

Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP

User Guide

IPUG543-2.0E, 11/17/2022

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Revision History

Date	Version	Description		
1/15/2019	1.0E	Initial version published.		
8/30/2019	1.1E	FIR structure updated and FIR three modes integrated.		
4/6/2021 1.2E		The description of Initialization coefficient file updated.		
		Read and write timing descriptions updated.		
11/17/2022	2.0E	FIR Filter structures added.		

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1 About This Guide 1.1 Purpose

1 About This Guide

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP User Guide is to help you learn the features and usage of Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP by providing the descriptions of functions, ports, timing, GUI and reference design, etc.

1.2 Related Documents

The latest user guides are available on the GOWINSEMI Website. You can find the related documents at www.gowinsemi.com:

- DS100, GW1N series FPGA Products Data Sheet
- DS117, GW1NR series of FPGA Products Data Sheet
- DS102, GW2A series of FPGA Products Data Sheet
- DS976, GW2AN-55 Data Sheet
- DS961, GW2ANR series of FPGA Products Data Sheet
- DS226, GW2AR series of FPGA Products Data Sheet
- SUG100, Gowin Software User Guide

1.3 Terminology and Abbreviations

The terminology and abbreviations used in this manual are as shown in Table 1-1 Terminology and Abbreviations.

Table 1-1 Terminology and Abbreviations

Terminology and Abbreviations	Meaning
BSRAM	Block Static Random Access Memory
DSP	Digital Signal Processing

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Terminology and Abbreviations	Meaning
FIR	Finite Impulse Response
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Array
IP	Intellectual Property
SRAM	Static Random Access Memory

1.4 Support and Feedback

Gowin Semiconductor provides customers with comprehensive technical support. If you have any questions, comments, or suggestions, please feel free to contact us directly by the following ways.

Website: www.gowinsemi.com

E-mail: support@gowinsemi.com

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2 Overview

2.1 Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP Introduction

Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP can implement Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filter function. According to different types of FIR filters, it supports configurations in four modes, and supports multi-channel processing and time-division multiplexing processing.

Table 2-1 Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP

Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP					
IP Core Application					
Logic Resource	Please refer to Table 3-1, Table 3-2, Table 3-3, and Table 3-4.				
Delivered Doc.					
Design Files	Verilog (encrypted)				
Reference Design	Verilog				
TestBench	Verilog				
Test and Design Flow					
Synthesis Software	GowinSynthesis				
Application Software	Gowin Software (V1.9.8.09 and above)				

Note!

For the devices supported, you can click <u>here</u> to get the information.

2.2 FIR Filter Algorithm Introduction

The calculation formula of Finite Impulse Response Filter is as follows:

$$y[n] = h_0x[n] + h_1x[n-1] + \cdots + h_{N-1}x[n-N+1]$$

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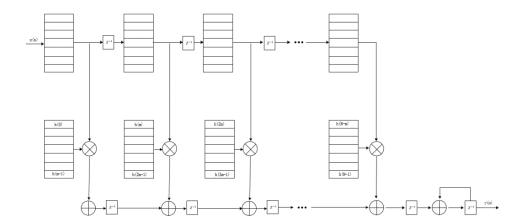
$$=\sum_{i=0}^{N-1}h_i\cdot x[n-i]$$

Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP is optimized according to the characteristics of filter coefficients for different working modes.

2.3 FIR Singlerate Structure and Function

FIR Singlerate mode implements FIR filter by transposition structure; the input/output is processed by pipeline, and the result can be obtained quickly, which is suitable for designs with large data and coefficient bit width but relatively small order. The basic structure is as shown in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1 FIR Singlerate Structure



2.4 FIR Symmetry Structure and Function

FIR Symmetry mode is designed based on FIR coefficient symmetry, which can save half of the resources such as multipliers. The basic structure is as shown in Figure 2-2.

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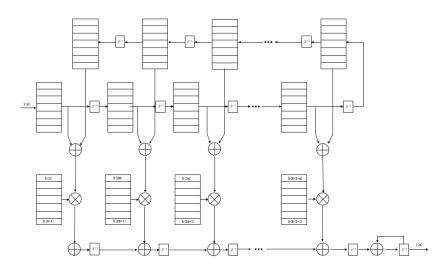
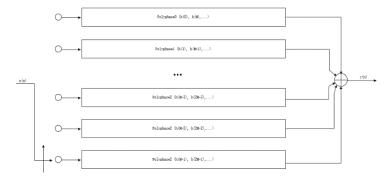


Figure 2-2 FIR Symmetry Structure

2.5 FIR Polyphase Decimator Structure and Function

FIR Polyphase Decimator is designed with a polyphase filter structure to implement filtering and downsampling functions. The basic structure is as shown in Figure 2-3.

Figure 2-3 FIR Polyphase Decimator Structure



2.6 FIR Polyphase Interpolator Structure and Function

FIR Polyphase Interpolator is designed with a polyphase filter structure to implement filtering and downsampling functions. The basic structure is as shown in Figure 2-4.

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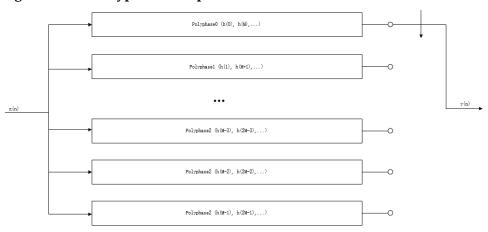


Figure 2-4 FIR Polyphase Interpolator Structure

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3 Features and Performance 3.1 Features

3 Features and Performance

3.1 Features

- Supports 4 FIR types
- Supports input data width 2-18 bits
- Supports coefficient bit width 2-18 bits
- Supports output data bit width 2-37 bits
- Supports number of taps 2-1024 (depending on chip resource)
- Supports number of channels 1-8 (depending on chip resource)
- Supports time-division multiplexing

3.2 Max. Frequency

The maximum frequency of Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP is mainly determined by the speed grade of the devices and configuration parameters.

3.3 Latency

The latency of Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP is determined by the configuration parameters.

3.4 Resource Utilization

Its performance and resource utilization may vary when the design is employed in different devices, or at different densities, speed grades or in different IP configuration modes.

Take GW2A-18 series of FPGA as an example. See Table 3-1, Table 3-2, Table 3-3, and Table 3-4 for the resource utilization. For the

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applications on the other GOWINSEMI devices, please refer to the later release.

Table 3-1 Resource Utilization in FIR Singlerate Mode

Device	Speed Grade	Name	Resource Utilization	Note
		Registers	10118	
		LUT	5537	Din Width=16, Coeff Width= 8
GW2A-18	-7	ALU	1486	Dout Width = 31
		DSP	32	Taps Size = 128
		BSRAM	1	Input Channel = 3 TDM = 4
		SRAM	128	

Table 3-2 Resource Utilization in FIR Symmetry Mode

Device	Speed Grade	Name	Resource Utilization	Note
		Registers	8885	
		LUT	4760	Din Width=16, Coeff Width= 8
GW2A-18	-7	ALU	1055	Dout Width = 31
		DSP	16	Taps Size = 128 Input Channel = 3
		BSRAM	1	TDM = 4
		SRAM	64	

Table 3-3 Resource Utilization in FIR Polyphase Decimator Mode

Device	Speed Grade	Name	Resource Utilization	Note
		Registers	9281	Din Width=16, Coeff Width= 8
		LUT	5207	Dout Width = 31
GW2A-18	-7	ALU	792	TapsSize = 128
		DSP	16	Input Channel = 3
		BSRAM	1	TDM = 4
		SRAM	72	Factor = 2

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Table 3-4 Resource Utilization in FIR Polyphase Interpolator Mode

Device	Speed Grade	Name	Resource Utilization	Note
GW2A-18	-7	Registers	5322	Din Width=16, Coeff Width= 8
		LUT	2819	Dout Width = 31
		ALU	737	TapsSize = 128
		DSP	16	Input Channel = 3
		BSRAM	1	TDM = 4
		SRAM	64	Factor = 2

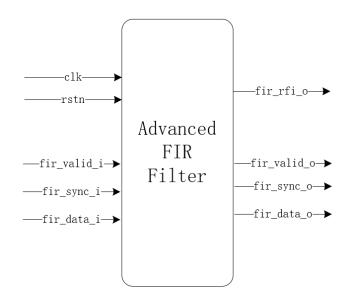
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4 Port Description

Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP Ports

The details of Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP I/O ports are shown in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1 Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP Port Diagram



The details of Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP I/O ports are shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Port List

Signal	I/O	Data Width	Description
clk	1	1	Clock signal
rstn	1	1	Reset signal, active-low.
fir_valid_i	1	1	Data input valid signal
fir_sync_i	1	1	Data channel synchronization signal,

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Signal	I/O	Data Width	Description
			the first channel valid.
fir_data_i	1	16	Input data
fir_rfi_o	0	1	Input ready signal
fir_valid_o	0	1	Data output valid signal
fir_sync_o	0	1	Data channel synchronization signal, the first channel valid.
fir_data_o	0	31	Output data; the maximum value is (Data Width + Coeff Width) - 1.

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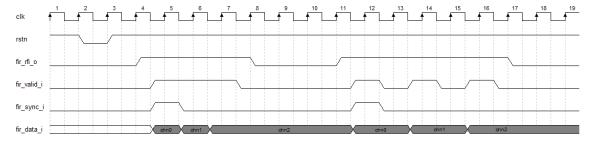
5 Timing Description

This chapter introduces the timing of Gowin Advanced FIR Filter.

Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP Timing

Figure 5-1 shows the data input timing diagram of Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP.

Figure 5-1 Data Input Timing Diagram of Advanced FIR Filter IP with 3 Channels and Time Division Multiplexing 3

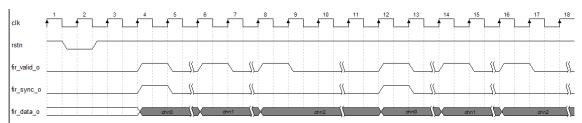


- 1. After the signal fir_rfi_o is pulled up, input data, and data can be input continuously or at intervals.
- 2. When the signal fir valid i is high, the input data is valid.
- 3. When the signal fir_sync_i is high, it means that this is the first channel data. After that, input the channel data in turn. If only one channel data is input, the signal fir_sync_i is pulled up as signal fir_valid_i is pulled up.
- 4. When the last channel data is input, the signal fir_rfi_o is pulled down. Then input data after the next pull up.

Figure 5-2 shows the data output timing diagram.

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Figure 5-2 Data Output Timing Diagram of Advanced FIR Filter IP with 3 Channels and Time Division Multiplexing 3



- 1. When the signal fir_valid_o is high, the data output is valid.
- 2. When the signal fir_sync_o is high, it means that this is the first channel valid data. Then the data of channel 2, channel 3 and so on is output in turn.
- 3. There are NUM_TDM (time division multiplexing value) intervals between each channel data.

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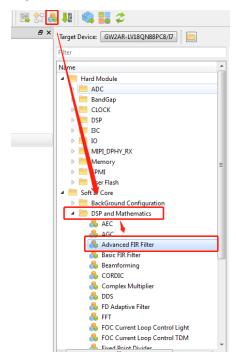
6 Call and Configuration

You can select "Tools" in Gowin Software to start IP Core Generator to call and configure Advanced FIR Filter.

1. Open IP Core Generator

After creating a new project, you can click the "IP Core Generator" button to open the IP Core Generator, as shown in Figure 6-1.





2. Open Advanced FIR Filter IP Core

Double click "Math > Advanced FIR Filter" to open the interface of Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP core, as shown in Figure 6-2.

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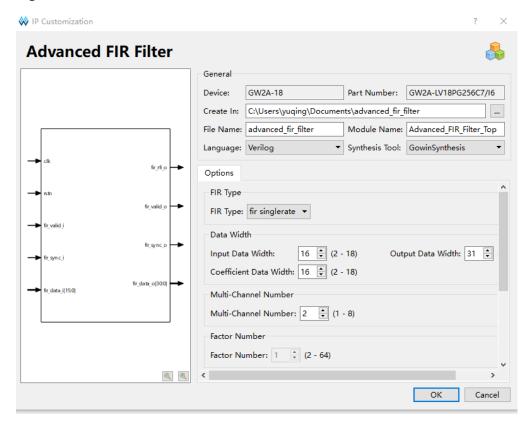


Figure 6-2 Advanced FIR Filter IP Interface

Descriptions of Initializing Coefficient File

Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP supports coefficient initialization function. When Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP is called, the initialization coefficient file must be specified. If the filter is as follows:

$$y[n] = h_0 x[n] + h_1 x[n-1] + \dots + h_{N-1} x[n-N+1]$$
$$= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} h_i \cdot x[n-i]$$

Then in the coefficient file, the data should be placed in the following position:

 h_0

 h_1

 h_2

. . .

 h_{N-1}

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And the data is decimal plain text. The size of the initialization coefficient should be within the range of the selected coefficient bit width, and the number of initialization should be consistent with the number of FIR taps, otherwise the GUI will report a data error.

In the case of a multi-channel configuration, the data in the coefficient file should be placed:

```
Data 0 of channel 0 (Coeff<sub>00</sub>)

Data 1 of channel 0 (Coeff<sub>0,01</sub>)

Data N -1 of channel 0 (Coeff<sub>0 N -1</sub>)

...

Data 0 of channel 1 (Coeff<sub>10</sub>)

Data 1 of channel 1 (Coeff<sub>11</sub>)

...

Data N -1 of channel 1 (Coeff<sub>1,N-1</sub>)

Data 0 of channel M-1 (Coeff<sub>M-10</sub>)

Data 1 of channel M-1 (Coeff<sub>M-11</sub>)

...

Data N-1 of channel M-1 (Coeff<sub>M-11</sub>)
```

The FIR coefficient data format conversion can be generated by referring to the following MATLAB example.

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Figure 6-3 MATLAB Example

```
%% Initial
% First channel FIR Setting
N = 64;
                       % 64 order
fs0 = 16e3;
                       % 16KHz Frequency
fpass0 = 8e3;
                       % 8KHz Passband
wn fpass0 = fpass0 /fs0;
% Second channel FIR Setting
wn_fpass1 = fpass1 /fs1;
%% Generate lowpass FIR coeff
coeff0 = fir1(N-1, wn_fpass0, 'low');
coeff1 = fir1(N-1, wn_fpass1, 'low');
%% Convert to fixed point
Scaled_Width = Coeff_Width - 1;
coeff0_fi = round(coeff0*2^Scaled_Width);
coeff1_fi = round(coeff1*2^Scaled_Width);
%% Save file
file name = "./coeff.dat";
fid = fopen(file_name, 'w');
fprintf(fid, '%d\n', [coeff0_fi, coeff1_fi]);
fclose(fid);
```

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7 Reference Design

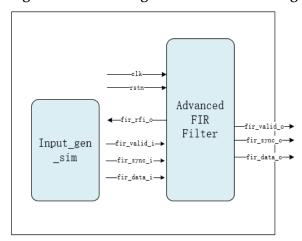
This chapter is intended to introduce the usage and structure of the reference design of Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP. Gowin Advanced FIR Filter IP design example has only one module. Please refer to <u>reference design</u> for details.

Application

The block diagram of reference design is as shown in Figure 7-1. In the design instance, the steps are as follows:

- Through the input_gen_sim module, input data is generated for Advanced FIR Filter module.
- 2. After the operation by IP, the output data is obtained.

Figure 7-1 Block Diagram of Reference Design



IP functions can be verified using this design. When the reference design is applied to board level testing, you need to provide appropriate stimulus to the reference design, and you can use an on-line logic analyzer or oscilloscope to observe the signals.

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