# **AXIS SPI MASTER**



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## 1 Usage

## 1.1 Introduction

The intent of this core is to provide a base AXIS to SPI Master interface. It is capable of back to back transfers with zero wait time. The data can be output at any rate up to half the input clock. The core SPI clock is generated for external use only and should NOT be routed into any logic. This device also does the chip selection based on the current activity of the core. CPOL/CPHA can be altered at anytime.

## 1.2 Dependencies

The following are the dependencies of the cores.

- · fusesoc 2.X
- iverilog (simulation)
- cocotb (simulation)

## 1.2.1 fusesoc info Depenecies

- dep
  - AFRL:clock:mod\_clock\_ena\_gen:1.1.1
  - AFRL:utility:helper:1.0.0
  - AFRL:simple:piso:1.0.0
  - AFRL:simple:sipo:1.0.0
- · dep tb
  - AFRL:simulation:axis\_stimulator
  - AFRL:utility:sim helper
  - AFRL:simulation:clock stimulator

## 1.3 In a Project

This core connects a SPI to the AXIS bus. Meaning this is a streaming device only. Connect the MOSI/MISO to the SPI device in question and connect the AXIS to its intended endpoints.

## 2 Architecture

The core for this contains the following:

- axis spi Interface with SPI to AXIS interface.
- mod\_clock\_ena\_gen Generate an enable used to sample data for piso/sipo.
- piso Take parallel data and output it in serial.
- **sipo** Take serial data and output it in parallel.

The main core is made to interface a AXIS bus to the SPI bus. This is done using the SIPO and PISO cores to change from serial to parallel data streams. In addition mod clock enable gen cores create the negative and positive enables based upon the input clock and set rate to sample the data. This is then glued together in the core with some logic to output the approtpriate SPI signals, including a generated clock. This generated clock is created by the mod clock gen enables only and is NOT used to clock any internal signals. Use only as a output clock. The core allows for any rate to be used up to half the input clock. The clock phase and polarity can be changed on the fly at anytime. All word transfers are the size of the AXIS bus. If multiple byte transfers of varing sizes are needed. It is recommened to set this to one byte width for the AXIS data bus and do back to back transfers for the number needed. Basically having data available to the core as soon as it can get it means there will be no gap in the spi output.

### 2.1 Ports

A port list is availabe, with specific signal information, in the 5. The generalized idea is a AXIS slave input for MOSI data. A AXIS master output for MISO data, and a master SPI interface with sclk, mosi, miso, and ss\_n signals. The dcount outputs give insight into the status of the in/out data bits of the core.

## 2.2 Waveforms

The idealized simulation waveforms are shown below. The values reflect the results of using the icarus backend with GTKwaveform view tools

Back to back transfers will naturally occur if data is available in time for the next ready. This allows for zero intertransmission gaps.

Figure 1: CPOL = 0 : CPHA = 0



The following figures are not back to back transfers. Meaning there is a some gap in the time a new word is available. This could be done on purpose due to SPI slave needs and can easily done by looking at the counter values of the core.

Figure 2: CPOL = 0: CPHA = 0



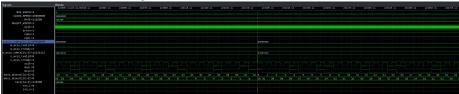
Figure 3: CPOL = 0: CPHA = 1



Figure 4: CPOL = 1 : CPHA = 0



Figure 5: CPOL = 1 : CPHA = 1



## 3 Building

The AXIS SPI is written in Verilog 2001. It should synthesize in any modern FPGA software. The core comes as a fusesoc packaged core and can be included in any other core. Be sure to make sure you have meet the dependencies listed in the previous section.

## 3.1 fusesoc

Fusesoc is a system for building FPGA software without relying on the internal project management of the tool. Avoiding vendor lock in to Vivado or Quartus. These cores, when included in a project, can be easily integrated and targets created based upon the end developer needs. The core by itself is not a part of a system and should be integrated into a fusesoc based system. Simulations are setup to use fusesoc and are a part of its targets.

### 3.2 Source Files

## 3.2.1 fusesoc info File List

- src
  - src/axis\_spi\_master.v
- tb
  - tb/tb\_spi.v
- tb cocotb
  - 'tb/tb\_cocotb.py': 'file\_type': 'user', 'copyto': '.'
  - 'tb/tb\_cocotb.v': 'file\_type': 'verilogSource'

## 3.3 Targets

## 3.3.1 fusesoc\_info Targets

default

Info: Default for IP intergration.

• sim

Info: Base simulation using icarus as default.

• sim\_rand\_data

Info: Use random data as sim input.

sim\_8bit\_count\_data

Info: Use counter data as sim input.

sim cocotb

Info: Cocotb unit tests

## 3.4 Directory Guide

Below highlights important folders from the root of the directory.

- 1. **docs** Contains all documentation related to this project.
  - **manual** Contains user manual and github page that are generated from the latex sources.
- 2. **src** Contains source files for the core
- 3. **tb** Contains test bench files for iverilog and cocotb
  - cocotb testbench files

## 4 Simulation

There are a few different simulations that can be run for this core.

## 4.1 iverilog

iverilog is used for simple test benches for quick verification, visually, of the core.

• **sim** Standard simulation of SPI looped, input/output verification.

This uses a axis stimulator cores for master/slave. This will run all the data in the slave axis SPI interface, which will output the data over the SPI interface. This is then looped into the SPI input that then puts the valid data out on the master axis SPI interface.

## 4.2 cocotb

To use the cocotb tests you must install the following python libraries.

```
$ pip install cocotb
$ pip install cocotbext-axi
$ pip install cocotbext-spi
```

Each module has a cocotb based simulation. These use the cocotb extensions made by Alex. The two extensions used are cocotbext-axi and cocotbext-spi. These provide outside verification of the implimentation. These tests consist of the following fusesoc targets.

• **sim\_cocotb** Standard simulation of SPI data to and from cocotbexts this tests all CPOL/CPHA options.

Then you must use the cocotb sim target. The targets above can be run with the following:

\$ fusesoc run —target sim cocotb AFRL:device converter:axis spi:1.0.0

## **5 Module Documentation**

- axis\_spi Interfaces AXIS to SPI.
- **tb\_spi** Verilog test bench.
- **tb\_cocotb verilog** Verilog test bench base for cocotb.
- **tb\_cocotb python** cocotb unit test functions.

## axis\_spi\_master.v

### **AUTHORS**

#### JAY CONVERTINO

#### **DATES**

## 2025/04/22

## **INFORMATION**

### **Brief**

Stream SPI input/output data over AXIS bus.

#### License MIT

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#### axis\_spi\_master

```
module axis_spi_master #(
parameter
CLOCK_SPEED
=
2000000,
parameter
BUS_WIDTH
=
4,
parameter
SELECT_WIDTH
=
8
) ( input aclk, input arstn, input [BUS_WIDTH*8-1:0] s_axis_tdata, input s_a
```

SPI core with axis input/output data. Read/Write is size of BUS\_WIDTH bytes. Write activates core for read.

#### **Parameters**

**CLOCK SPEED** This is the aclk frequency in Hz, this is the frequency used for the bus and is

parameter divided by the rate.

**BUS\_WIDTH** AXIS data width in bytes.

parameter

**SELECT\_WIDTH** Bit width of the slave select.

parameter

#### **Ports**

aclk Clock for AXIS

arstn Negative reset for AXIS s\_axis\_tdata Input data for SPI MOSI.

**s\_axis\_tvalid** When set active high the input data is valid

**s\_axis\_tready** When active high the device is ready for input data.

m\_axis\_tdata Output data from SPI MISO

m\_axis\_tvalid When active high the output data is valid

m\_axis\_tready When set active high the output device is ready for data.sclk spi clock, should only drive output pins to devices.

mosi transmit for master output
miso receive for master input
ssn\_i slave select input
ssn\_o slave select output
rate output rate of spi core.
cpol clock polarity of sclk
cpha clock phase of sclk

miso\_dcountCurrent number of input bits available from parallel register.mosi\_dcountcurrent number of output bits available to serial shift output.

## STATE MACHINE

Constants that makeup the data\_state machine.

## ready

localparam ready = 3'd1

ready and waiting for data

#### processing

localparam processing = 3'd3

data is being processed

#### error

```
localparam error = 3'd0
```

someone made a whoops

#### **INSTANTIATED MODULES**

## inst\_spi\_output\_clk

Generates enable at rate for spi output data.

## inst\_spi\_input\_clk

Generates enable at rate for spi input data.

## inst\_piso

```
piso #(

BUS_WIDTH(BUS_WIDTH)
) inst_piso ( .clk(aclk), .rstn(arstn), .ena(spi_ena_mosi), .load(spi_mosi_
```

take axis input parallel data at bus size, and output the word to the spi bus.

## inst\_sipo

```
sipo #(
BUS_WIDTH(BUS_WIDTH)
) inst_sipo ( .clk(aclk), .rstn(arstn), .ena(spi_ena_miso), .load(spi_miso_
```

take serial input data, and output the world to the parallel data bus.

tb_cocotb.py
AUTHORS
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DATES
2024/12/09
INFORMATION
Brief
Cocotb test bench
License MIT
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FUNCTIONS
random_bool
<pre>def random_bool()</pre>
Return a infinte cycle of random bools Returns: List

start\_clock

```
def start_clock(
dut
)
```

Start the simulation clock generator.

#### **Parameters**

dut Device under test passed from cocotb test function

## reset\_dut

```
async def reset_dut(
dut
)
```

Cocotb coroutine for resets, used with await to make sure system is reset.

## single\_word\_00

```
@cocotb.test()
async def single_word_00(
dut
)
```

Coroutine that is identified as a test routine. This routine tests for writing a single word, and then reading a single word for cpol == 0 and cpha == 0.

## **Parameters**

dut Device under test passed from cocotb.

## single\_word\_10

```
@cocotb.test()
async def single_word_10(
dut
)
```

Coroutine that is identified as a test routine. This routine tests for writing a single word, and then reading a single word for cpol == 1 and cpha == 0.

### **Parameters**

dut Device under test passed from cocotb.

## single\_word\_01

```
@cocotb.test()
async def single_word_01(
dut
)
```

Coroutine that is identified as a test routine. This routine tests for writing a single word, and then reading a

single word for cpol == 0 and cpha == 1.

#### **Parameters**

dut Device under test passed from cocotb.

## single\_word\_11

```
@cocotb.test()
async def single_word_11(
dut
)
```

Coroutine that is identified as a test routine. This routine tests for writing a single word, and then reading a single word for cpol == 1 and cpha == 1.

#### **Parameters**

dut Device under test passed from cocotb.

## in\_reset

```
@cocotb.test()
async def in_reset(
dut
)
```

Coroutine that is identified as a test routine. This routine tests if device stays in unready state when in reset.

## **Parameters**

dut Device under test passed from cocotb.

## no\_clock

```
@cocotb.test()
async def no_clock(
dut
)
```

Coroutine that is identified as a test routine. This routine tests if no ready when clock is lost and device is left in reset.

#### **Parameters**

dut Device under test passed from cocotb.

## tb cocotb.v

### **AUTHORS**

## **JAY CONVERTINO**

#### **DATES**

## 2025/04/24

## **INFORMATION**

### **Brief**

Test bench wrapper for cocotb

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## tb\_cocotb

```
module tb_cocotb #(
parameter
CLOCK_SPEED
=
2000000,
parameter
BUS_WIDTH
=
4,
parameter
SELECT_WIDTH
=
1,
parameter
```

```
RATE
=
115200
) ( input aclk, input arstn, input [BUS_WIDTH*8-1:0] s_axis_tdata, input s_a
```

SPI core with axis input/output data. Read/Write is size of BUS\_WIDTH bytes. Write activates core for read.

#### **Parameters**

CLOCK\_SPEED This is the aclk frequency in Hz, this is the the frequency used for the bus and is

divided by the rate.

BUS\_WIDTH AXIS data width in bytes.

parameter

parameter

**SELECT\_WIDTH** Bit width of the slave select.

parameter

**RATE** Select the data rate of the spi core.

parameter

#### **Ports**

aclk Clock for AXIS

arstn Negative reset for AXIS s\_axis\_tdata Input data for UART TX.

**s\_axis\_tvalid** When set active high the input data is valid

**s\_axis\_tready** When active high the device is ready for input data.

m\_axis\_tdata Output data from UART RX

m\_axis\_tvalid When active high the output data is valid

m\_axis\_tready When set active high the output device is ready for data.sclk spi clock, should only drive output pins to devices.

 mosi
 transmit for master output

 miso
 receive for master input

 ssn\_i
 slave select input

 ssn\_o
 slave select output

 rate
 output rate of spi core.

parameter

cpol clock polarity of spi\_clk
cpha clock phase of spi\_clk

miso\_dcount Current number of input bits available from parallel register.

mosi\_dcount current number of output bits available to serial shift output.

### **INSTANTIATED MODULES**

#### dut

```
axis_spi_master #(

CLOCK_SPEED(CLOCK_SPEED),

BUS_WIDTH(BUS_WIDTH),

SELECT_WIDTH(SELECT_WIDTH)
```

```
) dut ( .aclk(aclk), .arstn(arstn), .s_axis_tdata(s_axis_tdata), .s_axis_t
```

Device under test, axis\_spi\_master

tb_spi.v
AUTHORS
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2025/04/22
INFORMATION
Brief
Test bench for AXIS SPI

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