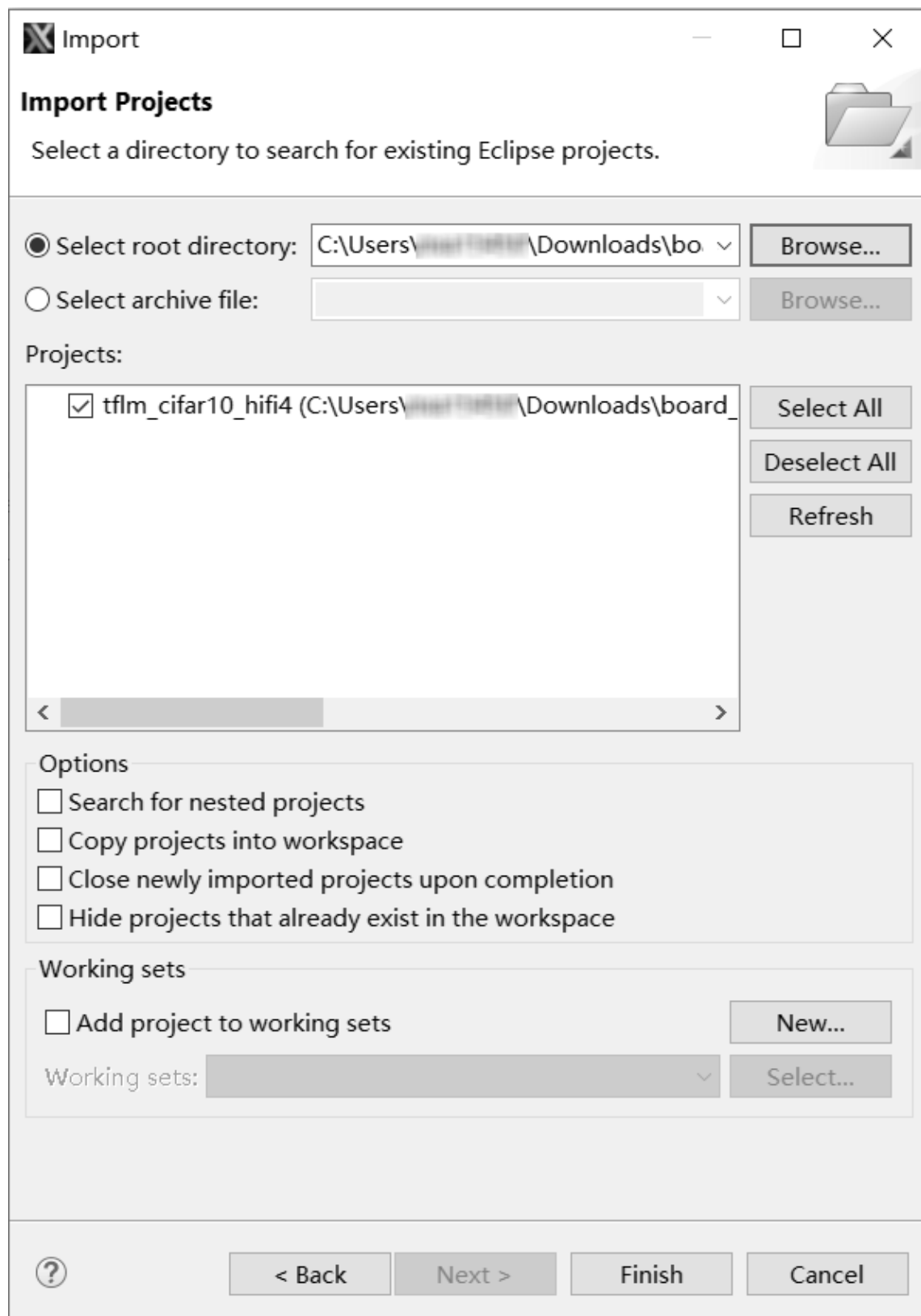
1. Select **File > Import > General > Existing Projects into Workspace**.



2. Click **Next**.
3. Select the SDK directory/boards/mimxrt700evk/eiq_examples/tfm_cifar10_hifi4/hifi4/xtensa as the root directory.

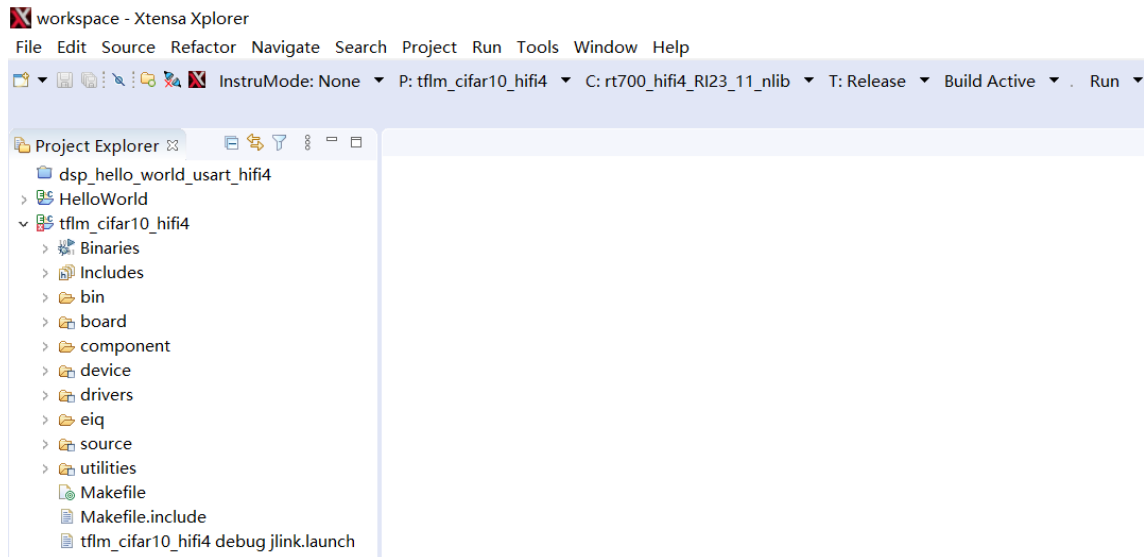


4. Click **Select Folder**.
5. Leave all the other options check boxes blank.



Once imported, the `tflm_cifar10_hifi4` example appears in the **Project Explorer**.

6. To make a build selection for the project and hardware target configuration, use the drop-down buttons on the menu bar.



7. To build the DSP application image for the CM33 application, select the **Release target** option in the Xplorer IDE as below.



8. Three DSP binaries are generated and are loaded into different TCM or SRAM address segments:
- <SDK_ROOT>/boards/mimxrt700evk/eiq_examples/tflm_cifar10_hifi4/hifi4/binary/dsp_data_release.bin
 - <SDK_ROOT>/boards/mimxrt700evk/eiq_examples/tflm_cifar10_hifi4/hifi4/binary/dsp_literal_release.bin
 - <SDK_ROOT>/boards/mimxrt700evk/eiq_examples/tflm_cifar10_hifi4/hifi4/binary/dsp_text_release.bin

Parent topic: [Run and debug eIQ HiFi4 and HiFi1 DSP examples using Xplorer IDE](#)

Running an inference After converting the model to the TensorFlow Lite format, it is converted into a C language array to include it in the application source code. The `xxd` utility can be used for this purpose (distributed with the *Vim* editor for many platforms on <https://www.vim.org/>) as shown in *Converting a model to a C language header file*. The utility converts a TensorFlow Lite model into a C header file with an array definition containing the binary image of the model and a variable containing the data size.

Converting a model to a C language header file {#EXAMPLE_4.section}

```
xxd -i mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant.tflite > mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant_model.h
```

After the header file is generated, the type of the array is changed from `unsigned char` to `const char` to match the library API input parameters and the default array name can be changed to a more convenient one. The user must align the buffer to at least 64-bit boundary (the size of a double-precision floating-point number) to avoid misaligned memory access. The alignment can be achieved by using the `__ALIGNED(16)` macro from the `cmsis_compiler.h` header file (available in the MCUXpresso SDK) in the array declaration before the data assignment.

The easiest way to create an application with the proper configuration is to copy and modify an existing example application. To learn where to find the example applications and how to build them, see the [Example applications](#).

Running an inference using TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers involves several steps (shown for quantized model with signed 8-bit values as input and 32-floating point values as output):

1. Include the necessary eIQ TensorFlow Lite Micro library header files and the converted model.

Including header files

```
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/micro_error_reporter.h"
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/micro_interpreter.h"
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/all_ops_resolver.h"
#include "mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant_model.h"
```

2. Allocate a static memory buffer for input and output tensors and intermediate arrays. Load the FlatBuffer model image (assuming the `mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant_model.h` file generated in *Converting a model to a C language header file* defines an array named `mobilenet_model` and a size variable named `mobilenet_model_len`), build the interpreter object and allocate memory for tensors.

Loading the FlatBuffer model

```
constexpr int kTensorArenaSize = 1024 * 1024;
static uint8_t tensorArena[kTensorArenaSize];
const tflite::Model* model = tflite::GetModel(mobilenet_model);
// TODO: Report an error if model->version() != TFLITE_SCHEMA_VERSION
static tflite::AllOpsResolver microOpResolver;
static tflite::MicroErrorReporter microErrorReporter;
static tflite::MicroInterpreter interpreter(model,
    microOpResolver, tensorArena, kTensorArenaSize,
    microErrorReporter);
interpreter->AllocateTensors();
// TODO: Check return value for kTfLiteOk
```

3. Fill the input data into the input tensor. For example, if a speech recognition model, image data from a camera or audio data from a microphone. The dimensions of the input data must be the same as the dimensions of the input tensor. These dimensions were specified when the model was created.

Fill-in input data

```
// Get access to the input tensor data
TfLiteTensor* inputTensor = interpreter->input(0);
// Copy the input tensor data from an application buffer
for (int i = 0; i < inputTensor->bytes; i++)
    inputTensor->data.int8[i] = input_data[i];
```

4. Run the inference and read the output data from the output tensor. The dimensions of the output data must be the same as the dimensions of the output tensor. These dimensions were specified when the model was created.

Running inference and reading output data

```
// Run the inference
interpreter->Invoke();
// TODO: Check the return value for TfLiteOk
// Get access to the output tensor data
TfLiteTensor* outputTensor = interpreter->output(0);
// Copy the output tensor data to an application buffer
for (int i = 0; i < outputTensor->bytes / sizeof(float32); i++)
    output_data[i] = outputTensor->data.f[i];
```

NPU inference {#npu_infer.section} Running an inference using a model converted for the NPU requires registration of a custom operator implementation. First the header file with the custom operator implementation interface must be included.

```
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/kernels/micro_ops.h"
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/all_ops_resolver.h"
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/kernels/neutron/neutron.h"
```

Next, the specialized implementation has to be registered in the operator resolver object.

```
static tf::AllOpsResolver microOpResolver;
microOpResolver.AddCustom(tf::GetString_NEUTRON_GRAPH(),
    tf::Register_NEUTRON_GRAPH());
```

The specialized NPU nodes from the converted model are the executed using this newly registered implementation.

Adjusting the tensor arena size {#adjust_arena.section} The tensor arena is a static memory buffer used for intermediate tensor and scratch buffer allocation. The size of the tensor arena buffer is set by the `kTensorArenaSize` constant in the example above. The value depends on the tensor sizes used in the model and on the hardware-specific implementations of kernels, which may require various sizes of scratch buffers for intermediate computations. The value can be determined experimentally by running an inference with a small value, so the library fails with an insufficient tensor memory error and prints the missing amount. Continue adjusting the size until the error stops being reported. If the target hardware changes, readjust the value.

Code size optimization Typically, models do not use all the operators that are available in TensorFlow Lite. However, because of the default operator registration mechanism used in the library, the toolchain linker is not able to remove the code of unused operators. In order to reduce code size, it is possible to only register the specific operators used by a model. To determine which operators are used by a particular model, a model visualizer tool like Netron can be used. Then a mutable operator resolver object can be created that only registers the operators that are used by the model being inferred.

Use the `tf::MicroMutableOpResolver` object template, which is later passed to the `tf::MicroInterpreter` object. Depending on the list of used operators, the result should be similar to the following code snippet. Make sure to update the `MicroMutableOpResolver` template parameter to reflect the number of operators that need to be registered.

Register only used operators in TensorFlow Lite Micro {#SECTION_SS1_DJQ_QPB.section}

```
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/kernels/micro_ops.h"
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/micro_mutable_op_resolver.h"
tf::MicroMutableOpResolver<6> microOpResolver;
microOpResolver.AddAveragePool2D();
microOpResolver.AddConv2D();
microOpResolver.AddDepthwiseConv2D();
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
microOpResolver.AddDequantize();
microOpResolver.AddReshape();
microOpResolver.AddSoftmax();
static tfLite::MicroInterpreter interpreter(
    model, microOpResolver, tensorArena, kTensorArenaSize, microErrorReporter);
```

Note about the source code in the document Example code shown in this document has the following copyright and BSD-3-Clause license:

Copyright 2024 NXP Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the copyright holder nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS “AS IS” AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

eIQ ExecuTorch Library User Guide

Overview ExecuTorch is an end-to-end solution for enabling on-device inference capabilities across mobile and edge devices including wearables, embedded devices and microcontrollers. It is part of the PyTorch Edge ecosystem and enables efficient deployment of PyTorch models to edge devices. For more information, see <https://pytorch.org/executorch-overview>.

The MCUXpresso Software Development Kit (MCUXpresso SDK) provides a comprehensive software package with a pre-integrated ExecuTorch based on version v0.5.0 with initial support for Neutron Backend. Neutron Backend enables acceleration of ML models on the **eIQ® Neutron Neural Processing Unit (NPU)**.

This document describes the steps required to download and start using the ExecuTorch. Additionally, the document describes the steps required to create an application for running pre-trained models.

Note: The document also assumes knowledge of machine learning frameworks for model training.

Supported platforms:

- **i.MX RT700**

Installation The ExecuTorch, with the Neutron Backend consists of:

- ExecuTorch with Neutron Backend for Ahead of Time ML Model Compilation
- Neutron Converter
- MCUXpresso SDK

Here we briefly describe each components purpose and steps to install them.

The **ExecuTorch AoT** and **Neutron Converter** are needed to convert a PyTorch model to ExecuTorch and Delegate it to eIQ Neutron NPU using the Neutron Backend. The **MCUXpresso SDK** provides project to build the ExecuTorch Runtime Library, the example application with simple CNN, toolchains and other middleware libraries to build and deploy the application on the target platform.

If you want run to prepared example application on the i.MX RT700 platform, and skip the model preparation phase continue with the *MCUXpresso SDK Part*.

ExecuTorch for Ahead of Time model preparation The ExecuTorch enables to deploy PyTorch models on edge devices. For this purpose the PyTorch model must be processed and converter by the ExecuTorch Ahead of Time (AoT) part. You can obtain the full ExecuTorch including the AoT part aligned with this version of MCUX SDK from the [mcuxsdk-middleware-executorch](#) release/mcux-full branch.

Installation Prerequisites:

- x86 Linux Machine with GLIBC-2.29 or higher (e.g. Ubuntu 20.04 or higher)
- Python 3.10, 3.11 or 3.12

To build and install the ExecuTorch follow these steps:

1. (Optional) Setup python virtual environment on desired location and activate it.

```
$ python3 -m venv venv
$ source venv/bin/activate
```

2. Clone the ExecuTorch from [mcuxsdk-middleware-executorch](#)

```
$ git clone --branch release/mcux-full https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/mcuxsdk-middleware-executorch.git
$ cd mcuxsdk-middleware-executorch
$ git submodule update --init --recursive
```

3. Build and install the ExecuTorch and its dependencies:

```
$ ./install_requirements.sh
```

[!WARNING] The install_requirements.sh installs the CPU version of torch from <https://download.pytorch.org/whl/cpu>. If you are behind corporate proxy, it might have issues accessing it and you will see warnings like:

```
WARNING: Retrying (Retry(total=4, connect=None, read=None, redirect=None,
↪status=None)) after connection broken by 'SSLError(SSLCertVerificationError(1, '[SSL:
↪CERTIFICATE_VERIFY_FAILED] certificate verify failed: unable to get local issuer
↪certificate (_ssl.c:1006'))): /whl/test/cpu/torch/
```

In this case the CUDA version of torch is installed and the install_requirements.sh script fails with:

```
PyTorch: CUDA cannot be found. Depending on whether you are building
```

Make sure the pip can access the <https://download.pytorch.org/whl/cpu> PyPI.

Next continue with installation of the [Neutron Converter](#)

Neutron Converter The eIQ Neutron Backend uses the Neutron Converter to convert the ExecuTorch program to the eIQ Neutron NPU microcode.

Installation The Neutron Converter is available as a Python package and can be installed by the pip command from eiq.nxp.com/repository:

```
pip install --index-url https://eiq.nxp.com/repository neutron_converter_SDK_25_09==1.0.0
```

The Neutron Converter is used internally by the ExecuTorch, and it is tied to the particular BSP you are using - the suffix of the python package name. In the code snippet above the flavor is the SDK_25_09. In the `aot_neutron_convert.py` example script by the `--neutron_converter_flavor` parameter.

MCUXpresso SDK The MCUXpresso SDK is used to build, debug and deploy the application using the ExecuTorch on the target platform.

You can obtain the MCUXpresso SDK from [MCUXpresso SDK Builder](#) including the IDE. See the [getting_mcuxpress](#) for details.

In the MCUXpresso SDK, there are 2 projects available related to ExecuTorch:

- `executorch_lib`
- `executorch_cifarnet`

For more details see [example_applications](#). Here you will find the details to run build and run the demo applications.

Getting the MCUXpresso SDK with eIQ ExecuTorch The eIQ ExecuTorch library is part of the eIQ machine learning software package, which is an optional middleware component of MCUXpresso SDK. The eIQ component is integrated into the MCUXpresso SDK Builder delivery system available on mcuxpresso.nxp.com. To include eIQ machine learning into the MCUXpresso SDK package, the eIQ middleware component is selected in the software component selector on the SDK Builder page when building a new package. See *Figure 1*.

mcuxpresso.nxp.com/en/builder

MCUXpresso SDK Builder

SDK Builder

Generate a downloadable SDK archive for use with desktop MCUXpresso Tools.

Developer Environment Settings

Selections here will impact files and examples projects included in the SDK and Generated Projects

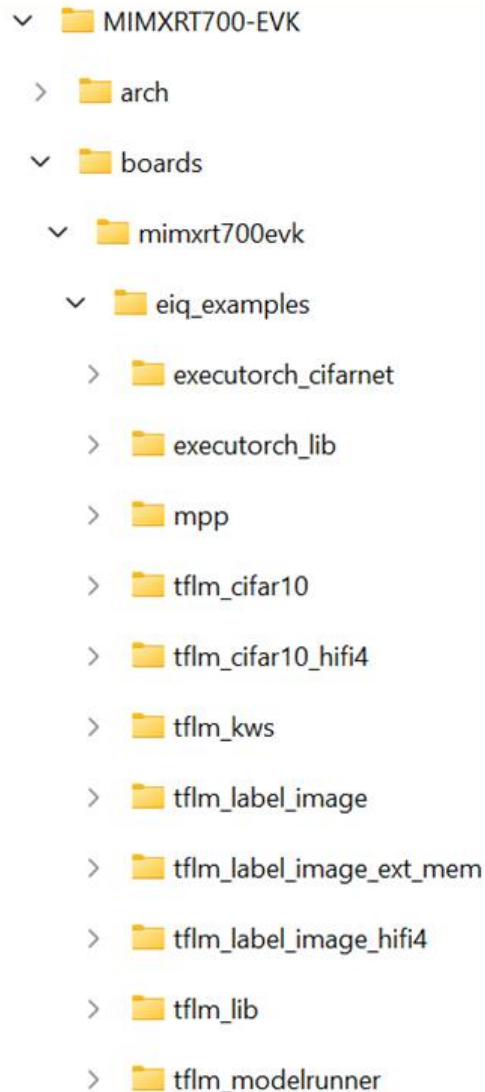
Toolchain / IDE: All toolchains ▼ Host OS: Windows ▼

Embedded real-time operating system: Bare-Metal ▼

Filter by Name, Category, or Descriptor Select All Unselect All

	Name	Category	Description	Dependencies
☒	CMSIS DSP Library	CMSIS DSP Lib	CMSIS DSP Software Library	
☐	canopen	Middleware	canopen library	
☒	eIQ	Middleware	eIQ machine learning SDK containing: - ARM CMSIS-NN library (neural network kern... (more)	
☐	Embedded Wizard GUI	Middleware	Embedded Wizard GUI	
☐	emWin	Middleware	emWin graphics library	
☐	FatFS	Middleware	FAT File System	

Once the MCUXpresso SDK package is downloaded, it can be extracted on a local machine or imported into the MCUXpresso IDE. For more information on the MCUXpresso SDK folder structure, see the Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK User's Guide (document: MCUXSDKGSUG). The package directory structure is similar to *Figure 2*.



The *boards* directory contains example application projects for supported toolchains. For the list of supported toolchains, see the *MCUXpresso SDK Release Notes*. The *middleware* directory contains the eIQ library source code and example application source code and data.

PyTorch Model Conversion to ExecuTorch Format In this guideline we will show how to use the ExecuTorch AoT part to convert a PyTorch model to ExecuTorch format and delegate the model computation to eIQ Neutron NPU using the eIQ Neutron Backend.

First we will start with an example script converting the model. This example show the CifarNet model preparation. It is the same model which is part of the `example_cifar10`

The steps are expected to be executed from the `executorch` root folder, in our case the `mcuxsdk-middleware-executorch`

1. After building the ExecuTorch you shall have the `libquantized_ops_aot_lib.so` located in the `pip-out` folder. We will need this library when generating the quantized cifar10 ExecuTorch model. So as first step we will find it:

```
$ find ./pip-out -name 'libquantized_ops_aot_lib.so'
./pip-out/temp.linux-x86_64-cpython-310/cmake-out/kernels/quantized/libquantized_ops_aot_lib.so
./pip-out/lib.linux-x86_64-cpython-310/executorch/kernels/quantized/libquantized_ops_aot_lib.so
```

2. Now run the `aot_neutron_compile.py` example with the `cifar10` model


```
$ python examples/nxp/aot_neutron_compile.py \
--quantize --so_library ./pip-out/lib.linux-x86_64-cpython-310/executorch/kernels/quantized/libquantized_
ops_aot_lib.so \
--delegate --neutron_converter_flavor SDK_25_09 -m cifar10
```

3. It will generate you `cifar10_nxp_delegate.pte` file which can be used with the MCUXpresso SDK `cifarnet_example` project.

The generated PTE file is used in the `executorch_cifarnet` example application, see [example_application](#).

MCUXpresso SDK Example applications The MCUXpresso SDK provides a set of projects and example application with the eIQ ExecuTorch. For details, see *Table 1*.

The eIQ ExecuTorch library is provided with a set of example applications. For details, see *Table 1*. The applications demonstrate the usage of the library in several use cases.

Name	Description	Availability
ex-ecu-torch_	This project contains the ExecuTorch Runtime Library source code and is used to build the ExecuTorch Runtime Library. The library is further used to build a full application using the leveraging ExecuTorch.	MIMXRT700-EVK (no camera and display support)
ex-ecu-torch_	Example application demonstrating the use of the ExecuTorch running a CifarNet classification model accelerated on the eIQ Neutron NPU. The CifarNet is a small Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), trained on CIFAR-10 [1] dataset. The model clasifies the input images into 10 caterories.	MIMXRT700-EVK (no camera and display support)

For details on how to build and run the example applications with supported toolchains, see *Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK User's Guide* (document: MCUXSDKGSUG).

How to build and run `executorch_cifarnet` example The example needs ExecuTorch Runtime Library and Neutron Libraries.

ExecuTorch Runtime Library:

- `middleware/eiq/executorch/lib/cm33/armgcc/libexecutorch.a`

Neutron Libraries:

- `middleware/eiq/executorch/third-party/neutron/rt700/libNeutronDriver.a` and
- `middleware/eiq/executorch/third-party/neutron/rt700/libNeutronFirmware.a`

In the example the model and the input image is already embedded into the program and ready to build and deploy to i.MX RT700, so you can continue right to the [building and deployment](#) section.

Convert the model and example input to C array In this section we describe where the model and example input is located in the example application sources, and how it was generated.

The **cifar10 model** ExecuTorch model is stored in `boards/mimxrt700evk/eiq_examples/executorch_cifarnet/cm33_core0/model_pte.h`. and was generated from the `cifar10_nxp_delegate.pte` (see [convert_model](#)).

We use the `xxd` command to get the C array containing the model data and array size:

```
$ xxd -i cifar10_nxp_delegate.pte > model_pte_data.h
```

then use the array data and size in the model_pte.h.

As **input image** we use the image from **CIFAR-10** dataset [1]. After preprocessing and normalization it is converted to bytes and located here boards/mimxrt700evk/eiq_examples/executorch_cifarnet/cm33_core0/image_data.h. The preprocessing is performed as follows:

```
import torch
import torchvision
import numpy as np

batch_size = 1

transform = torchvision.transforms.Compose([
    torchvision.transforms.ToTensor(),
    torchvision.transforms.Normalize((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5))
])

test_set = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=False, download=True, transform=transform)
test_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(test_set, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=False, num_workers=0)

index = 0
num_images = 10
for data in test_loader:
    images, labels = data
    for image, label in zip(images, labels):
        arr = image.numpy().astype(np.float32)
        arr.tofile("img" + str(index) + "_" + str(int(label)) + ".bin")
        index = index + 1
    if index >= num_images:
        break
if index >= num_images:
    break
```

This generates the num_images count of images from Cifar10 dataset, as input tensors for the cifar10 model and store them in corresponding .bin files. Then we use the xxd command to get the C array data and size:

```
$ xxd -i img0_3.bin > image_data_base.h
```

and again copy the array data and size in the image_data.h

Note, the img0 is the image picturing a cat, what is a class number 3.

Build, Deploy and Run

1. When using ARMGCC toolchain, the example application can be built as below. After building the example application, download it to the target with JLink as shown in *Figure 3*, an output message displays on the connected terminal as *Figure 4*.

```
$ boards/mimxrt700evk/eiq_examples/executorch_cifarnet/cm33_core0/armgcc$ ./build_flash_release.sh
```

```

J-Link>loadfile C:\rt700\executorch_cifarinet_cm33_core0.elf
'loadfile': Performing implicit reset & halt of MCU.
ResetTarget() start
-- JLINK ResetTarget --
Set CM33_SYSRESETREQ_EN
CPU0 CSW: 0x03000002
ResetTarget() end - Took 88.9ms
Downloading file [C:\rt700\executorch_cifarinet_cm33_core0.elf]...
J-Link: Flash download: Bank 0 @ 0x28000000: 1 range affected (315392 bytes)
J-Link: Flash download: Total: 20.220s (Prepare: 0.145s, Compare: 2.874s, Erase: 2.558s, Program: 13.212s, Verify: 1.392s, Restore: 0.036s)
J-Link: Flash download: Program speed: 22 KB/s
O.K.
J-Link>reset
Reset delay: 0 ms
Reset type NORMAL: Resets core & peripherals via SYSRESETREQ & VECTRESET bit.
ResetTarget() start
-- JLINK ResetTarget --
Set CM33_SYSRESETREQ_EN
CPU0 CSW: 0x03000002
ResetTarget() end - Took 71.5ms
J-Link>go
Memory map 'after startup completion point' is active

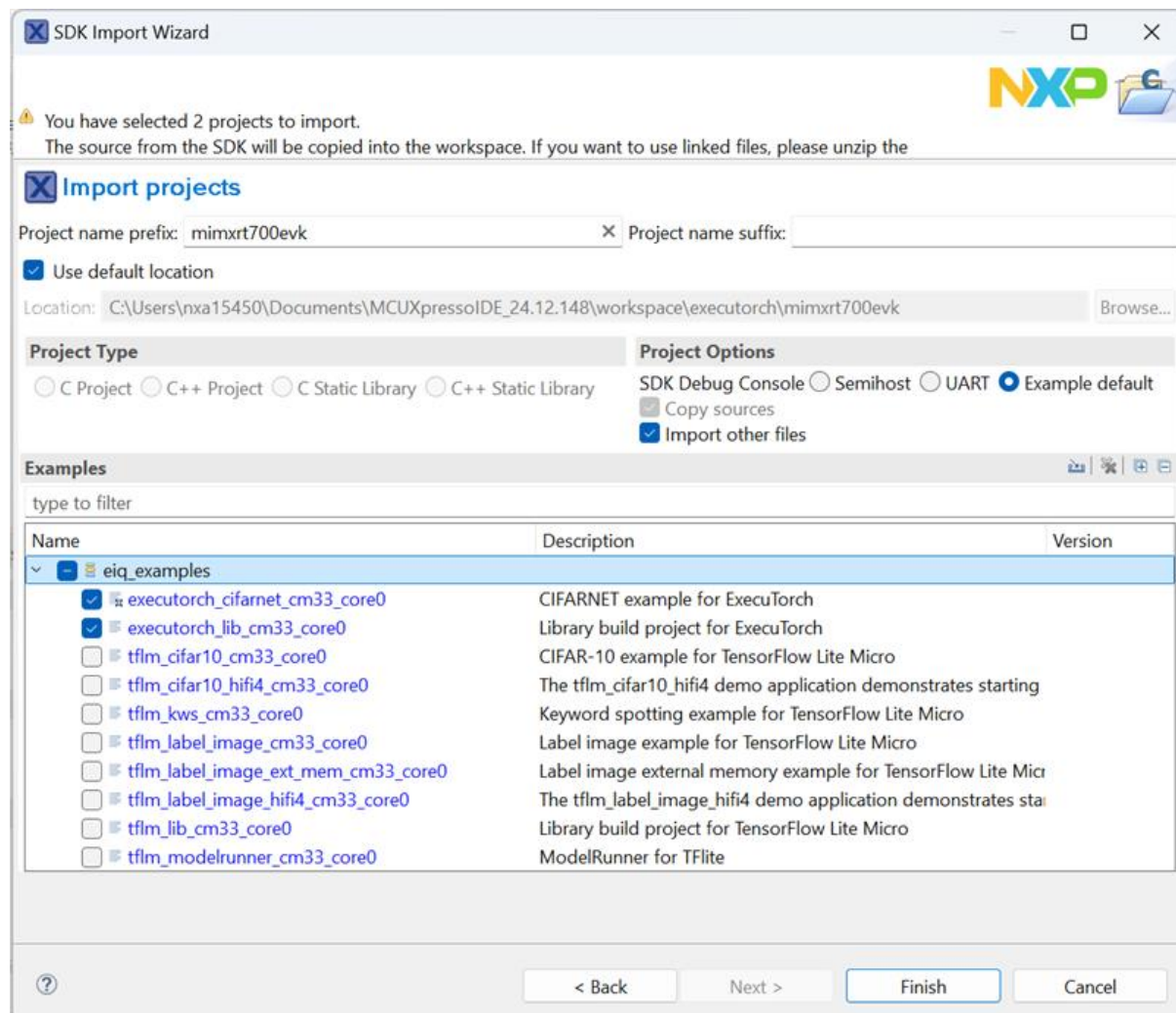
```

```

Model PTE file loaded. Size: 99376 bytes.
Model buffer loaded, has 1 methods
Running method forward
Setting up planned buffer 0, size 53760.
Method loaded.
Preparing inputs...
Input prepared.
Starting the model execution...
Model executed successfully.
-----
Inference time: 11950 us
-----
1 outputs:
Output[0][0]: 0
Output[0][1]: 0
Output[0][2]: 0
Output[0][3]: 0.996094
Output[0][4]: 0
Output[0][5]: 0
Output[0][6]: 0
Output[0][7]: 0
Output[0][8]: 0
Output[0][9]: 0
Program complete, exiting.

```

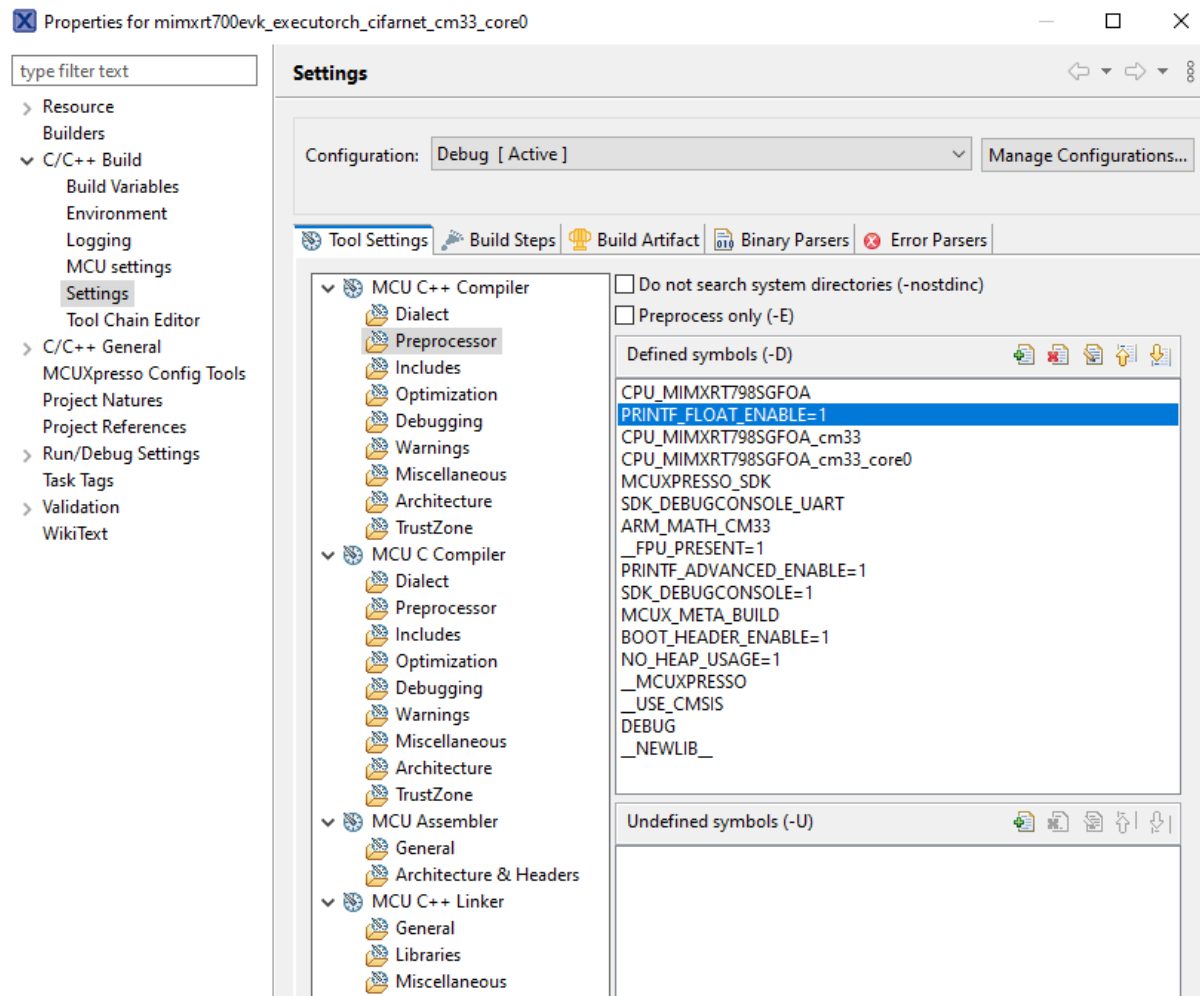
2. When using MCUXpresso IDE, the example applications can be imported through the SDK Import Wizard as shown in *Figure 5*.



After building the example application and downloading it to the target, the execution stops in the *main* function. When the execution resumes, an output message displays on the connected terminal. For example, *Figure 6* shows the output of the `executortch_cifarnet` example application.

```
Model PTE file loaded. Size: 99376 bytes.
Model buffer loaded, has 1 methods
Running method forward
Setting up planned buffer 0, size 53760.
Method loaded.
Preparing inputs...
Input prepared.
Starting the model execution...
Model executed successfully.
-----
      Inference time: 14855 us
-----
1 outputs:
Output[0][0]: 0
Output[0][1]: 0
Output[0][2]: 0
Output[0][3]: 0.996094
Output[0][4]: 0
Output[0][5]: 0
Output[0][6]: 0
Output[0][7]: 0
Output[0][8]: 0
Output[0][9]: 0
Program complete, exiting.
```

In case of missing probabilities in the printed output, add `PRINTF_FLOAT_ENABLE=1` to the Pre-processor settings for C++ and C compiler:



How to build `executorch_lib` example If you want to build a new ExecuTorch Runtime Library, follow the commands as below and use the new library to replace the default Runtime library `middleware/eq/executorch/lib/cm33/armgcc/libexecutorch.a`.

1. When using ARMGCC toolchain, the example application can be built as below.

```
$ boards/mimxrt700evk/eq_examples/executorch_lib/cm33_core0/armgcc$ ./build_release.sh
$ boards/mimxrt700evk/eq_examples/executorch_lib/cm33_core0/armgcc$ cp release/libexecutorch_lib_cm33_core0.a.a ../../../../../../middleware/eq/executorch/lib/cm33/armgcc/libexecutorch.a
```

2. When using MCUXpresso IDE, the example applications can be imported through the SDK Import Wizard as shown in the above *Figure 5*.

After building the example application, copy the new library `mimxrt700evk_executorch_lib_cm33_core0\Debug\libmimxrt700evk_executorch_lib_cm33_core0.a` to replace the default Runtime library `mimxrt700evk_executorch_cifarnet_cm33_core0\eq\executorch\lib\cm33\armgcc\libexecutorch.a`.

[1] [Learning Multiple Layers of Features from Tiny Images](#), Alex Krizhevsky, 2009

3.4 File System

3.4.1 FatFs

MCUXpresso SDK : mcuxsdk-middleware-fatfs

Overview This repository is for FatFs middleware delivery and it contains the components officially provided in NXP MCUXpresso SDK. This repository is part of the MCUXpresso SDK overall delivery which is composed of several sub-repositories/projects. Navigate to the top/parent repository (mcuxsdk-manifests) for the complete delivery of MCUXpresso SDK.

Documentation Overall details can be reviewed here: [MCUXpresso SDK Online Documentation](#)

Visit [FatFs - Documentation](#) to review details on the contents in this sub-repo.

Setup Instructions on how to install the MCUXpresso SDK provided from GitHub via west manifest [Getting Started with SDK - Detailed Installation Instructions](#)

Contribution Contributions are not currently accepted. Guidelines to contribute will be posted in the future.

Repo Specific Content This is MCUXpresso SDK fork of FatFs (FAT file system created by ChaN). Official documentation is available at <http://elm-chan.org/fsw/ff/>

MCUXpresso version is extending original content by following hardware specific porting layers:

- mmc_disk
- nand_disk
- ram_disk
- sd_disk
- sdspi_disk
- usb_disk

Changelog FatFs

All notable changes to this project will be documented in this file.

The format is based on [Keep a Changelog](#)

[R0.15_rev0]

- Upgraded to version 0.15
- Applied patches from <http://elm-chan.org/fsw/ff/patches.html>

[R0.14b_rev1]

- Applied patches from <http://elm-chan.org/fsw/ff/patches.html>

[R0.14b_rev0]

- Upgraded to version 0.14b

[R0.14a_rev0]

- Upgraded to version 0.14a
- Applied patch ff14a_p1.diff and ff14a_p2.diff

[R0.14_rev0]

- Upgraded to version 0.14
- Applied patch ff14_p1.diff and ff14_p2.diff

[R0.13c_rev0]

- Upgraded to version 0.13c
- Applied patches ff_13c_p1.diff, ff_13c_p2.diff, ff_13c_p3.diff and ff_13c_p4.diff.

[R0.13b_rev0]

- Upgraded to version 0.13b

[R0.13a_rev0]

- Upgraded to version 0.13a. Added patch ff_13a_p1.diff.

[R0.12c_rev1]

- Add NAND disk support.

[R0.12c_rev0]

- Upgraded to version 0.12c and applied patches ff_12c_p1.diff and ff_12c_p2.diff.

[R0.12b_rev0]

- Upgraded to version 0.12b.

[R0.11a]

- Added glue functions for low-level drivers (SDHC, SDSPI, RAM, MMC). Modified diskio.c.
- Added RTOS wrappers to make FatFs thread safe. Modified syscall.c.
- Renamed ffconf.h to ffconf_template.h. Each application should contain its own ffconf.h.
- Included ffconf.h into diskio.c to enable the selection of physical disk from ffconf.h by macro definition.
- Conditional compilation of physical disk interfaces in diskio.c.

3.5 Motor Control

3.5.1 FreeMASTER

Communication Driver User Guide

Introduction

What is FreeMASTER? FreeMASTER is a PC-based application developed by NXP for NXP customers. It is a versatile tool usable as a real-time monitor, visualization tool, and a graphical control panel of embedded applications based on the NXP processing units.

This document describes the embedded-side software driver which implements an interface between the application and the host PC. The interface covers the following communication:

- **Serial** UART communication either over plain RS232 interface or more typically over a USB-to-Serial either external or built in a debugger probe.
- **USB** direct connection to target microcontroller
- **CAN bus**
- **TCP/IP network** wired or WiFi
- **Segger J-Link RTT**
- **JTAG** debug port communication
- ...and all of the above also using a **Zephyr** generic drivers.

The driver also supports so-called “packet-driven BDM” interface which enables a protocol-based communication over a debugging port. The BDM stands for Background Debugging Module and its physical implementation is different on each platform. Some platforms leverage a semi-standard JTAG interface, other platforms provide a custom implementation called BDM. Regardless of the name, this debugging interface enables non-intrusive access to the memory space while the target CPU is running. For basic memory read and write operations, there is no communication driver required on the target when communicating with the host PC. Use this driver to get more advanced FreeMASTER protocol features over the BDM interface. The driver must be configured for the packet-driven BDM mode, in which the host PC uses the debugging interface to write serial command frames directly to the target memory buffer. The same method is then used to read response frames from that memory buffer.

Similar to “packet-driven BDM”, the FreeMASTER also supports a communication over [J-Link RTT](<https://www.segger.com/products/debug-probes/j-link/technology/about-real-time-transfer/>) interface defined by SEGGER Microcontroller GmbH for ARM CortexM-based microcontrollers. This method also uses JTAG physical interface and enables high-speed real time communication to run over the same channel as used for application debugging.

Driver version 3 This document describes version 3 of the FreeMASTER Communication Driver. This version features the implementation of the new Serial Protocol, which significantly extends the features and security of its predecessor. The new protocol internal number is v4 and its specification is available in the documentation accompanying the driver code.

Driver V3 is deployed to modern 32-bit MCU platforms first, so the portfolio of supported platforms is smaller than for the previous V2 versions. It is recommended to keep using the V2 driver for legacy platforms, such as S08, S12, ColdFire, or Power Architecture. Reach out to [FreeMASTER community](#) or to the local NXP representative with requests for more information or to port the V3 driver to legacy MCU devices.

Thanks to a layered approach, the new driver simplifies the porting of the driver to new UART, CAN or networking communication interfaces significantly. Users are encouraged to port the driver to more NXP MCU platforms and contribute the code back to NXP for integration into future releases. Existing code and low-level driver layers may be used as an example when porting to new targets.

Note: Using the FreeMASTER tool and FreeMASTER Communication Driver is only allowed in systems based on NXP microcontroller or microprocessor unit. Use with non-NXP MCU platforms is **not permitted** by the license terms.

Target platforms The driver implementation uses the following abstraction mechanisms which simplify driver porting and supporting new communication modules:

- **General CPU Platform** (see source code in the `src/platforms` directory). The code in this layer is only specific to native data type sizes and CPU architectures (for example; alignment-aware memory copy routines). This driver version brings two generic implementations of 32-bit platforms supporting both little-endian and big-endian architectures. There are also implementations customized for the 56F800E family of digital signal controllers and S12Z MCUs. **Zephyr** is treated as a specific CPU platform as it brings unified user configuration (Kconfig) and generic hardware device drivers. With Zephyr, the transport layer and low-level communication layers described below are configured automatically using Kconfig and Device Tree technologies.
- **Transport Communication Layer** - The Serial, CAN, Networking, PD-BDM, and other methods of transport logic are implemented as a driver layer called `FMSTR_TRANSPORT` with a uniform API. A support of the Network transport also extends single-client modes of operation which are native for Serial, USB and CAN by a concept of multiple client sessions.
- **Low-level Communication Driver** - Each type of transport further defines a low-level API used to access the physical communication module. For example, the Serial transport defines a character-oriented API implemented by different serial communication modules like UART, LPUART, USART, and also USB-CDC. Similarly, the CAN transport defines a message-oriented API implemented by the FlexCAN or MCAN modules. Moreover, there are multiple different implementations for the same kind of communication peripherals. The difference between the implementation is in the way the low-level hardware registers are accessed. The `mcuxsdk` folder contains implementations which use MCUXpresso SDK drivers. These drivers should be used in applications based on the NXP MCUXpresso SDK. The “ampsdk” drivers target automotive-specific MCUs and their respective SDKs. The “dreg” implementations use a plain C-language access to hardware register addresses which makes it a universal and the most portable solution. In this case, users are encouraged to add more drivers for other communication modules or other respective SDKs and contribute the code back to NXP for integration.

The low-level drivers defined for the Networking transport enable datagram-oriented UDP and stream TCP communication. This implementation is demonstrated using the lwIP software stack but shall be portable to other TCP/IP stacks. It may sound surprisingly, but also the Segger J-Link RTT communication driver is linked to the Networking transport (RTT is stream oriented communication handled similarly to TCP).

Replacing existing drivers For all supported platforms, the driver described in this document replaces the V2 implementation and also older driver implementations that were available separately for individual platforms (PC Master SCI drivers).

Clocks, pins, and peripheral initialization The FreeMASTER communication driver is only responsible for runtime processing of the communication and must be integrated with an user application code to function properly. The user application code is responsible for general initialization of clock sources, pin multiplexers, and peripheral registers related to the communication speed. Such initialization should be done before calling the `FMSTR_Init` function.

It is recommended to develop the user application using one of the Software Development Kits (SDKs) available from third parties or directly from NXP, such as MCUXpresso SDK, MCUXpresso IDE, and related tools. This approach simplifies the general configuration process significantly.

MCUXpresso SDK The MCUXpresso SDK is a software package provided by NXP which contains the device initialization code, linker files, and software drivers with example applications for the NXP family of MCUs. The MCUXpresso Config Tools may be used to generate the clock-setup and pin-multiplexer setup code suitable for the selected processor.

The MCUXpresso SDK also contains this FreeMASTER communication driver as a “middleware” component which may be downloaded along with the example applications from <https://mcuxpresso.nxp.com/en/welcome>.

MCUXpresso SDK on GitHub The FreeMASTER communication driver is also released as one of the middleware components of the MCUXpresso SDK on the GitHub. This release enables direct integration of the FreeMASTER source code Git repository into a target applications including Zephyr applications.

Related links:

- [The official FreeMASTER middleware repository.](#)
- [Online version of this document](#)

FreeMASTER in Zephyr The FreeMASTER middleware repository can be used with MCUXpresso SDK as well as a Zephyr module. Zephyr-specific samples which include examples of Kconfig and Device Tree configurations for Serial, USB and Network communications are available in separate repository. West manifest in this sample repository fetches the full Zephyr package including the FreeMASTER middleware repository used as a Zephyr module.

Example applications

MCUX SDK Example applications There are several example applications available for each supported MCU platform.

- **fmstr_uart** demonstrates a plain serial transmission, typically connecting to a computer’s physical or virtual COM port. The typical transmission speed is 115200 bps.
- **fmstr_can** demonstrates CAN bus communication. This requires a suitable CAN interface connected to the computer and interconnected with the target MCU using a properly terminated CAN bus. The typical transmission speed is 500 kbps. A FreeMASTER-over-CAN communication plug-in must be used.
- **fmstr_usb_cdc** uses an on-chip USB controller to implement a CDC communication class. It is connected directly to a computer’s USB port and creates a virtual COM port device. The typical transmission speed is above 1 Mbps.
- **fmstr_net** demonstrates the Network communication over UDP or TCP protocol. Existing examples use lwIP stack to implement the communication, but in general, it shall be possible to use any other TCP/IP stack to achieve the same functionality.
- **fmstr_wifi** is the fmstr_net application modified to use a WiFi network interface instead of a wired Ethernet connection.
- **fmstr_rtt** demonstrates the communication over SEGGER J-Link RTT interface. Both fmstr_net and fmstr_rtt examples require the FreeMASTER TCP/UDP communication plug-in to be used on the PC host side.
- **fmstr_eonce** uses the real-time data unit on the JTAG EOnCE module of the 56F800E family to implement pseudo-serial communication over the JTAG port. The typical transmission speed is around 10 kbps. This communication requires FreeMASTER JTAG/EOnCE communication plug-in.
- **fmstr_pdbdm** uses JTAG or BDM debugging interface to access the target RAM directly while the CPU is running. Note that such approach can be used with any MCU application, even without any special driver code. The computer reads from and writes into the RAM directly without CPU intervention. The Packet-Driven BDM (PD-BDM) communication uses the same memory access to exchange command and response frames. With PD-BDM,

the FreeMASTER tool is able to go beyond basic memory read/write operations and accesses also advanced features like Recorder, TSA, or Pipes. The typical transmission speed is around 10 kbps. A PD-BDM communication plug-in must be used in FreeMASTER and configured properly for the selected debugging interface. Note that this communication cannot be used while a debugging interface is used by a debugger session.

- **fmstr_any** is a special example application which demonstrates how the NXP MCUXpresso Config Tools can be used to configure pins, clocks, peripherals, interrupts, and even the FreeMASTER “middleware” driver features in a graphical and user friendly way. The user can switch between the Serial, CAN, and other ways of communication and generate the required initialization code automatically.

Zephyr sample applications Zephyr sample applications demonstrate Kconfig and Device Tree configuration which configure the FreeMASTER middleware module for a selected communication option (Serial, CAN, Network or RTT).

Refer to *readme.md* files in each sample directory for description of configuration options required to implement FreeMASTER connectivity.

Description

This section shows how to add the FreeMASTER Communication Driver into application and how to configure the connection to the FreeMASTER visualization tool.

Features The FreeMASTER driver implements the FreeMASTER protocol V4 and provides the following features which may be accessed using the FreeMASTER visualization tool:

- Read/write access to any memory location on the target.
- Optional password protection of the read, read/write, and read/write/flash access levels.
- Atomic bit manipulation on the target memory (bit-wise write access).
- Optimal size-aligned access to memory which is also suitable to access the peripheral register space.
- Oscilloscope access—real-time access to target variables. The sample rate may be limited by the communication speed.
- Recorder— access to the fast transient recorder running on the board as a part of the FreeMASTER driver. The sample rate is only limited by the MCU CPU speed. The length of the data recorded depends on the amount of available memory.
- Multiple instances of Oscilloscopes and Recorders without the limitation of maximum number of variables.
- Application commands—high-level message delivery from the PC to the application.
- TSA tables—describing the data types, variables, files, or hyperlinks exported by the target application. The TSA newly supports also non-memory mapped resources like external EEPROM or SD Card files.
- Pipes—enabling the buffered stream-oriented data exchange for a general-purpose terminal-like communication, diagnostic data streaming, or other data exchange.

The FreeMASTER driver features:

- Full FreeMASTER protocol V4 implementation with a new V4 style of CRC used.
- Layered approach supporting Serial, CAN, Network, PD-BDM, and other transports.
- Layered low-level Serial transport driver architecture enabling to select UART, LPUART, USART, and other physical implementations of serial interfaces, including USB-CDC.

- Layered low-level CAN transport driver architecture enabling to select FlexCAN, msCAN, MCAN, and other physical implementations of the CAN interface.
- Layered low-level Networking transport enabling to select TCP, UDP or J-Link RTT communication.
- TSA support to write-protect memory regions or individual variables and to deny the access to the unsafe memory.
- The pipe callback handlers are invoked whenever new data is available for reading from the pipe.
- Two Serial Single-Wire modes of operation are enabled. The “external” mode has the RX and TX shorted on-board. The “true” single-wire mode interconnects internally when the MCU or UART modules support it.

The following sections briefly describe all FreeMASTER features implemented by the driver. See the PC-based FreeMASTER User Manual for more details on how to use the features to monitor, tune, or control an embedded application.

Board Detection The FreeMASTER protocol V4 defines the standard set of configuration values which the host PC tool reads to identify the target and to access other target resources properly. The configuration includes the following parameters:

- Version of the driver and the version of the protocol implemented.
- MTU as the Maximum size of the Transmission Unit (for example; communication buffer size).
- Application name, description, and version strings.
- Application build date and time as a string.
- Target processor byte ordering (little/big endian).
- Protection level that requires password authentication.
- Number of the Recorder and Oscilloscope instances.
- RAM Base Address for optimized memory access commands.

Memory Read This basic feature enables the host PC to read any data memory location by specifying the address and size of the required memory area. The device response frame must be shorter than the MTU to fit into the outgoing communication buffer. To read a device memory of any size, the host uses the information retrieved during the Board Detection and splits the large-block request to multiple partial requests.

The driver uses size-aligned operations to read the target memory (for example; uses proper read-word instruction when an address is aligned to 4 bytes).

Memory Write Similarly to the Memory Read operation, the Memory Write feature enables to write to any RAM memory location on the target device. A single write command frame must be shorter than the MTU to fit into the target communication buffer. Larger requests must be split into smaller ones.

The driver uses size-aligned operations to write to the target memory (for example; uses proper write-word instruction when an address is aligned to 4 bytes).

Masked Memory Write To implement the write access to a single bit or a group of bits of target variables, the Masked Memory Write feature is available in the FreeMASTER protocol and it is supported by the driver using the Read-Modify-Write approach.

Be careful when writing to bit fields of volatile variables that are also modified in an application interrupt. The interrupt may be serviced in the middle of a read-modify-write operation and it may cause data corruption.

Oscilloscope The protocol and driver enables any number of variables to be read at once with a single request from the host. This feature is called Oscilloscope and the FreeMASTER tool uses it to display a real-time graph of variable values.

The driver can be configured to support any number of Oscilloscope instances and enable simultaneously running graphs to be displayed on the host computer screen.

Recorder The protocol enables the host to select target variables whose values are then periodically recorded into a dedicated on-board memory buffer. After such data sampling stops (either on a host request or by evaluating a threshold-crossing condition), the data buffer is downloaded to the host and displayed as a graph. The data sampling rate is not limited by the speed of the communication line, so it enables displaying the variable transitions in a very high resolution.

The driver can be configured to support multiple Recorder instances and enable multiple recorder graphs to be displayed on the host screen. Having multiple recorders also enables setting the recording point differently for each instance. For example; one instance may be recording data in a general timer interrupt while another instance may record at a specific control algorithm time in the PWM interrupt.

TSA With the TSA feature, data types and variables can be described directly in the application source code. Such information is later provided to the FreeMASTER tool which may use it instead of reading symbol data from the application ELF executable file.

The information is encoded as so-called TSA tables which become direct part of the application code. The TSA tables contain descriptors of variables that shall be visible to the host tool. The descriptors can describe the memory areas by specifying the address and size of the memory block or more conveniently using the C variable names directly. Different set of TSA descriptors can be used to encode information about the structure types, unions, enumerations, or arrays.

The driver also supports special types of TSA table entries to describe user resources like external EEPROM and SD Card files, memory-mapped files, virtual directories, web URL hyperlinks, and constant enumerations.

TSA Safety When the TSA is enabled in the application, the TSA Safety can be enabled and validate the memory accesses directly by the embedded-side driver. When the TSA Safety is turned on, any memory request received from the host is validated and accepted only if it belongs to a TSA-described object. The TSA entries can be declared as Read-Write or Read-Only so that the driver can actively deny the write access to the Read-Only objects.

Application commands The Application Commands are high-level messages that can be delivered from the PC Host to the embedded application for further processing. The embedded application can either poll the status, or be called back when a new Application Command arrives to be processed. After the embedded application acknowledges that the command is handled, the host receives the Result Code and reads the other return data from memory. Both the Application Commands and the Result Codes are specific to a given application and it is user's responsibility to define them. The FreeMASTER protocol and the FreeMASTER driver only implement the delivery channel and a set of API calls to enable the Application Command processing in general.

Pipes The Pipes enable buffered and stream-oriented data exchange between the PC Host and the target application. Any pipe can be written to and read from at both ends (either on the PC or the MCU). The data transmission is acknowledged using the special FreeMASTER protocol commands. It is guaranteed that the data bytes are delivered from the writer to the reader in a proper order and without losses.

Serial single-wire operation The MCU Serial Communication Driver natively supports normal dual-wire operation. Because the protocol is half-duplex only, the driver can also operate in two single-wire modes:

- “External” single-wire operation where the Receiver and Transmitter pins are shorted on the board. This mode is supported by default in the MCU driver because the Receiver and Transmitter units are enabled or disabled whenever needed. It is also easy to extend this operation for the RS485 communication.
- “True” single-wire mode which uses only a single pin and the direction switching is made by the UART module. This mode of operation must be enabled by defining the FMSTR_SERIAL_SINGLEWIRE configuration option.

Multi-session support With networking interface it is possible for multiple clients to access the target MCU simultaneously. Reading and writing of target memory is processed atomically so there is no risk of data corruption. The state-full resources such as Recorders or Oscilloscopes are locked to a client session upon first use and access is denied to other clients until lock is released..

Zephyr-specific

Dedicated communication task FreeMASTER communication may run isolated in a dedicated task. The task automates the FMSTR_Init and FMSTR_Poll calls together with periodic activities enabling the FreeMASTER UI to fetch information about tasks and CPU utilization. The task can be started automatically or manually, and it must be assigned a priority to be able to react on interrupts and other communication events. Refer to Zephyr FreeMASTER sample applications which all use this communication task.

Zephyr shell and logging over FreeMASTER pipe FreeMASTER implements a shell backend which may use FreeMASTER pipe as a I/O terminal and logging output. Refer to Zephyr FreeMASTER sample applications which all use this feature.

Automatic TSA tables TSA tables can be declared as “automatic” in Zephyr which make them automatically registered in the table list. This may be very useful when there are many TSA tables or when the tables are defined in different (often unrelated) libraries linked together. In this case user does not need to build a list of all tables manually.

Driver files The driver source files can be found in a top-level src folder, further divided into the sub-folders:

- **src/platforms** platform-specific folder—one folder exists for each supported processor platform (for example; 32-bit Little Endian platform). Each such folder contains a platform header file with data types and a code which implements the potentially platform-specific operations, such as aligned memory access.
- **src/common** folder—contains the common driver source files shared by the driver for all supported platforms. All the .c files must be added to the project, compiled, and linked together with the application.

- *freemaster.h* - master driver header file, which declares the common data types, macros, and prototypes of the FreeMASTER driver API functions.
- *freemaster_cfg.h.example* - this file can serve as an example of the FreeMASTER driver configuration file. Save this file into a project source code folder and rename it to *freemaster_cfg.h*. The FreeMASTER driver code includes this file to get the project-specific configuration options and to optimize the compilation of the driver.
- *freemaster_defcfg.h* - defines the default values for each FreeMASTER configuration option if the option is not set in the *freemaster_cfg.h* file.
- *freemaster_protocol.h* - defines the FreeMASTER protocol constants used internally by the driver.
- *freemaster_protocol.c* - implements the FreeMASTER protocol decoder and handles the basic Get Configuration Value, Memory Read, and Memory Write commands.
- *freemaster_rec.c* - handles the Recorder-specific commands and implements the Recorder sampling and triggering routines. When the Recorder is disabled by the FreeMASTER driver configuration file, this file only compiles to empty API functions.
- *freemaster_scope.c* - handles the Oscilloscope-specific commands. If the Oscilloscope is disabled by the FreeMASTER driver configuration file, this file compiles as void.
- *freemaster_pipes.c* - implements the Pipes functionality when the Pipes feature is enabled.
- *freemaster_appcmd.c* - handles the communication commands used to deliver and execute the Application Commands within the context of the embedded application. When the Application Commands are disabled by the FreeMASTER driver configuration file, this file only compiles to empty API functions.
- *freemaster_tsa.c* - handles the commands specific to the TSA feature. This feature enables the FreeMASTER host tool to obtain the TSA memory descriptors declared in the embedded application. If the TSA is disabled by the FreeMASTER driver configuration file, this file compiles as void.
- *freemaster_tsa.h* - contains the declaration of the macros used to define the TSA memory descriptors. This file is indirectly included into the user application code (via *freemaster.h*).
- *freemaster_sha.c* - implements the SHA-1 hash code used in the password authentication algorithm.
- *freemaster_private.h* - contains the declarations of functions and data types used internally in the driver. It also contains the C pre-processor statements to perform the compile-time verification of the user configuration provided in the *freemaster_cfg.h* file.
- *freemaster_serial.c* - implements the serial protocol logic including the CRC, FIFO queuing, and other communication-related operations. This code calls the functions of the low-level communication driver indirectly via a character-oriented API exported by the specific low-level driver.
- *freemaster_serial.h* - defines the low-level character-oriented Serial API.
- *freemaster_can.c* - implements the CAN protocol logic including the CAN message preparation, signalling using the first data byte in the CAN frame, and other communication-related operations. This code calls the functions of the low-level communication driver indirectly via a message-oriented API exported by the specific low-level driver.
- *freemaster_can.h* - defines the low-level message-oriented CAN API.
- *freemaster_net.c* - implements the Network protocol transport logic including multiple session management code.

- *freemaster_net.h* - definitions related to the Network transport.
- *freemaster_pdbdm.c* - implements the packet-driven BDM communication buffer and other communication-related operations.
- *freemaster_utils.c* - aligned memory copy routines, circular buffer management and other utility functions
- *freemaster_utils.h* - definitions related to utility code.
- **src/drivers/[sdk]/serial** - contains the code related to the serial communication implemented using one of the supported SDK frameworks.
 - *freemaster_serial_XXX.c* and *.h* - implement low-level access to the communication peripheral registers. Different files exist for the UART, LPUART, USART, and other kinds of Serial communication modules.
- **src/drivers/[sdk]/can** - contains the code related to the serial communication implemented using one of the supported SDK frameworks.
 - *freemaster_XXX.c* and *.h* - implement low-level access to the communication peripheral registers. Different files exist for the FlexCAN, msCAN, MCAN, and other kinds of CAN communication modules.
- **src/drivers/[sdk]/network** - contains low-level code adapting the FreeMASTER Network transport to an underlying TCP/IP or RTT stack.
 - *freemaster_net_lwip_tcp.c* and *_udp.c* - default networking implementation of TCP and UDP transports using lwIP stack.
 - *freemaster_net_segger_rtt.c* - implementation of network transport using Segger J-Link RTT interface

Driver configuration The driver is configured using a single header file (*freemaster_cfg.h*). Create this file and save it together with other project source files before compiling the driver code. All FreeMASTER driver source files include the *freemaster_cfg.h* file and use the macros defined here for the conditional and parameterized compilation. The C compiler must locate the configuration file when compiling the driver files. Typically, it can be achieved by putting this file into a folder where the other project-specific included files are stored.

As a starting point to create the configuration file, get the *freemaster_cfg.h.example* file, rename it to *freemaster_cfg.h*, and save it into the project area.

Note: It is NOT recommended to leave the *freemaster_cfg.h* file in the FreeMASTER driver source code folder. The configuration file must be placed at a project-specific location, so that it does not affect the other applications that use the same driver.

Configurable items This section describes the configuration options which can be defined in *freemaster_cfg.h*.

Interrupt modes

```
#define FMSTR_LONG_INTR   [0|1]
#define FMSTR_SHORT_INTR  [0|1]
#define FMSTR_POLL_DRIVEN [0|1]
```

Value Type boolean (0 or 1)

Description Exactly one of the three macros must be defined to non-zero. The others must be defined to zero or left undefined. The non-zero-defined constant selects the interrupt mode of the driver. See [Driver interrupt modes](#).

- FMSTR_LONG_INTR — long interrupt mode
- FMSTR_SHORT_INTR — short interrupt mode
- FMSTR_POLL_DRIVEN — poll-driven mode

Note: Some options may not be supported by all communication interfaces. For example, the FMSTR_SHORT_INTR option is not supported by the USB_CDC interface.

Protocol transport

```
#define FMSTR_TRANSPORT [identifier]
```

Value Type Driver identifiers are structure instance names defined in FreeMASTER source code. Specify one of existing instances to make use of the protocol transport.

Description Use one of the pre-defined constants, as implemented by the FreeMASTER code. The current driver supports the following transports:

- FMSTR_SERIAL - serial communication protocol
- FMSTR_CAN - using CAN communication
- FMSTR_PDBDM - using packet-driven BDM communication
- FMSTR_NET - network communication using TCP or UDP protocol

Serial transport This section describes configuration parameters used when serial transport is used:

```
#define FMSTR_TRANSPORT FMSTR_SERIAL
```

FMSTR_SERIAL_DRV Select what low-level driver interface will be used when implementing the Serial communication.

```
#define FMSTR_SERIAL_DRV [identifier]
```

Value Type Driver identifiers are structure instance names defined in FreeMASTER drivers code. Specify one of existing serial driver instances.

Description When using MCUXpresso SDK, use one of the following constants (see [/drivers/mcuxsdk/serial](#) implementation):

- FMSTR_SERIAL_MCUX_UART - UART driver
- FMSTR_SERIAL_MCUX_LPUART - LPUART driver
- FMSTR_SERIAL_MCUX_USART - USART driver
- FMSTR_SERIAL_MCUX_MINIUSART - miniUSART driver
- FMSTR_SERIAL_MCUX_QSCI - QSCI driver
- FMSTR_SERIAL_MCUX_USB - USB/CDC class driver (also see code in the [/support/mcuxsdk_usb](#) folder)

- **FMSTR_SERIAL_56F800E_EONCE** - DSC JTAG EOnCE driver

Other SDKs or BSPs may define custom low-level driver interface structure which may be used as FMSTR_SERIAL_DRV. For example:

- **FMSTR_SERIAL_DREG_UART** - demonstrates the low-level interface implemented without the MCUXpresso SDK and using direct access to peripheral registers.

FMSTR_SERIAL_BASE

```
#define FMSTR_SERIAL_BASE [address|symbol]
```

Value Type Optional address value (numeric or symbolic)

Description Specify the base address of the UART, LPUART, USART, or other serial peripheral module to be used for the communication. This value is not defined by default. User application should call FMSTR_SetSerialBaseAddress() to select the peripheral module.

FMSTR_COMM_BUFFER_SIZE

```
#define FMSTR_COMM_BUFFER_SIZE [number]
```

Value Type 0 or a value in range 32...255

Description Specify the size of the communication buffer to be allocated by the driver. Default value, which suits all driver features, is used when this option is defined as 0.

FMSTR_COMM_RQUEUE_SIZE

```
#define FMSTR_COMM_RQUEUE_SIZE [number]
```

Value Type Value in range 0...255

Description Specify the size of the FIFO receiver queue used to quickly receive and store characters in the FMSTR_SHORT_INTR interrupt mode. The default value is 32 B.

FMSTR_SERIAL_SINGLEWIRE

```
#define FMSTR_SERIAL_SINGLEWIRE [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description Set to non-zero to enable the “True” single-wire mode which uses a single MCU pin to communicate. The low-level driver enables the pin direction switching when the MCU peripheral supports it.

CAN Bus transport This section describes configuration parameters used when CAN transport is used:

```
#define FMSTR_TRANSPORT FMSTR_CAN
```

FMSTR_CAN_DRV Select what low-level driver interface will be used when implementing the CAN communication.

```
#define FMSTR_CAN_DRV [identifier]
```

Value Type Driver identifiers are structure instance names defined in FreeMASTER drivers code. Specify one of existing CAN driver instances.

Description When using MCUXpresso SDK, use one of the following constants (see */drivers/mcuxsdk/can implementation*):

- **FMSTR_CAN_MCUX_FLEXCAN** - FlexCAN driver
- **FMSTR_CAN_MCUX_MCAN** - MCAN driver
- **FMSTR_CAN_MCUX_MSCAN** - msCAN driver
- **FMSTR_CAN_MCUX_DSCFLEXCAN** - DSC FlexCAN driver
- **FMSTR_CAN_MCUX_DSCMSCAN** - DSC msCAN driver

Other SDKs or BSPs may define the custom low-level driver interface structure which may be used as FMSTR_CAN_DRV.

FMSTR_CAN_BASE

```
#define FMSTR_CAN_BASE [address|symbol]
```

Value Type Optional address value (numeric or symbolic)

Description Specify the base address of the FlexCAN, msCAN, or other CAN peripheral module to be used for the communication. This value is not defined by default. User application should call FMSTR_SetCanBaseAddress() to select the peripheral module.

FMSTR_CAN_CMDID

```
#define FMSTR_CAN_CMDID [number]
```

Value Type CAN identifier (11-bit or 29-bit number)

Description CAN message identifier used for FreeMASTER commands (direction from PC Host tool to target application). When declaring 29-bit identifier, combine the numeric value with FMSTR_CAN_EXTID bit. Default value is 0x7AA.

FMSTR_CAN_RSPID

```
#define FMSTR_CAN_RSPID [number]
```

Value Type CAN identifier (11-bit or 29-bit number)

Description CAN message identifier used for responding messages (direction from target application to PC Host tool). When declaring 29-bit identifier, combine the numeric value with FMSTR_CAN_EXTID bit. Note that both *CMDID* and *RSPID* values may be the same. Default value is 0x7AA.

FMSTR_FLEXCAN_TXMB

```
#define FMSTR_FLEXCAN_TXMB [number]
```

Value Type Number in range of 0..N where N is number of CAN message-buffers supported by HW module.

Description Only used when the FlexCAN low-level driver is used. Define the FlexCAN message buffer for CAN frame transmission. Default value is 0.

FMSTR_FLEXCAN_RXMB

```
#define FMSTR_FLEXCAN_RXMB [number]
```

Value Type Number in range of 0..N where N is number of CAN message-buffers supported by HW module.

Description Only used when the FlexCAN low-level driver is used. Define the FlexCAN message buffer for CAN frame reception. Note that the FreeMASTER driver may also operate with a common message buffer used by both TX and RX directions. Default value is 1.

Network transport This section describes configuration parameters used when Network transport is used:

```
#define FMSTR_TRANSPORT FMSTR_NET
```

FMSTR_NET_DRV Select network interface implementation.

```
#define FMSTR_NET_DRV [identifier]
```

Value Type Identifiers are structure instance names defined in FreeMASTER drivers code. Specify one of existing NET driver instances.

Description When using MCUXpresso SDK, use one of the following constants (see */drivers/mcuxsdk/network implementation*):

- **FMSTR_NET_LWIP_TCP** - TCP communication using lwIP stack
- **FMSTR_NET_LWIP_UDP** - UDP communication using lwIP stack
- **FMSTR_NET_SEGGER_RTT** - Communication using SEGGER J-Link RTT interface

Other SDKs or BSPs may define the custom networking interface which may be used as FMSTR_CAN_DRV.

Add another row below:

FMSTR_NET_PORT

```
#define FMSTR_NET_PORT [number]
```

Value Type TCP or UDP port number (short integer)

Description Specifies the server port number used by TCP or UDP protocols.

FMSTR_NET_BLOCKING_TIMEOUT

```
#define FMSTR_NET_BLOCKING_TIMEOUT [number]
```

Value Type Timeout as number of milliseconds

Description This value specifies a timeout in milliseconds for which the network socket operations may block the execution inside *FMSTR_Poll*. This may be set high (e.g. 250) when a dedicated RTOS task is used to handle FreeMASTER protocol polling. Set to a lower value when the polling task is also responsible for other operations. Set to 0 to attempt to use non-blocking socket operations.

FMSTR_NET_AUTODISCOVERY

```
#define FMSTR_NET_AUTODISCOVERY [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description This option enables the FreeMASTER driver to use a separate UDP socket to broadcast auto-discovery messages to network. This helps the FreeMASTER tool to discover the target device address, port and protocol options.

Debugging options

FMSTR_DISABLE

```
#define FMSTR_DISABLE [0|1]
```

Value Type boolean (0 or 1)

Description Define as non-zero to disable all FreeMASTER features, exclude the driver code from build, and compile all its API functions empty. This may be useful to remove FreeMASTER without modifying any application source code. Default value is 0 (false).

FMSTR_DEBUG_TX

```
#define FMSTR_DEBUG_TX [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description Define as non-zero to enable the driver to periodically transmit test frames out on the selected communication interface (SCI or CAN). With the debug transmission enabled, it is simpler to detect problems in the baudrate or other communication configuration settings.

The test frames are transmitted until the first valid command frame is received from the PC Host tool. The test frame is a valid error status frame, as defined by the protocol format. On the serial line, the test frame consists of three printable characters (+©W) which are easy to capture using the serial terminal tools.

This feature requires the FMSTR_Poll() function to be called periodically. Default value is 0 (false).

FMSTR_APPLICATION_STR

```
#define FMSTR_APPLICATION_STR
```

Value Type String.

Description Name of the application visible in FreeMASTER host application.

Memory access

FMSTR_USE_READMEM

```
#define FMSTR_USE_READMEM [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description Define as non-zero to implement the Memory Read command and enable FreeMASTER to have read access to memory and variables. The access can be further restricted by using a TSA feature.

Default value is 1 (true).

FMSTR_USE_WRITEMEM

```
#define FMSTR_USE_WRITEMEM [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description Define as non-zero to implement the Memory Write command.

The default value is 1 (true).

Oscilloscope options

FMSTR_USE_SCOPE

```
#define FMSTR_USE_SCOPE [number]
```

Value Type Integer number.

Description Number of Oscilloscope instances to be supported. Set to 0 to disable the Oscilloscope feature.
Default value is 0.

FMSTR_MAX_SCOPE_VARS

```
#define FMSTR_MAX_SCOPE_VARS [number]
```

Value Type Integer number larger than 2.

Description Number of variables to be supported by each Oscilloscope instance.
Default value is 8.

Recorder options**FMSTR_USE_RECORDER**

```
#define FMSTR_USE_RECORDER [number]
```

Value Type Integer number.

Description Number of Recorder instances to be supported. Set to 0 to disable the Recorder feature.
Default value is 0.

FMSTR_REC_BUFF_SIZE

```
#define FMSTR_REC_BUFF_SIZE [number]
```

Value Type Integer number larger than 2.

Description Defines the size of the memory buffer used by the Recorder instance #0.
Default: not defined, user shall call ‘FMSTR_RecorderCreate()’ API function to specify this parameter in run time.

FMSTR_REC_TIMEBASE

```
#define FMSTR_REC_TIMEBASE [time specification]
```

Value Type Number (nanoseconds time).

Description Defines the base sampling rate in nanoseconds (sampling speed) Recorder instance #0.

Use one of the following macros:

- FMSTR_REC_BASE_SECONDS(x)
- FMSTR_REC_BASE_MILLISEC(x)
- FMSTR_REC_BASE_MICROSEC(x)
- FMSTR_REC_BASE_NANOSEC(x)

Default: not defined, user shall call 'FMSTR_RecorderCreate()' API function to specify this parameter in run time.

FMSTR_REC_FLOAT_TRIG

```
#define FMSTR_REC_FLOAT_TRIG [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description Define as non-zero to implement the floating-point triggering. Be aware that floating-point triggering may grow the code size by linking the floating-point standard library.

Default value is 0 (false).

Application Commands options

FMSTR_USE_APPCMD

```
#define FMSTR_USE_APPCMD [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description Define as non-zero to implement the Application Commands feature. Default value is 0 (false).

FMSTR_APPCMD_BUFF_SIZE

```
#define FMSTR_APPCMD_BUFF_SIZE [size]
```

Value Type Numeric buffer size in range 1..255

Description The size of the Application Command data buffer allocated by the driver. The buffer stores the (optional) parameters of the Application Command which waits to be processed.

FMSTR_MAX_APPCMD_CALLS

```
#define FMSTR_MAX_APPCMD_CALLS [number]
```

Value Type Number in range 0..255

Description The number of different Application Commands that can be assigned a callback handler function using `FMSTR_RegisterAppCmdCall()`. Default value is 0.

TSA options

FMSTR_USE_TSA

```
#define FMSTR_USE_TSA [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description Enable the FreeMASTER TSA feature to be used. With this option enabled, the TSA tables defined in the applications are made available to the FreeMASTER host tool. Default value is 0 (false).

FMSTR_USE_TSA_SAFETY

```
#define FMSTR_USE_TSA_SAFETY [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description Enable the memory access validation in the FreeMASTER driver. With this option, the host tool is not able to access the memory which is not described by at least one TSA descriptor. Also a write access is denied for objects defined as read-only in TSA tables. Default value is 0 (false).

FMSTR_USE_TSA_INROM

```
#define FMSTR_USE_TSA_INROM [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description Declare all TSA descriptors as *const*, which enables the linker to put the data into the flash memory. The actual result depends on linker settings or the linker commands used in the project. Default value is 0 (false).

FMSTR_USE_TSA_DYNAMIC

```
#define FMSTR_USE_TSA_DYNAMIC [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description Enable runtime-defined TSA entries to be added to the TSA table by the `FMSTR_SetUpTsaBuff()` and `FMSTR_TsaAddVar()` functions. Default value is 0 (false).

Pipes options

FMSTR_USE_PIPES

```
#define FMSTR_USE_PIPES [0|1]
```

Value Type Boolean 0 or 1.

Description Enable the FreeMASTER Pipes feature to be used.
Default value is 0 (false).

FMSTR_MAX_PIPES_COUNT

```
#define FMSTR_MAX_PIPES_COUNT [number]
```

Value Type Number in range 1..63.

Description The number of simultaneous pipe connections to support.
The default value is 1.

Driver interrupt modes To implement the communication, the FreeMASTER driver handles the Serial or CAN module's receive and transmit requests. Use the *freemaster_cfg.h* configuration file to select whether the driver processes the communication automatically in the interrupt service routine handler or if it only polls the status of the module (typically during the application idle time).

This section describes each of the interrupt mode in more details.

Completely Interrupt-Driven operation Activated using:

```
#define FMSTR_LONG_INTR 1
```

In this mode, both the communication and the FreeMASTER protocol decoding is done in the *FMSTR_SerialIsr*, *FMSTR_CanIsr*, or other interrupt service routine. Because the protocol execution may be a lengthy task (especially with the TSA-Safety enabled) it is recommended to use this mode only if the interrupt prioritization scheme is possible in the application and the FreeMASTER interrupt is assigned to a lower (the lowest) priority.

In this mode, the application code must register its own interrupt handler for all interrupt vectors related to the selected communication interface and call the *FMSTR_SerialIsr* or *FMSTR_CanIsr* functions from that handler.

Mixed Interrupt and Polling Modes Activated using:

```
#define FMSTR_SHORT_INTR 1
```

In this mode, the communication processing time is split between the interrupt routine and the main application loop or task. The raw communication is handled by the *FMSTR_SerialIsr*, *FMSTR_CanIsr*, or other interrupt service routine, while the protocol decoding and execution is handled by the *FMSTR_Poll* routine. Call *FMSTR_Poll* during the idle time in the application main loop.

The interrupt processing in this mode is relatively fast and deterministic. Upon a serial-receive event, the received character is only placed into a FIFO-like queue and it is not further processed. Upon a CAN receive event, the received frame is stored into a receive buffer. When transmitting, the characters are fetched from the prepared transmit buffer.

In this mode, the application code must register its own interrupt handler for all interrupt vectors related to the selected communication interface and call the *FMSTR_SerialIsr* or *FMSTR_CanIsr* functions from that handler.

When the serial interface is used as the serial communication interface, ensure that the *FMSTR_Poll* function is called at least once per *N* character time periods. *N* is the length of the FreeMASTER FIFO queue (*FMSTR_COMM_RQUEUE_SIZE*) and the character time is the time needed to transmit or receive a single byte over the SCI line.

Completely Poll-driven

```
#define FMSTR_POLL_DRIVEN 1
```

In this mode, both the communication and the FreeMASTER protocol decoding are done in the *FMSTR_Poll* routine. No interrupts are needed and the *FMSTR_SerialIsr*, *FMSTR_CanIsr*, and similar handlers compile to an empty code.

When using this mode, ensure that the *FMSTR_Poll* function is called by the application at least once per the serial “character time” which is the time needed to transmit or receive a single character.

In the latter two modes (*FMSTR_SHORT_INTR* and *FMSTR_POLL_DRIVEN*), the protocol handling takes place in the *FMSTR_Poll* routine. An application interrupt can occur in the middle of the Read Memory or Write Memory commands’ execution and corrupt the variable being accessed by the FreeMASTER driver. In these two modes, some issues or glitches may occur when using FreeMASTER to visualize or monitor volatile variables modified in interrupt servicing code.

The same issue may appear even in the full interrupt mode (*FMSTR_LONG_INTR*), if volatile variables are modified in the interrupt code with a priority higher than the priority of the communication interrupt.

Data types Simple portability was one of the main requirements when writing the FreeMASTER driver. This is why the driver code uses the privately-declared data types and the vast majority of the platform-dependent code is separated in the platform-dependent source files. The data types used in the driver API are all defined in the platform-specific header file.

To prevent name conflicts with the symbols used in the application, all data types, macros, and functions have the *FMSTR_* prefix. The only global variables used in the driver are the transport and low-level API structures exported from the driver-implementation layer to upper layers. Other than that, all private variables are declared as static and named using the *fmstr_* prefix.

Communication interface initialization The FreeMASTER driver does not perform neither the initialization nor the configuration of the peripheral module that it uses to communicate. It is the application startup code responsibility to configure the communication module before the FreeMASTER driver is initialized by the *FMSTR_Init* call.

When the Serial communication module is used as the FreeMASTER communication interface, configure the UART receive and transmit pins, the serial communication baud rate, parity (no-parity), the character length (eight bits), and the number of stop bits (one) before initializing the FreeMASTER driver. For either the long or the short interrupt modes of the driver (see *Driver interrupt modes*), configure the interrupt controller and register an application-specific interrupt handler for all interrupt sources related to the selected serial peripheral module. Call the *FMSTR_SerialIsr* function from the application handler.

When a CAN module is used as the FreeMASTER communication interface, configure the CAN receive and transmit pins and the CAN module bit rate before initializing the FreeMASTER driver. For either the long or the short interrupt modes of the driver (see [Driver interrupt modes](#)), configure the interrupt controller and register an application-specific interrupt handler for all interrupt sources related to the selected CAN peripheral module. Call the FMSTR_CanIsr function from the application handler.

Note: It is not necessary to enable or unmask the serial nor the CAN interrupts before initializing the FreeMASTER driver. The driver enables or disables the interrupts and communication lines, as required during runtime.

FreeMASTER Recorder calls When using the FreeMASTER Recorder in the application (FMSTR_USE_RECORDER > 0), call the FMSTR_RecorderCreate function early after FMSTR_Init to set up each recorder instance to be used in the application. Then call the FMSTR_Recorder function periodically in the code where the data recording should occur. A typical place to call the Recorder routine is at the timer or PWM interrupts, but it can be anywhere else. The example applications provided together with the driver code call the FMSTR_Recorder in the main application loop.

In applications where FMSTR_Recorder is called periodically with a constant period, specify the period in the Recorder configuration structure before calling FMSTR_RecorderCreate. This setting enables the PC Host FreeMASTER tool to display the X-axis of the Recorder graph properly scaled for the time domain.

Driver usage Start using or evaluating FreeMASTER by opening some of the example applications available in the driver setup package.

Follow these steps to enable the basic FreeMASTER connectivity in the application:

- Make sure that all *.c files of the FreeMASTER driver from the *src/common/platforms/[your_platform]* folder are a part of the project. See [Driver files](#) for more details.
- Configure the FreeMASTER driver by creating or editing the *freemaster_cfg.h* file and by saving it into the application project directory. See [Driver configuration](#) for more details.
- Include the *freemaster.h* file into any application source file that makes the FreeMASTER API calls.
- Initialize the Serial or CAN modules. Set the baud rate, parity, and other parameters of the communication. Do not enable the communication interrupts in the interrupt mask registers.
- For the FMSTR_LONG_INTR and FMSTR_SHORT_INTR modes, install the application-specific interrupt routine and call the FMSTR_SerialIsr or FMSTR_CanIsr functions from this handler.
- Call the FMSTR_Init function early on in the application initialization code.
- Call the FMSTR_RecorderCreate functions for each Recorder instance to enable the Recorder feature.
- In the main application loop, call the FMSTR_Poll API function periodically when the application is idle.
- For the FMSTR_SHORT_INTR and FMSTR_LONG_INTR modes, enable the interrupts globally so that the interrupts can be handled by the CPU.

Communication troubleshooting The most common problem that causes communication issues is a wrong baud rate setting or a wrong pin multiplexer setting of the target MCU. When

a communication between the PC Host running FreeMASTER and the target MCU cannot be established, try enabling the FMSTR_DEBUG_TX option in the *freemaster_cfg.h* file and call the FMSTR_Poll function periodically in the main application task loop.

With this feature enabled, the FreeMASTER driver periodically transmits a test frame through the Serial or CAN lines. Use a logic analyzer or an oscilloscope to monitor the signals at the communication pins of the CPU device to examine whether the bit rate and signal polarity are configured properly.

Driver API

This section describes the driver Application Programmers' Interface (API) needed to initialize and use the FreeMASTER serial communication driver.

Control API There are three key functions to initialize and use the driver.

FMSTR_Init

Prototype

```
FMSTR_BOOL FMSTR_Init(void);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_protocol.c*

Description This function initializes the internal variables of the FreeMASTER driver and enables the communication interface. This function does not change the configuration of the selected communication module. The hardware module must be initialized before the *FMSTR_Init* function is called.

A call to this function must occur before calling any other FreeMASTER driver API functions.

FMSTR_Poll

Prototype

```
void FMSTR_Poll(void);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_protocol.c*

Description In the poll-driven or short interrupt modes, this function handles the protocol decoding and execution (see *Driver interrupt modes*). In the poll-driven mode, this function also handles the communication interface with the PC. Typically, the *FMSTR_Poll* function is called during the “idle” time in the main application task loop.

To prevent the receive data overflow (loss) on a serial interface, make sure that the FMSTR_Poll function is called at least once per the time calculated as:

$N * T_{char}$

where:

- *N* is equal to the length of the receive FIFO queue (configured by the `FMSTR_COMM_QUEUE_SIZE` macro). *N* is 1 for the poll-driven mode.
- *Tchar* is the character time, which is the time needed to transmit or receive a single byte over the SCI line.

Note: In the long interrupt mode, this function typically compiles as an empty function and can still be called. It is worthwhile to call this function regardless of the interrupt mode used in the application. This approach enables a convenient switching between the different interrupt modes only by changing the configuration macros in the *freemaster_cfg.h* file.

FMSTR_SerialIsr / FMSTR_CanIsr

Prototype

```
void FMSTR_SerialIsr(void);
void FMSTR_CanIsr(void);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *hw-specific low-level driver C file*

Description This function contains the interrupt-processing code of the FreeMASTER driver. In long or short interrupt modes (see [Driver interrupt modes](#)), this function must be called from the application interrupt service routine registered for the communication interrupt vector. On platforms where the communication module uses multiple interrupt vectors, the application should register a handler for all vectors and call this function at each interrupt.

Note: In a poll-driven mode, this function is compiled as an empty function and does not have to be used.

Recorder API

FMSTR_RecorderCreate

Prototype

```
FMSTR_BOOL FMSTR_RecorderCreate(FMSTR_INDEX recIndex, FMSTR_REC_BUFF* buffCfg);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_rec.c*

Description This function registers a recorder instance and enables it to be used by the PC Host tool. Call this function for all recorder instances from 0 to the maximum number defined by the `FMSTR_USE_RECORDER` configuration option (minus one). An exception to this requirement is the recorder of instance 0 which may be automatically configured by `FMSTR_Init` when the *freemaster_cfg.h* configuration file defines the `FMSTR_REC_BUFF_SIZE` and `FMSTR_REC_TIMEBASE` options.

For more information, see [Configurable items](#).

FMSTR_Recorder

Prototype

```
void FMSTR_Recorder(FMSTR_INDEX recIndex);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_rec.c*

Description This function takes a sample of the variables being recorded using the FreeMASTER Recorder instance *recIndex*. If the selected Recorder is not active when the *FMSTR_Recorder* function is being called, the function returns immediately. When the Recorder is active, the values of the variables being recorded are copied into the recorder buffer and the trigger conditions are evaluated.

If a trigger condition is satisfied, the Recorder enters the post-trigger mode, where it counts down the follow-up samples (number of *FMSTR_Recorder* function calls) and de-activates the Recorder when the required post-trigger samples are finished.

The *FMSTR_Recorder* function is typically called in the timer or PWM interrupt service routines. This function can also be called in the application main loop (for testing purposes).

FMSTR_RecorderTrigger

Prototype

```
void FMSTR_RecorderTrigger(FMSTR_INDEX recIndex);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_rec.c*

Description This function forces the Recorder trigger condition to happen, which causes the Recorder to be automatically deactivated after the post-trigger samples are sampled. Use this function in the application code for programmatic control over the Recorder triggering. This can be useful when a more complex triggering conditions need to be used.

Fast Recorder API The Fast Recorder feature is not available in the FreeMASTER driver version 3. This feature was heavily dependent on the target platform and it was only available for the 56F8xxxx DSCs.

TSA Tables When the TSA is enabled in the FreeMASTER driver configuration file (by setting the *FMSTR_USE_TSA* macro to a non-zero value), it defines the so-called TSA tables in the application. This section describes the macros that must be used to define the TSA tables.

There can be any number of TSA tables spread across the application source files. There must be always exactly one TSA Table List defined, which informs the FreeMASTER driver about the active TSA tables.

When there is at least one TSA table and one TSA Table List defined in the application, the TSA information automatically appears in the FreeMASTER symbols list. The symbols can then be used to create FreeMASTER variables for visualization or control.

TSA table definition The TSA table describes the static or global variables together with their address, size, type, and access-protection information. If the TSA-described variables are of a structure type, the TSA table may also describe this type and provide an access to the individual structure members of the variable.

The TSA table definition begins with the FMSTR_TSA_TABLE_BEGIN macro with a *table_id* identifying the table. The *table_id* shall be a valid C-language symbol.

```
FMSTR_TSA_TABLE_BEGIN(table_id)
```

After this opening macro, the TSA descriptors are placed using these macros:

```
/* Adding variable descriptors */
FMSTR_TSA_RW_VAR(name, type) /* read/write variable entry */
FMSTR_TSA_RO_VAR(name, type) /* read-only variable entry */

/* Description of complex data types */
FMSTR_TSA_STRUCT(struct_name) /* structure or union type entry */
FMSTR_TSA_MEMBER(struct_name, member_name, type) /* structure member entry */

/* Memory blocks */
FMSTR_TSA_RW_MEM(name, type, address, size) /* read/write memory block */
FMSTR_TSA_RO_MEM(name, type, address, size) /* read-only memory block */
```

The table is closed using the FMSTR_TSA_TABLE_END macro:

```
FMSTR_TSA_TABLE_END()
```

TSA descriptor parameters The TSA descriptor macros accept these parameters:

- *name* — variable name. The variable must be defined before the TSA descriptor references it.
- *type* — variable or member type. Only one of the pre-defined type constants may be used (see below).
- *struct_name* — structure type name. The type must be defined (typedef) before the TSA descriptor references it.
- *member_name* — structure member name.

Note: The structure member descriptors (FMSTR_TSA_MEMBER) must immediately follow the parent structure descriptor (FMSTR_TSA_STRUCT) in the table.

Note: To write-protect the variables in the FreeMASTER driver (FMSTR_TSA_RO_VAR), enable the TSA-Safety feature in the configuration file.

TSA variable types The table lists *type* identifiers which can be used in TSA descriptors:

Constant	Description
FMSTR_TSA_UINT n	Unsigned integer type of size n bits ($n=8,16,32,64$)
FMSTR_TSA_SINT n	Signed integer type of size n bits ($n=8,16,32,64$)
FMSTR_TSA_FRAC n	Fractional number of size n bits ($n=16,32,64$).
FMSTR_TSA_FRAC_Q(m,n)	Signed fractional number in general Q form ($m+n+1$ total bits)
FMSTR_TSA_FRAC_UQ(m,n)	Unsigned fractional number in general UQ form ($m+n$ total bits)
FMSTR_TSA_FLOAT	4-byte standard IEEE floating-point type
FMSTR_TSA_DOUBLE	8-byte standard IEEE floating-point type
FMSTR_TSA_POINTER	Generic pointer type defined (platform-specific 16 or 32 bit)
FM-STR_TSA_USERTYPE($name$)	Structure or union type declared with FMSTR_TSA_STRUCT record

TSA table list There shall be exactly one TSA Table List in the application. The list contains one entry for each TSA table defined anywhere in the application.

The TSA Table List begins with the FMSTR_TSA_TABLE_LIST_BEGIN macro and continues with the TSA table entries for each table.

```
FMSTR_TSA_TABLE_LIST_BEGIN()

FMSTR_TSA_TABLE(table_id)
FMSTR_TSA_TABLE(table_id2)
FMSTR_TSA_TABLE(table_id3)
...
```

The list is closed with the FMSTR_TSA_TABLE_LIST_END macro:

```
FMSTR_TSA_TABLE_LIST_END()
```

TSA Active Content entries FreeMASTER v2.0 and higher supports TSA Active Content, enabling the TSA tables to describe the memory-mapped files, virtual directories, and URL hyperlinks. FreeMASTER can access such objects similarly to accessing the files and folders on the local hard drive.

With this set of TSA entries, the FreeMASTER pages can be embedded directly into the target MCU flash and accessed by FreeMASTER directly over the communication line. The HTML-coded pages rendered inside the FreeMASTER window can access the TSA Active Content resources using a special URL referencing the *fmstr:* protocol.

This example provides an overview of the supported TSA Active Content entries:

```
FMSTR_TSA_TABLE_BEGIN(files_and_links)

/* Directory entry applies to all subsequent MEMFILE entries */
FMSTR_TSA_DIRECTORY("/text_files") /* entering a new virtual directory */

/* The readme.txt file will be accessible at the fmstr://text_files/readme.txt URL */
FMSTR_TSA_MEMFILE("readme.txt", readme_txt, sizeof(readme_txt)) /* memory-mapped file */

/* Files can also be specified with a full path so the DIRECTORY entry does not apply */
FMSTR_TSA_MEMFILE("/index.htm", index, sizeof(index)) /* memory-mapped file */
FMSTR_TSA_MEMFILE("/prj/demo.pmp", demo_pmp, sizeof(demo_pmp)) /* memory-mapped file */

/* Hyperlinks can point to a local MEMFILE object or to the Internet */
FMSTR_TSA_HREF("Board's Built-in Welcome Page", "/index.htm")
FMSTR_TSA_HREF("FreeMASTER Home Page", "http://www.nxp.com/freemaster")
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

/* Project file links simplify opening the projects from any URLs */
FMSTR_TSA_PROJECT("Demonstration Project (embedded)", "/prj/demo.pmp")
FMSTR_TSA_PROJECT("Full Project (online)", "http://mycompany.com/prj/demo.pmp")

FMSTR_TSA_TABLE_END()

```

TSA API

FMSTR_SetUpTsaBuff

Prototype

```
FMSTR_BOOL FMSTR_SetUpTsaBuff(FMSTR_ADDR buffAddr, FMSTR_SIZE buffSize);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_tsa.c*

Arguments

- *buffAddr* [in] - address of the memory buffer for the dynamic TSA table
- *buffSize* [in] - size of the memory buffer which determines the maximum number of TSA entries to be added in the runtime

Description This function must be used to assign the RAM memory buffer to the TSA subsystem when FMSTR_USE_TSA_DYNAMIC is enabled. The memory buffer is then used to store the TSA entries added dynamically to the runtime TSA table using the FMSTR_TsaAddVar function call. The runtime TSA table is processed by the FreeMASTER PC Host tool along with all static tables as soon as the communication port is open.

The size of the memory buffer determines the number of TSA entries that can be added dynamically. Depending on the MCU platform, one TSA entry takes either 8 or 16 bytes.

FMSTR_TsaAddVar

Prototype

```
FMSTR_BOOL FMSTR_TsaAddVar(FMSTR_TSATBL_STRPTR tsaName, FMSTR_TSATBL_STRPTR
↪ tsaType,
    FMSTR_TSATBL_VOIDPTR varAddr, FMSTR_SIZE32 varSize,
    FMSTR_SIZE flags);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_tsa.c*

Arguments

- *tsaName* [in] - name of the object
- *tsaType* [in] - name of the object type
- *varAddr* [in] - address of the object

- *varSize* [in] - size of the object
- *flags* [in] - access flags; a combination of these values:
 - *FMSTR_TSA_INFO_RO_VAR* — read-only memory-mapped object (typically a variable)
 - *FMSTR_TSA_INFO_RW_VAR* — read/write memory-mapped object
 - *FMSTR_TSA_INFO_NON_VAR* — other entry, describing structure types, structure members, enumerations, and other types

Description This function can be called only when the dynamic TSA table is enabled by the *FMSTR_USE_TSA_DYNAMIC* configuration option and when the *FMSTR_SetUpTsaBuff* function call is made to assign the dynamic TSA table memory. This function adds an entry into the dynamic TSA table. It can be used to register a read-only or read/write memory object or describe an item of the user-defined type.

See [TSA table definition](#) for more details about the TSA table entries.

Application Commands API

FMSTR_GetAppCmd

Prototype

```
FMSTR_APPCMD_CODE FMSTR_GetAppCmd(void);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_appcmd.c*

Description This function can be used to detect if there is an Application Command waiting to be processed by the application. If no command is pending, this function returns the *FMSTR_APPCMDRESULT_NOCMD* constant. Otherwise, this function returns the code of the Application Command that must be processed. Use the *FMSTR_AppCmdAck* call to acknowledge the Application Command after it is processed and to return the appropriate result code to the host.

The *FMSTR_GetAppCmd* function does not report the commands for which a callback handler function exists. If the *FMSTR_GetAppCmd* function is called when a callback-registered command is pending (and before it is actually processed by the callback function), this function returns *FMSTR_APPCMDRESULT_NOCMD*.

FMSTR_GetAppCmdData

Prototype

```
FMSTR_APPCMD_PDATA FMSTR_GetAppCmdData(FMSTR_SIZE* dataLen);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_appcmd.c*

Arguments

- *dataLen* [out] - pointer to the variable that receives the length of the data available in the buffer. It can be NULL when this information is not needed.

Description This function can be used to retrieve the Application Command data when the application determines that an Application Command is pending (see [FMSTR_GetAppCmd](#)).

There is just a single buffer to hold the Application Command data (the buffer length is FMSTR_APPCMD_BUFF_SIZE bytes). If the data are to be used in the application after the command is processed by the FMSTR_AppCmdAck call, copy the data out to a private buffer.

FMSTR_AppCmdAck

Prototype

```
void FMSTR_AppCmdAck(FMSTR_APPCMD_RESULT resultCode);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_appcmd.c*

Arguments

- *resultCode* [in] - the result code which is to be returned to FreeMASTER

Description This function is used when the Application Command processing finishes in the application. The resultCode passed to this function is returned back to the host and the driver is re-initialized to expect the next Application Command.

After this function is called and before the next Application Command arrives, the return value of the FMSTR_GetAppCmd function is FMSTR_APPCMDRESULT_NOCMD.

FMSTR_AppCmdSetResponseData

Prototype

```
void FMSTR_AppCmdSetResponseData(FMSTR_ADDR resultDataAddr, FMSTR_SIZE resultDataLen);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_appcmd.c*

Arguments

- *resultDataAddr* [in] - pointer to the data buffer that is to be copied to the Application Command data buffer
- *resultDataLen* [in] - length of the data to be copied. It must not exceed the FMSTR_APPCMD_BUFF_SIZE value.

Description This function can be used before the Application Command processing finishes, when there are data to be returned back to the PC.

The response data buffer is copied into the Application Command data buffer, from where it is accessed when the host requires it. Do not use FMSTR_GetAppCmdData and the data buffer after FMSTR_AppCmdSetResponseData is called.

Note: The current version of FreeMASTER does not support the Application Command response data.

FMSTR_RegisterAppCmdCall

Prototype

```
FMSTR_BOOL FMSTR_RegisterAppCmdCall(FMSTR_APPCMD_CODE appCmdCode, FMSTR_
↳PAPPCMDFUNC callbackFunc);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_appcmd.c*

Arguments

- *appCmdCode* [in] - the Application Command code for which the callback is to be registered
- *callbackFunc* [in] - pointer to the callback function that is to be registered. Use NULL to unregister a callback registered previously with this Application Command.

Return value This function returns a non-zero value when the callback function was successfully registered or unregistered. It can return zero when trying to register a callback function for more than FMSTR_MAX_APPCMD_CALLS different Application Commands.

Description This function can be used to register the given function as a callback handler for the Application Command. The Application Command is identified using single-byte code. The callback function is invoked automatically by the FreeMASTER driver when the protocol decoder obtains a request to get the application command result code.

The prototype of the callback function is

```
FMSTR_APPCMD_RESULT HandlerFunction(FMSTR_APPCMD_CODE nAppcmd,
FMSTR_APPCMD_PDATA pData, FMSTR_SIZE nDataLen);
```

Where:

- *nAppcmd* -Application Command code
- *pData* —points to the Application Command data received (if any)
- *nDataLen* —information about the Application Command data length

The return value of the callback function is used as the Application Command Result Code and returned to FreeMASTER.

Note: The FMSTR_MAX_APPCMD_CALLS configuration macro defines how many different Application Commands may be handled by a callback function. When FMSTR_MAX_APPCMD_CALLS is undefined or defined as zero, the FMSTR_RegisterAppCmdCall function always fails.

Pipes API

FMSTR_PipeOpen

Prototype

```
FMSTR_HPIPE FMSTR_PipeOpen(FMSTR_PIPE_PORT pipePort, FMSTR_PPIPEFUNC pipeCallback,
↳
FMSTR_ADDR pipeRxBuff, FMSTR_PIPE_SIZE pipeRxSize,
FMSTR_ADDR pipeTxBuff, FMSTR_PIPE_SIZE pipeTxSize,
FMSTR_U8 type, const FMSTR_CHAR *name);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_pipes.c*

Arguments

- *pipePort* [in] - port number that identifies the pipe for the client
- *pipeCallback* [in] - pointer to the callback function that is called whenever a pipe data status changes
- *pipeRxBuff* [in] - address of the receive memory buffer
- *pipeRxSize* [in] - size of the receive memory buffer
- *pipeTxBuff* [in] - address of the transmit memory buffer
- *pipeTxSize* [in] - size of the transmit memory buffer
- *type* [in] - a combination of FMSTR_PIPE_MODE_XXX and FMSTR_PIPE_SIZE_XXX constants describing primary pipe data format and usage. This type helps FreeMASTER decide how to access the pipe by default. Optional, use 0 when undetermined.
- *name* [in] - user name of the pipe port. This name is visible to the FreeMASTER user when creating the graphical pipe interface.

Description This function initializes a new pipe and makes it ready to accept or send the data to the PC Host client. The receive memory buffer is used to store the received data before they are read out by the FMSTR_PipeRead call. When this buffer gets full, the PC Host client denies the data transmission into this pipe until there is enough free space again. The transmit memory buffer is used to store the data transmitted by the application to the PC Host client using the FMSTR_PipeWrite call. The transmit buffer can get full when the PC Host is disconnected or when it is slow in receiving and reading out the pipe data.

The function returns the pipe handle which must be stored and used in the subsequent calls to manage the pipe object.

The callback function (if specified) is called whenever new data are received through the pipe and available for reading. This callback is also called when the data waiting in the transmit buffer are successfully pushed to the PC Host and the transmit buffer free space increases. The prototype of the callback function provided by the user application must be as follows. The *PipeHandler* name is only a placeholder and must be defined by the application.

```
void PipeHandler(FMSTR_HPIPE pipeHandle);
```

FMSTR_PipeClose

Prototype

```
void FMSTR_PipeClose(FMSTR_HPIPE pipeHandle);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_pipes.c*

Arguments

- *pipeHandle* [in] - pipe handle returned from the FMSTR_PipeOpen function call

Description This function de-initializes the pipe object. No data can be received or sent on the pipe after this call.

FMSTR_PipeWrite

Prototype

```
FMSTR_PIPE_SIZE FMSTR_PipeWrite(FMSTR_HPIPE pipeHandle, FMSTR_ADDR pipeData,  
    FMSTR_PIPE_SIZE pipeDataLen, FMSTR_PIPE_SIZE writeGranularity);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_pipes.c*

Arguments

- *pipeHandle* [in] - pipe handle returned from the FMSTR_PipeOpen function call
- *pipeData* [in] - address of the data to be written
- *pipeDataLen* [in] - length of the data to be written
- *writeGranularity* [in] - size of the minimum unit of data which is to be written

Description This function puts the user-specified data into the pipe's transmit memory buffer and schedules it for transmission. This function returns the number of bytes that were successfully written into the buffer. This number may be smaller than the number of the requested bytes if there is not enough free space in the transmit buffer.

The *writeGranularity* argument can be used to split the data into smaller chunks, each of the size given by the *writeGranularity* value. The FMSTR_PipeWrite function writes as many data chunks as possible into the transmit buffer and does not attempt to write an incomplete chunk. This feature can prove to be useful to avoid the intermediate caching when writing an array of integer values or other multi-byte data items. When making the *nGranularity* value equal to the *nLength* value, all data are considered as one chunk which is either written successfully as a whole or not at all. The *nGranularity* value of 0 or 1 disables the data-chunk approach.

FMSTR_PipeRead

Prototype

```
FMSTR_PIPE_SIZE FMSTR_PipeRead(FMSTR_HPIPE pipeHandle, FMSTR_ADDR pipeData,  
    FMSTR_PIPE_SIZE pipeDataLen, FMSTR_PIPE_SIZE readGranularity);
```

- Declaration: *freemaster.h*
- Implementation: *freemaster_pipes.c*

Arguments

- *pipeHandle* [in] - pipe handle returned from the FMSTR_PipeOpen function call
- *pipeData* [in] - address of the data buffer to be filled with the received data
- *pipeDataLen* [in] - length of the data to be read
- *readGranularity* [in] - size of the minimum unit of data which is to be read

Description This function copies the data received from the pipe from its receive buffer to the user buffer for further processing. The function returns the number of bytes that were successfully copied to the buffer. This number may be smaller than the number of the requested bytes if there is not enough data bytes available in the receive buffer.

The readGranularity argument can be used to copy the data in larger chunks in the same way as described in the FMSTR_PipeWrite function.

API data types This section describes the data types used in the FreeMASTER driver. The information provided here can be useful when modifying or porting the FreeMASTER Communication Driver to new NXP platforms.

Note: The licensing conditions prohibit use of FreeMASTER and the FreeMASTER Communication Driver with non-NXP MPU or MCU products.

Public common types The table below describes the public data types used in the FreeMASTER driver API calls. The data types are declared in the *freemaster.h* header file.

Type name	Description
<i>FM-STR_ADDR</i> For example, this type is defined as long integer on the 56F8xxx platform where the 24-bit addresses must be supported, but the C-pointer may be only 16 bits wide in some compiler configurations.	Data type used to hold the memory address. On most platforms, this is normally a C-pointer, but it may also be a pure integer type.
<i>FM-STR_SIZE</i> It is required that this type is unsigned and at least 16 bits wide integer.	Data type used to hold the memory block size.
<i>FM-STR_BOOL</i> This type is used only in zero/non-zero conditions in the driver code.	Data type used as a general boolean type.
<i>FM-STR_APPCM</i> Generally, this is an unsigned 8-bit value.	Data type used to hold the Application Command code.
<i>FM-STR_APPCM</i> Generally, this is an unsigned 8-bit value.	Data type used to create the Application Command data buffer.
<i>FM-STR_APPCM</i> Generally, this is an unsigned 8-bit value.	Data type used to hold the Application Command result code.

Public TSA types The table describes the TSA-specific public data types. These types are declared in the *freemaster_tsa.h* header file, which is included in the user application indirectly by the *freemaster.h* file.

<i>FM-STR_TSA_TII</i>	Data type used to hold a descriptor index in the TSA table or a table index in the list of TSA tables. By default, this is defined as <i>FM-STR_SIZE</i> .
<i>FM-STR_TSA_TS</i>	Data type used to hold a memory block size, as used in the TSA descriptors. By default, this is defined as <i>FM-STR_SIZE</i> .

Public Pipes types The table describes the data types used by the FreeMASTER Pipes API:

<i>FM-STR_HPIPE</i>	Pipe handle that identifies the open-pipe object. Generally, this is a pointer to a void type.
<i>FM-STR_PIPE_PC</i>	Integer type required to hold at least 7 bits of data. Generally, this is an unsigned 8-bit or 16-bit type.
<i>FM-STR_PIPE_SI</i>	Integer type required to hold at least 16 bits of data. This is used to store the data buffer sizes.
<i>FM-STR_PPIPEF</i>	Pointer to the pipe handler function. See FM-STR_PipeOpen for more details.

Internal types The table describes the data types used internally by the FreeMASTER driver. The data types are declared in the platform-specific header file and they are not available in the application code.

<i>FMSTR_U8</i>	The smallest memory entity.
On the vast majority of platforms, this is an unsigned 8-bit integer.	
On the 56F8xx DSP platform, this is defined as an unsigned 16-bit integer.	
<i>FMSTR_U16</i>	Unsigned 16-bit integer.
<i>FMSTR_U32</i>	Unsigned 32-bit integer.
<i>FMSTR_S8</i>	Signed 8-bit integer.
<i>FMSTR_S16</i>	Signed 16-bit integer.
<i>FMSTR_S32</i>	Signed 32-bit integer.
<i>FMSTR_FLOAT</i>	4-byte standard IEEE floating-point type.
<i>FMSTR_FLAGS</i>	Data type forming a union with a structure of flag bit-fields.
<i>FMSTR_SIZE8</i>	Data type holding a general size value, at least 8 bits wide.
<i>FMSTR_INDEX</i>	General for-loop index. Must be signed, at least 16 bits wide.
<i>FMSTR_BCHR</i>	A single character in the communication buffer.
Typically, this is an 8-bit unsigned integer, except for the DSP platforms where it is a 16-bit integer.	
<i>FMSTR_BPTR</i>	A pointer to the communication buffer (an array of <i>FMSTR_BCHR</i>).

Document references

Links

- This document online: <https://mcuxpresso.nxp.com/mcuxsdk/latest/html/middleware/freemaster/doc/index.html>

- FreeMASTER tool home: www.nxp.com/freemaster
- FreeMASTER community area: community.nxp.com/community/freemaster
- FreeMASTER GitHub code repo: <https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/mcux-freemaster>
- MCUXpresso SDK home: www.nxp.com/mcuxpresso
- MCUXpresso SDK builder: mcuxpresso.nxp.com/en

Documents

- *FreeMASTER Usage Serial Driver Implementation* (document [AN4752](#))
- *Integrating FreeMASTER Time Debugging Tool With CodeWarrior For Microcontrollers v10.X Project* (document [AN4771](#))
- *Flash Driver Library For MC56F847xx And MC56F827xx DSC Family* (document [AN4860](#))

Revision history This Table summarizes the changes done to this document since the initial release.

Revision	Date	Description
1.0	03/2006	Limited initial release
2.0	09/2007	Updated for FreeMASTER version. New Freescale document template used.
2.1	12/2007	Added description of the new Fast Recorder feature and its API.
2.2	04/2010	Added support for MPC56xx platform, Added new API for use CAN interface.
2.3	04/2011	Added support for Kxx Kinetis platform and MQX operating system.
2.4	06/2011	Serial driver update, adds support for USB CDC interface.
2.5	08/2011	Added Packet Driven BDM interface.
2.7	12/2013	Added FLEXCAN32 interface, byte access and isr callback configuration option.
2.8	06/2014	Removed obsolete license text, see the software package content for up-to-date license.
2.9	03/2015	Update for driver version 1.8.2 and 1.9: FreeMASTER Pipes, TSA Active Content, LIN Transport Layer support, DEBUG-TX communication troubleshooting, Kinetis SDK support.
3.0	08/2016	Update for driver version 2.0: Added support for MPC56xx, MPC57xx, KEAxx and S32Kxx platforms. New NXP document template as well as new license agreement used. added MCAN interface. Folders structure at the installation destination was rearranged.
4.0	04/2019	Update for driver released as part of FreeMASTER v3.0 and MCUXpresso SDK 2.6. Updated to match new V4 serial communication protocol and new configuration options. This version of the document removes substantial portion of outdated information related to S08, S12, ColdFire, Power and other legacy platforms.
4.1	04/2020	Minor update for FreeMASTER driver included in MCUXpresso SDK 2.8.
4.2	09/2020	Added example applications description and information about the MCUXpresso Config Tools. Fixed the pipe-related API description.
4.3	10/2024	Added description of Network and Segger J-Link RTT interface configuration. Accompanying the MCUXpresso SDK version 24.12.00.
4.4	04/2025	Added Zephyr-specific information. Accompanying the MCUXpresso SDK version 25.06.00.

3.6 Multimedia

3.6.1 Audio Voice

Audio Voice Components

MCUXpresso SDK : audio-voice-components

Overview This repository is for MCUXpresso SDK audio-voice-components middleware delivery and it contains the components officially provided in NXP MCUXpresso SDK. This repository is part of the MCUXpresso SDK overall delivery which is composed of several sub-repositories/projects. Navigate to the top/parent repository (mcuxsdk-manifests) for the complete delivery of MCUXpresso SDK.

Documentation Overall details can be reviewed here: [MCUXpresso SDK Online Documentation](#)

Visit [Audio Voice Components - Documentation](#) to review details on the contents in this sub-repo.

Setup Instructions on how to install the MCUXpresso SDK provided from GitHub via west manifest [Getting Started with SDK - Detailed Installation Instructions](#)

Contribution Contributions are not currently accepted. Guidelines to contribute will be posted in the future.

Overview This repository allows users to add additional functionality to the [Maestro Audio framework](#). This structure is designed for integration with Maestro and is not intended for standalone use. For information on the use of individual components, please refer to the [Maestro programmer's guide](#).

This repository acts as Zephyr module, to be able to use these libraries in Zephyr build system.

Content

- [asrc](#) - Libraries and public files of Asynchronous Sample Rate Converter, version 1.0.0
- [ssrc](#) - Libraries and public files of Synchronous Sample Rate Converter, version 1.0.0
- [opus](#) - Source files of Opus decoder and encoder, version 1.3.1
- [opusfile](#) - Source files for Opus streams in the Ogg container, version 0.12
- [ogg](#) - Source files of Ogg container, version 1.3.5
- [decoders](#) - Libraries and public files of following audio decoders:
 - [aac](#) - AAC decoder, version 1.0.0
 - [flac](#) - FLAC decoder, version 1.0.0
 - [mp3](#) - MP3 decoder, version 1.0.0
 - [wav](#) - WAV decoder, version 1.0.0
- [zephyr](#) - Files allowing usage of the libraries in Zephyr build

Following table contains information about libraries and source files availability:

Asynchronous Sample Rate Converter The Asynchronous Sample Rate Converter (ASRC) software module compensates the drift between two mono audio signals. This is not a frequency converter and so the nominal signal frequency is the same before and after the ASRC. More details about ASRC are available in the User Guide, which is located in `asrc\doc\`.

Synchronous Sample Rate Converter The Synchronous Sample Rate Converter (SSRC) software module converts an audio signal (mono or stereo) with a certain sampling frequency to an audio signal with another sampling frequency. More details about SSRC are available in the [User Guide](#).

Opus For Opus decoder and encoder documentation please see following link: [opus](#).

Opus File The Opus File provides a API for decoding and basic manipulation of Opus streams in Ogg container and depends on [Opus](#) and [Ogg](#) libraries. For Opus File documentation please see following link: [opusfile](#).

Ogg Container For Ogg container documentation please see following link: [ogg](#).

Decoders Each decoder contains libraries for supported processor and toolchain (see table above), corresponding Public API file and documentation folder.

AAC For decoder features please see [aacdec](#), for API Usage please see [aacd Ug](#).

FLAC For decoder features please see [flacdec](#), for API Usage please see [flacd Ug](#).

MP3 For decoder features please see [mp3dec](#), for API Usage please see [mp3d Ug](#).

WAV For decoder features please see [wavdec](#), for API Usage please see [wavd Ug](#).

Zephyr build To add library into the Zephyr build, add `CONFIG_NXP_AUDIO_VOICE_COMPONENTS_*` for specific libraries into your `prj.conf`. For all configuration options, see [zephyr/Kconfig](#).

List of supported libraries in Zephyr:

- Decoders:
 - AAC
 - FLAC
 - MP3
 - FLAC
 - OPUS
- Encoders
 - OPUS

AAC decoder

AAC decoder features

- The AAC decoder implementation supports the following:
- Supported profile : AAC-LC
- Sampling rate : 8 kHz, 11.025 kHz, 12 kHz, 16 kHz, 22.05 kHz, 24 kHz, 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz, 48 kHz
- Channel : stereo and mono
- Bits per samples : 16 bit
- Container format : (MPEG-2 Style)AAC transport format - ADTS and ADIF.

Specification and reference

Performance

Memory information The memory usage of the decoder in bytes is:

- Code/flash = 26332 + 19264 = 45596
- Data/RAM = 26832

Section	Size
.text	26332
.ro & .const	19264
.bss	26832

CPU usage

- CPU core clock in MHz: 20.97.

Track type	Duration of track in second	Frame size in bytes	Performance MIPS of codec (in MHz)
48 kHz, stereo	38 s	4096	12.2 MHz

API Usage of AAC Decoder

Overview

- This section describes the integration steps to call AAC decoder APIs by the application code. During each step, the used data structures and functions are explained. All CCI public APIs are defined in aac_cci.h header file. This file is located at \decoders\aac.

Configuration

Build Options AAC Decoder library is built with the following defined/enabled macros.

- There is no macro or define used to build the AAC decoder.

Buffer Allocation

- The AAC decoder does not perform dynamic memory allocation. The application calls the function `AACDecoderGetMemorySize()` to get the decoder memory requirements. This function must be called before all other decoder functions are invoked.
- The application first gets the required memory size for the decoder, then allocates memory for the decoder structures. Structures contain Main Decoder parameters and decoder information parameters.
- This function populates the required memory for the decoder and returns the required memory size in bytes.

Initialization

- `AACDecoderInit()` function must be called before decode API. This API allocates the memory to decoder main structure and also initializes the decoder main structure parameters.
- It also registers the call back functions to the decoder, which is used by the decoder to read or seek the input stream.

Decoding

- `AACDecoderDecode()` function is main decoding API of the decoder. This API decodes the encoded input stream and fills the PCM output samples into decoder output PCM buffer.
- This API gives the information about the number of samples produced by the decoder and also provides the pointer to the decoder output PCM samples buffer.

Seeking

- `AACDecoderSeek()` function calculates the actual frame boundary align offset from the un-align seek offset and returns the actual seek offset. It also resets the decoder internal states and variables.

Callback Usage All the callback functions are assigned to the respective pointers before the codec initialization is called. Callback APIs are described below.

Read Callback API AAC Decoder read call back API reads the bytes from the input stream and fills them into decoder internal bit stream buffer. It returns the number of bytes read from the input stream.

Seek Callback API This call back API is for the seek operation.

Get File Position Callback API This call back API gives the current file position.

FLAC decoder

FLAC decoder features

- The FLAC decoder implementation support the following:
- Sampling rate: 8 kHz, 11.05 kHz, 12 kHz, 16 kHz, 22.05 kHz, 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz, and 48 kHz.
- Channel : stereo and mono
- Bits per samples : 16 bits

Specification and reference

Official website

- FLAC lossless audio codec is at <https://xiph.org/flac>.

Inbound licensing

- For licensing information please refer to FLAC's official website: <https://xiph.org/flac/license.html>.

Performance

Memory information The memory usage of the decoder in bytes is:

- Code/flash = 15744 + 2080 = 17824
- Data/RAM = 27936

Section	Size
.text	15744
.ro & .const	2080
.bss	27936

CPU usage

- Output frame size: 16384 bytes.
- CPU core clock in MHz: 20.97.

Track type	Duration of track in second	Performance MIPS of codec (in MHz)
48 kHz, stereo	76 s	30.7 MHz
32 kHz, stereo	76 s	20.3 MHz
8 kHz, stereo	37 s	5.34 MHz

Following test cases are performed:

- Audio format listening test
- Audio quality test

For all above test cases, test tracks are played through the end without any distortion, glitching, hanging, or crashing.

API Usage of FLAC Decoder

Overview

- This section describes the integration steps to call FLAC decoder APIs by the application code. During each step the used data structures and functions are explained. All cci public APIs are defined in flac_cci.h header file. This file is located at `\decoders\flac\include`.

Configuration

Build Options

- `SUPPORT_16_BITS_ONLY` :- This macro is used to enable 16bits per sample flac decoder.
- `ASM` :- This macro is used to enable ARM assembly macros for 24bits per sample flac decoder.

Buffer Allocation

- The FLAC decoder does not perform dynamic memory allocation. The application calls the function `FLACDecoderGetMemorySize()` to get the decoder memory requirements. This function must be called before all other decoder functions are invoked.
- The application first gets the required memory size for the decoder and then allocates memory for the decoder structures. Structures contain Main Decoder parameters and decoder information parameters.
- This function populates the required memory for the decoder and returns the required memory size in bytes.

Initialization

- `FLACDecoderInit()` function must be called before decode API. This API allocates the memory to decoder main structure and also initializes the decoder main structure parameters.
- It also registers the call back functions to the decoder, which will be used by decoder to read or to seek the input stream.

Decoding

- `FLACDecoderDecode()` function is main decoding API of the decoder. This API decodes the encoded input stream and fills the PCM output samples into decoder output PCM buffer.
- This API gives the information about the number of samples produced by the decoder and also provides the pointer to the decoder output PCM samples buffer.

Seeking

- `FLACDecoderSeek()` function calculates the actual frame boundary align offset from the unalign seek offset and returns the actual seek offset. It also resets the decoder internal states and variables.

Callback Usage All the callback functions will be assigned to the respective pointers before the codec initialization is called. Callback APIs are described below.

Read Callback API FLAC Decoder read call back API reads the bytes from the input stream and fills them into decoder internal bit stream buffer. It returns the number of bytes read from the input stream.

Seek Callback API This call back API is for the seek operation.

Get File Position Callback API This call back API gives the current file position.

MP3 decoder

MP3 decoder features

- MP3 decoder supports mpeg-1, mpeg-2, mpeg-2.5.
- All MP3 features supported , including joint stereo, mid-side stereo, intensity stereo, and dual channel.
- Supported sampling rate: 8 kHz, 11.025 kHz, 12 kHz, 16 kHz, 22.05 kHz, 24 kHz, 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz and 48 kHz.
- Supported channel: stereo and mono
- Supported bits per samples: 16 bit
- Supported bit rate: 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, 176, 192, 224, 256, 320, 384, 416, and 448.

Performance

Memory information The memory usage of the decoder (data obtained from IAR compiler) in bytes is:

- Code/flash = $26884 + 18372 = 45256$
- RAM = 16200

Section	Size
.text	26884
.ro & .const	18372
.bss	16200

CPU usage The performance of the decoder was measured using the real hardware platform (RT1060).

- CPU core clock in MHz: 600.

Track type	Duration of track in second	Frame size in bytes	Performance MIPS of codec (in MHz)
320 Kbps, 44.1 kHz, stereo	358 s	2304	~24 MHz
192 Kbps, 48 kHz, stereo	10 s	2304	~18 MHz

API Usage of MP3 Decoder

Overview

- This section describes the integration steps to call MP3 decoder APIs by the application code. During each step the used data structures and functions are explained. All cci public APIs are defined in mp3_cci.h header file. This file is located at `\decoders\mp3`.

Configuration

Build Options MP3 Decoder library is built with the following defined/enabled macros.

- There is no macro or define used to build the MP3 decoder.

Buffer Allocation

- The MP3 decoder does not perform dynamic memory allocation. The application calls the function `MP3DecoderGetMemorySize()` to get the decoder memory requirements. This function must be called before all other decoder functions are invoked.
- The application first gets the required memory size for the decoder and then allocates memory for the decoder structures. Structures contain Main Decoder parameters and decoder information parameters.
- This function populates the required memory for the decoder and returns the required memory size in bytes.

Initialization

- `MP3DecoderInit()` function must be called before decode API. This API allocates the memory to decoder main structure and also initializes the decoder main structure parameters.
- It also registers the call back functions to the decoder, which will be used by decoder to read or to seek the input stream.

Decoding

- `MP3DecoderDecode()` function is main decoding API of the decoder. This API decodes the encoded input stream and fills the PCM output samples into decoder output PCM buffer.
- This API gives the information about the number of samples produced by the decoder and also provides the pointer to the decoder output PCM samples buffer.

Seeking

- `MP3DecoderSeek()` function calculates the actual frame boundary align offset from the un-align seek offset and returns the actual seek offset. It also resets the decoder internal states and variables.

Callback Usage All the callback functions will be assigned to the respective pointers before the codec initialization is called. Callback APIs are described below.

Read Callback API MP3 Decoder read call back API reads the bytes from the input stream and fills them into decoder internal bit stream buffer. It returns the number of bytes read from the input stream.

Seek Callback API This call back API is for the seek operation.

Get File Position Callback API This call back API gives the current file position.

WAV decoder

WAV decoder features

- The WAV decoder implementation support the following:
- Sampling rate: 8 kHz, 11.025kHz, 16 kHz, 22.05 kHz, 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz, and 48 kHz.
- Channel: stereo and mono
- PCM format with 8/16/24 bits per sample.

Performance

Memory information The memory usage of the decoder in bytes is:

- Code/flash = 6260 + 342 = 6602
- Data/RAM = 16 + 20696 = 20712

Section	Size
.text	6260
.ro & .const	342
.bss	20696
.data	16

CPU usage The performance of the decoder was measured using the decoder standalone unit test.

- CPU core clock in MHz: 20.97 MHz.

Track type	Duration of track in second	Frame size in bytes	Performance MIPS of codec (in MHz)
48 kHz, stereo, PCM	12 s	4096	9.68 MHz

Following test cases were performed:

- Audio format listening test
- Audio quality test

For all above test cases, test tracks are played through the end without any distortion, glitching, hanging, or crashing.

API Usage of WAV Decoder

Overview

- This section describes the integration steps to call MP3 decoder APIs by the application code. During each step the used data structures and functions are explained. All cci public APIs are defined in wav_cci.h header file. This file is located at \decoders\wav.

Configuration

Build Options WAV Decoder library is built with the following defined/enabled macros.

- There is no macro or define used to build the WAV decoder.

Buffer Allocation

- The WAV decoder does not perform dynamic memory allocation. The application calls the function WAVDecoderGetMemorySize() to get the decoder memory requirements. This function must be called before all other decoder functions are invoked.
- The application first gets the required memory size for the decoder and then allocates memory for the decoder structures. Structures contain Main Decoder parameters and decoder information parameters.
- This function populates the required memory for the decoder and returns the required memory size in bytes.

Initialization

- WAVDecoderInit() function must be called before decode API. This API allocates the memory to decoder main structure and also initializes the decoder main structure parameters.
- It also registers the call back functions to the decoder, which will be used by decoder to read or to seek the input stream.

Decoding

- WAVDecoderDecode() function is main decoding API of the decoder. This API decodes the encoded input stream and fills the PCM output samples into decoder output PCM buffer.
- This API gives the information about the number of samples produced by the decoder and also provides the pointer to the decoder output PCM samples buffer.

Seeking

- WAVDecoderSeek() function calculates the actual frame boundary align offset from the un-align seek offset and returns the actual seek offset. It also resets the decoder internal states and variables.

Callback Usage All the callback functions will be assigned to the respective pointers before the codec initialization is called. Callback APIs are described below.

Read Callback API WAV Decoder read call back API reads the bytes from the input stream and fills them into decoder internal bit stream buffer. It returns the number of bytes read from the input stream.

Seek Callback API This call back API is for the seek operation.

Get File Position Callback API This call back API gives the current file position.

Synchronous Sample Rate Converter

Introduction The Synchronous Sample Rate Converter (SSRC) software module converts a mono or stereo audio signal with a certain sampling frequency to an audio signal with a different sampling frequency. The sample rate converter works synchronously, meaning that input and output sampling rates are exactly known for a mutual clock reference.

To accomplish a professional sampling conversion quality and minimal system footprint, the SRC SW module contains highly optimized components.

The SSRC module supports the following features.

- Multiple instances of the sample rate converter can run at the same time.
- Supported sampling frequencies: 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz, and 48 kHz plus the halves and the quarters of these three sample rates. The input and output sample rates are freely selectable out of the supported sampling rates
- Selectable Mono/Stereo Input/Output.
- Selectable quality level: high quality/ very high quality.

Acronyms *Table 1* lists the acronyms used in this document.

Acron	Description
Fs	Sampling Frequency
Fs-LOW	Lowest sample rate used for the conversion Note: Input sample rate for up sampling and the output sample rate for down sampling
FsIN	Input sample rate
FsOU	Output sample rate
MIPS	Million Instructions Per Second
SSRC	Synchronous sample rate converter
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion plus Noise Note: The THD+N is defined as the total power of the unwanted signal divided by the power of the wanted signal. The wanted signal is defined as a full scale, 1 kHz sine wave.

Parent topic:[Introduction](#)

Performance figures The Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise (THD+N) of the converted signals is below - 76 (high-quality mode) and - 85 (very high-quality mode) for signal frequencies below $0.45 \cdot F_{sLOW}$ (=90 % of the Nyquist range of the lowest sample clock)

Table 1 and *Table 2* give the THD+N performance (F_{sIN} on the vertical axis and F_{sOUT} on the horizontal axis) for the two supported quality levels. The numbers in the tables give the worst-case THD+N measured for signal frequencies below $0.45 \cdot F_{sLOW}$. For each conversion ratio, 100 THD+N measurements were executed with signal frequencies linearly spread over the complete Nyquist range.

FsIN/ FsOUT	8000	11025	12000	16000	22050	24000	32000	44100	48000
8000	-92.1	-79.7	-80.1	-80.1	-79.6	-80.2	-79.4	-79.1	-79.2
11025	-79	-92.9	-80	-79.9	-80.2	-79.8	-79.9	-79.5	-78.9
12000	-79	-79.2	-92.7	-80.1	-79.8	-80.3	-79.8	-79.8	-79.5
16000	-81.7	-78.8	-80.2	-93	-78.3	-77.7	-78.3	-78.3	-77.9
22050	-77.5	-81.8	-78.2	-79	-93	-79.9	-79.8	-80.3	-79.9
24000	-77.4	-77.9	-81.2	-79.1	-79.2	-92.5	-80.1	-79.8	-79.9
32000	-81	-77.5	-78.9	-81.2	-78.7	-80.1	-92.9	-79.7	-79.2
44100	-79.1	-81.2	-76.7	-77.8	-82	-78.2	-79.1	-93	-79.7
48000	-78.7	-78.8	-81.1	-77.6	-77.9	-81.8	-79.1	-79.3	-93

FsIN/ FsOUT	8000	11025	12000	16000	22050	24000	32000	44100	48000
8000	-92.1	-86.6	-88.6	-91.5	-86.4	-89	-89.7	-89.3	-89.3
11025	-89.1	-92.9	-86.3	-86.3	-91.6	-86.3	-86.5	-89.7	-89.3
12000	-91.4	-88.4	-92.7	-89.6	-86.6	-91.5	-86.8	-86.6	-89.7
16000	-93.1	-88.4	-90.4	-93	-86.6	-88.8	-91.5	-86.5	-89.4
22050	-90.7	-93.5	-89.7	-89.3	-93	-86.5	-86.3	-91.5	-86.6
24000	-93.8	-90.5	-93.5	-91.7	-88.4	-92.5	-89.7	-86.6	-91.5
32000	-93.8	-91	-91.2	-93.3	-88.4	-90.5	-92.9	-86.7	-89
44100	-93.7	-93.6	-91.5	-90.6	-93.8	-89.8	-89.3	-93	-86.5
48000	-94.1	-92.6	-94	-94	-90.1	-93.7	-91.8	-88.4	-93

Parent topic: [Introduction](#)

Resource usage This section lists the memory and processing requirements for the SSRC module.

Memory requirements The following are the memory requirements for the SSRC module.

Memory item	Size in bytes
Instance memory (persistent)	548
Scratch memory (non-persistent)	15.536 ¹
Program memory for Arm9E and XScale	14k
Program memory for Arm7	15k

Parent topic: Resource usage

¹ Worst case number for I/O buffers of 40 ms. If smaller I/O buffers are used, this number is smaller. The required scratch memory is roughly equal to 2 times the buffer size on the highest sample rate.

Processing requirements The following tables give the MIPS performance of the SSRC module. The cycles are measured with zero wait state memory and for I/O buffers of 40 ms.

Note: The user processing 32-bit processing must refer to the very high-quality MIPS results.

On Arm7 and Arm9

FsIN / FsOUT	8000	11025	12000	16000	22050	24000	32000	44100	48000
8000	0.13	4.77	5.17	1.84	6.75	7.33	3.55	9.1	9.89
11025	5.42	0.18	5.58	6.84	2.53	7.75	9.71	4.89	10.31
12000	5.85	6.39	0.2	7.01	8.97	2.76	9.89	12.94	5.32
16000	1.69	7.74	7.99	0.26	9.54	10.33	3.68	13.5	14.65
22050	7.2	2.33	10.09	10.83	0.36	11.17	13.67	5.07	15.49
24000	7.79	8.33	2.53	11.7	12.78	0.39	14.03	17.94	5.51
32000	3.12	10.32	10.58	3.38	15.48	15.98	0.52	19.08	20.66
44100	9.96	4.3	13.65	14.4	4.65	20.18	21.67	0.72	22.34
48000	10.8	11.34	4.68	15.58	16.67	5.06	23.4	25.56	0.78

FsIN / FsOUT	8000	11025	12000	16000	22050	24000	32000	44100	48000
8000	0.07	7.71	8.24	2.28	10.5	11.28	4.41	13.44	14.48
11025	8.19	0.1	8.96	11.04	3.14	12	15.09	6.08	15.2
12000	8.76	9.52	0.1	11.3	14.48	3.41	15.36	20.07	6.61
16000	2.14	11.73	12.01	0.14	15.41	16.48	4.55	21	22.56
22050	10.78	2.94	15.39	16.38	0.19	17.92	22.08	6.27	24
24000	11.57	12.34	3.2	17.51	19.04	0.21	22.61	28.97	6.83
32000	4.19	15.48	15.77	4.27	23.46	24.01	0.28	30.83	32.96
44100	14.78	5.77	20.56	21.56	5.89	30.77	32.75	0.38	35.83
48000	15.92	16.7	6.28	23.15	24.69	6.41	35.02	38.08	0.42

FsIN / FsOUT	8000	11025	12000	16000	22050	24000	32000	44100	48000
8000	0.13	13.61	14.52	4.43	19.03	20.43	8.8	25.06	26.99
11025	14.85	0.18	15.91	19.47	6.1	21.82	27.35	12.13	28.38
12000	15.84	17.36	0.2	19.97	25.4	6.64	27.85	36.26	13.21
16000	4.25	21.24	21.79	0.26	27.22	29.03	8.86	38.07	40.85
22050	20.02	5.85	27.72	29.7	0.36	31.81	38.94	12.2	43.63
24000	21.45	22.98	6.37	31.68	34.71	0.39	39.94	50.8	13.28
32000	8.39	28.74	29.29	8.5	42.48	43.58	0.52	54.43	58.07
44100	28.11	11.57	38.05	40.03	11.71	55.43	59.4	0.72	63.62
48000	30.19	31.71	12.59	42.9	45.96	12.74	63.36	69.42	0.78

Parent topic:Processing requirements

On Arm9e and XScale

FsIN / FsOUT	8000	11025	12000	16000	22050	24000	32000	44100	48000
8000	0.03	1.14	1.25	0.54	1.95	2.14	1.04	3.85	4.23
11025	1.31	0.05	1.36	1.62	0.75	2.23	2.78	1.44	4.38
12000	1.43	1.57	0.05	1.68	2.13	0.82	2.84	3.72	1.57
16000	0.5	1.86	1.93	0.07	2.27	2.5	1.09	3.9	4.29
22050	2.19	0.69	2.42	2.61	0.1	2.72	3.24	1.5	4.46
24000	2.4	2.52	0.75	2.86	3.15	0.1	3.35	4.25	1.63
32000	0.92	3.12	3.18	1.01	3.72	3.86	0.14	4.55	4.99
44100	4.28	1.27	4.15	4.37	1.39	4.83	5.23	0.19	5.43
48000	4.7	4.9	1.39	4.8	5.03	1.51	5.72	6.3	0.21

FsIN / FsOUT	8000	11025	12000	16000	22050	24000	32000	44100	48000
8000	0.06	1.87	2.02	1.07	3.09	3.36	2.07	6.09	6.63
11025	2.27	0.09	2.25	2.66	1.47	3.56	4.4	2.85	7.01
12000	2.45	2.76	0.09	2.75	3.43	1.6	4.5	5.83	3.1
16000	0.99	3.23	3.36	0.13	3.73	4.05	2.14	6.17	6.72
22050	3.69	1.36	4.14	4.55	0.17	4.51	5.31	2.95	7.13
24000	4.01	4.28	1.48	4.9	5.51	0.19	5.51	6.85	3.21
32000	1.83	5.26	5.39	1.98	6.46	6.71	0.25	7.47	8.09
44100	7.22	2.52	6.94	7.38	2.72	8.27	9.1	0.35	9.02
48000	7.85	8.33	2.74	8.02	8.57	2.97	9.81	11.03	0.38

FsIN / FsOUT	8000	11025	12000	16000	22050	24000	32000	44100	48000
8000	0.03	1.21	1.33	0.61	2.08	2.29	1.17	4.1	4.51
11025	1.47	0.05	1.44	1.72	0.84	2.38	2.97	1.61	4.66
12000	1.62	1.76	0.05	1.78	2.26	0.91	3.03	3.98	1.75
16000	0.55	2.1	2.17	0.07	2.42	2.65	1.22	4.16	4.57
22050	2.49	0.76	2.73	2.95	0.1	2.88	3.45	1.68	4.75
24000	2.75	2.86	0.83	3.23	3.52	0.1	3.56	4.53	1.83
32000	1	3.56	3.63	1.11	4.2	4.34	0.14	4.84	5.3
44100	4.86	1.38	4.74	4.98	1.53	5.46	5.89	0.19	5.75
48000	5.38	5.55	1.5	5.5	5.71	1.66	6.47	7.05	0.21

FsIN / FsOUT	8000	11025	12000	16000	22050	24000	32000	44100	48000
8000	0.06	2.11	2.29	1.2	3.55	3.86	2.31	6.99	7.61
11025	2.62	0.09	2.52	3.01	1.66	4.07	5.07	3.19	8
12000	2.85	3.15	0.09	3.11	3.9	1.81	5.17	6.75	3.47
16000	1.09	3.73	3.85	0.13	4.22	4.57	2.41	7.1	7.72
22050	4.32	1.5	4.79	5.23	0.17	5.05	6.02	3.32	8.15
24000	4.74	4.99	1.64	5.69	6.3	0.19	6.22	7.8	3.61
32000	1.98	6.18	6.3	2.18	7.45	7.71	0.25	8.44	9.14
44100	8.43	2.72	8.18	8.64	3.01	9.59	10.47	0.35	10.1
48000	9.26	9.66	2.97	9.49	9.97	3.27	11.39	12.59	0.38

Parent topic:Processing requirements

On Cortex-A8 for worst case of 48000 Hz to 44100 Hz

Mode	MIPs
Mono at High Quality	3.13
Stereo at High Quality	3.61
Mono at Very High Quality	4.13
Stereo at Very High Quality	6.52

Parent topic:Processing requirements

Parent topic:Resource usage

Parent topic:[Introduction](#)

Application programmers interface (API) This section describes the application programming interface (API) libraries of the SSRC module.

Type definitions This section describes the type definitions of the SSRC module.

Types for allocation of instance and scratch memory The instance memory is the memory that contains the state of one instance of the SSRC module. Multiple instances of the SSRC module can exist, each with its own instance memory. S memory is the memory that is only used temporarily by the process function of the SSRC module. This memory can be used as scratch memory by any other function running in the same thread as the SSRC module. Different threads cannot share the scratch memories.

The application must allocate both the instance and the scratch memory. The SSRC module does not allocate memory.

There is a data type available for both the instance and the scratch memory, namely `SSRC_Instance_t` and `SSRC_Scratch_t`. The instance type is defined as structures of the correct size in the SSRC header file. Both the instance and the scratch memory must be 4 bytes aligned.

Parent topic:Type definitions

LVM_Fs_en Definition:

```
typedef enum
{
    LVM_FS_8000    = 0,
    LVM_FS_11025   = 1,
    LVM_FS_12000   = 2,
    LVM_FS_16000   = 3,
    LVM_FS_22050   = 4,
    LVM_FS_24000   = 5,
    LVM_FS_32000   = 6,
    LVM_FS_44100   = 7,
    LVM_FS_48000   = 8
} LVM_Fs_en;
```

Description:

Used to pass the input and the output sample rate to the SSRC.

Parent topic:Type definitions

LVM_Format_en Definition:

```
typedef enum
{
    LVM_STEREO           = 0,
    LVM_MONOINSTEREO     = 1,
    LVM_MONO              = 2
} LVM_Format_en;
```

Description:

The `LVM_Format_en` enumerated type is used to set the value of the SSRC data format.

The SSRC supports input data in two formats Mono and Stereo. For an input buffer of `NumSamples = N` (meaning `N` sample pairs for Stereo and MonoInStereo or `N` samples for Mono), the format of data in the buffer is as listed in *Table 1*:

Sample Number	Stereo	MonoInStereo	Mono
0	Left(0)	Mono(0)	Mono(0)
1	Right(0)	Mono(0)	Mono(1)
2	Left(1)	Mono(1)	Mono(2)
3	Right(1)	Mono(1)	Mono(3)
4	Left(2)	Mono(2)	Mono(4)
“	“	“	“
“	“	“	“
N-2	Left(N/2-1)	Mono(N/2-1)	Mono(N-2)
N-1	Right(N/2-1)	Mono(N/2-1)	Mono(N-1)
N	Left(N/2)	Mono(N/2)	Not Used
N+1	Right(N/2)	Mono(N/2)	Not Used
N+2	Left(N/2+1)	Mono(N/2+1)	Not Used
N+3	Right(N/2+1)	Mono(N/2+1)	Not Used
“	“	“	Not Used
“	“	“	Not Used
2*N-2	Left(N-1)	Mono(N-1)	Not Used

Parent topic:Type definitions

SSRC_Quality_en Definition:

```
typedef enum
{
    SSRC_QUALITY_HIGH           = 0,
    SSRC_QUALITY_VERY_HIGH      = 1,
    SSRC_QUALITY_DUMMY          = LVM_MAXENUM
} SSRC_Quality_en;
```

Description:

Used to select the quality level of the SSRC. For details, see Performance figures. Selecting the highest-quality level, comes with a cost in the SSRC processing requirements. Therefore, it should only be done for critical applications.

Parent topic:Type definitions

Instance parameters Definition:

```
typedef struct
{
    SSRC_Quality_en    Quality;
    LVM_Fs_en           SSRC_Fs_In;
    LVM_Fs_en           SSRC_Fs_Out;
    LVM_Format_en       SSRC_NrOfChannels;
    short               NrSamplesIn;
    short               NrSamplesOut;
} SSRC_Params_t;
```

Description:

Used to pass the SSRC instance parameters to the SSRC module. It is a structure that contains the members for input sample rate, output sample rate, the number of channels, and the number of samples on the input and output audio stream.

Parent topic:Type definitions

Nr of samples mode Definition:

```
typedef enum
{
    SSRC_NR_SAMPLES_DEFAULT    = 0,
    SSRC_NR_SAMPLES_MIN       = 1,
    SSRC_NR_SAMPLES_DUMMY     = LVM_MAXENUM
} SSRC_NR_SAMPLES_MODE_en;
```

Description:

The SSRC_NR_SAMPLES_MODE_en enumerated type specifies the two different modes that can be used to retrieve the number of samples using the SSRC_GetNrSamples function.

Parent topic:Type definitions

Function return status Definition:

```
typedef enum
{
    SSRC_OK                    = 0,
    SSRC_INVALID_FS           = 1,
    SSRC_INVALID_NR_CHANNELS  = 2,
    SSRC_NULL_POINTER         = 3,
    SSRC_WRONG_NR_SAMPLES     = 4,
    SSRC_ALLINGMENT_ERROR     = 5,
    SSRC_INVALID_MODE         = 6,
    SSRC_INVALID_VALUE        = 7,
    SSRC_ALLINGMENT_ERROR     = 8,
    LVXXX_RETURNSTATUS_DUMMY = LVM_MAXENUM
} SSRC_ReturnStatus_en;
```

Description:

The SSRC_ReturnStatus_en enumerated type specifies the different error codes returned by the API functions. For the exact meaning, see the individual function descriptions.

Parent topic:Type definitions

Parent topic:[Application programmers interface \(API\)](#)

Functions This section lists all the API functions of the SSRC module and explains their parameters.

SSRC_GetNrSamples Prototype:

```
SSRC_ReturnStatus_en SSRC_GetNrSamples
(SSRC_NR_SAMPLES_MODE_en Mode,
 SSRC_Params_t*        pSSRC_Params );
```

Description:

This function retrieves the number of samples or sample pairs for stereo used as an input and as an output of the SSRC module.

Narr	Type	Description
Mod	SSRC_Nr	There are two modes: - SSRC_Nr_SAMPLES_DEFAULT: In this mode, the function returns the number of samples for 40 ms blocks - SSRC_Nr_SAMPLES_MIN: the function returns the minimal number of samples supported for this conversion ratio. The SSRC_Init function accepts each integer multiple of this ratio. Formula: $\text{blocksize (ms)} = 1/\text{gcd}(\text{Fs\_In}, \text{Fs\_Out})$
pSSRC_P	SSRC_P	Pointer to the instance parameters. The application fills in the values of the input sample rate, the output sample rate, and the number of channels. Based on this input, the SSRC_GetNrSamples fills in the values for the number of samples for the input and the output audio stream.

Returns:

SSRC_OK	When the function call succeeds.
SSRC_INVALID_FS	When the requested input or output sampling rates are invalid.
SSRC_INVALID_Nr_CHANN	When the channel format is not equal to LVM_MONO or LVM_STEREO.
SSRC_NULL_POINTER	When pSSRC_Params is a NULL pointer.
SSRC_INVALID_MODE	When mode is not a valid setting.

Note: The SSRC_GetNrSamples function returns the values from the following tables. Instead of calling the SSRC_GetNrSamples function, use the values from these tables directly.

Sample rate	Nr of samples
8000	320
11025	441
12000	480
16000	640
22050	882
24000	960
32000	1280
44100	1764
48000	1920

In/Out	8000	11025	12000	16000	22050	24000	32000	44100	48000
8000	11	320441	23	12	160441	13	14	80441	16
11025	441320	11	147160	441640	12	147320	4411280	14	147640
12000	32	160147	11	34	80147	12	38	40147	14
16000	21	640441	43	11	320441	23	12	160441	13
22050	441160	21	14780	441320	11	147160	441640	12	147320
24000	31	320147	21	32	160147	11	34	80147	12
32000	41	1280441	83	21	640441	43	11	320441	23
44100	44180	41	14740	441160	21	14780	441320	11	147160
48000	61	640147	41	31	320147	21	32	160147	11

Parent topic: Functions

SSRC_GetScratchSize **Prototype:**


```
SSRC_ReturnStatus_en SSRC_GetScratchSize
(SSRC_Params_t* pSSRC_Params,
 LVM_INT32* pScratchSize );
```

Description:

This function retrieves the scratch size for a given conversion ratio and for given buffer sizes at the input and at the output.

Name	Type	Description
pSSRC_Par	SSRC_Param	Pointer to the instance parameters. All members should have a valid value.
pScratch-Size	LVM_INT32*	Pointer to the scratch size. The SSRC_GetScratchSize function fills in the correct value (in bytes).

|

Returns:

SSRC_OK	When the function call succeeds.
SSRC_INVALID_FS	When the requested input or output sampling rates are invalid.
SSRC_INVALID_NR_CHANN	When the channel format is not equal to LVM_MONO or LVM_STEREO.
SSRC_NULL_POINTER	When pSSRC_Params or pScratchSize is a NULL pointer.
SSRC_WRONG_NR_SAMPLI	When the number of samples on the input or on the output are incorrect.

Parent topic:Functions

SSRC_Init Prototype:

```
SSRC_ReturnStatus_en SSRC_Init
(SSRC_Instance_t* pSSRC_Instance,
 SSRC_Scratch_t* pSSRC_Scratch,
 SSRC_Params_t* pSSRC_Params,
 LVM_INT16** ppInputInScratch,
 LVM_INT16** ppOutputInScratch);
```

Description:

The SSRC_Init function initializes an instance of the SSRC module.

Name	Type	Description
pSSRC_	SSRC_	Pointer to the instance of the SSRC. This application must allocate the memory before calling the SSRC_Init function.
pSSRC_	SSRC_	Pointer to the scratch memory. The pointer is saved inside the instance and is used by the SSRC_Process function. The application must allocate the scratch memory before calling the SSRC_Init function.
pSSRC_	SSRC_	Pointer to the instance parameters.
ppIn- putIn- Scratch	LVM_I	The SSRC module can be called with the input samples located in scratch. This pointer points to a location that holds the pointer to the location in the scratch memory that can be used to store the input samples. For example, to save memory.
ppOut- putIn- Scratch	LVM_I	The SSRC module can store the output samples in the scratch memory. This pointer points to a location that holds the pointer to the location in the scratch memory that can be used to store the output samples. For example, to save memory.

Returns:

SSRC_OK	When the function call succeeds.
SSRC_INVALID_FS	When the requested input or output sampling rates are invalid.
SSRC_INVALID_NR_CHANN	When the channel format is not equal to LVM_MONO or LVM_STEREO.
SSRC_NULL_POINTER	When pSSRC_Params or pScratchSize is a NULL pointer.
SSRC_WRONG_NR_SAMPLI	When the number of samples on the input or on the output are incorrect.
SSRC_ALIGNMENT_ERROR	When the instance memory or the scratch memory is not 4 bytes aligned.

Parent topic:Functions**SSRC_SetGains** **Prototype:**

```
SSRC_ReturnStatus_en SSRC_SetGains
(SSRC_Instance_t* pSSRC_Instance,
 LVM_Mode_en      bHeadroomGainEnabled,
 LVM_Mode_en      bOutputGainEnabled,
 LVM_INT16        OutputGain);
```

Description:

This function sets headroom gain and the post gain of the SSRC. The SSRC_SetGains function is an optional function that should be used only in rare cases. Preferably, use the default settings.

Name	Type	Description
pSSRC	SSRC	Pointer to the instance of the SSRC.
bHeadroomGainEnabled	LVM_	Parameter to enable or disable the headroom gain of the SSRC. The default value is LVM_MODE_ON. LVM_MODE_OFF can be used if it can be guaranteed that the input level is below -6 in all cases (the default headroom is -6 dB).
bOutputGainEnabled	LVM_	Parameter to enable or disable the output gain. The default value is LVM_MODE_ON.
OutputGain	LVM_	The value of the output gain. The output gain is a linear gain value. 0x7FFF is equal to +6 dB and 0x0000 corresponds to -inf dB. By default, a 3 dB gain is applied (OutputGain = 23197), resulting in an overall gain of -3 dB (-6 dB headroom +3 dB output gain). Unit Q format Data Range Default value Linear gain Q1.14 [0;32767] 23197

Returns:

SSRC_OK	When the function call succeeds
SSRC_NULL_POINT	When pSSRC_Instance is a NULL pointer
SSRC_INVALID_MO	Wrong value used for the bHeadroomGainEnabled or the OutputGainEnabled parameters.
SSRC_INVALID_VAI	When OutputGain is out of the range [0;32767].

Parent topic:Functions**SSRC_Process Prototype:**

```
SSRC_ReturnStatus_en SSRC_Process
(SSRC_Instance_t* pSSRC_Instance,
LVM_INT16* pSSRC_AudioIn,
LVM_INT16* pSSRC_AudioOut);
```

Description:

Process function for the SSRC module. The function takes pointers as input and output audio buffers.

The sample format used for the input and output buffers is 16-bit little-endian. Stereo buffers are interleaved (L1, R1, L2, R2, and so on), mono buffers are deinterleaved (L1, L2, and so on).

Name	Type	Description
pSSRC_Instance	SSRC_Instance_t*	Pointer to the instance of the SSRC.
pSSRC_AudioIn	LVM_INT16*	Pointer to the input samples.
pSSRC_AudioOut	LVM_INT16*	Pointer to the output samples.

Returns:

SSRC_OK	When the function call succeeds.
SSRC_NULL_POINTER	When one of pSSRC_Instance, pSSRC_AudioIn, or pSSRC_AudioOut is NULL.

Parent topic:Functions

SSRC_Process_D32 Prototype:

```
SSRC_ReturnStatus_en SSRC_Process_D32
(SSRC_Instance_t* pSSRC_Instance,
 LVM_INT32* pSSRC_AudioIn,
 LVM_INT32* pSSRC_AudioOut);
```

Description:

Process function for the SSRC module. The function takes pointers as input and output audio buffers.

The sample format used for the input and output buffers is 32-bit little-endian. Stereo buffers are interleaved (L1, R1, L2, R2, and so on), mono buffers are deinterleaved (L1, L2, and so on).

Name	Type	Description
pSSRC_Instance	SSRC_Instance_t*	Pointer to the instance of the SSRC.
pSSRC_AudioIn	LVM_INT32*	Pointer to the input samples.
pSSRC_AudioOut	LVM_INT32*	Pointer to the output samples.

Returns:

|SSRC_OK|When the function call succeeds.| |SSRC_NULL_POINTER|When one of pSSRC_Instance, pSSRC_AudioIn, or pSSRC_AudioOut is NULL.|

Parent topic:Functions

Parent topic:[Application programmers interface \(API\)](#)

Dynamic function usage This chapter explains how and when the SSRC functions are or can be used.

Define the number of samples to be used on input and output Call the function SSRC_GetNrSamples. Each integer multiple of the returned number of samples can be used.

Parent topic:Dynamic function usage

Allocate scratch memory To calculate the required size of the scratch memory, call the SSRC_GetScratchSize function. Allocate memory for the returned size.

Parent topic:Dynamic function usage

Initialize the SSRC instance Call the SSRC_Init function.

Parent topic:Dynamic function usage

Process samples The `SSRC_Process` function can now be called any number of times.

Parent topic:Dynamic function usage

Destroy the SSRC instance When the processing is completed, the allocated memory for the instance and the scratch can be freed.

Parent topic:Dynamic function usage

Parent topic:[Application programmers interface \(API\)](#)

Reentrancy None of the SSRC functions are re-entrant.

Parent topic:[Application programmers interface \(API\)](#)

Additional user information This section provides information on the Attenuation of the signal and Notes on integration.

Attenuation of the signal When a fully saturated or clipped input is applied to an SRC module, the aliases after the sample rate conversion, although sufficiently suppressed, can still result in a clipped output. To prevent clipped output, the output of the SSRC module is by default attenuated with 3 dB. Although not advised, this gain value can be changed using the `SSRC_SetGains` function.

Parent topic:[Additional user information](#)

Notes on integration Although the sample rate converter module works with audio signals on different sampling rates, it is a synchronous module. The module takes a block of input samples, consumes the input completely, and produces a full buffer with output samples. As a result, the SSRC only accepts a limited number of input and output block sizes. To flush last, incomplete, block of an audio stream, the block is padded with zeros until it is full before the SSRC processes it.

Parent topic:[Additional user information](#)

Example application The source code of the example application can be found in the `.\EX_APP\APP_FileIO\SRC` directory of the release package. The `.\EX_APP\APP_FileIO\MAKE` directory contains a make file that can be used to build the example application. When building the application, an executable is generated in the `.\EX_APP\APP_FileIO\EXE` directory.

The example application takes as command-line input parameters:

1. The path toward the input PCM file. It assumes raw 16 bit signed little-endian put. Stereo input samples should be interleaved (L1, L2 R1, R2,...), mono samples should be deinterleaved (L1, L2, and so on).
2. The path toward the output PCM file.
3. The input sample rate.
4. The output sample rate.
5. The channel format (mono or stereo).

Integration test A correct integration of the SSRC module can be verified in two ways.

- Bit accurate test
- THD+N measurement

Bit accurate test The TestFiles directory of the release package contains a test input (sampled at 44,100 Hz) and several expected output files (sample rates from 8000 Hz to 48,000 Hz). If the same test input file is applied to the SRC after integration in the target platform, the output is bit accurate with the expected output file that matches the output-sample rate

Parent topic:[Integration test](#)

THD+N measurement Produce a swept sine and feed it through the SSRC module. Do a THD+N measurement on the obtained output signal. The THD+N of the converted signals should be below - 77 in the interval [0 - 0.45] FsLOW.

Parent topic:[Integration test](#)

Maestro Audio Framework

MCUXpresso SDK : Maestro

Overview This repository is for MCUXpresso SDK maestro middleware delivery and it contains the components officially provided in NXP MCUXpresso SDK. This repository is part of the MCUXpresso SDK overall delivery which is composed of several sub-repositories/projects. Navigate to the top/parent repository (mcuxsdk-manifests) for the complete delivery of MCUXpresso SDK.

Documentation Overall details can be reviewed here: [MCUXpresso SDK Online Documentation](#)

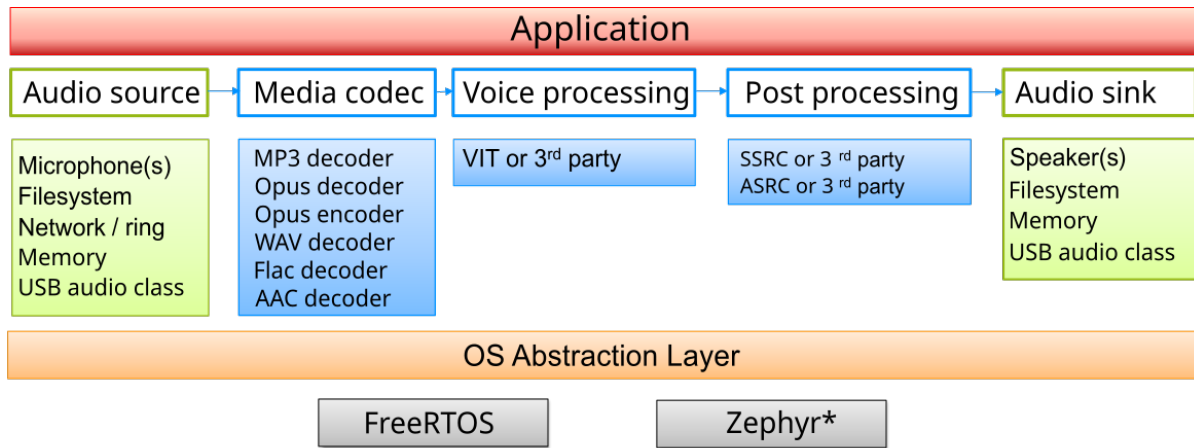
Visit [Maestro - Documentation](#) to review details on the contents in this sub-repo.

Setup Instructions on how to install the MCUXpresso SDK provided from GitHub via west manifest [Getting Started with SDK - Detailed Installation Instructions](#)

Contribution We welcome and encourage the community to submit patches directly to the Maestro project placed on github. Contributing can be managed via pull-requests.

Introduction Maestro audio framework intends to enable chaining of basic audio processing blocks, called *elements*. These blocks then form stream processing objects, called *pipeline*. This pipeline can be used for multiple audio processing use cases.

The processing blocks can include (but are not limited to) different audio sources (for example file or microphone), decoders or encoders, filters or effects, and audio sinks. Framework overview is depicted in the following picture:



*not all elements and libraries are supported in Zephyr port. For more information, see [Maestro on Zephyr](#)

The Maestro audio framework is an open-source component developed by NXP Semiconductors and released under the BSD-compatible license. It is running on RTOS (Zephyr or FreeRTOS), abstracted by OSA layer.

For detailed description of the audio Maestro framework, please refer to the [programmer's guide](#).

To see what is new, see [changelog](#).

Maestro on Zephyr Getting started guide and further information for Maestro on Zephyr may be found [here](#).

Maestro on FreeRTOS Maestro on FreeRTOS is supported in NXP's SDK. To get started, see [mcuxsdk doc](#).

Supported examples The current version of the Maestro audio framework supports several optional [features](#), some of which are used in these examples:

- [maestro_playback](#)
- [maestro_record](#)
- [maestro_usb_mic](#)
- [maestro_usb_speaker](#)
- [maestro_sync](#)

The examples can be found in the **audio_examples** folder of the desired board. The demo applications are based on FreeRTOS and use multiple tasks to form the application functionality.

Example applications overview To set up the audio framework properly, it is necessary to create a streamer with `streamer_create` API. It is also essential to set up the desired hardware peripherals using the functions described in `streamer_pcm.h`. The Maestro example projects consist of several files regarding the audio framework. The initial file is `main.c` with code to create multiple tasks. For features including SD card (in the `maestro_playback` examples, reading a file from SD card is supported and in `maestro_record` writing to SD card is currently supported) the `APP_SDCARD_Task` is created. The command prompt and connected functionalities are handled by `APP_Shell_Task`.

One of the most important parts of the configuration is the `streamer_pcm.c` where the initialization of the hardware peripherals, input and output buffer management can be found. For further information please see also `streamer_pcm.h`

In the Maestro USB examples (`maestro_usb_mic` and `maestro_usb_speaker`), the USB configuration is located in the `usb_device_descriptor.c`, `audio_microphone.c` and `audio_speaker.c` files. For further information please see also `usb_device_descriptor.h`, `audio_microphone.h` and `audio_speaker.h`.

In order to be able to get the messages from the audio framework, it is necessary to create a thread for receiving the messages from the streamer, which is usually called a Message Task. The message thread is placed in the `app_streamer.c` file, reads the streamer message queue, and reacts to the following messages:

- `STREAM_MSG_ERROR` - stops the streamer and exits the message thread
- `STREAM_MSG_EOS` - stops the streamer and exits the message thread
- `STREAM_MSG_UPDATE_DURATION` - prints info about the stream duration
- `STREAM_MSG_UPDATE_POSITION` - prints info about current stream position
- `STREAM_MSG_CLOSE_TASK` - exits the message thread

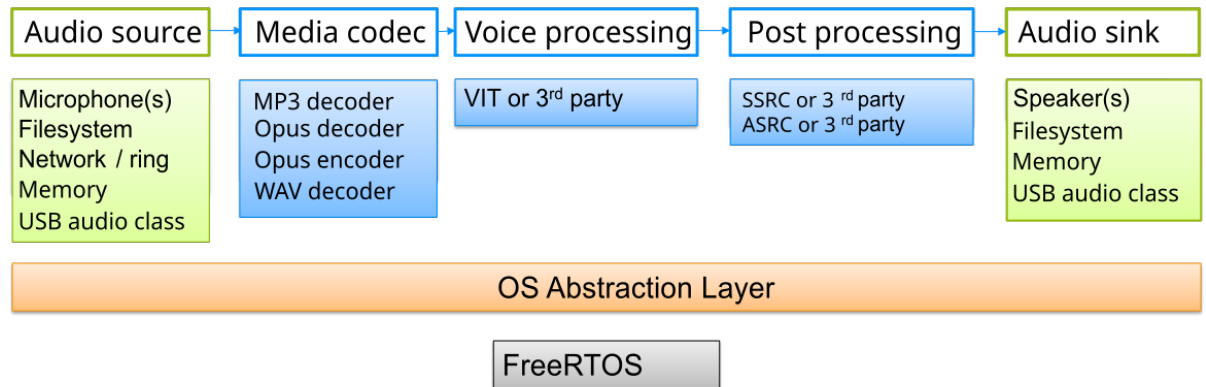
File structure

Folder	Description
<code>src</code>	Maestro audio framework sources
<code>src/inc</code>	Maestro include files
<code>src/core</code>	Maestro core sources
<code>src/ci</code>	Common decoder interface sources
<code>src/cei</code>	Common encoder interface sources
<code>src/elements</code>	Maestro elements sources
<code>src/devices</code>	External audio devices implementation (audio source & audio sink elements)
<code>src/utils</code>	Helper utilities utilized by Maestro
<code>docs</code>	Generated documentation
<code>doxygen</code>	Documentation sources
<code>components</code>	Glue for audio libraries, so they can be used in elements
<code>tests</code>	Maestro tests
<code>zephyr/</code>	Zephyr related files
<code>zephyr/samples/</code>	Zephyr samples
<code>zephyr/tests/</code>	Zephyr tests
<code>zephyr/audioTracks/</code>	Audio tracks for testing
<code>zephyr/wrappers/</code>	Zephyr NXP SDK Wrappers
<code>zephyr/doc/</code>	Zephyr documentation configuration for Sphinx
<code>zephyr/scripts/</code>	Zephyr helper scripts, mostly for testing

Maestro Audio Framework Programmer's Guide

Introduction Maestro audio framework provides instruments for playback and capture of different audio streams. In order to do that the framework uses API for creating various audio and voice pipelines with the support of media and track information. This document describes the framework in its detail, and the usage of API for pipeline creation using different elements. The framework needs an operating system in order to create different tasks for audio processing and communication with the application.

Architecture overview A high-level block diagram of the streamer used in Maestro is shown below. An element is the most important class of objects in the streamer (see `streamer_element.c`). A chain of elements will be created and linked together when a [pipeline](#) is created. Data flows through this chain of elements in form of data buffers. An element has one specific function, which can be the reading of data from a file, decoding of this data, or outputting this data to a sink device. By chaining together several such elements, a pipeline is created that can do a specific task, for example, the playback.



Pipeline

The pipeline is created within the `streamer_create` API using the `streamer_create_pipeline` call. In the example applications provided in the MCUXpresso SDK the pipeline is created in the `app_streamer.c` file. In order to create a pipeline user needs to provide a `PipelineElements` structure consisting of array of element indexes `ElementIndex` and the number of elements in the pipeline. Then the pipeline is built automatically and user can specify the properties of the elements using the `streamer_set_property` API. All the element properties can be found in the `streamer_element_properties.h` file.

The streamer can handle up to two pipelines within a single task. The first pipeline with index 0 can be created using the `streamer_create` function as described above. Then the `streamer_create_pipeline` function should be used to create the second pipeline (pipeline with index 1). An example creation can be found in the `app_streamer.c` file in the [maestro_sync_example](#). Both pipelines are processed sequentially, so after the first pipeline is processed, the second pipeline is processed.

After the pipeline is successfully created, all elements and entire pipeline are in `STATE_NULL` state. A user can start the streamer by setting the pipeline state to `STATE_PLAYING` using the `streamer_set_state` function. The pipeline can also be paused or stopped using the same function. Use the `STATE_PAUSED` to pause and use `STATE_NULL` to stop. The function changes the state of each element that is in the pipeline in turn, and after all the elements have obtained the desired state, the state of entire pipeline is changed.

Elements The current version of the Maestro framework supports several types of elements (`StreamElementType`). In each pipeline should be used one source element (elements with the `_SRC` suffix) and one sink element (elements with the `_SINK` suffix). A decoder, encoder or `audio_proc` element can be connected between these two elements. The `audio_proc` element can be used more than once within the same pipeline.

Each element type (`StreamElementType`) has several functions that are determined by a unique element index (`ElementIndex`). These indexes are used to create a pipeline, and each element index can only be used once in the same pipeline. The `type_lookup_table` shows which `StreamElementType` supports which `ElementIndex`.

Each element index (`ElementIndex`) has its own properties and a list of these properties can be found in the `streamer_element_properties.h` file. These properties are divided into groups and each group is identified by a property mask (e.g. for speaker it is `PROP_SPEAKER_MASK`). Then the `property_lookup_table` in the `streamer_msg.c` file determines which property group relates to

which element index (`ElementIndex`). When an element is created and added to the pipeline, its properties are set to their default values. Default values can be seen in the initialization function of a particular element. The initialization functions are specified in the `element_list` array in the `streamer_element.c` file (e.g. for the `audio_proc` element it is the `audio_proc_init_element` function). The user can get the value of the property using the `streamer_get_property` function or change its value using the `streamer_set_property` function.

The source code of the elements can be found in the `middleware\audio_voice\maestro\src\elements\` folder.

Add a new element type The user can add a new element type (`StreamElementType`) to the Maestro audio framework. For this, the following steps need to be done.

- Add a new element type to the `StreamElementType` enum type in the `streamer_api.h`.
- Create a new `*.c` and `*.h` files for the new element type in the `middleware\audio_voice\maestro\src\elements\` folder. All necessary structures and functions (functions for src pads, sink pads and element itself) needs to be defined in these files. Inspiration can be found in other elements.
- Link the initialization function to the element type in the `element_list` array in the `streamer_element.c` file. To do this, a new definition that enables the element needs to be created (e.g. there is a `STREAMER_ENABLE_AUDIO_PROC` definition for the `audio_proc` element).
- Associate the newly created element type with an element index (`ElementIndex`) by adding a new pair to the `type_lookup_table` in the `streamer.c` file.
- If the user wants to use the newly created element in an application, the definition that enables the element must be defined at the project level.

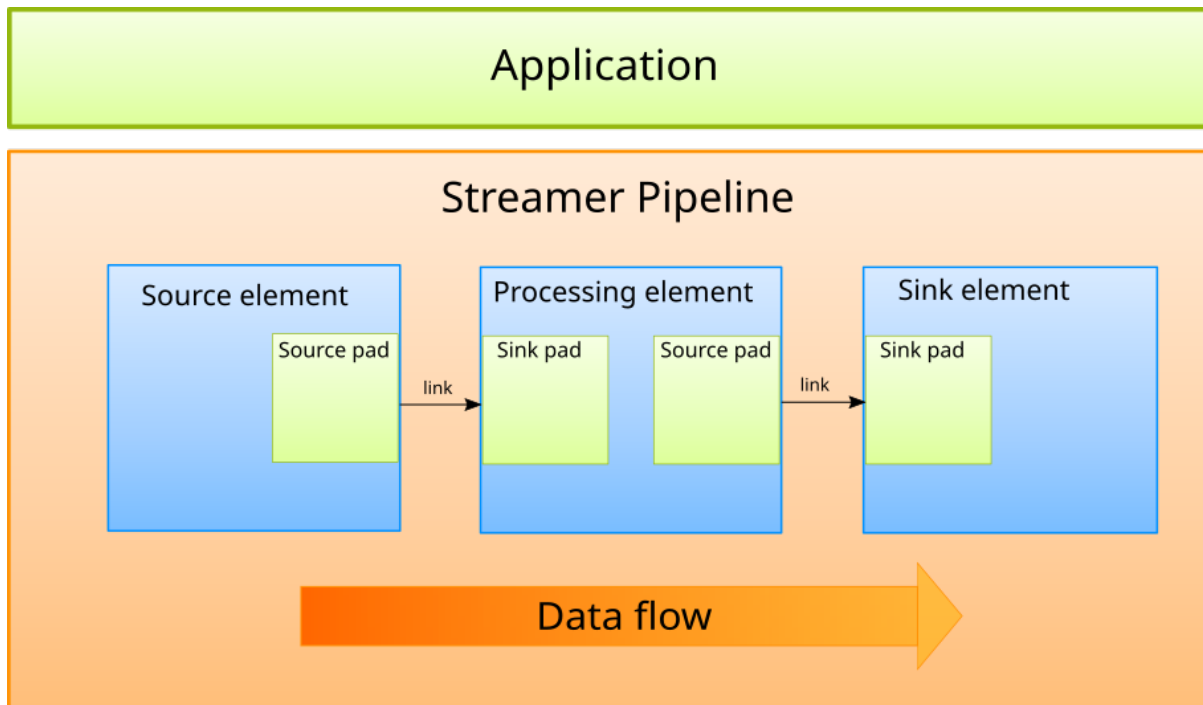
Mostly the user doesn't need to create a new element type, but just create an element index.

Add a new element index To create a new element index in the Maestro audio framework, follow these steps:

- Add a new element index to the `ElementIndex` enum type in the `streamer_api.h`.
- Create the required properties for the newly created element index in the `streamer_element_properties.h` file.
- Associate the newly created property group with newly created element index by adding a new pair to the `property_lookup_table` in the `streamer_msg.c` file.
- Associate the newly created element index with an element type (`StreamElementType`) by adding a new pair to the `type_lookup_table` in the `streamer.c` file.
- Add support for the created properties to functions of the associated element type. These functions are defined in files that correspond to a particular element type. The files are located in the `middleware\audio_voice\maestro\src\elements\` folder.

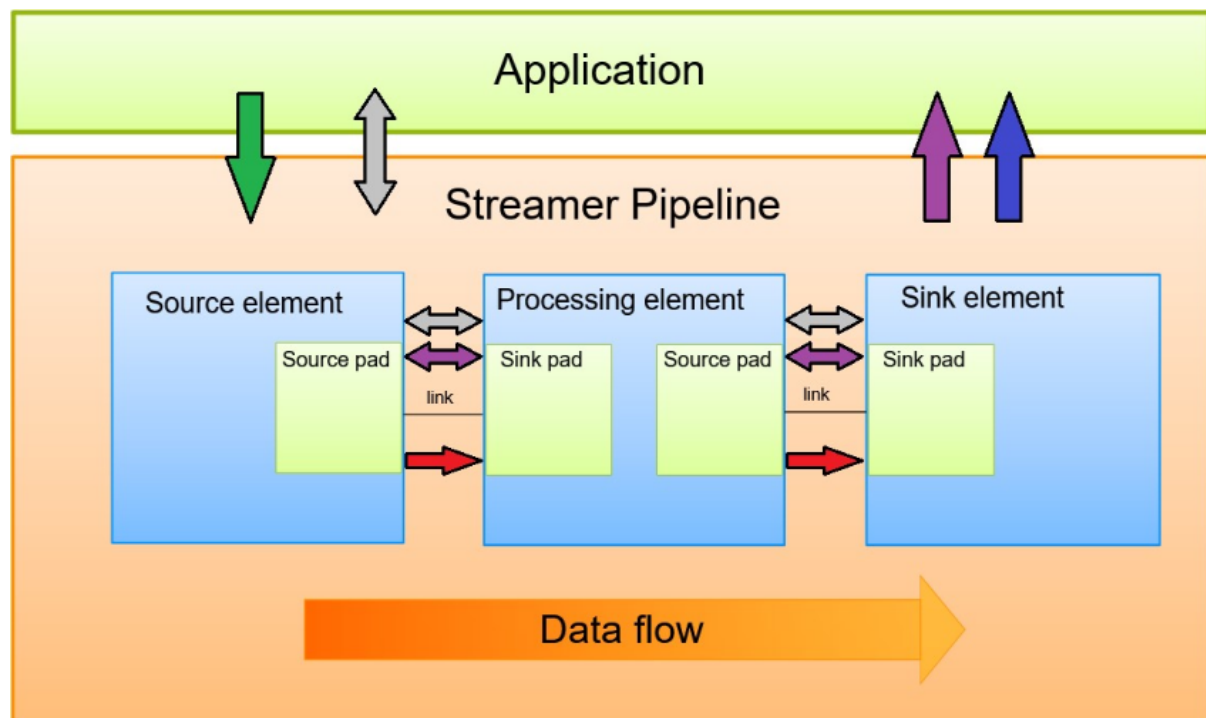
It is important to know that each element type (`StreamElementType`) can be associated with more than one element index (`ElementIndex`), but each element index (`ElementIndex`) can be associated with only one element type (`StreamElementType`).

Pads Pads are elements' inputs and outputs. A pad can be viewed as a "plug" or "port" on an element where links may be made with other elements, and through which data can flow to or from those elements. Data flows out of an element through a source pad, and elements accept incoming data through a sink pad. Source and sink elements have only source and sink pads, respectively. For detailed information about pads, please see the API reference from `pad.c`.



Internal communication The streamer (the core of the framework) provides several mechanisms for communication and data exchange between the application, a pipeline, and pipeline elements:

- Buffers are objects for passing streaming data between elements in the pipeline. Buffers always travel from sources to sinks (downstream).
- Messages are objects sent from the application to the streamer task to construct, configure, and control a streamer pipeline.
- Callbacks are used to transmit information such as errors, tags, state changes, etc. from the pipeline and elements to the application.
- Events are objects sent between elements. Events can travel upstream and downstream. Events may also be sent to the application
- Queries allow applications to request information such as duration or current playback position from the pipeline. Elements can also use queries to request information from their peer elements (such as the file size or duration). They can be used both ways within a pipeline, but upstream queries are more common



Decoders and encoders Maestro framework uses a common codec interface for decoding purposes and a common encoder interface for encoding. Those interfaces encapsulate the usage of specific codecs. Reference codecs are available in audio-voice-components repository which should be in `\middleware\audio_voice\components\` folder.

Common codec interface The Common Codec Interface is the intended interface for all used **decoders**. The framework will integrate a CCI decoder element into the streamer to interface with all decoders.

Using the CCI to interface with Metadata

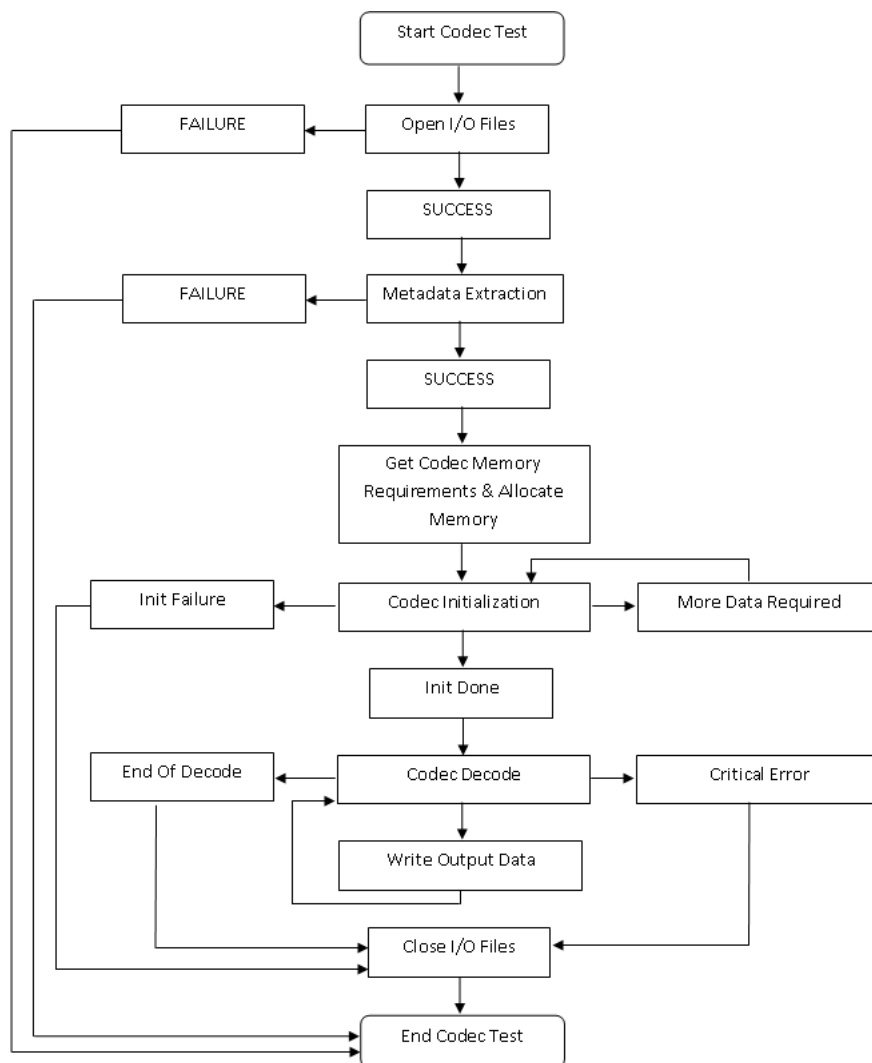
- `cci_extract_meta_data` must be called before any other Codec Interface APIs. This API extracts the metadata information of the codec and fills this information in the `file_meta_data_t` structure. The `file_meta_data_t` structure must be allocated by the application.
- This function first extracts the input file extension and based on that it calls the specific codec's metadata extraction function. If it finds an invalid extension or unsupported extension then it returns with `META_DATA_FILE_NOT_SUPPORTED` code for any unsupported file format.
- If this API finds the valid metadata then it returns with `META_DATA_FOUND` code. If this API does not find any metadata information then it returns with `META_DATA_NOT_FOUND` code. It also returns with `META_DATA_FILE_NOT_SUPPORTED` code for any unsupported file format.

Using the CCI to interface with Decoders

- `codec_get_mem_info` gets the memory requirement based on the specific decoder stream type. It returns the size in bytes of the specific codec. The user of the decoders must allocate memory of this size and this memory is used by the initialization API. The user or application must pass this allocated memory pointer to the `init` API.

- `codec_init` must be called before the codec's decode API. This API calls the codec-specific initialization function based on the codec stream type. This API allocates the memory to the codec main structure and also initializes the codec main structure parameters. It also registers the call back functions to the codec which will be used by the codec to read or seek the input stream.
- `codec_decode` is the main decoding API of the codec. This API calls the codec-specific decoding function based on the codec stream type. This API decodes the input raw stream and fills the PCM output samples into codec output PCM buffer. This API gives the information about the number of samples produced by the codec and also gives the pointer of the codec output PCM samples buffer.
- `codec_get_pcm_samples` must be called after the codec's decode API. This API calls the codec specific Get PCM Sample API based on the codec stream type. This API gets the PCM samples from the codec in constant block size and fills them into the output PCM buffer. It returns the number of samples get from the codec and also gives the pointer of the output PCM buffer.
- `codec_reset` calls the codec specific reset API base on stream type and resets the codec.
- `codec_seek` accepts the seek bytes offset converted from the time by application. This API calls the decoder's internal seek API to calculate the actual seek offset which frame boundary aligns. This API returns the actual seek offset.

The basic sequence to use a decoder with the CCI is shown below:



Adding new decoders to the CCI This section explains how to integrate a new decoder in the Common Codec Interface. The CCI assumes the decoder library to be used is in the `\middleware\audio_voice\audiocomponents\decoders\*decoder*\libs\` folder of the maestro framework. The CCI is just a wrapper around a specific implementation. The decoder is expected to be extended as needed to meet the APIs described above.

- Register Decoder Top level APIs in Common Codec Interface
 - Place the decoder lib in libs folder.
 - Add prototypes of the decoder top level APIs in `codec_interface.h` file (located at `maestro\src\cci\inc\` folder).
 - In `codec_interface.c` file (located at `maestro\src\cci\src\`), add top level Decoder APIs in decoder function table.
 - Pseudo code for this is as described below.

```
const codec_interface_function_table_t g_codec_function_table[STREAM_TYPE_COUNT] = {
#ifdef VORBIS_CODEC
{
    &VORBISDecoderGetMemorySize,
    &VORBISDecoderInit,
    &VORBISDecoderDecode,
    NULL,
    NULL,
    &VORBISDecoderSeek,
    &VORBISDecoderGetIOFrameSize,
},
#else
{
    NULL,
    NULL,
    NULL,
    NULL,
    NULL,
    NULL,
    NULL,
    NULL,
}
#endif
};
```

- Enable or Disable Decoder
 - Define `VORBIS_CODEC` macro in `audio_cfg.h` file.
 - Comment this macro if you want to disable VORBIS Decoder otherwise keep it defined in order to enable the decoder.
- Add Extract Metadata API for the decoder
 - Add extract metadata API source file for the decoder at `streamer/cci/metadata/src/vorbis` folder.
 - Add this code in extract metadata lib project space.
 - Build the extract metadata lib and copy that lib to libs folder.
 - Add the desired stream type into `ccidec_extract_meta_data` API (in `codeceextractmeta-data.c` file) to call VORBIS Decoder extract metadata API.
- Add stream type of the new decoder in the stream type enum `audio_stream_type_t` in `codec_interface_public_api.h`
 - Stream type of the decoder in stream type enum and decoder APIs in decoder function table must be in the same sequence.

Common encoder interface Please see the following section about the [cei](#).

Maestro performance

Memory information The memory usage of the framework components using reference codecs (data obtained from GNU ARM compiler) in bytes is:

text	data	bss	component
48790	2752	4	aac decoder
4348	16400	212	asrc
15512	0	4	flac decoder
76462	16	5013	maestro
34211	0	4	mp3 decoder
211974	0	0	opus
65446	0	4	ssrc
5850	16	12	wav decoder

Maestro framework uses dynamic allocation of audio buffers. The total amount of memory allocated for the pipeline depends on the following parameters:

- Number of elements in the pipeline
- Element types
- Audio stream properties
 - Sampling rate
 - Bit width
 - Channel number
 - Frame size

CPU usage The performance of the pipeline was measured using the real hardware platform (RT1060).

- CPU core clock in MHz: 600.

Pipeline type	Performance MIPS of pipeline (in MHz)
audio source -> audio sink	~10.26 MHz
audio source -> file sink	~9.84 MHz
file source (8-channel PCM) -> audio sink	~16.5 MHz

For performance details about the supported codecs please see audio-voice-components repository documentation.

CEI encoder The Maestro streamer contains an element adapting an extensible set of audio encoders in the form of functions conforming to the CEI (Common Encoder Interface). This element enables the user to choose and configure a suitable encoder at runtime.

Header files CEI itself and the CEI encoders are using following header files, in which you may be interested:

- `cei.h` - contains types used by the element itself and an encoder implementing the CEI
- `cei_enctypes.h` - contains a list of possible encoders and types used for interfacing with a CEI encoder
- `cei_table.h` - contains a table of functions implementing integrated CEI encoders

Instantiating the element This element's index is `ELEMENT_ENCODER_INDEX` and its type is `TYPE_ELEMENT_ENCODER`, as defined in `streamer_api.h`. It has one source pad (data input) and one sink pad (data output). It is initialized like any other element, meaning that it is instantiated and inserted into the pipeline using the `create_element`, `add_element_pipeline` and `link_elements` functions. Inversely, for destroying the element, the `unlink_elements`, `remove_element_pipeline` and `destroy_element` are used. This element alone does not depend on any additional software layers other than these required by the Maestro streamer itself, so no pre-initialization before this element instantiation is necessary.

Element properties Use Maestro streamer property API (`streamer_set_property` and `streamer_get_property`) for setting or getting these. The constants are defined in `streamer_element_properties.h`.

- `PROP_ENCODER_CHUNK_SIZE`
 - **Synopsis:** Determines the length of a chunk pulled from the sibling of the source pad and essentially influences the size of allocated buffers. If the actual amount of data pulled is smaller, the rest is zero-filled.
 - **Type:** unsigned 32-bit integer
 - **Default value:** 1920
 - **Constraints:**
 - * Must be bigger than zero, otherwise `STREAM_ERR_INVALID_ARGS` is returned.
 - * Cannot be changed if the actual encoder has been created. If done so, `STREAM_ERR_ELEMENT_BAD_STATUS` is returned.
- `PROP_ENCODER_TYPE`
 - **Synopsis:** Determines the exact encoder (CEI implementation) to be used.
 - **Type:** `CeiEncoderType` (`cei_enctypes.h`)
 - **Default value:** `CEIENC_LAST`
 - **Constraints:**
 - * Must not be equal to `CEIENC_LAST`, otherwise `STREAM_ERR_INVALID_ARGS` will be returned.
 - * Selected encoder must be implemented, otherwise `STREAM_ERR_INVALID_ARGS` will be returned.
 - * Cannot be changed if the actual encoder has been created. If done so, `STREAM_ERR_ELEMENT_BAD_STATUS` will be returned.
 - **Behaviour influenced:** The encoder element process function will return `FLOW_ERROR` if this property isn't set.
- `PROP_ENCODER_CONFIG`
 - **Synopsis:** Determines encoder-specific configuration (application, bitrate, ...).
 - **Type:** Pointer to the encoder-specific configuration structure.

- **Default value:** Determined by the encoder.
- **Constraints:**
 - * The encoder has to be configurable. If it is not, `STREAM_ERR_GENERAL` will be returned on any access.
 - * The structure has to conform to the encoder requirements. If the encoder returns an error code, `STREAM_ERR_GENERAL` will be returned.
- `PROP_ENCODER_BITSTREAMINFO`
 - **Synopsis:** Specifies information about the incoming bitstream (sample rate, sample depth, ...).
 - **Type:** Pointer to `CeiBitstreamInfo` (`cei_enctypes.h`).
 - **Default value:**

```
(CeiBitstreamInfo) {
    .sample_rate = 0,
    .num_channels = 0,
    .endian = AF_LITTLE_ENDIAN,
    .sign = TRUE,
    .sample_size = 0,
    .interleaved = TRUE
}
```

- **Constraints:**
 - * Cannot be changed if the actual encoder has been created. If done so, `STREAM_ERR_ELEMENT_BAD_STATUS` will be returned.
 - * As of now, only bitstreams containing 16-bit interleaved (if 2 or more channels will be encoded) samples are supported. If anything else was set to the `sample_size` and `interleaved` members, `STREAM_ERR_INVALID_ARGS` will be returned.
- **Behaviour influenced:**
 - * Given the characteristics of some elements available, different packets of data (header and payload, referred to as “chunk” above) may be pulled by this element. Each packet can contain a different header, which may or may not contain useful information about the bitstream. If a packet with the `AudioPacketHeader` (`todofile.h`) is pulled at first and any other iteration of the streamer pipeline, the bitstream parameters configured by this property are implicitly available and are not expected to be specified by the user. Other packet header types (such as `RawPacketHeader`) don’t contain any bitstream parameters and require the user to specify the parameters manually using this property. Failure to do so will result in the element’s process function returning `FLOW_ERROR`. Same situation will occur if a packet with the `AudioPacketHeader` is received and its contents differ from the already acquired bitstream parameters.
 - * As of now, CEI is defined to work with 16-bit signed little-endian (s16le) samples, which are interleaved if the bitstream contains more than one channels. This element handles endianness and unsigned to signed conversion.

CEI definition - implementing your own encoder The CEI defines following function pointer types:

- `CeiFnGetMemorySize`: Returns number of bytes required for encoder state for a given number of channels.
- `CeiFnEncoderInit`: Initialize an encoder for a given sample rate and channel count.
- `CeiFnEncoderGetConfig`: Copy current or default configuration to a given structure pointer.

- `CeiFnEncoderSetConfig`: Configure the encoder from a given structure pointer.
- `CeiFnEncode`: Encode a given buffer to a given output buffer.

Detailed descriptions of function behaviour, parameters and expected return values are available as docblocks in the `cei.h` file.

Each encoder is implemented as a set of pointers pointing to functions conforming to these types, grouped in the `CeiEncoderFunctions` structure. Specifying the `CeiEncoderGetConfig` `fnGetConfig` and `CeiFnEncoderSetConfig` `fnSetConfig` members is optional, as an encoder does not have to be configurable. If so desired, specify `NULL`. Implementation of the remaining functions is mandatory, however. If at least one of these functions isn't implemented and `NULL` is specified instead, the encoder will be considered as not implemented.

To register an implemented encoder with the element, add a new entry to the `CeiEncoderType` enum and add the `CeiEncoderFunctions` struct value to the table `CeiEncoderFunctions` `ceiEncTable[]` located in the `cei_table.h` header file. Note and match the order of items in that table, as a `CeiEncoderType` value is used as an index. Same goes for the `size_t` `ceiEncConfigSizeTable[]`. If configuration is not applicable, specify 0 at the appropriate index. If configuration is applicable, describe the configuration structure in the `cei_enctypes.h` header file and add its size to that table.

Maestro playback example

Table of content

- [Overview](#)
- [Hardware requirements](#)
- [Hardware modifications](#)
- [Preparation](#)
- [Running the demo](#)
- [Example configuration](#)
- [Functionality](#)
- [States](#)
- [Commands in detail](#)
- [Processing Time](#)

Overview The Maestro playback example demonstrates audio processing on the ARM cortex core utilizing the Maestro Audio Framework library.

The application is controlled by commands from a shell interface using serial console and the audio files are read from the SD card.

Depending on target platform or development board there are different modes and features of the demo supported.

- **Standard** - The mode demonstrates playback of encoded files from an SD card with up to 2 channels, up to 48 kHz sample rate and up to 16 bit width. This mode is enabled by default.
- **Multi-channel** - The mode demonstrates playback of raw PCM files from an SD card with 2 or 8 channels, 96kHz sample rate and 32 bit width. The decoders and synchronous sample rate converter are not supported in this mode. The Multi-channel mode is only supported on selected platforms, see the table below. The [Example configuration](#) section contains information on how to enable it.

As shown in the table below, the application is supported on several development boards and each development board may have certain limitations, some development boards may also require hardware modifications or allow to use of an audio expansion board. Therefore, please check the supported features and [Hardware modifications](#) or [Example configuration](#) sections before running the demo.

Limitations:

- Note:
 - *LPCXpresso55s69* - MCUXpresso IDE project default debug console is semihost
- Decoder:
 - **AAC:**
 - * The reference decoder is supported only in the MCUXpresso IDE and ARMGCC.
 - **FLAC:**
 - * *LPCXpresso55s69* - When playing FLAC audio files with too small frame size (block size), the audio output may be distorted because the board is not fast enough.
 - **OPUS:**
 - * *LPCXpresso55s69* - The decoder is disabled due to insufficient memory may be distorted because the board is not fast enough.
- Sample rate converter:
 - **SSRC:**
 - * *LPCXpresso55s69* - When a memory allocation ERROR occurs, it is necessary to disable the SSRC element due to insufficient memory.

Known issues:

- Decoder:
 - **MP3:**
 - * The reference decoder has issues with some of the files. One of the channels can be sometimes distorted or missing parts of the signal.
 - **OPUS:**
 - * The decoder doesn't support all the combinations of frame sizes and sample rates. The application might crash when playing an unsupported file.

More information about supported features can be found on the [Supported features](#) page.

Hardware requirements

- Desired development board
- Micro USB cable
- Headphones with 3.5 mm stereo jack
- SD card with supported audio files
- Personal computer
- Optional:
 - Audio expansion board [AUD-EXP-42448 \(REV B\)](#)

Hardware modifications Some development boards need some hardware modifications to run the application. If the development board is not listed here, its default setting is required.

- *EVKB-MIMXRT1170:*

1. Please remove below resistors if on board wifi chip is not DNP:
 - R228, R229, R232, R234
2. Please make sure R136 is weld for GPIO card detect.

Preparation

1. Connect a micro USB cable between the PC host and the debug USB port on the development board.
2. Open a serial terminal with the following settings:
 - 115200 baud rate
 - 8 data bits
 - No parity
 - One stop bit
 - No flow control
3. Download the program to the target board.
4. Insert the headphones into the Line-Out connector (headphone jack) on the development board.
5. Either press the reset button on your development board or launch the debugger in your IDE to begin running the demo.

Running the demo When the example runs successfully, you should see similar output on the serial terminal as below:

```
*****
Maestro audio playback demo start
*****

[APP_Main_Task] started

Copyright 2022 NXP
[APP_SDCARD_Task] start
[APP_Shell_Task] start

>> [APP_SDCARD_Task] SD card drive mounted
```

Type help to see the command list. Similar description will be displayed on serial console (*If multi-channel playback mode is enabled, the description is slightly different*):

```
>> help

"help": List all the registered commands

"exit": Exit program

"version": Display component versions

"file": Perform audio file decode and playback

USAGE: file [stop|pause|volume|seek|play|list|info]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

stop	Stops actual playback.
pause	Pause actual track or resume if already paused.
volume <volume>	Set volume. The volume can be set from 0 to 100.
seek <seek_time>	Seek currently paused track. Seek time is absolute time in milliseconds.
play <filename>	Select audio track to play.
list	List audio files available on mounted SD card.
info	Prints playback info.

Details of commands can be found [here](#).

Example configuration The example can be configured by user. Before configuration, please check the [table](#) to see if the feature is supported on the development board.

- **Enable Multi-channel mode:**
 - Add the MULTICHANNEL_EXAMPLE symbol to preprocessor defines on project level.
 - Connect AUD-EXP-42448 (see the point below).
- **Connect AUD-EXP-42448:**
 - *EVKC-MIMXRT1060:*
 1. Disconnect the power supply for safety reasons.
 2. Insert AUD-EXP-42448 into J19 to be able to use the CS42448 codec for multichannel output.
 3. Uninstall J99.
 4. Set the DEMO_CODEC_WM8962 macro to 0 in the app_definitions.h file
 5. Set the DEMO_CODEC_CS42448 macro to 1 in the app_definitions.h file.

Functionality The file play <filename> command calls the STREAMER_file_Create or STREAMER_PCM_Create function from the app_streamer.c file depending on the selected mode.

- When the *Standard* mode is enabled, the command calls the STREAMER_file_Create function that creates a pipeline with the following elements:
 - ELEMENT_FILE_SRC_INDEX
 - ELEMENT_DECODER_INDEX
 - ELEMENT_SRC_INDEX (If SSRG_PROC is defined)
 - ELEMENT_SPEAKER_INDEX
- When the *Multi-channel* mode is enabled, the command calls STREAMER_PCM_Create function, which creates a pipeline with the following elements:
 - ELEMENT_FILE_SRC_INDEX (PCM format only)
 - ELEMENT_SPEAKER_INDEX
- *Note:*
 - * If the input file is an 8 channel PCM file, output to all 8 channels is available. The properties of the PCM file are set in the app_streamer.c file using file source properties sent to the streamer:
 - PROP_FILESRC_SET_SAMPLE_RATE - default value is 96000 [Hz]
 - PROP_FILESRC_SET_NUM_CHANNELS - default value is 8
 - PROP_FILESRC_SET_BIT_WIDTH - default value is 32

Playback itself can be started with the `STREAMER_Start` function.

Each of the elements has several properties that can be accessed using the `streamer_get_property` or `streamer_set_property` function. These properties allow a user to change the values of the appropriate elements. The list of properties can be found in `streamer_element_properties.h`. See the example of setting property value in the following piece of code from the `app_streamer.c` file:

```
ELEMENT_PROPERTY_T prop;

EXT_PROCESS_DESC_T ssrc_proc = {SSRC_Proc_Init, SSRC_Proc_Execute, SSRC_Proc_Deinit, ↵
↵&get_app_data()->proc_args};

prop.prop = PROP_SRC_PROC_FUNCPTR;
prop.val = (uintptr_t)&ssrc_proc;

if (streamer_set_property(streamer, 0, prop, true) != 0)
{
    return -1;
}

prop.prop = PROP_AUDIOSINK_SET_VOLUME;
prop.val = volume;
streamer_set_property(streamer, 0, prop, true);
```

Some of the predefined values can be found in the `streamer_api.h`.

States The application can be in 3 different states:

- Idle
- Running
- Paused

In each state, each command can have a different behavior. For more information, see [Commands in detail](#) section.

Commands in detail The application is controlled by commands from the shell interface and the available commands for the selected mode can be displayed using the `help` command. Commands are processed in the `cmd.c` file.

- [help, version](#)
- [file stop](#)
- [file pause](#)
- [file volume <volume>](#)
- [file seek <seek_time>](#)
- [file play <filename>](#)
- [file list](#)
- [file info](#)

Legend for diagrams:

flowchart TD

classDef function fill:#69CA00

classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0

classDef state fill:#F9B500

```
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((State)):::state  
B{Condition}:::condition  
C[Error message]:::error  
D[Process function]:::function
```

help, version

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00  
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0  
classDef state fill:#F9B500  
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((Idle)):::state --> D[Write help or version]:::function  
B((Running)):::state --> D  
C((Paused)):::state --> D  
D-->E((No state  
change)):::state
```

file stop

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00  
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0  
classDef state fill:#F9B500  
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
B((Idle)):::state --> B  
C((Running)):::state --> E((Idle)):::state  
D((Paused)):::state --> E
```

file pause

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00  
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0  
classDef state fill:#F9B500  
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
B((Idle)):::state --> B  
C((Running)):::state --> E((Paused)):::state  
D((Paused)):::state --> F((Running)):::state
```

file volume <volume>

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00  
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0  
classDef state fill:#F9B500  
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
B((Idle)):::state --> M[Error: Play a track first]:::error  
C((Running)):::state --> G{Volume  
parameter
```

```
empty?}:::condition
D((Paused)):::state --> G
G -- Yes --> H[Error: Enter volume parameter]:::error
G -- No --> I{Volume
in range?}:::condition
I -- No --> J[Error: invalid value]:::error
I -- Yes --> K[Set volume]:::function
J --> L((No state
change)):::state
K --> L
H--> L
```

file seek <seek_time> The seek argument is only supported in the Standard mode.

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D

B((Idle)):::state --> E[Error: First select
an audio track to play]:::error
E-->B
C((Running)):::state --> F[Error: First
pause the track]:::error
F --> C
D((Paused)):::state --> G{Seek
parameter
empty?}:::condition
G --No --> H{AAC file?}:::condition
G --Yes --> I[Error: Enter
a seek time value]:::error
I-->N((Paused)):::state;
H --Yes --> J[Error: The AAC decoder
does not support
the seek command]:::error
J-->N
H --No --> K{Seek
parameter
positive?}:::condition
K --No --> L[Error: The seek
time must be
a positive value]:::error
L-->N
K --Yes --> M[Seek the file]:::function
M-->N
```

file play <filename>

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D

C((Running)):::state --> Z[Error: First stop
current track]:::error
```



```
D((Paused)):::state --> Z
B((Idle)):::state --> E{SD Card
inserted?}:::condition
E -- No -->F[Error: Insert SD
card]:::error
E -- Yes -->G{File
name
empty?}:::condition
G -- Yes -->H[Error: Enter
file name]:::error
G -- No -->I{File exists?}:::condition
I -- No -->O[Error: File
doesn't exist]:::error
I -- Yes -->J{Supported
format?}:::condition
J -- Yes -->K[Play the track]:::function
J -- No -->L[Error: Unsupported
file]:::error
K -->M((Running)):::state
L --> W((No state
change)):::state
O --> W
H --> W
F --> W
Z --> W
```

file list

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D

B((Idle)):::state --> G{SD Card
inserted?}:::condition
C((Running)):::state --> G
D((Paused)):::state --> G
G -- Yes -->H[List supported files]:::function
G -- No -->I[Error: Insert SD card]:::error
I --> J((No state
change)):::state
H --> J
```

file info

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D

B((Idle)):::state -->E[Write file info]:::function
C((Running)):::state -->E
D((Paused)):::state -->E
E --> F((No state
change)):::state
```

Processing Time Typical streamer pipeline execution times and their individual elements for the EVKC-MIMXRT1060 development board are presented in the following tables. The time spent on output buffers is not included in the traversal measurements. However, file reading time is accounted for. In the case of the WAV codec, the audio file was accessed in every pipeline run. Therefore, during each run, the file was read from the SD card. However, for the MP3 codec, where data must be processed in complete MP3 frames, the file was not read in every run. Instead, it was read periodically only when the codec buffer did not contain a complete frame of data.

For further details, please refer to the [Processing Time](#) document.

WAV	streamer	file_src	codec	SSRC_proc	speaker
48kHz	1.1 ms	850 μ s	150 μ s	70 μ s	40 μ s
44kHz	1.75 ms	850 μ s	180 μ s	670 μ s	40 μ s

MP3	streamer	file_src	codec	SSRC_proc	speaker
48 kHz with file read	2.9 ms	2.3 μ s	450 μ s	60 μ s	50 μ s
48 kHz without file read	0.5 ms	x	400 μ s	40 μ s	40 μ s
44 kHz with file read	3.2 ms	2.3 μ s	440 μ s	400 μ s	50 μ s
44 kHz without file read	0.9 ms	x	440 μ s	390 μ s	40 μ s

Maestro record example

Table of content

- [Overview](#)
- [Hardware requirements](#)
- [Hardware modifications](#)
- [Preparation](#)
- [Running the demo](#)
- [Example configuration](#)
- [Functionality](#)
- [States](#)
- [Commands in detail](#)
- [Processing Time](#)

Overview The Maestro record example demonstrates audio processing on the ARM cortex core utilizing the Maestro Audio Framework library.

The application is controlled by commands from a shell interface using serial console.

Depending on target platform or development board there are different modes and features of the demo supported.

- **Loopback** - The application demonstrates a loopback from the microphone to the speaker without any audio processing. Mono, stereo or multichannel mode can be used, depending on the hardware, see [table](#) below.
- **File recording** - The application takes audio samples from the microphone inputs and stores them to an SD card as an PCM file. The PCM file has following parameters:

- Mono and stereo : 2 channels, 16kHz, 16bit width
- Multi-channel (AUD-EXP-42448): 6 channels, 16kHz, 32bit width
- **Voice control** - The application takes audio samples from the microphone input and uses the VIT library to recognize wake words and voice commands. If a wake word or a voice command is recognized, the application write it to the serial terminal.
- **Encoding** - The application takes PCM samples from memory and sends them to the Opus encoder. The encoded data is stored in memory and compared to a reference. The result of the comparison is finally written into the serial terminal.

As shown in the table below, the application is supported on several development boards, and each development board may have certain limitations, some development boards may also require hardware modifications or allow to use of an audio expansion board. Therefore, please check the supported features and [Hardware modifications](#) or [Example configuration](#) sections before running the demo.

Limitations:

- Note:
 - *LPCXpresso55s69* - MCUXpresso IDE project default debug console is semihost
- Addition libraries
 - **VIT:**
 - * The VIT is supported only in the MCUXpresso IDE and ARMGCC.
 - * *LPCXpresso55s69* - The VIT is disabled by default due to insufficient memory. To enable it, see the [Example configuration](#) section.
 - * *EVK-MCXXN5XX* - Some VIT models can't fit into memory. In order to free some space it is necessary to disable SD card handling and opus encoder. To disable it, see the [Example configuration](#) section.
 - **VoiceSeeker:**
 - * The VoiceSeeker is supported only in the MCUXpresso IDE and ARMGCC.
- Encoder
 - **OPUS:**
 - * *LPCXpresso55s69* - The encoder is not supported due to insufficient memory.
- The File recording mode is not supported on *RW612BGA* development board due to missing SD card slot.

Known issues:

- *EVKB-MIMXRT1170* - After several tens of runs (the number of runs is not deterministic), the development board restarts because a power-up sequence is detected on the RESET pin (due to a voltage drop).

More information about supported features can be found on the [Supported features](#) page.

Hardware requirements

- Desired development board
- Micro USB cable
- Headphones with 3.5 mm stereo jack
- Personal computer
- Optional:
 - SD card for file output

- Audio expansion board [AUD-EXP-42448 \(REV B\)](#)
- *LPCXpresso55s69*:
 - Source of sound with 3.5 mm stereo jack connector

Hardware modifications Some development boards need some hardware modifications to run the application. If the development board is not listed here, its default setting is required.

- *EVKB-MIMXRT1170*:
 1. Please remove below resistors if on board wifi chip is not DNP:
 - R228, R229, R232, R234
 2. Please make sure R136 is weld for GPIO card detect.
- *EVK-MCXN5XX*:
 - Short: JP7 2-3, JP8 2-3, JP10 2-3, JP11 2-3
- *RW612BGA*:
 - Connect: JP50; Disconnect JP9, JP11

Preparation

1. Connect a micro USB cable between the PC host and the debug USB port on the development board
2. Open a serial terminal with the following settings:
 - 115200 baud rate
 - 8 data bits
 - No parity
 - One stop bit
 - No flow control
3. Download the program to the target board.
4. Insert the headphones into the Line-Out connector (headphone jack) on the development board.
5. *LPCXpresso55s69*:
 - Insert source of sound to audio Line-In connector (headphone jack) on the development board.
6. Either press the reset button on your development board or launch the debugger in your IDE to begin running the demo.

Running the demo When the example runs successfully, you should see similar output on the serial terminal as below:

```
*****
Maestro audio record demo start
*****

Copyright 2022 NXP
[APP_SDCARD_Task] start
[APP_Shell_Task] start

>> [APP_SDCARD_Task] SD card drive mounted
```

Type `help` to see the command list. Similar description will be displayed on serial console:

```
>> help

"help": List all the registered commands

"exit": Exit program

"version": Display component versions

"record_mic": Record MIC audio and perform one (or more) of following actions:
- playback on codec
- perform VoiceSeeker processing
- perform voice recognition (VIT)
- store samples to a file.

USAGE: record_mic [audio|file|<file_name>|vit] 20 [<language>]
The number defines length of recording in seconds.

Please see the project defined symbols for the languages supported.
Then specify one of: en/cn/de/es/fr/it/ja/ko/pt/tr as the language parameter.
For voice recognition say supported WakeWord and in 3s frame supported command.
Please note that this VIT demo is near-field and uses 1 on-board microphone.

NOTES: This command returns to shell after the recording is finished.
To store samples to a file, the "file" option can be used to create a file
with a predefined name, or any file name (without whitespaces) can be specified
instead of the "file" option.

"opus_encode": Initializes the streamer with the Opus memory-to-memory pipeline and
encodes a hardcoded buffer.
```

Details of commands can be found [here](#).

Example configuration The example can be configured by user. There are several options how to configure the example settings, depending on the environment. For configuration using west and Kconfig, please follow the instructions [here](#). Before configuration, please check the [table](#) to see if the feature is supported on the development board.

- **Connect AUD-EXP-42448:**

- *EVKC-MIMXRT1060:*

1. Disconnect the power supply for safety reasons.
2. Insert AUD-EXP-42448 into J19 to be able to use the CS42448 codec for multichannel output.
3. Uninstall J99.
4. Set the DEMO_CODEC_WM8962 macro to 0 in the app_definitions.h file
5. Set the DEMO_CODEC_CS42448 macro to 1 in the app_definitions.h file.
6. Enable VoiceSeeker, see point bellow.

- *Note:*

- * The audio stream is as follows:

- Stereo INPUT 1 (J12) -> LINE 1&2 OUTPUT (J6)
 - Stereo INPUT 2 (J15) -> LINE 3&4 OUTPUT (J7)
 - MIC1 & MIC2 (P1, P2) -> LINE 5&6 OUTPUT (J8)
 - Insert the headphones into the different line outputs to hear the inputs.

- To use the Stereo INPUT 1, 2, connect an audio source LINE IN jack.

- **Enable VoiceSeeker:**

- On some development boards the VoiceSeeker is enabled by default, see the [table](#) above.
- If more than one channel is used and VIT is enabled, the VoiceSeeker that combines multiple channels into one must be used, as VIT can only work with mono signal.
- Using MCUXPresso IDE:
 - * It is necessary to add VOICE_SEEKER_PROC symbol to preprocessor defines on project level:
 - (Project -> Properties -> C/C++ Build -> Settings -> MCU C Compiler -> Preprocessor)
- Using Kconfig:
 - * Enable the VoiceSeeker in the guiconfig using MCUX_PRJSEG_middleware.audio_voice.components.voice_seeker

- **Enable VIT:**

- *LPCXpresso55s69 and MCX-N5XX:*
 - * In MCUXPresso IDE (SDK package):
 1. Remove SD_ENABLED and STREAMER_ENABLE_FILE_SINK symbols from preprocessor defines on project level.
 2. Add VIT_PROC symbol to preprocessor defines on project level:
 - (Project -> Properties -> C/C++ Build -> Settings -> MCU C Compiler -> Preprocessor)
 - * In armgcc in SDK package:
 1. Remove SD_ENABLED and STREAMER_ENABLE_FILE_SINK symbols from preprocessor defines in flags.cmake file.
 2. Remove OPUS_ENCODE=1 and STREAMER_ENABLE_ENCODER preprocessor defines in flags.cmake file.
 3. Add VIT_PROC symbol to preprocessor defines in flags.cmake file.
 4. Remove sdmmc_config.c,h files from CMakeLists.txt file.
 - * In Kconfig:
 1. Disable File sink MCUX_COMPONENT_middleware.audio_voice.maestro.element.file_sink.enable
 2. Make sure SD card support is disabled MCUX_COMPONENT_middleware.sdmmc.sd and MCUX_COMPONENT_middleware.sdmmc.host.usdhc
 3. Make sure sdmmc_config files (.c, .h) is excluded from project build
 - remove mcux_add_source function that adds the sources in reconfig.cmake in maestro_record/cm33_core0 folder
 4. Disable fatfs MCUX_COMPONENT_middleware.fatfs and MCUX_COMPONENT_middleware.fatfs.sd
 5. Disable file utils MCUX_COMPONENT_middleware.audio_voice.maestro.file_utils.enable
 6. Make sure Opus encoder is disabled MCUX_COMPONENT_middleware.audio_voice.maestro.element.encoder.opus.enable
 7. Make sure VIT_PROC symbol is defined

- `remove mcux_remove_macro` function that removes the VIT_PROC preprocessor definition in `reconfig.cmake` in `maestro_record` folder

8. Make sure VIT processing is enabled `MCUX_PRJSEG_middleware.audio_voice.components.vit`

- **VIT model generation:**

- For custom VIT model generation (defining own wake words and voice commands) please use <https://vit.nxp.com/>

- **Disable SD card handling:**

- In MCUXPresso IDE:
 - * Remove `SD_ENABLED` and `STREAMER_ENABLE_FILE_SINK` symbols from preprocessor defines on project level:
 - (Project -> Properties -> C/C++ Build -> Settings -> MCU C Compiler -> Preprocessor)
- In armgcc in SDK package:
 - * Remove `SD_ENABLED` and `STREAMER_ENABLE_FILE_SINK` symbols from preprocessor defines in `flags.cmake` file.
- In Kconfig:
 1. Disable File sink `MCUX_COMPONENT_middleware.audio_voice.maestro.element.file_sink.enable`
 2. Make sure SD card support is disabled `MCUX_COMPONENT_middleware.sdmmc.sd`

Functionality The `record_mic` or `opus_encode` command calls the `STREAMER_mic_Create` or `STREAMER_opusmem2mem_Create` function from the `app_streamer.c` file depending on the selected mode.

- When the *Loopback* mode is selected, the command calls the `STREAMER_mic_Create` function that creates a pipeline with the following elements:
 - `ELEMENT_MICROPHONE_INDEX`
 - `ELEMENT_SPEAKER_INDEX`
- When the *File recording* mode is selected, the command calls the `STREAMER_mic_Create` function that creates a pipeline with the following elements: - `ELEMENT_MICROPHONE_INDEX` - `ELEMENT_FILE_SINK_INDEX`
- When the *Voice control* mode is selected, the command calls the `STREAMER_mic_Create` function that creates a pipeline with the following elements: - `ELEMENT_MICROPHONE_INDEX` - `ELEMENT_VOICSEEKER_INDEX` (if `VOICE_SEEKER_PROC` is defined) - `ELEMENT_VIT_INDEX`
- When the *Encoding* mode is selected, the command calls the `STREAMER_opusmem2mem_Create` function that creates a pipeline with the following elements: - `ELEMENT_MEM_SRC_INDEX` - `ELEMENT_ENCODER_INDEX` - `ELEMENT_MEM_SINK_INDEX`

Recording itself can be started with the `STREAMER_Start` function.

Each of the elements has several properties that can be accessed using the `streamer_get_property` or `streamer_set_property` function. These properties allow a user to change the values of the appropriate elements. The list of properties can be found in `streamer_element_properties.h`. See the example of setting property value in the following piece of code from the `app_streamer.c` file:

```
ELEMENT_PROPERTY_T prop;

prop.prop = PROP_MICROPHONE_SET_NUM_CHANNELS;
prop.val = DEMO_MIC_CHANNEL_NUM;
streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true);

prop.prop = PROP_MICROPHONE_SET_BITS_PER_SAMPLE;
prop.val = DEMO_AUDIO_BIT_WIDTH;
streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true);

prop.prop = PROP_MICROPHONE_SET_FRAME_MS;
prop.val = DEMO_MIC_FRAME_SIZE;
streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true);

prop.prop = PROP_MICROPHONE_SET_SAMPLE_RATE;
prop.val = DEMO_AUDIO_SAMPLE_RATE;
streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true);
```

Some of the predefined values can be found in the `streamer_api.h`.

States The application can be in 2 different states:

- Idle
- Running

Commands in detail

- [*help, version*](#)
- [*record_mic audio <time>*](#)
- [*record_mic file <time>*](#)
- [*record_mic <file_name> <time>*](#)
- [*record_mic vit <time> <language>*](#)
- [*opus_encode*](#)

Legend for diagrams:

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((State)):::state
B{Condition}:::condition
C[Error message]:::error
D[Process function]:::function
```

help, version

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((Idle)):::state --> C[Write help or version]:::function
```



```
B((Running)):::state --> C
C --> E((No state
change)):::state
```

record_mic audio <time>

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D

B((Idle)):::state --> D{time
> 0 ?}:::condition
D -- Yes --> F[recording]:::function
D -- No --> E[Error: Record length
must be greater than 0]:::error
E --> B
F --> C((Running)):::state
C --> G{time
expired?}:::condition
G -- No --> C
G -- Yes --> B
```

record_mic file <time>/record_mic <file_name> <time>

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D

B((Idle)):::state --> C{time
> 0 ?}:::condition
C -- Yes --> D{SD card
inserted?}:::condition
C -- No --> E[Error: Record length
must be greater than 0]:::error
E --> B
D -- Yes --> G{Custom
file name?}:::condition
G -- Yes --> H[Create custom
file name]:::function
G -- No --> I[Create default
file name]:::function
H --> J[Recording]:::function
I --> J
J --> K((Running)):::state
K --> L{time
expired?}:::condition
L -- No --> K
L -- Yes --> B
D -- No --> F[Error: Insert SD
card first]:::error
F --> B
```

record_mic vit <time> <language>

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D

B((Idle)):::state --> C{time
> 0 ?}:::condition
C -- Yes --> E{Selected
language?}:::condition
C -- No --> D[Error: Record length
must be greater than 0]:::error
D --> B
E -- Yes --> G{Supported
language?}:::condition
E -- No --> F[Error: Language
not selected]:::error
F --> B
G -- Yes --> I[Recording with
voice recognition]:::function
G -- No --> H[Error: Language not supported]:::error
H --> B
I --> J((Running)):::state
J --> K{time
expired?}:::condition
K -- No --> J
K -- Yes --> B
```

opus_encode

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D

B((Idle)):::state --> C[Encode file]:::function
C --> D[Check result]:::function
D --> B
```

Processing Time Typical execution times of the streamer pipeline for the EVKC-MIMXRT1060 development board are detailed in the following table. The duration spent on output buffers and reading from the microphone is excluded from traversal measurements. Three measured pipelines were considered. The first involves a loopback from microphone to speaker, supporting both mono and stereo configurations. The second pipeline is a mono voice control setup, comprising microphone and VIT blocks. The final pipeline is a stereo voice control setup, integrating microphone, voice seeker, and VIT blocks.

For further details of execution times on individual elements, please refer to the [Processing Time](#) document.

	streamer
microphone -> speaker 1 channel	40 μ s
microphone -> speaker 2 channels	115 μ s
microphone -> VIT	7.4 ms
microphone -> voice seeker -> VIT	9.9 ms

Maestro sync example

Table of content

- [Overview](#)
- [Hardware requirements](#)
- [Hardware modifications](#)
- [Preparation](#)
- [Running the demo](#)
- [Example configuration](#)
- [Functionality](#)
- [States](#)
- [Commands in detail](#)

Overview The Maestro sync example demonstrates the use of synchronous pipelines (Tx and Rx in this case) processing in a single streamer task on the ARM cortex core utilizing the Maestro Audio Framework library.

The application is controlled by commands from a shell interface using serial console.

The feature is useful for testing the latency of the pipeline or implementing algorithms requiring reference signals such as echo cancellation. The VoiceSeeker library available in this example is not featuring AEC (Acoustic Echo Cancellation), but NXP is offering it in the premium version of the library. More information about the premium version can be found at [VoiceSeeker](#). page. The demo uses two pipelines running synchronously in a single streamer task:

1. Playback (Tx) pipeline:
 - Playback of audio data in PCM format stored in flash memory to the audio Line-Out connector (speaker).
2. Recording (Rx) pipeline:
 - Record audio data using a microphone.
 - VoiceSeeker processing.
 - Wake words + voice commands recognition.
 - Save the VoiceSeeker output to the voiceseeker_output.pcm file on the SD card.

As shown in the table below, the application is supported on several development boards, and each development board may have certain limitations, some development boards may also require hardware modifications or allow to use of an audio expansion board. Therefore, please check the supported features and [Hardware modifications](#) or [Example configuration](#) sections before running the demo.

Limitations:

- Addition labraries
 - **VIT:**
 - * The VIT is supported only in the MCUXpresso IDE.
 - **VoiceSeeker:**
 - * The VoiceSeeker is supported only in the MCUXpresso IDE.

Known issues:

- No known issues.

More information about supported features can be found on the [Supported features](#) page.

Hardware requirements

- Desired development board
- Micro USB cable
- Speaker with 3.5 mm stereo jack
- Personal computer
- Optional:
 - SD card for file output

Hardware modifications Some development boards need some hardware modifications to run the application. If the development board is not listed here, its default setting is required.

- *EVKC-MIMXRT1060:*
 1. Please make sure resistors below are removed to be able to use SD-Card.
 - R368, R347, R349, R365, R363
 2. Please Make sure J99 is installed.

Preparation

1. Connect a micro USB cable between the PC host and the debug USB port on the development board
2. Open a serial terminal with the following settings:
 - 115200 baud rate
 - 8 data bits
 - No parity
 - One stop bit
 - No flow control
3. Download the program to the target board.
4. Insert the speaker into the Line-Out connector (headphone jack) on the development board.
5. *Optional:* Insert an SD card into the SD card slot to record to the VoiceSeeker output.
6. Either press the reset button on your development board or launch the debugger in your IDE to begin running the demo.

Running the demo When the example runs successfully, you should see similar output on the serial terminal as below:

```
*****
Maestro audio sync demo start
*****

Copyright 2022 NXP
[APP_SDCARD_Task] start
[APP_Shell_Task] start

>> [APP_SDCARD_Task] SD card drive mounted
```

Type help to see the command list. Similar description will be displayed on serial console:

```
>> help

"help": List all the registered commands

"exit": Exit program

"version": Display component versions

"start [nosdcard]": Starts a streamer task.
- Initializes the streamer with the Memory->Speaker pipeline and with
  the Microphone->VoiceSeeker->VIT->SDcard pipeline.
- Runs repeatedly until stop command.
  nosdcard - Doesn't use SD card to store data.

"stop": Stops a running streamer:

"debug [on|off]": Starts / stops debugging.
- Starts / stops saving VoiceSeeker input data (reference and microphone data)
  to SDRAM.
- After the stop command, this data is transferred to the SD card.
```

Details of commands can be found [here](#).

Example configuration The example can be configured by user. Before configuration, please check the [table](#) to see if the feature is supported on the development board.

- **Enable the premium version of VoiceSeeker:**

- The premium version of the VoiceSeeker library with AEC is API compatible with this example.
- To get the premium version, please visit [VoiceSeeker](#) page.
- The following steps are required to run this example with the VoiceSeeker&AEC library.
 - * Link the voiceseeker.a library instead of voiceseeker_no_aec.a.
 - * Set the RDSP_ENABLE_AEC definition to 1U in the voiceseeker.h file

- **VIT model generation:**

- For custom VIT model generation (defining own wake words and voice commands) please use <https://vit.nxp.com/>

Functionality The start <nosdcard> command calls the STREAMER_Create function from the app_streamer.c file that creates pipelines with the following elements:

- Playback pipeline:

- ELEMENT_MEM_SRC_INDEX
- ELEMENT_SPEAKER_INDEX
- Record pipeline:
 - ELEMENT_MICROPHONE_INDEX
 - ELEMENT_VOICSEEKER_INDEX
 - ELEMENT_VIT_PROC_INDEX
 - ELEMENT_FILE_SINK_INDEX (If the `nosdcard` argument is not used)

Processing itself can be started with the `STREAMER_Start` function.

Each of the elements has several properties that can be accessed using the `streamer_get_property` or `streamer_set_property` function. These properties allow a user to change the values of the appropriate elements. The list of properties can be found in `streamer_element_properties.h`. See the example of setting property value in the following piece of code from the `app_streamer.c` file:

```
ELEMENT_PROPERTY_T prop;

MEMSRC_SET_BUFFER_T buf;
buf.location = (int8_t *)TESTAUDIO_DATA;
buf.size     = TESTAUDIO_LEN;

prop.prop = PROP_MEMSRC_SET_BUFF;
prop.val  = (uintptr_t)&buf;
if (STREAM_OK != streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true))
{
    return kStatus_Fail;
}

prop.prop = PROP_MEMSRC_SET_MEM_TYPE;
prop.val  = AUDIO_DATA;
if (STREAM_OK != streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true))
{
    return kStatus_Fail;
}

prop.prop = PROP_MEMSRC_SET_SAMPLE_RATE;
prop.val  = DEMO_SAMPLE_RATE;
if (STREAM_OK != streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true))
{
    return kStatus_Fail;
}
```

Some of the predefined values can be found in the `streamer_api.h`.

States The application can be in 2 different states:

- Idle
- Running

Commands in detail

- [*help, version*](#)
- [*start \[nosdcard\]*](#)
- [*stop*](#)
- [*debug \[on|off\]*](#)

Legend for diagrams:

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((State)):::state
B{Condition}:::condition
C[Error message]:::error
D[Process function]:::function
```

help, version

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((Idle)):::state --> C[Write help or version]:::function
B((Running)):::state --> C
C --> E((No state
change)):::state
```

start [nosdcard]

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((Idle)):::state --> B{nosdcard
parameter?}:::condition
B -- Yes --> CH[Playing to Line-out and
recording]:::function
CH --> L((Running)):::state
B -- No --> C{Is SD card
inserted?}:::condition
C -- Yes --> E[Playing to Line-out and
recording to SD card]:::function
E --> F((Running)):::state
F --> G{Debugging
is enabled?}:::condition
G -- No --> F
G -- Yes --> H[Save reference and
microphone data to SDRAM]:::function
H --> F
C -- No --> D[Error: Insert SD
card first]:::error
D --> A
J((Running)):::state --> K[Error: The streamer task is
already running]:::error
K --> J
```

stop

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((Idle)):::state --> A
B((Running)):::state --> C{Is debugging
enabled?}:::condition
C --Yes --> E[Copy reference and
microphone data to
the SD card]:::function
E --> G((Idle)):::state
C -- No --> G
```

debug [on | off]

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((Idle)):::state --> B[Error: First, start
the streamer task]:::error
C((Running)):::state --> D{Any
parameter?}:::condition
D -- Yes --> F{Started with
nosdcard
parameter?}:::condition
F -- No --> H[Set debugging]:::function
H --> C
F --Yes --> G[Error: Debugging cannot be used]:::error
G --> C
D -- No --> E[Error: Use the parameter
either on or off]:::error
E --> C
```

Maestro USB microphone example

Table of content

- [Overview](#)
- [Hardware requirements](#)
- [Hardware modifications](#)
- [Preparation](#)
- [Running the demo](#)
- [Example configuration](#)
- [Functionality](#)
- [States](#)
- [Commands in detail](#)

Overview The Maestro USB microphone example demonstrates audio processing on the ARM cortex core utilizing the Maestro Audio Framework library.

The application is controlled by commands from a shell interface using serial console.

The development board will be enumerated as a USB audio class 2.0 device on the USB host. The application takes audio samples from the microphone inputs and sends them to the USB host via the USB bus. User will see the volume levels obtained from the USB host but this is only an example application. To leverage the volume values, the demo has to be modified.

As shown in the table below, the application is supported on several development boards, and each development board may have certain limitations, some development boards may also require hardware modifications or allow to use of an audio expansion board. Therefore, please check the supported features and [Hardware modifications](#) or [Example configuration](#) sections before running the demo.

Limitations:

- *Note:*
 1. When connected to MacBook, change the PCM format from (0x02,0x00,) to (0x01,0x00,) in the `g_config_descriptor[CONFIG_DESC_SIZE]` in the `usb_descriptor.c` file. Otherwise, it can't be enumerated and noise is present when recording with the QuickTime player because the sampling frequency and bit resolution do not match.
 2. When device functionality is changed, please uninstall the previous PC driver to make sure the device with changed functionality can run normally.
 3. If you're having audio problems on Windows 10 for recorder, please disable signal enhancement as the following if it is enabled and have a try again.

Known issues:

- No known issues.

More information about supported features can be found on the [Supported features](#) page.

Hardware requirements

- Desired development board
- 2x Micro USB cable
- Personal Computer
- *LPCXpresso55s69:*
 - Source of sound with 3.5 mm stereo jack connector

Hardware modifications Some development boards need some hardware modifications to run the application. If the development board is not listed here, its default setting is required.

Preparation

1. Connect the first micro USB cable between the PC host and the debug USB port on the development board
2. Open a serial terminal with the following settings:
 - 115200 baud rate
 - 8 data bits
 - No parity
 - One stop bit

- No flow control
3. Download the program to the target board.
 4. *LPCXpresso55s69*:
 - Insert source of sound to Audio Line-In connector (headphone jack) on the development board.
 5. Connect the second micro USB cable between the PC host and the USB port on the development board.
 6. Either press the reset button on your development board or launch the debugger in your IDE to begin running the demo.

Running the demo When the example runs successfully, you should see similar output on the serial terminal as below:

```
*****
Maestro audio USB microphone solutions demo start
*****

Copyright 2022 NXP
[APP_Shell_Task] start

>> usb_mic -1

Starting maestro usb microphone application
The application will run until the board restarts
[STREAMER] Message Task started
Starting recording
[STREAMER] start usb microphone
Set Cur Volume : 1f00
```

Type help to see the command list. Similar description will be displayed on serial console:

```
>> help

"help": List all the registered commands

"exit": Exit program

"version": Display component versions

"usb_mic": Record MIC audio and playback to the USB port as an audio 2.0
microphone device.

USAGE: usb_mic <seconds>
<seconds> Time in seconds how long the application should run.
When you enter a negative number the application will
run until the board restarts.
EXAMPLE: The application will run for 20 seconds: usb_mic 20
```

Details of commands can be found [here](#).

Example configuration The example only supports one mode and do not support any additional libraries, so the example can't be configured by user.

Functionality The `usb_mic` command calls the `STREAMER_mic_Create` function from the `app_streamer.cfile` that creates pipeline with the following elements: - ELEMENT_MICROPHONE_INDEX - ELEMENT_USB_SINK_INDEX

Recording itself can be started with the `STREAMER_Start` function.

Each of the elements has several properties that can be accessed using the `streamer_get_property` or `streamer_set_property` function. These properties allow a user to change the values of the appropriate elements. The list of properties can be found in `streamer_element_properties.h`. See the example of setting property value in the following piece of code from the `app_streamer.c` file:

```
ELEMENT_PROPERTY_T prop;

prop.prop = PROP_MICROPHONE_SET_SAMPLE_RATE;
prop.val = AUDIO_SAMPLING_RATE;

streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true);

prop.prop = PROP_MICROPHONE_SET_NUM_CHANNELS;
prop.val = 1;

streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true);

prop.prop = PROP_MICROPHONE_SET_FRAME_MS;
prop.val = 1;

streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true);
```

Some of the predefined values can be found in the `streamer_api.h`.

States The application can be in 2 different states:

- Idle
- Running

Commands in detail

- [help, version](#)
- [usb_mic <seconds>](#)

Legend for diagrams:

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((State)):::state
B{Condition}:::condition
C[Error message]:::error
D[Process function]:::function
```

help, version

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((Idle)):::state --> C[Write help or version]:::function
B((Running)):::state --> C
```

```
C --> E((No state  
change)):::state
```

usb_mic <seconds>

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#c6d22c
classDef condition fill:#7cb2de
classDef state fill:#fcb415
classDef error fill:#FF999C

B((Idle)):::state --> C{seconds  
== 0?}:::condition
C -- No --> E{seconds  
< 0?}:::condition
C -- Yes --> D[Error: Incorrect  
command parameter]:::error
D --> B
E -- Yes --> G[recording]:::function
G --> H((Running)):::state
H --> H
E -- No --> F[recording]:::function
F --> I((Running)):::state
I --> J{seconds  
expired?}:::condition
J -- No --> I
J -- Yes --> B
```

Maestro USB speaker example

Table of content

- [Overview](#)
- [Hardware requirements](#)
- [Hardware modifications](#)
- [Preparation](#)
- [Running the demo](#)
- [Example configuration](#)
- [Functionality](#)
- [States](#)
- [Commands in detail](#)

Overview The Maestro USB speaker example demonstrates audio processing on the ARM cortex core utilizing the Maestro Audio Framework library.

The application is controlled by commands from a shell interface using serial console.

The development board will be enumerated as a USB audio class 2.0 device on the USB host. The application takes audio samples from the USB host and sends them to the audio Line-Out port. User will see the volume levels obtained from the USB host but this is only an example application. To leverage the volume values, the demo has to be modified.

Depending on target platform or development board there are different modes and features of the demo supported.

- **Standard** - The mode demonstrates playback with up to 2 channels, up to 48 kHz sample rate and up to 16 bit width. This mode is enabled by default.
- **Multi-Channel** - In this mode the device is enumerated as a UAC 5.1. This mode is disabled by default. See the [Example configuration](#) section to see how to enable the mode.
 - When playing an 5.1 audio file, the example sends only the front-left and front-right channels to the audio Line-Out port (the other channels are ignored), since this example only supports on-board codecs with stereo audio output.

As shown in the table below, the application is supported on several development boards, and each development board may have certain limitations, some development boards may also require hardware modifications or allow to use of an audio expansion board. Therefore, please check the supported features and [Hardware modifications](#) or [Example configuration](#) sections before running the demo.

Limitations:

- *Note:*
 - If the USB device audio speaker example uses an ISO IN feedback endpoint, please attach the device to a host like PC which supports feedback function. Otherwise, there might be attachment issue or other problems.

Known issues:

- No known issues.

More information about supported features can be found on the [Supported features](#) page.

Hardware requirements

- Desired development board
- 2x Micro USB cable
- Personal Computer
- Headphones with 3.5 mm stereo jack

Hardware modifications Some development boards need some hardware modifications to run the application. If the development board is not listed here, its default setting is required.

Preparation

1. Connect the first micro USB cable between the PC host and the debug USB port on the development board
2. Open a serial terminal with the following settings:
 - 115200 baud rate
 - 8 data bits
 - No parity
 - One stop bit
 - No flow control
3. Download the program to the target board.
4. Connect the second micro USB cable between the PC host and the USB port on the development board.

5. Insert the headphones into Line-Out connector (headphone jack) on the development board.
6. Either press the reset button on your development board or launch the debugger in your IDE to begin running the demo.

Running the demo When the example runs successfully, you should see similar output on the serial terminal as below:

```
*****
Maestro audio USB speaker solutions demo start
*****

Copyright 2022 NXP
[APP_Shell_Task] start

>> usb_speaker -1

Starting maestro usb speaker application
The application will run until the board restarts
[STREAMER] Message Task started
Starting playing
[STREAMER] start usb speaker
Set Cur Volume : fbd5
```

Type help to see the command list. Similar description will be displayed on serial console:

```
>> help

"help": List all the registered commands

"exit": Exit program

"version": Display component versions

"usb_speaker": Play data from the USB port as an audio 2.0
speaker device.

USAGE:    usb_speaker <seconds>
<seconds> Time in seconds how long the application should run.
           When you enter a negative number the application will
           run until the board restarts.
EXAMPLE:  The application will run for 20 seconds: usb_speaker 20
```

Details of commands can be found [here](#).

Example configuration The example can be configured by user. Before configuration, please check the [table](#) to see if the feature is supported on the development board.

- **Enable Multi-channel mode:**

- The feature can be enabled by set the USB_AUDIO_CHANNEL5_1 macro to 1U in the usb_device_descriptor.h file.
- *Note:* When device functionality is changed, such as UAC 5.1, please uninstall the previous PC driver to make sure the device with changed functionality can run normally.

Functionality The Usb_speaker command calls the STREAMER_speaker_Create function from the app_streamer.cfile that creates pipeline with the following elements: - ELEMENT_USB_SRC_INDEX - ELEMENT_SPEAKER_INDEX

Playback itself can be started with the `STREAMER_Start` function.

Each of the elements has several properties that can be accessed using the `streamer_get_property` or `streamer_set_property` function. These properties allow a user to change the values of the appropriate elements. The list of properties can be found in `streamer_element_properties.h`. See the example of setting property value in the following piece of code from the `app_streamer.c` file:

```
ELEMENT_PROPERTY_T prop;

prop.prop = PROP_USB_SRC_SET_SAMPLE_RATE;
prop.val = AUDIO_SAMPLING_RATE;

streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true);

prop.prop = PROP_USB_SRC_SET_NUM_CHANNELS;
prop.val = 2;

streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true);

prop.prop = PROP_USB_SRC_SET_FRAME_MS;
prop.val = 1;

streamer_set_property(handle->streamer, 0, prop, true);
```

Some of the predefined values can be found in the `streamer_api.h`.

States The application can be in 2 different states:

- Idle
- Running

Commands in detail

- [help, version](#)
- [usb_speaker <seconds>](#)

Legend for diagrams:

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((State)):::state
B{Condition}:::condition
C[Error message]:::error
D[Process function]:::function
```

help, version

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#69CA00
classDef condition fill:#0EAFE0
classDef state fill:#F9B500
classDef error fill:#F54D4D
```

```
A((Idle)):::state --> C[Write help or version]:::function
B((Running)):::state --> C
```

```
C --> E((No state
change)):::state
```

usb_speaker <seconds>

flowchart TD

```
classDef function fill:#c6d22c
classDef condition fill:#7cb2de
classDef state fill:#fcb415
classDef error fill:#FF999C

B((Idle)):::state --> C{Duration
== 0?}:::condition
C -- No --> E{Duration
< 0?}:::condition
C -- Yes --> D[Error: Incorrect
command parameter]:::error
D --> B
E -- Yes --> G[playing]:::function
G --> H((Running)):::state
H --> H
E -- No --> F[playing]:::function
F --> I((Running)):::state
I --> J{Duration
expired?}:::condition
J -- No --> I
J -- Yes --> B
```

Supported features The current version of the audio framework supports several optional features. These can be limited to some MCU cores or development boards variants. More information about support can be found on the specific example page:

- [maestro_playback](#)
- [maestro_record](#)
- [maestro_usb_mic](#)
- [maestro_usb_speaker](#)
- [maestro_sync](#)

Some features are delivered as prebuilt library and the binaries can be found in the `\middleware\audio_voice\components\*component*\libs` folder. The source code of some features can be found in the `\middleware\audio_voice\maestro\src` folder.

Decoders Supported decoders and its options are:

Decoder	Sample rates [kHz]	Number of channels	Bit depth
AAC	8, 11.025, 12, 16, 22.05, 24, 32, 44.1, 48	1, 2 (mono/stereo)	16
FLAC	8, 11.025, 12, 16, 22.05, 32, 44.1, 48	1, 2 (mono/stereo)	16
MP3	8, 11.025, 12, 16, 22.05, 24, 32, 44.1, 48	1, 2 (mono/stereo)	16
OPUS	8, 16, 24, 48	1, 2 (mono/stereo)	16
WAV	8, 11.025, 16, 22.05, 32, 44.1, 48	1, 2 (mono/stereo)	8, 16, 24

For more details about the reference decoders please see `audio-voice-components` repository documentation `\middleware\audio_voice\components\`.

Encoders

- **OPUS encoder** - The current version of the audio framework only supports a OPUS encoder. For more details about the encoder please see the following [link](#).

Sample rate converters

- **SSRC** - Synchronous sample rate converter. More details about SSRC are available in the User Guide, which is located in `middleware\audio_voice\components\ssrc\doc\`.
- **ASRC** - Asynchronous sample rate converter is not used in our examples, but it is part of the maestro middleware and can be enabled. To enable ASRC, the `maestro_framework_asrc` and `CMSIS_DSP_Library_Source` components must be added to the project. Furthermore, it is necessary to switch from Redlib to Newlib (semihost) library and add a platform definition to the project (e.g. for RT1170: `PLATFORM_RT1170_CORTEXM7`). Supported platforms can be found in the `PL_platformTypes.h` file. More details about ASRC are available in the User Guide, which is located in `middleware\audio_voice\components\asrc\doc\`.

Additional libraries

- **VIT** - Voice Intelligent Technology (VIT) Wake Word and Voice Command Engines provide free, ready to use voice UI enablement for developers. It enables customer-defined wake words and commands using free online tools. More details about VIT are available in the VIT package, which is located in `middleware\audio_voice\components\vit\{platform}\Doc\` (depending on the platform) or via following [link](#).
- **VoiceSeeker** - VoiceSeeker is a multi-microphone voice control audio front-end signal processing solution. More details about VoiceSeeker are available in the VoiceSeeker package, which is located in `middleware\audio_voice\components\voice_seeker\{platform}\Doc\` (depending on the platform) or via following [link](#).

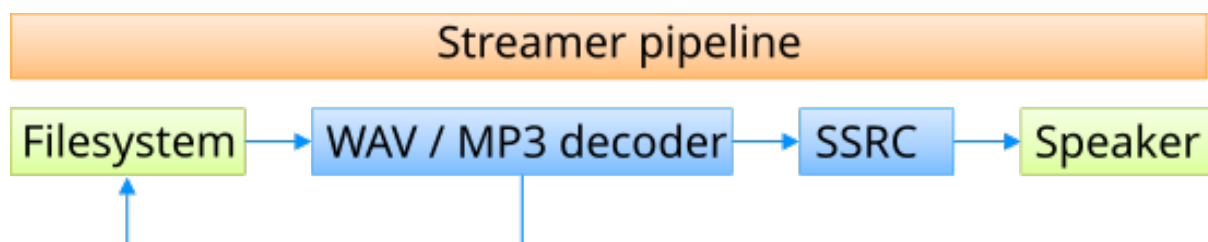
Processing Time

Table of content

- [Maestro playback example](#)
- [Maestro record example](#)

The individual time measurements were conducted using a logic analyzer by monitoring changes in the GPIO port levels on the EVKC-MIMXRT1060 development board. These measurements were executed for each individual pipeline run, capturing the timing at each corresponding element, and, when relevant, the interconnections between these elements.

Maestro playback example For the Maestro playback example the following reference audio file was used: `test_48khz_16bit_2ch.wav`. In this example, the pipeline depicted in the diagram was considered. Media codecs WAV and MP3 were taken into account. To compare the times spent on the SSRC block, sampling rates for both codecs were selected: 44.1 kHz and 48 kHz.



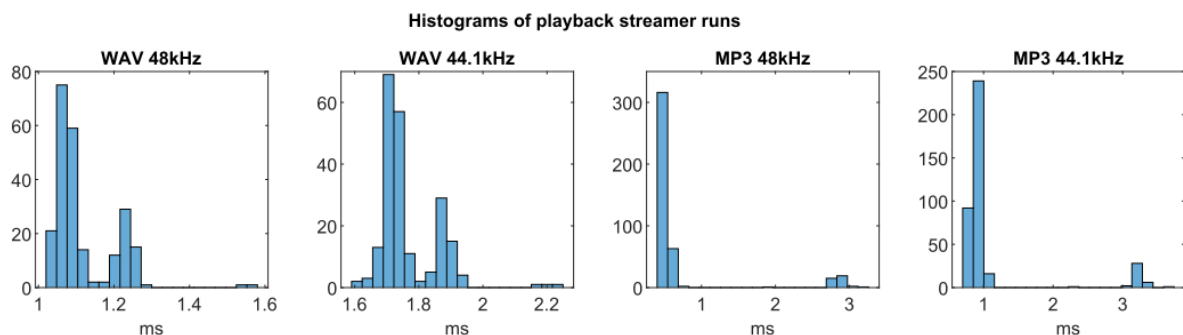
The measurement of streamer pipeline run started at the beginning of `streamer_process_pipelines()`: `streamer.c` and ended in the function `streamer_pcm_write()`: `streamer_pcm.c` just before the output buffer.

In the scenario involving the WAV codec, the audio file was accessed in every iteration of the streamer pipeline. Meaning, during each run, the file was read directly from the SD card. However, in the case of the MP3 codec, where data processing necessitates complete MP3 frames, the file wasn't read during every run. Rather, it was accessed periodically, triggered when the codec buffer lacked a complete MP3 frame of data. The total time spent on codec processing varies significantly depending on the type and implementation of the codec. For certain types of codecs, like FLAC, there may be multiple file accesses during a single pipeline run. The provided values are specific to the reference implementation. For details about the codecs please see `audio-voice-components` documentation `middleware\audio_voice\components\`.

The duration of the streamer pipeline illustrates that with a sampling frequency of 48 kHz, there is no resampling occurring at the SSRC element. Consequently, the overall pipeline time is lower than in the case of 44.1 kHz audio, where resampling takes place.

To enhance comprehension of the system's behavior, histograms of the pipeline run times and its elements are included. The greater time variance with the MP3 codec is precisely due to the absence of file reads in every run. In clusters with shorter times, there are no file accesses, while in clusters with longer times, file reads occur. This indicates that the majority of runs do not involve file access.

	WAV 48 kHz	WAV 44 kHz	MP3 48 kHz file read	MP3 48 kHz w/o file read	MP3 44 kHz file read	MP3 44 kHz w/o file read
mean	1.11 ms	1.76 ms	2.87 ms	0.51 ms	3.22 ms	0.89 ms
min	1.03 ms	1.60 ms	2.74 ms	0.41 ms	2.33 ms	0.74 ms
max	1.29 ms	2.23 ms	3.24 ms	1.83 ms	3.73 ms	1.12 ms



Time on each element In the tables and histograms below, the timings for individual elements and their connections are provided. Given that the file reading function was invoked during the codec's operation, the tables for individual elements display the total time on the codec element, the time on the codec element before the file read, and the time on the codec element after the file read. The individual blocks in the tables are as follows:

- **streamer** - total time of one pipeline run without time on output buffers
- **codec start** - time on decoder before file read
- **codec end** - time on decoder after file read
- **codec total** - `codec_start+codec_end`
- **file_src** - file reading time
- **SSRC_proc** - time on SSRC element
- **audio_sink** - time on audio sink without output buffers

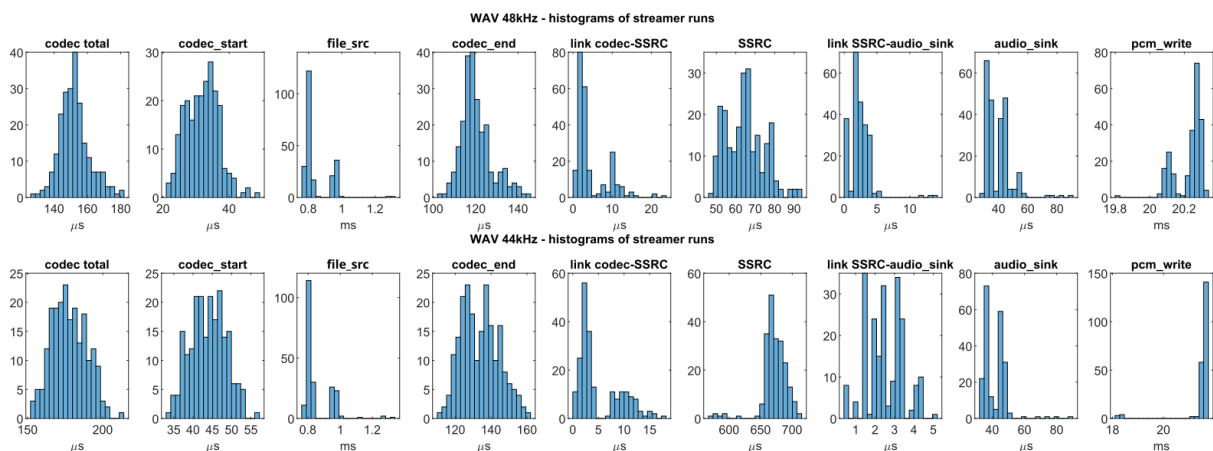
- **pcm_write** - time on output buffers
- **link** - time on element links

The start times of the time intervals for individual blocks and their respective links were measured by altering the GPIO pin level in the following functions:

- **streamer** - streamer_process_pipelines():streamer.c
- **codec** - decoder_sink_pad_process_handler():decoder_pads.c
- **file_src** - filesrc_read():file_src_rtos.c
- **SSRC_proc** - SSRC_Proc_Execute():ssrc_proc.c
- **audio_sink** - audiosink_sink_pad_chain_handler():audio_sink.c
- **pcm_write** - streamer_pcm_write():streamer_pcm.c
- **link** - pad_push():pad.c

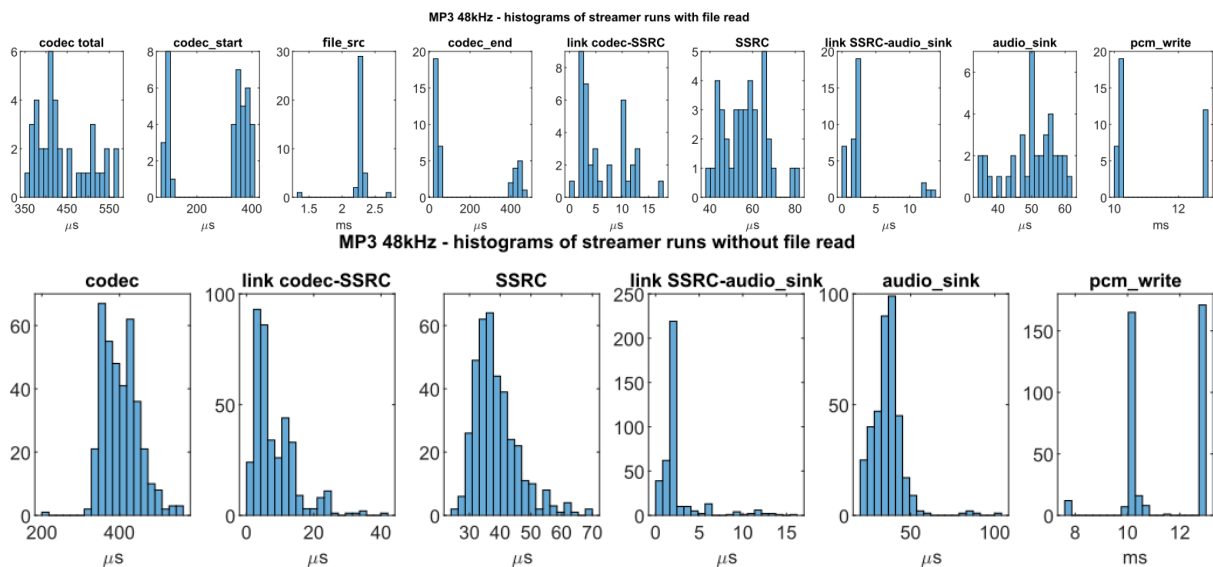
WAV 48kHz	stream	codec total	codec start	file_sr	codec end	link codec-SSRC	SSRC_p	link audio_sink	SSRC-audio_sink	audio_sin	pcm_write
mean	1.119 ms	152 μ s	31 μ s	0.843 ms	120 μ s	5 μ s	64 μ s	2 μ s		40 μ s	20.228 ms
min	1.026 ms	125 μ s	21 μ s	0.773 ms	104 μ s	<1 μ s	47 μ s	<1 μ s		30 μ s	19.805 ms
max	1.290 ms	193 μ s	49 μ s	1.311 ms	144 μ s	23 μ s	93 μ s	14 μ s		91 μ s	20.324 ms

WAV 44kHz	stream	codec total	codec start	file_sr	codec end	link codec-SSRC	SSRC_p	link audio_sink	SSRC-audio_sink	audio_sin	pcm_write
mean	1.765 ms	178 μ s	44 μ s	0.853 ms	134 μ s	5 μ s	671 μ s	3 μ s		42 μ s	21.472 ms
min	1.604 ms	145 μ s	33 μ s	0.770 ms	112 μ s	<1 μ s	574 μ s	<1 μ s		33 μ s	18.163 ms
max	2.233 ms	218 μ s	57 μ s	1.335 ms	161 μ s	18 μ s	715 μ s	5 μ s		89 μ s	21.746 ms



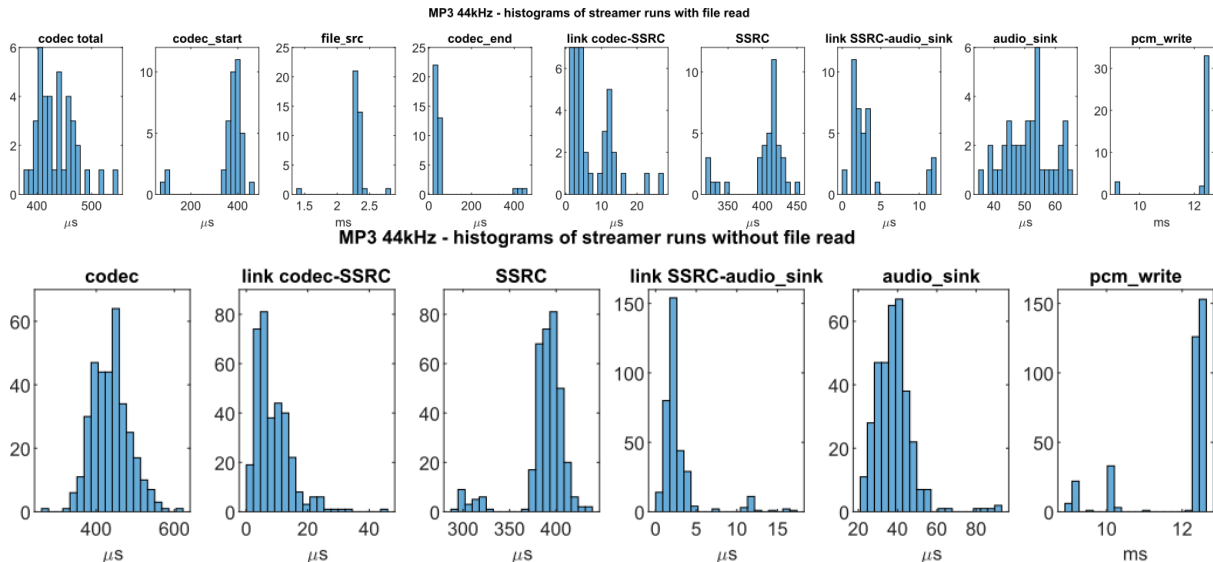
MP3 48 kHz w/ file read	streamer	codec total	codec start	file_sr	codec end	link codec- SSRC	SSRC_l	link SSRC- audio_sink	au- dio_sir	pcm_write
mean	2.871 ms	441 μs	279 μs	2.271 ms	162 μs	6 μs	56 μs	3 μs	50 μs	11.019 ms
min	2.739 ms	353 μs	74 μs	1.353 ms	26 μs	<1 μs	40 μs	<1 μs	34 μs	10.091 ms
max	3.244 ms	570 μs	409 μs	2.728 ms	467 μs	18 μs	80 μs	14 μs	62 μs	12.910 ms

MP3 48 kHz w/o file read	streamer	codec total	codec start	file_s	codec end	link codec- SSRC	SSRC_l	link SSRC- audio_sink	au- dio_sir	pcm_write
mean	0.508 ms	403 μs	x	x	x	8 μs	39 μs	3 μs	36 μs	11.326 ms
min	0.407 ms	208 μs	x	x	x	<1 μs	25 μs	<1 μs	21 μs	7.715 ms
max	1.834 ms	563 μs	x	x	x	41 μs	69 μs	16 μs	104 μs	12.941 ms

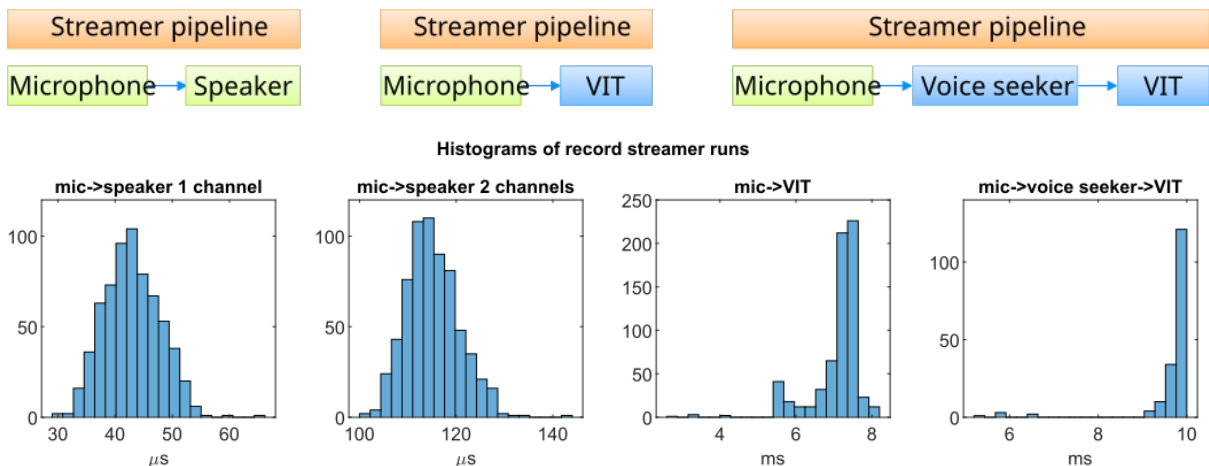


MP3 44 kHz w/ file read	streamer	codec total	codec start	file_sr	codec end	link codec- SSRC	SSRC_l	link SSRC- audio_sink	au- dio_sir	pcm_write
mean	3.217 ms	436 μs	367 μs	2.300 ms	66 μs	7 μs	403 μs	3 μs	51 μs	12.188 ms
min	2.329 ms	383 μs	73 μs	1.411 ms	26 μs	2 μs	318 μs	<1 μs	35 μs	9.119 ms
max	3.726 ms	547 μs	464 μs	2.801 ms	441 μs	27 μs	454 μs	12 μs	65 μs	12.529 ms

MP3 kHz w/o file read	44	stream	codec total	codec start	file_s	codec end	link codec- SSRC	SSRC_	link SSRC- audio_sink	au- dio_sir	pcm_write
mean		0.891 ms	437 µs	x	x	x	9 µs	388 µs	3 µs	38 µs	11.934 ms
min		0.738 ms	268 µs	x	x	x	<1 µs	290 µs	<1 µs	22 µs	8.964 ms
max		1.115 ms	620 µs	x	x	x	45 µs	438 µs	17 µs	92 µs	12.624 ms



Maestro record example Typical execution times of the streamer pipeline and its individual elements for the EVKC-MIMXRT1060 development board are detailed in the following tables. The duration spent on output buffers and reading from the microphone is excluded from traversal measurements. Three measured pipelines are depicted in the figure below. The first involves a loopback from microphone to speaker, supporting both mono and stereo configurations. The second pipeline is a mono voice control setup, comprising microphone and VIT blocks. The final pipeline is a stereo voice control setup, integrating microphone, voice seeker, and VIT blocks. The measurement of streamer pipeline run started at the beginning of `streamer_process_pipelines():streamer.c` and ended in the function `streamer_pcm_write():streamer_pcm.c` just before the output buffer.



The individual blocks in the tables are as follows:

- **streamer** - total time of one pipeline run without time on output buffers and without time reading from the microphone
- **audio_src_start** - time on audio src before reading from the microphone
- **audio_src_end** - time on audio src after reading from the microphone
- **pcm_read** - reading from the microphone
- **voiceseeker** - time on voice seeker element
- **vit** - time on VIT element
- **audio_sink** - time on audio sink without output buffers
- **pcm_write** - time on output buffers
- **link** - time on element links

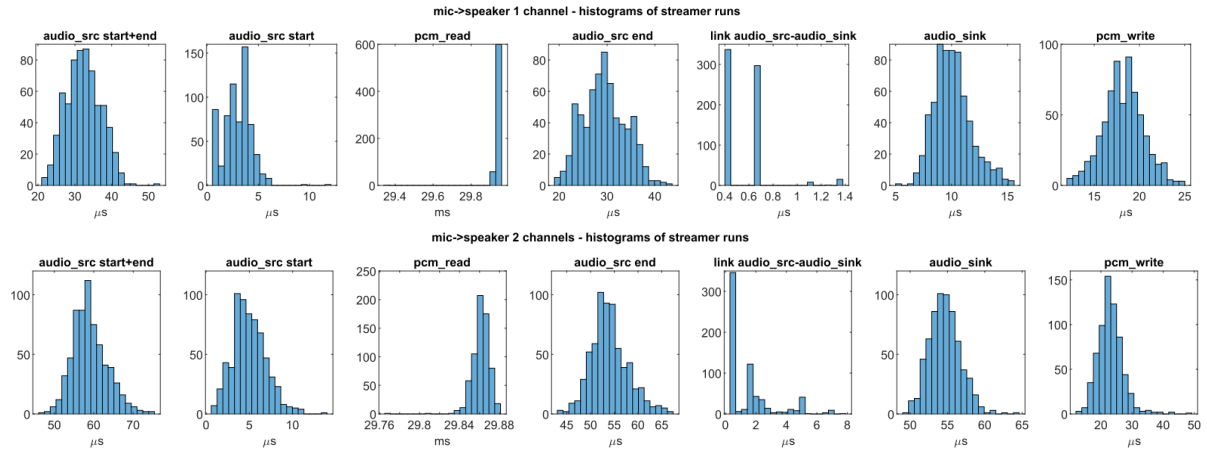
The start times of the time intervals for individual blocks and their respective links were measured by altering the GPIO pin level in the following functions:

- **streamer** - streamer_process_pipelines():streamer.c
- **audio_src** - audiosrc_src_process():audio_src.c
- **pcm_read** - streamer_pcm_read():streamer_pcm.c
- **voiceseeker** - audio_proc_sink_pad_chain_handler():audio_proc.c
- **vit** - vitsink_sink_pad_chain_handler():vit_sink.c
- **audio_sink** - audiosink_sink_pad_chain_handler():audio_sink.c
- **pcm_write** - streamer_pcm_write():streamer_pcm.c
- **link** - pad_push():pad.c

Pipeline Microphone -> Speaker

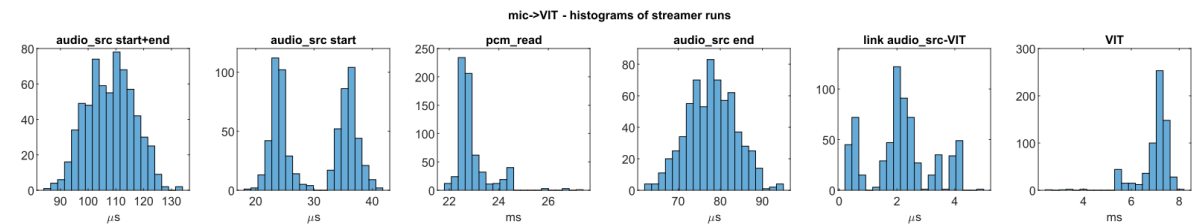
microphone speaker mono	->	stream	au- dio_src_start	pcm_re	au- dio_src_end	link audio_sink	audio_src- audio_sink	au- dio_sink	pcm_write
mean		43 µs	3 µs	29.938 ms	29 µs	<1 µs		10 µs	18 µs
min		26 µs	<1 µs	29.350 ms	19 µs	<1 µs		5 µs	12 µs
max		72 µs	12 µs	29.957 ms	44 µs	1 µs		15 µs	25 µs

microphone speaker stereo	->	stream	au- dio_src_start	pcm_re	au- dio_src_end	link audio_sink	audio_src- audio_sink	au- dio_sink	pcm_write
mean		115 µs	5 µs	29.861 ms	54 µs	2 µs		55 µs	23 µs
min		94 µs	<1 µs	29.768 ms	43 µs	<1 µs		50 µs	12 µs
max		154 µs	14 µs	29.880 ms	67 µs	8 µs		65 µs	49 µs



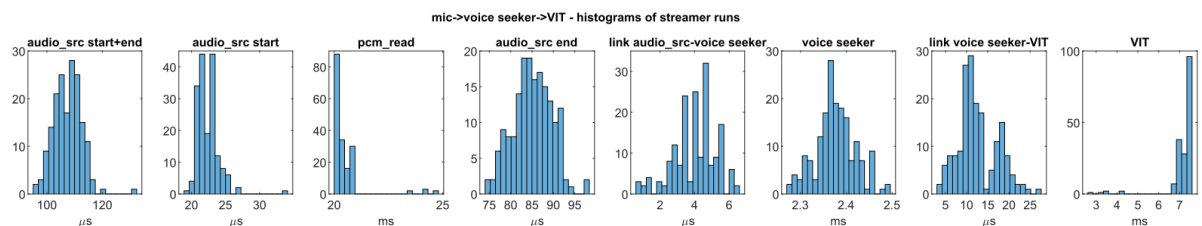
Pipeline Microphone -> VIT

microphone -> VIT	streamer	audio_src_start	pcm_read	audio_src_end	link audio_src-vit	vit
mean	7.380 ms	30 μs	22.624 ms	78 μs	2 μs	7.261 ms
min	2.641 ms	10 μs	2.2265 ms	58 μs	<1 μs	2.559 ms
max	7.780 ms	42 μs	2.7341 ms	94 μs	5 μs	7.624 ms



Pipeline Microphone -> Voice seeker -> VIT

microphone -> voice seeker -> VIT	streamer	audio_src_start	pcm_read	audio_src_end	link audio_src-voiceseeker	voice-seeker	link voiceseeker-vit	vit
mean	9.916 ms	22 μs	20.084 ms	84 μs	4 μs	2.386 ms	13 μs	7.407 ms
min	4.983 ms	19 μs	19.738 ms	72 μs	<1 μs	2.228 ms	2 μs	2.662 ms
max	10.423 ms	34 μs	24.777 ms	100 μs	7 μs	2.522 ms	31 μs	7.729 ms



Maestro on Zephyr

- Based on and tested with Zephyr version, given by tag v4.0.0
- Tested with Zephyr SDK version 16.4
- To see the pre-built documentation, see: [README.html](#). Also see the [documentation section](#).

Maestro sample for recording data from microphone to RAM

Description This sample records data from microphone (alias `dmic0` in devicetree) and stores them to a buffer in RAM.

Currently one PDM channel with fixed 16 kHz sample rate and 16 bit sample width is supported. For configuration options, see `Kconfig` and `prj.conf`.

User Input/Output

- Input:
None.
- Output:
UART Output:
 - Demo result: OK if everything went OK
 - Demo result: FAIL otherwise

Supported platforms Currently tested for:

- RD_RW612_BGA.

Maestro voice detection sample using VIT

Description Records data from microphone (alias `dmic0` in devicetree) and detects voice commands from selected language model. Detected commands are printed via UART.

Language model may be changed via `Kconfig` using `CONFIG_MAESTRO_EXAMPLE_VIT_LANGUAGE` selection. For other configuration options, see example's `Kconfig` and `prj.conf`.

This project requires an NXP board supported by the VIT library.

The example has to be modified if a new board needs to be added. Please create an issue in that case.

User Input/Output

- Input:
None.
- Output:
UART Output:
 - List of voice commands the model can detect (printed immediately after start)
 - `<Specific voice command>` if voice command was detected
 - Demo result: FAIL otherwise

Dependencies

- VIT library: <https://www.nxp.com/design/design-center/software/embedded-software/voice-intelligent-technology-wake-word-and-voice-command-engines:VOICE-INTELLIGENT-TECHNOLOGY>

Supported platforms

 Currently tested for:

- RD_RW612_BGA.

Maestro decoder sample

Description Tests and demonstrates decoder functionality in Maestro pipeline.

Supported decoders:

- MP3
- WAV
- AAC
- FLAC
- OPUS with OGG envelop
- (RAW OPUS - TBD)

Data Input:

- Prepared encoded audio data (part of Maestro repository, folder `zephyr/audioTracks`)
- Prepared decoded audio data (RAW PCM format, part of Maestro repository, folder `zephyr/audioTracks`)

Function:

1. Loads encoded data into source buffer stored in RAM
2. Decodes audio data using selected decoder and stores data in RAM
3. Compares prepared data with decoded data to check if its the same
4. Prints Demo result: OK or Demo result: FAIL via UART

User Input/Output

- Input:
None
- Output:
UART Output
 - Demo result: OK if everything went OK
 - Demo result: FAIL otherwise

Dependencies

- Audio voice component library (pulled in by Maestro's west), containing Decoder libraries

Configuration

- See prj.conf for user input sections
 - Selecting decoder may be done by enabling CONFIG_MAESTRO_EXAMPLE_DECODER_SELECTED in prj.conf file. When no decoder is selected, default one (WAV) is used instead.
 - System settings should be modified (stack size, heap size) based on selected decoder and system capabilities/requirements in prj.conf.
- For other configuration options, see example's Kconfig and prj.conf.

Supported platforms Currently tested for:

- RD_RW612_BGA - Working decoders: FLAC, WAV, OPUS OGG

Maestro encoder sample

Description Tests and demonstrates encoder functionality in Maestro pipeline.

Supported encoders:

- OPUS with OGG envelop - TBD
- RAW OPUS - TBD

Input:

- Prepared decoded audio data (RAW PCM format, part of Maestro repository)
- Prepared encoded audio data (part of Maestro repository)

Function:

1. Loads RAW data into source buffer stored in RAM
2. Encodes audio data using selected encoder and stores data in RAM
3. Compares prepared data with decoded data if same
4. Prints Demo result: OK or Demo result: FAIL via UART

Dependencies

- Audio voice component library (pulled in by Maestro's west), containing Encoder libraries

User Input/Output Input:

- None

Output:

- UART Output
 - Demo result: OK if everything went OK
 - Demo result: FAIL otherwise

Configuration

- See prj.conf for user input sections
 - Selecting encoder may be done by enabling CONFIG_MAESTRO_EXAMPLE_ENCODER_SELECTED in prj.conf file. When no encoder is selected, default one (OPUS) is used instead.
 - System settings should be modified (stack size, heap size) based on selected encoder and system capabilities/requirements in prj.conf file.
- For other configuration options, see example's Kconfig and prj.conf.

Supported platforms

 Currently tested for:

- RD_RW612_BGA - Working encoders: None.

Maestro mem2mem sample

Description Tests basic memory to memory pipeline.

Function:

1. Moves generated data with fixed size of 256B from memory source to memory sink.
2. Compares copied data to check if they're the same.
3. Returns Demo result: OK or Demo result: FAIL via UART.

- [Maestro environment setup](#)
- [Build and run Maestro example](#)
 - [Using command line](#)
 - [Using MCUXpresso for VS Code](#)
- [Folder structure](#)
- [Supported elements and libraries](#)
- [Examples support](#)
- [Creating your own example](#)
- [Documentation](#)
- [FAQ](#)

Maestro environment setup Follow these steps to set up a Maestro development environment on your machine.

1. If you haven't already, please follow [this guide](#) to set up a Zephyr development environment and its dependencies first:
 - Cmake
 - Python
 - Devicetree compiler
 - West
 - Zephyr SDK bundle

2. Get Maestro. You can pick either of the options listed below. If you need help deciding which option is the best fit for your needs, please see the [FAQ](#).

- Freestanding Maestro - This option pulls in only Maestro's necessary dependencies.

Run:

```
1. west init -m <maestro repository url> --mr <revision> --mf west-freestanding.yml  
   ↳ <foldername>  
2. cd <foldername>  
3. west update
```

- Maestro as a Zephyr module

To include Maestro into Zephyr, update Zephyr's `west.yml` file:

```
projects:  
  name: maestro  
  url: <maestro repository url>  
  revision: <revision with Zephyr support>  
  path: modules/audio/maestro  
  import: west.yml
```

Then run `west update maestro` command.

Build and run Maestro example These steps will guide you through building and running Maestro samples. You can use either the command line utilizing Zephyr's powerful `west` tool or you can use VS Code's GUI. Detailed steps for both options are listed below.

Using command line See Zephyr's [Building, Flashing and Debugging](#) guide if you aren't familiar with it yet.

1. To **build** a project, run:

```
west build -b <board> -d <output build directory> <path to example> -p
```

For example, this compiles VIT example for `rd_rw612_bga` board:

```
1. cd maestro/zephyr  
2. west build -b rd_rw612_bga -d build samples/vit -p
```

2. To **run** a project, run:

```
west flash -d <directory>
```

e.g.:

```
west flash -d build
```

3. To **debug** a project, run:

```
west debug -d <directory>
```

e.g.:

```
west debug -d build
```

Using MCUXpresso for VS Code For this you have to have NXP's [MCUXpresso for VS Code extension](#) installed.

1. Import your topdir as a repository to MCUXPresso for VS Code:

- Open the MCUXpresso Extension. In the *Quickstart Panel* click *Import Repository*.
 - In the displayed menu click *LOCAL* tab and select the folder location of your *topdir*.
 - Click *Import*.
 - The repository is successfully added to the *Installed Repositories* view once the import is successful.
2. To import any project from the imported repository:
 - In the *Quickstart Panel* click *Import Example from Repository*.
 - For **Repository** select *your imported* repository.
 - For **Zephyr SDK** the installed Zephyr SDK is selected automatically. If not, select one.
 - For **Board** select your board (*make sure you've selected the correct revision*).
 - For **Template** select the folder path to your project.
 - Click the *Create* button.
 3. Build the project by clicking the *Build Selected* icon (displayed on hover) in the extension's *Projects* view. After the build, the debug console window displays the memory usage (or compiler errors if any).
 4. Debug the project by clicking the *Debug* (play) icon (displayed on hover) in the extension's *Projects* view.
 5. The execution will pause. To continue execution click *Continue* on the debug options.
 6. In the *SERIAL MONITOR* tab of your console panel, the application prints the Zephyr boot banner during startup and then prints the test results.

Folder structure

```
maestro/
...
zephyr/      All Zephyr related files
samples/     Sample examples
tests/       Tests
audioTracks/ Audio tracks for testing
doc/         Documentation configuration for Sphinx
wrappers/    NXP SDK Wrappers
scripts/     Helper scripts, mostly for testing
module.yml   Defines module name, Cmake and Kconfig locations
CMakeList.txt Defines module's build process
Kconfig      Defines module's configuration
osa/         Deprecated. OSA port for Zephyr
...
```

Supported elements and libraries Here is the list of all features currently supported in Maestro on Zephyr. Our goal is to support all features in Maestro on Zephyr that are already supported in Maestro on NXP's SDK and to extend them further.

Supported elements:

- Memory source
- Memory sink
- Audio source
- Audio sink
- Process sink

- Decoder
- Encoder

Supported decoders:

- WAV
- MP3
- FLAC
- OPUS OGG
- AAC

Supported encoders:

- OPUS RAW

Supported libraries:

- [VIT](#)

Examples support All included examples use UART as output. Examples are located in `zephyr/tests` and `zephyr/samples` directories.

List of included examples:

- [Maestro sample for recording data from microphone to RAM](#)
- [Maestro voice detection sample using VIT](#)
- [Maestro encoder sample](#)
- [Maestro decoder sample](#)
- [Maestro mem2mem sample](#)

Examples support for specific boards:

Example	RDRW612BGA	LPCx-presso55s69	MIMXRT1060EVKE	MIMXRT1170EVKB
Record	YES	TO BE TESTED	TO BE TESTED	TO BE TESTED
VIT	YES	TO BE TESTED	TO BE TESTED	TO BE TESTED
Encoder	In progress: OPUS RAW	TO BE TESTED	TO BE TESTED	TO BE TESTED
Decoder	YES - WAV, FLAC, OPUS OGG	TO BE TESTED	TO BE TESTED	TO BE TESTED
Mem2mem	YES	TO BE TESTED	TO BE TESTED	TO BE TESTED

Creating your own example There are two ways to create your own example - you can either one of the included examples as a reference or you can create your own example from scratch by hand.

When creating your own example from scratch, set `CONFIG_MAESTRO_AUDIO_FRAMEWORK=y` in your `prj.conf` file. Then you can start enabling specific elements by setting `CONFIG_MAESTRO_ELEMENT_<NAME>_ENABLE=y`.

However, the recommended way to edit config options is to open `gui-config` (or `menuconfig`) by calling `west build -t guiconfig`. Then you can use the graphical interface to interactively turn on/off the features you need.

Documentation Please note, Maestro documentation is under reconstruction. It is currently mixing several tools and formats.

To see the pre-generated Maestro Zephyr documentation, see `zephyr/doc/doc/README.html`

To generate the Zephyr documentation, go under `zephyr/doc` folder and execute `make html`. Sphinx version `sphinx-build 8.1.3` must be installed. Open `doc/doc/html/README.html` afterwards.

To see Maestro core documentation, go to the Maestro top directory and see `README.md`.

FAQ

1. Should I choose the freestanding version of Maestro or should integrate it into my west instead?
 - Freestanding version of Maestro pulls in all the dependencies it needs including Zephyr itself.
 - Integrating it as a module is easier if you already have your Zephyr environment set up.

Maestro Audio Framework changelog

2.0.1

- Fixed filesrc buffer alignment

2.0.0 (newest)

- Added Zephyr port, see [Zephyr README](#).
 - Possible to use standalone version, pulling its own Zephyr and dependencies
 - Possible to import it as a module in your Zephyr project
- Changed build system - newly uses Kconfig and Cmake
- Supports NXP MCUXSDK (previously 2.x)
- Changed folder structure and names to improve readability (description may be found in [README](#))
- Removed audio libraries and placed into audio-voice-components repository
- Added libraries are pulled into the build via Kconfig and Cmake
- Changed Maestro library core - minor changes

1.8.0

- New platforms support: MCX-N5XX-EVK, FRDMMCXN236 and RD-RW612-BGA
- Fixed compilation warnings
- Documentation improvements and updates
 - Added section with processing time information
 - Added application state diagrams
- Various updates and fixes

1.7.0

- Removed EAP support for future SDK releases
- Created new API for audio_sink and audio_src to support USB source, sink
- ASRC library integrated
- License changed to BSD 3-Clause
- Improved pipeline creation API
- Fixed compilation warnings in Opus
- Various other improvements and bug fixes

1.6.0

- Up to 2 parallel pipelines supported
- Synchronous Sample Rate Converter support Added
- Various improvements and bug fixes

1.5.0

- Enabled switching from 2 to 4 channel output during processing
- PadReturn type has been replaced by FlowReturn
- Support of AAC, WAV, FLAC decoders
- Renamed eap element to audio_proc element
- Added audio_proc to VIT pipeline to support VoiceSeeker
- Minor bug fixes

1.4.0

- Use Opusfile lib for Ogg Opus decoder
- Refactor code, fix issues found in unit tests
- Various bug fixes

1.3.0

- Make Maestro framework open source (except mp3 and wav decoder)
- Refactor code, remove unused parts, add comments

1.2.0

- Unified buffering in audio source, audio sink
- Various improvements and bug fixes

1.0_rev0

- Initial version of framework with support for Cortex-M7 platforms

3.7 Wireless

3.7.1 NXP Wireless Framework and Stacks

Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, 802.15.4

Application notes

- [Link AN12918-Wi-Fi-Tx-Power-Table-and-Channel-Scan-Management-for-i.MX-RT-SDK.pdf](#)
- [Link TN00066-WFA-Derivative-Certification-Process.pdf](#)

User manuals

- [Link UM11441-Getting-Started-with-NXP-based-Wireless-Modules-and-i.MX-RT-Platforms.pdf](#)
- [UM11442-NXP-Wi-Fi-and-Bluetooth-Demo-Applications-for-i.MX-RT-Platforms.pdf](#)
- [Link UM11443-NXP-Wi-Fi-and-Bluetooth-Debug-Feature-Configuration-Guide-for-i.MX-RT-Platforms.pdf](#)
- [Link UM11567-WFA-Certification-Guide-for-NXP-based-Wireless-Modules-on-i.MX-RT-Platform-Running-RTOS.pdf](#)

Release notes

Wireless SoC features and release notes for FreeRTOS

About this document This document provides information about the supported features, release versions, fixed and/or known issues, performance of the Wi-Fi, Bluetooth/802.15.4 radios, including the coexistence.

The SDK release version 25.12.00-pvw1 has been tested for the wireless SoCs listed in Supported products.

Supported products

- 88W8987
- IW416
- IW6111
- IW6122
- AW6113
- RW610
- RW612

Parent topic: [About this document](#)

[1]: The support of IW611 is enabled in i.MX RT1170 EVKB and i.MX RT1060 EVKC. [2]: The support of IW612 is enabled in i.MX RT1170 EVKB and i.MX RT1060 EVKC. [3]: AW611 module support is available only in i.MX RT1180 EVKA

Features

Wi-Fi radio

Client mode

Features	Sub features
802.11n - High throughput	2.4 GHz band operation supported channel bandwidth: 20 MHz
802.11n - High throughput	2.4 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 40 MHz
802.11n - High throughput	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 20 MHz
802.11n - High throughput	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 40 MHz
802.11n - High throughput	Short/long guard interval (400 ns/800 ns)
802.11n - High throughput	Data rates up to 72 Mbit/s (MCS 0 to MCS 7)
802.11n - High throughput	Data rates up to 150 Mbit/s (MCS 0 to MCS 7)
802.11n - High throughput	1 spatial stream (1x1)
802.11n - High throughput	HT protection mechanisms
802.11n - High throughput	Aggregated MAC protocol data unit (AMPDU) TX and RX support
802.11n - High throughput	Aggregated MAC service data unit (AMSDU) 4k TX and RX support
802.11n - High throughput	TX MCS rate adaptation (BGN)
802.11n - High throughput	RX low density parity check (LDPC) 1x1 20 MHz and 40 MHz
802.11n - High throughput	HT Beamformee (explicit)
802.11ac - Very high throughput	2.4 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 20MHz
802.11ac - Very high throughput	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 20 MHz
802.11ac - Very high throughput	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 40 MHz
802.11ac - Very high throughput	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 80 MHz
802.11ac - Very high throughput	Data rates up to 86.7 Mbps (MCS0 to MCS 8)
802.11ac - Very high throughput	Data rates up to 433.3 Mbps (MCS 0 to MCS 9) - 1x1
802.11ac - Very high throughput	MU-MIMO Beamformee (Explicit and Implicit)
802.11ac - Very high throughput	RTS/CTS with BW signaling
802.11ac - Very high throughput	Operation mode notification
802.11ac - Very high throughput	Backward compatibility with non-VHT devices
802.11ac - Very high throughput	TX VHT MCS rate adaptation
802.11ac - Very high throughput	Low density parity check (LDPC)
802.11ax - High efficiency	2.4 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 20MHz
802.11ax - High efficiency	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 20 MHz
802.11ax - High efficiency	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 40 MHz
802.11ax - High efficiency	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidths: 80 MHz
802.11ax - High efficiency	OFDMA (UL/DL, 106 RU)
802.11ax - High efficiency	OFDMA (UL/DL, 484 RU)
802.11ax - High efficiency	1024 QAM
802.11ax - High efficiency	Target wake time (TWT)
802.11ax - High efficiency	256 QAM modulation – MCS8 and MCS9
802.11ax - High efficiency	1024 QAM modulation – MCS10 and MCS11, 2.4 GHz
802.11ax - High efficiency	1024 QAM modulation – MCS10 and MCS11, 5 GHz
802.11ax - High efficiency	DCM
802.11ax - High efficiency	DCM
802.11ax - High efficiency	ER (extended range)
802.11ax - High efficiency	SU Beamforming
802.11ax - High efficiency	OMI (operating mode indication)
802.11a/b/g features	802.11b/g data rates up to 54 Mbit/s
802.11a/b/g features	802.11a data rates up to 54 Mbit/s
802.11a/b/g features	TX rate adaptation (BG)
802.11a/b/g features	Fragmentation/defragmentation
802.11a/b/g features	ERP protection, slot time, preamble
802.11d	802.11d - Regulatory domain/operating class/country info
802.11e QoS	EDCA [enhanced distributed channel access] / WMM (wireless multimedia)
802.11i security	Opensource WPA Supplicant Support

Table 1 – continued from p

Features	Sub features
802.11i security	WPA2-PSK AES WPA Supplicant
802.11i security	WPA3-SAE (Simultaneous Authentication of Equals) WPA
802.11i security	WPA2+WPA3 PSK Mixed Mode (WPA3 Transition Mode) W
802.11i security	Wi-Fi Enhanced Open - OWE (Opportunistic Wireless Encry
802.11i security	802.1x EAP Authentication Methods3 WPA Supplicant
802.11i security	WPA2-Enterprise Mixed Mode3 WPA Supplicant
802.11i security	WPA3-Enterprise3 (Suite-B) National Security Algorithm (C
802.11i security	802.11w - PMF (Protected Management Frames) WPA Supp
802.11i security	Embedded Supplicant Support
802.11i security	WPA2-PSK AES Embedded Supplicant
802.11i security	WPA+WPA2 PSK Mixed Mode Embedded Supplicant
802.11i security	WPA3-SAE (Simultaneous Authentication of Equals) Embe
802.11i security	802.11w - PMF (Protected Management Frames) Embedde
802.11i security	Wi-Fi Roaming
802.11i security	WPA3 Enterprise3
Power save mode	Deep sleep
Power save mode	IEEE power save
Power save mode	Host sleep/WoWLAN (inband)3
Power save mode	Host sleep/WoWLAN (outband)3
Power save mode	U-APSD
802.11w - PMF (protected management frames)	PMF require and capable
802.11w - PMF (protected management frames)	Unicast management frames - Encryption/decryption - using
802.11w - PMF (protected management frames)	Broadcast management frames - Encryption/decryption - us
802.11w - PMF (protected management frames)	SA query request/response
802.11w - PMF (protected management frames)	PMF support using embedded supplicant
DPP functionality	Wi-Fi easy connect3
General features	Embedded supplicant
General features	Host sleep packet filtering
General features	Host-based supplicant
General features	Embedded MLME
General features	EDMAC - EU adaptivity support (ETSI certification)
General features	External coexistence
General features	IPv6 NS offload
General features	FIPS
General features	TKIP1
General features	RF test mode
General features	802.11k
General features	802.11v
General features	DFS radar detection in peripheral mode (follow AP)5
General features	Embedded roaming based on RSSI threshold beacon loss
General features	ARP offload
General features	Cloud keep alive
General features	UNII-4 channel support
General features	ClockSync using TSF
General features	Auto reconnect
General features	CSI (channel state information)3
General features	Ambient Motion Index (AMI)3
General features	Independent reset (in-band)3
General features	Independent reset (out-band)3
General features	Wi-Fi agile multiband
General features	Network co-processor (NCP) mode
General features	802.11mc - WLS (Wi-Fi location service)3
General features	802.11az3

Parent topic:Wi-Fi radio

[1] As per Wi-Fi specification, connecting in TKIP security in non 802.11n mode is allowed.

[2] Support available in host-base supplicant.

[3] Feature not enabled by default in the SDK. Refer to [Feature enable and memory impact](#) for the macro to enable the feature and the impact on the memory when enabling the feature.

[4] Read more about NCP feature in *References*. [5] To enable the feature, CONFIG_ECSA = 1 must be defined in wifi_config.h (does not apply to RW610 and RW612).

AP mode

Features	Sub features
802.11n - High throughput	2.4 GHz band operation supported channel bandwidth: 20 MHz
802.11n - High throughput	2.4 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 40 MHz
802.11n - High throughput	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 20 MHz
802.11n - High throughput	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 40 MHz
802.11n - High throughput	Short/long guard interval (400 ns/800 ns)
802.11n - High throughput	Data rates up to 72 Mbit/s (MCS 0 to MCS 7)
802.11n - High throughput	Data rates up to 150 Mbit/s (MCS 0 to MCS 7)
802.11n - High throughput	1 spatial stream (1x1)
802.11n - High throughput	HT protection mechanisms
802.11n - High throughput	Aggregated MAC protocol data unit (AMPDU) Rx support
802.11n - High throughput	Aggregated MAC service data unit (AMSDU) -4k RX support
802.11n - High throughput	Max client support (up to 8 devices)
802.11n - High throughput	TX MCS rate adaptation (BGN)
802.11n - High throughput	RX low density parity check (LDPC)
802.11ac – Very high throughput	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 20 MHz
802.11ac – Very high throughput	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 40 MHz
802.11ac – Very high throughput	5 GHz band supported channel bandwidth: 80MHz
802.11ac – Very high throughput	Short/long guard interval (400ns/800ns)
802.11ac – Very high throughput	Data rates up to 86.7 Mbps (MCS0 to MCS 8)
802.11ac – Very high throughput	Data rates up to 433.3 Mbps (MCS 0 to MCS 9)
802.11ac – Very high throughput	Single user- Aggregated MAC protocol data unit (SU-AMPDU)
802.11ac – Very high throughput	RTS/CTS with BW signaling
802.11ac – Very high throughput	Backward compatibility with non-VHT devices
802.11ac – Very high throughput	TX VHT MCS rate adaptation
802.11ac – Very high throughput	MU-MIMO Beamformee (explicit and implicit)
802.11ac – Very high throughput	Operation mode notification
802.11ax – High efficiency	2.4 GHz band operation (20 MHz channel bandwidth)
802.11ax – High efficiency	2.4 GHz band operation (40 MHz channel bandwidth)
802.11ax – High efficiency	5 GHz band operation (20MHz channel bandwidth)
802.11ax – High efficiency	5 GHz band operation (40MHz channel bandwidth)
802.11ax – High efficiency	5 GHz band operation (80 MHz channel bandwidth)
802.11d	802.11d - Regulatory domain/operating class/country info
802.11e -QoS	EDCA [enhanced distributed channel access] / WMM (wireless multimedia)
802.11i security	Hostapd Support
802.11i security	WPA2-PSK AES hostapd
802.11i security	WPA3-SAE (Simultaneous Authentication of Equals) Hostapd
802.11i security	WPA2+WPA3 PSK Mixed Mode (WPA3 Transition Mode) Hostapd
802.11i security	Wi-Fi Enhanced Open - OWE (Opportunistic Wireless Encryption)
802.11i security	802.1x EAP Authentication Methods Hostapd
802.11i security	WPA2-Enterprise Mixed Mode1 Hostapd
802.11i security	WPA3-Enterprise (Suite-B)1 National Security Algorithm (NSA Suite B)
802.11i security	802.11w - PMF (Protected Management Frames) Hostapd
802.11i security	Embedded Authenticator
802.11i security	WPA2-PSK AES Embedded Supplicant

Table 2 – continued from prev

Features	Sub features
802.11i security	WPA+WPA2 PSK Mixed Mode Embedded Supplicant
802.11i security	WPA3-SAE (Simultaneous Authentication of Equals) Embe
802.11i security	802.11w - PMF (Protected Management Frames) Embedde
802.11y	Extended channel switch announcement (ECSA)
802.11w - protected management frames (PMF)	PMF require and capable
802.11w - protected management frames (PMF)	Unicast management frames -Encryption/decryption - using
802.11w - protected management frames (PMF)	Broadcast management frames -encryption/decryption - usi
802.11w - protected management frames (PMF)	SA query request/response
General features	Embedded authenticator
General features	Embedded MLME
General features	EU adaptivity support
General features	Automatic channel selection (ACS)
General features	External coexistence (software interface)
General features	Independent reset (in-band) ¹
General features	Network co-processor (NCP) mode ²
General features	Vendor specific IE (custom IE)
General features	Hidden SSID (broadcast SSID disabled)
General features	MAC address filter
General features	Multiple external STA support

Parent topic:Wi-Fi radio

[1] Feature not enabled by default in the SDK. Refer to [Feature enable and memory impact](#) for the macro to enable the feature and the impact on the memory. [2] Read more about NCP feature in [References](#).

AP-STA mode

Features	Sub features	88W89	IW41	IW611/IV	RW610/R	IW61	AW611
Simultaneous AP-STA operation (same channel)	AP-STA functionality	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SAD	Software antenna diversity ¹	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Parent topic:Wi-Fi radio

[1] Feature not enabled by default in the SDK. Refer to [Feature enable and memory impact](#) for the macro to enable the feature and the impact on the memory when enabling the feature.

Parent topic:[Features](#)**Wi-Fi Generic features**

Features	Sub features	88W898	IW416	IW611/IW613	RW610/RW613	IW610	AW611
Generic	Firmware download (parallel) ¹	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Generic	Secure boot	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Generic	Kconfig memory optimizer ³	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Generic	Firmware Compression ²	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Generic	u-AP intra-BSS	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Generic	Net Monitor Mode	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Generic	Net Monitor Mode with packet transmission	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Generic	In-Channel Net Monitor mode	N	N	N	N	N	N

Parent topic:Wi-Fi radio

[1] Feature not enabled by default in the SDK. Refer to [Feature enable and memory impact](#) for the macro to enable the feature and the impact on the memory when enabling the feature. [2] The feature is used to compress the Wi-Fi Bluetooth firmware and optimize the flashing of the host [3] Refer to 10.

Wi-Fi direct/P2P

Features	Sub features	88W898	IW416	IW611/IW613	RW610/RW613	IW610	AW611
P2P basic functionality ¹	P2P Auto GO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
P2P basic functionality ¹	P2P GO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
P2P basic functionality ¹	P2P GC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
P2P basic functionality ¹	P2P Persistent Group	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
P2P basic functionality ¹	P2P Invitation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
P2P basic functionality ¹	P2P Device Discovery	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
P2P basic functionality ¹	P2P Provision Discovery	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Parent topic:Wi-Fi radio

[1] Feature not enabled by default in the SDK. Refer to [Feature enable and memory impact](#) for the macro to enable the feature and the impact on the memory when enabling the feature. [2] This is an experimental software release for this feature for IW416. [3] Contact your support representative to use this feature for.

Bluetooth radio

Bluetooth classic

Feature		Sub feature	88W8	IW4'	IW611/	RW610/	IW6'	AW611
General features	fea-	Bluetooth Class 1.5 and Class 2 support	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
General features	fea-	Scatternet support	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
General features	fea-	Maximum of seven simultaneous ACL connections – Central links	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
General features	fea-	Automatic packet type selection	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
General features	fea-	Bluetooth - 2.1 to 5.0 specification support	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
General features	fea-	Low power sniff	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
General features	fea-	Deep sleep using out-of-band	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
General features	fea-	Wake on Bluetooth (SoC to host)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
General features	fea-	Independent reset (in-band)1	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
General features	fea-	Independent reset (out-band)1	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
General features	fea-	Firmware download (parallel)1	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
General features	fea-	RF test mode	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Bluetooth packet type supported	type	ACL (DM1, DH1, DM3, DH3, DM5, DH5, 2-DH1, 2-DH3, 2-DH5, 3-DH1, 3-DH3, 3-DH5)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Bluetooth packet type supported	type	SCO (HV1, HV3)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Bluetooth packet type supported	type	eSCO (EV3, EV4, EV5, 2EV3, 3EV3, 2EV5, 3EV5)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Bluetooth profiles supported	sup-	A2DP source/sink	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Bluetooth profiles supported	sup-	AVRCP target/controller	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Bluetooth profiles supported	sup-	HFP Dev/AG	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Bluetooth profiles supported	sup-	OPP server/client	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Bluetooth profiles supported	sup-	SPP server/client	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Bluetooth profiles supported	sup-	HID target/device	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Bluetooth audio features	au-	PCM NBS central/peripheral	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Bluetooth audio features	au-	PCM WBS central/peripheral	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Parent topic:Bluetooth radio

[1] Experimental feature intended for evaluation/early development only and not production. Incomplete mandatory certification.

Bluetooth LE

Features	Sub features
Generic features	Maximum 16 Bluetooth LE connections (central role)
Generic features	Deep sleep using out-of-band
Generic features	Wake on Bluetooth LE (SoC to Host)
Generic features	RF Test mode
Bluetooth profile support	Bluetooth LE GATT
Bluetooth profile support	Bluetooth LE HID over GATT
Bluetooth profile support	Bluetooth LE GAP
Bluetooth LE 4.0 support	Low Energy physical layer
Bluetooth LE 4.0 support	Low Energy link layer
Bluetooth LE 4.0 support	Enhancements to HCI for Low Energy
Bluetooth LE 4.0 support	Low energy direct test mode
Bluetooth 4.1 support	Low duty cycle directed advertising
Bluetooth 4.1 support	Bluetooth LE dual mode topology
Bluetooth 4.1 support	Bluetooth LE privacy v1.1
Bluetooth 4.1 support	Bluetooth LE link layer topology
Bluetooth 4.2 support	Bluetooth LE secure connection
Bluetooth 4.2 support	Bluetooth LE link layer privacy v1.2
Bluetooth 4.2 support	Bluetooth LE data length extension
Bluetooth 4.2 support	Link layer extended scanner filter policies
Bluetooth 5.0 support	Bluetooth LE 2 Mbps support
Bluetooth 5.0 support	High duty cycle directed advertising
Bluetooth 5.0 support	Low Energy advertising extension
Bluetooth 5.0 support	Low Energy long range
Bluetooth 5.0 support	Low Energy periodic advertisement
Bluetooth 5.2 support	Low Energy power control
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Isochronous channel
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Broadcast LE Audio BIS source
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Broadcast LE Audio BIS sink
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Broadcast LE Audio BIG Validation
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Broadcast LE Audio Phy: 1M/2M/ coded
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Broadcast LE Audio framed mode
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Broadcast LE Audio unframed mode
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Broadcast LE Audio sequential packing
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Broadcast LE Audio: Mono and Stereo
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Broadcast LE Audio BIS encrypted audio
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Broadcast LE Audio BIS unencrypted audio
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio CIS source
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio CIS sink
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio CIG validation
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio CIS synchronization
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio Phy: 1M/2M/ coded
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio framed mode
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio unframed mode
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio sequential packing
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio: mono and stereo
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio CIS encrypted audio
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio CIS unencrypted audio
Bluetooth LE audio support1 2	Unicast LE Audio TX/RX and bidirectional traffic

Table 3 – continued from prev

Features	Sub features
Bluetooth LE audio support ^{1 2}	ISO interval for LE Audio: 7.5ms 10ms 20ms 30ms
Bluetooth LE audio support ^{1 2}	Sampling frequency for LE Audio: 8kHz 16kHz 24kHz, 32kHz
Bluetooth LE audio support ^{1 2}	LE Audio Auracast use cases: Auracast streaming 2 BISes
Bluetooth LE audio support ^{1 2}	LE Audio Unicast use cases: Unicast streaming 2 CISes
Bluetooth LE audio support ^{1 2}	LE Audio Unicast Use cases: Unicast streaming 4 CISes
Bluetooth LE audio support ^{1 2}	A2DP + Auracast/Unicast Bridge use cases – CIS/BIS
BCA TDM Coexistence mode (shared antenna)	STA + Bluetooth coexistence
BCA TDM Coexistence mode (shared antenna)	STA + Bluetooth LE coexistence
BCA TDM Coexistence mode (shared antenna)	STA + Bluetooth + Bluetooth LE coexistence
BCA TDM Coexistence mode (shared antenna)	AP + Bluetooth coexistence
BCA TDM Coexistence mode (shared antenna)	AP + Bluetooth LE coexistence
BCA TDM Coexistence mode (shared antenna)	AP + Bluetooth + Bluetooth LE coexistence
BCA TDM coexistence mode (separate antenna)	STA + Bluetooth coexistence
BCA TDM coexistence mode (separate antenna)	STA + Bluetooth LE coexistence
BCA TDM coexistence mode (separate antenna)	STA + Bluetooth + Bluetooth LE coexistence
BCA TDM coexistence mode (separate antenna)	AP + Bluetooth coexistence
BCA TDM coexistence mode (separate antenna)	AP + Bluetooth LE coexistence
BCA TDM coexistence mode (separate antenna)	AP + Bluetooth + Bluetooth LE coexistence

Note: Details of the tested Bluetooth LE Audio use cases:

- Number of streams:
 - 1-CIG | upto 4-CIS with 1 LE ACL (for 4-CIS: execute only mono UCs, SDU Int: 10ms)
 - 1-CIG | upto 4-CIS with 4 separate LE ACL (for 4-CIS: SDU Size= Max 100 Oct, PHY=2M, RTN=1, SDU Int: 10ms only) (execute only mono UCs for 4-CIS)
 - 1-BIG | upto 4-BIS (for 4-BIS: execute only mono UCs, SDU Int: 10ms only)
- PHY: 2M and 1M
- Audio mode: mono (for 1 to 4 streams) and stereo (for 1 stream)
- Packing: sequential and interleaved
- Bit rate: maximum 96kbps
 - For 1-CIG with upto 3-CIS: maximum bit rate 96kbps
 - For 1-CIG with 4-CIS: maximum bit rate 80kbps
 - For 1-BIG with 4-BIS: maximum bit rate 80kbps
 - For 2-CIG cases: maximum bit rate 80kbps
- Mode: unframed mode
- 48_5 and 48_6 mono and stereo configurations are not supported.

Details of the tested Bluetooth coexistence (Bluetooth + Bluetooth LE Audio) use cases:

- Bluetooth + Bluetooth LE Audio
- A2DP + Bluetooth LE Audio bridging support
- A2DP sink link (central) -> LEA 2-CIS (SDU Int: 10ms only | A2DP only with SBC Codec | PHY: 2M)

Parent topic:Bluetooth radio

[1] Experimental feature intended for evaluation/early development only and not production. Incomplete mandatory certification.

[2] LE audio feature is supported for standalone scenarios only and not for BR/EDR and Wi-Fi coexistence scenarios such as LE audio + BR/EDR link or LE audio + Wi-Fi link. From the perspective

of NXP Edgefast Bluetooth host stack, LE audio feature can be disabled by the CONFIG_BT_AUDIO macro without impact on any other features. LE audio feature can be tested by the user, using their own supported host stack.

Parent topic: [Features](#)

802.15.4 radio

Features	Sub features	IW612	IW610	RW612
General tures	fea- Spinel over SPI	Y	N	N
General tures	fea- OpenThread RCP Mode implementing Thread1.3	Y	N	N
General tures	fea- 802.15.4-2015 MAC/PHY as required by Thread 1.3	Y	Y	Y
General tures	fea- OpenThread Border Router (OTBR) v1.1	Y	Y	Y
General tures	fea- Direct/indirect transmission with/without ACK	Y	Y	Y
General tures	fea- 802.15.4 CSL parent feature implementation	Y	Y	Y
General tures	fea- Enhanced Frame Pending	Y	Y	Y
General tures	fea- Enhanced keep alive	Y	Y	Y
General tures	fea- Router	Y	Y	Y
General tures	fea- Leader	Y	Y	Y
General tures	fea- Router Eligible End Device (REED)	Y	Y	Y
General tures	fea- End Device (FED, MED)	Y	Y	Y
Zigbee features	Coordinator	N	N	Y
Zigbee features	Router	N	N	Y
Zigbee features	End Device (RX ON)	N	N	Y
Zigbee features	R23	N	N	Y
Zigbee features	OTA Client	N	N	Y
Zigbee features	OTA server	N	N	Y
Matter features	Matter over Wi-Fi	Y	N	N
Matter features	Matter over Thread	Y	N	Y

Parent topic: [Features](#)

Coexistence

Wi-Fi and Bluetooth/802.15.4 coexistence

Features	Sub features	IW6'	IW6'	RW612
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	STA + Bluetooth	Y	N	N
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	Mobile AP + Bluetooth	Y	N	N
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	Bluetooth LE + Wi-Fi	Y	Y	Y
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	Bluetooth + Bluetooth LE + Wi-Fi	Y	N	N
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	OpenThread + Bluetooth	Y	N	N
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	OpenThread + Bluetooth LE2	Y	Y	Y
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	OpenThread + Bluetooth + Bluetooth LE	Y	N	N
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	OpenThread + Wi-Fi	Y	Y	Y
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	Bluetooth + OpenThread + Wi-Fi	Y	N	N
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	Bluetooth LE + OpenThread + Wi-Fi	Y	Y	Y
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	Bluetooth + Bluetooth LE + OpenThread + Wi-Fi	Y	N	N
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	Single antenna configuration	Y	Y	Y
BCA_TDM separate antenna1 (lower and higher isolation) 1x1 Wi-Fi, (Bluetooth and 802.15.4 shared)	External Coexistence PTA	N	Y	Y

Parent topic:Coexistence

[1] Experimental feature intended for evaluation/early development only and not production. Incomplete mandatory certification.

[2] The narrow-band radio can be configured to support Bluetooth LE, 802.15.4, and to time-slice between Bluetooth LE and 802.15.4.

Parent topic:[Features](#)**Feature enable and memory impact**

Features	Macros to enable the feature	Memory impact
CSI	CONFIG_CSI	Flash - 60K, RAM - 4K
AMI	CONFIG_CSI_AMI3	Flash - 2032K, RAM - 772K
DPP	CONFIG_WPA_SUPP_DPP	Flash - 240K, RAM - 12K
Independent reset	CONFIG_WIFI_IND_DNLDCONFIG_WIFI_IND_RESET	Minimal
Parallel firmware download Wi-Fi	CONFIG_WIFI_IND_DNLD	Minimal
Parallel firmware download Bluetooth	CONFIG_BT_IND_DNLD	Minimal
WPA3 enterprise	CONFIG_WPA_SUPP_CRYPTO_ENTERPRISE [Macros specific to EAP-methods included] CONFIG_EAP_TLS CONFIG_EAP_PEAP CONFIG_EAP_TTLS CONFIG_EAP_FAST CONFIG_EAP_SIM CONFIG_EAP_AKA CONFIG_EAP_AKA_PRIME	Flash - 165K, RAM - 18K
WPA2 enterprise	CONFIG_WPA_SUPP_CRYPTO_ENTERPRISE [Macros specific to EAP-methods included] CONFIG_EAP_TLS CONFIG_EAP_PEAP CONFIG_EAP_TTLS CONFIG_EAP_FAST CONFIG_EAP_SIM CONFIG_EAP_AKA CONFIG_EAP_AKA_PRIME	Flash - 165K, RAM - 18K
Host sleep WMM	CONFIG_HOST_SLEEP CONFIG_WMM1	Minimal Flash - 10K, RAM - 57K
802.11mc	CONFIG_11MC CONFIG_CSI CONFIG_WLS_CSI_PROC2 CONFIG_11AZ	Flash: 52.78KB, RAM : 121.1KB
802.11az	CONFIG_11MC CONFIG_CSI[2] CONFIG_WLS_CSI_PROC2 CONFIG_11AZ	Flash: 52.78KB, RAM : 121.1KB
Non-blocking firmware download mechanism	CONFIG_FW_DNLD_ASYNC	—
Antenna diversity	CONFIG_WLAN_CALDATA_2ANT_DIVERSITY	-
P2P	CONFIG_WPA_SUPP_P2P	-

Note:

- For Wi-Fi, the macros are set with the value “0” by default in the file wifi_config_default.h

located in <SDK_PATH>/middleware/wifi_nxp/incl/ directory.

To enable the features, set the value of the macros to “1” in the file wifi_config.h located in <SDK_Wi-Fi_Example_PATH>/ directory***.***

- Bluetooth

To enable the features, set the value of the macros to “1” in the file app_bluetooth_config.h located in <SDK_Bluetooth_Example_PATH>/ directory.

[1] The macro is not used for IW416.

[2] Prerequisite macros for 802.11mc and 802.11az features

[3] Enable PRINTF_FLOAT_ENABLE only for MCUXpresso IDE and specifically for the RT1060-EVKC and RT1170-EVKB platforms

- Go to project properties > C/C++ Build > Settings > Preprocessor.
- Add PRINTF_FLOAT_ENABLE=1

88W8987 release notes

Package information

- SDK version: 25.12.00-pvw1

Parent topic:[88W8987 release notes](#)

Version information

- Wireless SoC: 88W8987
- Wi-Fi and Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE firmware version: 16.92.21.p153.6
 - 16 - Major revision
 - 92 - Feature pack
 - 21 - Release version
 - p153.6 - Patch number

Parent topic:[88W8987 release notes](#)

Host platform

- All i.MX RT platforms running FreeRTOS.
- Host interfaces
 - Wi-Fi over SDIO (SDIO 2.0 support, SDIO clock frequency: 50 MHz)
 - Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE over UART
- Test tools
 - iPerf (version 2.1.9)

Parent topic:[88W8987 release notes](#)

Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification The Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification is obtained with the following combinations.

WFA certifications

- STA | 802.11n
- STA | 802.11ac
- STA | PMF
- STA | FFD
- STA | SVD
- STA | WPA3 SAE (R3)
- STA | QTT

Refer to 6.

Note: This release supports STAUT only certifications.

Parent topic: Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification

Bluetooth controller certification QDID: refer to 4.

Parent topic: Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification

Parent topic: [88W8987 release notes](#)

Wi-Fi throughput

Throughput test setup

- Environment: Shield Room - Over the Air
- External Access Point: ASUS AX88U
- DUT: W8987 Murata (Module: **1ZM M.2**) with EVK-MIMXRT1060 EVKC platform
- DUT Power Source: External power supply
- External Client: Apple MacBook Air
- Channel: 6 | 36
- Wi-Fi application: wifi_wpa_supPLICant
- Compiler used to build application: armgcc
- Compiler Version: gcc-arm-none-eabi-13.2
- iPerf commands used in test:

TCP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60
```

TCP RX

```
iperf -s
```

UDP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60 -u -B <local_ip> -b 120
```

Note: The default rate is 100 Mbps.

UDP RX

```
iperf -s -u -B <local_ip>
```

Note: Read more about the throughput test setup and topology in 2.

Parent topic: Wi-Fi throughput

STA throughput External APs: ASUS AX88U

STA mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	48	46	60	56
WPA2-AES	48	47	60	55
WPA3-SAE	45	46	60	56

STA mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	62	83	121	124
WPA2-AES	61	82	120	126
WPA3-SAE	60	82	120	126

STA mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	43	52	60	64
WPA2-AES	43	52	61	64
WPA3-SAE	43	52	60	65

STA mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	64	87	126	125
WPA2-AES	63	85	125	120
WPA3-SAE	63	80	125	123

STA mode throughput - AC Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz (VHT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	48	60	73	78
WPA2-AES	47	60	73	77
WPA3-SAE	47	60	73	77

STA mode throughput - AC Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz (VHT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	68	96	161	157
WPA2-AES	69	92	160	155
WPA3-SAE	70	94	160	155

STA mode throughput - AC Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz (VHT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	81	98	125	228
WPA2-AES	80	96	125	203
WPA3-SAE	80	96	125	203

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

Mobile AP throughput External client: Apple Macbook Air

Mobile AP Mode Throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	50	50	57	60
WPA2-AES	49	50	57	60
WPA3-SAE	49	49	57	60

Mobile AP Mode Throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	66	81	107	121
WPA2-AES	65	80	107	120
WPA3-SAE	65	80	108	120

Mobile AP Mode Throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	44	52	60	61
WPA2-AES	44	51	60	61
WPA3-SAE	44	51	60	61

Mobile AP Mode Throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	70	89	126	103
WPA2-AES	70	87	124	102
WPA3-SAE	70	88	125	103

Mobile AP Mode Throughput - AC Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	49	60	73	76
WPA2-AES	48	59	73	76
WPA3-SAE	48	60	73	76

Mobile AP Mode Throughput - AC Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	77	106	161	102
WPA2-AES	77	104	160	102
WPA3-SAE	77	104	160	111

Mobile AP Mode Throughput - AC Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	103	121	125	217
WPA2-AES	97	117	125	197
WPA3-SAE	98	115	125	173

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

Parent topic:[88W8987 release notes](#)

EU conformance tests

- EU Adaptivity test - EN 300 328 v2.1.1 (for 2.4 GHz)
- EU Adaptivity test - EN 301 893 v2.1.1 (for 5 GHz)

Parent topic:[88W8987 release notes](#)

Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements**Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p64.1 to 16.91.21.p82**

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	WPA3-R3 enabled APUT beacons does not have RSNXE when configured in H2E mode-Associated event is received even when connecting using wrong password WFA APUT Low iperf TCP/UDP Tx throughput with Realtek station

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p82 to 16.91.21.p91.6

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	In wrong password scenario, After updating new password the phone is not able to connect with DUTAP

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p91.6 to 16.91.21.p124

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Cloud keep alive packets not seen after DUT enters host sleep. DUT is sending QOS null packets even in host sleep

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p124 to 16.91.21.p133

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Samsung S24 Ultra and Google Pixel 7 mobiles having Android 14 are not able connect to the DUTAP with WPA3 SAE security.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p133 to 16.91.21.p142.5

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Fails to encrypt and decrypt data with ccmp 128 and 256 using CLI crypto commands.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p142.5 to 16.91.21.p149.2

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	DUTSTA does not associate to hidden SSID beaconing in DFS channel.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p149.2 to 16.92.21.p151.7

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Getting low TCP/UDP TP in DUT-AP 11ac-vht80 mode after hard-reset or wlan-reset.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p149.2 to 16.92.21.p151.7

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Getting low TCP/UDP TP in DUT-AP 11ac-vht80 mode after hard-reset or wlan-reset.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.92.21.p151.7 to 16.92.21.p153.5

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Added P2P Persistence and P2P Invitation

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.92.21.p153.5 to 16.92.21.p153.6

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Enabled mbedtls 3.x

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Parent topic:[88W8987 release notes](#)

Known issues

Component	Description
Coex	The coexistence sample applications included in the SDK are currently not working as expected.

Parent topic:[88W8987 release notes](#)

IW416 release notes

Package information

- SDK version: 25.12.00-pvw1

Parent topic:[IW416 release notes](#)

Version information

- Wireless SoC: IW416
- Wi-Fi and Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE firmware version: 16.92.21.p153.6
 - 16 - Major revision

- 92 - Feature pack
- 21 - Release version
- p153.6 - Patch number

Parent topic: [IW416 release notes](#)

Host platform

- All i.MX RT platforms running FreeRTOS.
- Host interfaces
 - Wi-Fi over SDIO (SDIO 2.0 Support, SDIO clock frequency: 50 MHz)
 - Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE over UART
- Test tools
 - iPerf (version 2.1.9)

Parent topic: [IW416 release notes](#)

Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification The Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification is obtained with the following combinations.

WFA certifications

- STA | 802.11n
- STA | PMF
- STA | FFD
- STA | SVD
- STA | WPA3 SAE (R3)
- STA | QTT

Refer to 6.

Note: This release supports STAUT only certifications.

Parent topic: Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification

Bluetooth controller certification QDID: refer to 4.

Note: QDID upgrade to Bluetooth Core Specification Version 5.4 is in progress.

Parent topic: Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification

Parent topic: [IW416 release notes](#)

Wi-Fi throughput

Throughput test setup

- Environment: Shield Room - Over the Air
- Access Point: Asus AX88u
- DUT: IW416 Murata (Module: 1XK M.2) with EVK-MIMXRT1060 EVKC platform
- DUT Power Source: External power supply
- Client: Apple MacBook Air
- Channel: 6 | 36
- Wi-Fi application: wifi_wpa_supplicant
- Compiler used to build application: armgcc
- Compiler Version: gcc-arm-none-eabi-13.2
- iPerf commands used in test:

TCP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60
```

TCP RX

```
iperf -s
```

UDP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60 -u -B <local_ip> -b 120
```

Note: The default rate is 100 Mbps.

UDP RX

```
iperf -s -u -B <local_ip>
```

Note: Read more about the throughput test setup and topology in 2.

Parent topic: Wi-Fi throughput

STA throughput External AP: Asus AX88u

STA mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	40	45	61	55
WPA2-AES	39	43	61	57
WPA3-SAE	39	43	61	57

STA mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	56	59	117	103
WPA2-AES	57	58	115	102
WPA3-SAE	57	56	116	100

STA mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	40	45	61	58
WPA2-AES	40	43	61	57
WPA3-SAE	40	44	61	57

STA mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	62	74	118	134
WPA2-AES	58	61	101	118
WPA3-SAE	59	61	103	112

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

Mobile AP throughput External client: Apple MacBook Air**Mobile AP mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz**

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	40	43	59	57
WPA2-AES	40	42	59	57
WPA3-SAE	39	42	59	57

Mobile AP mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	62	74	121	118
WPA2-AES	60	64	116	91
WPA3-SAE	60	65	116	91

Mobile AP mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	50	43	55	62
WPA2-AES	42	45	53	62
WPA3-SAE	42	62	53	62

Mobile AP mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	66	76	126	103
WPA2-AES	63	68	121	101
WPA3-SAE	63	67	121	101

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

Parent topic:[IW416 release notes](#)

EU conformance tests

- EU Adaptivity test - EN 300 328 v2.1.1 (for 2.4 GHz)
- EU Adaptivity test - EN 301 893 v2.1.1 (for 5 GHz)

Parent topic:[IW416 release notes](#)

Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p64.1 to 16.91.21.p82

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	WPA3-R3 enabled APUT beacons does not have RSNXE when configured in H2E mode

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p82 to 16.91.21.p91.6

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	NA

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p91.6 to 16.91.21.p124

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Cloud keep alive packets not seen after DUT enters host sleep. DUT is sending QOS null packets even in host sleep

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p124 to 16.91.21.p133

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	NA

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p133 to 16.91.21.p133.2

Com- ponent	Description
Wi-Fi	DUT STA getting rebooted after 15~20 iterations of 11R-Command based roaming0xa4 command timeout after several hours of stress test

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p133.2 to 16.91.21.p142.5

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	DUT fails to reconnect after the configured auto-reconnect time interval.
Coex	During HFP call, TX side noise is observed with coex CLI

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p142.5 to 16.91.21.p149.4

Component	Description
-	NA

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.91.21.p149.4 to 16.92.21.p151.7

Com- ponent	Description
Wi-Fi	Samsung S24 Ultra and Google Pixel 7 mobiles having Android 14 are not able connect to the DUTAP with WPA3 SAE security.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.92.21.p151.7 to 16.92.21.p153.5

Com- ponent	Description
Wi-Fi	The DUT encounters a command response timeout during the execution of the wlan-info command following UDP traffic tests.
Wi-Fi	Random hang issue seen when using wlan-p2p-find/stop in succession

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: From 16.92.21.p153.5 to 16.92.21.p153.6

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Enabled mbedtls 3.x

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Parent topic:[IW416 release notes](#)

Known issues

Component	Description
Coex	Wi-Fi connection in 2.4GHz is not stable, observed deauthentication within 10sec. The coexistence sample applications included in the SDK are currently not working as expected.

Parent topic: [IW416 release notes](#)

IW611/IW612 release notes **Note:** The IW611/IW612 support is enabled in i.MX RT1170 EVKB and i.MX RT1060 EVKC.

Package information

- SDK version: 25.12.00-pvw1

Parent topic: [IW611/IW612 release notes](#)

Version information

- Wireless SoC: IW611/IW612
- Wi-Fi and Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE firmware version: 18.99.3.p27.1
 - 18 - Major revision
 - 99 - Feature pack
 - 3 - Release version
 - p27.1 - Patch number

Parent topic: [IW611/IW612 release notes](#)

Host platform

- i.MX RT1170 EVKB and i.MX RT1060 EVKC Platforms running FreeRTOS
- Host interfaces
 - Wi-Fi over SDIO (SDIO 2.0 support, SDIO clock frequency: 50 MHz)
 - Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE over UART
 - 802.15.4 over SPI (IW612 only)
- Test tools
 - iPerf (version 2.1.9)

Parent topic: [IW611/IW612 release notes](#)

Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification The Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification is obtained with the following combinations.

WFA certifications

- STA | 802.11n
- STA | PMF
- STA | FFD
- STA | SVD
- STA | WPA3 SAE (R3)
- STA | 802.11ac
- STA | 802.11ax
- STA | QTT

Refer to 6.

Note: This release supports STAUT only certifications.

Parent topic:Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification

Bluetooth controller certification QDID: refer to 4.

Note: QDID upgrade to Bluetooth Core Specification Version 5.4 is in progress.

Parent topic:Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification

Parent topic:[IW611/IW612 release notes](#)

Wi-Fi throughput

Throughput test setup

- Environment: Shield Room - Over the Air
- Access Point: Asus AX88u
- DUT: IW612 Murata (Module: 2EL M.2) with EVK-MIMXRT1060 EVKC platform
- DUT Power Source: External power supply
- Client: Apple MacBook Air
- Channel: 6 | 36
- Wi-Fi application: wifi_wpa_supPLICant
- Compiler used to build application: armgcc
- Compiler Version gcc-arm-none-eabi-13.2
- iPerf commands used in test:

TCP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60
```

TCP RX

```
iperf -s
```

UDP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60 -u -B <local_ip> -b 120
```

Note: The default rate is 100 Mbps.

UDP RX

```
iperf -s -u -B <local_ip>
```

Note: Read more about the throughput test setup and topology in 2

The throughput numbers are captured with default configurations using *wifi_wpa_supplicant* sample application.

Parent topic: Wi-Fi throughput

iPerf host configuration and impact on throughput

To get the highest throughput, the throughput values shown in STA throughput and Mobile AP throughput are measured with the maximum values of the default host configuration macros. STA and AP throughput captured with the minimum values of the host configuration macros shows the throughput numbers obtained when using the minimum values of the host configuration macros. The macro values are defined in *lwipopts.h* file.

The table below lists the minimum and maximum values of the host configuration macros.

Values of the host configuration macros

Parameter	Maximum value	Minimum value
TCPIP_MBOX_SIZE	96	32
DEFAULT_RAW_RECVMBOX_SIZE	32	12
DEFAULT_UDP_RECVMBOX_SIZE	64	12
DEFAULT_TCP_RECVMBOX_SIZE	64	12
TCP_MSS	1460	536
TCP_SND_BUF	24 * TCP_MSS	2 * TCP_MSS
MEM_SIZE	319160	41,080
TCP_WND	15 * TCP_MSS	10 * TCP_MSS
MEMP_NUM_PBUF	20	10
MEMP_NUM_TCP_SEG	96	12
MEMP_NUM_TCPIP_MSG_INPKT	80	16
MEMP_NUM_TCPIP_MSG_API	80	8
MEMP_NUM_NETBUF	32	16

STA and AP throughput captured with the minimum values of the host configuration macros

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
Open Security	7	18	111	124
WPA2-AES	7	18	110	124
WPA3-SAE	6	18	110	124

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
Open Security	2	19	93	127
WPA2-AES	2	19	105	126
WPA3-SAE	2	19	104	132

Parent topic:iPerf host configuration and impact on throughput

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

STA throughput External AP: Asus AX88u

STA mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	45	48	61	61
WPA2-AES	44	47	60	60
WPA3-SAE	46	49	62	62

STA mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	66	82	128	131
WPA2-AES	69	82	126	128
WPA3-SAE	65	80	126	129

STA mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	39	51	63	65
WPA2-AES	39	50	63	64
WPA3-SAE	44	51	63	64

STA mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	64	82	125	133
WPA2-AES	63	83	124	132
WPA3-SAE	64	84	124	132

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	48	54	71	72
WPA2-AES	48	54	71	71
WPA3-SAE	45	55	72	70

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	74	92	162	170
WPA2-AES	74	90	160	169
WPA3-SAE	71	91	161	171

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	43	57	76	78
WPA2-AES	42	57	75	77
WPA3-SAE	43	57	75	77

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	70	90	156	177
WPA2-AES	70	91	154	175
WPA3-SAE	70	90	154	175

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	86	94	218	196
WPA2-AES	84	96	219	195
WPA3-SAE	84	95	219	196

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	62	62	112	114
WPA2-AES	62	63	110	112
WPA3-SAE	56	63	107	114

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	73	94	193	192
WPA2-AES	76	93	188	191
WPA3-SAE	78	94	190	189

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	54	57	86	125
WPA2-AES	53	58	85	124
WPA3-SAE	53	66	118	123

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	77	95	163	198
WPA2-AES	76	95	160	198
WPA3-SAE	75	94	172	197

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	88	93	219	197
WPA2-AES	88	95	221	196
WPA3-SAE	85	94	217	195

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

Mobile AP throughput External client: Apple MacBook Air

Mobile AP mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	40	50	58	62
WPA2-AES	40	51	62	62
WPA3-SAE	40	51	62	62

Mobile AP mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	64	87	120	131
WPA2-AES	63	87	119	130
WPA3-SAE	63	86	118	130

Mobile AP mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	40	52	63	62
WPA2-AES	41	51	62	57
WPA3-SAE	33	51	60	56

Mobile AP mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	64	96	120	139
WPA2-AES	71	95	120	132
WPA3-SAE	67	94	121	133

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	44	60	67	62
WPA2-AES	43	59	67	74
WPA3-SAE	44	59	73	63

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	70	96	124	151
WPA2-AES	70	97	128	165
WPA3-SAE	72	95	124	164

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	45	60	69	71
WPA2-AES	43	59	74	75
WPA3-SAE	44	59	68	64

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	70	99	140	137
WPA2-AES	68	98	145	175
WPA3-SAE	72	98	138	157

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	82	122	186	182
WPA2-AES	82	121	197	179
WPA3-SAE	63	119	174	165

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	47	55	64	78
WPA2-AES	47	54	70	86
WPA3-SAE	45	54	60	53

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	66	102	123	178
WPA2-AES	75	100	94	179
WPA3-SAE	75	100	99	127

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	53	61	60	103
WPA2-AES	47	54	77	92
WPA3-SAE	23	28	74	45

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	79	105	140	195
WPA2-AES	78	107	138	174
WPA3-SAE	78	104	129	146

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	89	123	210	188
WPA2-AES	88	122	194	179
WPA3-SAE	80	122	187	188

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

Parent topic:[IW611/IW612 release notes](#)

EU conformance tests

- EU Adaptivity test - EN 300 328 v2.1.1 (for 2.4 GHz)
- EU Adaptivity test - EN 301 893 v2.1.1 (for 5 GHz)

Parent topic:[IW611/IW612 release notes](#)

Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.2.p7.19

Component	Description
-	NA

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.2.p7.19 to 18.99.2.p49.9

Component	Description
-	NA

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.2.p49.9 to 18.99.2.p155

Component	Description
Bluetooth	Audio lost occurs due to periodic adv sync lost, during 2 BIS 44.1kHz unencrypted streams with 1M PHY configuration.BIS sync loss may occur in long audio streaming sessions.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.2.p155 to 18.99.2.p66.30

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	802.11R Fast BSS roaming works only with hostapd and does not work with standard APs (supporting 11R)
Bluetooth	DUT is not able to sustain a connection with the remote device that does extended advertisement with coded PHY configuration. When 2 CIS streams are active, after the first device disconnects followed by the second device disconnecting, the second peripheral device hangs.Audio Play/Pause does not work in BIS case.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.2.p66.30 to 18.99.3.p10.5

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	STAUT not sending Neighbor Advertisement packet after receiving Neighbor Solicitation packet from Ex-AP.Antenna selection time exceeds configured evaluation time
Bluetooth	When DUT works as CIS source and CIS Offset is 612us, high packet drops observed which affects the audio streaming.For BIS Source Use Cases, Periodic Interval and ISO Interval should be multiple of each other value.In 1-CIS and 2-CIS, Continuous Audio Glitches are observed with 96 kbps bit rate.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.3.p10.5 to 18.99.3.p17.9

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	After performing independent reset (out-of-band mode), the STAUT fails to connect to the external AP via wlan-connect command, observed command timeout 0x107 error.
Bluetooth	Audio glitches observed with Google Pixel 7 Pro streaming audio after CIS is established with DUT. During Call Gateway (CG) / Call Terminal (CT) Use Case, the firmware periodically sends NULL PDU, which results in frequent Audio Glitch on both CG and CT sides. Heavy audio glitches observed with CIS SRC Google Pixel 7 Pro. Continuous audio glitches observed in 1 CIS and 2 CIS for 48_3 and 48_4 config.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.3.p17.9 to 18.99.3.p21.154

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	STAUT fail to ping AP backend machine when connected with DFS channel and DUTSTA went in bad state.
Bluetooth	CIS Sink frequently fails to acknowledge CIS Source TX PDU.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.3.p21.154 to 18.99.3.p23.16

Component	Description
-	NA

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.3.p23.16 to 18.99.3.p25.11

Component	Description
Bluetooth	Packet lost observed in CIS case, which causes audio noise.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.3.p25.11 to 18.99.3.p26.10

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	During legacy roaming when the “Link Lost” observed the DUTSTA fails to roam
Wi-Fi	During the automated testing of the channel performance, a system hang can occur, with the error message “.sdio_drv_write failed”.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.3.p26.10 to 18.99.3.p27.1

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Enabled mbedtls 3.x

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Parent topic:[IW611/IW612 release notes](#)

Known issues

Component	Description
Bluetooth	Sequential Removal of CIS Handles as per current Controller implementation i.e CIS Disconnection sequence should be in sequence => CIS - 4,3,2,1 While 4-CIS streaming, audio glitches observed on all CIS SINK with Samsung Galaxy buds While 4-CIS streaming, disconnection with connection timeout observed on first CIS SINK with Samsung Galaxy buds Only two streams (CIS/BIS) with one channel is supported.
Coexistence	The coexistence sample applications included in the SDK are currently not working as expected.

Parent topic:[IW611/IW612 release notes](#)

RW610/RW612 release notes

Package information

- SDK version: 25.12.00-pvw1

Parent topic:[RW610/RW612 release notes](#)

Version information

- Wi-Fi firmware version: 18.99.6.p47
 - rw61x_sb_wifi_a2.bin for A2
 - 18 - Major revision
 - 99 - Feature pack
 - 6 - Release version
 - p47 - Patch number
- Bluetooth LE firmware version: 18.25.6.p47
 - rw61x_sb_ble_a2.bin for A2
 - 18 - Major revision
 - 25 - Feature pack
 - 6 - Release version
 - p47 - Patch number
- 802.15.4 and Bluetooth LE (up to core 4.1) firmware version: 18.34.6.p47
 - rw61x_sb_ble_15d4_combo_a2.bin for A2
 - 18 - Major revision

- 34 - Feature pack
- 6 - Release version
- p47 - Patch number

Parent topic:[RW610/RW612 release notes](#)

Host platform

- RW610/RW612 platform running FreeRTOS
- Test tools
 - iPerf (version 2.1.9)

Parent topic:[RW610/RW612 release notes](#)

Wireless certification The Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification is obtained with the following combinations.

WFA certifications

- STA | 802.11n
- STA | PMF
- STA | FFD
- STA | SVD
- STA | WPA3 SAE (R3)
- STA | 802.11ac
- STA | 802.11ax
- STA | QTT

Refer to 1.

Note: This release supports STAUT only certifications.

Parent topic:Wireless certification

Bluetooth LE controller certification QDID: Refer to 4.

Parent topic:Wireless certification

Thread Thread group: refer to 7.

Product Name: NXP RW612 Wireless MCU with Integrated Tri-Radio

Thread version: V1.3.0

CID #: 13A109

Parent topic:Wireless certification

Matter RW612 certification: refer to 8.

Certificate ID: CSA23C36MAT41746-24

Device type: Root Node, Thermostat

Transport: Matter over Wi-Fi

RW610 certification: refer to 9.

Certificate ID: CSA23C43MAT41753-50

Device type: Root Node, Thermostat

Transport: Matter over Wi-Fi and Matter over Thread

Parent topic:Wireless certification

Parent topic:[RW610/RW612 release notes](#)

Wi-Fi throughput

Throughput test setup

- Environment: Shield Room - Over the Air
- Access Point: Asus AX88u
- DUT: RW610/RW612
- External Client: Intel AX210
- Channel: 6 | 36
- Wi-Fi application: wifi_cli
- Compiler used to build application: armgcc
- Compiler version gcc-arm-none-eabi-13.2
- iPerf commands used in test:

TCP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60
```

TCP RX

```
iperf -s
```

UDP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60 -u -B <local_ip> -b 120
```

Note: The default rate is 100 Mbps.

UDP RX

```
iperf -s -u -B <local_ip>
```

Note: Read more about the throughput test setup and topology in 3.

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

STA throughput External AP: Asus AX88u

STA mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	38	38	62	62
WPA2-AES	37	37	61	63
WPA3-SAE	37	37	60	61

STA mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	39	39	64	64
WPA2-AES	37	38	62	64
WPA3-SAE	39	38	62	64

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	41	41	75	74
WPA2-AES	41	41	73	74
WPA3-SAE	40	41	72	73

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	42	42	76	76
WPA2-AES	42	41	75	75
WPA3-SAE	42	41	75	74

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	44	45	97	99
WPA2-AES	43	44	96	98
WPA3-SAE	42	44	97	98

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	47	47	100	103
WPA2-AES	45	46	100	101
WPA3-SAE	47	46	100	101

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

Mobile AP throughput External client: Apple MacBook Air**Mobile AP throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz**

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	39	39	62	62
WPA2-AES	39	39	61	61
WPA3-SAE	38	39	61	61

Mobile AP throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	40	40	63	63
WPA2-AES	39	39	62	61
WPA3-SAE	39	39	62	61

Mobile AP throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	43	43	73	73
WPA2-AES	43	42	72	72
WPA3-SAE	43	42	73	72

Mobile AP throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	44	44	74	74
WPA2-AES	43	43	74	74
WPA3-SAE	43	43	74	74

Mobile AP throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	48	48	95	96
WPA2-AES	47	47	98	95
WPA3-SAE	47	47	97	95

Mobile AP throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	49	49	96	97
WPA2-AES	48	48	101	97
WPA3-SAE	48	48	101	97

Parent topic: Wi-Fi throughput

Parent topic:[RW610/RW612 release notes](#)

Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.6.p34 to 18.99.6.p40

Component	Description
Zigbee	Zigbee Coordinator and Router are disconnected during BLE connection pairing and bonding with a mobile app for the first time.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.6.p40 to 18.99.6.p46

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Fails to establish a persistent connection when the device attempts to reinvoke the second stored Persistent Group
Bluetooth	NCP cannot work after flash uart bins for both host and device side

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.6.p46 to 18.99.6.p47

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Enabled mbedtls 3.x

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Parent topic:[RW610/RW612 release notes](#)

Known issues

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	—
Bluetooth LE	—
Zigbee	-
Coex	The coexistence sample applications included in the SDK are currently not working as expected.

Parent topic:[RW610/RW612 release notes](#)

IW610 release notes

Package information

- SDK version: 25.12.00-pvw1

Parent topic: [IW610 release notes](#)

Version information

- Wireless SoC: IW610
- Wi-Fi and Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE firmware version: 18.99.5.p79
 - 18 - Major revision
 - 99 - Feature pack
 - 5 - Release version
 - p79 - Patch number

Parent topic: [IW610 release notes](#)

Host platform

- IW610 platform running FreeRTOS
- Test tools
 - iPerf (version 2.1.9)

Parent topic: [IW610 release notes](#)

Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification The Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification is obtained with the following combinations.

WFA certifications

- STA | 802.11n
- STA | PMF
- STA | FFD
- STA | SVD
- STA | WPA3 SAE (R3)
- STA | 802.11ac
- STA | 802.11ax
- STA | QTT

Refer to 6.

Note: This release supports STAUT only certifications.

Parent topic: Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification

Bluetooth controller certification QDID: Refer to 4.

Note: QDID upgrade to Bluetooth Core Specification Version 5.4 is in progress.

Parent topic: Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification

Parent topic: [IW610 release notes](#)

Wi-Fi throughput

Throughput test setup

- Environment: Shield Room - Over the Air
- Access Point: Asus AX88u
- DUT: IW610
- External Client: Intel AX210
- Channel: 6 | 36
- Wi-Fi application: wifi_cli
- Compiler used to build application: armgcc
- Compiler version gcc-arm-none-eabi-13.2
- iPerf commands used in test:

TCP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60
```

TCP RX

```
iperf -s
```

UDP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60 -u -B <local_ip> -b 120
```

Note: The default rate is 100 Mbps.

UDP RX

```
iperf -s -u -B <local_ip>
```

Note: Read more about the throughput test setup and topology in 3.

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

STA throughput External AP: Asus AX88u

STA mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	37	37	60	62
WPA2-AES	36	37	59	61
WPA3-SAE	36	37	59	61

STA mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	35	40	64	65
WPA2-AES	34	39	62	64
WPA3-SAE	35	39	77	76

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	41	40	72	72
WPA2-AES	40	40	72	72
WPA3-SAE	40	40	72	71

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	38	42	77	76
WPA2-AES	37	41	75	75
WPA3-SAE	37	40	75	75

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	45	44	93	96
WPA2-AES	43	43	93	95
WPA3-SAE	44	43	93	96

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	42	46	94	100
WPA2-AES	42	45	94	101
WPA3-SAE	41	45	94	101

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

Mobile AP throughput External client: Apple MacBook Air

Mobile AP mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	37	40	63	62
WPA2-AES	35	38	58	60
WPA3-SAE	37	39	61	61

Mobile AP mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	38	41	62	64
WPA2-AES	38	40	62	64
WPA3-SAE	38	40	62	62

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	39	43	68	73
WPA2-AES	40	43	71	72
WPA3-SAE	39	43	68	72

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	42	45	72	74
WPA2-AES	41	44	71	73
WPA3-SAE	41	44	71	73

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	44	48	94	94
WPA2-AES	43	46	95	95
WPA3-SAE	43	46	95	95

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	45	49	97	97
WPA2-AES	44	48	97	97
WPA3-SAE	44	48	96	95

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

Parent topic:[IW610 release notes](#)

Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.5.p66 to 18.99.5.p76

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	The P2P client connection fails when an attempt is made to connect after the P2P Group Owner (P2P-GO) has been stopped.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.5.p76 to 18.99.5.p79

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Enabled mbedtls 3.x

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Parent topic:[IW610 release notes](#)

Known issues

Component	Description
Coex	The coexistence sample applications included in the SDK are currently not working as expected.

Parent topic:[IW610 release notes](#)

AW611 release notes **Note:** The AW611 support is enabled in i.MX RT1180 EVKA.

Package information

- SDK version: 25.12.00-pvw1

Parent topic:[AW611 release notes](#)

Version information

- Wireless SoC: AW611
- Wi-Fi and Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE firmware version: 18.99.3.p27.1
 - 18 - Major revision
 - 99 - Feature pack
 - 3 - Release version
 - p27.1 - Patch number

Parent topic:[AW611 release notes](#)

Host platform

- i.MX RT1180 EVKA Platform running FreeRTOS
- Host interfaces
 - Wi-Fi over SDIO (SDIO 2.0 Support, SDIO clock frequency: 50 MHz)
 - Bluetooth/Bluetooth LE over UART
- Test tools
 - iPerf (version 2.1.9)

Parent topic:[AW611 release notes](#)

Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification The Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification is obtained with the following combinations.

WFA certifications

- STA | 802.11n
- STA | PMF
- STA | FFD
- STA | SVD
- STA | WPA3 SAE (R3)
- STA | 802.11ac
- STA | 802.11ax
- STA | QTT

Refer to 6.

Note: This release supports STAUT only certifications.

Parent topic:Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification

Bluetooth controller certification QDID: Refer to 4.

Note: QDID upgrade to Bluetooth Core Specification Version 5.4 is in progress.

Parent topic:Wi-Fi and Bluetooth certification

Parent topic:[AW611 release notes](#)

Wi-Fi throughput

Throughput test setup

- Environment: Shield Room - Over the Air
- Access Point: Asus AX88u
- DUT: AW611 uBlox (Module: U-BLOX_Jody_W5 M.2) with EVK-MIMXRT1180 EVKA platform
- DUT Power Source: External power supply
- Client: Apple MacBook Air
- Channel: 6 | 36

- Wi-Fi application: `wifi_wpa_supplicant`
- Compiler used to build application: `armgcc`
- Compiler Version: `gcc-arm-none-eabi-13.2`
- iPerf commands used in test:

TCP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60
```

TCP RX

```
iperf -s
```

UDP TX

```
iperf -c <remote_ip> -t 60 -u -B <local_ip> -b 120
```

Note: The default rate is 100 Mbps.

UDP RX

```
iperf -s -u -B <local_ip>
```

Note: Read more about the throughput test setup and topology in 2.

The throughput numbers are captured with default configurations using *wifi_wpa_supplicant* sample application.

Parent topic: Wi-Fi throughput

STA throughput External AP: Asus AX88u**STA mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz**

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	45	48	61	61
WPA2-AES	44	47	60	60
WPA3-SAE	46	49	62	62

STA mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	66	82	128	131
WPA2-AES	69	82	126	128
WPA3-SAE	65	80	126	129

STA mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	39	51	63	65
WPA2-AES	39	50	63	64
WPA3-SAE	44	51	63	64

STA mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	64	82	125	133
WPA2-AES	63	83	124	132
WPA3-SAE	64	84	124	132

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	48	54	71	72
WPA2-AES	48	54	71	71
WPA3-SAE	45	55	72	70

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	74	92	162	170
WPA2-AES	74	90	160	169
WPA3-SAE	71	91	161	171

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	43	57	76	78
WPA2-AES	42	57	75	77
WPA3-SAE	43	57	75	77

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	70	90	156	177
WPA2-AES	70	91	154	175
WPA3-SAE	70	90	154	175

STA mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	86	94	218	196
WPA2-AES	84	96	219	195
WPA3-SAE	84	95	219	196

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	62	62	112	114
WPA2-AES	62	63	110	112
WPA3-SAE	56	63	107	114

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	73	94	193	192
WPA2-AES	76	93	188	191
WPA3-SAE	78	94	190	189

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	54	57	86	125
WPA2-AES	53	58	85	124
WPA3-SAE	53	66	118	123

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	77	95	163	198
WPA2-AES	76	95	160	198
WPA3-SAE	75	94	172	197

STA mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz (HT)

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	88	93	219	197
WPA2-AES	88	95	221	196
WPA3-SAE	85	94	217	195

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput**Mobile AP throughput** External client: Apple MacBook Air**Mobile AP mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz**

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	40	50	58	62
WPA2-AES	40	51	62	62
WPA3-SAE	40	51	62	62

Mobile AP mode throughput - BGN Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)		UDP (Mbit/s)	
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	64	87	120	131
WPA2-AES	63	87	119	130
WPA3-SAE	63	86	118	130

Mobile AP mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)		UDP (Mbit/s)	
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	40	52	63	62
WPA2-AES	41	51	62	57
WPA3-SAE	33	51	60	56

Mobile AP mode throughput - AN Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)		UDP (Mbit/s)	
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	64	96	120	139
WPA2-AES	71	95	120	132
WPA3-SAE	67	94	121	133

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)		UDP (Mbit/s)	
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	44	60	67	62
WPA2-AES	43	59	67	74
WPA3-SAE	44	59	73	63

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)		UDP (Mbit/s)	
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	70	96	124	151
WPA2-AES	70	97	128	165
WPA3-SAE	72	95	124	164

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)		UDP (Mbit/s)	
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	45	60	69	71
WPA2-AES	43	59	74	75
WPA3-SAE	44	59	68	64

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	70	99	140	137
WPA2-AES	68	98	145	175
WPA3-SAE	72	98	138	157

Mobile AP mode throughput - VHT Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	82	122	186	182
WPA2-AES	82	121	197	179
WPA3-SAE	63	119	174	165

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	47	55	64	78
WPA2-AES	47	54	70	86
WPA3-SAE	45	54	60	53

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 2.4 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	66	102	123	178
WPA2-AES	75	100	94	179
WPA3-SAE	75	100	99	127

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 20 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	53	61	60	103
WPA2-AES	47	54	77	92
WPA3-SAE	23	28	74	45

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 40 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	79	105	140	195
WPA2-AES	78	107	138	174
WPA3-SAE	78	104	129	146

Mobile AP mode throughput - HE Mode | 5 GHz Band | 80 MHz

Protocol	TCP (Mbit/s)	TCP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)	UDP (Mbit/s)
Direction	TX	RX	TX	RX
OpenSecurity	89	123	210	188
WPA2-AES	88	122	194	179
WPA3-SAE	80	122	187	188

Parent topic:Wi-Fi throughput

Parent topic:[AW611 release notes](#)

EU conformance tests

- EU Adaptivity test - EN 300 328 v2.1.1 (for 2.4 GHz)
- EU Adaptivity test - EN 301 893 v2.1.1 (for 5 GHz)

Parent topic:[AW611 release notes](#)

Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.3.p10.5 to 18.99.3.p17.9

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	After performing independent reset (out-of-band mode), the STAUT fails to connect to the external AP via <code>wlan-connect</code> command, observed command timeout 0x107 error.
Bluetooth	Audio glitches observed with Google Pixel 7 Pro streaming audio after CIS is established with DUT.During Call Gateway (CG) / Call Terminal (CT) Use Case, the firmware periodically sends NULL PDU, which results in frequent Audio Glitch on both CG and CT sides.Heavy audio glitches observed with CIS SRC Google Pixel 7 ProContinuous audio glitches observed in 1 CIS and 2 CIS for 48_3 and 48_4 config.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.3.p17.9 to 18.99.3.p21.154

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	STAUT fail to ping AP backend machine when connected with DFS channel and DUTSTA went in bad state.
Bluetooth	CIS Sink frequently fails to acknowledge CIS Source TX PDU.

Parent topic:Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements

Firmware version: 18.99.3.p23.16 to 18.99.3.p25.11

Component	Description
Bluetooth	Packet lost observed in CIS case, which causes audio noise.

Parent topic:*Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements*

Firmware version: 18.99.3.p25.11 to 18.99.3.p26.10

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	During legacy roaming when the “Link Lost” observed the DUTSTA fails to roam
Wi-Fi	During the automated testing of the channel performance, a system hang can occur, with the error message “.sdio_drv_write failed”.

Parent topic:*Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements*

Firmware version: 18.99.3.p26.10 to 18.99.3.p27.1

Component	Description
Wi-Fi	Enabled mbedtls 3.x

Parent topic:*Bug fixes and/or feature enhancements*

Parent topic:[AW611 release notes](#)

Known issues

Component	Description
Blue tooth	Packet lost would be observed in CIS case which causes audio noise. Sequential Removal of CIS Handles as per current Controller implementation i.e CIS Disconnection sequence should be in sequence => CIS - 4,3,2,1 While 4-CIS streaming, audio glitches observed on all CIS SINK with Samsung Galaxy buds While 4-CIS streaming, disconnection with connection timeout observed on first CIS SINK with Samsung Galaxy buds Only two streams (CIS/BIS) with one channel is supported.
Coex	The coexistence sample applications included in the SDK are currently not working as expected.

Parent topic:[AW611 release notes](#)

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
A2DP	Advanced audio distribution profile
AMPDU	Aggregated MAC protocol data unit
AMSDU	Aggregated MAC service data unit
AP	Access point
BW	Bandwidth
CCMP	Counter mode CBC-MAC protocol
CSI	Channel state information
CTS	Clear To Send
DL	Down link
EDCA	Enhanced distributed channel access
ER	Extended range
ERP	Extended rate physical
GATT	Generic attribute profile
HFP	Hands free profile

continues on next page

Table 4 – continued from previous page

Abbreviation	Definition
HID	Human interface device
HT	High throughput
LDPC	Low density parity check
MCS	Modulation and coding scheme
MLME	Mac layer management entity
OMI	Operating mode indication
PMF	Protected management frames
RTS	Request to send
SAE	Simultaneous authentication of equals
STA	Station
TWT	Target wake time
UL	Up link
VHT	Very high throughput
WEP	Wired equivalent private
WFD	Wi-Fi direct
WMM	Wireless multi-media
WPA	Wi-Fi protected access
WPS	Wi-Fi protected setup
WSC	Wi-Fi Simple Configuration

References

1. Application note - AN13681 – Wi-Fi Alliance (WFA) Derivative Certification Process (available in the SDK package)
2. User manual – UM11442 - NXP Wi-Fi and Bluetooth Demo Applications User Guide for i.MX RT Platforms (available in the SDK package)
3. User manual – UM11799 - NXP Wi-Fi and Bluetooth Demo Applications User Guide for RW61x (available in the SDK package)
4. Certification – Bluetooth controller - QDID ([link](#))
5. User manual - UM12133 - NXP NCP Application Guide for RW612 with MCU Host
6. Technical note - TN00066 – Wi-Fi Alliance (WFA) Derivative Certification Process (available in the SDK package)
7. Web page – Thread certified products ([link](#))
8. Web page – Connectivity standard alliance (csa) – NXP RW612 Tri-Radio Wireless MCU Development Platform ([link](#))
9. Web page – Connectivity standard alliance (csa) – NXP RW610 Wireless MCU Development Platform ([link](#))
10. Application note - AN14634 – Kconfig Memory Optimizer ([link](#))

Chapter 4

RTOS

4.1 FreeRTOS

4.1.1 FreeRTOS kernel

Open source RTOS kernel for small devices.

FreeRTOS kernel for MCUXpresso SDK Readme

FreeRTOS kernel for MCUXpresso SDK

Overview The purpose of this document is to describes the [FreeRTOS kernel repo](#) integration into the [NXP MCUXpresso Software Development Kit: mcuxsdk](#). MCUXpresso SDK provides a comprehensive development solutions designed to optimize, ease, and help accelerate embedded system development of applications based on MCUs from NXP. This project involves the FreeRTOS kernel repo fork with:

- cmake and Kconfig support to allow the configuration and build in MCUXpresso SDK ecosystem
- FreeRTOS OS additions, such as [FreeRTOS driver wrappers](#), RTOS ready FatFs file system, and the implementation of FreeRTOS tickless mode

The history of changes in FreeRTOS kernel repo for MCUXpresso SDK are summarized in [CHANGELOG_mcuxsdk.md](#) file.

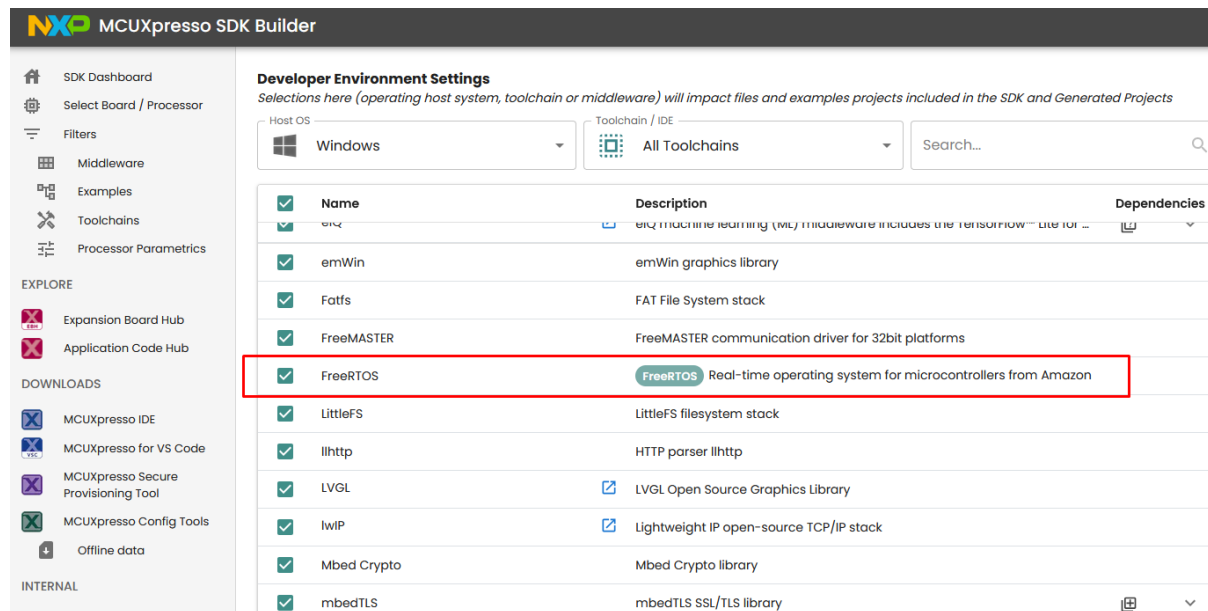
The MCUXpresso SDK framework also contains a set of FreeRTOS examples which show basic FreeRTOS OS features. This makes it easy to start a new FreeRTOS project or begin experimenting with FreeRTOS OS. Selected drivers and middleware are RTOS ready with related FreeRTOS adaptation layer.

FreeRTOS example applications The FreeRTOS examples are written to demonstrate basic FreeRTOS features and the interaction between peripheral drivers and the RTOS.

List of examples The list of freertos_examples, their description and availability for individual supported MCUXpresso SDK development boards can be obtained here: https://mcuxpresso.nxp.com/mcuxsdk/latest/html/examples/freertos_examples/index.html

Location of examples The FreeRTOS examples are located in [mcuxsdk-examples](#) repository, see the `freertos_examples` folder.

Once using MCUXpresso SDK zip packages created via the [MCUXpresso SDK Builder](#) the FreeRTOS kernel library and associated `freertos_examples` are added into final zip package once FreeRTOS components is selected on the Developer Environment Settings page:



The FreeRTOS examples in MCUXpresso SDK zip packages are located in `<MCUXpressoSDK_install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/freertos_examples/` subfolders.

Building a FreeRTOS example application For information how to use the cmake and Kconfig based build and configuration system and how to build `freertos_examples` visit: [MCUXpresso SDK documentation for Build And Configuration MCUXpresso SDK Getting Start Guide](#)

Tip: To list all FreeRTOS example projects and targets that can be built via the west build command, use this `west list_project` command in `mcuxsdk` workspace:

```
west list_project -p examples/freertos_examples
```

FreeRTOS aware debugger plugin NXP provides FreeRTOS task aware debugger for GDB. The plugin is compatible with Eclipse-based (MCUXpressoIDE) and is available after the installation.

Task List (FreeRTOS)							
TCB#	Task Name	Task Handle	Task State	Priority	Stack Usage	Event Object	Runtime
1	task_one	0x1fffecc8	Blocked	1 (1)	0 B / 880 B	MyCountingSemaphore (Rx)	0x0 (0.0%)
2	task_two	0x1ffff130	Blocked	2 (2)	0 B / 888 B	MyCountingSemaphore (Rx)	0x1 (0.1%)
3	IDLE	0x1ffff330	Running	0 (0)	0 B / 296 B		0x3e5 (99.6%)
4	Tmr Svc	0x1ffff6b8	Blocked	17 (17)	28 B / 672 B	TmrQ (Rx)	0x3 (0.3%)

FreeRTOS kernel for MCUXpresso SDK ChangeLog

Changelog FreeRTOS kernel for MCUXpresso SDK All notable changes to this project will be documented in this file.

The format is based on [Keep a Changelog](#), and this project adheres to [Semantic Versioning](#).

[Unreleased]**Added**

- Kconfig added CONFIG_FREERTOS_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG_FRAGMENT config to optionally include custom FreeRTOSConfig fragment include file FreeRTOSConfig_frag.h. File must be provided by application.
- Added missing Kconfig option for configUSE_PICOLIBC_TLS.
- Add correct header files to build when configUSE_NEWLIB_REENTRANT and configUSE_PICOLIBC_TLS is selected in config.

[11.1.0_rev0]

- update amazon freertos version

[11.0.1_rev0]

- update amazon freertos version

[10.5.1_rev0]

- update amazon freertos version

[10.4.3_rev1]

- Apply CM33 security fix from 10.4.3-LTS-Patch-2. See rtos\freertos\freertos_kernel\History.txt
- Apply CM33 security fix from 10.4.3-LTS-Patch-1. See rtos\freertos\freertos_kernel\History.txt

[10.4.3_rev0]

- update amazon freertos version.

[10.4.3_rev0]

- update amazon freertos version.

[9.0.0_rev3]

- New features:
 - Tickless idle mode support for Cortex-A7. Add fsl_tickless_epit.c and fsl_tickless_generic.h in portable/IAR/ARM_CA9 folder.
 - Enabled float context saving in IAR for Cortex-A7. Added configUSE_TASK_FPU_SUPPORT macros. Modified port.c and portmacro.h in portable/IAR/ARM_CA9 folder.
- Other changes:
 - Transformed ARM_CM core specific tickless low power support into generic form under freertos/Source/portable/low_power_tickless/.

[9.0.0_rev2]

- New features:
 - Enabled MCUXpresso thread aware debugging. Add `freertos_tasks_c_additions.h` and `configINCLUDE_FREERTOS_TASK_C_ADDITIONS_H` and `configFREERTOS_MEMORY_SCHEME` macros.

[9.0.0_rev1]

- New features:
 - Enabled `-flto` optimization in GCC by adding `attribute((used))` for `vTaskSwitchContext`.
 - Enabled KDS Task Aware Debugger. Apply FreeRTOS patch to enable `configRECORD_STACK_HIGH_ADDRESS` macro. Modified files are `task.c` and `FreeRTOS.h`.

[9.0.0_rev0]

- New features:
 - Example `freertos_sem_static`.
 - Static allocation support RTOS driver wrappers.
- Other changes:
 - Tickless idle rework. Support for different timers is in separated files (`fsl_tickless_systick.c`, `fsl_tickless_lptmr.c`).
 - Removed configuration option `configSYSTICK_USE_LOW_POWER_TIMER`. Low power timer is now selected by linking of appropriate file `fsl_tickless_lptmr.c`.
 - Removed `configOVERRIDE_DEFAULT_TICK_CONFIGURATION` in RVDS port. Use of `attribute((weak))` is the preferred solution. Not same as `_weak`!

[8.2.3]

- New features:
 - Tickless idle mode support.
 - Added template application for Kinetis Expert (KEx) tool (`template_application`).
- Other changes:
 - Folder structure reduction. Keep only Kinetis related parts.

FreeRTOS kernel Readme

MCUXpresso SDK: FreeRTOS kernel This repository is a fork of FreeRTOS kernel (<https://github.com/FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS-Kernel>)(11.1.0). Modifications have been made to adapt to NXP MCUXpresso SDK. `CMakeLists.txt` and `Kconfig` added to enable FreeRTOS kernel repo sources build in MCUXpresso SDK. It is part of the MCUXpresso SDK overall delivery which is composed of several sub-repositories/projects. Navigate to the top/parent repository `mcuxsdk-manifests`(<https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/mcuxsdk-manifests>) for the complete delivery of MCUXpresso SDK.

For more information about the FreeRTOS kernel repo adoption see [README_mcuxsdk.md: FreeRTOS kernel for MCUXpresso SDK Readme](#) document.



Getting started This repository contains FreeRTOS kernel source/header files and kernel ports only. This repository is referenced as a submodule in [FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS](#) repository, which contains pre-configured demo application projects under [FreeRTOS/Demo](#) directory.

The easiest way to use FreeRTOS is to start with one of the pre-configured demo application projects. That way you will have the correct FreeRTOS source files included, and the correct include paths configured. Once a demo application is building and executing you can remove the demo application files, and start to add in your own application source files. See the [FreeRTOS Kernel Quick Start Guide](#) for detailed instructions and other useful links.

Additionally, for FreeRTOS kernel feature information refer to the [Developer Documentation](#), and [API Reference](#).

Also for contributing and creating a Pull Request please refer to *the instructions here*.

Getting help If you have any questions or need assistance troubleshooting your FreeRTOS project, we have an active community that can help on the [FreeRTOS Community Support Forum](#).

To consume FreeRTOS-Kernel

Consume with CMake If using CMake, it is recommended to use this repository using FetchContent. Add the following into your project's main or a subdirectory's CMakeLists.txt:

- Define the source and version/tag you want to use:

```
FetchContent_Declare( freertos_kernel
  GIT_REPOSITORY https://github.com/FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS-Kernel.git
  GIT_TAG         main #Note: Best practice to use specific git-hash or tagged version
)
```

In case you prefer to add it as a git submodule, do:

```
git submodule add https://github.com/FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS-Kernel.git <path of the submodule>
git submodule update --init
```

- Add a freertos_config library (typically an INTERFACE library) The following assumes the directory structure:

– include/FreeRTOSConfig.h

```
add_library(freertos_config INTERFACE)

target_include_directories(freertos_config SYSTEM
INTERFACE
  include
)

target_compile_definitions(freertos_config
INTERFACE
  projCOVERAGE_TEST=0
)
```

In case you installed FreeRTOS-Kernel as a submodule, you will have to add it as a subdirectory:

```
add_subdirectory(${FREERTOS_PATH})
```

- Configure the FreeRTOS-Kernel and make it available
 - this particular example supports a native and cross-compiled build option.

```
set( FREERTOS_HEAP "4" CACHE STRING "" FORCE)
# Select the native compile PORT
set( FREERTOS_PORT "GCC_POSIX" CACHE STRING "" FORCE)
# Select the cross-compile PORT
if (CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING)
  set(FREERTOS_PORT "GCC_ARM_CA9" CACHE STRING "" FORCE)
endif()

FetchContent_MakeAvailable(freertos_kernel)
```

- In case of cross compilation, you should also add the following to `freertos_config`:

```
target_compile_definitions(freertos_config INTERFACE ${definitions})
target_compile_options(freertos_config INTERFACE ${options})
```

Consuming stand-alone - Cloning this repository

To clone using HTTPS:

```
git clone https://github.com/FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS-Kernel.git
```

Using SSH:

```
git clone git@github.com:FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS-Kernel.git
```

Repository structure

- The root of this repository contains the three files that are common to every port - `list.c`, `queue.c` and `tasks.c`. The kernel is contained within these three files. `croutine.c` implements the optional co-routine functionality - which is normally only used on very memory limited systems.
- The `./portable` directory contains the files that are specific to a particular microcontroller and/or compiler. See the readme file in the `./portable` directory for more information.
- The `./include` directory contains the real time kernel header files.
- The `./template_configuration` directory contains a sample `FreeRTOSConfig.h` to help jumpstart a new project. See the *FreeRTOSConfig.h* file for instructions.

Code Formatting FreeRTOS files are formatted using the “`uncrustify`” tool. The configuration file used by `uncrustify` can be found in the [FreeRTOS/CI-CD-GitHub-Actions's uncrustify.cfg](#) file.

Line Endings File checked into the FreeRTOS-Kernel repository use unix-style LF line endings for the best compatibility with git.

For optimal compatibility with Microsoft Windows tools, it is best to enable the git `autocrlf` feature. You can enable this setting for the current repository using the following command:

```
git config core.autocrlf true
```

Git History Optimizations Some commits in this repository perform large refactors which touch many lines and lead to unwanted behavior when using the `git blame` command. You can configure git to ignore the list of large refactor commits in this repository with the following command:

```
git config blame.ignoreRevsFile .git-blame-ignore-revs
```

Spelling and Formatting We recommend using [Visual Studio Code](#), commonly referred to as VSCode, when working on the FreeRTOS-Kernel. The FreeRTOS-Kernel also uses [cSpell](#) as part of its spelling check. The config file for which can be found at [cspell.config.yaml](#). There is additionally a [cSpell plugin for VSCode](#) that can be used as well. [.cSpellWords.txt](#) contains words that are not traditionally found in an English dictionary. It is used by the spellchecker to verify the various jargon, variable names, and other odd words used in the FreeRTOS code base are correct. If your pull request fails to pass the spelling and you believe this is a mistake, then add the word to [.cSpellWords.txt](#). When adding a word please then sort the list, which can be done by running the bash command: `sort -u .cSpellWords.txt -o .cSpellWords.txt`. Note that only the FreeRTOS-Kernel Source Files, *include*, *portable/MemMang*, and *portable/Common* files are checked for proper spelling, and formatting at this time.

4.1.2 FreeRTOS drivers

This is set of NXP provided FreeRTOS reentrant bus drivers.

4.1.3 backoffalgorithm

Algorithm for calculating exponential backoff with jitter for network retry attempts.

Readme

MCUXpresso SDK: backoffAlgorithm Library This repository is a fork of backoffAlgorithm library (<https://github.com/FreeRTOS/backoffalgorithm>)(1.3.0). Modifications have been made to adapt to NXP MCUXpresso SDK. CMakeLists.txt and Kconfig added to enable backoffAlgorithm repo sources build in MCUXpresso SDK. It is part of the MCUXpresso SDK overall delivery which is composed of several sub-repositories/projects. Navigate to the top/parent repository [mcuxsdk-manifests](https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/mcuxsdk-manifests)(<https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/mcuxsdk-manifests>) for the complete delivery of MCUXpresso SDK.

backoffAlgorithm Library This repository contains the backoffAlgorithm library, a utility library to calculate backoff period using an exponential backoff with jitter algorithm for retrying network operations (like failed network connection with server). This library uses the “Full Jitter” strategy for the exponential backoff with jitter algorithm. More information about the algorithm can be seen in the [Exponential Backoff and Jitter](#) AWS blog.

The backoffAlgorithm library is distributed under the *MIT Open Source License*.

Exponential backoff with jitter is typically used when retrying a failed network connection or operation request with the server. An exponential backoff with jitter helps to mitigate failed network operations with servers, that are caused due to network congestion or high request load on the server, by spreading out retry requests across multiple devices attempting network operations. Besides, in an environment with poor connectivity, a client can get disconnected at any time. A backoff strategy helps the client to conserve battery by not repeatedly attempting reconnections when they are unlikely to succeed.

See memory requirements for this library [here](#).

backoffAlgorithm v1.3.0 source code is part of the FreeRTOS 202210.00 LTS release.

backoffAlgorithm v1.0.0 source code is part of the FreeRTOS 202012.00 LTS release.

Reference example The example below shows how to use the backoffAlgorithm library on a POSIX platform to retry a DNS resolution query for amazon.com.

```
#include "backoff_algorithm.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>

/* The maximum number of retries for the example code. */
#define RETRY_MAX_ATTEMPTS      ( 5U )

/* The maximum back-off delay (in milliseconds) for between retries in the example. */
#define RETRY_MAX_BACKOFF_DELAY_MS ( 5000U )

/* The base back-off delay (in milliseconds) for retry configuration in the example. */
#define RETRY_BACKOFF_BASE_MS   ( 500U )

int main()
{
    /* Variables used in this example. */
    BackoffAlgorithmStatus_t retryStatus = BackoffAlgorithmSuccess;
    BackoffAlgorithmContext_t retryParams;
    char serverAddress[] = "amazon.com";
    uint16_t nextRetryBackoff = 0;

    int32_t dnsStatus = -1;
    struct addrinfo hints;
    struct addrinfo ** pListHead = NULL;
    struct timespec tp;

    /* Add hints to retrieve only TCP sockets in getaddrinfo. */
    ( void ) memset( &hints, 0, sizeof( hints ) );

    /* Address family of either IPv4 or IPv6. */
    hints.ai_family = AF_UNSPEC;
    /* TCP Socket. */
    hints.ai_socktype = ( int32_t ) SOCK_STREAM;
    hints.ai_protocol = IPPROTO_TCP;

    /* Initialize reconnect attempts and interval. */
    BackoffAlgorithm_InitializeParams( &retryParams,
                                      RETRY_BACKOFF_BASE_MS,
                                      RETRY_MAX_BACKOFF_DELAY_MS,
                                      RETRY_MAX_ATTEMPTS );

    /* Seed the pseudo random number generator used in this example (with call to
     * rand() function provided by ISO C standard library) for use in backoff period
     * calculation when retrying failed DNS resolution. */

    /* Get current time to seed pseudo random number generator. */
    ( void ) clock_gettime( CLOCK_REALTIME, &tp );
    /* Seed pseudo random number generator with seconds. */
    srand( tp.tv_sec );

    do
    {
        /* Perform a DNS lookup on the given host name. */
        dnsStatus = getaddrinfo( serverAddress, NULL, &hints, pListHead );
    }
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

/* Retry if DNS resolution query failed. */
if( dnsStatus != 0 )
{
    /* Generate a random number and get back-off value (in milliseconds) for the next retry.
    * Note: It is recommended to use a random number generator that is seeded with
    * device-specific entropy source so that backoff calculation across devices is different
    * and possibility of network collision between devices attempting retries can be avoided.
    *
    * For the simplicity of this code example, the pseudo random number generator, rand()
    * function is used. */
    retryStatus = BackoffAlgorithm_GetNextBackoff( &retryParams, rand(), &nextRetryBackoff );

    /* Wait for the calculated backoff period before the next retry attempt of querying DNS.
    * As usleep() takes nanoseconds as the parameter, we multiply the backoff period by 1000. */
    ( void ) usleep( nextRetryBackoff * 1000U );
}
} while( ( dnsStatus != 0 ) && ( retryStatus != BackoffAlgorithmRetriesExhausted ) );

return dnsStatus;
}

```

Building the library A compiler that supports **C90 or later** such as *gcc* is required to build the library.

Additionally, the library uses a header file introduced in ISO C99, *stdint.h*. For compilers that do not provide this header file, the *source/include* directory contains *stdint.readme*, which can be renamed to *stdint.h* to build the backoffAlgorithm library.

For instance, if the example above is copied to a file named *example.c*, *gcc* can be used like so:

```
gcc -I source/include example.c source/backoff_algorithm.c -o example
./example
```

gcc can also produce an output file to be linked:

```
gcc -I source/include -c source/backoff_algorithm.c
```

Building unit tests

Checkout Unity Submodule By default, the submodules in this repository are configured with `update=none` in *.gitmodules*, to avoid increasing clone time and disk space usage of other repositories (like [amazon-freertos](#) that submodules this repository).

To build unit tests, the submodule dependency of Unity is required. Use the following command to clone the submodule:

```
git submodule update --checkout --init --recursive test/unit-test/Unity
```

Platform Prerequisites

- For running unit tests
 - C89 or later compiler like *gcc*
 - CMake 3.13.0 or later
- For running the coverage target, *gcov* is additionally required.

Steps to build Unit Tests

1. Go to the root directory of this repository. (Make sure that the **Unity** submodule is cloned as described [above](#).)
2. Create build directory: `mkdir build && cd build`
3. Run *cmake* while inside build directory: `cmake -S ../test`
4. Run this command to build the library and unit tests: `make all`
5. The generated test executables will be present in `build/bin/tests` folder.
6. Run `ctest` to execute all tests and view the test run summary.

Contributing See *CONTRIBUTING.md* for information on contributing.

4.1.4 corehttp

C language HTTP client library designed for embedded platforms.

MCUXpresso SDK: coreHTTP Client Library

This repository is a fork of coreHTTP Client library (<https://github.com/FreeRTOS/corehttp>)(3.0.0). Modifications have been made to adapt to NXP MCUXpresso SDK. CMakeLists.txt and Kconfig added to enable coreHTTP Client repo sources build in MCUXpresso SDK. It is part of the MCUXpresso SDK overall delivery which is composed of several sub-repositories/projects. Navigate to the top/parent repository mcuxsdk-manifests(<https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/mcuxsdk-manifests>) for the complete delivery of MCUXpresso SDK.

coreHTTP Client Library

This repository contains a C language HTTP client library designed for embedded platforms. It has no dependencies on any additional libraries other than the standard C library, [llhttp](#), and a customer-implemented transport interface. This library is distributed under the *MIT Open Source License*.

This library has gone through code quality checks including verification that no function has a [GNU Complexity](#) score over 8. This library has also undergone both static code analysis from [Coverity static analysis](#), and validation of memory safety and data structure invariance through the [CBMC automated reasoning tool](#).

See memory requirements for this library [here](#).

coreHTTP v3.0.0 source code is part of the FreeRTOS 202210.00 LTS release.

coreHTTP v2.0.0 source code is part of the FreeRTOS 202012.00 LTS release.

coreHTTP Config File The HTTP client library exposes configuration macros that are required for building the library. A list of all the configurations and their default values are defined in *core_http_config_defaults.h*. To provide custom values for the configuration macros, a custom config file named *core_http_config.h* can be provided by the user application to the library.

By default, a *core_http_config.h* custom config is required to build the library. To disable this requirement and build the library with default configuration values, provide `HTTP_DO_NOT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG` as a compile time preprocessor macro.

The HTTP client library can be built by either:

- Defining a `core_http_config.h` file in the application, and adding it to the include directories for the library build. **OR**
- Defining the `HTTP_DO_NOT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG` preprocessor macro for the library build.

Building the Library The `httpFilePaths.cmake` file contains the information of all source files and header include paths required to build the HTTP client library.

As mentioned in the *previous section*, either a custom config file (i.e. `core_http_config.h`) OR `HTTP_DO_NOT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG` macro needs to be provided to build the HTTP client library.

For a CMake example of building the HTTP library with the `httpFilePaths.cmake` file, refer to the `coverity_analysis` library target in `test/CMakeLists.txt` file.

Building Unit Tests

Platform Prerequisites

- For running unit tests, the following are required:
 - **C90 compiler** like `gcc`
 - **CMake 3.13.0 or later**
 - **Ruby 2.0.0 or later** is required for this repository's [CMock test framework](#).
- For running the coverage target, the following are required:
 - `gcov`
 - `lcov`

Steps to build Unit Tests

1. Go to the root directory of this repository.
2. Run the `cmake` command: `cmake -S test -B build -DBUILD_CLONE_SUBMODULES=ON`
3. Run this command to build the library and unit tests: `make -C build all`
4. The generated test executables will be present in `build/bin/tests` folder.
5. Run `cd build && ctest` to execute all tests and view the test run summary.

CBMC To learn more about CBMC and proofs specifically, review the training material [here](#).

The `test/cbmc/proofs` directory contains CBMC proofs.

In order to run these proofs you will need to install CBMC and other tools by following the instructions [here](#).

Reference examples The AWS IoT Device SDK for Embedded C repository contains demos of using the HTTP client library [here](#) on a POSIX platform. These can be used as reference examples for the library API.

Documentation

Existing Documentation For pre-generated documentation, please see the documentation linked in the locations below:

Location
AWS IoT Device SDK for Embedded C FreeRTOS.org

Note that the latest included version of coreHTTP may differ across repositories.

Generating Documentation The Doxygen references were created using Doxygen version 1.9.2. To generate the Doxygen pages, please run the following command from the root of this repository:

```
doxygen docs/doxygen/config.doxyfile
```

Contributing See *CONTRIBUTING.md* for information on contributing.

4.1.5 corejson

JSON parser.

Readme

MCUXpresso SDK: coreJSON Library This repository is a fork of coreJSON library (<https://github.com/FreeRTOS/corejson>)(3.2.0). Modifications have been made to adapt to NXP MCUXpresso SDK. CMakeLists.txt and Kconfig added to enable coreJSON repo sources build in MCUXpresso SDK. It is part of the MCUXpresso SDK overall delivery which is composed of several sub-repositories/projects. Navigate to the top/parent repository mcuxsdk-manifests(<https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/mcuxsdk-manifests>) for the complete delivery of MCUXpresso SDK.

coreJSON Library This repository contains the coreJSON library, a parser that strictly enforces the ECMA-404 JSON standard and is suitable for low memory footprint embedded devices. The coreJSON library is distributed under the *MIT Open Source License*.

This library has gone through code quality checks including verification that no function has a [GNU Complexity](#) score over 8, and checks against deviations from mandatory rules in the [MISRA coding standard](#). Deviations from the MISRA C:2012 guidelines are documented under *MISRA Deviations*. This library has also undergone both static code analysis from [Coverity static analysis](#), and validation of memory safety through the [CBMC automated reasoning tool](#).

See memory requirements for this library [here](#).

coreJSON v3.2.0 source code is part of the FreeRTOS 202210.00 LTS release.

coreJSON v3.0.0 source code is part of the FreeRTOS 202012.00 LTS release.

Reference example

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include "core_json.h"

int main()
{
    // Variables used in this example.
    JSONStatus_t result;
    char buffer[] = "{\"foo\":\"abc\", \"bar\":{\"foo\":\"xyz\"}}";
    size_t bufferLength = sizeof( buffer ) - 1;
    char queryKey[] = "bar.foo";
    size_t queryKeyLength = sizeof( queryKey ) - 1;
    char * value;
    size_t valueLength;

    // Calling JSON_Validate() is not necessary if the document is guaranteed to be valid.
    result = JSON_Validate( buffer, bufferLength );

    if( result == JSONSuccess )
    {
        result = JSON_Search( buffer, bufferLength, queryKey, queryKeyLength,
                             &value, &valueLength );
    }

    if( result == JSONSuccess )
    {
        // The pointer "value" will point to a location in the "buffer".
        char save = value[ valueLength ];
        // After saving the character, set it to a null byte for printing.
        value[ valueLength ] = '\0';
        // "Found: bar.foo -> xyz" will be printed.
        printf( "Found: %s -> %s\n", queryKey, value );
        // Restore the original character.
        value[ valueLength ] = save;
    }

    return 0;
}

```

A search may descend through nested objects when the queryKey contains matching key strings joined by a separator, .. In the example above, bar has the value { "foo": "xyz" }. Therefore, a search for query key bar.foo would output xyz.

Building coreJSON A compiler that supports **C90 or later** such as *gcc* is required to build the library.

Additionally, the library uses 2 header files introduced in ISO C99, *stdbool.h* and *stdint.h*. For compilers that do not provide this header file, the *source/include* directory contains *stdbool.readme* and *stdint.readme*, which can be renamed to *stdbool.h* and *stdint.h* respectively.

For instance, if the example above is copied to a file named *example.c*, *gcc* can be used like so:

```
gcc -I source/include example.c source/core_json.c -o example
./example
```

gcc can also produce an output file to be linked:

```
gcc -I source/include -c source/core_json.c
```

Documentation

Existing documentation For pre-generated documentation, please see the documentation linked in the locations below:

Location
AWS IoT Device SDK for Embedded C FreeRTOS.org

Note that the latest included version of the coreJSON library may differ across repositories.

Generating documentation The Doxygen references were created using Doxygen version 1.9.2. To generate the Doxygen pages, please run the following command from the root of this repository:

```
doxygen docs/doxygen/config.doxyfile
```

Building unit tests

Checkout Unity Submodule By default, the submodules in this repository are configured with `update=none` in `.gitmodules`, to avoid increasing clone time and disk space usage of other repositories (like [amazon-freertos](#) that submodules this repository).

To build unit tests, the submodule dependency of Unity is required. Use the following command to clone the submodule:

```
git submodule update --checkout --init --recursive test/unit-test/Unity
```

Platform Prerequisites

- For running unit tests
 - C90 compiler like gcc
 - CMake 3.13.0 or later
 - Ruby 2.0.0 or later is additionally required for the Unity test framework (that we use).
- For running the coverage target, gcov is additionally required.

Steps to build Unit Tests

1. Go to the root directory of this repository. (Make sure that the **Unity** submodule is cloned as described [above](#).)
2. Create build directory: `mkdir build && cd build`
3. Run `cmake` while inside build directory: `cmake -S ../test`
4. Run this command to build the library and unit tests: `make all`
5. The generated test executables will be present in `build/bin/tests` folder.
6. Run `ctest` to execute all tests and view the test run summary.

CBMC To learn more about CBMC and proofs specifically, review the training material [here](#).

The `test/cbmc/proofs` directory contains CBMC proofs.

In order to run these proofs you will need to install CBMC and other tools by following the instructions [here](#).

Contributing See *CONTRIBUTING.md* for information on contributing.

4.1.6 coremqtt

MQTT publish/subscribe messaging library.

MCUXpresso SDK: coreMQTT Library

This repository is a fork of coreMQTT library (<https://github.com/FreeRTOS/coremqtt>)(2.1.1). Modifications have been made to adapt to NXP MCUXpresso SDK. CMakeLists.txt and Kconfig added to enable coreMQTT repo sources build in MCUXpresso SDK. It is part of the MCUXpresso SDK overall delivery which is composed of several sub-repositories/projects. Navigate to the top/parent repository mcuxsdk-manifests(<https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/mcuxsdk-manifests>) for the complete delivery of MCUXpresso SDK.

coreMQTT Client Library

This repository contains the coreMQTT library that has been optimized for a low memory footprint. The coreMQTT library is compliant with the [MQTT 3.1.1](#) standard. It has no dependencies on any additional libraries other than the standard C library, a customer-implemented network transport interface, and *optionally* a user-implemented platform time function. This library is distributed under the *MIT Open Source License*.

This library has gone through code quality checks including verification that no function has a [GNU Complexity](#) score over 8, and checks against deviations from mandatory rules in the [MISRA coding standard](#). Deviations from the MISRA C:2012 guidelines are documented under *MISRA Deviations*. This library has also undergone both static code analysis from [Coverity static analysis](#), and validation of memory safety through the [CBMC automated reasoning tool](#).

See memory requirements for this library [here](#).

coreMQTT v2.1.1 source code is part of the FreeRTOS 20210.01 LTS release.

MQTT Config File The MQTT client library exposes build configuration macros that are required for building the library. A list of all the configurations and their default values are defined in *core_mqtt_config_defaults.h*. To provide custom values for the configuration macros, a custom config file named *core_mqtt_config.h* can be provided by the application to the library.

By default, a *core_mqtt_config.h* custom config is required to build the library. To disable this requirement and build the library with default configuration values, provide `MQTT_DO_NOT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG` as a compile time preprocessor macro.

Thus, the MQTT library can be built by either:

- Defining a *core_mqtt_config.h* file in the application, and adding it to the include directories list of the library
- OR**
- Defining the `MQTT_DO_NOT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG` preprocessor macro for the library build.

Sending metrics to AWS IoT When establishing a connection with AWS IoT, users can optionally report the Operating System, Hardware Platform and MQTT client version information of their device to AWS. This information can help AWS IoT provide faster issue resolution and technical support. If users want to report this information, they can send a specially formatted string (see below) in the username field of the MQTT CONNECT packet.

Format

The format of the username string with metrics is:

```
<Actual_Username>?SDK=<OS_Name>&Version=<OS_Version>&Platform=<Hardware_Platform>&MQTTLib=<MQTT_Library_name>@<MQTT_Library_version>
```

Where

- <Actual_Username> is the actual username used for authentication, if username and password are used for authentication. When username and password based authentication is not used, this is an empty value.
- <OS_Name> is the Operating System the application is running on (e.g. FreeRTOS)
- <OS_Version> is the version number of the Operating System (e.g. V10.4.3)
- <Hardware_Platform> is the Hardware Platform the application is running on (e.g. WinSim)
- <MQTT_Library_name> is the MQTT Client library being used (e.g. coreMQTT)
- <MQTT_Library_version> is the version of the MQTT Client library being used (e.g. 1.0.2)

Example

- Actual_Username = "iotuser", OS_Name = FreeRTOS, OS_Version = V10.4.3, Hardware_Platform_Name = WinSim, MQTT_Library_Name = coremqtt, MQTT_Library_version = 2.1.1. If username is not used, then "iotuser" can be removed.

```
/* Username string:
 * iotuser?SDK=FreeRTOS&Version=v10.4.3&Platform=WinSim&MQTTLib=coremqtt@2.1.1
 */

#define OS_NAME           "FreeRTOS"
#define OS_VERSION        "V10.4.3"
#define HARDWARE_PLATFORM_NAME  "WinSim"
#define MQTT_LIB          "coremqtt@2.1.1"

#define USERNAME_STRING    "iotuser?SDK=" OS_NAME "&Version=" OS_VERSION "&Platform=" HARDWARE_PLATFORM_NAME "&MQTTLib=" MQTT_LIB
#define USERNAME_STRING_LENGTH  ( ( uint16_t ) ( sizeof( USERNAME_STRING ) - 1 ) )

MQTTConnectInfo_t connectInfo;
connectInfo.userName = USERNAME_STRING;
connectInfo.userNameLength = USERNAME_STRING_LENGTH;
mqttStatus = MQTT_Connect( pMqttContext, &connectInfo, NULL, CONNACK_RECV_TIMEOUT_MS,
    pSessionPresent );
```

Upgrading to v2.0.0 and above With coreMQTT versions >=v2.0.0, there are breaking changes. Please refer to the *coreMQTT version >=v2.0.0 Migration Guide*.

Building the Library The *mqttFilePaths.cmake* file contains the information of all source files and the header include path required to build the MQTT library.

Additionally, the MQTT library requires two header files that are not part of the ISO C90 standard library, *stdbool.h* and *stdint.h*. For compilers that do not provide these header files, the

source/include directory contains the files *stdbool.readme* and *stdint.readme*, which can be renamed to *stdbool.h* and *stdint.h*, respectively, to provide the type definitions required by MQTT.

As mentioned in the previous section, either a custom config file (i.e. *core_mqtt_config.h*) OR `MQTT_DO_NOT_USE_CUSTOM_CONFIG` macro needs to be provided to build the MQTT library.

For a CMake example of building the MQTT library with the *mqttFilePaths.cmake* file, refer to the *coverity_analysis* library target in *test/CMakeLists.txt* file.

Building Unit Tests

Checkout CMock Submodule By default, the submodules in this repository are configured with `update=none` in *.gitmodules* to avoid increasing clone time and disk space usage of other repositories (like [amazon-freertos](#) that submodules this repository).

To build unit tests, the submodule dependency of CMock is required. Use the following command to clone the submodule:

```
git submodule update --checkout --init --recursive test/unit-test/CMock
```

Platform Prerequisites

- Docker

or the following:

- For running unit tests
 - **C90 compiler** like gcc
 - **CMake 3.13.0 or later**
 - **Ruby 2.0.0 or later** is additionally required for the CMock test framework (that we use).
- For running the coverage target, **gcov** and **lcov** are additionally required.

Steps to build Unit Tests

1. If using docker, launch the container:
 1. `docker build -t coremqtt .`
 2. `docker run -it -v "$PWD":/workspaces/coreMQTT -w /workspaces/coreMQTT coremqtt`
2. Go to the root directory of this repository. (Make sure that the **CMock** submodule is cloned as described [above](#))
3. Run the *cmake* command: `cmake -S test -B build`
4. Run this command to build the library and unit tests: `make -C build all`
5. The generated test executables will be present in *build/bin/tests* folder.
6. Run `cd build && ctest` to execute all tests and view the test run summary.

CBMC To learn more about CBMC and proofs specifically, review the training material [here](#).

The *test/cbmc/proofs* directory contains CBMC proofs.

In order to run these proofs you will need to install CBMC and other tools by following the instructions [here](#).

Reference examples Please refer to the demos of the MQTT client library in the following locations for reference examples on POSIX and FreeRTOS platforms:

Platform	Location	Transport Interface Implementation
POSIX	AWS IoT Device SDK for Embedded C	POSIX sockets for TCP/IP and OpenSSL for TLS stack
FreeRTOS	FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS	FreeRTOS+TCP for TCP/IP and mbedTLS for TLS stack
FreeRTOS	FreeRTOS AWS Reference Integrations	Based on Secure Sockets Abstraction

Documentation

Existing Documentation For pre-generated documentation, please see the documentation linked in the locations below:

Location
AWS IoT Device SDK for Embedded C
FreeRTOS.org

Note that the latest included version of coreMQTT may differ across repositories.

Generating Documentation The Doxygen references were created using Doxygen version 1.9.2. To generate the Doxygen pages, please run the following command from the root of this repository:

```
doxygen docs/doxygen/config.doxyfile
```

Contributing See *CONTRIBUTING.md* for information on contributing.

4.1.7 corepkcs11

PKCS #11 key management library.

Readme

MCUXpresso SDK: corePKCS11 Library This repository is a fork of PKCS #11 key management library (<https://github.com/FreeRTOS/corePKCS11/tree/v3.5.0>)(v3.5.0). Modifications have been made to adapt to NXP MCUXpresso SDK. CMakeLists.txt and Kconfig added to enable corepkcs11 repo sources build in MCUXpresso SDK. It is part of the MCUXpresso SDK overall delivery which is composed of several sub-repositories/projects. Navigate to the top/parent repository mcuxsdk-manifests(<https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/mcuxsdk-manifests>) for the complete delivery of MCUXpresso SDK.

corePKCS11 Library PKCS #11 is a standardized and widely used API for manipulating common cryptographic objects. It is important because the functions it specifies allow application software to use, create, modify, and delete cryptographic objects, without ever exposing those objects to the application's memory. For example, FreeRTOS AWS reference integrations use a small subset of the PKCS #11 API to, among other things, access the secret (private) key necessary to create a network connection that is authenticated and secured by the [Transport Layer Security \(TLS\)](#) protocol – without the application ever ‘seeing’ the key.

The Cryptoki or PKCS #11 standard defines a platform-independent API to manage and use cryptographic tokens. The name, “PKCS #11”, is used interchangeably to refer to the API itself and the standard which defines it.

This repository contains a software based mock implementation of the PKCS #11 interface (API) that uses the cryptographic functionality provided by Mbed TLS. Using a software mock enables rapid development and flexibility, but it is expected that the mock be replaced by an implementation specific to your chosen secure key storage in production devices.

Only a subset of the PKCS #11 standard is implemented, with a focus on operations involving asymmetric keys, random number generation, and hashing.

The targeted use cases include certificate and key management for TLS authentication and code-sign signature verification, on small embedded devices.

corePKCS11 is implemented on PKCS #11 v2.4.0, the full PKCS #11 standard can be found on the [oasis website](#).

This library has gone through code quality checks including verification that no function has a [GNU Complexity](#) score over 8, and checks against deviations from mandatory rules in the [MISRA coding standard](#). Deviations from the MISRA C:2012 guidelines are documented under *MISRA Deviations*. This library has also undergone both static code analysis from [Coverity static analysis](#) and validation of memory safety through the [CBMC automated reasoning tool](#).

See memory requirements for this library [here](#).

corePKCS11 v3.5.0 source code is part of the FreeRTOS 202210.00 LTS release.

corePKCS11 v3.0.0 source code is part of the FreeRTOS 202012.00 LTS release.

Purpose Generally vendors for secure cryptoprocessors such as Trusted Platform Module (TPM), Hardware Security Module (HSM), Secure Element, or any other type of secure hardware enclave, distribute a PKCS #11 implementation with the hardware. The purpose of the corePKCS11 software only mock library is therefore to provide a non hardware specific PKCS #11 implementation that allows for rapid prototyping and development before switching to a cryptoprocessor specific PKCS #11 implementation in production devices.

Since the PKCS #11 interface is defined as part of the PKCS #11 [specification](#) replacing this library with another implementation should require little porting effort, as the interface will not change. The system tests distributed in this repository can be leveraged to verify the behavior of a different implementation is similar to corePKCS11.

corePKCS11 Configuration The corePKCS11 library exposes preprocessor macros which must be defined prior to building the library. A list of all the configurations and their default values are defined in the doxygen documentation for this library.

Build Prerequisites

Library Usage For building the library the following are required:

- A C99 compiler

- **mbedcrypto** library from [mbedtls](#) version 2.x or 3.x.
- **pkcs11 API header(s)** available from [OASIS](#) or [OpenSC](#)

Optionally, variables from the `pkcsFilePaths.cmake` file may be referenced if your project uses `cmake`.

Integration and Unit Tests In order to run the integration and unit test suites the following are dependencies are necessary:

- **C Compiler**
- **CMake 3.13.0 or later**
- **Ruby 2.0.0 or later** required by CMock.
- **Python 3** required for configuring `mbedtls`.
- **git** required for fetching dependencies.
- **GNU Make** or **Ninja**

The `mbedtls`, `CMock`, and `Unity` libraries are downloaded and built automatically using the `cmake` `FetchContent` feature.

Coverage Measurement and Instrumentation The following software is required to run the coverage target:

- Linux, MacOS, or another POSIX-like environment.
- A recent version of **GCC** or **Clang** with support for gcov-like coverage instrumentation.
- **gcov** binary corresponding to your chosen compiler
- **lcov** from the [Linux Test Project](#)
- **perl** needed to run the `lcov` utility.

Coverage builds are validated on recent versions of Ubuntu Linux.

Running the Integration and Unit Tests

1. Navigate to the root directory of this repository in your shell.
2. Run **cmake** to construct a build tree: `cmake -S test -B build`
 - You may specify your preferred build tool by appending `-G'Unix Makefiles'` or `-GNinja` to the command above.
 - You may append `-DUNIT_TESTS=0` or `-DSYSTEM_TESTS=0` to disable Unit Tests or Integration Tests respectively.
3. Build the test binaries: `cmake --build ./build --target all`
4. Run `ctest --test-dir ./build` or `cmake --build ./build --target test` to run the tests without capturing coverage.
5. Run `cmake --build ./build --target coverage` to run the tests and capture coverage data.

CBMC To learn more about CBMC and proofs specifically, review the training material [here](#).

The `test/cbmc/proofs` directory contains CBMC proofs.

In order to run these proofs you will need to install CBMC and other tools by following the instructions [here](#).

Reference examples The FreeRTOS-Labs repository contains demos using the PKCS #11 library [here](#) using FreeRTOS on the Windows simulator platform. These can be used as reference examples for the library API.

Porting Guide Documentation for porting corePKCS11 to a new platform can be found on the AWS [docs](#) web page.

corePKCS11 is not meant to be ported to projects that have a TPM, HSM, or other hardware for offloading crypto-processing. This library is specifically meant to be used for development and prototyping.

Related Example Implementations These projects implement the PKCS #11 interface on real hardware and have similar behavior to corePKCS11. It is preferred to use these, over corePKCS11, as they allow for offloading Cryptography to separate hardware.

- ARM's [Platform Security Architecture](#).
- Microchip's [cryptoauthlib](#).
- Infineon's [Optiga Trust X](#).

Documentation

Existing Documentation For pre-generated documentation, please see the documentation linked in the locations below:

Location
AWS IoT Device SDK for Embedded C FreeRTOS.org

Note that the latest included version of corePKCS11 may differ across repositories.

Generating Documentation The Doxygen references were created using Doxygen version 1.9.2. To generate the Doxygen pages, please run the following command from the root of this repository:

```
doxygen docs/doxygen/config.doxyfile
```

Security See *CONTRIBUTING* for more information.

License This library is licensed under the MIT-0 License. See the LICENSE file.

4.1.8 freertos-plus-tcp

Open source RTOS FreeRTOS Plus TCP.

Readme

MCUXpresso SDK: FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP Library This repository is a fork of FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP library (<https://github.com/FreeRTOS/freertos-plus-tcp>)(4.3.3). Modifications have been made to adapt to NXP MCUXpresso SDK. CMakeLists.txt and Kconfig added to enable FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP repo sources build in MCUXpresso SDK. It is part of the MCUXpresso SDK overall delivery which is composed of several sub-repositories/projects. Navigate to the top/parent repository mcuxsdk-manifests(<https://github.com/nxp-mcuxpresso/mcuxsdk-manifests>) for the complete delivery of MCUXpresso SDK.

FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP Library FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP is a lightweight TCP/IP stack for FreeRTOS. It provides a familiar Berkeley sockets interface, making it as simple to use and learn as possible. FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP's features and RAM footprint are fully scalable, making FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP equally applicable to smaller lower throughput microcontrollers as well as larger higher throughput microprocessors.

This library has undergone static code analysis and checks for compliance with the [MISRA coding standard](#). Any deviations from the MISRA C:2012 guidelines are documented under [MISRA Deviations](#). The library is validated for memory safety and data structure invariance through the [CBMC automated reasoning tool](#) for the functions that parse data originating from the network. The library is also protocol tested using Maxwell protocol tester for both IPv4 and IPv6.

FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP Library V4.2.2 source code is part of the FreeRTOS 202406.01 LTS release.

Getting started The easiest way to use version 4.0.0 and later of FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP is to refer the Getting started Guide (found [here](#)) Another way is to start with the pre-configured IPv4 Windows Simulator demo (found in [this directory](#)) or IPv6 Multi-endpoint Windows Simulator demo (found in [this directory](#)). That way you will have the correct FreeRTOS source files included, and the correct include paths configured. Once a demo application is building and executing you can remove the demo application files, and start to add in your own application source files. See the [FreeRTOS Kernel Quick Start Guide](#) for detailed instructions and other useful links.

Additionally, for FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP source code organization refer to the [Documentation](#), and [API Reference](#).

Getting help If you have any questions or need assistance troubleshooting your FreeRTOS project, we have an active community that can help on the [FreeRTOS Community Support Forum](#). Please also refer to [FAQ](#) for frequently asked questions.

Also see the [Submitting a bugs/feature request](#) section of CONTRIBUTING.md for more details.

Note: All the remaining sections are generic and applies to all the versions from V3.0.0 onwards.

Upgrading to V4.3.0 and above For users of STM32 network interfaces:

Starting from version V4.3.0, the STM32 network interfaces have been consolidated into a single unified implementation located at `source/portable/NetworkInterface/STM32/NetworkInterface.c`, supporting STM32 F4, F7, and H7 series microcontrollers, with newly added support for STM32 H5. The new interface has been tested with the STM32 HAL Ethernet (ETH) drivers, available at `source/portable/NetworkInterface/STM32/Drivers`. For compatibility, the legacy interfaces (STM32Fxx and STM32Hxx) have been retained and relocated to `source/portable/NetworkInterface/STM32/Legacy`.

Upgrading to V3.0.0 and V3.1.0 In version 3.0.0 or 3.1.0, the folder structure of FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP has changed and the files have been broken down into smaller logically separated modules. This change makes the code more modular and conducive to unit-tests. FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP V3.0.0 improves the robustness, security, and modularity of the library. Version 3.0.0 adds comprehensive unit test coverage for all lines and branches of code and has undergone protocol testing, and penetration testing by AWS Security to reduce the exposure to security vulnerabilities. Additionally, the source files have been moved to a `source` directory. This change requires modification of any existing project(s) to include the modified source files and directories.

FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP V3.1.0 source code(.c .h) is part of the FreeRTOS 202210.00 LTS release.

Generating pre V3.0.0 folder structure for backward compatibility: If you wish to continue using a version earlier than V3.0.0 i.e. continue to use your existing source code organization, a script is provided to generate the folder structure similar to [this](#).

Note: After running the script, while the .c files will have same names as the pre V3.0.0 source, the files in the `include` directory will have different names and the number of files will differ as well. This should, however, not pose any problems to most projects as projects generally include all files in a given directory.

Running the script to generate pre V3.0.0 folder structure: For running the script, you will need Python version > 3.7. You can download/install it from [here](#).

Once python is downloaded and installed, you can verify the version from your terminal/command window by typing `python --version`.

To run the script, you should switch to the FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP directory Then run `python <Path/to/the/script>/GenerateOriginalFiles.py`.

To consume FreeRTOS+TCP

Consume with CMake If using CMake, it is recommended to use this repository using FetchContent. Add the following into your project's main or a subdirectory's `CMakeLists.txt`:

- Define the source and version/tag you want to use:

```
FetchContent_Declare( freertos_plus_tcp
  GIT_REPOSITORY https://github.com/FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP.git
  GIT_TAG        main #Note: Best practice to use specific git-hash or tagged version
  GIT_SUBMODULES "" # Don't grab any submodules since not latest
)
```

- Configure the FreeRTOS-Kernel and make it available
 - this particular example supports a native and cross-compiled build option.

```
# Select the native compile PORT
set( FREERTOS_PLUS_TCP_NETWORK_IF "POSIX" CACHE STRING "" FORCE)
# Or: select a cross-compile PORT
if (CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING)
  # Eg. STM32Hxx version of port
  set(FREERTOS_PLUS_TCP_NETWORK_IF "STM32HXX" CACHE STRING "" FORCE)
endif()

FetchContent_MakeAvailable(freertos_plus_tcp)
```

Consuming stand-alone This repository uses [Git Submodules](#) to bring in dependent components.

Note: If you download the ZIP file provided by GitHub UI, you will not get the contents of the submodules. (The ZIP file is also not a valid Git repository)

To clone using HTTPS:

```
git clone https://github.com/FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP.git ./FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP
cd ./FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP
git submodule update --checkout --init --recursive tools/CMock test/FreeRTOS-Kernel
```

Using SSH:

```
git clone git@github.com:FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP.git ./FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP
cd ./FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP
git submodule update --checkout --init --recursive tools/CMock test/FreeRTOS-Kernel
```

Porting The porting guide is available on [this page](#).

Repository structure This repository contains the FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP repository and a number of supplementary libraries for testing/PR Checks. Below is the breakdown of what each directory contains:

- tools
 - This directory contains the tools and related files (CMock/uncrustify) required to run tests/checks on the TCP source code.
- tests
 - This directory contains all the tests (unit tests and CBMC) and the dependencies ([FreeRTOS-Kernel/Litani-port](#)) the tests require.
- source/portable
 - This directory contains the portable files required to compile the FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP source code for different hardware/compilers.
- source/include
 - The include directory has all the ‘core’ header files of FreeRTOS-Plus-TCP source.
- source
 - This directory contains all the [.c] source files.

Note At this time it is recommended to use BufferAllocation_2.c in which case it is essential to use the heap_4.c memory allocation scheme. See [memory management](#).

Kernel sources The FreeRTOS Kernel Source is in [FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS-Kernel repository](#), and it is consumed by testing/PR checks as a submodule in this repository.

The version of the FreeRTOS Kernel Source in use could be accessed at `./test/FreeRTOS-Kernel` directory.

CBMC The `test/cbmc/proofs` directory contains CBMC proofs.

To learn more about CBMC and proofs specifically, review the training material [here](#).

In order to run these proofs you will need to install CBMC and other tools by following the instructions [here](#).