LS2085/8A Freescale’s new QorIQ Layerscape Communications Processor

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Aug. 2015
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  – DPAA 2.0 Subsystem
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Introduction

• Traditional multicore processor approach is not sustainable for data plane processing due to performance, power and integration cost.
  – SDN demands high performance/low power data plane switches for reduced CAPEX and OPEX.
  – Scalable and deterministic performance under high stress conditions are required in data plane processing.
  – On-die hardware acceleration required to meet increasing network throughput requirements.
    ▪ IPSec for security-on-wire
    ▪ Data compression/decompression to reduce network throughput in data center
    ▪ Deep Packet Inspection for Intrusion Detection

• Data plane processing needs to be programmable
  – SDN calls for highly programmable data plane switches to adapt to the ever-changing open networking standard (i.e. OpenFlow)
  – NFV requires flexible virtual switching for service chaining with evolving reference software implementation (i.e. OpenVSwitch)
  – Network virtualization overlay needs to support multiple protocols (i.e. VXLAN, NVGRE)

Freescale addresses SDN and NFV challenges with the new QorIQ LS family - an architecturally balanced multicore processing framework with highly programmable packet processing acceleration capabilities, focused on ease-of-use and performance-per-watt enhancements.
Advancing Multicore Design with Differentiated Solutions: QorIQ LS Series

1- Core Agnostic (ARM, Power Arch)
   - ARM V8 Product Roadmap
   - Small / Large footprints

2- Scalable Acceleration Elements
   - Sized to Application Needs
   - Turn key or C-programmable
   - Wire rate I/O switching & TM

3- Ease of Use
   - Real Time Monitoring / Debug
   - SW Management utility
   - I/O virtualization

4- Turn-key Software
   - Fast path modules
   - Linux / BSP
   - Hypervisor: KVM
   - Eclipse-based tools

64-bit Multicore SoC Platform
a) Industry standard tools & C-programmability
b) Abstracts I/O and Acceleration
c) Turn-key / Production-quality software
Introducing LS2085/8A, Current flagship of the QorIQ LS Family

General Purpose Processing
- 8x 64-bit ARMv8 A57 (LS2085A) or 8xA72 (LS2088A) CPUs up to 2.0GHz
- 1MB L2 cache in each 2xA57/A72 core cluster
- HW L1 & L2 Prefetch Engines
- Neon SIMD in all CPUs
- 1MB L3 platform cache
- 2x64b DDR4 up to 2.133GT/s

Accelerated Packet Processing
- 20Gbps SEC- crypto acceleration
- 10Gbps Pattern Match/RegEx
- 20Gbps Data Compression Engine

High Speed IO
- Supports 1x8, 4x4, 4x2, 4x1 PCIe Gen3 controllers
- SR-IOV, End Point, Root Complex
- 2 x SATA 3.0, 2 x USB 3.0 with PHY

Network IO
- Wire Rate IO Processor:
  - 8x1/10GbE + 8x1G
  - XAUI/XFI/KR and SGMII/QSGMII
  - MACSec on up to 4x 1/10GbE
  - Layer 2 Switch Assist
LS2085/8A Floorplan and Physical Metrics

• 2.2 billion on-die transistors with TSMC 28nmHPM processing technology and 10 metal routing layers

• 1292-pin FC-PBGA 37.5x37.5mm package, 0.8mm pitch

• Operating junction temperature range, 0-105°C

• Operating core logic DC power supply, Nominal 1V with +/-3% tolerance

• Preliminary power measurement
  - 40W TDP w/o AIOP @85°C
  - 45W TDP w AIOP @85°C
2x A57 (LS2085A) or 2xA72 (LS2088A) cores up to 2Ghz in one cluster sharing 1MB L2 Cache
ARMv8 with Crypto instructions
CHI interface to coherent interconnect
CoreSight debug

Private L1, shared L2, L3
Exclusive eviction L3
L1-Icache parity protected
L1-Dcache, L2, L3 all ECC protected
L1-D, 2-way
L2, 16-way
L3, 16-way interleaved

CCN-504 Ring based coherent interconnect up to 1.6GHz
128-bit bi-directional data ring
Snoop filtering
Integrated L3
LS2085/8A Memory Subsystem

2x 64-bit DDR4 up to 2.133GT/s
ECC protected
2 memory line channels with cache line interleaving
34.1GB/s raw bandwidth
x8, x4, x16 DIMM support
RDIMM, UDIMM
4CS with up to 128GB capacity
Coherent memory space
Enhanced order handling mechanisms and number of outstanding requests
Improved bank hashing

4MB SRAM non-coherent (reserved for DP) processing
ECC protected
Heavily bank interleaved SRAM design
230GB aggregated Rd/Wr bandwidth
PEB buffers allocated by BMAN the same way as DRAM buffers

1x 32-bit DDR4 up to 1.67GT/s
ECC protected
6.4GB raw bandwidth
x8, x16 DIMM support
RDIMM and UDIMM
2CS with up to 64GB capacity
Memory space non-coherent (reserved for DP processing)
LS2085/8A DPAA 2.0 Architecture

- Fully virtualized and isolated Data Path Acceleration Subsystem.
- Kernel bypassing and zero copy with user-space virtual address.
- Fully isolated and security provisioning for DPAA portal and memory accesses.
- Virtual switching allows convenient and isolated access to acceleration offload.

- MC
  - Provides Layerscape object abstraction
  - And allows application software easy access of DPAA 2.0 features.

- WRIOP
  - Line rate 88Gbps Networking
  - Intelligent distribution, queuing and drop decisions
  - Interface profiles
  - Embedded L2 switch

- SEC, 20Gbps bulk crypto acceleration and numerous crypto algorithms
  - 3rd Gen PME delivering 10Gbps Pattern Match/RegEx performance
  - 2nd Gen DCE, 20Gbps Compression/Decompression aggregated

- QMAN, provides efficient, isolated, high-bandwidth event machine connections between separate control / management planes, data plane, services / acceleration functions, and physical network.

- AIOP
  - 17MPPS complex forwarding
  - 30MPPS simple forwarding
  - Programmable engines, accelerators
Layerscape objects abstract the hardware as these:

- AIOP
- Accelerators
- BMan
- QMan
- Packet Express Buffer
- WRIOP
- MAC
- MAC
- MAC
- MAC

Network

Hardware based virtual switching and NICs via LS Objects: SW mediated encapsulations of HW resources for a specific task.
Hardware Abstraction: Software Developer’s View

- Ease of use through DPAA2 Object Abstraction
- Performance because objects are HW that can be directly assigned to the software that uses them.

**Layerscape Platform**

**Turn Key Software**

*Linux SMP, KVM, Fast Path Module, Eclipse Tools*

**Management Complex HW**

Runs Freescale-provided firmware

Allocates DPAA2 HW resources into Objects that provide familiar services like network interfaces and switches

**Ease of Use (EoU) Facilities**

HW resources from which MC builds DPAA2 Objects

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**Example Use Case**

- MAC
- Buffer
- Queue
- Accelerator

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**Network Interfaces**

- Network
- MAC
- DPNI
- DPSW
- L2 Switch
- DPAA2 Objects

**SW configures via Mgmt Complex Interfaces**

**Example Use Case**

- Ethernet 100/40/10/1G
- SERDES
- Switching & TM
- PCI Express
- Load Balance Engine
- Task Scheduler
- Re-assembly Table
- Look Up
- Pattern Match Engine
- Security Engine
- Security Engine
- Security Engine
- Security Engine

**AIOP**

- App
- Direct I/O
- Eth
- VM
- Eth Driver

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**Freescale**

External Use | 10
LS2085/8A Wire-Rate IOP (WRIOP)

- 16 physical ports and 2 recycle ports of the following types
  - Ethernet MACs at 1/2.5/10Gbps
- CRCs, IEEE 1588v2, MACSEC (802.1AE)
- Broadcast/Multicast
- Higher layer protocol offloads
  - TCP/IP Checksum check/generations
- Parse & Classify
  - Parsing of standard headers and non-standard headers
  - 3 user defined tags that include 3 fields to parse at 32b
  - Classification to determine Interface Profile ID
  - Determines action to be taking on packet
- Embedded Virtualization Features
  - Virtual MACs, Interface Profiles (up to 1K)
  - Virtual device MIBs associated with interface profile
  - Independent physical & virtual port reset/reconfiguration
- Policing and Flow Control
  - Dual rate 3 color policing/marking
  - Policing on up to 256 profiles (RFC4115, RFC2968) based on classification result
  - Transmit pause-frame on buffer depletions or congestion on queues
  - PFC IEEE802.1Qbb, 802.3x based on queue congestion
  - PFC mapping to traffic class, statistics
- Statistics
  - 802.3 basic and mandatory managed objects statistic counters
  - IETF Management Information Database (MIB) package (RFC2665)
  - Remote Network Monitoring (RMON) counters
  - IFP statistics
Embedded L2 Switch (WRIOP and QBMAN)

- L2 switching (including virtual switching) between 16 physical ports and 2 recycling ports (for VMs)
- L2 Lookup Tables include ACL, VLAN/Port, MAC address, ACL (TCAM) lookups
- VLAN aware bridging and Ethernet multicast according to 802.1Q
- QoS and Traffic Shaping according to 802.1Q
- Strict Priority/weighted round robin scheduling into 8 queues per port along with port-level CR/ER rate shaping for Egress traffic
- MSTP, RSTP and GMRP according to 802.1Q
- Hardware address learning
- MAC address aging
- Ingress policing
- Broadcast/Multicast packets
LS2085/8A, Advanced IO Processor (AIOp)

Fast path data plane/packet processor (16xe200 @800 supporting 256 concurrent task))

Hardware task scheduler

Minimized context switching overheads

C programmable

Packet processing accelerators
- Table lookup (EM/LPM/ACL)
- Packet infrastructure (BQMan, DMA,…)
- Parser, SEC, timer etc..

SG Buffer Management in hardware

Packet order maintenance & synchronization in hardware

Synchronous programming model

Deterministic performance
Synchronous Programming Model
Ease of Use and Parallelism

```c
_entry void foo() {
    compute_something; /* A */
    accel1(..); /* A */
    compute_something; /* B */
    accel2( ); /* B */
    compute_something; /* C */
    send_frame( .. ); /* C */
}

_entry void bar() {
    compute_something; /* D */
    accel2( .. ); /* D */
    compute_something; /* E */
    send_frame( .. ); /* E */
}
```

Execution Units
- Core
  - J_{core}
  - J_{core}
  - J_{core}
  - J_{core}
  - J_{core}
- Accel1
  - J_{accel1}
  - J_{accel1}
- Accel2
  - J_{accel2}
- Enq
  - J_{send}
  - J_{send}

Hardware Scheduler

Suitable Execution Units
LS2085/8A SEC, PME and DCE Acceleration Engines

- **SEC, 5th generation**
  - AES (128, 192, 256-bit), EIA, 23.8Gbps AES-256
  - DES/3DES, 14.3Gbps 3DES
  - SHA-1,2,256,384,512 digest, 34.1Gbps SHA-256
  - MD5 128-bit digest
  - Header & Trailer off-load for following Security Protocols:
    - IPSec, SSL/TLS, 3G RLC, PDCP, SRTP, Wifi, MACSEC
    - 23.8 Gbps IPSec (AES-HMAC-SHA-2)
  - NIST certified Random Number Generators
  - 3G acceleration for Snow, ZUC, Kasumi
  - CRC32, CRC32C

- **PME, 3rd generation**
  - Perl meta-characters including wildcards, repeats, ranges, anchors, etc.
  - Stateful rules with user-defined instruction reacting to pattern match events, can be used to correlate patterns, qualify matches or track protocol state changes

- **DCE, 2nd generation**
  - Deflate as specified in RFC1951
  - GZIP as specified in RFC1952
  - Zlib as specified in RFC1950
  - 12Gbps comp/decomp or 20Gbps combined
AIOP Software: Building Blocks

NF API Layer
- IP Forward API
- IPSec API
- Firewall API
- NAT API
- ARP/ND API
- Netflow API
- ...

AIOP Application Layer
- TCP GRO, TSO
- Firewall, NAT
- BFD
- Netflow
- Openflow
- GTP-U
- PDCP
- IP Forward
- IPSec
- Auto response ARP, ND, ICMP
- EthOAM
- CAPWAP DTLS
- VxLAN
- NVGRE
- App Infrastructure (NF Infra)

AIOP Service Layer
- Service Routines
- Boot/Shutdown
- Network I/O
- Network libs
- Debug/Profile
- ‘C’ run time lib
- ...

AIOP Application Layer
- Network libs
- C run time lib

AIOP Service Layer
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- ...

External Use | 17
Example Applications

- **Enterprise Router**
  - LS2085/8A
  - DDR
  - Integrated Control and Data plane
  - PCIe
  - 8x10GE
  - 8x1GE

- **Network Monitoring and Analytics**
  - LS2085/8A
  - DDR
  - Netflow/BFD processing
  - 2x10GE

- **Intelligent Network Interface**
  - LS2085/8A
  - DDR
  - OVS, Firewall, Encryption, Compression Offload, TCP OF, RDMA
  - PCIe
  - 2x10GE

- **OF switch/Network Appliance**
  - LS2085/8A
  - DDR
  - OF Data Plane switch Encryption and Compression Service
  - PCIe
  - 8x10GE
  - 8x1GE
Core and Platform Performance Results

- Operating condition
  - 8xA57 (LS2085A) or 8xA72 (LS2088A) @2Ghz
  - CCN-504 @1.6Ghz
  - Platform 800Mhz
  - DDR 2.133GT/s
- Dhrystone
  - LS2085A, 89600 composite, 5.6 DMIPS/Mhz
- CoreMark
  - LS2085A, 69900 composite, 4.37 CoreMark/Mhz
- SpecInt2006
  - 74 for SpecINT2006-Rate or 12 for SpecInt2006 Single core
  - LS2088A improves SpecInt performance by ~12% with 15% core power reduction
- LMBench latency
  - LS2085A, L1, 4 cycles; L2, 18 cycles; DDR, 208 cycles
- Stream bandwidth for two 64-bit DDR memory channels
  - LS2085A, 19.7GB/s achieved out of 34.1GB/s theoretical
## AIOP Packet Processing Performance Results

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<th>Use cases / Benchmarks</th>
<th>Results</th>
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<td>Complex Fwd Packet Processing Proof point</td>
<td>20Gbps @128B Packet Size</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 10K Algorithmic Access Control List (AACL) Rules</td>
<td>17MPPS</td>
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<td>• 5 classification stages per frame</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Logical port (index/exact match)</td>
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<td>15Gbps@390B</td>
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<td>L2 Switch – Physical &amp; Virtual</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Advanced IO Processor (AIOP) Benefits**

**Fast path: Complex IP Forwarding Efficiency**

- Tightly coupled accelerators called as C functions
- H/W preloaded task state, headers, stack frame
- Customer programmable
- Run-to-completion model using standard C (C99)

**4-6x Power Performance**

Over general purpose cores in a lower power envelope

**AIOP assisted standard SW packages / “objects”, black box or white box**

- Smart NIC LRO/GSO
- OpenFlow Switch
- Open vSwitch VxLAN NVGRE VM Manager
- Virtual Appliance Offload (IP FWD, FW, Ipsec, QoS, SLB/ADC)
- Switch Supplement (BFD, Eth-OAM, Netflow, sFlow)

Example use case, Netflow with AIOP and 2xA57 cores, 3x performance @50% power compared to all 8 cores.
LS2085/8A Reference Design Board

- LS2085/8A FC-PBGA processor
- Two ports of 72-bits DDR4 (including ECC) up to 2.133GT/s
  - Each port supports two DIMM connectors.
  - Each DIMM connector supports single/dual rank DDR4 module.
- One port of 40-bits DDR4 (including ECC) up to 1.67GT/s with one DIMM connector and two CS.
- Four RJ45 connectors for 10GE support
- Four SFP+ cages for XFI support
- Two PCIe connectors supporting
  - PCIe card (x4/x8)
  - PCIe card (x4)
- Two SATA connectors
- Two USB 3.0 ports
- One SD/MMC card slot
- NOR/NAND flash interface
- 64MB high speed flash with SPI interface
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