



Efficient Multiply-Accumulate Unit Using High-Speed and Low Power Vedic Multiplier for Digital Signal Processors Applications

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ABSTRACT

Digital signal processors (DSPs) require good CPU core integration to perform complex processes such as convolution, transformation, and filtering, which rely primarily on multiplication and accumulation. The multiply-accumulate (MAC) unit is crucial for DSP algorithms that require high performance. This paper proposes a high-speed and low-power MAC unit that employs a Pipelined Urdhva-Tiryagbhyam Vedic Multiplier (PUVM) technique based on the Ladner-Fischer adder (LFA). The design is proven using Kintex, Artix, and Virtex FPGAs in Xilinx Vivado 2022.2 and ASIC 45 nm technology, which improves performance. At different bit widths, the suggested PUVM-LFA achieves latency reductions of 43%, 61.55%, 73.04%, and 79.49%. The MAC-PUVM-LFA design achieves a 66.04% reduction in latency and a 19.49% reduction in FPGA area. It boosts power by 71.80% and 74.15%, delays by 87.21% and 87.21%, APP by 18.37% and 39.07%, ADP by 62.98% and 69.86%, and PDP by 96.39% and 96.99% in ASIC. The results show that the suggested technique beats previous solutions in the literature, despite its dependability and low cost.

1. INTRODUCTION

The MAC unit plays a vital role in DSP systems, significantly impacting processor performance in applications like FIR filters, FFT, and convolution that rely on complex arithmetic operations. Reducing latency by MAC units leads to improved performance [1]. VMs have been used to design an efficient MAC unit, and area and delay characteristics have been compared [2]. A successful development of a high-speed MAC unit has been made [3]. A typical Brent-Kung adder-based (BKA) unit is almost five times slower than the suggested MAC unit [4]. There are two suggested 32-bit MAC architectures: one with a Carry Save Adder, VM, and a Ripple Carry Adder (RCA), and an Array Multiplier (AM) [5]. There have been two proposed 32-bit MAC architectures, one using AM and the other using VM [6]. To maximize the computing of neural networks, MAC units are compared for energy, throughput, and area [7].

Convolutional neural networks have been suggested to use a fully customized 8-bit MAC architecture in place of embedded memories and DSP blocks [8]. A feasible choice for high-performance applications, VMs are distinguished by their effective architecture, which is typified by low power consumption and decreased delay. This is demonstrated in Table 1's comparisons of implementation characteristics, area, latency, power consumption, and complexity with various multiplier architectures, such as the Array, Wallace, Booth, and Dadda multipliers. Many creative multiplier designs have been created: A Booth-Vedic hybrid architecture has been developed to improve efficiency in both area and speed [9].

Using inexact adders and clock-gating, approximation multipliers have been shown to improve speed and minimize power usage [10]. Using a hybrid compressor, a new multiplier has been presented [11]. Using the Anurupyena sub-sutra, multiplication operations have been carried out using the Vedic technique [12].

The Vedic method based on the UT Sutra has been examined for its use in multiplication [13]. To maximize area and power, an effective 4:2 compressor design was employed [14]. By integrating UT Sutra with Booth and Vedic methods, efficient multiplication of signed digits has been made possible [15]. Cadence Virtuoso and 45nm technology were utilized to design a 4-bit VM for enhanced speed [16]. Utilizing the UT technique, a modular VM architecture was created [17]. A square architecture with a low area consumption was created [18]. Using 4×4 blocks, an 8×8 VM was built on a Kintex-7 FPGA board [19]. They introduced a parallel signed multiplier without sign extension [20]. For cryptography applications, a high-speed multiplier unit was put into place [21]. UT Sutra was used to design a 32-bit VM [22]. Redundant data detectors and compressors were used in the architecture of reconfigurable VMs [23]. Single-precision floating-point multipliers were implemented using compressor designs [24]. For high-speed Booth multipliers, new compressor structures were employed [25].

The UT Sutra from Vedic Mathematics was used to develop high-speed multipliers, which were then implemented using LFA. This work enhanced latency, area, and energy efficiency, particularly for larger bit sizes.

Table 1. Comparison of multipliers

Parameters	Array Multiplier	Shift and Add	Wallace Tree Multiplier	Booth Multiplier	Vedic Multiplier (VM)
Area	High	Less	Medium	Medium	Medium
Power Consumption	High	Less	Medium	Medium	Medium
Delay	Medium	Large	Smallest	Less	Smallest
Complexity	Simple	Simple	Complex	Complex	Simple
Implementation	Easy	Easy	Difficult	Medium	Medium

Among the contributions made to this study were:

- (1) In partial product addition, pipelining is employed to reduce VM latency via LFA.
- (2) Efficient MAC units were developed using pipelined UVMS and LFA.
- (3) VMs are used to process items that need to multiply quickly and efficiently.
- (4) The LFA produced less delay and lower power of addition.

The suggested MAC unit improved delay and power by using low-power and high-speed PUVM-LFA.

The manuscript is structured as follows: Part 2 explains Parallel Prefix Adders (PPA), Part 3 covers VM, Part 4

introduces the Proposed PUVM, Part 5 discusses the Proposed MAC unit and results in Part 6, and Part 7 concludes the manuscript.

2. PARALLEL PREFIX ADDER

Adders are essential in multipliers for summing partial products. PPAs efficiently add binary integers in parallel, outperforming sequential adders. PPAs utilize a tree structure to compute carries, reducing propagation latency rapidly. The PPA consists of three fundamental stages.

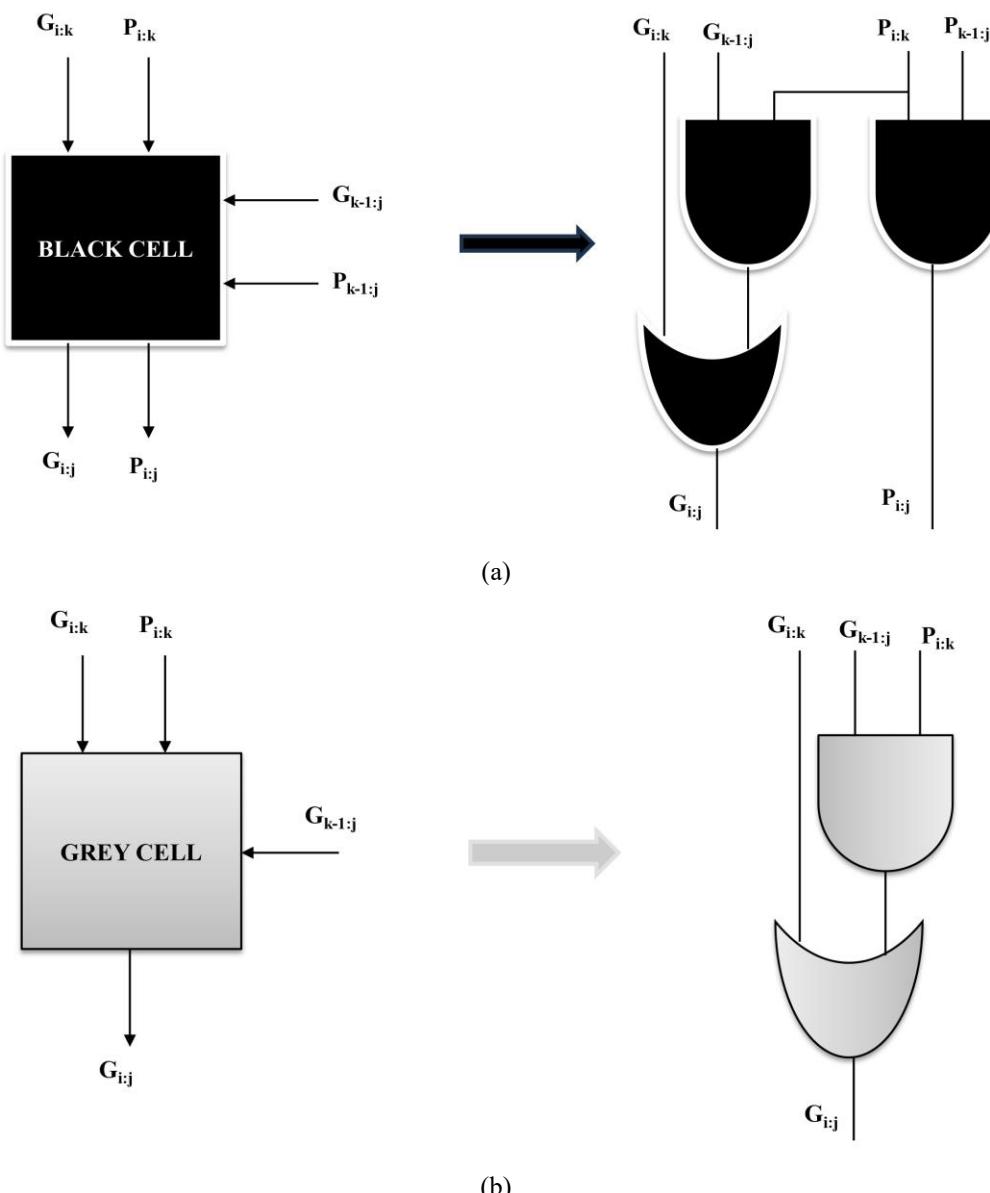


Figure 1. (a) Black cell (b) Grey cell

(a) Pre-processing stage: At this stage, intermediate signals must be produced for each bit position. Each bit in the binary numbers being added produces a "generate" and "propagate" signal.

Generate (g): This bit generates a carry (when the sum exceeds one).

$$G_i = a_i \cdot b_i \quad (1)$$

Propagate (p): If a carry occurs, this bit propagates it.

$$P_i = a_i \oplus b_i \quad (2)$$

These signals are crucial for efficient carry computation in PPAs.

(b) Carry generation stage: Carry-lookahead logic is implemented using Black Cells and Grey Cells to generate carry signals for each bit location, as shown in Figure 1. The carry signals are computed through concurrent algorithms in a tree-like structure, merging pairs of bits in consecutive steps based on produce and propagate signals.

(c) Sum generation stage: This step consists of creating sum bits for each bit location. The total for each bit is then determined by XORing the appropriate propagate value with the carry.

$$S_i = P_i \oplus C_i \quad (3)$$

$$C_{i+1} = G_i + P_i C_i \quad (4)$$

PPAs enable logarithmic time addition, significantly

enhancing speed, particularly for large bit widths, and are widely used in applications like digital signal processing, encryption, and microprocessors. Common PPA types include Kogge-Stone Adder (KSA) and BKA, with LFA architecture offering fast addition while reducing power consumption. The choice of adder depends on the application's specific needs, with PPAs greatly influencing digital system design performance [26, 27]. Research has evaluated and compared PPA performance in terms of power dissipation, delay, and area consumption [28, 29]. While KSA offers the least delay, it uses more resources, and BKA optimizes the area at the cost of delay. LFA provides a balance, making it suitable for both delay and area optimization [29]. Various studies have explored high-speed adders for arithmetic applications [30, 31], and efficient multiplier designs, like the Synchronous Pipelined Array Multiplier, have been developed for specific applications [32].

2.1 LFA architecture

The LFA is a high-speed parallel prefix adder designed by Ladner and Fischer in 1980, as shown in Figure 2. The LFA uses a recursive binary addition approach with a tree-like structure that enables efficient computation of carry signals, making it one of the fastest adders due to its minimal logic depth. LFA offers a balance between area and latency, allowing for a trade-off between the two. This design makes LFA suitable for applications requiring both speed and efficiency, positioning it as a balanced option between other fast adders like KSA and area-efficient options like Brent-Kung Adder BKA.

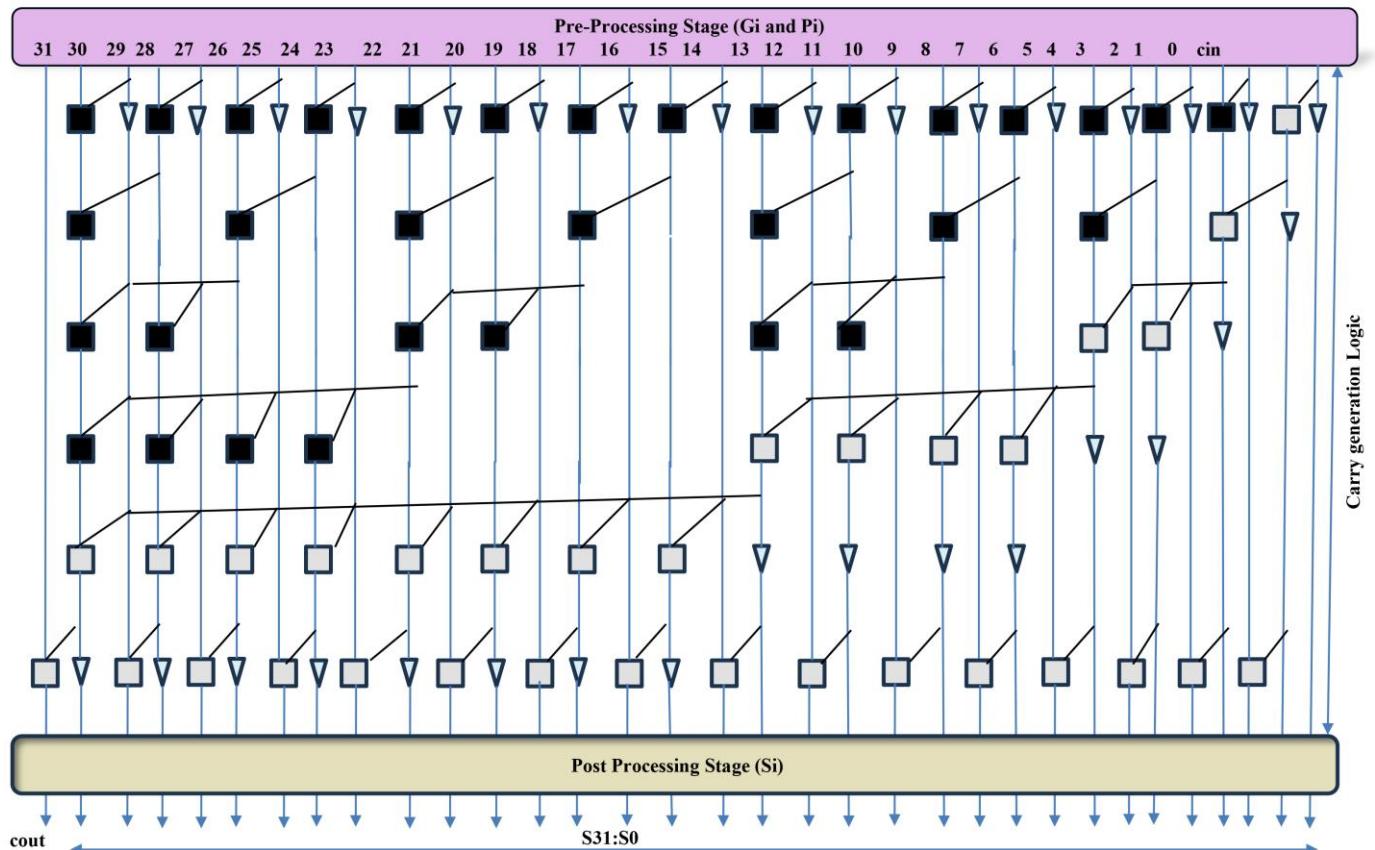


Figure 2. 32-bit Ladner Fischer Adder (LFA) architecture

3. VEDIC MULTIPLIER

VM's efficient algorithm and architecture enable faster speeds, reduced latency, and lower power consumption. Vedic mathematics accelerates operations by minimizing complicated computations, making it ideal for applications such as MAC units. It's many strategies that outperform conventional designs. VMs, which are derived from ancient Indian Vedic mathematics, multiply using 16 sutras. Notably, the Nikhilam, Anurupye, and UT sutras present a variety of approaches. The UT Sutra provides various benefits, including faster performance, a smaller footprint, reduced power consumption, a simpler architecture, and more scalability.

3.1 Urdhva-Tiryagbhyam Vedic Multiplier

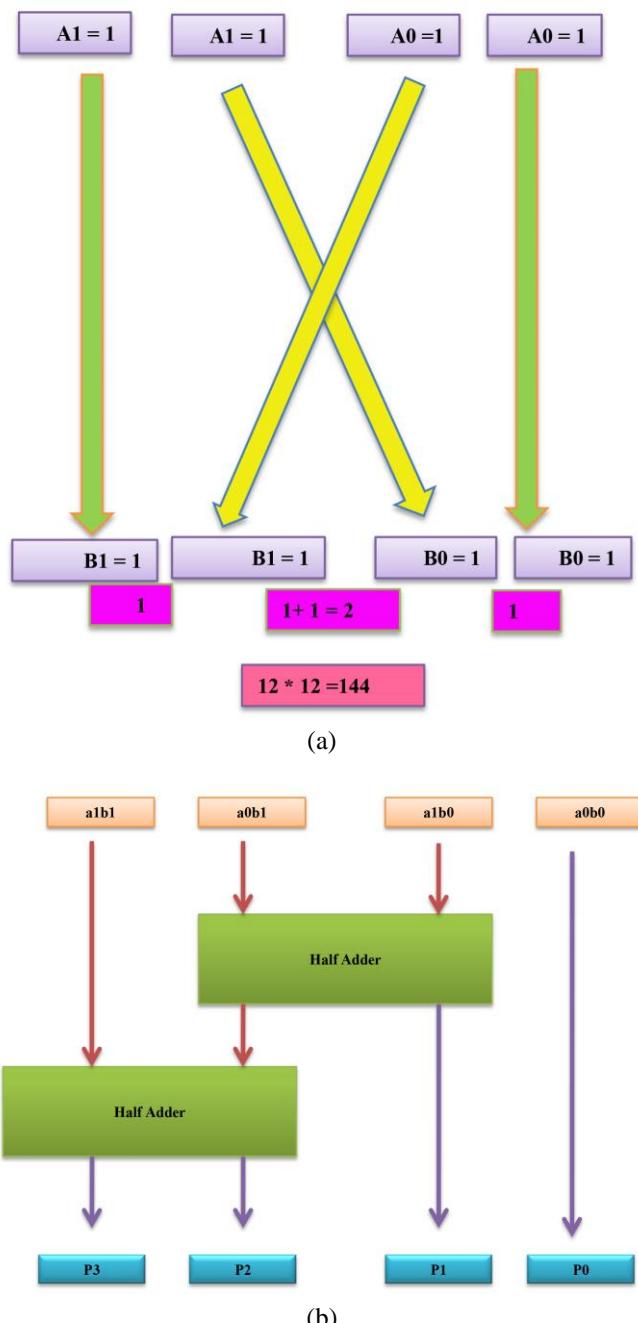


Figure 3. (a) 2×2 demonstration of vedic multiplication (b) 2-bit vedic multiplier

The Urdhva Tiryagbhyam (UT) method utilizes a

"vertically and crosswise" technique for multiplication. This approach can be applied to construct larger $n \times n$ multipliers by scaling up from the fundamental 2×2 multiplication block, as shown in Figure 3(a), enabling efficient multiplication operations for various bit sizes.

A 2×2 multiplier unit, as shown in Figure 3(b), consists of four AND gates generating partial products and two half-adders for addition. It multiplies two 2-bit numbers (a_1a_0 and b_1b_0), where the LSB is obtained by multiplying vertically, the second bit by adding the cross product and carry, and the third and fourth bits are generated from the sum and carry of the partial products of the most significant bits. This unit serves as a fundamental building block for larger multiplier implementations.

4. PROPOSED PUVM-LFA ARCHITECTURE

One technique for speeding up and improving the efficiency of digital circuits in VLSI design is pipelining. Pipelining enables more rapid signal processing and greater throughput by breaking computations into simultaneous phases. Pipelining is suitable for high-speed applications in which performance is more important than space limitations, although more space is needed for registers and control logic.

The proposed PUVM-LFA architecture shows a 32×32 VM pipeline structure as indicated in Figure 4. The structure comprises two 32-bit LFAs, a half-adder, one 16-bit LFA, and four 16×16 VMs with LFA. The structure balances combinational logic paths and achieves maximum efficiency using pipelining with well-placed registers. The registers are wisely placed in between important stages, including:

- (1) Input and Output: To enable smooth data transfer between stages, input and output data are kept in registers.
- (2) Multiplier and Adder Unit: To enable fast and efficient computation, the intermediate results are kept in registers.
- (3) Adders at Various Levels: Partial sums are kept in registers, thus enabling complex arithmetic operations to be performed quickly.

It possesses several noteworthy advantages over current designs, including:

Increased Speed: The design is suitable for applications where speed is high because of its significant delay optimization.

Power Efficiency: The design reduces power consumption by limiting the application of logic gates and minimizing switching operations.

Designing efficient DSP systems involves knowing the trade-offs and physical significance of delay, power, and area. Through a compromise between these factors, the proposed PUVM-LFA architecture enhances delay performance at less power usage. The delay is defined as the time taken by a signal to pass through a digital circuit. System performance is increased, and data processing becomes faster by reducing the delay. In the case of DSP systems, power consumption is an important factor, particularly for battery-powered systems or high-performance computing systems. Battery life, heat dissipation, and system reliability improve if power consumption is reduced.

The improved delay performance and reduced power consumption of the proposed PUVM-LFA architecture render it a good candidate for various real-world applications, including 5G communication and IoT edge devices. System-level design, application-specific optimization, and implementation/test can be explored in future studies to

optimize its benefits and establish its functionality in real-world environments.

And it can be applied for data analysis, artificial intelligence, cryptography, and scientific simulations on high-performance computing for bit widths of 128 bits or wider. Rapid insights,

secure data transport, and accelerated AI workloads are enabled by its scalability, low power usage, and high-speed performance, which are suitable for applications requiring efficient arithmetic operations.

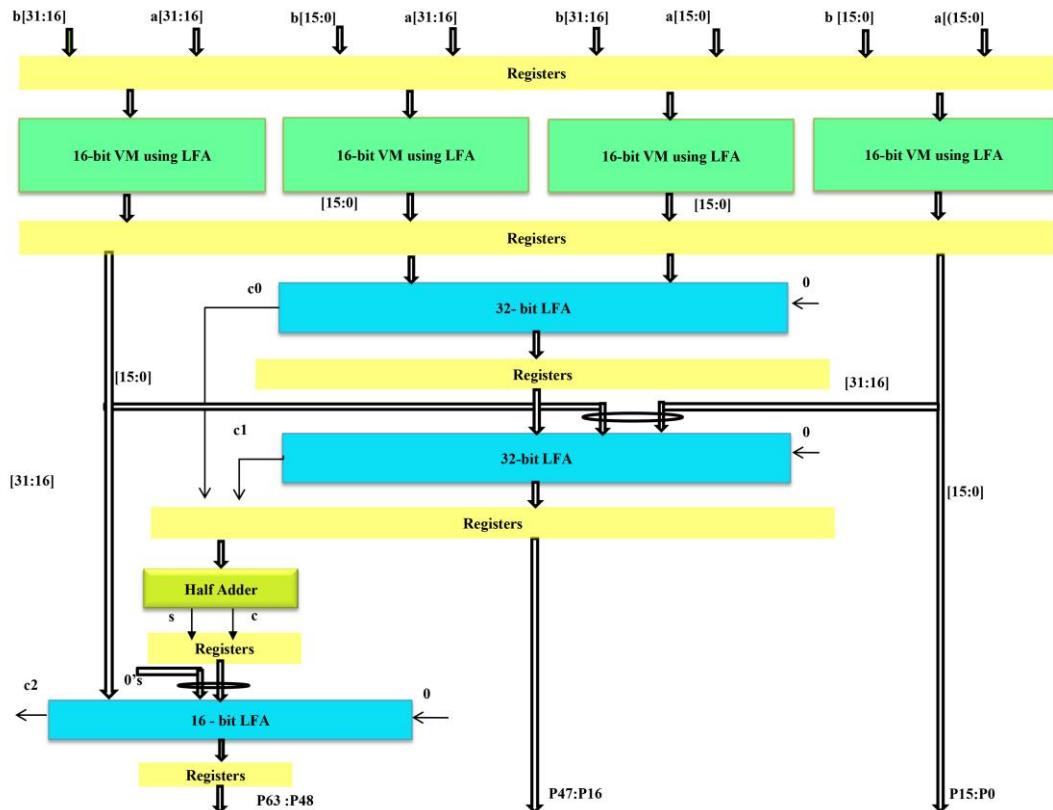


Figure 4. 32-bit proposed PUVM-LFA

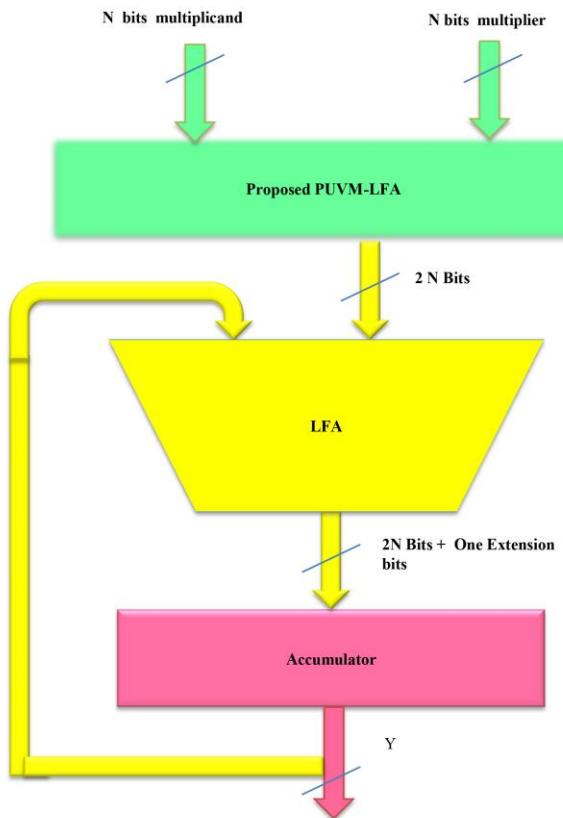


Figure 5. Architecture of proposed MAC-PUVM-LFA

5. PROPOSED 32-BIT MAC UNIT USING PUVM-LFA

In real-time and DSP applications, the MAC unit is a critical component that facilitates performing complicated mathematical operations efficiently. It is important because it can perform multiply-accumulate operations, which are crucial to DSP algorithms such as Fourier transforms, filtering, and convolution. The performance of the MAC unit has a direct influence on the overall efficiency and accuracy of these applications. The proposed MAC unit architecture, as indicated in Figure 5, is intended to provide performance optimization, power saving, and area usage efficiency. It is made up of a multiplier stage that uses the PUVM-LFA, an adder stage that uses the LFA, and a 2N-bit accumulator. For their capability to be used to maximize DSP and real-time applications, such as embedded systems, telecommunication, and image and audio processing, two MAC unit implementations, namely MAC-UVM-LFA and MAC-PUVM-LFA, are studied in this research.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 FPGA implementation

The complete framework is developed using Xilinx Vivado software, which operates on Kintex, Artix, and Virtex processors. We implement the suggested PUVM-LFA in the Kintex 7 series and simulate the outcomes utilizing the XC7K325-2FFG900 device specification. It is known that the suggested PUVM-LFA has a lower latency than alternative multipliers. Table 2 compares the proposed PUVM-LFA's delays to those of other current VMs, and Figure 6(a) depicts the comparison chart. The “-” indicates the values are not mentioned in the references.

It shows a comparison of combinational delay, in which the suggested PUVM-LFA is enhanced. -, -, 0.31%, 2.88%, 7.71%, 43%, and 23.10% for 4-bit width; 37.35%, 35.66%, 0.05%,

0.07%, 52.16%, 61.55%, and 54.03% for 8-bit width; 31.87%, 30.30%, 23.96%, 17.17%, 69.98%, 73.04%, and 68.42% for 16-bit width; and 43.30%, 42.65%, 42.13%, 43.69%, 67.95%, 79.49%, and 73.06% for 32-bit width as compared to BB-VM, CS4M-VM, SquA, U-VM, and QCA-VM, respectively.

The designed PUVM-LFA has been evaluated on the Artix-7 XC7A100T-CSG324 device to simulate and validate its performance. Table 3 compares the proposed PUVM-LFA's delays to those of other current VMs, and Figure 6(b) depicts the comparison chart. The comparison demonstrates how the proposed PUVM-LFA reduces combinational latency. 25.25%, 25.15%, 25.25%, 25.25%, -, -, 25.53%, 38.18%, 13.17%, 2.59%, and 2.59% for four 4-bit widths; 47.82%, 41.08%, 43.59%, 45.55%, 6.92%, 10.40%, 67.28%, 60.97%, 12.36%, 12.36%, and 12.36% for 8-bit widths; and 49.61%, 45.11%, 50%, 53.83%, -, -, 70.99%, 65.96%, 29.11%, 14.48%, and 14.48% for 16-bit widths as compared to M2-HBVR-8, M3-HBVR-8, AM-COSA, AMCS-LA, AM-RCA, AM-CSA, BVR-4, BVR-8, ModVM, FloPM, and FBothM, respectively.

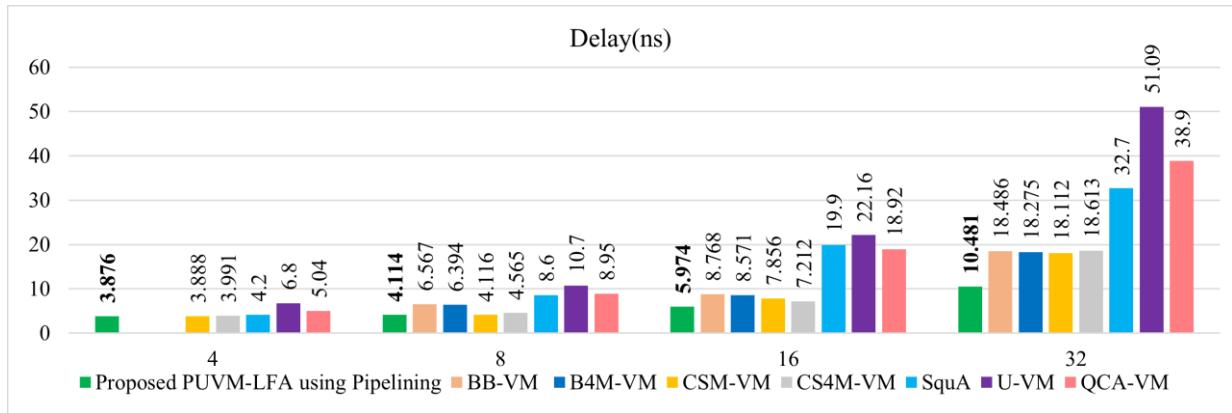
The suggested PUVM-LFA was also tested on the Virtex device to simulate and evaluate its functionality. Figure 7 shows the simulation results, RTL schematic, and device for the proposed 32-bit PUVM-LFA. The proposed PUVM-LFA's delays were compared with those of other current VMs and are listed in Tables 4-6. The comparison charts are presented in Figure 8. The comparison shows that the UVM-LFA improved combinational delay by 21.51%, 20.12%, and 17.61% for 32-bit width compared to AM, WM, and VTC, respectively, while the proposed PUVM-LFA reduced it by 49.67%, 60.50%, 59.80%, and 58.54% for 32-bit width compared to UVMLFA, AM, WM, and VTC, respectively, and reduced it by 37.93% and 56.52% for 64 and 16-bit width, respectively, as compared to UVMLFA. The area was reduced by 13.33% in PUVM-LFA for 32-bit when compared to AM, and reduced by 23%, 9.66%, and 5.44% in UVM-LFA when compared to AM, WM, and VTC. Because of pipelining, the device utilizations (LUTs, Slice registers, and Slices) are increased.

Table 2. Delay comparison of VMs [Kintex 7]

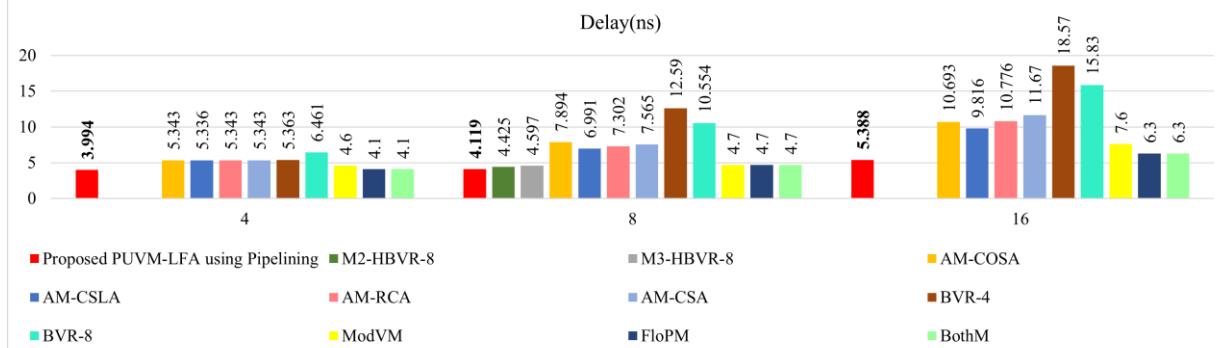
No of Bits	4	8	16	32
Proposed PUVM-LFA using Pipelining	3.876	4.114	5.974	10.481
Booth based VM (BB-VM) [12]	-	6.567	8.768	18.486
Booth with 4Mux based VM (B4M-VM) [12]	-	6.394	8.571	18.275
CS Multiplier based VM(CSM-VM) [12]	3.888	4.116	7.856	18.112
CS Multiplier with 4Mux based VM (CS4M-VM) [12]	3.991	4.565	7.212	18.613
Square Architecture (SquA) [18]	4.2	8.6	19.9	32.7
U-VM [19]	6.8	10.7	22.16	51.09
QCA-based VM (QCA-VM) [19]	5.04	8.95	18.92	38.9

Table 3. Delay comparison of VMs [Artix 7]

No of Bits	4	8	16
Proposed PUVM-LFA using Pipelining	3.994	4.119	5.388
Method -2 Hybrid Booth Vedic Radix8 (M2-HBVR-8) [9]	-	4.425	-
Method -3 Hybrid Booth Vedic Radix8 (M3-HBVR-8) [9]	-	4.597	-
AM using Conditional Sum Adder (AM-COSA) [10]	5.343	7.894	10.693
AM using Carry Select Adder (AM-CSLA) [10]	5.336	6.991	9.816
AM using Ripple Carry Adder (AM-RCA) [10]	5.343	7.302	10.776
AM using Carry Save Adder (AM-CSA) [10]	5.343	7.565	11.67
Booth Vedic Radix4 (BVR-4) [15]	5.363	12.59	18.57
Booth Vedic Radix8 (BVR-8) [15]	6.461	10.554	15.83
ModularVM (ModVM) [17]	4.6	4.7	7.6
Floating point Multiplier (Fl0PM) [24]	4.1	4.7	6.3



(a)



(b)

Figure 6. (a) Delay comparison chart of VMs [Kintex 7] (b) Delay comparison chart of VMs [Artix 7]

Table 4. Delay comparison of 64-bit VMs [Virtex]

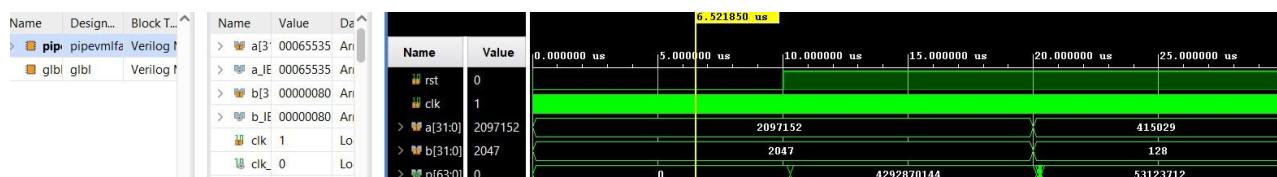
VMs	Delay (ns)	Area (LUTs)	Slice Registers	Slices
Proposed PUVMLFA using Pipelining	16.950	9682	489	2691
UVM-LFA	27.731	8721	-	2448

Table 5. Delay comparison of 32-bit VMs [Virtex]

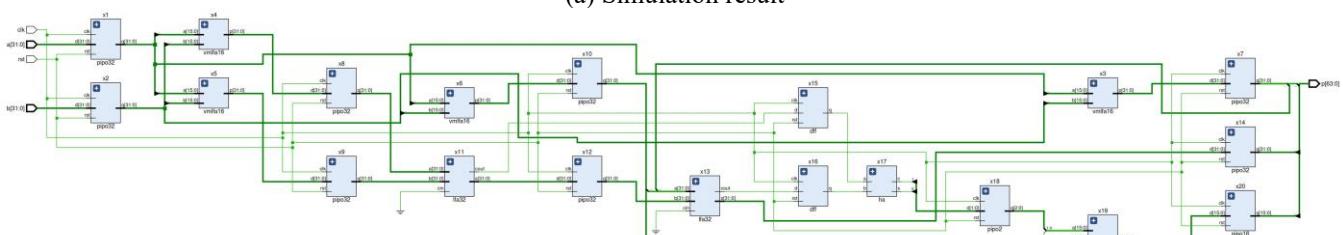
Multipliers	Delay (ns)	Area (LUTs)	Slice Registers	Slices
Proposed PUVMLFA using Pipelining	10.141	2348	276	678
UVM-LFA	20.151	2086	-	589
Array Method (AM) [2]	25.674	2709	-	-
Wallace Method (WM) [2]	25.228	2309	-	-
Vedic Type with Compressor (VTC) [2]	24.457	2206	-	-

Table 6. Delay comparison of 16-bit VMs [Virtex]

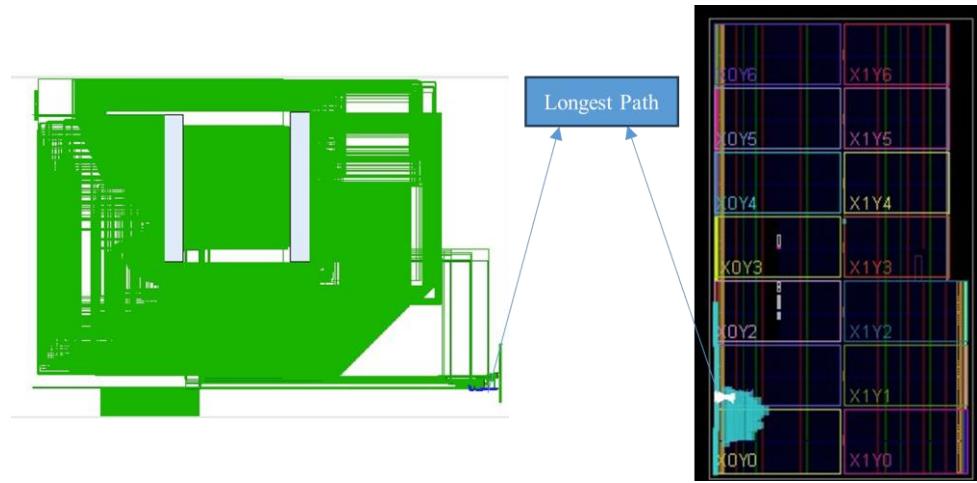
VMs	Delay (ns)	Area (LUTs)	Slice Registers	Slices
Proposed PUVMLFA using Pipelining	5.886	523	140	156
UVM-LFA	13.538	524	-	153



(a) Simulation result

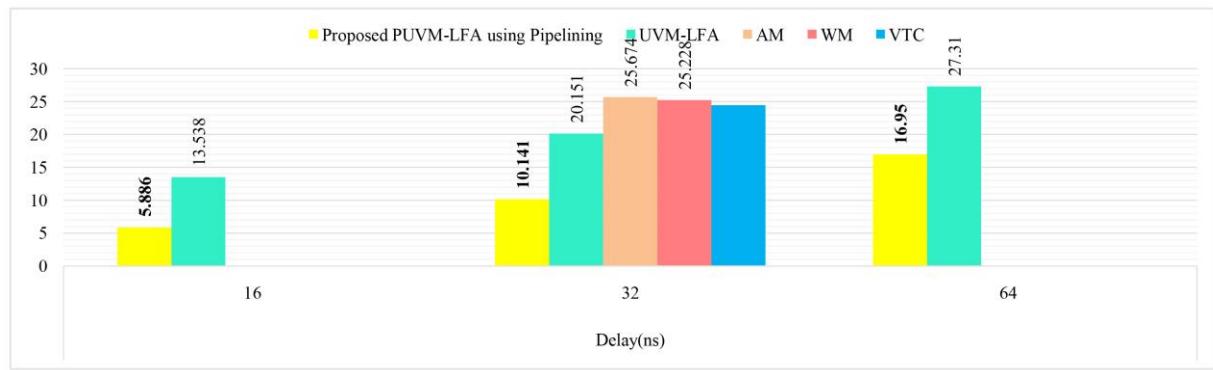


(b) RTL schematic

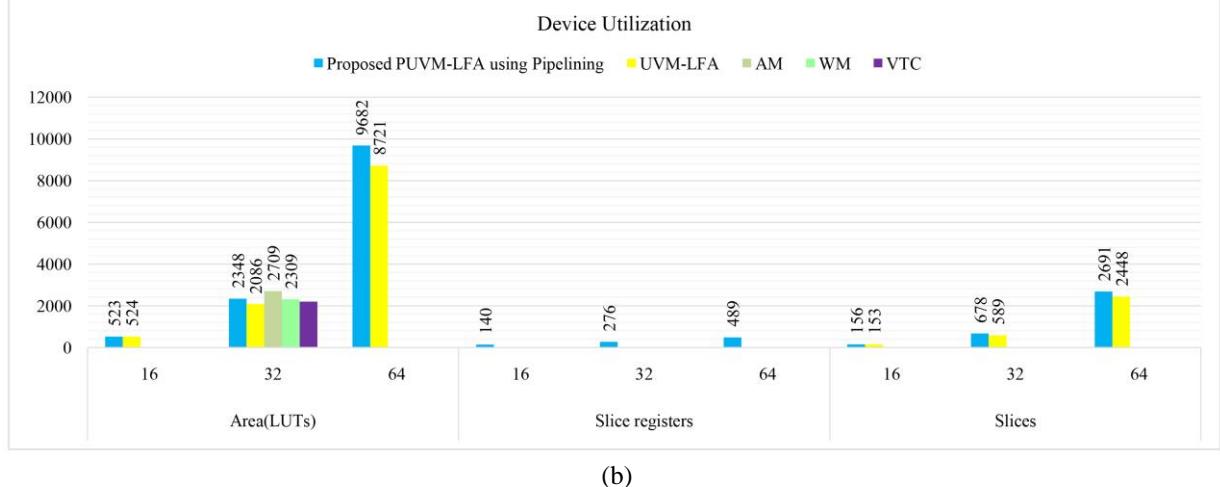


(c) Implementation schematic and device

Figure 7. Proposed 32-bit PUVM-LFA



(a)



(b)

Figure 8. Comparison chart of VMs [Virtex] (a) Delay (b) Device utilization



(a) Simulation result

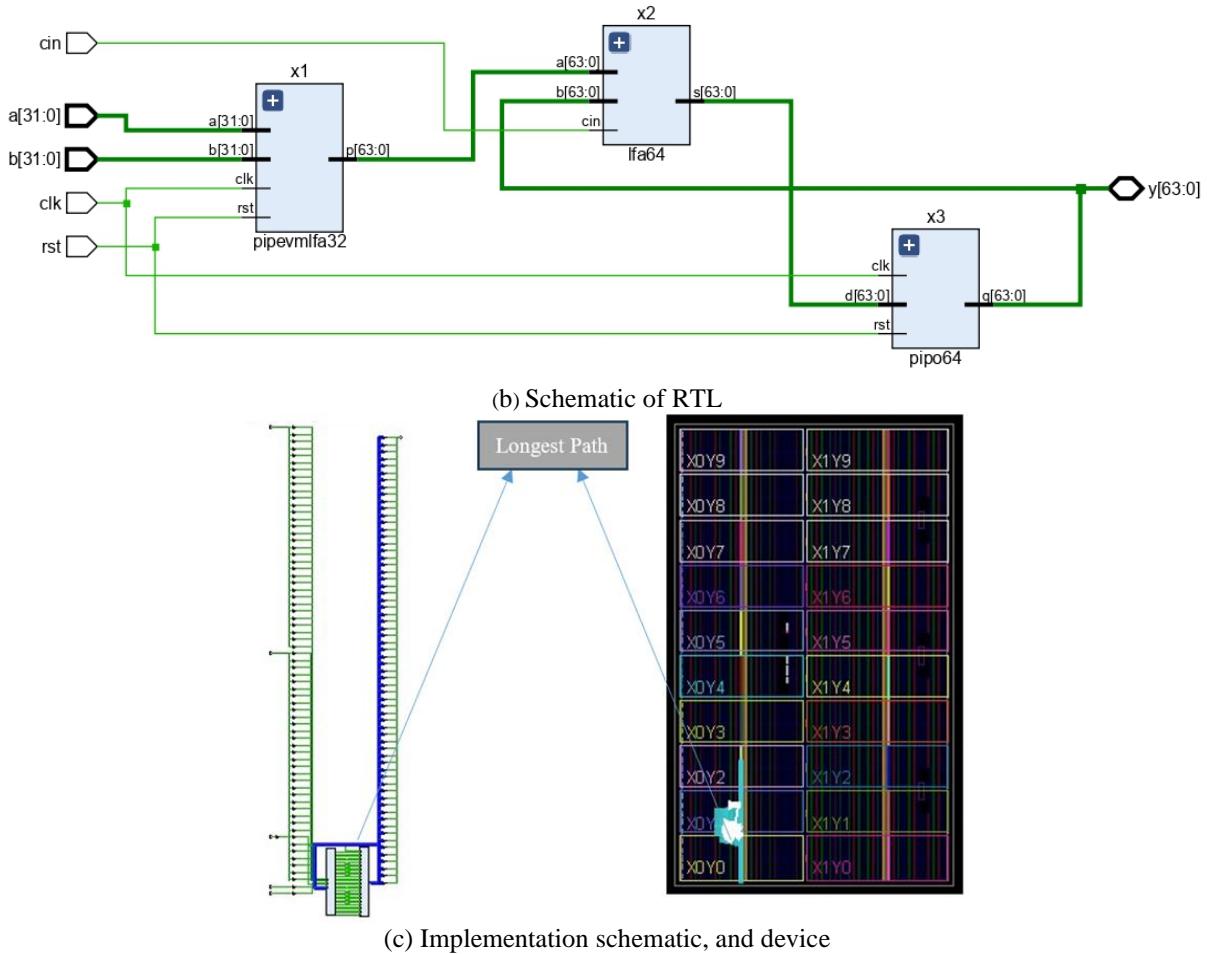


Figure 9. Proposed 32-bit MAC-PUVMLFA

The proposed MAC-PUVMLFA was also tested on a Virtex device to simulate and validate performance. It was also discovered that the MAC unit created with the recommended pipelined VM and the LFA adder had lower latency than both the VM with LFA and the current MAC units. Figure 9 shows the simulation results, RTL schematic, implementation schematic, and device for the proposed 32-bit MAC unit.

Tables 7-9 compare 64-bit, 32-bit, and 16-bit MAC units, with comparison charts presented in Figure 10. The comparison highlights the improvement in MAC-UVM-LFA, with combinational delay achieved by the 34.66%, 36.99%,

30.26% and 29.13% for 32-bit width, and area was reduced by 22.60%, 10.50%, 16.33%, and 6.53% for 16-bit width, and it was reduced by 19.49%, 6.89%, 12.96%, and 2.77% for 32-bit width in MAC-PUVMLFA as compared to AM, WM, VeM, and VTC, respectively. The delay was decreased by 46.11%, 64.79%, 66.04%, 62.41%, and 62.81% in Proposed MAC-PUVMLFA for 32-bit Width as compared to MAC-UVM-LFA, AM, WM, VeM, and VTC, respectively, and was decreased by 39.08% and 55.58% for 64 and 16-bit width, respectively, as compared to MAC-UVM-LFA.

Table 7. Comparison of 64-bit MAC units [Virtex]

MAC Units	Delay (ns)	Area (LUTs)	Slice Registers	Slices
Proposed MAC-PUVMLFA	15.647	10041	616	2850
MAC-UVM-LFA	25.685	9314	128	2576

Table 8. Comparison of 32-bit MAC units [Virtex]

MAC Units	Delay (ns)	Area (LUTs)	Slice Registers	Slices
Proposed MAC-PUVMLFA	9.792	2351	340	674
MAC-UVM-LFA	18.022	2260	64	664
Array Method (AM) [2]	27.58	2920	-	-
Wallace Method (WM) [2]	28.6	2525	-	-
Vedic Method (VeM) [2]	25.84	2701	-	-

Table 9. Comparison of 16-bit MAC units [Virtex]

MAC Units	Delay (ns)	Area (LUTs)	Slice Registers	Slices
Proposed MAC-PUVMLFA	6.141	610	172	188
MAC-UVM-LFA	12.597	554	32	171

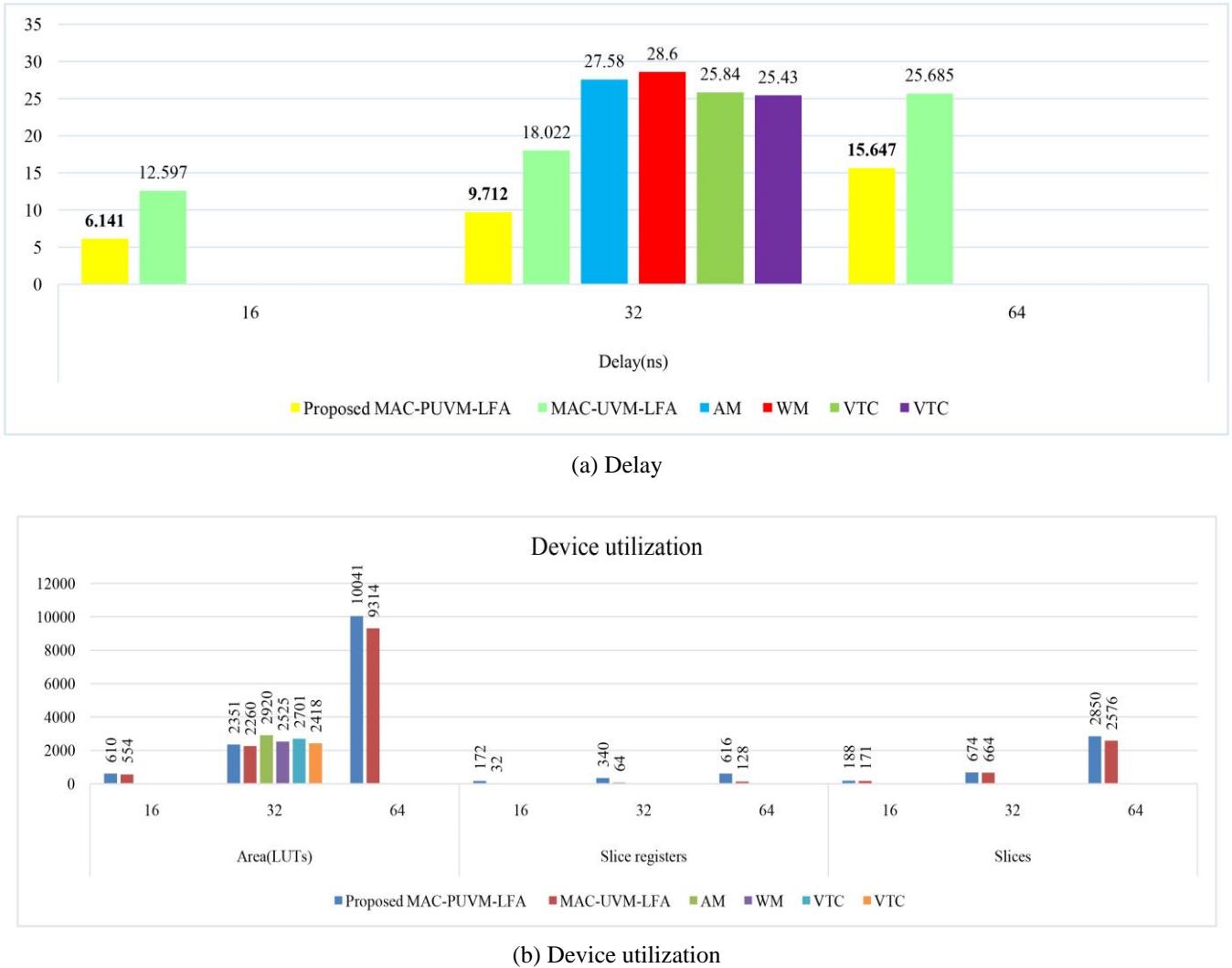


Figure 10. Comparison chart of MAC units [Virtex]

6.2 ASIC implementation

The suggested designs are built in an ASIC environment that includes TSMC 45 nm libraries. The design's efficiency is measured using VLSI metrics such as area, power, delay, ADP (area delay product), PDP (power delay product), and APP

(area power product). A TCL script automates synthesis for operands of 4, 8, 16, and 32. Table 10 compares the results to state-of-the-art multipliers. Table 10 shows that the proposed PUVM-LFA architecture outperforms current designs in terms of speed, power, and area efficiency, resulting in faster performance while consuming less power.

Table 10. Performance comparison of multipliers in ASIC

No. of Bits	Multiplicators	Area (μm^2)	Power (μw)	Delay (ns)	APP ($\mu\text{m}^2*\mu\text{w}$)	ADP ($\mu\text{m}^2*\text{ns}$)	PDP ($\mu\text{w}*\text{ns}$)
4	Proposed PUVM-LFA using Pipelining	330	3.101895	0.1023	1023.62535	33.759	0.31732386
	CSA Multiplier (CSA-M) [20]	114	11	0.8	1254	91.2	8.8
	Parallel Prefix Multiplier (PP-M) [20]	140	12	0.8	1680	112	9.6
	Proposed PUVM-LFA using Pipelining	1048	12.88786	0.2274	13506.4773	238.3152	2.93069936
8	Method -1 Hybrid Booth Vedic Radix8 (M1-HBVR-8) [9]	442	32.3	2.172	14276.6	960.024	70.1556
	CSA Multiplier (CSA-M) [20]	452	35	2.1	15820	949.2	73.5
	Parallel Prefix Multiplier (PP-M) [20]	587	40	1.6	23480	939.2	64
	Proposed PUVM-LFA using Pipelining	2356	53.103165	0.5478	125111.057	1290.6168	29.0899138
16	Booth Vedic Radix4 (BVR-4) [15]	1176	205	1.5	241080	1764	307.5
	Booth Vedic Radix8 (BVR-8) [15]	1123	200	1.4	224600	1572.2	280
	CSA Multiplier (CSA-M) [20]	2030	208	9.5	422240	19285	1976
	Parallel Prefix Multiplier (PP-M) [20]	2679	260	6	696540	16074	1560
32	Proposed PUVM-LFA using Pipelining	7932	223.545883	1.03	1773165.94	8169.96	230.252259
	CSA Multiplier (CSA-M) [20]	7697	1026	26.3	7897122	202431.1	26983.8
	Parallel Prefix Multiplier (PP-M) [20]	10390	1272	17.5	13216080	181825	22260

Table 11. Power comparison of PUVMLFA units in ASIC

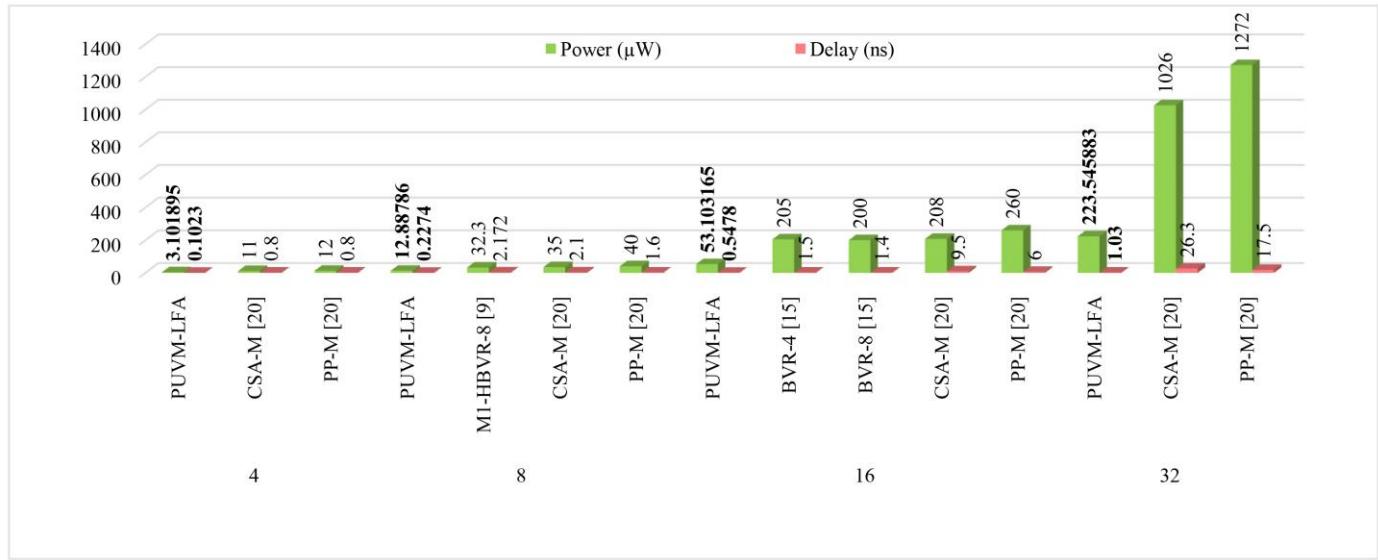
No. of Bits	Internal Power (μ W)	Switching Power (μ W)	Leakage Power (μ W)	Total Power (μ W)
4	0.136546	0.105881	2.859467	3.101895
8	0.334415	0.261126	12.292320	12.88786
16	1.159820	1.094074	50.849270	53.103165
32	4.355157	1.772958	217.417770	223.545883

Table 12. Performance comparison of MAC units in ASIC

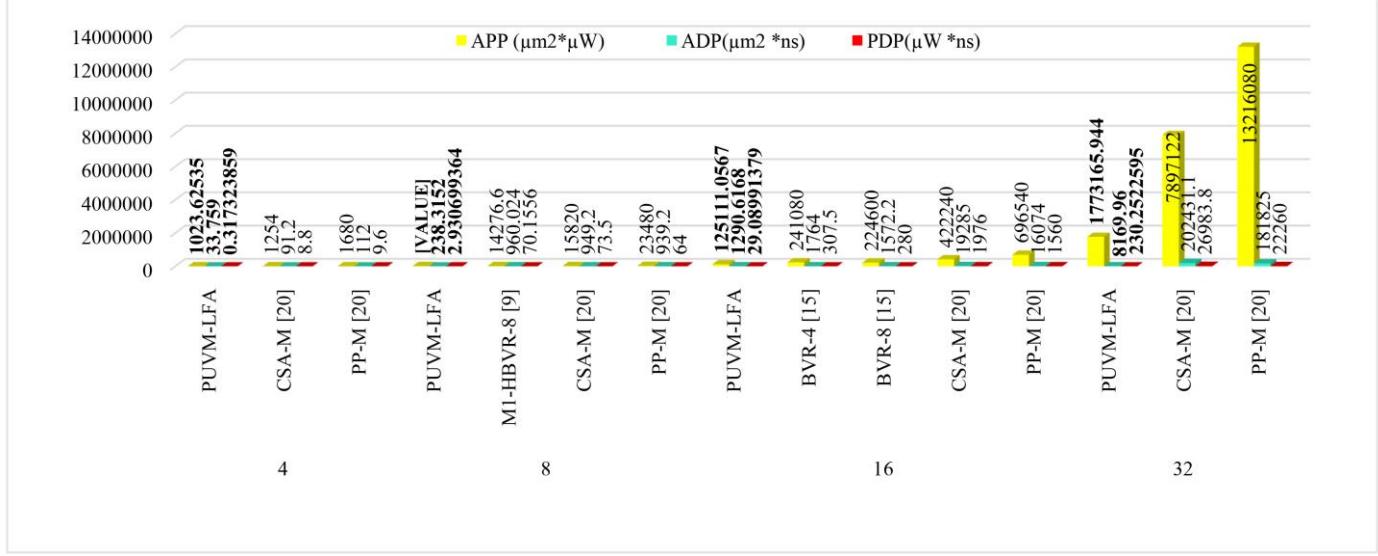
No. of Bits	MAC Units	Area (μ m ²)	Power (μ W)	Delay (ns)	APP (μ m ² * μ W)	ADP (μ m ² *ns)
16	MAC-UVM-LFA	1804	3969.14917	0.7393	7160345.103	2934.391981
	Proposed MAC-PUVM-LFA	2770	60.075985	0.718	166410.4785	43.13455723
32	MAC-UVM-LFA	6798	9497.891602	1.521	64566667.11	14446.29313
	Proposed MAC-PUVM-LFA	8762	237.482147	1.423	2080818.572	337.9370952

Table 13. Power comparison of MAC units in ASIC

No. of Bits	MAC Units	Internal Power (μ W)	Switching Power (μ W)	Leakage Power (μ W)	Total Power (μ W)
16	MAC-UVM-LFA	2071.610840	1842.936279	54.602009	3969.14917
	Proposed MAC-PUVM-LFA	1.453540	1.301418	57.321026	60.075985
32	MAC-UVM-LFA	8848.806641	432.256195	216.829041	9497.891602
	Proposed MAC-PUVM-LFA	4.900466	2.256447	230.325226	237.482147



(a) Power and delay



(b) APP, ADP, and PDP

Figure 11. Comparison chart of VMs [ASIC]

Figure 11 shows a comparison chart of the PUVMLFAs Delay, Power, APP, and PDP and delay. In comparison to CSA-M and PP-M, 45 nm PUVMLFA boosts power by 71.80% and 74.15%, delays by 87.21% and 87.21%, APP by 18.37% and 39.07%, ADP by 62.98% and 69.86%, and PDP by 96.39% and 96.99% with a bit-width of 4. While the bit-width of 8 results in a power gain of 60.10%, 63.18%, and 67.78%; delay improvements of 89.53%, 89.17%, and 85.79%; APP improvements of 5.39%, 14.62%, and 42.48%; and ADP improvements of 75.18%, 74.89%, and 74.63%, with PDP increases of 95.82%, 96.01%, and 95.42% in comparison to M1-HBVR-8, CSA-M, and PP-M, respectively. When

compared to BVR-4, BVR-8, CSA-M, and PP-M, it has a power improvement of 74.10%, 73.45%, 74.47%, and 79.58%; a delay improvement of 63.48%, 60.87%, 94.23%, and 90.87%; APP improvements of 48.10%, 44.30%, 70.37%, and 82.04%; ADP improvements of 26.84%, 17.91%, 93.31%, and 91.97%; and PDP improvements of 90.54%, 89.61%, 98.53%, and 98.14% for 16 bits. When compared to CSA-M and PP-M, a bit-width of 32 resulted in power gains of 78.21% and 82.43%, delay improvements of 96.08% and 94.11%, APP improvements of 77.55% and 86.58%, ADP improvements of 96.96% and 95.11%, and PDP improvements of 99.15% and 98.97%.

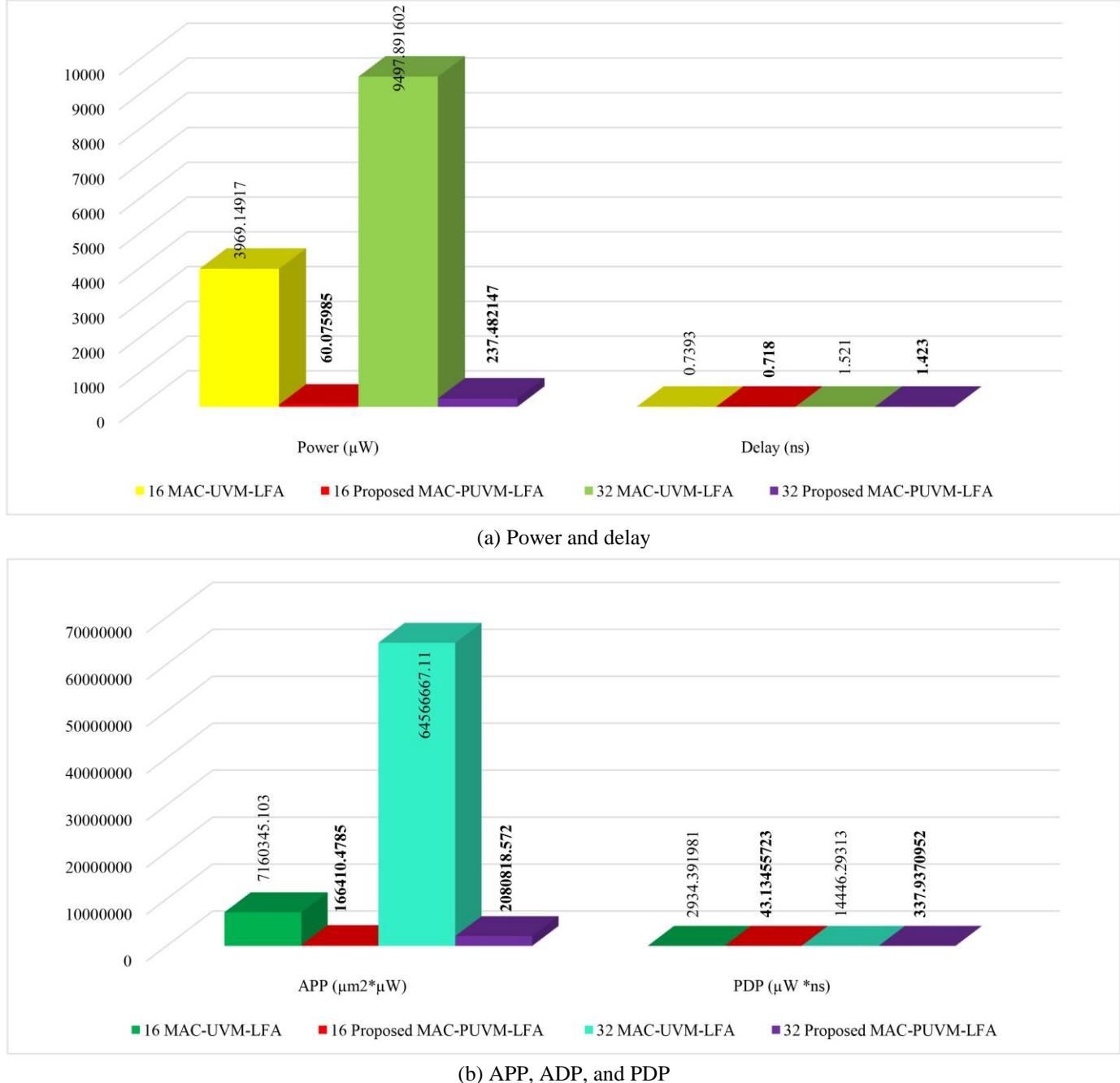


Figure 12. Comparison chart of MAC units [ASIC]

The power consumption breakdown of the PUVMLFA architecture is presented in Table 11, which also illustrates the distribution of power among its various components. A deeper understanding of the design's power efficiency is made possible by this thorough analysis, which also identifies

potential areas for improvement. Table 12 demonstrates that the proposed MAC-PUVM-LFA outperforms the MAC-UVM-LFA in two key aspects: greater speed and lower power consumption.

Figure 12 presents a comparison chart. In comparison to

MAC-UVM-LFA, 45 nm MAC-PUVM-LFA improved power by 98.49% and 97.50%, delay by 2.88% and 6.44%, APD by 97.68% and 96.78%, and PDP by 98.53% and 97.66% for bit widths of 16 and 32 bits, respectively. A comparison of the power consumption breakdown for the MAC-UVM-LFA and MAC-PUVM-LFALFA architectures is presented in Table 13, facilitating a comparison of the potential benefits between the two designs and their power efficiency.

7. CONCLUSION

The proposed MAC unit, leveraging the Ladner-Fischer adder (LFA) in a Vedic structure with pipelining, demonstrates significant improvements in speed and power efficiency compared to conventional methods. This design's impact on real-time digital signal processing systems, IoT processors, and distributed computing architectures is substantial, enabling fast processing speeds and efficient performance. Potential applications include FIR, IIR, and other digital signal processing frameworks, as well as emerging technologies like 5G communication and IoT edge devices. Future work will focus on scaling the design for more than 64 bits and exploring application-level tests, such as image processing and neural network acceleration, to further validate its efficiency and versatility. This scalability and adaptability position the proposed MAC unit as a promising solution for next-generation computing systems.

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NOMENCLATURE

A	First input of addition
B	Second input of addition
C	Carry input
G	Carry Generate
P	Carry Propagate
S	Sum of Addition

Subscripts

i	Ranges from 0 to n
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