

User Guide

N32H7xx series GPU to LVGL user guide

Introduction

This document is designed for users to quickly understand the method of porting the 2.5D GPU of the N32H7xx series microcontrollers (MCUs) to LVGL, in order to guide users to easily run the LVGL software in GPU mode.

Content

1	OVERVIEW	3
2	PORTING GUIDE OF LVGL	4
2.1	ADD FILES	4
2.1.1	LVGL catalog.....	4
2.1.2	GPU driver	4
2.1.3	LIB library	4
2.2	JOIN THE PROJECT	5
2.3	INCLUDE PATH	5
2.4	CODE ADAPTATION	5
2.4.1	lvgl/src/init.c	5
2.4.2	lvgl/src/lv_conf_internal.h.....	6
2.4.3	lvgl/src/lv_conf.h.....	7
2.4.4	lvgl/examples/porting/lv_port_disp_template.c	8
2.4.5	lvgl/examples/porting/lv_port_indev_template.c	9
2.5	INTERRUPT CALL.....	10
2.5.1	LVGL heartbeat	10
2.5.2	LCD interrupt	10
2.5.3	Touch interrupt	10
2.5.4	GPU interrupt.....	11
2.6	CALLED IN MAIN	11
2.6.1	Basic Initialization	11
2.6.2	Timing initialization.....	17
2.6.3	GPU initialization.....	17
2.6.4	System initialization	18
2.6.5	Display initialization.....	18
2.6.6	Device initialization	18
2.6.7	Periodically calling.....	18
2.7	APPLICATION EXAMPLE	18
2.7.1	Interface display.....	18
2.7.2	Event handling	19
3	GPU USAGE GUIDE.....	20
3.1	BASIC ENVIRONMENT.....	20
3.1.1	KEIL configuration	20
3.1.2	Bottom driver	21

3.1.3	<i>API library</i>	22
3.1.4	<i>Heap and stack configuration</i>	23
3.2	BASIC MODULE	23
3.2.1	<i>Basic peripherals</i>	23
3.2.2	<i>Extended memory</i>	23
3.2.3	<i>Display module</i>	23
3.3	GENERAL API LIBRARY DESCRIPTION	24
3.3.1	<i>Initialization</i>	24
3.3.2	<i>Deinit function</i>	24
3.3.3	<i>Get ready cache</i>	24
3.3.4	<i>Select ready cache</i>	25
3.3.5	<i>Get current cache</i>	25
3.3.6	<i>Change current cache</i>	25
3.3.7	<i>Batch data filling</i>	25
3.3.8	<i>Batch data copying</i>	26
3.3.9	<i>Set drawing color</i>	27
3.3.10	<i>Set drawing alpha</i>	27
3.3.11	<i>Draw basic graphics</i>	27
3.4	LVGL SPECIAL API LIBRARY DESCRIPTION	29
3.4.1	<i>Fill processing</i>	29
3.4.2	<i>Letter processing</i>	29
3.4.3	<i>Image processing</i>	31
3.4.4	<i>Layer processing</i>	32
3.4.5	<i>Line processing</i>	32
3.4.6	<i>Arc processing</i>	33
3.4.7	<i>Rectangle processing</i>	34
3.4.8	<i>Border processing</i>	34
3.4.9	<i>Triangle processing</i>	35
3.5	API CALL	36
3.6	OTHER NOTES	36
4	HISTORY VERSIONS	38
5	DISCLAIMER	39

1 Overview

Welcome to the N32H7xx series chips. This document introduces the method of porting the 2.5D GPU (abbreviated as NSGPU) of the N32H7xx series microcontrollers (MCUs) to LVGL, aiming to guide users in more easily running LVGL with GPU mode.

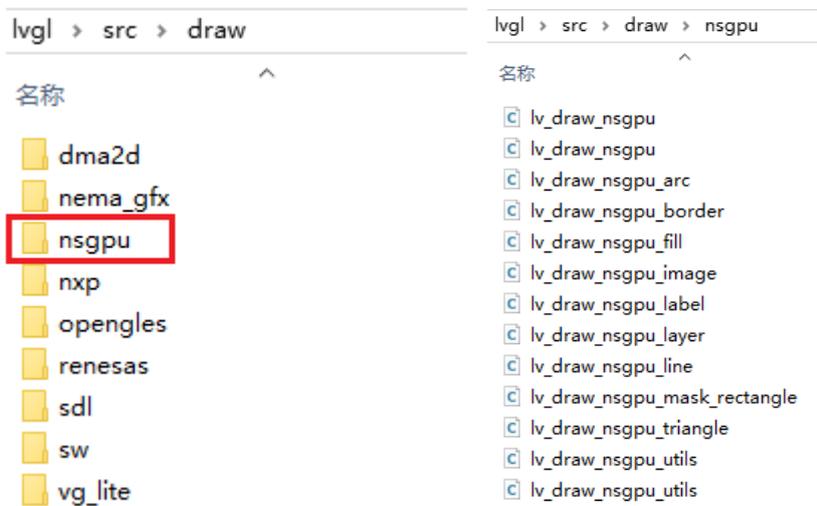
2 Porting guide of LVGL

LVGL runs in pure software mode by default. If it is changed to GPU mode for graphics rendering, data transfer, etc., it will greatly improve the system's operating efficiency. The LVGL porting guide introduces embedding NSGPU into LVGL and running LVGL using GPU mode according to necessary configurations. The LVGL version used is V9.3.0, and other versions may have API incompatibility issues.

2.1 Add files

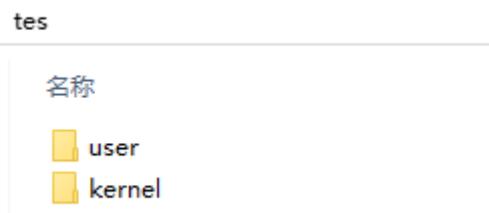
2.1.1 LVGL catalog

As shown in the following figure, add the nsgpu folder in the lvgl/src/raw directory, which contains the support files for the connection between nsgpu and LVGL related controls:



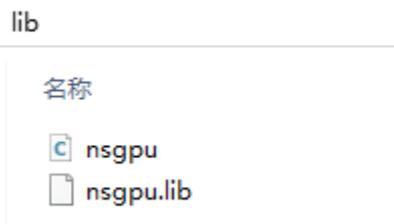
2.1.2 GPU driver

Add the tes folder to the middleware/GPU directory, which contains GPU related drivers..



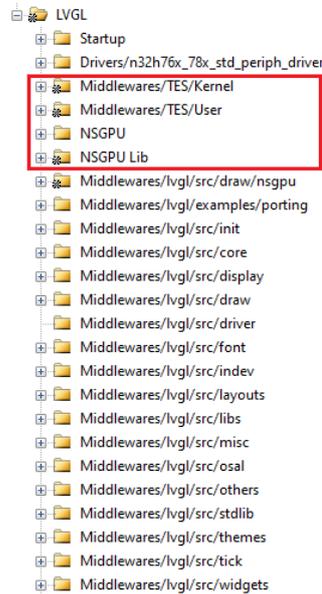
2.1.3 LIB library

Add the lib folder to the middleware/GPU directory, which contains GPU related API libraries.



2.2 Join the project

The engineering diagram is shown below, and the files in the nsgpu, tes, lib folders and LVGL related files need to be added separately.



2.3 Include path

```

..\..\middlewares\gpu\tes\kernel\inc
..\..\middlewares\gpu\tes\kernel\src
..\..\middlewares\gpu\tes\user\inc
..\..\middlewares\gpu\tes\user\src
..\..\middlewares\gpu\lib
..\..\middlewares\lvgl\src\draw\nsgpu
  
```

Add the header file `#include "nsgpu.h"` to the project file that needs to be used (such as main.c).

2.4 Code adaptation

2.4.1 lvgl/src/init.c

(1) Add header files to this file

```

68 #if LV_USE_DRAW_VG_LITE
69     #include "draw/vg_lite/lv_draw_vg_lite.h"
70 #endif
71 #if LV_USE_DRAW_NSGPU
72     #include "../draw/nsgpu/lv_draw_nsgpu.h"
73 #endif
74 #if LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D
75     #include "draw/dma2d/lv_draw_dma2d.h"
76 #endif
77 #if LV_USE_DRAW_OPENGLES
78     #include "draw/opengles/lv_draw_opengles.h"
79 #endif
80 #if LV_USE_WINDOWS
81     #include "drivers/windows/lv_windows_context.h"
82 #endif
83 #if LV_USE_UEFI
84     #include "drivers/uefi/lv_uefi_context.h"
85 #endif
86 #if LV_USE_EVDEV
87     #include "drivers/evdev/lv_evdev_private.h"
88 #endif
  
```

(2) Add initialization function `lv_draw_nsgpu_init()` to void `lv_init(void)`

```

236 #if LV_USE_DRAW_VGLITE
237     lv_draw_vglite_init();
238 #endif
239
240 #if LV_USE_FXP
241 #if LV_USE_DRAW_FXP || LV_USE_ROTATE_FXP
242     lv_draw_fxp_init();
243 #endif
244 #endif
245
246 #if LV_USE_DRAW_G2D
247     lv_draw_g2d_init();
248 #endif
249
250 #if LV_USE_DRAW_DAVE2D
251     lv_draw_dave2d_init();
252 #endif
253
254 #if LV_USE_DRAW_SDL
255     lv_draw_sdl_init();
256 #endif
257
258 #if LV_USE_DRAW_NSMPU
259     lv_draw_nsmpu_init();
260 #endif
261
262 #if LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D
263     lv_draw_dma2d_init();
264 #endif
265
266 #if LV_USE_DRAW_OPENGL
267     lv_draw_opengles_init();
268 #endif
  
```

(3) Add deinit function `lv_draw_nsmpu_deinit()` to `void lv_deinit(void)`

```

465 #if LV_USE_DRAW_VGLITE
466     lv_draw_vglite_deinit();
467 #endif
468
469 #if LV_USE_DRAW_G2D
470     lv_draw_g2d_deinit();
471 #endif
472
473 #if LV_USE_DRAW_VG_LITE
474     lv_draw_vg_lite_deinit();
475 #endif
476
477 #if LV_USE_DRAW_NSMPU
478     lv_draw_nsmpu_deinit();
479 #endif
480
481 #if LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D
482     lv_draw_dma2d_deinit();
483 #endif
484
485 #if LV_USE_DRAW_OPENGL
486     lv_draw_opengles_deinit();
487 #endif
488
489 #if LV_USE_DRAW_SW
490     lv_draw_sw_deinit();
491 #endif
  
```

2.4.2 `lvgl/src/lv_conf_internal.h`

Add `LV_USE_DRAW_NSMPU` macro definition:

```

964 #ifndef LV_USE_DRAW_NSGPU
965     #ifndef CONFIG_LV_USE_GPU_NATIONS_GPU
966         #define LV_USE_DRAW_NSGPU CONFIG_LV_USE_GPU_NATIONS_GPU
967     #else
968         #define LV_USE_DRAW_NSGPU 0
969     #endif
970 #endif
971 #if LV_USE_DRAW_NSGPU
972     #ifndef LV_GPU_NATIONS_CMSIS_INCLUDE
973         #ifndef CONFIG_LV_GPU_NATIONS_INCLUDE
974             #define LV_GPU_DMA2D_CMSIS_INCLUDE CONFIG_LV_GPU_NATIONS_INCLUDE
975         #else
976             #define LV_GPU_DMA2D_CMSIS_INCLUDE
977         #endif
978     #endif
979 #endif
980
981 /** Accelerate blends, fills, etc. with STM32 DMA2D */
982 #ifndef LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D
983     #ifndef CONFIG_LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D
984         #define LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D CONFIG_LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D
985     #else
986         #define LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D 0
987     #endif
988 #endif
989
990 #if LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D
991     #ifndef LV_DRAW_DMA2D_HAL_INCLUDE
992         #ifndef CONFIG_LV_DRAW_DMA2D_HAL_INCLUDE
993             #define LV_DRAW_DMA2D_HAL_INCLUDE CONFIG_LV_DRAW_DMA2D_HAL_INCLUDE
994         #else
995             #define LV_DRAW_DMA2D_HAL_INCLUDE "stm32h7xx_hal.h"
996         #endif
997     #endif
998
999     /* if enabled, the user is required to call `lv_draw_dma2d_transfer_complete_interrupt_handler`
1000      * upon receiving the DMA2D global interrupt
1001      */
1002     #ifndef LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D_INTERRUPT
1003         #ifndef CONFIG_LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D_INTERRUPT
1004             #define LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D_INTERRUPT CONFIG_LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D_INTERRUPT
1005         #else
1006             #define LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D_INTERRUPT 0
1007         #endif
1008     #endif
1009 #endif

```

2.4.3 lvgl/src/lv_conf.h

(1) Add the macro definition LV_USE_DRAW_NSGPU in lv_conf.h or a header file containing the macro definition, such as #include<userconfig.h>. The macro definition is as follows:

```
#define LV_USE_DRAW_NSGPU 1
```

(2) When using NSGPU, LV_USE_DRAW_SW needs to be set to 0, which means the default pure software mode is turned off and LVGL is run in GPU mode instead.

```

172 #if LV_USE_DRAW_NSGPU
173     #define LV_USE_DRAW_SW 0
174 #else
175     #define LV_USE_DRAW_SW 1
176 #endif
177
178 #if LV_USE_DRAW_SW == 1
179     /*
180      * Selectively disable color format support in order to reduce code size.
181      * NOTE: some features use certain color formats internally, e.g.
182      * - gradients use RGB888
183      * - bitmaps with transparency may use ARGB8888
184      */
185     #define LV_DRAW_SW_SUPPORT_RGB565 1
186     #define LV_DRAW_SW_SUPPORT_RGB565_SWAPPED 1
187     #define LV_DRAW_SW_SUPPORT_RGB565A8 1
188     #define LV_DRAW_SW_SUPPORT_RGB888 1
189     #define LV_DRAW_SW_SUPPORT_XRGB8888 1
190     #define LV_DRAW_SW_SUPPORT_ARGB8888 1
191     #define LV_DRAW_SW_SUPPORT_ARGB8888_PREMULTIPLIED 1
192     #define LV_DRAW_SW_SUPPORT_L8 1
193     #define LV_DRAW_SW_SUPPORT_AL88 1
194     #define LV_DRAW_SW_SUPPORT_A8 1
195     #define LV_DRAW_SW_SUPPORT_I1 1
196
197     /* The threshold of the luminance to consider a pixel as
198      * active in indexed color format */
199     #define LV_DRAW_SW_I1_LUM_THRESHOLD 127
200

```

(3) Add macro definition LV_GPU_NATIONS_CMSIS_INCLUDE

```

354  /*Use Nations's GPU*/
355  #if LV_USE_DRAW_NSGPU
356      /*Must be defined to include path of CMSIS header of target processor*/
357      #define LV_GPU_NATIONS_CMSIS_INCLUDE
358  #endif
359
360  /** Accelerate blends, fills, etc. with STM32 DMA2D */
361  #define LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D 0
362
363  #if LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D
364      #define LV_DRAW_DMA2D_HAL_INCLUDE "stm32h7xx_hal.h"
365
366      /* if enabled, the user is required to call `lv_draw_dma2d_transfer_complete_interrupt_handler`
367       * upon receiving the DMA2D global interrupt
368       */
369      #define LV_USE_DRAW_DMA2D_INTERRUPT 0
370  #endif
371
372  /** Draw using cached OpenGL ES textures */
373  #define LV_USE_DRAW_OPENGL 0
374
  
```

(4) If there is not enough code and memory space, users can consider disabling some control functions (changing macro definition 1 to 0).

```

745  #define LV_USE_CANVAS      1
746
747  #define LV_USE_CHART      1
748
749  #define LV_USE_CHECKBOX  1
750
751  #define LV_USE_DROPDOWN  1
752
753  #define LV_USE_IMAGE     1
754
755  #define LV_USE_IMAGEBUTTON
756
757  #define LV_USE_KEYBOARD  1
758
759  #define LV_USE_LABEL     1
760  #if LV_USE_LABEL
761      #define LV_LABEL_TEXT_SEL
762      #define LV_LABEL_LONG_TXT
763      #define LV_LABEL_WAIT_CHAR
764  #endif
765
766  #define LV_USE_LED       1
767
768  #define LV_USE_LINE     1
769
770  #define LV_USE_LIST     1
771
772  #define LV_USE_LOTTIE   0
773
774  #define LV_USE_MENU     1
775
776  #define LV_USE_MSGBOX   1
777
778  #define LV_USE_ROLLER   1
779
780  #define LV_USE_SCALE    1
781
782  #define LV_USE_SLIDER   1
783
784  #define LV_USE_SPAN     1
  
```

2.4.4 lvgl/examples/porting/lv_port_disp_template.c

(1) void lv_port_disp_init(void).

The LVGL cache supports three modes: single cache partial refresh, dual cache partial refresh, and dual cache full screen refresh. Users can choose the cache mode according to their application needs, and the cache size for partial refresh mode is generally recommended to be 1/10 of the screen size. Taking partial refresh mode as an example, the dual cache buf_2_1 [] and buf_2_2 [] of LVGL are assigned to the sdram_area space as follows:

```

static uint8_t buf_2_1[MY_DISP_HOR_RES * 48 * BYTE_PER_PIXEL] __attribute__((section("sdram_area")));
static uint8_t buf_2_2[MY_DISP_HOR_RES * 48 * BYTE_PER_PIXEL] __attribute__((section("sdram_area")));
lv_display_set_buffers(disp, buf_2_1, buf_2_2, sizeof(buf_2_1), LV_DISPLAY_RENDER_MODE_PARTIAL);
  
```

The sdram_area space is defined in the scatter load file (.sct). Please refer to the relevant documentation for the scatter load file for specific configuration methods.

(2) static void disp_init(void) add LCD initialization function

For example: `LCDC_DispImage((u32)0xC0000000);`

(3) static void `disp_flush(lv_display_t * disp_drv, const lv_area_t * area, uint8_t * px_map)` add refresh function

For example, for a screen with a resolution of 800 x 480, using partial refresh method, the refresh cache size is 800 x 48, the format is RGB565, and the base address of the screen display cache is 0xC0000000. The reference for copying and calling through `nsgpu` is as follows:

```
static void disp_flush(lv_display_t * disp_drv, const lv_area_t * area, uint8_t * px_map){
    if(disp_flush_enabled) {
        lv_coord_t width = lv_area_get_width(area);
        lv_coord_t height = lv_area_get_height(area);

        nsgpu_data_copy((u32 *)0xC0000000, 800, 480, area->x1, area->y1, (u32 *)px_map, width, height, width, 2);
    }
    lv_display_flush_ready(disp_drv);
}
```

2.4.5 `lvgl/examples/porting/lv_port_indev_template.c`

If need to use the touch function of the screen, users need to improve the connection function between touch and LVGL. The reference example is as follows:

(1)static void `touchpad_init(void)`

```
static void touchpad_init(void)
{
    tp_dev.init();
}
```

(2)static bool `touchpad_is_pressed(void)`

```
static bool touchpad_is_pressed(void)
{
    tp_dev.scan(0);
    if (tp_dev.sta & TP_PRES_DOWN)
    {
        return true;
    }
    return false;
}
```

(3)static void `touchpad_get_xy(int32_t * x, int32_t * y)`

```
static void touchpad_get_xy(int32_t * x, int32_t * y)
{
    (*x) = tp_dev.x[0];
    (*y) = tp_dev.y[0];
}
```

2.5 Interrupt call

2.5.1 LVGL heartbeat

Call `lv_tick_inc` (1) once every 1ms using `SysTick` or timer, which provides the necessary ticking heartbeat for LVGL to function properly.

2.5.2 LCD interrupt

According to application needs, LCD related interrupts can be used, with commonly used interrupts being EV and ER interrupts.

(1) EV interrupt supports generating interrupts after a row refresh is completed, and users can perform some simple application processing during the interrupt.

```
void LCD_EV_IRQ_Configuration(void)
{
    NVIC_InitType NVIC_InitStructure;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannel           = LCD_EV_IRQn;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelPreemptionPriority = 0x00;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelSubPriority  = 0x01;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelCmd        = ENABLE;
    NVIC_Init(&NVIC_InitStructure);
}
//
void LCD_EV_IRQHandler(void)
{
    __LCDC_CLEAR_FLAG(&LCDC_Handler, LCDC_FLAG_LI);
}
```

(2) ER interrupt is generated when an error occurs.

```
void LCD_ER_IRQ_Configuration(void)
{
    NVIC_InitType NVIC_InitStructure;

    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannel           = LCD_ER_IRQn;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelPreemptionPriority = 0x00;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelSubPriority  = 0x01;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelCmd        = ENABLE;
    NVIC_Init(&NVIC_InitStructure);
}
//
void LCD_ER_IRQHandler(void)
{
    __LCDC_CLEAR_FLAG(&LCDC_Handler, LCDC_IT_BE|LCDC_IT_RFE|LCDC_IT_FU);
}
```

2.5.3 Touch interrupt

If using the touch function of the screen and scanning with interrupt mode, the corresponding interrupt needs

to be initialized first, and then the interrupt handling function needs to be called. The reference examples are as follows:

(1) Initialize the corresponding interrupt (usually called after touch initialization)

```
static void touch_isr_enable(void)
{
    EXTI_InitType EXTI_InitStructure;
    NVIC_InitType NVIC_InitStructure;

    RCC_EnableAHB5PeriphClk2(RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_M7_GPIOI, ENABLE);
    GPIO_ConfigEXTILine(EXTI_LINE5, EXTI_GPIOI_Pin_5);

    EXTI_InitStructure.EXTI_Line = EXTI_LINE5;
    EXTI_InitStructure.EXTI_Mode = EXTI_Mode_Interrupt;
    EXTI_InitStructure.EXTI_Trigger = EXTI_Trigger_Falling;
    EXTI_InitStructure.EXTI_LineCmd = ENABLE;
    EXTI_InitPeripheral(&EXTI_InitStructure);

    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannel          = EXTI9_5_IRQn;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelPreemptionPriority = 0x0;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelSubPriority  = 0x0;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelCmd        = ENABLE;
    NVIC_Init(&NVIC_InitStructure);
}
```

(2) Interrupt handling function

```
void EXTI15_10_IRQHandler(void)
{
    if (EXTI_GetITStatus(EXTI_LINE5) != RESET)
    {
        tp_dev.scan(0);
        EXTI_ClrITPendBit(EXTI_LINE5);
    }
}
```

2.5.4 GPU interrupt

The GPU interrupt handling function has been implemented in the GPU driver, but in order for the GPU to function properly, the PWR, RCC, and NVIC of the GPU need to be configured in the main function before calling the GPU initialization function for configuration.

2.6 Called in main

2.6.1 Basic Initialization

The system operation requires initializing the basic modules in the main function, including PWR, RCC, GPIO, NVIC, etc. If using a distributed load file and defining SDRAM space within it, it is necessary to initialize PWR, RCC, GPIO, SDRAM, etc. before entering the main function. It is recommended to initialize void SystemInit (void)

in system_n32h76x_78x.c by register mode:

```

671 #ifndef CORE_CM7
672
673 /* Configure the Vector Table location add offset address -----*/
674 #ifndef VECT_TAB_SRAM
675     SCB->VTOR = 0x24000000; /* Vector Table Relocation in Internal SRAM */
676 #else
677     SCB->VTOR = FLASH_BANK1_BASE | VECT_TAB_OFFSET; /* Vector Table Relocation in Internal FLASH */
678 #endif
679
680 /*default TCM_SIZE=0x3f, All TCMSRAM are AXI_SRAM, if you want to use ITCM/DTCM, define INIT_TCM_SIZE*/
681 #ifndef INIT_TCM_SIZE
682     ConfigTcmSize(TCM_SIZE_VALUE);
683 #endif
684 /*User can change the way of power supply */
685 //PWR_ConfigSupply(PWR_SUPPLY_SELECTION);
686
687 PreInitialize();
688
689 #else
690 #error Please #define CORE_CM4 or CORE_CM7
691 #endif
692 #endif
  
```

The PreInitialize (void) function and its macro definition and function reference code are as follows (the LCDC pixel clock frequency needs to be adjusted according to practical applications):

```

#define DBG_CPU_DELAY_INTI() do{ DEM_CR |= DEM_CR_TRCENA; \
                                DWT_CYCCNT = 0U; \
                                DWT_CR |= DWT_CR_CYCCNTENA; \
                                }while(0)

#define DBG_CPU_DELAY_DISABLE() do{ \
                                DEM_CR &= (uint32_t)(~(uint32_t)DEM_CR_TRCENA); \
                                }while(0)

#define __DBG_RCC_DELAY_US(usec) do{ uint32_t delay_end; \
                                DBG_CPU_DELAY_INTI(); \
                                delay_end=DWT_CYCCNT + (usec * (600000000/1000000)); \
                                while(DWT_CYCCNT < delay_end){ \
                                DBG_CPU_DELAY_DISABLE(); \
                                }while(0)

void RCC_ConfigLCDPixelClkTemp(uint32_t CLK_source, uint32_t CLK_divider)
{
    uint32_t reg_value;
    uint32_t reg_value1;

    reg_value = RCC->AXISEL1;
    reg_value &= RCC_LCDPIXELCLK_SRC_MASK;
    reg_value |= CLK_source;
    RCC->AXISEL1 = reg_value;

    if(CLK_source == RCC_LCDPIXELCLK_SRC_AXIDIV)
    {
        reg_value1 = RCC->AXIDIV1;
        reg_value1 &= RCC_LCDPIXELCLK_AXIDIV_MASK;
        reg_value1 |= CLK_divider;
        RCC->AXIDIV1 = reg_value1;
    }
  
```

```
}  
//  
void RCC_ConfigPLL2BDividerTemp(uint32_t CLK_divider)  
{  
    uint32_t reg_value = 0;  
  
    reg_value = RCC->PLL2DIV;  
    reg_value &= RCC_PLLB_DIV_MASK;  
    reg_value |= CLK_divider;  
    RCC->PLL2DIV = reg_value;  
}  
//  
void PreInitialize(void)  
{  
    uint32_t temp_value1,temp_value2;  
  
    //PWR for LCDC and GPU  
    PWR->IPMEMCTRL &= (~GRAPHIC_LCDC_PWRCTRL);  
    PWR->IPMEMCTRL &= (~GRAPHIC_GPU_PWRCTRL);  
    PWR->SYSCTRL3 |= (PWR_SYSCTRL3_GRC_PSWACK1<< GRAPHIC_Domain);  
    PWR->SYSCTRL3 |= (PWR_SYSCTRL3_GRC_PWREN<< GRAPHIC_Domain);  
    while((PWR->SYSCTRL3&(PWR_SYSCTRL3_GRC_PWRRDY<<GRAPHIC_Domain))!=  
(PWR_SYSCTRL3_GRC_PWRRDY<< GRAPHIC_Domain));  
    PWR->SYSCTRL3 |= (PWR_SYSCTRL3_GRC_FUCEN<< GRAPHIC_Domain);  
    PWR->SYSCTRL3 |= (PWR_SYSCTRL3_GRC_ISNEN<< GRAPHIC_Domain);  
  
    //Configure RCC  
    RCC->SYSBUSDIV1=0x01001100;  
    __DBG_RCC_DELAY_US(1);  
    //APB1=APB2=APB5=APB6=150MB  
    RCC_ConfigAPBclkDivider(RCC_APB1CLK_DIV2,RCC_APB2CLK_DIV2,RCC_APB5CLK_DIV2,RCC_APB6CLK_DIV2);  
    RCC->SYSBUSDIV2=0x04040404;  
  
    // configure HSI to PLL1 source, frequency is 600M  
    temp_value1 = RCC->PLL1CTRL1;  
    temp_value2 = RCC->PLL1CTRL2;  
    temp_value1 &= RCC_PLL_BWAJ_MASK;  
    temp_value2 &= RCC_PLL_CLKR_CLKF_MASK;  
    temp_value1 |= 0x3;  
    temp_value2 |= 0x25800;  
    RCC->PLL1CTRL1 = temp_value1;  
    RCC->PLL1CTRL2 = temp_value2;  
    RCC->PLL1CTRL1 |= RCC_PLL_LDO_ENABLE;
```

```

__DBG_RCC_DELAY_US(10);
RCC->PLL1CTRL1 &= (~RCC_PLL_POWER_DOWN);
temp_value1 = RCC->PLL1CTRL1;
temp_value1 &= RCC_PLL_SRC_MASK;
temp_value1 |= RCC_PLL_SRC_HSI;
RCC->PLL1CTRL1 = temp_value1;
__DBG_RCC_DELAY_US(10);
RCC->PLL1CTRL1 &= (~RCC_PLL_RESET_ENABLE);
while((RCC->PLL1CTRL1&RCC_PLL_LOCK_FLAG) != RCC_PLL_LOCK_FLAG){}
RCC->PLL1CTRL1 |= RCC_PLL_ENABLE;
__DBG_RCC_DELAY_US(1);
RCC->PLL1DIV=0x00020201;
RCC->SRCCTRL1=0x6F000103;
while((RCC->SRCCTRL1 & RCC_SYSCLK_STS_MASK) != RCC_SYSCLK_STS_PLL1A){}

//Enable RCC of GPU/LCDC/DVP/GPIO and etc.
RCC->AXIEN3 |= (RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_GPU | RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_GPULP);//GPU
RCC->AXIEN2 |= (RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_LCD | RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_LCDAPB |
RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_DVP1 | RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_DVP1APB);//LCDC and DVP
RCC->AHB5EN1|=(RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_M7_GPIOA|RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_M7_GPIOB|RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_
M7_GPIOC|RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_M7_GPIOD);
RCC->AHB5EN1|=(RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_M7_GPIOE|RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_M7_GPIOF|RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_
M7_GPIOG|RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_M7_GPIOH);
RCC->AHB5EN2|=(RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_M7_GPIOI|RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_M7_AFIO|RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_M7
_GPIOJ |RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_M7_GPIOK | RCC_AHB5_PERIPHEN_PWR);
RCC->APB5EN2 |= RCC_APB5_PERIPHEN_EXTI;//EXTI
RCC->APB1EN1 |= RCC_APB1_PERIPHEN_M7_BTIM1;//BTIM

RCC->SRCCTRL1 &= (~RCC_HSE_RDCNTEN);
RCC->SRCCTRL1 |= RCC_HSE_ENABLE;
__DBG_RCC_DELAY_US(50);
RCC->SRCCTRL1 |= (RCC_HSE_RDCNTEN);
while ((RCC->SRCCTRL1&RCC_HSE_STABLE_FLAG) == 0){}
temp_value1 = RCC->PLL3CTRL1;
temp_value2 = RCC->PLL3CTRL2;
temp_value1 &= RCC_PLL_BWAJ_MASK;
temp_value2 &= RCC_PLL_CLKR_CLKF_MASK;
temp_value1 |= 0x41;
temp_value2 |= 0x10214000;
RCC->PLL3CTRL1 = temp_value1;
RCC->PLL3CTRL2 = temp_value2;
RCC->PLL2CTRL1 |= RCC_PLL_LDO_ENABLE;
__DBG_RCC_DELAY_US(10);
RCC->PLL3CTRL1 &= (~RCC_PLL_POWER_DOWN);

```

```
temp_value1 = RCC->PLL3CTRL1;
temp_value1 &= RCC_PLL_SRC_MASK;
temp_value1 |= RCC_PLL_SRC_HSE;
RCC->PLL3CTRL1 = temp_value1;
__DBG_RCC_DELAY_US(10);
RCC->PLL3CTRL1 &= (~RCC_PLL_RESET_ENABLE);
while((RCC->PLL3CTRL1&RCC_PLL_LOCK_FLAG) != RCC_PLL_LOCK_FLAG){}
RCC->PLL3CTRL1 |= RCC_PLL_ENABLE;
RCC->PLL3DIV = 0x00020205;// SDRAM kernel clock is 133M
RCC->AXISEL2 = 0x00000300;
RCC->AXIEN4 |= (RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_SDRAM | RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_SDRAMLP);
RCC->PLLSFTLK = 0x01000020;

//Configure GPIO for SDRAM
GPIOA->AFH= 0xFFFFFFFF;
GPIOA->AFL= 0x0F1FFFFFF;
GPIOA->POTYPE= 0x00000000;
GPIOA->PMODE= 0xABFFFFFF;
GPIOA->PUPD= 0x64000000;
GPIOA->SR= 0x0000FFFF;
GPIOA->DS= 0xAAAAAAAA;

GPIOC->AFH= 0xFFFFFFFF;
GPIOC->AFL= 0xFF00FFFF;
GPIOC->POTYPE= 0x00000000;
GPIOC->PMODE= 0xFFFFFAFF;
GPIOC->PUPD= 0x00000000;
GPIOC->SR= 0x0000FFCF;
GPIOC->DS= 0xAAAAA0AA;

GPIOD->AFH= 0x00FFF000;
GPIOD->AFL= 0xFFFFF000;
GPIOD->POTYPE= 0x00000000;
GPIOD->PMODE= 0xAFEAFFFA;
GPIOD->PUPD= 0x00000000;
GPIOD->SR= 0x000038FC;
GPIOD->DS= 0x0A80AAA0;

GPIOE->AFH= 0x00000000;
GPIOE->AFL= 0x0FFFFFF0;
GPIOE->POTYPE= 0x00000000;
GPIOE->PMODE= 0xAAAABFFA;
```

```
GPIOE->PUPD= 0x00000000;  
GPIOE->SR= 0x0000007C;  
GPIOE->DS= 0x00002AA0;
```

```
GPIOF->AFH=0x00000FFF;  
GPIOF->AFL= 0xFF000000;  
GPIOF->POTYPE= 0x00000000;  
GPIOF->PMODE= 0xAABFFAAA;  
GPIOF->PUPD= 0x00000000;  
GPIOF->SR= 0x000007C0;  
GPIOF->DS= 0x002AA000;
```

```
GPIOG->AFH= 0x0FFFFFF0;  
GPIOG->AFL= 0xFF00F000;  
GPIOG->POTYPE= 0x00000000;  
GPIOG->PMODE= 0xBFFEFAEA;  
GPIOG->PUPD= 0x00000000;  
GPIOG->SR= 0x00007EC8;  
GPIOG->DS= 0x2AA8A080;
```

```
GPIOH->AFH= 0xFFFFFFFF;  
GPIOH->AFL= 0xFF0FFFFFFF;  
GPIOH->POTYPE= 0x00000000;  
GPIOH->PMODE= 0xFFFFFFFFBF;  
GPIOH->PUPD= 0x00000000;  
GPIOH->SR= 0x0000FFDF;  
GPIOH->DS= 0xAAAAA2AA;
```

```
SDRAM->BADD1 = 0xC0000000;  
SDRAM->ADDMASK1 = 0xFE000000;  
SDRAM->RI = 0x00000300; // 133M  
SDRAM->RAT = 0x00000007;  
SDRAM->RCT = 0x00000009;  
SDRAM->RRDLY = 0x00000003;  
SDRAM->PT = 0x00000004;  
SDRAM->WRT = 0x00000003;  
SDRAM->RFCT = 0x00000009;  
SDRAM->RCDLY = 0x00000004;  
SDRAM->CFG1 = 0xC02F0105;  
SDRAM->OS = 0x52000000;  
SDRAM->OR = 0x52000000;  
SDRAM->OS = 0x62000000;
```

```
SDRAM->OR = 0x62000000;  
SDRAM->OS = 0x62000000;  
SDRAM->OR = 0x62000000;  
SDRAM->OS = 0x72000032;  
SDRAM->OR = 0x72000032;
```

```
RCC->PLL3DIV = 0x00021405;// RCC_LCDPIXELCLK_SRC_PLL3B=33M for LCDC  
RCC_ConfigLCDPixelClkTemp(RCC_LCDPIXELCLK_SRC_PLL3B,RCC_LCDPIXELCLK_AXIDIV1);  
}
```

2.6.2 Timing initialization

SysTick or timer is commonly used in the system to time, taking SysTick timing of 100us as an example:

```
void SysTickInit(void)  
{  
    SysTick->LOAD = SystemCoreClock/10000 - 1;  
    SysTick->VAL = 0;  
    SysTick->CTRL = 0x0007;  
    NVIC_SetPriority(SysTick_IRQn, 0);  
    NVIC_EnableIRQ(SysTick_IRQn);  
}
```

2.6.3 GPU initialization

Before LVGL calls the GPU initialization function to configure, it is necessary to configure the GPU's PWR, RCC, and NVIC (which have already been implemented in the basic initialization and do not need to be called again). The relevant implementations are as follows:

(1) Enable PWR

```
PWR_MoudlePowerEnable(GRAPHIC_GPU_PWRCTRL,ENABLE);
```

(2) Enable RCC

```
RCC_EnableAXIPeriphClk3(RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_GPU|RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_GPULP,ENABLE);
```

It is recommended to use the highest system frequency by calling `RCC_SetSysClkToMode0()` in the RCC suite.

(3) Enable interrupt

```
void NVIC_Configuration(void)  
{  
    NVIC_InitType NVIC_InitStructure;  
  
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannel           = GPU_IRQn;  
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelPreemptionPriority = 0x00;  
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelSubPriority  = 0x00;  
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelCmd        = ENABLE;  
    NVIC_Init(&NVIC_InitStructure);  
}
```

Users can choose to configure interrupt priority grouping according to their needs before calling `NVIC_Configuration (void)`, for example:

```
NVIC_PriorityGroupConfig(NVIC_PriorityGroup_2);
```

2.6.4 System initialization

Initialize LVGL system by calling functions `lv_init()`.

2.6.5 Display initialization

Initialize display by calling functions `lv_port_disp_init()`.

2.6.6 Device initialization

Initialize touch and other input devices by calling the function `lv_port_indev_init()`.

2.6.7 Periodically calling

Call the `lv_task_handler()` function in the main loop, and the running cycle is at least 1ms.

2.7 Application example

After completing the previous porting, LVGL can be run through GPU mode to achieve user interface display and event processing.

2.7.1 Interface display

As shown below, for a simple interface display demo:

```
uint8_t display_bg_img_map[64*2] __attribute__((section("sram_area"))) = {
0x12,0x23,0x34,0x45,0x56,0x67,0x78,0x89,0x90,0x89,0x78,0x67,0x56,0x45,0x34,0x23,
0x12,0x23,0x34,0x45,0x56,0x67,0x78,0x89,0x90,0x89,0x78,0x67,0x56,0x45,0x34,0x23,
0x12,0x23,0x34,0x45,0x56,0x67,0x78,0x89,0x90,0x89,0x78,0x67,0x56,0x45,0x34,0x23,
0x12,0x23,0x34,0x45,0x56,0x67,0x78,0x89,0x90,0x89,0x78,0x67,0x56,0x45,0x34,0x23,
0x12,0x23,0x34,0x45,0x56,0x67,0x78,0x89,0x90,0x89,0x78,0x67,0x56,0x45,0x34,0x23,
0x12,0x23,0x34,0x45,0x56,0x67,0x78,0x89,0x90,0x89,0x78,0x67,0x56,0x45,0x34,0x23,
0x12,0x23,0x34,0x45,0x56,0x67,0x78,0x89,0x90,0x89,0x78,0x67,0x56,0x45,0x34,0x23,
0x12,0x23,0x34,0x45,0x56,0x67,0x78,0x89,0x90,0x89,0x78,0x67,0x56,0x45,0x34,0x23,
};

const lv_img_dsc_t display_bg_img = {
.header.cf = LV_COLOR_FORMAT_RGB565,
.header.w = 8,
.header.h = 8,
.data_size = 64*2,
.data = display_bg_img_map,
};

static lv_obj_t * screen, *bg_map;

void DemoUI(void)
{
    lv_obj_clear_flag(lv_scr_act(), LV_OBJ_FLAG_SCROLLABLE);
    screen=lv_tileview_create(lv_scr_act());
    lv_obj_set_style_bg_color(screen,lv_color_hex(0x000000),LV_PART_MAIN);
    lv_obj_clear_flag(screen, LV_OBJ_FLAG_SCROLLABLE);
    lv_obj_add_event_cb(screen,click_screen_cb,LV_EVENT_RELEASED,0);
```

```
    bg_map=lv_img_create(screen);
    lv_obj_set_size(bg_map,lv_disp_get_hor_res(lv_disp_get_default()),lv_disp_get_ver_res(lv_disp_get_default()));
    lv_obj_set_style_bg_image_src(bg_map, &display_bg_img, LV_PART_MAIN);
    lv_obj_set_style_bg_image_tiled(bg_map, true, LV_PART_MAIN);
}
```

2.7.2 Event handling

By calling `lv_obj_add_event_cb(screen, click_screen_cb, LV_EVENT_RELEASED, 0)`, the `click_screen_cb` event handling function is added to perform corresponding operations, such as switching between different interfaces, when `LV_EVENT_RELEASED` is activated.

```
static lv_obj_t * white_screen;
static uint32_t count=0;

static void click_screen_cb(lv_event_t * e)
{
    lv_event_code_t code = lv_event_get_code(e);
    switch(code)
    {
        case LV_EVENT_RELEASED:
            if(count%2 == 0){
                white_screen=lv_tileview_create(lv_scr_act());
                lv_obj_set_style_bg_color(white_screen,lv_color_hex(0xfffff), LV_PART_MAIN);
                lv_obj_clear_flag(white_screen, LV_OBJ_FLAG_SCROLLABLE);
                lv_obj_add_event_cb(white_screen,click_screen_cb,LV_EVENT_RELEASED,0);
            }
            else
            {
                screen=lv_tileview_create(lv_scr_act());
                lv_obj_set_style_bg_color(screen,lv_color_hex(0x000000),LV_PART_MAIN);
                lv_obj_clear_flag(screen, LV_OBJ_FLAG_SCROLLABLE);
                lv_obj_add_event_cb(screen,click_screen_cb,LV_EVENT_RELEASED,0);
            }
            count++;
            break;
        default:
            break;
    }
}
```

3 GPU Usage Guide

GPU usage guide, mainly introducing the use of GPU API libraries, including general APIs and specialized APIs (only applicable to certain platforms). The following dedicated API for LVGL corresponds to the LVGL version V9.3.0, and other versions may have API incompatibility issues.

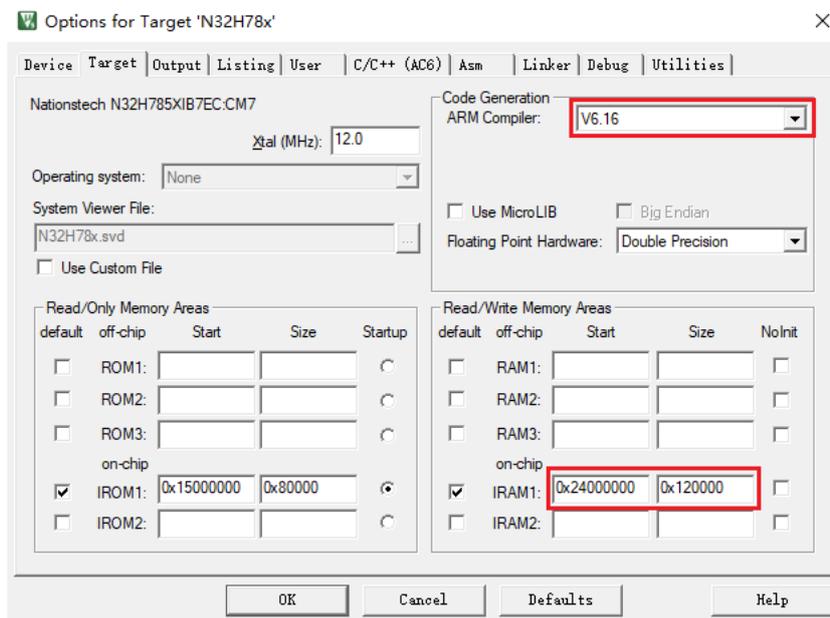
3.1 Basic environment

3.1.1 KEIL configuration

The partial configuration interface of KEIL/Project/Options for target... is as follows:

(1) The compiler recommends using V6 (note that if C++ is used in V6, it is not compatible with MicroLIB).

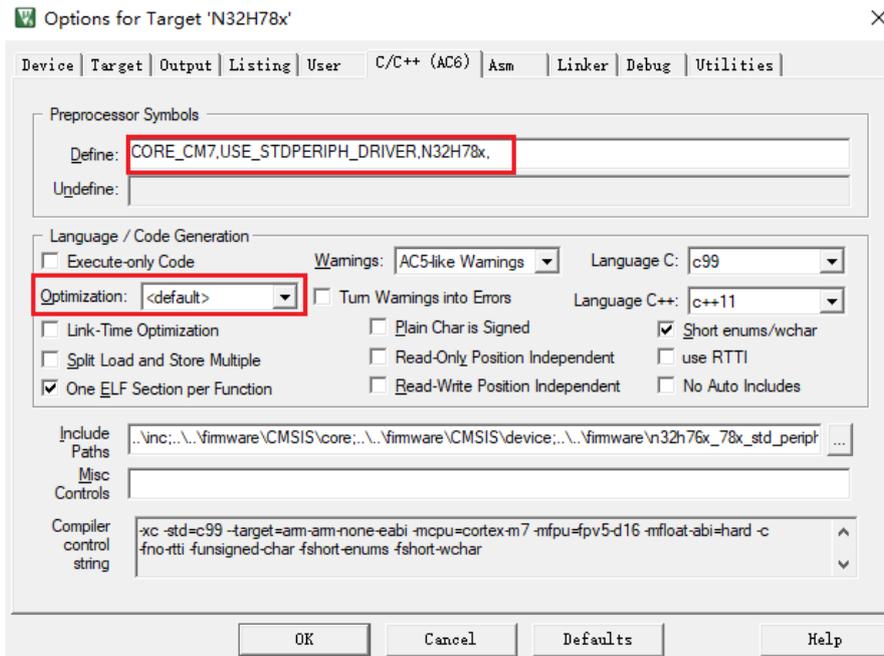
Try to configure RAM as large as possible and ensure the required framebuffer size for GPU initialization configuration, otherwise compilation errors may occur.



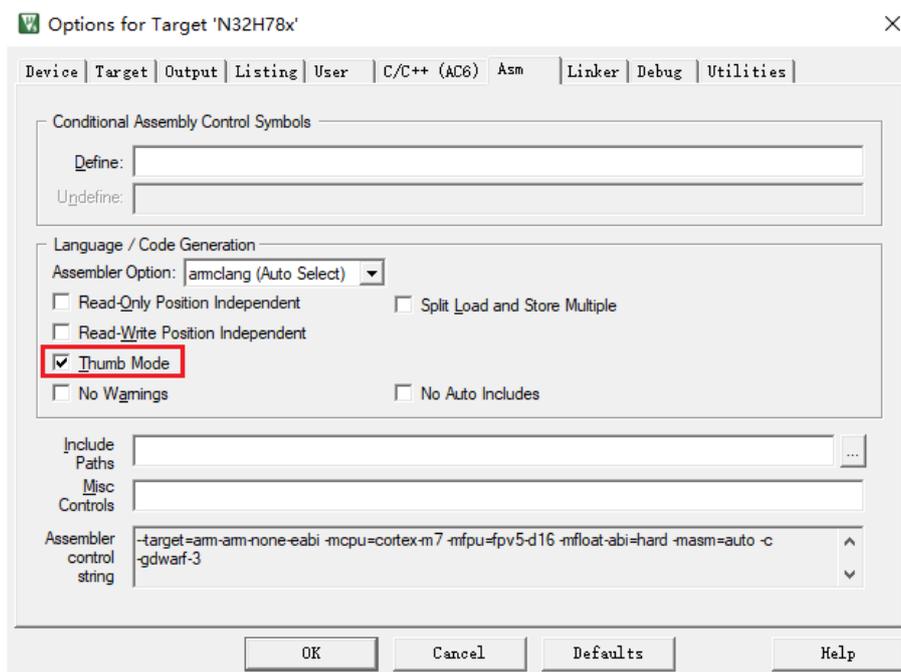
It can also be configured through decentralized file loading. For specific methods, refer to the documentation related to decentralized file loading.

(2) Macro definition and optimization items, etc

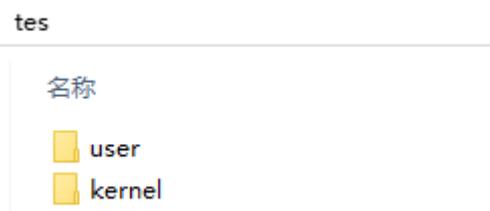
Macro definitions are used to support the normal use of basic packages, with optimization options using <default> or -O0.



(3) Instruction set using Thumb Mode



3.1.2 Bottom driver



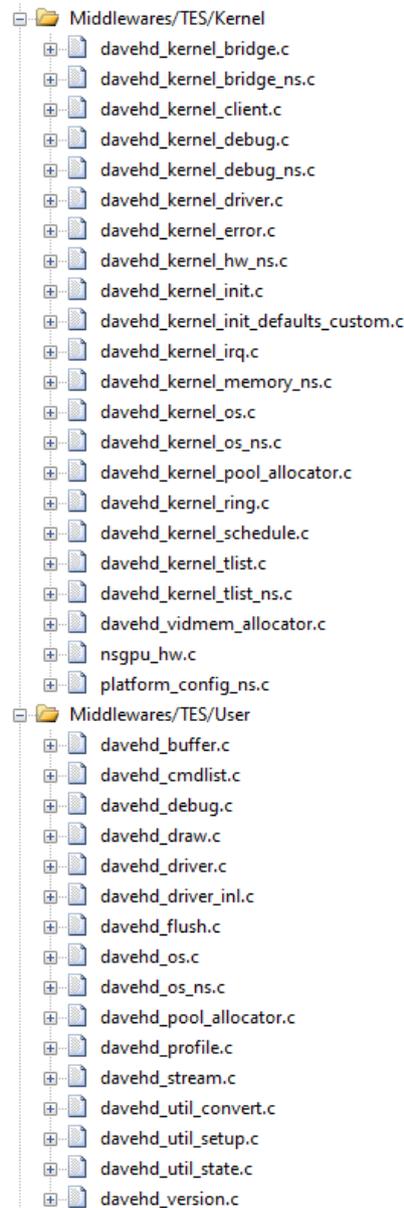
As shown in the following figure, it is necessary to add the path containing the underlying driver files in the

Options of the KEIL project.

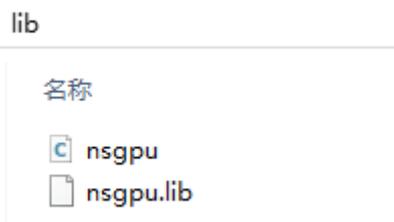
```

..\..\middlewares\gpu\tes\kernel\inc
..\..\middlewares\gpu\tes\kernel\src
..\..\middlewares\gpu\tes\user\inc
..\..\middlewares\gpu\tes\user\src
  
```

And add the corresponding code to the KEIL project:



3.1.3 API library



In the Options of the KEIL project, add nsgpu.h to the include path and nsgpu.lib to the code project. Add the header file # include "nsgpu.h" to the project file that needs to be used (such as main.c).

3.1.4 Heap and stack configuration

Configure the size of the heap and stack in startup_n32h78x_cm7.s, with Heap_Size requiring at least 0x2000 and preferably 0x10000, and Stack_Size capable of configuring 0x2000.

3.2 Basic module

It is recommended to use the highest system frequency by calling `RCC_SetSysClkToMode0()` in the RCC suite.

3.2.1 Basic peripherals

To make the GPU work properly, before calling the GPU initialization function to configure, it is necessary to configure the PWR, RCC, and NVIC of the GPU. The relevant implementations are as follows:

(1) Enable PWR

```
PWR_MoudlePowerEnable(GRAPHIC_GPU_PWRCTRL,ENABLE);
```

(2) Enable RCC

```
RCC_EnableAXIPeriphClk3(RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_GPU|RCC_AXI_PERIPHEN_M7_GPULP,ENABLE);
```

(3) Enable interrupt (The interrupt handling function `GPU_IRQHandler(void)` has been implemented in the driver library)

```
void NVIC_Configuration(void)
```

```
{
    NVIC_InitType NVIC_InitStructure;

    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannel           = GPU_IRQn;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelPreemptionPriority = 0x00;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelSubPriority  = 0x00;
    NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelCmd        = ENABLE;
    NVIC_Init(&NVIC_InitStructure);
}
```

Users can choose to configure interrupt priority grouping according to their needs before calling `NVIC_Configuration (void)`, for example:

```
NVIC_PriorityGroupConfig(NVIC_PriorityGroup_2);
```

3.2.2 Extended memory

The memory required for GPU operation is determined by factors such as resolution, pixel bytes, and cache counts. When there is sufficient internal SRAM, unused SRAM addresses such as 0x30000000 or 0x24040000 can be used, otherwise external SDRAM addresses are required.

In `nsgpu.h`, `GPU_MEMORY_BASE_ADDRESS` defaults to 0xC0C00000 and can be modified according to actual situations. If the SDRAM space is not defined in the distributed load file, external extended memory can be used after initializing the SDRAM in main. Please refer to the SDRAM demo for details.

3.2.3 Display module

In most cases, the display module LCDC is required in applications, and the use of related functions can refer to the LCDC demo.

3.3 General API library description

3.3.1 Initialization

int nsgpu_init (u32 gpu_memory_base, u32 fb_num, u32 width, u32 height, u32 pixel_bytes)

(1) Parameter description

gpu_memory_base: The base address allocated to GPU memory. When the result of width * height * pixel-bytes * fb_num is less than 300KB, it is recommended to use unoccupied internal SRAM addresses such as 0x30000000 or 0x24040000. Otherwise, external SDRAM addresses should be used. In nsgpu.h, gpu_memory_base defaults to 0xC0C00000 and can be modified according to actual situations.

fb_num: The number of framebuffers requested, which will occupy memory, is generally set to 1 and cannot exceed FRAME_BUF_MAX.

width: Apply for the width of the framebuffer.

height: Apply for the height of the framebuffer.

pixel_bytes: Set the number of pixel bytes based on the pixel format, with A8, L8 and etc. set to 1, RGB565 and etc. set to 2, RGB556A8 and etc. set to 3, ARGB8888 and etc. set to 4.

(2) Return value description

The initialization status returned is as follows:

- 1: Parameter setting exception
- 2: Platform error
- 3: Device error or program stuck
- 0: Insufficient memory
- 1: Normal

(3) Example

```
int result = nsgpu_init (GPU_MEMORY_BASE_ADDRESS, 1, SCREEN_WIDTH_SIZE, SCREEN_HEIGHT_SIZE, 2);
```

The SCREEN_WIDTH_SIZE and SCREEN_HEIGHT_SIZE refer to the screen width and screen height respectively.

3.3.2 Deinit function

```
void nsgpu_deinit(void)
```

GPU deinit to default state, usually only used in case of system exceptions.

3.3.3 Get ready cache

```
u32 nsgpu_get_ready_framebuffer (u8 index)
```

After nsgpu_init initialization is completed, use this function to obtain the rendering cache corresponding to the cache number that has been initialized and ready. In general, it is not necessary to call.

(1) Parameter description

index: It is the cache index of the framebuffer, with a value range between 0 and (fb_num-1). The fb_num is configured during the initialization of the nsgpu_init function.

(2) Return value description

The return value is the first address of the initialized rendering cache corresponding to the cache index.

(3) Example

```
int result = nsgpu_init (GPU_MEMORY_BASE_ADDRESS, 2, SCREEN_WIDTH_SIZE, SCREEN_HEIGHT_SIZE, 2);
u32 address0 = nsgpu_get_ready_framebuffer (0);
u32 address1 = nsgpu_get_ready_framebuffer (1);
```

3.3.4 Select ready cache

```
void nsgpu_set_framebuffer (u8 index)
```

After the initialization of `nsgpu_init` is completed, use this function to set the cache number corresponding to the initialized ready cache as the rendering cache for the current work. In general, it is not necessary to call.

(1) Parameter description

`index`: It is the cache index of the framebuffer, with a value range between 0 and (`fb_num`-1). The `fb_num` is configured during the initialization of the `nsgpu_init` function.

(2) Example

```
int result = nsgpu_init (GPU_MEMORY_BASE_ADDRESS, 2, SCREEN_WIDTH_SIZE, SCREEN_HEIGHT_SIZE, 2);
nsgpu_get_ready_framebuffer (0); or nsgpu_get_ready_framebuffer (1);
```

3.3.5 Get current cache

```
u32 nsgpu_get_framebuffer(void)
```

After the initialization of `nsgpu_init` is completed, call this function to obtain the current working rendering cache.

(1) Return value description

The return value is the first address of the current rendering cache.

(2) Example

```
int result = nsgpu_init (GPU_MEMORY_BASE_ADDRESS, 1, SCREEN_WIDTH_SIZE, SCREEN_HEIGHT_SIZE, 2);
nsgpu_set_framebuffer (0xC0000000);
u32 address = nsgpu_get_framebuffer ();
```

3.3.6 Change current cache

```
void nsgpu_set_framebuffer (u32 addr)
```

After the initialization of `nsgpu_init` is completed, this function can be used to change the currently working rendering cache that is ready for initialization to an uninitialized cache. It is generally not recommended to make changes.

(1) Parameter description

`addr`: It is the first address to be configured as a rendering cache.

(2) Example

```
int result = nsgpu_init (GPU_MEMORY_BASE_ADDRESS, 1, SCREEN_WIDTH_SIZE, SCREEN_HEIGHT_SIZE, 2);
nsgpu_set_framebuffer (0xC0000000);
```

3.3.7 Batch data filling

```
void nsgpu_data_fill (u32 *dst, u32 dst_width, u32 dst_height, u32 dst_startx, u32 dst_starty, u32 color, u8 alpha, u32 width, u32 height)
```

After the initialization of `nsgpu_init` is completed, this function can be used to change the currently working rendering cache that is ready for initialization to an uninitialized cache. It is generally not recommended to make changes.

(1) Parameter description

`dst`: Target address for color data filling;

`dst_width`: The total width of the area, usually the same as the width of the filled area.

`dst_height`: The total height of the area, usually the same as the height of the filled area.

`dst_startx`: The x-direction offset value based on the target address, set as needed, usually 0.

dst_starty: The y-direction offset value based on the target address, set as needed, usually 0.

color: The filled color value is always in ARGB8888 format. If nsgpu_init () initializes pixel-bytes=4, the filled value is the same as the color value. If pixel-bytes=2, the filled value is the value converted from color to RGB565, and other pixel-bytes values will also be converted to corresponding format values.

alpha: The transparency of the filling, ranging from 0 to 255, where 0 represents full transparency and 255 represents not transparent.

width: The width of the filled area.

height: The height of the filled area.

(2) Example

Fill 800 x 480 rectangular blocks starting from 0xC0000000, color 0xFFFF0000 (red), not transparent.

3.3.8 Batch data copying

void nsgpu_data_copy (u32 *dst, u32 dst_width, u32 dst_height, u32 dst_startx, u32 dst_starty, u32 *src, u32 width, u32 height, u32 pitch, u32 pixel_bytes)

(1) Parameter description

dst: Destination address for data copying.

dst_width: The width of the target area.

dst_height: The height of the target area.

dst_startx: The x-direction offset value based on the target address, set as needed, usually 0.

dst_starty: The y-direction offset value based on the target address, set as needed, usually 0.

src: Source address for data copying.

width: The width of the data source area.

height: The height of the data source area.

pitch: The spacing between rows in the data source area, usually equal to the width.

pixel-bytes: Set the number of pixel bytes based on the pixel format, with A8, L8 and etc. set to 1, RGB565 and etc. set to 2, RGB556A8 and etc. set to 3, ARGB8888 and etc. set to 4.

(2) Example

The target area size is 300 x 180, and the rectangular block data of 300 x 180 is copied from the offset coordinates (20,5).

```
int result = nsgpu_init (GPU_MEMORY_BASE_ADDRESS, 1, 800, 480, 2);
```

```
memset((void*)0x30000000,0, 0x20000); // Set all dst areas to zero.
```

```
memset((void*)0x30020000,0x55, 0x20000); // Write 0x55 in the src area.
```

```
nsgpu_data_copy ((u32 *)0x30000000, 300, 180, 20, 5, (u32 *)0x30020000, 300, 180, 300, 2);
```

Debugging and checking the memory, it can be observed that 0x55 is written starting from 0x30000000+(300 * 5+20) * 2=0x30000BE0.

(3) Application

For example, in the LVGL refresh function, for a screen with a resolution of 800 x 480, using partial refresh mode, the refresh cache size is 800 x 48, the format is RGB565, and the base address of the screen display cache is 0xC0000000. Copy call as follows:

```
static void disp_flush (lv_display_t * disp_drv, const lv_area_t * area, uint8_t * px_map) {
    if(disp_flush_enabled) {
        lv_coord_t width = lv_area_get_width(area);
        lv_coord_t height = lv_area_get_height(area);
```

```
nsgpu_data_copy ((u32 *)0xC0000000, 800, 480, area->x1, area->y1, (u32 *)px_map, width, height, width, 2);
```

```
}  
    lv_display_flush_ready(disp_drv);  
}
```

Note: Due to the GPU data handling mechanism, there may be slight byte differences between the data before and after handling, which is not a problem for image applications, but may not be applicable for communication and other data that require complete fidelity.

3.3.9 Set drawing color

```
void nsgpu_set_draw_color (u32 color)
```

After the initialization of `nsgpu_init` is completed, this function can be used to change the currently working rendering cache that is ready for initialization to an uninitialized cache. It is generally not recommended to make changes.

(1) Parameter description

color: Set the color of the drawing to ARGB8888 format.

(2) Example

```
nsgpu_set_draw_color (0xFF0000FF); // Set the drawing color to blue.
```

3.3.10 Set drawing alpha

```
void nsgpu_set_draw_alpha (u8 alpha)
```

After the initialization of `nsgpu_init` is completed, this function can be used to change the currently working rendering cache that is ready for initialization to an uninitialized cache. It is generally not recommended to make changes.

(1) Parameter description

alpha: The transparency of the filling, ranging from 0 to 255, where 0 represents full transparency and 255 represents not transparent.

(2) Example

```
nsgpu_set_draw_alpha (255); // Set the drawing transparency to 255.
```

3.3.11 Draw basic graphics

If want to draw points, users can directly fill the pixels through software, or achieve it by drawing lines or rectangles below.

3.3.11.1 Line

```
void nsgpu_vgdraw_line (float x1, float y1, float x2, float y2, float width)
```

(1) Parameter description

(x1, y1) and (x2, y2): They are the coordinates of the two endpoints of the solid line.

width: The line width of a solid line, with a minimum value of 0 and a minimum variation value of 0.1.

(2) Example

```
nsgpu_set_draw_color(0xFFFF0000); // Set color as red.
```

```
nsgpu_vgdraw_line (60, 100, 360, 300, 1.0);
```

3.3.11.2 Rectangle

```
void nsgpu_vgdraw_rect (float x, float y, float width, float height)
```

(1) Parameter description

(x, y): It is the coordinate of the top left corner vertex of the rectangle.

width: The horizontal width of a solid rectangle.

height: The vertical height of a solid rectangle.

(2) Example

```
nsgpu_set_draw_color(0xFFFF0000); // Set color as red.  
nsgpu_vgdraw_rect (20, 20, 100, 50);
```

3.3.11.3 Triangle

```
void nsgpu_vgdraw_triangle (float x1, float y1, float x2, float y2, float x3, float y3)
```

(1) Parameter description

(x1, y1), (x2, y2), (x3, y3): They are the coordinates of the three vertices of a solid triangle. When calling the function, there is no order requirement for configuring the three vertices.

(2) Example

```
nsgpu_set_draw_color(0xFFFF0000); // Set color as red.  
nsgpu_vgdraw_triangle (10, 50, 40, 40, 70, 70);
```

3.3.11.4 Circle

```
void nsgpu_vgdraw_circle (float cx, float cy, float r)
```

(1) Parameter description

(cx, cy): It is the center coordinate of a solid circle.

r: The radius of a circle.

(2) Example

```
nsgpu_set_draw_color(0xFFFF0000); // Set color as red.  
nsgpu_vgdraw_circle (60, 60, 30);
```

3.3.11.5 Arc

```
void nsgpu_vgdraw_arc (float cx, float cy, float r, u32 width, u32 start_angle, u32 arc_angle)
```

(1) Parameter description

(cx, cy): It is the center coordinate of the arc.

r: The radius of the arc.

width: is the width of the arc.

start_angle: The starting angle of the arc.

arc_angle: The angle corresponding to the arc (The horizontal right side is 0 degrees, increasing clockwise).

(2) Example

```
nsgpu_set_draw_color(0xFFFF0000); // Set color as red.  
nsgpu_vgdraw_arc (60, 60, 30, 1, 0, 45);
```

3.3.11.6 Wedge

```
void nsgpu_draw_wedge (float cx, float cy, float r, u32 start_angle, u32 arc_angle)
```

(1) Parameter description

(cx, cy): It is the center coordinate of the wedge.

r: The radius of the wedge.

Start_angle: The starting angle of the wedge.

Arc_angle: The angle corresponding to the wedge (The horizontal right side is 0 degrees, increasing clockwise).

(2) Example

```
nsgpu_set_draw_color(0xFFFF0000); // Set color as red.
nsgpu_draw_wedge (60, 60, 30,0, 45);
```

3.4 LVGL special API library description

3.4.1 Fill processing

```
void nsgpu_lvgl_fill_proc (lv_draw_task_t *t, const lv_draw_fill_dsc_t * draw_dsc, lv_area_t draw_area, lv_area_t coordinates)
```

This function is applicable to be called by void lv_draw_nsgpu_fill (lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_fill_dsc_t * draw_dsc, const lv_area_t * coords) of lv_draw_nsgpu_fill.c.

(1) Parameter description

t: Draw task related pointers, derived from upper level parameter passing.

draw_dsc: Fill in relevant pointers, from upper level parameter passing.

draw_area: Draw area related information obtained from upper level related parameters.

coordinates: Coordinate related information obtained from upper level parameters.

(2) Example

```
void lv_draw_nsgpu_fill (lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_fill_dsc_t * draw_dsc, const lv_area_t * coords)
{
    lv_area_t coordinates;
    lv_area_copy (&coordinates, coords);

    bool flag;
    lv_area_t clip_area;
    flag = lv_area_intersect (&clip_area, &coordinates, &t->clip_area);
    if (! flag) return;

    lv_area_move (&coordinates, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);
    lv_area_move (&clip_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);

    nsgpu_lvgl_fill_proc (t, draw_dsc, clip_area, coordinates);
}
```

3.4.2 Letter processing

```
void nsgpu_lvgl_label_proc (lv_draw_task_t *t, lv_draw_glyph_dsc_t * glyph_draw_dsc, lv_area_t draw_area, lv_area_t letter_area)
```

This function is applicable to be called by void lv_draw_nsgpu_draw_letter_cb (lv_draw_task_t *t, lv_draw_glyph_dsc_t *glyph_draw_dsc, lv_draw_fill_dsc_t * fill_draw_dsc, const lv_area_t * fill_area) of lv_draw_nsgpu_label.c.

(1) Parameter description

t: Draw task related pointers, derived from upper level parameter passing.

glyph_draw_dsc: Letter related pointers, from upper level parameter passing.

draw_area: Draw area related information obtained from upper level related parameters.

letter_area: Letter related information obtained from upper level parameters.

(2) Example

```
void lv_draw_nsgpu_draw_letter_cb(lv_draw_task_t *t, lv_draw_glyph_dsc_t * glyph_draw_dsc, lv_draw_fill_dsc_t * fill_draw_dsc,
const lv_area_t * fill_area)
```

```
{
    lv_area_t letter_area;
    letter_area = *glyph_draw_dsc->letter_coords;

    bool flag;
    lv_area_t clip_area;
    flag = lv_area_intersect(&clip_area, &letter_coords, &clip_area);
    if (! flag) return;

    lv_area_move(&letter_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);
    lv_area_move(&clip_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);

    if(glyph_draw_dsc) {
        switch(glyph_draw_dsc->format) {
            case LV_FONT_GLYPH_FORMAT_NONE: {
                #if LV_USE_FONT_PLACEHOLDER
                    /* Draw a placeholder rectangle*/
                    lv_draw_border_dsc_t border_draw_dsc;
                    lv_draw_border_dsc_init(&border_draw_dsc);
                    border_draw_dsc.opa = glyph_draw_dsc->opa;
                    border_draw_dsc.color = glyph_draw_dsc->color;
                    border_draw_dsc.width = 1;
                    lv_draw_nsgpu_border (t, &border_draw_dsc, glyph_draw_dsc->bg_coords);
                #endif
            }
            break;

            case LV_FONT_GLYPH_FORMAT_A1:
            case LV_FONT_GLYPH_FORMAT_A2:
            case LV_FONT_GLYPH_FORMAT_A3:
            case LV_FONT_GLYPH_FORMAT_A4:
            case LV_FONT_GLYPH_FORMAT_A8:
                {
                    nsgpu_lvgl_label_proc (t, glyph_draw_dsc, clip_area, letter_area);
                }
            break;
        }
    }
}
```

```
    case LV_FONT_GLYPH_FORMAT_IMAGE: {
#ifdef LV_USE_IMGFONT
        glyph_draw_dsc->glyph_data = lv_font_get_glyph_bitmap(glyph_draw_dsc->g, glyph_draw_dsc->_draw_buf);
        lv_draw_image_dsc_t img_dsc;
        lv_draw_image_dsc_init(&img_dsc);
        img_dsc.rotation = 0;
        img_dsc.scale_x = LV_SCALE_NONE;
        img_dsc.scale_y = LV_SCALE_NONE;
        img_dsc.opa = glyph_draw_dsc->opa;
        img_dsc.src = glyph_draw_dsc->glyph_data;
        t->draw_dsc = &img_dsc;
        t->area = *glyph_draw_dsc->letter_coords;
        nsgpu_lvgl_path_proc (t, fill_draw_dsc, blend_area);
#endif
    }
    break;
    default:
    break;
}
}
```

3.4.3 Image processing

void nsgpu_lvgl_image_proc (lv_draw_task_t *t, const lv_draw_image_dsc_t * image_draw_dsc, lv_area_t draw_area, lv_area_t image_area)

This function is applicable to be called by void img_draw_core (lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_image_dsc_t *dsc, const lv_image_decoder_dsc_t *decoder_dsc, lv_draw_image_sup_t * sup, const lv_area_t *img_coords, const lv_area_t * clipped_img_area) of lv_draw_nsgpu_image.c.

(1) Parameter description

t: Draw task related pointers, derived from upper level parameter passing.

image_draw_dsc: Image related pointers, from upper level parameter passing.

draw_area: Draw area related information obtained from upper level related parameters.

image_area: Image related information obtained from upper level parameters.

(2) Example

```
void img_draw_core (lv_draw_task_t *t, const lv_draw_image_dsc_t *dsc, const lv_image_decoder_dsc_t *decoder_dsc,
lv_draw_image_sup_t * sup, const lv_area_t * img_coords, const lv_area_t * clipped_img_area)
```

```
{
    lv_area_t image_area;
    lv_area_copy (&image_area, img_coords);

    bool flag;
    lv_area_t clip_area;
    flag = lv_area_intersect (&clip_area, &image_area, &t->clip_area);
```

```
if (! flag) return;

lv_area_move (&image_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);
lv_area_move (&clip_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);

nsgpu_lvgl_image_proc (t, dsc, clip_area, src_area);
}
```

3.4.4 Layer processing

```
void nsgpu_lvgl_layer_proc (lv_draw_task_t *t, const lv_draw_image_dsc_t * image_draw_dsc, lv_area_t draw_area, lv_area_t image_area)
```

This function is applicable to be called by void nsgpu_lvgl_layer_proc (lv_draw_task_t *t, const lv_draw_image_dsc_t * image_draw_dsc, lv_area_t draw_area, lv_area_t image_area) of lv_draw_nsgpu_layer.c.

(1) Parameter description

t: Draw task related pointers, derived from upper level parameter passing.

image_draw_dsc: Image related pointers, from upper level parameter passing.

draw_area: Draw area related information obtained from upper level related parameters.

image_area: Image related information obtained from upper level parameters.

(2) Example

```
void lv_draw_nsgpu_layer(lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_image_dsc_t * draw_dsc, const lv_area_t * coords)
{
    lv_area_t image_area;
    lv_area_copy (&image_area, coords);

    bool flag;
    lv_area_t clip_area;
    flag = lv_area_intersect (&clip_area, &image_area, &t->clip_area);
    if (! flag) return;

    lv_area_move (&image_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);
    lv_area_move (&clip_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);

    nsgpu_lvgl_layer_proc (t, draw_dsc, clip_area, image_area);
}
```

3.4.5 Line processing

```
void nsgpu_lvgl_line_proc (lv_draw_task_t *t, const lv_draw_line_dsc_t * draw_dsc, lv_area_t draw_area)
```

This function is applicable to be called by void lv_draw_nsgpu_line (lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_line_dsc_t * draw_dsc) of lv_draw_nsgpu_line.c.

(1) Parameter description

t: Draw task related pointers, derived from upper level parameter passing.

draw_dsc: Draw related pointers, from upper level parameter passing.

draw_area: Draw area related information obtained from upper level related parameters.

(2) Example

```
void lv_draw_nsgpu_line(lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_line_dsc_t * draw_dsc)
{
    if (draw_dsc->width == 0)
        return;
    if (draw_dsc->opa <= (lv_opa_t) LV_OPA_MIN)
        return;
    if (draw_dsc->p1.x == draw_dsc->p2.x && draw_dsc->p1.y == draw_dsc->p2.y)
        return;

    lv_area_t clip_area;
    bool flag;

    clip_area.x1 = LV_MIN (draw_dsc->p1.x, draw_dsc->p2.x) - draw_dsc->width / 2;
    clip_area.x2 = LV_MAX (draw_dsc->p1.x, draw_dsc->p2.x) + draw_dsc->width / 2;
    clip_area.y1 = LV_MIN (draw_dsc->p1.y, draw_dsc->p2.y) - draw_dsc->width / 2;
    clip_area.y2 = LV_MAX (draw_dsc->p1.y, draw_dsc->p2.y) + draw_dsc->width / 2;

    flag = lv_area_intersect (&clip_area, &clip_area, &t->clip_area);
    if (! flag) return;
    lv_area_move (&clip_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);
    nsgpu_lvgl_line_proc (t, draw_dsc, clip_area);
}
```

3.4.6 Arc processing

```
void nsgpu_lvgl_arc_proc (lv_draw_task_t *t, const lv_draw_arc_dsc_t * draw_dsc, lv_area_t draw_area)
```

This function is applicable to be called by void lv_draw_nsgpu_arc (lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_arc_dsc_t * draw_dsc, const lv_area_t * coords) of lv_draw_nsgpu_arc.c.

(1) Parameter description

t: Draw task related pointers, derived from upper level parameter passing.

draw_dsc: Draw related pointers, from upper level parameter passing.

draw_area: Draw area related information obtained from upper level related parameters.

(2) Example

```
void lv_draw_nsgpu_arc(lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_arc_dsc_t * draw_dsc, const lv_area_t * coords)
{
    if(draw_dsc->opa <= (lv_opa_t) LV_OPA_MIN)
        return;
    if(draw_dsc->width == 0)
        return;
    if(draw_dsc->start_angle == draw_dsc->end_angle)
        return;
```

```
lv_area_t clip_area;
bool flag;

flag = lv_area_intersect (&clip_area, coords, &t->clip_area);
if (! flag) return;
lv_area_move (&clip_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);
if(draw_dsc->start_angle == draw_dsc->end_angle)
    return;
nsgpu_lvgl_arc_proc (t, draw_dsc, clip_area);
}
```

3.4.7 Rectangle processing

```
void nsgpu_lvgl_mask_rect_proc (lv_draw_task_t *t, const lv_draw_mask_rect_dsc_t * draw_dsc, lv_area_t draw_area)
```

This function is applicable to be called by void lv_draw_nsgpu_mask_rect (lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_mask_rect_dsc_t * draw_dsc, const lv_area_t * coords) of lv_draw_nsgpu_mask_rectangle.c.

(1) Parameter description

t: Draw task related pointers, derived from upper level parameter passing.

draw_dsc: Draw related pointers, from upper level parameter passing.

draw_area: Draw area related information obtained from upper level related parameters.

(2) Example

```
void lv_draw_nsgpu_mask_rect (lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_mask_rect_dsc_t * draw_dsc, const lv_area_t * coords)
{
    lv_area_t clip_area;
    bool flag;

    flag = lv_area_intersect (&clip_area, coords, &t->clip_area);
    if (! flag) return;
    lv_area_move (&clip_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);
    nsgpu_lvgl_mask_rect_proc (t, draw_dsc, clip_area);
}
```

3.4.8 Border processing

```
void nsgpu_lvgl_border_proc (lv_draw_task_t *t, const lv_draw_border_dsc_t * draw_dsc, lv_area_t outer_area, lv_area_t inner_area)
```

This function is applicable to be called by void lv_draw_nsgpu_border (lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_border_dsc_t * draw_dsc, const lv_area_t * coords) of lv_draw_nsgpu_border.c.

(1) Parameter description

t: Draw task related pointers, derived from upper level parameter passing.

draw_dsc: Draw related pointers, from upper level parameter passing.

outer_area: Draw information related to the outer border, obtained from upper level parameters

inner_area: Draw information related to the inner border, obtained from upper level parameters

(2) Example

```
void lv_draw_nsgpu_border(lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_border_dsc_t * draw_dsc, const lv_area_t * coords)
{
    if(draw_dsc->opa <= LV_OPA_MIN) return;
    if(draw_dsc->width == 0) return;
    if(draw_dsc->side == LV_BORDER_SIDE_NONE) return;

    lv_area_t inner_area;
    int32_t width = draw_dsc->width;
    inner_area.x1 = coords->x1 + ceil (width / 2.0f);
    inner_area.x2 = coords->x2 - floor (width / 2.0f);
    inner_area.y1 = coords->y1 + ceil (width / 2.0f);
    inner_area.y2 = coords->y2 - floor (width / 2.0f);
    lv_area_move (&inner_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);

    lv_area_t clip_area;
    lv_area_copy (&clip_area, &t->clip_area);
    lv_area_move (&clip_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);

    lv_area_t clip_coords;
    bool flag;
    flag = lv_area_intersect (&clip_coords, &inner_area, &clip_area);
    if (! flag) return;

    lv_area_t outer_area;
    lv_area_copy (&outer_area, coords);
    nsgpu_lvgl_border_proc (t, draw_dsc, outer_area, inner_area);
}
```

3.4.9 Triangle processing

```
void nsgpu_lvgl_triangle_proc (lv_draw_task_t *t, const lv_draw_triangle_dsc_t * draw_dsc, lv_area_t draw_area)
```

This function is applicable to be called by void lv_draw_nsgpu_triangle (lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_triangle_dsc_t * draw_dsc) of lv_draw_nsgpu_triangle.c.

(1) Parameter description

t: Draw task related pointers, derived from upper level parameter passing.

draw_dsc: Draw related pointers, from upper level parameter passing.

draw_area: Draw area related information obtained from upper level related parameters.

(2) Example

```
void lv_draw_nsgpu_triangle (lv_draw_task_t * t, const lv_draw_triangle_dsc_t * draw_dsc)
{
    if(draw_dsc->opa <= (lv_opa_t) LV_OPA_MIN)
        return;
```

```
lv_area_t clip_area;
lv_area_t tri_area;

tri_area.x1 = LV_MIN3(draw_dsc->p[0].x, draw_dsc->p[1].x, draw_dsc->p[2].x);
tri_area.y1 = LV_MIN3(draw_dsc->p[0].y, draw_dsc->p[1].y, draw_dsc->p[2].y);
tri_area.x2 = LV_MAX3(draw_dsc->p[0].x, draw_dsc->p[1].x, draw_dsc->p[2].x);
tri_area.y2 = LV_MAX3(draw_dsc->p[0].y, draw_dsc->p[1].y, draw_dsc->p[2].y);

bool flag;
flag = lv_area_intersect (&clip_area, &tri_area, &t->clip_area);
if (! flag) return;
lv_area_move (&clip_area, -t->target_layer->buf_area.x1, -t->target_layer->buf_area.y1);
nsgpu_lvgl_triangle_proc (t, draw_dsc, clip_area);
}
```

3.5 API call

- (1) After powering on, configure the GPU's PWR, RCC, and NVIC according to the module configuration instructions.
- (2) Directly or based on frameworks such as LVGL, call the GPU initialization function `nsgpu_init` to initialize the GPU.
- (3) Call the corresponding GPU function as needed.

Attention: The base addresses such as `u32 *dst` and `u32 *src` included in the above API parameters involve memory alignment. To ensure normal API functionality and better performance, it is recommended that the base address should be aligned at least 64 bits, preferably 256 bits (with at least two zeros at the end of hexadecimal).

3.6 Other notes

If the image format is RGB565A8, ensure the data is arranged in the order of RGB565A8, RGB565A8... when converting to array data. The sequence should not be RGB565, RGB565...A8, A8...

You can refer to <https://lvgl.io/tools/imageconverter>, select the LVGL v8 CF_TRUE_COLOR_ALPHA format to convert RGB565A8 images into array files, as shown in the figure below:

LVGL v9

LVGL v8

Select image file(s)

1.jpg

Color format

CF_TRUE_COLOR_ALPHA

Alpha byte Add a 8 bit Alpha value to every pixel**Chroma keyed** Make `LV_COLOR_TRANSP (lv_conf.h)` pixels to transparent

Output format

C array

- Dither images (can improve quality)
- Output in big-endian format

Convert

4 History versions

Version	Date	Notes
V1.0.1	2026.1.9	Initial version

5 Disclaimer

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