

CinvestavDupin - RISC-V Microcontroller

Diego H - FPGAParadox - DRL

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Release Notes

- Fixed #1 "Senal START Interfaz"
- Fixed #3 The data_out of dummy interface IP is held for more than one clock cycle
 - From the following figure, it can be seen that no **read** is issued without a **data_out** output.

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- Released CinvestavDupin following requirements specification sheet.

Part I

Architectural Overview

1 Requirements

The design requirements that **CinvestavDupin** meets are listed below.

- General I/O:
 - Reset
 - Clock
 - Interrupts x4
 - JTAG
- Low Speed I/O:
 - GPIO x32
 - Timer
 - SPI
 - UART
 - I2C
 - **AIP NoC**

All of the above Low Speed I/Os comply with AMBA protocol. AIP is the only exception as this is an external IP of Dupin and Titan IP catalog.

2 Bird's-Eye View

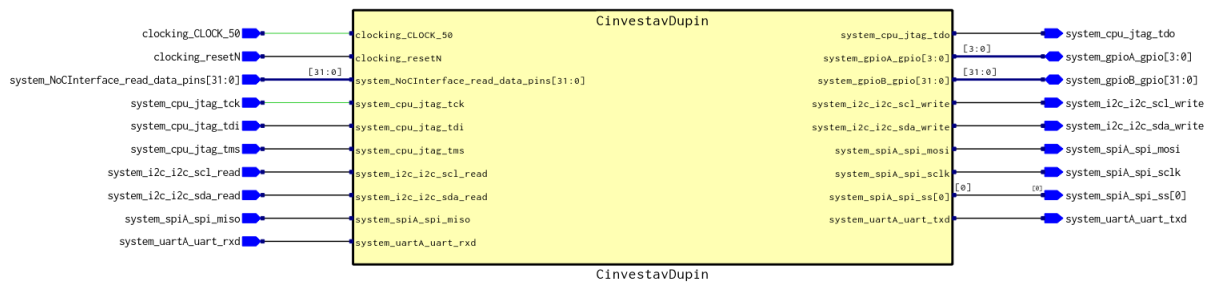


Figure 2: CinvestavDupin Block View.

3 Resource Utilisation

The resource utilisation of Dupin in the CinvestavDupin SoC is shown below. Dupin is configured to use as small area as possible, without compromising functionality or speed.

This numbers are by using smaller Intel Cyclone IV device. The FMax reported by Synplify is 61.5 MHz, although **the main clock frequency is set to 50MHz.** ¹.

| Module name | ATOMS | ARITHMETIC M | REGISTERS | SYNC RAMS | MACs |
|--------------------|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| top | 2214 | 0 | 1575 | 8 | 0 |
| CinvestavDupin | 2213 | 0 | 1575 | 8 | 0 |
| Apb3Decoder | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Apb3Gpio2 | 41 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Apb3Gpio2_1 | 60 | 0 | 128 | 0 | 0 |
| Apb3I2cCtrl | 286 | 0 | 204 | 0 | 0 |
| Apb3Router | 133 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Apb3SpiMasterCtrl | 172 | 0 | 205 | 2 | 0 |
| Apb3UartCtrl | 124 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| BufferCC_6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| BufferCC_7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| DupinCore | 1033 | 0 | 418 | 2 | 0 |
| JtagBridge | 35 | 0 | 122 | 0 | 0 |
| MachineTimer | 23 | 0 | 129 | 0 | 0 |
| SystemDebugger | 15 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| hookIFArbiter | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| hookIFDecoder | 37 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| hookIFDecoder_1 | 107 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| hookIFOnChipRam | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| hookIFToApb3Bridge | 1 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 |

Figure 3: CinvestavDupin Resource Utilisation.

Part II

Software View

4 Address Map

The base address map of the SoC is shown below. For the sake of clarity, all IPs behind APB router uses APB Router base address + component base address for the final address calculation. For instance, UART final base address is 0x10010000.

¹For the sake of comparison, Virtex 7 smaller device reports 280MHz, whereas Cyclone V largest device reports 119.8MHz.

| Device | Address |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| On-chip RAM | 0x80000000 |
| UART | 0x10000 |
| Interrupts (GPIO A) | 0x00000 |
| GPIO B | 0x50000 |
| Timer | 0x08000 |
| I2C | 0x60000 |
| PLIC | 0xC00000 |
| SPI | 0x70000 |
| NoC | 0x40000 |
| APB Router | 0x10000000 |

Table 1: DupinSoC Address Map.

5 Board Support Package (BSP)

Most drivers are provided under \$DUPIN_REPO/bsp, including a DTS, since SiFive's new FreedomStudio requires a DTS file for debugging purposes.

6 Platform-Level Interrupt Controller (PLIC)

The RISC-V architecture uses the privileged mode to service both internal and external interrupts. For external interrupts, the PLIC manages the interrupt sources as well as the priorities and settings.

6.1 High Level PLIC Configuration

The steps to configure and use PLIC are depicted below:

- Configure the PLIC to accept interrupts above priority 0.
- Enable the interrupt I/O.
- Set a priority for the interrupt I/O.
- Set the interrupt level/edge settings.
- Apply the configuration to the SoC using the CSRs.
 - Set MTVEC register with the trap subroutine, defined in your startup.S file. For Dupin, is called **trap_entry**.
 - Set MIE register with the interrupt source.
 - Set MSTATUS register with the interrupt source.

For usage, follow this steps:

- When an interrupt is present, the **trap_entry** calls **trap()** function in your main.
 - The **trap()** must get the MCAUSE and mask the interrupt (discriminate exceptions).

6.1 High Level PLIC Configuration

- Within **trap()** and after masking MCAUSE, the interrupt cause is obtained. Either the external interrupt subroutine or timer subroutine can be called from here.
- The software developer must mask the claimed interrupt, and call the subroutine accordingly.
- Finally, claim must be cleared (unmasked) from PLIC.

This is standard work flow of RISC-V interrupts and has nothing to do with Dupin architectural conception. An example is provided in **\$DUPIN_REPO/sw/dummy_interrupts/src/main.c**