

12. JTAG UART Core

12.1. Core Overview

The JTAG UART core with Avalon interface implements a method to communicate serial character streams between a host PC and a Platform Designer system on an Intel FPGA. In many designs, the JTAG UART core eliminates the need for a separate RS-232 serial connection to a host PC for character I/O. The core provides an Avalon interface that hides the complexities of the JTAG interface from embedded software programmers. Host peripherals (such as a Nios II processor) communicate with the core by reading and writing control and data registers.

The JTAG UART core uses the JTAG circuitry built in to Intel FPGAs, and provides host access via the JTAG pins on the FPGA. The host PC can connect to the FPGA via any Intel FPGA JTAG download cable, such as the Intel FPGA download cable II. Software support for the JTAG UART core is provided by Intel. For the Nios II processor, device drivers are provided in the hardware abstraction layer (HAL) system library, allowing software to access the core using the ANSI C Standard Library stdio.h routines.

Nios II processor users can access the JTAG UART via the Nios II IDE or the **nios2-terminal** command-line utility. For further details, refer to the [Nios II Software Developer's Handbook](#) or the Nios II IDE online help.

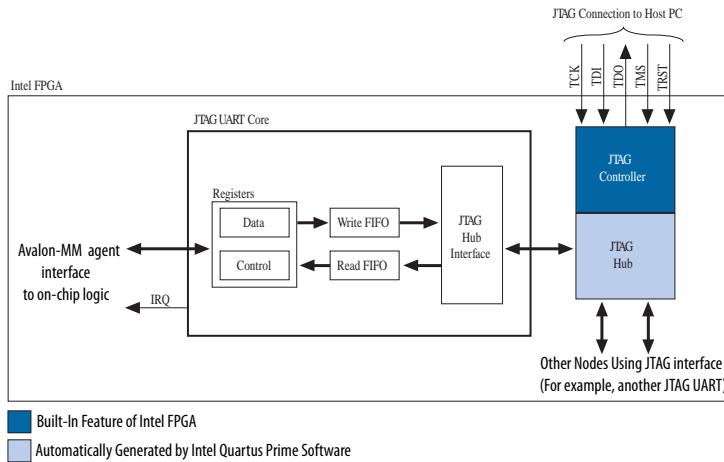
For the host PC, Intel provides JTAG terminal software that manages the connection to the target, decodes the JTAG data stream, and displays characters on screen.

The JTAG UART core is Platform Designer-ready and integrates easily into any Platform Designer-generated system.

12.2. Functional Description

The figure below shows a block diagram of the JTAG UART core and its connection to the JTAG circuitry inside an Intel FPGA. The following sections describe the components of the core.

Figure 40. JTAG UART Core Block Diagram



12.2.1. Avalon Agent Interface and Registers

The JTAG UART core provides an Avalon agent interface to the JTAG circuitry on an Intel FPGA. The user-visible interface to the JTAG UART core consists of two 32-bit registers, data and control, that are accessed through an Avalon agent port. An Avalon host, such as a Nios II processor, accesses the registers to control the core and transfer data over the JTAG connection. The core operates on 8-bit units of data at a time; eight bits of the data register serve as a one-character payload.

The JTAG UART core provides an active-high interrupt output that can request an interrupt when read data is available, or when the write FIFO is ready for data. For further details see the **Interrupt Behavior** section.

12.2.2. Read and Write FIFOs

The JTAG UART core provides bidirectional FIFOs to improve bandwidth over the JTAG connection. The FIFO depth is parameterizable to accommodate the available on-chip memory. The FIFOs can be constructed out of memory blocks or registers, allowing you to trade off logic resources for memory resources, if necessary.

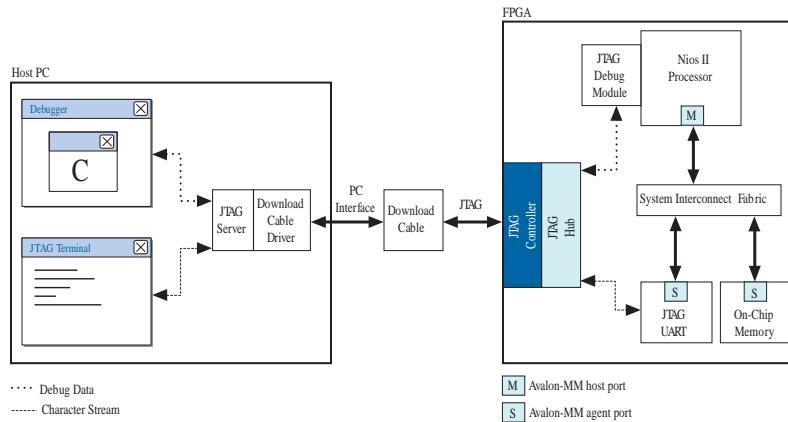
12.2.3. JTAG Interface

Intel FPGAs contain built-in JTAG control circuitry between the device's JTAG pins and the logic inside the device. The JTAG controller can connect to user-defined circuits called nodes implemented in the FPGA. Because several nodes may need to communicate via the JTAG interface, a JTAG hub, which is a multiplexer, is necessary. During logic synthesis and fitting, the Intel Quartus Prime software automatically generates the JTAG hub logic. No manual design effort is required to connect the JTAG circuitry inside the device; the process is presented here only for clarity.

12.2.4. Host-Target Connection

Below you can see the connection between a host PC and an Platform Designer-generated system containing a JTAG UART core.

Figure 41. Example System Using the JTAG UART Core



The JTAG controller on the FPGA and the download cable driver on the host PC implement a simple data-link layer between host and target. All JTAG nodes inside the FPGA are multiplexed through the single JTAG connection. JTAG server software on the host PC controls and decodes the JTAG data stream, and maintains distinct connections with nodes inside the FPGA.

The example system in the figure above contains one JTAG UART core and a Nios II processor. Both agents communicate with the host PC over a single Intel FPGA download cable. Thanks to the JTAG server software, each host application has an independent connection to the target. Intel provides the JTAG server drivers and host software required to communicate with the JTAG UART core.

Systems with multiple JTAG UART cores are possible, and all cores communicate via the same JTAG interface. To maintain coherent data streams, only one processor should communicate with each JTAG UART core.

12.3. Configuration

The following sections describe the available configuration options.

12.3.1. Configuration Page

The options on this page control the hardware configuration of the JTAG UART core. The default settings are pre-configured to behave optimally with the Intel-provided device drivers and JTAG terminal software. Most designers should not change the default values, except for the **Construct using registers instead of memory blocks** option.

12.3.1.1. Write FIFO Settings

The write FIFO buffers data flowing from the Avalon interface to the host. The following settings are available:

- **Depth**—The write FIFO depth can be set from 8 to 32,768 bytes. Only powers of two are allowed. Larger values consume more on-chip memory resources. A depth of 64 is generally optimal for performance, and larger values are rarely necessary.
- **IRQ Threshold**—The write IRQ threshold governs how the core asserts its IRQ in response to the FIFO emptying. As the JTAG circuitry empties data from the write FIFO, the core asserts its IRQ when the number of characters remaining in the FIFO reaches this threshold value. For maximum bandwidth, a processor should service the interrupt by writing more data and preventing the write FIFO from emptying completely. A value of 8 is typically optimal. See the **Interrupt Behavior** section for further details.
- **Construct using registers instead of memory blocks**—Turning on this option causes the FIFO to be constructed out of on-chip logic resources. This option is useful when memory resources are limited. Each byte consumes roughly 11 logic elements (LEs), so a FIFO depth of 8 (bytes) consumes roughly 88 LEs.

12.3.1.2. Read FIFO Settings

The read FIFO buffers data flowing from the host to the Avalon interface. Settings are available to control the depth of the FIFO and the generation of interrupts.

- **Depth**—The read FIFO depth can be set from 8 to 32,768 bytes. Only powers of two are allowed. Larger values consume more on-chip memory resources. A depth of 64 is generally optimal for performance, and larger values are rarely necessary.
- **IRQ Threshold**—The IRQ threshold governs how the core asserts its IRQ in response to the FIFO filling up. As the JTAG circuitry fills up the read FIFO, the core asserts its IRQ when the amount of space remaining in the FIFO reaches this threshold value. For maximum bandwidth, a processor should service the interrupt by reading data and preventing the read FIFO from filling up completely. A value of 8 is typically optimal. See the **Interrupt Behavior** section for further details.
- **Construct using registers instead of memory blocks**—Turning on this option causes the FIFO to be constructed out of logic resources. This option is useful when memory resources are limited. Each byte consumes roughly 11 LEs, so a FIFO depth of 8 (bytes) consumes roughly 88 LEs.

12.4. Software Programming Model

The following sections describe the software programming model for the JTAG UART core, including the register map and software declarations to access the hardware. For Nios II processor users, Intel provides HAL system library drivers that enable you to access the JTAG UART using the ANSI C standard library functions, such as `printf()` and `getchar()`.

12.4.1. HAL System Library Support

The Intel-provided driver implements a HAL character-mode device driver that integrates into the HAL system library for Nios II systems. HAL users should access the JTAG UART via the familiar HAL API and the ANSI C standard library, rather than accessing the JTAG UART registers. `ioctl()` requests are defined that allow HAL users to control the hardware-dependent aspects of the JTAG UART.

Note: If your program uses the Intel-provided HAL device driver to access the JTAG UART hardware, accessing the device registers directly will interfere with the correct behavior of the driver.

For Nios II processor users, the HAL system library API provides complete access to the JTAG UART core's features. Nios II programs treat the JTAG UART core as a character mode device, and send and receive data using the ANSI C standard library functions, such as `getchar()` and `printf()`.

The "Printing Characters to a JTAG UART core as `stdout`" example below demonstrates the simplest possible usage, printing a message to `stdout` using `printf()`. In this example, the Platform Designer system contains a JTAG UART core, and the HAL system library is configured to use this JTAG UART device for `stdout`.

Table 99. Example: Printing Characters to a JTAG UART Core as `stdout`

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
printf("Hello world.\n");
return 0;
}
```

The **Transmitting characters to a JTAG UART Core** example demonstrates reading characters from and sending messages to a JTAG UART core using the C standard library. In this example, the Platform Designer system contains a JTAG UART core named `jtag_uart` that is not necessarily configured as the `stdout` device. In this case, the program treats the device like any other node in the HAL file system.

Table 100. Example: Transmitting Characters to a JTAG UART Core

```
/* A simple program that recognizes the characters 't' and 'v' */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main ()
{
char* msg = "Detected the character 't'.\n";
FILE* fp;
char prompt = 0;
fp = fopen ("/dev/jtag_uart", "r+"); //Open file for reading and writing
if (fp)
{
while (prompt != 'v')
{ // Loop until we receive a 'v'.
prompt = getc(fp); // Get a character from the JTAG UART.
if (prompt == 't')
{ // Print a message if character is 't'.
fwrite (msg, strlen (msg), 1, fp);
}
if (ferror(fp)) // Check if an error occurred with the file
clearerr(fp); // If so, clear it.
}
fprintf(fp, "Closing the JTAG UART file handle.\n");
fclose (fp);
}
return 0;
}
```

In this example, the `ferror(fp)` is used to check if an error occurred on the JTAG UART connection, such as a disconnected JTAG connection. In this case, the driver detects that the JTAG connection is disconnected, reports an error (`EIO`), and discards data for subsequent transactions. If this error ever occurs, the C library latches the value until you explicitly clear it with the `clearerr()` function.

For complete details of the HAL system library, refer to the *Nios II Software Developer's Handbook*.

The Nios II Embedded Design Suite (EDS) provides a number of software example designs that use the JTAG UART core.

Related Information

[Nios II Software Developer's Handbook](#)

12.4.1.1. Driver Options: Fast vs. Small Implementations

To accommodate the requirements of different types of systems, the JTAG UART driver has two variants, a fast version and a small version. The fast behavior is used by default. Both the fast and small drivers fully support the C standard library functions and the HAL API.

The fast driver is an interrupt-driven implementation, which allows the processor to perform other tasks when the device is not ready to send or receive data. Because the JTAG UART data rate is slow compared to the processor, the fast driver can provide a large performance benefit for systems that could be performing other tasks in the interim. In addition, the fast version of the Intel FPGA Avalon JTAG UART monitors the connection to the host. The driver discards characters if no host is connected, or if the host is not running an application that handles the I/O stream.

The small driver is a polled implementation that waits for the JTAG UART hardware before sending and receiving each character. The performance of the small driver is poor if you are sending large amounts of data. The small version assumes that the host is always connected, and will never discard characters. Therefore, the small driver will hang the system if the JTAG UART hardware is ever disconnected from the host while the program is sending or receiving data. There are two ways to enable the small footprint driver:

- Enable the small footprint setting for the HAL system library project. This option affects device drivers for all devices in the system.
- Specify the preprocessor option `-DALTERA_AVALON_JTAG_UART_SMALL`. Use this option if you want the small, polled implementation of the JTAG UART driver, but you do not want to affect the drivers for other devices.

12.4.1.2. ioctl() Operations

The fast version of the JTAG UART driver supports the `ioctl()` function to allow HAL-based programs to request device-specific operations. Specifically, you can use the `ioctl()` operations to control the timeout period, and to detect whether or not a host is connected. The fast driver defines the `ioctl()` operations shown in below.

Table 101. JTAG UART ioctl() Operations for the Fast Driver Only

Request	Meaning
TIOCSTIMEOUT	Set the timeout (in seconds) after which the driver will decide that the host is not connected. A timeout of 0 makes the target assume that the host is always connected. The <code>ioctl</code> arg parameter passed in must be a pointer to an integer.
TIOCGCONNECTED	Sets the integer arg parameter to a value that indicates whether the host is connected and acting as a terminal (1), or not connected (0). The <code>ioctl</code> arg parameter passed in must be a pointer to an integer.

For details about the `ioctl()` function, refer to the *Nios II Software Developer's Handbook*.

Related Information

[Nios II Software Developer's Handbook](#)

12.4.2. Software Files

The JTAG UART core is accompanied by the following software files. These files define the low-level interface to the hardware, and provide the HAL drivers. Application developers should not modify these files.

- `altera_avalon_jtag_uart_regs.h`—This file defines the core's register map, providing symbolic constants to access the low-level hardware. The symbols in this file are used only by device driver functions.
- `altera_avalon_jtag_uart.h`, `altera_avalon_jtag_uart_init.c`, `altera_avalon_jtag_uart_fd.c`, `altera_avalon_jtag_uart_ioctl.c`, `altera_avalon_jtag_uart_read.c`, `altera_avalon_jtag_uart_write.c`—These files implement the HAL system library device driver.

12.4.3. Accessing the JTAG UART Core via a Host PC

Host software is necessary for a PC to access the JTAG UART core. The Nios II IDE supports the JTAG UART core, and displays character I/O in a console window. Intel also provides a command-line utility called **nios2-terminal** that opens a terminal session with the JTAG UART core.

For further details, refer to the *Nios II Software Developer's Handbook* and Nios II IDE online help.

Related Information

[Nios II Software Developer's Handbook](#)

12.4.4. Register Map

Programmers using the HAL API never access the JTAG UART core directly via its registers. In general, the register map is only useful to programmers writing a device driver for the core.

Note: The Intel-provided HAL device driver accesses the device registers directly. If you are writing a device driver, and the HAL driver is active for the same device, your driver will conflict and fail to operate.

The table below shows the register map for the JTAG UART core. Device drivers control and communicate with the core through the two, 32-bit memory-mapped registers.

Table 102. JTAG UART Core Register Map

Offset	Register Name	R/W	Bit Description														
			31	..	16	15	14	..	11	10	9	8	7	..	2	1	0
0	data	RW	RAVAIL		RVA LID	Reserved										DATA	
1	control	RW	WSPACE		Reserved				AC	WI	RI	Reserved			WE	RE	

Note: Reserved fields—Read values are undefined. Write zero.

12.4.4.1. Data Register

Embedded software accesses the read and write FIFOs via the data register. The table below describes the function of each bit.

Table 103. data Register Bits

Bit(s)	Name	Access	Description
[7:0]	DATA	R/W	The value to transfer to/from the JTAG core. When writing, the DATA field holds a character to be written to the write FIFO. When reading, the DATA field holds a character read from the read FIFO.
[15]	RVALID	R	Indicates whether the DATA field is valid. If RVALID=1, the DATA field is valid, otherwise DATA is undefined.
[32:16]	RAVAIL	R	The number of characters remaining in the read FIFO (after the current read).

A read from the data register returns the first character from the FIFO (if one is available) in the DATA field. Reading also returns information about the number of characters remaining in the FIFO in the RAVAIL field. A write to the data register stores the value of the DATA field in the write FIFO. If the write FIFO is full, the character is lost.

12.4.4.2. Control Register

Embedded software controls the JTAG UART core's interrupt generation and reads status information via the control register. The Control Register Bits table below describes the function of each bit.

Table 104. Control Register Bits

Bit(s)	Name	Access	Description
0	RE	R/W	Interrupt-enable bit for read interrupts.
1	WE	R/W	Interrupt-enable bit for write interrupts.
8	RI	R	Indicates that the read interrupt is pending.

continued...

Bit(s)	Name	Access	Description
9	WI	R	Indicates that the write interrupt is pending.
10	AC	R/C	Indicates that there has been JTAG activity since the bit was cleared. Writing 1 to AC clears it to 0.
[32:16]	WSPACE	R	The number of spaces available in the write FIFO.

A read from the control register returns the status of the read and write FIFOs. Writes to the register can be used to enable/disable interrupts, or clear the AC bit.

The RE and WE bits enable interrupts for the read and write FIFOs, respectively. The WI and RI bits indicate the status of the interrupt sources, qualified by the values of the interrupt enable bits (WE and RE). Embedded software can examine RI and WI to determine the condition that generated the IRQ. See the **Interrupt Behavior** section for further details.

The AC bit indicates that an application on the host PC has polled the JTAG UART core via the JTAG interface. Once set, the AC bit remains set until it is explicitly cleared via the Avalon interface. Writing 1 to AC clears it. Embedded software can examine the AC bit to determine if a connection exists to a host PC. If no connection exists, the software may choose to ignore the JTAG data stream. When the host PC has no data to transfer, it can choose to poll the JTAG UART core as infrequently as once per second. Delays caused by other host software using the JTAG download cable could cause delays of up to 10 seconds between polls.

12.4.5. Interrupt Behavior

The JTAG UART core generates an interrupt when either of the individual interrupt conditions is pending and enabled.

Interrupt behavior is of interest to device driver programmers concerned with the bandwidth performance to the host PC. Example designs and the JTAG terminal program provided with Nios II Embedded Design Suite (EDS) are pre-configured with optimal interrupt behavior.

The JTAG UART core has two kinds of interrupts: write interrupts and read interrupts. The WE and RE bits in the control register enable/disable the interrupts.

The core can assert a write interrupt whenever the write FIFO is nearly empty. The nearly empty threshold, `write_threshold`, is specified at system generation time and cannot be changed by embedded software. The write interrupt condition is set whenever there are `write_threshold` or fewer characters in the write FIFO. It is cleared by writing characters to fill the write FIFO beyond the `write_threshold`. Embedded software should only enable write interrupts after filling the write FIFO. If it has no characters remaining to send, embedded software should disable the write interrupt.

The core can assert a read interrupt whenever the read FIFO is nearly full. The nearly full threshold value, `read_threshold`, is specified at system generation time and cannot be changed by embedded software. The read interrupt condition is set whenever the read FIFO has `read_threshold` or fewer spaces remaining. The read interrupt condition is also set if there is at least one character in the read FIFO and no more characters are expected. The read interrupt is cleared by reading characters from the read FIFO.

For optimum performance, the interrupt thresholds should match the interrupt response time of the embedded software. For example, with a 10-MHz JTAG clock, a new character is provided (or consumed) by the host PC every 1 μ s. With a threshold of 8, the interrupt response time must be less than 8 μ s. If the interrupt response time is too long, performance suffers. If it is too short, interrupts occurs too often.

For Nios II processor systems, read and write thresholds of 8 are an appropriate default.

12.5. JTAG UART Core Revision History

Document Version	Intel Quartus Prime Version	Changes
2018.05.07	18.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Removed the following sections:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Simulation SettingsHardware Simulation ConsiderationsImplemented editorial enhancements.

Date	Version	Changes
July 2014	2014.07.24	Removed mention of SOPC Builder, updated to Platform Designer
December 2010	v10.1.0	Removed the "Device Support", "Instantiating the Core in SOPC Builder", and "Referenced Documents" sections.
July 2010	v10.0.0	No change from previous release.
November 2009	v9.1.0	No change from previous release.
March 2009	v9.0.0	No change from previous release.
November 2008	v8.1.0	Changed to 8-1/2 x 11 page size. No change to content.
May 2008	v8.0.0	No change from previous release.