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IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 3rd Nov 2017. Link

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Title: **MCM BASED FIR FILTER ARCHITECTURE FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE**

Volume 06, Issue 10, Pages: 1 – 6.

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MCM BASED FIR FILTER ARCHITECTURE FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The power consumption and speed are the two main challenging factors in Very Large Scale Integrated Circuit (VLSI) design techniques. The computation saving is one of the way to obtain the optimized power consumption and speed. The design of finite-impulse response (FIR) filter using transpose form structure is naturally pipelined and upholds multiple constant multiplication (MCM) technique. This MCM technique results in large computation saving. But, the transpose form configurations are not supporting the block processing. In the existing method, the possibility of realization of FIR filter in transpose form configuration to achieve efficient area and delay for large order FIR filters were explored. In the FIR filter structure the ripple carry adder is used to add the partial inner products. The ripple carry adder provides efficient area utilization but its operating speed is slow. In this proposed method, the carry look ahead adder is used to increase the speed and also to reduce the area and power consumption. The proposed structure significantly reduces the area delay product (ADP) and energy per sample (EPS) than the existing FIR structure.

Keywords: Transpose form, ADP, EPS, Ripple carry adder, Carry save adder, VLSI, FIR, Block processing.

1. INTRODUCTION

A filter is a device or process that removes some unwanted component or feature from a signal. Filtering is a class of signal processing, the defining feature of filter being the complete or partial suppression of some aspect of the signal. There are two main kinds of filter, analog and digital. Filters can be classified in several different groups, depending on what criteria are used for classification. The two major types of digital filters are finite impulse response

digital filters (FIR filters) and infinite impulse response digital filters (IIR).

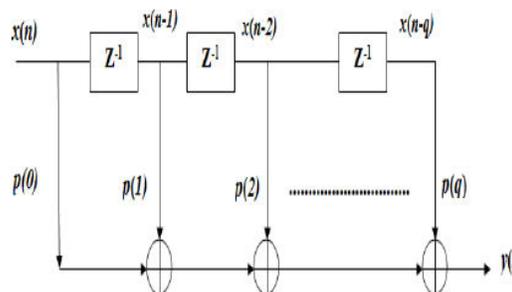


Fig. 1 Finite Impulse Response Filter Realization

FIR filters are one of the primary types of filters used in Digital Signal Processing. FIR filters are said to be finite because they do not have any feedback. Therefore, if we send an impulse through the system (a single spike) then the output will invariably become zero as soon as the impulse runs through the filter. A non-recursive filter has no feedback. The Finite Impulse Response Filter Realization is as shown in figure 1.

2. RELATED WORKS

Pramod Kumar Meher (2006) proposed the structure that involves significantly less memory and less area-delay complexity compared with the existing DA-based structures for circular convolution. Besides, it is shown that the proposed systolic designs for circular convolution can be used for computation of linear convolution as well. Basant Kumar Mohanty and Pramod Kumar Meher (2015) explore the possibility of realization of block FIR filter in transpose form configuration for area-delay efficient realization of large order FIR filters for both fixed and reconfigurable applications. Yu Pan and Pramod Kumar Meher(2014) proposed the resource minimization problem in the scheduling of adder-tree operations for the MCM block, and presented a mixed integer programming (MIP) based algorithm for more efficient MCM-based implementation of FIR filters. Experimental result shows that up to 15% reduction of area and 11.6% reduction of power (with an average of 8.46% and 5.96% respectively) can be achieved on the top of already optimized adder/subtractor network of the

MCM block. Abbas Amira, Pramod Kumar Meher and Shrutisagar Chandrasekaran (2008) presented the design optimization of one and two dimensional fully pipelined computing structures for efficient implementation of finite-impulse-response (FIR) filter to obtain effective area, delay and power by using systolic decomposition of inner-product computation based on distributed arithmetic(DA). The systolic decomposition scheme is found to offer a flexible choice of the address length of the lookup tables (LUT) for DA-based computation to decide on suitable area time trade off. It is observed that by using smaller address lengths for DA-based computing units, it is possible to reduce the memory size, but on the other hand that leads to increase of adder complexity and the latency.

3. EXISTING METHODS

In the existing method, Basant Kumar Mohanty and Pramod Kumar Meher explore the possibility of realization of FIR filter in transpose form configuration for efficient area and delay realization of large order FIR filters for both fixed and reconfigurable applications. Based on a detailed computational analysis of transpose form configuration of FIR filter, they have derived a flow graph for transpose form block FIR filter with optimized register complexity. A generalized block formulation is presented for transpose form FIR filter. They have derived a general multiplier based architecture for the proposed transpose form block filter for reconfigurable applications. In the existing

method, the implementation of direct-form structure has less area delay product (ADP) and less energy per sample (EPS) for the short-length filters. But for medium or large length filters, it has high ADP and high EPS. In the FIR filter structure, the ripple carry adders are used to add the partial inner products. The well known adder architecture, Ripple Carry Adder is composed of cascaded full adders for n -bit adder. It is constructed by cascading full adder blocks in series. The carry out of one stage is fed directly to the carry-in of the next stage. For an n -bit parallel adder it requires n full adders.

a) Not very efficient when large number bit numbers are used.

b) Delay increases linearly with bit length.

The ripple carry adder provides efficient area utilization but its operating speed is slow. This is the main drawback of the existing method.

4. PROPOSED WORK

In the proposed method, the possibility of realization of block FIR filter in transpose form configuration for area-delay efficient realization of large order FIR filters for both fixed and reconfigurable applications is explored. The proposed structure will have significantly less area delay product (ADP) and less energy per sample (EPS) for medium or large filter lengths than the existing block implementation of direct-form structure. In the proposed method, the realization of block FIR filter in transpose form configuration in order to take advantage of the MCM scheme is explored and the inherent pipelining for area-delay

efficient realization of large order FIR filters for both fixed and reconfigurable applications. The main contributions of this paper are as follows.

1) Computational analysis of transpose form configuration of FIR filter and derivation of flow graph for transpose form block FIR filter with reduced register complexity.

2) Block formulation for transpose form FIR filter.

3) Design of transpose form block filter for reconfigurable applications.

4) A low-complexity design method using MCM scheme for the block implementation of fixed FIR filters.

4.1 Multiple Constant Multiplication (MCM)

In any FIR filter, the multiplier is the major constraint which defines the performance of the desired filter. Therefore, over the past three decades, design of an efficient hardware architecture for fixed point FIR filter has been considered as the major research focus as reported in published literatures. In FIR filter, the multiplication operation is performed between one particular variable (the input) and many constants (the coefficients) and known as the multiple constant multiplication (MCM).

The algorithms proposed to implement the MCM for an efficient FIR filter design can be categorized in two main groups:

1) graph based algorithms and

2) common sub-expression elimination (CSE) algorithms.

Most of these graph based or CSE algorithms presented earlier are used to obtain efficient FIR filter hardware architecture by running the algorithms on a particular (fixed) set of coefficients for some time (a couple of hours to days) on a highly efficient computing platform (like using 1–20 number of 3.2 GHz computers in parallel mode. However, FIR filter implementation employing effective MCM design by running these algorithms on a fixed set of coefficients is not suitable for the application like SDR system because of the following two reasons:

- 1) coefficient of the filters in SDR system are dynamically programmable based on requirement of different standards and
- 2) highly computationally efficient platform needed for those algorithms is unaffordable in SDR system.

Multiple constant multiplication (MCM) scheme is widely used for implementing transposed direct-form FIR filters. While the research focus of MCM has been on more effective common sub expression elimination, the optimization of adder-trees, which sum up the computed sub-expressions for each coefficient, is largely omitted.

4.2 Proposed Structures

There are several applications where the coefficients of FIR filters remain fixed, while in some other applications, like SDR channelizer that requires separate FIR filters of different specifications to extract one of the desired narrowband channels from the wideband RF front end. These FIR filters need to be implemented in a RFIR structure

to support multi standard wireless communication.

4.3 Implementation Of Fixed-Coefficient Fir Filter Using MCM Blocks

The proposed structure for FIR filters using MCM-based is shown in fig.2. The MCM-based structure involves six MCM blocks corresponding to six input samples.

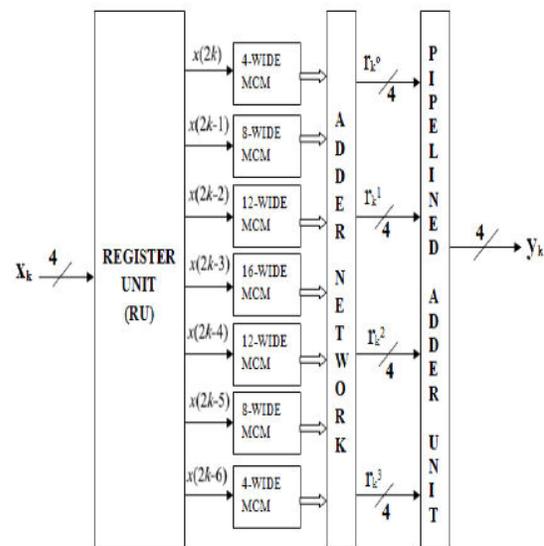


Fig. 2 Proposed structure for fixed FIR filter using MCM

The Register Unit involves $(L - 1)$ registers of B -bit width. The Pipelined Adder Unit involves $L(M-1)$ adders and the same number of registers, where each register has a width of $(B+ B')$, B , and B' respectively, being the bit width of input sample and filter coefficients. Therefore, the proposed structure involves LN multipliers, $L(N - 1)$ adders, and $[B(N - 1) + B'(N - L)]$ flip flops and L samples are processed in every cycle where the duration of cycle period $T = [TM + TA + TFA(\log_2 L)]$

5. SIMULATION RESULTS

The comparison table for existing method and proposed method with respect to the delay, number of slices, number of LUTs, number of IOs, number of bonded IOs and power consumption is shown below.

Table 1: Comparison of delay, number of slices, number of LUTs, number of IOs, number of bonded IOs and power consumption of existing method and proposed method.

PARAMETERS	EXISTING METHOD	PROPOSED METHOD
DELAY	9.9474ns	8.953ns
NUMBER OF SLICES	440	434
NUMBER OF LUTs	826	819
NUMBER OF IOs	26	25
NUMBER OF BONDED IOs	26	25
POWER	226mW	112mW

6. CONCLUSION

In this paper, the possibility of realization of block FIR filters in transpose form configuration for area and delay efficient realization of fixed FIR applications were explored and also the impact of power consumption, delay, area has been analyzed. Simulation results have been calculated. The use of ripple carry adders in existing method increases area and power consumption. To overcome this drawback, carry look ahead adder is used in the proposed method. The proposed structure has the best results in the reduction of number of slices, LUTs, power consumption, area delay product, energy per sample than the existing method for higher order FIR filter.

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