

# Arm® CoreLink™ PCK-600 Power Control Kit

Revision: r0p0

## Technical Reference Manual

The logo for Arm, consisting of the lowercase letters 'arm' in a bold, sans-serif font.

# Arm® CoreLink™ PCK-600 Power Control Kit

## Technical Reference Manual

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### Release Information

### Document History

Issue	Date	Confidentiality	Change
0000-00	24 January 2018	Non-Confidential	First release for r0p0.

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The information in this document is for a Beta product, that is a product under development.

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# Preface

This preface introduces the *Arm® CoreLink™ PCK-600 Power Control Kit Technical Reference Manual*.

It contains the following:

- *About this book* on page 7.
- *Feedback* on page 10.

## About this book

This book describes the functionality of the components in the Arm® CoreLink™ PCK-600 Power Control Kit. It also provides the programming information and the signal descriptions.

## Product revision status

The *rm**pn* identifier indicates the revision status of the product described in this book, for example, *r1p2*, where:

*rm* Identifies the major revision of the product, for example, *r1*.

*pn* Identifies the minor revision or modification status of the product, for example, *p2*.

## Intended audience

This book is written for system designers and programmers who are designing or programming a System-on-Chip (SoC) that uses the PCK-600.

## Using this book

This book is organized into the following chapters:

### **Chapter 1 Introduction**

This chapter introduces the PCK-600 Power Control Kit.

### **Chapter 2 Functional description**

This chapter describes the functionality of each PCK-600 component.

### **Chapter 3 Programmers model**

This chapter describes the memory regions and registers that the *Power Policy Unit (PPU)* provides.

### **Appendix A Signal descriptions**

This appendix describes the interface signals that are present for each PCK-600 component.

### **Appendix B Revisions**

This appendix describes the technical changes between released issues of this book.

## Glossary

The Arm® Glossary is a list of terms used in Arm documentation, together with definitions for those terms. The Arm Glossary does not contain terms that are industry standard unless the Arm meaning differs from the generally accepted meaning.

See the *Arm® Glossary* for more information.

## Typographic conventions

*italic*

Introduces special terminology, denotes cross-references, and citations.

**bold**

Highlights interface elements, such as menu names. Denotes signal names. Also used for terms in descriptive lists, where appropriate.

monospace

Denotes text that you can enter at the keyboard, such as commands, file and program names, and source code.

monospace

Denotes a permitted abbreviation for a command or option. You can enter the underlined text instead of the full command or option name.

*monospace italic*

Denotes arguments to monospace text where the argument is to be replaced by a specific value.

**monospace bold**

Denotes language keywords when used outside example code.

**<and>**

Encloses replaceable terms for assembler syntax where they appear in code or code fragments.  
For example:

```
MRC p15, 0, <Rd>, <CRn>, <CRm>, <Opcode_2>
```

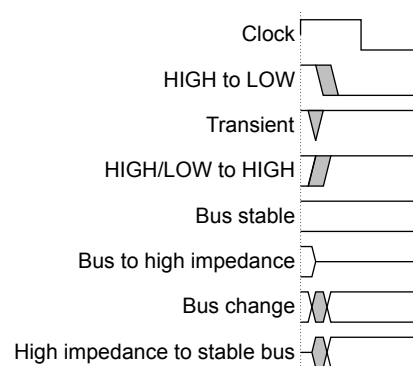
**SMALL CAPITALS**

Used in body text for a few terms that have specific technical meanings, that are defined in the *Arm® Glossary*. For example, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, IMPLEMENTATION SPECIFIC, UNKNOWN, and UNPREDICTABLE.

**Timing diagrams**

The following figure explains the components used in timing diagrams. Variations, when they occur, have clear labels. You must not assume any timing information that is not explicit in the diagrams.

Shaded bus and signal areas are undefined, so the bus or signal can assume any value within the shaded area at that time. The actual level is unimportant and does not affect normal operation.



**Figure 1 Key to timing diagram conventions**

**Signals**

The signal conventions are:

**Signal level**

The level of an asserted signal depends on whether the signal is active-HIGH or active-LOW.  
Asserted means:

- HIGH for active-HIGH signals.
- LOW for active-LOW signals.

**Lowercase n**

At the start or end of a signal name denotes an active-LOW signal.

**Additional reading**

This book contains information that is specific to this product. See the following documents for other relevant information.



### Arm publications

- *AMBA® Low Power Interface Specification, Arm® Q-Channel and P-Channel Interfaces* (Arm IHI 0068).
- *Arm® CoreLink™ SIE-200 System IP for Embedded Technical Reference Manual* (Arm DDI 0571).
- *Arm® AMBA® 5 AHB Protocol Specification* (Arm IHI 0033).
- *Arm® AMBA® 3 AHB-Lite Protocol Specification - Arm IHI 0033*.
- *Arm® AMBA® 3 APB Protocol Specification* (Arm IHI 0024).
- *Arm® AMBA® APB Protocol Specification Version 2.0* (Arm IHI 0024).

The following confidential books are only available to licensees or require registration with Arm:

- *Arm® CoreLink™ PCK-600 Power Control Kit Configuration and Integration Manual* (Arm 101151).
- *Arm® CoreLink™ PCK-600 Power Control Kit Release Note* (Arm PJDOC-1779577084-5286).
- *Arm® Power Policy Unit Architecture Specification, version 1.1* (Arm DEN 0051).
- *Arm® Clock Controller Architecture Specification, version 1.0* (Arm DEN 0052).
- *Arm® Power Control System Architecture Specification, version 2.0* (Arm DEN 0050).

### Other publications

None.

## Feedback

### Feedback on this product

If you have any comments or suggestions about this product, contact your supplier and give:

- The product name.
- The product revision or version.
- An explanation with as much information as you can provide. Include symptoms and diagnostic procedures if appropriate.

### Feedback on content

If you have comments on content then send an e-mail to [errata@arm.com](mailto:errata@arm.com). Give:

- The title *Arm CoreLink PCK-600 Power Control Kit Technical Reference Manual*.
- The number 101150\_0000\_00\_en.
- If applicable, the page number(s) to which your comments refer.
- A concise explanation of your comments.

Arm also welcomes general suggestions for additions and improvements.

————— **Note** —————

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

This chapter introduces the PCK-600 Power Control Kit.

It contains the following sections:

- *1.1 About the Power Control Kit* on page 1-12.
- *1.2 Compliance* on page 1-13.
- *1.3 Product documentation* on page 1-14.
- *1.4 Product revisions* on page 1-15.

## 1.1 About the Power Control Kit

The PCK-600 Power Control Kit provides a set of configurable RTL components for the creation of SoC clock and power control infrastructure. The components use the Arm Q-Channel and P-Channel low power interfaces.

The PCK-600 consists of the following components:

### Low Power Distributor Q-Channel (LPD-Q)

The LPD-Q component distributes a Q-Channel from one Q-Channel controller to up to eight Q-Channel devices.

### Low Power Distributor P-Channel (LPD-P)

The LPD-P component distributes a P-Channel from one P-Channel controller to up to eight P-Channel devices.

### Low Power Combiner Q-Channel (LPC-Q)

The LPC-Q component combines the Q-Channels from multiple Q-Channel controllers to multiple Q-Channel devices with common control requirements.

### P-Channel to Q-Channel Converter (P2Q)

The P2Q component converts a P-Channel to a Q-Channel.

### Clock Controller (CLK-CTRL)

The CLK-CTRL component provides *High-level Clock Gating (HCG)* for a single clock domain.

### Power Policy Unit (PPU)

The PPU component is a configurable and programmable P-Channel and Q-Channel power domain controller.

The following figure shows an example system that uses the PCK-600 components to manage three power domains. The PCK-600 components are shown in red and blue.

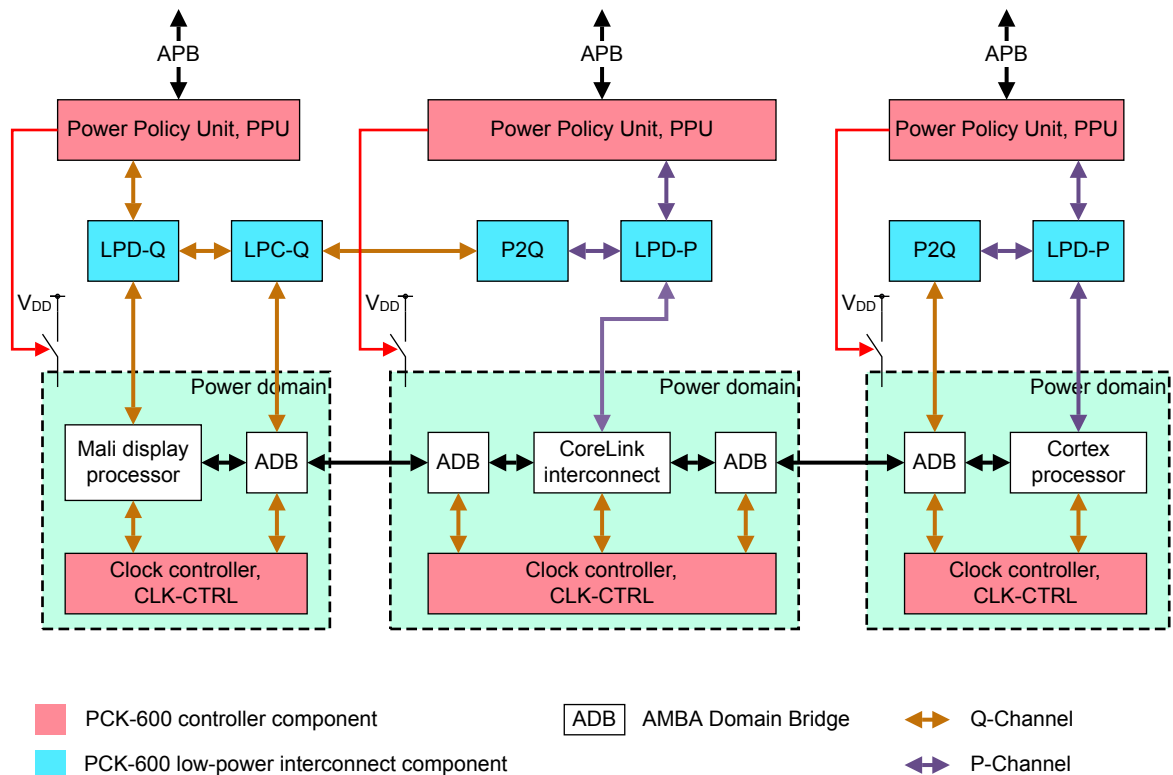


Figure 1-1 Example system that contains PCK-600

## 1.2 Compliance

The PCK-600 Power Control Kit complies with, or includes components that comply with, the following specifications:

- *Arm® Power Policy Unit Architecture Specification, version 1.1.*
- *Arm® Clock Controller Architecture Specification, version 1.0.*
- *Arm® Power Control System Architecture Specification, version 2.0.*
- *AMBA® Low Power Interface Specification, Arm® Q-Channel and P-Channel Interfaces.*
- *Arm® AMBA® 5 AHB Protocol Specification.*
- *Arm® AMBA® 3 APB Protocol Specification.*

This *Technical Reference Manual* (TRM) complements the architecture specifications and protocol specifications. The TRM does not duplicate information from these sources.

## 1.3 Product documentation

Documentation that is provided with this product includes a *Technical Reference Manual* (TRM) and a *Configuration and Integration Manual* (CIM), together with architecture and protocol information.

For relevant protocol and architectural information that relates to this product, see [Additional reading on page 8](#).

The PCK-600 documentation is as follows:

### Technical Reference Manual

The TRM describes the functionality and the effects of functional options on the behavior of the PCK-600. It is required at all stages of the design flow. The choices that are made in the design flow can mean that some behaviors that the TRM describes are not relevant. If you are programming the PCK-600, contact the implementer to determine:

- The build configuration of the implementation.
- The address map for the *Power Policy Units* (PPUs) in the PCK-600.

The TRM complements architecture and protocol specifications and relevant external standards. It does not duplicate information from these sources.

### Configuration and Integration Manual

The CIM describes:

- The available build configuration options.
- How to configure the *Register Transfer Level* (RTL) with the build configuration options.
- How to integrate PCK-600 into a SoC.
- How to implement PCK-600 into your design.
- The processes to validate the configured design.

The Arm product deliverables include reference scripts and information about using them to implement your design.

The CIM is a confidential book that is only available to licensees.

## 1.4 Product revisions

This section describes the differences in functionality between product revisions:

### **r0p0**

First release.

# Chapter 2

## Functional description

This chapter describes the functionality of each PCK-600 component.

It contains the following sections:

- [2.1 About the LPD-Q Q-Channel Distributor on page 2-17.](#)
- [2.2 About the LPD-P P-Channel Distributor on page 2-21.](#)
- [2.3 About the LPC-Q Q-Channel Combiner on page 2-27.](#)
- [2.4 About the P2Q Converter on page 2-29.](#)
- [2.5 About the CLK-CTRL on page 2-31.](#)
- [2.6 About the PPU on page 2-33.](#)



## 2.1 About the LPD-Q Q-Channel Distributor

The *Low Power Distributor Q-Channel* (LPD-Q) component enables a Q-Channel controller to control, and potentially sequence, multiple Q-Channel devices.

The LPD-Q supports from 1-8 device Q-Channel interfaces and can be configured to operate in the following modes:

### Q-Channel expander

The controller Q-Channel transition request is broadcast to all device Q-Channels, in parallel. The transition requests that are sent to the devices can complete in any order.

### Q-Channel sequencer

A controller Q-Channel transition request is passed sequentially to each device Q-Channel. Each transition request must complete before the LPD-Q can send a transition request to the next device.

The control Q-Channel (**ctrl\_\*** signals) receives power mode requests from the Q-Channel controller. The LPD-Q uses the device Q-Channels (**dev\_\*** signals) to send the requests to the devices. The LPD-Q uses **clk\_qactive\_o** to indicate when it requires a clock signal, **clk**.

The **ctrl\_qactive\_o** output is the logical OR of the multiple device inputs, **dev\_qactive\_i<X>**. The path from the **dev\_qactive\_i<X>** signals to the **ctrl\_qactive\_o** output is a combinatorial path.

The **clk\_qactive\_o** is a Q-Channel signal that is HIGH:

- When a device has the **dev\_qreqn\_o<X>** and **dev\_qacceptn\_i<X>** signals in opposites states.
- When any **dev\_qdeny\_i<X>** is HIGH.
- When **ctrl\_qreqn\_i** and **ctrl\_qacceptn\_o** signals are in opposites states.
- When **ctrl\_qdeny\_o** is HIGH.

The type of response that the LPD-Q generates to the controller, in response to a quiescence request, depends on the responses that the LPD-Q receives from the devices:

- The LPD-Q accepts a controller quiescence request, if all devices indicate acceptance of the quiescence request by setting **dev\_qacceptn\_i<X>** LOW. When all the **dev\_qacceptn\_i<X>** are LOW, then the LPD-Q sets **ctrl\_qacceptn\_o** LOW.
- The LPD-Q denies a controller quiescence request, either when:
  - A **dev\_qdeny\_i<X>** asserts, in response to the assertion of **dev\_qreqn\_o<X>**.
  - A **dev\_qactive\_i<X>** goes HIGH, between the assertion of all **dev\_qreqn\_o<X>** signals and the assertion of the last **dev\_qacceptn\_i<X>**. This behavior only occurs when the **ACTIVE\_DENY** configuration parameter is set to 1.

When either of these denial conditions occur, then the LPD-Q sets **ctrl\_qdeny\_o** HIGH.

### Input resynchronization

The LPD-Q supports optional resynchronization on either or both the controller and device interfaces.

This section contains the following subsections:

- [2.1.1 LPD-Q operating in expander mode on page 2-17.](#)
- [2.1.2 LPD-Q operating in sequencer mode on page 2-18.](#)
- [2.1.3 LPD-Q configuration parameters on page 2-19.](#)

### 2.1.1 LPD-Q operating in expander mode

If the **SEQUENCER** parameter is set to zero, then the LPD-Q operates in expander mode.

In expander mode, when the LPD-Q receives a quiescent entry or exit request on the control Q-Channel, it then sends the request to all the device Q-Channels. The LPD-Q waits for all devices to accept or a denial to occur, before it generates the response to the controller.

The following figure shows the LPD-Q configured as an expander.

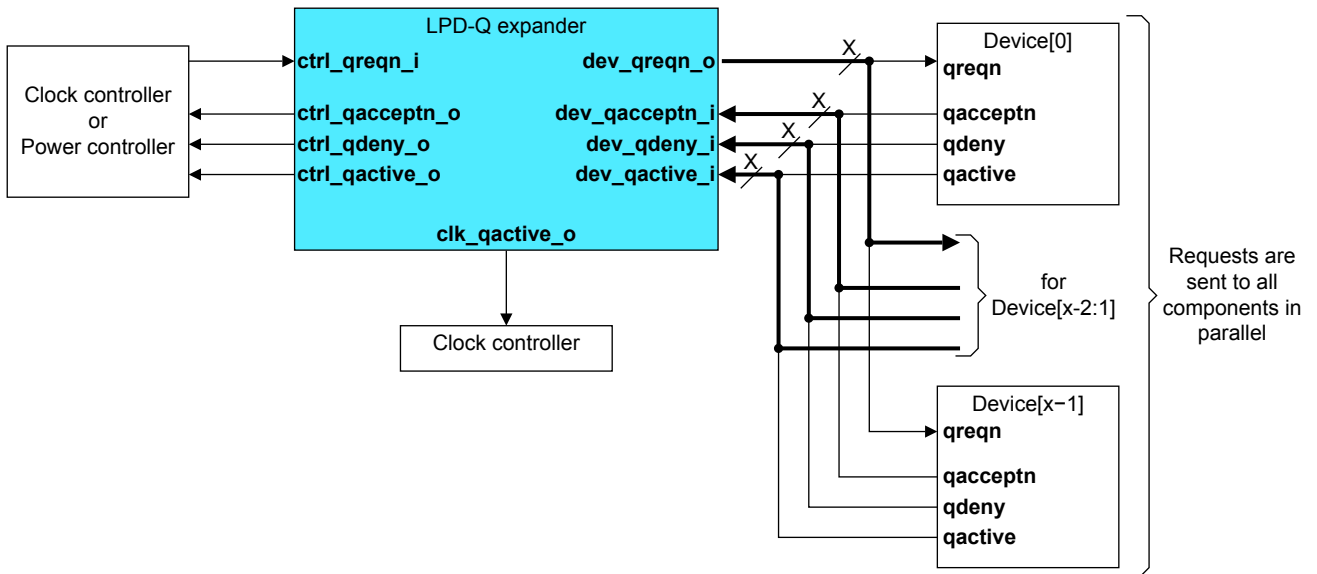


Figure 2-1 Example LPD-Q expander connections

When a denial scenario occurs, the LPD-Q returns all device Q-Channels to the running state. The control Q-Channel does not complete until the devices return to the running state.

### 2.1.2 LPD-Q operating in sequencer mode

If the SEQUENCER parameter is set to one, then the LPD-Q operates in sequencer mode.

In sequencer mode, when the LPD-Q receives a quiescent entry or exit request on the control Q-Channel, it then sequentially sends the request to all the device Q-Channels. The LPD-Q waits for the response from each device before sending a quiescence request to the next device. The LPD-Q waits for all devices to respond before generating the response to the controller.

The following figure shows the LPD-Q configured as a sequencer.

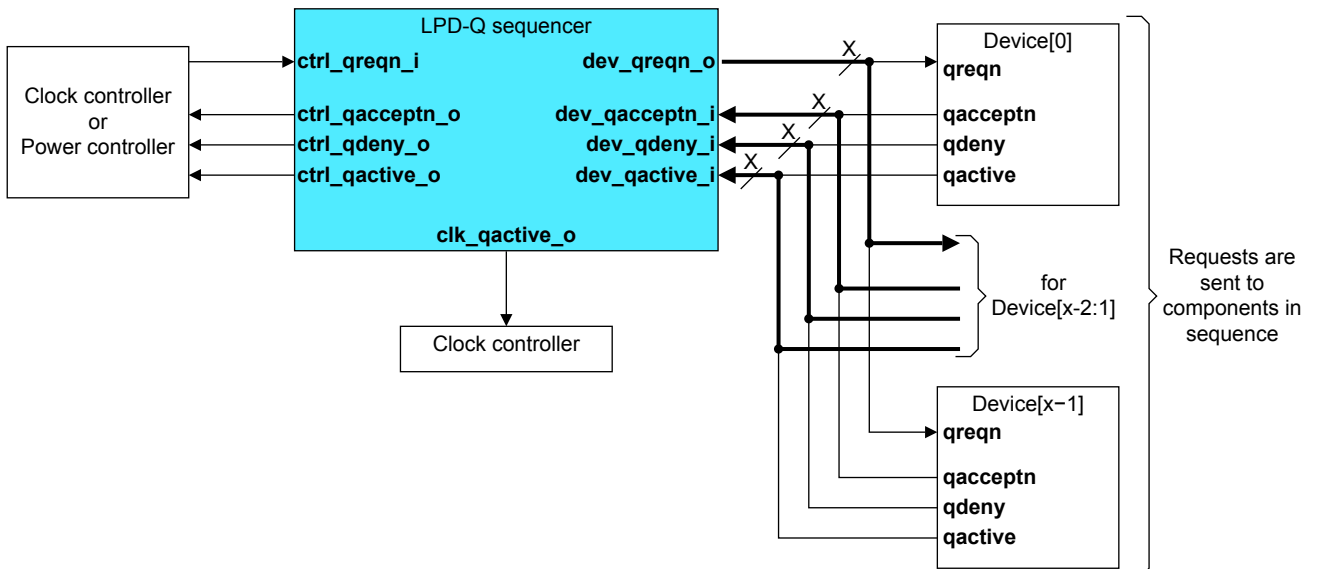


Figure 2-2 Example LPD-Q sequencer connections

#### Quiescence entry sequence

When the controller issues a quiescence entry request by asserting **ctrl\_qreqn\_i**, the LPD-Q sends a quiescence entry request on the highest device Q-Channel, **dev\_qreqn\_o**<NUM\_QCHL-1>. If the

device accepts the request by setting **dev\_qacceptn\_i**<NUM\_QCHL-1> LOW, the LPD-Q decrements the device number and then sends a quiescence entry request to the next device. The LPD-Q repeats this process until all Q-Channels are quiescent or a denial occurs. The LPD-Q only sends an accept response to the controller, by asserting **ctrl\_qacceptn\_o**, when all devices accept the quiescence entry requests.

If any device denies the quiescence entry request by asserting **dev\_qdeny\_i**<X>, or asserts **dev\_qactive\_i**<X> when ACTIVE\_DENY=1, then the LPD-Q asserts the **ctrl\_qdeny\_o** output. The LPD-Q does not send the remaining entry requests to Q-Channels that are in the Q\_RUN state. If the quiescence entry request sequence was interrupted due to the assertion of:

**dev\_qdeny\_i**<X>

The LPD-Q returns channels to the Q\_RUN state in ascending numerical order, from the device that asserted **dev\_qdeny\_i**<X> to device [NUM\_QCHL-1].

**dev\_qactive\_i**<X>

The LPD-Q returns channels to the Q\_RUN state, starting with the last channel to enter the Q\_STOPPED state, followed by the channels in ascending numerical order, from the last device that accepted to device [NUM\_QCHL-1].

When a **dev\_qactive\_i**<x> asserts, the LPD-Q waits until the device Q-Channel to which it is currently requesting quiescence accepts or denies the request, before it returns it to the running state. The point at which this channel returns to Q\_RUN might not be in sequence with the other channels.

The LPD-Q only deasserts **ctrl\_qdeny\_o**, when all device channels return to the Q\_RUN state and the controller sets **ctrl\_qreqn\_i** HIGH.

**Quiescence exit sequence**

When the controller issues a quiescence exit request, by deasserting **ctrl\_qreqn\_i**, the LPD-Q sends exit requests in a sequential sequence from device[0] to device[NUM\_QCHL-1].

**2.1.3 LPD-Q configuration parameters**

There are multiple configuration parameters that configure or modify the functionality of the Low Power Distributor Q-Channel.

The following table shows the LPD-Q configuration parameters.

**Table 2-1 LPD-Q configuration parameters**

Parameter	Possible settings	Default	Description
SEQUENCER	0, 1	0	0 = The LPD-Q operates as an expander. 1 = The LPD-Q operates as a sequencer.
NUM_QCHL	2-32	2	Sets the number of device ( <b>dev_*</b> ) Q-Channel interfaces in the LPD-Q.
CTRL_Q_CH_SYNC	0, 1	1	0 = A synchronizer is not present on the <b>ctrl_qreqn_i</b> input. 1 = A synchronizer is present on the <b>ctrl_qreqn_i</b> input.

**Table 2-1 LPD-Q configuration parameters (continued)**

Parameter	Possible settings	Default	Description
DEV_Q_CH_SYNC	0, 1	1	<p>0 = Synchronizers are not present on the <b>dev_qacceptn_i[N]</b> or <b>dev_qdeny_i[N]</b> inputs.</p> <p>1 = Synchronizers are present on the <b>dev_qacceptn_i[N]</b> and <b>dev_qdeny_i[N]</b> inputs.</p>
ACTIVE_DENY	0, 1	1	<p>0 = Support for denying a quiescence request by using <b>dev_qactive_i[N]</b> is not included.</p> <p>1 = Support for denying a quiescence request using <b>dev_qactive_i[N]</b> is included. Synchronizers are included on the <b>dev_qactive_i[N]</b> inputs, where these signals are used internally.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">————— <b>Note</b> —————</p> <p>The path from a device to the controller <b>QACTIVE</b> is combinatorial, irrespective of whether synchronizers are present.</p> <p>—————</p>

## 2.2 About the LPD-P P-Channel Distributor

The *Low Power Distributor P-Channel* (LPD-P) component enables a P-Channel controller to control, and potentially sequence, multiple P-Channel devices.

The LPD-P supports from 1-8 device P-Channel interfaces and can be configured to operate in the following modes:

### P-Channel expander

The controller P-Channel transition request is broadcast to all device P-Channels, in parallel. The transition requests that are sent to the devices can complete in any order.

### P-Channel sequencer

A controller P-Channel transition request is passed sequentially to each device P-Channel. Each transition request must complete before the LPD-P can send a transition request to the next device.

The following figure shows the main interfaces on the LPD-P.

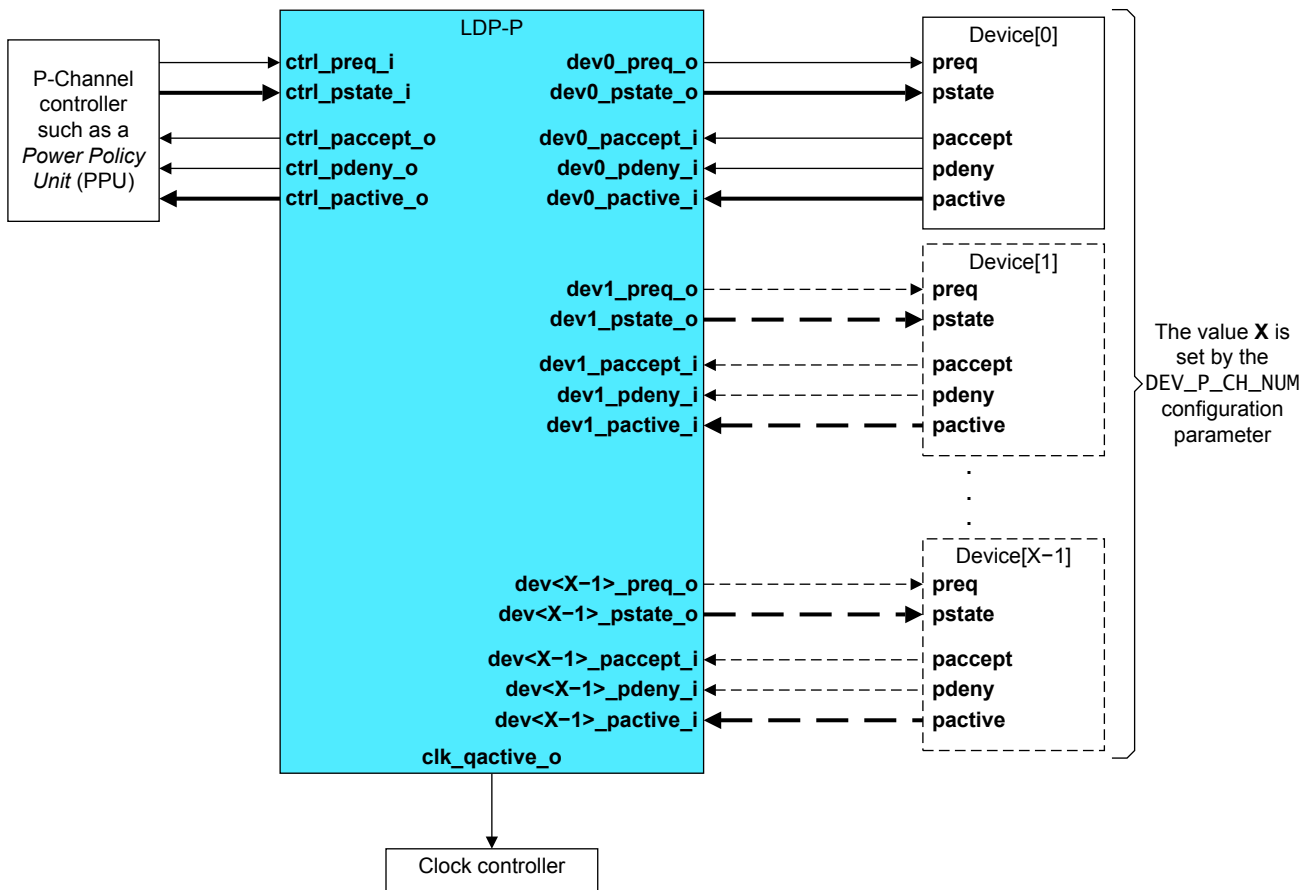


Figure 2-3 LPD-P overview

The control P-Channel (`ctrl_*` signals) receives power mode requests from the P-Channel controller. The LPD-P uses the device P-Channels (`dev<X>_*` signals) to send the power mode requests to the devices. The LPD-P uses `clk_qactive_o` to indicate when it requires a clock signal, `clk`.

The control P-Channel supports the all the PPU power modes and 16 operating modes. The `ctrl_pactive_o[P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0]` outputs are the logical OR of the multiple device inputs, `dev<X>_pactive_i[P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0]`. The path from the `dev<X>_pactive_i` signals to the `ctrl_pactive_o` output is a combinatorial path.

During implementation, you can configure which **dev<X>\_pactive\_i** inputs are included in the OR function. See [2.2.4 PACTIVE remapping on page 2-24](#) for more information.

The **clk\_qactive\_o** is a Q-Channel signal that is HIGH:

- When any **PREQ**, **PACCEPT**, or **PDENY** signal is HIGH.
- After reset deasserts and until the initialization completes.

The type of response that the LPD-P generates to the controller depends on the responses that the LPD-P receives from the devices:

- The LPD-P accepts a controller request, if all devices indicate acceptance of the request by setting **dev<X>\_paccept\_i** HIGH.
- The LPD-P denies a controller request, when any device denies the request by setting **dev<X>\_pdeny\_i** HIGH. The **ctrl\_pdeny\_o** signal remains HIGH until all devices that accepted the request, revert to their previous **PSTATE** value.

System implementations of the LPD-P in non-PCSA compliant architectures are limited to a maximum **PSTATE** length of 4 bits (16 power modes). The **PSTATE[7:4]** bits are reserved for PCSA operating modes.

### Input resynchronization

The LPD-P supports optional resynchronization on either or both the controller and device interfaces. The LPD-P can also be configured to set the device **PSTATE** value, one clock cycle before the LPD-P asserts **dev<X>\_preq\_o**.

This section contains the following subsections:

- [2.2.1 LPD-P operating in expander mode on page 2-22](#).
- [2.2.2 LPD-P operating in sequencer mode on page 2-22](#).
- [2.2.3 PSTATE remapping on page 2-23](#).
- [2.2.4 PACTIVE remapping on page 2-24](#).
- [2.2.5 LPD-P configuration parameters on page 2-24](#).

#### 2.2.1 LPD-P operating in expander mode

If the **SEQUENCER** parameter is set to zero, then the LPD-P operates in expander mode.

In expander mode, when the LPD-P receives a request on the control P-Channel, it then broadcasts the request to all the device P-Channels. The LPD-P waits for all devices to accept, or a denial to occur, before it generates the response to the controller.

If any device denies the request, the LPD-P reverts all devices that accepted the request to the previously accepted value. The control P-Channel does not complete until the device P-Channels return to the previous state.

#### 2.2.2 LPD-P operating in sequencer mode

If the **SEQUENCER** parameter is set to one, then the LPD-P operates in sequencer mode.

In sequencer mode, when the LPD-P receives a request on the control P-Channel, it then sequentially sends requests to each of the device P-Channels. The LPD-P waits for the response from each device before sending a request to the next device. The LPD-P waits for all devices to respond before generating the response to the controller.

The value of the unmapped power mode (**ctrl\_pstate\_i[3:0]**), controls the sequence order that the LPD-P uses as a priority. If the P-Channel controller issues a request modifying only the operating mode (**ctrl\_pstate\_i[7:4]**), then the sequence order is from **dev<N-1>** to **dev<0>** if the unmapped operating mode value changes to a lower value, otherwise the sequence order is from **dev<0>** to **dev<N-1>**. Also, if **DEV\_P\_CH\_<X>\_SAME\_EN == 0** for any device, then determination of auto accept is based on both the mapped operating mode (**dev<X>\_pstate\_o[7:4]**) and mapped power mode (**dev<X>\_pstate\_o[3:0]**) values for that device.

### Lower power mode entry sequence

When the controller asserts **ctrl\_preq\_i** and issues a request to a lower power mode, indicated by a lower value on **ctrl\_pstate\_i[3:0]** than previously, regardless of the operating mode **ctrl\_pstate\_i[7:4]**, the LPD-P sends the request on the highest device P-Channel, **dev<DEV\_P\_CH\_NUM-1>\_preq\_o**. If the device accepts the request, then the LPD-P decrements the device number and sends the request to the next device.

If any device denies the request by asserting **dev<X>\_pdeny\_i**, then the LPD-P asserts the **ctrl\_pdeny\_o** output. The LPD-P does not send a request to the remaining P-Channels. The LPD-P returns the device P-Channels to the previous state in ascending numerical order, from the last device to accept the request to device **[DEV\_P\_CH\_NUM-1]**.

### Higher power mode entry sequence

When the controller asserts **ctrl\_preq\_i** and issues a request to a higher power mode by setting a higher value on **ctrl\_pstate\_i[3:0]**, regardless of the operating mode **ctrl\_pstate\_i[7:4]**, then the LPD-P sends the request on the lowest device P-Channel, **dev<0>**. If the device accepts the request, then the LPD-P increments the device number and then sends the request to the next device.

If any device denies the request by asserting **dev<X>\_pdeny\_i**, then the LPD-P asserts the **ctrl\_pdeny\_o** output. The LPD-P does not send a request to the remaining P-Channels. The LPD-P returns the device P-Channels to the previous state in descending numerical order, from the last device to accept the request to device **[0]**.

### Same power mode, lower operating mode entry sequence

When the controller asserts **ctrl\_preq\_i** and issues a request to the same power mode, indicated by the same value on **ctrl\_pstate\_i[3:0]**, then the operating mode **ctrl\_pstate\_i[7:4]** controls the sequence order. If the operating mode change is to a lower value, the LPD-P sends the request on the highest device P-Channel, **dev<DEV\_P\_CH\_NUM-1>\_preq\_o**. If the device accepts the request, then the LPD-P decrements the device number and sends the request to the next device.

If any device denies the request by asserting **dev<X>\_pdeny\_i**, then the LPD-P asserts the **ctrl\_pdeny\_o** output. The LPD-P does not send a request to the remaining P-Channels. The LPD-P returns the device P-Channels to the previous state in ascending numerical order, from the last device to accept the request to device **[DEV\_P\_CH\_NUM-1]**.

### Same power mode, same or higher operating mode entry sequence

When the controller asserts **ctrl\_preq\_i** and issues a request to the same power mode, indicated by the same value on **ctrl\_pstate\_i[3:0]**, then the operating mode **ctrl\_pstate\_i[7:4]** controls the sequence order. If the operating mode change is to the same or higher value, the LPD-P sends the request on the lowest device P-Channel, **dev<0>**. If the device accepts the request, then the LPD-P increments the device number and then sends the request to the next device.

If any device denies the request by asserting **dev<X>\_pdeny\_i**, then the LPD-P asserts the **ctrl\_pdeny\_o** output. The LPD-P does not send a request to the remaining P-Channels. The LPD-P returns the device P-Channels to the previous state in descending numerical order, from the last device to accept the request to device **[0]**.

## 2.2.3 PSTATE remapping

For each device P-Channel, the LPD-P can be configured to remap the controller P-Channel **PSTATE** value to a different value for the device. This remapping allows devices to use an alternative power mode to the controller power mode.

The **PSTATE** bus provides power mode values on bits[3:0] and operating mode values on bits[7:4]. For each device P-Channel, the LPD-P has a parameter to map the power mode and another parameter to map the operating mode.

For the case, where you configure an LPD-P to support one device P-Channel only, then you create a single P-Channel remapping component.

See [2.2.5 LPD-P configuration parameters](#) on page 2-24 for more information about the **PSTATE** remapping parameters.

## 2.2.4 PACTIVE remapping

For each device P-Channel, the LPD-P can be configured to remap the device P-Channel **PACTIVE** input to zero or more controller P-Channel **PACTIVE** outputs.

Typically, the LPD-P generates a **ctrl\_active\_o** output bit from the logical OR of each **dev<X>\_active\_i**, with the same bit number. However, in certain situations, it might be necessary to alter this behavior.

Typically, **PACTIVE[0]** for the OFF power mode is not required because it is requested by default when all other **PACTIVE** bits are LOW. However, the combination of these bits is still supported for devices that might not support the **PACTIVE** mapping in the *Arm® Power Control System Architecture Specification, version 2.0*.

A **dev<X>\_active\_i** input can be assigned to:

- One or more **ctrl\_active\_o** output bits, by setting one or more bits in the configuration parameter.
- Zero **ctrl\_active\_o** output bits, by setting all its parameter bits to 0b0.

## 2.2.5 LPD-P configuration parameters

There are multiple configuration parameters that determine the functionality of the Low Power Distributor P-Channel.

The following table shows the LPD-P configuration parameters.

**Table 2-2 LPD-P configuration parameters**

Parameter	Possible settings	Default	Description
SEQUENCER	0, 1	0	0 = The LPD-P operates as an expander. 1 = The LPD-P operates as a sequencer.
DEV_P_CH_NUM	1-8	- <sup>a</sup>	Sets the number of device ( <b>dev_*</b> ) P-Channel interfaces in the LPD-P.
P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN	1-32	- <sup>a</sup>	Sets the <b>PACTIVE</b> bus width, for all P-Channels.
P_CH_PSTATE_LEN	1-8	- <sup>a</sup>	Sets the <b>PSTATE</b> bus width, for all P-Channels.
DEV_P_CH_<X>_SAME_EN	0, 1	- <sup>a</sup>	Controls whether the P-Channel for device <X> performs a transition to a <b>PSTATE</b> value when the device is already in that mode:  0 = The LPD-P does not send a transition on the <b>dev_*</b> P-Channel interface.  1 = The LPD-P sends a transition on the <b>dev_*</b> P-Channel interface.

<sup>a</sup> There is no default value for this parameter. The value is set during the render process. See the *Arm® CoreLink™ PCK-600 Power Control Kit Configuration and Integration Manual* for more information.



Table 2-2 LPD-P configuration parameters (continued)

Parameter	Possible settings	Default	Description
CTRL_P_CH_SYNC	0, 1	1	0 = A synchronizer is not present on the <b>ctrl_preq_i</b> input. 1 = A synchronizer is present on the <b>ctrl_preq_i</b> input.
DEV_P_CH_SYNC	0, 1	1	0 = Synchronizers are not present on the <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_paccept_i</b> or <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pdeny_i</b> inputs. 1 = Synchronizers are present on the <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_paccept_i</b> and <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pdeny_i</b> inputs.
DEV_P_CH_<X>_PWR_PSTATE_MAP_<CTRL_PWR_PSTATE> (<DEV_PWR_PSTATE>)	0b000-0b1111 when P_CH_PSTATE_LEN ≥ 4. 0b000-0b111 when P_CH_PSTATE_LEN == 3. 0b00-0b11 when P_CH_PSTATE_LEN == 2. 0b0-0b1 when P_CH_PSTATE_LEN == 1.	Sets the device <b>PSTATE[3:0]</b> to the same value as the controller <b>PSTATE[3:0]</b> .	Sets the device <x> power mode <b>PSTATE</b> value to use, when the LPD-P receives a given controller power mode <b>PSTATE</b> value: <b>&lt;CTRL_PWR_PSTATE&gt;</b> The controller <b>PSTATE[3:0]</b> value, which the LPD-P receives on <b>ctrl_pstate_i[3:0]</b> . <b>&lt;DEV_PWR_PSTATE&gt;</b> The device <b>PSTATE[3:0]</b> value, which the LPD-P issues on the <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pstate_o[3:0]</b> output.
DEV_P_CH_<X>_OP_PSTATE_MAP_<CTRL_OP_PSTATE> (<DEV_OP_PSTATE>)	0b000-0b1111 when P_CH_PSTATE_LEN == 8. 0b000-0b111 when P_CH_PSTATE_LEN == 7. 0b00-0b11 when P_CH_PSTATE_LEN == 6. 0b0-0b1 when P_CH_PSTATE_LEN == 5.	Sets the device <b>PSTATE[7:4]</b> to the same value as the controller <b>PSTATE[7:4]</b> .	Sets the device <x> operating mode <b>PSTATE</b> value to use, when the LPD-P receives a given controller operating mode <b>PSTATE</b> value: <b>&lt;CTRL_OP_PSTATE&gt;</b> The controller <b>PSTATE[7:4]</b> value, which the LPD-P receives on <b>ctrl_pstate_i[7:4]</b> . <b>&lt;DEV_OP_PSTATE&gt;</b> The device <b>PSTATE[7:4]</b> value, which the LPD-P issues on the <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pstate_o[7:4]</b> output.

Table 2-2 LPD-P configuration parameters (continued)

Parameter	Possible settings	Default	Description
DEV_P_CH_<X>_PACTIVE_MAP_<N>[P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN]	0 or 1, for each bit	- <sup>a</sup>	<p>This parameter controls how the specified <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pactive_i[P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0]</b> bit contributes to the <b>ctrl_pactive_o[P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0]</b> outputs. There is a parameter for each device P-Channel <b>PACTIVE</b> input. &lt;X&gt; is the device P-Channel number.</p> <p>&lt;N&gt; is the device <b>PACTIVE</b> bit number, [P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0], for the specified device P-Channel.</p> <p>The parameter contains a bit for each controller <b>PACTIVE</b> bit. When a parameter bit is:</p> <p>0 = The specified <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pactive_i[P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0]</b> bit is not OR combined to create the <b>ctrl_pactive_o[P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0]</b> bit, as specified by the bit position.</p> <p>1 = The specified <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pactive_i[P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0]</b> bit is OR combined to create the <b>ctrl_pactive_o[P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0]</b> bit, as specified by the bit position.</p>
DEV_P_CH_PREQ_DLY	0, 1	1	<p>Controls whether there is a one clock cycle delay between the assertion of <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pstate_o</b> and the assertion of <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_preq_o</b>:</p> <p>0 = Zero clock cycles.</p> <p>1 = One clock cycle.</p>

## 2.3 About the LPC-Q Q-Channel Combiner

The *Low Power Combiner Q-Channel* (LPC-Q) allows two or more Q-Channel controllers to control one or more devices that all have the same control requirements.

When any of the control Q-Channels request quiescence, the LPC-Q moves the device Q-Channels to the quiescent state. The device Q-Channels are brought out of quiescence when the last control Q-Channel exits quiescence.

The following figure shows the main interfaces on the LPC-Q.

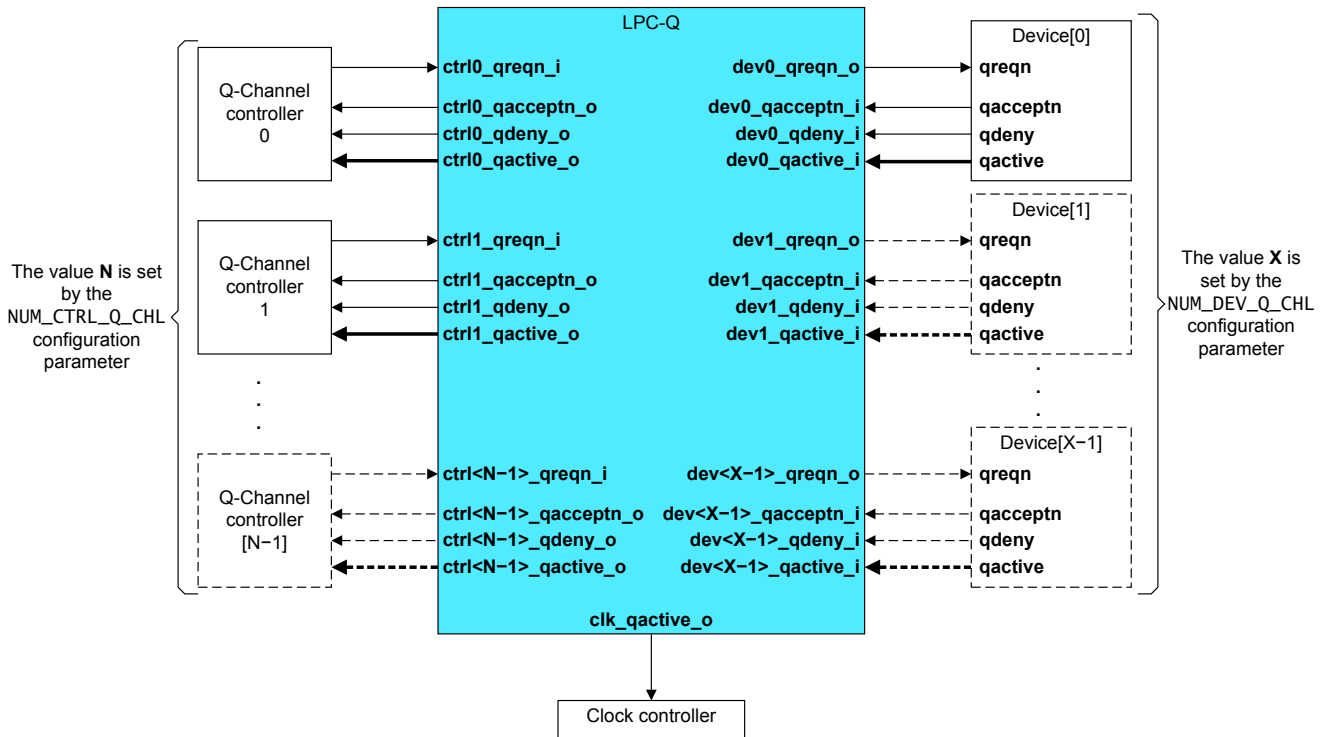


Figure 2-4 LPC-Q overview

You might use an LPC-Q where there is a cross-domain component that must be in a quiescent state whenever either of the associated domains goes to a quiescent power mode such as full retention or off, and there is no fixed relationship between the domains. For example, a cross-domain component such as a protocol domain bridge that operates across two power domains, where the bridge must be put into a quiescent mode before either domain is powered down.

### 2.3.1 LPC-Q configuration parameters

There are several configuration parameters that determine the functionality of the Low Power Combiner Q-Channel.

The following table shows the LPC-Q configuration parameters.

Table 2-3 LPC-Q configuration parameters

Parameter	Possible settings	Default	Description
NUM_CTRL_Q_CHL	2-32	2	Sets the number of control interfaces, <i>ctrl_</i> , in the LPC-Q.
NUM_DEV_Q_CHL	1-32	1	Sets the number of device interfaces, <i>dev_</i> , in the LPC-Q.

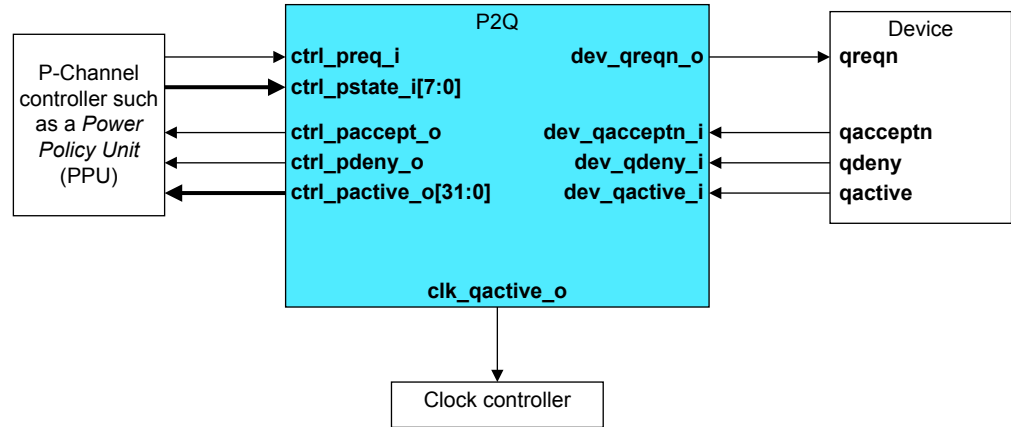
**Table 2-3 LPC-Q configuration parameters (continued)**

Parameter	Possible settings	Default	Description
CTRL_Q_CH_SYNC	0, 1	1	0 = Synchronizers are not present on the <b>ctrl&lt;N&gt;_qreqn_i</b> inputs. 1 = Synchronizers are present on the <b>ctrl&lt;N&gt;_qreqn_i</b> inputs.
DEV_Q_CH_SYNC	0, 1	1	0 = Synchronizers are not present on the <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_qacceptn_i</b> or <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_qdeny_i</b> inputs. 1 = Synchronizers are present on the <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_qacceptn_i</b> and <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_qdeny_i</b> inputs.

## 2.4 About the P2Q Converter

The *P-Channel to Q-Channel Converter* (P2Q) converts a single P-Channel to a single Q-Channel. The P2Q uses the maximum 8-bit width for **PSTATE** and 32-bit for **PACTIVE**.

The following figure shows the main interfaces on the P2Q.



**Figure 2-5 P2Q overview**

The P2Q receives power mode requests on its control P-Channel. The P2Q uses the device Q-Channel (**dev\_\*** signals) to send requests to the device. The P2Q uses **clk\_qactive\_o** to indicate when it requires a clock signal, **clk**.

The control P-Channel supports the all the PPU power modes and 16 operating modes. The implementer uses the `CTRL_P_CH_PWR_PSTATE_MAP[15:0]` and `CTRL_P_CH_OP_PSTATE_MAP[15:0]` configuration parameters, to choose which power modes and operating modes generate a quiescence request. See [2.4.1 P2Q configuration parameters](#) on page 2-29.

**clk\_qactive\_o** is a Q-Channel signal that is HIGH:

- When any of **ctrl\_preq\_i**, **ctrl\_paccept\_o**, or **ctrl\_pdeny\_o** are HIGH.
- When **dev\_qreqn\_o** and **dev\_qacceptn\_i** are in opposite states.
- When **dev\_qdeny\_i** is HIGH.
- After reset deasserts and until the initialization completes.

When the P2Q becomes idle, then **clk\_qactive\_o** goes LOW and the **clk** input can be gated to reduce dynamic power.

### 2.4.1 P2Q configuration parameters

There are multiple configuration parameters that modify the functionality of the P-Channel to Q-Channel Converter.

The following table shows the P2Q configuration parameters.

Table 2-4 P2Q configuration parameters

Parameter	Possible settings	Default	Description
CTRL_P_CH_PWR_PSTATE_MAP[15:0]	0 or 1, for each bit	0b0000001_11110000	<p>The value of the <b>ctrl_pstate_i[3:0]</b> input signal represents one of 16 possible power modes. This parameter assigns a single bit to each power mode. Therefore, you can select the device Q-Channel to be in the running or quiescent state, for each power mode:</p> <p>0 = The Q-Channel is quiescent, or quiescence is requested if it is active.</p> <p>1 = The Q-Channel is running, or requested to be running if it is quiescent. However, this state only occurs if CTRL_P_CH_OP_PSTATE_MAP[X] == 1, where X is the P-Channel operating mode, which <b>ctrl_pstate_i[7:4]</b> supplies.</p> <p>For example, if CTRL_P_CH_PWR_PSTATE_MAP[5] == 0, then when <b>ctrl_pstate_i[3:0]</b> == 0b0101, the Q-Channel is quiescent or quiescence is requested if it is active.</p>
CTRL_P_CH_OP_PSTATE_MAP[15:0]	0 or 1, for each bit	0b0000001_11110000	<p>The value of the <b>ctrl_pstate_i[7:4]</b> input signal represents one of 16 possible operating modes. This parameter assigns a single bit to each operating mode. Therefore, you can select the Q-Channel to be in the running or quiescent state, for each operating mode:</p> <p>0 = The Q-Channel is quiescent, or quiescence is requested if it is active.</p> <p>1 = The Q-Channel is running, or requested to be running if it is quiescent. However, this state only occurs if CTRL_P_CH_PWR_PSTATE_MAP[X] == 1, where X is the P-Channel power mode, which <b>ctrl_pstate_i[3:0]</b> supplies.</p> <p>For example, if CTRL_P_CH_OP_PSTATE_MAP[7] == 0, then when <b>ctrl_pstate_i[7:4]</b> == 0b0111 the Q-Channel is quiescent or quiescence is requested if it is active.</p>
CTRL_P_CH_PACTIVE_MAP[31:0]	0 or 1, for each bit	0xFFFFFFFF	<p>This parameter controls whether the Q-Channel <b>dev_qactive_i</b> drives each bit in the <b>ctrl_pactive_o[31:0]</b> output:</p> <p>0 = The corresponding bit in <b>ctrl_pactive_o[31:0]</b> is tied LOW.</p> <p>1 = The corresponding bit in <b>ctrl_pactive_o[31:0]</b> is set to the value of <b>dev_qactive_i</b>.</p>
CTRL_P_CH_SYNC	0, 1	1	<p>0 = A synchronizer is not present on the <b>ctrl_preq_i</b> input.</p> <p>1 = A synchronizer is present on the <b>ctrl_preq_i</b> input.</p>
DEV_Q_CH_SYNC	0, 1	1	<p>0 = Synchronizers are not present on the <b>dev_qacceptn_i</b> or <b>dev_qdeny_i</b> inputs.</p> <p>1 = Synchronizers are present on the <b>dev_qacceptn_i</b> and <b>dev_qdeny_i</b> inputs.</p>

## 2.5 About the CLK-CTRL

The *Clock Controller* (CLK-CTRL) provides high-level clock gating for devices in a clock domain that support *Q-Channel Low Power Interface* (LPI) clock gating. The CLK-CTRL uses the Q-Channels to ensure that the devices are in a quiescent state before it gates the clock. The CLK-CTRL also ensures that the clock is running, before it allows a device to exit the quiescent state.

The following figure shows the main interfaces on the CLK-CTRL.

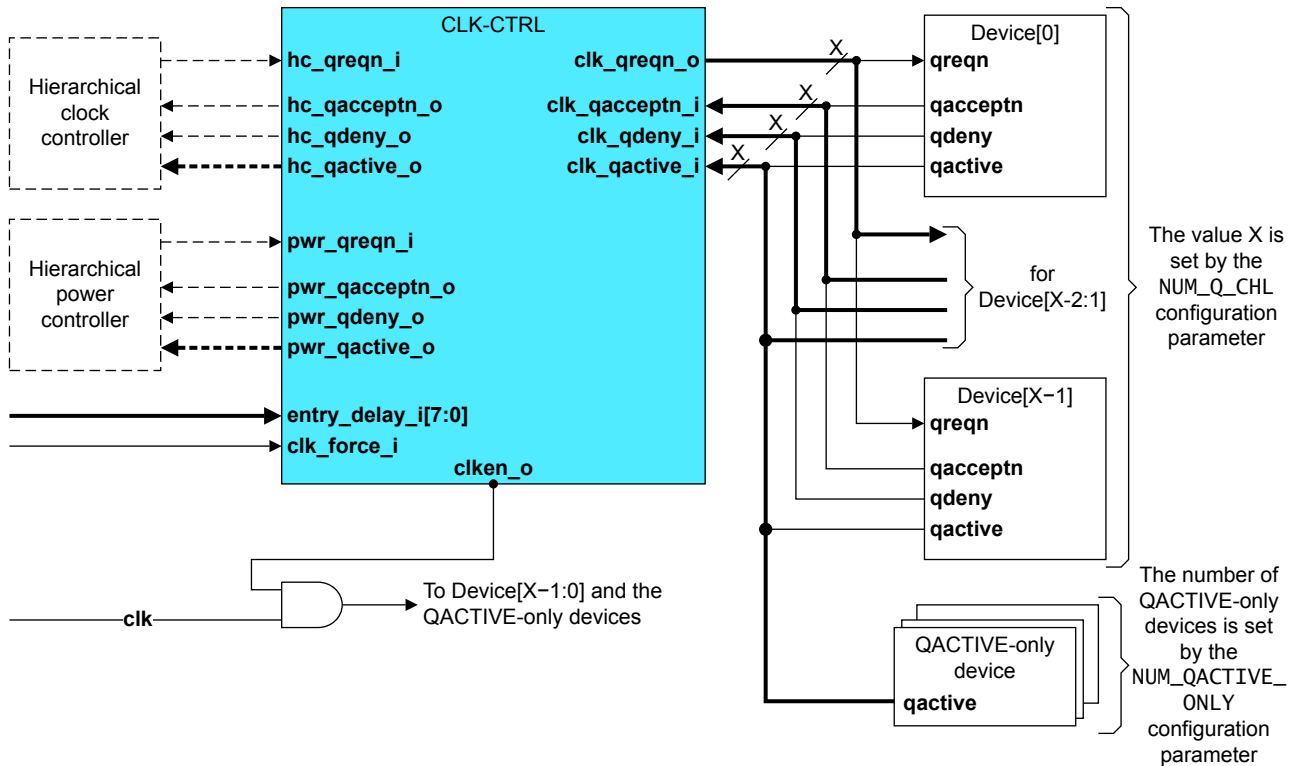


Figure 2-6 CLK-CTRL overview

The CLK-CTRL monitors the Q-Channel **clk\_qactive\_i** inputs, to know when it must perform the Q-Channel requests. When all the Q-Channels are in the quiescent state, the CLK-CTRL sets **clken\_o** LOW, to stop the clock. When any **clk\_qactive\_i** goes HIGH, the CLK-CTRL enables the clock and moves all the device Q-Channels to the running state. You can apply 0-255 **clk** cycles of hysteresis to the quiescence entry, by altering the state of the **entry\_delay\_i[7:0]** configuration input.

You can disable the clock gating feature by setting **clk\_force\_i** HIGH.

The **NUM\_Q\_CHL** configuration parameter controls how many Q-Channel interfaces are on the CLK-CTRL.

The **NUM\_QACTIVE\_ONLY** configuration parameter controls how many **QACTIVE**-only interfaces are on the CLK-CTRL.

The CLK-CTRL has two optional hierarchical control Q-Channels. You can connect a higher-level clock or power controller to the following hierarchical Q-Channels:

### Hierarchical clock control Q-Channel

Allows a higher-level clock controller to make requests to the CLK-CTRL. Signals on this interface have a **hc\_** prefix such as **hc\_qreqn\_i**.

### Hierarchical power control Q-Channel

Allows a higher-level power controller to make requests to the CLK-CTRL. Signals on this interface have a **pwr\_** prefix such as **pwr\_qreqn\_i**.

See the *Arm® Clock Controller Architecture Specification, version 1.0* for more information about the CLK-CTRL functionality.

### 2.5.1 CLK-CTRL configuration parameters

There are multiple configuration parameters that modify the functionality of the Clock Controller.

The following table shows the CLK-CTRL configuration parameters.

**Table 2-5 CLK-CTRL configuration parameters**

Parameter	Possible settings	Default	Description
NUM_Q_CHL	1-8	1	Sets the number of clock device Q-Channel interfaces in the CLK-CTRL.
NUM_QACTIVE_ONLY	0-32	1	Sets the number of <b>QACTIVE</b> only Q-Channels.
HC_Q_CH_SYNC	0, 1	1	0 = A synchronizer is not present on the <b>hc_qreqn_i</b> input. 1 = A synchronizer is present on the <b>hc_qreqn_i</b> input.
PWR_Q_CH_SYNC	0, 1	1	0 = A synchronizer is not present on the <b>pwr_qreqn_i</b> input. 1 = A synchronizer is present on the <b>pwr_qreqn_i</b> input.
CLK_Q_CH_SYNC	0, 1	1	0 = Synchronizers are not present on the <b>clk_qacceptn_i[N]</b> or <b>clk_qdeny_i[N]</b> inputs. 1 = Synchronizers are present on the <b>clk_qacceptn_i[N]</b> and <b>clk_qdeny_i[N]</b> inputs. Where [N] = [NUM_Q_CHL-1:0].
ACTIVE_DENY_EN	0, 1	1	0 = Support for denying a quiescence request by using <b>QACTIVE</b> is not included. 1 = Support for denying a quiescence request using <b>QACTIVE</b> is included. Synchronizers are included on the <b>clk_qactive_i[N]</b> inputs, where these signals are used internally.  <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>————— <b>Note</b> —————</p> <p>The path from a device to the controller <b>QACTIVE</b> is combinatorial, irrespective of whether synchronizers are present.</p> </div>



## 2.6 About the PPU

The PPU takes your software-programmed power domain policy and then controls the low-level hardware control signaling. The PPU enables re-usability by separating device and technology specifics, and the provision of a common software interface.

The PPU has the following interfaces:

### Software interface

For high-level policy control and configuration.

### Clock control interface

For high-level clock control.

### Device control interface

For low-level device control and for ensuring device quiescence. The interfaces are:

- The device interface, that consists of one or more *Low Power Interfaces* (LPIS).
- The device control interface, that includes clock enables, resets, and isolation control.

### Power Control State Machine (PCSM) interface

For controlling low-level technology-specific power switch and retention controls.

The following figure shows the PPU interfaces.

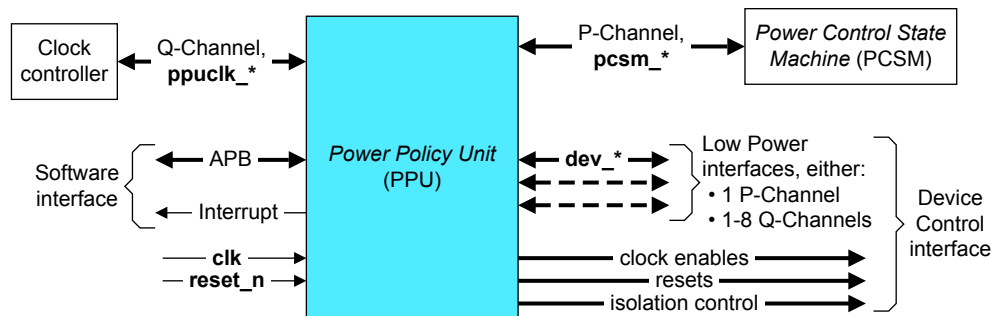
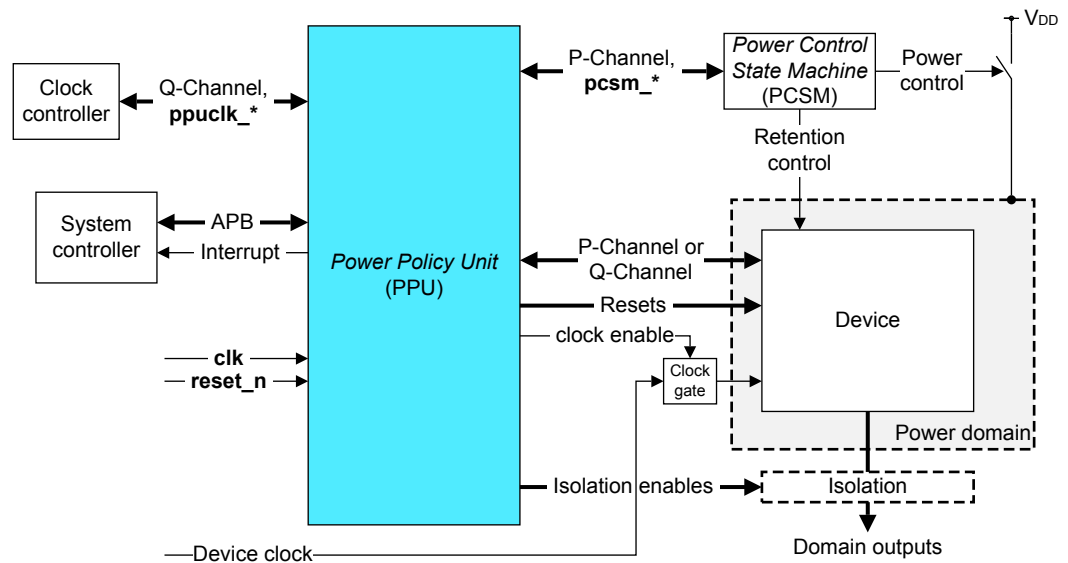


Figure 2-7 PPU interfaces

The PPU provides technology-independent hardware and software interfaces for controlling domain power modes in co-ordination with device quiescence. The device interface uses either a single P-Channel or one or more Q-Channels. A PPU that uses one or more Q-Channels as the device interface is called a Q-Channel PPU. A PPU that uses a P-Channel as the device interface is called a P-Channel PPU. See the *AMBA® Low Power Interface Specification*, *Arm® Q-Channel and P-Channel Interfaces* for more information about the LPI.

The *Power Control State Machine* (PCSM) is a technology-dependent state machine for the sequencing of power switch chains and retention controls, that can include RAM and register retention. The PCSM executes power mode changes under PPU direction. The interface between the PPU and the PCSM is a P-Channel.

The following figure shows a high-level illustration of how the PPU and PCSM controls connect to each other, and to a power-gated domain. The dotted lines indicate the implementation-dependent components and signal connections.



**Figure 2-8 Example PPU connections to a power-gated domain**

The PPU is a configurable component that can support different power domain scenarios. Many PPU features are optional or configurable. Software can read the PPU Identification Registers to discover which features a PPU supports.

### PPU operation

The PPU uses power modes, such as on (ON), off (OFF), and full retention (FULL\_RET), to represent the various power conditions of a domain. It has extensive support to reflect the various combinations of logic and memory power states into which a domain can be set.

Software can use these modes as either a:

#### Static policy

A request to enter a mode directly.

#### Dynamic policy

Sets the minimum mode, so the PPU can autonomously change mode above this minimum, depending on the hardware inputs.

A P-Channel PPU also supports operating modes, which are configurations of the power modes. The meaning of each operating mode is specific to one or more components within the domain. The P-Channel PPU has an interrupt output that can indicate events such as the completion of power mode transitions and the completion of operating mode transitions.

See the *Arm® Power Policy Unit Architecture Specification, version 1.1* for more information about the PPU.

## 2.6.1 PPU configuration parameters

There are multiple configuration parameters that configure or modify the functionality of the Power Policy Unit.

**Table 2-6 PPU configuration parameters**

Parameter	Permitted values	Usage constraints	Description
DEVCHAN_CFG	0-8	-	Number and type of device interface LPI: 0 = A single P-Channel. 1-8 = A Q-Channel PPU with DEVCHAN_CFG Q-Channel interfaces.
DEV_PREQ_DLY	0-3	Ignored if DEVCHAN_CFG > 0.	Delay between <b>dev_pstate_o</b> and <b>dev_preq_o</b> .
PCSM_PREQ_DLY	0-3	-	Delay between <b>pcsm_pstate_o</b> and <b>pcsm_preq_o</b> .
DEF_PWR_POLICY	0b0000, 0b1000	-	Default value of the PPU_PWPR.PWR_POLICY register field.
DEF_PWR_DYN_EN	0, 1	DEF_PWR_POLICY mode must support dynamic.	Default value of the PPU_PWPR.PWR_DYN_EN register bit.
DEF_OP_POLICY	0- NUM_OPMODE_CFG	Ignored if DEVCHAN_CFG > 0.	Default value of the PPU_PWPR.OP_POLICY register field.
DEF_OP_DYN_EN	0, 1	Ignored if DEVCHAN_CFG > 0 or NUM_OPMODE_CFG == 0.	Default value of the PPU_PWPR.OP_DYN_EN register bit.
ISO_CLKEN_DLY_CFG	0-255	-	Default value of ISO_CLKEN_DLY, in PPU <b>clk</b> cycles.
CLKEN_RST_DLY_CFG	0-255	-	Default value of CLKEN_RST_DLY, in PPU <b>clk</b> cycles.
RST_HWSTAT_DLY_CFG	0-255	-	Default value of RST_HWSTAT_DLY, in PPU <b>clk</b> cycles.
CLKEN_ISO_DLY_CFG	0-255	-	Default value of CLKEN_ISO_DLY, in PPU <b>clk</b> cycles.
ISO_RST_DLY_CFG	0-255	-	Default value of ISO_RST_DLY, in PPU <b>clk</b> cycles.
FUNC_RET_RAM_REG_CFG	0, 1	Static FUNC_RET must be enabled, that is, STA_FUNC_RET_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable FUNC_RET RAM retention configuration register, PPU_FUNRR.
FULL_RET_RAM_REG_CFG	0, 1	Static FULL_RET must be enabled, that is, STA_FULL_RET_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable FULL_RET RAM retention configuration register, PPU_FULRR.
MEM_RET_RAM_REG_CFG	0, 1	Static MEM_RET must be enabled, that is, STA_MEM_RET_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable MEM_RET RAM retention configuration register, PPU_MEMRR.
WARM_RST_DEVREQEN_CFG	0, 1	-	Default value of the PPU_PTCR.WARM_RST_DEVREQEN register bit.
DBG_RECOV_PORST_CFG	0, 1	Ignored if STA_DBG_RECOV_SPT_CFG == 0.	Default value of the PPU_PTCR.DBG_RECOV_PORST_EN register bit.
NUM_OPMODE_CFG	0-15	Ignored if DEVCHAN_CFG > 0.	Number of operating modes.

Table 2-6 PPU configuration parameters (continued)

Parameter	Permitted values	Usage constraints	Description
OP_ACTIVE_CFG	0, 1	Ignored if NUM_OPMODE_CFG == 0, otherwise:  When OP_ACTIVE_CFG == 0, then NUM_OPMODE_CFG must be between 1 and 8.  When OP_ACTIVE_CFG == 1, then NUM_OPMODE_CFG must be 1, 3, 7, or 15.	Operating mode active configuration. Controls how the PPU responds to <b>PACTIVE</b> [31:16]:  0 = Ladder use model.  1 = Independent use model.  See the <i>Arm® Power Policy Unit Architecture Specification, version 1.1</i> for more information.
STA_POLICY_OP_IRQ_CFG	0, 1	Must be 0 when NUM_OPMODE_CFG == 0.	Enable static operating policy transition completion.
STA_POLICY_PWR_IRQ_CFG	0, 1	Must be 0 when NUM_OPMODE_CFG == 0.	Enable static power policy transition completion.
LOCK_CFG	0, 1	At least one DYN_x_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable Lock support.
SW_DEV_DEL_CFG	0, 1	-	Enables software to write to the PPU_DCDRO register and alter the device control delay parameters.
PWR_MODE_ENTRY_DEL_CFG	0, 1	-	Enables software to write to the PPU_EDTRO register and alter the power mode entry delay parameters.
STA_OFF_EMU_SPT_CFG	0, 1	-	Enable static OFF_EMU.
STA_MEM_RET_SPT_CFG	0, 1	-	Enable static MEM_RET.
STA_MEM_RET_EMU_SPT_CFG	0, 1	STA_MEM_RET_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable static MEM_RET_EMU.
STA_LGC_RET_SPT_CFG	0, 1	DEVCHAN_CFG == 0 && STA_MEM_OFF_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable static LOGIC_RET.
STA_FULL_RET_SPT_CFG	0, 1	-	Enable static FULL_RET.
STA_MEM_OFF_SPT_CFG	0, 1	-	Enable static MEM_OFF.
STA_FUNC_RET_SPT_CFG	0, 1	-	Enable static FUNC_RET.
STA_DBG_RECOV_SPT_CFG	0, 1	Ignored if DEVCHAN_CFG > 0.	Enable static DBG_RECOV.
DYN_OFF_SPT_CFG	0, 1	DYN_ON_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable dynamic OFF.
DYN_OFF_EMU_SPT_CFG	0, 1	DYN_ON_SPT_CFG == 1 && STA_OFF_EMU_SPT_CFG == 1 && DYN_OFF_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable dynamic OFF_EMU.
DYN_MEM_RET_SPT_CFG	0, 1	DYN_ON_SPT_CFG == 1 && STA_MEM_RET_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable dynamic MEM_RET.
DYN_MEM_RET_EMU_SPT_CFG	0, 1	DYN_ON_SPT_CFG == 1 && STA_MEM_RET_EMU_SPT_CFG == 1 && DYN_MEM_RET_SPT_CFG == 1 && STA_MEM_RET_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable dynamic MEM_RET_EMU.

Table 2-6 PPU configuration parameters (continued)

Parameter	Permitted values	Usage constraints	Description
DYN_LGC_RET_SPT_CFG	0, 1	DYN_ON_SPT_CFG == 1 && STA_LGC_RET_SPT_CFG == 1 && DYN_MEM_OFF_SPT_CFG == 1 && STA_MEM_OFF_SPT_CFG == 1 && DEVCHAN_CFG == 0.	Enable dynamic LOGIC_RET.
DYN_FULL_RET_SPT_CFG	0, 1	DYN_ON_SPT_CFG == 1 && STA_FULL_RET_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable dynamic FULL_RET.
DYN_MEM_OFF_SPT_CFG	0, 1	DYN_ON_SPT_CFG == 1 && STA_MEM_OFF_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable dynamic MEM_OFF.
DYN_FUNC_RET_SPT_CFG	0, 1	DYN_ON_SPT_CFG == 1 && STA_FUNC_RET_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable dynamic FUNC_RET.
DYN_ON_SPT_CFG	0, 1	-	Enable dynamic ON.
DYN_WRM_RST_SPT_CFG	0, 1	DYN_ON_SPT_CFG == 1 && DEVCHAN_CFG == 0.	Enable dynamic WARM_RST.
DEV_SYNC_EN	0, 1	-	If set to 1, adds synchronizers to either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>dev_paccept_i</b> and <b>dev_pdeny_i</b> when DEVCHAN_CFG == 0.</li> <li>• <b>dev_qacceptn_i</b>[DEVCHAN_CFG - 1:0] and <b>dev_qdeny_i</b>[DEVCHAN_CFG - 1:0] when DEVCHAN_CFG &gt; 0.</li> </ul>
DEV_ACTIVE_SYNC_EN	0, 1	-	If set to 1, adds synchronizers to either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>dev_pactive_i</b> when DEVCHAN_CFG == 0.</li> <li>• <b>dev_qactive_i</b>[DEVCHAN_CFG - 1:0] when DEVCHAN_CFG &gt; 0.</li> </ul>
PCSM_SYNC_EN	0, 1	-	Add synchronizer on <b>pcsm_paccept_i</b> .
QCLK_SYNC_EN	0, 1	-	Add synchronizer on <b>ppuclk_qreqn_i</b> .
OFF_MEM_RET_TRANS_CFG	0, 1	STA_MEM_RET_SPT_CFG == 1.	Enable direct transitions between OFF and MEM_RET.
PCSM_OFF_INIT	0, 1	-	Enables a PCSM initialization handshake when the default policy is OFF.
OPMODE_PCSM_SPT_CFG	0, 1	Ignored if NUM_OPMODE_CFG == 0.	Enables OPMODE bits on the PCSM and PCSM handshakes on OPMODE only transitions.
UARCH	0-2	Value of 2 is only allowed if PWR_MODE_ENTRY_DEL_CFG == 1    NUM_OPMODE_CFG > 0.	Defines the microarchitecture of the design: 0 = Minimum area. 1 = Balance. 2 = Performance.

# Chapter 3

## Programmers model

This chapter describes the memory regions and registers that the *Power Policy Unit* (PPU) provides.

————— **Note** —————

The CLK-CTRL, LPC-Q, LPD-P, LPD-Q, and P2Q have no registers that software can program.

It contains the following sections:

- [3.1 About the programmers model](#) on page 3-39.
- [3.2 Register summary](#) on page 3-40.
- [3.3 Implementation Identification Register, PPU\\_IIDR](#) on page 3-42.
- [3.4 Implementation-defined identification registers](#) on page 3-43.

## 3.1 About the programmers model

The following information applies to all registers:

- Do not attempt to access reserved or unused address locations. Attempting to access these locations can result in unpredictable behavior.
- Unless otherwise stated in the accompanying text:
  - Do not modify undefined register bits.
  - Ignore undefined register bits on reads.
  - Unless otherwise specified, all register bits are reset to a logic 0 by a system or power up reset.
- The following describes the access type:

**RW**                      Read and write.

**RO**                      Read-only.

**WO**                      Write-only.

## 3.2 Register summary

The *Power Policy Unit* (PPU) registers occupy a 4KB region.

The following table shows the PPU registers in offset order from the base memory address. See the *Arm® Power Policy Unit Architecture Specification, version 1.1* for information about the registers that this document does not describe.

**Table 3-1 PPU register summary**

Offset	Name	Type	Width	Description
0x000	PPU_PWPR	RW	32	Power Policy Register.
0x004	PPU_PMER	RW	32	Power Mode Emulation Register.
0x008	PPU_PWSR	RO	32	Power Status Register.
0x00C	-	-	-	Reserved.
0x010	PPU_DISR	RO	32	Device Interface Input Current Status Register.
0x014	PPU_MISR	RO	32	Miscellaneous Input Current Status Register.
0x018	PPU_STSR	RO	32	Stored Status Register.
0x01C	PPU_UNLK	RW	32	Unlock register.
0x020	PPU_PWCR	RW	32	Power Configuration Register.
0x024	PPU_PTCR	RW	32	Power Mode Transition Configuration Register.
0x028-0x02C	-	-	-	Reserved.
0x030	PPU_IMR	RW	32	Interrupt Mask Register.
0x034	PPU_AIMR	RW	32	Additional Interrupt Mask Register.
0x038	PPU_ISR	RW	32	Interrupt Status Register.
0x03C	PPU_AISR	RW	32	Additional Interrupt Status Register.
0x040	PPU_IESR	RW	32	Input Edge Sensitivity Register.
0x044	PPU_OPSR	RW	32	Operating Mode Active Edge Sensitivity Register.
0x048-0x04C	-	-	-	Reserved.
0x050	PPU_FUNRR	RW	32	Functional Retention RAM Configuration Register.
0x054	PPU_FULRR	RW	32	Full Retention RAM Configuration Register
0x058	PPU_MEMRR	RW	32	Memory Retention RAM Configuration Register
0x05C-0x15C	-	-	-	Reserved.
0x160	PPU_EDTR0	RW	32	Power Mode Entry Delay Register 0.
0x164	PPU_EDTR1	RW	32	Power Mode Entry Delay Register 1.
0x168-0x016C	-	-	-	Reserved.
0x170	PPU_DCDR0	RW	32	Device Control Delay Configuration Register 0.
0x174	PPU_DCDR1	RW	32	Device Control Delay Configuration Register 1.
0x178-0xFAC	-	-	-	Reserved.
0xFB0	PPU_IDR0	RO	32	PPU Identification Register 0.



**Table 3-1 PPU register summary (continued)**

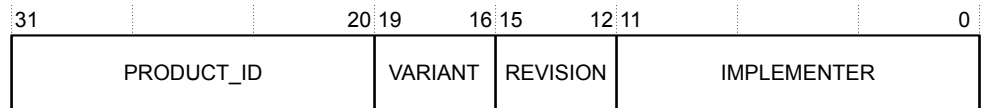
Offset	Name	Type	Width	Description
0xFB4	PPU_IDR1	RO	32	PPU Identification Register 1.
0xFB8-0xFC4	-	-	-	Reserved.
0xFC8	PPU_IIDR	RO	32	<a href="#">3.3 Implementation Identification Register, PPU_IIDR on page 3-42.</a>
0xFCC	PPU_AIDR	RO	32	Architecture Identification Register.
0xFD0	PID4	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.1 Peripheral ID 4 on page 3-43</a>
0xFD4	PID5	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.2 Peripheral ID 5 on page 3-43</a>
0xFD8	PID6	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.3 Peripheral ID 6 on page 3-44</a>
0xFDC	PID7	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.4 Peripheral ID 7 on page 3-44</a>
0xFE0	PID0	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.5 Peripheral ID 0 on page 3-45</a>
0xFE4	PID1	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.6 Peripheral ID 1 on page 3-45</a>
0xFE8	PID2	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.7 Peripheral ID 2 on page 3-46</a>
0xFEC	PID3	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.8 Peripheral ID 3 on page 3-46</a>
0xFF0	ID0	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.9 Component ID 0 on page 3-47</a>
0xFF4	ID1	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.10 Component ID 1 on page 3-47</a>
0xFF8	ID2	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.11 Component ID 2 on page 3-48</a>
0xFFC	ID3	RO	32	<a href="#">3.4.12 Component ID 3 on page 3-48</a>

### 3.3 Implementation Identification Register, PPU\_IIDR

The PPU\_IIDR register provides information about the implementer and implementation of the PPU.

- Usage constraints**                      There are no usage constraints.
- Configurations**                      Available in all configurations.
- Attributes**                              See [3.2 Register summary on page 3-40](#).

The following figure shows the bit assignments.



**Figure 3-1 PPU\_IIDR bit assignments**

The following table shows the bit assignments.

**Table 3-2 PPU\_IIDR bit assignments**

Bits	Name	Default	Description
[31:20]	PRODUCT_ID	0x0B6	Identifies the PPU component.
[19:16]	VARIANT	0x0	Product variants, or major revisions of the product.
[15:12]	REVISION	0x0	Minor revisions of the product.
[11:0]	IMPLEMENTER	0x43B	Implementer identification. <b>[11:8]</b> The JEP106 continuation code of the implementer. <b>[7]</b> Always 0. <b>[6:0]</b> The JEP106 identity code of the implementer. For an Arm implementation, bits[11:0] are 0x43B.

## 3.4 Implementation-defined identification registers

The PPU has some ID registers that are at the end of the 4KB memory region. Software can use these registers to discover which components are present in an SoC.

This section contains the following subsections:

- [3.4.1 Peripheral ID 4](#) on page 3-43.
- [3.4.2 Peripheral ID 5](#) on page 3-43.
- [3.4.3 Peripheral ID 6](#) on page 3-44.
- [3.4.4 Peripheral ID 7](#) on page 3-44.
- [3.4.5 Peripheral ID 0](#) on page 3-45.
- [3.4.6 Peripheral ID 1](#) on page 3-45.
- [3.4.7 Peripheral ID 2](#) on page 3-46.
- [3.4.8 Peripheral ID 3](#) on page 3-46.
- [3.4.9 Component ID 0](#) on page 3-47.
- [3.4.10 Component ID 1](#) on page 3-47.
- [3.4.11 Component ID 2](#) on page 3-48.
- [3.4.12 Component ID 3](#) on page 3-48.

### 3.4.1 Peripheral ID 4

Peripheral ID 4 Register.

<b>Usage constraints</b>	There are no usage constraints.
<b>Configurations</b>	Available in all configurations.
<b>Attributes</b>	See <a href="#">3.2 Register summary</a> on page 3-40.

The following figure shows the bit assignments.

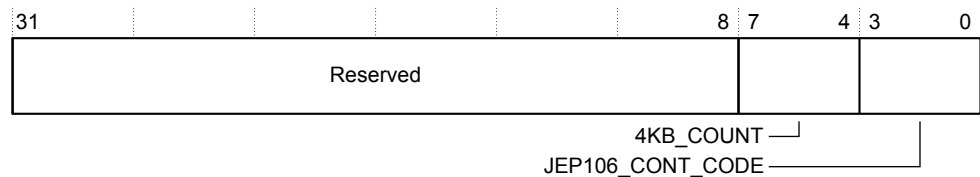


Figure 3-2 Peripheral ID 4 Register bit assignments

The following table shows the bit assignments.

Table 3-3 Peripheral ID 4 Register bit assignments

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:8]	-	0x0	Reserved.
[7:4]	4KB_COUNT	0x0	Indicates that the PPU registers occupy a single 4KB page.
[3:0]	JEP106_CONT_CODE	0x4	Indicates how many Continuation Codes (0x7F) an Arm device requires. For identifying an Arm device or product, the <i>Standard Manufacturer's Identification Code</i> specifies a requirement of four Condition Codes.

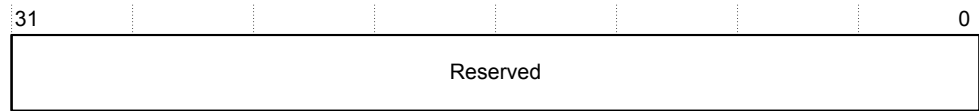
### 3.4.2 Peripheral ID 5

Peripheral ID 5 Register.

<b>Usage constraints</b>	There are no usage constraints.
<b>Configurations</b>	Available in all configurations.

**Attributes** See 3.2 *Register summary* on page 3-40.

The following figure shows the bit assignments.



**Figure 3-3 Peripheral ID 5 Register bit assignments**

The following table shows the bit assignments.

**Table 3-4 Peripheral ID 5 Register bit assignments**

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:0]	-	0x0	Reserved.

### 3.4.3 Peripheral ID 6

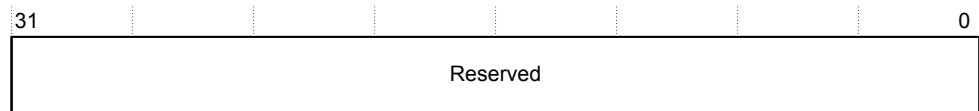
Peripheral ID 6 Register.

**Usage constraints** There are no usage constraints.

**Configurations** Available in all configurations.

**Attributes** See 3.2 *Register summary* on page 3-40.

The following figure shows the bit assignments.



**Figure 3-4 Peripheral ID 6 Register bit assignments**

The following table shows the bit assignments.

**Table 3-5 Peripheral ID 6 Register bit assignments**

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:0]	-	0x0	Reserved.

### 3.4.4 Peripheral ID 7

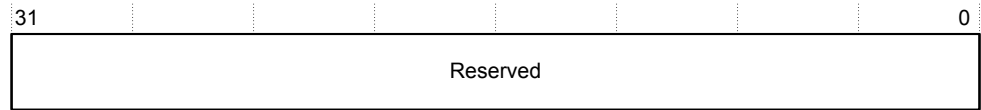
Peripheral ID 7 Register.

**Usage constraints** There are no usage constraints.

**Configurations** Available in all configurations.

**Attributes** See 3.2 *Register summary* on page 3-40.

The following figure shows the bit assignments.



**Figure 3-5 Peripheral ID 7 Register bit assignments**

The following table shows the bit assignments.

**Table 3-6 Peripheral ID 7 Register bit assignments**

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:0]	-	0x0	Reserved.

### 3.4.5 Peripheral ID 0

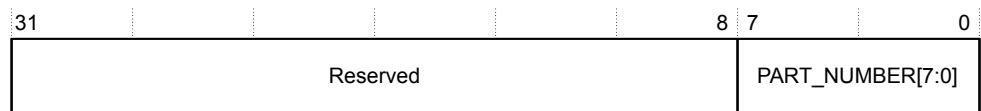
Peripheral ID 0 Register.

**Usage constraints** There are no usage constraints.

**Configurations** Available in all configurations.

**Attributes** See [3.2 Register summary on page 3-40](#).

The following figure shows the bit assignments.



**Figure 3-6 Peripheral ID 0 Register bit assignments**

The following table shows the bit assignments.

**Table 3-7 Peripheral ID 0 Register bit assignments**

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:8]	-	0x0	Reserved.
[7:0]	PART_NUMBER[7:0]	0xB6	Part number for the PCK-600 PPU.

### 3.4.6 Peripheral ID 1

Peripheral ID 1 Register.

**Usage constraints** There are no usage constraints.

**Configurations** Available in all configurations.

**Attributes** See [3.2 Register summary on page 3-40](#).

The following figure shows the bit assignments.

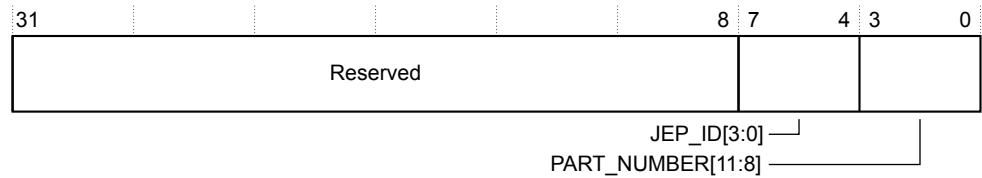


Figure 3-7 Peripheral ID 1 Register bit assignments

The following table shows the bit assignments.

Table 3-8 Peripheral ID 1 Register bit assignments

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:8]	-	0x0	Reserved.
[7:4]	JEP_ID[3:0]	0xB	JEP106 ID code[3:0].
[3:0]	PART_NUMBER[11:8]	0x0	Part number.

### 3.4.7 Peripheral ID 2

Peripheral ID 2 Register.

**Usage constraints**

There are no usage constraints.

**Configurations**

Available in all configurations.

**Attributes**

See [3.2 Register summary on page 3-40](#).

The following figure shows the bit assignments.

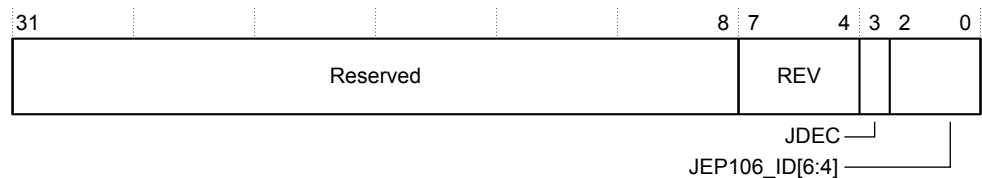


Figure 3-8 Peripheral ID 2 Register bit assignments

The following table shows the bit assignments.

Table 3-9 Peripheral ID 2 Register bit assignments

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:8]	-	0x0	Reserved.
[7:4]	REV	0x0	Major revision.
[3]	JDEC	0x1	Indicates the use of a JEDEC-assigned value.
[2:0]	JEP106_ID[6:4]	0x3	JEP106 ID code[6:4].

### 3.4.8 Peripheral ID 3

Peripheral ID 3 Register.

**Usage constraints**

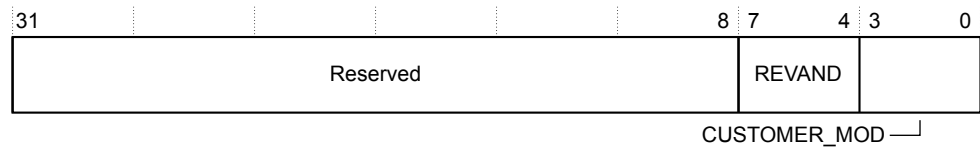
There are no usage constraints.

**Configurations**

Available in all configurations.

**Attributes** See 3.2 *Register summary* on page 3-40.

The following figure shows the bit assignments.



**Figure 3-9 Peripheral ID 3 Register bit assignments**

The following table shows the bit assignments.

**Table 3-10 Peripheral ID 3 Register bit assignments**

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:8]	-	0x0	Reserved.
[7:4]	REVAND	0x0	Minor revision.
[3:0]	CUSTOMER_MOD	0x0	Customer modification.

### 3.4.9 Component ID 0

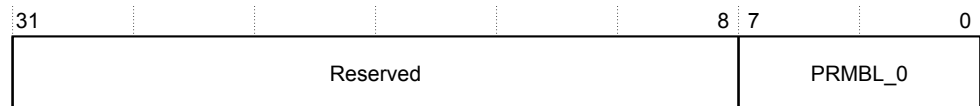
Component ID 0 Register.

**Usage constraints** There are no usage constraints.

**Configurations** Available in all configurations.

**Attributes** See 3.2 *Register summary* on page 3-40.

The following figure shows the bit assignments.



**Figure 3-10 Component ID 0 Register bit assignments**

The following table shows the bit assignments.

**Table 3-11 Component ID 0 Register bit assignments**

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:8]	-	0x0	Reserved.
[7:0]	PRMBL_0	0x0D	Preamble 0.

### 3.4.10 Component ID 1

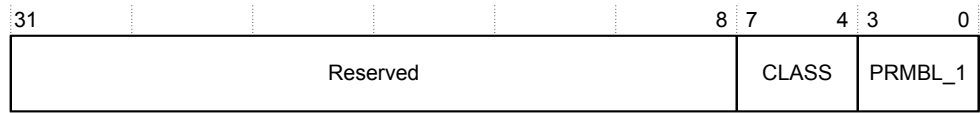
Component ID 1 Register.

**Usage constraints** There are no usage constraints.

**Configurations** Available in all configurations.

**Attributes** See 3.2 *Register summary* on page 3-40.

The following figure shows the bit assignments.



**Figure 3-11 Component ID 1 Register bit assignments**

The following table shows the bit assignments.

**Table 3-12 Component ID 1 Register bit assignments**

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:8]	-	0x0	Reserved.
[7:4]	CLASS	0xF	Indicates the component class that this component belongs to.
[3:0]	PRMBL_1	0x0	Preamble 1.

### 3.4.11 Component ID 2

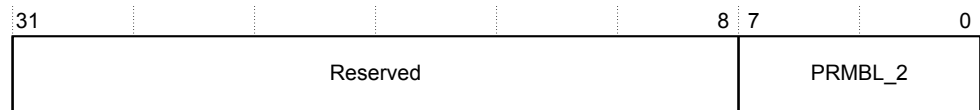
Component ID 2 Register.

**Usage constraints** There are no usage constraints.

**Configurations** Available in all configurations.

**Attributes** See [3.2 Register summary on page 3-40](#).

The following figure shows the bit assignments.



**Figure 3-12 Component ID 2 Register bit assignments**

The following table shows the bit assignments.

**Table 3-13 Component ID 2 Register bit assignments**

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:8]	-	0x0	Reserved.
[7:0]	PRMBL_2	0x05	Preamble 2.

### 3.4.12 Component ID 3

Component ID 3 Register.

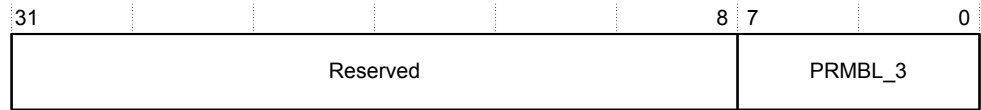
**Usage constraints** There are no usage constraints.

**Configurations** Available in all configurations.

**Attributes** See [3.2 Register summary on page 3-40](#).

The following figure shows the bit assignments.





**Figure 3-13 Component ID 3 Register bit assignments**

The following table shows the bit assignments.

**Table 3-14 Component ID 3 Register bit assignments**

Bits	Name	Default	Function
[31:8]	-	0x0	Reserved.
[7:0]	PRMBL_3	0xB1	Preamble 3.

# Appendix A

## Signal descriptions

This appendix describes the interface signals that are present for each PCK-600 component.

It contains the following sections:

- *A.1 LPD-Q Q-Channel Distributor signals* on page Appx-A-51.
- *A.2 LPD-P P-Channel Distributor signals* on page Appx-A-53.
- *A.3 LPC-Q Q-Channel Combiner signals* on page Appx-A-55.
- *A.4 P2Q Converter signals* on page Appx-A-57.
- *A.5 CLK-CTRL signals* on page Appx-A-59.
- *A.6 PPU signals* on page Appx-A-61.

## A.1 LPD-Q Q-Channel Distributor signals

The following tables show the Low Power Distributor Q-Channel signals.

The following table lists the clock and reset signals.

**Table A-1 LPD-Q clock and reset signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>clk</b>	Input	-	Clock input.
<b>reset_n</b>	Input	<b>clk</b>	An active-LOW reset input. <b>reset_n</b> can assert asynchronously, but must deassert synchronous to <b>clk</b> .
<b>clk_qactive_o</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the LPD-Q is active and it requires the <b>clk</b> signal.

The following table lists the control interface signals.

**Table A-2 LPD-Q control interface signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>ctrl_qreqn_i</b>	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when CTRL_Q_CH_SYNC == 1.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when CTRL_Q_CH_SYNC == 0.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when the controller issues a quiescence entry or exit request to the LPD-Q.
<b>ctrl_qacceptn_o</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when all the LPD-Q devices accept the quiescence request.
<b>ctrl_qdeny_o</b>			This signal indicates when one or more LPD-Q devices deny the quiescence request.
<b>ctrl_qactive_o</b>		Asynchronous	This signal indicates when one or more LPD-Q devices are active or they are requesting to exit from quiescence.

The following table lists the device interface signals.

**Table A-3 LPD-Q device interface signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>dev_qreqn_o[NUM_QCHL – 1:0]</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the LPD-Q issues a quiescence entry or exit request to the LPD-Q devices.
<b>dev_qacceptn_i[NUM_QCHL – 1:0]</b>	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when DEV_Q_CH_SYNC == 1.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when DEV_Q_CH_SYNC == 0.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when an LPD-Q device accepts the quiescence request.
<b>dev_qdeny_i[NUM_QCHL – 1:0]</b>			This signal indicates when an LPD-Q device denies the quiescence request.
<b>dev_qactive_i[NUM_QCHL – 1:0]</b>		Asynchronous	This signal indicates when an LPD-Q device is active or it is requesting to exit from quiescence.

The following table lists the *Design for Test* (DFT) signals.

**Table A-4 LPD-Q DFT signals**

<b>Signal</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Clock</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>dftgen</b>	Input	<b>clk</b>	This signal opens the architectural clock gates, and ensures that <b>clk</b> is active during DFT shift mode.

## A.2 LPD-P P-Channel Distributor signals

The following tables show the Low Power Distributor P-Channel signals.

The following table lists the clock and reset signals.

**Table A-5 LPD-P clock and reset signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>clk</b>	Input	-	Clock input.
<b>reset_n</b>	Input	<b>clk</b>	An active-LOW reset input. <b>reset_n</b> can assert asynchronously, but must deassert synchronous to <b>clk</b> .
<b>clk_qactive_o</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the LPD-P is active and it requires the <b>clk</b> signal.

The following table lists the control interface signals.

**Table A-6 LPD-P control interface signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>ctrl_preq_i</b>	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when <b>CTRL_P_CH_SYNC</b> == 1.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when <b>CTRL_P_CH_SYNC</b> == 0.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when the controller issues a power mode request to the LPD-P.
<b>ctrl_pstate_i</b> [ <b>P_CH_PSTATE_LEN-1:0</b> ]			The power mode and operating mode that is requested when <b>ctrl_preq_i</b> is set HIGH.
<b>ctrl_paccept_o</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when all the LPD-P devices accept the power mode request. At reset, this signal is LOW.
<b>ctrl_pdeny_o</b>			This signal indicates when one or more LPD-P devices deny the power mode request. At reset, this signal is LOW.
<b>ctrl_pactive_o</b> [ <b>P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0</b> ]			Asynchronous This signal indicates the combined power mode that the device <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pactive_i</b> [ <b>P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0</b> ] signals request.

The following table lists the device interface signals.

**Table A-7 LPD-P device interface signals, where x is the number of the interface**

Signal, where <X> == 1-DEV_P_CH_NUM	Type	Clock	Description
<b>dev&lt;X&gt;_preq_o</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the LPD-P issues a power mode request to the LPD-P devices.  At reset, this signal is LOW.
<b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pstate_o[P_CH_PSTATE_LEN-1:0]</b>			The power mode and operating mode that is sent to device <X> when <b>dev&lt;X&gt;_preq_o</b> is set HIGH.
<b>dev&lt;X&gt;_paccept_i</b>	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when DEV_P_CH_SYNC == 1.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when DEV_P_CH_SYNC == 0.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when an LPD-P device accepts the power mode request.
<b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pdeny_i</b>			This signal indicates when an LPD-P device denies the power mode request.
<b>dev&lt;X&gt;_pactive_i[P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0]</b>		Asynchronous	This signal indicates the power mode that device <X> requests.

The following table lists the *Design for Test* (DFT) signals.

**Table A-8 LPD-P DFT signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>dftcgen</b>	Input	<b>clk</b>	This signal opens the architectural clock gates, and ensures that <b>clk</b> is active during DFT shift mode.

#### Related references

[2.2.5 LPD-P configuration parameters on page 2-24.](#)

### A.3 LPC-Q Q-Channel Combiner signals

The following tables show the Low Power Combiner Q-Channel signals.

The following table lists the clock and reset signals.

**Table A-9 LPC-Q clock and reset signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>clk</b>	Input	-	Clock input.
<b>reset_n</b>	Input	<b>clk</b>	An active-LOW reset input. <b>reset_n</b> can assert asynchronously, but must deassert synchronous to <b>clk</b> .
<b>clk_qactive_o</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the LPC-Q is active and it requires the <b>clk</b> signal.

The following table lists the control interface signals.

**Table A-10 LPC-Q control interface signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>ctrl_qreqn_i[<math>\text{NUM\_CTRL\_Q\_CHL}-1:0</math>]</b>	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when <math>\text{CTRL\_Q\_CH\_SYNC} == 1</math>.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when <math>\text{CTRL\_Q\_CH\_SYNC} == 0</math>.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when a controller issues a quiescence entry or exit request to the LPC-Q.
<b>ctrl_qacceptn_o[<math>\text{NUM\_CTRL\_Q\_CHL}-1:0</math>]</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the LPC-Q accepts the quiescence request.
<b>ctrl_qdeny_o[<math>\text{NUM\_CTRL\_Q\_CHL}-1:0</math>]</b>			This signal indicates when the LPC-Q denies the quiescence request.
<b>ctrl_qactive_o[<math>\text{NUM\_CTRL\_Q\_CHL}-1:0</math>]</b>		Asynchronous	This signal indicates when one or more LPC-Q devices are active or they are requesting to exit from quiescence.

The following table lists the device interface signals.

**Table A-11 LPC-Q device interface signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>dev_qreqn_o[<math>\text{NUM\_DEV\_Q\_CHL}-1:0</math>]</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the LPC-Q issues a quiescence entry or exit request to the LPC-Q devices.
<b>dev_qacceptn_i[<math>\text{NUM\_DEV\_Q\_CHL}-1:0</math>]</b>	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when <math>\text{DEV\_Q\_CH\_SYNC} == 1</math>.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when <math>\text{DEV\_Q\_CH\_SYNC} == 0</math>.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when an LPC-Q device accepts the quiescence request.
<b>dev_qdeny_i[<math>\text{NUM\_DEV\_Q\_CHL}-1:0</math>]</b>			This signal indicates when an LPC-Q device denies the quiescence request.
<b>dev_qactive_i[<math>\text{NUM\_DEV\_Q\_CHL}-1:0</math>]</b>		Asynchronous	This signal indicates when an LPC-Q device is active or it is requesting to exit from quiescence.

The following table lists the *Design for Test* (DFT) signals.

**Table A-12 LPC-Q DFT signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>dftgen</b>	Input	<b>clk</b>	This signal opens the architectural clock gates, and ensures that <b>clk</b> is active during <i>Design for Test</i> (DFT) shift mode.



## A.4 P2Q Converter signals

The following tables show the P-Channel to Q-Channel Converter signals.

The following table lists the clock and reset signals.

**Table A-13 P2Q clock and reset signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
clk	Input	-	Clock input.
reset_n	Input	clk	An active-LOW reset input. <b>reset_n</b> can assert asynchronously, but must deassert synchronous to <b>clk</b> .
clk_qactive_o	Output	clk	This signal indicates when the P2Q is active and it requires the <b>clk</b> signal.

The following table lists the control interface signals.

**Table A-14 P2Q control interface signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
ctrl_preq_i	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when CTRL_P_CH_SYNC == 1.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when CTRL_P_CH_SYNC == 0.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when the controller issues a power mode request to the P2Q.
ctrl_pstate_i[7:0]			The power mode and operating mode that is requested when <b>ctrl_preq_i</b> is set HIGH.
ctrl_paccept_o	Output	clk	This signal indicates when the P2Q accepts the power mode request. At reset, this signal is LOW.
ctrl_pdeny_o			This signal indicates when the P2Q denies the power mode request. At reset, this signal is LOW.
ctrl_pactive_o[31:0]		Asynchronous	This signal indicates the power mode that the device requests. The power mode depends on the value of <b>dev_qactive_i</b> and the configuration of the CTRL_P_CH_PACTIVE_MAP[31:0] parameter.

The following table lists the device interface signals.

**Table A-15 P2Q device interface signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
dev_qreqn_o	Output	clk	This signal indicates when the P2Q issues a quiescence entry or exit request to the Q-Channel device. At reset, this signal is LOW.
dev_qacceptn_i	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when DEV_Q_CH_SYNC == 1.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when DEV_Q_CH_SYNC == 0.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when the Q-Channel device accepts the quiescence request.
dev_qdeny_i			This signal indicates when the Q-Channel device denies the quiescence request.
dev_qactive_i		Asynchronous	This signal indicates when the Q-Channel device is active or it is requesting to exit from quiescence.

The following table lists the *Design for Test* (DFT) signals.

**Table A-16 P2Q DFT signals**

<b>Signal</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Clock</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>dftgen</b>	Input	<b>clk</b>	This signal opens the architectural clock gates, and ensures that <b>clk</b> is active during DFT shift mode.

## A.5 CLK-CTRL signals

The following tables show the Clock Controller signals.

The following table lists the clock and reset signals.

**Table A-17 CLK-CTRL clock and reset signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>clk</b>	Input	-	Clock input.
<b>reset_n</b>	Input	<b>clk</b>	An active-LOW reset input. <b>reset_n</b> can assert asynchronously, but must deassert synchronous to <b>clk</b> .

The following table lists the hierarchical clock control signals.

**Table A-18 CLK-CTRL hierarchical clock control signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>hc_qreqn_i</b>	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when <b>HC_Q_CH_SYNC</b> == 1.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when <b>HC_Q_CH_SYNC</b> == 0.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when the controller issues a quiescence entry or exit request to the CLK-CTRL.
<b>hc_qacceptn_o</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the CLK-CTRL accepts the quiescence request.
<b>hc_qdeny_o</b>			This signal indicates when the CLK-CTRL denies the quiescence request.
<b>hc_qactive_o</b>			This signal indicates when one or more CLK-CTRL devices are active or they are requesting to exit from quiescence.

The following table lists the hierarchical power control signals.

**Table A-19 CLK-CTRL hierarchical power control signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>pwr_qreqn_i</b>	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when <b>PWR_Q_CH_SYNC</b> == 1.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when <b>PWR_Q_CH_SYNC</b> == 0.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when the controller issues a quiescence entry or exit request to the CLK-CTRL.
<b>pwr_qacceptn_o</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the CLK-CTRL accepts the quiescence request.
<b>pwr_qdeny_o</b>			This signal indicates when the CLK-CTRL denies the quiescence request.
<b>pwr_qactive_o</b>			This signal indicates when one or more CLK-CTRL devices are active or they are requesting to exit from quiescence.

The following table lists the clock device interface signals.

**Table A-20 CLK-CTRL clock device interface signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
clk_qreqn_o[NUM_Q_CHL - 1:0]	Output	clk	This signal indicates when the CLK-CTRL issues a quiescence entry or exit request to the CLK-CTRL devices.
clk_qacceptn_i[NUM_Q_CHL - 1:0]	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when CLK_Q_CH_SYNC == 1.</li> <li>clk, when CLK_Q_CH_SYNC == 0.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when a CLK-CTRL device accepts the quiescence request.
clk_qdeny_i[NUM_Q_CHL - 1:0]			This signal indicates when a CLK-CTRL device denies the quiescence request.
clk_qactive_i[NUM_Q_CHL + NUM_QACTIVE_ONLY - 1:0]			Asynchronous

The following table lists some miscellaneous signals.

**Table A-21 CLK-CTRL other signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
clken_o	Output	clk	When HIGH, this signal enables the clk signal for downstream devices.
clk_force_i	Input	Asynchronous	When HIGH, it disables the CLK-CTRL clock gating mechanism.
entry_delay_i[7:0]	Input	Asynchronous	Sets the value of the quiescence entry delay. Allows you to add 0-255 clk cycles of hysteresis to the quiescence entry sequence.
dftcgen	Input	Asynchronous	This signal opens the architectural clock gates, and ensures that clk is active during shift mode.

## A.6 PPU signals

The following tables show the Power Policy Unit signals.

The following table lists the clock and reset signals.

**Table A-22 PPU clock and reset signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>clk</b>	Input	-	Clock input.
<b>reset_n</b>	Input	<b>clk</b>	An active-LOW reset input. <b>reset_n</b> can assert asynchronously, but must deassert synchronous to <b>clk</b> .

The following table lists the APB programming interface signals.

**Table A-23 PPU programming interface signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>psel_i</b>	Input	<b>clk</b>	See the <i>Arm® AMBA® APB Protocol Specification Version 2.0</i> for information about these signals.
<b>penable_i</b>			
<b>paddr_i[31:0]</b>			
<b>pwrite_i</b>			
<b>pdata_i[31:0]</b>			
<b>pwakeup_i</b>			
<b>prdata_o[31:0]</b>	Output		See the <i>Arm® AMBA® APB Protocol Specification Version 2.0</i> for information about these signals.
<b>pready_o</b>			
<b>pslverr_o</b>			

The following table lists the clock Q-Channel signals.

**Table A-24 PPU clock Q-Channel signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>ppuclk_qreqn_i</b>	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when <code>QCLK_SYNC_EN == 1</code>.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when <code>QCLK_SYNC_EN == 0</code>.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when the clock controller that controls the PPU <b>clk</b> input, issues a quiescence entry or exit request to the PPU.
<b>ppuclk_qacceptn_o</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the PPU accepts a quiescence request to gate its clock.
<b>ppuclk_qdeny_o</b>			This signal indicates when the PPU denies a quiescence request to gate its clock.
<b>ppuclk_qactive_o</b>			This signal indicates when the PPU requires the <b>clk</b> signal.

The following table lists the P-Channel signals.

**Table A-25 PPU P-Channel signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>dev_preq_o</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the PPU issues a power mode request to the PPU devices.  At reset, this signal is LOW.
<b>dev_pstate_o[P_CH_PSTATE_LEN-1:0]</b>			The PPU sends the power mode and operating mode that is requested, when <b>dev_preq_o</b> is set HIGH.  At reset, this signal is LOW.
<b>dev_paccept_i</b>	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when <b>DEV_ACTIVE_SYNC_EN</b> == 1.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when <b>DEV_ACTIVE_SYNC_EN</b> == 0.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when a PPU device accepts the power mode request.
<b>dev_pdeny_i</b>			This signal indicates when a PPU device denies the power mode request.
<b>dev_pactive_i[P_CH_PACTIVE_LEN-1:0]</b>			This signal indicates the power mode that the device requests.

The following table lists the *Power Control State Machine* (PCSM) P-Channel signals.

**Table A-26 PPU PCSM P-Channel signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>pcsm_preq_o</b>	Output	<b>clk</b>	This signal indicates when the PPU issues a power mode request to the PCSM.  At reset, this signal is LOW.
<b>pcsm_pstate_o[P_CH_PSTATE_LEN-1:0]</b>			The power mode and operating mode that the PPU requests, when <b>pcsm_preq_o</b> is set HIGH.
<b>pcsm_paccept_i</b>	Input	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asynchronous, when <b>PCSM_SYNC_EN</b> == 1.</li> <li><b>clk</b>, when <b>PCSM_SYNC_EN</b> == 0.</li> </ul>	This signal indicates when the PCSM accepts the power mode request.
<b>pcsm_mode_stat_i[P_CH_PSTATE_LEN-1:0]</b>	Input	<b>clk</b>	This signal provides the MODESTAT information from the PCSM.

The following table lists the device control signals. See the *Arm® Power Policy Unit Architecture Specification, version 1.1* for more information.

**Table A-27 PPU device control signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>ppuhwstat_o[20:0]</b>	Output	clk	This signal indicates the current mode of the PPU.
<b>devclken_o</b>			Device clock enable.
<b>devemuclken_o</b>			Device emulated mode clock enable.
<b>devisolaten_o</b>			Device isolation control.
<b>devemuisolaten_o</b>			Device emulated isolation control.
<b>devwarmresetn_o</b>			The Warm reset for non-retention registers.
<b>devretresetn_o</b>			The Warm reset for retention registers.
<b>devporesetn_o</b>			Device reset.

The following table lists the interrupt and revision signals.

**Table A-28 PPU interrupt and revision signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>irq_o</b>	Output	clk	Interrupt signal.
<b>ecorevnum_i</b>	Input	Asynchronous	A 4-bit signal that you can use to alter the value of the PPU_IIDR.REVISION and PID3.REVAND fields. See <a href="#">3.3 Implementation Identification Register; PPU_IIDR on page 3-42</a> and <a href="#">3.4.8 Peripheral ID 3 on page 3-46</a> .

The following table lists the *Design for Test* (DFT) signals.

**Table A-29 PPU DFT signals**

Signal	Type	Clock	Description
<b>dftcgen</b>	Input	Asynchronous	This signal opens the architectural clock gates, and ensures that <b>clk</b> is active during shift mode.
<b>dftisodisable</b>	Input	Asynchronous	Provides an override for the PPU isolation control signals. Use in DFT mode only.
<b>dfttrstdisable</b>	Input	Asynchronous	Provides an override for the PPU reset output signals. Use in DFT mode only.

# Appendix B

## Revisions

This appendix describes the technical changes between released issues of this book.

It contains the following section:

- [B.1 Revisions on page Appx-B-65.](#)



## B.1 Revisions

This appendix describes changes between released issues of this book.

**Table B-1 Issue 0000-00**

<b>Change</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Affects</b>
First release	-	-