

DWC_mshc

STAR #9001226488 - Early Transfer complete Interrupt issue

Mobile storage Team

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Agenda

- STAR #9001226488
 - Scenario description
- Impacted Configurations
- Workaround and RTL fix

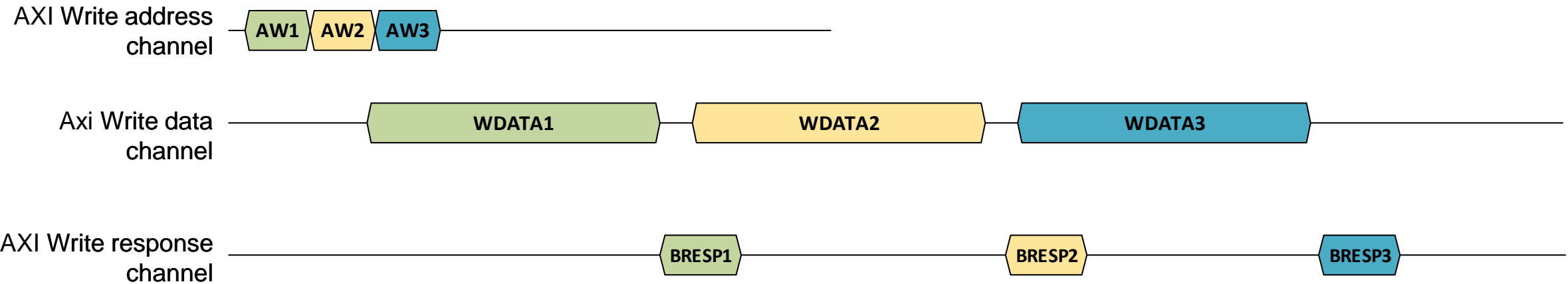
STAR #9001226488

Early transfer complete (XFER_COMPLETE) interrupt issue

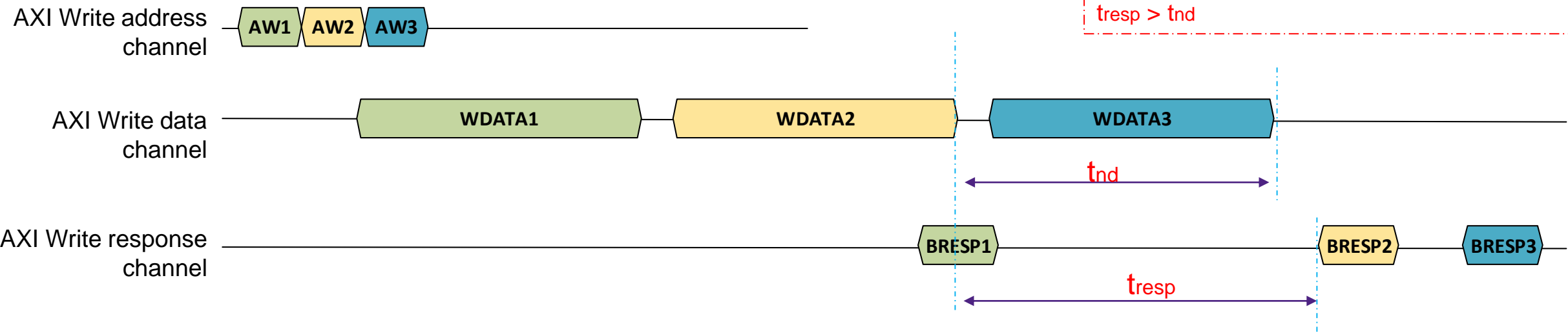
- AXI Slave sends write response after 64+ AXI clock cycles from last dword of same transfer

Transactions Shown here are on AXI interface

OKAY Scenario



Issue Scenario



Scenario description

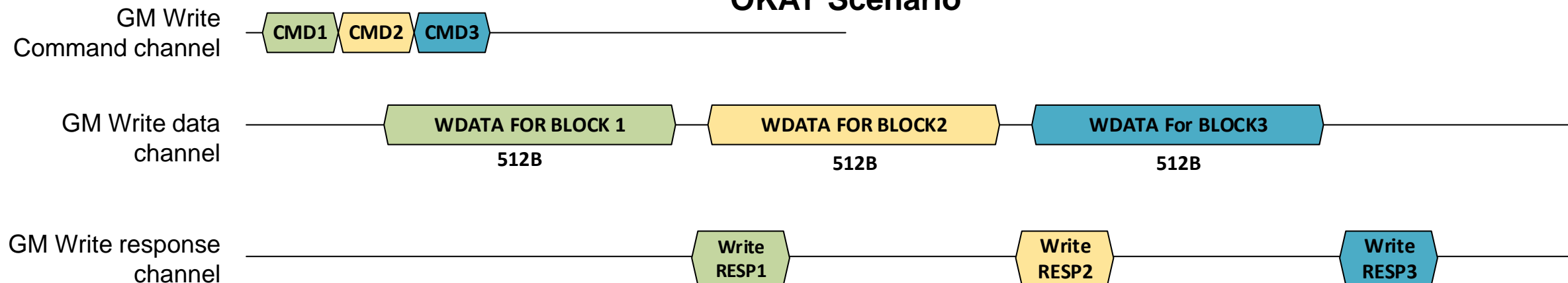
- Controller Block size is small = 6 Bytes
- eMMC Read operation

Impact of this issue

- Due to this issue : Additional decrement block messages are pushed by DMA
- This causes Transfer complete interrupt (XFER_COMPLETE) to be generated early
 - DMA has not yet completed the transfer
 - But register block count (regb_blk_cnt) goes to zero early
- Since transfer complete is generated (early)
 - SW can issue next transfer
 - This next transfer can corrupt ongoing DMA transfer
 - However this issue **does not cause data corruption** if a new transfer is not started immediately.
- Impacts ADMA2
 - Does not impact SDMA
 - Does not impact CMDQ
 - Partially impacts ADMA3 : Impacts only the last ADMA3 transfer (ID descriptor end)
- Does not impact Write outstanding=4 configuration (DWC_MSHC_AXI_MAX_WR_REQUESTS==4)
- Next slide shows how this can happen when block size is 512Bytes

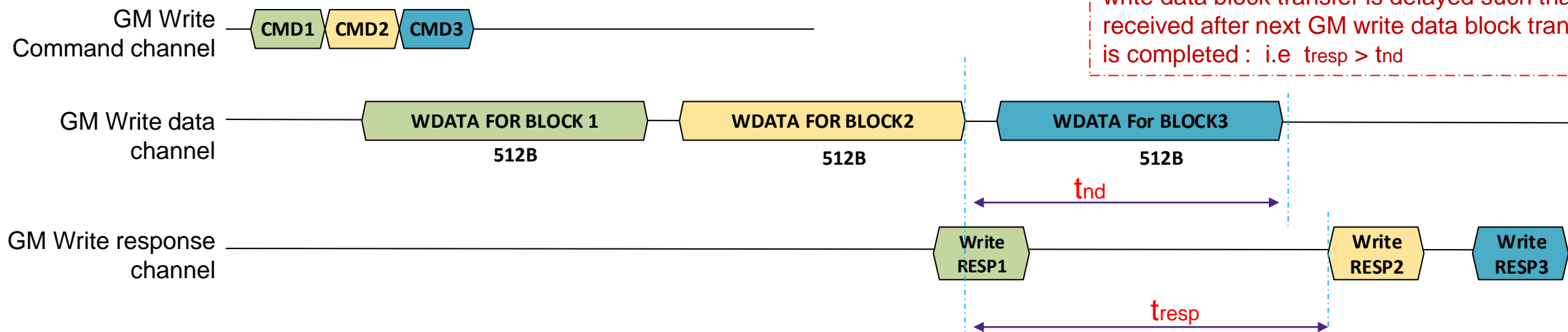
Transactions Shown here are on GM* interface

OKAY Scenario



Issue Scenario

Problem occurs when the response for a GM write data block transfer is delayed such that it is received after next GM write data block transfer is completed : i.e $t_{resp} > t_{nd}$



*GM : Generic Master interface (Between DMA and MBIU module)

Note:

- A 512B request on GM interface is spit into 4 AXI Write burst transfer (AWLEN=16)
- A GM Write block data transfer is considered completed only after data for all the 4 (split) AXI transfers are sent to slave.
- And a GM Write response is generated only after response for all the 4 AXI Writes are received.

Impacted Configurations

Impacted Configurations

- AXI Interface Configurations with outstanding write requests more than 4:
(DWC_MSHC_MST_IF_PRESENT==1) and
(DWC_MSHC_MST_INTERFACE_TYPE==0) and
(DWC_MSHC_AXI_MAX_WR_REQUESTS > 4)
- OR
- (DWC_MSHC_MST_IF_PRESENT==1) and
(DWC_MSHC_MST_INTERFACE_TYPE==0) and
Block size used is less than or equal to 256Bytes

Work Around

- Software
- Hardware or RTL Fix

Workaround : Software

MBIU_CTRL_R (Offset : P_VENDOR_SPECIFIC_AREA[11:0] + 0x10)

- Bits [26:24] of this register can be used to control AXI's Write outstanding limit.
- This is an internal debug register and its description is not present in databook
- These bits should be programmed during initialization
- These bits should not be changed dynamically and on-the-fly

BLOCK_SIZE = 512Bytes : Set MBIU_CTRL_R[26:24] to 0x3 (Write Outstanding 4)

BLOCK_SIZE = 256Bytes : Set MBIU_CTRL_R[26:24] to 0x1 (Write Outstanding 2)

BLOCK_SIZE <=128Bytes : Set MBIU_CTRL_R[26:24] to 0x0 (Write Outstanding 1)

- This only modifies AXI Write outstanding. However AXI read outstanding is unchanged

Assessment for Workaround Option1

- Option1 can be hard for the software to implement as it needs to guess the wait time.
- If Max wait time is used then there will be a performance loss.
- At the moment we are not exploring this as we are focusing on Option2 and RTL Fix.

Workaround : Hardware

- Customer has to confirm if the scenario of $t_{resp} > t_{nd}$ is valid in their use case
 - Kindly consider the system latency
 - And the AXI slave write response behavior
- Customer has to confirm if their application will use small block sizes
 - Block sizes of less than 16bytes
- Synopsys has fixes for this STAR# 9001226488 and patch release **1.70a-ea02** is readily available

END