



# Designing a Local Bus Slave Interface

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# Designing a Tsi107 Local-Bus Slave Interface

This application note describes the steps for designing an interface device that provides access to I/O and memory peripherals using the local-bus slave features of the Tsi107 PowerPC Host Bridge. The Tsi107 and local-bus slave (LBS) feature may be used with any microprocessor that implements the PowerPC™ 60x bus protocol.

This application note discusses following topics:

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## 1.1 Introduction

The Tsi107 (and the Tsi106) provide support for an interface called the *local-bus slave* (LBS) that allows devices to be attached more easily to the high-speed 60x bus. The LBS can respond to read and write cycles while relying upon the Tsi107 to provide the majority of the interface controls. An LBS device monitors a subset of the 60x bus and asserts  $\overline{TA}$  when the read or write operation is completed. A device that provides local-bus slave I/O and memory access is outlined in the remaining sections of this application note, and is called the Applications Engineering Input/Output Unit (AEIOU). For the rest of this document, the Tsi107 refers to either the Tsi107 or the Tsi106; the information contained herein applies to both devices unless otherwise stated.

**NOTE:**

The VHDL in this application note was compiled and verified using a software test bench, but was not verified in hardware. The AEIOU can contain significant errors, and the 60x bus test bench might not have revealed latent errors in the VHDL code that is presented in this document. Treat this application note as general design information for creating an LBS I/O controller, rather than as a drop-in component.

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## 1.2 Conventions

This application note refers to both hardware and software signals (pins and nets) and components (physical and logical). Table 1 shows typographic conventions that are used.

**Table 1. Typographic Conventions**

Class	Example	Typography	Description
Hardware	TT(0:4)	Uppercase, no overbar	Hardware pin that is asserted when active high
	$\overline{TA}$	Uppercase, with overbar	Hardware pin that is asserted when active low
Software	done	Lowercase	Internal signal that is asserted when logic '1' or 'H' (high)
	go_L	Lowercase, '_L' appended	Internal signal that is asserted when logic '0' or 'L' (low)
	TT0	Uppercase	Internal signal that is asserted when logic '1' or 'H' and drives an external hardware pin of the same name
	TA_L	Uppercase, '_L' appended	Internal signal that is asserted when logic '0' or 'L' and drives an external hardware pin of the same name
	<b>BYTEW</b>	Uppercase, bold	Name of a VHDL entity or module

In VHDL, a signal may be high when set to the value 'H' or '1'; the former is a 'weak' high-level that other signals can override, while the latter is a 'strong' high level that cannot be overridden (see Table 2).

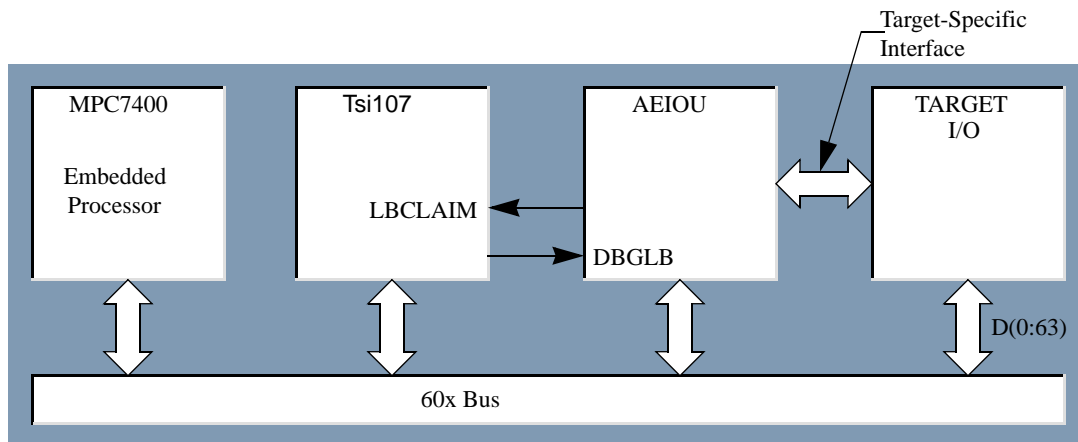
**Table 2. IEEE 1164 Logic Conventions**

Example	Description	Usage
'0'	Logic low, forcing	Internally and on outputs that are not shared (for example, $\overline{\text{LBCLAIM}}$ )
'1'	Logic high, forcing	Internally and on outputs that are not shared
'L'	Logic low, weak	On outputs that are shared (for example, $\overline{\text{TA}}$ )
'H'	Logic high, weak	On outputs that are shared

### 1.3 Local-Bus Slave Architecture

The Tsi107 provides 60x-bus arbitration for itself, a 60x-bus microprocessor, and optionally an additional processor. Typically, the Tsi107 claims all non-snoop cycles for itself and forwards them to the PCI bus, the memory controller, or asserts an error signal. The Tsi107 provides an input signal called LBCLAIM so that another 60x-bus device can claim a bus cycle. If asserted during the address phase of a bus transaction, the Tsi107 handles the termination of the address phase, but not the data phase of the transaction. Instead, the Tsi107 disconnects from the data phase and waits until the LBS device completes that portion.

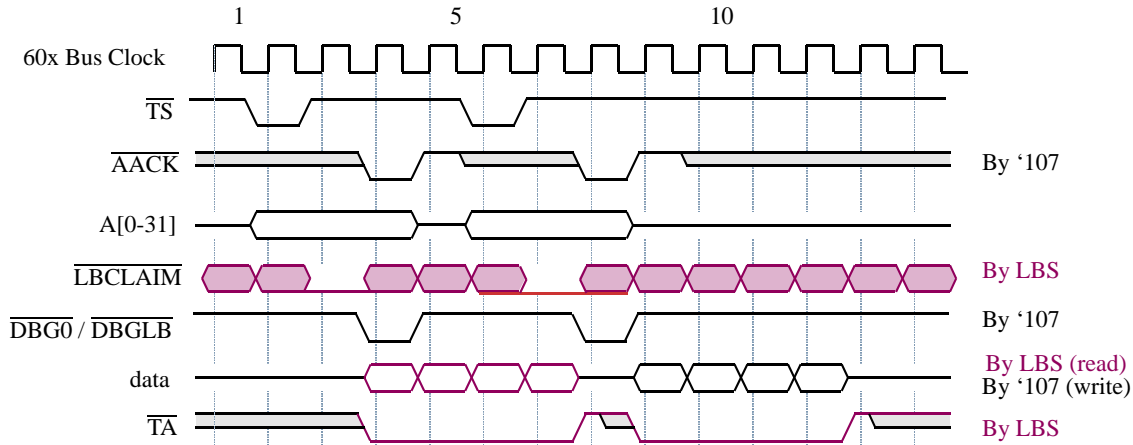
The LBS is called a *slave* because it cannot initiate bus transactions on its own (bus mastery); instead, it relies upon an external master (principally the processor) to initiate a transaction specifically to it. This reliance can limit the architectures in which an LBS is suitable, but for many applications bus mastering may not be a concern. Furthermore, using software to initiate bus transactions (for example, using interrupts/exceptions to trigger bus operations from program- or device-initiated loads and stores to which the LBS can respond) is still possible. Figure 1. shows the general architecture of an LBS system.



**Figure 1. Local Bus Slave Architecture.**

The LBS communicates with the 60x bus using the same signals as any other device (A(0:31), D(0:63), TS, TT, TSIZ, AACK, and so on), though not all are required for the subset an LBS may use. Two additional side-band signals between the LBS and the Tsi107 (LBCLAIM and DBGLB) can be used respectively to claim and be granted a cycle.

Figure 2 shows the general sequence of a LBS cycle.



**Figure 2. LBS Transaction.**

One complication in the design of an LBS controller is that the 60x-bus implements separate address and data tenures. The address bus is not tightly coupled to the data bus, and while data is being transferred, the address of that data may no longer be present on the address bus. Figure 2 shows an example where in cycle #6  $\overline{TS}$  is asserted for a new transaction while data is still transferred. The effect of split tenures is that the LBS controller usually requires the capability of storing the current address, size, and transfer type information of the current cycle. Because the Tsi107 does not allow the 60x-bus protocol to pipeline more than one address tenure, the information storage requirements are modest.

**NOTE:**

Although the 60x-bus does allow the control of the address and data tenure to overlap (by delaying the assertion of  $\overline{AACK}$ ), the Tsi107 does not have this facility and cannot be used with an LBS interface. When the LBS claims a cycle, the Tsi107 asserts  $\overline{AACK}$  as soon as possible, either immediately (if the system bus is idle) or after the preceding data tenure is completed (if pipelining has already occurred (shown in cycle #8 of Figure 2)). Consequently, LBS controllers must accept the possibility of pipelined addresses. This problem has two solutions:

- Implement address tenure data storage. In this solution, as each local-bus cycle is claimed, all needed information is stored in a register. This approach is relatively easy and inexpensive (in an ASIC or FPGA), and the 60x bus interface guarantees that no more than one address cycle is pending.
- The second solution is more simple and less expensive, but moves the complexity from the hardware into the software. The system and software expect that any cycle after an LBS I/O cycle may be missed (unclaimable). To guarantee that LBS-targeted cycles are not performed back-to-back, software must either allow other instructions to run or perform a write to a non-LBS address. A read cycle is not effective because the PowerPC instruction-set architecture allows loads to bypass stores under certain circumstances. A 'sync' instruction is not effective either because it causes the Tsi107 to flush its internal buffers, which could trigger a

---

PCI-to-local-bus snoop transaction. A dummy write to an unused memory location usually suffices.

### 1.3.1 Coherency

To keep the LBS design simple for I/O-controller purposes, the design assumes that accesses to the LBS-controlled addresses are coherent. The system does not expect the LBS to snoop the system bus to supply cached data to external devices, nor that it invalidates internally cached data. This assumption does not imply that LBS-controlled devices must be non-cacheable. (This restriction on the 60x-bus would imply that burst transfers are not allowed.) It means only that if the LBS-controlled devices are cacheable, the I/O software must enforce coherency if required. In this design, the AEIOU includes a pipelined burst SRAM controller that requires the ability to accept burst transfers.

The *Tsi106 User Manual* (see the section about 60x local bus slave support) and the *Tsi107 User Manual* present a complex state machine for tracking the 60x-bus state. The state machine logic is necessary only when the LBS must maintain cache coherency with external bus masters, or with the external L2 cache controller for the Tsi106. For the purposes of this application note, coherency may be disregarded. (I/O controllers are often required to be non-cacheable), obviating the need for coherency.)

## 1.4 Interactions between the LBS and Memory

Some interactions occur between the LBS interface of the Tsi107 and the memory controller. When the Tsi107 is programmed to trap on illegal memory operations known as *memory select errors* (see the *Tsi107 User Manual* for details on error handling), the memory controller interferes with LBS operations. To avoid this interference, observe the following restrictions:

- If memory select errors were enabled by setting the ErrEnR1[MSE] bit, the address chosen for the LBS must be in the range 0-1 GB (0-0x3FFF\_FFFF). Furthermore, the selected range for LBS accesses must be stored into an unused memory boundary register (one of eight bit fields in the MSAR/EMSAR/MEAR/EMEAR registers). This restriction implies that the memory cannot use eight physical banks of memory because one must be reserved for the LBS.
- If memory select errors are not enabled, the address chosen for the LBS may be anywhere from 0-4 GB (0-0xFFFF\_FFFF), including the ROM and extended ROM areas, except for the PCI configuration address and the interrupt acknowledge address.

When the above restrictions are followed, the Tsi107 operates properly with an activated memory controller. The Tsi106 cannot place an LBS anywhere above 2Gbytes.

The second issue is that the Tsi106 (and only the Tsi106) multiplexes the SDRAM clock enable signal (CKE) with the  $\overline{\text{DBGLB}}$  signal. Therefore, SDRAM-based systems that use local bus slaves must provide a data bus grant signal to the local bus slave by an alternate means. In a uniprocessor system, the  $\overline{\text{DBG0}}$  signal can be used for  $\overline{\text{DBGLB}}$ . In a multiprocessor system,  $\overline{\text{DBG}}[0-3]$  can be logically ANDed to create a suitable  $\overline{\text{DBGLB}}$  signal. Note that using these methods to provide a data bus grant signal for the local bus slave is incompatible with the external L2 interface of the Tsi106. Therefore, SDRAM-based systems that use local bus slaves cannot use an external L2 cache. Note that this restriction refers only to the external 60x-bus-based Tsi106-controlled L2 cache, and not the MPC75x/MPC74xx “backside” L2/L3 cache interfaces.

An example of a two-processor connection is shown in Figure 3.

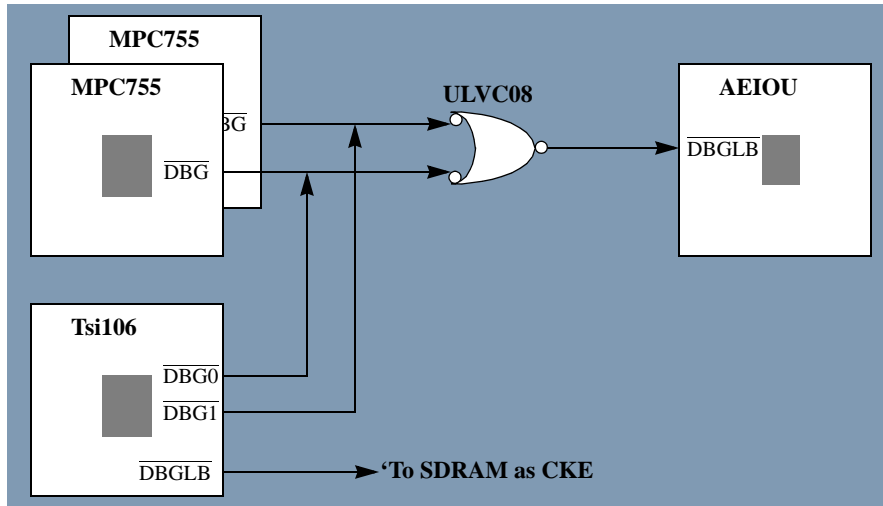


Figure 3. DBGLB Recovery Logic for the Tsi106.

Note that  $\overline{\text{DBGLB}}$  recovery logic requires that the LBS interface does not drive the data bus unless it has also decoded an LBS transaction. This logic is implemented in the design of the AEIOU. The Tsi107 does not require this logic.

## 1.5 AEIOU Architecture

This section defines the architecture of the AEIOU. Most real-world applications of the AEIOU should be highly customized for the target system; but here a common set of features is provided as follows:

- Address tenure storage (hardware overlap control)
- General purpose I/O port (8 inputs, 8 outputs)
- 8-bit register file (7 read/write registers, 1 read-only ID register)
- External pipelined burst SRAM interface (chip-select, write strobe and output enable)

The AEIOU implementation for this application note provides an interface to these I/O devices to demonstrate the flexibility of the LBS I/O interface.



Figure 4 shows the general block diagram with connections to the 60x bus on the left and the connections to the I/O devices on the right.

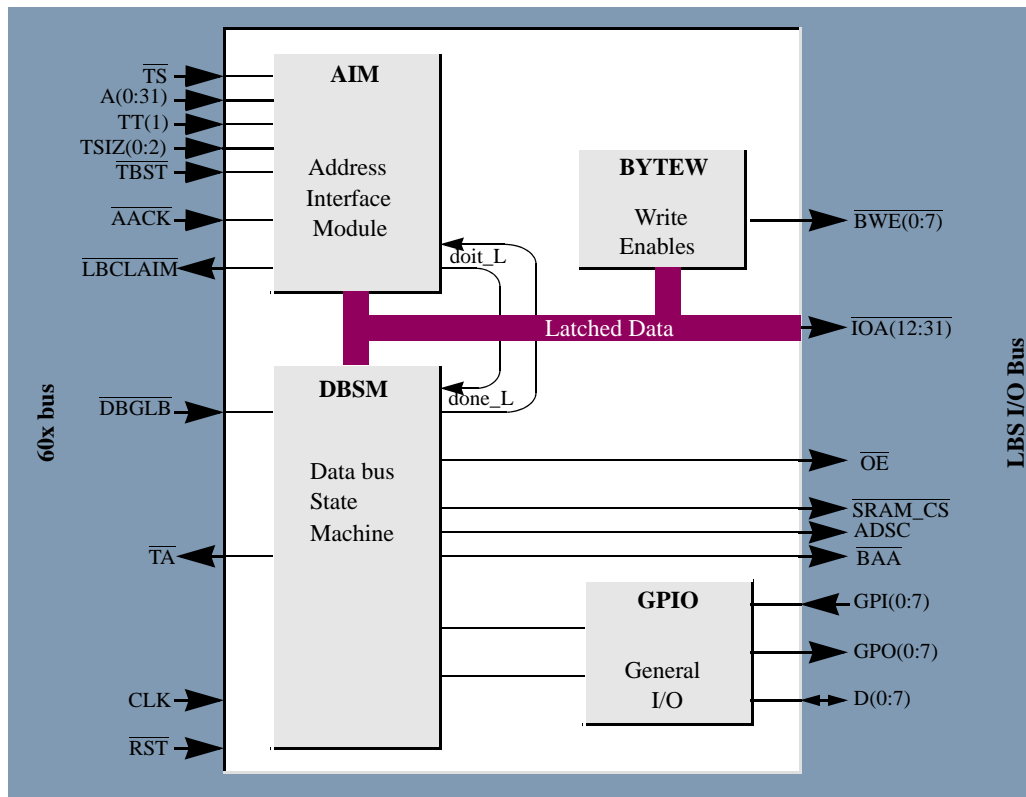


Figure 4. AEIOU Architecture.

## 1.6 Address Bus Interface

The AEIOU design has a module that captures address transactions into a holding register. The Address Interface Module (AIM) captures all important address tenure information (whether or not it is an LBS cycle) at every assertion of the  $\overline{TS}$  signal.

Give careful attention to the performance of AIM, because delays there affect the rest of the system. Consider how the Tsi107 implements transactions when an LBS is enabled. On each transaction, the Tsi107 waits a programmable number of bus clocks (that PICR1[CF\_LBCLAIM\_DELAY] sets) in case an LBS claims the cycle. If there is no  $\overline{LBCLAIM}$ , the cycle proceeds to the PCI or memory bus. If the CF\_LBCLAIM\_DELAY setting must be set to '3' to accommodate a slow LBS address decoder so that every cycle that the system runs incurs a three-clock delay. For example, an SDRAM memory system configured to run at 3-1-1-1 would slow down to 6-1-1-1. It is advantageous to eliminate dead clock cycles from the address phase decoder of the LBS.

The general block diagram of the AIM is shown in Figure 5.

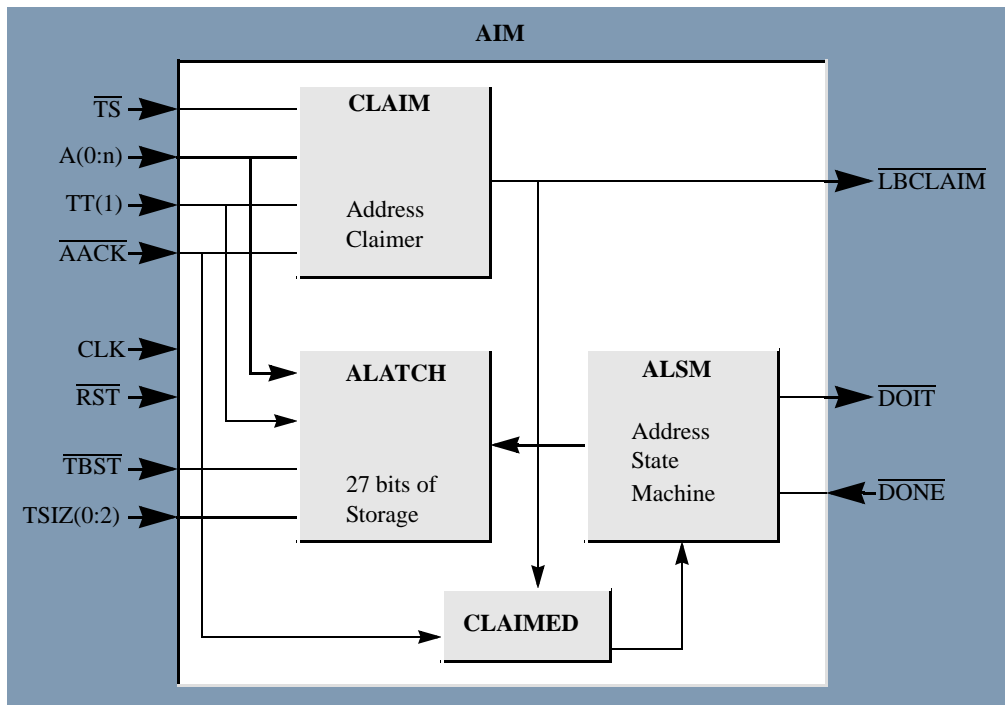


Figure 5. Address Bus Interface of AEIOU.

The address information module (AIM) is composed of several modules that decode addresses and capture the information from the address phase of the bus cycle into a holding register. The CLAIM module generates the required  $\overline{\text{LBCLAIM}}$  signal on any LBS-targeted transactions. Note that CLAIM is the only module to which careful placement and timing controls must be observed for the reasons stated above (fast overall system speed). In parallel with CLAIM, the ALATCH module latches the preserved address and address attributes of the cycle.

All other modules in the AEIOU can proceed at a somewhat more leisurely pace, because the bus transactions, when claimed, can proceed at the natural speed of the I/O device without greatly interfering with the performance of other bus transactions, including those to SDRAM or flash. The ALSM module tracks the state of the latch for use by the remainder of the AEIOU. Furthermore, ALSM communicates with the data interface module DBSM (see Section 1.8, “Data Bus Interface” on page 21) to begin and end LBS transactions.

## 1.7 Address Decoder

The first step of any LBS interface is to decode the address and transfer attributes (for example,  $A[0:n]$ ,  $\text{TSIZ}$ ,  $\overline{\text{TBST}}$  (optionally),  $\text{TT}$  and so on) presented at the start of each  $60x$  bus transaction when the bus master asserts transfer start ( $\overline{\text{TS}}$ ). The address decoder must assert  $\overline{\text{LBCLAIM}}$  when any transaction hits within the space claimed by the LBS. To keep the decoder simple, the AEIOU claims all transactions within the range  $0x2000\_0000$  to  $0x3FFF\_FFFF$ . This address is compatible with the address maps that Tsi107 provides, and also meets the restrictions for SDRAM with an LBS, (see Section 1.4, “Interactions between the LBS and Memory” on page 7).

The LBS address space occupies 512 MB of the 4-GB available space. Although this size can be quite reduced if space is required for other purposes, many systems do not need the additional logic to decode a smaller space completely. Because many systems do not use all the SDRAM memory banks, and because only one LBS is allowed per system, it is not necessary to decode much more than the upper three or four bits of the address.

The VHDL entity that implements the CLAIM module follows:

```

-----
-- VHDL Entity AEIOU.CLAIM.symbol
--
-- Copyright 1999, by Tundra or its license source.
-- All rights reserved. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the
-- accuracy of this code.
--
-- Revision: 990406 - 1.0 - Created.

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY CLAIM IS
    PORT(
        a          : IN      std_logic_vector (0 to 2) ;
        aack_L     : IN      std_logic ;
        clk        : IN      std_logic ;
        rst_L      : IN      std_logic ;
        ts_L       : IN      std_logic ;
        lbclaim_L  : OUT     std_logic
    );

END CLAIM ;

-----
ARCHITECTURE BEHAVIOR OF CLAIM is

    SIGNAL lbc_L                                     : std_logic; -- local LBClaim*

BEGIN

    monitor : PROCESS( clk, rst_L )
        BEGIN

```

```

IF (rst_L = '0') THEN
    lbc_L <= '1';

ELSIF (clk = '1' AND clk'event) THEN
    IF ((ts_L = '0' AND a = "001")- TS* and address is LBS
or (lbc_L = '0' AND aack_L = 'H')) THEN-- claimed, but not AACK'd
        lbc_L <= '0';
    ELSE- not LBS cycle
        lbc_L <= '1';
    END IF;
END IF;

END PROCESS;

lbclaim_L <= lbc_L; -- copy BUFFER to OUT
END BEHAVIOR;
-----

```

CLAIM asserts  $\overline{\text{LBCLAIM}}$  on any LBS-related transaction and keeps  $\overline{\text{LBCLAIM}}$  asserted until the Tsi107 asserts  $\overline{\text{AACK}}$ , acknowledging that the  $\overline{\text{LBCLAIM}}$  has been accepted. It is not required for the AEIOU to hold  $\overline{\text{LBCLAIM}}$  asserted until  $\overline{\text{AACK}}$ ; however, it must be asserted at least during the interval programmed into the Tsi107s PICR1[CF\_L2\_HITDELAY] register. Alternatives include:

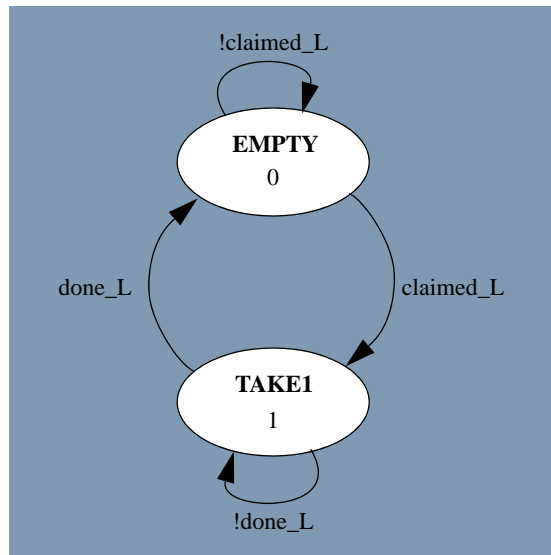
- Assert  $\overline{\text{LBCLAIM}}$  for only the one clock cycle in which the Tsi107 samples it.
- Assert  $\overline{\text{LBCLAIM}}$  for three clock cycles (the maximum sample width).

In general, preserving  $\overline{\text{LBCLAIM}}$  until  $\overline{\text{AACK}}$  is asserted is usually the easiest method.

### 1.7.1 Address Latch State Machine (ALSM)

The second portion of the address interface is the implementation of a simple state machine, ALSM, that tracks the presence of a pending transaction in the holding register. ALSM provides a signal to the DBSM on any

claimed transaction and waits for an acknowledgement from the DBSM. Figure 6 shows the state machine diagram.



**Figure 6. Address FIFO State Machine.**

The state encoding (below the state name) directly controls the (active-low) latch enables for the ALATCH module. When idling in state EMPTY (0), the latch enables are asserted and data flows into the latch. When the state machine transitions to state TAKE1 (1), the latch is closed and the address information is captured. The state machine uses the following two input signals:

- claimed\_L is asserted for one clock when the address phase ends. It is similar to  $\overline{\text{AACK}}$  but is asserted only on LBS cycles.
- done\_L is asserted for one clock when a previous LBS I/O cycle ends.

Thereafter, transitions from TAKE1 to EMPTY re-open all the latches. This extremely simple state machine can directly control the latches. The following VHDL entity implements the ALSM state machine:

```

----- VHDL
Entity AEIOU.ALSM.symbol
--
-- Copyright 1999, by Tundra or its license source.
-- All rights reserved. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the
-- accuracy of this code.
--
-- Revision: 990406 - 1.0 - Created.

LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
    
```

```

ENTITY ALSM IS
  PORT(
    claimed_l : IN    std_logic ;
    clk       : IN    std_logic ;
    done_L    : IN    std_logic ;
    rst_L     : IN    std_logic ;
    doit_L    : OUT   std_logic ;
    lg        : OUT   std_logic
  );

END ALSM ;

-----

ARCHITECTURE BEHAVIOR OF ALSM IS

  -- Architecture Declarations
  CONSTANT EMPTY : std_logic := '0';    -- Don't change!
  CONSTANT TAKE1 : std_logic := '1';    -- "

  SUBTYPE state_type IS std_logic;

  -- State vector declaration
  ATTRIBUTE state_vector : string;
  ATTRIBUTE state_vector OF BEHAVIOR : architecture IS "fsm" ;

  -- Declare current and next state signals
  SIGNAL fsm, next_fsm : state_type ;

BEGIN

  clocked : PROCESS ( clk, rst_L )
  BEGIN
    IF (rst_L = '0') THEN
                                                    fsm <= EMPTY;-- Reset Values
    ELSIF (clk'EVENT AND clk = '1') THEN

```

```

                                fsm <= next_fsm;-- Default Assignment To Internals
        END IF;
END PROCESS clocked;

nextstate : PROCESS ( claimed_l, done_L, fsm )
BEGIN
    CASE fsm IS
    WHEN EMPTY =>
        IF ((claimed_L = '0')) THEN
            next_fsm <= TAKE1;
        ELSE
            next_fsm <= EMPTY;
        END IF;
    WHEN TAKE1 =>
        IF ((done_L = '0')) THEN
            next_fsm <= EMPTY;
        ELSE
            next_fsm <= TAKE1;
        END IF;
    WHEN OTHERS =>
        next_fsm <= EMPTY;
    END CASE;

END PROCESS nextstate;

-- Concurrent Statements
-- Now the outputs. This is a simple Moore machine, and the outputs are
-- only state-dependant. In fact, the actual output is the encoded state, which
-- is even simpler.

lg <= fsm;                                -- Copy SIGNALs (buffers) to OUTs

-- Drive 'doit_L' active when there is anything in the FIFO, which is true when
-- we are not idling.
```

```
doit_L <= '0' WHEN (fsm /= EMPTY) ELSE '1';
```

```
END BEHAVIOR;
```

### 1.7.2 Address Latch

The next portion of the address interface is the address latch (ALATCH). Only one level of buffering is needed for the single-overlap 60x bus. The number of bits needed to store a complete address transaction ( $\overline{\text{TBST}}$ ,  $\text{TSIZ}$ ,  $\text{TT}$ , and  $\text{A}[0:n]$ ) determines the width of ALATCH. To save silicon space, only the required address transaction signals are saved (see Table 3).

**Table 3. Address Transaction Signals Preserved**

Signal	Defined Bits	Preserved Bits	Notes
$\overline{\text{TBST}}$	1	1	Can be reduced to none if only non-cacheable/non-burst I/O will be controlled.
$\text{TSIZ}(0:2)$	3	3	All bits are needed.
$\text{TT}(0:4)$	5	1	$\text{TT}(1)$ is sufficient to show read/write selection for valid LBS transactions.
$\text{A}(0:31)$	32	22	Upper 3 not needed; low 3 required for byte lane selection; the rest are determined by the size of the I/O needed. This example is sufficient to support a 256Kx64 SRAM space plus bits to select SRAM or I/O.
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27</b>	Total needed for storage

$\text{TT}(0:4)$  may be reduced to  $\text{TT}1$  because address-only cycles are forbidden to the LBS I/O space; the remaining cycles reduce to simple single-beat or burst reads or writes, which  $\text{TT}(1)$  can detect. Consequently, the latch needs to preserve only 27 bits of information. (Note that this reduced amount is application-dependent).

The following VHDL entity describes the latch:

```
-----
-- VHDL Entity AEIOU.ALATCH.symbol
--
-- Copyright 1999, by Tundra or its license source.
-- All rights reserved. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the
-- accuracy of this code.
--
-- Revision: 990406 - 1.0 - Created.

LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
```



ENTITY ALATCH IS

```

PORT(
    a_low      : IN      std_logic_vector (10 TO 31) ;
    lg         : IN      std_logic  ;
    rst_L      : IN      std_logic  ;
    tbst_L     : IN      std_logic  ;
    tsiz       : IN      std_logic_vector (0 to 2) ;
    tt1        : IN      std_logic  ;
    ff_a_low   : OUT     std_logic_vector (10 to 31) ;
    ff_tbst_L  : OUT     std_logic  ;
    ff_tsiz    : OUT     std_logic_vector (0 to 2) ;
    ff_tt1     : OUT     std_logic
);

```

END ALATCH ;

-----  
ARCHITECTURE BEHAVIOR OF ALATCH is

BEGIN

L0: PROCESS( lg, rst\_L, tbst\_L, tsiz, tt1, a\_low )

BEGIN

    IF (rst\_L = '0') THEN

```

                                ff_tbst_L <= '0';
ff_tsiz    <= (OTHERS => '0');
                                ff_tt1     <= '0';
ff_a_low   <= (OTHERS => '0');

```

    ELSIF (lg = '0') THEN

```

ff_tbst_L <= tbst_L;
ff_tsiz   <= tsiz;
ff_tt1    <= tt1;
ff_a_low  <= a_low;

```

    END IF;

END PROCESS;

END BEHAVIOR;

-----

### 1.7.3 Address Interface Module

The AIM module integrates the other address decoding modules. Because the ALSM module can directly control the address latch module (ALATCH), the AIM module connects only the other modules and creates the CLAIMED signal. The CLAIMED signal must be asserted for one clock cycle for all LBS I/O cycles claimed; neither AACK nor LBCLAIM alone is sufficient. The logical NOR of the two signals (asserted when both are low) ensures that only claimed LBS cycles trigger the state machine.

The following VHDL entity describes the top-level address interface:

```
-----
-- VHDL Entity AEIOU.AIM.symbol
--
-- Copyright 1999, by Tundra or its license source.
-- All rights reserved. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the
-- accuracy of this code.
--
-- Revision: 990406 - 1.0 - Created.

LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ARCHITECTURE BEHAVIOR OF AIM IS
-- Internal signal declarations
SIGNAL claimed_L : std_logic;
SIGNAL iclaim_L  : std_logic;
SIGNAL lg        : std_logic;

-- Component Declarations
COMPONENT CLAIM
PORT (
    a      : IN    std_logic_vector (0 to 2);
    aack_L : IN    std_logic ;
    clk    : IN    std_logic ;
    rst_L  : IN    std_logic ;
```

```

        ts_L      : IN      std_logic ;
        lbclaim_L : OUT     std_logic
    );
END COMPONENT;
COMPONENT ALATCH
    PORT (
        a_low      : IN      std_logic_vector (10 TO 31);
        lg         : IN      std_logic ;
        rst_L      : IN      std_logic ;
        tbst_L     : IN      std_logic ;
        tsiz       : IN      std_logic_vector (0 to 2);
        tt1        : IN      std_logic ;
        ff_a_low   : OUT     std_logic_vector (10 to 31);
        ff_tbst_L  : OUT     std_logic ;
        ff_tsiz    : OUT     std_logic_vector (0 to 2);
        ff_tt1     : OUT     std_logic
    );
END COMPONENT;
COMPONENT ALSM
    PORT (
        claimed_l  : IN      std_logic ;
        clk        : IN      std_logic ;
        done_L     : IN      std_logic ;
        rst_L      : IN      std_logic ;
        doit_L     : OUT     std_logic ;
        lg         : OUT     std_logic
    );
END COMPONENT;

BEGIN

-- Drive claimed_L low for one clock cycle.
        claimed_L <= '0' WHEN (icclaim_L = '0' AND aack_L = 'L') ELSE '1';

```

```
-- Copy from buffer to output.
    lbclaim_L <= iclaim_L;
```

```
-- Instance port mappings.
```

```
CLz : CLAIM
    PORT MAP (
        a            => a_high,
        aack_L       => aack_L,
        clk          => clk,
        rst_L        => rst_L,
        ts_L         => ts_L,
        lbclaim_L    => iclaim_L
    );
```

```
Foz : ALATCH
    PORT MAP (
        a_low        => a_low,
        lg           => lg,
        rst_L        => rst_L,
        tbst_L       => tbst_L,
        tsiz         => tsiz,
        ttl          => ttl,
        ff_a_low     => ff_a_low,
        ff_tbst_L    => ff_tbst_L,
        ff_tsiz      => ff_tsiz,
        ff_ttl       => ff_ttl
    );
```

```
SMz : ALSM
    PORT MAP (
        claimed_l    => claimed_L,
        clk          => clk,
        done_L       => done_L,
        rst_L        => rst_L,
```

```

doit_L    => doit_L,
lg        => lg
);
END BEHAVIOR;

```

## 1.8 Data Bus Interface

After the address phase has been handled, the AEIOU waits for `doit_L` (from the AIM module) to be signaled and `DBGLB` (from the Tsi107) to be asserted, indicating that the AEIOU has control of the data bus. Because `DBGLB` acts as a gating factor in deciding whether to proceed, the Tsi107 must not have parked the bus. `PICR1[DPARK]` must be cleared.

Depending on the complexity of the addressed device, the LBS interface might immediately assert  $\overline{TA}$  for one cycle and do nothing more. This interface would be appropriate and minimal for devices such as high-speed register files, SRAMs, or FIFOs that can capture single-beat cycles at the full bus rate (usually 15 ns or faster).

Delaying the assertion of  $\overline{TA}$  for a fixed number of cycles to allow for access to slower devices, such as Flash, ROM, and device I/O (UARTs and so forth) is another frequently required action. These devices are usually accessed with single-beat transfers, but have access times on the order of 90-200 ns. For such devices, the data bus interface logic must wait a specified number of cycles after `DBGLB` before asserting  $\overline{TA}$  but is otherwise similar.

To support the highest transfer rates, the data bus interface can respond to burst transfers and supply data in beats of four. The AEIOU supports all of these types of cycles to demonstrate the flexibility of the LBS interface. Table 4 lists the characteristics of the I/O devices.

**Table 4. AEIOU I/O Device Characteristics**

Interface Type	Address Range	Read/Write Size	Bus Clocks	Speed (66 MHz)	Cache/Burst Support?
Register	0x2X00_0000 ... 0x2x3F_FFFF	1, 2, 4, 8 bytes	1	15 ns	No
I/O	0x2x40_0000 ... 0x2x7F_FFFF	1, 2, 4, 8 bytes	6	90 ns	No
SRAM	0x2x80_0000 ... 0x2xFF_FFFF	1, 2, 4, 8 bytes	3-1-1-1	90 ns	Yes

To implement all of these cycles, a simple state machine asserts  $\overline{TA}$  at the proper interval: after one clock for register accesses, after five clocks for I/O accesses, and in a 3-1-1-1 sequence for bursts to SRAM. Negating  $\overline{TA}$  temporarily can insert wait states in burst transfers, but it is not necessary at the speed of the local bus interface. Because the AEIOU is not programmable (though it *could* be, but that is another application note), wait states must be added to support slower devices when the bus speed is increased to 83, 100, or 133 MHz.

Figure 7 shows the state machine for the DBSM.

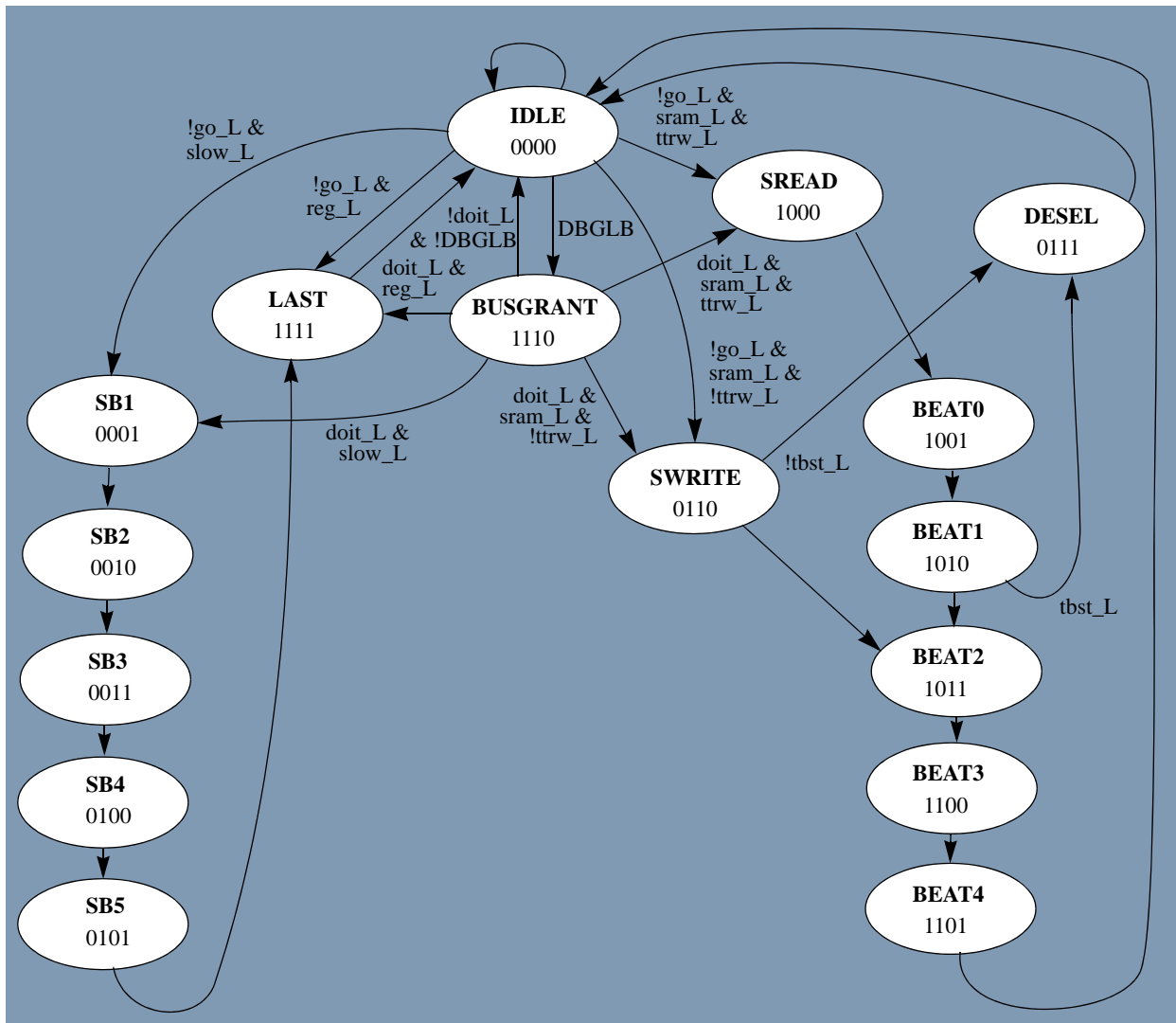


Figure 7. DBSM State Machine Flow.

The main flow of the DBSM state machine is the transition from IDLE to SREAD, SWRITE, or SB1. The first two transitions are for the pipelined-burst SRAM interface (single-beat or burst) and comprise the right-hand side of the diagram.  $\overline{TA}$  is asserted on each state from BEAT1 to BEAT4.

The left-hand side of the state machine shows accesses to non-burst, slow I/O.  $\overline{TA}$  is asserted only at LAST, with the preceding states SB1 to SB5 simply marking time. A counter that would add flexibility (particularly at variable bus speeds) can replace these delay states, but it requires the addition of more complex timer logic.

The state BUSGRANT tracks when  $\overline{DBGLB}$  has asserted. As the *Tsi107 User Manual* notes, the local bus slave needs to sample  $\overline{DBGLB}$  continuously. If the local bus slave claims the transaction (by asserting  $\overline{LBCLAIM}$ ) and  $\overline{DBGLB}$  was asserted for that address tenure, the local bus slave can drive  $\overline{TA}$ . If  $\overline{DBGLB}$  was not asserted when the local bus slave claims a transaction, it must wait for the Tsi107 to grant the data bus to the processor before the local bus slave can drive  $\overline{TA}$ . This way, the Tsi107 can maintain the pipeline and the

previous data tenure is allowed to complete before the Tsi107 relinquishes the data bus to the processor and the local bus slave. The DBSM handles this event, switching to the BUSGRANT state when  $\overline{DBGLB}$  is asserted.

The following VHDL describes the implementation of the  $\overline{DBSM}$ :

```

-----
-- VHDL Entity AEIOU.DBSM.symbol
--
-- Copyright 1999, by Tundra or its license source.
-- All rights reserved. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the
-- accuracy of this code.
--
-- Revision: 990406 - 1.0 - Created.

LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ARCHITECTURE BEHAVIOR OF DBSM IS

-- Architecture Declarations
CONSTANT IDLE           : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "0000";
CONSTANT SB1           : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "0001";
CONSTANT SB2           : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "0010";
CONSTANT SB3           : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "0011";
CONSTANT SB4           : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "0100";
CONSTANT SB5           : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "0101";
CONSTANT DESEL         : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "0111";
CONSTANT SWRITE        : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "0110";
CONSTANT SREAD         : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "1000";
CONSTANT BEAT0         : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "1001";
CONSTANT BEAT1         : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "1010";
CONSTANT BEAT2         : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "1011";
CONSTANT BEAT3         : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "1100";
CONSTANT BEAT4         : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "1101";
CONSTANT BUSGRANT      : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "1110";
CONSTANT LAST          : std_logic_vector(0 to 3) := "1111";

```

```

SIGNAL slow_L                : std_logic;-- Set if address to slow I/O
SIGNAL reg_L                 : std_logic;-- Set if address to register I/O
SIGNAL sram_L                : std_logic;-- Set if address may be to SRAM I/O
SIGNAL go_L                  : std_logic;-- Triggered on LBS bus grant.

SUBTYPE state_type IS std_logic_vector(0 to 3);

-- State vector declaration
ATTRIBUTE state_vector : string;
ATTRIBUTE state_vector OF BEHAVIOR : architecture IS "dbsm" ;

-- Declare current and next state signals
SIGNAL dbsm, next_dbsm : state_type ;

BEGIN

    clocked : PROCESS( clk, rst_L )

        BEGIN

            IF (rst_L = '0') THEN
                dbsm <= IDLE;-- Reset Values
            ELSIF (clk'EVENT AND clk = '1') THEN
                dbsm <= next_dbsm;-- Default Assignment To Internals
            END IF;

        END PROCESS clocked;

    nextstate : PROCESS ( dbglb_L, dbsm, doit_L, go_L, reg_L, slow_L, sram_L,
                          tbst_L, tt_rw_L )

        BEGIN

            CASE dbsm IS
                WHEN IDLE =>
                    IF ((sram_L = '0' AND go_L = '0' AND tt_rw_L = '1')) THEN
                        next_dbsm <= SREAD;
                    ELSIF ((sram_L = '0' AND go_L = '0' AND tt_rw_L = '0')) THEN

```



```
        next_dbsm <= SWRITE;
ELSIF ((reg_L = '0' AND go_L = '0')) THEN
        next_dbsm <= LAST;
ELSIF ((slow_L = '0' AND go_L = '0')) THEN
        next_dbsm <= SB1;
ELSIF ((dbg1b_L = '0')) THEN
        next_dbsm <= BUSGRANT;
        ELSE
        next_dbsm <= IDLE;
        END IF;
        WHEN BEAT0 =>
        next_dbsm <= BEAT1;
        WHEN BEAT1 =>
        IF ((tbst_L = '1')) THEN
        next_dbsm <= DESEL;
        ELSE
        next_dbsm <= BEAT2;
        END IF;
        WHEN BEAT2 =>
        next_dbsm <= BEAT3;
        WHEN BEAT3 =>
        next_dbsm <= BEAT4;
        WHEN SREAD =>
        next_dbsm <= BEAT0;
        WHEN BEAT4 =>
        next_dbsm <= IDLE;
        WHEN LAST =>
        next_dbsm <= IDLE;
        WHEN SB1 =>
        next_dbsm <= SB2;
        WHEN SB2 =>
        next_dbsm <= SB3;
        WHEN SB3 =>
        next_dbsm <= SB4;
```

```

                                WHEN SB4 =>
                                    next_dbsm <= SB5;
                                WHEN SB5 =>
                                    next_dbsm <= LAST;
                                WHEN BUSGRANT =>
IF ((sram_L = '0' AND doit_L = '0' AND tt_rw_L = '1')) THEN
                                    next_dbsm <= SREAD;
ELSIF ((sram_L = '0' AND doit_L = '0' AND tt_rw_L = '0')) THEN
                                    next_dbsm <= SWRITE;
                                ELSIF ((reg_L = '0' AND doit_L = '0')) THEN
                                    next_dbsm <= LAST;
                                ELSIF ((slow_L = '0' AND doit_L = '0')) THEN
                                    next_dbsm <= SB1;
                                ELSIF ((doit_L = '1' AND dbg1b_L = '1')) THEN
                                    next_dbsm <= IDLE;
                                ELSE
                                    next_dbsm <= BUSGRANT;
                                END IF;
                                WHEN DESEL =>
                                    next_dbsm <= IDLE;
                                WHEN SWRITE =>
IF ((tbst_L = '1')) THEN
                                    next_dbsm <= DESEL;
                                ELSE
                                    next_dbsm <= BEAT2;
                                END IF;
                                WHEN OTHERS =>
                                    next_dbsm <= IDLE;
                                END CASE;
END PROCESS nextstate;

```

-- Concurrent Statements

-- Do chip selects here, since they're so easy.

```

reg_L          <= '0'WHEN( a(10) = '0' AND a(11) = '0' ELSE '1';
slow_L        <= '0'WHEN( a(10) = '0' AND a(11) = '1' ELSE '1';
sram_L        <= '0'WHEN( a(10) = '1'ELSE '1';

-- Implement the state machine transition triggers.

go_L          <= '0'WHEN (dbglb_L = '0' AND doit_L = '0'ELSE '1';

-----
-- Now the outputs of the state machine.
-- Assert TA* (the most important LBS signal).

ta_L          <= 'L'WHEN ( dbsm = SWRITE
                    ORdbsm = BEAT1ORDbsm = BEAT2
                    OR dbsm = BEAT3ORDbsm = BEAT4
                    ORdbsm = LAST
                    )
                    ELSE 'H';

-- Drive 'done_L' when a cycle completes.

done_L        <= '0'WHEN (dbsm = LAST OR dbsm = BEAT4
                    ORdbsm = DESEL
                    )
                    ELSE '1';

-- Drive we_L low while running any kind of write cycle. Drive oe_L low
-- when running any sort of read cycle.

we_L          <= '0'WHEN (tt_rw_L = '0'
                    ANDdbsm /= IDLE AND dbsm /= BUSGRANT)
                    ELSE '1';

oe_L          <= '0'WHEN (tt_rw_L = '1'
                    AND dbsm /= IDLE AND dbsm /= BUSGRANT)

```

```

ELSE '1';

-- Drive chip selects with copies of internal logic.

iocs_L          <= slow_LWHEN (dbsm = SB1  OR  dbsm = SB2  OR  dbsm = SB3
                               ORdbsm = SB4  OR  dbsm = SB5  OR  dbsm = LAST)
                               ELSE '1';

fcs_L           <= reg_LWHEN  (dbsm = LAST)
                               ELSE '1' ;

scs_L           <= sram_LWHEN (dbsm = SREAD OR  dbsm = SWRITE)
                               ELSE '1';

-- Special signals for burst-mode accesses.

adsc_L          <= '0'WHEN (dbsm = SREAD OR dbsm = SWRITE OR dbsm = DESEL)
                               ELSE '1';

baa_L           <= '0'WHEN (dbsm = BEAT0  OR  dbsm = BEAT1  OR  dbsm = BEAT2
                               ORdbsm = BEAT3  OR  dbsm = BEAT4)
                               ELSE '1';

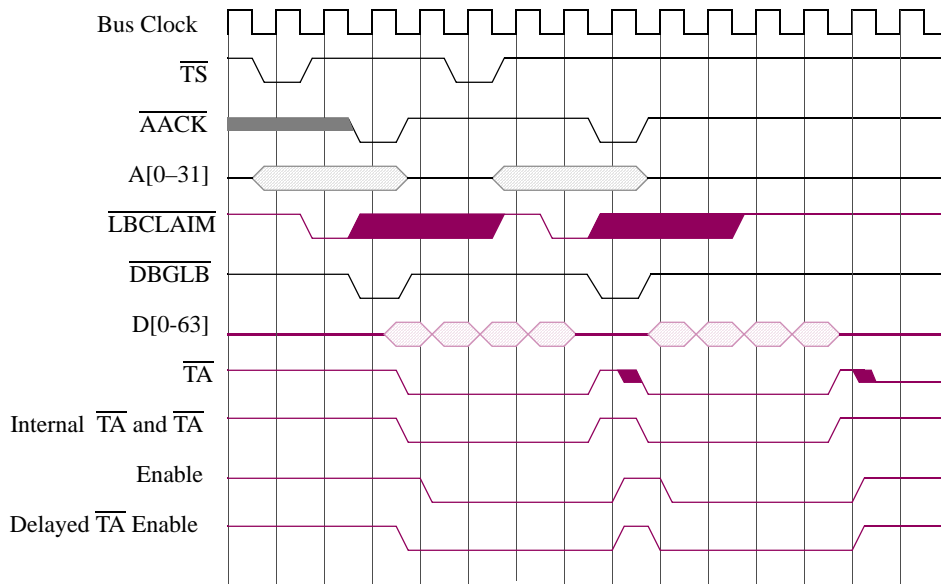
END BEHAVIOR;
-----

```

## 1.9 Cycle Completion

Another design issue for the AEIOU is that the  $\overline{TA}$  signal must be actively negated at the end of the LBS data cycle (see Figure 8 to see this event at the end of the assertion of  $\overline{TA}$  by the AEIOU).

There are two methods to achieve this requirement. The first is to use a half-phase (or inverted) clock signal to delay the negation of  $\overline{TA}$  by one half-clock. While the AEIOU drives the  $\overline{TA}$  signal high (internally) on completion of the transaction, the  $\overline{TA}$  output enable is removed half-way into the cycle, allowing the signal to tri-state in preparation for the next device to assert  $\overline{TA}$  (which may or may not be the AEIOU). This extension method is shown in the last three waveforms of Figure 8.



**Figure 8. LBS Transaction with TA Enabling.**

```

-----
-- VHDL Entity AEIOU.TADRIVE
--
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-- All rights reserved. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the
-- accuracy of this code.
--
-- Revision: 990406 - 1.0 - Created.

```

```

LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ARCHITECTURE behavior OF TADRIVE IS
SIGNAL ta_delay_L : std_logic;
SIGNAL ta_oen_L : std_logic;
BEGIN

    PROCESS ( clk, rst_L )
    BEGIN

```

```

                                IF (rst_L = '0') THEN
                                    ta_delay_L <= 'H';
                                ELSIF (falling_edge( clk )) THEN
                                    ta_delay_L <= ta_internal_L;
                                END IF;

                                END PROCESS;

                                ta_oen_L <= '0'          WHEN (ta_delay_L = 'L' OR ta_internal_L = 'L')
                                                                ELSE '1';

                                ta_L                    <= ta_internal_IWHEN (ta_oen_L = '0')
                                                                ELSE 'Z';

                                END behavior;
    -----

```

An alternate method is to use a strong pull-up in conjunction with accurate models of all devices that attach to the  $\overline{TA}$  signal. If the pull-up is strong enough to achieve the timing requirements for  $\overline{TA}$  precharge without violating the output current ratings of all the devices, the pull-up may be used instead. The only way to compute the proper pull-up value is to use SPICE modeling; no single specific resistance value guarantees that the system will work perfectly.

## 1.10 Byte Write Enable

An additional set of signals is needed for those devices that span multiple byte lanes (for example, DH(0-7), DH(8-15)) on the system bus. In most cases, IDT does not recommend requiring that a 64-bit-wide SRAM, for example, could be written to in 64-bit quantities only while disallowing byte writes or smaller sizes. For such devices, it is necessary to use a write enable that is conditional on the size and address of the transfer, instead of a global write ( $\overline{WE}$ ) as provided by the DBSM logic.

As the 60x bus ignores any data placed on bytes lanes that are not needed on a read operation, the BYTEW logic is specific to write operations only. Note that this entire logic block is not needed if all the devices attached to the AEIOU are 8 bits, or if they are only written to in their natural sizes (defined as the number of data bits connected to the 60x bus). For example, a 16-bit FIFO does not need the BYTEW module, because FIFOs are read or written only as 16-bit quantities. For those devices that require byte lane enables, the logic shown in the following VHDL entity is needed.

```

    -----
    -- VHDL Entity AEIOU.BYTEW
    --
    -- Copyright 1999, by Tundra or its license source.
    -- All rights reserved. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the

```

```

-- accuracy of this code.
--
-- Revision: 990406 - 1.0 - Created.

LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ARCHITECTURE BEHAVIOR OF BYTEW is
BEGIN

    -- Copy 'we_L' to 'bwe_L(x)' as indicated by transfer size and address.

    bwe_L(0) <= we_L WHEN ( (tsiz = "001" and a = "000") -- byte
                            or (tsiz = "010" and a = "000") -- half-word
                            or (tsiz = "100" and a = "000") -- word
                            or (tsiz = "000" and a = "000") -- double-word
                            or (tsiz = "011" and a = "000") -- three-byte
                            or (tbst_L = '0') -- burst
                            )
        ELSE '1';

    bwe_L(1) <= we_L WHEN ( (tsiz = "001" and a = "001") -- byte
                            or (tsiz = "010" and a = "000") -- half-word
                            or (tsiz = "100" and a = "000") -- word
                            or (tsiz = "000" and a = "000") -- double-word
                            or (tsiz = "011" and a = "000") -- three-byte
                            or (tsiz = "011" and a = "001") -- three-byte
                            or (tbst_L = '0') -- burst
                            )
        ELSE '1';

    bwe_L(2) <= we_L WHEN ( (tsiz = "001" and a = "010") -- byte
                            or (tsiz = "010" and a = "010") -- half-word
                            or (tsiz = "100" and a = "000") -- word

```

```

        or (tsiz = "000" and a = "000")    -- double-word
        or (tsiz = "011" and a = "000")    -- three-byte
        or (tsiz = "011" and a = "001")    -- three-byte
        or (tbst_L = '0')                  -- burst
    )
    ELSE '1';

    bwe_L(3) <= we_L WHEN ( (tsiz = "001" and a = "011")    -- byte
        or (tsiz = "010" and a = "010")    -- half-word
        or (tsiz = "100" and a = "000")    -- word
        or (tsiz = "000" and a = "000")    -- double-word
        or (tsiz = "011" and a = "001")    -- three-byte
        or (tbst_L = '0')                  -- burst
    )
    ELSE '1';

    bwe_L(4) <= we_L WHEN ( (tsiz = "001" and a = "100")    -- byte
        or (tsiz = "010" and a = "100")    -- half-word
        or (tsiz = "100" and a = "100")    -- word
        or (tsiz = "000" and a = "000")    -- double-word
        or (tsiz = "011" and a = "100")    -- three-byte
        or (tbst_L = '0')                  -- burst
    )
    ELSE '1';

    bwe_L(5) <= we_L WHEN ( (tsiz = "001" and a = "101")    -- byte
        or (tsiz = "010" and a = "100")    -- half-word
        or (tsiz = "100" and a = "100")    -- word
        or (tsiz = "000" and a = "000")    -- double-word
        or (tsiz = "011" and a = "100")    -- three-byte
        or (tsiz = "011" and a = "101")    -- three-byte
        or (tbst_L = '0')                  -- burst
    )
    ELSE '1';

```



```

bwe_L(6) <= we_L WHEN ( (tsiz = "001" and a = "110") -- byte
                        or (tsiz = "010" and a = "110") -- half-word
                        or (tsiz = "100" and a = "100") -- word
                        or (tsiz = "000" and a = "000") -- double-word
                        or (tsiz = "011" and a = "100") -- three-byte
                        or (tsiz = "011" and a = "101") -- three-byte
                        or (tbst_L = '0') -- burst
                        )
                    ELSE '1';

bwe_L(7) <= we_L WHEN ( (tsiz = "001" and a = "111") -- byte
                        or (tsiz = "010" and a = "110") -- half-word
                        or (tsiz = "100" and a = "100") -- word
                        or (tsiz = "000" and a = "000") -- double-word
                        or (tsiz = "011" and a = "101") -- three-byte
                        or (tbst_L = '0') -- burst
                        )
                    ELSE '1';

END BEHAVIOR;

```

-----

The values for the VHDL code for the BYTEW module are directly derived from the data alignment tables in the processor user's manuals, for example, the *MPC750 RISC Microprocessor User's Manual*. Burst transfers enable all byte lanes, while all other transfers enable only the byte lanes based on the address and transfer size.

The three-byte cycles arise from the requirement that 60x bus masters handle misaligned transfers by breaking them into two separate cycles. See the *MPC750 RISC Microprocessor User's Manual* for details on this process. These cycles do not occur unless the program generates misaligned transfers; therefore, the three-byte logic elements could conceivably be eliminated. Note, though, that because I/O spaces are usually designated as non-cacheable, the L1 cache of the processor does not filter these misaligned accesses. If they occur, the program fails. However, IDT recommends retaining the three-byte cases if possible.

## 1.11 Internal Peripherals

To show the capabilities of the non-burst capabilities, an additional module is included to implement some general-purpose I/O and a register file. The GPIO module contains an 8-bit output port, an 8-bit input port, and eight 8-bit registers. The register file implements an array of 8 locations (all upper-byte aligned); the first location is read-only and contains a version ID; the remainder locations are read/write.

Although a UART or other complex function might be more desirable, it is beyond the scope of this application note to examine the internals of a UART. Implementing such devices is often device- or vendor-specific.

```

-- VHDL Entity AEIOU.GPIO
--
-- Copyright 1999, by Tundra or its license source.
-- All rights reserved. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the
-- accuracy of this code.
--
-- Revision: 990406 - 1.0 - Created.

LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ARCHITECTURE BEHAVIOR OF GPIO is

SIGNAL                                gout_L: std_logic; -- GPIO Write strobe.
SIGNAL                                rout_L: std_logic; -- Reg Write strobe.

TYPE                                  regfile IS ARRAY (0 to 7)
OF std_logic_vector(0 to 7); -- Regfile array.

SIGNAL                                regs      : regfile;
BEGIN

-----

-- GPIO Ports:
-- The output latch stores data whenever writes occur to GPIO space at address
-- 'xx_xxx0'. We do not check the transfer size, so any size write can be used
-- (though byte is more typical).

gout_L <= '0'                WHEN (we_L = '0' AND gplocs_L = '0' AND a = "000")
                                ELSE '1';

gr: PROCESS ( gout_L, rst_L, d_in )
BEGIN
    IF (rst_L = '0') THEN
                                gpio_out <= (OTHERS => '1');

```

```

        ELSIF (gout_L = '0') THEN
                                                    gpio_out <= d_in;

        END IF;
END PROCESS;

-- Input devices are handled a little differently; we have to share the data bus
-- at the top level, so here we provide the data as-is and supply an
-- output enable strobe that does most of the work.

gpiorden_L <= '0'          WHEN (oe_L = '0' AND gpiocs_L = '0' AND a = "000")
                                                    ELSE '1';

gpiord_out <= gpio_in;

-----
-- Register File

rout_L <= '0'              WHEN (we_L = '0' AND regcs_L = '0' AND a /= "000")
                                                    ELSE '1';

rw: PROCESS ( rout_L, rst_L, d_in, a, regs )
BEGIN
    IF (rst_L = '0') THEN
        regs(0) <= CONV_STD_LOGIC_VECTOR( 16#41#, 8 ); -- Register 0 : "A".
        regs(1) <= CONV_STD_LOGIC_VECTOR( 16#45#, 8 ); -- Register 1 : "E".
        regs(2) <= CONV_STD_LOGIC_VECTOR( 16#49#, 8 ); -- Register 2 : "I".
        regs(3) <= CONV_STD_LOGIC_VECTOR( 16#4F#, 8 ); -- Register 3 : "O".
        regs(4) <= CONV_STD_LOGIC_VECTOR( 16#55#, 8 ); -- Register 4 : "U".
        regs(5) <= CONV_STD_LOGIC_VECTOR( 16#5F#, 8 ); -- Register 5 : "_".
        regs(6) <= CONV_STD_LOGIC_VECTOR( 16#30#, 8 ); -- Register 6 : "0".
        regs(7) <= CONV_STD_LOGIC_VECTOR( 16#31#, 8 ); -- Register 7 : "1".

        ELSIF (rout_L = '0') THEN
                                                    CASE a IS
                WHEN "000" =>      regs(0) <= d_in;

```

```

                                WHEN "001" =>    regs(1)  <= d_in;
                                WHEN "010" =>    regs(2)  <= d_in;
                                WHEN "011" =>    regs(3)  <= d_in;
                                WHEN "100" =>    regs(4)  <= d_in;
                                WHEN "101" =>    regs(5)  <= d_in;
                                WHEN "110" =>    regs(6)  <= d_in;
                                WHEN "111" =>    regs(7)  <= d_in;
                                WHEN OTHERS=>    NULL;-- Shouldn't be possible..
                                                                END CASE;

                                END IF;

                                END PROCESS;

-- Reading is similar to GPIO case (except there's lots more).

regrden_L <= '0'                                WHEN (oe_L = '0' AND regcs_L = '0')
                                                                ELSE '1';

rr: PROCESS ( rout_L, rst_L, d_in, a )
BEGIN
    CASE a IS
        WHEN "000" =>    regrd_out <= regs(0);
        WHEN "001" =>    regrd_out <= regs(1);
        WHEN "010" =>    regrd_out <= regs(2);
        WHEN "011" =>    regrd_out <= regs(3);
        WHEN "100" =>    regrd_out <= regs(4);
        WHEN "101" =>    regrd_out <= regs(5);
        WHEN "110" =>    regrd_out <= regs(6);
        WHEN "111" =>    regrd_out <= regs(7);
        WHEN OTHERS
                                =>    NULL; -- Shouldn't be possible...
        END CASE;

    END PROCESS;

END BEHAVIOR;
-----

```

In addition, the following code snippet merges the GPIO data bus at the top-most level of the design to avoid the use of tri-state devices inside the FPGA/ASIC, which some manufacturers shun for causing test difficulties.

```
-----
-- Create the bidirectional data bus. The following way makes it
-- easier to analyze (no timing loops) but makes the wiring a little more
-- difficult.

D <= gpiord_out           WHEN (gpiorden_L = '0')ELSE (OTHERS => 'Z');
D <= regrd_out           WHEN (regrden_L = '0')ELSE (OTHERS => 'Z');
d_in <= D;
-----
```

## 1.12 The AEIOU

Finally, the AEIOU entity can be created from the previously created modules. The AEIOU block has no logic functions; it only connects instances of the AIM, BYTWE, DBSM, GPIO and TADRIVE modules to the I/O pins.

```
-----
-- VHDL Entity AEIOU.AEIOU
--
-- Copyright 1999, by Tundra or its license source.
-- All rights reserved. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the
-- accuracy of this code.
--
-- Revision: 990406 - 1.0 - Created.

LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY AEIOU IS
    PORT(
        AACK_L      : IN      std_logic ;
        A_HIGH      : IN      std_logic_vector (0 to 2) ;
        A_LOW       : IN      std_logic_vector (10 to 31) ;
        BUSY_L      : IN      std_logic ;
    );
END ENTITY AEIOU;
```

```

    CLK      : IN      std_logic  ;
    DBGLB_L  : IN      std_logic  ;
    GPIO_IN  : IN      std_logic_vector (0 to 7) ;
    RST_L    : IN      std_logic  ;
    TBST_L   : IN      std_logic  ;
    TSIZ     : IN      std_logic_vector (0 to 2) ;
    TS_L     : IN      std_logic  ;
    TT1      : IN      std_logic  ;
    ADSC_L   : OUT     std_logic  ;
    BAA_L    : OUT     std_logic  ;
    BWE_L    : OUT     std_logic_vector (0 to 7) ;
    GPIO_OUT : OUT     std_logic_vector (0 to 7) ;
    IOA      : OUT     std_logic_vector (12 TO 31) ;
    LBCLAIM_L : OUT    std_logic  ;
    OE_L     : OUT     std_logic  ;
    SRAM_CS_L : OUT    std_logic  ;
    TA_L     : OUT     std_logic  ;
    D        : INOUT   std_logic_vector (0 to 7)
);

```

```
END AEIOU ;
```

```
LIBRARY AEIOU;
```

```
-----
ARCHITECTURE BEHAVIOR OF AEIOU IS
```

```
-- Architecture declarations
```

```
SIGNAL ta_oen_L : std_logic;
```

```
-- Internal signal declarations
```

```
SIGNAL d_in      : std_logic_vector(0 to 7);
```

```
SIGNAL doit_L    : std_logic;
```

```
SIGNAL done_L    : std_logic;
```

```

SIGNAL fastcs_L      : std_logic;
SIGNAL ff_IOA       : std_logic_vector(10 TO 31);
SIGNAL ff_tbst_L    : std_logic;
SIGNAL ff_tsiz      : std_logic_vector(0 to 2);
SIGNAL gpiord_out   : std_logic_vector(0 to 7);
SIGNAL gpiorden_L   : std_logic;
SIGNAL iocs_L       : std_logic;
SIGNAL regrd_out    : std_logic_vector(0 to 7);
SIGNAL regrden_L    : std_logic;
SIGNAL ta_internal_L : std_logic;
SIGNAL tt_rw_L      : std_logic;
SIGNAL we_L         : std_logic;

-- Implicit buffer signal declarations
SIGNAL OE_L_internal : std_logic ;

-- Component Declarations
COMPONENT AIM
  PORT (
    a_high      : IN      std_logic_vector (0 to 2);
    a_low       : IN      std_logic_vector (10 to 31);
    aack_L      : IN      std_logic ;
    clk         : IN      std_logic ;
    done_L      : IN      std_logic ;
    rst_L       : IN      std_logic ;
    tbst_L      : IN      std_logic ;
    ts_L        : IN      std_logic ;
    tsiz        : IN      std_logic_vector (0 to 2);
    tt1         : IN      std_logic ;
    doit_L      : OUT     std_logic ;
    ff_a_low    : OUT     std_logic_vector (10 TO 31);
    ff_tbst_L   : OUT     std_logic ;
    ff_tsiz     : OUT     std_logic_vector (0 to 2);
    ff_tt1      : OUT     std_logic ;
  
```

```

        lbclaim_L : OUT    std_logic
    );
END COMPONENT;
COMPONENT BYTEW
    PORT (
        a      : IN      std_logic_vector (29 to 31);
        tbs_L  : IN      std_logic ;
        tsiz   : IN      std_logic_vector (0 to 2);
        we_L   : IN      std_logic ;
        bwe_L  : OUT     std_logic_vector (0 to 7)
    );
END COMPONENT;
COMPONENT DBSM
    PORT (
        a      : IN      std_logic_vector (10 to 31);
        busy_L : IN      std_logic ;
        clk    : IN      std_logic ;
        dbg_L  : IN      std_logic ;
        doit_L : IN      std_logic ;
        rst_L  : IN      std_logic ;
        tbs_L  : IN      std_logic ;
        tt_rw_L : IN     std_logic ;
        adsc_L : OUT     std_logic ;
        baa_L  : OUT     std_logic ;
        done_L : OUT     std_logic ;
        fcs_L  : OUT     std_logic ;
        iocs_L : OUT     std_logic ;
        oe_L   : OUT     std_logic ;
        scs_L  : OUT     std_logic ;
        ta_L   : OUT     std_logic ;
        we_L   : OUT     std_logic
    );
END COMPONENT;
COMPONENT GPIO

```



```

PORT (
    a          : IN      std_logic_vector (26 to 28);
    d_in       : IN      std_logic_vector (0 to 7);
    gpio_in    : IN      std_logic_vector (0 to 7);
    gpiocs_L   : IN      std_logic ;
    oe_L       : IN      std_logic ;
    regcs_L    : IN      std_logic ;
    rst_L      : IN      std_logic ;
    we_L       : IN      std_logic ;
    gpio_out   : OUT     std_logic_vector (0 to 7);
    gpiord_out : OUT     std_logic_vector (0 to 7);
    gpiorden_L : OUT     std_logic ;
    regrd_out  : OUT     std_logic_vector (0 to 7);
    regrden_L  : OUT     std_logic
);
END COMPONENT;

COMPONENT TADRIVE
PORT (
    clk          : IN      std_logic ;
    rst_L        : IN      std_logic ;
    ta_internal_L : IN      std_logic ;
    ta_L         : OUT     std_logic
);
END COMPONENT;

-- Optional embedded configurations
--synopsys translate_off
FOR ALL : AIM USE ENTITY AEIOU.AIM;
FOR ALL : BYTEW USE ENTITY AEIOU.BYTEW;
FOR ALL : DBSM USE ENTITY AEIOU.DBSM;
FOR ALL : GPIO USE ENTITY AEIOU.GPIO;
FOR ALL : TADRIVE USE ENTITY AEIOU.TADRIVE;
--synopsys translate_on

```

```

BEGIN
-- Architecture concurrent statements
-- HDL Embedded Text Block 1 eb1
-- Create the bidirectional data bus. The following way makes it easier to analyze
-- (no timing loops) but makes the wiring a little more difficult.

D <= gpiord_out                WHEN (gpiorden_L = '0')ELSE (OTHERS => 'Z');
D <= regrd_out                 WHEN (regrden_L = '0')ELSE (OTHERS => 'Z');
d_in <= D;

-- HDL Embedded Text Block 2 buscp1
IOA(12 TO 31) <=
    ff_IOA(12 TO 31);

-- Instance port mappings.
AIz : AIM
    PORT MAP (
        a_high    => A_HIGH,
        a_low     => A_LOW,
        aack_L    => AACK_L,
        clk       => CLK,
        done_L    => done_L,
        rst_L     => RST_L,
        tbst_L    => TBST_L,
        ts_L      => TS_L,
        tsiz      => TSIZ,
        tt1       => TT1,
        doit_L    => doit_L,
        ff_a_low  => ff_IOA(10 TO 31),
        ff_tbst_L => ff_tbst_L,
        ff_tsiz   => ff_tsiz,
        ff_tt1    => tt_rw_L,
        lbclaim_L => LBCLAIM_L
    )

```

```

    );
BEz : BYTEW
    PORT MAP (
        a      => ff_IOA(29 TO 31),
        tbst_L => ff_tbst_L,
        tsiz   => ff_tsiz,
        we_L   => tt_rw_L,
        bwe_L  => BWE_L
    );
DBz : DBSM
    PORT MAP (
        a      => ff_IOA(10 TO 31),
        busy_L => BUSY_L,
        clk    => CLK,
        dbg1b_L => DBGLB_L,
        doit_L => doit_L,
        rst_L  => RST_L,
        tbst_L => ff_tbst_L,
        tt_rw_L => tt_rw_L,
        adsc_L => ADSC_L,
        baa_L  => BAA_L,
        done_L => done_L,
        fcs_L  => fastcs_L,
        iocs_L => iocs_L,
        oe_L   => OE_L_internal,
        scs_L  => SRAM_CS_L,
        ta_L   => ta_internal_L,
        we_L   => we_L
    );
GPz : GPIO
    PORT MAP (
        a      => ff_IOA(26 TO 28),
        d_in   => d_in,
        gpio_in => GPIO_IN,
    );

```

```

        gplocs_L  => iocs_L,
        oe_L      => OE_L_internal,
        regcs_L   => fastcs_L,
        rst_L     => RST_L,
        we_L      => we_L,
        gpio_out  => GPIO_OUT,
        gpiord_out => gpiord_out,
        gpiorden_L => gpiorden_L,
        regrd_out => regrd_out,
        regrden_L => regrden_L
    );
TDz : TADRIVE
    PORT MAP (
        clk          => CLK,
        rst_L        => RST_L,
        ta_internal_L => ta_internal_L,
        ta_L         => TA_L
    );

    -- Implicit buffered output assignments
    OE_L <= OE_L_internal;
END BEHAVIOR;

```

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