

IP3 - USB 3.0

This course covers USB3.0 and related specifications: OTG 3.0, xHCI, UAS and AV classes

Objectives

- The course details the hardware implementation and clarifies the operation of 8b10b encoder/decoder.
 - All tests required to qualify the physical layer are detailed.
 - The course also covers the PIPE interface, which is used to interconnect the Link layer and the PHY.
 - A lot of sequences are used to explain the flow control mechanism, the error recovery mechanism and packet acknowledgment.
 - The dual operation of USB 2.0 and USB 3.0 is clarified, especially the initialization sequence used by the device to select the operation speed.
 - The course explains all requirements regarding low power management, particularly the consequences on hub design.
 - The enumeration is studied step by step.
 - The one-day part on xHCI, UAS and AV classes are covered on request only.
 - Note that this course is a mature course already delivered to main companies developing SoCs for wireless solutions.
- A more detailed course description is available on request at training@ac6-training.com*

Prerequisites

- Knowledge of USB 2.0 is required, see our course reference cours [IP2 - USB 2.0](#)
- For on-site courses, an additional day covering USB 2.0 fundamentals may be prepended to this USB 3.0 course.

Environnement du cours

- Cours théorique
 - Support de cours au format PDF (en anglais) et une version imprimée lors des sessions en présentiel
 - Cours dispensé via le système de visioconférence Teams (si à distance)
 - Le formateur répond aux questions des stagiaires en direct pendant la formation et fournit une assistance technique et pédagogique
- Au début de chaque demi-journée une période est réservée à une interaction avec les stagiaires pour s'assurer que le cours répond à leurs attentes et l'adapter si nécessaire

Audience visée

- Tout ingénieur ou technicien en systèmes embarqués possédant les prérequis ci-dessus.

Modalités d'évaluation

- Les prérequis indiqués ci-dessus sont évalués avant la formation par l'encadrement technique du stagiaire dans son entreprise, ou par le stagiaire lui-même dans le cas exceptionnel d'un stagiaire individuel.
- Les progrès des stagiaires sont évalués par des quizz proposés en fin des sections pour vérifier que les stagiaires ont assimilé les points présentés
- En fin de formation, une attestation et un certificat attestant que le stagiaire a suivi le cours avec succès.
 - En cas de problème dû à un manque de prérequis de la part du stagiaire, constaté lors de la formation, une formation différente ou complémentaire lui est proposée, en général pour conforter ses prérequis, en accord avec son responsable en entreprise le cas échéant.

Plan

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

- Dual-bus approach
- Dual simplex operation, concurrent IN and OUT transactions
- Explicitly routed packet traffic instead of USB 2.0 broadcast
- Multi-level link power management
- New features of data flow model
- Robustness

DATA FLOW MODEL

- USB 3.0 transaction model
- Low power link state transitions
- Latency tolerance messaging
- Bus interval adjustment
- Link-level power management
- Super-speed packet format
- Bulk transfers, stream ID

SOFTWARE ORGANIZATION

- Host Controller Driver, purpose of EHCI, xHCI
- USB driver
- Enumeration
- Client drivers
- Virtual communication between client drivers and endpoint through communication pipes
- Overview of UAS and Video Display new classes

USB OTG 3.0

- Objectives of OTG specification
- Session Request Protocol
- OTG 2.0 Host Negotiation Protocol
- Impact on PHY layer, voltage thresholds and timeouts
- Impact on Link and upper layers
- Differences between OTG 2 and OTG 3
- Embedded Host
- OTG 3 Role Swapping Protocol
- Symmetry, SSPC-OTG
- Defining who is the default Host through Port capabilities

PHYSICAL LAYER

- AC-coupled lines
- Receiver detection
- Low Frequency Periodic Signaling, utilization of LFPS
- Spread Spectrum Clocking
- 8b10b coding scheme
- Elasticity buffer
- Pre-emphasis, receiver equalization
- Lane polarity inversion detection
- Qualifying the physical layer, eye-diagrams
- Mathematical processing that must be performed in the oscilloscope
- Tests required by the USB Implementer Forum
- Loopback BERT

PIPE INTERFACE

- Interface clocking and reset
- 16- or 32-bit data bus width
- Rx polarity
- Selecting transmitter voltage levels
- Rx status codes
- Clock tolerance compensation
- Transmitting and detecting LFPS
- Low power states

LINK LAYER

- Flow control, header buffer credit
- Buffering for data and protocol layer informations
- Transmitter timers
- Packetization
- Specified encoded control sequences
- Packet replay in case of error detection
- Power-on reset, in-band reset
- Link training and status state machine, understanding the main important transitions
- Clarifying which transitions are required to enter test modes (loopback and compliance)

PROTOCOL LAYER

- End-to-end communication rules
- Burst of back-to-back data packets
- End-to-end flow control, NRDY / ERDY transaction packets
- Link management packet
- TP sequences, highlighting differences with USB 2.0
- Host flexibility in performing isochronous transactions

HUB

- Repeater / forwarder
- Routing outbound packets to explicit downstream ports
- Aggregating inbound packets to the upstream port
- Propagating time-stamp packet
- USB 3.0 new descriptors and requests

SUPER SPEED POWER MANAGEMENT

- Power states of links, devices and functions
- Driving the power management policy
- Related in-band protocol mechanisms
- Inactivity timers
- Enabling remote wake sources

ENUMERATION

- Device states
- Function suspend
- New commands: SetSel()
- Binary Device Object Store (BOS)
- SuperSpeed device capability
- Interface association
- SuperSpeed endpoint companion descriptor

EXTENSIBLE HOST CONTROLLER INTERFACE (xHCI)

- Host Controller hardware requirements
- Memory structures, buffer rings and TRBs
- Transfer ring, command ring, event ring
- Transaction scheduling
- Error detection and handling
- Device attachment / removal
- Utilization of doorbell
- Single Root I/O virtualization
- Debug capability

UAS CLASS

- Mass storage class specification
- SCSI architecture model
- Command queuing
- SAM-4 command identifier
- Transport protocol, command Information Unit
- Utilization of USB 3 streams
- Task management
- Transport protocol services
- Pipe usage class descriptor

AUDIO / VIDEO CLASS

- AV profile definition, Basic Device Profile
- AVCore, AVCluster, Hierarchy
- AVFunction, AVData
- Multi-channel audio
- Track selector
- Channel configuration
- TV set example
- Feature unit VideoControls
- Video Processing Unit
- AVControl interface
- AV synchronization types, asynchronous, synchronous, adaptive
- AV description document
- Request and control sequences, HDMI controls
- Support of HDCP 2

Renseignements pratiques

Renseignements : 4 jours