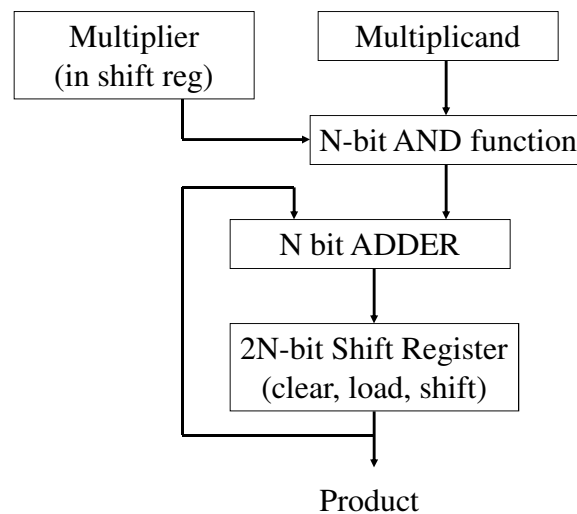


Multiply: Gradeschool Algorithm

```

      10111001   (185)
x   11010111   (215)
-----
      10111001
     10111001
    10111001
   00000000
  10111001
 00000000
 10111001
10111001
-----
1001101101011111 (39775)

```



Start Condition

```

      10111001
x   11010111
-----
      10111001
      10111001
      10111001
      00000000
      10111001
      00000000
      10111001
      10111001
-----
00000000000000000000

```

The diagram illustrates the multiplication of two 8-bit numbers, 10111001 and 11010111. The numbers are aligned for multiplication, with a dashed line below the second number. The result is shown as a 16-bit vector of zeros, 0000000000000000, with a dashed line above it. A vertical arrow points from the result of the multiplication to the zero vector.

```
10111001
x 11010111
-----
```

```
10111001
-----
0000000000000000
```

```
10111001
x 11010111
-----
```

```
10111001
-----
0000000010111001
```

```
    10111001
x  11010111
-----
```

```
    10111001
-----
0000000010111001
```

```
    10111001
x  11010111
-----
```

```
    10111001
-----
0000001000101011
```

```
    10111001
x  11010111
-----
```

```
    10111001
-----
0000001000101011
```

```
    10111001
x  11010111
-----
```

```
    10111001
-----
0000010100001111
```

```
10111001
x 11010111
-----
```

```
00000000
-----
0000010100001111
```

```
10111001
x 11010111
-----
```

```
10111001
-----
0000010100001111
```

```
10111001
x 11010111
-----
```

```
10111001
-----
0001000010011111
```

```
10111001
x 11010111
-----
```

```
00000000
-----
0001000010011111
```

```
    10111001
  x 11010111
  -----
```

```
    10111001
  -----
0011111011011111
```

```
    10111001
  x 11010111
  -----
```

```
    10111001
  -----
0011111011011111
```



```
    10111001
x  11010111
-----
```

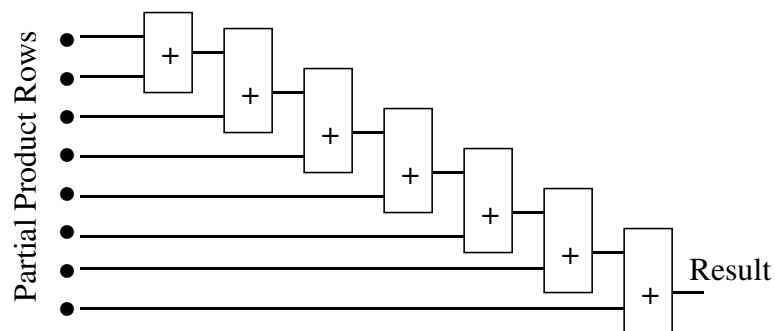
```
    10111001
-----
0011111011011111
```

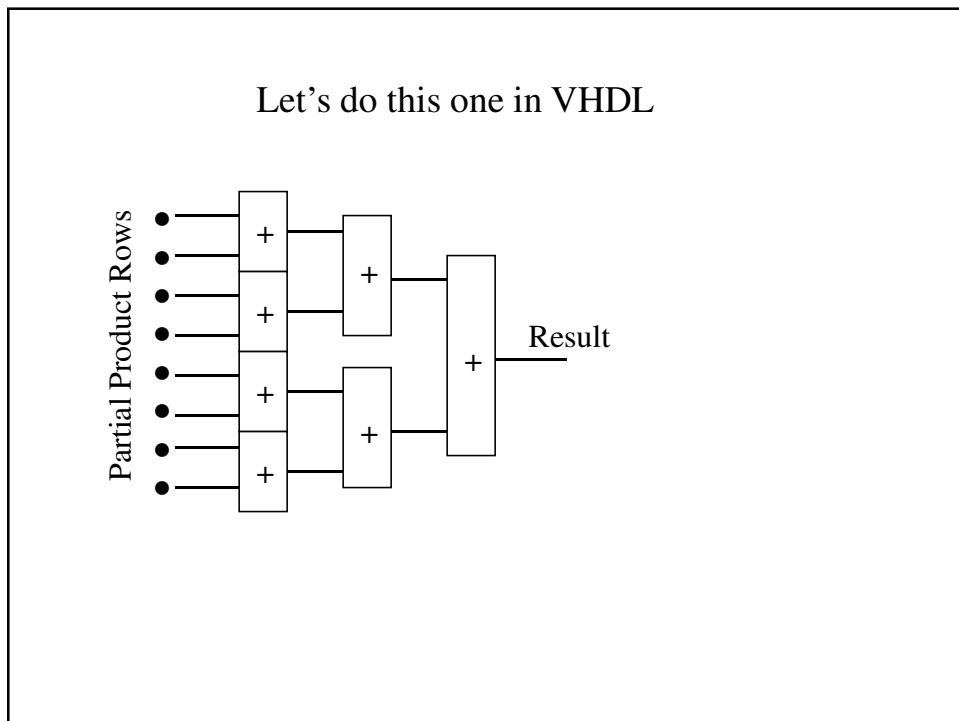
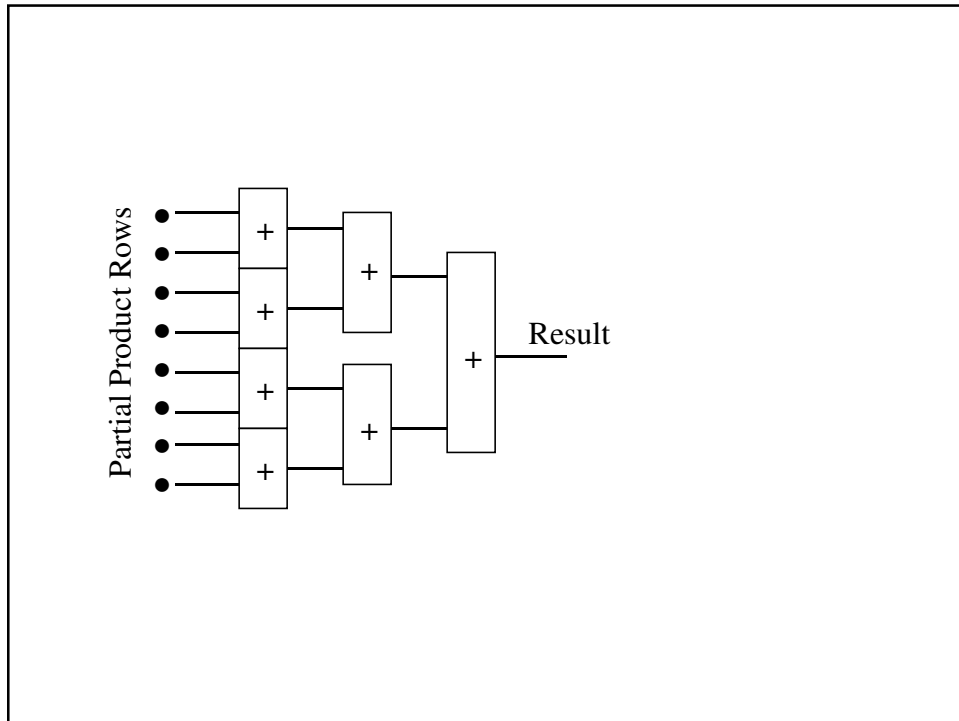
```
    10111001
x  11010111
-----
```

```
    10111001
-----
1001101101011111
```

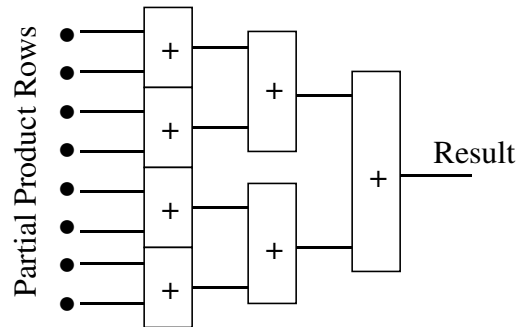
```

      10111001
    x 11010111
    -----
      10111001→●
      10111001-→●
      10111001--→●
      00000000---→●
      10111001----→●
      00000000-----→●
      10111001-----→●
      10111001-----→●
    -----
    1001101101011111
  
```



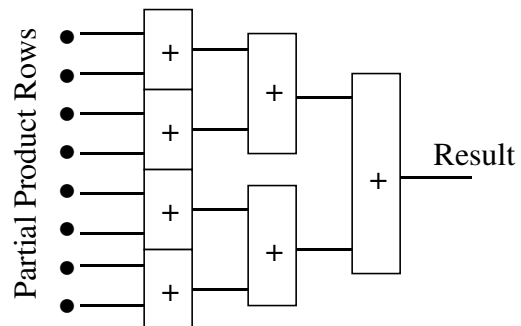


Let's do this one in VHDL



Step 1: Figure out data flow

Let's do this one in VHDL

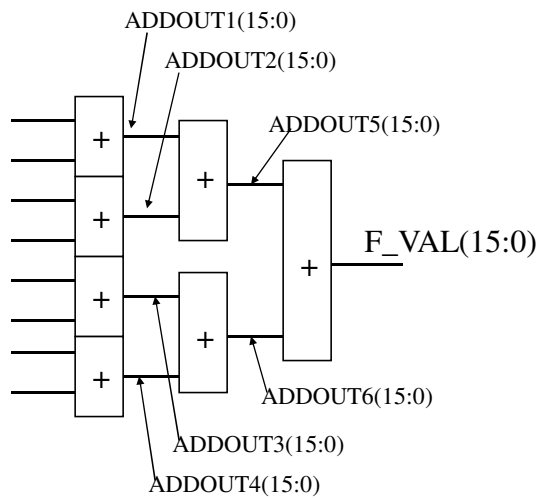


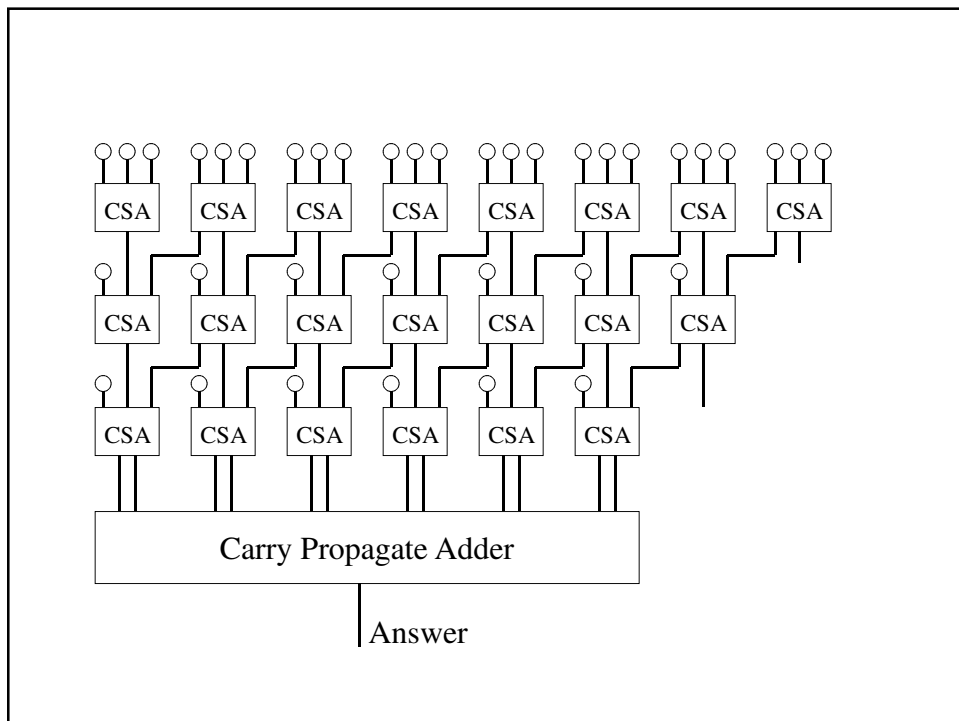
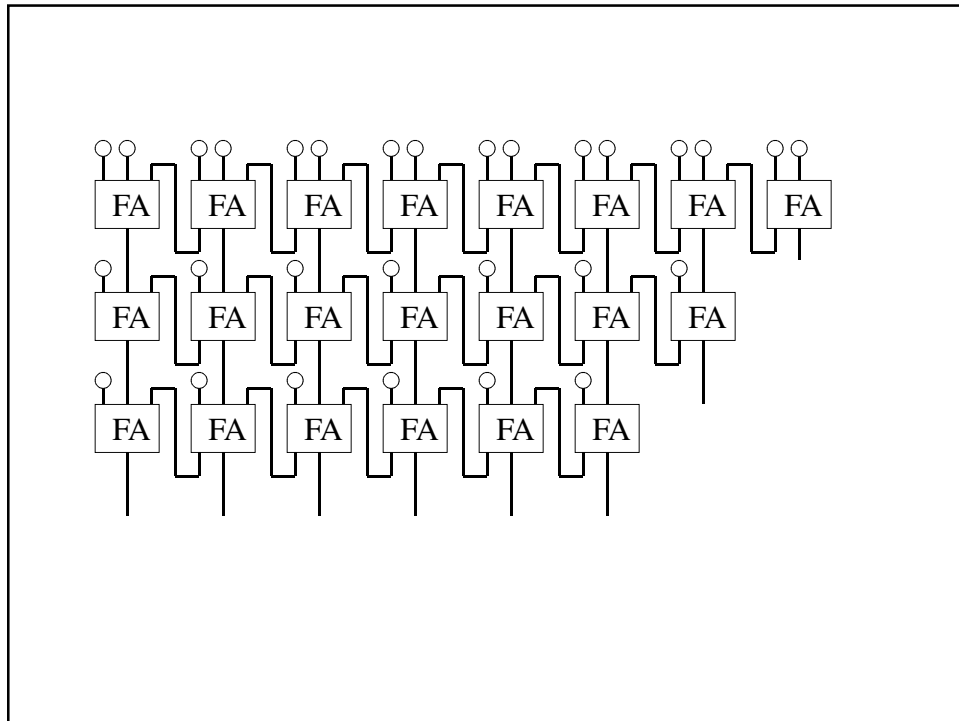
Step 1: Figure out data flow
Step 2: Name stuff....

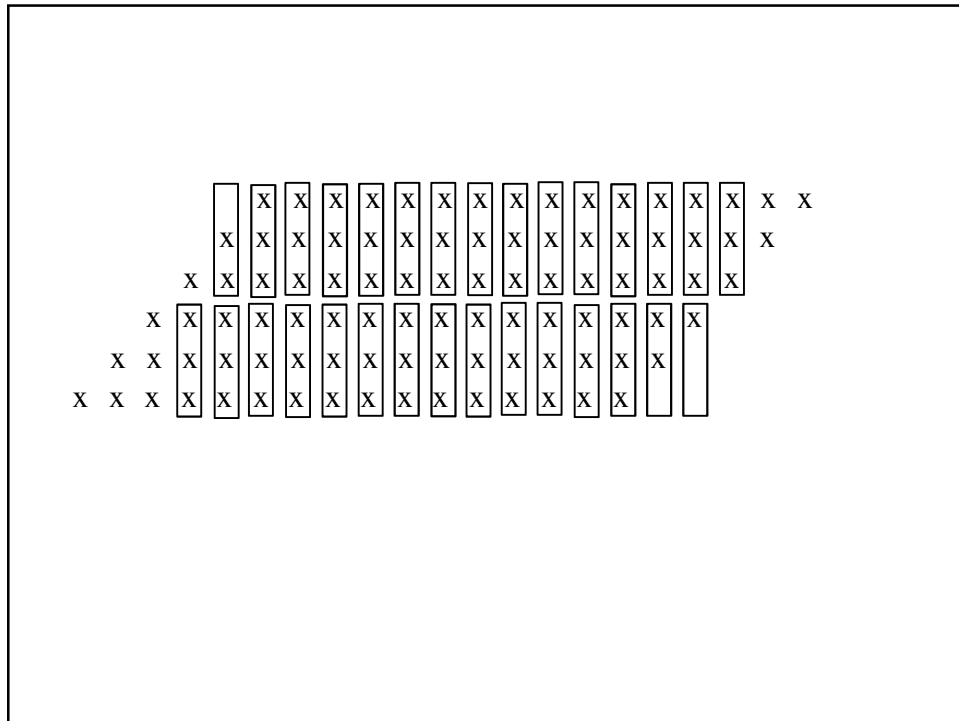
Start with the Partial Product Array

PPA0(15:0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
PPA1(15:0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
PPA2(15:0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
PPA3(15:0)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
PPA4(15:0)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
PPA5(15:0)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
PPA6(15:0)	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPA7(15:0)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

More naming – the adder outputs



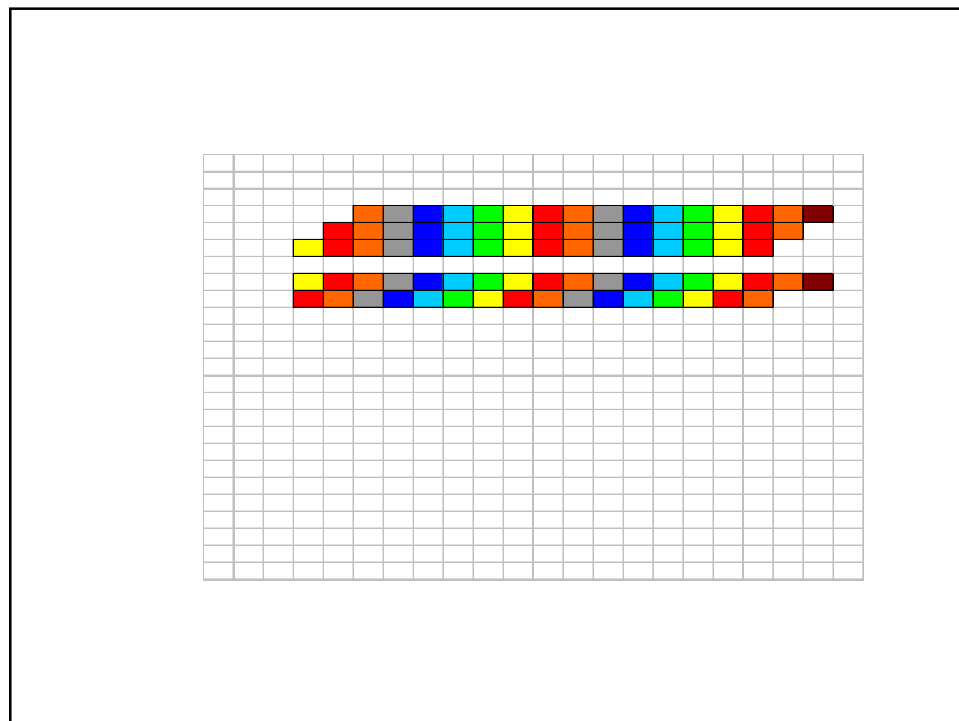
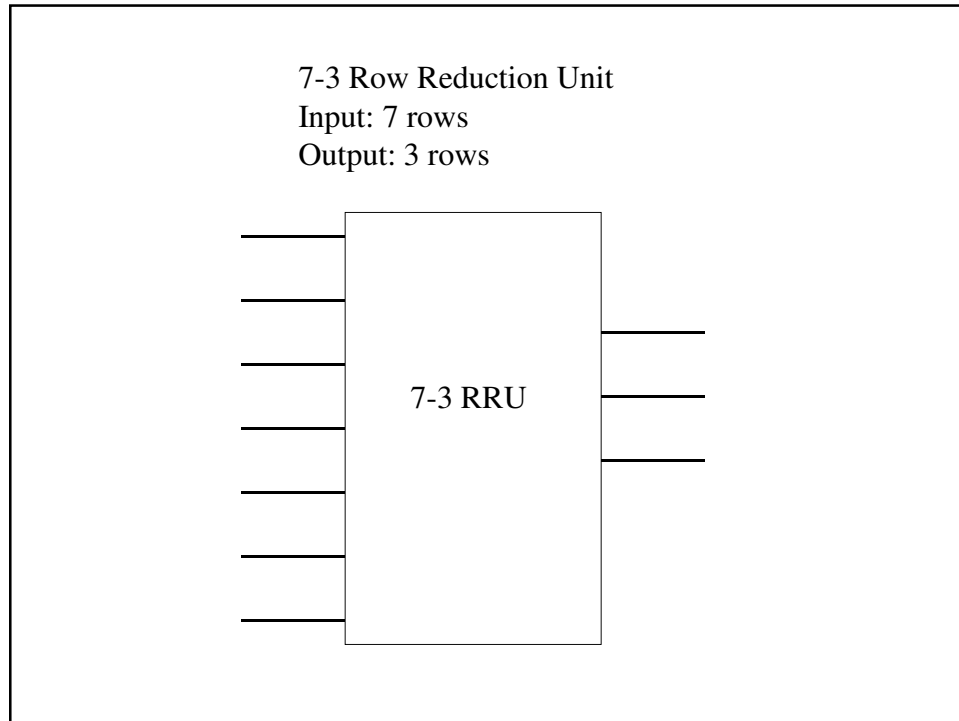


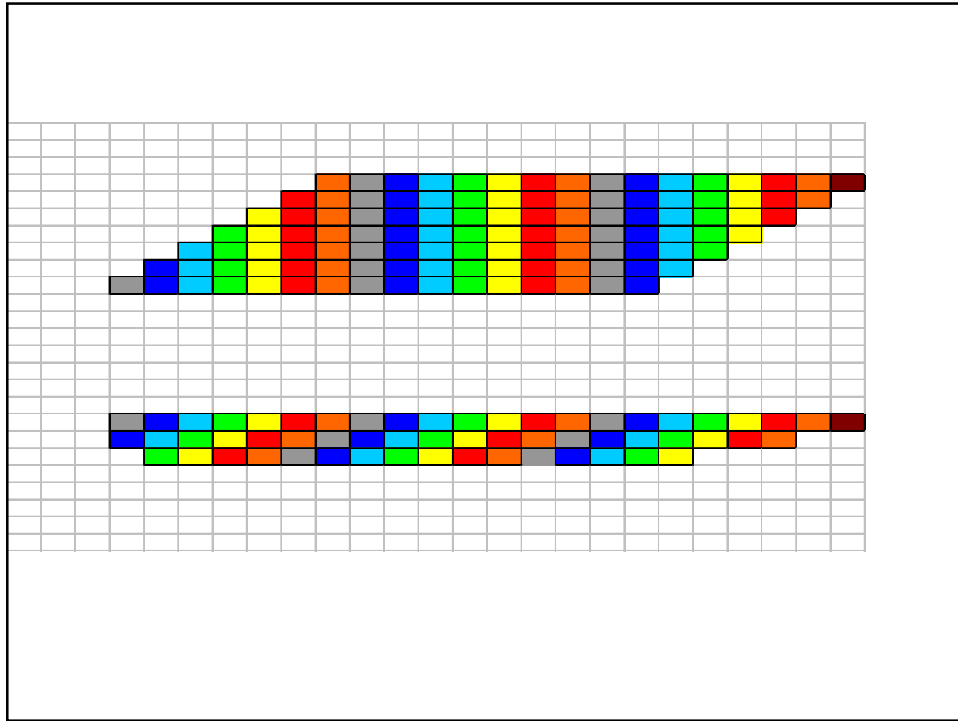


Carry-Save Adder:
 Minimal Row Reduction Unit (RRU)
 Input: 3 rows
 Output: 2 rows



Note: Care must be taken to make sure that the significance of the bits is handled properly





Row Reduction: any combination
of 2^N-1 rows \rightarrow N rows

2^N-1 N

3 \longrightarrow 2

7 \longrightarrow 3

15 \longrightarrow 4

31 \longrightarrow 5

Row Reduction System – 24 Bits

