FAQ0111

Frequently Asked Questions

How to enter low-power mode through WFI instruction

Questions:

Why does application fail to enter low-power mode through __WFI() instruction?

It proceeds as below: When the __WFI() instruction is used to enter low-power mode, the system skips this instruction in the absence of a wakeup condition, leading to failure of low-power mode entry.

Answer:

Standby low-power mode is taken as an example in this document.

【Root cause】:

"__WFI() "instruction refers to "Wait For Interrupt". Low-power modes are entered by executing this instruction. But if there is an interrupt pending in the NVIC, the application code will skip "__WFI() " instruction, causing the application to fail to enter low-power mode.

This is an inherent characteristics of ARM core. Thus such phenomenon happens in all ARM-based core MCUs.

【Solution】:

Before executing "__WFI()" instruction, clear all NVIC pending bits in the NVIC interrupts.

Analysis:

Here is an application case showing why Standby low-power mode is not entered when USART1 receive interrupt is enabled.

【Erroneous code example】(The irrelevant code is not posted below)

```
crm_periph_clock_enable(CRM_PWC_PERIPH_CLOCK, TRUE); ///<① Enable PWR clock
nvic_irq_enable(USART1_IRQn, 0, 0);          ///<② Enable USART1 NVIC interrupt
usart_interrupt_enable(USART1, USART_RDBF_INT, TRUE); ///<③ Enable USART1 receive interrupt
__disable_irq();        ///<④ Disable all NVIC interrupt requests
while(usart_flag_get(USART1, USART_RDBF_FLAG) == RESET); ///<⑤ Wait RDBF flag to be set
pwc_standby_mode_enter(); ///<⑥ Standby mode entry instruction
while(1);
```

【Analysis process】:

When a data is received,

1) RDBF flag of USART1 is set;
2) Because of ③, the NVIC pending bit corresponding to USART1 is also set with RDBF bit
3) Because of ②, the NVIC pending bit jumps to the corresponding interrupt function;
4) Because of ④, the application code does not jump to the interrupt function, causing that NVIC pending bit remain active;
5) Since the NVIC pending bit remains active, the system directly skips "__WFI()" instruction ⑥ and continues subsequent operation until the PC stops "while(1)" at the end of the code.

【How to solve this issue?】:

To enter Standby mode, the application has to clear all NVIC pending bits before executing "__WFI()" instruction, in other words, add the following codes between ⑤ and ⑥ instructions.

```
usart_flag_clear(USART1, USART_RDBF_FLAG); ///< Clear USART1 RDBF flag
NVIC_ClearPendingIRQ(USART1_IRQn); ///<Clear USART1 NVIC pending flag
```

【Cautions】:

A. This issue only happens in the case of entering low-power mode through "__WFI()" instruction. WFE instruction has no similar issue.

B. Even if the NVIC interrupts of peripherals were not enabled, the NVIC pending bits would still be set. But the NVIC pending bits does not affect the application.

C. In the above solution, it is important to clear interrupt flags of peripherals before clearing NVIC pending bits. As stated in above example, the NVIC pending bit of USART1 is set with the RDBF bit, and thus it is impossible to clear the NVIC pending bits if RDBF is not cleared in advance.

D. For non-low-power applications, this issue should also be taken into account, as the NVIC pending bit (remains active) would cause the interrupt functions to be executed twice.

E. The IAP with instruction jump or other related applications are susceptible to this issue. Thus special attention should be paid to the status of the NVIC pending bits of peripherals during code design.

Type: MCU applications

Applicable products: AT32 Family

Main function: NVIC pending bit clear, low-power mode entry through __WFI() instruction

Minor function: None

Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
2022.2.28	2.0.0	Initial release