

The universal PCI Express Device Driver for MTCA.4

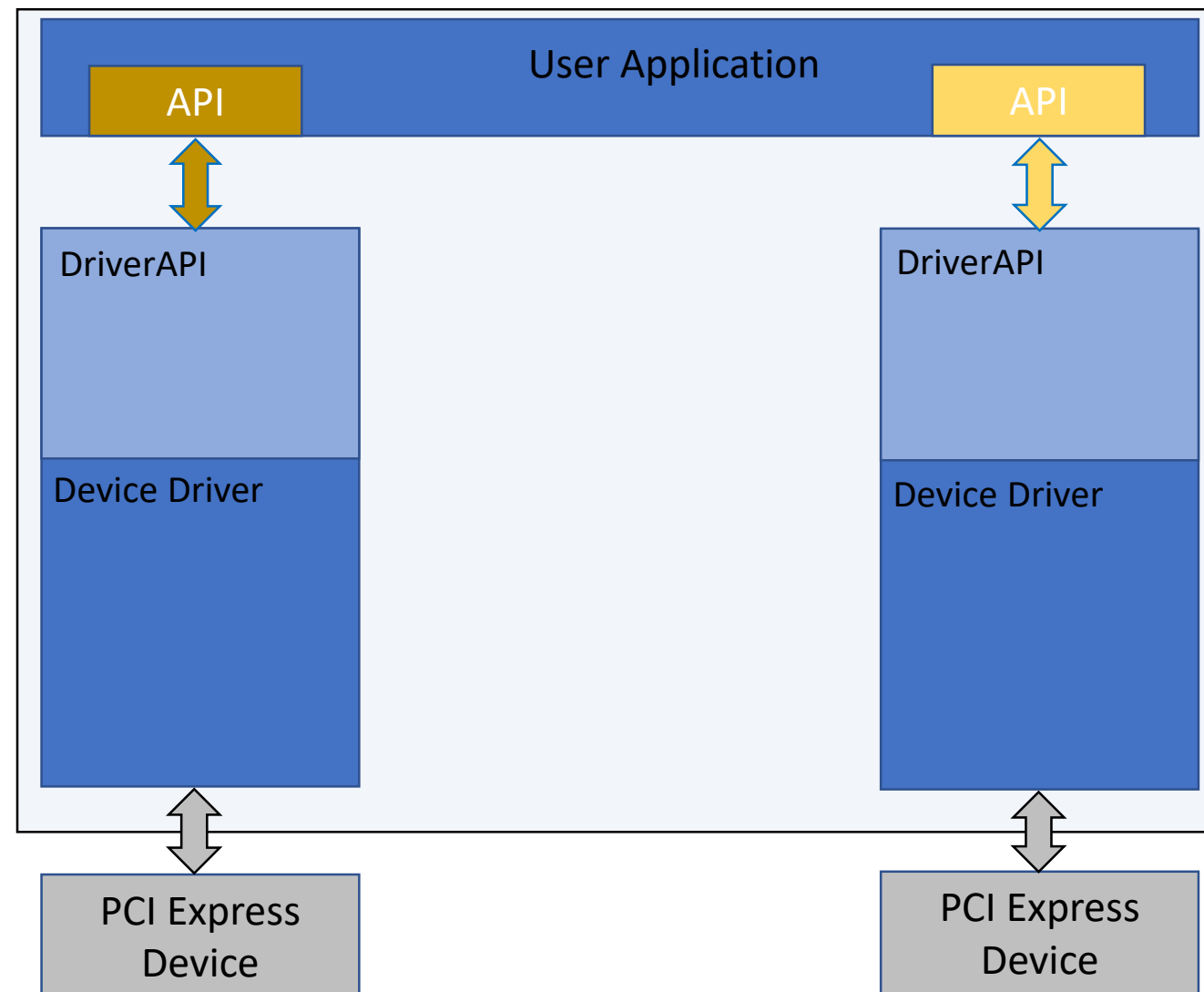
L.Petrosyan



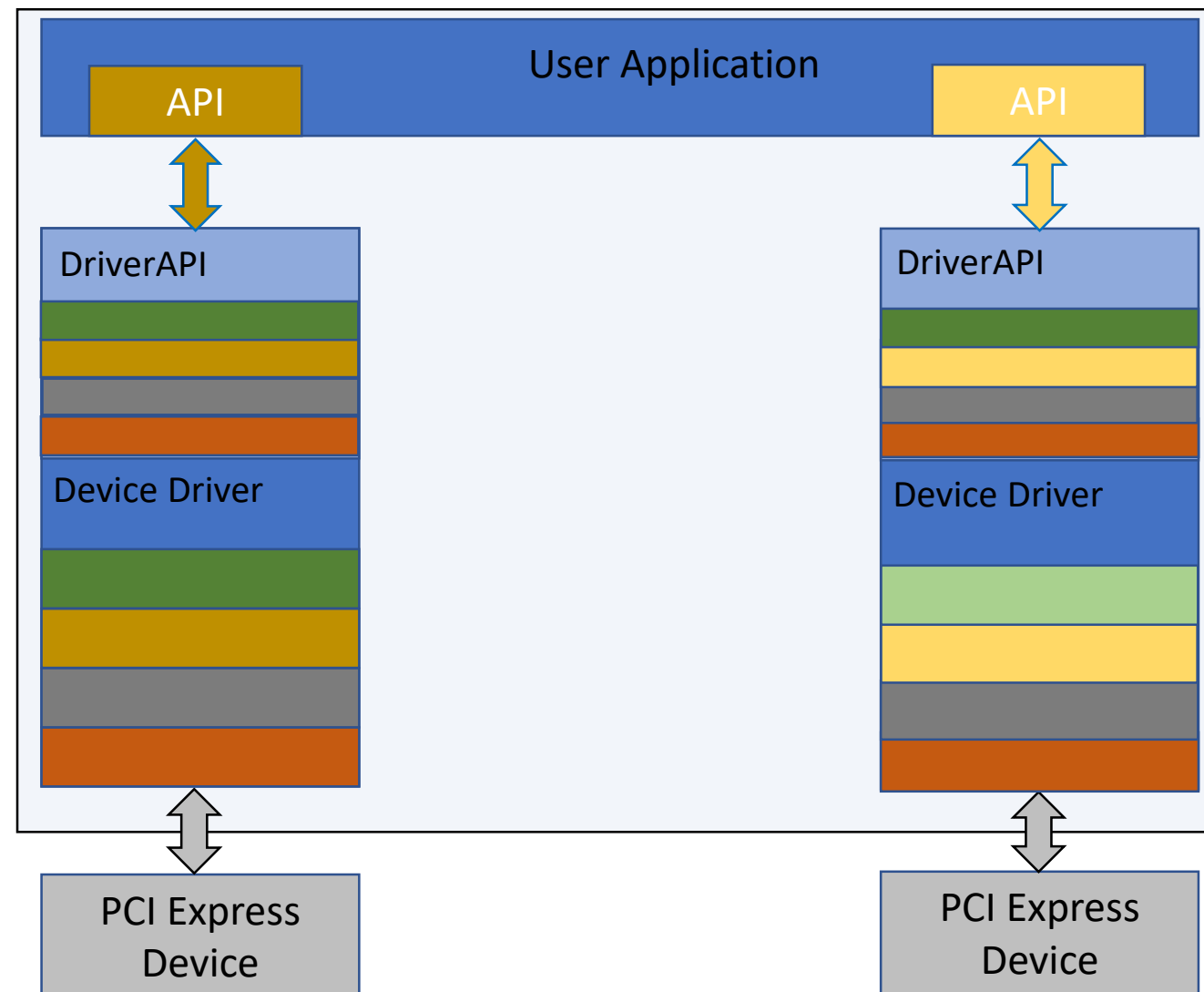
The Universal PCI Express Device Driver

- The PCI Express standard is currently the most widely used architecture.
- The MTCA uses the PCI Express as a central bus of data transmissions.
- In order to take full advantage of PCI Express enhanced features,
 - Hot Plug
 - High Transfer Rate
 - Well defined Interrupts Handling
 - DMA
 - Point to Point transactions
 - Non Transparent Bridging
 - Have a redundant CPU
 - Add second CPU in to existing PCE System
 - ...
- More robust device drivers are required.

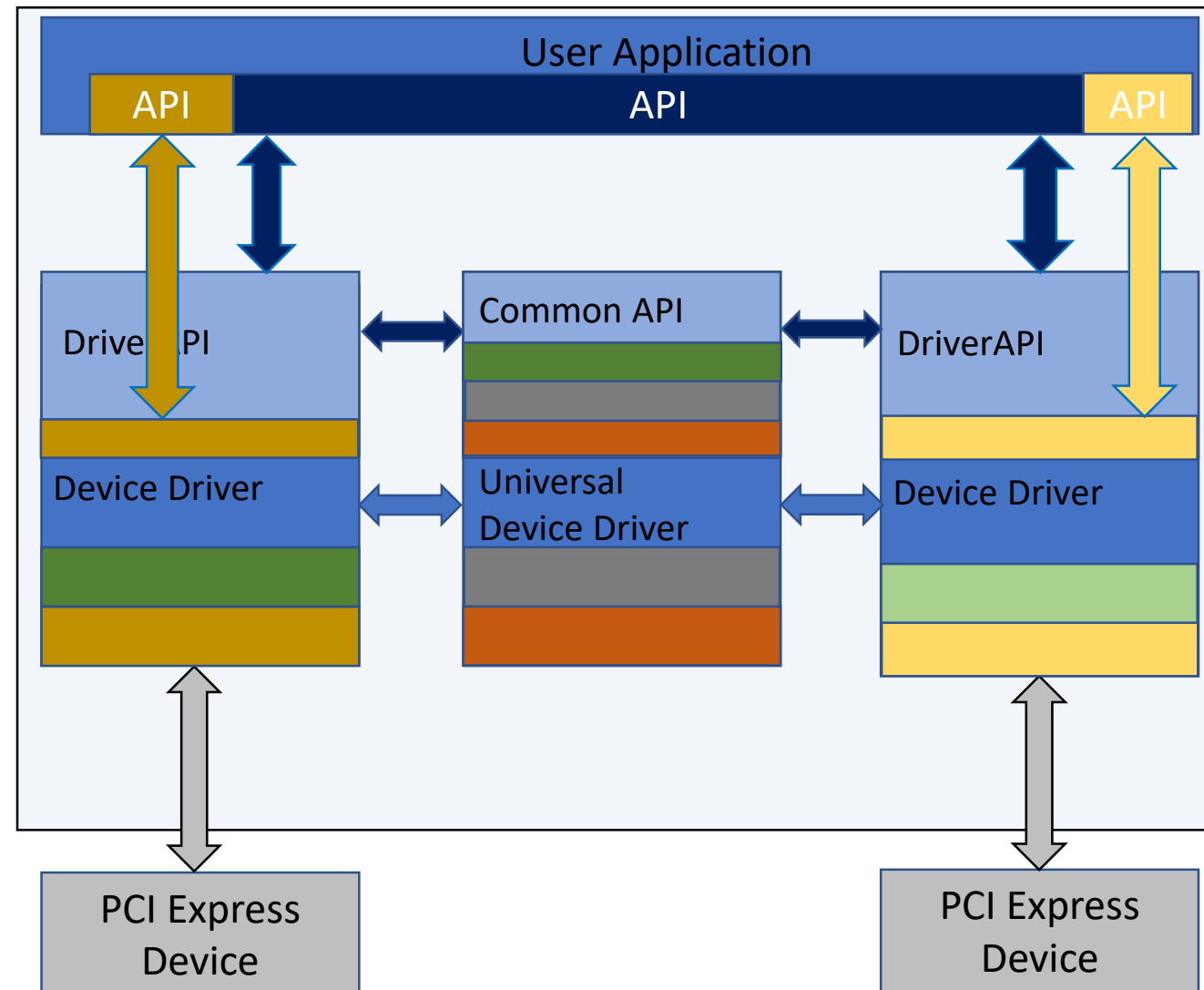
- A Device Driver is loadable kernel Module that provides access to the particular device attached to a computer (PCI Express Bus)
- User Application use the Device Driver API to access the Device
- Over the time the support of the increasing number of Device Drivers from different providers is becoming increasingly difficult
 - More Devices -> More Drivers
 - Different Drivers -> different APIs



- Basic PCI Express functionality
 - Mapping memories
 - **Read, write** and some common **ioctl**
 - Error handling
 - Hot Plug
- Standards or Guidelines functionality
 - Standard Registers Set
 - SHAPI Registers Set (PICMG)
 - PICMG Standard Device Model
 - PCIe HotPlug functionality
- Device specific but has common API
 - DMA
- Device specific functionality



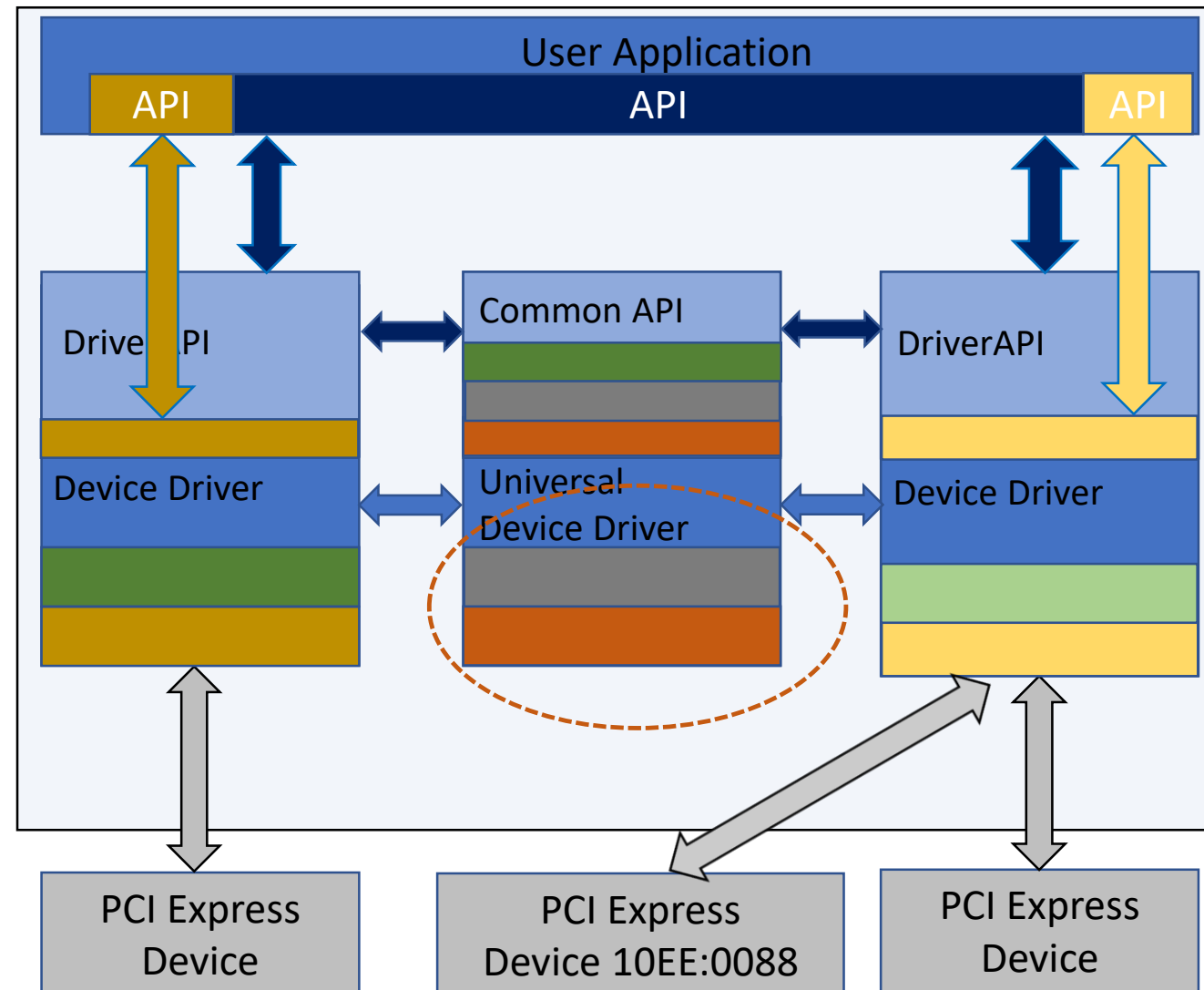
- Split Device Driver into two parts follow the Linux Device Driver stacking Model
- Add all common functionality and API into universal part
 - Basic PCI Express functionality
 - Standards or Guidelines functionality
- Add Common API for Device specific functionality into universal part but keep functionality in Device Driver side
 - Device specific but has common API



- this approach facilitates creation of new drivers and user applications
- The Device Driver created on top of the **universal** driver has all necessary PCI Express functionality
- It could be binded to any PCI Express Device

`echo „10EE:0088“ > /sys/bus/devices/xxx/driver/new_id`

facilitates integration of new devices into the existing software



Example: how to use

- Create PCIEDEV Device driver
 - Used for development
 - Used to bind to any new device
- PCIEDUMMY used as template to create new drivers
- Create test user application (mtcamonitor)
- Create Device Driver based on UPCIEDEV for each Device
- Mtcamonitor uses common API, could have access to any device (works with any driver based on UPCIEDEV)
- PCIEDEV could be binded to any new device, use Mtcamonitor to test any new device

The screenshot shows the mTCA-MONITOR application interface. It features a main window with a table of PCI devices and a secondary window titled 'PCIe Monitor v2.0' showing detailed configuration for a selected device.

Scan PCIe Bus			Run PCIe-Monitor			Rescan Bus			Quit		
10 Dev: 0000:04:10.0 10b5:8748 SWITCH ON	11 Dev: 0000:04:0a.0 10b5:8748 SWITCH OFF	12 Dev: 0000:04:0b.0 10b5:8748 SWITCH OFF	2 Dev: 0000:04:02.0 10b5:8748 SWITCH ON	3 Dev: 0000:04:01.0 10b5:8748 SWITCH ON	4 Dev: 0000:04:00.0 10b5:8748 SWITCH OFF	5 Dev: 0000:04:08.0 10b5:8748 SWITCH OFF	6 Dev: 0000:04:09.0 10b5:8748 SWITCH ON	7 Dev: 0000:04:13.0 10b5:8748 SWITCH OFF	8 Dev: 0000:04:12.0 10b5:8748 SWITCH ON	9 Dev: 0000:04:11.0 10b5:8748 SWITCH ON	
DEV:	DEV:	DEV:	DEV:	DEV:	DEV:	DEV:	DEV:	DEV:	DEV:	DEV:	
IDs:	IDs:	IDs:	IDs:	IDs:	IDs:	IDs:	IDs:	IDs:	IDs:	IDs:	
Driver:	Driver:	Driver:	Driver:	Driver:	Driver:	Driver:	Driver:	Driver:	Driver:	Driver:	
BARs:	BARs:	BARs:	BARs:	BARs:	BARs:	BARs:	BARs:	BARs:	BARs:	BARs:	
PCIe-monitor	PCIe-monitor	PCIe-monitor	PCIe-monitor	PCIe-monitor	PCIe-monitor	PCIe-monitor	PCIe-monitor	PCIe-monitor	PCIe-monitor	PCIe-monitor	
Bind pciedev	Bind pciedev	Bind pciedev	Bind pciedev	Bind pciedev	Bind pciedev	Bind pciedev	Bind pciedev	Bind pciedev	Bind pciedev	Bind pciedev	
INFO	INFO	INFO	INFO	INFO	INFO	INFO	INFO	INFO	INFO	INFO	

The 'PCIe Monitor v2.0' window shows the following configuration for device /dev/damcbpms6:

- Address map: [Empty]
- Device: /dev/damcbpms6
- Bar: 0
- Data Mode: 32
- Offset: 0, Size: 4
- Mask: 0xFFFFFFFF, Shift: 0
- Address: [Empty]
- Data: 0x0
- Radix: Hex (selected), Dec, Bin, Ascii
- I/O: Read, Write, Plot, List
- DMA: Write, Plot, List, Mb/sec: 0
- Status: OK

The image displays three sequential screenshots of the 'Scan PCIe Bus' utility and the 'PCIe Monitor v2.0' interface. The first screenshot shows the 'Scan PCIe Bus' window with columns for slots 10, 11, 12, and 2. Slot 11 is marked 'NO DRIVER'. A blue arrow points to the second screenshot, where slot 11 now shows 'Driver: pciedev 1.6.0'. A second blue arrow points to the third screenshot, which shows the 'PCIe Monitor v2.0' window. The terminal output in the third screenshot displays project information: Project Next: 14000, Project ID: C, Project Version: 1010000, Project Date: 20130109, Project Reserver: 0, Project Next: FFE4.

Bind pciedev to your AMC card

- `echo 'VENDOR_ID DEVICE_ID' > /sys/bus/pci/drivers/pciedev/new_id`
- Check `/dev` directory, has to be `/dev/pciedevsX`, X is slot number where You have your AMC



The Universal PCI Express Device Driver

Ubuntu and Debian 10 packages <http://doocs.desy.de>

1. *#receive the DESY DOOCS key*
 - *Wget -O - <http://doocs.desy.de/pub/doocs/DOOCS-key.gpg.asc> | sudo apt-key add*
2. *#add the DOOCD repository:*
 - *Sudo sh -c 'echo "deb <http://doocs.desy.de/pub/doocs> 'lsb_release -sc main" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/doocs.list*
3. *apt-get update*
4. *apt-get install upciedev-dkms*
5. *apt-get install pciedev-dkms*
6. *apt-get install pciedummy-dkms*
7. *apt-get install doocs-mtca-tools* (optional)
 - To run call *mtcamonitor*
8. The source directory of the drivers in /usr/src

**There is an example c++ application in the driver source directory.
Use PCIEDEV as a template to crate your own device driver.**

Source codes <https://github.com/MicroTCA>

1. Download upciudev , pciudev amd pcidummy
2. Compile the drivers, just run *make*
3. In the source directory there is the file *./sc*
4. Run *./sc* it will copy all necessary files to */lib/modules/...*
5. *depmod -a*
6. *modprobe upciudev*
7. *modprobe pciudev*
8. Download mtcamonitor (optional)
 1. Run *make*
 2. Run *mtcamonitor*

**There is an example c++ application in the driver source directory.
Use PCIEDEV as a template to crate your own device driver.**

Crate new PCIe device driver based on upciudev, using pciedummy as template.

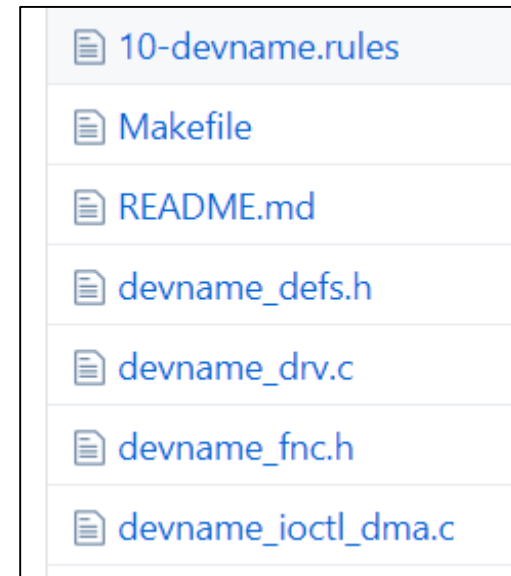
To crate the new driver (*as an example, we want to crate the diver for sis81600*):

- change all file names from devname* to your "device name": `mv ./devname* ./sis8160*`
- make changes in Makefile.

In all files make Replace:

- DEVNAME to SIS8160
- devname to sis8160
- change in devname_fhc.h:
 - #define DEVNAME "devname" to "sis8160"
 - #define DEVNAME_VENDOR_ID 0x10EE // XILINX vendor ID to 0x1796 // STRUCK Vendor ID
 - #define DEVNAME_DEVICE_ID 0x0088 to 0x0028 //sis8160 Device ID
- run "./sc" as root
- run "depmod -a" as root
- install 10-sis8160.rules in /etc/udev/rules.d/
- run "modprobe sis8160" as root
 - the driver will crate device file /dev/sis8160sX X-is a slot number where You have your device

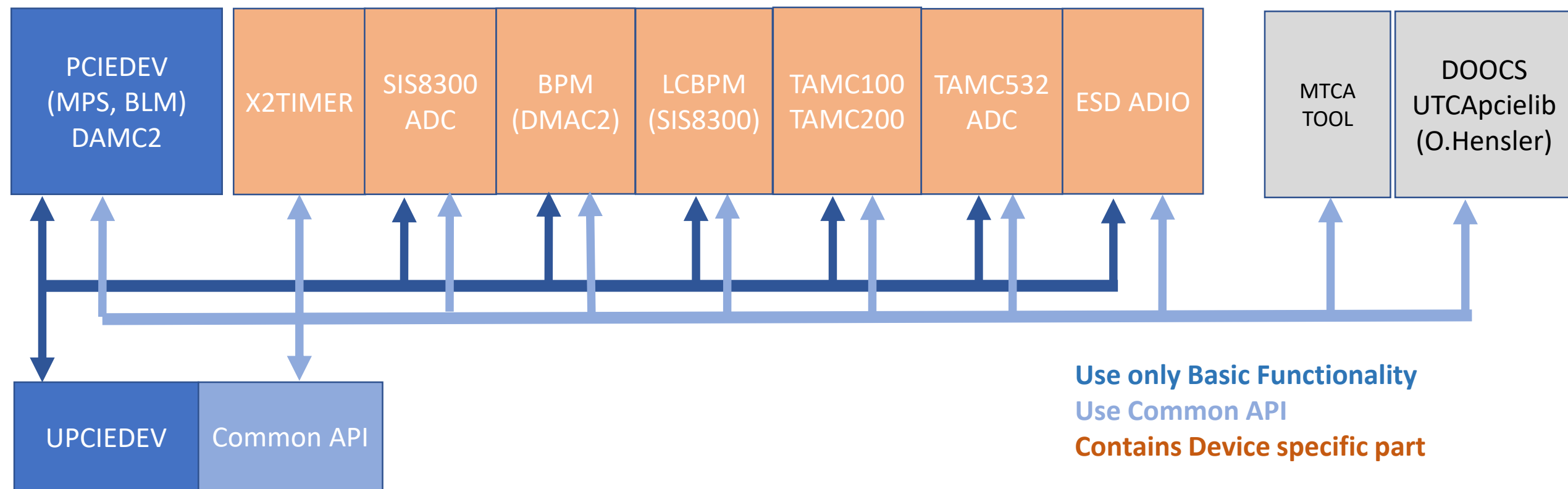
compile, install and enjoy



sis8160 – DEVNAME
s – slot
X – Slot number

Status

- The following drivers, tools and libraries are developed used
- PCIE HotPlug
- PCIE Non Transparent Bridging
- PCIE Point to Point transactions



Use only Basic Functionality
Use Common API
Contains Device specific part



THANK YOU

- The source codes can be found on <https://github.com/MicroTCA/>
 - ***Any contributions and new developers are welcome!!!***
- The information and Linux packages can be found on a DOOCS web page <http://doocs.desy.de>
 - *Device driver packages have no dependencies on DOOCS*
- Mail ***doocs@desy.de***