



System Management
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Ericsson's config file format and loading method for PMBus devices

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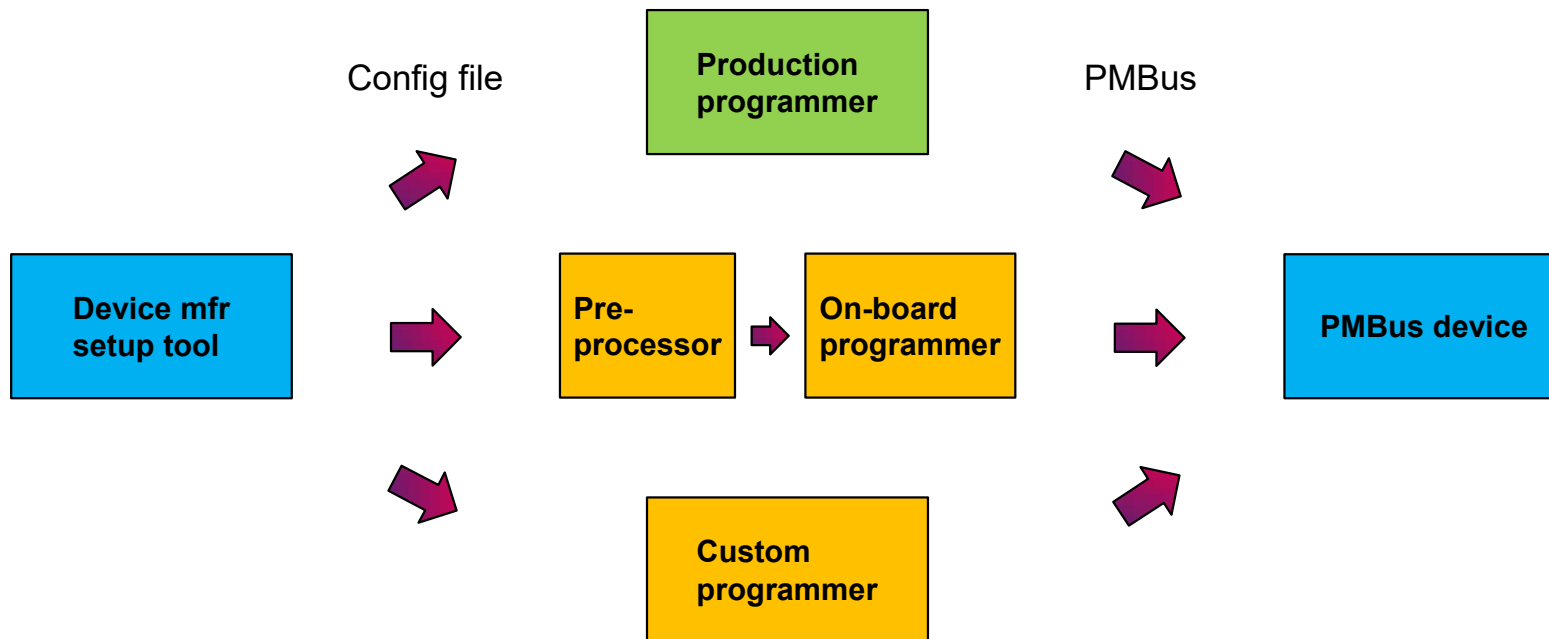
PMBus device setup



- Device configuration.
 - Set of parameters that determine device behavior.
- Parameter setup by HW.
 - Default values.
 - Pin-programmed (e.g. by R or C).
- Parameter setup by bus programming
 - Stored in Non-volatile memory.
 - Configured directly by bus (volatile).
- Can be combined
 - Precedence order as per PMBus standard.



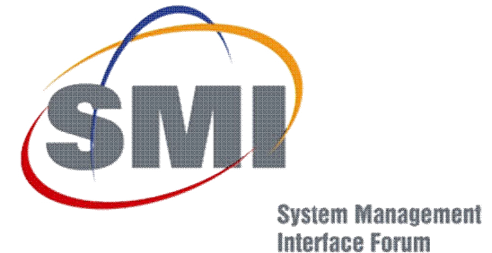
Bus programming use cases



- Device manufacturer
- Device user
- Standard tool (3rd party)

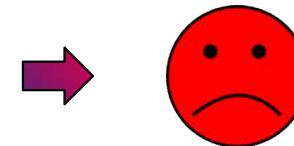


Problem



- Bus programming is desired for flexibility, BUT...
 - Requires extra step in production.
- And...
 - Programming procedure is not standardized.
 - Programming data format is not standardized.

➔ Result is a new production procedure for every different device! (more or less)



Complications



- Non-volatile store using manufacturer specific commands.
 - Instead of using the standard STORE-commands.
- Extra procedural steps, e.g.:
 - Unlocking areas.
 - Switching between write areas.
 - Switching on the non-volatile memory HW.
 - Reading data, modifying it and writing it back.



Other challenges



- **Busy indication**
 - Time for storing to Non-volatile memory can exceed bus timeout.
 - “Busy”-bit only states that device was too busy to respond properly.
 - No standard way of indicating STORE-operation in progress.
- **Fault indication**
 - No specific indicator that a STORE-operation failed.
 - No specific indicator that the configuration is corrupt.
- **Verification**
 - Read back is complicated if the device truncates the data.

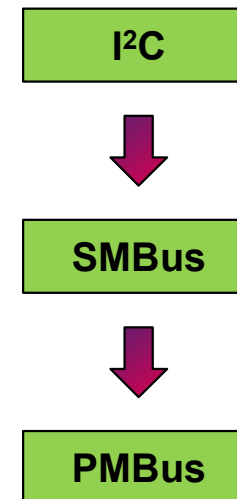


Bus evolution

- I²C bus transfer is just a sequence of bytes, starting with an Address byte.
- SMBus builds on I²C, but specifies “SMBus transactions”.
 - One byte designated as “Command”.
 - Specified allowed byte lengths
 - Read transactions are composite.
 - Adds Packet Error Check capability (CRC-8)
- PMBus uses SMBus transactions, but specifies content.
 - Application profiles adds interoperability.



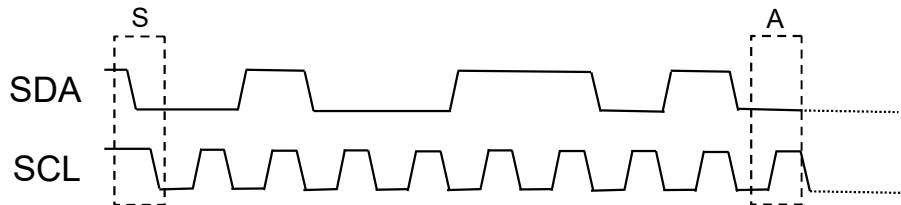
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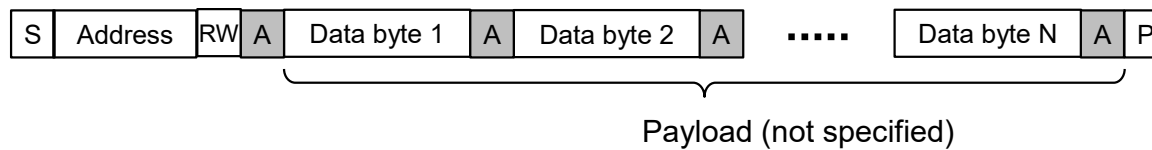
I²C bus transfer



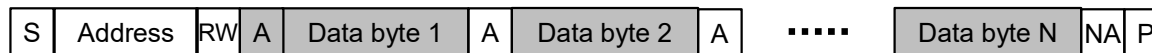
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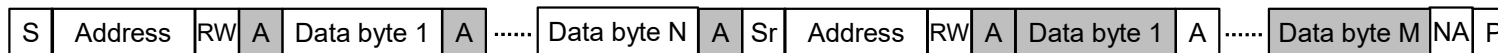
Write (to slave):



Read (from slave):



Combined format:



Note: Shaded indicates slave transmitting, S=Start, P=Stop, A=Acknowledge, NA=Not acknowledge



SMBus transactions



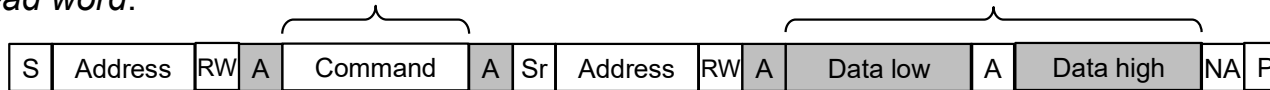
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Example, word transactions:

SMBus *Write word*:

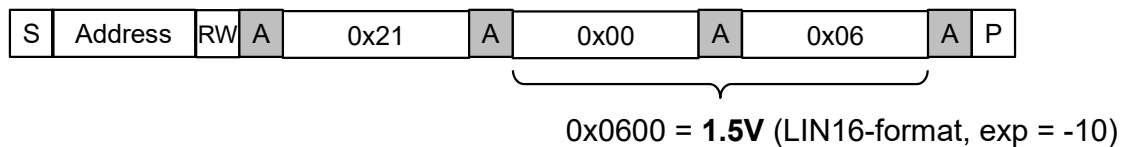


SMBus *Read word*:



PMBus uses SMBus-transactions, but define Command and data format.

Example, PMBus output voltage adjustment (VOUT_COMMAND):



Inferring a procedure



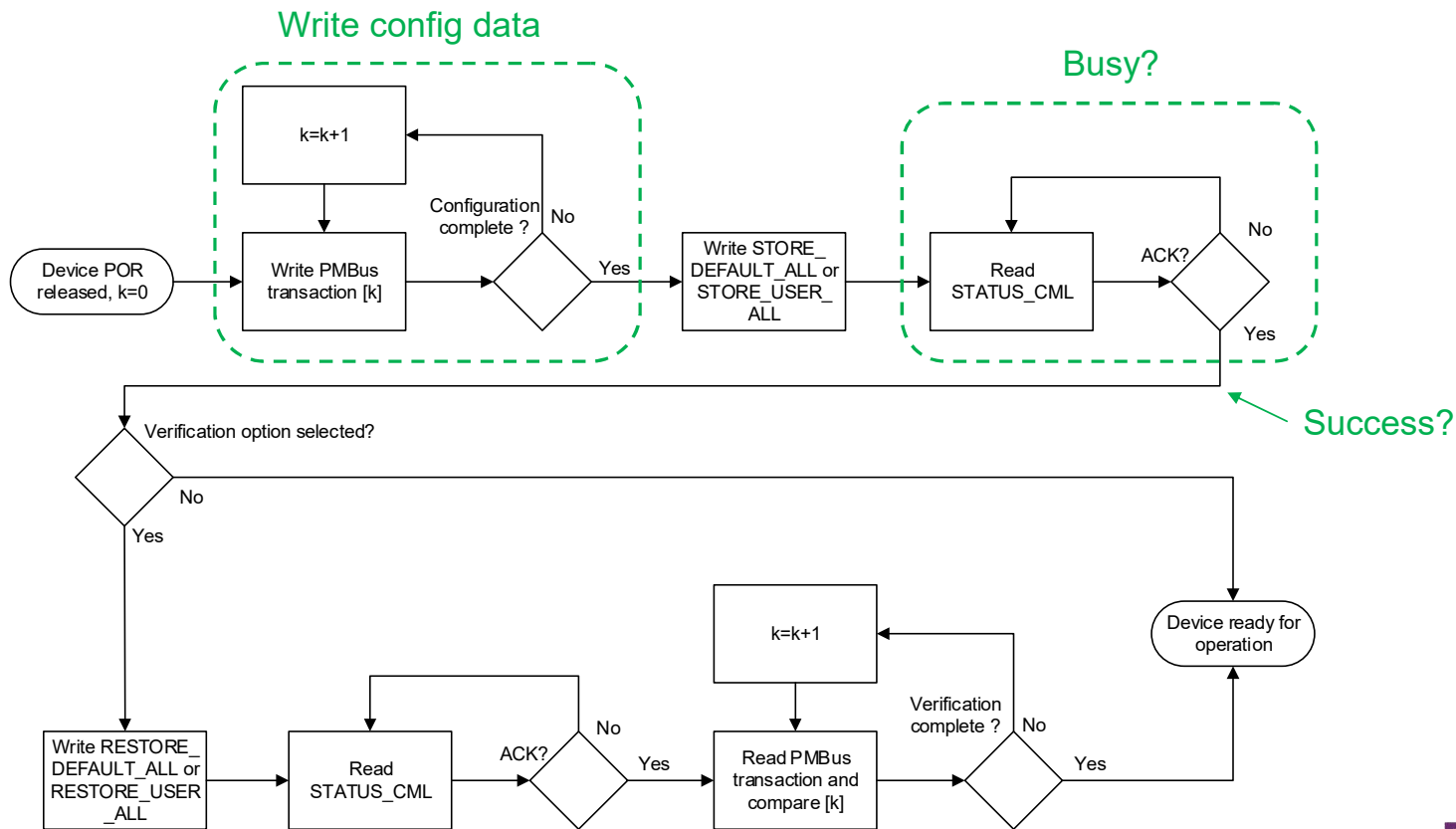
- Lowest common denominator:
➔ PMBus uses SMBus transactions on the bus.
- Standard commands: STORE_USER_ALL
STORE_DEFAULT_ALL
- Status command STATUS_CML has memory fault bit.
 - STATUS_CML NACKs if STORE-operation is busy (not supported in all devices).
 - Will then reflect if STORE-operation succeeded or failed.



Example procedure flow



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Example file format



- Is a list of SMBus transactions in the order they are to be transferred plus control commands
 - "Command"-byte + transaction type + data bytes
- Control commands:
 - "SET" : sets address for subsequent commands
 - "DELAY" : delays execution by specified number of ms
- Command options:
 - "expect" : expected data when reading
 - "expect_mask" : binary mask for the expected data.



File format example



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```
SET address=24
02 WRITE_BYTE 17          # ON_OFF_CONFIG
21 WRITE_WORD CD10       # VOUT_COMMAND 1.05 V
33 WRITE_WORD 5802       # FREQUENCY_SWITCH 600 kHz
DELAY 5
40 WRITE_WORD 5213       # VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT 1.2075 V
44 WRITE_WORD 480E       # VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT 0.89258 V
46 WRITE_WORD 00DA       # IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT 16 A
60 WRITE_WORD C0D3       # TON_DELAY 15 ms
61 WRITE_WORD 00C3       # TON_RISE 3 ms
15 SEND_BYTE            # STORE_USER_ALL
```

Configuration

```
SET address=24
02 READ_BYTE expect=17 expect_mask=1F # ON_OFF_CONFIG
20 READ_BYTE expect=14                 # VOUT_MODE
21 READ_WORD expect=CD10               # VOUT_COMMAND 1.05 V
33 READ_WORD expect=5802               # FREQUENCY_SWITCH 600 kHz
40 READ_WORD expect=5213               # VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT 1.2075 V
44 READ_WORD expect=480E               # VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT 0.89258 V
46 READ_WORD expect=00DA               # IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT 16 A
60 READ_WORD expect=C0D3               # TON_DELAY 15 ms
61 READ_WORD expect=00C3               # TON_RISE 3 ms
```

Verification

Advantages



- **Flexibility**
 - Based on transactions eliminates need "know" what data does.
 - Not limited to PMBus, but also SMBus devices.
- **Simplicity**
 - Allows programming to be executed on resource limited HW.
 - Limits risk in the transfer/programming stage.
 - Complexity is handled by the generating tool (e.g. setup GUI)
- **Extensible**
 - Subset of larger set functions.
 - Extension will increase complexity. What is really necessary?



Limitations



- Requires a separate file for verification
 - Currently no defined delimiter between configuration and verification parts.
- Only a single data type
 - Verbosity by comments only.
 - Comments only help interpretation, not modification.
- No support for modifying existing data, e.g.
 - Adding to existing value (or any other arithmetic operation).
 - Setting/resetting a single bit (or few bits).
- No support for configuration flow control e.g.
 - *"if – then - else"*



PMBus configuration file format standardization



- Work is ongoing in the PMBus Specification Workgroup Committee.
- Focus is on the configuration file format.
 - Based on bus transactions.
 - XML-based.
 - Procedure is not currently in the scope.
 - Will support all existing devices.





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Thank you!

Questions?

