HB0800

MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB v2.3

Handbook

November 2018

1 Revision History

The revision history describes the changes that were implemented in the document. The changes are listed by revision, starting with the most current publication.

1.1 Revision 3.0

Update for MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB v2.3. Table 1, Device Utilization and Performance updated in this document. This release includes an asynchronous reset fix and changes to the ECC implementation.

1.2 Release 2.0

Updated for MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB v2.1. This release adds cache with ECC, debug reset, and external debug halt features.

1.3 Release 1.0

Revision 1.0 was the first production-level publication of this document. Created for MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB v2.0.

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2 Introduction

2.1 Overview

The MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB is a softcore processor designed to implement the RISC-V instruction set for use in Microsemi FPGAs. The processor is based on Rocket-Chip, an open source high-performance single-issue, in-order execution pipeline 32-bit RISC-V core. The core includes an industry-standard JTAG interface to facilitate debug access, along with separate AHB bus interfaces for memory access and support for 31 dedicated interrupt ports. This core includes optional features such as integrated ECC support for cache memories and an external processor halt port for debug.

A quick start guide is available on how to create a MIV design from https://www.microsemi.com/product-directory/fpgas-socs-training/4339-fpga-training-tutorials

2.2 Features

- Designed for FPGA soft-core implementation.
- Integrated 8Kbytes instructions cache and 8Kbytes data cache.
- A Platform-Level Interrupt Controller (PLIC) can support up to 31 programmable interrupts with a single priority level.
- Supports the RISC-V standard RV32IMA ISA.
- On-Chip debug unit with a JTAG interface.
- Two external AHB interfaces for IO and memory.
- External HALT signal can halt processor execution during a debug session.
- Support for Error-Correcting Code (ECC) memories with built-in SECDED capability on RTG4 and PolarFire.

2.3 Core Version

This Handbook applies to MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB version 2.3.

Note: There are two accompanying manuals for this core:

- The RISC-V Instruction Set Manual, Volume 1, User Level ISA, Version 2.2
- The RISC-V Instruction Set Manual, Volume 2, Privileged Architecture, Version 1.10

2.4 Supported Families

- PolarFire®
- RTG4™
- IGLOO®2
- SmartFusion®2

2.5 Device Utilization and Performance

Utilization and performance data is listed in Table 1 for the supported device families. The data listed in this table is indicative only. The overall device utilization and performance of the core is system dependent.

Table 1 Device Utilization and Performance

Device Family	Device	Sequential	Combinatorial	Max Frequency	Min Timing	Max Timing
IGLOO2	M2GL050	5080	10946	85.0MHz	Pass	Pass
SmartFusion2	M2S090	5080	10946	85.0MHz	Pass	Pass
RTG4	RT4G150	5172	11134	66.0MHz	Pass	Pass
RTG4 (ECC)	RT4G150	6180	12540	67.0Mhz	Pass	Pass
PolarFire	MPF300TS	5096	11073	120.0Mhz	Pass	Pass
PolarFire (ECC)	MPF300TS	6160	12606	104.0Mhz	Pass	Pass

Notes:

1. Device Utilization and Performance numbers recorded with retiming enabled and with multi-pass set to 5.
2. All devices were built for standard speed grade apart from PolarFire, which used a -1 speed grade.
3. RTG4 and PolarFire, (ECC) signifies core with ECC option enabled.

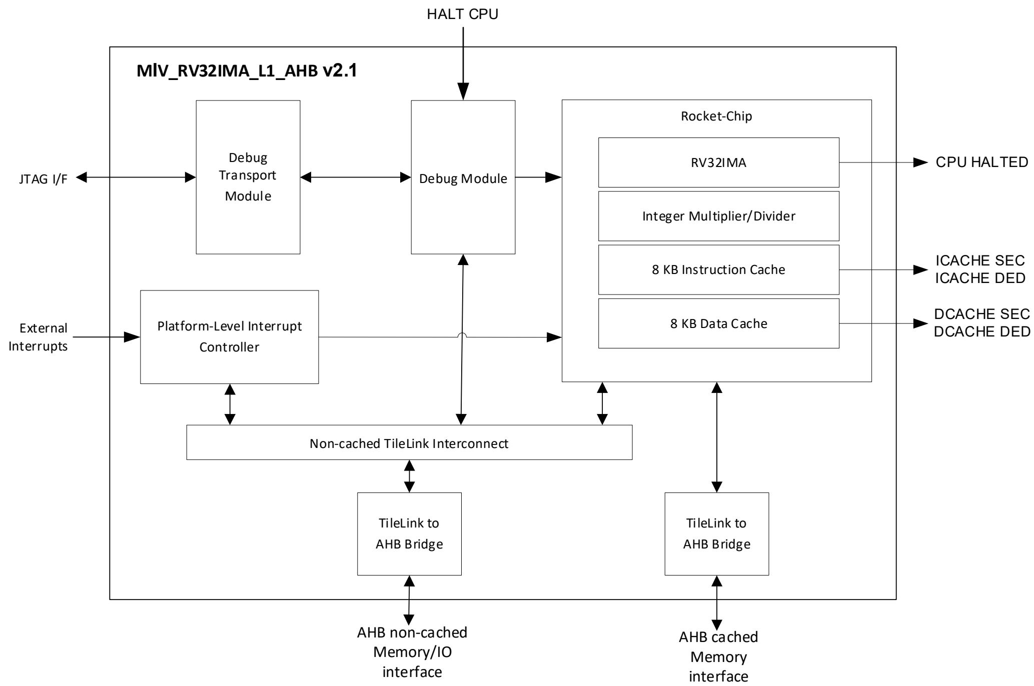
3 Functional Description

3.1 MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB Architecture

Table 2 MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB Architecture

Parameter	Value	Units	Notes
ISA Support	RV32IMA		
Cores	1		
Harts/Cores	1		
Branch prediction	None		Static Not Taken
Multiplier occupancy	16	cycles	2-bit/cycles iterative multiply
I-cache size I-cache associativity I-cache line-size	8 1 64	KiB way bytes	direct-mapped
D-cache size D-cache associativity D-cache line-size	8 1 64	KiB way bytes	direct-mapped
Reset Vector	configurable		
External interrupts PLIC Interrupt priorities	31 1		Fixed priorities
External cached memory bus External non-cached memory/IO bus	AHB AHB		
JTAG debug transport address width Hardware breakpoints	7 2	bits	

Figure 1 MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB Block Diagram



3.2 MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB Processor Core

MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB is based on a Rocket-Chip implementation. The core provides a single hardware thread (or hart) supporting the RISC-V standard RV32IMA ISA and machine-mode privileged architecture.

3.3 Pipelined Architecture

MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB provides a high-performance single-issue in-order 32-bit execution pipeline, with a peak sustainable execution rate of one instruction per clock cycle. The RISC-V ISA standard M extensions add hardware multiply and divide instructions. MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB has a range of performance options including a fully pipelined multiply unit. An example of the pipeline and its timing is shown below.

Figure 2 Example Five Stage Pipelined Architecture

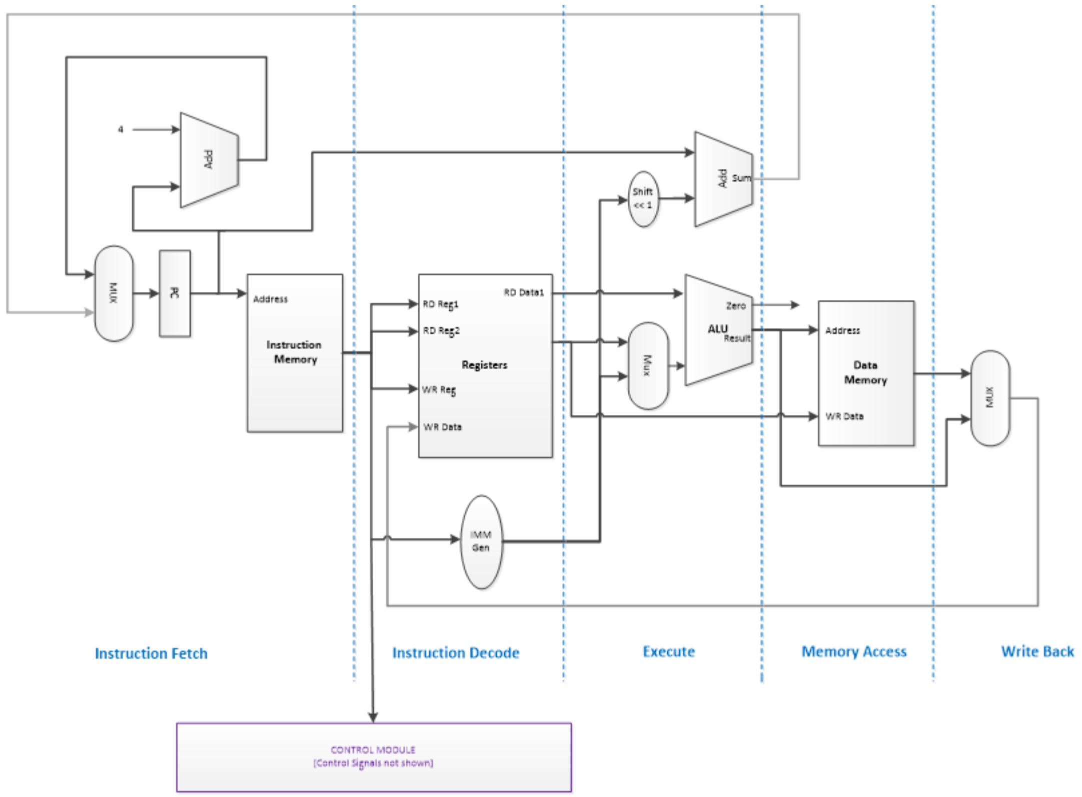


Table 3 Example Pipeline Timing

Clock Cycle	1	2	3	4	5	6		n
Fetch	Instruction 1	Instruction 2	Instruction 3	Instruction 4	Instruction 5	Instruction 6	....	Instruction n
Decode		Decode Instruction 1	Decode Instruction 2	Decode Instruction 3	Decode Instruction 4	Decode Instruction 5	....	Decode Instruction n-1
Execute			Execute Instruction 1	Execute Instruction 2	Execute Instruction 3	Execute Instruction 4	....	Execute Instruction n-2
Mem access				RD\WR Memory 1	Memory Access 2	Memory Access 3	....	Memory Access n-3
Writeback					Write Back 1	Write Back 2	....	Write Back n-4

3.4 Memory System

MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB memory system supports configurable split first-level instruction and data caches with support for hardware cache flushing, as well as non-cached memory accesses. Support for the built in ECC circuitry on cache memories for the PolarFire and RTG4 families is included.

3.5 Platform-Level Interrupt Controller

MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB includes a RISC-V standard platform-level interrupt controller (PLIC) configured to support up 31 inputs with a single priority level.

3.6 Debug support through JTAG

MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB includes full external debugger support over an industry-standard JTAG port, supporting two hardware breakpoints.

3.7 External AHB Interfaces

MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB includes two external AHB interfaces. The AHB cached memory interface is used by the cache controller to refill the instruction and data caches. The AHB I/O interface is used for non-cached accesses to I/O peripherals or memory. The cached range is from 0x8000_0000 to 0x8FFF_FFFF. The non-cached range is 0x6000_0000 to 0x7FFF_FFFF.

The core can be booted from any aligned memory address on either the cached and non-cached interface by setting the RESET_VECTOR to the required boot memory address and modifying the linker scripts to match in the firmware project.

3.8 External HALT CPU

MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB includes a parameter to enable an external halt CPU function to be used in conjunction with SoftConsole v5.2 that will, when the HALT_CPU input is asserted, halt the CPU during a debug session and assert a CPU HALTED signal to confirm a halt has taken place. Please note that the CPU HALTED signal will assert during a debug session for all events that halt the CPU, for example, breakpoints and so on.

For more information about SoftConsole, refer to Section 9 SoftConsole.

3.9 ECC

MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB includes optional Error-Correcting Code (ECC) functionality with Single Error Correction and Double Error Detection (SECDED) event flags. Once enabled the ECC caches are initialized and these signals will assert to alert the user that an error has been corrected or detected in the instruction or data cache. These flags can be used in a system level design.

4 Interface

4.1 Configuration Parameters

4.1.1 MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB Configurable Options

There are four configurable options that apply to MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB as shown in Table 4. If a configuration other than the default is required, use the configuration dialog box in SmartDesign to select appropriate values for the configurable options.

Table 4 MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB Configuration Options

Parameter	Valid Range	Default	Description
RESET_VECTOR_ADDR (Upper 16 bits [Hex])	0x6000 - 0x8FFF	0x6000	This is the address the processor will start executing from after a reset. This address is byte aligned.
RESET_VECTOR_ADDR (Lower 16 bits [Hex])	0x0000 – 0xFFFC	0x0	
EXT_HALT	Y/N	N	This will expose the “HALT_CPU” input pin and the “CPU_HALTED” output pin.
ECC_EN	Y/N	N	This will enable ECC and will expose the SECDED pins for both instruction and data caches.

4.1.2 Signal Descriptions

Signal descriptions for MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB are defined in Table 5.

Table 5 MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB I/O Signals

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
Global Signals			
CLK	1	Input	System clock. All other I/Os are synchronous to this clock.
RESETN	1	Input	Synchronous reset signal. Active Low.
EXT_RESETN	1	Output	External Reset, which can be used to reset peripherals in a SoC design. It allows peripherals to be reset at commencement of a Debug session.
JTAG Interface Signals			
TDI	1	Input	Test Data In (TDI). This signal is used by the JTAG device for downloading and debugging programs. Sampled on the rising edge of TCK.
TCK	1	Input	Test Clock (TCK). This signal is used by the JTAG device for downloading and debugging programs.
TMS	1	Input	Test Mode Select (TMS). This signal is used by the JTAG device when downloading and debugging programs. It is sampled on the rising edge of TCK to determine the next state.
TRST	1	Input	Test Reset (TRST). This is an optional signal used to reset the TAP controllers state machine.

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
TDO	1	Output	Test Data Out (TDO). This signal is the data, which is shifted out of the device during debugging. It is valid on FALLING/RISING edge of TCK.
DRV_TDO	1	Output	Drive Test Data Out (DRV_TDO). This signal is used to drive a tristate buffer.
External Interrupts Signals			
IRQ	31	Input	External interrupts from off-chip or peripheral sources. These are level-based interrupt signals.
Parameterized Signals			
HALT_CPU	1	Input	The “HALT_CPU” pin is active high and can be used to HALT the CPU during a debug session.
CPU_HALTED	1	Output	The “CPU_HALTED” pin will assert when the CPU has been successfully halted.
ICACHE_SEC	1	Output	The ICACHE_SEC pin will assert if a single error correction has occurred in the instruction cache.
ICACHE_DED	1	Output	The ICACHE_DED pins will assert if a double error detection has occurred in the instruction cache.
DCACHE_SEC	1	Output	The DCACHE_SEC pin will assert if a single error correction has occurred in the data cache.
DCACHE_DED	1	Output	The DCACHE_DED pins will assert if a double error detection has occurred in the data cache.
AHB Cached Memory Bus Master Interface			
AHB_MST_MEM_HLOCK	1	Output	AHB Master interface for cached memory accesses.
AHB_MST_MEM_HTRANS	2	Output	
AHB_MST_MEM_HSEL	1	Output	
AHB_MST_MEM_HWRITE	1	Output	
AHB_MST_MEM_HADDR	32	Output	
AHB_MST_MEM_HSIZE	3	Output	
AHB_MST_MEM_HBURST	3	Output	
AHB_MST_MEM_HPROT	4	Output	
AHB_MST_MEM_HWDATA	32	Output	
AHB_MST_MEM_HREADY	1	Input	
AHB_MST_MEM_HRESP	1	Input	
AHB_MST_MEM_HRDATA	32	Input	
AHB Non-Cached Memory Bus Interface			
AHB_MST_MMIO_HLOCK	1	Output	AHB Master Interface for non-cached memory accesses.
AHB_MST_MMIO_HTRANS	2	Output	
AHB_MST_MMIO_HWRITE	1	Output	
AHB_MST_MMIO_HADDR	31	Output	
AHB_MST_MMIO_HSIZE	3	Output	
AHB_MST_MMIO_HBURST	3	Output	
AHB_MST_MMIO_HPROT	4	Output	

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
AHB_MST_MMIO_HWDATA	32	Output	
AHB_MST_MMIO_HREADY	1	Input	
AHB_MST_MMIO_HRESP	1	Input	
AHB_MST_MMIO_HRDATA	32	Input	

5 Memory Map and Descriptions

Table 6 Physical Memory Map (from Rocket-Chip)

Base	Top	Description
0x0000_0000	0x0000_1000	Debug Controller
0x0000_3000	0x0000_4000	Error Device
0x4000_0000	0x4400_0000	Platform-Level Interrupt Control (PLIC)
0x4400_0000	0x4401_0000	Core Local Interrupt (CLINT)
0x6000_0000	0x7FFF_FFFF	AHB non-cached memory/IO interface
0x8000_0000	0x8FFF_FFFF	AHB cached memory interface

6 Tool Flow

6.1 License

This core is being released under a modified Apache 2.0 license and is freely available through Libero.

6.1.1 RTL

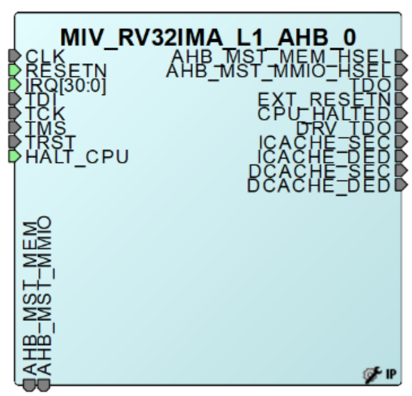
Complete Verilog source code is provided for the core. The core can be instantiated in Verilog or VHDL projects with SmartDesign. Simulation, Synthesis, and Layout can be performed using Libero SoC v11.8 or later and Libero SoC PolarFire v2.2 or later.

6.2 SmartDesign

MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB is preinstalled in SmartDesign IP Deployment design environment.

For more information on using SmartDesign to instantiate and generate cores, refer to the Using DirectCore in Libero® SoC User Guide.

Figure 3 SmartDesign MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB Instance View

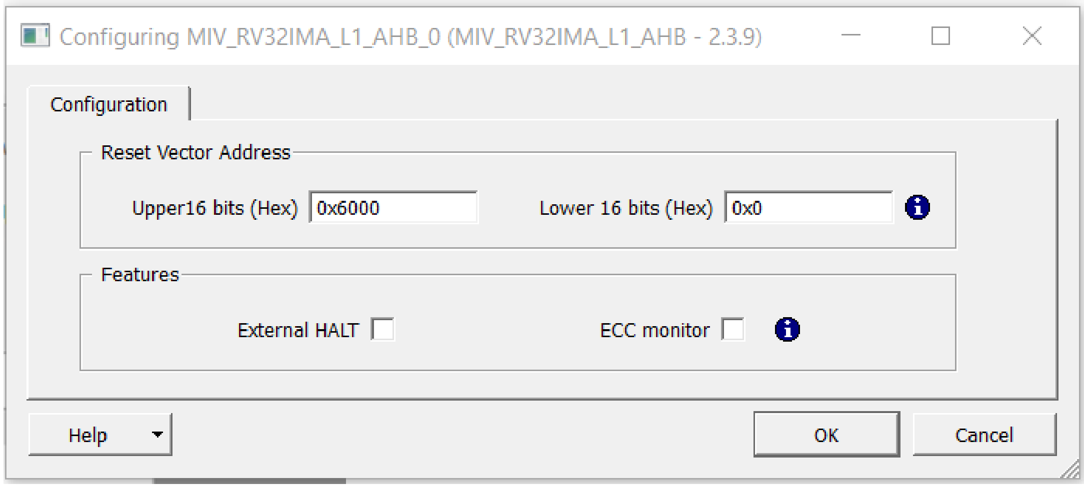


6.3 Configuring MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB in SmartDesign

The core is configured using the configuration GUI within SmartDesign, as shown in Figure 4.

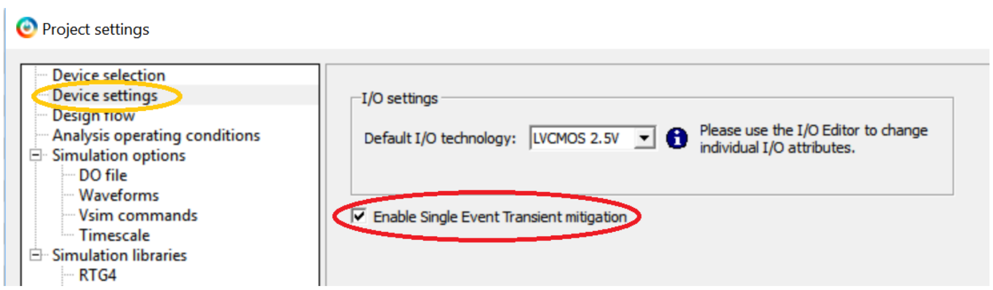
Note: Leading zeros are suppressed, for example, 0x6000 0000 is displayed as 0x6000 0x0. The reset vector is byte aligned. Also, note that the SECDED option is only selectable for RTG4 and PolarFire designs.

Figure 4 Configuring MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB in SmartDesign



For RTG4 designs, the **Enable Single Event Transient Migration** feature in the **Device Settings** section of the Libero project settings can be enabled, as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5 Enabling Single Event Transient migration



6.4 Debugging

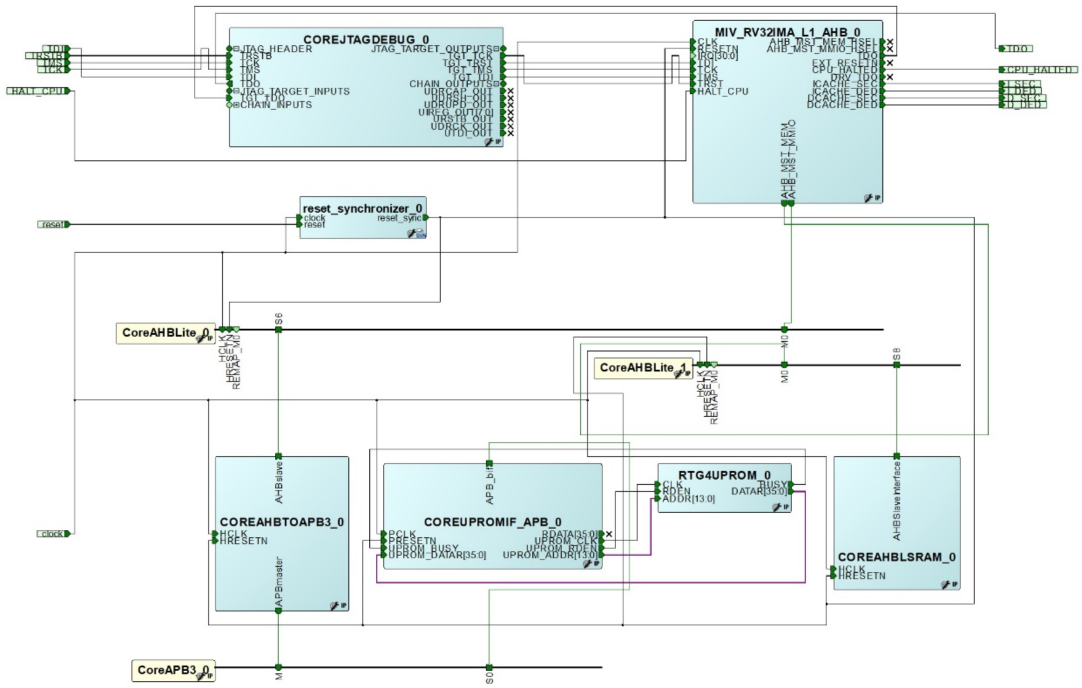
CoreJTAGDebug v3.0.100 or later, is used to enable debugging of MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB. This is available in the Libero Catalog.

6.5 Simulation Flows

The user testbench for MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB is not included in this release.

The MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB RTL can be used to simulate the processor executing a program using a standard Libero generated HDL testbench. An example subsystem for RTG4 is as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6 RTG4 Example Simulation Subsystem



6.6 Synthesis in Libero

To run synthesis on the core, set the SmartDesign sheet as the design root and click **Synthesis** in Libero SoC.

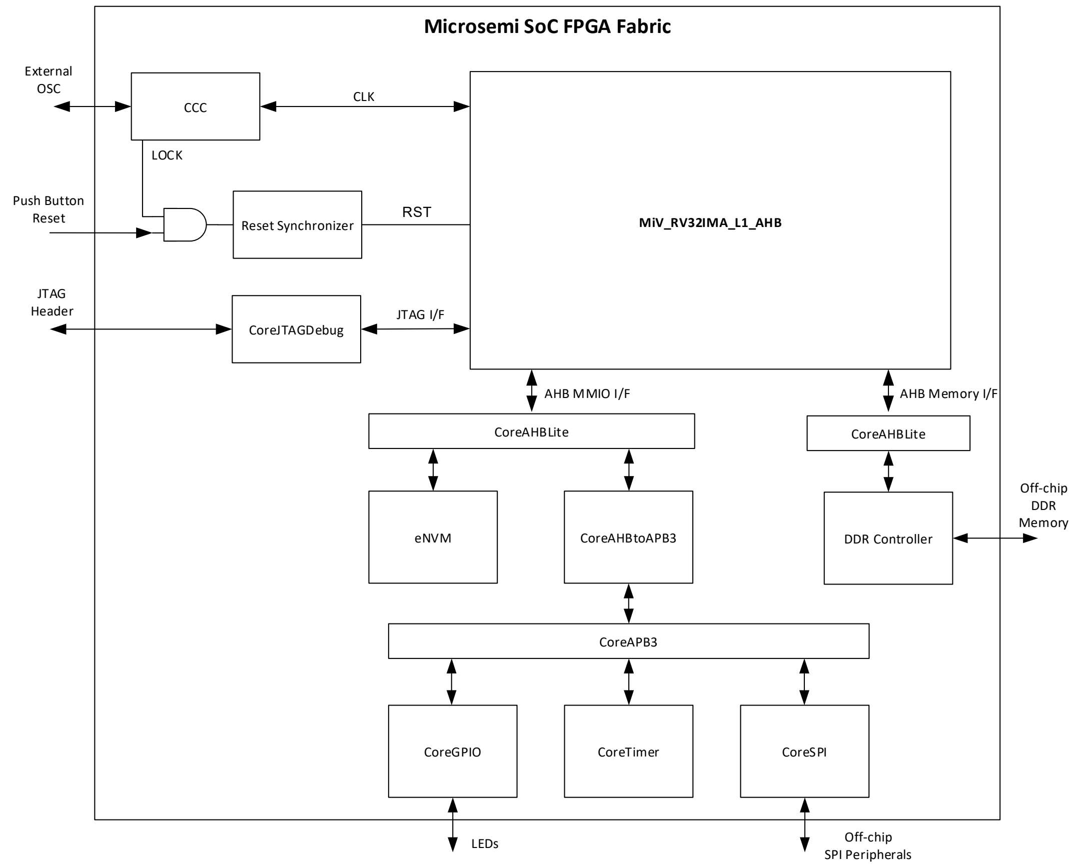
6.7 Place-and-Route in Libero

After the design is synthesized, run the compilation and the place and-route tools. Click **Layout** in Libero SoC to invoke Designer. MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB requires the place-and-route multi-seed settings set to 5.

7 System Integration

7.1 Example System

Figure 7 MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB Example System

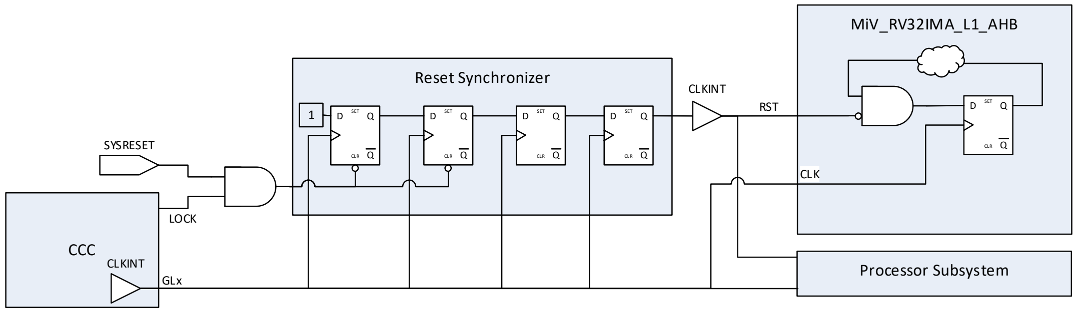


7.2 Reset Synchronization

7.2.1 RST

All sequential elements clocked by *CLK* within MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB, which require a reset employ a synchronous reset topology. Since, most designs source *CLK* from a CCC/PLL, it is common practice to AND the *LOCK* output of the CCC with the push button reset to generate the *RST* input for MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB. However, this results in the reset being deasserted when the CLK comes up, hence the reset assertion is not clocked through the sequential reset elements and goes unnoticed most commonly leading to the processor locking-up. To guarantee that the RST assertion is seen by all sequential elements, a reset synchronizer is required on the *RST* input, as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8 RST Reset Synchronization



The Verilog code snippet below implements the reset synchronizer block as shown in Figure 8. The function of this block is to make the reset assertion and deassertion synchronous to CLK whilst guaranteeing that the reset will be seen asserted for one or more CLK cycles within MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB to ensure that it is registered by all sequential elements.

```
module reset_synchronizer (
    input  clock,
    input  reset,
    output reset_sync
);
reg [1:0]   sync_deasert_reg;
reg [1:0]   sync_asert_reg;

always @ (posedge clock or negedge reset)
    begin
        if (!reset)
            begin
                sync_deasert_reg[1:0] <= 2'b00;
            end
        else
            begin
                sync_deasert_reg[1:0] <= {sync_deasert_reg[0], 1'b1};
            end
    end


always @ (posedge clock)
    begin
        sync_asert_reg[1:0] <= {sync_asert_reg[0], sync_deasert_reg[1]};
    end
assign reset_sync = sync_asert_reg[1];

endmodule
```

To include this synchronizer in your Libero design, select Create HDL from the Design Flow tab in your Libero project. In the popup window, name the HDL file accordingly and select Verilog as the HDL type whilst unchecking the option to Initialize file with standard template. Copy and paste the Verilog code snippet above into this file and save the changes. From the Design Hierarchy tab drag and drop the file into the SmartDesign sheet containing the MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB instance and connect the pins as shown above.

7.2.2 TRST

No reset synchronization is required on this reset input as all sequential elements in the debug logic within MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB use an asynchronous reset topology.

8 Design Constraints

Designs containing MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB require the application of the following constraints in the design flow to allow timing-driven placement and static timing analysis to be performed on MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB. The procedure for adding the required constraints in the Enhanced Constraints flow in Libero SoC v11.8 or later is as follows:

1. Double-click **Constraints** > **Manage Constraints** in the **Design Flow** window and click the **Timing** tab.

   Assuming that the system clock used to clock MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB is sourced from a PLL, select Derive to automatically create a constraints file containing the PLL constraints. Select **Yes** when prompted to allow the constraints to be automatically included for Synthesis, Place-and-Route, and Timing Verification stages.

   If changes are made to the PLL configuration in the design, update the contents of this file by clicking **Derive**. Select **Yes** when prompted to allow the constraints to be overwritten.

2. In the **Timing** tab of the **Constraint Manager** window, select **New** to create a new SDC file, and name it. Design constraints other than the system clock source derived constraints can be entered in this blank SDC file. Keeping derived and manually added constraints in separate SDC files allows the **Derive** stage to be reperformed if changes are made to the PLL configuration, without deleting all manually added constraints in the process.

3. Calculate the TCK period and half period. TCK is typically 6 MHz when debugging with FlashPro, with a maximum frequency of 30 MHz supported by FlashPro5. After completion, enter the following constraints in the blank SDC file:

```
create_clock -name { TCK } \
    -period TCK_PERIOD \
    -waveform { 0 TCK_HALF_PERIOD } \
    [ get_ports { TCK } ]
```

For example, the following constraints need to be applied for a design that uses a TCK frequency of 6 MHz:

```
create_clock -name { TCK } \
    -period 166.67 \
    -waveform { 0 83.33 } \
    [ get_ports { TCK } ]
```

4. Next constraints must be applied to paths crossing the clock domain crossing between the TCK and system clock clock domains. MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB implements two clock domain crossing FIFOs to handle the CDC and as such paths between the two clock domains may be declared as false paths to prevent min and max violations from being reported by SmartTime.

```
set_false_path -from [ get_clocks { TCK } ] \
               -to [ get_clocks { PLL_GEN_CLK } ]

set_false_path -from [ get_clocks { PLL_GEN_CLK } ] \
               -to [ get_clocks { TCK } ]
```

Where:

- PLL_GEN_CLK is the name applied to the create_generated_clock constraint derived in step 1 above.

5. Associate all constraints files with the Synthesis, Place-and-Route and Timing Verification stages in the **Constraint Manager > Timing** tab by selecting the related check boxes for the SDC files in which the constraints were entered in.

9 SoftConsole

SoftConsole Version 5.2 or later is required to use MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB. It should be noted that the optional external halt feature, EXT_HALT works in conjunction with SoftConsole Version 5.2 and may not be operational in later SoftConsole releases. Each SoftConsole project requires the RISC-V Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) version 2.1 or greater. The SoftConsole Release Notes details how to set up a project for the MIV_RV32IMA_L1_AHB core.

10 Known Issues

10.1 Reset/Power Cycle the Target Hardware before each Debug Session

At the moment, the debugger cannot affect a suitable Mi-V RISC-V CPU/SoC reset cycle at the start of each debug session so one debug session may be impacted by what went before – for example, a previous debug session leaves the CPU in an ISR and a subsequent debug session does not behave as expected because of this. To mitigate this problem, it is recommended that the target hardware/board is power cycled or otherwise reset before each new debug session.

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