Layered Testbench Architecture for Serial Protocol using UVM

Gaurav Brahmbhatt, Pinal Patel
eInfochips Ltd.
Joe McCann
Synopsys Inc.

September 29, 2016
Hilton Austin

Agenda

Introduction

Layered Testbench Architecture

Whitebox Layers

Advantages

Summary

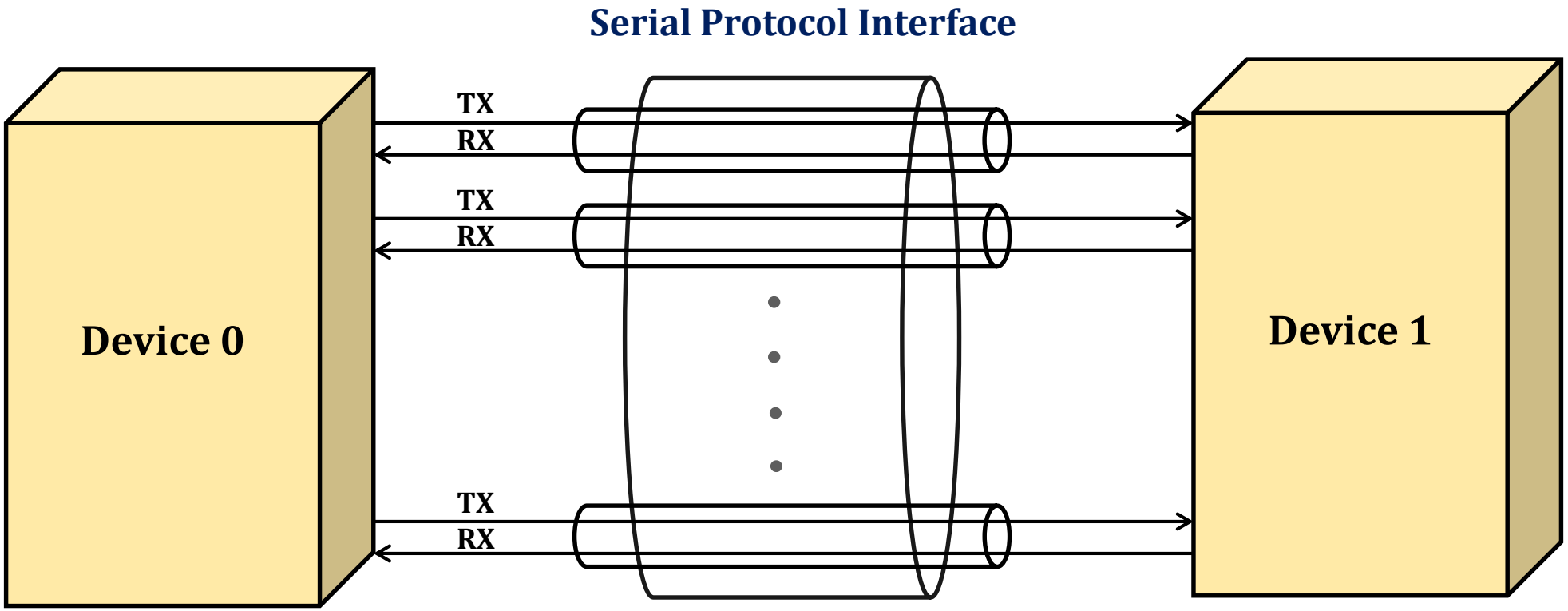
eInfochips | The Solutions People

snug Synopsys Users Group Austin

Introduction

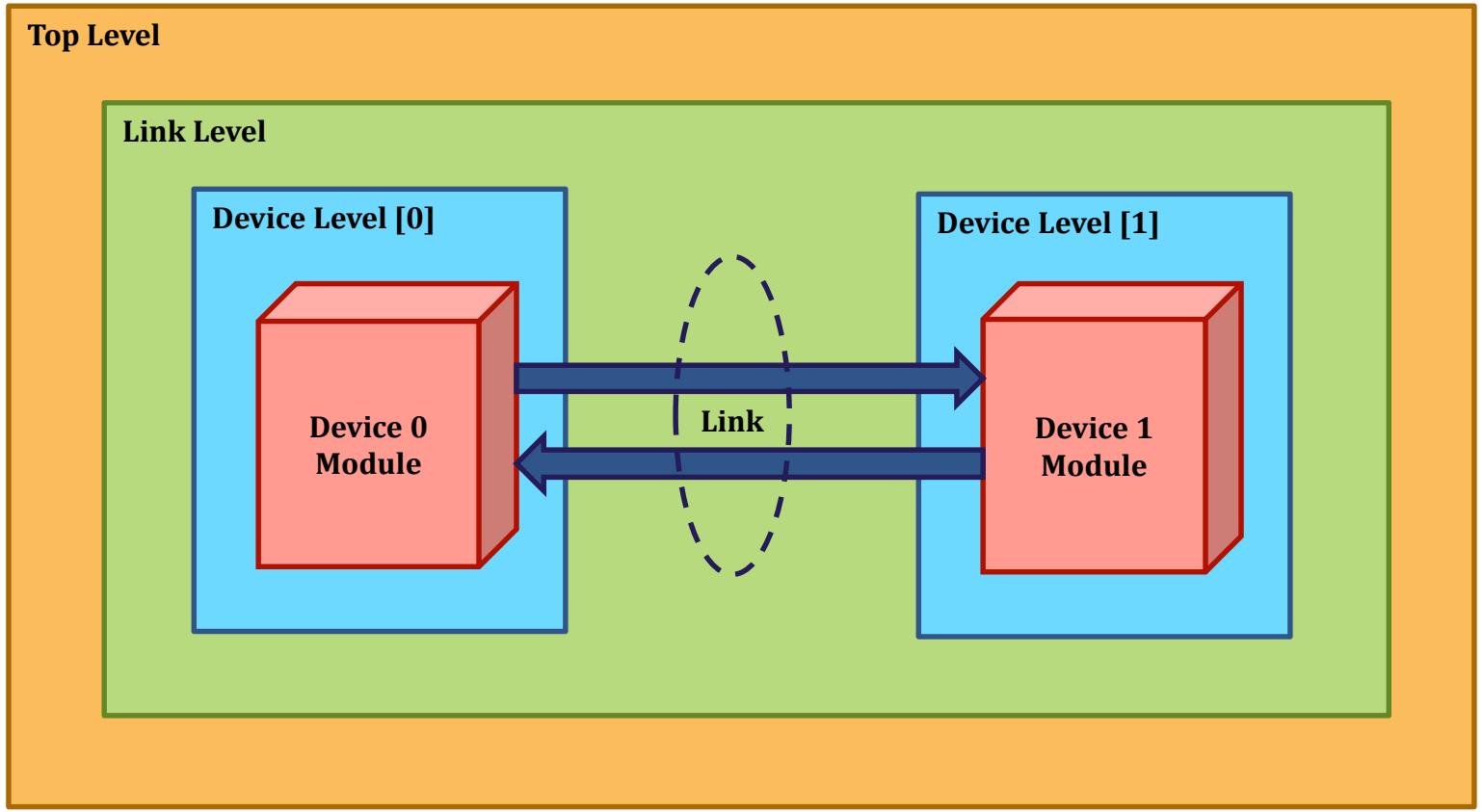
Introduction

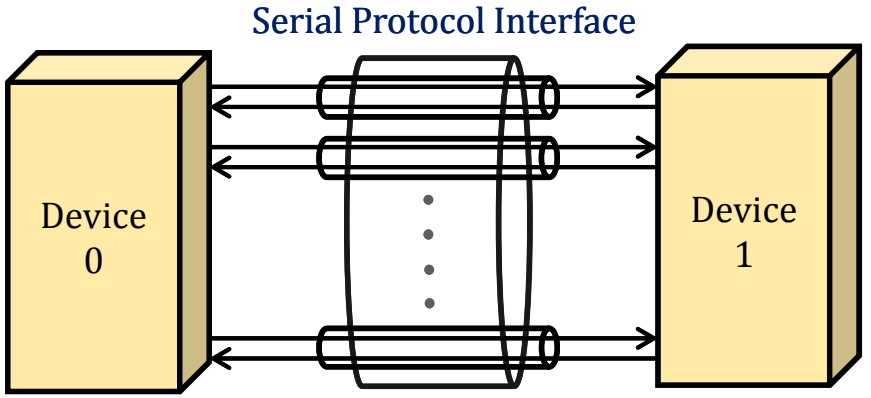
- Serial Protocol having two devices connected through a link



Layered Testbench Architecture

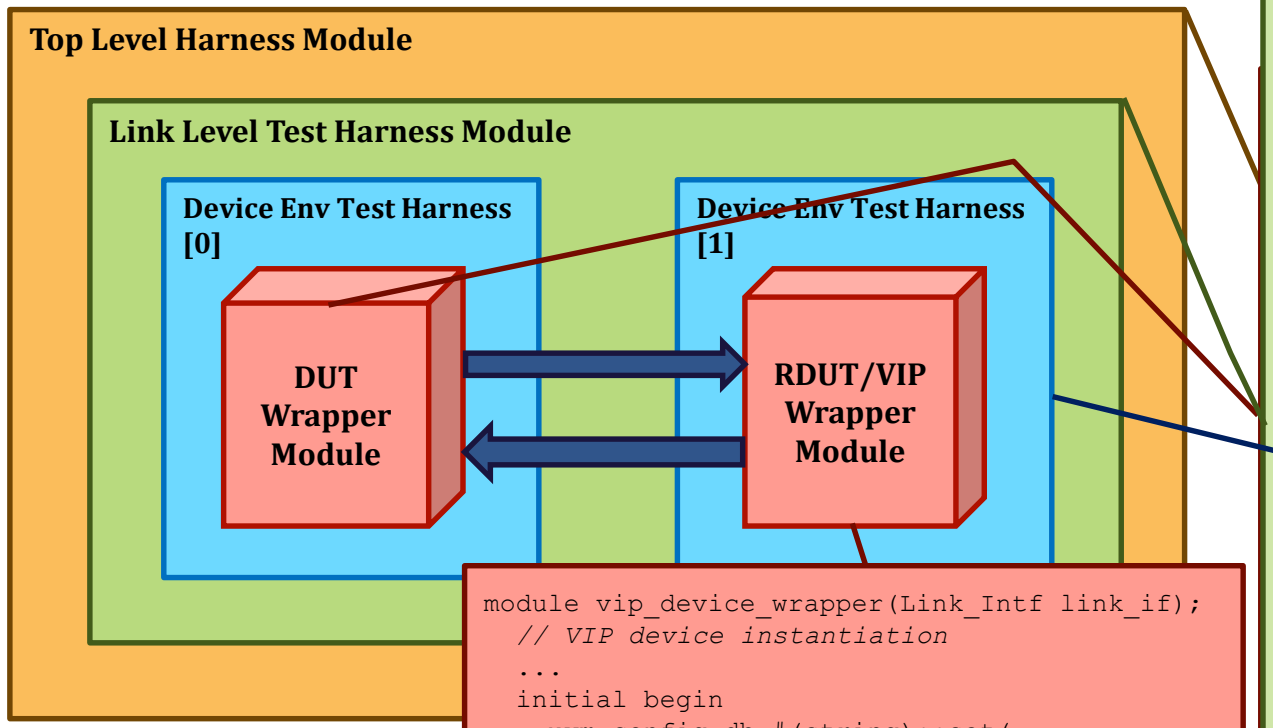
Layered Testbench Architecture





Layered Testbench Architecture

Module Hierarchy



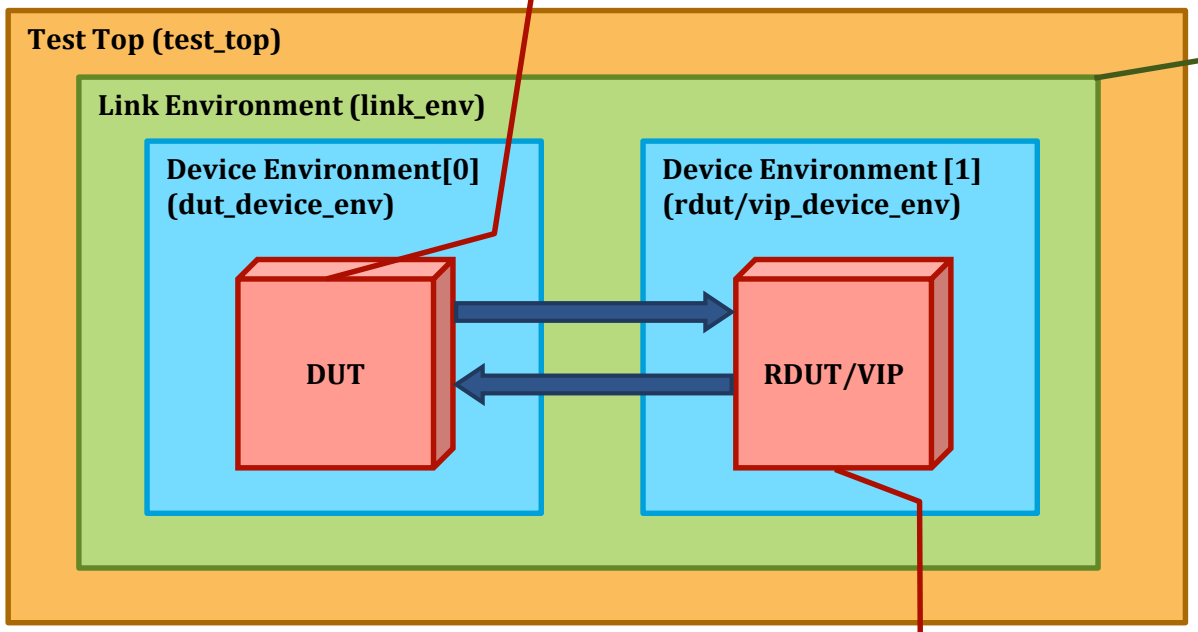

```
module vip_device_wrapper(Link_Intf link_if);
  // VIP device instantiation
  ...
  initial begin
    uvm_config_db #(string)::set(
      uvm_root::get(),
      {dev_env_path,"*"},
      "vip_inst_name",
      vip_env_inst_name
    );
  end
endmodule : vip_device_wrapper
```

```
module device_test_harness ( Link_Intf link_if );
// generate device wrapper
  generate
    case(DEVICE_HARNESS_TYPE)
      // dut device
      DUT:
          if (RDUT_ENABLE==0) begin: g
             dut_device_wrapper #(
              .LINK_INDEX   (LINK_INDEX  ),
              .DEVICE_INDEX (DEVICE_INDEX),
              .IS_DUT       (1)
              ) u_wrap (.link_if  (link_if));
          end
`ifdef DUT_TO_RDUT
          else begin: g
             dut_device_wrapper #(
              .LINK_INDEX   (LINK_INDEX  ),
              .DEVICE_INDEX (DEVICE_INDEX),
              .IS_DUT       (1)
              ) u_wrap (.link_if  (link_if));
          end
`endif
      // vip device
      VIP:
          begin: g
             vip_device_wrapper #(
              .LINK_INDEX   (LINK_INDEX  ),
              .DEVICE_INDEX (DEVICE_INDEX),
              .IS_DUT       (0)
              ) u_wrap (.link_if  (link_if));
      end
    endcase
  endgenerate
  ...
endmodule : device_test_harness
```

Layered Testbench Architecture

Environment Hierarchy

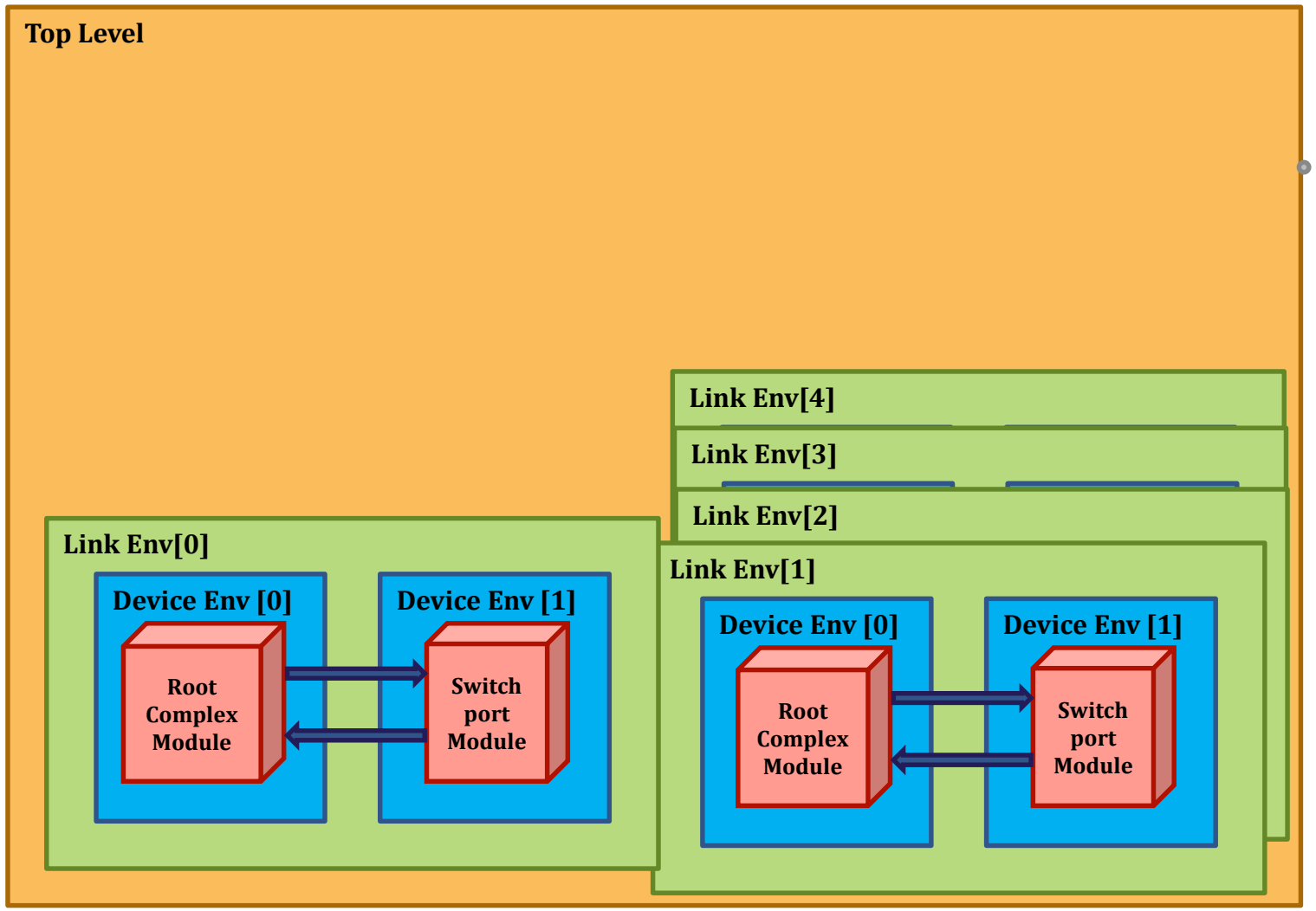
```
dut_device:
          set_inst_override_by_type(
            $sformatf("m_device_env[%0d]",i),
                      device_base_env::get_type(),
                      dut_env::get_type()
                     );
```

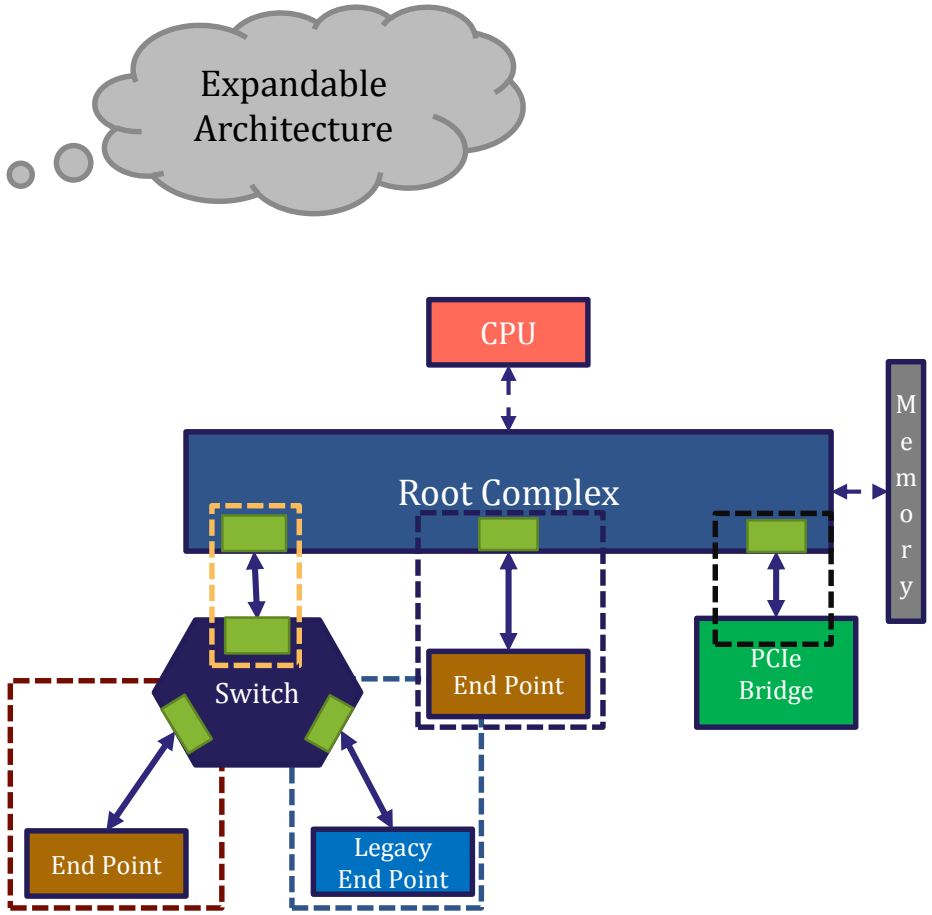



```
`define NO_OF_DEVICES 2
class link_env extends uvm_env;
  device_base_env  device_env[`NO_OF_DEVICES];

foreach (m_device_env[i])
    begin
       // factory override, to support
       // multiple env  types
     end
 end class
```

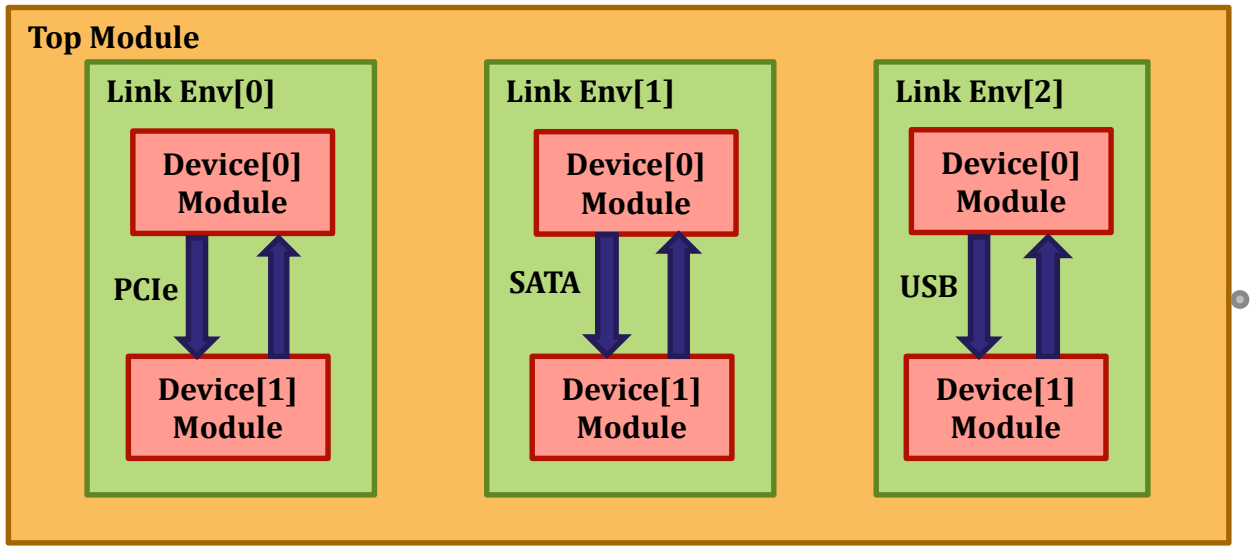
```
vip_device:
          set_inst_override_by_type(
             $sformatf("m_device_env[%0d]",i),
                       device_base_env::get_type(),
                       vip_env::get_type()
          );
```

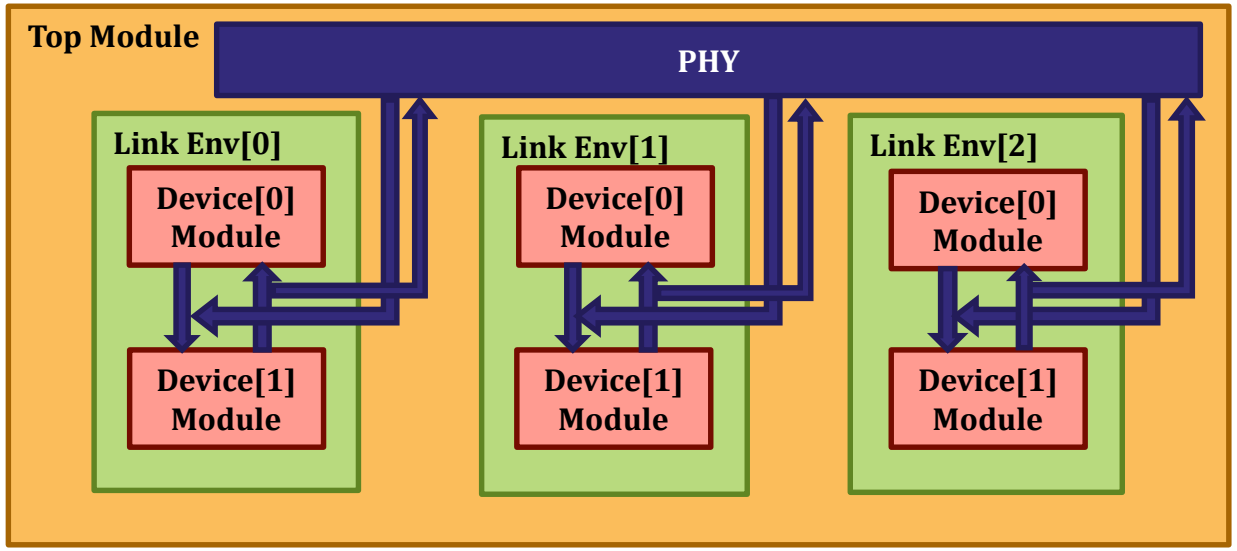
Layered Testbench Architecture



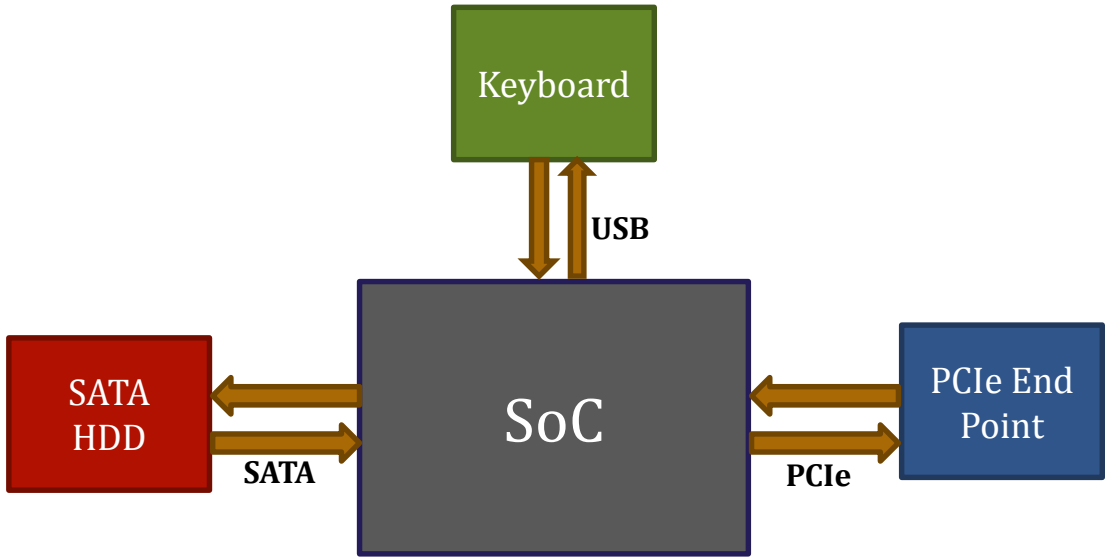


Layered Testbench Architecture



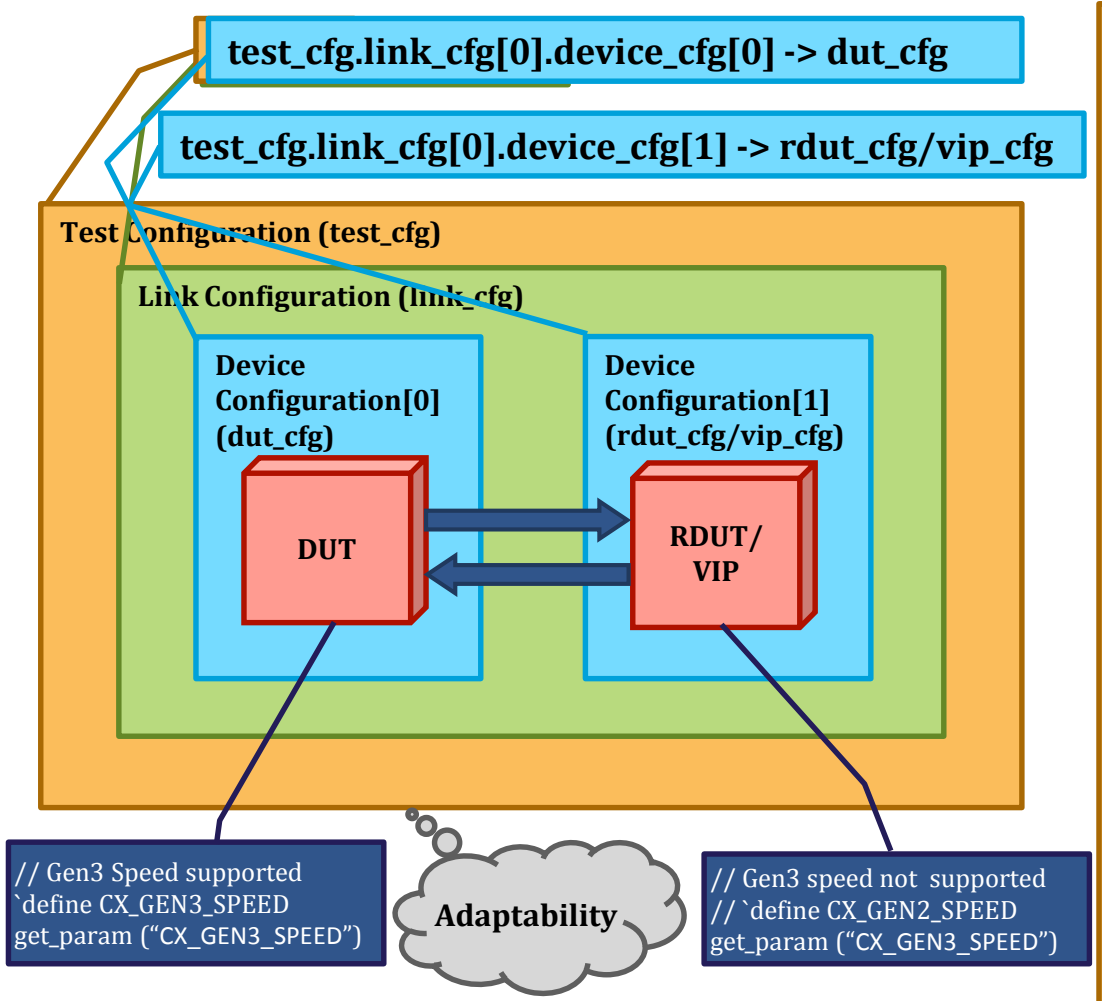


Scalable and Expandable Architecture



Layered Testbench Architecture

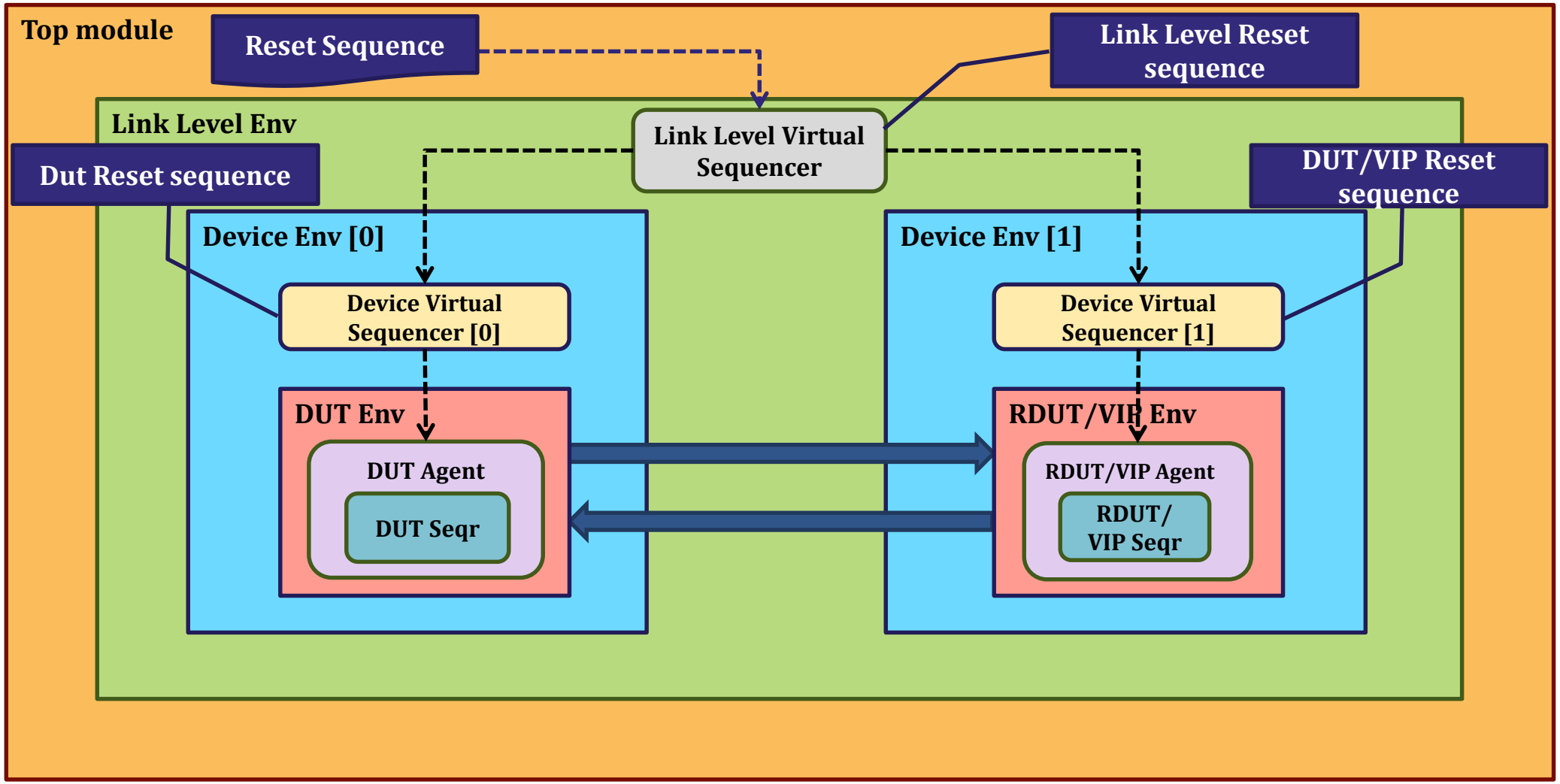
Configuration Hierarchy




```
class  SpeedChangeSeq extends LinkBaseVSeq ;
  …
  …
  if(p_sequencer.link_cfg[0].device_cfg[0].dev_params.get_val("CX_GEN2_SPEED")  &&
     p_sequencer.link_cfg[0].device_cfg[1].dev_params.get_val("CX_GEN2_SPEED"))
      linkspeed = GEN2;

  else if(p_sequencer.link_cfg[0].device_cfg[0].dev_params.get_val("CX_GEN3_SPEED") &&
          p_sequencer.link_cfg[0].device_cfg[1].dev_params.get_val("CX_GEN3_SPEED"))
     linkspeed = GEN3;

  else
      linkspeed = GEN1;

  // Setup the target link speeds for both devices.
  foreach(p_sequencer.link_cfg.device_cfg[ii]) begin
    if(p_sequencer.link_cfg.device_cfg[ii].deviceEnvType == DUT) begin
     `uvm_do_on_with( DutSetTrgtLinkSpeedSeq , p_sequencer.device_vseqr[ii],
                      { TrgtSpeed ==  linkspeed; })
    end

    if(p_sequencer.link_cfg.device_cfg[ii].m_deviceEnvType == VIP) begin
      `uvm_do_on_with( VipSetLinkSpeedSeq, p_sequencer.device_vseqr[ii],
                      { TrgtSpeed ==  linkspeed; } )
    end
  end
  …
  …
endclass
```

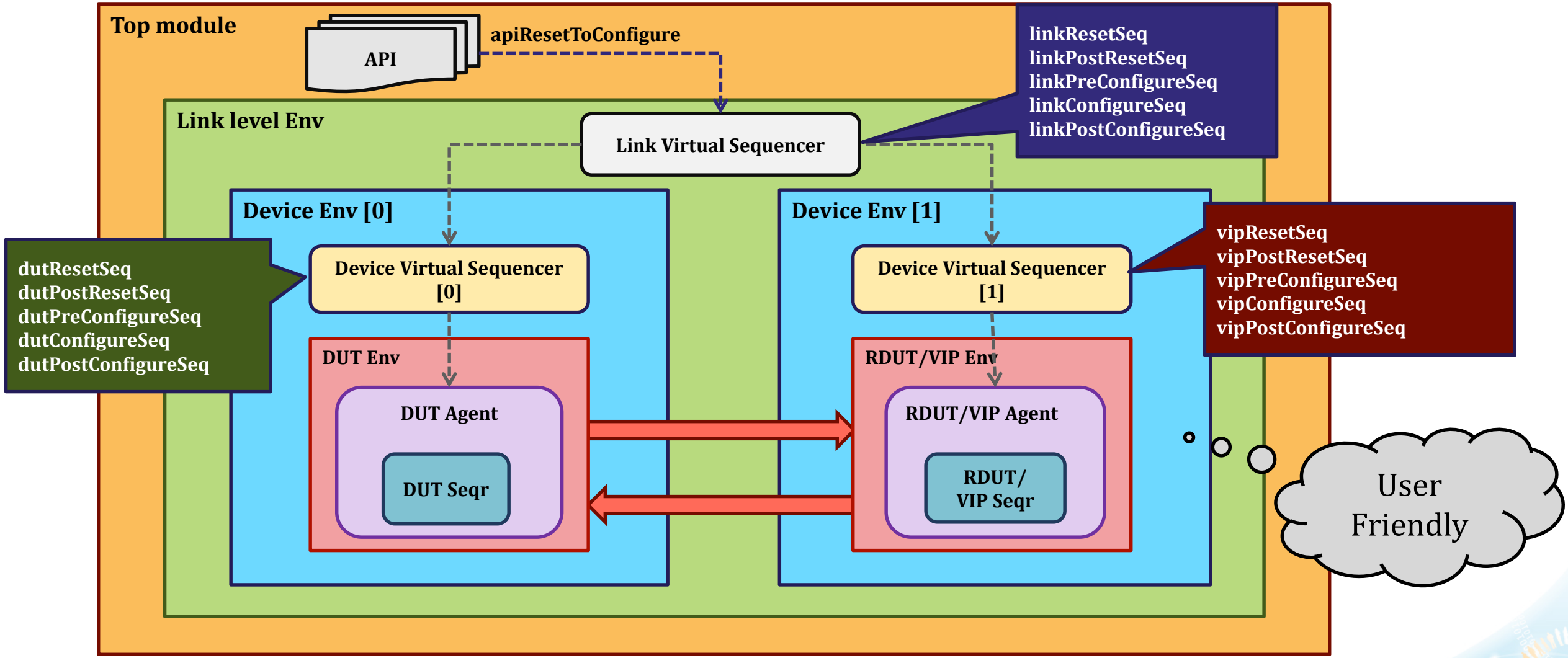
Layered Testbench Architecture

Sequencer Hierarchy



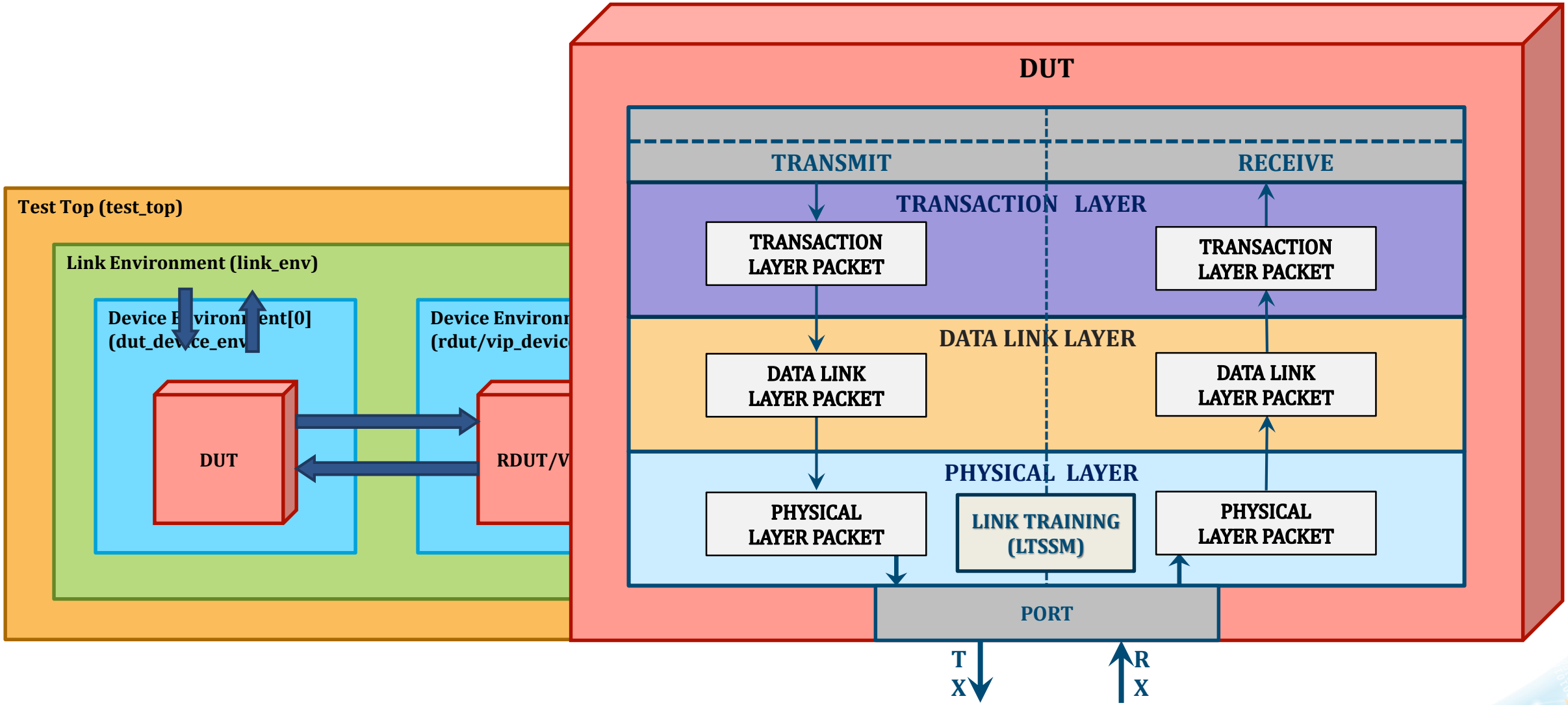
Layered Testbench Architecture

APIs (Application Programming Interface)



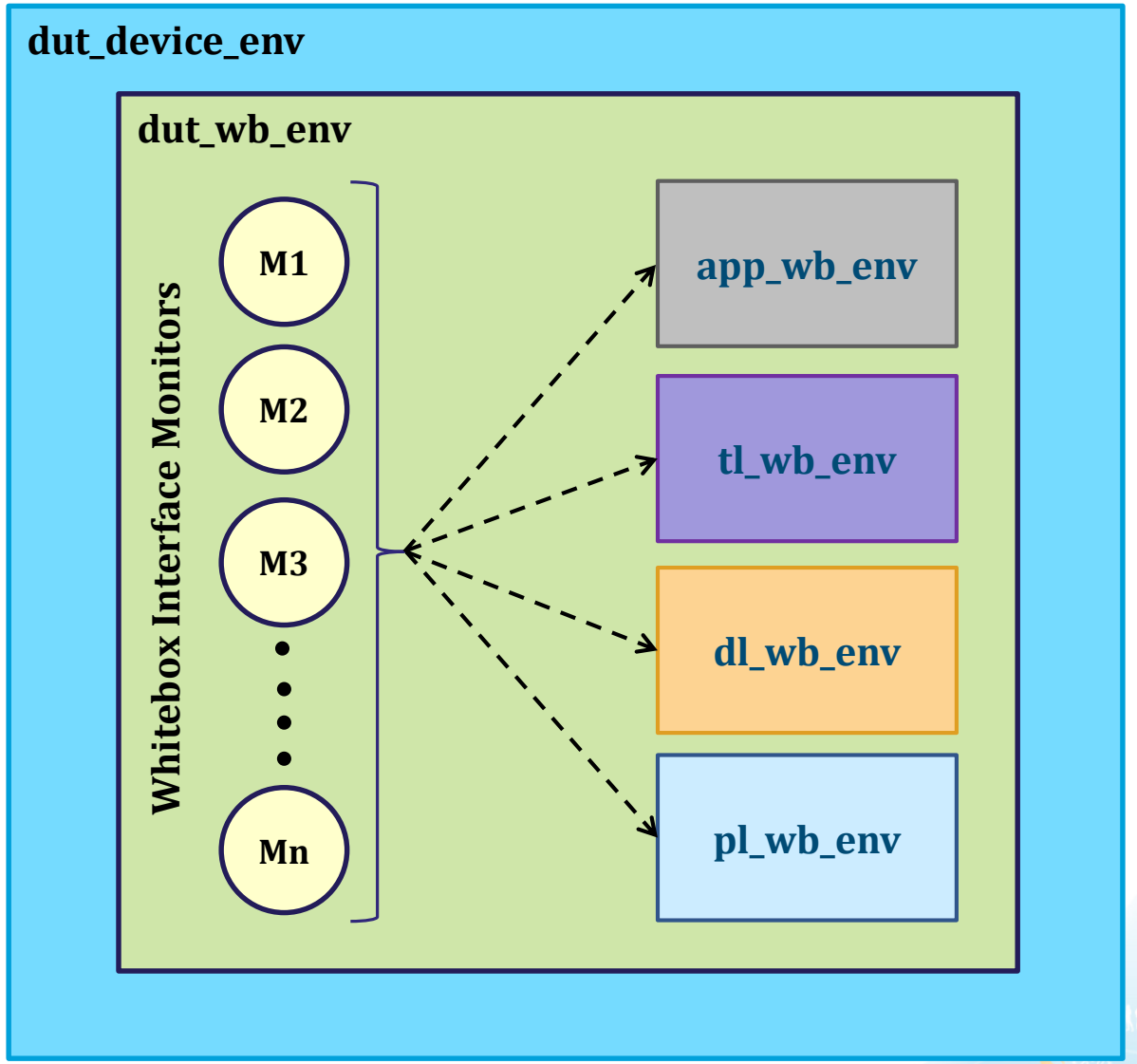
Whitebox Layers

Whitebox Layers

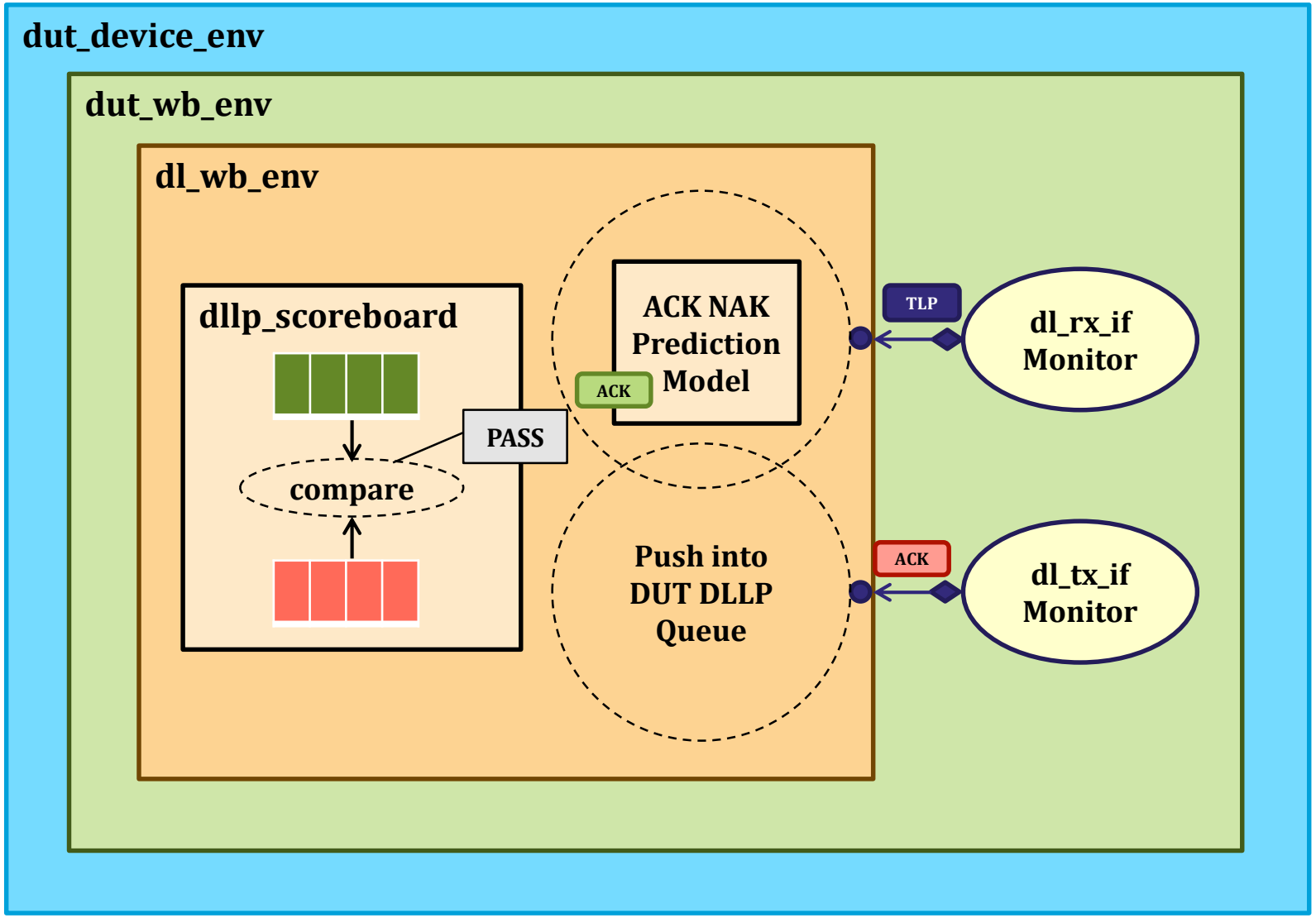


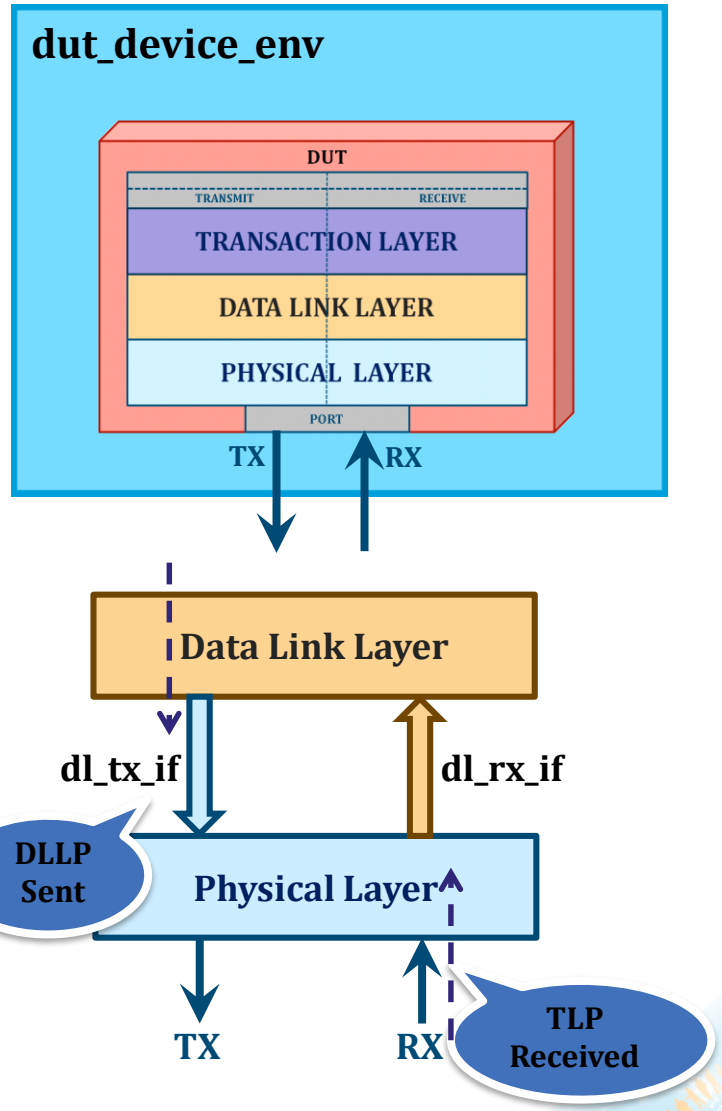
Whitebox Layers

- Whitebox checkers force the emulation of DUT functionality into logical blocks
  - Often the emulation is distributed throughout the environment and testcases
- Whitebox checkers are active for all tests
  - Whitebox checks can be active during error injection tests
  - Typically End-2-End Scoreboards must the turned off during error injection
- Whitebox checkers point to the source of the bug with much greater level of granularity
- Although initial development time is required, they can greatly reduce debug effort in a project life cycle
- Optimal point for positioning of coverage code

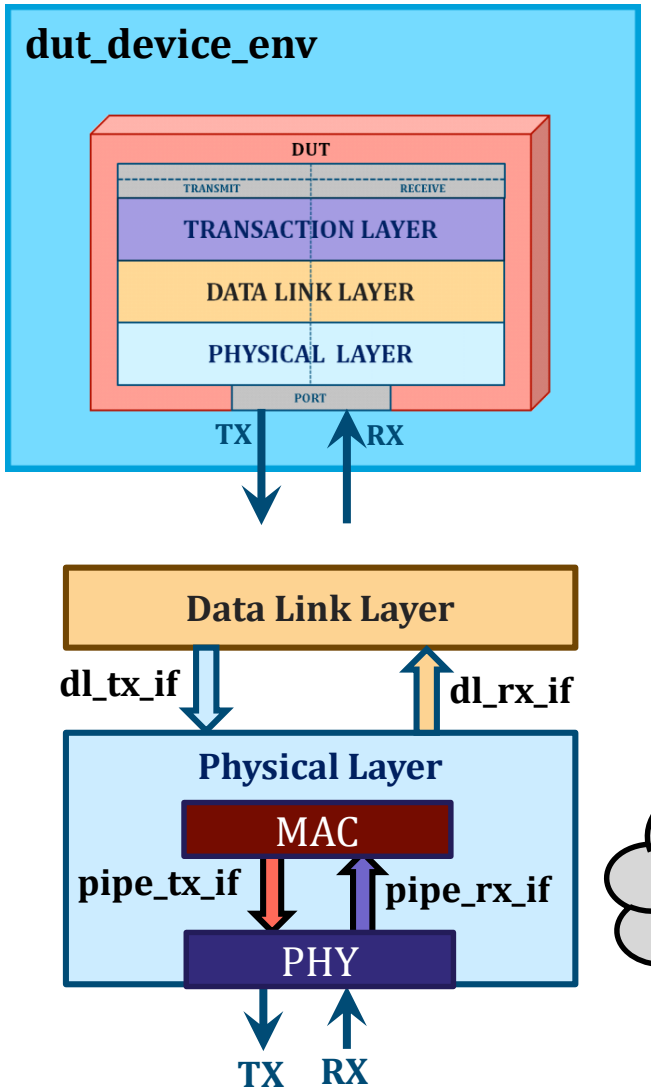


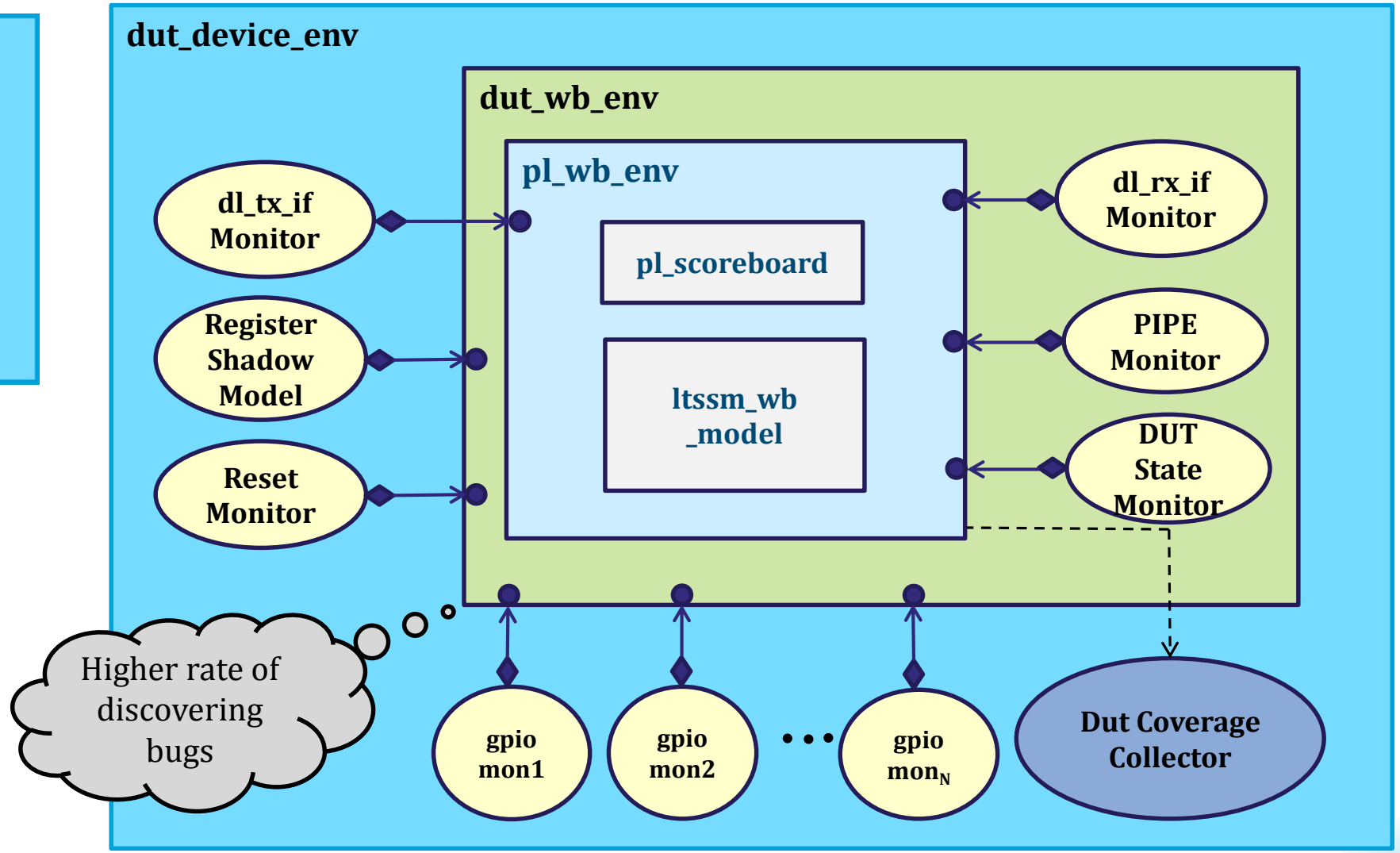
Whitebox Layers





Whitebox Layers





Advantages and Summary

Advantages

- Adaptability
- Expandable architecture
- Works well with different IP variations
- User friendly
- Higher rate of discovering bugs

Summary

- The layered architecture provides an approach to create flexible, scalable and manageable testbench to verify point to point protocol with many complex functionalities.

- This architecture has an ability to mould itself for various topologies (i.e. DUT-to-VIP or DUT-to-DUT connection), different IP variations and a range of protocols or designs. This makes it highly reusable.

- Whitebox environment helps us to find many corner case design bugs, hence stepping up the design quality significantly.

eInfochips | The Solutions People

snug
Synopsys Users Group
Austin

Q & A

eInfochips | The Solutions People

snug
Synopsys Users Group
Austin

Thank You