Computer Organization

Lab12 CPU4 work with Uart

Load program on CPU

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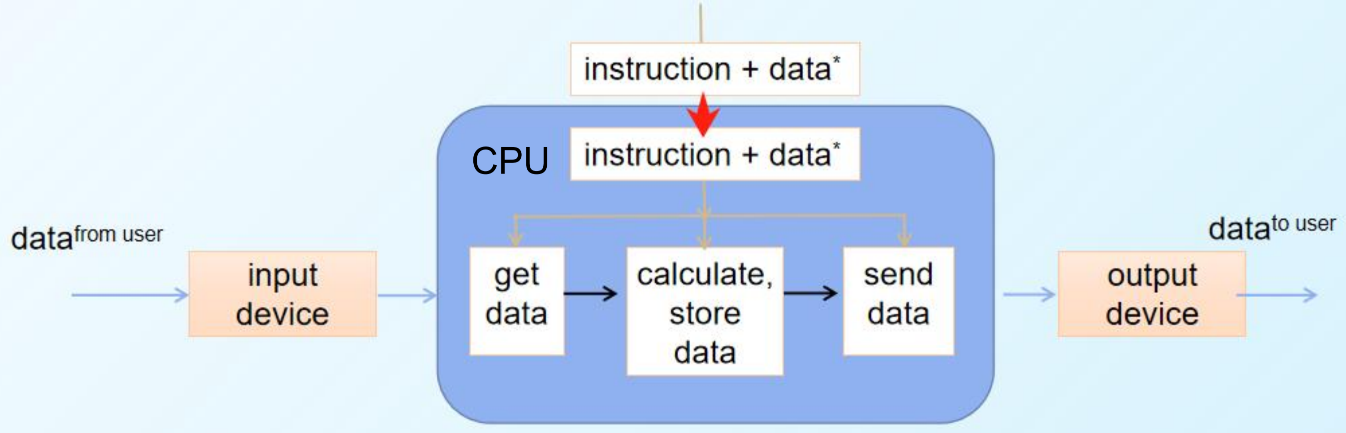
Topic

Load program on CPU

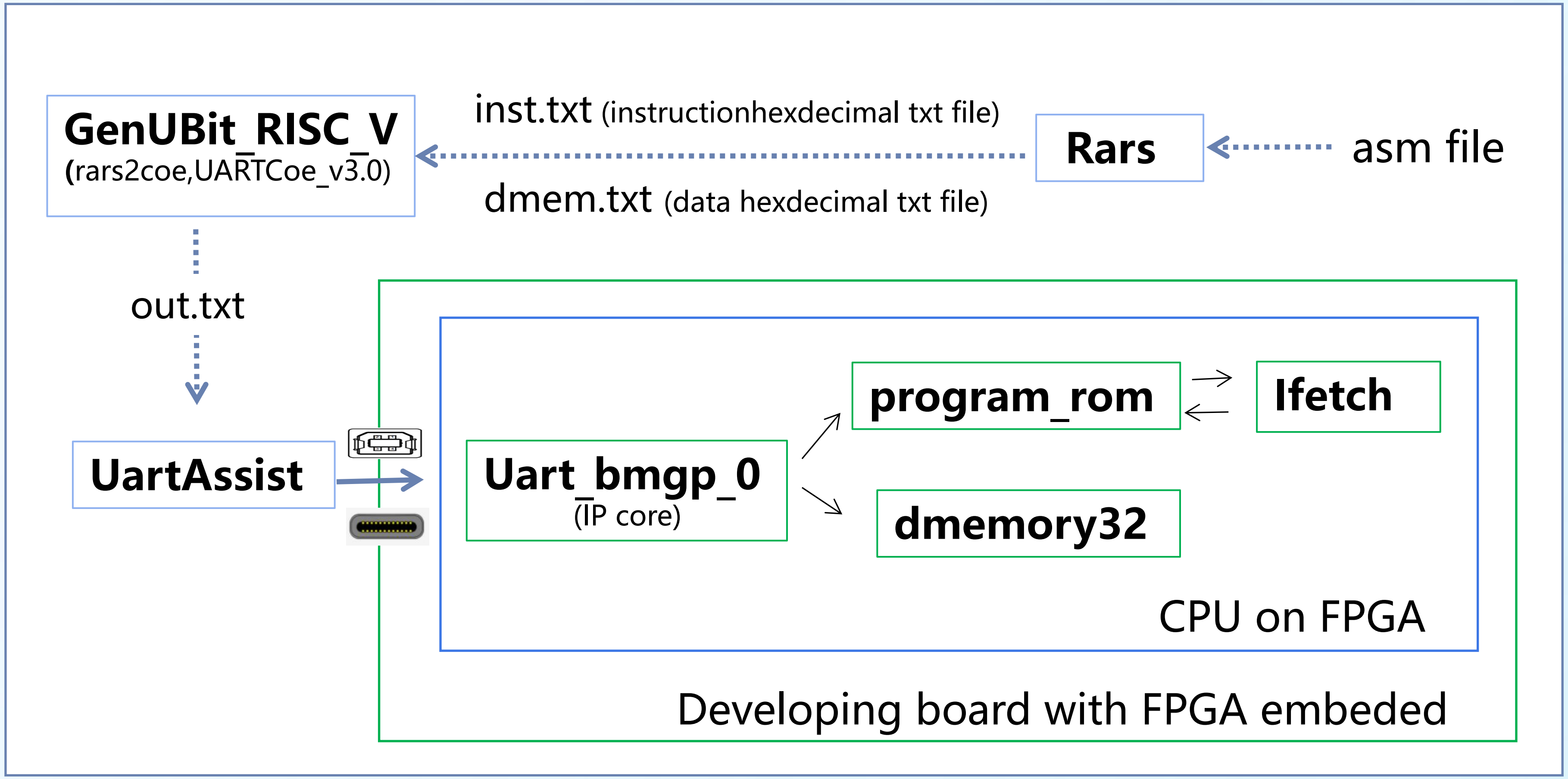
- ➢ Re-program the FPGA chip with updated bitstream file
- ➢ (*) No need to reprogram the FPGA chip, obtain the updated coe file through the Uart port and distribute it to CPU



How to make CPU work on a new program?

- new program -> new machine code and initial data (new coe file(s))
  - Solution1:
    - 1) update the **ProgramRom** and **DataRAM** of CPU with new coe file(s) (re-gnerate output products of IP cores (**ProgramRom** and **DataRAM**) with the updated coe file(s))
    - 2) re-generate bitstream of updatad CPU
    - 3) re-program the FPGA chip by updated bitstream file of CPU
  - **Solution2**: (Needs Uart tools and modifications on CPU)
    - 1) Set CPU work on **Communicate mode**: CPU get the new coe file(s) by uart port, then rewrite its ‘**PrgramROM**’ and **DataRAM**
    - 2) Set CPU work on **Normal mode**: work on the updated program

Solution2 on load program on CPU

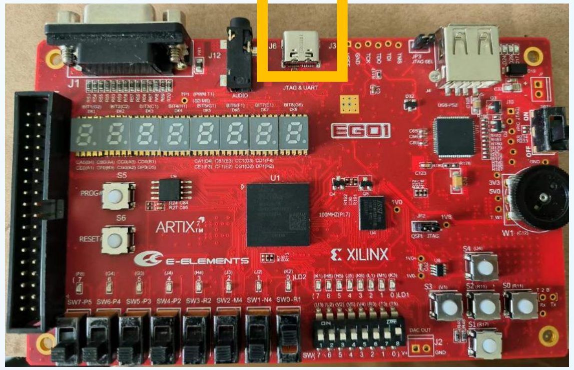


"GenUBit_RISC_V" ("rars2coe" and "UARTCoe_v3.0") and "UartAssist" could be found in the "uart_tools.rar" of "tools" on BlackBoard site

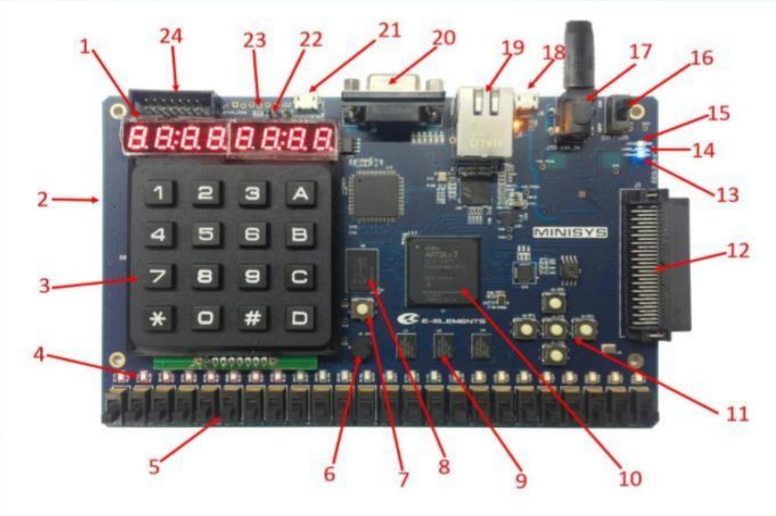
1. Modification on CPU:
   - 1-1. new ports (communication port, input port to switch the work mode)
   - 1-2. two work mode:
     - 1. communication mode (load new program on CPU)
     - 2. normal mode(execute new program)

2. Tools:
   - 2-1. Tools to change new program(on RISC-V) to file which is suitable for communication
   - 2-2. Communication tools to send the file generated on step2-1 to the CPU which is work on communication mode.

Uart Interface work as communication port



For **EGO1 board**, USB_Jtag and USB(typeC) to UART interface share the same port.

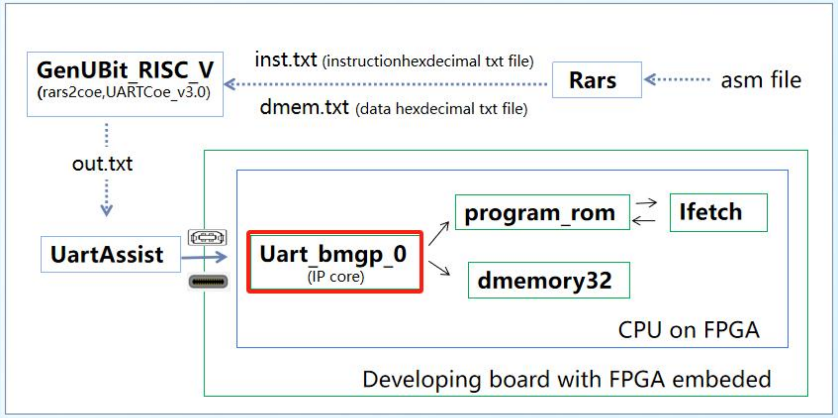


For **Minisys board(new vesrion**, the type of USB_Jtag interface is typeC), USB_Jtag and USB to UART interface share the same port.

For **Minisys board(old version**, the type of USB_Jtag interface is typeB), **port 18**(as shown on the left hand) is the USB to UART interface.

The handbook of Minisys board and EGO1 board could be found in the "Handbook_of_Minisys_EGO1" of "labs" on BlackBoard site

Changes on Single Cycle CPU



1. **Two working modes** on the CPU
   - Normal mode vs Uart Communication mode
2. **A new module(Uart_bmgp_0)** which works as **Uart interface**
3. **A new clock** for uart communication
4. **Changes**
   - 3-1) **CPU top:**

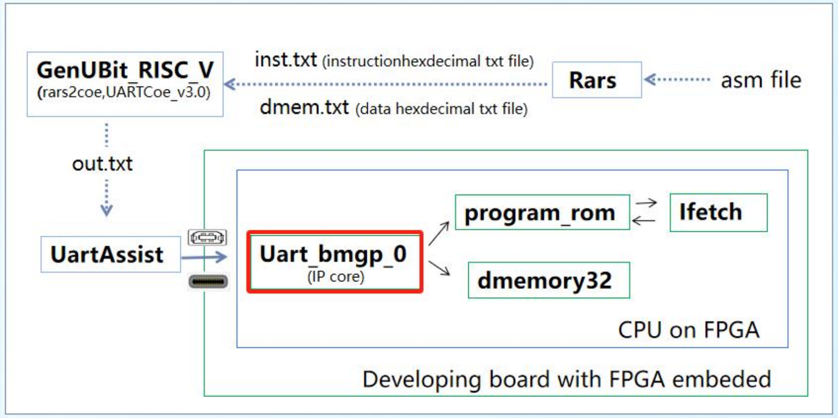
     New module, new ports, new internal connection and new logic
   - 3-2) Changes on **Data-meomroy**

     Working mode: Normal mode vs Uart Communication mode
   - 3-3) Changes on **IFetch**
     - Change **IP core** "prgrom" from ROM to **RAM**
     - Working mode: Normal mode vs Uart Communication mode
     - Separate "prgrom" from IFetch (optional)

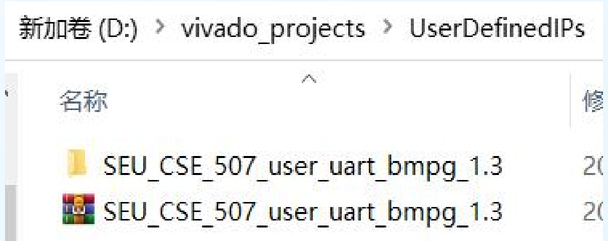
Add an IP core Which Processes Uart Data

Step1: Add the **IP core** to IP catalog(User Repository) of vivado.

- The Communication between this IP core and Uart port:
  - **Receive** data from Uart port and forward to data-memory and instruction-memory
  - **Send** data back to uart port to info that all the data has been received.

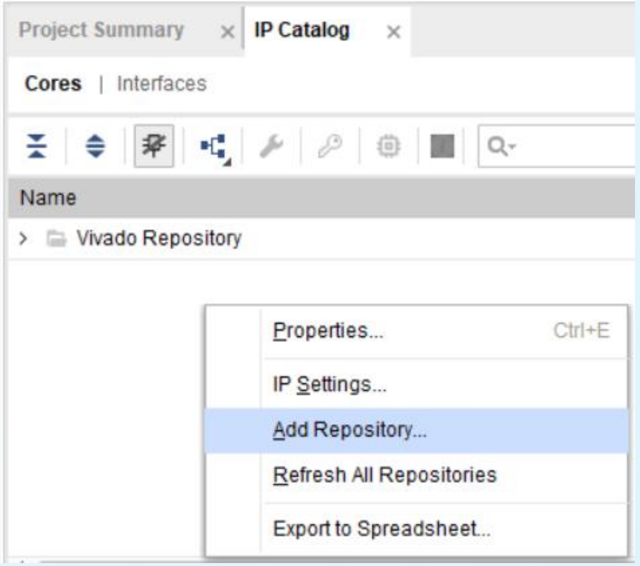


Step1-1: download the ziped IPcore file, then unzip it.

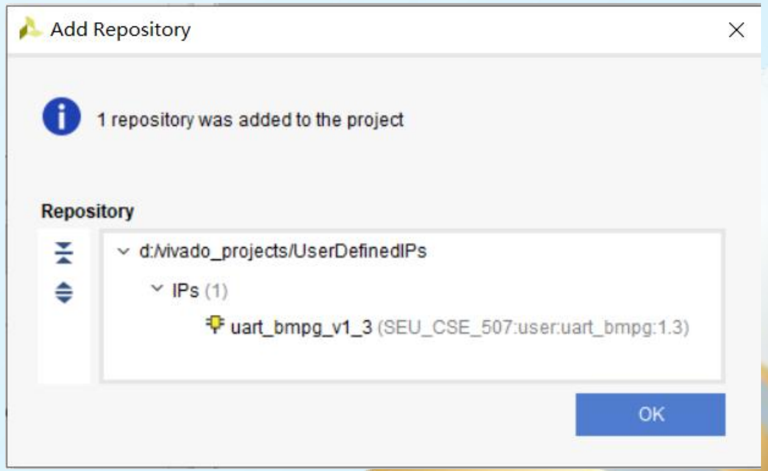


The IP core could be found in the "labs/lab12_uart" on BlackBoard site

Step1-2: open "IP Catalog" pane, right click on the blank space and select "Add Repository".

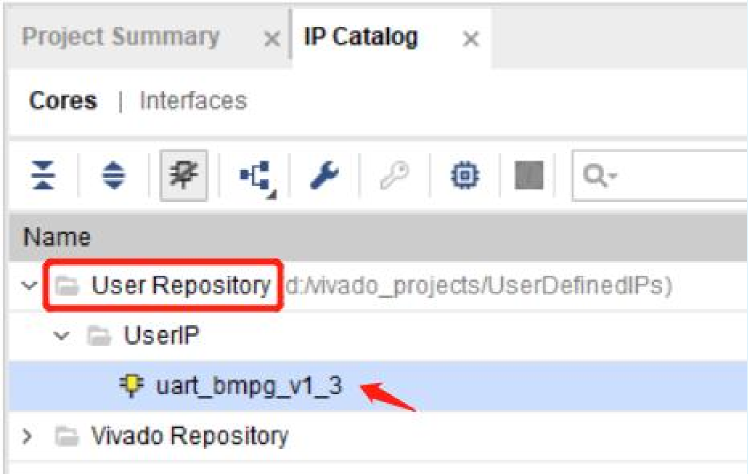


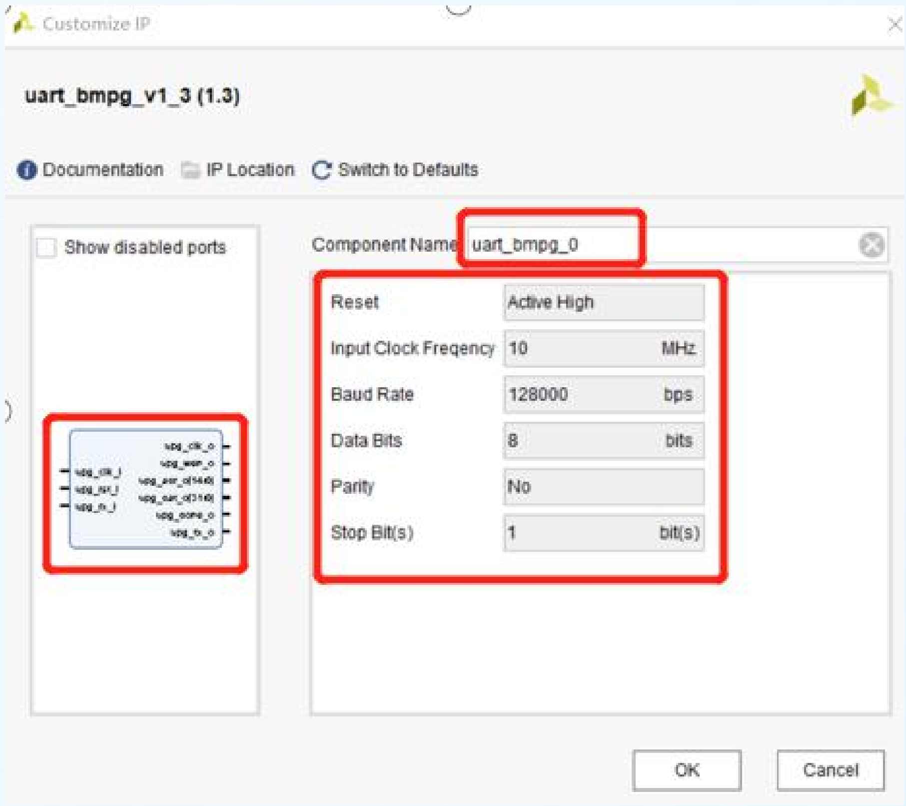
Step1-3: in "Add Repository" pane select the diretory where the upzipped IPcore is placed. vivado would detect the IPcore and pop up the following prompt window, click "OK".



Add an IP core Which Processes Uart Data continued

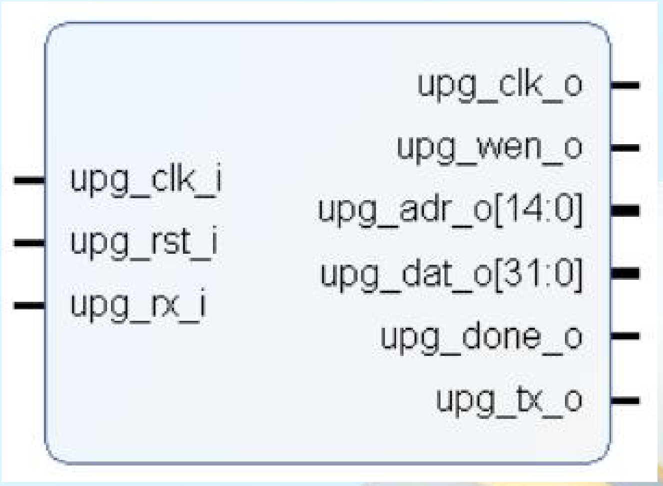
Step2: Add the IP core(**uart_bmpg_0**) from IP catalog into vivado project: in "**IP catalog**" pane, the IPcore(uart_bmpg_v1_3) could be found in the "**User Repository**", **click it** to **add it to your vivado project**.





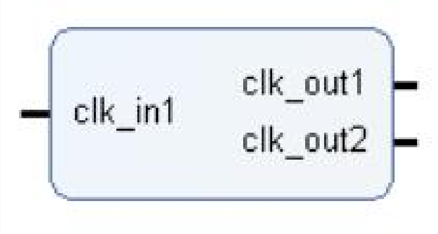
NOTE:
Don't change the settings of this IP core.

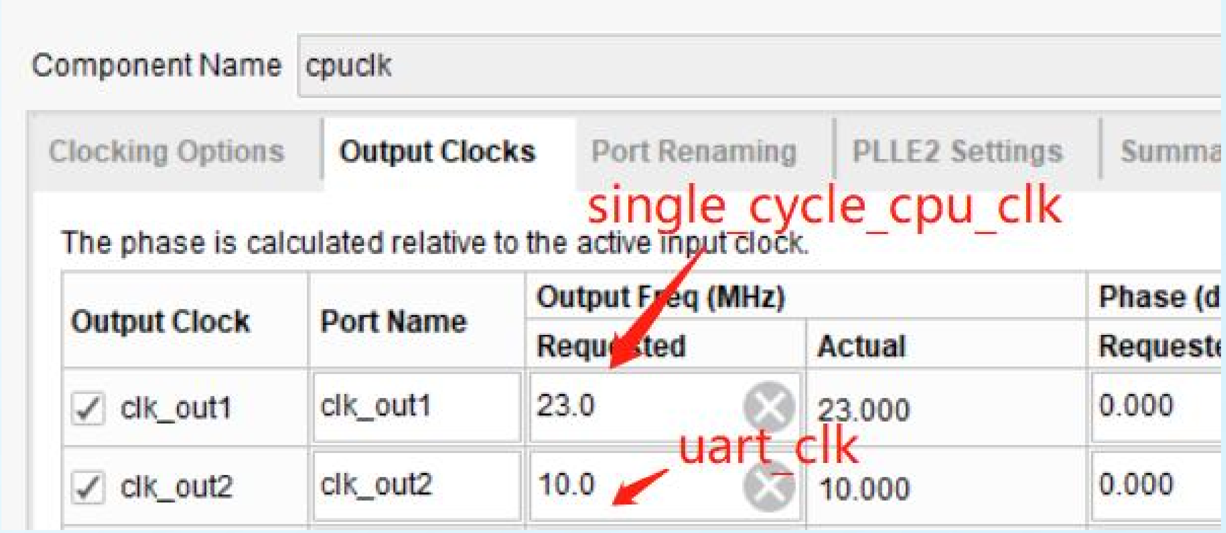
While using the IPcore**, its name, features on uart communication and ports are important !**



Add a New Clock For The New IP core

- Reset the "cpuclk" IP core to make a new clock
  - Add a new clk_out (**clk_out2**) whose frequence is **10 Mhz** for the **IP core**(**uart_bmpg_0**) which is used for Uart communication(on last page)

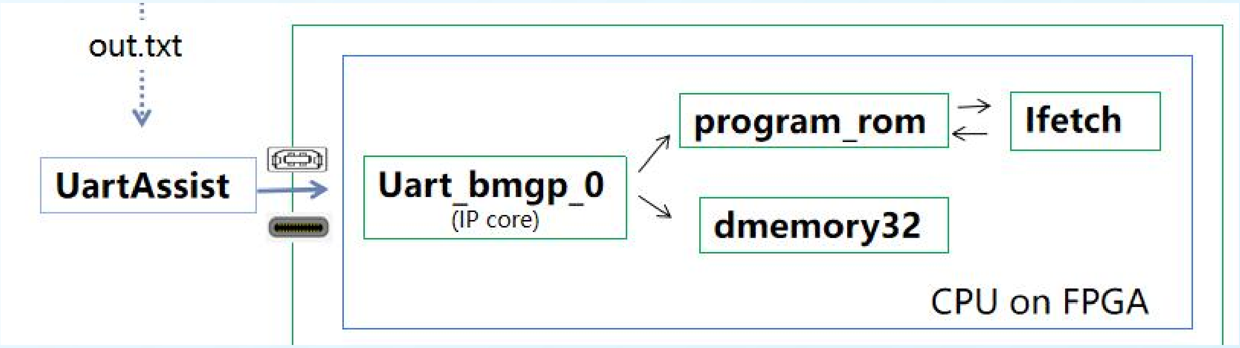




NOTE: The 23MHz(single_cycle_cpu_clk) is just for a single cycle CPU demo, and this value needs to be adjusted according to actual design requirements and implements.

Changes on CPU Top Module

```
module CPU_TOP(
    input   fpga_rst,     /*Active High */
    input   fpga_clk,

    input[23:0]     switch2N4,
    output[23:0]  led2N4,

    /* UART Programmer Pinouts
    /  start Uart communicate at high level */
    input  start_pg,          /* Active High*/
    input   rx,               /* receive data by UART*/
    output  tx                /* send data by UART*/
);
```




```
// For Minisys, the package_pin relationship in the constraints file
set_property -dict {IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 PACKAGE_PIN Y19} [get_ports rx]
set_property -dict {IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 PACKAGE_PIN V18} [get_ports tx]

// For EGO1, the package_pin relationship in the constraints file
set_property -dict {IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 PACKAGE_PIN T4} [get_ports tx]
set_property -dict {IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 PACKAGE_PIN N5} [get_ports rx]
```

NOTE: There are errors about the description on pins of uart's rx and tx port on the EGO1's handbook, please use the **T4** to band with **uart's tx** port, use **N5** to band with **uart's rx** port.

Here the usage of "fpga_rst" , "start_pg" and the bitwidth of IO are only one type of implements, not the request.

The **Y19**(UART_RX) and **V18**(UART_TX) are the USB-UART pins of the FPGA chip(**Artix7 fgg484**) on **Minisys** Board.

The **N5**(UART_RX) and **T4**(UART_TX) are the USB-UART pins of the FPGA chip(**Artix7 csg324**) on **EGO1** Board

Changes on CPU Top Module continued

```
module CPU_TOP(
    input   fpga_rst,      //Active High
    input   fpga_clk,
    input[23:0]     switch2N4,
    output[23:0]  led2N4,

    // UART Programmer Pinouts
    //  start Uart communicate at high level
    input  start_pg,          // Active High
    input     rx,              // receive data by UART
    output      tx              // send data by UART
);
```

```
// UART Programmer Pinouts
    wire upg_clk, upg_clk_o;
    wire upg_wen_o;       //Uart write out enable
    wire upg_done_o;      //Uart rx data have done

//data to which  memory unit of program_rom/dmemory32
    wire [14:0] upg_adr_o;

//data to program_rom or dmemory32
    wire [31:0] upg_dat_o;
```

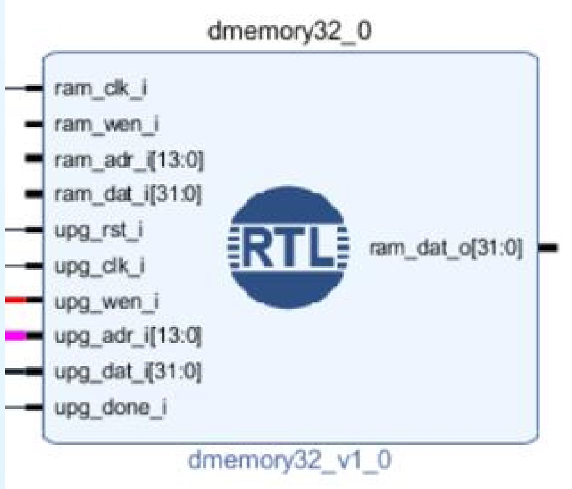
```
    wire spg_bufg;
    BUFG U1(.I(start_pg), .O(spg_bufg));     // de-twitter
  // Generate UART Programmer reset signal
    reg upg_rst;
    always @ (posedge fpga_clk) begin
        if (spg_bufg)     upg_rst <= 0;
        if (fpga_rst)       upg_rst <= 1;
    end
 //used for other modules which don't relate to UART
 wire rst;
 assign rst = fpga_rst | !upg_rst;
```

Q1. How many types of working mode on the CPU which support uart communication to download the program and the data? How to identify different types of working mode?

Q2. What's the relationship between the working mode and the "fpga_rst" and "start_pg"?

TIPS: Here the usage of "fpga_rst" , "start_pg" and the bitwidth of IO are only one type of implements, not the request.

Changes on Demeory32



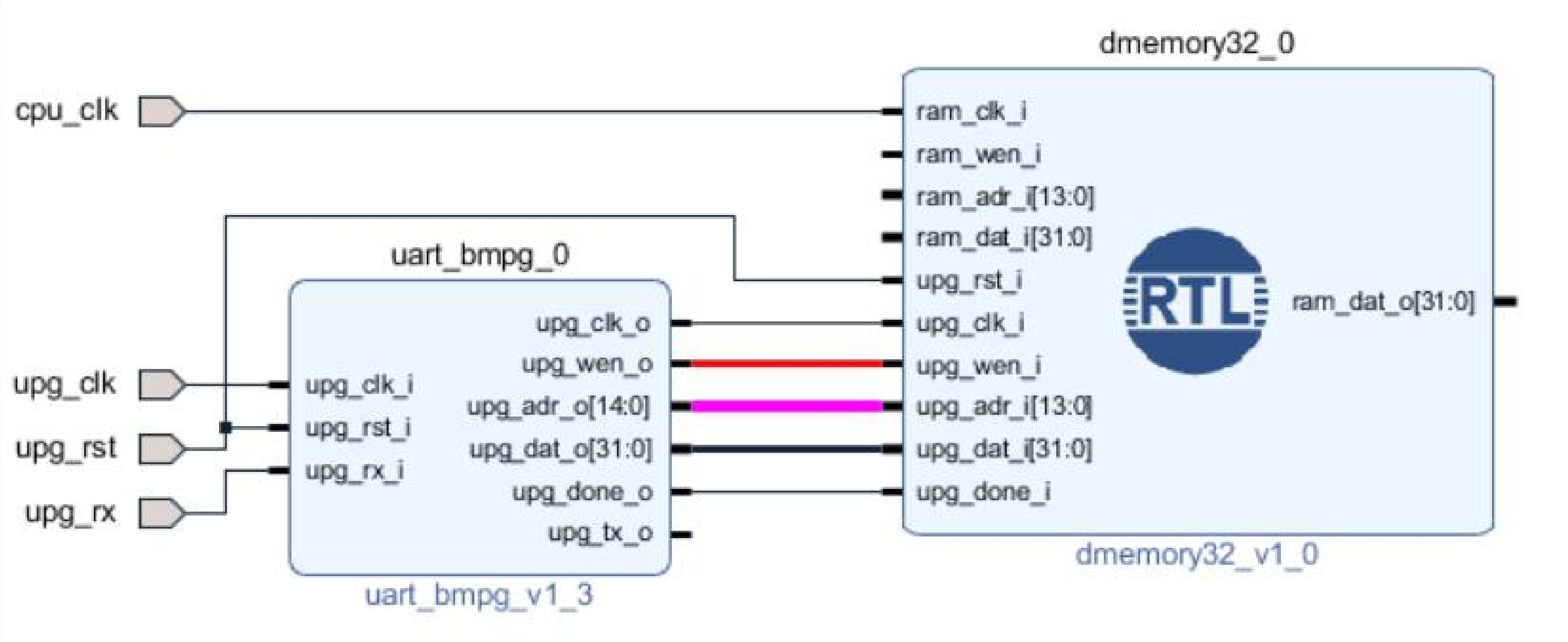

```
module dmemory32 (
        input          ram_clk_i,             // from CPU top
        input          ram_wen_i,             // from Controller
        input [13:0]        ram_adr_i,        //  from alu_result of ALU
        input [31:0]        ram_dat_i,        // from read_data_2 of Decoder
        output [31:0]       ram_dat_o,        // the data read from data-ram

        // UART Programmer Pinouts
        input               upg_rst_i,        // UPG reset (Active High)
        input               upg_clk_i,        // UPG ram_clk_i (10MHz)
        input               upg_wen_i,        // UPG write enable
        input [13:0]        upg_adr_i,        // UPG write address
        input [31:0]        upg_dat_i,        // UPG write data
        input               upg_done_i     // 1 if programming is finished
);
```

```
wire ram_clk = !ram_clk_i;

/* CPU work on normal mode when kickOff is 1.
CPU work on Uart communicate mode when kickOff is 0.*/
wire kickOff = upg_rst_i | (~upg_rst_i & upg_done_i);

ram ram (
        .clka  (kickOff ?    ram_clk       : upg_clk_i),
        .wea  (kickOff ?     ram_wen_i  : upg_wen_i),
        .addra (kickOff ?   ram_adr_i   : upg_adr_i),
        .dina (kickOff ?     ram_dat_i   : upg_dat_i),
        .douta (ram_dat_o)
);
```

Q. While “**kickOff** ” is 1’b1, what’s the working mode of the CPU ?
How about while “**kickOff** ” 1’b0?

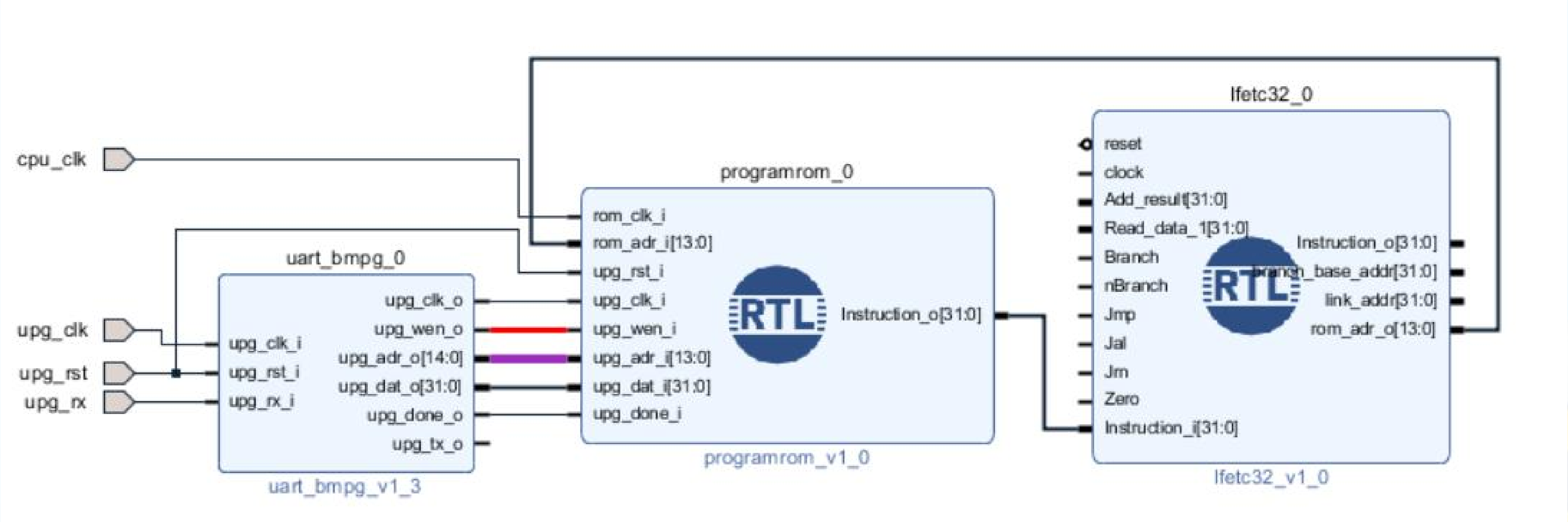
Changes on Demeory32 continued

- **upg_wen_i** (uart write enable on **Dmemory32**) :
  - determined by: upg_wen_o(from uart_bmpg_0) & upg_adr_o[14] (from uart_bmpg_0)
- **upg_adr_i[13:0]** (uart write address on **Dmemory32**):
  - connect with: upg_adr_o[13:0] (from uart_bmpg_0)

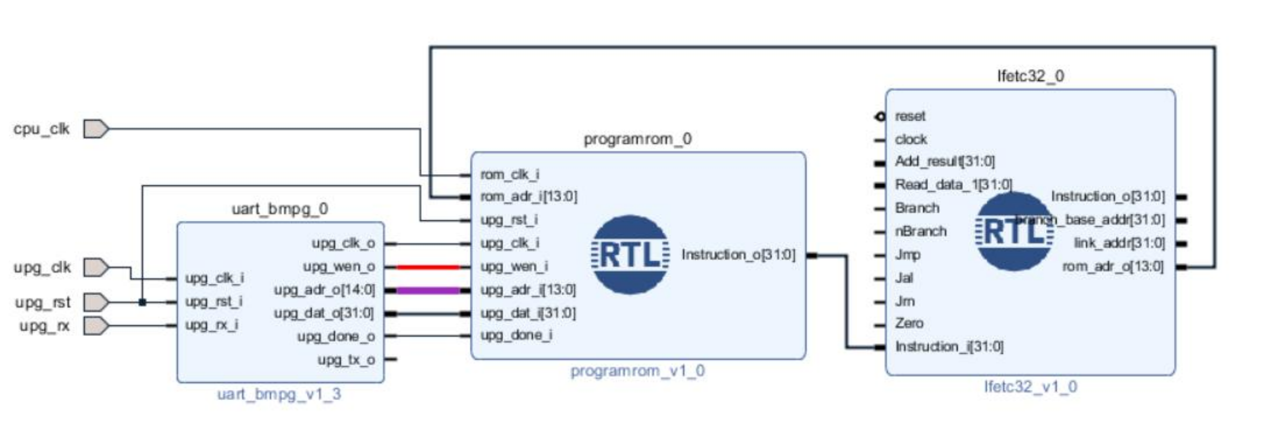


Changes on IFetch

- **Separae IP core(“programrom_0”)** which stores the Instruction from IFeth(optional)
- **Change prgrom from ROM to RAM**(writabel while work on Uart communication mode, read only while work on normal mode)
- **upg_wen_i** (uart write enable on “**programrom**”) , determined by: upg_wen_o(from **uart_bmpg_0**) & (!upg_adr_o[14]) (from **uart_bmpg_0**)
- **upg_adr_i[13:0]** (uart write address on “**programrom**”), connect with upg_adr_o[13:0] (from **uart_bmpg_0**)



Changes on IFetch continued




```
module programrom (
    // Program ROM Pinouts
    input               rom_clk_i,          // ROM clock
    input[13:0]         rom_adr_i,          // From IFetch
    output      [31:0]      Instruction_o,  // To IFetch
    // UART Programmer Pinouts
    input               upg_rst_i,          // UPG reset (Active High)
    input               upg_clk_i,          // UPG clock (10MHz)
    input               upg_wen_i,          // UPG write enable
    input[13:0]         upg_adr_i,          // UPG write address
    input[31:0]         upg_dat_i,          // UPG write data
    input               upg_done_i          // 1 if program finished
);
```

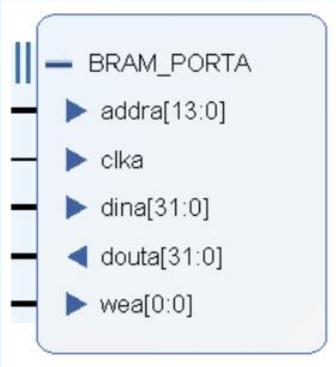
```
/* if  kickOff is 1 means  CPU work on normal mode,
otherwise CPU work on Uart communication mode */

 wire kickOff = upg_rst_i | (~upg_rst_i & upg_done_i );

  prgrom instmem (
        .clka  (kickOff ? rom_clk_i   : upg_clk_i ),
        .wea  (kickOff ? 1'b0         : upg_wen_i ),
        .addra (kickOff ? rom_adr_i        : upg_adr_i ),
        .dina (kickOff ? 32'h00000000    : upg_dat_i ),
        .douta (Instruction_o)
   );
endmodule
```

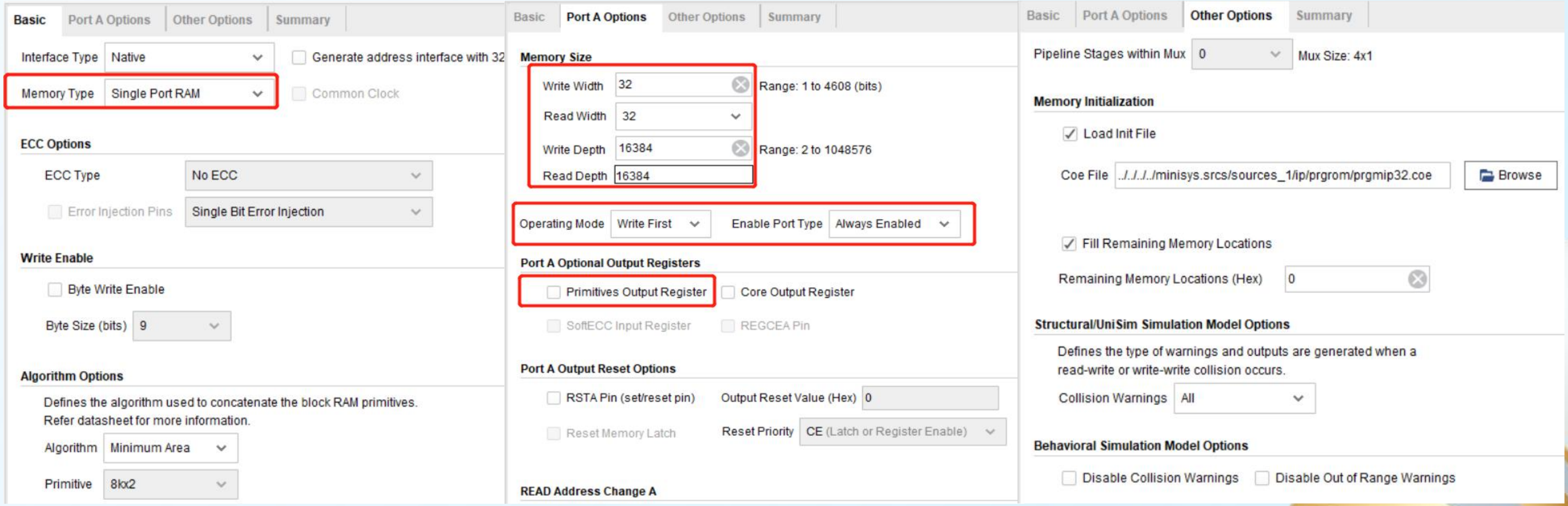
Changes on IFetch continued

Make a **new** programrom(which is a **RAM** memory):

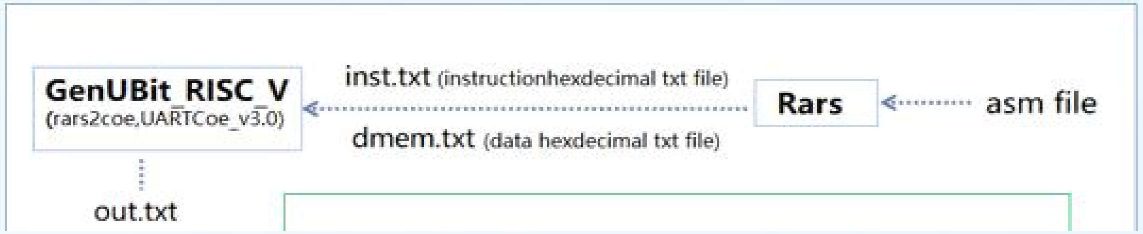
TIPS about the "programrom":

- ***While on CPU communication mode, "programrom" is writable.***
- ***While on CPU normal mode, "programrom" is readOnly.***



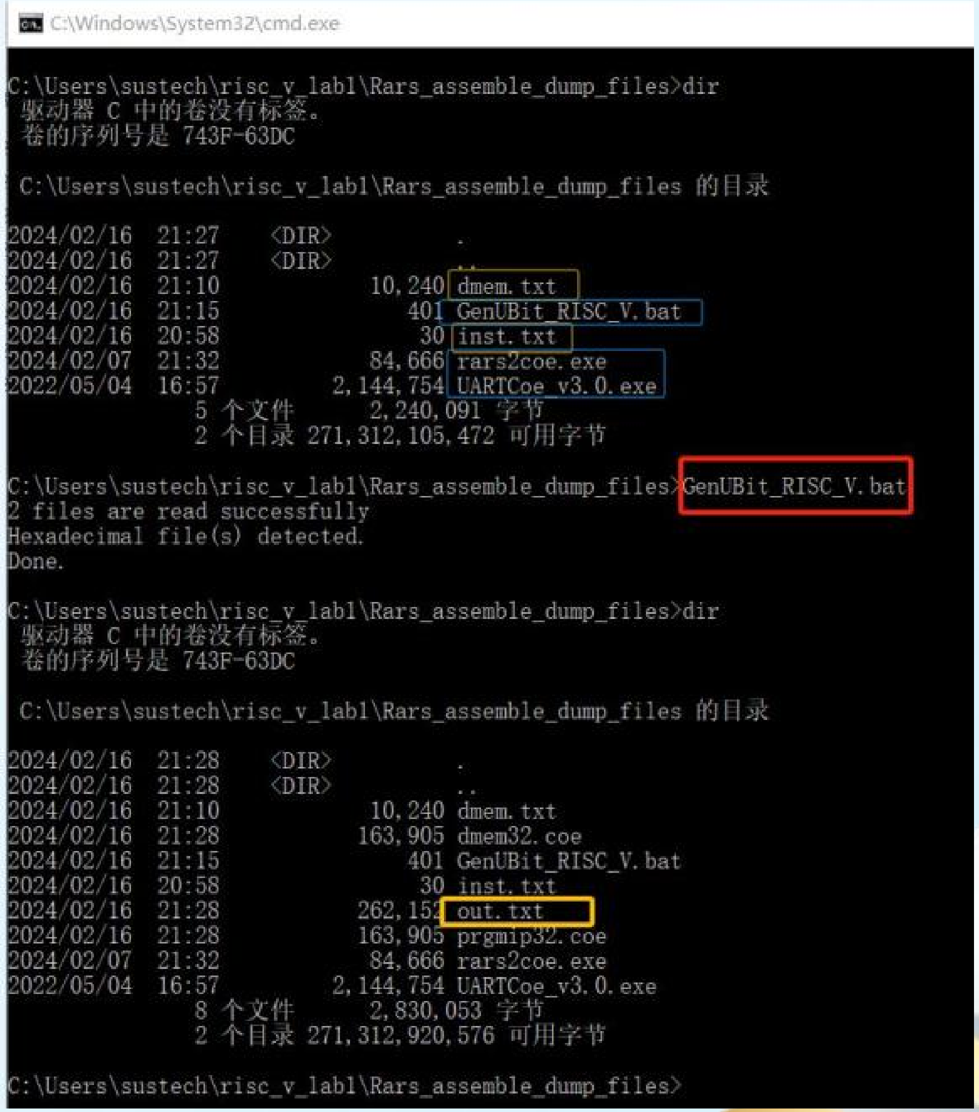


Tools(1): Generate the Data For Uart Port



- **Step1: Using “Rars” to assemble the asm file and dump machine code and data to hexdecimal txt files(inst.txt and dmem.txt)**

- **Step2: Using “GenUBit_RISC_V” to generate coe files based on the hexdecimal txt files(generated in step1), and then merge the coe files into one file “out.txt”.**
  - Tips on Step2:
  - put “inst.txt” and “dmem.txt” into the same directory with “UARTCoe_v3.0”, “rars2coe” and “GenUBit_RISC_V”, or you will need to make some modification on “GenUBit_RISC_V”



“GenUBit_RISC_V”, “UartAssist” and “UARTCoe_v3.0” could be found in the “uart_tools.rar” of “labs/lab12_uart” on BlackBoard site

Tools(2): Using "UartAssist"

- **Step 1: Connect the Computer** which runs "UartAssist" with **EGO1/Minisysboard** on which your designed CPU has already been programed on its FPGA chip.

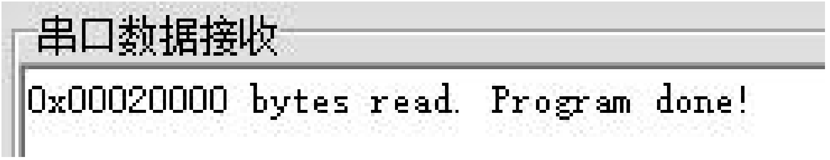
- **Step 2:** Make sure the **CPU on FPGA works on uart communication mode**.

- **Step 3:** Double click on "**UartAssist**" to **open** it

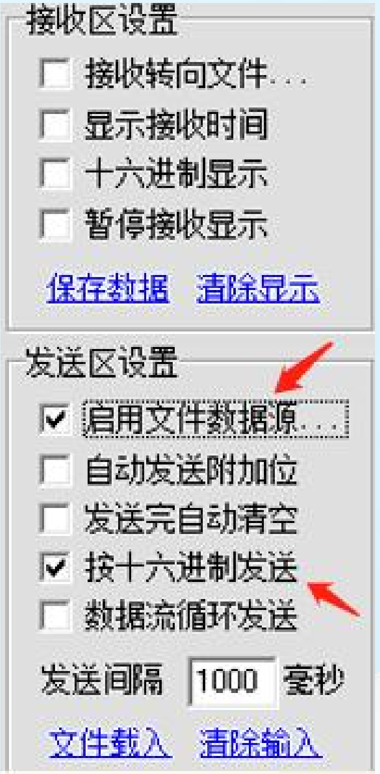
- **Step 4: Set** the items in "**串口设置**" as the settings of screen snap on the right hand, then click on "打开"
  - **NOTE1:** "串口号" could be an **serial port** other than "COM4", which **is up to your Computer**. The port which you choose here and then click on "打开" hasn't report error is the right port.
  - **NOTE2:** "波特率" MUST be **128000** while using "**uart_bmpg_0" in CPU to communicate with "UartAssist"**

Tips: Using “UartAssist” continued

- **Step 5-1: Click on** the “**按十六进制发送**” (which means send in hexdecimal) in “**发送区设置**”
- **Step 5-2: Click on** “**启用文件数据源**” in “**发送区设置**” to find and specify the file(out.txt) which is to be transformed by uart port to FPGA chip.
- **Step 5-3: Click on** “**发送**” to send the file by the uart port.
- **Step 6:** Wait until a notice info “Program done!” has appeared in the “串口数据接收” window as the screen snap on the right hand.



- If “Program done” has appeared, it means the new program(out.txt) has been received by CPU and been loaded into the Instruction Memory and Data Memory in CPU, Next, we can shift to CPU working mode to test the new program on the CPU.



Practice(optional)

- 1. Modify the Data-memory module, do the unit test on the updated Data-memory.
- 2. Modify the IFetch, do the unit test on the updated IFetch.
- 3. Update the CPU with uart communication implemented.
- 4. Do the test: Programe FPGA chip only once, make the CPU run the different programs by using uart communication to update the instructions and data of new program.

It is strongly recommended to conduct unit test first, and then conduct integration test after passing the unit test.