

Chisel3 Cheat Sheet

Version 0.5 (beta): August 4, 2019

Notation In This Document:

For Functions and Constructors:

Arguments given as `kwd:type` (name and type(s))

Arguments in brackets (`[...]`) are optional.

For Operators:

`c`, `x`, `y` are Chisel Data; `n`, `m` are Scala `Int`

`w(x)`, `w(y)` are the widths of `x`, `y` (respectively)

`minVal(x)`, `maxVal(x)` are the minimum or maximum possible values of `x`

Basic Chisel Constructs

Chisel Wire Operators:

```
// Allocate a as wire of type UInt()
val x = Wire(UInt())
x := y // Connect wire y to wire x
```

When executes blocks conditionally by `Bool`, and is equivalent to Verilog `if`

```
when(condition1) {
  // run if condition1 true and skip rest
} .elsewhen(condition2) {
  // run if condition2 true and skip rest
} .otherwise {
  // run if none of the above ran
}
```

Switch executes blocks conditionally by data

```
switch(x) {
  is(value1) {
    // run if x === value1
  }
  is(value2) {
    // run if x === value2
  }
}
```

Enum generates value literals for enumerations

```
val s1::s2::...::sn::Nil
```

= `Enum(nodeType:UInt, n:Int)`

`s1`, `s2`, ..., `sn` will be created as `nodeType` literals with distinct values

`nodeType` type of `s1`, `s2`, ..., `sn`

`n` element count

Math Helpers:

`log2Ceil(in:Int): Int` $\log_2(\text{in})$ rounded up

`log2Floor(in:Int): Int` $\log_2(\text{in})$ rounded down

`isPow2(in:Int): Boolean` True if `in` is a power of 2

Basic Data Types

Constructors:

<code>Bool()</code>	type, boolean value
<code>true.B</code> or <code>false.B</code>	literal values
<code>UInt(32.W)</code>	type 32-bit unsigned
<code>UInt()</code>	type, width inferred
<code>77.U</code> or <code>"hdead".U</code>	unsigned literals
<code>1.U(16.W)</code>	literal with forced width
<code>SInt()</code> or <code>SInt(64.W)</code>	like <code>UInt</code>
<code>-3.S</code> or <code>"h-44".S</code>	signed literals
<code>3.S(2.W)</code>	signed 2-bits wide <i>value -1</i>

Bits, UInt, SInt Casts: reinterpret cast except for:
`UInt --> SInt` Zero-extend to `SInt`

State Elements

Registers retain state until updated

```
val my_reg = Reg(UInt(32.W))
```

Flavors

`RegInit(7.U(32.W))` reg with initial value 7

`RegNext(next_val)` update each clock, no init

`RegEnable(next,enable)` update, with enable gate

Updating: assign to latch new value on next clock:

```
my_reg := next_val
```

Read-Write Memory provide addressable memories

```
val my_mem = Mem(n:Int, out:Data)
```

`out` memory element type

`n` memory depth (elements)

Using: access elements by indexing:

```
val readVal = my_mem(addr:UInt/Int)
```

for synchronous read: assign output to `Reg`

```
mu_mem(addr:UInt/Int) := y
```

Modules

Defining: subclass `Module` with elements, code:

```
class Accum(width:Int) extends Module {
  val io = IO(new Bundle {
    val in = Input(UInt(width.W))
    val out = Output(UInt(width.W))
  })
  val sum = Reg(UInt())
  sum := sum + io.in
  io.out := sum
}
```

Usage: access elements using dot notation:

(code inside a `Module` is always running)

```
val my_module = Module(new Accum(32))
```

```
my_module.io.in := some_data
```

```
val sum := my_module.io.out
```

Operators:

Chisel	Explanation	Width
<code>!x</code>	Logical NOT	1
<code>x && y</code>	Logical AND	1
<code>x y </code>	Logical OR	1
<code>x(n)</code>	Extract bit, 0 is LSB	1
<code>x(n, m)</code>	Extract bitfield	$n - m + 1$
<code>x << y</code>	Dynamic left shift	$w(x) + \text{maxVal}(y)$
<code>x >> y</code>	Dynamic right shift	$w(x) - \text{minVal}(y)$
<code>x << n</code>	Static left shift	$w(x) + n$
<code>x >> n</code>	Static right shift	$w(x) - n$
<code>Fill(n, x)</code>	Replicate <code>x</code> , <code>n</code> times	$n * w(x)$
<code>Cat(x, y)</code>	Concatenate bits	$w(x) + w(y)$
<code>Mux(c, x, y)</code>	If <code>c</code> , then <code>x</code> ; else <code>y</code>	$\text{max}(w(x), w(y))$
<code>~x</code>	Bitwise NOT	$w(x)$
<code>x & y</code>	Bitwise AND	$\text{max}(w(x), w(y))$
<code>x y </code>	Bitwise OR	$\text{max}(w(x), w(y))$
<code>x ^ y</code>	Bitwise XOR	$\text{max}(w(x), w(y))$
<code>x === y</code>	Equality(<i>triple equals</i>)	1
<code>x != y</code>	Inequality	1
<code>x /= y</code>	Inequality	1
<code>x + y</code>	Addition	$\text{max}(w(x), w(y))$
<code>x +% y</code>	Addition	$\text{max}(w(x), w(y))$
<code>x +% y</code>	Addition	$\text{max}(w(x), w(y)) + 1$
<code>x - y</code>	Subtraction	$\text{max}(w(x), w(y))$
<code>x -% y</code>	Subtraction	$\text{max}(w(x), w(y))$
<code>x -& y</code>	Subtraction	$\text{max}(w(x), w(y)) + 1$
<code>x * y</code>	Multiplication	$w(x) + w(y)$
<code>x / y</code>	Division	$w(x)$
<code>x % y</code>	Modulus	$\text{bits}(\text{maxVal}(y)) - 1$
<code>x > y</code>	Greater than	1
<code>x >= y</code>	Greater than or equal	1
<code>x < y</code>	Less than	1
<code>x <= y</code>	Less than or equal	1
<code>x >> y</code>	Arithmetic right shift	$w(x) - \text{minVal}(y)$
<code>x >> n</code>	Arithmetic right shift	$w(x) - n$

UInt bit-reduction methods:

Chisel	Explanation	Width
<code>x.andR</code>	AND-reduce	1
<code>x.orR</code>	OR-reduce	1
<code>x.xorR</code>	XOR-reduce	1

As an example to apply the `andR` method to an `SInt` use `x.asUInt.andR`

Hardware Generation

Functions provide block abstractions for code. Scala functions that instantiate or return Chisel types are code generators.

Also: Scala's `if` and `for` can be used to control hardware generation and are equivalent to Verilog `generate if/for`

```
val number=Reg(if(can_be_negative) SInt()  
else UInt())
```

will create a Register of type SInt or UInt depending on the value of a Scala variable

Aggregate Types

Bundle contains Data types indexed by name

Defining: subclass Bundle, define components:

```
class MyBundle extends Bundle {  
  val a = Bool()  
  val b = UInt(32.W)  
}
```

Constructor: instantiate Bundle subclass:

```
val my_bundle = new MyBundle()
```

Inline defining: define a Bundle type:

```
val my_bundle = new Bundle {  
  val a = Bool()  
  val b = UInt(32.W)  
}
```

Using: access elements through dot notation:

```
val bundleVal = my_bundle.a  
my_bundle.a := Bool(true)
```

Vec is an indexable vector of Data types

```
val myVec = Vec(elts:Iterable[Data])  
elts initial element Data (vector depth inferred)
```

```
val myVec = Vec.fill(n:Int) gen:Data  
n vector depth (elements)  
gen initial element Data, called once per element
```

Using: access elements by dynamic or static indexing:

```
readVal := myVec(ind:Data/idx:Int)
```

```
myVec(ind:Data/idx:Int) := writeVal
```

Functions: (T is the Vec element's type)

```
.forall(p:T=>Bool): Bool AND-reduce p on all elts  
.exists(p:T=>Bool): Bool OR-reduce p on all elts  
.contains(x:T): Bool True if this contains x  
.count(p:T=>Bool): UInt count elts where p is True  
.indexWhere(p:T=>Bool): UInt  
.lastIndexWhere(p:T=>Bool): UInt  
.onlyIndexWhere(p:T=>Bool): UInt
```

Standard Library: Function Blocks

Stateless:

```
PopCount(in:Bits/Seq[Bool]): UInt  
Returns number of hot (= 1) bits in in
```

```
Reverse(in:UInt): UInt  
Reverses the bit order of in
```

```
UIntToOH(in:UInt, [width:Int]): Bits  
Returns the one-hot encoding of in  
width (optional, else inferred) output width
```

```
OHToUInt(in:Bits/Seq[Bool]): UInt  
Returns the UInt representation of one-hot in
```

```
Counter(n:Int): UInt  
.inc() bumps counter returning true when n reached  
.value returns current value
```

```
PriorityEncoder(in:Bits/Iterable[Bool]): UInt  
Returns the position the least significant 1 in in
```

```
PriorityEncoderOH(in:Bits): UInt  
Returns the position of the hot bit in in
```

```
Mux1H(in:Iterable[(Data, Bool]): Data
```

```
Mux1H(sel:Bits/Iterable[Bool],  
in:Iterable[Data]): Data
```

```
PriorityMux(in:Iterable[(Bool, Bits]): Bits
```

```
PriorityMux(sel:Bits/Iterable[Bool],  
in:Iterable[Bits]): Bits
```

A mux tree with either a one-hot select or multiple selects (where the first inputs are prioritized)
in iterable of combined input and select(Bool, Bits) tuples or just mux input Bits
sel select signals or bitvector, one per input

Stateful:

```
LFSR16([increment:Bool]): UInt  
16-bit LFSR (to generate pseudorandom numbers)  
increment (optional, default True) shift on next clock  
ShiftRegister(in:Data, n:Int, [en:Bool]): Data  
Shift register, returns n-cycle delayed input in  
en (optional, default True) enable
```

Standard Library: Interfaces

DecoupledIO is a Bundle with a ready-valid interface

Constructor:

```
Decoupled(gen:Data)  
gen Chisel Data to wrap ready-valid protocol around
```

Interface:

```
(in) .ready ready Bool  
(out) .valid valid Bool  
(out) .bits data
```

ValidIO is a Bundle with a valid interface

Constructor:

```
Valid(gen:Data)  
gen Chisel Data to wrap valid protocol around
```

Interface:

```
(out) .valid valid Bool  
(out) .bits data
```

Queue is a Module providing a hardware queue

Constructor:

```
Queue(enq:DecoupledIO, entries:Int)  
enq DecoupledIO source for the queue  
entries size of queue
```

Interface:

```
.io.enq DecoupledIO source (flipped)  
.io.deq DecoupledIO sink  
.io.count UInt count of elements in the queue
```

Pipe is a Module delaying input data

Constructor:

```
Pipe(enqValid:Bool, enqBits:Data, [latency:Int])  
Pipe(enq:ValidIO, [latency:Int])  
enqValid input data, valid component  
enqBits input data, data component  
enq input data as ValidIO  
latency (optional, default 1) cycles to delay data by
```

Interface:

```
.io.enq ValidIO source (flipped)  
.io.deq ValidIO sink
```

Arbiters are Modules connecting multiple producers to one consumer

Arbiter prioritizes lower producers

RRArbiter runs in round-robin order

Constructor:

```
Arbiter(gen:Data, n:Int)  
gen data type  
n number of producers
```

Interface:

```
.io.in Vec of DecoupledIO inputs (flipped)  
.io.out DecoupledIO output  
.io.chosen UInt input index on .io.out,  
does not imply output is valid
```