

Analysis and Design of CRC-32 IEEE 802.3 Generator for 8 Bit Data Using VHDL

Aprilia Putri Dewanty¹; Bheta Agus Wardijono²

¹ Department of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Industrial Technology Universitas Gunadarma,
Depok

² STMIK Jakarta STI&K, Jakarta, Indonesia

¹ apriiaputridewanty@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) is one of the methods used to transmit data at the data link layer which can detect errors. CRC generator will work when there is incoming data with a data width of 8 bits then perform CRC-32 IEEE 802.3 calculations. In this research, there are two conditions when the first port is in high condition, the data output for the remaining ports will be worth 0, whereas if it is in low condition, the remaining output ports will be proportional to the results of the incoming data calculation. In this research, the modulo-2 division parallel circuit method was used. The test is carried out by matching the simulation results using Xilinx ISE Simulator with the implementation on the Spartan 3E XC3S500E device with the calculation results. The circuit scheme is simple, the noise generated is less and the resources used are also less than previous research using the same CRC method. This study required 223 4-input LUT resources, 114 Occupied slices, 72 IOB flip flops, 114 bonded IOBs and 1 BUFGMUX, where this study received fewer resources than previous research.

Keywords: CRC Design, VHDL, Xilinx ISE 8.1

ABSTRAK

Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) merupakan salah satu metode yang digunakan untuk mengirimkan data pada lapisan data link yang dapat mendeteksi kesalahan. Generator CRC akan bekerja ketika ada data yang masuk dengan lebar data 8 bit kemudian melakukan perhitungan CRC-32 IEEE 802.3. Pada penelitian ini terdapat dua kondisi ketika port pertama dalam kondisi high, keluaran data untuk sisa port akan bernilai 0, sedangkan jika dalam kondisi low maka sisa port output akan sebanding dengan hasil dari input yang masuk. perhitungan data. Pada penelitian ini digunakan metode rangkaian paralel modulo-2 divisi. Pengujian dilakukan dengan mencocokkan hasil simulasi menggunakan Xilinx ISE Simulator dengan implementasi pada perangkat Spartan 3E XC3S500E dengan hasil perhitungan. Skema rangkaiannya sederhana, noise yang dihasilkan lebih sedikit dan resource yang digunakan juga lebih sedikit dibandingkan penelitian sebelumnya dengan menggunakan metode CRC yang sama. Penelitian ini membutuhkan 223 4-input LUT resources, 114 Occupied slices, 72 IOB flip flops, 114 bonded IOBs dan 1 BUFGMUX, dimana penelitian ini menerima resource yang lebih sedikit dibandingkan penelitian sebelumnya.

Kata kunci: CRC Design, VHDL, Xilinx ISE 8.1

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of digital technology today makes it easier for clients to get information about data. To check the data there is a noise or interference then use CRC. The method used by CRC is very simple and efficient to detect an error in the information data that will be received by the client.

Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) is an error-checking block code that has been used for error detection, while the received word has to be divided by a predetermined number called the generator number. If the remainder is zero, this means that there is no error detected, whereas nonzero remainder this means that there is an error detected. The error detection is done by counting the remaining bit on the message that needs to be transmitted. The remaining bit results will connect to the message to generate the codeword.

Specific interface chip will cause waste of resources and increased cost, particularly in the field of electronic design. This situation results in the requirement of realizing the whole system function in a single or a very few chips. Therefore the design will be designed using Very high speed Integrated Circuit Hardware Description Language (VHDL) which can be implemented on FPGA. The VHDL source code has been edited and synthesized using Xilinx ISE 8.1. It will be simulated and tested using ISim. By using this software can be known summary of the design (number of slices and logic gates used in the design) that have been made.

The device may take corrective action, such as rereading the block or requesting that it be sent again. Otherwise, the data is assumed to be error-free (though, with some small probability, it may contain undetected errors; this is the fundamental nature of error-checking. Many engineers conducting research on Cyclic Redundancy Code (CRC) Generator, including :

In the research work of Pramod S P, Rajagopal A, and Akshay S Kotain with title "FPGA Implementation of Single Bit Error Correction using CRC", in this research the designs are made using VHDL and generator polynomial use is CRC-16 and CRC-8. The algorithm has been implemented and verified on Xilinx Virtex-5 FPGA device. The device used for implementation is xc5vlx30 with speed grade 3. CRC generator is designed using method of modulo-2 division method. Purpose of this project is to focuses on effective implementation to detect the exact place of single bit error and correct them using minimum hardware. Experimental results demonstrate the validity of the proposed system^[3].

In the research of Debopam Ghosh, Arijit Mitra, Arijit Mukhopadhyay, Aniket Dawn and Devopam Ghosh with title "A GENERALIZED CODE FOR COMPUTING CYCLIC REDUNDANCY CHECK", in this research the designs are made using VHDL and generator polynomial use is CRC-3 for simulation. This simulation uses software Xilinx ISE Design Suite. CRC generator is designed using method of modulo-2 division method. Purpose of this project is for developing a generalized CRC code where the user can vary the size of the generator polynomial. Experimental results demonstrate the validity of the proposed system^[4].

In the research work of P. Harika and B. V. V. Satyanarayana with title "FPGA Based High Speed Parallel Cyclic Redundancy Check", in this research the designs are made using Verilog HDL and generator polynomial use is CRC-4. CRC generator is designed using method of modulo-2 division method and LFSR (linear feedback shift Register). Purpose of this project is to design high-speed parallel circuits of cyclic redundancy check (CRC). Implementation of CRC based on unfolding, pipelining, and retiming algorithms. CRC architectures are first pipelined to reduce the iteration bound by using novel look-ahead pipelining methods and then unfolded and retimed to design high-speed parallel circuits. the proposed design can increase the speed by up to 25% and control or even reduce hardware cost^[5].

In the research work of Chaitali Tohgaonkar , Prof. Sanjay B. Tembhurne and Prof. Vipin S. Bhure with title “Design of Parallel CRC Generation for High Speed Application”, in this in this research the designs are made using VHDL and generator polynomial use is CRC-32. CRC generator is designed using method of modulo-2 division method and parallel pipelining methods . Proposed design (32 bits) reduces the computation time and also reduces the number of slices used. So applying pipelining to the CRC has increased the throughput to achieve high speed design. This paper presents implementation of parallel Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) based upon DSP algorithms of pipelining, retiming and unfolding. The design is simulated using Xilinx ISE^[6].

In the research work of Deepali P. Atrawalkar and Manoj D. Bagde with title “Design and Simulation of Parallel CRC Generation Architecture for High Speed Application”, in this in this research the designs are made using VHDL, simulated using Modelsim and synthesized by Altera Quartus II. The generator polynomial use is CRC-16 CCITT. CRC generator is designed using pipelined CRC method. Purpose of this project is to use pipelined CRC which can reduce clock cycle to achieve high speed design. The design can be implemented with DSP algorithms which improves the time further, increase speed in practice^[7].

In the research work of Abdul Rehman Buzdar, Ligu Sun with title “Cyclic Redundancy Checking (CRC) Accelerator for Embedded Processor Datapaths”, in this research the designs are made using VHDL and generator polynomial use is CRC5, CRC8, CRC16 and CRC32 inside a CRC accelerator main block. Purpose of this project is to generate the performance of CRC accelerated Microblaze SoftCore embedded processor datapath in terms of execution time and energy efficiency. This acceleration is achieved at the cost of some area overhead^[8].

2. CRC PROPOSED METHOD

2.1. Block Input Component Design

The CRC generator was designed in this research using a divisor polynomial of CRC-32 IEEE 802.3 with data width is 8 bits. CRC generator has 4 input port and 2 output port, which port are port of dataword, crc_32, clk and rst as input ports and the output ports are port of remainder and codeword. The dataword port in this design has an 8 bit data width. The clock port serves to generate a pulse signal (clock). Rst port is a port to enable or disable CRC generator. The crc_32 port is value of polynomial divisor (CRC-32) ,this port has a 33 bit data width. Remainder port is the result of combining dataword and augmented dataword then dividing it by divisor polynomial. Codeword port is the result of combining dataword with remainder value. Block diagram of this process can be seen in the figure 1.

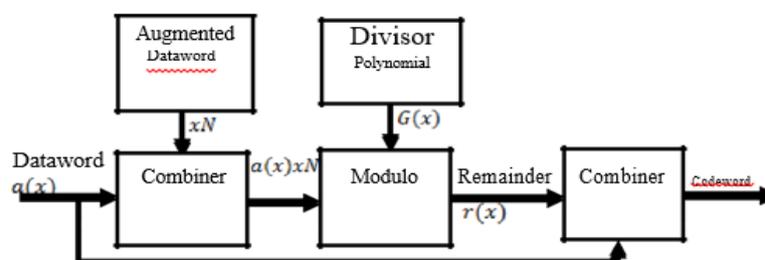


Figure 1. Block Diagram of CRC calculation

CRC generator design will be simulated to Xilinx ISE software using VHDL programming language.

2.2. Program Description

In this section will discuss about the CRC program scripts created using language VHDL. The draft design created using Xilinx ISE software. This program will initially initialize and then put the data processed with data width of 8 bits. Before the calculation, the program will check rst port. If the rst port is high logic then the remainder port will be 0 or return to initially condition but if the low logic then it will generate the CRC code with the specified polynomial divisor. How the program works can be seen as shown in figure 2.

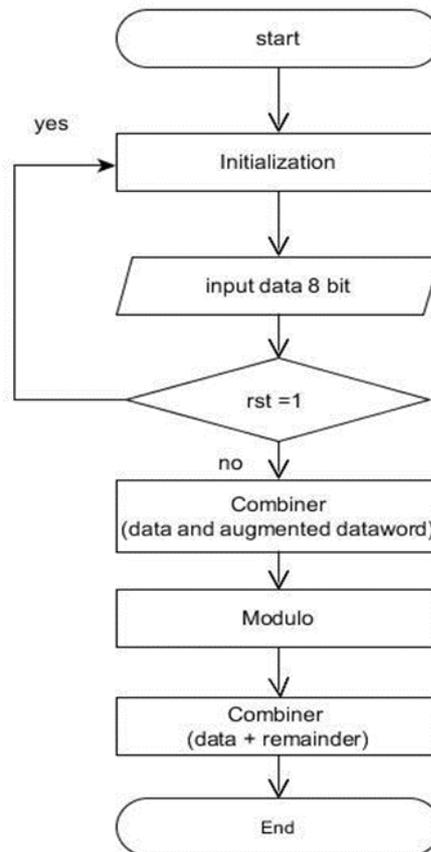


Figure 2. Program Flowchart

2.3. Implementation of Design using Software

In the process of design system using VHDL code will be implemented using Xilinx ISE 8.1 software as shown in the figure 3.

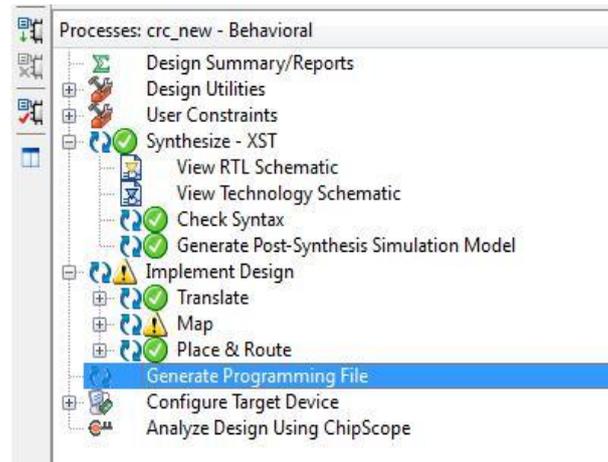


Figure 3. Process Panel

After the synthesis process, the design implementation is carried out. In this section there are three steps: translating, maps, places and routes. Translate is the process of combining multiple files into a netlist. Map is the process of mapping a slice and I/O Block. Place and route is the placement of the design on the chip and connected components. After the implementation design is complete, the design summary and report can be seen. After this process, the RTL schematic can be viewed. Register-Transfer Level (RTL) is a design abstraction that models synchronous digital circuits in terms of the flow of digital signals (data) between hardware registers, and the logical operations performed on those signals.

3. CRC TESTING AND ANALYSIS

3.1. System Testing

System testing is done based on the design that has been made in this research. Before performing a system simulation, first determine the data used in this research. There are 8 test data to be conducted on this research then do calculations using modulo 2 division method. The result of count with result of the design and simulation will be compared to determine the simulation result. The following is an example of a CRC calculation using one of the data attempted 00011110 (1E in hexadecimal).

Tabel 1. Table Trial Data

| No. | Data (Binary) | Data (Hex) | Remainder (Binary) | Remainder (Hex) | Codeword (Hex) |
|-----|---------------|------------|--|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. | 11010011 | D3 | 0001 1100 1101 1000 0110 1101 0011 0000 | 1CD86D30 | D31CD86D30 |
| 2. | 00011110 | 1E | 0111 0000 1001 1111 0111 1011 0111 1010 | 709F7B7A | 1E709F7B7A |
| 3. | 11111111 | FF | 1011 0001 1111 0111 0100 0000 1011 0100 | B1F740B4 | FFB1F740B4 |
| 4. | 00001111 | 0F | 0011 1000 0100 1111 1011 1101 1011 1101 | 384FBDBD | 0F384FBDBD |
| 5. | 11010100 | D4 | 0000 0010 1001 1111 0011 1101 0011 0101 | 029F3D35 | D4029F3D35 |
| 6. | 11010101 | D5 | 0000 0110 0101 1110 0010 0000 1000 0010 | 065E2082 | D5065E2082 |
| 7. | 11010110 | D6 | 0000 1011 0001 1101 0000 0110 0101 1011 | 0B1D065B | D60B1D065B |
| 8. | 11010111 | D7 | 0000 1111 1101 1100 0001 1011 1110 1100 | 0FDC1BEC | D70FDC1BEC |

The result of trial data in hexadecimal is completely can be seen in the appendix. On the results obtained there is no error, because the codeword matched with the result of the calculation. Simulation results of the design can be seen in Figure 4. This simulation used Isim simulation.

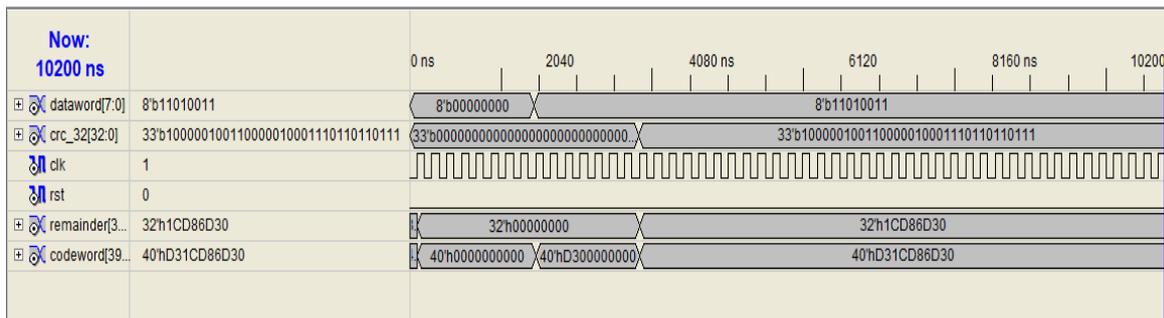


Figure 4. Result of Simulation

Figure 4. is the result of simulation data that included in the CRC generator. Input ports are dataword port, crc_32 port, clk and rst port. Output ports are remainder port and codeword port. If rst port is logic low then remainder port will release results of calculation between the data entered (dataword) and the divisor polynomial (crc_32). The value of the dataword used is the same as the table. 1. The codeword port is result of combination of dataword and remainder bits. If rst port is high logic then remainder port will be 0 or no results of calculations. One clock cycle (clk_period) = 10 ns. The calculation results in table 1 and the simulation results yield the same value.

3.2. Design Summary

Results of the resources used from this research can be seen in Figure 5. In Figure 5 has found the number of resources used in a 4-input LUTs is 223 or 1% of the resources available. the number of resources used from the Occupied slice is 114 or 1% of the resources available, the number of resources used on the IOB flip flops is 72 (32 IOB flip flops of remainder bit and 40 IOB flip flops of codeword), it corresponds to the theory of to the theory of linear shift register Method for encoding/decoding that can be seen on the page 12 , the number of resources used on the bonded IOBs is 114 or 45% of the resources available and the number of resources used on BUFGMUXs is 1 or 4% of the resources available.

| ENCODERCRC32 Project Status | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|---|
| Project File: | EncoderCRC32.ise | Current State: | Placed and Routed |
| Module Name: | crc_new | • Errors: | No Errors |
| Target Device: | xc3s1200e-5fg320 | • Warnings: | 1 Warning (0 new, 0 filtered) |
| Product Version: | ISE, 8.1.03i | • Updated: | Mon Mar 2 10:38:23 2020 |

| Device Utilization Summary | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| Logic Utilization | Used | Available | Utilization | Note(s) |
| Number of 4 input LUTs | 223 | 17,344 | 1% | |
| Logic Distribution | | | | |
| Number of occupied Slices | 114 | 8,672 | 1% | |
| Number of Slices containing only related logic | 114 | 114 | 100% | |
| Number of Slices containing unrelated logic | 0 | 114 | 0% | |
| Total Number of 4 input LUTs | 223 | 17,344 | 1% | |
| Number of bonded IOBs | 114 | 250 | 45% | |
| IOB Flip Flops | 72 | | | |
| Number of GCLKs | 1 | 24 | 4% | |
| Total equivalent gate count for design | 1,917 | | | |
| Additional JTAG gate count for IOBs | 5,472 | | | |

Figure 5. Design Summary

3.3. Comparison with pervious research

In this section will discuss the results of this research with previous research. Here are some research journals related to CRC generator. In the table 2 shows the results of the comparison of some methods or previous research.

Table 2. Results of The Comparison (10 pts/Bold pada Tabel 1.)

| Research | Method 1 (CRC-32) | Method 2 (CRC-32) | Method 3 (CRC- 32) |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Number of 4- input LUTs | 340 | 300 | 223 |
| Number of Slices | 166 | 194 | 114 |

Method 1 is research work of Abdul Rehman Buzdar and Ligu Sun with title "Cyclic Redundancy Checking (CRC) Accelerator for Embedded Processor Datapaths ". In the research journal, CRC generator is designed using modulo-2 division method, Number of LUT is 340 and number slice that used is 166 slices. The simulation used is Xilinx ISE design suit with implementation on Spartan-6 FPGA SP605 Evaluation Kit device.

Method 2 is research work of Chaitali Tohgaonkar , Prof. Sanjay B. Tembhurne and Prof. Vipin S. Bhure with title "Design of Parallel CRC Generation for High Speed Application". The

research journal CRC generator is designed using modulo-2 division method, Number of LUT is 300 and number of slice that used is 194 slices. The simulation used is ISE Simulator with implementation on Spartan-3 FPGA device.

Method 3 is the result of this research that has been done and simulated using Xilinx ISE Simulator with implementation on Spartan 3E XC3S500E device. Method 1 uses a lot of resources specifically the number of 4-input LUT used is more than method 2 and method 3, whereas the number of slices used is less than method 2. Method 3 has fewer resources than method 1 and method 2. In this research, the same modulo-2 parallel circuit method is used, but in this research the determination of the clock begins with the search for the maximum of data processing, up to 16 bits (consisting of input data and CRC values) and the schematic circuit in this research is simpler than previous research.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the design results of the CRC-32 generator in this study, it can be concluded that the design has been successfully made and is also in accordance with the expected research objectives. The CRC generator will work when there is incoming data with a data width of 8 bits and then performs CRC-32 IEEE 802.3 calculations. In this study, there are two conditions when the first port is in high condition, the output data for the remaining port will be 0, while if it is in low condition, the remaining port output will be proportional to the results of the calculation of the incoming data. The circuit scheme is simple, the resulting noise is less and the resources used are also less than previous studies with the same CRC method. This study requires 223 4-input LUT resources, 114 Occupied slices, 72 IOB flip flops, 114 bonded IOBs and 1 BUFGMUX, where this study obtained fewer resources than previous research.

REFERENCE

- [1] B. Chris, IEEE 802.3 Cyclic Redundancy Check. Xilinx (2001).
- [2] W. M. El-Medany (2012). FPGA Implementation of CRC with Error Correction. ICWMC 2012, The Eighth International Conference on Wireless and Mobile Communications.
- [3] Pramod S P, Rajagopal A, and Akshay S Kotain (2012). FPGA Implementation of Single Bit Error Correction using CRC. International Journal of Computer Applications, vol. 52, no. 10, pp. 2-6.
- [4] D. Ghosh, A. Mitra, A. Mukhopadhyay and A. Dawn (2013). A GENERALIZED CODE FOR COMPUTING CYCLIC REDUNDANCY. International Journal of Students Research in Technology & Management, vol. 1, pp. 192-202.
- [5] P. Harika and B. V. V. Satyanarayana (2013). FPGA Based High Speed Parallel Cyclic Redundancy Check. International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology, vol. 2, no. 3.
- [6] Chaitali Tohgaonkar , Prof. Sanjay B. Tembhurne and Prof. Vipin S. Bhure (2015). Design of Parallel CRC Generation for High Speed Application. International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, vol. 4, no. 6.
- [7] Deepali P. Atrawalkar and Manoj D. Bagde (2017). Design and Simulation of Parallel CRC Generation Architecture for High Speed Application. International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering, vol. 4, no. 7.
- [8] Abdul Rehman Buzdar and Ligu Sun (2017). Cyclic Redundancy Checking (CRC) Accelerator for Embedded Processor Datapaths. International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications (IJACSA), vol. 8, no. 2.

- [9] N. G. Augoestien and Ryan Aditya (2019). Implementasi Rangkaian CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) Generator pada FPGA (Field Programmable Gate Array). Indonesian Journal of Electronics and Instrumentation Systems (IJEIS), vol. 9, pp. 65-74.
- [10] Mitra, J. dan Nayak, T., (2017). Reconfigurable very high throughput low latency VLSI (FPGA) design architecture of CRC 32, The VLSI Journal, 56, pp. 1-14.
- [11] C. E. Kennedy and M. Mozaffari-Kermani (2015). Generalized parallel CRC computation on FPGA. IEEE 28th Canadian Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering (CCECE), Halifax, NS, 2015, pp. 107-113.
- [12] A. R. Buzdar, L. Sun, R. Kashif, M. W. Azhar and M. I. Khan (2017). Cyclic Redundancy Checking (CRC) Accelerator for Embedded Processor Datapaths. International J. of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, Vol 8, No. 2, pp 321- 325.
- [13] Y. Jun, D. Jun, L. Na, G. Yixiong and D. Yin (2010). FPGA-based multi-channel CRC generator implementation. International Conference on E-Health Networking Digital Ecosystems and Technologies (EDT), Shenzhen, 2010, pp. 81-84.
- [14] M. F. Hasmi, dan A. G. Keskar (2017). An Optimized FPGA Implementation of CAN 2.0 Protocol Error Detection Circuitry. Indonesian Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 602-614.
- [15] S.N.V.P.Kumar, S. B. Jyothi, G. K. S. Tejaswi (2017). FPGA Based Design Of Parallel CRC Generation For High Speed Application. IJSRET (International Journal of Scientific Research Engineering & Technology, Vol 6, 3, pp 258- 264.