
CoreAXI v3.2

Handbook



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Introduction

General Description

The CoreAXI v3.2 is a multi-master multiple-slave AXI3 bus interconnect.

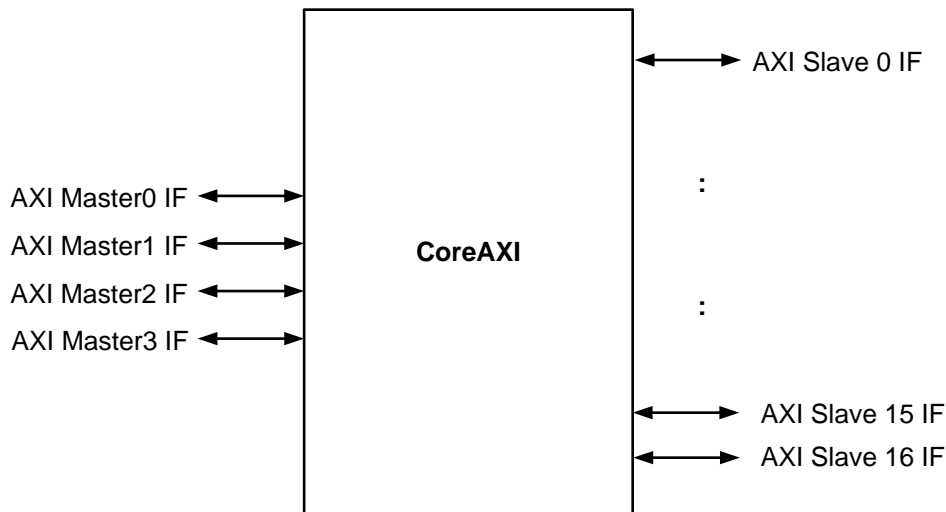


Figure 1 CoreAXI Block Diagram

The CoreAXI supports up to four AXI master interfaces and 16 AXI slave interfaces. The number of AXI master and slaves to be connected is programmable through parameter configuration.

Each slave gets a maximum of 256 MB of address space. Alternatively, a huge slave of 2 GB can also be configured if larger slave region is required. Also, the slaves can be combined to form much bigger slave region.

The AXI protocol defines five independent channels: Write address channel, Read address channel, Write data channel, Write response channel, and Read data channel. Refer to the AMBA3 AXI specification document for more details.

Core Version

This Handbook applies to CoreAXI version 3.2.

Supported Families

- RTG4™
- SmartFusion®2
- IGLOO®2

Utilization and Performance

Utilization and performance data is listed in [Table 1](#) for the SmartFusion2 (M2S150S) device family. The data listed in this table is indicative only. The overall device utilization and performance of the core is system dependent.

Table 1 Device Utilization and Performance

Parameter Family	NUM_MASTER_SLOT	MEMSPACE	ADDR_HGS_CFG	HGS_CFG	SC_0	INP_REG_BUF	OUT_REG_BUF	RD_ACCEPTANCE	WR_ACCEPTANCE	Logic Elements				Frequency (MHz)
										Sequential	Combinatorial	Total	%	
SmartFusion2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	4	1262	1142	2404	0.82	143
SmartFusion2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	1170	1140	2310	0.79	129
SmartFusion2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	4	9020	12913	21933	7.5	116
SmartFusion2	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	4	23333	46928	70261	24	92
SmartFusion2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	8769	13540	22309	7.6	116
SmartFusion2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	4	4640	6136	10776	3.69	126
SmartFusion2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	1228	933	2161	0.74	157
SmartFusion2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1210	825	2035	0.69	166
RTG4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1177	1057	2234	0.74	115
RTG4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1179	531	1710	0.56	111

Note: The data in this table is achieved using typical synthesis and layout settings. Frequency (in MHz) was set to 100 and speed grade was -1.

Key Features

Following are the key features of CoreAXI v3.2:

- Multi-master AXI interconnect with support up to four AXI masters
- All masters support connectivity to all 16 slaves
- Supports 17th slave when huge slave or combined region is in use
- Provides 256 bytes to 256 MB of address space for each slave (Huge slave occupies 2 GB address space)
- Supports allocation of slave slots to a combined region slave interface
- AXI interface address width of 32-bits and data bus width of 64-/128-/256-bits
- Supports increment and wrap type bursts
- Round-robin arbitration scheme
- FEED_THROUGH mode for single slave and single master configuration
- Configurable register pipelining at the input and output stage
- Supports Outstanding write transactions:
 - Support for ID fields to provide additional information on the ordering requirements during write transactions. Transaction ordering rules must be followed.
 - Configurable Write transaction acceptance limits. Supports maximum of four multiple outstanding write transactions
 - Supports write response re-ordering.
- The following v2.0 features are retained in v3.2:
 - Support for ID fields to provide additional information on the ordering requirements during read transactions
 - Provides only four valid ID values in multi-master scenario
 - Support for Out-of-Order completion for read transaction. Transaction ordering rules must be followed.
 - Support maximum of four multiple outstanding read transactions to the same slave

The following features are not supported in v3.2:

- Write data interleaving and write data Out-of-Order
- Transaction with same ARID value to different slaves
- Low-power interface of the AXI bus
- Fixed priority arbitration scheme
- Atomic locked transaction

Functional Block Description

The CoreAXI consists of three major functional blocks, master logic, interconnect and arbitration logic, and slave logic. A basic block diagram of the design for CoreAXI with single master and single slave configuration is shown in [Figure 2](#).

Each master can communicate with each slave connected to CoreAXI. Any master can request the access to any slave by providing transaction details on Write address channel or Read address channel. If no other master is accessing requested slave, requesting master will get access to the requested slave. If there is any other master requesting same slave, the arbiter decides which master gets the access to the slave.

It is allowed that one master requests a slave for write transaction and other master requests same slave for read transaction.

Following are the three major functional blocks of CoreAXI:

- [Master Stage Logic](#)
- [Interconnect Logic](#)
- [Slave Stage Logic](#)

[Figure 2](#) shows a basic diagram of the design for CoreAXI with single master and single slave configuration.

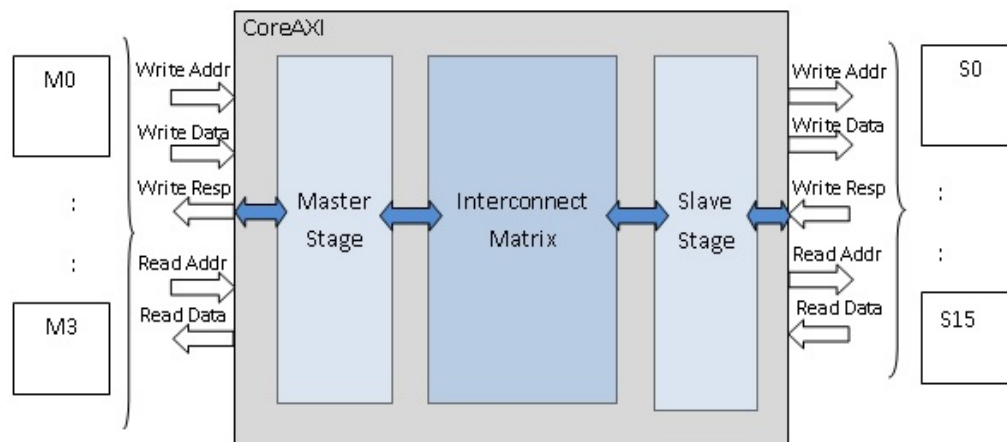


Figure 2 . CoreAXI Design Diagram

Master Stage Logic

The master stage connects to the master interface of the AXI bus. There are four masters which can be connected and can be enabled or disabled through parameter configuration. The master stage logic contains address decoder logic to determine the target slave. This is done by decoding the upper order 4 MSB-bits. The remaining lower-order bits are used to address locations within the connected slave device. Each slave has maximum of 256 MB of address space. In case of huge slave, one 2 GB slave is available plus other eight slave slots can be configured to maximum address space of 256 MB. Also, any number of slave slots can be combined to form a bigger combined slave region in a non-huge Slave mode (that is, MEMSPACE != 0).

The master stage contains logic to handle read outstanding transactions. The core handles maximum of four (based on RD_ACCEPTANCE parameter) outstanding read addresses. The pending read transactions supports out-of-order and interleaved read data completion of the transactions. It is allowed that the master can send multiple overlapping read requests to the same slave.

The master stage provides write outstanding transactions. The core handles maximum of four (based on WR_ACCEPTANCE parameter) outstanding write addresses.

The master stage also associates an ID field unique to the master with each write or read transaction issued. Refer to the [ID Handling section on page 6](#) for more details.

Interconnect Logic

The interconnect logic routes the address and write data from the master to the addressed slave. It also routes the read data and write response signals from the addressed slave back to the appropriate master.

It consists of the following sub-modules:

- Write address channel
- Write data channel
- Write response channel
- Read address channel
- Read data channel

The read and write address channel contains the per slave arbiter module. It implements the round-robin arbitration scheme.

Slave Stage Logic

The slave stage connects to the slave interface of the AXI bus. There are in total 16 slaves which can be connected, and enabled or disabled through parameter configuration. Additionally 17th slave slot is available in case of huge slave or combined slave region. The master can have communication with each slave connected to CoreAXI. It can request access to any slave by providing transaction details on write address channel or read address channel.

Feature Description

ID Handling

The ID signals from the master-to-slave devices (AWID, WID, and ARID) and back again (BID and RID) determine the source of the transaction. It also determines that how the response and data from the slave device is routed back to the corresponding master across interconnect.

The parameter ID_WIDTH is fixed to 4 bits.

The AXI interconnect replaces top two MSB bits of the incoming original ID signal from the master with 2-bit unique master ID (that is, BASE_ID_WIDTH representing the master as shown in [Table 3](#)). It is then passed onto the downstream slave interface as shown in [Figure 3](#). Only two bits are available for the master for ID. Thus, the master can generate only four ID values in total.

For example: If incoming AWID[3:0] = 4'b1010 from master 1, then the interconnect replaces the top two MSB bits with the master unique ID(2'b01). Hence, AWID[3:0] on the slave interface = 4'b0110.

In the write response path, the BID[3:0] received on the slave interface = 4'b0110. The interconnect removes the master unique ID appended on the two MSB bits during the forward path (that is, AWID) and replaces with the original two MSB bits received on AWID. Thus, BID[3:0] on the master interface = 4'b1010.

[Figure 3](#) represents the ID field as propagated by the AXI master interface and as seen on the AXI slave.

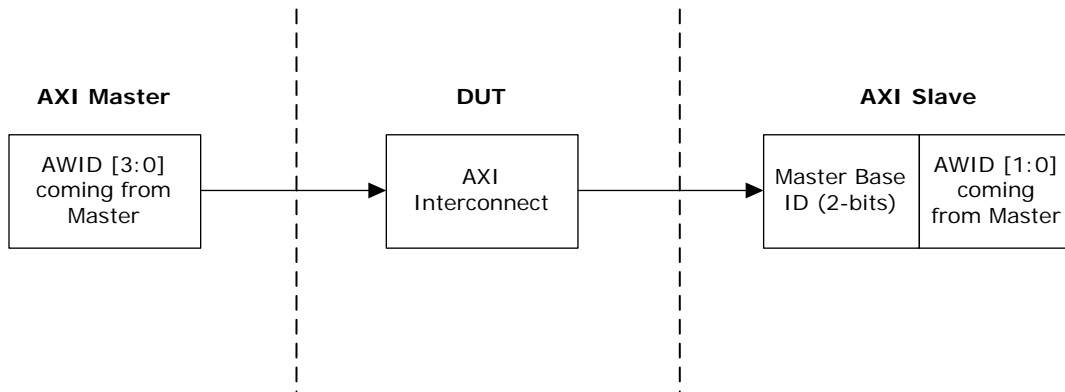


Figure 3 ID Handling Logic

Table 2 Master Unique ID

BASE_ID_WIDTH	MASTER #
00	Master 0
01	Master 1
10	Master 2
11	Master 3

Ordering Restrictions

The transaction ordering is listed as follows:

- Transaction with different AWID to same slave has no ordering restriction
- Transaction with different AWID to different slave has no ordering restriction
- Transaction data sequences with same AWID to same slave must complete in the same order that the master issued the addresses
- Transaction with different ARID to same slave has no ordering restriction
- Transaction with different ARID to different slave has no ordering restriction
- Transaction with same ARID to same slave has ordering restriction. Slave must handle the ordering of transactions
- There are no ordering restrictions between read and write transactions with the same AWID or ARID
- Data from read transactions with different ARID values have no ordering restrictions and the slave can interleave the read data

Note: Re-ordering of data transfers within a burst is not possible.

Multiple Outstanding Transactions

The ability to issue multiple outstanding addresses means that masters can issue transaction addresses without waiting for earlier transactions to complete. This feature can improve system performance because it enables parallel processing of transactions. The core supports maximum of four multiple overlapped write and read transactions per master to the same slave.

Single slave cyclic dependency scheme is employed and hence outstanding read transactions to different slaves with same ID are not supported. The single slave scheme is used to avoid deadlock condition which may arise due to read data reordering/interleaving. It has minimal timing impact and adds minimal logic to the interconnect design.

For outstanding read transactions received above the acceptance limit, the AXI interconnect stalls it. The parameter RD_ACCEPTANCE limits the number of outstanding read transactions that the AXI interconnect can handle per master.

It is recommended not to perform outstanding write transactions to different slave with same ID. If same ID is used to address different slaves, deadlock condition may arise due to different slaves sending write response out of order.

The interconnect is responsible to re-order the write responses in the order of the addresses issued.

For outstanding write transactions received above the acceptance limit, the AXI interconnect stalls it by lowering the AWREADY. The parameter WR_ACCEPTANCE limits the number of outstanding write transactions that the AXI interconnect can handle per master.

Feed Through

The FEED_THROUGH configurable mode when enabled establishes a direct connection between a single master and a single slave with no latency and consuming no logic.

This mode helps to connect one master to one slave. The FIC is having a mirrored master; it cannot be connected in Libero directly with any other slave device. So, the CoreAXI in FEED_THROUGH mode serves this very purpose.

This mode does not support multiple outstanding feature.

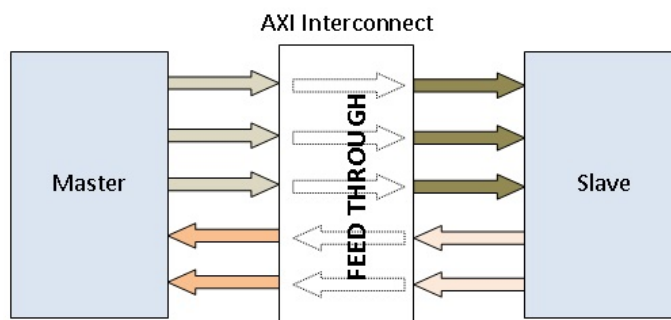


Figure 4 Feed-Through Mode

Register Pipelining

The inputs are registered using the input buffer register (that is, INP_REG_BUF) parameter. Similarly, the outputs are also registered using the output buffer register (that is, OUT_REG_BUF) parameter.

This feature is provided mainly to improve the system timing though there is additional latency involved.

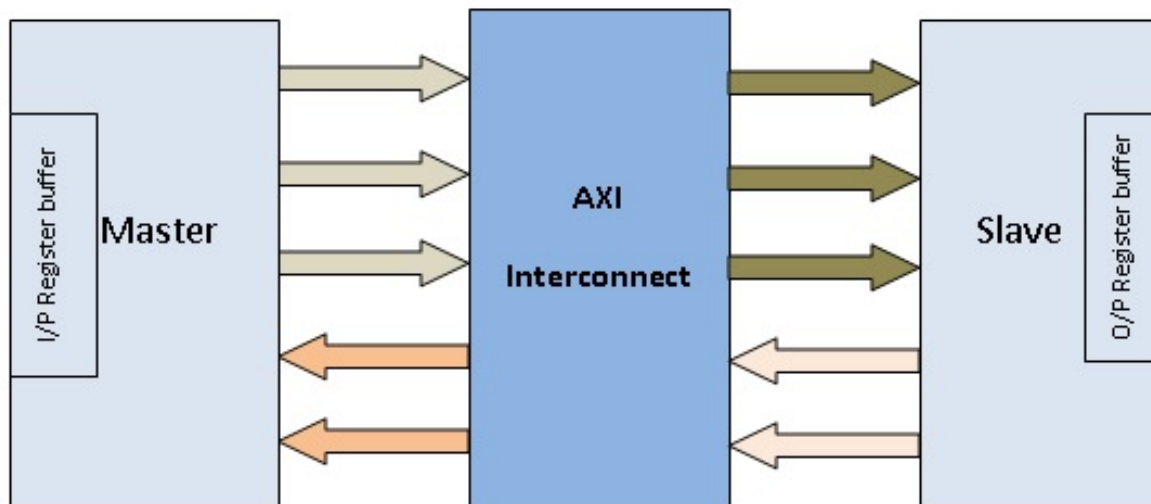


Figure 5 Input – Output Register Buffering

Memory Space Configuration

Huge Slave Interface

When MEMSPACE = 0, it selects the huge slave of 2 GB and the remaining 2 GB divided into eight slave slots. The remaining eight slave slots can be configured between 256 bytes to 256 MB range using the HGS_CFG configuration parameter. Refer to [Figure 15](#) and [Figure 16](#).

If it is configured into 256 MB each, then eight slots consume total of $8 * 256 \text{ MB} = 2 \text{ GB}$ address space.

An additional slave slot 16 is available for connection of the huge slave configuration.

Only one 2 GB slave is possible and the remaining eight slave slots cannot be combined to form another 2 GB slave or cannot be used to form combine region. This is because when 2 GB slave slot option is chosen, the 17th slave slot will be enabled to use (which is otherwise defunct). The remaining 8 slots cannot be combined as there are only 17 slots available.

Normal Slave Interface

When MEMSPACE > 0, the core provides a memory space that is evenly distributed into 16 slots. The number of address bits of relevance decreases as the address space reduces. Refer to [Figure 14](#).

Combined Slave Interface

When MEMSPACE > 0 and SC_n = 1, for all the memory space configuration where the total memory space is divided into 16 slots, one or more slave slots can be combined together to form a **combined region** as shown in [Figure 17](#).

When some slots have been allocated to this combined region, an additional slave slot 16 is available for connection. If a slave slot is assigned to the combined region then its corresponding interface is not available for connection separately. Combining slave slots provides a means to access a region larger than the size of a slot possible through a single slave interface.

If slots are combined then they do not necessarily have to be contiguous in the memory space.

Limitations

Transaction with same ARID value to different slaves has ordering restriction. In such scenario, interconnect must re-order it in the order that the master issued the addresses.

This feature is not supported as it requires the AXI interconnect to buffer the read data for all the outstanding reads from the addressed slaves and subsequently reorder it with respect to the corresponding read addresses issued by the master. It requires fabric resources for the control logic, RAMs for buffering read data, etc. Also, it causes additional latency in the data path due to the buffering of read data which in turn affects the performance adversely.

CoreAXI interconnect implements single slave cyclic dependency scheme to avoid potential deadlock conditions. In this scheme, CoreAXI accepts or stalls a transaction based on the following rules:

- A master can initiate transaction to any slave if the master has no outstanding transactions.
- If the master has outstanding transactions then a master can initiate a transaction to the same slave as the current outstanding transaction.

CoreAXI does not support locked transactions. Locked transactions are not commonly used, and a significant increase in the complexity of the interconnect is required to support such transactions. The AXI4 specification removes support for locked transactions.

CoreAXI expects AWREADY before WREADY, slaves connected to CoreAXI must acknowledge acceptance of write addresses by asserting AWREADY before acknowledging acceptance of the related write data by asserting WREADY.

Tool Flows

Licensing

CoreAXI requires a register transfer level (RTL) license to be used and instantiated.

RTL

Only Verilog RTL source code is provided for the core and testbenches.

SmartDesign

CoreAXI is preinstalled in the SmartDesign IP Deployment design environment. An example instantiated view is shown in [Figure 6](#). The core can be configured using the configuration GUI within the SmartDesign, as shown in [Figure 7](#).

For more information on using SmartDesign to instantiate and generate cores, refer to the [Using DirectCore in Libero® SoC User Guide](#).

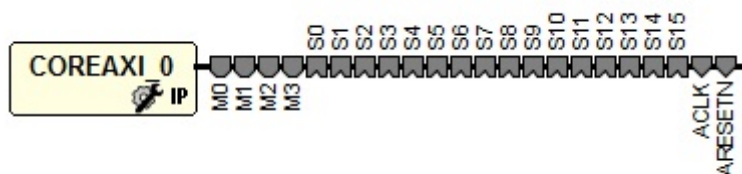


Figure 6 . SmartDesign CoreAXI Instance View

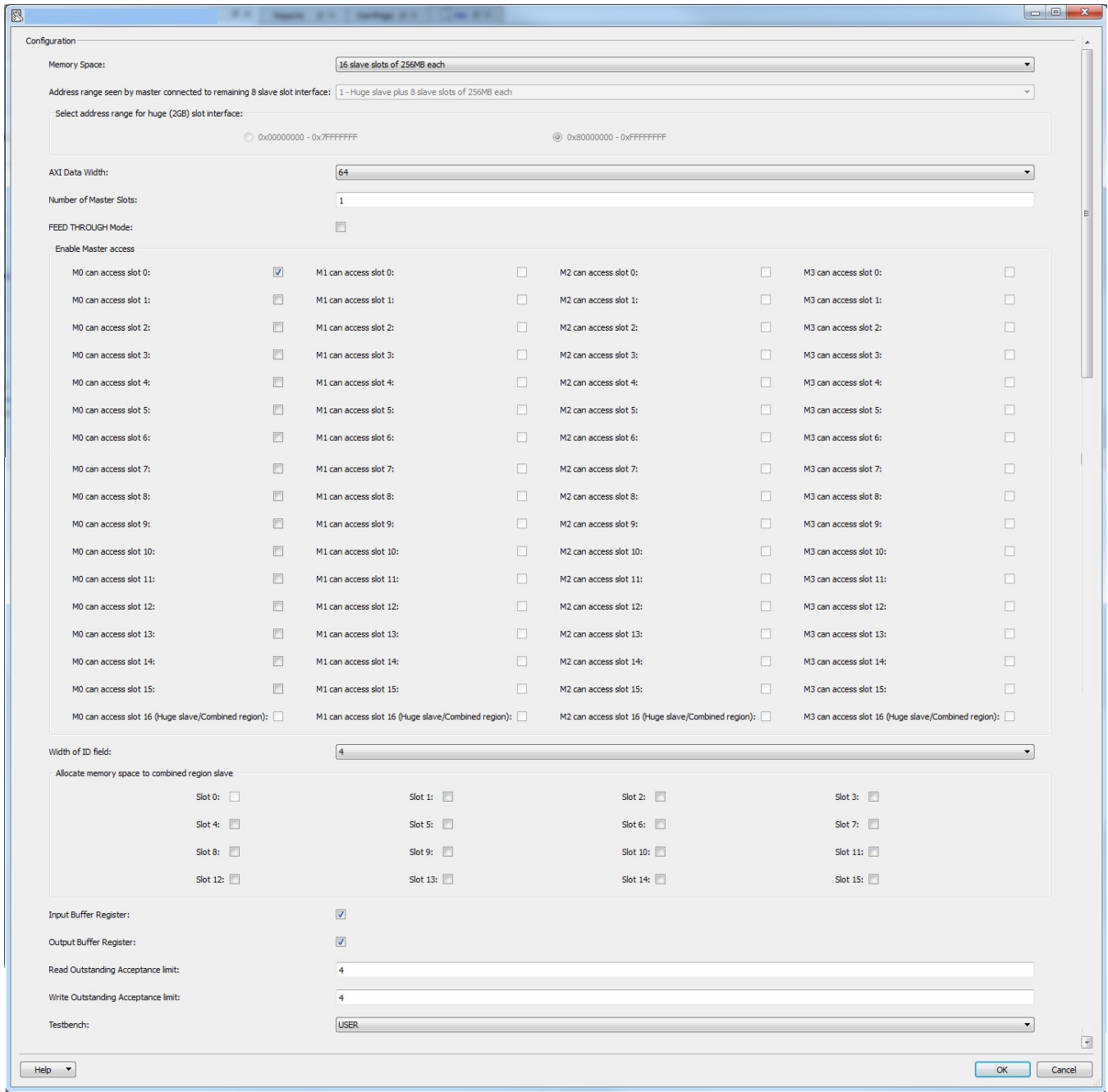


Figure 7 . SmartDesign CoreAXI Configuration Window

Simulation Flows

The User Testbench for CoreAXI is included in all releases.

To run simulations, select the **User Testbench** flow within SmartDesign and click **Save** and **Generate** on the **Generate** pane. The **User Testbench** is selected through the Core Testbench Configuration GUI.

When SmartDesign generates the Libero SoC project, it installs the user testbench files.

To run the **User Testbench**, set the design root to the CoreAXI instantiation in the Libero SoC design hierarchy pane and click the **Simulation** icon in the Libero SoC design flow window. This invokes ModelSim® and automatically run the simulation.

User Testbench

An example **User Testbench** is included with CoreAXI.

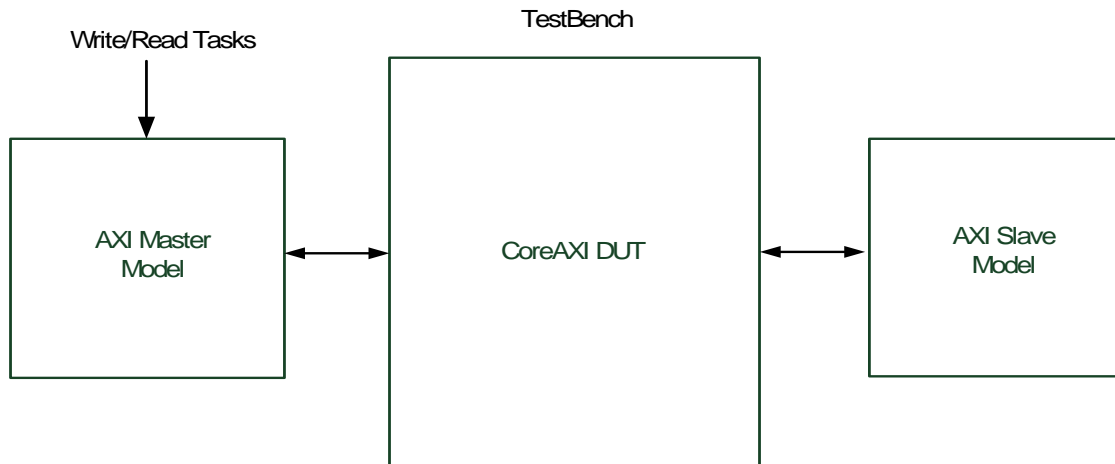


Figure 8 . User Testbench

Figure 8 shows the user test bench instantiating a Microsemi® DirectCore CoreAXI DUT, the AXI Master model, and an AXI Slave model. The AXI master model drives the Write and Read transactions to the DUT. The AXI slave model sends the corresponding response and determines whether or not the transaction is successful.

Synthesis in Libero SoC

Click the **Synthesis** icon in Libero SoC. The Synthesis window displays the Synplicity® project. Set Synplicity to use the Verilog 2001 standard if Verilog is being used. To run **Synthesis**, select the **Run** icon.

Place-and-Route in Libero SoC

Click the **Layout** icon in the Libero SoC to invoke Designer. CoreAXI requires no special place-and-route settings.

Core Interfaces

I/O Signal descriptions for CoreAXI are defined in [Table 3](#).

Table 3 I/O Signals

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
Global Signal Ports			
ACLK	1	In	AXI clock. All the AXI signals inside the block are clocked on the rising edge.
ARESETN	1	In	AXI reset signal. The signal is active low. Asynchronous assertion and synchronous de-assertion. This is used to reset all the AXI registers in the Block.
AXI Master 0 Interface Ports			
AXI Write ADDRESS CHANNEL			
AWID_M0	ID_WIDTH	In	Write Address ID. This Signal is the Identification tag for the write address group of signals.
AWADDR_M0	AXI_AWIDTH	In	Write address. The write address bus gives the address of the first transfer in a write burst. The associated control signals are used to determine the addresses of the remaining transfers in the burst.
AWLEN_M0	4	In	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
AWSIZE_M0	3	In	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
AWBURST_M0	2	In	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
AWLOCK_M0	2	In	Lock type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
AWVALID_M0	1	In	Write address valid. This signal indicates that valid write address and control information are available: 1 = Address and control available 0 = Address and control not available
AWREADY_M0	1	Out	Write address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write DATA CHANNEL			
WID_M0	ID_WIDTH	In	Write Data ID tag. This is the Identification tag for the write data transfer. The WID must match the AWID value of the write transaction.
WDATA_M0	AXI_DWIDTH	In	Write data bus is 64 bits wide.

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
WSTRB_M0	8	In	Write strobes. This signal indicates which byte lanes to update in memory. There is one write strobe for each eight bits of the write data bus. WSTRB[n] corresponds to WDATA [(8 × n) + 7 :(8 × n)].
WLAST_M0	1	In	Write last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a write burst.
WVALID_M0	1	In	Write valid. Indicates that valid write data and strobes are available: 1 = Write data and strobes available 0 = Write data and strobes unavailable
WREADY_M0	1	Out	Write ready. This indicates that the slave can accept the write data: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write RESPONSE CHANNEL			
BID_M0	ID_WIDTH	Out	Response ID. This is the Identification tag for the write response. The BID must match the AWID value of the write transaction to which the slave is responding.
BRESP_M0	2	Out	Write response. This signal indicates the status of the write transaction. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.
BVALID_M0	1	Out	Write response valid. Indicates that a valid write response is available: 1 = Write response available 0 = Write response not available
BREADY_M0	1	In	Response ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Read ADDRESS CHANNEL			
ARID_M0	ID_WIDTH	In	Read Address ID. This signal is the identification tag for the read address group of signals.
ARADDR_M0	AXI_AWIDTH	In	Read address. The read address bus gives the initial address of a read burst transaction. Only the start address of the burst is provided.
ARLEN_M0	4	In	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
ARSIZE_M0	3	In	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
ARBURST_M0	2	In	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			transfer within the burst is calculated.
ARLOCK_M0	2	In	Lock Type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
ARVALID_M0	1	In	Read address valid. This signal indicates, when HIGH, that the read address and control information is valid: 1 = Address and control valid 0 = Address and control not valid
ARREADY_M0	1	Out	Read address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Read RESPONSE CHANNEL			
RID_M0	ID_WIDTH	Out	Read ID Tag. This signal is the ID tag of the read data group of signals. The RID value is generated by the slave and must match the ARID value of the read transaction to which it is responding.
RDATA_M0	AXI_DWIDTH	Out	Read data. Read data bus is 64 bits wide.
RRESP_M0	2	Out	Read Response. This signal indicates the status of the read transfer. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.
RLAST_M0	1	Out	Read Last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a read burst.
RVALID_M0	1	Out	Read Valid. This signal indicates that the required read data is available and the read transfer can complete: 1 = Read data available 0 = Read data not available
RREADY_M0	1	In	Read ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the read data and response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Master 1 Interface Ports			
AXI Write ADDRESS CHANNEL			
AWID_M1	ID_WIDTH	In	Write Address ID. This Signal is the Identification tag for the write address group of signals.
AWADDR_M1	AXI_AWIDTH	In	Write address. The write address bus gives the address of the first transfer in a write burst. The associated control signals are used to determine the addresses of the remaining transfers in the burst.
AWLEN_M1	4	In	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
AWSIZE_M1	3	In	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
AWBURST_M1	2	In	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
AWLOCK_M1	2	In	Lock type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
AWVALID_M1	1	In	Write address valid. This signal indicates that valid write address and control information are available: 1 = Address and control available 0 = Address and control not available
AWREADY_M1	1	Out	Write address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write DATA CHANNEL			
WID_M1	ID_WIDTH	In	Write Data ID tag. This is the Identification tag for the write data transfer. The WID must match the AWID value of the write transaction.
WDATA_M1	AXI_DWIDTH	In	Write data bus is 64 bits wide.
WSTRB_M1	8	In	Write strobes. This signal indicates which byte lanes to update in memory. There is one write strobe for each eight bits of the write data bus.WSTRB[n] corresponds to WDATA [(8 × n) + 7 :(8 × n)].
WLAST_M1	1	In	Write last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a write burst.
WVALID_M1	1	In	Write valid. Indicates that valid write data and strobes are available: 1 = Write data and strobes available 0 = Write data and strobes unavailable
WREADY_M1	1	Out	Write ready. This indicates that the slave can accept the write data: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write RESPONSE CHANNEL			
BID_M1	ID_WIDTH	Out	Response ID. This is the Identification tag for the write response. The BID must match the AWID value of the write transaction to which the slave is responding.
BRESP_M1	2	Out	Write response. This signal indicates the status of the write transaction. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
BVALID_M1	1	Out	Write response valid. Indicates that a valid write response is available: 1 = Write response available 0 = Write response not available
BREADY_M1	1	In	Response ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Read ADDRESS CHANNEL			
ARID_M1	ID_WIDTH	In	Read Address ID. This signal is the identification tag for the read address group of signals.
ARADDR_M1	AXI_AWIDTH	In	Read address. The read address bus gives the initial address of a read burst transaction. Only the start address of the burst is provided.
ARLEN_M1	4	In	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
ARSIZE_M1	3	In	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
ARBURST_M1	2	In	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
ARLOCK_M1	2	In	Lock Type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
ARVALID_M1	1	In	Read address valid. This signal indicates, when HIGH, that the read address and control information is valid: 1 = Address and control valid 0 = Address and control not valid
ARREADY_M1	1	Out	Read address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Read RESPONSE CHANNEL			
RID_M1	ID_WIDTH	Out	Read ID Tag. This signal is the ID tag of the read data group of signals. The RID value is generated by the slave and must match the ARID value of the read transaction to which it is responding.
RDATA_M1	AXI_DWIDTH	Out	Read data. Read data bus is 64 bits wide.
RRESP_M1	2	Out	Read Response. This signal indicates the status of the read transfer. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.
RLAST_M1	1	Out	Read Last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a read burst.
RVALID_M1	1	Out	Read Valid. This signal indicates that the required read data is available and the read transfer can complete: 1 = Read data available 0 = Read data not available
RREADY_M1	1	In	Read ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the read data and response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Master 2 Interface Ports			
AXI Write ADDRESS CHANNEL			
AWID_M2	ID_WIDTH	In	Write Address ID. This Signal is the Identification tag for the write address group of signals.
AWADDR_M2	AXI_AWIDTH	In	Write address. The write address bus gives the address of the first transfer in a write burst. The associated control signals are used to determine the addresses of the remaining transfers in the burst.
AWLEN_M2	4	In	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
AWSIZE_M2	3	In	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
AWBURST_M2	2	In	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
AWLOCK_M2	2	In	Lock type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
AWVALID_M2	1	In	Write address valid. This signal indicates that valid write address and control information are available: 1 = Address and control available 0 = Address and control not available
AWREADY_M2	1	Out	Write address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write DATA CHANNEL			
WID_M2	ID_WIDTH	In	Write Data ID tag. This is the Identification tag for the write data transfer. The WID must match the AWID value of the write transaction.
WDATA_M2	AXI_DWIDTH	In	Write data bus is 64 bits wide.
WSTRB_M2	8	In	Write strobes. This signal indicates which byte

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			lanes to update in memory. There is one write strobe for each eight bits of the write data bus. WSTRB[n] corresponds to WDATA [(8 × n) + 7 :(8 × n)].
WLAST_M2	1	In	Write last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a write burst.
WVALID_M2	1	In	Write valid. Indicates that valid write data and strobes are available: 1 = Write data and strobes available 0 = Write data and strobes unavailable
WREADY_M2	1	Out	Write ready. This indicates that the slave can accept the write data: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write RESPONSE CHANNEL			
BID_M2	ID_WIDTH	Out	Response ID. This is the Identification tag for the write response. The BID must match the AWID value of the write transaction to which the slave is responding.
BRESP_M2	2	Out	Write response. This signal indicates the status of the write transaction. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.
BVALID_M2	1	Out	Write response valid. Indicates that a valid write response is available: 1 = Write response available 0 = Write response not available
BREADY_M2	1	In	Response ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Read ADDRESS CHANNEL			
ARID_M2	ID_WIDTH	In	Read Address ID. This signal is the identification tag for the read address group of signals.
ARADDR_M2	AXI_AWIDTH	In	Read address. The read address bus gives the initial address of a read burst transaction. Only the start address of the burst is provided.
ARLEN_M2	4	In	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
ARSIZE_M2	3	In	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
ARBURST_M2	2	In	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
ARLOCK_M2	2	In	Lock Type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			transfer.
ARVALID_M2	1	In	Read address valid. This signal indicates, when HIGH, that the read address and control information is valid: 1 = Address and control valid 0 = Address and control not valid
ARREADY_M2	1	Out	Read address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Read RESPONSE CHANNEL			
RID_M2	ID_WIDTH	Out	Read ID Tag. This signal is the ID tag of the read data group of signals. The RID value is generated by the slave and must match the ARID value of the read transaction to which it is responding.
RDATA_M2	AXI_DWIDTH	Out	Read data. Read data bus is 64 bits wide.
RRESP_M2	2	Out	Read Response. This signal indicates the status of the read transfer. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.
RLAST_M2	1	Out	Read Last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a read burst.
RVALID_M2	1	Out	Read Valid. This signal indicates that the required read data is available and the read transfer can complete: 1 = Read data available 0 = Read data not available
RREADY_M2	1	In	Read ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the read data and response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Master 3 Interface Ports			
AXI Write ADDRESS CHANNEL			
AWID_M3	ID_WIDTH	In	Write Address ID. This Signal is the Identification tag for the write address group of signals.
AWADDR_M3	AXI_AWIDTH	In	Write address. The write address bus gives the address of the first transfer in a write burst. The associated control signals are used to determine the addresses of the remaining transfers in the burst.
AWLEN_M3	4	In	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
AWSIZE_M3	3	In	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			transfer in the burst.
AWBURST_M3	2	In	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
AWLOCK_M3	2	In	Lock type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
AWVALID_M3	1	In	Write address valid. This signal indicates that valid write address and control information are available: 1 = Address and control available 0 = Address and control not available
AWREADY_M3	1	Out	Write address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write DATA CHANNEL			
WID_M3	ID_WIDTH	In	Write Data ID tag. This is the Identification tag for the write data transfer. The WID must match the AWID value of the write transaction.
WDATA_M3	AXI_DWIDTH	In	Write data bus is 64 bits wide.
WSTRB_M3	8	In	Write strobes. This signal indicates which byte lanes to update in memory. There is one write strobe for each eight bits of the write data bus.WSTRB[n] corresponds to WDATA [(8 × n) + 7 :(8 × n)].
WLAST_M3	1	In	Write last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a write burst.
WVALID_M3	1	In	Write valid. Indicates that valid write data and strobes are available: 1 = Write data and strobes available 0 = Write data and strobes unavailable
WREADY_M3	1	Out	Write ready. This indicates that the slave can accept the write data: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write RESPONSE CHANNEL			
BID_M3	ID_WIDTH	Out	Response ID. This is the Identification tag for the write response. The BID must match the AWID value of the write transaction to which the slave is responding.
BRESP_M3	2	Out	Write response. This signal indicates the status of the write transaction. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.
BVALID_M3	1	Out	Write response valid. Indicates that a valid write

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			response is available: 1 = Write response available 0 = Write response not available
BREADY_M3	1	In	Response ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Read ADDRESS CHANNEL			
ARID_M3	ID_WIDTH	In	Read Address ID. This signal is the identification tag for the read address group of signals.
ARADDR_M3	AXI_AWIDTH	In	Read address. The read address bus gives the initial address of a read burst transaction. Only the start address of the burst is provided.
ARLEN_M3	4	In	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
ARSIZE_M3	3	In	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
ARBURST_M3	2	In	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
ARLOCK_M3	2	In	Lock Type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
ARVALID_M3	1	In	Read address valid. This signal indicates, when HIGH, that the read address and control information is valid: 1 = Address and control valid 0 = Address and control not valid
ARREADY_M3	1	Out	Read address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Read RESPONSE CHANNEL			
RID_M3	ID_WIDTH	Out	Read ID Tag. This signal is the ID tag of the read data group of signals. The RID value is generated by the slave and must match the ARID value of the read transaction to which it is responding.
RDATA_M3	AXI_DWIDTH	Out	Read data. Read data bus is 64 bits wide.
RRESP_M3	2	Out	Read Response. This signal indicates the status of the read transfer. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.
RLAST_M3	1	Out	Read Last. This signal indicates the last transfer in

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			a read burst.
RVALID_M3	1	Out	Read Valid. This signal indicates that the required read data is available and the read transfer can complete: 1 = Read data available 0 = Read data not available
RREADY_M3	1	In	Read ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the read data and response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Slave 0 Interface Ports			
AXI Write ADDRESS CHANNEL			
AWID_S0	ID_WIDTH + 2	Out	Write Address ID. This Signal is the Identification tag for the write address group of signals.
AWADDR_S0	AXI_AWIDTH	Out	Write address. The write address bus gives the address of the first transfer in a write burst. The associated control signals are used to determine the addresses of the remaining transfers in the burst.
AWLEN_S0	4	Out	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
AWSIZE_S0	3	Out	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
AWBURST_S0	2	Out	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
AWLOCK_S0	2	Out	Lock type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
AWVALID_S0	1	Out	Write address valid. This signal indicates that valid write address and control information are available: 1 = Address and control available 0 = Address and control not available
AWREADY_S0	1	In	Write address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write DATA CHANNEL			
WID_S0	ID_WIDTH + 2	Out	Write Data ID tag. This is the Identification tag for the write data transfer. The WID must match the AWID value of the write transaction.
WDATA_S0	AXI_DWIDTH	Out	Write data bus is 64 bits wide.
WSTRB_S0	8	Out	Write strobes. This signal indicates which byte

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			lanes to update in memory. There is one write strobe for each eight bits of the write data bus. WSTRB[n] corresponds to WDATA [(8 × n) + 7 : (8 × n)].
WLAST_S0	1	Out	Write last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a write burst.
WVALID_S0	1	Out	Write valid. Indicates that valid write data and strobes are available: 1 = Write data and strobes available 0 = Write data and strobes unavailable
WREADY_S0	1	In	Write ready. This indicates that the slave can accept the write data: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write RESPONSE CHANNEL			
BID_S0	ID_WIDTH + 2	In	Response ID. This is the Identification tag for the write response. The BID must match the AWID value of the write transaction to which the slave is responding.
BRESP_S0	2	In	Write response. This signal indicates the status of the write transaction. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.
BVALID_S0	1	In	Write response valid. Indicates that a valid write response is available: 1 = Write response available 0 = Write response not available
BREADY_S0	1	Out	Response ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Read ADDRESS CHANNEL			
ARID_S0	ID_WIDTH + 2	Out	Read Address ID. This signal is the identification tag for the read address group of signals.
ARADDR_S0	AXI_AWIDTH	Out	Read address. The read address bus gives the initial address of a read burst transaction. Only the start address of the burst is provided.
ARLEN_S0	4	Out	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
ARSIZE_S0	3	Out	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
ARBURST_S0	2	Out	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
ARLOCK_S0	2	Out	Lock Type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
ARVALID_S0	1	Out	Read address valid. This signal indicates, when HIGH, that the read address and control information is valid: 1 = Address and control valid 0 = Address and control not valid
ARREADY_S0	1	In	Read address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Read RESPONSE CHANNEL			
RID_S0	ID_WIDTH + 2	In	Read ID Tag. This signal is the ID tag of the read data group of signals. The RID value is generated by the slave and must match the ARID value of the read transaction to which it is responding.
RDATA_S0	AXI_DWIDTH	In	Read data. Read data bus is 64 bits wide.
RRESP_S0	2	In	Read Response. This signal indicates the status of the read transfer. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.
RLAST_S0	1	In	Read Last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a read burst.
RVALID_S0	1	In	Read Valid. This signal indicates that the required read data is available and the read transfer can complete: 1 = Read data available 0 = Read data not available
RREADY_S0	1	Out	Read ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the read data and response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Slave 15 Interface Ports			
AXI Write ADDRESS CHANNEL			
AWID_S15	ID_WIDTH + 2	Out	Write Address ID. This Signal is the Identification tag for the write address group of signals.
AWADDR_S15	AXI_AWIDTH	Out	Write address. The write address bus gives the address of the first transfer in a write burst. The associated control signals are used to determine the addresses of the remaining transfers in the burst.
AWLEN_S15	4	Out	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			associated with the address.
AWSIZE_S15	3	Out	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
AWBURST_S15	2	Out	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
AWLOCK_S15	2	Out	Lock type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
AWVALID_S15	1	Out	Write address valid. This signal indicates that valid write address and control information are available: 1 = Address and control available 0 = Address and control not available
AWREADY_S15	1	In	Write address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write DATA CHANNEL			
WID_S15	ID_WIDTH + 2	Out	Write Data ID tag. This is the Identification tag for the write data transfer. The WID must match the AWID value of the write transaction.
WDATA_S15	AXI_DWIDTH	Out	Write data bus is 64 bits wide.
WSTRB_S15	8	Out	Write strobes. This signal indicates which byte lanes to update in memory. There is one write strobe for each eight bits of the write data bus.WSTRB[n] corresponds to WDATA [(8 × n) + 7 : (8 × n)].
WLAST_S15	1	Out	Write last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a write burst.
WVALID_S15	1	Out	Write valid. Indicates that valid write data and strobes are available: 1 = Write data and strobes available 0 = Write data and strobes unavailable
WREADY_S15	1	In	Write ready. This indicates that the slave can accept the write data: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write RESPONSE CHANNEL			
BID_S15	ID_WIDTH + 2	In	Response ID. This is the Identification tag for the write response. The BID must match the AWID value of the write transaction to which the slave is responding.
BRESP_S15	2	In	Write response. This signal indicates the status of the write transaction. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			DECERR is not supported.
BVALID_S15	1	In	Write response valid. Indicates that a valid write response is available: 1 = Write response available 0 = Write response not available
BREADY_S15	1	Out	Response ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Read ADDRESS CHANNEL			
ARID_S15	ID_WIDTH + 2	Out	Read Address ID. This signal is the identification tag for the read address group of signals.
ARADDR_S15	AXI_AWIDTH	Out	Read address. The read address bus gives the initial address of a read burst transaction. Only the start address of the burst is provided.
ARLEN_S15	4	Out	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
ARSIZE_S15	3	Out	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
ARBURST_S15	2	Out	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
ARLOCK_S15	2	Out	Lock Type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
ARVALID_S15	1	Out	Read address valid. This signal indicates, when HIGH, that the read address and control information is valid: 1 = Address and control valid 0 = Address and control not valid
ARREADY_S15	1	In	Read address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Read RESPONSE CHANNEL			
RID_S15	ID_WIDTH + 2	In	Read ID Tag. This signal is the ID tag of the read data group of signals. The RID value is generated by the slave and must match the ARID value of the read transaction to which it is responding.
RDATA_S15	AXI_DWIDTH	In	Read data. Read data bus is 64 bits wide.
RRESP_S15	2	In	Read Response. This signal indicates the status of the read transfer. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			DECERR is not supported.
RLAST_S15	1	In	Read Last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a read burst.
RVALID_S15	1	In	Read Valid. This signal indicates that the required read data is available and the read transfer can complete: 1 = Read data available 0 = Read data not available
RREADY_S15	1	Out	Read ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the read data and response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Slave 16 Interface Ports (Valid only if huge slot or combined region is used)			
AXI Write ADDRESS CHANNEL			
AWID_S16	ID_WIDTH + 2	Out	Write Address ID. This Signal is the Identification tag for the write address group of signals.
AWADDR_S16	AXI_AWIDTH	Out	Write address. The write address bus gives the address of the first transfer in a write burst. The associated control signals are used to determine the addresses of the remaining transfers in the burst.
AWLEN_S16	4	Out	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
AWSIZE_S16	3	Out	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
AWBURST_S16	2	Out	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
AWLOCK_S16	2	Out	Lock type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
AWVALID_S16	1	Out	Write address valid. This signal indicates that valid write address and control information are available: 1 = Address and control available 0 = Address and control not available
AWREADY_S16	1	In	Write address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write DATA CHANNEL			
WID_S16	ID_WIDTH + 2	Out	Write Data ID tag. This is the Identification tag for the write data transfer. The WID must match the AWID value of the write transaction.
WDATA_S16	AXI_DWIDTH	Out	Write data bus is 64 bits wide.

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
WSTRB_S16	8	Out	Write strobes. This signal indicates which byte lanes to update in memory. There is one write strobe for each eight bits of the write data bus. WSTRB[n] corresponds to WDATA [(8 × n) + 7 : (8 × n)].
WLAST_S16	1	Out	Write last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a write burst.
WVALID_S16	1	Out	Write valid. Indicates that valid write data and strobes are available: 1 = Write data and strobes available 0 = Write data and strobes unavailable
WREADY_S16	1	In	Write ready. This indicates that the slave can accept the write data: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Write RESPONSE CHANNEL			
BID_S16	ID_WIDTH + 2	In	Response ID. This is the Identification tag for the write response. The BID must match the AWID value of the write transaction to which the slave is responding.
BRESP_S16	2	In	Write response. This signal indicates the status of the write transaction. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.
BVALID_S16	1	In	Write response valid. Indicates that a valid write response is available: 1 = Write response available 0 = Write response not available
BREADY_S16	1	Out	Response ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the response information. 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready
AXI Read ADDRESS CHANNEL			
ARID_S16	ID_WIDTH + 2	Out	Read Address ID. This signal is the identification tag for the read address group of signals.
ARADDR_S16	AXI_AWIDTH	Out	Read address. The read address bus gives the initial address of a read burst transaction. Only the start address of the burst is provided.
ARLEN_S16	4	Out	Burst length. The burst length gives the exact number of transfers in a burst. This information determines the number of data transfers associated with the address.
ARSIZE_S16	3	Out	Burst size. This signal indicates the size of each transfer in the burst.
ARBURST_S16	2	Out	Burst type. The burst type, coupled with the size

Port Name	Width	Direction	Description
			information, details how the address for each transfer within the burst is calculated.
ARLOCK_S16	2	Out	Lock Type. This signal provides additional information about the atomic characteristics of the transfer.
ARVALID_S16	1	Out	Read address valid. This signal indicates, when HIGH, that the read address and control information is valid: 1 = Address and control valid 0 = Address and control not valid
ARREADY_S16	1	In	Read address ready. This signal indicates that the slave is ready to accept an address and associated control signals: 1 = Slave ready 0 = Slave not ready
AXI Read RESPONSE CHANNEL			
RID_S16	ID_WIDTH + 2	In	Read ID Tag. This signal is the ID tag of the read data group of signals. The RID value is generated by the slave and must match the ARID value of the read transaction to which it is responding.
RDATA_S16	AXI_DWIDTH	In	Read data. Read data bus is 64 bits wide.
RRESP_S16	2	In	Read Response. This signal indicates the status of the read transfer. The allowable responses are: 00 = OKAY 01 = EXOKAY 10 = SLVERR DECERR is not supported.
RLAST_S16	1	In	Read Last. This signal indicates the last transfer in a read burst.
RVALID_S16	1	In	Read Valid. This signal indicates that the required read data is available and the read transfer can complete: 1 = Read data available 0 = Read data not available
RREADY_S16	1	Out	Read ready. This signal indicates that the master can accept the read data and response information: 1 = Master ready 0 = Master not ready

Core Parameters

There are a number of configurable options that apply to CoreAXI as shown in [Table 4](#). If a configuration other than the default is required, use the configuration dialog box in SmartDesign to select appropriate values for the configurable options.

Table 4 CoreAXI Configuration Options

Name	Valid Range	Default	Description
FAMILY	19, 24, 25	19	Must be set to the required FPGA family: 19= SmartFusion2 24= IGLOO2 25= RTG4
AXI_AWIDTH	32	32	A 32-bit System AXI address bus.
AXI_DWIDTH	64,128, 256	64	Write/Read data bus on AXI side.
NUM_MASTER_SLOT	1-4	1	Select number of master slots to be connected.
ID_WIDTH	4	4	Width of ID field for all AXI channels. Note: ID_WIDTH is fixed to four.
MEMSPACE	0-6	1	0= 1 huge slave slot of 2 GB and the other 2 GB addressable space is apportioned into remaining 8 slave slots of either 4 KB, 64 KB, 1 MB, 16 MB or 256 MB using HGS_CFG 1= 4 GB addressable space apportioned into 16 slave slots each of 256 MB 2= 256 MB addressable space apportioned into 16 slave slots each of 16 MB 3= 16 MB addressable space apportioned into 16 slave slots each of 1MB 4= 1 MB addressable space apportioned into 16 slave slots each of 64 KB 5= 64 KB addressable space apportioned into 16 slave slots each of 4 KB 6= 4 KB addressable space apportioned into 16 slave slots each of 256 bytes
HGS_CFG	1-6	1	1 = 2 GB addressable space apportioned into 8 slave slots each of 256MB 2 = 256 MB addressable space apportioned into 8 slave slots each of 16 MB 3 = 16 MB addressable space apportioned into 8 slave slots each of 1 MB 4 = 1 MB addressable space apportioned into 8 slave slots each of 64 KB 5 = 64 KB addressable space apportioned into 8 slave slots each of 4 KB 6 = 4 KB addressable space apportioned into 8 slave slots each of 256 Bytes Note: This is relevant only when

Name	Valid Range	Default	Description
			MEMSPACE = 0.
ADDR_HGS_CFG	0-1	1	0 = AXI address [31] tied low, huge slave address range is 0x00000000 to 0x7FFFFFFF 1 = AXI address [31] tied high, huge slave address range is 0x80000000 to 0xFFFFFFFF Note: This is relevant only when MEMSPACE = 0.
SC_0	0 or 1	0	This parameter is relevant only when MEMSPACE > 0. It is used to assign slave slot 0 to the combined region. 0 = Slave slot 0 is not assigned to the combined region. Slave interface 0 is available for connection, if enabled. 1 = Slave slot 0 is assigned to the combined region. Slave interface 16 is available for connection, if enabled but slave interface 0 is not available for connection.
SC_1	0 or 1	0	This parameter is relevant only when MEMSPACE > 0. It is used to assign slave slot 1 to the combined region. 0 = Slave slot 1 is not assigned to the combined region. Slave interface 1 is available for connection, if enabled. 1 = Slave slot 1 is assigned to the combined region. Slave interface 16 is available for connection, if enabled but slave interface 1 is not available for connection.
...
SC_15	0 or 1	0	This parameter is relevant only when MEMSPACE > 0. It is used to assign slave slot 15 to the combined region. 0 = Slave slot 15 is not assigned to the combined region. Slave interface 15 is available for connection, if enabled. 1 = Slave slot 15 is assigned to the combined region. Slave interface 16 is available for connection, if enabled but slave interface 15 is not available for connection.
MASTER0SLAVE0ENABLE	0 or 1	1	Enables or disables slave0 for master 0 0 = Disable slave0 for master 0 1 = Enable slave0 for master 0 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 0 and

Name	Valid Range	Default	Description
			MEMSPACE=0, MASTER0SLAVE0ENABLE is not relevant and slave0 is not available for connection.
MASTER0SLAVE1ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave 1 for master 0 0 = Disable slave1 for master 0 1 = Enable slave1 for master 0 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 0 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER0SLAVE1ENABLE is not relevant and slave1 is not available for connection.
...
MASTER0SLAVE15ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave15 for master 0 0 = Disable slave15 for master 0 1 = Enable slave15 for master 0 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 1 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER0SLAVE15ENABLE is not relevant and slave15 is not available for connection.
MASTER0SLAVE16ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave16 for master 0 0 = Disable slave16 for master 0 1 = Enable slave16 for master 0 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 1 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER0SLAVE16ENABLE is not relevant and slave16 is not available for connection.
MASTER1SLAVE0ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave0 for master 1 0 = Disable slave0 for master 1 1 = Enable slave0 for master 1 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 0 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER1SLAVE0ENABLE is not relevant and slave0 is not available for connection.
MASTER1SLAVE1ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave 1 for master 1 0 = Disable slave1 for master 1 1 = Enable slave1 for master 1 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 0 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER1SLAVE1ENABLE is not relevant and slave1 is not available for connection.
MASTER1SLAVE15ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave15 for master 1 0 = Disable slave15 for master 1 1 = Enable slave15 for master 1 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 1 and MEMSPACE=0,

Name	Valid Range	Default	Description
			MASTER1SLAVE15ENABLE is not relevant and slave15 is not available for connection.
MASTER1SLAVE16ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave16 for master 1 0 = Disable slave16 for master 1 1 = Enable slave16 for master 1 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 1 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER1SLAVE16ENABLE is not relevant and slave16 is not available for connection.
MASTER2SLAVE0ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave0 for master 2 0 = Disable slave0 for master 2 1 = Enable slave0 for master 2 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 0 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER2SLAVE0ENABLE is not relevant and slave0 is not available for connection.
MASTER2SLAVE1ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave 1 for master 2 0 = Disable slave1 for master 2 1 = Enable slave1 for master 2 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 0 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER2SLAVE1ENABLE is not relevant and slave1 is not available for connection.
MASTER2SLAVE15ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave15 for master 2 0 = Disable slave15 for master 2 1 = Enable slave15 for master 2 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 1 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER2SLAVE15ENABLE is not relevant and slave15 is not available for connection.
MASTER2SLAVE16ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave16 for master 2 0 = Disable slave16 for master 2 1 = Enable slave16 for master 2 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 1 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER2SLAVE16ENABLE is not relevant and slave16 is not available for connection.
MASTER3SLAVE0ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave0 for master 3 0 = Disable slave0 for master 3 1 = Enable slave0 for master 3

Name	Valid Range	Default	Description
			When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 0 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER3SLAVE0ENABLE is not relevant and slave0 is not available for connection.
MASTER3SLAVE1ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave 1 for master 3 0 = Disable slave1 for master 3 1 = Enable slave1 for master 3 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 0 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER3SLAVE1ENABLE is not relevant and slave1 is not available for connection.
MASTER3SLAVE15ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave15 for master 3 0 = Disable slave15 for master 3 1 = Enable slave15 for master 3 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 1 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER3SLAVE15ENABLE is not relevant and slave15 is not available for connection.
MASTER3SLAVE16ENABLE	0 or 1	0	Enables or disables slave16 for master 3 0 = Disable slave16 for master 3 1 = Enable slave16 for master 3 When ADDR_HGS_CFG = 1 and MEMSPACE=0, MASTER3SLAVE16ENABLE is not relevant and slave16 is not available for connection.
FEED_THROUGH	0 or 1	0	Selects the feed-through mode when only single master and single slave is used. 0 = Disable feed-through 1 = Enable feed-through
INP_REG_BUF	0 or 1	1	Enables or disables register pipelining at the input of the master stage of the AXI interconnect core. 0 = Disable register pipelining 1 = Enable register pipelining Note: INP_REG_BUF and OUT_BUF_REG must be configured to either 0 or 1.
OUT_REG_BUF	0 or 1	1	Enables or disables register pipelining at the output of the stage of the AXI interconnect core. 0 = Disable register pipelining 1 = Enable register pipelining Note: INP_REG_BUF and OUT_BUF_REG must be configured to either 0 or 1.

Name	Valid Range	Default	Description
RD_ACCEPTANCE	1-4	4	Number of outstanding read transactions per master that the AXI interconnect can accept.
WR_ACCEPTANCE	1-4	4	Number of outstanding write transactions per master that AXI interconnect can accept.

Timing Diagrams

The following timing diagrams show timings corresponding to the AXI channel between the master interface and slave interface (that is, when the register pipelining is enabled). Both the INP_REG_BUF and OUT_REG_BUF parameters are set to active.

Figure 9 shows the timing diagram of the Write Address Channel.

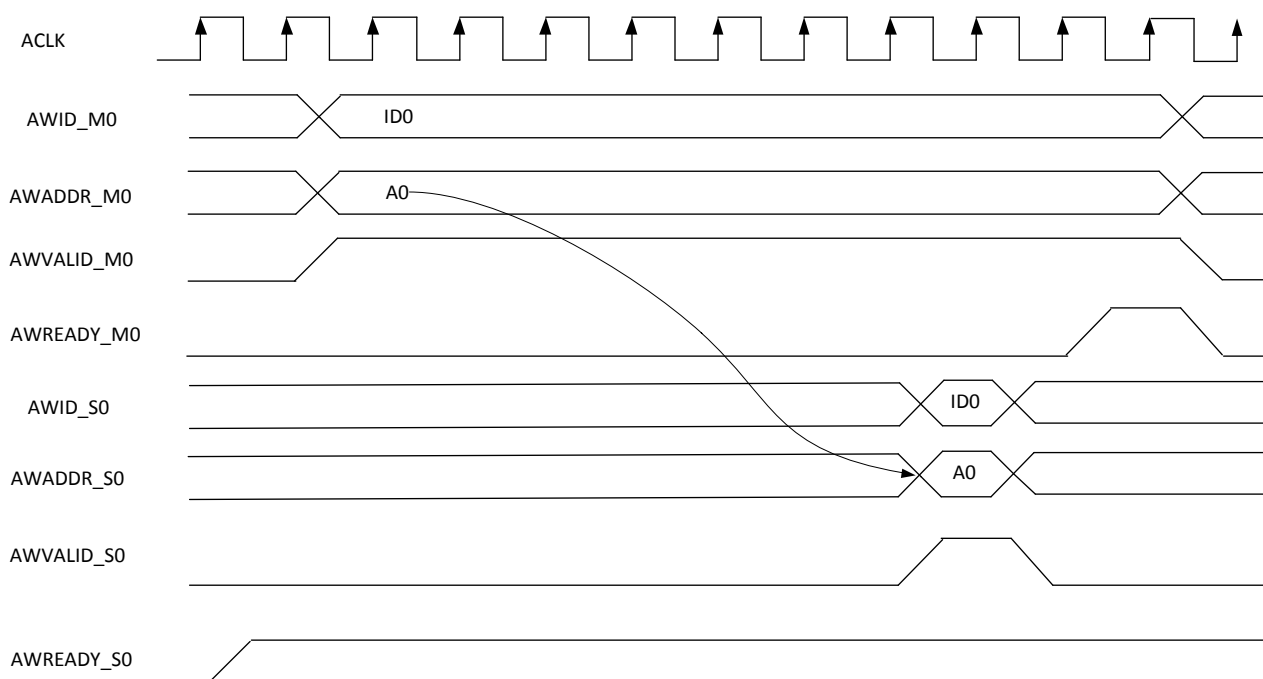


Figure 9 Timing Diagram of the Write Address Channel

Note: The CoreAXI master and slave interface also drives a set of control signals showing the length and type of burst, but these signals are omitted from the figure for clarity.

Figure 10 shows the timing diagram of the Write Data Channel.

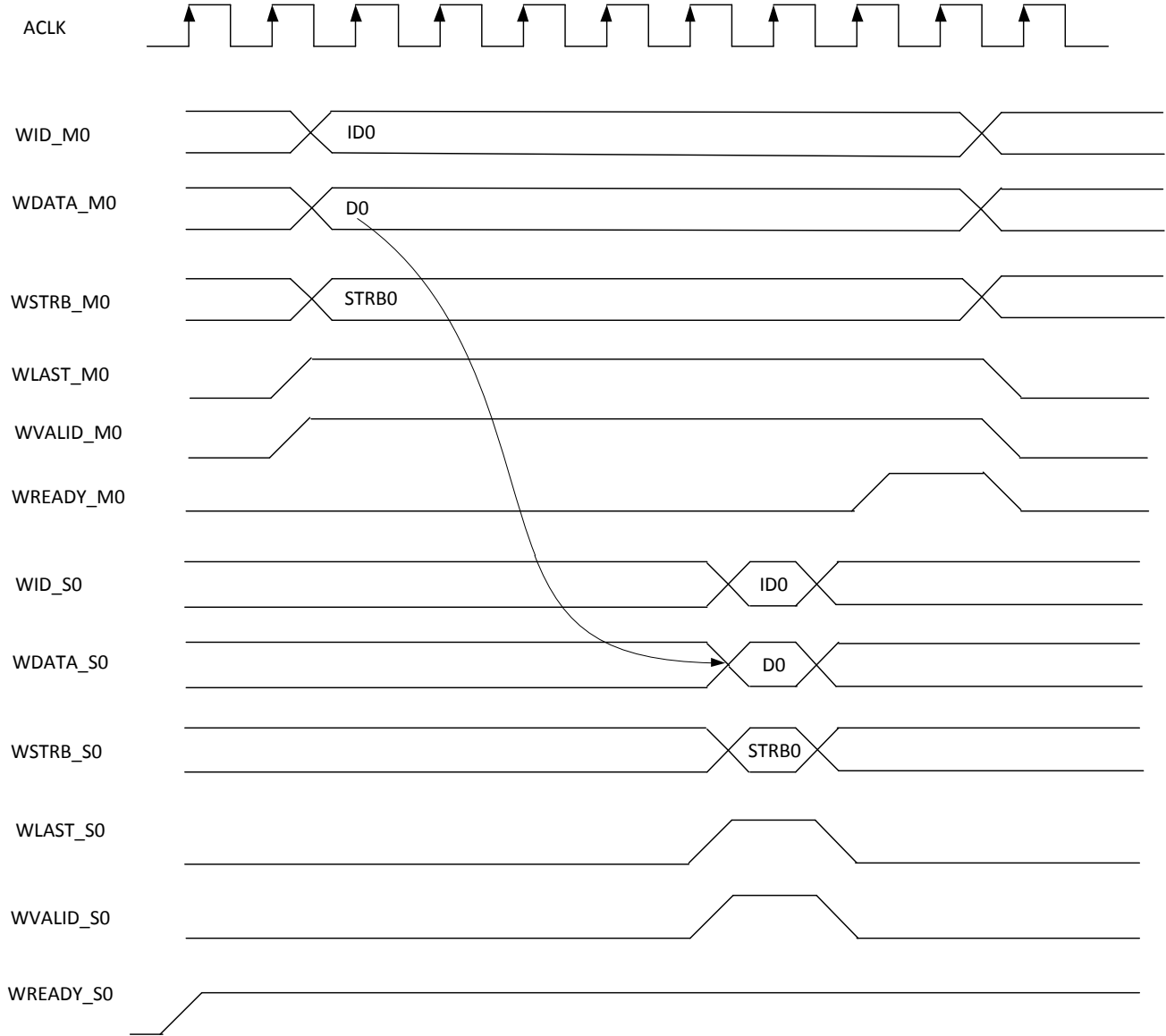


Figure 10 Timing Diagram of the Write Data Channel

Figure 11 shows the timing diagram of the Write Response Channel.

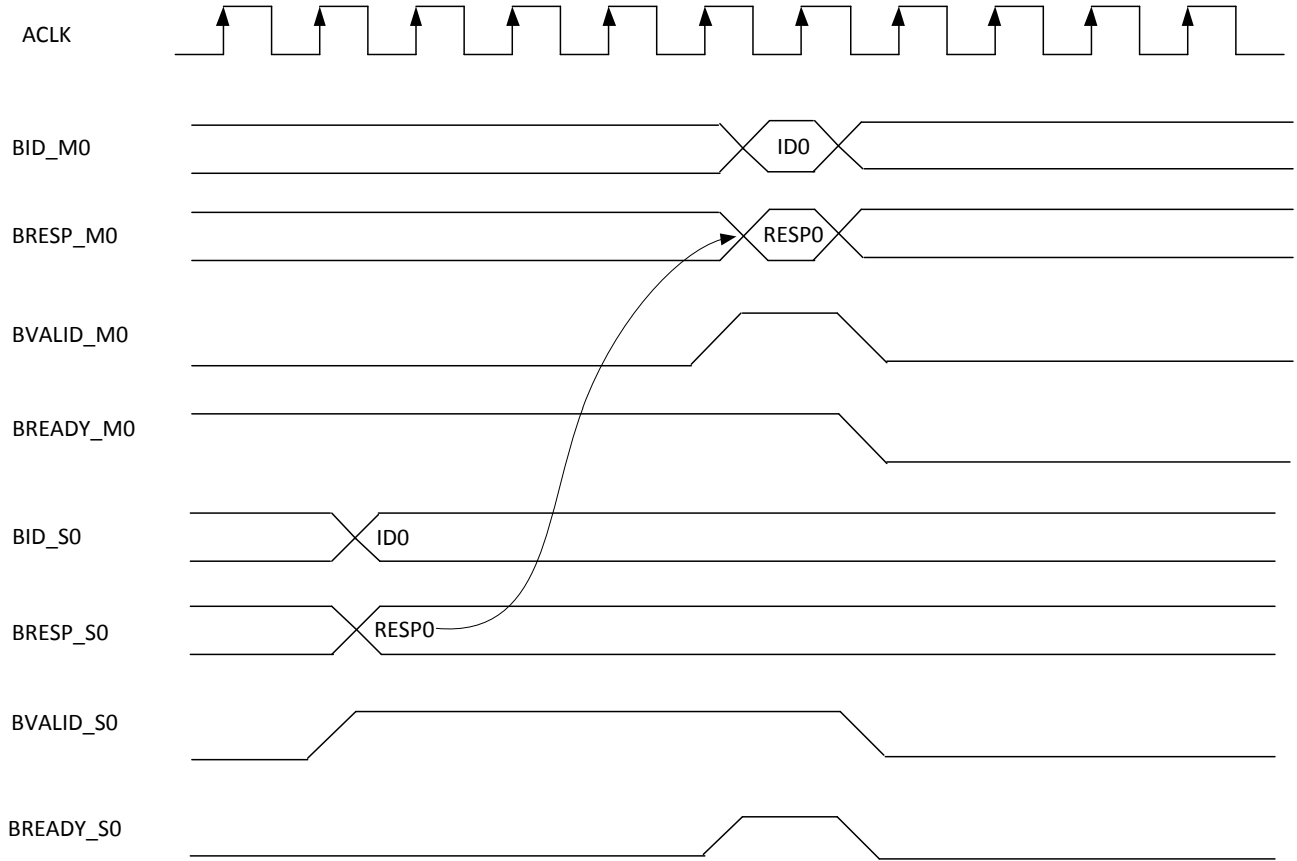


Figure 11 Timing Diagram of the Write Response Channel

Figure 12 shows the timing diagram of the Read Address Channel.

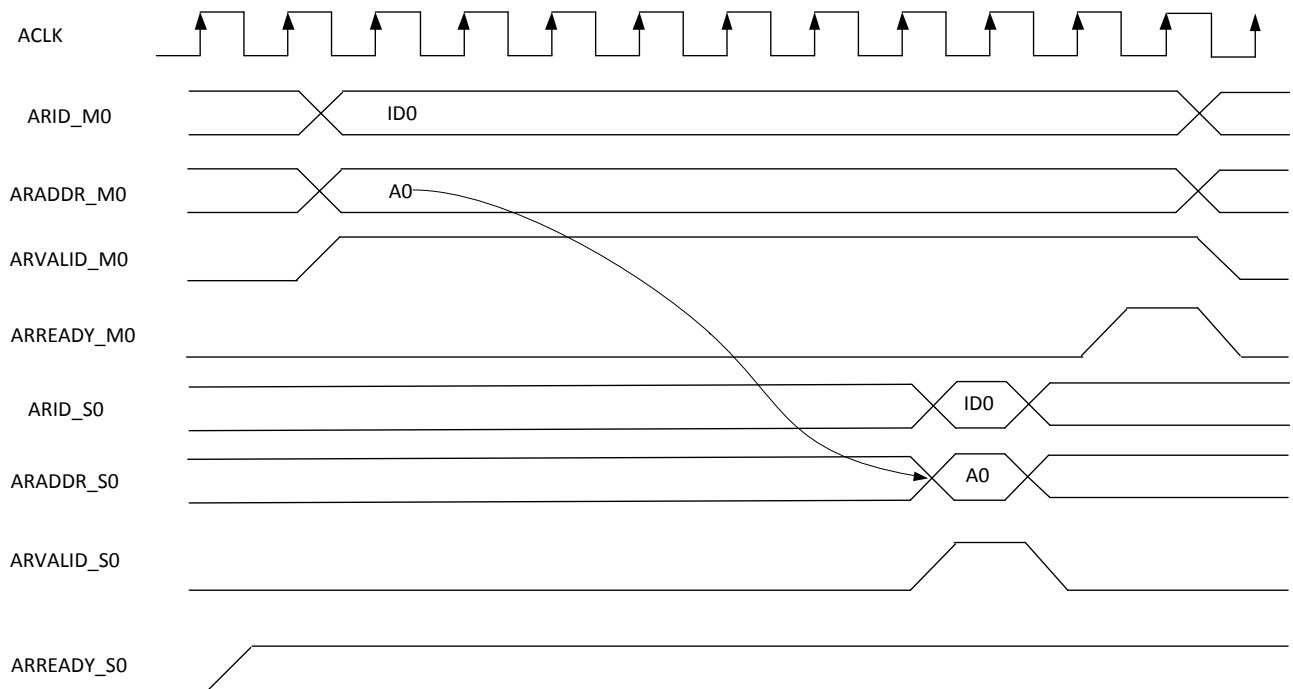


Figure 12 Timing Diagram of the Read Address Channel

Note: The CoreAXI master and slave interface also drives a set of control signals showing the length and type of burst, but these signals are omitted from the figure for clarity.

Figure 13 shows the timing diagram of the Read Data Channel.

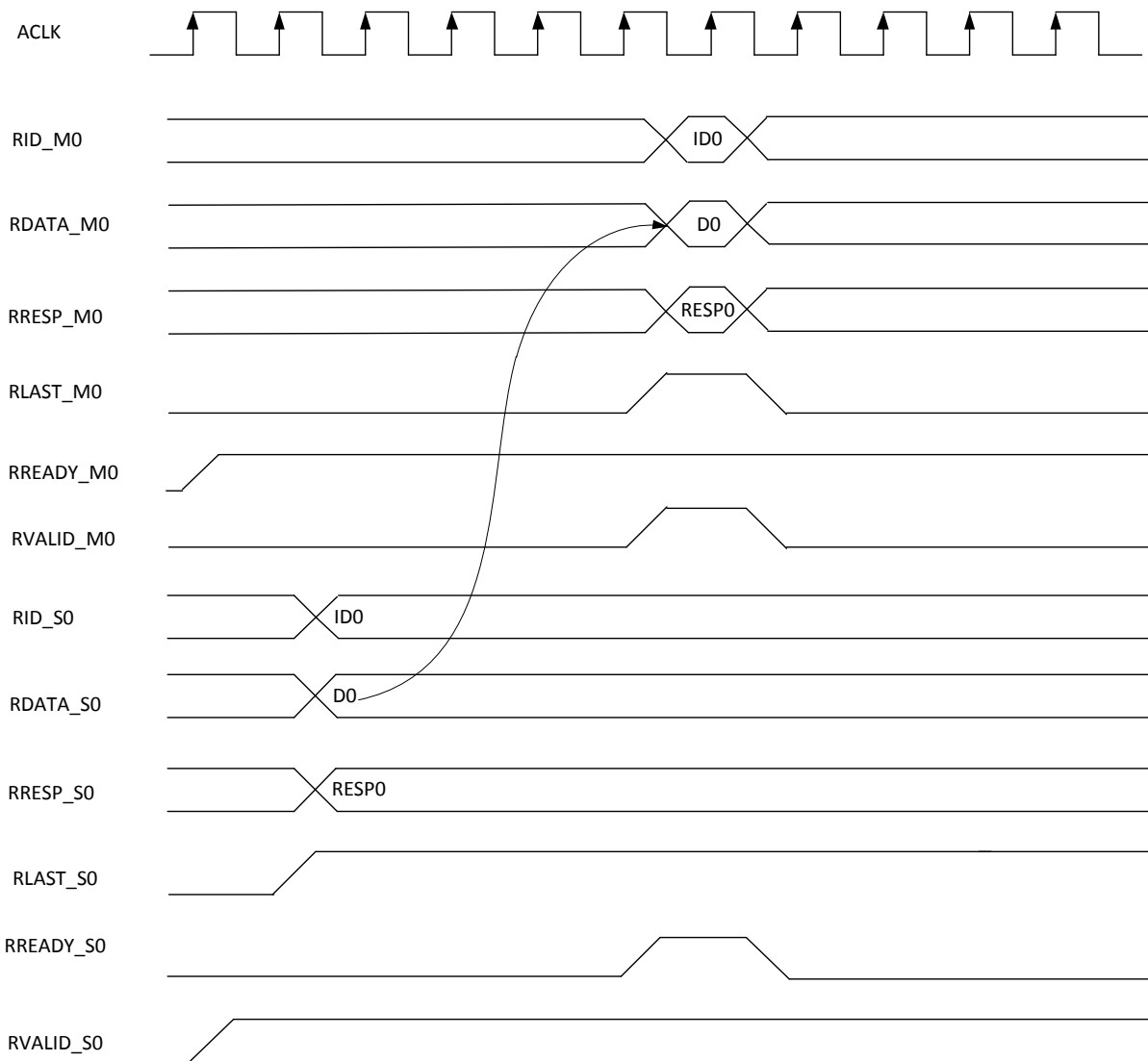


Figure 13 Timing Diagram of the Read Data Channel

Latency Calculation

The core supports register pipelining at the input and output of the core by enabling the parameters INP_REG_BUF and OUT_REG_BUF respectively. The core can be configured accordingly.

The following calculations provide the latency in terms of number of clock cycles:

Read Transaction

Latency (Trd) = Read Address cycles + (# of cycles for read data * burst length) = 8 + (6 * 16) = 104 cycles.

Write Transaction

Latency (Twr) = Write Address cycles + (# of cycles for read data * burst length) + Write response = 10 + (8 * 16) + 8 = 146 cycles.

Register Map and Descriptions

Figure 14 represents the register map for AXI_AWIDTH = 32. Each slave has 256 MB of address space.

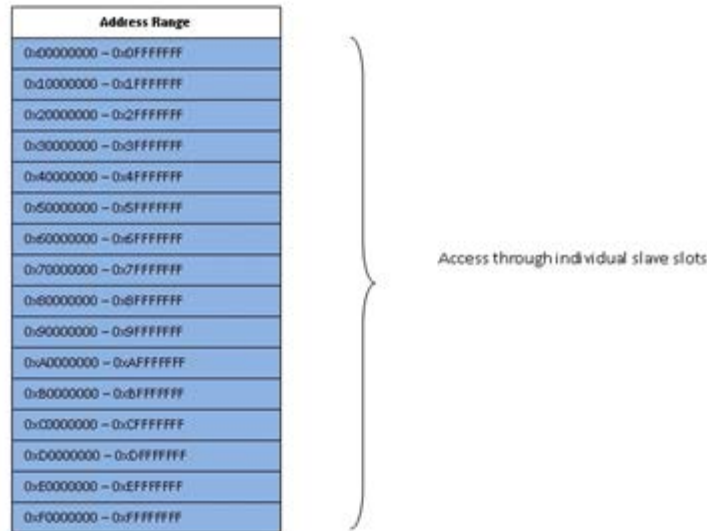


Figure 14 . Memory Map when Memory Space is Set to 16 Slots of 256 MB and Huge Slave Slot is Disabled



Figure 15 . Memory Map when Memory space is Set to 8 Slots of 256 MB and 1 Huge Slot of 2 GB Beginning at Address 0x80000000

Example 1: Configuration

MEMSPACE = 0; ADDR_HGS_CFG = 1; HGS_CFG = 1.

This configuration constitutes of upper 2GB address region starting from 0x80000000 to 0xFFFFFFFF and lower 2GB divided into 8 slave slot interfaces. Since, the huge slave region selected is upper 2GB address space; the slot interfaces 8 to 15 are unavailable for normal operation. Any transaction with Bit [31] = 1 is routed by the core on slave slot interface 16.

Transactions to lower address range of 0x00000000 – 0x7FFFFFFF are routed to the intended lower slave slot interface. The intended slave address decoding is done based on the parameter HGS_CFG. Here, HGS_CFG = 1 hence, the 8 lower slave slot interfaces are each of 256MB. Bits [31:28] are used for address decoding for the lower 2GB slave address region.

Note: For addressing lower 8 slave slots the Bit [31] must always be ‘0’ to indicate that the intended transaction is meant for non-huge slave region.

Example 2: Configuration

MEMSPACE = 0; ADDR_HGS_CFG = 0; HGS_CFG = 2.

This configuration constitutes of lower 2GB address region starting from 0x00000000 to 0x7FFFFFFF and upper 2GB is divided into 8 slave slot interfaces. Since, the huge slave region selected is lower 2 GB address space; the slot interfaces 0 to 7 are unavailable for normal operation. Any transaction with Bit [31] = 0 is routed by the core on slave slot interface 16.

Transactions to upper address range of 0x80000000 to 0xFFFFFFFF are routed to the intended upper slave slot interface. The intended slave address decoding is done based on the parameter HGS_CFG. Here, HGS_CFG = 2 hence, the 8 upper slave slot interfaces are each of 16MB. Bits [27:24] are used for address decoding for the upper 2 GB slave address region.



Figure 16 . Memory Map when Memory Space is Set to 8 Slots of 16 MB and 1 Huge Slot of 2 GB, Beginning at Address 0x00000000 to 0x7FFFFFFF

Figure 17 shows an example of memory map when slot combining is used.

In this example, an CoreAXI master can access slaves based at addresses 0x00000000, 0xA0000000, 0xB0000000 and 0xC0000000 through individual slave interfaces of CoreAXI.

In this example, slave slot 4 and slot 6 is combined region and hence any access by the master with an address in the ranges 0x40000000 - 0x4FFFFFFF and 0x60000000 - 0x6FFFFFFF results in accessing the slave interface slot 16 of CoreAXI.

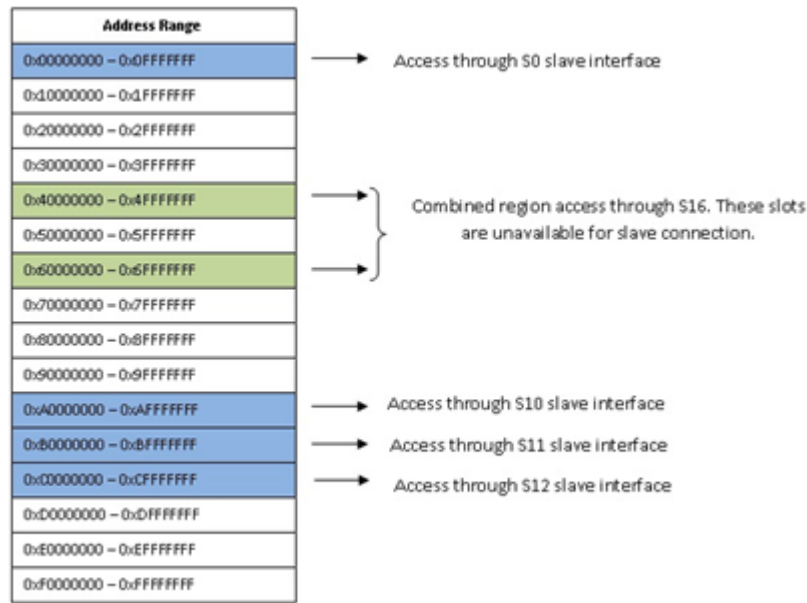


Figure 17 . Memory Map when Memory Space is Set to 8 Slots of 256 MB and 1 Huge Slot of 2 GB Beginning at Address 0x80000000

List of Changes

The following table shows important changes that were made each revision of the document.

Revision*	Changes	Page
December 2015	CoreAXI v3.2 release.	N/A
April 2015	CoreAXI v3.1 release.	N/A
May 2014	CoreAXI v3.0 release.	N/A
September 2013	CoreAXI v2.0 release.	N/A

*Note: *The revision number is located in the part number after the hyphen. The part number is displayed at the bottom of the last page of the document. The digits following the slash indicate the month and year of publication.*

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Microsemi Corporate Headquarters
One Enterprise, Aliso Viejo,
CA 92656 USA

Within the USA: +1 (800) 713-4113
Outside the USA: +1 (949) 380-6100
Sales: +1 (949) 380-6136
Fax: +1 (949) 215-4996

E-mail: sales.support@microsemi.com

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