

XIO3130 EVM

1.1 Overview

The Texas Instruments XIO3130 EVM is a functional implementation of a four-port PCIe-to-PCIe switch. The XIO3130 EVM was designed to allow validation of three separate functional modes. In normal mode, the EVM is configured as a generic PCI Express (PCIe) switch. In hot-plug mode, downstream ports 1 and 2 are configured as hot-pluggable slots. In ExpressCard mode, all three downstream ports are configured to support the ExpressCard adapter board. The different functional modes are discussed later in this document.

Figure 1-1 shows the EVM board. There are various jumpers, dipswitches, push buttons, and LEDs to support the various functional modes. For the board to operate, power must be applied via the peripheral power connector located to the right side of the board. Endpoints can be plugged directly into any one or all of the downstream ports. The upstream edge connector can be plugged into any PCIe slot on a motherboard. Once the EVM with attached endpoints is plugged into a PCIe motherboard and power is provided to the EVM, nothing else needs to be done in order for the EVM to operate. The two LEDs in the upper right-hand corner light up when power is applied to the peripheral power connector.

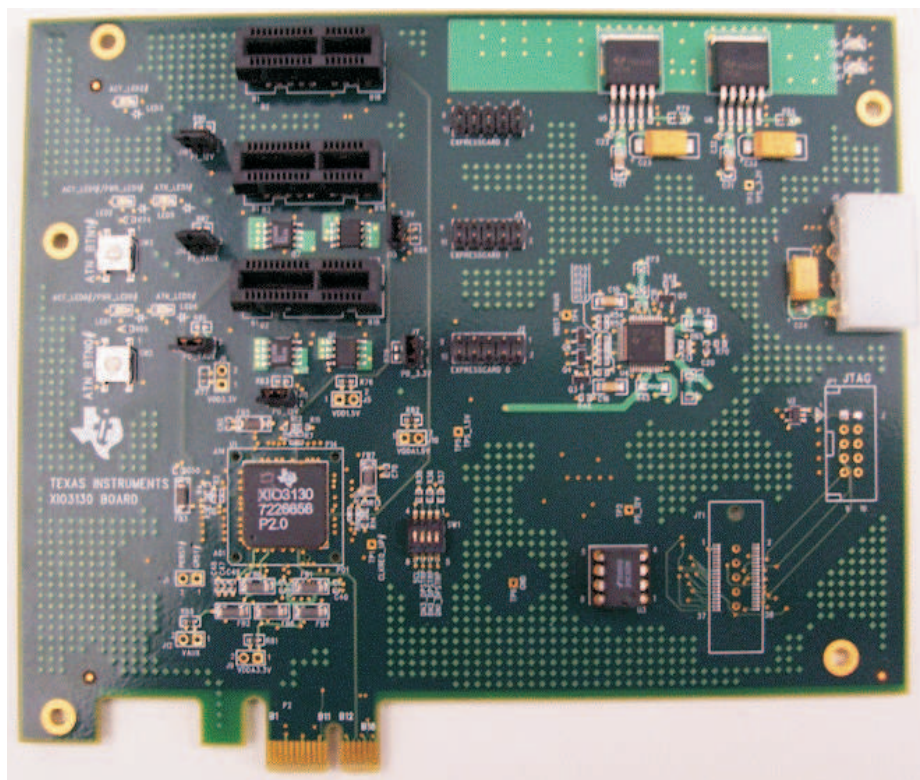


Figure 1-1. EVM Board

1.2 Normal-Mode Operation

By default, the EVM should be configured to operate in normal mode. The six jumpers (J7, J11, J13, J14, J15, and J16) should be covering both pins of each header (see [Figure 1-2](#)).

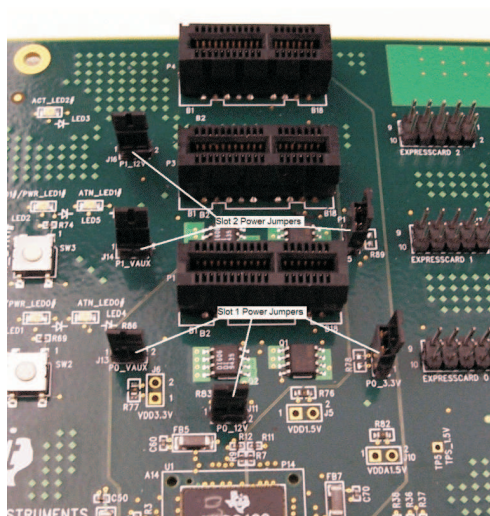


Figure 1-2. Power Jumpers

The dipswitch should be configured with SCL slide switch in the up position and DN1_DPSTRP, DN2_DPSTRP, and DN3_DPSTRP slide switches in the down position (see [Figure 1-3](#)). This configuration enables the EEPROM and disables hot-plug operation.

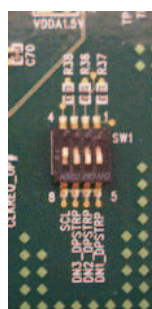


Figure 1-3. Dipswitch Configuration

The EEPROM (U3) should also be preconfigured for normal-mode operation. See [Section 1.5](#) for an explanation of how to configure the EEPROM. Upon deassertion of PERST, the XIO3130 automatically reads data from the EEPROM. This data is used to preset various PCI configuration register bits. For normal-mode operation, the data in the EEPROM will configure bits in the following registers:

- GPIO C control register (PCI register offset: C0h in upstream bridge)
 - PCIE_GPIO12_CTL = 010b – Port 1 ACT_LED0
 - PCIE_GPIO13_CTL = 011b – Port 2 ACT_LED1
 - PCIE_GPIO14_CTL = 100b – Port 3 ACT_LED2

Setting these bits configures LED1 as activity LED for port 1, LED2 as activity LED for port 2, and LED3 as activity LED for port 3. Any time a TLP is transferred to or from the slot, the activity LED flashes. LEDs 4 and 5 are nonfunctional in normal mode; pressing the push buttons will have no effect on the XIO3130.



Figure 1-4. GPIO Control Register

- General control register (PCI register offset: D4h in each downstream bridge)
 - RCVR_PRSENT_EN = 0b – $\overline{\text{PRSNT}}$ pin is used to determine whether slot is present
 - REFCK_DIS = 0b – REFCK enabled
 - LINK_ACT_RPT_CAP = 1b – Slot is link active reporting capable
 - SLOT_PRSENT = 1b – Port connected to slot
- General slot info register (PCI register offset EEh in each downstream bridge)
 - SLOT_NUM = 1b for slot 1, 2b for slot 2, and 3b for slot 3

1.3 Hot-Plug-Mode Operation

In hot-plug mode, the EVM board utilizes the TPS2363 PCIe server dual-slot hot-plug controller to switch power on and off to slots 1 and 2. The TPS2363 is directly controlled by the hot-plug controller built into the XIO3130. Slot 3 operates in normal mode. To configure the EVM for hot-plug operation, the six jumpers (J7, J11, J13, J14, J15, J16) must be removed (see [Figure 1-5](#)).

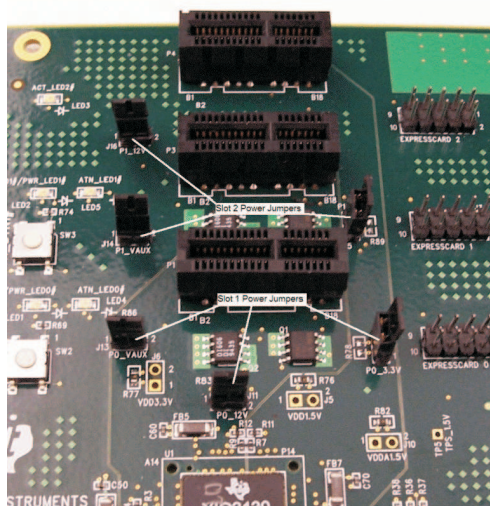


Figure 1-5. Power Jumpers

The dipswitch should be configured with SCL, DN1_DPSTRP and DN2_DPSTRP slide switches in the up position, and DN3_DPSTRP slide switches in the down position (see [Figure 1-6](#)). This configuration enables the EEPROM and enables hot-plug operation on slots 1 and 2.

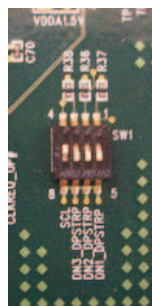


Figure 1-6. Dipswitch Configuration

The EEPROM (U3) should be reconfigured for hot-plug-mode operation. See [Section 1.5](#) for an explanation of how to configure the EEPROM. Upon deassertion of $\overline{\text{PERST}}$, the XIO3130 automatically reads data from the EEPROM. This data is used to preset various PCI configuration register bits. For hot-plug-mode operation, the data in the EEPROM configures bits in the following registers:

- GPIO B control register (PCI Register offset: BEh in upstream bridge)
 - PCIE_GPIO8_CTL = 010b – Port 1 $\overline{\text{ACT_BTN0}}$
 - PCIE_GPIO9_CTL = 100b – Port 1 $\overline{\text{ATN_LED0}}$
- GPIO C control register (PCI register offset: C0h in upstream bridge)
 - PCIE_GPIO10_CTL = 011b – Port 2 $\overline{\text{ACT_BTN1}}$
 - PCIE_GPIO11_CTL = 101b – Port 2 $\overline{\text{PWRFLT1}}$
 - PCIE_GPIO12_CTL = 101b – Port 1 $\overline{\text{PWR_LED0}}$
 - PCIE_GPIO13_CTL = 110b – Port 2 $\overline{\text{PWR_LED1}}$
- GPIO D control register (PCI register offset: C2h in upstream bridge)
 - PCIE_GPIO15_CTL = 101b – Port 1 $\overline{\text{PWRFLT0}}$
 - PCIE_GPIO16_CTL = 011b – Port 2 $\overline{\text{ATN_LED1}}$

Setting these bits configures LED1 as $\overline{\text{PWR_LED0}}$ for port 1 and LED2 as $\overline{\text{PWR_LED1}}$ for port 2. LED3 is not used in hot-plug mode. LEDs 4 will be configured as $\overline{\text{ATN_LED0}}$ for port 1 and LED5 will be configured as $\overline{\text{ATN_LED1}}$ for port 2. Push-button switch SW2 is the attention button for port 1 and SW3 is the attention button for port 2.



Figure 1-7. GPIO Control Register

- General control register (PCI register offset: D4h in port 1 and port 2 downstream bridges)
 - RCVR_PRSENT_EN = 0b – $\overline{\text{PRSNT}}$ pin is used to determine whether slot is present
 - REFCK_DIS = 0b – REFCK enabled
 - LINK_ACT_RPT_CAP = 1b – Slot is link active reporting capable
 - SLOT_PFIP = 1b – Power fault input implemented
 - SLOT_PRSENT = 1b – Port connected to slot
 - SLOT_ABP = 1b – Attention button implemented
 - SLOT_PCP = 1b – Power controller implemented
 - SLOT_AIP = 1b – Attention indicator implemented
 - SLOT_PIP = 1b – Power indicator implemented
 - SLOT_HPS = 1b – Device present that can be removed without prior notification.
 - SLOT_HPC = 1b – Slot is hot-plug capable
 - RC_PF_CTL = 1b – REFCK output enable is a function of $\overline{\text{PWR_FAULT}}$
- General control register (PCI register offset: D4h in port 3 downstream bridge)
 - RCVR_PRSENT_EN = 0b – $\overline{\text{PRSNT}}$ pin is used to determine whether slot is present
 - REFCK_DIS = 0b – REFCK enabled
 - LINK_ACT_RPT_CAP = 1b – Slot is link active reporting capable
 - SLOT_PRSENT = 1b – Port connected to slot
- General slot info register (PCI register offset EEh in each downstream bridge)
 - SLOT_NUM = 1b for slot 1, 2b for slot 2, and 3b for slot 3

1.4 ExpressCard-Mode operation

For this mode of operation, the ExpressCard adapter board is used in conjunction with the XIO3130 EVM board. This adapter board utilizes the TI TPS2231 power interface switch to switch power on and off to the ExpressCard slot. TI also offers a dual-power interface switch called the TPS2236. [Figure 1-8](#) shows the adapter board.

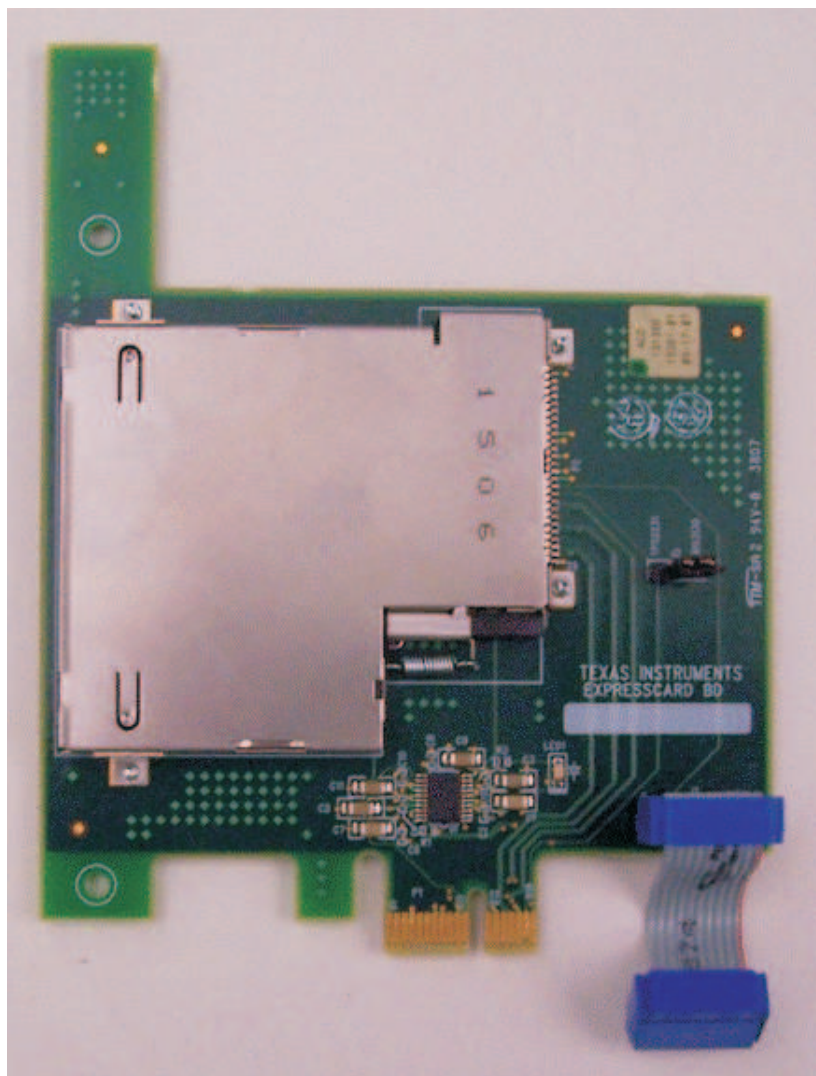


Figure 1-8. ExpressCard Adapter Board

To configure the XIO3130 EVM for ExpressCard-mode operation, connect the ribbon cable connector from J1 on the adapter board to one of the matching connectors (J2, J3 or J4) on the XIO3130 EVM board. Then plug the adapter board into the adjacent PCIe slot as shown in [Figure 1-9](#). It does not matter which PCIe slot is used, but the ribbon cable must be plugged into the connector just below and to the right of the PCIe slot that the adapter board is plugged into.

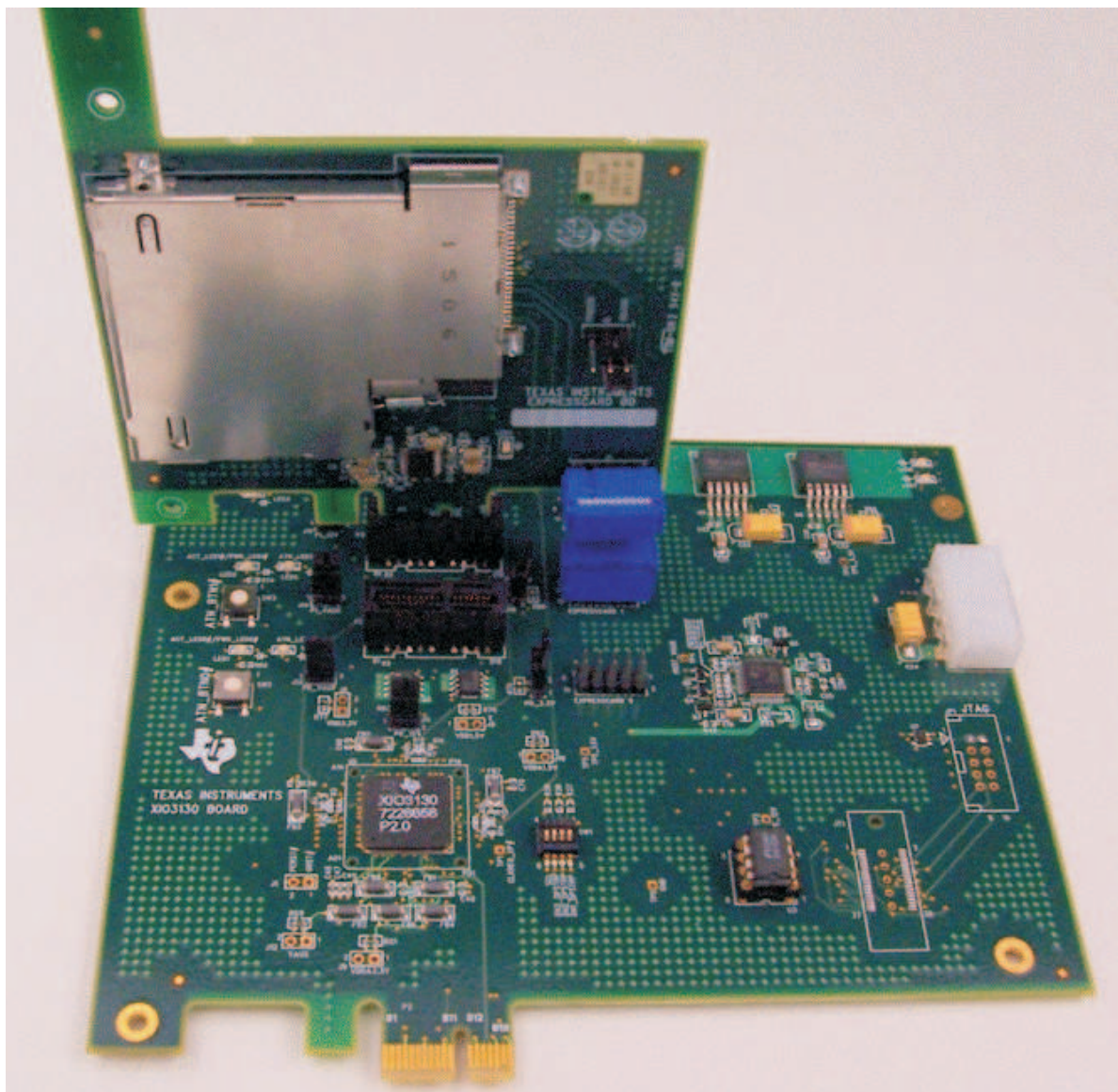


Figure 1-9. EVM Configuration for ExpressCard Mode

To configure the XIO3130 EVM for ExpressCard-mode operation, the six jumpers (J7, J11, J13, J14, J15, J16) must be populated (see [Figure 1-5](#)). This routes power directly to slots 1 and 2 bypassing the TPS2363, which is not required for ExpressCard operation.

The dipswitch should be configured with SCL, DN1_DPSTRP, DN2_DPSTRP, and DN3_DPSTRP slide switches all in the up position. This configuration enables the EEPROM and enables ExpressCard operation on all three slots. To use two of the PCIe slots in normal-mode operation and one slot for ExpressCard operation, two of the DN_x_DPSTRP slide switches must be in the down position and the EEPROM needs to be programmed correctly to support this mode of operation. By default, the ExpressCard mode EEPROM .dat file is set up to enable ExpressCard-mode operation in any of the PCIe slots that disables the other non-ExpressCard slots from operating in normal mode.

The EEPROM (U3) will need to be reconfigured for ExpressCard-mode operation. See [Section 1.5](#) for an explanation of how to configure the EEPROM. Upon deassertion of $\overline{\text{PERST}}$ the XIO3130 will automatically read data from the EEPROM. This data is used to pre-set various PCI configuration register bits. For ExpressCard-mode operation the data in the EEPROM will configure bits in the following registers:

- GPIO A control register (PCI register offset: BEh in upstream bridge)
 - PCIE_GPIO3_CTL = 010b – Port 1 $\overline{\text{CLKREQ0}}$
- GPIO B control register (PCI register offset: C0h in upstream bridge)
 - PCIE_GPIO7_CTL = 010b – Port 2 $\overline{\text{CLKREQ1}}$
- GPIO C control register (PCI register offset: C0h in upstream bridge)
 - PCIE_GPIO11_CTL = 010b – Port 3 $\overline{\text{CLKREQ2}}$
 - PCIE_GPIO12_CTL = 010b – Port 1 $\overline{\text{ACT_LED0}}$
 - PCIE_GPIO13_CTL = 011b – Port 2 $\overline{\text{ACT_LED1}}$
 - PCIE_GPIO14_CTL = 100b –Port 3 $\overline{\text{ACT_LED2}}$

Setting these bits configures LED1 as activity LED for port 1, LED2 as activity LED for port2, and LED3 as activity LED for port 3. Anytime a TLP is transferred to or from the slot, the activity LED will flash. LEDs 4 and 5 are nonfunctional in normal mode; pressing the push buttons has no effect on the XIO3130. $\overline{\text{CLKREQ1}}$ and $\overline{\text{CLKREQ2}}$ are routed across the ribbon cable to the TPS2231.

When plugging in ExpressCards, be careful not to pull the adapter board out of the PCIe socket. Grab a hold of the upper right-hand corner of the adapter board while sliding the ExpressCard into the socket. Slide the ExpressCard all the way in until it clicks in place. After releasing the card, it will spring back a little. To remove the ExpressCard again, grab a hold of the upper right-hand corner of the adapter board, push the card into the socket until it clicks, and then gently remove the card. The spring will push the card out of the socket. Do not pull the ExpressCard out of the socket – always push in and let the spring push the card out.

1.5 Using WinROM to Configure the EEPROM

WinROM is a TI-developed EEPROM programming utility that runs on Windows XP or Vista operating system. WinROM can be used to program the EEPROM (U3) on the XIO3130 EVM. To use the utility, install it on the system that contains the XIO3130 EVM. Double click the WinROM icon to start the program. A dialog box opens that shows all the TI controllers present in the system (see [Figure 1-10](#)). The XIO3130 shows four entries in the bus hierarchy: one entry reads "XIO3130" and the other three entries read "8232104C." Since the EEPROM is only accessible from the upstream bridge, the three "8233104C" entries are in red.

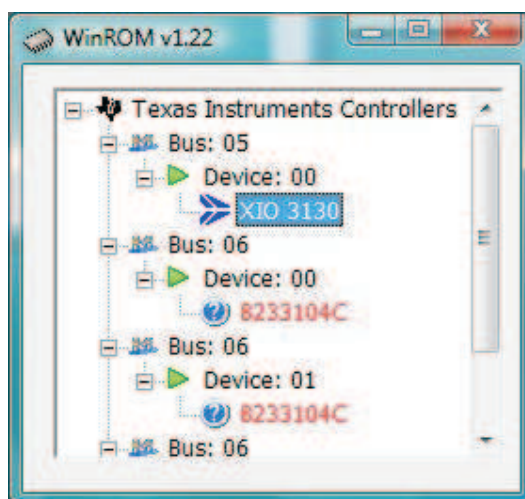


Figure 1-10. TI Controllers

To read the data in the EEPROM, double click the XIO3130 entry. A new dialog box opens (see [Figure 1-11](#)). This dialog box allows the user to modify any byte in the EEPROM.

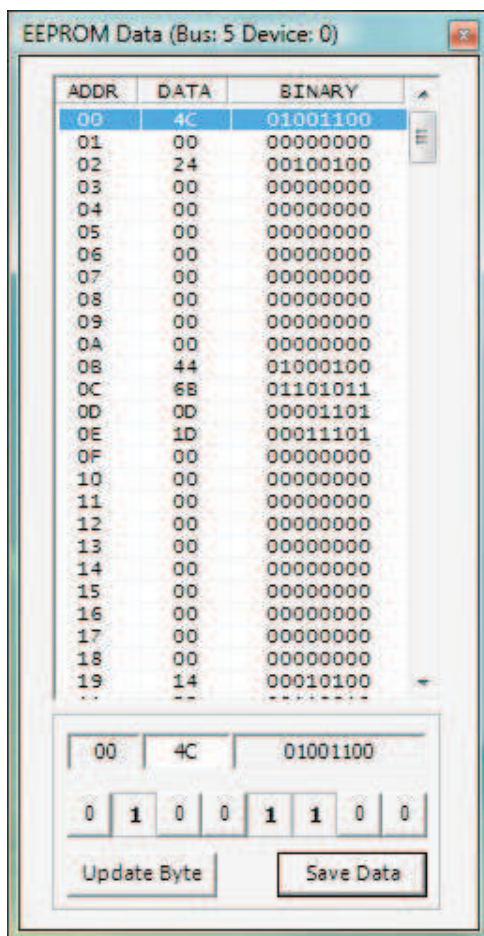


Figure 1-11. EEPROM Data

To update the entire EEPROM from a .dat file that was provided by TI, right click on the XIO3130 entry (see [Figure 1-12](#)). Select the option "Program EEPROM Data From File."

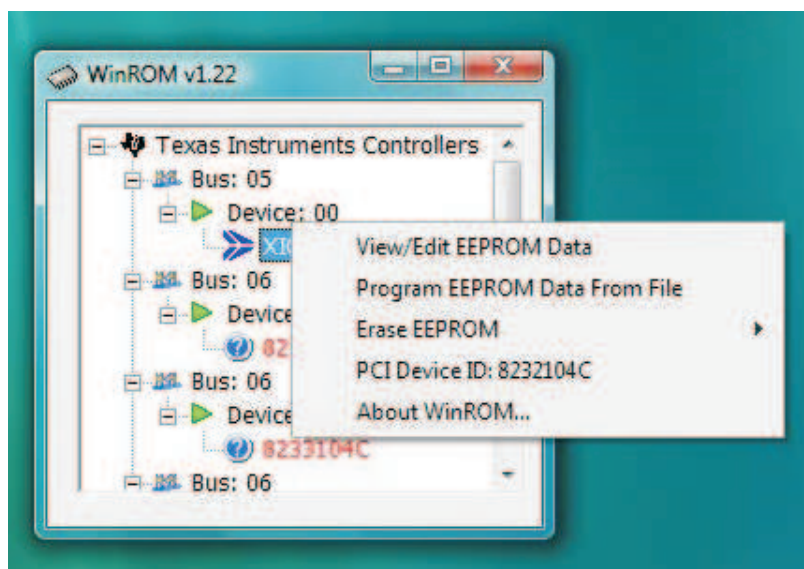


Figure 1-12. Updating the EEPROM

A new dialog box appears that allows the user to select which .dat file to use to program the EEPROM (see [Figure 1-13](#)). Select from one of the three operating modes supplied with the EVM.

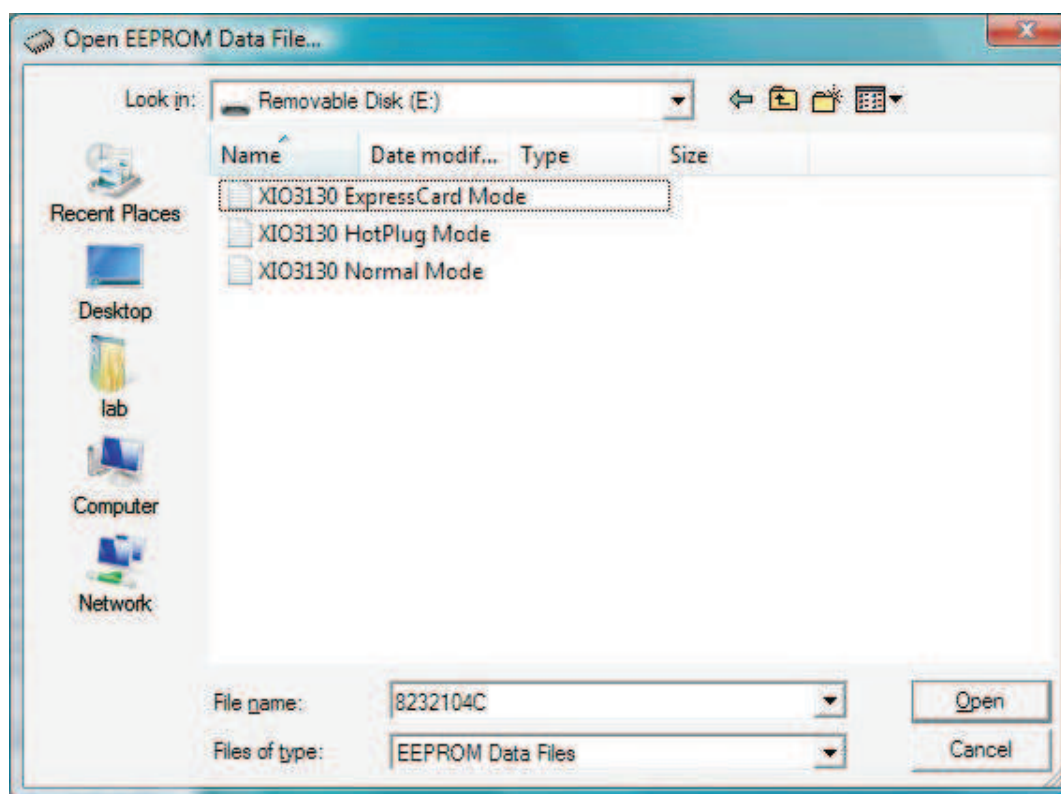


Figure 1-13. Selecting a .dat File

After the Open button has been pressed, a new dialog box opens asking if the user is ready for WinROM to begin flashing the EEPROM. After selecting yes, WinROM starts flashing the EEPROM with the contents from the file (see [Figure 1-13](#)). The .dat files are text documents that can be modified by the user.

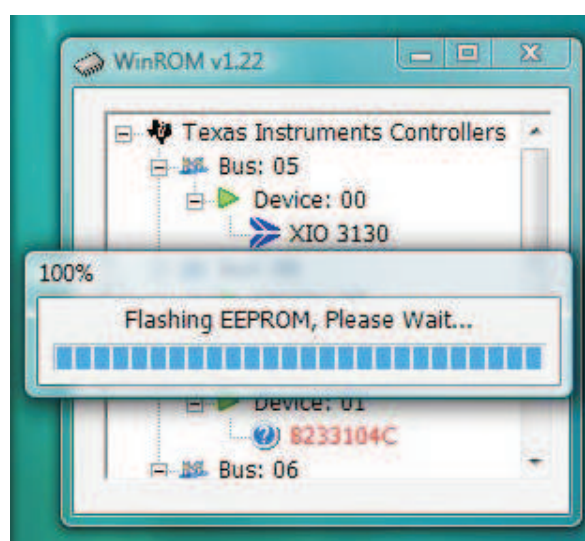


Figure 1-14. Flashing the EEPROM

Once flashing has completed, the contents of the EEPROM now contains the data from the .dat file. However, this data is not yet present in the PCI configuration space of the XIO3130. Once flashing has finished, WinROM displays a dialog box reminding the user to power cycle the system. Power cycling the system causes the system PERST signal to toggle, at which time the XIO3130 reads the data from the EEPROM to the PCI configuration registers. Now the XIO3130 is ready to use in the new operating mode.

1.6 Using the TopHAT Utility

TopHAT is a TI-developed utility that allows a user to read or write to various registers in a PCI or PCIe device. Once the utility has been installed, double click the TopHAT icon to start the program. A dialog box opens to show the entire PCI bus hierarchy. The XIO3130 will show up as four PCI to PCI bridges. Look for the TI icon next "PCI/PCI bridge (TI)" (see [Figure 1-15](#)).

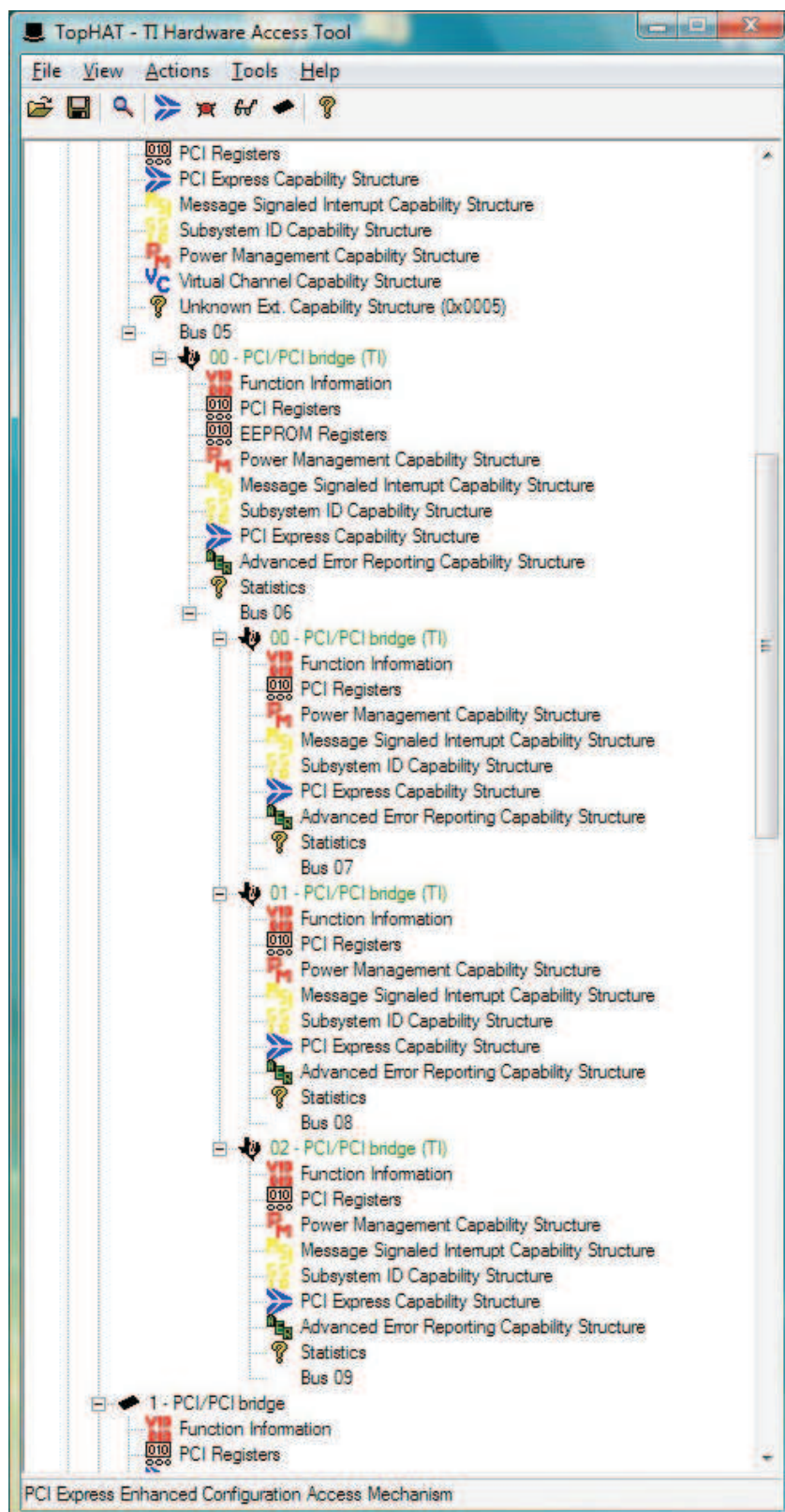


Figure 1-15. TopHAT

TopHAT parses the PCI configuration space looking for any capability structure. If it finds a capability structure, a new icon and description of the capability will show under the device. For example, under the XIO3130 PCI/PCI bridge (TI) entry, a capability for Power Management Capability Structure is shown with a PM icon. Double clicking any of the capabilities opens a new dialog box. Some dialog boxes have tabs that display more information about the capability. [Figure 1-16](#) shows the contents of the “Slot Info” tab for the PCI Express Capability Structure.

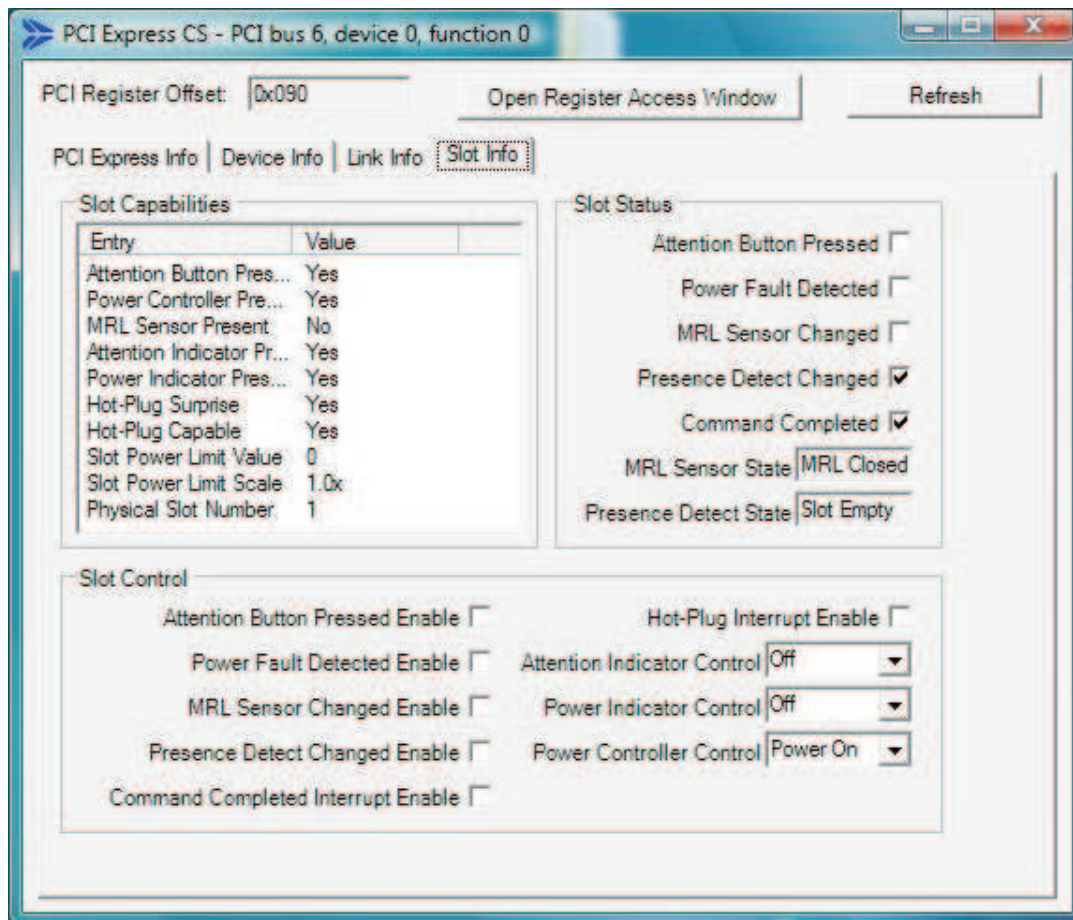


Figure 1-16. Slot Info

In this example, the XIO3130 EVM is operating in hot-plug mode, as can be seen by looking at the Slot Capabilities table entries. TopHAT can be used to exercise the XIO3130, for example selecting blink from the Attention Indicator Control drop-down box causes the attention indicator LED on the EVM to blink. Note that this dialog box also shows where the capability exists in the PCI configuration space. In this example, it is at offset 0x090. Clicking the “Open Register Access Window” opens the PCI Registers dialog box (see [Figure 1-17](#)). Note that the register where the capability begins is automatically selected, in this case at PCI offset 0x090.

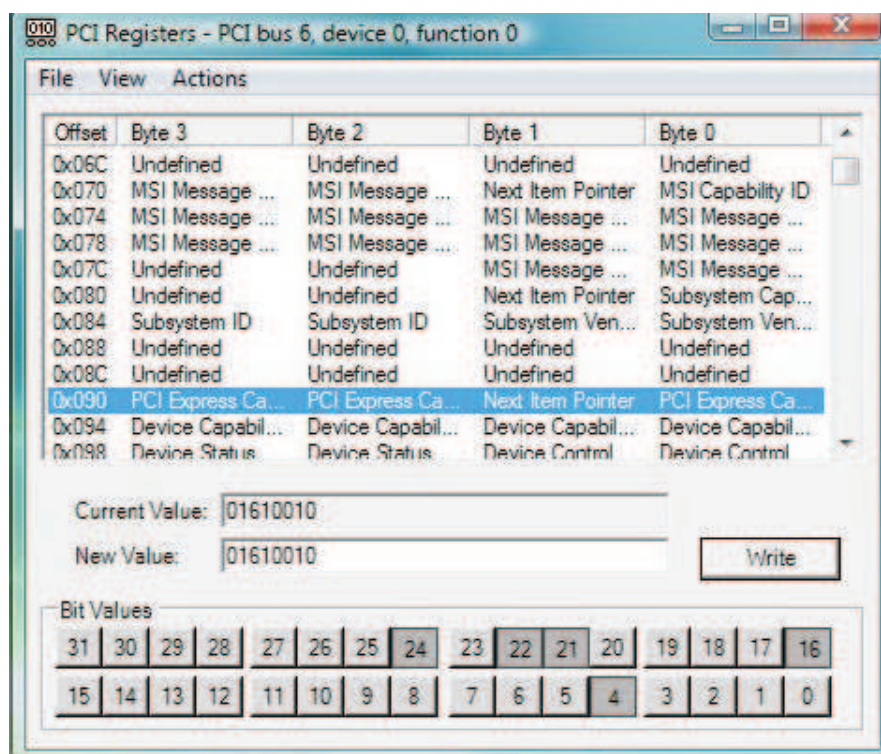


Figure 1-17. PCI Registers

Any bit in the PCI configuration space can be modified using the PCI Registers dialog box. A new value can be directly typed into the “New Value” edit box or entered by pressing any of the bit numbers below the edit box. The new register value will not be written until the “Write” button is pressed. Note that by hovering the cursor over the bit numbers a description for the bit appears.

TopHat has many other features. One useful feature is to rescan the PCI bus. For example, while testing hot plug a user might remove one endpoint device and replace it with another. By pressing the rescan button, the new device will now be present the PCI hierarchy. To rescan the PCI bus, press the magnifying glass below the toolbar.

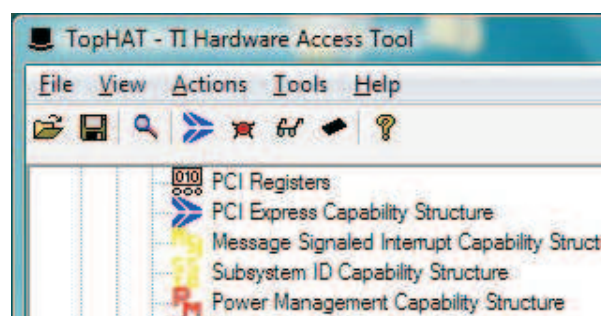


Figure 1-18. TopHAT Features

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EVM WARNINGS AND RESTRICTIONS

It is important to operate this EVM within the input voltage range of 0 V to 3.6 V or -0.6 V to 0.6 V and the output voltage range of 0 V to 3.6 V or -0.6 V to 0.6 V.

Exceeding the specified input range may cause unexpected operation and/or irreversible damage to the EVM. If there are questions concerning the input range, please contact a TI field representative prior to connecting the input power.

Applying loads outside of the specified output range may result in unintended operation and/or possible permanent damage to the EVM. Please consult the EVM User's Guide prior to connecting any load to the EVM output. If there is uncertainty as to the load specification, please contact a TI field representative.

During normal operation, some circuit components may have case temperatures greater than 60°C. The EVM is designed to operate properly with certain components above 70°C as long as the input and output ranges are maintained. These components include but are not limited to linear regulators, switching transistors, pass transistors, and current sense resistors. These types of devices can be identified using the EVM schematic located in the EVM User's Guide. When placing measurement probes near these devices during operation, please be aware that these devices may be very warm to the touch.

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