

HLS_CORDIC_LAB

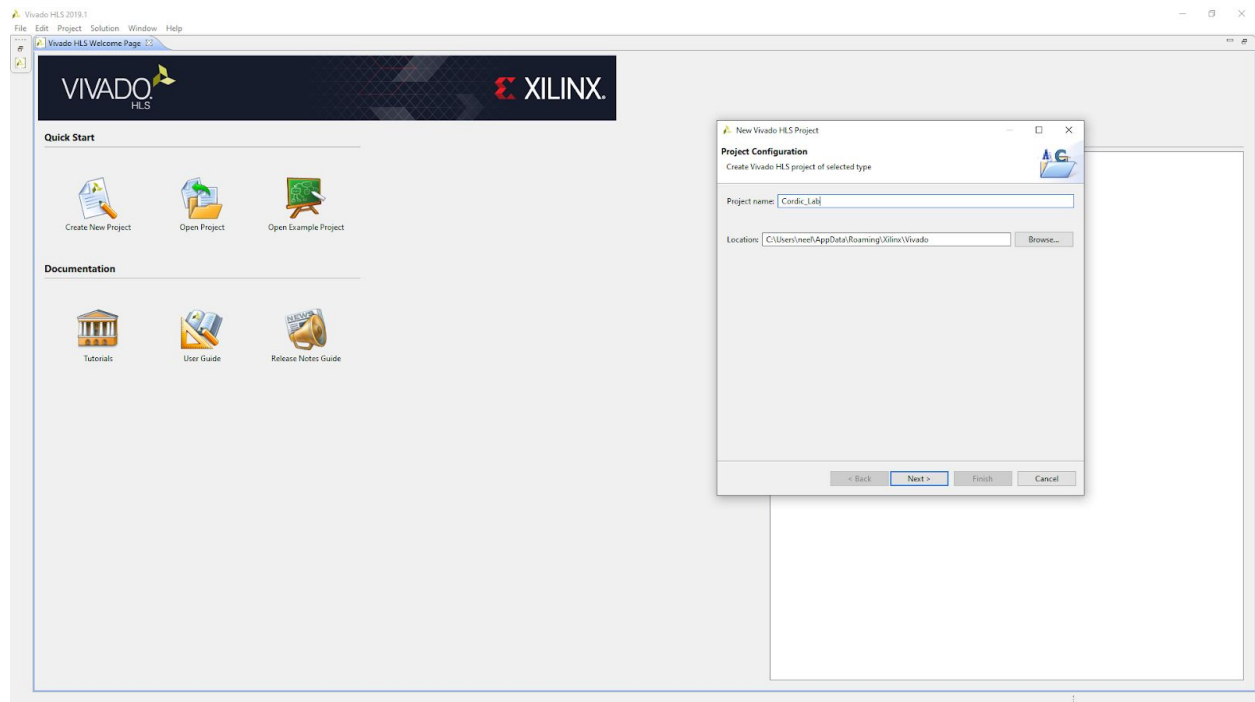
In this lab, we are going to calculate the sin function using the CORDIC algorithm. Then using HLS IP generated we are going to integrate the IP with ARM of Zync.

TASKS TO BE DONE

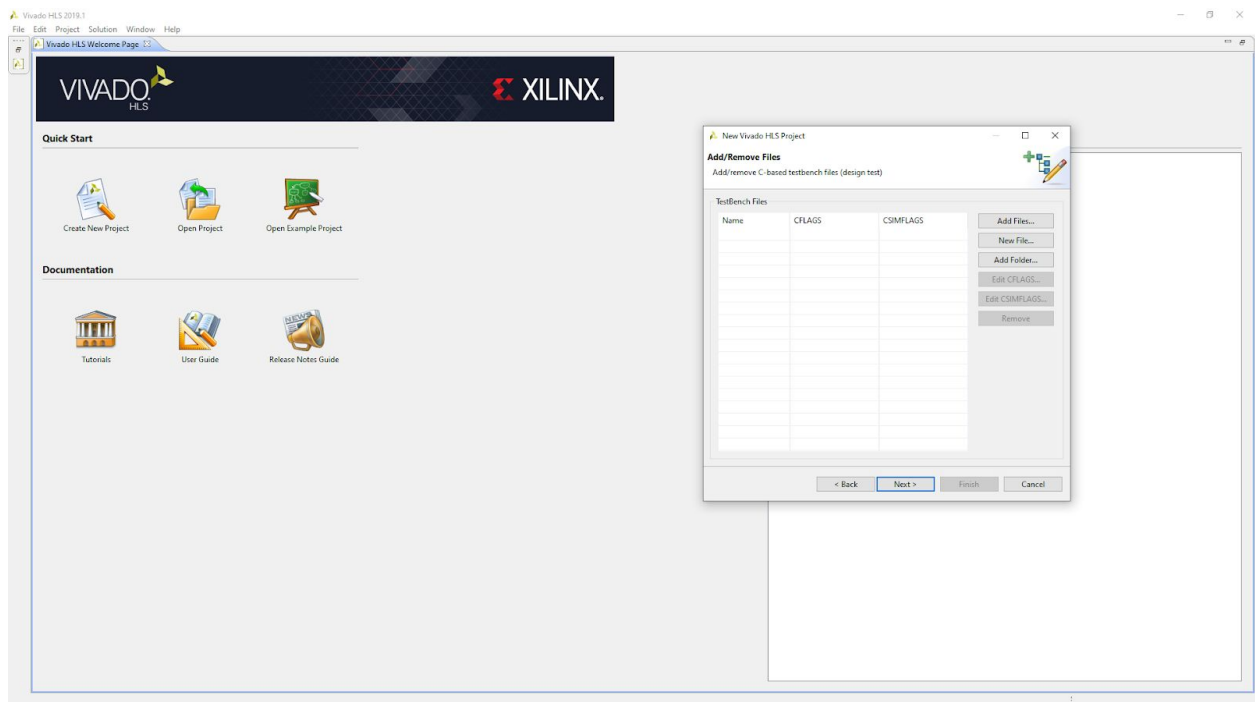
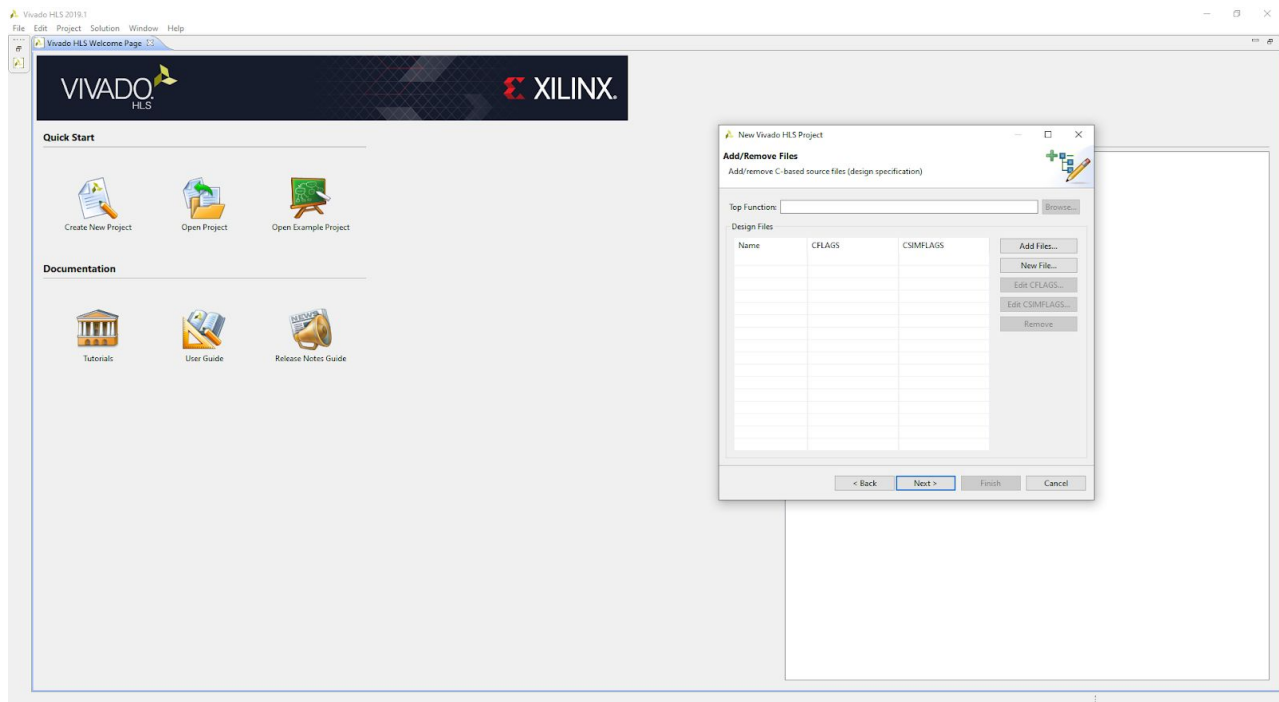
- 1) Create a custom AXI-4 Lite HLS IP to calculate the sine function.
To learn more about the CORDIC algorithm refer to :
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JoHJQw4WbgkegzhvXt212qGi_rE8ozzB&authuser=sumit%40iitd.ac.in&usp=drive_fs
To learn more about HLS refer to:
[Vivado HLS Course Training](#)
 - 2) Test the functionality using Testbench in Vivado HLS.
 - 3) Create a block design with Zynq PS and the designed IP in Vivado.
 - 4) Compute the Q-Function using PS and using PL and compare the results and timings in Vivado SDK.
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Part-1

- 1) Create a new Vivado HLS project.

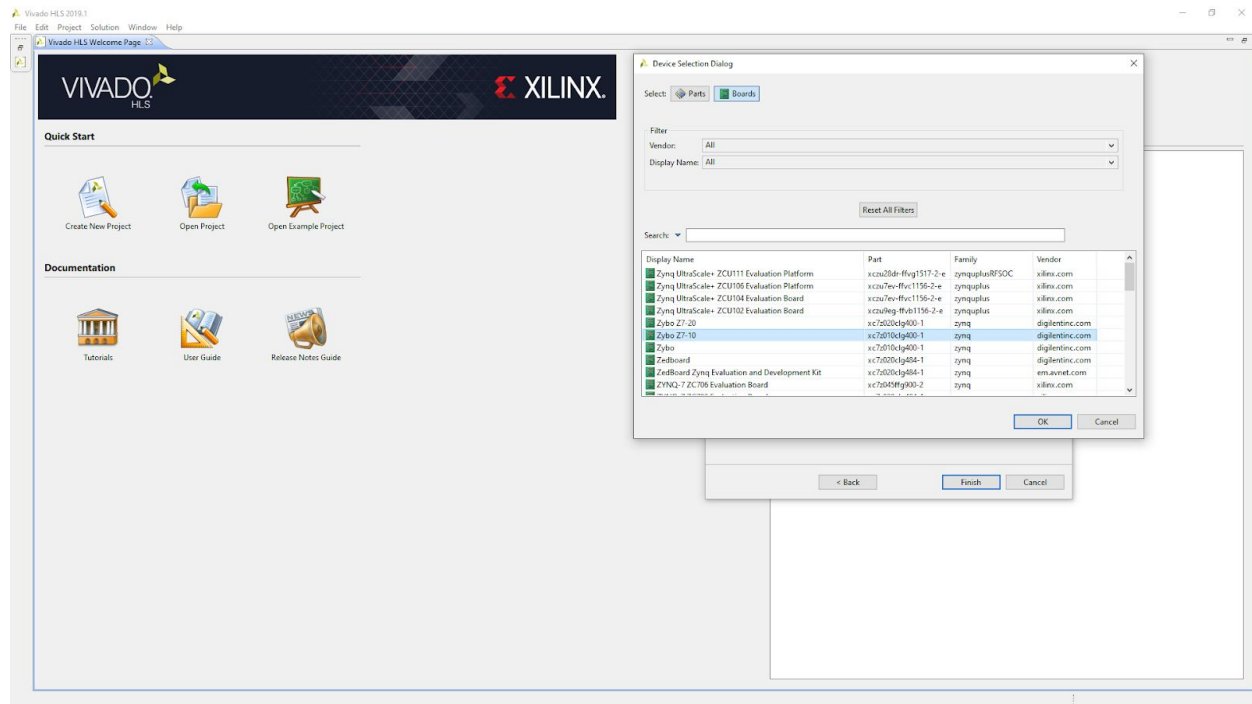


- 2) There is no need to specify the Top function, Design files, or the Testbench files now. We can do this later as well.

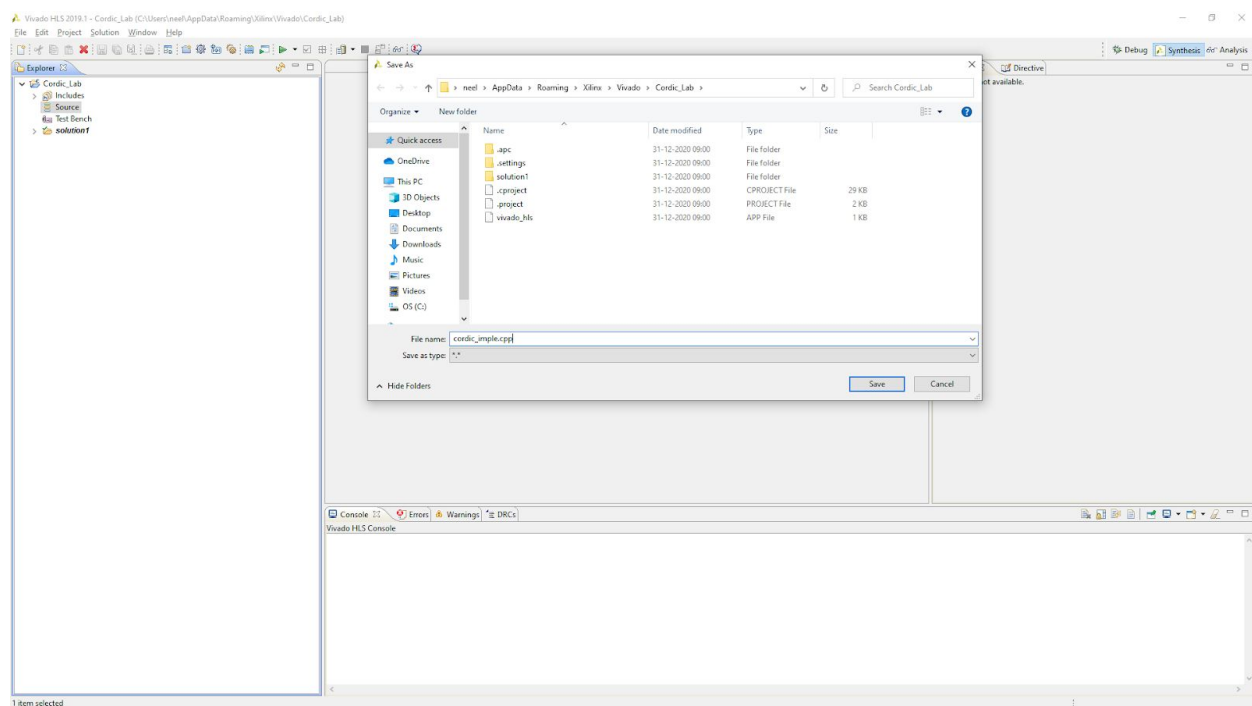


- 3) Select the Zybo Z7-10 board[Used in IIIT labs] or the respective board that you have at your disposal.

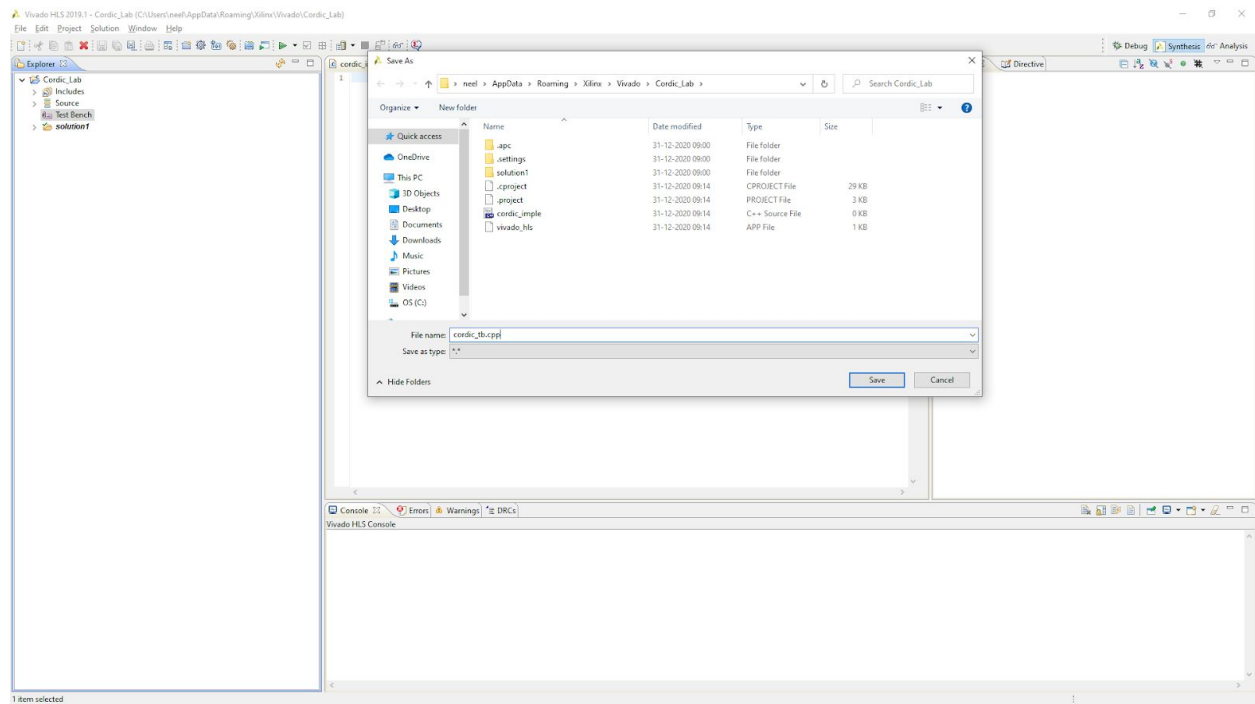
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4) Now create a new design file by right-clicking on the source folder.



- 5) Similarly, create a new testbench file by right-clicking o the testbench folder.



Note: we will define the top-function before synthesis when the verify that our CORDIC implementation is working properly.

- 6) Now we will write the CORDIC algorithm in our design file. Below given are two codes for calculating the sine function, one with optimization a one without.

Without optimization

Design file :

```

#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

float cordic(float theta)
{
    // Set the initial vector that we will rotate
    float current_cos = 0.60735;
    float current_sin = 0;
    // The cordic phase array holds the angle for the current rotation
    //this determines the number of rotations that we are going to perform.
    float cordic_phase[7] = {45,26.565,14.036,7.125,3.576,1.79,0.895};
    float current_theta = 0;
    // This loop iteratively rotates the initial vector to find the
    // sine and cosine values corresponding to the input theta angle

    for (int j = 0; j < sizeof(cordic_phase); j++) {
        // Multiply previous iteration by  $2^{-j}$ . This is equivalent to
        // a right shift by j on a fixed-point number.

        //determining the direction of the rotation.
        int sign = (current_theta < theta)? 1:-1;

        // updating the current vector we have after the rotation
        //printf("current_theta = %f\n", (float)current_theta);
        current_theta = current_theta + sign*cordic_phase[j];

        // Multiply previous iteration by  $2^{-j}$ 
        float cos_shift = current_cos*sign*pow(0.5,j);
        float sin_shift = current_sin*sign*pow(0.5,j);

        // performing the rotations depending according to the predetermined directions
        current_cos = current_cos - sin_shift;
        current_sin = current_sin + cos_shift;
    }
    // Set the final sine and cosine values
    return current_sin;
    //for cosine function: current_cos;
}

```

Testbench file :

```
#include <stdio.h>

float cordic(float theta);

int main(){

    float theta = 60;
    float sin = cordic(theta);

    printf("sin(Theta) = %f\n",sin);
    //printf("cos(Theta) = %f\n",);

    return 0;
}
```

With optimization

Design file :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ap_fixed.h>

typedef ap_fixed<16,8> fix;

float cordic4(float theta)
{
    #pragma HLS INTERFACE s_axilite port=return bundle=CRTL5
    #pragma HLS INTERFACE s_axilite port=theta bundle=CRTL5
    fix theta1 = (fix)theta;
    // Set the initial vector that we will rotate
    fix current_cos = (fix)0.60735;
    fix current_sin = (fix)0;
    // The cordic phase array holds the angle for the current rotation
    //this determines the number of rotations that we are going to perform.
    fix cordic_phase[7] = {(fix)45,(fix)26.565,(fix)14.036,(fix)7.125,(fix)3.576,(fix)1.79,(fix)0.895};
    fix current_theta = (fix)0;
    // This loop iteratively rotates the initial vector to find the
    // sine and cosine values corresponding to the input theta angle
    fix factor = (fix)1;

    for (int j = 0; j < 7; j++) {
        #pragma HLS_UNROLL
        //determining the direction of the rotation.
        fix sign = (current_theta < theta1)? (fix)1:(fix)-1;

        // updating the current vector we have after the rotation
        //printf("current_theta = %f\n", (float)current_theta);
        current_theta = current_theta + sign*cordic_phase[j];

        // Multiply previous iteration by 2E+(â''j)
        fix cos_shift = current_cos*sign*factor;
        fix sin_shift = current_sin*sign*factor;
        // performing the rotations depending according to the predetermined directions
        current_cos = current_cos - sin_shift;
        current_sin = current_sin + cos_shift;

        factor = factor >> 1;
    }
    // Set the final sine and cosine values
    float f_ans = current_sin.to_float();
    return f_ans;
    //for cosine function: current_cos;
}
```

Testbench file:

```
#include <stdio.h>
//#include <ap_fixed.h>
//
//typedef ap_fixed<16,8> fix;

float cordic4(float theta);

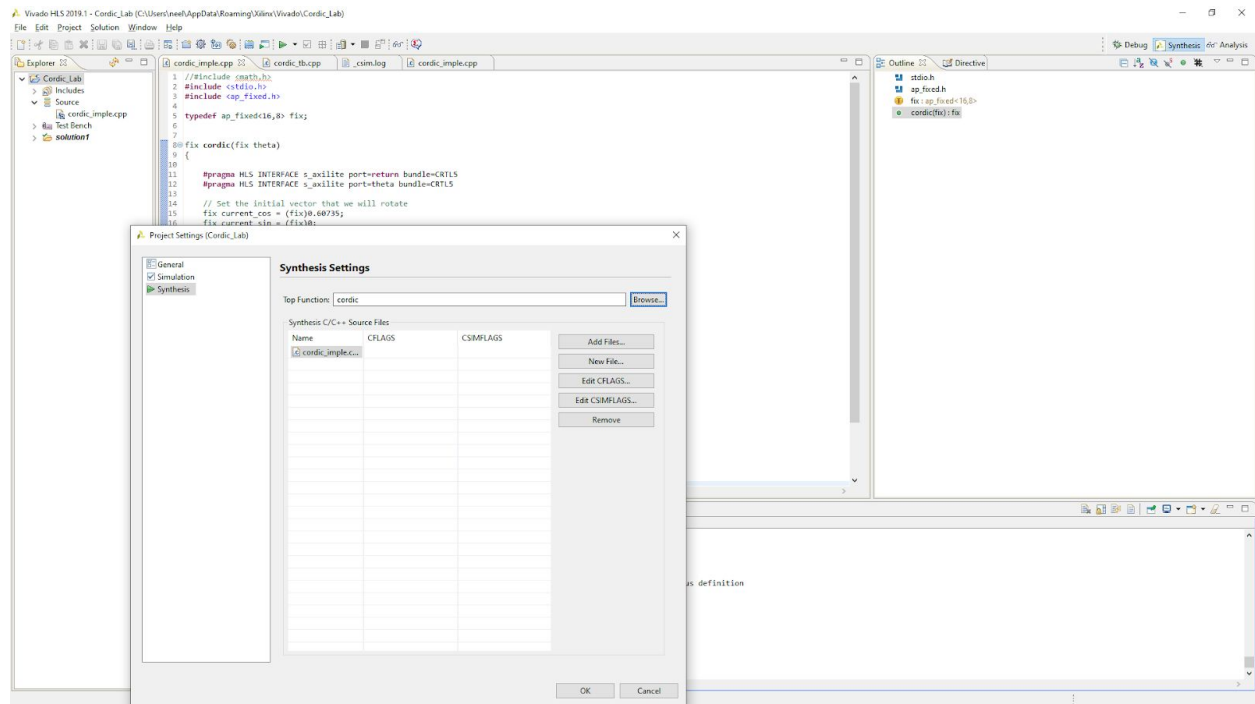
int main(){

    float theta = (float)60;
    float sin = cordic4(theta);

    printf("sin(Theta) = %f\n", (float)sin);
    //printf("cos(Theta) = %f\n", );

    return 0;
}
```

- 7) Now go to project>>project settings>>synthesis and name your top_function. You should write the name of the function that you want to be synthesized and in this case, it is "cordic".



8) Synthesize your code and note the latency and Hardware utilization of your code.

NOTE: try and synthesize both un-optimized code and optimized code to check for the difference in latency and utilization estimates, you should see a massive improvement from our optimized code.

PART-2

NOTE: from here we will only be working with the optimized code.

9) Click on export RTL as IP and export the project.

The screenshot captures the Vivado IDE interface during the synthesis of a Cordic core. The top toolbar shows standard development tools like File, Edit, Project, Solution, Window, Help, Run, Synthesis, and Analysis.

Project Explorer: Shows the project hierarchy with files like `Cordic_Lab`, `Cordic_Thm`, `csrc`, `cordic_impl.cpp`, `cordic_thm.cpp`, `csrc_vlog`, `cordic_impl.cpp`, `SynthesisSolution7/cordic_cynth.rpt`, and `solution7`.

Performance Estimates:

- Timing (ns):**

Class	Target	Estimated	Uncertainty
cp_clk	10.00	7.824	1.25
- Latency (clock cycles):**

min	max	interval	type
22	22	22	none
- Utilization Estimates:**

Name	BRAM_18K	DSP48E	#F	LUT	URAM
IDP	-	-	2	-	-
Expression	-	-	0	278	-
FIFO	-	-	-	-	-
Instance	0	-	74	104	-
Memory	0	-	14	2	-
Multiplexer	-	-	-	72	-
Register	-	-	-	185	-
Total	0	2	278	494	0
Available	120	80	35000	17600	0
Utilization (%)	0	2	-0	2	0

Export RTL as IP Dialog:

- Format Selection:**
 - IP Catalog: Configuration...
- Evaluate Generated RTL:** Verilog
- Vivado synthesis:** ☐
- Vivado synthesis, place and route:** ☐
- XO file location:** `rs://msd/AppData/Roaming/Xilinx/Vivado/cordic4.xo`
- Do not show this dialog box again:** ☐
- Buttons:** OK, Cancel

Console Output:

```
[INFO] [20:20:12] Renamed object name 'cordic_cordic_phase' to 'cordic_cordic_pbbk' due to the length limit 20
[INFO] [20:20:12] Binding port 'return' to AXI-lite port CTRLS
[INFO] [20:20:12] Renamed object name 'cordic_mai_mai_2nd' to 'cordic_mai_mai_2nd_1' due to the length limit 20
[INFO] [20:20:12] Generating core module 'cordic_mai_mai_2nd' 2 instance(s).
[INFO] [20:20:12] Finished creating RTL model for 'cordic'.
[INFO] [MS:200-111] Elapsed time: 0.21 seconds; current allocated memory: 117.953 MB.
[INFO] [RTM:218-279] Implementing memory 'cordic_cordic_pbbk_ram' using distributed ROMs.
[INFO] [MS:200-111] Finished generating all RTL models (s): cpu = 00:00:03 ; elapsed = 00:00:19 - Memory (MB): peak = 193.293 ; gain = 182.618
[INFO] [VCL:200-184] Generating VHDL RTL for cordic.
[INFO] [VCL:200-187] Generating Verilog xtl for cordic.
[INFO] [MS:200-112] Total elapsed time: 0:13:35 seconds; peak allocated memory: 117.953 MB.
Finished c synthesis.

Starting export rtl ...
```

-
- The screenshot displays the Vivado IDE environment. The 'Settings' dialog box is open, with the 'IP Catalog' tab selected. The 'Default IP Repository Search Paths' list contains the path 'C:/Users/meeel/AppData/Roaming/Xilinx/Vivado/cordic'. The 'Tcl Console' at the bottom shows the command 'update_ip_catalog' being executed, which updates the IP catalog and lists the search paths.

14) add a default IP search path.

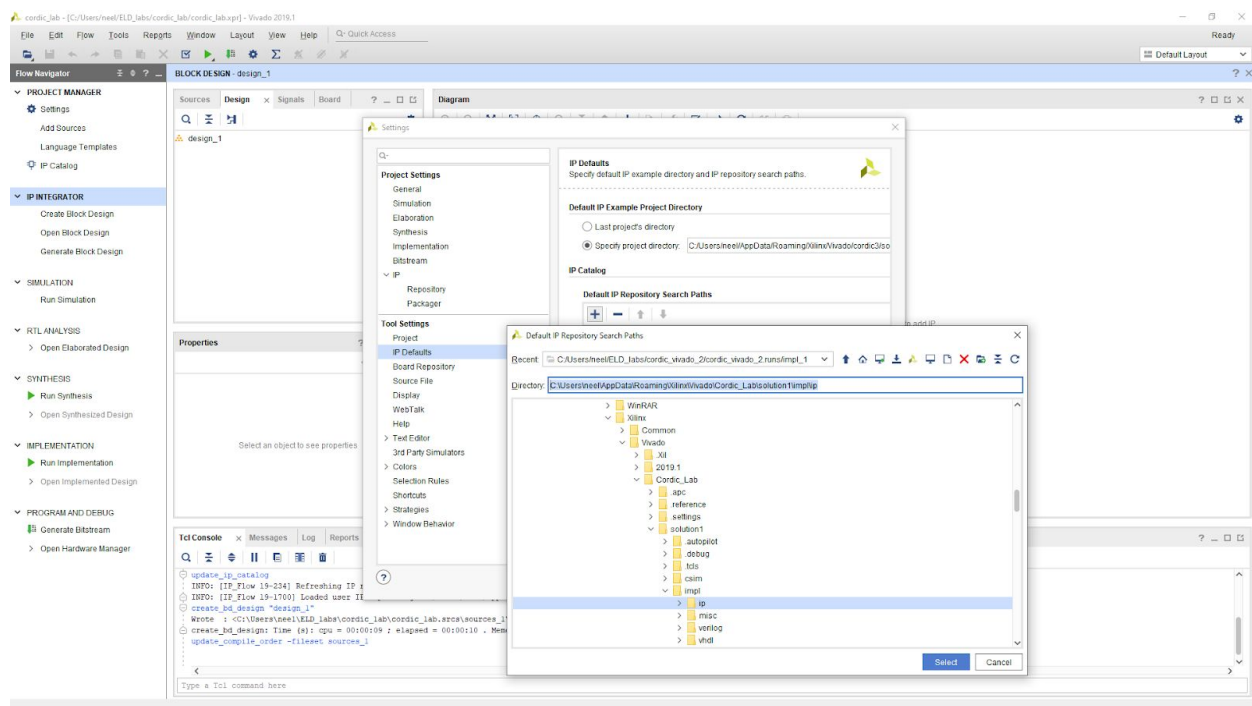
You can find this path in vivado HLS after you exported the project as an IP.

```
Starting export RTL ...
C:/Xilinx/Vivado/2019.1/bin/vivado_hls.bat C:/Users/neel/AppData/Roaming/Xilinx/Vivado/Cordic_Lab/solution1/export.tcl
INFO: [HLS 200-10] Running 'C:/Xilinx/Vivado/2019.1/bin/unwrapped/win64.o/vivado_hls.exe'
INFO: [HLS 200-10] For user 'neel' on host 'desktop-3d01llv' (Windows NT amd64 version 6.2) on Thu Dec 31 16:12:43 +0530 2020
INFO: [HLS 200-10] In directory 'C:/Users/neel/AppData/Roaming/Xilinx/Vivado'
Sourcing Tcl script 'C:/Users/neel/AppData/Roaming/Xilinx/Vivado/Cordic_Lab/solution1/export.tcl'
INFO: [HLS 200-10] Opening project 'C:/Users/neel/AppData/Roaming/Xilinx/Vivado/Cordic_Lab'.
INFO: [HLS 200-10] Opening solution 'C:/Users/neel/AppData/Roaming/Xilinx/Vivado/Cordic_Lab/solution1'.
INFO: [SYN 201-201] Setting up clock 'default' with a period of 10ns.
INFO: [HLS 200-10] Setting target device to 'xc7z010-clg400-1'
INFO: [IMPL 213-8] Exporting RTL as a Vivado IP.

***** Vivado v2019.1 (64-bit)
***** SW Build 2552052 on Fri May 24 14:49:42 MDT 2019
***** IP Build 2548770 on Fri May 24 18:01:18 MDT 2019
***** Copyright 1986-2019 Xilinx, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

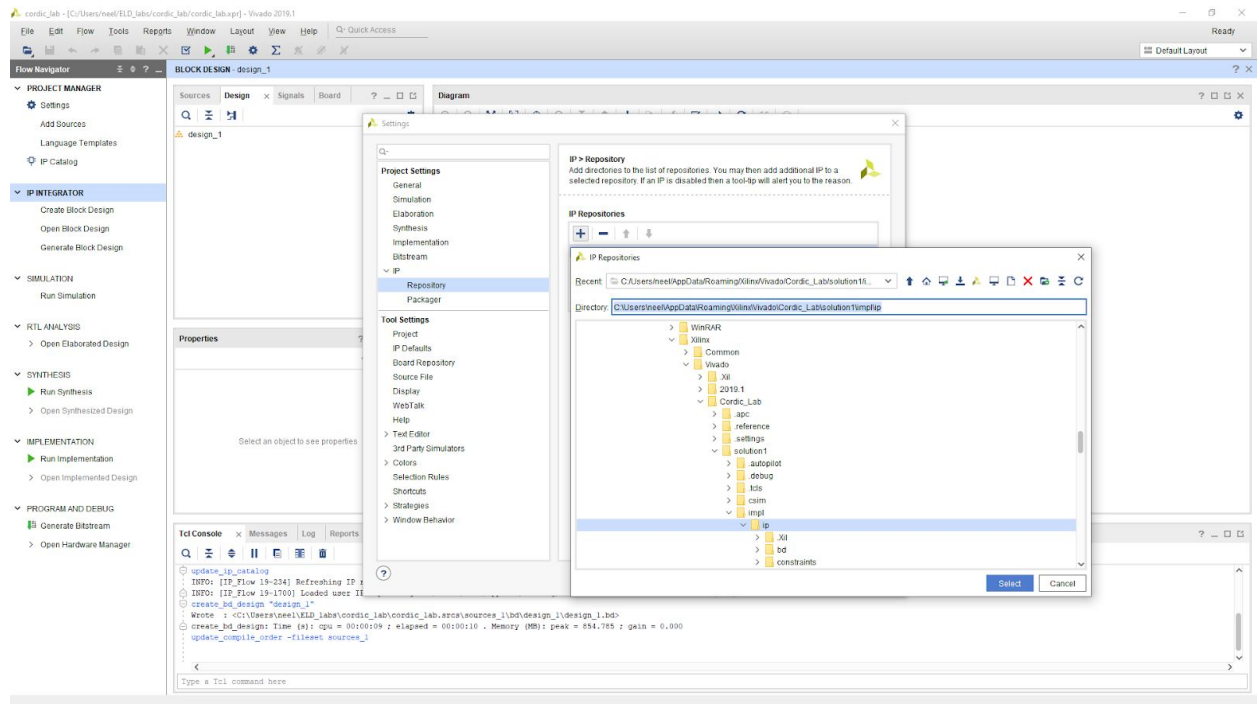
source run_ippack.tcl -notrace
INFO: [IP_Flow 19-234] Refreshing IP repositories
INFO: [IP_Flow 19-1704] No user IP repositories specified
INFO: [IP_Flow 19-2313] Loaded Vivado IP repository 'C:/Xilinx/Vivado/2019.1/data/ip'.
INFO: [Common 17-206] Exiting Vivado at Thu Dec 31 16:12:58 2020...
Finished export RTL.
```

While defining the path you should make sure that you go into impl1>>ip to explicitly tell where the IP is located.



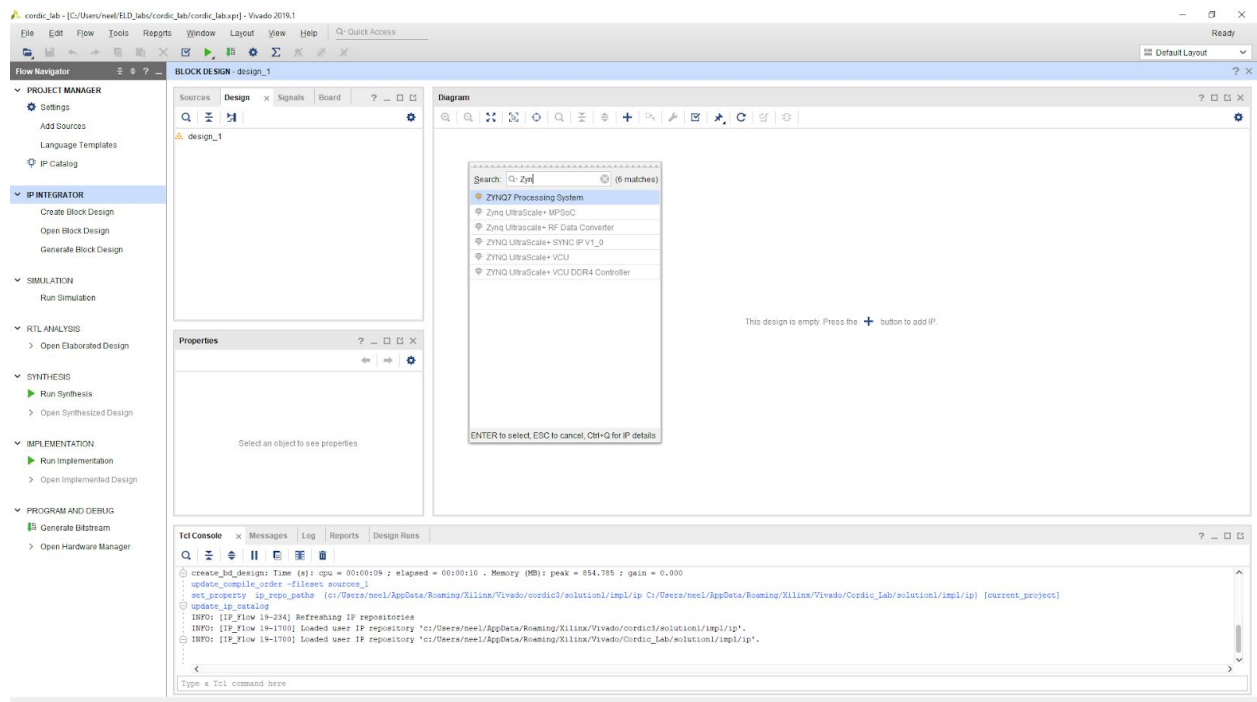
15) now click on IP >> Repository and do the same thing.

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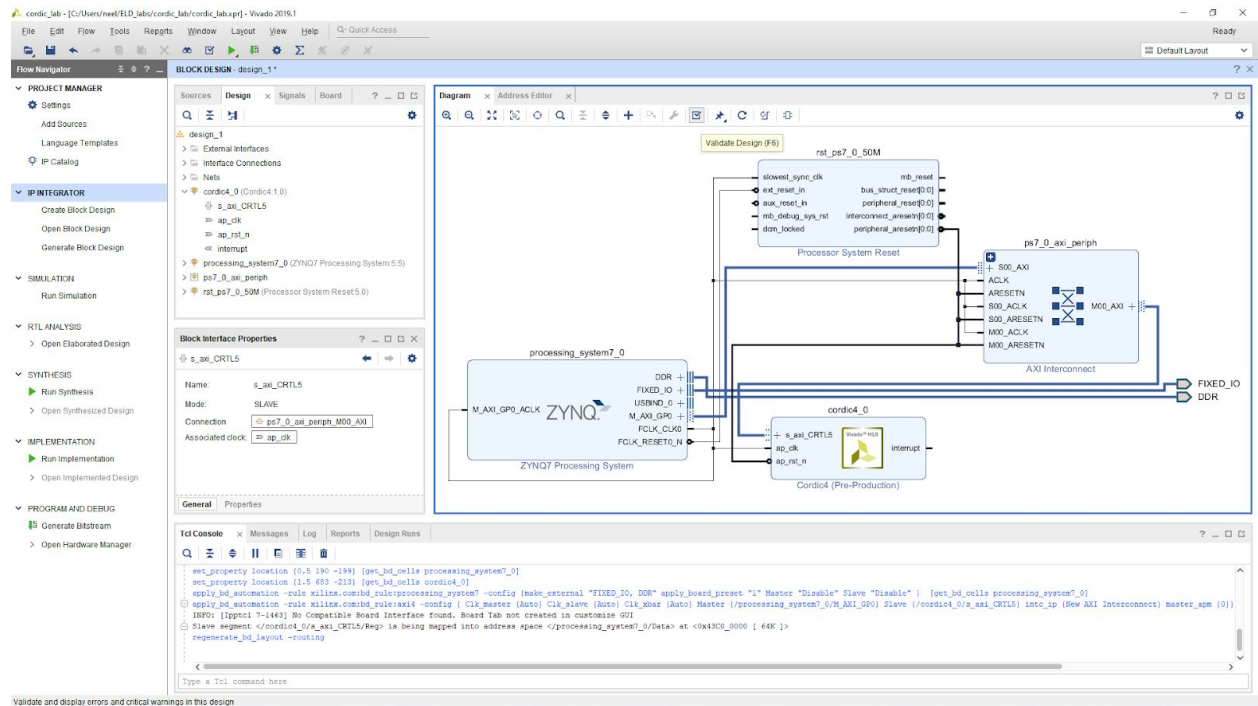


16) click on apply

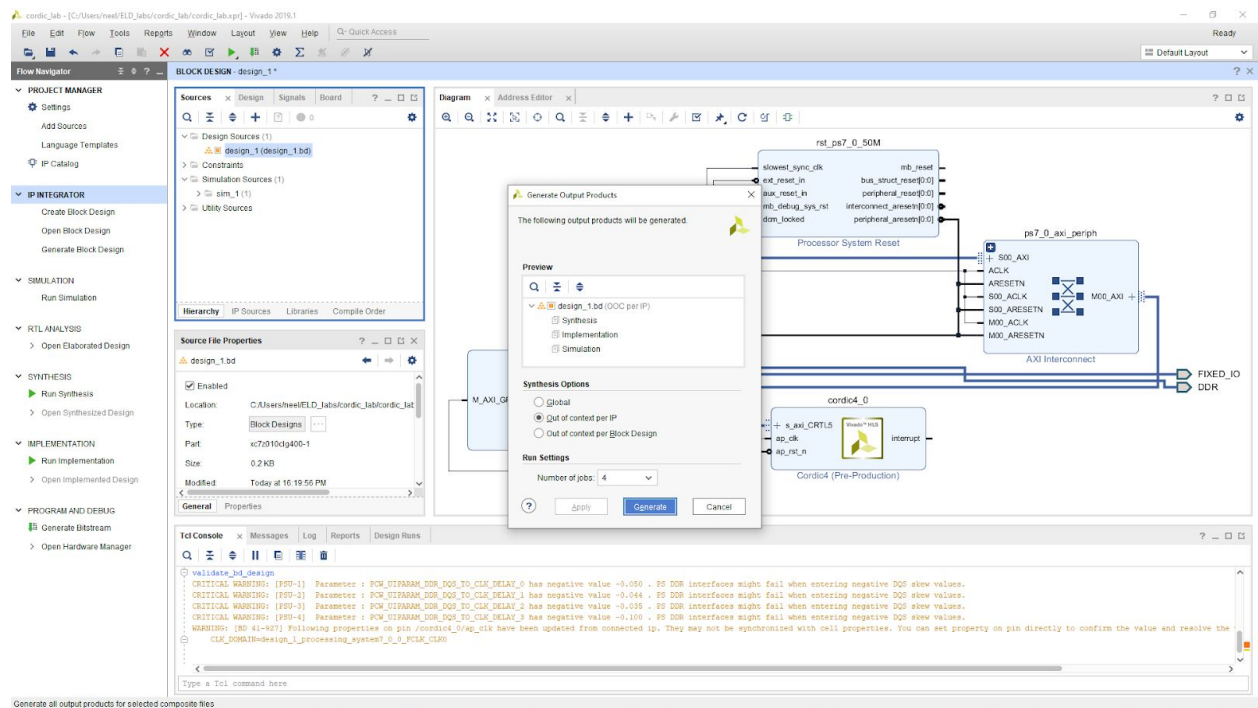
17) Now add the Zynq7 processing system to the block design.



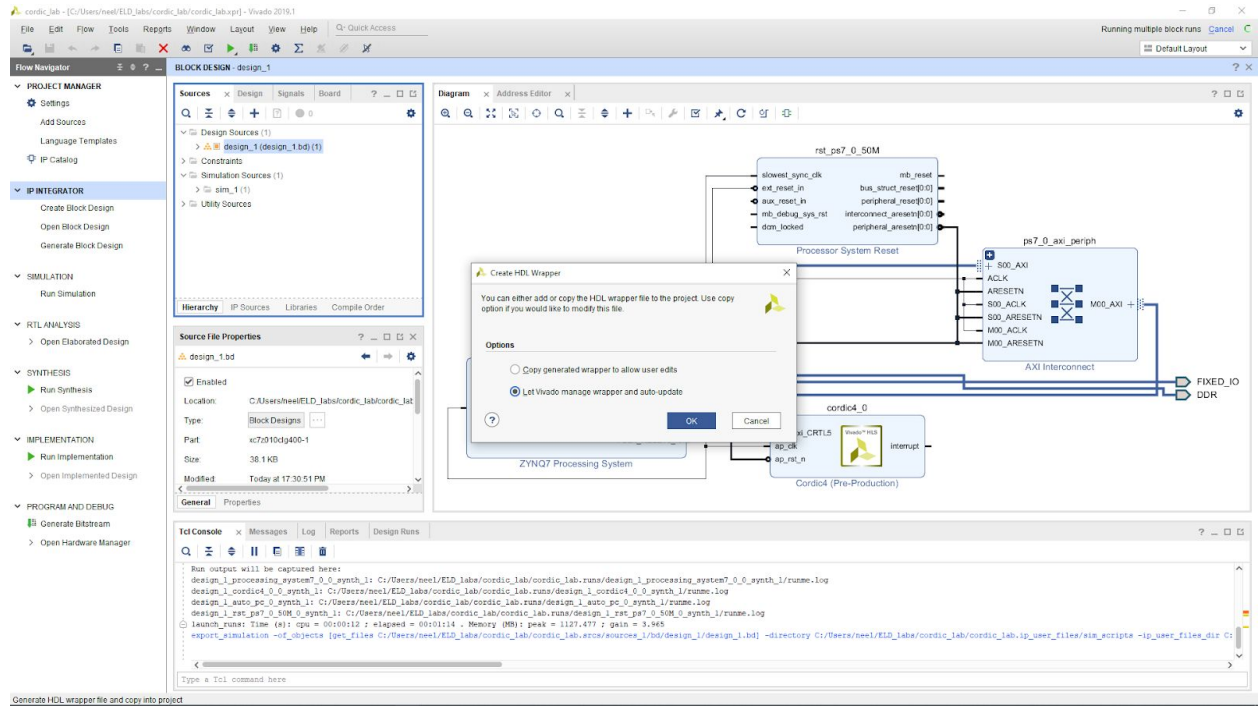
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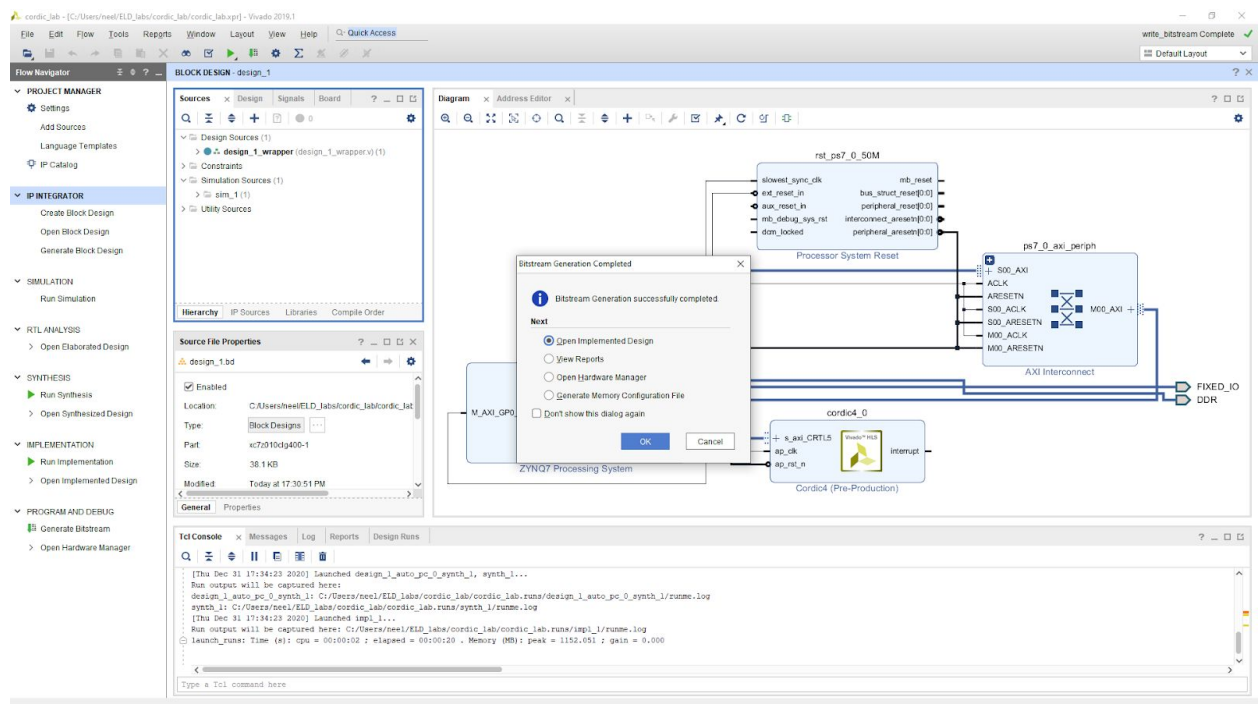
20) after validation go-to sources and right-click on design_1 to **Generate output product**. After which click on **create HDL wrapper**



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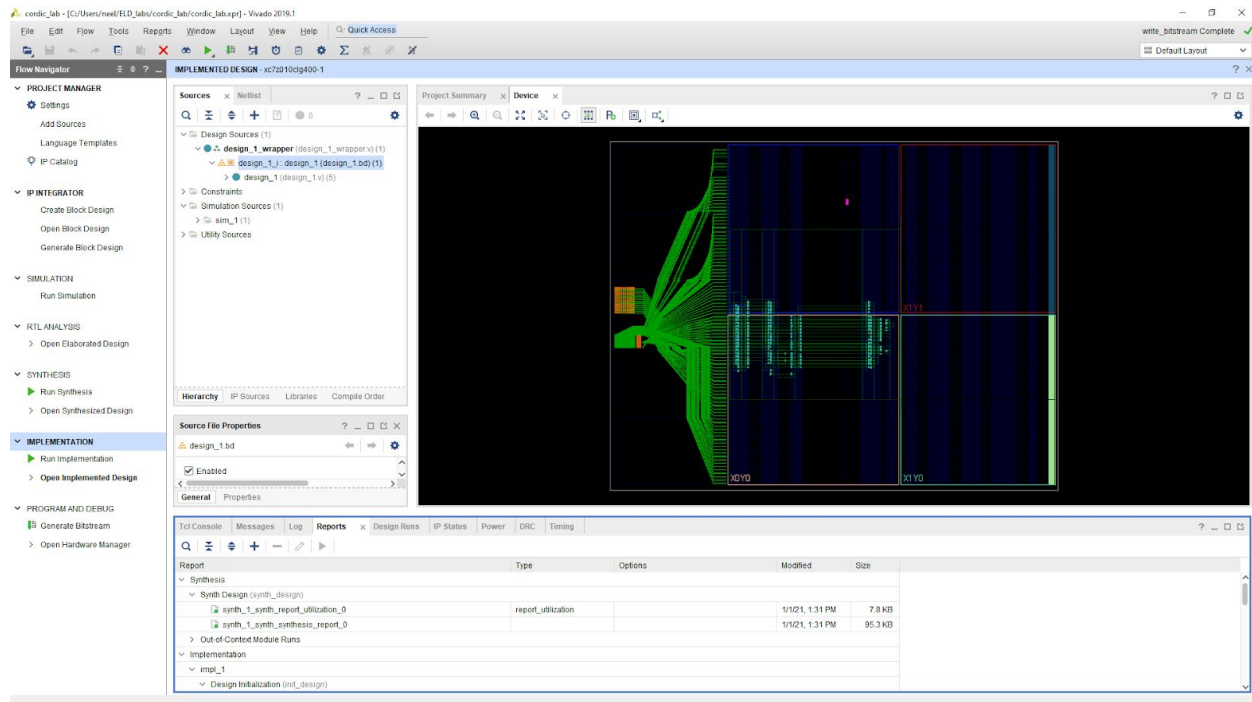


21) Now click on **generate bitstream**. After generation click **ok**

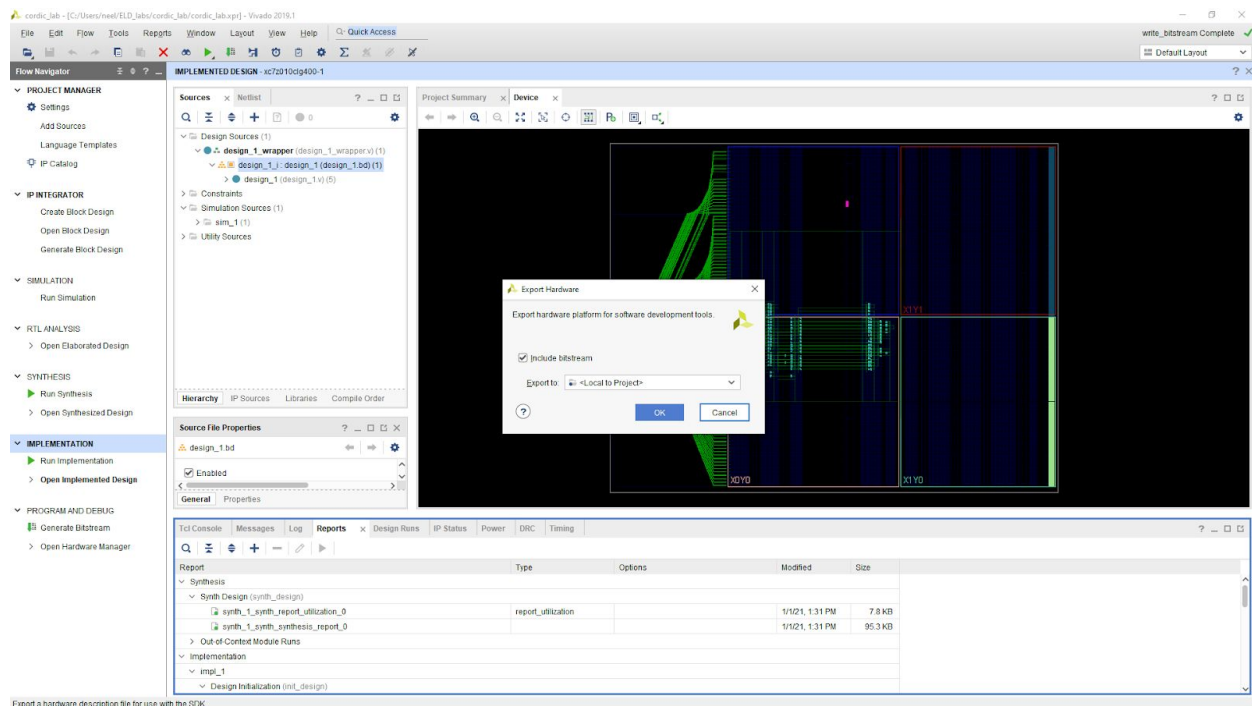


Your device should look like this:

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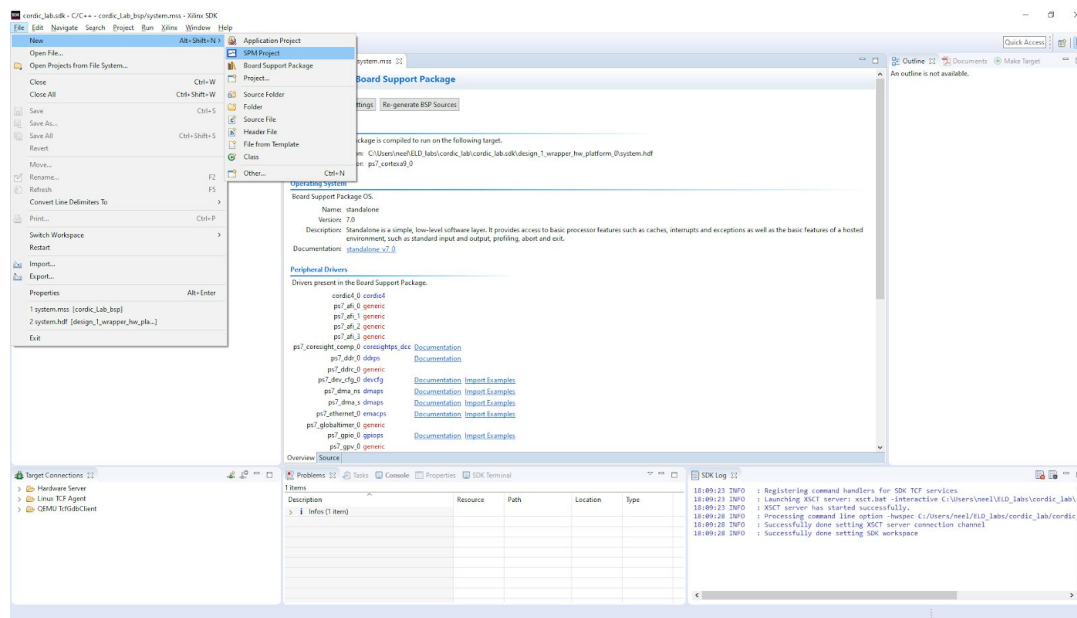


22) next go to **File>>export>>export hardware** and export the hardware, make sure you click on **include bitstream** to include the bitstream file.

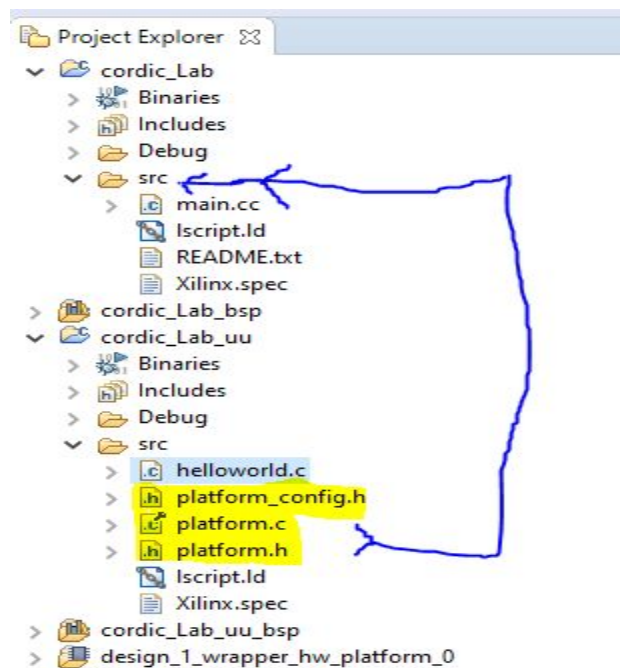


23) next click on **file>>Launch SDK** to open the SDK application and program the PS part of the board and debug it if necessary.

24) create a new application project in both c and c++ languages. We will write the code in the c++ project but we need some header files to copy from our c project.



Following are the header file that you need to copy and paste into the CPP project. Paste these files in the src folder that is located in your non-BSP folder.



Now if you want to, you can delete the c project[mine is named "cordic_Lab_uu"].

25) using the c++ code given below you can use your Vivado HLS IP generated to calculate the $\sin(\theta)$ and can observe the difference when we use hardware and software for calculating $\sin(\theta)$ using the same algorithm.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "platform.h"
#include "xil_printf.h"
#include <xcordic4.h>
#include <xcordic4_hw.h>
#include <xparameters.h>
#include <time.h>
#include "xtime_1.h"

float cordic(float theta)
{
    // Set the initial vector that we will rotate
    float current_cos = (float)0.60735;
    float current_sin = 0;
    float cordic_phase[7] = {(float)45, (float)26.565, (float)14.036, (float)7.125, (float)3.576, (float)1.79, (float)0.895};
    float current_theta = 0;
    // This loop iteratively rotates the initial vector to find the
    // sine and cosine values corresponding to the input theta angle
    float factor = 1;

    for ( int j = 0; j < 7; j++) {

        // Multiply previous iteration by  $2^{\frac{1}{2}}(\hat{a}^j)$ . This is equivalent to
        // a right shift by j on a fixed-point number.

        //determining the direction of the rotation.
        float sign = (current_theta < theta)? 1:-1;

        // updating the current vector we have after the rotation
        current_theta = current_theta + sign*(float)cordic_phase[j];

        // Multiply previous iteration by  $2^{\frac{1}{2}}(\hat{a}^j)$ 
        float cos_shift = current_cos*sign*factor;
        float sin_shift = current_sin*sign*factor;

        // performing the rotations depending according to the predetermined directions
        current_cos = current_cos - sin_shift;
        current_sin = current_sin + cos_shift;
        factor = factor/2;
    }
    // Set the final sine or cosine values
    return (float)current_sin;
}

unsigned int float_to_u32(float val)
{
    unsigned int result;
    union float_bytes {
        float v;
        unsigned char bytes[4];
    }data;
    data.v = val;

    result = (data.bytes[3] << 24) + (data.bytes[2] << 16) + (data.bytes[1] << 8) + (data.bytes[0]);
    return result;
}
```

```

float u32_to_float(unsigned int val)
{
    union {
        float val_float;
        unsigned char bytes[4];
    } data;
    data.bytes[3] = (val >> (8*3)) & 0xff;
    data.bytes[2] = (val >> (8*2)) & 0xff;
    data.bytes[1] = (val >> (8*1)) & 0xff;
    data.bytes[0] = (val >> (8*0)) & 0xff;
    return data.val_float;
}

int main()
{
    init_platform();
    XTime tprocessorStart , tprocessorEnd ;

    int status;
    XCordic4 doCordic4;
    XCordic4_Config *doCordic4_cfg;

    doCordic4_cfg = XCordic4_LookupConfig(XPAR_CORDIC4_0_DEVICE_ID);
    if (!doCordic4_cfg)
        printf("Error loading config for doGravirty_cfg\n");

    status = XCordic4_CfgInitialize(&doCordic4,doCordic4_cfg);
    if(status!=XST_SUCCESS)
        printf("Error initailizing for doGravity!\n");
    //XGravity_Initialize(&doGravity,XPAR_GRAVITY_0_DEVICE_ID);
    printf("running the algorithm on PS :\n");

    float theta = 60;

    XTime_GetTime(&tprocessorStart);
    float ans = cordic(theta);
    XTime_GetTime(&tprocessorEnd);

    printf("\nsin(theta)=%f\n" , ans);
    printf("PS took %.2f us to calculate the answer\n\n",1.0*(tprocessorEnd-tprocessorStart)/(COUNTS_PER_SECOND/1000000));

    printf("running the algo in hardware by calling the vivado IP core generated\n");

    float theta2 = 60.0f;
    XCordic4_Set_theta(&doCordic4,float_to_u32(theta2));

    XTime_GetTime(&tprocessorStart);

    XCordic4_Start(&doCordic4);
    while(!XCordic4_IsDone(&doCordic4));

    XTime_GetTime(&tprocessorEnd);

    float ans2 = u32_to_float(XCordic4_Get_return(&doCordic4));
    printf("\nsin(theta)=%f\n" , (float)ans2);
    printf("HW took %.2f us to calculate the answer\n\n",1.0*(tprocessorEnd-tprocessorStart)/(COUNTS_PER_SECOND/1000000));
    return 0;
}

```

26) Since we are remotely accessing the board, we will use JTAG Terminal for Output. Add the target, configure the STDIN and STDOUT in BSP, and launch the debug configurations. There is **no standard input** in this code but it can be easily implemented by using **scanf** and passing the data, in this case, it is theta.