

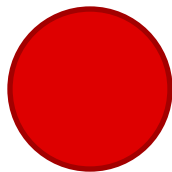
Linux Networking for Gateways

May 2021
Ron Birkett

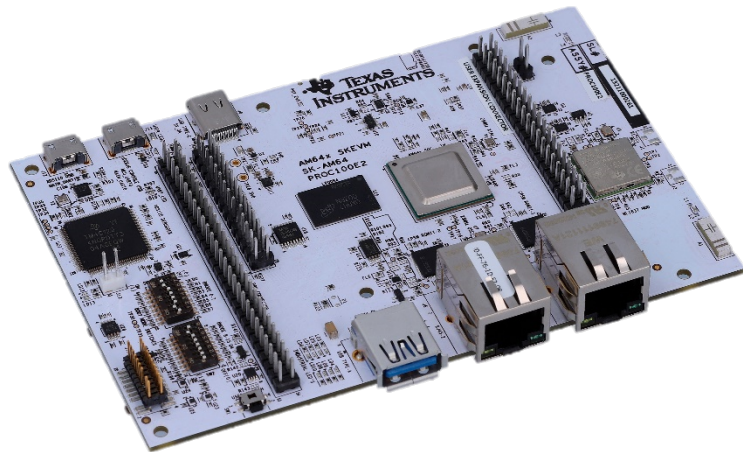


Welcome and Introductions

- Presenter – Ron Birkett, Applications for Sitara, 25 years at TI
- Moderators – Schuyler Patton and Pekka Varis
- AM64x Starter Kit Giveaway
 - One name from the list of attendees will be randomly selected after the event
 - We will contact you via registration email to work out details
- Please ask questions via Q&A
- We will be recording and sharing the video...

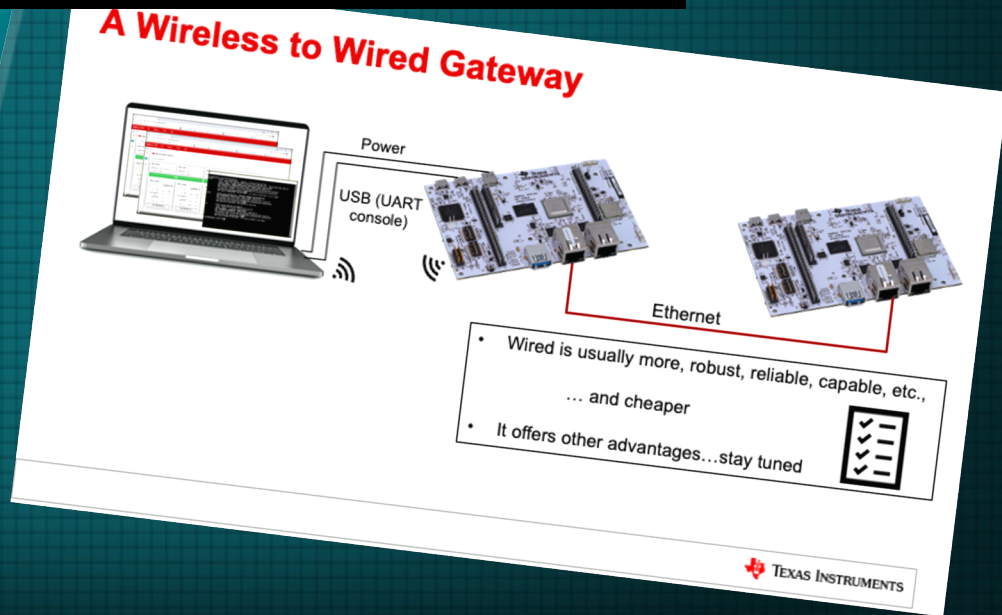


and start
recording...



LINUX WIRED AND WIRELESS NETWORKING

ENABLES A VARIETY
OF POWERFUL AND
FLEXIBLE
TOPOLOGIES



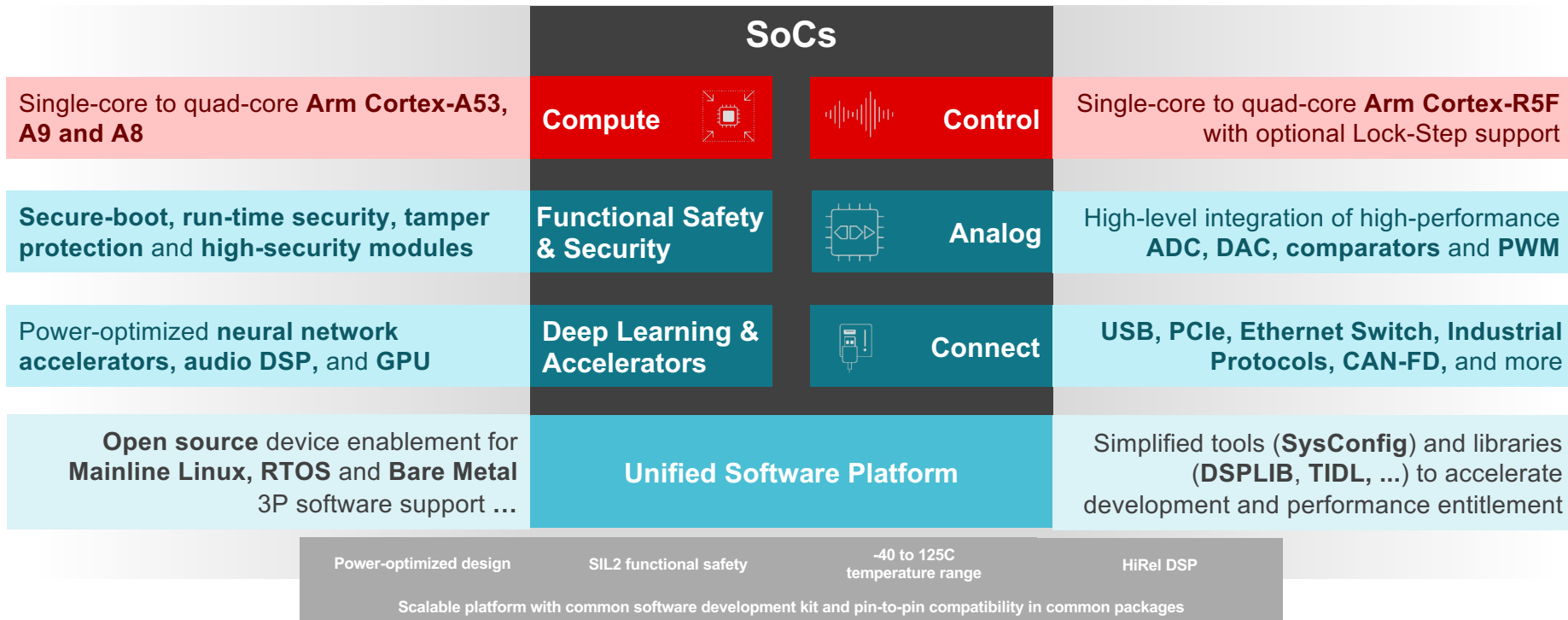
Agenda

- Sitara Overview
- Wireless out of the box on the new AM64x Starter Kit
- Build a Bridge to add Nodes
- Utilize TI CPSW Ethernet for Powerful Wired Networking
- Summary

Sitara overview



Scalable, cost-optimized portfolio with accelerators, analog integration, robust connectivity, security and functional safety designed for industrial markets



AM64x (17mm x 17mm) Cortex®-A53 based processors

• Cores & Memory

- Dual Cortex-A53 up to 1GHz
- Dual or Quad Cortex-R5F up to 800MHz
- >2MB on-chip SRAM
- ECC on all critical memories
- 16b LPDDR4/DDR4 controller with inline ECC

• Functional safety features

- 400MHz Cortex-M4F subsystem has **freedom from interference** to enable usage as a safety monitor
 - Dedicated Peripherals I2C, SPI, UART & GPIO
 - Tightly coupled memory of 256KB
- Diagnostic tool kit for entire SoC voltage, temp, clock, ECC monitors and Error signaling

• 2xPRU-ICSS-Gb

- Enables up to 2x Gb industrial Ethernet protocols
- 1x industrial Ethernet protocol + motor control current and position feedback

• Peripheral / IO Highlight

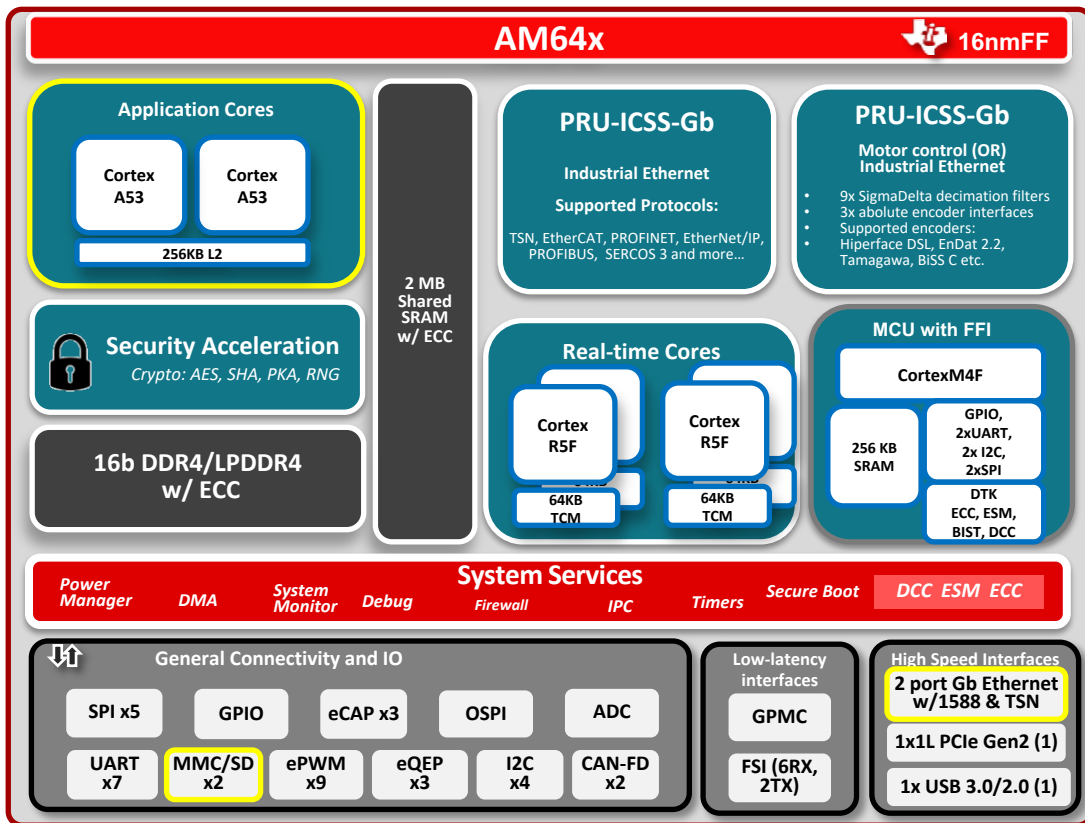
- GPMC (32b parallel bus) and FSI (serial connection for use with TI's C2000 MCUs) offer low-latency interfaces to motor control front-end
- PCIe Gen2, USB3.0/2.0, and 2-port Gb Ethernet Switch CPSW provide high-speed (Gbps) connectivity options
- RS485 support on UART
- Octal/Quad-SPI with execution-in-place support

• Integrated analog

- 8-channel, 12-bit ADC with 4 Msps
- Simplified power solution, Integrated Voltage Monitors

• Package

- 17.2 x 17.2mm, 0.8mm ball pitch



(1) PCIe and USB 3.0 share the same SERDES

AM64x Starter Kit for the Sitara™ AM64x processor

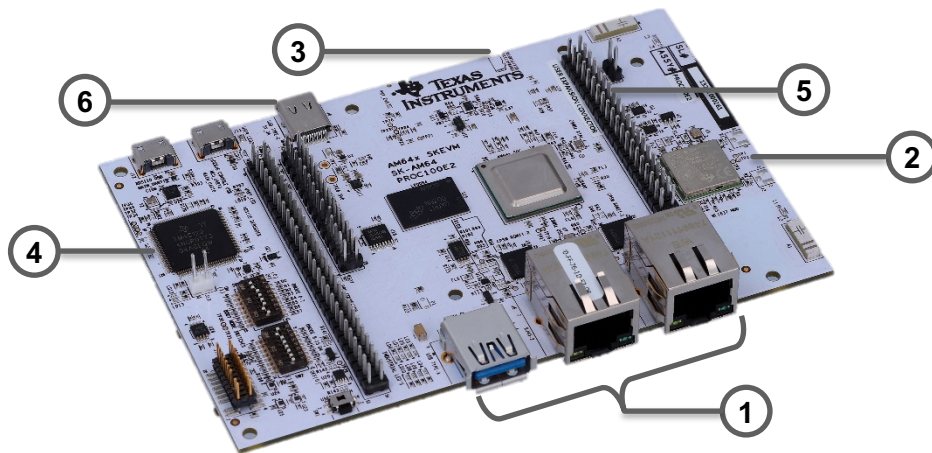
SK-AM64

Features

1. 2x Ethernet ports, 1x USB 3.0 Type A device port
2. On-board Wi-Fi + BT (WL1837MOD)
3. Multiple boot options including SD Card
4. On-board emulation with XDS110
5. Expansion headers for PRU, MCU, RPi HATs
6. Powered by USB-C cable (5V, 3A)

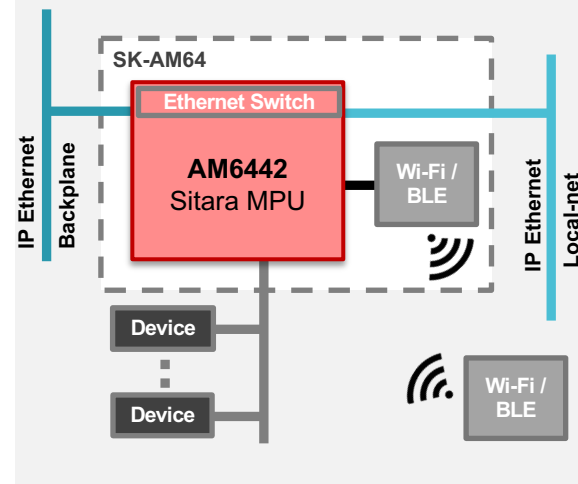
Resources

- SK-AM64 from [TI Store](#) (**\$99 USD**)
- User's Guide
- Quick Start Guide
- Processor [SDK](#)



Out-of-Box: Gateway

The AM64x Starter Kit includes on-board Wi-Fi with an SDK created to get Linux and Wi-Fi running as soon as USB-C power is applied



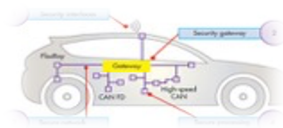
Sitara built around a unified software platform



100% code compatibility



Industrial HMI / Auto Cluster



Telematics and Gateway



FAC / Motor Drives



Network & Control



**System
Performance**



**Connections
from sensor to
cloud**



**Integration and
System Cost**



**Safety
&
Security**

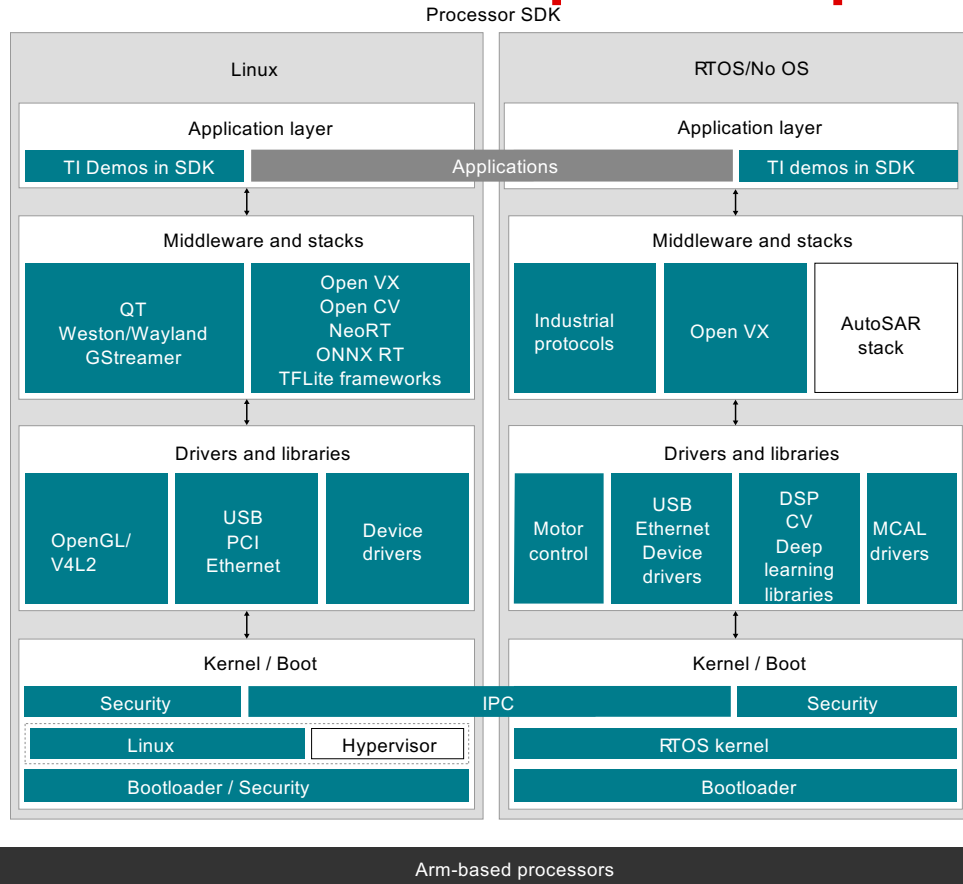


**TI supported
tools and
partner
ecosystem**

Processor SDK common development experience

Linux features:

- Updated to the latest Long Term support (LTS) Linux kernel, boot loader and Yocto file system on an annual basis
- Robust, commercial-grade Linaro® GNU compiler collection (GCC) toolchain
- Yocto Project™ OE Core compatible file systems support enables tailored Linux application support
- RT-Linux releases include a fully pre-emptible kernel for real-time applications



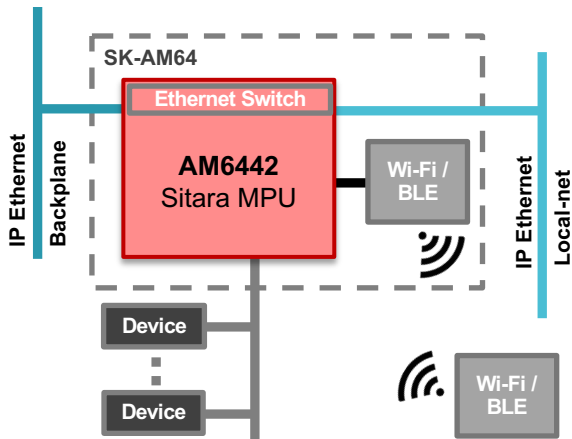
RTOS/No OS features:

- Robust real-time RTOS kernel (Free RTOS)
- Includes network communications support, examples, and drivers
- Driver libraries can be used with or without an RTOS kernel
- Free and available as open source

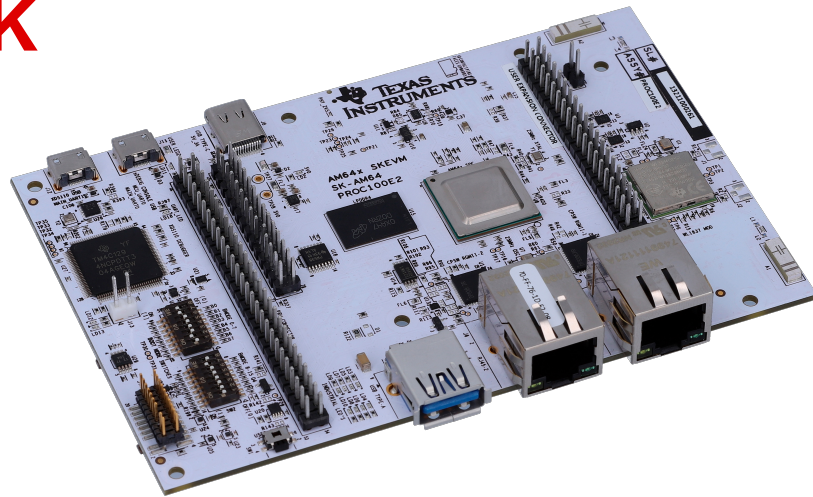
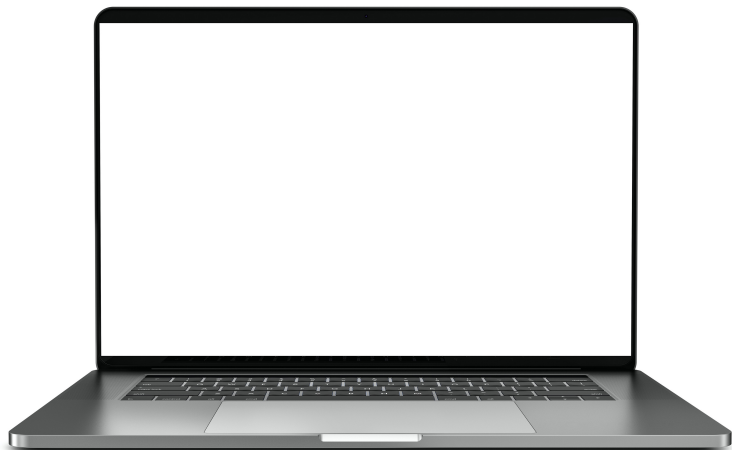
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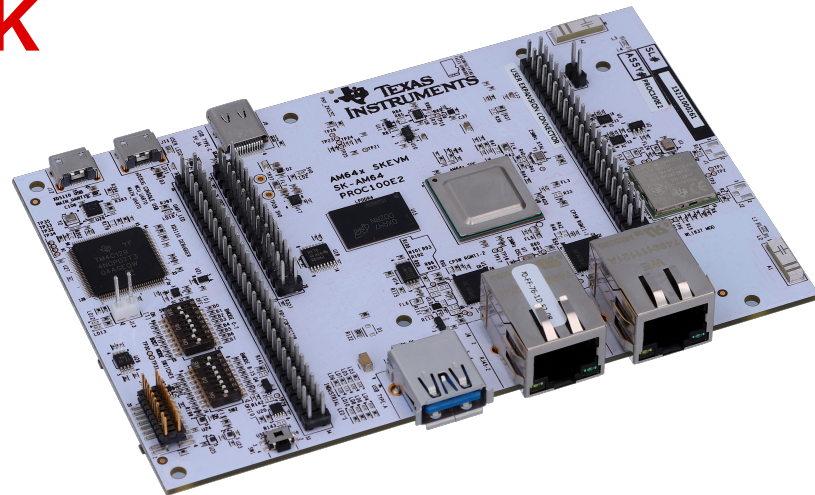


Getting Started with the SDK



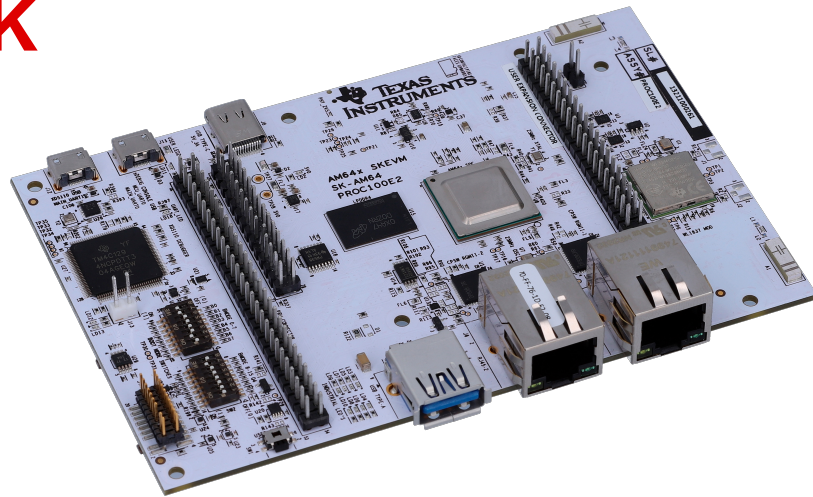
1 Buy [AM64x Starter Kit](#)

Getting Started with the SDK



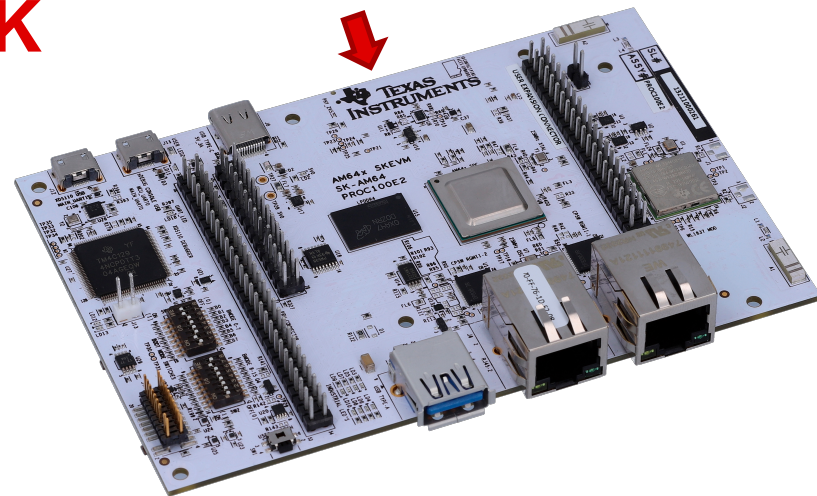
- 1 Buy [AM64x Starter Kit](#)
- 2 Download the SDK or Linux image

Getting Started with the SDK



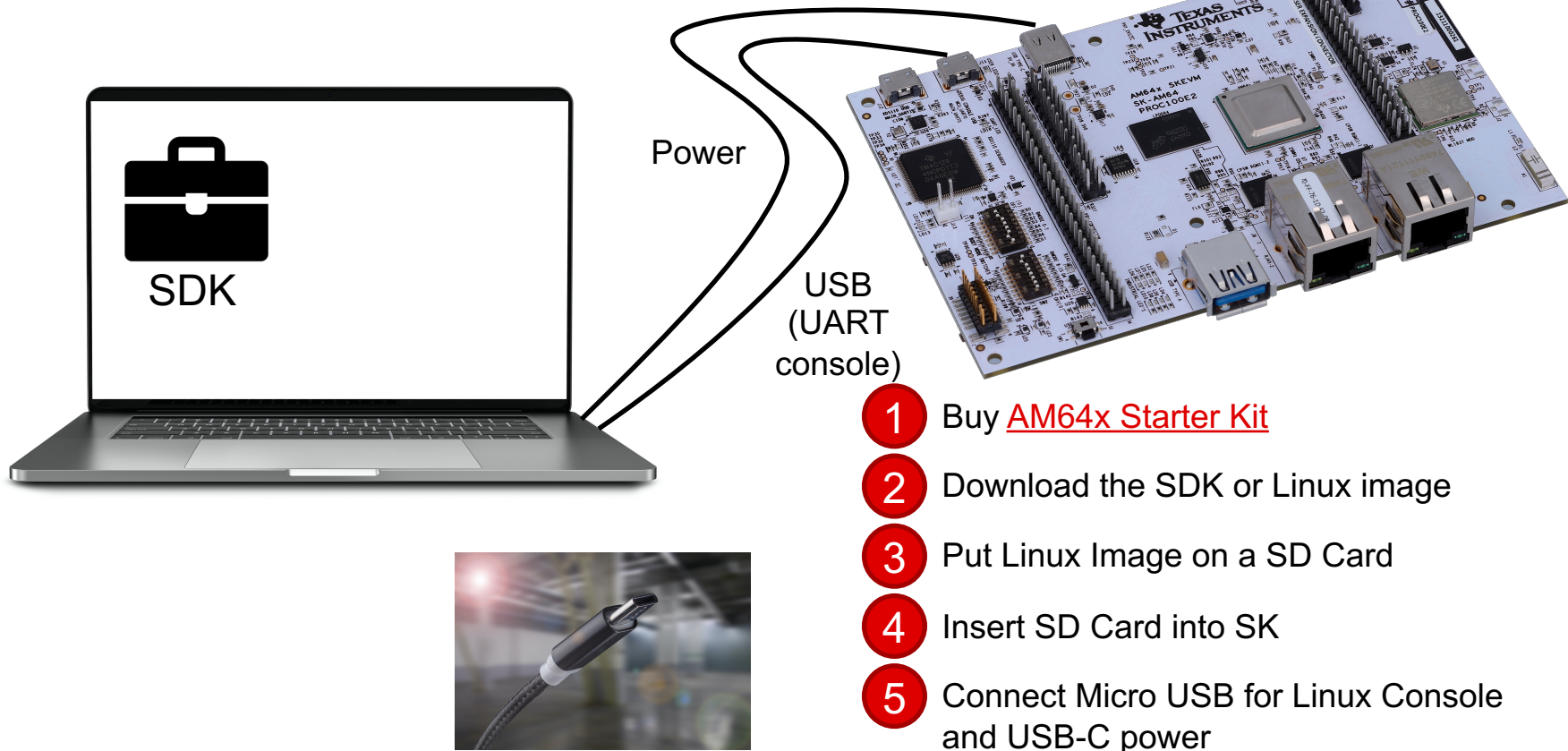
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- 3 Put Linux Image on a SD Card

Getting Started with the SDK



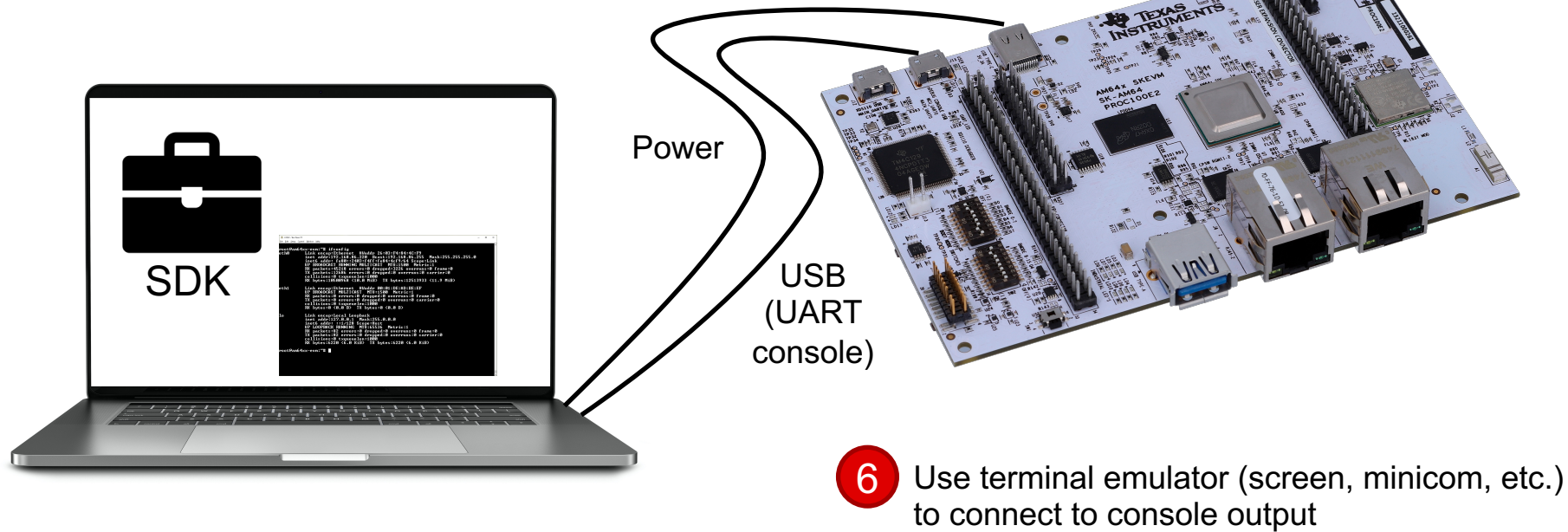
- 1 Buy [AM64x Starter Kit](#)
- 2 Download the SDK or Linux image
- 3 Put Linux Image on a SD Card
- 4 Insert SD Card into SK

Getting Started with the SDK

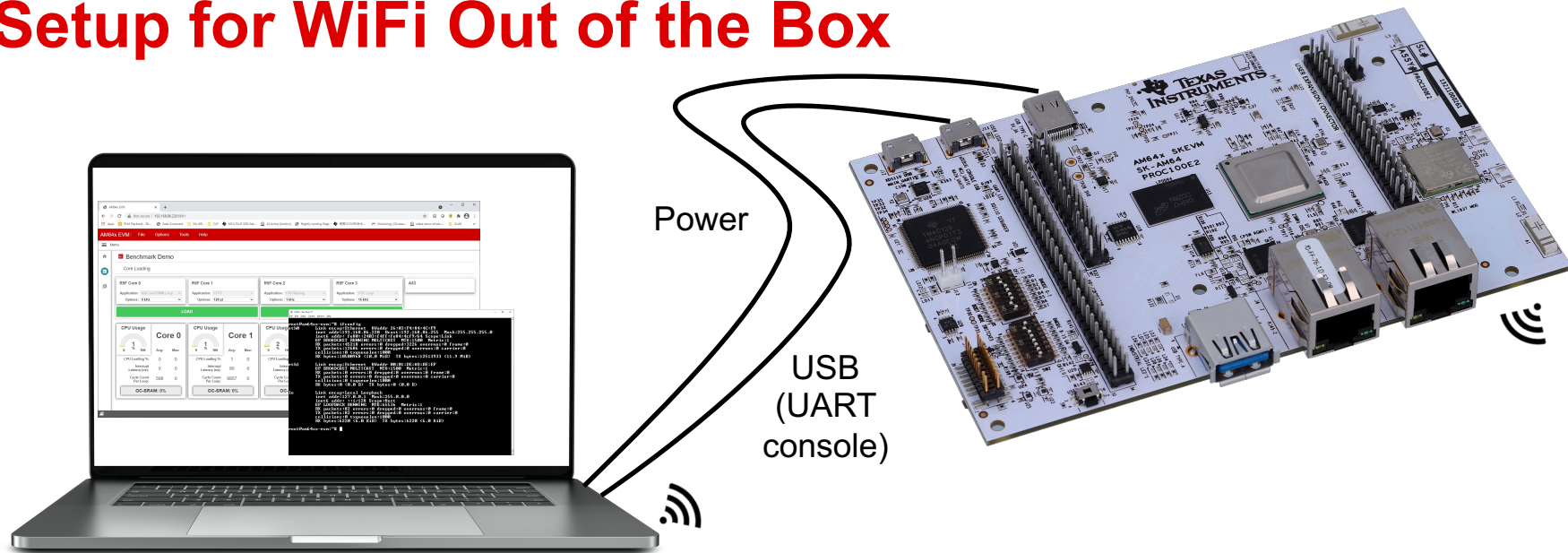


- 1 Buy [AM64x Starter Kit](#)
- 2 Download the SDK or Linux image
- 3 Put Linux Image on a SD Card
- 4 Insert SD Card into SK
- 5 Connect Micro USB for Linux Console and USB-C power

Getting Started with the SDK



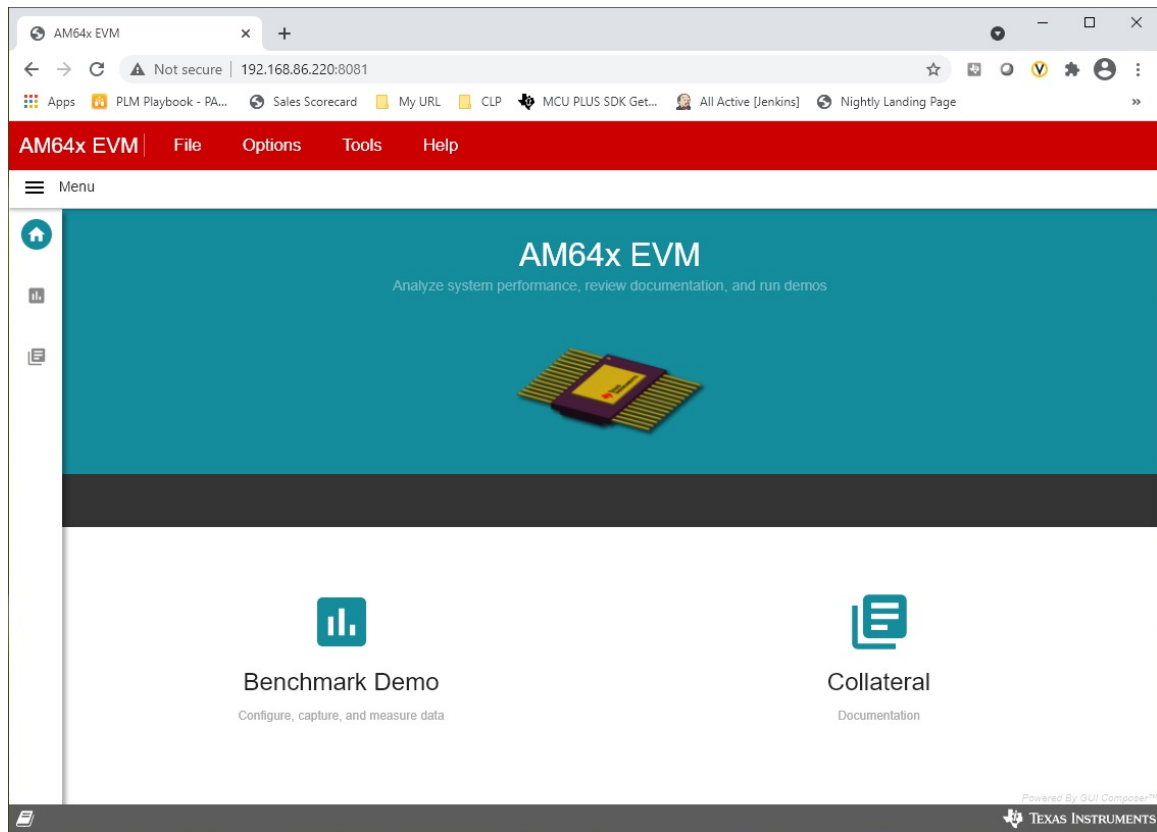
Setup for WiFi Out of the Box



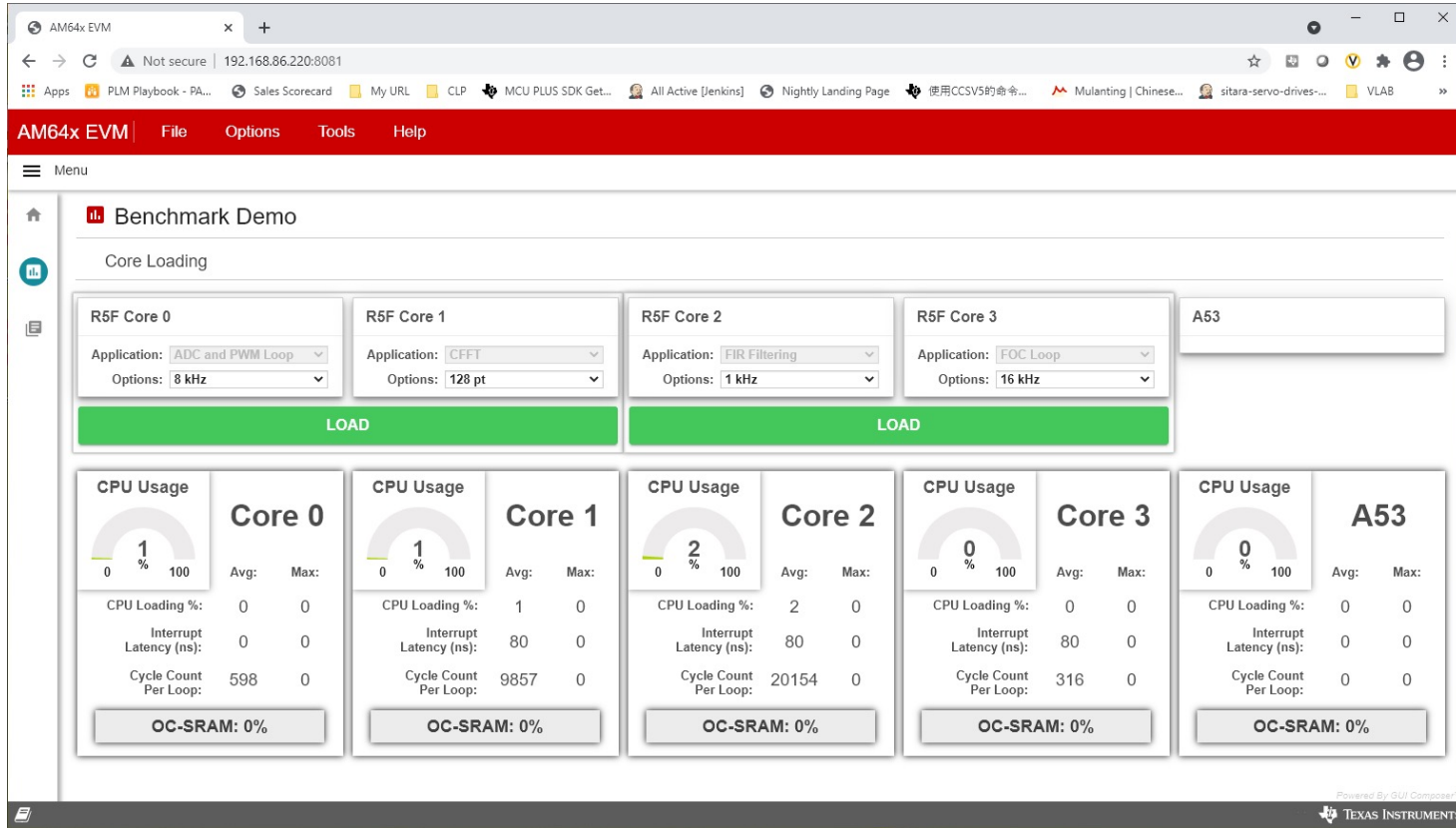
- Computer/phone/tablet
- Web Browser
 - IP addresses on same subnet

- 802.11abgn, 2x2 MIMO, AP, STA, Wi-Fi direct mode, Mesh over Wi-Fi based on 802.11s, Bluetooth, Bluetooth low energy, COEX *onboard*
- DHCP Server running *on Starter Kit in SDK*
- Web servers for demos also running

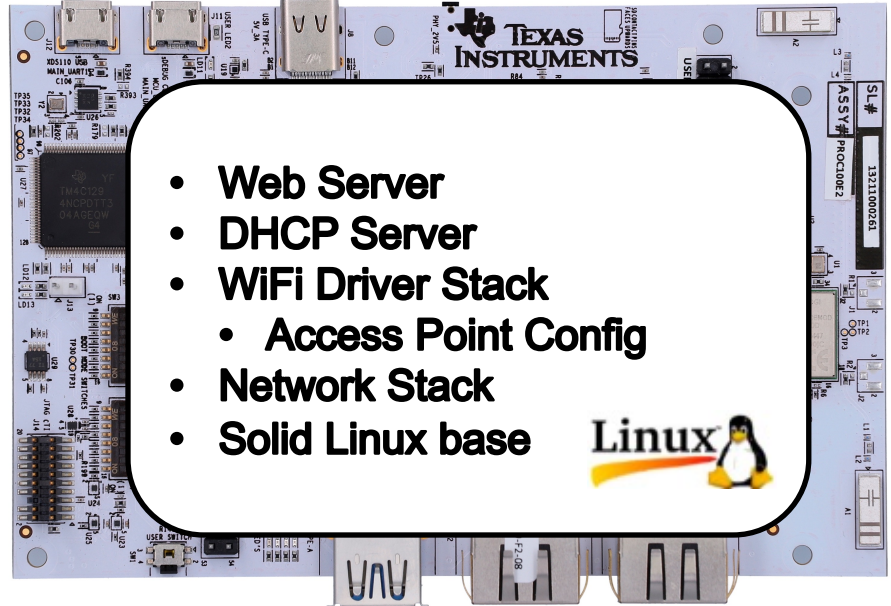
Benchmark Demo – GUI



Benchmark Demo – GUI



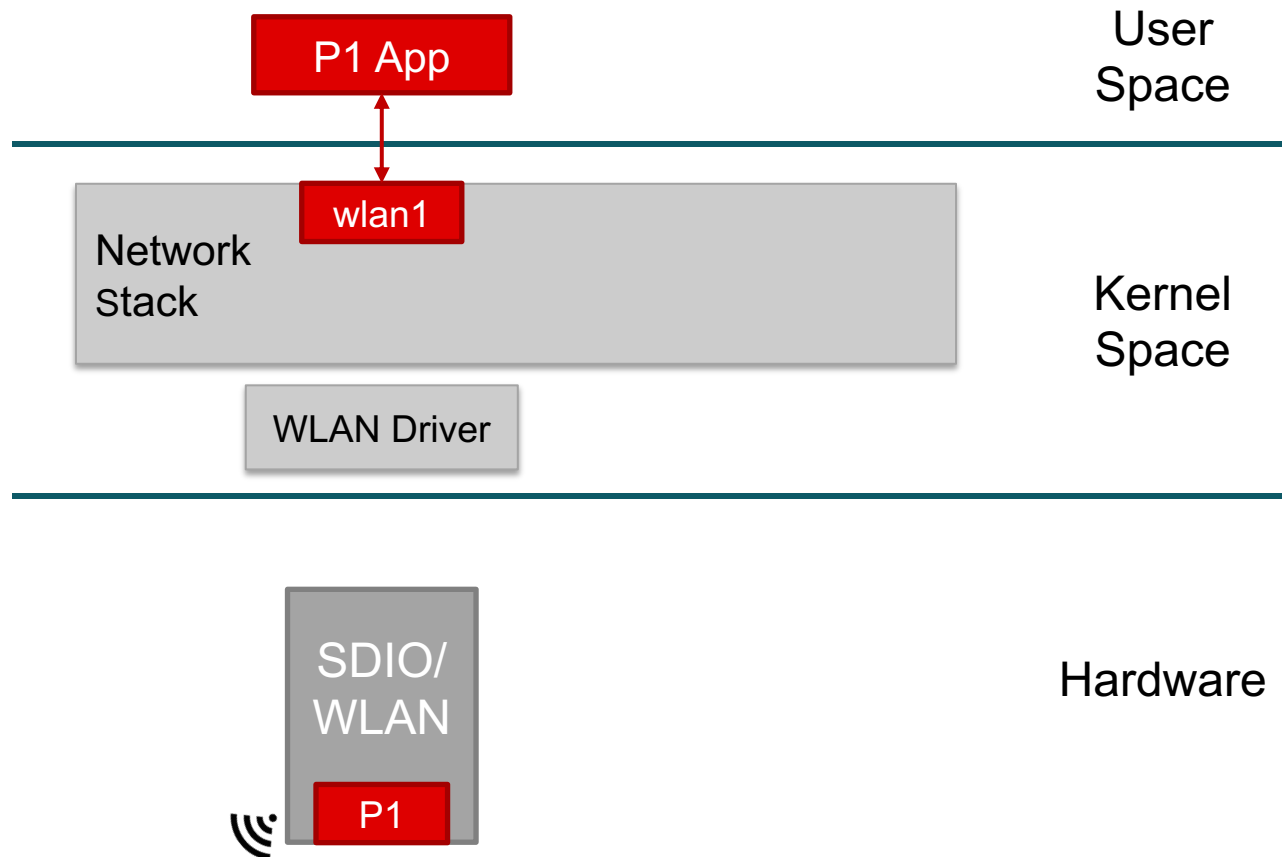
A Software View



- Linux Networking capability and reliability well established
- TI capabilities utilize common Linux commands
- No need to relearn networking for embedded

Software Stack Overview

- App is web server
- Wireless configured as AP

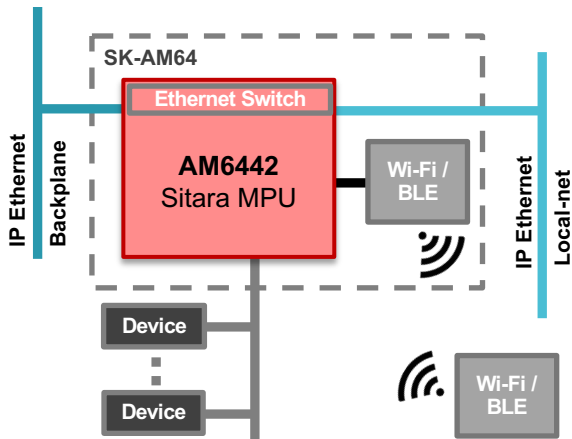


Questions

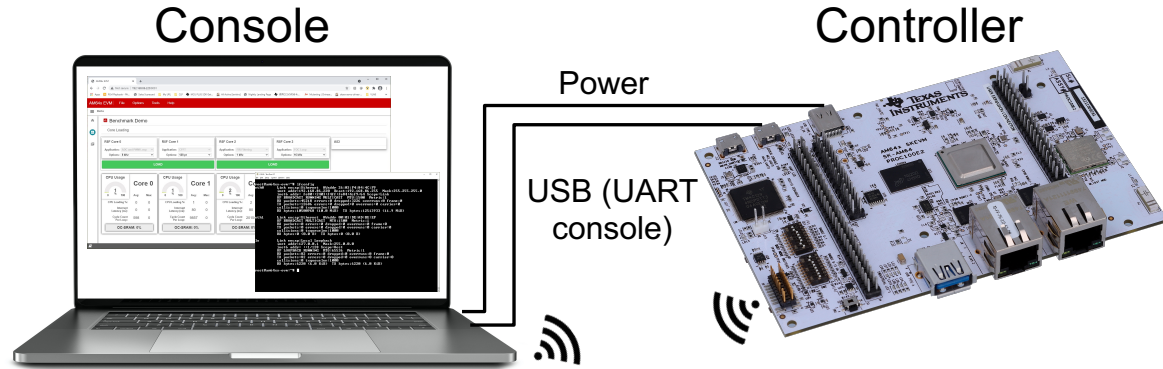


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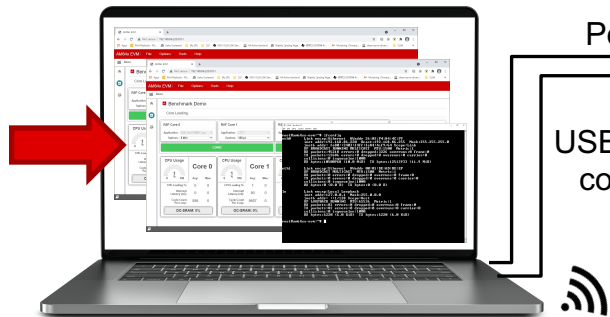
Naming the Topology



- Console provides user access
- Controller implements commands
- Responds to requests

How to add more connections?

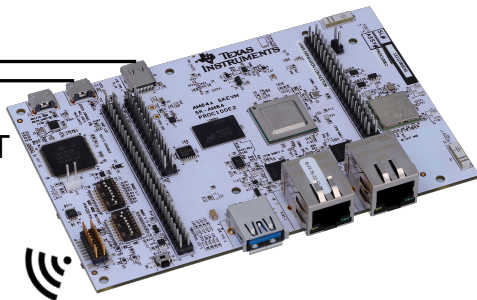
Console



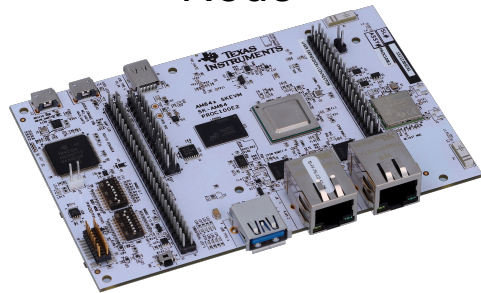
Power

USB (UART
console)

Controller



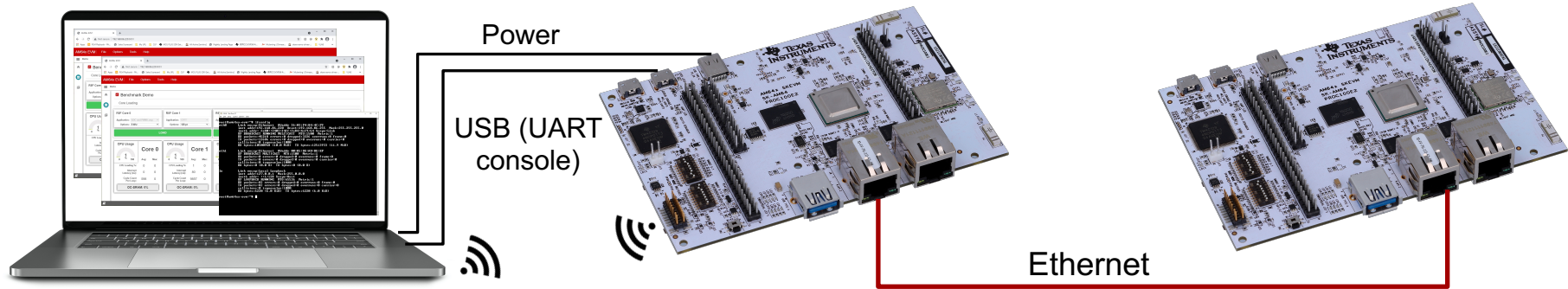
Node



Wireless or Wired?

- Nodes are connected to the controller
- End points, sensors, etc.
- Provide data to Controller and Console

A Wireless to Wired Gateway

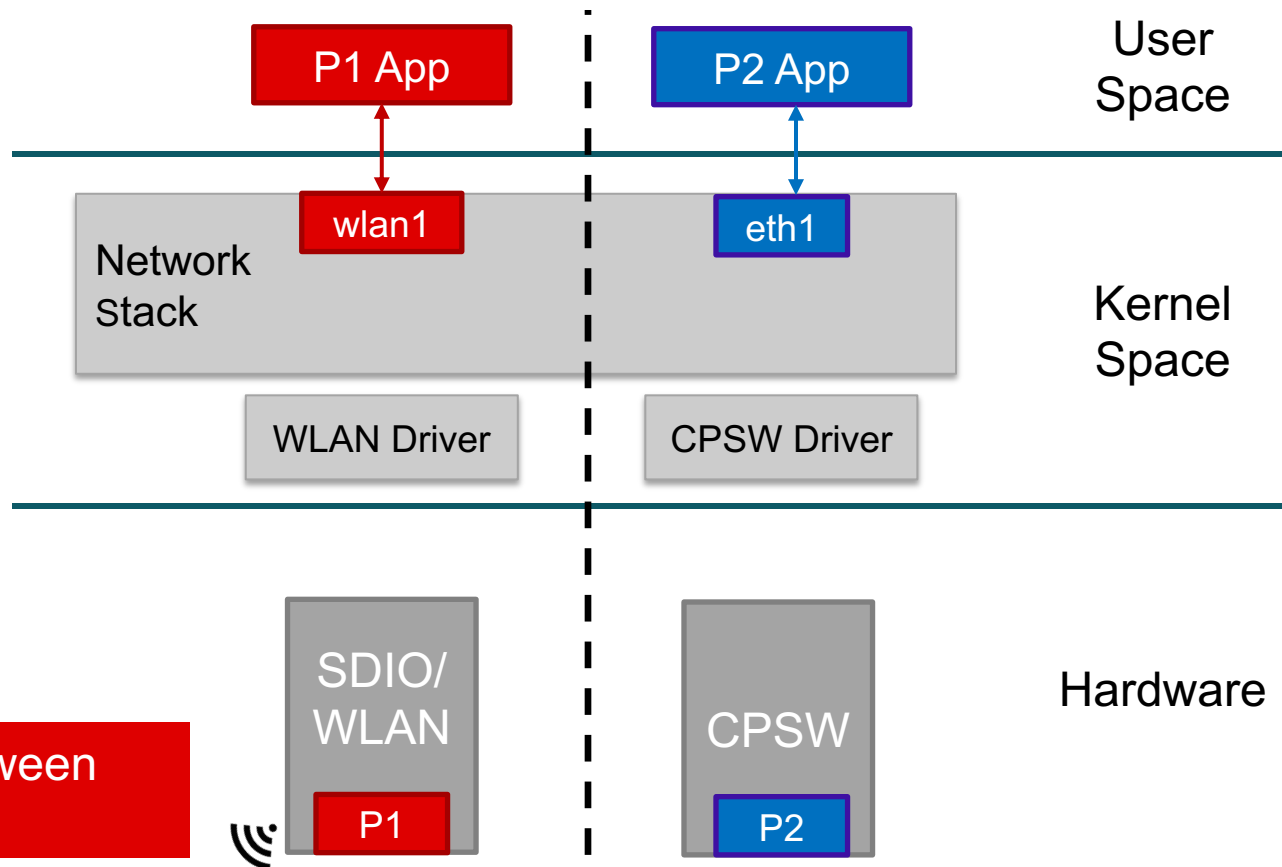


- Wired is usually more, robust, reliable, capable, etc.,
... and cheaper
- It offers other advantages...stay tuned



Dual Network Connections for Controller

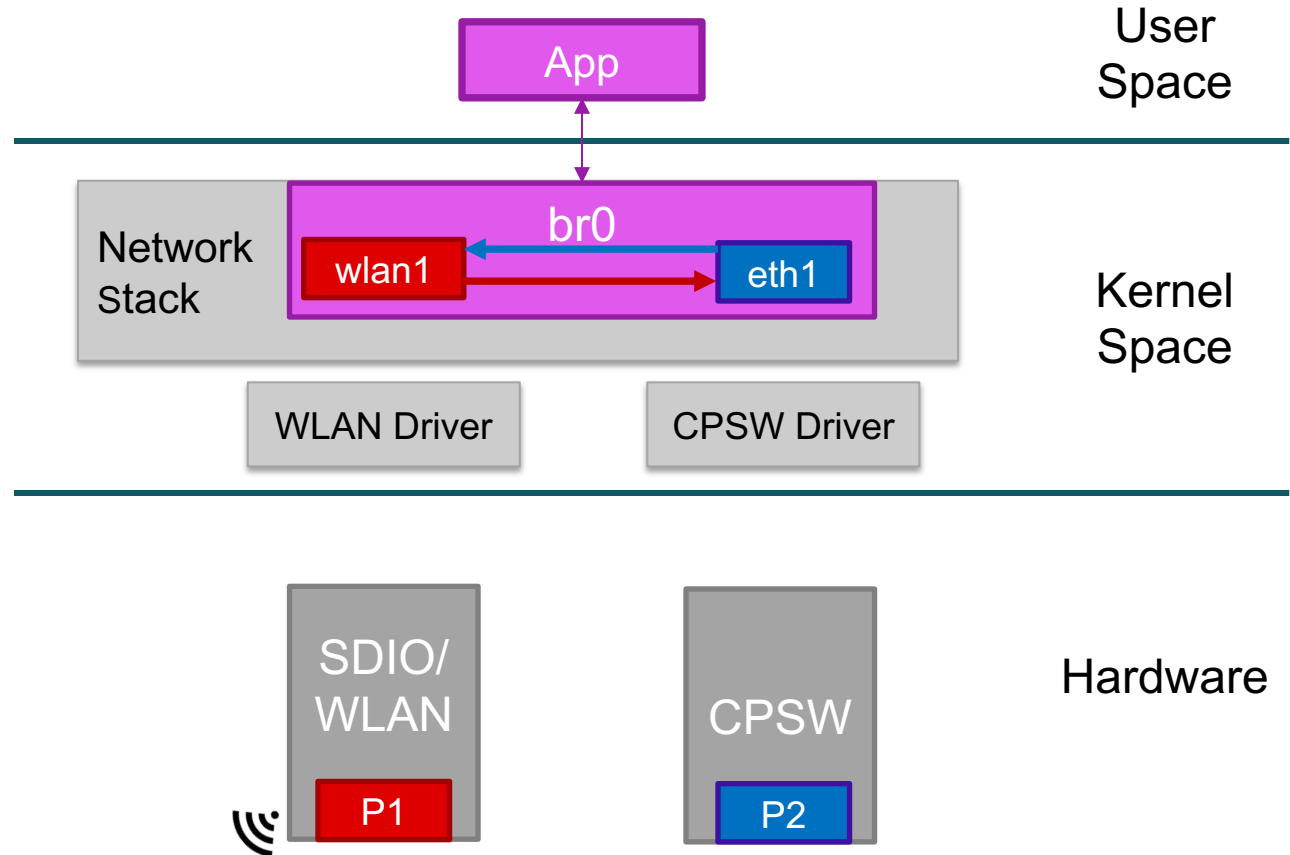
- Two different interfaces (IP Addresses)
- Two different subnets
- CPSW is TI's Ethernet H/W



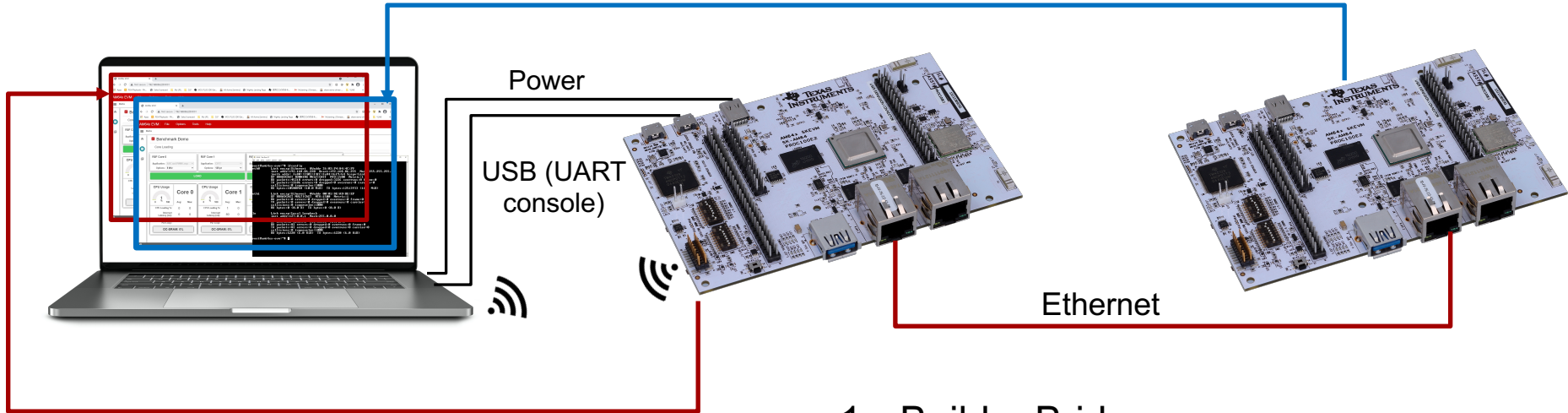
Q: Can packets cross between wlan1 and eth1?

Build a Bridge to Share Traffic

- Use common Linux commands to build a bridge
- TI SDK enables the same commands as common desktop and server distros
- No "embedded" knowledge needed
- Utilizes ARM resources to do the switching in Kernel space



Wireless to Wired Gateway Demo



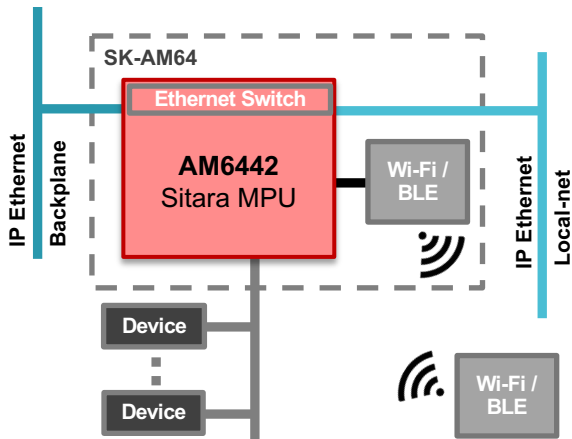
1. Build a Bridge
2. Assign IP Addresses
3. Request page from Wireless
 - Same as Wireless demo
4. Request page from Wired

Questions

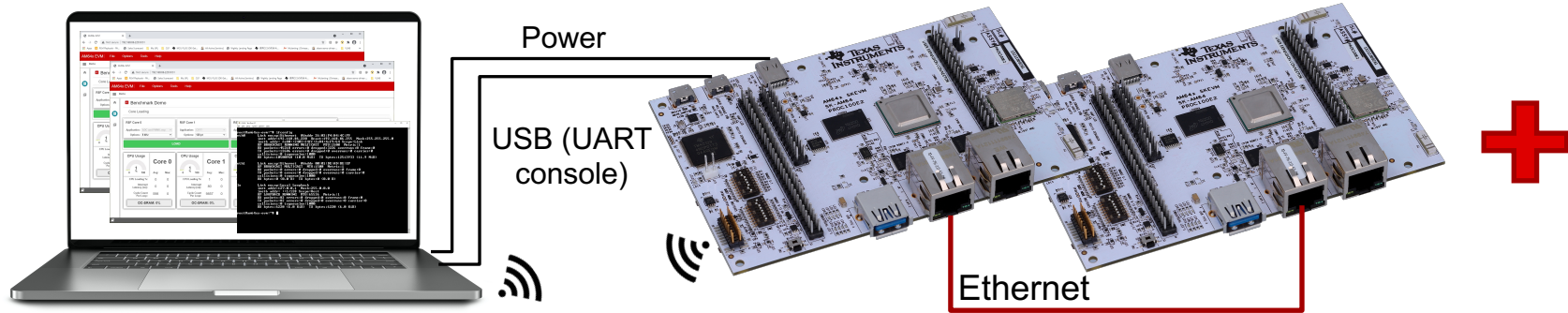


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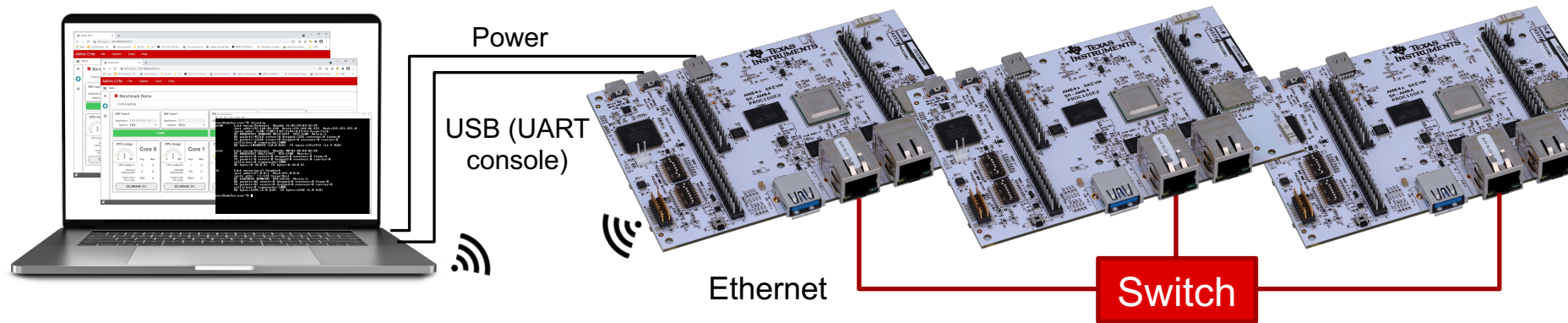
Adding More Nodes



- Wired or Wireless
- Switch
- Daisy Chain
- etc.

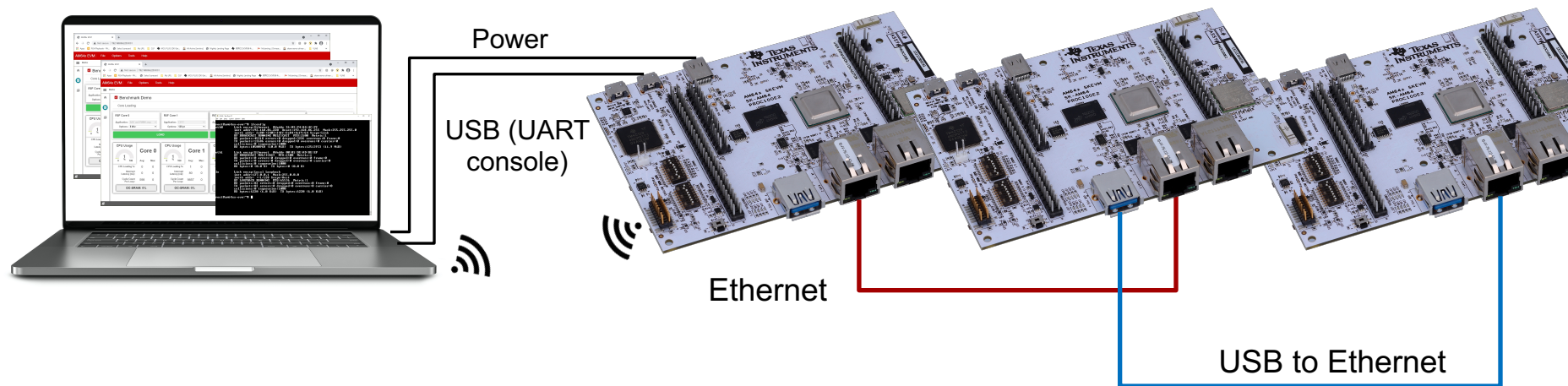


Adding More Nodes with a Switch



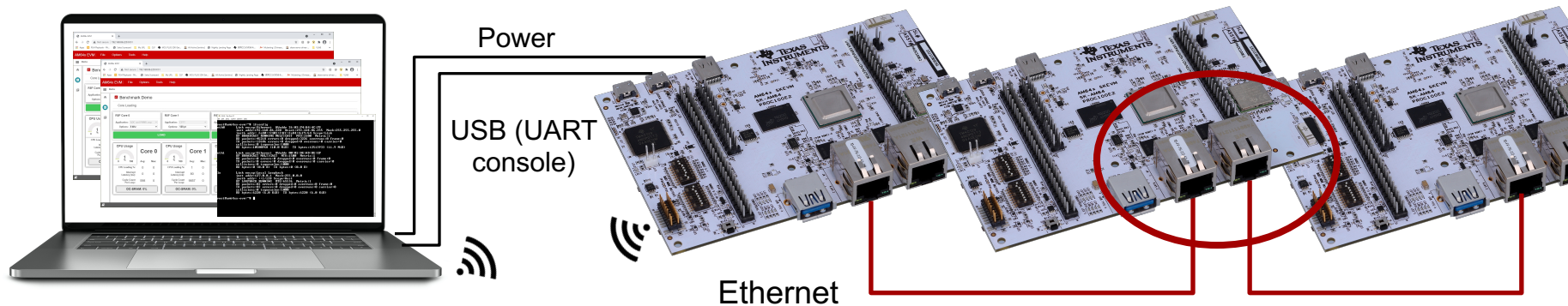
- Easy, validated path to more connections
- Additional cost and complexity
- Could use a lot of cable
- Must decide on number of ports or add more switches

Adding More Nodes by Daisy Chain with USB



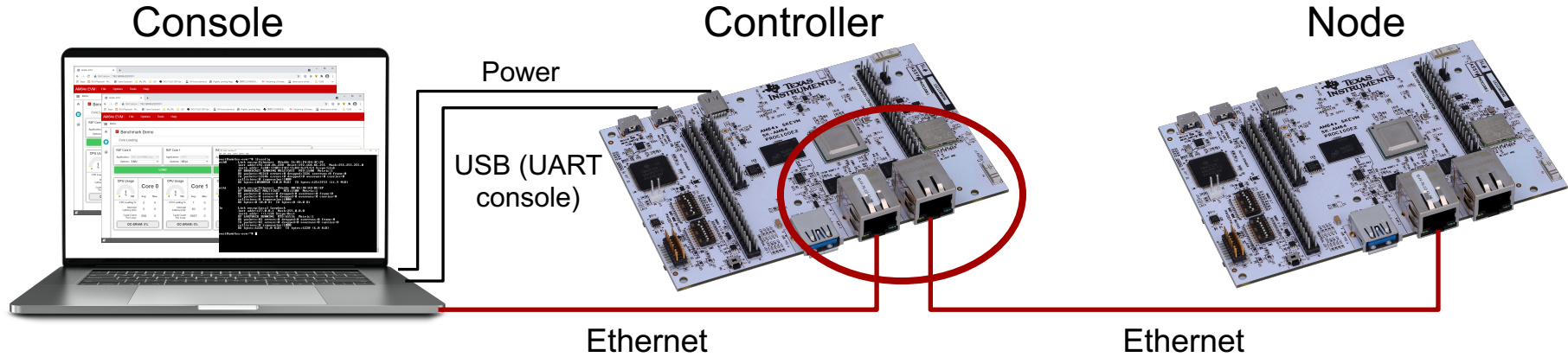
- Daisy Chain is simple and flexible
- Should reduce cabling, especially for long, linear runs
- Great for ring topologies
- *If only one port on device, must use alternatives*
 - USB to Ethernet (for example)

Daisy Chain with Two Connections



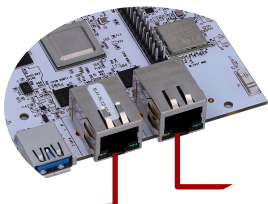
- TI Processors typically include two Ethernet interfaces
- Allows simple daisy chained networks that *save cost, cabling and complexity*
- Powerful Linux network stack enables *many topologies*

A Simple Network for Demonstration



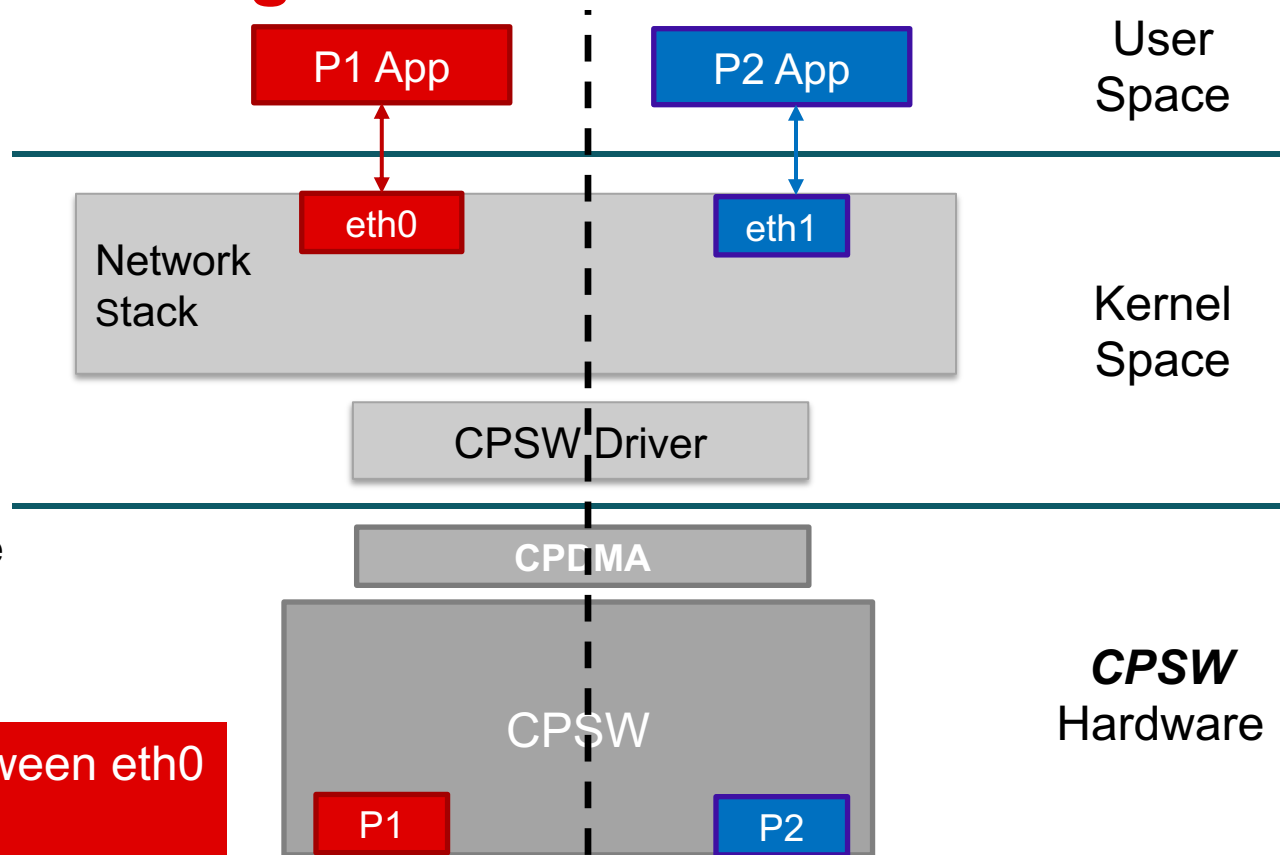
- Let's simplify back to a wired network for closer examination
- One Console, Controller, and Node
- Use statically assigned IP addresses

CPSW Dual MAC Configuration



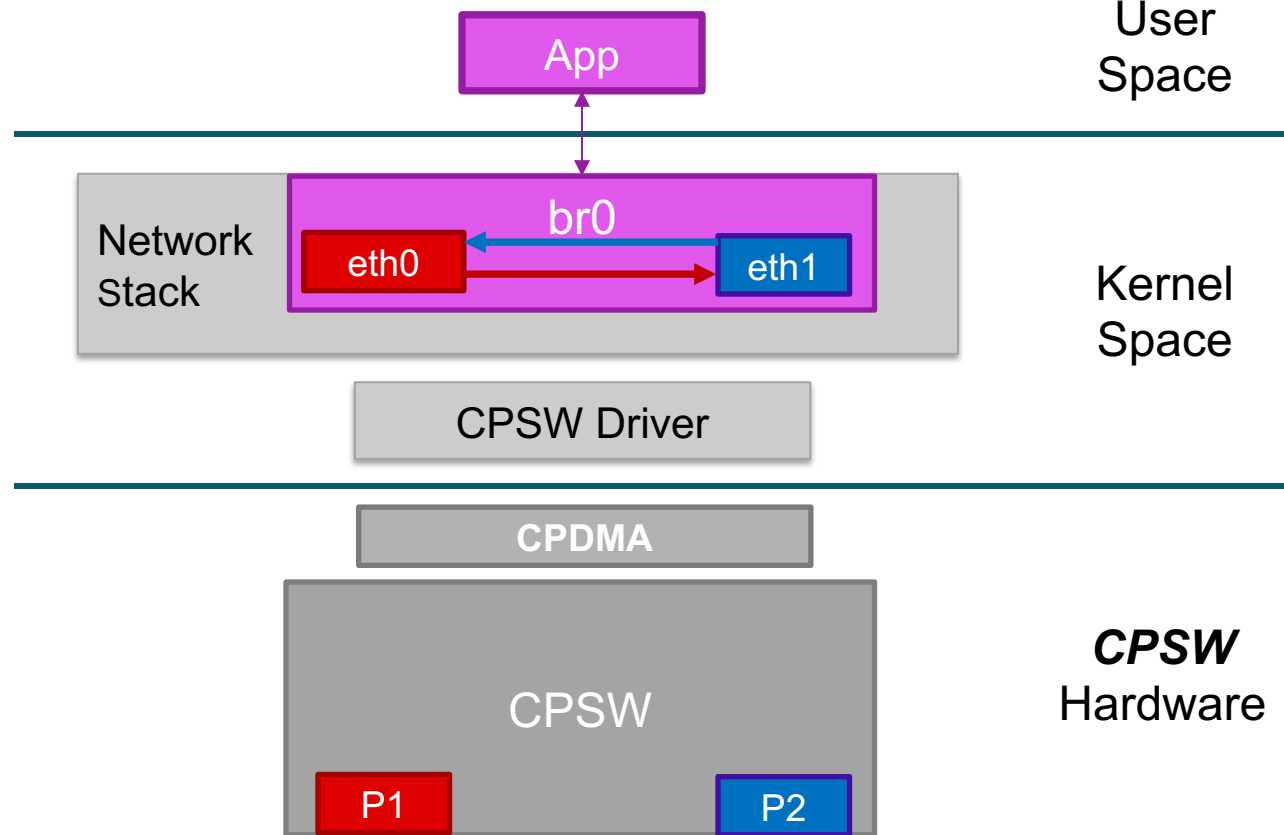
- CPSW is what TI calls our Ethernet Hardware
- This is a *Dual MAC* configuration that provides *two subnets*
- It looks *very similar* to the Wireless to Wired Bridge diagram from earlier

Q: Can packets cross between eth0 and eth1?



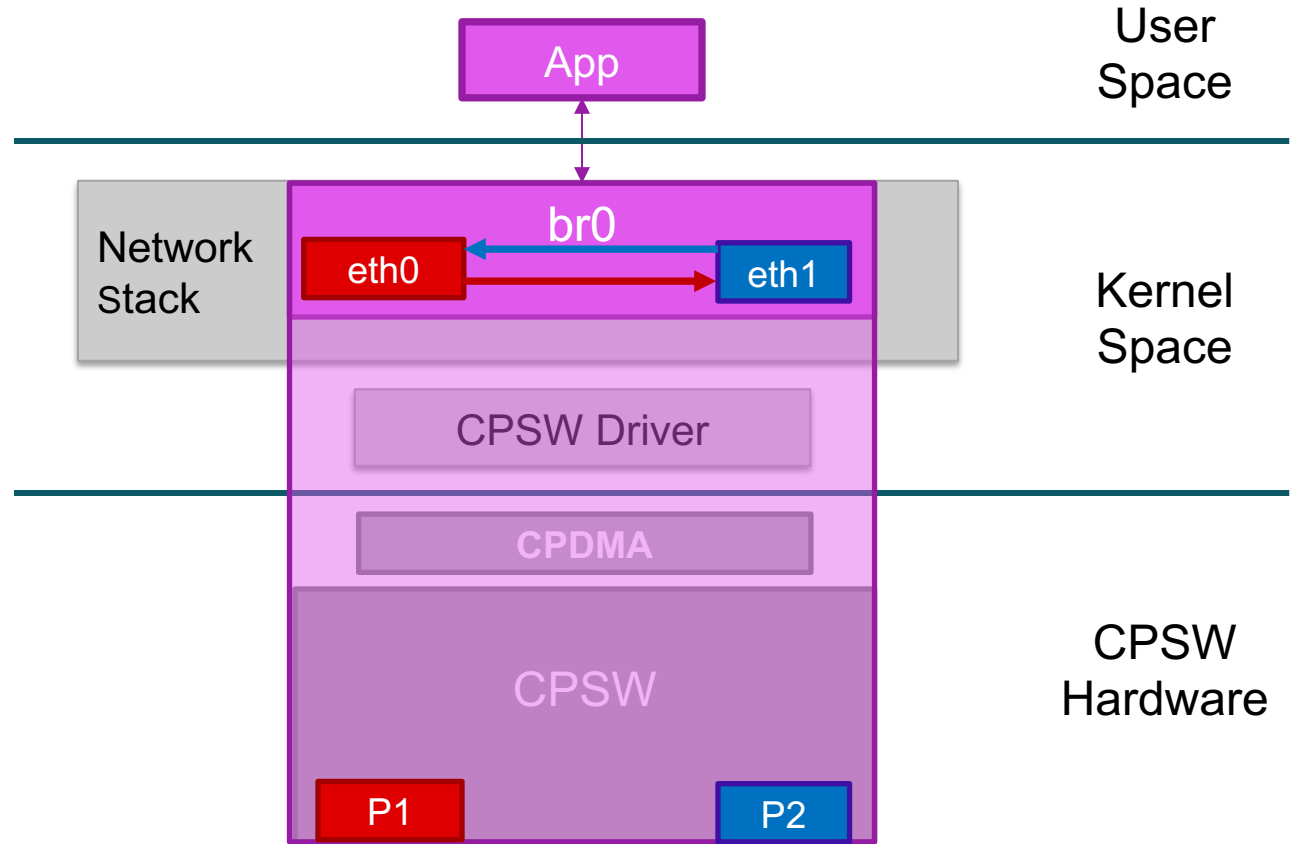
Build a Wired Bridge, or Soft Switch

- Bridge combines two interfaces on same subnet
- Packets can pass between interfaces
- Local port, br0, can have IP address if needed
- ARM resources used to manage packets



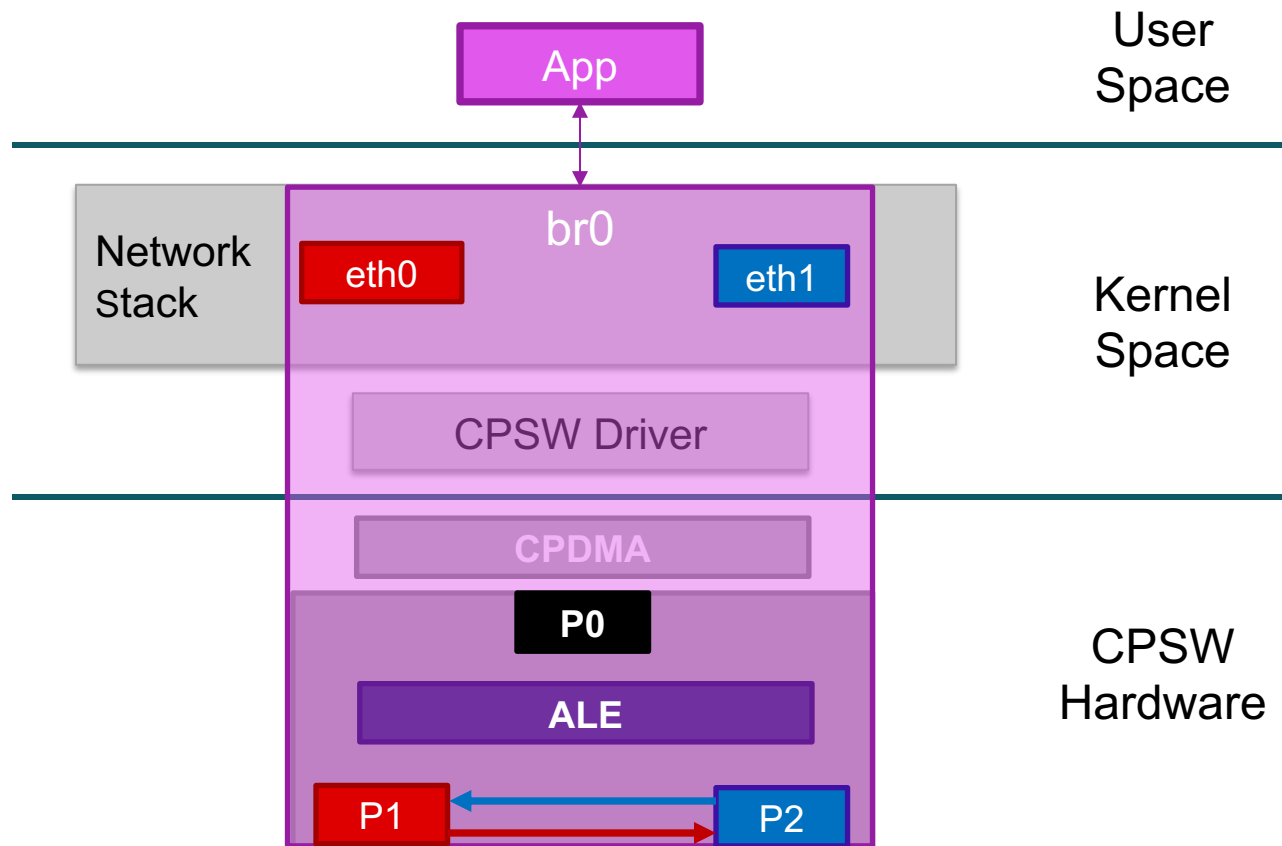
Hard Switch

- Avoid using ARM resources by switching in hardware



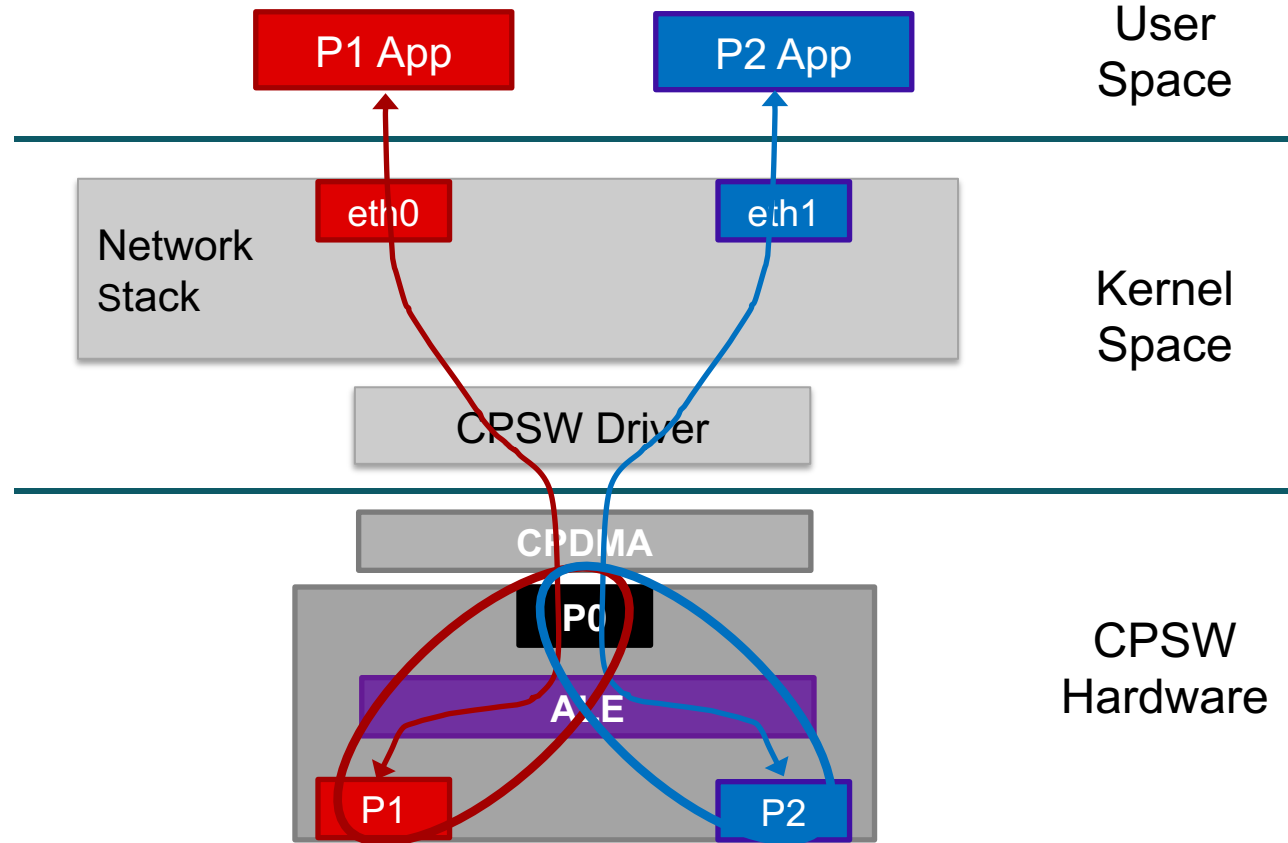
The “SW” of CPSW Stands for Switch

- Hardware switch can be enabled with Linux commands
- Gbit, line rate switching
- Improved throughput and latency
- TSN capabilities as well

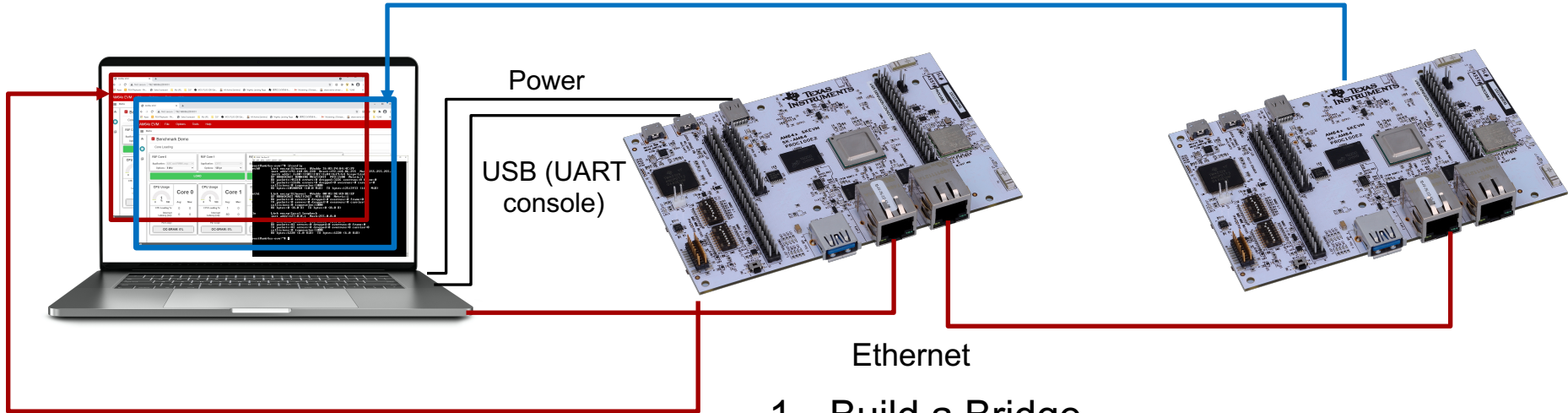


Dual MAC with a Switch

- VLANs used internally to convert switch into two independent ports
- Runtime configurable switch or dual mac
- Software flexibility to change hardware configuration
 - Same box, different use



A Wired Gateway Demo



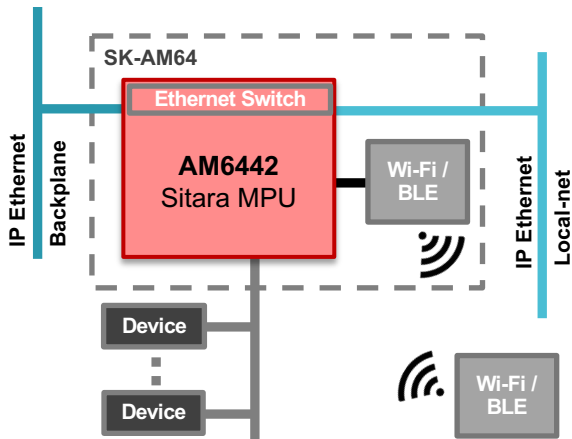
1. Build a Bridge
2. Assign IP Addresses
3. Request page from Wireless
 - Same as Wireless demo
4. Request page from Wired
5. Turn on Hard Switch and repeat...

Questions



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Summary

- TI Processors and Ecosystem enable powerful Linux Networking out of the box
- The new AM64x SK includes WiFi integration and 2 Ethernet Ports
- The CPSW Ethernet supports Dual MAC and Switch configurations
- The Hard Switch can save *approximately 20% ARM loading* at 100mbit
 - Gigabit, line rate switching in hardware
- TI SDK enables standard, well known Linux commands

Resources

- Slides and videos will be posted here:
 - [E2E Post](#)
- [AM64x SK EVM](#)
- [AM64x Product Page](#)
- [Previous Sitara Webinar on Comms and Real-time](#)
 - Includes Presentation and Video
 - Dives further into the Software Architecture of the Web Server Application

Thank You

Thanks for attending!
&
Have a *fantastic* rest of the day



Backup

Controller Commands for WiFi Bridge

```
add_bridge_wifi_eth1.sh
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# remove the IP address so it can be given to the bridge
```

```
ip addr del 192.168.43.1/255.255.255.0 dev wlan1
```

```
ip link add name br0 type bridge
```

```
ip link set dev br0 up
```

```
sleep 1
```

```
# assign IP address to host bridge interface
```

```
ip addr add 192.168.43.1/255.255.255.0 dev br0
```

```
# add wlan1 interface to bridge
```

```
ip link set dev wlan1 master br0
```

```
# add eth1 interface to bridge
```

```
ip link set dev eth1 master br0
```

Controller Commands for Hardware Bridge

add_bridge_hard_eth0_eth1.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
ip link set eth0 down
```

```
ip link set eth1 down
```

```
# Command to enable Hardware switching
```

```
devlink dev param set platform/80000000.ethernet name switch_mode value true cmode runtime
```

```
ip link add name br0 type bridge
```

```
ip link set eth0 up
```

```
sleep 1
```

```
ip link set eth1 up
```

```
sleep 1
```

```
# Add local host port to the bridge
```

```
ip link set dev br0 type bridge stp_state 1
```

```
ip link set dev eth0 master br0
```

```
ip link set dev eth1 master br0
```

```
ip link set br0 up
```

```
sleep 1
```

```
bridge vlan add dev br0 vid 1 pvid untagged self
```

```
ip addr add 192.168.44.1/255.255.255.0 dev br0
```

```
sleep 1
```