

A 512-point 8-parallel pipelined feedforward FFT for WPAN

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Abstract—This paper presents a 512-point feedforward FFT architecture for wireless personal area network (WPAN). The architecture processes a continuous flow of 8 samples in parallel, leading to a throughput of 2.64 GSamples/s. The FFT is computed in three stages that use radix-8 butterflies. This radix reduces significantly the number of rotators with respect to previous approaches based on radix-2. Besides, the proposed architecture uses the minimum memory that is required for a 512-point 8-parallel FFT.

Experimental results show that besides its high throughput, the design is efficient in area and power consumption, improving the results of previous approaches. Specifically, for a wordlength of 16 bits, the proposed design consumes 61.5 mW and its area is 1.43 mm².

Index Terms—Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), Radix-8, Multi-path Delay Commutator (MDC), Pipelined Architecture, Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN).

I. INTRODUCTION

In the last years, new standards that demand very high performance have been released. This includes standards such as IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n, IEEE 802.15 and IEEE 802.16j/k/h for ultra wide band (UWB), wireless personal area network (WPAN) and Wi-Max, respectively.

In IEEE 802.15.3c, HSI PHY is applied to wireless connectivity and uses orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) to overcome the multipath fading effect. The fast Fourier transform (FFT) is a key component for the implementation of OFDM. To meet the requirements of the standard, a very high-throughput FFT must be implemented. Specifically, a 512-point FFT that processes 2640 MSamples/s [1] is required.

Due to this increasing demand on signal processing capabilities, much research on pipelined FFT processors has been done in the last years and high-throughput architecture have been proposed [2]–[9]. In previous ultra wideband (UWB) systems, a 128-point FFT processor is used with a throughput rate of 409.6 MSamples/s [9]. For WPAN, a 2048-point FFT that processes 2.4 GSamples/s was presented in [2], where 8-parallel data were used to achieve this high throughput; an 8-parallel radix-16+2 iterative architecture was proposed in [3] and a 4-parallel mixed-radix Multi-path Delay Feedback (MDF) architecture was proposed in [4].

This paper presents a 512-point 8-parallel FFT for WPAN. It consists of a feedforward (FF) architecture, also called

Multi-path Delay Commutator (MDC) [10], with three radix-8 stages. This structure reduces the number of rotators with respect to designs based on radix-2 [11], [12]. Besides, previous 8-parallel radix-8 feedforward FFTs [5] used a double buffering strategy [13], which increases significantly the required amount of memory. Conversely, in the proposed architecture the data shuffling is carried out by shuffling structures that consist of buffers and multiplexers, leading to a total memory size of 504. This is, indeed, the minimum memory required for a 512-point 8-parallel FFT [8]. Finally, experimental results reveal that the proposed design requires less area and consumes less power than previous approaches in the literature.

The paper is organized as follows: the following Section reviews the radix-8 algorithm. Section III presents the proposed architecture and compares it to previous architectures for the computation of a 512-point 8-parallel FFT. Several considerations about the hardware implementation are discussed in Section IV and experimental results are shown in Section V. Finally, conclusions are drawn in Section VI.

II. THE RADIX-8 ALGORITHM

The N -point DFT of an input sequence $x[n]$ is defined as:

$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] W_N^{nk}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (1)$$

where $W_N^{nk} = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}nk}$.

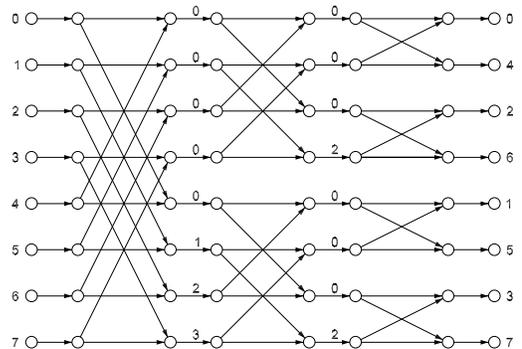


Fig. 1. Flow graph of an 8-point FFT.

In order to compute the DFT efficiently, the FFT based on the Cooley-Tukey algorithm [14] is most times used, which

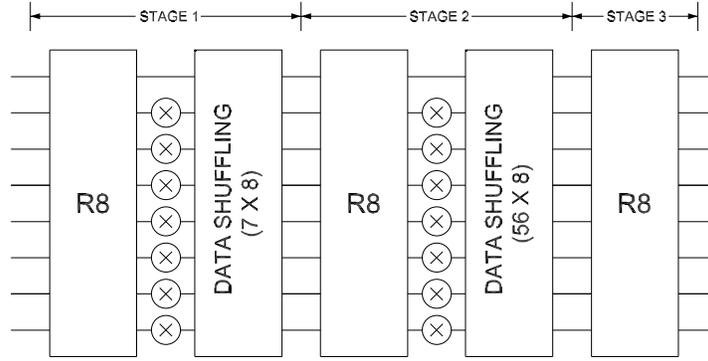


Fig. 2. Proposed 512-point 8-parallel radix-8 FFT architecture.

reduces the number of operations from $O(N^2)$ for the DFT to $O(N \log N)$ for the FFT. According to this, the FFT is calculated in a series of $n = \log_r N$ stages, where r is the radix of the FFT. Each of these stages calculates an r -point FFT as well as rotations of the data.

For radix-8 the number of stages is $\log_8 N$ and each stages calculates an 8-point FFT, whose flow graph for the decimation in frequency (DIF) decomposition [15] is shown in Figure 1. A further explanation on the mathematical derivation of the radix-8 algorithm can be found in [16].

In Fig. 1 the numbers at the input represent the index of the input sequence, whereas those at the output are the frequencies, k , of the output signal $X[k]$. Besides, each number, ϕ , in between the stages indicates a rotation by:

$$W_N^\phi = e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} \phi} \quad (2)$$

As a consequence, samples for which $\phi = 0$ do not need to be rotated, whereas $\phi = 2$ represents a rotation by $-j$. This is a trivial rotation and it can be implemented in hardware at no cost [6].

III. PROPOSED ARCHITECTURE

The proposed 512-point 8-parallel radix-8 pipelined feedforward FFT architecture is depicted in Figure 2. It can process a continuous flow of 8 samples in parallel per clock cycle, which allows for achieving very high throughputs.

The proposed architecture consists of three stages. At each stage a radix-8 butterfly is calculated. As the architecture receives 8 samples in parallel, the structure of the butterfly is a direct mapping of the flow graph of an 8-point FFT, which is shown in Fig. 1. Thus, each butterfly contains 24 complex adders and two complex constant multipliers for $\phi = 1$ and $\phi = 3$.

The first two stages also include rotators, leading to a total of 14 complex multipliers for the whole FFT. For each rotator, the architecture uses a ROM to store the coefficients. Each of the seven memories at the first stage stores 64 coefficients, whereas at the second one they store 8 coefficients.

Besides, circuits for data management are necessary between consecutive stages. The basic shuffling structure is depicted in Figure 3. This circuit has already been used in

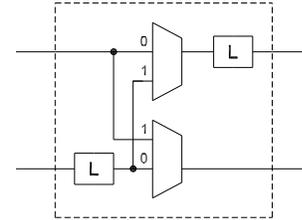


Fig. 3. Basic circuit for data shuffling.

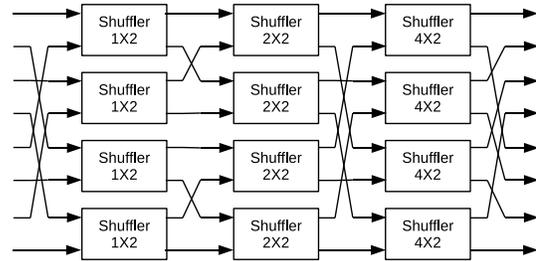


Fig. 4. Shuffling circuit for the first stage of the FFT.

previous pipelined FFT architectures [6], [10], and consists of two multiplexers and input and output buffers. The input and output buffer lengths, L , vary with different stages of the architecture. When the control signal is 0, the input samples are stored in the buffers, whereas samples in the output buffer are replaced by those in the input buffer when the control signal is 1.

This basic circuit is used to carry out the data shuffling at the two first stages of the proposed FFT architecture. For the first stage of the FFT, the circuit that carries out the data shuffling is depicted in Figure 4. It consists of three stages of basic shuffling circuits with four of them in parallel at each stage. As shown in the figure, the lengths of the buffers are 1, 2 and 4 for the first, second and third stages, respectively. This leads to a total memory of 7×8 , as shown in Figure 2. An analogous circuit is used for the data shuffling of the second stage of the FFT. In this case, the input and output buffer lengths are 32, 16 and 8, being the total memory 7×56 .

Finally, the control of the architecture is very simple. It uses a six-bit counter to control the shuffling circuits as well as to

obtain the coefficients for the rotators. As the multiplexers commute every L clock cycles and L is a power of two, the control signals are directly obtained from the bits of the counter. Likewise, the addresses of the ROMs are directly obtained from the bits of the counter. The specific bit used for each signal in the architecture depends on the period of the control signal. The MSB of the counter has been mapped to those control signals that have a period of 64 clock cycles, whereas the LSB of the counter has been mapped to those control signals that have a period of 2 clock cycles.

Table I compares the proposed architecture with previous approaches for the computation of a 512-point 8-parallel FFT. The table includes the number of complex rotators, adders and total sample memory. The number of constant rotators is indicated in parenthesis.

In the table it can be observed that pipelined architectures that use radix-8 require less rotators than those based on radix-2. Besides, compared to previous 8-parallel radix-8 feed-forward FFT architectures [5], the proposed design reduces considerably the memory requirements. This is due to the fact that in [5] a double buffering technique [13] is used, whereas the proposed approach carries out the permutations without duplicating the memory.

IV. HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

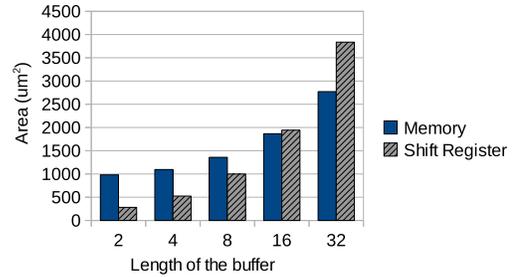
The FFT has been described in VHDL. On the one hand, as different applications may require different bit error rate, the proposed design is parameterizable in wordlength. On the other hand, different techniques have been taken into consideration for reducing the the power and the area of the FFT. Those techniques are frequency scaling, voltage scaling and optimization of the architecture, as explained next.

The dynamic power of any circuit can be calculated by [17]:

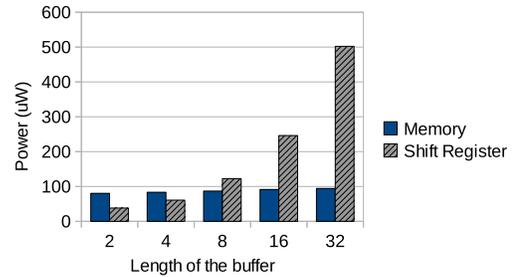
$$P_{dynamic} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha f_{clk} C_L V_{dd}^2 \quad (3)$$

where α is the switching activity, f_{clk} is the clock frequency, C_L is the load capacitance and V_{dd} is the supply voltage. Initially, the FFT was synthesized for 380 MHz clock and 1.2 V. As the required throughput of the FFT is 2.64 GS/s and 8 parallel data have been used, a clock frequency 330 MHz clock is enough to achieve this throughput. This reduction in frequency not only reduces the dynamic power, but also increases the slack time, which allows for reducing the supply voltage. As a result, the voltage has been reduced from 1.2 V to 0.8 V. Thus, the combination of the frequency and supply voltage scalings reduces the power consumption a factor $0.38 = 1 - (330/380) \times (0.8/1.2)^2$, which represents savings in power consumption larger than 60%.

Besides, the design of the FFT architecture has been carried out focusing on reducing the area and power consumption. For the implementation of the buffers, both memories and shift registers have been considered. Figure 5 shows the area and power consumption of buffers implemented using shift registers and memories. On one hand, the switching activity increases with the length of the buffers for shift registers



(a) Area for different buffer lengths.



(b) Power for different buffer lengths.

Fig. 5. Area and power consumption of buffers implemented using shift registers and memories.

and causes more power consumption. On the other hand, the switching activity remains constant for the memories, as the read and write pointer change on every clock cycle. As a result, for short buffers shift registers require less area and consume less power. Conversely, for buffer lengths over 8 it is preferable to use memories. According to this, shift registers have been used for short buffers in the FFT, whereas memories have been used for long buffers.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

The FFT has been implemented using standard cells and the 65 nm CORE65LPSVT library. The design has been synthesized by Design compiler and Nanosim has been used to calculate the power consumption. Table II compares the results of the proposed approach to other FFT architectures for WPAN in the literature. For the proposed approach, results for 8, 12 and 16 bits are included. As the designs in the table use different technologies, the power consumption and area have been normalized [18], [19] according to:

$$\text{Normalized Area} = \frac{\text{Area}}{(\text{Tech.} / 65 \text{ nm})^2} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Normalized Power} = \frac{\text{Power consumption}}{(\text{Tech.} / 65 \text{ nm}) \times (V_{DD}/0.8)^2} \quad (5)$$

Table II shows that the proposed approach achieves higher throughput and requires lower area and power consumption than previous approaches in the literature. Specifically, for a 512-point 12-bit FFT, the proposed approaches obtains an improvement of 12 % in power consumption and 31 % in area with respect to previous approaches [3].

TABLE I
COMPARISON OF ARCHITECTURES FOR THE COMPUTATION OF A 512-POINT 8-PARALLEL FFT.

PIPELINED ARCHITECTURE		AREA			PERFORMANCE	
		Complex Rotators	Complex Adders	Complex Sample Memory	Latency (cycles)	Throughput (samples/cycle)
Type	Radix					
FF (MDC)	Radix-8, [5]	14(6)	72	1170	146	8
FF (MDC)	Radix-2, [11]	28	72	504	63	8
FB (MDF)	Radix-2, [12]	28	144	504	63	8
Iterative	Radix-16 + 2, [3]	32	256	1024	71	8
FF (MDC)	Proposed, radix-8	14(6)	72	504	63	8

TABLE II
COMPARISON OF VARIOUS FFT FOR WPAN APPLICATION

PARAMETERS	PREVIOUS APPROACHES			PROPOSED APPROACH		
	Iterative	FB (MDF)	FB (MDF)	FF (MDC)		
	[3]	[4]	[2]	8-bit	12-bit	16-bit
FFT size (N)	512	2048	2048	512	512	512
Parallel samples (P)	8	4	8	8	8	8
Radix (r)	16 + 2	Mixed	2	8	8	8
Wordlength (bits)	12	9	9	8	12	16
Process (nm)	90	90	90	65	65	65
Voltage (V)	1	1	1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Clock (MHz)	324	300	300	330	330	330
Throughput (GS/s)	2.59	1.2	2.4	2.64	2.64	2.64
Area (mm ²)	2.46	0.97	1.16	0.39	0.88	1.43
Normalized Area (mm ²)	1.28	0.5	0.6	0.39	0.88	1.43
Power (mW)	103.5	117	159	38.49	42.04	61.51
Normalized Power (mW)	47.84	54.08	73.49	38.49	42.04	61.51

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, a 512 point and 2.64 GS/s throughput FFT processor for IEEE 802.15.3c has been proposed. The FFT is parametrizable in wordlength, which can be selected according to the application. Besides, the number of complex multiplication, complex addition and buffers have been reduced significantly by adopting 8 parallel and radix-8 feedforward architecture for the FFT. Finally, Experimental results show that besides its high throughput, the design is efficient in area and power consumption, improving the results of previous approaches.

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