
***Interfacing IGLOO2 FPGA with External
LPDDR Memory through MDDR Controller
- Libero SoC v11.6***

DG0534 Demo Guide

Superseded

Revision History

Date	Revision	Change
November 16, 2015	5	Fifth release
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Confidentiality Status

This document is a Non-Confidential.

Superseded

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Preface

About this document

This demo guide is for IGLOO[®]2 field programmable gate array (FPGA) devices. It provides instructions on how to use the corresponding reference design.

Intended Audience

The following designers use the IGLOO2 devices:

- FPGA designers
- System-level designers

References

Microsemi Publications

- *UG0446: SmartFusion2 and IGLOO2 FPGA High Speed DDR Interfaces User Guide*
- *UG0448: IGLOO2 FPGA High Performance Memory Subsystem User Guide*
- *IGLOO2 System Builder User Guide*
- *UG0478: IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit User Guide*
- *CoreUART Handbook*

Refer to the following web page for a complete and up-to-date listing of IGLOO2 device documentation:
<http://www.microsemi.com/products/fpga-soc/fpga/igloo2-fpga> .

Interfacing IGLOO2 FPGA with External LPDDR Memory through MDDR Controller

Introduction

This demo shows that the high-performance memory subsystem (HPMS) double data rate (DDR) controller accessing the external DDR synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM) memories in the IGLOO2 devices.

The demo has two parts:

- Demo using simulation
- Demo using the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit

In the demo design, AXI Master in the FPGA fabric accesses the low power DDR (LPDDR) memory present in the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit board using the microcontroller/memory subsystem double data rate (MDDR) controller. A utility, `IGL2_MDDR_Demo` is provided along with the demo deliverables. Using the utility, you can drive the AXI Master logic. AXI Master converts the commands from the utility to AXI transactions for the MDDR controller to perform the read/write operations on the LPDDR memory.

Design Requirements

Table 1 shows the design requirements.

Table 1 • Design Requirements

Design Requirements	Description
Hardware Requirements	
IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FlashPro4 programmer• 12 V adapter• USB A to Mini-B cable	Rev C or later
Host PC or Laptop	Any 64-bit Windows Operating System
Software Requirements	
Libero® System-on-Chip (SoC)	v11.6
FlashPro programming software	v11.6
Microsoft .NET Framework 4	–
Host PC Drivers	USB to UART drivers

Demo Design

Introduction

The demo design files are available for download from the following path in the Microsemi website:

http://soc.microsemi.com/download/rsc/?f=m2gl_dg0534_liberov11p6_df

Design files include:

- Demo_Utility
- Libero_project
 - IGL2_MDDR_Demo
- Programming_file
- Source_files
- readme.txt

Figure 1 shows the top-level structure of the design files. For further details, refer to the `readme.txt` file.

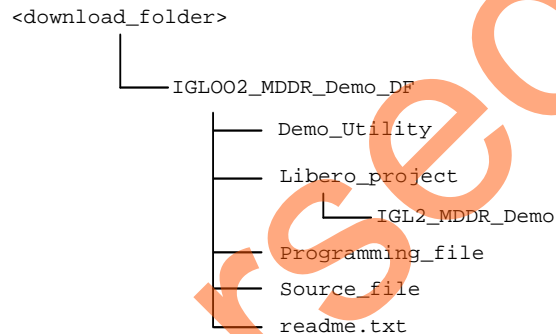


Figure 1 • Demo Design Files Top-Level Structure

In the demo design, AXI Master implemented in the FPGA fabric accesses the LPDDR memory present in the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit board using the MDDR controller. The AXI Master logic communicates to the MDDR controller via CoreAXI interface and the DDR_FIC interface. The read/write operations initiated by the `IGL2_MDDR_Demo` utility are sent to the `UART_IF` block using the UART protocol. AXI Master receives the address and data from the `UART_IF` block.

During a write operation, the `UART_IF` block sends the address and data to the AXI Master logic. During a read operation, the `UART_IF` block sends the address to the AXI Master and stores the read data in TPSRAM. When the read operation is complete, the read data is sent to the host PC via UART.

Figure 2 shows the top-level view of demo design.

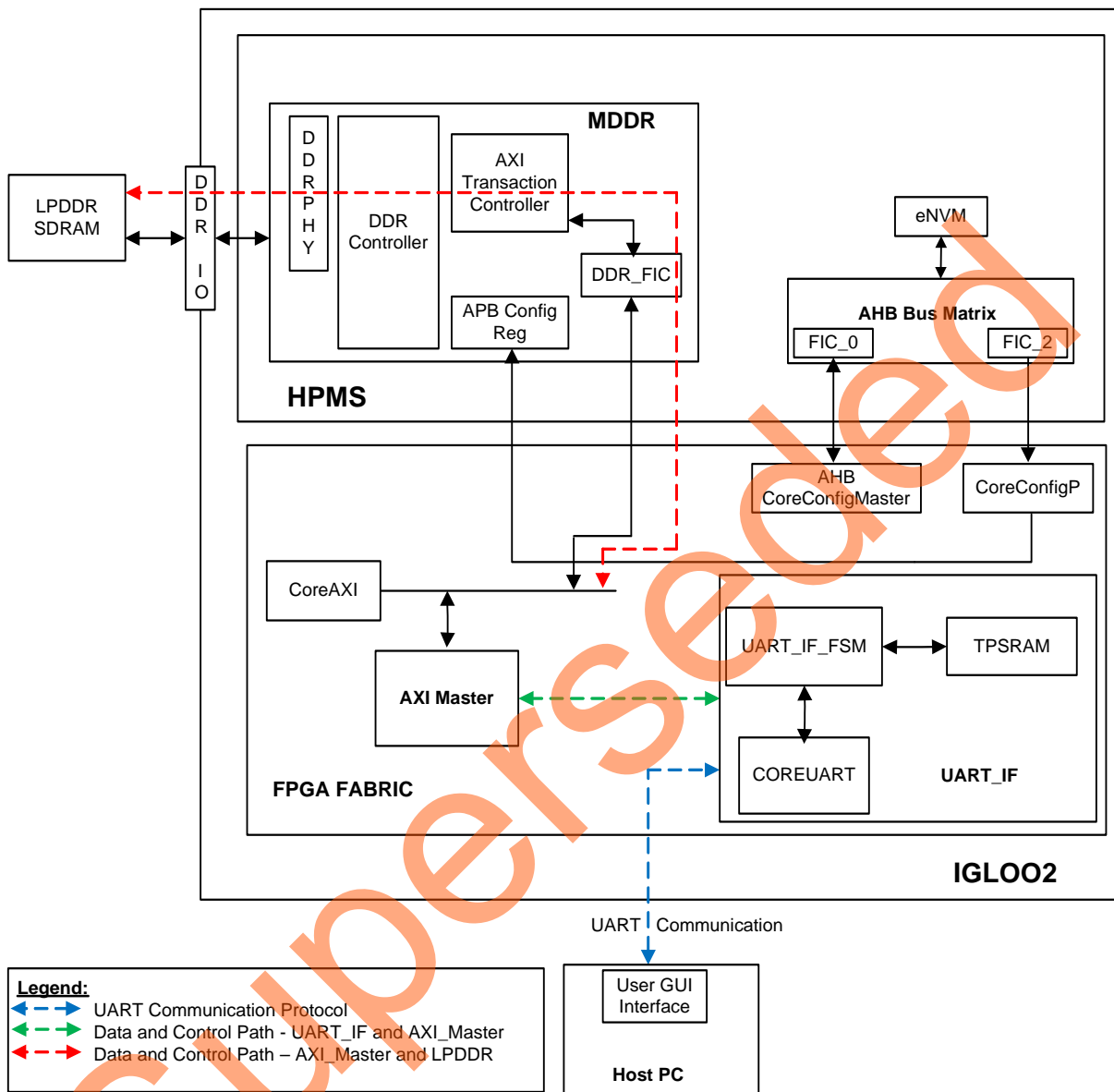


Figure 2 • IGLOO2 MDDR Demo Block Diagram

In this demo design, the following different blocks are configured:

- MDDR controller is configured for LPDDR memory available in the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit board. The LPDDR memory is a Micron® DRAM (Part Number: MT46H32M16LF).
- DDR_FIC is configured for AXI bus interface.
- Both AXI clock and LPDDR clock are configured for 160 MHz.

- CoreUART IP has the following configuration:
 - **Baud Rate:** 115200
 - **Data Bits:** 8
 - **Parity:** None
- TPSRAM IP has the following configuration:
 - **Write port depth:** 256
 - **Write port width:** 64
 - **Read port depth:** 2048
 - **Read port width:** 8

Refer to "Appendix A: Configuring MDDR Controller" on page 28 for more information on how to configure the DDR controller.

Features

The IGLOO2 MDDR demo design has the following features:

- Single AXI read/write transactions
- 16-beat burst AXI read/write transactions
- LPDDR memory model simulation using SmartDesign testbench
- Design validation using the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit board that has the LPDDR memory
- Initiation of the read/write transactions using IGL2_MDDR_Demo utility

Description

The demo design consists the following SmartDesign components:

- **MDDR_Demo_top_0:** This SmartDesign handles the data transactions between the MDDR controller and LPDDR SDRAM.
- **UART_IF_0:** This SmartDesign handles the communication between the host PC and the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit board.

Figure 3 shows the MDDR_Demo_top_0 and UART_IF_0 connection.

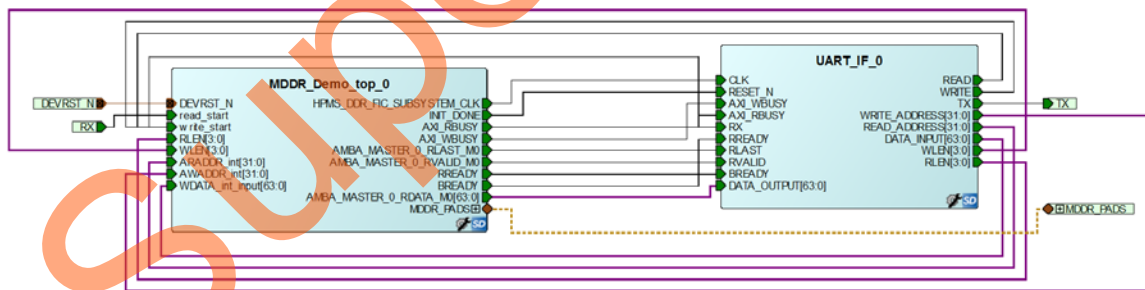


Figure 3 • IGL2_MDDR_Demo SmartDesign

MDDR_Demo_top_0

MDDR_Demo_top_0 consists the MDDR_Demo_0 subsystem generated using the System Builder and the AXI_IF_0 master logic. The AXI_IF_0 master logic is an RTL code that implements the AXI read and write transactions. It receives the read/write operations, burst length (RLEN and WLEN), address and data as inputs. Based on inputs received, it communicates with the LPDDR memory via the MDDR controller.

Figure 4 shows the MDDR_Demo_top_0 SmartDesign component.

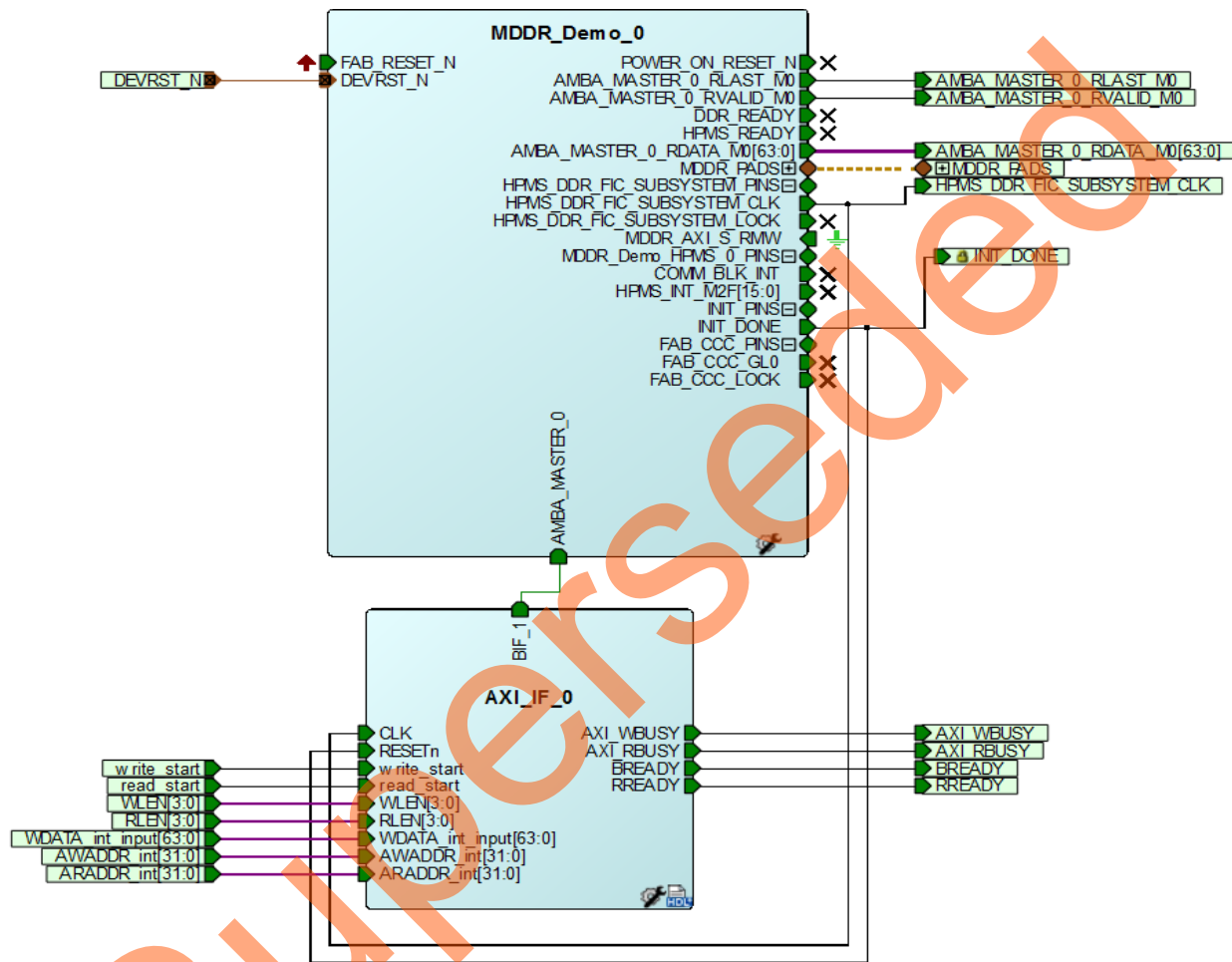


Figure 4 • MDDR_Demo_top_0 SmartDesign Component

The UART_IF_0 SmartDesign component handles the UART communication between host PC demo utility and the AXI Master logic. The COREUART_0 IP receives the UART signals from the host PC user interface. The UART_IF_FSM_0 is a wrapper for COREUART_0, collects the data from COREUART_0 IP and converts the data to the relevant AXI IF_0 master signals.

For a single write operation, the UART_IF_FSM_0 wrapper receives the address and data from the demo utility. For a burst write operation, the address and data are received from the demo utility and the subsequent incremental data are provided by the UART_IF_FSM_0 wrapper.

For a burst read operation, UART_IF_FSM_0 collects the address from the demo utility and sends that to the AXI_IF_0 master logic. It then receives the read data from the AXI_IF_0 master logic and stores it in the TPSRAM_0. After completion of the read burst transactions, the UART_IF_FSM_0 wrapper fetches the stored data from the TPSRAM_0 and sends it to the COREUART IP.

Figure 5 shows the UART_IF_0 SmartDesign component.

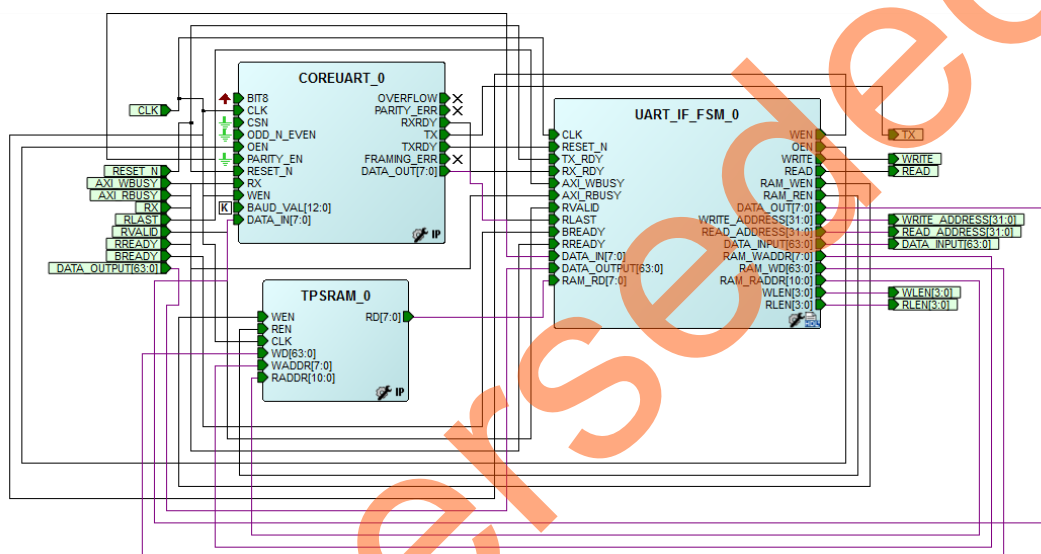


Figure 5 • UART_IF_0 SmartDesign Component

Running the Demo Using Simulation

The demo design can be simulated using SmartDesign testbench and LPDDR memory model (MT46H32M16LF with 512 Mb density).

The simulation is set to run the following:

- Single AXI write and read operation
- 16-beat AXI burst write and read operation

Figure 6 shows the AXI_LPDDR_Simulation SmartDesign testbench. The AXI_testbench provides the read/write operations, burst length, address, and data to the MDDR_Demo_top_0 SmartDesign component.



Figure 6 • AXI_LPDDR_Simulation SmartDesign Testbench

To run the simulation, ensure that the following files are present in the Libero SoC project:

- dram.v
- dram_parameters.vh
- AXI_testbench.v

The default location of the files is:

<Download folder>\IGLOO2_MDDR_Demo_DF\Libero_project\IGL2_MDDR_Demo\stimulus

Simulation

Simulation setup configuration can be set properly by using the following steps:

1. Launch the Libero SoC software.
2. Browse the IGL2_MDDR_Demo project provided in the design file.
3. Go to **Project > Project Settings > Simulation Options**.
4. Ensure that the **DO File** tab has the configuration, as shown in [Figure 7](#)

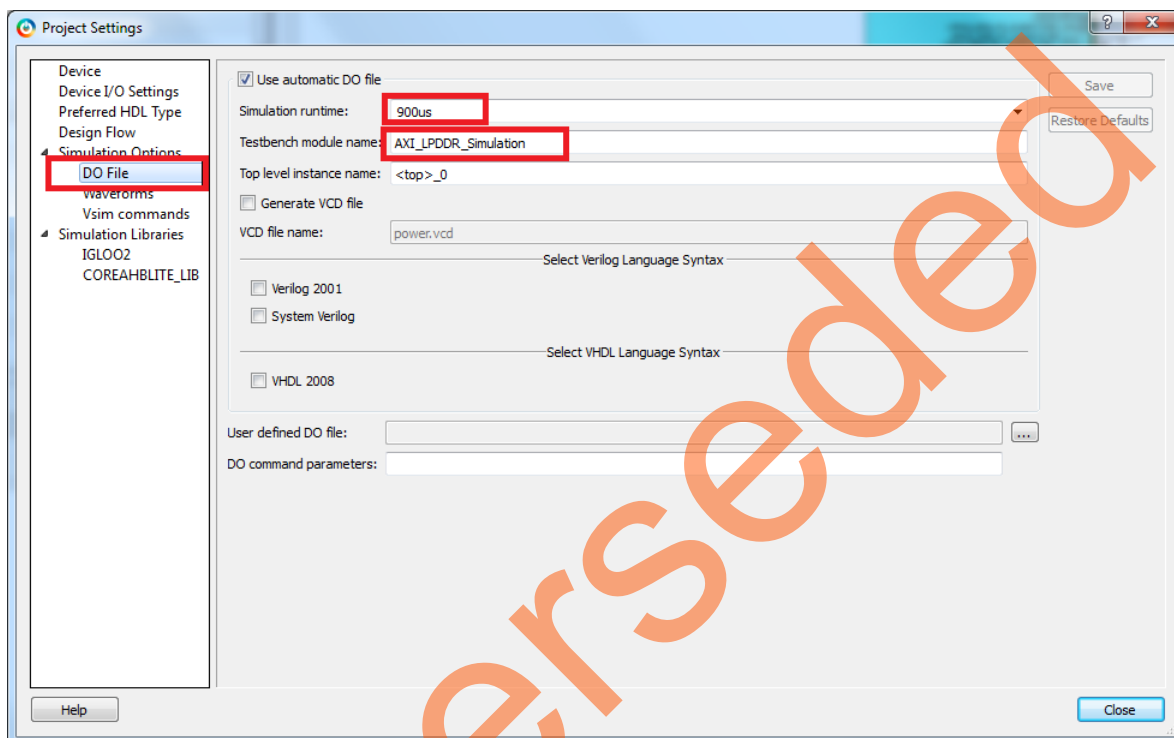


Figure 7 • DO File Settings

5. Ensure that the **Waveforms** tab has the configuration, as shown in [Figure 8](#).

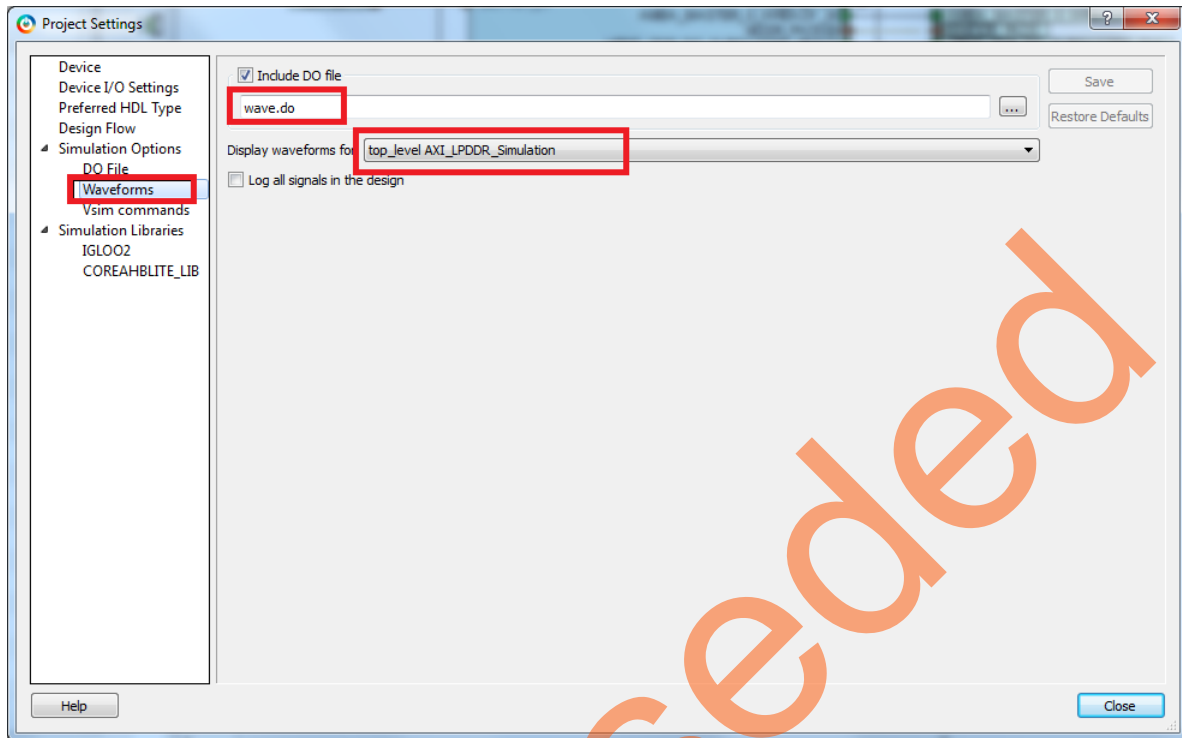


Figure 8 • Waveforms Settings

6. Go to **Design Flow** tab.
7. Right-click **Simulate** under **Verify Pre-Synthesized Design** and select **Organize Input Files > Organize Stimulus Files...**, as shown in Figure 9.

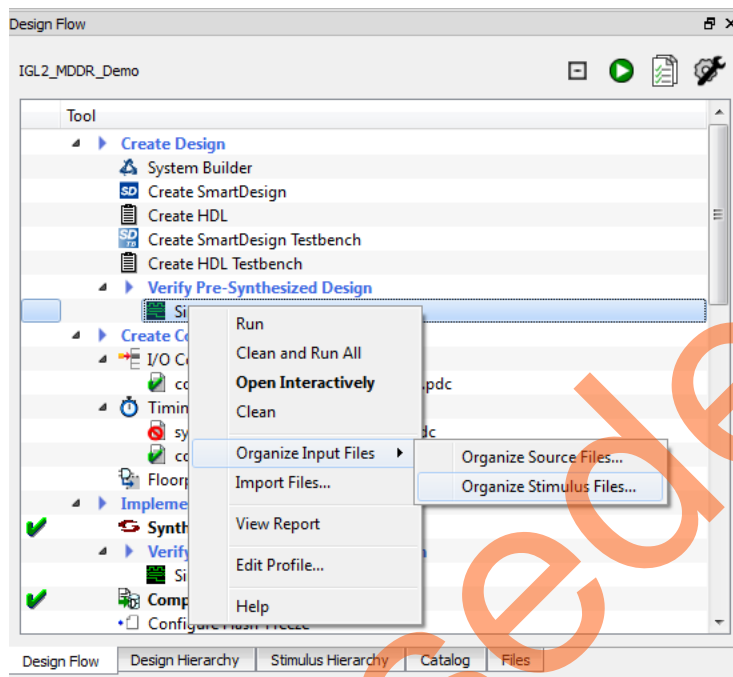


Figure 9 • Invoking Organize Stimulus Files Window

8. Ensure that the **Organize Stimulus files** window has the configuration, as shown in Figure 10.

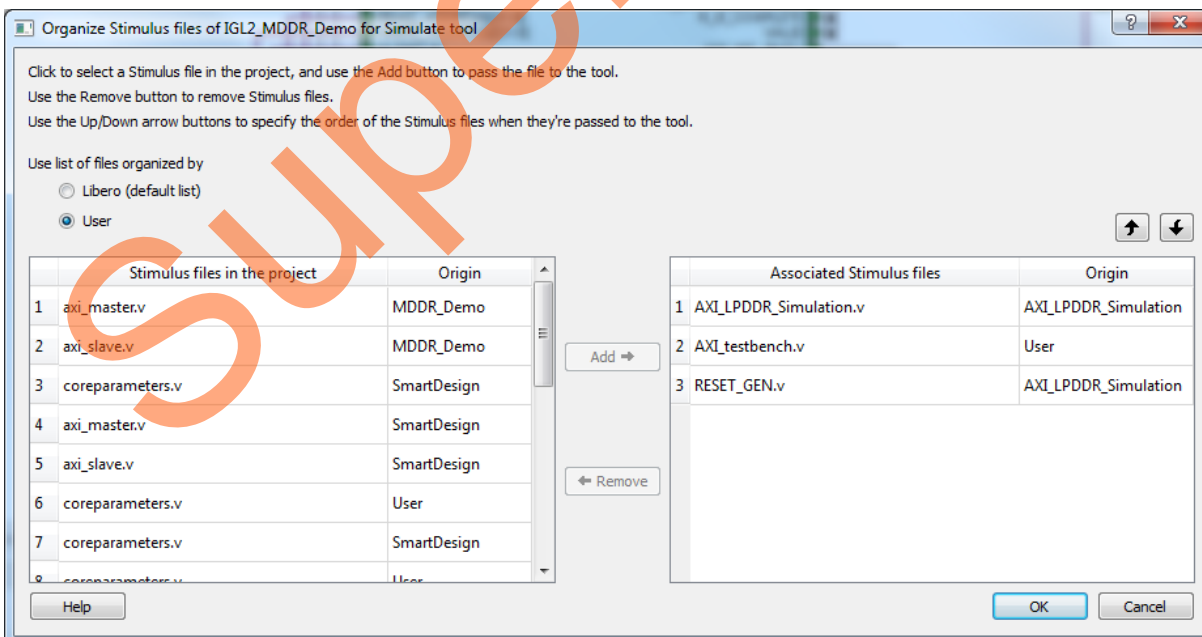


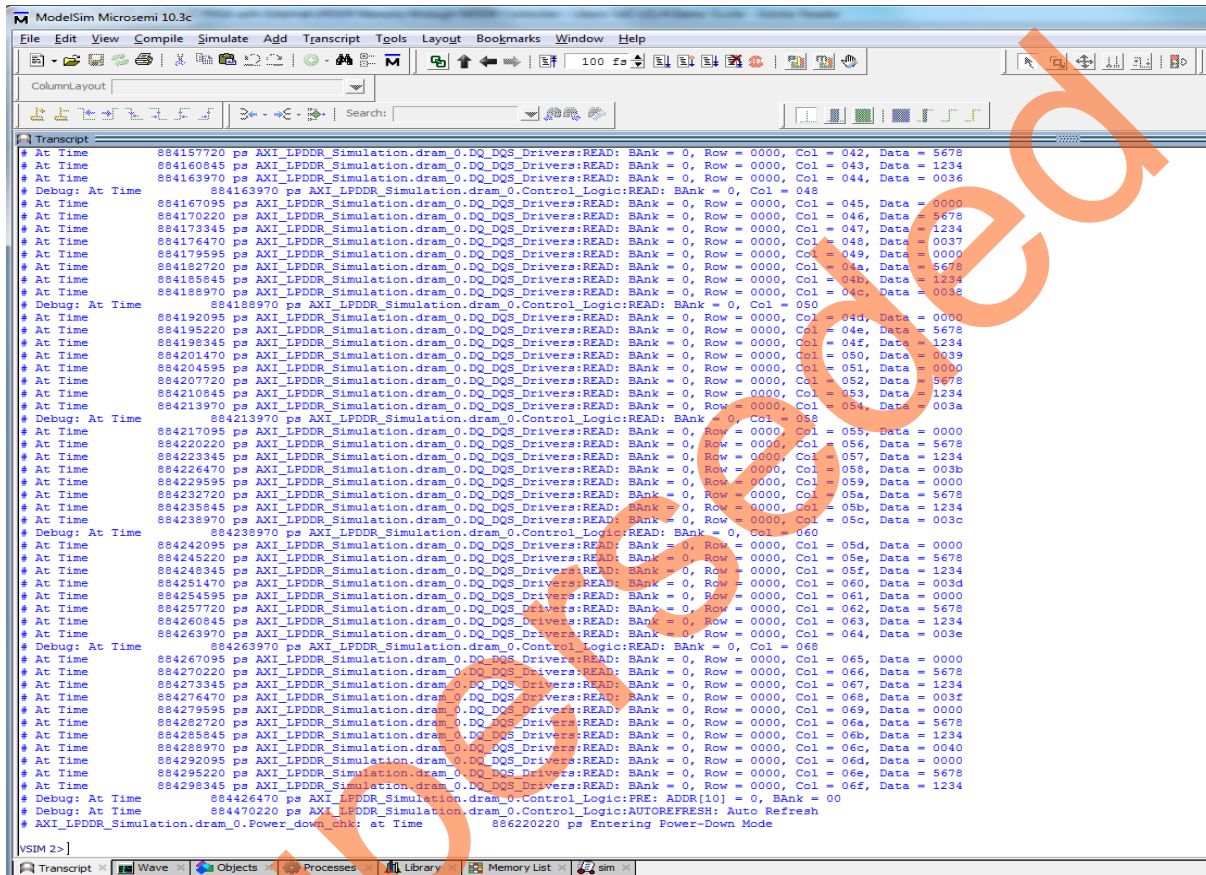
Figure 10 • Organize Stimulus Files Window

Running the Simulation

The following steps describe how to run the simulation:

1. Right-click **Simulate** under **Verify Pre-Synthesized Design**.
2. Click **Open Interactively**.
3. Simulation run time is 900µs, as shown in Figure 7 on page 12.

Figure 11 shows the transcript window of the simulation.



```

ModelSim Microsemi 10.3c
File Edit View Compile Simulate Add Transcript Tools Layout Bookmarks Window Help
ColumnLayout
Transcript
# At Time 884157720 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 042, Data = 5678
# At Time 884160845 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 043, Data = 1234
# At Time 884163970 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 044, Data = 0036
# Debug: At Time 884163970 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.Control.Logic:READ: Bank = 0, Col = 048
# At Time 884167095 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 045, Data = 0000
# At Time 884170220 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 046, Data = 5678
# At Time 884173345 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 047, Data = 1234
# At Time 884176470 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 048, Data = 0037
# At Time 884179595 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 049, Data = 0000
# At Time 884182720 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 04a, Data = 5678
# At Time 884185845 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 04b, Data = 1234
# At Time 884188970 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 04c, Data = 0038
# Debug: At Time 884188970 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.Control.Logic:READ: Bank = 0, Col = 050
# At Time 884192095 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 04d, Data = 0000
# At Time 884195220 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 04e, Data = 5678
# At Time 884198345 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 04f, Data = 1234
# At Time 884201470 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 050, Data = 0039
# At Time 884204595 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 051, Data = 0000
# At Time 884207720 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 052, Data = 5678
# At Time 884210845 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 053, Data = 1234
# At Time 884213970 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 054, Data = 003a
# Debug: At Time 884213970 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.Control.Logic:READ: Bank = 0, Col = 058
# At Time 884217095 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 055, Data = 0000
# At Time 884220220 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 056, Data = 5678
# At Time 884223345 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 057, Data = 1234
# At Time 884226470 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 058, Data = 003b
# At Time 884229595 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 059, Data = 0000
# At Time 884232720 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 05a, Data = 5678
# At Time 884235845 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 05b, Data = 1234
# At Time 884238970 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 05c, Data = 003c
# Debug: At Time 884238970 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.Control.Logic:READ: Bank = 0, Col = 060
# At Time 884242095 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 05d, Data = 0000
# At Time 884245220 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 05e, Data = 5678
# At Time 884248345 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 05f, Data = 1234
# At Time 884251470 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 060, Data = 003d
# At Time 884254595 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 061, Data = 0000
# At Time 884257720 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 062, Data = 5678
# At Time 884260845 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 063, Data = 1234
# At Time 884263970 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 064, Data = 003e
# Debug: At Time 884263970 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.Control.Logic:READ: Bank = 0, Col = 068
# At Time 884267095 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 065, Data = 0000
# At Time 884270220 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 066, Data = 5678
# At Time 884273345 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 067, Data = 1234
# At Time 884276470 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 068, Data = 003f
# At Time 884279595 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 069, Data = 0000
# At Time 884282720 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 06a, Data = 5678
# At Time 884285845 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 06b, Data = 1234
# At Time 884288970 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 06c, Data = 0040
# At Time 884292095 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 06d, Data = 0000
# At Time 884295220 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 06e, Data = 5678
# At Time 884298345 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.DQ_DQS_Drivers:READ: Bank = 0, Row = 0000, Col = 06f, Data = 1234
# Debug: At Time 884470220 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.Control.Logic:PRE: ADDR[10] = 0, Bank = 00
# Debug: At Time 886220220 ps AXI_LPDDR_Simulation.dram_0.Power_down_chk: at Time 886220220 ps Entering Power-Down Mode
VSM 2>

```

Figure 11 • Transcript Window

Figure 12 shows the single AXI write and AXI read operation.

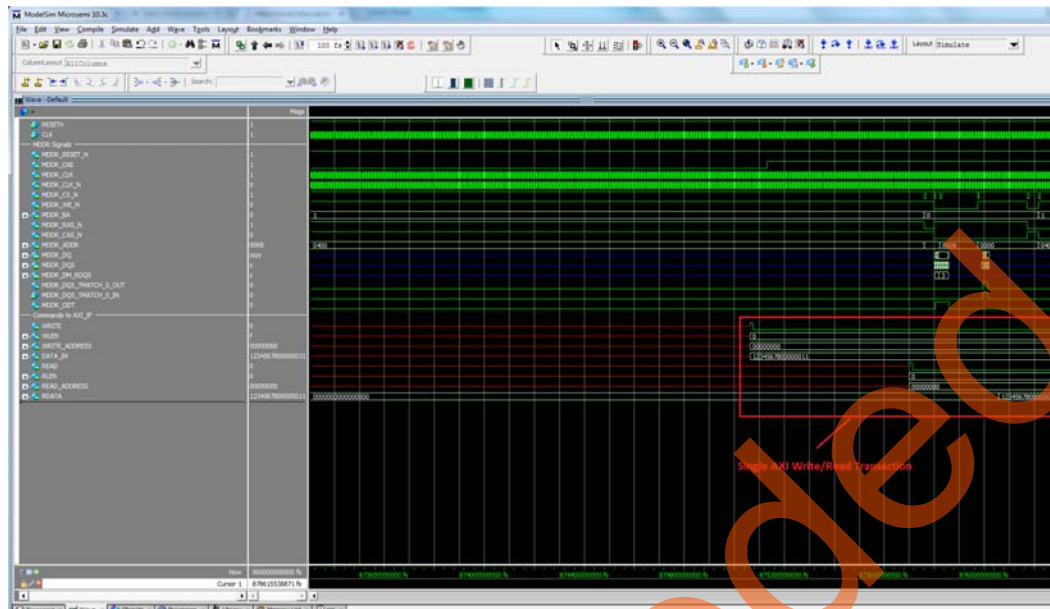


Figure 12 • Single Write and Read Operation

Figure 13 shows the 16-beat AXI burst write and read operation.

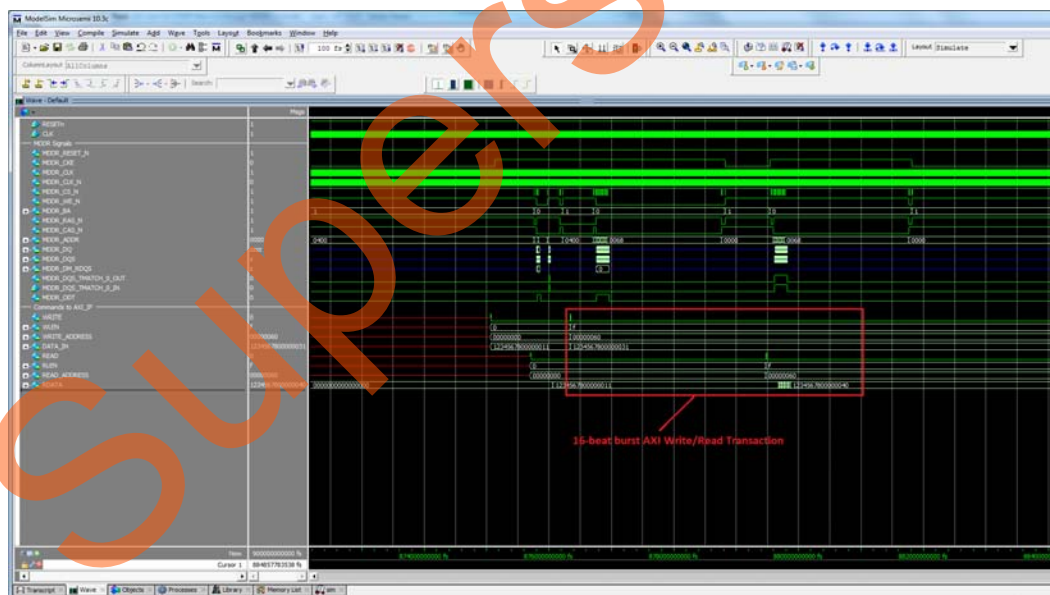


Figure 13 • 16-Beat AXI Burst Write and Read

Setting Up the Hardware Demo

The following steps describe how to setup the hardware demo:

1. Connect the jumpers on the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit, as shown in [Table 2](#).

Table 2 • IGLOO2 FPGA Evaluation Kit Jumper Settings

Jumper	Pin (from)	Pin (to)	Comments
J22	1	2	Default
J23	1	2	Default
J24	1	2	Default
J8	1	2	Default
J3	1	2	Default

CAUTION: Ensure that the power supply switch **SW7** is switched off while connecting the jumpers.

2. Connect the Power supply to the J6 connector, switch on the power supply switch, **SW7**.
3. Connect the FlashPro4 programmer to the J5 connector of the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit.
4. Connect the Host PC USB port to the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit board's J18 USB connector using the USB mini-B cable.

[Figure 14](#) shows the board setup for running the IGLOO2 MDDR demo on the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit.

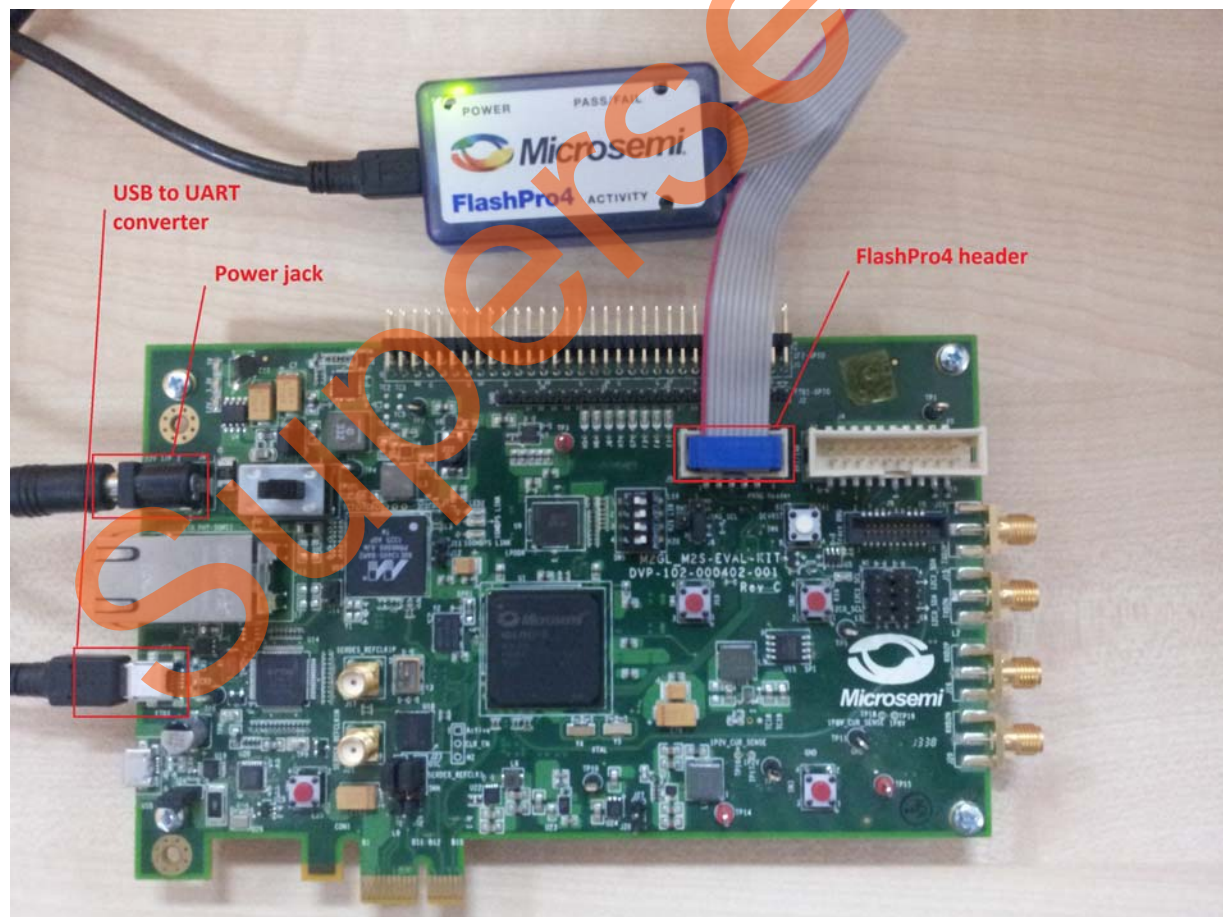


Figure 14 • IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit

5. Ensure that the USB to UART bridge drivers are automatically detected. This can be verified in the **Device Manager** of the host PC. The FTDI USB to UART converter enumerates four COM ports. For USB 2.0, note down the USB Serial Converter D COM port number to use it in the GUI. [Figure 15](#) shows the USB 2.0 Serial port properties. As shown in [Figure 15](#), COM10 is connected to USB Serial Converter D. Refer to "[Appendix B: Finding Correct COM Port Number when Using USB 3.0](#)" on [page 32](#) for finding the correct COM port in USB 3.0.

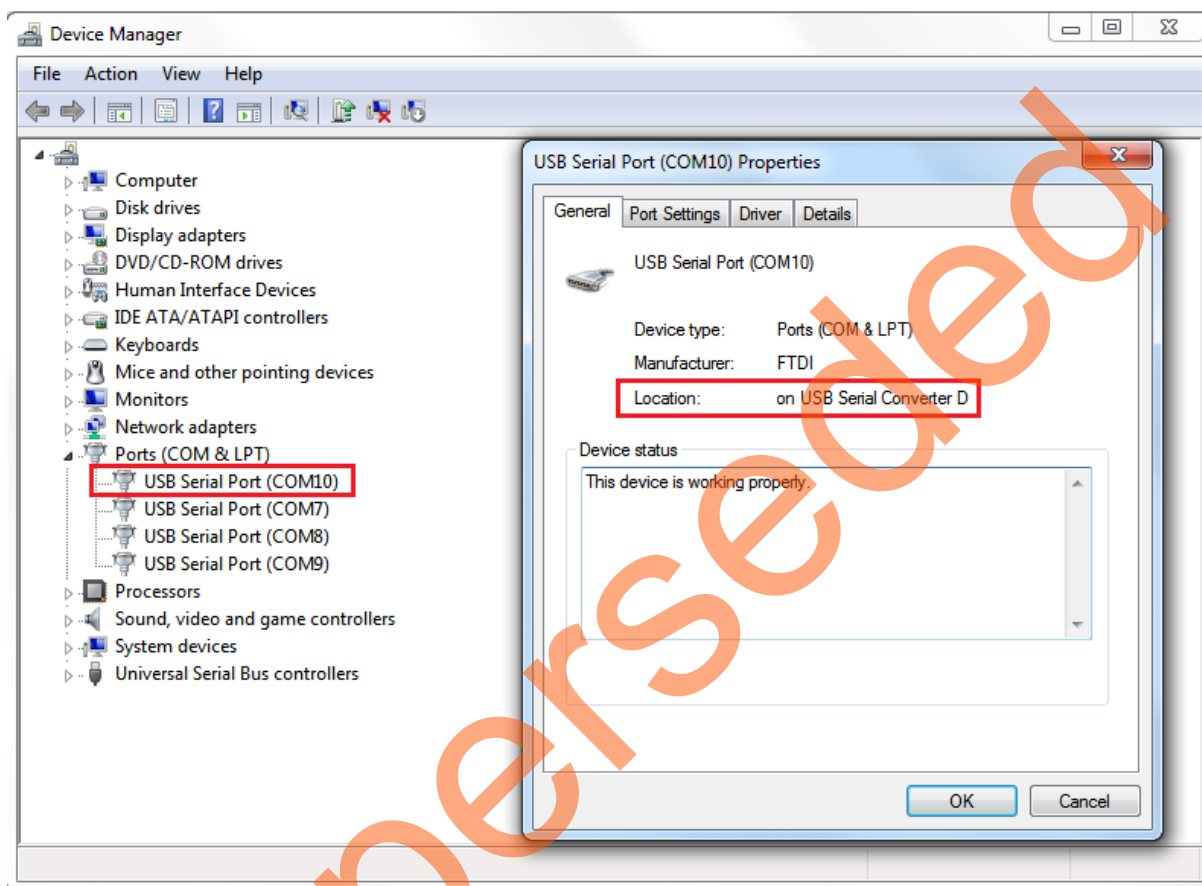


Figure 15 • USB Serial 2.0 Port Properties

6. If the USB to UART bridge drivers are not installed, download and install the drivers from www.microsemi.com/soc/documents/CDM_2.08.24_WHQL_Certified.zip.

Programming the Demo Design

The following steps describe how to program the demo design:

1. Download the demo design from the following link:
http://soc.microsemi.com/download/rsc/?f=m2gl_dg0534_liberov11p6_df
2. Switch **ON** the power supply switch **SW7**.
3. Launch the FlashPro software.
4. Click **New Project**.
5. In the **New Project** window, type the project name as IGL2_MDDR_Demo .
6. Click **Browse** and navigate to the location where you want to save the project.
7. Select **Single device** as the **Programming mode**.
8. Click **OK** to save the project.

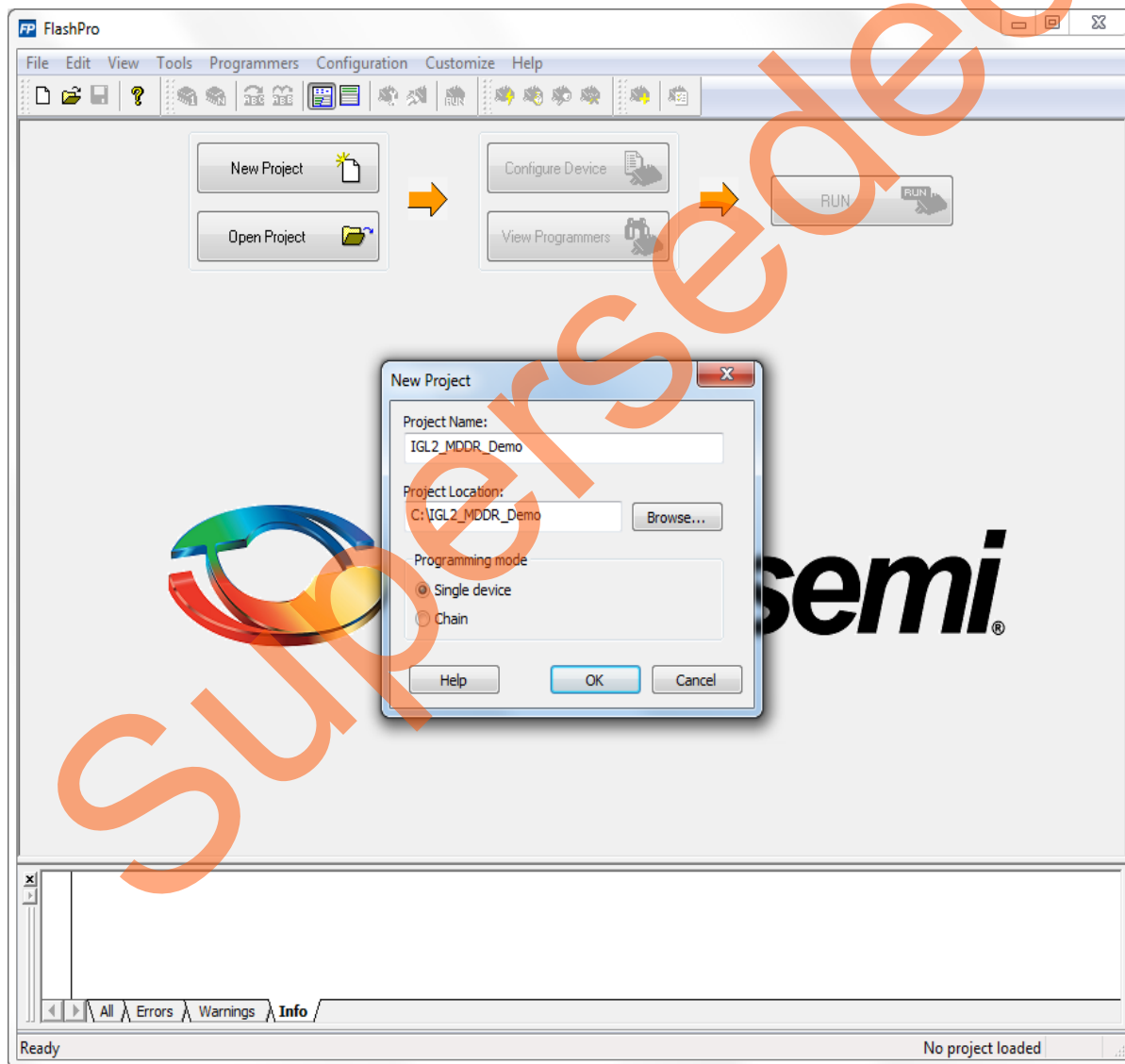


Figure 16 • FlashPro New Project

Setting Up the Device

The following steps describe how to configure the device:

1. Click **Configure Device** on the FlashPro GUI.
2. Click **Browse** and navigate to the location where IGL2_MDDR_Demo.stp file is located, and select the file. The default location is:
`<download_folder>\IGLOO2_MDDR_Demo_DF\Programming_file\.`
3. Click **Open**. The required programming file is selected and is ready to be programmed in the device.

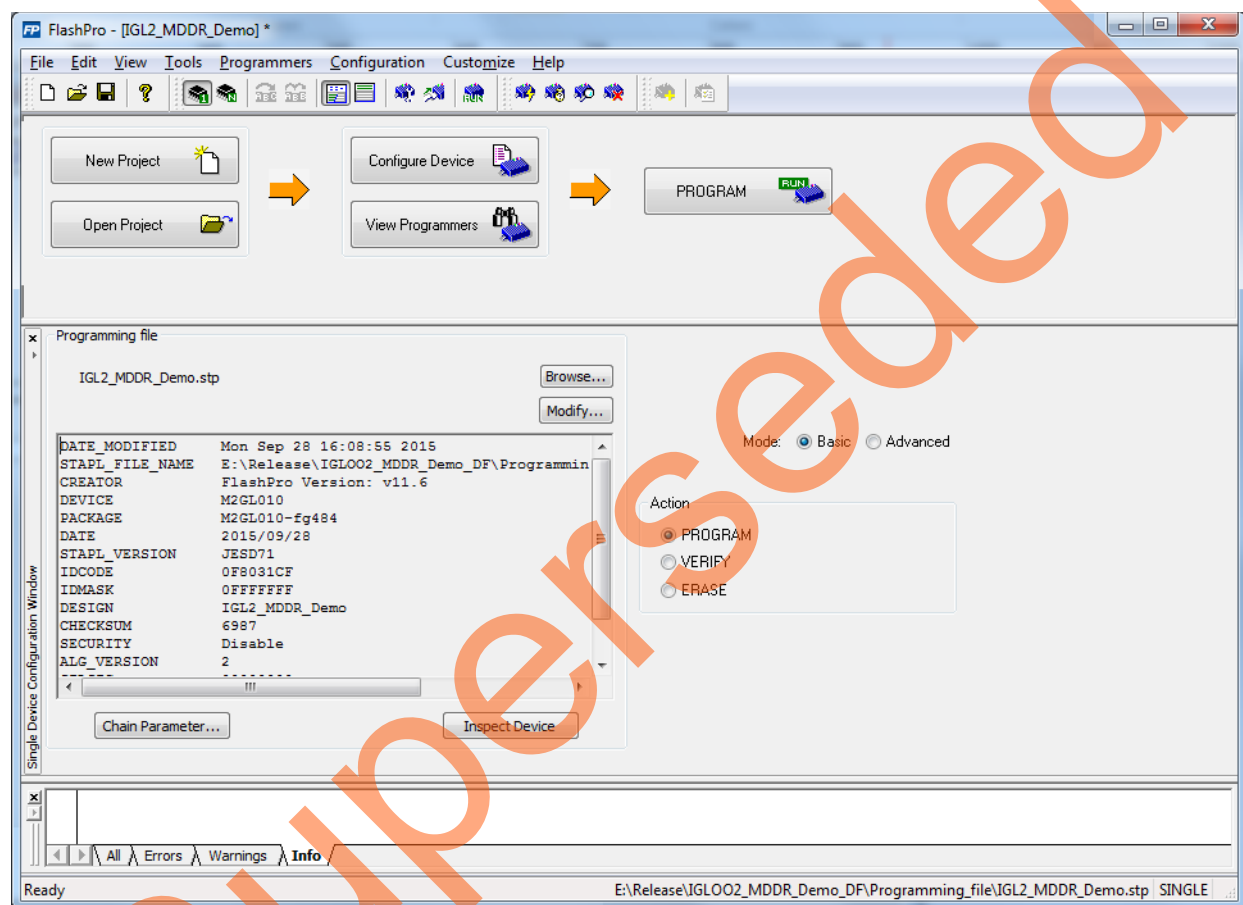


Figure 17 • FlashPro Project Configuration

Programming the Device

Click **PROGRAM** to start programming the device. Wait until the **Programmer Status** is changed to **RUN PASSED**, as shown in Figure 18.

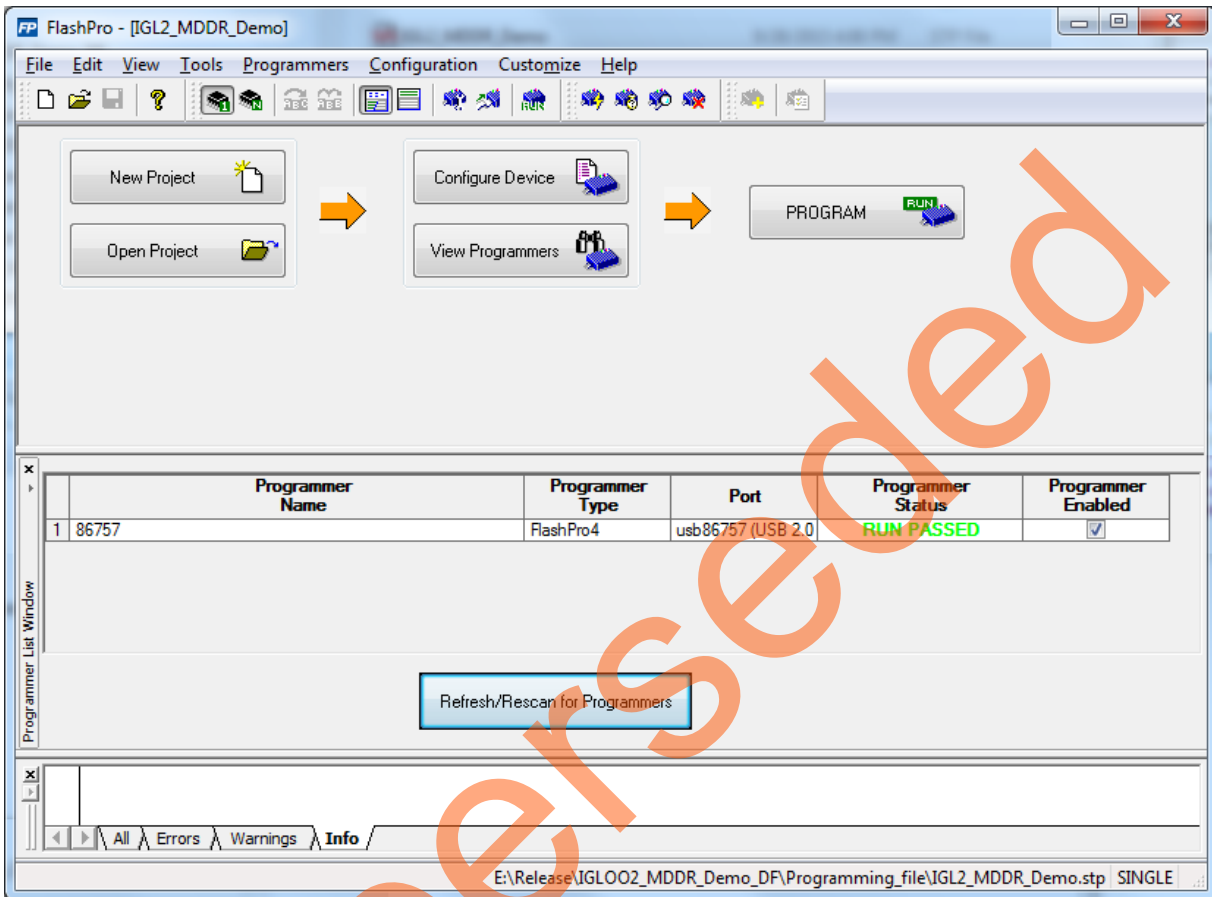


Figure 18 • FlashPro Program Passed

Running the Hardware Demo

The IGLOO2 MDDR demo comes with a utility, IGL2_MDDR_Demo, that runs on the host PC to communicate with the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit. The UART protocol is used as the underlying communication protocol between the host PC and IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit.

Figure 19 shows initial screen of the IGL2_MDDR_Demo utility.

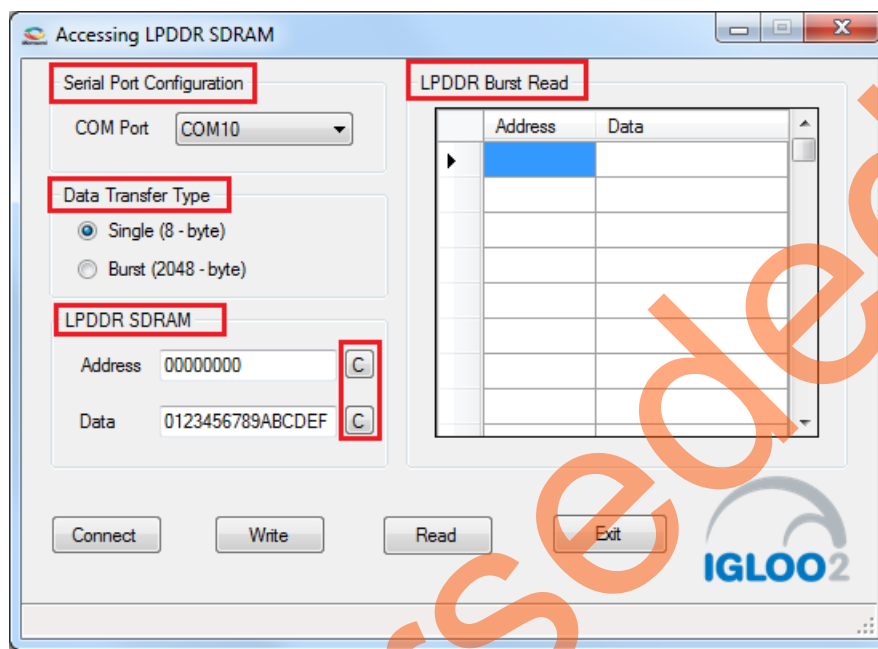


Figure 19 • IGL2_MDDR_Demo Utility

The IGL2_MDDR_Demo utility consists the following sections:

- **Serial Port Configuration:** Displays the serial port. Baud rate is fixed at 115200
- **Data Transfer Type:** Single or Burst
- **LPDDR SDRAM:** Provides Address and Data
- **LPDDR Burst Read:** Displays the Burst Read Values for the corresponding address
- **C:** Clears the existing data

Steps to Run GUI

The following steps describe how to run the GUI:

1. Launch the utility. The default location is:
`<download_folder>\IGLOO2_MDDR_Demo_DF\Demo_Utility\IGL2_MDDR_Demo.exe.`
2. Select the appropriate COM port from drop down menu. In this case, it is COM 10.
3. Click **Connect**. The connection status along with the COM Port and Baud rate is shown in the left bottom corner of the screen.

Figure 20 shows the connection status of the utility.

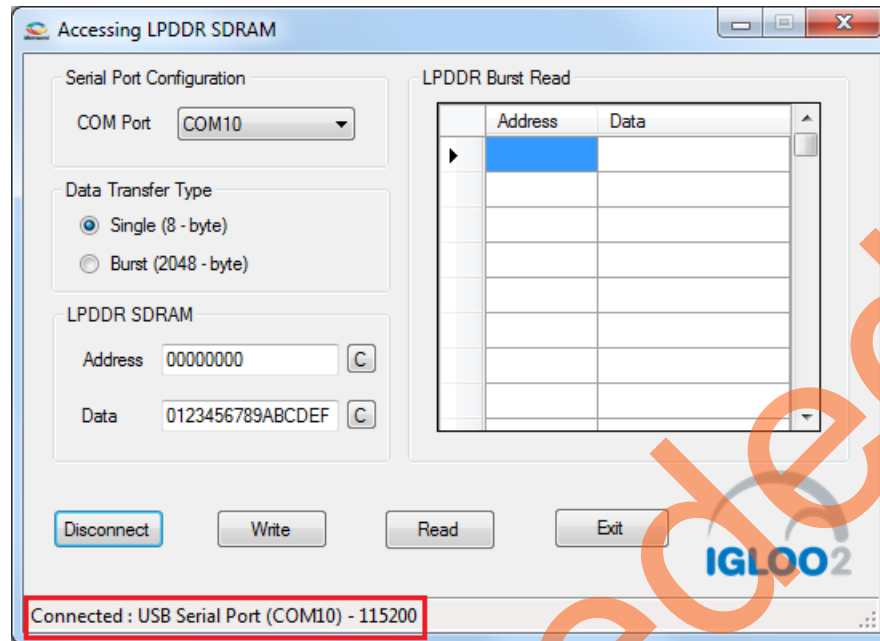


Figure 20 • IGL2_MDDR_Demo- Connection Status

Performing Single Data Transfer

For a single write or read operation, the AXI Master logic is configured to transfer a burst length of 1 (that is, 8 bytes). For a write operation, the utility sends a 32-bit address and 64-bit (8 bytes) data. The data is then written to the LPDDR SDRAM. For a read operation, the utility sends a 32-bit address and receives 64-bit data from LPDDR and is displayed in the utility.

The following steps describe how to perform a single data transfer:

1. Select **Single (8-bytes)** as **Data Transfer Type**.
2. A 64-bit aligned address is required in the address field. Enter a 32-bit HEX Address in the range 0x00000000 - 0x03FFFFFF8. When a non 64-bit aligned address is provided, the GUI converts it to 64-bit aligned address and performs the write/read. Refer to "Appendix C: Performing Write/Read Operation when Non 64-bit Aligned Address is Provided" on page 34 to perform write/read when non 64-bit aligned address is provided.
3. In the **Data** field, enter a 64-bit data in HEX format.
4. Click **Write**. The entered data is written to the LPDDR memory.

Figure 21 shows the **Address** and **Data** values entered for a Single Write operation.

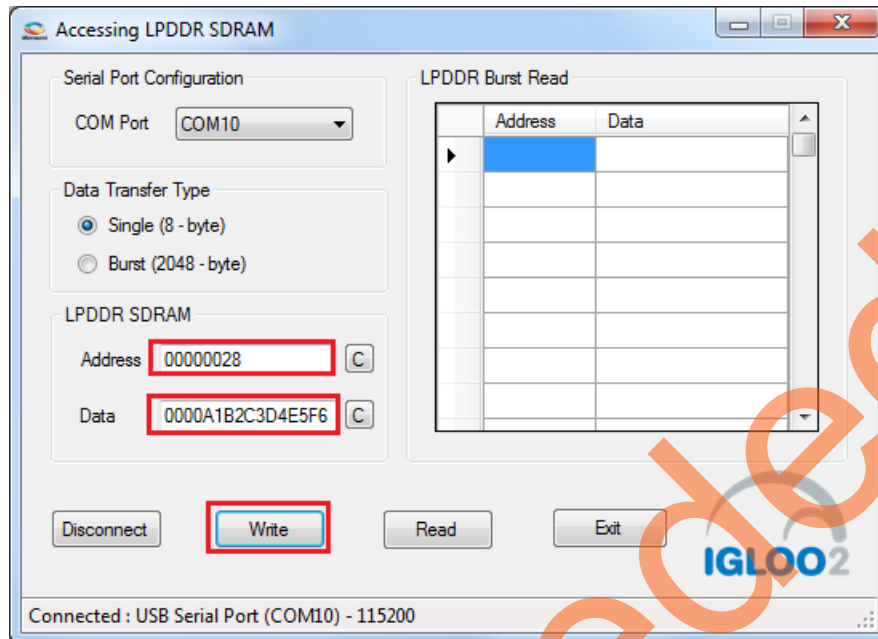


Figure 21 • Single Write Operation

5. To verify the write operation, perform a read operation to the same address where the data is written.
6. Press **C** to clear the data present in the **Data** field. Figure 22 highlights the Clear button, **C**.

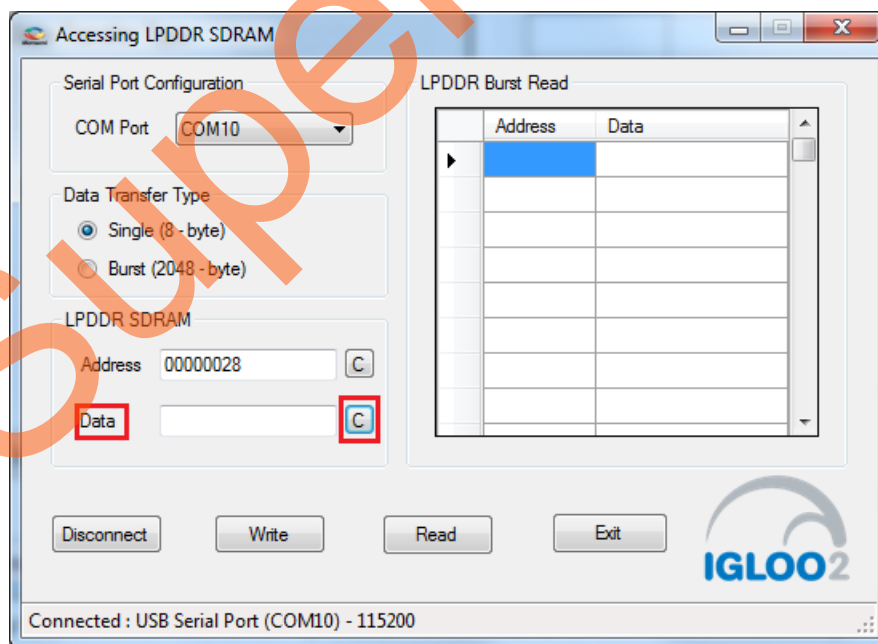


Figure 22 • Clear Data Field

7. Click **Read** to read the data from the LPDDR SDRAM.

Figure 23 shows the data read from the LPDDR SDRAM.

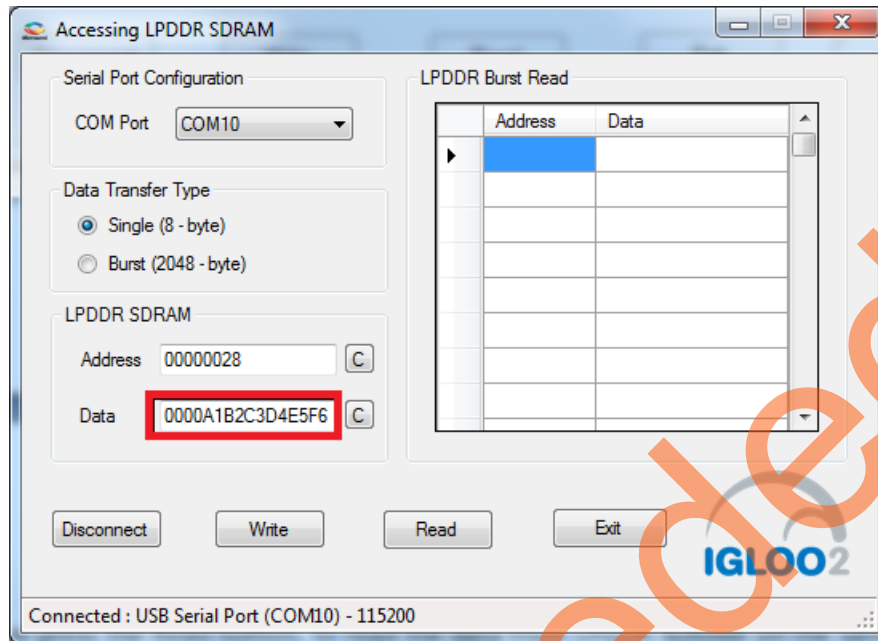


Figure 23 • Single Read Operation

8. Compare the read and write data. The write and read data being same establishes that the write and read operations to the LPDDR SDRAM were successful.

Performing Burst Data Transfer

For a burst write or read operation, the AXI Master logic is configured to transfer a burst length of 16 (that is, 128 bytes). In this demo, 16 transfers of 16-beat burst operations are implemented (16 transfers x 16-beat burst data = 2048 bytes data). For a write operation, the utility sends a 32-bit initial address and 64-bit (8 bytes) initial data. After the initial write operation, incremental data is written. For a read operation, the utility sends a 32-bit address and receives 2048 bytes of data from the LPDDR SDRAM and the data is displayed in the utility.

The following steps describe how to perform a burst data transfer:

1. Select **Burst (2048-bytes)** as **Data Transfer Type**.
2. A 64-bit aligned address is required in the address field. Enter a 32-bit HEX Address in the range 0x00000000 - 0x03FFF7F8. When a non 64-bit aligned address is provided, the GUI converts it into 64-bit aligned address and performs the write/read operation. Refer to ["Appendix C: Performing Write/Read Operation when Non 64-bit Aligned Address is Provided"](#) on page 34 to perform write/read when non 64-bit aligned address is provided.
3. In the **Data** field, enter a 64-bit data in HEX format.
4. Click **Write**. The entered data is written to the Address location specified in the Address field and then the data is incremented by 1 and written to the next address location. This is repeated 256 times to write all the 2048 bytes of data.

Accessing LPDDR SDRAM

Serial Port Configuration

COM Port: COM10

Data Transfer Type

☐ Single (8 - byte)

☒ Burst (2048 - byte)

LPDDR SDRAM

Address: 00000000

Data: 0000000000000001

Write

LPDDR Burst Read

Address	Data

Disconnect Read Exit

Connected : USB Serial Port (COM10) - 115200

IGLOO2

- To verify the write operation, perform a read operation to the same address where the data is written.
- Click **Read**. All the 2048 bytes of data written to the LPDDR is read, and the read data is displayed on the **LPDDR Burst Read** panel.

Accessing LPDDR SDRAM

Serial Port Configuration

COM Port: COM10

Data Transfer Type

☐ Single (8 - byte)

☒ Burst (2048 - byte)

LPDDR SDRAM

Address: 00000000

Data: 0000000000000001

LPDDR Burst Read

Address	Data
00000000	0000000000000001
00000008	0000000000000002
00000010	0000000000000003
00000018	0000000000000004
00000020	0000000000000005
00000028	0000000000000006
00000030	0000000000000007
00000038	0000000000000008

Buttons: Disconnect, Write, Read, Exit

IGLOO2

Connected : USB Serial Port (COM10) - 115200

- Click **Exit** to exit the utility.

Conclusion

This demo shows how to perform read/write operations to LPDDR SDRAM using the IGLOO2 MDDR controller. Options are provided to simulate the design using a SmartDesign testbench and validate the design on the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit using a GUI interface.

Superseded

Appendix A: Configuring MDDR Controller

This section describes how to configure the MDDR controller registers using Libero SoC. The configuration options for MDDR are available at the **MDDR** tab of the **Memories** tab in System Builder. Figure 26 shows the **MDDR** tab.

The IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit has the LPDDR memory from Micron. All values provided here are from the Micron datasheet; part number, MT46H32M16LF.

Note: The *Automotive Mobile Low-Power DDR SDRAM datasheet* is available to download it from Micron website.

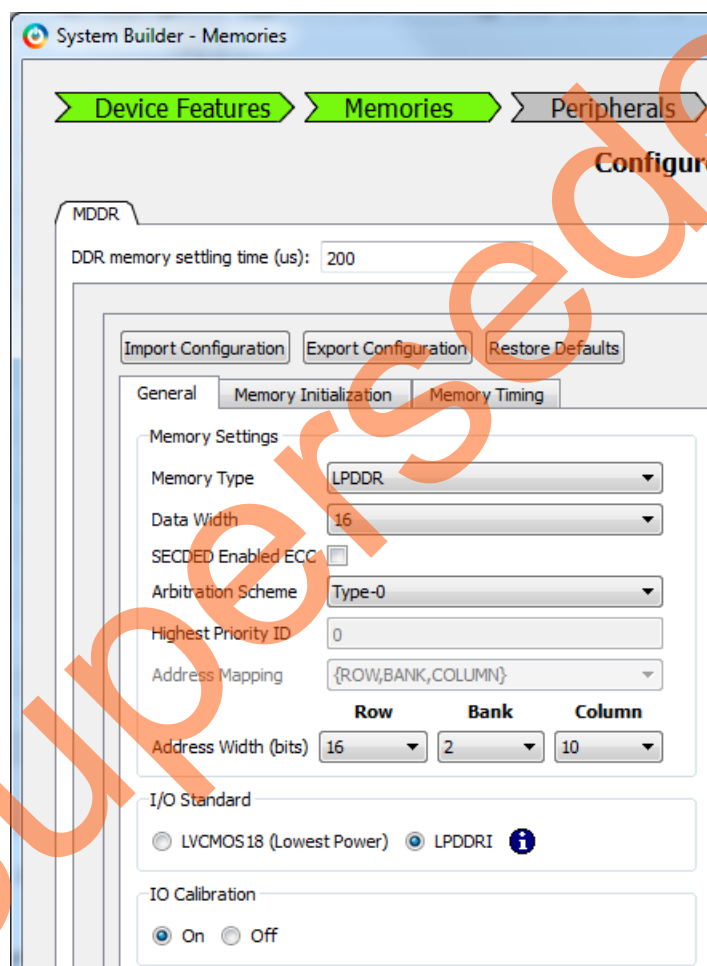


Figure 26 • System Builder - Memories - MDDR Tab

MDDR Configuration Tab

When using an external memory, the memory controller must wait for the memory to initialize (settling time) before accessing it. The IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit uses the LPDDR memory. Therefore, the DDR controller has to wait at least 200 us. Provide 200 as the value for the field, **DDR memory settling time (us)**.

Note: All the values provided here are from the Micron datasheet. The parameters can be configured according to the user's requirements.

General

This section shows the configurations of the **General** tab.

- **Memory Type:** LPDDR
- **Data Width:** 16
- **Address Width (bits)**
 - **Row:** 16
 - **Bank:** 2
 - **Column:** 10

Figure 27 shows the **General** tab after configuration parameters are set.

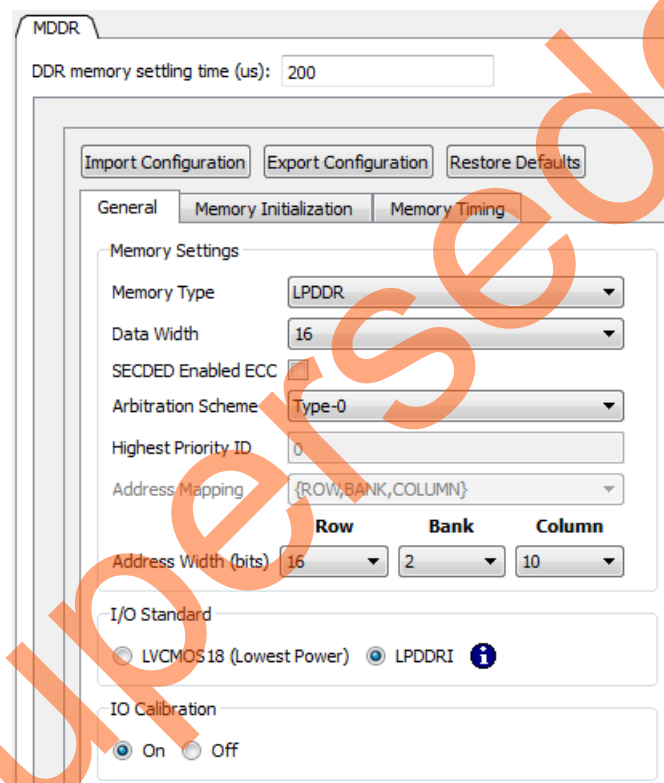


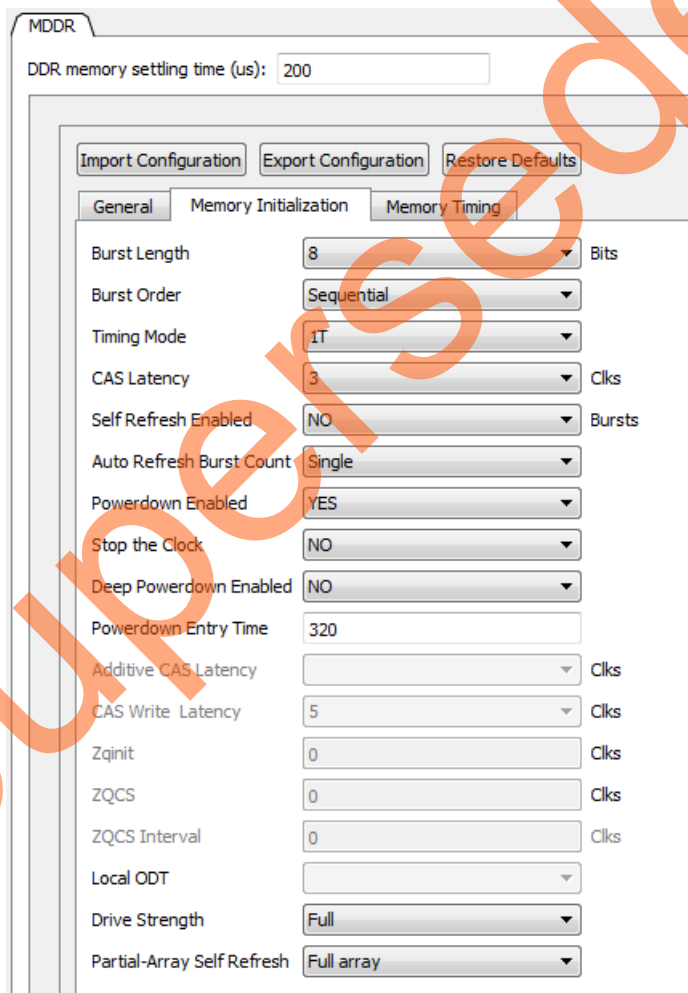
Figure 27 • System Builder MDDR Configuration – General Tab

Memory Initialization

This section shows the configurations of the **Memory Initialization** tab.

- **Burst length:** 8
- **Burst Order:** Sequential
- **Timing Mode:** 1T
- **CAS Latency:** 3
- **Self Refresh Enabled:** NO
- **Auto Refresh Burst Count:** Single
- **Powerdown Enabled:** YES
- **Stop the Clock:** NO
- **Deep Powerdown enabled:** NO
- **Powerdown Entry Time:** 320

Figure 28 shows the **Memory Initialization** tab after configuration parameters are set.



The screenshot displays the 'MDDR' configuration window with the 'Memory Initialization' tab selected. At the top, there are buttons for 'Import Configuration', 'Export Configuration', and 'Restore Defaults'. Below these are three sub-tabs: 'General', 'Memory Initialization' (which is active), and 'Memory Timing'. The 'Memory Initialization' tab contains a list of configuration parameters, each with a dropdown menu or a text input field. The parameters and their values are as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit
Burst Length	8	Bits
Burst Order	Sequential	
Timing Mode	1T	
CAS Latency	3	Clks
Self Refresh Enabled	NO	Bursts
Auto Refresh Burst Count	Single	
Powerdown Enabled	YES	
Stop the Clock	NO	
Deep Powerdown Enabled	NO	
Powerdown Entry Time	320	
Additive CAS Latency		Clks
CAS Write Latency	5	Clks
Zqinit	0	Clks
ZQCS	0	Clks
ZQCS Interval	0	Clks
Local ODT		
Drive Strength	Full	
Partial-Array Self Refresh	Full array	

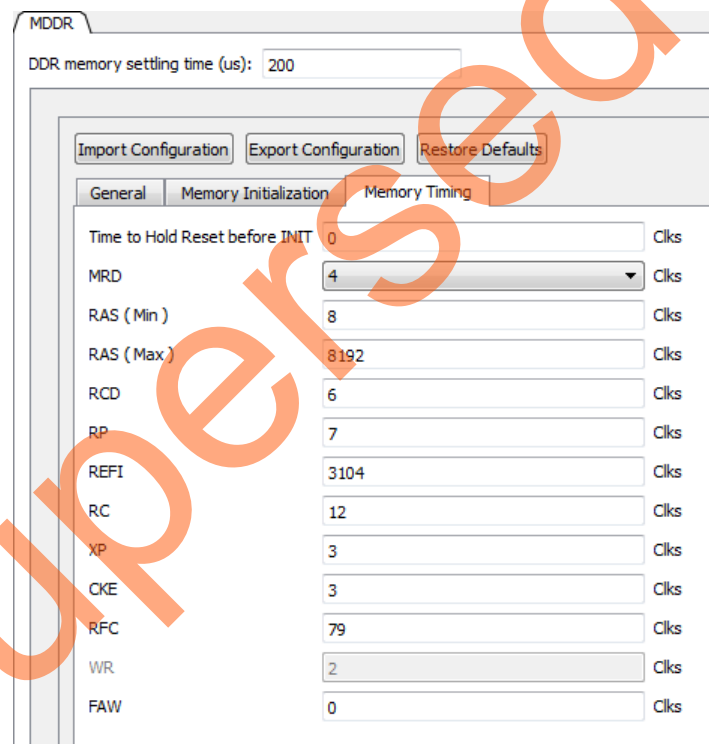
Figure 28 • System Builder MDDR Configuration – Memory Initialization Tab

Memory Timing

This section shows the configurations of the **Memory Timing** tab.

- **Time To Hold Reset before INIT:** 0
- **MRD:** 4
- **RAS (Min):** 8
- **RAS (Max):** 8192
- **RCD:** 6
- **RP:** 7
- **REFI:** 3104
- **RC:** 12
- **XP:** 3
- **CKE:** 3
- **RFC:** 79
- **FAW:** 0

Figure 29 shows the **Memory Timing** tab after configuration parameters are set.



MDDR

DDR memory settling time (us): 200

Import Configuration Export Configuration Restore Defaults

General Memory Initialization Memory Timing

Time to Hold Reset before INIT	0	Clks
MRD	4	Clks
RAS (Min)	8	Clks
RAS (Max)	8192	Clks
RCD	6	Clks
RP	7	Clks
REFI	3104	Clks
RC	12	Clks
XP	3	Clks
CKE	3	Clks
RFC	79	Clks
WR	2	Clks
FAW	0	Clks

Figure 29 • System Builder MDDR Configuration – Memory Timing Tab

Appendix B: Finding Correct COM Port Number when Using USB 3.0

FTDI USB to UART converter enumerates the four COM ports. In USB 3.0, the four available COM ports are in Location 0. Figure 30 shows the USB 3.0 Serial port properties.

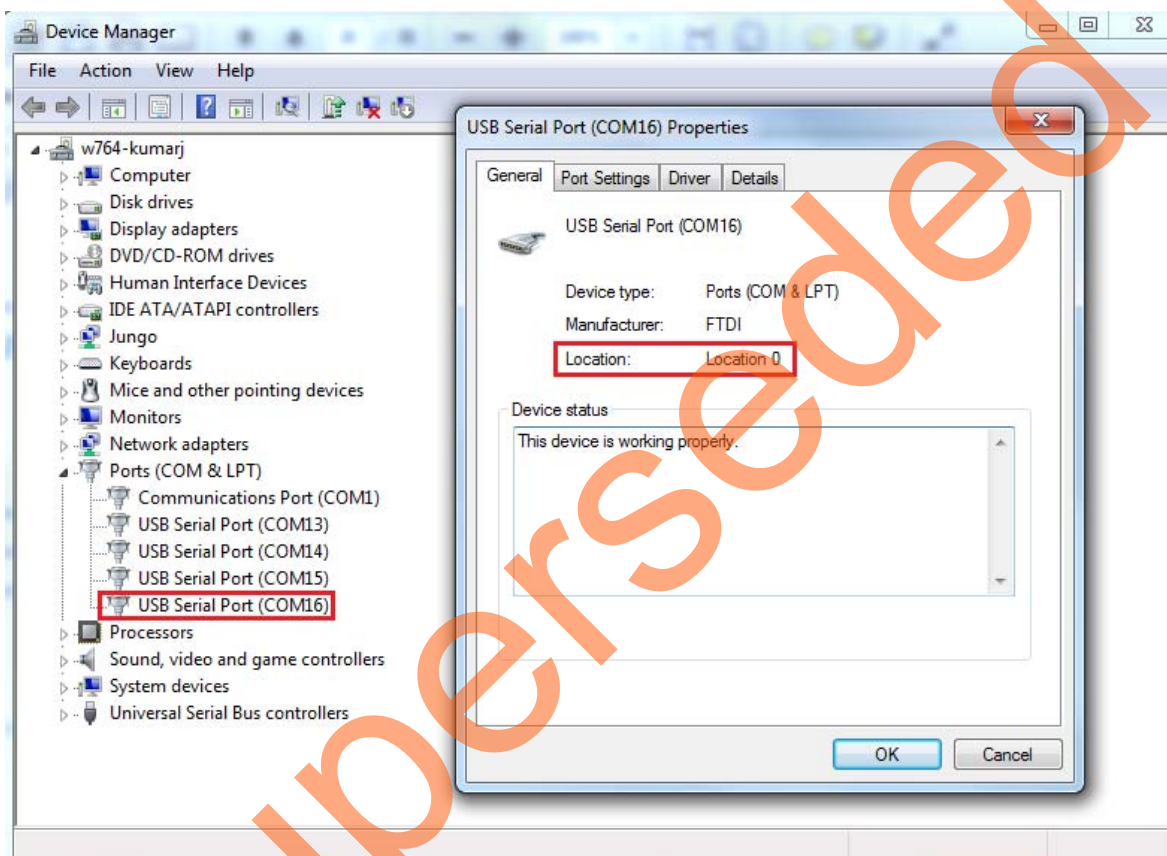


Figure 30 • USB 3.0 Serial Port Properties

To find out the correct COM port, program the IGLOO2 Evaluation Kit board with the provided programming file. Connect each available COM port and click **Write**. If a wrong COM port is selected, the GUI displays the read error. Try with all four available COM ports until the read error message disappears.

Figure 31 shows the read error message.

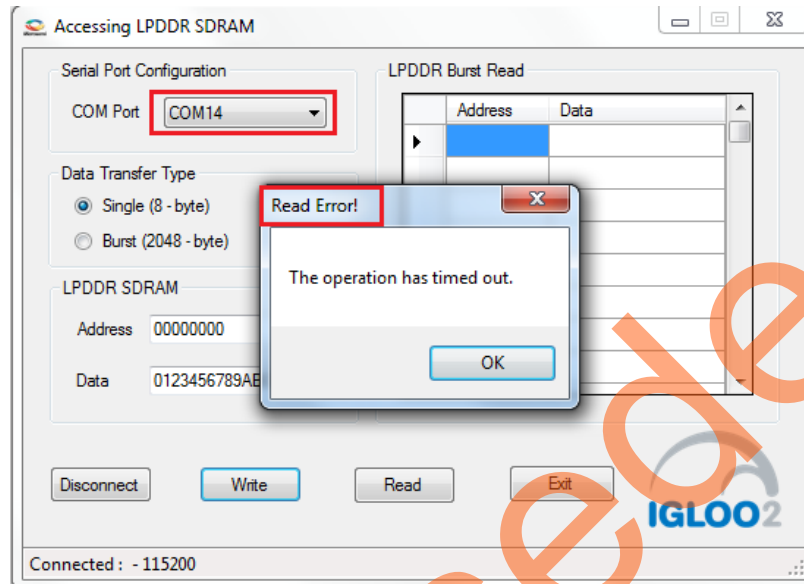


Figure 31 • Read Error

When a non 64-bit aligned address is provided in the GUI, the GUI converts it into the 64-bit aligned address (0, 8, 10, 18, 20, 28, 30, 38 ...) and performs the write/read operation.

1. Enter the non 64-bit aligned 32-bit address in HEX format.
2. Enter the 64-bit data in HEX format.

Figure 32 shows the non 64-bit aligned address entered in the GUI.

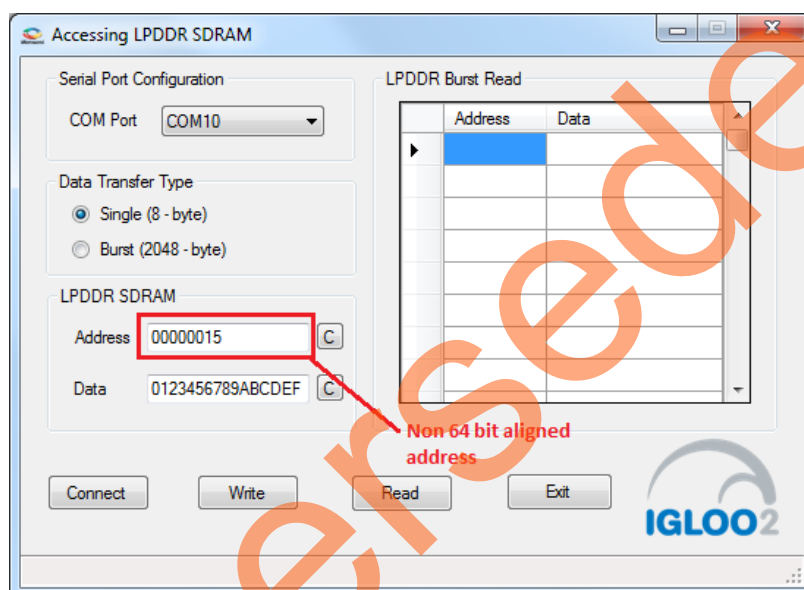


Figure 32 • Non 64-bit Aligned Address

3. Click **Write** to perform the write operation. GUI converts the address into 64-bit aligned address and performs the write operation.

Figure 33 shows the GUI pop-up information message and converted 64-bit aligned address.

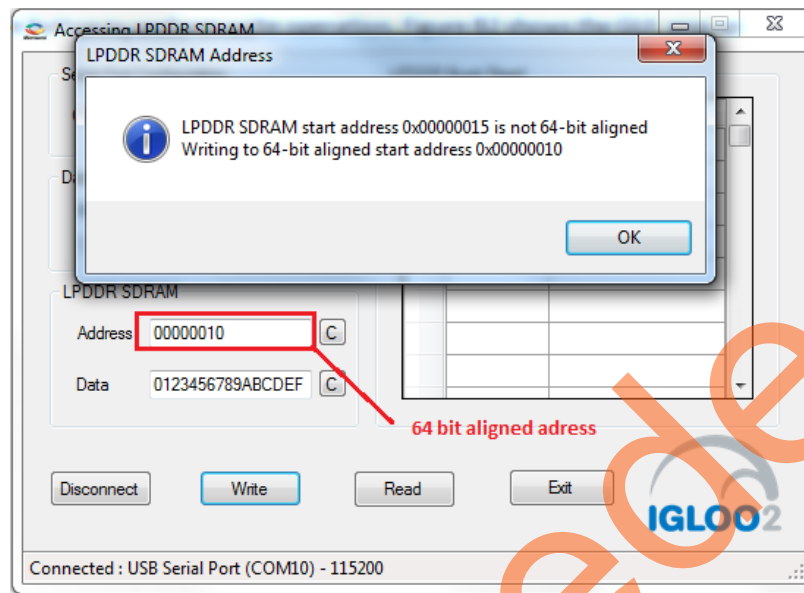


Figure 33 • Converted 64-bit Aligned Address

List of Changes

The following table shows important changes made in this document for each revision.

Date	Changes	Page
Revision 5 (November 2015)	Changed MDDR_CLK : DDR_FIC_CLK ratio to 1:1 and updated Figure 6 , Figure 12 , and Figure 13 (SAR 73229).	11 and 16
Revision 4 (October 2015)	Updated the document for Libero v11.6 software release changes (SAR 72065).	NA
Revision 3 (March 2015)	Updated the document for Libero SoC v11.5 (SAR 65209).	NA
Revision 2 (August 2014)	Updated the document for Libero SoC v11.4	NA
Revision 1 (March 2014)	Initial release	NA

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