

VciMultiAhci

1) Functional Description

This component emulates a multi-channels disk controller respecting the AHCI standard. Each channel[k] can access a different physical disk, modeled as a file (one file per channel) belonging to the host system, and containing a complete disk image. Each channel[k] can perform data transfers between file[k] and a buffer in the physical memory of the virtual prototype. The number of supported channels, the file name(s), the VCI burst size, and the block size are hardware parameters, defined as constructor parameters. The number of channels cannot be larger than 8. The burst size must be a power of 2 between 8 and 64 bytes. The block size must be a power of 2 between 128 and 4096 bytes.

According to the AHCI specification, each channel[k] controller uses a private *Command List* that is handled as a software FIFO. For each channel[k], the associated *Command List* can register up to 32 *read* or *write* commands, that are handled in pseudo-parallelism by a dedicated channel controller.

This VCI component has a DMA capability, and use it to access both the *Command List* and to transfer the data to or from memory.

On the VCI side, it supports both 32 bits and 64 bits data words, and up to 64 bits address width.

For each channel[k], a single IRQ[k] can be (optionally) asserted as soon as at list one command in the Command List is completed. WARNING: the IRQ[k] is associated to a specific channel, but not to a specific command.

This hardware component checks for segmentation violation, and can be used as a default target.

2) Command List

For each channel, the VciMultiAhci driver must use a software FIFO to register a command: The Command Descriptor array (32 entries) define the Command List. Each Command Descriptor occupies 16 bytes, and contains mainly the physical address of the associated Command Table. A command Descriptor is defined by the following C structure:

```
typedef struct hba_cmd_desc_s // size = 16 bytes
{
    unsigned char    flag[2];        // WRITE when bit 6 of flag[0] is set
    unsigned char    prdtl[2];       // Number of buffers
    unsigned int     prdbc;           // Number of bytes actually transfered
    unsigned int     ctba;            // Command Table base address 32 LSB bits
    unsigned int     ctbau;           // Command Table base address 32 MSB bits
} hba_cmd_desc_t;
```

3) Command Table

There is one Command Table for each Command descriptor. For a given command, there is one single LBA (Logic Bloc Address) on the block device, coded on 48 bits, but the source (or destination) memory buffer can be split in a variable number of contiguous buffers. Therefore, the Command Table contains two parts: a fixed size Header, defining the LBA, and an array of buffer descriptors containing up to 248 buffer descriptors. A Command Table occupies 4 Kbytes, and must be aligned on a 4 Kbytes boundary. It is defined by the following C structures:

```
typedef struct hba_cmd_table_s // size = 4 Kbytes
```

```

{
    hba_cmd_header_t    header;        // contains LBA
    hba_cmd_buffer_t    buffer[248]; // 248 buffers max

} hba_cmd_table_t;

typedef struct hba_cmd_header_s // size = 128 bytes
{
    unsigned int        res0;          // reserved
    unsigned char        lba0;         // LBA 7:0
    unsigned char        lba1;         // LBA 15:8
    unsigned char        lba2;         // LBA 23:16
    unsigned char        res1;         // reserved
    unsigned char        lba3;         // LBA 31:24
    unsigned char        lba4;         // LBA 39:32
    unsigned char        lba5;         // LBA 47:40
    unsigned char        res2;         // reserved
    unsigned int        res[29];       // reserved
} hba_cmd_header_t;

typedef struct hba_cmd_buffer_s // size = 16 bytes
{
    unsigned int        dba;           // Buffer base address 32 LSB bits
    unsigned int        dbau;          // Buffer base address 32 MSB bits
    unsigned int        res0;          // reserved
    unsigned int        dbc;           // Buffer byte count
} hba_cmd_buffer_t;

```

4) Addressable registers

Each channel[k] contains six 32 bits read/write registers:

- **HBA_PXCLB**

32 LSB bits of the Command List physical base address. This address must be aligned on a 16 bytes boundary.

- **HBA_PXCLBU**

32 MSB bits of the Command List array physical address.

- **HBA_PXIS**

Channel status, used for error reporting.

```

31 30 29 28.....24   23.....8       7.....1 0
-- R  -- CMD_ID BUFFER_ID ----- D

```

Bit[0] : set by hardware when at least one command has been completed. Bit[30] : set by hardware when an error has been detected in a command. Bit[28:24] : index of the faulty command in command list. Bit[23:8] : index of the faulty buffer in the faulty command.

When an error is detected for a command, the R bit is set, the channel FSM stops immediately, without handling the remaining commands in the command list, and keep blocked, waiting for a software reset on this PXIS register.

- **HBA_PXIE**

This register enables and disables the IRQ reporting the completion (success or error) of the commands for a given channel. Only 2 bits are used:

```
31 30 ..... 0
-- R ----- D
```

Bit 0 : when set, an IRQ is generated when bit0 of AHCI_PXIS is set, Bit 30 : when set, an IRQ is generated when bit30 of AHCI_PXIS is set,

- **HBA_PXCMD**

Boolean : Writing a non zero value activates the polling of the Command List. Writing a zero value makes a soft reset on PXCI, PXIS, PXIE, and PXCMD registers.

- **HBA_PXCI**

Bit-vector, one bit per command in the Command List. These bits are handled as 32 set/reset flip-flops: set by software when a command has been posted in Command List / reset by hardware when the command is completed. A write command on this register makes a OR between the VCI WDATA field and the current value of the register.

For extensibility issues, you should access this component using the mnemonics defined [here](#)?

Even if there is only six registers per channel, each channel sub-segment occupies 4K bytes, and the HBA segment must be aligned on a 32 Kbytes boundary.

5) Component definition & usage

[source:trunk/soclib/soclib/module/connectivity_component/vci_multi_ahci/caba/metadata/vci_multi_ahci.sd?](#)

6) CABA Implementation

CABA sources

- interface :
[source:trunk/soclib/soclib/module/connectivity_component/vci_multi_ahci/caba/source/include/vci_multi_ahci.h?](#)
- implementation :
[source:trunk/soclib/soclib/module/connectivity_component/vci_multi_ahci/caba/source/src/vci_multi_ahci.cpp?](#)

CABA Constructor parameters

```
VciBlockDevice(
    sc_module_name name,    // Component Name
    const soclib::common::MappingTable &mt, // MappingTable
    const soclib::common::IntTab &srcid,    // Initiator index
    const soclib::common::IntTab &tgtid,    // Target index
    const std::vector<std::string> &filenames, // vector of filenames (one per channel)
    const uint32_t block_size = 512, // block size in bytes
    const uint32_t latency = 0); // initial access time (number of cycles)
```

CABA Ports

- **p_resetrn** : Global system reset
- **p_clk** : Global system clock
- **p_vci_target** : The VCI target port

- **p_vci_initiator** : The VCI initiator port
- **p_channel_irq[]** : Array of interrupt ports (one per channel)

7) TLM-DT Implementation

Not available yet.