

**Preliminary  
Processor Programming  
Reference (PPR)  
for AMD Family 19h  
Model 01h, Revision B1  
Processors  
Volume 2 of 2**

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### 3 Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Features

A full implementation of [RAS](#) involves capabilities and support from the processor design, board hardware design, BIOS, firmware, and software.

#### 3.1 Machine Check Architecture

Table 27: Machine Check Terms and Acronyms

Term	Description
<b>MCA</b>	Machine Check Architecture.
<b>MCAX</b>	Machine Check Architecture eXtensions.
<b>WRIG</b>	Writes Ignored.

##### 3.1.1 Overview

The processor contains logic and registers to detect, log, and correct errors in the data or control paths. The Machine Check Architecture (MCA) defines facilities by which processor and system hardware errors are logged and reported to system software. This allows system software to perform a strategic role in recovery from and diagnosis of hardware errors.

##### 3.1.1.1 Legacy Machine Check Architecture

The legacy x86 Machine Check Architecture (MCA) refers to the standard x86 facilities for error logging and reporting. Refer to the AMD64 Architecture Programmer's Manual for an architectural overview of the Machine Check Architecture.

Support for the MCA is indicated by Core::X86::Cpuid::FeatureIdEdx[MCA] or Core::X86::Cpuid::FeatureExtIdEdx[MCA].

##### 3.1.1.2 Machine Check Architecture Extensions

Machine Check Architecture Extensions (MCAX) is AMD's x86-64 extension to the Machine Check Architecture.

Goals of MCAX include:

- Accommodate a variety of implementations, where each implementation may have a different assignment of MCA bank to block.
  - For example, one implementation may have 1 memory channel with an MCA bank, and another otherwise identical implementation may have 2 memory channels, each with their own MCA bank. Therefore, MCA bank allocation will appear different between these two implementations. MCAX is designed to require no assumptions about which MCA banks access which blocks.
  - Provide granular information for error logging, to improve error handling and diagnosability.
  - Preserve compatibility with system software which is not MCAX-aware.

Features of the MCA Extensions include:

- Increased MCA Bank Count: Features to support an expansion of the number of MCA banks supported by AMD processors.
- MCA Extension Registers: Expanded information logged in MCA banks to allow for improved error handling, better diagnosability, and future scalability.
- MCA DOER/SEER Roles: Separation of MCA information to take advantage of emerging software roles, namely

Error Management (Dynamic Operational Error Handling, or DOER) for managing running programs, and Fault Management (Symptom Elaboration of Errors, or SEER) for hardware diagnosability and reconfiguration. This clearer separation is accompanied by the assurances of architectural state (vs. implementation dependent state), so that operating systems can rely on the state and exploit new functionality.

Support for Machine Check Architecture Extensions (MCAX) is indicated by Core::X86::Cpuid::RasCap[ScalableMca].

### 3.1.1.3 Use of MCA Information

The MCA registers contain information that can be used for multiple purposes. Some of this information is architecturally specified, and remains consistent from generation to generation, enabling portable, stable code. Some of this information is implementation specific; it is vital for diagnosis and other software functions, but may change with new implementations. It is important to understand how this information is categorized, and how it should be used. This section describes a framework for that.

There are two fundamental roles to be carried out after an error occurs; Error Management and Fault Management. All information required for Error Management is architectural and stable; some information required for Fault Management is also architectural.

#### 3.1.1.3.1 Error Management

Error Management describes actions necessary by operational software (e.g., the operating system or the hypervisor) to manage running programs that are affected by the error. The list of possible actions for operational error management is generally fairly short: take no action; terminate a single affected process, program, or virtual machine; terminate system operation. The Error Management role is defined as the DOER role (Dynamic Operational Error Handling). The name is intended to indicate an active role in managing running programs. Information used by the DOER is fairly limited and straightforward. It includes only those status fields needed to make decisions about the scope and severity of the error, and to determine what immediate action is to be taken.

#### 3.1.1.3.2 Fault Management

Fault Management describes optional actions for purposes of diagnosis, repair, and reconfiguration of the underlying hardware. The Fault Management role is described as SEER (Symptom Elaboration of Errors) because it peers further into hardware behavior and may try to influence future behavior via Predictive Fault Analysis, reconfiguration, service actions, etc. Because the SEER depends on understanding specifics of hardware configuration, it necessarily requires implementation specific knowledge and may not be portable across implementations.

Fields that are not explicitly specified as DOER are SEER. By separating error handling software into DOER and SEER roles, programmers can create both simpler and more functional code. The terms DOER and SEER appear in other sections of this document as an aid to reasoning about error handling and understanding actions to be taken.

### 3.1.2 Machine Check Registers

Host software references MCA registers via MSRs. MSRs are accessed through x86 WRMSR and RDMSR instructions. MSR addresses are private to a logical core; a given MSR referenced by two different cores results in references to two different MCA registers.

#### 3.1.2.1 Global Registers

Core::X86::Cpuid::FeatureIdEdx[MCA] or Core::X86::Cpuid::FeatureExtIdEdx[MCA] indicates the presence of the following machine check registers:

- Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CAP
  - Reports how many machine check register banks are supported. This value reflects the number of MCA banks visible to that logical core. Some banks may be RAZ/WRIG either due to the bank being reserved or unused on this processor or because the block's MCA bank is controlled by another logical core.
- Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_STAT
  - Provides basic information about processor state after the occurrence of a machine check error.
- Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL
  - Used by software to enable or disable the logging and reporting of machine check errors in the error reporting banks. Some bits may be RAZ/WRIG either due to the bank being reserved or unused on this processor or because the block's MCA bank is controlled by another logical core.
- Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg
  - Used by software to configure certain machine check interrupts.

### 3.1.2.2 Machine Check Banks

A processor contains multiple blocks, and some of them have banks of machine check architecture registers (MCA banks). An MCA bank logs and reports errors to software.

The legacy MCA supports up to 32 MCA banks per logical core. MCAX supports up to 64 MCA banks per logical core.

The processor ensures that non-zero error status in an MCA bank is visible to exactly one logical core in a system, and that error notifications are directed to that logical core. Hardware also makes MCA bank configuration and control registers available to exactly one logical core. Banks associated with a CPU core are controlled by that logical core. Banks associated with other blocks are controlled by an implementation-specific logical core.

#### 3.1.2.2.1 Legacy MCA Registers

Each legacy MCA bank allocates address space for 4 legacy MCA registers.

The legacy MCA registers include:

- MCA\_CTL
  - Enables error reporting via machine check exception.
- MCA\_STATUS
  - Logs information associated with errors.
- MCA\_ADDR
  - Logs address information associated with errors.
- MCA\_MISC0
  - Logs miscellaneous information associated with errors.

#### 3.1.2.2.2 Legacy MCA MSRs

The legacy MCA MSRs are MSR0000\_04[7F:00]. The legacy MCA MSR space contains 32 banks of 4 registers per bank. The layout of the legacy MCA MSR space is given in Table 28 [Legacy MCA MSR Layout].

Table 28: Legacy MCA MSR Layout

MCA bank (decimal)	MCA_CTL (MSR0000_0xxx)	MCA_STATUS	MCA_ADDR	MCA_MISC0
0	400	401	402	403
1	404	405	406	407
2	408	409	40A	40B
3	40C	40D	40E	40F

4	410	411	412	413
5	414	415	416	417
6	418	419	41A	41B
...				
31	47C	47D	47E	47F

Features and registers associated with the MCA Extensions are not available in this legacy MSR address range. AMD recommends that operating systems use the MCAX MSR address range, rather than rely on the legacy MCA MSR address range.

All unimplemented or unused registers in the legacy MCA MSR address range are RAZ/WRIG. MC4 registers (MSR0000\_0410:0000\_0413) are RAZ/WRIG.

MSR0000\_0000 is aliased to the MCAX MSR address for MC0\_ADDR, and MSR0000\_0001 is aliased to the MCAX MSR address of MC0\_STATUS.

### 3.1.2.2.3 MCAX Registers

Each MCAX bank allocates address space for 16 MCA registers. All unimplemented registers in the MCA [MSR](#) space are RAZ/WRIG. MCAX bank registers include the legacy MCA registers as well as registers associated with the MCA Extensions.

The MCA Extension registers include:

- MCA\_CONFIG
  - Provide configuration capabilities for this MCA bank.
- MCA\_IPID
  - Provides information on the block associated with this MCA bank.
- MCA\_SYND
  - Logs physical location information associated with a logged error.
- MCA\_DESTSTATUS
  - Logs status information associated with a deferred error.
- MCA\_DEADDR
  - Logs address information associated with a deferred error.
- MCA\_MISC[1:4]
  - Provides additional threshold counters within an MCA bank.

### 3.1.2.2.4 MCAX MSRs

MCAX MSRs are present at MSRC000\_2[3FF:000]. This [MSR](#) address range contains space for 64 banks of 16 registers each. MSRC000\_2[FFF:400] are Reserved for future use. The MCAX MSR address range allows access to both legacy MCA registers and MCAX registers in each MCA bank.

The x86 MCAX MSR address format is SSSS\_SBBR (hex). S=MCA register space (i.e., MSRC000\_2XXX). B=MCA bank. R=Register offset within MCA bank. The layout of the MCAX MSR space is given in Table 29 [MCAX MSR Layout].

Access to unused MCAX MSRs is RAZ/WRIG. MCA Bank 4 is always Read-as-zero (RAZ/WRIG).

Table 29: MCAX MSR Layout

MCA bank	MCAX MSR (MSRC000_2xxx)	
	Legacy MCA Bank registers	MCAX Bank registers

	CTL	STATUS	ADDR	MISC0	CONFIG	IPID	SYND	Reserved	DESTAT	DEADDR	MISC[4:1]
0	000	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	00D:00A
1	010	011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	01D:01A
2	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	02D:02A
...											
63	3F0	3F1	3F2	3F3	3F4	3F5	3F6	3F7	3F8	3F9	3FD:3FA

All processors maintain the same mapping of MSR to MCA bank number (MSRC000\_2000 for the beginning of MCA Bank 0, MSRC000\_2010 for the beginning of MCA Bank 1, etc.), regardless of what block the bank represents (see 3.1.5.5 [Determining Bank Type]).

MCA\_CTL\_MASK MSRs are present at MSRC001\_04[3F:00]. MSRC001\_04[FF:40] are Reserved for future use. The layout of these registers is given in Table 30 [MCAX Implementation-Specific Register Layout].

*Table 30: MCAX Implementation-Specific Register Layout*

MCA bank	MCA_CTL_MASK (MSRC001_04xx)
0	00
1	01
2	02
...	
63	3F

### 3.1.2.3 Access Permissions

When McStatusWrEn == 0, a Write to an implemented MCA\_STATUS register causes a General Protection Fault (#GP) unless the value being written is zero. When McStatusWrEn == 1, a Write to an implemented MCA\_STATUS register does not cause a #GP regardless of data value.

Access to legacy MCA\_CTL\_MASK (MSRC001\_00xx) causes a General Protection Fault (#GP).

Access to legacy MC4\_MISC1-8 (MSRC000\_0408:C000\_040F) is RAZ/WRIG.

### 3.1.3 Machine Check Errors

#### 3.1.3.1 Error Severities

The classes of machine check errors are, in priority order from highest to lowest:

- Uncorrected
- Deferred
- Corrected

Uncorrected errors cannot be corrected by hardware. Uncorrected errors update the status and address registers if not masked from logging in MCA\_CTL\_MASK. Information in the status and address registers from a previously logged lower priority error is overwritten. Previously logged errors of the same priority are not overwritten. Uncorrected errors that are enabled for reporting in MCA\_CTL result in reporting to software via machine check exceptions. If an uncorrected error is masked from logging, the error is ignored by hardware (exceptions are noted in the register definitions). If an uncorrected error is disabled from reporting, containment of the error and logging/reporting of subsequent errors may be affected. Therefore, enable reporting of unmasked uncorrected errors for normal operation. Disable reporting of uncorrected errors only for debug purposes.

Deferred errors are errors that cannot be corrected by hardware, but do not cause an immediate interruption in program flow, loss of data integrity, or corruption of processor state. These errors indicate that data has been corrupted but not consumed; no exception is generated because the data has not been referenced by a core or an IO link. Hardware writes information to the status and address registers in the corresponding bank that identifies the source of the error if deferred errors are enabled for logging. If there is information in the status and address registers from a previously logged lower priority error, it is overwritten. Previously logged errors of the same or higher priority are not overwritten. Deferred errors are not reported via machine check exceptions; they can optionally be reported via [LVT](#) or [SMI](#).

Corrected errors are those which have been corrected by hardware and cause no loss of data or corruption of processor state. Hardware writes the status and address registers in the corresponding register bank with information that identifies the source of the error if they are enabled for logging. Corrected errors are not reported via machine check exceptions. Some corrected errors may optionally be reported to software via LVT or SMI if the number of errors exceeds a configurable threshold.

An error to be logged when the status register contains valid data can result in an overflow condition. During error overflow conditions, the new error may not be logged or an error which has already been logged in the status register may be overwritten.

Table 31 [Error Overwrite Priorities] indicates which errors are overwritten in the error status registers.

*Table 31: Error Overwrite Priorities*

		Older Error		
		Uncorrected	Deferred	Corrected
Newer Error	Uncorrected	-	Overwrite	Overwrite
	Deferred	-	-	Overwrite
	Corrected	-	-	-

Table 32 [Error Scope Hierarchy] provides a hierarchy of error scopes that determine the potential ability to recover the system based on fields in MCA\_STATUS when MCA\_STATUS[Val] == 1.

*Table 32: Error Scope Hierarchy*

PCC	UC	TCC	Deferred	Comments
1	X	X	X	Uncorrected system fatal error. Action required. A hardware-uncorrected error has corrupted system state. The error is fatal to the system and the system processing must be terminated.
0	1	1	X	Uncorrected thread fatal error. Action required. A hardware-uncorrected error has corrupted state for the process thread executing on the interrupted logical core. State for other process threads is unaffected.
0	1	0	X	Uncorrected recoverable error. Action required. A hardware-uncorrected error has not corrupted state of the process thread. Recovery of the process thread is possible if the uncorrected error is corrected by software.
0	0	0	1	Deferred error. Action optional. A hardware-uncorrected error has been discovered but not yet consumed. Error handling software may attempt to correct this error, or prevent access by processes which map the data, or make the physical resource containing the data inaccessible.

0	0	0	0	Corrected error. Action optional. A hardware-corrected error has been corrected. No action is required by error handling software.
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### 3.1.3.2 Exceptions and Interrupts

Some or all errors logged in the MCA may require an interrupt or exception to be signaled.

The processor supports the following x86 interrupt/exception types to be communicated to the x86 core in response to an error:

- Machine Check Exception (MCE)
- System Management Interrupt ([SMI](#))
- APIC based interrupt ([LVT](#))

MCEs can be architecturally precise, context-synchronous, or asynchronous. An MCE that sets Core::X86::Msrr::[MCG\\_STAT\[RIPV\]](#) = 1 and Core::X86::Msrr::[MCG\\_STAT\[EIPV\]](#) = 1 is precise and the program can be restarted reliably. Other interrupts are architecturally asynchronous.

The ability of hardware to generate a machine check exception upon an error is indicated by Core::X86::Cpuid::[FeatureIdEdx\[MCE\]](#) or Core::X86::Cpuid::[FeatureExtIdEdx\[MCE\]](#).

### 3.1.3.3 Error Codes

The MCA\_STATUS[ErrorCode] field contains information used to identify the logged error. This section identifies how to decode the ErrorCode field.

Table 33: Error Code Types

Error Code	Error Code Type	Description
0000 0000 0001 TTLL	TLB	TT = Transaction Type LL = Cache Level
0000 0001 RRRR TTLL	Memory	RRRR = Memory Transaction Type TT = Transaction Type LL = Cache Level
0000 1XXT RRRR XXLL	Bus	XX = Reserved T = Timeout RRRR = Memory Transaction Type LL = Cache Level
0000 01UU 0000 0000	Internal Unclassified	UU = Internal Error Type

Table 34: Error code: transaction type (TT)

TT	Transaction Type
00	Instruction
01	Data
10	Generic
11	Reserved

Table 35: Error codes: cache level (LL)

LL	Cache Level
00	L0: Core
01	L1: Level 1



10	L2: Level 2
11	LG: Generic

Table 36: Error codes: memory transaction type (RRRR)

RRRR	Memory Transaction Type
0000	Generic
0001	Generic Read
0010	Generic Write
0011	Data Read
0100	Data Write
0101	Instruction Fetch
0110	Prefetch
0111	Evict
1000	Snoop (Probe)

Errors can also be identified by the MCA\_STATUS[ErrorCodeExt] field. MCA\_STATUS[ErrorCodeExt] indicates which bit position in the corresponding MCA\_CTL register enables error reporting for the logged error. For instance, MCA\_STATUS[ErrorCodeExt] == 0x9 means that the logged error is enabled by MCA\_CTL[9], and the description of MCA\_CTL[9] contains information on decoding the error log. Specific ErrorCodeExt values are implementation dependent, and should not be used by architectural or portable code.

#### 3.1.3.4 Extended Error Codes

The MCA\_STATUS[ErrorCodeExt] field contains additional information used to identify the logged error. Error positions in MCA\_CTL and MCA\_CTL\_MASK and Extended Error Codes are fixed within a given bank type. That is, for an MCA bank with a given MCA\_IPID[HwId, McaType] value, the processor ensures that the same error is reported in a given bit position of MCA\_CTL regardless of the product in which that bank appears. Similarly, for an MCA bank with a given MCA\_IPID[HwId, McaType] value, hardware ensures that the mapping of errors to Extended Error Codes is consistent across products.

#### 3.1.3.5 DOER and SEER State

The DOER fields are:

- MCG\_STAT
  - Count
  - MCIP
  - RIPV
  - EIPV
- MCA\_STATUS
  - Val
  - PCC
  - TCC
  - UC
  - MiscV
  - AddrV

The MCA\_STATUS[Deferred] bit is used for SEER functionality but is architectural.

### 3.1.3.6 MCA Overflow Recovery

MCA Overflow Recovery is a feature allowing recovery of the system when the overflow bit is set. MCA Overflow Recovery is supported when `Core::X86::Cpuid::RasCap[McaOverflowRecov] == 1`.

When MCA Overflow Recovery is supported, software may rely on `MCA_STATUS[PCC] == 1` to indicate all system-fatal conditions. When MCA Overflow Recovery is not supported, an uncorrected error logged with `MCA_STATUS[Overflow] = 1` may indicate the system-fatal condition that an error requiring software intervention was not logged. Therefore, software must terminate system processing whenever an uncorrected error is logged with `MCA_STATUS[Overflow] = 1`.

### 3.1.3.7 MCA Recovery

MCA Recovery is a feature allowing recovery of the system when the hardware cannot correct an error. MCA Recovery is supported when `Core::X86::Cpuid::RasCap[SUCCOR] == 1`.

When MCA Recovery is supported and an uncorrected error has been detected that the hardware can contain to the task or process to which the machine check has been delivered, it logs a context-synchronous uncorrectable error (`MCA_STATUS[UC] = 1`, `MCA_STATUS[PCC] = 0`). The rest of the system is unaffected and may continue running if supervisory software can terminate only the affected process or VM.

## 3.1.4 Machine Check Features

### 3.1.4.1 Error Thresholding

For some types of errors, the hardware maintains counts of the number of errors. When the counter reaches a programmable threshold, an event may optionally be triggered to signal system software. This is known as error thresholding. The primary purpose of error thresholding is to help software recognize an excessive rate of errors, which may indicate marginal or failing hardware. This information can be used to make decisions about deconfiguring hardware or scheduling service actions. The error count is incremented for corrected, deferred, and uncorrected errors.

The `MCA_MISCx` registers contain the architectural interface for error thresholding. The registers contain a 12-bit error counter that can be initialized to any value except `FFFh`, with the option to interrupt when the counter reaches `FFFh`.

`MCA_MISCx[ThresholdIntType]` determines the type of interrupt to be generated for threshold overflow errors in that counter. This can be set to `None`, `LVT`, or `SMI`. If this is set to `LVT`, `Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]` specifies the `LVT` offset that is used. Only one `LVT` offset is used per socket and the interrupt is routed to the APIC of the logical core from which the MCA bank is visible.

### 3.1.4.2 Error Simulation

Error simulation involves creating the appearance to software that an error occurred, and can be used to debug machine check interrupt handlers. See `Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]` for making MCA registers writable for non-zero values. When `McStatusWrEn` is set, privileged software can write non-zero values to the specified registers without generating exceptions, and then simulate a machine check using the `INT18` instruction (`INTn` instruction with an operand of 18). Setting a reserved bit in these registers does not generate an exception when this mode is enabled. However, setting a reserved bit may result in undefined behavior.

### 3.1.5 Software Guidelines

#### 3.1.5.1 Recognizing MCAX Support

Software which reads the MCA registers must recognize whether an implementation uses the legacy format or the MCAX format. This is accomplished by starting with [CPUID](#) Fn8000\_0007\_EBX[ScalableMca]. If ScalableMca == 1, then the implementation supports the MCAX indicator (MCA\_CONFIG[Mcax]). An MCA bank is an MCAX bank if MCA\_CONFIG[Mcax] == 1 in that bank.

#### 3.1.5.2 Communicating MCAX Support

Software which supports MCAX must set MCA\_CONFIG[McaxEn] = 1 in each MCA bank.

Software that supports MCAX should use the MCAX MSRs to access both legacy and MCAX registers.

#### 3.1.5.3 Machine Check Initialization

The following initialization sequence must be followed:

- Platform firmware must initialize the MCA\_CTL\_MASK registers prior to the initialization of the MCA\_CTL registers and Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL. Platform firmware and the operating system must not clear MCA\_CTL\_MASK bits that are set to 1. MCA\_CTL\_MASK registers must be set the same across all cores.
- The operating system must initialize the MCA\_CONFIG registers prior to initialization of the MCA\_CTL registers.
- The MCA\_CTL registers must be initialized prior to enabling the error reporting banks in MCG\_CTL.
- The Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL register must be programmed identically for all cores in a processor, although the Read-write bits may differ per core.
- CR4.MCE must be set to enable machine check exceptions.

The operating system should configure the MCA\_CONFIG registers as follows:

- MCA\_CONFIG[McaxEn] = 1 if the operating system has been updated to use the MCA Extension [MSR](#) addresses. Otherwise, the operating system should preserve the platform firmware-programmed value of this field.
- MCA\_CONFIG[LogDeferredInMcaStat] and MCA\_CONFIG[DeferredIntType] to appropriate values based on OS support for deferred errors.

MCA\_STATUS MSRs are cleared by hardware after a cold reset. If initializing after a warm reset, then platform firmware should check for valid MCA errors and if present save the status for later diagnostic use.

Platform firmware may initialize the MCA without setting CR4.MCE; this results in a shutdown on any machine check which would have caused a machine check exception (followed by a reboot if configured). Alternatively, platform firmware that wishes to ensure continued operation in the event that a machine check occurs during boot may write MCG\_CTL with all ones and write zeros into each MCA\_CTL register. With these settings, a machine check error results in MCA\_STATUS being written without generating a machine check exception or a shutdown. Platform firmware may then poll MCA\_STATUS registers during critical sections of boot to ensure system integrity. Note that the system may be operating with corrupt data before polling MCA\_STATUS registers. Before passing control to the operating system, platform firmware should restore the values of those registers to what the operating system is expecting.

After MCA initialization, system software should check the Val bit on each MCA\_STATUS register. It is possible that valid error status information has already been logged in the MCA\_STATUS registers at the time software is attempting to initialize them. The status can reflect errors logged prior to a warm reset or errors recorded during the system power-up and boot process. Before clearing the MCA\_STATUS registers, software should examine their contents and log any errors

found.

### 3.1.5.4 Determining Bank Count

System software should Read Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CAP[Count] to determine the number of machine check banks visible to a logical core. The banks are numbered from 0 to one less than the value found in Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CAP[Count]. For example, if the Count field indicates five banks are supported, they are numbered MC0 through MC4.

### 3.1.5.5 Determining Bank Type

To determine which type of block is mapped to an MCA bank, software can query the MCA\_IPID register within that bank. This register exists when MCA\_CONFIG[McaX] == 1 in a given bank.

MCA\_IPID[HardwareID] provides the block type for the block that contains this MCA bank. For blocks that contain multiple MCA bank types (e.g., CPU cores), MCA\_IPID[McaType] provides an identifier for the type of MCA bank. MCA\_IPID[McaType] values are specific to a given MCA\_IPID[HardwareID]. Therefore, an MCA bank type can be identified by the value of {MCA\_IPID[Hwid], MCA\_IPID[McaType]}. For instance, the CPU core's LS bank is identified by MCA::LS::MCA\_IPID\_LS[HardwareID] == 176 and MCA::LS::MCA\_IPID\_LS[McaType] == 0. An MCA\_IPID[HardwareID] value of 0 indicates an unpopulated MCA bank that is ensured to be RAZ/WRIG.

MCA\_IPID[InstanceId] provides a unique instance number to allow software to differentiate blocks with multiple identical instances within a processor. MCA\_IPID[InstanceId] values are processor-specific and are not ensured to be stable across different processor generations.

### 3.1.5.6 Recognizing Error Type

Software can use the combination of MCA\_IPID[Hwid, McaType] and MCA\_STATUS[ErrorCodeExt] to recognize a specific error type.

### 3.1.5.7 Machine Check Error Handling

A machine check handler is invoked to handle an exception for a particular thread. The information needed by the machine check handler is not shared with other threads, so no cross-thread coordination or special handling is required. Specifically, all MCA banks are only visible from a single thread, so software on a single thread can access each bank through MSR space without contention from other threads.

At a minimum, the machine check handler must be capable of logging error information for later examination. The handler should log as much information as is needed to diagnose the error. More thorough exception handler implementations can analyze errors to determine if each error is recoverable by software. If a recoverable error is identified, the exception handler can attempt to correct the error and restart the interrupted program. An error may not be recoverable for the process or virtual machine it directly affects, but may be containable, so that other processes or virtual machines in the system are unaffected and system operation is recovered.

Machine check exception handlers that attempt to recover must be thorough in their analysis and the corrective actions they take. The following guidelines should be used when writing such a handler:

- Data collection:
  - Read Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CAP[Count] to determine the number of status registers visible to the logical core.
  - All status registers in all error reporting banks must be examined to identify the cause of the machine check exception.

- Check the valid bit in each status register (MCA\_STATUS[Val]). The remainder of the status register should be examined only when its valid bit is set.
- When identifying the error condition and determining how to handle the error, portable exception handlers should examine only DOER fields in machine check registers.
- Error handlers should collect all available MCA information, but should only interrogate details to the level which affects their actions. Lower level details may be useful for diagnosis and root cause analysis, but not for error handling.
- Error handlers should save the values in MCA\_ADDR, MCA\_MISC0, and MCA\_SYND even if MCA\_STATUS[AddrV], MCA\_STATUS[MiscV], and MCA\_STATUS[SyndV] are zero. Error handlers should save the values in MCA\_MISC[4:1] if the registers exist.
- DOER Error Management:
  - Check MCA\_STATUS[PCC].
    - If PCC is set, error recovery is not possible. The handler should log the error information and terminate the system. If PCC is clear, the handler may continue with the following recovery steps.
  - Check MCA\_STATUS[UC].
    - If UC is set, the processor did not correct the error. Continue with the following recovery steps.
      - If MCA Overflow Recovery is not supported, and MCA\_STATUS[Overflow] == 1, error recovery is not possible; follow the steps for PCC = 1. See 3.1.3.6 [MCA Overflow Recovery].
      - If MCA Recovery is not supported, error recovery is not possible; follow the steps for PCC = 1. See 3.1.3.7 [MCA Recovery].
      - If MCA Recovery is supported:
        - Check MCA\_STATUS[TCC].
          - If TCC is set, the context of the process thread executing on the interrupted logical core may be corrupt and the thread cannot be recovered. The rest of the system is unaffected; it is possible to terminate only the affected process thread.
          - If TCC is clear, the context of the process thread executing on the interrupted logical core is not corrupt. Recovery of the process thread may be possible, but only if the uncorrected error condition is first corrected by software; otherwise, the interrupted process thread must be terminated.
          - Legacy exception handlers can check Core::X86::Msrr::MCG\_STAT[RIPV] and Core::X86::Msrr::MCG\_STAT[EIPV] in place of MCA\_STATUS[TCC]. If RIPV == EIPV == 1, the interrupted program can be restarted reliably. Otherwise, the program cannot be restarted reliably.
    - If UC is clear, the processor either corrected or deferred the error and no software action is needed. The handler can log the error information and continue process execution.
  - Exit:
    - When an exception handler is able to successfully log an error condition, clear the MCA\_STATUS registers prior to exiting the machine check handler.
    - Prior to exiting the machine check handler, clear Core::X86::Msrr::MCG\_STAT[MCIP]. MCIP indicates that a machine check exception is in progress. If this bit is set when another machine check exception occurs, the processor enters the shutdown state.

## 3.2 Machine Check Architecture Implementation

### 3.2.1 Implemented Machine Check Banks

Table 37: Blocks Capable of Supporting MCA Banks

Acronym	Block Function
LS	Load-Store Unit
IF	Instruction Fetch Unit
L2	L2 Cache Unit
DE	Decode Unit
EX	Execution Unit
FP	Floating-Point Unit
<a href="#">L3</a>	L3 Cache Unit
PIE	Power Management, Interrupts, Etc.
CS	Coherent Slave
UMC	Unified Memory Controller
NBIO	Northbridge IO Unit
PB	Parameter Block
PSP	Platform Security <a href="#">Processor</a>
SMU	System Management Controller Unit
PCIE	<a href="#">PCIe®</a> Root Port
MP5	Microprocessor5 Management Controller

Table 38: Mapping of Blocks to MCA\_IPID[HwId] and MCA\_IPID[McaType]

Block	Hardware ID	MCA Type
LS	0xb0	0x10
IF	0xb0	0x1
L2	0xb0	0x2
L3	0xb0	0x7
MP5	0x1	0x2
PB	0x5	0x0
UMC	0x96	0x0
NBIO	0x18	0x0
PCIE	0x46	0x0
SMU	0x1	0x1
PSP	0xff	0x1
PIE	0x2e	0x1
CS	0x2e	0x2
EX	0xb0	0x5
FP	0xb0	0x6
DE	0xb0	0x3

### 3.2.2 Implemented Machine Check Bank Registers

Table 39 [Legacy MCA Registers] provides links to the description of each block's Legacy MCA registers. Table 40 [MCAX Registers] provides links to the description of each block's MCA Extension Registers.

Table 39: Legacy MCA Registers

Block	MCA Register				
	CTL	STATUS	ADDR	MISC	CTL_MASK
LS	<a href="#">MCA::LS::MCA_CTL_LS</a>	<a href="#">MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS</a>	<a href="#">MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS</a>	<a href="#">MCA::LS::MCA_MISC0_LS</a>	<a href="#">MCA::LS::MCA_CTL_MASK_LS</a>

IF	MCA::IF::MCA_CTL_IF	MCA::IF::MCA_STATUS_I F	MCA::IF::MCA_ADDR_IF	MCA::IF::MCA_MISC0_IF	MCA::IF::MCA_CTL_MAS K_IF
L2	MCA::L2::MCA_CTL_L2	MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_ L2	MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L 2	MCA::L2::MCA_MISC0_L 2	MCA::L2::MCA_CTL_MA SK_L2
DE	MCA::DE::MCA_CTL_DE	MCA::DE::MCA_STATUS_ DE	MCA::DE::MCA_ADDR_D E	MCA::DE::MCA_MISC0_D E	MCA::DE::MCA_CTL_MA SK_DE
EX	MCA::EX::MCA_CTL_EX	MCA::EX::MCA_STATUS_ EX	MCA::EX::MCA_ADDR_E X	MCA::EX::MCA_MISC0_E X	MCA::EX::MCA_CTL_MA SK_EX
FP	MCA::FP::MCA_CTL_FP	MCA::FP::MCA_STATUS_ F	MCA::FP::MCA_ADDR_F P	MCA::FP::MCA_MISC0_F P	MCA::FP::MCA_CTL_MA SK_FP
L3	MCA::L3::MCA_CTL_L3	MCA::L3::MCA_STATUS_ L3	MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L 3	MCA::L3::MCA_MISC0_L 3	MCA::L3::MCA_CTL_MA SK_L3
PIE	MCA::PIE::MCA_CTL_PIE	MCA::PIE::MCA_STATUS_ PIE	MCA::PIE::MCA_ADDR_P IE	MCA::PIE::MCA_MISC0_P IE	MCA::PIE::MCA_CTL_MA SK_PIE
CS	MCA::CS::MCA_CTL_CS	MCA::CS::MCA_STATUS_ CS	MCA::CS::MCA_ADDR_C S	MCA::CS::MCA_MISC0_C S	MCA::CS::MCA_CTL_MA SK_CS
UMC	MCA::UMC::MCA_CTL_U MC	MCA::UMC::MCA_STATU S_UMC	MCA::UMC::MCA_ADDR _UMC	MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC0 _UMC MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC1 _UMC	MCA::UMC::MCA_CTL_M ASK_UMC
PB	MCA::PB::MCA_CTL_PB	MCA::PB::MCA_STATUS_ PB	MCA::PB::MCA_ADDR_P B	MCA::PB::MCA_MISC0_P B	MCA::PB::MCA_CTL_MA SK_PB
PSP	MCA::PSP::MCA_CTL_PS P	MCA::PSP::MCA_STATUS_ PSP	MCA::PSP::MCA_ADDR_ PSP	MCA::PSP::MCA_MISC0_ PSP	MCA::PSP::MCA_CTL_M ASK_PSP
SMU	MCA::SMU::MCA_CTL_S MU	MCA::SMU::MCA_STATUS _SMU	MCA::SMU::MCA_ADDR _SMU	MCA::SMU::MCA_MISC0 _SMU	MCA::SMU::MCA_CTL_M ASK_SMU
NBIO	MCA::NBIO::MCA_CTL_N BIO	MCA::NBIO::MCA_STATU S_NBIO	MCA::NBIO::MCA_ADDR _NBIO	MCA::NBIO::MCA_MISC0 _NBIO	MCA::NBIO::MCA_CTL_ MASK_NBIO
PCIE	MCA::PCIE::MCA_CTL_P CIE	MCA::PCIE::MCA_STATUS _PCIE	MCA::PCIE::MCA_ADDR _PCIE	MCA::PCIE::MCA_MISC0 _PCIE	MCA::PCIE::MCA_CTL_M ASK_PCIE

Table 40: MCAX Registers

Block	MCA Register				
	CONFIG	IPID	SYND	DESTAT	DEADDR
LS	MCA::LS::MCA_CONFIG _LS	MCA::LS::MCA_IPID_LS	MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_L S	MCA::LS::MCA_DESTAT _LS	MCA::LS::MCA_DEADDR _LS
IF	MCA::IF::MCA_CONFIG _IF	MCA::IF::MCA_IPID_IF	MCA::IF::MCA_SYND_IF	--	--
L2	MCA::L2::MCA_CONFIG _L2	MCA::L2::MCA_IPID_L2	MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2	MCA::L2::MCA_DESTAT _L2	MCA::L2::MCA_DEADDR _L2
DE	MCA::DE::MCA_CONFIG _DE	MCA::DE::MCA_IPID_DE	MCA::DE::MCA_SYND_D E	--	--
EX	MCA::EX::MCA_CONFIG _EX	MCA::EX::MCA_IPID_EX	MCA::EX::MCA_SYND_E X	--	--
FP	MCA::FP::MCA_CONFIG _FP	MCA::FP::MCA_IPID_FP	MCA::FP::MCA_SYND_FP	--	--
L3	MCA::L3::MCA_CONFIG _L3	MCA::L3::MCA_IPID_L3	MCA::L3::MCA_SYND_L3	MCA::L3::MCA_DESTAT _L3	MCA::L3::MCA_DEADDR _L3
PIE	MCA::PIE::MCA_CONFI G_PIE	MCA::PIE::MCA_IPID_PIE	MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_P IE	MCA::PIE::MCA_DESTAT _PIE	MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADD R_PIE
CS	MCA::CS::MCA_CONFIG _CS	MCA::CS::MCA_IPID_CS	MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_C S	MCA::CS::MCA_DESTAT _CS	MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR _CS
UMC	MCA::UMC::MCA_CONF IG_UMC	MCA::UMC::MCA_IPID_U MC	MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_ UMC	MCA::UMC::MCA_DESTA T_UMC	MCA::UMC::MCA_DEAD DR_UMC
PB	MCA::PB::MCA_CONFIG _PB	MCA::PB::MCA_IPID_PB	MCA::PB::MCA_SYND_P B	--	--
PSP	MCA::PSP::MCA_CONF IG_PSP	MCA::PSP::MCA_IPID_P S	MCA::PSP::MCA_SYND_P SP	--	--
SMU	MCA::SMU::MCA_CONF IG_SMU	MCA::SMU::MCA_IPID_S MU	MCA::SMU::MCA_SYND_ SMU	--	--
NBIO	MCA::NBIO::MCA_CONF IG_NBIO	MCA::NBIO::MCA_IPID_ NBIO	MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND _NBIO	MCA::NBIO::MCA_DESTA T_NBIO	MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEAD DR_NBIO
PCIE	MCA::PCIE::MCA_CONF IG_PCIE	MCA::PCIE::MCA_IPID_P CIE	MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_ PCIE	MCA::PCIE::MCA_DESTA T_PCIE	MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEAD DR_PCIE

### 3.2.3 Mapping of Banks to Blocks

Table 41 [Core MCA Bank to Block Mapping] shows MCA banks that are present in the address space of every logical core:

*Table 41: Core MCA Bank to Block Mapping*

Bank	Block
0	LS
1	IF
2	L2
3	DE
4	RAZ
5	EX
6	FP

Table 42 [Non-core MCA Bank to Block Mapping] shows MCA banks that are present in the address space of specific logical cores:

*Table 42: Non-core MCA Bank to Block Mapping*

Bank	<a href="#">Thread 0</a>	Thread 2	Thread 4	Thread 6	Thread 8	Thread 10	Thread 12	Thread 14
7	<a href="#">L3</a>	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3
8	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3
9	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3
10	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3
11	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3
12	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3
13	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3
14	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3
15	MP5	MP5	MP5	MP5	MP5	MP5	MP5	MP5
16	PB	PB	PB	PB	PB	PB	PB	PB
17	UMC	UMC	UMC	UMC	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ
18	UMC	UMC	UMC	UMC	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ
19	CS	CS	CS	CS	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ
20	CS	CS	CS	CS	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ
21	CS	CS	CS	CS	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ
22	NBIO	NBIO	NBIO	NBIO	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ
23	PCIE	PCIE	PCIE	PCIE	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ
24	SMU	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ
25	PSP	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ
26	PB	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ
27	PIE	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ	RAZ

### 3.2.4 Decoding Error Type

If a valid error is logged in MCA\_STATUS or MCA\_DESTAT of an MCA bank:

1. Read the values of this bank's MCA\_IPID and MCA\_STATUS registers.
2. Use Table 38 [Mapping of Blocks to MCA\_IPID[HwId] and MCA\_IPID[McaType]] to look up the block



associated with the values of MCA\_IPID[HwId] and MCA\_IPID[McaType].

3. In 3.2.5 [MCA Banks], find the sub-section associated with the block in error.
4. In this sub-section, find the MCA\_STATUS table.
5. In the table, look up the row associated with the MCA\_STATUS[ErrorCodeExt] value.
6. The error type in this row is the logged error. The MCA\_STATUS, MCA\_ADDR and MCA\_SYND tables contain information associated with this error.
7. If there is an error in both MCA\_STATUS and MCA\_DESTAT, the registers contain the same error if MCA\_STATUS[Deferred] is set. If MCA\_STATUS[Deferred] is not set, MCA\_DESTAT contains information for a different error than MCA\_STATUS. MCA\_DESTAT does not contain an ErrorCodeExt field, so in this case it is not possible to determine the type of error logged in MCA\_DESTAT.

### 3.2.5 MCA Banks

#### 3.2.5.1 LS

##### MSR0000\_0400...MSRC000\_2000 [LS Machine Check Control Thread 0] (MCA::LS::MCA\_CTL\_LS)

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::LS::MCA\_CTL\_LS register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0400

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2000

Bits	Description
63:24	Reserved.
23	<b>STORE_DATA_OTHER.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Store-to-Load Forwarding (STLF) data entry. The error was detected on a store or on a load which consumes STLF data.
22	<b>HWA.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A Hardware Assertion (HWA) error was reported.
21	<b>SystemReadDataErrorWcb.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A SystemReadDataError error was reported for read data originating from outside the core. The error was detected by a Write Coalescing Buffer (WCB) read-modify-write.
20	<b>SystemReadDataErrorScb.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A SystemReadDataError error was reported for read data originating from outside the core. The error was detected by a Store Coalescing Buffer (SCB) read-modify-write.
19	<b>SystemReadDataErrorLoad.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A SystemReadDataError error was reported for read data originating from outside the core. The error was detected by a load.
18	<b>SCB_POISON.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A poisoned line was detected in a Store Coalescing Buffer (SCB) entry.
17	<b>WCB.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Write Coalescing buffer (WCB) entry.
16	<b>SCB_DATA.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in the Data field of a Store Coalescing Buffer (SCB) entry.
15	<b>SCB_ADDR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in the Address field of a Store Coalescing Buffer (SCB) entry.
14	<b>SCB_STATE.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in the State field of a Store Coalescing Buffer (SCB) entry.
13	<b>MAB.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Miss Address Buffer (MAB) entry.
12	<b>LDQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Load Queue (LDQ) entry.
11	<b>STQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in an Store Queue (STQ) entry.
10	<b>PWC.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Page Walk Cache (PWC) entry.
9	<b>L2DTLB.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Level 2 Translation Lookaside Buffer (L2 TLB) entry.
8	<b>L1DTLB.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Level 1 Translation Lookaside Buffer (L1 TLB)

	entry.
7	<b>DC_DATA_RMW_2.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache data array. This error was detected on a read-modify-write by a store.
6	<b>DC_DATA_LOAD_2.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache data array. This error was detected on a load.
5	<b>DC_TAG_STORE.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache tag array, or a mismatch was detected in the data cache tag meta-data poison bit. The error was detected on a tag read by a store.
4	<b>DC_TAG_LOAD.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache tag array, or a mismatch was detected in the data cache tag meta-data poison bit. The error was detected on a tag read by a load.
3	<b>DC_TAG_VICTIM.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache tag array, or a mismatch was detected in the data cache tag meta-data poison bit. The error was detected on a tag read by a probe or victimization.
2	<b>DC_DATA_RMW.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache data array. This error was detected on a data cache read-modify-write by a store.
1	<b>DC_DATA_LOAD.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error or poison consumption was detected on a data cache read by a load. MCA_SYND_LS[0]=0 for a data cache ECC error, and MCA_SYND_LS[0]=1 for poison data originating from outside the core.
0	<b>DC_DATA_VICTIM.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache data array. The error was detected on a data cache read by a probe or victimization of a dirty line.

#### MSR0000\_0001...MSRC000\_2001 [LS Machine Check Status Thread 0] (MCA::LS::MCA\_STATUS\_LS)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSRSLLEGACY; MSR0000\_0001

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0401

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2001

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::LS::MCA_CTL_LS. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::LS::MCA_CTL_LS for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::LS::MCA_MISC0_LS. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV54.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS. If MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS, then the information in MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS is associated with the error in MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV47.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV41.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV38.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:30	<b>RESERV30.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
29:24	<b>AddrLsb.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[ErrorAddr]. A value of 0 indicates that MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
23:22	<b>RESERV22.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::LS::MCA_CTL_LS enables error reporting for the logged error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 43: MCA\_STATUS\_LS

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
DC_DATA_VICTIM	0x0	0	0	0	0/1	0	1
DC_DATA_LOAD	0x1	0/1	0	0/1	0	0/1	1
DC_DATA_RMW	0x2	0	0	0	0/1	0	1
DC_TAG_VICTIM	0x3	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0
DC_TAG_LOAD	0x4	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0
DC_TAG_STORE	0x5	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0
DC_DATA_LOAD_2	0x6	1	1	1	0	0	1
DC_DATA_RMW_2	0x7	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	0
L1DTLB	0x8	0	0	0	0	0	0
L2DTLB	0x9	0	0	0	0	0	1
PWC	0xa	0	0	0	0	0	1
STQ	0xb	1	1	1	0	0	0
LDQ	0xc	1	1	1	0	0	0
MAB	0xd	1	1	1	0	0	0
SCB_STATE	0xe	1	1	1	0	0	0
SCB_ADDR	0xf	1	1	1	0	0	0
SCB_DATA	0x10	1	1	1	0	0	0
WCB	0x11	1	1	1	0	0	0
SCB_POISON	0x12	0	0	0	1	0	0
SystemReadDataErrorLoad	0x13	1	0	1	0	0	1
SystemReadDataErrorSnb	0x14	1	1	1	0	0	1
SystemReadDataErrorWcb	0x15	1	1	1	0	0	0
HWA	0x16	1	1	1	0	0	0
STORE_DATA_OTHER	0x17	1	1	1	0	0	0

MSR0000\_0000...MSRC000\_2002 [LS Machine Check Address Thread 0] (MCA::LS::MCA\_ADDR\_LS)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS stores an address and other information associated with the error in MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS. The register is only meaningful if MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS[Val]=1 and MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS[AddrV]=1.	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst0_aliasMSR; MSR0000_0000	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst0_aliasMSR; MSR0000_0402	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2002	
Bits	Description
63:57	Reserved.
56:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 000_0000_0000_0000h. Unless otherwise specified by an error, contains the address associated with the error logged in MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS. For physical addresses, the most significant bit is given by Core::X86::Cpuid::LongModeInfo[PhysAddrSize].

Table 44: MCA\_ADDR\_LS

Error Type	Bits	Description
DC_DATA_VICTIM	[56:52]	Reserved
	[51:6]	Physical address
	[5]	Reserved
	[4:0]	Which data word had the error
DC_DATA_LOAD	[56:52]	Reserved
	[51:1]	Physical address
	[0]	Reserved
DC_DATA_RMW	[56:52]	Reserved
	[51:6]	Physical address
	[5:0]	Reserved
DC_TAG_VICTIM	[56:0]	Reserved
DC_TAG_LOAD	[56:0]	Reserved
DC_TAG_STORE	[56:0]	Reserved
DC_DATA_LOAD_2	[56:52]	Reserved
	[51:1]	Physical address
	[0]	Reserved
DC_DATA_RMW_2	[56:0]	Reserved
L1DTLB	[56:0]	Reserved
L2DTLB	[56:52]	Reserved
	[51:12]	Physical address
	[11:0]	Reserved
PWC	[56:52]	Reserved
	[51:12]	Physical address
	[11:0]	Reserved
STQ	[56:0]	Reserved
LDQ	[56:0]	Reserved
MAB	[56:0]	Reserved
SCB_STATE	[56:0]	Reserved
SCB_ADDR	[56:0]	Reserved
SCB_DATA	[56:0]	Reserved
WCB	[56:0]	Reserved
SCB_POISON	[56:0]	Reserved
SystemReadDataErrorLoad	[56:52]	Reserved
	[51:1]	Physical address

	[0]	Reserved
SystemReadDataErrorScb	[56:52] [51:6] [5:0]	Reserved Physical address Reserved
SystemReadDataErrorWcb	[56:0]	Reserved
HWA	[56:0]	Reserved
STORE_DATA_OTHER	[56:0]	Reserved

#### MSR0000\_0403...MSRC000\_2003 [LS Machine Check Miscellaneous 0 Thread 0] (MCA::LS::MCA\_MISC0\_LS)

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0403

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2003

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::LS::MCA_MISC0_LS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::LS::MCA_MISC0_LS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::LS::MCA_MISC0_LS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::LS::MCA_MISC0_LS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::LS::MCA_MISC0_LS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::LS::MCA_MISC0_LS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.



23:0	Reserved.
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#### MSRC000\_2004 [LS Machine Check Configuration Thread 0] (MCA::LS::MCA\_CONFIG\_LS)

Reset: 0000\_0002\_0000\_0125h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2004

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:35	Reserved.
34	<b>LogDeferredInMcaStat.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. 1=Log deferred errors in MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS and MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS in addition to MCA::LS::MCA_DESTAT_LS and MCA::LS::MCA_DEADDR_LS. 0=Only log deferred errors in MCA::LS::MCA_DESTAT_LS and MCA::LS::MCA_DEADDR_LS. This bit does not affect logging of deferred errors in MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS, MCA::LS::MCA_MISC0_LS.
33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:9	Reserved.
8	<b>McaLsbInStatusSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::LS::MCA_CONFIG_LS[McaLsbInStatusSupported] indicates that AddrLbc is located in McaStatus registers.
7:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::LS::MCA_CONFIG_LS[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::LS::MCA_CONFIG_LS[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and MCA::LS::MCA_CONFIG_LS[LogDeferredInMcaStat] controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA::LS::MCA_DESTAT_LS and MCA::LS::MCA_DEADDR_LS are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::LS::MCA_MISC0_LS[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS[TCC] is present.

#### MSRC000\_2005 [LS IP Identification Thread 0] (MCA::LS::MCA\_IPID\_LS)

Reset: 0010\_00B0\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::LS::MCA\_IPID\_LS register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2005

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0010h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	<b>InstanceIdHi.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. The HI value instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.
43:32	<b>HardwareID.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0B0h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per

	instance of this register.
<b>MSRC000_2006 [LS Machine Check Syndrome Thread 0] (MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS)</b>	
Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS <a href="#">Thread 0</a>	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2006	
Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:32	<b>Syndrone.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 45 [MCA_SYND_LS].

Table 45: MCA\_SYND\_LS

Error Type	Bits	Description
DC_DATA_VICTIM	[17]	1
	[16]	1
	[15:14]	Reserved
	[13:8]	Cache line index
	[7:3]	Reserved
	[2:0]	Cache line way
DC_DATA_LOAD	[17]	1
	[16]	1
	[15:14]	Reserved
	[13:8]	Cache line index
	[7:3]	Reserved
	[2:0]	Cache line way
DC_DATA_RMW	[17]	0
	[16]	1
	[15:5]	Reserved
	[4:0]	Which data word had the error
DC_TAG_VICTIM	[17]	1
	[16]	1
	[15:14]	Reserved
	[13:8]	Cache line index
	[7:3]	Reserved
	[2:0]	Cache line way
DC_TAG_LOAD	[17]	1



	[16] [15:14] [13:8] [7:3] [2:0]	1 Reserved Cache line index Reserved Cache line way
DC_TAG_STORE	[17] [16] [15:14] [13:8] [7:3] [2:0]	1 1 Reserved Cache line index Reserved Cache line way
DC_DATA_LOAD_2	[17] [16] [15:14] [13:8] [7:0]	1 0 Reserved Cache line index Reserved
DC_DATA_RMW_2	[17] [16] [15:5] [4:0]	0 1 Reserved Which data word had the error
L1DTLB	[17] [16] [15:7] [6:0]	0 1 Reserved TLB entry index
L2DTLB	[17] [16] [15:11] [10:7] [6:0]	1 1 Reserved TLB way TLB entry index
PWC	[17] [16] [15:6] [5:0]	0 1 Reserved PWC entry index
STQ	[17] [16] [15:6] [5:0]	0 1 Reserved STQ entry index
LDQ	[17] [16] [15:6] [5:0]	0 1 Reserved LDQ entry index
MAB	[17] [16] [15:5] [4:0]	0 1 Reserved MAB entry index
SCB_STATE	[17] [16]	0 1

	[15:4] [3:0]	Reserved SCB entry index
SCB_ADDR	[17] [16] [15:4] [3:0]	0 1 Reserved SCB entry index
SCB_DATA	[17] [16] [15:4] [3:0]	0 1 Reserved SCB entry index
WCB	[17] [16] [15:3] [2:0]	0 1 Reserved WCB entry index
SCB_POISON	[17] [16] [15:4] [3:0]	0 1 Reserved SCB entry index
SystemReadDataErrorLoad	[17] [16] [15:2] [1:0]	0 0 Reserved SystemReadDataError response error type
SystemReadDataErrorScb	[17] [16] [15:2] [1:0]	0 0 Reserved SystemReadDataError response error type
SystemReadDataErrorWcb	[17] [16] [15:2] [1:0]	0 0 Reserved SystemReadDataError response error type
HWA	[17] [16] [15:8] [7] [6] [5:0]	0 0 Reserved MCA was signaled Reserved assertion type
STORE_DATA_OTHER	[17] [16] [15:7] [6] [5:0]	0 0 Reserved if 1 then [5:0] are STQ index, if 0 then [3:0] are SCB index if bit 6 is 1 then STQ index if bit 6 is 0 then [5:4] are 2'b0 and [3:0] are SCB index

**MSRC000\_2008 [LS Machine Check Deferred Error Status Thread 0] (MCA::LS::MCA\_DESTAT\_LS)**

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Holds status information for the first deferred error seen in this bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2008

Bits	Description
------	-------------

63	<b>Val.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected (whether it is enabled or not).
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. (See the section on overwrite priorities.)
61:59	<b>RESERV4.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0h.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::LS::MCA_DEADDR_LS contains address information associated with the error.
57:54	<b>RESERV3.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0h.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS. If MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::LS::MCA_STATUS_LS, then the information in MCA::LS::MCA_SYND_LS is associated with the error in MCA::LS::MCA_DESTAT_LS.
52:45	<b>RESERV2.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; poison is created and an exception is deferred until the poison data is consumed.
43:30	<b>RESERV1.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0000h.
29:24	<b>AddrLsb.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[ErrorAddr]. A value of 0 indicates that MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::LS::MCA_ADDR_LS[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
23:22	<b>RESERV0.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0h.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00h. Logs an extended error code when an error is detected. This model-specific field is used in conjunction with ErrorCode? to identify the error sub-type for root cause analysis.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error.

#### MSRC000\_2009 [LS Deferred Error Address Thread 0] (MCA::LS::MCA\_DEADDR\_LS)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::LS::MCA\_DEADDR\_LS register stores the address associated with the error in MCA::LS::MCA\_DESTAT\_LS. The register is only meaningful if MCA::LS::MCA\_DESTAT\_LS[Val]=1 and MCA::LS::MCA\_DESTAT\_LS[AddrV]=1. The lowest valid bit of the address is defined by MCA::LS::MCA\_DESTAT\_LS[AddrLsb].

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2009

Bits	Description
63:57	Reserved.
56:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,000_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::LS::MCA_DESTAT_LS. The lowest-order valid bit of the address is specified in MCA::LS::MCA_DESTAT_LS[AddrLsb].

#### MSRC001\_0400 [LS Machine Check Control Mask Thread 0] (MCA::LS::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_LS)

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Inhibit detection of an error source.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst0\_aliasMSR; MSRC001\_0400

Bits	Description
63:24	Reserved.
23	<b>STORE_DATA_OTHER.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Store-to-Load Forwarding (STLF) data entry. The error was detected on a store or on a load which consumes STLF data.
22	<b>HWA.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A Hardware Assertion (HWA) error was reported.

21	<b>SystemReadDataErrorWcb.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. A SystemReadDataError error was reported for read data originating from outside the core. The error was detected by a Write Coalescing Buffer (WCB) read-modify-write.
20	<b>SystemReadDataErrorScb.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. A SystemReadDataError error was reported for read data originating from outside the core. The error was detected by a Store Coalescing Buffer (SCB) read-modify-write.
19	<b>SystemReadDataErrorLoad.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. A SystemReadDataError error was reported for read data originating from outside the core. The error was detected by a load.
18	<b>SCB_POISON.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A poisoned line was detected in a Store Coalescing Buffer (SCB) entry.
17	<b>WCB.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Write Coalescing buffer (WCB) entry.
16	<b>SCB_DATA.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in the Data field of a Store Coalescing Buffer (SCB) entry.
15	<b>SCB_ADDR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in the Address field of a Store Coalescing Buffer (SCB) entry.
14	<b>SCB_STATE.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in the State field of a Store Coalescing Buffer (SCB) entry.
13	<b>MAB.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Miss Address Buffer (MAB) entry.
12	<b>LDQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Load Queue (LDQ) entry.
11	<b>STQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in an Store Queue (STQ) entry.
10	<b>PWC.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Page Walk Cache (PWC) entry.
9	<b>L2DTLB.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Level 2 Translation Lookaside Buffer (L2 TLB) entry.
8	<b>L1DTLB.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A parity error was detected in a Level 1 Translation Lookaside Buffer (L1 TLB) entry.
7	<b>DC_DATA_RMW_2.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache data array. This error was detected on a read-modify-write by a store.
6	<b>DC_DATA_LOAD_2.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache data array. This error was detected on a load.
5	<b>DC_TAG_STORE.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache tag array, or a mismatch was detected in the data cache tag meta-data poison bit. The error was detected on a tag read by a store.
4	<b>DC_TAG_LOAD.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache tag array, or a mismatch was detected in the data cache tag meta-data poison bit. The error was detected on a tag read by a load.
3	<b>DC_TAG_VICTIM.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache tag array, or a mismatch was detected in the data cache tag meta-data poison bit. The error was detected on a tag read by a probe or victimization.
2	<b>DC_DATA_RMW.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache data array. This error was detected on a data cache read-modify-write by a store.
1	<b>DC_DATA_LOAD.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error or poison consumption was detected on a data cache read by a load. MCA_SYND_LS[0]=0 for a data cache ECC error, and MCA_SYND_LS[0]=1 for poison data originating from outside the core.
0	<b>DC_DATA_VICTIM.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error was detected in the data cache data array. The error was detected on a data cache read by a probe or victimization of a dirty line.

### 3.2.5.2 IF

#### MSR0000\_0404...MSRC000\_2010 [IF Machine Check Control Thread 0] (MCA::IF::MCA\_CTL\_IF)

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::IF::MCA\_CTL\_IF register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst1_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0404	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst1_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2010	
Bits	Description
63:19	Reserved.
18	<b>CtMceError</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. CT MCE
17	<b>BsrParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. BSR Parity Error.
16	<b>L2TlbMultiHit</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L2-TLB Multi-Hit
15	<b>L1TlbMultiHit</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L1-TLB Multi-Hit.
14	<b>HwAssert</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Hardware Assertion Error.
13	<b>SystemReadDataError</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L2 Cache Error Response.
12	<b>L2RespPoison</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L2 Cache Response Poison Error. Error is the result of consuming poison data.
11	<b>L2BtbMultiHit</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. BP L2-BTB Multi-Hit Error.
10	<b>L1BtbMultiHit</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. BP L1-BTB Multi-Hit Error.
9	<b>IcUtagParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Ic MicroTag Parity Error.
8	<b>RSVD_8</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Reserved. Will never trigger.
7	<b>L2ItlbParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L2-TLB Parity Error.
6	<b>L1ItlbParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L1-TLB Parity Error.
5	<b>RSVD_5</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Reserved. Will never trigger.
4	<b>DqParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. PRQ Parity Error.
3	<b>DataParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. IC Data Array Parity Error.
2	<b>TagParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. IC Full Tag Parity Error.
1	<b>TagMultiHit</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. IC Full Tag Multi-hit Error.
0	<b>OcUtagParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Op Cache Microtag Parity Error. Parity errors on PA and other relevant uTag fields are reported, independent of any utag probing. The parity error way and index are logged.

#### MSR0000\_0405...MSRC000\_2011 [IF Machine Check Status Thread 0] (MCA::IF::MCA\_STATUS\_IF)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst1\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0405

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2011

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::IF::MCA_CTL_IF. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::IF::MCA_CTL_IF for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::IF::MCA_MISC0_IF. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::IF::MCA_ADDR_IF contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

57	<b>PCC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::IF::MCA_STATUS_IF[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV54</b> . Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::IF::MCA_SYND_IF. If MCA::IF::MCA_SYND_IF[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::IF::MCA_STATUS_IF, then the information in MCA::IF::MCA_SYND_IF is associated with the error in MCA::IF::MCA_STATUS_IF. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV47</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV41</b> . Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV38</b> . Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:30	<b>RESERV30</b> . Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
29:24	<b>AddrLsb</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::IF::MCA_ADDR_IF[ErrorAddr]. A value of 0 indicates that MCA::IF::MCA_ADDR_IF[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::IF::MCA_ADDR_IF[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::IF::MCA_ADDR_IF[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::IF::MCA_ADDR_IF[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::IF::MCA_ADDR_IF[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

23:22	<b>RESERV22.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::IF::MCA_CTL_IF enables error reporting for the logged error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 46: MCA\_STATUS\_IF

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
OcUtagParity	0x0	1	1	1	0	0	0
TagMultiHit	0x1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TagParity	0x2	0	0	0	0	0	1
DataParity	0x3	0	0	0	0	0	1
DqParity	0x4	1	1	1	0	0	0
RSVD_5	0x5	1	1	1	0	0	0
L1ItlbParity	0x6	0	0	0	0	0	1
L2ItlbParity	0x7	0	0	0	0	0	1
RSVD_8	0x8	1	1	1	0	0	0
IcUtagParity	0x9	0	0	0	0	0	0
L1BtbMulti Hit	0xa	0	0	0	0	0	0
L2BtbMulti Hit	0xb	0	0	0	0	0	0
L2RespPoison	0xc	1	0	1	0	1	1
SystemRead DataError	0xd	1	0	1	0	0	1
HwAssert	0xe	1	1	1	0	0	0
L1TlbMulti Hit	0xf	0	0	0	0	0	1
L2TlbMulti Hit	0x10	0	0	0	0	0	1
BsrParity	0x11	1	1	1	0	0	0
CtMceError	0x12	1	1	1	0	0	0

**MSR0000\_0406...MSRC000\_2012 [IF Machine Check Address Thread 0] (MCA::IF::MCA\_ADDR\_IF)**

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

MCA::IF::MCA\_ADDR\_IF stores an address and other information associated with the error in MCA::IF::MCA\_STATUS\_IF. The register is only meaningful if MCA::IF::MCA\_STATUS\_IF[Val]=1 and MCA::IF::MCA\_STATUS\_IF[AddrV]=1.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst1\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0406

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2012

Bits	Description
63:57	Reserved.
56:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <u>Volatile</u> . Reset: Cold,000_0000_0000_0000h. Unless otherwise specified by an error,



contains the address associated with the error logged in MCA::IF::MCA\_STATUS\_IF. For physical addresses, the most significant bit is given by Core::X86::Cpuid::LongModeInfo[PhysAddrSize].

Table 47: MCA\_ADDR\_IF

Error Type	Bits	Description
OcUtagParity	[56:0]	Reserved
TagMultiHit	[56:0]	VA
TagParity	[56:0]	VA
DataParity	[56:0]	VA
DqParity	[56:0]	Reserved
RSVD_5	[56:0]	Reserved
L1ItlbParity	[56:0]	VA
L2ItlbParity	[56:0]	VA
RSVD_8	[56:0]	Reserved
IcUtagParity	[56:0]	Reserved
L1BtbMultiHit	[56:0]	Reserved
L2BtbMultiHit	[56:0]	Reserved
L2RespPoison	[56:0]	VA
SystemReadDataError	[56:0]	VA
HwAssert	[56:0]	Reserved
L1TlbMultiHit	[56:0]	VA
L2TlbMultiHit	[56:0]	VA
BsrParity	[56:0]	Reserved
CtMceError	[56:0]	Reserved

#### MSR0000\_0407...MSRC000\_2013 [IF Machine Check Miscellaneous 0 Thread 0] (MCA::IF::MCA\_MISC0\_IF)

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst1\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0407

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2013

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::IF::MCA_MISC0_IF[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::IF::MCA_MISC0_IF[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::IF::MCA_MISC0_IF[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.



50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::IF::MCA_MISC0_IF[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::IF::MCA_MISC0_IF[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::IF::MCA_MISC0_IF[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

#### MSRC000\_2014 [IF Machine Check Configuration Thread 0] (MCA::IF::MCA\_CONFIG\_IF)

Reset: 0000\_0002\_0000\_0121h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2014

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:9	Reserved.
8	<b>McaLsbInStatusSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::IF::MCA_CONFIG_IF[McaLsbInStatusSupported] indicates that AddrLbc is located in McaStatus registers.
7:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::IF::MCA_CONFIG_IF[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::IF::MCA_CONFIG_IF[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and the LogDeferredInMcaStat field in this register controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA_DESTAT and MCA_DEADDR are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::IF::MCA_MISC0_IF[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::IF::MCA_STATUS_IF[TCC] is present.

**MSRC000\_2015 [IF IP Identification Thread 0] (MCA::IF::MCA\_IPID\_IF)**

Reset: 0001\_00B0\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::IF::MCA\_IPID\_IF register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2015

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0001h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	<b>InstanceIdHi.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. The HI value instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.
43:32	<b>HardwareID.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0B0h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.

**MSRC000\_2016 [IF Machine Check Syndrome Thread 0] (MCA::IF::MCA\_SYND\_IF)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::IF::MCA\_STATUS\_IF [Thread 0](#)

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2016

Bits	Description
63:33	Reserved.
32	<b>Syndrome.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::IF::MCA_STATUS_IF. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::IF::MCA_SYND_IF[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::IF::MCA_SYND_IF[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::IF::MCA_SYND_IF. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::IF::MCA_SYND_IF[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::IF::MCA_SYND_IF. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::IF::MCA_SYND_IF[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 48 [MCA_SYND_IF].

Table 48: MCA\_SYND\_IF

Error Type	Bits	Description
OcUtagParity	[17:16]	Reserved
	[15:8]	Way bit vector
	[7:6]	Reserved
	[5:0]	Index
TagMultiHit	[17:16]	Reserved
	[15:8]	Way bit vector
	[7:6]	Reserved
	[5:0]	Index
TagParity	[17]	Reserved
	[16]	Way Valid
	[15:8]	Reserved
	[7:0]	Way bit vector
DataParity	[17:15]	Reserved

	[14:12] [11:8] [7:0]	Data Bank Sub-Bank Index
DqParity	[17] [16] [15:0]	Reserved PA Error Valid Way bit vector
RSVD_5	[17:0]	Reserved
L1ItlbParity	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Index
L2ItlbParity	[17:16] [15:8] [7:6] [5:0]	Reserved Way bit vector Reserved Index
RSVD_8	[17:0]	Reserved
IcUtagParity	[17:16] [15:8] [7:6] [5:0]	Reserved Way bit vector Reserved Index
L1BtbMultiHit	[17:12] [11:8] [7:0]	Reserved Way bit vector Index
L2BtbMultiHit	[17:12] [11:9] [8:0]	Reserved Table Index
L2RespPoison	[17:0]	Reserved
SystemReadDataError	[17:4] [3] [2] [1] [0]	Reserved Protection Violation Transaction Error Target Abort Master Abort
HwAssert	[17:5] [4:0]	Assertion log Code
L1TlbMultiHit	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Index
L2TlbMultiHit	[17:16] [15:8] [7:6] [5:0]	Reserved Way bit vector Reserved Index
BsrParity	[17:8] [7:0]	Reserved Index
CtMceError	[17:2] [1:0]	Reserved <a href="#">Thread</a> bit vector

**MSRC001\_0401 [IF Machine Check Control Mask Thread 0] (MCA::IF::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_IF)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Inhibit detection of an error source.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst1\_aliasMSR; MSRC001\_0401

Bits	Description
------	-------------

63:19	Reserved.
18	<b>CtMceError</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. CT MCE
17	<b>BsrParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. BSR Parity Error.
16	<b>L2TlbMultiHit</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. L2-TLB Multi-Hit
15	<b>L1TlbMultiHit</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L1-TLB Multi-Hit.
14	<b>HwAssert</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Hardware Assertion Error.
13	<b>SystemReadDataError</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L2 Cache Error Response.
12	<b>L2RespPoison</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L2 Cache Response Poison Error. Error is the result of consuming poison data.
11	<b>L2BtbMultiHit</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. BP L2-BTB Multi-Hit Error.
10	<b>L1BtbMultiHit</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. BP L1-BTB Multi-Hit Error.
9	<b>IcUtagParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Ic MicroTag Parity Error.
8	<b>RSVD_8</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Reserved. Will never trigger.
7	<b>L2ItlbParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L2-TLB Parity Error.
6	<b>L1ItlbParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L1-TLB Parity Error.
5	<b>RSVD_5</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Reserved. Will never trigger.
4	<b>DqParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. PRQ Parity Error.
3	<b>DataParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. IC Data Array Parity Error.
2	<b>TagParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. IC Full Tag Parity Error.
1	<b>TagMultiHit</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. IC Full Tag Multi-hit Error.
0	<b>OcUtagParity</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Op Cache Microtag Parity Error. Parity errors on PA and other relevant uTag fields are reported, independent of any utag probing. The parity error way and index are logged.

### 3.2.5.3 L2

#### MSR0000\_0408...MSRC000\_2020 [L2 Machine Check Control Thread 0] (MCA::L2::MCA\_CTL\_L2)

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::L2::MCA\_CTL\_L2 register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst2\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0408

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst2\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2020

Bits	Description
63:4	Reserved.
3	<b>Hwa</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Hardware Assert Error.
2	<b>Data</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L2M Data Array ECC Error.
1	<b>Tag</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L2M Tag or State Array ECC Error.
0	<b>MultiHit</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. L2M Tag Multiple-Way-Hit error.

#### MSR0000\_0409...MSRC000\_2021 [L2 Machine Check Status Thread 0] (MCA::L2::MCA\_STATUS\_L2)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst2\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0409

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst2\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2021

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not

	logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors].
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::L2::MCA_CTL_L2. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::L2::MCA_CTL_L2 for this error.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::L2::MCA_MISC0_L2. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2 contains address information associated with the error.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_L2[PCC]=0.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV54</b> . Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2. If MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_L2, then the information in MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2 is associated with the error in MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_L2.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV47</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV41</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

39:38	<b>RESERV38.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:30	<b>RESERV30.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
29:24	<b>AddrLsb.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[ErrorAddr]. A value of 0 indicates that MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[54:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[54:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[54:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
23:22	<b>RESERV22.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::L2::MCA_CTL_L2 enables error reporting for the logged error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 49: MCA\_STATUS\_L2

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
MultiHit	0x0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Tag	0x1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Data	0x2	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	1
Hwa	0x3	1	1	1	0	0	1

**MSR0000\_040A...MSRC000\_2022 [L2 Machine Check Address Thread 0] (MCA::L2::MCA\_ADDR\_L2)**

Reset: Cold,0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2 stores an address and other information associated with the error in MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_L2. The register is only meaningful if MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_L2[Val]=1 and MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_L2[AddrV]=1.	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst2_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_040A	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst2_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2022	
Bits	Description
63:56	Reserved.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <u>Volatile</u> . Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Unless otherwise specified by an error, contains the address associated with the error logged in MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_L2. For physical addresses, the most significant bit is given by Core::X86::CpuId::LongModeInfo[PhysAddrSize].

Table 50: MCA\_ADDR\_L2

Error Type	Bits	Description
MultiHit	[55:48] [47:6]	Reserved Physical Address



	[5:0]	Reserved
Tag	[55:48]	Reserved
	[47:6]	Physical Address
	[5:0]	Reserved
Data	[55:48]	Reserved
	[47:6]	Physical Address
	[5:0]	Reserved
Hwa	[31:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_040B...MSRC000\_2023 [L2 Machine Check Miscellaneous 0 Thread 0] (MCA::L2::MCA\_MISC0\_L2)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst2\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_040B

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst2\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2023

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L2::MCA_MISC0_L2[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L2::MCA_MISC0_L2[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L2::MCA_MISC0_L2[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L2::MCA_MISC0_L2[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L2::MCA_MISC0_L2[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L2::MCA_MISC0_L2[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.

31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

**MSRC000\_2024 [L2 Machine Check Configuration Thread 0] (MCA::L2::MCA\_CONFIG\_L2)**

Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0125h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

`_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst2_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2024`

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:35	Reserved.
34	<b>LogDeferredInMcaStat.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. 1=Log deferred errors in MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_L2 and MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2 in addition to MCA::L2::MCA_DESTAT_L2 and MCA::L2::MCA_DEADDR_L2. 0=Only log deferred errors in MCA::L2::MCA_DESTAT_L2 and MCA::L2::MCA_DEADDR_L2. This bit does not affect logging of deferred errors in MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2, MCA::L2::MCA_MISC0_L2.
33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:9	Reserved.
8	<b>McaLsbInStatusSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::L2::MCA_CONFIG_L2[McaLsbInStatusSupported] indicates that AddrLbc is located in McaStatus registers.
7:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::L2::MCA_CONFIG_L2[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::L2::MCA_CONFIG_L2[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and MCA::L2::MCA_CONFIG_L2[LogDeferredInMcaStat] controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA::L2::MCA_DESTAT_L2 and MCA::L2::MCA_DEADDR_L2 are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::L2::MCA_MISC0_L2[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_L2[TCC] is present.

**MSRC000\_2025 [L2 IP Identification Thread 0] (MCA::L2::MCA\_IPID\_L2)**

Reset: 0002\_00B0\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::L2::MCA\_IPID\_L2 register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

`_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst2_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2025`

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0002h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	<b>InstanceIdHi.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. The HI value instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.
43:32	<b>HardwareID.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0B0h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.



31:0	<b>InstanceId.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.
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**MSRC000\_2026 [L2 Machine Check Syndrome Thread 0] (MCA::L2::MCA\_SYND\_L2)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::L2::MCA\_STATUS\_L2 [Thread 0](#)

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst2\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2026

Bits	Description
63:49	Reserved.
48:32	<b>Syndrone.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_L2. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 51 [MCA_SYND_L2].

Table 51: MCA\_SYND\_L2

Error Type	Bits	Description
MultiHit	[17:8] [7:0]	Index One-hot way vector
Tag	[17:13] [12:3] [2:0]	Reserved Index Way
Data	[17:15] [14:5] [4:3] [2:0]	Reserved Index Quarter-line Way
Hwa	[17:0]	Reserved

**MSRC000\_2028 [L2 Machine Check Deferred Error Status Thread 0] (MCA::L2::MCA\_DESTAT\_L2)**

Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Holds status information for the first deferred error seen in this bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst2\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2028

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=A valid error has been detected (whether it is enabled or not).
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. (See the section on overwrite priorities.)
61:59	<b>RESERV4.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold, 0h.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=MCA::L2::MCA_DEADDR_L2 contains address information associated with the error.
57:54	<b>RESERV3.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold, 0h.

53	<b>SyndV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2. If MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::L2::MCA_STATUS_L2, then the information in MCA::L2::MCA_SYND_L2 is associated with the error in MCA::L2::MCA_DESTAT_L2.
52:45	<b>RESERV2.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; poison is created and an exception is deferred until the poison data is consumed.
43:30	<b>RESERV1.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0000h.
29:24	<b>AddrLsb.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[ErrorAddr]. A value of 0 indicates that MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[54:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[54:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[54:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::L2::MCA_ADDR_L2[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
23:22	<b>RESERV0.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0h.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00h. Logs an extended error code when an error is detected. This model-specific field is used in conjunction with ErrorCode? to identify the error sub-type for root cause analysis.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error.

#### MSRC000\_2029 [L2 Deferred Error Address Thread 0] (MCA::L2::MCA\_DEADDR\_L2)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::L2::MCA\_DEADDR\_L2 register stores the address associated with the error in MCA::L2::MCA\_DESTAT\_L2. The register is only meaningful if MCA::L2::MCA\_DESTAT\_L2[Val]=1 and MCA::L2::MCA\_DESTAT\_L2[AddrV]=1. The lowest valid bit of the address is defined by MCA::L2::MCA\_DESTAT\_L2[AddrLsb].

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst2\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2029

Bits	Description
63:56	Reserved.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::L2::MCA_DESTAT_L2. The lowest-order valid bit of the address is specified in MCA::L2::MCA_DESTAT_L2[AddrLsb].

#### MSRC001\_0402 [L2 Machine Check Control Mask Thread 0] (MCA::L2::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_L2)

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Inhibit detection of an error source.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst2\_aliasMSR; MSRC001\_0402

Bits	Description
63:4	Reserved.
3	<b>Hwa.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Hardware Assert Error.
2	<b>Data.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. L2M Data Array ECC Error.
1	<b>Tag.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. L2M Tag or State Array ECC Error.
0	<b>MultiHit.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. L2M Tag Multiple-Way-Hit error.

### 3.2.5.4 DE

#### MSR0000\_040C...MSRC000\_2030 [DE Machine Check Control Thread 0] (MCA::DE::MCA\_CTL\_DE)

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the

corresponding error. The MCA::DE::MCA\_CTL\_DE register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst3\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_040C

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst3\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2030

Bits	Description
63:10	Reserved.
9	<b>HwAssertMca.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Hardware Assertion MCA Error
8	<b>OCBQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. <a href="#">Micro-op</a> buffer parity error.
7	<b>UcSeq.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Patch RAM sequencer parity error
6	<b>UcDat.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Patch RAM data parity error
5	<b>Faq.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Fetch address FIFO parity error
4	<b>Idq.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction dispatch queue parity error
3	<b>UopQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. <a href="#">Micro-op</a> Queue parity error
2	<b>Ibq.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. IBB Register File parity error
1	<b>OcDat.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. <a href="#">Micro-op</a> cache DATA Array parity error
0	<b>OcTag.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. <a href="#">Micro-op</a> cache TAG Array parity error

#### MSR0000\_040D...MSRC000\_2031 [DE Machine Check Status Thread 0] (MCA::DE::MCA\_STATUS\_DE)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst3\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_040D

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst3\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2031

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::DE::MCA_CTL_DE. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::DE::MCA_CTL_DE for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::DE::MCA_MISC0_DE. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::DE::MCA_ADDR_DE contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::DE::MCA_STATUS_DE[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

54	<b>RESERV54.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::DE::MCA_SYND_DE. If MCA::DE::MCA_SYND_DE[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::DE::MCA_STATUS_DE, then the information in MCA::DE::MCA_SYND_DE is associated with the error in MCA::DE::MCA_STATUS_DE. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV47.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV41.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV38.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:30	<b>RESERV30.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
29:24	<b>AddrLsb.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::DE::MCA_ADDR_DE[ErrorAddr]. A value of 0 indicates that MCA::DE::MCA_ADDR_DE[54:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::DE::MCA_ADDR_DE[54:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::DE::MCA_ADDR_DE[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::DE::MCA_ADDR_DE[54:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::DE::MCA_ADDR_DE[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
23:22	<b>RESERV22.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::DE::MCA_CTL_DE enables error reporting for the logged error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 52: MCA\_STATUS\_DE

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
OcTag	0x0					0	0
OcDat	0x1					0	0
Ibq	0x2					0	0
UopQ	0x3					0	0
Idq	0x4					0	0
Faq	0x5					0	0
UcDat	0x6					0	0
UcSeq	0x7					0	0
OCBQ	0x8					0	0
HwAssertMca	0x9					0	0

**MSR0000\_040E...MSRC000\_2032 [DE Machine Check Address Thread 0] (MCA::DE::MCA\_ADDR\_DE)**

Read-only. Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

MCA::DE::MCA\_ADDR\_DE stores an address and other information associated with the error in MCA::DE::MCA\_STATUS\_DE. The register is only meaningful if MCA::DE::MCA\_STATUS\_DE[Val]=1 and MCA::DE::MCA\_STATUS\_DE[AddrV]=1.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst3\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_040E

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst3\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2032

Bits	Description
63:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,0000_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::DE::MCA_STATUS_DE.

Table 53: MCA\_ADDR\_DE

Error Type	Bits	Description
OcTag	[55:0]	Reserved
OcDat	[55:0]	Reserved
Ibq	[55:0]	Reserved
UopQ	[55:0]	Reserved
Idq	[55:0]	Reserved
Faq	[55:0]	Reserved
UcDat	[55:0]	Reserved
UcSeq	[55:0]	Reserved
OCBQ	[55:0]	Reserved
HwAssertMca	[55:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_040F...MSRC000\_2033 [DE Machine Check Miscellaneous 0 Thread 0] (MCA::DE::MCA\_MISC0\_DE)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst3\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_040F

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst3\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2033

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.



61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::DE::MCA_MISC0_DE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::DE::MCA_MISC0_DE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::DE::MCA_MISC0_DE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::DE::MCA_MISC0_DE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::DE::MCA_MISC0_DE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::DE::MCA_MISC0_DE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

**MSRC000\_2034 [DE Machine Check Configuration Thread 0] (MCA::DE::MCA\_CONFIG\_DE)**

Reset: 0000\_0002\_0000\_0121h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst3\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2034

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:9	Reserved.

8	<b>McaLsbInStatusSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::DE::MCA_CONFIG_DE[McaLsbInStatusSupported] indicates that AddrLbc is located in McaStatus registers.
7:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::DE::MCA_CONFIG_DE[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::DE::MCA_CONFIG_DE[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and the LogDeferredInMcaStat field in this register controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA_DESTAT and MCA_DEADDR are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::DE::MCA_MISC0_DE[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::DE::MCA_STATUS_DE[TCC] is present.

**MSRC000\_2035 [DE IP Identification Thread 0] (MCA::DE::MCA\_IPID\_DE)**

Reset: 0003\_00B0\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::DE::MCA\_IPID\_DE register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

[\\_ccd\[7:0\]\\_lthree0\\_core\[7:0\]\\_thread\[1:0\]\\_inst3\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2035](#)

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0003h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	<b>InstanceIdHi.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. The HI value instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.
43:32	<b>HardwareID.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0B0h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.

**MSRC000\_2036 [DE Machine Check Syndrome Thread 0] (MCA::DE::MCA\_SYND\_DE)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::DE::MCA\_STATUS\_DE [Thread 0](#)[\\_ccd\[7:0\]\\_lthree0\\_core\[7:0\]\\_thread\[1:0\]\\_inst3\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2036](#)

Bits	Description
63:33	Reserved.
32	<b>Syndrome.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::DE::MCA_STATUS_DE. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::DE::MCA_SYND_DE[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::DE::MCA_SYND_DE[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::DE::MCA_SYND_DE. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::DE::MCA_SYND_DE[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::DE::MCA_SYND_DE. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::DE::MCA_SYND_DE[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 54 [MCA_SYND_DE].

Table 54: MCA\_SYND\_DE

Error Type	Bits	Description
OcTag	[17:0]	Reserved
OcDat	[17:0]	Reserved
Ibq	[17:0]	Reserved
UopQ	[17:0]	Reserved
Idq	[17:0]	Reserved
Faq	[17:0]	Reserved
UcDat	[17:0]	Reserved
UcSeq	[17:0]	Reserved
OCBQ	[17:0]	Reserved
HwAssertMca	[17:0]	Reserved

**MSRC001\_0403 [DE Machine Check Control Mask Thread 0] (MCA::DE::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_DE)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Inhibit detection of an error source.

`_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst3_aliasMSR; MSRC001_0403`

Bits	Description
63:10	Reserved.
9	<b>HwAssertMca.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Hardware Assertion MCA Error
8	<b>OCBQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. <a href="#">Micro-op</a> buffer parity error.
7	<b>UcSeq.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Patch RAM sequencer parity error
6	<b>UcDat.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Patch RAM data parity error
5	<b>Faq.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Fetch address FIFO parity error
4	<b>Idq.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction dispatch queue parity error
3	<b>UopQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. <a href="#">Micro-op</a> Queue parity error
2	<b>Ibq.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. IBB Register File parity error
1	<b>OcDat.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. <a href="#">Micro-op</a> cache DATA Array parity error
0	<b>OcTag.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. <a href="#">Micro-op</a> cache TAG Array parity error

**3.2.5.5 EX****MSR0000\_0414...MSRC000\_2050 [EX Machine Check Control Thread 0] (MCA::EX::MCA\_CTL\_EX)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::EX::MCA\_CTL\_EX register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

`_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst5_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0414``_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst5_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2050`

Bits	Description
63:14	Reserved.
13	<b>RETMAP.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Retire Map parity error.
12	<b>SPECMAP.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Spec Map parity error.
11	<b>HWA.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Hardware Assertion Error.
10	<b>BBQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Branch Buffer Queue (BBQ) parity error.
9	<b>SQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Scheduler Queue parity error.
8	<b>STATQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Retire status queue parity error.
7	<b>RETDISP.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Retire Dispatch Queue parity error.
6	<b>CHKPTQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Checkpoint Queue (AKA Map_DispQ) parity error.



5	<b>PLDAL.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. EX payload parity error.
4	<b>PLDAG.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Address generator payload parity error.
3	<b>IDRF.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Immediate displacement register file parity error.
2	<b>FRF.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Flag register file (FRF) parity error.
1	<b>PRF.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Physical register file (PRF) parity error.
0	<b>WDT.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Watchdog Timeout.

#### MSR0000\_0415...MSRC000\_2051 [EX Machine Check Status Thread 0] (MCA::EX::MCA\_STATUS\_EX)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst5\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0415

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst5\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2051

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::EX::MCA_CTL_EX. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::EX::MCA_CTL_EX for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::EX::MCA_MISC0_EX. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::EX::MCA_ADDR_EX contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::EX::MCA_STATUS_EX[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV54.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::EX::MCA_SYND_EX. If MCA::EX::MCA_SYND_EX[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::EX::MCA_STATUS_EX, then the information in MCA::EX::MCA_SYND_EX is associated with the error in MCA::EX::MCA_STATUS_EX. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV47.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.

	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV41</b> . Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV38</b> . Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:30	<b>RESERV30</b> . Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
29:24	<b>AddrLsb</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::EX::MCA_ADDR_EX[ErrorAddr]. A value of 0 indicates that MCA::EX::MCA_ADDR_EX[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::EX::MCA_ADDR_EX[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::EX::MCA_ADDR_EX[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::EX::MCA_ADDR_EX[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::EX::MCA_ADDR_EX[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
23:22	<b>RESERV22</b> . Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::EX::MCA_CTL_EX enables error reporting for the logged error.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode</b> . Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 55: MCA\_STATUS\_EX

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
WDT	0x0	1	1	1	0	0	1
PRF	0x1	1	1	1	0	0	0
FRF	0x2	1	1	1	0	0	0
IDRF	0x3	1	1	1	0	0	0
PLDAG	0x4	1	1	1	0	0	0

PLDAL	0x5	1	1	1	0	0	0
CHKPTQ	0x6	1	1	1	0	0	0
RETDISP	0x7	1	1	1	0	0	0
STATQ	0x8	1	1	1	0	0	0
SQ	0x9	1	1	1	0	0	0
BBQ	0xa	1	1	1	0	0	0
HWA	0xb	1	1	1	0	0	0
SPECMAP	0xc	1	1	1	0	0	0
RETMAP	0xd	1	1	1	0	0	0

**MSR0000\_0416...MSRC000\_2052 [EX Machine Check Address Thread 0] (MCA::EX::MCA\_ADDR\_EX)**

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

MCA::EX::MCA\_ADDR\_EX stores an address and other information associated with the error in MCA::EX::MCA\_STATUS\_EX. The register is only meaningful if MCA::EX::MCA\_STATUS\_EX[Val]=1 and MCA::EX::MCA\_STATUS\_EX[AddrV]=1.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst5\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0416

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst5\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2052

Bits	Description
63:57	Reserved.
56:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,000_0000_0000_0000h. Unless otherwise specified by an error, contains the address associated with the error logged in MCA::EX::MCA_STATUS_EX. For physical addresses, the most significant bit is given by Core::X86::Cpuid::LongModeInfo[PhysAddrSize].

Table 56: MCA\_ADDR\_EX

Error Type	Bits	Description
WDT	[56:0]	Instruction Pointer (RIP)
PRF	[56:0]	Reserved
FRF	[56:0]	Reserved
IDRF	[56:0]	Reserved
PLDAG	[56:0]	Reserved
PLDAL	[56:0]	Reserved
CHKPTQ	[56:0]	Reserved
RETDISP	[56:0]	Reserved
STATQ	[56:0]	Reserved
SQ	[56:0]	Reserved
BBQ	[56:0]	Reserved
HWA	[56:0]	Reserved
SPECMAP	[56:0]	Reserved
RETMAP	[56:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_0417...MSRC000\_2053 [EX Machine Check Miscellaneous 0 Thread 0] (MCA::EX::MCA\_MISC0\_EX)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst5\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0417

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst5\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2053

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCRCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCRCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.

61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::EX::MCA_MISC0_EX[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::EX::MCA_MISC0_EX[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::EX::MCA_MISC0_EX[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::EX::MCA_MISC0_EX[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::EX::MCA_MISC0_EX[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::EX::MCA_MISC0_EX[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

#### MSRC000\_2054 [EX Machine Check Configuration Thread 0] (MCA::EX::MCA\_CONFIG\_EX)

Reset: 0000\_0002\_0000\_0121h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst5\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2054

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:9	Reserved.

8	<b>McaLsbInStatusSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::EX::MCA_CONFIG_EX[McaLsbInStatusSupported] indicates that AddrLbc is located in McaStatus registers.
7:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::EX::MCA_CONFIG_EX[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::EX::MCA_CONFIG_EX[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and the LogDeferredInMcaStat field in this register controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA_DESTAT and MCA_DEADDR are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::EX::MCA_MISC0_EX[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::EX::MCA_STATUS_EX[TCC] is present.

**MSRC000\_2055 [EX IP Identification Thread 0] (MCA::EX::MCA\_IPID\_EX)**

Reset: 0005\_00B0\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::EX::MCA\_IPID\_EX register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst5\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2055

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0005h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	<b>InstanceIdHi.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. The HI value instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.
43:32	<b>HardwareID.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0B0h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.

**MSRC000\_2056 [EX Machine Check Syndrome Thread 0] (MCA::EX::MCA\_SYND\_EX)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::EX::MCA\_STATUS\_EX [Thread 0](#)

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst5\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2056

Bits	Description
63:33	Reserved.
32	<b>Syndrome.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::EX::MCA_STATUS_EX. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::EX::MCA_SYND_EX[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::EX::MCA_SYND_EX[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::EX::MCA_SYND_EX. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::EX::MCA_SYND_EX[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::EX::MCA_SYND_EX. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::EX::MCA_SYND_EX[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 57 [MCA_SYND_EX].



Table 57: MCA\_SYND\_EX

Error Type	Bits	Description
WDT	[17:0]	Reserved
PRF	[17:0]	Reserved
FRF	[17:0]	Reserved
IDRF	[17:0]	Reserved
PLDAG	[17:0]	Reserved
PLDAL	[17:0]	Reserved
CHKPTQ	[17:0]	Reserved
RETDISP	[17:0]	Reserved
STATQ	[17:0]	Reserved
SQ	[17:0]	Reserved
BBQ	[17:0]	Reserved
HWA	[17:0]	Reserved
SPECMAP	[17:0]	Reserved
RETMAP	[17:0]	Reserved

**MSRC001\_0405 [EX Machine Check Control Mask Thread 0] (MCA::EX::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_EX)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Inhibit detection of an error source.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst5\_aliasMSR; MSRC001\_0405

Bits	Description
63:14	Reserved.
13	<b>RETMAP</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Retire Map parity error.
12	<b>SPECMAP</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Spec Map parity error.
11	<b>HWA</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Hardware Assertion Error.
10	<b>BBQ</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Branch Buffer Queue (BBQ) parity error.
9	<b>SQ</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Scheduler Queue parity error.
8	<b>STATQ</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Retire status queue parity error.
7	<b>RETDISP</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Retire Dispatch Queue parity error.
6	<b>CHKPTQ</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Checkpoint Queue (AKA Map_DispQ) parity error.
5	<b>PLDAL</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. EX payload parity error.
4	<b>PLDAG</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Address generator payload parity error.
3	<b>IDRF</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Immediate displacement register file parity error.
2	<b>FRF</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Flag register file (FRF) parity error.
1	<b>PRF</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Physical register file (PRF) parity error.
0	<b>WDT</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Watchdog Timeout.

**3.2.5.6 FP****MSR0000\_0418...MSRC000\_2060 [FP Machine Check Control Thread 0] (MCA::FP::MCA\_CTL\_FP)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::FP::MCA\_CTL\_FP register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst6\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0418

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst6\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2060

Bits	Description
63:7	Reserved.

6	<b>HWA.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Hardware assertion.
5	<b>SRF.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Status register file (SRF) parity error.
4	<b>RQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Retire queue (RQ) parity error.
3	<b>NSQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. NSQ parity error.
2	<b>SCH.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Schedule queue parity error.
1	<b>FL.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Freelist (FL) parity error.
0	<b>PRF.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Physical register file (PRF) parity error.

**MSR0000\_0419...MSRC000\_2061 [FP Machine Check Status Thread 0] (MCA::FP::MCA\_STATUS\_FP)**

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst6\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0419

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst6\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2061

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::FP::MCA_CTL_FP. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::FP::MCA_CTL_FP for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::FP::MCA_MISC0_FP. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::FP::MCA_ADDR_FP contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::FP::MCA_STATUS_FP[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV54.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::FP::MCA_SYND_FP. If MCA::FP::MCA_SYND_FP[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::FP::MCA_STATUS_FP, then the information in MCA::FP::MCA_SYND_FP is associated with the error in MCA::FP::MCA_STATUS_FP. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.

51:47	<b>RESERV47.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV41.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV38.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:30	<b>RESERV30.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
29:24	<b>AddrLsb.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::FP::MCA_ADDR_FP[ErrorAddr]. A value of 0 indicates that MCA::FP::MCA_ADDR_FP[54:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::FP::MCA_ADDR_FP[54:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::FP::MCA_ADDR_FP[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::FP::MCA_ADDR_FP[54:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::FP::MCA_ADDR_FP[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
23:22	<b>RESERV22.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::FP::MCA_CTL_FP enables error reporting for the logged error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 58: MCA\_STATUS\_FP

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
PRF	0x0	1	1	1	0	0	0
FL	0x1	1	1	1	0	0	0
SCH	0x2	1	1	1	0	0	0
NSQ	0x3	1	1	1	0	0	0



RQ	0x4	1	1	1	0	0	0
SRF	0x5	1	1	1	0	0	0
HWA	0x6	1	1	1	0	0	0

**MSR0000\_041A...MSRC000\_2062 [FP Machine Check Address Thread 0] (MCA::FP::MCA\_ADDR\_FP)**

Read-only. Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

MCA::FP::MCA\_ADDR\_FP stores an address and other information associated with the error in MCA::FP::MCA\_STATUS\_FP. The register is only meaningful if MCA::FP::MCA\_STATUS\_FP[Val]=1 and MCA::FP::MCA\_STATUS\_FP[AddrV]=1.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst6\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_041A

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst6\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2062

Bits	Description
63:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,0000_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::FP::MCA_STATUS_FP.

Table 59: MCA\_ADDR\_FP

Error Type	Bits	Description
PRF	[55:0]	Reserved
FL	[55:0]	Reserved
SCH	[55:0]	Reserved
NSQ	[55:0]	Reserved
RQ	[55:0]	Reserved
SRF	[55:0]	Reserved
HWA	[55:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_041B...MSRC000\_2063 [FP Machine Check Miscellaneous 0 Thread 0] (MCA::FP::MCA\_MISC0\_FP)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst6\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_041B

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst6\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2063

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::FP::MCA_MISC0_FP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::FP::MCA_MISC0_FP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::FP::MCA_MISC0_FP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b

	= No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = SMI trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::FP::MCA_MISC0_FP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::FP::MCA_MISC0_FP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::FP::MCA_MISC0_FP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC MSR block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

**MSRC000\_2064 [FP Machine Check Configuration Thread 0] (MCA::FP::MCA\_CONFIG\_FP)**

Reset: 0000\_0002\_0000\_0121h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_core[7:0]\_thread[1:0]\_inst6\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2064

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = SMI trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:9	Reserved.
8	<b>McaLsbInStatusSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::FP::MCA_CONFIG_FP[McaLsbInStatusSupported] indicates that AddrLbc is located in McaStatus registers.
7:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::FP::MCA_CONFIG_FP[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::FP::MCA_CONFIG_FP[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and the LogDeferredInMcaStat field in this register controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA_DESTAT and MCA_DEADDR are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::FP::MCA_MISC0_FP[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their MSR numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::FP::MCA_STATUS_FP[TCC] is present.

**MSRC000\_2065 [FP IP Identification Thread 0] (MCA::FP::MCA\_IPID\_FP)**

Reset: 0006_00B0_0000_0000h.	
The MCA::FP::MCA_IPID_FP register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst6_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2065	
Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType</b> . Read-only. Reset: 0006h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	<b>InstanceIdHi</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0h. The HI value instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.
43:32	<b>HardwareID</b> . Read-only. Reset: 0B0h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.

#### MSRC000\_2066 [FP Machine Check Syndrome Thread 0] (MCA::FP::MCA\_SYND\_FP)

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::FP::MCA_STATUS_FP <a href="#">Thread 0</a>	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst6_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2066	
Bits	Description
63:33	Reserved.
32	<b>Syndrom</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::FP::MCA_STATUS_FP. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::FP::MCA_SYND_FP[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::FP::MCA_SYND_FP[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::FP::MCA_SYND_FP. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::FP::MCA_SYND_FP[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::FP::MCA_SYND_FP. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::FP::MCA_SYND_FP[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 60 [MCA_SYND_FP].

Table 60: MCA\_SYND\_FP

Error Type	Bits	Description
PRF	[17:0]	Reserved
FL	[17:0]	Reserved
SCH	[17:0]	Reserved
NSQ	[17:0]	Reserved
RQ	[17:0]	Reserved
SRF	[17:0]	Reserved
HWA	[17:0]	Reserved

#### MSRC001\_0406 [FP Machine Check Control Mask Thread 0] (MCA::FP::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_FP)

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Inhibit detection of an error source.	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_core[7:0]_thread[1:0]_inst6_aliasMSR; MSRC001_0406	
Bits	Description
63:7	Reserved.
6	<b>HWA</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS, 1. Hardware assertion.

5	<b>SRF.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Status register file (SRF) parity error.
4	<b>RQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Retire queue (RQ) parity error.
3	<b>NSQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. NSQ parity error.
2	<b>SCH.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Schedule queue parity error.
1	<b>FL.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Freelist (FL) parity error.
0	<b>PRF.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Physical register file (PRF) parity error.

### 3.2.5.7 L3

#### MSR0000\_041C...MSRC000\_20E0 [L3 Machine Check Control] (MCA::L3::MCA\_CTL\_L3)

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::L3::MCA\_CTL\_L3 register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst7\_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_041C  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst8\_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0420  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst9\_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0424  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst10\_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0428  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst11\_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_042C  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst12\_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0430  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst13\_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0434  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst14\_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0438  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst7\_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2070  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst8\_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2080  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst9\_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2090  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst10\_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20A0  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst11\_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20B0  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst12\_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20C0  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst13\_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20D0  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst14\_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20E0

Bits	Description
63:8	Reserved.
7	<b>Hwa.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. <a href="#">L3</a> Hardware Assertion.
6	<b>XiVictimQueue.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. <a href="#">L3</a> Victim Queue Parity Error.
5	<b>SdpParity.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP Parity Error from XI.
4	<b>DataArray.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. L3M Data ECC Error.
3	<b>MultiHitTag.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. L3M Tag Multi-way-hit Error.
2	<b>Tag.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. L3M Tag ECC Error.
1	<b>MultiHitShadowTag.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Shadow Tag Macro Multi-way-hit Error.
0	<b>ShadowTag.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Shadow Tag Macro ECC Error.

#### MSR0000\_041D...MSRC000\_20E1 [L3 Machine Check Status] (MCA::L3::MCA\_STATUS\_L3)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst7\_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_041D  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst8\_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0421  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst9\_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0425  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst10\_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0429  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst11\_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_042D  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst12\_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0431  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst13\_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0435  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst14\_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0439  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst7\_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2071  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst8\_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2081  
\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst9\_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2091

_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst10_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20A1	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst11_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20B1	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst12_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20C1	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst13_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20D1	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst14_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20E1	
Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::L3::MCA_CTL_L3. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::L3::MCA_CTL_L3 for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::L3::MCA_MISC0_L3. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3 contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::L3::MCA_STATUS_L3[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV54.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::L3::MCA_SYND_L3. If MCA::L3::MCA_SYND_L3[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::L3::MCA_STATUS_L3, then the information in MCA::L3::MCA_SYND_L3 is associated with the error in MCA::L3::MCA_STATUS_L3. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV47.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data



	error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV41.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV38.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:30	<b>RESERV30.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
29:24	<b>AddrLsb.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[ErrorAddr]. A value of 0 indicates that MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[54:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[54:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[54:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
23:22	<b>RESERV22.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::L3::MCA_CTL_L3 enables error reporting for the logged error.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 61: MCA\_STATUS\_L3

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
ShadowTag	0x0					-	-
MultiHitShadowTag	0x1					-	-
Tag	0x2					-	-
MultiHitTag	0x3					-	-
DataArray	0x4					-	-
SdpParity	0x5					-	-
XiVictimQueue	0x6					-	-
Hwa	0x7					-	-

**MSR0000\_041E...MSRC000\_20E2 (MCA::L3::MCA\_ADDR\_L3)**

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst7_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_041E	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst8_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0422	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst9_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0426	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst10_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_042A	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst11_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_042E	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst12_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0432	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst13_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0436	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst14_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_043A	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst7_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2072	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst8_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2082	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst9_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2092	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst10_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20A2	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst11_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20B2	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst12_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20C2	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst13_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20D2	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst14_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20E2	
Bits	Description
63:56	Reserved.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00_0000_0000_0000h. Unless otherwise specified by an error, contains the address associated with the error logged in MCA::L3::MCA_STATUS_L3. For physical addresses, the most significant bit is given by Core::X86::Cpuid::LongModeInfo[PhysAddrSize].

Table 62: MCA\_ADDR\_L3

Error Type	Bits	Description
ShadowTag	[55:16] [15:0]	Reserved 16'b{7'b{Index}, 3'b{Slice}, 6'b{0}}
MultiHitShadowTag	[55:16] [15:0]	Reserved 16'b{7'b{Index}, 3'b{Slice}, 6'b{0}}
Tag	[55:21] [20:0]	Reserved 21'b{1'b{Odd/Even}, 7'b{Index}, 4'b{Bank[3:0]}, 3'b{Slice}, 6'b{0}}
MultiHitTag	[55:21] [20:0]	Reserved 21'b{1'b{Odd/Even}, 7'b{Index}, 4'b{Bank[3:0]}, 3'b{Slice}, 6'b{0}}
DataArray	[55:52] [51:0]	Reserved Physical Address
SdpParity	[55:52] [51:0]	Reserved Physical Address
XiVictimQueue	[55:52] [51:0]	Reserved Physical Address
Hwa	[55:45] [44:0]	Reserved Reserved

**MSR0000\_041F...MSRC000\_20E3 [L3 Machine Check Miscellaneous 0] (MCA::L3::MCA\_MISC0\_L3)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst7_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_041F	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst8_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0423	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst9_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0427	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst10_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_042B	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst11_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_042F	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst12_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0433	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst13_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0437	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst14_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_043B	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst7_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2073	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst8_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2083	

_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst9_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2093	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst10_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20A3	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst11_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20B3	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst12_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20C3	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst13_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20D3	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst14_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20E3	
Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L3::MCA_MISC0_L3[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L3::MCA_MISC0_L3[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L3::MCA_MISC0_L3[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L3::MCA_MISC0_L3[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L3::MCA_MISC0_L3[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::L3::MCA_MISC0_L3[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

#### MSRC000\_20[7...E]4 [L3 Machine Check Configuration] (MCA::L3::MCA\_CONFIG\_L3)

Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0125h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst7\_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2074

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst8\_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2084



_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst9_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2094	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst10_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20A4	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst11_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20B4	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst12_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20C4	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst13_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20D4	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst14_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20E4	
Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:35	Reserved.
34	<b>LogDeferredInMcaStat</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. 1=Log deferred errors in MCA::L3::MCA_STATUS_L3 and MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3 in addition to MCA::L3::MCA_DESTAT_L3 and MCA::L3::MCA_DEADDR_L3. 0=Only log deferred errors in MCA::L3::MCA_DESTAT_L3 and MCA::L3::MCA_DEADDR_L3. This bit does not affect logging of deferred errors in MCA::L3::MCA_SYND_L3, MCA::L3::MCA_MISC0_L3.
33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:9	Reserved.
8	<b>McaLsbInStatusSupported</b> . Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::L3::MCA_CONFIG_L3[McaLsbInStatusSupported] indicates that AddrLbc is located in McaStatus registers.
7:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported</b> . Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::L3::MCA_CONFIG_L3[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::L3::MCA_CONFIG_L3[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported</b> . Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and MCA::L3::MCA_CONFIG_L3[LogDeferredInMcaStat] controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA::L3::MCA_DESTAT_L3 and MCA::L3::MCA_DEADDR_L3 are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX</b> . Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::L3::MCA_MISC0_L3[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::L3::MCA_STATUS_L3[TCC] is present.

#### MSRC000\_20[7...E]5 [L3 IP Identification] (MCA::L3::MCA\_IPID\_L3)

Reset: 0007\_00B0\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::L3::MCA\_IPID\_L3 register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst7_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2075	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst8_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2085	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst9_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2095	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst10_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20A5	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst11_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20B5	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst12_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20C5	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst13_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20D5	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst14_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20E5	

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType</b> . Read-only. Reset: 0007h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.

47:44	<b>InstanceIdHi.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. The HI value instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.
43:32	<b>HardwareID.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0B0h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register. Init: _ccd0_lthree0_inst7_n0_aliasMSR: 2035_0000h Init: _ccd0_lthree0_inst8_n1_aliasMSR: 2035_0100h Init: _ccd0_lthree0_inst9_n2_aliasMSR: 2035_0200h Init: _ccd0_lthree0_inst10_n3_aliasMSR: 2035_0300h Init: _ccd0_lthree0_inst11_n4_aliasMSR: 2035_0400h Init: _ccd0_lthree0_inst12_n5_aliasMSR: 2035_0500h Init: _ccd0_lthree0_inst13_n6_aliasMSR: 2035_0600h Init: _ccd0_lthree0_inst14_n7_aliasMSR: 2035_0700h Init: _ccd1_lthree0_inst7_n8_aliasMSR: 20B5_0000h Init: _ccd1_lthree0_inst8_n9_aliasMSR: 20B5_0100h Init: _ccd1_lthree0_inst9_n10_aliasMSR: 20B5_0200h Init: _ccd1_lthree0_inst10_n11_aliasMSR: 20B5_0300h Init: _ccd1_lthree0_inst11_n12_aliasMSR: 20B5_0400h Init: _ccd1_lthree0_inst12_n13_aliasMSR: 20B5_0500h Init: _ccd1_lthree0_inst13_n14_aliasMSR: 20B5_0600h Init: _ccd1_lthree0_inst14_n15_aliasMSR: 20B5_0700h Init: _ccd2_lthree0_inst7_n16_aliasMSR: 2135_0000h Init: _ccd2_lthree0_inst8_n17_aliasMSR: 2135_0100h Init: _ccd2_lthree0_inst9_n18_aliasMSR: 2135_0200h Init: _ccd2_lthree0_inst10_n19_aliasMSR: 2135_0300h Init: _ccd2_lthree0_inst11_n20_aliasMSR: 2135_0400h Init: _ccd2_lthree0_inst12_n21_aliasMSR: 2135_0500h Init: _ccd2_lthree0_inst13_n22_aliasMSR: 2135_0600h Init: _ccd2_lthree0_inst14_n23_aliasMSR: 2135_0700h Init: _ccd3_lthree0_inst7_n24_aliasMSR: 21B5_0000h Init: _ccd3_lthree0_inst8_n25_aliasMSR: 21B5_0100h Init: _ccd3_lthree0_inst9_n26_aliasMSR: 21B5_0200h Init: _ccd3_lthree0_inst10_n27_aliasMSR: 21B5_0300h Init: _ccd3_lthree0_inst11_n28_aliasMSR: 21B5_0400h Init: _ccd3_lthree0_inst12_n29_aliasMSR: 21B5_0500h Init: _ccd3_lthree0_inst13_n30_aliasMSR: 21B5_0600h Init: _ccd3_lthree0_inst14_n31_aliasMSR: 21B5_0700h Init: _ccd4_lthree0_inst7_n32_aliasMSR: 2235_0000h Init: _ccd4_lthree0_inst8_n33_aliasMSR: 2235_0100h Init: _ccd4_lthree0_inst9_n34_aliasMSR: 2235_0200h Init: _ccd4_lthree0_inst10_n35_aliasMSR: 2235_0300h Init: _ccd4_lthree0_inst11_n36_aliasMSR: 2235_0400h Init: _ccd4_lthree0_inst12_n37_aliasMSR: 2235_0500h Init: _ccd4_lthree0_inst13_n38_aliasMSR: 2235_0600h Init: _ccd4_lthree0_inst14_n39_aliasMSR: 2235_0700h Init: _ccd5_lthree0_inst7_n40_aliasMSR: 22B5_0000h Init: _ccd5_lthree0_inst8_n41_aliasMSR: 22B5_0100h Init: _ccd5_lthree0_inst9_n42_aliasMSR: 22B5_0200h Init: _ccd5_lthree0_inst10_n43_aliasMSR: 22B5_0300h Init: _ccd5_lthree0_inst11_n44_aliasMSR: 22B5_0400h Init: _ccd5_lthree0_inst12_n45_aliasMSR: 22B5_0500h Init: _ccd5_lthree0_inst13_n46_aliasMSR: 22B5_0600h Init: _ccd5_lthree0_inst14_n47_aliasMSR: 22B5_0700h Init: _ccd6_lthree0_inst7_n48_aliasMSR: 2335_0000h Init: _ccd6_lthree0_inst8_n49_aliasMSR: 2335_0100h Init: _ccd6_lthree0_inst9_n50_aliasMSR: 2335_0200h Init: _ccd6_lthree0_inst10_n51_aliasMSR: 2335_0300h Init: _ccd6_lthree0_inst11_n52_aliasMSR: 2335_0400h Init: _ccd6_lthree0_inst12_n53_aliasMSR: 2335_0500h Init: _ccd6_lthree0_inst13_n54_aliasMSR: 2335_0600h Init: _ccd6_lthree0_inst14_n55_aliasMSR: 2335_0700h Init: _ccd7_lthree0_inst7_n56_aliasMSR: 23B5_0000h Init: _ccd7_lthree0_inst8_n57_aliasMSR: 23B5_0100h Init: _ccd7_lthree0_inst9_n58_aliasMSR: 23B5_0200h Init: _ccd7_lthree0_inst10_n59_aliasMSR: 23B5_0300h Init: _ccd7_lthree0_inst11_n60_aliasMSR: 23B5_0400h Init: _ccd7_lthree0_inst12_n61_aliasMSR: 23B5_0500h Init: _ccd7_lthree0_inst13_n62_aliasMSR: 23B5_0600h Init: _ccd7_lthree0_inst14_n63_aliasMSR: 23B5_0700h

**MSRC000\_20[7...E]6 [L3 Machine Check Syndrome] (MCA::L3::MCA\_SYND\_L3)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::L3::MCA\_STATUS\_L3 [Thread 0](#)[\\_ccd\[7:0\]\\_lthree0\\_inst7\\_n\[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0\]\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2076](#)[\\_ccd\[7:0\]\\_lthree0\\_inst8\\_n\[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1\]\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2086](#)[\\_ccd\[7:0\]\\_lthree0\\_inst9\\_n\[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2\]\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2096](#)[\\_ccd\[7:0\]\\_lthree0\\_inst10\\_n\[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3\]\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_20A6](#)[\\_ccd\[7:0\]\\_lthree0\\_inst11\\_n\[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4\]\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_20B6](#)[\\_ccd\[7:0\]\\_lthree0\\_inst12\\_n\[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5\]\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_20C6](#)[\\_ccd\[7:0\]\\_lthree0\\_inst13\\_n\[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6\]\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_20D6](#)[\\_ccd\[7:0\]\\_lthree0\\_inst14\\_n\[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7\]\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_20E6](#)**Bits Description**

63:49 Reserved.

48:32 **Syndrom**. Read-write, [Volatile](#). Reset: Cold, 0\_0000h. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::L3::MCA\_STATUS\_L3. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::L3::MCA\_SYND\_L3[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::L3::MCA\_SYND\_L3[Length] is not 0.

31:27 Reserved.

26:24 **ErrorPriority**. Read-write, [Volatile](#). Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::L3::MCA\_SYND\_L3. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.23:18 **Length**. Read-write, [Volatile](#). Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::L3::MCA\_SYND\_L3[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::L3::MCA\_SYND\_L3. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::L3::MCA\_SYND\_L3[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.17:0 **ErrorInformation**. Read-write, [Volatile](#). Reset: Cold, 0\_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 63 [MCA\_SYND\_L3].

Table 63: MCA\_SYND\_L3

Error Type	Bits	Description
ShadowTag	[17:16]	Reserved
	[15:8]	Pack
	[7:3]	Reserved
	[2:0]	Way
MultiHitShadowTag	[17:12]	Reserved
	[11:8]	Pack
	[7:0]	Reserved
Tag	[17:14]	4'b1100
	[13]	Reserved
	[12]	PA[20].
	[11]	Bank[3]
	[10:8]	Bank[2:0]
	[7:4]	Reserved
MultiHitTag	[3:0]	Way
	[17:0]	Reserved
DataArray	[17:14]	4'b1100
	[13]	Reserved
	[12]	Reserved
	[11]	Reserved
	[10:8]	Bank[2:0]

	[7:4]	Reserved
	[3:0]	Way
SdpParity	[17:0]	Reserved
XiVictimQueue	[17:0]	Reserved
Hwa	[17:0]	Reserved

#### MSRC000\_20[7...E]8 [L3 Machine Check Deferred Error Status] (MCA::L3::MCA\_DESTAT\_L3)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Holds status information for the first deferred error seen in this bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst7\_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2078

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst8\_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2088

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst9\_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2098

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst10\_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20A8

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst11\_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20B8

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst12\_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20C8

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst13\_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20D8

\_ccd[7:0]\_lthree0\_inst14\_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20E8

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected (whether it is enabled or not).
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. (See the section on overwrite priorities.)
61:59	<b>RESERV4.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0h.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::L3::MCA_DEADDR_L3 contains address information associated with the error.
57:54	<b>RESERV3.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0h.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::L3::MCA_SYND_L3. If MCA::L3::MCA_SYND_L3[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::L3::MCA_STATUS_L3, then the information in MCA::L3::MCA_SYND_L3 is associated with the error in MCA::L3::MCA_DESTAT_L3.
52:45	<b>RESERV2.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; poison is created and an exception is deferred until the poison data is consumed.
43:30	<b>RESERV1.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0000h.
29:24	<b>AddrLsb.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[ErrorAddr]. A value of 0 indicates that MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[54:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[54:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[54:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::L3::MCA_ADDR_L3[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
23:22	<b>RESERV0.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0h.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00h. Logs an extended error code when an error is detected. This model-specific field is used in conjunction with ErrorCode? to identify the error sub-type for root cause analysis.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error.

#### MSRC000\_20[7...E]9 [L3 Deferred Error Address] (MCA::L3::MCA\_DEADDR\_L3)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::L3::MCA\_DEADDR\_L3 register stores the address associated with the error in MCA::L3::MCA\_DESTAT\_L3. The register is only meaningful if MCA::L3::MCA\_DESTAT\_L3[Val]=1 and MCA::L3::MCA\_DESTAT\_L3[AddrV]=1. The lowest valid bit of the address is defined by MCA::L3::MCA\_DESTAT\_L3[AddrLsb].

_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst7_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2079	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst8_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2089	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst9_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2099	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst10_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20A9	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst11_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20B9	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst12_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20C9	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst13_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20D9	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst14_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_20E9	
Bits	Description
63:56	Reserved.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::L3::MCA_DESTAT_L3. The lowest-order valid bit of the address is specified in MCA::L3::MCA_DESTAT_L3[AddrLsb].

#### MSRC001\_040[7...E] [L3 Machine Check Control Mask] (MCA::L3::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_L3)

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Inhibit detection of an error source.	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst7_n[56,48,40,32,24,16,8,0]_aliasMSR; MSRC001_0407	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst8_n[57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1]_aliasMSR; MSRC001_0408	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst9_n[58,50,42,34,26,18,10,2]_aliasMSR; MSRC001_0409	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst10_n[59,51,43,35,27,19,11,3]_aliasMSR; MSRC001_040A	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst11_n[60,52,44,36,28,20,12,4]_aliasMSR; MSRC001_040B	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst12_n[61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5]_aliasMSR; MSRC001_040C	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst13_n[62,54,46,38,30,22,14,6]_aliasMSR; MSRC001_040D	
_ccd[7:0]_lthree0_inst14_n[63,55,47,39,31,23,15,7]_aliasMSR; MSRC001_040E	
Bits	Description
63:8	Reserved.
7	<b>Hwa.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. <a href="#">L3</a> Hardware Assertion.
6	<b>XiVictimQueue.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. <a href="#">L3</a> Victim Queue Parity Error.
5	<b>SdpParity.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP Parity Error from XI.
4	<b>DataArray.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. L3M Data ECC Error.
3	<b>MultiHitTag.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. L3M Tag Multi-way-hit Error.
2	<b>Tag.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. L3M Tag ECC Error.
1	<b>MultiHitShadowTag.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Shadow Tag Macro Multi-way-hit Error.
0	<b>ShadowTag.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Shadow Tag Macro ECC Error.

### 3.2.5.8 CS

#### MSR0000\_044C...MSRC000\_2150 [CS Machine Check Control] (MCA::CS::MCA\_CTL\_CS)

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::CS::MCA_CTL_CS register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.	
_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]_n[9,6,3,0]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_044C	
_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]_n[10,7,4,1]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0450	
_inst[CCIX[3:0]]_n[11,8,5,2]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0454	
_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]_n[9,6,3,0]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2130	
_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]_n[10,7,4,1]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2140	
_inst[CCIX[3:0]]_n[11,8,5,2]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2150	
Bits	Description
63:14	Reserved.
13	<b>CNTR_UNFL.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Counter underflow error.
12	<b>CNTR_OVFL.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Counter overflow error.
11	<b>SDP_UNEXP_RETRY.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP read response had an unexpected RETRY error.

10	<b>SPF_ECC_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Probe Filter ECC Error: An ECC error occurred on a probe filter access.
9	<b>SPF_PRT_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Probe Filter Protocol Error: Indicates a Cache Coherence Issue.
8	<b>SDP_RSP_NO_MTCH.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP read response had no match in the CS queue.
7	<b>ATM_PAR_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Atomic Request Parity Error: Parity error on read of an atomic transaction.
6	<b>SDP_PAR_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Read Response Parity Error: Parity error on incoming read response data.
5	<b>FTI_PAR_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Request or Probe Parity Error: Parity error on incoming request or probe response data.
4	<b>FTI_RSP_NO_MTCH.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Unexpected Response: A response was received from the transport layer which does not match any request.
3	<b>FTI_ILL_RSP.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Illegal Response: An illegal response was received from the transport layer.
2	<b>FTI_SEC_VIOL.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Security Violation: A security violation was received from the transport layer.
1	<b>FTI_ADDR_VIOL.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Address Violation: An address violation was received from the transport layer.
0	<b>FTI_ILL_REQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Illegal Request: An illegal request was received from the transport layer.

#### MSR0000\_044D...MSRC000\_2151 [CS Machine Check Status] (MCA::CS::MCA\_STATUS\_CS)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]\_n[9,6,3,0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_044D

\_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]\_n[10,7,4,1]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0451

\_inst[CCIX[3:0]]\_n[11,8,5,2]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0455

\_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]\_n[9,6,3,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2131

\_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]\_n[10,7,4,1]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2141

\_inst[CCIX[3:0]]\_n[11,8,5,2]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2151

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::CS::MCA_CTL_CS. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::CS::MCA_CTL_CS for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::CS::MCA_MISC0_CS. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::CS::MCA_ADDR_CS contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.



55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::CS::MCA_STATUS_CS[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV4.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS. If MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::CS::MCA_STATUS_CS, then the information in MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS is associated with the error in MCA::CS::MCA_STATUS_CS. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV3.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV2.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV1.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:22	<b>RESERV0.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::CS::MCA_CTL_CS enables error reporting for the logged error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 64: MCA\_STATUS\_CS

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
FTI_ILL_RE	0x0	0	0	0	1	0	1



Q							
FTI_ADDR_VIOL	0x1	0	0	0	1	0	1
FTI_SEC_VIOL	0x2	0	0	0	1	0	1
FTI_ILL_RSP	0x3	1	1	1	0	0	0
FTI_RSP_NO_MTCH	0x4	1	1	1	0	0	0
FTI_PAR_ERR	0x5	0	0	0	1	0	1
SDP_PAR_ERR	0x6	0	0	0	1	0	1
ATM_PAR_ERR	0x7	0	0	0	1	0	1
SDP_RSP_NO_MTCH	0x8	1	1	1	0	0	0
SPF_PRT_ERR	0x9	1	1	1	0	0	0
SPF_ECC_ERR	0xa	0	0	0	0	0	1
SDP_UNEXP_RETRY	0xb	1	1	1	0	0	1
CNTR_OVF_L	0xc	1	1	1	0	0	0
CNTR_UNF_L	0xd	1	1	1	0	0	0

#### MSR0000\_044E...MSRC000\_2152 [CS Machine Check Address] (MCA::CS::MCA\_ADDR\_CS)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

MCA::CS::MCA\_ADDR\_CS stores an address and other information associated with the error in MCA::CS::MCA\_STATUS\_CS. The register is only meaningful if MCA::CS::MCA\_STATUS\_CS[Val]=1 and MCA::CS::MCA\_STATUS\_CS[AddrV]=1.

\_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]\_n[9,6,3,0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_044E

\_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]\_n[10,7,4,1]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0452

\_inst[CCIX[3:0]]\_n[11,8,5,2]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0456

\_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]\_n[9,6,3,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2132

\_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]\_n[10,7,4,1]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2142

\_inst[CCIX[3:0]]\_n[11,8,5,2]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2152

Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::CS::MCA_ADDR_CS[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::CS::MCA_ADDR_CS[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::CS::MCA_ADDR_CS[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::CS::MCA_ADDR_CS[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::CS::MCA_ADDR_CS[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::CS::MCA_ADDR_CS[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Unless otherwise specified by an error, contains the address associated with the error logged in MCA::CS::MCA_STATUS_CS. For physical addresses, the most significant bit is given by Core::X86::Cpuid::LongModelInfo[PhysAddrSize].

Table 65: MCA\_ADDR\_CS

Error Type	Bits	Description
FTI_ILL_REQ	[51:2]	Address
FTI_ADDR_VIOL	[51:2]	Address
FTI_SEC_VIOL	[51:2]	Address
FTI_ILL_RSP	[55:0]	Reserved
FTI_RSP_NO_MTCH	[55:0]	Reserved
FTI_PAR_ERR	[51:2]	Address
SDP_PAR_ERR	[51:2]	Address
ATM_PAR_ERR	[51:2]	Address
SDP_RSP_NO_MTCH	[55:0]	Reserved
SPF_PRT_ERR	[55:0]	Reserved
SPF_ECC_ERR	[51:2]	Address
SDP_UNEXP_RETRY	[51:2]	Address
CNTR_OVFL	[55:0]	Reserved
CNTR_UNFL	[55:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_044F...MSRC000\_2153 [CS Machine Check Miscellaneous 0] (MCA::CS::MCA\_MISC0\_CS)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

[\\_inst\[CS\[6,4,2,0\]\]\\_n\[9,6,3,0\]\\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\\_044F](#)[\\_inst\[CS\[7,5,3,1\]\]\\_n\[10,7,4,1\]\\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\\_0453](#)[\\_inst\[CCIX\[3:0\]\]\\_n\[11,8,5,2\]\\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\\_0457](#)[\\_inst\[CS\[6,4,2,0\]\]\\_n\[9,6,3,0\]\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2133](#)[\\_inst\[CS\[7,5,3,1\]\]\\_n\[10,7,4,1\]\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2143](#)[\\_inst\[CCIX\[3:0\]\]\\_n\[11,8,5,2\]\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2153](#)

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::CS::MCA_MISC0_CS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::CS::MCA_MISC0_CS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::CS::MCA_MISC0_CS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::CS::MCA_MISC0_CS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.

48	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::CS::MCA_MISC0_CS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::CS::MCA_MISC0_CS[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC MSR block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

#### MSRC000\_21[3...5]4 [CS Machine Check Configuration] (MCA::CS::MCA\_CONFIG\_CS)

Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0025h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]\_n[9,6,3,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2134

\_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]\_n[10,7,4,1]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2144

\_inst[CCIX[3:0]]\_n[11,8,5,2]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2154

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = SMI trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:35	Reserved.
34	<b>LogDeferredInMcaStat.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. 1=Log deferred errors in MCA::CS::MCA_STATUS_CS and MCA::CS::MCA_ADDR_CS in addition to MCA::CS::MCA_DESTAT_CS and MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR_CS. 0=Only log deferred errors in MCA::CS::MCA_DESTAT_CS and MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR_CS. This bit does not affect logging of deferred errors in MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS, MCA::CS::MCA_MISC0_CS.
33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::CS::MCA_CONFIG_CS[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::CS::MCA_CONFIG_CS[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and MCA::CS::MCA_CONFIG_CS[LogDeferredInMcaStat] controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA::CS::MCA_DESTAT_CS and MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR_CS are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::CS::MCA_MISC0_CS[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their MSR numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::CS::MCA_STATUS_CS[TCC] is present.

**MSRC000\_21[3...5]5 [CS IP Identification] (MCA::CS::MCA\_IPID\_CS)**

Reset: 0002\_002E\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::CS::MCA\_IPID\_CS register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

\_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]\_n[9,6,3,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2135

\_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]\_n[10,7,4,1]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2145

\_inst[CCIX[3:0]]\_n[11,8,5,2]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2155

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType</b> . Read-only. Reset: 0002h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>HardwareID</b> . Read-only. Reset: 02Eh. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register. Init: _instCCIX0_n2_aliasMSR: 0000_0800h Init: _instCCIX1_n5_aliasMSR: 0000_0900h Init: _instCCIX2_n8_aliasMSR: 0000_0A00h Init: _instCCIX3_n11_aliasMSR: 0000_0B00h Init: _instCS0_n0_aliasMSR: 0000_0000h Init: _instCS1_n1_aliasMSR: 0000_0100h Init: _instCS2_n3_aliasMSR: 0000_0200h Init: _instCS3_n4_aliasMSR: 0000_0300h Init: _instCS4_n6_aliasMSR: 0000_0400h Init: _instCS5_n7_aliasMSR: 0000_0500h Init: _instCS6_n9_aliasMSR: 0000_0600h Init: _instCS7_n10_aliasMSR: 0000_0700h

**MSRC000\_21[3...5]6 [CS Machine Check Syndrome] (MCA::CS::MCA\_SYND\_CS)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::CS::MCA\_STATUS\_CS [Thread 0](#)

\_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]\_n[9,6,3,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2136

\_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]\_n[10,7,4,1]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2146

\_inst[CCIX[3:0]]\_n[11,8,5,2]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2156

Bits	Description
63:48	Reserved.
47:32	<b>Syndrom</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0000h. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::CS::MCA_STATUS_CS. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 66 [MCA_SYND_CS].

Table 66: MCA\_SYND\_CS

Error Type	Bits	Description
FTI_ILL_REQ	[17:0]	
FTI_ADDR_VIOL	[17:0]	
FTI_SEC_VIOL	[17:0]	
FTI_ILL_RSP	[17:0]	

FTI_RSP_NO_MTCH	[17:0]	
FTI_PAR_ERR	[5:0]	
SDP_PAR_ERR	[5:0]	
ATM_PAR_ERR	[5:0]	
SDP_RSP_NO_MTCH	[6:0]	
SPF_PRT_ERR	[17:0]	
SPF_ECC_ERR	[17:0]	
SDP_UNEXP_RETRY	[5:0]	
CNTR_OVFL	[17:0]	
CNTR_UNFL	[17:0]	

#### MSRC000\_21[3...5]8 [CS Machine Check Deferred Error Status] (MCA::CS::MCA\_DESTAT\_CS)

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Holds status information for the first deferred error seen in this bank.

\_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]\_n[9,6,3,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2138

\_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]\_n[10,7,4,1]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2148

\_inst[CCIX[3:0]]\_n[11,8,5,2]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2158

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=A valid error has been detected (whether it is enabled or not).
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. (See the section on overwrite priorities.)
61:59	Reserved.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR_CS contains address information associated with the error.
57:54	Reserved.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS. If MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::CS::MCA_STATUS_CS, then the information in MCA::CS::MCA_SYND_CS is associated with the error in MCA::CS::MCA_DESTAT_CS.
52:45	Reserved.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; poison is created and an exception is deferred until the poison data is consumed.
43:0	Reserved.

#### MSRC000\_21[3...5]9 [CS Deferred Error Address] (MCA::CS::MCA\_DEADDR\_CS)

Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::CS::MCA\_DEADDR\_CS register stores the address associated with the error in MCA::CS::MCA\_DESTAT\_CS. The register is only meaningful if MCA::CS::MCA\_DESTAT\_CS[Val]=1 and MCA::CS::MCA\_DESTAT\_CS[AddrV]=1. The lowest valid bit of the address is defined by MCA::CS::MCA\_DEADDR\_CS[LSB].

\_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]\_n[9,6,3,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2139

\_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]\_n[10,7,4,1]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2149

\_inst[CCIX[3:0]]\_n[11,8,5,2]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2159

Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR_CS[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR_CS[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR_CS[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR_CS[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling

	software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR_CS[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR_CS[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::CS::MCA_DESTAT_CS. The lowest-order valid bit of the address is specified in MCA::CS::MCA_DEADDR_CS[LSB].

#### MSRC001\_041[3...5] [CS Machine Check Control Mask] (MCA::CS::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_CS)

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Inhibit detection of an error source.	
<a href="#">_inst[CS[6,4,2,0]]_n[9,6,3,0]</a> aliasMSR; MSRC001_0413	
<a href="#">_inst[CS[7,5,3,1]]_n[10,7,4,1]</a> aliasMSR; MSRC001_0414	
<a href="#">_inst[CCIX[3:0]]_n[11,8,5,2]</a> aliasMSR; MSRC001_0415	
Bits	Description
63:14	Reserved.
13	<b>CNTR_UNFL.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Counter underflow error.
12	<b>CNTR_OVFL.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Counter overflow error.
11	<b>SDP_UNEXP_RETRY.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP read response had an unexpected RETRY error.
10	<b>SPF_ECC_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Probe Filter ECC Error: An ECC error occurred on a probe filter access.
9	<b>SPF_PRT_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Probe Filter Protocol Error: Indicates a Cache Coherence Issue.
8	<b>SDP_RSP_NO_MTCH.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP read response had no match in the CS queue.
7	<b>ATM_PAR_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Atomic Request Parity Error: Parity error on read of an atomic transaction.
6	<b>SDP_PAR_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Read Response Parity Error: Parity error on incoming read response data.
5	<b>FTI_PAR_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Request or Probe Parity Error: Parity error on incoming request or probe response data.
4	<b>FTI_RSP_NO_MTCH.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Unexpected Response: A response was received from the transport layer which does not match any request.
3	<b>FTI_ILL_RSP.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Illegal Response: An illegal response was received from the transport layer.
2	<b>FTI_SEC_VIOL.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Security Violation: A security violation was received from the transport layer.
1	<b>FTI_ADDR_VIOL.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Address Violation: An address violation was received from the transport layer.
0	<b>FTI_ILL_REQ.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Illegal Request: An illegal request was received from the transport layer.

### 3.2.5.9 PIE

#### MSR0000\_046C...MSRC000\_21B0 [PIE Machine Check Control] (MCA::PIE::MCA\_CTL\_PIE)

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::PIE::MCA_CTL_PIE register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.	
<a href="#">_instPIE0_n0</a> aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_046C	
<a href="#">_instPIE0_n0</a> aliasMSR; MSRC000_21B0	
Bits	Description
63:5	Reserved.
4	<b>DEF.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A deferred error was detected in the DF.
3	<b>FTI_DAT_STAT.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Poison data consumption: Poison data was written to an internal PIE register.
2	<b>GMI.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Link Error: An error occurred on a GMI or xGMI link.
1	<b>CSW.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Register security violation: A security violation was detected on an access to an



	internal PIE register.
0	<b>HW_ASSERT.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Hardware Assert: A hardware assert was detected.

**MSR0000\_046D...MSRC000\_21B1 [PIE Machine Check Status] (MCA::PIE::MCA\_STATUS\_PIE)**

Reset: Cold,0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Logs information associated with errors.	
_instPIE0_n0_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_046D	
_instPIE0_n0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_21B1	
Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::PIE::MCA_CTL_PIE. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::PIE::MCA_CTL_PIE for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::PIE::MCA_MISC0_PIE. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::PIE::MCA_ADDR_PIE contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::PIE::MCA_STATUS_PIE[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV4.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE. If MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::PIE::MCA_STATUS_PIE, then the information in MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE is associated with the error in MCA::PIE::MCA_STATUS_PIE. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV3.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.



45	<b>UECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV2.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV1.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:22	<b>RESERV0.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::PIE::MCA_CTL_PIE enables error reporting for the logged error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 67: MCA\_STATUS\_PIE

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
HW_ASSER T	0x0	1	1	1	0	0	0
CSW	0x1	0	0	0	1	0	0
GMI	0x2	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	0
FTI_DAT_S TAT	0x3	1	1	1	0	0	0
DEF	0x4	0	0	0	1	0	0

**MSR0000\_046E...MSRC000\_21B2 [PIE Machine Check Address] (MCA::PIE::MCA\_ADDR\_PIE)**

Read-only. Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

MCA::PIE::MCA\_ADDR\_PIE stores an address and other information associated with the error in MCA::PIE::MCA\_STATUS\_PIE. The register is only meaningful if MCA::PIE::MCA\_STATUS\_PIE[Val]=1 and MCA::PIE::MCA\_STATUS\_PIE[AddrV]=1.

\_instPIE0\_n0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_046E\_instPIE0\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_21B2

Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::PIE::MCA_ADDR_PIE[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that

	MCA::PIE::MCA_ADDR_PIE[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::PIE::MCA_ADDR_PIE[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::PIE::MCA_ADDR_PIE[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::PIE::MCA_ADDR_PIE[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::PIE::MCA_ADDR_PIE[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::PIE::MCA_STATUS_PIE.

Table 68: MCA\_ADDR\_PIE

Error Type	Bits	Description
HW_ASSERT	[55:0]	Reserved
CSW	[55:0]	Reserved
GMI	[55:0]	Reserved
FTI_DAT_STAT	[55:0]	Reserved
DEF	[55:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_046F...MSRC000\_21B3 [PIE Machine Check Miscellaneous 0] (MCA::PIE::MCA\_MISC0\_PIE)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.	
_instPIE0_n0_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_046F	
_instPIE0_n0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_21B3	
Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PIE::MCA_MISC0_PIE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PIE::MCA_MISC0_PIE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PIE::MCA_MISC0_PIE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msrr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PIE::MCA_MISC0_PIE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PIE::MCA_MISC0_PIE[Locked]) ? Read-

	write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PIE::MCA_MISC0_PIE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

**MSRC000\_21B4 [PIE Machine Check Configuration] (MCA::PIE::MCA\_CONFIG\_PIE)**

Reset: 0000\_0002\_0000\_0025h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_instPIE0\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_21B4

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:35	Reserved.
34	<b>LogDeferredInMcaStat.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. 1=Log deferred errors in MCA::PIE::MCA_STATUS_PIE and MCA::PIE::MCA_ADDR_PIE in addition to MCA::PIE::MCA_DESTAT_PIE and MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADDR_PIE. 0=Only log deferred errors in MCA::PIE::MCA_DESTAT_PIE and MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADDR_PIE. This bit does not affect logging of deferred errors in MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE, MCA::PIE::MCA_MISC0_PIE.
33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::PIE::MCA_CONFIG_PIE[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::PIE::MCA_CONFIG_PIE[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and MCA::PIE::MCA_CONFIG_PIE[LogDeferredInMcaStat] controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA::PIE::MCA_DESTAT_PIE and MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADDR_PIE are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::PIE::MCA_MISC0_PIE[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::PIE::MCA_STATUS_PIE[TCC] is present.

**MSRC000\_21B5 [PIE IP Identification] (MCA::PIE::MCA\_IPID\_PIE)**

Reset: 0001\_002E\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::PIE::MCA\_IPID\_PIE register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

\_instPIE0\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_21B5

Bits	Description
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63:48	<b>McaType</b> . Read-only. Reset: 0001h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>HardwareID</b> . Read-only. Reset: 02Eh. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. Init: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.

**MSRC000\_21B6 [PIE Machine Check Syndrome] (MCA::PIE::MCA\_SYND\_PIE)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::PIE::MCA\_STATUS\_PIE [Thread 0](#)[\\_instPIE0\\_n0\\_aliasMSR](#); MSRC000\_21B6

Bits	Description
63:33	Reserved.
32	<b>Syndrom</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::PIE::MCA_STATUS_PIE. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 69 [MCA_SYND_PIE].

Table 69: MCA\_SYND\_PIE

Error Type	Bits	Description
HW_ASSERT	[17:0]	Reserved
CSW	[17:0]	
GMI	[17:0]	
FTI_DAT_STAT	[3:0]	
DEF	[17:0]	Reserved

**MSRC000\_21B8 [PIE Machine Check Deferred Error Status] (MCA::PIE::MCA\_DESTAT\_PIE)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Holds status information for the first deferred error seen in this bank.

[\\_instPIE0\\_n0\\_aliasMSR](#); MSRC000\_21B8

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=A valid error has been detected (whether it is enabled or not).
62	<b>Overflow</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. (See the section on overwrite priorities.)
61:59	Reserved.
58	<b>AddrV</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADDR_PIE contains address information associated with the error.
57:54	Reserved.
53	<b>SyndV</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE. If MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in

	MCA::PIE::MCA_STATUS_PIE, then the information in MCA::PIE::MCA_SYND_PIE is associated with the error in MCA::PIE::MCA_DESTAT_PIE.
52:45	Reserved.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; poison is created and an exception is deferred until the poison data is consumed.
43:0	Reserved.

**MSRC000\_21B9 [PIE Deferred Error Address] (MCA::PIE::MCA\_DEADDR\_PIE)**

Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::PIE::MCA\_DEADDR\_PIE register stores the address associated with the error in MCA::PIE::MCA\_DESTAT\_PIE. The register is only meaningful if MCA::PIE::MCA\_DESTAT\_PIE[Val]=1 and MCA::PIE::MCA\_DESTAT\_PIE[AddrV]=1. The lowest valid bit of the address is defined by MCA::PIE::MCA\_DEADDR\_PIE[LSB].

\_instPIE0\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_21B9

Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADDR_PIE[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADDR_PIE[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADDR_PIE[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADDR_PIE[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADDR_PIE[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADDR_PIE[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::PIE::MCA_DESTAT_PIE. The lowest-order valid bit of the address is specified in MCA::PIE::MCA_DEADDR_PIE[LSB].

**MSRC001\_041B [PIE Machine Check Control Mask] (MCA::PIE::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_PIE)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Inhibit detection of an error source.

\_instPIE0\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC001\_041B

Bits	Description
63:5	Reserved.
4	<b>DEF.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. A deferred error was detected in the DF.
3	<b>FTL_DAT_STAT.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Poison data consumption: Poison data was written to an internal PIE register.
2	<b>GMI.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Link Error: An error occurred on a GMI or xGMI link.
1	<b>CSW.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Register security violation: A security violation was detected on an access to an internal PIE register.
0	<b>HW_ASSERT.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Hardware Assert: A hardware assert was detected.

**3.2.5.10 UMC****MSR0000\_0444...MSRC000\_2120 [UMC Machine Check Control] (MCA::UMC::MCA\_CTL\_UMC)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::UMC::MCA\_CTL\_UMC register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msrr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[6,4,2,0]\_umc0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0444

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[7,5,3,1]\_umc1\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0448



_ch0_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]_n[6,4,2,0]_umc0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2110	
_ch0_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]_n[7,5,3,1]_umc1_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2120	
Bits	Description
63:8	Reserved.
7	<b>AesSramEccErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. AES SRAM ECC error. An ECC error occurred on a AES SRAM in the processor.
6	<b>DcqSramEccErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. DCQ SRAM ECC error. An ECC error occurred on a DCQ SRAM in the processor.
5	<b>WriteDataCrcErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Write data CRC error. A write data CRC error occurred on the DRAM data bus.
4	<b>AddressCommandParityErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Address/Command parity error. A parity error occurred on the DRAM address/command bus.
3	<b>ApbErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Advanced peripheral bus error. An error occurred on the advanced peripheral bus.
2	<b>SdpParityErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP parity error. A parity error was detected on write data from the data fabric in the processor.
1	<b>WriteDataPoisonErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data poison error. The system tried to write poison data to DRAM and either DRAM does not support ECC or UMC_CH.EccCtrl.WrEccEn is cleared.
0	<b>DramEccErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. DRAM ECC error. An ECC error occurred on a DRAM read.

#### MSR0000\_0445...MSRC000\_2121 [UMC Machine Check Status] (MCA::UMC::MCA\_STATUS\_UMC)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[6,4,2,0]\_umc0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0445

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[7,5,3,1]\_umc1\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0449

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[6,4,2,0]\_umc0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2111

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[7,5,3,1]\_umc1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2121

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::UMC::MCA_CTL_UMC. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::UMC::MCA_CTL_UMC for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC0_UMC. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::UMC::MCA_ADDR_UMC contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::UMC::MCA_STATUS_UMC[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV4.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC. If MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::UMC::MCA_STATUS_UMC, then the information in MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC is associated with the error in MCA::UMC::MCA_STATUS_UMC. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV3.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV2.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV1.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:22	<b>RESERV0.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::UMC::MCA_CTL_UMC enables error reporting for the logged error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 70: MCA\_STATUS\_UMC

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
DramEccErr	0x0	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	1



WriteDataPoisonErr	0x1	1	1	1	0	0	0
SdpParityErr	0x2	1	1	1	0	0	0
ApbErr	0x3	1	1	1	0	0	1
AddressCommandParityErr	0x4	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	0/1
WriteDataCrcErr	0x5	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	0
DcqSramEccErr	0x6	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	0
AesSramEccErr	0x7	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	0

#### MSR0000\_0446...MSRC000\_2122 [UMC Machine Check Address] (MCA::UMC::MCA\_ADDR\_UMC)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

MCA::UMC::MCA\_ADDR\_UMC stores an address and other information associated with the error in MCA::UMC::MCA\_STATUS\_UMC. The register is only meaningful if MCA::UMC::MCA\_STATUS\_UMC[Val]=1 and MCA::UMC::MCA\_STATUS\_UMC[AddrV]=1.

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[6,4,2,0]\_umc0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0446

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[7,5,3,1]\_umc1\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_044A

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[6,4,2,0]\_umc0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2112

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[7,5,3,1]\_umc1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2122

Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::UMC::MCA_ADDR_UMC[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::UMC::MCA_ADDR_UMC[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::UMC::MCA_ADDR_UMC[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::UMC::MCA_ADDR_UMC[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::UMC::MCA_ADDR_UMC[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::UMC::MCA_ADDR_UMC[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Unless otherwise specified by an error, contains the address associated with the error logged in MCA::UMC::MCA_STATUS_UMC. For physical addresses, the most significant bit is given by Core::X86::Cpuid::LongModeInfo[PhysAddrSize].

Table 71: MCA\_ADDR\_UMC

Error Type	Bits	Description
DramEccErr	[55:39] [39:4]	Reserved Reserved
WriteDataPoisonErr	[55:0]	Reserved
SdpParityErr	[55:0]	Reserved
ApbErr	[55:30] [29:0]	Reserved Reserved
AddressCommandParityErr	[55:38] [37:36] [35:32] [31:0]	Reserved Reserved Chip Select. Reserved
WriteDataCrcErr	[55:0]	Reserved
DcqSramEccErr	[55:0]	Reserved

AesSramEccErr	[55:0]	Reserved
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**MSR0000\_0447...MSRC000\_2123 [UMC Machine Check Miscellaneous 0] (MCA::UMC::MCA\_MISC0\_UMC)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[6,4,2,0]\_umc0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0447

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[7,5,3,1]\_umc1\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_044B

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[6,4,2,0]\_umc0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2113

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[7,5,3,1]\_umc1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2123

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC0_UMC[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC0_UMC[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC0_UMC[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC0_UMC[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC0_UMC[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC0_UMC[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 01h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

**MSRC000\_21[1...2]4 [UMC Machine Check Configuration] (MCA::UMC::MCA\_CONFIG\_UMC)**

Reset: 0000\_0002\_0000\_0025h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

_ch0_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]_n[6,4,2,0]_umc0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2114	
_ch0_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]_n[7,5,3,1]_umc1_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2124	
Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:35	Reserved.
34	<b>LogDeferredInMcaStat.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. 1=Log deferred errors in MCA::UMC::MCA_STATUS_UMC and MCA::UMC::MCA_ADDR_UMC in addition to MCA::UMC::MCA_DESTAT_UMC and MCA::UMC::MCA_DEADDR_UMC. 0=Only log deferred errors in MCA::UMC::MCA_DESTAT_UMC and MCA::UMC::MCA_DEADDR_UMC. This bit does not affect logging of deferred errors in MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC, MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC0_UMC.
33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::UMC::MCA_CONFIG_UMC[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::UMC::MCA_CONFIG_UMC[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and MCA::UMC::MCA_CONFIG_UMC[LogDeferredInMcaStat] controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA::UMC::MCA_DESTAT_UMC and MCA::UMC::MCA_DEADDR_UMC are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC0_UMC[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::UMC::MCA_STATUS_UMC[TCC] is present.

#### MSRC000\_21[1...2]5 [UMC IP Identification] (MCA::UMC::MCA\_IPID\_UMC)

Reset: 0000\_0096\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::UMC::MCA\_IPID\_UMC register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[6,4,2,0]\_umc0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2115

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[7,5,3,1]\_umc1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2125

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0000h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>HardwareID.</b> Read-only. Reset: 096h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register. Init: _ch0_instUMCWPHY0UMC_n0_umc0_aliasMSR: 0005_0F00h Init: _ch0_instUMCWPHY0UMC_n1_umc1_aliasMSR: 0015_0F00h Init: _ch0_instUMCWPHY1UMC_n2_umc0_aliasMSR: 0025_0F00h Init: _ch0_instUMCWPHY1UMC_n3_umc1_aliasMSR: 0035_0F00h Init: _ch0_instUMCWPHY2UMC_n4_umc0_aliasMSR: 0045_0F00h Init: _ch0_instUMCWPHY2UMC_n5_umc1_aliasMSR: 0055_0F00h Init: _ch0_instUMCWPHY3UMC_n6_umc0_aliasMSR: 0065_0F00h Init: _ch0_instUMCWPHY3UMC_n7_umc1_aliasMSR: 0075_0F00h

**MSRC000\_21[1...2]6 [UMC Machine Check Syndrome] (MCA::UMC::MCA\_SYND\_UMC)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::UMC::MCA\_STATUS\_UMC [Thread 0](#)[\\_ch0\\_inst\[UMCWPHY\[3:0\]UMC\]\\_n\[6,4,2,0\]\\_umc0\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2116](#)[\\_ch0\\_inst\[UMCWPHY\[3:0\]UMC\]\\_n\[7,5,3,1\]\\_umc1\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2126](#)

Bits	Description
63:32	<b>Syndrom</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0000_0000h. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::UMC::MCA_STATUS_UMC. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 72 [MCA_SYND_UMC].

Table 72: MCA\_SYND\_UMC

Error Type	Bits	Description
DramEccErr	[17:16]	Reserved
	[15]	Software-Managed Bad Symbol ID Error
	[14]	Reserved
	[13:8]	Symbol. Only contains valid information on a corrected error.
	[7]	Reserved
	[6:4]	Cid. Specifies the rank multiply ID for supported DIMMs.
	[3]	Reserved
	[2:0]	Chip Select
WriteDataPoisonErr	[17:0]	Reserved
SdpParityErr	[17:0]	Reserved
ApbErr	[17:0]	Reserved
AddressCommandParityErr	[17:0]	Reserved
WriteDataCrcErr	[17:0]	Reserved
DcqSramEccErr	[17:14]	Reserved
	[13:0]	Reserved
AesSramEccErr	[17]	Reserved
	[16:8]	Reserved
	[7:4]	Reserved
	[3:2]	Reserved
	[1:0]	Reserved

**MSRC000\_21[1...2]8 [UMC Machine Check Deferred Error Status] (MCA::UMC::MCA\_DESTAT\_UMC)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Holds status information for the first deferred error seen in this bank.

[\\_ch0\\_inst\[UMCWPHY\[3:0\]UMC\]\\_n\[6,4,2,0\]\\_umc0\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2118](#)[\\_ch0\\_inst\[UMCWPHY\[3:0\]UMC\]\\_n\[7,5,3,1\]\\_umc1\\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\\_2128](#)

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected (whether it is enabled or not).
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. (See the section on overwrite priorities.)
61:59	Reserved.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::UMC::MCA_DEADDR_UMC contains address information associated with the error.
57:54	Reserved.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC. If MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::UMC::MCA_STATUS_UMC, then the information in MCA::UMC::MCA_SYND_UMC is associated with the error in MCA::UMC::MCA_DESTAT_UMC.
52:45	Reserved.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; poison is created and an exception is deferred until the poison data is consumed.
43:0	Reserved.

#### MSRC000\_21[1...2]9 [UMC Deferred Error Address] (MCA::UMC::MCA\_DEADDR\_UMC)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::UMC::MCA\_DEADDR\_UMC register stores the address associated with the error in MCA::UMC::MCA\_DESTAT\_UMC. The register is only meaningful if MCA::UMC::MCA\_DESTAT\_UMC[Val]=1 and MCA::UMC::MCA\_DESTAT\_UMC[AddrV]=1. The lowest valid bit of the address is defined by MCA::UMC::MCA\_DEADDR\_UMC[LSB].

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[6,4,2,0]\_umc0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2119

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[7,5,3,1]\_umc1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2129

Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::UMC::MCA_DEADDR_UMC[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::UMC::MCA_DEADDR_UMC[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::UMC::MCA_DEADDR_UMC[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::UMC::MCA_DEADDR_UMC[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::UMC::MCA_DEADDR_UMC[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::UMC::MCA_DEADDR_UMC[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::UMC::MCA_DESTAT_UMC. The lowest-order valid bit of the address is specified in MCA::UMC::MCA_DEADDR_UMC[LSB].

#### MSRC000\_21[1...2]A [UMC Machine Check Miscellaneous 1] (MCA::UMC::MCA\_MISC1\_UMC)

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors, as defined by each error type.

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[6,4,2,0]\_umc0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_211A

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[7,5,3,1]\_umc1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_212A

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.

60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC1_UMC[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:52	Reserved.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC1_UMC[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]) to all cores. 10b = SMI trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC1_UMC[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh; also set by hardware if ErrCnt is initialized to FFFh and transitions from FFFh to 000h. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC1_UMC[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::UMC::MCA_MISC1_UMC[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 01h. 00h=Extended MISC MSR block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

#### MSRC001\_041[1...2] [UMC Machine Check Control Mask] (MCA::UMC::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_UMC)

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Inhibit detection of an error source.

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[6,4,2,0]\_umc0\_aliasMSR; MSRC001\_0411

\_ch0\_inst[UMCWPHY[3:0]UMC]\_n[7,5,3,1]\_umc1\_aliasMSR; MSRC001\_0412

Bits	Description
63:8	Reserved.
7	<b>AesSramEccErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. AES SRAM ECC error. An ECC error occurred on a AES SRAM in the processor.
6	<b>DcqSramEccErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. DCQ SRAM ECC error. An ECC error occurred on a DCQ SRAM in the processor.
5	<b>WriteDataCrcErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Write data CRC error. A write data CRC error occurred on the DRAM data bus.
4	<b>AddressCommandParityErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Address/Command parity error. A parity error occurred on the DRAM address/command bus.
3	<b>ApbErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Advanced peripheral bus error. An error occurred on the advanced peripheral bus.
2	<b>SdpParityErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP parity error. A parity error was detected on write data from the data fabric in the processor.
1	<b>WriteDataPoisonErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data poison error. The system tried to write poison data to DRAM and either DRAM does not support ECC or UMC_CH.EccCtrl.WrEccEn is cleared.
0	<b>DramEccErr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. DRAM ECC error. An ECC error occurred on a DRAM read.



## 3.2.5.11 PB

**MSR0000\_0440...MSRC000\_21A0 [PB Machine Check Control] (MCA::PB::MCA\_CTL\_PB)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::PB::MCA\_CTL\_PB register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msrr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instPBCCD\_n[8:2,0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0440\_instPB\_n1\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0468\_ccd[7:0]\_instPBCCD\_n[8:2,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2100\_instPB\_n1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_21A0

Bits	Description
63:1	Reserved.
0	<b>EccError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error in the Parameter Block RAM array.

**MSR0000\_0441...MSRC000\_21A1 [PB Machine Check Status] (MCA::PB::MCA\_STATUS\_PB)**

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instPBCCD\_n[8:2,0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0441\_instPB\_n1\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0469\_ccd[7:0]\_instPBCCD\_n[8:2,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2101\_instPB\_n1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_21A1

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::PB::MCA_CTL_PB. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::PB::MCA_CTL_PB for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::PB::MCA_MISC0_PB. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::PB::MCA_ADDR_PB contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::PB::MCA_STATUS_PB[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV4.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit.



	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::PB::MCA_SYND_PB. If MCA::PB::MCA_SYND_PB[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::PB::MCA_STATUS_PB, then the information in MCA::PB::MCA_SYND_PB is associated with the error in MCA::PB::MCA_STATUS_PB.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV3.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV2.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV1.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:22	<b>RESERV0.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::PB::MCA_CTL_PB enables error reporting for the logged error.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 73: MCA\_STATUS\_PB

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
EccError	0x0	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	0

**MSR0000\_0442...MSRC000\_21A2 (MCA::PB::MCA\_ADDR\_PB)**

Read-only. Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instPBCCD\_n[8:2,0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0442

\_instPB\_n1\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSRC000\_046A

\_ccd[7:0]\_instPBCCD\_n[8:2,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2102

_instPB_n1_aliasMSR; MSRC000_21A2	
Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::PB::MCA_ADDR_PB[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::PB::MCA_ADDR_PB[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::PB::MCA_ADDR_PB[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::PB::MCA_ADDR_PB[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::PB::MCA_ADDR_PB[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::PB::MCA_ADDR_PB[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::PB::MCA_STATUS_PB.

Table 74: MCA\_ADDR\_PB

Error Type	Bits	Description
EccError	[55:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_0443...MSRC000\_21A3 [PB Machine Check Miscellaneous 0] (MCA::PB::MCA\_MISC0\_PB)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.	
_ccd[7:0]_instPBCCD_n[8:2,0]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0443	
_instPB_n1_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_046B	
_ccd[7:0]_instPBCCD_n[8:2,0]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2103	
_instPB_n1_aliasMSR; MSRC000_21A3	
Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PB::MCA_MISC0_PB[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PB::MCA_MISC0_PB[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PB::MCA_MISC0_PB[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PB::MCA_MISC0_PB[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is

	generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PB::MCA_MISC0_PB[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PB::MCA_MISC0_PB[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC MSR block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

#### MSRC000\_21[0...A]4 [PB Machine Check Configuration] (MCA::PB::MCA\_CONFIG\_PB)

Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0021h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instPBCCD\_n[8:2,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2104

\_instPB\_n1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_21A4

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = SMI trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::PB::MCA_CONFIG_PB[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::PB::MCA_CONFIG_PB[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and the LogDeferredInMcaStat field in this register controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA_DESTAT and MCA_DEADDR are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::PB::MCA_MISC0_PB[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their MSR numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::PB::MCA_STATUS_PB[TCC] is present.

#### MSRC000\_21[0...A]5 [PB IP Identification] (MCA::PB::MCA\_IPID\_PB)

Reset: 0000\_0005\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::PB::MCA\_IPID\_PB register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instPBCCD\_n[8:2,0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2105

\_instPB\_n1\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_21A5

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0000h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>HardwareID.</b> Read-only. Reset: 005h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.

31:0	<b>InstanceId.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.
	Init: _ccd0_instPBCCD_n0_aliasMSR: 3008_2900h Init: _ccd1_instPBCCD_n2_aliasMSR: 3208_2900h Init: _ccd2_instPBCCD_n3_aliasMSR: 3408_2900h Init: _ccd3_instPBCCD_n4_aliasMSR: 3608_2900h Init: _ccd4_instPBCCD_n5_aliasMSR: 3808_2900h Init: _ccd5_instPBCCD_n6_aliasMSR: 3A08_2900h Init: _ccd6_instPBCCD_n7_aliasMSR: 3C08_2900h Init: _ccd7_instPBCCD_n8_aliasMSR: 3E08_2900h Init: _instPB_n1_aliasMSR: 0005_E100h

**MSRC000\_21[0...A]6 [PB Machine Check Syndrome] (MCA::PB::MCA\_SYND\_PB)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::PB::MCA_STATUS_PB <a href="#">Thread 0</a>	
_ccd[7:0]_instPBCCD_n[8:2,0]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2106	
_instPB_n1_aliasMSR; MSRC000_21A6	
Bits	Description
63:33	Reserved.
32	<b>Syndrone.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::PB::MCA_STATUS_PB. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::PB::MCA_SYND_PB[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::PB::MCA_SYND_PB[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::PB::MCA_SYND_PB. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::PB::MCA_SYND_PB[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::PB::MCA_SYND_PB. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::PB::MCA_SYND_PB[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 75 [MCA_SYND_PB].

Table 75: MCA\_SYND\_PB

Error Type	Bits	Description
EccError	[17:0]	Reserved

**MSRC001\_041[0...A] [PB Machine Check Control Mask] (MCA::PB::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_PB)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Inhibit detection of an error source.	
_ccd[7:0]_instPBCCD_n[8:2,0]_aliasMSR; MSRC001_0410	
_instPB_n1_aliasMSR; MSRC001_041A	
Bits	Description
63:1	Reserved.
0	<b>EccError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. An ECC error in the Parameter Block RAM array.

**3.2.5.12 PSP****MSR0000\_0464...MSRC000\_2190 [PSP Machine Check Control] (MCA::PSP::MCA\_CTL\_PSP)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::PSP::MCA_CTL_PSP register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in	

Core::X86::Msrr::MCG_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.	
_instMP0MP0_n0_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0464	
_instMP0MP0_n0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2190	
Bits	Description
63:18	Reserved.
17	<b>Mp0SHubIfRdBufError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. System Hub Read Buffer ECC or parity error.
16	<b>Mp0TlbBank1Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. TLB Bank 1 parity error.
15	<b>Mp0TlbBank0Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. TLB Bank 0 parity error.
14	<b>Mp0DDirtyRamError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Dirty Data Ram parity error.
13	<b>Mp0DTagBank3Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Bank 3 parity error.
12	<b>Mp0DTagBank2Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Bank 2 parity error.
11	<b>Mp0DTagBank1Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Bank 1 parity error.
10	<b>Mp0DTagBank0Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Bank 0 parity error.
9	<b>Mp0DDDataBank3Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank 3 ECC or parity error.
8	<b>Mp0DDDataBank2Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank 2 ECC or parity error.
7	<b>Mp0DDDataBank1Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank 1 ECC or parity error.
6	<b>Mp0DDDataBank0Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank 0 ECC or parity error.
5	<b>Mp0ITagRam1Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Ram 1 parity error.
4	<b>Mp0ITagRam0Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Ram 0 parity error.
3	<b>Mp0IDataBank1Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank 1 ECC or parity error.
2	<b>Mp0IDataBank0Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank 0 ECC or parity error.
1	<b>Mp0LowSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Low SRAM ECC or parity error.
0	<b>Mp0HighSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. High SRAM ECC or parity error.

#### MSR0000\_0465...MSRC000\_2191 [PSP Machine Check Status] (MCA::PSP::MCA\_STATUS\_PSP)

Reset: Cold,0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Logs information associated with errors.	
_instMP0MP0_n0_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0465	
_instMP0MP0_n0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2191	
Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::PSP::MCA_CTL_PSP. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::PSP::MCA_CTL_PSP for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::PSP::MCA_MISC0_PSP. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::PSP::MCA_ADDR_PSP contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be



	reinitialized.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::PSP::MCA_STATUS_PSP[PCC]=0.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV4.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::PSP::MCA_SYND_PSP. If MCA::PSP::MCA_SYND_PSP[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::PSP::MCA_STATUS_PSP, then the information in MCA::PSP::MCA_SYND_PSP is associated with the error in MCA::PSP::MCA_STATUS_PSP.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV3.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV2.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV1.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:22	<b>RESERV0.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::PSP::MCA_CTL_PSP enables error reporting for the logged error.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.



Table 76: MCA\_STATUS\_PSP

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
Mp0HighSramError	0x0	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp0LowSramError	0x1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp0IDataBank0Error	0x2	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp0IDataBank1Error	0x3	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp0ITagRam0Error	0x4	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mp0ITagRam1Error	0x5	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mp0DDataBank0Error	0x6	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp0DDataBank1Error	0x7	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp0DDataBank2Error	0x8	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp0DDataBank3Error	0x9	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp0DTagBank0Error	0xa	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mp0DTagBank1Error	0xb	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mp0DTagBank2Error	0xc	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mp0DTagBank3Error	0xd	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mp0DDirtyRamError	0xe	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mp0TlbBank0Error	0xf	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mp0TlbBank1Error	0x10	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mp0SHubIfRdBufError	0x11	1	1	1	0	0	1
TwixError	0x3E	0	0	0	0	0	0
WafIError	0x3F	0	0	0	0	0	0

**MSR0000\_0466...MSRC000\_2192 (MCA::PSP::MCA\_ADDR\_PSP)**

Read-only. Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

\_instMP0MP0\_n0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0466

\_instMP0MP0\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2192

Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::PSP::MCA_ADDR_PSP[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::PSP::MCA_ADDR_PSP[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that

	MCA::PSP::MCA_ADDR_PSP[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::PSP::MCA_ADDR_PSP[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::PSP::MCA_ADDR_PSP[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::PSP::MCA_ADDR_PSP[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold, 00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::PSP::MCA_STATUS_PSP.

Table 77: MCA\_ADDR\_PSP

Error Type	Bits	Description
Mp0HighSramError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0LowSramError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0IDataBank0Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0IDataBank1Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0ITagRam0Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0ITagRam1Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0DDDataBank0Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0DDDataBank1Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0DDDataBank2Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0DDDataBank3Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0DTagBank0Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0DTagBank1Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0DTagBank2Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0DTagBank3Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0DDirtyRamError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0TlbBank0Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0TlbBank1Error	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp0SHubIfRdBufError	[55:0]	Reserved
TwixError	[55:0]	Reserved
WafError	[55:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_0467...MSRC000\_2193 [PSP Machine Check Miscellaneous 0] (MCA::PSP::MCA\_MISC0\_PSP)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.	
_instMPOMP0_n0_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_0467	
_instMPOMP0_n0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2193	
Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PSP::MCA_MISC0_PSP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries).

	AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PSP::MCA_MISC0_PSP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PSP::MCA_MISC0_PSP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PSP::MCA_MISC0_PSP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PSP::MCA_MISC0_PSP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PSP::MCA_MISC0_PSP[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

#### MSRC000\_2194 [PSP Machine Check Configuration] (MCA::PSP::MCA\_CONFIG\_PSP)

Reset: 0000_0002_0000_0021h.	
Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.	
_instMP0MP0_n0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2194	
Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::PSP::MCA_CONFIG_PSP[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::PSP::MCA_CONFIG_PSP[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and the LogDeferredInMcaStat field in this register controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA_DESTAT and MCA_DEADDR are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::PSP::MCA_MISC0_PSP[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is

specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::PSP::MCA\_STATUS\_PSP[TCC] is present.

#### MSRC000\_2195 [PSP IP Identification] (MCA::PSP::MCA\_IPID\_PSP)

Reset: 0001\_00FF\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::PSP::MCA\_IPID\_PSP register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

\_instMP0MP0\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2195

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType</b> . Read-only. Reset: 0001h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>HardwareID</b> . Read-only. Reset: 0FFh. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. Init: 0383_0400h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.

#### MSRC000\_2196 [PSP Machine Check Syndrome] (MCA::PSP::MCA\_SYND\_PSP)

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::PSP::MCA\_STATUS\_PSP [Thread 0](#)

\_instMP0MP0\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2196

Bits	Description
63:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::PSP::MCA_SYND_PSP. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of any syndromes logged. Only meaningful if the Syndrome field exists in this register.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 78 [MCA_SYND_PSP].

Table 78: MCA\_SYND\_PSP

Error Type	Bits	Description
Mp0HighSramError	[17:0]	Reserved
Mp0LowSramError	[17:0]	Reserved
Mp0IDataBank0Error	[17:9] [8:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0IDataBank1Error	[17:9] [8:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0ITagRam0Error	[17:7] [6:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0ITagRam1Error	[17:7] [6:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0DDataBank0Error	[17:9] [8:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0DDataBank1Error	[17:9] [8:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0DDataBank2Error	[17:9] [8:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0DDataBank3Error	[17:9] [8:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0DTagBank0Error	[17:6]	Reserved

	[5:0]	Reserved
Mp0DTagBank1Error	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0DTagBank2Error	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0DTagBank3Error	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0DDirtyRamError	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0TlbBank0Error	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0TlbBank1Error	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp0SHubIfRdBufError	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved
TwixError	[17:0]	Reserved
WafIError	[17:0]	Reserved

#### MSRC001\_0419 [PSP Machine Check Control Mask] (MCA::PSP::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_PSP)

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Inhibit detection of an error source.

\_instMP0MP0\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC001\_0419

Bits	Description
63:18	Reserved.
17	<b>Mp0SHubIfRdBufError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. System Hub Read Buffer ECC or parity error.
16	<b>Mp0TlbBank1Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. TLB Bank 1 parity error.
15	<b>Mp0TlbBank0Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. TLB Bank 0 parity error.
14	<b>Mp0DDirtyRamError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Dirty Data Ram parity error.
13	<b>Mp0DTagBank3Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Bank 3 parity error.
12	<b>Mp0DTagBank2Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Bank 2 parity error.
11	<b>Mp0DTagBank1Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Bank 1 parity error.
10	<b>Mp0DTagBank0Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Bank 0 parity error.
9	<b>Mp0DDDataBank3Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank 3 ECC or parity error.
8	<b>Mp0DDDataBank2Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank 2 ECC or parity error.
7	<b>Mp0DDDataBank1Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank 1 ECC or parity error.
6	<b>Mp0DDDataBank0Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank 0 ECC or parity error.
5	<b>Mp0ITagRam1Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Ram 1 parity error.
4	<b>Mp0ITagRam0Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Ram 0 parity error.
3	<b>Mp0IDataBank1Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank 1 ECC or parity error.
2	<b>Mp0IDataBank0Error.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank 0 ECC or parity error.
1	<b>Mp0LowSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Low SRAM ECC or parity error.
0	<b>Mp0HighSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. High SRAM ECC or parity error.

### 3.2.5.13 SMU

#### MSR0000\_0460...MSRC000\_2180 [SMU Machine Check Control] (MCA::SMU::MCA\_CTL\_SMU)

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the

corresponding error. The MCA::SMU::MCA\_CTL\_SMU register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

\_instMP1MP1\_n0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0460

\_instMP1MP1\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2180

Bits	Description
63:11	Reserved.
10	<b>Mp1SHubIfRdBufError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. System Hub Read Buffer ECC or parity error.
9	<b>Mp1ITagBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
8	<b>Mp1ITagAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
7	<b>Mp1ICacheBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
6	<b>Mp1ICacheAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
5	<b>Mp1DTagBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
4	<b>Mp1DTagAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
3	<b>Mp1DCacheBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
2	<b>Mp1DCacheAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
1	<b>Mp1LowSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Low SRAM ECC or parity error.
0	<b>Mp1HighSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. High SRAM ECC or parity error.

#### MSR0000\_0461...MSRC000\_2181 [SMU Machine Check Status] (MCA::SMU::MCA\_STATUS\_SMU)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_instMP1MP1\_n0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0461

\_instMP1MP1\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2181

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::SMU::MCA_CTL_SMU. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::SMU::MCA_CTL_SMU for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::SMU::MCA_MISC0_SMU. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::SMU::MCA_ADDR_SMU contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only



	meaningful when MCA::SMU::MCA_STATUS_SMU[PCC]=0.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV4.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::SMU::MCA_SYND_SMU. If MCA::SMU::MCA_SYND_SMU[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::SMU::MCA_STATUS_SMU, then the information in MCA::SMU::MCA_SYND_SMU is associated with the error in MCA::SMU::MCA_STATUS_SMU.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV3.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV2.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV1.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:22	<b>RESERV0.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::SMU::MCA_CTL_SMU enables error reporting for the logged error.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 79: MCA\_STATUS\_SMU

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
Mp1HighSramError	0x0	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp1LowSramError	0x1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1

mError							
Mp1DCache AError	0x2	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp1DCache BError	0x3	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp1DTagA Error	0x4	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp1DTagB Error	0x5	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp1ICache AError	0x6	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp1ICache BError	0x7	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp1ITagAError	0x8	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp1ITagBError	0x9	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp1SHubIf RdBufError	0xa	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
PhyRamEcc Error	0xb	0	0	0	0	0	0
EdcIndicator	0x39	0	0	0	0	0	0

**MSR0000\_0462...MSRC000\_2182 (MCA::SMU::MCA\_ADDR\_SMU)**

Read-only. Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

\_instMP1MP1\_n0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0462

\_instMP1MP1\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2182

Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::SMU::MCA_ADDR_SMU[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::SMU::MCA_ADDR_SMU[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::SMU::MCA_ADDR_SMU[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::SMU::MCA_ADDR_SMU[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::SMU::MCA_ADDR_SMU[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::SMU::MCA_ADDR_SMU[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::SMU::MCA_STATUS_SMU.

Table 80: MCA\_ADDR\_SMU

Error Type	Bits	Description
Mp1HighSramError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp1LowSramError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp1DCacheAError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp1DCacheBError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp1DTagAError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp1DTagBError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp1ICacheAError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp1ICacheBError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp1ITagAError	[55:0]	Reserved

Mp1ITagBError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp1SHubIfRdBufError	[55:0]	Reserved
PhyRamEccError	[55:0]	Reserved
EdcIndicator	[55:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_0463...MSRC000\_2183 [SMU Machine Check Miscellaneous 0] (MCA::SMU::MCA\_MISC0\_SMU)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

\_instMP1MP1\_n0\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0463

\_instMP1MP1\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2183

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::SMU::MCA_MISC0_SMU[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::SMU::MCA_MISC0_SMU[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::SMU::MCA_MISC0_SMU[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::SMU::MCA_MISC0_SMU[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::SMU::MCA_MISC0_SMU[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::SMU::MCA_MISC0_SMU[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

**MSRC000\_2184 [SMU Machine Check Configuration] (MCA::SMU::MCA\_CONFIG\_SMU)**

Reset: 0000_0002_0000_0021h.	
Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.	
_instMP1MP1_n0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2184	
Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::SMU::MCA_CONFIG_SMU[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::SMU::MCA_CONFIG_SMU[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and the LogDeferredInMcaStat field in this register controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA_DESTAT and MCA_DEADDR are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::SMU::MCA_MISC0_SMU[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::SMU::MCA_STATUS_SMU[TCC] is present.

**MSRC000\_2185 [SMU IP Identification] (MCA::SMU::MCA\_IPID\_SMU)**

Reset: 0001_0001_0000_0000h.	
The MCA::SMU::MCA_IPID_SMU register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.	
_instMP1MP1_n0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2185	
Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0001h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>HardwareID.</b> Read-only. Reset: 001h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. Init: 03B3_0400h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register.

**MSRC000\_2186 [SMU Machine Check Syndrome] (MCA::SMU::MCA\_SYND\_SMU)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::SMU::MCA_STATUS_SMU <a href="#">Thread 0</a>	
_instMP1MP1_n0_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2186	
Bits	Description
63:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::SMU::MCA_SYND_SMU. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of any syndromes logged. Only meaningful if the Syndrome field exists in this register.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the

	location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 81 [MCA_SYND_SMU].
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Table 81: MCA\_SYND\_SMU

Error Type	Bits	Description
Mp1HighSramError	[17:15] [14:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp1LowSramError	[17:15] [14:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp1DCacheAError	[17:8] [7:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp1DCacheBError	[17:8] [7:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp1DTagAError	[17:7] [6:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp1DTagBError	[17:7] [6:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp1ICacheAError	[17:8] [7:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp1ICacheBError	[17:8] [7:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp1ITagAError	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp1ITagBError	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp1SHubIfRdBufError	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved
PhyRamEccError	[17:0]	Reserved
EdcIndicator	[17:0]	Reserved

**MSRC001\_0418 [SMU Machine Check Control Mask] (MCA::SMU::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_SMU)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Inhibit detection of an error source.

\_instMP1MP1\_n0\_aliasMSR; MSRC001\_0418

Bits	Description
63:11	Reserved.
10	<b>Mp1SHubIfRdBufError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. System Hub Read Buffer ECC or parity error.
9	<b>Mp1ITagBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
8	<b>Mp1ITagAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
7	<b>Mp1ICacheBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
6	<b>Mp1ICacheAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
5	<b>Mp1DTagBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
4	<b>Mp1DTagAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
3	<b>Mp1DCacheBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
2	<b>Mp1DCacheAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
1	<b>Mp1LowSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Low SRAM ECC or parity error.
0	<b>Mp1HighSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. High SRAM ECC or parity error.

## 3.2.5.14 MP5

**MSR0000\_043C...MSRC000\_20F0 [MP5 Machine Check Control] (MCA::MP5::MCA\_CTL\_MP5)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::MP5::MCA\_CTL\_MP5 register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_043C

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20F0

Bits	Description
63:10	Reserved.
9	<b>Mp5ITagBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
8	<b>Mp5ITagAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
7	<b>Mp5ICacheBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
6	<b>Mp5ICacheAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
5	<b>Mp5DTagBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
4	<b>Mp5DTagAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
3	<b>Mp5DCacheBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
2	<b>Mp5DCacheAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
1	<b>Mp5LowSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Low SRAM ECC or parity error.
0	<b>Mp5HighSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. High SRAM ECC or parity error.

**MSR0000\_043D...MSRC000\_20F1 [MP5 Machine Check Status] (MCA::MP5::MCA\_STATUS\_MP5)**

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_043D

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20F1

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::MP5::MCA_CTL_MP5. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::MP5::MCA_CTL_MP5 for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::MP5::MCA_MISC0_MP5. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::MP5::MCA_ADDR_MP5 contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.



56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::MP5::MCA_STATUS_MP5[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV4</b> . Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::MP5::MCA_SYND_MP5. If MCA::MP5::MCA_SYND_MP5[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::MP5::MCA_STATUS_MP5, then the information in MCA::MP5::MCA_SYND_MP5 is associated with the error in MCA::MP5::MCA_STATUS_MP5. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV3</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV2</b> . Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV1</b> . Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:22	<b>RESERV0</b> . Reset: Cold,000h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::MP5::MCA_CTL_MP5 enables error reporting for the logged error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode</b> . Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 82: MCA\_STATUS\_MP5

Error Type	ErrorCode	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
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	Ext						
Mp5HighSramError	0x0	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp5LowSramError	0x1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp5DCacheAError	0x2	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp5DCacheBError	0x3	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp5DTagAError	0x4	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp5DTagBError	0x5	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp5ICacheAError	0x6	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp5ICacheBError	0x7	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp5ITagAError	0x8	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1
Mp5ITagBError	0x9	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	1

**MSR0000\_043E...MSRC000\_20F2 (MCA::MP5::MCA\_ADDR\_MP5)**

Read-only. Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_043E

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20F2

Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::MP5::MCA_ADDR_MP5[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::MP5::MCA_ADDR_MP5[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::MP5::MCA_ADDR_MP5[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::MP5::MCA_ADDR_MP5[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::MP5::MCA_ADDR_MP5[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::MP5::MCA_ADDR_MP5[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::MP5::MCA_STATUS_MP5.

Table 83: MCA\_ADDR\_MP5

Error Type	Bits	Description
Mp5HighSramError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp5LowSramError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp5DCacheAError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp5DCacheBError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp5DTagAError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp5DTagBError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp5ICacheAError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp5ICacheBError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp5ITagAError	[55:0]	Reserved
Mp5ITagBError	[55:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_043F...MSRC000\_20F3 [MP5 Machine Check Miscellaneous 0] (MCA::MP5::MCA\_MISC0\_MP5)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_043F

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20F3

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::MP5::MCA_MISC0_MP5[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::MP5::MCA_MISC0_MP5[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::MP5::MCA_MISC0_MP5[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrlf is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::MP5::MCA_MISC0_MP5[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrlf.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::MP5::MCA_MISC0_MP5[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::MP5::MCA_MISC0_MP5[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

**MSRC000\_20F4 [MP5 Machine Check Configuration] (MCA::MP5::MCA\_CONFIG\_MP5)**

Reset: 0000\_0002\_0000\_0021h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20F4

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.

38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = SMI trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::MP5::MCA_CONFIG_MP5[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::MP5::MCA_CONFIG_MP5[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and the LogDeferredInMcaStat field in this register controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA_DESTAT and MCA_DEADDR are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::MP5::MCA_MISC0_MP5[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their MSR numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::MP5::MCA_STATUS_MP5[TCC] is present.

#### MSRC000\_20F5 [MP5 IP Identification] (MCA::MP5::MCA\_IPID\_MP5)

Reset: 0002\_0001\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::MP5::MCA\_IPID\_MP5 register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20F5

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0002h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>HardwareID.</b> Read-only. Reset: 001h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register. Init: _ccd0_instMP5MP5_n0_aliasMSR: 3043_0400h Init: _ccd1_instMP5MP5_n1_aliasMSR: 3243_0400h Init: _ccd2_instMP5MP5_n2_aliasMSR: 3443_0400h Init: _ccd3_instMP5MP5_n3_aliasMSR: 3643_0400h Init: _ccd4_instMP5MP5_n4_aliasMSR: 3843_0400h Init: _ccd5_instMP5MP5_n5_aliasMSR: 3A43_0400h Init: _ccd6_instMP5MP5_n6_aliasMSR: 3C43_0400h Init: _ccd7_instMP5MP5_n7_aliasMSR: 3E43_0400h

#### MSRC000\_20F6 [MP5 Machine Check Syndrome] (MCA::MP5::MCA\_SYND\_MP5)

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::MP5::MCA\_STATUS\_MP5 Thread 0

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_20F6

Bits	Description
63:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority.</b> Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::MP5::MCA_SYND_MP5. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length.</b> Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of any syndromes logged. Only meaningful if the Syndrome field exists in this register.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation.</b> Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the

	location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 84 [MCA_SYND_MP5].
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Table 84: MCA\_SYND\_MP5

Error Type	Bits	Description
Mp5HighSramError	[17:15] [14:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp5LowSramError	[17:15] [14:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp5DCacheAError	[17:8] [7:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp5DCacheBError	[17:8] [7:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp5DTagAError	[17:7] [6:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp5DTagBError	[17:7] [6:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp5ICacheAError	[17:8] [7:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp5ICacheBError	[17:8] [7:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp5ITagAError	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved
Mp5ITagBError	[17:6] [5:0]	Reserved Reserved

**MSRC001\_040F [MP5 Machine Check Control Mask] (MCA::MP5::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_MP5)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Inhibit detection of an error source.

\_ccd[7:0]\_instMP5MP5\_n[7:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC001\_040F

Bits	Description
63:10	Reserved.
9	<b>Mp5ITagBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
8	<b>Mp5ITagAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Tag Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
7	<b>Mp5ICacheBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
6	<b>Mp5ICacheAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Instruction Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
5	<b>Mp5DTagBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
4	<b>Mp5DTagAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Tag Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
3	<b>Mp5DCacheBError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank B ECC or parity error.
2	<b>Mp5DCacheAError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Data Cache Bank A ECC or parity error.
1	<b>Mp5LowSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Low SRAM ECC or parity error.
0	<b>Mp5HighSramError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. High SRAM ECC or parity error.

**3.2.5.15 NBIO****MSR0000\_0458...MSRC000\_2160 [NBIO Machine Check Control] (MCA::NBIO::MCA\_CTL\_NBIO)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the

corresponding error. The MCA::NBIO::MCA\_CTL\_NBIO register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG\_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.

\_instIOHC\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0458

\_instIOHC\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2160

Bits	Description
63:5	Reserved.
4	<b>IOHC_Internal_Poison.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Internal Poison Error. Poison data was sent to an internal client.
3	<b>Egress_Poison.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP Egress Poison Error. Poison was propagated to an egress port.
2	<b>ErrEvent.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP ErrEvent error. A system fatal error event from data fabric was detected.
1	<b>PCIE_Sideband.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. PCIE error. A <a href="#">PCIE</a> error was logged in a PCIe root port.
0	<b>EccParityError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. ECC or Parity error. An SRAM ECC or parity error was detected.

#### MSR0000\_0459...MSRC000\_2161 [NBIO Machine Check Status] (MCA::NBIO::MCA\_STATUS\_NBIO)

Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs information associated with errors.

\_instIOHC\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_0459

\_instIOHC\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2161

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::NBIO::MCA_CTL_NBIO. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::NBIO::MCA_CTL_NBIO for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::NBIO::MCA_MISC0_NBIO. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::NBIO::MCA_ADDR_NBIO contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::NBIO::MCA_STATUS_NBIO[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV4.</b> Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO. If MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in



	MCA::NBIO::MCA_STATUS_NBIO, then the information in MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO is associated with the error in MCA::NBIO::MCA_STATUS_NBIO.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV3.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV2.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV1.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:22	<b>RESERV0.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt.</b> Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::NBIO::MCA_CTL_NBIO enables error reporting for the logged error.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode.</b> Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 85: MCA\_STATUS\_NBIO

Error Type	ErrorCode Ext	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
EccParityError	0x0	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0
PCIE_Sideband	0x1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0
ErrEvent	0x2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Egress_Poison	0x3	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0
IOHC_Internal_Poison	0x4	1	1	1	0	0	0

**MSR0000\_045A...MSRC000\_2162 [NBIO Machine Check Address] (MCA::NBIO::MCA\_ADDR\_NBIO)**

Read-only. Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

MCA::NBIO::MCA\_ADDR\_NBIO stores an address and other information associated with the error in MCA::NBIO::MCA\_STATUS\_NBIO. The register is only meaningful if MCA::NBIO::MCA\_STATUS\_NBIO[Val]=1 and MCA::NBIO::MCA\_STATUS\_NBIO[AddrV]=1.

\_instIOHC\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_045A

\_instIOHC\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2162

Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::NBIO::MCA_ADDR_NBIO[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::NBIO::MCA_ADDR_NBIO[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::NBIO::MCA_ADDR_NBIO[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::NBIO::MCA_ADDR_NBIO[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::NBIO::MCA_ADDR_NBIO[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::NBIO::MCA_ADDR_NBIO[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::NBIO::MCA_STATUS_NBIO.

Table 86: MCA\_ADDR\_NBIO

Error Type	Bits	Description
EccParityError	[55:0]	Reserved
PCIE_Sideband	[55:0]	Reserved
ErrEvent	[55:0]	Reserved
Egress_Poison	[55:0]	Reserved
IOHC_Internal_Poison	[55:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_045B...MSRC000\_2163 [NBIO Machine Check Miscellaneous 0] (MCA::NBIO::MCA\_MISC0\_NBIO)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

\_instIOHC\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_045B

\_instIOHC\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2163

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::NBIO::MCA_MISC0_NBIO[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::NBIO::MCA_MISC0_NBIO[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::NBIO::MCA_MISC0_NBIO[Locked]) ? Read-

	write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::NBIO::MCA_MISC0_NBIO[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::NBIO::MCA_MISC0_NBIO[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::NBIO::MCA_MISC0_NBIO[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

**MSRC000\_2164 [NBIO Machine Check Configuration] (MCA::NBIO::MCA\_CONFIG\_NBIO)**

Reset: 0000\_0002\_0000\_0025h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_instIOHC\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2164

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:35	Reserved.
34	<b>LogDeferredInMcaStat.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. 1=Log deferred errors in MCA::NBIO::MCA_STATUS_NBIO and MCA::NBIO::MCA_ADDR_NBIO in addition to MCA::NBIO::MCA_DESTAT_NBIO and MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO. 0=Only log deferred errors in MCA::NBIO::MCA_DESTAT_NBIO and MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO. This bit does not affect logging of deferred errors in MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO, MCA::NBIO::MCA_MISC0_NBIO.
33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msr::McaIntrCfg.
31:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::NBIO::MCA_CONFIG_NBIO[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::NBIO::MCA_CONFIG_NBIO[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and MCA::NBIO::MCA_CONFIG_NBIO[LogDeferredInMcaStat] controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA::NBIO::MCA_DESTAT_NBIO and MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.

0	<b>McaX.</b> Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::NBIO::MCA_MISC0_NBIO[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::NBIO::MCA_STATUS_NBIO[TCC] is present.
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**MSRC000\_2165 [NBIO IP Identification] (MCA::NBIO::MCA\_IPID\_NBIO)**

Reset: 0000\_0018\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::NBIO::MCA\_IPID\_NBIO register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

\_instIOHC\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2165

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType.</b> Read-only. Reset: 0000h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>HardwareID.</b> Read-only. Reset: 018h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register. Init: _instIOHC_n0_nbio0_aliasMSR: 13B1_7000h Init: _instIOHC_n1_nbio1_aliasMSR: 13C1_7000h Init: _instIOHC_n2_nbio2_aliasMSR: 13D1_7000h Init: _instIOHC_n3_nbio3_aliasMSR: 13E1_7000h

**MSRC000\_2166 [NBIO Machine Check Syndrome] (MCA::NBIO::MCA\_SYND\_NBIO)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::NBIO::MCA\_STATUS\_NBIO [Thread 0](#)

\_instIOHC\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2166

Bits	Description
63:33	Reserved.
32	<b>Syndrome.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::NBIO::MCA_STATUS_NBIO. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 87 [MCA_SYND_NBIO].

Table 87: MCA\_SYND\_NBIO

Error Type	Bits	Description
EccParityError	[17:5] [4:0]	Group ID Structure ID
PCIE_Sideband	[5:0]	EgressPortNum
ErrEvent	[3:0]	Reserved
Egress_Poison	[5:0]	Egress Port Number
IOHC_Internal_Poison	[0]	0:CfgMaster 1:TrapClient

**MSRC000\_2168 [NBIO Machine Check Deferred Error Status] (MCA::NBIO::MCA\_DESTAT\_NBIO)**

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Holds status information for the first deferred error seen in this bank.	
_instIOHC_n[3:0]_nbio[3:0]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2168	
Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=A valid error has been detected (whether it is enabled or not).
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. (See the section on overwrite priorities.)
61:59	Reserved.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO contains address information associated with the error.
57:54	Reserved.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO. If MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::NBIO::MCA_STATUS_NBIO, then the information in MCA::NBIO::MCA_SYND_NBIO is associated with the error in MCA::NBIO::MCA_DESTAT_NBIO.
52:45	Reserved.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; poison is created and an exception is deferred until the poison data is consumed.
43:0	Reserved.

#### MSRC000\_2169 [NBIO Deferred Error Address] (MCA::NBIO::MCA\_DEADDR\_NBIO)

Reset: Cold, 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
The MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO register stores the address associated with the error in MCA::NBIO::MCA_DESTAT_NBIO. The register is only meaningful if MCA::NBIO::MCA_DESTAT_NBIO[Val]=1 and MCA::NBIO::MCA_DESTAT_NBIO[AddrV]=1. The lowest valid bit of the address is defined by MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO[LSB].	
_instIOHC_n[3:0]_nbio[3:0]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2169	
Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::NBIO::MCA_DESTAT_NBIO. The lowest-order valid bit of the address is specified in MCA::NBIO::MCA_DEADDR_NBIO[LSB].

#### MSRC001\_0416 [NBIO Machine Check Control Mask] (MCA::NBIO::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_NBIO)

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Inhibit detection of an error source.	
_instIOHC_n[3:0]_nbio[3:0]_aliasMSR; MSRC001_0416	
Bits	Description
63:5	Reserved.
4	<b>IOHC_Internal_Poison.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Internal Poison Error. Poison data was sent to an internal client.
3	<b>Egress_Poison.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP Egress Poison Error. Poison was propagated to an egress port.
2	<b>ErrEvent.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. SDP ErrEvent error. A system fatal error event from data fabric was detected.



1	<b>PCIE_Sideband.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. PCIe error. A <a href="#">PCIe</a> error was logged in a PCIe root port.
0	<b>EccParityError.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. ECC or Parity error. An SRAM ECC or parity error was detected.

### 3.2.5.16 PCIE

#### MSR0000\_045C...MSRC000\_2170 [PCIe Machine Check Control] (MCA::PCIE::MCA\_CTL\_PCIE)

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
0=Disables error reporting for the corresponding error. 1=Enables error reporting via machine check exception for the corresponding error. The MCA::PCIE::MCA_CTL_PCIE register must be enabled by the corresponding enable bit in Core::X86::Msr::MCG_CTL. Does not affect error detection, correction, or logging.	
<a href="#">_instPCIE1PCIE_n[3:0]_nbio[3:0]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_045C</a>	
<a href="#">_instPCIE1PCIE_n[3:0]_nbio[3:0]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2170</a>	
Bits	Description
63:5	Reserved.
4	<b>CCIX_WRRSP_DATA_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. CCIX Non-okay write response with data error. Tied off. These should never happen.
3	<b>CCIX_RDRSP_DATA_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. CCIX Read Response with Status: Data Error.
2	<b>CCIX_WRRSP_NONDATA_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. CCIX Write Response with Status: Non-Data Error.
1	<b>CCIX_RDRSP_NONDATA_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. CCIX Read Response with Status: Non-Data Error.
0	<b>CCIX_PER_MSG_LOG.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. CCIX PER Message logging.

#### MSR0000\_045D...MSRC000\_2171 [PCIe Machine Check Status] (MCA::PCIE::MCA\_STATUS\_PCIE)

Reset: Cold,0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Logs information associated with errors.	
<a href="#">_instPCIE1PCIE_n[3:0]_nbio[3:0]_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000_045D</a>	
<a href="#">_instPCIE1PCIE_n[3:0]_nbio[3:0]_aliasMSR; MSRC000_2171</a>	
Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=A valid error has been detected. This bit should be cleared by software after the register has been read. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. See 3.1.3 [Machine Check Errors]. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
61	<b>UC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was not corrected by hardware. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
60	<b>En.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA error reporting is enabled for this error, as indicated by the corresponding bit in MCA::PCIE::MCA_CTL_PCIE. This bit is a copy of bit in MCA::PCIE::MCA_CTL_PCIE for this error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
59	<b>MiscV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Valid thresholding in MCA::PCIE::MCA_MISC0_PCIE. In certain modes, MISC registers are owned by platform firmware and will RAZ when read by non-SMM code. Therefore, it is possible for MiscV=1 and the MISC register to read as all zeros. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=MCA::PCIE::MCA_ADDR_PCIE contains address information associated with the error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
57	<b>PCC.</b> Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context held by the processor may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the system may have unpredictable results. The error is not recoverable or survivable, and the system should be reinitialized. AccessType: Core::X86::Msr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.



56	<b>ErrCoreIdVal</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The ErrCoreId field is valid. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
55	<b>TCC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=Hardware context of the process thread to which the error was reported may have been corrupted. Continued operation of the thread may have unpredictable results. The thread must be terminated. Only meaningful when MCA::PCIE::MCA_STATUS_PCIE[PCC]=0. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
54	<b>RESERV4</b> . Reset: Cold,0. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bit. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
53	<b>SyndV</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE. If MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::PCIE::MCA_STATUS_PCIE, then the information in MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE is associated with the error in MCA::PCIE::MCA_STATUS_PCIE. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
52	Reserved.
51:47	<b>RESERV3</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
46	<b>CECC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was a correctable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
45	<b>UECC</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was an uncorrectable ECC error according to the restrictions of the ECC algorithm. UC indicates whether the error was actually corrected by the processor. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
44	<b>Deferred</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; an exception is deferred until the erroneous data is consumed. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
43	<b>Poison</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of attempting to consume poisoned data. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
42:41	<b>RESERV2</b> . Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
40	<b>Scrub</b> . Reset: Cold,0. 1=The error was the result of a scrub operation. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
39:38	<b>RESERV1</b> . Reset: Cold,0h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
37:32	<b>ErrCoreId</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. When ErrCoreIdVal=1 this field indicates which core within the processor is associated with the error; Otherwise this field is reserved. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
31:22	<b>RESERV0</b> . Reset: Cold,000h. MCA_STATUS Register Reserved bits. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
21:16	<b>ErrorCodeExt</b> . Reset: Cold,00h. Extended Error Code. This field is used to identify the error type for root cause analysis. This field indicates which bit position in MCA::PCIE::MCA_CTL_PCIE enables error reporting for the logged error. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.
15:0	<b>ErrorCode</b> . Reset: Cold,0000h. Error code for this error. See 3.1.3.3 [Error Codes] for details on decoding this field. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read,Write-0-only,Error-on-write-1.

Table 88: MCA\_STATUS\_PCIE

Error Type	ErrorCode	UC	PCC	TCC	Deferred	Poison	AddrV
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	Ext						
CCIX_PER_MSG_LOG	0x0	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	PER Message ADRV field
CCIX_RDRSP_NONDATA_ERR	0x1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	1
CCIX_WRRSP_NONDATA_ERR	0x2	1	1	1	0	0	1
CCIX_RDRSP_DATA_ERR	0x3	0	0	0	1	0	1
CCIX_WRRSP_DATA_ERR	0x4	1	1	1	0	0	0

**MSR0000\_045E...MSRC000\_2172 [PCIE Machine Check Address] (MCA::PCIE::MCA\_ADDR\_PCIE)**

Read-only. Reset: Cold,0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

MCA::PCIE::MCA\_ADDR\_PCIE stores an address and other information associated with the error in MCA::PCIE::MCA\_STATUS\_PCIE. The register is only meaningful if MCA::PCIE::MCA\_STATUS\_PCIE[Val]=1 and MCA::PCIE::MCA\_STATUS\_PCIE[AddrV]=1.

\_instPCIE1PCIE\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_045E

\_instPCIE1PCIE\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2172

Bits	Description
63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::PCIE::MCA_ADDR_PCIE[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::PCIE::MCA_ADDR_PCIE[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::PCIE::MCA_ADDR_PCIE[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::PCIE::MCA_ADDR_PCIE[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::PCIE::MCA_ADDR_PCIE[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::PCIE::MCA_ADDR_PCIE[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::PCIE::MCA_STATUS_PCIE.

Table 89: MCA\_ADDR\_PCIE

Error Type	Bits	Description
CCIX_PER_MSG_LOG	[55:0]	Reserved
CCIX_RDRSP_NONDATA_ERR	[55:0]	Reserved
CCIX_WRRSP_NONDATA_ERR	[55:0]	Reserved
CCIX_RDRSP_DATA_ERR	[55:0]	Reserved
CCIX_WRRSP_DATA_ERR	[55:0]	Reserved

**MSR0000\_045F...MSRC000\_2173 [PCIE Machine Check Miscellaneous 0] (MCA::PCIE::MCA\_MISC0\_PCIE)**

Log miscellaneous information associated with errors.

\_instPCIE1PCIE\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSRLEGACY; MSR0000\_045F

\_instPCIE1PCIE\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2173

Bits	Description
63	<b>Valid.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid CntP field is present in this register.
	AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.

62	<b>CntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=A valid threshold counter is present. AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
61	<b>Locked.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Writes to this register are ignored. This bit is set by BIOS to indicate that this register is not available for OS use. BIOS should set this bit if ThresholdIntType is set to <a href="#">SMI</a> . AccessType: Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn] ? Read-write : Read-only.
60	<b>IntP.</b> Reset: 1. 1=ThresholdIntType can be used to generate interrupts. 0=ThresholdIntType and interrupt generation are not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PCIE::MCA_MISC0_PCIE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
59:56	Reserved.
55:52	<b>LvtOffset.</b> Reset: 0h. One per die. For error thresholding interrupts, specifies the address of the <a href="#">LVT</a> entry in the APIC registers as follows: LVT address = (LvtOffset shifted left 4 bits) + 500h (see Core::X86::Apic::ExtendedInterruptLvtEntries). AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PCIE::MCA_MISC0_PCIE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
51	<b>CntEn.</b> Reset: 0. 1=Count thresholding errors. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PCIE::MCA_MISC0_PCIE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
50:49	<b>ThresholdIntType.</b> Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when Ovrflw is set and IntP==1. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msrr::McaIntrCfg[ThresholdLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PCIE::MCA_MISC0_PCIE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
48	<b>Ovrflw.</b> Reset: Cold,0. Set by hardware when ErrCnt transitions from FFEh to FFFh. When this field is set, ErrCnt no longer increments. When this bit is set, the interrupt selected by the ThresholdIntType field is generated. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PCIE::MCA_MISC0_PCIE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>ErrCnt.</b> Reset: Cold,000h. This is written by software to set the starting value of the error counter. This is incremented by hardware when errors are logged. When this counter overflows, it stays at FFFh (no rollover). The threshold value, written by software, is (FFFh - the desired error count (the number of errors necessary in order for an interrupt to be taken)); the desired error count of 0 (a write value of FFFh) is not supported. AccessType: (Core::X86::Msrr::HWCR[McStatusWrEn]   !MCA::PCIE::MCA_MISC0_PCIE[Locked]) ? Read-write : Read-only.
31:24	<b>BlkPtr.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. 00h=Extended MISC <a href="#">MSR</a> block is not valid. 01h=Extended MSR block is valid.
23:0	Reserved.

**MSRC000\_2174 [PCIE Machine Check Configuration] (MCA::PCIE::MCA\_CONFIG\_PCIE)**

Reset: 0000\_0002\_0000\_0025h.

Controls configuration of the associated machine check bank.

\_instPCIE1PCIE\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2174

Bits	Description
63:39	Reserved.
38:37	<b>DeferredIntType.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0h. Specifies the type of interrupt signaled when a deferred error is logged. 00b = No interrupt. 01b = APIC based interrupt (see Core::X86::Msrr::McaIntrCfg[DeferredLvtOffset]). 10b = <a href="#">SMI</a> trigger event. 11b = Reserved.
36:35	Reserved.
34	<b>LogDeferredInMcaStat.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. 1=Log deferred errors in MCA::PCIE::MCA_STATUS_PCIE and MCA::PCIE::MCA_ADDR_PCIE in addition to MCA::PCIE::MCA_DESTAT_PCIE and MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEADDR_PCIE. 0=Only log deferred errors in

	MCA::PCIE::MCA_DESTAT_PCIE and MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEADDR_PCIE. This bit does not affect logging of deferred errors in MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE, MCA::PCIE::MCA_MISC0_PCIE.
33	Reserved.
32	<b>McaXEnable</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0. Init: BIOS,1. Check: 1. 1=Software has acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. 0=Software has not acknowledged support for the MCAX feature set. All uncorrected and fatal errors will cause an ErrorEvent packet to be generated. Deferred error interrupts are configured via Core::X86::Msrr::McaIntrCfg.
31:6	Reserved.
5	<b>DeferredIntTypeSupported</b> . Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=MCA::PCIE::MCA_CONFIG_PCIE[DeferredIntType] controls the type of interrupt generated on a deferred error. Deferred errors are supported in this bank only if MCA::PCIE::MCA_CONFIG_PCIE[DeferredErrorLoggingSupported]=1.
4:3	Reserved.
2	<b>DeferredErrorLoggingSupported</b> . Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=Deferred errors are supported in this MCA bank, and MCA::PCIE::MCA_CONFIG_PCIE[LogDeferredInMcaStat] controls the logging behavior of these errors. MCA::PCIE::MCA_DESTAT_PCIE and MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEADDR_PCIE are supported in this MCA bank. 0=Deferred errors are not supported in this bank.
1	Reserved.
0	<b>McaX</b> . Read-only. Reset: 1. 1=This bank provides Machine Check Architecture Extensions. Up to 4 additional MISC registers (MISC1-MISC4) are supported. MCA::PCIE::MCA_MISC0_PCIE[BlkPtr] indicates the presence of the additional MISC registers, but is not used to determine their <a href="#">MSR</a> numbers. Deferred error interrupt type is specifiable by MCA bank. MCA::PCIE::MCA_STATUS_PCIE[TCC] is present.

#### MSRC000\_2175 [PCIE IP Identification] (MCA::PCIE::MCA\_IPID\_PCIE)

Reset: 0000\_0046\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::PCIE::MCA\_IPID\_PCIE register is used by software to determine what IP type and revision is associated with the MCA bank.

\_instPCIE1PCIE\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2175

Bits	Description
63:48	<b>McaType</b> . Read-only. Reset: 0000h. The McaType of the MCA bank within this IP.
47:44	Reserved.
43:32	<b>HardwareID</b> . Read-only. Reset: 046h. The Hardware ID of the IP associated with this MCA bank.
31:0	<b>InstanceId</b> . Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. The instance ID of this IP. This is initialized to a unique ID per instance of this register. Init: _instPCIE1PCIE_n0_nbio0_aliasMSR: 115C_0000h Init: _instPCIE1PCIE_n1_nbio1_aliasMSR: 116C_0000h Init: _instPCIE1PCIE_n2_nbio2_aliasMSR: 117C_0000h Init: _instPCIE1PCIE_n3_nbio3_aliasMSR: 118C_0000h

#### MSRC000\_2176 [PCIE Machine Check Syndrome] (MCA::PCIE::MCA\_SYND\_PCIE)

Read-write, Volatile. Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Logs physical location information associated with error in MCA::PCIE::MCA\_STATUS\_PCIE [Thread 0](#)

\_instPCIE1PCIE\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2176

Bits	Description
63:32	<b>Syndrome</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0000_0000h. Contains the syndrome, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::PCIE::MCA_STATUS_PCIE. The low-order bit of the syndrome is stored in bit 0, and the syndrome has a length specified by MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE[Length]. The Syndrome field is only valid when MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE[Length] is not 0.
31:27	Reserved.
26:24	<b>ErrorPriority</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0h. Encodes the priority of the error logged in MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE. 3'b000 = No error; 3'b001 = Reserved; 3'b010 = Corrected Error; 3'b011 = Deferred Error; 3'b100 = Uncorrected Error; 3'b101 = Fatal Error; all others reserved.
23:18	<b>Length</b> . Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the length in bits of the syndrome contained in MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE[Syndrome]. A value of 0 indicates that there is no valid syndrome in

	MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE. For example, a syndrome length of 9 means that MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE[Syndrome] bits [8:0] contains a valid syndrome.
17:0	<b>ErrorInformation.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0_0000h. Contains error-specific information about the location of the error. Decoding is available in Table 90 [MCA_SYND_PCIE].

Table 90: MCA\_SYND\_PCIE

Error Type	Bits	Description
CCIX_PER_MSG_LOG	[17:16] [15:8] [7:4] [3:0]	Reserved Source ID Component Type Source Port ID
CCIX_RDRSP_NONDATA_ERR	[17:3] [2:0]	Reserved Port Number
CCIX_WRRSP_NONDATA_ERR	[17:3] [2:0]	Reserved Port Number
CCIX_RDRSP_DATA_ERR	[17:3] [2:0]	Reserved Port Number
CCIX_WRRSP_DATA_ERR	[17:0]	Reserved

**MSRC000\_2178 [PCIE Machine Check Deferred Error Status] (MCA::PCIE::MCA\_DESTAT\_PCIE)**Read-write, [Volatile](#). Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

Holds status information for the first deferred error seen in this bank.

\_instPCIE1PCIE\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2178

Bits	Description
63	<b>Val.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=A valid error has been detected (whether it is enabled or not).
62	<b>Overflow.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=An error was detected while the valid bit (Val) was set; at least one error was not logged. Overflow is set independently of whether the existing error is overwritten. (See the section on overwrite priorities.)
61:59	Reserved.
58	<b>AddrV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEADDR_PCIE contains address information associated with the error.
57:54	Reserved.
53	<b>SyndV.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=This error logged information in MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE. If MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE[ErrorPriority] is the same as the priority of the error in MCA::PCIE::MCA_STATUS_PCIE, then the information in MCA::PCIE::MCA_SYND_PCIE is associated with the error in MCA::PCIE::MCA_DESTAT_PCIE.
52:45	Reserved.
44	<b>Deferred.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 1=A deferred error was created. A deferred error is the result of an uncorrectable data error which did not immediately cause a processor exception; poison is created and an exception is deferred until the poison data is consumed.
43:0	Reserved.

**MSRC000\_2179 [PCIE Deferred Error Address] (MCA::PCIE::MCA\_DEADDR\_PCIE)**

Reset: Cold, 0000\_0000\_0000\_0000h.

The MCA::PCIE::MCA\_DEADDR\_PCIE register stores the address associated with the error in MCA::PCIE::MCA\_DESTAT\_PCIE. The register is only meaningful if MCA::PCIE::MCA\_DESTAT\_PCIE[Val]=1 and MCA::PCIE::MCA\_DESTAT\_PCIE[AddrV]=1. The lowest valid bit of the address is defined by MCA::PCIE::MCA\_DEADDR\_PCIE[LSB].

\_instPCIE1PCIE\_n[3:0]\_nbio[3:0]\_aliasMSR; MSRC000\_2179

Bits	Description
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63:62	Reserved.
61:56	<b>LSB.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00h. Specifies the least significant valid bit of the address contained in MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEADDR_PCIE[ErrorAddr]. For example, a value of 0 indicates that MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEADDR_PCIE[55:0] contains a valid byte address. A value of 6 indicates that MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEADDR_PCIE[55:6] contains a valid cache line address and that MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEADDR_PCIE[5:0] are not part of the address and should be ignored by error handling software. A value of 12 indicates that MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEADDR_PCIE[55:12] contain a valid 4KB memory page and that MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEADDR_PCIE[11:0] should be ignored by error handling software.
55:0	<b>ErrorAddr.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 00_0000_0000_0000h. Contains the address, if any, associated with the error logged in MCA::PCIE::MCA_DESTAT_PCIE. The lowest-order valid bit of the address is specified in MCA::PCIE::MCA_DEADDR_PCIE[LSB].

**MSRC001\_0417 [PCIE Machine Check Control Mask] (MCA::PCIE::MCA\_CTL\_MASK\_PCIE)**

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000_0000_0000h.	
Inhibit detection of an error source.	
_instPCIE1PCIE_n[3:0]_nbio[3:0]_aliasMSR; MSRC001_0417	
Bits	Description
63:5	Reserved.
4	<b>CCIX_WRRSP_DATA_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. CCIX Non-okay write response with data error. Tied off. These should never happen.
3	<b>CCIX_RDRSP_DATA_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. CCIX Read Response with Status: Data Error.
2	<b>CCIX_WRRSP_NONDATA_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. CCIX Write Response with Status: Non-Data Error.
1	<b>CCIX_RDRSP_NONDATA_ERR.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. CCIX Read Response with Status: Non-Data Error.
0	<b>CCIX_PER_MSG_LOG.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. CCIX PER Message logging.



## 4 System Management Network (SMN)

### 4.1 Definitions

*Table 91: Definitions*

Term	Description
SMN	System Management Network.

### 4.2 SMN Network Overview

System Management Network (SMN) is a packetized SOC network with a minimum 8-bit packet width in each direction with either synchronous or source synchronous clocking. It is expected that the packetized width of SMN may be adjusted to provide increased bandwidth over a SMN segment as appropriate to meet SOC and IP requirements. Network and IP interface partitioning is such that the IP interface is immune to changes in packet widths or other characteristics of SMN.

## 5 Advanced Platform Management Link (APML)

### 5.1 Overview

The Advanced Platform Management Link ([APML](#)) is a SMBus v2.0 compatible 2-wire processor slave interface. APML is also referred as the sideband interface (SBI).

APML is used to communicate with the Remote Management Interface (see SBI Remote Management Interface (SB-RMI) and SBI Temperature Sensor Interface (SB-TSI). For related specifications, see 1.2 [[Reference Documents](#)].

#### 5.1.1 Definitions

Table 92: APML Definitions

Term	Description
<b>ARA</b>	Alert response address.
<b>ARP</b>	Address Resolution Protocol
<b>EC</b>	Embedded Controller.
<b>KBC</b>	Keyboard Controller.
<b>Master or SMBus Master</b>	The device that initiates and terminates all communication and drives the clock, SCL.
<b>PEC</b>	Packet error code.
<b>POR</b>	Power on reset.
<b>RTS</b>	Remote temperature sensor, typical examples are ADM1032, LM99, MAX6657, EMC1002.
<b>SBI</b>	Sideband interface.
<b>SB-RMI</b>	Remote Management interface.
<b>Slave or SMBus slave</b>	The slave cannot initiate SMBus communication and cannot drive the clock but can drive the data signal SDA and the alert signal ALERT_L.
<b>TSI</b>	Temperature sensor interface.

### 5.2 SBI Bus Characteristics

The SBI largely follows SMBus v2.0. This section describes the exceptions.

#### 5.2.1 SMBus Protocol Support

The SBI follows SMBus protocol except:

- The processor does not implement SMBus master functionality.
- The SBI implements the Send Byte/Receive Byte, Read Byte/Write Byte, Block Read/Block Write and Block Write-Block Read Process Call SMBus protocols. The Send Byte/Receive Byte SMBus protocol is only supported by SB-TSI.
- Packet error checking (PEC) is not supported by SB-TSI.
- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is not implemented.
- Cumulative clock extensions are not enforced.

#### 5.2.2 I2C Support

The processor supports higher I2C-defined speeds as specified in the Physical Layer Characteristics section. The processor supports the I2C master code transmission in order to reach the high-speed bus mode. Multiple SBI commands may be sent within a single high-speed mode session. Ten-bit addressing is not supported.

### 5.3 SBI Processor Information

#### 5.3.1 SBI Processor Pins

Up to six processor pins are used for SBI support: two for data transfer, three for address determination and one for an interrupt output. Of the three address pins, one bit is `socket_id` used to determine which package is addressed. These pins do not have changeable pinstrap. The Serial Interface Clock (SIC) and Serial Interface Data (SID) pins function as the SMBus clock and data pins respectively. The SMBus alert pin (`ALERT_L`) is used to signal interrupts to the SMBus master.

##### 5.3.1.1 Physical Layer Characteristics

The SIC and SID pins differ from the SMBus specification with regard to voltage. System board voltage translators are necessary to convert the SIC and SID pin voltage levels to that of the SMBus specification. SBI supports frequencies of 100 KHz, 400 KHz over SIC.

#### 5.3.2 Processor States

SBI responds to SMBus traffic except when `PWROK` is de-asserted (and for a brief period after it is de-asserted). Access to internal processor state using SB-RMI is not supported under the following conditions:

- During cold and warm resets.
- During the APIC spin loop.

### 5.4 SBI Protocols

#### 5.4.1 SBI Modified Block Write-Block Read Process Call

SBI uses a modified SMBus PEC-optional Block Write-Block Read Process Call protocol. The change from the SMBus protocol is support for an optional intermediate PEC byte and ACK after the ACK for Data Byte M. This PEC byte covers the data starting with the Slave Address through Data Byte M and is controlled by `SBRMI::Control[PECEn]`. This is the only modification to the standard SMBus PEC-optional Block Write-Block Read Process Call as defined by the SMBus Specification. The PEC byte after Data Byte N covers all previous bytes excluding the first PEC byte. Figure below shows the transmission protocol. Each byte in the protocol is sent with the most significant bit first (bit[7]). The master may reset the bus by holding the clock low for 25ms as specified by the SMBus Specification.

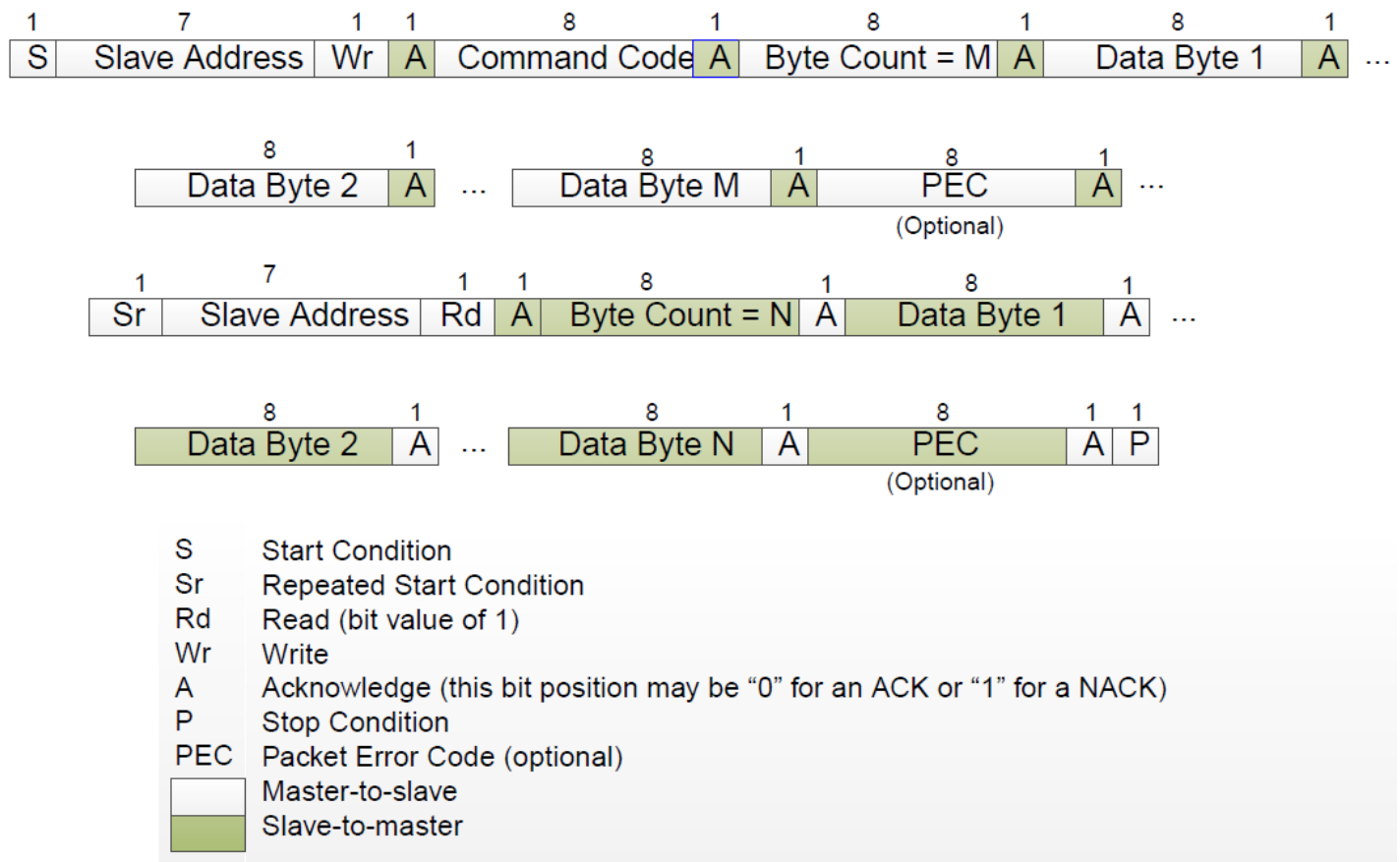


Figure 28: SBI Transmission Protocol

## 5.4.2 SBI Remote Management Interface (SB-RMI)

SB-RMI provides an interface for an external SMBus master that can be used to perform tasks such as monitoring the processor MCA registers, processor [CPUID](#) registers etc. SB-RMI supports signaling Alert\_L when a MCE is received by any thread or when software sets `SBRMI::Status[SwAlertSts]`. Each package has an independent SMBUS slave port. See 5.5.1 [SBI SMBus Address].

Each package is required to contain the same number of logical threads. The SMBUS slave port attached to each package may access only the logical threads within the package. `Core::X86::Cpuid::SizeId` identifies the number of logical threads available in a package.

### 5.4.2.1 SB-RMI Processor State Access

The SB-RMI Functions table describes the functions for accessing processor state. See the [Processor](#) Programming Reference of the processor family for additional information about the processor registers. [MSR](#) not listed in below table is not accessible, will get "Unsupported Command" status.

Table 93: SB-RMI Functions

Function	Description	<a href="#">Thread Specific</a>
<a href="#">CPUID</a>	Access to CPUID registers. General purpose registers are not altered unlike a	Y

	processor CPUID instruction. Use Read CPUID Command Protocol where CPUID Function is placed into WrData[7:4] and register is placed in WrData[8]. Access is Read-only.	
MCA Registers	Register read command using the register address to access Core::X86::Msr::MCG_CAP determines the number of MCA banks. See 3.1.2.2.1 [Legacy MCA Registers] and 3.1.2.2.3 [MCAX Registers] for the MCA registers within this range. Use Read Processor Register Command Protocol where MSR address is placed into WrData[7:4]. See 3.1.2.2.4 [MCAX MSRs] for MCA related MSR address. Access is Read-only.	Y
DRAM Throttle	Register read or write command to access the DRAM Controller Command Throttle Register.  The thread number field is not used for this request. Writes are uniformly applied to all DRAM Controller Command Throttle Register Instances within a package. Reads return Dram Controller Command Throttle Register instance 0. Access is Read-write. DRAM Throttle is not recommended in Rome-based systems and will be superseded via Mailbox Service requests.	N
Mailbox Service	Soft mailbox service request to firmware for power management purposes. Past implementations allowed for mailbox operations to X86 software. No usage models for communication with x86 software exists and x86 software messaging is not supported. Access is Read-write. See mailbox specific details.	N
Boot Status	Boot Status is placed in outbound message register SBRMI::MP0OutBndMsg. Access is Read-only.	N

#### 5.4.2.1.1 SB-RMI Read Processor Register and Read CPUID Commands

SB-RMI read processor register and read [CPUID](#) commands are performed using the SBI Modified Block Write-Block Read Process Call. If an SMBus timeout occurs before the data is returned, a read data/status can be issued to read the data from the previous command. The previous command must be complete before a new command can be issued.

Table 94: SB-RMI Read Processor Register Command Protocol

Byte	Byte Name	Value	Notes
1	Slave Address	0111_XXX0b	Write Address.
2	Command	73h	Read CPUID/Read Register Command Format.
3	WrDataLen	07h	7 Bytes.
4	WrData1	0Xh	Number of bytes to read from register. Valid values are 1 through 8.
5	WrData2	86h	Read Register command.
6	WrData3	XXXX_XXXXb	Bit[0] is Reserved. Bits[7:1] select the thread to address. 00h=Thread0. ... 7Fh=Thread127.
7	WrData4	XXh	Register Address[7:0] from the SB-RMI Functions table.
8	WrData5	XXh	Register Address[15:8] from the SB-RMI Functions table.
9	WrData6	XXh	Register Address[23:16] from the SB-RMI Functions table.
10	WrData7	XXh	Register Address[31:24] from the SB-RMI Functions table.

11	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.
12	Slave Address	0111_XXX1b	Read Address.
13	RdData1	0Xh	Number of bytes returned = WrData1+1.
14	Status	XXh	Status Code.
15	RdData1	XXh	Register Data[7:0].
16	RdData2	XXh	Register Data[15:8]. Optional.
17	RdData3	XXh	Register Data[23:16].
18	RdData4	XXh	Register Data[31:24]. Optional.
19	RdData5	XXh	Register Data[39:32]. Optional.
20	RdData6	XXh	Register Data[47:40]. Optional.
21	RdData7	XXh	Register Data[55:48]. Optional.
22	RdData8	XXh	Register Data[63:56]. Optional.
23	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.

Table 95: SB-RMI Read CPUID Command Protocol

Byte	Byte Name	Value	Notes
1	Slave Address	0111_XXX0b	Write Address.
2	Command	73h	Read CPUID/Read Register Command Format.
3	WrDataLen	08h	8 Bytes.
4	WrData1	08h	Number of CPUID bytes to read.
5	WrData2	91h	Read CPUID command.
6	WrData3	XXXX_XXXXb	Bit[0] is Reserved. Bits[7:1] select the thread to address. 00h=Thread0. ... 7Fh=Thread127.
7	WrData4	XXh	CPUID Function[7:0].
8	WrData5	XXh	CPUID Function[15:8].
9	WrData6	XXh	CPUID Function[23:16].
10	WrData7	XXh	CPUID Function[31:24].
11	WrData8	ECX[3:0]_000Xb	ECX[3:0] is the initial ECX value for extended CPUID operations. Must be 0h for non-extended operations. X: 0b=Return ebx:eax; 1b=Return edx:ecx.
12	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.
13	Slave Address	0111_XXX1b	Read Address.
14	RdDataLen	09h	Number of bytes returned.
15	Status	XXh	Status Code.
16	RdData1	XXh	eax or ecx bits[7:0].
17	RdData2	XXh	eax or ecx bits[15:8].
18	RdData3	XXh	eax or ecx bits[23:16].
19	RdData4	XXh	eax or ecx bits[31:24].
20	RdData5	XXh	ebx or edx bits[7:0].
21	RdData6	XXh	ebx or edx bits[15:8].
22	RdData7	XXh	ebx or edx bits[23:16].
23	RdData8	XXh	ebx or edx bits[31:24].
24	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.

Table 96: SB-RMI Read Data/Status Command Protocol



Byte	Byte Name	Value	Notes
1	Slave Address	0111_XXX0b	Write Address.
2	Command	72h	Read CUID/Read Register Command Format.
3	WrDataLen	01h	1 byte of Write data.
4	WrData1	0Xh	Number of bytes to read from register. Valid values are 1 through 8.
5	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.
6	Slave Address	0111_XXX1b	Read Address.
7	RdDataLen	0Xh	Number of bytes returned = WrData1 + 1.
8	Status	XXh	Status Code.
9	RdData1	XXh	Register Data[7:0]. Optional.
10	RdData2	XXh	Register Data[15:8]. Optional.
11	RdData3	XXh	Register Data[23:16]. Optional.
12	RdData4	XXh	Register Data[31:24]. Optional.
13	RdData5	XXh	Register Data[39:32]. Optional.
14	RdData6	XXh	Register Data[47:40]. Optional.
15	RdData7	XXh	Register Data[55:48]. Optional.
16	RdData8	XXh	Register Data[63:56]. Optional.
17	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.

#### 5.4.2.1.2 SB-RMI Write Processor Register Command

Writing processor registers from SB-RMI uses two SBI Modified Block Write-Block Read Process Call commands. The first command loads the address of the register to be written into the processor. The register address loaded by this command is stored on a per-thread basis. The second command writes the data to the processor register using the stored register address. The read data/status command can be used to determine that the command completed if a SMBus timeout occurs. The previous command must be complete before a new command can be issued. WrData Address ranges beyond 32 bits are ignored.

Write Register/Load Address command is only used for DRAM throttle feature for address C001\_0079.

Table 97: SB-RMI Load Address Command Protocol

Byte	Byte Name	Value	Notes
1	Slave Address	0111_XXX0b	Write Address.
2	Command	71h	Write Register/Load Address Command Format.
3	WrDataLen	06h	6 bytes.
4	WrData1	81h	Load Address Command.
5	WrData2	XXXX_XXXXb	Bit[0] is Reserved. Bits[7:1] select the thread to address. 00h=Thread0. ... 7Fh=Thread127.
6	WrData3	XXh	Register Address[7:0] from SB-RMI Functions table.
7	WrData4	XXh	Register Address[15:8] from SB-RMI Functions table.
8	WrData5	XXh	Register Address[23:16] from SB-RMI Functions table.
9	WrData6	XXh	Register Address[31:24] from SB-RMI Functions table.
10	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.
11	Slave Address	0111_XXX1b	Read Address.
12	RdDataLen	01h	Number of bytes returned.
13	Status	XXh	Status Code.
14	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.

*Table 98: SB-RMI Write Processor Register Command Protocol*

Byte	Byte Name	Value	Notes
1	Slave Address	0111_XXX0b	Write Address.
2	Command	71h	Write Register/Load Address Command Format.
3	WrDataLen	0Xh	Total number of WrData bytes sent by the master. The total number of bytes written to the register (WrDataLen - 2) must match the size of the register that is being written or undefined data will be written into the register.
4	WrData1	87h	Write Register Command.
5	WrData2	XXXX_XXXXb	Bit[0] is Reserved. Bits[7:1] select the thread to address. 00h=Thread0. ... 7Fh=Thread127.
6	WrData3	XXh	Register Data[7:0].
7	WrData4	XXh	Register Data[15:8]. Optional.
8	WrData5	XXh	Register Data[23:16]. Optional.
9	WrData6	XXh	Register Data[31:24]. Optional.
10	WrData7	XXh	Register Data[39:32]. Optional.
11	WrData8	XXh	Register Data[47:40]. Optional.
12	WrData9	XXh	Register Data[55:48]. Optional.
13	WrData10	XXh	Register Data[63:56]. Optional.
14	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.
7+WrDataLen	Slave Address	0111_XXX1b	Read Address.
8+WrDataLen	RdDataLen	01h	Number of bytes returned.
9+WrDataLen	Status	XXh	Status Code.
10+WrDataLen	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.

#### 5.4.2.1.3 SB-RMI Protocol Status Codes

The legal values for the Status byte of the SB-RMI processor state accesses are shown in the following table.

*Table 99: SB-RMI Status Codes*

Status Code	Name	Description
00h	Success	Command.
11h	Command Timeout	Command did not complete before an SMBus timeout occurred. This status code will never occur if (SBRMI_x01[TimeoutDis] == 1). MP has not sent the request to CPU/NB.
22h	<a href="#">Warm reset</a>	A warm reset occurred during the transaction.
40h	Unknown Command Format	The value in Command Format field is not recognized.
41h	Invalid Read Length	The value in RdDataLen is less than 1 or greater than 32.
42h	Excessive Data Length	The sum of the RdDataLen and WrDataLen is greater than 32 and RdDataLen is greater than or equal to 1 and less than or equal to 32.

44h	Invalid thread	Invalid thread selected.
45h	Unsupported Command	Command not supported by the processor.
81h	Command Aborted	The processor core targeted by the command could not start the command and was aborted by the processor.

#### 5.4.2.2 SB-RMI Mailbox Service

SB-RMI supports soft mailbox service request to MP1 (power management firmware) through SBRMI inbound/outbound message registers. The message type is defined in the following table.

Table 100: SB-RMI Soft Mailbox Message

Command	Message	Description	Command Data In	Command Data Out
01h	Read Package Power Consumption	Read the average package power consumption. This is estimated per part power capped to cTDP. This data may be useful to assess relative variations in power under different operating conditions and workloads. This data should not be used for system power budgeting.	None	PkgPwr (mWatts), 32-bit integer.
02h	Write Package Power Limit	Set maximum power consumption for SOC package. Note: there is a limit on the minimum power that the processor can operate at; no further socket power reduction occurs if the socket power limit is set below that minimum.	PkgPwrLimit (mWatts), 32-bit integer.	None
03h	Read Package Power Limit	Read the maximum power consumption for SOC package	None	PkgPwrLimit (mWatts), 32-bit integer
04h	Read Max Package Power Limit	Read the maximum package power limit.	None	ReadMaxPackagePowerLimit (mWatts), 32-bit integer.
05h	Read <a href="#">TDP</a>	Read current Thermal Design Power Limit	None	ReadTDP (mWatts), 32-bit integer.
06h	Read Max cTDP	Read Max configured Thermal Design Power	None	ReadMaxcTDP (mWatts), 32-bit integer.
07h	Read Min cTDP	Read Min configured Thermal Design Power	None	ReadMincTDP (mWatts), 32-bit integer.
08h	Read BIOS Boost Fmax	Read BIOS Boost Fmax	[31:16]=Logical Core ID. [15:0]=Reserved,	ReadBIOSBoostFmax (MHz), 32-bit integer.
09h	Read <a href="#">APML</a> Boost Limit	Read APML Boost Limit	[31:16]=Logical Core ID.	ReadAPMLBoostLimit (MHz), 32-bit

			[15:0]=Reserved,	integer.
0Ah	Write APLM Boost Limit	Write APLM Boost Limit Operates on logical cores and not threads.	[31:16]=Logical Core ID. [15:0]=Frequency in MHz.	None
0Bh	Write APLM Boost Limit All Cores	Write APLM Boost Limit operates on all logical cores and no logical core requires specifying.	[15:0]=Frequency in MHz.	None
0Ch	Read Dram Throttle	Read Dram Throttle will always Read the lowest percentage value as represented by PROCHOT throttle or MSRC001_0079 or Write Dram Throttle.	None	ReadDramThrottle (% 0-100).
0Dh	Write Dram Throttle	Write Dram Throttle.	WriteDramThrottle (% 0-80).	None
0Eh	Read Prochot Status	Read PROCHOT Status.	None	ReadProchotStatus: 0=Not PROCHOT. 1=PROCHOT.
0Fh	Read Prochot Residency	Read PROCHOT Residency (since the boot time or last read of Prochot Residency). Return value is expressed as 16 fractional bits. Value of FFFFh represents 100% and 0000h represents 0% of time the socket spends in PROCHOT.	None	ReadProchotResidency (Percentage of time), 16 fractional bits.
10h	Read VDDIOMem Power	Read VDDIOMem Power returns the estimated VDDIOMem power consumed within the socket (Does not include any external memory power).	None	ReadVDDIOMemPower (mWatts), 32-bit integer.
11h	Read NBIO Error Logging Register	Read NBIO Error Logging Register.	[31:24]=NBIO quadrant. [23:0]=Register Offset.	ReadNBIOErrorLoggingRegister: (Register value).
13h	Read IOD Bist Result	Read IOD BIST status.	None	ReadIOdBistResult: 0=BIST pass. 1=BIST fail.
14h	Read CCD Bist Result	Read CCD BIST status. Results are read for each CCD present in the system. The number of logical CCD instances may be determined by use of CPUID reported CoreId[7:5].	Logical CCD instance number, 32-bit integer.	ReadCCDBistResult: 0=BIST pass. 1=BIST fail.
15h	Read CCX Bist Result	Read Cpu Core Complex BIST result. Results are read for each Logical CCX	Logical CCX instance number, 32-bit integer.	ReadCCXBistResult (L3Pass, Core[n:0]Pass).

		instance number and returns a value which is the concatenation of <a href="#">L3</a> pass status and all cores in the complex(n:0). The maximum number of cores available per CCX may be determined by using CPUID to determine the maximum number of logical threads per L3 and the <a href="#">SMT</a> state. The Logical CCX instance number may be determined by using CPUID to determine the maximum number of threads in the socket and the number of logical threads per L3.		
18h	Get Max DDR Bandwidth and Utilization	Provides per socket: 1. Theoretical maximum DDR Bandwidth in <a href="#">GB/s</a> . 2. Current utilized DDR Bandwidth (Read+Write) in GB/s. 3. Current utilized DDR Bandwidth as a percentage of theoretical maximum.	None	[31:20]=Max bandwidth in GBps. [19:8]=Utilized bandwidth (R+W) in GBps. [7:0]=Utilized bandwidth in %.

#### 5.4.2.2.1 SB-RMI Mailbox Sequence

The sequence is as follows:

1. The initiator (BMC) indicates that command is to be serviced by firmware by writing 80h to SBRMI::InBndMsg\_inst7 (SBRMI\_x3F). This register must be set to 80h after reset.
2. The initiator (BMC) writes the command to SBRMI::InBndMsg\_inst0 (SBRMI\_x38).
3. For Write operations or Read operations, which require additional addressing information as shown in Table 100 [SB-RMI Soft Mailbox Message] above, the initiator (BMC) writes Command Data In[31:0] to SBRMI::InBndMsg\_inst[4:1] {SBRMI\_x3C(MSB):SBRMI\_x39(LSB)}.
4. The initiator (BMC) writes 01h to SBRMI::SoftwareInterrupt to notify firmware to perform the requested Read or Write command.
5. Firmware reads the message and performs the defined action.
6. Firmware writes the original command to outbound message register SBRMI::OutBndMsg\_inst0 (SBRMI\_x30).
7. Firmware writes SBRMI::Status[SwAlertSts] = 1 to generate an ALERT (if enabled) to initiator (BMC) to indicate completion of the requested command. Firmware must (if applicable) put the message data into the message registers SBRMI::OutBndMsg\_inst[4:1] {SBRMI\_x34(MSB):SBRMI\_x31(LSB)}.
8. Firmware clears the interrupt on SBRMI::SoftwareInterrupt.
9. For a Read operation, the initiator (BMC) reads the firmware response Command Data Out[31:0] from SBRMI::OutBndMsg\_inst[4:1] {SBRMI\_x34(MSB):SBRMI\_x31(LSB)}.
10. BMC must write 1'b1 to SBRMI::Status[SwAlertSts] to clear the ALERT to initiator (BMC). It is recommended to clear the ALERT upon completion of the current mailbox command.

Table 101: SB-RMI Soft Mailbox Error Code

Error Type	Description	Code
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No error	Mailbox message command executed successfully without an error.	00h
Command Aborted	Mailbox message command is aborted.	01h
Unknown Command	Unknown mailbox message.	02h
Invalid Core	Invalid core is specified in mailbox message parameters.	03h

The mailbox error code is written by Firmware in SBRMI::OutBndMsg\_inst7 (SBRMI\_x37).

#### 5.4.2.3 SB-RMI Boot code status

Boot code will dump the dynamic boot status into SBRMI::MP0OutBndMsg. BMC can then just read this status through SBI interface to determine progress through the boot flow.

#### 5.4.2.4 SB-RMI Register Access

The SB-RMI registers can be read or written from the SMBus interface using the SMBus defined PEC-optional Read Byte and Write Byte protocols with the SB-RMI register number in the command byte or the PEC-optional Block Read and Block Write protocols with the first SB-RMI register number to be accessed in the command byte. Block Read/Write protocol access for SB-RMI registers is controlled by SBRMI::Control[BlkRWEn]. The SB-RMI interface supports Block Writes of up to 32 bytes, and Block Reads of up to 32 bytes as specified by SBRMI::ReadSize[RdSize]. Bytes are returned in ascending register order starting with the first SB-RMI register in the command byte.

##### 5.4.2.4.1 SB-RMI Register Block Access

The following example shows a write from SBRMI\_x18 to SBRMI\_x1F using SMBus Block Write protocol with SBRMI::Control[BlkRWEn] set to 1.

*Table 102: SB-RMI Register Block Write Protocol*

Byte	Byte Name	Value	Notes
1	Slave Address	0111_XXX0b	Write Address.
2	Command	18h	Indicates starting register SBRMI_x18.
3	Byte Count	08h	Number of bytes to write.
4	Data Byte 1	00h	Write a value to SBRMI_x18h.
5	Data Byte 2	00h	Write a value to SBRMI_x19h.
6	Data Byte 3	00h	Write a value to SBRMI_x1Ah.
7	Data Byte 4	00h	Write a value to SBRMI_x1Bh.
8	Data Byte 5	00h	Write a value to SBRMI_x1Ch.
9	Data Byte 6	00h	Write a value to SBRMI_x1Dh.
10	Data Byte 7	00h	Write a value to SBRMI_x1Eh.
11	Data Byte 8	00h	Write a value to SBRMI_x1Fh.
12	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.

The following example shows a read from SBRMI\_x10 to SBRMI\_x17 using SMBus Block Read protocol with SBRMI::Control[BlkRWEn] set to 1 and SBRMI::ReadSize[RdSize] set to 8.

*Table 103: SB-RMI Register Block Read Protocol*

Byte	Byte Name	Value	Notes
1	Slave Address	0111_XXX0b	Write Address.
2	Command	10h	Indicates starting register SBRMI_x10.



3	Slave Address	0111_XXX1b	Read Address.
4	Byte Count	08h	Number of bytes to read.
5	Data Byte 1	00h	Read a value from SBRMI_x10h.
6	Data Byte 2	00h	Read a value from SBRMI_x11h.
7	Data Byte 3	00h	Read a value from SBRMI_x12h.
8	Data Byte 4	00h	Read a value from SBRMI_x13h.
9	Data Byte 5	00h	Read a value from SBRMI_x14h.
10	Data Byte 6	00h	Read a value from SBRMI_x15h.
11	Data Byte 7	00h	Read a value from SBRMI_x16h.
12	Data Byte 8	00h	Read a value from SBRMI_x17h.
13	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.

#### 5.4.2.4.2 SB-RMI Register Byte Access

The following example shows a write to SBRMI\_x03 using the SMBus Write Byte protocol with SBRMI::Control[BlkRWEn] set to 0.

*Table 104: SB-RMI Register Write Byte Protocol*

Byte	Byte Name	Value	Notes
1	Slave Address	0111_XXX0b	Write Address.
2	Command	03h	Indicates SB-RMI register 03.
3	Data Byte	04h	Write a value of 04h.
4	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.

The following example shows a read from SBRMI\_x03 using the SMBus Read Byte protocol with SBRMI::Control[BlkRWEn] set to 0.

*Table 105: SB-RMI Register Read Byte Protocol*

Byte	Byte Name	Value	Notes
1	Slave Address	0111_XXX0b	Write Address.
2	Command	03h	Indicates SB-RMI register 03.
3	Slave Address	0111_XXX1b	Read address.
4	Data Byte	04h	Value of SBRMI_x03h.
5	PEC	XXh	Optional PEC byte.

#### 5.4.2.5 SB-RMI Alert

The processor alerts the SBI when a Machine Check Exception occurs within the system. The Machine Check Exception status is reflected in registers SBRMI\_x01[F:0].

The processor alerts the SBI on system fatal error event. This status is reflected in SBRMI\_x02[SwAlertSts]. To enable this functionality, SBRMI\_x01[SwAlertMask] must be clear.

### 5.4.3 SBI Error Detection and Recovery

This section describes the various error detection and recovery methods that can be used on the SBI bus. The important item in providing a high reliability SBI connection is the ability to detect when an error occurs and to gracefully recover from that error. When the SBI connections are noisy, messages can become garbled which, in turn, may cause undefined

behavior on the SBI bus. The most common noise sources are cross-talk and clock skew. Cross-talk results when the SBI connections are routed too close to other signal carrying lines. Clock skew is usually a result of higher than expected capacitance, between the SBI signals (clock and / or data) and ground, which causes the master and slave devices to disagree on when data should be stable and when it is allowed to be changing.

#### **5.4.3.1 Error Detection**

SBI provides several methods of error detection: protocol ACK/NAK, packet error correction (PEC) fields, and timeouts. The ACK/NAK mechanism is always active in SBI, but the PEC and timeouts are optional.

##### **5.4.3.1.1 ACK/NAK Mechanism**

After each byte of an SBI message, the device receiving that byte must either acknowledge (ACK) that it received the byte correctly, or deny (NAK) that the byte was correctly received. This is most easily seen in the case of the address bytes which follow a START (or REPEATED START) sequence, but can be used anywhere in the message. In the case of an address byte, if a slave device recognizes the address, it will respond with an ACK and await the rest of the message. If a slave device does not recognize the message, it will respond with a NAK and ignore the rest of the message.

##### **5.4.3.1.2 Packet Error Correction (PEC)**

The RMI protocols allow for PEC bytes to be appended to messages. The sending side calculates the PEC, based on the data it intends to transmit, and appends it to the transmitted data. The receiving side calculates the PEC based on the data it actually receives and compares that to the PEC it receives. If the two PECs do not match, an error has occurred and the message should be discarded. When a device detects a PEC mismatch, it should send a NAK in response to the PEC. No special programming is needed to enable the PEC on AMD devices. If the PEC is present on an incoming message, the device will verify the PEC and ACK or NAK as appropriate. The PEC is always calculated on outgoing messages. It is up to the bus master to request the PEC by sending clocks for that byte before sending either a NAK or a STOP sequence.

##### **5.4.3.1.3 Bus Timeouts**

Bus timeouts should be enabled to prevent a device waiting indefinitely on a message that may not be coming. Some timeouts are used to prevent the SBI bus from waiting for a response from a CPU that is in a power-saving idle mode. Other timeouts are used to allow the slave device to recognize that the bus master is attempting to reset all of the devices on the SBI bus. Either way, when a device recognizes a timeout, it should abort its current message transfer.

#### **5.4.3.2 Error Recovery**

The simplest form of error recovery is a retry. When the bus master detects an unexpected NAK, it should abort the current transfer and retry the message sequence. In some cases, however, a message can be so garbled that a simple retry is insufficient. This can occur, if there are multiple devices on the bus and a garbled address byte has caused the wrong slave device to be selected. That slave device may even continue to transmit during the retry. In those cases, it will be necessary to force a reset of all devices on the SBI bus, before retrying the message transfer.

##### **5.4.3.2.1 SBI Bus Reset**

The bus master can hold the clock low for a period longer the standard timeout in order to force slave devices off the bus (see [docSMB](#) section 3.1.1.3 of the System Management Bus (SMBus) Specification, version 2.0). All SBI slave devices are required to reset their communications if another device holds the clock line low for longer than TTimeout, min (25 milliseconds). The devices are required to complete their reset within TTimeout, max (35 milliseconds). SBI bus masters should use the extended timeout to force a reset of all slave devices if a simple retry does not remove an error condition.

## 5.5 SBI Physical Interface

### 5.5.1 SBI SMBus Address

The SMBus address is really 7 bits. Some vendors and the SMBus specification show the address as 8 bits: bits[7:1] as the left-justified address, and bit[0] as the Read/Write flag, where 0 indicates a Write and 1 indicates a Read. Some vendors use only the 7 bits to describe the address.

### 5.5.2 SBI Bus Timing

SBI supports 100KHz standard-mode and 400 KHz fast-mode I2C operation. Refer to the standard-mode and fast-mode timing parameters in the I2C specification.

### 5.5.3 Pass-FET Option

There is a possibility that a device with a standard SMBus interface will not be able to directly interface to SBI. Therefore, pass FETs must be used to create two SMBus segments, see the following figure.

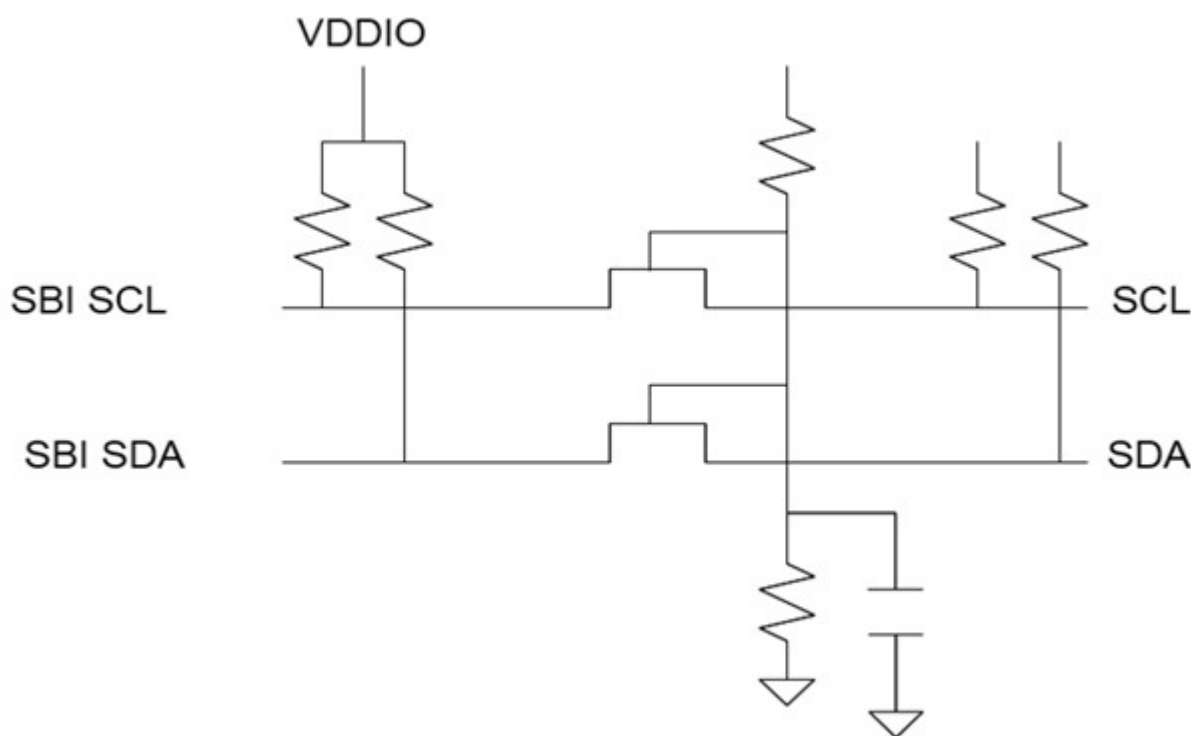


Figure 29: Pass FET Implementation

Notes:

- SCL and SDA pull-up resistors are the normal pull-up resistors for a SMBus segment, and are not part of the translation circuit. They are shown for completeness.
- The gates of the FETs are tied to a voltage approximately  $V_{gs}$  above the lower rail voltage. A resistive divider is shown, but a convenient power rail will also work.
- Care must be taken to install the FETs so that any body diode does not conduct.

- The key requirement is the high side drive low enough to register as low on the low side (High side Vol < Vil on low side).

## 5.6 SB-RMI Registers

Reads to unimplemented registers return 00h. Writes to unimplemented registers are discarded.

### SBRMIX00 [Revision] (SBRMI::Revision)

Read-only. Reset: 10h.

Bits	Description
7:0	<b>Revision: SB-RMI revision.</b> Read-only. Reset: 10h. This field specifies the <a href="#">APML</a> specification revision that the product is compliant to. 0x10=1.0x Revision.

### SBRMIX01 [Control] (SBRMI::Control)

Read-write. Reset: 01h.

Bits	Description
7	<b>PECEn: packet error checking enable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. This only controls the intermediate PEC of the SBI Modified Block Write-Block Read Process Call. 0=Intermediate PEC is disabled. 1=Intermediate PEC is enabled.
6:5	Reserved.
4	<b>SwAlertMask: software alert mask.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. 0=Alert_L signaling is enabled when SBRMI_x02SwAlertSts is set. 1=Alert_L signaling is disabled when SBRMI_x02SwAlertSts is set.
3	<b>BlkRWEn: block read/write enable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. Controls Block Read/Write access to register ranges SBRMI_x[5F:10], SBRMI_x[9F:80], and SBRMI_x[CF:C0]. 0=SMBus accesses can only use the Byte Read/Write protocol. 1=SMBus accesses can only use the Block Read/Write protocol. NOTE: All other register ranges only support Byte Read/Write access, independent of the state of the BlkRWEn control bit.
2	<b>TimeoutDis: SB-RMI timeout disable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. 1=SMBus defined timeouts are disabled. If the SB-TSI interface is also in use, SMBus timeouts should be enabled or disabled in a consistent manner on both interfaces. The SB-TSI timeout setting is used by SB-RMI until the SMBus interface can determine which interface is targeted by the transaction.
1	<b>AraDis: SB-RMI ARA disable.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. 1=Sending of an ARA response is disabled. 0=Sending of an ARA response is enabled.
0	<b>AlertMask: SB-RMI alert mask.</b> Read-write. Reset: 1. Read-write; set-by-hardware if AraDis=0 and a successful ARA is sent. 1=Alert_L signaling disabled. 0=Alert_L is asserted if any unmasked event is present in the [The Alert Status Registers] SBRMI_x1[F:0], or if SBRMI_x02[SwAlertSts] == 1 and SwAlertMask == 0.

### SBRMIX02 [Status] (SBRMI::Status)

Reset: 00h.

Bits	Description
7:2	Reserved.
1	<b>SwAlertSts: SB-RMI software alert status.</b> Read-write, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: 0. Write-one-to-clear from the SMBus interface; Read-write from the processor. Set by firmware as a result of a Machine Check Exception prior to the MCE related warm reset. Set by firmware to indicate the completion of a mailbox operation.
0	<b>AlertSts: SB-RMI alert status.</b> Read-only, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: 0. Read-only. 1=Alert event present in SBRMI::AlertStatus.

### SBRMIX03 [Read Size] (SBRMI::ReadSize)

Read-write. Reset: 01h.

This register specifies the number of bytes to return when using the block read protocol to read SBRMI\_x[4F:10].

Bits	Description
7:6	Reserved.
5:0	<b>RdSize: read size.</b> Read-write. Reset: 01h. Specifies the number of bytes to return when using the block read protocol.

	<b>Valid Values:</b>	
	<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
	00h	Reserved.
	20h-01h	<Value> bytes.
	3Fh-21h	Reserved.

**SBRMIx[04...4A] [Thread Enable Status] (SBRMI::ThreadEnableStatus)**

Read-only.

\_inst[15:4,1:0]; SBRMIx[4[A:3],0[D:A],05,04]

Bits	Description	
7:0	<b>threadEnStat: thread enable status.</b> Read-only.	
	<b>Description:</b> 1= <a href="#">Thread</a> is enabled.	
	Offset[7:0]	inst Description
	04h	0 Threads[7:0].
	05h	1 Threads[15:8].
	0Ah	4 Threads[39:32].
	0Bh	5 Threads[47:40].
	0Ch	6 Threads[55:48].
	0Dh	7 Threads[63:56].
	43h	8 Threads[71:64].
	44h	9 Threads[79:72].
	45h	10 Threads[87:80].
	46h	11 Threads[95:88].
	47h	12 Threads[103:96].
	48h	13 Threads[111:104].
	49h	14 Threads[119:112].
	4Ah	15 Threads[127:120].

**SBRMIx[06...D3] [Reserved Registers] (SBRMI::Reserved)**

Read-only.

\_inst[7:4,15:8,3:0]; SBRMIx[D[3:0],B[3:0],9[F:C],0F,0E,07,06]

Bits	Description
7:0	Reserved.

**SBRMIx[10...5F] [Alert Status] (SBRMI::AlertStatus)**

Read,Write-1-to-clear, Volatile.

\_inst[31:0]; SBRMIx[5[F:0],1[F:0]]

Bits	Description	
7:4	Reserved.	
3:0	<b>MceStat: MCE status.</b> Read, <a href="#">Write-1-to-clear</a> , <a href="#">Volatile</a> .	
	<b>Description:</b> Bit vector for threads. 1=MCE occurred for thread. Set by hardware.	
	Offset[7:0]	inst Description
	10h	0 Threads[48,32,16,0].
	11h	1 Threads[49,33,17,1].
	12h	2 Threads[50,34,18,2].
	13h	3 Threads[51,35,19,3].
	14h	4 Threads[52,36,20,4].
	15h	5 Threads[53,37,21,5].

16h	6	Threads[54,38,22,6].
17h	7	Threads[55,39,23,7].
18h	8	Threads[56,40,24,8].
19h	9	Threads[57,41,25,9].
1Ah	10	Threads[58,42,26,10].
1Bh	11	Threads[59,43,27,11].
1Ch	12	Threads[60,44,28,12].
1Dh	13	Threads[61,45,29,13].
1Eh	14	Threads[62,46,30,14].
1Fh	15	Threads[63,47,31,15].
50h	16	Threads[112,96,80,64].
51h	17	Threads[113,97,81,65].
52h	18	Threads[114,98,82,66].
53h	19	Threads[115,99,83,67].
54h	20	Threads[116,100,84,68].
55h	21	Threads[117,101,85,69].
56h	22	Threads[118,102,86,70].
57h	23	Threads[119,103,87,71].
58h	24	Threads[120,104,88,72].
59h	25	Threads[121,105,89,73].
5Ah	26	Threads[122,106,90,74].
5Bh	27	Threads[123,107,91,75].
5Ch	28	Threads[124,108,92,76].
5Dh	29	Threads[125,109,93,77].
5Eh	30	Threads[126,110,94,78].
5Fh	31	Threads[127,111,95,79].

**SBRMIx[20...CF] [Alert Mask] (SBRMI::AlertMask)**

Read-write.

\_inst[31:0]; SBRMIx[C[F:0],2[F:0]]

Bits	Description																																							
7:4	Reserved.																																							
3:0	<b>MceAlertMsk: MCE alert mask.</b> Read-write. <b>Description:</b> Bit vector for threads. 1=Alert signaling disabled for corresponding SBRMI::AlertStatus[MceStat] for thread. <table><tr><th>Offset[7:0]</th><th>inst</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>20h</td><td>0</td><td>Threads[48,32,16,0].</td></tr><tr><td>21h</td><td>1</td><td>Threads[49,33,17,1].</td></tr><tr><td>22h</td><td>2</td><td>Threads[50,34,18,2].</td></tr><tr><td>23h</td><td>3</td><td>Threads[51,35,19,3].</td></tr><tr><td>24h</td><td>4</td><td>Threads[52,36,20,4].</td></tr><tr><td>25h</td><td>5</td><td>Threads[53,37,21,5].</td></tr><tr><td>26h</td><td>6</td><td>Threads[54,38,22,6].</td></tr><tr><td>27h</td><td>7</td><td>Threads[55,39,23,7].</td></tr><tr><td>28h</td><td>8</td><td>Threads[56,40,24,8].</td></tr><tr><td>29h</td><td>9</td><td>Threads[57,41,25,9].</td></tr><tr><td>2Ah</td><td>10</td><td>Threads[58,42,26,10].</td></tr><tr><td>2Bh</td><td>11</td><td>Threads[59,43,27,11].</td></tr></table>	Offset[7:0]	inst	Description	20h	0	Threads[48,32,16,0].	21h	1	Threads[49,33,17,1].	22h	2	Threads[50,34,18,2].	23h	3	Threads[51,35,19,3].	24h	4	Threads[52,36,20,4].	25h	5	Threads[53,37,21,5].	26h	6	Threads[54,38,22,6].	27h	7	Threads[55,39,23,7].	28h	8	Threads[56,40,24,8].	29h	9	Threads[57,41,25,9].	2Ah	10	Threads[58,42,26,10].	2Bh	11	Threads[59,43,27,11].
Offset[7:0]	inst	Description																																						
20h	0	Threads[48,32,16,0].																																						
21h	1	Threads[49,33,17,1].																																						
22h	2	Threads[50,34,18,2].																																						
23h	3	Threads[51,35,19,3].																																						
24h	4	Threads[52,36,20,4].																																						
25h	5	Threads[53,37,21,5].																																						
26h	6	Threads[54,38,22,6].																																						
27h	7	Threads[55,39,23,7].																																						
28h	8	Threads[56,40,24,8].																																						
29h	9	Threads[57,41,25,9].																																						
2Ah	10	Threads[58,42,26,10].																																						
2Bh	11	Threads[59,43,27,11].																																						



	2Ch	12	Threads[60,44,28,12].
	2Dh	13	Threads[61,45,29,13].
	2Eh	14	Threads[62,46,30,14].
	2Fh	15	Threads[63,47,31,15].
	C0h	16	Threads[112,96,80,64].
	C1h	17	Threads[113,97,81,65].
	C2h	18	Threads[114,98,82,66].
	C3h	19	Threads[115,99,83,67].
	C4h	20	Threads[116,100,84,68].
	C5h	21	Threads[117,101,85,69].
	C6h	22	Threads[118,102,86,70].
	C7h	23	Threads[119,103,87,71].
	C8h	24	Threads[120,104,88,72].
	C9h	25	Threads[121,105,89,73].
	CAh	26	Threads[122,106,90,74].
	CBh	27	Threads[123,107,91,75].
	CCh	28	Threads[124,108,92,76].
	CDh	29	Threads[125,109,93,77].
	CEh	30	Threads[126,110,94,78].
	CFh	31	Threads[127,111,95,79].

**SBRMIx3[0...7] [Out-Bound Message] (SBRMI::OutBndMsg)**

Read-write. Reset: 00h.

\_inst[7:0]; SBRMIx3[7:0]

Bits	Description
7:0	<b>OutBndMsg: outbound message data.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h.
	<b>Description:</b> Read-write from the processor; Read-only from the SMBus interface.
	Usage convention is:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SBRMI::OutBndMsg_inst0 is command copied by firmware from SBRMI::InBndMsg_inst0.</li><li>SBRMI::OutBndMsg_inst[4:1] are 32-bit data.</li><li>SBRMI::OutBndMsg_inst[6:5] are Reserved.</li><li>SBRMI::OutBndMsg_inst[7] contains Mailbox Error Code, per Table 101 [SB-RMI Soft Mailbox Error Code]</li></ul>

**SBRMIx3[8...F] [In-Bound Message] (SBRMI::InBndMsg)**

Read-write. Reset: 00h.

\_inst[7:0]; SBRMIx3[F:8]

Bits	Description
7:0	<b>InBndMsg: inbound message data.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. <b>Description:</b> Read-write from the SMBus interface; Read-only from the processor. These registers are used for

communicating 32-bit messages from BMC to firmware.

Usage convention is:

- SBRMI::InBndMsg\_inst0 is command.
- SBRMI::InBndMsg\_inst[4:1] are 32-bit data.
- SBRMI::InBndMsg\_inst[6:5] are Reserved.
- SBRMI::InBndMsg\_inst7: Bit[7] Must be 1'b1 to send message to firmware.

Offset[7:0]	inst	Description
38h	0	Inbound message 0.
39h	1	Inbound message 1.
3Ah	2	Inbound message 2.
3Bh	3	Inbound message 3.
3Ch	4	Inbound message 4.
3Dh	5	Inbound message 5.
3Eh	6	Inbound message 6.
3Fh	7	Inbound message 7.

#### SBRMIx40 [Software Interrupt] (SBRMI::SoftwareInterrupt)

Read,Write-1-only. Reset: 00h.

This register is used by the SMBus master to generate an interrupt to the processor to indicate that a message is available.

Bits	Description
7:1	Reserved.
0	<b>SwInt: firmware interrupt.</b> Read,Write-1-only. Reset: 0. Read,Write-1-only from the SMBus interface; Read,Write-1-to-clear from firmware. 1=Indicates a firmware mailbox service request.

#### SBRMIx41 [Thread Number] (SBRMI::ThreadNumber)

Read-write. Reset: 00h.

This register indicates the maximum number of threads present.

Bits	Description
7:0	<b>threadNum: thread number.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h. Read-only from the SMBus interface. Specifies the maximum number of threads present. Range of available threads 80h – 01h. Firmware loads the initial value based on the maximum number of threads available after any fused off or soft-down-coring is complete.

#### SBRMIx42 [Reserved register] (SBRMI::Reserve)

Read-write. Reset: 00h.

This register is Reserved.

Bits	Description
7:1	Reserved.
0	<b>Reserve: Reserved register.</b> Read-write. Reset: 0. This is a Reserved register bit.

#### SBRMIx8[0...7] [MP0 Out-Bound Message] (SBRMI::MP0OutBndMsg)

Read-write. Reset: 00h.

\_inst[7:0]; SBRMIx8[7:0]

Bits	Description		
7:0	<b>MP0OutBndMsg: outbound message data.</b> Read-write. Reset: 00h.		
	<b>Description:</b> Read-write from the processor; Read-only from the SMBus interface. These registers are used for sending messages from PSP firmware running on the MP0 to the SMBus master. MP0 boot status is dynamically written to this register during the boot process.		
	Offset[7:0]	inst	Description
	80h	0	MP0 Outbound message 0.

	81h	1	MP0 Outbound message 1.
	82h	2	MP0 Outbound message 2.
	83h	3	MP0 Outbound message 3.
	84h	4	MP0 Outbound message 4.
	85h	5	MP0 Outbound message 5.
	86h	6	MP0 Outbound message 6.
	87h	7	MP0 Outbound message 7.

## 6 SB Temperature Sensor Interface (SB-TSI)

### 6.1 Overview

The SBI temperature sensor interface (SB-TSI) is an emulation of the software and physical interface of a typical 8-pin remote temperature sensor (RTS), see Figure 30 [RTS Thermal Management Example]. The goal is to resemble a typical RTS so that KBC or BMC firmware requires minimal changes for future AMD products, see Figure 31 [SB-TSI Thermal Management Example]. SB-TSI supports the SMBus protocols that typical RTS supports.

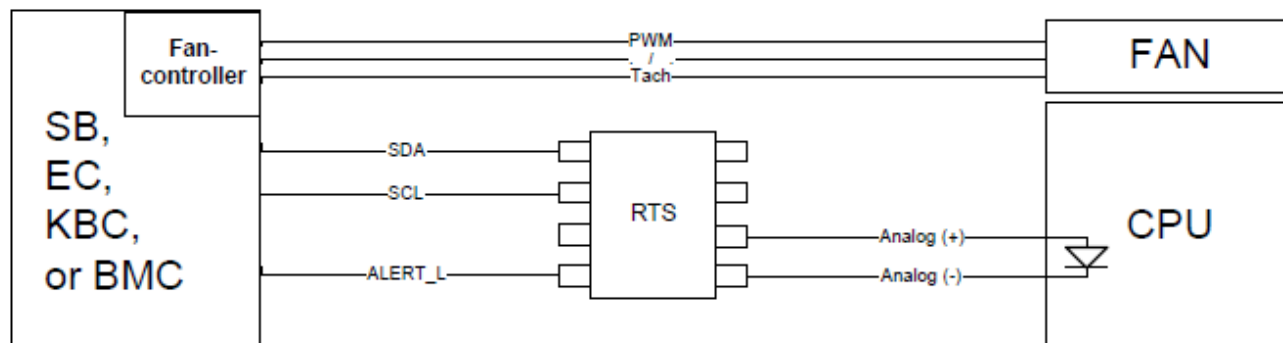


Figure 30: RTS Thermal Management Example

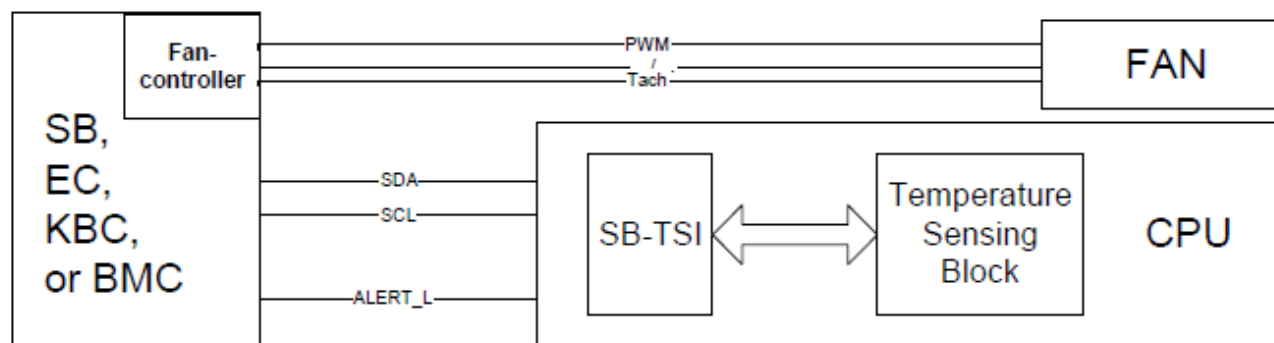


Figure 31: SB-TSI Thermal Management Example

Refer to the following external sources for additional information.

- System Management Bus (SMBus) specification. See [docSMB](#).
- I2C-bus Specification and User Manual, Revision 03. See [docI2C](#).

#### 6.1.1 Definitions

Table 106: SB-TSI Definitions

Term	Description
<b>BMC</b>	Base management controller.
<b>TCC</b>	Temperature calculation circuit.
<b>Tctl</b>	<a href="#">Processor</a> temperature control value.

<b>TSM</b>	Temperature sensor macro.
<b>SB-TSI</b>	Sideband Internal Temperature Sensor Interface. See <a href="#">APML</a> .

## 6.2 SB-TSI Protocol

The SB-TSI largely follows SMBus v2.0 specification except:

- The combined-format repeated start sequence is not supported in standard-mode and fast-mode. The response of the processor's SB-TSI to the sequence is undefined.
- Only 7-bit SMBus addresses are supported.
- SB-TSI implements the Send/Receive Byte and Read/Write Byte protocols.
- SB-TSI registers can only be written by using a Write byte command.
- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is not supported.
- Packet Error Checking (PEC) is not supported.
- The usage of unsupported protocols may lead to an undefined bus condition.
- To release the bus from an undefined condition and to reset the SB-TSI slave, the bus master must hold the clock low for a duration of time that is longer than Timeout.max, as specified for SMBus. The time-out needs to be enabled by SBTISI::TimeoutConfig[TimeoutEn] = 1.

### 6.2.1 SB-TSI Send/Receive Byte Protocol

A SMBus master can Read SB-TSI registers by issuing a send byte command with the address of the register to be read as the data byte followed by a receive byte command.

#### 6.2.1.1 SB-TSI Address Pointer

The SB-TSI controller has an internal address pointer that is updated when a register is accessed using a Read or Write byte command or when a send byte command is received. This address pointer is used to determine the address of the register being read when a receive byte command is processed by the controller.

### 6.2.2 SB-TSI Read/Write Byte Protocol

An SMBus master can Read or Write SB-TSI registers by issuing a Read or a Write byte command with the address of the register to be read or written in the command code field.

### 6.2.3 Alert Behavior

The ALERT\_L pin is asserted if (SBTISI::Status[TempHighAlert] || SBTISI::Status[TempLowAlert]) && ~SBTISI::Config[AlertMask] as shown in Figure 3. The following registers also affect temperature alert behavior.

- SBTISI::Config[AraDis]: Disables ARA response.
- SBTISI::UpdateRate[UpRate]: Specifies rate at which temperature thresholds are checked.
- {SBTISI::HiTempInt[HiTempInt], SBTISI::HiTempDec[HiTempDec]}: Sets high temperature threshold.
- {SBTISI::LoTempInt[LoTempInt], SBTISI::LoTempDec[LoTempDec]}: Sets low temperature threshold.
- SBTISI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr]: Specifies number of consecutive temperature samples to assert an alert.
- SBTISI::AlertConfig[AlertCompEn]: Specifies ALERT\_L pin to be in latched or comparator mode. Affects ARA.

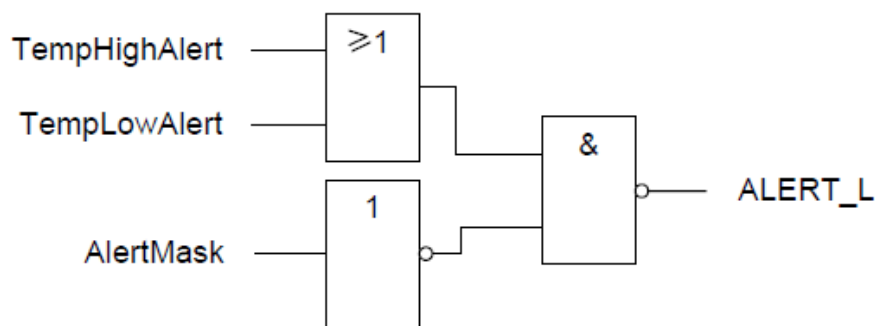


Figure 32: Alert Assertion Diagram

#### 6.2.4 Atomic Read Mechanism

To ensure that the two required Reads (integer and decimal) for reading the CPU temperature are always originated from one temperature value, atomic reading procedures are required. SB-TSI offers functions to maintain atomicity between the temperature integer and decimal bytes.

[The SB-TSI Configuration Register] SBTSI::Config[ReadOrder] specifies the order for reading integer and decimal part of the CPU temperature value for atomic CPU temperature Reads. If SBTSI::Config[ReadOrder] is 0, then a Read of the integer part (SBTSI::CpuTempInt) of the CPU temperature triggers a latch of the decimal part (SBTSI::CpuTempDec) until the next Read of the integer part. This latch syncs the decimal part with the integer part. The integer part is continuously updated.

If SBTSI::Config[ReadOrder] is 1, then the Read order to ensure atomicity is Reversed, i.e., decimal part = first, integer part = second.

If it is not possible to ensure a dedicated Read order as described above, the Run/Stop bit ([The SB-TSI Configuration Register] SBTSI::Config[RunStop]) may be used to provide atomicity of reading the CPU temperature. If this bit is 0, the CPU temperature registers are updated continuously. If it is 1, they get frozen and always deliver their last value on Read requests.

- Set SBTSI::Config[RunStop].
- Read the integer (SBTSI::CpuTempInt) or the decimal (SBTSI::CpuTempDec) part of the CPU temperature.
- Read the remaining part of the CPU temperature.
- Clear SBTSI::Config[RunStop].

#### 6.2.5 SB-TSI Temperature and Threshold Encodings

SB-TSI CPU temperature readings and limit registers encode the temperature in increments of 0.125 from 0 to 255.875. The high byte represents the integer portion of the temperature from 0 to 255. One increment in the high byte is equivalent to a step of one. The upper three bits of the low byte represent the decimal portion of the temperature. One increment of these bits is equivalent to a step of 0.125.

Table 107: SB-TSI CPU Temperature and Threshold Encoding Examples

Temperature	Temperature High Byte SBTSI::CpuTempInt[CpuTempInt] SBTSI::HiTempInt[HiTempInt]	Temperature Low Byte SBTSI::CpuTempDec[CpuTempDec] SBTSI::HiTempDec[HiTempDec]
-------------	---	--

	SBTSI::LoTempInt[LoTempInt]	SBTSI::LoTempDec[LoTempDec]
0.000 °C	0000_0000b	0000_0000b
1.000 °C	0000_0001b	0000_0000b
25.125 °C	0001_1001b	0010_0000b
50.875 °C	0011_0010b	1110_0000b
90.000 °C	0101_1010b	0000_0000b

## 6.2.6 SB-TSI Temperature Offset Encoding

By default, SBTSI::CpuTempInt and SBTSI::CpuTempDec provide Tctl from the processor. The temperature offset registers allow the system to adjust the SB-TSI temperature from Tctl.

The SB-TSI temperature offset registers use a different encoding in order to provide negative temperature values. SBTSI::CpuTempOffInt[CpuTempOffInt] and SBTSI::CpuTempOffDec[CpuTempOffDec] form an 11-bit, 2's complement value representing the temperature offset. The high byte encodes the integer portion of the temperature and the upper three bits of the low byte represent the fractional portion of the temperature offset. One increment of these bits is equivalent to a step of 0.125 °C. After reset the offset is always set to 0 °C. Software needs to adjust the offset to the appropriate level.

*Table 108: SB-TSI Temperature Offset Encoding Examples*

Temperature	Temperature High Byte SBTSI::CpuTempOffInt[CpuTempOffInt]	Temperature Low Byte SBTSI::CpuTempOffDec[CpuTempOffDec]
-10.375 °C	1111_0101b	1010_0000b
-0.250 °C	1111_1111b	1100_0000b
0.000 °C	0000_0000b	0000_0000b
0.875 °C	0000_0000b	1110_0000b
10.000 °C	0000_1010b	0000_0000b

## 6.3 SB-TSI Physical Interface

This chapter describes the physical interface of the SB-TSI.

### 6.3.1 SB-TSI SMBus Address

The SMBus address is really 7 bits. Some vendors and the SMBus specification show the address as 8 bits: bits[7:1] as the left-justified address, and bit[0] as the Read/Write flag, where 0 indicates a Write and 1 indicates a Read. Some vendors use only the 7 bits to describe the address. The addresses can vary with address select pins.

*Table 109: SB-TSI Address Encodings*

Socket ID	SB-TSI Address
0b	98h for 8-bit or 4Ch for 7-bit.
1b	90h for 8-bit or 48h for 7-bit.

### 6.3.2 SB-TSI Bus Timing

SB-TSI supports standard-mode (100 kHz) and fast-mode (400 kHz) according to the I2C-bus Specification and User Manual.



### 6.3.3 SB-TSI Bus Electrical Parameters

SB-TSI conforms to most of the I2C fast-mode electrical parameters. See the Electrical Data Sheet for the processor family for electrical parameters.

### 6.3.4 Pass-FET Option

The KBC may not have the capability to directly interface to SB-TSI. Pass FETs may be used to create two SMBus segments, as shown in the following diagram.

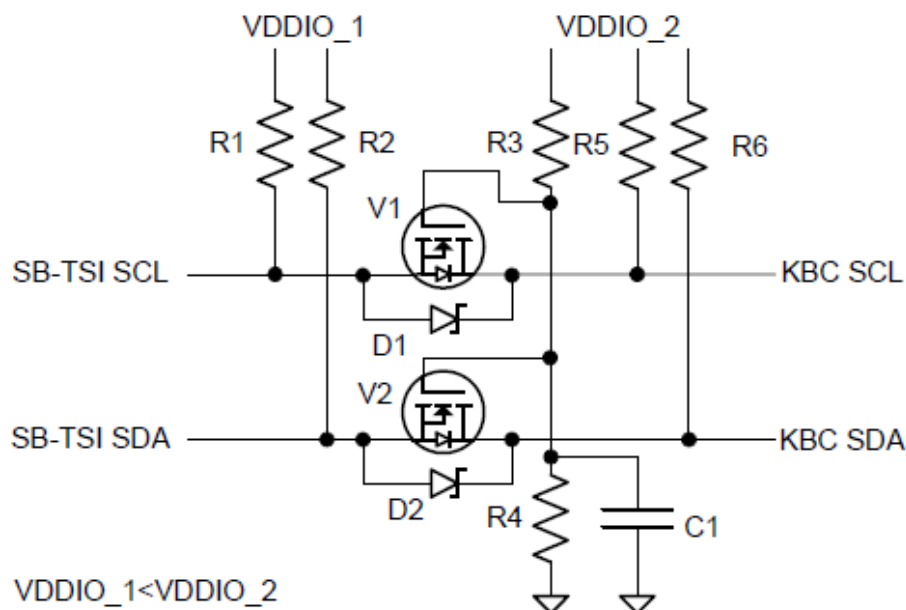


Figure 33: Pass FET Implementation

#### Notes:

- SCL and SDA pull-up resistors (R5 and R6, respectively) are the normal pull-up resistors for an SMBus segment and are not part of the translation circuit. They are shown for completeness.
- The gates of the FETs are tied to a voltage approximately  $V_{gs}$  above the lower rail voltage. A resistive divider is shown, but a convenient power rail would do nicely.
- Care must be taken to install the FETs so that any body diode does not conduct.
- The key requirement is that the high side drive low enough to register as a low on the low side. (High side  $V_{ol} < V_{il}$  on low side).

## 6.4 SB-TSI Registers

Reads to unimplemented registers return 00h. Writes to unimplemented registers are discarded.

### SBTSIx01 [CPU Integer Temperature] (SBTSI::CpuTempInt)

Read-only.

The CPU temperature is calculated by adding the CPU temperature offset (SBTSI::CpuTempOffInt, SBTSI::CpuTempOffDec) to the processor control temperature (Tctl). SBTSI::CpuTempInt and SBTSI::CpuTempDec combine to return the CPU temperature. For the temperature encoding, see 6.2.5 [SB-TSI Temperature and Threshold Encodings]

Bits	Description
7:0	<b>CpuTempInt:</b> integer CPU temperature value. Read-only. Reset: Cold,XXh. This field returns the integer

portion of the CPU temperature.

#### SBTSIx02 [SB-TSI Status] (SBTSI::Status)

Read-only, Volatile.

If SBTSI::AlertConfig[AlertCompEn] == 0, the temperature alert is latched high until the alert is Read. If SBTSI::AlertConfig[AlertCompEn] == 1, the alert is cleared when the temperature does not meet the threshold conditions for temperature and number of samples. See 6.2.3 [Alert Behavior].

Bits	Description
7:5	Reserved.
4	<b>TempHighAlert: temperature high alert.</b> Read-only, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, X. 1=Indicates that the CPU temperature is greater than or equal to the high temperature threshold (SBTSI::HiTempInt, SBTSI::HiTempDec) for SBTSI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr] consecutive samples. 0=Indicates that the CPU temperature is less than the high temperature threshold (SBTSI::HiTempInt, SBTSI::HiTempDec) for SBTSI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr] samples and SBTSI::AlertConfig[AlertCompEn] == 1. Hardware will clear this bit when Read if SBTSI::AlertConfig[AlertCompEn] == 0.
3	<b>TempLowAlert: temperature low alert.</b> Read-only, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, X. 1=Indicates that the CPU temperature is less than or equal to the low temperature threshold (SBTSI::LoTempInt, SBTSI::LoTempDec) for SBTSI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr] consecutive samples. 0=Indicates the CPU temperature is greater than the low temperature threshold (SBTSI::LoTempInt, SBTSI::LoTempDec) for SBTSI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr] samples and SBTSI::AlertConfig[AlertCompEn] == 1. Hardware will clear this bit when Read if SBTSI::AlertConfig[AlertCompEn] == 0.
2:0	Reserved.

#### SBTSIx03 [SB-TSI Configuration] (SBTSI::Config)

Reset: Cold, 00h.

The bits in this register are Read-only and can be written by Writing to the corresponding bits in SBTSI::ConfigWr. See 6.2.3 [Alert Behavior] and 6.2.4 [Atomic Read Mechanism].

Bits	Description
7	<b>AlertMask: alert mask.</b> Read-only, <a href="#">Volatile</a> . Reset: Cold, 0. 0=ALERT_L pin enabled. 1=ALERT_L pin disabled and does not assert. IF (SBTSI::Config[AraDis] == 0) THEN Read-only; set-by-hardware. ELSE Read-only ENDIF. Hardware sets this bit if SBTSI::Config[AraDis] == 0, either SBTSI::Status[TempHighAlert] == 1 or SBTSI::Status[TempLowAlert] == 1, and a successful ARA is sent.
6	<b>RunStop: run stop.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold, 0. 0=Updates to SBTSI::CpuTempInt and SBTSI::CpuTempDec and the alert comparisons are enabled; Alert history counters (specified by SBTSI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr]) and the corresponding timer (specified by SBTSI::UpdateRate[UpRate]) continue to update. 1=Updates to SBTSI::CpuTempInt and SBTSI::CpuTempDec and the alert comparisons are disabled; Alert history counters (specified by SBTSI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr]) and the corresponding timer (specified by SBTSI::UpdateRate[UpRate]) are stopped. See 6.2.4 [Atomic Read Mechanism] for further details.
5	<b>ReadOrder: atomic read order.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold, 0. 0=Reading SBTSI::CpuTempInt causes the state of SBTSI::CpuTempDec to be latched. 1=Reading SBTSI::CpuTempDec causes the state of SBTSI::CpuTempInt to be latched. See 6.2.4 [Atomic Read Mechanism] for further details.
4:2	Reserved.
1	<b>AraDis: ARA disable.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold, 0. Read-only. 1=ARA response disabled.
0	Reserved.

#### SBTSIx04 [Update Rate] (SBTSI::UpdateRate)

Read-write. Reset: Cold, 08h.

Bits	Description
7:0	<b>UpRate: update rate.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold, 08h. This field specifies the rate at which CPU temperature is compared against the temperature thresholds to determine if an alert event has occurred. Write access causes a reset of the alert history counters (specified by SBTSI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr]) and the corresponding timer (specified by SBTSI::UpdateRate[UpRate]).

Valid Values:	
Value	Description
00h	0.0625 Hz
01h	0.125 Hz
02h	0.25 Hz
03h	0.5 Hz
04h	1 Hz
05h	2 Hz
06h	4 Hz
07h	8 Hz
08h	16 Hz
09h	32 Hz
0Ah	64 Hz
FFh-0Bh	Reserved.

#### SBTSIx07 [High Temperature Integer Threshold] (SBTSI::HiTempInt)

Read-write. Reset: Cold,46h.

The high temperature threshold specifies the CPU temperature that causes ALERT\_L to assert if the CPU temperature is greater than or equal to the threshold. SBTSI::HiTempInt and SBTSI::HiTempDec combine to specify the high temperature threshold. See 6.2.5 [SB-TSI Temperature and Threshold Encodings]. Reset value equals 70 °C. Write access causes a reset of the alert history counters (specified by SBTSI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr]) and the corresponding timer (specified by SBTSI::UpdateRate[UpRate]). See 6.2.3 [Alert Behavior].

Bits	Description
7:0	<b>HiTempInt: high temperature integer threshold.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,46h. This field specifies the integer portion of the high temperature threshold.

#### SBTSIx08 [Low Temperature Integer Threshold] (SBTSI::LoTempInt)

Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h.

The low temperature threshold specifies the CPU temperature that causes ALERT\_L to assert if the CPU temperature is less than or equal to the threshold. SBTSI::LoTempInt and SBTSI::LoTempDec combine to specify the low temperature threshold. See 6.2.5 [SB-TSI Temperature and Threshold Encodings]. Write access causes a reset of the alert history counters (specified by SBTSI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr]) and the corresponding timer (specified by SBTSI::UpdateRate[UpRate]). See 6.2.3 [Alert Behavior].

Bits	Description
7:0	<b>LoTempInt: low temperature integer threshold.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h. This field specifies the integer portion of the low temperature threshold.

#### SBTSIx09 [SB-TSI Configuration Write] (SBTSI::ConfigWr)

Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h.

This register provides write access to SBTSI::Config.

Bits	Description
7	<b>AlertMask: alert mask.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0. See SBTSI::Config[AlertMask].
6	<b>RunStop: run stop.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0. See SBTSI::Config[RunStop].
5	<b>ReadOrder: atomic read order.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0. See SBTSI::Config[ReadOrder].
4:2	Reserved.
1	<b>AraDis: ARA disable.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0. See SBTSI::Config[AraDis].
0	Reserved.

#### SBTSIx10 [CPU Decimal Temperature] (SBTSI::CpuTempDec)

Read-only.

See SBTISI::CpuTempInt.

Bits	Description
7:5	<b>CpuTempDec: decimal CPU temperature value.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,XXXb. Read-only. This field returns the decimal portion of the CPU temperature.
4:0	Reserved.

#### SBTISx11 [CPU Temperature Offset High Byte] (SBTISI::CpuTempOffInt)

Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h.

SBTISI::CpuTempOffInt and SBTISI::CpuTempOffDec combine to specify the CPU temperature offset. See 6.2.6 [SBTISI Temperature Offset Encoding] for encoding details.

Bits	Description
7:0	<b>CpuTempOffInt: CPU temperature integer offset.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h. This field specifies the integer portion of the CPU temperature offset added to Tctl to calculate the CPU temperature. Write access causes a reset of the alert history counters (specified by SBTISI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr]) and the corresponding timer (specified by SBTISI::UpdateRate[UpRate]).

#### SBTISx12 [CPU Temperature Decimal Offset] (SBTISI::CpuTempOffDec)

Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h.

See SBTISI::CpuTempOffInt.

Bits	Description
7:5	<b>CpuTempOffDec: CPU temperature decimal offset.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0h. This field specifies the decimal/fractional portion of the CPU temperature offset added to Tctl to calculate the CPU temperature. Write access causes a reset of the alert history counters (specified by SBTISI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr]) and the corresponding timer (specified by SBTISI::UpdateRate[UpRate]).
4:0	Reserved.

#### SBTISx13 [High Temperature Decimal Threshold] (SBTISI::HiTempDec)

Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h.

See SBTISI::HiTempInt.

Bits	Description
7:5	<b>HiTempDec: high temperature decimal threshold.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0h. This field specifies the decimal portion of the high temperature threshold.
4:0	Reserved.

#### SBTISx14 [Low Temperature Decimal Threshold] (SBTISI::LoTempDec)

Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h.

See SBTISI::LoTempInt.

Bits	Description
7:5	<b>LoTempDec: low temperature decimal threshold.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0h. This field specifies the decimal portion of the low temperature threshold.
4:0	Reserved.

#### SBTISx22 [Timeout Configuration] (SBTISI::TimeoutConfig)

Read-write. Reset: Cold,80h.

Bits	Description
7	<b>TimeoutEn: SMBus timeout enable.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,1. 0=SMBus defined timeout support disabled. 1=SMBus defined timeout support enabled. SMBus timeout enable.
6:0	Reserved.

#### SBTISx32 [Alert Threshold Register] (SBTISI::AlertThreshold)

Read-write. Reset: Cold,00h.

See 6.2.3 [Alert Behavior].

Bits	Description
7:3	Reserved.
2:0	<b>AlertThr: alert threshold.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,0h. Specifies the number of consecutive CPU temperature samples for which a temperature alert condition needs to remain valid before the corresponding alert bit is set. For SBTSI::AlertConfig[AlertCompEn] == 1, it specifies the number of consecutive CPU temperature samples for which a temperature alert condition need to remain not valid before the corresponding alert bit gets cleared. Write access resets the alert history counters (specified by SBTSI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr]) and the corresponding timer (specified by SBTSI::UpdateRate[UpRate]). Details in SBTSI::Status.
<b>ValidValues:</b>	
Value	Description
0h	1 Sample
6h-1h	<Value+1> Samples
7h	8 Samples

#### SBTSIxBF [Alert Configuration] (SBTSI::AlertConfig)

Read-write.

Bits	Description
7:1	Reserved.
0	<b>AlertCompEn: alert comparator mode enable.</b> Read-write. Reset: Cold,X. 0=SBTSI::Status[TempHighAlert] and SBTSI::Status[TempLowAlert] are Read to clear. 1=SBTSI::Status[TempHighAlert] and SBTSI::Status[TempLowAlert] are Read-only; ARA response disabled. Write access does not change the alert history counters (specified by SBTSI::AlertThreshold[AlertThr]) or the corresponding timer (specified by SBTSI::UpdateRate[UpRate]). See SBTSI::Status.

#### SBTSIxFE [Manufacture ID] (SBTSI::ManId)

Read-only. Reset: Cold,00h.

Bits	Description
7:1	Reserved.
0	<b>ManId: Manufacture ID.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,0. Returns the AMD manufacture ID.

#### SBTSIxFF [Revision] (SBTSI::Revision)

Read-only. Reset: Cold,04h.

Bits	Description
7:0	<b>Revision: SB-TSI revision.</b> Read-only. Reset: Cold,04h. Specifies the SBI temperature sensor interface revision.

## 7 Host System Management Port (HSMP)

Table 110: Definitions

Term	Description
HSMP	Host System Management Port
SMN	System Management Network

### 7.1 Overview

The Host System Management Port (HSMP) is an interface to provide OS-level software with access to system management functions via a set of mailbox registers.

### 7.2 SMN Mailbox Registers

The set of HSMP mailbox registers can be accessed in SMN space via a pair of SMN\_INDEX and SMN\_DATA registers:

- SMN\_INDEX = Table 116 [BXXD00F0x0C4 (IOHC::NB\_SMN\_INDEX\_3)].
- SMN\_DATA = Table 117 [BXXD00F0x0C8 (IOHC::NB\_SMN\_DATA\_3)].

To access a specific HSMP mailbox register, software writes the SMN Address of the HSMP mailbox register into the SMN\_INDEX register, and then reads from or writes to the SMN\_DATA register.

Table 111: SMN Address for HSMP Mailbox Registers

HSMP Mailbox Register	SMN Address (SMN_INDEX)
Message ID	3B10534h
Message Response	3B10980h
Message Argument_0	3B109E0h
Message Argument_1	3B109E4h
Message Argument_2	3B109E8h
Message Argument_3	3B109ECh
Message Argument_4	3B109F0h
Message Argument_5	3B109F4h
Message Argument_6	3B109F8h
Message Argument_7	3B109FCh

#### 7.2.1 Message ID

A 32-bit read-write register to specify the value for the requested system management function. Writes to this register initiate the command message sequence.

#### 7.2.2 Message Arguments

A set of eight 32-bit read-write registers to specify the input data and to capture the output data for each command message. Software writes input values to these register prior to writing to the Message ID register.

### 7.2.3 Message Response

An 8-bit read-write register that provides the response when the command message has completed. Software writes zero to this register to clear the Response value prior to writing to the Message ID register.

## 7.3 Mailbox Protocol

To request a given HSMP function, software executes the following sequence:

- Write zero (0) to the Message Response register.
- Write function arguments into the Message Argument registers.
- Write the function ID into the Message ID register.
- Wait (poll) until the Message Response register returns a non-zero value.

### 7.3.1 Response Codes

Upon completion of the command sequence, if the Message Response contains a RESULT\_OK (01h) value, the command completed successfully and results may be read from the Message Argument registers. Otherwise an error occurred and results from the Message Argument registers are invalid.

Table 112: HSMP Response Codes

Response Value	Description
01h	RESULT_OK. Command completed successfully.
FFh	Command failed – Invalid input Arguments.
FEh	Command failed – Invalid or unsupported message ID
02h..FDh	Command failed – Other reasons

## 7.4 HSMP Functions

Table 113 [HSMP Functions] below describes the supported HSMP functions. Unless otherwise noted, Input and Output Arguments are specified via the Message Argument\_0 (Arg0) register.

Table 113: HSMP Functions

Function ID	Function Name	Description	Input Arguments	Output Arguments
01h	TestMessage	Increments the input argument value by 1. This is used to check if the HSMP interface is functioning correctly.	[31:0] Any value	[ARG0] + 1
02h	GetSmuVersion	Provides the SMU FW version.	None	SMU FW Version
03h	GetInterfaceVersion	Provides the HSMP interface version. Each version supports varying Function IDs as specified in the Table 114 [HSMP Supported Functions Per Interface Version].	None	Interface Version
04h	ReadSocketPower	Provides the average package power consumption. This data may be useful to assess relative variations in power under different operating conditions	None	Socket power (mWatts)



		and workloads. This data should not be used for system power budgeting.		
05h	WriteSocketPowerLimit	Sets the socket power limit. The value written is clipped to the maximum cTDP range for the processor. Note: there is a limit on the minimum power that the processor can operate at; no further socket power reduction occurs if the socket power limit is set below that minimum.  NOTE: There are independent Power Limit registers through HSMP and <a href="#">APML</a> ; whichever is the most constraining between the two at any given time is enforced.	[31:0] Socket Power Limit (mWatts)	None
06h	ReadSocketPowerLimit	Provides the current socket power limit.	None	Socket power limit (mWatts)
07h	ReadMaxSocketPowerLimit	Provides the maximum socket power limit. This specifies the clip value for the WriteSocketPowerLimit function.	None	Max Socket power limit (mWatts)
08h	WriteBoostLimit	Sets a Maximum Frequency Limit on a CPU core defined by the specified ApicId. 1. For processors with <a href="#">SMT</a> enabled, writes to different ApicIds that map to the same physical core overwrite the previous write to that core. 2. Values written are constrained to the supported frequency range of the processor. 3. Writes that contain an invalid ApicId result in a Failed response.  NOTE: There are independent Boost Limit registers through HSMP and APML; whichever is the most constraining between the two at any given time is enforced.	[31:16] ApicId, 15:0] Max Frequency (MHz)	None
09h	WriteBoostLimitAllCores	Similar to WriteBoostLimit, however the Frequency Limit applies to all cores in the socket.  NOTE: There are independent	[15:0] Max Frequency (MHz)	None

		Boost Limit registers through HSMP and APML; whichever is the most constraining between the two at any given time is enforced.		
0Ah	ReadBoostLimit	Provides the frequency limit currently enforced through WriteBoostLimit and WriteBoostLimitAllCores. If no boost limits have been specified, Fmax is returned. Writes that contain an invalid ApicId result in a Failed response.  NOTE: There are independent Boost Limit registers through HSMP and APML; this message provides only the boost limit associated with HSMP.	[15:0] ApicId	[15:0] Frequency (MHz)
0Bh	ReadProchotStatus	Provides the current PROCHOT status: 0 = PROCHOT not asserted. 1 = PROCHOT asserted.	None	PROCHOT Status
0Ch	SetXgmiLinkWidth Range	Sets Max and Min width of xGMI Link as follows: 0 = x2 1 = x8 2 = x16	[15:8] MinLinkWidth [7:0] MaxLinkWidth  NOTE: Max value must be >= Min value. Invalid configurations result in a Failed response.	None
0Dh	APBDisable	Messages APBEnable and APBDisable specify DF (Data Fabric) P-state behavior. DF P-states specify the frequency of clock domains from the CPU core boundary through to and including system memory, where 0 is the highest DF P-state and 3 is the lowest.  By default, an algorithm adjusts DF P-states automatically in order to optimize performance. However, this default may be changed to a fixed DF P-state through a CBS option at boot-time. APBDisable may also be used to disable this algorithm and force a fixed DF P-state.  NOTE: While the socket is in	[7:0] DfPstate (0 to 3)	None

		PC6 or if PROCHOT_L is asserted, the lowest DF P-state (highest value) is enforced regardless of the APBEnable/APBDisable state.		
0Eh	APBEnable	This function enables the DF P-state Performance Boost algorithm. See the APBDisable function for more information.	None	None
0Fh	ReadCurrentFclkMemclk	Provides Data Fabric Clock (FCLK) and DRAM Memory Clock (MEMCLK) for the current socket DF Pstate.	None	Arg0 = FCLK (MHz), Arg1 = MEMCLK (MHz)
10h	ReadCclkFrequencyLimit	Provides the CPU core clock (CCLK) frequency limit for the socket, from the most restrictive infrastructure limit at the time of the message.	None	Frequency (MHz)
11h	ReadSocketC0Residency	Provides the average C0 residency across all cores in the socket. 100% specifies that all enabled cores in the socket are running in C0.	None	Socket C0 Residency (%)
12h	SetLclkDpmLevelRange	Sets the Max & Min LCLK DPM Level on a given NBIO per socket. The DPM Level is an encoding to represent the <a href="#">PCIe®</a> Link Frequency (LCLK) under a root complex (NBIO), as shown in Table 115 [HSMP LCLK Frequency Per DPM Level].	[24:16] NBIO ID (0 to 3), [15:8] Max DPM Level (0 to 3), [7:0] Min DPM Level (0 to 3).  NOTE: Max value must be >= Min value.	None
13h	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A
14h	GetMaxDDRBandwidthAndUtilization	Provides per socket: 1. Theoretical maximum DDR Bandwidth in GB/s. 2. Current utilized DDR Bandwidth (Read+Write) in GB/s. 3. Current utilized DDR Bandwidth as a percentage of theoretical maximum.	None	[31:20] Max BW in Gbps [19:8] Utilized (R+W) BW in Gbps [7:0] Utilized BW in %

Table 114: HSMP Supported Functions Per Interface Version

Interface Version	Supported Function IDs
0001h	01h through 11h
0002h	01h through 12h
0003h	01h through 14h

Table 115: HSMP LCLK Frequency Per DPM Level

DPM Level	LCLK Frequency
0	300 MHz
1	400 MHz
2	593 MHz
3	770 MHz

### 7.4.1 Boost Limit

The WriteBoostLimit function (ID 08h), provides the ability to limit frequency on a per core basis. However, processors are constrained to frequency resolution per the following requirements:

- Cores are grouped into Core Complexes (CCXes), each of which contains 1 or more cores, depending on the OPN.
- Each [CCX](#) includes a clock generator that supports a resolution of 25 MHz.
- If all cores of a CCX are not programmed for the same boost limit frequency, then the lower-frequency cores are limited to a frequency resolution that can be as low as 20% of the requested frequency.
- If the specified boost limit frequency of a core is not supported, then the processor selects the next lower supported frequency.

Example 1: If all cores in a CCX are programmed for a boost limit of 3.024 GHz, then all cores of the CCX are limited to 3.000 GHz (next lower supported frequency, with a 25MHz resolution).

Example 2: If three out of four cores of a CCX are programmed for a boost limit of 3.000 GHz, and the last core for 2.350 GHz, then the three high-frequency cores remain set to 3.000 GHz, while the low-frequency core is limited to 2.000 GHz! (~15% lower than requested).

### 7.4.2 ApicId Mapping

The WriteBoostLimit (ID 08h) and ReadBoostLimit (ID 0Ah) functions are directed at logical cores, as specified by their ApicId. Hence, this section describes how to determine which cores are grouped into the same Core Complex ([CCX](#)), and therefore abide by the boost limit frequency resolution rules in section 7.4.1 [Boost Limit] above.

All cores grouped into a common CCX share a Last-Level ([L3](#)) cache, hence Core::X86::CpuId::[CachePropEax3\[NumSharingCache\]](#) can be used to first determine all logical processors (threads) in the cores that share an [L3 cache](#), as follows:

Calculate L3ShareId from the ApicId of each thread as follows:

$$\text{L3SharedId} = \text{ApicId} \gg \log_2 (\text{NumSharingCache} + 1)$$

If (NumSharingCache + 1) is not a power of two, round it up to the next power of two. Then, threads with the same L3ShareId share the L3 cache.

Once all threads grouped into a given CCX have been determined, a representative ApicId per core can be derived by filtering out redundant ApicIds when there are multiple threads enabled per core ([SMT](#)). The number of threads per core can be determined from Core::X86::CpuId::[CoreId\[ThreadsPerCore\]](#), as follows:

Calculate CoreSharedId from the ApicId of each thread as follows:

$$\text{CoreSharedId} = \text{ApicId} \gg \log_2 (\text{ThreadsPerCore} + 1)$$

If (ThreadsPerCore + 1) is not a power of two, round it up to the next power of two. Then, threads with the same CoreSharedId belong to the same core.

## 7.5 Registers

### 7.5.1 IOHC Registers

Table 116: BXXD00F0x0C4 (IOHC::NB\_SMN\_INDEX\_3)

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h.	
_nbio0_aliasHOST; BXXD00F0x0C4; BXX = _nbio0 instance of NB_BUS_NUM from Table 118 [IOHCMISC[0...3]x00000044 (IOHC::NB_BUS_NUM_CNTL)]	
_nbio1_aliasHOST; BXXD00F0x0C4; BXX = _nbio1 instance of NB_BUS_NUM from Table 118 [IOHCMISC[0...3]x00000044 (IOHC::NB_BUS_NUM_CNTL)]	
_nbio2_aliasHOST; BXXD00F0x0C4; BXX = _nbio2 instance of NB_BUS_NUM from Table 118 [IOHCMISC[0...3]x00000044 (IOHC::NB_BUS_NUM_CNTL)]	
_nbio3_aliasHOST; BXXD00F0x0C4; BXX = _nbio3 instance of NB_BUS_NUM from Table 118 [IOHCMISC[0...3]x00000044 (IOHC::NB_BUS_NUM_CNTL)]	
_nbio[3:0]_aliasSMN; NBCFG[3:0]x000000C4; NBCFG[3:0]=13[E:B]0_0000h	
Bits	Description
31:0	NB_SMN_INDEX_3. Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. Index value SMN Index/Data pair access.

Table 117: BXXD00F0x0C8 (IOHC::NB\_SMN\_DATA\_3)

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h.	
_nbio0_aliasHOST; BXXD00F0x0C8; BXX = _nbio0 instance of NB_BUS_NUM from Table 118 [IOHCMISC[0...3]x00000044 (IOHC::NB_BUS_NUM_CNTL)]	
_nbio1_aliasHOST; BXXD00F0x0C8; BXX = _nbio1 instance of NB_BUS_NUM from Table 118 [IOHCMISC[0...3]x00000044 (IOHC::NB_BUS_NUM_CNTL)]	
_nbio2_aliasHOST; BXXD00F0x0C8; BXX = _nbio2 instance of NB_BUS_NUM from Table 118 [IOHCMISC[0...3]x00000044 (IOHC::NB_BUS_NUM_CNTL)]	
_nbio3_aliasHOST; BXXD00F0x0C8; BXX = _nbio3 instance of NB_BUS_NUM from Table 118 [IOHCMISC[0...3]x00000044 (IOHC::NB_BUS_NUM_CNTL)]	
_nbio[3:0]_aliasSMN; NBCFG[3:0]x000000C9; NBCFG[3:0]=13[E:B]0_0000h	
Bits	Description
31:0	NB_SMN_DATA_3. Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. Index value SMN Index/Data pair access.

Table 118: IOHCMISC[0...3]x00000044 (IOHC::NB\_BUS\_NUM\_CNTL)

Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h.	
GNB Bus Number Control.	
_nbio[3:0]_aliasSMN; IOHCMISC[3:0]x00000044; IOHCMISC[3:0]=13[E:B]1_0000h	
Bits	Description
31:9	NB_SMN_DATA_3. Read-write. Reset: 0000_0000h. Index value SMN Index/Data pair access.
8	NB_BUS_LAT_Mode. Read-write. Reset: 0. Description: NBIO bus number is specified by NB_BUS_NUM. 0 = Local bus number of NBIO is capture from any type 0 configuration request. 1 = Use the NB_BUS_NUM to decode for configuration cycles targeting the NBIO bus.
7:0	NB_BUS_NUM. Read-write. Reset: 00h. Specifies the number of the NBIO local bus when NB_BUS_LAT_mode is set.

## 8 Northbridge IO (NBIO)

### 8.1 IOHC

#### 8.1.1 Definitions

Table 119: Link Definitions

Term	Description
<b>IOHC</b>	IOHUB Core. The I/O crossbar.
<b>MCTP</b>	Management Component Transport Protocol. A manageability protocol that supports communication over a variety of interfaces including PCI Express® and SMBus.
<b>VDM</b>	Vendor Defined Message. A type of PCI Express message that is vendor defined.
<b>P2P</b>	Operations sent directly from one I/O device to another I/O device

#### 8.1.2 Peer-to-Peer Support

The processor supports passing high bandwidth peer-to-peer memory read and write operations between I/O devices. Any [PCIe®](#) device may be a source or target of a P2P operation. Additionally, internal peripherals such as the CCP or NTB may also be the source or target of a P2P operation.

To generate a peer-to-peer request, an I/O device generates a DMA read or write operation containing an [MMIO](#) address rather than a DRAM address.

##### 8.1.2.1 Peer-to-Peer Synchronization

In order to optimize DMA performance to DRAM, the processor limits the methods peer I/O devices may use to synchronize between each other in order to achieve producer/consumer ordering. These methods are a subset of what is allowed for in the [PCIe](#) specification.

##### 8.1.2.1.1 Peer-to-Peer Status Polling

After issuing a set of P2P write operations, a P2P source may ensure that they are flushed to the target by performing a subsequent P2P read operation to the same target. The P2P source may then signal that the peer writes have been completed by setting an internal status register that is polled by the P2P target.

If the P2P source does not have read permissions to access the target, as enforced by the IOMMU, a zero-byte read operation may still be used.

##### 8.1.2.1.2 Writing Data and Flag to a Peer

After issuing a set of P2P write operations, a P2P source may signal the target that the writes have completed by writing a status flag to the target also using a P2P write with RO=0. The target may either locally poll the status flag or the P2P write may trigger hardware that then operates on the received P2P write data.

### 8.1.2.1.3 Signaling via the CPU

After issuing a set of P2P write operations, a P2P source may signal the target indirectly via the CPU. It may generate an interrupt or write a flag into DRAM that is polled by the CPU. The CPU would then do an [MMIO](#) write to the P2P target to indicate that the P2P writes have been delivered from the P2P source.

### 8.1.2.1.4 Unsupported Peer-to-Peer Synchronization Methods

The processor does not support the below peer-to-peer synchronization methods.

Case 1:

Any synchronization scheme that relies on completions pushing posted writes in the downstream direction away from the processor is not supported.

In the following example, the read response of the status register in step 3 may pass the P2P writes in step 1.

1. Device A does P2P writes to device B.
2. Device A sets an internal status register to indicate the P2P writes are complete.
3. In parallel, device B polls the status register in device A.

In order to make the case pass, device A may use a flushing read to device B before setting the internal status register in step 2.

Case 2:

Any synchronization scheme that relies on ordering between the writes of one device and the reads and writes of another device is not supported, regardless of whether or not the operations target DRAM or a 3rd I/O device.

In the following example, it is possible that the DMA operations from device B in step 3 may pass the DMA writes in step 1.

1. Device A does DMA writes to DRAM.
2. Device A does a P2P write to device B to indicate that data has been written to DRAM.
3. Once device B observes the write in step 2, device B does DMA reads or writes to the same DRAM locations accessed by device A and requires that these operations will be ordered after the writes in step 1.

In order to make this case pass, device A should perform a flushing read to DRAM before issuing the P2P write to device B in step 2.

Similarly, for the following example it is possible that the P2P operations in step 3 may reach device C before the P2P writes in step 1.

1. Device A does P2P writes to device C.
2. Device A does a P2P write to device B to indicate that data has been written to device C.
3. Once device B observes the write in step 2, device B does P2P reads or writes to device C to operate on the data sent by device A or otherwise assumes that these operations will be ordered after the writes in step 1.

In order to make this case pass, device A should perform a flushing read to device C before issuing the P2P write to device B in step 2.

### 8.1.2.2 Peer-to-Peer Interaction with PCIe® ACS

The processor [PCIe](#) root ports treat a received completion that does not match a corresponding non-posted request previously issued by the same root port as an unexpected completion. Configurations that generate non-matching completions to the root ports are not supported. Non-matching completions may be sent to a root port during specific combinations of peer-to-peer traffic in conjunction with an external PCIe switch and specific settings of the PCIe ACS



features in the switch. In these cases, completions to peer-to-peer requests do not follow the reverse of the request path back to the requester through the PCIe topology.

In general, if IOMMU is enabled, software should enable ACS Request Redirection, ACS Upstream Forwarding, and ACS Completion Redirection in root ports, external switches and multi-function endpoints to ensure that DMA requests are forced up towards the IOMMU for translation. ACS Direct Translated P2P should be disabled in switches to avoid triggering unexpected completions at the processor root ports unless one of the enabling conditions described below is met.

At least one of the following sets of requirements must be met before ACS Direct Translated P2P may be enabled in an external PCIe switch downstream port or in a multi-function endpoint:

- All of the following are true:
  1. At least one of the functions located behind the switch downstream port or in the multi-function endpoint generates translated peer-to-peer requests.
  2. None of the endpoints located behind the switch downstream port or in the multi-function endpoint generate translated peer-to-peer reads or atomics.
- Or all of the following are true:
  1. At least one of the functions below the switch downstream port or in the multi-function endpoint is capable of generating translated peer-to-peer requests.
  2. The peer-to-peer traffic in (1) is capable of targeting one or more functions behind one of the downstream ports of the same switch or in the same multi-function endpoint.
  3. All of the targets in (2) are not also targets of untranslated peer-to-peer traffic whose source is located behind one of downstream ports of the same switch or in the same multi-function endpoint. PCIe completion redirection must be disabled in the switch downstream ports or the multi-function endpoint in (3).

Similarly, the processor root ports will trigger a timeout event if the root port issues downstream non-posted request without the corresponding completion returning to the same root port. This can occur whenever PCIe ACS features are enabled such that a function located behind a switch generates a P2P read or atomic targeting an endpoint located behind the same switch, where the request is routed through the PCIe root port, but the completion is directly routed back to the originator without going back through the PCIe root port.

## 8.2 IOMMU

The I/O Memory Management Unit (IOMMU) extends the AMD64 system architecture by adding support for address translation and system memory access protection on DMA transfers from peripheral devices.

### 8.2.1 Functional Description

#### 8.2.1.1 Definitions

*Table 120: Link Definitions*

Term	Description
IOMMU	IO Memory Management Unit

## 9 DXIO

### 9.1 DXIO Registers

#### 9.1.1 PCS\_DXIO Registers

##### XGMIPCS[0...5]x00010050 (PCS::DXIO::PCS\_GOPX16\_PCS\_STATUS1)

Read-only.

Status registers R

\_instSERDESAG0\_pcs20\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS0x00010050; XGMIPCS0=12EE\_0000h

\_instSERDESAG1\_pcs21\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS1x00010050; XGMIPCS1=12FE\_0000h

\_instSERDESAG2\_pcs22\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS2x00010050; XGMIPCS2=130E\_0000h

\_instSERDESAG3\_pcs23\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS3x00010050; XGMIPCS3=131E\_0000h

\_instSERDESAP3\_pcs24\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS4x00010050; XGMIPCS4=132E\_0000h

\_instSERDESAP2\_pcs25\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS5x00010050; XGMIPCS5=133E\_0000h

Bits	Description
31:22	Reserved.
21	<b>LinkWidth_x16Status.</b> Read-only. Link Width x16 Status
20:19	Reserved.
18	<b>LinkWidth_x8Status.</b> Read-only. Link Width x8 Status
17:0	Reserved.

##### XGMIPCS[0...5]x00010114 (PCS::DXIO::PCS\_GOPX16\_PCS\_PSTATE\_CONTEXT5)

Read-only. Reset: 0000\_0000h.

\_instSERDESAG0\_pcs20\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS0x00010114; XGMIPCS0=12EE\_0000h

\_instSERDESAG1\_pcs21\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS1x00010114; XGMIPCS1=12FE\_0000h

\_instSERDESAG2\_pcs22\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS2x00010114; XGMIPCS2=130E\_0000h

\_instSERDESAG3\_pcs23\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS3x00010114; XGMIPCS3=131E\_0000h

\_instSERDESAP3\_pcs24\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS4x00010114; XGMIPCS4=132E\_0000h

\_instSERDESAP2\_pcs25\_aliasSMN; XGMIPCS5x00010114; XGMIPCS5=133E\_0000h

Bits	Description
31:11	Reserved.
10:4	<b>FrequencyCount.</b> Read-only. Reset: 00h.
3:0	Reserved.

## 10 Miscellaneous Information

### 10.1 RMTPLL\_CNTL0 Register

MISC2x30[7:0] is useful to determine the current SOC reference clock, so adding it here for public reference.

Table 121: RMT PLL\_CNTL0 REG

RMT_PLL_CNTL0_REG - RW - 32 bits			
Field Name	Bits	Default	Description
reg_clkb_phy_4_refclksel_override	7:6	00b	PHY_4 Refclk Selection Override (CLKGEN_TOP, G-PHY) CLKB_PCIE_PHY_G_3_P/N (fch_tile/CLKGEN)  00 = 100MHz CG1_PLL generated 01 = 133MHz CG2_PLL generated 10 = EXT_GPP0_SRC 11 = 100MHz CG2_PLL generated (default)
reg_clkb_phy_3_refclksel_override	5:4	00b	PHY_3 Refclk Selection Override (CLKGEN_TOP, G-PHY) CLKB_PCIE_PHY_G_2_P/N (fch_tile/CLKGEN)  00 = 100MHz CG1_PLL generated 01 = 133MHz CG2_PLL generated 10 = EXT_GPP0_SRC 11 = 100MHz CG2_PLL generated (default)
reg_clkb_phy_2_refclksel_override	3:2	00b	PHY_2 Refclk Selection Override (CLKGEN_TOP, G-PHY) CLKB_PCIE_PHY_1_P/N (fch_tile/CLKGEN)  00 = 100MHz CG1_PLL generated 01 = 133MHz CG2_PLL generated 10 = EXT_GPP0_SRC 11 = 100MHz CG2_PLL generated (default)
reg_clkb_phy_1_refclksel_override	1:0	00b	PHY_1 Refclk Selection Override (CLKGEN_TOP, G-PHY) CLKB_PCIE_PHY_G0_P/N (fch_tile/CLKGEN)  00 = 100MHz CG1_PLL generated 01 = 133MHz CG2_PLL generated 10 = EXT_GPP0_SRC from CLKGEN_BOT 11 = 100MHz CG2_PLL generated (default)

### 10.2 SMU::SMUIO::SMUSVIO\_TEL\_PLANE0 and SMU::SMUIO::SMUSVI1\_TEL\_PLANE0 Registers

Table 122: SMU::SMUIO::SMUSVIO\_TEL\_PLANE0 REG

SMUIOx00000010 (SMU::SMUIO::SMUSVIO_TEL_PLANE0)	
Read-only. Reset: 0000_0000h.	
_aliasSMN; SMUIOx00000010; SMUIO=0005_A000h	
31:25	Reserved.
24:16	SVIO_PLANE0_VDDCOR. Read-only. Reset: 000h. Read only. VDD by Telemetry for PLANE0 in VR0

15:8	Reserved.
7:0	SVI0_PLANE0_IDDCOR. Read-only. Reset: 000h. Read only. IDD by Telemetry for PLANE0 in VR0

Table 123: SMU::SMUIO::SMUSVI1\_TEL\_PLANE0 REG

SMUIOx00000010 (SMU::SMUIO::SMUSVI1_TEL_PLANE0)	
Read-only. Reset: 0000_0000h.	
_aliasSMN; SMUIOx00000014; SMUIO=0005_A000h	
31:25	Reserved.
24:16	SVI1_PLANE0_VDDCOR. Read-only. Reset: 000h. Read only. VDD by Telemetry for PLANE0 in VR1
15:8	Reserved.
7:0	SVI1_PLANE0_IDDCOR. Read-only. Reset: 000h. Read only. IDD by Telemetry for PLANE0 in VR1

### 10.3 SMU::THM::THM\_TCON\_CUR\_TMP Register

Table 124: SMU::THM::THM\_TCON\_CUR\_TMP REG

SMUTHMx00000000 (SMU::THM::THM_TCON_CUR_TMP)	
Reset: 0000_0000h.	
Provides the current control temperature (T <sub>ctl</sub> ) after the slew-rate controls have been applied.	
_aliasSMN; SMUTHMx00000000; SMUTHM=0005_9800h	
Bits	Description
31:21	CUR_TEMP. Reset: 000h. Provides the current control temperature
	AccessType: Read-only.

## List of Namespaces

Namespace	Heading(s)
Core::X86::Apic	2.1.14.2.2 [ <a href="#">Local APIC Registers</a> ]
Core::X86::Cpuid	2.1.15.1 [ <a href="#">CPUID Instruction Functions</a> ]
Core::X86::Msr	2.1.16.1 [ <a href="#">MSRs - MSR0000_xxxx</a> ] 2.1.16.2 [ <a href="#">MSRs - MSRC000_xxxx</a> ] 2.1.16.3 [ <a href="#">MSRs - MSRC001_0xxx</a> ] 2.1.16.4 [ <a href="#">MSRs - MSRC001_1xxx</a> ]
Core::X86::Pmc::Core	2.1.17.3 [ <a href="#">Large Increment per Cycle Events</a> ] 2.1.17.4.1 [ <a href="#">Floating-Point (FP) Events</a> ] 2.1.17.4.2 [ <a href="#">LS Events</a> ] 2.1.17.4.3 [ <a href="#">IC and BP Events</a> ] 2.1.17.4.4 [ <a href="#">DE Events</a> ] 2.1.17.4.5 [ <a href="#">EX (SC) Events</a> ] 2.1.17.4.6 [ <a href="#">L2 Cache Events</a> ]
Core::X86::Pmc::L3	2.1.17.5.1 [ <a href="#">L3 Cache PMC Events</a> ]
Core::X86::Smm	2.1.14.1.6 [ <a href="#">System Management State</a> ]
IO	2.1.9 [ <a href="#">PCI Configuration Legacy Access</a> ]
MCA::CS	3.2.5.8 [CS]
MCA::DE	3.2.5.4 [DE]
MCA::EX	3.2.5.5 [EX]
MCA::FP	3.2.5.6 [FP]
MCA::IF	3.2.5.2 [IF]
MCA::L2	3.2.5.3 [L2]
MCA::L3	3.2.5.7 [L3]
MCA::LS	3.2.5.1 [LS]
MCA::MP5	3.2.5.14 [MP5]
MCA::NBIO	3.2.5.15 [NBIO]
MCA::PB	3.2.5.11 [PB]
MCA::PCIE	3.2.5.16 [PCIE]
MCA::PIE	3.2.5.9 [PIE]
MCA::PSP	3.2.5.12 [PSP]
MCA::SMU	3.2.5.13 [SMU]
MCA::UMC	3.2.5.10 [UMC]
PCS::DXIO	9.1.1 [PCS_DXIO Registers]
SBDMI	5.6 [SB-RMI Registers]
SBTSI	6.4 [SB-TSI Registers]

## List of Definitions

**ABS**: ABS(integer expression): Remove sign from signed value.

**AGESA**: AMD Generic Encapsulated Software Architecture.

**AP**: Applications Processor.

**APML**: Advanced Platform Management Link.

**ARA**: Alert response address.

**ARP**: Address Resolution Protocol

**BAR**: The BAR, or base address register, physical register mnemonic format is of the form PREFIXxZZZ.

**BCD**: Binary Coded Decimal number format.

**BCS**: Base Configuration Space.

**BIST**: Built-In Self-Test. Hardware within the processor that generates test patterns and verifies that they are stored correctly (in the case of memories) or received without error (in the case of links).

**BMC**: Base management controller.

**Boot VID**: Boot Voltage ID. This is the VDD and VDDNB voltage level that the processor requests from the external voltage regulator during the initial phase of the cold boot sequence.

**BSC**: Boot strap core. Core 0 of the BSP.

**BSP**: Boot strap processor.

**C-states**: These are ACPI defined core power states. C0 is operational. All other C-states are low-power states in which the processor is not executing code. See docACPI.

**Canonical-address**: An address in which the state of the most-significant implemented bit is duplicated in all the remaining higher-order bits, up to bit[63].

**CCD**: Core-Complex Die.

**CCX**: Core Complex where more than one core shares L3 resources.

**CEIL**: CEIL(real expression): Rounds real number up to nearest integer.

**CMP**: Specifies the core number.

**COF**: Current operating frequency of a given clock domain.

**Cold reset**: PWROK is de-asserted and RESET\_L is asserted.

**Configurable**: Indicates that the access type is configurable as described by the documentation.

**CoreCOF**: Core current operating frequency in MHz. CoreCOF = (Core::X86::Msrr::PStateDef[CpuFid[7:0]]/Core::X86::Msrr::PStateDef[CpuFid]) \* 200. A nominal frequency reduction can occur if spread spectrum clocking is enabled.

**COUNT**: COUNT(integer expression): Returns the number of binary 1's in the integer.

**CpuCoreNum**: Specifies the core number.

**CPUID**: The CPUID, or x86 processor identification state, physical register mnemonic format is of the form CPUID FnXXXX\_XXXX\_EiX\_xYYY], where XXXX\_XXXX is the hex value in the EAX and YYY is the hex value in ECX.

**DID**: Divisor Identifier. Specifies the post-PLL divisor used to reduce the COF.

**docACPI**: Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) Specification. <http://www.acpi.info>.

**docAPM1**: AMD64 Architecture Programmer's Manual Volume 1: Application Programming, Publication No. 24592.

**docAPM2**: AMD64 Architecture Programmer's Manual Volume 2: System Programming, Publication No. 24593.

**docAPM3**: AMD64 Architecture Programmer's Manual Volume 3: Instruction-Set Reference, Publication No. 24594.

**docAPM4**: AMD64 Architecture Programmer's Manual Volume 4: 128-Bit and 256-Bit Media Instructions, Publication No. 26568.

**docAPM5**: AMD64 Architecture Programmer's Manual Volume 5: 64-Bit Media and x87 Floating-Point Instructions, Publication No. 26569.

**docJEDEC**: JEDEC Standards. <http://www.jedec.org>.

**docMBDG**: Socket SP3 Processor Motherboard Design Guide (MBDG), Publication No. 55414.

**docPCIe**: PCI Express® Specification. <http://www.pcisig.com>.

**docPCIb**: PCI Local Bus Specification. <http://www.pcisig.com>.

**docRevG**: Revision Guide for AMD Family 19h Models 00h-0Fh Processors, Publication No. 56683.

**docSMB**: System Management Bus (SMBus) Specification. <http://www.smbus.org>.

**docSSP3**: Socket SP3 Functional Data Sheet (FDS), Publication No. 55426.

**Doubleword**: A 32-bit value.

**DW**: Doubleword.

**EC**: Embedded Controller.

**ECS**: Extended Configuration Space.

**Error-on-read**: Error occurs on read.

**Error-on-write**: Error occurs on write.

**Error-on-write-0**: Error occurs on bitwise write of 0.

**Error-on-write-1**: Error occurs on bitwise write of 1.

**FCH**: The integrated platform subsystem that contains the IO interfaces and bridges them to the system BIOS. Previously included in the Southbridge.

**FID**: Frequency Identifier. Specifies the PLL frequency multiplier for a given clock domain.

**FLOOR**: FLOOR(integer expression): Rounds real number down to nearest integer.

**GB**: Gbyte or Gigabyte; 1,073,741,824 bytes.

**GT/s**: Giga-Transfers per second.

**HSMP**: Host System Management Port

**IBS**: Instruction based sampling.

**IFCM**: Isochronous flow-control mode, as defined in the link specification.

**Inaccessible**: Not readable or writable (e.g., Hide ? Inaccessible : Read-Write).

**IO configuration**: Access to configuration space through IO ports CF8h and CFCh.

**IOD**: IO die.

**IOHC**: IOHUB Core. The I/O crossbar.

**IOMMU**: IO Memory Management Unit

**IORR**: IO range register.

**KB**: Kbyte or Kilobyte; 1024 bytes.

**KBC**: Keyboard Controller.

**L1 cache**: The level 1 caches (instruction cache and the data cache).

**L2 cache**: The level 2 caches.

**L3**: Level 3 Cache. The L3 term is also in Addrmaps to enumerate CCX units.

**L3 cache**: Level 3 Cache.

**Linear (virtual) address**: The address generated by a core after the segment is applied.

**LINT**: Local interrupt.

**Logical address**: The address generated by a core before the segment is applied.

**logical mnemonic**: The register mnemonic format that describes the register functionally, what namespace to which the register belongs, a name for the register that connotes its function, and optionally, named parameters that indicate the different function of each instance (e.g., Link::Phy::PciDevVendIDF3). See XX [Logical Mnemonic].

**LRU**: Least recently used.

**LVT**: Local vector table. A collection of APIC registers that define interrupts for local events (e.g., APIC[530:500] [Extended Interrupt [3:0] Local Vector Table]).

**Macro-op**: The front-end of the pipeline breaks instructions into macro-ops and transfers (dispatches) them to the back-end of the pipeline for scheduling and execution. See Software Optimization Guide.

**Master abort**: This is a PCI-defined term that is applied to transactions on other than PCI buses. It indicates that the transaction is terminated without affecting the intended target; Reads return all 1s; Writes are discarded; the master abort error code is returned in the response, if applicable; master abort error bits are set if applicable.

**Master or SMBus Master**: The device that initiates and terminates all communication and drives the clock, SCL.

**MAX**: MAX(integer expression list): Picks maximum integer or real value of comma separated list.

**MB**: Megabyte; 1024 KB.

**MCA**: Machine Check Architecture.

**MCAX**: Machine Check Architecture eXtensions.

**MCTP**: Management Component Transport Protocol. A manageability protocol that supports communication over a variety of interfaces including PCI Express and SMBus.

**MergeEvent**: A PMC event that is capable of counter increments greater than 15, thus requiring merging a pair of even/odd performance monitors.

**Micro-op**: Processor schedulers break down macro-ops into sequences of even simpler instructions called micro-ops, each of which specifies a single primitive operation. See Software Optimization Guide.

**MIN**: MIN(integer expression list): Picks minimum integer or real value of comma separated list.

**MMIO**: Memory-Mapped Input-Output range. This is physical address space that is mapped to the IO functions such as the IO links or MMIO

configuration.

**MMIO configuration:** Access to configuration space through memory space.

**MSR:** The MSR, or x86 model specific register, physical register mnemonic format is of the form MSRXXX\_XXXX, where XXXX\_XXXX is the hexadecimal MSR number. This space is accessed through x86 defined RDMSR and WRMSR instructions.

**MTRR:** Memory-type range register. The MTRRs specify the type of memory associated with various memory ranges.

**NBC:** NBC=(Cpuid Fn00000001\_EBX[LocalApicId[3:0]] == 0). Node Base Core. The lowest numbered core in the node.

**NTA:** Non-Temporal Access.

**OW:** Octword. An 128-bit value.

**P2P:** Operations sent directly from one I/O device to another I/O device

**PCICFG:** The PCICFG, or PCI defined configuration space, physical register mnemonic format is of the form DXFYxZZZ.

**PCIe:** PCI Express.

**PCS:** Physical Coding Sublayer.

**PEC:** Packet error code.

**physical mnemonic:** The register mnemonic that is formed based on the physical address used to access the register (e.g., D18F3x00). See XX [Physical Mnemonic].

**PMC:** The PMC, or x86 performance monitor counter, physical register mnemonic format is any of the forms {PMCxXXX, L2IPMCxXXX, NBPMCxXXX}, where XXX is the performance monitor select.

**POR:** Power on reset.

**POW:** POW(base, exponent): POW(x,y) returns the value x to the power of y.

**Processor:** Die of the System on Chip (SoC) covered by this PPR. See XX [Processor Overview].

**PTE:** Page table entry.

**QW:** Quadword. A 64-bit value.

**RAS:** Reliability, availability and serviceability (industry term). See XX [Machine Check Architecture].

**REFCLK:** Reference clock. Refers to the clock frequency (100 MHz) or the clock period (10 ns) depending on the context used.

**register instance parameter specifier:** A register instance parameter specifier is of the form \_register parameter name[register parameter value list] (e.g., The register instance parameter specifier \_dct[1:0] has a register parameter name of dct (The DCT PHY instance name) and a register parameter value list of "1:0" or 2 instances of DCT PHY).

**register instance specifier:** The register instance specifier exists when there is more than one instance for a register. The register instance specifier consists of one or more register instance parameter specifier (e.g., The register instance specifier \_dct[1:0]\_chiplet[BCST,3:0]\_pad[BCST,11:0] consists of 3 register instance parameter specifiers, \_dct[1:0], \_chiplet[BCST,3:0], and \_pad[BCST,11:0]).

**register name:** A name that annotates the function of the register.

**register namespace:** A namespace for which the register name must be unique. A register namespace indicates to which IP it belongs and an IP may have multiple namespaces. A namespace is a string that supports a list of "::" separated names. The convention is for the list of names to be hierarchical, with the most significant name first and the least significant name last (e.g., Link::Phy::Rx is the RX component in the Link PHY).

**register parameter name:** A register parameter name is the name of the number of instances at some level of the logical hierarchy (e.g., The register parameter name dct specifies how many instances of the DCT PHY exist).

**register parameter value list:** The register parameter value list is the logical name for each instance of the register parameter name (e.g., For \_dct[1:0], there are 2 DCT PHY instances, with the logical names 0 and 1, but it should be noted that the logical names 0 and 1 can correspond to physical values other than 0 and 1). It is the purpose of the AddressMappingTable to map these register parameter values to physical address values for the register.

**Reserved-write-as-0:** Reads are undefined. Must always write 0.

**Reserved-write-as-1:** Reads are undefined. Must always write 1.

**ROUND:** ROUND(real expression): Rounds to the nearest integer; halfway rounds away from zero.

**RTS:** Remote temperature sensor, typical examples are ADM1032, LM99, MAX6657, EMC1002.

**SB-RMI:** Remote Management interface.

**SB-TSI:** Sideband Internal Temperature Sensor Interface. See APML.

**SBI:** Sideband interface.

**Shutdown:** A state in which the affected core waits for either INIT, RESET,

or NMI. When shutdown state is entered, a shutdown special cycle is sent on the IO links.

**Slave or SMBus slave:** The slave cannot initiate SMBus communication and cannot drive the clock but can drive the data signal SDA and the alert signal ALERT\_L.

**SMAF:** System Management Action Field. This is the code passed from the SMC to the processors in STPCLK assertion messages.

**SMI:** System management interrupt.

**SMM:** System Management Mode.

**SMN:** System Management Network

**SMT:** Simultaneous multithreading. See

Core::X86::Cpuid::CoreId[ThreadsPerCore].

**Speculative event:** A performance monitor event counter that counts all occurrences of the event even if the event occurs during speculative code execution.

**SSC:** Spread Spectrum Clocking.

**SVM:** Secure virtual machine.

**TCC:** Temperature calculation circuit.

**Tctl:** Processor temperature control value.

**TDC:** Thermal Design Current.

**TDP:** Thermal Design Power. A power consumption parameter that is used in conjunction with thermal specifications to design appropriate cooling solutions for the processor.

**Thread:** One architectural context for instruction execution.

**Token:** A scheduler entry used in various Northbridge queues to track outstanding requests.

**TOM2:** Top of extended Memory.

**TSI:** Temperature sensor interface.

**TSM:** Temperature sensor macro.

**UMI:** Unified Media Interface. The link between the processor and the FCH.

**UNIT:** UNIT(register field reference): Input operand is a register field reference that contains a valid values table that defines a value with a unit (e.g., clocks, ns, ms, etc). This function takes the value in the register field and returns the value associated with the unit (e.g., If the field had a valid value definition where 1010b was defined as 5 ns). Then if the field had the value of 1010b, then UNIT() would return the value 5.

**Unpredictable:** The behavior of both reads and writes is unpredictable.

**VDM:** Vendor Defined Message. A type of PCI Express message that is vendor defined.

**VID:** Voltage level identifier.

**Volatile:** Indicates that a register field value may be modified by hardware, firmware, or microcode when fetching the first instruction and/or might have read or write side effects. No read may depend on the results of a previous read and no write may be omitted based on the value of a previous read or write.

**Warm reset:** RESET\_L is asserted only (while PWROK stays high).

**WDT:** Watchdog timer. A timer that detects activity and triggers an error if a specified period of time expires without the activity.

**WRIG:** Writes Ignored.

**Write-0-only:** Writing a 0 clears to a 0; Writing a 1 has no effect. If not associated with Read, then reads are undefined.

**Write-1-only:** Writing a 1 sets to a 1; Writing a 0 has no effect. If not associated with Read, then reads are undefined.

**Write-1-to-clear:** Writing a 1 clears to a 0; Writing a 0 has no effect. If not associated with Read, then reads are undefined.

**Write-once:** Capable of being written once; all subsequent writes have no effect. If not associated with Read, then reads are undefined.

**X2APICEN:** x2 APIC is enabled. X2APICEN =

(Core::X86::Msrr::APIC\_BAR[ApicEn] && Core::X86::Msrr::APIC\_BAR[x2ApicEn]).

**XBAR:** Cross bar; command packet switch.



## Memory Map - MSR

Physical Mnemonic	Namespace
0000_0000h...0000_0001h	MCA::LS
0000_0010h...0000_02FFh	Core::X86::Msr
0000_0400h...0000_0403h	MCA::LS
0000_0404h...0000_0407h	MCA::IF
0000_0408h...0000_040Bh	MCA::L2
0000_040Ch...0000_040Fh	MCA::DE
0000_0414h...0000_0417h	MCA::EX
0000_0418h...0000_041Bh	MCA::FP
0000_041Ch...0000_043Bh	MCA::L3
0000_043Ch...0000_043Fh	MCA::MP5
0000_0440h...0000_0443h	MCA::PB
0000_0444h...0000_044Bh	MCA::UMC
0000_044Ch...0000_0457h	MCA::CS
0000_0458h...0000_045Bh	MCA::NBIO
0000_045Ch...0000_045Fh	MCA::PCIE
0000_0460h...0000_0463h	MCA::SMU
0000_0464h...0000_0467h	MCA::PSP
0000_0468h...0000_046Bh	MCA::PB
0000_046Ch...0000_046Fh	MCA::PIE
0000_06A0h...C000_0410h	Core::X86::Msr
C000_2000h...C000_2009h	MCA::LS
C000_2010h...C000_2016h	MCA::IF
C000_2020h...C000_2029h	MCA::L2
C000_2030h...C000_2036h	MCA::DE
C000_2050h...C000_2056h	MCA::EX
C000_2060h...C000_2066h	MCA::FP
C000_2070h...C000_20E9h	MCA::L3
C000_20F0h...C000_20F6h	MCA::MP5
C000_2100h...C000_2106h	MCA::PB
C000_2110h...C000_212Ah	MCA::UMC
C000_2130h...C000_2159h	MCA::CS
C000_2160h...C000_2169h	MCA::NBIO
C000_2170h...C000_2179h	MCA::PCIE
C000_2180h...C000_2186h	MCA::SMU
C000_2190h...C000_2196h	MCA::PSP
C000_21A0h...C000_21A6h	MCA::PB
C000_21B0h...C000_21B9h	MCA::PIE
C001_0000h...C001_031Fh	Core::X86::Msr
C0010400	MCA::LS
C0010401	MCA::IF
C0010402	MCA::L2
C0010403	MCA::DE
C0010405	MCA::EX
C0010406	MCA::FP
C001_0407h...C001_040Eh	MCA::L3

C001040F	MCA::MP5
C0010410	MCA::PB
C001_0411h...C001_0412h	MCA::UMC
C001_0413h...C001_0415h	MCA::CS
C0010416	MCA::NBIO
C0010417	MCA::PCIE
C0010418	MCA::SMU
C0010419	MCA::PSP
C001041A	MCA::PB
C001041B	MCA::PIE
C001_1002h...C001_103Ch	Core::X86::Msr

## Memory Map - SMN

Physical Mnemonic	Namespace
12EE0000: XGMIPCS0x00010050...x00010114	PCS::DXIO
12FE0000: XGMIPCS1x00010050...x00010114	PCS::DXIO
130E0000: XGMIPCS2x00010050...x00010114	PCS::DXIO
131E0000: XGMIPCS3x00010050...x00010114	PCS::DXIO
132E0000: XGMIPCS4x00010050...x00010114	PCS::DXIO
133E0000: XGMIPCS5x00010050...x00010114	PCS::DXIO