

# EE272B: Design Projects in VLSI Systems II

## Mid-Quarter Review

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May 1, 2021

### Project Repository

Repository

1 `https://github.com/krsandwich/EE272B`

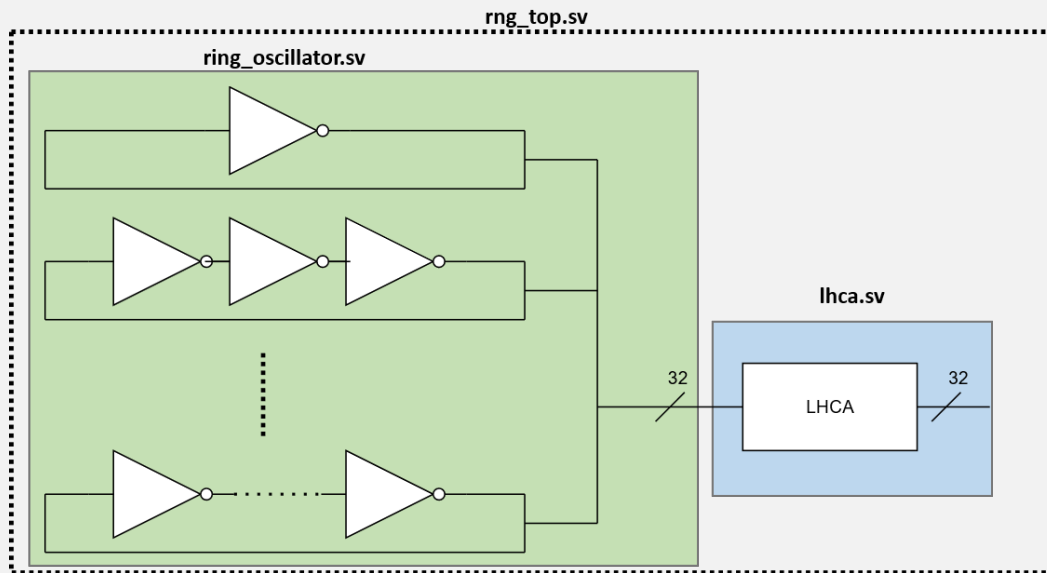
See commit hash: `d9598ef9da29977998abd91f4b384d73cec3cf41`  
The repository contains a submodule which links to our chipyard repository containing our full-chip implementation of Chipyard's RocketChip with our accelerators. That repository can be found separately here:

1 `https://github.com/inSam/chipyard`

### File Structure

RNG

1. **rng\_top.v**: This file contains all the modules which are depicted below.



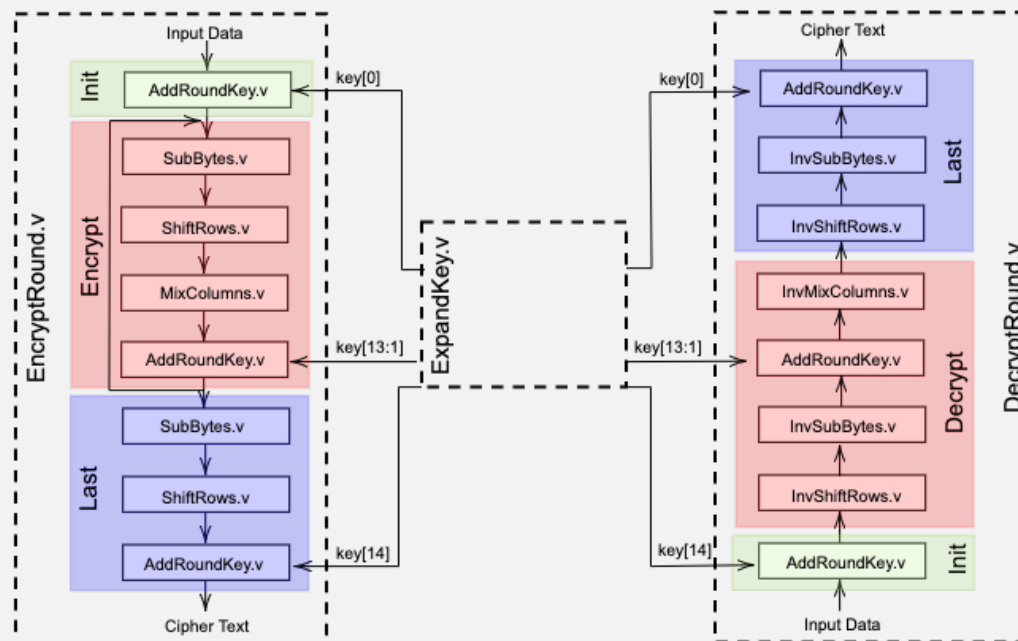
## 2. testbench:

- (a) `rng_tb.sv`: This is the top level testbench that generates > 10,000 random numbers
- (b) `test_rng.py`: This script calls the testbench and runs a series of statistical tests to check the randomness and uniformity of the random numbers.

## AES

1. `rtl/AESTopFinal.v`: This file contains all the final modules which are described below.

### AESTop.v



## 2. testbench/:

- (a) **AESTopTb.sv**: This is the top level test bench for the entire top level. The rest are for testing individual modules.
- (b) **EncryptTb.sv**
- (c) **DecryptTb.sv**
- (d) **ExpandKeyTb.sv**
- (e) **AddRoundKeyTb.sv**
- (f) **MixColsTb.sv**
- (g) **ShiftRowsTb.sv**

## Running RTL Tests

### RNG

```
1 python3 test_rng.py
2
```

The python script will both run the simulation and check run the statistical tests on its outputs. If the random numbers pass the statistical tests, which includes Z-Statistics, Kolmogrov-Smirnov, and Chi-Squared.

### AES

```
1 cd AES/design
2 make check
```

The call to `make` will print the `vcs` and `gcc` compilation output to `compile_tb.log` and `compile_c.log` respectively. Then, it will output the simulation and if the encrypt input matches the decrypt output then it will print PASS. Next it will check the output of encrypt with a c code AES test. If you would like to change the keys or input data at any point, please change the `key.mems` and `inputs.mems` files. If you would like to run individual tests such as `ExpandKeyTb.sv`, run the following

```
1 cd AES/design
2 vcs -full64 -sverilog -timescale=1ns/1ps -debug_access+pp testbench/[INSERT NAME].sv
   rtl/AESTopFinal.v
3 ./simv
```

If the modules are working correctly, you should just see PASS printed out.

## Running Full-Chip Simulation with Chipyard

Our accelerator modules fully incorporated into chipyard can be found in the following repository:

```
1 https://github.com/inSam/chipyard
```

We have functioning full-chip simulation on chipyard with the following custom C-Tests found in **tests/** directory:

1. aes.c
2. rng.c

To run our full-chip simulation of chipyard with our accelerators, simply run the following in **sim-s/vcs**:

```
1 make run-binary CONFIG=CryptoConfig BINARY=../../tests/[TEST].riscv
```

## Design Metrics

For our performance metric, we compared the performance of C code calling our accelerator to the stdlib random number generator **rand()**. The stdlib random number generator uses a simple version of a linear-feedback-shift-register, however, without any sources of entropy, it only generates pseudo-random numbers.

The stdlib tests can be found at **tests/rng\_noa.c**, **tests/empty.c**. Using the number of simulation cycles as a estimate, we see that our accelerator reduces the number of cycles spent for random number generation by 75%. Therefore, our accelerator has a significant performance benefit on top of being a true-random-number-generator.

More specifically,  $25715ns \rightarrow 6524ns$  in order to generate and print 10 random numbers using our module.

The performance benefit was likely because our design is able to generate a new random number every cycle.

For our AES module, to perform a single input-key pair encrypt and decrypt, we were able to achieve this in just  $566ns$  using our accelerator compared to  $13018ns$  using a native c-implementation. However, the performance of our AES module may have to be lowered as we work on timing of this module. Currently our area estimates are approximately  $1882828.2\mu m^2$  which we hope to continue to improve.