

# EECS 222: Embedded System Modeling Lecture 4

Rainer Dömer

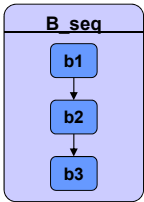
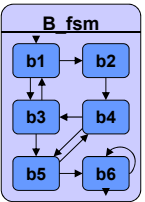
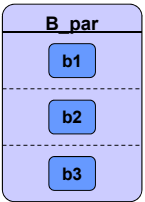
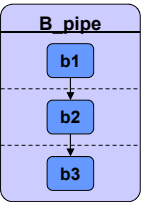
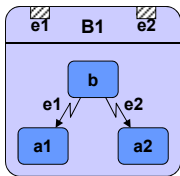
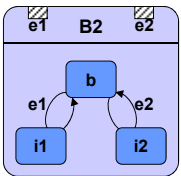
doemer@uci.edu

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering  
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science  
University of California, Irvine

## Lecture 4: Overview

- Review
  - Behavioral hierarchy
- Introduction to the SpecC Language (Part 2)
  - Communication and synchronization
  - Timing
  - Library support
  - Persistent annotation
- Homework Assignment 2
  - Setup the SpecC compiler and simulator
  - Run simple examples
  - Create producer-consumer example

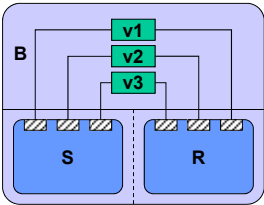
## The SpecC Language

- Behavioral hierarchy
  - Sequential execution**

  - FSM execution**

  - Concurrent execution**

  - Pipelined execution**

- Exception handling, **abortion**

- Exception handling, **interrupt**


EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4
(c) 2019 R. Doemer
3

## The SpecC Language

- Communication and synchronization
  - via shared variable

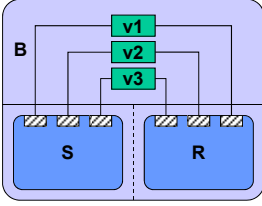


Shared memory

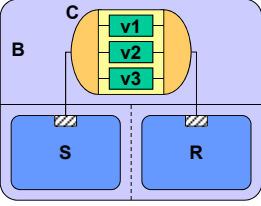
EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4
(c) 2019 R. Doemer
4

## The SpecC Language

- Communication and synchronization
  - via shared variable
  - via channel with interfaces



**Shared memory**

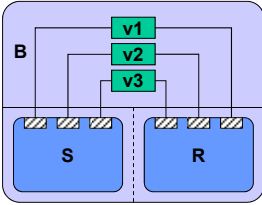


**Message passing**

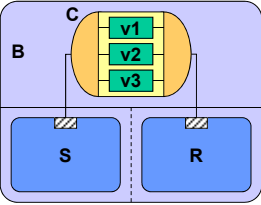
EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4
(c) 2019 R. Doemer
5

## The SpecC Language

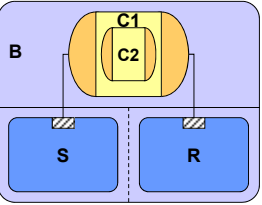
- Communication and synchronization
  - via shared variable
  - via channel with interfaces
  - via hierarchical channels



**Shared memory**



**Message passing**



**Protocol stack**

EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4
(c) 2019 R. Doemer
6

## The SpecC Language

- Synchronization
  - Event type
    - `event <event_List>;`
  - Synchronization primitives
    - `wait <event_list>;`
    - `notify <event_list>;`
    - `notifyone <event_list>;`

```
behavior S(out event Req,
           out float Data,
           in event Ack)
{
  float X;
  void main(void)
  {
    ...
    Data = X;
    notify Req;
    wait Ack;
    ...
  }
};

behavior R(in event Req,
           in float Data,
           out event Ack)
{
  float Y;
  void main(void)
  {
    ...
    wait Req;
    Y = Data;
    notify Ack;
    ...
  }
};
```

EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4
(c) 2019 R. Doemer
7

## The SpecC Language

- Communication
  - Interface class
    - `interface <name>`  
`{ <declarations>;`
  - Channel class
    - `channel <name>`  
`implements <interfaces>`  
`{ <implementations>;`

```
interface IS
{
  void Send(float);
};
interface IR
{
  float Receive(void);
};
channel C
  implements IS, IR
{
  event Req;
  float Data;
  event Ack;

  void Send(float X)
  {
    Data = X;
    notify Req;
    wait Ack;
  }

  float Receive(void)
  {
    float Y;
    wait Req;
    Y = Data;
    notify Ack;
    return Y;
  }
};

behavior S(IS Port)
{
  float X;
  void main(void)
  {
    ...
    Port.Send(X);
    ...
  }
};

behavior R(IR Port)
{
  float Y;
  void main(void)
  {
    ...
    Y=Port.Receive();
    ...
  }
};
```

EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4
(c) 2019 R. Doemer
8

## The SpecC Language

- Hierarchical channel
  - Virtual channel implemented by standard bus protocol
    - Example: simplified PCI bus

```

interface PCI_IF
{
  void Transfer(
    enum Mode,
    int NumBytes,
    int Address);
};

behavior S(IS Port)
{
  float X;
  void main(void)
  { ...
    Port.Send(X);
    ...
  };
};

behavior R(IR Port)
{
  float Y;
  void main(void)
  { ...
    Y=Port.Receive();
    ...
  };
};

interface IS
{
  void Send(float);
};

interface IR
{
  float Receive(void);
};

channel PCI
  implements PCI_IF;

channel C2
  implements IS, IR
  {
    PCI Bus;
    void Send(float X)
    { Bus.Transfer(
      PCI_WRITE,
      sizeof(X), &X);
    }

    float Receive(void)
    { float Y;
      Bus.Transfer(
        PCI_READ,
        sizeof(Y), &Y);
      return Y;
    }
  };

```

EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4
(c) 2019 R. Doemer
9

## The SpecC Language

- Timing
  - Exact timing
    - `waitfor <delay>;`

**Example: Stimulus for a test bench**

```

behavior Stimulus
  (inout int a,
   inout bit[4] b,
   out event e1,
   out event e2)
{
  void main(void)
  {
    waitfor 5;
    a = 42;
    notify e1;

    waitfor 5;
    b = 1010b;
    notify e2;

    waitfor 10;
    a++;
    b |= 0101b;
    notify e1, e2;

    waitfor 10;
    b = 0;
    notify e2;
  };
};

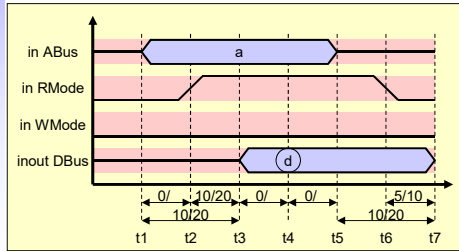
```

EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4
(c) 2019 R. Doemer
10

# The SpecC Language

- Timing
  - Exact timing
    - **waitfor** <delay>;
  - Timing constraints
    - **do** { <actions> }  
**timing** {<constraints>}

Example: SRAM read protocol



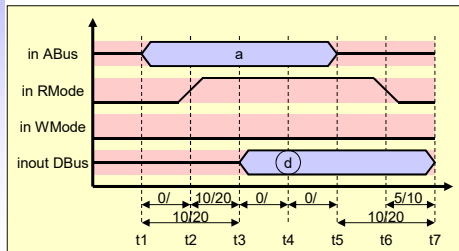
```

Specification
bit[7:0] Read_SRAM(bit[15:0] a)
{
  bit[7:0] d;
  do { t1: {ABus = a; }
      t2: {RMode = 1;
          WMode = 0; }
      t3: { }
      t4: {d = Dbus; }
      t5: {ABus = 0; }
      t6: {RMode = 0;
          WMode = 0; }
      t7: { }
    }
  timing { range(t1; t2; 0; );
          range(t1; t3; 10; 20);
          range(t2; t3; 10; 20);
          range(t3; t4; 0; );
          range(t4; t5; 0; );
          range(t5; t7; 10; 20);
          range(t6; t7; 5; 10);
        }
  return(d);
}
    
```

# The SpecC Language

- Timing
  - Exact timing
    - **waitfor** <delay>;
  - Timing constraints
    - **do** { <actions> }  
**timing** {<constraints>}

Example: SRAM read protocol



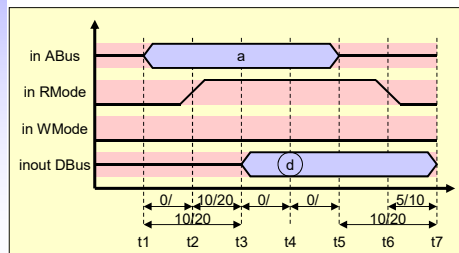
```

Implementation 1
bit[7:0] Read_SRAM(bit[15:0] a)
{
  bit[7:0] d;
  do { t1: {ABus = a; waitfor( 2); }
      t2: {RMode = 1;
          WMode = 0; waitfor(12); }
      t3: { waitfor( 5); }
      t4: {d = Dbus; waitfor( 5); }
      t5: {ABus = 0; waitfor( 2); }
      t6: {RMode = 0;
          WMode = 0; waitfor(10); }
      t7: { }
    }
  timing { range(t1; t2; 0; );
          range(t1; t3; 10; 20);
          range(t2; t3; 10; 20);
          range(t3; t4; 0; );
          range(t4; t5; 0; );
          range(t5; t7; 10; 20);
          range(t6; t7; 5; 10);
        }
  return(d);
}
    
```

## The SpecC Language

- Timing
  - Exact timing
    - `waitfor <delay>;`
  - Timing constraints
    - `do { <actions> }`  
`timing {<constraints>}`

### Example: SRAM read protocol



### Implementation 2

```

bit[7:0] Read_SRAM(bit[15:0] a)
{
  bit[7:0] d;      // ASAP Schedule

  do { t1: {ABus = a; }
      t2: {RMode = 1;
           WMode = 0; waitfor(10);}
      t3: { }
      t4: {d = Dbus; }
      t5: {ABus = 0; }
      t6: {RMode = 0;
           WMode = 0; waitfor(10);}
      t7: { }
    }
  timing { range(t1; t2; 0; );
          range(t1; t3; 10; 20);
          range(t2; t3; 10; 20);
          range(t3; t4; 0; );
          range(t4; t5; 0; );
          range(t5; t7; 10; 20);
          range(t6; t7; 5; 10);
        }
  return(d);
}

```

EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4

(c) 2019 R. Doemer

13

## The SpecC Language

- Library support
  - Import of precompiled SpecC code
    - `import <component_name>;`
  - Automatic handling of multiple inclusions
    - no need to use `#ifdef` - `#endif` around included files
  - Visible to the compiler and synthesis tools
    - not inline-expanded by preprocessor
    - simplifies reuse of IP components

```

// MyDesign.sc

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

import "Interfaces/I1";
import "Channels/PCI_Bus";
import "Components/MPEG-2";

...

```

EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4

(c) 2019 R. Doemer

14

## The SpecC Language

- Persistent annotation
  - Attachment of a key-value pair
    - globally to the design, i.e. **note** <key> = <value>;
    - locally to any symbol, i.e. **note** <symbol>.<key> = <value>;
  - Visible to the compiler and synthesis tools
    - eliminates need for pragmas or pseudo comments
    - allows easy data exchange among tools

EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4

(c) 2019 R. Doemer

15

## The SpecC Language

- Persistent annotation
  - Attachment of a key-value pair
    - globally to the design, i.e. **note** <key> = <value>;
    - locally to any symbol, i.e. **note** <symbol>.<key> = <value>;
  - Visible to the compiler and synthesis tools
    - eliminates need for pragmas or pseudo comments
    - allows easy data exchange among tools

```

/* comment, not persistent */

// global annotations
note Author = "Rainer Doemer";
note Date   = "Fri Feb 23 23:59:59 PST 2001";

behavior CPU(in event CLK, in event RST, ...)
{
  // local annotations
  note MinMaxClockFreq = {750*1e6, 800*1e6 };
  note CLK.IsSystemClock = true;
  note RST.IsSystemReset = true;
  ...
};

```

SpecC 2.0:  
<value> can be a  
composite constant  
(just like complex  
variable initializers)

EECS222: Embedded System Modeling, Lecture 4

(c) 2019 R. Doemer

16



## Homework Assignment 2

- Task: Introduction to SpecC Compiler and Simulator
- Steps
  - Setup the SpecC compiler `scc`
    - `source /opt/sce/bin/setup.csh`
  - Use `scc` to compile and simulate some simple examples
    - `scc HelloWorld -vv`
    - See `man scc` for the compiler manual page
  - Build and simulate a Producer-Consumer example
    - See slide 8 for reference
    - Producer `Prod` should send string `"Beans and Potatoes"` character by character to the consumer `Cons`
    - Both print the sent/received characters to the screen
- Deliverables
  - Source and log file: `ProdCons.sc`, `ProdCons.log`
- Due
  - January 15, 2019, 6pm