

# Writing efficient TLM-T SystemC simulation models for SoCLib

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## A) Introduction

This document describes the modeling rules for writing TLM-T SystemC simulation models for SoCLib. Those rules enforce the PDES (Parallel Discrete Event Simulation) principles. Each PDES process involved in the simulation has its own, local time, and processes synchronize through timed messages. Models complying with those rules can be used with the "standard" OSCI simulation engine (SystemC 2.x), but can be used also with others simulation engines, especially distributed, parallelized simulation engines.

Besides you may also want to follow the general SoCLib rules.

## B) Single VCI initiator and single VCI target

Figure 1 presents a minimal system containing one single initiator, and one single target. In the proposed example, the **my\_initiator** module behavior is modeled by the SC\_THREAD **execLoop()**, that contains an infinite loop. The call-back function **rspReceived()** is executed when a VCI response packet is received by the initiator module.



Contrary to the initiator, the target module has a purely reactive behaviour. There is no need to use a SC\_THREAD : The target behaviour is entirely described by the call-back function **cmdReceived()**, that is executed when a VCI command packet is received by the target module.

The VCI communication channel is a point-to-point bi-directional channel, encapsulating two separated uni-directional channels : one to transmit the VCI command packet, one to transmit the VCI response packet.

## C) VCI initiator Modeling

In the proposed example, the initiator module is modeled by the **my\_initiator** class. This class inherits the **BaseModule** class, that is the basis for all TLM-T modules. As there is only one thread in this module, there is only one member variable **m\_time** of type **tlmt\_time**, corresponding to the PDES process local time (**H** on the figure). This **m\_time** object can be accessed through the **getTime()**, **addTime()** and **setTime()** methods.

The **execLoop()** method, describing the initiator activity must be declared as a member function of the **my\_initiator** class.

Finally, the class **my\_initiator** must contain a member variable **p\_vci**, of type **VciInitiatorPort**. This object has a template parameter **<vci\_param>** defining the widths of the VCI ADDRESS & DATA fields.

### C.1) Sending a VCI command packet

To send a VCI command packet, the **execLoop()** method must use the **cmdSend()** method, that is a member function of the **p\_vci** port. The prototype is the following:

```
void cmdSend(vci_cmd_t *cmd,    // VCI command packet
             sc_time time);    // initiator local time
```

The informations transported by a VCI command packet are defined below:

```
class vci_cmd_t {
vci_param::vci_command_t cmd; // VCI transaction type
vci_param::vci_address_t *address; // pointer to an array of addresses on the target side
uint32_t *be; // pointer to an array of byte_enable signals
bool contig; // contiguous addresses (when true)
vci_param::vci_data_t *buf; // pointer to the local buffer on the initiator
uint32_t length; // number of words in the packet
bool eop; // end of packet marker
uint32_t srcid; // SRCID VCI
uint32_t trdid; // TRDID VCI
uint32_t pktid; // PKTID VCI
}
```

The possible values for the **cmd** field are **VCI\_CMD\_READ**, **VCI\_CMD\_WRITE**, **VCI\_CMD\_READLINKED**, and **VCI\_CMD\_STORECONDITIONAL**. The **address** field contains an ensemble of valid addresses in the shared memory of the modeled system. The **contig** field can be used for optimisation.

The **cmdSend()** function is non-blocking. To implement a blocking transaction (such as a cache line read, where the processor is *frozen* during the VCI transaction), the model designer must use the **wait()** method, that is a member function of the **VciInitiatorPort** class. The **execLoop()** thread is suspended. It will be activated when the response packet is received by the **notify()** method, that is also a member function of the **VciInitiatorPort**.

### C.2) Receiving a VCI response packet

To receive a VCI response packet, a call-back function must be defined as a member function of the class **my\_initiator**. This call-back function (named **rspReceived()** in the example), will be executed each time a VCI response packet is received on the **p\_vci** port. The function name is not constrained, but the arguments must respect the following prototype:

```
void rspReceived(vci_rsp_t *rsp,
                 sc_time time)
```

The informations transported by a VCI command packet are defined below:

```
class vci_rsp_t {
vci_command_t cmd; // VCI transaction type
uint32_t length; // number of words in the packet
bool eop; // end of packet marker
uint32_t srcid; // SRCID VCI
uint32_t trdid; // TRDID VCI
uint32_t pktid; // PKTID VCI
}
```

The actions executed by the call-back function depend on the transaction type (**cmd** field), as well as the **pktid** and **trdid** fields. In the proposed example :

- In case of a blocking read , the call-back function updates the local time, and activates the suspended thread.
- In case of a non-blocking write, the call-back function does nothing.

## C.3) Initiator Constructor

The constructor of the class **my\_initiator** must initialize all the member variables, including the **p\_vci** port. The **rspReceived()** call-back function being executed in the context of the thread sending the response packet, a link between the **p\_vci** port and the call-back function must be established. Moreover, the **p\_vci** port must contain a pointer to the initiator local time. The **VciInitiatorPort** constructor must be called with the following arguments:

```
p_vci(?vci?, this, &my_initiator::rspReceived, &m_time);
```

## C.4) Lookahead parameter

The SystemC simulation engine behaves as a cooperative, non-preemptive multi-tasks system. Any thread in the system must stop execution after a given time, in order to allow the other threads to execute. With the proposed approach, a TLM-T initiator will never stop if it does not execute blocking communication (such as a processor that has all code and data in the L1 caches).

To solve this problem, it is necessary to define - for each initiator module- a **lookahead** parameter. This parameter defines the maximum number of cycles that can be executed by the thread before it stops. The **lookahead** parameter allows the system designer to bound the de-synchronization between threads. A small value for this parameter result in a better timing accuracy for the simulation, but implies a larger number of context switch, and a slower simulation speed.

## C.4) VCI initiator example

```
template <typename vci_param>
class my_initiator : Tlmt::BaseModule {
public:
    VciInitiatorPort <vci_param> p_vci;

    ////////// constructor
    my_initiator (sc_module_name name,
                  uint32_t initiatorIndex
                  uint32_t lookahead) :
        p_vci(?vci?, this, &my_initiator::rspReceived, &m_time),
        BaseModule(name),
        m_time(0),
        {
            m_index = InitiatorIndex;
```

```

    m_lookahed = lookahead;
    m_counter = 0;
    SC_THREAD(execLoop);
} // end constructor

private:
    tlmT_Time m_time;           // local clock
    uint32_t m_index;           // initiator index
    uint32_t m_counter;         // iteration counter
    uint32_t m_lookahed;        // lookahead value
    vci_param::data_t m_data[8]; // local buffer
    vci_cmd_t m_cmd;            // paquet VCI commande

    ////////// thread
    void execLoop()
    {
        while(1) {
            ?
            m_cmd.cmd = VCI_CMD_READ;
            p_vci.cmdSend(&m_cmd, m_time.getTime()); // lecture bloquante
            p_vci.wait();
            ?
            m_cmd.cmd = VCI_CMD_WRITE;
            p_vci.send(VCI_CMD_WRITE, ?);
            p_vci.cmdSend(&m_cmd, m_time.getTime()); // écriture non bloquante
            ...
            // lookahead management
            m_counter++;
            if (m_counter >= m_lookahed) {
                m_counter = 0;
                wait(SC_ZERO_TIME);
            } // end if
            m_time.addtime(1);
        } // end while
    } // end execLoop()

    ////////////////// call-back function
    void rspReceived(vci_cmd_t *cmd, sc_time rsp_time)
    {
        if(cmd == VCI_CMD_READ) {
            m_time.set_time(rsp_time + length);
            p_vci.notify();
        }
    } // end rspReceived()
} // end class my_initiator

```

## D) VCI target modeling

In the proposed example, the target handle two types of command : a read burst of 8 words, and a write burst of 8 words. To simplify the model, there is no error management.

The class **my\_target** inherit the class **BaseModule**, that is the basis for all TLM-T modules. The class **my\_target** contains a member variable **p\_vci** of type **VciTargetPort**. This object has a template parameter **<vci\_param>** defining the widths of the VCI ADRESS & DATA fields.

### D.1) Receiving a VCI command packet

To receive a VCI command packet, a call-back function must be defined as a member function of the class **my\_target**. This call-back function (named **cmdReceived()** in the example), will be executed each time a VCI command packet is received on the **p\_vci** port. The function name is not constrained, but the arguments must

respect the following prototype:

```
void cmdReceived(vci_cmd_t *cmd,
                sc_time time)
```

For the read and write transactions, the actual data transfer is performed by this **cmdReceived()** function. To avoid multiple data copies, only the pointer on the initiator data buffer is transported in the VCI command packet (source buffer for a write transaction, or destination buffer for a read transaction).

## D.2) Sending a VCI response packet

To send a VCI response packet the **cmdReceived()** function must use the **rspSend()** *method, that is a member function of the class VciTargetPort, and has the following prototype:*

```
void rspSend( vci_rsp_t *cmd,
              sc_time time)
```

For a reactive target, the response packet date is computed as the command packet date plus the target intrinsic latency.

## D.3) Target Constructor

The constructor of the class **my\_target** must initialize all the member variables, including the **p\_vci** port. The **cmdReceived()** call-back function being executed in the context of the thread sending the command packet, a link between the **p\_vci** port and the call-back function must be established. The **VciTargetPort** constructor must be called with the following arguments:

```
p_vci(?vci?, this, &my_initiator::cmdReceived);
```

## D.4) VCI target example

```
template <typename vci_param>
class my_target : Tlmt::BaseModule {
public:
    VciTargetPort<vci_param> p_vci;

    //////////// constructor
    my_target (sc_module_name name,
               uint32_t targetIndex,
               sc_time latency):
        p_vci(?vci?,this, &my_target::cmdReceived),
        BaseModule(name)
    {
        m_latency = latency;
        m_index = targetIndex;
    } // end constructor

private:
    vci_param::data_t m_data[8]; // local buffer
    sc_time m_latency; // target latency
    uint32_t m_index; // target index
    vci_rsp_t m_rsp; // paquet VCI réponse

    //////////// call-back function
    sc_time cmdReceived(vci_cmd_t *cmd,
                        sc_time cmd_time)
    {
        if(cmd->cmd == VCI_CMD_WRITE) {
```

```

        for(int i = 0 ; i < length ; i++) m_data[i] = cmd->buf[i];
    }
    if(cmd->cmd == VCI_CMD_READ) {
        for(int i = 0 ; i < length ; i++) cmd->buf[i] = m_data[i];
    }
    m_rsp.srcid = cmd->srcid;
    m_rsp.trdid = cmd->trdid;
    m_rsp.pktid = cmd->pktid;
    m_rsp.length = cmd->length;
    m_rsp.error = 0;
    rsp_time = cmd_time + latency;
    p_vci.rspSend(&m_rsp, rsp_time) ;
    return (rsp_time + (sc_time)cmd->length);
} // end cmdReceived()
} // end class my_target

```

## E) VCI Interconnect

The VCI interconnect used for the TLM-T simulation is a generic simulation model, named **VciVgmn**. The two main parameters are the number of initiators, and the number of targets. In TLM-T simulation, we don't want to reproduce the cycle-accurate behavior of a particular interconnect. We only want to simulate the contention when several VCI initiators try to reach the same VCI target. Therefore, the network is actually modeled as a cross-bar : In a physical network such as the multi-stage network described in Figure 2.a, conflicts can appear at any intermediate switch. In the **VciVgmn** network described in Figure 2.b, conflicts can only happen at the output ports. It is possible to model to specify a specific latency for each input/output couple. As in most physical interconnects, the general arbitration policy is round-robin.



### E.1) Generic network modeling

As in most physical network on chip, there is actually two fully independent networks for command packets and response packets. There is a routing function for each input port, and an arbitration function for each output port, but the two networks are not symmetrical :

- For the command network, the arbitration policy is distributed: there is one arbitration thread for each output port (i.e. one arbitration thread for each VCI target). Each arbitration thread is modeled by a SC\_THREAD, and contain a local clock.
- For the response network, there is no conflicts, and there is no need for arbitration. Therefore, there is no thread (and no local time) in the response network that is implemented by simple function calls.

This is illustrated in Figure 3 for a network with 2 initiators and three targets :



### E.2) VCI initiators and targets synchronisations

As described in sections B & C, each VCI initiator TLM-T module contains a thread and a local clock. But, in order to increase the TLM-T simulation speed, the VCI targets are generally described by reactive call-back functions. Therefore, there is no thread, and no local clock in the TLM-T module describing a VCI target. For a VCI target, the local clock is actually the clock associated to the corresponding arbitration thread contained in the **VciVgmn** module.

As described in Figure 4, when a VCI command packet - sent by the corresponding arbitration thread - is received by a VCI target, two synchronization mechanisms are activated :

- A VCI response packet with a date is sent to the source initiator, through the **VciVgmn** response network. The corresponding date can be used to update the initiator local clock.
- The **cmdReceived()** call-back function returns a date to the arbitration thread. This date is used to update the arbitration thread local time.



## F) Interrupt modeling

Interrupts are asynchronous events that are not transported by the VCI network. As illustrated in Figure 5, each interrupt line is modeled by a specific point to point, uni-directional channel. It use two ports of type **IrqOutPort** and **IrqInPort** that must be declared as member variables of the source and destination modules respectively.



### F.1) Source modeling

The source module (named **my\_source** in this example) must contain a member variable **p\_irq** of type **IrqOutPort**. To activate, or deactivate an interruption, the source module must use the **irqSend()** method, that is a member function of the **IrqOutPort** class. Those interrupt packets transport both a Boolean, and a date. The **irqSend()** prototype is defined as follows :

```
void irqSend( bool val,
              sc_time time)
```

### F.2) Destination modeling

The destination module (named here **my\_processor**) must contain a member variable **p\_irq** of type **IrqInPortt**, and a call-back function (named here **irqReceived()** that is executed when an interrupt packet is received on the **p\_irq** port.

A link between the **p\_irq** port and the call-back function must be established by the port constructor in the constructor of the class **my\_processor** :

```
p_irq(?irq?, this, &my_processor::irqReceived),
```

In the Parallel Discrete Event Simulation, the pessimistic approach suppose that any PDES process can update his local time only when he has received messages on all input ports with dates larger than his local time. Therefore, a SC\_THREAD modeling the behavior of a module containing an **IrqInPort** should in principle wait a dated packet on this port before executing instruction and updating the local time. Such behavior would be very inefficient, and could create dead-lock situations.

The recommended policy for handling interrupts is the following:

- The call-back function **irqReceived()** sets the member variables **m\_irqpending** and **m\_irqtime**, when a interrupt packet is received on the **p\_irq** port.
- The **execLoop()** thread must test the **m\_irqpending** variable at each cycle (i.e. in each iteration of the infinite loop).
- If there is no interrupt pending, the thread continues execution. If an interrupt is pending, and the interrupt date is larger than the local time, the thread continues execution. If the interrupt date is equal or smaller than the local time, the interrupt is handled.

Such violation of the the pessimistic parallel simulation create a loss of accuracy on the interrupt handling date. This inaccuracy in the TLM-T simulation is acceptable, as interrupts are asynchronous events, and the timing error is bounded by the **m\_lookahead** parameter.

### F.3) Processor with interrupt example

```
class my_processor : Tlmt::BaseModule {
public:
    IrqInPort          p_irq;

    // constructor
    my_processor (sc_module_name      name,
                  uint32_t lookahead) :
        p_irq(?irq?, this, &my_initiator::irqReceived),
        m_time(0),
        BaseModule(name)
    {
        m_lookahed = lookahead;
        m_counter = 0;
        m_irqset = false;
        SC_THREAD(execLoop);
    } // end constructor

private:
    tlmt_Time m_time; // local clock
    bool m_irqset; // pending interrupt request
    sc_time m_irqtime; // irq date
    uint32_t m_counter; // iteration counter
    uint32_t m_lookahed; // lookahead value

    // thread
    void execLoop()
    {
        while(1) {
            ...
            // test interrupts
            if (m_irqset && (m_irqtime <= m_time.getTime())) {
                // traitement interrupt
            }

            ...

            // lookahead management
            m_counter++;
            if (m_counter >= m_lookahead) {
                m_counter = 0;
                wait(SC_ZERO_TIME);
            } // end if
            m_time.addtime(1);
        } // end while
    } // end execLoop()

    // call-back function
    void irqReceived(bool val, sc_time time)
    {
        m_irqset = val;
        m_irqtime = time;
    } // end irqReceived()
} // end class my_processor
```