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Management Component Transport Protocol (MCTP) PCIe VDM Transport Binding Specification

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Foreword

The *Management Component Transport Protocol (MCTP) PCIe VDM Transport Binding Specification* (DSP0238) was prepared by the PMCI Working Group.

DMTF is a not-for-profit association of industry members dedicated to promoting enterprise and systems management and interoperability.

Introduction

The Management Component Transport Protocol (MCTP) defines a communication model intended to facilitate communication between:

- Management controllers and other management controllers
- Management controllers and management devices

The communication model includes a message format, transport description, message exchange patterns, and configuration and initialization messages.

The *MCTP Base Specification* describes the protocol and commands used for communication within and initialization of an MCTP network. Associated with the *MCTP Base Specification* are transport binding specifications that define how the MCTP base protocol and MCTP control commands are implemented on a particular physical transport type and medium, such as SMBus/I^2C, PCI Express™ (PCIe) Vendor Defined Messaging (VDM), and so on.

Management Component Transport Protocol (MCTP) PCIe VDM Transport Binding Specification

1 Scope

This document provides the specifications for the Management Component Transport Protocol (MCTP) transport binding for PCI Express™ using PCIe Vendor Defined Messages (VDMs).

2 Normative References

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

2.1 Approved References

DMTF DSP0236, *Management Component Transport Protocol (MCTP) Base Specification 1.0*, MCTP, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0236_1.0.pdf

DMTF DSP0239, *Management Component Transport Protocol (MCTP) IDs and Codes 1.0*, MCTP_ID, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0239_1.0.pdf

2.2 Other References

ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, *Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards,* http://isotc.iso.org/livelink/livelink?func=ll&objId=4230456&objAction=browse&sort=subtype

PCI-SIG, *PCI Express Base Specification 1.1*, PCIeV1.1, March 28, 2005, http://www.pcisig.com/members/downloads/specifications/pciexpress/PCI_Express_Base_11.pdf

PCI-SIG, *PCI Express Base Specification 2.0*, PCIeV2.0, December 20, 2006, http://www.pcisig.com/members/downloads/specifications/pciexpress/PCI_Express_Base_2.pdf

3 Terms and Definitions

Refer to DSP0236 for terms and definitions that are used across the MCTP specifications. For the purposes of this document, the following additional terms and definitions apply.

3.1

MCTP PCIe Endpoint

a PCIe endpoint on which MCTP PCIe VDM communication is supported

4 Symbols and Abbreviated Terms

Refer to DSP0236 for symbols and abbreviated terms that are used across the MCTP specifications. The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this document.

4.1

PCIe®

PCI Express™

4.2

VDM

Vendor Defined Message

5 Conventions

The conventions described in the following clauses apply to this specification.

5.1 Reserved and Unassigned Values

Unless otherwise specified, any reserved, unspecified, or unassigned values in enumerations or other numeric ranges are reserved for future definition by the DMTF.

Unless otherwise specified, numeric or bit fields that are designated as reserved shall be written as 0 (zero) and ignored when read.

5.2 Byte Ordering

Unless otherwise specified, byte ordering of multi-byte numeric fields or bit fields is "Big Endian" (that is, the lower byte offset holds the most significant byte, and higher offsets hold lesser significant bytes).

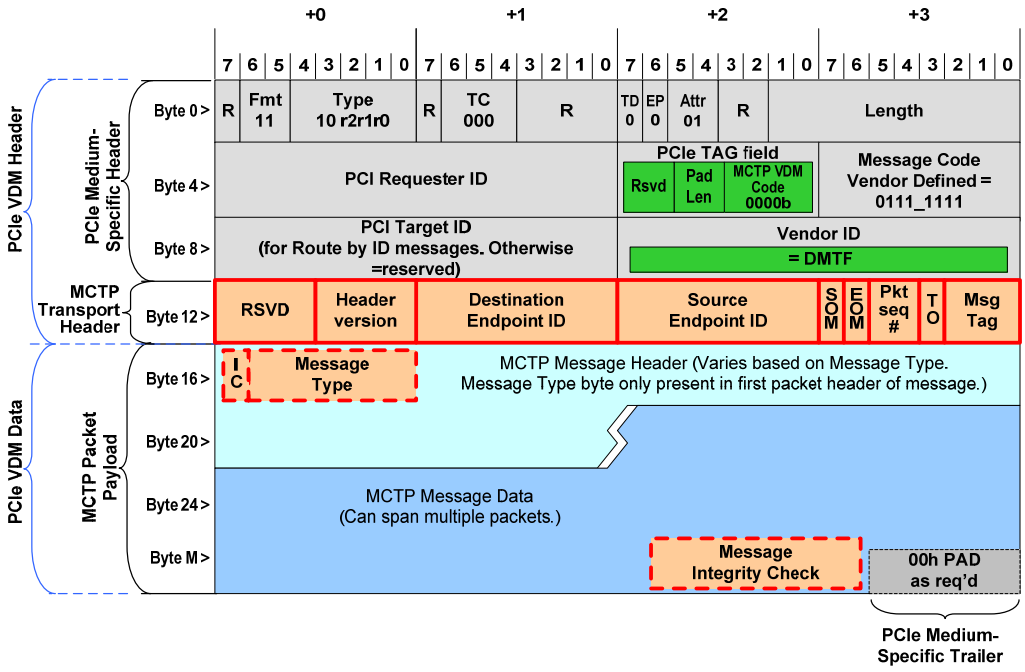
6 MCTP over PCI Express VDM Transport

This document defines the medium-specific transport binding for transferring MCTP packets between endpoints on PCI Express™ using PCIe Vendor Defined Messages (VDMs).

6.1 Packet Format

The MCTP over PCI Express (PCIe) VDM transport binding transfers MCTP messages using PCIe Type 1 VDMs with data. MCTP messages use the MCTP VDM code value (`0000b`) that uniquely differentiates MCTP messages from other DMTF VDMs.

Figure 1 shows the encapsulation of MCTP packet fields within a PCIe VDM for PCIe 1.1.



149

150 **Figure 1 – MCTP over PCI Express Packet Format**

151 The fields labeled “PCIe Medium-Specific Header” and “PCIe Medium-Specific Trailer” are specific to
152 carrying MCTP packets using PCIe VDMs. The fields labeled “MCTP Transport Header” and “MCTP
153 Packet Payload” are common fields for all MCTP packets and messages and are specified in MCTP. This
154 document defines the location of those fields when they are carried in a PCIe VDM. This document also
155 specifies the *medium-specific* use of the MCTP “Hdr Version” field.

156 Table 1 lists the PCIe medium-specific fields and field values.

157 **Table 1 – PCI Express Medium-Specific MCTP Packet Fields**

Field	Description
R or Fmt[2]	PCIe 1.1/2.0: PCIe reserved bit (1 bit). PCIe 2.1: Fmt[2]. Set to 0b.
Fmt	Format (2 bits). Set to `11b` to indicate 4 dword header with data.
Type	Type and Routing (5 bits). [4:3] Set to `10b` to indicate a message [2:0] PCI message routing (`r2r1r0`) `000b` : Route to Root Complex `010b` : Route by ID `011b` : Broadcast from Root Complex Other routing fields values are not supported for MCTP.
R	PCIe reserved bits (1 bit). Refer to the PCI Express™ specification (PCIe).
TC	Traffic Class (3 bits). Set to `000b` for all MCTP over PCIe VDM.
R or R | Attr | R | TH	PCIe 1.1/2.0: PCIe reserved bits (4 bits). PCIe 2.1: PCIe reserved bit (1 bit), Attr[2] (1 bit) – Set to 0b, reserved bit (1bit), and TH (1bit) – Set to 0b.

Field	Description
TD	TLP Digest (1 bit). Set to 0b for all MCTP over PCIe VDM.
EP	Error Present (1 bit). Set to 0b for all MCTP over PCIe VDM.
Attr	Attributes (2 bits). Set to 00b or 01b for all MCTP over PCIe VDM.
R or AT	PCIe 1.1: PCIe reserved bits (2 bits). PCIe 2.0/2.1: Address Type (AT) field. Set to 00b.
Length	Length: Length of the data in dwords. Implementations shall support the baseline MTU defined in the *MCTP Base Specification*. An implementation may optionally support larger transfer unit sizes. See the *MCTP Base Specification* for more information. (For the baseline transmission unit, legal values can be between 1–16 dwords [1 byte to 64 bytes]).
PCI Requester ID	Bus/device/function number of the managed endpoint sending the message.
Pad Len	Pad Length (2-bits). 1-based count (0 to 3) of the number of 0x00 pad bytes that have been added to the end of the packet to make the packet dword aligned with respect to. PCIe . Because only packets with the EOM bit set to 1b are allowed to be less than the transfer unit size, packets that have the EOM bit set to 0b will already be dword aligned and will thus not require any pad bytes and will have a pad length of 00b.
MCTP VDM Code	Value that uniquely differentiates MCTP messages from other DMTF VDMs. Set to 0000b for this transport mapping as defined in this specification.
Message Code	(8 bits). Set to 0111_1111b to indicate a Type 1 VDM.
PCI Target ID	(16 bits). For Route By ID messages, this is the bus/device/function number that is the physical address of the target endpoint. This field is ignored for Broadcast and for Route to Root Complex messages.
Vendor ID	(16 bits). Set to **6836** (0x1AB4) for DMTF VDMs. The most significant byte is in byte 10, the least significant byte is byte 11.
Rsvd	MCTP reserved (4 bits). Set these bits to 0 when generating a message. Ignore them on incoming messages.
Hdr Version	MCTP version (4 bits) 0001b : For MCTP devices that conform to the *MCTP Base Specification* and this version of the PCIe VDM transport binding. All other settings: Reserved to support future packet header field expansion or header version.
0x00 PAD	Pad bytes. 0 to 3 bytes of 0x00 as required to fill out the overall PCIe VDM data to be an integral number of dwords. Because only packets with the EOM bit set to 1b are allowed to be less than the transfer unit size, packets that have the EOM bit set to 0b will already be dword aligned, and will thus not require any pad bytes and will have a pad length of 00b.

6.2 Supported Media

This physical transport binding has been designed to work with the following media specified in Table 2. Use of this binding with other types of physical media is not covered by this specification.

Table 2 – Supported Media

Physical Media Identifier	Description
0x08	PCIe 1.1 compatible
0x09	PCIe 2.0 compatible

0x0A	PCIe 2.1 compatible

6.3 Physical Address Format for MCTP Control Messages

The address format shown in Table 3 is used for MCTP control commands that require a physical address parameter to be returned for a bus that uses this transport binding with one of the supported media types listed in 6.2. This includes commands such as the Resolve Endpoint ID, Routing Information Update, and Get Routing Table Entries commands.

Table 3 – Physical Address Format

Format Size	Layout and Description	
2 bytes	byte 1	[7:0] – Bus number
	byte 2	[7:3] – Device number [2:0] – Function number

6.4 Message Routing

Physical packet routing within a PCIe bus uses routing as defined by the PCIe specification. PCIe physical routing/bridging is not the same thing as MCTP bridging. PCIe physical routing/bridging is generally transparent to MCTP. There are no MCTP-defined functions for configuring or controlling the setup of a PCIe bus. The following types of PCIe addressing are used with MCTP messages:

- **Route by ID**

  All MCTP over PCIe messages between endpoints that are not the bus owner shall use Route by ID for message routing.

  The bus owner also can use Route by ID for messages to individual endpoints.

  PCIe endpoints are required to capture the PCIe requester ID and the MCTP source EID when receiving an EID assignment request message. This is because this command can only be issued by the PCIe bus owner.

- **Route to Root Complex**

  Endpoints shall use this routing for the Discovery Notify request message to the bus owner as part of the MCTP over PCIe discovery process.

  The PCIe endpoints shall use this routing for responding to the request messages that were sent using Broadcast from Root Complex.

- **Broadcast from Root Complex**

  The MCTP PCIe bus owner should use this routing for the Prepare for Endpoint Discovery and Endpoint Discovery messages as part of the MCTP over PCIe discovery process.

6.4.1 Routing Peer Transactions

Because the PCIe specification does not require peer support in root complexes, MCTP over PCIe messages are not required to be routed to peer devices directly. In this case, all messages between two MCTP endpoints shall be routed to or through the PCIe bus owner as an MCTP bridge. If the PCIe bus does support peer-to-peer routing, the bus owner can support the use of direct physical addressing between endpoints.

6.4.2 Routing Messages between PCIe and Other Buses

All MCTP messages that span between PCIe and other buses shall be sent through the PCIe bus owner. The PCIe bus owner has the destination EID routing tables necessary to route messages between the two bus segments.

If an endpoint is aware of multiple routes to a destination over multiple bus types, a higher level algorithm/protocol above MCTP shall be used to determine which bus/route to use. Typically this decision can be based on things like power state and MCTP discovery state.

6.5 Bus Owner Address

The PCIe VDM bus owner functionality shall be accessible through "Route-to-Root Complex" addressing.

6.6 Bus Address Assignment for PCIe

PCIe bus addresses are assigned per the mechanisms specified in PCIe.

6.7 Host Dependencies

MCTP over PCIe VDM, when used in a typical "PC" computer system, has a dependency on the host CPU, host software, power management states, link states, and reset. Some of these dependencies are described as follows:

- **Reset**

  Assertion of “Fundamental Reset” on the bus causes both the host functionality as well as the manageability portion of an MCTP PCIe endpoint to be reset. From the assertion “Fundamental Reset” until the PCIe fabric has been configured and enumerated, no “MCTP over PCI Express” messages can be sent.

  Similarly, if MCTP PCI-e VDM communication is supported on a function, a function level reset (FLR) could reset MCTP PCIe endpoint as well as MCTP PCIe VDM communication on that function.

- **Configuration and Enumeration**

  Following the de-assertion “Fundamental Reset”, the software running on the host CPU configures and enumerates the PCIe fabric. Failure of the host CPU or boot software to properly configure and enumerate the PCIe fabric prevents it from being used for MCTP messaging.

- **Power Management States**

  The host (as defined in the context of the PCI Express™ specification) controls PCIe bus power management. The host may power down PCIe devices and links, or place them in sleep states, independent of management controllers, which may cause MCTP PCIe VDM communication to be unavailable. Depending on the device usage in the system, a PCIe device may retain or lose states such as EID, “discovered” state, and routing information (if the device is a bridge). A PCIe device that loses MCTP PCIe VDM communication state needs to be reinitialized and/or rediscovered after it returns to a power state that supports MCTP communication.

- **Link States**

  The PCIe link states affect MCTP over PCIe VDM communications. MCTP communication can be performed only when the PCIe link is in a state that allows VDM communications. The mechanisms for PCIe link state transitions are outside the scope of this specification.

6.8 Discovery Notify Message Use for PCIe

An MCTP control Discovery Notify message shall be sent from a PCIe endpoint to the PCIe bus owner whenever the physical address for the device changes (that is, the endpoint receives a Type 0 configuration write request and the bus number is different than the currently stored bus number). This occurs on the first Type 0 configuration write following a PCIe bus reset during initial enumeration, or during re-enumeration where the bus number has changed (for example, because of a hot plug event, bus reset, and so on).

Endpoints use the Discovery Notify command to inform the bus owner that it needs to update the endpoint's ID. The Discovery Notify command shall be sent with the PCIe message routing set to `000b` (Route-to-Root Complex), the Destination Endpoint ID for the Discovery Notify message shall be set to the Null Destination EID. The Source Endpoint ID field shall be set to the Null Source EID if the device has not yet been assigned an EID; otherwise, it shall contain the assigned EID value.

6.9 MCTP over PCIe Endpoint Discovery

This clause describes the steps used to support discovering MCTP endpoints on PCIe.

6.9.1 Discovered Flag

Each endpoint (except the bus owner) on the PCIe bus maintains an internal flag called the *Discovered* flag.

The flag is set to the *discovered* state when the Set Endpoint ID command is received.

The Prepare for Endpoint Discovery message causes each recipient endpoint on the PCIe bus to set their respective Discovered flag to the *undiscovered* state. For the Prepare for Endpoint Discovery request message, the routing in the physical transport header should be set to `011b` (Broadcast from Root Complex).

An endpoint also sets the flag to the *undiscovered* state at the following times:

- Whenever the PCI bus/device/function number associated with the endpoint is initially assigned or is changed to a different value.
- Whenever an endpoint first appears on the bus and requires an EID assignment. A device shall have been enumerated on PCI and have a bus/device/function number before it can do this.
- During operation if an endpoint enters a state that causes it to lose its EID assignment.
- For hot-plug endpoints that have already received an EID assignment: After exiting any temporary state where the hot-plug endpoint was unable to respond to MCTP control requests for more than $T_{RECLAIM}$ seconds.

Only endpoints that have their Discovered flag set to *undiscovered* will respond to the Endpoint Discovery message. Endpoints that have the flag set to *discovered* will not respond.

For PCIe endpoints, an Endpoint Discovery broadcast request message can be sent by the PCIe bus owner to discover all MCTP-capable devices. MCTP-capable endpoints respond with an Endpoint Discovery response message.

6.9.2 PCIe Endpoint Announcement

One or more endpoints may announce their presence and their need for an EID assignment by autonomously sending a Discovery Notify message to the bus owner. This would typically trigger the bus owner to perform the PCIe endpoint discovery/enumeration processes described in the following subclauses.

6.9.3 Full Endpoint Discovery/Enumeration

The following process is typically used when the bus owner wishes to discover and enumerate all endpoints on the PCIe bus.

1) The PCIe bus owner issues a broadcast Prepare for Endpoint Discovery message. This message causes each discoverable endpoint on the bus to set its PCIe endpoint Discovered flag to undiscovered. Depending on the number of endpoints and the buffer space available in the PCIe bus owner, the bus owner may not receive all of the response messages. The discovery process does not require the bus owner to receive all the response messages to the Prepare for Endpoint Discovery request. Because the PCIe bus owner can not determine that all endpoints have received the Prepare for Endpoint Discovery request, it is recommended that Prepare for Endpoint Discovery request is retried MN1 times to help ensure that all endpoints have received the request. The PCIe bus owner is not required to wait for MT2 time interval between the retries.

2) The PCIe bus owner should wait for MT2 time interval to help ensure that all endpoints that received the Prepare for Endpoint Discovery request have processed the request.

3) The PCIe bus owner issues a broadcast Endpoint Discovery request message. All MCTP-capable devices that have their Discovered flag set to undiscovered will respond with an Endpoint Discovery response message.

4) Depending on the number of endpoints and the buffer space available in the bus owner, the bus owner receives some or all of these response messages. For each response message received from an undiscovered MCTP-capable device PCIe bus/device/function number, the bus owner issues a Set Endpoint ID command to the physical address for the endpoint. This causes the endpoint to set its Discovered flag to *discovered*. From this point, the endpoint will not respond to the Endpoint Discovery command until another Prepare for Endpoint Discovery command is received or some other condition causes the Discovered flag to be set back to *undiscovered*.

5) If The PCIe bus owner received any responses to the Endpoint Discovery request issued in Step 3, then it repeats steps 3 and 4 until it no longer gets any responses to the Endpoint Discovery request. In this case, then the PCIe bus owner is allowed to send the next Endpoint Discovery request without waiting for MT2 time interval. If no responses were received by the PCIe bus owner to the Endpoint Discovery request within the MT2 time interval, then the discovery process is completed.

After the initial endpoint enumeration, it is recommended that the bus owner maintains a list of the unique IDs for the endpoints it has discovered, and reassigns the same IDs to those endpoints if a bus/device/function number changes during system operation.

Figure 2 provides an example flow of operations for full endpoint discovery.

Full PCIe MCTP Endpoint Discovery

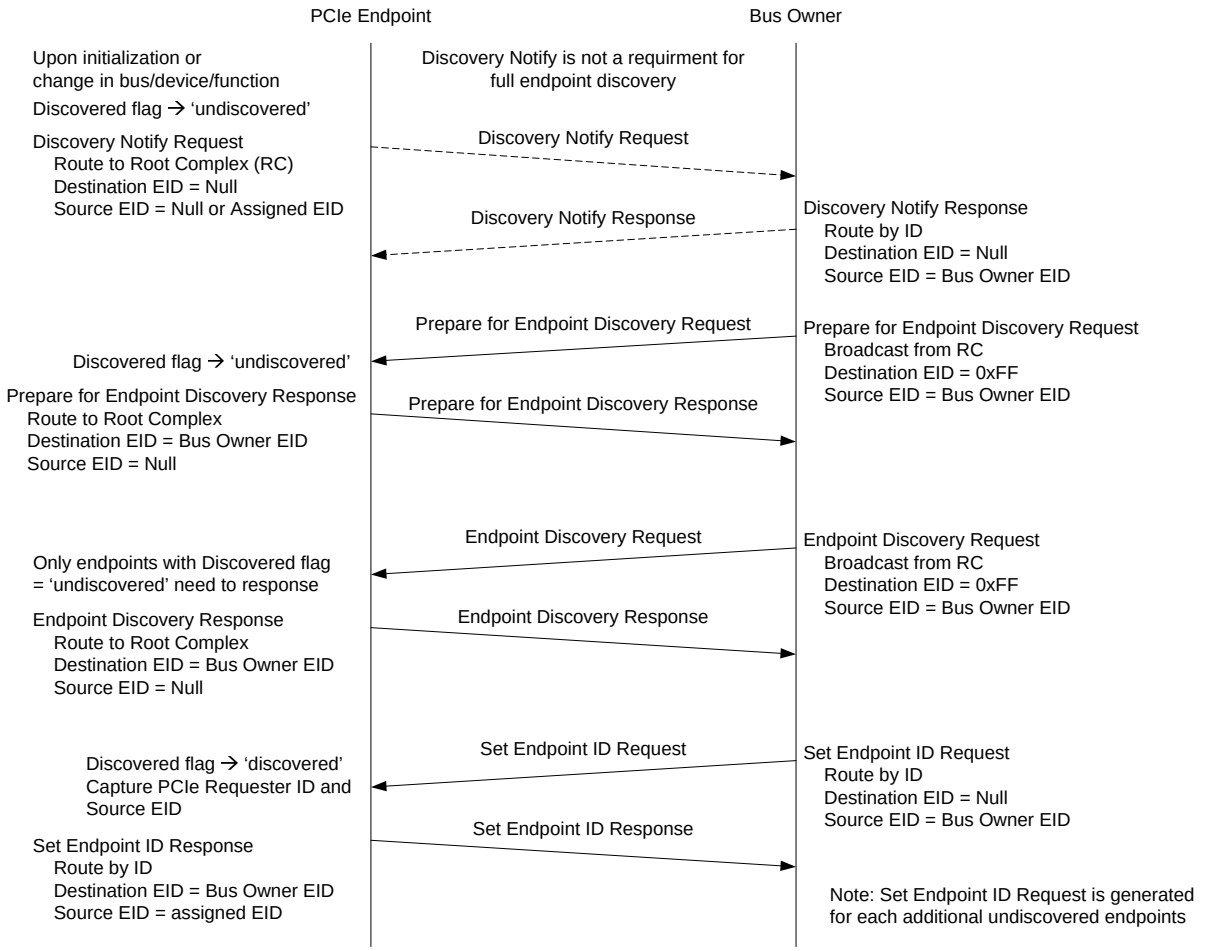


Figure 2 – Flow of Operations for Full PCIe MCTP Discovery

6.9.4 Partial Endpoint Discovery/Enumeration

This process is used when the bus owner wishes to discover endpoints that may have been added to the bus after a full enumeration has been done. This situation can occur if a device has its bus/device/function number change after the full enumeration has been done, or when a hot-plug device is added to the system, or if a device that is already present in the system — but was in a disabled or powered-down state — comes on-line.

The partial discovery process is the same as the full discovery process except that the bus owner skips the step of broadcasting a Prepare for Endpoint Discovery command in order to avoid clearing the Discovered flags of already discovered endpoints.

The partial discovery process may be initiated when a device that is added or enabled for MCTP sends a Discovery Notify message to the bus owner. The bus owner may also elect to periodically issue a broadcast Endpoint Discovery message to test for whether any undiscovered endpoints have been missed. The Discovery Notify message provides the bus owner with the bus/device/function number of the MCTP PCIe endpoint. The bus owner can then send a directed Endpoint Discovery message to the endpoint to confirm that the device has not been discovered. The bus owner then issues a Set Endpoint

ID command to the physical address for the endpoint which causes the endpoint to set its Discovered flag to *discovered*.

It is recommended that the bus owner maintains a list of the unique IDs for the endpoints it has discovered, and reassigns the same IDs to those endpoints if a bus/device/function number changes during system operation.

Figure 3 provides an example flow of operations for partial endpoint discovery.

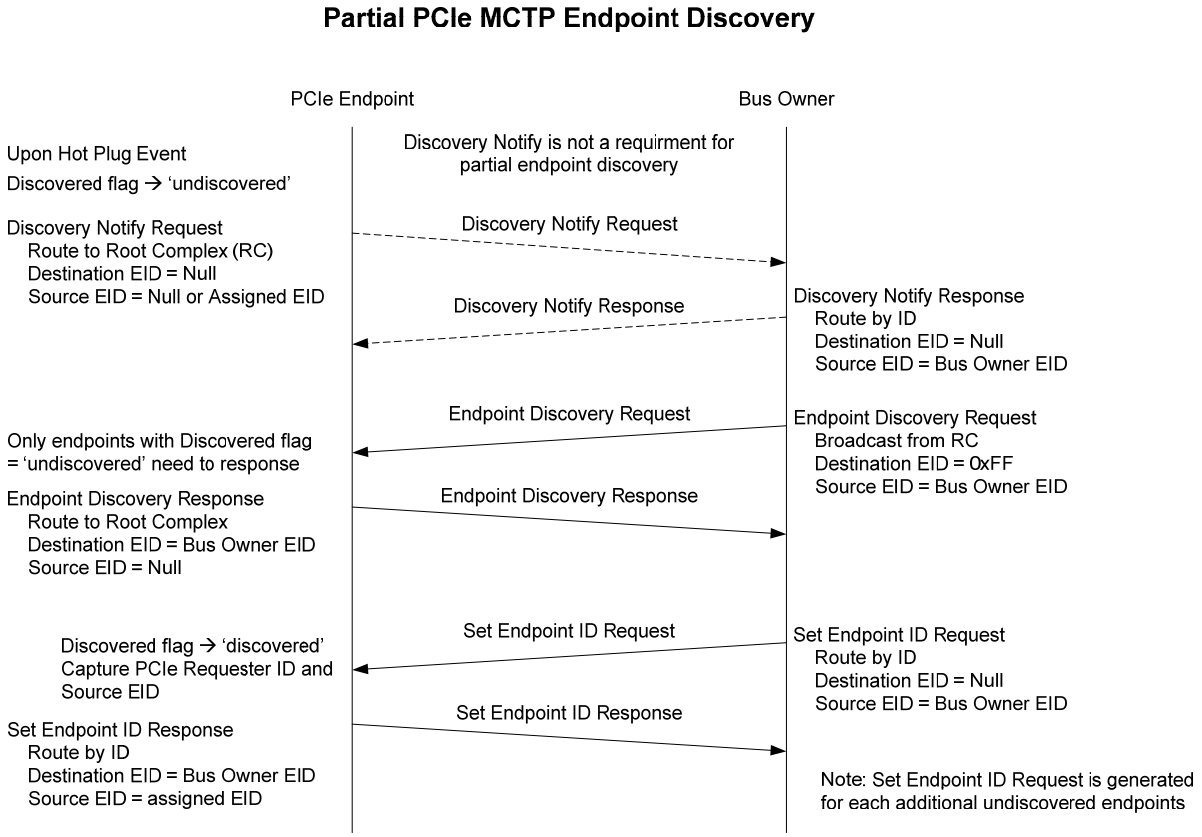


Figure 3 – Flow of Operations for Partial Endpoint Discovery

6.9.5 Endpoint Re-enumeration

If the bus implementation includes hot-plug devices, the bus owner shall perform a full or partial endpoint discovery any time the bus owner goes into a temporary state where the bus owner can miss receiving a Discovery Notify message (for example, if the bus owner device is reset or receives a firmware update). Whether a full or partial endpoint discovery is required is dependent on how much information the bus owner retains from prior enumerations.

6.10 MCTP Messages Timing Requirements

Table 4 lists MCTP-specific timing requirements for MCTP Control messages and operation on the PCIe VDM medium.

Table 4 – Timing Specifications for MCTP Control Messages on PCIe VDM

Timing Specification	Symbol	Min	Max	Description
Endpoint ID reclaim	TRECLAIM	–	5 sec	Maximium interval that a hot-plug endpoint is allowed to be non-responsive to MCTP control messages before its EID can be reclaimed by the bus owner.
Number of request retries	MN1	2	See Description column	Total of three tries, minimum: the original try plus two retries. The maximum number of retries for a given request is limited by the requirment that all retries shall occur within MT4, max of the initial request.
Request-to-response time	MT1	–	120 ms	This interval is measured at the responder from the end of the reception of an MCTP control request to the beginning of the transmission of the corresponding MCTP control response. This requirement is tested under the condition where the responder can successfully transmit the response on the first try.
Time-out waiting for a response	MT2	MT1 max[1] + 6 ms	MT4, min[1]	This interval at the requester sets the minimum amount of time that a requester should wait before retrying a MCTP control request. This interval is measured at the requester from the end of the successful transmission of the MCTP control request to the beginning of the reception of the corresponding MCTP control response. NOTE: This specification does not preclude an implementation from adjusting the minimum time-out waiting for a response to a smaller number than MT2 based on the measured response times from responders. The mechanism for doing so is outside the scope of this specification.
Instance ID expiration interval	MT4	5 sec [2]	6 sec	Interval after which the instance ID for a given response will expire and become reusable if a response has not been received for the request. This is also the maximum time that a responder tracks an instance ID for a given request from a given requester.

NOTE 1: Unless otherwise specified, this timing applies to the mandatory and optional MCTP commands.

NOTE 2: If a requester is reset, it may produce the same sequence number for a request as one that was previously issued. To guard against this, it is recommended that sequence number expiration be implemented. Any request from a given requester that is received more than MT4 seconds after a previous, matching request should be treated as a new request, not a retry.

Annex A
(informative)

Notations and Conventions

A.1 Notations

Examples of notations used in this document are as follows: list into text needed

- 2:N — In field descriptions, this will typically be used to represent a range of byte offsets starting from byte two and continuing to and including byte N. The lowest offset is on the left, the highest is on the right.
- (6) — Parentheses around a single number can be used in message field descriptions to indicate a byte field that may be present or absent.
- (3:6) — Parentheses around a field consisting of a range of bytes indicates the entire range may be present or absent. The lowest offset is on the left, the highest is on the right.
- PCIe — Underlined, blue text is typically used to indicate a reference to a document or specification called out in Clause 2, "Normative References" or to items hyperlinked within the document.
- rsvd — Abbreviation for Reserved. Case insensitive.
- [4] — Square brackets around a number are typically used to indicate a bit offset. Bit offsets are given as 0-based values (that is, the least significant bit [LSb] offset = 0).
- [7:5] — A range of bit offsets. The most significant bit is on the left, the least significant bit is on the right.
- `1b` — The lower case "b" following a number consisting of 0s and 1s is used to indicate the number is being given in binary format.
- `0x12A` — A leading "`0x`" is used to indicate a number given in hexadecimal format.

Annex B
(informative)

Change Log

Version	Date	Author	Description
1.0.0	7/28/2009		DMTF Standard Release