# NTHU 112 Fall Semester

系統晶片設計

# SOC Design Laboratory Lab4-1



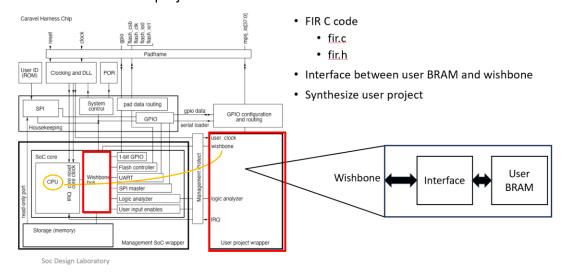
組別:第18組

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# **Github link** https://github.com/lkl110137918218/SoC-design\_Lab4-1 **Introduction**

In Lab4-0, we set up the Caravel SoC environment and ran simulations. During our experiments, we observed the differences between using a logic analyzer interface and a Wishbone interface for implementing a counter and a GCD engine. These interfaces facilitate communication between the logic analyzer interface/Wishbone interface and the user project.



For the next part of this lab, we wrote firmware code (fir.c and fir.h) to implement the FIR engine. Additionally, we needed to establish interfaces for both Wishbone and the user BRAM. The entire workflow can be summarized as follows: The RISCV CPU uses the firmware code to perform FIR filtering, and the results are transmitted to the user project through the Wishbone interface, where the interface helps store the results in the user BRAM.

## **Explanation of your firmware code**

fir.h: This makes the same order of taps[N] from the original file so as inputsignal[N].

```
#ifndef __FIR_H__
#define __FIR_H__

#define N 11

int taps[N] = {0,-10,-9,23,56,63,56,23,-9,-10,0};
int inputbuffer[N];
int inputsignal[N] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11};
int outputsignal[N];

void init_fir();
int* fir();
#endif
```

#### fir.c:

"initfir function": This function is marked with` \_\_attribute\_\_((section(".mprjram"))', indicating that it will be placed in a specific memory section (.mprjram). It is used to initialize the FIR filter by initializing two arrays, inputbuffer and outputsignal, which may be used as buffers to store input and output signals.

"fir function": This function is also marked with \_\_attribute\_\_((section(".mprjram")), so it will also reside in the same memory section. It implements the main computation of the FIR filter.

- First, it calls the initfir function to ensure the initial state of the FIR filter is set.
- Then, it iterates through the samples of the input signal using as for loop (in this code, N is a constant representing the number of samples).
- In each sample processing step, it stores the sample of the input signal in the
  inputbuffer array and also implements the operation of shifting data forward
  from the end of the inputbuffer. This is done to simulate a rolling buffer.
- Next, it performs the FIR filtering operation by applying a set of filter coefficients known as taps to the data in the inputbuffer, and stores the result in the outputsignal array.
- Finally, the fir function returns a pointer to the outputsignal array, which contains the output signal after being processed by the FIR filter.

```
#include "fir.h'
void __attribute__ ( ( section ( ".mprjram" ) ) ) initfir() {
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        inputbuffer[i] = 0;
        outputsignal[i] = 0;
int* __attribute__ ( ( section ( ".mprjram" ) ) ) fir(){
    initfir();
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        // Update the input buffer by shifting values
        for (int j = N - 1; j > 0; j--) {
            inputbuffer[j] = inputbuffer[j - 1];
        inputbuffer[0] = inputsignal[i];
        // Perform FIR filtering
        int result = 0;
        for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
            result += taps[j] * inputbuffer[j];
        outputsignal[i] = result;
    return outputsignal;
```

## How does it execute a multiplication in assembly code

In counter\_la\_fir.out ,we can observe the function \_\_mulsi3

In counter\_la\_fir.elf-fir.s ,we can see that it's doing multiplication.

```
190 .L9:
191
      .loc 1 24 27 discriminator 3
      lui a5,%hi(taps)
192
193
      addi a4,a5,%lo(taps)
      lw a5,-32(s0)
194
      slli a5,a5,2
195
196
      add a5,a4,a5
         a3,0(a5)
197
      .loc 1 24 44 discriminator 3
198
      lui a5,%hi(inputbuffer)
199
                                               addi a4,a5,%lo(inputbuffer)
200
                                              initfir();
         a5,-32(s0)
201
                                              //write down your fir
      slli a5,a5,2
202
                                                 // Update the input buffer by shifting values
      add a5,a4,a5
203
                                                 for (int j = N - 1; j > 0; j--) {
                                                   inputbuffer[j] = inputbuffer[j - 1];
204
          a5,0(a5)
205
      .loc 1 24 31 discriminator 3
                                                inputbuffer[0] = inputsignal[i];
206
          a1,a5
207
          a0,a3
208
      call
               mulsi3
                                                 for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
209
          a5,a0
                                                   result += taps[j] * inputbuffer[j];
210
     mν
          a4,a5
                                                outputsignal[i] = result;
211
      .Loc 1 24 20 discriminator 3
      lw a5,-28(s0)
212
                                              return outputsignal;
213
      add a5,a5,a4
      sw a5,-28(s0)
214
      .loc 1 23 34 discriminator 3
215
216
      lw
          a5,-32(s0)
      addi a5,a5,1
217
218
      SW
          a5,-32(s0)
```

Combining two photos above, it can be seen that "\_\_mulsi3" is performing multiplication of two integers a0 and a1, with the result stored in a0. The specific calculation process involves bitwise processing of the digits in a1 using left shift (slli) and right shift (srli) operations to achieve integer multiplication.

What address allocate for user project and how many space is required to allocate to firmware code

In section.lds, we can find address allocated for the user project is 0x38000000.

By examining the counter\_la\_fir.out file, we can determine that the entire mpriram requires 448 bytes, which is represented in hexadecimal as 0x1c0.

```
637 3800008c <fir>
638 3800008c: fee10113
639 3800009d: 00112e23
540 3800009d: 00812e23
641 3800009d: 08812e23
642 3800009c: f89ff0ef
643 380000ac: f8042623
644 380000ac: fe042623
645 380000ac: fef42423
646 380000ac: fef42423
647 380000bc: f8842783
649 380000bc: f8842783
650 380000c: 00279793
651 380000c: 00279793
652 380000dc: fe64282783
653 380000dc: fe64282783
656 38000dc: fe64282783
657 380000dc: fe64283
658 38000dc: fe64283
658 38000dc: fe64283
659 38000dc: fe64283
650 3800dc: fe64283
650 38
```

```
slli a5,a5,0x2
add a5,a4,a5
lw a3,0(a5)
li a4,92
lw a5,-32(s0)
slli a5,a5,0x2
add a5,a4,a5
lw a6,a6)
mv a1,a5
mv a6,a0
mv a5,a0
mv a5,a0
mv a4,a5
lw a5,-28(s0)
add a5,a5,a4
ssw a5,-28(s0)
add a5,a5,a4
ssw a5,-28(s0)
lw a4,-32(s0)
li a5,10
bge a5,a4,3800011c <fir+ 0x90>
li a4,136
lw a5,-20(s0)
slli a5,10
bge a5,a4,3800011c <fir+ 0x90>
li a4,136
lw a5,-20(s0)
slli a5,a5,0x2
add a5,a4,a5
lw a4,-28(s0)
sw a4,0(a5)
lw a5,-20(s0)
addi a5,a5,1
sw a5,-20(s0)
lu a5,-10
bge a5,a4,380000a8 <fir+ 0x1c>
li a5,10
bge a5,a4,380000a8 <fir+ 0x1c>
li a5,136
mv a0,a5
lw ra,28(sp)
lw s0,24(sp)
addi sp,sp,32
ret
   676 38000124: 00279793
677 38000128: 00f707b3
678 38000120: 0007a6683
679 38000130: 05c00713
680 38000134: fe042783
681 38000138: 00279793
      682 3800013c: 00f707b3
683 38000140: 0007a783
684 38000144: 00078593
683 38000144: 00078753
685 38000144: 00078593
685 38000148: 00068513
686 38000146: 00078593
687 38000150: 00078713
689 38000151: 00078773
699 38000152: 00078773
691 38000156: Fe4422783
693 38000164: Fe6422783
693 38000170: Fe642783
695 38000170: Fe642783
696 38000170: Fe642783
697 38000178: Fa70228
700 38000180: Fe442783
707380001a0: Fec42703
708380001a4: 00a00793
709380001a8: F0e7d0e3
710380001ac: 08800793
711380001b0: 00078513
712380001b4: 01c12083
713380001b8: 01812403
714380001bc: 02010113
715380001c0: 00008067
```

### Interface between BRAM and wishbone

### Waveform from xsim:

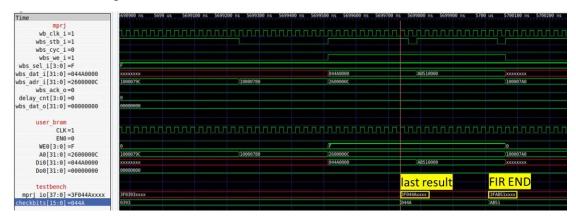
Flag start of the test

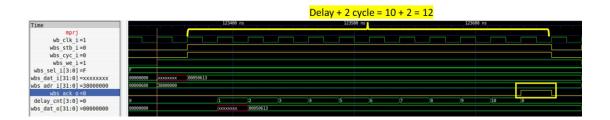


The results of the first three data calculations.

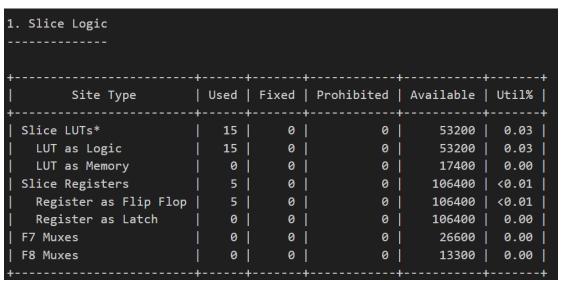


#### End of FIR engine





# Synthesis report



2. Memory					
	<b>.</b>				
			Prohibited		
+	+	H	·		+
Block RAM Tile	8	0	0	140	5.71
RAMB36/FIFO*	8	0	0	140	5.71
RAMB36E1 only	8				
RAMB18	0	0	0	280	0.00
+	+	·	·		+