

# **HVVC-to-VVC** Bridge

This guide is meant for users that want to make their own HVVC-to-VVC bridge connect.

Users that only write test cases that are using the existing HVVCs and interfaces do NOT need to read this guide.

# 1 Concept

Many protocols and applications consist of several abstraction levels, e.g. physical layer, link layer, transaction layer, etc. When writing a test case for a higher level you most likely want to ignore the underlaying levels and only deal with the scope of the relevant level. The test case will be less complex and easier to both write and read. A hierarchical VVC (HVVC) is a VVC of a higher protocol level than the physical layer, i.e. it has no physical connections. The test case only communicates with the HVVC which communicate with the lower level. Data is propagated upwards and downwards between the HVVC and DUT through a standard VVC connected to the DUT.

The HVVC-to-VVC Bridge is the connection between a hierarchical VVC (HVVC) and the VVC at a lower protocol level, in this context referred to only as the VVC. Communications between the HVVC and VVC is handled by the HVVC-to-VVC Bridge. Data is transferred between the HVVC and HVVC-to-VVC Bridge on a common interface and converted in the HVVC-to-VVC Bridge to/from the specific interface of the VVC used. An example of this concept used on Ethernet is seen in Figure 1.

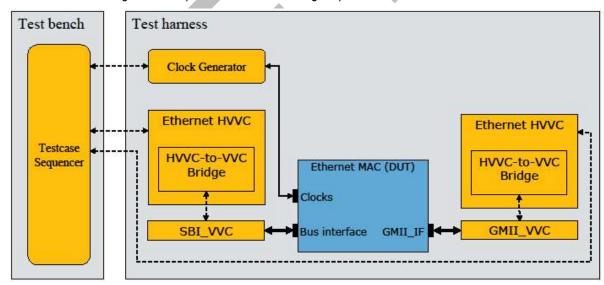


Figure 1 Example of HVVC-to-VVC Bridge implemented in an Ethernet HVVC.





#### 1.1 Interface

Communication with the bridge is done through the ports in the HVVC-to-VVC bridge. All data transfer between the HVVC and bridge is in std\_logic\_vector array format. One port is used for each direction. Data from HVVC to HVVC-to-VVC Bridge is of type t\_hvvc\_to\_bridge, and data from HVVC-to-VVC Bridge to HVVC is of type t\_bridge\_to\_hvvc.

#### Record 't\_hvvc\_to\_bridge'

Record element	Туре	Description	
trigger	boolean	Trigger signal.	
operation	t_vvc_operation	Operation of the VVC, e.g. RECEIVE or TRANSMIT.	
num_data_words	positive	Number of data words transferred.	
data_words	t_slv_array	Data sent to the VVC.	
dut_if_field_idx	natural	Index of the interface field.	
msg_id_panel	t_msg_id_panel	Message ID panel of the HVVC.	

#### Record 't\_bridge\_to\_hvvc'

Record element	Type	Description	
trigger	boolean	Trigger signal	
data_words	t_slv_array	Data received from the VVC.	

#### 1.2 Generic

Generic element	Туре	Description
GC_INSTANCE_IDX	integer	Instance index of the VVC.
GC_DUT_IF_FIELD_CONFIG	t_dut_if_field_config_direction_arra	y Array of IF field configurations.
GC_MAX_NUM_WORDS	positive	Maximum number of data words transferred in one operation.
GC_PHY_MAX_ACCESS_TIME	time	Maximum time that the PHY interface (lowest protocol level) takes to execute an access, e.g. GMII writing 1 byte. It should account also
		for any margin it needs, e.g. receiver not ready.
GC_SCOPE	string	Scope of the HVVC-to-VVC Bridge.
GC WORD ENDIANNESS	t word endianness	Word endianness when converting between different slv array widths, e.g. LOWER WORD LEFT.

# 1.3 DUT interface field configuration

If the interface of the VVC is address-based there needs to be a way to control which address to send the data to. This is done with the DUT IF field configurations. An array of t\_dut\_if\_field\_config records is defined by the user and passed to the HVVC-to-VVC Bridge through the generic of the HVVC and HVVC-to-VVC Bridge. When a transmit or receive operation is sent to the HVVC-to-VVC Bridge the index of the DUT IF field config is specified in dut\_if\_field\_idx in the hvvc\_to\_bridge port. The specified DUT IF field config states the address that shall be accessed. The address associated with each field can easily be changed by changing the DUT IF configuration.

#### Record 't\_dut\_if\_field\_config'

Record element	Туре	Description
dut_address	unsigned	Address of the DUT IF field.
dut_address_increment	integer	Incrementation of the address on each access.
data_width	positive	Width of the data per transfer, must be <= bus width.
use_field	boolean	Used by the HVVC to send/request fields to/from the bridge or ignore them when not applicable (e.g. preamble in SBI).
field_description	string	Description of the DUT IF field.



## 2 User-implementation

The bridge is implemented as an entity and is instantiated inside the HVVC. The different VVC interfaces are implemented as independent architectures due to better readability and extensibility.

## 2.1 Example of implementation of GMII interface

A snippet of the implementation of GMII is shown as an example bellow.

```
-- Execute command
case hvvc to bridge.operation is
 when TRANSMIT =>
    -- Convert from t slv array to t byte array
    v data bytes(0 to v num data bytes-1) := convert slv array to byte array(hvvc to bridge.data words(0 to
      hvvc to bridge.num data words-1), v byte endianness);
    gmii write(GMII VVCT, GC INSTANCE IDX, TX, v data bytes(0 to v num data bytes-1), "Send data over GMII", GC SCOPE,
      hvvc to bridge.msg id panel);
    v cmd idx := get last received cmd idx(GMII VVCT, GC INSTANCE IDX, TX, GC SCOPE);
    await completion(GMII VVCT, GC INSTANCE IDX, TX, v cmd idx, v num transfers*GC PHY MAX ACCESS TIME, "Wait for write to finish.",
      GC SCOPE, hvvc to bridge.msg id panel);
  when RECEIVE =>
    gmii read (GMII VVCT, GC INSTANCE IDX, RX, v num data bytes, "Read data over GMII", GC SCOPE, hvvc to bridge.msg id panel);
    v cmd idx := get last received cmd idx(GMII VVCT, GC INSTANCE IDX, RX, GC SCOPE);
    await completion (GMII VVCT, GC INSTANCE IDX, RX, v cmd idx, v num transfers*GC PHY MAX ACCESS TIME, "Wait for read to finish.",
      GC SCOPE, hvvc to bridge.msg id panel);
    fetch result (GMII VVCT, GC INSTANCE IDX, RX, v cmd idx, v gmii received data, "Fetching received data.", TB ERROR, GC SCOPE,
      hvvc to bridge.msg id panel);
    -- Convert from t byte array back to t slv array
    bridge to hvvc.data words(0 to hvvc to bridge.num data words-1) <=
      convert byte array to slv array (v gmii received data.data array (0 to v num data bytes-1), c data words width/8,
      v byte endianness);
  when others =>
    alert (TB ERROR, "Unsupported operation");
end case;
```



## 2.2 Example of instantiation in HVVC

The example bellow shows an instantiation of the HVVC-to-VVC Bridge for GMII in an HVVC. The generics that might change in each instantiation of the HVVC, in this example the ones named GC\_\* on the right hand side of the generic map, are passed on through the HVVC from the test harness/testbench. Additional interfaces can be added by using the generate statement for each architecture.



# 3 Procedures

The following procedures are used by the HVVC when transmitting or requesting data from the HVVC-to-VVC Bridge.

Procedure	Description
blocking_send_to_bridge()	blocking_send_to_bridge(hvvc_to_bridge, bridge_to_hvvc, data_words, dut_if_field_idx, scope, msg_id_panel)
	Sends a data array to the HVVC-to-VVC Bridge and awaits trigger.
	Examples: blocking_send_to_bridge(hvvc_to_bridge, bridge_to_hvvc, v_data_array(0 to 9), C_FIELD_IDX_PAYLOAD, C_SCOPE, v_msg_id_panel);
blocking_request_from_bridge()	blocking_request_from_bridge(hvvc_to_bridge, bridge_to_hvvc, num_data_words, dut_if_field_idx, scope, msg_id_panel)
	Requests data from the HVVC-to-VVC Bridge and awaits trigger.
	Examples:  blocking_request_from_bridge(hvvc_to_bridge, bridge_to_hvvc, 10, C_FIELD_IDX_PAYLOAD, C_SCOPE, v_msg_id_panel);  v_receive_words := bridge_to_hvvc.data_words(0 to 9); Save the received data

# 4 Additional Documentation

Additional documentation about UVVM and its features can be found under "uvvm\_vvc\_framework/doc/".



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