



# CompactPCI Technology

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## CompactPCI uses ...

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### ◆ PCI Electricals

- 32/64 bit multiplexed address/data path
- 33/66 MHz clock rate
- Synchronous single transfer and block mode signalling
- Developed by INTEL in 1992 as a chip level interconnect for motherboards
- Extended for option cards in 1994, updated most recently in 1999 by PCI SIG



## PCI Performance

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### ◆ PCI bus Speeds

- 133Mbytes/sec peak
  - 32bits, 5.0V, 33MHz bus clock
- 266Mbytes/sec
  - 64bits, 33MHz bus clock
- Theoretical Maximum of 532Mbytes/sec
  - 64bits, 66MHz, 3.3V
- Extensible to 1066 Mbytes/sec
  - PCI-X, 64 bits, 133MHz



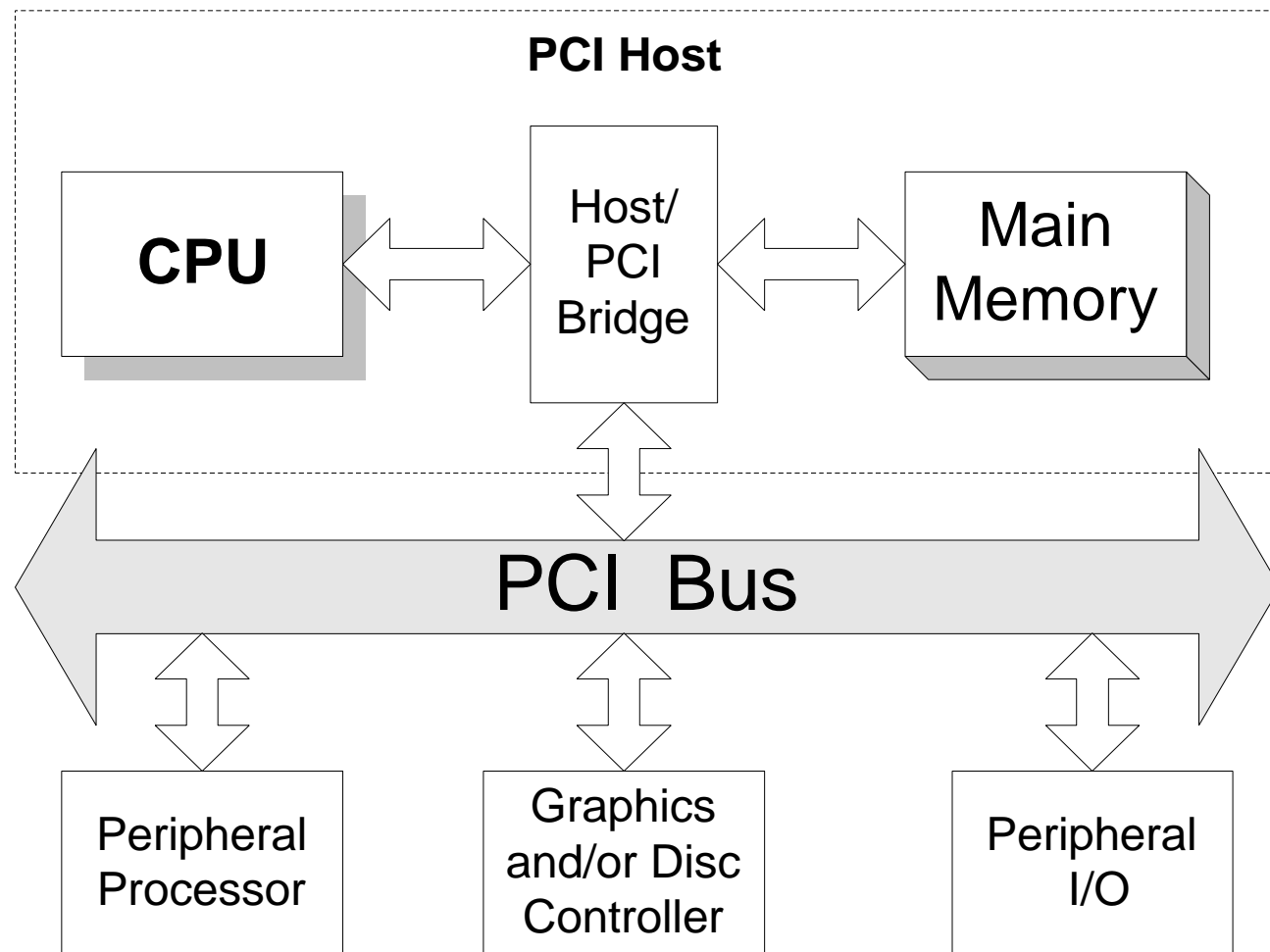
## CompactPCI leverages ...

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- ◆ “Standard” off-the-shelf PCI bus:
  - Processor core logic specific to processor architecture
  - Chip level peripherals stable across architectures and generations
  - Software and development tools in common with desktop and server systems



# PCI System Architecture





## Desktop PCI Slot Count

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- ◆ PCI spec allows 10 loads:
  - A PCI chip is a load
  - Desktop connectors represent a load
- ◆ Desktop PCI: chip is 1 load, connector is 1 load = 2 loads per plug-in card.
- ◆ CPU support chipset and GPIO chip on motherboard = 2 loads
- ◆ Therefore, 4 slots/system maximum in desktop PC PCI without PCI to PCI bridging



## CompactPCI Slot Count

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- ◆ *CompactPCI*:
  - chip is one load
  - connector is approx. 1/8 load (controlled impedance, minimal reflections)
- ◆ Therefore, CompactPCI can have 8 slots
- ◆ Extensively simulated, tested
- ◆ This can be easily expanded with bridge chips (7 more slots/chip)

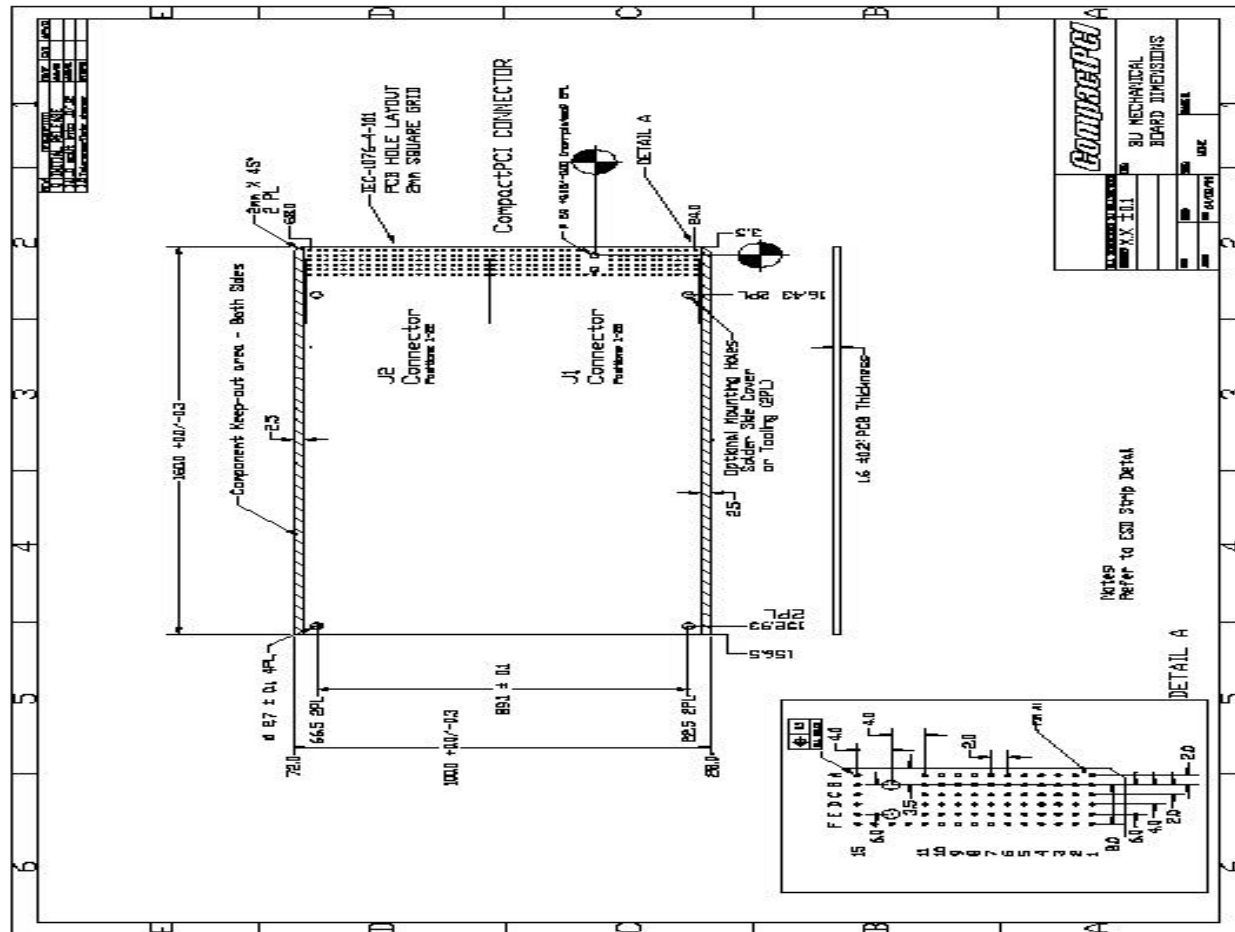


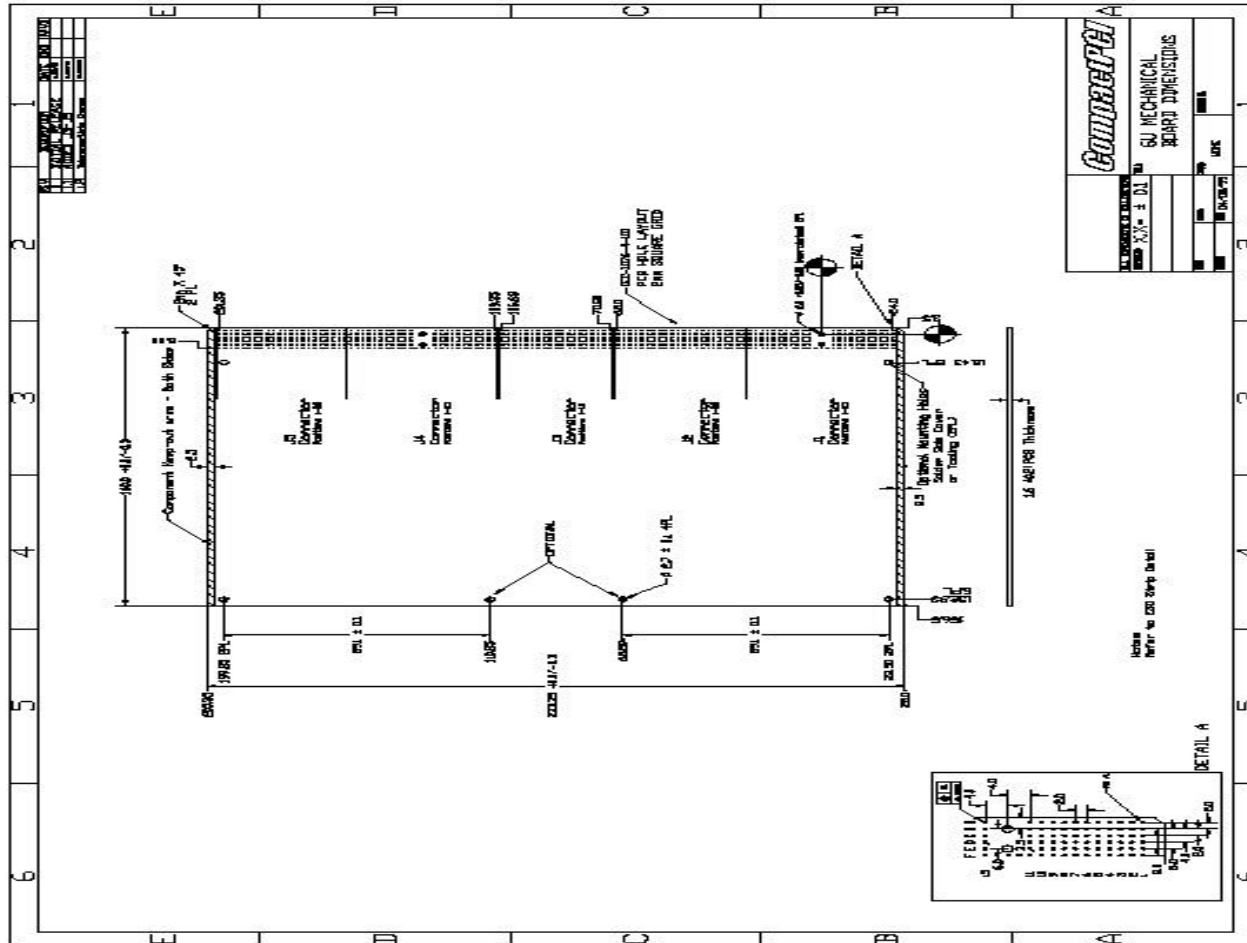
## CompactPCI uses ...

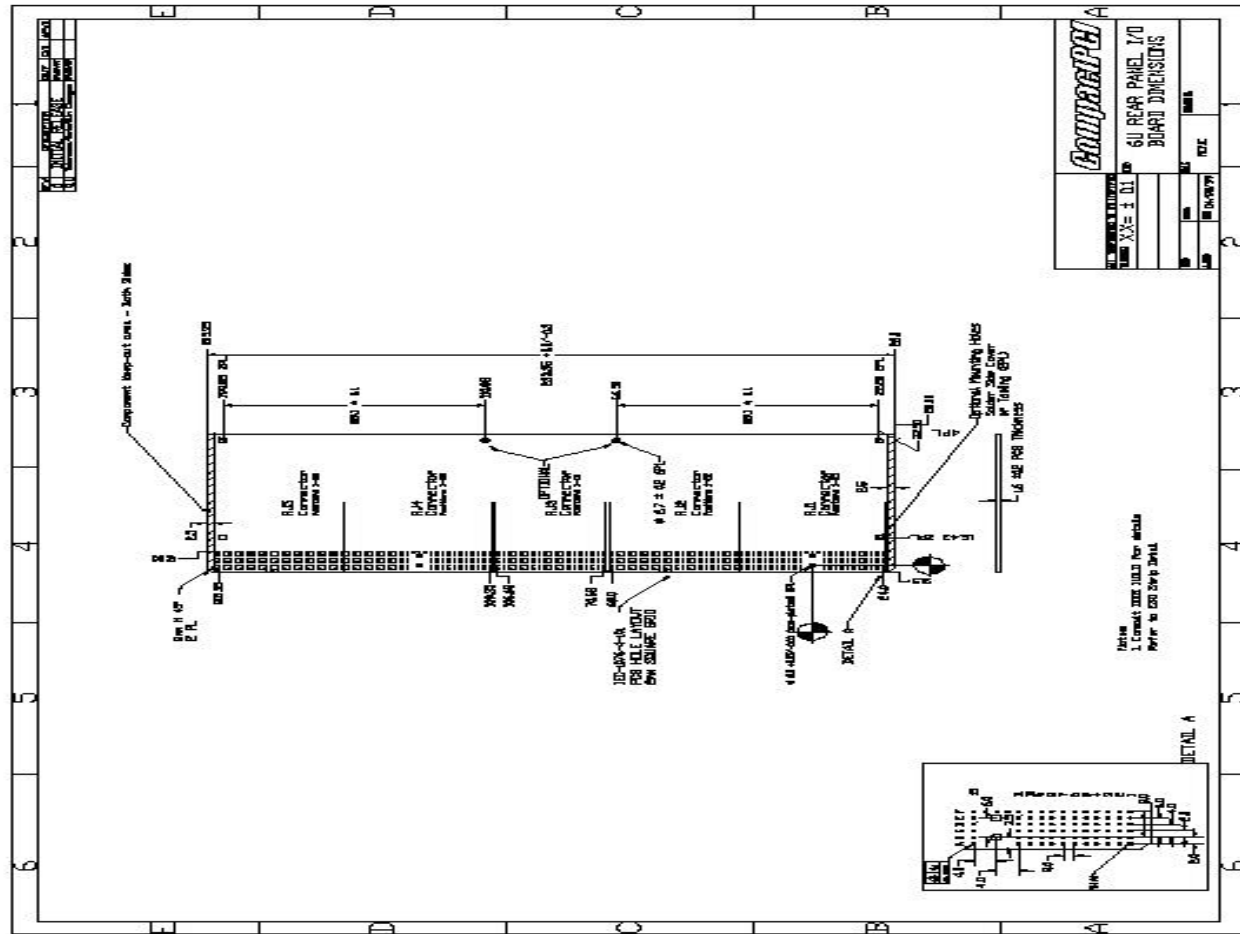
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- ◆ Eurocard Mechanicals
  - IEEE 1101.10
    - Improved Injector/Ejector
    - Better Grounding for ESD protection
    - Extensive shielding meets CE requirements
    - Alignment pins, keys, insert/eject handles
  - IEEE 1101.11 Allowed (Rear Panel I/O)
    - Standard method of providing rear panel I/O
    - 80mm card depth, mirrors front of chassis 3U/6U Modules











## CompactPCI uses ...

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- ◆ 2 mm pin-and-socket type
  - socket half on plug-in cards
  - Pin half on backplane
- ◆ Originally developed by Siemens for telecom applications
- ◆ Meets IEC-917 and IEC 1076-4-101 standards



## CompactPCI connector

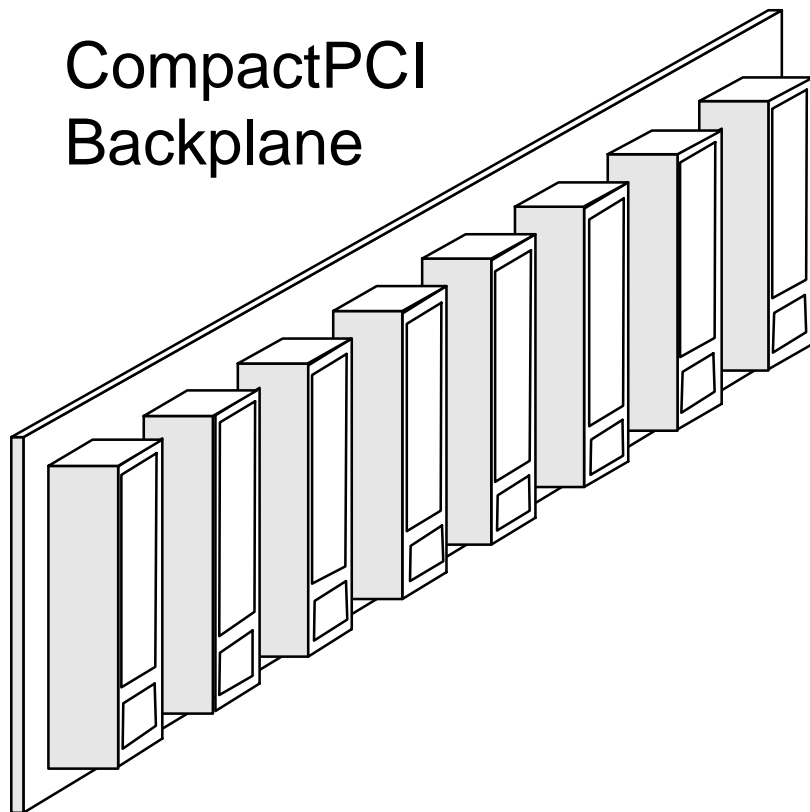
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- ◆ IEC 61076-4-101 connector utilization
  - J1/P1 for 32 bit PCI (110 pins)
  - J2/P2 for 64 bit extensions (110 pins)
  - J3/P3 for rear IO (95 pins)
  - J4/P4 for H.110 CT bus or rear IO (110 pins)
  - J5/P5 for general purpose or telecom IO (110 pins)

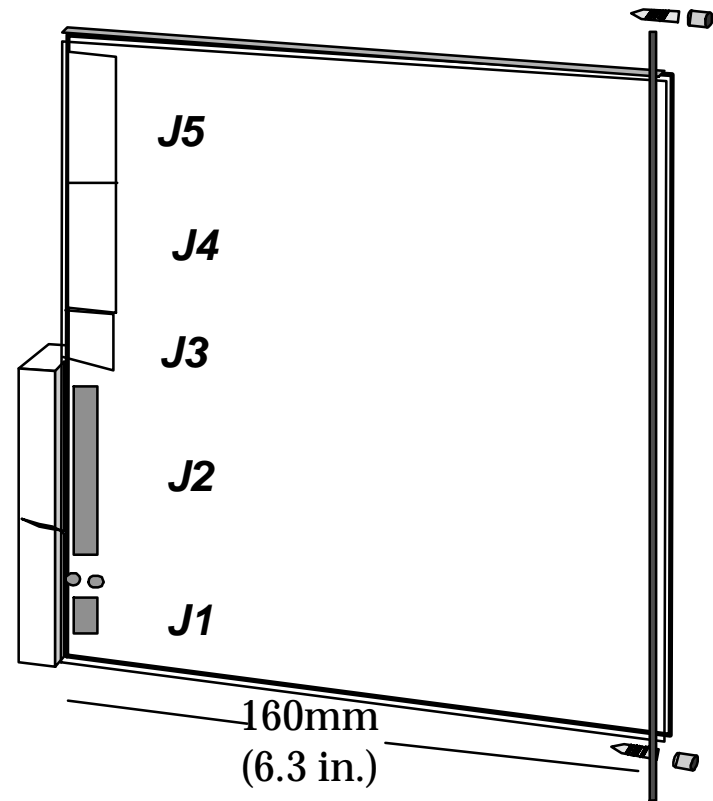


# CompactPCI Components

CompactPCI  
Backplane



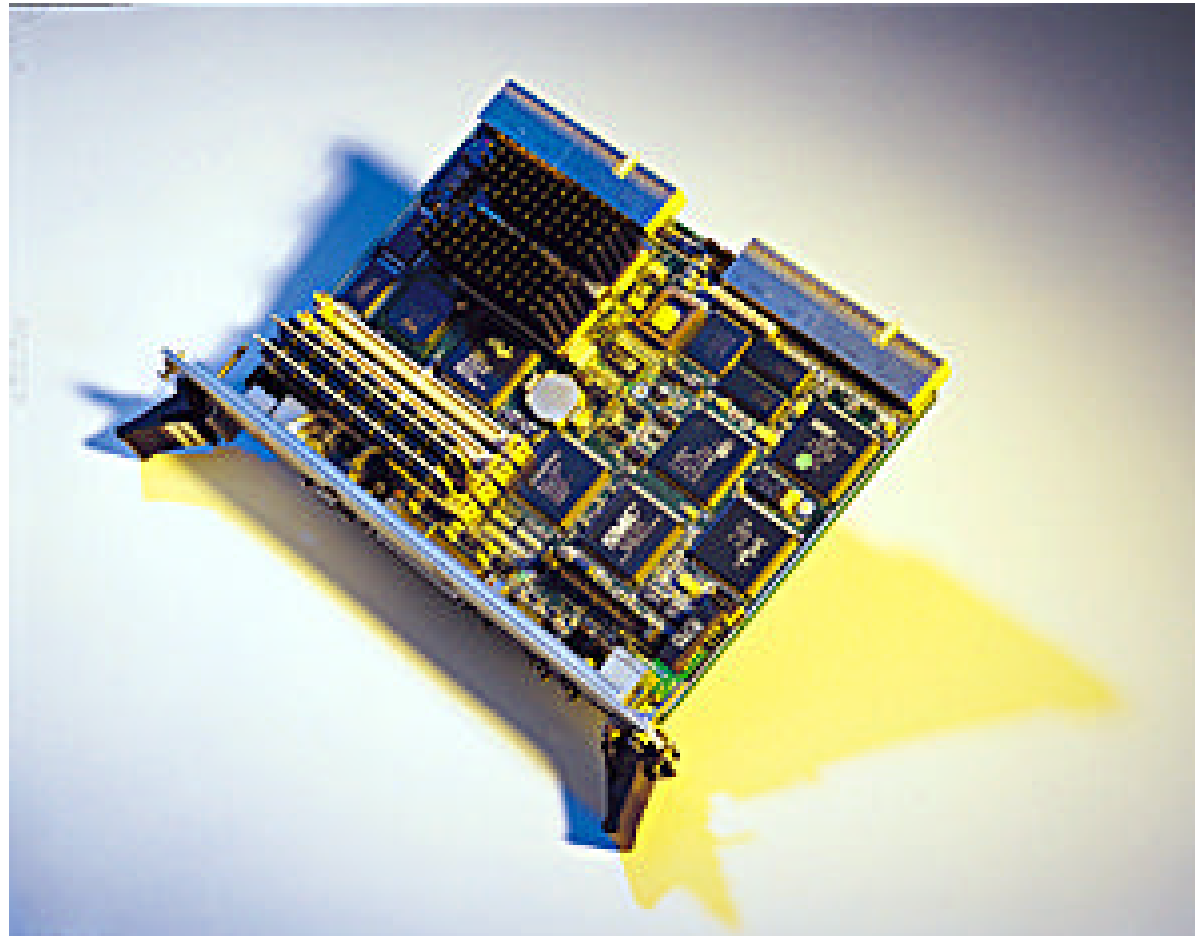
233mm  
(9.17in.)



I/O  
Panel

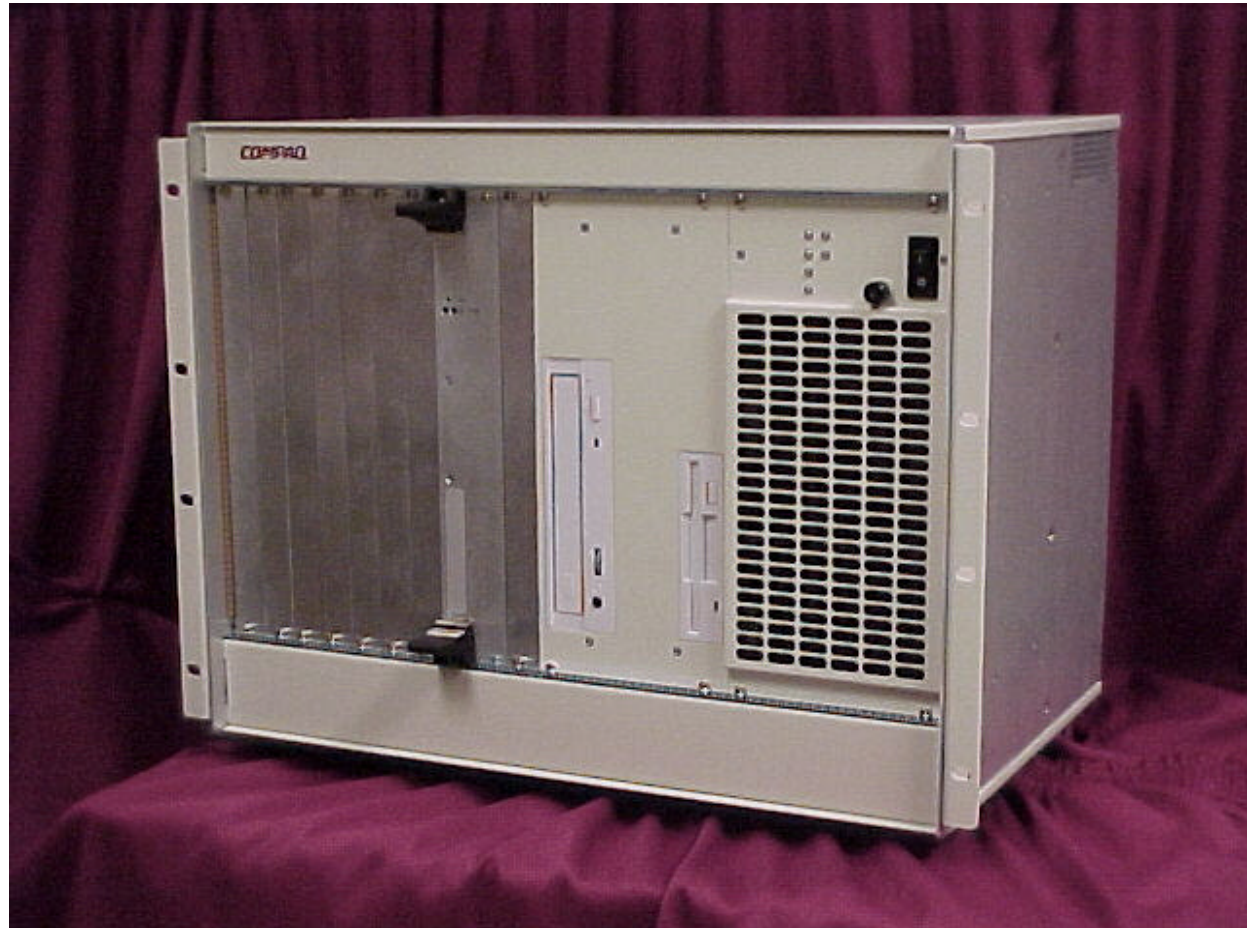


## CompactPCI SBC





## CompactPCI System







## CompactPCI leverages ...

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- ◆ General purpose desktop and server architectures
  - Intel processors and chipsets
  - Alpha processors and chipsets
  - Chip level PCI devices
- ◆ General purpose operating systems
  - Windows
  - UNIX



## CompactPCI also supports ...

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- ◆ Embedded processor architectures
  - MC68K
  - PPC
  - StrongARM
- ◆ Embedded OS's
  - VxWorks (also for Intel and Alpha)
  - pSOS
  - LynxOS



## CompactPCI today

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- ◆ Specifications developed under jurisdiction of PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturers' Group, PICMG, an industry consortium of over 400 members
- ◆ PICMG 2.0 Rev 2.1 CompactPCI Core Spec
  - PICMG 2.1 Rev 1.0 Hot Swap
  - PICMG 2.5 Rev 1.0 Computer Telephony
  - PICMG 2.2 Rev 1.0 VME64 Extensions



## CompactPCI evolution

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- ◆ PICMG 2.0 Rev 3.0
  - Update incorporating Hot Swap and CT Extensions, 66 MHz operation
- ◆ Keying
- ◆ Bridging
- ◆ Dual CompactPCI System Slot
- ◆ Instrumentation Extensions
- ◆ System Management
- ◆ Hot Swap Modular Power



## CompactPCI evolution

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- ◆ Conduction Cooled CompactPCI
- ◆ System Slot Hot Swap
- ◆ Multicomputing
- ◆ IO Enhancements
  - PCI-X
  - NGIO
  - FutureIO



## CompactPCI and VME64x

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- ◆ CompactPCI and VME share common mechanicals
- ◆ VME64x signals have been mapped to CompactPCI J4 and J5
- ◆ Hybrid CompactPCI/VME systems have been built
- ◆ VME SBCs typically use PCI as a local bus
- ◆ PCI/VME bridge silicon available



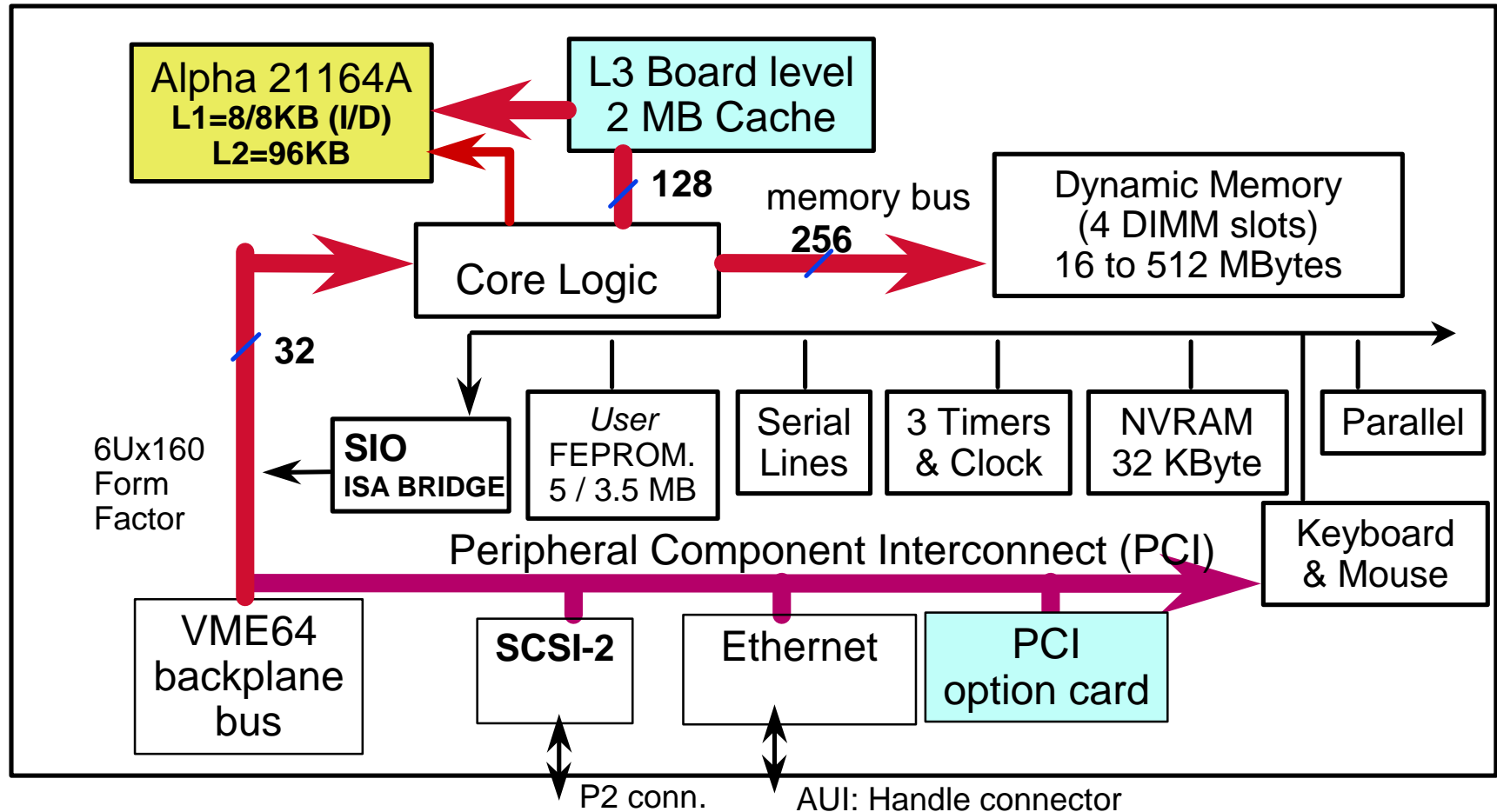
## VME SBC

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# VME SBC







## CompactPCI and VME

	<i>CompactPCI</i>	<b>VME</b>	<b>VME64x</b>
Peak data rate	133 MB/s (PCI32 @ 33MHz) 266 MB/s (PCI64 @ 33MHz) 532 MB/s (PCI64 @ 66MHz)	40 MB/s	80MB/s D64 160MB/s 2eVME 320MB/s 2eSST
Cards/System w/o Bridging	8	21	21
Bus logic	CMOS	TTL	ETL
3.3 v migration	Yes	No	Yes



## VME Advantages vs CompactPCI

- ◆ Multicomputing
  - Distributed interrupt handling
- ◆ Wide variety of processor architectures
  - General purpose
  - DSPs
- ◆ Wide variety of auxiliary interconnects
  - RACEway
  - SKYchannel
  - Myrinet



## CompactPCI Advantages vs VME

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- ◆ Leverages hardware and software investment for mainstream desktops and server market
- ◆ Intelligent IO
- ◆ Flexible configuration of system peripherals on local bus
- ◆ Greater aggregate BW to memory than competing VME protocol enhancements
- ◆ Tighter coupling to memory bus than VME



## Longevity

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- ◆ Will there ever be another VME?
  - Longevity
  - Evolution
  - Backward compatibility
- ◆ Probably not, but there is an alternative
  - Choose a robust HW platform that will track emerging desktop/server technology trends
  - Insert technology as it matures



## Internet pointers

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- ◆ <http://www.digital.com/oem/>
  - CompactPCI
  - PCI/ISA
  - VME
  - RTOS
- ◆ <http://www.picmg.org/>
  - Membership information
  - Specification Directory
  - Product Directory



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