Scatter Gather DMA Example

Refer to Matchlib example 18_scatter_gather

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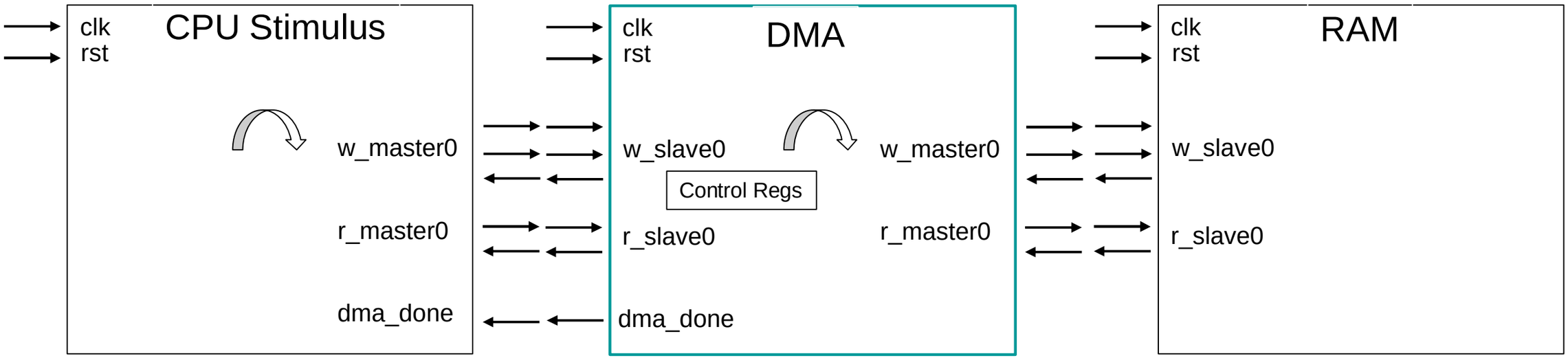
Scatter Gather DMA Introduction

- Before reading this presentation, read the “Matchlib AXI4 Interfaces” section within the Matchlib training slides in the Matchlib toolkit doc directory.

- DMA modules are common in SOCs to offload data movement tasks from other blocks
- The Scatter Gather DMA is a simple but representative example of common SOC blocks that use bus fabrics and which are not only datapath blocks but also include control
- Also represents typical DV aspects for SOC blocks
- The DMA fully uses the AXI4 features explained previously such as automatic burst segmentation
- The scatter gather DMA adds features to the simple DMA block presented previously
- Same top level interfaces as simple DMA
- Same RAM block

Scatter Gather DMA block diagram




```
/**
 *  * \brief dma module
*/
#pragma hls_design top
class dma : public sc_module, public local_axi {
public:
  sc_in<bool> INIT_S1(clk);
  sc_in<bool> INIT_S1(rst_bar);

  r_master INIT_S1(r_master0);
  w_master INIT_S1(w_master0);
  r_slave  INIT_S1(r_slave0);
  w_slave  INIT_S1(w_slave0);
  Connections::Out<bool> INIT_S1(dma_done);
```

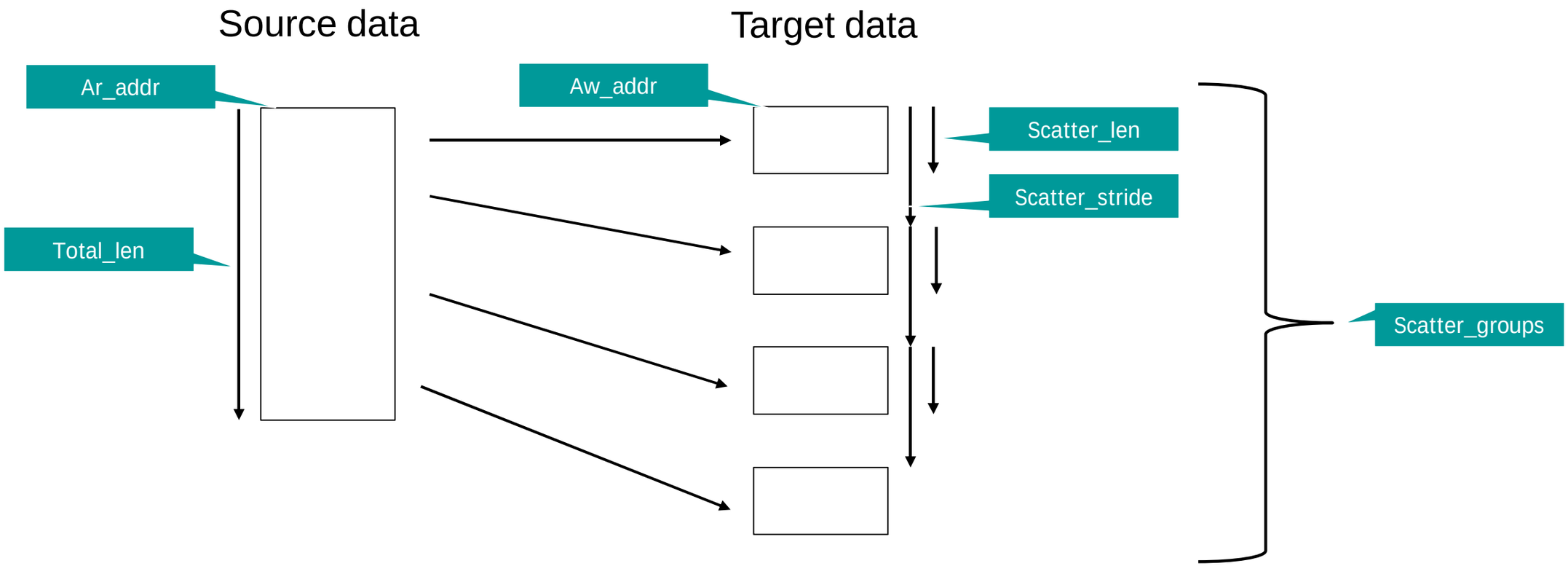
= top level of design

Scatter Gather Slave Address Map

```
 6
 7 enum dma_mode_t {COPY=0, SCATTER=1, GATHER=2};
 8
 9 /**
10  *  * \brief dma address map as seen by the CPU
11 */
12 struct dma_address_map
13 {
14   uint64_t  ar_addr;        // source address (byte address as per AXI)
15   uint64_t  aw_addr;        // target address (byte address as per AXI)
16   uint64_t  total_len;      // total length to be copied in bytes
17   uint64_t  scatter_stride; // stride between each scatter group, in bytes
18   uint64_t  scatter_len;    // length of each scatter group, in bytes
19   uint64_t  scatter_groups; // number of scatter groups
20   uint64_t  dma_mode;       // COPY, SCATTER, GATHER
21   uint64_t  start;          // DMA command is complete, cause it to be queued to start
22 };
```

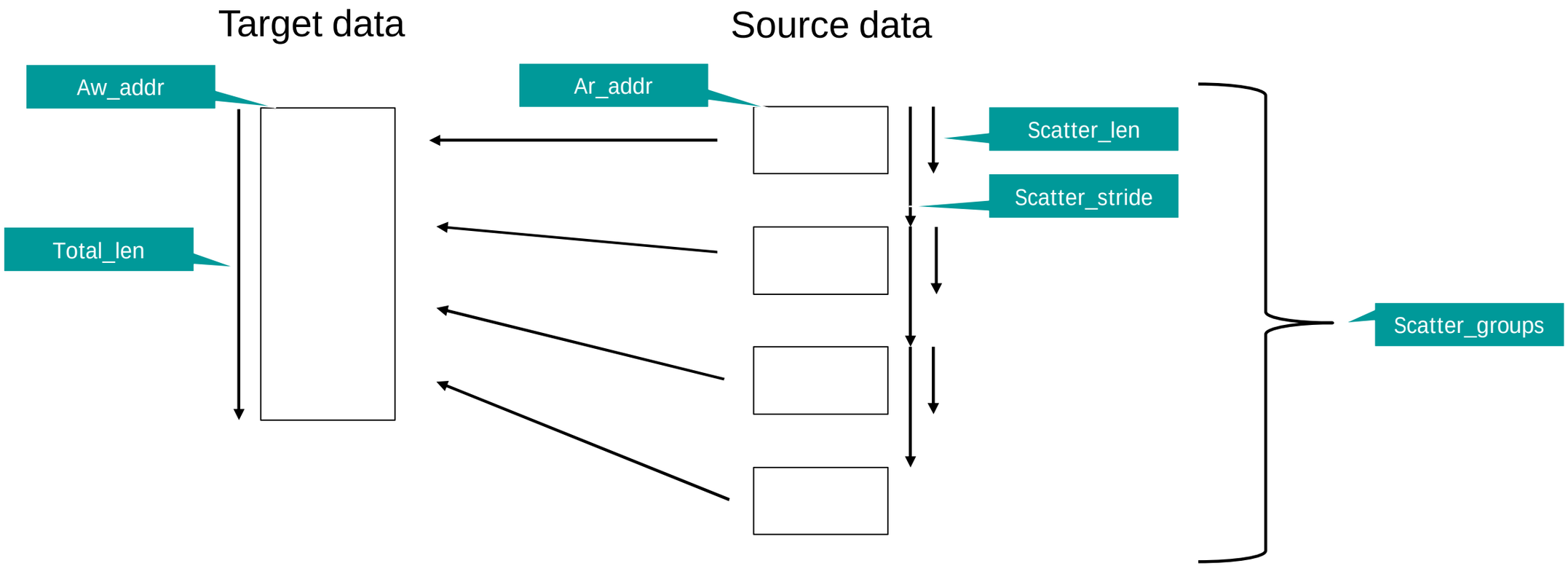
Note: In previous DMA (example 08*), total_len was in beats, but now it is a byte length

Scatter Operation



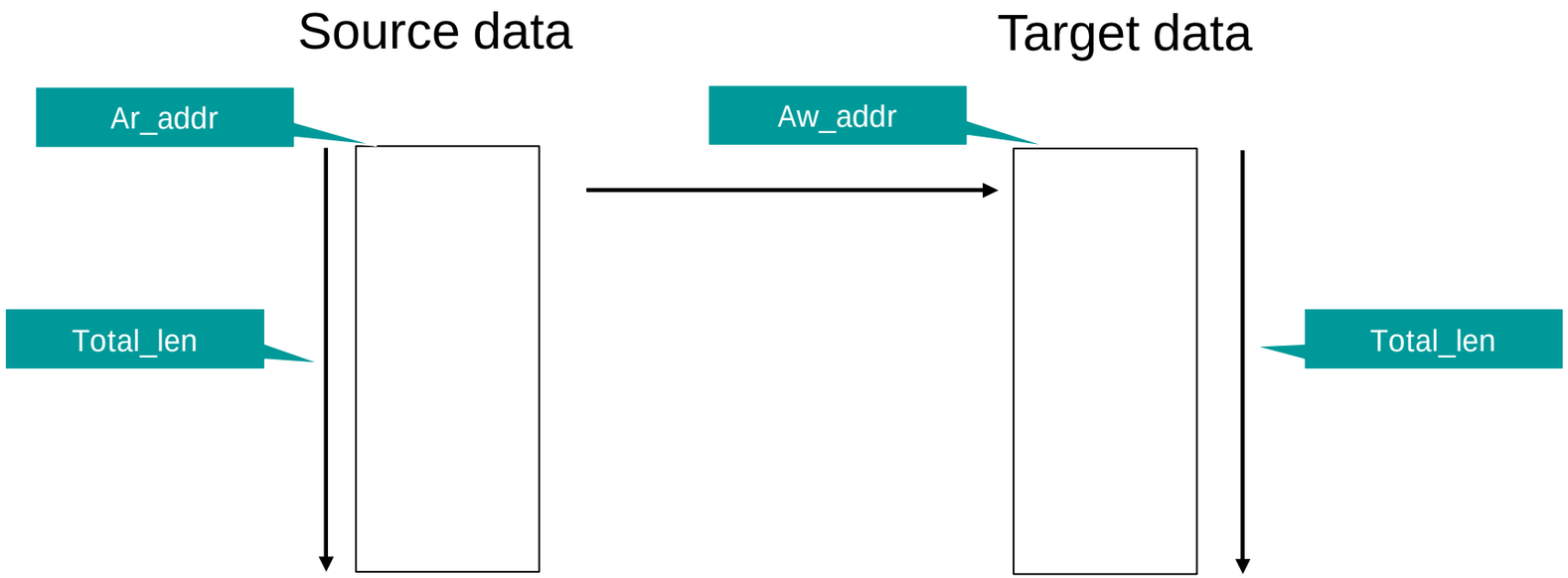
All addresses are byte addresses
All lengths are byte lengths
total_len = scatter_groups * scatter_len

Gather Operation



All addresses are byte addresses
All lengths are byte lengths
total_len = scatter_groups * scatter_len

Copy Operation



All addresses are byte addresses
All lengths are byte lengths
For copy operation, scatter_len, scatter_stride, scatter_groups are ignored

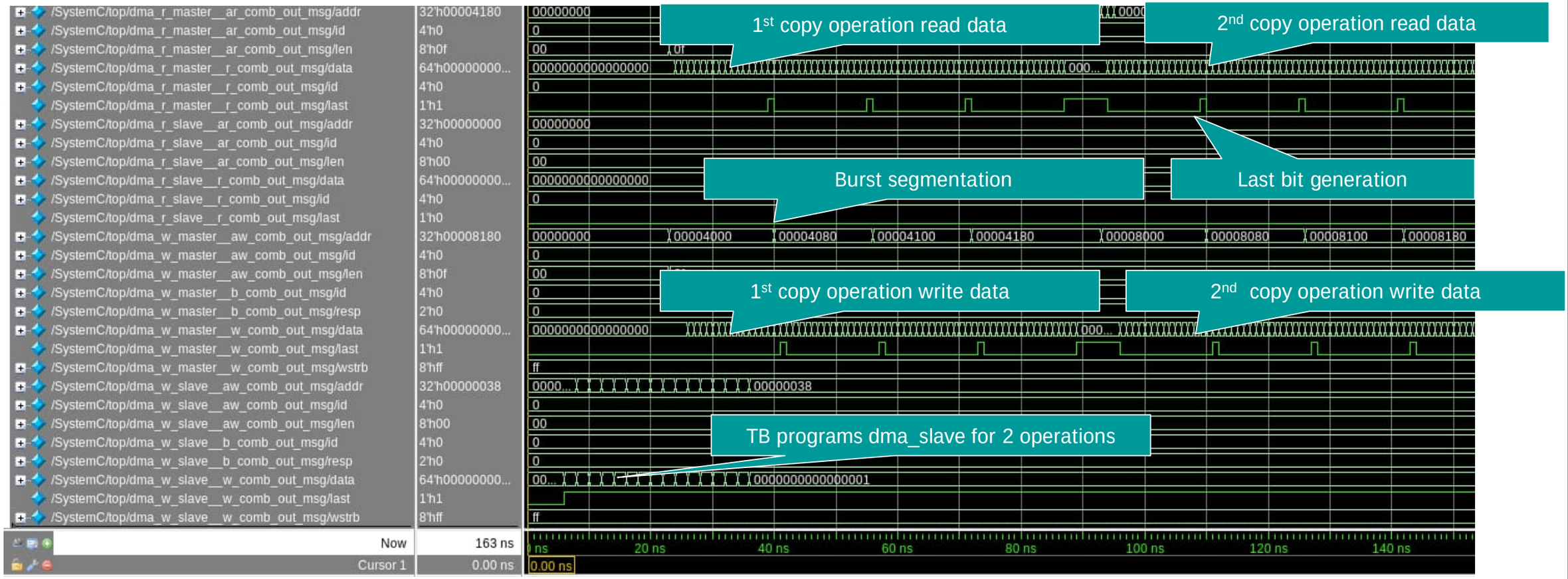
SC Testbench

```
62  int test_iterations = 1;
63  bool copy_mode = true;
64  int total_len = 64 * bytesPerBeat;
65  int scatter_groups = 4;
66  int scatter_len = total_len / scatter_groups;
67  int scatter_stride = scatter_len * 2;
68  int source_addr = 0x1000;
69  int target1_addr = 0x4000;
70  int target2_addr = 0x8000;
71  sc_time start_time, end_time;
72
```

If true, each iteration is a copy then a copy, else it is a scatter then a gather

Target address for first operation, source address for second operation

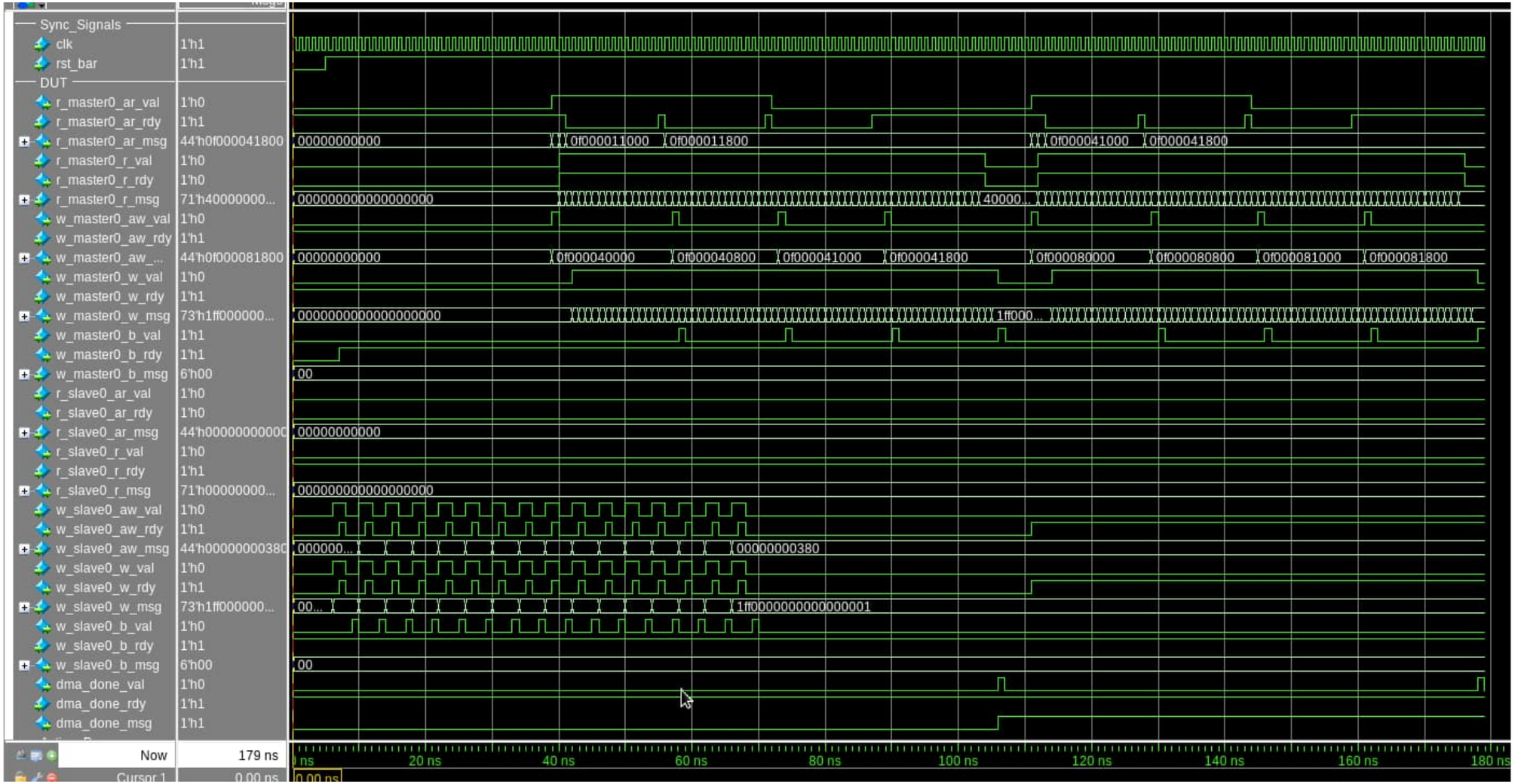
Copy_mode = true, test_iterations = 1



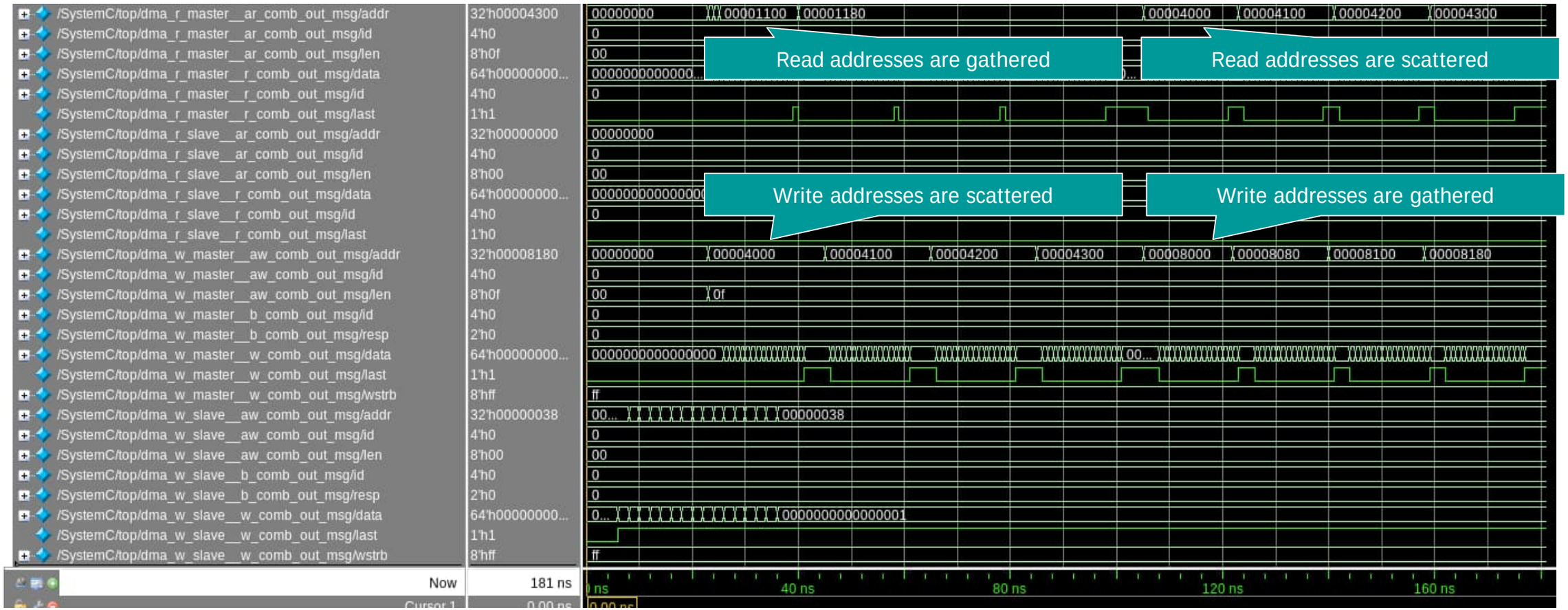
Note: SystemC Waveforms, (not RTL)

Makefile sets segmentation size to 16 rather than 256 so easier to see in waveforms

Same scenario, but in RTL

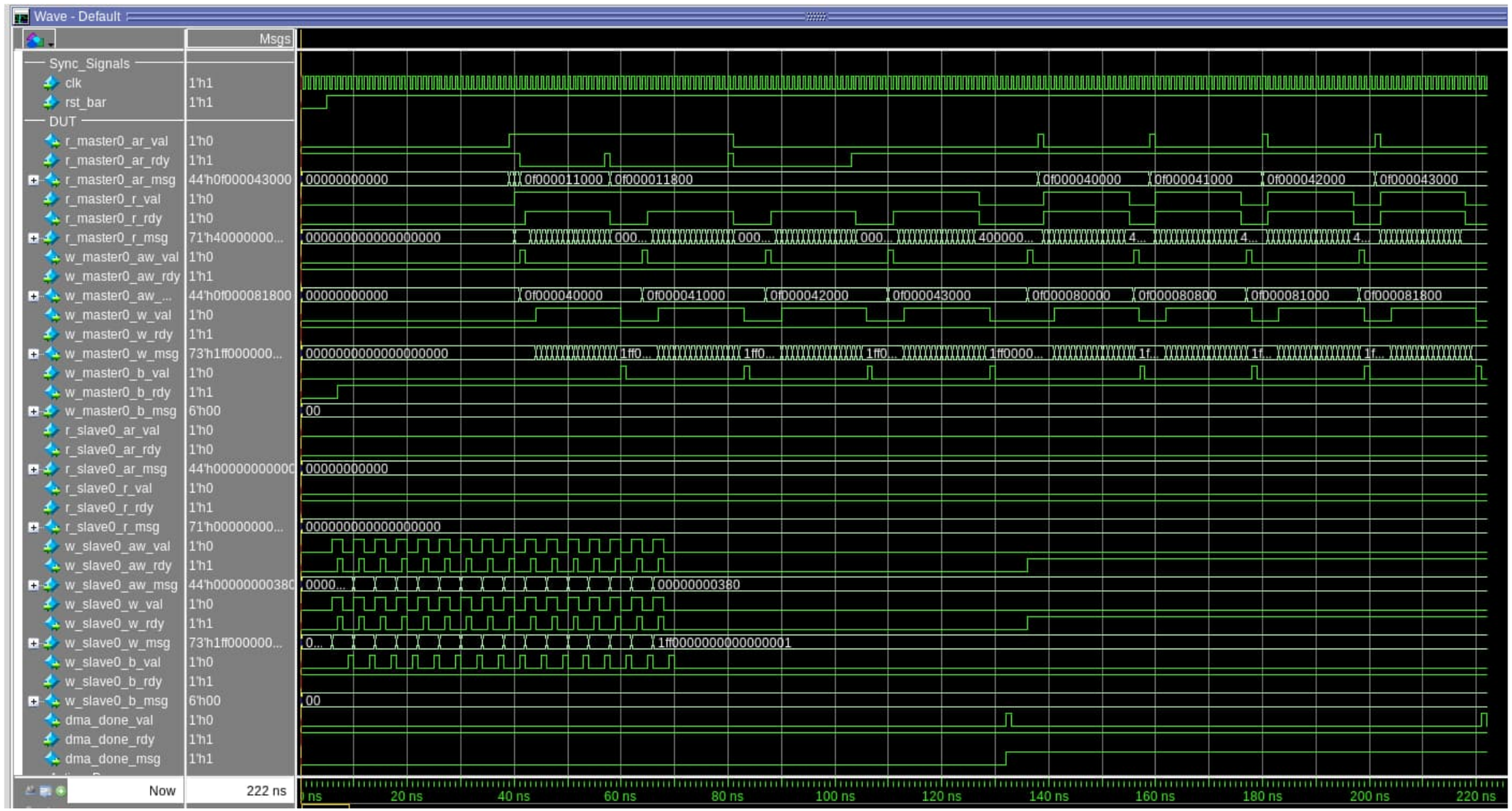


Copy_mode = false, test_iterations = 1



Note: SystemC Waveforms, (not RTL)

Same scenario, but in RTL



Keeping things simple..

To simplify both the DUT and the TB, the DUT enforces that all addresses and lengths are aligned to bus datawidth boundaries

When TB writes to “start” CSR, checks are enforced and a AXI4 error response is returned if there any errors.

```
295         case offsetof(dma_address_map, start):
296         if ((cmd1.ar_addr & (bytesPerBeat-1)) ||
297             (cmd1.aw_addr & (bytesPerBeat-1)) ||
298             (cmd1.total_len & (bytesPerBeat-1)))
299         {
300           LOG("discarding invalid DMA command");
301           break;
302         }
303         if (cmd1.dma_mode != dma_mode_t::COPY)
304          if((cmd1.scatter_len & (bytesPerBeat-1)) ||
305             (cmd1.scatter_stride & (bytesPerBeat-1)) ||
306             (cmd1.scatter_len * cmd1.scatter_groups != cmd1.total_len))
307         {
308           LOG("discarding invalid DMA command");
309           break;
310         }
311         dma_cmd_chan.Push(cmd1);
312         b.resp = Enc::XRESP::OKAY;
313         break;
314
315         default:
316         break;
317         }
318
319         w_slave0.b.Push(b);
```

When TB writes to “start” CSR

Make sure addresses and lengths are aligned

Do additional checks if not in COPY mode

Send AXI4 error code to TB if any checks fail

COPY implementation in DMA

```
122     while(1) {
123      dma_cmd cmd = dma_cmd_chan.Pop();
124
125      switch (cmd.dma_mode) {
126      case dma_mode_t::COPY: {
127       ex_ar_payload ar;
128       ex_aw_payload aw;
129       ar.ex_len = (cmd.total_len / bytesPerBeat) - 1;
130       aw.ex_len = (cmd.total_len / bytesPerBeat) - 1;
131       ar.addr = cmd.ar_addr;
132       aw.addr = cmd.aw_addr;
133       r_segment0_ex_ar_chan.Push(ar);
134       w_segment0_ex_aw_chan.Push(aw);
135
136       #pragma hls_pipeline_init_interval 1
137       #pragma pipeline_stall_mode flush
138       while (1) {
139        r_payload r = r_master0.r.Pop();
140        w_payload w;
141        w.data = r.data;
142        w_segment0_w_chan.Push(w);
143
144        if (ar.ex_len-- == 0)
145         break;
146       }
147
148       b_payload b;
149       b = w_segment0_b_chan.Pop();
150       dma_done.Push(true);
151       break;
152       }
```

Pop next DMA command

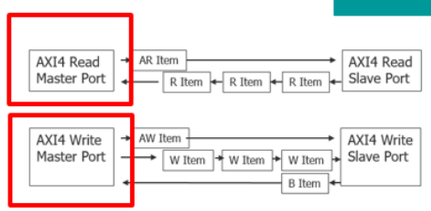
Convert byte length to beat length (AXI4 beat length encoding)

Push out AR and AW bursts

Copy data from R to W

We are done when length is currently 0 (AXI4 beat encoding)

Pop write response from b channel



SCATTER implementation in DMA

```
154     case dma_mode_t::SCATTER: {
155      ex_ar_payload ar;
156      ex_aw_payload aw;
157      ar.ex_len = (cmd.total_len / bytesPerBeat) - 1;
158      aw.ex_len = (cmd.scatter_len / bytesPerBeat) - 1;
159      ar.addr = cmd.ar_addr;
160      aw.addr = cmd.aw_addr;
161      r_segment0_ex_ar_chan.Push(ar);
162
163      while (1) {
164        w_segment0_ex_aw_chan.Push(aw);
165
166        #pragma hls_pipeline_init_interval 1
167        #pragma pipeline_stall_mode flush
168        while (1) {
169         r_payload r = r_master0.r.Pop();
170         w_payload w;
171         w.data = r.data;
172         w_segment0_w_chan.Push(w);
173
174         if (aw.ex_len-- == 0)
175          break;
176        }
177
178        w_segment0_b_chan.Pop();
179        aw.addr += cmd.scatter_stride;
180        aw.ex_len = (cmd.scatter_len / bytesPerBeat) - 1;
181
182        cmd.total_len -= cmd.scatter_len;
183        if (cmd.total_len == 0)
184          break;
185      }
186
187      dma_done.Push(true);
188      break;
189      }
```

Convert byte length to beat length (AXI4 beat length encoding)

aw.ex_len is computed based on scatter_len, not total_len

Start the AR burst, but not the AW yet

Start the AW burst for current region in the scatter groups

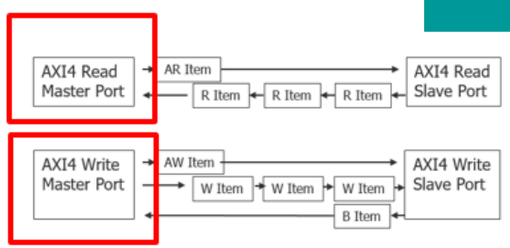
Copy data from R to W

We are done when length is currently 0 (AXI4 beat encoding)

Need to do b.Pop for every Push(aw)

Increment aw.addr for next scatter group region

We are done when the remaining total_len is zero



Homework #1 - GATHER implementation in DMA

Steps:

1. Edit testbench.cpp and change copy_mode to be false
2. Edit scatter_gather.h and write the code for GATHER
    - This is strictly confined to the GATHER branch of the case statement.
3. Compile and run your SC code and make sure the TB self-check passes
4. View SC and RTL waveforms – see README file in same dir.

Homework #2 – Optimize the beat rate

- For copy_mode = false and test_iterations = 10, make small modifications to model and synthesis directives to optimize throughput (as reported in log output as "beat rate").
- Measure in both SC sim and RTL sim.