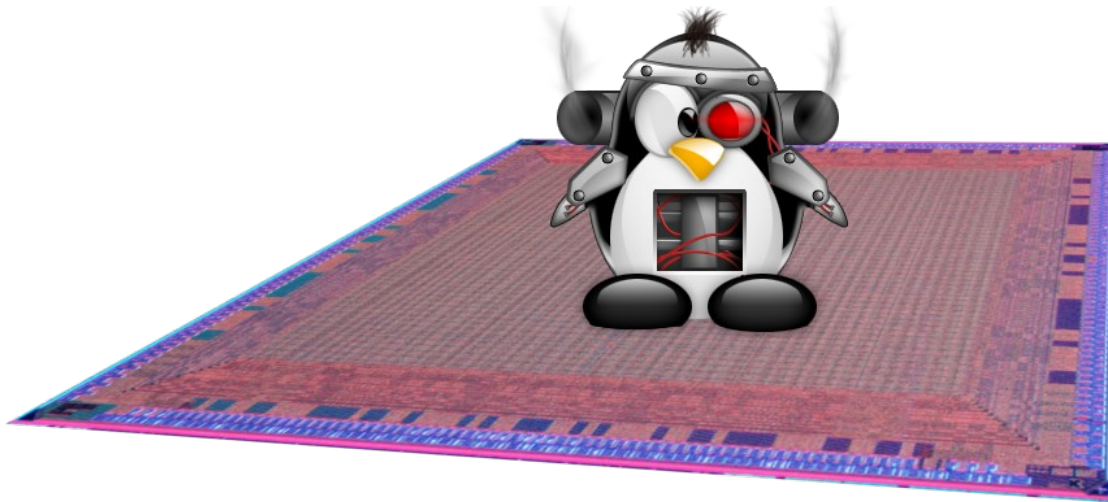


Embedded Linux on FPGAs for fun and profit



John Williams
CEO/CTO PetaLogix
<john.williams@petalogix.com>

Thanks

-
- EboxCreate for a great project and permission to talk about it
 - The University of Queensland, Australia
 - MicroBlaze/Linux community

Why this is so cool

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- Kernel hackers must ***respect*** computer architecture
 - Embedded Linux hackers must ***understand*** computer architecture
 - FPGA Linux hackers ***play God*** with computer architecture!

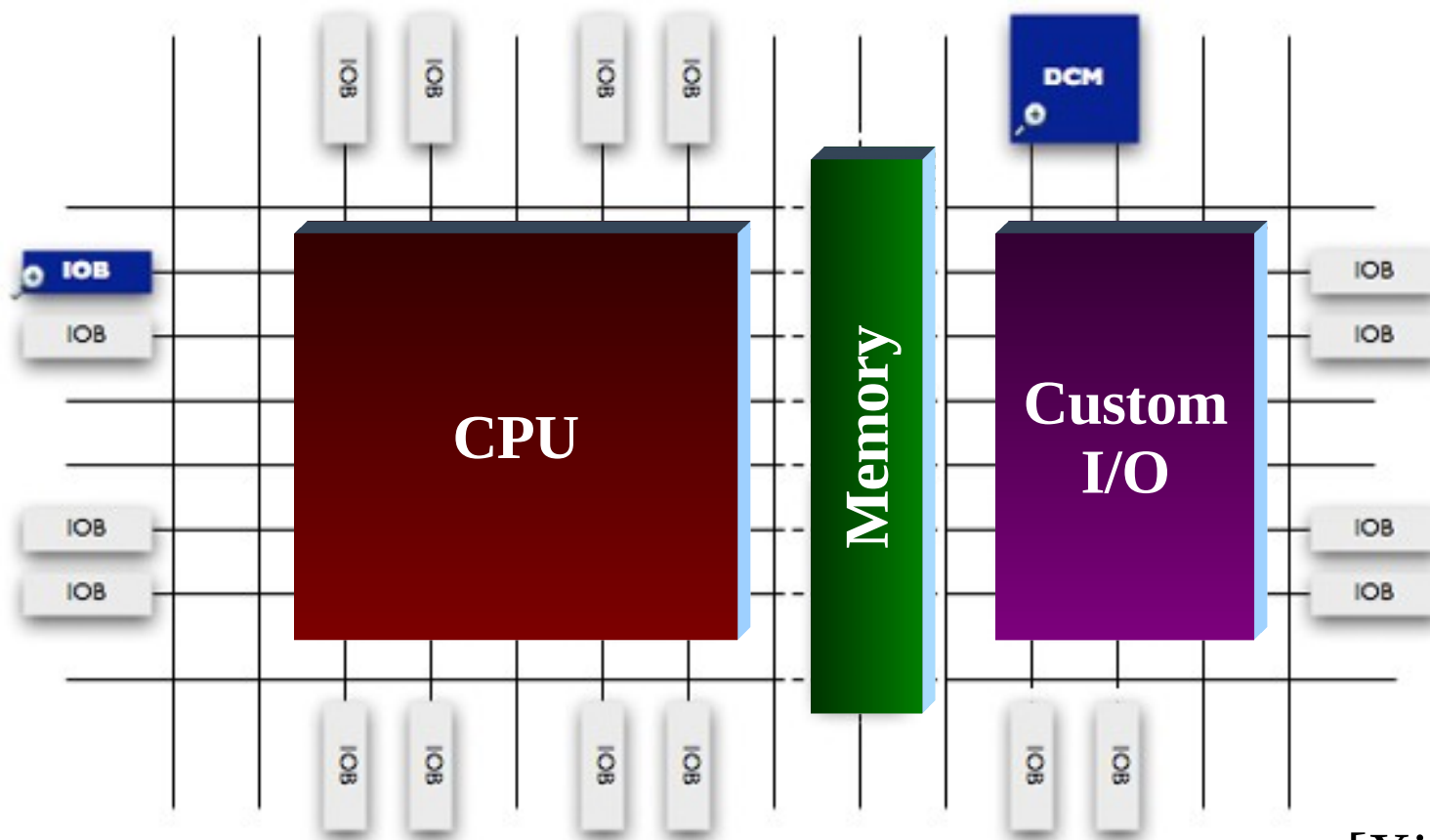
Agenda

-
- FPGAs and Programmable SoC 101
 - Linux on FPGAs - overview
 - Case study - EBoxCreate EBC701
 - MicroBlaze Linux status and roadmap
 - Getting involved
 - Q & A

FPGAs and System-on-Chip

-
- What's an FPGA?
 - Why are they so useful?
 - How do we develop programmable SoC?
 - FPGAs for the win
 - DSP / media processing
 - custom interfaces
 - rapid system prototyping / evolving requirements
 - defraying silicon costs over product lifetime

FPGAs 101 – the basics



[Xilinx]

- IP Core
 - IP = Intellectual Property
 - Think of it as a hardware module or component
 - ◆ CPU, Ethernet MAC, memory controller, DSP, ...
 - ◆ but it lives inside the FPGA
- “Soft”
 - IP core implemented with FPGA logic resources
 - Any number of instantiations (to device capacity)
 - Parameterisable at FPGA synthesis-time
 - ◆ e.g. number of memory ports, HW checksum offload, ...

- Example of MicroBlaze CPU instantiation

```
BEGIN microblaze
  PARAMETER INSTANCE = microblaze_0
  PARAMETER HW_VER = 7.10.d
  PARAMETER C_USE_FPU = 0
  PARAMETER C_CACHE_BYTE_SIZE = 8192
  PARAMETER C_DCACHE_BYTE_SIZE = 8192
  PARAMETER C_ICACHE_BASEADDR = 0x24000000
  PARAMETER C_ICACHE_HIGHADDR = 0x27ffffff
  PARAMETER C_DCACHE_BASEADDR = 0x24000000
  PARAMETER C_DCACHE_HIGHADDR = 0x27ffffff
  PARAMETER C_USE_BARREL = 1
  PARAMETER C_USE_DIV = 1
  ...
```


- “Hard”
 - IP core implemented in die mask of the chip
 - ◆ Connects into FPGA fabric with standard routing resources
 - Configuration predetermined by FPGA vendor
 - ◆ “cheaper” and more efficient but less flexible
- Some examples
 - PowerPC 405/440 CPU in Xilinx FX series
 - Multichannel SDRAM / DDR controllers in new Spartan6
 - DSP blocks in all modern Xilinx FPGAs

Embedded Systems on FPGAs

- Soft CPUs tend to look a bit the same
 - 32 bit RISC, small configurable caches
 - configurable ALUs
 - configurable system architecture
 - custom instruction/coprocessor interconnect
- Performance
 - depends on system complexity and FPGA family/speed grade
 - ◆ typically Fmax 80-150MHz

Embedded Systems on FPGAs



- Open source options
 - OpenRISC
 - LEON and Rachael (Sparc clones)
- Generic CPUs tend to be bigger and slower than their commercial, vendor-tuned cousins
- Most commercial soft-CPU tend to be black-boxes
 - licensed to target only that vendor's FPGAs
 - Lattice Mico32 is an exception

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Linux on FPGAs

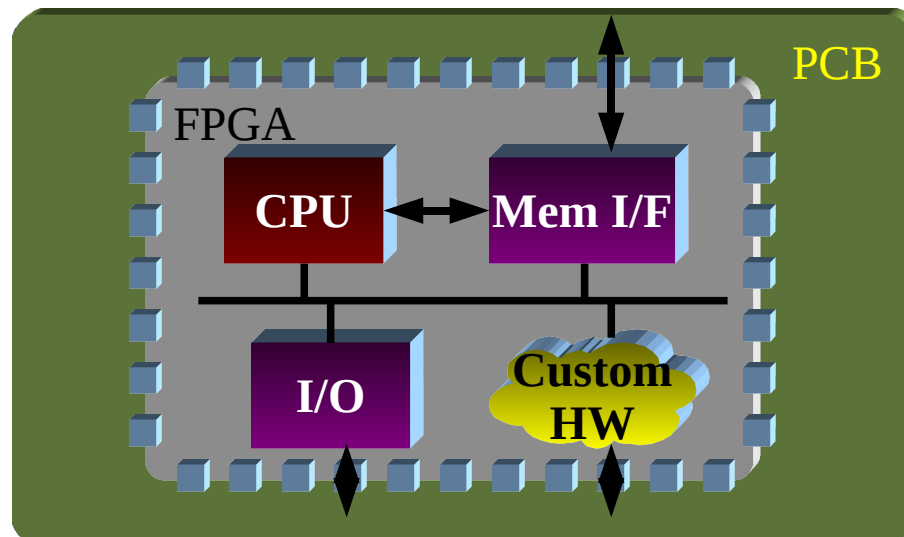
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- Xilinx MicroBlaze + uClinux 2.4.x (2002),
linux-2.6.x (2006)
 - MMU added 2008, Linux support in current distro
 - List and commercial support from **PetaLogix**
 - Altera NIOS / NIOS2
 - MMU added 2008, no Linux support yet?
 - Commercial support from Microtronix
 - Lattice Mico32
 - commercial support from Theobroma

Linux on FPGAs - scenarios

- Interesting but not necessarily useful
 - FPGA + Linux just because you can
 - Standard CPU + ethernet + memory
 - ◆ off-the-shelf SoC chipset will always be faster, cheaper, lower power
- Interesting ***and*** useful
 - use the FPGA programmability
 - ◆ high performance processing in custom hardware
 - ◆ non-standard IO protocols and combinations
 - ◆ rapid system and architecture prototyping
 - our case study touches all three

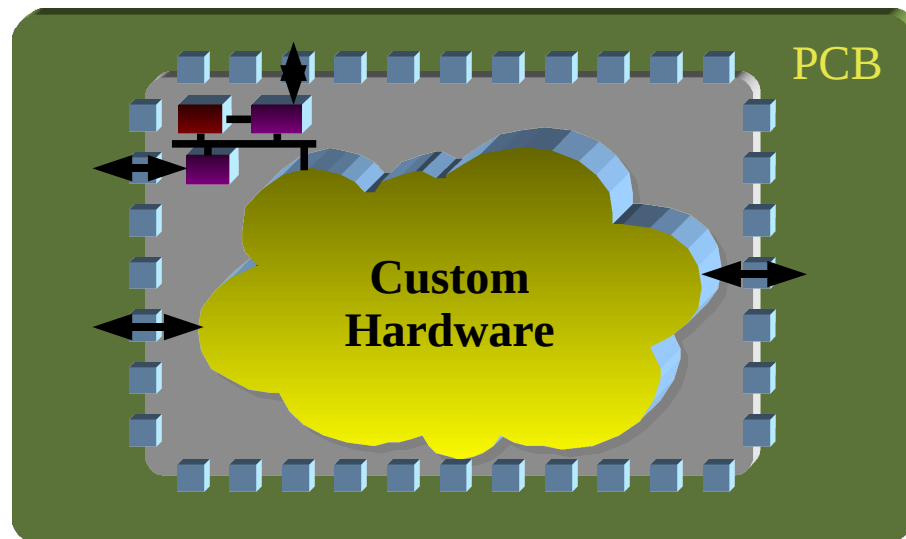
Linux on FPGAs – scenarios

- Processor-centric
 - Embedded Linux subsystem implements core value of the device
 - Linux application may be source or sink for dataflow



Linux on FPGAs – scenarios

- Logic-centric
 - "conventional" digital subsystem implements core value
 - embedded Linux subsystem sits on the periphery



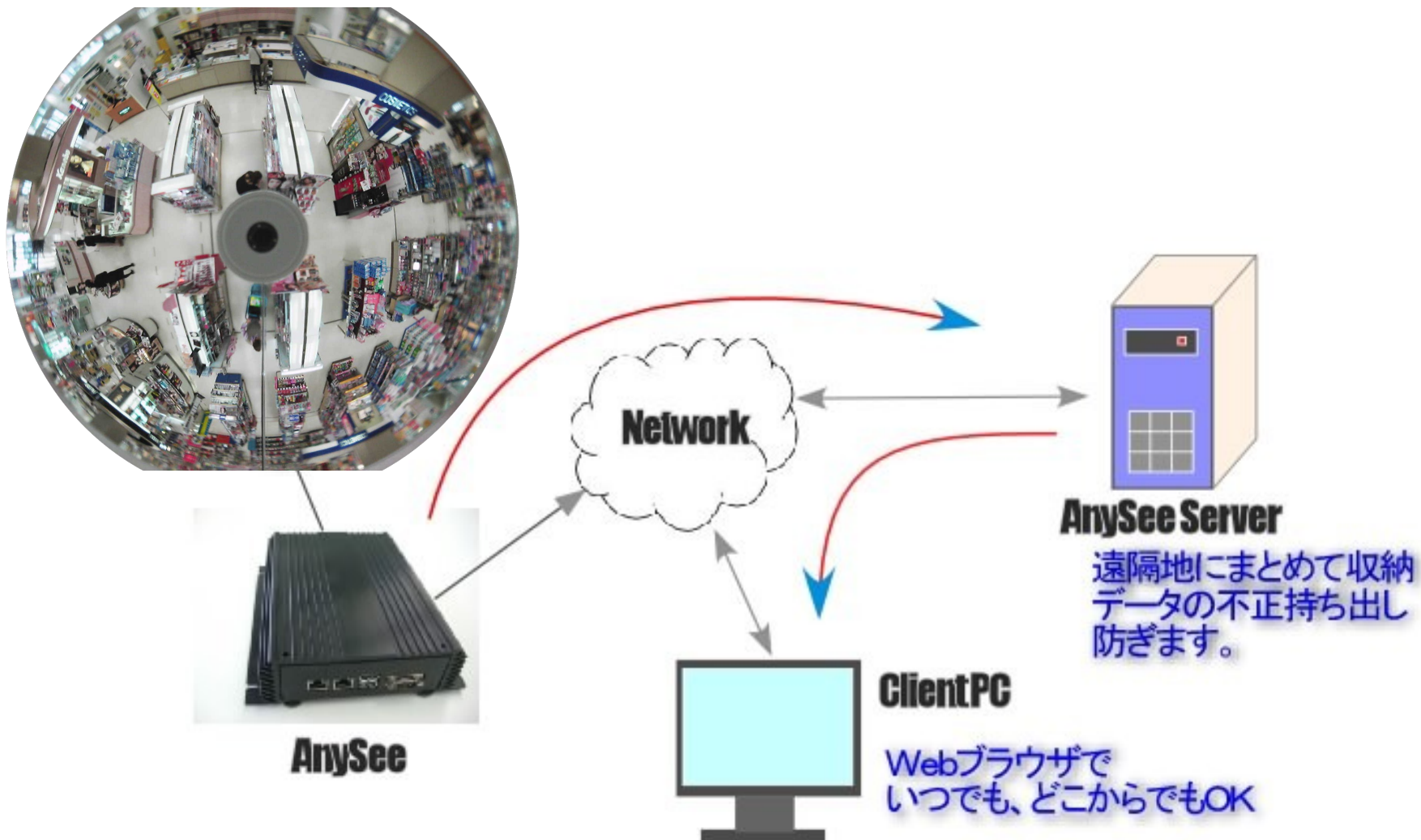
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Case study – the EBC701

- Intelligent Video application
 - IP camera live JPG stream (1632x1420 @ 4fps)
 - image stream processed by EBC701 FPGA / DAP
 - ◆ decode JPG
 - ◆ detect and track people in image
 - report image analysis results to central server
- Not surveillance / security
 - Initial application is retail marketing analysis
 - ◆ which parts of the shop are busiest?
 - ◆ which attract no customers?

Case study – the EBC701



Case study – the EBC701

- Large Xilinx Virtex5-LXT FPGA with
 - IPFlex DAP DNA2
 - ◆ coarse-grained reconfigurable image processing engine
 - dual gigabit ethernet
 - 2x512MB DDR2
 - 32MByte NOR FLASH
 - PCI33 bus
 - Cypress EZUSB Host
 - RS232, misc I/O, debug



Case Study – the EBC701

-
- Initial client meeting December 2007
 - Initial objectives
 - Boot Linux on EBC701 prototype board
 - Acquire/port gigabit ethernet drivers
 - As the customer grew to trust us
 - Integrate 3rd party JPEG decoder IP
 - Management of entire in-FPGA digital subsystem
 - Develop application code
 - In the end
 - All in-FPGA HW and SW design and delivery

EBC701 - Project phases

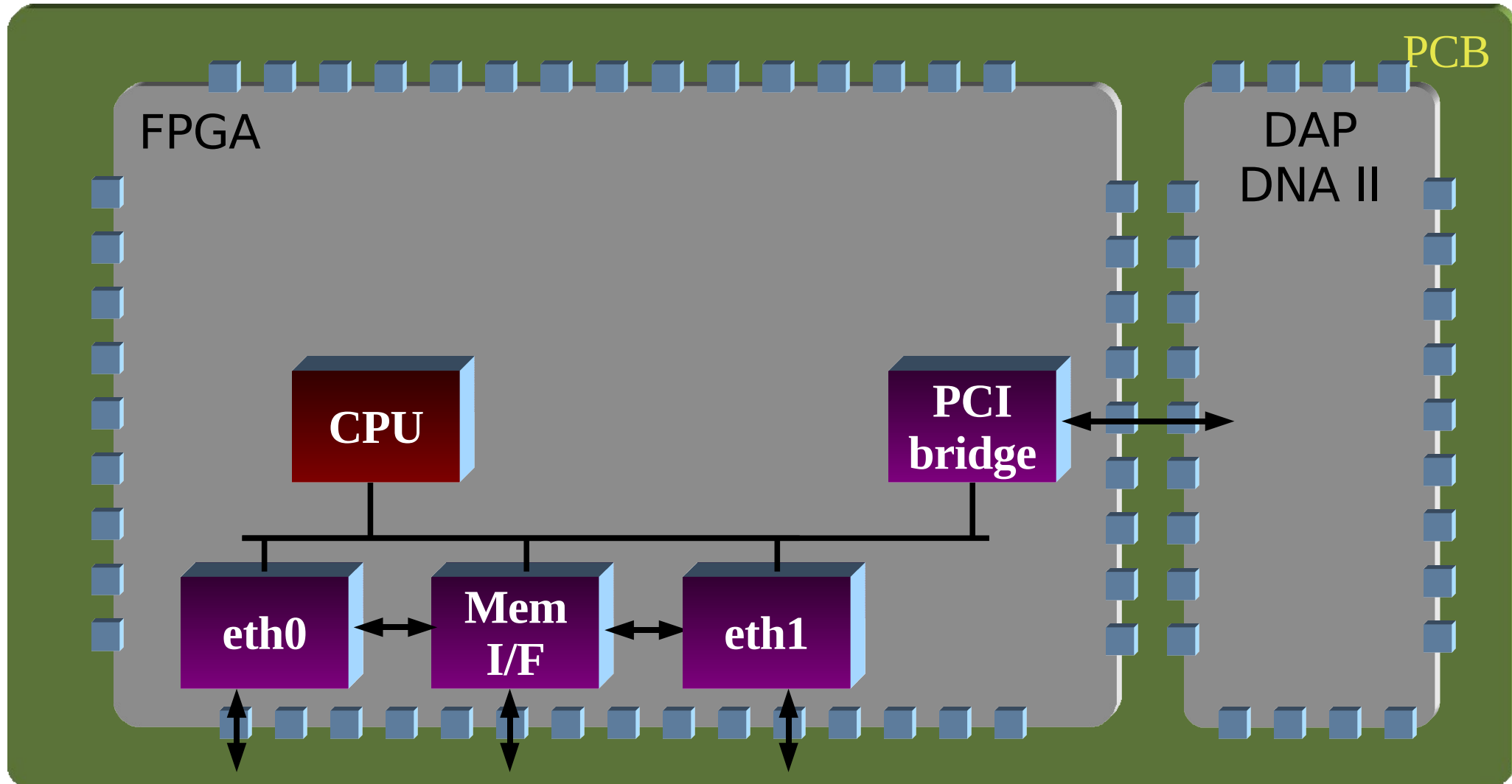
- Platform
 - Board bringup, support for core infrastructure
 - ◆ ethernet
 - ◆ PCI
- Functional prototyping
 - Wrapping commercial JPG decoder IP core, interfacing to CPU
 - Interfacing to DAP DirectIO DMA channel
 - ◆ Custom FIFO-like interchip DMA protocol
 - ◆ Try doing this without an FPGA - bitbang GPIO?!

-
- Production engineering
 - Performance optimisation
 - ◆ Getting the CPU out of the datapath
 - ◆ Custom bus bridges
 - ◆ Image pipeline hardware
 - Release engineering
 - Automated testing
 - Manufacturing images (FPGA configs, system flash images)
 - System configuration guides

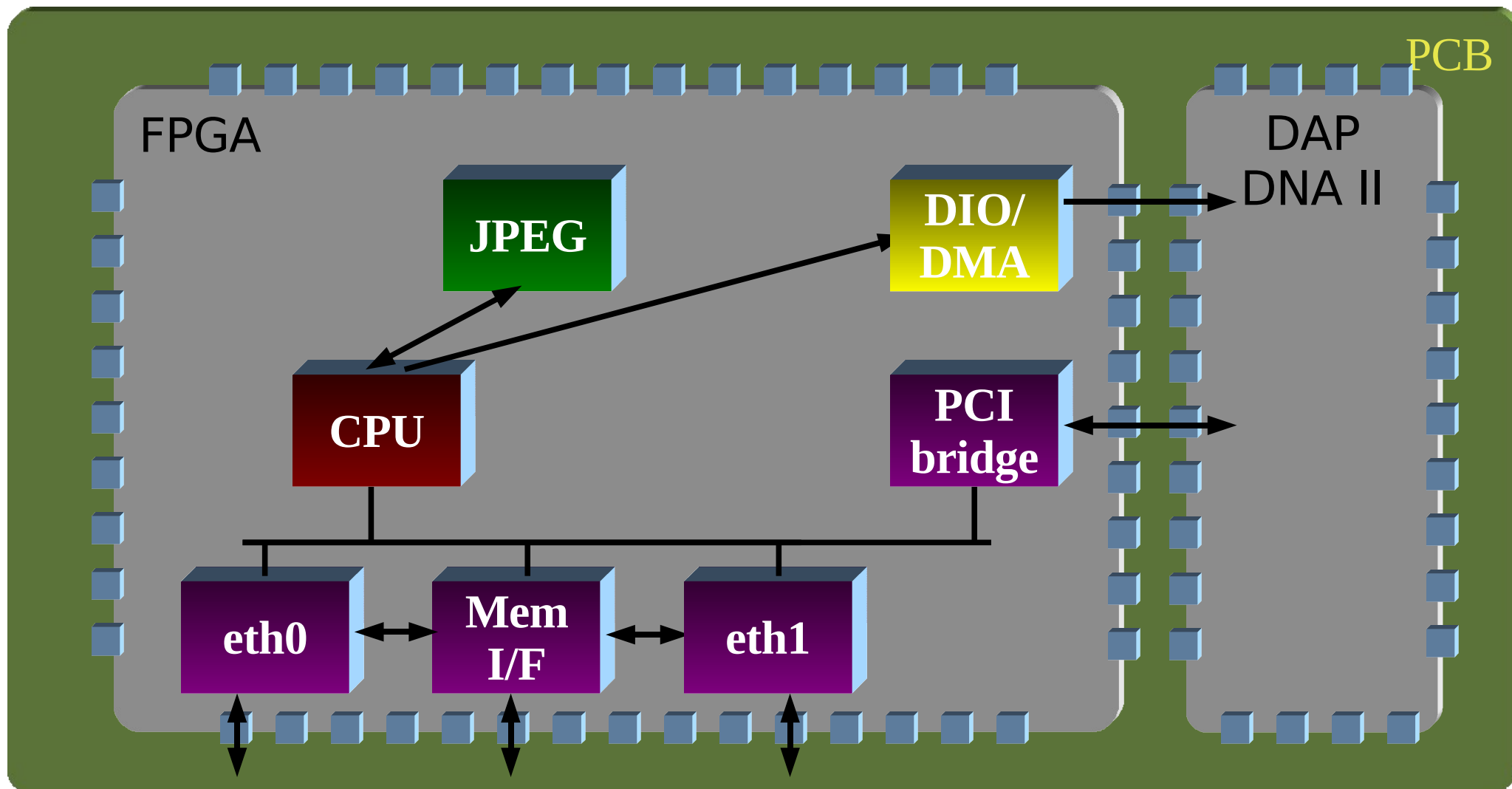
-
- UIO driver framework (backported to 2.6.20)
 - Trivial kernel-space drivers with core functionality in userspace
 - Wrote light-weight `libuio` to handle UIO device discovery/binding task
 - Low-level device handling code can be shared between Linux app/library and bare metal / device checkout code

-
- Linux desktop as a software prototyping environment for embedded
 - Specified low-level API for hardware interaction
 - Wrote application software spec and subcontracted development
 - Subcontractors developed simulators and stubbed libraries
 - First (and only) integration meeting had application code running correctly on hardware in 15 minutes

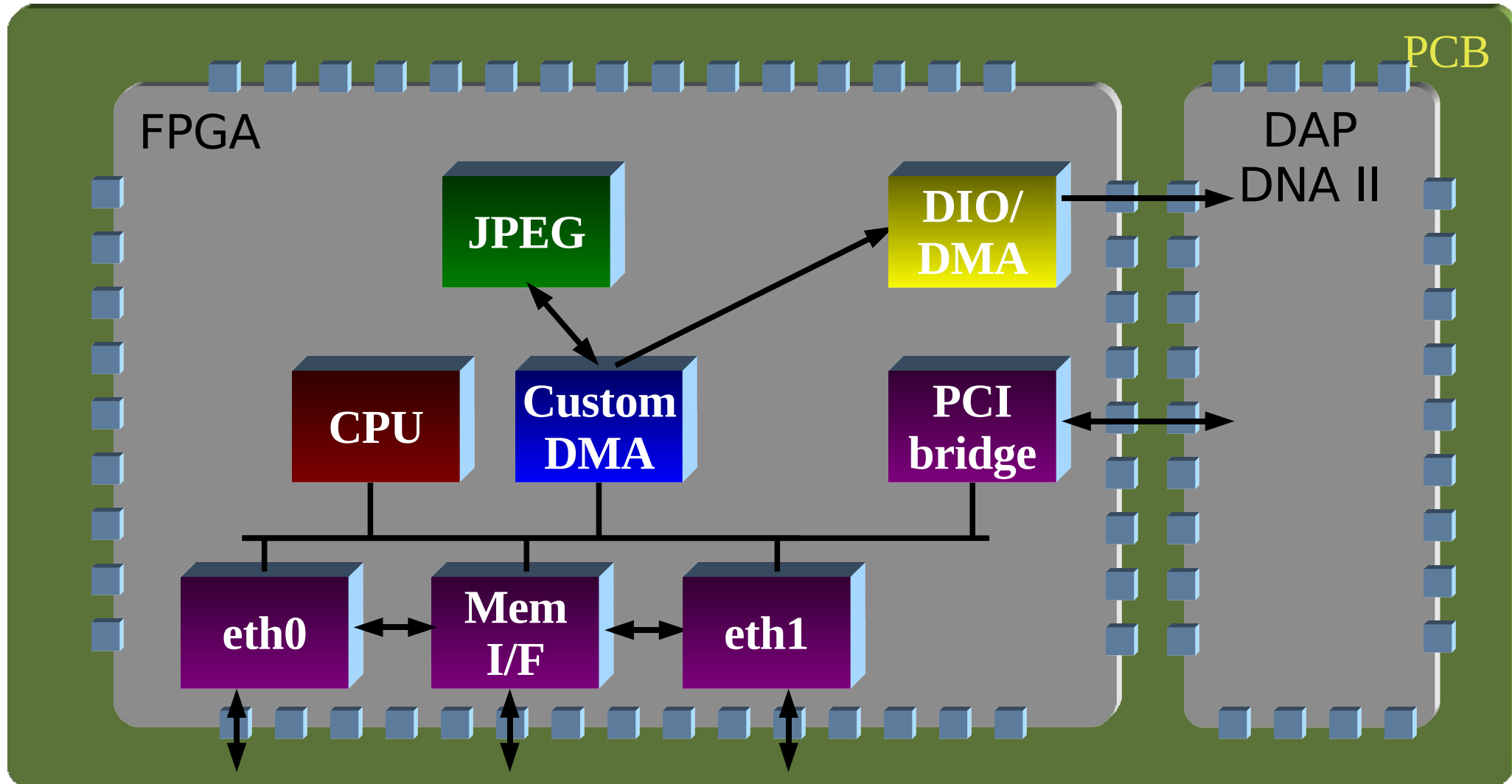
EBC701 - Base architecture



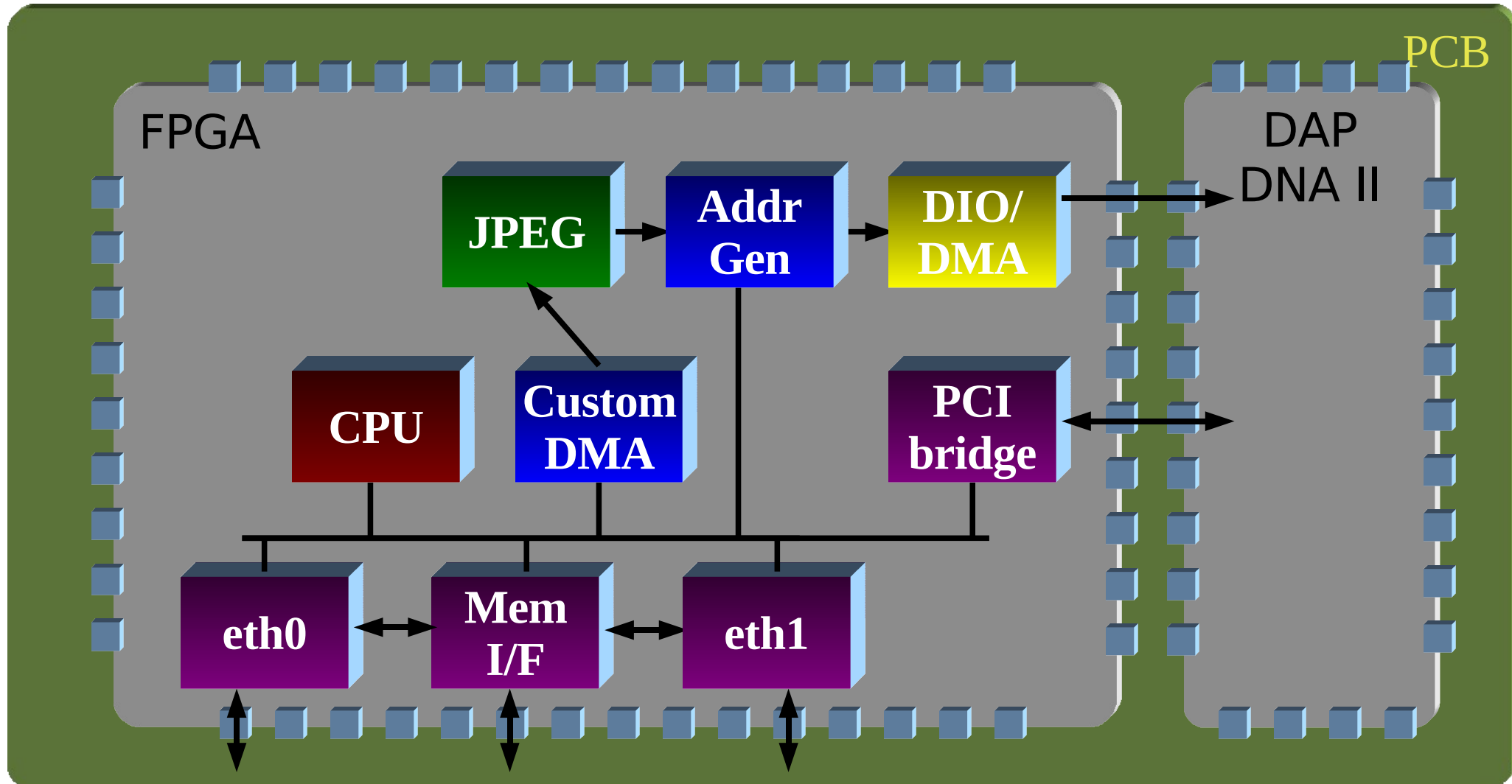
EBC701 - First functional prototype



EBC701 – First architecture refactor

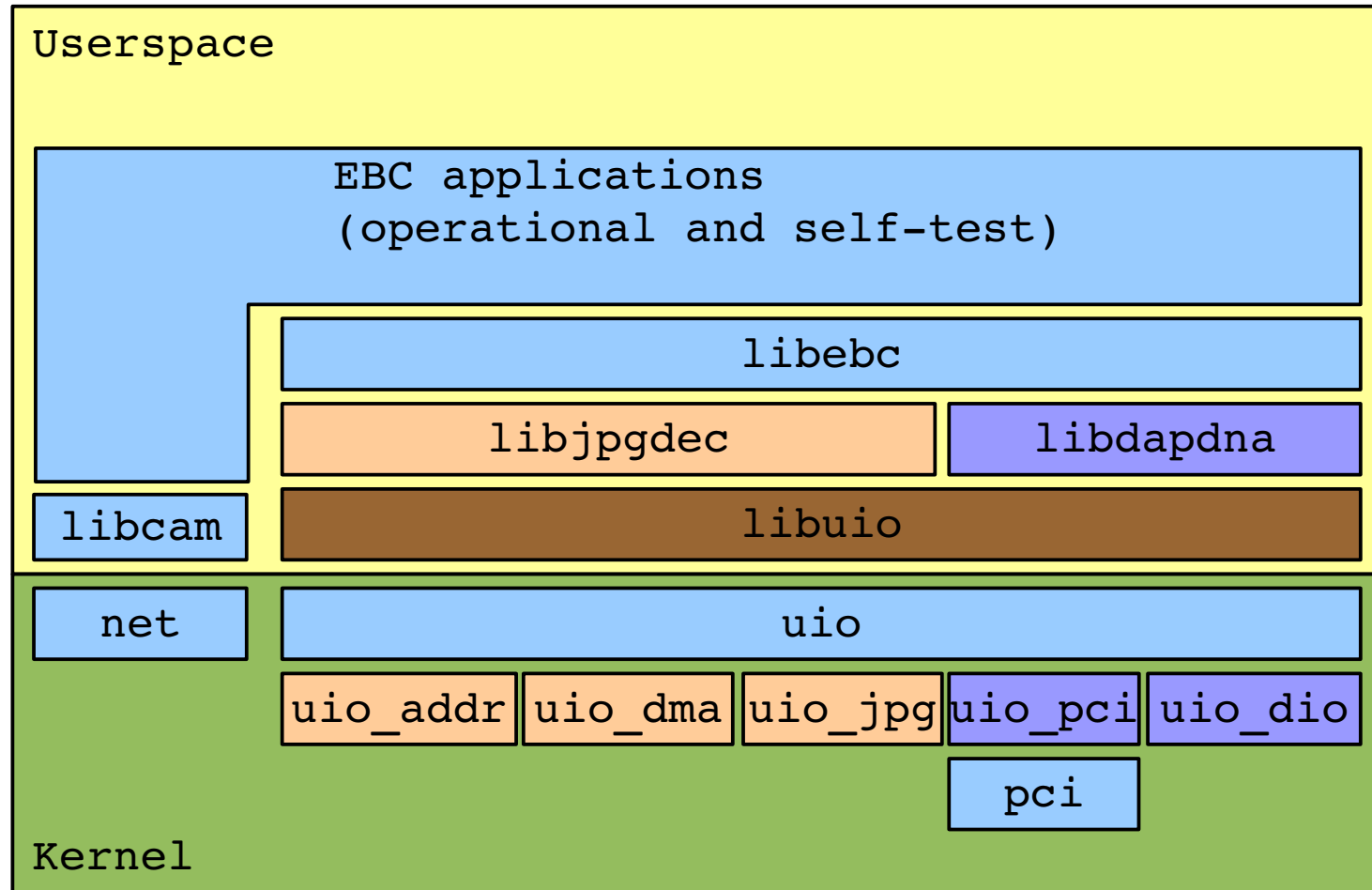


EBC701 – Final architecture



- Build system
 - PetaLinux distribution
 - ◆ Customised uClinux-dist plus hardware project support
 - ◆ Source-based kernel + libs + standard apps
 - ◆ Rootfs generation tools
 - ◆ Custom flash image builder tools
- Driver architecture
 - UIO devices for each major HW subsystem
 - Userspace libraries with device APIs around uio interfaces
 - Reused by application and POST and factory test

System software architecture



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Linux on MicroBlaze - timeline



- Previously
 - 2001/02 Original uClinux-2.4.x kernel port
 - ◆ community mailing list established, over 500 members today
 - 2005 PetaLogix formed
 - 2007 - 2.6.20 port from PetaLogix
 - 2008
 - ◆ MMU support
 - ◆ Flat Device Tree support
 - ◆ (aborted) attempt at mainline merge

- Xilinx supporting PetaLogix to push MicroBlaze (MMU and noMMU) to mainline
 - ◆ Michal Simek doing the hard work for PetaLogix
 - ◆ Going for upstream merge 2.6.30 (noMMU first, then MMU)
- Good feedback on LMKL
 - ◆ Tom Gleixner steered us to generic timer and IRQ implementation
 - ◆ Ingo Molnar likes it:
 - ➔ “A quick look at the technical details suggest that arch/microblaze certainly looks like a nicely done architecture.”
 - ➔ “It is spartan but uses modern core kernel facilities for everything - genirq, clockevents, generic-time, etc.”

Linux on MicroBlaze - looking forward

- One challenge with Linux on FPGAs
 - an infinite number of possible hardware platforms
 - traditional BSP concept does not work
- Original solution
 - export a Kconfig fragment from SoC design tools
 - ◆ complete description of every system component
 - ◆ statically available at kernel compile time
 - Very “static”
 - ◆ kernel image is tied to a specific FPGA configuration

Linux on MicroBlaze - looking forward

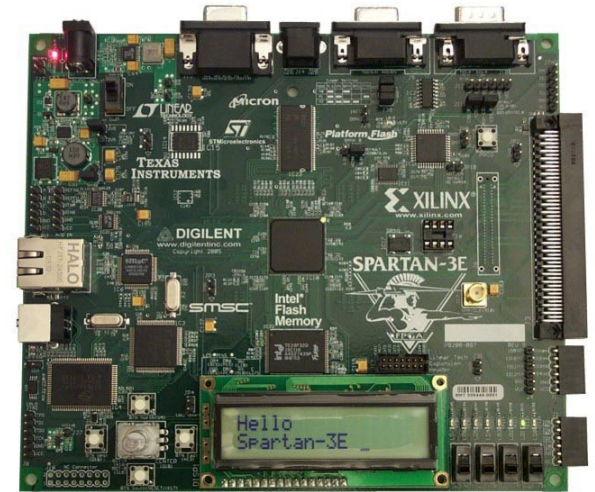
- Device trees – a better way
 - textual representation of the system architecture
 - ◆ processors, devices, memory, buses, ...
 - ◆ IRQs, address ranges, ...
 - DTS compiled into binary blob (DTB) passed to bootloader and kernel
 - automatically populate `platform_device` descriptors, ready for runtime binding to drivers
- DTS adopted for MicroBlaze
 - Auto-generated by a plugin to System-on-Chip design tools – MicroBlaze is first

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Getting involved

- It's easy to play
 - Xilinx Spartan3E500 starter kit
 - Free/eval Xilinx tools
 - Free PetaLinux distribution
 - ◆ <http://developer.petalogix.com>
 - ◆ linux-2.6.20
 - Using latest 2.6.29 kernel requires a bit of roll-your-own for now



Lessons learned

- General
 - Read the data sheets and errata
 - ◆ Then read them again!
- Business
 - When you find a good subcontractor, be nice to them and keep them busy
 - When things are quiet, consider developing things you know your client will want in the future
 - Focus on letting people do what they are best at

Lessons learned

-
- Technical
 - Keep the CPU out of the datapath
 - Keep refactoring your code
 - For the right projects, and with the right support (us!), FPGAs + Linux are a killer combination
 - `kernel.org` (and upstream generally)
 - merge early, merge often!
 - the longer you wait, the harder it gets

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Backup material

-
- DTS Fragment
 - ARM comes to FPGAs (Cortex-M1)
 - FSL bus and coprocessor connections

DTS fragment

```
/dts-v1/;
/ {
    #address-cells = <1>;
    #size-cells = <1>;
    compatible = "xlnx,microblaze";
    model = "testing";
    DDR2_SDRAM: memory@90000000 {
        device_type = "memory";
        reg = < 0x90000000 0x10000000 >;
    } ;
    chosen {
        bootargs = "console=ttyUL0,115200 root=/dev/ram";
        linux,stdout-path = "/plb@0/serial@84000000";
    } ;
    cpus {
        #address-cells = <1>;
        #cpus = <0x1>;
        #size-cells = <0>;
        microblaze_0: cpu@0 {
            clock-frequency = <125000000>;
            compatible = "xlnx,microblaze-7.10.d";
            d-cache-baseaddr = <0x90000000>;
        } ;
    } ;
}
```

ARM comes to FPGAs

- Cortex-M1
 - arm-v6m profile
 - Thumb2-only
 - ◆ No ARM instructions at all
 - First FPGA-oriented ARM CPU
- PetaLogix did core kernel port in 2008
 - Basically a Thumb-only kernel, plus
 - M profile exception/IRQ model (NVIC)
 - ◆ Shared with arm-v7m – Cortex M3 (silicon IP)
 - `developer.petalogix.com/linux-2.6.x-cortex-m1.git`

Connecting coprocessors to MicroBlaze

- FSL – Fast Simplex Links
 - Hardware FIFO channels
 - Direct CPU connection
 - ◆ Up to 16 in each direction
 - Single cycle read/write to/from register
 - Intended as custom coprocessor interface
- Problem
 - CPU in the datapath!
- Great for fine-grained coprocessors
- Not so good for big data processing