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PCI-HPDI32-LINK
PMC-HPDI32-LINK
cPCI-HPDI32-LINK

32-Bit
High-Speed Parallel
Digital Interface

User Manual

Preliminary

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PREFACE

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RELATED PUBLICATIONS

The following manuals and specifications provide the necessary information for in depth understanding of the specialized parts used on this board.

PLX PCI 9080 Data Book

PLX Technology Inc.
390 Potrero Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 4085
(408) 774-3735
http://www.plxtech.com/

EIA-422-A – Electrical Characteristics of Balanced Voltage Digital Interface Circuits
(EIA order number EIA-RS-422A)

EIA-485 – Standard for Electrical Characteristics of Generators and Receivers for Use in Balanced Digital Multipoint Systems
(EIA order number EIA-RS-485)

EIA Standards and Publications can be purchased from:

GLOBAL ENGINEERING DOCUMENTS
15 Inverness Way East
Englewood, CO 80112
Phone: (800) 854-7179
http://global.ihs.com/

IEEE P1386 - Standard Mechanic for a Common Mezzanine Card Family: CMC

IEEE P1386.1 - Standard Physical and Environmental Layers for PCI Mezzanine Cards: PMC
Sponsored by the Microprocessor & Microcomputer Standards Committee (MMSC) of the IEEE Computer Society

Copies of IEEE specifications available from:

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
Service Center
445 Hoes Lane
Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331 USA
http://www.ieee.org/

PCI Local Bus Specification Revision 2.1 June 1, 1995.

Copies of PCI specifications available from:

PCI Special Interest Group
NE 2575 Kathryn Street, #17
Hillsboro, OR 97124
http://www.pcisig.com/

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The PCI/PMC-HPDI32-LINK Board is a high-speed 32-bit parallel digital interface card capable of transmitting or receiving data between two systems at up to 100 Mbytes per second over a RS485 interface. This board is a specialized the HPDI32A version of the HPDI32 board designed to provide a simple means to transfer data between systems. On-board transmit and receive FIFOs of up to 128k words deep buffer transfer data between the PCI/PMC bus and the cable interface. This allows the HPDI32-LINK to maintain maximum bursts on the cable interface (at least up to the depth of the FIFOs) independent of the PCI bus interface. The on-board FIFOs can also used to buffer data between the cable interface and the PCI bus to maintain a sustained data throughput for real-time applications.

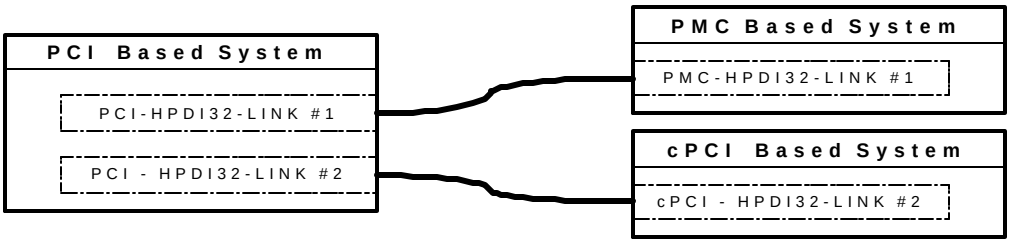


Figure 1.0: HPDI32-LINK System Diagram

The HPDI32-LINK interface is a pseudo half-duplex interface. The physical interface is half-duplex (board is either transmitting or receiving data, not simultaneous), but the board contains bus arbitration logic to make the interface appear full-duplex to the user. The HPDI32-LINK is easily set up to transfer data by initializing a few local registers. Once the data link is established, the data is transferred between systems by simply reading or writing the on-board FIFOs. The board has an advanced PCI interface engine, which provides for increased data throughput via DMA. The board will support both standard and chained (scatter/gather) DMA.

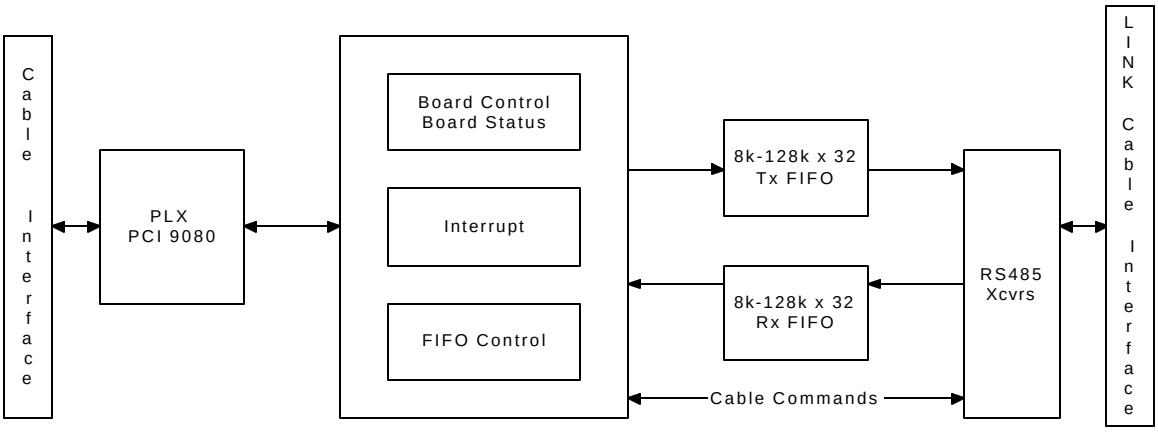


Figure 1.1: HPDI32-LINK Block Diagram

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The cable interface is designed to efficiently transfer data between two HPDI32-LINK boards. All data to/from the board is synchronous with the transmit clock supplied by the transmitter. Signals are present to detect the presence of another LINK board. Once a link is established, data is transferred over a single synchronous pair of signals – clock and data. Bus arbitration signals are also provided to transfer data bi-directionally. Finally, the HPDI32-LINK provides for a user signal which may be used a software controlled Discrete Input or Discrete Output. This user defined signal is also connected to the on-baord interrupt to provide a user defined interrupt source.

1.1 CABLE INTERFACE

The cable interface consists of 32 bits of data, one clock, and 7 bi-directional signals. All cable interface signals are differential RS485/RS422. The clock and 7 bi-directional signals are used for controlling the data transfer and other pre-defined functions. One of these signals may also be used for user IO or as an interrupt source.

Figure 1.1 shows the default HPDI32-LINK interface control signals. All control signals and data are synchronous to the cable interface clock supplied by the transmitting device. The on-board transmit clock (20MHz standard) may be up to 25MHz. The Data Valid signal indicates valid data is being transferred. Two bus arbitration signals, Bus Request and Bus Grant, are used to allow the Slave board to transmit data. Section 2.5 provides a more detailed cable interface description.

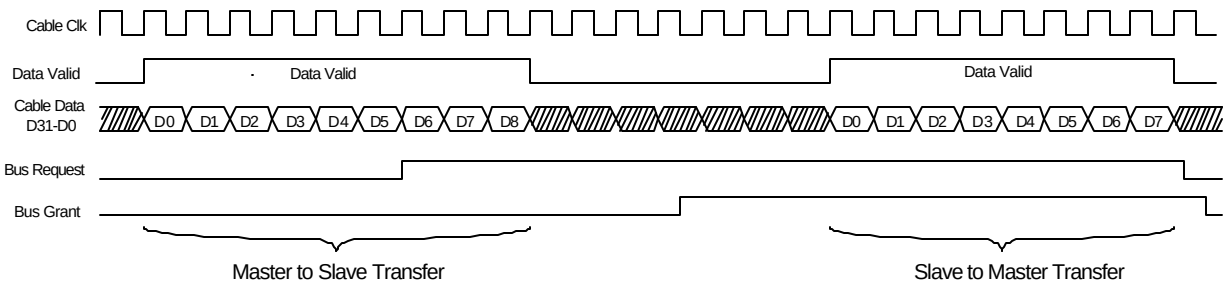


Figure 1.2: HPDI32 Cable Interface

1.2 FIFOs

The FIFOs on the HPDI3-LINK2 are used for buffering the transmit or receive data. This allows the data on cable interface to run independent of the PCI interface. There are two sets of FIFOs on the board; a set of four FIFOs for transmit data, and a second set of four for receive data. Each set consists of 32 bits of data and 4 status flags. The receive FIFOs are loaded by the cable receive control logic and read by either the CPU or the DMA. The transmit FIFOs are loaded by either the CPU or the DMA and read by the cable transmit control logic. Four status flags accompany each set the FIFOs: Empty, Almost Empty, Almost Full, Full. The Almost Empty and the Almost Full status flags can be programmed via software to assert most desired levels within the FIFOs. These programmable flags can be used for DMA control, throttling cable data, or to indicate when a desired amount of data has been received.

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CHAPTER 2: PROGRAMMING

2.0 INITIALIZATION

Several functions on the HPDI32 board will generally be unchanged in a given application. These include interrupt setup, FIFO Almost Flag Values, and General Purpose IO direction setup. Therefore, initializing these functions board will generally need to be done only once by the software. However, if a Board Reset is performed, all registers will return to their default values. Software must reinitialize the board following a Board Reset.

2.1 BUS ARBITRATION

The HPDI32-LINK is designed to interface two HPDI32-LINK boards. Since the cable interface is a single half-duplex bus, the two HPDI32-LINK cards must arbitrate for control of the bus. One board is setup as the Bus Master and the other as the Bus Slave. The Bus Master will control the bus arbitration and will initially have control of the bus. The Bus Slave must request the bus and receive a Bus Grant from the Master before it can transmit data. Once it has received ownership of the bus, the Bus Slave will retain ownership as long as it continues to assert the Bus Request.

One Bus master and one Bus Slave must be present before any data can be transferred. Two cable interface lines are dediated to a Master Present and Slave Present signals. A programmable control bit allows any HPDI32-LINK board to be configured as either a Master or a Slave. In addition, the PCI version of the board has a mini-jumper to set the default board configuration at reset. If the jumper is installed (factory default), the board will reset to Bus Master. Since the PMC version of the board does not contain a board jumper, the PMC-HPDI32-LINK board will reset to Bus Slave. See Section 5 for more detailed information about the board jumpers.

2.1 RESETS

There are three bits in this Board Control Register that are used as resets to the local logic functions. These bits perform a reset when the software writes a '1'. The software does not need to clear the bits following a Reset since the reset bits are self-clearing

Board Reset	Board Control Register D0 – Setting this bit will reset the local logic, reset (clear) the FIFOs and program the default Almost Flag Values, and place all registers into a known state.
Tx FIFO Reset	Board Control Register D1 – Setting this bit will clear the Tx FIFOs and program the current Almost Flag Values.
Rx FIFO Reset	Board Control Register D2 – Setting this bit will clear the Rx FIFOs and program the current Almost Flag Values.

2.2 FIFOs

The FIFOs on the HPDI32-LINK are used for buffering the transmit or receive data. This allows the data on cable interface to run independent of the PCI interface, ensuring data will be transferred on the cable regardless of software overhead to the board (assuming the average receive throughput can be maintained). The board allows for different FIFO depths to be installed from 8k to 128k (32k standard). This allows the user to customize the board for specific real-time applications. The FIFO depth must be specified when ordering – consult factory for further information.

There are two sets of FIFOs on the board – one for transmit and one for receive. Each set has a width of 32 bits of data and provides four FIFO status flags. These flags indicate Empty, Full, Almost Empty, and

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Almost Full. Two of these flags, Almost Empty and Almost Full are user programmable. These programmable flags are used for Demand Mode DMA (see Section 3.3), or may be used for cable throttling (pause transmitter when Rx FIFO Almost Full) or to provide the user with a trigger at a specific FIFO level. The Almost Flags of the FIFOs are programmed with the Almost Register values during a FIFO Reset (See Resets, Section 3.1).

NOTE: The Almost Empty Flag value represents the number of words from empty. The Almost Full Flag value represents the number of words from Full –1, not the number of words from empty.

The board also provides FIFO Size registers for both transmit and receive FIFOs. These registers may be useful if writing software (especially drivers) which needs to support multiple FIFO depth. The board also tracks the number of words currently in each FIFO. This count may be useful when accessing the FIFOs to prevent underruns or overflows.

2.3 INTERRUPTS

The HPDI32 contains many possible interrupt sources. The PLX 9080 PCI Interface chip has several interrupt sources (DMA done is the most useful), and the local HPDI32 firmware has 16 potential interrupt sources. All local interrupts are passed through the PLX chip and will be requested on PCI INTA. In order for this board to generate interrupts to the PCI bus, they must be enabled in the PLX chip. Bits 8, 11, and 16 of the PLX Interrupt Control/Status Register must be set to a '1' in order for the interrupts to occur. The device driver typically handles enabling board interrupts, so the average user should not be concerned with accessing the PLX registers.

The 16 local interrupt sources allow for interrupts on Frame Start, Frame End, six cable inputs, and all FIFO flags. All interrupt sources are can be individually enabled, allowing the user to enable some interrupts and leave others disabled. This is accomplished by writing a '1' to the appropriate bits in the Interrupt Control Register (ICR). For example: to enable the Rx FIFO Almost Empty Interrupt, the software will need to write a '1' to bit 13 of the ICR. This bit will should remain set until the need to disable this specific interrupt.

Each interrupt source is individually programmable as Rising Edge, Falling Edge, Level High, or Level Low triggering. All interrupts default to edge triggered to prevent a potential interrupt lockup seen with level interrupts (the level interrupt may keep re-interrupting indefinitely). Since interrupts are latched, edge triggered interrupts are more user friendly. The interrupts default at reset to the most common configuration, but this configuration may not suit all users. For example, one may wish to interrupt when the Tx FIFO is almost full to stop writing data to the FIFO, while another may wish to interrupt when it is not almost full to know when to resume writing to the FIFO. The HPDI32 provides the user the flexibility of interrupt configuration.

Interrupts are latched in the Interrupt Status Register (ISR). Since all interrupts are multiplexed onto a single interrupt request, the ISR provides the means of determining the unique interrupt source. The user should clear the interrupt by writing the specific bit back to the ISR as part of the interrupt service routine. From the previous example, when the interrupt has occurred, bit 13 of the ISR is now a '1', indicating that a FIFO Almost Empty interrupt has occurred. This bit will remain a '1' and will not allow any additional interrupts to be generated until the user clears the interrupt. To re-enable the FIFO Almost Empty interrupt, the user must clear the interrupt by writing a '1' to bit 13 of the Interrupt Status Register.

2.4 DMA

Although the 33MHz PMC/PCI bus is capable of burst transfers up to 132Mbytes per sec, actual sustained throughput on the PCI bus will be much lower. This is due to many factors such as bus overhead, operating system overhead, application overhead, and possibly data storage overhead such as hard disk drive

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accesses. Since sustained PCI data rates will be typically slower than the maximum cable interface rate, DMA on the PCI bus is supported to make the PCI data transfers as fast as possible.

There are 3 methods the software application can move data to and from the HPDI32 board: PIO mode, Non-Demand DMA, and Demand Mode DMA. The two DMA modes are only supported to the on-board data FIFOs (DMA accesses to local registers are not supported).

2.4.1 PIO MODE

In PIO mode, the user accesses the FIFOs through is single register reads and writes to the board. This is the slowest data transfer mode. In PIO mode, the user must check to make sure the Tx FIFO is not full prior to writing the Tx FIFOs, and check to ensure the Rx FIFO contains data before reading. The device driver should normally handle checking of this status prior to reading/writing the FIFO. See specific driver information for further details.

2.4.2 NON-DEMAND DMA

In Non-Demand DMA mode, the user specifies a DMA transfer size and initiates the transfer. Since there is no checking for data validity (no check to determine if Tx FIFO Full or Rx FIFO empty), the user must ensure the FIFOs can handle the entire transfer prior to transfer initiation. If the Tx FIFO becomes full or Rx FIFO Empty during a Non-Demand mode DMA transfer, the extra data will be discarded and no error indication is received – the DMA appears to have completed normally. Therefore, the user must use caution when using Non-Demand DMA.

2.4.3 DEMAND MODE DMA

Demand Mode DMA is similar to Non-Demand DMA, except the local logic will request the transfer based on FIFO status. After the user specifies a DMA transfer size and initiates the transfer, the local logic will request the data transfer if the Tx FIFO is not Full (transmit) or the Rx FIFO is not empty (Rx FIFO). For transmit, the logic will burst data into the FIFO until the Almost Full Flag is reached. The logic will then switch into a single transfer mode until the FIFO is filled (or transfer is complete). When the Tx FIFO becomes full, the logic will cease requesting data. When data is transmitted out of the FIFO (Tx FIFO no longer full), the request will again be asserted to re-fill the FIFO. This will resume until the transfer completes. When receive Demand DMA is initiated, the DMA is requested whenever data is in the Rx FIFO. On-board logic will run in burst mode until the Rx FIFO reaches the Almost Empty level, at which time the logic will switch into single word mode, where single words will be transferred until the FIFO goes empty. Once the Rx FIFO is empty, the logic ceases to request data until more data is received. The request is again asserted to empty the FIFO. This will continue until the transfer completes. Demand Mode DMA is the preferred DMA method.

2.4.4 DMA DATA PACKING

DMA also provides a means to pack 16-bit or 8-bit data into 32bit transfers. This is useful if only a 16-bit or 8-bit cable interface is used. In such cases, each data word uses the full 32-bit FIFO width (data is not packed in FIFO), but is packed for the PCI bus transfer. This will increase the effective PCI data throughput.

2.5 CABLE INTERFACE SIGNALS

Data is transferred to and from the HPDI32 board via an 80 pin cable interface consisting of 40 differential signals – 1 Clock, 7 Command /Control signals, and 32 Data bits. The seven Command/Control signals provide many cable protocol options. The default Cable Command signals are:

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Command 0 – Master Present	Provides and indication that the Bus Master HPDI32-Link board is present. This signal is a 8.333MHz signal transmitted by the Bus Master and detected by the Bus Slave to establish a link. (Clock rate between 6.5MHz and 10MHz should work – not tested).
Command 1 – Slave Present	Provides and indication that the Bus Slave HPDI32-Link board is present. This signal is a 4.167MHz signal transmitted by the Bus Slave and detected by the Bus Master to establish a link. (Clock rate between 3.8MHz and 4.5MHz should work – not tested).
Command 2 – Data Valid	Provides an indication that data is currently being transferred on the cable interface. This signal is driven by the transmitter and must be asserted before data is recorded.
Command 3 – Rx Not Ready.	Provides a method for the receiving device to pause the data transfer. The receiving device drives this signal when the Rx FIFO Almost Full flag is reached.
Command 4 – Bus Request	Indicates the Bus Slave is enabled to transmit data and has data to transmit. Once the Bus Slave has gained ownership of the bus, Bus Request will remain asserted as long as valid data is being transmitted.
Command 5 – Bus Grant	Indicates the Bus Master has recognized the Bus Request from the Slave device and is granting ownership to the Slave Device. Once granted, this signal will remain asserted as long as the Bus Request is present.
Command 6 – User IO	Discrete IO controlled via the Board Control Register.

Data is transferred using the Cable Clock. All transmit data and command/control signals are clocked on the rising edge of the TxCLK. The transmit clock on the HPDI32 is supplied by an on-board oscillator. This oscillator is socketed so the user can customize the clock interface speed. The board is shipped with a 20MHz oscillator standard, but may run up to 25MHz. To ensure maximum setup and hold times, all receive data and Command/Control signals are clocked on the falling edge of the RxClk. Figure 2.1 shows the data setup and hold times.

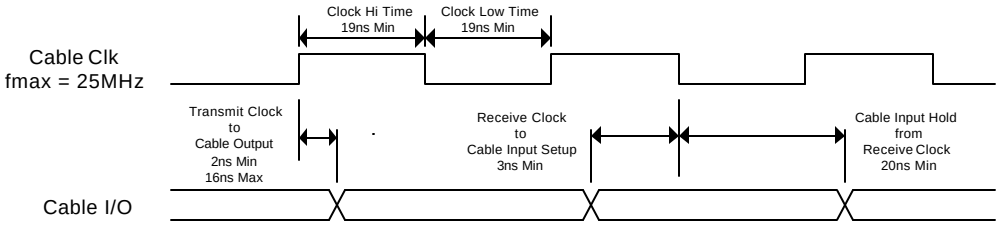


FIGURE 2.1: CABLE INTERFACE TIMING

2.6 GENERAL PURPOSE I/O

One of the cable command signals can be used as discrete IO. This General Purpose IO bit is controlled from the Board Control register. If the bit is set as a discrete output, the Board Control register also defines the output value. If the bit is setup as an input, the Cable Command D6 state may be read through the Board Status register. To set the Cable Command D6 as an interrupt source, set the signal as a discrete input, and setup the interrupt source via the interrupt registers.

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CHAPTER 3: LOCAL SPACE REGISTERS

3.0 LOCAL REGISTERS

The Local Space registers control the transmission and reception of data to and from the board.

Table 2.13-1 Local Register Map

Offset Address	Size	Access*	Register Name	Value after Reset
0x00	D32	RO	Firmware Revision	0x800702XX
0x04	D32	RW	Board Control	0x00000000
0x08	D32	RC	Board Status	0x00X0CCXX
0x0C	D32	RW	Tx Programmable Almost	0x0010000F
0x10	D32	RW	Rx Programmable Almost	0x0010000F
0x14	D32	RO	Features	0x0000003F
0x18	D32	RW	Rx/Tx FIFOs	EMPTY
0x1C			Reserved	
0x20	D32	RW	Rx Control	0x00000000
0x24	D32	RW	Tx Control	0x00000000
0x28	D32	RO	Rx Data Counter	0x00000000
0x2C	D32	RO	Tx Data Counter	0x00000000
0x30	D32	RW	Interrupt Control	0x00000000
0x34	D32	RC	Interrupt Status	0x00000000
0x38	D32	RW	Tx Clock Divider	0x00000000
0x3C			Reserved	
0x40	D32	RO	Tx FIFO Size	0x000XXX00
0x44	D32	RO	Rx FIFO Size	0x000XXX00
0x48	D32	RO	Tx FIFO Words	0x00000000
0x4C	D32	RO	Rx FIFO Words	0x00000000
0x50	D32	RW	Interrupt Edge/Level	0x0000FFFF
0x54	D32	RW	Interrupt Hi/Lo	0x0000CFFD

* RO - read only
RW - read/write capability
RC - read clear (a write clears the specified bits)

3.1 FIRMWARE REVISION REGISTER

(Offset 0x00000000)

This Register is used to determine the version of firmware that is programmed into the board. If the board logic is changed, the value in this register is changed.

D7:0 Firmware Revision – Incremented when firmware changes.
D15:8 PCB Revision – This field details the PCB version for this firmware version.
D23:16 Sub ID – This field reflects special variations of the HPDI32 board.
D30:24 Reserved
D31 Features Register present

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A ‘1’ indicates Features Register is implemented in specific firmware version.

3.2 BOARD CONTROL REGISTER

(Offset 0x00000004)

The Board Control Register is used to control miscellaneous functions on the HPDI32. These include Resets, Enable data transmit/receive, and General Purpose IO.

D0 Board Reset
Writing a’1’ to this bit will generate a pulse to reset the on-board logic and the FIFOs. This bit will clear automatically. The Rx/Tx FIFOs are also reset and reprogrammed with the default values following a board reset. To allow FIFO programming to occur, the user should wait about 10usec following Board Reset before the FIFOs are accessed.

D1 Tx FIFO Reset
Writing a ‘1’ to this bit will generate a pulse that will reset the Tx FIFOs. Following the Reset, this bit will automatically clear itself. The Tx FIFO Reset also programs the Tx Almost Empty and Almost Full flags with the values contained in the Tx Almost Programming register (See Section 3.3).

D2 Rx FIFO Reset
Writing a ‘1’ to this bit will generate a pulse that will reset the Rx FIFOs. Following the Reset, this bit will automatically clear itself. The Rx FIFO Reset also programs the Rx Almost Empty and Almost Full flags with the values contained in the Rx Almost Programming register (See Section 3.4).

D3 Bus Master/Slave
A ‘1’ will enable the board as the BUS Master (Bus Master controls bus arbitration)

D4 Transmit Enable
A ‘1’ will enable data transmission from the Tx FIFOs to the Cable. The board must arbitrate for bus ownership before data will be transmitted.

D5 Receive Enable
A ‘1’ will enable data reception into the Rx FIFOs from the Cable.

D6 User IO Direction
A ‘1’ will set the User IO Cable Command D6 to output (‘0’ is input).

D7 User Output Hi/Low
If the User IO Cable Command D6 is set to to output, this bit will define the output value.

D8:D9 Reserved

D10 Demand DMA Direction
A ‘1’ will set the demand mode DMA direction to transmit.

D31:D11 Reserved.

3.3 BOARD STATUS REGISTER

(Offset 0x00000008)

The Board Status Register is used to check the most current status of on-board signals including the FIFO status flags and the Cable Command signals.

D0 Bus Master Present

D1 Bus Slave Present

D2 Data Valid - Cable Command D2

D3 Cable Not Ready - Cable Command D3

D4 Bus Request - Cable Command D4

D5 Bus Grant - Cable Command D5

D6 User IO - Cable Command D6

D7 Link Established
A ‘1’ indicates card has detected both Bus Master and Bus Slave present

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D8 Tx FIFO Empty Low
A '0' indicates the Tx FIFO is empty (Tx FIFO Empty Flag asserted).

D9 Tx FIFO Almost Empty Low
A '0' indicates the Tx FIFO is almost empty (Tx FIFO Almost Empty Flag asserted).

D10 Tx FIFO Almost Full Low
A '0' indicates the Tx FIFO is almost full (Tx FIFO Almost Full Flag asserted).

D11 Tx FIFO Full Low
A '0' indicates the Tx FIFO is full (Tx FIFO Full Flag asserted).

D12 Rx FIFO Empty Low
A '0' indicates the Rx FIFO is empty (Rx FIFO Empty Flag asserted).

D13 Rx FIFO Almost Empty Low
A '0' indicates the Rx FIFO is almost empty (Rx FIFO Almost Empty Flag asserted).

D14 Rx FIFO Almost Full Low
A '0' indicates the Rx FIFO is almost full (Rx FIFO Almost Full Flag asserted).

D15 Rx FIFO Full Low
A '0' indicates the Rx FIFO is full (Rx FIFO Full Flag asserted).

D16 Board Jumper 0 (PCI Only)
A '1' will indicate the mini jumper on pins J2:3 to J2:4 is installed.
Note: Board jumper0 can be used to distinguish between two HPDI32 cards in a system.

D17 Board Jumper 1 (PCI Only)
A '1' will indicate the mini jumper on pins J2:1 to J2:2 is installed.
Note: Board jumpers1 sets the Bus Master/Bus Slave default at .

D18 Reserved

D19 Link Fail
A '1' indicates a link was established, then was lost. This does not indicate the current link state, but flags that a failure has occurred. Since this bit is latched, it is cleared by writing a '1' back to D19.

D20 Reserved

D21 Tx OverRun
A '1' will indicate an attempt to write to the Rx FIFO when the FIFO was full has occurred. Since this bit is latched, it is cleared by writing a '1' back to D21.

D22 Rx UnderRun
A '1' will indicate an attempt to read from the Rx FIFO when the FIFO was empty has occurred. Since this bit is latched, it is cleared by writing a '1' back to D22.

D23 Rx OverRun
A '1' will indicate an attempt to write to the Rx FIFO when the FIFO was full has occurred. Since this bit is latched, it is cleared by writing a '1' back to D23.

D24:31 Reserved

3.4 Tx ALMOST FLAG REGISTER

(Offset 0x0000000C)

This register is sets the programmed values for the Tx FIFO Almost Empty and Almost Full Flags. This value is programmed following a Tx FIFO Reset. A Board Reset will reset this register to the default value (0x0010000F) and then program this value.

D15:0 Almost Empty Flag Value

D31:16 Almost Full Flag Value (Number of available words remaining in FIFO – 1 when Flag asserted).

3.5 Rx ALMOST FLAG REGISTER

(Offset 0x00000010)

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This register is sets the programmed values for the Rx FIFO Almost Empty and Almost Full Flags. This value is programmed following an Rx FIFO Reset. A Board Reset will reset this register to the default value (0x0010000F) and then program this value.

D15:0 Almost Empty Flag Value
D31:16 Almost Full Flag Value (Number of available words remaining in FIFO – 1 when Flag asserted).

3.6 FEATURES REGISTER
(Offset 0x00000014)

This Register indicates new features in each firmware version. This allows a driver to maintain compatibility across firmware and board revisions, while providing for new features to be added.

D0 Tx/Rx FIFO Size Registers Present
D1 Tx/Rx FIFO Words Registers Present
D2 Level/Edge Triggered Interrupts Supported
D3 General Purpose IO on Cable Command D6:2 Supported
D4 PLX DMA Channel 1 Supported
D5 Tx/Rx Underrun & Overrun flags
D31:6 Reserved

3.7 TX FIFO/RX FIFO
(Offset 0x00000018)

This register provides access to the transmit and receive FIFOs. Writing this register sets data for transmission, while reading gets incoming stored data from the Rx FIFO. The user must ensure that the Tx FIFO is not full when writing or data will be discarded. The user must also ensure that the Rx FIFO is not empty when reading or data returned will be indeterminate.

D31:0 FIFO Data

3.8 RX CONTROL REGISTER
(Offset 0x00000020)

This register is contains control bits for the Rx Data Counter (Offset 0x28).

D0 Rx Data Counter Reset
A '1' will reset the Rx Data Counter. This bit is self-clearing.
D1 Rx Data Counter Count Enable
A '1' will enable Rx Data Counter to increment for every transmitted data word. The count will continue to increment as long as it is enabled.
D31:2 Reserved

3.9 TX CONTROL REGISTER
(Offset 0x00000024)

This register is contains control bits for the Tx Data Counter (Offset 0x2C).

D0 Tx Data Counter Reset
A '1' will reset the Tx Data Counter. This bit is self-clearing.

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D1 Tx Data Counter Count Enable
A '1' will enable Tx Data Counter to increment for every transmitted data word. The count will continue to increment as long as it is enabled.

D31:2 Reserved

3.10 RX DATA COUNTER

(Offset 0x00000028)

This register contains a user controller data counter. The counter will continue to count valid data words transmitted as long as the counter is enabled via the Tx Control register.

D31:0 Rx Data Counter

3.11 TX DATA COUNTER

(Offset 0x0000002C)

This register contains a user controller data counter. The counter will continue to count valid data words transmitted as long as the counter is enabled via the Tx Control register.

D31:0 Tx Data Counter

3.12 INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER

(Offset 0x00000030)

The Interrupt Control Register enables the Local Interrupt Sources to generate a Local Interrupt request. See Section 3.3 for more detailed explanation of Interrupts.

D0 IRQ Source 0 – Enable Bus Master Present (default rising edge)
D1 IRQ Source 1 - Enable Bus Slave Present (default rising edge)
D2 IRQ Source 2 – Enable Data Valid (default rising edge)
D3 IRQ Source 3 – Enable Cable Not Ready (default rising edge)
D4 IRQ Source 4 – Enable Bus Request (default rising edge)
D5 IRQ Source 5 – Enable Bus Grant (default rising edge)
D6 IRQ Source 6 – Enable User IO Cable Command D6 (default rising edge)
D7 IRQ Source 7 - Enable Link Established (default rising edge)
D8 IRQ Source 8 - Enable Tx FIFO Empty (default rising edge – Tx FIFO Empty)
D9 IRQ Source 9 - Enable Tx FIFO Almost Empty (default rising edge Tx FIFO Almost Empty)
D10 IRQ Source 10 - Enable Tx FIFO Almost Full (default rising edge – Tx FIFO Almost Full)
D11 IRQ Source 11 - Enable Tx FIFO Full (default rising edge – Tx FIFO Full)
D12 IRQ Source 12 - Enable Rx FIFO Empty (default falling edge – Rx FIFO Not Empty)
D13 IRQ Source 13 - Enable Rx FIFO Almost Empty (default falling edge – Rx FIFO Not Almost Empty)
D14 IRQ Source 14 - Enable Rx FIFO Almost Full (default rising edge – Rx FIFO Almost Full)
D15 IRQ Source 15 - Enable Rx FIFO Full (default rising edge – Rx FIFO Full)
D31:16 Reserved

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3.13 INTERRUPT STATUS REGISTER
(Offset 0x00000034)

The Interrupt Status Register will provide interrupt status for each of the interrupt sources. If an interrupt is enabled in the Interrupt Control register, the interrupt will be latched in this register until cleared via writing a '1' back to the respective bit. If an interrupt is not enabled, each bit will represent the current state of the interrupt (although the interrupt will not be latched and will not generate a Local Interrupt request).

D15:0 IRQ 15:0 Status
D31:16 Reserved

3.14 TRANSMIT CLOCK DIVIDER REGISTER
(Offset 0x00000038)

This register will allow the On-board Transmit clock to be slowed based on the value in this register. The value in this register is the clock divider value. If this register contains 0 (default) or 1, the On-board clock is used as the Transmit clock.

D15:0 Tx Clock Divide Value
D31:16 Reserved

3.15 TRANSMIT FIFO SIZE
(Offset 0x00000040)

This register contains the Transmit FIFO depth. This is the true FIFO depth, regardless of the FIFO data width. This value is calculated once on power-up.

D19:0 Tx FIFO Depth
D31:0 Reserved

3.16 RECEIVE FIFO SIZE
(Offset 0x00000044)

This register contains the Receive FIFO depth. This is the true FIFO depth, regardless of the FIFO data width. This value is calculated once on power-up.

D19:0 Rx FIFO Depth
D31:0 Reserved

3.17 TRANSMIT FIFO WORDS
(Offset 0x00000048)

This register will track the current number of words in the Transmit FIFO.

D19:0 Current Number of Words in Tx FIFO
D31:0 Reserved

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3.18 RECEIVE FIFO WORDS
(Offset 0x0000004C)

This register will track the current number of words in the Receive FIFO.

D19:0 Current Number of Words in Rx FIFO
D31:0 Reserved

3.19 INTERRUPT EDGE/LEVEL REGISTER
(Offset 0x00000050)

This register, along with the Interrupt Hi/Lo Register, defines the interrupt source as Level Hi, Level Lo, Rising Edge, or Falling Edge triggered. A '1' in each respective bit will set the interrupt source to edge triggered; a '0' will set the interrupt source to level triggered.

D15:0 IRQ 15:0 Edge Trigger Enable
D31:16 Reserved

3.20 INTERRUPT HI/LO REGISTER
(Offset 0x00000054)

This register, along with the Interrupt Edge/Level Register, defines the interrupt source as Level Hi, Level Lo, Rising Edge, or Falling Edge triggered. A '1' in each respective bit will set the interrupt source to active Hi, a '0' will set the interrupt source to active Lo.

D15:0 IRQ 15:0 Active Hi Enable
D31:16 Reserved

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CHAPTER 4: PCI INTERFACE

4.0 PCI INTERFACE REGISTERS

A PCI9080 I/O Accelerator from PLX Technology handles the PCI Interface. The PCI interface is compliant with the 5V, 33MHz PCI Specification 2.1. The PCI9080 provides dual DMA controllers for fast data transfers to and from the on-board FIFOs. Fast DMA burst accesses provide for a maximum burst throughput of 132MB/s to the PCI interface. To reduce CPU overhead during DMA transfers, the controller also implements Chained (Scatter/Gather) DMA, as well as Demand Mode DMA.

Since many features of the PCI9080 are not utilized in this design, it is beyond the scope of this document to duplicate the PCI9080 User's Manual. Only those features, which will clarify areas specific to the PCI/PMC-HPDI32, are detailed here. Please refer to the PCI9080 User's Manual (See Related Publications) for more detailed information. Note that the BIOS configuration and software driver will handle most of the PCI9080 interface. Unless the user is writing a device driver, the details of the PCI interface (Chapter 2) may be skipped.

4.1 PCI CONFIGURATION REGISTERS

The PCI device configuration for the PCI/PMC-HPDI32 is fully PCI 2.1 compliant. Table 4.1 contains a list of the PCI configuration registers present in the PCI9080. An on-board configuration serial EEPROM initializes many of these registers.

Table 4.1: PCI Configuration Registers

PCI CFG Addr	Local Offset Addr	PCI/Local Writable	Register Name	Value after Reset
0x00	0x00	Local	Device ID/Vendor ID	0x908010B5
0x04	0x04	Y	Status/Command	0x02800017
0x08	0x08	Local	Class Code/Revision ID	0x0680003
0x0C	0x0C	Y[15:0], Local	BIST (Unused)/Header Type/Latency Timer/Cache Line Size	0x00002008
0x10	0x10	Y	PCI Base Addr 0 for Memory Mapped Local/Runtime/DMA Registers (PCIBAR0)	0x00000000
0x14	0x14	Y	PCI Base Addr 1 for I/O Mapped Local/Runtime/DMA Registers (PCIBAR1)	0x00000001
0x18	0x18	Y	PCI Base Addr 2 for Local Addr Space 0 (PCIBAR2)	0x00000000
0x1C	0x1C	Y	PCI Base Addr 3 for Local Addr Space 1 (PCIBAR3) (Unused)	0x00000000
0x2C	0x2C	Local	Subsystem ID/Subsystem Vendor ID	0x90802400
0x30	0x30	Y	PCI Base Address to Local Expansion ROM (Unused)	0x00000000
0x3C	0x3C	Y[7:0], Local	Max_Lat/Min_Gnt/Interrupt Pin/Interrupt Line	0x00000100

Note: The Local Base Address for the PCI Configuration registers in Local Address Space is 0xC0000000. However, there should be no need for the user to access the PCI Configuration registers through Local Address Space.

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4.1.1 PCI CONFIGURATION ID REGISTER
(Offset 0x00, Reset 0x908010B5)

D15:0 Vendor ID –– 0x10B5 = PLX Technology
D31:16 Device ID –– 0x9080 = PCI9080

4.1.2 PCI COMMAND REGISTER
(Offset 0x04, Reset 0x0017)

D0 I/O Space
A '1' allows the device to respond to I/O space accesses.
D1 Memory Space
A '1' allows the device to respond to memory space accesses.
D2 PCI Master Enable.
A '1' allows the device to behave as a PCI bus master.
Note: *This bit must be set for the PCI 9080 to perform DMA cycles*.
D3 Special Cycle. (*Not Supported*.)
D4 Memory Write/Invalidate.
A '1' enables memory write/invalidate.
D5 VGA Palette Snoop. (*Not Supported*.)
D6 Parity Error Response
A '0' indicates that a parity error is ignored and operation continues.
A '1' indicates that parity checking is enabled.
D7 Wait Cycle Control. Controls whether the device does address/data stepping.
A '0' indicates the device never does address/data stepping.
Note: *Hardcoded to 0.*
D8 SERR# Enable
A '1' allows the device to drive the SERR# line.
D9 Fast Back-to-Back Enable. Indicates what type of fast back-to-back transfers a Master can perform on the bus.
A '1' indicates fast back-to-back transfers can occur to any agent on the bus.
A '0' indicates fast back-to-back transfers can only occur to the same agent as the previous cycle.
D15:10 Reserved

4.1.3 PCI STATUS REGISTER
(Offset 0x06, Reset 0x0280)

D5:0 Reserved
D6 User Definable Features Supported
A '1' indicates UDF are supported.
Note: *User Definable Features are Not Implemented*
D7 Fast Back-to-Back Capable.
A '1' indicates the adapter can accept fast back-to-back transactions.
D8 Master Data Parity Error Detected
A '1 indicates the following three conditions are met:
1. PCI9080 asserted PERR# itself or observed PERR# asserted.
2. PCI9080 was bus master for the operation in which the error occurred.
3. Parity Error Response bit in the Command Register is set.

Writing a '1' to this bit clears the bit.
D10:9 DEVSEL Timing. Indicates timing for DEVSEL# assertion.
A value of '01' indicates a medium decode.
Note: *Hardcode to 01.*

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D11 Target Abort
A '1' indicates the PCI9080 has signaled a target abort.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the bit.

D12 Received Target Abort
A '1' indicates the PCI9080 has received a target abort.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the bit.

D13 Master Abort
A '1' indicates the PCI9080 has generated a master abort signal.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the bit.

D14 Signal System Error
A '1' indicates the PCI9080 has reported a system error on the SERR# signal.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the bit.

D15 Detected Parity Error
A '1' indicates the PCI9080 has detected a PCI bus parity error, even if parity error handling is disabled (the Parity Error Response bit in the Command Register is clear).
One of three conditions can cause this bit to be set:

1. PCI9080 detected a parity error during a PCI address phase.
2. PCI9080 detected a data parity error when it was the target of a write.
3. PCI9080 detected a data parity error when performing a master read.

Writing a '1' to this bit clears the bit.

4.1.4 PCI REVISION ID REGISTER
(Offset 0x08)

D7:0 Revision ID - The silicon revision of the PCI9080.

4.1.5 PCI CLASS CODE REGISTER
(Offset 0x09-0B, Reset=0x068000)

D7:0 Register level programming interface
0x00 = Queue Ports at 0x40 and 0x44.
0x01 = Queue Ports at 0x40 and 0x44, Int Status and Int Mask at 0x30 and 0x34

D15:8 Sub-class Code - 0x80 = Other bridge device.

D23:16 Base Class Code. - 0x06 = Bridge Device

4.1.6 PCI CACHE LINE SIZE REGISTER
(Offset 0x0C, Reset 0x00)

D7:0 System cache line size in units of 32-bit words.

4.1.7 PCI LATENCY TIMER REGISTER
(Offset 0x0D, Reset 0x00)

D7:0 PCI Latency Timer. Units of PCI bus clocks, the amount of time the PCI9080, as a bus master, can burst data on the PCI bus.

4.1.8 PCI HEADER TYPE REGISTER
(Offset 0x0E, Reset 0x00)

D6:0 Configuration Layout Type = 0

D7 Header Type = 0.

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4.1.9 PCI BASE ADDRESS REGISTER FOR MEMORY ACCESS TO LOCAL/RUNTIME/DMA REGISTERS
(Offset 0x010, Reset 0x00000000)

D0	Memory Space Indicator A '0' indicates register maps into Memory space. **Note:** *Hardcoded to 0.*
D2:1	Location of Register: 00 - Locate anywhere in 32-bit memory address space **Note:** *Hardcoded to 0.*
D3	Prefetchable. **Note:** *Hardcoded to 0.*
D7:4	Memory Base Address. Default Size = 256 bytes. **Note:** *Hardcoded to 0.*
D31:8	Memory Base Address. Memory base address for access to Local, Runtime, and DMA registers.

Note: *PCIBAR0 is Memory Mapped Base Address of PCI9080 Registers*

4.1.10 PCI BASE ADDRESS REGISTER FOR I/O ACCESS TO LOCAL/RUNTIME/DMA REGISTERS
(Offset 0x14, Reset 0x00000001)

D0	Memory Space Indicator A '1' indicates the register maps into I/O space. **Note:** *Hardcoded to 1.*
D1	Reserved
D7:2	I/O Base Address. Default Size = 256 bytes. **Note:** *Hardcoded to 0.*
D31:8	I/O Base Address. Base Address for I/O access to Local, Runtime, and DMA Registers.

Note: *PCIBAR1 is I/O Mapped Base Address of PCI9080 Registers*

4.1.11 PCI BASE ADDRESS REGISTER FOR MEMORY ACCESS TO LOCAL ADDRESS SPACE 0
(Offset 0x18, Reset 0x00000000)

D0	Memory Space Indicator A '0' indicates register maps into Memory space. (Specified in Local Address Space 0 Range Register - LAS0RR.)
D2:1	Location of register (if memory space). Location values: 00 - Locate anywhere in 32-bit memory address space (Specified in Local Address Space 0 Range Register - LAS0RR.)
D3	Prefetchable A '0' indicates reads are not prefetchable. (Specified in Local Address Space 0 Range Register - LAS0RR
D31:4	Memory Base Address Memory base address for access to Local Address Space 0.

4.1.12 PCI SUBSYSTEM DEVICE/VENDOR ID REGISTER
(Offset 0x2C, Reset 0x908010B5)

D15:0	Subsystem Vendor ID – 0x10B5 = PLX Technology
D31:16	Subsystem Device ID – 0x2400 = General Standards Corporation HPDI32).

4.1.13 PCI INTERRUPT LINE REGISTER

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(Offset 0x3C, Reset 0x00)

D7:0 Interrupt Line Routing Value.
Indicates which input of the system interrupt controller(s) to which the interrupt line of the device is connected.

4.1.14 PCI INTERRUPT PIN REGISTER

(Offset 0x3D, Reset 0x01)

D7:0 Interrupt Pin register. Indicates which interrupt pin the device uses.
01=INTA#

Note: *PCI 9080 supports only one PCI interrupt pin (INTA#).*

4.1.15 PCI MIN_GNT REGISTER

(Offset 0x3E, Reset 0x00)

D7:0 Minimum Grant
Specifies the minimum burst period the device needs assuming a clock rate of 33 MHz. Value is in 250 nsec increments. A '0' indicates no stringent requirement.

4.1.16 PCI MAX_LAT REGISTER

(Offset 0x3F, Reset 0x00)

D7:0 Maximum Latency
Specifies the maximum burst period the device needs assuming a clock rate of 33 MHz. Value is in 250 nsec increments. A '0' indicates no stringent requirement.

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4.2 LOCAL CONFIGURATION REGISTERS

The Local Configuration registers give information on the Local side implementation. Since Local Expansion ROM, Local Address Space 1, and Direct Master accesses are not implemented on the PCI/PMC-HPDI32, the descriptions of these registers have been omitted. Most of the Local Configuration Registers are preloaded from the configuration Serial EEPROM at system reset.

Table 4.2: Local Configuration Registers

PCI CFG Addr	Local Offset Addr	PCI/Local Writable	Register Name	Value after Reset
0x00	0x80	Y	Range for PCI to Local Address Space 0	0xFFFFF000
0x04	0x84	Y	Local Base Address (Remap) for PCI to Local Address Space 0 (Unused)	0x00000000
0x08	0x88	Y	Mode/Arbitration Register	0x00000000
0x0C	0x8C	Y	Big/Little Endian Descriptor	0x00000000
0x10	0x90	Y	Range for PCI to Local Expansion ROM (Unused)	0x00000000
0x14	0x94	Y	Local Base Address (Re-map) for PCI to Local Expansion ROM and BREQo control (Unused)	0x00000000
0x18	0x98	Y	Local Bus Region Descriptions for PCI Local Accesses	0x00000000
0x1C	0x9C	Y	Range for Direct Master to PCI (Unused)	0x00000000
0x20	0xA0	Y	Local Base Address for Direct Master to PCI Memory (Unused)	0x00000000
0x24	0xA4	Y	Local Base Address for Direct Master to PCI Memory IO/CFG (Unused)	0x00000000
0x28	0xA8	Y	PCI Base Address (Re-map) for Direct Master to PCI (Unused)	0x00000000
0x2C	0xAC	Y	PCI Configuration Address Register for Direct Master to PCI IO/CFG (Unused)	0x00000000
0xF0	0x170	Y	Range for PCI to Local Address Space 1 (Unused)	0x00000000
0xF4	0x174	Y	Local Base Address (Remap) for PCI to Local Address Space 1 (Unused)	0x00000000
0xF8	0x178	Y	Local Bus Region Descriptor (Space 1) for PCI to Local Accesses (Unused)	0x00000000

4.1.1 LOCAL ADDRESS SPACE 0 RANGE REGISTER FOR PCI TO LOCAL BUS (PCI 0x00, Reset 0xFFFFF000)

D0 Memory Space Indicator
A '0' indicates register maps into Memory space.

D2:1 Location of register (if memory space). Location values:
00 - Locate anywhere in 32-bit memory address space

D3 Prefetchable
A '0' indicates reads are not prefetchable.

D31:4 Specifies which PCI address bits will be used to decode a PCI access to Local Address Space 0. A '1' indicates bit is included in address decode.

Local Address Space 0 value 0xFFFFF000 maps a 4kbyte range.
Since entire Local Address Space can be mapped into 4kb range, the remap register is not used.

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4.2.2 MODE/ARBITRATION REGISTER
(PCI 0x08)

D7:0	Local bus Latency Timer (Unused)
D8:15	Local bus Pause Timer (Unused)
D16	Local bus Latency Timer Enable (Unused)
D17	Local bus Pause Timer Enable (Unused)
D18	Local bus BREQ Enable (Unused)
D20:19	DMA Channel Priority 00 = Rotational priority 01 = Channel 2 priority 10 = Channel 1 priority 11 = Reserved
D21	Local bus direct slave give up bus mode A value of 1 indicates local bus will be released when PCI9080 write FIFO empty or read FIFO full.
D22	Direct slave LLOCKo# Enable (Unused)
D23	PCI Request Mode
D24	PCI Rev 2.1 Mode
D25	PCI Read No Write Mode
D26	PCI Read with Write Flush Mode
D27	Gate the Local Bus Latency Timer with BREQ (Unused)
D28	PCI Read No Flush Mode
D29	Reads Device/Vendor ID or SubDevice/SubVendor ID
D31:30	Reserved

4.2.3 BIG/LITTLE ENDIAN DESCRIPTOR REGISTER
(PCI 0x0C)

Since local bus is little endian, all bits should be left zero

4.2.4 LOCAL ADDRESS SPACE 0/EXPANSION ROM BUS REGION DESCRIPTOR REGISTER
(PCI 0x18, Reset 0x40030143)

D1:0	Memory Space 0 Local Bus Width 11 indicates 32-bit local bus
D5:2	Memory Space 0 Internal Wait States A '0' indicates no wait states required
D6	Memory Space 0 Ready Input Enable A '1' indicates Local Ready input enabled.
D7	Memory Space 0 Bterm Input Enable (Unused)
D8	Memory Space 0 Prefetch Disable (Unused)
D9	Expansion ROM Space Prefetch Disable (Unused)
D10	Read Prefetch Count Enable (Unused)
D14:11	Prefetch Counter (Unused)
D15	Reserved
D17:16	Expansion ROM Space Local Bus Width (Unused)
D21:18	Expansion ROM Space Internal Wait States (Unused)
D22	Expansion ROM Space Ready Input Enable (Unused)
D23	Expansion ROM Space Bterm Input Enable (Unused)
D24	Memory Space 0 Burst Enable
D25	Extra Long Load from Serial Enable
D26	Expansion ROM Space Burst Enable (Unused)
D27	Direct Slave PCI Write Mode

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D28:31 PCI Target Retry Delay Clocks

4.3 RUNTIME REGISTERS

The Runtime registers consist of mailbox registers, doorbell registers, and a general-purpose control register. The mailbox and doorbell registers serve no purpose on the PCI/PMC-HPDI32.

Table 4.3: Runtime Registers

PCI CFG Addr	Local Offset Addr	PCI/Local Writable	Register Name	Value after Reset
0x40	0xC0	Y	Mailbox Register 0 (Unused)	0x00000000
0x44	0xC4	Y	Mailbox Register 1 (Unused)	0x00000000
0x48	0xC8	Y	Mailbox Register 2 (Unused)	0x00000000
0x4C	0xCC	Y	Mailbox Register 3 (Unused)	0x00000000
0x50	0xD0	Y	Mailbox Register 4 (Unused)	0x00000000
0x54	0xD4	Y	Mailbox Register 5 (Unused)	0x00000000
0x58	0xD8	Y	Mailbox Register 6 (Unused)	0x00000000
0x5C	0xDC	Y	Mailbox Register 7 (Unused)	0x00000000
0x60	0xE0	Y	PCI to Local Doorbell Register (Unused)	0x00000000
0x64	0xE4	Y	Local to PCI Doorbell Register (Unused)	0x00000000
0x68	0xE8	Y	Interrupt Control/Status	0x00000000
0x6C	0xEC	Y	General Purpose Control	0x00000000
0x70	0xF0	N	Permanent Device ID/ Permanent Vendor ID	0x10B59080
0x74	0xF4	N	Permanent Revision ID	0x0000000X
0x78	0xC0	Y	Mailbox Register 0 (Unused)	0x00000000
0x7C	0xC4	Y	Mailbox Register 1 (Unused)	0x00000000

4.3.1 INTERRUPT CONTROL /STATUS

(PCI 0x68, Reset 0x00000000)

D0 Enable Local bus LSERR# (Unused)
D1 Enable Local bus LSERR# on a PCI parity error (Unused)
D2 Generate PCI Bus SERR#
D3 Mailbox Interrupt Enable (Unused)
D7:4 Reserved
D8 PCI Interrupt Enable
D9 PCI Doorbell Interrupt Enable (Unused)
D10 PCI Abort Interrupt Enable
D11 PCI Local Interrupt Enable
Local Interrupt must be enabled for USC/FIFO interrupts.
D12 Retry Abort Enable (Unused)
D13 PCI Doorbell Interrupt Status.
D14 PCI Abort Interrupt Status
D15 PCI Local Interrupt Status
D16 Local Interrupt Output Enable
D17 Local Doorbell Interrupt Enable (Unused)
D18 Local DMA Channel 0 Interrupt Enable
D19 Local DMA Channel 1 Interrupt Enable

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D20 Local Doorbell Interrupt Status
D21 DMA Channel 0 Interrupt Status
D22 DMA Channel 1 Interrupt Status
D23 BIST Interrupt Status
D24 A '0' indicates a Direct Master was bus master during a Master or Target abort.
D25 A '0' indicates that DMA CH0 was bus master during a Master or Target abort.
D26 A '0' indicates that DMA CH1 was bus master during a Master or Target abort.
D27 A '0' indicates that a Target Abort was generated by the PCI9080 after 256 consecutive Master retries to a Target.
D31:28 PCI Mailbox 3:0 Write Status

4.3.2 SERIAL EEPROM CONTROL, PCI COMMAND CODES, USER I/O CONTROL, INIT CONTROL REGISTER (PCI 0x6C, Reset 0x0x001767E)

D3:0 PCI Read Command Code for DMA
D7:4 PCI Write Command Code for DMA
D11:8 PCI Memory Read Command Code for Direct Master (Unused)
D15:12 PCI Memory Write Command Code for Direct Master (Unused)
D16 General Purpose Output (Unused)
D17 General Purpose Input (Unused)
D23:18 Reserved
D24 Serial EEPROM clock for Local or PCI bus reads or writes to Serial EEPROM.
D25 Serial EEPROM chip select
D26 Write bit to serial EEPROM
D27 Read serial EEPROM data bit
D28 Serial EEPROM present
D29 Reload Configuration Registers
D30 PCI Adapter Software Reset
D31 Local Init Status
A '1' indicates Local initialization done.

4.3.3 PCI PERMANENT CONFIGURATION ID REGISTER (PCI 0x70, Reset 0x10B59080)

D15:0 Permanent Vendor ID (0x10B5)
D31:16 Permanent Device ID (0x9080)

4.3.4 PCI PERMANENT REVISION ID REGISTER (PCI 0x74)

D7:0 Permanent Revision ID

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4.4 LOCAL DMA REGISTERS

The Local DMA registers are used to setup the DMA transfers to and from the on-board FIFOs. Since the PCI/PMC-HPDI32 is half-duplex (data is only transferred in one direction at a time), only DMA Channel 0 is used.

Table 4.4: DMA Registers

PCI CFG Addr	Local Offset Addr	PCI/Local Writable	Register Name	Value after Reset
0x80	0x100	Y	DMA Channel 0 Mode Register	0x00000003
0x84	0x104	Y	DMA Channel 0 PCI Address Register	0x00000000
0x88	0x108	Y	DMA Channel 0 Local Address Register	0x00000000
0x8C	0x10C	Y	DMA Channel 0 Transfer Byte Count Register	0x00000000
0x90	0x110	Y	DMA Channel 0 Descriptor Pointer Register	0x00000000
0x94	0x114	Y	DMA Channel 1 Mode Register (Unused)	0x00000003
0x98	0x118	Y	DMA Channel 1 PCI Address Register (Unused)	0x00000000
0x9C	0x11C	Y	DMA Channel 1 Local Address Register (Unused)	0x00000000
0xA0	0x120	Y	DMA Channel 1 Transfer Byte Count Register (Unused)	0x00000000
0xA4	0x124	Y	DMA Channel 1 Descriptor Pointer Register (Unused)	0x00000000
0xA8	0x128	Y	DMA Channel 1Command/Status Register DMA Channel 0 Command/Status Register	0x00000010
0xAC	0x12C	Y	DMA Mode/ Arbitration Register	0x00000000
0xB0	0x130	Y	DMA Threshold Register	0x00000000

4.4.1 DMA CHANNEL 0 MODE REGISTER (PCI 0x80)

D1:0 Local Bus Width
00 = 8 bit DMA transfer width
01 = 16 bit DMA transfer width
10/11 = 32 bit DMA transfer width

D5:2 Internal Wait States (Unused)

D6 Ready Input Enable
Note: This bit should always be set to '1' (Ready Input Enabled)

D7 Bterm# Input Enable (Unused)
Note: This bit should always be set to '0' (BTERM# Disabled)

D8 Local Burst Enable
Note: If Burst enabled, the user must ensure FIFO will not become empty (read) or full (write) during the burst access. For Demand Mode DMA, this means the Almost Empty/Almost Full flags should be set to a value of at least 8.

D9 Chaining Enable
A '1' indicates chaining mode is enabled.
For chaining mode, the DMA source address, destination address and byte count are loaded from memory in PCI Space.

D10 Done Interrupt Enable
A '1' enables interrupt when DMA done.
Note: If DMA clear count mode is enabled, the interrupt won't occur until the byte count is cleared.

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D11 Local Addressing Mode
A '1' indicates local addresses LA [31:2] to be held constant.
Note: This bit should always be set to '1' (no address increment)

D12 Demand Mode Enable
A '1' causes the DMA controller to operate in Demand Mode.
In Demand Mode, the DMA controller transfers data when its DREQ# input is asserted. The DMA controller transfers Lwords (32bits) of data. This may result in multiple transfers for an 8 or 16 bit bus.

D13 Write and Invalidate Mode for DMA Transfers
When set to 1, PCI 9080 performs Write and Invalidate cycles to the PCI bus. PCI 9080 supports Write and Invalidate sizes of 8 or 16 Lwords. The size is specified in the PCI Cache Line Size Register. If a size other than 8 or 16 is specified, PCI 9080 performs write transfers rather than Write and Invalidate transfers. Transfers must start and end at the Cache Line Boundaries.

D14 DMA EOT (End of Transfer) Enable (Unused)

D15 DMA Stop Data Transfer Mode
A'0' sends a BLAST to terminate DMA transfer
Note: This bit should always be set to '0'.

D16 DMA Clear Count Mode (Unused)

D17 DMA Channel 0 Interrupt Select
A '1' routes the DMA Channel 0 interrupt to the PCI interrupt.
Note: This bit should always be set to '1'.

D31:18 Reserved

4.4.2 DMA CHANNEL 0 PCI ADDRESS REGISTER
(PCI 0x84)

D31:0 PCI Address Register

4.4.3 DMA CHANNEL 0 LOCAL ADDRESS REGISTER
(PCI 0x88)

D31:0 Local Address Register
Note: Should be set to Local FIFO offset 0x18

4.4.4 DMA CHANNEL 0 TRANSFER SIZE (BYTES) REGISTER
(PCI 0x8C)

D22:0 DMA Transfer Size

D31:23 Reserved

4.4.5 DMA CHANNEL 0 DESCRIPTOR POINTER REGISTER
(PCI 0x90)

D0 Descriptor Location
A '1' indicates PCI address space.
Note: This bit should always be set to '1' if Chained DMA enabled.

D1 End of Chain

D2 Interrupt after Terminal Count

D3 Direction of transfer
A '1' indicates transfers from local bus to PCI bus (Read Receive FIFO)
A '0' indicates transfers from local bus to PCI bus (Write Transmit FIFO)

D31:4 Next Descriptor Address

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4.4.6 DMA CHANNEL 0 COMMAND/STATUS REGISTER (PCI 0xA8)

D0	Channel 0 Enable
D1	Channel 0 Control
D2	Channel 0 Abort
D3	Clear Interrupt
D4	Channel 0 Done
D7:5	Reserved

4.4.7 DMA ARBITRATION REGISTER (PCI 0xAC)

Same as Mode /Arbitration Register (MARBR) (PCI 0x08 – See Section 2.2.2)

4.4.8 DMA THRESHOLD REGISTER (PCI 0xB0)

D3:0	DMA Channel 0 PCI to Local Almost Full (C0PLAF)
D7:4	DMA Channel 0 Local to PCI Almost Empty (C0LPAE)
D11:8	DMA Channel 0 Local to PCI Almost Full (C0LPAF)
D15:12	DMA Channel 0 PCI to Local Almost Empty (C0PLAE)
D19:16	DMA Channel 1 PCI to Local Almost Full (C1PLAF) (Unused)
D23:20	DMA Channel 1 Local to PCI Almost Empty (C1LPAE) (Unused)
D27:24	DMA Channel 1 PCI to Local Almost Full (C1LPAF) (Unused)
D31:28	DMA Channel 1 PCI to Local Almost Empty (C1PLAE) (Unused)

4.5 MESSAGING QUEUE REGISTERS

Messaging queue registers are not used on the PCI/PMC-HPDI32.

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CHAPTER 5: HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

5.0 HARDWARE JUMPERS (J1)

The EEPROM jumper header (J1) is a 4x2 header which contains four mini jumpers installed (PCI factory default) or two jumpers installed (PMC factory default). These jumpers (described below) should remain installed for most applications.

To locate the hardware jumpers, view the top side of the card with the cable interface connector to the right. The jumper block is located about two inches to the right of the connector in the center of the card. The jumpers will number top to bottom, with Jumper 1 toward the top and Jumper 4 toward the bottom.

PCI Only:

Two general purpose jumpers are used on the PCI version only. These jumpers are present on the PMC version, but are not connected. They may be connected on a future PMC version. These jumpers may be read from the Board Status register – installed = 1, removed = 0. If more than one HPDI32 board is installed in a system, Board Jumpers 0/1 can provide an addressing method to distinguish between the cards via software.

Board Jumper 1 (Jumper 1 closest to top of card). – If installed, this board will default to Bus Master at Reset.
Board Jumper 0 (Jumper 2 second from top of card).

PCI/PMC:

FPGA Reload (Jumper 3 -third from top of card)

This jumper connects the PCI reset signal to the FPGA reload. This forces the FPGAs to reload firmware upon a PCI reset. This allows a recovery mechanism of the FGPA firmware if a catastrophic failure occurs.

PLX Default Configuration (Jumper 4 - closest to bottom of card)

This jumper connects the PLX controller chip to the On-board Configuration EEPROM. When installed, the PLX will preload registers based on Serial EPROM data. This information is necessary for correct PCI configuration and driver installation. If the Configuration EEPROM becomes corrupted, PCI configuration may lockup due to invalid parameters. **Removing this jumper will force the PLX into a default configuration that should allow PCI configuration to proceed (OS will boot, and user can take action to reprogram Configuration EEPROM). This jumper should only be removed following factory consultation. The board will not function correctly if this jumper is removed.**

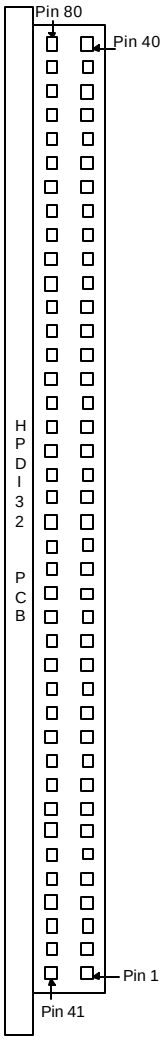
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5.1 CABLE INTERFACE CONNECTOR

The 80-pin cable interface connector (reference designator: P1) on the HPDI32 board is manufactured by Robinson Nugent - part number P50E-080-P1-SR1-TG. The mating part number is Robinson Nugent P50E-080-S-TG (50 mil. cabling is suggested for twisted pair), or Robinson Nugent P25E-080S-TG (25 mil. cabling may be used for multi-drop capability, but with loss of twisted pair). Table 5.0 shows the cable pinout .

Table 5.0: Cable Pin-Out

Pin No.	Cable Signal Name	Pin No.	Cable Signal Name
1	CABLE CLK +	41	CABLE D12 +
2	CABLE CLK -	42	CABLE D12 -
3	BUS MASTER +	43	CABLE D13 +
4	BUS MASTER -	44	CABLE D13 -
5	BUS SLAVE +	45	CABLE D14 +
6	BUS SLAVE -	46	CABLE D14 -
7	DATA VALID +	47	CABLE D15 +
8	DATA VALID -	48	CABLE D15 -
9	CABLE NOT READY +	49	CABLE D16 +
10	CABLE NOT READY -	50	CABLE D16 -
11	BUS REQUEST +	51	CABLE D17 +
12	BUS REQUEST -	52	CABLE D17 -
13	BUS GRANT +	53	CABLE D18 +
14	BUS GRANT -	54	CABLE D18 -
15	GPIO +	55	CABLE D19 +
16	GPIO +	56	CABLE D19 -
17	CABLE D0 +	57	CABLE D20 +
18	CABLE D0 -	58	CABLE D20 -
19	CABLE D1 +	59	CABLE D21 +
20	CABLE D1 -	60	CABLE D21 -
21	CABLE D2 +	61	CABLE D22 +
22	CABLE D2 -	62	CABLE D22 +
23	CABLE D3 +	63	CABLE D23+
24	CABLE D3 -	64	CABLE D23 -
25	CABLE D4 +	65	CABLE D24 +
26	CABLE D4 -	66	CABLE D24 -
27	CABLE D5 +	67	CABLE D25 +
28	CABLE D5 -	68	CABLE D25 -
29	CABLE D6 +	69	CABLE D26 +
30	CABLE D6 -	70	CABLE D26 -
31	CABLE D7 +	71	CABLE D27 +
32	CABLE D7 -	72	CABLE D27 -
33	CABLE D8 +	73	CABLE D28 +
34	CABLE D8 -	74	CABLE D28 -
35	CABLE D9 +	75	CABLE D29 +
36	CABLE D9 -	76	CABLE D29 -
37	CABLE D10 +	77	CABLE D30 +
38	CABLE D10 -	78	CABLE D30 -
39	CABLE D11 +	79	CABLE D31 +
40	CABLE D11 -	80	CABLE D31 -



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CHAPTER 6: ORDERING INFORMATION

6.0 ORDERING INFORMATION

Since the HPDI32 is designed to fit a variety of high-speed digital interface needs, there are several options that must be specified when ordering the HPDI32 board. Please consult our sales department with your application requirements to decide on the correct ordering options.

6.0.1 BUS INTERFACE

RS485/422 Interface

The RS485/RS422 interface provides for synchronous bus clock speeds up to 26MHz (104 Mbytes per sec). This is the standard interface option.

PECL Interface

The PECL (Positive ECL) interface

LVDS and TTL versions of the HPDI32 board are planned. Please consult factory to inquire on current status.

6.0.2 FIFO SIZE

The HPDI32 can accept FIFOs with depths ranging from 2k words to 128k words. Larger FIFO depth is important for faster interfaces to reduce the risk of software overhead. Standard configuration of the HPDI32 contains 32k word deep FIFOs.

Since the HPDI32 contains separate transmit and receive FIFOs, it is possible to have different size transmit and receive FIFOs. Please consult factory for different FIFO options.

A version of the HPDI32 is planned which will accommodate 256k word and 512k word deep FIFOs. Please consult factory to inquire on current status.

6.0.3 Interface Cable

General Standards Corporation can provide an interface cable for the HPDI32 board. This cable is twisted pair for increased noise immunity. Several standard cable lengths are offered, or the cable length can be custom ordered to the user's needs. Versions of the cable are available with connectors on both ends, or the cable may be ordered with a single connector to allow the user to adapt the other end for a specific application. Please consult factory for more information on cabling options and pricing.

6.1 CUSTOM APPLICATIONS

Although the HPDI32 board provides extensive flexibility to accommodate most user applications, custom interfaces exist, which may not exactly conform to the HPDI32 interface standard. General Standards Corporation has worked with many customers to provide customized versions based on the HPDI32 board. Please consult our sales department with your specifications to inquire about a custom application.

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