

Design of AHB to APB Bridge

Project Report

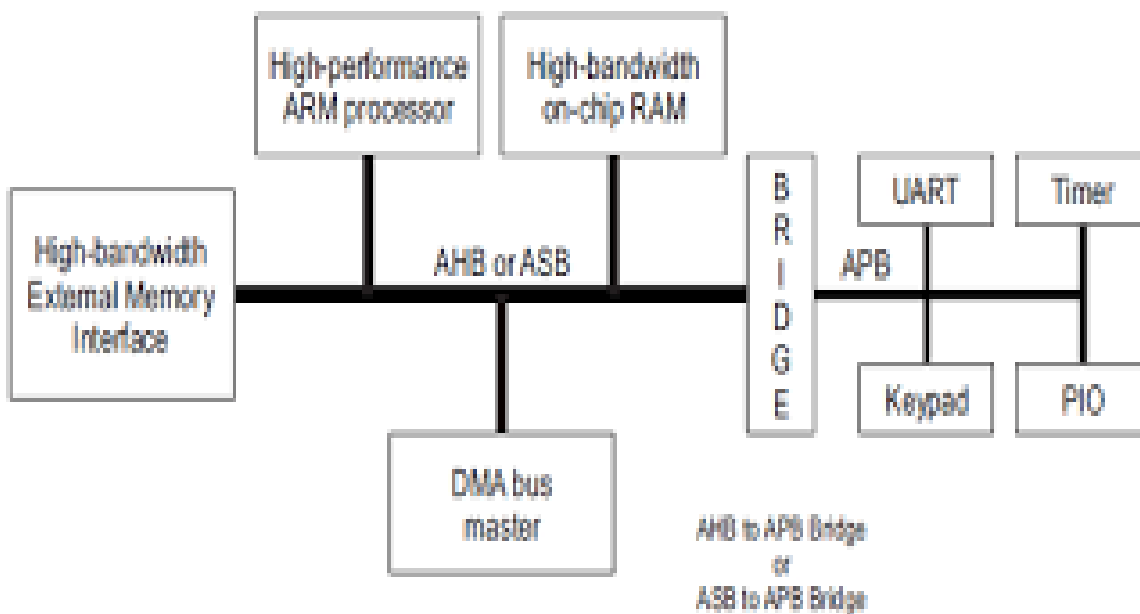
Submitted by

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Protocol:

AHB to APB Bridge :

The AHB to APB bridge interface is an AHB slave. When accessed (in normal operation or system test) it initiates an access to the APB. APB accesses are of different duration (three HCLK cycles in the EASY for a read, and two cycles for a write). They also have their width fixed to one word, which means it is not possible to write only an 8-bit section of a 32-bit APB register. APB peripherals do not need a PCLK input as the APB access is timed with an enable signal generated by the AHB to APB bridge interface. This makes APB peripherals low power consumption parts, because they are only strobed when accessed.



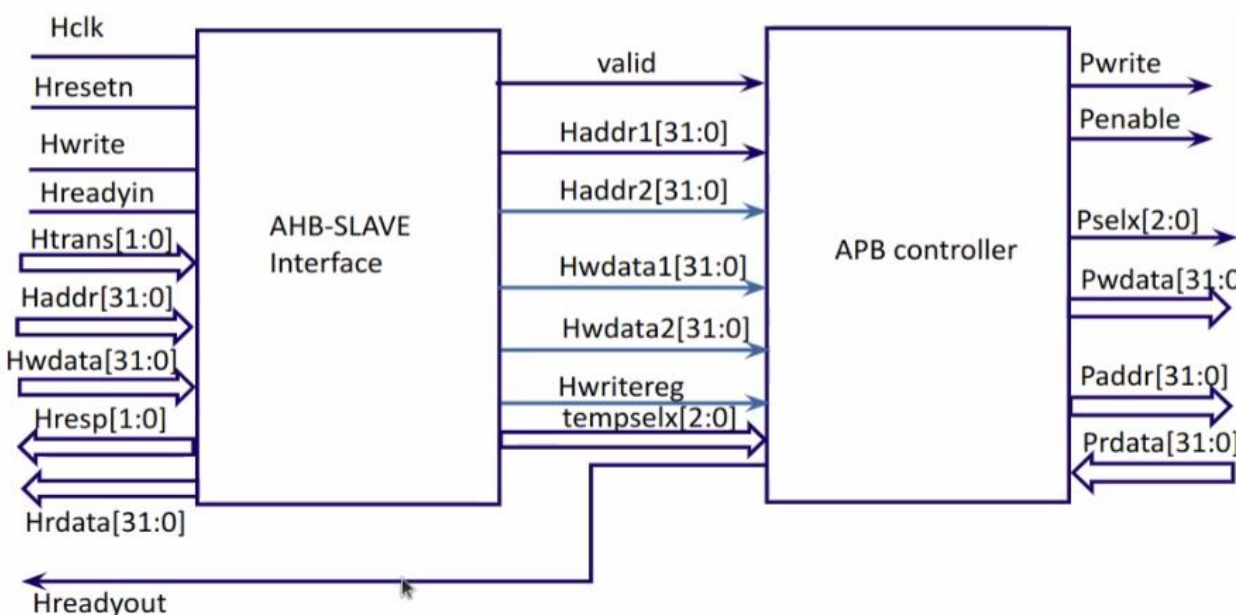
AHB (Advanced High-performance Bus) :

AMBA AHB is a bus interface suitable for high-performance synthesizable designs. It defines the interface between components, such as masters, interconnects, and slaves.

AMBA AHB implements the features required for high-performance, high clock frequency systems including:

- Burst transfers.
- Single clock-edge operation.
- Non-tristate implementation.
- Wide data bus configurations, 64, 128, 256, 512, and 1024 bits.

The most common AHB slaves are internal memory devices, external memory interfaces, and high-bandwidth peripherals. Although low-bandwidth peripherals can be included as AHB slaves, for system performance reasons, they typically reside on the AMBA Advanced Peripheral Bus (APB).



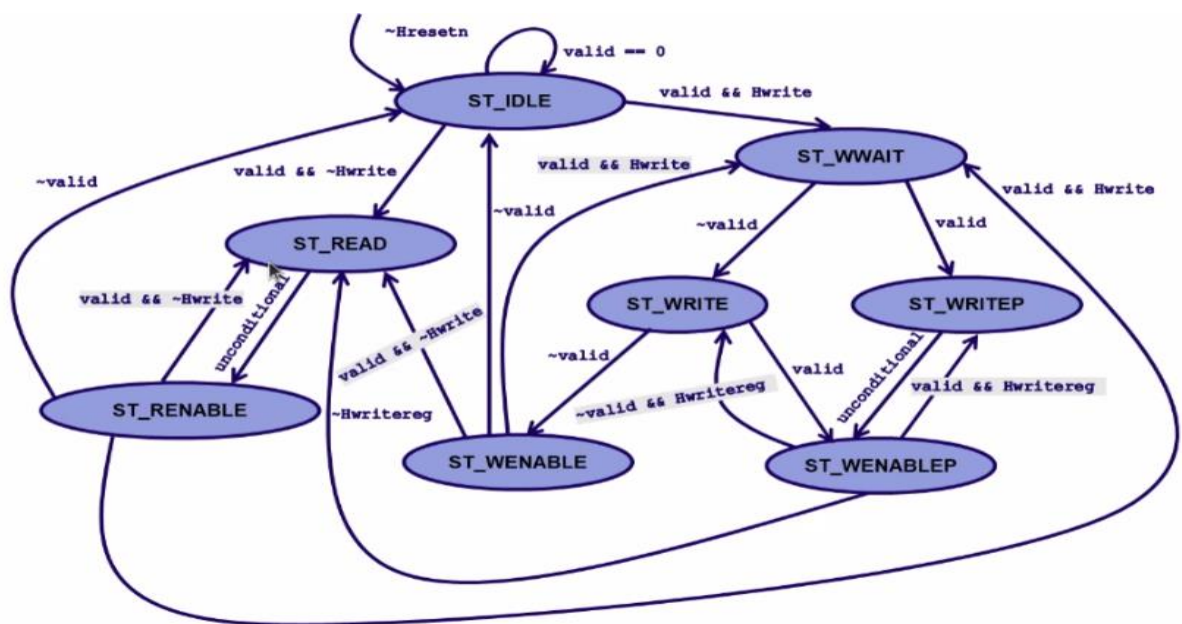
APB (Advanced Peripheral Bus) :

The Advanced Peripheral Bus (APB) is part of the Advanced Microcontroller Bus Architecture (AMBA) protocol family. It defines a low-cost interface that is optimized for minimal power consumption and reduced interface complexity. The APB protocol is not pipelined, use it to connect to low-bandwidth peripherals that do not require the high performance of the AXI protocol.

The APB protocol relates a signal transition to the rising edge of the clock, to simplify the integration of APB peripherals into any design flow. Every transfer takes at least two cycles.

The APB can interface with:

- AMBA Advanced High-performance Bus (AHB)
- AMBA Advanced High-performance Bus Lite (AHB-Lite)
- AMBA Advanced Extensible Interface (AXI)
- AMBA Advanced Extensible Interface Lite (AXI4-Lite)



Block diagram & Architecture :

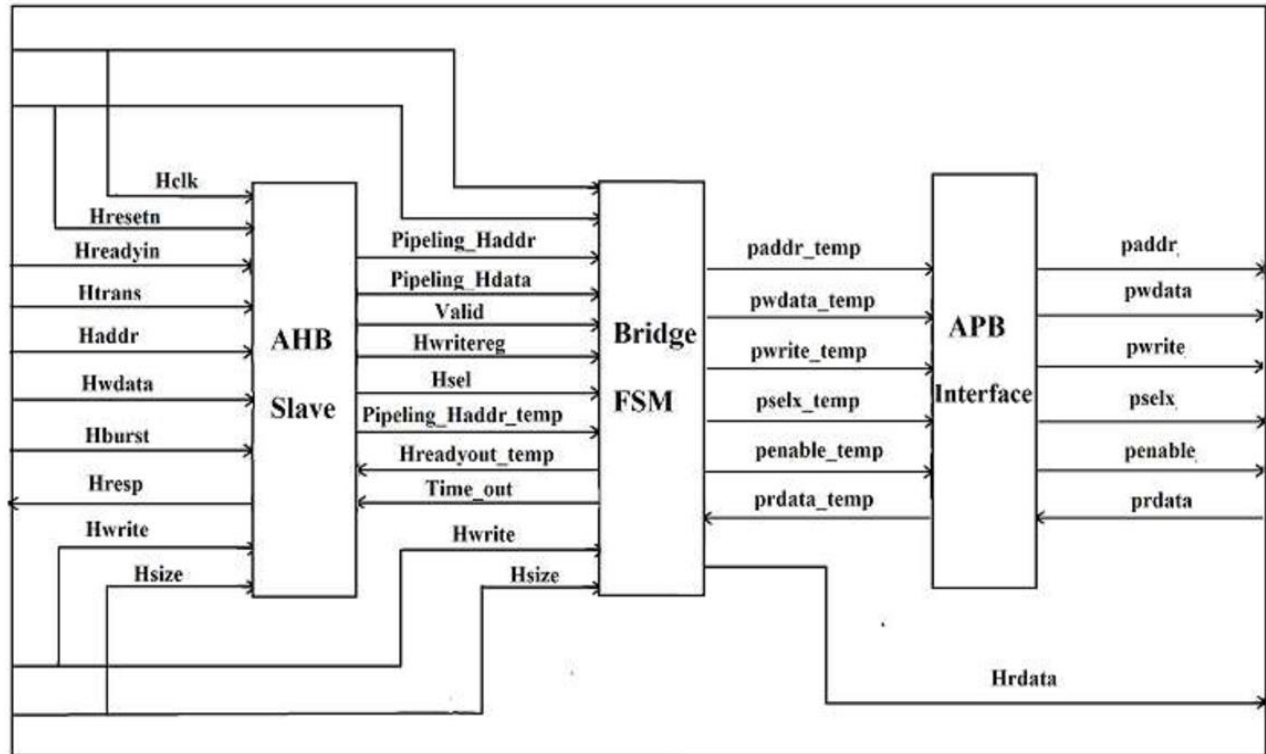
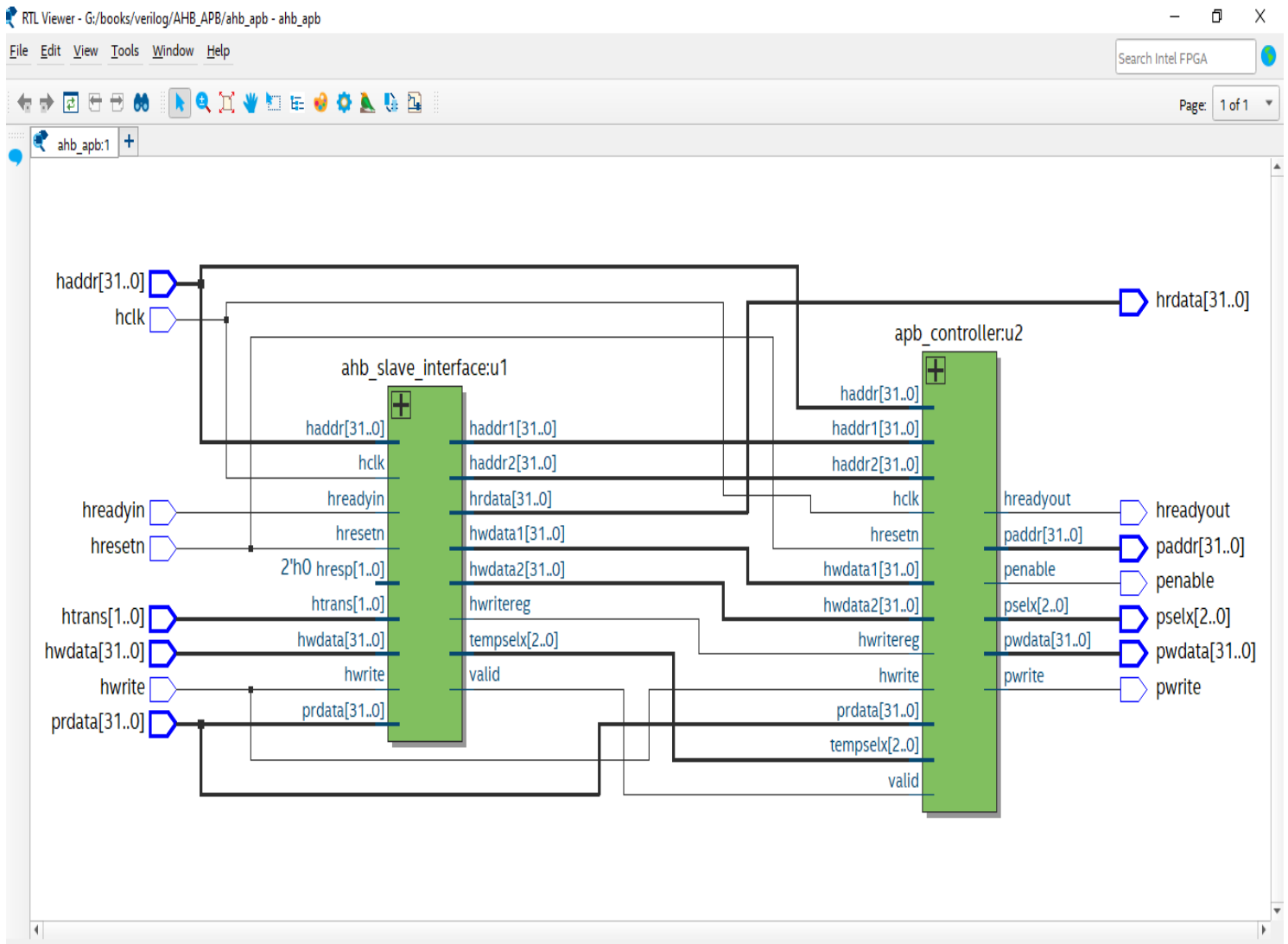
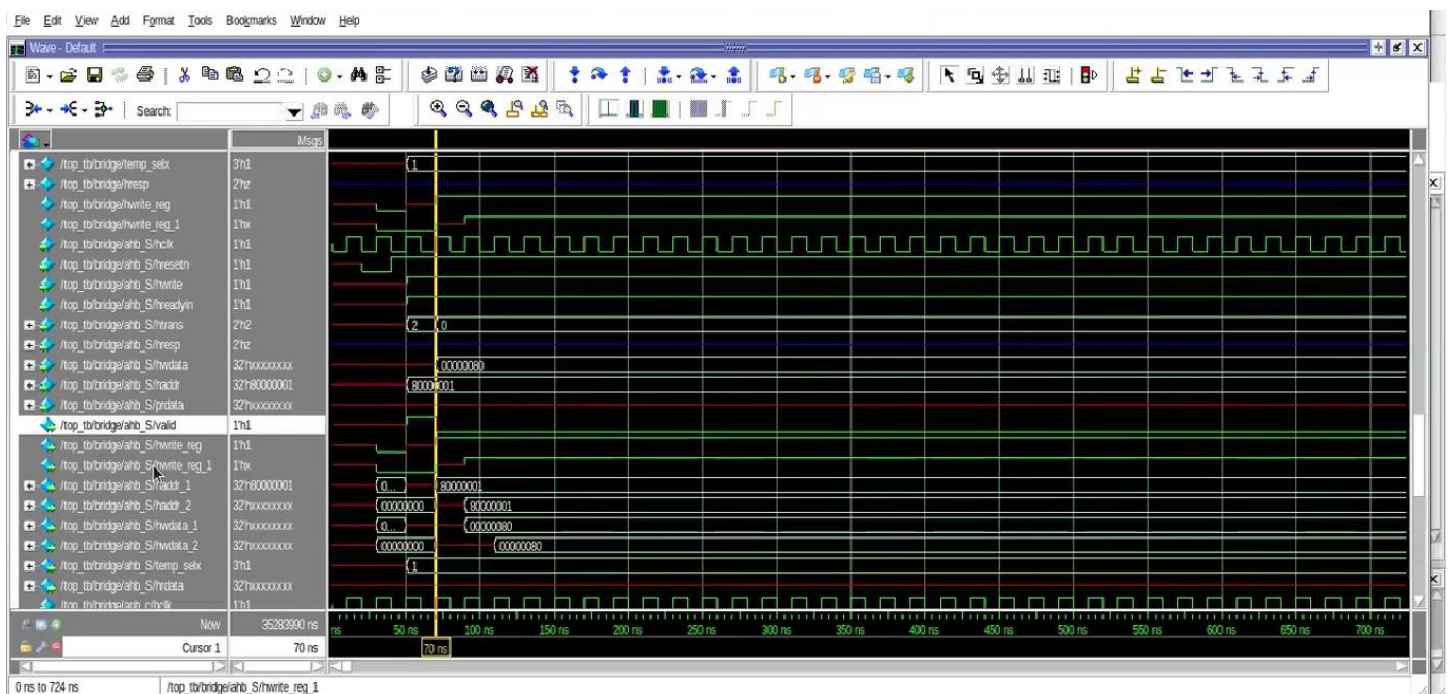
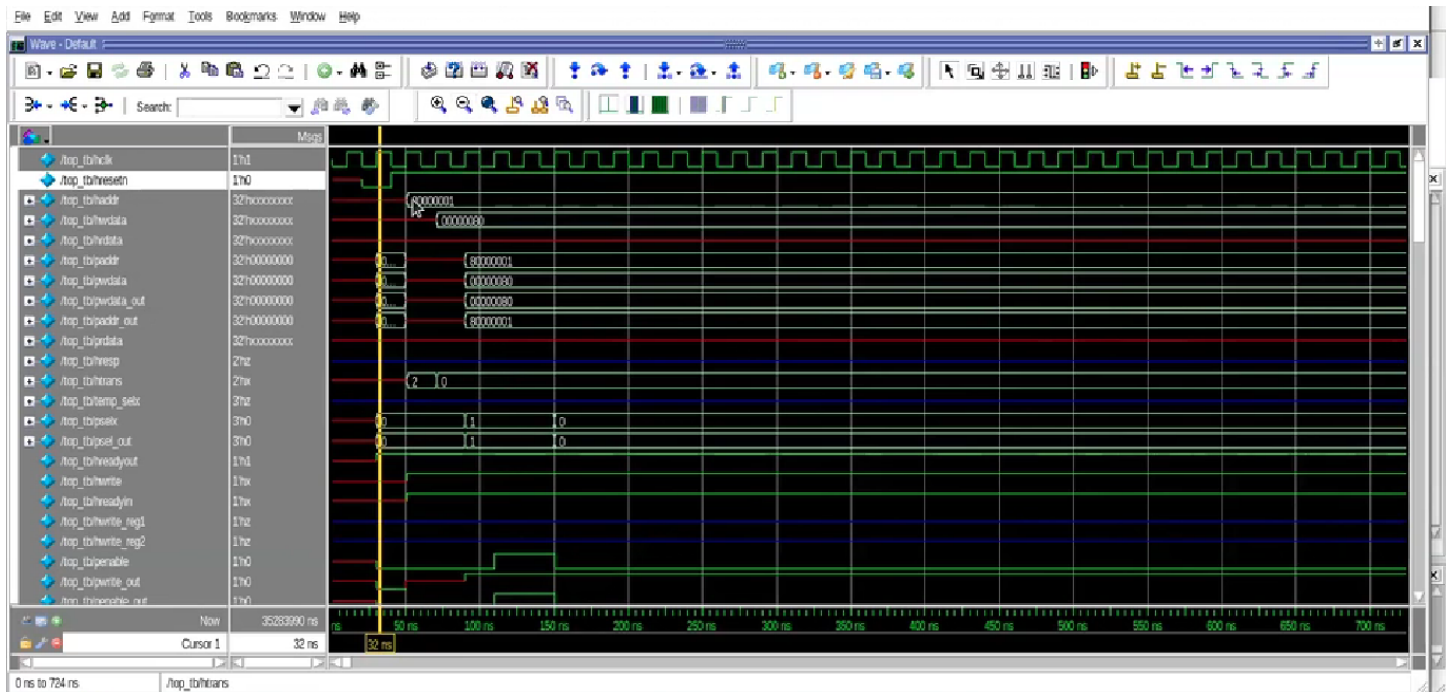


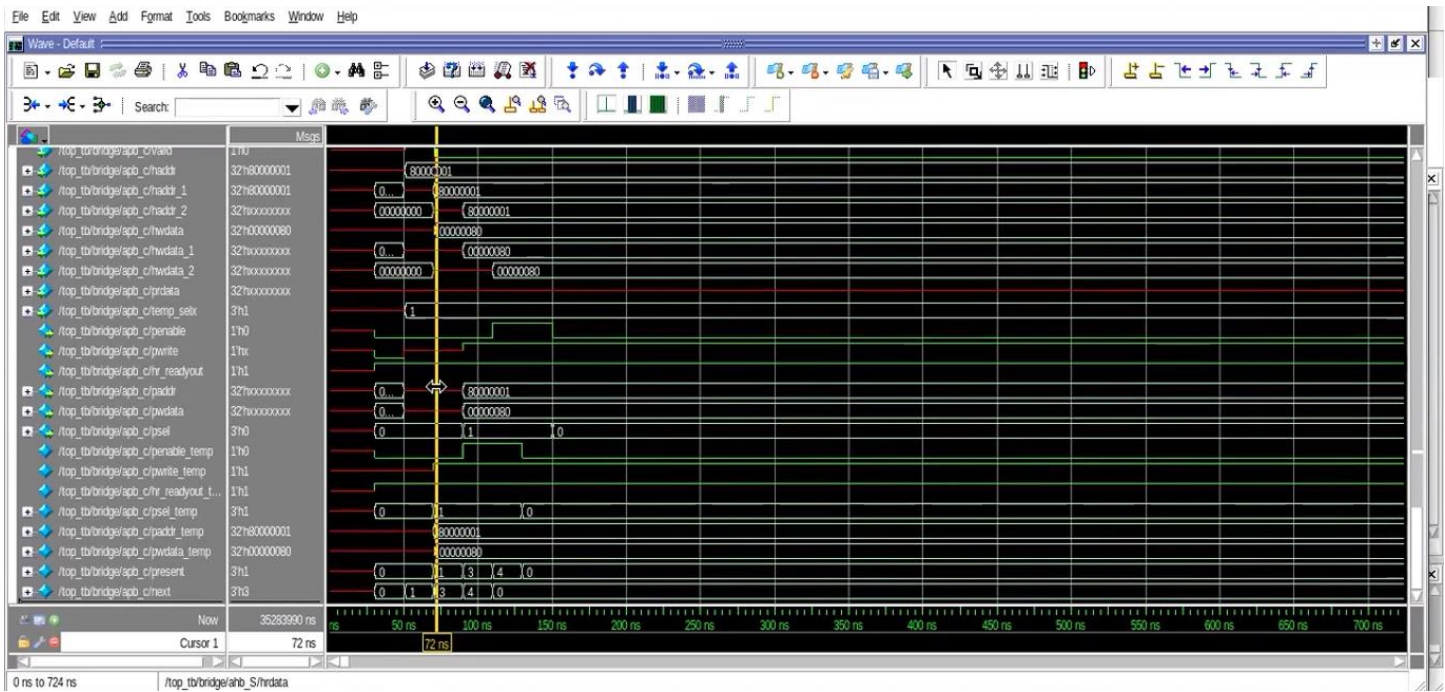
Figure 3.1: Architecture of AHB to APB Bridge

RTL schematic:



Waveforms:





Conclusion :

The development of the synthesizable AHB to APB Bridge in verilog HDL was done. The HCLK and PENABLE mechanism was implemented for making it the low-power consuming system. The functional verification of the bridge was done by driving various testcases to the design for testing the features. The multi-master and multi-slave AHB to APB bridge is one of the future scope.