



## DMA internal peripheral



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## Contents

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1. DMA internal peripheral .....	3
2. DDRCTRL and DDRPHYC internal peripherals .....	8
3. DMAMUX internal peripheral .....	8
4. Dmaengine overview .....	8
5. How to assign an internal peripheral to a runtime context .....	8
6. MDMA internal peripheral .....	8
7. STM32CubeMP1 architecture .....	8
8. STM32CubeMX .....	8
9. STM32MP15 resources .....	8
10. STM32MPU Embedded Software architecture overview .....	9



## Contents

1 Article purpose .....	4
2 Peripheral overview .....	5
2.1 Features .....	5
2.2 Security support .....	5
3 Peripheral usage and associated software .....	6
3.1 Boot time .....	6
3.2 Runtime .....	6
3.2.1 Overview .....	6
3.2.2 Software frameworks .....	6
3.2.3 Peripheral configuration .....	6
3.2.4 Peripheral assignment .....	6
4 References .....	8



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## 1 Article purpose

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The purpose of this article is to:

- briefly introduce the DMA peripheral and its main features
- indicate the level of security supported by this hardware block
- explain how each instance can be allocated to the three runtime contexts and linked to the corresponding software components
- explain, when necessary, how to configure the DMA peripheral.



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## 2 Peripheral overview

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The **DMA** peripheral is used to perform direct accesses from/to a device or a memory. Each DMA instance supports 8 channels. The selection of the device connected to each DMA channel and controlling the DMA transfers is done via the DMAMUX.

Note: Directly accessing **DDR** from the DMA is not recommended for high-bandwidth or latency-critical transfers. This means that DMA transfers configured by the Arm<sup>®</sup>Cortex<sup>®</sup>-A7 operating system, that usually target buffers in external memory, require a hardware mechanism to chain the DMA and a **MDMA** channel in order to achieve the following flow:

DDR<-> MDMA <-> MCU SRAM <-> DMA <-> device

This feature was already present on STM32H7 microcontroller Series. It is documented in application note AN5001<sup>[1]</sup>.

### 2.1 Features

Refer to the [STM32MP15 reference manuals](#) for the complete list of features, and to the software components, introduced below, to see which features are implemented.

### 2.2 Security support

The DMA is a **non-secure** peripheral.



### 3 Peripheral usage and associated software

#### 3.1 Boot time

The DMA is not used at boot time.

#### 3.2 Runtime

##### 3.2.1 Overview

Each DMA instance can be allocated to:

- the Arm®Cortex®-A7 non-secure core to be controlled in Linux® by the dmaengine framework
- or
- the Arm®Cortex®-M4 to be controlled in STM32Cube MPU Package by the DMA HAL driver

##### 3.2.2 Software frameworks

Domain	Peripheral	Software components		Comment
OP-TEE	Linux	STM32Cube		
Core/DMA	DMA		Linux dmaengine framework	STM32Cube DMA driver

##### 3.2.3 Peripheral configuration

The configuration is applied by the firmware running in the context to which the peripheral is assigned. The configuration can be done alone via the STM32CubeMX tool for all internal peripherals, and then manually completed (particularly for external peripherals), according to the information given in the corresponding software framework article.

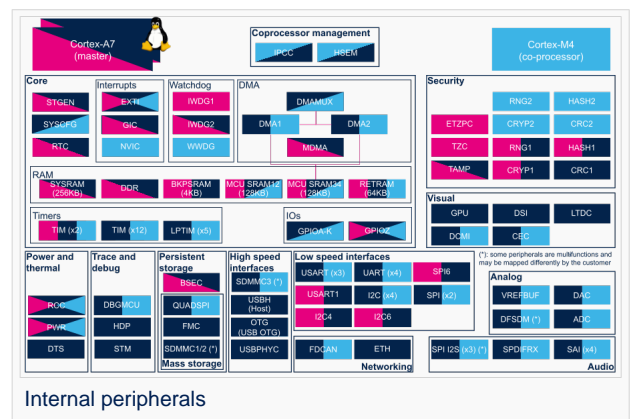
##### 3.2.4 Peripheral assignment

**Check boxes** illustrate the possible peripheral allocations supported by STM32 MPU Embedded Software:

- means that the peripheral can be assigned ( ) to the given runtime context.
- is used for system peripherals that cannot be unchecked because they are statically connected in the device.

Refer to [How to assign an internal peripheral to a runtime context](#) for more information on how to assign peripherals manually or via STM32CubeMX.

The present chapter describes STMicroelectronics recommendations or choice of implementation. Additional possibilities might be described in STM32MP15 reference manuals .





Domain	Peripheral	Runtime allocation				Comment
Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube)			
Core/DMA	DMA	DMA1				Assignment (single choice)
		DMA2				Assignment (single choice)



## 4 References

- [http://www.st.com/resource/en/application\\_note/dm00360392.pdf](http://www.st.com/resource/en/application_note/dm00360392.pdf)

Direct Memory Access

Arm<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of Arm Limited (or its subsidiaries) in the US and/or elsewhere.



Cortex<sup>®</sup>

Doubledata rate (memory domain)

Microcontroller Unit (MCUs have internal flash memory and are intended to operate with a minimum amount of external support ICs. They commonly are a self-contained, system-on-chip (SoC) designs.)

Linux<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds.

Microprocessor Unit

Open Portable Trusted Execution Environment

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