

LVDS / RS-422

PCI SS/GS LVDS and RS-422 Mezzanine Boards
for PCI Local Bus Computers



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Contents

The PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 Mezzanine Board	1
Related Manuals	1
About the Software and Firmware	2
FPGA Configuration Files	2
Software Initialization Files	2
The PCD Device Driver	2
FPGA Configuration Files	2
Software Initialization Files	3
Sample Applications and Utilities	3
Sample Applications	3
Utility Files	4
Testing Files	4
Building Applications	4
Configuring the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422	5
Checking the PCI FPGA Firmware	5
Loading the UI FPGA Firmware and Configuring the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422	6
Using Custom FPGA Configuration Files	6

The PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 Mezzanine Board

The PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 Mezzanine Board (PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422) connects to the PCI SS/GS main board. The PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 provides 33 differential LVDS or RS-422 signals. Each group of four signals can be either inputs or outputs, with the extra signal being in a group by itself. The function of these signals depends on the FPGA configuration file loaded into the main board.

The input and output data paths on the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 are separate, allowing loopback tests all the way from the host computer to the external connector pins.

The PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 comes configured for the signal type you ordered; a list of the FPGA configuration files provided is available in [About the Software and Firmware on page 2](#), and instructions for loading them, if necessary, are provided in [Configuring the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 on page 5](#).

Related Manuals

Detailed documentation on EDT's C software library routines, helpful for writing your applications, is available in either HTML or PDF formats:

Manual	URL
EDT DMA Software Library (HTML)	www.edt.com/api
EDT DMA Software Library (PDF)	www.edt.com/manuals/misc/api.pdf

The PCI SS/GS main board documentation is available at:

[PCI SS/GS Main Board User's Guide](#) www.edt.com/manuals/PCD/pciss_gs.pdf

The following manual describes the FPGA configuration files available for the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422:

[ss_pcd.pdf](#) www.edt.com/manuals/bitfiles/ss_pcd.pdf

About the Software and Firmware

The PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 comes with firmware files to configure the two Xilinx (having the extension `.bit`), a variety of utility applications, a firmware file to use for testing the board, and software initialization files (having the extension `.cfg`) to use to initialize the board for a given configuration.

FPGA Configuration Files

`pciss1.bit` PCI Xilinx configuration file for the PCI SS main board.
`pcigs1.bit` PCI Xilinx configuration file for the PCI GS main board.
`ss_pcd.bit` PCI Xilinx configuration file for 16-bitsynchronous parallel input/output.

Software Initialization Files

Sample software initialization files for all board configurations are in the `pcd_config` subdirectory of the distribution directory.

Software initialization files are editable text files that you can customize for your own applications.

`ss_pcd.cfg` Software initialization file for use with `ss_pcd.bit`.

The firmware file names you see in the EDT distribution do not match the file names given above because PCI Bus slots come in two varieties: those supplying 3 V power, and those supplying 5 V power. Different firmware is required for the two kinds of slots, but the correct firmware file is chosen automatically when you run `pciload` or any other EDT-supplied firmware loading utility.

For example, you may see files named `cda16_3v.bit` and `cda16_5v.bit`, but the correct argument to supply to load the firmware is `cda16.bit`.

In some cases, you may also see additional firmware files incorporating changes required for various board revisions, or files with the same name in different subdirectories. You need not be concerned with any of these variations of name or path, however. In all cases, the names given above are the correct arguments to supply to the firmware-loading utilities.

The PCD Device Driver

The PCD device driver is the software running on the host that allows the host operating system to communicate with the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422. The driver is loaded into the kernel upon installation, and thereafter runs as a kernel module. The driver name and subdirectory is specific to each supported operating system; the installation script handles those details for you, automatically installing the correct device driver in the correct operating system-specific manner.

FPGA Configuration Files

FPGA configuration files define the firmware required for the PCI FPGA and the UI FPGA. The PCI FPGA firmware files are in the `flash` subdirectory of the EDT top-level distribution directory. UI FPGA firmware files are in the `bitfiles` subdirectory of the EDT top-level distribution directory.

Each FPGA must be loaded with the firmware specific to the chosen interface, and the firmware in one FPGA must be compatible with the firmware in the other. By default, the correct FPGA configuration file for the PCI FPGA is loaded at the factory. However, you'll need to load the required FPGA configuration file for the UI FPGA yourself.

The firmware files specific to your PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 are listed at the beginning of this section. Instructions for loading them are provided in [Configuring the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422](#).

Software Initialization Files

Software initialization files (having the extension `.cfg`) are editable text files that run like scripts to configure EDT boards so that they are ready to perform DMA. The commands in a software initialization file are defined in a C application named `initpcd`. When you invoke `initpcd`, you specify which software initialization file to use with the `-f` flag.

A typical software initialization file loads an FPGA configuration file into the UI FPGA and sets up various registers to prepare the board for DMA transfers. Some software initialization files may also load an FPGA configuration file into an FPGA residing on the mezzanine board.

A variety of software initialization files are included with the EDT software, at least one of which is customized for each main board or main board / mezzanine board combination — that is, each FPGA configuration file has a matching software initialization file. Software initialization files are located in the `pcd_config` subdirectory of the EDT top-level distribution directory. The software initialization files specific to your PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 are listed at the beginning of this section. Instructions for their use are provided in [Configuring the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422](#).

Commands defined in `initpcd` and typically found in software initialization files allow for specific FPGA configuration files to be loaded (for example, `bitfile:`), write specified hexadecimal values to specified registers (for example, `command_reg:`), enable or disable byte-swapping or short-swapping to accommodate different operating systems' requirements for bit ordering (for example, `byteswap:`), or invoke arbitrary commands (for example, `run_command:`). For example:

```
bitfile: ssd16io.bit
command_reg: 0x08
byteswap: 1
run_command: set_ss_vco -F 1000000 2
```

For complete usage details, enter `initpcd --help`.

C source for `initpcd` is included so that you can add your own commands, if you wish. You can then edit your own software initialization file to use your new commands and specify that `initpcd` use your new file when configuring your board. If you would like us to include your new software initialization commands in subsequent releases of `initpcd`, send mail to `tech@edt.com`.

Sample Applications and Utilities

Along with the driver, the FPGA configuration files, and the software initialization files, the software CD includes a number of applications and utilities that you can use to initialize and configure the board, access registers, or test the board. For many of these applications and utilities, C source is also provided, so that you can use them as starting points to write your own applications. The most commonly useful are described below; see the README file for the complete list.

NOTE Software is updated regularly; the latest versions are available on our website at www.edt.com/software.html. We encourage you to use the latest versions for new installations. For existing applications, upgrade only if you have a specific reason to do so.

Sample Applications

<code>rd16</code>	Performs simple multichannel ring buffer input.
<code>wr16</code>	Performs simple multichannel ring buffer output.

<code>simple_read</code>	Performs DMA input without using ring buffers. Data is therefore subject to interruptions, depending on system performance.
<code>simple_write</code>	Performs DMA output without using ring buffers. Data is therefore subject to interruptions, depending on system performance.
<code>simple_getdata</code>	Serves as an example of a variety of DMA-related operations, including reading the data from the connector interface and writing it to a file, as well as measuring input rate.
<code>simple_putdata</code>	Serves as an example of a variety of DMA-related operations, including reading data from a file and writing it out to the connector interface.
<code>test_timeout</code>	Under normal operation, timeouts cancel DMA transfers. This application exemplifies giving notification when a timeout occurs, without canceling DMA
<code>set_ss_vco</code>	A utility for programming the output clock or clocks on the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 to specific frequencies used by the UI FPGA for input and output.

Utility Files

<code>initpcd</code>	A utility for initializing and configuring the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422.
<code>pdb</code>	Utility application that enables interactive reading and writing of the PCI SS/GS UI FPGA registers.

Testing Files

A variety of files — C source, executables, and FPGA configuration files — are available to test the boards. Their uses are described in the documents listed under the heading [Testing Procedures](#). They include at least:

<code>sslooptest</code>	Tests most PCI SS- and PCI GS-based boards. Determines the board model and selects the loopback test to run, then runs it.
<code>xtest</code>	Tests the PCI CD and CDa boards, and the single-channel DMA interface for the PCI SS and PCI GS main boards.

Building Applications

Executable and PCD source files are at the top level of the EDT PCD driver distribution directory. If you need to rebuild an application, therefore, run `make` in this directory.

Windows and Solaris users must install a C compiler. For Windows, we recommend the Microsoft Visual C compiler; for Solaris, the Sun WorkShop C compiler. Linux users can use the `gcc` compiler typically included with your Linux installation. If Solaris or Windows users wish to use `gcc`, contact tech@edt.com.

After you've built an application, use the `--help` command line option for a list of usage options and descriptions.

Configuring the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422

For the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 to operate as you require, it must be loaded with the appropriate FPGA configuration files for both FPGAs. The PCI FPGA is loaded from flash ROM, which is shipped from the factory already loaded with the appropriate FPGA configuration file; however, you must load the UI FPGA yourself.

Before loading the UI FPGA, however, you may wish to check the firmware in the PCI FPGA to ensure that it is correct and up-to-date.

Checking the PCI FPGA Firmware

When upgrading to a new device driver, or switching to a FPGA configuration file with special functionality, you may also need to reprogram the PCI interface flash PROM using `pciload`.

The following procedure applies to standard firmware only. If you are running a custom firmware file and need to update it, first get a custom firmware configuration file from EDT.

NOTE The presence of a newer version of the firmware with a new driver doesn't necessarily mean that the firmware must be updated; if a package contains a mandatory upgrade, it is prominently stated in the README file.

On UNIX systems, `pciload` is an application in the installation directory `/opt/EDTpcd`.

On Windows systems, double-click the Pcd Utilities icon to bring up a command shell in the installation directory `\EDT\Pcd`.

On Macintosh systems, `pciload` is an application in the installation directory `/Applications/EDT/pcd`.

To see currently installed and recognized EDT boards and drivers, enter:

```
pciload
```

The program outputs the date and revision number of the firmware in the PROM.

To compare the PCI FPGA firmware in the package with the one already loaded on the board, enter:

```
pciload verify
```

The program compares the firmware in the PROM against the firmware file in the installation directory. If they match, there's no need to upgrade the firmware. If they differ, you'll see error messages. This does not necessarily indicate a problem; if your application is operating correctly, you may not need to upgrade the firmware.

If you wish to update the standard firmware, enter:

```
pciload update
```

1. To upgrade or switch to a custom firmware file, enter:

```
pciload firmware_filename
```

replacing *firmware_filename* with the name of the PCI FPGA configuration file, with or without the `.bit` file extension.

NOTE If the host computer holds more than one board, you can specify the correct board to load with the optional *unit_number* argument (by default, 0 for the first or only board in a host):

```
pciload -u unit_number filename
```

2. At the prompt, press **Enter** to confirm the loading operation. (If the file date is older than the PROM ID date, you may need to press **Enter** twice.)

The board reloads the firmware from the PROM only during power-up, so after running `pciload`, the old firmware remains in the PCI FPGA until the system has power-cycled.

NOTE Updating the firmware requires cycling power, not simply rebooting.

For a list of all `pciload` options, enter:

```
pciload --help
```

Loading the UI FPGA Firmware and Configuring the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422

The utility `initpcd` loads the UI FPGA configuration files, programs the registers, sets the clocks (if necessary), and gets the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422 mezzanine board ready to perform DMA. This utility takes, as an argument, a software initialization file, and then automatically runs the pertinent commands.

If you use `initpcd` to configure the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422, your application can concern itself solely with performing DMA and other application-specific operations; it will therefore omit PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422-specific operations and be portable to other EDT boards that perform DMA.

To configure the PCI SS/GS LVDS / RS-422, enter:

```
initpcd -u unit_number -f pcd_config/filename.cfg
```

replacing *unit_number* with the number of the board (by default, 0), and replacing *filename* with one of the initialization files listed in [About the Software and Firmware](#); for example:

```
initpcd -f ss_pcd.cfg
```

NOTE Software initialization files are editable text files. If the files provided don't meet your needs, copy and modify the one that's closest to your required configuration, then run `initpcd` with your new file.

Using Custom FPGA Configuration Files

You can substitute your own FPGA configuration file, if necessary. If you wish to develop your own VHDL design, contact EDT. When you're done, be sure to create a new software initialization file for your new firmware file and update the `pcd_config` directory to include it.