hepc3

Version 1.1.0
User's Manual

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Abstract

The Linux kernel module hepc3 provides simple access to the comports A and B of Hunt Engineering's HEPC3, HEPC4 and HECPCI1 TIM40 DSP motherboards. PCI Bus Master DMA accesses are supported, but the JTAG port is not available.

Contents

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1 Introduction

The Linux kernel module hepc3 is a character device driver which enables the kernel to support up to eight of Hunt Engineering's HEPC3, HEPC4 (standard PCI) or HECPCI1 (CompactPCI) TIM40 DSP motherboards. The hardware specifications for these boards can be obtaind from the following web addresses:

HEPC3: http://www.hunteng.co.uk/products/c4x/hepc3.htm

HEPC4: http://www.hunteng.co.uk/products/c4x/hepc4.htm

HECPCI1: http://www.hunteng.co.uk/products/c4x/hecpci1.htm

The driver supports both comports A and B. For comport A, the boards can act as PCI Bus Masters, which increases the data transfer rate and reduces the cpu load. Comport B uses an interrupt-driven mode, which is also selectable for port A. The JTAG port is not supported, and as I do not have the necessary hard- and software, it is not likely that I will add it in the future.

The driver and all accompanying documentation is

Please report bugs or suggestions to `ad@mpifr-bonn.mpg.de` or send mail to:

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2 Installation of the driver

2.1 Prerequisites

To install the driver you will need

- the file `hepc3-1.1.0.tar.gz` which is available from UNC's metalab archive (formerly known as sunsite) in the directory

  `http://metalab.unc.edu/pub/Linux/kernel/misc-cards/`

  and its mirrors. New versions of the driver will follow this naming scheme;

- a Linux system with kernel version 2.0.x or 2.2.x. Late 2.1.x and early 2.3.x development kernels *may* also work, but this is not tested, as well as using it with 2.4.x kernels. Please note that the driver has only been tested with Linux/Intel and LinuxPPC. Other Linux/PCI platforms (e.g. Alpha) should also work. Please mail me your experiences;
- module support in the kernel, the kernel header files, the gcc, and the module utilities (`insmod` and friends);
- proc filesystem support is highly recommended but not necessary.

2.2 A step-by-step guide

For easy installation use the following steps:

- unpack the archive file:

  ```
  tar -xzvf hepc3-1.1.0.tar.gz
  ```

- enter the directory `hepc3-1.1.0` and run the configuration script. It will check your system's setup and create a makefile. The script accepts several options, to get a description type

  ```
  ./configure --help
  ```

  There are only two options which are important for this module:

  – `--with-verbose-errors={yes|no}`
    Setting this option will enforce the driver to complain about several internal errors. This is needed for debugging purposes and there is no reason why you should enable it. The default is "no";

  – `--with-pci-busmaster={yes|no}`
    Port A of the HEPC3/HEPC4/HECPCI1 supports a PCI Bus Master DMA mode which will transfer data fast with much less cpu intervention. The default is yes, but there are several reasons why you do not want this feature:

    * At least one board will be plugged into a slot which does not support PCI Bus Mastering or PCI Bus Mastering is broken on your machine. Consult your motherboard's manual for details. As cpu overhead would remove the advantages, it is *not* possible to mix several boards in one system with different settings for port A.
    * PCI Bus Master DMA does not work on ix86 systems with Intel 440 chipsets (See section 5.1, page 8). `configure` tries to detect these chipsets and disables PCI Bus Master Mode, but if you know your motherboard uses an Intel 440 chipset, you should say no here.

To configure hepc3, type

```
./configure <options>
```

The configure script prints a lot of status information on the screen. If everything was successful, just type

- `make`

  to compile the module. If make was successful, type

  ```
  make install
  ```

  to install the compiled module and the header file to standard directories and

  ```
  make install_man
  ```

  to copy the man page.

Before you can use the module, you have to insert it into the running kernel and create the corresponding device files. As you can use different approaches for this, this information is contained in the next section.

3 Using the driver

3.1 Insertion into the kernel

3.1.1 Common options

The module recognises several options for both manual and automatic insertion:

`hepc3_major=`***m*** sets the device's major number to m. Devices are identified by the kernel through their major numbers. A lot of them are pre-defined, and those currently supported can be found in `/proc/devices` in the section "Character devices". If you omit this option, the kernel will choose an appropriate number (usually at the upper end of the 0..255 range) for you, but you might end up with a different number each time you insert the module. With this option, you can avoid this, but you should choose the number carefully. The range from 60 to 63 should be safe;

`hepc3_buf_size=`***s*** sets the sizes of the internal input and output buffers to s 4-byte words each. As a rule of thumb, a larger buffer increases transfer speed if big chunks of data have to be transferred, but as kernel memory can not be swapped, the space for user programs decreases[1]. For optimal memory usage, s should be a power of 2 for Linux 2.2 and slightly less than a power of two for Linux 2.0. The default is 1000 for Linux 2.0 and 1024 for Linux 2.2;

`hepc3_secure=`***v*** defines whether all users have access to the board reset `ioctl` call ($v = 0$, see section 4.4, page 7 for details) or only root may perfom this operation ($v \neq 0$). The default is $v = 1$;

`hepc3_latency=`***l*** sets the value of the PCI Latency Timer Register to l. It influences the maximum time a board can request the bus during PCI Bus Master accesses from or to comport A. As a rule of thumb, a larger value gives more time to the hepc3 DMA, decreasing the chances of the cpu (and other pci devices) for data transfer. The default value (which should be a good choice in most cases) is 32. Note: this option is available only if the driver was compiled with PCI Bus Master DMA support.

[1] The memory is allocated upon an `open` call, therefore unused ports need space only for some smaller internal structures.

3.1.2 Manual insertion and removal

To insert the module by hand, just type as root

```
insmod hepc3 <options>
```

with zero or more of the options listed above. To check the result of `insmod` see the last few lines reported by `dmesg`. Typically, they will look like this:

```
hepc30: Hunt Engineering HEPC3/HEPC4/HECPCI1 [C]PCI TIM40
                                              motherboard Rev. 0
hepc30: IRQ=11, IO at 0x1280, 0x12c0, 0x1300, 0x1340, 0x1400
hepc3: character device has major number 254
```

The only information which is useful not only for debugging purposes is in the last line: the device major number which the kernel has assigned automatically if you did not pass a `hepc3_major` argument. You will need this number for the creation of the device files (see section 3.2, page 6). Additional information can be obtained from the proc file entry (see section 3.3, page 6).

To remove the module from the kernel as usual type (as root)

```
rmmod hepc3
```

The advantage of this method is the finer control over the module's options. The disadvantage, however, is that you must be root to do this. Therefore, most people will prefer the automatic insertion, as described in the next section.

3.1.3 Automagic insertion and removal

The kernel runs a special process, the kernel daemon which can perform the actions described in the last section "automagically". Each time a process wants to access a device file, the kernel checks, whether it can support a device with the corresponding major number. If not, it asks the kernel daemon to find and insert the driver. A short time after the last process which used the driver terminated, the kernel daemon will remove the module. Everything is absolutely transparent for the user.

The kernel daemon needs the following setup to do its job:

- the module file `hepc3.o` must be in the directory `/lib/modules/<version>/misc`. This is done automatically, if you used `make install` during the installation;
- the file `/etc/conf.modules` or `/etc/modules.conf` must contain information which links the device's major number to the module file, and you must specify any options which should be passed to the module. Assuming you use the device major number 62 (see section 3.2, page 6 below), the entries in the file should look like this:

  ```
  alias char-major-62 hepc3
  options hepc3 hepc3_major=62
  ```

To check the success of the kernel daemon, you may use `dmesg` or look into the proc file (see section 3.3, page 6).

3.2 Creating device files

The linux kernel identifies drivers the *major numbers* of the device files. The *minor numbers* are used to identify the specific ports on each board. To create the device files, enter (as root) for each comport of every board

```
mknod /dev/<name> c <major> <minor>
```

Although you might use any `name` you like, the suggested scheme is listed in table 1, whereas the `minor` numbers *must* be the listed ones. The `major` number is, of course, the one which you either defined for the module or got from the kernel (see sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 above).

Check the access flags of the device files; if you want to grant access to them for other users, you usually will have to change them using `chmod`.

3.3 Reading status information

If you have support for the proc filesystem compiled into your kernel, you cat get some more specific information about the status of the driver and all boards by typing

```
cat /proc/hepc3
```

A typical output will look like this[2]:

```
Hunt Engineering HEPC3/HEPC4/HECPCI1 [C]PCI TIM40 motherboards
1 board(s), device major number is 62
driver version 1.1.0
port A uses DMA io, port B interrupt driven io

hepc30: Rev. 0, IRQ=11, IO at 0x1280, 0x12c0, 0x1300, 0x1340, 0x1400
  A: active (0x1), buffered (i/o) 0/0; byte swap disabled
  B: passive (0x4d), buffered (i/o) 0/0; byte swap enabled
```

Apart from the general information (number of boards, device major number, port A uses DMA or interrupt driven io), the following data is listed for each board:

- interrupt line and io addresses. This data is important only for debugging purposes;

[2] It will be a little bit more formatted on your terminal...

Board	Minor Number	Device File Name
1st	port A: 0	hepc30_a
	port B: 1	hepc30_b
2nd	port A: 4	hepc31_a
	port B: 5	hepc31_b
3rd	port A: 8	hepc32_a
	port B: 9	hepc32_b
n	port A: $4 \cdot (n-1)$	hepc3$(n-1)$_a
	port B: $4 \cdot (n-1)+1$	hepc3$(n-1)$_b

Table 1: device numbering and naming scheme

- whether a process uses a port ("active") or not ("passive"), the current port control flags, the number of bufferd input and output 4-byte words and the byte swapping scheme.

If the module was configured with the *with-verbose-errors* option (see section 2.2, page 3) some additional information about the state of the AMCC S5933 internal registers is printed.

4 Accessing comports from user programs

User programs communicate to a comport on a HEPC3, HEPC4 or HECPCI1 through simple file io operations.

4.1 lseek

This operation is not implemented (and does not make sense). It always returns `-ESPIPE` upon call.

4.2 read and write

These calls work as expected, but with the following exceptions:

- due to the fact that all communication to and from the dsp board has to be organised in 4-byte words, the `size_t count` parameter has to be a multiple of four, otherwise the functions returns `-EINVAL`;
- in blocking io mode, the driver guarantees that all data is transferred in a single call (the functions return either an error or `count` in this case). In non-blocking mode the behaviour is the expected one.

4.3 select and poll

These calls work as expected. Note: `poll` is implemented only for Linux 2.2.x and above.

4.4 ioctl

Note: To use `ioctl` calls for the hepc3 module, you need to include the file `hepc3.h`.

The following ioctl's are provided (a third argument has to be supplied only if indicated):

`HEPC3_IO_B_RES` resets the whole board and any hardware conntected to the RESET output of the board by asserting the reset line, so use this function with due care. Unless `hepc3_secure` (see section 3.1.1, page 4) has been set to zero, the calling process must have superuser privileges for this operation. Otherwise, `-EPERM` is returned.

Note: This operation is performed automatically during the installation of the driver.

`HEPC3_IO_P_RES` resets the port connected with device handle `d`.

`HEPC3_IO_G_ISTAT` ioctl has to be called with a `*int` as third argument. It is filled with the minimum number of 4-byte words which can be read from the device handle `d`.

HEPC3_IO_G_OSTAT ioctl has to be called with a `*int` as third argument. It is filled with the minimum number of 4-byte words which can be written to the device handle `d`.

HEPC3_IO_G_CNFG ioctl has to be called with a `*int` as third argument. It is filled with the status of the config line of device handle `d`.

HEPC3_IO_S_SWAP ioctl has to be called with a `*int` as third argument. If it points to a value $\neq 0$, internal byte swapping in the data path is enabled for the port connected with device handle `d`, otherwise it is disabled. On a big endian machine (like the Apple PowerMac) byte swapping is enabled by default, on little endian machines (like ix86) it is not.

HEPC3_IO_G_SWAP ioctl has to be called with a `*int` as third argument. It is filled with the current internal byte swap setting for the port connected with device handle `d` (see HEPC3_IO_S_SWAP above).

4.5 open and close

These calls work as expected. Both blocking and non-blocking io are supported. The file name to be used for the `open` call is the device name (see section 3.2, page 6).

5 Platform specific remarks

5.1 Intel

The hepc3 module works with Linux versions 2.0.x and 2.2.x. It supports PCI Bus Master DMA, but during the tests a HECPCI1 CompactPCI card failed with "hard" kernel lockups on a CC5 industrial pc made by or-SBS industrial computers. The reason for this is a bad layout of the cpu device.

Another problem arises on motherboards with Intel's 440 chipsets. PCI Bus Master DMA works in principle, but sometimes some words contain invalid data. The reason for this problem is a bad interaction between the 440 bridge and the AMCC S5933 (which serves as PCI chip on the Hunt cards) if the CPU goes to sleep mode[3]. During idle times, Linux issues a `hlt` instruction to the cpu which will then "sleep" until the next interrupt occurs. This has been good practice since the days of the PDP11; it reduces the power consumption of the cpu and increases its lifetime.

You may notice, that the S5933/Intel 440/DMA combination will actually work with Winbloze. For no good reason, Winbloze does *loop* during idle times, keeping the cpu pretty hot, but this time it prevents errors with DMA. You should, however, remember, that some day Microsnot might tell you, that their clever design engineers "invented" a new method to save power during cpu idle times. Then you will have a problem...

5.2 PowerPC

The module was tested with LinuxPPC Release 5, based upon a 2.2.6 kernel, on a Power Macintosh 7300/166, and worked without any problems both with and without PCI Bus Master DMA. As the PowerPC is a big endian machine, byte swapping is enabled by default (see section 4.4, page 7 above).

Apart form the byte-swapping code (which might also be useful on other platforms), the driver does not contain *any* PowerPC specific stuff[4]. Therefore, the driver should also work with other Linux 2.2 based PowerPC systems, but this was not tested. The module *might* also work with MkLinux which is 2.0 based, but again this was not tested. Please mail me your experiences.

[3] It became not quite clear, whether it is AMCC's or Intel's fault, but AMCC will upgrade their silicon.

[4] There were, however, some minor problems as listed in the next section. Furthermore, the device is not enabled

5.3 Other platforms and porting guide

Due to the high level of platform independence, the module should also work on other systems with PCI busses, e.g. Alpha's or Sparc's, but due to the lack of hardware, this was not tested[5].

If you want to test the module on such hardware or do some porting, here are a couple of hints and common pitfalls which might help in doing the job:

- *storage sizes:* I tried to avoid data types whose storage sizes might vary on different platforms, but I can not guarantee, that I found all critical variables.
- *endianess issues:* on the PowerPC (which is a big endian) "in" and "out" commands are translated (swapped) correctly, so endianess is not a problem. PCI Bus Master transfers, however, are *not*, therefore (if you look into the code) the setting of the byte swap flag is reverted in this case. Remember, that this might be totally different on another platform.
- *do not trust PCI registers:* due to remapping by the kernel, PCI registers might tell you other base addresses and interrupts than those the kernel uses (this was a problem on the PowerPC). Therefore, this data is read from the kernel structure, which is always correct and safer, anyway. You should, however, note, that this code is used only for Linux 2.2 (I do not have a working 2.0 version on a Power Macintosh).

Please mail me your experiences (good or bad)!

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automatically in the PCI Command Register (as on Intel), maybe because the card does not "talk" correctly with *OpenFirmware*. Now these flags are set explicitly which is a "paranoia setting" on Intel (and maybe other platforms).

[5]If anybody has a spare Alpha or Sparc, my address is on the cover page ;-)

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Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

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The hypothetical commands 'show w' and 'show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than 'show w' and 'show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items–whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

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