Research Paper 3

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Spring 2021
ECE 621 (Computer Arithmetic Design)

FLP Addition Hardware

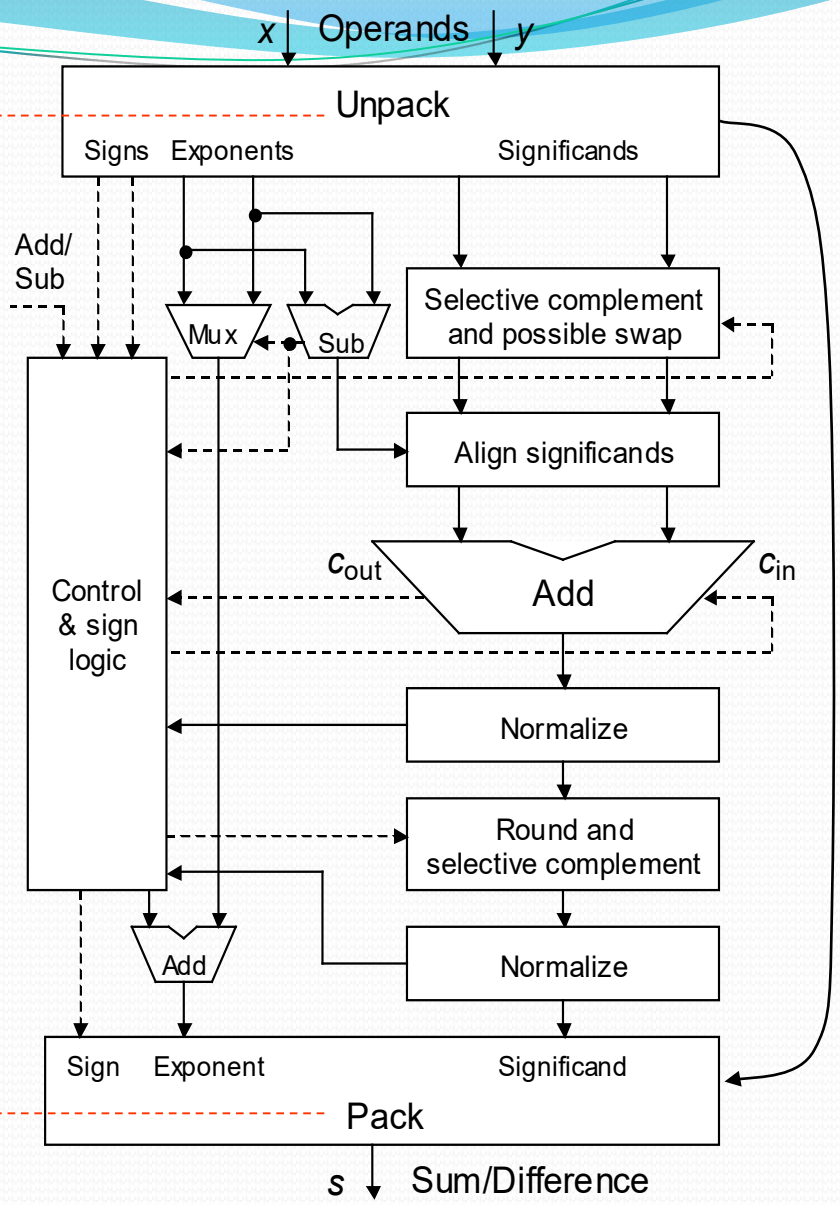
Isolate the sign, exponent, significand
Reinstate the hidden 1
Convert operands to internal format
Identify special operands, exceptions

Fig. 18.1 Block diagram of a floating-point adder/subtractor.

Other key parts of the adder:
Significand aligner (preshifter): Sec. 18.2
Result normalizer (postshifter), including leading 0s detector/predictor: Sec. 18.2
Rounding unit: Sec. 18.3
Sign logic: Problem 18.2

Converting internal to external representation, if required, must be done at the rounding stage

Combine sign, exponent, significand
Hide (remove) the leading 1
Identify special outcomes, exceptions



18.4 Floating-Point Multipliers and Dividers

$$(\pm s1 \times b^{e1}) \times (\pm s2 \times b^{e2}) = (\pm s1 \times s2) \times b^{e1+e2}$$

$s1 \times s2 \in [1, 4)$: may need postshifting

Overflow or underflow can occur during multiplication or normalization

Speed considerations

Many multipliers produce the lower half of the product (rounding info) early

Need for normalizing right-shift is known at or near the end

Hence, rounding can be integrated in the generation of the upper half, by producing two versions of these bits

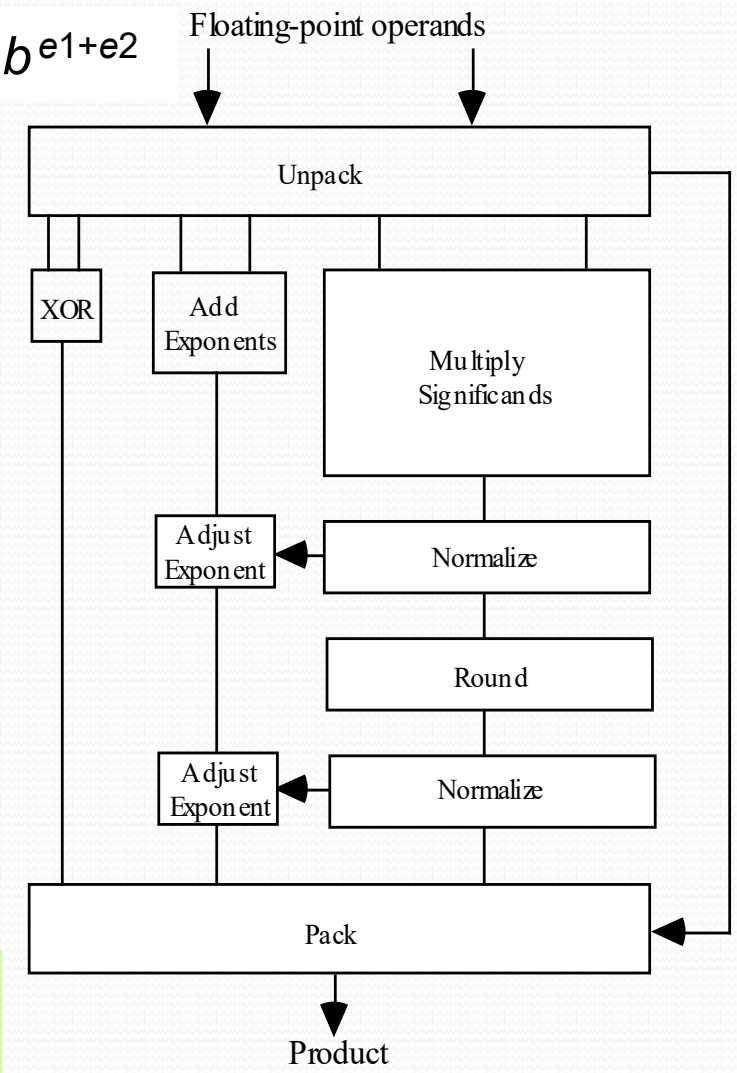


Fig. 18.6 Block diagram of a floating-point multiplier (divider).

Floating-Point Dividers

$$(\pm s1 \times b^{e1}) / (\pm s2 \times b^{e2}) = (\pm s1 / s2) \times b^{e1-e2}$$

$s1/s2 \in (0.5, 2)$: may need postshifting

Overflow or underflow can occur during division or normalization

Note: Square-rooting never leads to overflow or underflow

Rounding considerations

Quotient must be produced with two extra bits (*G* and *R*), in case of the need for a normalizing left shift

The remainder acts as the sticky bit

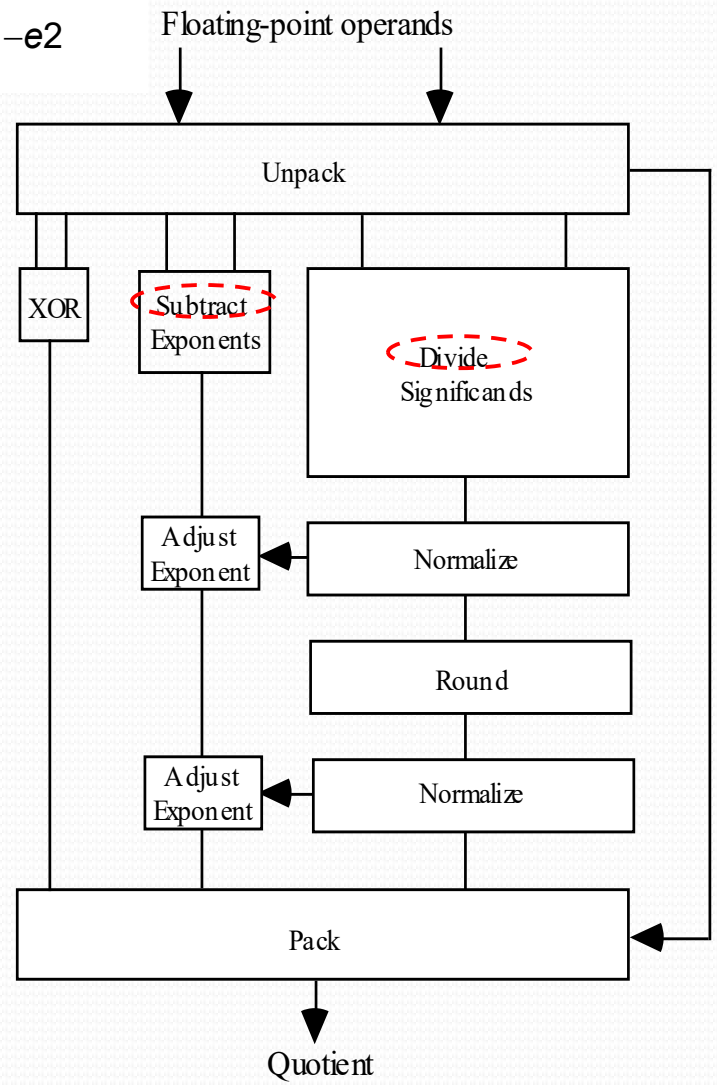


Fig. 18.6 Block diagram of a floating-point multiplier (divider).

FLOATING POINT

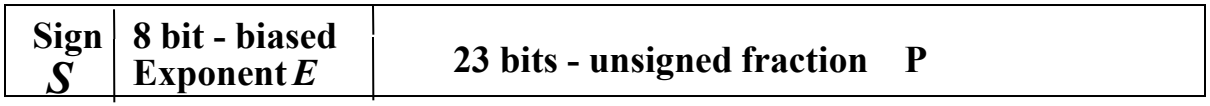
ADDERS AND MULTIPLIERS

Lecture #4

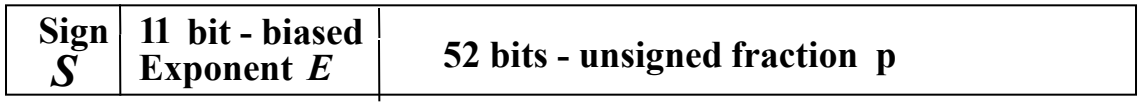
In this lecture we will go over the following concepts:

1) Floating Point Number representation
2) Accuracy and Dynamic range; IEEE standard
3) Floating Point Addition
4) Rounding Techniques
5) Floating point Multiplication
6) Architectures for FP Addition
7) Architectures for FP Multiplication
8) Comparison of two FP Architectures
9) Barrel Shifters

- Single and double precision data formats of IEEE 754 standard



(a) IEEE single precision data format

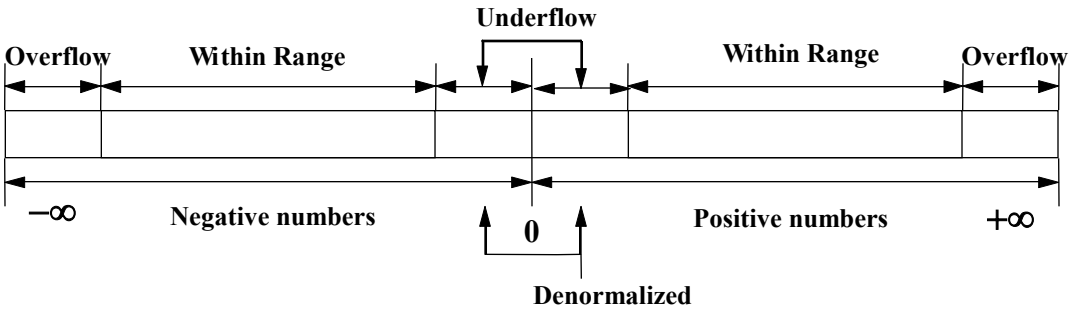


(b) IEEE double precision data format

Format parameters of IEEE 754 Floating Point Standard

Parameter	Format	
	Single Precision	Double Precision
Format width in bits	32	64
Precision (p) = fraction + hidden bit	23 + 1	52 + 1
Exponent width in bits	8	11
Maximum value of exponent	+ 127	+ 1023
Minimum value of exponent	-126	-1022

- Range of floating point numbers



Exceptions in IEEE 754

Exception	Remarks
Overflow	Result can be ± ∞ or default maximum value
Underflow	Result can be 0 or denormal
Divide by Zero	Result can be ± ∞
Invalid	Result is NaN
Inexact	System specified rounding may be required

- Operations that can generate Invalid Results

Operation	Remarks
Addition/ Subtraction	An operation of the type $\infty \pm \infty$
Multiplication	An operation of the type $0 \times \infty$
Division	Operations of the type $0/0$ and ∞/∞
Remainder	Operations of the type x REM 0 and ∞ REM y
Square Root	Square Root of a negative number

IEEE compatible floating point multipliers

- ***Algorithm***

Step 1

Calculate the tentative exponent of the product by adding the biased exponents of the two numbers, subtracting the bias, (). bias is 127 and 1023 for single precision and double precision IEEE data format respectively

Step 2

If the sign of two floating point numbers are the same, set the sign of product to '+', else set it to '-'.

Step 3

Multiply the two significands. For p bit significand the product is 2p bits wide (p, the width of significand data field, is including the leading hidden bit (1)). Product of significands falls within range .

Step 4

Normalize the product if MSB of the product is 1 (i.e. product of), by shifting the product right by 1 bit position and incrementing the tentative exponent.

Evaluate exception conditions, if any.

Step 5

Round the product if R(M0 + S) is true, where M0 and R represent the pth and (p+1)st bits from the left end of normalized product and Sticky bit (S) is the logical OR of all the bits towards the right of R bit. If the rounding condition is true, a 1 is added at the pth bit (from the left side) of the normalized product. If all p MSBs of the normalized product are 1's, rounding can generate a carry-out. In that case normalization (step 4) has to be done again.

Operands Multiplication and Rounding

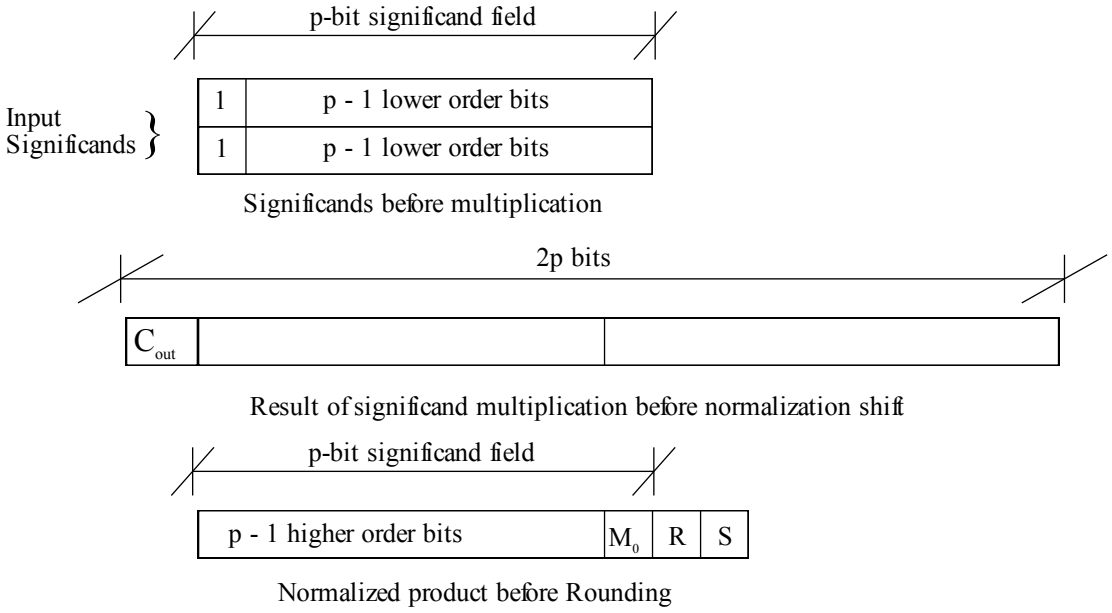
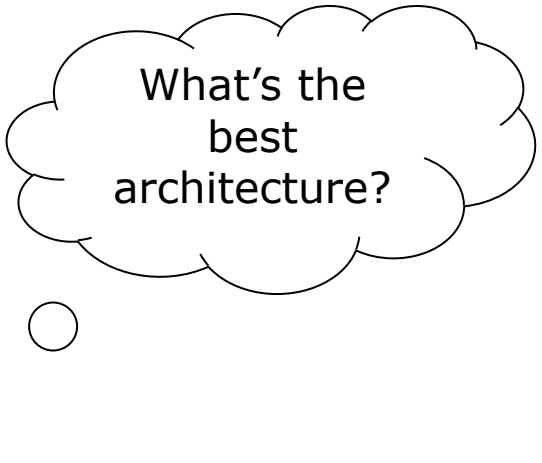
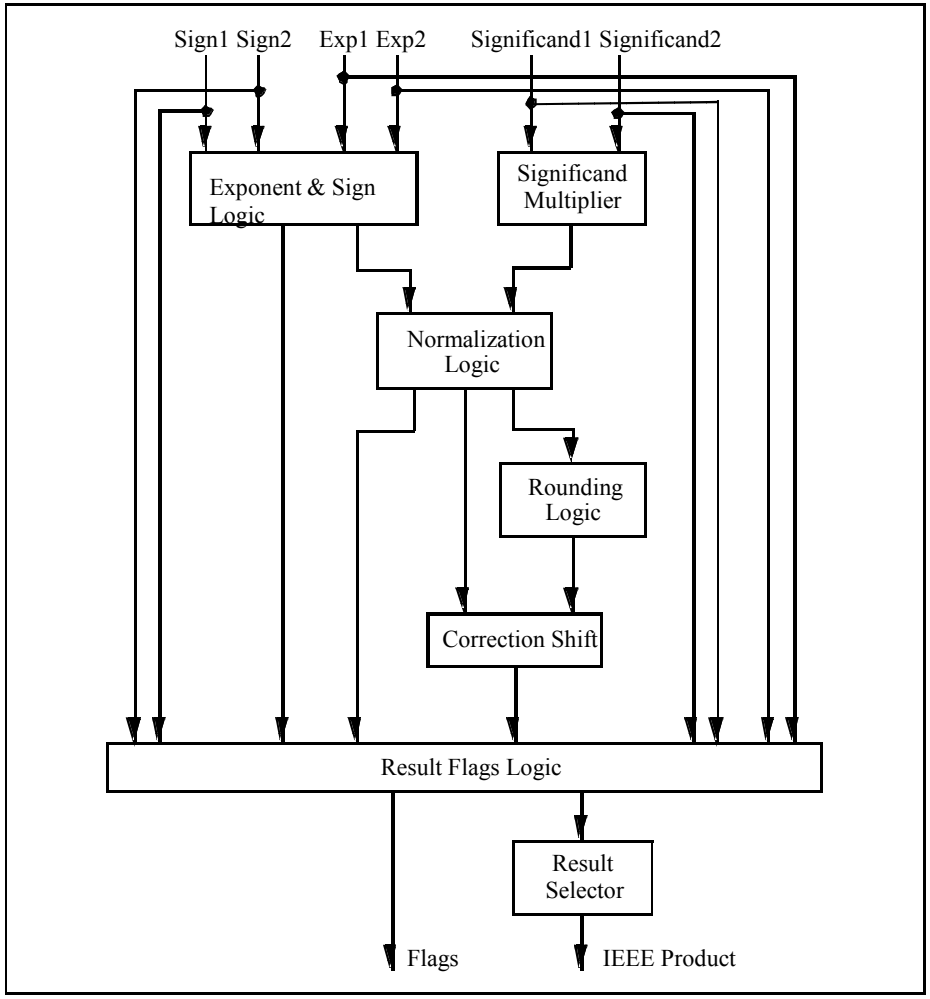


Figure 2.4 - Significand multiplication, normalization and rounding



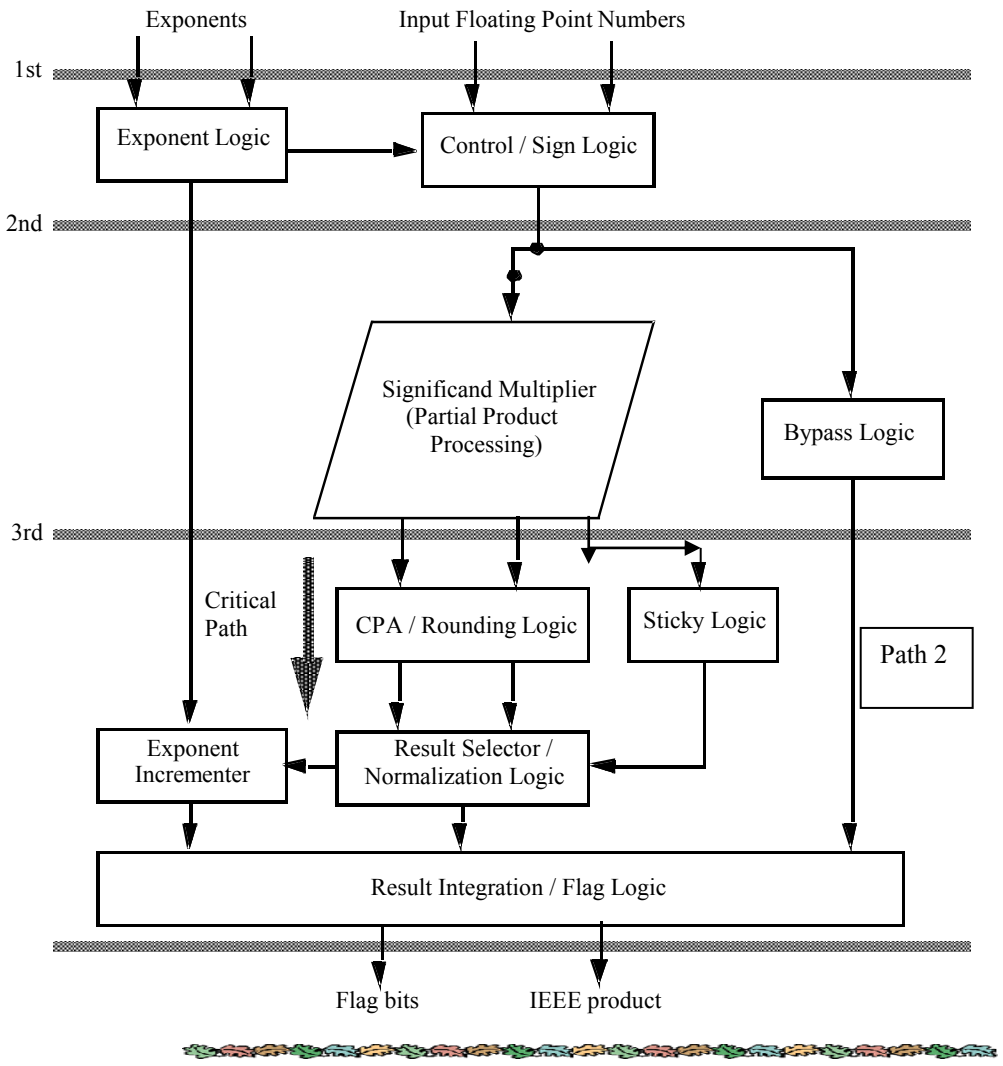
Architecture Consideration

A Simple FP Multiplier

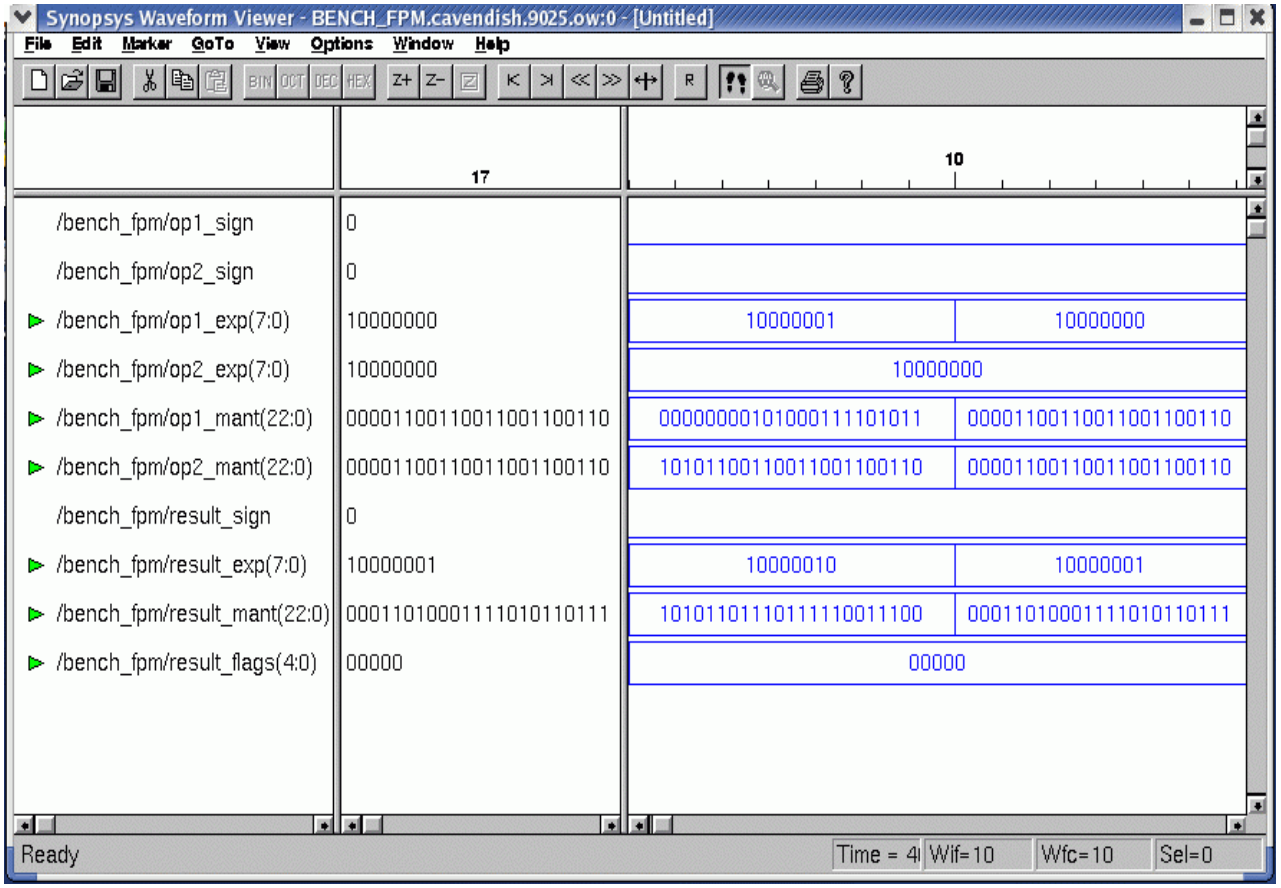


A Dual Path FP Multiplier

Concordia University



Case-1 Normal Number				
	Operand1	0	10000001	00000000101000111101011
	Operand2	0	10000000	10101100110011001100110
	Result	0	10000010	10101101110111110011100
Case-2 Normal Number				
	Operand1	0	10000000	00001100110011001100110
	Operand2	0	10000000	00001100110011001100110
	Result	0	10000001	00011010001111010110111



Comparison 0f 3 types of FP Multipliers using 0.22 micron CMOS technology

	AREA (cell)	POWER (mW)	Delay (ns)
Single Data Path FPM	2288.5	204.5	69.2
Double Data Path FPM	2997	94.5	68.81
Pipelined Double Data Path FPM	3173	105	42.26

IEEE compatible floating point adders

- ***Algorithm***

Step 1

Compare the exponents of two numbers for (or) and calculate the absolute value of difference between the two exponents (). Take the larger exponent as the tentative exponent of the result.

Step 2

Shift the significand of the number with the smaller exponent, right through a number of bit positions that is equal to the exponent difference. Two of the shifted out bits of the aligned significand are retained as guard (G) and Round (R) bits. So for p bit significands, the effective width of aligned significand must be p + 2 bits. Append a third bit, namely the sticky bit (S), at the right end of the aligned significand. The sticky bit is the logical OR of all shifted out bits.

Step 3

Add/subtract the two signed-magnitude significands using a p + 3 bit adder. Let the result of this is SUM.

Step 4

Check SUM for carry out (C_{out}) from the MSB position during addition. Shift SUM right by one bit position if a carry out is detected and increment the tentative exponent by 1. During subtraction, check SUM for leading zeros. Shift SUM left until the MSB of the shifted result is a 1. Subtract the leading zero count from tentative exponent.

Evaluate exception conditions, if any.

Step 5

Round the result if the logical condition R''(M_0 + S'') is true, where M_0 and R'' represent the pth and (p + 1)st bits from the left end of the normalized significand. New sticky bit (S'') is the logical OR of all bits towards the right of the R'' bit. If the rounding condition is true, a 1 is added at the pth bit (from the left side) of the normalized significand. If p MSBs of the normalized significand are 1's, rounding can generate a carry-out. in that case normalization (step 4) has to be done again.

Floating Point Addition of Operands with Rounding

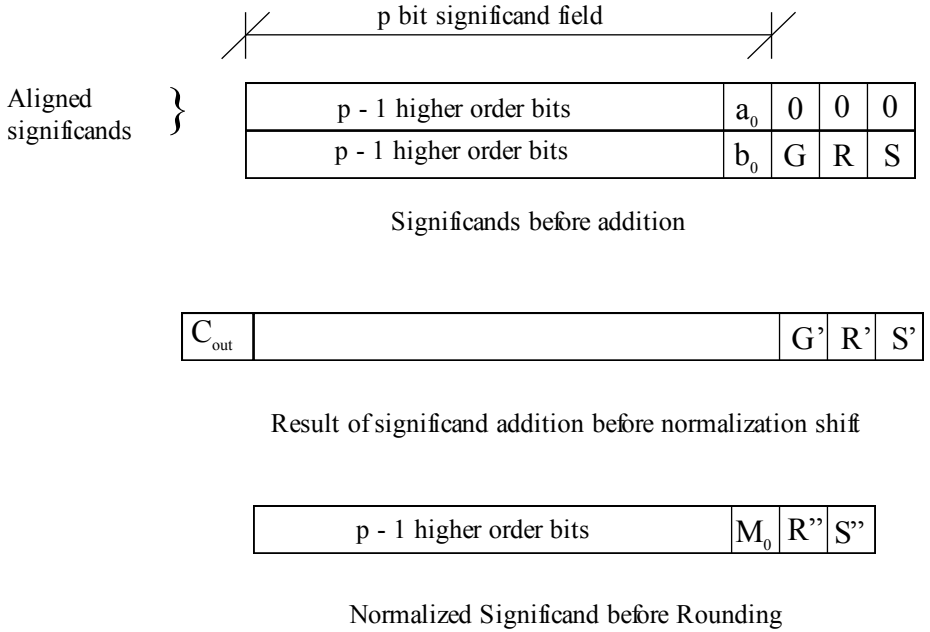
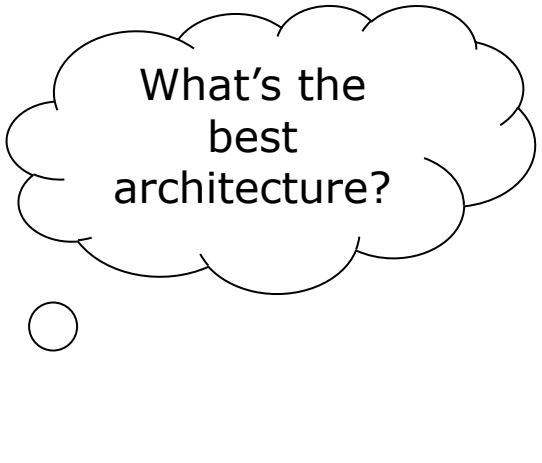


Fig 2.6 - Significand addition, normalization and rounding

IEEE Rounding

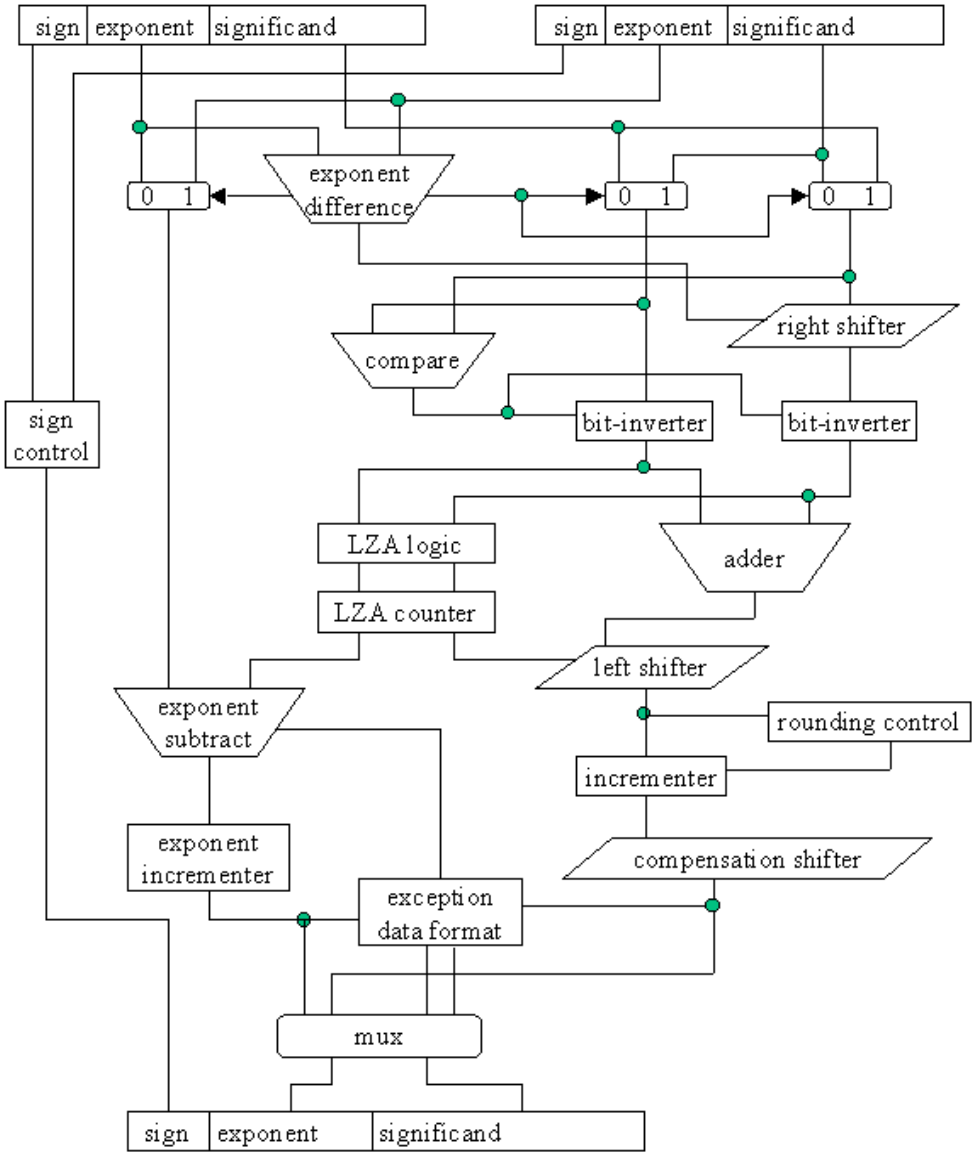
- IEEE default rounding mode -- Round to nearest - even

Significand	Rounded Result	Error	Significand	Rounded Result	Error
X0.00	X0.	0	X1.00	X1.	0
X0.01	X0.	- 1/4	X1.01	X1.	- 1/4
X0.10	X0.	- 1/2	X1.10	X1. + 1	+ 1/2
X0.11	X1.	+ 1/4	X1.11	X1. + 1	+ 1/4



Architecture Consideration

Floating Point Adder Architecture



Triple Path Floating Point Adder

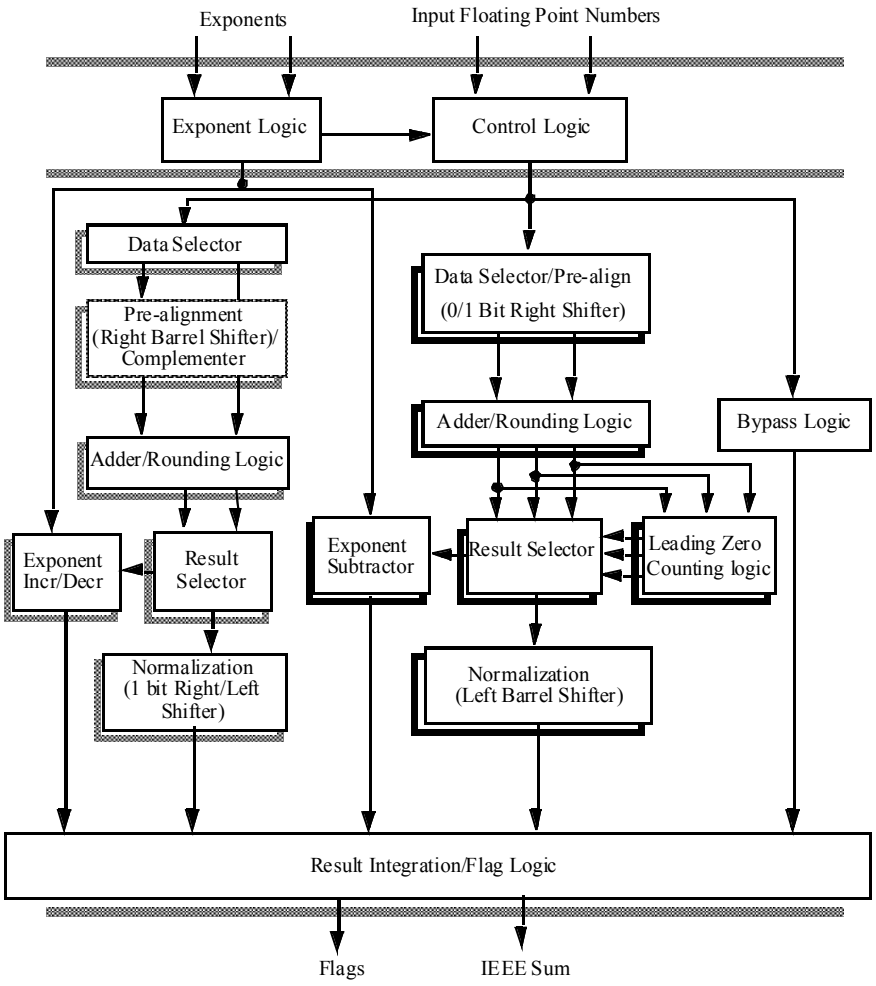
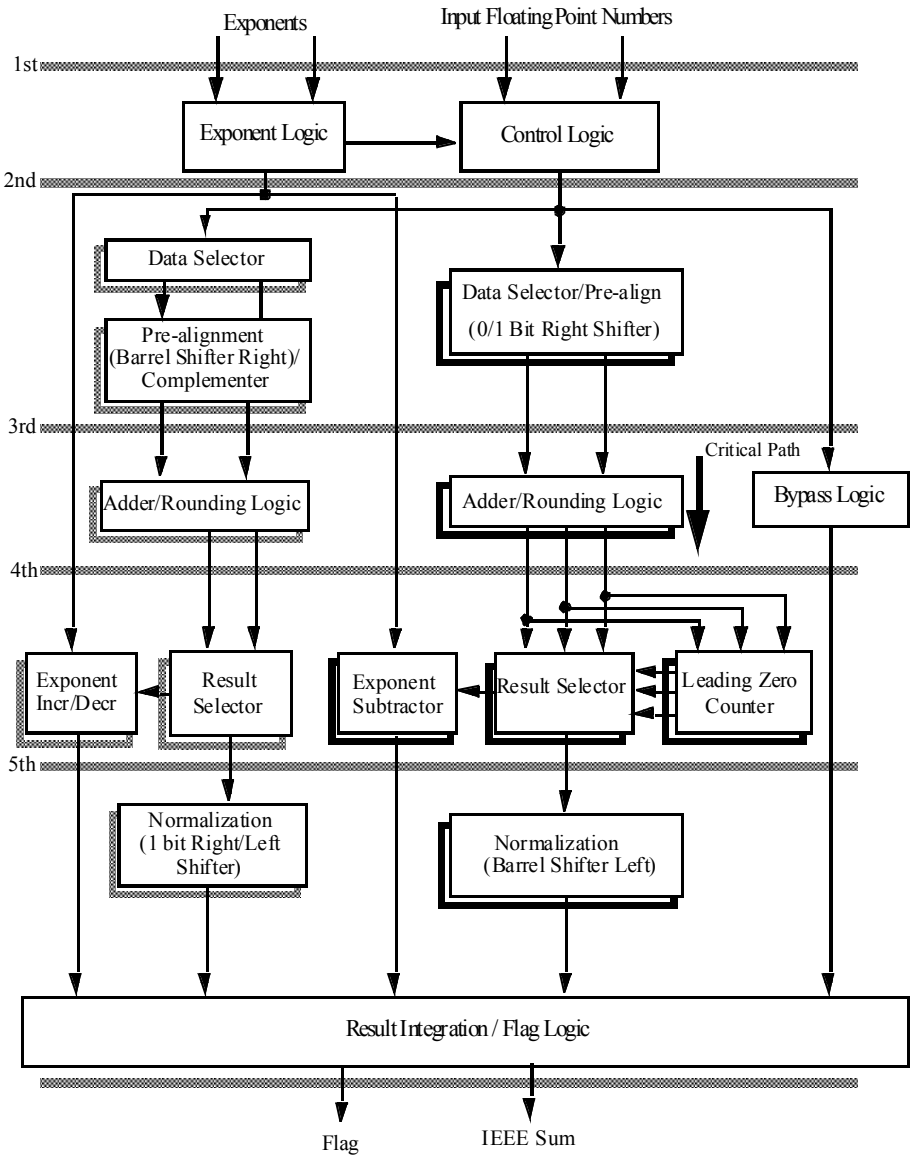
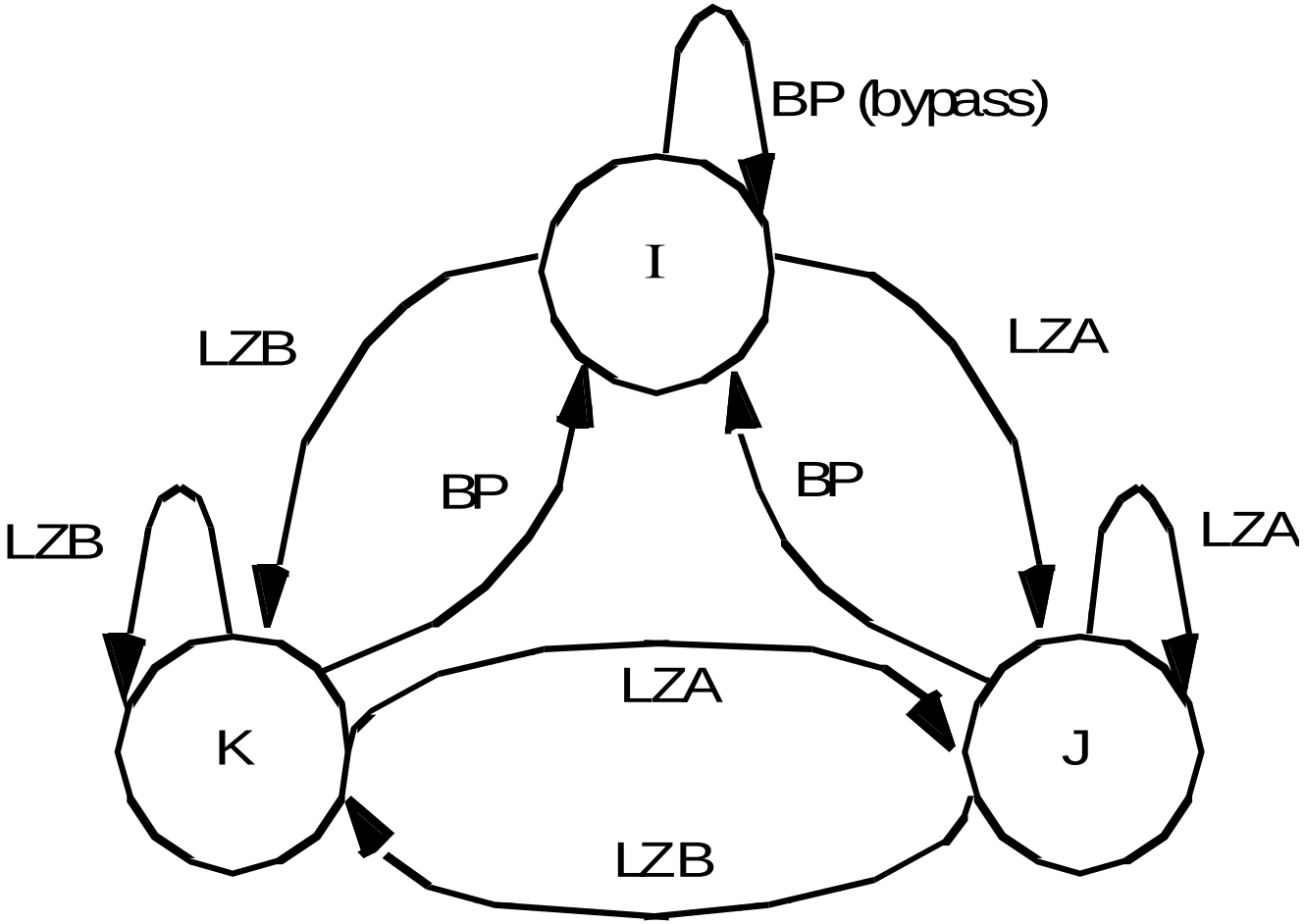


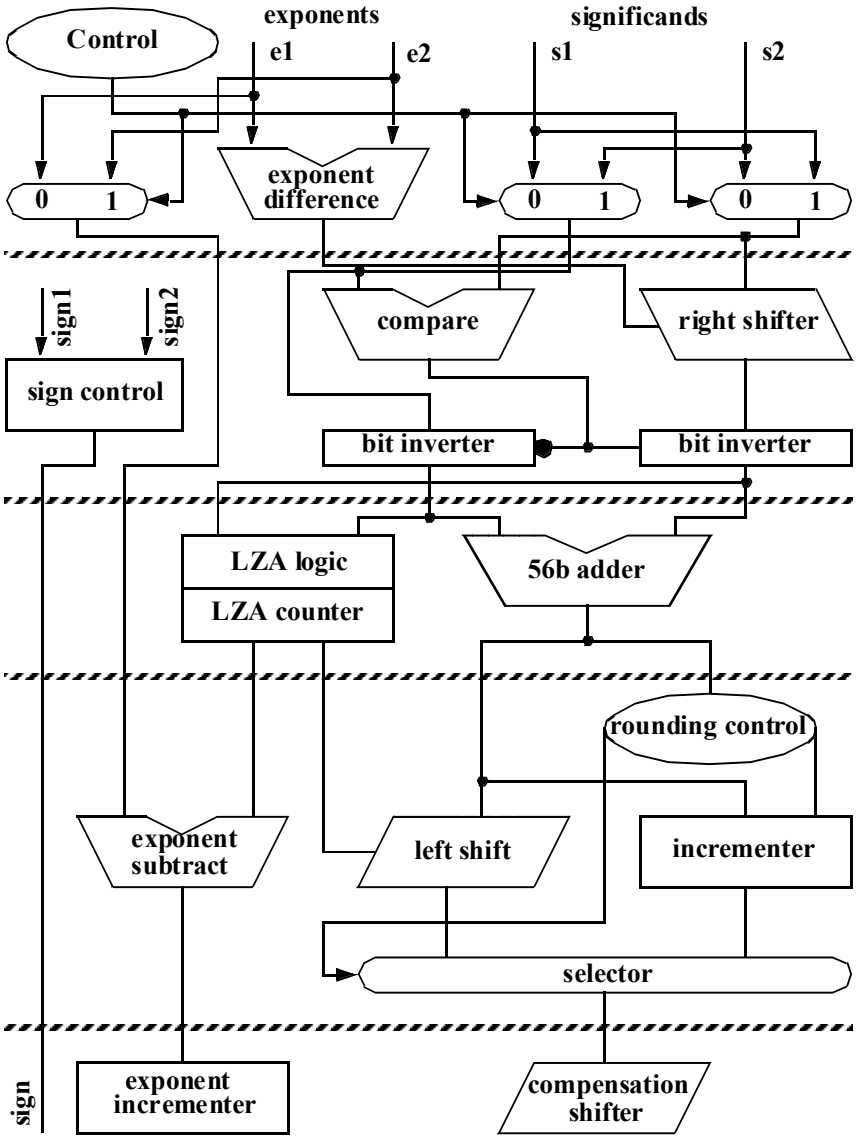
Fig 4.2 - Block diagram of the TDPFADD

Pipelined Triple Paths Floating Point Adder TPFADD



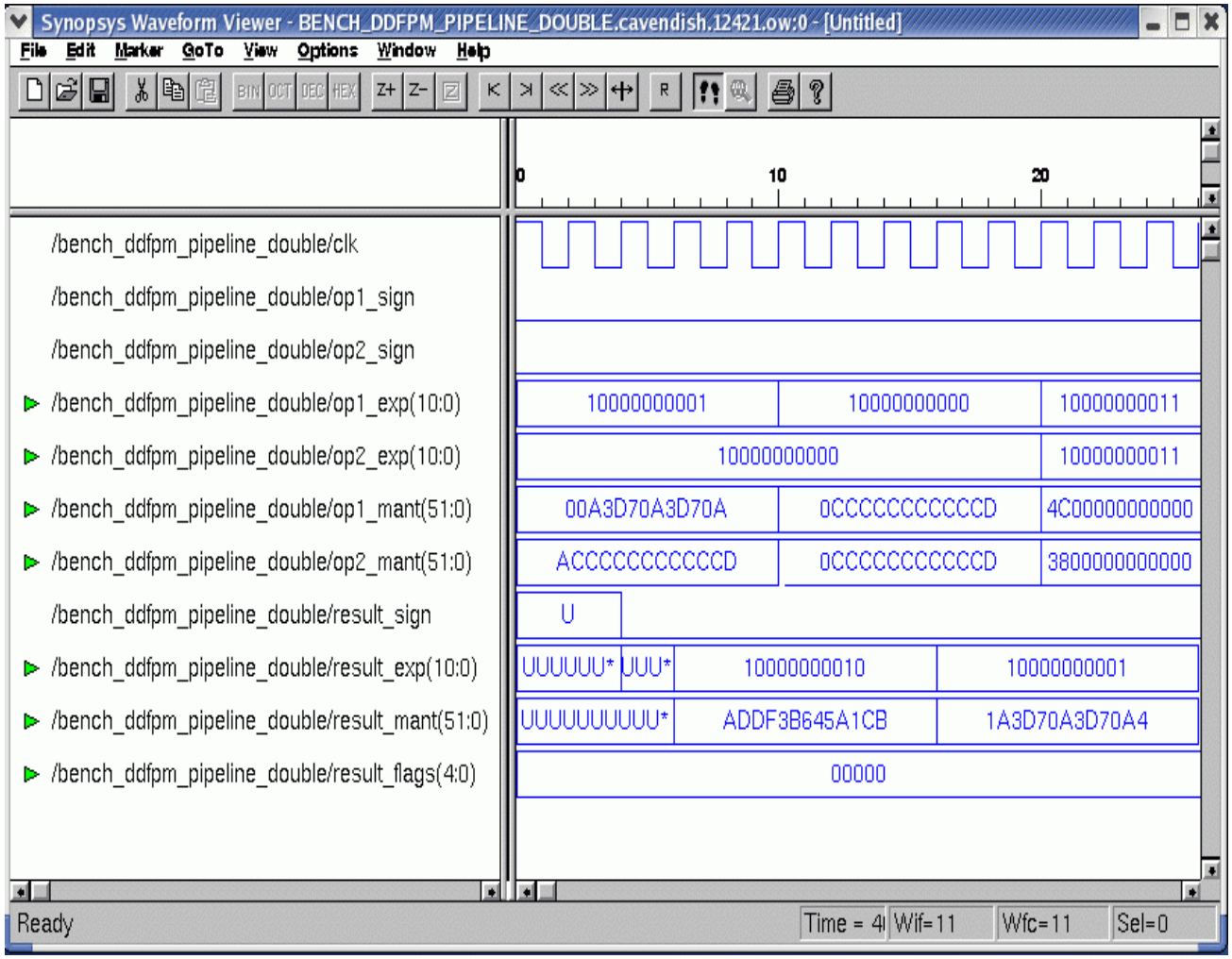

BP (bypass)
I
LZB
LZA
BP
BP
LZB
LZA
LZA
K
J
LZB

FPADDer with Leading Zero Anticipation Logic



Comparison of Synthesis results for IEEE 754 Single Precision FP addition Using Xilinx 4052XL-1 FPGA

Parameters	SIMPLE	TDPFADD	PIPE/ TDPFADD
Maximum delay, D (ns)	327.6	213.8	101.11
Average Power, P (mW)@ 2.38 MHz	1836	1024	382.4
Area A, Total number of CLBs (#)	664	1035	1324
Power Delay Product (ns. 10mW)	7.7. $*10^4$	4.31 $*10^4$.	3.82 $*10^4$
Area Delay Product (10 # .ns)	2.18`$*10^4$	2.21 * 10^4	1.34 $*10^4$
Area-Delay^2 Product (10# . ns^2)	7.13.$*10^6$	4.73 * 10^6	1.35 $*10^6$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File Edit Marker GoTo View Options Window Help
0
10
20
/bench_ddfpm_pipeline_double/clk
/bench_ddfpm_pipeline_double/op1_sign
/bench_ddfpm_pipeline_double/op2_sign
/bench_ddfpm_pipeline_double/op1_exp(10:0)
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10000000000
10000000011
/bench_ddfpm_pipeline_double/op2_exp(10:0)
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10000000011
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4C000000000000
/bench_ddfpm_pipeline_double/op2_mant(51:0)
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0CCCCCCCCCCCD
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/bench_ddfpm_pipeline_double/result_sign
U
/bench_ddfpm_pipeline_double/result_exp(10:0)
UUUUUU*
UUU*
10000000010
10000000001
/bench_ddfpm_pipeline_double/result_mant(51:0)
UUUUUUUUUU*
ADDF3B645A1CB
1A3D70A3D70A4
/bench_ddfpm_pipeline_double/result_flags(4:0)
00000
Ready
Time = 4
Wif=11
Wfc=11
Sel=0

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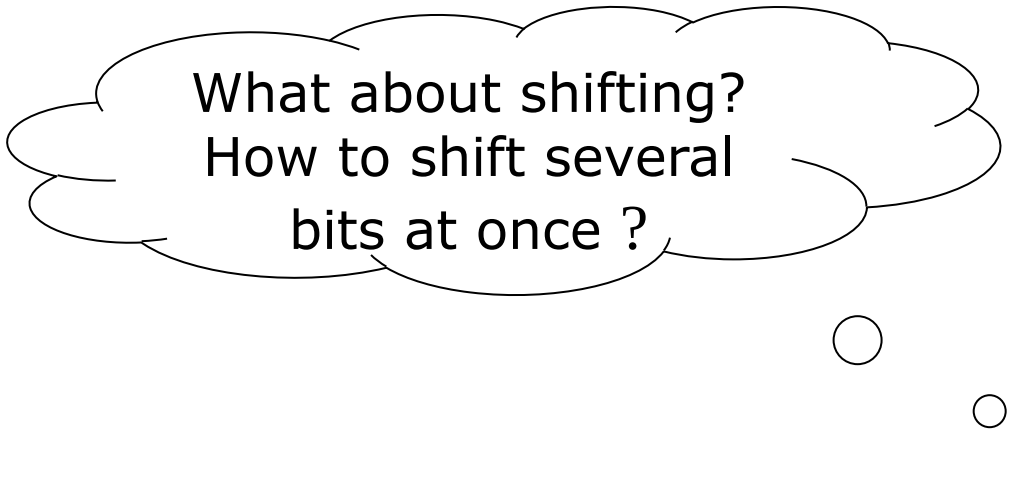
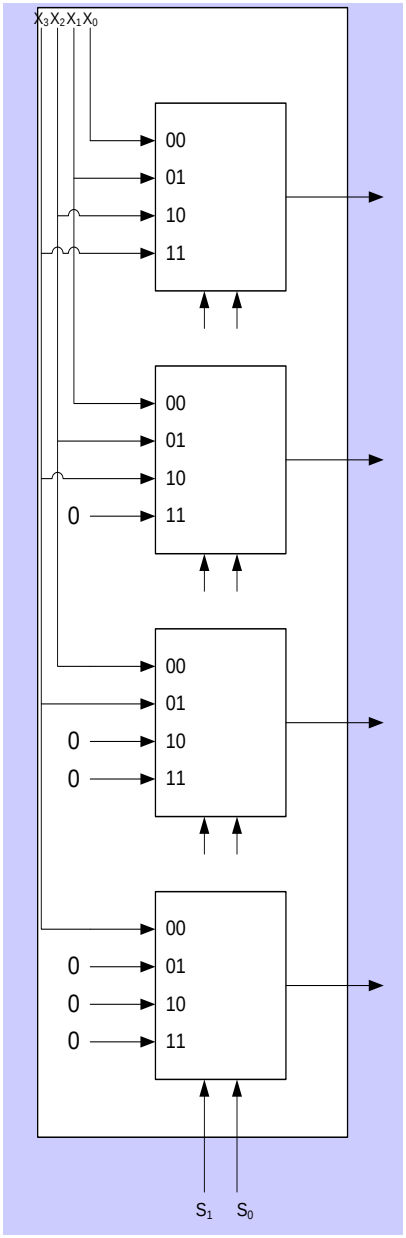
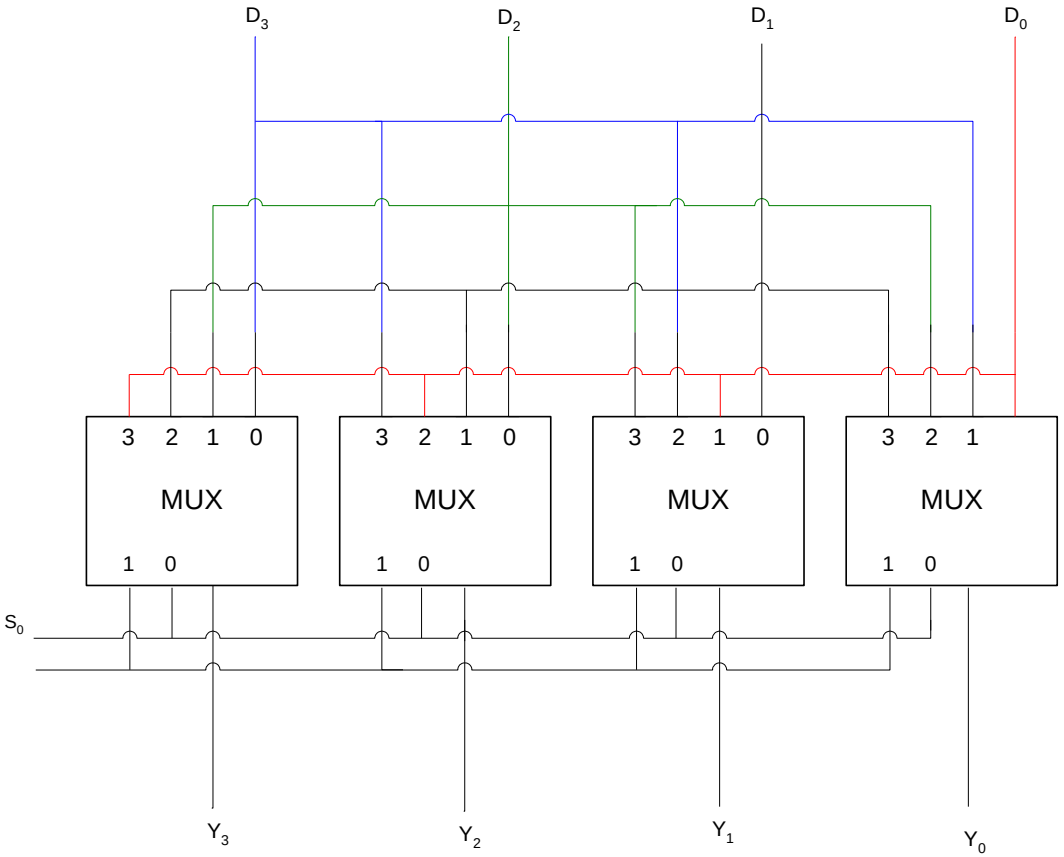


Barrel Shifters

Right Shift Barrel Shifter

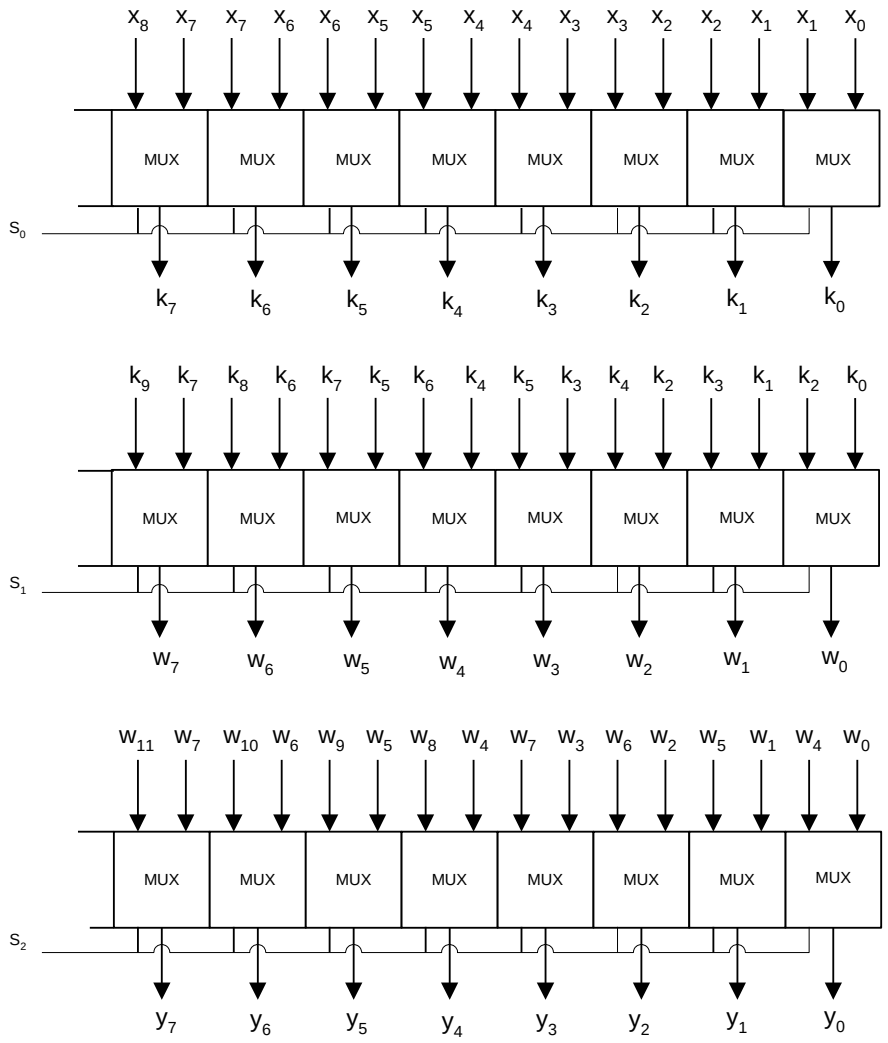


Shift and Rotate Barrel Shifter

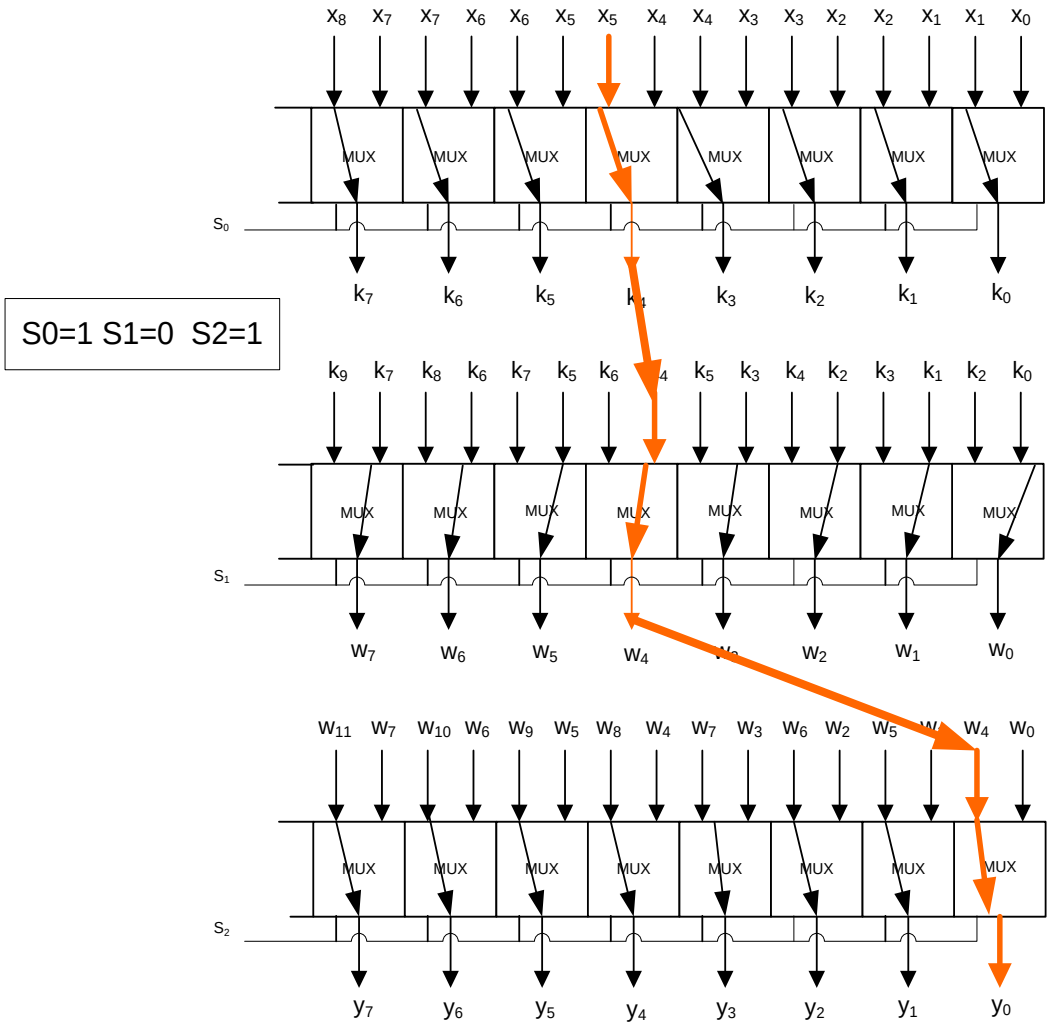


Select		Out Put				Operation
S_i	S_o	Y_3	Y_2	Y_1	Y_0	
0	0	D_3	D_2	D_1	D_0	No Shift
0	1	D_2	D_1	D_0	D_3	Rotate Once
1	0	D_1	D_0	D_3	D_2	Rotate Twice
1	1	D_0	D_3	D_2	D_1	Rotate 3 times

Distributed Barrel Shifter

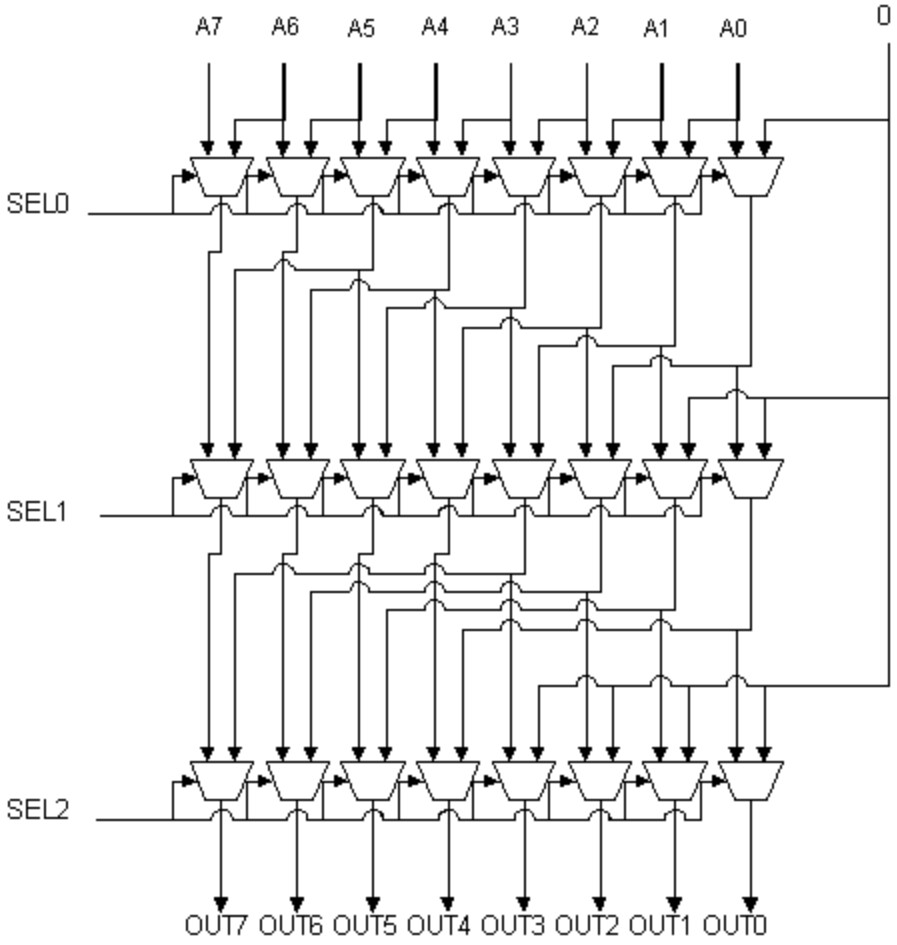


Paths of the distributed Barrel Shifter

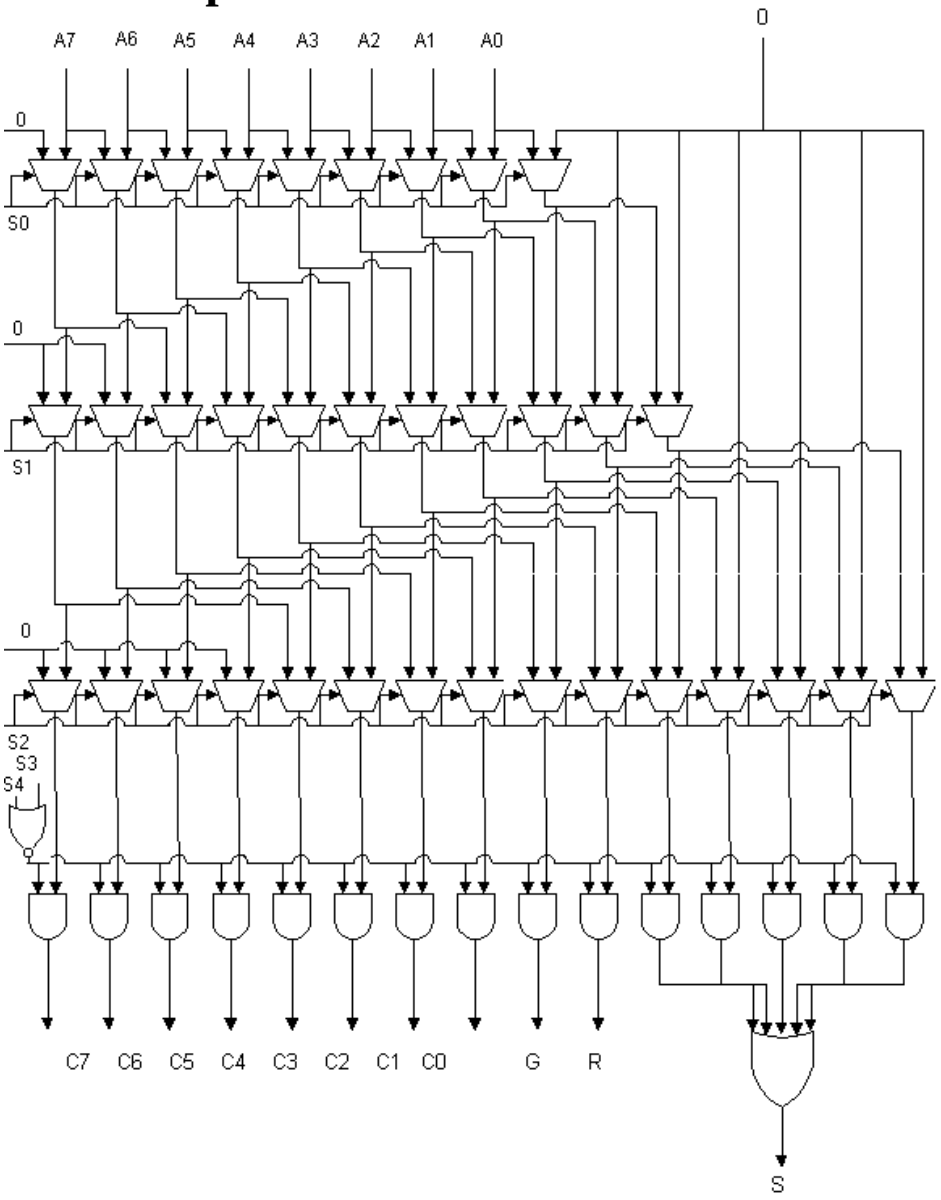


Please note that in this case if we have 8 bits of data then inputs to MUXes greater than 7 should be be set to a desired value

A Normalization Shifter for FP Arithmetic



. **Block Diagram of the Right Shifter & GRS-bit Generation Component**



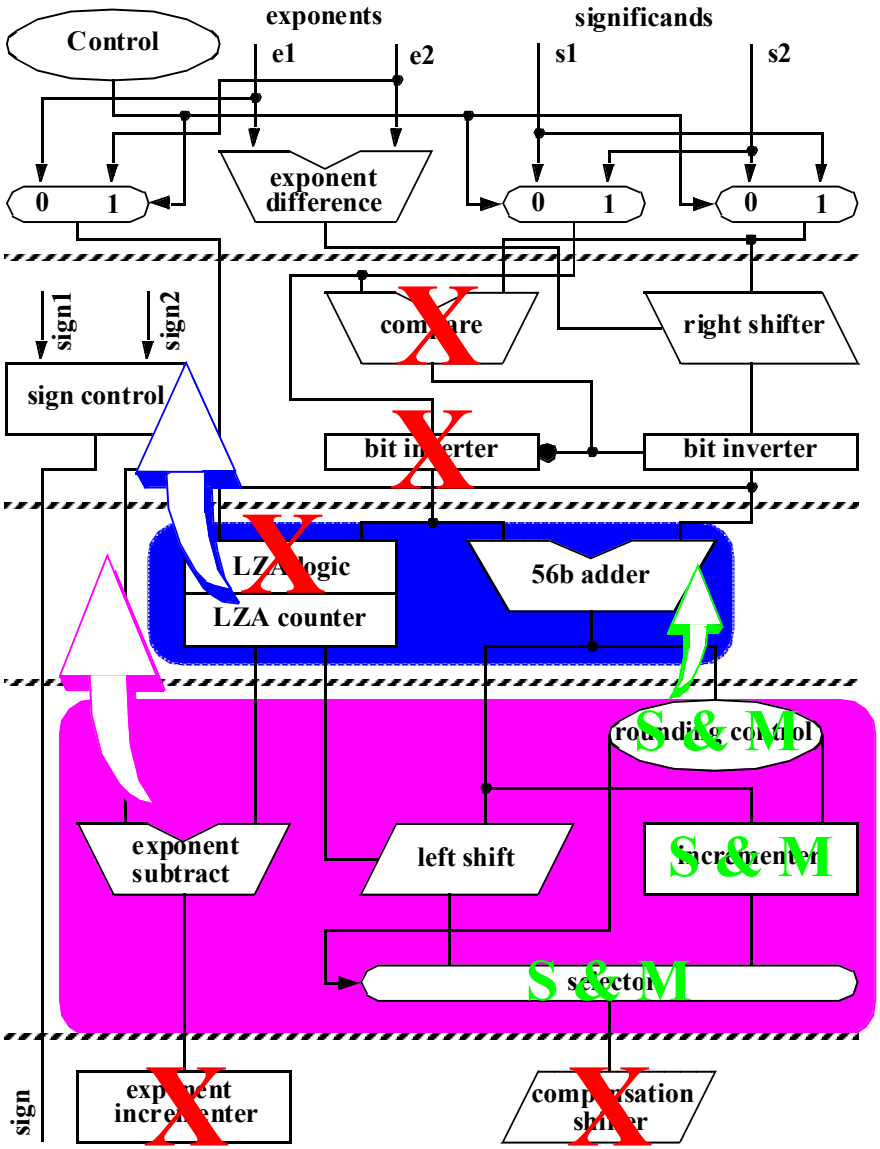
The end

Thank you for your attendance

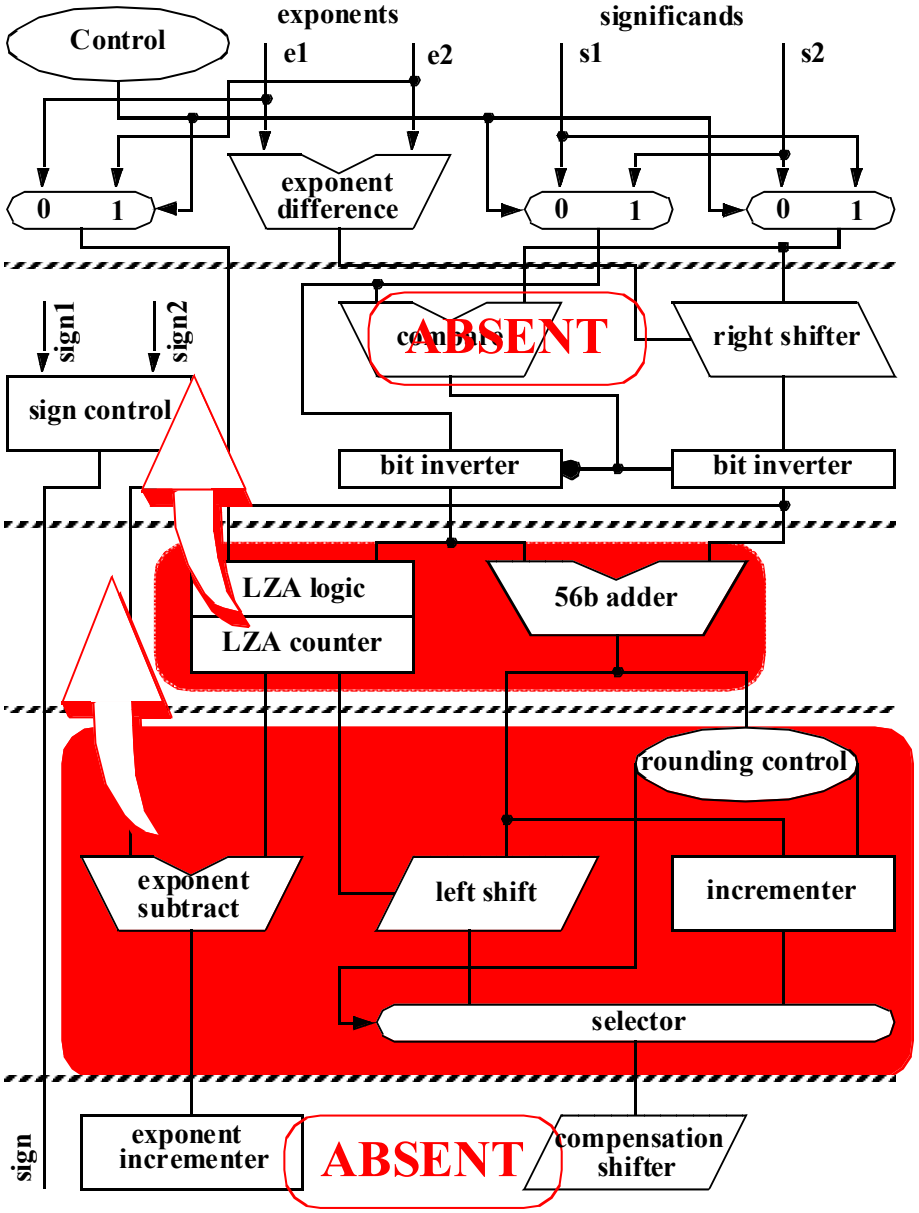
Appendix 2

For Information

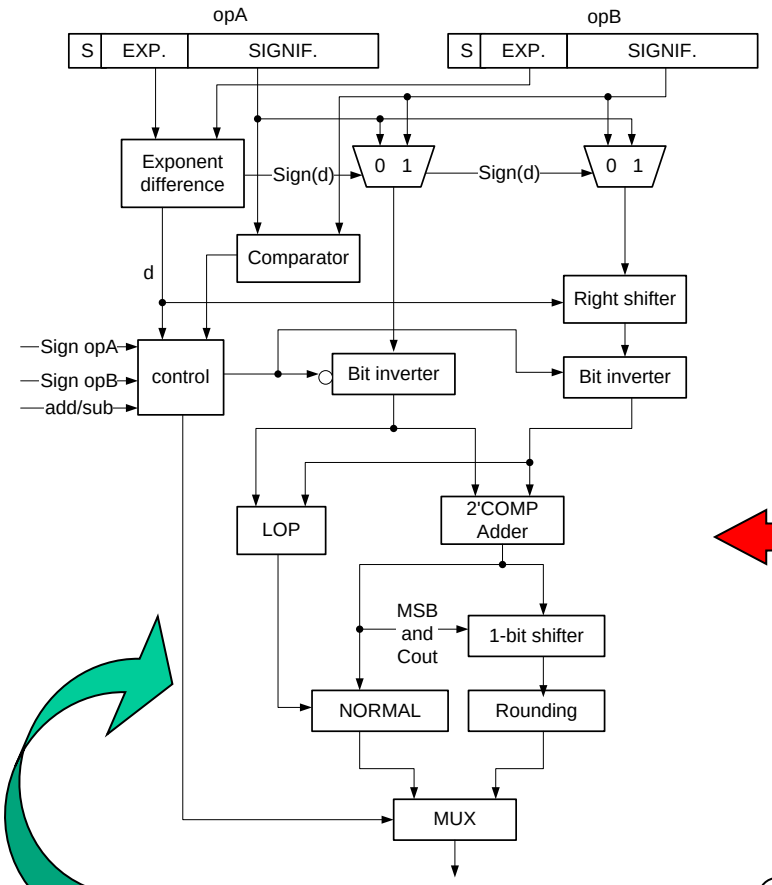
Improvements to previous Designs

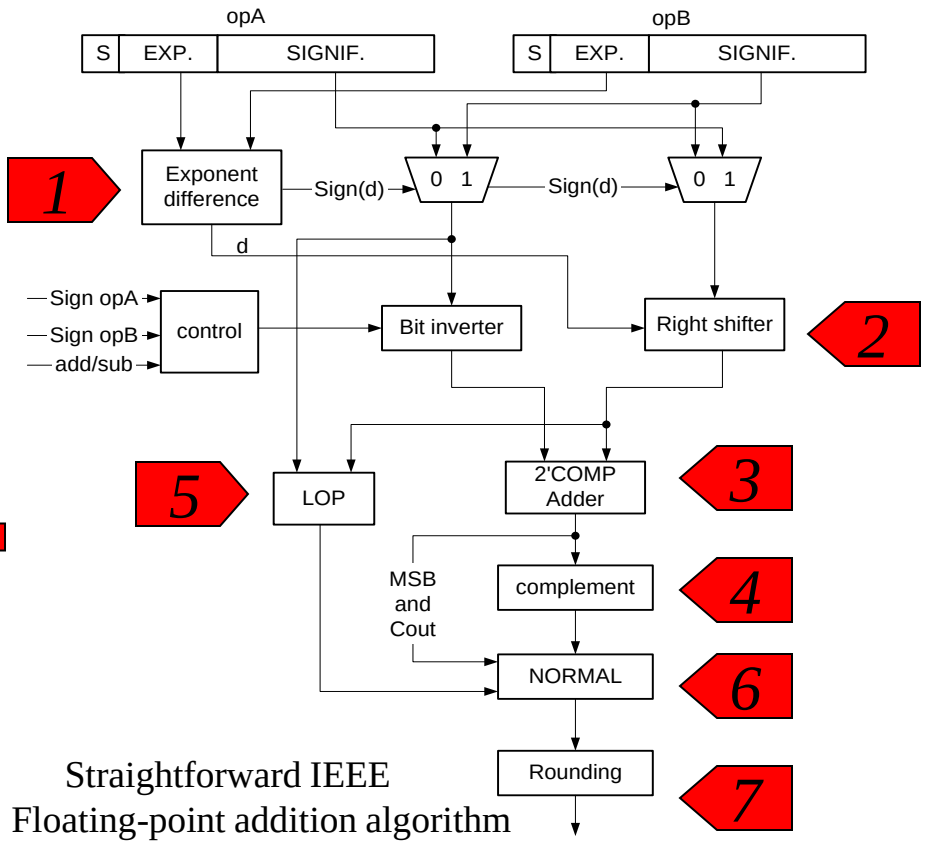


Improvements in FADD from Previous Designs



Architecture Consideration





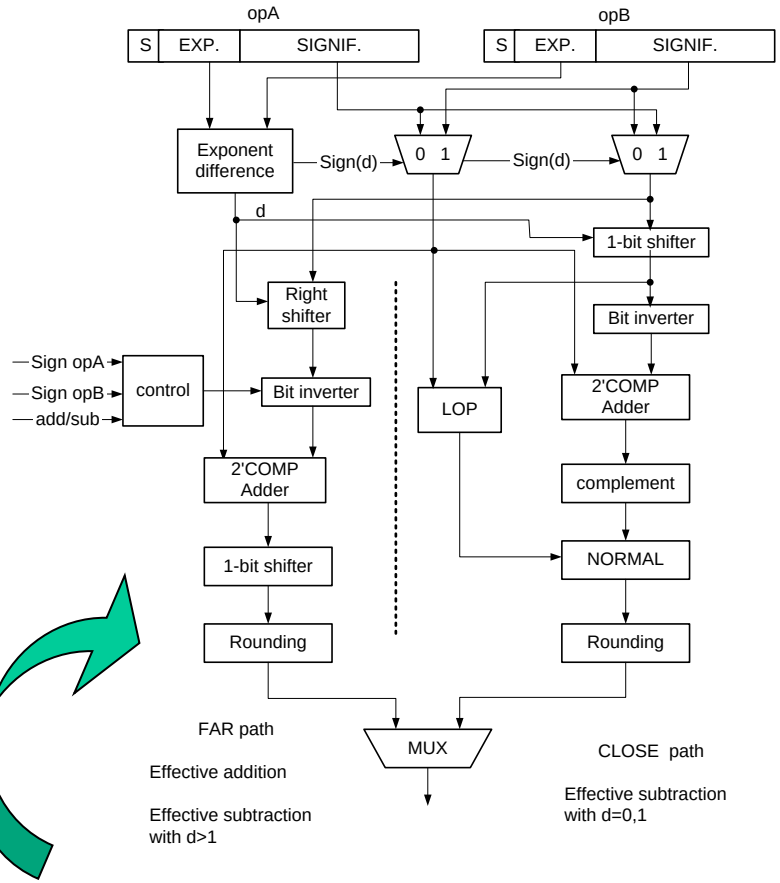
Straightforward IEEE Floating-point addition algorithm

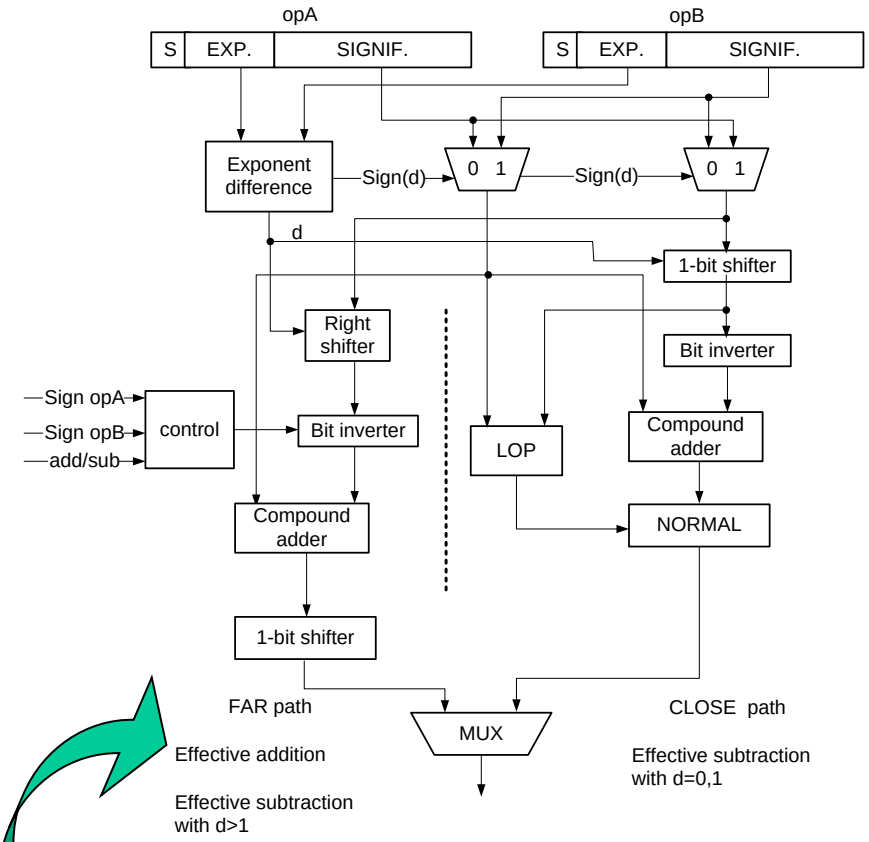
1. Exponent subtraction.
2. Alignment.
3. Significand addition.
4. Conversion.
5. Leading-one detection.
6. Normalization.
7. Rounding.

Advantages:

1. Positive result, Eliminate Complement
2. Comparison // Alignment
3. Full Normal // Rounding

Architecture Consideration Cont.





(Compare to signal path)

Reduce latency

FAR data-path:

--No Conversion

--No Full normalization

--No LOP

CLOSE data-path:

--No Full Alignment

Reduce total path delay

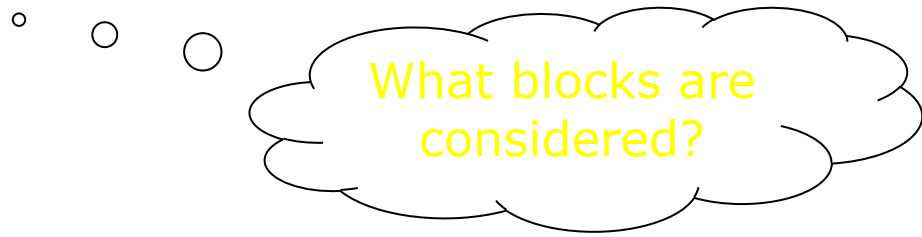
--eliminate Comparator

Increase area

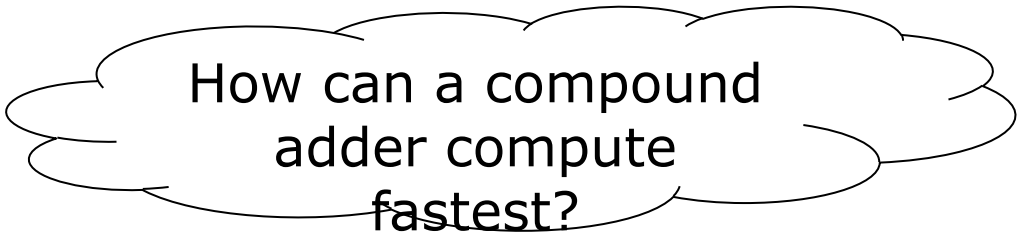
--two 2's COMP ADDER

The latency of the floating-point addition can be improved if the rounding is combined with the addition/subtraction.

Main Blocks



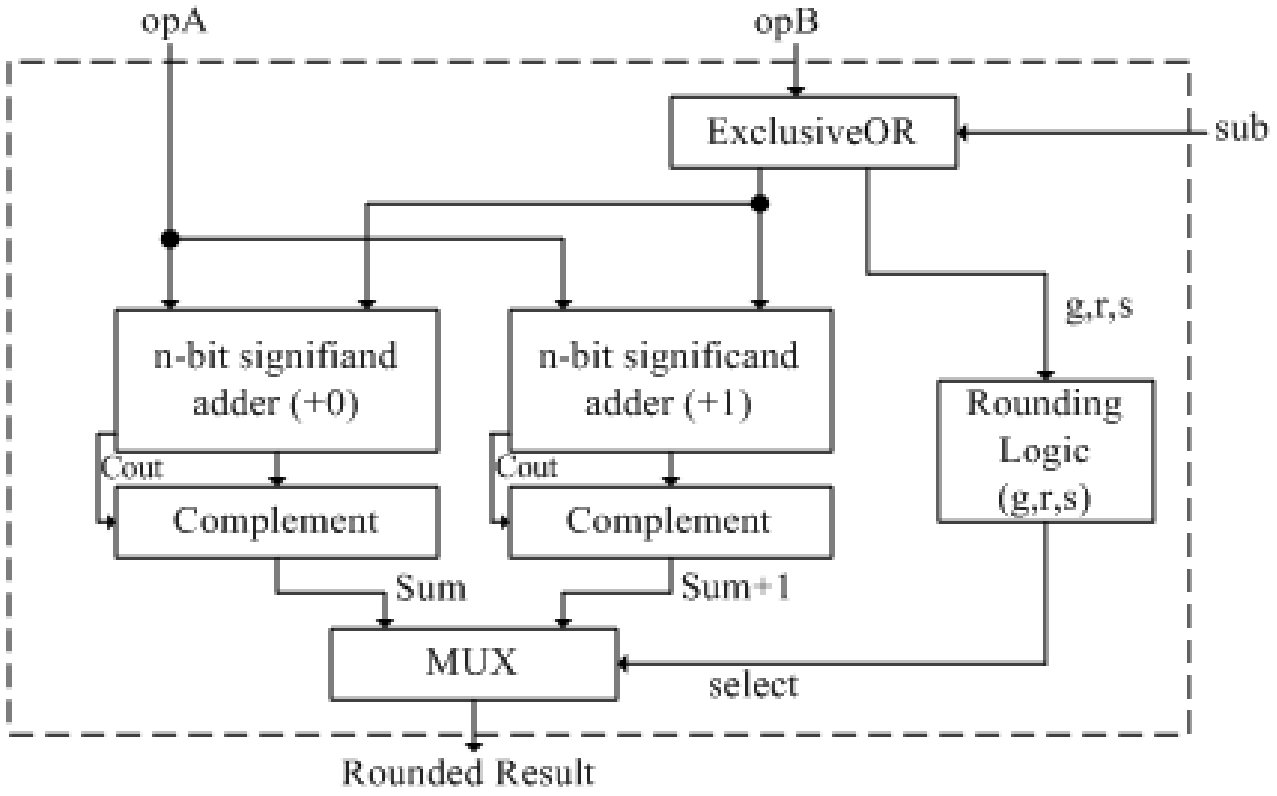
- Compound Adder with Flagged Prefix Adder (New)
- LOP with Concurrent Position Correction (New)
- Alignment Shifter
- Normalization Shifter



Compound Adder

Compound Adder

The Compound adder computes simultaneously the sum and the sum plus one, and then the correct rounded result is obtained by selecting according to the requirements of the rounding.



Effective Addition

$A + B$

$A + B + 1$

Effective Subtraction

$A + \overline{B} + 1 = A\text{-}B$

$A + \overline{B} = A\text{-}B\text{-}1$

$\overline{A + \overline{B} + 1} = B\text{-}A\text{-}1$

$\overline{A + \overline{B}} = B\text{-}A$

Compound Adder Cont.

- **Round to nearest** Sum, Sum+1
  if g=1
  if (LSB=1) OR (r+s=1)
  Add 1 to the result
  else Truncate at LSB
- **Round Toward zero** Sum
  Truncate
- **Round Toward +Infinity** Sum, Sum+1 and Sum+2
  if sign=positive
  if any bits to the right of the result LSB=1
  Add 1 to the result
  else
  Truncate at LSB
  if sign=negative
  Truncate at LSB
- **Round Toward -Infinity** Sum, Sum+1 and Sum+2
  if sign=negative
  if any bits to the right of the result LSB=1
  Add 1 to the result
  else
  Truncate at LSB
  if sign=positive
  Truncate at LSB

CLOSE PATH

$$Sel_{+1}^{nearest} = C_{out}(\overline{g} + MSB \cdot L)$$

$$Sel_{+1}^{to} = C_{out}(\overline{g} + up \cdot MSB)$$

FAR PATH

$$Sel_{+1}^{nearest} = \begin{cases} C_{out} \cdot g \cdot (L+r+s) + C_{out} \cdot L \cdot [(L-1)+g+r+s)] & if\ add = 1 \\ C_{out} \cdot [\overline{g} \cdot \overline{r} \cdot \overline{s} + g \cdot r + MSB \cdot g \cdot (L+s)] & if\ sub = 1 \end{cases}$$

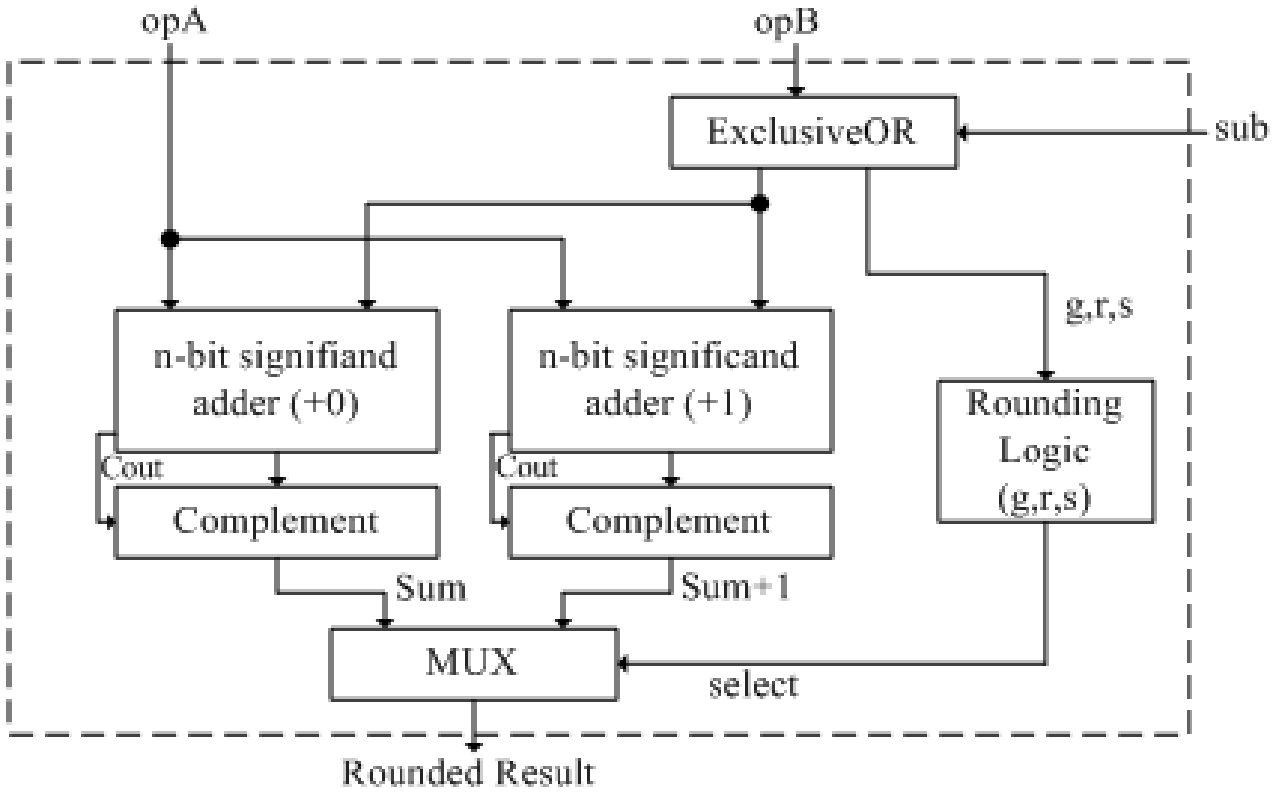
$$Sel_{+1}^{to} = \begin{cases} up \cdot \overline{C_{out}} \cdot (g+r+s) & if\ add = 1 \\ C_{out} \cdot [\overline{g} \cdot \overline{r} \cdot \overline{s} + up \cdot (g \cdot (r+s) + MSB)] & if sub = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$Sel_{+2}^{to} = add \cdot up \cdot Cout \cdot (L+g+r+s)$$

Rounding Block

Compound Adder

The Compound adder computes simultaneously the sum and the sum plus one, and then the correct rounded result is obtained by selecting according to the requirements of the rounding.



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$$Sel_{+1}^{nearest} = C_{out}(\bar{g} + MSB \cdot L)$$

$$Sel_{+1}^{\infty} = C_{out}(\bar{g} + up \cdot MSB)$$

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$$Sel_{+1}^{nearest} = \begin{cases} C_{out} \cdot g \cdot (L+r+s) + C_{out} \cdot L \cdot [(L-1)+g+r+s)] & if\ add = 1 \\ C_{out} \cdot [\bar{g} \cdot \bar{r} \cdot \bar{s} + g \cdot r + MSB \cdot g \cdot (L+s)] & if\ sub = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$Sel_{+1}^{\infty} = \begin{cases} up \cdot \overline{C_{out}} \cdot (g+r+s) & if\ add = 1 \\ C_{out} \cdot [\bar{g} \cdot \bar{r} \cdot \bar{s} + up \cdot (g \cdot (r+s) + MSB)] & if sub = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$Sel_{+2}^{\infty} = add \cdot up \cdot Cout \cdot (L+g+r+s)$$

Rounding Block