

AN14478

采用板卡控件扩展i.MX 9系统管理器功能

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应用笔记

文档信息

信息	内容
关键词	AN14478, 系统管理器, i.MX 9, i.MX 94, i.MX 95
摘要	本应用笔记介绍了恩智浦6.6.36_2.1.0 BSP版本中提供的系统管理器（SM）及客户端的实现方法。



1 介绍

i.MX 9 系列中的一些处理器（例如 i.MX 95 和 i.MX 94）配备了专用的M33 内核，此内核专门运行系统管理器（System Manager，简称SM）。

SM是由恩智浦提供的固件，负责管理片上系统（SoC）中其他处理器的底层资源。它不仅提供了标准的Arm SCMI 接口供客户端使用，还通过融入了一些恩智浦的专有功能进行了接口扩展。

SM以源代码的形式交付给客户，客户可以根据自身需求自由修改和重新编译其代码。然而，恩智浦建议客户对SM功能的任何扩展修改应仅限于客户电路板层，这种做法有效避免了直接修改SM内核代码可能带来的不必要的风险，同时实现了修改和扩展与内核代码的清晰隔离。

SM提供了一种灵活的机制，几乎可以重载和扩展其所有的入口点，并将这些入口点重定向至客户板层。尽管大多数SM公开的RPC（远程过程调用）都可以通过这种方式进行重载，但扩展SM功能的最佳方式仍然是添加专用的板卡控件。

本应用笔记详细介绍了恩智浦6.6.36_2.1.0 BSP版本中SM及其客户端的实现方法。

2 系统管理器控件

为了调整标准SCMI接口无法直接控制的设备或电路板设置，SM提供了对控件的访问权限。访问这些控件可以触发寄存器或变量的设置/获取操作，或执行更为复杂的任务。

每个控件均由一个32位的ID唯一标识。SM客户端可以使用恩智浦对SCMI协议的MISC扩展来操纵这些控件。

SM提供了一种便捷的扩展机制：客户只需修改他们的板层代码，即可添加自己的控件。这是扩展SM功能的首选方式。

3 管理控件的RPC调用

[表1](#)列出了SCMI API管理控件、它们的预期用途以及客户端调用它们所需的API权限。

表1. SCMI API管理控件

SCMI RPC	说明	用途	API权限
SCMI_MiscControlSet()	将控件数组设置为一组指定的值。	向SoC或外部外设寄存器写入数据。	SET（设置）
SCMI_MiscControlGet()	检索与控件相关的一组值。	从SoC或外部外设寄存器中读取数据。	GET（获取）
SCMI_MiscControlExtSet()	设置与控件相关的一组值，并将地址信息传递给SM。	将一系列值写入指定地址的SoC或外部外设寄存器。	SET（设置）
SCMI_MiscControlExtGet()	检索与控件相关的一组值，并将地址信息传递给SM。	从指定地址的SoC或外部外设寄存器读取一系列数值。	GET（获取）
SCMI_MiscControlAction()	执行与控件关联的任意操作。使用操作ID和参数列表。返回值列表。	此RPC可实现任何复杂的操作。	EXCLUSIVE（独占）

表1. SCMI API管理控件 (续)

SCMI RPC	说明	用途	API权限
SCMI_MiscControlNotify()	注册代理，以便接收与控件相关的事件通知。	发生任意事件时，能够接收到其他逻辑机发出的事件通知。	NOTIFY (通知)
SCMI_MiscControlEvents()	广播与控件关联的事件，已注册的代理会收到通知。	发生任意事件时，可发送事件通知。	无

4 设备控件与板卡控件

对于每款支持i.MX的SoC，系统管理器（SM）都提供设备控件。这些控件主要用于控制标准SCMI协议未涵盖的SoC配置，例如全局设备配置寄存器的静态设置。设备控件是设备特定的，由SM代码提供。它们的ID可在 `devices/<dev>/sm/dev_sm_control.h` 中找到。与设备控件相关的RPC实现则位于 `devices/<dev>/sm/dev_sm_control.c` 文件中。

对于每块支持的板卡，SM同样会提供一套板卡控件。板卡控件用于公开SM管理的电路板相关组件。例如，SM可以使用板卡控件向SM客户端公开外部GPIO扩展器。板卡控件的实现位于 `board/<board>/sm/brd_sm_control.[h|c]` 文件中。

当存在板卡控件时，可以通过将相应的设备控件RPC重定向至板层，将它们暴露给客户端。有关详细的步骤，请参考《SM移植指南》：[GitHub - nxp-imx/imx-sm: i.MX处理器的系统管理器固件](#)及后续章节。

4.1 设备层重定向

SM的结构设计中，大多数访问客户端公开的设备资源的SCMI RPC调用均指向设备层中的函数。该层由恩智浦提供，仅针对特定设备，不得修改。

如果客户必须对现有SCMI协议实施特定扩展，SM会提供一种方法，可以将调用从设备层重定向到板层。通过这种方法，客户的特定实现就可以只驻留在板层中。

设备层重定向不仅限于SM控件。然而，将这一方法机制应用于SM控件是扩展SM功能的首选方法，同时它还将代码修改限制在板层中。

4.2 设备层重定向工作流程

RPC调用最终会调用逻辑机器管理（Logical Machine Management, LMM）层中的某个函数。这个函数要么重定向到设备层内的设备实现（即默认实现），要么重定向到板层内的自定义实现。

图1所示为LMM函数未被重定向到板层时的调用流程。

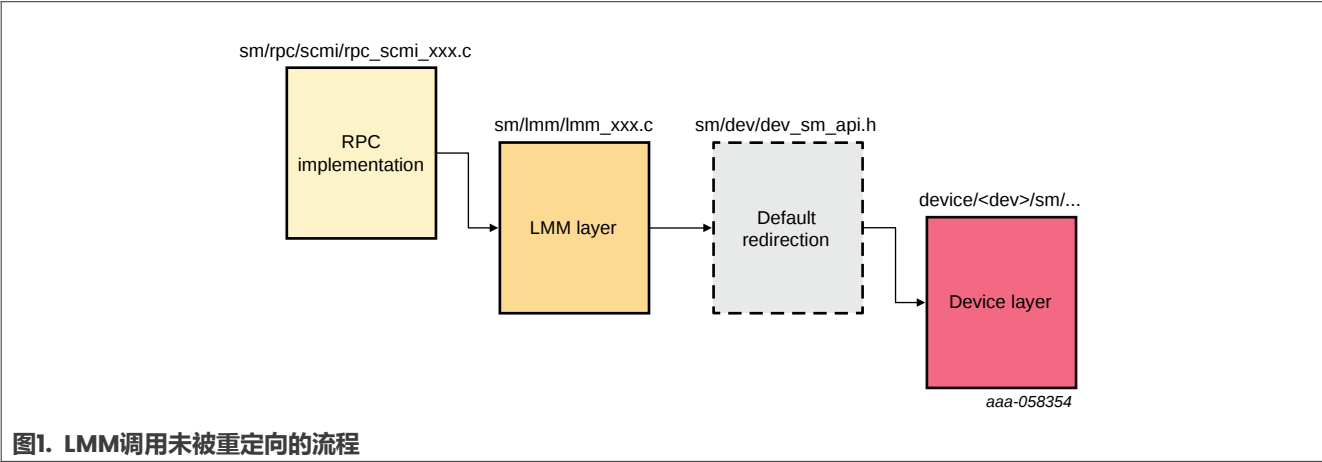
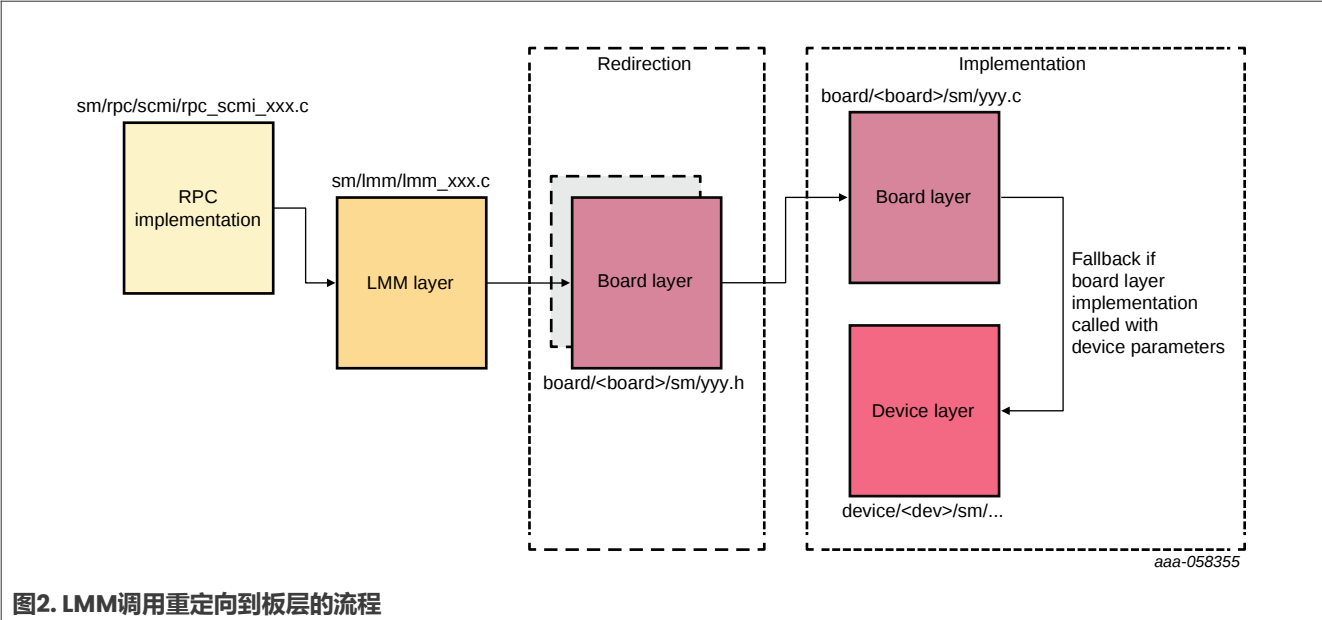


图2所示为LMM函数重定向到板层时的调用流程。如果RPC调用的参数是此电路板特定的，例如访问板载传感器或板卡控件，则此板层实现必须执行特定操作。否则，此调用将回退到设备层实现。



4.3 示例

图3以i.MX 95 SoC中的SCMI_MiscControlSet()为例，展示了重定向的过程。

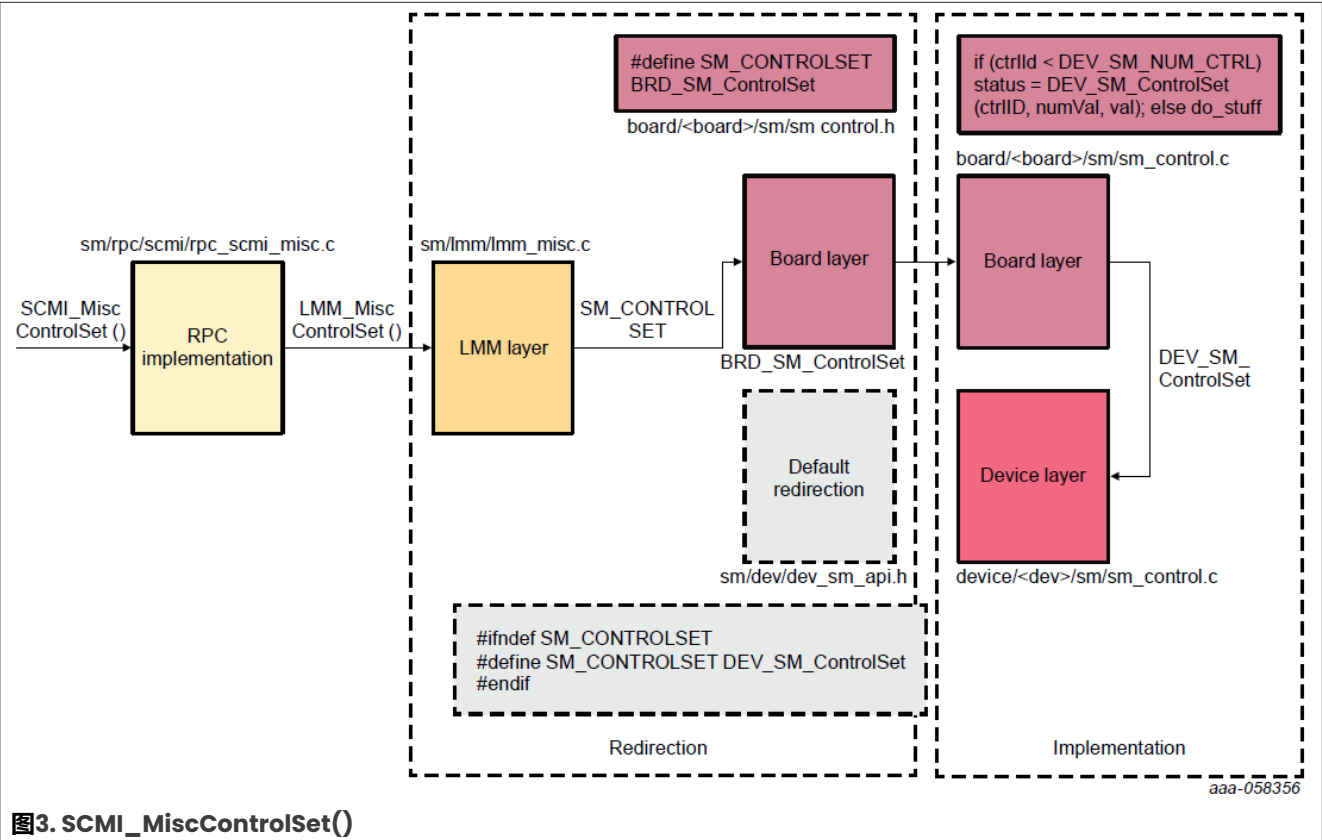


图3. SCMI_MiscControlSet()

- 从客户端调用SCMI_MiscControlSet() 会执行sm/lmm/lmm_misc.c中定义的LMM_MiscControlSet() 函数。
- LMM_MiscControlSet() 调用SM_CONTROLSET。
- SM_CONTROLSET在sm/dev/dev_sm_api.h中定义如下：

```
#ifndef SM_CONTROLSET
/*! Redirector (device/board) to write a control */
#define SM_CONTROLSET DEV_SM_ControlSet
#endif
```

- i.MX 95 EVK板层在boards/mcimx95evk/sm/brd_sm_control.h中重新定义了SM_CONTROLSET，以指向板层实现：

```
#define SM_CONTROLSET BRD_SM_ControlSet
```

- 板卡控件ID及其编号也在boards/mcimx95evk/sm/brd_sm_control.h中进行了定义：

```
/*! Number of board controls */
#define BRD_SM_NUM_CTRL 7UL
/*! Total number of controls */
#define SM_NUM_CTRL (DEV_SM_NUM_CTRL + BRD_SM_NUM_CTRL)
/*!
@name BRD_SM control domain indexes
*/
/** @{ */
#define BRD_SM_CTRL_SD3_WAKE (DEV_SM_NUM_CTRL + 0U)
...
#define BRD_SM_CTRL_PCA2131 (DEV_SM_NUM_CTRL + 6U)
```

- 因此，RPC最终会调用BRD_SM_ControlSet。相应的实现位于boards/mcimx95evk/sm/brd_sm_control.c。如果此控件ID为设备控件ID，则返回设备实现；如果此控件ID为其他控件ID，它将提供板层实现。

```
int32_t BRD_SM_ControlSet(uint32_t ctrlId, uint32_t numVal, const uint32_t
*val)
{
    int32_t status = SM_ERR_SUCCESS;
    /* Check to see if ctrlId is within bounds*/
    if (ctrlId < SM_NUM_CTRL)
    {
        /* Check if device or board */
        if (ctrlId < DEV_SM_NUM_CTRL)
        {
            status = DEV_SM_ControlSet(ctrlId, numVal, val);
        }
        else
        {
            /* Check the ctrlId and do what's needed */
        }
    }
    else
    {
        status = SM_ERR_NOT_FOUND;
    }
    /* Return status */
    return status;
}
```

- 为了让客户端能够操作新的板卡控件，必须获得访问权限。这些权限可在电路板配置文件configs/mx95evk.cfg中获得。

注：这些权限是按控件逐个授予的。

```
#=====#
# M7 EENV                                                    #
#===== #
LM1    name="M7", rpc=scmi, boot=2, skip=1, did=4, safe=seenv
...
# API
...
BRD_SM_CTRL_PCA2131      ALL
...
```

5 板卡控件的实现

本节介绍了实现新板卡控件的过程，包括从控件ID的定义到在SM板层中进行的必要修改，逐步阐述了实现过程。

5.1 控件ID

为了避免设备控件和板卡控件之间的ID冲突，SM RPC层采用控件ID的第15位来区分这两种类型的控件。

- 如果控件 ID 的第 15 位未置位，则控件 ID 会直接传递到设备层（可能被重定向），无需任何修改。
- 如果控件 ID 的第 15 位已置位，则控件 ID 会以(input_control_id & ~0x8000) + DEV_SM_NUM_CTRL的形式传递到设备层（可能被重定向）。

采用第15位作为板卡控件区分标记的影响如下：

- 尽管CtrlID字段是一个32位无符号整数，但实际可用的控件ID范围限制为小于0xFFFF。这意味着32768个设备控件ID的范围从0x0000到0x7FFF，而板卡控件ID的范围从0x8000到0xFFFF。
- 在SM代码中，必须按照以下方式定义并使用板卡控件ID：

```
#define MY_ID (DEV_SM_NUM_CTRL + MY_INDEX)
```

- 在客户端代码中，向SCMI RPC传递的板卡控件ID应为MY_INDEX | MISC_CTRL_FLAG_BRD。其中恩智浦客户端软件将MISC_CTRL_FLAG_BRD定义为0x8000。

5.2 实现概要

通过重定向MiscControlXXX()函数的设备实现，可以实现自定义板卡控件。

实现自定义板卡控件的步骤如下：

- 将请求 SCMI_MiscControlxxx() API 从设备层重定向到板层。在板层代码中重新定义 SM_CONTROLXXX 符号。
- 在板卡控件层中添加新的控件 ID，定义 BRD_SM_MY_ID (DEV_SM_NUM_CTRL + BRD_SM_INDEX)，并相应递增 BRD_SM_NUM_CTRL 的值。
- 授予客户端访问新控件的权限。在受影响的代理中为 BDR_SM_MY_ID 添加所需的 API 权限。
- 提供重定向函数的实现，或扩展现有实现。通过验证 BRD_SM_MY_ID 来检测目标是否为新控件。

5.2.1 客户端实现

在调用SCMI访问函数时，需将BRD_SM_INDEX | MISC_CTRL_FLAG_BRD作为CtrlID传递。

下面是客户端调用MiscControlAction控件操作的示例，该操作传递action=0，且无输入参数。

```
err = SCMI_MiscControlAction(SCMI_A2P, BRD_SM_INDEX | SCMI_MISC_CTRL_FLAG_BRD, 0, 0, NULL, &numRtn, &rtn);
```

5.3 注意事项

板卡控件和设备层重定向可以让任何客户端在SM环境中运行任意代码。在编写此类代码前，必须注意以下几点：

1. 限制板层代码的处理时间。SM是单线程模式。如果正在为一个SCMI调用占用过多时间，其他并发SCMI调用必须等待直到它返回。这个过程可能导致其他客户端长时间等待。在生产环境中，板层调用的处理时间建议控制在几百微秒或更短。例如，访问设备寄存器或执行单次快速的I2C读取可能没问题，但从慢速设备中转存大量I2C寄存器则不可取。为了评估对它们对SM响应速度的影响，请确保对板卡控件的实现进行性能分析。
2. 板层代码中的错误可能会导致SM挂起或崩溃，进而引发整个平台的复位。因此，板卡控件操作代码必须经过仔细审核。板卡控件函数（尤其是ControlAction）的输入必须经过严格清理和验证，以防止有漏洞或恶意客户端以不必要的方式对SM及整个平台造成不良影响。

5.4 板卡控件使用示例

1. 读取PF09 PMIC寄存器:

- 创建BRD_SM_CTRL_PMIC_ACCESS控件ID。
- 扩展SCMI_MiscControlExtGet(uint32_t ctrlId, uint32_t addr, uint32_t numRtn, uint32_t *rtn)的电路板实现, 当采用BRD_SM_CTRL_PMIC_ACCESS ID调用时, 调用BRD_SM_PmicRead(BOARD_PF09_DEV_ADDR, addr, rtn)。
numRtn必须为1, 且rtn必须是有效指针。
- 任何客户端都可以按如下方式调用该函数。

```
SCMI_MiscControlExtGet(SCMI_A2P, BRD_SM_CTRL_PMIC_ACCESS |  
    SCMI_MISC_CTRL_FLAG_BRD, pmic_reg_address, 1, &rtn);
```

2. 写入PF09 PMIC寄存器:

- 使用与读取相同的控件ID。
- 扩展SCMI_MiscControlExtSet()的电路板实现, 使用BRD_SM_CTRL_PMIC_ACCESS ID调用时, 向PMIC寄存器写入数据。

6 设备控件和板卡控件的客户端支持

i.MX MCUXpresso SDK v16_00 for i.MX 95支持完整的SCMI_MiscControl API集, 但不包括SCMI_MiscControlExtSet()和SCMI_MiscControlExtGet()。

NXP Linux内核6.6.36_2.1.0仅支持SCMI_MiscControlSet、SCMI_MiscControlGet和SCMI_MiscControlNotify API。

7 控件特性

本节介绍了某些SM控件特有的参数和使用方法。

任何代理都可以调用SCMI_MiscCtrlNotify()来请求对controlID的通知。然后, 其他代理可以使用SCMI_MiscCtrlEvent()来广播与该controlID相关的通知。

SCMI_MiscCtrlNotify()和SCMI_MiscCtrlEvent()将接收控件ID和一个32位标志作为参数。SCMI_MiscCtrlEvent()发送的通知会传递给所有已为相关控件ID注册了通知的代理, 这些代理至少有一个标志位与SCMI_MiscCtrlNotify()中设置的标志相匹配。

与SCMI_MiscCtrlNotify()相关的设备层调用是DEV_SM_ControlFlagSet()。此调用支持常规方式的重定向机制。i.MX 95的板端口移植使用该机制来通知代理GPIO扩展器的传入中断(具体实现可参见BRD_SM_ControlHandler()函数)。

8 参考资料

本文所引用的参考资料如下:

- Arm系统控制和管理接口平台设计文档v.3.2: <https://developer.arm.com/documentation/den0056>
- 系统管理器GitHub存储库: [GitHub - nxp-imx/imx-sm: System Manager firmware for i.MX processors](https://github.com/nxp-imx/imx-sm: System Manager firmware for i.MX processors)

9 缩略语

表2列出了本文中使用的缩略语。

表2. 缩略语

术语	说明
LMM	逻辑机器管理
RPC	远程过程调用
SCMI	系统控制和管理接口
SM	系统管理器
SoC	片上系统

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11 修订历史

表3汇总了本文档的修订情况。

表3. 修订历史

文档编号	发布日期	说明
AN14478 v.1.0	2024年11月25日	首次公开发布

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