

# Device Support for FPGA Platforms

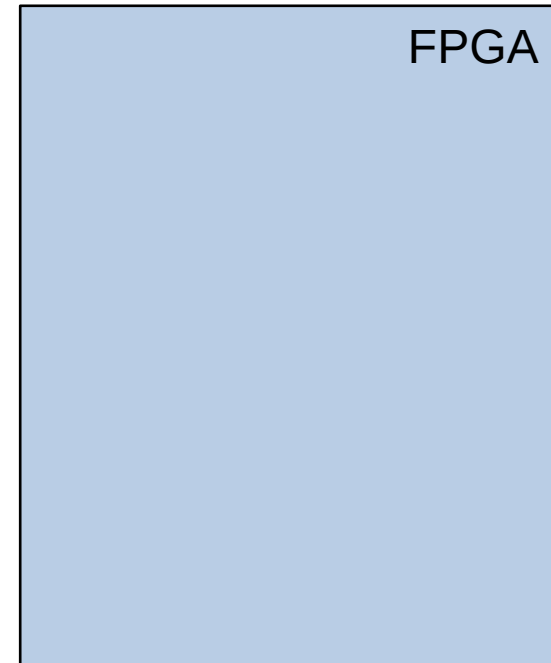
# Device Support Concepts

- Top-Level Proxy
  - A software worker that typically has multiple device proxy “slaves”
- Device Proxy
  - A software worker (RCC/C++) specifically paired with one or more device workers which provides a high-level control interface
- Device Worker
  - A specialized HDL Worker intended for direct connection to device pins
- Subdevice Worker
  - Specialized Device Worker which implements required sharing of low level hardware between Device Workers
- Emulator Worker
  - Emulates a device for test purposes
- Device
  - Hardware elements that are locally attached to the processor of the platform

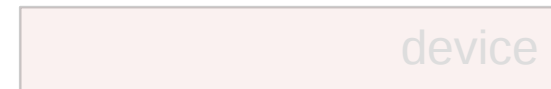
## Device Support Stack



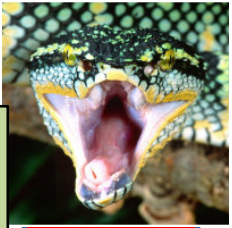
GPP



FPGA



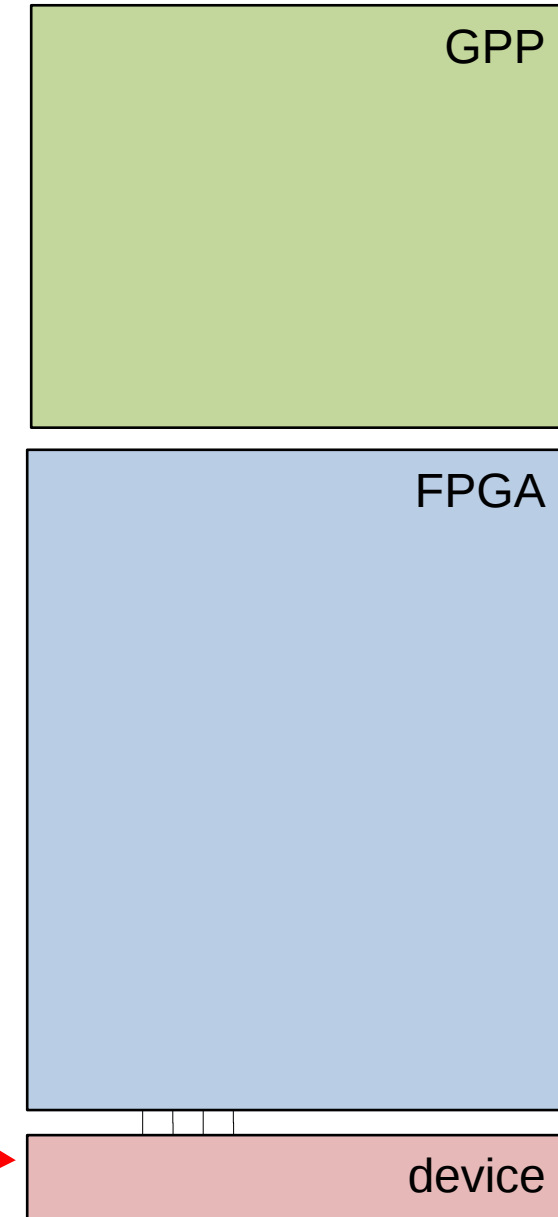
device



# Device Support Concepts

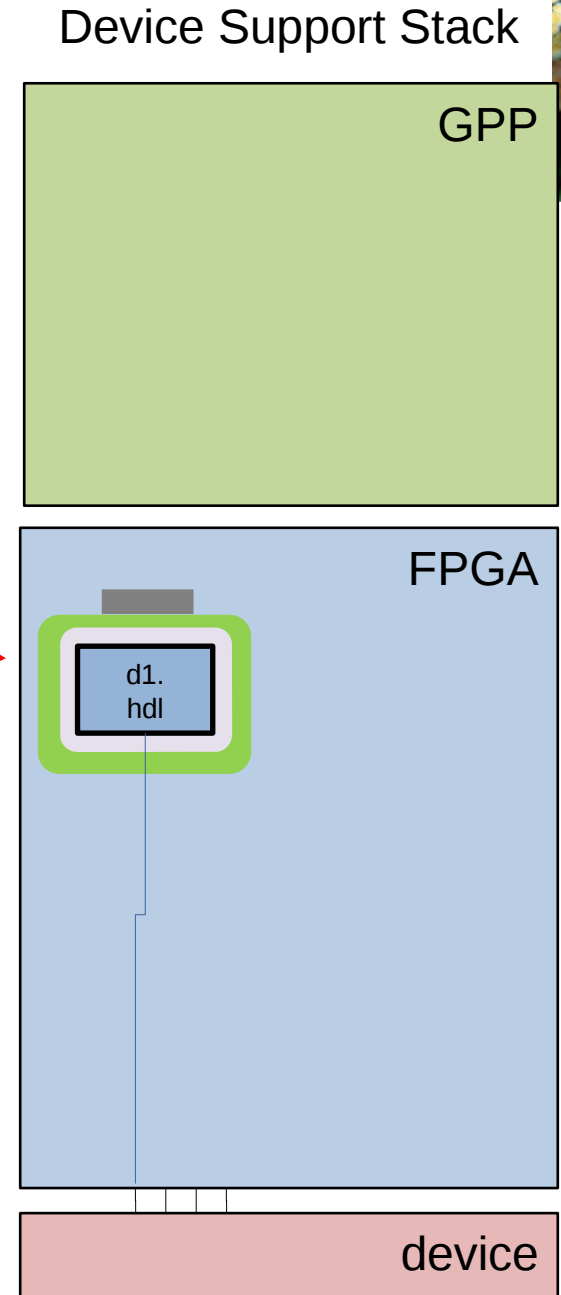
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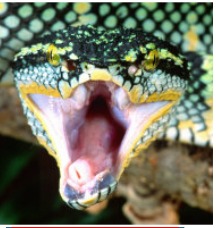
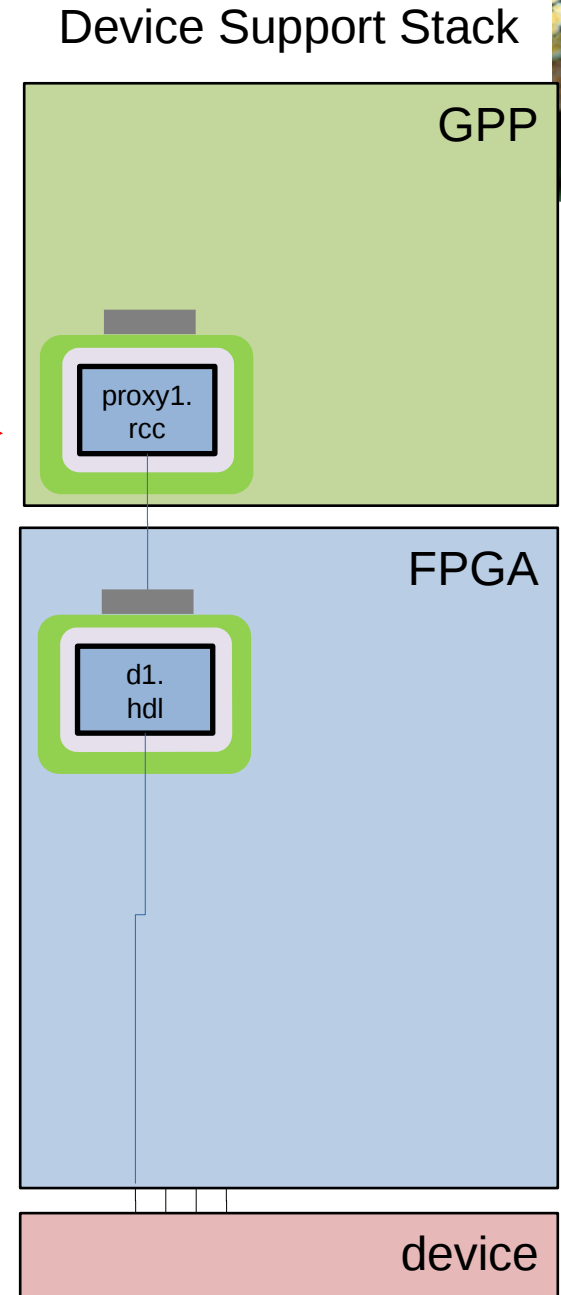
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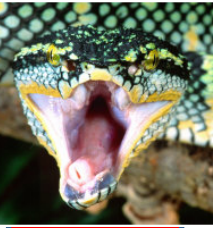
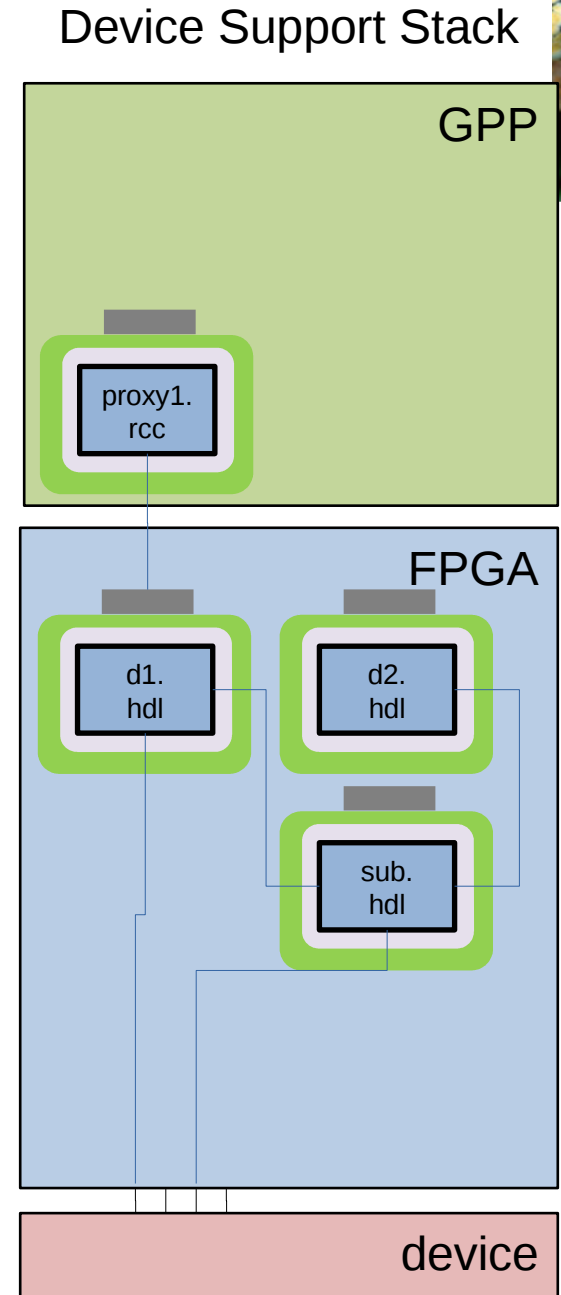
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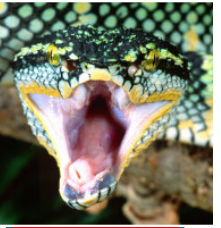
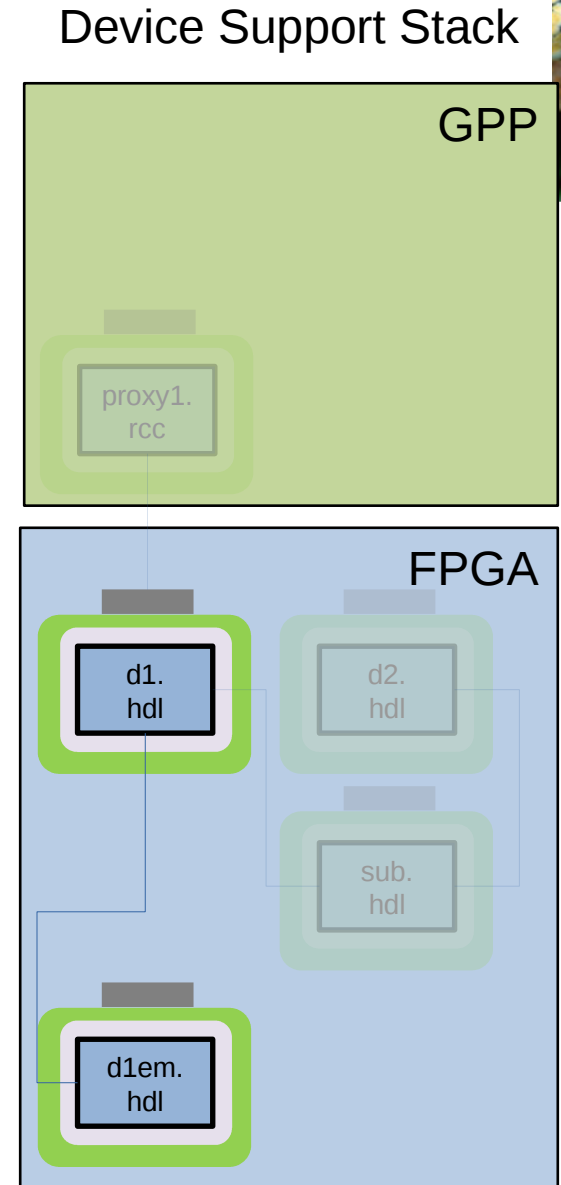
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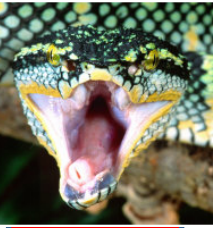
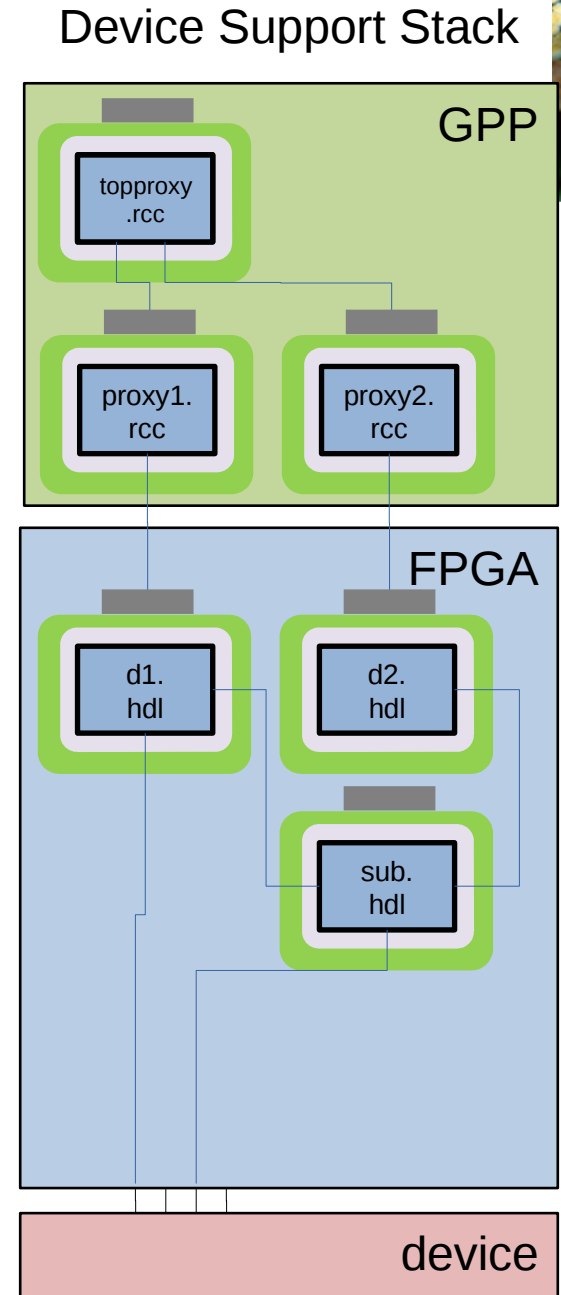
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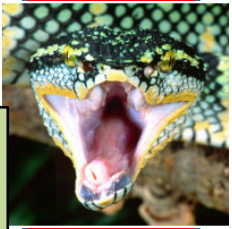
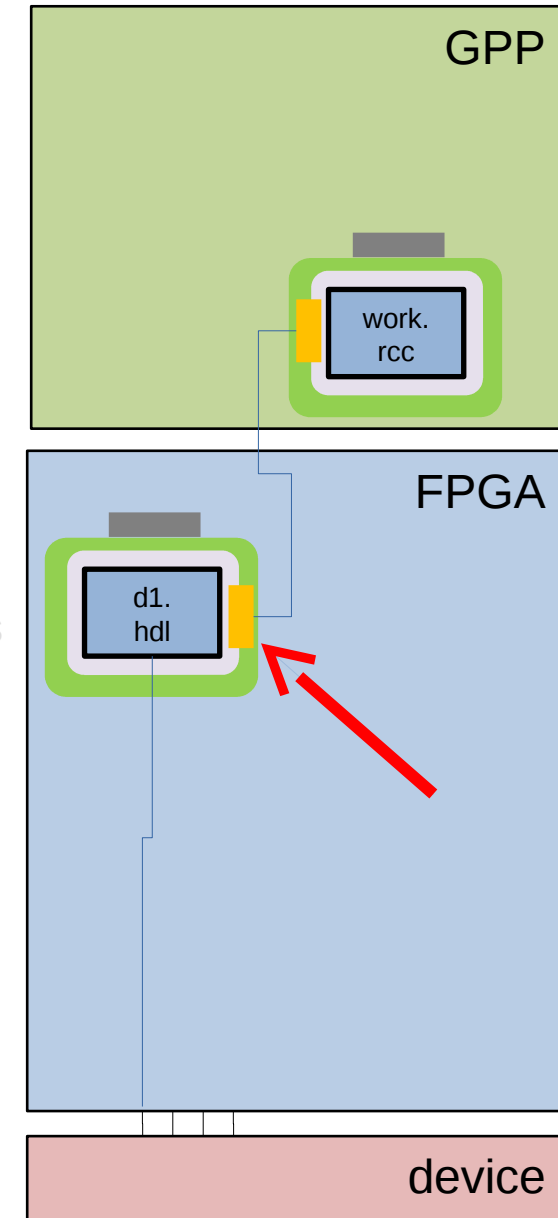


Open  
CPI



# Device/Subdevice Port Types

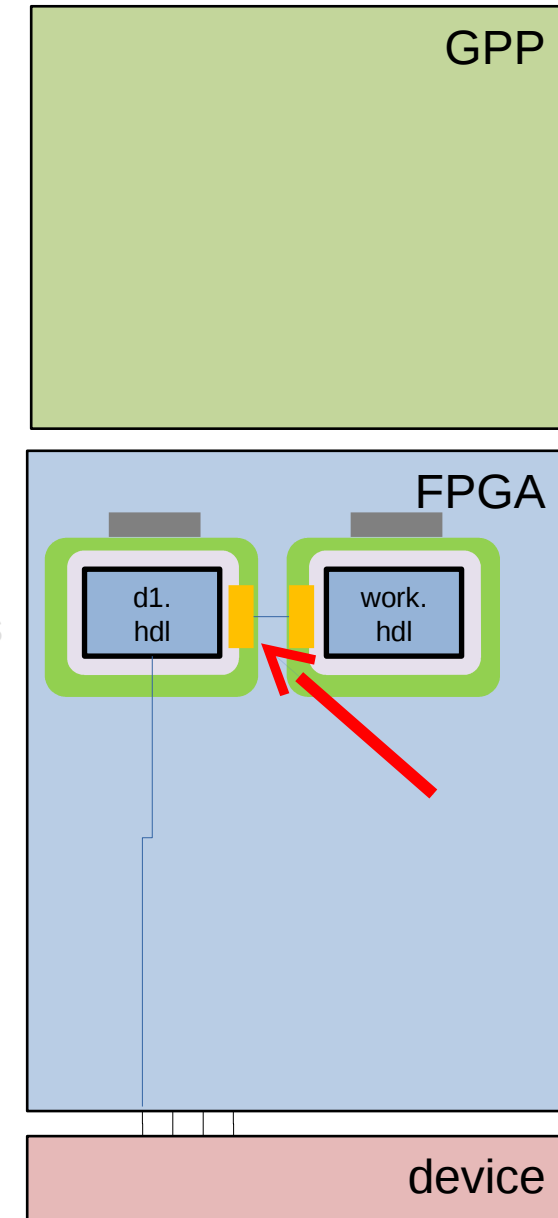
- Device Workers can have ports just the same as any other HDL worker
- RawProp Port
  - HDL worker port containing raw property signals (used to delegate property accesses to lower-level bus/memory protocols)
- Devsignal
  - An HDL signal (literally a wire on the FPGA) shared between device workers
- Devsignal Port
  - A collection of one or more devsignals (necessary to make devsignal connections)



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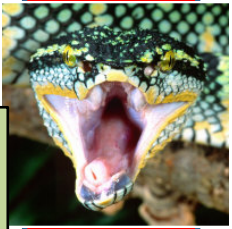
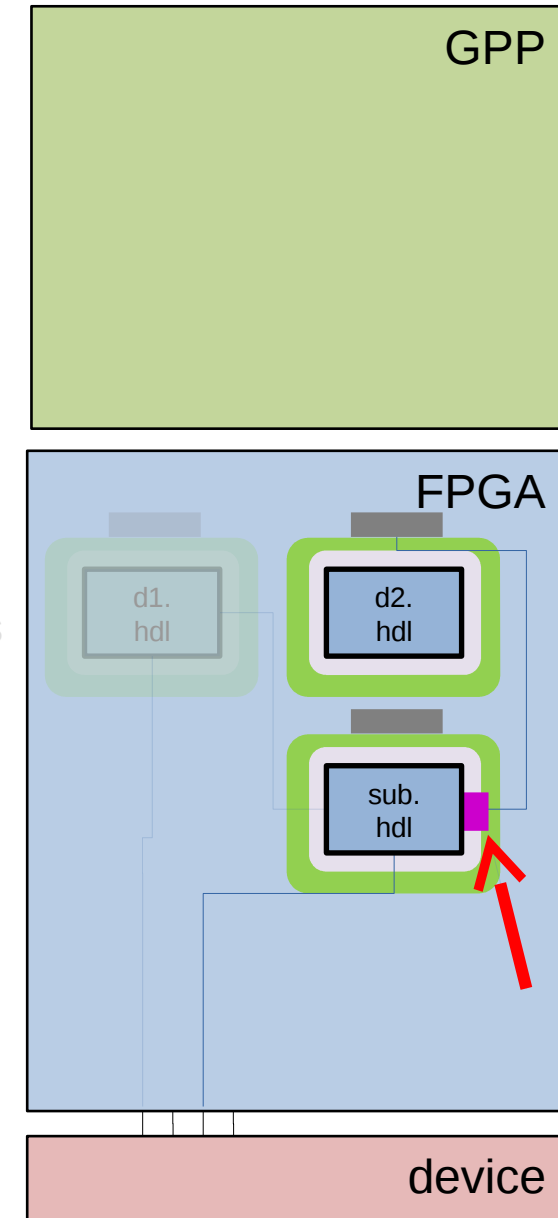
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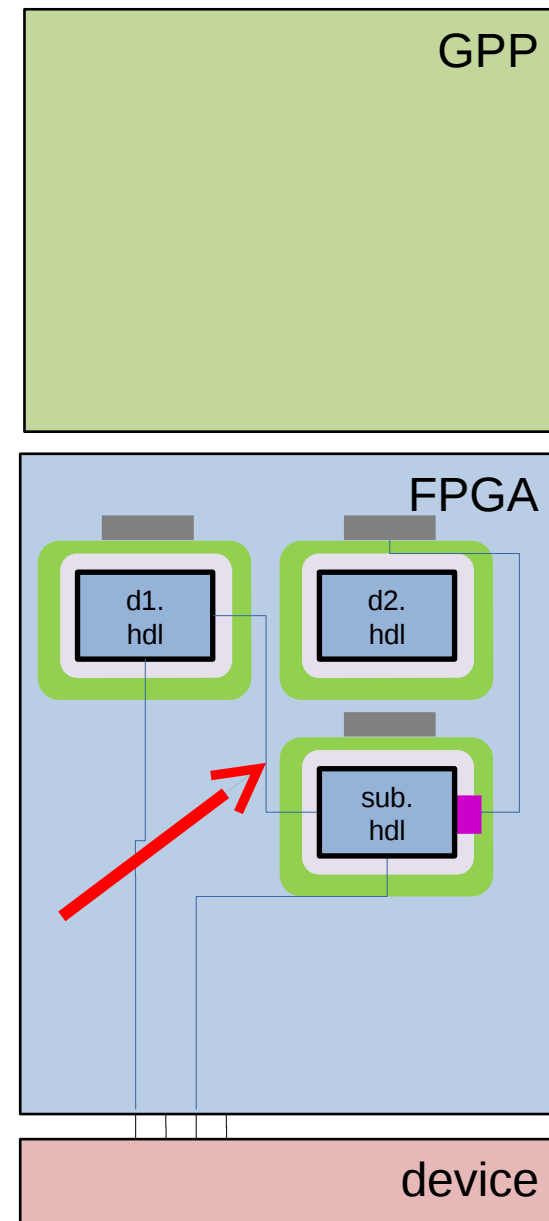
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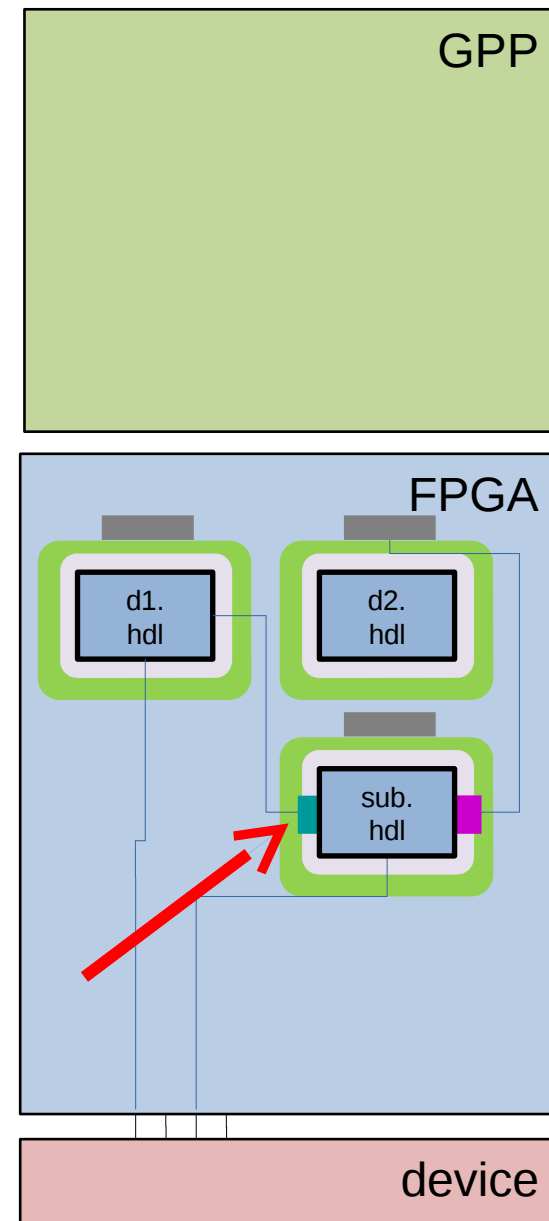
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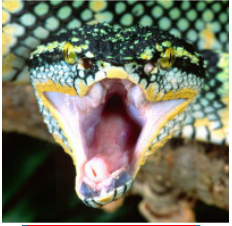
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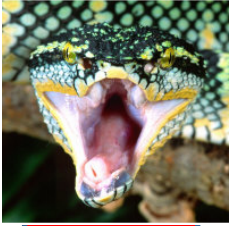


# Case Study – AD9361 Support

- AD9361 is a complex, multi-function “transceiver on a chip”
  - 2x RF-to-digitized-baseband RX channels
  - 2x digital baseband-to-RF TX channels
  - SPI bus access to large register set
  - Multimodal to support many interfacing devices (I/O standards, FDD/TDD, full/half duplex, small/large data bus widths)

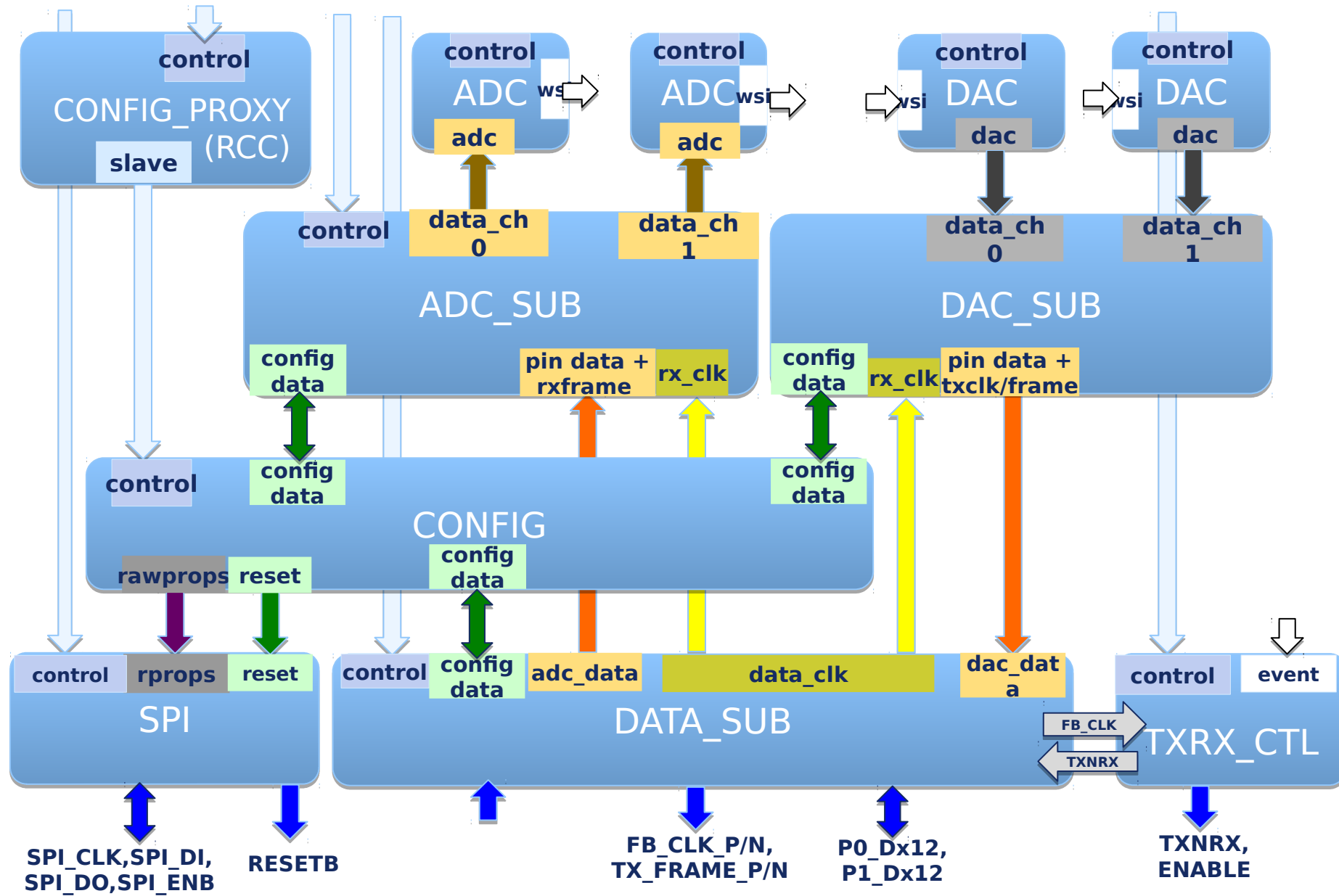
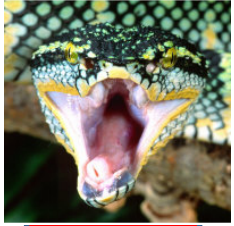


# Case Study – AD9361 Support



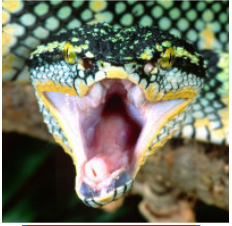
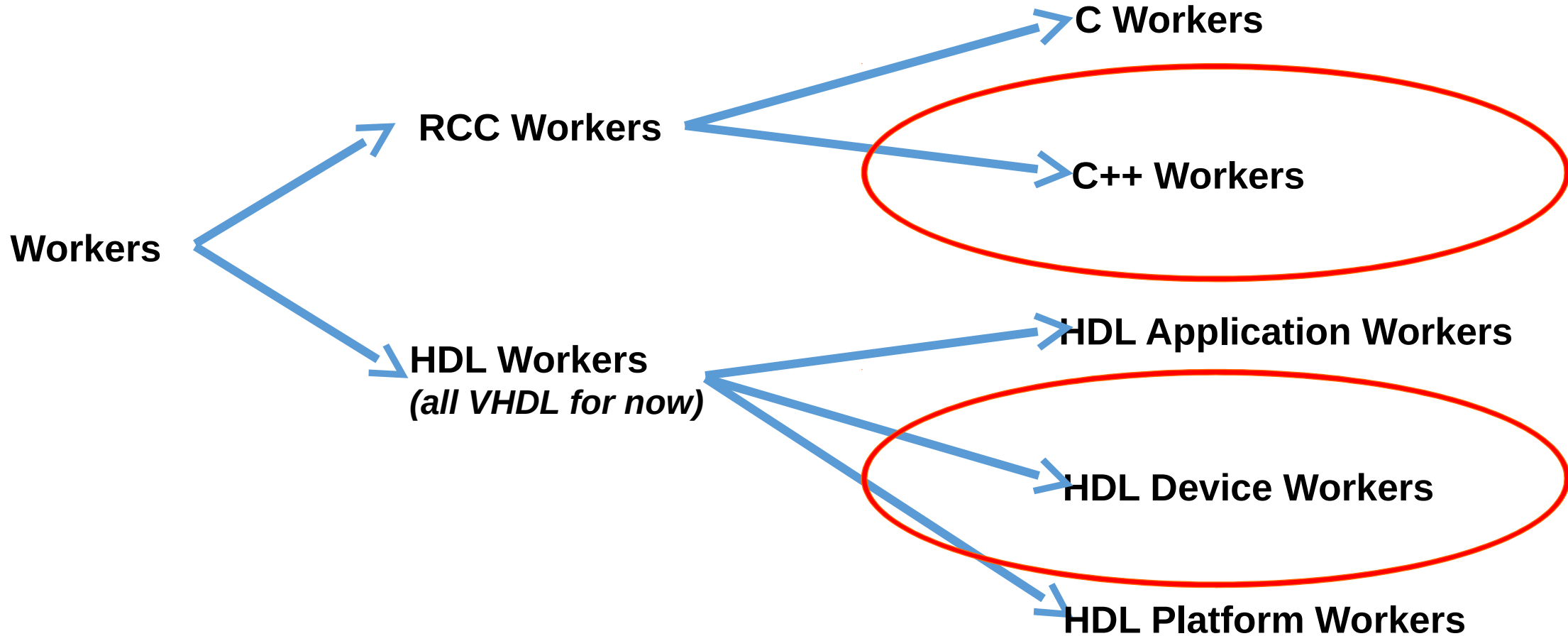
- OpenCPI design approach supports complex AD9361 functionality
  - Device workers separated by function
    - ad9361\_adc.hdl (x2) - single RX data port
    - ad9361\_adc\_sub.hdl - data de-interleaving for all RX channels
    - ad9361\_dac.hdl (x2) - single TX data port
    - ad9361\_dac\_sub.hdl - data interleaving for all TX channels
    - ad9361\_config.hdl - register set exposed as properties
    - ad9361\_data\_sub.hdl - supports various modes (iostandards, etc)
    - ad9361\_spi.hdl - SPI bus access
    - ad9361\_config\_proxy.rcc - exposes high-level software API
  - AD9361 modes implemented via worker parameter properties (I/O standards, FDD/TDD, full/half duplex, small/large data bus widths)

# Case Study – AD9361 Support

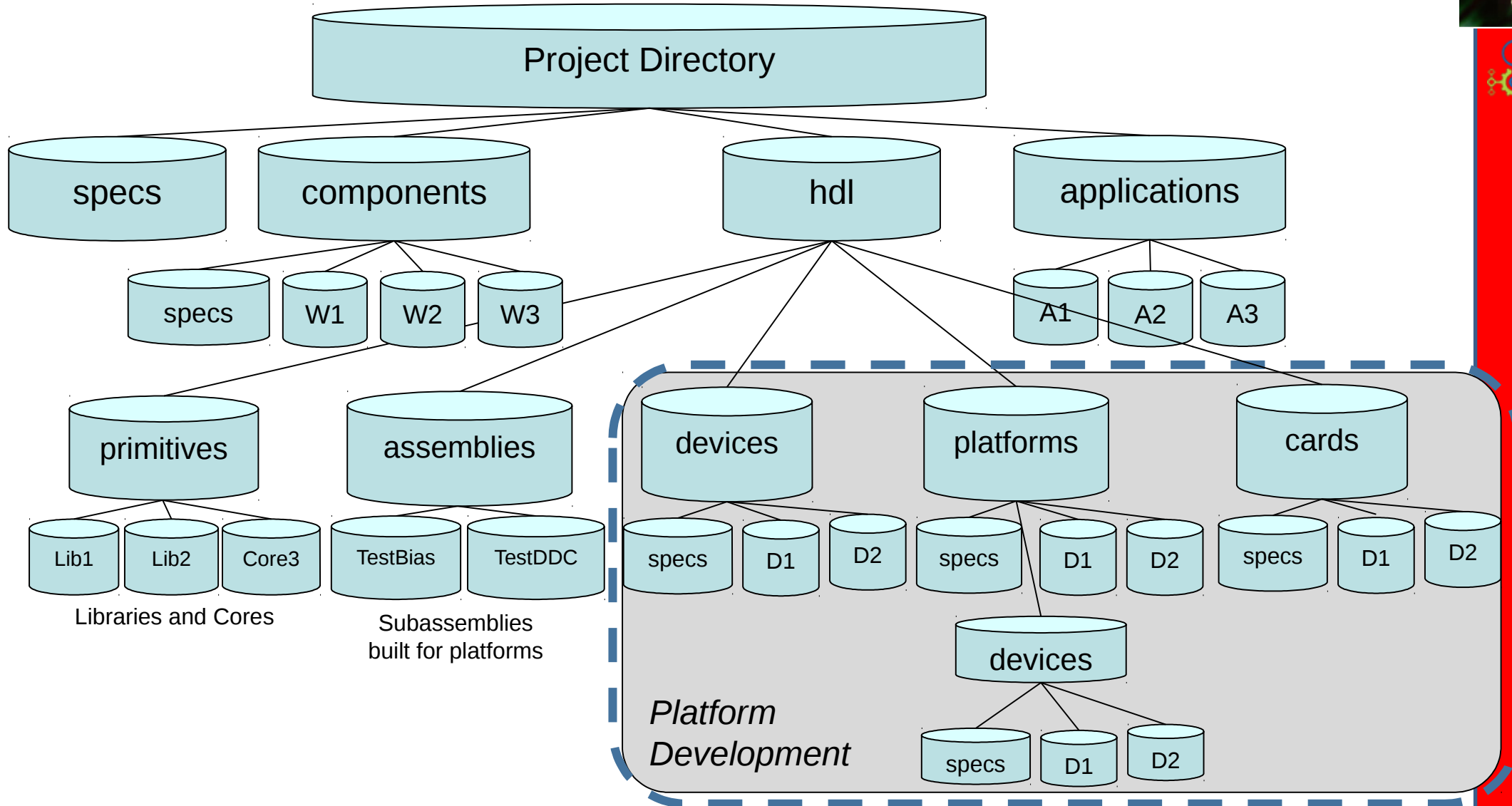
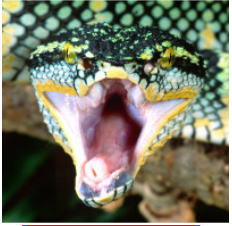




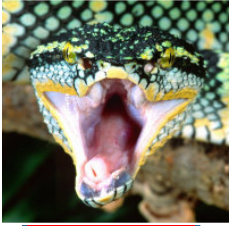
# Types of OpenCPI Workers



# OpenCPI Project Directory Layout



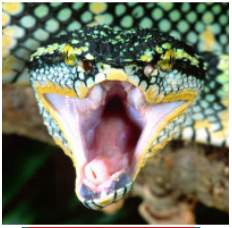
# Device Support Usage



Device/subdevice workers are either:

- Simulated (and used alongside an emulator worker)
- Connected to pins on the FPGA that the device is connected to
  - Devices always exist on a platform or daughtercard (“card”)
  - Device/subdevice workers exist in an OpenCPI platform or card definition

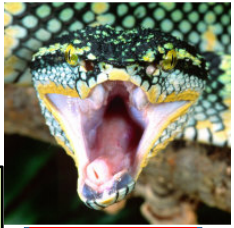
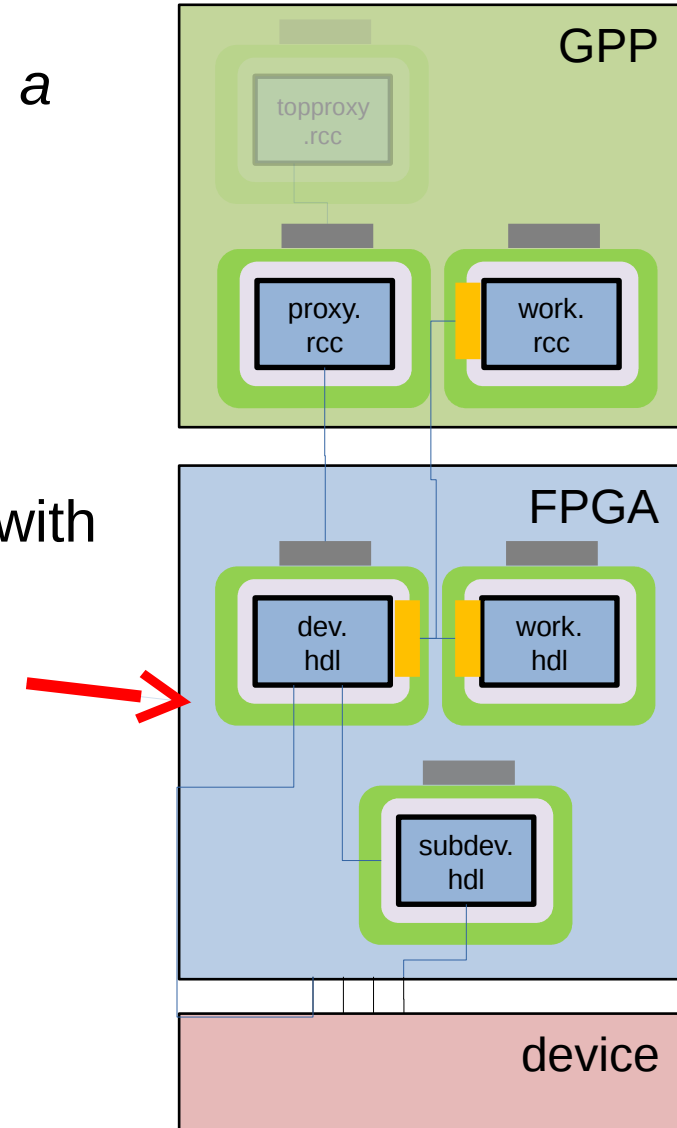
# Quick Intro - OpenCPI Platforms/Slots/Cards



- A *platform* is a PCB with:
  - an FPGA which has some connection to a GPP (GPP may be external to PCB)
  - Zero or more devices
  - Zero or more *slots* for connecting *daughtercards* with their own devices
- An OpenCPI platform is supported by:
  - A *platform worker*
  - Zero or more *device workers*
  - Zero or more *slot specifications* (definition of slot pins)
- An OpenCPI platform may be expanded by
  - Zero or more *card specifications* (groups of *device workers* connected to *slot*)

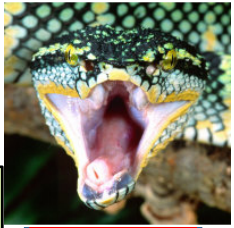
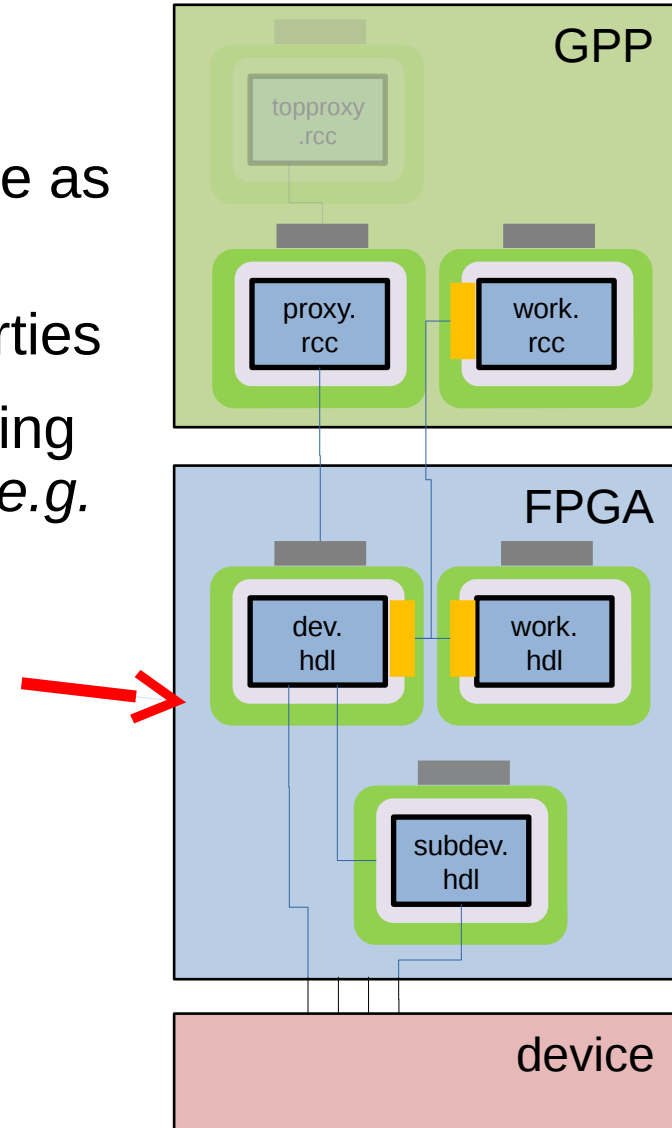
# Device Worker Overview

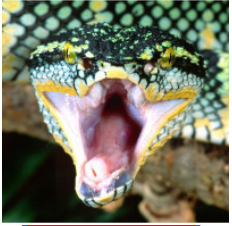
- “A device worker implements (all or some subset of) a data sheet”
- HDL authoring model (VHDL only)
- Often one-to-one relationship with device proxy
  - Device proxy optional
- (all or some subset of) device pins map one-to-one with device worker signals



# Device Worker Overview

- Best practices:
  - Use datasheet's signal and register names as close as possible.
  - One-to-one mapping between registers and properties
  - Multi-function devices need modularity (allows saving FPGA resources when using subset of functions), *e.g.* the following would be separate device workers:
    - <device>\_config.hdl: Expose register set via properties
    - <device>\_adc.hdl: Egress ADC data via a port
    - <device>\_dac.hdl Ingress DAC data via a port
    - Direct control of enable pin(s)





# Device Worker Creation

- Create from top level of project

- Devices library

```
ocpidev create hdl device my_device.hdl -S <OCS> -h devices
```

- Cards library

```
ocpidev create hdl device my_device.hdl -S <OCS> -h cards
```

- Platform library

```
ocpidev create hdl device my_device.hdl -S <OCS> -P <platform>
```

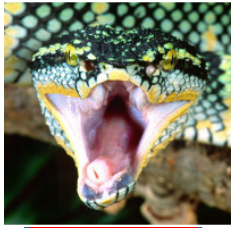
- Device Worker directory contents:

- my\_device.vhd – initial VHDL skeleton
- my\_device.xml – initial OWD for the device worker
- Makefile

# Device Worker Creation

- OWD XML example

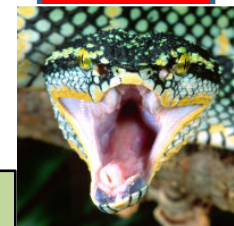
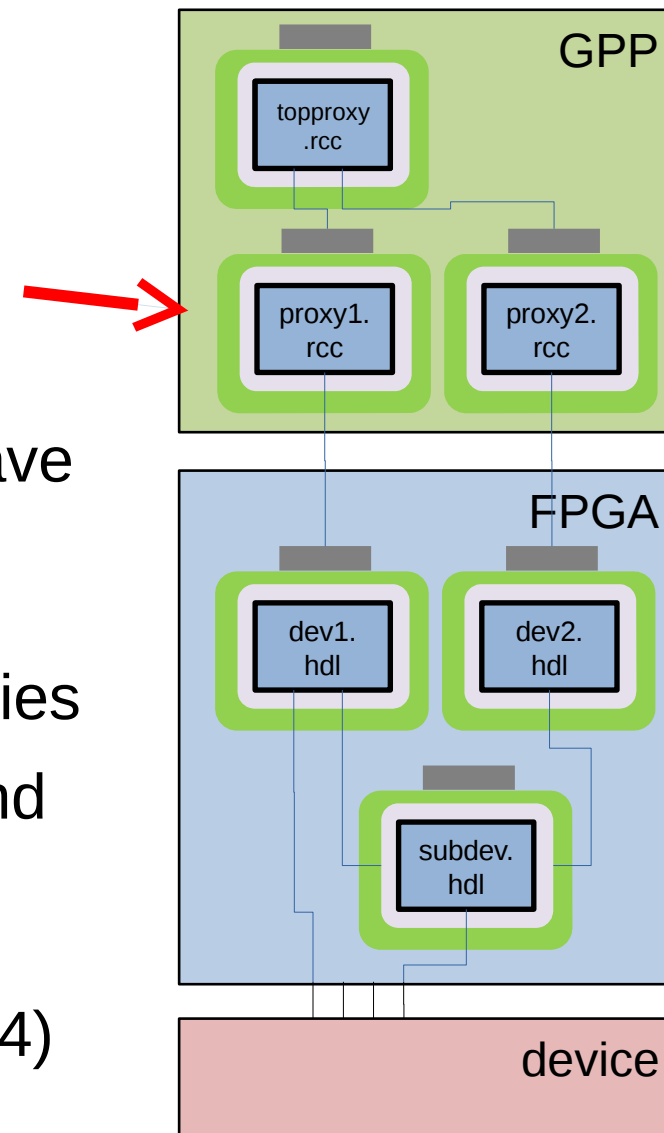
```
<HdlDevice Language='vhdl' spec='dac-spec'>  
  <StreamInterface Name='in' DataWidth='32'/>  
  <signal output='valid'/>  
  <signal output='data' width='8'/>  
  <signal input='ready'/>  
</HdlDevice>
```



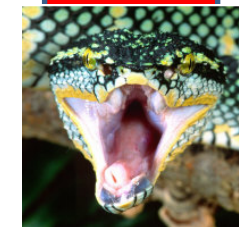


# Device Proxy Overview

- Used when a higher-level view (*i.e.* property interface) of the device worker(s) is necessary
- RCC authoring model (C++ only)
  - No restrictions on slave's authoring model
- One-to-one *or* one-to-many relationship with slave worker(s)
- In C++ proxy worker class, given a slave object matching the worker name to access its properties
  - Names can be customized via XML or GUI, and multiple slaves are supported
  - First slave aliased to special name "slave" for compatibility with older user source code (< 1.4)



# Device Proxy Best Practices



- Provide a higher-level property interface than the device worker, e.g. floating point tuning frequency proxy property
- Each property represents a device “setting” (which may span multiple devices and/or registers), e.g.:
  - Device has a higher-level conceptual setting which requires configuration of 3 registers across 2 device workers, e.g. swap TX and RX physical media ports
  - One device worker has 2 of the required properties
  - Second device worker has 1 of them
  - ... device proxy *exposes all 3 as a single property*

# Device Proxy Creation

- Create from top level of project

- Devices library

```
ocpidev create worker my_device_proxy.rcc -S <OCS> -V my_device.hdl -h devices
```

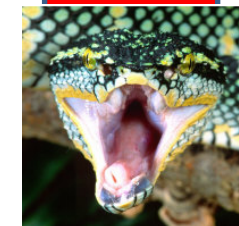
- Cards library

```
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```

- Platform library

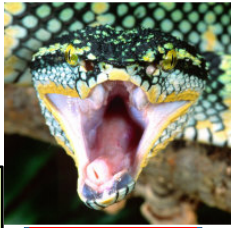
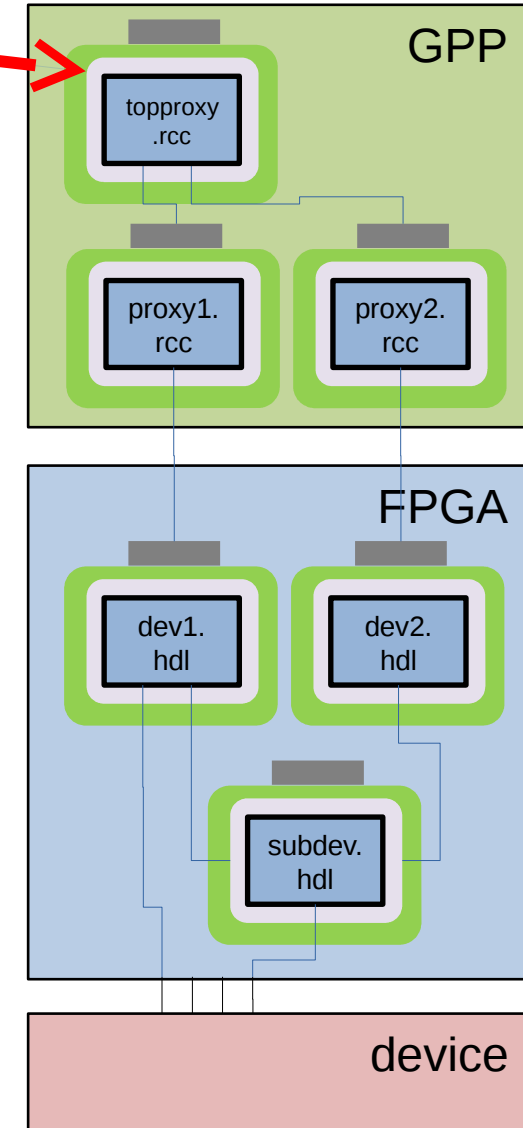
```
ocpidev create worker my_device_proxy.rcc -S <OCS> -V my_device.hdl -P <platform>
```

- Only supports single slave from CLI at this time
- Device Proxy directory contents:
  - my\_device.cc – initial C++ skeleton
  - my\_device.xml – OWD for the device proxy
  - Makefile



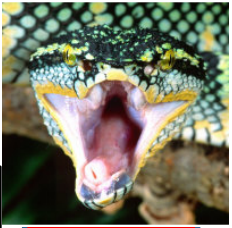
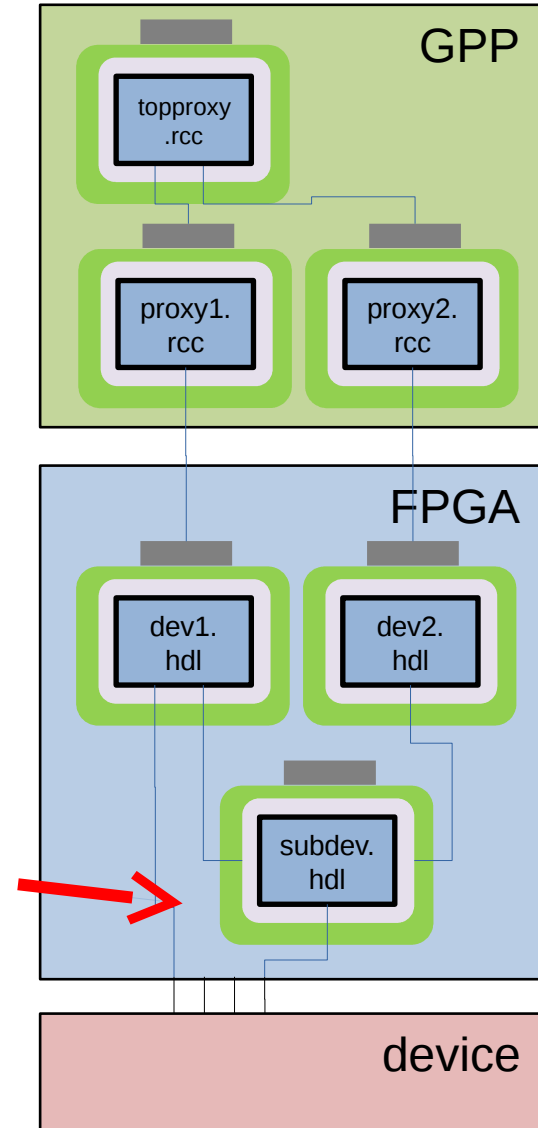
# Top-Level Proxy Overview

- Intended to standardize app-level interaction with one or more devices, allowing for applications to be highly portable across devices
- Intermediate proxies may or may not be necessary
- Slaves can be *any* model (e.g. topproxy.rcc)
- Specialized usage of device proxy
  - No difference from the framework's POV
- Best practices
  - Component spec should be hardware (platform/device)-agnostic (but worker implementations are often card/platform-specific)
- AKA “Endpoint proxy”



# Subdevice Worker Overview

- Implements required sharing of low level hardware between device workers
  - Common example: bus protocols (I<sup>2</sup>C/SPI)
- Common device pins *-map-to* → subdevice signals
- HDL authoring model (VHDL only)
- One-to-one or one-to-many relationship with device workers
- *Supports connections* expose functionality to supported device workers
  - *devsignals ports* expose signals (literally wires in FPGA)
  - *RawProp ports* expose low-level bus access as properties



# Subdevice Worker Creation

- Create from top level of project

- Devices library

```
ocpidev create hdl device my_device_sub.hdl -S <OCS> -h devices
```

- Cards library

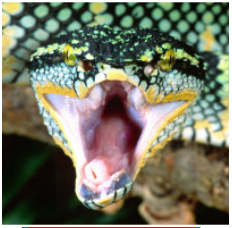
```
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```

- Platform library

```
ocpidev create hdl device my_device_sub.hdl -S <OCS> -P <platform>
```

- Subdevice Worker directory contents:

- my\_device\_sub.cc – initial C++ skeleton
- my\_device\_sub.xml – OWD for the subdevice (must add supports connections w/ devsignal/RawProp ports)
- Makefile



# Subdevice Worker Creation

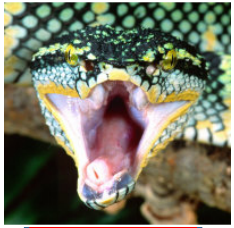
- OWD XML example

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<HdlDevice Language='vhdl' spec='dac-spec'>
  <signal output='valid'/>
  <signal input='ready'/>

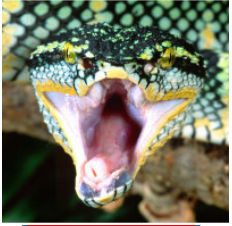
  <!-- RawProp Ports -->
  <rawprop name="rprops"/>

  <!-- Devsignal Ports -->
  <devsignal name="dev_data" signals="data_signals.xml" master="true"/>

  <supports worker="ad9361_dac"/>
    <connect port="dev_dac" to="dev_data"/>
    <connect port="rawprops" to="rprops"/>
  </supports>
</HdlDevice>
```



# Device Support Development Process



1) Acquire device datasheet

2) Plan and develop HDL workers

a) Break down device capabilities by function and plan accordingly

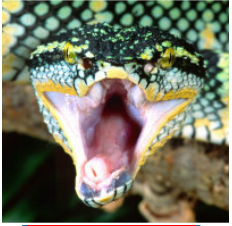
- Does the device have a bus access to a register set?
  - Create device worker w/ register set as properties
  - Create subdevice worker for bus access
- Does the device send data to an FPGA (e.g. DAC interface)?
  - Create device worker w/ input port(s)
- Does the device send data from an FPGA (e.g. ADC interface)?
  - Create device worker w/ output port(s)

b) Add devices to card/platform definitions

c) Build bitstream using card/platform support for new device



# Device Support Development Process



## 3) Develop RCC workers

- Does the current collection of workers expose standard, portable properties for the device?
  - Create device proxy (single device worker slave) or endpoint proxy (multiple slaves)