
SATA Host IP Core

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Product Specification

Rev1.2



Design Gateway Co.,Ltd

54 BB Building 14th Fl., Room No.1402 Sukhumvit
21 Rd. (Asoke), Klongtoey-Nua, Wattana,
Bangkok 10110
Phone: 66(0)2-261-2277
Fax: 66(0)2-261-2290
E-mail: ip-sales@design-gateway.com
URL: www.design-gateway.com

Features

- Simple user interface by dgIF typeS
- Pin compatible to DG SATA-IP
- Small logic resource without Block Memory utilization
- Suitable for system without CPU and DDR
- Support four ATA commands for application layer, i.e. IDENTIFY DEVICE, SECURITY ERASE UNIT, WRITE DMA (EXT), and READ DMA (EXT)
- Reference design with DG SATA-IP by using AB12-HSMCRAID or AB09-FMCRAID adapter board from Design Gateway

Core Facts	
Provided with Core	
Documentation	User Guide, Design Guide
Design File Formats	Encrypted hdl File
Instantiation Templates	VHDL
Reference Designs & Application Notes	QuartusII Project, See Reference Design Manual
Additional Items	Demo on ArriaV /Arria10 SoC Development Kit
Support	
Support Provided by Design Gateway Co., Ltd.	

Table 1: Example Implementation Statistics

Family	Example Device	Fmax (MHz)	Logic utilization (ALMs)	Registers ¹	Pin	Block Memory bit	Design Tools
ArriaV GX	5AGXFB3H4F35C4	277	365	616	-	-	QuartusII 15.1
StratixV GX	5SGXEA7K2F40C2	357	370	589	-	-	QuartusII 14.0
Arria10 SX	10AS066N3F40E2SG	384	385	613	-	-	QuartusII 16.0

Notes:

1) Actual logic resource dependent on percentage of unrelated logic

SATA Host IP Core

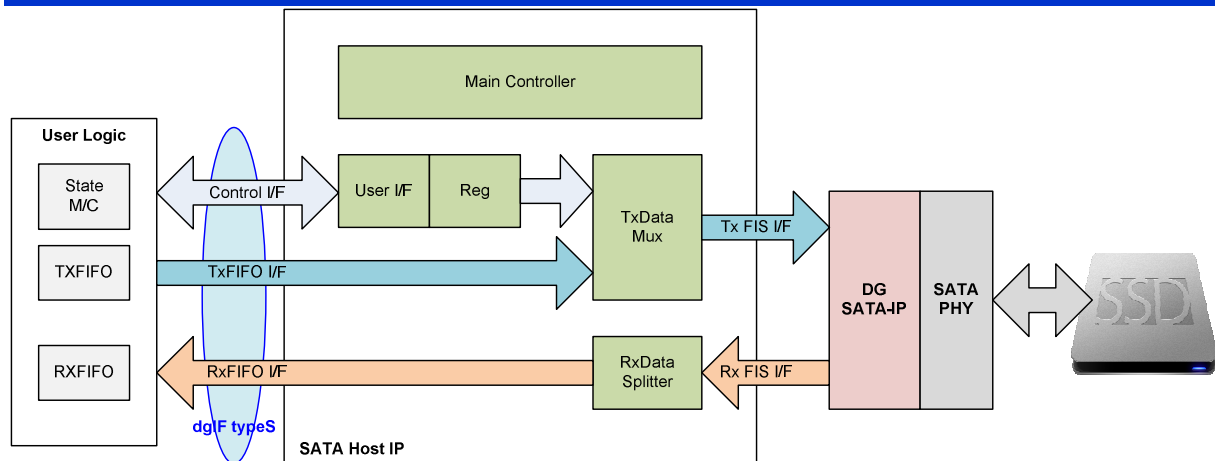


Figure 1: SATA Host IP Block Diagram

Applications

SATA Host IP Core operating with DG SATA-IP and SATA PHY is ideal to access SATA device without using both CPU and external memory. The resource utilization of the IP is less, but it can achieve very high performance. Using multiple IP for RAID0 can increase total performance of storage system. So, it is recommended to use the IP in very high-speed data recording system or big-data storage.

General Description

SATA Host IP Core implements the application layer and remaining part of transport layer which is not implemented in DG SATA-IP. So, user can simply write/read data to SATA device by designing the logic to interface SATA Host IP through dgIF typeS interface. dgIF typeS interface is DG interface standard for all storage IPs and it consists of command value, start address, and transfer length for command interface and general FIFO signal for data interface. Four ATA commands are supported, i.e. IDENTIFY DEVICE to check SATA device capacity, SECURITY ERASE UNIT to erase data in SATA device, WRITE DMA (EXT) to record data to SATA device, and READ DMA (EXT) to read data back from SATA device. Clock domain for SATA Host IP must be same as user clock at DG SATA-IP because there is no asynchronous circuit inside the IP. Error signal will be asserted if the FIS packet sequence from SATA device is not correct.

The reference design to test write/read data with SATA-III device on Altera development board are available to download for evaluation before purchasing.

Functional Description

SATA Host IP Core is designed to create/decode SATA FIS interface with DG SATA-IP. The IP consists of two logic blocks, i.e. Data FIS control to process Data FIS type and Control/Status FIS control to process other FIS types. Data FIS is the interface between User FIFO and SATA-IP while Control/Status FIS is the interface between User control I/F and SATA-IP.

Control/Status

After system power-on, Host IP will wait FIS returned from SATA device to confirm that all initialization process are completed. After that, user can send new command request to IP. Command FIS will be created by using parameter from user input and forwards to SATA-IP. If total transfer size for write/read is more than maximum size in one command (32 MB), the IP will create multiple commands to SATA-IP until total size equal to set value from user. Two submodules are included in this blocks as follows..

- **Main Controller**

Control FIS packet sequence for each command and select source of data path for SATA-IP that should be control FIS type or data FIS type for each sequence.

- **User I/F and Reg**

Command, Address, and transfer size from user request are latched into the register, and then convert the information to build Command FIS of Identify Device, Erase, Write, or Read for SATA device. Also, status returned from SATA device is decoded to confirm that the operation of the command is completely.

Data

To create data FIS for write command, data from TxFIFO is fed and combined to the header value to form FIS packet. If transfer data size is more than one FIS packet size, data stream from TxFIFO will be splitted into multiple packets before forwarding to SATA-IP. For read command, header in Data FIS packet will be checked and removed. Only raw data will be stored to RxFIFO. Data output from Identify device command will not be stored to UserFIFO, but will be forwarded to Iden port instead.

- **TxDData Mux**

Data Multiplexer to select Command FIS from User I/F and Reg, or Data FIS from TXFIFO for write command

- **RxDData Splitter**

Received FIS returned from SATA-IP will be decoded to check the type. Data FIS with removing the header will be stored to RxFIFO I/F, while other FISes will be monitored by Main Controller to confirm that operation is in correct sequence and no error detected.

User Logic

Simple logic to send command, address, and size can be designed. FIFO size is flexible depending on the resource and performance requirement of user system.

DG SATA-IP

Details of DG SATA-IP are described in the datasheet and can be downloaded from our website. http://www.dgway.com/products/IP/SATA-IP/Altera/dg_sata_ip_datasheet_altera5_en.pdf

Core I/O Signals

Descriptions of all signal I/O are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Core I/O Signals

Signal	Dir	Description
User Interface		
RstB	In	Reset signal. Active low. Release this signal when Clk signal input is stable.
Clk	In	User clock. Must use the same clock with trn_clk of SATA-IP. (At least 150 MHz for SATA3 operation or at least 75 MHz for SATA2 operation)
dgIF typeS		
UserCmd[1:0]	In	User Command. "00": Identify device command, "01": Security erase unit command, "10": Write SATA device, "11": Read SATA device. Note: 1) Security erase unit operation time depends on SATA device characteristic. It may take long time to complete the operation. So, timeout counter in IP will be disabled for Security erase unit command. 2) Security erase unit is not mandatory command, so user should check SATA device specification firstly that the device can support this command before using it.
UserAddr[47:0]	In	Start address of SATA device to write/read in sector unit (512 byte).
UserLen[47:0]	In	Total transfer size in the request in sector unit (512 byte). Valid from 1 to (LBASize-UserAddr).
UserReq	In	Request the new command. Can be asserted only when the IP is Idle (UserBusy='0'). Asserted with valid value on UserCmd/UserAddr/UserLen signals.
UserBusy	Out	IP Busy status. New request is not allowed if this signal is asserted to '1'.
LBASize[47:0]	Out	Total capacity of SATA device in sector unit (512 byte). Default value is 0. This value will be updated after user sends Identify device command.
UserError	Out	Error flag. Assert when UserErrorType is not equal to 0. The flag can be reset only by asserting RstB signal.
UserErrorType[31:0]	Out	Error status. Details of the error flag. [0] – Error from SATA-IP such as CRC error, wrong primitives sequence. [1] – Error from Data FIS header [2] – Error from returned Status FIS [3] – Error from DMA active FIS. Write operation cannot complete. [4] – Error from PIO Setup FIS. Failure during SATA device identification process. [5] – Timeout error. No FIS returned from SATA device in time. [31:6] - Reserved
UserFifoWrCnt[15:0]	In	Write data counter of received FIFO. Used to check full status. If total FIFO size is less than 16-bit, please fill '1' to upper bit. UserFifoWrEn will be asserted when UserFifoWrCnt[15:3] is not equal to all 1.
UserFifoWrEn	Out	Write data valid of received FIFO.
UserFifoWrData[31:0]	Out	Write data bus of received FIFO. Synchronous to UserFifoWrEn.
UserFifoRdCnt[15:0]	In	Read data counter of transmit FIFO. Used to check data available size in FIFO. If total FIFO size is less than 16-bit, please fill '0' to upper bit. This signal is unused for this IP.
UserFifoEmpty	In	FIFO empty flag of transmit FIFO to check data available status.
UserFifoRdEn	Out	Read valid of transmit FIFO.
UserFifoRdData[31:0]	In	Read data returned from transmit FIFO. Valid after UserFifoRdEn asserted about one clock period.

Signal	Dir	Description
Other Interface		
TestPin[31:0]	Out	Reserved to be IP test point.
TimeOutSet[31:0]	Out	Timeout value to wait FIS returned from SATA device. Time unit is equal to time unit of Clk signal.
IdeWrEn	Out	Valid signal of IdeWrAddr and IdeWrData.
IdeWrAddr[6:0]	Out	Index of IdeWrData in 32-bit unit. Synchronous to IdeWrEn
IdeWrData[31:0]	Out	512-byte data from Identify device command. Synchronous to IdeWrEn.
SATA-IP Interface		
trn_rd[31:0]	In	Receive data bus from SATA-IP.
trn_rsof_n	In	Receive start-of-frame. Indicates start of SATA FIS packet. Active low.
trn_reof_n	In	Receive end-of-frame. Indicates end of SATA FIS packet. Active low.
trn_rsrc_rdy_n	In	Receive source ready. Indicates that trn_rd is valid. Active low.
trn_rsrc_dsc_n	In	Receive disconnect from SATA-IP. Active low.
trn_rdst_rdy_n	Out	Receive ready. Indicate that the IP is ready to accept data. Active low.
trn_rdst_dsc_n	Out	Receive disconnect from the IP. Active low. This value is always set to '1'.
trn_td[31:0]	Out	Transmit data bus to SATA-IP.
trn_teof_n	Out	Transmit end-of-frame. Indicates end of SATA FIS packet. Active low.
trn_tsrc_rdy_n	Out	Transmit source ready. Indicates that trn_td is valid. Active low.
trn_tsrc_dsc_n	Out	Transmit abort from the IP. Active low. This value is always set to '1'.
trn_tdst_rdy_n	In	Transmit ready. Indicates that SATA-IP is ready to accept data. Active low.
trn_tdst_dsc_n	In	Transmit abort from SATA-IP. Active low.

Timing Diagram

Initialization

After RstB is released, UserBusy flag will be set to '1' until device initialization complete. After that, UserBusy will be deasserted and IP will be ready to receive new command, as shown in Figure 2.

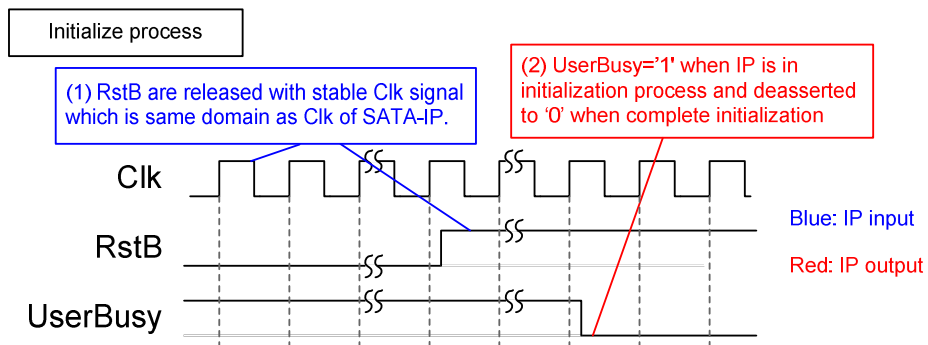


Figure 2: RstB and UserBusy during IP initialization

dgIF typeS

dgIF typeS signal can be split into two interfaces, i.e. command interface and data interface. Figure 3 shows timing diagram of command interface of dgIF typeS. Before sending new command to the IP, UserBusy must be always monitored to confirm that IP is Idle. UserCmd, UserAddr, and UserLen must be valid and latched during asserting UserReq='1'. UserBusy will change status from '0' to '1' after start the command operation. So, UserReq can be cleared and user logic can prepare the next command to the command bus.

Note: UserAddr and UserLen value may be ignored in some commands such as Identify command.

For data interface, transmit FIFO will be read for Write command while received FIFO will be written for Read command. Timing diagram of data interface is shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

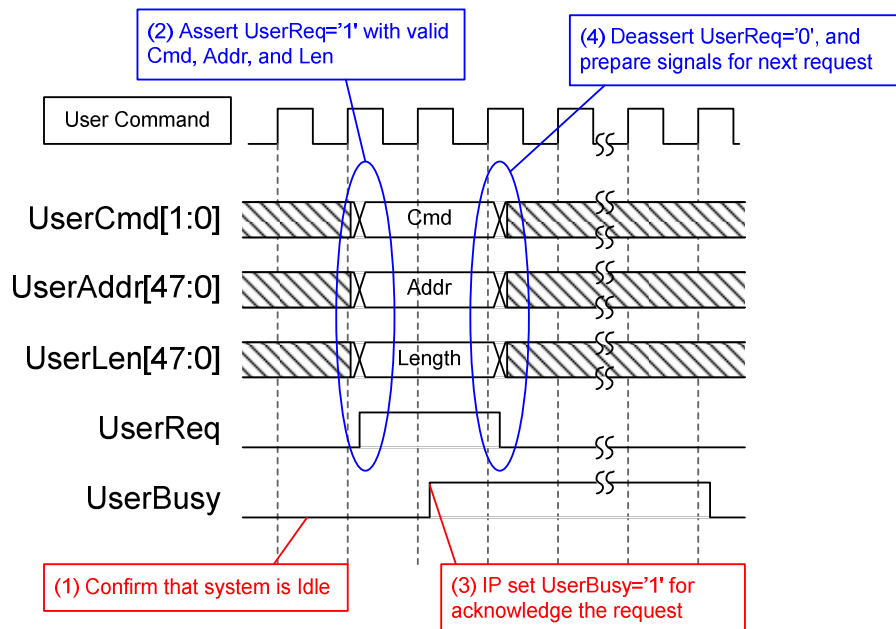


Figure 3: User Command Interface Timing diagram

For write command, UserFifoEmpty will be monitored to check data available status of transmit FIFO. When data is ready, UserFifoRdEn is asserted to forward data from transmit FIFO to SATA-IP until total numbers of data is equal to user request size. Similar to typical FIFO, UserFifoRdData is valid after UserFifoRdEn is asserted about 1 clock period, as shown in Figure 4.

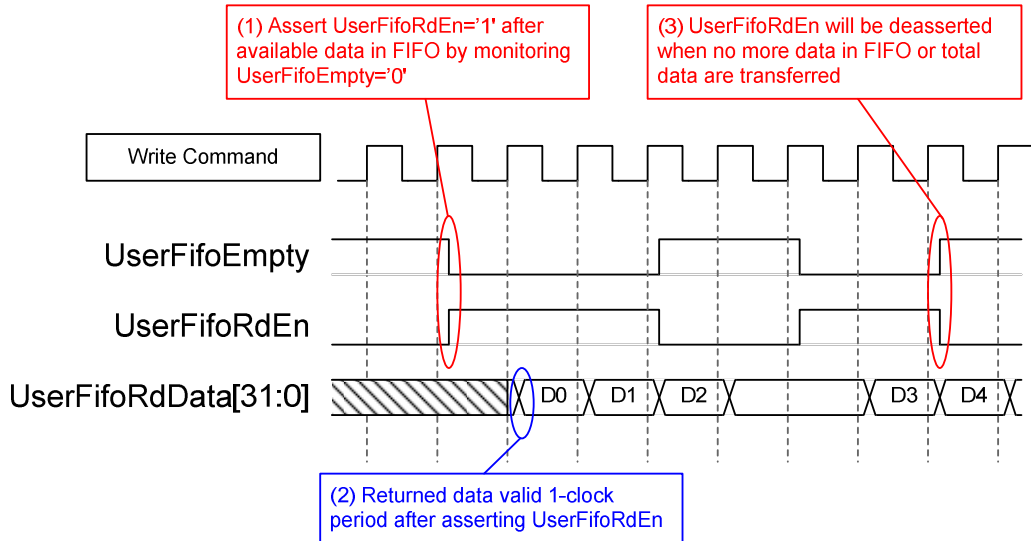


Figure 4: Transmit FIFO Interface for Write command

For read command, UserFifoWrEn will be asserted with the valid value of UserFifoWrData to store received data in Received FIFO until total numbers of data is equal to user request size. UserFifoWrCnt is monitored to check the remaining space area in the FIFO that still be more than 7. If UserFifoWrCnt is more than or equal to 65528 (0xFFF8), UserFifoWrEn will be deasserted within 7 clock to pause data transferring.

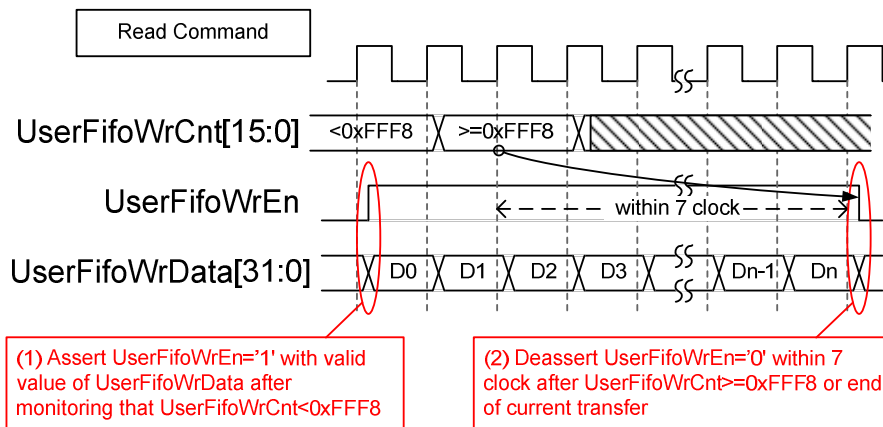


Figure 5: Received FIFO Interface for Read command

Identify Device

The first command sending to IP must be Identify Device command for updating LBASize signal. LBASize value is used in User Logic to confirm that the sum of address and length in write/read command is not out-of-range. All 512-byte data from Identify device command will be sent out through Iden port. User can read SATA device information such as model number, supported feature from this data.

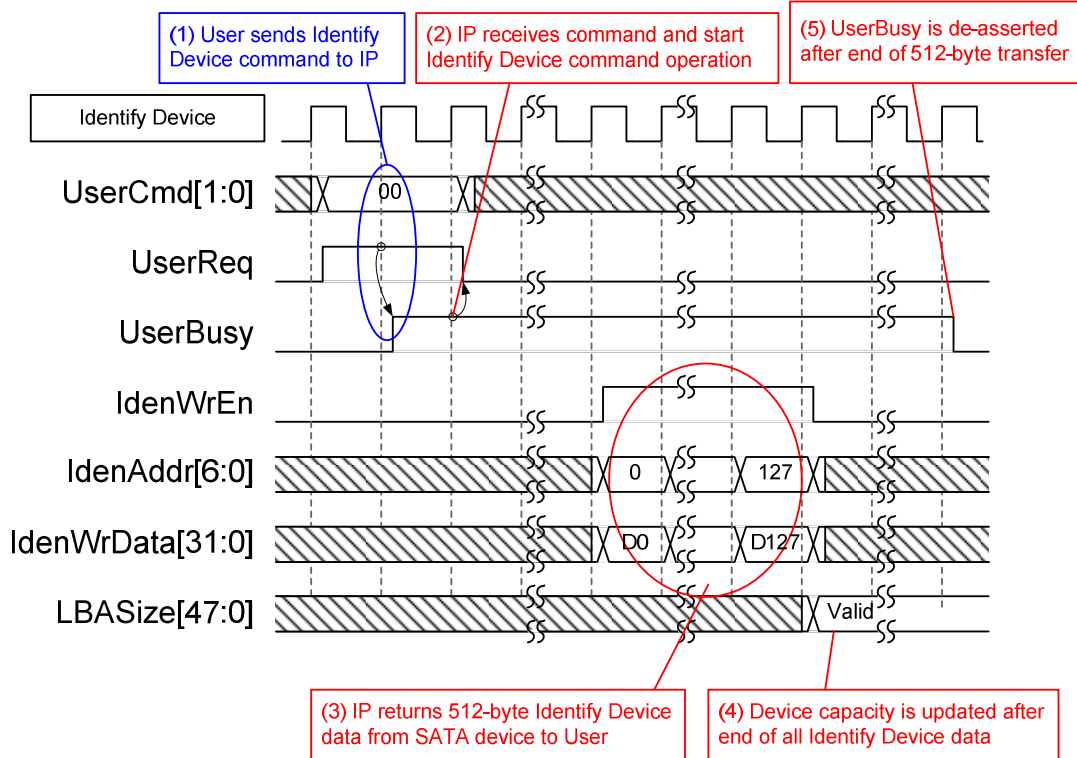


Figure 6: LBASize is updated after Identify Device command

Security Erase

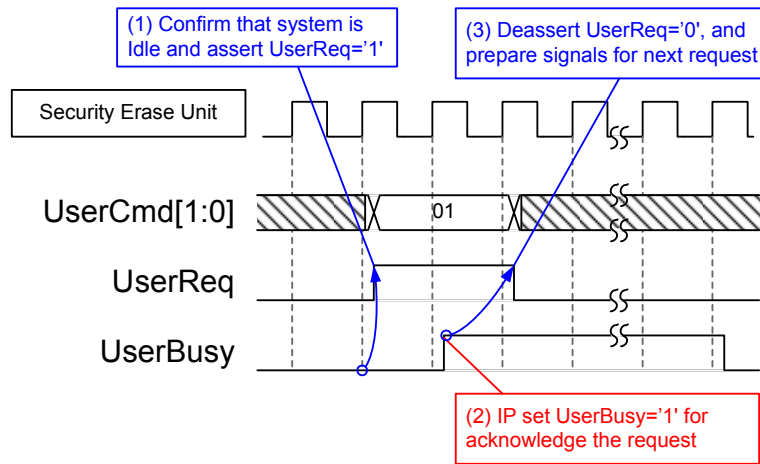


Figure 7: User interface for Security Erase Unit command

Similar to Identify Device command, UserAddr and UserLen input are not used for Security Erase Unit command. User should confirm from SATA device specification or from Identify device data firstly that the device can support this command. Erase time of each device is different and may be rather long. User can check the estimation erase time from Identify device data. UserBusy is asserted to '1' until the device complete erase operation.

Error

During normal operation, UserError and all bits of UserErrorType signal will be always 0. UserError is generated by OR condition of each-bit of UserErrorType. If any bit of UserErrorType is set to '1', UserError will be asserted and latched until RstB is asserted to '0', as shown in Figure 8.

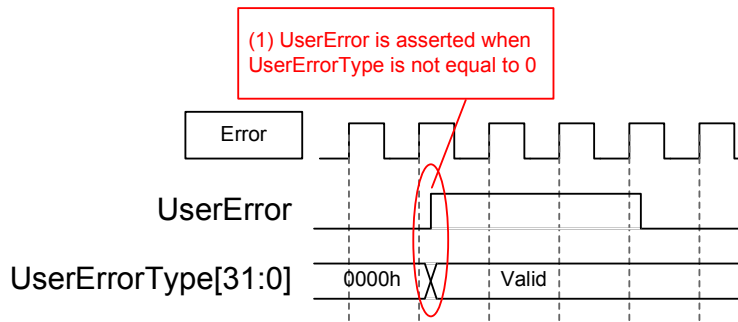


Figure 8: Error condition Timing diagram

Verification Methods

The SATA Host IP Core functionality was verified by simulation and also proved on real board design by using ArriaV/Arria10 SoC development board.

Recommended Design Experience

Experience design engineers with a knowledge of QuartusII Tools should easily integrate this IP into their design.

Ordering Information

This product is available directly from Design Gateway Co., Ltd. Please contact Design Gateway Co., Ltd. for pricing and additional information about this product using the contact information on the front page of this datasheet.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
1.0	Jun-08-2015	New release
1.1	Oct-25-2016	Update I/O signal, support Security erase unit command, and support Arria10 device
1.2	Jan-20-2017	Update interface to dgIF typeS