RVfpga

The Complete Course in Understanding Computer Architecture

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Introduction

- RISC-V FPGA (**RVfpga**) is a teaching package that provides a set of instructions, tools, and labs that show how to:
  - **Target** a commercial RISC-V system-on-chip (SoC) to an **FPGA**
  - **Program** the RISC-V SoC
  - **Add more functionality** to the RISC-V SoC
  - **Analyze and modify** the RISC-V core and memory hierarchy
- The package is being developed by **Imagination Technologies** and its academic and industry partners.
- RVfpga is built around Chips Alliance's **SweRVolf SoC**, which is based on Western Digital's RISC-V **SweRV EH1** core.

RVfpga Overview

- The **RVfpga Package** provides:
  - a **comprehensive, freely distributed, complete RISC-V course**
  - a **hands-on** and **easily accessible** way to learn about RISC-V processors and the RISC-V ecosystem
  - a RISC-V system targeted to **low-cost FPGAs**, which are readily available at many universities and companies.
- After completing the RVfpga Course, users will walk away with a **working RISC-V processor, SoC, and ecosystem** that they understand and know how to use and modify.

RVfpga Course Contents

RVfpga Contents

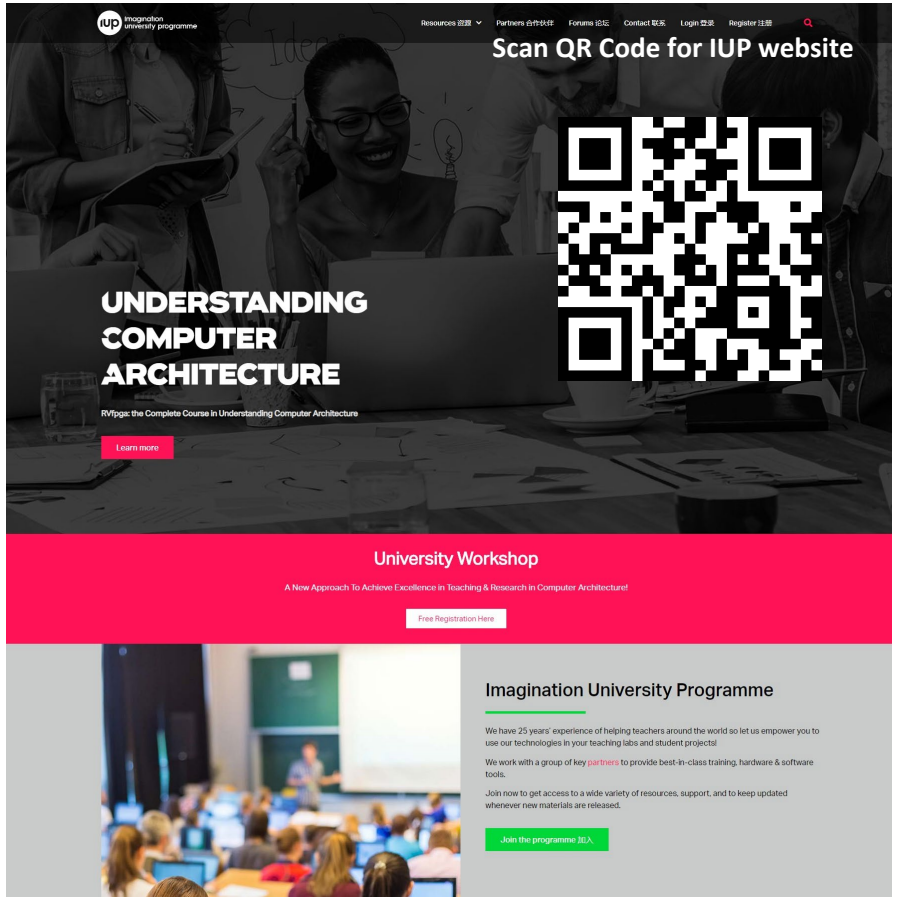
- **Getting Started Guide**
  - Quick Start Guide
  - Overview of RISC-V Architecture and RVfpga
  - Installing Tools (VSCode, PlatformIO, Vivado, Verilator, and Whisper)
  - Running RVfpga in Hardware and Simulation
- **Labs**
  - **1-10:** Building RVfpga in Vivado, Programming RVfpga, Extending RVfpga by adding peripherals (released Nov 2020)
  - **11-20:** Analyzing and modifying RVfpga's RISC-V core and memory system (to be released Q4 2021)

RVfpga refers to both the course name **and** the RISC-V SoC targeted to an FPGA.

RVfpga Course

- **1-2 Semester Course**
  - Undergraduate (Labs 1-10)
  - Master's/upper division (Labs 11-20)
- **Expected Prior Knowledge**
  - Fundamental understanding of **digital design**, **high-level programming** (preferably C), **instruction set architecture** and **assembly programming**, processor **microarchitecture**, **memory** systems (this material is covered in *Digital Design and Computer Architecture: RISC-V Edition*, Harris & Harris, © Elsevier, expected publication: summer 2021)
  - These topics will be expanded on and solidified with hands-on learning throughout the RVfpga course

How to Get RVfpga



Imagination University Programme Website

- **Register for Imagination University Programme (IUP)** – for teachers, researchers, and students worldwide:

  https://university.imgtec.com

  - Receive **updates** and **notifications** of release
  - **Request & download** materials
  - **Support Forums:** PowerVR, RVfpga, & AI Forums; IUP Forum for curriculum/teaching discussions
- **Social Media:**
  - **Robert Owen, IUP Director:** @UniPgm
  - **Imagination Technologies:** @ImaginationTech
  - **WeChat & Weibo:** ImaginationTech

RVfpga Required Software and Hardware

SOFTWARE

Xilinx **Vivado** 2019.2 WebPACK

PlatformIO – an extension of Microsoft's **Visual Studio Code –** with Chips Alliance platform, which includes: RISC-V Toolchain, OpenOCD, Verilator HDL Simulator, WD Whisper instruction set simulator (ISS)

HARDWARE*

Digilent's **Nexys A7** / Nexys 4 DDR FPGA Board

*All labs can be completed in simulation only; so this hardware is recommended but not required.

RISC-V CORE & SOC

Core: Western Digital's **SweRV EH1**

SoC: Chips Alliance's **SweRVolf**

All are free except for the FPGA board, which costs $265 (academic price: $199)

Supported Platforms

- **Operating Systems**
  - **Ubuntu 18.04** (although later versions likely also work)
  - **Windows 10**
  - **macOS**

RVfpga Software Tools

- **Xilinx's Vivado IDE**
  - View RVfpga source files (Verilog / SystemVerilog) and hierarchy
  - Create bitfile (FPGA configuration file) for RVfpga targeted to Nexys A7 board
- **PlatformIO** – an extension of Visual Studio Code (VSCode)
  - Download RVfpga onto the Nexys A7 board
  - Compile, download, run, and debug C and assembly programs on RVfpga
- **Verilator** – an HDL (hardware description language) simulator
  - Simulate RVfpga at HDL (low) level to analyze RVfpga's internal signals

Nexys A7-100T FPGA Board

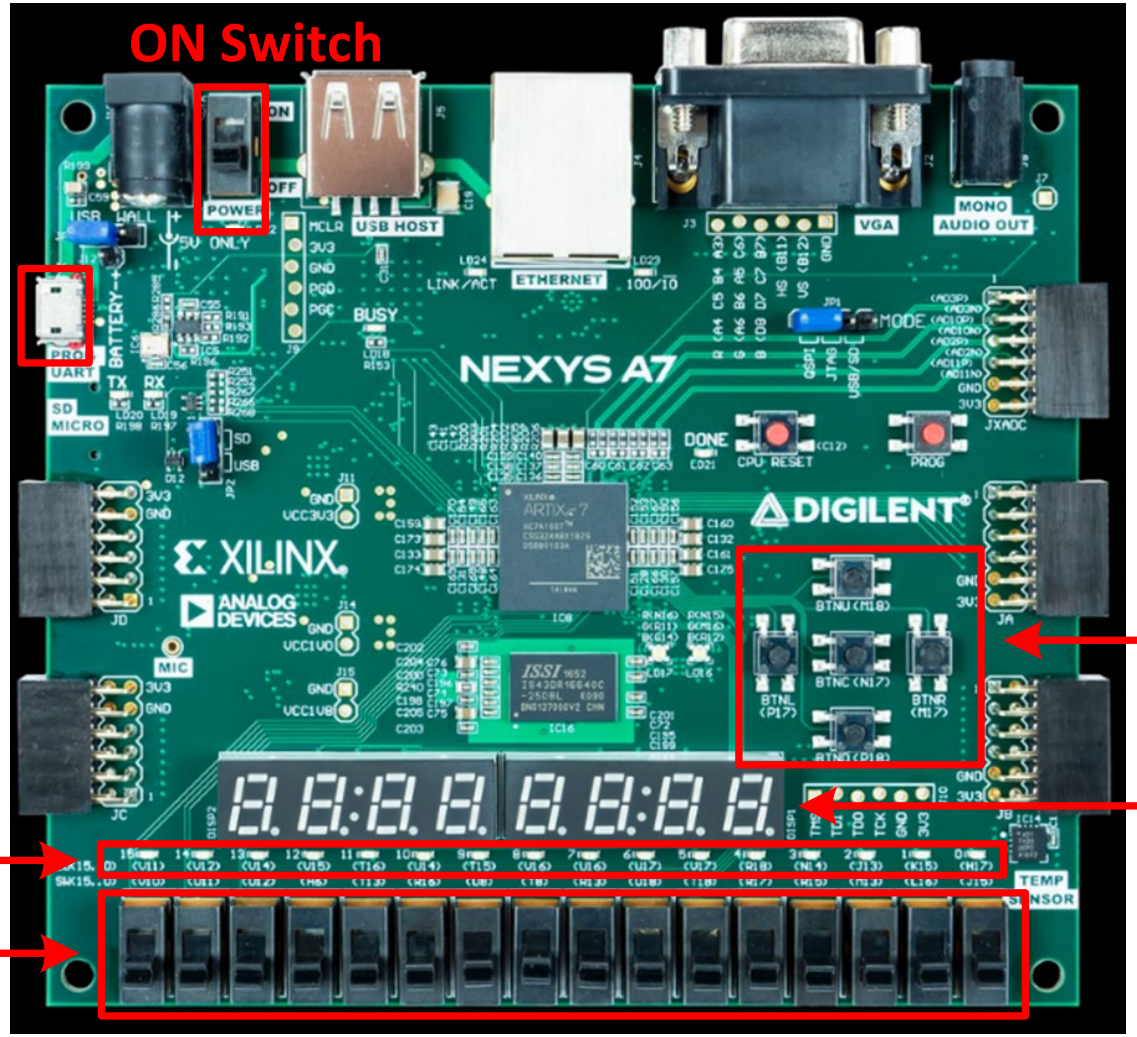


figure of board from https://reference.digilentinc.com/

- Contains **Artix-7** field programmable gate array (FPGA)
- Includes **peripherals** (i.e., LEDs, switches, pushbuttons, 7-segment displays, accelerometer, temperature sensor, microphone, etc.)
- Available for purchase at **digilentinc.com** and other vendors

RISC-V Cores and SoCs

SweRV EH1 Core

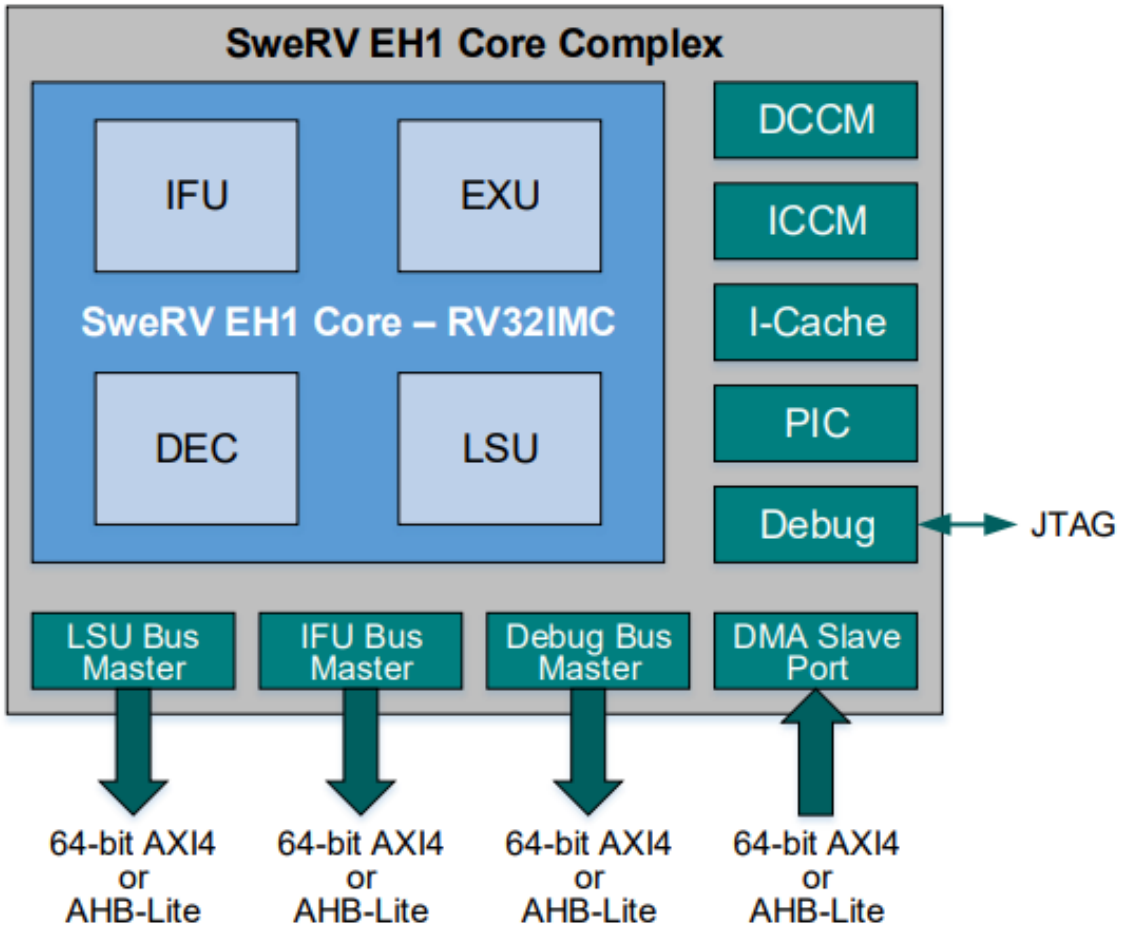
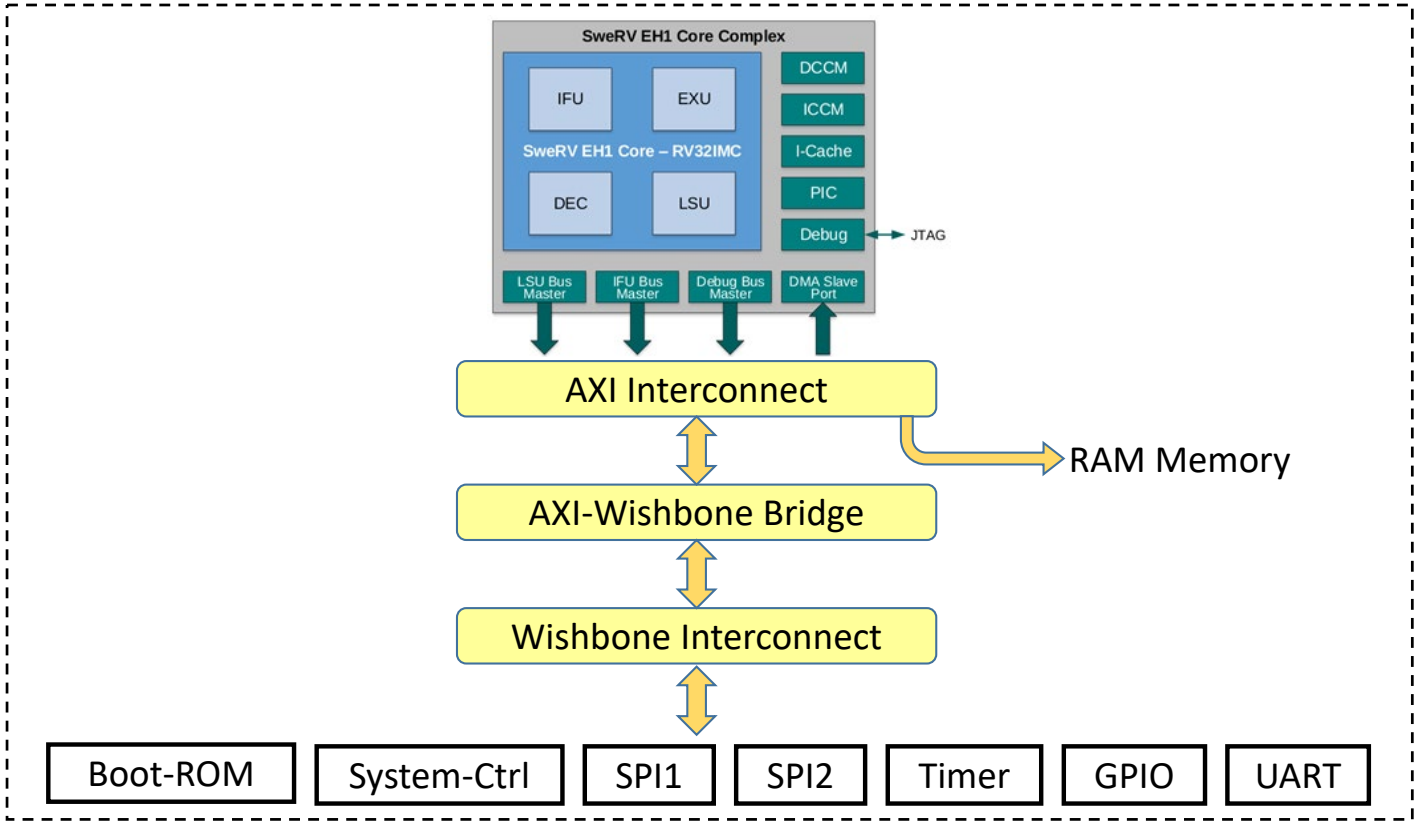


Figure from https://github.com/chipsalliance/Cores-SweRV/blob/master/docs/RISC-V_SweRV_EH1_PRM.pdf

- Open-source core from Western Digital
- 32-bit (RV32ICM) superscalar core, with dual-issue 9-stage pipeline
- Separate instruction and data memories (ICCM and DCCM) tightly coupled to the core
- 4-way set-associative I$ with parity or ECC protection
- Programmable Interrupt Controller
- Core Debug Unit compliant with the RISC-V Debug specification
- System Bus: AXI4 or AHB-Lite

Extended SweRVolf SoC

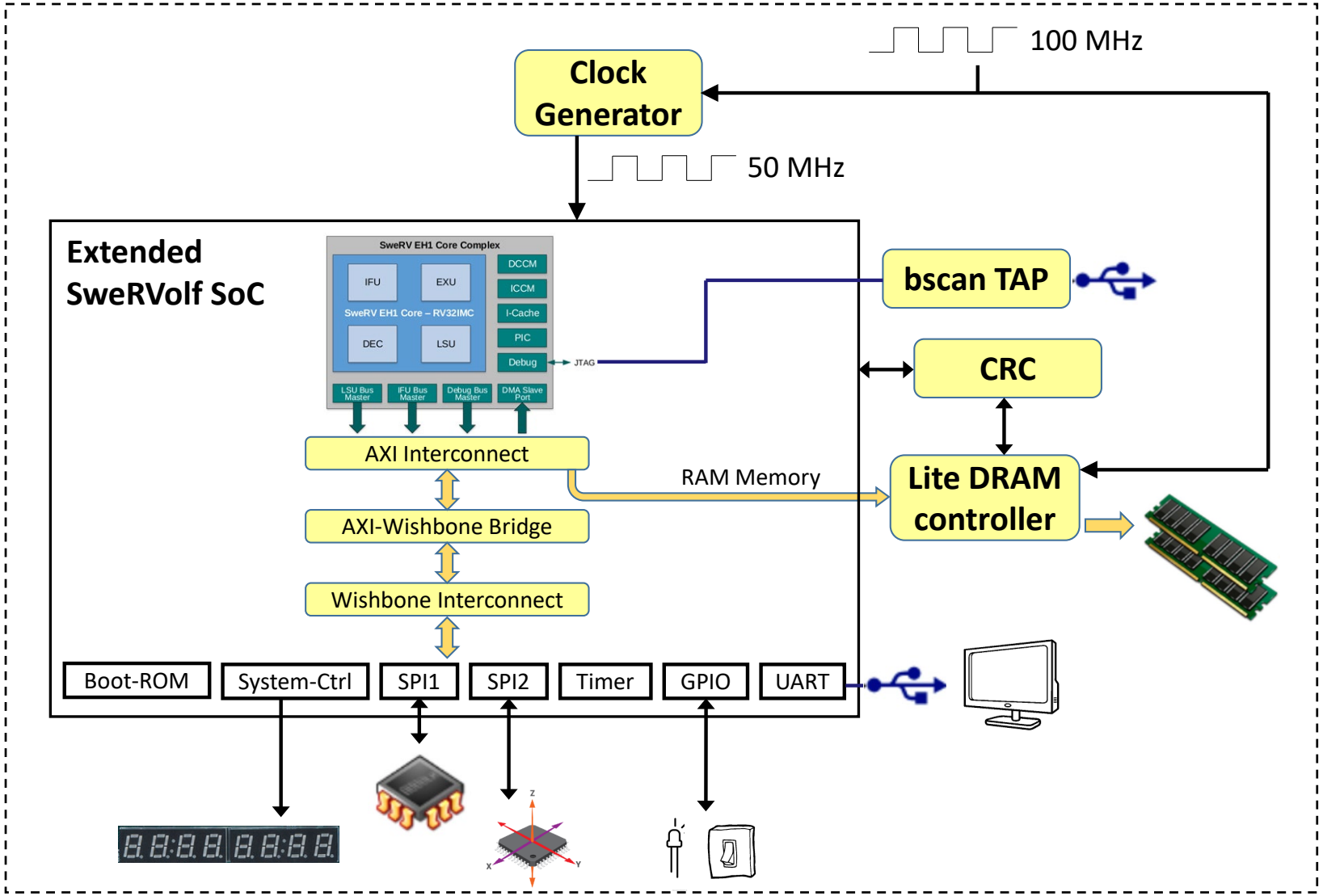


Extended SweRVolf Memory Map

System	Address
Boot ROM	0x80000000 - 0x80000FFF
System Controller	0x80001000 - 0x8000103F
SPI1	0x80001040 - 0x8000107F
SPI2	0x80001100 - 0x8000113F
Timer	0x80001200 - 0x8000123F
GPIO	0x80001400 - 0x8000143F
UART	0x80002000 - 0x80002FFF

- Open-source system-on-chip (SoC) from Chips Alliance
- SweRVolf uses the SweRV EH1 Core. SweRVolf includes a Boot ROM, UART, and a System Controller and an SPI controller (SPI1)
- RVfpga extends SweRVolf with another SPI controller (SPI2), a GPIO (General Purpose Input/Output), 8-digit 7-Segment Displays and a timer.
- SweRV Core uses an AXI bus and peripherals use a Wishbone bus, so the SoC also has an AXI to Wishbone Bridge

RVfpga



- **RVfpga:** Extended SweRVolf SoC targeted to Nexys A7 FPGA board with added peripherals:
  - **Core & System:**
    - Extended SweRVolf SoC
    - Lite DRAM controller
    - Clock Generator, Clock Domain and BSCAN logic for the JTAG port
  - **Peripherals** used on Nexys A7 FPGA board**:**
    - DDR2 memory
    - UART via USB connection
    - SPI Flash memory
    - 16 LEDs and 16 switches
    - SPI Accelerometer
    - 8-digit 7-segment displays

RVfpga Extensions

- The SweRVolf SoC is **further extended** in Labs 6-10:
  - **GPIO** controller to interface with the on-board Nexys A7 **pushbuttons**
  - Modification of the **7-segment displays** controller
  - New **timer** modules for using the on-board **tri-color LEDs**
  - New **external interrupt sources**

RVfpga Labs Overview

RVfpga Labs

Labs 1-10 (released Nov 2020)

- Vivado Project and Programming
- I/O Systems

Labs 11-20 (to be released Q4 2021)

- RISC-V Core
- RISC-V Memory Systems

All labs include **exercises** for using and/or modifying RVfpga to increase understanding through hands-on design.

RVfpga Labs 1-10

Show how to view the RVfpga source code (Verilog/SV) and target it to an FPGA (Lab 1), write C and assembly programs for RVfpga (Labs 2-5), and modify RVfpga to add peripherals (Labs 6-10).

Programming

- **Lab 0: Overview of RVfpga Labs**
- **Lab 1: Creating a Vivado Project**
- **Lab 2: C Programming**
- **Lab 3: RISC-V Assembly Language**
- **Lab 4: Function Calls**
- **Lab 5: Image Processing: C & Assembly**

I/O Systems

- **Lab 6: Introduction to I/O**
- **Lab 7: 7-Segment Displays**
- **Lab 8: Timers**
- **Lab 9: Interrupt-driven I/O**
- **Lab 10: Serial Buses**

RISC-V®

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RVfpga Labs 1-5: Vivado Project & Programming

- **Lab 1: Creating a Vivado Project:** Build a Vivado project to target RISC-V system (RVfpga) to an FPGA board and simulate RVfpga in Verilator
- **Lab 2: C Programming:** Write a C program in PlatformIO, and run / debug it on RVfpga. Also introduce Western Digital's Board Support and Platform Support Packages (BSP and PSP) for supporting operations such as printing to the terminal.
- **Lab 3: RISC-V Assembly Language:** Write a RISC-V assembly program in PlatformIO and run /debug it on RVfpga
- **Lab 4: Function Calls:** Introduction to function calls, C libraries, and the RISC-V calling convention
- **Lab 5: Image Processing: C & Assembly:** Embed assembly code with C code

RVfpga Labs 6-10: I/O & RVfpga Peripherals

- **Lab 6: Introduction to I/O:** Introduction to memory-mapped I/O and RVfpga's open-source GPIO module
- **Lab 7: 7-Segment Displays:** Build a 7-segment display decoder and integrate it into the RVfpga system
- **Lab 8: Timers:** Understand and use Timers and a Timer controller
- **Lab 9: Interrupt-driven I/O:** Introduction to RVfpga interrupt support and use of interrupt-driven I/O
- **Lab 10: Serial Buses:** Introduction to serial interfaces (SPI, I2C, UART). Use on board accelerometer that uses an SPI interface

RVfpga Labs 11-15: The RISC-V Core

- **To be released in Q4 2021**
- Understanding the core structure
- Understanding instruction flow through the pipeline (Arithmetic/Logic, Memory, Jumps, and Branches)
- Understanding hazards and how to deal with them
- Implementing new instructions and executing them on the FPGA board
- Understanding and modifying the branch predictor
- Understanding superscalar processing

RVfpga Labs 16-20: RISC-V Memory Systems

- **To be released in Q4 2021**
- Understanding the operation of the memory hierarchy including cache hits and misses
- Modifying the cache: implementing different cache sizes, configurations, and management policies
- Understanding the cache controller
- Understanding the memories: ICCM (instruction closely coupled memory) and DCCM (data closely coupled memory)

RVfpga Timeline

RVfpga Availability	
November 2020	RVfpga Getting Started Guide RVfpga Labs 1-10
Q4 2021	RVfpga Labs 11-20
March 2021	Masters-level SoC Design Course
Languages	English & Chinese (Spanish & Japanese to follow)
Textbook	*Digital Design & Computer Architecture: RISC-V Edition 2021* by Sarah Harris and David Harris

- **Target Audience**
  - Undergraduates in electrical engineering, computer science, or computer engineering
  - Academics & Industry professionals interested in learning the RISC-V architecture
- **Imagination University Programme (IUP) Track Record:** Developed MIPSfpga Program:
  - Launched in April 2015
  - Engaged 800 universities
  - Winner: Elektra Best Educational Support Award, Europe 2015

RVfpga
Quick Start Guide

Quick Start Guide Overview

- Install VSCode & **PlatformIO**
- Run **Example Program** on **RVfpga**

Install PlatformIO & VSCode

- Install **VSCode**
  - https://code.visualstudio.com/Download
  - For Ubuntu and macOS, install **Python** (this step is not required for Windows)
- Install **PlatformIO** extension within VSCode
- Install Nexys A7 Board **drivers** (see RVfpga Getting Started Guide instructions)

Download RVfpga onto Board and Run Program

- In **PlatformIO**:
  - Open **example program** that writes value of switches to LEDs. Program is in: *[RVfpgaPath]\RVfpga\examples\LedsSwitches_C-Lang*
  - Update directory location of **RVfpga bitfile** in PlatformIO initialization file (platformio.ini) – i.e., add this line to platformio.ini: *board_build.bitstream_file = [RVfpgaPath]/RVfpga/src/rvfpga.bit*
  - **Download RVfpga SoC** onto Nexys A7 Board (Project Tasks → env:swervolf_nexys → Platform → Upload Bitstream)
  - **Compile, download, and run program on RVfpga** by pressing the Run/Debug button: 

[RVfpgaPath] is the location of the **RVfpga** folder on your machine. This folder was provided with the RVfpga package from the Imagination University Programme.

RVfpga Labs Descriptions

Lab 1:
Vivado Project

RVfpga Lab 1: RVfpga Vivado Project

- **Vivado** is a Xilinx tool for viewing, modifying, and synthesizing the source (Verilog) code for RVfpga.
- RVfpga's source code is in:

  [RVfpgaPath]/RVfpga/src
- Create a **Vivado project** that contains RVfpga's source code. Synthesize RVfpga targeted to Nexys A7 board and create a **bitfile** (also called bitstream file) that contains information to configure the FPGA as RVfpga.
- You may also use **Verilator**, an HDL simulator, to simulate RVfpga's source code and examine internal signals (see the RVfpga Getting Started Guide for instructions on how to use Verilator).
- Vivado and Verilator will be used extensively in RVfpga **Labs 6-10** for modifying and simulating the RVfpga SoC.

Lab 2:
C Programming

RVfpga Lab 2: C Programming

- Create **PlatformIO project**
- Add example **C program** to project
- **Download RVfpga** to Nexys A7 board
- **Download C program** onto RVfpga and **run/debug** program
- Complete some or all of **exercises** at end of lab

RVfpga Lab 2: Example C Program

```
// memory-mapped I/O addresses
#define GPIO_SWs    0x80001400
#define GPIO_LEDs   0x80001404
#define GPIO_INOUT  0x80001408

#define READ_GPIO(dir) (*(volatile unsigned *)dir)
#define WRITE_GPIO(dir, value) { (*(volatile unsigned *)dir) = (value); }

int main ( void )
{
  int En_Value=0xFFFF, switches_value;

  WRITE_GPIO(GPIO_INOUT, En_Value);

  while (1) {
    switches_value = READ_GPIO(GPIO_SWs);    // read value on switches
    switches_value = switches_value >> 16;   // shift into lower 16 bits
    WRITE_GPIO(GPIO_LEDs, switches_value);   // display switch value on LEDs
  }

  return(0);
}
```

This program writes the value of the switches to the LEDs.

RVfpga Lab 2: Memory-Mapped I/O Addresses

Device	Memory-Mapped I/O Address
Switches (16 on Nexys A7 board)	0x80001400 (upper 16 bits)
LEDs (16 on Nexys A7 board)	0x80001404 (lower 16 bits)
Input/Output of GPIO (1 = output, 0 = input)	0x80001408

RVfpga Lab 2: Western Digital's BSP & PSP

- Western Digital provides:
  - **PSP:** processor support package
  - **BSP:** board support package

- These provide common functions for a given processor (SweRV EH1 core) and board (Nexys A7 FPGA board).
  - **Example:** `printfNexys` (like `printf` function in C)

RVfpga Lab 2: Using UART to Print to Terminal

```
#if defined(D_NEXYS_A7)
   #include <bsp_printf.h>
   #include <bsp_mem_map.h>
   #include <bsp_version.h>
#else
   PRE_COMPILED_MSG("no platform was defined")
#endif
#include <psp_api.h>
#define DELAY 10000000

int main(void) {
   int i, j = 0;

   // Initialize UART
   uartInit();
   while (1) {
     printfNexys("Hello RVfpga users! Iteration: %d\n", j);
     for (i=0; i < DELAY; i++) ;  // delay between printf's
     j++;
   }
}
```

- Add this line to **platform.ini** file:
  monitor_speed = 115200
- After program starts running, **open PlatformIO terminal** by pressing this button in the bottom of the window:

Lab 3:
RISC-V Assembly

RVfpga Lab 3: RISC-V Assembly

- RISC-V Assembly Language **Overview**
- Create **PlatformIO project**
- Add example **RISC-V assembly program** to project
- **Download RVfpga** to Nexys A7 board
- **Download RISC-V assembly program** onto RVfpga and **run/debug** program
- Complete some or all of **exercises** at end of lab

RVfpga Lab 3: RISC-V Assembly Instructions

Common RISC-V Assembly Instructions/Pseudoinstructions

RISC-V Assembly	Description	Operation
add s0, s1, s2	Add	s0 = s1 + s2
sub s0, s1, s2	Subtract	s0 = s1 - s2
addi t3, t1, -10	Add immediate	t3 = t1 – 10
mul t0, t2, t3	32-bit multiply	t0 = t2 * t3
div s9, t5, t6	Division	t9 = t5 / t6
rem s4, s1, s2	Remainder	s4 = s1 % s2
and t0, t1, t2	Bit-wise AND	t0 = t1 & t2
or t0, t1, t5	Bit-wise OR	t0 = t1 | t5
xor s3, s4, s5	Bit-wise XOR	s3 = s4 ^ s5
andi t1, t2, 0xFFB	Bit-wise AND immediate	t1 = t2 & 0xFFFFFFFB
ori t0, t1, 0x2C	Bit-wise OR immediate	t0 = t1 | 0x2C
xori s3, s4, 0xABC	Bit-wise XOR immediate	s3 = s4 ^ 0xFFFFFABC
sll t0, t1, t2	Shift left logical	t0 = t1 << t2
srl t0, t1, t5	Shift right logical	t0 = t1 >> t5
sra s3, s4, s5	Shift right arithmetic	s3 = s4 >>> s5
slli t1, t2, 30	Shift left logical immediate	t1 = t2 << 30
srli t0, t1, 5	Shift right logical immediate	t0 = t1 >> 5
srai s3, s4, 31	Shift right arithmetic immediate	s3 = s4 >>> 31

RVfpga Lab 3: RISC-V Assembly Instructions

Common RISC-V Assembly Instructions/Pseudoinstructions (continued)

RISC-V Assembly	Description	Operation
lw s7, 0x2C(t1)	Load word	s7 = memory[t1+0x2C]
lh s5, 0x5A(s3)	Load half-word	s5 = SignExt(memory[s3+0x5A]$_{15:0}$)
lb s1, -3(t4)	Load byte	s1 = SignExt(memory[t4-3]$_{7:0}$)
sw t2, 0x7C(t1)	Store word	memory[t1+0x7C] = t2
sh t3, 22(s3)	Store half-word	memory[s3+22]$_{15:0}$ = t3$_{15:0}$
sb t4, 5(s4)	Store byte	memory[s4+5]$_{7:0}$ = t4$_{7:0}$
beq s1, s2, L1	Branch if equal	if (s1==s2), PC = L1
bne t3, t4, Loop	Branch if not equal	if (s1!=s2), PC = Loop
blt t4, t5, L3	Branch if less than	if (t4 < t5), PC = L3
bge s8, s9, Done	Branch if not equal	if (s8>=s9), PC = Done
li s1, 0xABCDEF12	Load immediate	s1 = 0xABCDEF12
la s1, A	Load address	s1 = Memory address where variable A is stored
nop	Nop	no operation
mv s3, s7	Move	s3 = s7
not t1, t2	Not (Invert)	t1 = ~t2
neg s1, s3	Negate	s1 = -s3
j Label	Jump	PC = Label
jal L7	Jump and link	PC = L7; ra = PC + 4
jr s1	Jump register	PC = s1

RVfpga Lab 3: RISC-V Registers

32 32-bit registers

Name	Register Number	Use
zero	x0	Constant value 0
ra	x1	Return address
sp	x2	Stack pointer
gp	x3	Global pointer
tp	x4	Thread pointer
t0-2	x5-7	Temporary variables
s0/fp	x8	Saved variable / Frame pointer
s1	x9	Saved variable
a0-1	x10-11	Function arguments / Return values
a2-7	x12-17	Function arguments
s2-11	x18-27	Saved variables
t3-6	x28-31	Temporary variables

RVfpga Lab 3: Example RISC-V Assembly Program

```
// memory-mapped I/O addresses
# GPIO_SWs    = 0x80001400
# GPIO_LEDs   = 0x80001404
# GPIO_INOUT = 0x80001408

.globl main
main:

main:
   li t0, 0x80001400    # base address of GPIO memory-mapped registers
   li t1, 0xFFFF        # set direction of GPIOs
                        # upper half = switches (inputs)   (=0)
                        # lower half = outputs (LEDs)      (=1)
   sw t1, 8(t0)         # GPIO_INOUT = 0xFFFF

repeat:
   lw   t1, 0(t0)       # read switches: t1 = GPIO_SWs
   srli t1, t1, 16      # shift val to the right by 16 bits
   sw   t1, 4(t0)       # write value to LEDs: GPIO_LEDs = t1
   j    repeat          # repeat loop
```

This program writes the value of the switches to the LEDs.

Lab 4:
Function Calls

RVfpga Lab 4: Function Calls

- Write C programs with **function calls**
  - Functions are also called *procedures*
- Using **C libraries**
- RISC-V (Procedure) **Calling Convention**

RVfpga Lab 4: Example Program with Functions

```
// memory-mapped I/O addresses
#define GPIO_SWs    0x80001400
#define GPIO_LEDs   0x80001404
#define GPIO_INOUT  0x80001408
#define READ_GPIO(dir) (*(volatile unsigned *)dir)
#define WRITE_GPIO(dir, value) { (*(volatile unsigned *)dir) = (value); }

void IOsetup();
unsigned int getSwitchVal();
void writeValtoLEDs(unsigned int val);

int main ( void ) {
  unsigned int switches_val;

  IOsetup();
  while (1) {
    switches_val = getSwitchVal();
    writeValtoLEDs(switches_val);
  }

  return(0);
}
```

RVfpga Lab 4: Example Program with Functions

```
void IOsetup()
{
  int En_Value=0xFFFF;
  WRITE_GPIO(GPIO_INOUT, En_Value);
}

unsigned int getSwitchVal()
{
  unsigned int val;

  val = READ_GPIO(GPIO_SWs);   // read value on switches
  val = val >> 16;  // shift into lower 16 bits

  return val;
}

void writeValtoLEDs(unsigned int val)
{
  WRITE_GPIO(GPIO_LEDs, val);  // display val on LEDs
}
```

RVfpga Lab 4: C Libraries

- **Libraries**
  - Collection of commonly used functions
  - Provided so that common functions are readily available (save programming time)
- **Example C libraries:**
  - **math.h** (math library): includes functions such as sqrt (square root), cos (cosine), etc.
  - **stdio.h** (standard I/O library): includes functions for printing values to the screen (printf), reading values from users (scanf), etc.
  - **stdlib.h** (standard library): includes functions for generating random numbers (rand).
  - **Many others…** (google C libraries)

RVfpga Lab 4: Example Program using C Library

```
#include <stdlib.h>

...

int main(void) {
  unsigned int val;
  volatile unsigned int i;

  IOsetup();
  while (1) {
    val = rand() % 65536;
    writeValtoLEDs(val);
    for (i = 0; i < DELAY; i++)
      ;
  }
  return(0);
}
```

This program writes a random number between 0 and 65535 to the LEDs.

RVfpga Lab 4: RISC-V Calling Convention

- **Call a function**

```
jal function_label
```

- **Return from a function**

```
jr ra
```

- **Arguments**
  - **placed in registers** `a0-a7`
- **Return value**
  - **placed in register** `a0`

RVfpga Lab 4: RISC-V Calling Convention Example

C Code

```
int main() {
    ...
    int y = y + func1(1, 2, 3)
    y++;
    ...
}
```

```
int func1(int a, int b, int c) {
  int sum;
  sum = a + b + c;
  return sum;
}
```

RISC-V Assembly

```
# y is in s0
main:
   ...
   addi a0, zero, 1   # put values in argument registers
   addi a1, zero, 2
   addi a2, zero, 3
   jal  func1         # call function func1
   add  s0, s0, a0    # y = y + return value
   addi s0, s0, 1     # y = y++
   ...

# sum is in s0
func1:
     add s0, a0, a1   # sum = a + b
     add s0, s0, a2   # sum = a + b + c
     addi a0, s0, 0   # return value = sum
     jr   ra          # return
```

RVfpga Lab 4: The Stack

- **Scratch space** in memory used to save register values
- The stack pointer (`sp`) holds the address of the top of the stack
- The **stack grows downward** in memory. So, for example, to make space for 4 words (16 bytes) on the stack the following code is used:

```
addi sp, sp, -16
```

- **Two categories of registers:**
  - **Preserved registers:** register contents must be **preserved** across function calls (i.e., contain the same value before and after a function call)
  - **Non-preserved registers:** register contents must not be **preserved** across function calls (i.e., the register does not need to be the same before and after a function call)
  - Saved registers (`s0-s11`), the return address register (`ra`), and the stack pointer (`sp`) are **preserved** registers. All other registers are not preserved.

RVfpga Lab 4: Preserved / Nonpreserved Registers

Name	Register Number	Use	Preserved
zero	x0	Constant value 0	-
ra	x1	Return address	**Yes**
sp	x2	Stack pointer	**Yes**
gp	x3	Global pointer	-
tp	x4	Thread pointer	-
t0-2	x5-7	Temporary variables	No
s0/fp	x8	Saved variable / Frame pointer	**Yes**
s1	x9	Saved variable	**Yes**
a0-1	x10-11	Function arguments / Return values	No
a2-7	x12-17	Function arguments	No
s2-11	x18-27	Saved variables	**Yes**
t3-6	x28-31	Temporary variables	No

RVfpga Lab 4: The Stack – Revised Assembly Code

C Code

```
int main() {
    ...
    int y = y + func1(1, 2, 3)
    y++;
    ...
}
```

```
int func1(int a, int b, int c) {
  int sum;

  sum = a + b + c;
  return sum;
}
```

RISC-V Assembly

```
# y is in s0
main: ...
      addi a0, zero, 1   # put values in argument registers
      addi a1, zero, 2
      addi a2, zero, 3
      jal  func1         # call function func1
      add  s0, s0, a0    # y = y + return value
      addi s0, s0, 1     # y = y++
      ...

# sum is in s0
func1:addi sp, sp, -4 # make room on stack
      sw   s0, 0(sp)  # save s0 on stack
      add  s0, a0, a1 # sum = a + b
      add  s0, s0, a2 # sum = a + b + c
      addi a0, s0, 0  # return value = sum
      lw   s0, 0(sp)  # restore s0 from stack
      addi sp, sp, 4  # restore stack pointer
      jr   ra         # return
```

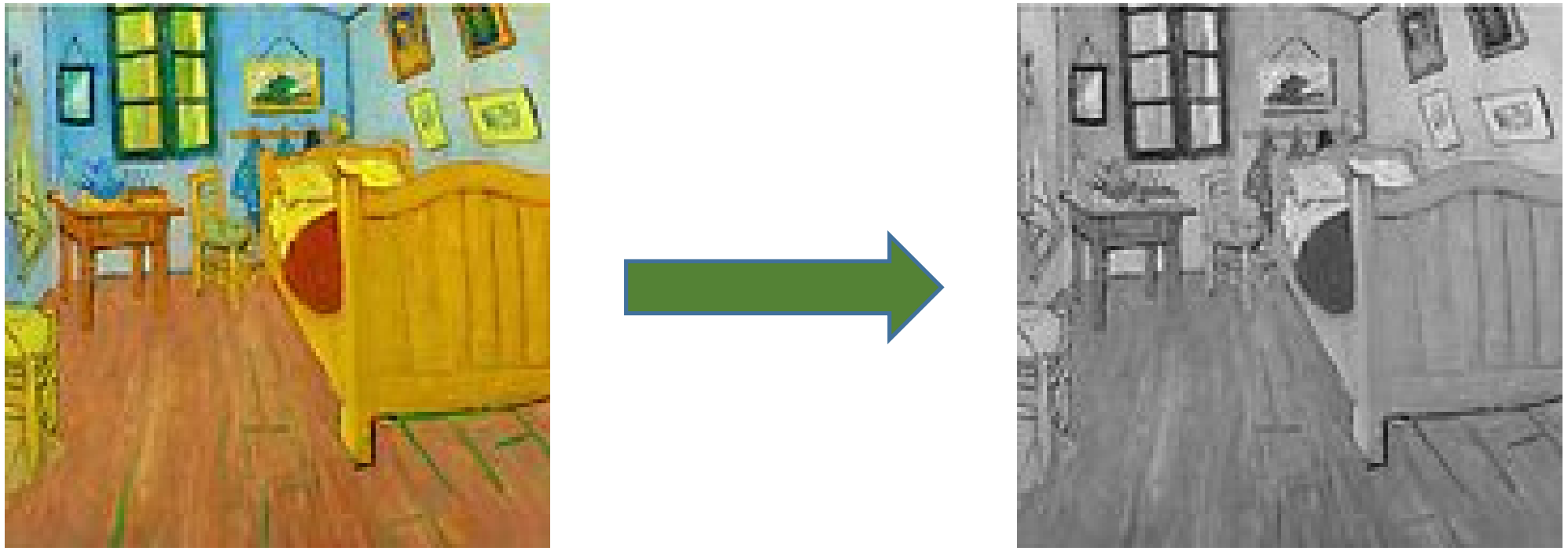
Lab 5:
C and Assembly

RVfpga Lab 5: Combining C and Assembly

- **Example:** Image processing program
- Some functions written in C and some in assembly

RVfpga Lab 5: Image Processing Program

- Convert colour image to greyscale



RVfpga Lab 5: Image Processing Program

- Each pixel stored as three 8-bit colours: **R** = red, **G** = green, **B** = blue
- Any colour can be created by **varying R, G,** and **B** values
- To **convert image to an 8-bit greyscale** (`grey`), each pixel is transformed as follows:

```
grey = (306*R + 601*G + 117*B) >> 10
```

- RGB weights add up to 1024 (306 + 601 + 117 = 1024), so to get back to an 8-bit range (0-255), the result is divided by 1024 (i.e., shifted right by 10 bits: `>> 10`)
- For more details about the algorithm, see:

https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/rgb2gray.html

RVfpga Lab 5: Assembly Function

```
.globl ColourToGrey_Pixel
.text
ColourToGrey_Pixel:
  li x28, 306          # a0 = R * 306
  mul a0, a0, x28
  li x28, 601          # a1 = G * 601
  mul a1, a1, x28
  li x28, 117          # a2 = B * 117
  mul a2, a2, x28
  add a0, a0, a1       # grey = a0 + a1 + a2
  add a0, a0, a2
  srl a0, a0, 10       # grey = grey / 1024
  ret                  # return
.end
```

.globl makes ColourToGrey_Pixel function visible to all files in project

```
grey = (306*R + 601*G + 117*B) >> 10
```

RVfpga Lab 5: structs and arrays

```
typedef struct {
    unsigned char R;
    unsigned char G;
    unsigned char B;
} RGB;

extern unsigned char VanGogh_128x128[]; // 1D array of individual RGB values
RGB ColourImage[N][M];                  // 2D array of RGB struct (colour image)
unsigned char GreyImage[N][M];          // 2D array of greyscale image

// VanGogh_128.c
unsigned char VanGogh_128x128[] = {   157,   // R (pixel [0][0])
                                      182,   // G (pixel [0][0])
                                      161,   // B (pixel [0][0])
                                      171,   // R (pixel [0][1])
                                      195,   // G (pixel [0][1])
                                      173,   // B (pixel [0][1])
                                      173,   // R (pixel [0][2])
                                      ...    }
```

RVfpga Lab 5: Main Function

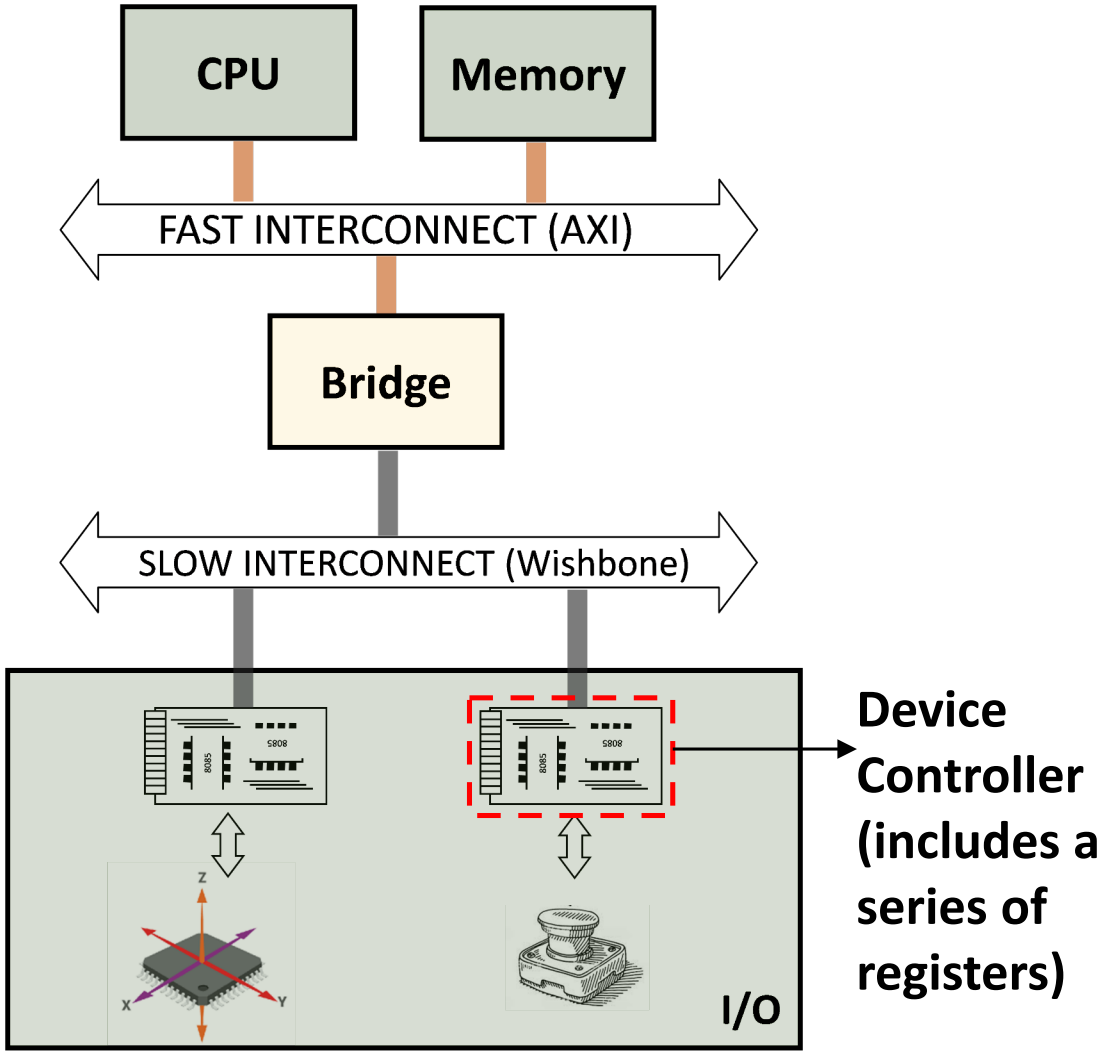
```
int main(void) {
  // Create an N x M matrix using the input image
  initColourImage(ColourImage);

  // Transform Colour Image to Grey Image
  ColourToGrey(ColourImage,GreyImage);
  ...
}

void ColourToGrey(RGB Colour[N][M], unsigned char Grey[N][M]) {
  int i,j;

  for (i=0; i<N; i++)
    for (j=0; j<M; j++)
      Grey[i][j] =  ColourToGrey_Pixel(Colour[i][j].R, Colour[i][j].G,
                                       Colour[i][j].B);
}
```

Lab 6:
Intro to I/O

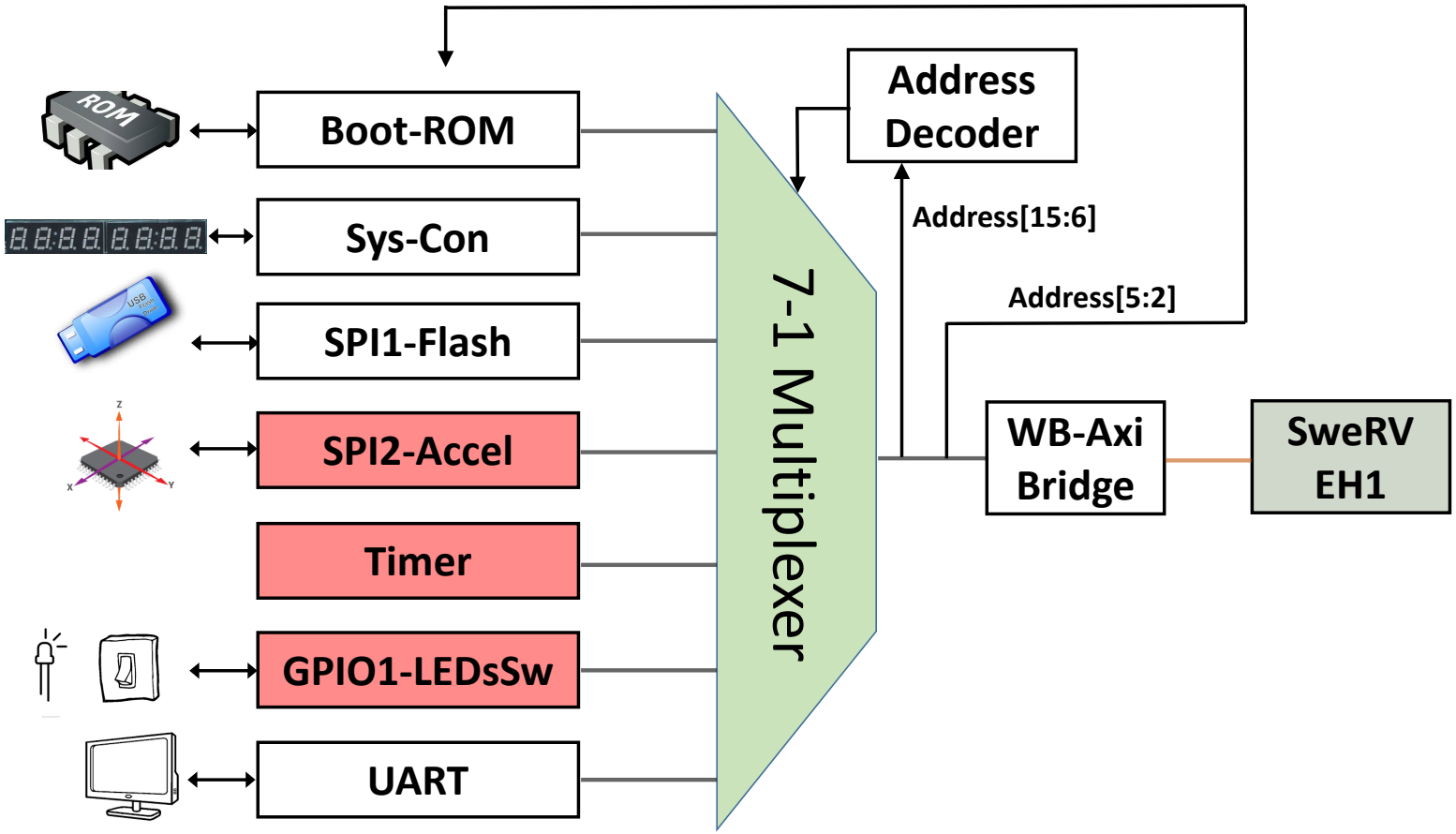
RVfpga Lab 6: Introduction to I/O

- Input/output (I/O) systems – also called *peripherals*
- General-purpose I/O (GPIO)
- GPIO controllers

RVfpga Lab 6: Generic Processor with I/O



RVfpga Lab 6: Processor with I/O

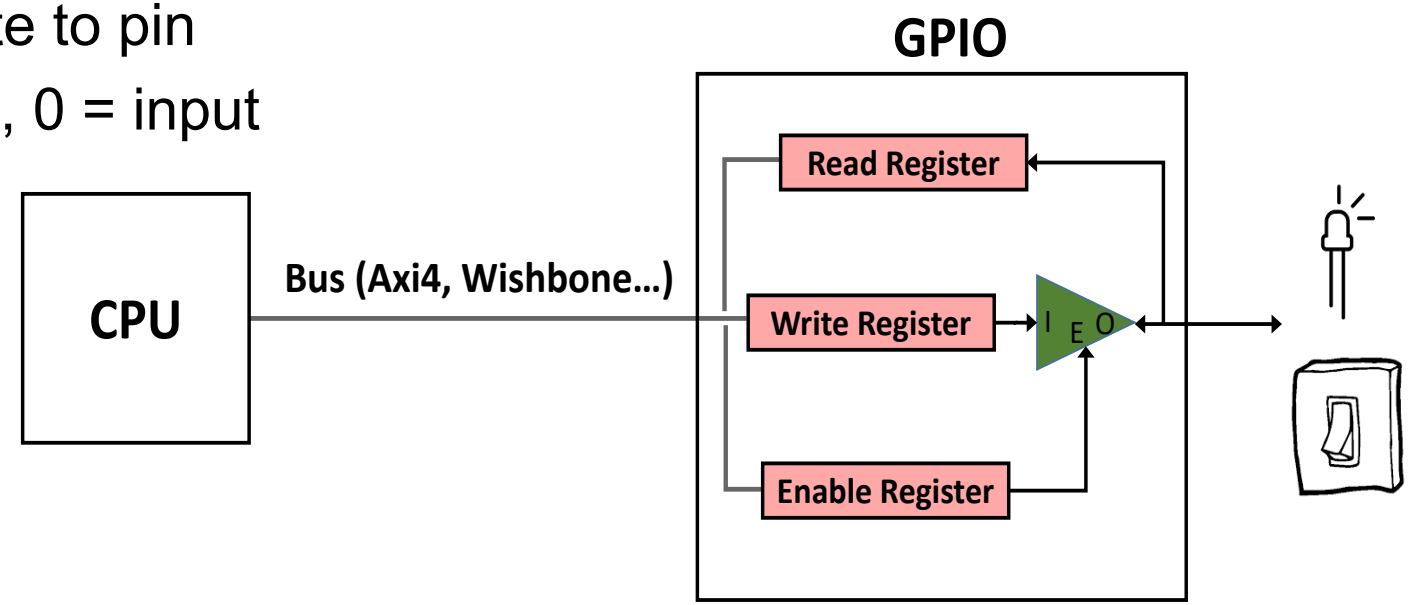


Peripherals

- **SweRVolf peripherals:**
  - Boot ROM
  - System Controller
  - SPI1 Flash Memory
  - UART
- **RVfpga added peripherals:**
  - GPIO LEDs and switches
  - Timer
  - SPI2 Accelerometer
  - 7-segment displays (within System Controller: Sys-Con)

RVfpga Lab 6: General-Purpose I/O (GPIO)

- **General-purpose I/O:**
  - Allows processor to read/write pins connected to peripherals (like switches and LEDs)
  - Each pin can be configured as an input or output using tri-state
- **Three memory-mapped registers:**
  - **Read Register:** value read from pin
  - **Write Register:** value to write to pin
  - **Enable Register:** 1 = output, 0 = input



Peripherals

RVfpga Lab 6: Memory-Mapped Registers

Register	Memory-Mapped Address
Read Register	0x80001400
Write Register	0x80001404
Enable Register	0x80001408

- **Configure bits 15:0 of GPIO as outputs, 31:16 as inputs:**

```
li t0, 0x80001400   # t0 = 0x80001400
li t1, 0xFFFF       # 1 = output, 0 = input
sw t1, 8(t0)        # [15:0] = outputs, [31:16] = inputs
```

- **Reading I/O:**

```
lw t2, 0(t0)        # t2 = value of GPIO pins
```

- **Writing I/O:**

```
sw t3, 4(t0)        # GPIO pins = t3
```

RVfpga Lab 6: RVfpga GPIO Module

- **GPIO Module from OpenCores**

  https://opencores.org/projects/gpio

- **Allows up to 32 GPIO pins**
  - All pins can be individually configured as inputs (enable = 0) or outputs (enable = 1)
  - Configuration can change throughout program

Register	Memory-Mapped Address
Read Register	0x80001400
Write Register	0x80001404
Enable Register	0x80001408

RVfpga Lab 6: Memory-Mapped Registers

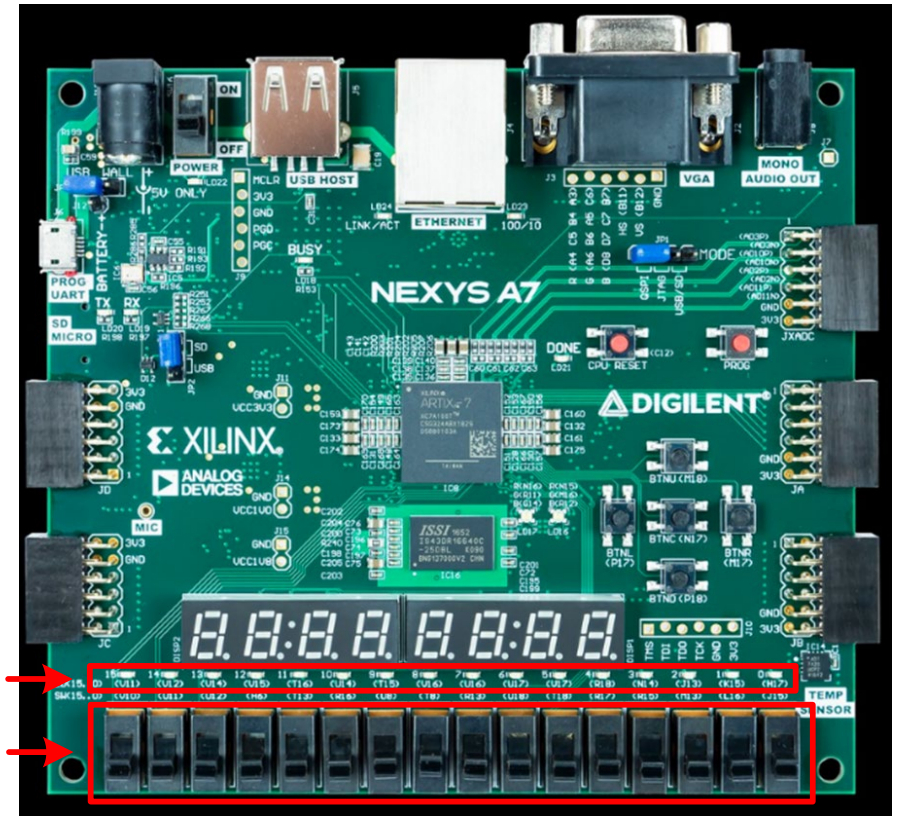


figure of board from https://reference.digilentinc.com/

Mapping LEDs & Switches to GPIO pins:

- **LEDS:** pins **[15:0]** (outputs of processor)
- **Switches:** pins **[31:16]** (inputs to processor)

Configure GPIO:

- **Enable Register = 0x0000FFFF** (1 = output, 0 = input)

```
li t0, 0x80001400
li t1, 0xFFFF
sw t1, 8(t0) # Enable Register = 0xFFFF
```

Write LEDs:

- Write value in [15:0] to address 0x80001404

```
sw t3, 4(t0) # LEDs = [t3]15:0
```

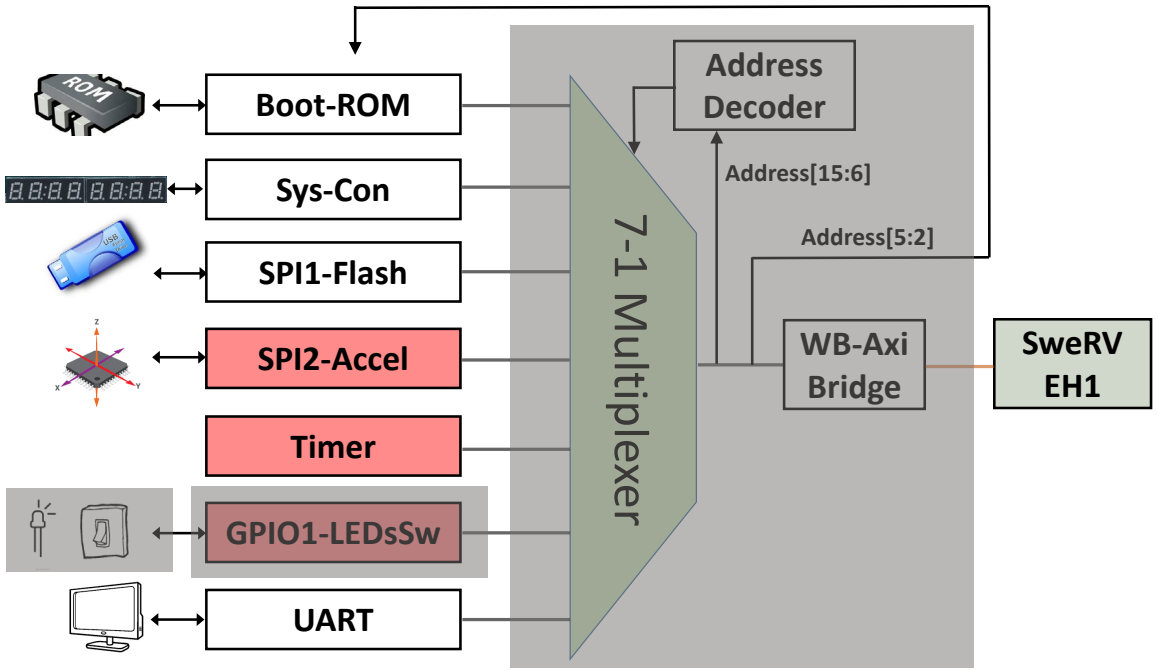
Read Switches:

- Read switches in bits [31:16] from address 0x80001400
- Shift right by 16 bits to put value in lower 16 bits

```
lw   t5, 0(t0)   # [t5]31:16 = switch values
srli t5, t5, 16 # [t5]15:0 = switch values
```

RVfpga Lab 6: GPIO Low-Level Implementation

- **Divided in 3 main parts**
  - RVfpga's external connection to the on-board LEDs/Switches (left shaded region)
  - Integration of the GPIO module into RVfpga (middle shaded region)
  - Connection between the GPIO and the SweRV EH1 (right shaded region)



RVfpga Lab 6: External connection

File **rvfpga.xdc**: Defines the connection of i_sw[15:0] with the on-board switches and o_led[15:0] with the on-board LEDs

```
26  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN J15   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[0] }]
27  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN L16   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[1] }]
28  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN M13   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[2] }]
29  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R15   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[3] }]
30  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R17   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[4] }]
31  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T18   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[5] }]
32  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN U18   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[6] }]
33  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R13   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[7] }]
34  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T8    IOSTANDARD LVCMOS18 } [get_ports { i_sw[8] }]
35  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN U8    IOSTANDARD LVCMOS18 } [get_ports { i_sw[9] }]
36  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R16   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[10] }]
37  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T13   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[11] }]
38  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN H6    IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[12] }]
39  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN U12   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[13] }]
40  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN U11   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[14] }]
41  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN V10   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_sw[15] }]
42
43  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN H17   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[0] }]
44  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN K15   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[1] }]
45  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN J13   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[2] }]
46  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN N14   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[3] }]
47  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R18   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[4] }]
48  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN V17   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[5] }]
49  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN U17   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[6] }]
50  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN U16   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[7] }]
51  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN V16   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[8] }]
52  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T15   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[9] }]
53  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN U14   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[10] }]
54  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T16   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[11] }]
55  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN V15   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[12] }]
56  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN V14   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[13] }]
57  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN V12   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[14] }]
58  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN V11   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_led[15] }]
```

RVfpga Lab 6: Integration into RVfpga

File **swervolf_core.v**: Tri-state buffers and GPIO module instantiation

```
bidirec gpio0  (.oe(en_gpio[0] ), .inp(o_gpio[0] ), .outp(i_gpio[0] ), .bidir(io_data[0] ));
bidirec gpio1  (.oe(en_gpio[1] ), .inp(o_gpio[1] ), .outp(i_gpio[1] ), .bidir(io_data[1] ));
bidirec gpio2  (.oe(en_gpio[2] ), .inp(o_gpio[2] ), .outp(i_gpio[2] ), .bidir(io_data[2] ));
bidirec gpio3  (.oe(en_gpio[3] ), .inp(o_gpio[3] ), .outp(i_gpio[3] ), .bidir(io_data[3] ));
bidirec gpio4  (.oe(en_gpio[4] ), .inp(o_gpio[4] ), .outp(i_gpio[4] ), .bidir(io_data[4] ));
bidirec gpio5  (.oe(en_gpio[5] ), .inp(o_gpio[5] ), .outp(i_gpio[5] ), .bidir(io_data[5] ));
bidirec gpio6  (.oe(en_gpio[6] ), .inp(o_gpio[6] ), .outp(i_gpio[6] ), .bidir(io_data[6] ));
bidirec gpio7  (.oe(en_gpio[7] ), .inp(o_gpio[7] ), .outp(i_gpio[7] ), .bidir(io_data[7] ));
bidirec gpio8  (.oe(en_gpio[8] ), .inp(o_gpio[8] ), .outp(i_gpio[8] ), .bidir(io_data[8] ));
bidirec gpio9  (.oe(en_gpio[9] ), .inp(o_gpio[9] ), .outp(i_gpio[9] ), .bidir(io_data[9] ));
bidirec gpio10 (.oe(en_gpio[10]), .inp(o_gpio[10]), .outp(i_gpio[10]), .bidir(io_data[10]));
bidirec gpio11 (.oe(en_gpio[11]), .inp(o_gpio[11]), .outp(i_gpio[11]), .bidir(io_data[11]));
bidirec gpio12 (.oe(en_gpio[12]), .inp(o_gpio[12]), .outp(i_gpio[12]), .bidir(io_data[12]));
bidirec gpio13 (.oe(en_gpio[13]), .inp(o_gpio[13]), .outp(i_gpio[13]), .bidir(io_data[13]));
bidirec gpio14 (.oe(en_gpio[14]), .inp(o_gpio[14]), .outp(i_gpio[14]), .bidir(io_data[14]));
bidirec gpio15 (.oe(en_gpio[15]), .inp(o_gpio[15]), .outp(i_gpio[15]), .bidir(io_data[15]));
bidirec gpio16 (.oe(en_gpio[16]), .inp(o_gpio[16]), .outp(i_gpio[16]), .bidir(io_data[16]));
bidirec gpio17 (.oe(en_gpio[17]), .inp(o_gpio[17]), .outp(i_gpio[17]), .bidir(io_data[17]));
bidirec gpio18 (.oe(en_gpio[18]), .inp(o_gpio[18]), .outp(i_gpio[18]), .bidir(io_data[18]));
bidirec gpio19 (.oe(en_gpio[19]), .inp(o_gpio[19]), .outp(i_gpio[19]), .bidir(io_data[19]));
bidirec gpio20 (.oe(en_gpio[20]), .inp(o_gpio[20]), .outp(i_gpio[20]), .bidir(io_data[20]));
bidirec gpio21 (.oe(en_gpio[21]), .inp(o_gpio[21]), .outp(i_gpio[21]), .bidir(io_data[21]));
bidirec gpio22 (.oe(en_gpio[22]), .inp(o_gpio[22]), .outp(i_gpio[22]), .bidir(io_data[22]));
bidirec gpio23 (.oe(en_gpio[23]), .inp(o_gpio[23]), .outp(i_gpio[23]), .bidir(io_data[23]));
bidirec gpio24 (.oe(en_gpio[24]), .inp(o_gpio[24]), .outp(i_gpio[24]), .bidir(io_data[24]));
bidirec gpio25 (.oe(en_gpio[25]), .inp(o_gpio[25]), .outp(i_gpio[25]), .bidir(io_data[25]));
bidirec gpio26 (.oe(en_gpio[26]), .inp(o_gpio[26]), .outp(i_gpio[26]), .bidir(io_data[26]));
bidirec gpio27 (.oe(en_gpio[27]), .inp(o_gpio[27]), .outp(i_gpio[27]), .bidir(io_data[27]));
bidirec gpio28 (.oe(en_gpio[28]), .inp(o_gpio[28]), .outp(i_gpio[28]), .bidir(io_data[28]));
bidirec gpio29 (.oe(en_gpio[29]), .inp(o_gpio[29]), .outp(i_gpio[29]), .bidir(io_data[29]));
bidirec gpio30 (.oe(en_gpio[30]), .inp(o_gpio[30]), .outp(i_gpio[30]), .bidir(io_data[30]));
bidirec gpio31 (.oe(en_gpio[31]), .inp(o_gpio[31]), .outp(i_gpio[31]), .bidir(io_data[31]));
```

```
gpio_top gpio_module(
      .wb_clk_i     (clk),
      .wb_rst_i     (wb_rst),
      .wb_cyc_i     (wb_m2s_gpio_cyc),
      .wb_adr_i     ({2'b0,wb_m2s_gpio_adr[5:2],2'b0}),
      .wb_dat_i     (wb_m2s_gpio_dat),
      .wb_sel_i     (4'b1111),
      .wb_we_i      (wb_m2s_gpio_we),
      .wb_stb_i     (wb_m2s_gpio_stb),
      .wb_dat_o     (wb_s2m_gpio_dat),
      .wb_ack_o     (wb_s2m_gpio_ack),
      .wb_err_o     (wb_s2m_gpio_err),
      .wb_inta_o    (gpio_irq),
      // External GPIO Interface
      .ext_pad_i     (i_gpio[31:0]),
      .ext_pad_o     (o_gpio[31:0]),
      .ext_padoe_o   (en_gpio));
```

RVfpga Lab 6: Connection with SweRV EH1

File **wb_intercon.v**: 7-1 Multiplexer implementation

```
108   wb_mux
109     #(.num_slaves (7),
110       .MATCH_ADDR ({32'h00000000, 32'h00001000, 32'h00001040, 32'h00001100, 32'h00001200, 32'h00001400, 32'h00002000}),
111       .MATCH_MASK ({32'hfffff000, 32'hffffffc0, 32'hffffffc0, 32'hffffffc0, 32'hffffffc0, 32'hffffffc0, 32'hfffff000}))
112    wb_mux_io
113      (.wb_clk_i  (wb_clk_i),
114       .wb_rst_i  (wb_rst_i),
115       .wbm_adr_i (wb_io_adr_i),
116       .wbm_dat_i (wb_io_dat_i),
117       .wbm_sel_i (wb_io_sel_i),
118       .wbm_we_i  (wb_io_we_i),
119       .wbm_cyc_i (wb_io_cyc_i),
120       .wbm_stb_i (wb_io_stb_i),
121       .wbm_cti_i (wb_io_cti_i),
122       .wbm_bte_i (wb_io_bte_i),
123       .wbm_dat_o (wb_io_dat_o),
124       .wbm_ack_o (wb_io_ack_o),
125       .wbm_err_o (wb_io_err_o),
126       .wbm_rty_o (wb_io_rty_o),
127       .wbs_adr_o ({wb_rom_adr_o, wb_sys_adr_o, wb_spi_flash_adr_o, wb_spi_accel_adr_o, wb_ptc_adr_o, wb_gpio_adr_o, wb_uart_adr_o}),
128       .wbs_dat_o ({wb_rom_dat_o, wb_sys_dat_o, wb_spi_flash_dat_o, wb_spi_accel_dat_o, wb_ptc_dat_o, wb_gpio_dat_o, wb_uart_dat_o}),
129       .wbs_sel_o ({wb_rom_sel_o, wb_sys_sel_o, wb_spi_flash_sel_o, wb_spi_accel_sel_o, wb_ptc_sel_o, wb_gpio_sel_o, wb_uart_sel_o}),
130       .wbs_we_o  ({wb_rom_we_o,  wb_sys_we_o,  wb_spi_flash_we_o,  wb_spi_accel_we_o,  wb_ptc_we_o,  wb_gpio_we_o,  wb_uart_we_o }),
131       .wbs_cyc_o ({wb_rom_cyc_o, wb_sys_cyc_o, wb_spi_flash_cyc_o, wb_spi_accel_cyc_o, wb_ptc_cyc_o, wb_gpio_cyc_o, wb_uart_cyc_o}),
132       .wbs_stb_o ({wb_rom_stb_o, wb_sys_stb_o, wb_spi_flash_stb_o, wb_spi_accel_stb_o, wb_ptc_stb_o, wb_gpio_stb_o, wb_uart_stb_o}),
133       .wbs_cti_o ({wb_rom_cti_o, wb_sys_cti_o, wb_spi_flash_cti_o, wb_spi_accel_cti_o, wb_ptc_cti_o, wb_gpio_cti_o, wb_uart_cti_o}),
134       .wbs_bte_o ({wb_rom_bte_o, wb_sys_bte_o, wb_spi_flash_bte_o, wb_spi_accel_bte_o, wb_ptc_bte_o, wb_gpio_bte_o, wb_uart_bte_o}),
135       .wbs_dat_i ({wb_rom_dat_i, wb_sys_dat_i, wb_spi_flash_dat_i, wb_spi_accel_dat_i, wb_ptc_dat_i, wb_gpio_dat_i, wb_uart_dat_i}),
136       .wbs_ack_i ({wb_rom_ack_i, wb_sys_ack_i, wb_spi_flash_ack_i, wb_spi_accel_ack_i, wb_ptc_ack_i, wb_gpio_ack_i, wb_uart_ack_i}),
137       .wbs_err_i ({wb_rom_err_i, wb_sys_err_i, wb_spi_flash_err_i, wb_spi_accel_err_i, wb_ptc_err_i, wb_gpio_err_i, wb_uart_err_i}),
138       .wbs_rty_i ({wb_rom_rty_i, wb_sys_rty_i, wb_spi_flash_rty_i, wb_spi_accel_rty_i, wb_ptc_rty_i, wb_gpio_rty_i, wb_uart_rty_i}));
139
140   endmodule
```

CPU/Controller Signals

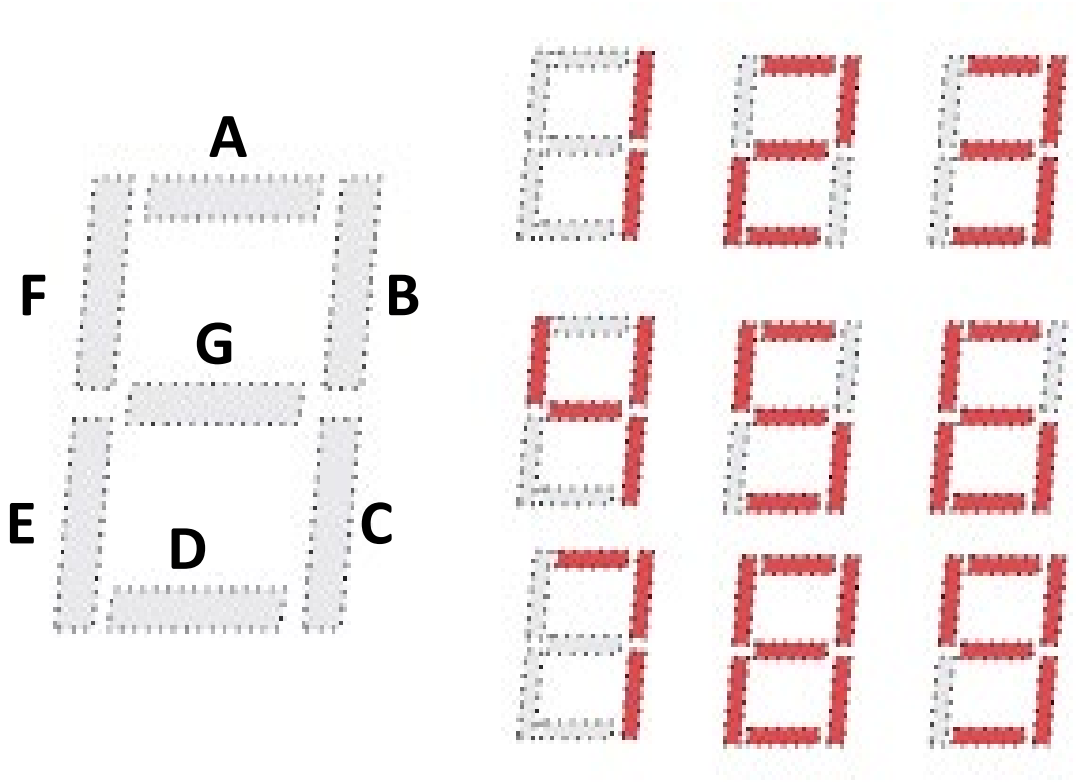
Peripheral Signals

Lab 7:
7-Segment Displays

RVfpga Lab 7: 7-Segment Displays

- Overview of 7-segment displays
- 7-segment display hardware

RVfpga Lab 7: Overview of 7-Segment Displays



- **7 LED segments:** A-G
- **Light up segments to create specific digit**
  - **1:** segments B and C
  - **2:** segments A, B, D, E, G
  - **3:** segments A, B, C, D, G
  - etc.

RVfpga Lab 7: 7-Segment Displays on Nexys A7

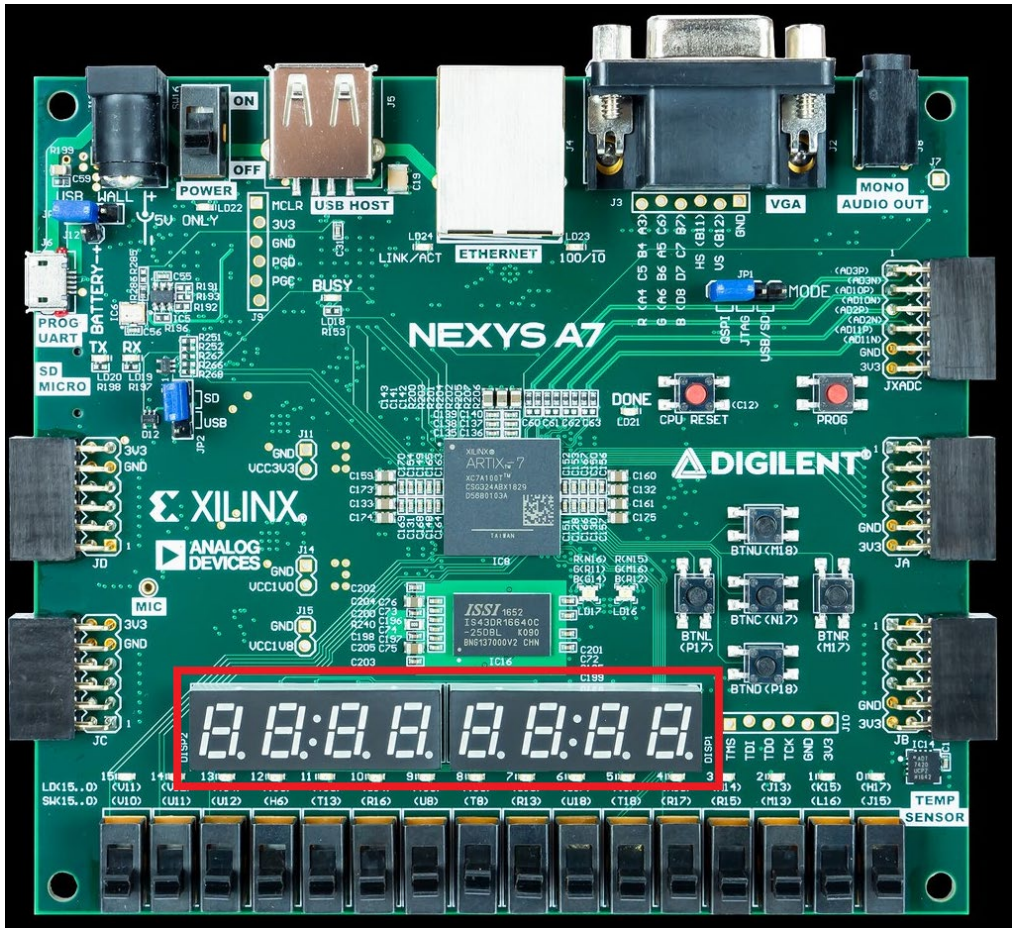


figure of board from https://reference.digilentinc.com/

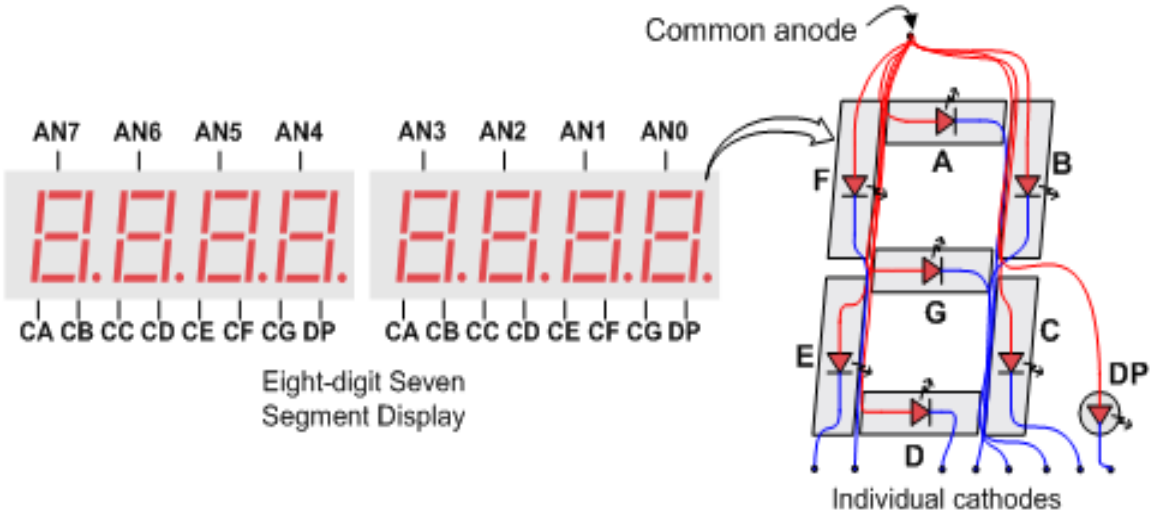
- **8-digit** 7-segment displays
- **Memory-mapped** access:
  - **Enables_Reg:** 0x80001038
  - **Digits_Reg:** 0x8000103C
- **Enables** are **low-asserted**
- **Example:** Display 71 on two right-most digits:
  - **Enables_Reg** = 0xFC (0b11111100: enable two right-most digits)
  - **Digits_Reg** = 0x71
  - **Assembly:**

```
li t0, 0x80001038
li t1, 0xFC
li t2, 0x71
sw t1, 0(t0)
sw t2, 4(t0)
```

RVfpga Lab 7: 7-Segment Display Hardware

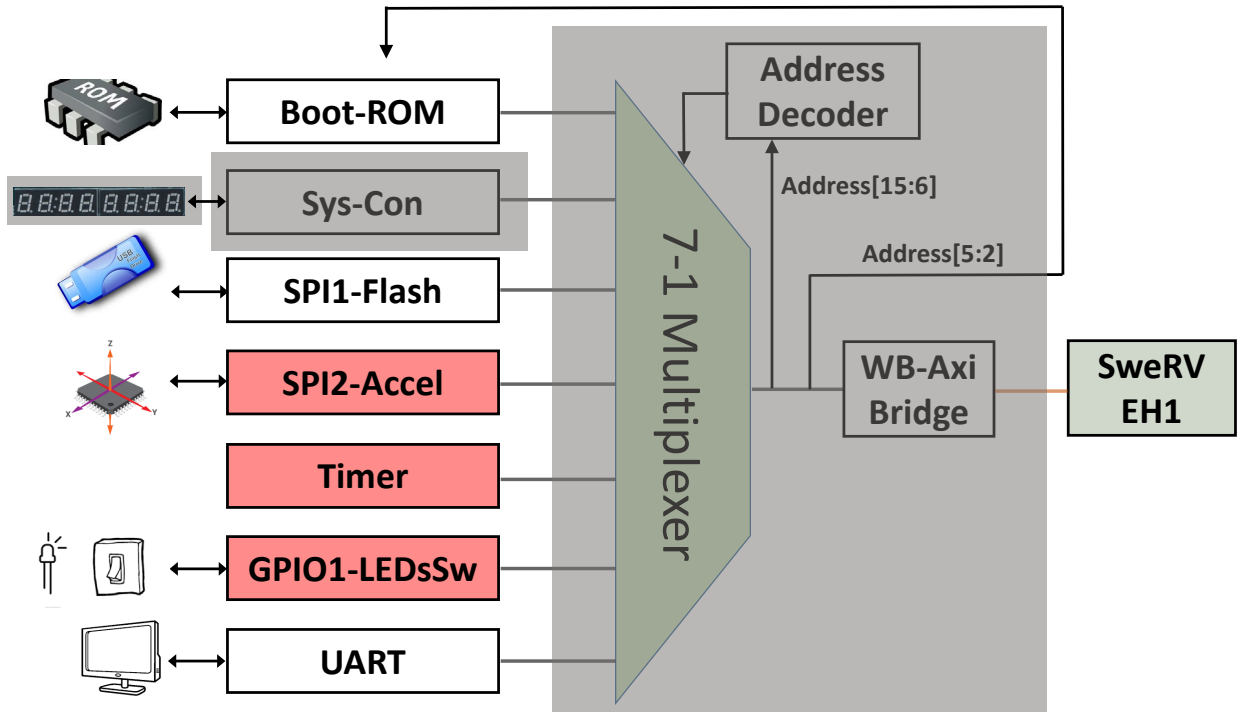
- Each digit is **common anode** (anodes of that digit's LEDs are tied together)
  - Anode signals act as **enables** (AN0 - AN7)
  - Drive **low** to enable digit (AN0 - AN7 go through an inverter (not shown) before being fed to LED)
- Each **segment** for all digits is **tied together**
  - Segments are driven **low** to turn them on
  - **Time-multiplexing** of AN0 - AN7 signals allows unique values to be displayed on each digit
  - A digit's AN signal (AN0 - AN7) must go low every **1-16 ms** to be bright

8-Digit 7-Segment Displays



RVfpga Lab 7: 7-Seg. Disp. Low-Level Implementation

- **Divided in 3 main parts**
  - RVfpga's external connection to the on-board 7-seg. displays (left shaded region)
  - Integration of the 7-seg. displays module into RVfpga (middle shaded region)
  - Connection between the 7-seg. disp. and the SweRV EH1 (right shaded region)



RVfpga Lab 7: External connection

File **rvfpga.xdc**: Defines the connection of CA-CG (called Digits_Bits[i] in the SoC) and AN[i] with the on-board 7-segment displays

```
60  ##7 segment display
61  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T10   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { CA }]; #IO_L24N_T3_A00_D16_14 Sch=ca
62  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R10   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { CB }]; #IO_25_14 Sch=cb
63  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN K16   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { CC }]; #IO_25_15 Sch=cc
64  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN K13   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { CD }]; #IO_L17P_T2_A26_15 Sch=cd
65  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN P15   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { CE }]; #IO_L13P_T2_MRCC_14 Sch=ce
66  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T11   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { CF }]; #IO_L19P_T3_A10_D26_14 Sch=cf
67  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN L18   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { CG }]; #IO_L4P_T0_D04_14 Sch=cg
68  #set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN H15   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { DP }]; #IO_L19N_T3_A21_VREF_15 Sch=dp
69  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN J17   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { AN[0] }]; #IO_L23P_T3_FOE_B_15 Sch=an[0]
70  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN J18   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { AN[1] }]; #IO_L23N_T3_FWE_B_15 Sch=an[1]
71  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T9    IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { AN[2] }]; #IO_L24P_T3_A01_D17_14 Sch=an[2]
72  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN J14   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { AN[3] }]; #IO_L19P_T3_A22_15 Sch=an[3]
73  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN P14   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { AN[4] }]; #IO_L8N_T1_D12_14 Sch=an[4]
74  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T14   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { AN[5] }]; #IO_L14P_T2_SRCC_14 Sch=an[5]
75  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN K2    IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { AN[6] }]; #IO_L23P_T3_35 Sch=an[6]
76  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN U13   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { AN[7] }]; #IO_L23N_T3_A02_D18_14 Sch=an[7]
```

RVfpga Lab 7: Integration into RVfpga

- File **swervolf_syscon.v**: 7-segment displays controller instantiation. The module receives, in addition to the clock signal (i_clk) and the reset signal (i_rst), two input signals, **Enables_Reg** and **Digits_Reg**, which are the two memory-mapped control registers described before. This module outputs two signals, **AN** and **Digits_Bits**, which are connected to the 7-segment displays on the board.

```
// Eight-Digit 7 Segment Displays

  reg  [ 7:0]  Enables_Reg;
  reg  [31:0]  Digits_Reg;

  SevSegDisplays_Controller SegDispl_Ctr(
    .clk                (i_clk),
    .rst_n              (i_rst),
    .Enables_Reg        (Enables_Reg),
    .Digits_Reg         (Digits_Reg),
    .AN                 (AN),
    .Digits_Bits        (Digits_Bits)
  );
```

RVfpga Lab 7: Integration into RVfpga

- The **SevSegDisplays_Controller** is also implemented in this file. It contains the following subunits:
  - Two multiplexers (module **SevSegMux**) that select the value to send to the AN and Digits_Bits signals every 2ms.
  - A counter (module **counter**) that creates the 2ms period.
  - A decoder (module **SevenSegDecoder**), which outputs the segment values for a given 4-bit hexadecimal value.

Lab 8: Timers

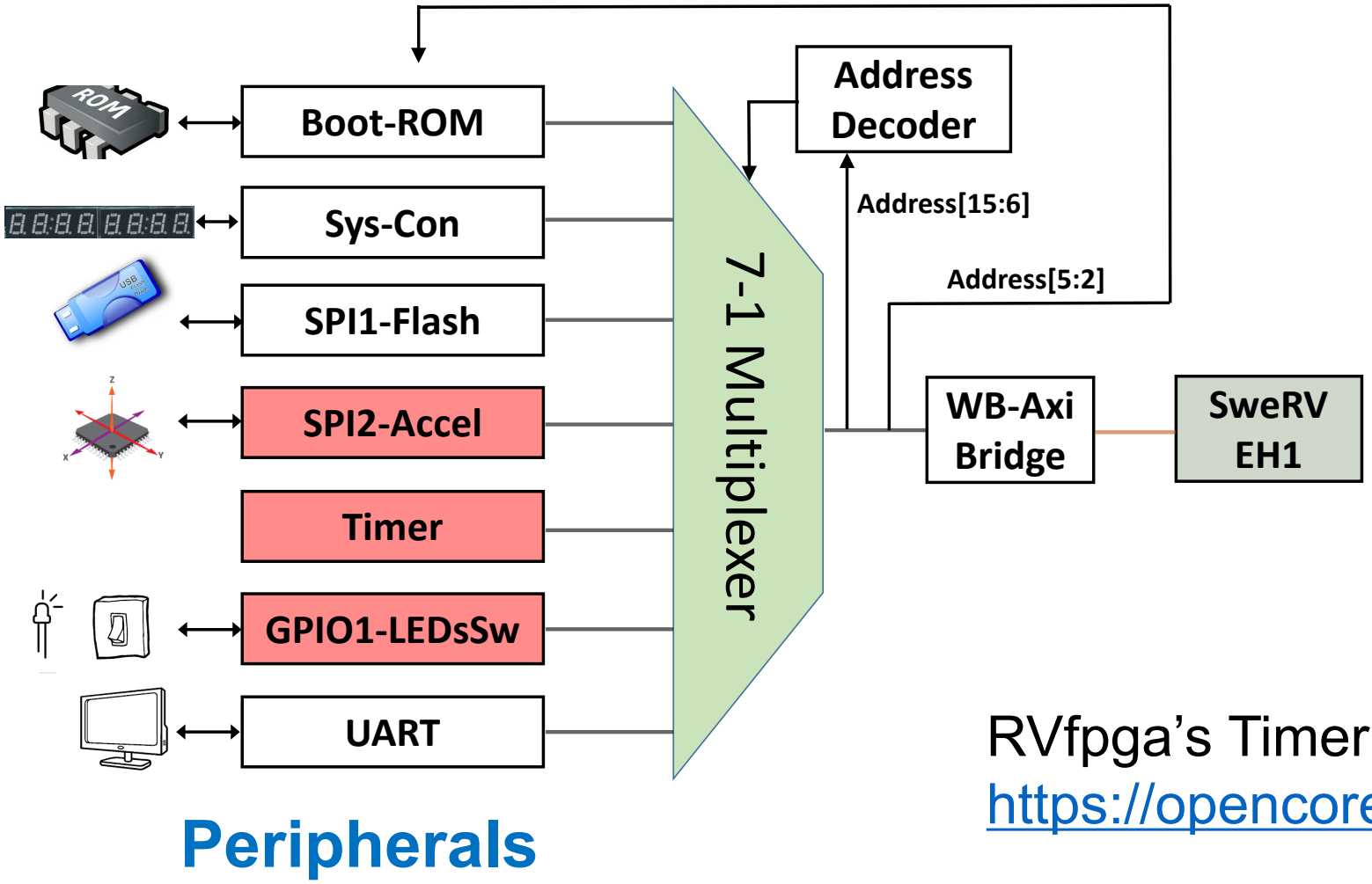
RVfpga Lab 8: Timers

- Overview of timers
- Timer Registers
- Timer Example

RVfpga Lab 8: Timers

- Timers **increment or decrement a counter** at a fixed frequency
- Commonly found in **microcontrollers** and SoCs
- Used to generate **precise timing**

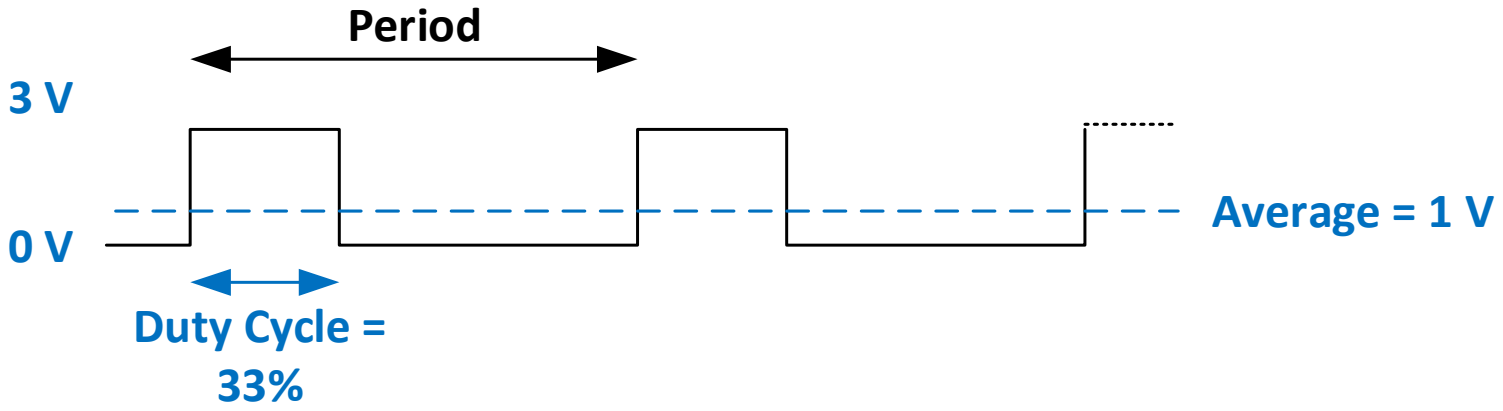
RVfpga Lab 8: Timers



RVfpga's Timer module is from OpenCores:
https://opencores.org/projects/ptc

RVfpga Lab 8: Timer (PTC) Module

- Timer module (also called the **PTC** module) is used for:
  - **T**imer/**C**ounter: counts clock edges (or edges of another signal, also called events)
  - **P**ulse-width modulation (PWM):
    - Vary high duration (called *duty cycle*) of an output
    - Used to approximate an analog voltage digitally
- **PWM example:** 33% duty cycle (signal is high 1/3rd of the time). If high level is 3 V, analog voltage (average voltage of signal) is 3 V * 0.33 = 1 V



RVfpga Lab 8: Timer (PTC) Registers

Name	Address	Width	Access	Description
RPTC_CNTR	0x80001200	1-32	R/W	Main PTC counter
RPTC_HRC	0x80001204	1-32	R/W	PTC HI Reference/Capture register
RPTC_LRC	0x80001208	1-32	R/W	PTC LO Reference/Capture register
RPTC_CTRL	0x8000120C	9	R/W	Control register

- **RPTC_CNTR:** Counter (value of the counter)
- **RPTC_HRC:** High reference capture – indicates the number of cycles (after reset) when the output should go high in PWM mode
- **RPTC_LRC:** Low reference capture – indicates the number of cycles (after reset) when the count is complete in counter/timer mode; indicates the number of clock cycles (after reset) when the output should go low in PWM mode.
- **RPTC_CTRL:** Control register

RVfpga Lab 8: Timer (PTC) Control Register

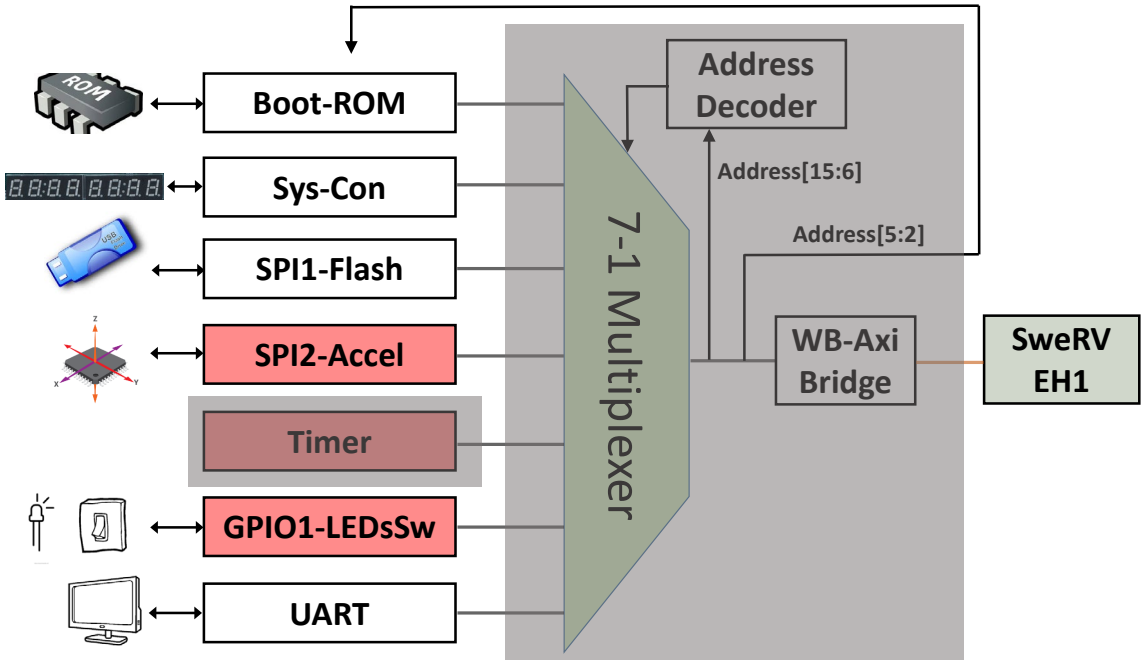
Bit	Access	Reset	Name & Description
0	R/W	0	**EN:** When set, RPTC_CNTR increments.
1	R/W	0	**ECLK:** Selects the clock signal: external clock, through ptc_ecgt (1), or system clock (0).
2	R/W	0	**NEC:** Used for selecting the negative/positive edge and low/high period of the external clock (ptc_ecgt).
3	R/W	0	**OE:** Enables PWM output driver.
4	R/W	0	**SINGLE:** When set, RPTC_CNTR is not incremented after it reaches value equal to the RPTC_LRC value. When cleared, RPTC_CNTR is restarted after it reaches value in the RPTC_LCR register.
5	R/W	0	**INTE:** When set, PTC asserts an interrupt when RPTC_CNTR value is equal to the value of RPTC_LRC or RPTC_HRC. When the signal is cleared, interrupts are masked.
6	R/W	0	**INT:** When read, this bit represents pending interrupt. When it is set, an interrupt is pending. When this bit is written with '1', interrupt request is cleared.
7	R/W	0	**CNTRRST:** When set, RPTC_CNTR is reset. When cleared, normal operation of the counter occurs.
8	R/W	0	**CAPTE:** When set, RPTC_CNTR is captured into RPTC_LRC or RPTC_HRC registers. When cleared, capture function is masked.

RVfpga Lab 8: Timer Example

- **Set RPTC_LRC** to number of cycles to count
- **Set control bits (RPTC_CTRL) to configure timer:**
  - **Reset counter and clear interrupts: RPTC_CTRL = 0xC0** (0b**11**000000): CNTRRST (bit 7) = 1: counter is reset (RPTC_CNTR = 0); INT (bit 6) = 1: interrupt request cleared.
  - **Enable counter and interrupts: RPTC_CTRL = 0x21** (0b000100001): EN (bit 0) = 1: counter is enabled, so RPTC_CNTR increments; INTE (bit 5) = 1: PTC asserts an interrupt when RPTC_CNTR == RPTC_LRC.
- Program reads interrupt bit in control register (**INT** is **bit 6** of **RPTC_CTRL**) until it is 1 (indicating that RPTC_CNTR == RPTC_LRC).
- This algorithm **does not use interrupts**, but it does read the interrupt bit (INT, bit 6 of RPTC_CTRL) to determine when the correct number of clock cycles have been reached. We show how to use interrupts in Lab 9.

RVfpga Lab 8: Timer Low-Level Implementation

- **Divided in 2 main parts**
  - (No external connection)
  - Integration of the Timer module into RVfpga (middle shaded region)
  - Connection between the Timer and the SweRV EH1 (right shaded region)



RVfpga Lab 8: Integration into RVfpga

File **swervolf_core.v**: PTC module instantiation

```
// PTC
wire        ptc_irq;

ptc_top timer_ptc(
      .wb_clk_i     (clk),
      .wb_rst_i     (wb_rst),
      .wb_cyc_i     (wb_m2s_ptc_cyc),
      .wb_adr_i     ({2'b0,wb_m2s_ptc_adr[5:2],2'b0}),
      .wb_dat_i     (wb_m2s_ptc_dat),
      .wb_sel_i     (4'b1111),
      .wb_we_i      (wb_m2s_ptc_we),
      .wb_stb_i     (wb_m2s_ptc_stb),
      .wb_dat_o     (wb_s2m_ptc_dat),
      .wb_ack_o     (wb_s2m_ptc_ack),
      .wb_err_o     (wb_s2m_ptc_err),
      .wb_inta_o    (ptc_irq),
      // External PTC Interface
      .gate_clk_pad_i (),
      .capt_pad_i (),
      .pwm_pad_o (),
      .oen_padoen_o ()
);
```

Lab 9:
Interrupt-Driven I/O

RVfpga Lab 9: Interrupt-Driven I/O

- Interrupt-driven I/O vs. Programmed I/O
- RVfpga's Interrupt Controller
- How to configure interrupts using Western Digital's Peripherals Support and Board Support Packages (PSP and BSP)
- Interrupt Example

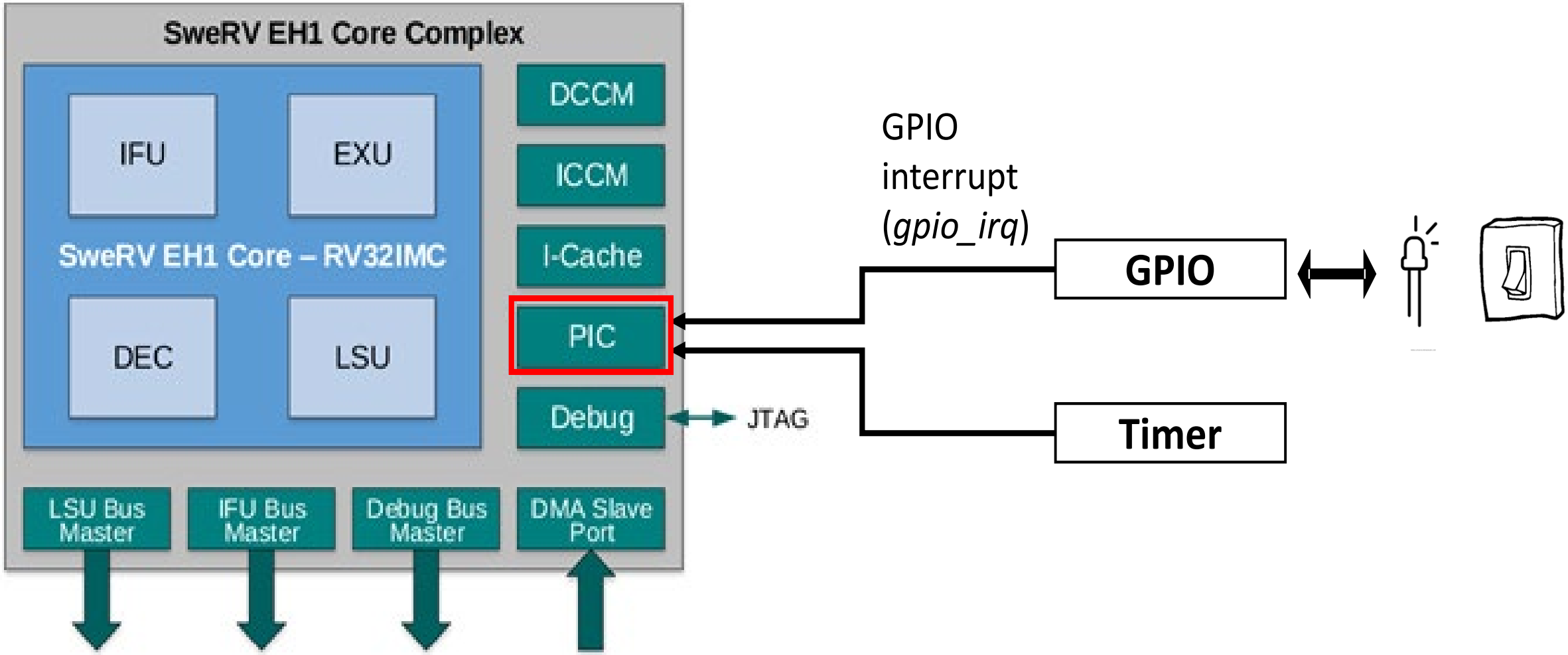
RVfpga Lab 9: Interrupt-Driven I/O Introduction

- **Programmed I/O:**
  - A program continuously polls a value (for example a switch) until the desired value is seen.
  - For example, this method was used to read the switches in prior labs.
  - This ties up the processor by its constantly polling a value – instead of being able to do other useful work.
- **Interrupt-driven I/O:**
  - An event (such as a pin asserting) causes the processor to jump to an interrupt service routine (ISR, also called an interrupt *handler*), which is like an unscheduled function call. The ISR handles the interrupt – for example, reads the value of the switches – and then returns to the regular program.
  - Until that event occurs, the processor can continue doing useful work.

RVfpga Lab 9: Handling Interrupts

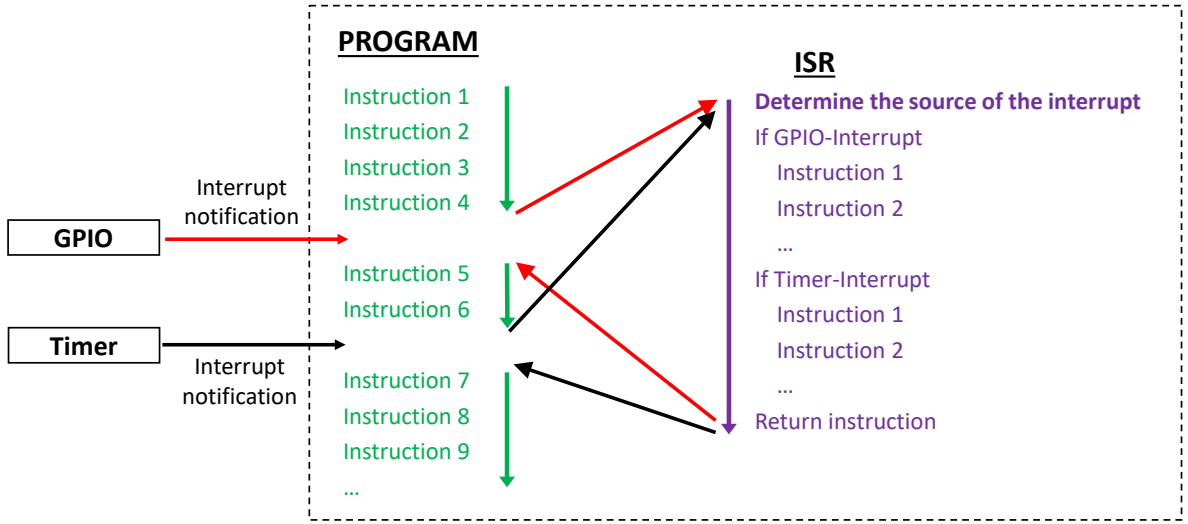
- Interrupts may be caused by **hardware** or **software**
- In this lab, we focus on **hardware interrupts**
- The SweRV EH1 core handles interrupts after RISC-V's PLIC (Platform-level interrupt controller) specification. It is referred to as the Programmable Interrupt Controller (**PIC**). It has:
  - 255 interrupt sources
  - 15 priority levels

RVfpga Lab 9: Interrupt Hardware

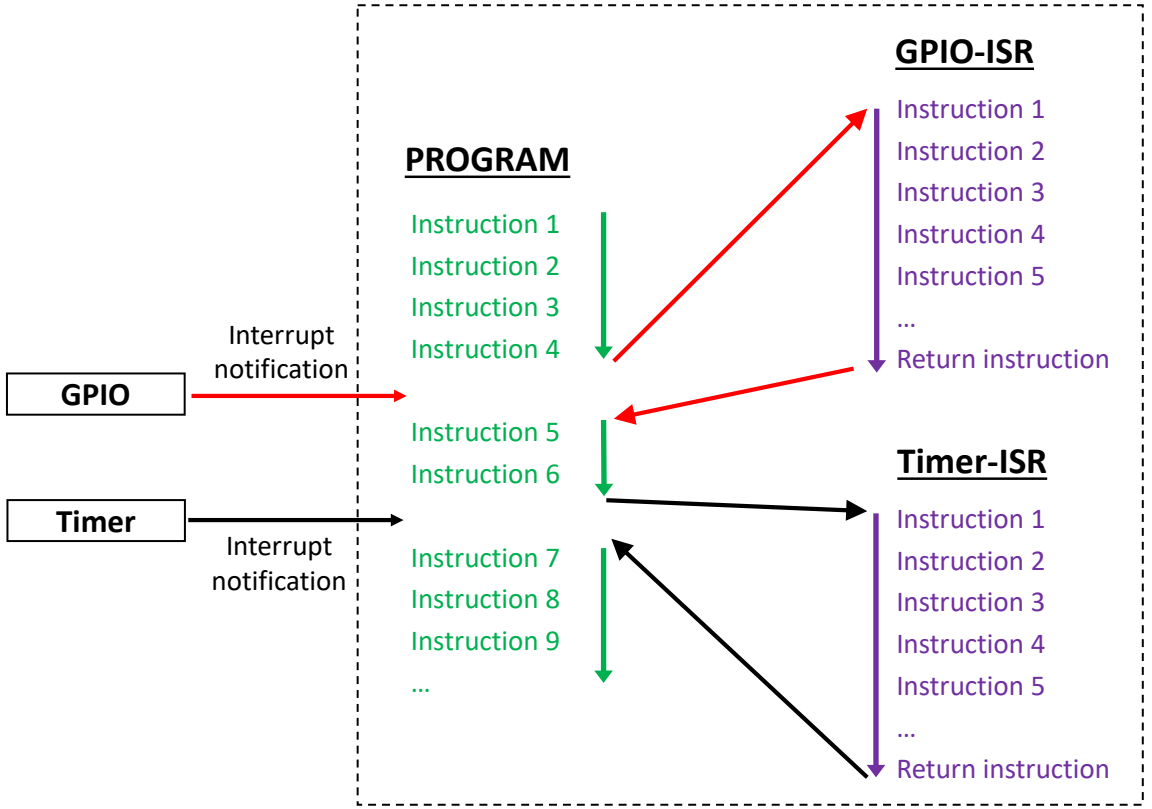


RVfpga Lab 9: Single-vector vs. Multi-vector mode

Single-vector mode example:



Multi-vector mode example:



RVfpga Lab 9: Handling Interrupts

- Using WD's PSP/BSP:
  - Initialize Interrupts using WD'S PSP/BSP
  - Initialize one or more of the 255 interrupts and provide name of ISR
  - Connect peripheral signal that should trigger interrupt with interrupt pin.
  - Enable all interrupts
  - Enable external interrupts

RVfpga Lab 9: Interrupt Example

- Use interrupts to read value of Switch[0] – only on rising edge (0→1 transition)

Name	Address	Width	Access	Description
RGPIO_IN	0x80001400	1-32	R	GPIO input data
RGPIO_OUT	0x80001404	1-32	R/W	GPIO output data
RGPIO_OE	0x80001408	1-32	R/W	GPIO output driver enable
RGPIO_INTE	0x8000140C	1-32	R/W	**Interrupt enable**
RGPIO_PTRIG	0x80001410	1-32	R/W	**Type of event that triggers an interrupt**
RGPIO_AUX	0x80001414	1-32	R/W	Multiplex auxiliary inputs to GPIO outputs
RGPIO_CTRL	0x80001418	2	R/W	**Control register**
RGPIO_INTS	0x8000141C	1-32	R/W	**Interrupt status**
RGPIO_ECLK	0x80001420	1-32	R/W	Enable gpio_eclk to latch RGPIO_IN
RGPIO_NEC	0x80001424	1-32	R/W	Select active edge of gpio_eclk

For full code, see: [RVfpgaPath]/RVfpga/Labs/Lab9/LED-Switch_7SegDispl_Interrupts_C-Lang.c

RVfpga Lab 9: Interrupt Example

- Setting up GPIO registers for interrupts:
  - RGPIO_INTE = 0x10000 (enable interrupt for Switch[0])
  - RGPIO_PTRIG = 0x10000 (interrupt triggered on rising-edge of Switch[0])
  - RGPIO_INTS = 0x0 (clears all interrupts)
  - RGPIO_CTRL = 0x1 (enables GPIO interrupts)

RVfpga Lab 9: Interrupt Example

- GPIO ISR:

```
void GPIO_ISR(void) {
  unsigned int i;

  /* Invert LED value */
  i = M_PSP_READ_REGISTER_32(GPIO_LEDs);     /* RGPIO_OUT */
  i = !i;                                    /* Invert the LEDs */
  i = i & 0x1;                               /* Only keep right-most LED */
  M_PSP_WRITE_REGISTER_32(GPIO_LEDs, i)      /* RGPIO_OUT */

  /* Clear GPIO interrupt */
  M_PSP_WRITE_REGISTER_32(RGPIO_INTS, 0x0); /* RGPIO_INTS */

  /* Stop the generation of this interrupt (IRQ4) */
  bspClearExtInterrupt(4);
}
```

RVfpga Lab 9: Interrupt Example

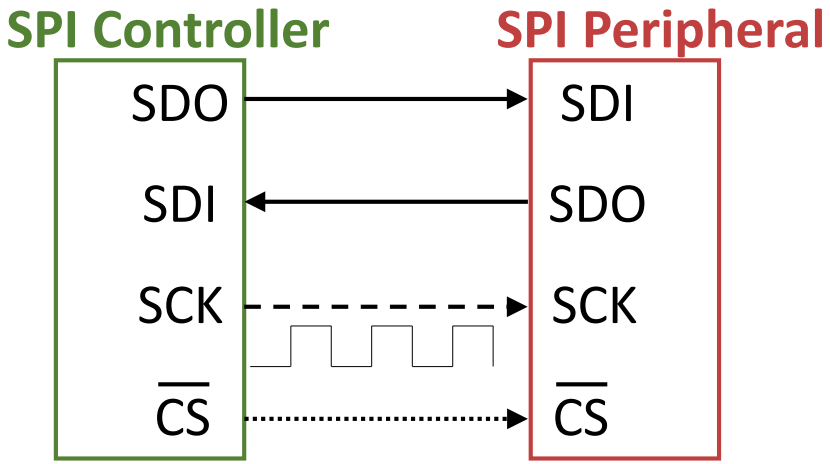
- Connect interrupt 4 (IRQ4) with interrupt from switch, and set interrupt service routine to be GPIO_ISR
- Memory-mapped register 0x80001018 = 0x1: connects GPIO interrupt to IRQ4 in RVfpga hardware
- Enable global interrupts

Lab 10:
Serial Buses

RVfpga Lab 10: Serial Buses

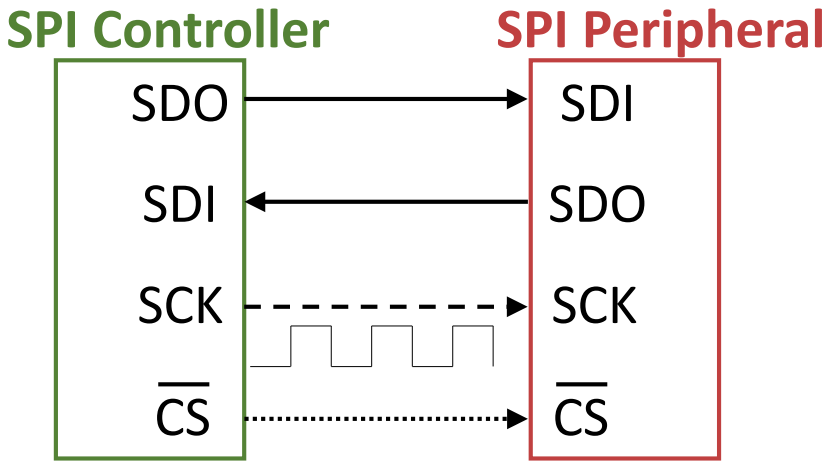
- Serial buses send **one bit at a time**
  - In contrast, parallel buses send **multiple bits at once**
- **Common serial buses**
  - **UART** (universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter)
  - **SPI** (serial peripheral interface)
  - **I2C** (inter-integrated circuit protocol)
- We focus on **SPI** in this lab

RVfpga Lab 10: Serial Buses

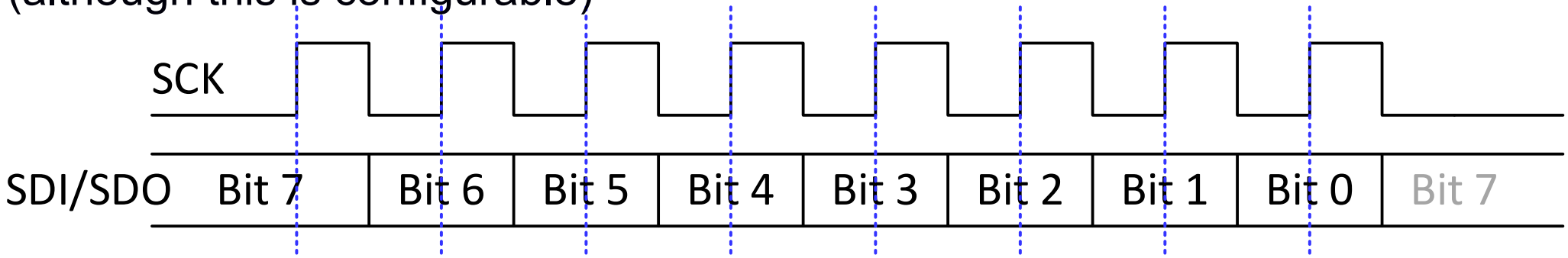


- **Controller:** sends clock, sends & receives data
- **Peripheral:** receives clock, sends & receives data
- **Signals:**
  - **SDO:** Serial Data Out
  - **SDI:** Serial Data In
  - **SCK:** SPI clock
  - **CSbar:** low-asserted chip select

RVfpga Lab 10: Serial Buses



- **SCK idles**
- When controller sends **edge on SCK**, both controller and peripheral **sample and send data**. Data is changed (sent) on falling edge and sampled on rising edge (although this is configurable)



RVfpga Lab 10: RVfpga's SPI Module

- RVfpga's SPI module is from OpenCores

  https://opencores.org/projects/simple_spi

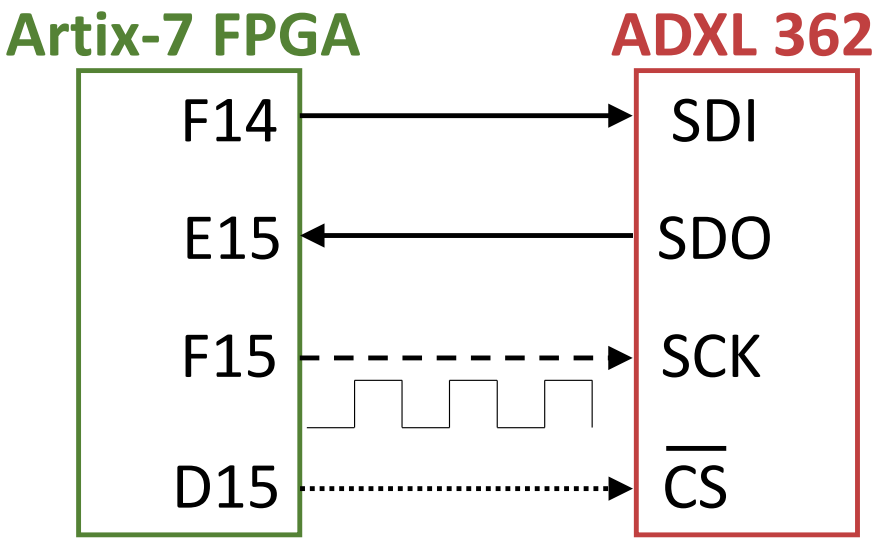
- 4-entry read and write buffers
- SPI Registers:

Name	Address	Width	Access	Description
SPCR	0x80001100	8	R/W	Control register
SPSR	0x80001108	8	R/W	Status register
SPDR	0x80001110	8	R/W	Data register
SPER	0x80001118	8	R/W	Extensions register
SPCS	0x80001120	8	R/W	CS register

RVfpga Lab 10: ADXL362 Accelerometer

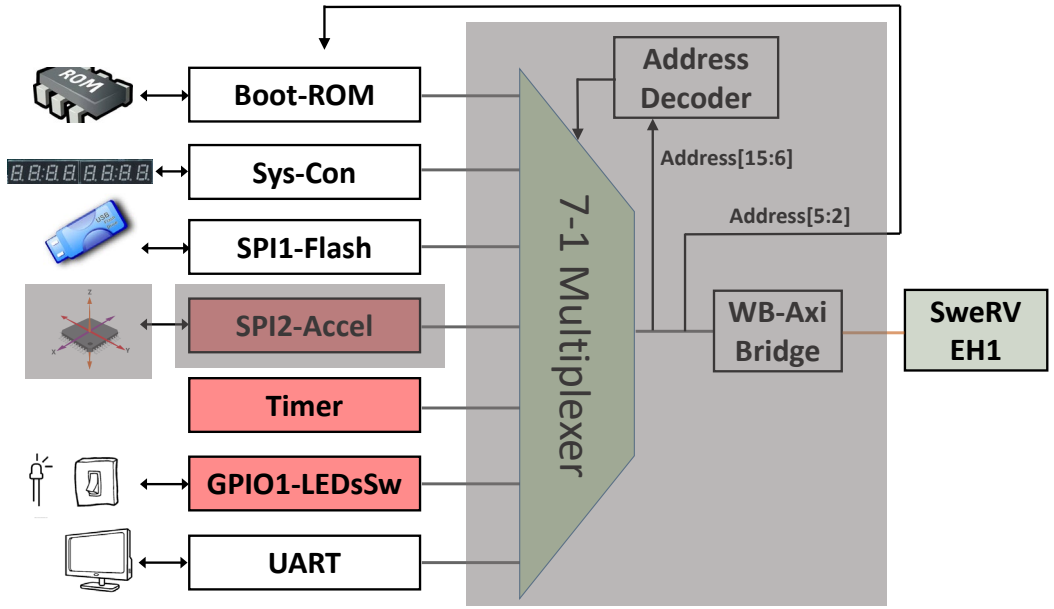
- The Nexys A7 board includes an Analog Devices ADXL362 accelerometer. You can find the complete information at:

  https://www.analog.com/media/en/technical-documentation/data-sheets/ADXL362.pdf



RVfpga Lab 6: Accel. Low-Level Implementation

- **Divided in 3 main parts**
  - RVfpga's external connection to the on-board accelerometer (left shaded region)
  - Integration of the new SPI module into RVfpga (middle shaded region)
  - Connection between the accelerometer and the SweRV EH1 (right shaded region)



RVfpga Lab 10: External connection

File **rvfpga.xdc**: Defines the connection of the SPI signals used in the SoC with the corresponding on-board accelerometer pins

```
78  ##Accelerometer
79  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN E15   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { i_accel_miso }]; #IO_L11P_T1_SRCC_15 Sch=acl_miso
80  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN F14   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_accel_mosi }]; #IO_L5N_T0_AD9N_15 Sch=acl_mosi
81  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN F15   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { accel_sclk }]; #IO_L14P_T2_SRCC_15 Sch=acl_sclk
82  set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN D15   IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { o_accel_cs_n }];
```

RVfpga Lab 10: Integration into RVfpga

File **swervolf_core.v**: Tri-state buffers and GPIO module instantiation

```
simple_spi spi2
  (// Wishbone slave interface
   .clk_i  (clk),
   .rst_i  (wb_rst),
   .adr_i  (wb_m2s_spi_accel_adr[2] ? 3'd0 : wb_m2s_spi_accel_adr[5:3]),
   .dat_i  (wb_m2s_spi_accel_dat[7:0]),
   .we_i   (wb_m2s_spi_accel_we),
   .cyc_i  (wb_m2s_spi_accel_cyc),
   .stb_i  (wb_m2s_spi_accel_stb),
   .dat_o  (spi2_rdt),
   .ack_o  (wb_s2m_spi_accel_ack),
   .inta_o (spi2_irq),
   // SPI interface
   .sck_o  (o_accel_sclk),
   .ss_o   (o_accel_cs_n),
   .mosi_o (o_accel_mosi),
   .miso_i (i_accel_miso));
```