



Arquitecturas de Alto Desempenho

CRC Design

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Application areas

Two basic application areas are considered

- message transmission
 - bit serial transmission
- data storage
 - parallel access.

DETI

Engineering problem to be dealt with

- how confident can one be that the received message, or the retrieved data, is the same as the one that was transmitted, or stored?

Solution to be pursued

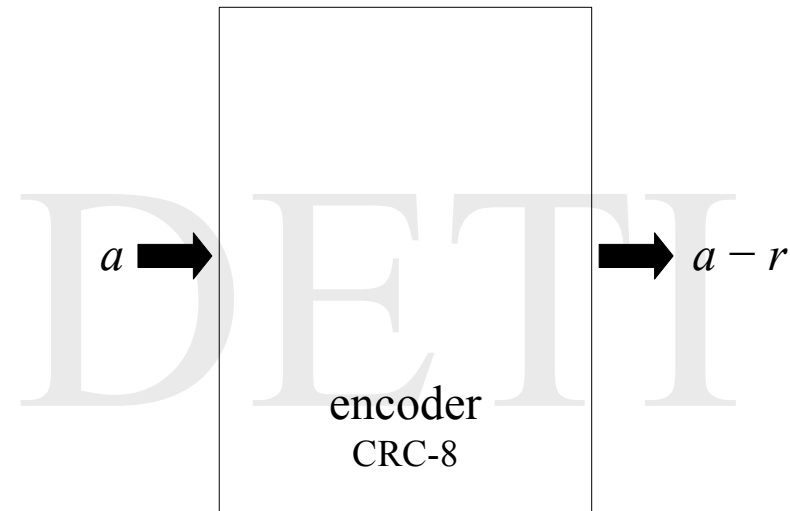
The message, or data, bits will be thought of to represent the coefficients of a polynomial to be operated in the Galois Field F_2 .

The remainder $r(x)$, Cyclic Redundancy Checksum (CRC), of the polynomial division of $a(x) \times 10^8$ by $b(x) = x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1$ is to be computed and attached to the message before transmission, or to the data before storage.

Upon message reception, or data retrieval, the polynomial $a(x) \times 10^8 - r(x)$ is to be divided again by $b(x)$ and, if the remainder is not zero, an error should be signaled.

Requirements - 1

Parallel version

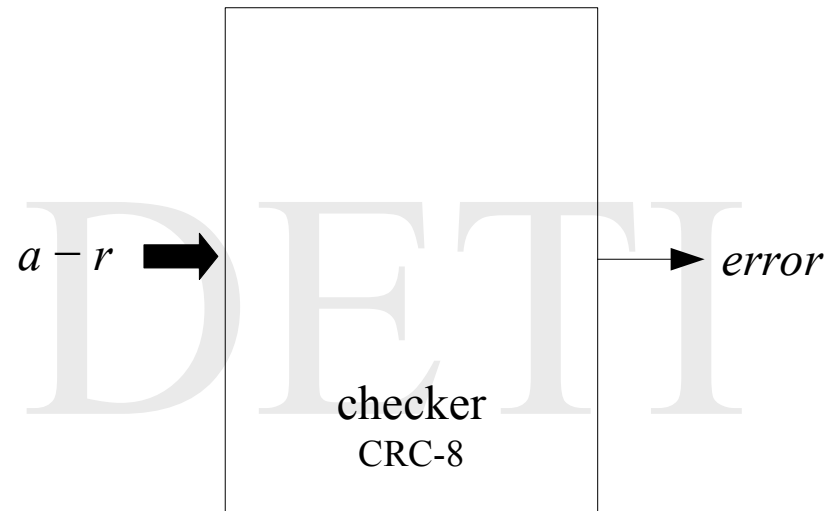


a – 16 bit word

r – 8 bit word

Requirements - 2

Parallel version



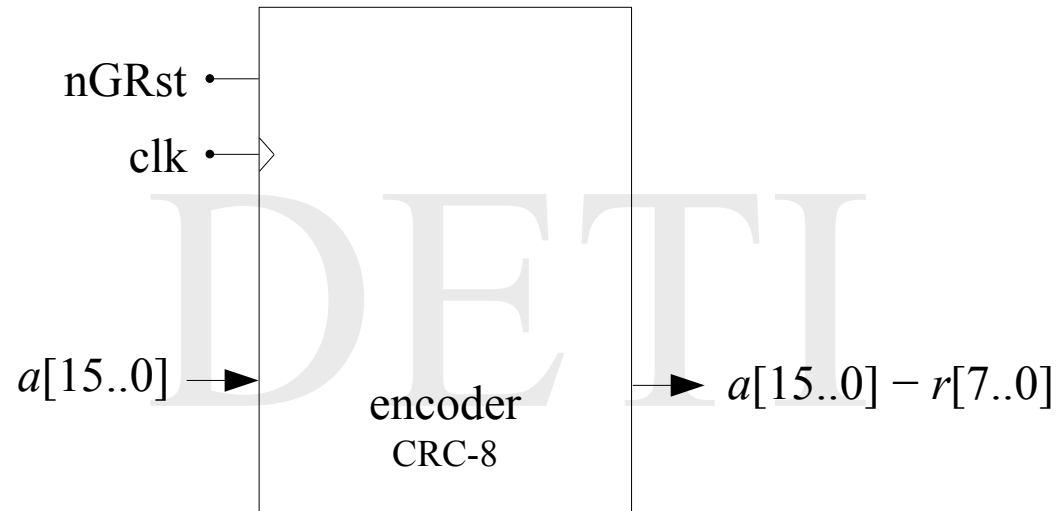
a – 16 bit word

r – 8 bit word

$error$ – 1 bit word

Requirements - 3

Bit serial version

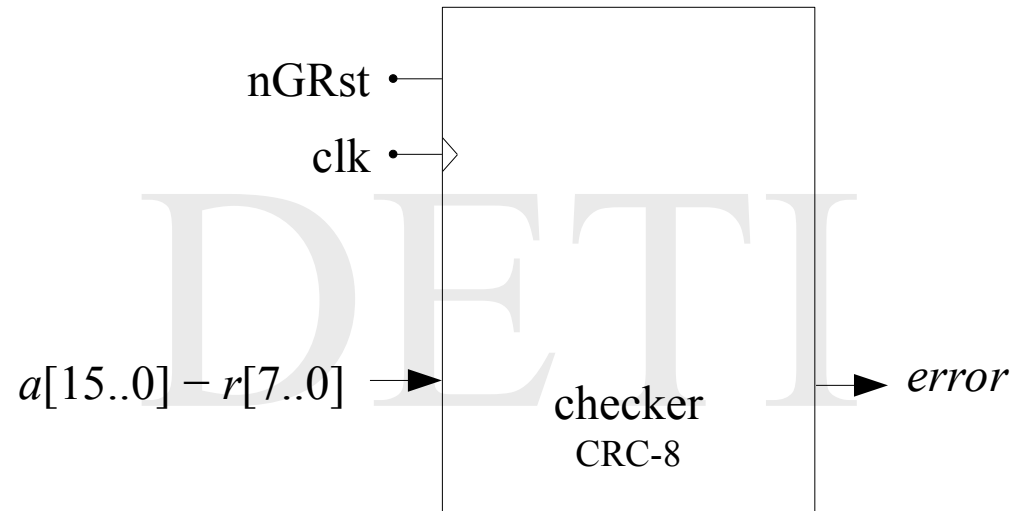


a – msb is inputted / outputted first

r – msb is outputted first

Requirements - 4

Bit serial version



a – msb is inputted first

r – msb is inputted first

Basic approaches

The design may be approached through different methods, such as

- the division algorithm
- properties of the remainder.

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Division Algorithm - 1

$$a(x) \times x^8 = q(x) \times b(x) + r(x)$$

where $b(x) = x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1$ (CRC-8 Bluetooth)

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & \overbrace{a(x) \times x^8} & \overbrace{b(x)} \\
 r_{16}(x) \rightarrow & \boxed{a_{15} a_{14} a_{13} a_{12} a_{11} a_{10} a_9 a_8} a_7 a_6 a_5 a_4 a_3 a_2 a_1 a_0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 & \boxed{1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1} \\
 r_{15}(x) \rightarrow & 0 \boxed{\# \# \# \# \# \# \# \#} a_6 & \boxed{\# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \#} \\
 r_{14}(x) \rightarrow & 0 \boxed{\# \# \# \# \# \# \# \#} a_5 & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{q(x)} \\
 & \dots & \\
 r_9(x) \rightarrow & 0 \boxed{\# \# \# \# \# \# \# \#} a_0 & \\
 r_8(x) \rightarrow & 0 \boxed{\# \# \# \# \# \# \# \#} 0 & \\
 & \dots & \\
 r_1(x) \rightarrow & 0 \boxed{\# \# \# \# \# \# \# \#} 0 & \\
 & 0 \boxed{\# \# \# \# \# \# \# \#} & \\
 & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{r_0(x) = r(x)} &
 \end{array}$$

Division Algorithm - 2

The computation can be simplified if we take into consideration that

- only the polynomial $r(x)$ is required
- the last 8 coefficients of polynomial $a(x) \times x^8$ are known to be zero
- the form of polynomial $b(x)$ is fixed and known.

Division Algorithm - 3

Description of the computation as a recurring process

- there are 16 iteration steps
- initialization

$$r_{16,k} = a_{15+k-7} \quad , \text{ with } k = 0, 1, \dots, 7$$

- iteration step ($15 \geq i \geq 0$)

$$r_{i,8} = r_{i+1,7} \oplus q_i = r_{i+1,7} \oplus r_{i+1,7} = 0$$

$$k = 7, 5, 2, 1 \Rightarrow r_{i,k} = r_{i+1,7} \oplus r_{i+1,k-1}$$

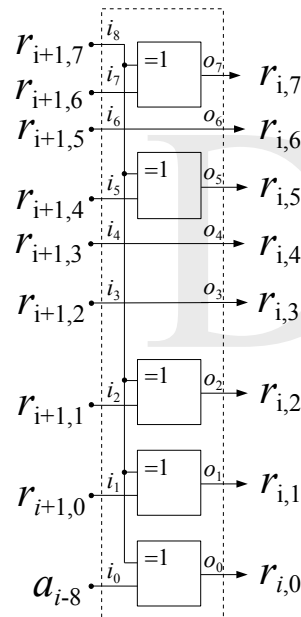
$$k = 6, 4, 3 \Rightarrow r_{i,k} = r_{i+1,k-1}$$

$$k = 0 \wedge i \geq 8 \Rightarrow r_{i,0} = r_{i+1,7} \oplus a_{i-8}$$

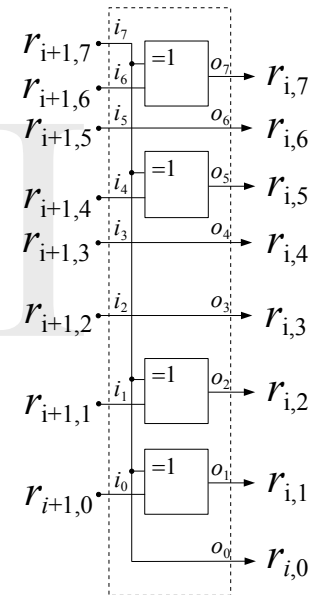
$$k = 0 \wedge i < 8 \Rightarrow r_{i,0} = r_{i+1,7}$$

Division Algorithm - 4

Two basic building blocks are needed.



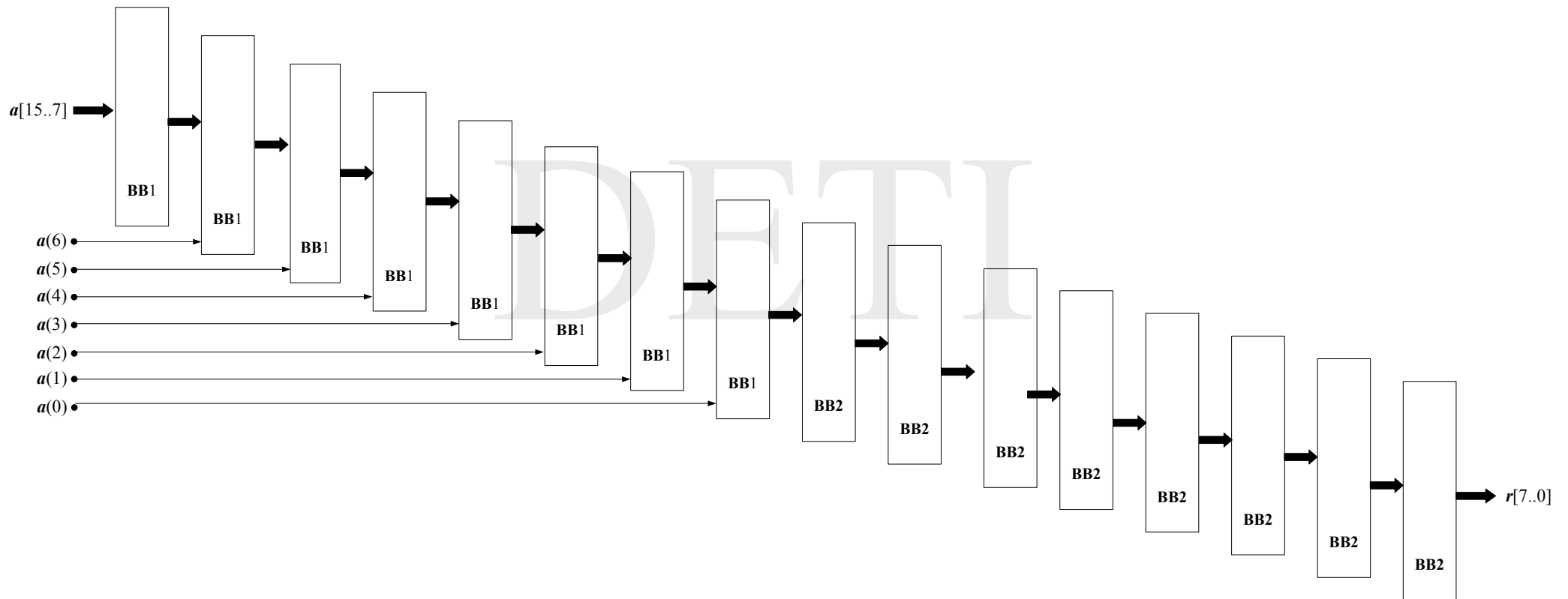
building block of type 1
9 inputs



building block of type 2
8 inputs

Division Algorithm - 5

8 primeiros tipo 1



Division Algorithm - 6

Output to input dependence + cost

| | r7 | r6 | r5 | r4 | r3 | r2 | r1 | r0 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 16 | 8000 | 4000 | 2000 | 1000 | 800 | 400 | 200 | 100 |
| 15 | C000 | 2000 | 9000 | 800 | 400 | 8200 | 8100 | 8080 |
| 14 | E000 | 9000 | C800 | 400 | 8200 | 4100 | 4080 | C040 |
| 13 | 7000 | C800 | E400 | 8200 | 4100 | A080 | 2040 | E020 |
| 12 | B800 | E400 | F200 | 4100 | A080 | 5040 | 9020 | 7010 |
| 11 | 5C00 | F200 | F900 | A080 | 5040 | 2820 | C810 | B808 |
| 10 | AE00 | F900 | FC80 | 5040 | 2820 | 9410 | E408 | 5C04 |
| 9 | 5700 | FC80 | FE40 | 2820 | 9410 | 4A08 | F204 | AE02 |
| 8 | AB80 | FE40 | 7F20 | 9410 | 4A08 | A504 | F902 | 5701 |
| 7 | 55C0 | 7F20 | 3F90 | 4A08 | A504 | 5282 | FC81 | AB80 |
| 6 | 2AE0 | 3F90 | 1FC8 | A504 | 5282 | A941 | FE40 | 55C0 |
| 5 | 1570 | 1FC8 | 8FE4 | 5282 | A941 | D4A0 | 7F20 | 2AE0 |
| 4 | 0AB8 | 8FE4 | 47F2 | A941 | D4A0 | 6A50 | 3F90 | 1570 |
| 3 | 855C | 47F2 | A3F9 | D4A0 | 6A50 | 3528 | 1FC8 | 0AB8 |
| 2 | C2AE | A3F9 | 51FC | 6A50 | 3528 | 9A94 | 8FE4 | 855C |
| 1 | 6157 | 51FC | A8FE | 3528 | 9A94 | 4D4A | 47F2 | C2AE |
| 0 | 30AB | A8FE | 547F | 9A94 | 4D4A | 26A5 | A3F9 | 6157 |

iteration
number

$a_{15} \cdots a_0 \rightarrow 1$, if the variable is present in the expression
0, otherwise

- 72 x-or gates are needed.

Division Algorithm - 7

Propagation delay dependence

| | pdr7 | pdr6 | pdr5 | pdr4 | pdr3 | pdr2 | pdr1 | pdr0 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 11 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 10 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| 6 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| 5 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| 4 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| 3 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| 2 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| 1 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| 0 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 |

iteration
number

- 16 x-or propagation time delays in the worst case.

Properties of the remainder - 1

$$\begin{aligned} [a(x) \times x^8] \bmod b(x) &= \left[\left(\sum_{n=0}^{15} a_n \times x^n \right) \times x^8 \right] \bmod b(x) = \\ &= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{15} a_n \times x^{n+8} \right) \bmod b(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{15} \left[a_n \times [x^{n+8} \bmod b(x)] \right] \end{aligned}$$

where $b(x) = x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1$ (CRC-8 Bluetooth)

Properties of the remainder - 2

$$x^8 \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1$$

$$x^9 \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^3 + 1$$

$$x^{10} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + 1$$

$$x^{11} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^3 + x$$

$$x^{12} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x + 1$$

$$x^{13} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^2 + x$$

$$x^{14} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^6 + x^5 + x^3 + x + 1$$

$$x^{15} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^7 + x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + x$$

$$x^{16} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^3 + x + 1$$

$$x^{17} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^4 + x^2 + x$$

$$x^{18} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^5 + x^3 + x^2$$

$$x^{19} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^6 + x^4 + x^3$$

$$x^{20} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^7 + x^5 + x^4$$

$$x^{21} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^7 + x^6 + x^2 + x + 1$$

$$x^{22} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^5 + x^3 + 1$$

$$x^{23} \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^6 + x^4 + x$$

Properties of the remainder - 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\sum_{n=0}^{15} a_n \times x^{n+8} \right) \bmod (x^8 + x^7 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) = \\
 & \begin{aligned}
 & \text{6 xor} = (a_0 \oplus a_1 \oplus a_3 \oplus a_5 \oplus a_7 \oplus a_{12} \oplus a_{13}) \times x^7 + \\
 & \text{9 xor} + (a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus a_3 \oplus a_4 \oplus a_5 \oplus a_6 \oplus a_7 \oplus a_{11} \oplus a_{13} \oplus a_{15}) \times x^6 + \\
 & \text{9 xor} + (a_0 \oplus a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus a_3 \oplus a_4 \oplus a_5 \oplus a_6 \oplus a_{10} \oplus a_{12} \oplus a_{14}) \times x^5 + \\
 & \text{6 xor} + (a_2 \oplus a_4 \oplus a_7 \oplus a_9 \oplus a_{11} \oplus a_{12} \oplus a_{15}) \times x^4 + \\
 & \text{6 xor} + (a_1 \oplus a_3 \oplus a_6 \oplus a_8 \oplus a_{10} \oplus a_{11} \oplus a_{14}) \times x^3 + \\
 & \text{6 xor} + (a_0 \oplus a_2 \oplus a_5 \oplus a_7 \oplus a_9 \oplus a_{10} \oplus a_{13}) \times x^2 + \\
 & \text{9 xor} + (a_0 \oplus a_3 \oplus a_4 \oplus a_5 \oplus a_6 \oplus a_7 \oplus a_8 \oplus a_9 \oplus a_{13} \oplus a_{15}) \times x + \\
 & \text{7 xor} + (a_0 \oplus a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus a_4 \oplus a_6 \oplus a_8 \oplus a_{13} \oplus a_{14})
 \end{aligned}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 58 x-or gates are needed
- 9 x-or propagation time delays in the worst case.

Parallel implementation

Following one of the approaches that were described, or some other one that you may devise

- elicit common operations to reduce gate count
- perform them in parallel to reduce time propagation delays.

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Bit serial implementation

Following one of the approaches that were described, or some other one that you may devise

- elicit common operations in order to specify the data path
- design the control section so that the bit sequence may proceed smoothly through the data path.