



System-on-Chip

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Introduction

You have implemented SimpleBus in CPU

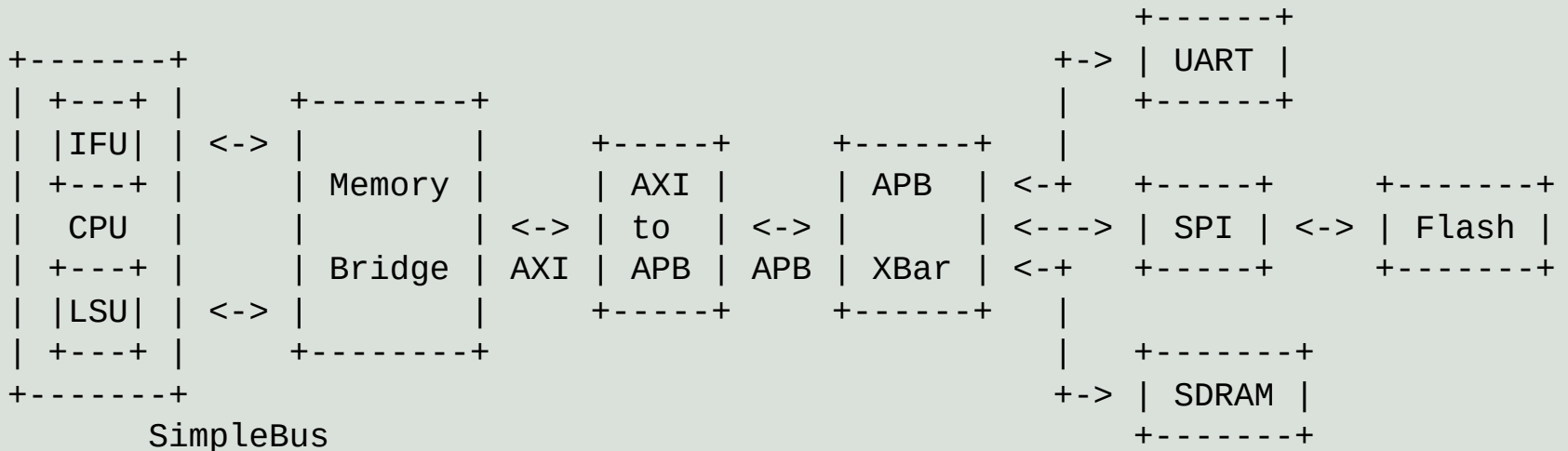
- But devices are still behavior models

With SimpleBus, CPU can connect to SoC

- to communicate with real device controllers in SoC

Connect to SoC

Block Diagram & Address Space



We provide a Memory Bridge to convert from SimpleBus to AXI

- You do not need to know the details of AXI, APB and devices

Device	Address Space
UART16550	0x1000_0000~0x1000_0fff
SPI master	0x1000_1000~0x1000_1fff
Flash	0x3000_0000~0x3fff_ffff
SDRAM	0x8000_0000~0x81ff_ffff
Reverse	Other

Connect Your CPU to SoC

TASK 1 - connect your CPU to SoC

1. Clone the repo

```
git clone https://github.com/OSCPU/ysyxSoC
```

2. Adjust the port of the top module according to the table below

- The name should be exactly the same
- No other port is allowed

input		clock		output	[31:0]	io_lsu_addr
input		reset		output	[1:0]	io_lsu_size
output		io_ifu_reqValid		output		io_lsu_wen
output	[31:0]	io_ifu_addr		output	[31:0]	io_lsu_wdata
input		io_ifu_respValid		output	[3:0]	io_lsu_wmask
input	[31:0]	io_ifu_rdata		input		io_lsu_respValid
output		io_lsu_reqValid		input	[31:0]	io_lsu_rdata

Connect Your CPU to SoC(2)

3. `io_lsu_size` is used for accessing devices
 - It is set according to the width of the access:
 - `2'b00` for 1-byte accesses; `2'b10` for 4-bytes accesses
4. Modify the reset value of PC to `0x30000000`
 - Let CPU fetch the first instruction from Flash after reset
 - Flash is a kind of non-volatile memory
5. Add all `.v` files under `ysyxSoC/perip` and its subdirectores to the filelist of verilator
6. Add `ysyxSoC/perip/uart16550/rtl` and `ysyxSoC/perip/spi/rtl` to the verilator search path for `include`
7. Add options `--timescale "1ns/1ns"` and `--no-timing` to verilator

Connect Your CPU to SoC(3)

8. Add `ysyxSoC/ready-to-run/D-stage/ysyxSoCFull.v` to the filelist of verilator
9. Modify `ysyx_000000000` in `ysyxSoC/ready-to-run/D-stage/ysyxSoCFull.v` to the module name of your CPU
10. Add the following DPI-C functions to your simulator driver

```
extern "C" void flash_read(int32_t addr, int32_t *data) { assert(0); }
```
11. The reset signal for the top module should be high for at least 10 cycles
12. Compile RTL code to C++ code by verilator
 - If you encounter combinational loop, modify your code
13. Try to start simulation
 - Your CPU should try to fetch instruction from Flash, and should trigger `assert(0)` in `flash_read()`
 - If not, check your implementation of SimpleBus

Run Program on SoC

TASK 2 - run program on SoC

1. Define a 16MB array for Flash, then implement `flash_read()`
 - There is no `flash_write()`, since Flash is not writable by store instructions
 - But the program should not try to write to Flash directly
2. Load `.bin` file from command line to the array of Flash
3. Try to run `ysyxSoC/ready-to-run/D-stage/hello-minirv-ysyxsoc.bin`
 - The program should output `Hello World!`
 - It costs about 1 minute to finish

Run More Programs

From Flash to SDRAM

There are two types of memory in SoC:

- Flash - non-volatile, but not writable by store instructions
 - It can store program before the system is on
 - But it can not support program execution
 - It is reasonable for a program to write to variables
- SDRAM - volatile, and writable by store instructions
 - There is nothing in SDRAM after the system is on
 - It can support program execution

Solution: After the system is on, load the program from Flash to SDRAM

- Then jump to SDRAM to execute the program

Bootloader

We need a loader to load the program from Flash to SDRAM

- It is also called bootloader, since it works at the boot time

But it may be difficult for you to implement a bootloader now

- It requires some knowledge about linking or ELF file structure

In fact, there is a loader inside `ysyxSoC/ready-to-run/D-stage/hello-minirv-ysyxsoc.bin`

- We provide a script to reuse the loader inside this `.bin` file

Bootloader(2)

TASK 3 - run dummy on SoC

- Do the following:

```
# First, compile the program to minirv-npc as before
cd am-kernels/tests/cpu-tests
make ARCH=minirv-npc ALL=dummy

# Then, invoke gen.sh with the path to the ELF file
cd ysyxSoC/ready-to-run/D-stage
bash gen.sh am-kernels/tests/cpu-tests/build/dummy-minirv-npc.elf

# Finally, you will get `new.bin` for SoC,
# which will load the program to SDRAM and execute it
ls new.bin
```

- load new.bin to Flash and run the simulation
 - Since dummy does not output anything, the simulation should end with a0 == 0

Modify `putch()`

Now the UART controller is changed to a real one

- You should modify `putch()` in AM to adapt to the real UART controller
- The behavior should be logically the same as the simple behavior model
 - But the address of registers and the bits inside registers may be different

TASK 4 - modify `putch()` to correctly pull the status of UART

- Refer to `ysyxSoC/perip/uart16550/doc/UART_spec.pdf` for more details
- Then try to run `am-kernels/kernels/hello` in the same way as `dummy` above

Control Status Register

Control Status Register

In RISC-V, there is a kind of register to identify the CPU state

- Control Status Register, or CSR

To access CSR, RISC-V provide CSR instruction

- A CSR instruction may atomically read and write a single CSR
- CSR use I-type format
 - There is a 12-bit address space for CSRs, which supports at most 4096 different CSRs
 - But you will only implement very few of them

Refer to [RISC-V Privileged Manual](#) for CSR listing

- But you do not need to know every detail of every CSR

Add Your ID

TASK 5 - implement CSRs to encode your ID

- Add `marchid` CSR (read-only), which stores a unique number
 - For example, student ID, or birthday, or something else
 - If your birthday is `19990101`, then store the number `0x1310655` in `marchid`
- Add `mvendorid` CSR (read-only), which stores a unique string no more than 4 characters
 - For example, store `0x6e686f4a` in `mvendorid`, which is the ASCII encoding of `John`
- Implement `csrrs` instruction in CPU
- Write a program to read the above CSR values by `csrrs` instruction in inline assembly, then display them
 - Ask Google or AI for inline assembly

Add Cycle CSR

TASK 6 - implement `mcycle` CSR, a 64-bit read-only counter which will increase `1` every cycle

- In RV32, it is splitted into `mcycle` and `mcycleh`, due to the width of register is 32-bit
 - Refer to the manual for their addresses
- Write a program to read `mcycle` to check whether it is increasing
- Modify `__am_timer_uptime()` by accessing `mcycle` in `abstract-machine/am/src/riscv/npc/timer.c`
 - Divide the value by a constant factor to get the number of microsecond
- Tune this factor to let the test for timer display one line of message every one second
 - Do not worry! We can tune the factor according to the actual frequency after the chip is back

Run more programs

TASK 7 - run more programs on SoC for testing

- `microbench`, Mario, LLaMa, ...

END

