

SDIO platform support guide

WLAN bring-up on SDIO

About this document

Scope and purpose

This document provides an overview of the Secure Digital Input Output (SDIO) and helps to set Wi-Fi on the SDIO interface conveniently with a host of your choice. It also enables you to configure it based on your application.

Intended audience

This document is primarily intended for those using Infineon® Wi-Fi solutions with a Linux host of their choice. It is recommended that you have prior experience with the SDIO Protocol, Linux kernel networking, or knowledge of the boot flow of a Linux host processor.

Document construction

This document is divided into three sections:

- The first section (Section 1) explains the SDIO protocol that includes the following topics: signal pins structure, operating modes, max bus speed for a particular mode, Command & Response format, SDIO protocol initialization sequence, and the merits and demerits of In-Band & OOB interrupt
- The second section (Sections 2-4) explains WLAN bring-up on the SDIO interface, changes required in the host (DTS File & Kernel), verification of the SDIO card detection, and steps to build and load the FMAC driver.
- The final section (Section 5) includes the Reference section for debugging, which helps in enabling more logs, to compare with successful MMC driver boot logs, and the Init source code flow

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1 Introduction to SDIO

The SDIO interface is designed as an extension for the existing SD card standard, to allow connecting different peripherals to the host with the standard SD controller. It is extensively used to connect Wi-Fi/Bluetooth® chips on boards such as NVIDIA Jetson Xavier, i.MX8M Nano, Raspberry Pi 3/4, and so on.

1.1 SDIO signal pins

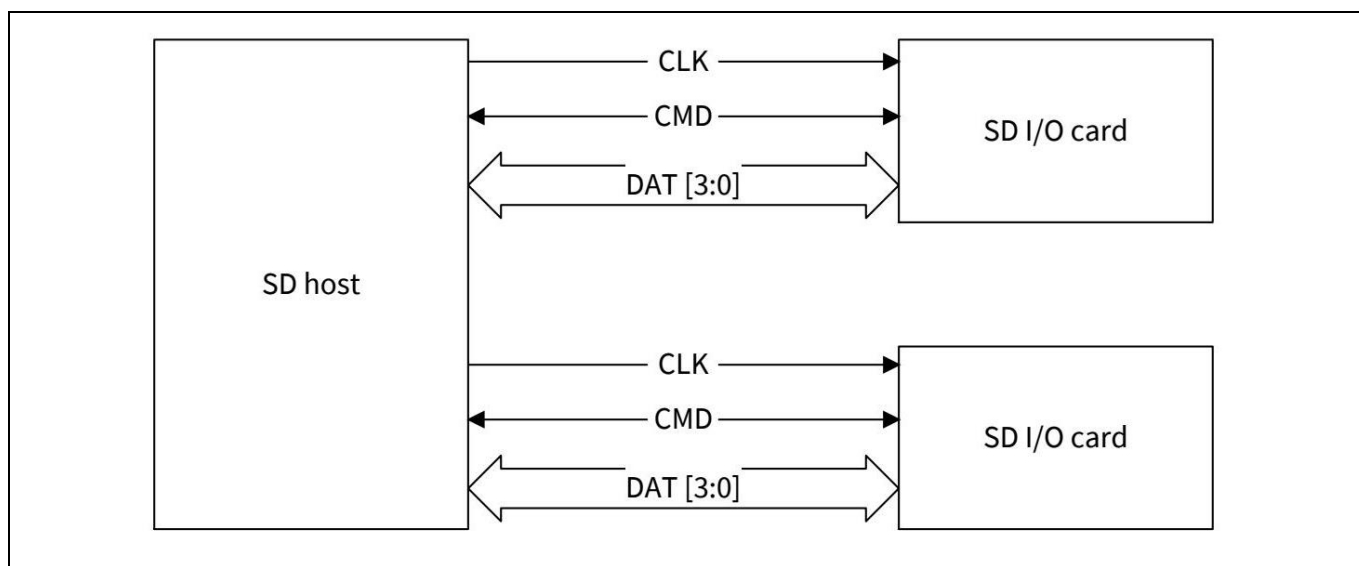


Figure 1 Signal connection to two 4-bit SDIO cards

Table 1 SDIO pin definitions

Pin	SD 4-bit mode		SD 1-bit mode		SPI mode	
	Pin role	Description	Pin role	Description	Pin role	Description
1	CD/DAT[3]	Data line 3	N/C	Not Used	CS	Card Select
2	CMD	Command line	CMD	Command line	DI	Data input
3	VSS1	Ground	VSS1	Ground	VSS1	Ground
4	VDD	Supply voltage	VDD	Supply voltage	VDD	Supply voltage
5	CLK	Clock	CLK	Clock	CLK	Clock
6	VSS2	Ground	VSS2	Ground	VSS2	Ground
7	DAT[0]	Data line 0	DATA	Data line	DO	Data output
8	DAT[1]	Data line 1 or Interrupt (optional)	IRQ	Interrupt	IRQ	Interrupt
9	DAT[2]	Data line 2 or Read Wait (optional)	RW	Read Wait (optional)	N/C	Not Used

1.2 SDIO bus speeds

Bus speed mode	Max frequency	Signal voltage	Bus max perf	Spec version
Default Speed (DS)	25 MHz	3.3 V	12.5 MBps	1.01
High Speed (HS)	50 MHz	3.3 V	25 MBps	1.10
UHS-I SDR12	25 MHz	1.8 V	12.5 MBps	3.01
UHS-I SDR25	50 MHz	1.8 V	25 MBps	3.01
UHS-I SDR50	100 MHz	1.8 V	50 MBps	3.01
UHS-I SDR104	208 MHz	1.8 V	104 MBps	3.01
UHS-I DDR50	50 MHz	1.8 V	50 MBps	3.01

1.3 SDIO device operating modes

- SPI mode (Mandatory support)
 - In this mode DAT [1] is used as the interrupt pin.
- 1-bit SD mode (Mandatory support)
 - In this mode, data is transferred on the DAT [0] pin only.
 - In this mode DAT [1] is used as the interrupt pin and DAT [2] is used as the read wait pin.
- 4-bit SD mode (Mandatory in UHS mode; Optional in low-speed mode)
 - In this mode, data is transferred on all four data pins (DAT [3:0]).
 - In this mode, the interrupt pin is not available for exclusive use as it is utilized as a data transfer line. Thus, if the interrupt function is required, special timing is required to provide interrupts.

The 4-bit SD mode provides the more data transfer.

1.4 SDIO protocol

Communication over the SD bus is based on command and data bit streams that are initiated by a start bit and terminated by a stop bit.

A command is a token that starts an operation. A command is sent from the host either to a single card (addressed command) or to all connected cards (broadcast command). A command is transferred serially on the CMD line.

Each command token is preceded by a start bit (0) and succeeded by an end bit (1). The total length is 48 bits. Each token is protected by CRC bits so that transmission errors can be detected, and the operation may be repeated.

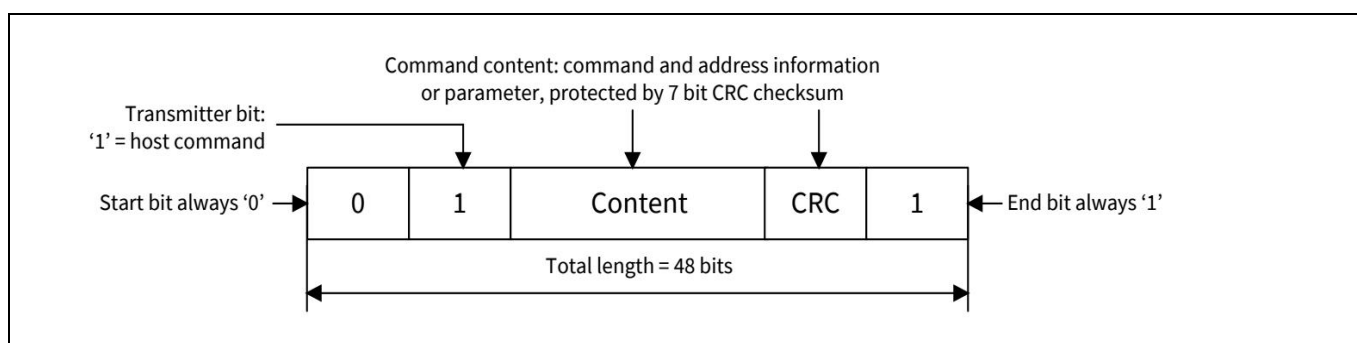


Figure 2 Command format

Introduction to SDIO

Response is a token that is sent from an addressed card, or (synchronously) from all connected cards to the hosts as an answer to a previously received command. A response is transferred serially on the CMD line.

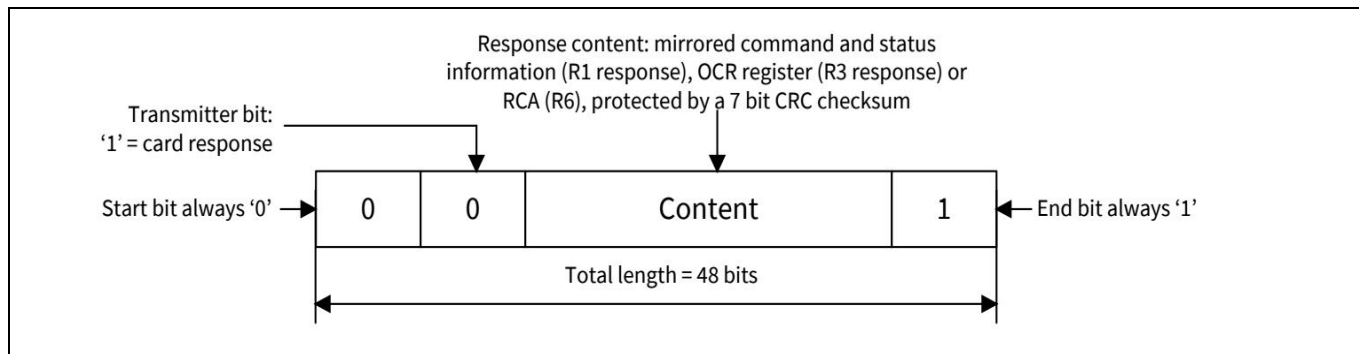


Figure 3 Response format

1.4.1 Commands

CMD 5(IO_SEND_OP_COND)

- The CMD5 for the SDIO card enquires about the I/O card voltage range.
- The normal response to CMD5 must be read from R4.

CMD52(IO_RW_DIRECT)

- This command reads or writes 1 byte using only one command/response pair. A common use is to initialize the register or monitor status values for the I/O function. This command is the fastest means to read or write a single I/O register, as it requires only a single command/response pair.
- Response for CMD52 will be in a R5

CMD53(IO_RW_EXTENDED)

- This data transfer command is used to read or write multiple I/O registers with a single command. It provides the highest possible transfer rate.
- Response to CMD53 must be in a R5.

CMD3(SEND_RELATIVE_ADDR)

- This command is used for asking the card to publish a new Relative Card Address (RCA).
- Response (RCA) for CMD3 must be in R6.

1.4.2 Response

R4 (IO_SEND_OP_COND Response)

The SDIO Card receiving CMD5 will respond with the SDIO unique response, which will have info such as I/O [Operation Condition register \(OCR\)](#), Memory Preset, and number of I/O functions.

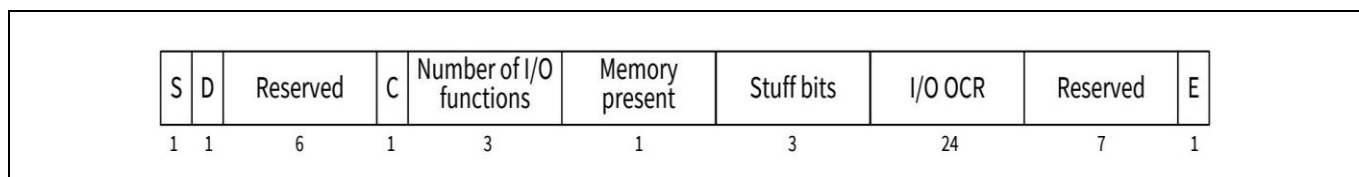


Figure 4 R4 response format

Introduction to SDIO

R5 (IO_RW_DIRECT Response)

The SDIO card's response to CMD52/CMD53 will have a response Flag (status of the CMD) and Read or Write Data.

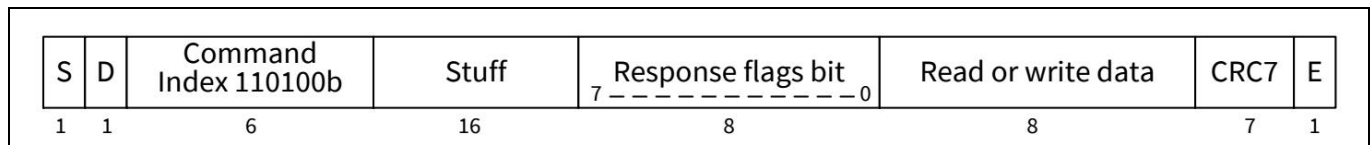


Figure 5 R5 response format

R6 (Published RCA response)

The 16 MSB bits of the argument field are used for the published RCA number.

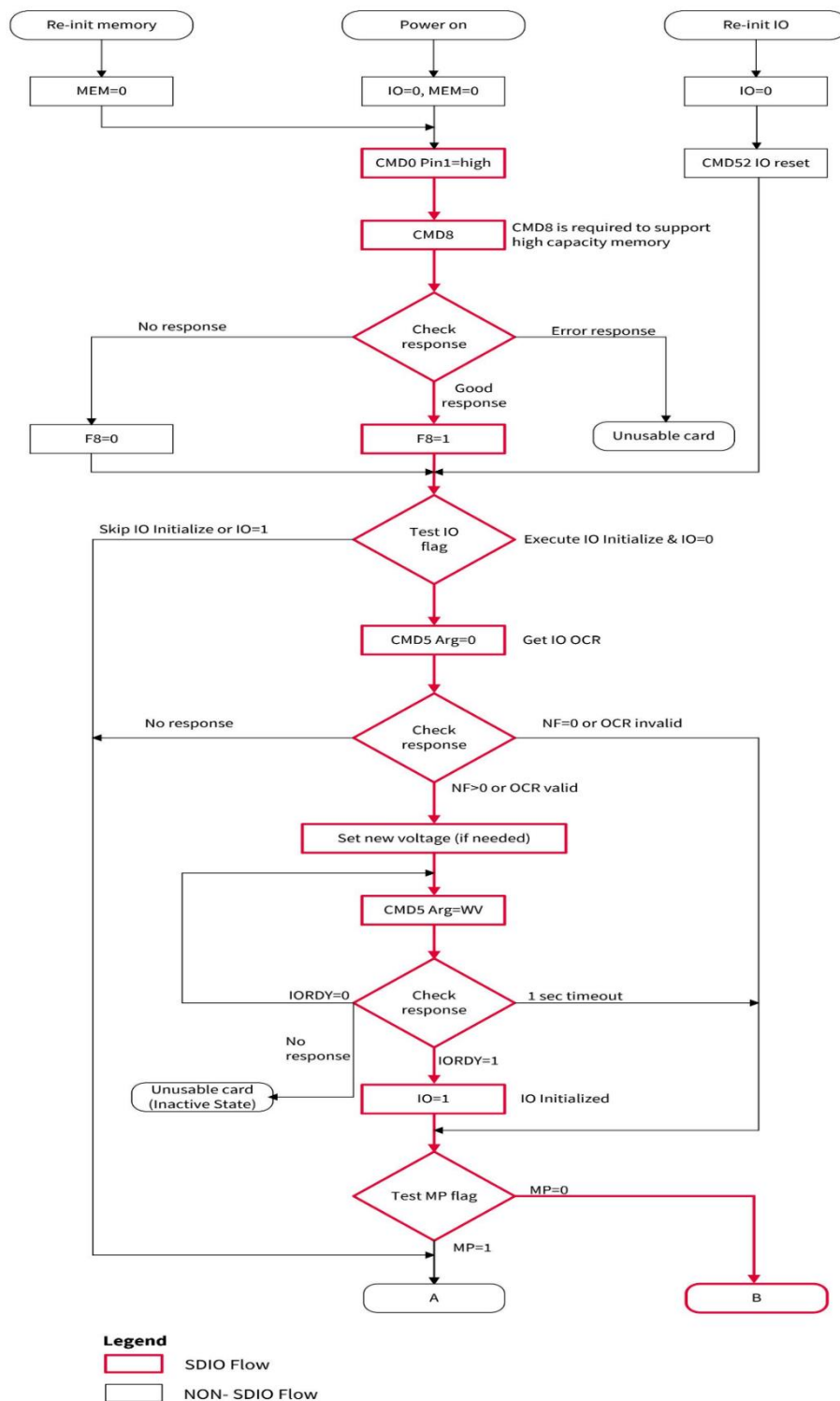
Bit position	47	46	[45:40]	[49:8] Argument field		[7:1]	0
Width (bits)	1	1	6	16	16	7	1
Value	'0'	'0'	x	x	x	x	'1'
Description	Start bit	Transmission bit	Command index ('000011')	New published RCA [31:16] of the card	[15:0] card status bits: 23, 22, 19, 12:0	CRC7	End bit

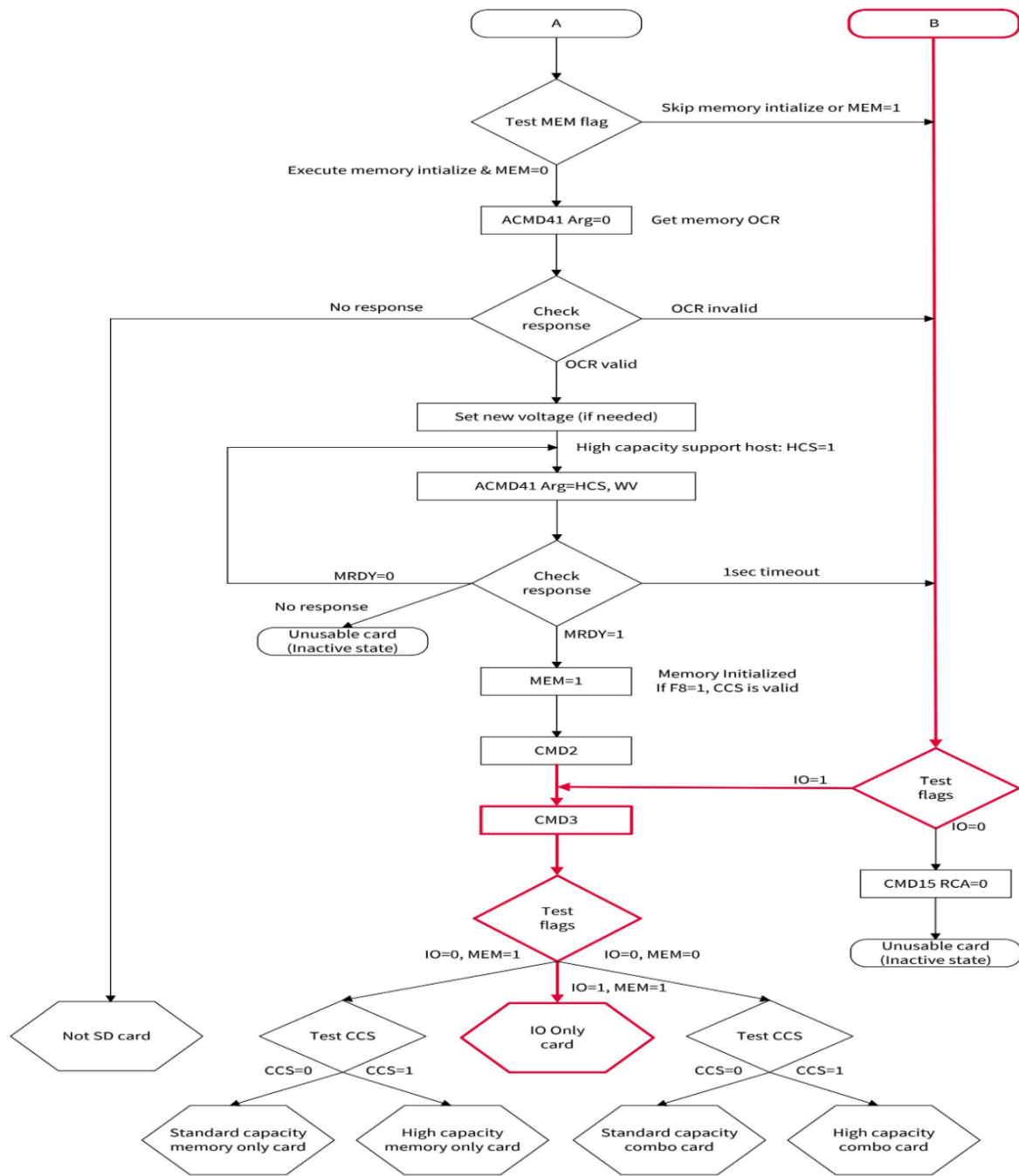
Figure 6 R6 response format

1.4.3 Data

Data can be transferred from the card to the host or vice versa. Data is transferred via the data lines.

1.5 SDIO initialization sequence





Variables
 NF: Number of I/O functions (CMD5 response)
 MP: Memory present flag (CMD5 response)
 IORDY: I/O power-up status (C bit in the CMD5 response)
 MRDY: Memory power-up status (OCR Bit31)
 HCS: Host capacity support (ACMD41 argument)
 CCS: card capacity status (ACMD41 response)

Flags
 IO: I/O functions initialized flag
 MEM: Memory initialized flag
 F8: CMD8 Flag

Legend

- SDIO Flow
- NON- SDIO Flow

Introduction to SDIO

SDIO initialization

- An SDIO host sends CMD5 arg = 0 as part of the initialization sequence after either Power ON or CMD52 with I/O set to 0. Thus, it receives a valid Operation Condition Register (OCR) in the R4 response to CMD5 and continues to initialize the card.
- A host that supports UHS-1 sets switching to 1.8 V, Request(S18R) to 1 in the argument of CMD5 to request a change of the signal voltage to 1.8 V. If the card supports UHS-1 and the current signal voltage is 3.3 V, switching to 1.8 V Accepted(S18A) is set to 1 in the R4 response. If the signal is already 1.8 V, the card sets the S18A to 0 so that the host maintains the current signal voltage.
- If the I/O portion of a card has not received CMD5, it remains inactive and does not respond to any commands except CMD5.
- If the I/O host sends a CMD5 to the card, the card responds with R4. The host then reads that R4 value and knows the number of the available I/O functions.
- SDIO card will be detected as the I/O-only card.

1.6 Interrupt mechanism – In-band or OOB

The Wi-Fi device is connected over SDIO to the host processor. There are two ways to route the interrupts from the Wi-Fi device to the host.

- The in-band mechanism uses the SDIO DATA1 line to signal the interrupts.
- The out-of-band (OOB) mechanism requires a dedicated GPIO pin. Make sure that the pin multiplexing is taken care of and the pin is working as a GPIO only.

You can opt for in-band or OOB depending on the application. To achieve the best low-power numbers, it is recommended to use OOB signaling methods. In that mode, the SDIO bus is in a suspended mode unless a triggered interrupt is on the WLAN_HOST_WAKE line when a packet is received.

- If no spare GPIOs are available in the host processor, use the in-band interrupt method where the DATA1 line is repurposed to work as the interrupt. This prevents the bus from being suspended, which increases the power burden.

Based on the availability of the GPIO pin on the host, the appropriate pin can be configured for the OOB.

2 Changes required to bring up WLAN on SDIO

2.1 Device tree source (DTS) file

In Linux, a DTS file refers to a Device Tree Source file. It is used in the Linux kernel to describe the hardware configuration and properties of a device or a system.

- Configuring the GPIO pin for OOB interrupt
 - i.MX8M Nano Host:

The following is the GPIO pin configuration in imx8mm-ea-ucom-kit_v3.dts:

```
interrupt-parent = <&gpio2>;
interrupts = <9 IRQ_TYPE_LEVEL_LOW>; /* WL_HOST_WAKE = GPIO2_IO09 active low for M.2. */
interrupt-names = "host-wake";
```

NVIDIA Jetson Xavier host:

The following is the GPIO pin configuration in tegra194-comms-p3668.dtsi:

```
interrupts = <TEGRA194_MAIN_GPIO(Q, 6) IRQF_TRIGGER_RISING>; /* gpio = 422 (16*8 + 6 + 288) */
```

Configuring the SDIO bus speed.

i.MX8M Nano Host:

“pinctrl-names” in usdhc1 node is used to configure SDIO bus speed modes.

- “default” is SDR25 at 50 MHz
- “state_100mhz” configures the device in DDR50 at 100 MHz
- “state_200mhz” configures the device in SDR104 at 200 MHz

The following is the SDIO bus configuration for SDR104:

```
pinctrl-names = "state_200mhz"; /* Configuring to SDR104 */
```

Raspberry Pi host:

Make the following changes in the */boot/config.txt* file.

sdio_overclock is used to configure the SDIO bus speed.

```
dtoverlay=sdio, sdio_overclock=<val>
```

Changes required to bring up WLAN on SDIO

The following is the SDIO bus configuration for SDR25:

```
sdio_overclock=50
```

NVIDIA Jetson Xavier host:

uhs-mask is used to mask a particular SDIO speed mode and the following are the masking values.

- Mask HS200 mode: 0x20
- Mask HS400 mode: 0x40
- Mask SDR104 mode: 0x10
- Mask SDR50 mode: 0x4

The following is the SDIO bus configuration for SDR104

```
uhs-mask = <0x08>; /* Configuring to SDR104 */
```

The complete change for SDIO bus speed and interrupt configuration on i.MX8M Nano is as follows: (imx8mm-ea-ucom-kit_v3.dts).

```
/* M.2 connector */
&usdhc1 {
#address-cells = <1>;
#size-cells = <0>;
pinctrl-names = "default", "state_100mhz", "state_200mhz";
pinctrl-0 = <&pinctrl_usdhc1>, <&pinctrl_usdhc1_gpio>;
pinctrl-1 = <&pinctrl_usdhc1_100mhz>, <&pinctrl_usdhc1_gpio>;
pinctrl-2 = <&pinctrl_usdhc1_200mhz>, <&pinctrl_usdhc1_gpio>;
keep-power-in-suspend;
non-removable;
pm-ignore-notify;
cap-power-off;
mmc-pwrseq = <&usdhc1_pwrseq>;
status = "okay";
brcmf: brcmf@1 {
reg = <1>;
compatible = "brcm,bcm4329-fmac";
interrupt-parent = <&gpio2>;
interrupts = <9 IRQ_TYPE_LEVEL_LOW>; /* WL_HOST_WAKE = GPIO2_IO09 active
low for M.2. */
interrupt-names = "host-wake";
};
};
```

The complete change for SDIO bus speed and interrupt configuration on the NVIDIA Jetson Xavier board is as follows: (tegra194-comms-p3668.dtsi).

```
/*
 * Common include DTS file for CVM:P3668-0001 and CVB:P3449-0000 variants.
 *
 * Copyright (c) 2019, NVIDIA CORPORATION. All rights reserved.
 *
 * This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
 * it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
 * the Free Software Foundation; version 2 of the License.
 *
 * This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but
WITHOUT
 * ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or
 * FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License
for
 * more details.
 */

#include "dt-bindings/gpio/tegra194-gpio.h"

/ {
    wifi: wifi@1 {
        compatible = "brcm,bcm4329-fmac";
        wlreg_on-supply = <&wlreg_on>;
    };
};

&sdmmc3 {
    status = "okay";
    only-1-8-v;
    uhs-mask = <0x08>; /* SDR104 */
    wifi-host;
    nvidia,disable-rtpm;
    #address-cells = <1>;
    #size-cells = <0>;
    no-sd;
```

Changes required to bring up WLAN on SDIO

```
pm-ignore-notify;
keep-power-in-suspend;
brcmfmac: bcrmfmac@1 {
    reg = <1>;
    compatible = "brcm,bcm4329-fmac";
    interrupt-parent = <&tegra_main_gpio>;
    interrupts = <TEGRA194_MAIN_GPIO(Q, 6) IRQF_TRIGGER_RISING>; /*
gpio = 422 (16*8 + 6 + 288) */
    interrupt-names = "host-wake";
};
};
```

The voltage-level configuration on the NVIDIA Jetson Xavier board is as follows:

```
regulator-min-microvolt = <1800000>;
regulator-max-microvolt = <1800000>;
```

The complete changes for voltage configuration on the NVIDIA Jetson Xavier board are as follows:

```
diff --git a/common/tegra194-fixed-regulator-p3509-0000-a00.dtsi
b/common/tegra194-fixed-regulator-p3509-0000-a00.dtsi
index 2a804b9..d4ecc42 100644
--- a/common/tegra194-fixed-regulator-p3509-0000-a00.dtsi
+++ b/common/tegra194-fixed-regulator-p3509-0000-a00.dtsi
@@ -16,6 +16,17 @@

/ {
    fixed-regulators {
+        //Fake regulator provides WL_REG_ON signal for wireless
+        interface
+        wlreg_on: regulator@140 {
+            compatible = "regulator-fixed";
+            regulator-min-microvolt = <1800000>;
+            regulator-max-microvolt = <1800000>;
+            regulator-name = "wlreg_on";
+            //gpio = <TEGRA194_AON_GPIO(CC, 2) GPIO_ACTIVE_LOW>;
+            enable-active-high;
+            startup-delay-us = <100>;
+        };
+
        hdr40_vdd_3v3: p3509_vdd_3v3_cvb: regulator@101 {
```

Changes required to bring up WLAN on SDIO

```

compatible = "regulator-fixed";
reg = <101>;

diff --git a/common/tegra194-p3668-common.dtsi b/common/tegra194-p3668-
common.dtsi
index 36ebc4d..af643e1 100644
--- a/common/tegra194-p3668-common.dtsi
+++ b/common/tegra194-p3668-common.dtsi
@@ -24,6 +24,7 @@
#include "tegra194-power-tree-p3668.dtsi"
#include "tegra194-thermal-p3668.dtsi"
#include <t19x-common-platforms/tegra194-no-pll-aon-clock.dtsi>
+#include "tegra194-comms-p3668.dtsi"

/ {
    nvidia,fastboot-usb-vid = <0x0955>;

diff --git a/common/tegra194-power-tree-p3668.dtsi b/common/tegra194-power-
tree-p3668.dtsi
index 8043234..ee8ad35 100644
--- a/common/tegra194-power-tree-p3668.dtsi
+++ b/common/tegra194-power-tree-p3668.dtsi
@@ -27,6 +27,10 @@
        vmmc-supply = <&p3668_vdd_sdmmc1_sw>;
    };

+    sdhci@3440000 {
+        vmmc-supply = <&wlreg_on>;
+    };
+
    ether_qos@2490000 {
        vddio_sys_enet_bias-supply = <&battery_reg>;
        vddio_enet-supply = <&battery_reg>;

```

The above changes must be done on the appropriate dtsi file of the host platform.

2.2 Kernel

- If the host kernel version is less than 4.11 and the host platform has not added UHS-I mode support, these code changes are required to set SDIO in UHS-I mode. The kernel version is greater than 4.11 by default to support UHS-1 mode.
- Changes are made to switch the voltage level to 1.8 V.

Changes required to bring up WLAN on SDIO

```
diff --git a/drivers/mmc/core/core.c b/drivers/mmc/core/core.c
index bbf1505..e4ac0a6 100644
--- a/drivers/mmc/core/core.c
+++ b/drivers/mmc/core/core.c
@@ -1997,6 +1997,94 @@ int mmc_set_signal_voltage(struct mmc_host *host,
int signal_voltage, u32 ocr)
    return err;
}

+int mmc_host_set_uhs_voltage(struct mmc_host *host, u32 ocr)
+{
+    u32 clock;
+
+    /*
+     * During a signal voltage level switch, the clock must be gated
+     * for 5 ms according to the SD spec
+     */
+    clock = host->ios.clock;
+    host->ios.clock = 0;
+    mmc_set_ios(host);
+
+    if (mmc_set_signal_voltage(host, MMC_SIGNAL_VOLTAGE_180, ocr))
+        return -EAGAIN;
+
+    /* Keep clock gated for at least 10 ms, though spec only says 5 ms */
+    mmc_delay(10);
+    host->ios.clock = clock;
+    mmc_set_ios(host);
+
+    return 0;
+}
+
+int mmc_set_uhs_voltage(struct mmc_host *host, u32 ocr)
+{
+    struct mmc_command cmd = {};
+    int err = 0;
+
+    /*
+     * If we cannot switch voltages, return failure so the caller
+     * can continue without UHS mode
+     */
+}
```

Changes required to bring up WLAN on SDIO

```

+  */
+  if (host->ops->start_signal_voltage_switch)
+      return -EPERM;
+  if (!host->ops->card_busy)
+      pr_warn("%s: cannot verify signal voltage switch\n",
+              mmc_hostname(host));
+
+  cmd.opcode = SD_SWITCH_VOLTAGE;
+  cmd.arg = 0;
+  cmd.flags = MMC_RSP_R1 | MMC_CMD_AC;
+
+  err = mmc_wait_for_cmd(host, &cmd, 0);
+  if (err)
+      goto power_cycle;
+
+  if (!mmc_host_is_spi(host) && (cmd.resp[0] & R1_ERROR))
+      return -EIO;
+
+  /*
+   * The card should drive cmd and dat[0:3] low immediately
+   * after the response of cmd11, but wait 1 ms to be sure
+   */
+  mmc_delay(1);
+  if (host->ops->card_busy && host->ops->card_busy(host)) {
+      err = -EAGAIN;
+      goto power_cycle;
+  }
+
+  if (mmc_host_set_uhs_voltage(host, ocr)) {
+      /*
+       * Voltages may not have been switched, but we have already
+       * sent CMD11, so a power cycle is required anyway
+       */
+      err = -EAGAIN;
+      goto power_cycle;
+  }
+
+  /* Wait for at least 1 ms according to spec */
+  mmc_delay(1);
+
+

```


Changes required to bring up WLAN on SDIO

```

+  /*
+   * Failure to switch is indicated by the card holding
+   * dat[0:3] low
+   */
+  if (host->ops->card_busy && host->ops->card_busy(host))
+      err = -EAGAIN;
+
+power_cycle:
+  if (err) {
+      pr_debug("%s: Signal voltage switch failed, "
+               "power cycling card\n", mmc_hostname(host));
+      mmc_power_cycle(host, ocr);
+  }
+
+  return err;
+}
+
+/*
+ * Select timing parameters for host.
+ */
diff --git a/drivers/mmc/core/core.h b/drivers/mmc/core/core.h
index c8f5172..b3fe27d 100644
--- a/drivers/mmc/core/core.h
+++ b/drivers/mmc/core/core.h
@@ -104,5 +104,6 @@ static inline void mmc_register_pm_notifier(struct
mmc_host *host) { }
static inline void mmc_unregister_pm_notifier(struct mmc_host *host) { }
#endif

+int mmc_set_uhs_voltage(struct mmc_host *host, u32 ocr);
#endif

diff --git a/drivers/mmc/core/sdio.c b/drivers/mmc/core/sdio.c
index a2be7a3..333d519 100644
--- a/drivers/mmc/core/sdio.c
+++ b/drivers/mmc/core/sdio.c
@@ -636,9 +636,15 @@ static int mmc_sdio_init_card(struct mmc_host *host,
u32 ocr,
    * systems that claim 1.8v signalling in fact do not support
    * it.
    */

```

Changes required to bring up WLAN on SDIO

```

-   if (!powered_resume && (rocr & ocr & R4_18V_PRESENT)) {
-       err = mmc_set_signal_voltage(host, MMC_SIGNAL_VOLTAGE_180,
-                                   ocr_card);
+   if (rocr & ocr & R4_18V_PRESENT) {
+       pr_err("mmc_sdio_init_card: powered_resume for Index:
%d!!!!\n", host->index);
+       if (host->index == 0) {
+           pr_err("mmc_sdio_init_card: Skipping 1.8 V setting for Index:
%d!!!!\n", host->index);
+           err = 0;
+       } else {
+           pr_err("mmc_sdio_init_card: Setting 1.8 V for Index:
%d!!!!\n", host->index);
+           err = mmc_set_uhs_voltage(host, ocr_card);
+       }
+       if (err == -EAGAIN) {
+           sdio_reset(host);
+           mmc_go_idle(host);
@@ -1282,3 +1288,15 @@ int sdio_reset_comm(struct mmc_card *card)
    return err;
}
EXPORT_SYMBOL(sdio_reset_comm);
+
+void mmc_sdio_force_remove(struct mmc_host *host)
+{
+    mmc_sdio_remove(host);
+
+    mmc_claim_host(host);
+    mmc_detach_bus(host);
+    mmc_power_off(host);
+    mmc_release_host(host);
+}
+EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL(mmc_sdio_force_remove);
+
diff --git a/drivers/mmc/host/sdhci-tegra.c b/drivers/mmc/host/sdhci-
tegra.c
index c7a6f85..94817f0 100644
--- a/drivers/mmc/host/sdhci-tegra.c
+++ b/drivers/mmc/host/sdhci-tegra.c
@@ -2212,6 +2212,7 @@ static void sdhci_delayed_detect(struct work_struct
*work)
    pm_runtime_disable(mmc_dev(host->mmc));

```

Changes required to bring up WLAN on SDIO

```

}

+static struct mmc_host *wifi_mmc_host;
static int sdhci_tegra_probe(struct platform_device *pdev)
{
    const struct of_device_id *match;
@@ -2222,6 +2223,7 @@ static int sdhci_tegra_probe(struct platform_device
*pdev)
    struct clk *clk;
    struct sdhci_tegra_clk_src_data *clk_src_data;
    int rc;
+ struct device_node *np = pdev->dev.of_node;

    match = of_match_device(sdhci_tegra_dt_match, &pdev->dev);
    if (!match)
@@ -2414,6 +2416,11 @@ static int sdhci_tegra_probe(struct platform_device
*pdev)
    if (tegra_host->en_periodic_calib)
        host->quirks2 |= SDHCI_QUIRK2_PERIODIC_CALIBRATION;

+ if (of_get_property(np, "wifi-host", NULL)) {
+     wifi_mmc_host = host->mmc;
+     dev_info(mmc_dev(host->mmc), "assigned as wifi host\n");
+ }
+
    schedule_delayed_work(&tegra_host->detect_delay,
        msecs_to_jiffies(tegra_host->boot_detect_delay));

    return 0;
@@ -2538,6 +2545,19 @@ static void tegra_sdhci_post_resume(struct
sdhci_host *host)
    tegra_sdhci_post_init(host);
}

+void mmc_sdio_force_remove(struct mmc_host *host);
+void wifi_card_detect(bool on)
+{
+    WARN_ON(!wifi_mmc_host);
+    if (on) {
+        mmc_detect_change(wifi_mmc_host, 0);
+    } else {
+        if (wifi_mmc_host->card)

```

Changes required to bring up WLAN on SDIO

```
+                mmc_sdio_force_remove(wifi_mmc_host);
+            }
+}
+EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL(wifi_card_detect);
+
+static int sdhci_tegra_card_detect(struct sdhci_host *host, bool req)
+{
+    struct sdhci_pltfm_host *pltfm_host = sdhci_priv(host);
```

3 Verify SDIO detection

On booting, the kernel can detect the SD card as an SDIO with the mode in which it is configured at the appropriate MMC slot. The following logs confirm the SDIO card detection.

For example, SDIO is configured for SDR50.

```
mmc0: new ultra high speed SDR50 SDIO card at address 0001
```

More details about SDIO configuration are available at: `/sys/kernel/debug/mmc0/ios`

```
ifx@ifxhost:~$ sudo cat /sys/kernel/debug/mmc0/ios
clock: 100000000 Hz
actual clock: 97625098 Hz
vdd: 7 (1.65 - 1.95 V)
bus mode: 2 (push-pull)
chip select: 0 (don't care)
power mode: 2 (on)
bus width: 2 (4 bits)
timing spec: 5 (sd uhs SDR50)
signal voltage: 1 (1.80 V)
driver type: 0 (driver type B)
```

4 FMAC compile and load

4.1 FMAC compile

This section explains how to compile the FMAC backport driver sources.

Contact your local Infineon® Technologies distribution channel (FAE or local sales representative) or [community page](#) to get Infineon®'s FMAC backport driver source files. Refer to the Wi-Fi software user guide and README documents available in the FMAC Release package for build and debugging.

1. Decompress the FMAC backport source package.

```
Ex: $ tar xvzf cypress-backports-v5.10.9-2022_0909-module-  
src.tar.gz
```

2. Set the path to the device kernel headers.

```
Ex(Nvidia kernel): $ export MY_KERNEL=/usr/src/linux-headers-  
4.9.253-tegra-ubuntu18.04_aarch64/kernel-4.9/
```

3. Generate a configuration file (.config) from the FMAC driver configuration specified in defconfigs/brcmfmac.

```
$ make KLIB=$MY_KERNEL KLIB_BUILD=$MY_KERNEL defconfig-brcmfmac
```

4. Compile and generate kernel modules.

```
$ make KLIB=$MY_KERNEL KLIB_BUILD=$MY_KERNEL modules
```

5. The kernel modules are available at the following paths.

```
./compat/compat.ko  
./net/wireless/cfg80211.ko  
./drivers/net/wireless/broadcom/brcm80211/brcmutil/brcmutil.ko  
./drivers/net/wireless/broadcom/brcm80211/brcmfmac/brcmfmac.ko
```

4.2 Load the FMAC driver and firmware

Use the following commands to load the WLAN FMAC driver and firmware.

```
sudo insmod compat.ko  
sudo insmod cfg80211.ko  
sudo insmod brcmutil.ko  
sudo insmod brcmfmac.ko
```

Refer to the Wi-Fi software user guide and README documents available in the FMAC release package for more information on building and loading the FMAC.

5 Debugging and reference logs

5.1 Kernel debug flags

Enable the following debug configs in the kernel config file and build the kernel:

- CONFIG_MMC_DEBUG
- CONFIG_DEBUG_FS
- CONFIG_BRCMDBG
- CONFIG_PRINTK

5.2 MMC driver boot logs

Reference logs for debugging the SDIO detection issues.

```
[ 2.402000] sdhci: Secure Digital Host Controller Interface driver
[ 2.408191] sdhci: Copyright(c) Pierre Ossman
[ 2.412601] sdhci-pltfm: SDHCI platform and OF driver helper
[ 2.418999] sdhci_pltfm_init
[ 2.422514] sdhci_alloc_host
[ 2.429422] sdhci: ===== REGISTER DUMP (mmc1) =====
[ 2.435323] sdhci: Sys addr: 0x00000000 | Version: 0x00000002
[ 2.441163] sdhci: Blk size: 0x00000000 | Blk cnt: 0x00000001
[ 2.447026] sdhci: Argument: 0x00000000 | Trn mode: 0x00000000
[ 2.452884] sdhci: Present: 0x01f88088 | Host ctl: 0x00000000
[ 2.458723] sdhci: Power: 0x00000000 | Blk gap: 0x00000080
[ 2.464578] sdhci: Wake-up: 0x00000008 | Clock: 0x0000800f
[ 2.470416] sdhci: Timeout: 0x00000080 | Int stat: 0x00000000
[ 2.476269] sdhci: Int enab: 0x007f1003 | Sig enab: 0x007f1003
[ 2.482126] sdhci: AC12 err: 0x00000000 | Slot int: 0x00000302
[ 2.487962] sdhci: Caps: 0x07eb0000 | Caps_1: 0x0000b407
[ 2.493816] sdhci: Cmd: 0x00000000 | Max curr: 0x00ffffff
[ 2.499651] sdhci: Host ctl2: 0x00000000
[ 2.503594] sdhci: ADMA Err: 0x00000000 | ADMA Ptr: 0x00000000
[ 2.509428] sdhci: =====
[ 2.571499] mmc_rescan
[ 2.574395] mmc1: mmc_rescan_try_freq: trying to init card at 400000 Hz
[ 2.581012] mmc1: mmc_rescan_try_freq: sdio_reset-> CMD52 performing
sdio card reset
[ 2.589314] mmc1: SDHCI controller on 2194000.usdhc [2194000.usdhc]
using ADMA
[ 2.590400] sdhci_pltfm_init
[ 2.590466] sdhci_alloc_host
[ 2.590602] sdhci-esdhc-imx 2198000.usdhc: Got WP GPIO
```

Debugging and reference logs

```
[ 2.590678] sdhci-esdhc-imx 2198000.usdhc: allocated mmc-pwrseq
[ 2.594113] sdhci: ===== REGISTER DUMP (mmc2) =====
[ 2.594120] sdhci: Sys addr: 0x00000000 | Version: 0x00000002
[ 2.594123] sdhci: Blk size: 0x00000000 | Blk cnt: 0x00000001
[ 2.594127] sdhci: Argument: 0x00000000 | Trn mode: 0x00000000
[ 2.594131] sdhci: Present: 0x01f88088 | Host ctl: 0x00000000
[ 2.594135] sdhci: Power: 0x00000000 | Blk gap: 0x00000080
[ 2.594138] sdhci: Wake-up: 0x00000008 | Clock: 0x0000800f
[ 2.594142] sdhci: Timeout: 0x00000080 | Int stat: 0x00000000
[ 2.594146] sdhci: Int enab: 0x007f1003 | Sig enab: 0x007f1003
[ 2.594150] sdhci: AC12 err: 0x00000000 | Slot int: 0x00000302
[ 2.594154] sdhci: Caps: 0x07eb0000 | Caps_1: 0x0000b407
[ 2.594157] sdhci: Cmd: 0x00000000 | Max curr: 0x00ffffff
[ 2.594160] sdhci: Host ctl2: 0x00000000
[ 2.594163] sdhci: ADMA Err: 0x00000000 | ADMA Ptr: 0x00000000
[ 2.594165] sdhci: =====
[ 2.662727] mmc2: SDHCI controller on 2198000.usdhc [2198000.usdhc]
using ADMA
[ 2.663195] sdhci_pltfm_init
[ 2.663258] sdhci_alloc_host
[ 2.663366] sdhci-esdhc-imx 219c000.usdhc: could not get ultra high
speed state, work on normal mode
[ 2.663394] sdhci-esdhc-imx 219c000.usdhc: Got CD GPIO
[ 2.663409] sdhci-esdhc-imx 219c000.usdhc: Got WP GPIO
[ 2.676496] sdhci: ===== REGISTER DUMP (mmc3) =====
[ 2.676503] sdhci: Sys addr: 0x00000000 | Version: 0x00000002
[ 2.676507] sdhci: Blk size: 0x00000200 | Blk cnt: 0x00000001
[ 2.676511] sdhci: Argument: 0x00007e61 | Trn mode: 0x00000000
[ 2.676514] sdhci: Present: 0x01f88088 | Host ctl: 0x00000002
[ 2.676518] sdhci: Power: 0x00000000 | Blk gap: 0x00000080
[ 2.676522] sdhci: Wake-up: 0x00000008 | Clock: 0x0000011f
[ 2.676525] sdhci: Timeout: 0x0000008b | Int stat: 0x00000000
[ 2.676529] sdhci: Int enab: 0x007f1003 | Sig enab: 0x007f1003
[ 2.676532] sdhci: AC12 err: 0x00000000 | Slot int: 0x00000302
[ 2.676536] sdhci: Caps: 0x07eb0000 | Caps_1: 0x0000b407
[ 2.676540] sdhci: Cmd: 0x0000113a | Max curr: 0x00ffffff
[ 2.676542] sdhci: Host ctl2: 0x00000000
[ 2.676546] sdhci: ADMA Err: 0x00000000 | ADMA Ptr: 0x00000000
[ 2.676548] sdhci: =====
[ 2.751732] mmc3: SDHCI controller on 219c000.usdhc [219c000.usdhc]
using ADMA
```



```
[ 2.754128] galcore: clk_get 2d core clock failed, disable 2d/vg!
[ 2.754348] Galcore version 6.2.2.93313
[ 2.954162] mmc1: mmc_attach_sdio: sending CMD5 with arg=0 to get OCR
info
[ 2.971521] mmc_rescan
[ 2.978853] mmc2: mmc_rescan_try_freq: trying to init card at 400000 Hz
[ 2.997160] mmc2: mmc_rescan_try_freq: sdio_reset-> CMD52 performing
sdio card reset
[ 3.012982] mmc1: mmc_rescan_try_freq: trying to init card at 300000 Hz
[ 3.052623] mmc2: mmc_attach_sdio: sending CMD5 with arg=0 to get OCR
info
[ 3.060056] mmc_rescan
[ 3.063026] mmc3: mmc_rescan_try_freq: trying to init card at 400000 Hz
[ 3.069646] mmc3: mmc_rescan_try_freq: sdio_reset-> CMD52 performing
sdio card reset
[ 3.077949] mmc1: mmc_rescan_try_freq: sdio_reset-> CMD52 performing
sdio card reset
[ 3.091466] mmc1: mmc_attach_sdio: sending CMD5 with arg=0 to get OCR
info
[ 3.091491] mmc2: mmc_select_voltage with ocr:30ffff00
[ 3.091496] mmc_select_voltage ocr:30ffff00
[ 3.091499] mmc2: selected voltage:00040000
[ 3.091504] mmc2: mmc_sdio_init_card: send CMD5 with Arg=<ocr voltage>
ocr:00040000
[ 3.132346] mmc1: mmc_rescan_try_freq: trying to init card at 200000 Hz
[ 3.150800] mmc2: new high speed SDIO card at address 0001
[ 3.191470] mmc1: mmc_rescan_try_freq: sdio_reset-> CMD52 performing
sdio card reset
[ 3.220161] mmc1: mmc_attach_sdio: sending CMD5 with arg=0 to get OCR
info
[ 3.260454] mmc1: mmc_rescan_try_freq: trying to init card at 100000 Hz
[ 3.311459] mmc3: mmc_attach_sdio: sending CMD5 with arg=0 to get OCR
info
[ 3.321465] mmc1: mmc_rescan_try_freq: sdio_reset-> CMD52 performing
sdio card reset
[ 3.337293] mmc_select_voltage ocr:40ff8000
[ 3.373357] mmc1: mmc_attach_sdio: sending CMD5 with arg=0 to get OCR
info
[ 3.406702] mmc3: new high speed SDHC card at address aaaa
[ 3.451528] mmcblk3: mmc3:aaaa SL08G 7.40 GiB
[ 3.457199] mmcblk3: p1 p2
```

5.3 init sequence code flow

Module: <kernel_src>/drivers/mmc/

```

sdhci-pltfm.c
→ sdhci_pltfm_register(..)
  → sdhci_pltfm_init(..)
    → sdhci_alloc_host(..)
      → mmc_alloc_host(..)
        → mmc_rescan
  → mmc_rescan_try_freq(..)
    → sdio_reset(..)
Sending CMD52
      → mmc_attach_sdio(..)
        → mmc_send_io_op_cond(..)
CMD5 with Arg=0 to get OCR (Operation conditions register)
          → mmc_select_voltage(..)
            → mmc_sdio_init_card(..)
              → mmc_send_io_op_cond(..)
CMD5 with Arg=<selected voltage from OCR info>. SDIO is initialized.
                → [Reads OCR information further]:
                  *Check if MEMORY
capable card
                  *Check if COMBO card
(SD Memory + SDIO)
                  *Check if UHS-I mode
supported, then enable 1.8 V signaling.
                    → [Reads CCCR Register]
                      → [Reads CIS tuples]
                        → Check and enable the card to
High speed or UHS based on voltage & signaling supported by the card.
                          → [Reads OCR to get
Number of IO Functions]
                              → Init functions
and allocate memory
                                  → mmc_add_ca
rd(..)
→ Add the MMC card to the driver model.
                                  → mmc
_add_card_debugfs(..)
→ Add a debug filesystem if CONFIG_DEBUG_FS is
enabled.
                                  →
device_add(..)
→ Add the MMC device; Create
filesystem; Notifies platform and filesystem about the addition of new
device.

```

SDIO platform support guide

WLAN bring-up on SDIO

Debugging and reference logs

5.4 SDIO bus analyzer

The PGY-SSM SD/SDIO/eMMC Protocol Analyzer has multiple features to capture and debug communication between the host and Wi-Fi card. This protocol analyzer supports SD, SDIO, and eMMC for data rates up to 200-MHz DDR mode.



Figure 7 SDIO analyzer and device setup

The software application and more details about the analyzer are available [here](#).

The following is the reference trace capture for the SDR50 configuration.

PGY-SSM SD/SDIO/eMMC PROTOCOL ANALYZER											
File About											
CONNECT SETUP ANALYZE ANALYTICS REPORTS											
SEARCH FILTERS											
Type											
Reset											
Sl#	Time	CMD / RES / DATA / EVENT	Type	Abbreviation	Argument	CRC	EndBit	BusMode	Frequency	PWR Status	Errors
1	0s	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x1C	1	SDR4	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
2	142.212µs	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x1B	1	SDR4	380MHz	-	Pass
3	357.712µs	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x4F	1	SDR4	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
4	504.984µs	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x53	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
5	2.240ms	CMD0	GO_IDLE_STATE		0x00000000	0x6A	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
6	5.200ms	CMD8	SEND_EXT_CSD		0x0000000A	0x48	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	No response
7	5.726ms	CMD5	SLEEP_AWAKE		0x00000000	0x2D	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Integrity fail
8	5.852ms	R1 (index = 63)	ACK_RESPONSE		0x00000000	0x7F	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
9	6.084ms	CMD5	SLEEP_AWAKE		0x00000000	0x1D	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Integrity fail
10	6.231ms	R1 (index = 63)	ACK_RESPONSE		0x00000000	0x7F	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
11	6.483ms	CMD3	SET_RELATIVE_ADDR		0x00000000	0x10	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
12	6.610ms	R1 (index = 3)	DEVICE_STATUS		0x00000000	0x75	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
13	6.841ms	CMD7	SELECT_DESELECT_CARD		0x00000000	0x6E	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
14	6.967ms	R1 (index = 7)	DEVICE_STATUS		0x00000000	0x50	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
15	7.199ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x68	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
16	7.325ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x6A	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
17	7.555ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x51	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
18	7.683ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x8	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
19	7.893ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x36	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
20	8.079ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x12	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
21	8.251ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x20	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
22	8.377ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x12	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
23	8.609ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x42	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
24	8.735ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x24	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
25	8.987ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x54	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
26	9.114ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x24	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
27	9.345ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x47	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
28	9.471ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x4	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
29	9.747ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x7D	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
30	9.873ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x2	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
31	10.104ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x68	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
32	10.231ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x1B	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
33	10.462ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x78	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
34	10.588ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x29	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
35	10.841ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x6E	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
36	10.988ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x3F	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
37	11.220ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x54	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
38	11.346ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x55	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
39	11.577ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x42	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
40	11.725ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x3F	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
41	11.977ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x68	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
42	12.103ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x39	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
43	12.335ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x7D	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
44	12.461ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x14	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
45	12.693ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x47	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
46	12.840ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x20	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
47	13.090ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x51	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
48	13.198ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x9	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
49	13.429ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x33	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
50	13.555ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x77	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
51	13.787ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x25	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
52	13.913ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x1B	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
53	14.144ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x1F	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command
54	14.271ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x3B	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Pass
55	14.502ms	CMD52	RESERVED		0x00000000	0x9	1	SDR1	380MHz	-	Reserved Command

Debugging and reference logs



POL-SIM SDOXIM-HMC PROTOCOL ANALYZER

File About

CONNECT

SETUP

ANALYZE

ANALYTICS

REPORTS

▶ RUN

🔄

SEARCH

Type

▼

▼

▼

Reset

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10

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101

S#	Time	CMD / RES / DATA / EVENT	Type	Abbreviation	Argument	CRC	EndBt	BuildMode	Frequency	PWS Status	Errors	Tuning Value
49	13.429ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<00001680>	0x33	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 39
50	13.555ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<0000303C>	0x77	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
51	13.787ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<000016A0>	0x25	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 40
52	13.913ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<00003030>	0x18	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
53	14.144ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<00002620>	0x1F	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 40
54	14.271ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<00003030>	0x38	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
55	14.502ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<000016D0>	0x9	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 40
56	14.629ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<00003034>	0x1F	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
57	14.860ms	RESERVED	RESERVED		<00001700>	0xC2	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 32
58	15.091ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<00003030>	0x18	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 8
59	15.218ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<00001709>	0x44	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 32
60	15.449ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<00003030>	0x29	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 8
61	15.586ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<00001740>	0x1E	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 40
62	15.733ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<00003030>	0x18	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
63	15.944ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<00001760>	0x46	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 40
64	16.090ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<00003038>	0x7A	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
65	16.312ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<00001780>	0xA	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 40
66	16.439ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<0000303F>	0x62	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
67	16.669ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<00003039>	0xA	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 40
68	16.796ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<00003030>	0x79	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
69	17.027ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<00003042>	0x67	-	SDR1	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 40
70	17.153ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<00003032>	0x6D	-	SDR4	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
71	17.384ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<00003020>	0x20	-	SDR4	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 113
72	17.705ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<0000303F>	0x12	-	SDR4	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
73	17.937ms	CMDS2	RESERVED		<00003026>	0x16	-	SDR4	380KHz	-	Reserved Command	Nrc = 47
74	18.064ms	RESERVED (index = 52)	RESERVED		<00003030>	0x36	-	SDR4	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
75	18.799ms	CMID19	ADTC	BUSTEST_W	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	380KHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 292
76	18.900ms	DAT2A2 block0 [S]	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 2
77	19.000ms	R1 (index = 19)	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 102510
78	20.005ms	CMID19	ADTC	BUSTEST_W	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 10
79	20.006ms	R1 (index = 19)	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 102944
80	20.006ms	R1 (index = 19)	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 11
81	21.016ms	CMID19	ADTC	BUSTEST_W	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 102980
82	21.016ms	DAT2A2 block0 [S]	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 9
83	21.016ms	R1 (index = 19)	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 103703
84	22.065ms	CMID19	ADTC	BUSTEST_W	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104728
85	22.066ms	DAT2A2 block0 [S]	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 11
86	22.066ms	R1 (index = 19)	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104776
87	23.104ms	CMID19	ADTC	BUSTEST_W	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 10
88	23.104ms	DAT2A2 block0 [S]	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104728
89	23.104ms	R1 (index = 19)	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104776
90	24.152ms	CMID19	ADTC	BUSTEST_W	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104776
91	24.152ms	DAT2A2 block0 [S]	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104776
92	24.152ms	R1 (index = 19)	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104776
93	25.201ms	CMID19	ADTC	BUSTEST_W	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104776
94	25.201ms	DAT2A2 block0 [S]	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104776
95	25.201ms	R1 (index = 19)	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104776
96	26.249ms	CMID19	ADTC	BUSTEST_W	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104776
97	26.249ms	DAT2A2 block0 [S]	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104776
98	26.249ms	R1 (index = 19)	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 104776
99	27.281ms	CMID19	ADTC	BUSTEST_W	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 103030
100	27.281ms	DAT2A2 block0 [S]	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x57	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 9
101	27.281ms	R1 (index = 19)	-	DEVICE_STATUS	<00000000>	0x46	-	SDR4	100MHz	-	Pass	Nrc = 9

Argument Details

Reserved for manufacturer(11) 0:00

References

- [1] [SDIO specification.](#)

Glossary

DTS

device tree source

GPIO

general purpose input / output

MMC

Multi Media Card

OOB

out of band

RCA

Relative Card Address

SDIO

Secure Digital Input Output

S18A

Switching to 1.8 V Accept.

S18R

Switching to 1.8-V Request

UHS

Ultra-High Speed

SDIO platform support guide

WLAN bring-up on SDIO

Revision history

Revision history

Document revision	Date	Description of changes
**	2023-12-11	New user guide.

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