

TileCal-IFIC Upgrade Project Meeting

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28/07/2026

TILECOM: Build System

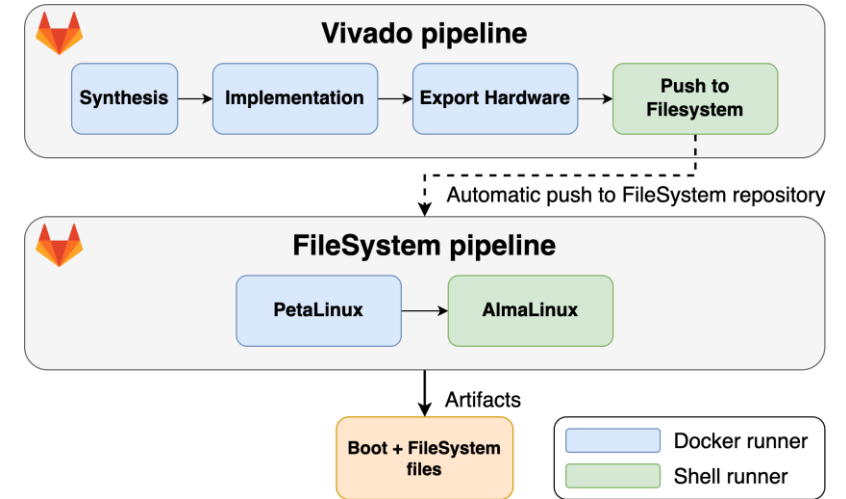
- **Taking responsibility for TileCom**

- I took responsibility for the TileCom project.
- First, I studied the server, the repositories and the build system.
- At first, I could not build a working image.
- I fixed the build problems and recovered the last working version.
- I cleaned the repositories.

- ✓ • Finally, I moved the GitLab Runner to tical46

- **Build system**

- I validated the complete Vivado and PetaLinux build pipeline.
- The pipeline generates all the files for the root file system.
- ✓ • Finally, I tested the generated image on TileCom using an SD card.



The screenshot shows the GitLab CI/CD interface with a table of pipeline runs. The table has columns for Status, Pipeline, Created by, and Stages. Three pipeline runs are visible, all with a "Passed" status.

Status	Pipeline	Created by	Stages
Passed 00:58:47 2 hours ago	#15359852 Add OpenOCD and JTAG terminal tool master 6bd888b5 latest branch	[User Avatar]	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Passed 00:53:51 1 week ago	#15241491 Add powercycle script master 2da8f62a branch	[User Avatar]	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Passed	#15240264 Update .xsa file from Vivado build	[User Avatar]	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

TILECOM: Ethernet Interfaces

Special thanks to Héctor for his help debugging the Ethernet PHY problems.

Initial problem

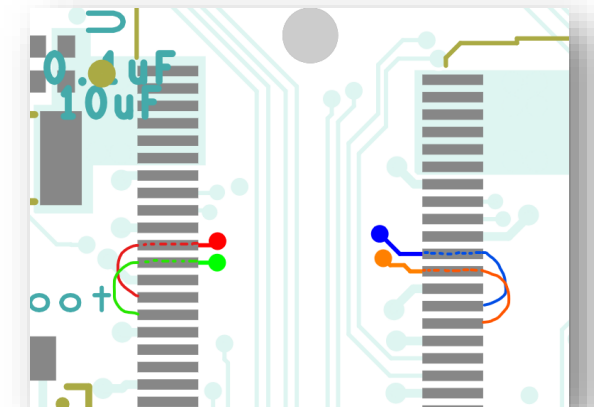
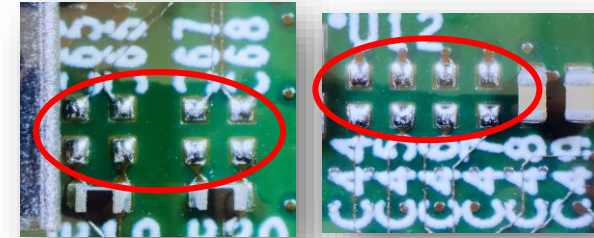
- The TileCom system has three Ethernet interfaces.
- None of the three interfaces was correctly detected in PetaLinux.
- All ping tests failed.

Hardware problems

- After some debugging, we found:
 - Missing capacitors on the high-speed lines.
 - Incorrect routing on the carrier.
 - The Marvell TX port and one Vitesse TX port were connected to the same PS interface.

Solution

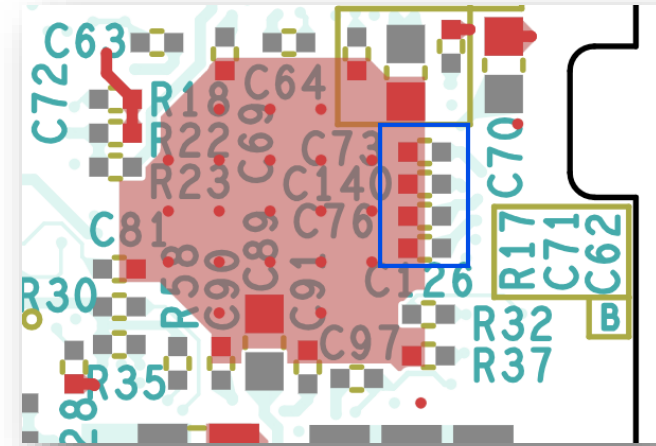
- Moved the Vitesse interface to GEM2.
- Corrected the PHY addresses.
- All three Ethernet interfaces are now working:
 - ✓ • GEM0 uses the Vitesse PHY through the carrier GbE switch.
 - ✓ • GEM1 uses the on-board Marvell PHY with RGMII-ID.
 - ✓ • GEM2 uses the second Vitesse port through direct SGMII.



TILECOM: Hardware and Power Control

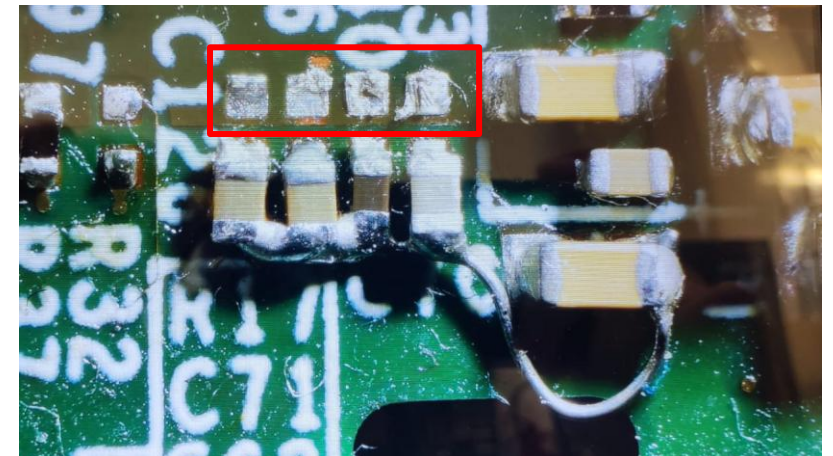
Hardware

- Tilecom reset problems:
 - Tilecom decoupling capacitors were connected to the TPS thermal pad which generates noise.
 - We moved the decoupling capacitors from the TPS thermal pad to a direct GND connection.
 - These changes allowed stable operation up to 12.8 V.
- ✓ • One TileCom was recovered after these modifications.
- ✗ • The second TileCom probably has a short circuit inside the FPGA and appears not repairable.
- Two TileCom motherboards were assembled for testing.



Power-cycle circuit

- Were removed the LTC2954 component because there is no physical shutdown button.
- This function was replaced with a new power-cycle circuit.
 - The circuit uses GPIO pin to control signal reset.
- ✓ • The solution was successfully tested.
- The Linux command is available as `/usr/bin/powercycle`.



TILECOM: UART and JTAG

IPMC UART

- The carrier pins used to access the IPMC UART were incorrect.
 - The connection was fixed by using alternative carrier pins (178 and 180), connecting them to FPGA PL pins (E4 and E3).
- ✓ • This connection allows direct serial communication with the IPMC from Tilecom.

JTAG access

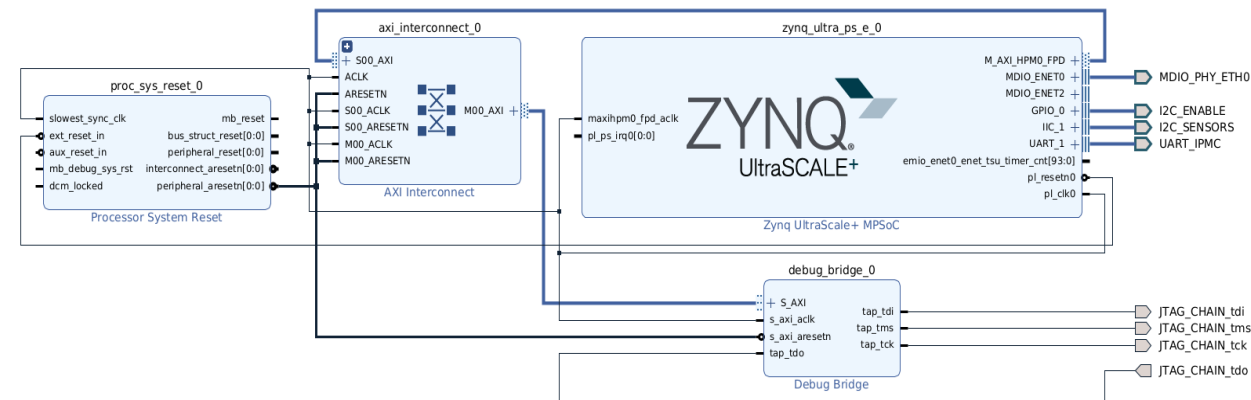
- ✓ • The AXI Debug Bridge and Xilinx Virtual Cable were implemented with help from Héctor.
 - This provides access to the carrier JTAG chain through the TileCom with Vivado.
- ✓ • As an additional improvement, OpenOCD was integrated into PetaLinux
 - enabling JTAG operations without Vivado.
- To control OpenOCD, the jtagtool script was implemented.
- The script can:
 - Scan the complete JTAG chain.
 - Identify CPM and TDAQi FPGAs.
 - Show the detected devices and their positions.
 - Program one selected FPGA without Vivado.

```
root@tilecompetav8:~# ./jtagtool-v0.2.1.py
Scanning JTAG chain...

JTAG Chain Tool v0.2.1
=====
JTAG device chain
TDI --> [#4 0x14A56093] --> [CPM A / #3 XCKU085] --> [CPM A / #2 XC7A35T] --> [CPM B / #1 XCKU085]

CPM chain (non-CPM devices omitted)
TDI --> [ CPM A ] --> [ CPM B ] --> TDO
Other JTAG devices: #4 0x14A56093

=====
CPM      JTAG IDX  OPENOCD TAP    PART      FAMILY      IDCODE      IRLLEN  STATUS
-----
CPM B    0        dev0.tap xc7a35t  Artix-7     0x0362D093   6      known
CPM B    1        dev1.tap xcku085  Kintex UltraScale 0x1380F093  12      known
CPM A    2        dev2.tap xc7a35t  Artix-7     0x0362D093   6      known
CPM A    3        dev3.tap xcku085  Kintex UltraScale 0x1380F093  12      known
-        4        dev4.tap unknown   -           0x14A56093   ?      unknown
=====
Detected CPM composition
=====
```



TDAQi: MMC Investigation

Monitoring the power failure

- Developed a script to monitor the TDAQi.
- The problem appears after several hours with multiple CPMs.
- TDAQi reached **M7**, followed by another AMC.
- About one minute later, the carrier payload powered off.

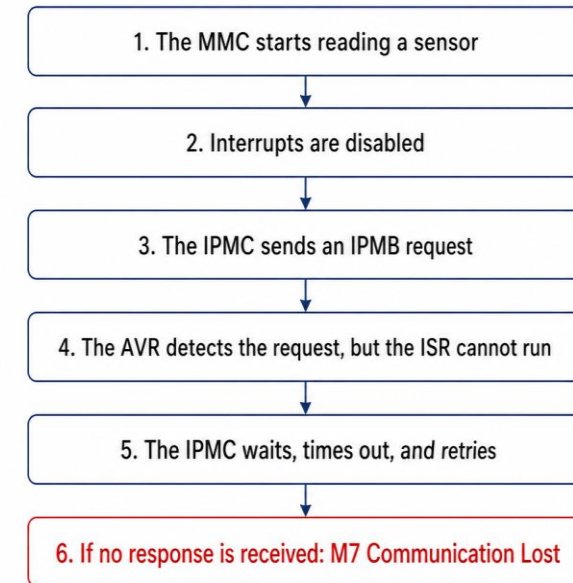
Firmware analysis

- Compared the CPM, TDAQi and IPMC firmware.
- Found possible IPMB communication issues.
- Two recent TDAQi commits may be related to the problem.

Future work

- Revert the I²C changes.
- Test the TDAQi alone and with different AMC combinations.
- Compare the firmware before and after the suspicious commits.

Sequence leading to M7 Communication Lost



CPM: CERN Work and Test Setup

CERN decommissioning

- I went to CERN from 12 to 16 July for the TileCal decommissioning works.
- During this visit, I also prepared new hardware for CPM tests.

CPM test hardware

- ✓ • I assembled two AMC backplane boards for laboratory tests.
- ✓ • I also assembled the 3D-printed test box designed by Fernando.

