Review on Low Power Radix-2 Fast Fourier Transform for 5G Wireless Communication Technology

Ashish Sharma
M. Tech. Scholar
Dept. Electronics and Communication
Sagar Institute of Research & Technology
Bhopal (M.P.)

Dr. Minal Saxena
Professor
Dept. Electronics and Communication
Sagar Institute of Research & Technology
Bhopal (M.P.)

Abstract- It is also a well-known fact that the multiplier unit forms an integral part of processor design, due to this, high speed digital processor architecture become the need of the day. In his paper a novel programmable FFT architecture for radix-2 DIT algorithm using reversible DKG gate is implementation. DKG gate is 4×4 reversible gate and working on both adder and sub-tractor. Recent advances in reversible logic using and quantum computer algorithms allow for improved computer architecture and arithmetic logic unit designs. The proposed design is synthesized using Xilinx ISE software and simulated using VHDL test bench.

Keywords—Reversible Gates, Adder/ Sub tractor, Fast Fourier Transform, DKG Gate

I. INTRODUCTION

Below figure shows the estimated performance levels of 5G technology needed to meet these requirements. The estimated performance levels of 5G technology need to cater are

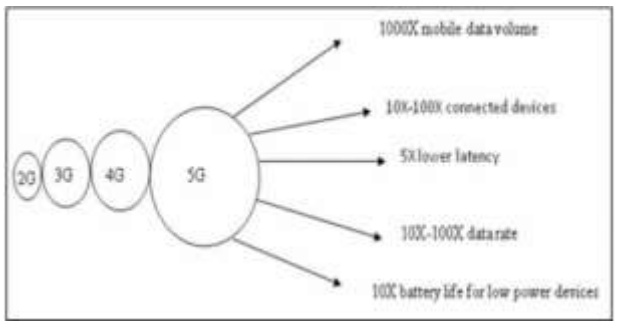

Figure 1: Various Levels in 5G

1) User data rate: 10 to 100 times greater.
2) Battery life of Low power equipment: 10 times more
3) Number of connected devices: 10 to 100 times greater
4) End to end latency : reduce by 5 times
5) Mobile data Volume per area: 1000 times more. 5G network provides the perfect medium for most efficient applications.

It is a combination of developed telecommunication and network technologies. This technology will have the ability to share data to everyone, every place, every time and efficiently for benefits of individuals, businesses and society as well as technology environment by using unlimited bandwidth access for carrying data from one point to another. This technology is the combination of core and cloud technologies. Many research institutes, ventures, organization are contributing time, money and efforts in defining new models to make high performance and to meet market request inside 2020 which goes beyond current technology for example 4G-LTE cell system and its upgrades can support. So as to manage that requirement, some techniques have been developed to make future of networking in reality. Millimetre-wave band are utilize for future cell system which is in between 30GHz and 300GHz. This research strives to understand the above limitations by comparing the available solutions, highlights the advantages, merits and also studies the disadvantages or demerits to the work.

The algorithms of FFT can be grouped into fixed-radix, mixed-radix and split radix algorithms in a rough manner [5]. The basic categories of algorithms of FFT include - Decimation in-frequency (DIF) and the Decimation-in-time (DIT) as shown in Figure 1. Both of these algorithms depend on disintegration of transformation of an N-point sequence into many subsequences in a successive manner. There is no major difference between them as far as complexity of computation is concerned. Generally DIT deals with the input and output in reverse sequence and normal sequence respectively, while DIF deals with input and output in normal sequence and reverse sequence respectively. Only Decimation-in-Time (DIT) algorithm is taken into consideration. In this paper for implementation & result comparison, however DIT algorithm can also be use the proposed methodology.

Benett [1973] showed that this heat dissipation due to information loss can be avoided if the circuit is designed using reversible logic gates [2]. A gate is considered to be reversible only if for each and every input there is a unique output assignment. Hence there is a one to one mapping between the input and output vectors. A reversible logic gate is an n –input, n- output device indicating that it has same number of inputs and outputs.

Hence it is not possible to determine a unique input that resulted in the output zero. In order to make a gate reversible additional input and output lines are added so that a one to one mapping exists between the input and output. This prevents the loss of information that is main cause of power dissipation in irreversible circuits. The input that is added to an m x n function to make it reversible is known as constant input (CI). All the outputs of a reversible circuit need not be used

in the circuit. Those outputs that are not used in the circuit is called as garbage output (GO). The number of garbage output for a particular reversible gate is not fixed.

II. LITRATURE REVIEW

Fahad Qureshi et al. [1], this paper presents a novel runtime-reconfigurable, mixed radix core for computation 2, 3, 4-point fast Fourier transforms (FFT). The proposed architecture is based on radix-3 Wingorad Fourier transform, however multiplication is performed by constant multiplication instead of general multiplier. The complexity is equal to multiplier less 3-point FFT in terms of adders/subtractors with the exception of a few additional multiplexers. The proposed architecture supports all the FFT sizes which can be factorized into 2, 3, 4 point systems. We also show that the proposed architecture has the same bound on the accuracy as the classical one.

Fahad Qureshi et al. [2], this paper presents area-efficient building blocks for computing fast Fourier transform (FFT): multiplier-less processing elements to be used for computing of radix-3 and radix-5 butterflies and reconfigurable processing element supporting mixed radix-2/3/4/5 FFT algorithms. The proposed processing elements are based on Wingorad Fourier transform algorithm.
However, multiplication is performed by constant multiplier instead of a general complex-valued multiplier. The proposed process elements have potential use in both pipelined and memory based FFT architectures, where the non-power-of-two sizes are required. The results show that the proposed multiplier less processing elements reduces the significant hardware cost in terms of adders.

Shashidhara. K. S., et al. [3], Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) and Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT) is an integral part of Orthogonal Frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) systems. This forms the physical layer architecture of wireless systems and is designed to consume low power. This paper presents a low power and area efficient architecture for the FFT implementation. FFT involves more complex addition and multiplication operations. It is essential to reduce computational complexity of this FFT. Hence, the redundancy in intermediate stages of FFT is minimized in the proposed FFT architecture through decomposition techniques with reusable data approach. A common sub expression is identified to achieve reusability which leads to area and power efficient design. Also design is realized based on Multiplier less arithmetic unit with retiming logic. FFT architecture is synthesized using Xilinx ISE Tool, and compared with the results so obtained with the Xilinx IP core 7.1. The power reduction, and area optimization is shown to be improved by 6% and 74% respectively.

Lekshmi Viswanath et al [4], reversible or information-lossless circuits have applications in digital signal processing, communication, computer graphics and cryptography. Reversibility plays an important role when energy efficient computations are considered. Reversible logic is used to reduce the power dissipation that occurs in classical circuits by preventing the loss of information. They propose a reversible design of a 16 bit BCD. This BCD consists of eight operations, three arithmetic and five logical operations. The arithmetic operations include addition, subtraction, multiplication and the logical operations include NAND, AND, OR, NOT and XOR. All the modules are being designed using the basic reversible gates. The power and delay analysis of the various sub modules is performed and a comparison with the traditional circuits is also carried out.

Akanksha Dixit et al [5], reversible logic has received great attention in the recent years due to its ability to reduce the power dissipation which is the main requirement in low power digital design. It has wide applications in advanced computing, low power design, Optical information processing,. Conventional digital circuits dissipate a significant amount of energy because bits of information are erased during the logic operations. Thus, if logic gates are designed such that the information bits are not destroyed, the power consumption can be reduced dramatically. The information bits are not lost in case of a reversible computation. This has led to the development of reversible gates. BCD is a fundamental building block of a central processing unit (CPU) in any computing system; reversible arithmetic unit has a high power optimization on the offer. By using suitable control logic to one of the input variables of parallel adder, various arithmetic operations can be realized.

III. REVERSIBLE GATES

Several reversible gates have come out in the recent years. The most basic reversible gate is the Feynman gate and is the only 2x2 reversible gates available and is commonly used for fan out purposes. The 3x3 reversible gates include Toffoli gate, Fredkin gate, new gate and Peres gate, all of which can be used to realize various Boolean functions.

o BASIC REVERSIBLE GATES

Several reversible logic gates are used in previous design. In figure 2, show the block diagram of two input (A, B) and two output (P, Q) Feynman gate.

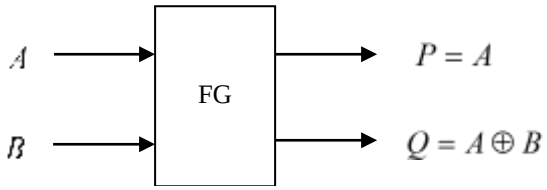

Figure 2: Feynman gate

In figure 3, show the block diagram of the three inputs (A, B, C) and three output (P, Q, R) Fredkin gate.

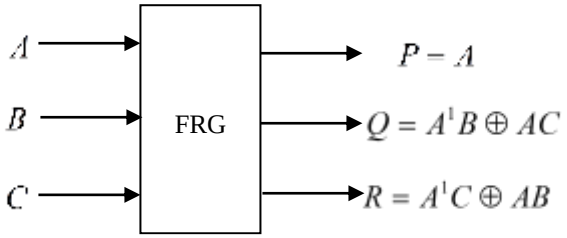

Figure 3: Fredkin gate

Figure 4 shows the Peres gate. A portion of the 4x4 doors are intended for executing some imperative combinational capacities notwithstanding the fundamental capacities. The vast majority of the aforementioned entryways can be utilized as a part of the outline of reversible adders.

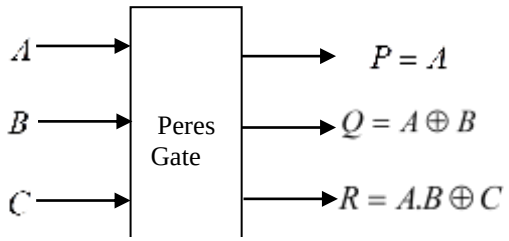

Figure 4: Peres gate

The HNG gate, presented in [10], produces the following logical output calculations:

$$P = A$$
$$Q = B$$
$$R = A \oplus B \oplus C$$
$$S = (A \oplus B).C \oplus (AB \oplus D)$$

The quantum cost and delay of the HNG is 6. At the point when D = 0, the consistent estimations created on the R and S yields are the required total and complete operations for a full snake. The quantum representation of the HNG is exhibited in Fig. 5.

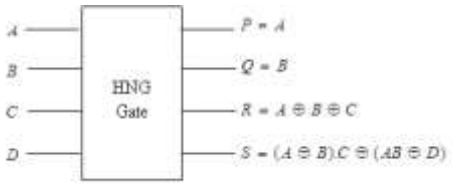

Figure 5: Block Diagram of the HNG Gate

A new programmable 4x4 reversible logic structure - Peres And-Or (PAOG) gate – is presented which produces outputs

$$P = A$$

$$Q = A \oplus B$$

$$R = AB \oplus C$$

$$S = (AB \oplus C).C \oplus ((A \oplus B) \oplus D)$$

Fig. 6 shows the block diagram of the PAOG gate. This gate is an extension of the Peres gate for ALU realization.

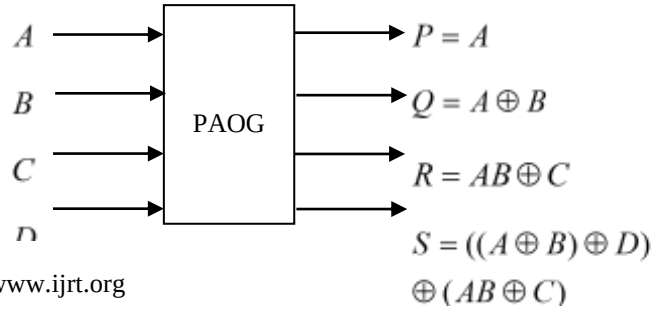

Figure 6: Block Diagram of the PAOG

Several 4x4 gates have been described in the literature targeting low cost and delay which may be implemented in a programmable manner to produce a high number of logical calculations. The DKG gate produces the following logical output calculations:

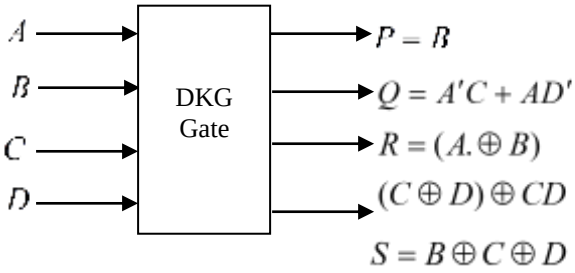

Figure 7: DKG Gate

$$P = B$$
$$Q = A'C + AD'$$
$$R = (A. \oplus B)(C \oplus D) \oplus CD$$
$$S = B \oplus C \oplus D$$

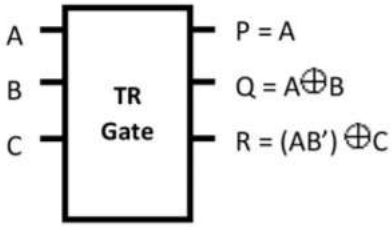

Figure 8: TR Gate

IV. MULTIPLIER-LESS TECHNIQUE

The number of add operations required in a constant coefficient multiplication equal one less than the number of non-zero bits in the constant coefficient. In order to further reduce the area and delay consumption, the constant coefficient cab be encoded such that it contains the fewest number of nonzero bits, which can be accomplished using CSD representation.

An algorithm for computing the CSD format of a W-bit number is presented in.

Multiplier-less Algorithm

Denote the two's complement representation of the number A as A =$\hat{a}_{W-1}$, $\hat{a}_{W-2}$, ……$\hat{a}_1$, $\hat{a}_0$ and its CSD representation A =$a_{W-1}, a_{W-2},\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots a_1, a_0$. The conversion is llustrated using the following iterative algorithm:

$\hat{a}_{-1}$ = 0 (3.13)

γ_{-1} = 0 (3.14)

$\hat{a}_W$ = $\hat{a}_{W-1}$

For (i=0 to W-1)

{

$$\theta_i = \hat{a}_i \oplus \hat{a}_{i-1}$$
$$\gamma_i = \overline{\gamma_{i-1}}\,\theta_i$$
$$a_i = (1 - 2\hat{a}_{i-1})\gamma_i$$

}

Here, the symbol $\oplus$ denotes XOR gate.

V. PROPOSED METHOFDOLOGY

DFT is a most important transform among the transforms that are widely used. The DFT is used to perform the Fourier transform efficiently. The FFT algorithm is the most efficient and most preferred algorithm that is used in DFT computation. The FFT algorithm is preferred the most for DFT computation because of the need of less arithmetic resources when compared to that of the conventional method of DFT computation.

$$X(k) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} f(m) W_N^{km}$$

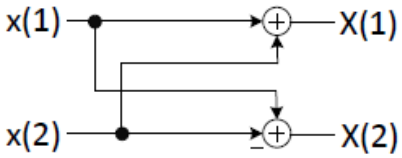

Figure 8: Radix-2 Butterfly

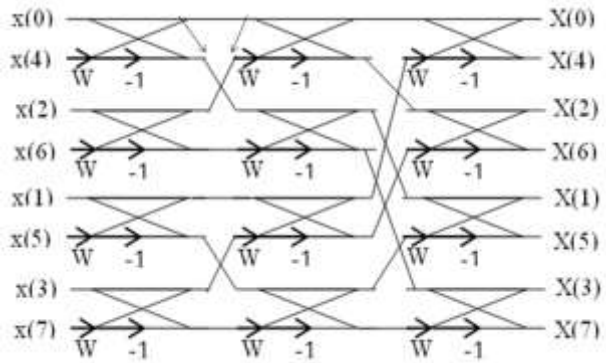

Figure 9: Flow Diagram of FFT using Multiplier-less Technique

VI. CONCLUSION

The earlier wireless systems depended heavily on new technologies in one way or the other. Each technology evolved in areas like faster core switching, carrier waves, control and signalling interfaces or antenna towers. The international body for telecom and wireless standards has started writing standards, requirements for 5G. The big Telco vendors, major operators, including IT majors and national laboratories are doing great research to define the 5G requirements, networks, end user applications. As the expectations for the newest 5G technology are very high the 5G technology is expected to have an end to end architecture that covers radio network, switching or core networks, packet data interfaces and even the IP backhaul networks.

The Fast Fourier transformation (FFT) is a frequently used Digital signal processing (DSP) algorithms for the applications of Orthogonal Frequency Division multiplexing (OFDM).

The performance evaluation of the various sub modules are carried out using Xilinx 14.1 ISE Simulator and it was found that the circuits designed using reversible logic showed a reduced delay and power. As a future work more arithmetic and logical function can be used.

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