

Application Note

GIC Stream Protocol interface

Version A

Non-Confidential



GIC Stream Protocol interface

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Release Information

The following changes have been made to this Application Note.

Document History

Date	Issue	Confidentiality	Change
22/02/2016	A	Non-Confidential	First release

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1 Conventions and Feedback

The following describes the typographical conventions and how to give feedback:

Typographical conventions

The following typographical conventions are used:

`monospace` denotes text that can be entered at the keyboard, such as commands, file and program names, and source code.

`monospace` denotes a permitted abbreviation for a command or option. The underlined text can be entered instead of the full command or option name.

monospace italic

denotes arguments to commands and functions where the argument is to be replaced by a specific value.

monospace bold

denotes language keywords when used outside example code.

italic highlights important notes, introduces special terminology, denotes internal cross-references, and citations.

bold highlights interface elements, such as menu names. Also used for emphasis in descriptive lists, where appropriate, and for ARM® processor signal names.

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2 Preface

In GICv3 and GICv4 systems, the GIC Stream Protocol interface is commonly used to connect CPU interfaces to Redistributors. This document provides a high level overview of the protocol, and gives examples of common command sequences.

2.1 References

- *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification GIC architecture version 3.0 and 4.0* (ARM IHI 0069)
- *ARM® Architecture Reference Manual, ARMv8, for ARMv8-A architecture profile* (ARM DDI 0487)
- *ARM® CoreLink™ GIC-500 Generic Interrupt Controller Technical Reference Manual* (ARM DDI 0516)
- *ARM® Cortex®-A57 MPCore™ Processor Technical Reference Manual* (ARM DDI 0488)
- *AMBA® 4 AXI4-Stream Protocol Specification* (ARM IHI 0051)
- *GICv3 Software Overview* (DAI 0492)

2.2 Terms and abbreviations

GICv3	Version 3 of the ARM Generic Interrupt Controller specification
GICv4	Version 4 of the ARM Generic Interrupt Controller specification
INTID	Interrupt Identifier.
ITS	Interrupt Translation Service. A logical component in the GIC that is part of the IRI. An ITS translates messages from peripherals to interrupts.
Redistributor	A logical component in the GIC at affinity level 0 that is part of the IRI. Each PE in the system is connected to a Redistributor through a CPU interface.
CPU interface	A logical component of the GIC at affinity level 0 that is part of the PE.
IRI	Interrupt Routing Infrastructure. The Distributor, Redistributors and optional ITSs together form the IRI.
Sgi	Software Generated Interrupt. In the GICv3 and GICv4 architecture, SGIs use INTIDs 0 to 15.
LPI	Locality-specific Peripheral Interrupt. In the GICv3 and GICv4 architecture, LPIs use INTIDs 8192 and greater.
Group	In GICv3 and GICv4, each INTID is assigned to a group.
IAR	Interrupt Acknowledge Register. This is a CPU interface register that is read by software to acknowledge an interrupt.
EOIR	End of Interrupt Register. This is a CPU interface register that is written by software to signal that an interrupt has been handled.
DIR	Deactivate Interrupt Register. This is a CPU interface register that is written by software to deactivate an interrupt.
PE	Processing Element. The abstract machine defined in the ARM architecture, as documented in an ARM Architecture Reference Manual. See also <i>ARM® Architecture Reference Manual, ARMv8, for ARMv8-A architecture profile</i> .

3 Introduction

The GICv3 and GICv4 architecture supports a large number of PEs that share a single interrupt controller. Many implementations will be distributed implementations, with the logic for the Redistributors and CPU interfaces residing in separate logical blocks. The GIC Stream Protocol interface provides a standardized interface for connecting these distributed Redistributors and CPU interfaces.

This document compliments the *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification GIC architecture version 3.0 and 4.0*. It is not a replacement or alternative. Refer to the *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification GIC architecture version 3.0 and 4.0* for detailed descriptions of commands and command encodings.

How a GIC distributes interrupts, and how software handles interrupts, are beyond the scope of this document. For more information on these topics see the *GICv3 Software Overview*.

The following topics describe this subject:

- Introducing the GIC Stream Protocol interface on page 11.
- AXI Stream on page 12.

3.1 Introducing the GIC Stream Protocol interface

In GICv3 and GICv4 the CPU interface registers are accessed as system registers, and are therefore typically part of the PE. Each CPU interface connects to a dedicated Redistributor. The Redistributors are part of the Interrupt Routing Infrastructure (IRI). A communication channel is required between the CPU interface logic and the associated Redistributor.

The GIC Stream Protocol interface is a standardized interface for connecting Redistributors and CPU interfaces.

The GIC Stream Protocol is a point-to-point protocol. A simple implementation could have a dedicated physical connection for each CPU interface – Redistributor, as shown in Figure 1.

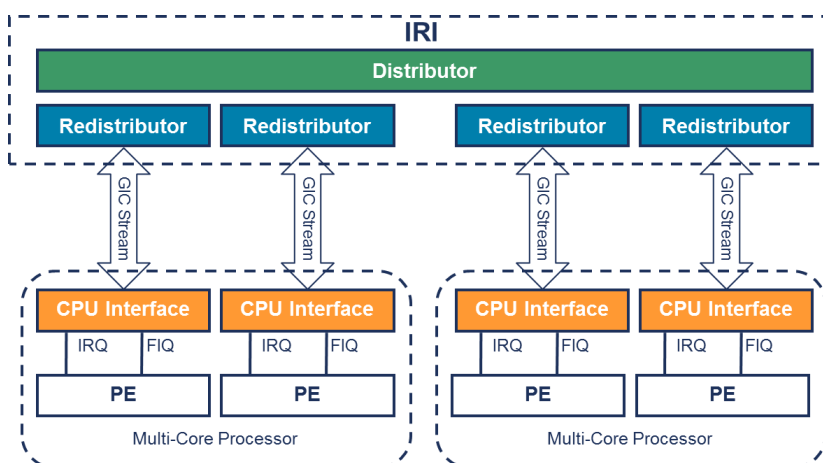


Figure 1 Using GIC Stream Protocol Interfaces to connect PEs to Redistributors

Alternatively, a multiplexed connection might be used as shown in Figure 2

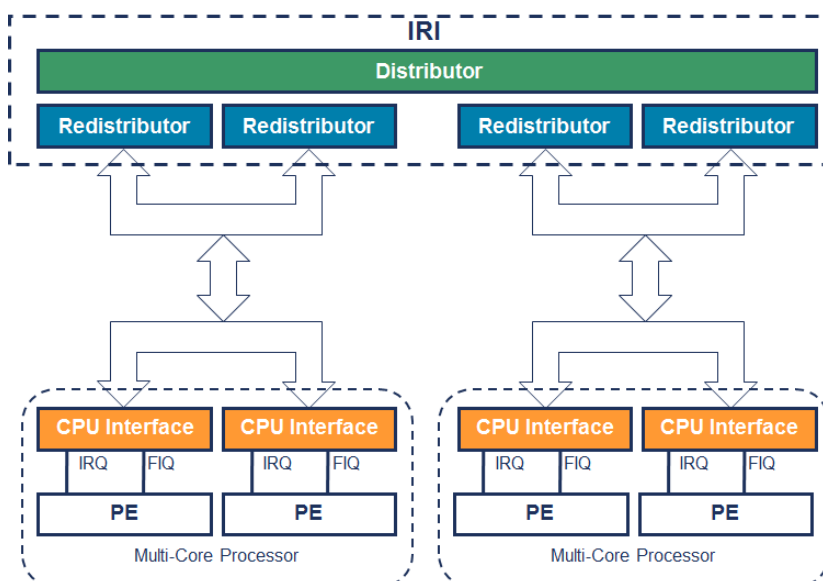


Figure 2 Using a multiplexed connection

This document focuses on the communication between a single CPU interface and Redistributor, and does not cover any possible multiplexing.

3.2 AXI Stream Protocol

The GIC Stream Protocol interface comprises an AMBA 4 AXI4 Stream Protocol interface in each direction that sends commands as a series of packets.

This document does not cover the details of the AXI4 Stream Protocol. For further information refer to the *AMBA[®] 4 AXI4-Stream Protocol Specification*.

4 GICv3

This chapter describes the use of the GIC Stream Protocol in GICv3, including:

- Overview of GICv3 commands on page 14.
- A typical interrupt sequence on page 16.
- An interrupt being retrieved from a CPU interface on page 18.
- Arrival of a Higher Priority Interrupt on page 20.
- SGI on page 22.
- Clearing group enables in CPU interface on page 23.
- Power Management on page 24.

4.1 Overview of GICv3 commands

Table 1 provides a summary of the commands that a Redistributor can issue to the connected CPU interface.

Table 1 Commands issued by a Redistributor to a CPU interface

Command	Description
Set X	Sets INTID X as pending on the CPU interface.
Clear X	Retrieves INTID X from the CPU interface.
Quiesce	Informs the CPU interface that the link is being taken down. In response, the CPU interface completes any outstanding traffic and then sends a Quiesce Acknowledge.
Downstream Control	Informs the CPU interface of the INTID width and the number of Security states supported by the IRI.
Generate SGI Acknowledge	Acknowledges a Generate SGI command from the CPU interface.
Activate Acknowledge	Acknowledges an Activate command from the CPU interface. At the point the Activate Acknowledge is sent the effects of the Activate must be visible.
Deactivate Acknowledge	Acknowledges a Deactivate command from the CPU interface. At the point the Deactivate Acknowledge is sent, the effect of the Deactivate must be visible.
Upstream Control Acknowledge	Acknowledges an Upstream Control command from the CPU interface.

Table 2 provides a summary of the commands that a CPU interface can issue to the connected Redistributor.

Table 2 Commands issued by a CPU interface to a Redistributor

Command	Description
Activate X	Activates INTID X. Activate is treated as an acknowledge to Set X.
Deactivate X	Deactivates the interrupt with INTID X.
Release X	Releases INTID X. Release is treated as an acknowledge to Set X.

Command	Description
Generate SGI	Generates an SGI.
Upstream Control	Informs the Redistributor of changes to group enables in the CPU interface.
Clear Acknowledge	Acknowledges a Clear from the Redistributor. Before issuing the Clear Acknowledge, the interrupt must either have been Released or Activated.
Quiesce Acknowledge	Acknowledges a Quiesce from the Redistributor. Cannot be issued when there is any outstanding traffic on the link.
Downstream Control Acknowledge	Acknowledges a Downstream Control from the Redistributor.

Note

The command descriptions in this document are summaries. For a full description, and encoding information, refer to the *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification GIC architecture version 3.0 and 4.0*.

4.2 A typical interrupt sequence

The Redistributor sends a pending interrupt to its connected CPU interface using the [Set](#) command. This command includes the INTID of the interrupt, the priority and the interrupt group.

The Set command is unusual in that it does not have a dedicated acknowledge command. Instead, Set is considered acknowledged when the CPU interface issues either a Release or Activate command.

When the CPU interface receives a Set command, it checks whether the interrupt is of sufficient priority to be delivered to the PE. If it is, a PE exception is raised, typically causing a software exception handler to be run.

Software acknowledges the interrupt by reading one of the Interrupt Acknowledge Registers (IAR). The CPU interface signals this to the IRI by issuing an [Activate](#) command.

When the interrupt has been handled, software deactivates the interrupt by writing to one of the End of Interrupt Register (EOIR) or the Deactivate Interrupt Register (DIR). This results in the CPU interface sending a *Deactivate* command to the Redistributor.

Figure 3 shows a typical Set → Activate → Deactivate sequence.

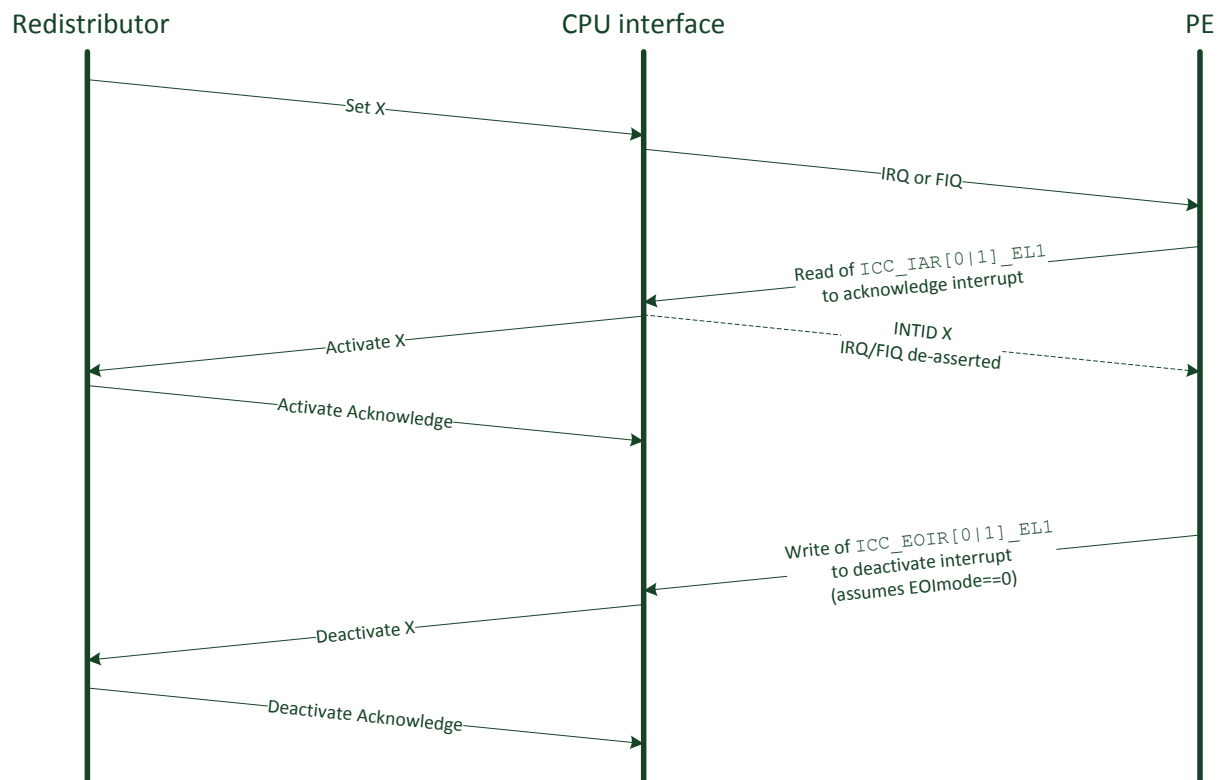


Figure 3 Typical life cycle of an interrupt.

Note

LPIs do not have an Active state. Therefore if the INTID is in the LPI range, no Deactivate command is generated by the CPU interface.

The GIC architecture considers an interrupt to have been activated at the point that the IAR is read. However, it can take some time for the activation to propagate and the

registers in the IRI to be updated. The Redistributor will not send the *Activate Acknowledge* until the updated state is visible. Software can ensure that the effects of previous reads of the IARs are visible by executing a DSB.

Similarly, the effects of deactivating an interrupt can take some time to propagate. The Redistributor will not send the *Deactivate Acknowledge* until the updated state is visible. Software can ensure that the effects of previous reads of the EOIRs or DIR are visible by executing a DSB.

The CPU interface can issue further Activate commands without having received acknowledgements for previous Activates. Figure 4 shows an example of this.

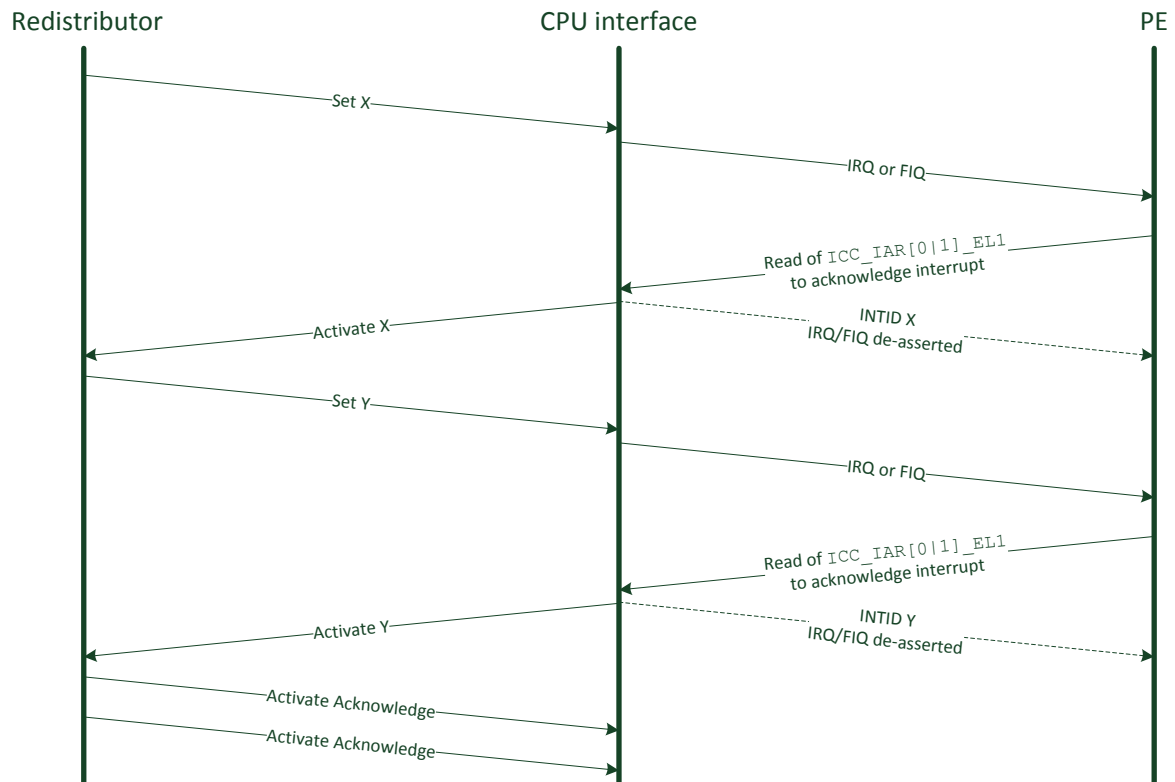


Figure 4 Multiple outstanding acknowledgments

Activate Acknowledge commands do not contain an INTID, and the Redistributor is not required to issue Active Acknowledge commands in the same order in which it received the Activate commands. Therefore, the CPU interface cannot determine which Activate is being acknowledged.

The number of outstanding Activate commands a CPU interface can support is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For example, the ARM® Cortex®-A53 processor only supports only a single outstanding Activate command.

4.3 An interrupt being retrieved from a CPU interface

The Redistributor can retrieve a pending interrupt from the CPU interface using a [Clear](#) command. It might do this for several reasons, for example:

- The relevant group enable in `GICD_CTLR` is cleared by software.
- The pending interrupt is configured to use the 1-of-N model, and the IRI selects a different target PE.

When the CPU interface receives a Clear command it must release the interrupt if it is still pending. It does this by issuing a [Release](#) command. When the Release has been issued, the CPU interface can send a [Clear Acknowledge](#) command.

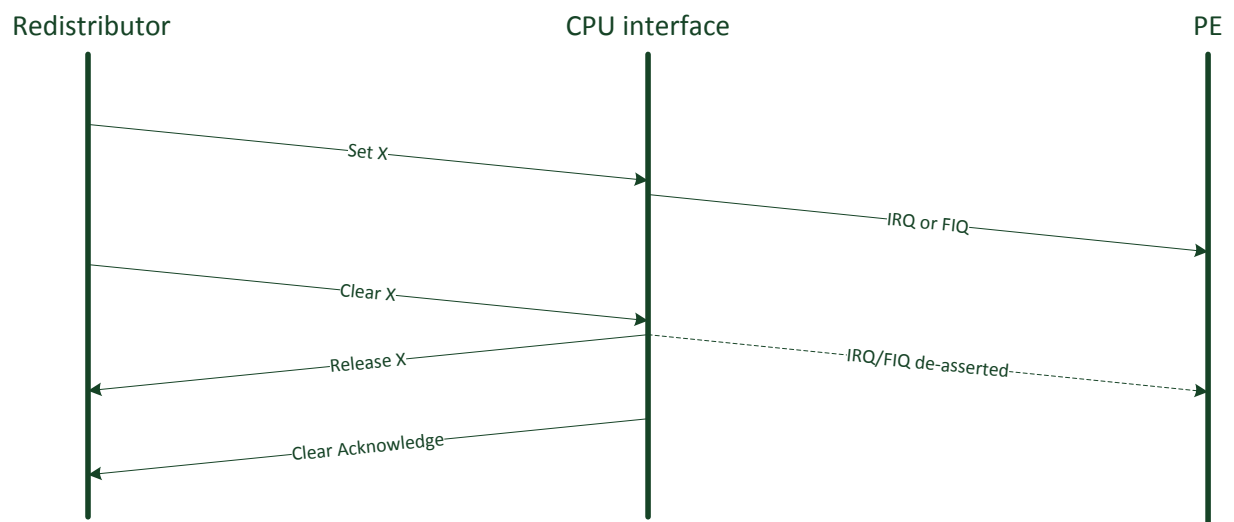


Figure 5 An interrupt being retrieved from a CPU interface

There is a possible race condition. Software might acknowledge the pending interrupt before the Clear arrives. In this case, the CPU interface must issue an Activate command instead. Figure 6 shows an example of this scenario.

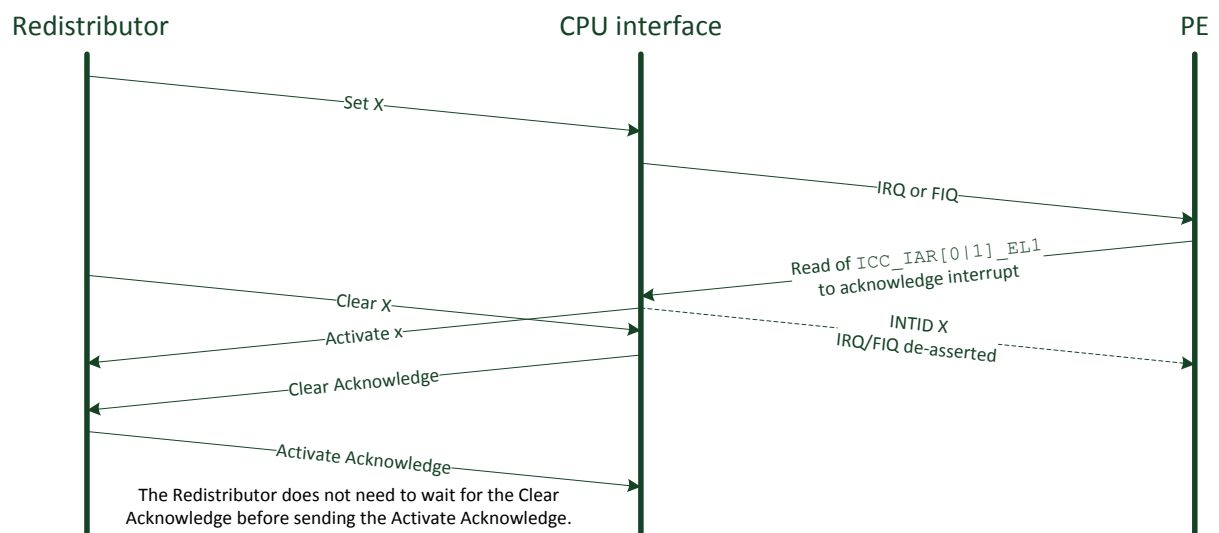


Figure 6 Race condition between Clear and Activate

There is also a possible race between the exception being taken and the Clear command arriving at the CPU interface. In the time between the PE taking the exception and software reading the IAR, the interrupt might have been retrieved. In this case the read of the IAR would return 1023, indicating a spurious interrupt.

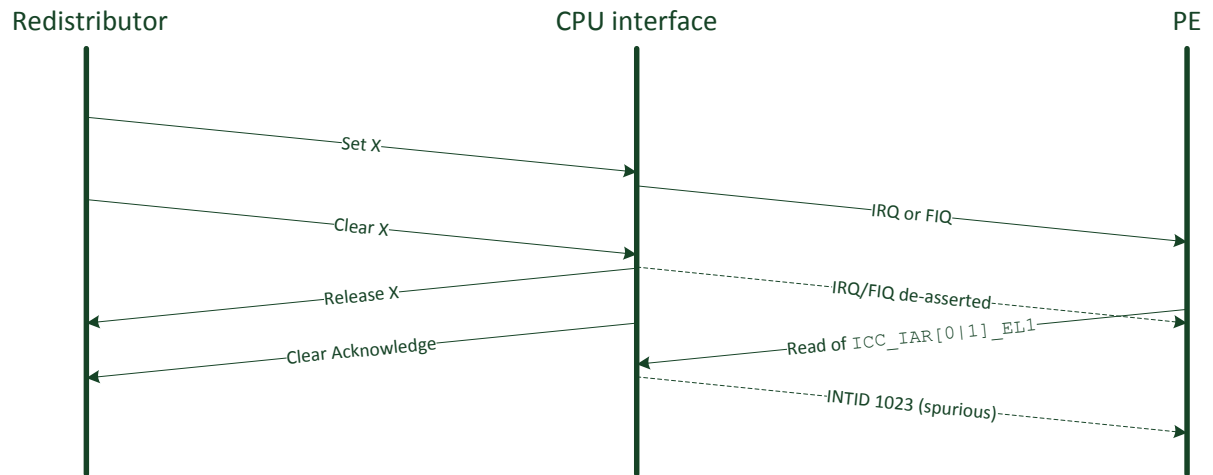


Figure 7 Race condition between software read of IAR and Clear

Note

The Activate, Release and Clear Acknowledge commands have a V field to indicate whether a physical or virtual interrupt is being specified. GICv3 does not support directly injected virtual interrupts. Therefore the V field will always be cleared to 0, indicating a physical interrupt. Refer to chapter 4 for usage of the V field in GICv4.

4.4 Arrival of a Higher Priority Interrupt

A higher priority interrupt might become pending while a previous interrupt is still pending on the CPU interface. The Redistributor can send a Set command for the new higher priority interrupt. This Set command will displace the previous Set command, causing the CPU interface to issue a Release for the lower priority interrupt.

Figure 8 shows an example of such a scenario. The example assumes INTID Y is of a higher priority than INTID X.

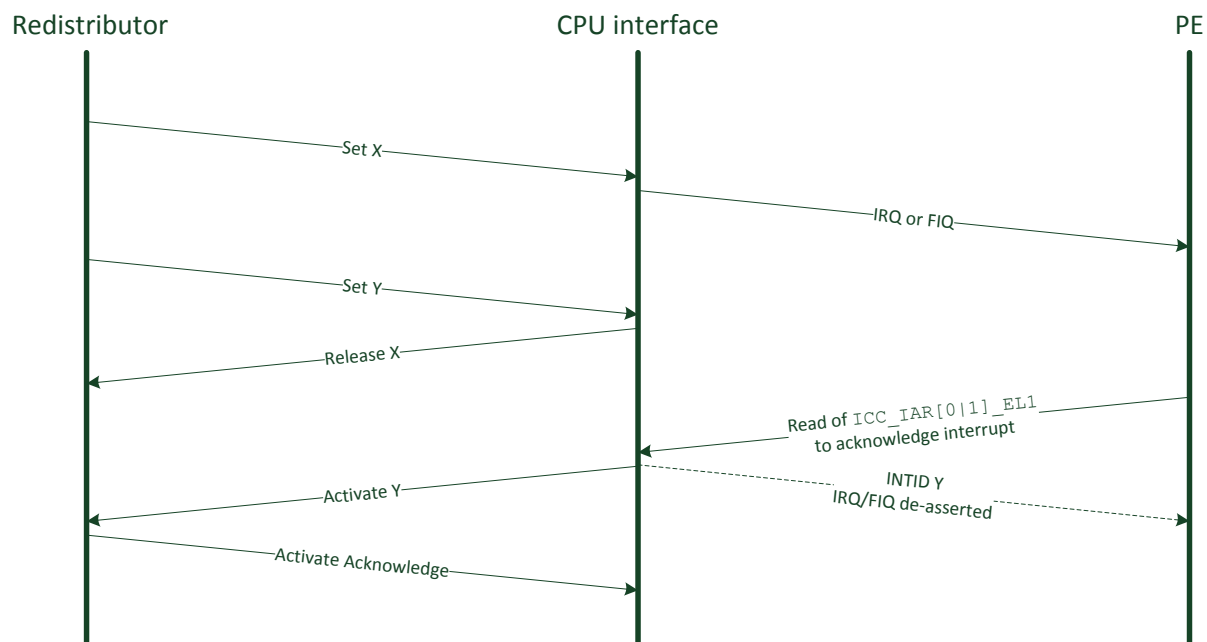


Figure 8 A higher priority interrupt displacing a lower priority interrupt

Note

The example in Figure 8 assumes that INTIDs X and Y would result in the same exception.

Figure 9 shows an example where the first interrupt is acknowledged before the second Set command is received.

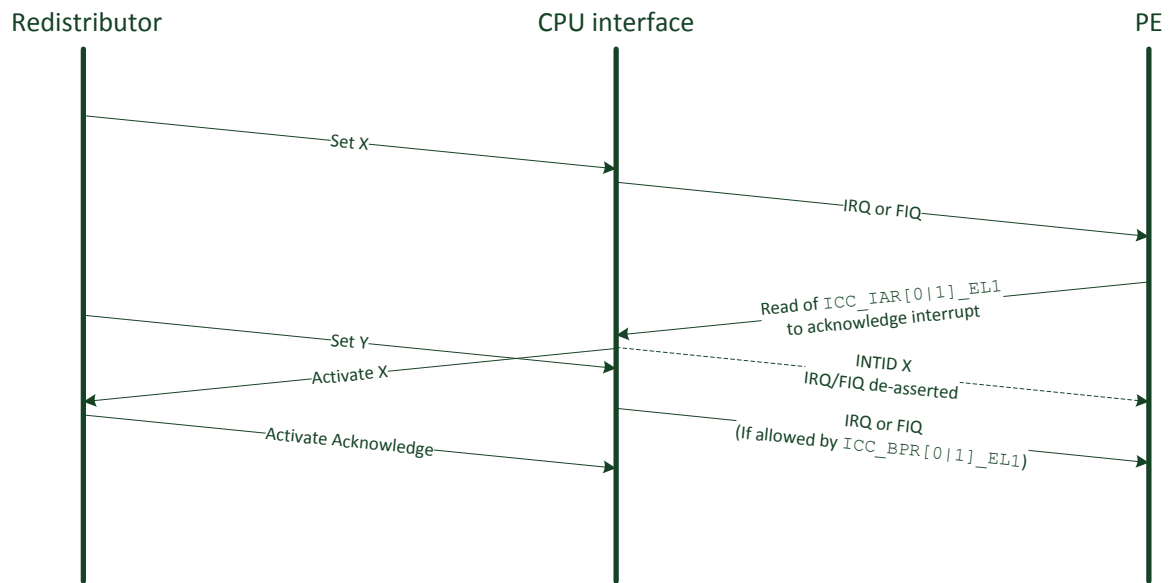


Figure 9 Race condition between Set and Activate

4.5 SGI

SGIs are generated by software writing to one of three registers in the CPU interface. The CPU interface issues a *Generate SGI* command, which includes the INTID, interrupt group and target PE information.

The Redistributor issues a *Generate SGI Acknowledge* in response.

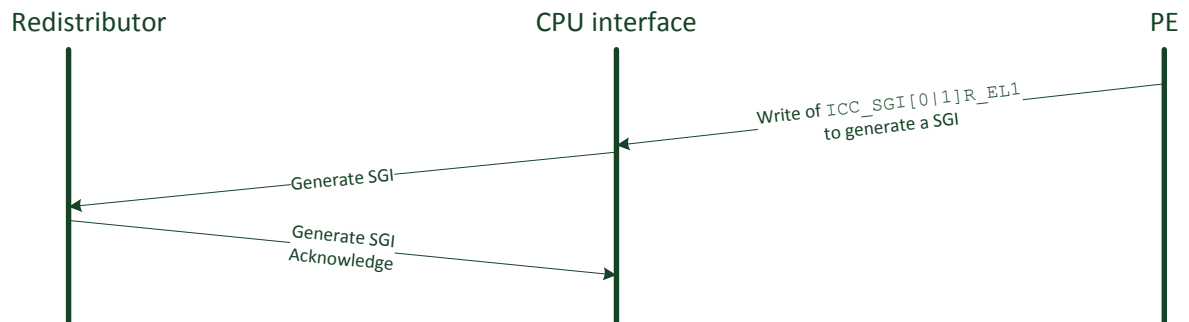


Figure 10 SGI generation

4.6 Clearing group enables in CPU interface

The CPU interface has individual enables for each interrupt group. The state of the group enables is communicated to the Redistributor using the *Upstream Control* command.

If a Set command is received for an INTID belonging to an interrupt group that is disabled in the CPU interface, it must be released. Similarly, if the interrupt group becomes disabled then any outstanding Set command for an INTID belonging to that interrupt group must be released.

Figure 11 shows an example of an interrupt being released in response to the interrupt group becoming disabled.

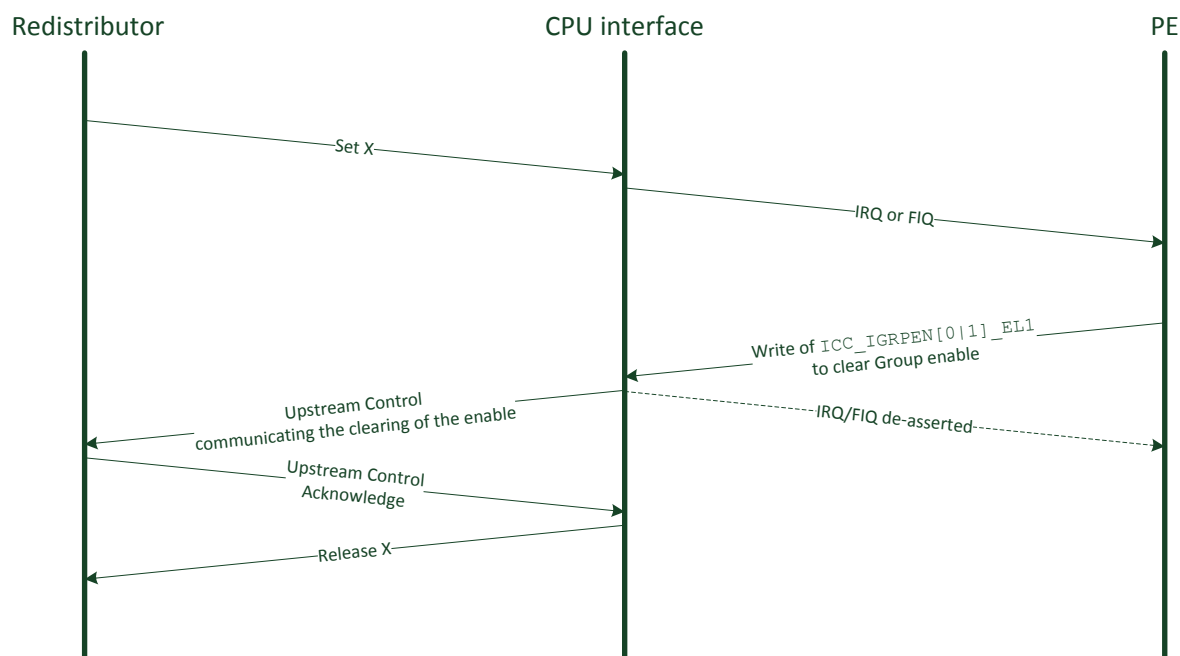


Figure 11 Clearing the Group enable(s) in the CPU interface

It is recommended, but not required, that the clearing of the group enable is communicated before the Release command is sent. This ensures that the Redistributor does not try to re-send the Set command for the same interrupt.

Note

The GIC Stream Protocol does not prohibit the Redistributor from sending a Set command for an interrupt belonging to an interrupt group that is known to be disabled in the CPU interface. However, this is expected to be a rare case because the CPU interface would release the interrupt.

4.7 Power Management

The GICv3 specification provides a mechanism to quiesce the interface between a Redistributor and a CPU interface.

The `GIC_WAKER` register contains two bits:

- `ProcessorSleep`
Software writes this bit to 0 to bring up the interface, and writes 1 to bring the interface down. This bit resets to 1.
- `ChildrenAsleep`
This bit reports the state, up (0) or down (1), of the interface. After writing `ProcessorSleep`, software polls `ChildrenAsleep` for the change to take effect.

When the interface is down, no interrupts can be delivered to the CPU interface and software must perform no actions that would result in traffic on the link, such as attempting to deactivate previously acknowledged interrupts.

The GICv3 architecture states that behavior is UNPREDICTABLE if software writes to the CPU interface registers while `ChildrenAsleep==1` or `ProcessorSleep==1`.

Note

When `GICR_WAKER.ProcessorSleep==1`, interrupts targeting the PE generate wake – up requests instead. This is outside of the scope of this document. For details refer to the *GICv3 Software Overview*.

4.7.1 Power Up

When the interface is brought up (`ProcessorSleep` written from 1 to 0), the Redistributor sends a *Downstream Control* command to the CPU interface. This informs the CPU interface of the number of Security states supported and the supported INTID width.

The CPU interface replies with a *Downstream Control Acknowledge*. The Downstream Control Acknowledge includes the smallest INTID width supported by the CPU interface and the Redistributor. This ensures that the IRI does not attempt to send an interrupt with a wider INTID than is supported by the CPU interface.

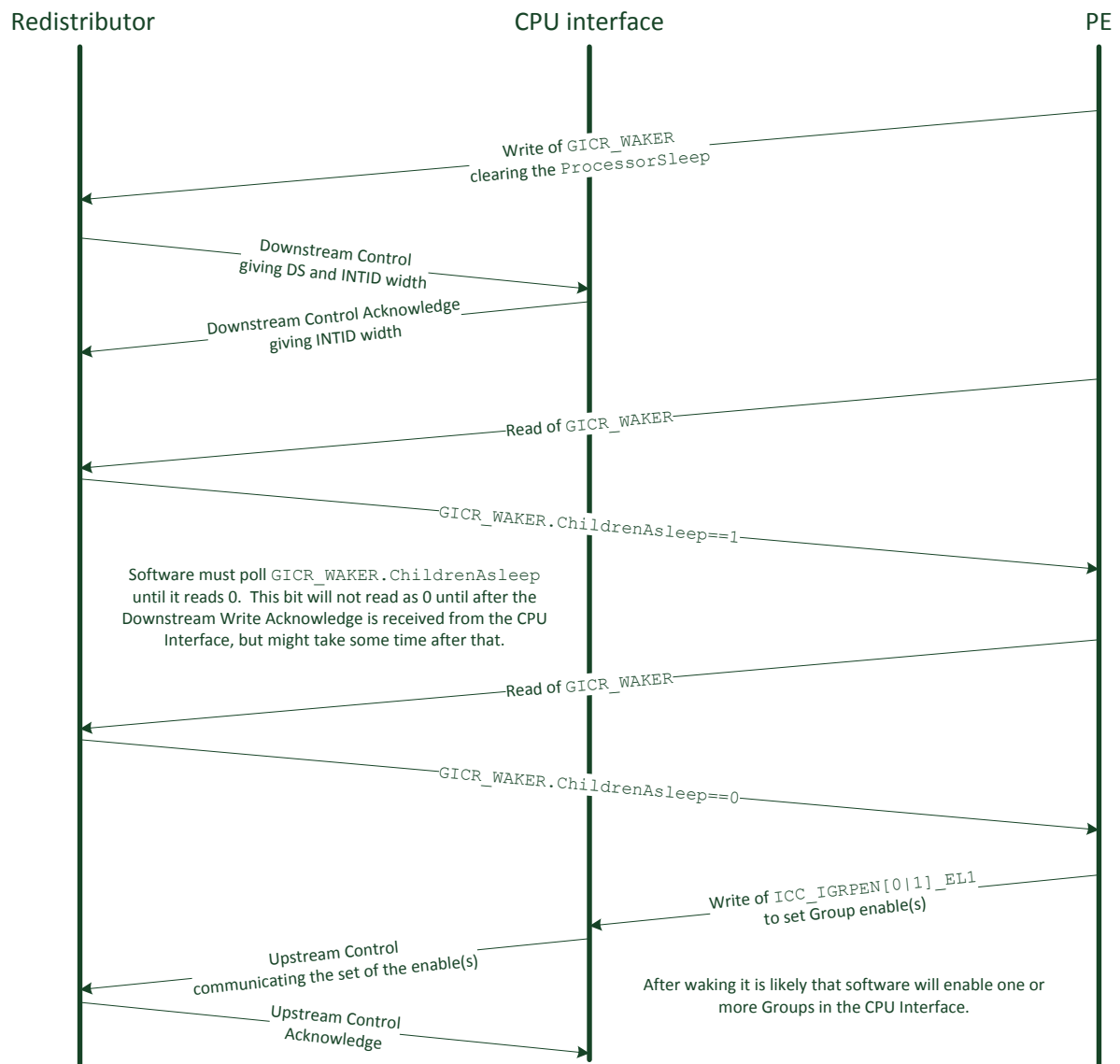


Figure 12 Power up sequence

After clearing `ProcessorSleep` to 0, software polls `ChildrenAsleep` until it reads 0. `ChildrenAsleep` will not read as 0 until the Downstream Control has been sent and acknowledged. As shown in Figure 12, `ChildrenAsleep` might not be updated immediately.

4.7.2 Power Down

The interface is brought down by software writing `ProcessorSleep` to 1. The Redistributor will issue a *Quiesce* command to the CPU interface.

The CPU interface must complete any outstanding traffic, and respond with a *Quiesce Acknowledge*.

When the Quiesce Acknowledge is received, the Redistributor can take down the interface and update `ChildrenAsleep`.

Figure 13 shows a simple case where there are no outstanding actions for the CPU interface.

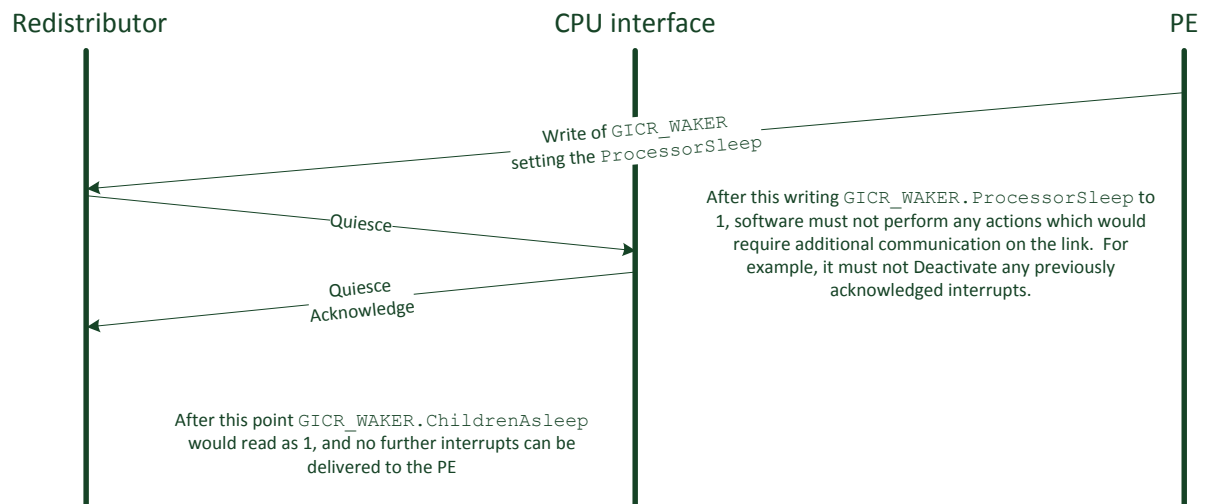


Figure 13 Power down when outstanding interrupts or SGIs

Figure 14 shows a more complex example, where there is outstanding traffic when the Quiesce command is received.

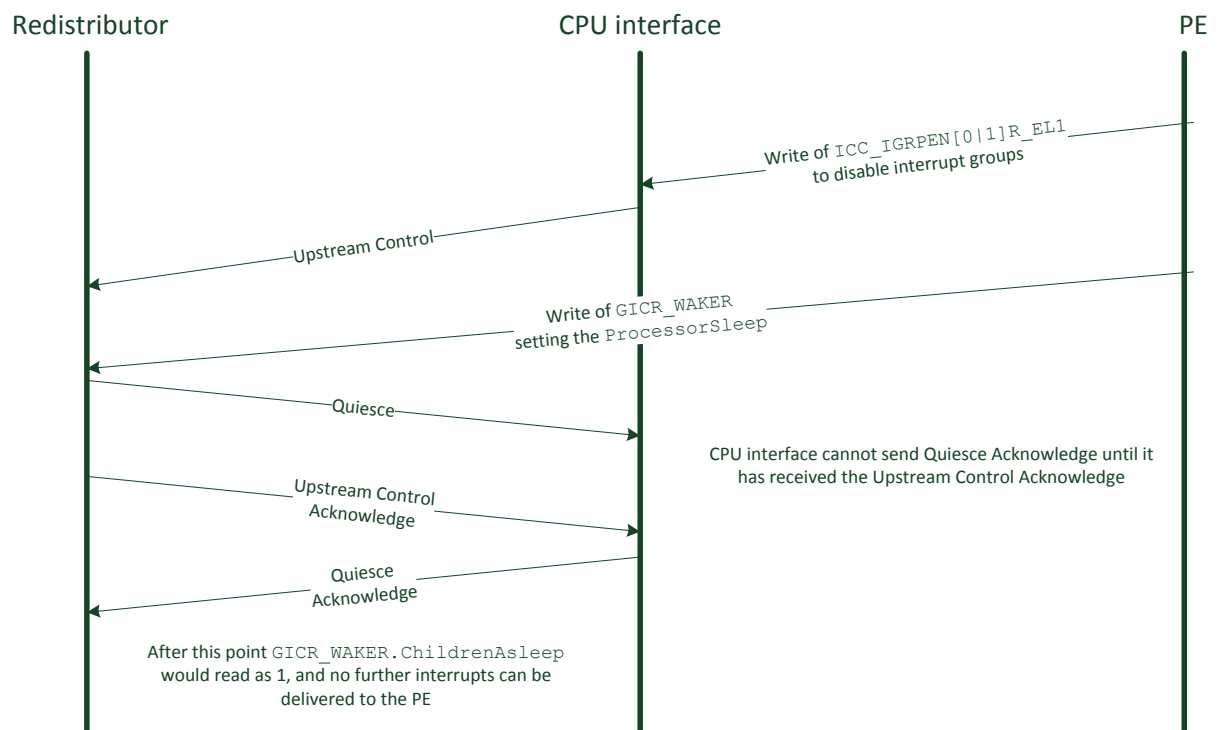


Figure 14 Power down with outstanding traffic

5 GICv4: Directly Injected Virtual Interrupts

GICv4 adds the ability to directly inject virtual interrupts. This chapter describes the additions to the GIC Stream Protocol to support this feature, and contains the following sections:

- Overview of GICv4 commands on page 28.
- A typical virtual interrupt sequence on page 29.
- De-asserted virtual interrupt on page 30.

5.1 Overview of GICv4 commands

GICv4 adds a number of additional commands to the GIC Stream Protocol.

Table 3 provides a summary of the additional commands a Redistributor issues to the connected CPU interface.

Table 3 Commands issued by a Redistributor to a CPU interface

Command	Description
VSet X	Sets the virtual interrupt with INTID X as pending on the CPU interface.
VClear X	Retrieves the virtual interrupt with INTID X from the CPU interface

A number of CPU interface commands include a V field:

- V==0: Specified INTID is physical.
- V==1: Specified INTID is virtual.

For example, Release X:

- V==0: Release the pending physical interrupt with INTID X.
- V==1: Release the pending virtual interrupt with INTID X.

GICv4 allows only virtual LPIs to be directly injected. Therefore, the INTID for a VSet or VClear command must always be 8192 or greater. Similarly, for any command with V==1 that includes an INTID, the INTID must be 8192 or greater.

Note

The command descriptions in this document are summaries. For a full description, and encoding information, refer to the *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification GIC architecture version 3.0 and 4.0*.

5.2 A typical virtual interrupt sequence

The process for sending virtual interrupts is the same as for physical interrupts other than that a *VSet* command is used instead of Set.

Figure 15 shows a typical sequence of a virtual interrupt being sent, acknowledged and deactivated.

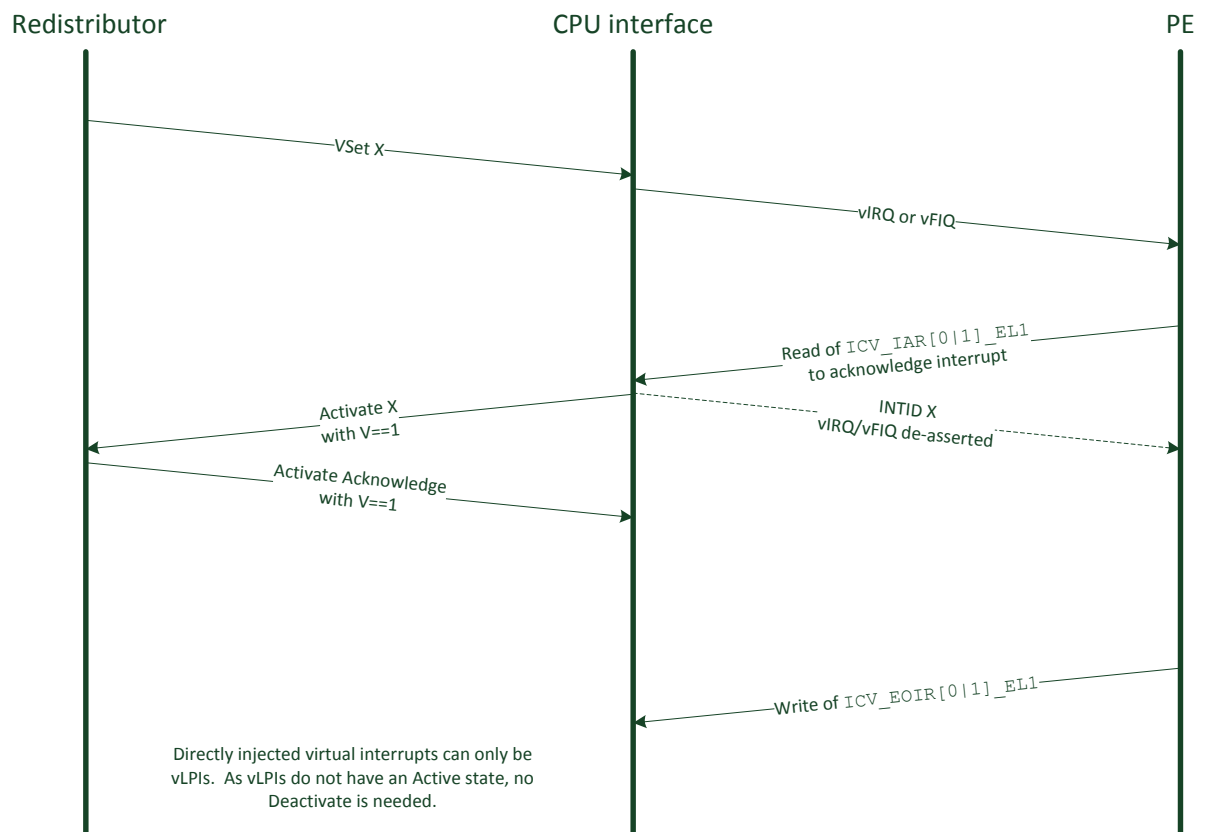


Figure 15 A virtual interrupt being sent and acknowledged

The Activate command is used by the CPU interface for both physical interrupts and virtual interrupts. The V bit in the command reports the type of interrupt that is being released.

No deactivate is needed for virtual interrupts. This is because GICv4 only allows virtual LPIs to be directly injected, and LPIs do not have an Active state.

5.3 De-asserted virtual interrupt

The **VClear** command is used to retrieve a pending virtual interrupt from the CPU Interface.

On receipt of the VClear the CPU interface must issue an Activate or Release for the virtual interrupt, followed by a Clear Acknowledge.

Release and Clear Acknowledge are used for both physical interrupts and virtual interrupts. As with the Activate command, these commands include a V field that reports whether the interrupt is virtual or physical.

Figure 16 shows an example of the interrupt being released.

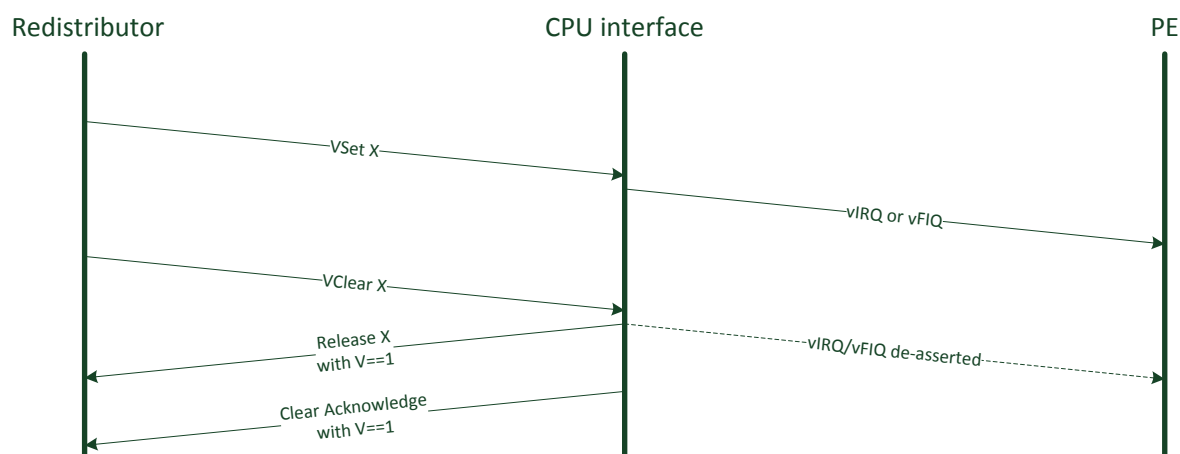


Figure 16 A virtual interrupt being sent and then retrieved

As with physical interrupts, there is a possible race condition, where the virtual interrupt is acknowledged before the VClear is received. In this case, an Activate is sent instead of a Release. The CPU interface must wait for the Activate Acknowledge before sending the Clear Acknowledge.

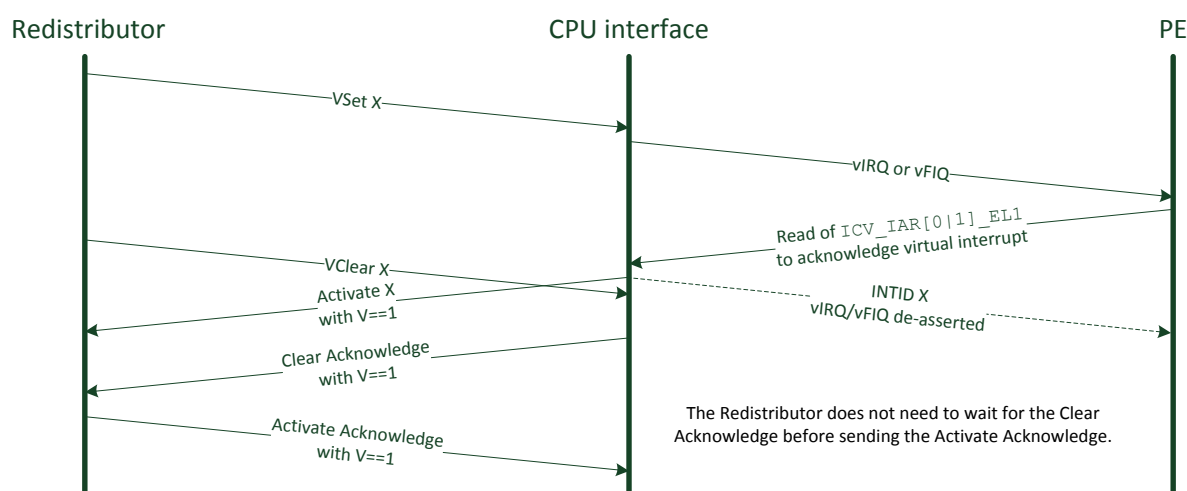


Figure 17 Race between VClear and Activate commands

5.4 Interaction between physical interrupts and virtual interrupts

A CPU interface can host both a pending physical interrupt and a pending virtual interrupt at the same time. Therefore a Set command will not displace a VSet, or vice versa.

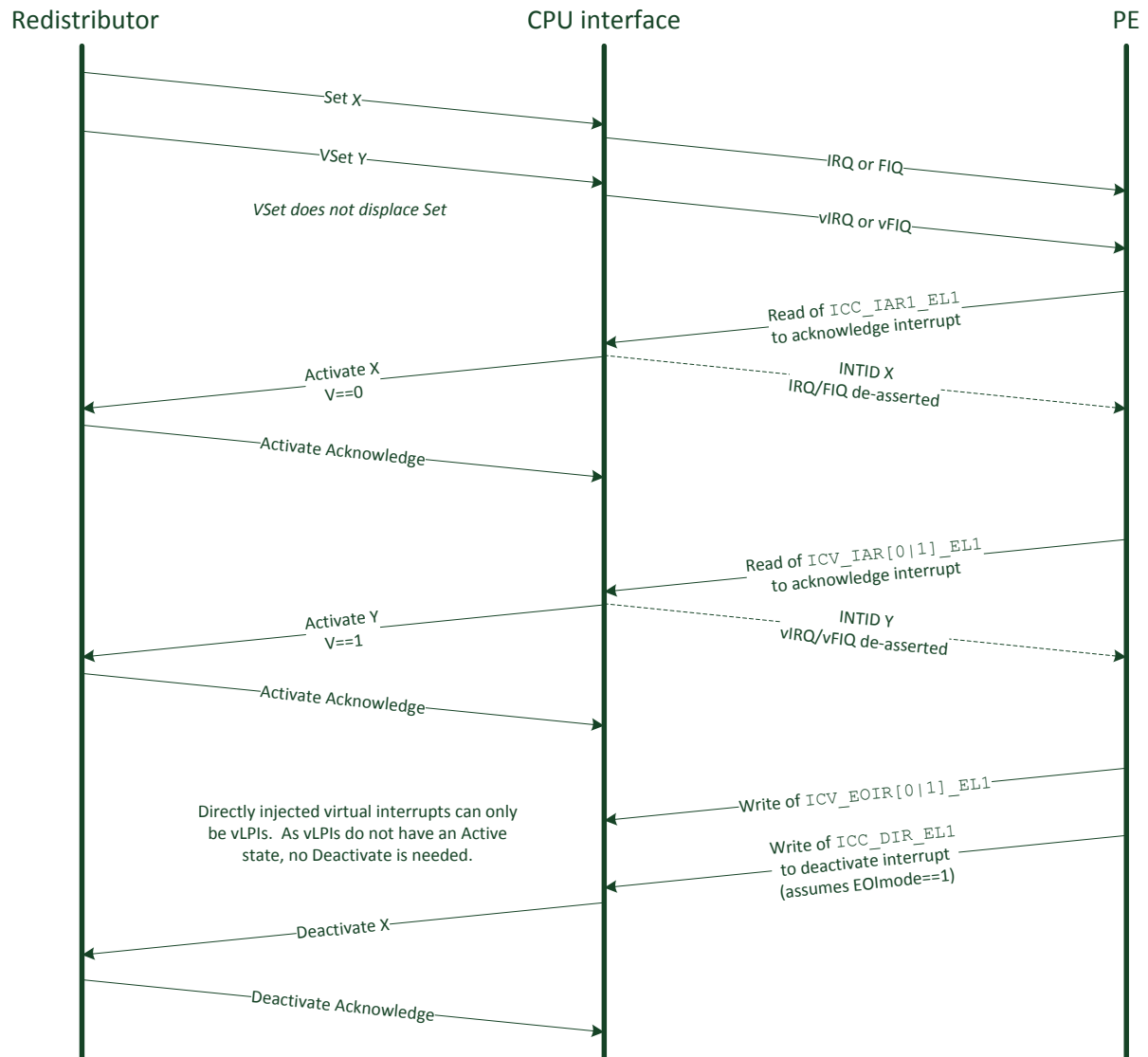


Figure 18 VSet commands do not displace a pending physical interrupt

Figure 18 shows an example sequence, where a virtual interrupt and a physical interrupt are pending on the CPU Interface at the same time. In the example, the physical interrupt is activated first. This is typical because of the way the interrupt routing bits in the PE must be set to allow virtual interrupts.

The example also shows the virtual interrupt being deactivated first. It would be equally correct for the physical interrupt to be deactivated first. The order of deactivation depends on the software running on the PE.

5.5 Mixing GICv3 and GICv4

The ARM[®] *Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification GIC architecture version 3.0 and 4.0* allows a system to include a mix of components that implement GICv3 and GICv4.

5.5.1 GICv3 IRI and GICv4 CPU interface

In this arrangement the CPU interface supports the VSet and VClear commands, but the connected Redistributor does not. This does not represent an integration problem.

5.5.2 GICv4 IRI and GICv3 CPU interface

The ARM[®] *Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification GIC architecture version 3.0 and 4.0* states that a Redistributor is not permitted to send VSet or VClear commands to a CPU interface that does not implement GICv4.

The mechanism by which the Redistributor determines whether the CPU interface implements GICv3 or GICv4 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

There are a number of possible approaches that could be taken, for example:

- Design time tie off signals or synthesis options.
- IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers in the IRI which are programmed during system initialization.
 - If the IRI supports two Security states, these would be Secure access only registers.
- IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED GIC Stream Protocol commands to allow reporting of the architecture version.
 - This requires that both the CPU interface and the Redistributor understand the custom commands. This is typically only the case where both logical components are from the same implementer.
- Run-time detection.
 - Only GICv4 CPU interfaces issue Upstream Command commands with the identifier set to Virtual Group Enables. If the Redistributor receives this command from the CPU interface it can infer that GICv4 is supported.