



Specifications



Design Files



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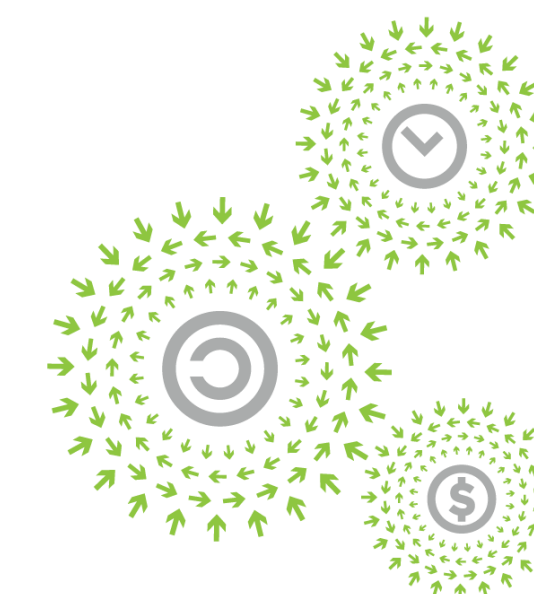


White
Papers

ODSA

Protocols over Die-to-Die Interfaces

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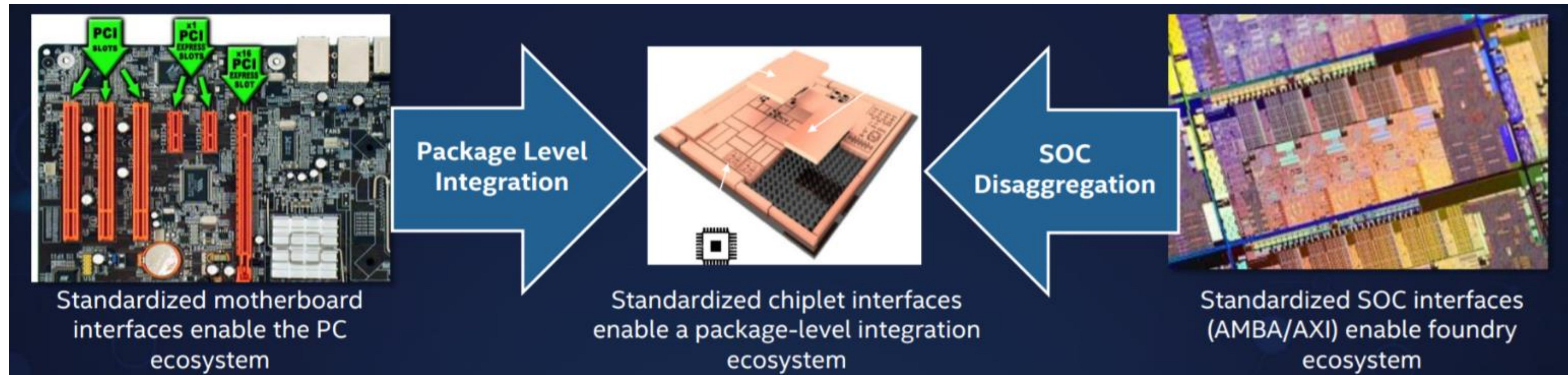
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Two Broad Use Cases

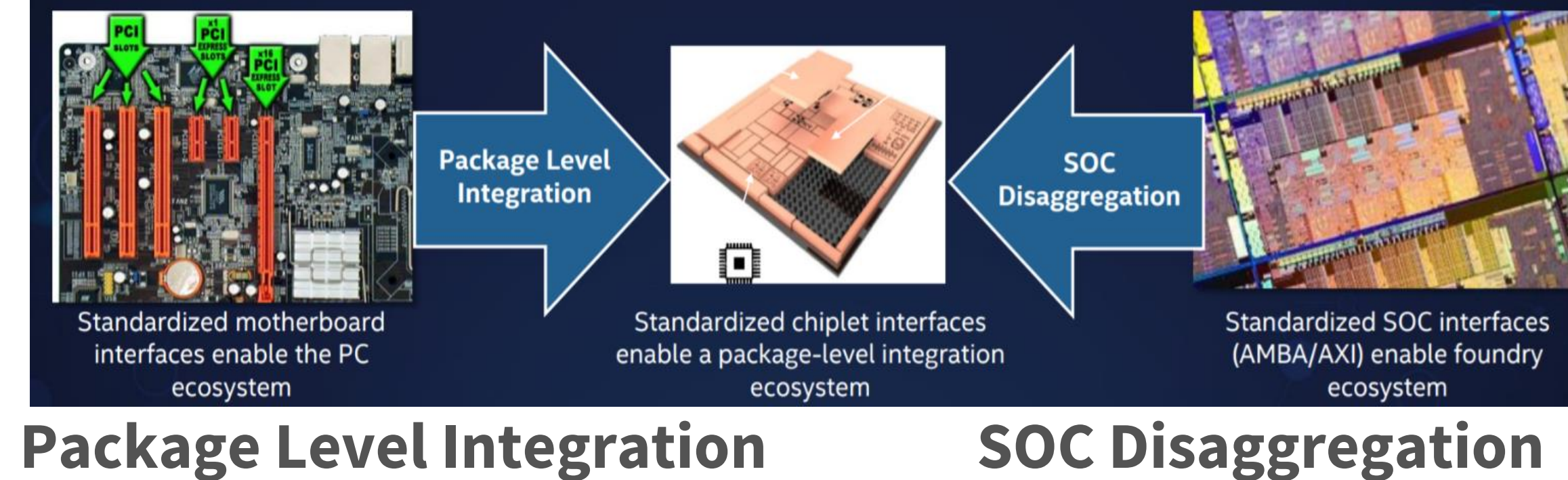


Package Level Integration

SOC Disaggregation

Use cases drive protocols!

Protocols for Two Broad Use Cases



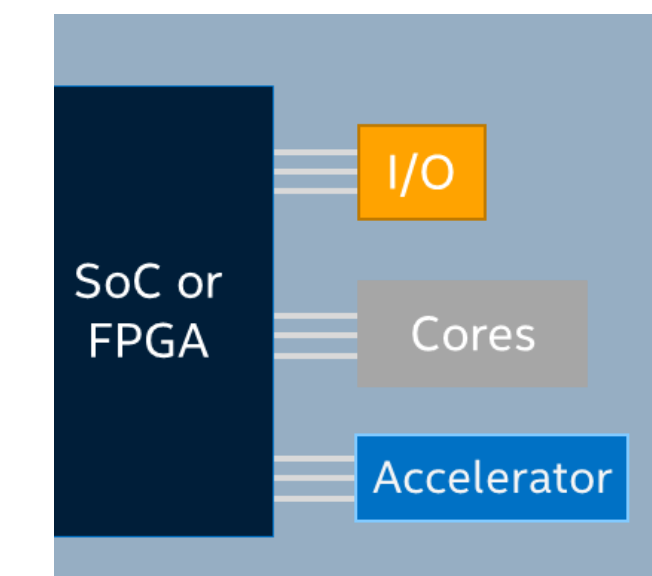
Package Level Integration

- Commonly attached to CPU
- Currently PCIe boards
- Developers want a coherent memory model
- Examples: CXL*, CCIX*, OpenCAPI*
- ***Consortia already in place here***

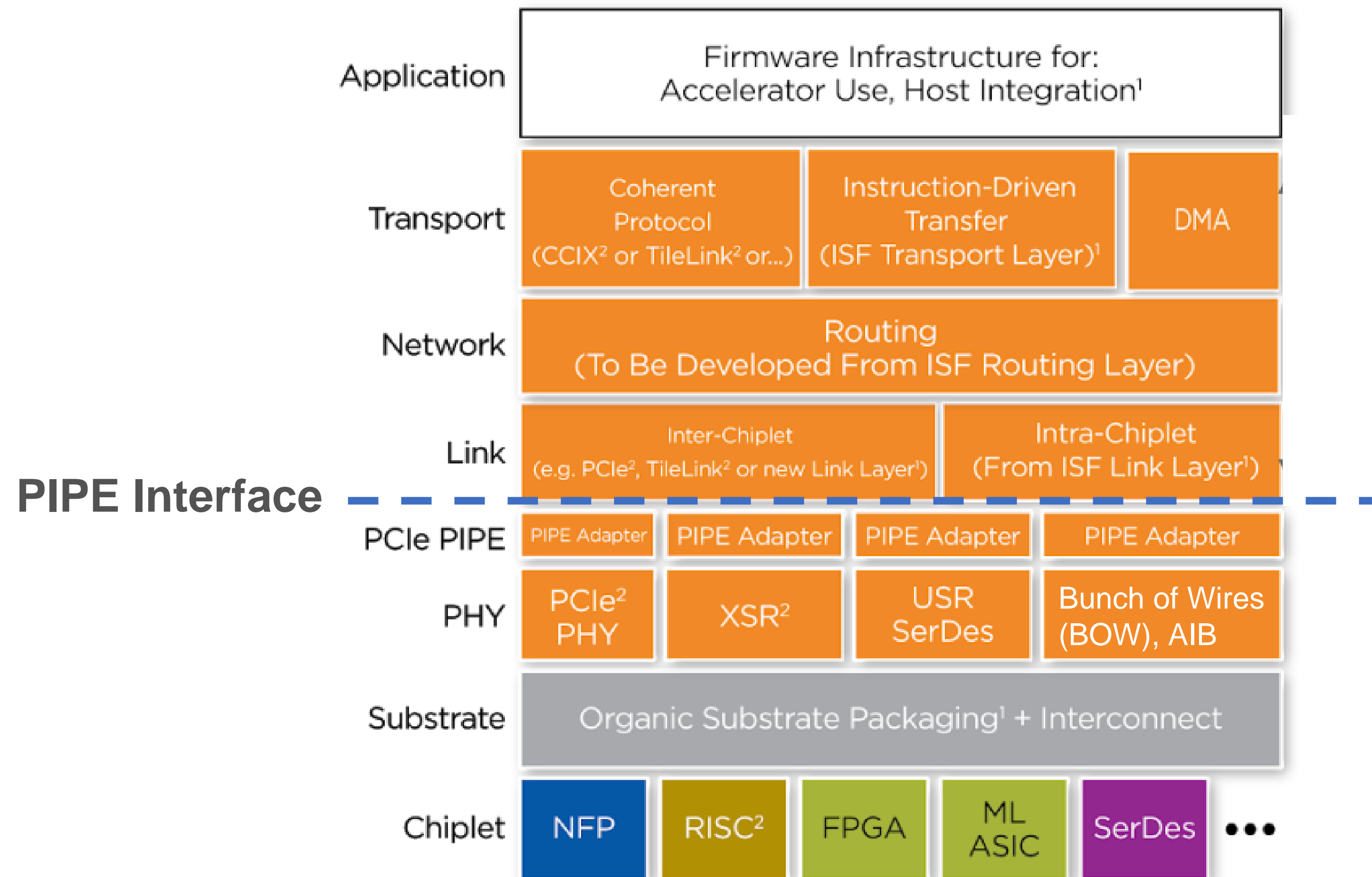
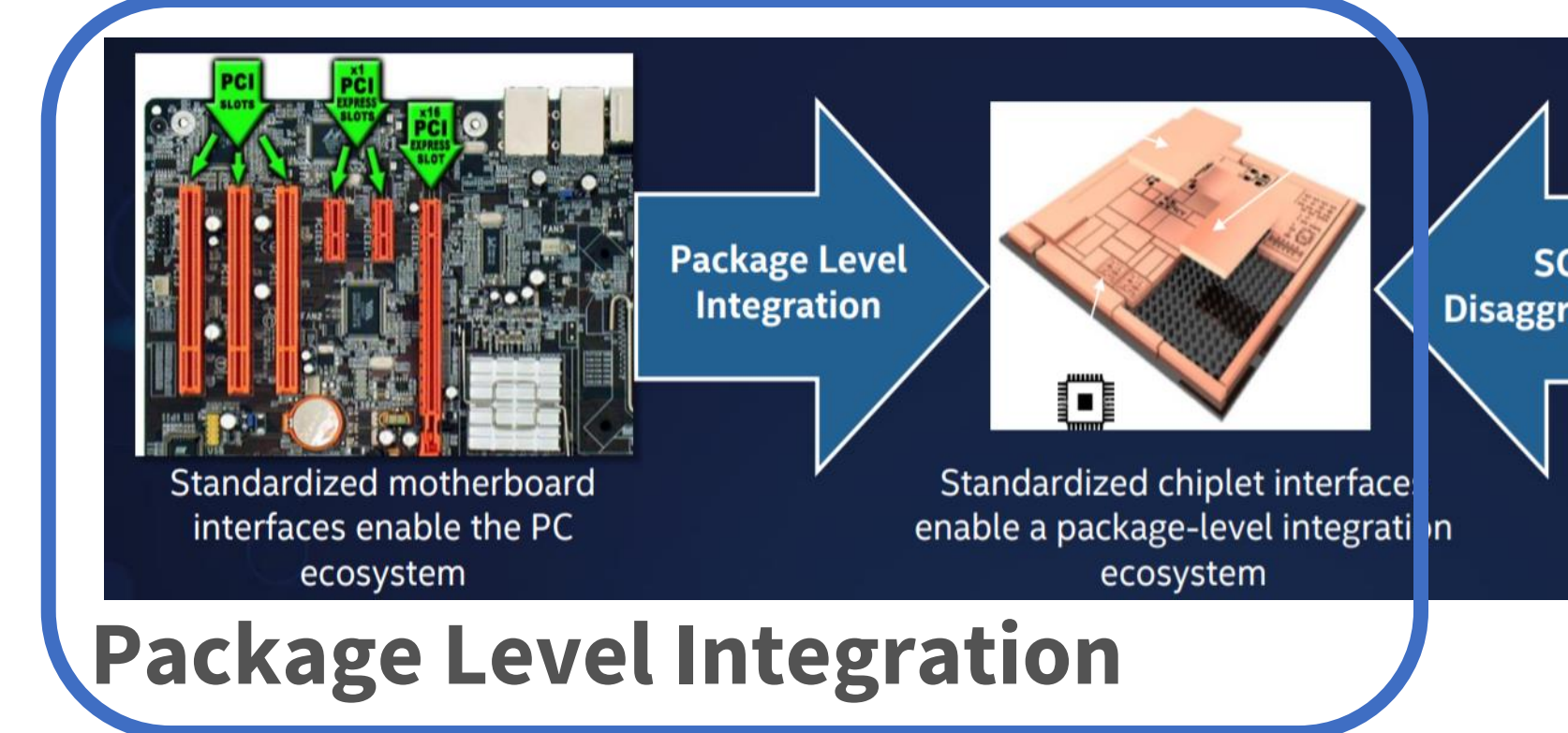


SoC Die Disaggregation

- Currently on die module-to-module
- ASIC developers like their AXI*-style lightweight protocols
- Examples: AXI* Streaming, AXI4* (Memory Mapped)

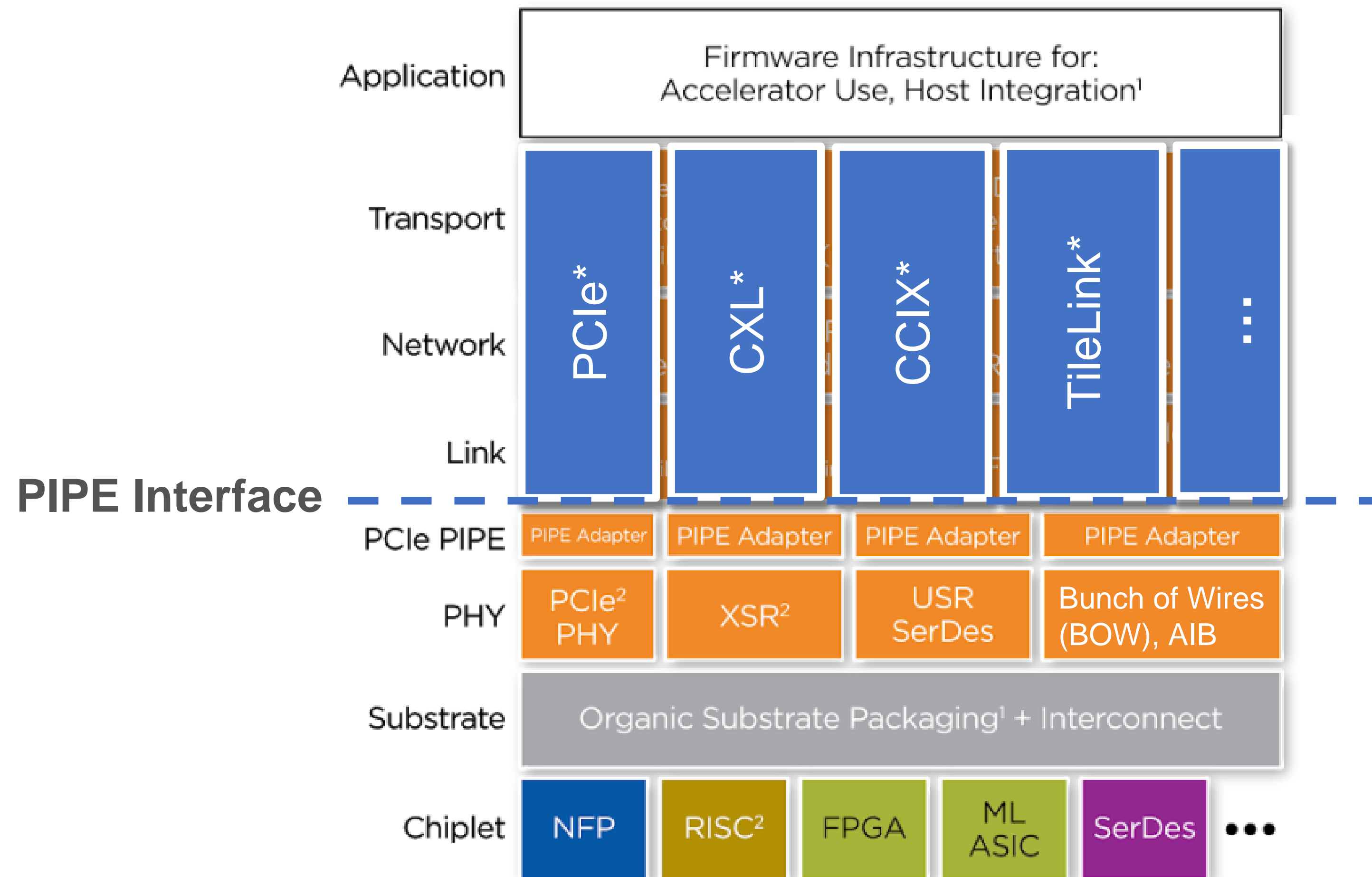


Package Integration Protocols

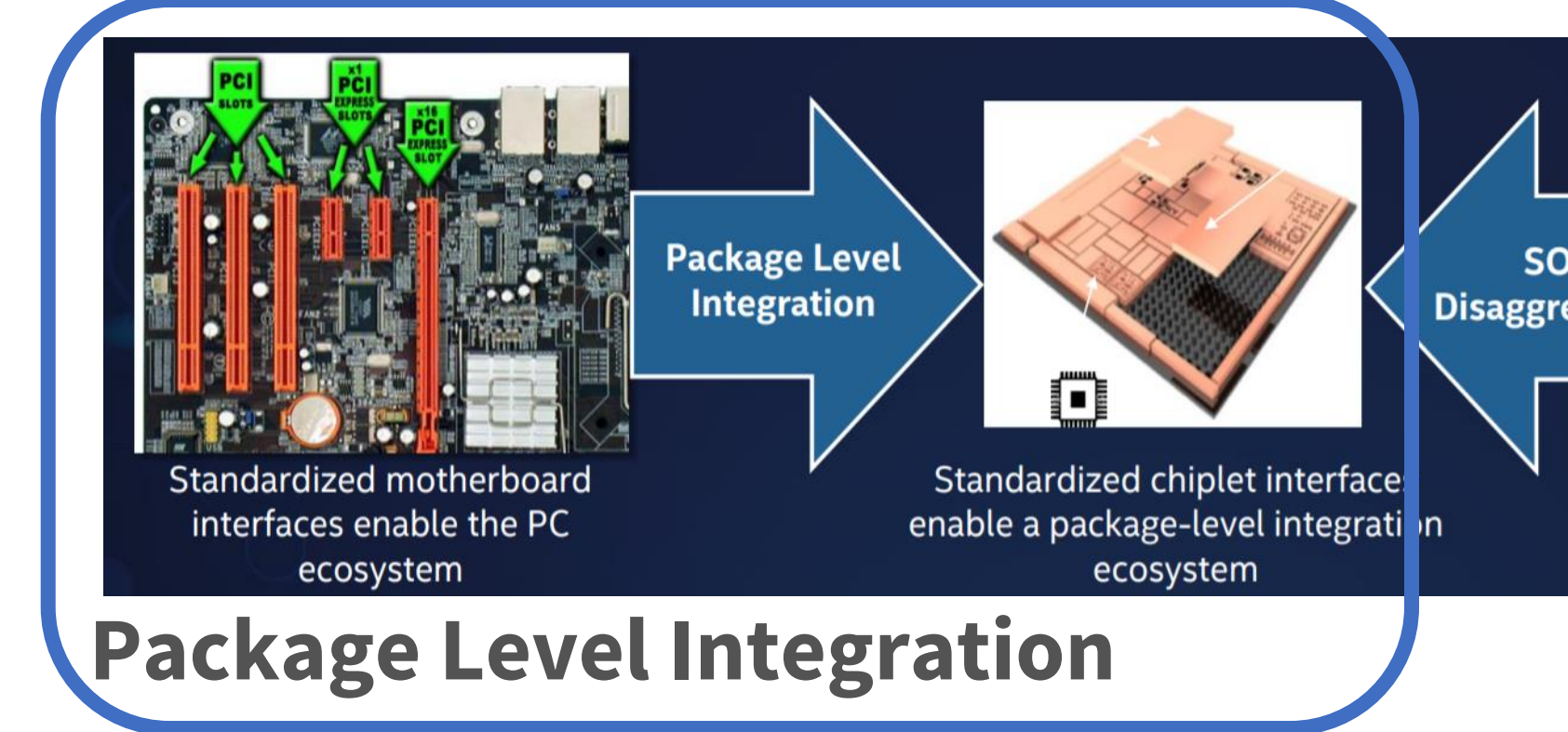


Source: ODSA

Package Integration Protocols



Source: ODSA



Package Integration Protocols

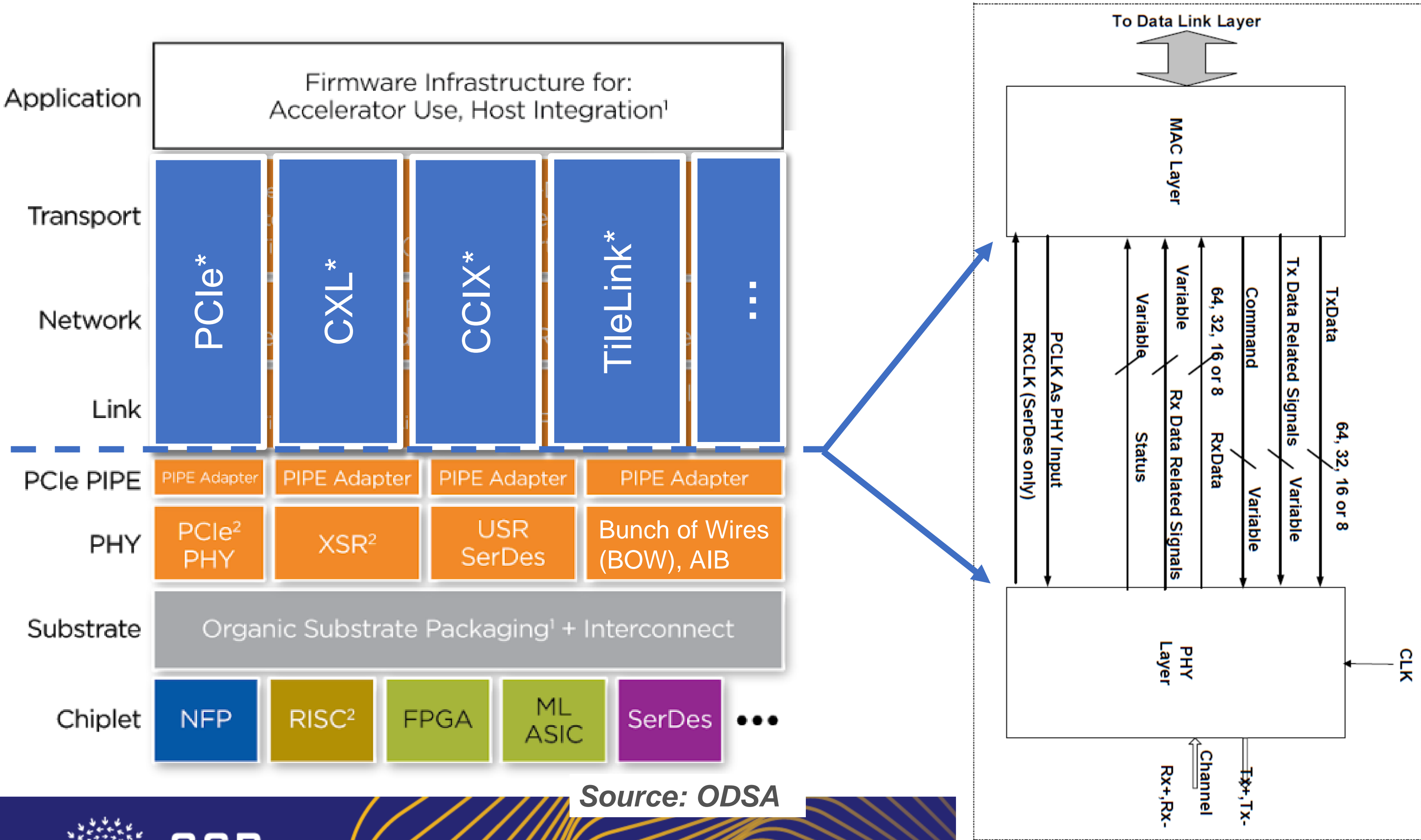


Figure 3-1. PHY/MAC Interface

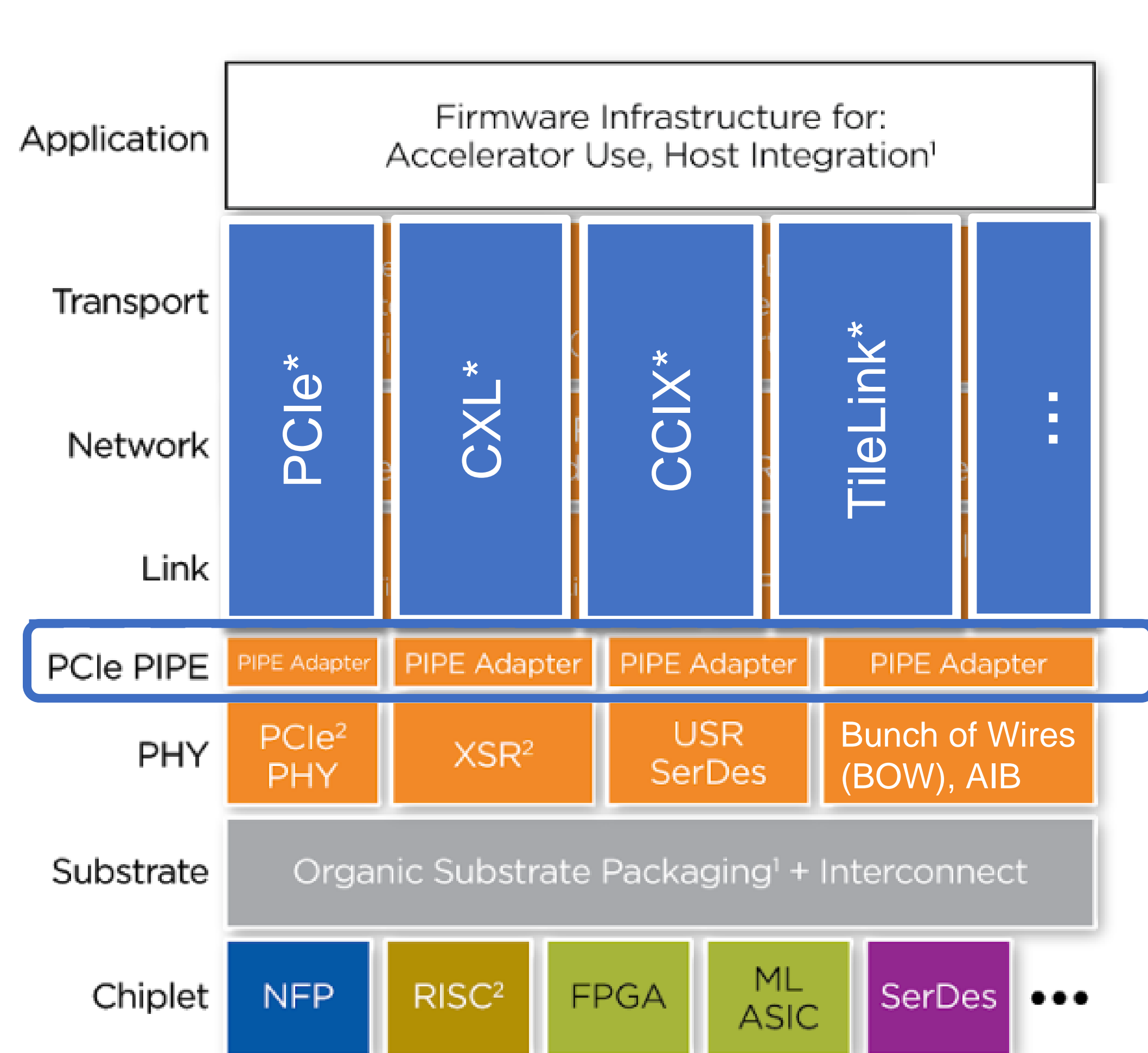
Source: ODSA

Source: Intel, "PHY Interface for the PCI Express, SATA, USB 3.1, DisplayPort and Converged IO Architectures"



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Package Integration Protocols



Source: ODSA

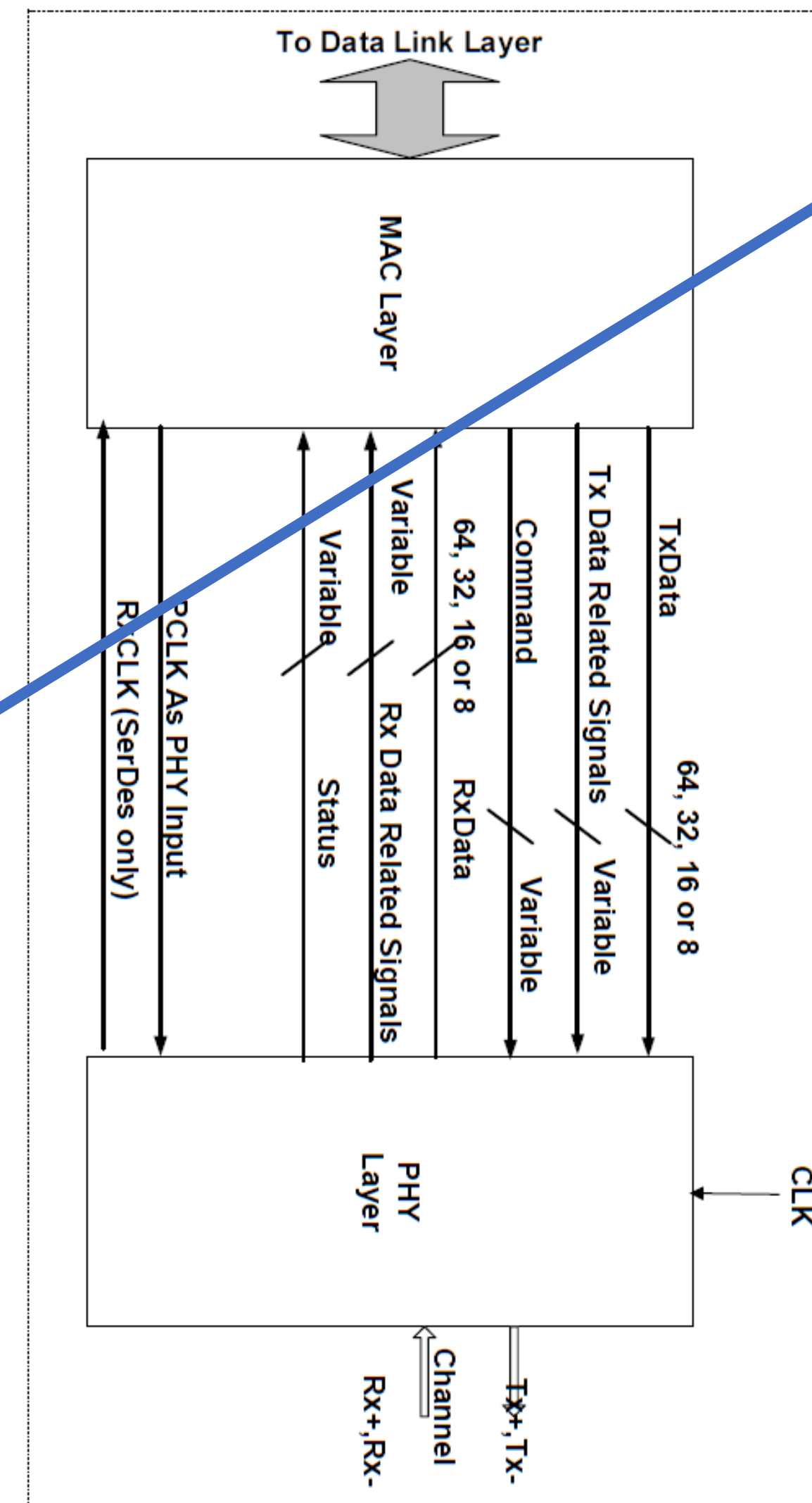


Figure 3-1. PHY/MAC Interface

PIPE Adapter

- Standard PIPE Interface follows PIPE Specification
- Adapter converts PIPE to native PHY interface (e.g. AIB, BoW, SERDES).
- Often PHY provider creates the PIPE adapter code.
- Upper stack to PIPE (PCI Express, CCIX, CXL) can be used as-is!

Source: Intel, "PHY Interface for the PCI Express, SATA, USB 3.1, DisplayPort and Converged IO Architectures"



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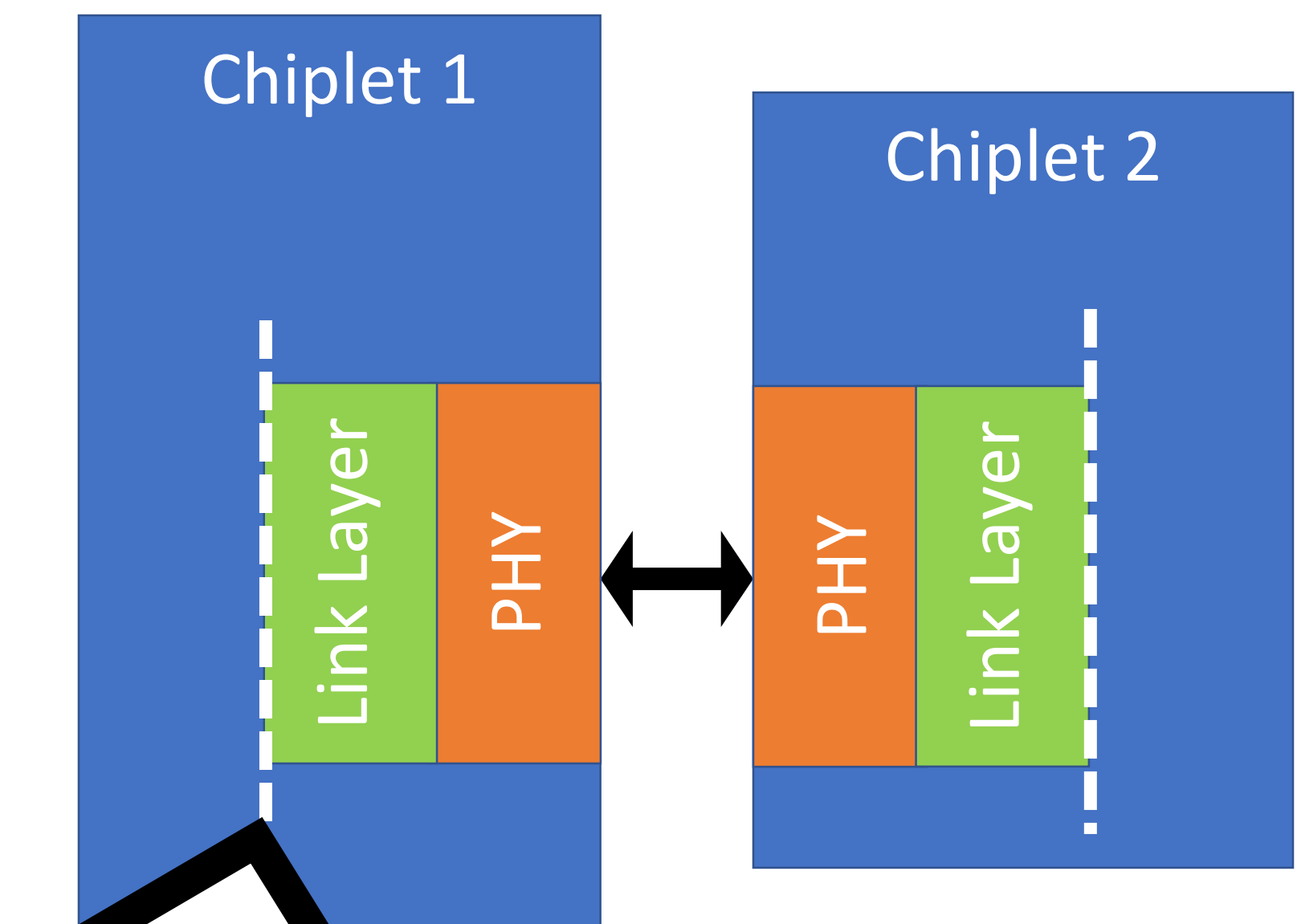
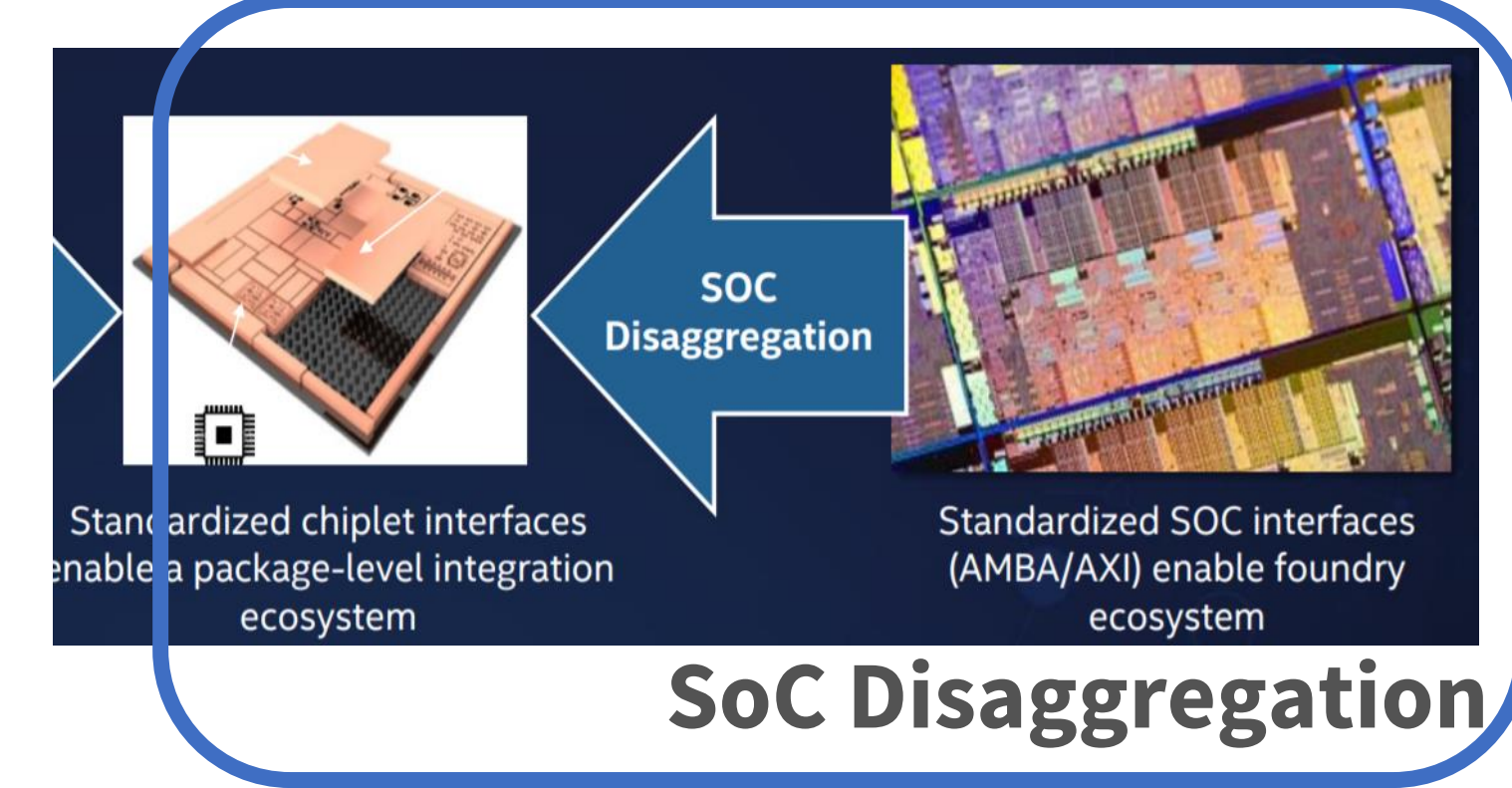
SoC Die Disaggregation Protocols

Strong preference towards using existing protocols

- Examples: AXI4, ACE, CXS, AXI Streaming

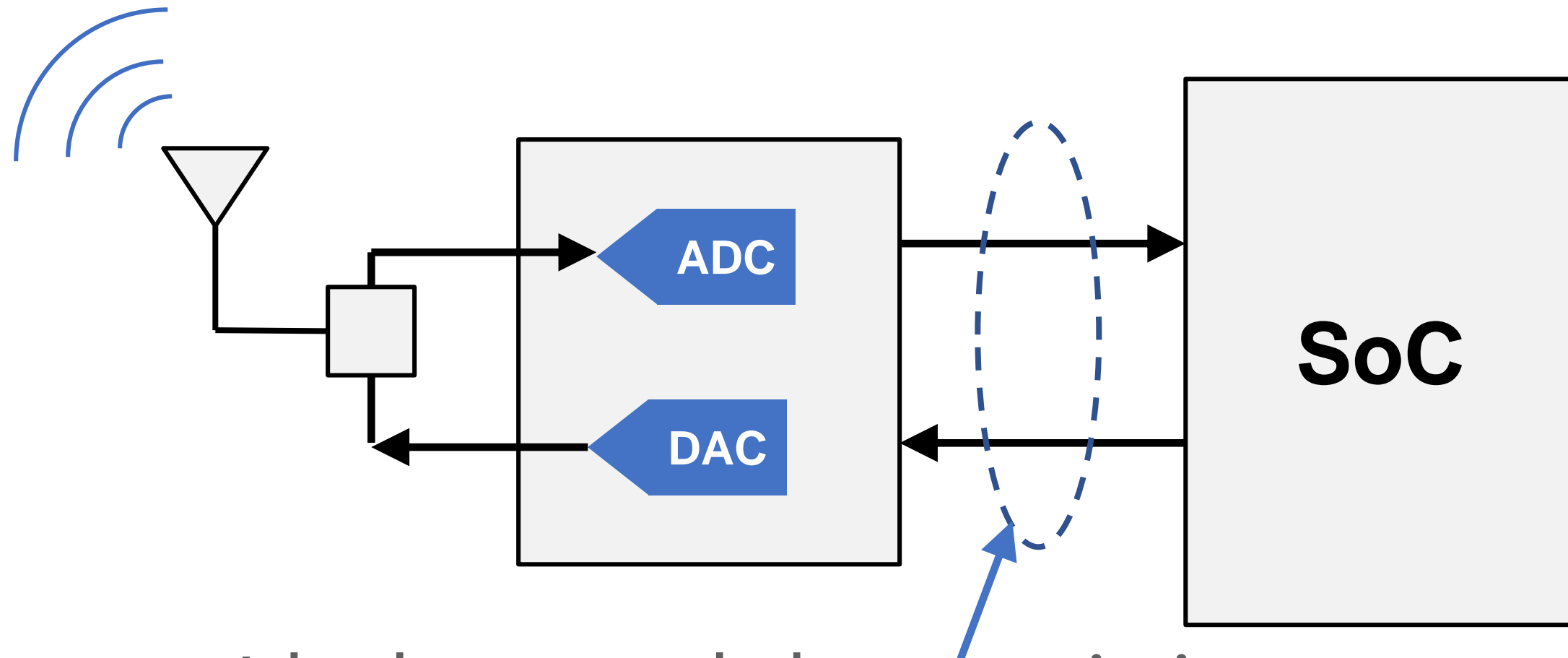
Evaluation Criteria

- Functional Requirements
 - E.g. Transaction ordering, Virtual channels, Error detection or correction, Data rates
- Throughput & Efficiency
- Latency
- Implementation Complexity
 - E.g. Flow control, retry/replay, CRC
- Adoptability (Current Usage)



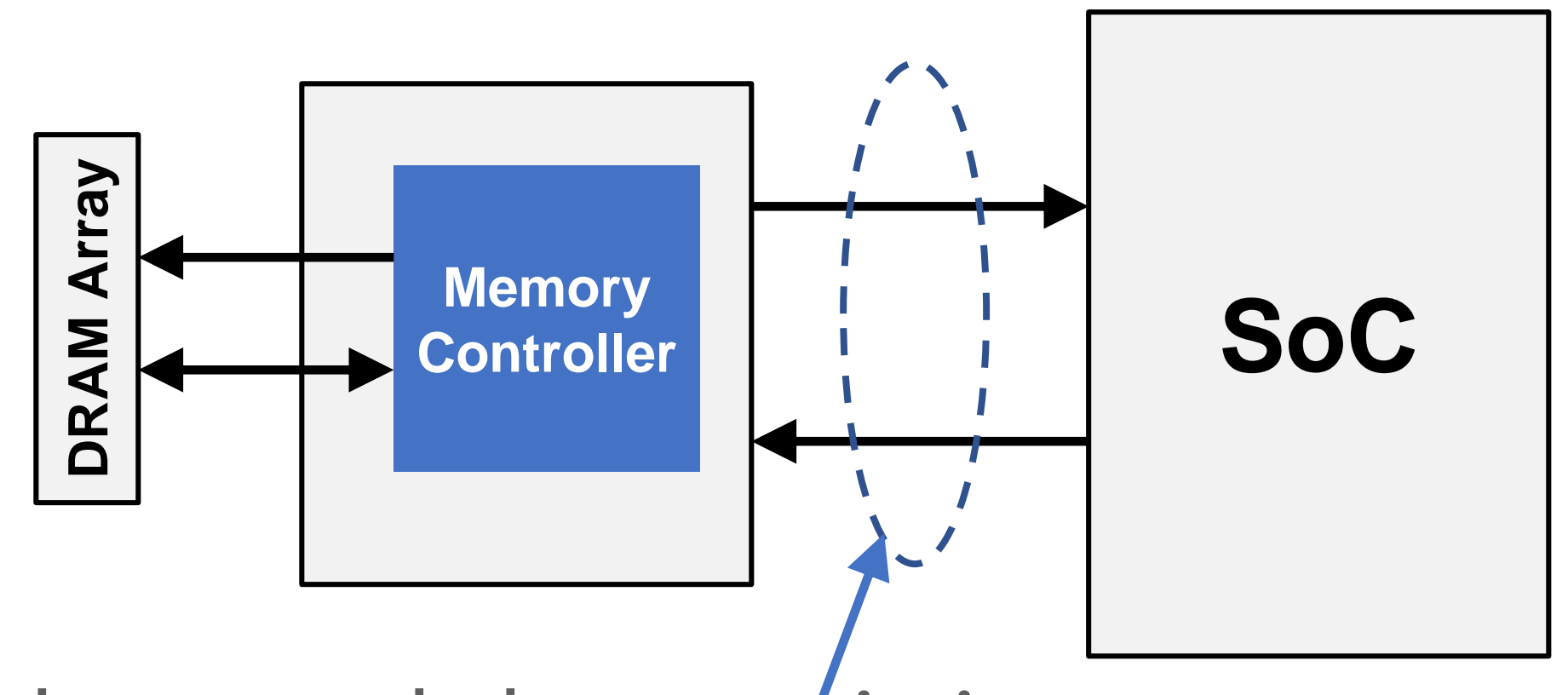
Goal: Define the boundary between the Blue and Green (Link Layer to rest of the chiplet functions)

SoC Die Disaggregation Protocols



Ideal protocol characteristics:

- Transfer rate linked to the sample rate (common clock reference), no gearboxing
- Data arrives every clock
- Low latency
- Simple convention on samples within a flit



Ideal protocol characteristics:

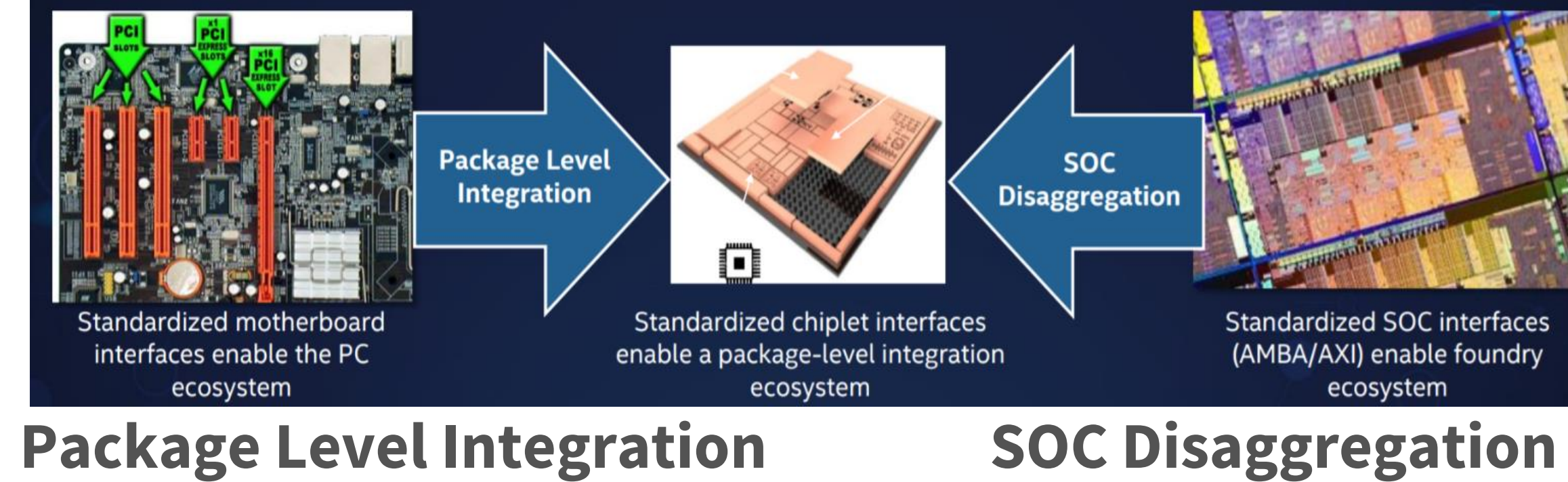
- Looks like AXI4 (Memory Mapped) to my SoC
- Efficiently multiplexes my SoC's reads & writes
- Low latency
- Memory clock asynchronous to the transfer clock



→ *SoC die disaggregation needs more than one protocol!*

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Two Different Stacks



Package Level Integration

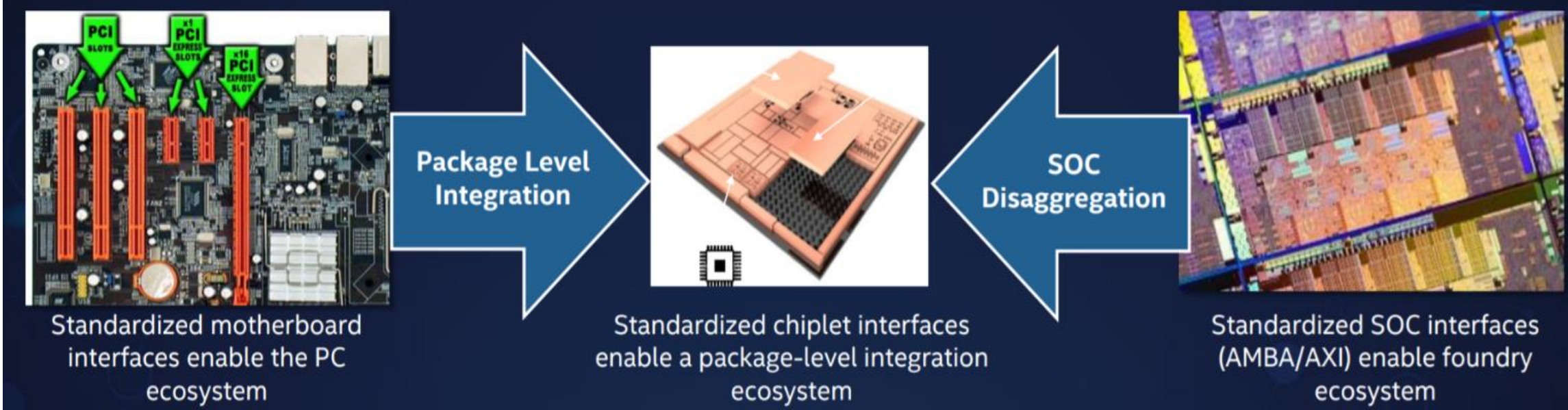
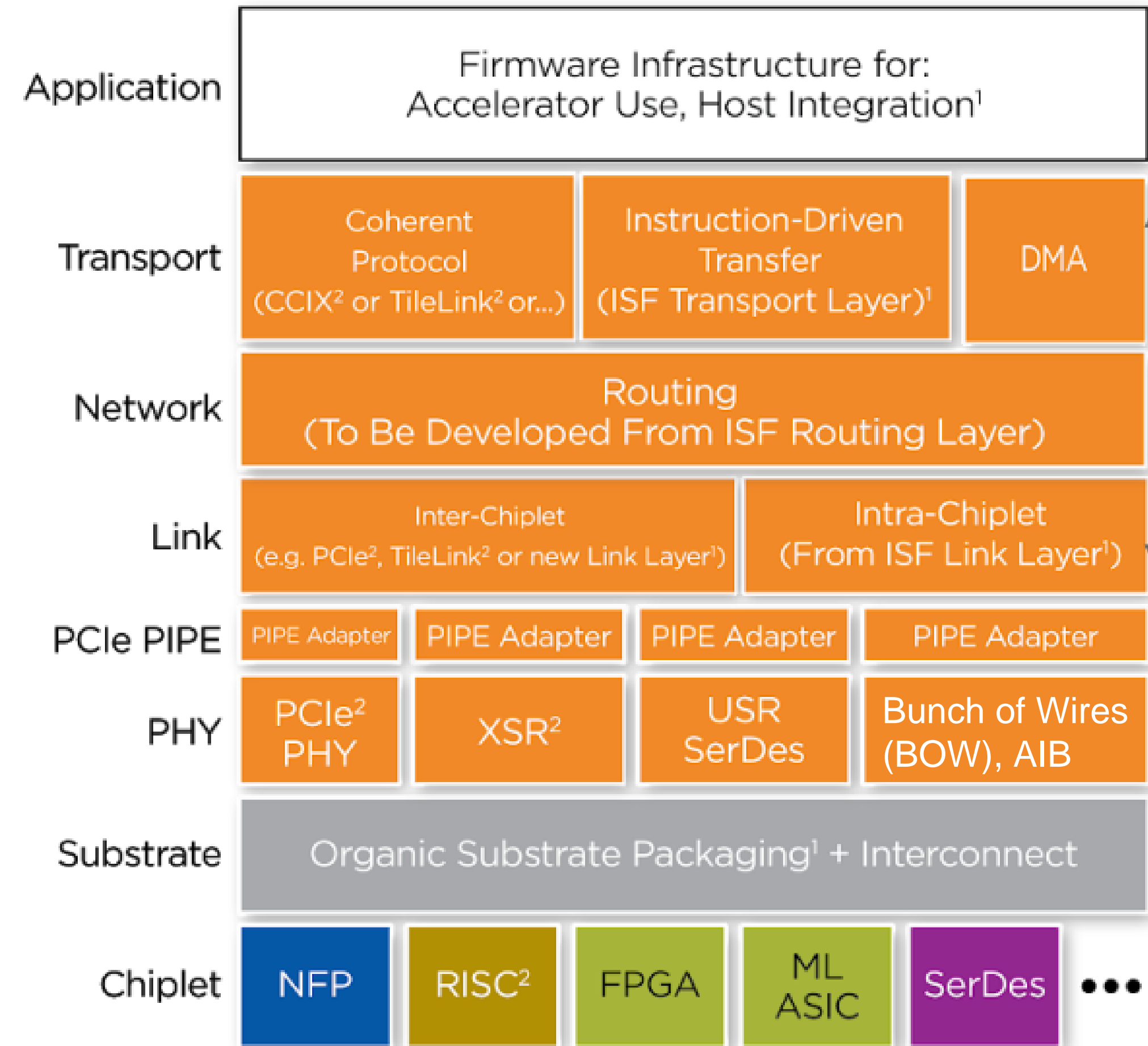
- PIPE gives us a low-level interface that can support multiple existing protocols that have adopted PIPE
- With PIPE, we get PCIe*, CXL*, CCIX* Gen-Z*, SATA* – provide plug and play integration

SoC Disaggregation

- Innovation here is at the PHY: AIB, BoW, XSR
- Near-monolithic performance (close to on-die module to module) is critical: low latency, high bandwidth, low power

→ Package Level Integration and SoC Disaggregation need different protocols

Protocols



Package Level Integration

SoC Disaggregation

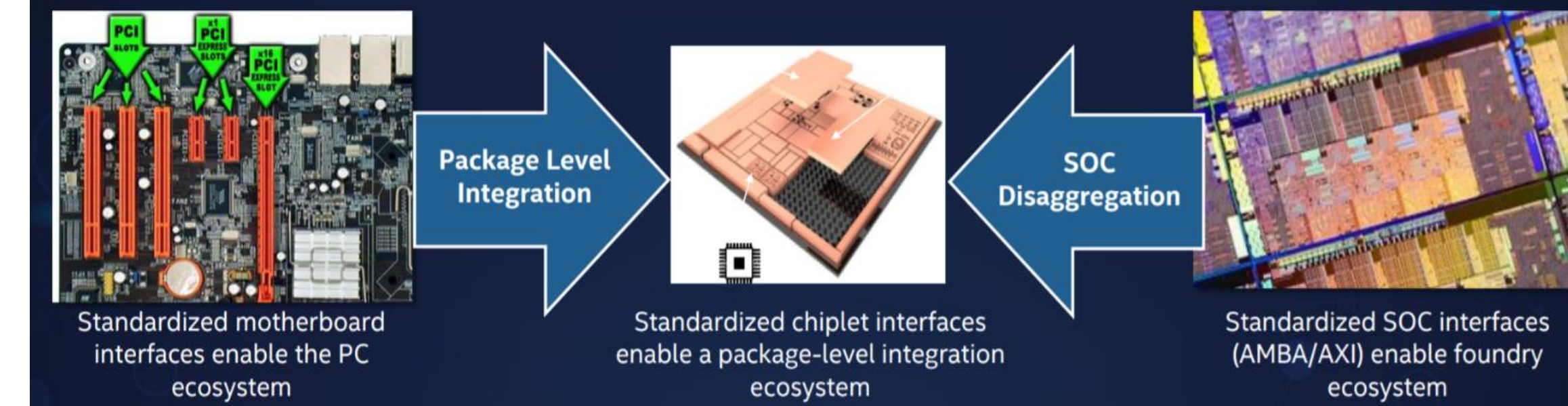
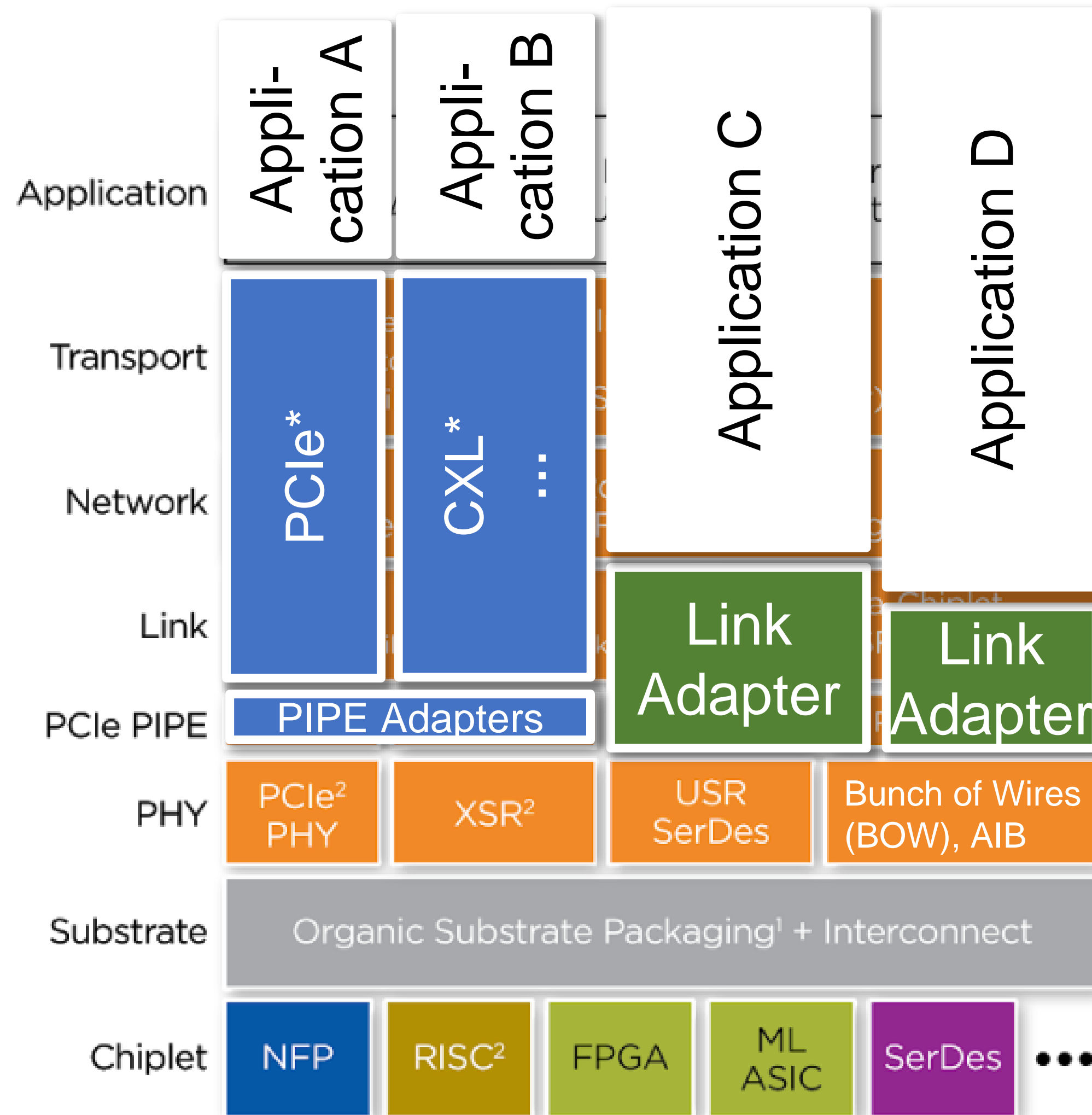
Package Level Integration Protocols

- Often incorporate a CPU
- Common PIPE interface

SoC Disaggregation Protocols

- Protocol Link Layer adapter to the PHY
- Protocol Link Adapters have different features matching the applications

Protocols



Package Level Integration

SoC Disaggregation

Package Level Integration Protocols

- Often incorporate a CPU
- Common PIPE interface

SoC Disaggregation Protocols

- Protocol Link Layer adapter to the PHY
- Protocol Link Adapters have different features matching the applications

Summary

“ODSA aims to define an open interface such that chiplets from multiple vendors that support the interface can be assembled into domain-specific products.” – Bapi Vinnakota

- ODSA is tackling protocols for chiplets
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