

# Simulation and Debug of Mixed Signal Virtual Platforms for Hardware-Software co-development

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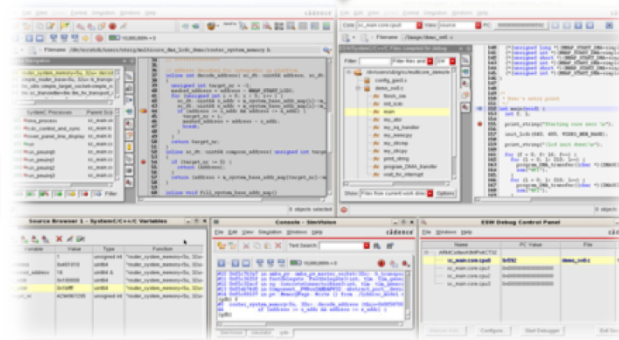
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# Agenda

- INTRODUCTION
- MIXED SIGNAL VIRTUAL PLATFORMS
- MODELING ASPECT
- TOOL SUPPORT / EXAMPLE
- CONCLUSION

# Introduction



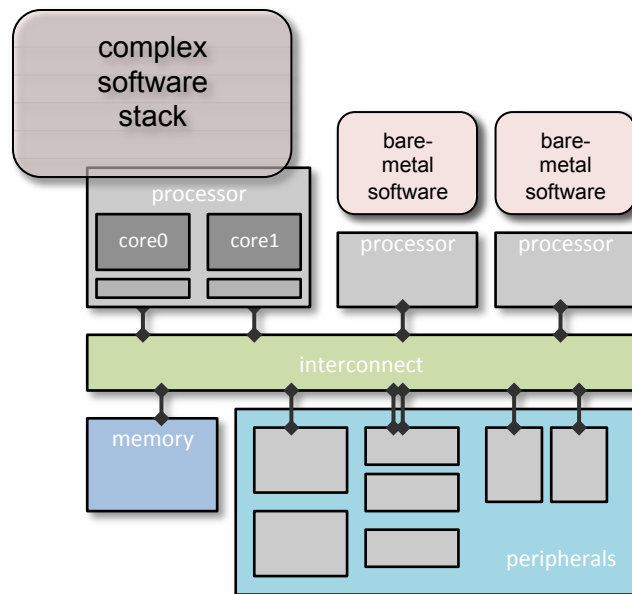
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# Virtual Platforms

- High-level software models of the hardware
- Run embedded software, verify hardware/software interactions
- Explore architecture, start software development earlier



- ❖ Abstract, behavioral models of relevant components only
- ❖ Quick to develop
- ❖ Inexpensive to duplicate
- ❖ Unique debug capabilities

# Mixed signal in virtual platforms

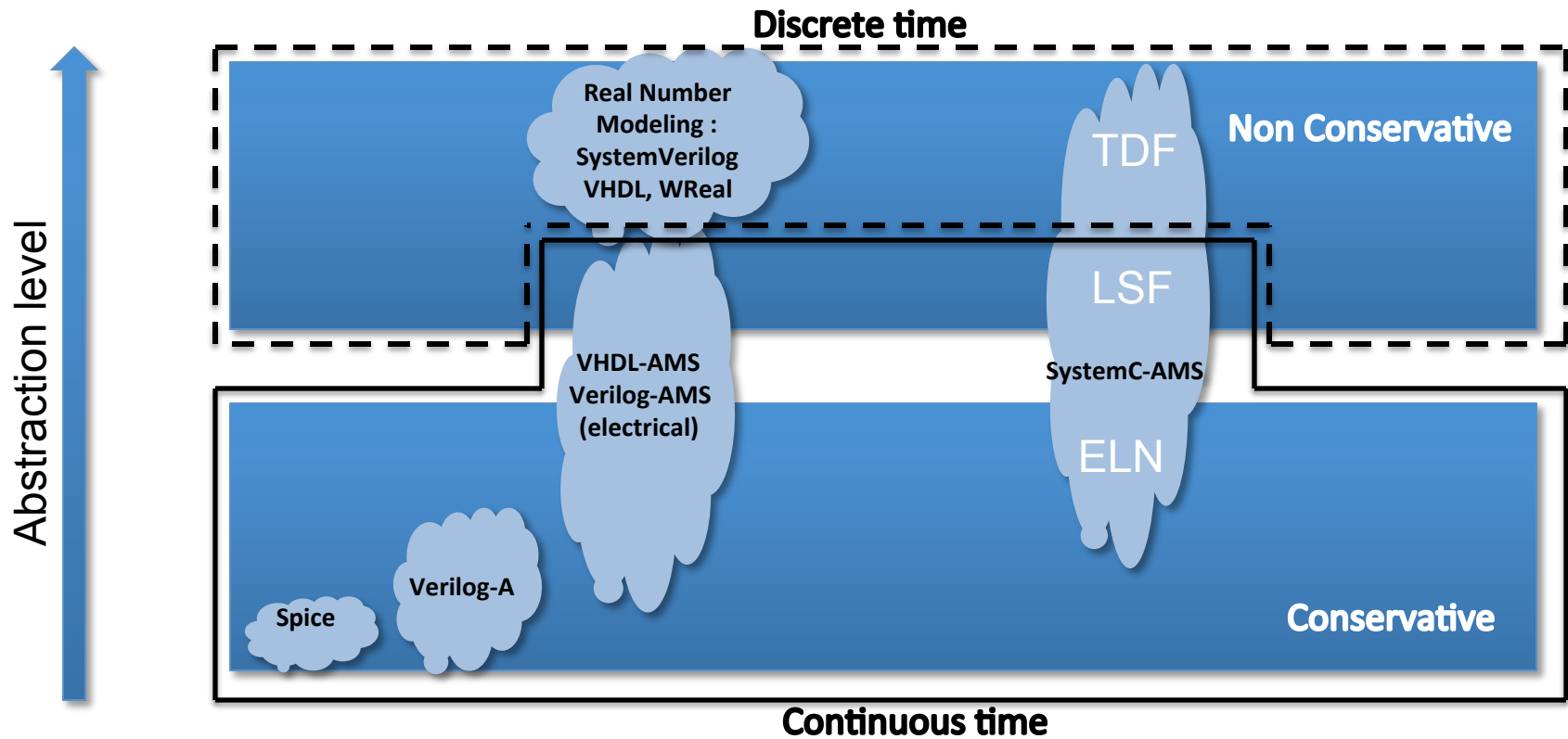
Most systems are mixed signal => emerging demand from architecture and software teams to add analog fidelity

- Development and validation of software depending on analog behavior
  - Smart control of analog
  - Understanding & optimizing system sensitivity,
  - Aggressive power optimizations
  - Reduce the time and cost of development
- Architecture exploration
  - Cost/performance tradeoff
  - Less expensive analog sensors but strong post processing algorithms
- System validation, based on realistic scenarios

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# Modeling Aspect

... But abstraction is the key aspect



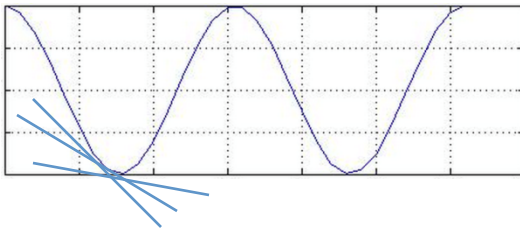


# Modeling Aspect

- Software : approx. 100Mhz (+/- 10x)
- Hardware : 2 possibilities for analog modeling

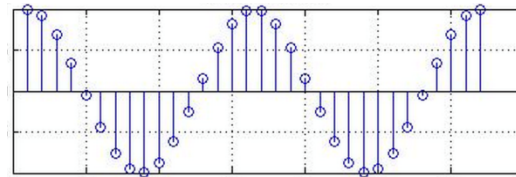
## Electrical

- Conservative analog engine
- Kirchhoff laws to be solved
- Continuous in time
- Slow



## RNM

- Non conservative digital engine
- No convergence problem
- Continuous in value and discrete in time
- Fast

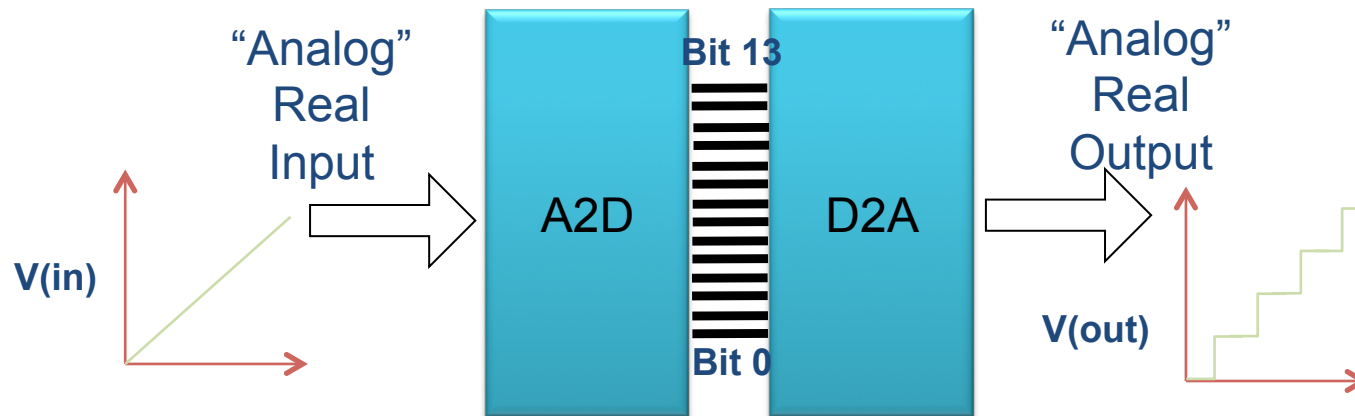


# Modeling Aspect

## example : DAC / ADC with RNM

Example: Study of 14 bit ADC + 14 bit DAC complete transfer

- 14 bit  $\Rightarrow 2^{14}=16384$  steps to simulate all values
- 3 seconds with RNM. Hours with latest analog multi-core simulators.



# Using digital engines for analog modeling

- Event-driven simulation (SystemVerilog, Verilog-AMS, VHDL-AMS...)
  - No predefined time step
  - Models at least the control part, can also model analog
- Timed Data flow (SystemC-AMS)
  - Fixed time step
  - Pre-scheduled => fast simulation
  - Appropriate for continuous, steady signal processing
- Dynamic Timed Data Flow (SystemC-AMS)
  - Dynamic change of frequency (variable time step)
  - Can handle variable data rates and occasionally changing signals
  - May require manual tuning

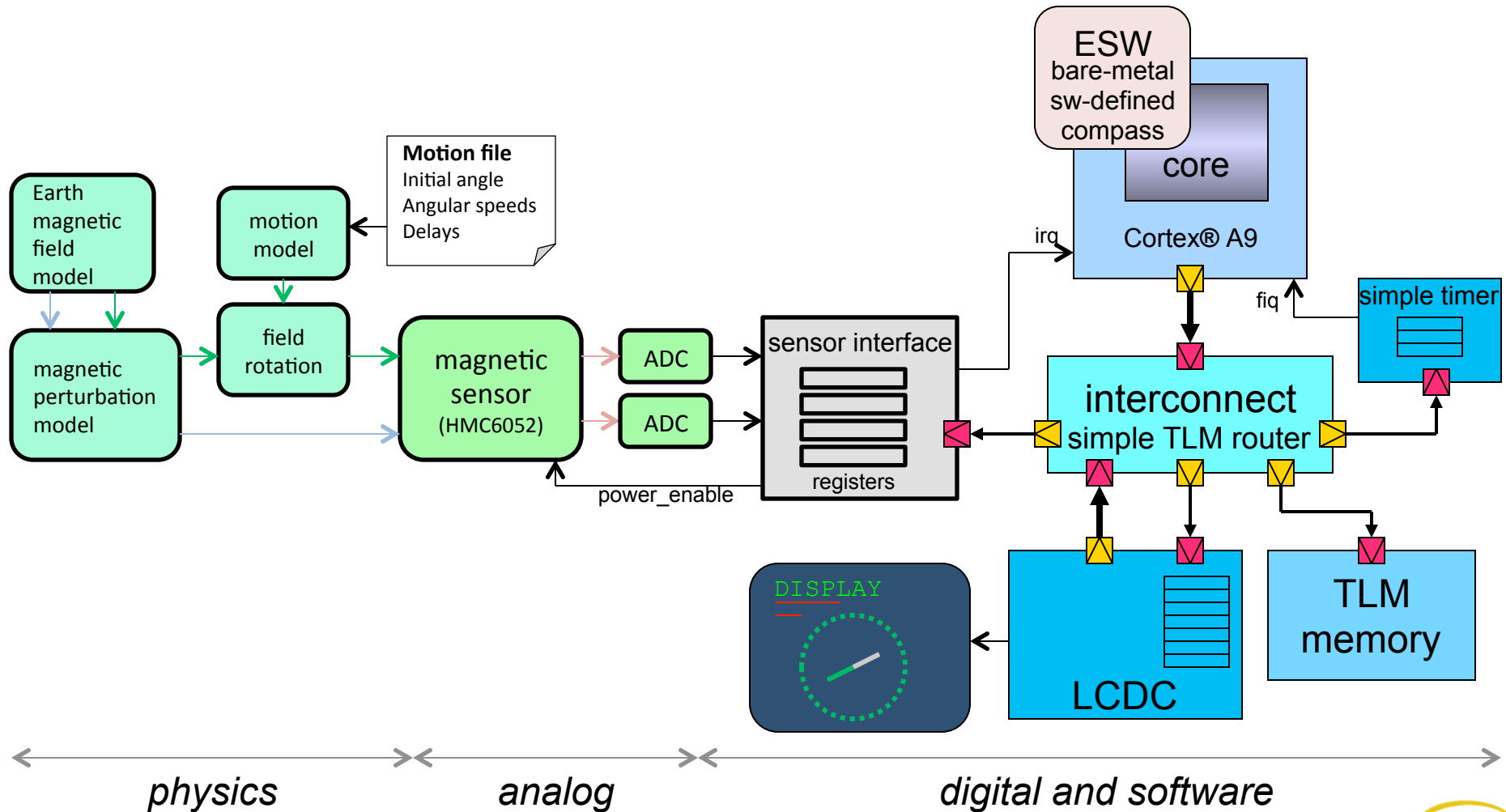
# Reaching speed required for virtual platforms

## Abstraction!

- Structural details => functional blocks
- Conservative behavior of electrical nodes => ignored
- Continuous time => discrete time  
avoid the need for differential equation solver
- Electrical values => not represented  
although is it good to know which values are represented, with relevant units and absolute values

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# Example Mixed Signal Virtual Platform



# Example : Modeling AMS

- AMS part of the system was implemented twice

```
module magnetic_field_sensor(strength,direction,out_a,out_b);
  input strength, direction;
  wreal strength, direction;
  output out_a, out_b;
  wreal out_a, out_b;
  parameter real zfo = 1.5;
  parameter real sensitivity=0.5*1e4;
  real out_a_val, out_b_val;

  always @(strength,direction)
  begin
    out_a_val = zfo+strength*sensitivity*cos(direction);
    out_b_val = zfo+strength*sensitivity*sin(direction);
  end

  assign out_a = out_a_val;
  assign out_b = out_b_val;

endmodule
```

Verilog-AMS  
wreal model  
(RNM)

```
#include "systemc.h"
#include "systemc-ams.h"

SCA_TDF_MODULE(magnetic_field_sensor) {
public:
  sca_tdf::sca_in<double> strength; // in T
  sca_tdf::sca_in<double> direction; // in rad
  sca_tdf::sca_out<double> OUTA; // in V
  sca_tdf::sca_out<double> OUTB; // in V
private:
  double sensitivity; // in V/T
  double zfo; // zero field output, in V

  void initialize() { }
  void processing() {
    OUTA.write(zfo + strength.read()*sensitivity*cos(direction));
    OUTB.write(zfo + strength.read()*sensitivity*sin(direction));
  }
public:
  magnetic_field_sensor(sc_module_name name_,
    double sensitivity_ = 0.5*1e4, double zfo_ = 1.5)
  : sca_tdf::sca_module(name_)
  , sensitivity(sensitivity_) , zfo(zfo_) {
    cout << "construction of " << this->name() << endl;
  }
};
```

SystemC-AMS  
at TDF level

- Both models are strictly equivalent
  - same computations
  - at the same frequency
  - from the same inputs
- Only the digital engine of the simulator is used
- Sample rate can be configured to experiment with the simulation performance aspects

# Example : Modeling digital

- Fast processor models
  - Trade-off between speed and accuracy
  - Typically instruction-accurate but not cycle-accurate
  - Bus protocols abstracted by transactions
  - Direct Memory Interface for even higher speed gain
  - Wrapped in SystemC modules with TLM interfaces
- Other models in SystemC / TLM 2.0
- Peripherals with registers automatically generated from register description

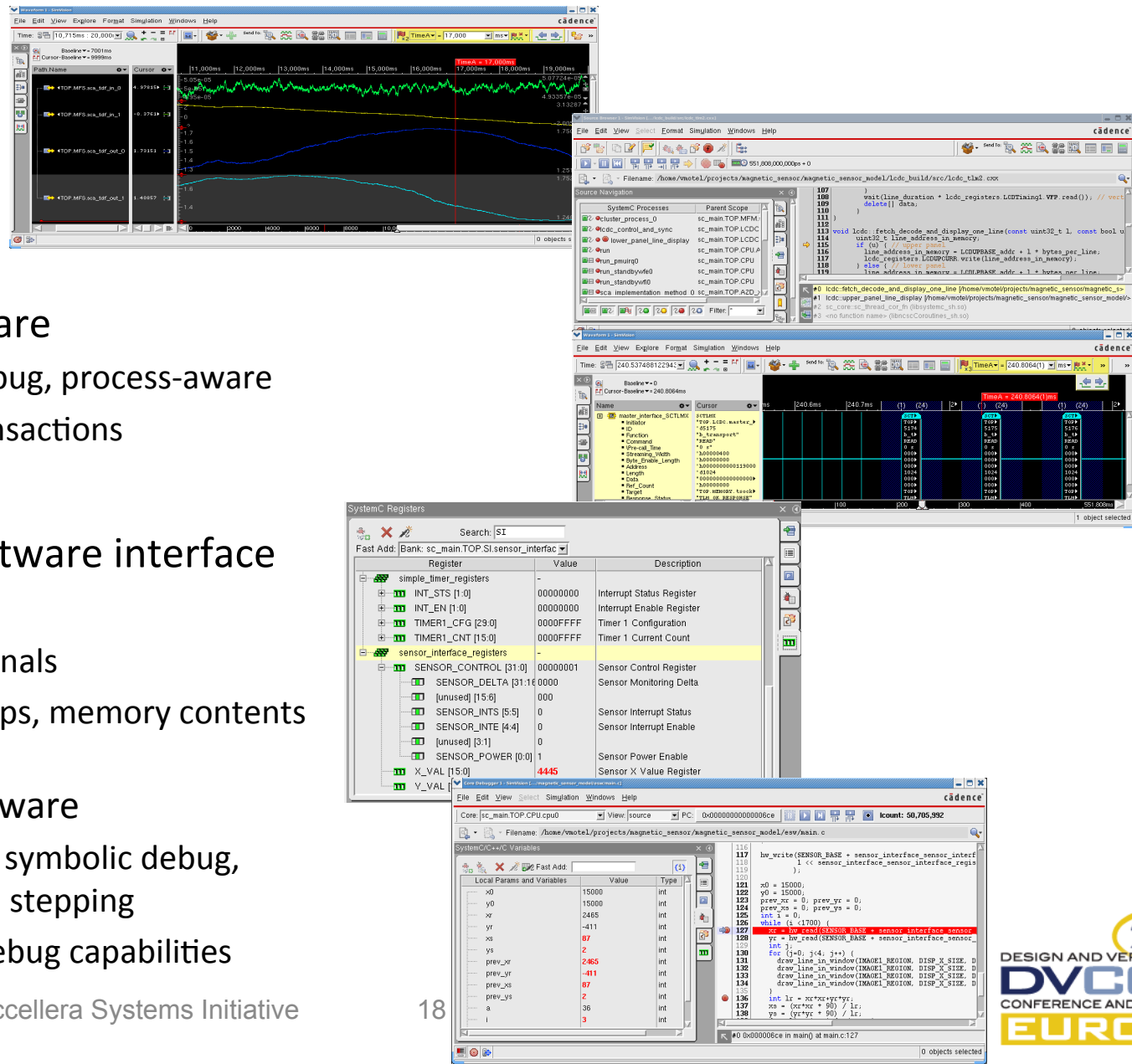


# Tool support : languages

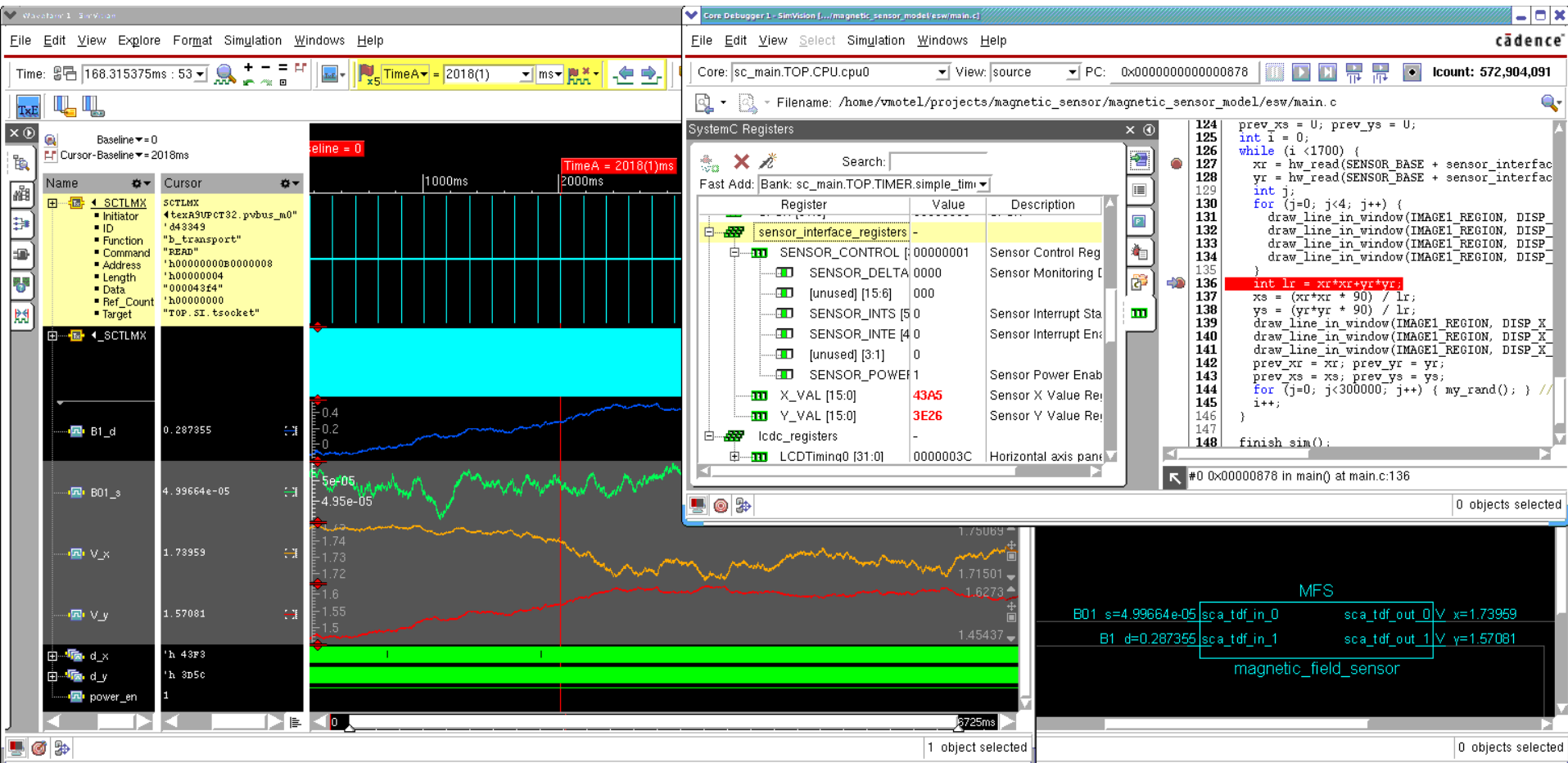
- Key simulator requirements
    - Support of appropriate analog and digital languages
    - Mixed language simulation
  - Cadence Incisive Enterprise Simulator / AMS-Designer
    - Native support of VHDL-AMS, Verilog-AMS, SystemVerilog ...
    - Native support of SystemC allows to run SystemC-AMS
      - Open source implementation from Fraunhofer IIS
      - Recompiled for SystemC implementation of Incisive
      - Linked with models compiled with Incisive SystemC headers files and SystemC-AMS header files
- => Simple and efficient use of SystemC-AMS models

# Visualization, debug and analysis : Multiple domains

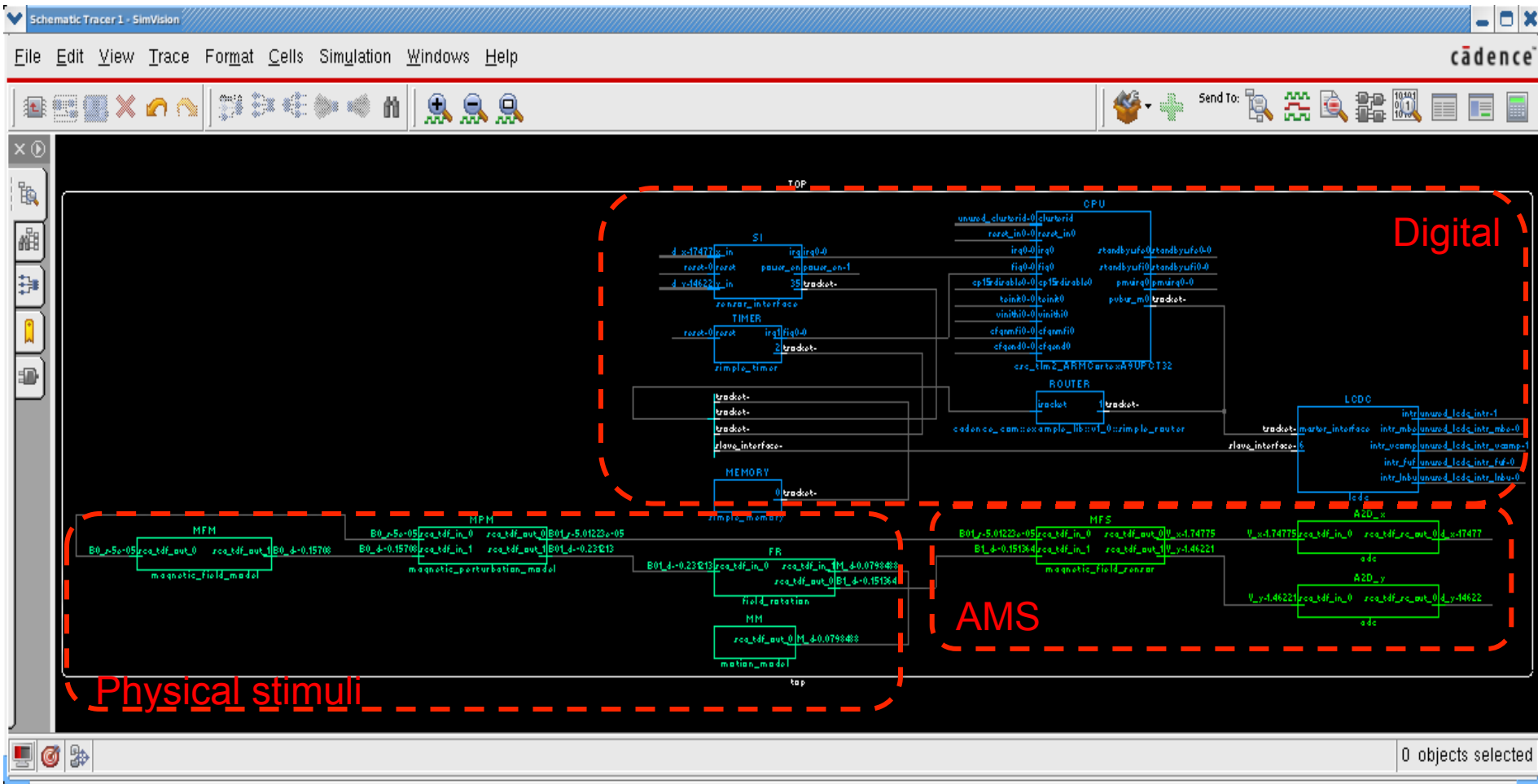
- Analog
  - Waveform visualization
- Digital hardware
  - SystemC debug, process-aware
  - TLM 2.0 transactions
- Hardware-software interface
  - Registers
  - Interrupt signals
  - Memory maps, memory contents
- Embedded software
  - Source level symbolic debug, breakpoints, stepping
  - OS-aware debug capabilities



# Visualization, debug and analysis: All domains linked together

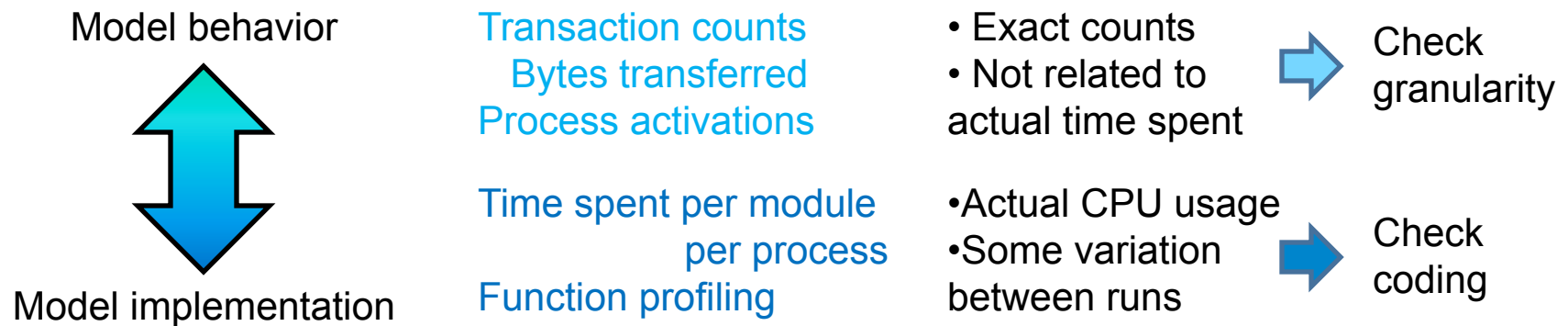


## Visualization, debug and analysis : Structural view



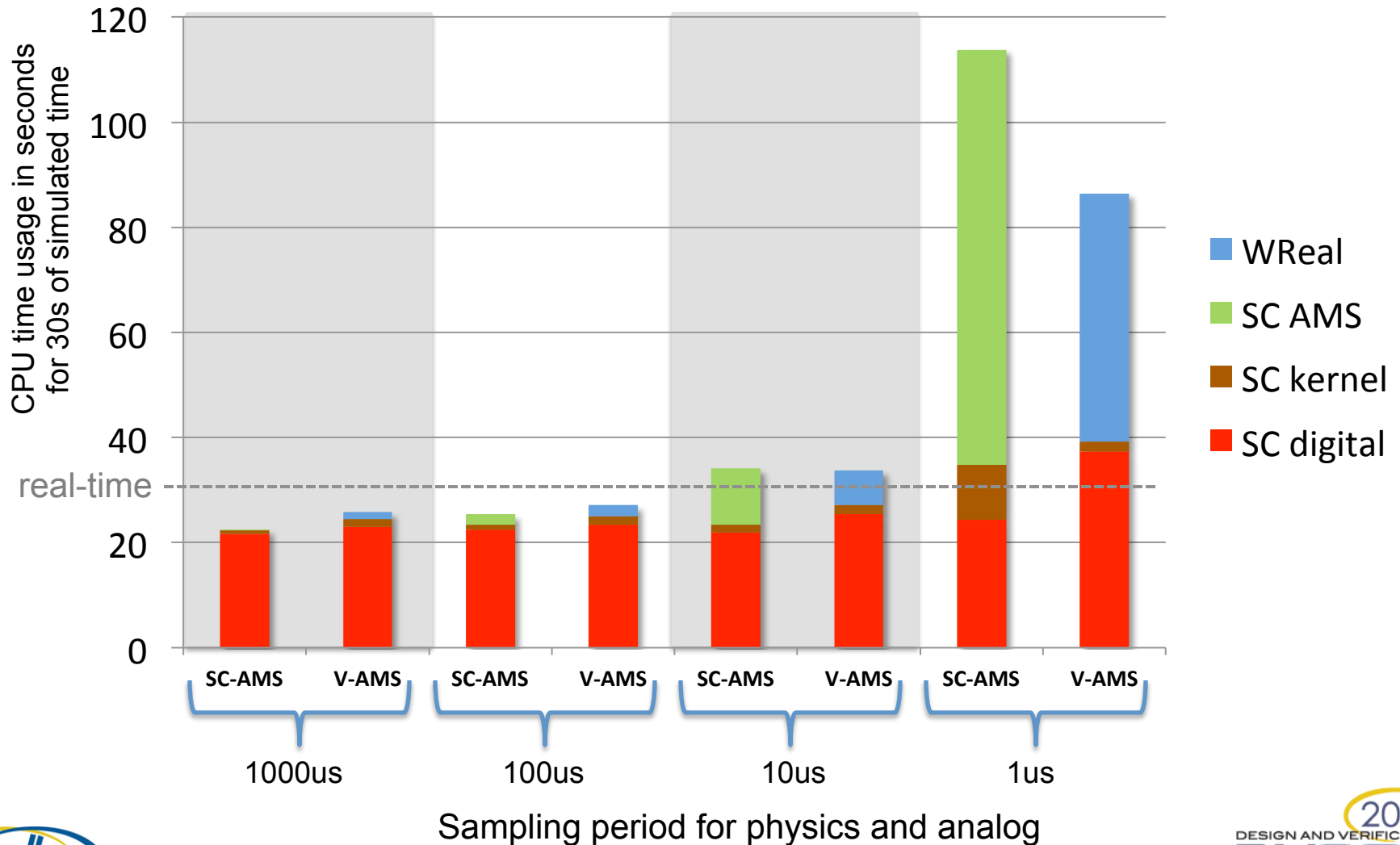
# Performance considerations : profiling

- High simulation performance comes primarily from appropriate modeling level selection
- Then profiling can be used
  - To optimize further
  - To chase performance bugs
- Accurate multi-language, multi-level profiler is instrumental



# Example magnetic sensor design

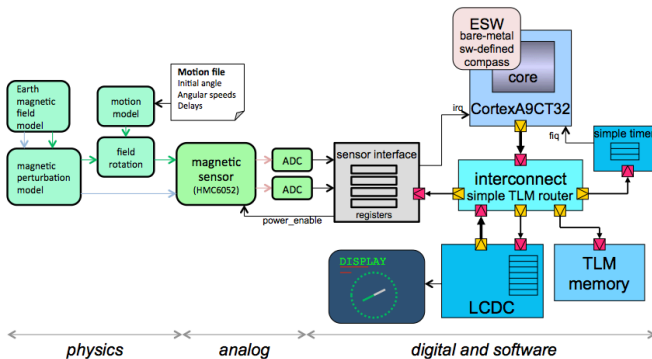
## Coarse-grained profiling



# Profiling example magnetic sensor design

## Closer examination

- Digital SystemC + Verilog-AMS Implementation (10μs sampling period)



| Language | Module                | CPU Usage (seconds) | CPU Usage (%) |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| SystemC  | LCD_controller        | 12.38               | 36.7          |
|          | processor_model       | 11.10               | 32.9          |
|          | other                 | 1.89                | 5.6           |
|          | SystemC kernel        | 1.73                | 5.1           |
| WReal    | magnetic_perturbation | 1.17                | 3.5           |
|          | magnetic_field_sensor | 1.01                | 3.0           |
|          | motion_model          | 0.40                | 1.2           |
|          | adc                   | 0.36                | 1.1           |
|          | field_rotation        | 0.09                | 0.3           |
|          | verilog engine        | 3.62                | 10.7          |
| Total    |                       | 34.00               | 100.0         |

# Integration in a larger virtual platform

Waiting for partner approval



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# Conclusion

- Virtual platforms with AMS can bring valuable benefits
  - Development of embedded software for real world systems
  - Architecture exploration
  - System validation
- To make it a reality
  - Use existing languages, at appropriate abstraction level
  - Leverage existing tool capabilities: multi-level debug, advanced multi-language profiling
- Challenges
  - Multi-domain expertise needed
  - Model availability for complex analog IPs

# Questions