



Accelerate Verification of Complex Hardware Algorithms using MATLAB based SystemVerilog DPLs

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Agenda

1. Introduction
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3. RADAR SoC example
4. Translate MATLAB code into DPI components
5. Challenges
6. Next steps and lessons learned

Introduction

- In July 2024, I was assigned the task of integrating MATLAB functions into a SV/UVM testbench
- This Engineering Paper is going through all steps needed to create and use SystemVerilog DPLs generated from MATLAB code
- Case study: RADAR SoC with embedded DSP

SystemVerilog DPI

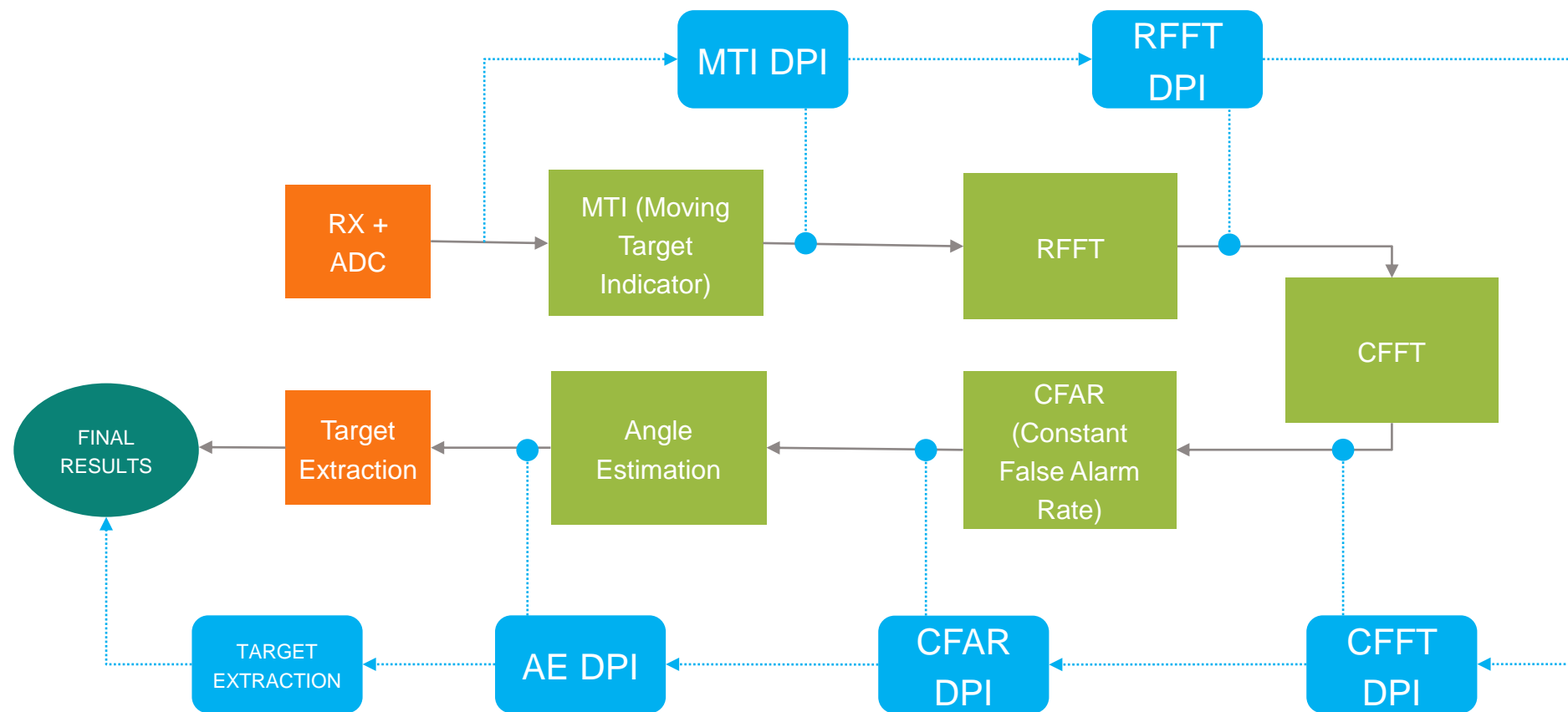
- Direct Programming Interface (DPI)
 - Interface SystemVerilog with foreign language code
 - Foreign language functions can be imported and called from SystemVerilog
 - SystemVerilog functions can be exported and called from a foreign language
 - Reuse already existing code
- DPI component
 - C files and headers generated from MATLAB code
 - SystemVerilog package with “import DPI” declarations
 - In this context: these files are generated by the MATLAB function *dpigen*

RADAR SoC example – quick overview (1)

- Radar for consumer electronics with embedded DSP
 - Motion, gesture, and target detection
 - Target position, magnitude and velocity
- All operations are performed in fixed-point format (different Q formats used)
- To align between different formats, multiple operations can be configured (sign extension, zero extension, LSB extension, etc.)
- In total, 15 algorithms involved to get the final result (translated into 15 DPI components)

RADAR SoC example – quick overview (2)

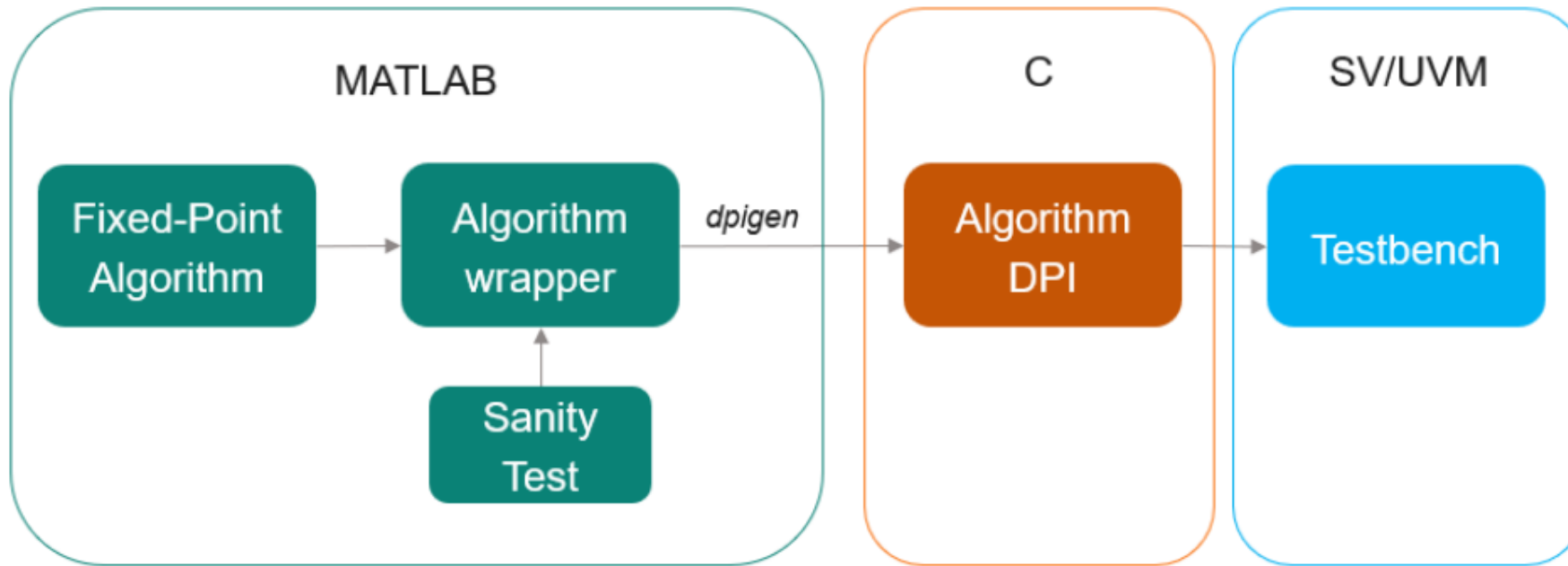
- Simplified processing chain:



RADAR SoC example – advantages of MATLAB based SV DPLs

- Transition from SystemVerilog floating point model to MATLAB fixed point models
 - Verification started with a MATLAB floating point model generating expected results (limited set of configuration)
 - To allow randomization, the verification team implemented a SystemVerilog model
 - In the second phase of the project, the SystemVerilog models has been replaced by the MATLAB fixed point model (used to generate the SystemVerilog DPLs)
- RADAR SoC DSP performs many operations, which can be easily implemented with MATLAB
 - Examples: Matrix operations and calculation of trigonometric functions
- MATLAB provides functions and tools for fixed point implementation (high level of abstraction)
- Complexity and number of feature in RADAR SoC continuously incremented over time
 - Effort to extend and maintain the SystemVerilog model significantly increased
 - Verification team was provided with a reference model – reuse of models from concept team

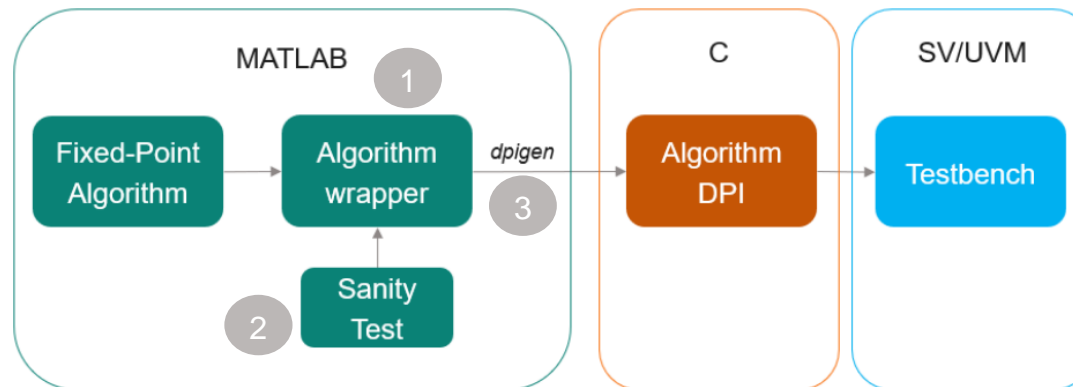
Translate MATLAB code into DPI components (1)



Translate MATLAB code into DPI components (2)

1. The given fixed point algorithm was embedded in a wrapper function
 - Align the arguments datatypes/format, create complex numbers, etc.
2. Sanity test to check that no errors have been introduced in the wrapper
3. Wrapper function converted into a DPI component using the MATLAB *dpigen* function
 - Some arguments: Input and output file locations, type of the input arguments, and a configuration object

```
dpigen -args {int32(0)} -c alg_matlab_wrapper.m -d alg_dpi -config cfg_dpi
```

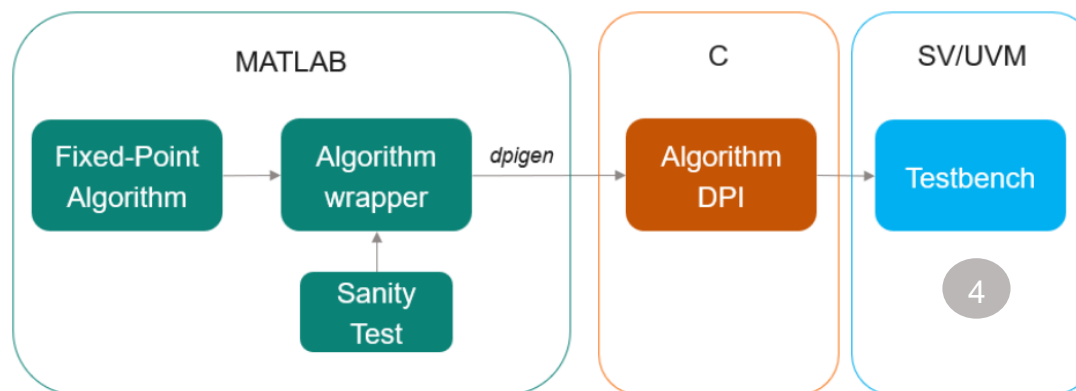


Translate MATLAB code into DPI components (3)

- The configuration object allows to customized a number of aspects of the generated DPI (target language, code appearance, debugging options, replacement with custom code, etc.)
- Output of the dpigen call:
 - C code and header files reflecting the functionality implemented in the MATLAB function
 - SystemVerilog package containing the *import* “DPI-C” declaration

4. Integrate the DPI call in the testbench

- Compile C files and SystemVerilog package with Xcelium
- Call the functions from the testbench



Translate MATLAB code into DPI components (4)



Challenges

1. Successful and efficient usage of the DPI components is strongly dependent on the maturity of the MATLAB model
 - If the root of the issue is in the MATLAB code itself, debugging is complex
2. Very low visibility into the DPI component
 - Logging and reporting intermediate results from within the DPI is not easy
3. Not all MATLAB code can be translated into a DPI component (e.g. changing types through assignments, limited support for FOR loop indexes with unknown size)
 - Multiple iterations with the algorithm team to solve these issues and update the code
4. Matrices are not supported as DPI argument
 - In the RADAR SoC, most algorithms were working with matrices and many conversions matrix <-> vector were needed
5. Datatype difference between MATLAB and SystemVerilog
 - Many adaptations and reinterpretation of the arguments needed

Next steps and lessons learned

- Start early in the project with the reference model (high confidence that the model is correct)
 - Avoid the question “Is the bug in the RTL, in the MATLAB code, or in the testbench?”
- Provide guidelines to the developer of the MATLAB function
 - Align on the datatypes of the arguments, provide information about how to generate the DPI (avoid iterations due to unsupported code), etc.
- Improve visibility from within the DPI component. Examples:
 - Create log files with input data which can be easily used in a MATLAB test
 - Add interesting variables to the function outputs -> only feasible for simple functions

