

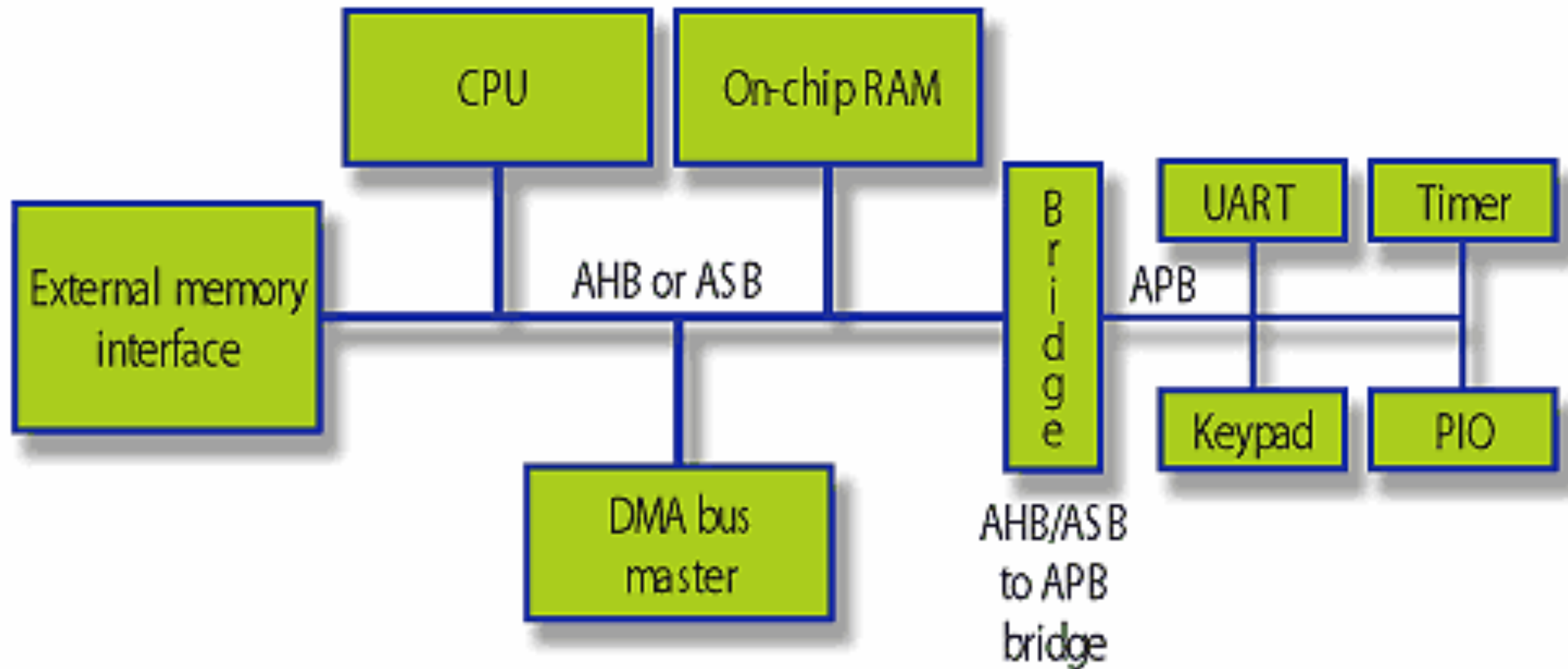
WISHBONE TO AHB BRIDGE

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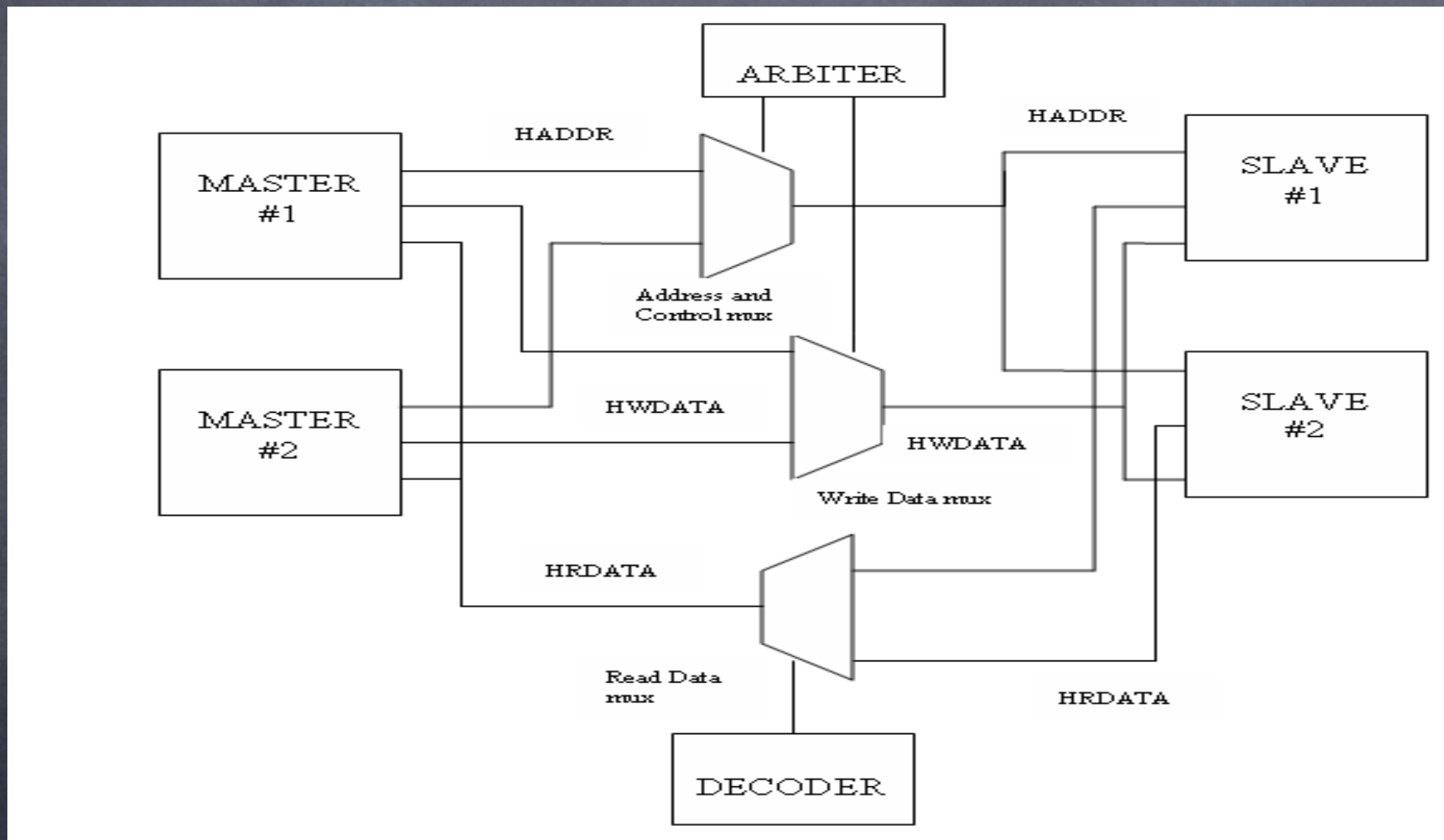
Typical AMBA Systems



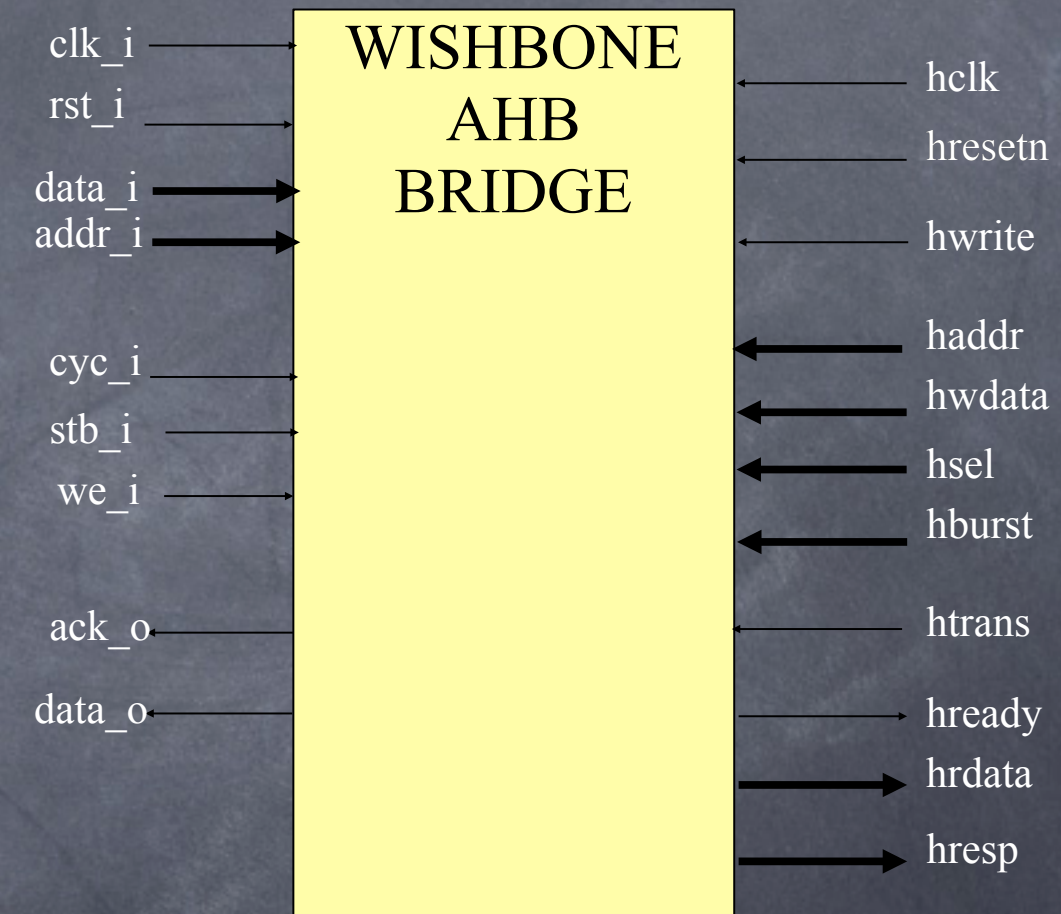
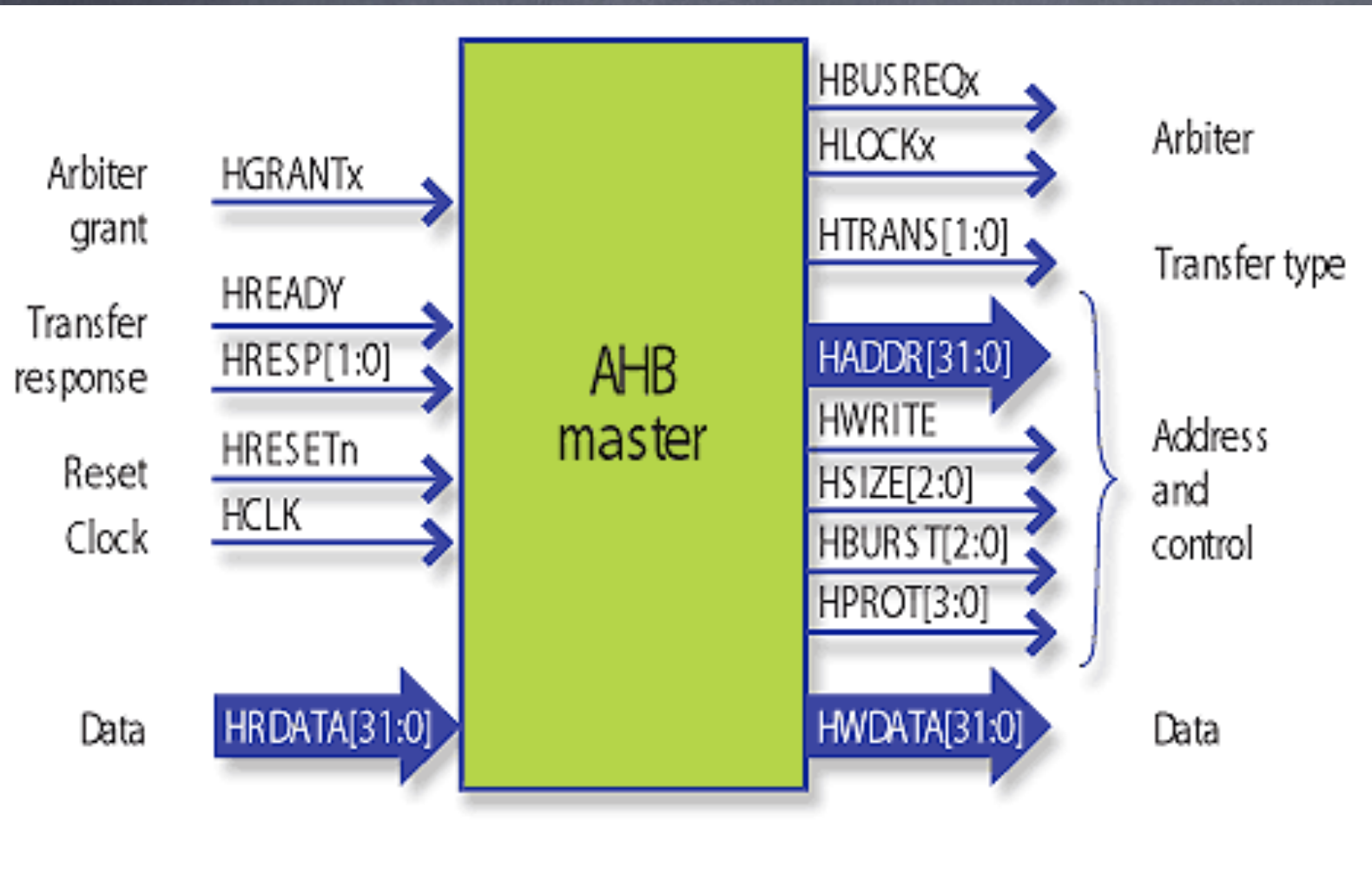
Wishbone Definition

- It's a SOC Interconnect architecture for Portable IP cores
- it's purpose is to foster design reuse by alleviating SOC integration problems
- improves portability and reliability by creating a common logical interface between IP cores
- it's not an IP core but a specification for creating IP cores.

AMBA AHB design with two masters and two slaves.



This file is a BRIDGE that is used to interconnect AHB Master and WISHBONE Slave



AHB MASTER INTERFACE

- HADDR[31:0]
- HWDATA [31:0] WRITE DATA BUS
- HRDATA[31:0]: READ DATA BUS
- HWRITE[0] WRITE/READ CONTROL
- HTRANS[1:0] TRANSFER TYPE
- HSIZE[2:0]: SIZE OF DATA CONTROL
- HREADY: SIGNAL TO BE SEND OUT To indicate bridge is ready
- HRESP[1:0]: RESPONSE FROM AHB SLAVE

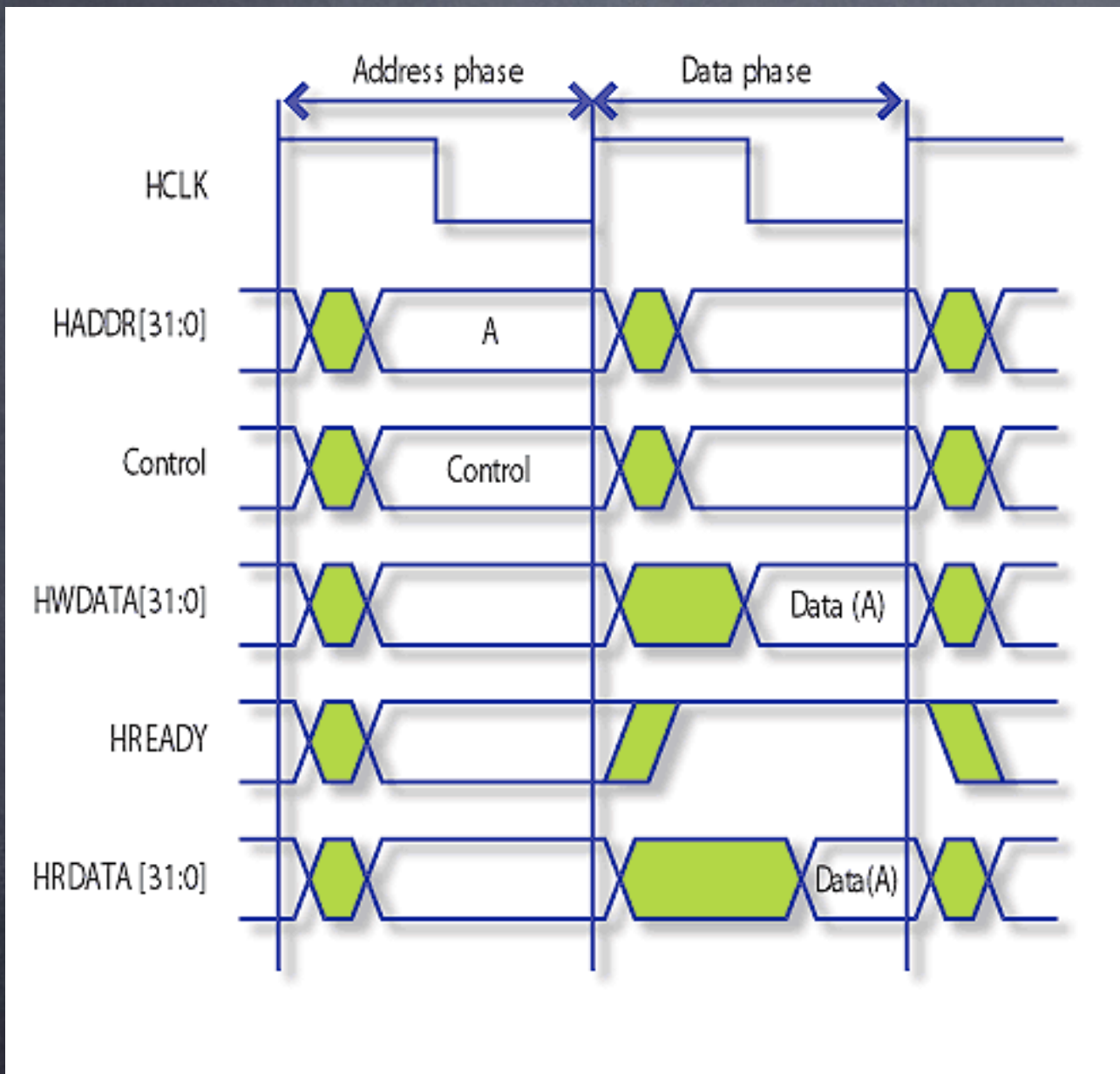
WISHBONE SLAVE INTERFACE CONNECTED TO WB MASTER

- `clk_i` Wb clk input
- `rst_i` Wb active high reset
- `data_i [31:0]` Wb data input
- `cyc_i` Wb cycle input
- `stb_i` Wb strobe input
- `we_i` Wb write/read control
- `ack_o` Wb acknowledge
- `data_o [31:0]` Wb data output

AHB MASTER TO WB SLAVE, TOP LEVEL CIRCUIT



A single AHB cycle read or write transfer between master and slave

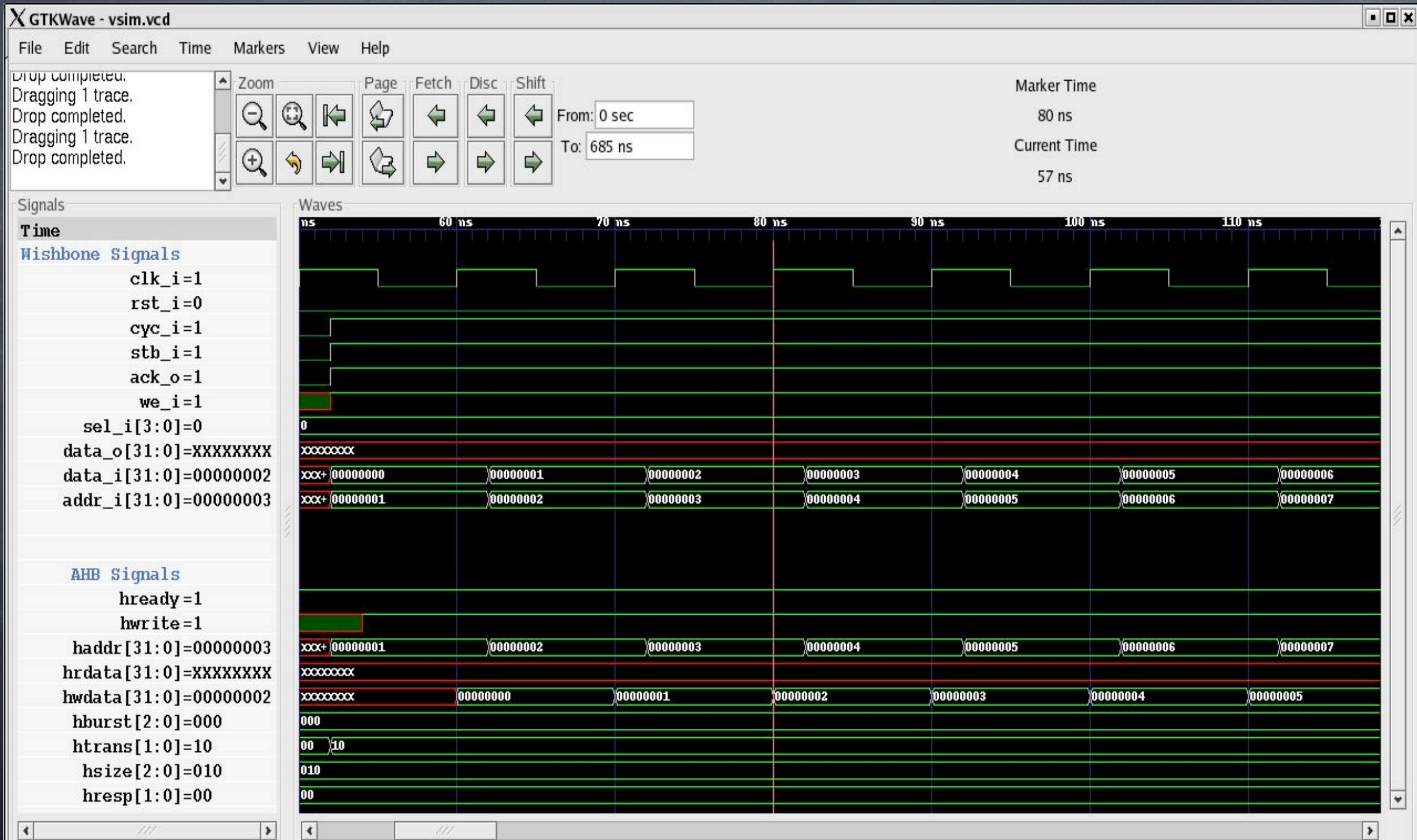


It can be seen that all AHB transfers may be divided into an address phase, where the master generates the address and control information and a data phase. In the data phase, data is transferred either from the master to the slave (a write) or from slave to the master (a read). All signals are generated from the rising edge of HCLK. The address and data phases are pipelined. The master must hold the address phase until the data phase of the previous transfer is complete. The data phase is signalled complete by the slave driving HREADY high. The master should sample the slave response only when HREADY is high. The slave does not have the opportunity to extend the address phase, it can only extend the data phase.

Wishbone Master Write Cycle

- When `we_i` is HIGH, this signal indicates a write transfer and the master will broadcast data on the write data bus(`data_i`) when `cyc_i` and `stb_i` signal is HIGH.
- At 1st clock edge the address(`A1`) and data (`D1`)is sampled by the WISHBONE slave on `addr_i` and `data_i` bus respectively.
- At 1st clock edge the address(`A1`) and data (`D1`)is sampled by the WISHBONE slave on `addr_i` and `data_i` bus respectively.
- At 1st clock edge `ack_o` is also asserted. This address sampled is transfered asynchronously to the AHB master on `haddr`.
At 2nd clock edge Data(`D1`) for this address is sampled synchronously by AHB master on to `hwdata` bus irrespective of `hready` status.
This data is written into the AHB slave synchronously on `hwdata` bus.
- `Htrans` is asserted to “Non – Seq (10)” transfer type at clock edge when `cyc_i` and `stb_i` are HIGH.

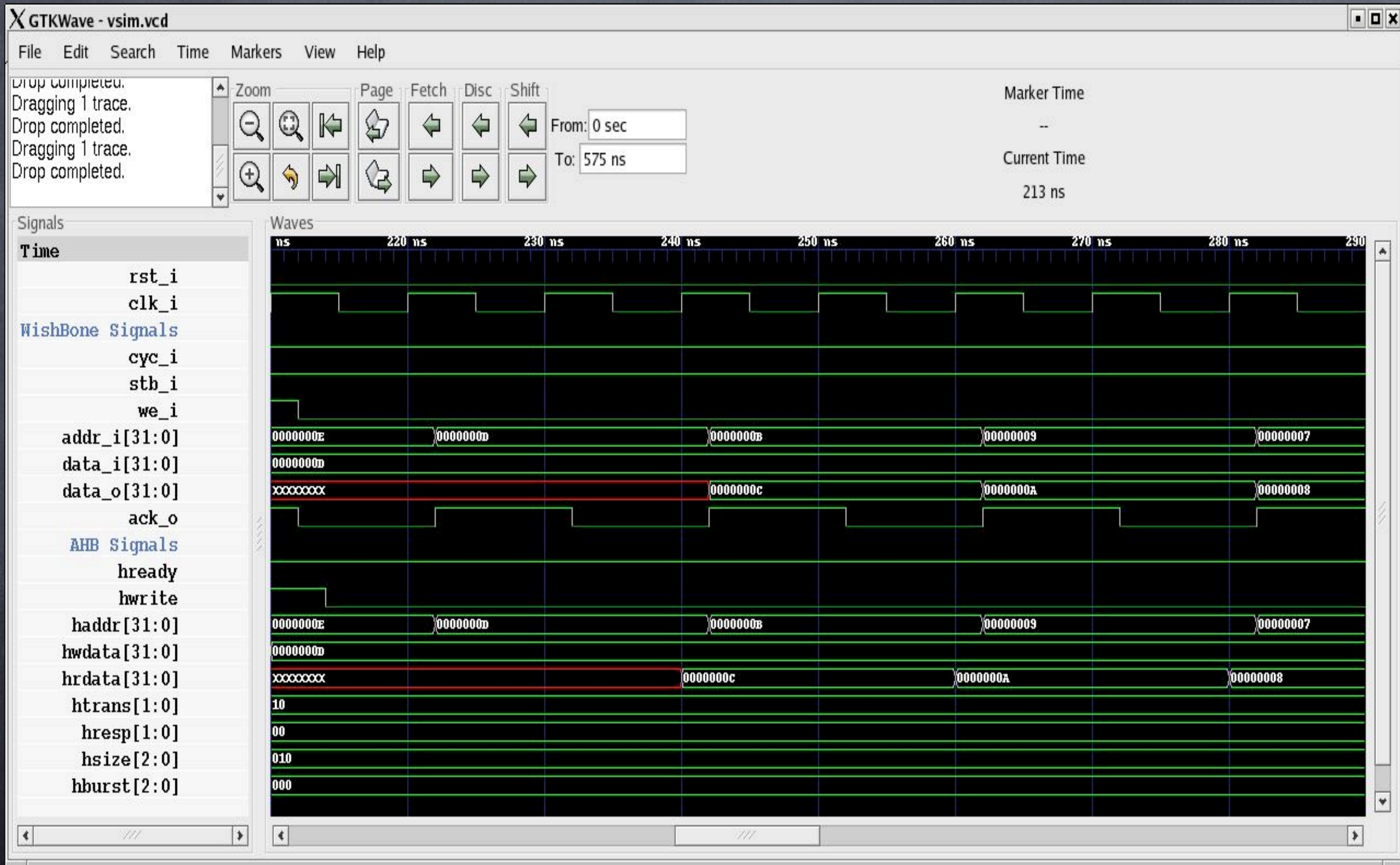
Write cycle



Read cycle

- When we_i is LOW, this signal indicates a read transfer and the master will receive data on the read data bus (data_o) provided the ack_o signal is HIGH.
- At 1st clock edge the address ($A1$) is sampled by the WISHBONE slave on addr_i .
- This address will be transferred asynchronously to AHB master on haddr provided hready is HIGH.
- At 2nd clock edge Data ($D1$) for this address is sampled synchronously by AHB on hrdata .
- Data ($D1$) is latched on hrdata bus asynchronously when hready is asserted.
- Data ($D1$) is latched on data_o asynchronously at the same time.
- At 2nd clock edge ack_o is asserted.
- Htrans is asserted to "Non - Seq (10)" transfer type at clock edge when cyc_i and stb_i are HIGH.

Read cycle



Synthesizability

- This code is completely synthesizable.
- The only care that has to be taken is that the AHB clock(hclk) and reset(hresetn) signals have been left unconnected inside the design. The whole design is working on Wishbone clock and reset signals that should be provided by Wishbone master.