IDT® Tsi574
Design Notes

April 11, 2014

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About this document

This document describes design notes for the Tsi574. Design notes are unique functional characteristics of the device that may or may not be described in the *Tsi574 User Manual* and should be reviewed when designing with the Tsi574. This document should also be used in with the *Tsi574 Device Errata* document.

Revision History

April 11, 2014, Formal Status

Added "Packet discard on link partner failure"

July 2009, Formal Status

This is the current version of the document. It has been updated to reflect IDT formatting. There have been no technical changes.

November 2008, Formal Status

The following design note was updated:

- "Masterless I2C bus busy" on page 5

The following design note was added:

- "DONE bit incorrectly cleared" on page 6

September 2008, Formal Status

The following design note was added:

- "Masterless I2C bus busy" on page 5

June 2008, Formal Status

This information was separated from the errata document and is now in a stand-alone format. This is the first version of the Tsi576 Design Notes.

Design Notes

1. Port power-down and default configuration

When a port is powered down, the port loses the port write destinationID that is stored for that particular port. Multicast settings, port write settings and other non-port specific registers return to their default power up settings after a port reset. After port reset, there is no way to determine that the configuration for a particular port is correct.

For example, if a port is shut down and then restored, the port write destination ID is reset to zero. The port write destination ID must be reset for the whole device after a port has been shut down and restored. Similarly, multicast settings for the entire device must be re-written when a port has been shut down and restored.

For more information on port power down registers that return to their default settings, refer to the *Tsi574 User Manual*.

2. JTAG device identification numbers

The JTAG device identification numbers have been modified for the Tsi574. The Z1 identification number is 0x00571167, the Z2 is 0x20571167, and the Z3/and production number is 0x080571167.

3. Four 1x links to 4x port training

Connecting four 1x links to a 4x port is not supported and may result in false lane alignment.The Tsi574 correctly detects alignment characters during the 4x training process. However, connecting a four lane 1x port to the Tsi574 while the Tsi574 is expecting to train with a 4x link partner causes the Tsi574 to remain in a PORT_UNINIT state and to never complete the training process in 1x mode.

This situation occurs because the Tsi574 is expecting align characters to be inserted on the four lanes by the link partner in order to complete the receive FIFO skew alignment process. Since the link partner is sending 1x links, it never inserts the align characters required to assist in the completion of the 4x link training process and since all four lanes are active, it never downgrades to 1x mode.

4. Default port transmit electrical characteristics may not be optimal

The Tsi574's default transmit amplitude and pre-emphasis settings may not be optimal in all applications, depending on the trace losses on the printed wiring board. This may result in a degradation in the Bit Error Rate (BER).

The BER can be improved by overwriting the power-on default values of the SRIO MAC x SerDes Configuration Global register to increase the output amplitude and apply more pre-emphasis to the output signal.

5. Masterless I²C bus busy

This design note applies only to designs that require the Tsi574 to load registers from an I²C EEPROM.

Because EEPROM devices do not have reset pins, if the Tsi574 is reset the EEPROM is unaffected and can continue to drive data. If the EEPROM continues to drive the I²C data signal to 0, the Tsi574 is not able to load register values after reset is removed. Unexpected operation after a reset can result if register values cannot be loaded.

The *I²C Specification (*for multiple master support) specifies that the I²C bus is considered busy when the I²C data signal is 0.

Hardware Work Around

To avoid this condition, design the reset of the Tsi574, and all other I²C masters, so that the I²C bus is always idle before asserting reset for the Tsi574 or any I²C bus master.

Software Work Around

To implement software work around, complete the following steps:

1. Determine that the I²C bus is busy while there is no master. To do so, read the registers in Table 1; the register values must match those values described in the table.

Table 1: Register Values to Diagnose Masterless I²C Bus Busy

Register Name	Register Offset	Register Value Descriptions
I²C Interrupt Status Register	1D11C	BL_OK and BL_FAIL bits are both 0
I²C Event and Event Snapshot Registers	1D300	0x00001F00 ANDed with the register value = 0
Internal I²C Status Register 1	1D3D0	0x0000000F ANDed with the register value = 0x0000000B
Internal I²C Status Register 2	1D3D4	Register Value = 0x0000021
Internal I²C Status Register 2, read 200 microseconds later	1D3D4	Register Value = 0x0000020
Internal I²C Status Register 3	1D3D8	0x00000E00 ANDed with the register value = 0x00000600

2. Issue a reset on the I²C bus. Driving nine I²C clock cycles completes an interrupted transfer. An I²C clock cycle occurs whenever the I²C clock is driven low for at least five microseconds, and then is released to be high.

Multiple I²C EEPROM devices document driving nine I²C clock cycles for reset.

The register accesses listed in Table 2 drives I^{2}C clock cycles to complete the interrupted I^{2}C bus transfer. The sequence of writes in the table must be repeated nine times.

Table 2: Creating an I^{2}C Bus Reset

Register Name	Register Offset	Register Value
Internal I^{2}C Control Register	1D3C0	Write 0x00000008, wait five microseconds.
Internal I^{2}C Control Register	1D3C0	Write 0x00000000, wait five microseconds.

3. Trigger a reset of the Tsi574 to perform the register value loading. There are a number of different methods to reset the Tsi574 documented in the *Tsi574 User Manual*. It is also possible for the host processor to reset the Tsi574 by system specific means.

To implement the software work around, the Tsi574 must be configured to allow host processor access after reset using the power-up configuration pins.

For more information, refer to the *Tsi574 Hardware Manual*.

Testing

The software solution can be tested using the IDT JTAG Register Access Software (available at www.idt.com). This software includes scripts which recreate the Masterless I^{2}C Bus Busy condition.

6. DONE bit incorrectly cleared

Writing 0 to the SEND bit in the SPx_SEND_MCS register clears the DONE bit. The correct behavior is that the DONE bit should retain its current value of 1.

To avoid incorrectly clearing the DONE bit, do not write to this register with the SEND bit set to 0.

7. Multi-master clock generation error

When the Tsi574's I^{2}C Interface is in a multi-master system, the I^{2}C Interface does not generate a correct clock low period. The error can occur when all the following conditions are met:

- Both the external master and the I^{2}C Interface are generating the clock
- The external master pulls the clock low two reference clock cycles before the I^{2}C clock high timer expires

These conditions are possible only when an external master illegally attempts to use the bus when the Tsi574 is the bus master. In an expected configuration, two masters are unlikely to be operating at the same time. As well, experiencing this issue requires precise timing between the two masters. Because of these factors, this situation is not likely to occur in a system.

This issue does not occur when theTsi574's I^{2}C Interface is the only master.

8. Link start-up error indications

The Tsi574 can indicate errors on the port, in addition to a PORT_OK status, when the Tsi574 is in a 1x mode configuration and is connected to a 4x mode link partner. Other errors may be indicated in addition to, but not limited to, PORT_ERR and IMP_SPEC_ERR. This is an expected and normal behavior.

During the link initialization process, the 4x mode link partner expects a signal on all four of its receivers. The Tsi574, however, only generates a signal on one lane. After the discovery timer times out without a signal on all four lanes, the port enters the silent state and returns to begin the 1x mode link initialization process. The link initialization then completes successfully in a 1x mode configuration with both link partners indicating a PORT_OK status.

At the start of the link initialization, the Tsi574 registered the fact that there was a signal present during the first attempt at achieving a link, then the signal disappeared, then returned. The disappearance of the signal during the silent period imposed by the 4x mode link partner causes the assertion of the PORT_ERR. The assertion of IMP_SPEC_ERR is a consequence of the assertion of PORT_ERR.

The assertion of PORT_ERR and IMP_SPEC ERR do not inhibit the exchange of packets once PORT_OK is achieved. Writing a 1 to the PORT_ERR bit in the RIO Port x Error and Status CSR, and writing a 0 to the IMP_SPEC_ERR bit in the RIO Port x Error Detect CSR, clears the error indications.

9. Assertion of PORT_ERR on an even numbered port

When a Tsi574 port is configured to operate as two 1x mode ports, an error incurred by the odd numbered port that causes a PORT_ERR indication on the odd numbered port also causes the assertion of the PORT_ERR bit in the even numbered port. This is also the case when the even numbered status is indicated as PORT_UNINIT.

The causes of PORT_ERR on all four lanes of the MAC of the port are OR'd together to assert the PORT_ERR bit in the Rio Port x Error Detect CSR of the even numbered port. The assertion of the signals that make up the even numbered port's PORT_ERR bit are qualified with the achievement of 10b synchronization on the lanes and not with the achievement of a PORT_OK status condition on the port.

The assertion of PORT_ERR on the even numbered port due to an error on the odd numbered port does not inhibit synchronization, link initialization, and subsequent packet traffic flow on the even numbered port. The PORT_ERR bit can be cleared by writing a 0 to the bit in the Rio Port x Error Detect CSR.

The cause of the PORT_ERR bit assertion on the odd numbered port must be dealt with in the normal procedure of Serial RapidIO error management to determine, and then rectify, the cause for the assertion.

If the following occurs (on either the both the even and odd ports) the odd port's PORT_ERR is asserted:

- The PORT_ERR_EN bit in the SP_CTL_INDEP register is set
- And the PW_DIS bit in the SPx_MODE CSR are cleared

When the odd port's PORT_ERR is asserted, both ports perform the following:

- PORT_WRITE packets are generated
- The PORT_W_PEND bits in the corresponding SPx_ERR_STATUS CSR are set

These actions result in the receipt by the host of two PORT_WRITE packets, a legitimate one from the odd port and a spurious one from the even port.

10. Packet discard on link partner failure

The Tsi574 was designed to allow systems to continue operating when a link partner has been reset or otherwise failed. The device must perform two actions to allow a system to continue to operate:

- Notify the system host that a link partner has failed
- Discard packets destined for the failed link partner

Port-writes, triggered when the ERR_RATE_CNT bit in the RapidIO Port x Error Rate CSR exceeds the ERR_RFT bit threshold in the RapidIO Port x Error Rate Threshold CSR, should be used to notify the system host that a failure has occurred.

Two discard mechanisms should be used:

- Set the DROP_EN and STOP_FAIL_EN bits in the RapidIO Port x Control CSR to discard packets when ERR_RATE_CNT in the RapidIO Port x Error Rate CSR exceeds the ERR_RFT threshold in the RapidIO Port x Error Rate Threshold CSR, and the port is not in output error-stopped state. This is known as the “standard” discard mechanism.
- Enable the Dead Link Timer with the minimum time value in order to discard packets until the link has reinitialized.

Usually, systems follow a “fail stop” philosophy. Once a fault is detected on a link, all traffic destined for the link must be discarded until software recovers the link. Packet discard due to the Dead Link Timer will cease once the link has reinitialized. If the link partner has failed only temporarily, or the link has reinitialized due to a high temporary bit error rate, the standard discard mechanism will operate after the link has reinitialized. However, if the link partner was reset, the port will detect an ackID mismatch, enter output error-stopped state, and will be unable to