



Leveraging RISC-V for Flexible and Adaptive Real-Time Radar Sequencing

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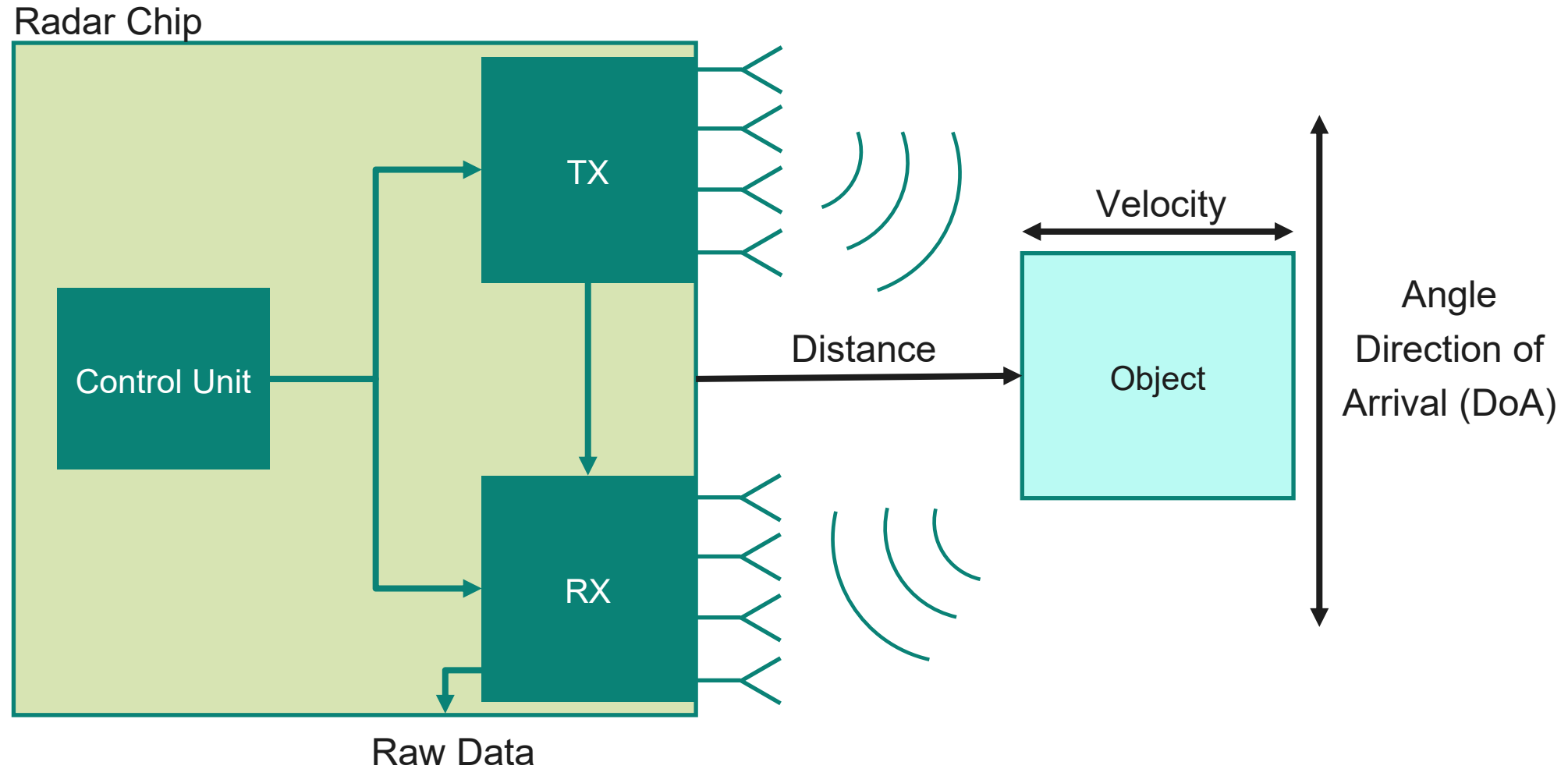
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Radar Intro (1)



Radar Intro (2)

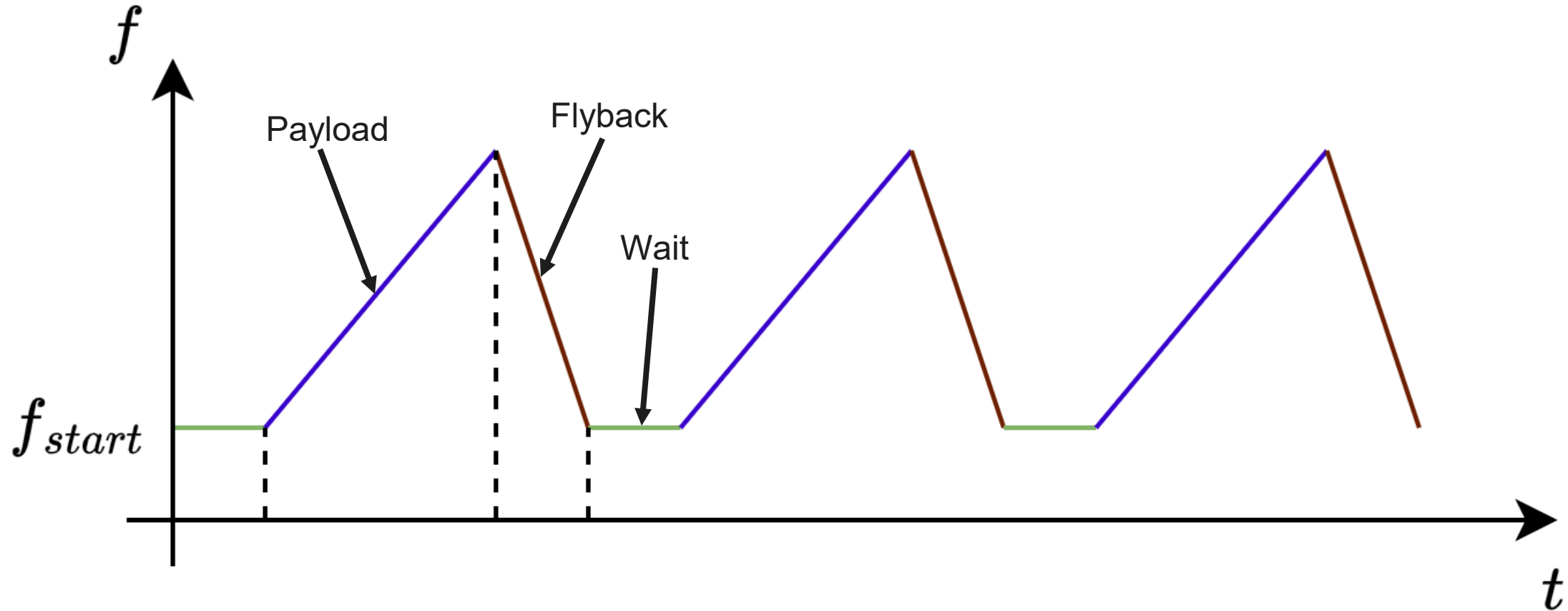
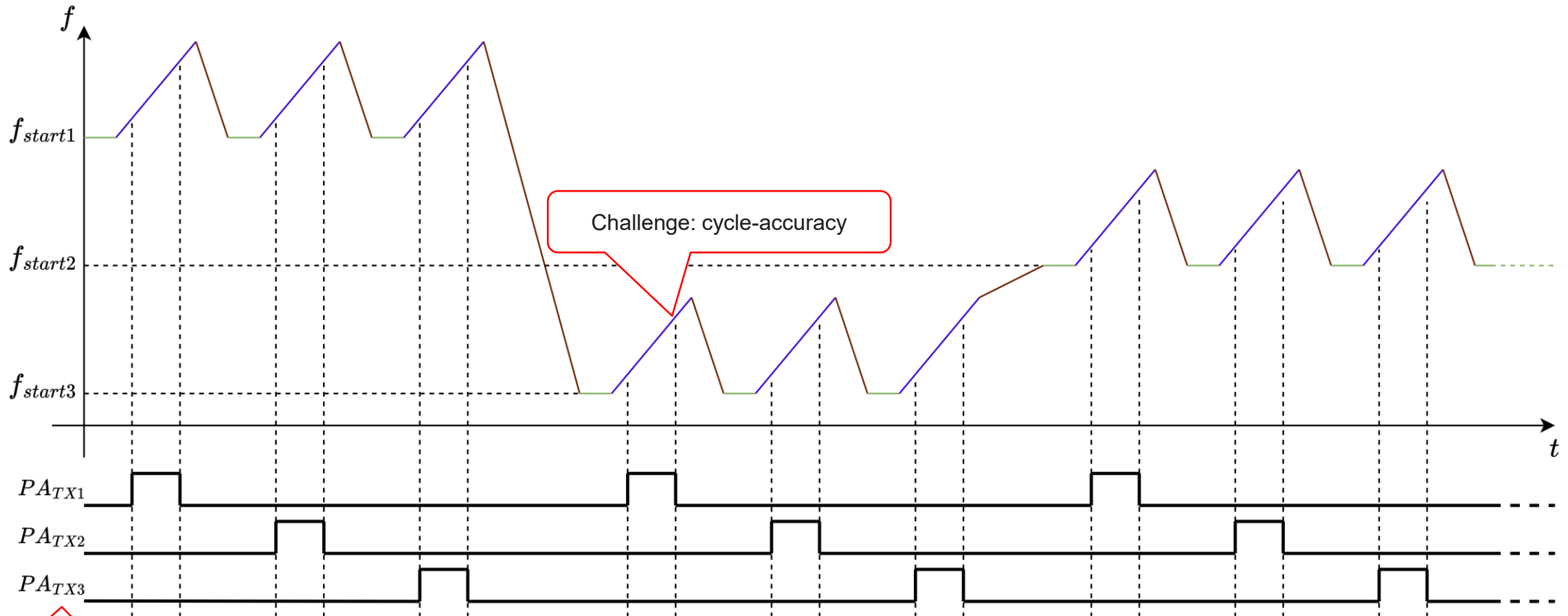


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Introduction to the Problem

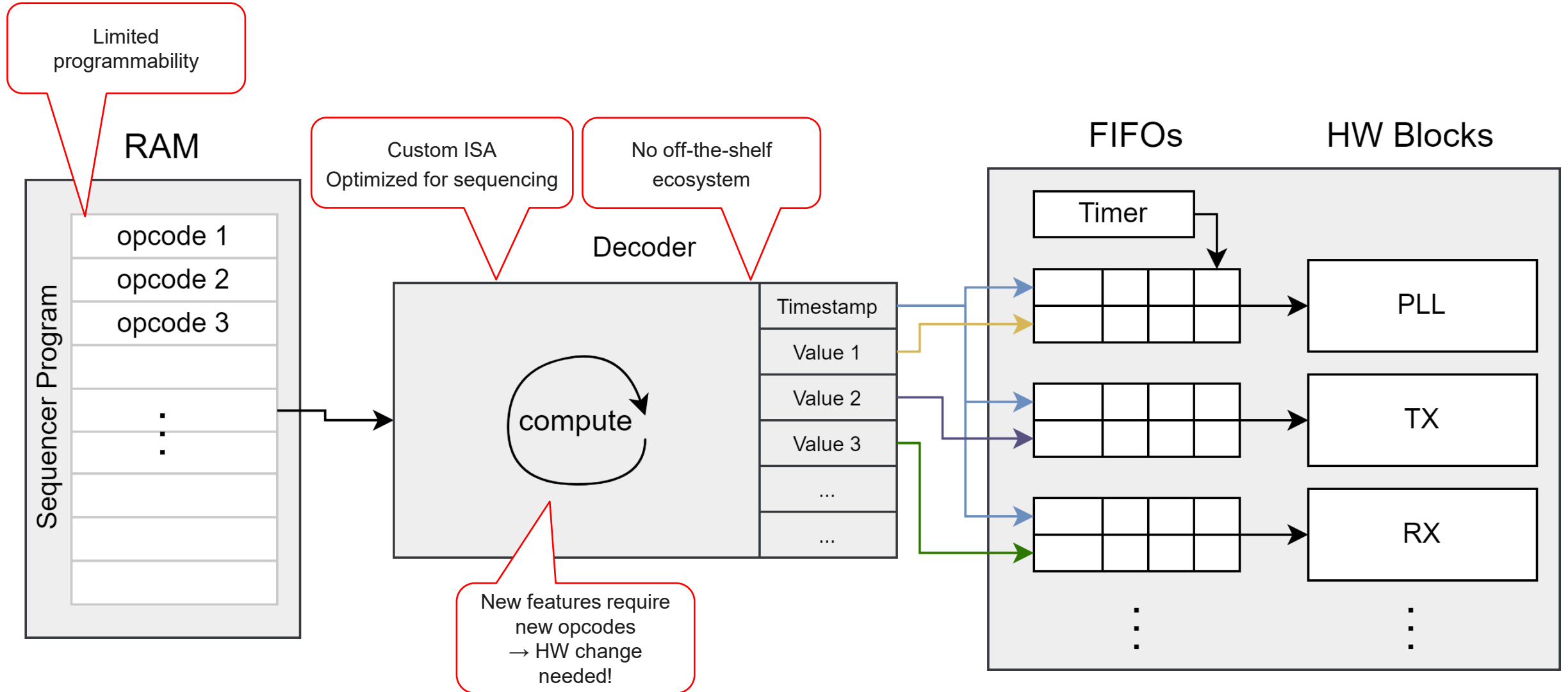


Challenge: 200+ control signals

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Doman-Specific Sequencer - Architecture



Doman-Specific Sequencer - Programming

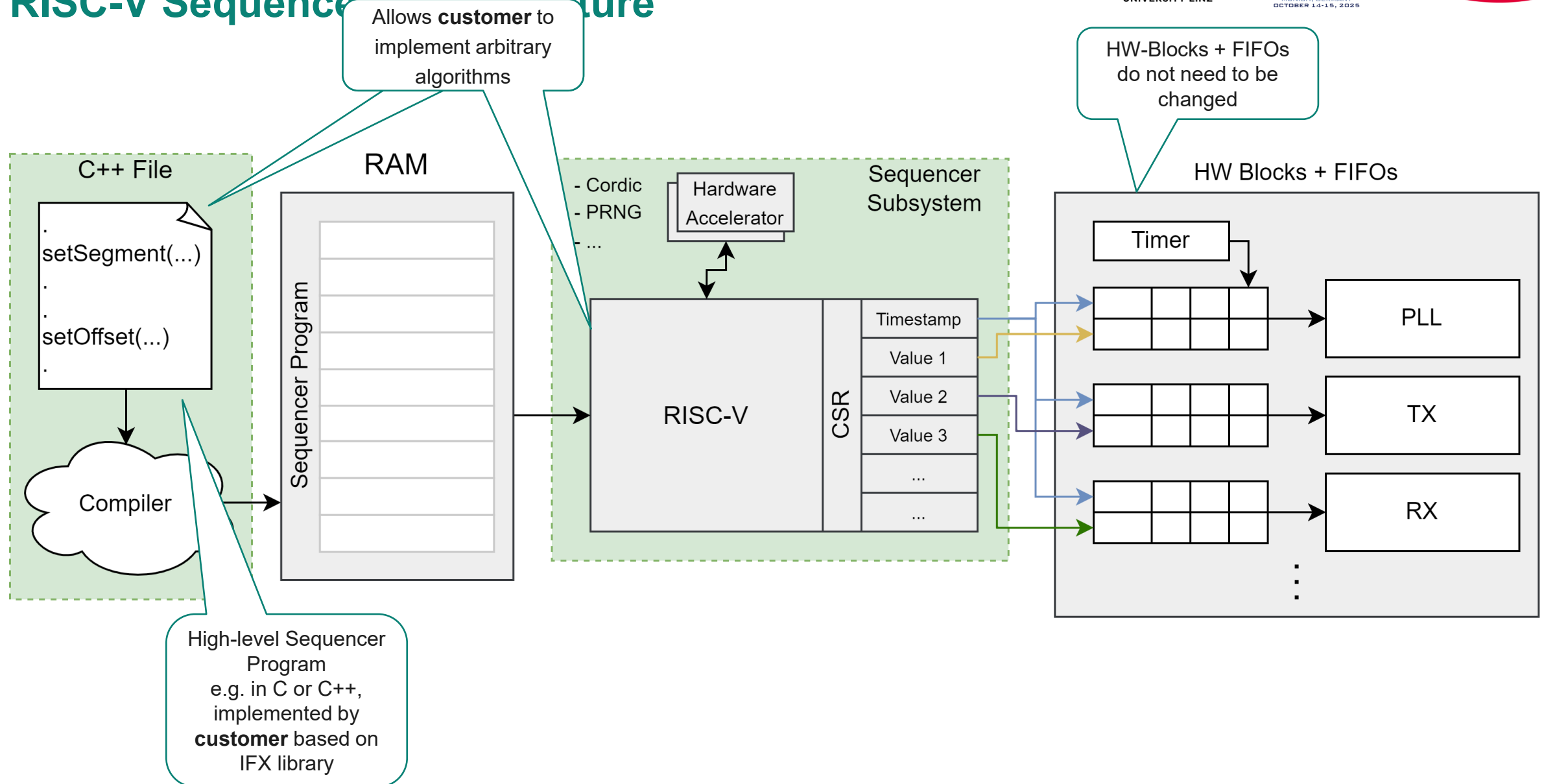
Example sequencer program in custom ISA

```
1  LOOP 1024
2
3  SEG f_start, f_diff, t_chirp      ; payload segment
4  SEG f_stop, -f_diff, t_flyback   ; flyback segment
5  SEG f_start, 0, ARRAY1[t_idx]    ; wait segment
6
7  MODIFY_IDX t_idx, 1
8
9  LOOP END
```

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RISC-V Sequencer Architecture



RISC-V Sequencer – Programming (1)

Low-level CSR interaction

```
1 #define F_START      ((uint32_t) 0x9C0)
2 #define SLOPE        ((uint32_t) 0x9C1)
3 #define DURATION     ((uint32_t) 0x9C2)
4 #define TIMESTAMP    ((uint32_t) 0x9C3)
5 #define HW_READY     ((uint32_t) 0x9C4)
6
7 template <uint32_t address>
8 inline void write_csr(uint32_t const value) {
9     __asm__ volatile ("csrw_%0,_%1" : : "i" (address), "r"
10                        (value)); // input operand
11 }
12
13 template <uint32_t address>
14 inline uint32_t read_csr(){
15     uint32_t value;
16     __asm__ volatile ("csrr_%0,_%1"
17                      : "=r" (value) // output operand
18                      : "i" (address)); // input operand
19     return value;
20 }
```

RISC-V Sequencer – Programming (2)

Example sequencer program in C++ using low-level CSR functions

```
1 struct TRamp{uint32_t f_start; uint32_t slope; uint32_t
   duration; uint32_t timestamp; };
2
3 constexpr size_t ramp_cnt = 1024;
4 constexpr size_t segment_cnt = ramp_cnt * 3; // times 3
   for payload, flyback and wait segment
5 constexpr TRamp ramp_params[segment_cnt] = {...};
6
7 for (int i = 0; i < segment_cnt; ++i){
8     while(!read_csr<HW_READY>());
9     write_csr<F_START>(ramp_params[i].f_start);
10    write_csr<SLOPE>(ramp_params[i].slope);
11    write_csr<DURATION>(ramp_params[i].duration);
12    write_csr<TIMESTAMP>(ramp_params[i].timestamp);
13 }
```

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Implementation

- Used proprietary RISC-V processor (RV32IMCZicsr)



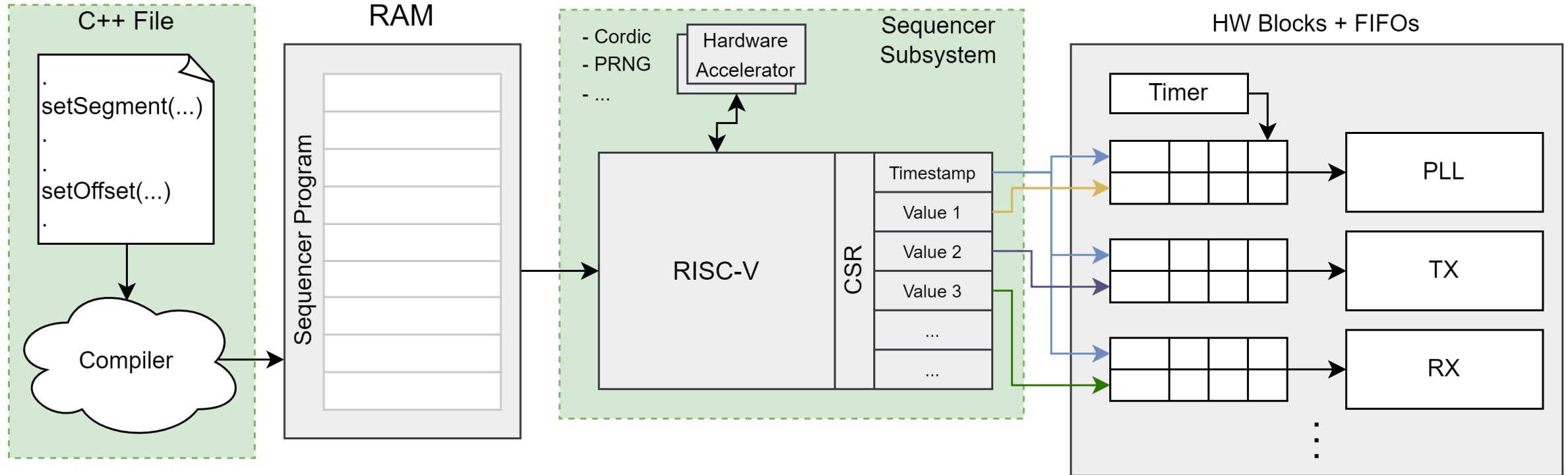
- Verilated RISC-V to get simulation model



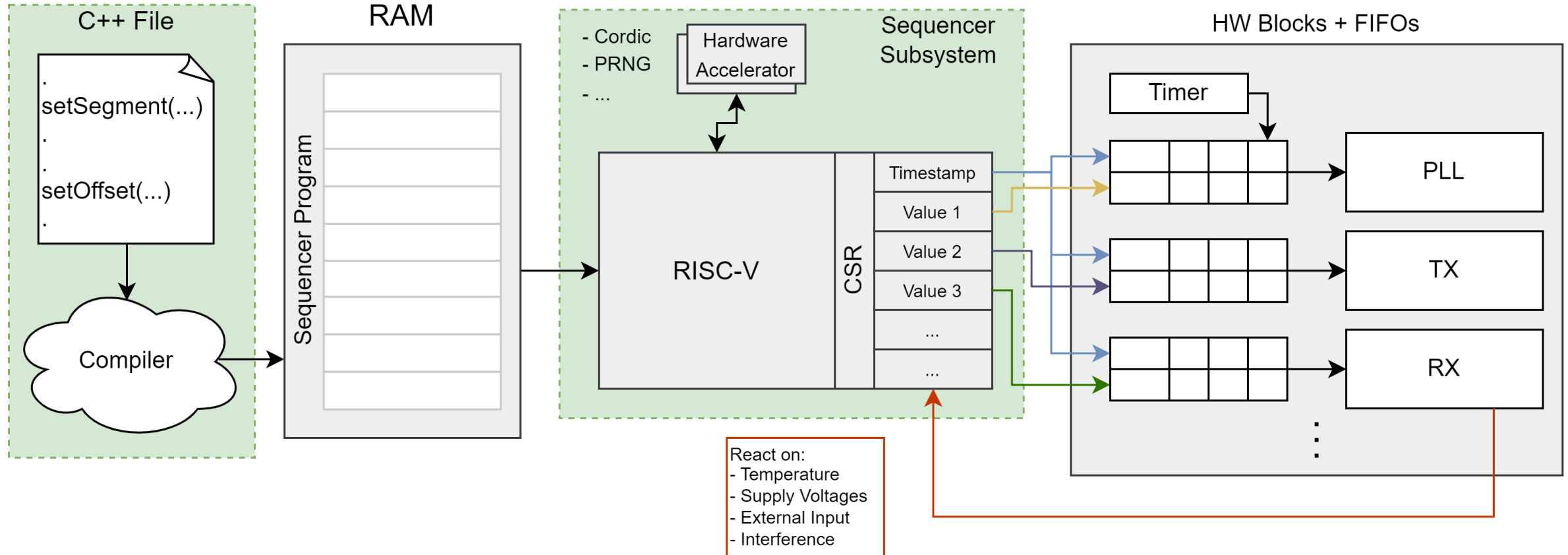
- Embedded into virtual prototype written in SystemC of automotive radar chip



New Functionality – Adaptive Ramp Scenarios (1)



New Functionality – Adaptive Ramp Scenarios (2)

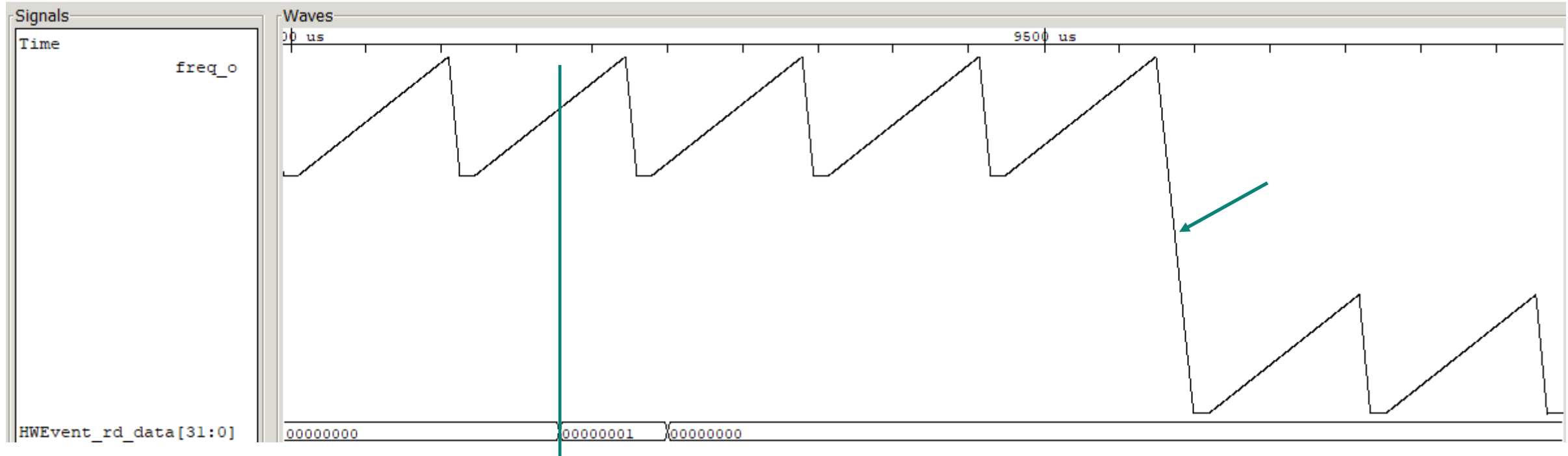


New Functionality – Adaptive Ramp Scenarios (3)

Reacting to HW events in C++ sequencer program

```
1 RampScenario rmp(f_start, f_diff, t_chirp);
2 constexpr size_t ramp_cnt = 1024;
3
4 for (int i = 0; i < ramp_cnt; ++i){
5     rmp.set_payload_segment(i);
6     rmp.set_flyback_segment(i);
7     rmp.set_wait_segment(i);
8
9     switch (rmp.get_event()){
10         case 0: break; // no event
11         case 1: rmp.frequency_hopping(); break;
12         case 2: rmp.additional_wait(); break;
13         case 3: // critical event
14         default: rmp.abort();
15     }
16 }
```

New Functionality – Adaptive Ramp Scenarios (4)



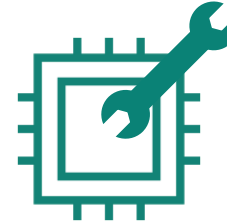
Before: Finish all ramps
and obtain potential bad
radar data



Now: Recover through
adaptive ramp scenarios
during its execution

Results

- Less hardware changes for future chip variants
- High-level language for sequencer program comes with:
 - strong computational expressiveness
 - ecosystem available
- Performance
 - Implementation dependent
 - RISC-V sequencer slower than “old” sequencer, but sufficient
- Area
 - RISC-V sequencer > “old” sequencer (roughly 20-30%)
- Flexibility due to shift from HW to SW





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