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CE216795 - PSoC 6 MCU Dual-CPU Basics

Objective

These examples demonstrate the two CPU cores in PSoC® 6 MCU doing separate independent tasks, and communicating with each other using shared memory and the inter-processor communication (IPC) block; using ModusToolbox™ IDE.

Requirements

Tool: ModusToolbox™ IDE 1.0

Programming Language: C

Associated Parts: All PSoC® 6 MCU parts with dual CPUs

Related Hardware: PSoC 6 BLE Pioneer Kit

Note: The PSoC 6 BLE Pioneer kit is shipped with KitProg2, and ModusToolbox IDE only works with KitProg3. Before testing this code example, make sure that the kit is upgraded to KtiProg3. See ModusToolbox IDE **Help** > **ModusToolbox IDE Documentation** > **User Guide,** Section **PSoC 6 MCU KitProg Firmware Loader**.

Overview

The first example shows the two CPUs in PSoC 6 MCU – Arm® Cortex®-M0+ (CM0+) and Arm Cortex-M4 (CM4) – doing independent tasks. The tasks are simple; each task blinks a separate LED using a firmware delay.

The second example uses the inter-processor communication (IPC) block in PSoC 6 MCU. Using the IPC block, the CPUs share a portion of the SRAM and communicate in a simple mutex/semaphore-based application.

Hardware Setup

This example uses the kit's default configuration. Refer to the kit guide to ensure that the kit is configured correctly.

Software Setup

None.

Operation

1. Connect the kit to your PC using the provided USB cable.
2. Add the code example to the IDE, in a new workspace. See KBA225201.
3. Program the PSoC 6 MCU device. In the project explorer, select the **mainapp** project. In the Quick Panel, scroll to the **Launches** section and click the **Program (KitProg3)** configuration.

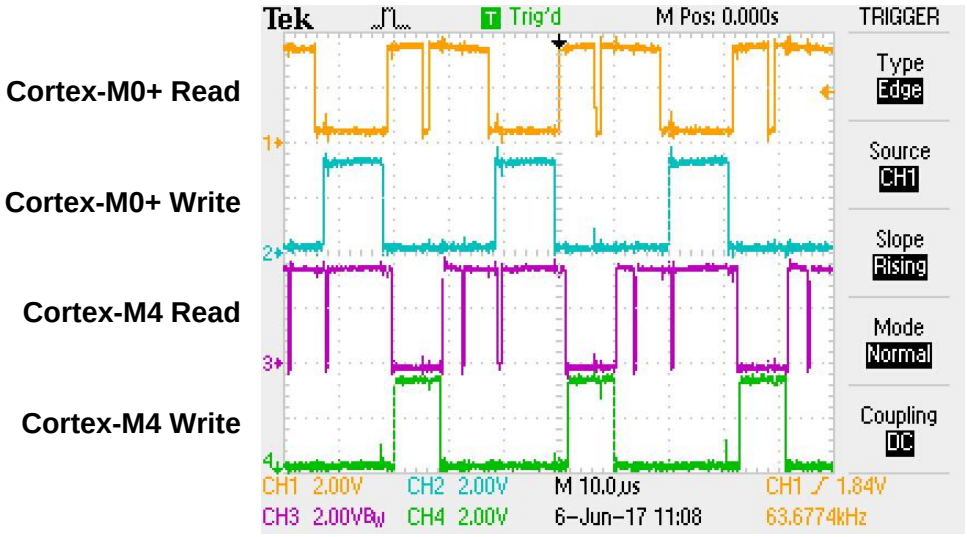
LED Blink Example

4. Confirm that the kit's blue and red LEDs blink, at slightly different rates.

IPC Shared Memory Example

5. Connect oscilloscope probes to four kit pins P5[3:0] on the kit connector J4. Confirm that the oscilloscope display is similar to Figure 1, when all four pins are monitored.

Figure 1. Screenshot Showing Dual CPUs Reading and Writing Shared Memory



Debugging

You can debug the example to step through the code. Use the **Debug (KitProg3)** configuration. See KBA224621 to learn how to start a debug session with ModusToolbox IDE.

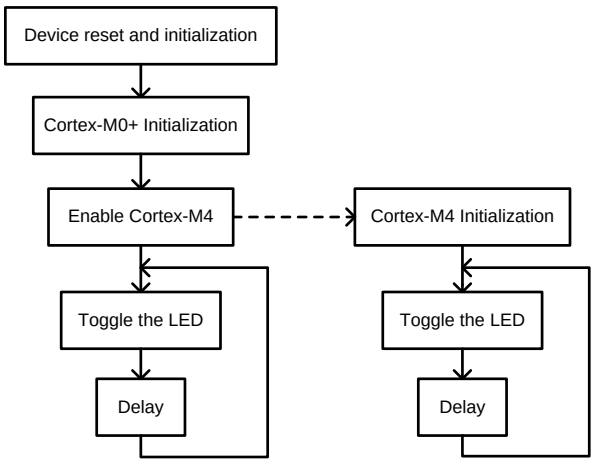
Design and Implementation

There are two examples:

1. **Basic Example:** The two CPUs each blink a separate LED. The hardware design uses only device pins for blinking LEDs.

   Figure 2 shows the firmware design. Note that after the PSoC 6 MCU device reset, CM0+ always executes first while CM4 is held in a reset state.

Figure 2. Dual CPU Basic Flowchart

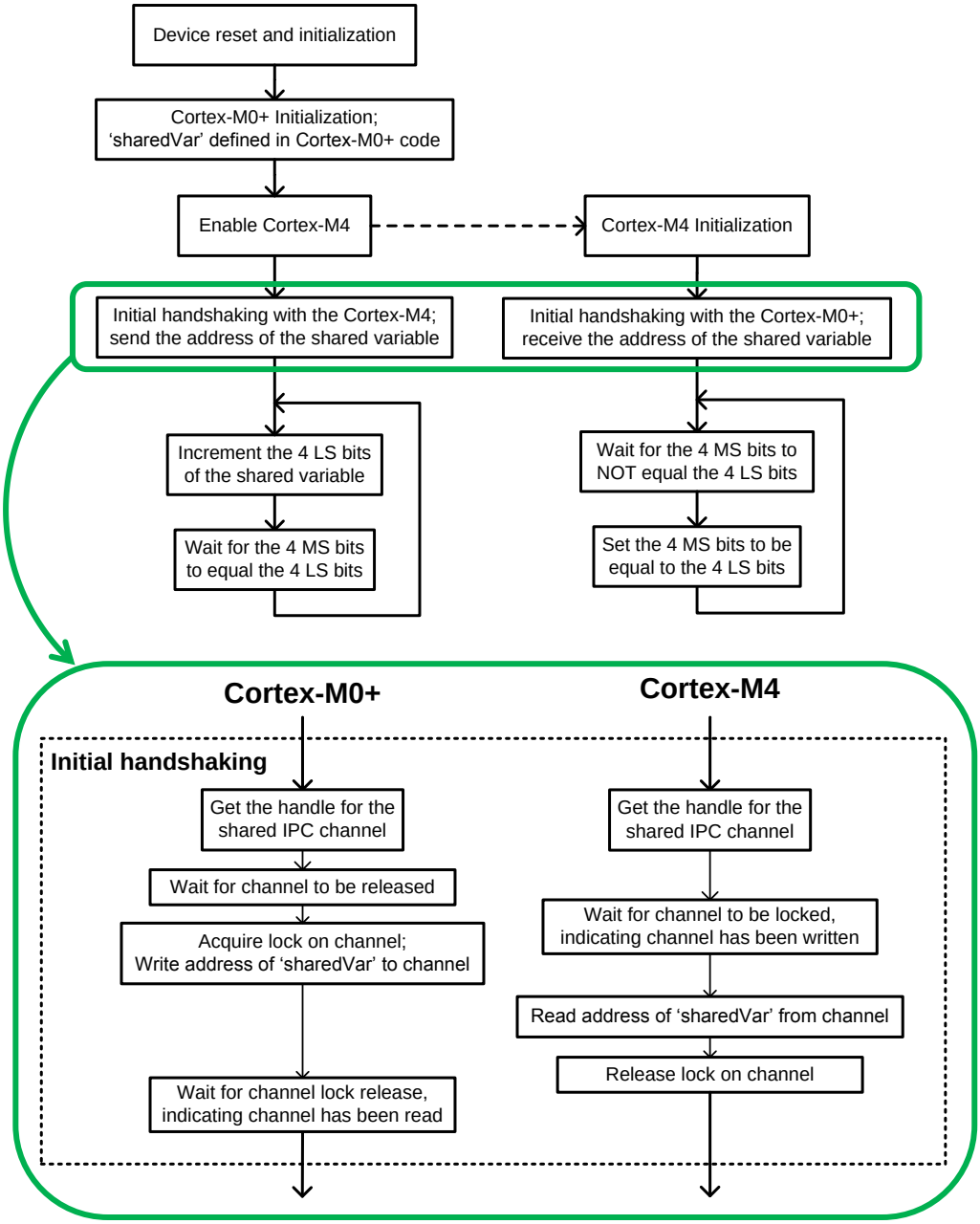


2. **Inter-Processor Communication (IPC) Example:** The CPUs communicate with each other using a mutex to control the access to a shared variable. Each CPU performs actions based on the value in the variable. The firmware uses the IPC application programming interface (API) in the PSoC 6 SDK.

   Figure 3 shows the firmware design. The CPUs update a one-byte shared variable in SRAM as follows:

   - CM0+ increments the least-significant (LS) 4-bit nibble, then waits for the most-significant (MS) nibble to equal the LS nibble.
   - CM4 waits for the LS nibble to not equal the MS nibble, then copies the LS nibble into the MS nibble to make the two halves of the byte equal.

Figure 3. Dual CPU Shared Memory Communications Flowchart



In the main() functions for both CPUs, the shared variable is never accessed directly. Instead, the main function calls utility functions that provide mutex lock and release access for reading and writing the variable. The mutex access utility functions in turn call IPC driver functions that provide an atomic IPC channel lock and release capability. This ensures that only one CPU at a time accesses the shared variable.

The mutex access utility functions are in the code example project files *ce216795_common.h/.c*. Copies of the same file, with the same utility functions, exist in both the *_mainapp* and the *_mainapp_cm0p* projects. Even though the files and functions are in separate builds and binaries, for good design practice, the functions should be considered to be executed simultaneously by both CPUs. This is similar to mutex techniques in RTOS designs except you have multiple CPUs instead of multiple tasks.

Four pins are used for debug purposes; see Figure 1.

Design Considerations

Basic Example

CY8CKIT-062-BLE has one RGB LED module. Therefore, in the LED blink example, one of four colors may be displayed at any time: black (both LEDs OFF), blue, red, and purple (both LEDs ON). To see the transitions, keep the two blink rates low, and different from each other.

If the pins are on the same GPIO port, only the following GPIO API functions should be used to update the pins: `GPIO_Write()`, `GPIO_Set()`, `GPIO_Clr()`, and `GPIO_Inv()`. For more information, see the ModusToolbox IDE documentation.

IPC Example

The example may be switched such that the shared variable is defined in the CM4 code and its address sent to CM0+.

The example includes error handling in the form of a `HandleError()` function, which is called if an IPC error or a mutex lock/release timeout is detected. The function just drops into a placeholder loop; it can be modified for application-specific error handling.

A number of other IPC-based code examples are available; they demonstrate more complex features of the IPC block and PDL driver. For more information, see Related Documents.

Dedicated and Shared Resources

This code example shows two general ways to allocate resources (e.g., pins, UARTs) to two CPUs:

- **Dedicate a resource to a CPU.** A good practice is to document the CPU that “owns” the resource. Include code to use the resource only in the firmware for the desired CPU – place it in either the *_mainapp* or the *_mainapp_cm0p* project in your application.
- **Share memory or other resources between the CPUs.** The IPC shared memory example shows how a mutex may be implemented to share memory between the CPUs. Use the same technique to share a resource such as a UART.

Flash and SRAM memory that are allocated in a CPU’s executable is generally separate from that for the other CPU. If custom sections and section placement are defined in the CPUs’ linker scripts, you must ensure that the sections do not overlap. Conversely, another way to share memory is to define custom sections that have the same address.

Resources and Settings

This example uses only GPIO pins, all configured for strong drive, input buffer OFF. The *design.modus* file contains all the configuration settings. For pin usage and configuration, open the **Pins** tab of the design file.

Reusing This Example

This example is designed for the kit indicated in Related Hardware. It is easily portable to the PSoC 6 WiFi-BT Pioneer Kit, which has the same pin assignments for the LEDs and button as CY8CKIT-062-BLE. Change the device to CY8C6247BZI-D54.

To port this code example to a different platform or device, right-click the *..._mainapp* project and click **Change ModusToolbox Platform...** or **Change ModusToolbox Device...**. If changing to a different platform, you may need to reassign pins. Note that the basic example uses the red and blue LED in an RGB LED module. Other kits have different LED configurations; adapt the application to those LED configurations.

In some cases, a resource used by a code example is not supported on another device. In that case, the example will not work. If you build the code targeted at such a device, you will get errors. See the device datasheet for information on which resources a device supports.

Related Documents

Application Notes	
AN215656 – PSoC 6 MCU: Dual-CPU System Design	Describes the dual-CPU architecture in PSoC 6 MCU, and shows how to build a simple dual-CPU design
AN221774 – Getting Started with PSoC 6 MCU	Describes PSoC 6 MCU devices and how to build your first ModusToolbox IDE or PSoC Creator project
AN210781 – Getting Started with PSoC 6 MCU with Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Connectivity	Describes PSoC 6 MCU with BLE Connectivity devices and how to build your first PSoC Creator project
Code Examples	
Visit the Cypress GitHub site for a comprehensive collection of code examples using ModusToolbox IDE	
Device Documentation	
PSoC 6 MCU: PSoC 63 with BLE Datasheet	PSoC 6 MCU: PSoC 63 with BLE Architecture Technical Reference Manual
Development Kits	
CY8CKIT-062-BLE	PSoC 6 BLE Pioneer Kit
CY8CKIT-062-WiFi-BT	PSoC 6 WiFi-BT Pioneer Kit
CY8CPROTO-063-BLE	PSoC 6 BLE Prototyping Kit
CY8CPROTO-062-4343W	PSoC 6 Wi-Fi Prototyping Kit
Tool Documentation	
ModusToolbox IDE	ModusToolbox IDE simplifies development for IoT designers. It delivers easy-to-use tools and a familiar microcontroller (MCU) integrated development environment (IDE) for Windows, macOS, and Linux.

Cypress Resources

Cypress provides a wealth of data at www.cypress.com to help you to select the right device, and quickly and effectively integrate the device into your design.

For PSoC 6 MCU devices, see KBA223067 in the Cypress community for a comprehensive list of PSoC 6 MCU resources.

Document History

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**	6397585	MKEA	12/03/2018	New version of CE216795, updated for ModusToolbox IDE.

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