

SPI BFM – Quick Reference

For general information see UVVM Essential Mechanisms located in uvvm vvc framework/doc.

SPI Master (see page 2 for SPI Slave)

spi_master_transmit_and_receive (tx_data, rx_data, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: action when transfer is done, action between words, scope, msg id panel, config]

Master example: spi_master_transmit_and_receive(x"AA", v_data_out, "Sending data to Peripheral 1 and receiving data from Peripheral 1", spi_if);

Suggested usage: spi master transmit and receive(x"AA", v data out, "Transmitting 0xAA and receiving data from DUT"); -- Suggested usage requires local overload (see section 5)

spi_master_transmit_and_check (tx_data, data_exp, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: alert level, action when transfer is done, action between words, alert level, scope, msg id panel, config

Master example: spi_master_transmit_and_check(x"AA", x"F5", "Sending data to Peripheral 1 and checking received data from Peripheral 1", spi_if);

Suggested usage: spi master transmit and check(x"AA", x"F5", "Transmitting 0xAA and expecting 0xF5 from DUT"); -- Suggested usage requires local overload (see section 5)

spi master transmit (tx_data, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: action when transfer is done, action between words, scope, msg id panel, config

Master example: spi master transmit(x"AA", "Sending data to Peripheral 1", spi if);

Suggested usage: spi_master_transmit(C_ASCII_A, "Transmitting ASCII A to DUT"); -- Suggested usage requires local overload (see section 5)

spi_master_receive (rx_data, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: action when transfer is done, action between words, scope, msg id panel, config

Master example: spi master receive(v data out, "Receive from Peripheral 1", spi if);

Suggested usage: spi_master_receive(v_data_out, "Receive from Peripheral 1"); -- Suggested usage requires local overload (see section 5)

spi_master_check (data_exp, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: alert level, action when transfer is done, action between words, scope, msg id panel, config

Master example: spi_master_check(x"3B", "Expecting data from SPI", spi_if);

Suggested usage: spi_master_check(C_DATA_BYTE, "Expecting data byte"); -- Suggested usage requires local overload (see section 5)

init_spi_if_signals (config, [master_mode])

Example: spi if <= init spi if signals(C SPI BFM CONFIG DEFAULT);







SPI BFM – Quick Reference

SPI Slave (see page 1 for SPI Master)

spi_slave_transmit_and_receive (tx_data, rx_data, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options when to start transfer, scope, msg_id_panel, config

Slave example: spi_slave_transmit_and_receive(x"AA", v_data_out, "Sending data to Peripheral 1 and receiving data from Peripheral 1", spi_if);

Suggested usage: spi_slave_transmit_and_receive(x"AA", v_data_out, "Transmitting 0xAA and receiving data from DUT"); -- Suggested usage requires local overload (see section 5)

spi_slave_transmit_and_check (tx_data, data_exp, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: alert_level, when_to_start_transfer, scope, msg_id_panel, config

Slave example: spi slave transmit and check(x"AA", x"F5", "Sending data to Peripheral 1 and checking received data from Peripheral 1", spi if);

Suggested usage: spi_slave_transmit_and_check(x"AA", x"F5", "Transmitting 0xAA and expecting 0xF5 from DUT"); -- Suggested usage requires local overload (see section 5)

spi_slave_transmit (tx_data, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: when to start transfer, scope, msg id panel, config

Slave example: spi_slave_transmit(x"AA", "Sending data to Peripheral 1", spi_if);

Suggested usage: spi slave transmit(C ASCII A, "Transmitting ASCII A to DUT"); -- Suggested usage requires local overload (see section 5)

spi_slave_receive (rx_data, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: when to start transfer, scope, msg id panel, config

Slave example: spi_slave_receive(v_data_out, "Receive from Peripheral 1", spi_if);

Suggested usage: spi_slave_receive(v_data_out, "Receive from Peripheral 1"); -- Suggested usage requires local overload (see section 5)

spi_slave_check (data_exp, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: alert_level, when_to_start_transfer, scope, msg_id_panel, config

Slave example: spi slave check(x"3B", "Expecting data from SPI", spi if);

Suggested usage: spi_slave_check(C_DATA_BYTE, "Expecting data byte"); -- Suggested usage requires local overload (see section 5)





BFM Configuration record 't spi bfm config'

Signal record 't_spi_if'

0		8
Record element	Type	C_SPI_BFM_CONFIG_DEFAULT
CPOL	std_logic	'0'
СРНА	std_logic	'0'
spi_bit_time	time	-1 ns
ss_n_to_sclk	time	20 ns
sclk_to_ss_n	time	20 ns
id_for_bfm	t_msg_id	ID_BFM
id_for_bfm_wait	t_msg_id	ID_BFM_WAIT
id_for_bfm_poll	t_msg_id	ID_BFM_POLL
ss_n_to_sclk	time	20 ns

Record element	Туре
ss_n	std_logic
sclk	std_logic
mosi	std_logic
miso	std_logic

BFM non-signal parameters

Name	Type	Example(s)	Description
tx_data	std_logic_vector or t_slv_array	x"D3"	The data value to be transmitted to the DUT
rx_data	std_logic_vector or t_slv_array	x"D3"	SLV or array of SLVs where the received data will be stored
data_exp	std_logic_vector or t_slv_array	x"0D"	The data value to expect when receiving data from the slave.
			A mismatch results in an alert 'alert_level'
alert_level	t_alert_level	ERROR or TB_WARNING	Set the severity for the alert that may be asserted by the method.
action_when_transfer_is_done	t_action_when_transfer_is_done	RELEASE_LINE_AFTER_TRANSFER or	Determines if SPI master shall release or hold ss_n after the transfer is done.
		HOLD_LINE_AFTER_TRANSFER	Default is RELEASE_LINE_AFTER_TRANSFER.
action_between_words	t_action_between_words	HOLD_LINE_BETWEEN_WORDS or	Determines if SPI master shall release or hold ss_n between words when transmitting a
		RELEASE_LINE_BETWEEN_WORDS	t_slv_array.
			Default is HOLD_LINE_BETWEEN_WORDS.
when_to_start_transfer	t_when_to_start_transfer	START_TRANSFER_ON_NEXT_SS or	Determines if SPI slave shall wait for next ss_n if a transfer has already started.
		START_TRANSFER_IMMEDIATE	Default is START_TRANSFER_ON_NEXT_SS.
msg	string	"Receiving data"	A custom message to be appended in the log/alert.
scope	string	"SPI BFM"	A string describing the scope from which the log/alert originates.
			In a simple single sequencer typically "SPI BFM". In a verification component, typically
			"SPI_VVC".
msg_id_panel	t_msg_id_panel	shared_msg_id_panel	Optional msg_id_panel, controlling verbosity within a specified scope. Defaults to a common ID
			panel defined in the adaptations package.
config	t_spi_bfm_config	C_SPI_BFM_CONFIG_DEFAULT	Configuration of BFM behaviour and restrictions. See section 2 for details.

BFM signal parameters

_		
Name	Type	Description
spi_if	t_spi_if	See table "Signal record 't_spi_if"



BFM details

1 BFM procedure details and examples

Procedure

Description

spi_master_transmit_and_receive()

spi_master_transmit_and_receive (tx_data, rx_data, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: action when transfer is done, action between words, scope, msg id panel, config

The spi_master_transmit_and_receive() procedure transmits the data in 'tx_data' to the DUT and stores the received data in 'rx_data', using the SPI protocol. For protocol details, see the SPI specification. When called, the spi_master_transmit_and_receive() procedure will set ss_n low . For a slave DUT to be able to transmit to a receiving master BFM, the master BFM must drive the sclk and ss_n signals and transmit data to the slave DUT.

- This procedure is responsible for driving sclk and ss_n.
- The SPI bit timing is given by config.spi bit time, config.spi ss n to sclk and config.sclk to ss n.
- The default value of action when transfer is done is RELEASE LINE AFTER TRANSFER.
- The default value of action between words is HOLD LINE BETWEEN WORDS.
- The default value of scope is C_SCOPE ("SPI BFM").
- The default value of msg id panel is shared msg id panel, defined in UVVM Util.
- The default value of config is C SPI BFM CONFIG DEFAULT, see table on page 3.
- A log message is written if ID BFM ID is enabled for the specified message ID panel.
- An error is reported if ss in is not kept low during the entire transmission.
- Note that action_between_words only apply for t_slv_array multi-word transfers.

Examples:

Suggested usage (requires local overload, see section 5):

spi_master_transmit_and_receive(C_ASCII_A, v_data_out, "Transmitting ASCII A to DUT and receiving data from DUT");

spi master transmit and check()

spi master transmit and check (tx data, data exp, msg, spi if, [see options below])

Options: alert level, action when transfer is done, action between words, scope, msg id panel, config

The spi_master_transmit_and_check() procedure transmits the data in 'tx_data' and receives data from the DUT, using the transmit and receive procedure as described in the spi_master_transmit_and_receive() procedure. After receiving data from the DUT, the data is compared with the expected data, 'data_exp'. If the received data does not match the expected data, an alert with severity 'alert_level' will be triggered. If the received data matches 'data_exp', a message with ID config.id_for_bfm will be logged. In addition to the specifications listed in procedure spi_master_transmit_and_receive(), the following applies to the spi_master_transmit_and_check() procedure:

- When called, the spi_master_transmit_and_check() procedure will in turn call spi_master_transmit_and_receive().
- The default value of alert level is ERROR.
- The procedure will report alerts for the same conditions and use similar default values as the spi master transmit and receive() procedure.
- Note that action_between_words only apply for t_slv_array multi-word transfers.

Example

```
spi_master_transmit_and_check(x"AA", x"3B", "Transmitting data and checking received data on SPI interface", spi_if);

Suggested usage (requires local overload, see section 5):

spi_master_transmit_and_check(x"AA", C_CR_BYTE, "Transmitting 0xAA and expecting carriage return");
```



spi_master_transmit()

spi_master_transmit (tx_data, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: action when transfer is done, actions between words, scope, msg id panel, config

The spi_master_transmit() procedure transmits the data in 'tx_data' to the DUT, using the transmit and receive procedure as described in the spi_master_transmit_and_receive() procedure.

In addition to the specifications listed in procedure spi master transmit and receive(), the following applies to the spi master transmit() procedure:

- When called, the spi_master_transmit() procedure will in turn call spi_master_transmit_and_receive().
- The received data from the slave DUT is ignored.
- The procedure will report alerts for the same conditions and use similar default values as the spi master transmit and receive() procedure.
- Note that action between words only apply for t slv array multi-word transfers.

Example:

```
spi_master_transmit(x"AA", "Transmitting data to peripheral 1", spi_if);
Suggested usage (requires local overload, see section 5):
    spi_master_transmit(C_ASCII_A, "Transmitting ASCII A to DUT");
```

spi_master_receive()

spi_master_receive (rx_data, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: action_when_transfer_is_done, action_between_words, scope, msg_id_panel, config

The spi_master_receive() procedure receives data from the DUT at the given address, using the transmit and receive procedure as described in the spi_master_transmit_and_receive() procedure.

In addition to the specifications listed in procedure spi_master_transmit_and_receive(), the following applies to the spi_master_receive() procedure:

- When called, the spi master receive() procedure will in turn call spi master transmit and receive().
- The spi master receive() procedure will transmit dummy data (0x0) to the DUT.
- The procedure will report alerts for the same conditions and use similar default values as the spi_master_transmit_and_receive() procedure.
- Note that action_between_words only apply for t_slv_array multi-word transfers.

Example:

```
spi_master_receive(v_data_out, "Receive from Peripheral 1", spi_if);
Suggested usage(requires local overload, see section 5):
    spi master receive(v data out, "Receive from Peripheral 1");
```

spi_master_check()

spi_master_check (data_exp, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: alert level, action when transfer is done, action between words, scope, msg id panel, config

The spi_master_check() procedure receives data from the DUT, using the transmit and receive procedure as described in the spi_master_transmit_and_receive() procedure. After receiving data from the DUT, the data is compared with the expected data, 'data_exp'. If the received data does not match the expected data, an alert with severity 'alert_level' will be triggered. If the received data matches 'data_exp', a message with ID config.id_for_bfm will be logged.

In addition to the specifications listed in procedure spi master transmit and receive(), the following applies to the spi master check() procedure:

- When called, the spi_master_check() procedure will in turn call procedure spi_master_transmit_and_receive().
- The default value of alert_level is ERROR.
- The procedure will report alerts for the same conditions and use similar default values as the spi_master_transmit_and_receive() procedure.
- Note that action_between_words only apply for t_slv_array multi-word transfers.
- The spi_master_check() procedure will transmit dummy data (0x0) to the DUT.

Example

```
spi_master_check(x"3B", "Checking data on SPI interface", spi_if);
Suggested usage (requires local overload, see section 5):
    spi_master_check(C_CR_BYTE, "Expecting carriage return");
```



spi slave transmit and receive()

spi slave transmit and receive (tx data, rx data, msg, spi if, [see options below])

Options: when to start transfer, scope, msg id panel, config

The spi slave transmit and receive() procedure transmits the data in 'tx data' to the DUT and stores the received data in 'rx data', using the SPI protocol. For protocol details, see the SPI specification.

- When called, the spi slave transmit and receive() procedure will wait for next ss n, or start transfer and receive immediately, depending on the selection of when to start transfer and if ss n is already set.
- The default value of when to start transfer is START TRANSFER ON NEXT SS.
- The default value of scope is C SCOPE ("SPI BFM")
- The default value of msg id panel is shared msg id panel, defined in UVVM Util.
- The default value of config is C SPI BFM CONFIG DEFAULT, see table on page 3.
- A log message is written if ID BFM ID is enabled for the specified message ID panel.
- An error is reported if ss n is not kept low during the entire transmission.

Examples:

```
spi slave transmit and receive(x"AA", v data out, "Transmitting and receiving data from peripheral 1", spi if);
spi slave transmit and receive(x"AA", v data out, "Transmitting and receiving data from peripheral 1", spi if,
                              START TRANSFER ON NEXT SS, C SCOPE, shared msg id panel, C SPI BFM CONFIG DEFAULT);
```

Suggested usage (requires local overload, see section 5):

spi slave transmit and receive (C ASCII A, v data out, "Transmitting ASCII A to DUT and receiving data from DUT");

spi slave transmit and check()

spi_slave_transmit_and_check (tx_data, data_exp, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: alert level, when to start transfer, scope, msg id panel, config

The spi slave transmit and check() procedure transmits the data in 'tx data' and receives data from the DUT, using the transmit and receive procedure as described in the spi slave transmit and receive() procedure. After receiving data from the DUT, the data is compared with the expected data, 'data exp'. If the received data does not match the expected data, an alert with severity 'alert level' will be triggered. If the received data matches 'data exp', a message with ID config.id for bfm will be logged. In addition to the specifications listed in procedure spi slave transmit and receive(), the following applies to the spi slave transmit and check() procedure:

- When called, the spi slave transmit and check() procedure will in turn call spi slave transmit and receive().
- The default value of alert level is ERROR.
- The procedure will report alerts for the same conditions and use similar default values as the spi slave transmit and receive() procedure.

```
spi slave transmit and check(x"AA", x"3B", "Transmitting data and checking received data on SPI interface", spi if);
Suggested usage (requires local overload, see section 5):
    spi slave transmit and check(x"AA", C CR BYTE, "Transmitting 0xAA and expecting carriage return");
```

spi_slave_transmit()

spi_slave_transmit (tx_data, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: when to start transfer, scope, msg id panel, config

The spi slave transmit() procedure transmits the data in 'tx data' to the DUT, using the spi slave transmit and receive() procedure.

In addition to the specifications listed in procedure spi_slave_transmit_and_receive(), the following applies to the spi_slave_transmit() procedure:

- When called, the spi slave transmit() procedure will in turn call procedure spi slave transmit and receive().
- The received data from the DUT is ignored.
- The procedure will report alerts for the same conditions and use similar default values as the spi_slave_transmit_and_receive() procedure.

```
spi slave transmit(x"AA", "Transmitting data to peripheral 1", spi if);
```

Suggested usage (requires local overload, see section 5):

spi slave transmit(C ASCII A, "Transmitting ASCII A to DUT");



spi_slave_receive()

spi_slave_receive (rx_data, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: when to start transfer, scope, msg id panel, config

The spi_slave_receive() procedure receives data from the DUT, using the transmit and receive procedure as described in the spi_slave_transmit_and_receive() procedure. In addition to the specifications listed in procedure spi_slave_transmit_and_receive(), the following applies to the spi_slave_receive() procedure:

- When called, the spi slave receive() procedure will in turn call spi slave transmit and receive().
- The spi_slave_receive() procedure will transmit dummy data (0x0) to the DUT.
- The procedure will report alerts for the same conditions and use similar default values as the spi slave transmit and receive() procedure.

Example:

```
spi_slave_receive(v_data_out, "Receive from Peripheral 1", spi_if);
Suggested usage (requires local overload, see section 5):
    spi slave receive(v data out, "Receive from Peripheral 1");
```

spi_slave_check()

spi_slave_check (data_exp, msg, spi_if, [see options below])

Options: alert_level, when_to_start_transfer, scope, msg_id_panel, config

The spi_slave_check() procedure receives data from the DUT, using the transmit and receive procedure as described in the spi_slave_transmit_and_receive() procedure. After receiving data from the DUT, the data is compared with the expected data, 'data_exp'. If the received data does not match the expected data, an alert with severity 'alert_level' will be triggered. If the received data matches 'data_exp', a message with ID config.id_for_bfm will be logged.

In addition to the specifications listed in procedure spi_slave_transmit_and_receive(), the following applies to the spi_slave_check() procedure:

- When called, the spi_slave_check() procedure will in turn call procedure spi_slave_transmit_and_receive().
- The default value of alert level is ERROR
- The spi slave check() procedure transmit dummy data (0x0) to the DUT.
- The procedure will report alerts for the same conditions and use similar default values as the spi slave transmit and receive() procedure.

Example:

```
spi_slave_check(x"3B", "Checking data on SPI interface", spi_if);
Suggested usage (requires local overload, see section 5):
    spi slave check(C CR BYTE, "Expecting carriage return");
```

init spi if signals

init_spi_if_signals(config, [master_mode])

This function initializes the SPI interface.

Master mode set true:

- ss n initialized to 'H'
- if config.CPOL = '1', sclk initialized to 'H', Otherwise, sclk initialized to 'L'
- miso and mosi initialized to 'Z'

Master mode set false:

- All signals initialized to 'Z'

Examples:

```
spi_if <= init_spi_if_signals(C_SPI_BFM_CONFIG_DEFAULT); -- implicitly master mode since default is 'true'
spi_if <= init_spi_if_signals(C_SPI_BFM_CONFIG_DEFAULT, true); -- explicitly indicating master mode
spi_if <= init_spi_if_signals(C_SPI_BFM_CONFIG_DEFAULT, false); -- master_mode is false, i.e., shall act as a slave</pre>
```



BFM Configuration record

Type name: t_spi_bfm_config

Record element	Type	C_SPI_BFM_CONFIG_DEFAULT	Description
			sclk polarity, i.e. the base value of the clock.
CPOL	std_logic	,0,	If CPOL is '0', the clock will be set to '0' when inactive, i.e., ordinary positive
			polarity.
СРНА			sclk phase, i.e. when data is sampled and transmitted w.r.t. sclk.
	std logic	·0·	If '0', sampling occurs on the first sclk edge and data is transmitted on the sclk
	std_logic	U	active to idle state. If '1', data is sampled on the second sclk edge and
			transmitted on sclk idle to active state.
spi_bit_time	time	-1 ns	Used in master for dictating the sclk period. Default is -1 ns so that an alert can
	ume	-1115	be raised if user forget to specify this.
ss_n_to_sclk	time	20 ns	Time from ss_n low until sclk active.
sclk_to_ss_n	time	20 ns	Time from last sclk until ss_n is released.
id_for_bfm	t_msg_id	ID_BFM	The message ID used as a general message ID in the SPI BFM
id_for_bfm_wait	t_msg_id	ID_BFM_WAIT	The message ID used for logging waits in the SPI BFM
id_for_bfm_poll	t_msg_id	ID_BFM_POLL	The message ID used for logging polling in the SPI BFM

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Additional Documentation

For additional documentation on the SPI protocol, please see the SPI specification, e.g. "ST TN0897 Technical note ST SPI protocol. ID 023176 Rev 2".

Compilation

SPI BFM - Quick Reference

The SPI BFM may only be compiled with VHDL 2008. It is dependent on the UVVM Utility Library (UVVM-Util), which is only compatible with VHDL 2008. See the separate UVVM-Util documentation for more info. After UVVM-Util has been compiled, the spi bfm pkg.vhd BFM can be compiled into any desired library. See UVVM Essential Mechanisms located in uvvm_vvc_framework/doc for information about compile scripts.

Simulator compatibility and setup

See README.md for a list of supported simulators.

For required simulator setup see UVVM-Util Quick reference.



Local BFM overloads

A good approach for better readability and maintainability is to make simple, local overloads for the BFM procedures in the TB process. This allows calling the BFM procedures with the key parameters only e.g.

```
spi master transmit and receive(C ASCII A, v data out, "Transmitting ASCII A");
rather than
         spi master transmit and receive (C ASCII A, v data out, "Transmitting ASCII A", spi if, RELEASE LINE AFTER TRANSFER,
                                          HOLD LINE BETWEEN WORDS, C SCOPE, shared msg id panel, C SPI BFM CONFIG DEFAULT);
```

By defining the local overload as e.g.:

```
procedure spi master transmit(
   constant tx data : in std logic vector;
   variable rx_data : out std_logic_vector;
   constant msg : in string) is
begin
   spi master transmit(tx data,
                                                             -- keep as is
                         rx data,
                                                           -- keep as is
                                                           -- keep as is
                         msq,
                                                           -- Signals must be visible in local process scope
                         spi if,
                         RELEASE_LINE_AFTER_TRANSFER, -- Use default, unless passing SLVs to master in a multi-word transfer HOLD_LINE_BETWEEN_WORDS, -- Use default, unless a t_slv_array is not intended as multi-word
                                                    -- Use global, shared msg id panel
                         C SCOPE,
                         shared msg id panel,
                         C_SPI_CONFIG_LOCAL);
                                                           -- Use locally defined configuration or C SPI BFM CONFIG DEFAULT
end;
```

Using a local overload like this also allows the following – if wanted:

- Have address value as natural and convert in the overload
- Set up defaults for constants. May be different for two overloads of the same BFM
- Apply dedicated message ID panel to allow dedicated verbosity control

IMPORTANT

This is a simplified Bus Functional Model for SPI.

The given BFM complies with the basic SPI protocol and thus allows a normal access towards an SPI interface. This BFM is not an SPI protocol checker. For a more advanced BFM please contact Bitvis AS at support@bitvis.no



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