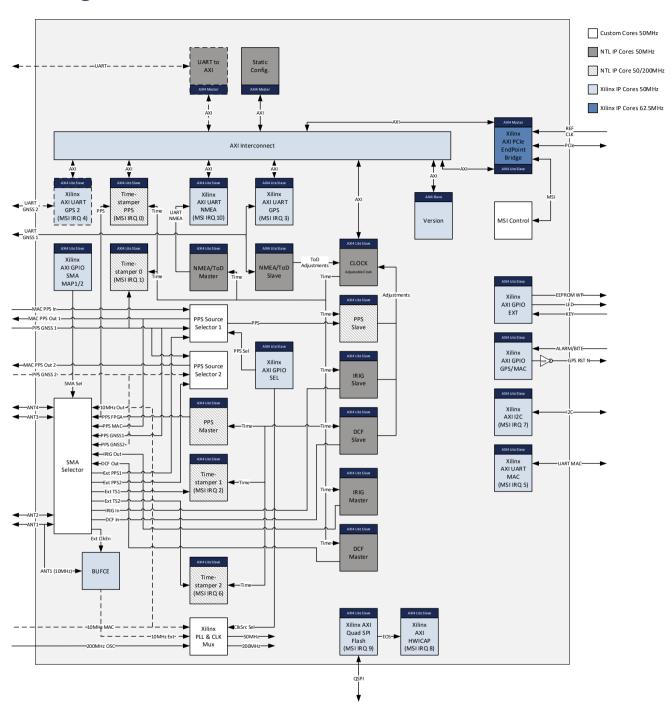
# 1 Design Overview



To not overload the drawing not all AXI and IRQ connections were added.

The TimeCard runs partially from the 200MHz SOM oscillator. The NetTimeLogic cores with all the high precision parts are running based on the 10MHz MAC clock source.

### 1.1 Status LEDs

At the moment the Status LEDs are not connected to the AXI GPIO Ext and they are used directly by the FPGA.

LED1: Alive LED of the FPGA internal Clock (50MHz)

LED2: Alive LED of the PCle clocking part (62.5MHz)

LED3: PPS of the FPGA (Time of the Local Clock via PPS Master)

LED4: PPS of the MAC (differential inputs from the MAC via diff-buffer)

Depending on the HW revision there are also RGB LEDs (SMA1-4 and GNSS). These LEDs can be controlled via I2C.

## 1.2 AXI Address Mapping

The AXI interconnect has three masters which all have access to the slaves. One is the AXI PCle interface and the other UART to AXI have all the time access. The Static Configuration only does a basic configuration after reset.

The AXI Slave Interfaces have following addresses:

AXI Slave interface	Slave	Offset Address	High Address
S_AXI_CTL	AXI PCIe Control	0x0001_0000	0x0001_0FFF
axi4l_slave	Version	0x0002_0000	0x0002_0FFF
S_AXI	AXI GPIO Ext	0x0010_0000	0x0010_FFFF
S_AXI	AXI GPIO GPS/MAC	0x0011_0000	0x0011_FFFF
S_AXI	AXI GPIO SEL	0x0013_0000	0x0013_FFFF
S_AXI	AXI GPIO SMA MAP1	0x0014_0000	0x0014_FFFF
S_AXI	AXI I2C	0x0015_0000	0x0015_FFFF
S_AXI	AXI UART 16550 GPS	0x0016_0000	0x0016_FFFF
S_AXI	AXI UART 16550 GPS2	0x0017_0000	0x0017_FFFF
S_AXI	AXI UART 16550 MAC	0x0018_0000	0x0018_FFFF
S_AXI	AXI UART 16550 NMEA	0x0019_0000	0x0019_FFFF
S_AXI	AXI GPIO SMA MAP2	0x0022_0000	0x0022_FFFF
S_AXI_LITE	AXI HWICAP	0x0030_0000	0x0030_FFFF
AXI_LITE	AXI Quad SPI Flash	0x0031_0000	0x0031_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL Adj. Clock	0x0100_0000	0x0100_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL Signal TSO (GNSS)	0x0101_0000	0x0101_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL Signal TS1	0x0102_0000	0x0102_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL PPS Master	0x0103_0000	0x0103_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL PPS Slave	0x0104_0000	0x0104_FFFF

axi4l_slave	NTL TOD Slave	0x0105_0000	0x0105_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL Signal TS2	0x0106_0000	0x0106_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL IRIG Slave	0x0107_0000	0x0107_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL IRIG Master	0x0108_0000	0x0108_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL DCF Slave	0x0109_0000	0x0109_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL DCF Master	0x010A_0000	0x010A_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL TOD Master	0x010B_0000	0x010B_FFFF
axi4l_slave	NTL Signal TS PPS	0x010C_0000	0x010C_FFFF

#### NOTE:

The Version Slave has one single 32-Bit Register. The upper 16 Bits show the version number of the golden image and the lower 16 Bits the version number of the regular image.

#### E.g.

Register 0x0200\_0000 of the Golden image shows: 0x0001\_0000 Register 0x0200\_0000 of the Regular image shows: 0x0000\_0003

## 1.3 Clock Adjustment Sources

The Adjustable Clock supports different adjustment sources:

- PPS (with GNSS) (register value 3)
- IRIG (register value 2)
- DCF (register value 6)

By default, PPS with GNSS is selected. The other time sources can be selected via the NTL Adj. Clock ClockSelect Register (Offset: 0x0100\_0008).

# 1.4 Message-Signaled Interrupt Mapping

The interrupts in the design are connected to the MSI Vector of the AXI Memory Mapped to PCI Express Core via a MSI controller. The PCI Express Core needs to set the MSI\_enable to '1'. The MSI controller sends INTX\_MSI Request with the MSI\_Vector\_Num to the PCI Express Core and with the INTX\_MSI\_Grant the interrupt is acknowledged.

MSI Number	Interrupt Source
0	NTL Signal TS PPS
1	NTL Signal TSO
2	NTL Signal TS1
3	AXI UART 16550 GPS
4	AXI UART 16550 GPS2
5	AXI UART 16550 MAC

6	NTL Signal TS2
7	AXI I2C
8	AXI HWICAP
9	AXI Quad SPI Flash
10	AXI UART 16550 NMEA

# 1.5 Connectors (SMA) / SMA Connection Matrix

The SMA connectors have following default mapping:

ANT1:

10MHz Clock input

ANT2:

PPS Input

ANT3:

10MHz Clock output (looped 10MHz Clock → MACRF OUT (after clock buffer)

ANT4:

PPS Output from the PPS Master

This default mapping and the direction can be changed via AXI GPIO SMA MAP1 and AXI GPIO SMA MAP2.

GPIO is used to select the inputs and GPIO2 to select the outputs.

### AXI GPIOSMA MAP1

Mapping of Input 1 (ANT1) with GPIO Bit 15 downto 0:

- 0 10MHz Clock from SMA connector (default)
- 1 External PPS 1 (goes to PPS Source Selector 1)
- 2 External PPS 2 (goes to PPS Source Selector 2)
- 4 Signal goes to TS1
- 8 Signal goes to TS2
- 16 Signal goes IRIG Slave
- 32 Signal goes to DCF Slave

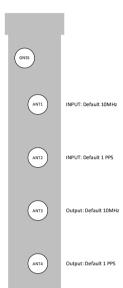
32768 Input Enable (default 1 → ANT1 is input)

The input can be mapped to several sinks. As example with the value 5 the input is mapped as external PPS 1 and additionally it goes to TS1.

#### NOTE:

To use ANT1 as a system clock source only 0 is possible.

Mapping of Input 2 (ANT2) with GPIO Bit 31 downto 16:



- O no mapping of ANT2
- 1 External PPS 1 (goes to PPS Source Selector 1) (default)
- 2 External PPS 2 (goes to PPS Source Selector 2)
- 4 Signal goes to TS1
- 8 Signal goes to TS2
- 16 Signal goes IRIG Slave
- 32 Signal goes to DCF Slave

#### 32768 Input Enable (default 1 → ANT2 is input)

The input can be mapped to several sinks. As example with the value 9 the input is mapped as external PPS 1 and additionally it goes to TS2.

#### NOTE:

If a lower input has already a mapping to a sink the Input2 mapping will be ignored.

### Mapping of Output 3 (ANT3) with GPIO2 Bit 15 downto 0:

- 0 10MHz Clock Output from the MAC (default)
- 1 PPS from the FPGA (PPS Master)
- 2 PPS from the MAC
- 4 PPS from GNSS 1
- 8 PPS from GNSS 2
- 16 IRIG Master Output
- 32 DCF Master Output

32768 Output Enable (default 1 → ANT3 is output)

Every other value maps the 10MHz Clock Output from the MAC to the output

### Mapping of Output 4 (ANT4) with GPIO2 Bit 31 downto 16:

- O 10MHz Clock Output from the MAC
- 1 PPS from the FPGA (PPS Master) (default)
- 2 PPS from the MAC
- 4 PPS from GNSS 1
- 8 PPS from GNSS 2
- 16 IRIG Master Output
- 32 DCF Master Output

32768 Output Enable (default1 → ANT4 is output)

Every other value maps the PPS from the FPGA (PPS Master) to the output AXI GPIO SMA MAP2

### Mapping of Input 3 (ANT3) with GPIO Bit 15 downto 0:

- O no mapping of ANT3
- 1 External PPS 1 (goes to PPS Source Selector 1)
- 2 External PPS 2 (goes to PPS Source Selector 2)
- 4 Signal goes to TS1
- 8 Signal goes to TS2
- 16 Signal goes IRIG Slave
- 32 Signal goes to DCF Slave

32768 Input Enable (default 0 → ANT3 is output)

The input can be mapped to several sinks. As example with the value 5 the input is mapped as external PPS 1 and additionally it goes to TS1.

### Mapping of Input 4 (ANT4) with GPIO Bit 31 downto 16:

- 0 no mapping of ANT2
- 1 External PPS 1 (goes to PPS Source Selector 1)
- 2 External PPS 2 (goes to PPS Source Selector 2)
- 4 Signal goes to TS1
- 8 Signal goes to TS2
- 16 Signal goes IRIG Slave
- 32 Signal goes to DCF Slave

32768 Input Enable (default 0 → ANT4 is output)

The input can be mapped to several sinks. As example with the value 9 the input is mapped as external PPS 1 and additionally it goes to TS2.

#### NOTE:

If a lower input has already a mapping to a sink the Input 4 mapping will be ignored.

#### Mapping of Output 1 (ANT1) with GPIO2 Bit 15 downto 0:

- O 10MHz Clock Output from the MAC
- 1 PPS from the FPGA (PPS Master)
- 2 PPS from the MAC
- 4 PPS from GNSS 1
- 8 PPS from GNSS 2
- 16 IRIG Master Output
- 32 DCF Master Output

Every other value maps the 10MHz Clock Output from the MAC to the output  $\,$ 

### Mapping of Output 2 (ANT2) with GPIO2 Bit 31 downto 16:

- O 10MHz Clock Output from the MAC
- 1 PPS from the FPGA (PPS Master)
- 2 PPS from the MAC
- 4 PPS from GNSS 1
- 8 PPS from GNSS 2
- 16 IRIG Master Output
- 32 DCF Master Output

32768 Output Enable (default 0 → ANT2 is input)

Every other value maps the PPS from the FPGA (PPS Master) to the output

# 1.6 GPIO Mapping

GPIO (Offset 0x0000) GPIO2 (Offset 0x0008)

		Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
AXI GPIO	GPIO (in)	-	-	-	-	-	KEY2	KEY1
F	GPIO2 (out)	-	-	EEPROM	LED4	LED3	LED2	LED1
Ext				WP	(NC atm)	(NC atm)	(NC atm)	(NC atm)
AXI GPIO	GPIO (in)	-	-	-			MAC_BITE	MAC_ALA
GPS/MA								RM
1	GPIO2 (out)	-	-	-	-	-	GPS2_RST	GPS_RST
С							(default 0)	(default 0)
AXI GPIO	GPIO (in)	-	Clock MAC	Clock SMA	-	PPS GNSS	PPS MAC	PPS SMA
			selected	selected		detected	detected	detected
SEL	GPIO2 (out)	-	Select	Select	-	-	Select PPS S	ources
			MAC Clock	SMA Clock			(default 0)	
			(default 0)	(default 0)			O:	
							PPS Source i	S
							automatically	selected
							(details in ch	apter 1.9)
							1:	
							Force SMA:	
							PPS Slave ar	id MAC PPS
							Source is the	e SMA
							connector	
							2:	
							Force MAC:	
							PPS Slave so	ource is the
							MAC and the	PPS source
							of the MAC is	s the GNSS

			3: Force GNSS:
			PPS Slave and MAC PPS
			Source is the GNSS PPS

## AXI GPIO SMA MAP1 (ANT1/ANT2 as inputs, ANT3/ANT4 as outputs)

REG	Bit15	Bit14-6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	BitO
GPIO (out)	Input	unused	ANT1 to	ANT1 to	ANT1 to	ANT1 to	ANT1 to	ANT1 to
	Enable		DCF Slave	IRIG Slave	TS2 input	TS1 input	PPS 2	PPS 1 input
							input	
GPIO2 (out)	Output	unused	0b000000:	10MHz to ANT	3	•		
	Enable		0b000001: F	FPGA PPS to A	ant3			
			0b000010: 1	MAC PPS to Al	NT3			
			0b000100: (	GNSS1 PPS to	ANT3			
			0b001000: (	GNSS2 PPS to	ANT3			
			0b010000: I	RIG Output to	ANT3			
			Ob100000: [	OCF Output to	ANT3			
REG	Bit31	Bit30-	Bit21	Bit20	Bit19	Bit18	Bit17	Bit16
		22						
GPIO (out)	Input	unused	ANT2 to	ANT2 to	ANT2 to	ANT2 to	ANT2 to	ANT2 to
	Enable		DCF Slave	IRIG Slave	TS2 input	TS1 input	PPS 2	PPS 1 input
							input	
GPIO2 (out)	Output	unused	0b000000:	10MHz to ANT	4	•	•	•
	Enable		0b000001: F	FPGA PPS to A	ANT4			
			0b000010: MAC PPS to ANT4					
			0b000100: GNSS1 PPS to ANT4					
			0b001000: GNSS2 PPS to ANT4					
			0b010000: I	RIG Output to	ANT4			
			Ob100000: [	OCF Output to	ANT4			

### AXI GPIO SMA MAP2 (ANT1/ANT2 as outputs, ANT3/ANT4 as inputs)

REG	Bit15	Bit14-6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	BitO
GPIO (out)	Input	unused	ANT3 to	ANT3 to	ANT3 to	ANT3 to	ANT3 to	ANT3 to
, ,	Enable		DCF Slave	IRIG Slave	TS2 input	TS1 input	PPS 2	PPS 1 input
							input	
GPIO2 (out)	Output	unused	0b000000:	10MHz to ANT	1		L.	
	Enable		0b000001: F	FPGA PPS to A	NT1			
			0b000010: N	MAC PPS to Al	NT1			
			0b000100: (	GNSS1 PPS to	ANT1			
			0b001000: (	GNSS2 PPS to	ANT1			
			0b010000: I	RIG Output to	ANT1			
			Ob100000: [	OCF Output to	ANT1			
REG	Bit31	Bit30-	Bit21	Bit20	Bit19	Bit18	Bit17	Bit16
		22						
GPIO (out)	Input	unused	ANT4 to	ANT4 to	ANT4 to	ANT4 to	ANT4 to	ANT4 to
, ,	Enable		DCF Slave	IRIG Slave	TS2 input	TS1 input	PPS 2	PPS 1 input
							input	
GPIO2 (out)	Output	unused	0b000000:	10MHz to ANT	2	•	•	•
	Enable		0b000001: F	FPGA PPS to A	NT2			
			0b000010: MAC PPS to ANT2					
			0b000100: GNSS1 PPS to ANT2					
			0b001000: GNSS2 PPS to ANT2					
			0b010000: I	RIG Output to	ANT2			
			Ob100000: [	OCF Output to	ANT2			

### 1.7 Register Description

The detailed register descriptions of the NetTimeLogic Cores are available in the reference manuals:

../TimeCard/Doc/

The Documentations of the Xilinx Cores are online available.

#### AXI Memory Mapped to PCI Express:

https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/ip\_documentation/axi\_pcie/v2\_8/pg055-axi-bridge-pcie.pdf AXI GPIO:

https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/ip\_documentation/axi\_gpio/v2\_0/pg144-axi-gpio.pdf AXI 12C:

https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/ip\_documentation/axi\_iic/v2\_0/pg090-axi-iic.pdf

#### **AXI UART 16550:**

https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/ip\_documentation/axi\_uart16550/v2\_0/pg143-axi-uart16550.pdf AXI Quad SPI:

https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/ip\_documentation/axi\_guad\_spi/v3\_2/pg153-axi-guad-spi.pdf AXI HWICAP:

https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/ip\_documentation/axi hwicap/v3\_0/pq134-axi-hwicap.pdf

### 1.8 Clock Selector

The design can run on different source clocks. It's important that at least the source clock of the SOM module is always available. In the FPGA design an automatic source clock selection is running. The design detects if a clock is available and does then the selection base on following priorities:

- 1. External 10MHz Clock from SMA connector
- 2. 10MHz Clock of MAC

This selection can be overwritten by the AXI GPIO Sel GPIO2. When a clock is selected the FPGA checks if this clock is available. If the selected clock is not detected the automatic selection is applied.

Via the GPIO Sel GPIO it can be checked which one is the selected clock. If all values are 0 the full design is running from the SOM Module Clock.

### 1.9 PPS Source Selector

The PPS Source Selector 1 can be controlled by AXI GPIO Sel GPIO2 Bit 0 and 1. There are three different PPS Sources (GNSS, MAC, SMA Connector) which can go to the two PPS Sinks (PPS Slave, MAC PPS Input). By default, the selection is done automatically. The source selector checks if a PPS is detected.

Depending on the availability the automatic selection has following priorities:

- 1. PPS SMA connector
- 2. PPS MAC
- 3. PPS GNSS

The switch happens once the PPS Sources are logical O.

Following selection is done if a source is available:

- 1. SMA PPS is detected:
  - SMA PPS source to PPS MAC sink
  - SMA PPS source to PPS Slave sink
- 2. MAC PPS is detected:
  - GNSS PPS source to PPS MAC sink
  - MAC PPS source to PPS Slave sink
- 3. GNSS PPS is detected:
  - GNSS PPS source to PPS MAC sink
  - GNSS PPS source to PPS Slave sink

The PPS Source Selector 2 selects only the PPS toward the MAC PPS 2. There is no control or supervision via GPIO available. Possible sources are the 2<sup>nd</sup> GNSS PPS and a PPS from ANT1/2. From the available sources the ANT1/2 has higher priority over the 2<sup>nd</sup> GNSS PPS.

# 1.10 GNSS Requirements

The GNSS Source must be GPS, Galileo or Beidou. GLONASS only will not work.

# 1.11 Static configuration

The FPGA starts with a static configuration with following settings:

- PPS (including TOD) is used as correction input for the clock
- PPS Slave Pulse detection on rising edge
- PPS Slave cable delay 0
- TOD Slave UART Baudrate is 115200
- TOD Slave UART polarity default
- TOD Slave in UBX Mode, all GNSS and no messages disabled
- PPS Master polarity rising edge
- PPS Master cable delay 0
- PPS Master pulse width 100 ms
- Clock, PPS Slave, TOD Slave and PPS Master are enabled
- All Timestampers are disabled
- IRIG Slave/Master are disabled
- DCF Slave/Master are disabled

- TOD/NMEA Master is disabled

# 2 Program FPGA and SPI Flash

For the initial programming of the FPGA and SPI Flash the JTAG programmer is needed and has to be connected to the USB JTAG.

After a successfully programmed FPGA, the design contains an AXI QUAD SPI Core which allows field updates.

## 2.1 Bitstreams with Fallback Configuration

The FPGA design in split into two different bitstreams/bin-files to allow a failsafe field update. The FPGA configuration starts always at Addr0 where the Golden image with the start address of the Update image is located. It jumps directly to this address and tries to load the Update image. If this load fails it falls back to the Golden image.

Details about this Multiboot/Fallback approach can be found in following Application Note:

https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/application\_notes/xapp1246-multiboot-bpi.pdf

The Golden/Fallback image contains only a limited functionality which provides access to the SPI Flash. The second image is used for normal operation and it is the one which is replaced in a field update.

#### Producation TimeCard.bin

This image contains two bitstreams and it shall be used to program the SPI flash for the first time as example in the production. The first bitstream is the Golden/Fallback image and the second the latest version of the regular image.

This combined image has following structure:

\_\_\_\_\_

Configuration Memory information

\_\_\_\_\_\_

File Format BIN
Interface SPIX4
Size 32M

Start Address 0x00000000 End Address 0x01FFFFFF

Addr1 Addr2 File(s)

0x0000000 0x002856FF Golden\_TimeCard.bit

0x00400000 0x0069B5AB TimeCard.bit

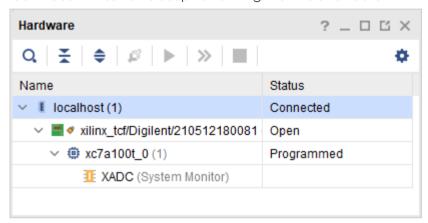
#### TimeCard.bin

This is the update/regular image and it shall be used for the field update via SPI. For the update this bitstream must be placed at 0x00400000 in the SPI flash.

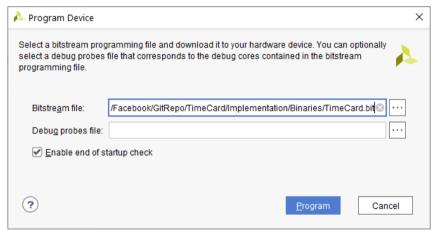
## 2.2 JTAG Programming (volatile)

This will only load the FPGA SRAM, after a power cycle this will be lost.

 Go to the Hardware Manager in Vivado and Select "Open Target" → "Auto Connect". After this step following view is available:



- 2. Right klick on "xc7a100t\_0(1)", a menu will popup
- 3. Choose "Program Device" from the menu, the following window will pop up



4. Select the bitstream you want to program:

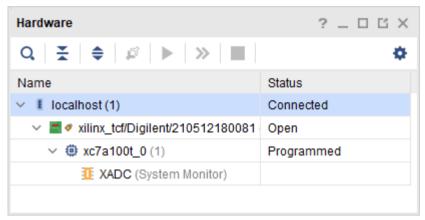
#### TimeCard.bit

- 5. Press Program and wait for completion
- 6. The RUN LED will blink

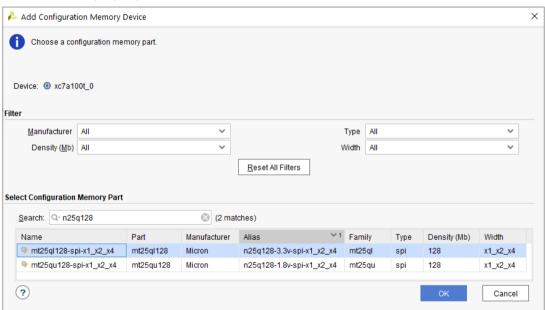
## 2.3 SPI Programming (non-volatile)

If no configuration memory was setup before start with step 1 otherwise start with step 7.

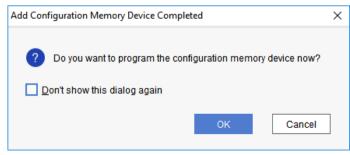
1. Go to the Hardware Manager Menu:



- 2. Right klick on "xc7a100t\_0(1)", a menu will pop up
- 3. Choose "Add Configuration Memory Device ..." from the menu, the following window will pop up

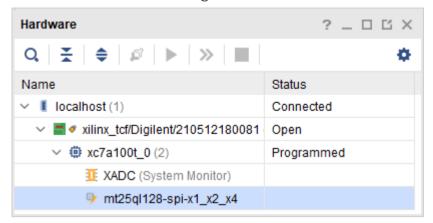


- 4. Select "mt25ql128-spi-x1 x2 x4" as the SPI Flash type
- 5. Press Ok, a new window will pop up:

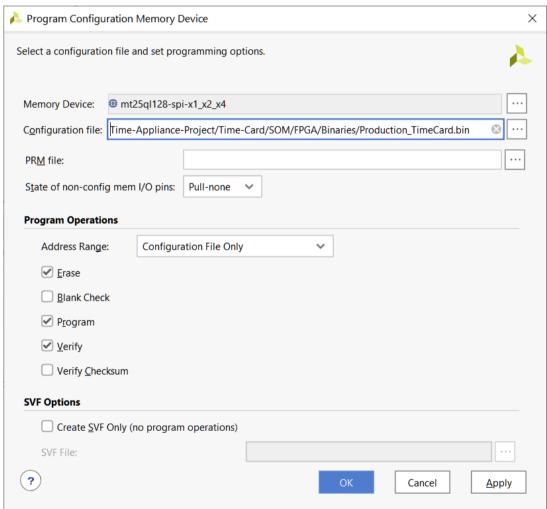


6. Press Cancel

7. Go to the Hardware Manager Menu which will have the flash attached:



- 8. Right klick on "mt25ql128-spi-x1\_x2\_x4", a menu will pop up
- 9. Choose "Program Configuration Memory Device ..." from the menu, the following window will pop up



7. Select the bitstream you want to program:

Production\_TimeCard.bin

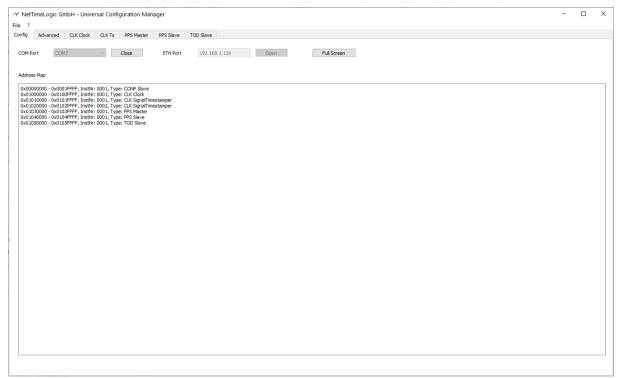
**IMPORTANT NOTE:** 

If in this step the TimeCard.bin is loaded the field update as described above will not work!

- 8. Press Ok and wait for completion
- 9. Disconnect the JTAG interface from the board
- 10. Power cycle or Reset the board / Cold start of the PC
- 11. The RUN LED will blink

# 2.4 Connect NetTimeLogic Configuration Manager to FPGA

- 1. Connect the USB/UART to a Host PC running Windows.
- 2. Start NetTimeLogic's UniversalConfigurationManager Tool
- 3. Select the COM Port where the Board is connected to and press Open. Then the Address map of the cores instantiated are shown and five new Tabs appear (CLK Clock, CLK TS, PPS Master, PPS Slave and TOD Slave):



4. Change your configuration as you need it and press write. E.g. In the Advanced Tab it is possible to load configuration files by selecting a config file and pressing Load Config. Additionally, manual read or write of registers with the Field Address and Value is possible.

# 3 TestApp

lspci -v

The TestApp is used to do some basic testing of the Hardware. It basically uses mmap to the address space of the PCIe mapped address.

Before access two the PCIe end device is possible two steps are required. First the PCIe device must be detected by the system this can be checked with following command:

```
01:00.0 Memory controller: Xilinx Corporation Device 7011

Subsystem: Xilinx Corporation Device 0007

Flags: fast devsel

Memory at 90000000 (32-bit, non-prefetchable) [disabled] [size=32M]

Capabilities: <access denied>
```

The PCIe device is detected at address 0x9000\_0000 but it is disabled. As a second step the device must be enabled:

```
sudo setpci -s "01:00.0" COMMAND=0x02
```

Now the TestApp is ready to start. The TestApp requires the PCIe base address as an argument:

```
sudo ./TestApp 0x90000000
```

The App reads the version of the NetTimeLogic IP cores and set the system time to the Adjustable Clock. After that it ready every second the time back from the Adjustable Clock:

```
PCIe Base Address is set to 0x90000000
Clock IP Core Version = 0x1020000
Signal TS IP Core Version = 0x1020001
Signal TS IP Core Version = 0x1020001
PPS Master IP Core Version = 0x1020000
PPS Slave IP Core Version = 0x1020000
TOD Slave IP Core Version = 0x2000001
Selected Clk Source is: PPS
Selected Clk Source is: REGS
Set the current local time and date: Fri Oct 23 14:00:35 2020
The time is: 14:00:35 and 3240 ns
The time is: 14:00:36 and 305900 ns
The time is: 14:00:37 and 490780 ns
The time is: 14:00:38 and 671200 ns
The time is: 14:00:39 and 1031680 ns
The time is: 14:00:40 and 1359140 ns
The time is: 14:00:41 and 1542180 ns
The time is: 14:00:42 and 1671980 ns
The time is: 14:00:43 and 1799580 ns
```