Power Management Software Overview
(TDA2xx/TDA2ex/TDA2px/TDA3xx)
Agenda

• PRCM Hardware Overview
  – Voltage, Power, Clock Domains, Module Level

• How to keep Power consumption in check?
  – Initialize the system:
    • Set power state for different Modules.
    • Set the clock rate for CPUs.
  – Dynamic Power Management
  – Software Thermal Management

• Power Management (PM) Software Stack Overview
  – PMHAL
  – PMLIB
PRCM Hardware Overview
PRCM Hardware Overview

Level 4: Voltage Domain (VD)

Level 3: Power Domain (PD)
- Temperature Sensors
- Reset Domain

Level 2: Clock Domain (CD)

Level 1: Module Clock

PRCM Registers
- CTRL_CORE_BANDG
- AP_*
- PM_*_PWRSTCTRL
- PM_*_PWRSTST
- RM_*_RSTCTRL
- RM_*_RSTST
- CM_*_CLKSTCTRL
- CM_*_CLKCTRL

PMIC

TDAxx
Module PM
Master Standby

- Valid for Initiators to the Interconnect.
- When Master does not want clocks configure IP level SYSCONFIG MIDLEMODE or STANDBYMODE.
- PRCM reflects status in CLKCTRL[x].STBYST

Slave Idle

- Valid for modules which respond to requests.
- Configure PRCM register CLKCTRL. MODULEMODE.
- Configure IP level SYSCONFIG SIDLEMODE or IDLEMODE.
- PRCM reflects status in CLKCTRL[x]. IDLEST

PMHAL: pdk\packages\ti\drv\pm\include\prcm\pmhal_mm.h
Clock Domain (CD) PM

- Clock domain allows control of the dynamic/active power consumption of the device.
- Device has multiple Clock Domains. Each Clock domain may have one or more modules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rel</th>
<th>Condition For INACTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>All master modules in the clock domain are in STANDBY state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No wake-up request is asserted by any module of the clock domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No static domain dependency from any other domain is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The SW_SLEEP/HW_AUTO clock transition mode is set for the clock domain (CLKTRCTRL = 0x1 / 0x3).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rel</th>
<th>Condition For ACTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>The SW_WKUP clock transition mode for the clock domain is set (CLKTRCTRL = 0x2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least one wake-up request is asserted by one of the modules of the clock domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least one static dependency from another clock domain is active.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clock Activity State can be read from CM_<CD>_CLKSTCTRL. CLKACTIVITY_*_F/ICLK

PMHAL: pdk\packages\ti\drv\pm\include\prcm\pmhal_cm.h
Power Domain (PD) PM

- Power Domain allows for control of leakage power consumption of the device.
- If no clock domains are on the PD can go to ON-INACTIVE, RETENTION or OFF state.
- If any one clock domain is active then the power domain would remain on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PD State</th>
<th>Logic State</th>
<th>Memory State</th>
<th>CD State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ON-ACTIVE</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON-INACTIVE</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>PWRSTCTRL.&lt;MEM&gt;_ONSTATE</td>
<td>IDLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSWR</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>PWRSTCTRL.&lt;MEM&gt;_RETSTATE</td>
<td>IDLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>IDLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PMHAL: pdk\packages\ti\drv\pm\include\prcm\pmhal_pdm.h
Set Optimal Voltage for Lower Power Dissipation

- Adaptive Voltage Scaling (AVS – Class 0)
  
  - Temperature Compensation
  - Aging Compensation
  - Power Supply Regulation etc.

- AVS should be executed before other domains are taken out of reset and before their DPLLs are locked. (in SBL)
- Reduce the risk of Hot devices entering into a thermal condition.
- Ensure reliability and to guarantee that the lifetime POHs are achieved.

PMHAL: pdk\packages\ti\drv\pm\include\prcm\pmhal_vm.h
Increase performance and reduce leakage

- **Adaptive Body Bias (ABB)**
  
- Apply a voltage to the NWELL of the PMOS transistors to change the Threshold Voltage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reverse Body Bias (RBB)</th>
<th>Forward Body Bias (FBB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VBBNW &gt; VDD</td>
<td>VBBNW &lt; VDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Strong Samples</td>
<td>For Weak Samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase $V_{th}$</td>
<td>Decrease $V_{th}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce Leakage</td>
<td>Increase Performance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABB not supported in TDA3x.

PMHAL: pdk\packages\ti\drv\pm\include\prcm\pmhal_vm.h
TDA2xx/2ex/2px vs TDA3xx (PRCM)

- TDA2xx has 5 Voltage Domains (VD_CORE, VD_MPU, VD_DSPEVE, VD_GPU, VD_IVA); TDA3xx has 2 voltage domains (VD_CORE, VD_DSPEVE)
- TDA3xx does not support Adaptive Body Bias (ABB)
- TDA2xx has 5 temperature sensors (VD_CORE, VD_MPU, VD_DSPEVE, VD_GPU, VD_IVA); TDA3xx has 1 temperature sensor (VD_CORE)
- TDA2xx has different clock tree structure than TDA3xx due to DPLL changes.
How to keep Power consumption in check?
System Initialization
pmErrCode_t      retVal = PM_SUCCESS;
pmhalVmOppId_t    oppId;
const pmhalPmicOperations_t *pmicOps;

/* Enable I2C1 for PMIC Communication
 * Force Wake-up clock domain l4per*/
PMHALCMSetCdClockMode(
  PMHAL_PRCM_CD_L4PER,
  PMHAL_PRCM_CD_CLKTRNMODES_SW_WAKEUP,
  PM_TIMEOUT_INFINITE);

PMHALModuleModeSet(PMHAL_PRCM_MOD_I2C1,
                    PMHAL_PRCM_MODULE_MODE_ENABLED,
                    PM_TIMEOUT_INFINITE);

/* Get the pmic ops and register with the pmic interface. */
pmicOps = PMHALTps65917GetPMICOps();
retVal = PMHALPmicRegister(pmicOps);

PMHAL:
- pdk\packages\ti\drv\pm\include\prcm\pmhal_vm.h
- pdk\packages\ti\drv\pm\include\prcm\pmhal_pmic.h

if (PM_SUCCESS == retVal)
{
    retVal = PMHALVMSetOpp(
        PMHAL_PRCM_VD_MPU, oppId,
        PM_TIMEOUT_INFINITE);

    /* VD_CORE can only support OPP_NOM */
    retVal |= PMHALVMSetOpp(
        PMHAL_PRCM_VD_CORE,
        PMHAL_VM_OPP_NOM,
        PM_TIMEOUT_INFINITE);

    /* Set the voltage for
     * PMHAL_PRCM_VD_IVAHD,
     * PMHAL_PRCM_VD_DSPEVE
     * and PMHAL_PRCM_VD_GPU. */
    for (vdId = PMHAL_PRCM_VD_IVAHD;
         vdId < PMHAL_PRCM_VD_RTC;
         vdId++)
    {
        retVal |= PMHALVMSetOpp(vdId,
                                  oppId,
                                  PM_TIMEOUT_INFINITE);
    }
}
Initializing the system

- Ensure modules not getting used are turned off.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module Name</th>
<th>Reset Power State</th>
<th>SBL Desired Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPU C0 &amp; C1</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Force Off C1 when not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPU, DSP1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Initialize core when valid application image is present. Power Off if not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVE1/EVE2</td>
<td>ON (Clock Gated)</td>
<td>Initialize core when valid application image is present. Power Off if not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMC1, IEEE1500_2_OCP</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Disable Module if not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Modules like MMC2, MLB_SS, SATA, OCP2SCP1, OCP2SCP3, USB_OTG_SS1, USB_OTG_SS2, USB_OTG_SS3, USB_OTG_SS4, PCIESS1, PCIESS2 etc are disabled by default.
Initializing the system

• **System Configuration**: (Set the Power and Clock State for different modules)
  – Program the module to any of the 3 states:
    • *DISABLED* – Lowest Power Configuration.
    • *AUTO CLOCK GATE (AUTO_CG)* – Clocks disabled when module not used.
    • *ALWAYS ENABLED* – Highest Power Configuration

• Takes care of Power Domain, Clock Domain, Module level (optional clocks, sys-config) and Static dependency configuration.
• Additionally takes care of reset configurations.
• Example: `pdk\packages\ti\drv\pm\examples\systemconfig\main.c`
• **Note**: This API does not take care of dependencies between enabling modules.

PMLIB: `pdk\packages\ti\drv\pm\include\pmlib_sysconfig.h`
System Configuration API

pmErrCode_t PMLIBSysConfigSetPowerState(
    const pmlibSysConfigPowerStateParams_t *inputTable,
    uint32_t numConfig,
    uint32_t timeout,
    pmlibSysConfigErrReturn_t *resultReturn);

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module Name</th>
<th>Power State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module 1</td>
<td>Always Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 2</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 3</td>
<td>Auto CG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Initializing the system

- **Clock Rate** (Setting the clock rate for different CPUs/Peripherals)

```c
pmErrCode_t PMLIBClkRateSet(pmhalPrcmModuleId_t modId,
                                pmhalPrcmClockId_t clkId,
                                uint32_t clkRate);

pmErrCode_t PMLIBClkRateGet(pmhalPrcmModuleId_t modId,
                             pmhalPrcmClockId_t clkId,
                             uint32_t *clkRate);
```

- Takes care of required OPP change for the given frequency.
- Internal database maintained to find the corresponding DPLL configurations for the given frequency.
- “Generic Clk ID” support provided to allow the user to not have to remember the clock name for each and every module.

**PMLIB: pdk\packages\ti\drv\pm\include\pmlib_clkrate.h**
Dynamic Power Management
Reduce power consumption when a CPU Core is not getting used

- Context of the CPU is maintained.
- Configure Interrupts which would act as wakeup events.
- Define the lowest power state of the CPU when not processing.
  - MPU: Closed Switch Retention - \texttt{pm/examples/cpuidle/main_a15host.c}
  - IPU: Auto Clock Gate - \texttt{pm/examples/cpuidle/main_m4.c}
  - DSP: Auto Clock Gate - \texttt{pm/examples/cpuidle/main_c66x.c}
  - EVE: Auto Clock Gate - \texttt{pm/examples/arp32_cpuidle/main_arp32.c}

\textbf{PMLIB:} \texttt{pdk/packages/ti/drv/pm/include/pmlib_cpuidle.h}
Software Thermal Management
Software Thermal Management

1. Initialize the system to generate thermal HOT event @ 100 deg C

2. Increasing Temperature due to ambient temperature & power dissipation when running Application

3. HOT Thermal Event Received!!
   - Configure device in Limp Home Mode. Switch off cores if necessary.
   - Configure Cold event @ 70 deg C

4. Decreasing Temperature after thermal actions

5. COLD Thermal Event Received!!
   - Re-Configure CPUs to run at normal frequency. Reboot cores if necessary.
Alert regarding a thermal event

TDA2xx has 5 Sensors
TDA3xx has 1 Sensor

On Chip Temperature Sensors

Interrupt FSM

Reset FSM

IRQ_THERMAL_ALERT

WARM RESET

HOT Threshold

COLD Threshold

HOT Event

COLD Event

Measured Temperature

TSHUT High

TSHUT Low

TSHUT High > 123 deg C

TSHUT Low < 105 deg C

Texas Instruments
Alert Regarding a Thermal Event

One Time Thermal Event Initialization

/ * Registering TimerIsr */
Intc_IntRegister(IRQ_NUM, (IntrFuncPtr)
    TemperatureSensorIsr,
    NULL);

/ * temp in milli deg C */
HOT_EVT_TEMP_THRESH = 100000;
/ * 100 deg C */

PMHALBgapSetHotThreshold(voltId, HOT_EVT_TEMP_THRESH);

Configure HOT/Cold Threshold Based on Thermal Actions

COLD_EVT_TEMP_THRESH = 70000;
/ * 70 deg C */

PMHALBgapSetColdThreshold(voltId, COLD_EVT_TEMP_THRESH);

/ * temp in milli deg C */
HOT_EVT_TEMP_THRESH = 110000;
/ * 110 deg C */

PMHALBgapSetHotThreshold(voltId, HOT_EVT_TEMP_THRESH);

---

**TemperatureSensorIsr:**

1. Disable Temperature IRQ
2. Alter Hot and Cold Temperature Threshold
3. Clear Pending Temperature IRQ
4. Enable Temperature IRQ
5. Take necessary thermal Action

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PMHAL: pdk\packages\ti\drv\pm#include\prcm\pmhal_bgap.h
PM Software Stack
Power Management Software Stack

Application Interface Layer (PMLIB)
- Set Clock Rate
- System Configuration
- CPU Idle/Wakeup

Hardware Abstraction Layer (PMHAL)
- PMIC Manager
- VM
- CM
- PDM
- RM
- MM
- Temp

Board Specific PMIC Functions

SoC Specific PRCM Database

SoC Specific PRCM Register Header Files

PMIC Manager
VM
CM
PDM
RM
MM
Temp

Voltage Manager (VM)
Clock Domain Manager (CM)
Power Domain Manager (PDM)
Reset Domain Manager (RM)
Temperature Manager (Temp)
Module Manager (MM)
References

• ADAS PM Application Note: http://www.ti.com/lit/an/sprac22/sprac22.pdf

• PRCM Hardware Details: TDA2xx/TDA2ex/TDA2px/TDA3xx TRM

• VisionSDK_DevelopmentGuide.pdf Section 7 for PM Vision SDK integration details.

• For any further questions please contact your TI representative or post your queries at https://e2e.ti.com/
Thank you