

Keystone PCIe Usage

Agenda

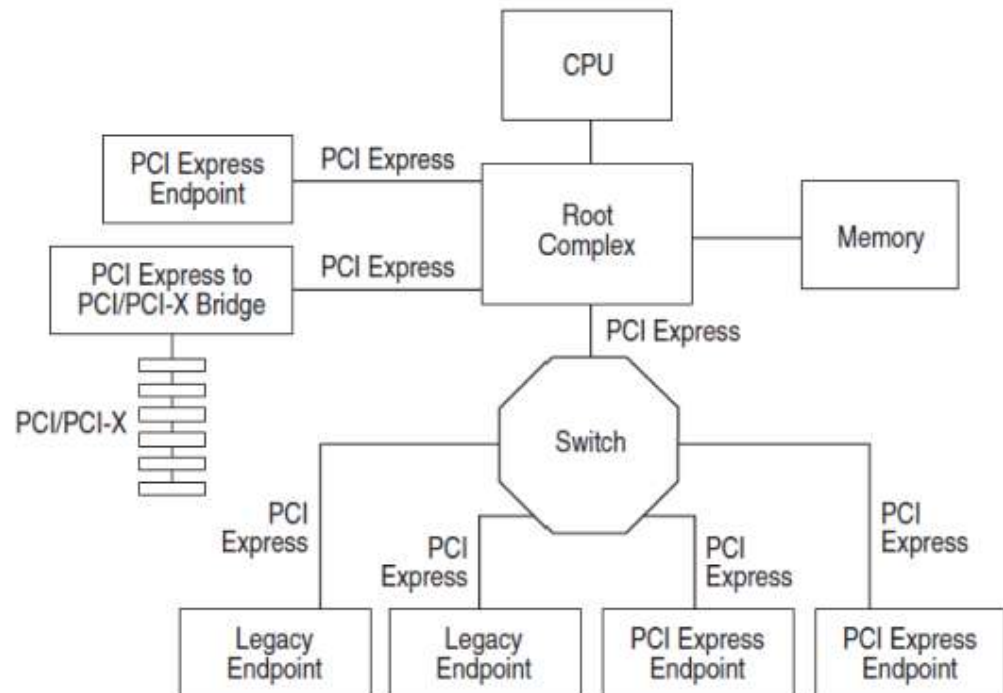
- PCIE Overview
- Address Translation
- Configuration
- PCIE boot demo

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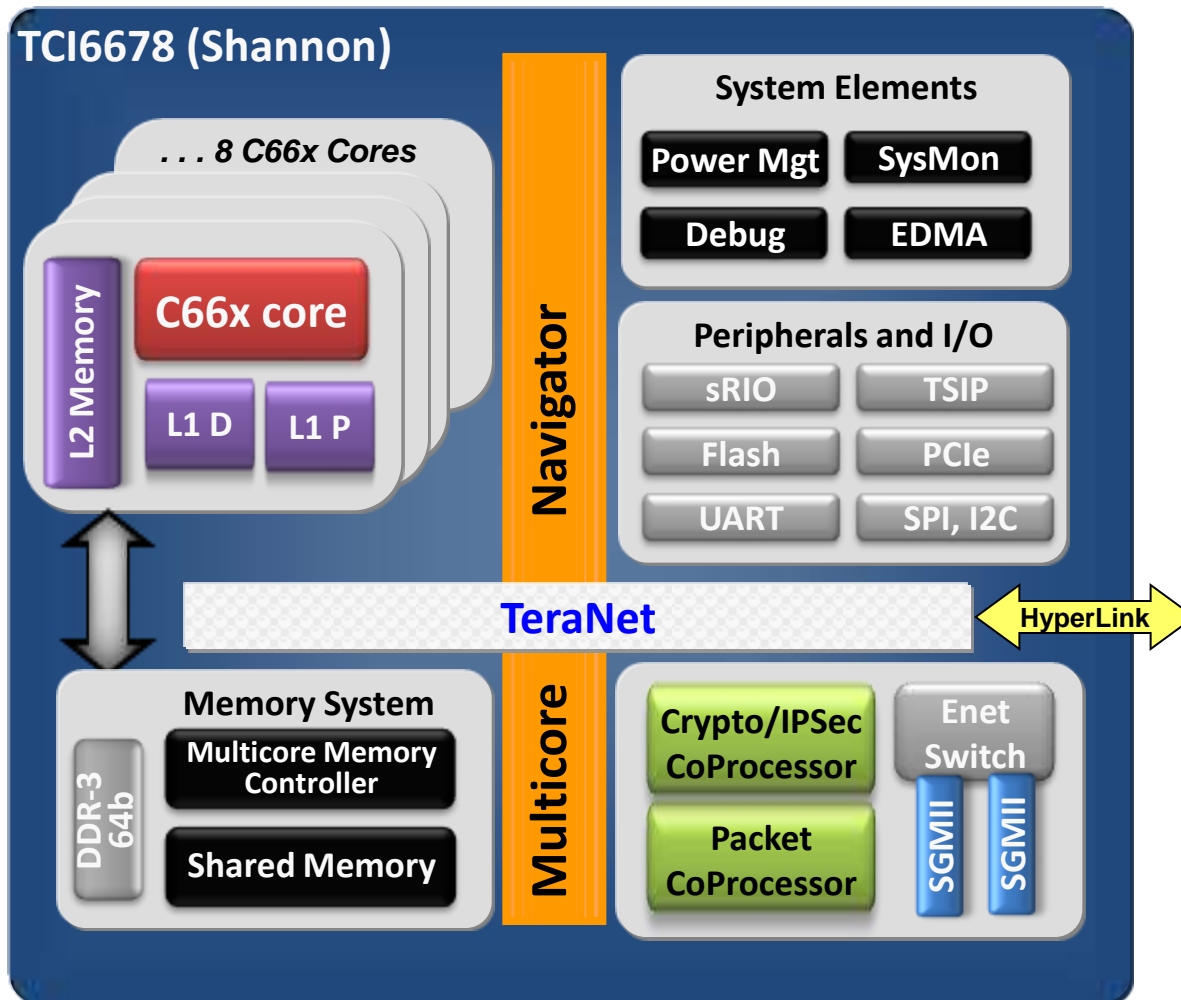
- **PCIE Overview**
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PCIE Topology Example

- PCIE: a tree structure with nodes connected to each other via point-to-point links.
- The root node is called the root complex (RC).
- The leaf nodes are called end points (EP) and the nodes that connect multiple devices to each other are called switches (SW).



Shannon Functional Diagram



PCIE Features

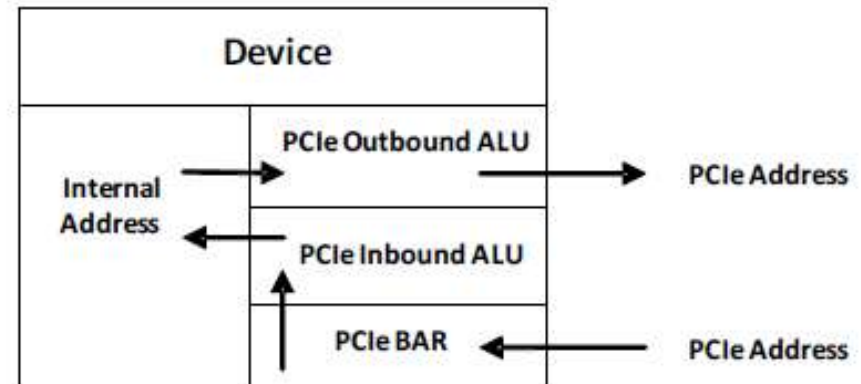
- PCI-SIG: PCI Express Base Specification (Rev. 2.0)
- Root Complex (RC) and End Point (EP) operation modes.
 - In EP mode, supports both legacy EP mode and native PCIE EP mode.
 - Set from bootstrap pins PCIESSMODE[1:0] at power-up (00->EP, 01->Legacy EP, 10->RC).
 - Software overwrites the setting by changing the PCIESSMODE bits in the DEVSTAT register.
- Gen1 (2.5 Gbps) and Gen2 (5.0 Gbps)
- x2 lanes
- Outbound/Inbound max payload size of 128/256 bytes

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Address Translation

- PCIE device uses PCIE address to Tx/Rx packets over a PCIE link
- Outbound transfer means the local device initiates the transactions to write to or read from the external device. The CPU or the device-level EDMA is used for outbound data transfer. The PCIE module does not have built-in EDMA.
- Inbound transfer means the external device initiates the transactions to write to or read from the local device. The PCIE module has a master port to transfer the data to or from the device memory; no CPU or EDMA is needed for inbound transfer in the local device.
- BAR: used to accept/reject TLP.



Outbound Translation - 1

- PCIe data space 256 MB (0x6000_0000~0x6FFF_FFFF)
- Enable/disable through **CMD_STATUS** register
 - When enabled, the outbound PCIe address (0x6000_0000~0x6FFF_FFFF) can be modified to a new address based on the outbound translation rules
- Equally divided into 32 regions
- Registers for OB
 - **OB_SIZE**: identify the size of 32 equally-sized translation regions to be 1MB/2MB/4MB/8MB
 - **OB_OFFSET_INDEXn**: represent bits[31:20] of the PCIe address for 32-bit or 64-bit addressing; not all bits will be used (depend on OB_SIZE); bit[0] enables the outbound region
 - **OB_OFFSETn_HI**: represent bits[63:32] of the PCIe address for 64-bit addressing; must be zero for 32-bit addressing

Outbound Translation - 2

OB_SIZE	OB_OFFSET_INDEXn	
	Region indexing	Translation
0 (1 MB)	[24:20]	[31:20]
1 (2 MB)	[25:21]	[31:21]
2 (4 MB)	[26:22]	[31:22]
3 (8 MB)	[27:23]	[31:23]

- Example:
 - OB_SIZE: 1 MB; OB_OFFSET_INDEX0 = 0x9000_0001; OB_OFFSET0_HI = 0x0; PCIE data space address: 0x6001_5678; What is the translated PCIE address?
 - Calculation:
 - OB_SIZE = 1 MB ==> using bit [24:20] for region indexing
 - Bits [24:20] of 0x6001_5678 = 00000b = 0 ==> so Region 0
 - Using OB_OFFSET_INDEX0 and OB_OFFSET0_HI
 - Then the translated PCIE address = bits[31:20] of 0x9000_0000 + bits[19:0] of 0x6001_5678 = 0x9001_5678

Inbound Translation - 1

- Enable/disable through **CMD_STATUS** register
- Registers for IB
 - **BARn**: two BARs (BAR0~1) in RC mode and six BARs (BAR0~5) in EP mode; overlay with BAR mask
 - Four IB regions
 - **IB_BARn**: which BAR for inbound transaction
 - **IB_STARTn_LO**: the starting address bits [31:0] in PCIE address
 - **IB_STARTn_HI**: the starting address bits [63:32] in PCIE address
 - **IB_OFFSETn**: the internal bus address that will be the starting point of the mapped or translated PCIE address region
 - BAR0 cannot be remapped to any other location than to PCIE application registers (starting from 0x2180_0000 in KeyStone device). It allows the RC device to control EP in the absence of dedicated software running on EP.

Inbound Translation - 2

- Example:
 - For a 32-bit BAR, BAR1 = 0xF740_0000; IB_BAR0 = 1; IB_START0_LO = 0xF740_0000; IB_START0_HI = 0x0; IB_OFFSET0 = 0x1080_0000
 - For PCIe address 0xF740_1234, what is the DSP device's internal address?
 - Calculation:
 - The incoming address of 0xF740_1234 matches the range (determined by BAR mask) of BAR1, it is accepted
 - IB_BAR0 = 1 ==> the first IB region is used
 - DSP internal address: $0xF740_1234 - 0xF740_0000 + 0x1080_0000 = 0x1080_1234$ (local L2)

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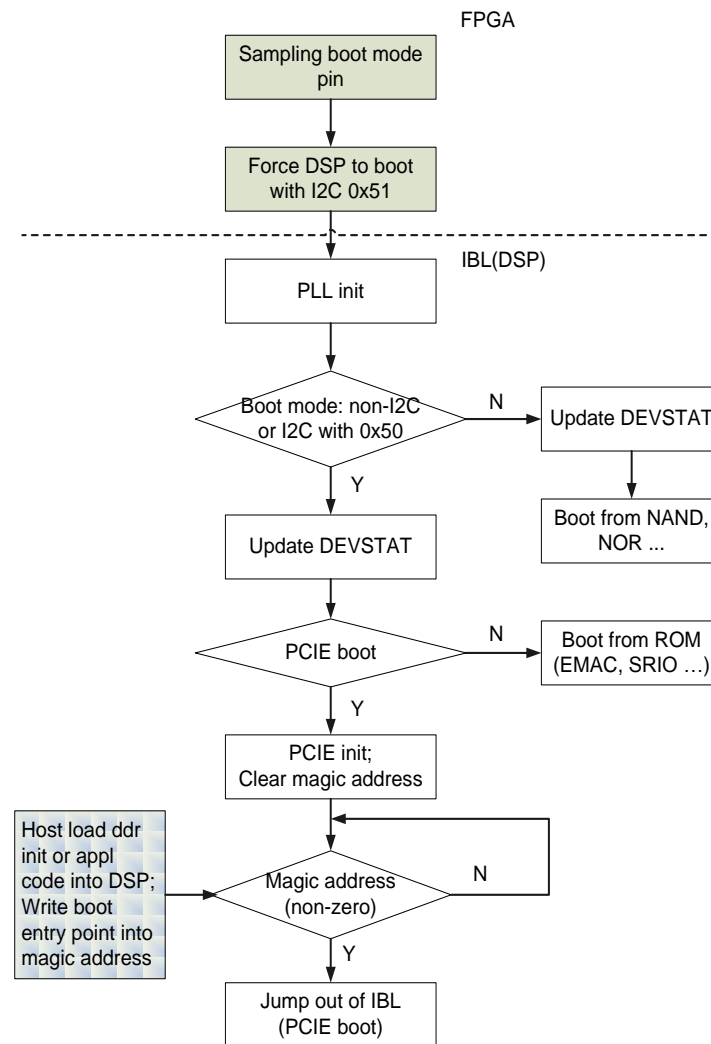
PCIE Initialization

- Boot mode: PCIE boot by selecting pins on 6678/6670 EVM boards

SW3	SW4	SW5	SW6	SW9
(pin1, 2, 3, 4)	(pin1, 2, 3, 4)	(pin1, 2, 3, 4)	(pin1, 2, 3, 4)	(pin1)
(off/on, on, on, off)	(on, on, on, on)	(on, on, on, off)	(off, on, on, on)	(on)

- IBL code
 - PLL workaround (6678 Errata, advisory 8)
 - Power-up PCIE
 - Configure PLL
 - Configure PCIE registers
 - Waiting for PCIE link-up
 - Stay inside IBL, monitor the magic address (6678: 0x87FFFC; 6670: 0x8FFFFC) for secondary boot

PCIE Boot

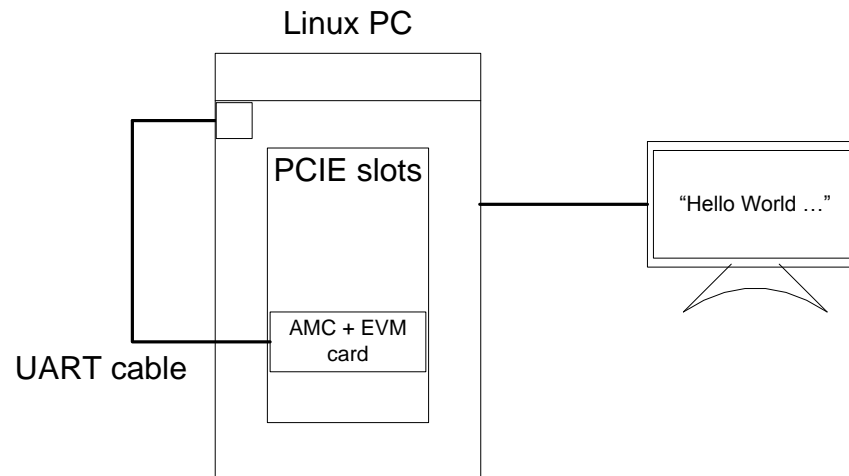


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- **PCIE boot demo**

Demo Setup

- An AMC to PCIE adaptor card
- A TMS320C66xxL EVM card
- A Linux PC (Tested on Ubuntu 10.04, 32/64-bit)
- A UART cable



PCIE Enumeration

- PCIE Enumeration

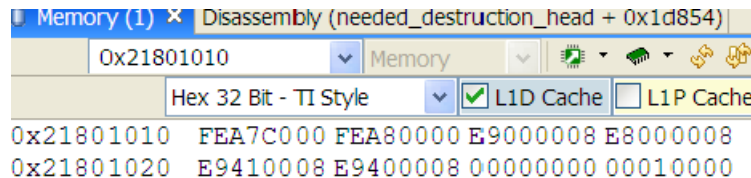
- From Linux

- » local-ubuntu:~\$ **lspci -n**
 - »
 - » 00:1f.3 0c05: 8086:27da (rev 01)
 - » **01:00.0 0480: 104c:b005 (rev 01)**
 - » 03:00.0 0200: 14e4:1677 (rev 01)

Or

- » local-ubuntu:~\$ **lspci**
 - »
 - » 00:1f.3 SMBus: Intel Corporation N10/ICH 7 Family SMBus Controller (rev 01)
 - » **01:00.0 Multimedia controller: Texas Instruments Device b005 (rev 01)**

- From DSP (JTAG if available)



PCIE Linux Host Loader Code

- Mapping between PC memory and DSP memory
- Configure the PCIE inbound/outbound address translation
- Provide DSP memory read/write API:
 - `Uint32 ReadDSPMemory(Uint32 coreNum, Uint32 DSPMemAddr, Uint32 *buffer, Uint32 length)`
 - `Uint32 WriteDSPMemory(Uint32 coreNum, Uint32 DSPMemAddr, Uint32 *buffer, Uint32 length)`
- Parse the boot example header array to load data into DSP
- Write the boot entry address into the magic address on core 0 to jump start
- Need to be compiled and inserted as kernel module

PCIE Boot Examples

- “Hello world” and POST examples under MCSDK (http://software-dl.ti.com/sdoemb/sdoemb_public_sw/bios_mcsdk/latest/index_FDS.html)
- Convert the ELF out file into header file (data array) to be loaded by Linux host into DSP
- View the results via UART (minicom on Linux)

Demo - UART

```
File Edit View Terminal Help
Compiled on Jan 25 2010, 06:49:09.
Port /dev/ttyS0

Press CTRL-A Z for help on special keys

PCIE Boot Hello World Example Version 01.00.00.01
Booting Hello World image on Core 0 from PCIE ...
Booting Hello World image on Core 1 from Core 0 ...
Booting Hello World image on Core 2 from Core 0 ...
Booting Hello World image on Core 3 from Core 0 ...
Booting Hello World image on Core 4 from Core 0 ...
Booting Hello World image on Core 5 from Core 0 ...
Booting Hello World image on Core 6 from Core 0 ...
Booting Hello World image on Core 7 from Core 0 ...
```

```
TMDXEVM6678L POST Version 01.00.00.03
FPGA Version: 000B
Board Serial Number: ECD0032489
EFUSE MAC ID is: 90 D7 EB 0D 12 56
SA is disabled on this board.
PLL Reset Type Status Register: 0x00000001
POST running in progress ...
POST I2C EEPROM read test started!
POST I2C EEPROM read test passed!
POST SPI NOR read test started!
POST SPI NOR read test passed!
POST EMIF16 NAND read test started!
POST EMIF16 NAND read test passed!
POST EMAC loopback test started!
POST EMAC loopback test passed!
POST external memory test started!
POST external memory test passed!
POST done successfully!
```

Demo - Linux

- View results from “dmesg”

Hello World:

```
[ 159.915074] Finding the device....  
[ 159.915087] Found TI device  
[ 159.915089] TI device: vendor=0x104c, dev=0xb005, irq=0x0000000b  
[ 159.915090] Reading the BAR areas....  
[ 159.915633] Enabling the device....  
[ 159.915688] pci 0000:04:00.0: PCI INT A -> GSI 16 (level, low) -> IRQ 16  
[ 159.915693] pci 0000:04:00.0: setting latency timer to 64  
[ 159.915702] Access PCIE application register ....  
[ 159.915706] Registering the irq 11 ...  
[ 159.915718] Boot entry address is 0x1082cc00  
[ 159.918251] Total 4 sections, 0xd748 bytes of data written to core 0  
[ 159.976877] Boot entry address is 0x8000cd60  
[ 159.979045] Total 4 sections, 0xda04 bytes of data written to core 9
```

POST:

```
[ 96.779446] Finding the device....  
[ 96.779463] Found TI device  
[ 96.779464] TI device: vendor=0x104c, dev=0xb005, irq=0x0000000b  
[ 96.779465] Reading the BAR areas....  
[ 96.780067] Enabling the device....  
[ 96.780080] pci 0000:04:00.0: PCI INT A -> GSI 16 (level, low) -> IRQ 16  
[ 96.780085] pci 0000:04:00.0: setting latency timer to 64  
[ 96.780094] Access PCIE application register ....  
[ 96.780098] Registering the irq 11 ...  
[ 96.780109] Boot entry address is 0x 83a560  
[ 96.782119] Total 3 sections, 0xb190 bytes of data written to core 0
```