

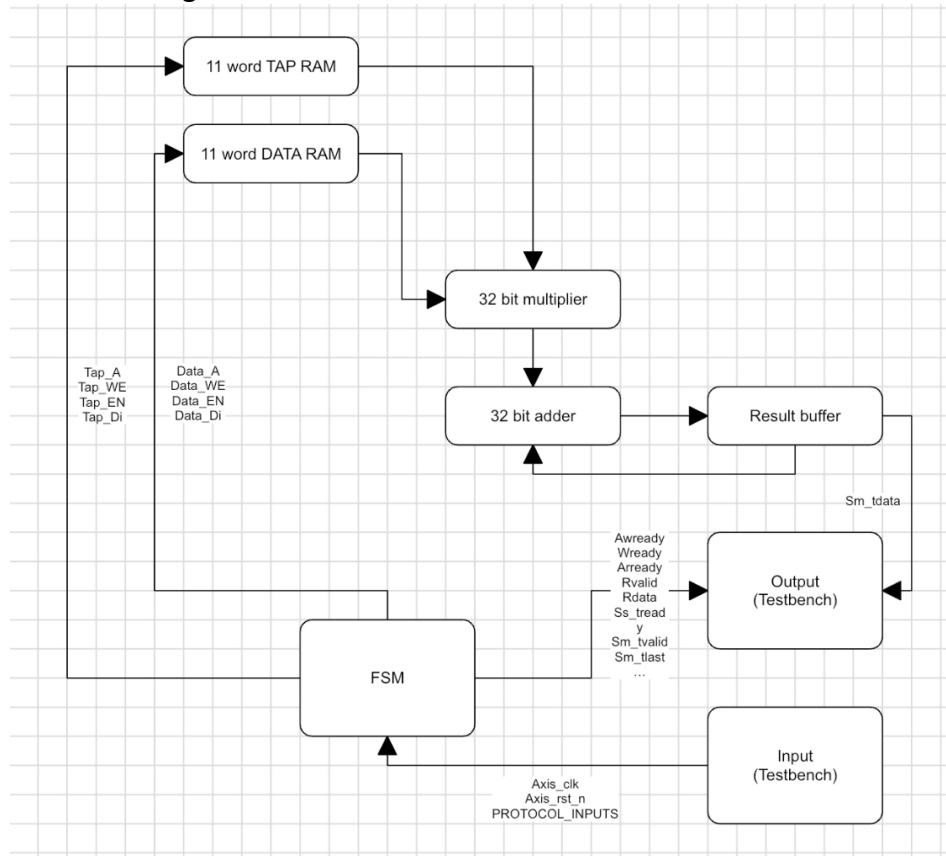
SoC Lab

Lab3 Report

R12943015 陳法諭

1. Block Diagram

- Datapath – dataflow
- Control signals



2. Describe Operation

- How to receive data-in and tap parameters and place into SRAM
 - i. The implementation of tapRAM is rather simple, all we have to do is follow the protocol and change the corresponding signals to store the data. For example, EN has to be high to access bram, and WE has to be 1111 if we want to write a 32 bit data to bram.
 - ii. For shiftRAM, besides from performing the real “shift” in bram which cost lots of time, here I choose to shift the address and place the new data in the address that stores the oldest data instead. By controlling the address that accesses out data, we can construct a bram without shifting all the data in our bram whenever there is a new incoming data.
- How to access shiftRAM and tapRAM to do computation
 - iii. To get the data from RAMs and use them in calculation, we need to acknowledge that there is a one period delay from the time we send

the address into bram to bram outputs the desired data. Thus if we want to utilize a data stored in bram at cycle time k, we have to send the new address at cycle time k-1.

- iv. As for bram control signals, since we store or read a whole data once at a time, we can set WE to 1111 or 0000 according to our action. We should also pull the enable signal whenever we need access to our bram.
- How ap_done is generated
 - v. In my design, the whole flow is controlled by an FSM. There's a stage called "FINAL_STAGE" in the FSM that indicates that the whole process comes to an end. We raise ap_done when the process reaches this state.

3. Resource Usage

1. Slice Logic						

Site Type	Used	Fixed	Prohibited	Available	Util%	

Slice LUTs*	201	0	0	53200	0.38	
LUT as Logic	201	0	0	53200	0.38	
LUT as Memory	0	0	0	17400	0.00	
Slice Registers	83	0	0	106400	0.08	
Register as Flip Flop	83	0	0	106400	0.08	
Register as Latch	0	0	0	106400	0.00	
F7 Muxes	0	0	0	26600	0.00	
F8 Muxes	0	0	0	13300	0.00	

2. Memory						

Site Type	Used	Fixed	Prohibited	Available	Util%	

Block RAM Tile	0	0	0	140	0.00	
RAMB36/FIFO*	0	0	0	140	0.00	
RAMB18	0	0	0	280	0.00	

4. Timing Report

- Synthesis Frequency
 - 100MHz
- Timing on longest path, slack

Max Delay Paths				

Slack (MET) :	4.939ns (required time - arrival time)			
Source:	genblk1.tap_A_r_reg[3]/C (rising edge-triggered cell FDRE clocked by axis_clk {rise@0.000ns fall@5.000ns period=10.000ns})			
Destination:	genblk1.data_A_r_reg[10]/CE (rising edge-triggered cell FDRE clocked by axis_clk {rise@0.000ns fall@5.000ns period=10.000ns})			
Path Group:	axis_clk			
Path Type:	Setup (Max at Slow Process Corner)			
Requirement:	10.000ns (axis_clk rise@10.000ns - axis_clk rise@0.000ns)			
Data Path Delay:	4.679ns (logic 1.145ns (24.471%) route 3.534ns (75.529%))			
Logic Levels:	4 (LUT5=1 LUT6=3)			
Clock Path Skew:	-0.145ns (DCD - SCD + CPR)			
Destination Clock Delay (DCD):	2.128ns = (12.128 - 10.000)			
Source Clock Delay (SCD):	2.456ns			
Clock Pessimism Removal (CPR):	0.184ns			
Clock Uncertainty:	0.035ns ((TSJ^2 + TIJ^2)^1/2 + DJ) / 2 + PE			
Total System Jitter (TSJ):	0.071ns			
Total Input Jitter (TIJ):	0.000ns			
Discrete Jitter (DJ):	0.000ns			
Phase Error (PE):	0.000ns			
Location	Delay type	Incr(ns)	Path(ns)	Netlist Resource(s)

	(clock axis_clk rise edge)			
		0.000	0.000	r
		0.000	0.000	r axis_clk (IN)
	net (fo=0)	0.000	0.000	r axis_clk_IBUF_inst/I
	IBUF (Prop_ibuf_I_O)	0.972	0.972	r axis_clk_IBUF_inst/O
	net (fo=1, unplaced)	0.800	1.771	r axis_clk_IBUF
	IBUF (Prop_ibuf_I_O)	0.101	1.872	r axis_clk_IBUF_IBUF_inst/I
	net (fo=83, unplaced)	0.584	2.456	r axis_clk_IBUF_IBUF_inst/O
	FDRE			r genblk1.tap_A_r_reg[3]/C

	FDRE (Prop_fdre_C_Q)	0.478	2.934	r genblk1.tap_A_r_reg[3]/Q
	net (fo=4, unplaced)	0.989	3.923	r genblk1.tap_A_r[3]
	LUT6 (Prop_lut6_I0_O)	0.295	4.218	f genblk1.tap_A_r[11]_i_6/I0
	net (fo=1, unplaced)	0.449	4.667	f genblk1.tap_A_r[11]_i_6_n_0
	LUT5 (Prop_lut5_I4_O)	0.124	4.791	f genblk1.tap_A_r[11]_i_4/I4
	net (fo=3, unplaced)	1.129	5.920	f genblk1.tap_A_r[11]_i_4_n_0
	LUT6 (Prop_lut6_I0_O)	0.124	6.044	r genblk1.data_A_r[11]_i_3/I0
	net (fo=6, unplaced)	0.451	6.495	r genblk1.data_A_r[11]_i_3_n_0
	LUT6 (Prop_lut6_I0_O)	0.124	6.619	r genblk1.data_A_r[11]_i_1/I0
	net (fo=10, unplaced)	0.516	7.135	r genblk1.data_A_r[11]_i_1_n_0
	FDRE			r genblk1.data_A_r_reg[10]/CE

	(clock axis_clk rise edge)	10.000	10.000	r
		0.000	10.000	r axis_clk (IN)
	net (fo=0)	0.000	10.000	r axis_clk_IBUF_inst/I
	IBUF (Prop_ibuf_I_O)	0.838	10.838	r axis_clk_IBUF_inst/O
	net (fo=1, unplaced)	0.760	11.598	r axis_clk_IBUF
	IBUF (Prop_ibuf_I_O)	0.091	11.689	r axis_clk_IBUF_IBUF_inst/I
	net (fo=83, unplaced)	0.439	12.128	r axis_clk_IBUF_IBUF_inst/O
	FDRE			r genblk1.data_A_r_reg[10]/C
	clock pessimism	0.184	12.311	
	clock uncertainty	-0.035	12.276	
	FDRE (Setup_fdre_C_CE)	-0.202	12.074	r genblk1.data_A_r_reg[10]

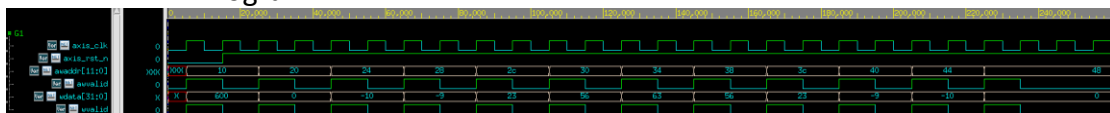
	required time		12.074	
	arrival time		-7.135	

	slack		4.939	

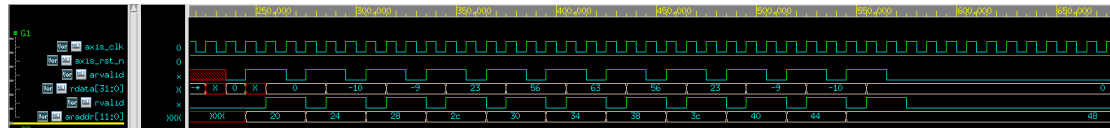
5. Simulation Waveform

- Coefficient program, and read back

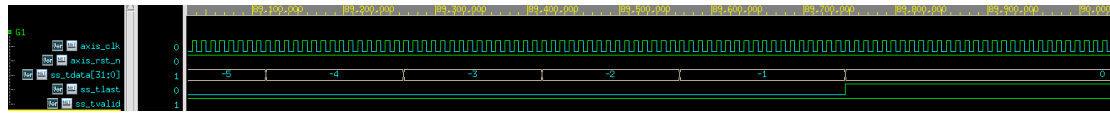
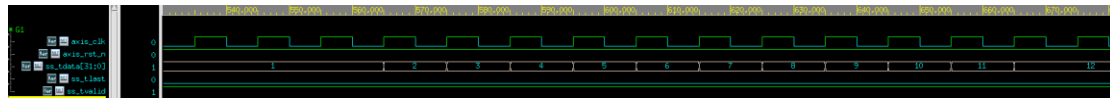
i. Program



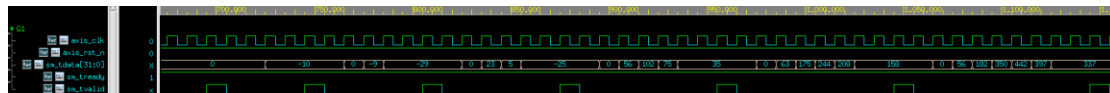
ii. Read back



● Data-in stream-in

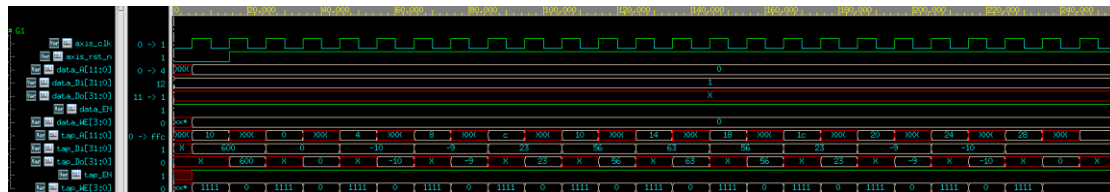


● Data-out stream-out

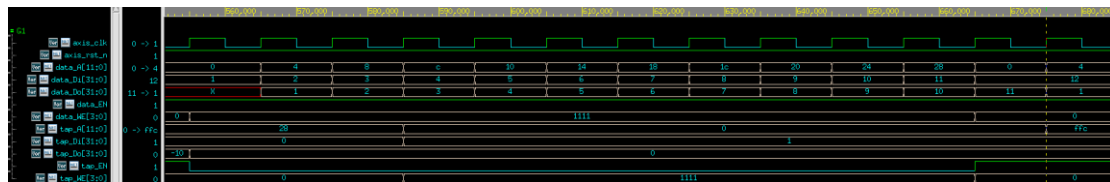


● RAM access control

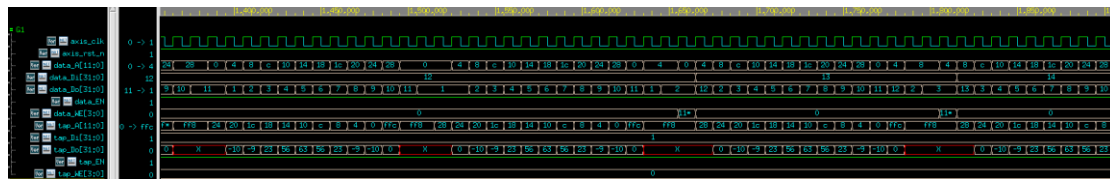
iii. TAP write



iv. DATA write



v. TAP & DATA read

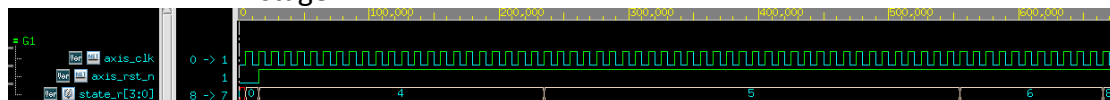


● FSM

vi. State code reference

```
reg [3:0] state_w, state_r;
parameter IDLE = 4'b0000;
parameter STORE_DATA = 4'b0001;
parameter SEND_DATA = 4'b0010;
parameter RAISE_READY = 4'b0011;
parameter WAIT_TAP1 = 4'b0100;
parameter WAIT_TAP2 = 4'b0101;
parameter FILL_BRAM = 4'b0110;
parameter CALC_STAGE = 4'b0111;
parameter CALC_PREPARE = 4'b1000;
parameter RESET_CALC = 4'b1001;
parameter UPDATA_DATA = 4'b1010;
parameter FINAL_STAGE = 4'b1011;
```

vii. INIT stage



viii. CALCULATE stage



ix. END stage



- measure # of clock cycles from ap_start to ap_done
- x. cycle count: 8942 clock cycles