

Application Processor Lite *ApP Lite*

# **TZ1000 Series**

**Reference Manual**

# **MCU Random Number Generator**

**Revision 1.1**

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**TOSHIBA ELECTRONIC DEVICES & STORAGE CORPORATION**

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## Preface

This document provides the specification for the MCU Random Number Generator designed for the TZ1000 Series.

## Intended Audience

This document is intended for the following users.

Driver software developers.

System designers

## Conventions in this Document

- The following notational conventions apply to numbers:
  - Hexadecimal number: 0xABC
  - Decimal number: 123 or 0d123 (only when it should be explicitly indicated that the number is decimal)
  - Binary number: 0b111 (It is possible to omit the "0b" when the number of bit can be distinctly understood from a sentence.)
- Low active signals are indicated with a name suffixed with "\_N".
- A signal is asserted when it goes to its active level while it is de-asserted when it goes to its inactive level.
- A set of multiple signals may be referred to as [m:n].  
Example: S[3:0] indicates four signals, S3, S2, S1 and S0, collectively.
- In the text, register names are enclosed in brackets *[ ]*.  
Example: *[ABCD]*
- A set of multiple registers, fields or bits of the same type may be described collectively using "n".  
Example: *[XYZ1], [XYZ2], and [XYZ3] to [XYZn]*  
A range of register bits are referred to as [m:n].  
Example: [3:0] indicates a range from bit 3 to bit 0.
- Values set in registers are indicated using either a hexadecimal or binary number.
- Example: *[ABCD].EFG = 0x01* (hexadecimal), *[XYZn].VW = 1* (binary)
- Words and bytes are defined as follows:
  - Byte: 8 bits
  - Halfword: 16 bits
  - Word: 32 bits
  - Doubleword: 64 bits
- Register bit attributes are defined as follows:
  - R: Read-only
  - W: Write-only
  - W1C: Clear by write of 1 (a write of "1" clears the corresponding bit to 0)
  - W1S: Set by write of 1 (a write of "1" sets the corresponding bit to 1)
  - R/W: Read/Write
  - R/W0C: Read/Clear by write of 0
  - R/W1C: Read/Clear by write of 1
  - R/W1S: Read/Set by write of 1
  - RS/WC: Set by read/Clear by write (set after a read and cleared after a data write)
- Registers only support word access unless otherwise specified.
- Any registers defined as Reserved in the text must not be rewritten. Also, any values read from such registers should not be used.
- Any bits for which default values are defined as "-" would return undefined values if read.
- When a data is written to a register containing both writable and read-only (R) bit fields, its default values should be written to read-only (R) bit fields. For any bit fields with default values defined as "-", refer to the definitions of the relevant register.
- Default values should be written to any reserved bit fields in a write-only register. For any bit fields with default values defined as "-", refer to the definitions of the relevant register.

## Abbreviation

These specifications introduce a part of the abbreviation which they used

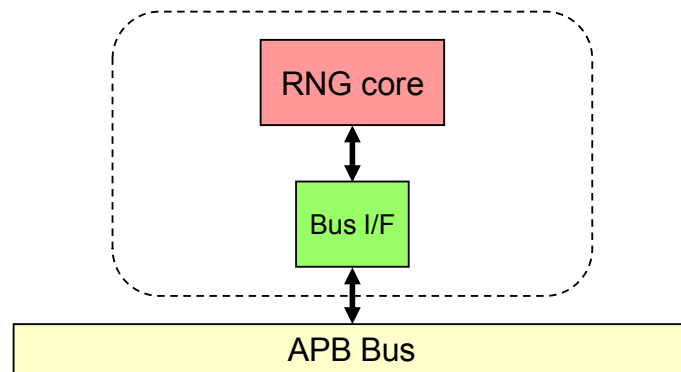
RNG            Random Number Generator

## 1. Overview

The Random Number Generator (RNG) in this product generates 32-bit true random numbers.

## 2. Block Diagram

The block diagram of the RNG is shown in Figure 2.1. The RNG block consists of the RNG core which generates random numbers and the Bus I/F which is used to read the random numbers through the APB Bus.



**Figure 2.1 RNG block diagram**

### 3. Address Map

Table 3.1 MCU Random Number Generator Register map

Register Name	Type	Width	Reset Value	Address Offset
RNDO	RO	32	0x0000 0000	0x0000 0000
RNDREADY	RO	32	0x0000 0000	0x0000 0004



## 4. Function

### 4.1. Clock and Reset

The RNG block clocks consists of the clock for the Bus I/F (rng\_busclk) and the clock for the RNG core (rng\_coreclk). Those clocks have the same frequency and are synchronized each other. Those clocks can be supplied to the blocks only when they are active, to save the power dissipation. And one reset signal synchronizes those clocks. The clocks and the reset are controlled by the PMU (Power Management Unit) outside of the RNG.

### 4.2. Power Management

The operation of each power mode is shown as follows.

- Sleep0: The random number generation is enabled. In other words, transition to this mode is enabled, when *[RNDREADY].RNDREADY* is 0.
- Sleep1, Sleep2, WAIT/WAIT-RETENTION, and RETENTION: The random number generation is disabled because the RNG clocks stop. Before transition to these modes, the random number generation should be confirmed to stop by reading 1 from *[RNDREADY].RNDREADY*. From this mode, the RNG returns to the mode before the transition.
- RTC and STOP: The random number generation is disabled because the RNG clocks stop. Before transition to this mode, the random number generation should be confirmed to stop by reading 1 from *[RNDREADY].RNDREADY*. When returning from this mode, the RNG is initialized.

### 4.3. Start-up and Stop

#### 4.3.1. Start-up Procedure

The RNG is in the following state when the power supply starts up.

- PE power supply domain where the RNG belongs: OFF state
- Clock supply: Stop
- Reset: Asserted

The RNG is enabled by the following procedure. The successive writes to the same register can be done at once.

- The following register should be read to confirm that the PE domain where the RNG belongs is supplied with power. For the power domain control, refer to Chapter 2 Power Management Unit
  - PMU *[POWERDOMAIN\_CTRL\_MODE].PDMODE\_PE* is confirmed to be 0b00.
- The bridge circuit for the RNG access is started up. For the start-up procedure of the bridge circuit, refer to Chapter 4 Bus Interconnect.
- The following register is set to supply the RNG with the clocks.
  - PMU *[CG\_OFF\_PE].CG\_mplierclk\_rng\_coreclk* is set to 1.
  - PMU *[CG\_OFF\_PE].CG\_mplierclk\_rng\_busclk* is set to 1.
- The following register is set to deassert the reset to RNG.
  - PMU *[SRST\_OFF\_PE].SRST\_asyncrst\_rng\_rstn* is set to 1.
- The following register is set to enable the dynamic clock gating for the RNG.
  - PMU *[DCG\_PE].DCG\_mplierclk\_rng\_coreclk* is set to 1.
  - PMU *[DCG\_PE].DCG\_mplierclk\_rng\_busclk* is set to 1.

### 4.3.2. Stop Procedure

When the RNG is not used, it is recommended to save the power dissipation that the reset is asserted and the power supply should be shut down. The stop procedure is as follows.

- *[RNDREADY].RNDREADY* is confirmed to be 1.
- The following register is set to assert the reset to the RNG.
  - PMU *[SRST\_ON\_PE].SRST\_asyncrst\_rng\_rstn* is set to 1.
- The following register is set to stop the RNG clocks.
  - PMU *[CG\_ON\_PE].CG\_mpierclk\_rng\_coreclk* is set to 1.
  - PMU *[CG\_ON\_PE].CG\_mpierclk\_rng\_busclk* is set to 1.
- The power of the PE domain can be shut down. It is noted that the AESA in the domain also stops.

### 4.4. Frequency Setting

The RNG clock frequency can be changed by the setting of PMU *[PRESCAL\_MAIN].PSSEL\_CD\_MPIER*. The change can be done while the RNG is generating random numbers (*[RNDREADY].RNDREADY* is 0).

### 4.5. Random Number Generation

The procedure of the random number generation is as follows.

- (1) After deassertion of the reset, the random number generation is not done. *[RNDREADY].RNDREADY* and *[RNDO].RNDO* return 0.
- (2) At 180 cycles after the reset deassertion, *[RNDREADY].RNDREADY* becomes 1. A 6 Word random number is generated, and the number is read from *[RNDO].RNDO*. However, it is recommended that the first 6 Word random number generated after the reset deassertion is not used because of low quality.
- (3) After *[RNDO].RNDO* is read 6 times, the next random number is generated. While it is generated, *[RNDREADY].RNDREADY* and *[RNDO].RNDO* are 0.
- (4) After 180 cycles, *[RNDREADY].RNDREADY* becomes 1. A new 6 Word random number is generated and it is read from *[RNDO].RNDO*. The different Word of the 6 Words can be read when *[RNDO].RNDO* is accessed successively. Then, 3. should repeat.

## 5. Details of Registers

### 5.1. RNDO

RNDO				
<b>Description</b>		Random Number Output Register		
<b>Address Region</b>		rng	<b>Type:</b>	RO
<b>Offset</b>		0x0000 0000		
<b>Physical address View0</b>		0x4002 1000		
<b>Physical address View1</b>		-		
Bitfield Details				
Bits	Name	Description	Access	Reset
31:0	RNDO	When [RNDREADY] is 1, 32-bit intrinsic random numbers can be read every time data is read. When [RNDREADY] is 0, 0 can be read. Although this is 0 immediately after reset cancellation, RNDREADY becomes 1 after a while, allowing random numbers to be read through this register.	RO	0x0000 0000

### 5.2. RNDREADY

RNDREADY				
<b>Description</b>		Random Number Ready Register		
<b>Address Region</b>		rng	<b>Type:</b>	RO
<b>Offset</b>		0x0000 0004		
<b>Physical address View0</b>		0x4002 1004		
<b>Physical address View1</b>		-		
Bitfield Details				
Bits	Name	Description	Access	Reset
31:1	Reserved	-	-	-
0	RNDREADY	0b0: 0 can be read through [RNDO] because of random numbers being generated. 0b1: Random numbers can be read through [RNDO] since random number generation has been completed. This is 0 immediately after reset cancellation, but becomes 1 after a while.	RO	0

## 6. Revision History

**Table 6.1 Revision History**

Revision	Date	Description
0.1	2014-04-02	Newly released
0.2	2014-04-04	Modified Start-up Procedure.
0.3	2014-06-25	Modified procedure of random number generation
0.4	2014-10-07	Modified random number generation time
0.5	2014-11-18	Modified Power Management
1.0	2015-01-23	Official version
1.1	2018-02-06	Changed header, footer and the last page. Changed corporate name and descriptions. Modified Arm logo and descriptions.

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