

# Developing Zynq Software with Xilinx SDK Lab 2

## Importing the Hardware Platform into SDK



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Version 11

## Lab 2 Overview

The Xilinx® Software Development Kit (SDK) is a full-fledged embedded software development environment for Xilinx embedded processors. SDK is based on the Eclipse open source platform. SDK features include the following:

- Feature-rich C/C++ code editor and compilation environment
- Project management
- Application build configuration and automatic Makefile generation
- Error navigation
- Well-integrated environment for source-level debugging and profiling of embedded targets
- Project archiving

In addition to the above native Eclipse provided features, SDK also provides the following tools for use in Xilinx embedded software development:

- Reference software applications
- SoC programmer: Used to program the Xilinx SoC with the bitstream.
- Flash programmer: Used for burning bitstreams and software application images into external Flash devices
- FSBL generator: Used for automatically bootloading your embedded software applications from Flash
- Linker script generator: Used for quickly mapping your application image across the hardware memory space

## Lab 2 Objectives

When you have completed Lab 2, you will know how to do the following:

- Set up an SDK workspace
- Import a pre-built Zynq hardware platform.
- Briefly examine the hardware platform including documentation for each peripheral.

## Experiment 1: Workspace and Hardware Platform

This experiment shows how to set up a workspace and import a hardware platform.

### ***Workspaces***

SDK uses the concept of workspaces to hold your software development work. A workspace is a directory in your file system that SDK uses to hold meta-information about the projects with which you are working. The workspace also contains your SDK settings, software project files, and logs.

For convenience, SDK can be instructed to remember your last used workspace. When you enable this option, you will not be prompted to choose a workspace every time you start SDK. You can always switch your current workspace within SDK.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** It is discouraged to copy or move workspaces from one location to another. If you want to copy or move software components in your workspace, you must use the SDK Export/Import functions. This will be covered in Lab 8.

### ***Hardware Platform***

As you learned in Lab 1, the Hardware Platform Specification archive (hdf) captures all the information and files from a Xilinx® Vivado hardware design that are required for a software developer to write, debug, and deploy software applications for that hardware.

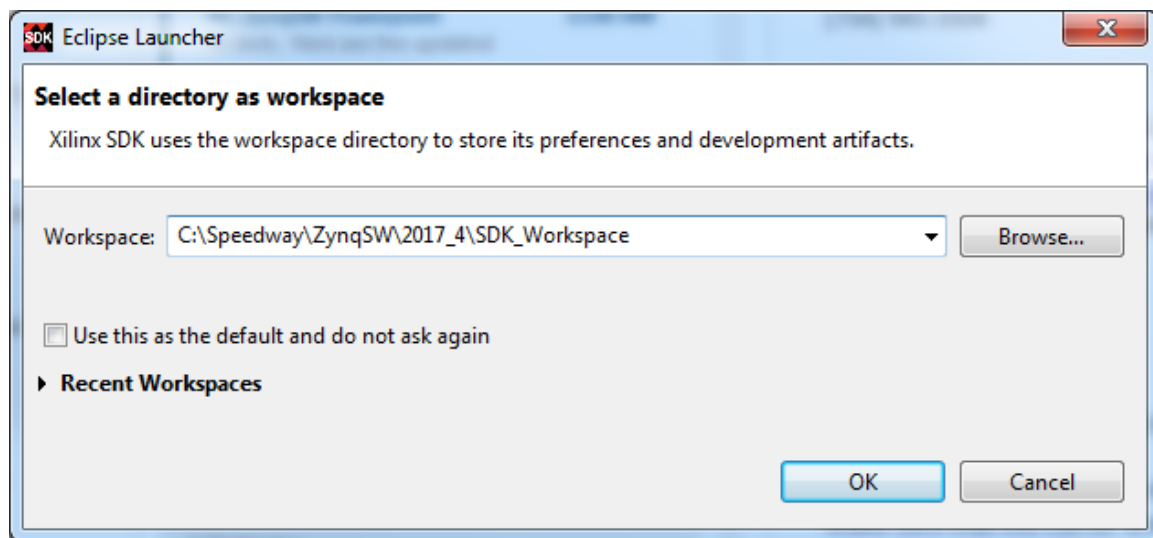
Each Workspace will typically have one hardware platform. There may be multiple BSPs and software applications, but these will always be associated with a single hardware platform.

## Experiment 1 General Instruction:

Launch SDK. Create a Workspace in the SDK\_Workspace directory. Import the Zynq hardware platform reviewed during Lab 1.

## Experiment 1 Step-by-Step Instructions:

1. Launch SDK by selecting **Start → All Programs → Xilinx Design Tools → SDK 2017.4 → Xilinx SDK 2017.4**.
2. If you have the default settings, SDK will ask you which workspace that you would like to open. We will open a new workspace. If you do not get this view, then select **File → Switch Workspace → Other...** Browse to C:\Speedway\ZynqSW\2017\_4\SDK\_Workspace and click **OK** to select the folder, then **OK** again to close the *Workspace Launcher*.



**Figure 1 – SDK Workspace, Spaces Not Allowed**

The Xilinx Vivado 2017.4 tools provide for an absolute path relationship as well as a relative path definition to any custom IP repository that is used to create a hardware platform within Vivado. Those absolute and relative paths are included when exporting the hardware definition to SDK using the HDF file we explored in Lab 1. Matching one or both of these absolute/relative paths usually works okay for when a design engineer is working on a hardware platform in Vivado and then performs some software testing of the hardware using SDK on the same build machine. However, what happens when the hardware platform is handed off from a hardware engineer to a software engineer working on a different build machine?

The potential for both the absolute/relative paths to be mismatched between the different build machines now exists. This mismatch results in an invalid path condition which SDK detects and warns about when importing a hardware platform and becomes a problem when a custom driver (which comes with the custom IP) is needed for software development in SDK. This is important because custom drivers are identified by SDK when automatically building driver associations for hardware peripherals during the BSP creation process.

Fortunately this potential path discrepancy between build machines can be accounted for by using one of the following three approaches:

- a) Modification of the **<REPOSITORIES>** property of the **Z\_system.hwh** file contained within the HDF compressed archive in order to match the **ABSPATH** or **RELPATH** settings to a local folder containing the custom IP repository.

```
<REPOSITORIES>

<REPOSITORY      ABSPATH="c:/Speedway/ZynqHW/2017_4/ip_repo/PWM_w_Int_1.0"
RELPATH="..\..\..\..\..\ip_repo\PWM_w_Int_1.0"/>

</REPOSITORIES>
```

- b) Maintaining a custom IP repository on both PCs having the same absolute path. This is most likely already the case when using revision controlled custom IP within a department or company.
- c) Specifying a local repository within SDK allows for the custom IP drivers to be identified during BSP creation. This is the option that we will use for the remaining lab activities since it is a straightforward solution.

As a note, starting with the Vivado 2015.1 tools, any custom IP repository used to create a hardware platform is exported along with the HDF file which eliminates the need to worry about the potential for invalid paths to custom IP repositories when importing that hardware into SDK on another build machine.

Next, the Hardware Platform will be imported. The hardware platform for this lab was previously designed and built for the Zynq 7007S SoC on the Avnet MiniZed. ***This hardware design process is not covered during this software-focused Speedway.*** To learn about this topic, please attend the Avnet Course *Developing Zynq Hardware*.

When using Windows, a Firewall security alert may appear, just select “allow access”.

3. Close the *Welcome* screen if it is still open.

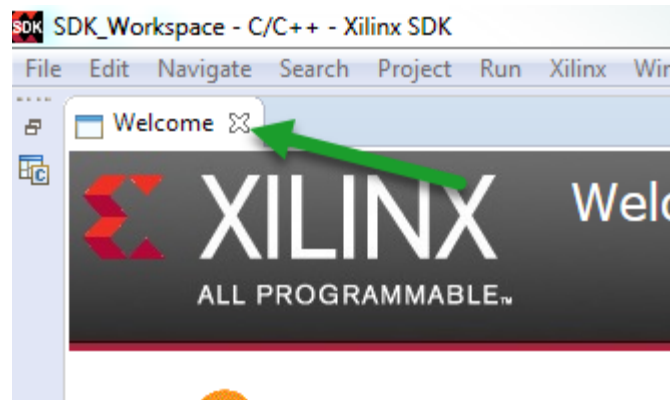


Figure 2 – close the Welcome Screen

4. Select **File → New → Other**.
5. Expand the *Xilinx* item, and select **Hardware Platform Specification**. Click **Next >**.

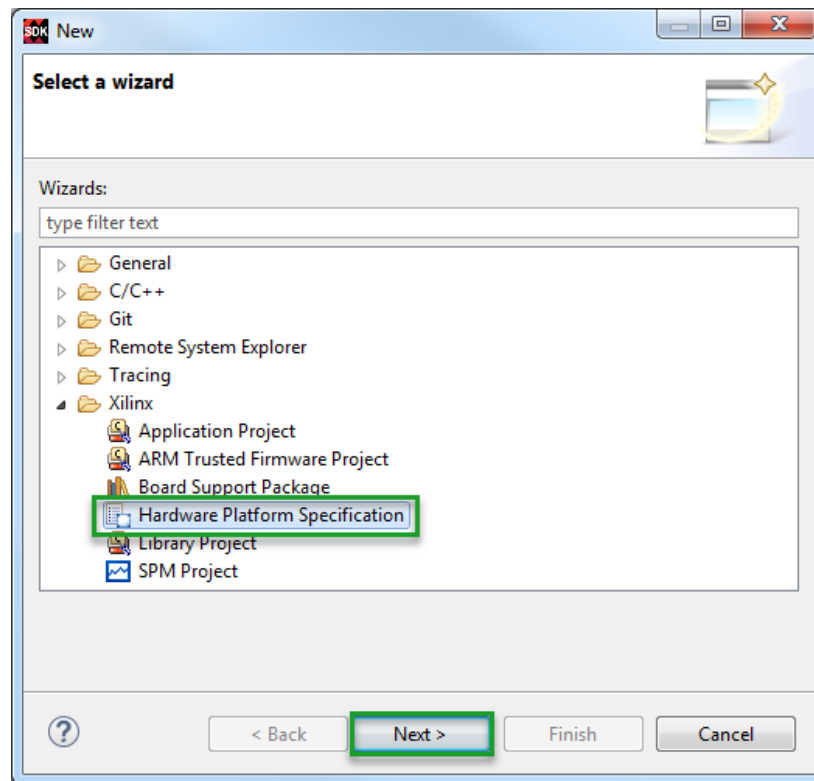


Figure 3 – Creating a New Hardware Platform

6. Insert **ZynqHW** for the *Project name*. Leave the *Use default location* checked.
7. Under *Target Hardware Specification*, click **Browse** and select the `z_system_wrapper.hdf` file located in the Vivado project folder:

For MiniZed  
C:\Speedway\ZynqSW\2017\_4\ZynqDesign\MiniZed\Z\_system\_wrapper.hdf

8. Click **Open** and **Finish**.

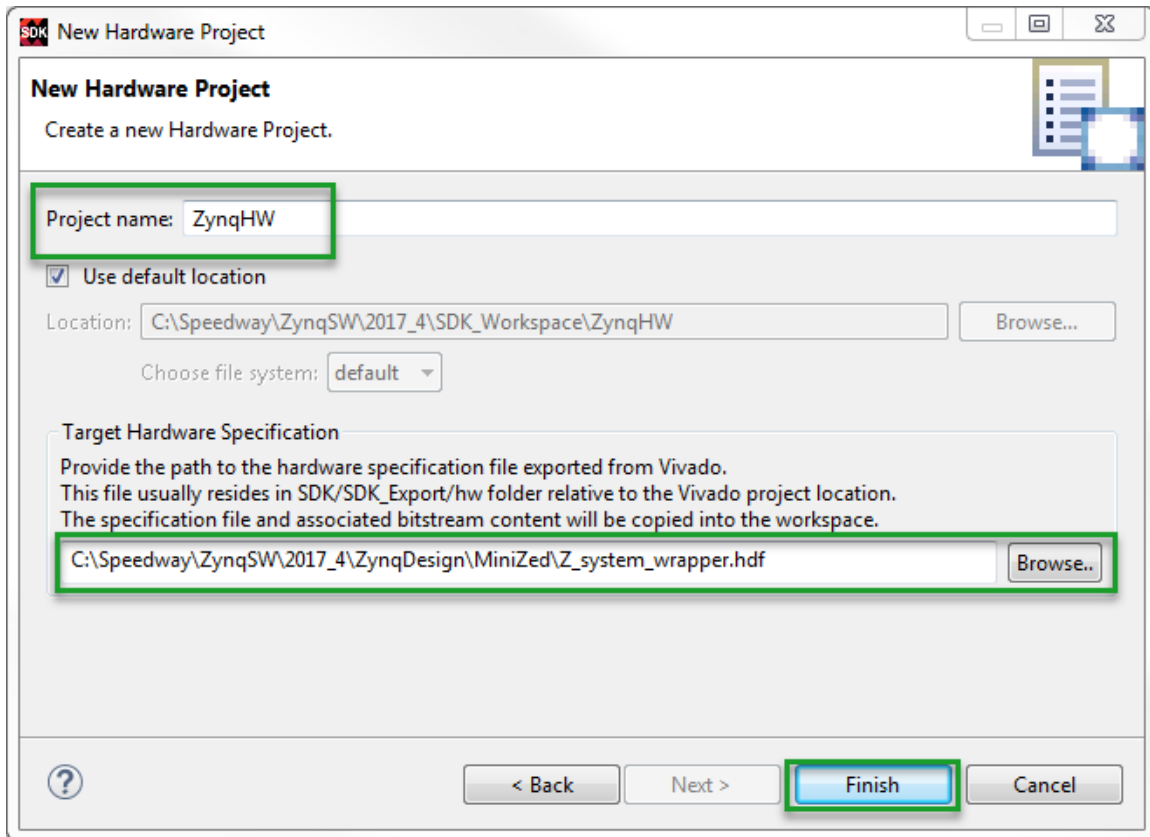
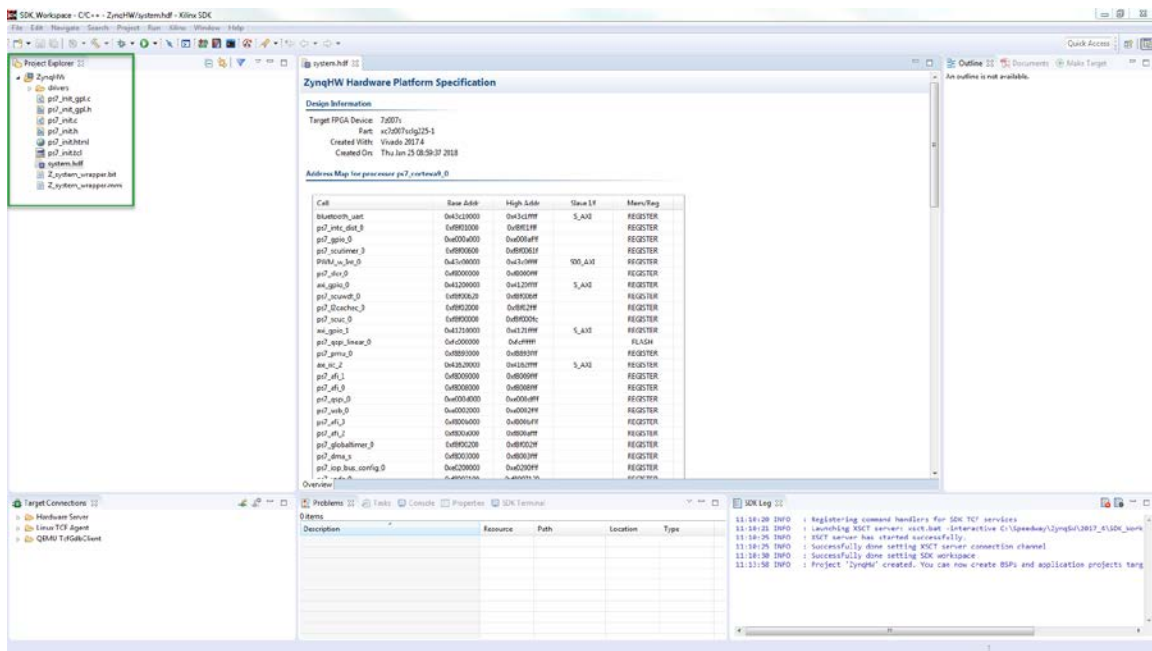


Figure 4 – Create New Hardware Project

9. Notice the PS7 Zynq hardware platform is now visible in the *Project Explorer*.



### Figure 5 – Hardware Platform Imported and Ready for Use

### Questions:

**Answer the following questions:**

- *What is the purpose of the SDK Workspace?*

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- *When you need to share an SDK Workspace, is it a good idea to simply zip it up and send it over?*



## Experiment 2: Examine the Hardware Platform

SDK is now ready for software development, but first we will review the hardware platform peripherals. This is roughly equivalent to reviewing the datasheet for a standard, off-the-shelf processor. The hardware platform specification provides many different important pieces of information, including:

- Peripheral set
- Address map
- Datasheets to peripherals
- System block diagram

### Experiment 2 General Instruction:

Examine the hardware platform. Identify the peripherals included in this hardware platform. Review the peripheral address map. Open the Zynq datasheet. Review the external port list. Determine the system clock speed.

### Experiment 2 Step-by-Step Instructions:

1. The **ZynqHW** hardware platform is now visible under the Project Explorer. If ever not visible, the Project Explorer view can be restored by selecting **Window → Show View → Project Explorer**, or by resetting the entire perspective view with **Window → Perspective → Reset Perspective**. You should recognize all of these files from the discussion in Lab 1.
2. The *Hardware Platform Specification* is already open in the working window since the hardware platform was just imported. To open this at other times, double-click on **system.hdf** in Project Explorer under ZynqHW.

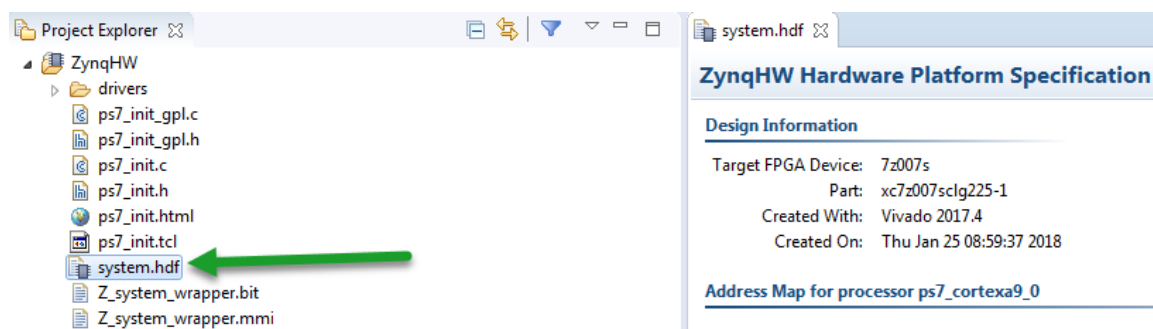


Figure 6 – Hardware Platform Specification

Aside from the basic design information section, the information is organized into two sections.

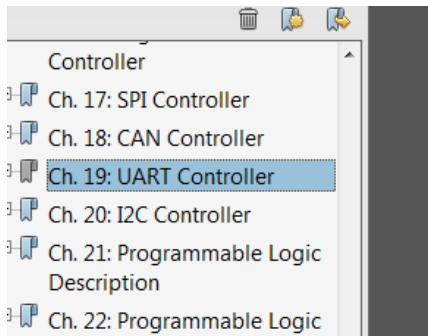
- a. Address Map for processor ps7\_cortexa9\_0
  - b. IP blocks present in the design
3. Under *Design Information*, note the Target FPGA Device is identified. The version of Vivado that created the hardware platform is also identified and time stamp of the design
  4. Use these sections to answer the following questions.

## Questions:

### Answer the following question:

- What is address range for the DDR3 (ps7\_ddr\_0)?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How large is the QSPI Flash in the system? Note that peripheral ps7\_qspi\_0 is the QSPI controller while ps7\_qspi\_linear\_0 is the Flash space.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Browse through system.hdf in SDK, specifically the **IP blocks present in the design**. The first column represents the instance name of the IP in this design. The second column provides the name of the IP. We will focus on the second column and the name of the IP.
6. If you are unfamiliar with any of the peripherals in the design, it would be helpful to access a datasheet. Depending on the type of IP, you may find the IP datasheet in one of three different locations.
  - a. Xilinx Processing System IP – the datasheet for these peripherals is found in the [Zynq Technical Reference Manual](#), a copy of which is provided in the C:\Speedway\ZynqSW\2017\_4\Support\_Documents folder and in DocNav.
  - b. Xilinx Programmable Logic IP – these are peripherals that are built in the PL fabric. The datasheets for this IP may be found online at [www.xilinx.com](http://www.xilinx.com), or you can make use of the Xilinx Documentation Navigator that is installed with the tools.
  - c. Custom Programmable Logic IP – datasheets for custom IP must be obtained from the designer.
7. Use your PDF Reader to open the [Zynq Technical Reference Manual](#) (ug585-Zynq-7000-TRM.pdf) located in the following folder:  
  
C:\Speedway\ZynqSW\2017\_4\Support\_Documents
8. Looking at the IP names, choose any of the names that start ps7\_\*. These are all the Xilinx PS IP. For this document, the ps7\_uart is used as an example.
9. In the TRM, search or browse to the UART section. This section explains the hardware IP for the UART Controller. Similarly, you could look in the TRM for descriptions of other PS7\_\* hardware.



## UART Controller

### 19.1 Introduction

The UART controller is a full-duplex asynchronous receiver and transmitter that supports a wide range of programmable baud rates and I/O signal formats. The controller can accommodate automatic parity generation and multi-master detection mode.

The UART operations are controlled by the configuration and mode registers. The state of the FIFOs,

**Figure 7 – Documentation on UART Hardware Peripheral**

10. The `axi_bram_ctrl` peripheral in this design is one that is provided by Xilinx. As a piece of IP for the PL, it has its own Product Guide. The Product Guide is PG078 (`axi_bram_ctrl_v4.0_Product_Guide`). If you have DocNav installed then search for PG078 within DocNav

The [axi\\_bram\\_ctrl v4.0 Product Guide](#) is provided for your reference in the `Support_Documents` folder.

11. You can also search [www.xilinx.com](http://www.xilinx.com) directly for “`axi_bram_ctrl`.” Just be cautious in selecting the correct version. Notice the `system.xml` lists this IP as v8.4.
12. The last type of IP is Custom IP. This one is more difficult as documentation for custom IP is dependent on whoever created the IP. In this design, the `PWM_w_Int_0` is a piece of custom IP. You would have to request the documentation from the designer. For this course, the hardware platform and IP is fully documented and explained in the *Developing Zynq Hardware* course.
13. The Vivado tools will also create a graphical block diagram of the hardware design. It may be beneficial to get the hardware engineer to provide a copy of this block diagram.

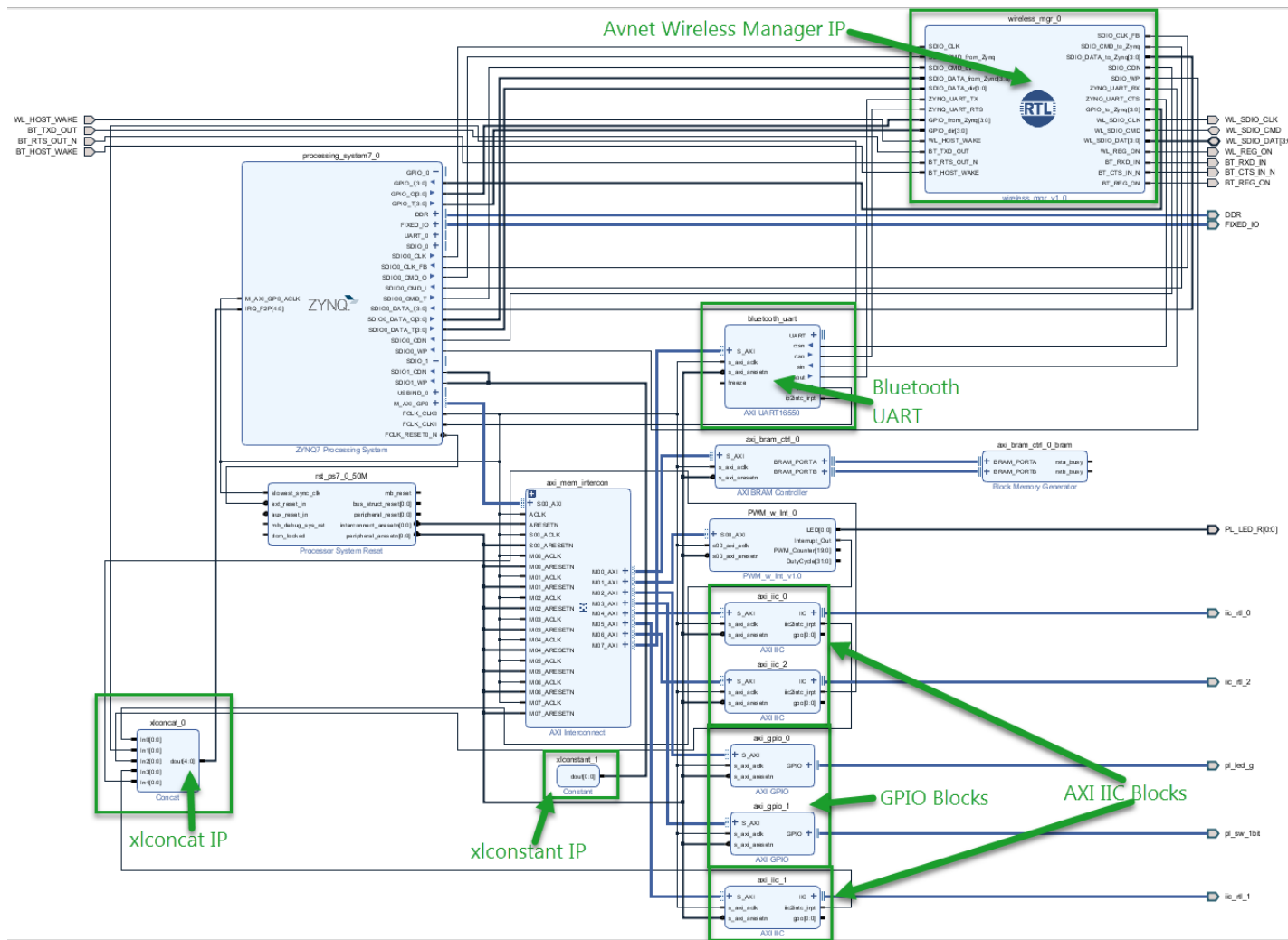


Figure 8 – Hardware System Block Diagram

### Question:

**Answer the following question:**

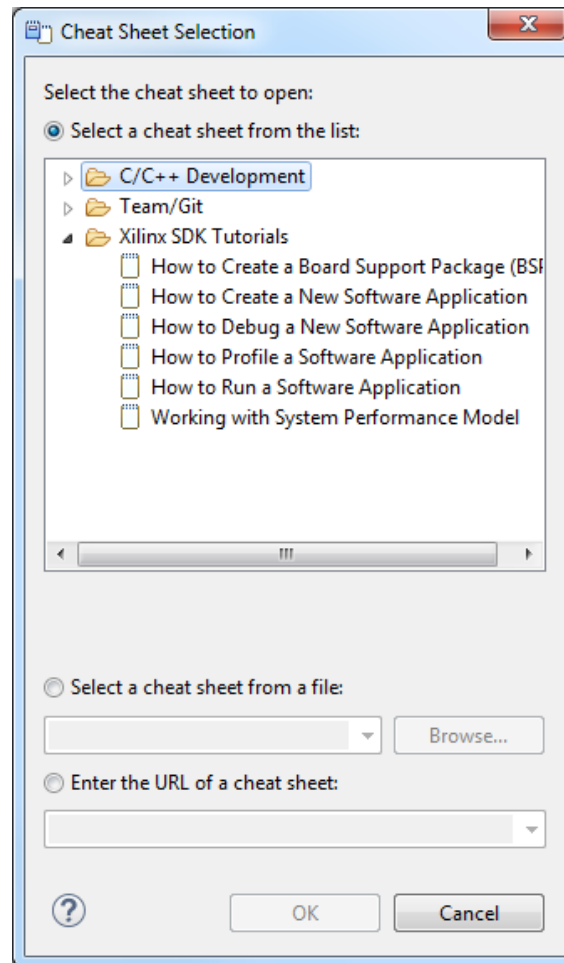
- Where will you find the hardware datasheet for the ps7\* peripherals?

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## Exploring Further

If you have more time and would like to investigate more...

- Review the *Cheat Sheets* available under SDK's **Help** menu.



**Figure 9 – Cheat Sheets Are Tutorials**

This concludes Lab 2.

## Revision History

Date	Version	Revision
12 Nov 2013	01	Initial release
22 Nov 2013	02	Revisions after pilot
01 May 14	03	MicroZed.org Training Course Release
28 Oct 14	04	Update to 2014.3
11 Dec 14	05	Update to 2014.4
05 Jan 15	06	Minor typo fix
18 Mar 15	07	Finalize SDK 2014.4
Oct 15	08	Updated to 2015.2
Aug 16	09	Updated to 2016.2
Jun 17	10	Updated to 2017.1 for MiniZed + Rebranding
Jan 18	11	Updated to Vivado/SDK 2017.4

## Resources

[www.minized.org](http://www.minized.org)

[www.microzed.org](http://www.microzed.org)

[www.picozed.org](http://www.picozed.org)

[www.zedboard.org](http://www.zedboard.org)

[www.xilinx.com/zyng](http://www.xilinx.com/zyng)

[www.xilinx.com/sdk](http://www.xilinx.com/sdk)

[www.xilinx.com/vivado](http://www.xilinx.com/vivado)

[www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/sw\\_manuals/ug949-vivado-design-methodology.pdf](http://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/sw_manuals/ug949-vivado-design-methodology.pdf)

[www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/sw\\_manuals/ug1046-ultrafast-design-methodology-guide.pdf](http://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/sw_manuals/ug1046-ultrafast-design-methodology-guide.pdf)

## Answers

### Experiment 1

- *What is the purpose of the SDK Workspace?*

*The Workspace holds a collection of projects related to your software application development. It will typically contain one hardware platform and one or more BSPs and software applications. The workspace contains your SDK settings, software sources, and logs.*

- *When you need to share an SDK Workspace, is it a good idea to simply zip it up and send it over?*

NO! In Lab 8, we'll show you the proper way.

### Experiment 2

- *What is address range for the DDR3 (ps7\_ddr\_0)?*

0x0010\_0000 to 0x1fff\_ffff

- *How large is the QSPI Flash in the system? Note that peripheral ps7\_qspi\_0 is the QSPI controller while ps7\_qspi\_linear\_0 is the Flash space.*

$0\text{xfcff\_ffff} - 0\text{xfc00\_0000} + 1 = 0\text{x1000000} = 16 \text{ MB} = 128 \text{ Mb}$

- *What is the version of the ARM Processor Core (ps7\_cortexa9)?*

5.2

- *Where will you find the hardware datasheet for the ps7\* peripherals?*

The Zynq TRM – UG585