

AN13287

PN7160 Linux porting guide

Rev. 1.1 — 13 September 2021

Application note
COMPANY PUBLIC

Document information

Information	Content
Keywords	NFC, Linux, libnfc-nci
Abstract	This application note describes how to add support for a PN7160 NFC controller to a generic GNU/Linux system.



1 Front matter

Revision history

Rev	Date	Description
1.1	20210913	Security status changed into "Company public", no content change
1.0	20210825	Initial version

2 Introduction

This document provides guidelines for the integration of NXP’s PN7160 NFC controllers to a generic GNU/Linux platform from software perspective, based on the Linux NFC stack. The related architecture is depicted in below [Figure 1](#).

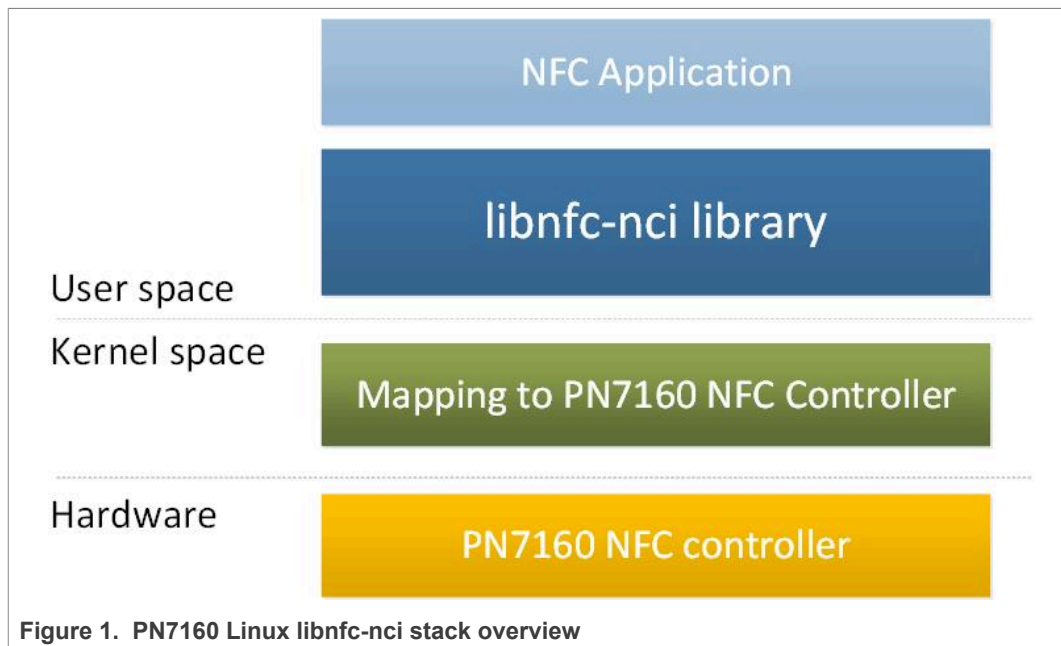


Figure 1. PN7160 Linux libnfc-nci stack overview

3 Release note

The present document describes the PN7160 Linux libnfc-nci stack version R1.0.

3.1 Change history

3.1.1 R1.0

First official delivery of the PN7160 Linux libnfc-nci stack.

3.2 Possible problems, known errors and restrictions

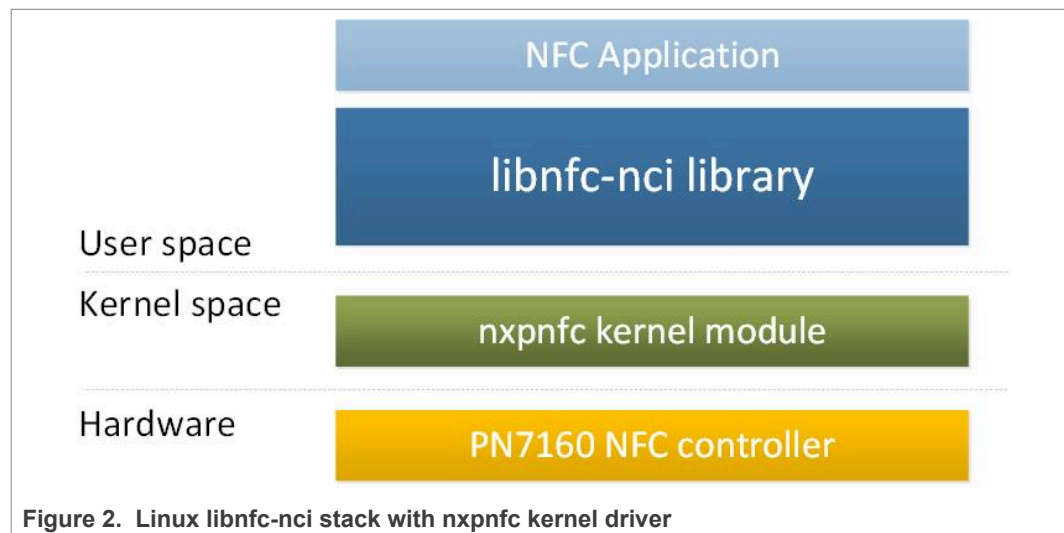
Multiple ISO15693 tags are not supported: Several tags are reported, first one can be selected but switch to the second one cannot be achieved.

4 Low-level access to PN7160 HW

Two possibilities are offered to allow mapping the Linux NFC stack, depicted in [Figure 1](#), to the PN7160 NFC controller.

4.1 Kernel driver nxpnfc

The nxpnfc kernel driver can be used to communicate with the PN7160 NFC controller. Source code is available from the following repository: <https://github.com/NXPNFCLinux/nxpnfc>.



4.1.1 Driver details

The nxpnfc kernel driver offers communication to the NFC controller connected over either I²C or SPI physical interface.

When loaded to the kernel, this driver exposes the interface to the NFC controller through the device node named `/dev/nxpnfc`.

This kernel driver is compatible with a broad range of NXP's NFC controllers, it explains specific NXP references can be found in the source code.

The provided source code allows building both versions of the kernel driver (I²C and SPI) according to the kernel configuration.

4.1.2 Getting the driver

Clone the nxpnfc repository into the kernel directory, replacing existing implementation:

```
$ rm -rf drivers/nfc
$ git clone https://github.com/NXPNFCLinux/nxpnfc.git drivers/nfc
```

This will end-up with the folder `drivers/nfc` containing the following files:

- *README.md*: repository information
- *Makefile*: driver heading makefile
- *Kconfig*: driver configuration file
- *LICENSE*: driver licensing terms

- *i2c_devicetree.txt*: example of I²C device tree definition
- *spi_devicetree.txt*: example of SPI device tree definition
- *nfc* sub folder containing:
 - *Makefile*:
 - *common.c*: generic driver implementation
 - *common.h*: generic driver interface definition
 - *i2c.c*: I²C specific driver implementation
 - *i2c.h*: I²C specific driver interface definition
 - *spi.c*: SPI-specific driver implementation
 - *spi.h*: SPI-specific driver interface definition

4.1.3 Including the driver to the kernel

Including the driver to the kernel, and making it loaded during device boot, is done thanks to the device tree.

After updating the device tree definition as suggested in below examples, the platform-related device tree must be rebuilt.

4.1.3.1 I²C version

I²C address (0x28 in below examples) and GPIO assignments must be adapted according to the hardware integration in the platform.

Below is an example of definition to be added to the platform device tree file (*.dts* file located for instance under *arch/arm/boot/dts* kernel subfolder for arm-based platform).

```
i2c0: i2c@ffd71000 {
    ...
    status = "ok";
    nxpnfc: nxpnfc@28 {
        compatible = "nxp,nxpnfc";
        reg = <0x28>;
        nxp,nxpnfc-irq = <&gpio26 0 0>;
        nxp,nxpnfc-ven = <&gpio26 2 0>;
        nxp,nxpnfc-fw-dwnld = <&gpio26 4 0>;
    };
};
```

4.1.3.2 SPI version

SPI handle (0 in the below example) and GPIO assignments must be adapted according to the hardware integration in the platform.

Below is an example of definition to be added to the platform device tree file (*.dts* file located for instance under *arch/arm/boot/dts* kernel subfolder for arm-based platform).

```
spi2: spi@ffd68000 {
    ...
    status = "ok";
    nxpnfc@0 {
        compatible = "nxp,nxpnfc";
        reg = <0>;
        nxp,nxpnfc-irq = <&gpio26 0 0>;
        nxp,nxpnfc-ven = <&gpio26 2 0>;
        nxp,nxpnfc-fw-dwnld = <&gpio26 4 0>;
        spi-max-frequency = <7000000>;
    };
};
```

4.1.4 Building the driver

Through *menuconfig* procedure include the targeted driver (I²C or SPI version) to the build, as built-in (<*>):

```
Device Drivers --->
  < > NFC I2C Slave driver for NXP-NFCC
  < > NFC SPI Slave driver for NXP-NFCC
```

Rebuilding the complete kernel, the driver will be included in the kernel image.

4.1.5 Changing access to device node

By default, r/w permission to the */dev/nxpnfc* node is set to root user only. This might be an issue when running an application without root privilege.

Permissions of the device node can be changed on the platform, by instance using *udev* rules management For example, creating a new file named *nxpnfc.rules* located in */etc/udev/rules.d* platform sub-directory, and containing such line declaration:

```
ACTION=="add", KERNEL=="nxpnfc", MODE="0666"
```

This will update the device node permission, to r+w to any user, during platform boot.

4.2 Alternative to nxpnfc kernel driver

In case the existing kernel offers access to GPIO and I²C or SPI resources from the user space (through */sys/class/gpio* and */dev/i2c-X* or */dev/spidevX.X* interface), an alternative to the *nxpnfc* kernel driver is proposed. This is managed inside the Hardware Abstraction Layer component of the *libnfc-nci* SW stack and selected from the *libnfc-nxp.conf* configuration file via "NXP_TRANSPORT" parameter (see [Table 2](#)).

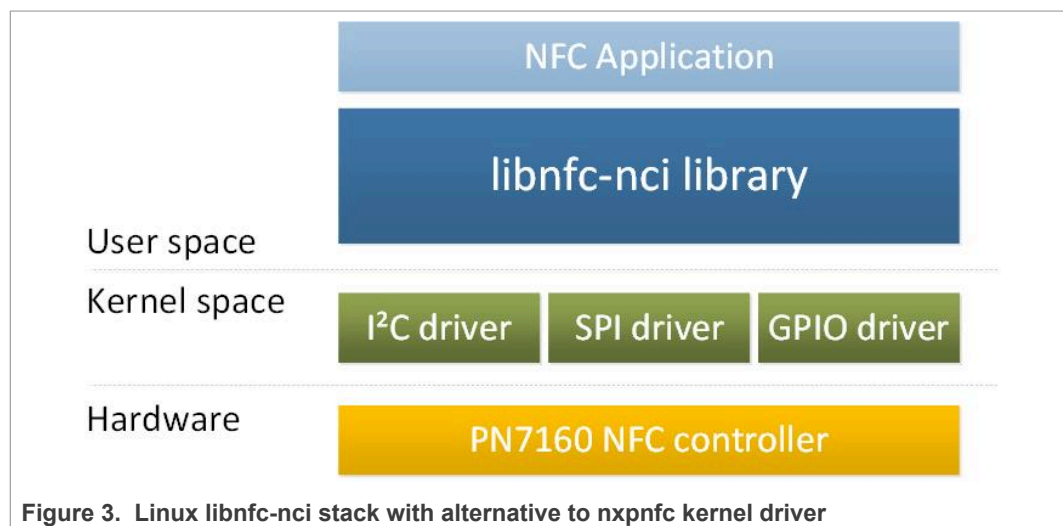


Figure 3. Linux libnfc-nci stack with alternative to nxpnfc kernel driver

When accessing the NFC Controller through */sys/class/gpio* and */dev/i2c-X* or */dev/spidevX.X*, related rights must be insured to the NFC application (either the NFC application must be executed as root or rights must be extended to user).

The GPIO connection, as well as I²C or SPI, to the NFC Controller are defined in *libnfc-nci/src/nfcandroid_nfc_hidlimpl/halimpl/tml/transport/NfccAltTransport.h* file and must be adapted to the targeted platform:

```
#define PIN_INT      23
#define PIN_ENABLE   24
#define PIN_FWDNLD   25
```

- {PIN_INT} defines the GPIO number the NFC Controller IRQ pin is connected to
- {PIN_ENABLE} defines the GPIO number the NFC Controller VEN pin is connected to
- {PIN_FWDNLD} defines the GPIO number the NFC Controller DWL_REQ pin is connected to

```
#define I2C_BUS      "/dev/i2c-1"
#define I2C_ADDRESS  0x28
```

- {I2C_BUS} defines the I²C device instance the NFC Controller is connected to
- {I2C_ADDRESS} defines the NFC Controller 7 bits I²C slave address

```
#define SPI_BUS      "/dev/spidev0.0"
```

- {SPI_BUS} defines the SPI device instance the NFC Controller is connected to

5 NFC library

The Linux libnfc-nci stack consists in a library running in User space. It is available from the following repository: https://github.com/NXPnfcLinux/linux_libnfc-nci

5.1 Installation instructions

5.1.1 Getting the library source code

Clone the Linux libnfc-nci stack repository:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/NXPnfcLinux/linux_libnfc-nci.git -b NCI2.0_PN7160
```

The following directory structure will be created:

```

├── conf
│   ├── libnfc-nci.conf
│   └── libnfc-nxp.conf
├── doc
│   └── ...
├── src
│   └── ...
├── firmware
│   └── ...
├── demoapp
│   └── ...
├── .gitignore
├── LICENCE.txt
├── README.md
├── libnfc-nci.pc.in
├── bootstrap
├── configure.ac
└── Makefile.am
    
```

5.1.2 Generating the configuration script

Generate the configuration script by simply executing the bootstrap bash script:

```
$ ./bootstrap
```

This requires the *automake*, *autoconf* and *libtool* packages to be installed on the machine used for compilation (directly on the target or cross-compiling machine). This can be done using standard *apt-get install* procedure.

5.1.3 Generating the Makefile

Call the newly created configure script enabling the generation of the Makefile recipe file:

```
$ ./configure <OPTIONS>
```

Below are some of the options which might be interested:

- `--enable-llcp1_3`: enable support of LLCP1.3. Requires OpenSSL Cryptography and SSL/TLS Toolkit, if not set LLCP1.3 is not supported (falling back to LLCP1.2 support)
- `openssldir=DIR`: (optional) path to openssl installation folder (mandatory for LLCP1.3 support)
- `--enable-debug`: enable including debug symbols
- `-h`: display all available configure options

When `--enable-llcp1_3` option is selected, configuration step will fail if `openssldir` path is not set. (e.g. `./configure --enable-llcp1_3 openssldir=/opt/openssl`)

5.1.4 Building the source

Using the *Makefile* recipe file, building the library and the example application is done with the simple make command:

```
$ make
```

5.1.5 Installing the library

The generated library binaries and header files can be installed on the target using *make install* command.

Depending on the target directories, installation may require the use of root privileges, generally granted by *su* or *sudo*:

```
$ sudo make install
```

It installs the `libnfc-nci-linux` library to `/usr/local/lib` target directory. This path must be added to `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable for proper reference to the library during linking/execution of related application.

It also installs the configuration files (refer to chapter [Section 5.3](#)) to `/usr/local/etc` and the library header files to `/usr/local/include`.

5.2 Library APIs

For detailed information about `libnfc-nci` library API, please refer to the dedicated document *Linux_NFC_API_Guide.html* inside *doc* sub-folder of the stack delivery (refer to chapter [Section 5.1.1](#)).

5.3 Configuration files

Two files allow configuring the `libnfc-nci` library at runtime: *libnfc-nci.conf* and *libnfc-nxpconf*. There are defining tags which are impacting library behavior. The value of the tags depends on the targeted platform. For more details, refer to the examples given in *conf* sub-folder of the stack delivery (see chapter [Section 5.1.1](#)).

These files are loaded by the library, from `/usr/local/etc` directory of the target, during the initialization phase. Refer to chapter [Section 5.1.5](#) for installation procedure, the files can also be manually copied to the target `/usr/local/etc` directory.

Pay attention that the configuration files provided as part of the library relates to the NFC controller dev boards. Some parameters must have to be adapted according to the target integration.

Below is the description of the different useful tags in the configuration files (refer to the example conf files for detailed information about the tag values).

Table 1. Tag list of `libnfc-nci.conf` file

Tag	Description
APPL_TRACE_LEVEL	Log levels for <code>libnfc-nci</code> . Recommended value for debugging is 0xFF

Table 1. Tag list of libnfc-nci.conf file...continued

Tag	Description
PROTOCOL_TRACE_LEVEL	Log levels for libnfc-nci. Recommended value for debugging is 0xFF
HOST_LISTEN_ENABLE	Configuration force HOST listen feature
POLLING_TECH_MASK	Configuration of the polling technologies
NFA_DM_DISC_DURATION_POLL	Configuration of the discovery loop TOTAL DURATION (in milliseconds)
P2P_LISTEN_TECH_MASK	Configuration of listen technologies for P2P

Table 2. Tag list of libnfc-nxp.conf file

Tag	Description
NXPLOG_EXTNS_LOGLEVEL	Configure level of EXTNS logs Recommended value for debug is 0x03
NXPLOG_NCIX_LOGLEVEL	Set level of NCIX logs Recommended value for debug is 0x03
NXPLOG_NCIR_LOGLEVEL	Set level of NCIR logs Recommended value for debug is 0x03
NXPLOG_FWDNLD_LOGLEVEL	Set level of FWDNLD logs Recommended value for debug is 0x03
NXPLOG_TML_LOGLEVEL	Set level of FWDNLD logs Recommended value for debug is 0x03
NXP_ACT_PROP_EXTN	Set NXP's NFC Controller proprietary features
NXP_NFC_PROFILE_EXTN	Set discovery profile
NXP_CORE_STANDBY	Set NFC Controller standby mode
NXP_AGC_DEBUG_ENABLE	Set the dynamic RSSI feature
NXP_TRANSPORT	Defines the transport configuration 0x00 means kernel driver, 0x02 is Alternative I ² C, 0x03 Alternative SPI and other values are RFU
NXP_NFC_DEV_NODE	Set the device node when kernel driver transport configuration is used
NXP_I2C_FRAGMENTATION_ENABLED	Set the I2c fragmentation feature
NXP_NFC_FW_PATH	Defines path from which the library shall load the NFC Controller firmware
NXP_NFC_FW_NAME	Defines NFC Controller firmware library name to be loaded
MIFARE_READER_ENABLE	Set the support of the reader for MIFARE Classic
NXP_NFC_PROPRIETARY_CFG	Defines the proprietary protocols ID used in discovery loop
NXP_SYS_CLK_SRC_SEL	Configure the clock source of the NFC Controller
NXP_SYS_CLK_FREQ_SEL	Set the clock frequency in case of PLL clock source

Table 2. Tag list of libnfc-nxp.conf file...continued

Tag	Description
NXP_SYS_CLOCK_TO_CFG	Set clock request acknowledgment time value in case of PLL clock source
NXP_EXT_TVDD_CFG	Set TVDD configuration used
NXP_EXT_TVDD_CFG_1	Configure TxLDO when CFG1 is used
NXP_EXT_TVDD_CFG_2	Configure TxLDO when CFG2 is used
NXP_RF_CONF_BLK_x	Set platform-specific RF configuration
NXP_CORE_CONF_EXTN	Configure proprietary settings of the NFC Controller
NXP_CORE_CONF	Configure standardized settings of the NFC Controller
NXP_CORE_MFCKEY_SETTING	Proprietary configuration for Key storage
NFA_MAX_EE_SUPPORTED	Set the maximum number of Execution Environments supported

6 Example application

6.1 Application details

The Linux libnfc-nci stack offers an application example demonstrating use of the library to run NFC features. It is available as part of the stack delivery (refer to chapter [Section 5.1](#) for installation instructions). Source code is located in *demoapp* sub-folder of the libnfc-nci stack directory.

The purpose of this application is to demonstrate NFC features offers by the libnfc-nci library and provides code example of the library API.

It is built together the libnfc-nci library, following procedure depicted in chapter [Section 5.1.4](#).

6.2 Using the application

The application must be started with parameters:

```
$ ./nfcDemoApp <OPTIONS>
```

You can get the parameters details by launching the application help menu:

```
$ ./nfcDemoApp --help
```



Figure 4. Linux demo application commands

The demo application offers 3 modes of operation:

- **Polling:** continuously waiting for a remote NFC device (tag or peer device) and displays related information
- **Tag writing:** allows writing NDEF content to an NFC tag
- **Tag emulation:** allows sharing NDEF content to an NFC reader device
- **Device push:** allows pushing NDEF content to a remote NFC peer device

6.2.1 Run Polling mode

When in this mode, the application displays information of any discovered NFC tags or remote NFC device. It is reached starting the application with “poll” parameter:

```
$ ./nfcDemoApp poll
```

```

pi@raspberrypi: ~
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ./nfcDemoApp poll
#####
##                               NFC demo                               ##
#####
##                               Poll mode activated                       ##
#####
... press enter to quit ...

Waiting for a Tag/Device...

NFC Tag Found

      Type :      'Type A - Mifare UL'
Record Found :
      NDEF Content Max size :      '868 bytes'
      NDEF Actual Content size :    '29 bytes'
      ReadOnly :                   'FALSE'
      Type :                         'URI'
      URI :                          'http://www.nxp.com/denoboard/0M5577'

29 bytes of NDEF data received :
D1
01 19 55 01 6E 78 70 2E 63 6F 6D 2F 64 65 6D 6F 62 6F 61 72 64 2F 4F 4D 35 35 37 37
NFC Tag Lost

Waiting for a Tag/Device...
    
```

Figure 5. Linux demo application polling mode

6.2.2 Tag writing mode

This mode allows writing data to an NFC tag. It is reached using “write” parameter:

```

$ ./nfcDemoApp write <OPTIONS>
    
```

```

pi@raspberrypi: ~
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ./nfcDemoApp write --type=Text -l en -r "Hello World"
... press enter to quit ...

#####
##                               NFC demo                               ##
#####
##                               Write mode activated                       ##
#####
Waiting for a Tag/Device...

NFC Tag Found

      Type :      'Type A - Mifare UL'
Record Found :
      NDEF Content Max size :      '137 bytes'
      NDEF Actual Content size :    '29 bytes'
      ReadOnly :                   'FALSE'
      Type :                         'URI'
      URI :                          'http://www.nxp.com/denoboard/0M5577'

29 bytes of NDEF data received :
D1
01 19 55 01 6E 78 70 2E 63 6F 6D 2F 64 65 6D 6F 62 6F 61 72 64 2F 6F 6D 35 35 37 37
Write Tag OK
Read back data      Record Found :
                    NDEF Content Max size :      '137 bytes'
                    NDEF Actual Content size :    '18 bytes'
                    ReadOnly :                   'FALSE'
                    Type :                       'Text'
                    Text :                       'hello world'

18 bytes of NDEF data received :
D1
01 0E 54 02 65 6E 68 65 6C 6C 6F 20 77 6F 72 6C 64
NFC Tag Lost

Waiting for a Tag/Device...
    
```

Figure 6. Linux demo application tag writing mode

You can get more information about the message format using “-h” or “--help” parameter:

```

$ ./nfcDemoApp write --help
    
```

6.2.3 Tag emulation mode

This mode allows emulating an NFC tag (NFC Forum T4T) to send data to a remote NFC reader (e.g. an NFC phone). It is reached using “share” parameter:

```
$ ./nfcDemoApp share <OPTIONS>
```

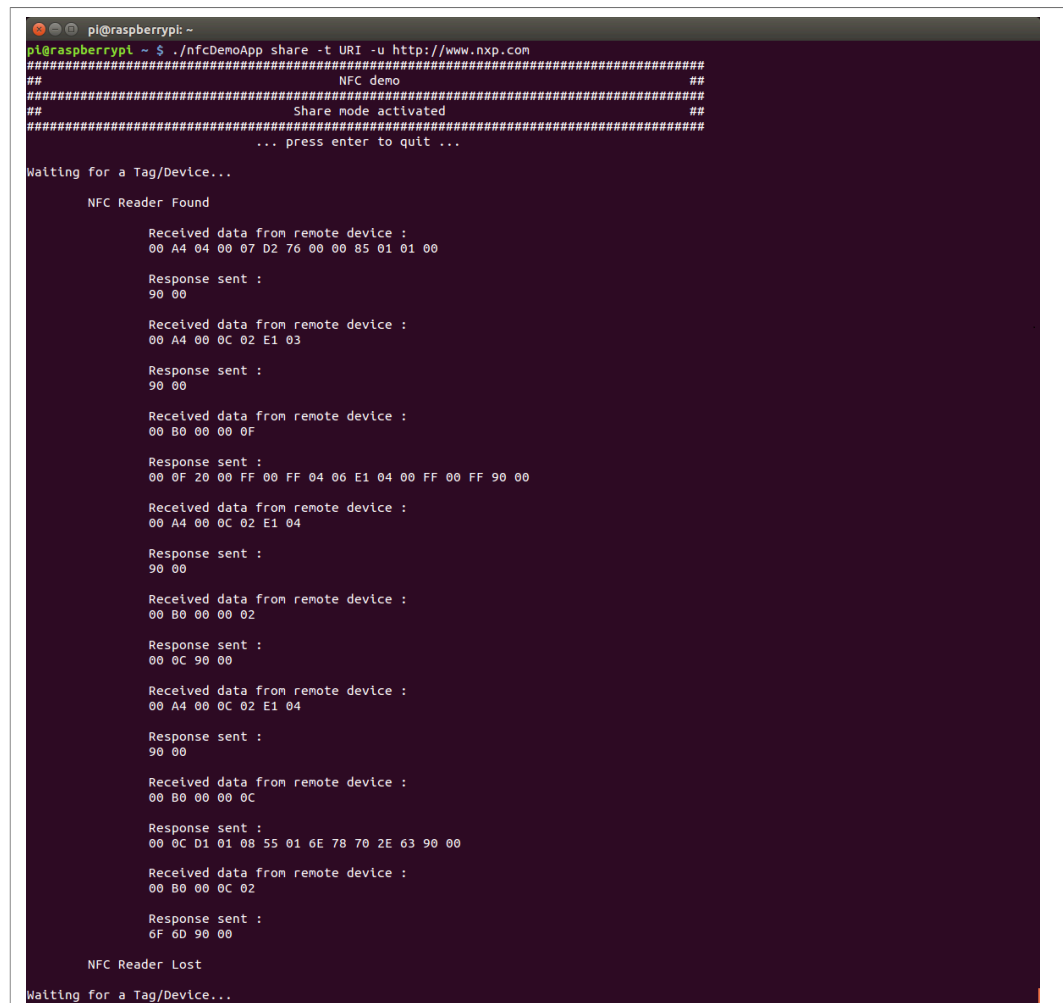


Figure 7. Linux demo application Tag emulation mode

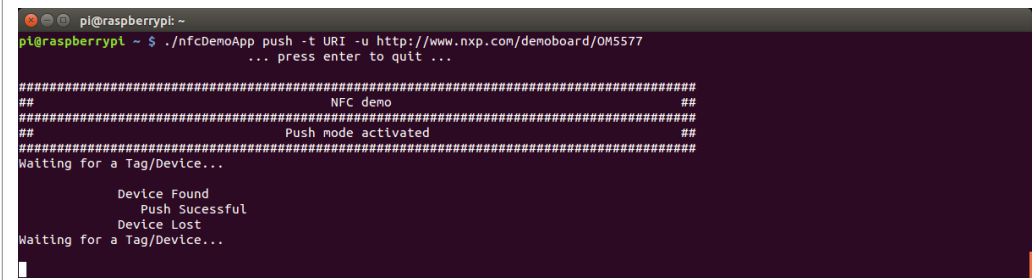
You can get more information about the message format using “-h” or “--help” parameter:

```
$ ./nfcDemoApp share --help
```

6.2.4 Device push mode

This mode allows pushing data to a remote NFC device (e.g. an NFC phone). It is reached using “push” parameter:

```
$ ./nfcDemoApp push <OPTIONS>
```



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~  
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ./nfcDemoApp push -t URI -u http://www.nxp.com/demoboard/0M5577  
... press enter to quit ...  
#####  
##                NFC demo                ##  
#####  
##                Push mode activated        ##  
#####  
Waiting for a Tag/Device...  
  
    Device Found  
    Push Successful  
    Device Lost  
Waiting for a Tag/Device...
```

Figure 8. Linux demo application device push mode

You can get more information about the message format using “-h” or “--help” parameter:

```
$ ./nfcDemoApp push --help
```


7 Additional specific examples

Additional examples are available demonstrating specific NFC functionalities of the Linux libnfc-nci library. They can be retrieved by cloning the https://github.com/NXPnfcLinux/linux_libnfc-nci_examples:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/NXPnfcLinux/linux_libnfc-nci_examples
```

Each example can be individually built using the dedicated *Makefile* recipe file with the simple “make” command. Since depending on the Linux libnfc-nci library, it requires the library file and configuration files are installed on the target (see [Section 5.1.5](#)).

8 NFC Factory Test application

8.1 Application details

To ease the characterization of the NFC integration in the Linux device, the NFC Factory Test application is offered. It allows setting the NFC controller into either:

- Constant RF emission mode (no modulation)
- Functional mode (card detection)
- PRBS (Pseudo Random Binary Sequence) mode (continuous modulation)
- Standby mode (for power consumption measurement)

Additionally, the application allows to:

- Dump all RF settings values
- Set RF settings
- Get NCI parameters value
- Set NCI parameters value
- Get proprietary parameters value
- Set proprietary parameters value

The source code is available from the following repository: https://github.com/NXPnfcLinux/linux_NfcFactoryTestApp.

This application does not run on top of the libnfc-nci SW stack but instead directly access the NFC Controller to send the appropriate NCI commands allowing to set it into the expected mode.

8.2 Building the application

Clone the NFC Factory Test application repository:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/NXPnfcLinux/linux_NfcFactoryTestApp.git
```

Using the *Makefile* recipe file, build the application with the “make” command:

```
$ make
```

This will generate the application based on the nxpnfc kernel driver for the communication to the NFC controller (see [Section 4.1](#)). If the integration is based on the alternative option (refer to [Section 4.2](#)), the application must be built using the “alt-i2c” parameter (if NFC Controller is connected over I²C interface) or “alt-spi” parameter (if NFC Controller is connected over SPI interface):

- For Alternative I²C:

```
$ make alt-i2c
```

I²C and GPIO connection details being defined in *tml_alt-i2c.c* file:

```
#define I2C_BUS        "/dev/i2c-1"
#define I2C_ADDRESS    0x28

#define PIN_INT        23
#define PIN_ENABLE     24
```

- For Alternative SPI:

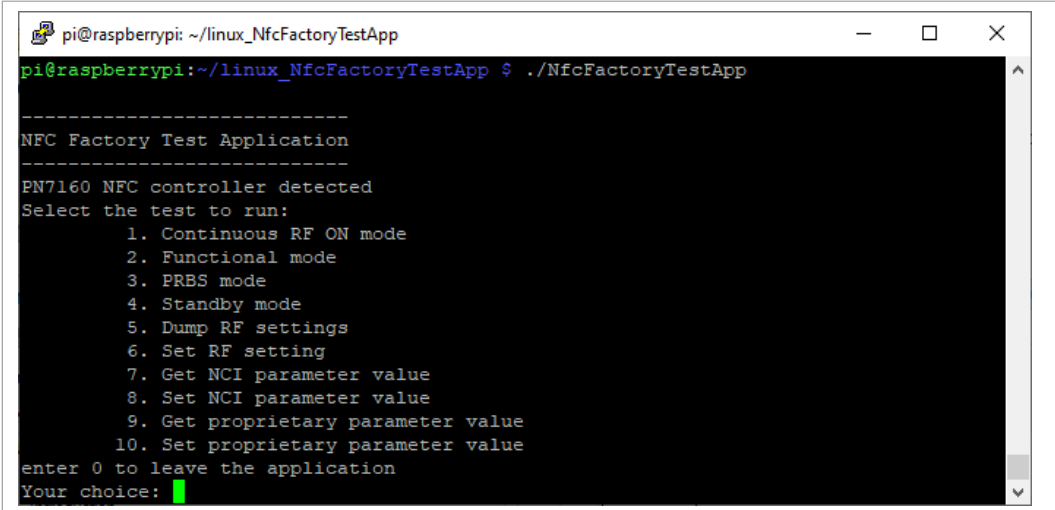
```
$ make alt-spi
```

SPI and GPIO connection details being defined in *tml_alt-spi.c* file:

```
#define SPI_BUS      "/dev/spidev0.0"  
#define SPI_MODE     SPI_MODE_0;  
#define SPI_BITS     8;  
#define SPI_SPEED    5000000  
  
#define PIN_INT      23  
#define PIN_ENABLE   24
```

Run the application, pay attention that the low-level access rights to the device node are granted (*/dev/nxpncf*, */dev/i2c-X* or */dev/spidevX.X*):

```
$ ./NfcFactoryTestApp
```



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/linux_NfcFactoryTestApp  
pi@raspberrypi:~/linux_NfcFactoryTestApp $ ./NfcFactoryTestApp  
-----  
NFC Factory Test Application  
-----  
PN7160 NFC controller detected  
Select the test to run:  
  1. Continuous RF ON mode  
  2. Functional mode  
  3. PRBS mode  
  4. Standby mode  
  5. Dump RF settings  
  6. Set RF setting  
  7. Get NCI parameter value  
  8. Set NCI parameter value  
  9. Get proprietary parameter value  
 10. Set proprietary parameter value  
enter 0 to leave the application  
Your choice: █
```

Figure 9. NFC Factory Test application

9 Legal information

9.1 Definitions

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Tables

Tab. 1. Tag list of libnfc-nci.conf file 10 Tab. 2. Tag list of libnfc-nxp.conf file 11

Figures

Fig. 1.	PN7160 Linux libnfc-nci stack overview	3	Fig. 5.	Linux demo application polling mode	14
Fig. 2.	Linux libnfc-nci stack with nxpnfc kernel driver	5	Fig. 6.	Linux demo application tag writing mode	14
Fig. 3.	Linux libnfc-nci stack with alternative to nxpnfc kernel driver	7	Fig. 7.	Linux demo application Tag emulation mode	15
Fig. 4.	Linux demo application commands	13	Fig. 8.	Linux demo application device push mode	16
			Fig. 9.	NFC Factory Test application	19

Contents

1	Front matter	2
2	Introduction	3
3	Release note	4
3.1	Change history	4
3.1.1	R1.0	4
3.2	Possible problems, known errors and restrictions	4
4	Low-level access to PN7160 HW	5
4.1	Kernel driver nxpnfc	5
4.1.1	Driver details	5
4.1.2	Getting the driver	5
4.1.3	Including the driver to the kernel	6
4.1.3.1	I ² C version	6
4.1.3.2	SPI version	6
4.1.4	Building the driver	7
4.1.5	Changing access to device node	7
4.2	Alternative to nxpnfc kernel driver	7
5	NFC library	9
5.1	Installation instructions	9
5.1.1	Getting the library source code	9
5.1.2	Generating the configuration script	9
5.1.3	Generating the Makefile	9
5.1.4	Building the source	10
5.1.5	Installing the library	10
5.2	Library APIs	10
5.3	Configuration files	10
6	Example application	13
6.1	Application details	13
6.2	Using the application	13
6.2.1	Run Polling mode	13
6.2.2	Tag writing mode	14
6.2.3	Tag emulation mode	15
6.2.4	Device push mode	15
7	Additional specific examples	17
8	NFC Factory Test application	18
8.1	Application details	18
8.2	Building the application	18
9	Legal information	20

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Date of release: 13 September 2021
Document identifier: AN13287