

IOb-SoC

Tutorial: Create a RISC-V-based System-on-Chip

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Introduction

- Building processor-based systems from scratch is challenging
- The IOb-SoC template makes it easy by providing a base Verilog SoC equipped with
 - a RISC-V CPU
 - a memory system including boot ROM, RAM, 2-level cache system and AXI4 interface to external memory (DDR)
 - a UART communications module
 - an example firmware
- Users can add IP cores and software to build their SoCs
- This tutorial exemplifies the addition of a timer IP core and the use of its software driver



Project setup

- Use a Linux real or virtual machine
- Install the latest **stable** version of the open source Icarus Verilog simulator (iverilog.icarus.com)
- Set up **ssh** access to Github (github.com) (https access requires password many times) key
- Follow the instructions in this repository's README file to clone the repository and install the tools



Instantiate an IP core in your SoC

- The Timer IP core at github.com/IObundle/iob-timer.git is used here as an example
- Add the Timer IP core repository as a git submodule of your IOb-SoC clone repository:

```
git submodule add git@github.com:IObundle/iob-timer.git submodules/TIMER
```

- Add the timer IP core to the list of peripherals in the `./system.mk` file:
`PERIPHERALS:=UART TIMER`
- An IP core can be integrated into IOb-SoC if it provides the following files:
 - `CORE_REPO/hardware/hardware.mk`
 - `CORE_REPO/software/embedded.mk`
- Study these files and its references in the Timer IP core repository.



Write the software to drive the new peripheral

Edit the `firmware.c` file to look as follows

```
#include "system.h"
#include "periphs.h"
#include "iob-uart.h"
#include "printf.h"

#include "iob_timer.h"

int main()
{
    unsigned long long elapsed;
    unsigned int elapsedu;

    //init timer and uart
    timer_init(TIMER_BASE);
    uart_init(UART_BASE, FREQ/BAUD);

    printf("\nHello world!\n");

    //read current timer count, compute elapsed time
    elapsed = timer_get_count();
    elapsedu = timer_time_us();

    printf("\nExecution time: %d clock cycles\n", (unsigned int) elapsed);
    printf("\nExecution time: %dus @%dMHz\n\n", elapsedu, FREQ/1000000);

    uart_finish();
}
```



Simulate IOb-SoC

- Run the simulation with the firmware pre-initialised in the memory:
`make sim`
- You should see from the printed messages that the firmware and bootloader C files, and the system's Verilog files are being compiled
- Then the simulation is started and the following should be printed:

```
IOb-Bootloader: connected!  
IOb-Bootloader: Restart CPU to run user program...  
  
Hello world!  
  
Execution time: 4356 clock cycles  
  
Execution time: 44us @100MHz
```



Run IOb-SoC on an FPGA board

- To compile and run your SoC in one of our FPGA boards, contacts us at info@iobundle.com.
- To compile and run your SoC on your FPGA board, add a directory into `./hardware/fpga`, using the existing board directories as examples
- Then issue the following command:

```
make run BOARD=<board_dir_name> INIT_MEM=0
```

This will compile the software and the hardware, produce an FPGA bitstream, load it to the device, load the firmware binary using the UART (`INIT_MEM=0` prevents the FPGA memory initialisation), start the program and direct the standard output to your PC terminal.

- If you change only the firmware and repeat the above command, only the firmware will be recompiled, reloaded and rerun



Conclusion

- A tutorial on creating a simple SoC using IOb-SoC has been presented
- The addition of an example peripheral IP core has been illustrated
- A simple firmware that uses the IP core driver functions has been explained
- IOb-SoC has been simulated at the Verilog level while running the firmware
- IOb-SoC has been compiled and the firmware run on an FPGA board

