

# ActiveCore

*Laboratory work manual*

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## **Using Sigma MCU in FPGA designs**

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## 1. TARGET SKILLS

- Implementation of Sigma MCU in hardware projects
- Building and implementation of embedded software for Sigma MCU
- Choosing optimal CPU configuration of Sigma MCU
- Integration of custom logic with Sigma MCU using its expansion interface
- Using Xilinx FPGA and Vivado Design Suite for implementation of Sigma MCU

## 2. OVERVIEW

This laboratory work covers software (firmware) based implementation of functionality using embedded programmable processor core. Using programmable processors, through having lower efficiency compared to direct hardware implementation, offers multiple virtues: simplification of programming, faster compilation, software update capability, better availability of engineers, etc. In this Lab, basic open-source MCU with RISC-V central processor unit (CPU) core will be used. RISC-V is an open instruction set architecture being widely used both in academia and industry in recent years.

## 3. PREREQUISITES

1. Xilinx Vivado 2019.1 HLx Edition (free for target board, available at <https://www.xilinx.com/support/download.html>).
2. ActiveCore baseline distribution (available at <https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore>)
3. Generated RISC-V CPU HDL sources
4. Working RISC-V GNU toolchain (available at <https://github.com/riscv/riscv-gnu-toolchain>)

**NOTE:** pre-built binaries for various hosts can be downloaded from <https://www.sifive.com/software>. Do not forget to update PATH variable after downloading. Consider using Cygwin (with make utility) or WSL for RISC-V software compilation in Windows hosts.

5. (for FPGA prototyping) Digilent Nexys 4 DDR FPGA board (<https://store.digilentinc.com/nexys-4-ddr-artix-7-fpga-trainer-board-recommended-for-ece-curriculum/>)
6. (for FPGA prototyping) working Python 3 installation with pyserial package

## 4. TASK

1. Examine Sigma MCU baseline project
2. (if FPGA board available) Implement Sigma MCU in FPGA device and verify correctness of the baseline
3. Write software implementation of functionality for eCPU according to your variant
4. Verify functional correctness in simulation
5. Implement the design and collect metrics of the implementation
6. (if FPGA board available) Upload your program to Sigma MCU and make sure it works correctly
7. Analyze performance of implementations
8. (optional) Integrate any UDM-compatible module in Sigma MCU

## 5. GUIDANCE

Detailed guidance will be provided using the example of a program that searches for the maximum value in 16-element array and returns this value and its index in the array.

## 1. Examine Sigma MCU baseline project

Sigma MCU is a basic microcontroller unit soft core consisting of `sigma_tile` processing module, UDM and general-purpose input/output (GPIO) controller. GPIO controller is mapped on LEDs and switches on FPGA board.

Block diagram of Sigma MCU is located at:

[https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/sigma/doc/sigma\\_struct.png](https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/sigma/doc/sigma_struct.png)

`Sigma_tile` module contains embedded CPU (eCPU) core with RISC-V ISA, tightly coupled on-chip RAM with single-cycle delay, interrupt controller, timer, Host InterFace (HIF), and eXpansion InterFace (XIF). Multiple `sigma_tile` modules can fit in a single FPGA device. HIF and XIF have the same bus protocol as UDM block. Address maps are identical for UDM and eCPU. Working with UDM can be learned from the corresponding lab work:

[https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/udm/doc/udm\\_lab\\_manual.pdf](https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/udm/doc/udm_lab_manual.pdf)

Block diagram of `sigma_tile` module is located at:

[https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/sigma\\_tile/doc/sigma\\_tile\\_struct.png](https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/sigma_tile/doc/sigma_tile_struct.png)

Address map of Sigma MCU is located at:

[https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/sigma/doc/sigma\\_addr\\_map.md](https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/sigma/doc/sigma_addr_map.md)

Address map of `sigma_tile` module is located at:

[https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/sigma\\_tile/doc/sigma\\_tile\\_addr\\_map.md](https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/sigma_tile/doc/sigma_tile_addr_map.md)

Pipeline structures of various RISC-V eCPU configurations can be found here:

[https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/sigma\\_tile/doc/aquaris\\_pipeline\\_structs](https://github.com/AntonovAlexander/activecore/blob/master/designs/rtl/sigma_tile/doc/aquaris_pipeline_structs)

RISC-V eCPU supports basic bare metal programming (base RV32I ISA, without FPU, MMU, etc). ActiveCore distribution provides six Sigma MCU projects with different eCPU configurations (1-6 pipeline stages). Longer pipeline can operate on higher frequencies and have better performance, however, consuming more hardware resources and power.

The projects are located at: `activecore/designs/rtl/sigma/syn/syn_#stage/NEXYS4_DDR`

Generate RISC-V eCPU HDL sources or unpack the provided coregen archive in the following directory:

```
activecore/designs/rtl/sigma_tile/hw/riscv
```

E.g. `riscv_5stage.sv` file should be located at:

```
activecore/designs/rtl/sigma_tile/hw/riscv/coregen/riscv_5stage/sverilog
```

Open `NEXYS4_DDR.xpr` file using Xilinx Vivado.

**NOTE:** avoid having non-English characters in project location path. Also, avoid very long project location path.

## 2. (if FPGA board available) Implement Sigma MCU in FPGA device and verify correctness of the baseline

Go to the following directories and build eCPU software using `make` command:

- compliance tests: `activecore/designs/rtl/sigma/sw/riscv-compliance`
- demo applications: `activecore/designs/rtl/sigma/sw/apps`

Implement the design, generate the bitstream and upload it to FPGA device. LEDs should start blinking with variable speed, depending on value on switches.

Find out the name of COM port associated with the board (COM<number> on Windows hosts or `tty<number>` on Linux hosts). Go one directory up, open `hw_test_benchmarks.py` test Python script and fill the correct COM port name in line 14:

```
udm = udm("<correct COM port name>", 921600)
```

Run eCPU compliance tests using `hw_test_compliance.py` Python script. The script will upload 44 test programs for eCPU and verify correctness of their operation. The last line of console output should be:

```
Total tests PASSED: 44 , FAILED: 0
```

Run eCPU application tests using `hw_test_apps.py` Python script. The script will upload 9 test programs for eCPU and verify correctness of their operation. The last line of console output should be:

```
Total tests PASSED: 9 , FAILED: 0
```

You can type `help(sigma)` and `help(sigma_tile)` in Python console for full API reference of Sigma MCU and `sigma_tile` module respectively.

### 3. Write software application for eCPU

Sigma MCU distribution provides several demo applications that can be used as reference (see Table 1).

| Demo application                | Description  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>heartbeat_variable</code> | A counter that is output to LED register. The period is continuously read from Switches register. Period is implemented as CPU busy waiting. |
| <code>irq_counter</code>        | A counter that is output to LED register. Increment is triggered by interrupt 3 that is mapped on button on FPGA board.                      |
| <code>dhrystone</code>          | Dhrystone synthetic benchmark  |
| <code>median</code>             | Three-element median filter operating on 400-element array of integers.  |
| <code>mul_sw</code>             | Software multiplication of two integers producing an integer.  |
| <code>qsort</code>              | Quick sort operating on 1024-element array of integers.  |
| <code>rsort</code>              | Radix sort operating on 1024-element array of integers.  |
| <code>crc32</code>              | CRC32 hash calculation   |
| <code>md5</code>                | MD5 hash calculation   |
| <code>timer_test</code>         | A counter that is output to LED register. Utilizes the timer to count the period. The period is read from Switches register on reset.        |
| <code>bootloader</code>         | Bootloader of programs in binary (ELF) format from the memory buffer   |

**Table 1 Demo applications provided in Sigma MCU distribution**

Write software application for eCPU and check its correctness. You can use either local `gcc` installation or an online service (e.g. <https://cplayground.com/> or <https://ideone.com/>) for this task. Test result for our example is shown in Listing 1.

**NOTE:** PC and online programming environments don't provide the same peripherals as those included in Sigma MCU. Thus, consider testing only "algorithmic" part of your program in these environments.

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3
4 #define ARR_SIZE 16
5
6 typedef struct
7 {
8     unsigned int max_elem;
9     unsigned int max_index;
10 } maxval_data_t;
11
12 maxval_data_t FindMaxVal(unsigned int x[ARR_SIZE])
13 {
14     maxval_data_t ret_data;
15     ret_data.max_elem = 0;
16     ret_data.max_index = 0;
17
18     for (int i=0; i<ARR_SIZE; i++) {
19         if (x[i] > ret_data.max_elem) {
20             ret_data.max_elem = x[i];
21             ret_data.max_index = i;
22         }
23     }
24     return ret_data;
25 }
26
27 //-----
28 // Main
29
30 int main( int argc, char* argv[] )
31 {
32     maxval_data_t maxval_data;
33     unsigned int datain[16] = { 0x112233cc, 0x55aa55aa, 0x01010202, 0x44556677,
34                                0x00000003, 0x00000004, 0x00000005, 0x00000006,
35                                0x00000007, 0xdeadbeef, 0xfefe8800, 0x23344556,
36                                0x05050505, 0x07070707, 0x99999999, 0xbadc0ffe };
37
38     maxval_data = FindMaxVal(datain);
39     printf("max_index: %d\n", maxval_data.max_index);
40     printf("max_elem: 0x%x\n", maxval_data.max_elem);
41 }

```

```

Compiling...
g++ -o /cplayground/cplayground /cplayground/code.cpp -I/cplayground/include -L/cplayground
/lib -std=c++17 -O0 -Wall -no-pie -ln -pthread
Compiled in 133.578 ms
Executing...
max_index: 10
max_elem: 0xfefe8800
Execution finished (exit status 0)
Executed in 5.413 ms

```

**Listing 1** Testing software implementation using [cplayground.com](https://cplayground.com)

Go to `activecore/designs/rtl/sigma/sw/apps` directory and add new directory for your software. In our example, the new directory is called `findmaxval`.

Create new C source file in the new directory. In our example, the file is called `findmaxval.c`. Write your program in this file. Source code for the example program is shown in Listing 2:

```

#define IO_LED          (*(volatile unsigned int *) (0x80000000))
#define IO_SW           (*(volatile unsigned int *) (0x80000004))

#define ARR_SIZE 16

typedef struct
{
    unsigned int max_elem;
    unsigned int max_index;
} maxval_data_t;

maxval_data_t FindMaxVal(unsigned int x[ARR_SIZE])
{
    maxval_data_t ret_data;
    ret_data.max_elem = 0;
    ret_data.max_index = 0;

    for (int i=0; i<ARR_SIZE; i++) {
        if (x[i] > ret_data.max_elem) {
            ret_data.max_elem = x[i];
            ret_data.max_index = i;
        }
    }
    return ret_data;
}

//-----
// Main

int main( int argc, char* argv[] )
{

```

```

maxval_data_t maxval_data;
unsigned int datain[16] = { 0x112233cc, 0x55aa55aa, 0x01010202, 0x44556677,
0x00000003, 0x00000004, 0x00000005, 0x00000006, 0x00000007, 0xdeadbeef, 0xfefe8800,
0x23344556, 0x05050505, 0x07070707, 0x99999999, 0xbadc0ffe };
IO_LED = 0x55aa55aa;
maxval_data = FindMaxVal(datain);
IO_LED = maxval_data.max_index;
IO_LED = maxval_data.max_elem;
while (1) {}
}

```

## Listing 2 C source code in findmaxval.c

**NOTE:** we have output 0x55aa55aa value to LEDs to mark the end of startup sequence and start of the target function FindMaxVal. In the end of the program, we output max\_index and max\_val values and send eCPU to infinite loop.

**NOTE:** since Sigma MCU does not have standard output, we use LEDs to output resulting values.

Prepare executable image for eCPU. Open Makefile in activecore/designs/rtl/sigma/sw/apps directory and add the reference to the new directory in bmarks variable (added line is highlighted in cyan). Source code for the updated bmarks assignment is shown in Listing 3:

```

bmarks = \
<available applications>
rsort \
findmaxval \
<commented lines>

```

## Listing 3 Source code of the updated bmarks assignment in Makefile

Call make command from activecore/designs/rtl/sigma/sw/benchmarks directory to build the program image.

**NOTE:** since Sigma MCU does not support hardware multiplication, consider using software one if needed. The example program mul\_sw is included in ActiveCore distribution.

## 4. Verify functional correctness in simulation

Open the testbench file activecore/designs/rtl/sigma/tb/riscv\_tb.sv, select desired clock frequency (needed in Section 7), choose the eCPU configuration, and make mem\_data parameter of sigma instance reference to your ELF program image. For our example, code updates are shown in Listing 4.

```

//`define CLK_HALF_PERIOD 5000 // external 100 MHZ
//`define CLK_HALF_PERIOD 7143 // external 70 MHZ
//`define CLK_HALF_PERIOD 6250 // external 80 MHZ
//`define CLK_HALF_PERIOD 3571 // external 140 MHZ
`define CLK_HALF_PERIOD 3333 // external 150 MHZ
//`define CLK_HALF_PERIOD 3125 // external 160 MHZ

...

sigma
#(
    //.CPU("riscv_1stage")
    //.CPU("riscv_2stage")
    //.CPU("riscv_3stage")
    //.CPU("riscv_4stage")
    .CPU("riscv_5stage")
    //.CPU("riscv_6stage")
)

```

```

, .UDM_RTX_EXTERNAL_OVERRIDE("YES")
, .delay_test_flag(0)

, .mem_init_type("elf")
, .mem_init_data("<PATH_TO_ACTIVECORE>/designs/rtl/sigma/sw/apps/findmaxval.riscv")
, .mem_size(8192)
) sigma
(
.clk_i(CLK_100MHZ)
, .arst_i(RST)
, .irq_btn_i(irq_btn)
, .rx_i(rx)
//, .tx_o()
, .gpio_bi(SW)
, .gpio_bo(LED)
);

```

**Listing 4 Updated module instantiation in `riscv_tb.sv` testbench**

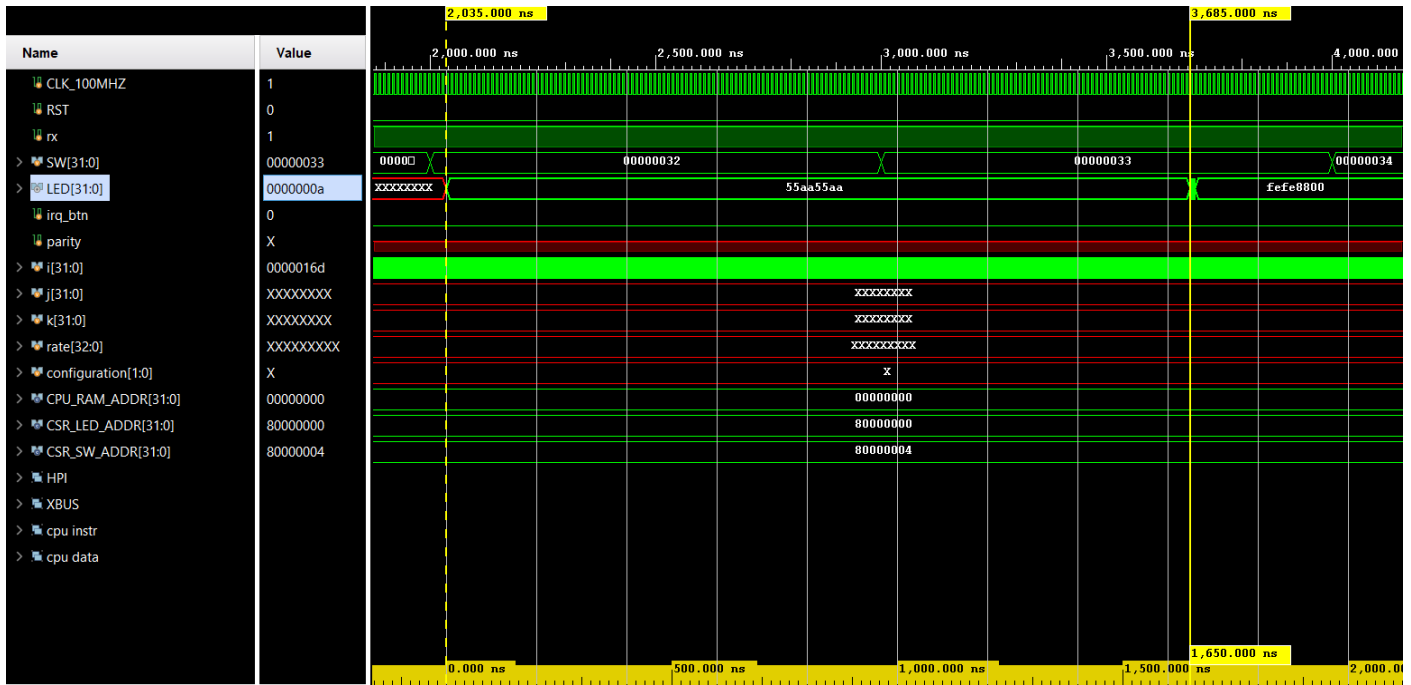
Once simulation starts, Tcl console should show notification of successful program image upload (see Figure 1).



**Figure 1 Notification of successful program image upload**

Simulation waveform for 5-stage eCPU configuration is shown in Figure 2.





**Figure 2 Simulation waveform of program working on eCPU**

The values on LEDs are correct, the program works as intended.

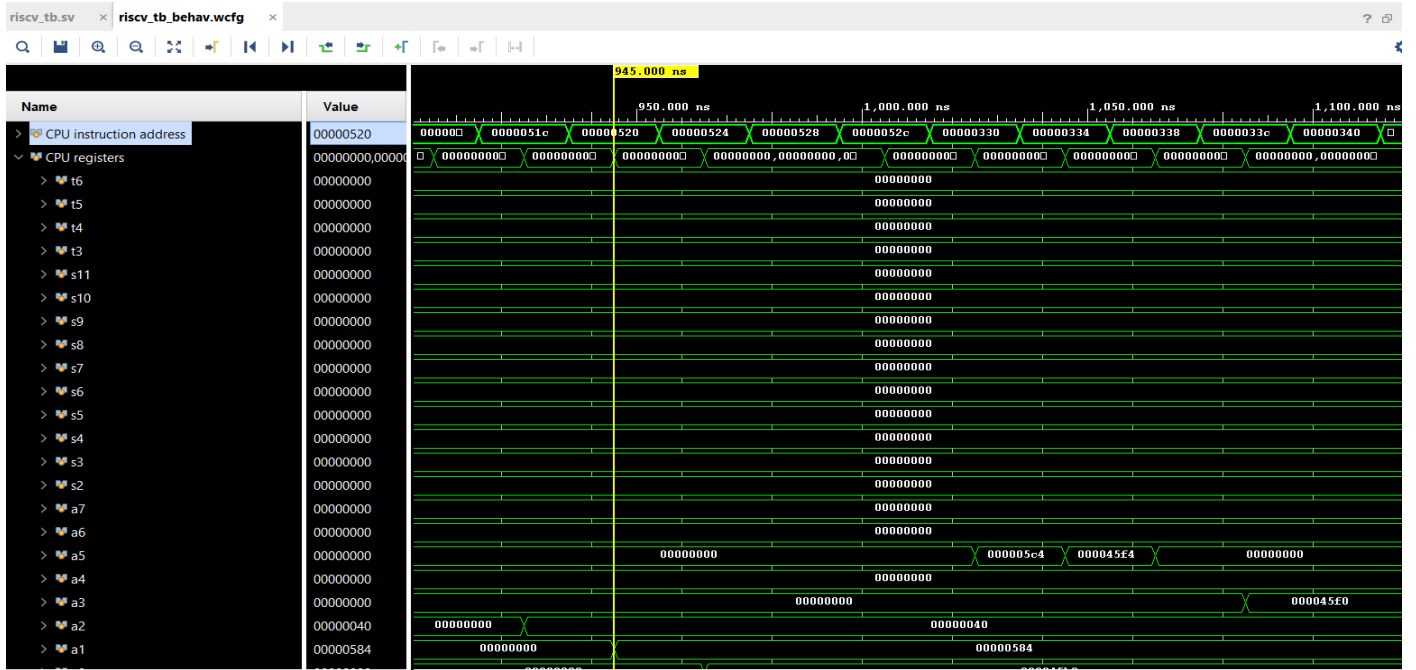
**NOTE:** if resulting values do not appear in simulation, try the following:

- Check the program is placed in sigma\_tile RAM. Compare the content of RAM (RAM array is located at /riscv\_tb/sigma/sigma\_tile/ram/ram\_dual/ram) to the program binary. Consider specifying absolute path in case the image is not loaded.
- Write intermediate values to LED register.
- Trace program execution.

The program can be traced in simulation using 1-stage eCPU configuration. To switch eCPU configurations for simulation, open corresponding Vivado project and change CPU parameter of sigma instance in riscv\_tb.sv testbench. Display the following signals in eCPU (located in /riscv\_tb/sigma/sigma\_tile/genblk1.riscv, see Figure 3):

- genpstage\_EXEC\_TRX\_LOCAL.curinstr\_addr – instruction address
- genpstage\_EXEC\_TRX\_LOCAL.instr\_code – instruction code
- genpsticky\_glbl\_regfile – general-purpose registers

**NOTE:** you can use the provided riscv\_tb\_behav.wcfg waveform configuration file to display the eCPU state.



**Figure 3** Tracing program execution using 1-stage eCPU configuration

```

...
00000518 <main>:
518: fb010113      addi   sp,sp,-80
51c: 04000613      li     a2,64
520: 58400593      li     a1,1412
524: 00010513      mv     a0,sp
528: 04112623      sw     ra,76(sp)
...

```

**Listing 5** Fragment of `findmaxval.riscv.dump` program dump file

Analyze dumped representation of program (`findmaxval.riscv.dump` in our case, see Listing 5) using RISC-V Assembly Programmer's Manual: [github.com/riscv/riscv-asm-manual/blob/master/riscv-asm.md](https://github.com/riscv/riscv-asm-manual/blob/master/riscv-asm.md). E.g., in our example, instruction at address 0x520 (`li a1, 1412`) writes immediate value 1412 (0x584) to register a1. This operation is marked in Figure 3.

Identify and fix inconsistencies in program execution.

## 5. Implement the designs and collect metrics of the implementations

Characteristics of provided `sigma_tile` configurations are shown in Table 2:

| eCPU configuration  | Frequency, MHz | LUTs | FFs  |
|---------------------|----------------|------|------|
| <b>riscv_1stage</b> | 70             | 2144 | 1180 |
| <b>riscv_2stage</b> | 70             | 2263 | 1279 |
| <b>riscv_3stage</b> | 80             | 2293 | 1422 |
| <b>riscv_4stage</b> | 140            | 2284 | 1686 |
| <b>riscv_5stage</b> | 150            | 2385 | 1731 |
| <b>riscv_6stage</b> | 160            | 2314 | 1830 |

**Table 2** Characteristics of provided `sigma_tile` implementations

6. (if FPGA board available) Upload your program to Sigma MCU and make sure it works correctly

To upload your program, add `loadelf` command to the end of `hw_test.py` script. For our example, the line is the following:  
`sigma.tile.loadelf('<PATH_TO_ACTIVECORE>/designs/rtl/sigma/sw/apps/findmaxval.riscv')`

In our example, the LEDs show 0x8800 (16 least significant bits of 0xfefe8800 value). The program works as intended.

7. Analyze performance of implementations

Now we can analyze performance values of functionality implementations based on various eCPU configurations. Set the actual clock period for each eCPU configuration according to Section 4. For our example, these values are shown in Table 3.

| eCPU configuration  | Latency, ns |
|---------------------|-------------|
| <b>riscv_1stage</b> | 2943        |
| <b>riscv_2stage</b> | 1586        |
| <b>riscv_3stage</b> | 1938        |
| <b>riscv_4stage</b> | 1179        |
| <b>riscv_5stage</b> | 1100        |
| <b>riscv_6stage</b> | 1200        |

**Table 3** Performance of implementations based on various eCPU configurations

8. Integrate any UDM-compatible module in Sigma MCU

Since `sigma_tile` XIF protocol is identical to UDM system bus protocol, UDM-compatible modules can be seamlessly integrated in Sigma MCU.

**NOTE:** Beware that XIF address space starts from 0x80000000.

Integrate one of such modules in Sigma MCU (modify `sigma.sv` module) and feed this module with data from eCPU.