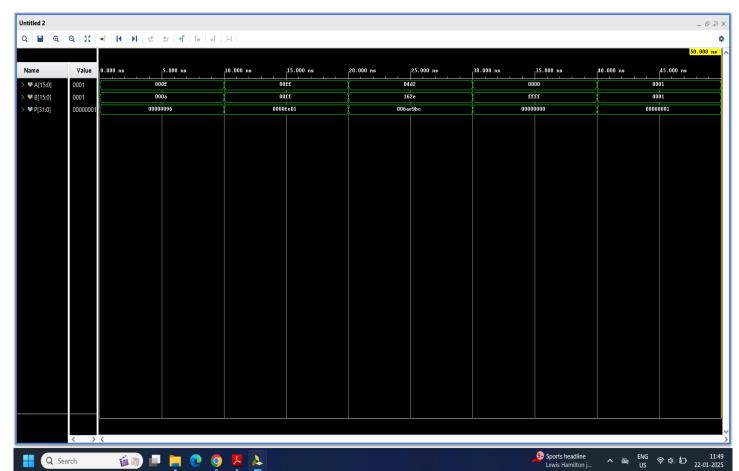
Design a 16-bit unsigned Dadda Multiplier using half adders and full adders, i.e. it takes two unsigned 16-bit numbers as input and the output should be unsigned 32-bit.

Using * operator only

Simulation Waveform using * operator



Verilog Code:

endmodule

TestBench Code:

```
// Testbench
module tb_DaddaMultiplier;
  reg [15:0] A;
  reg [15:0] B;
  wire [31:0] P;
  // Instantiate the Dadda multiplier
  DaddaMultiplier uut (
     .A(A),
     .B(B),
     .P(P)
  );
  initial begin
     monitor("A = %d, B = %d, Product = %d", A, B, P);
    // Test case 1
     A = 16'd15;
    B = 16'd10;
     #10;
    // Test case 2
     A = 16'd255;
     B = 16'd255;
     #10;
    // Test case 3
     A = 16'd1234;
     B = 16'd5678;
     #10;
```

```
// Test case 4

A = 16'd0;

B = 16'd65535;

#10;

// Test case 5

A = 16'd1;

B = 16'd1;

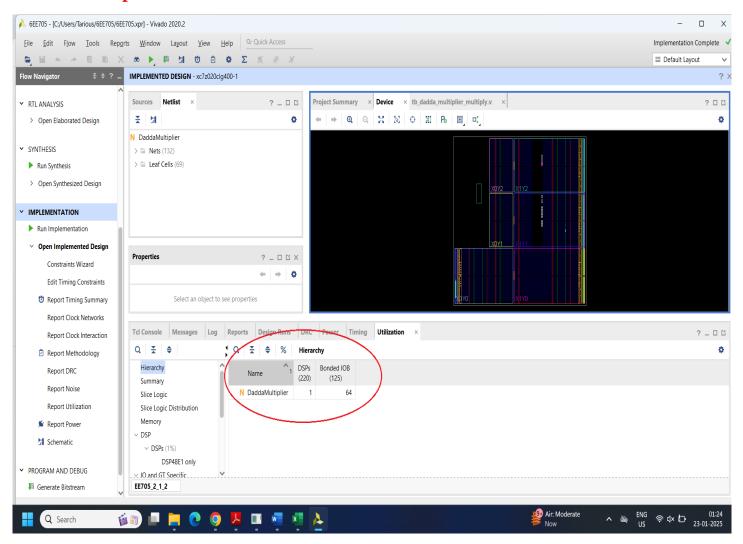
#10;

$finish;

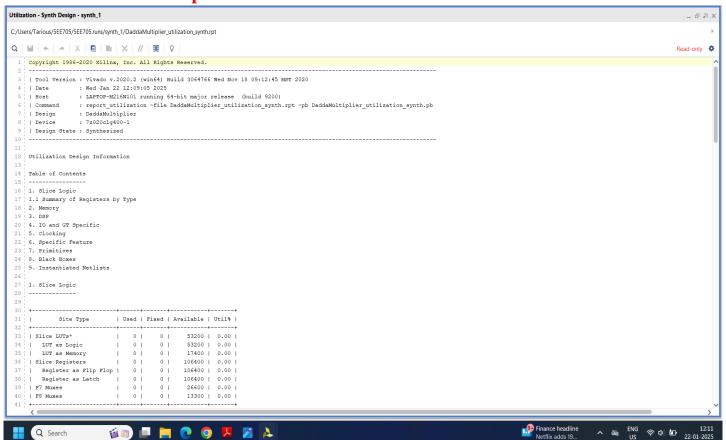
end
```

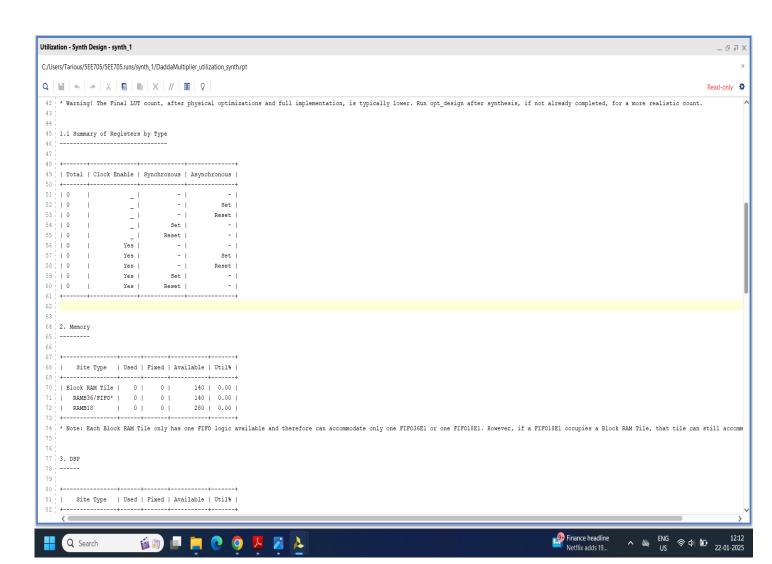
endmodule

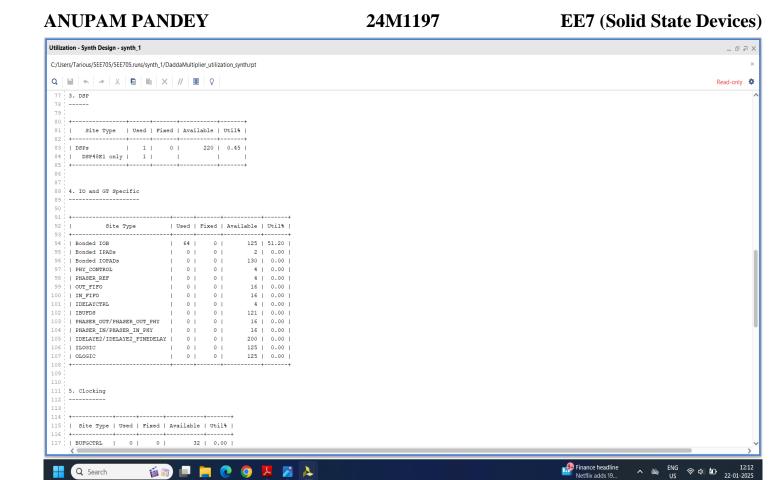
Utilisation Report:

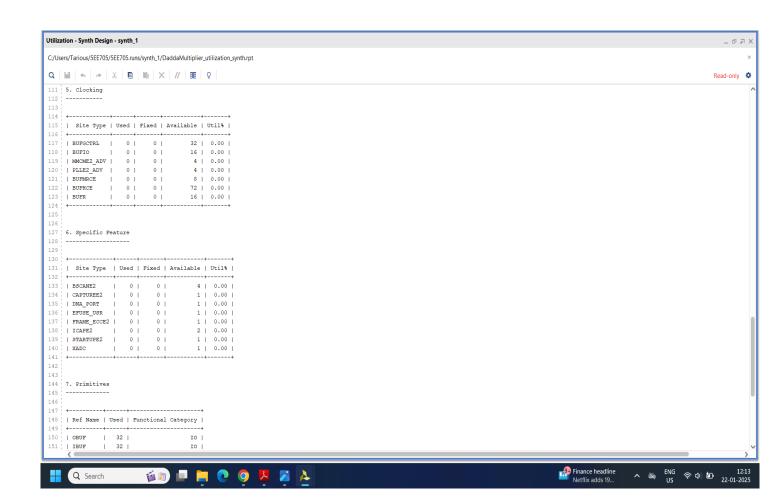


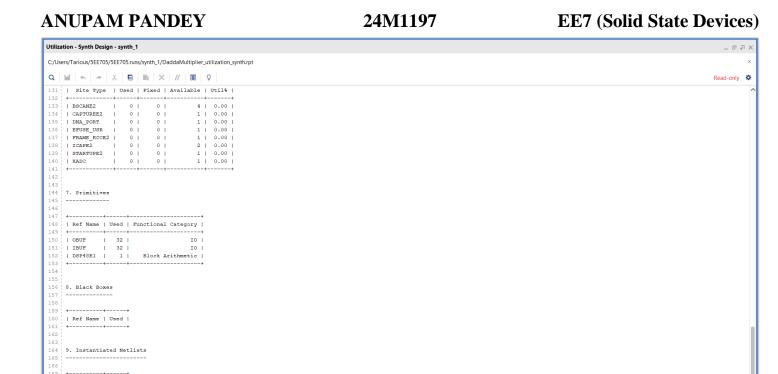
Resource Utilisation Report:





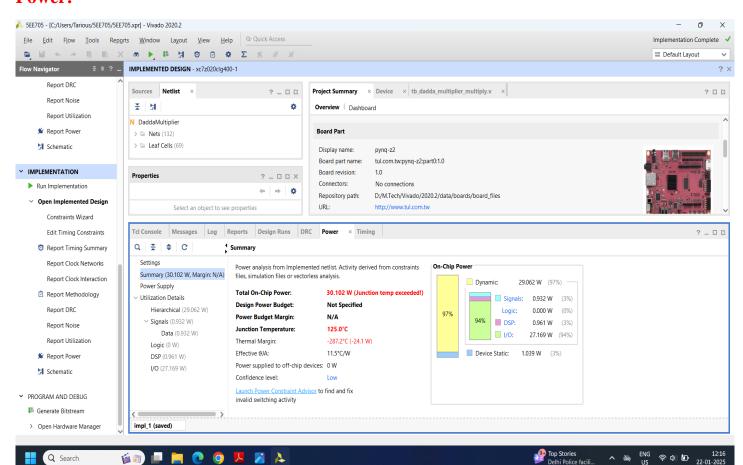






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Using Dadda Multiplier

Verilog Code:

```
// Dadda Multiplier Implementation
module dadda_multiplier #(parameter WIDTH = 16)(
  input [WIDTH-1:0] a, // Multiplier
  input [WIDTH-1:0] b, // Multiplicand
  output [2*WIDTH-1:0] product // Product
);
  wire [WIDTH-1:0] partial_products[WIDTH-1:0];
  wire [2*WIDTH-1:0] sum[WIDTH-1:0];
  wire [2*WIDTH-1:0] carry[WIDTH-1:0];
  genvar i, j;
  // Step 1: Generate Partial Products
  generate
    for (i = 0; i < WIDTH; i = i + 1) begin
       for (j = 0; j < WIDTH; j = j + 1) begin
         assign partial_products[i][j] = a[i] & b[j];
       end
    end
  endgenerate
  // Step 2: Initialize First Stage
  assign sum[0] = {{WIDTH{1'b0}}}, partial_products[0]}; // Pad to match product size
  assign carry[0] = 0;
  // Step 3: Dadda Tree Reduction
  generate
    for (i = 1; i < WIDTH; i = i + 1) begin
       dadda_reduce #(2*WIDTH) reduce_stage (
          .pp(\{\{(WIDTH+i)\{1'b0\}\}, partial\_products[i], \{i\{1'b0\}\}\}), /\!/\ Align\ PP\ properly
```

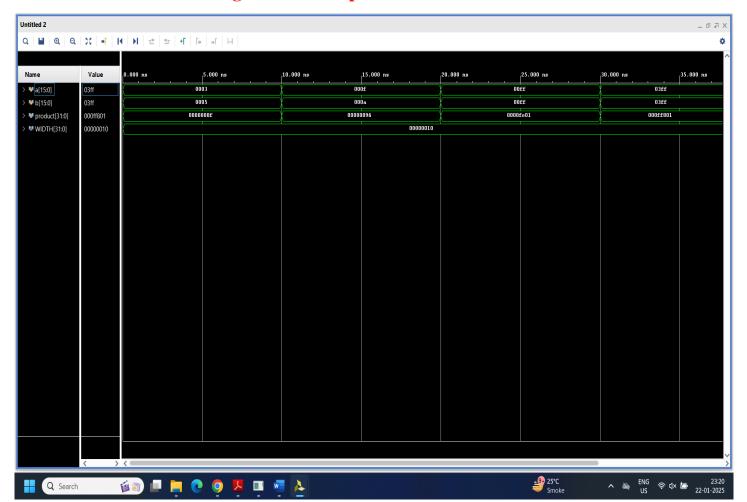
```
.prev_sum(sum[i-1]),
         .prev_carry(carry[i-1]),
         .sum_out(sum[i]),
         .carry_out(carry[i])
      );
    end
  endgenerate
  // Step 4: Final Stage Addition
  assign product = sum[WIDTH-1] + carry[WIDTH-1];
endmodule
// Dadda Reduction Stage
module dadda_reduce #(parameter WIDTH = 32)(
  input [WIDTH-1:0] pp,
                           // Current Partial Product (Aligned)
  input [WIDTH-1:0] prev_sum, // Sum from Previous Stage
  input [WIDTH-1:0] prev_carry, // Carry from Previous Stage
  output [WIDTH-1:0] sum_out, // Sum Output
  output [WIDTH-1:0] carry_out // Carry Output
);
  assign {carry_out, sum_out} = pp + prev_sum + prev_carry; // Full Addition
endmodule
Test Bench Code:
// Testbench for 16-bit Dadda Multiplier
module tb_dadda_multiplier;
  parameter WIDTH = 16;
  reg [WIDTH-1:0] a, b;
  wire [2*WIDTH-1:0] product;
```

```
// Instantiate the multiplier
  dadda_multiplier #(WIDTH) uut (
     .a(a),
    .b(b),
    .product(product)
  );
  initial begin
    $dumpfile("dadda_multiplier.vcd");
    $dumpvars(0, tb_dadda_multiplier);
    // Test cases
    a = 16'd3; b = 16'd5; #10;
    $display("A: %d, B: %d, Product: %d", a, b, product);
    a = 16'd15; b = 16'd10; #10;
    $display("A: %d, B: %d, Product: %d", a, b, product);
    a = 16'd255; b = 16'd255; #10;
    $display("A: %d, B: %d, Product: %d", a, b, product);
    a = 16'd1023; b = 16'd1023; #10;
    $display("A: %d, B: %d, Product: %d", a, b, product);
     a = 16'd65535; b = 16'd65534; #10;
    $display("A: %d, B: %d, Product: %d", a, b, product);
    $finish;
  end
endmodule
```

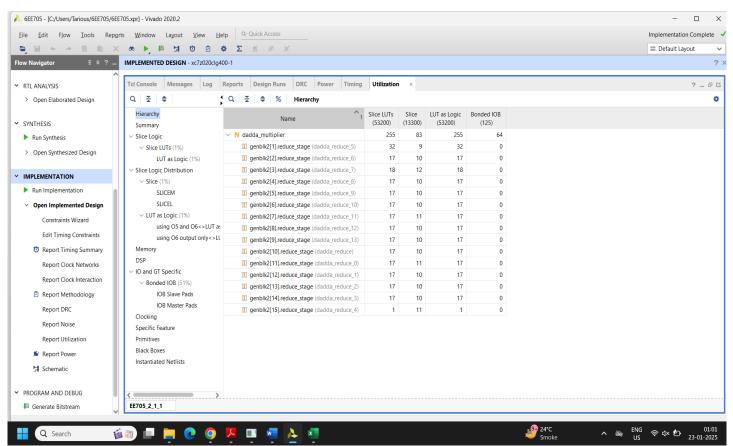
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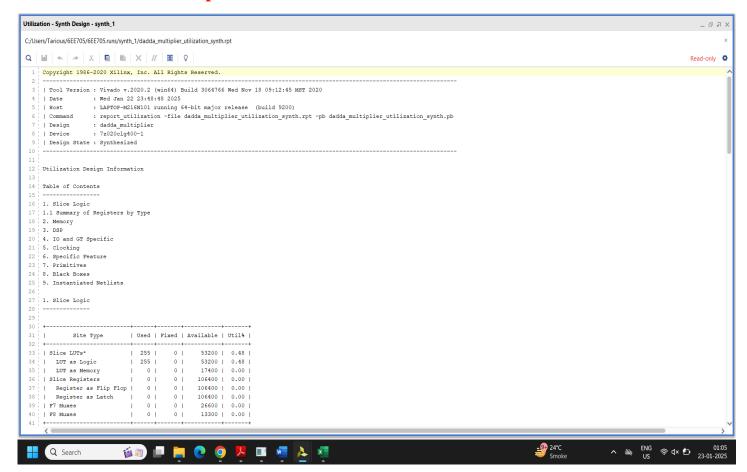
Simulation Waveform Using Dadda Multiplier:

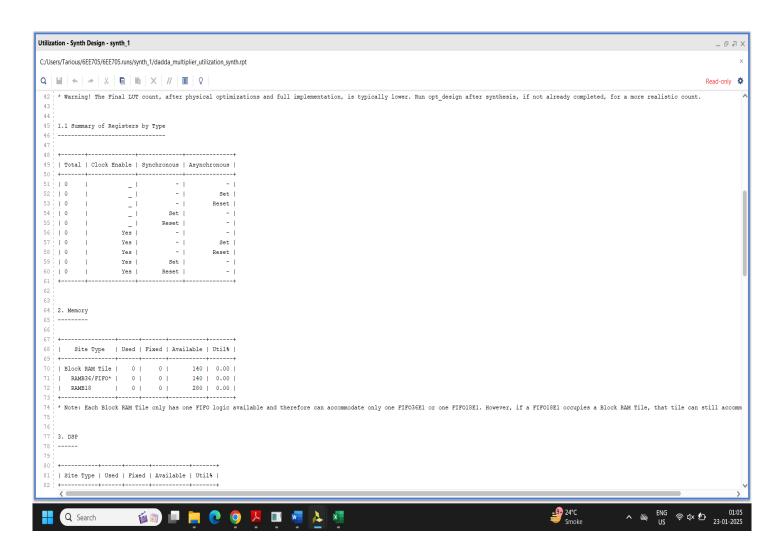


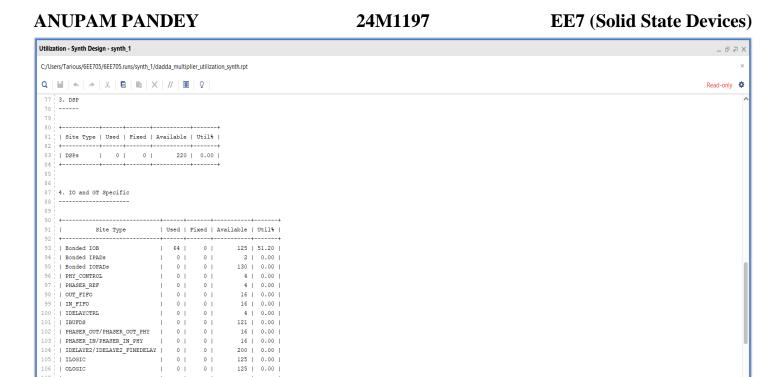
Utilisation Report:



Resource Utilisation Report:







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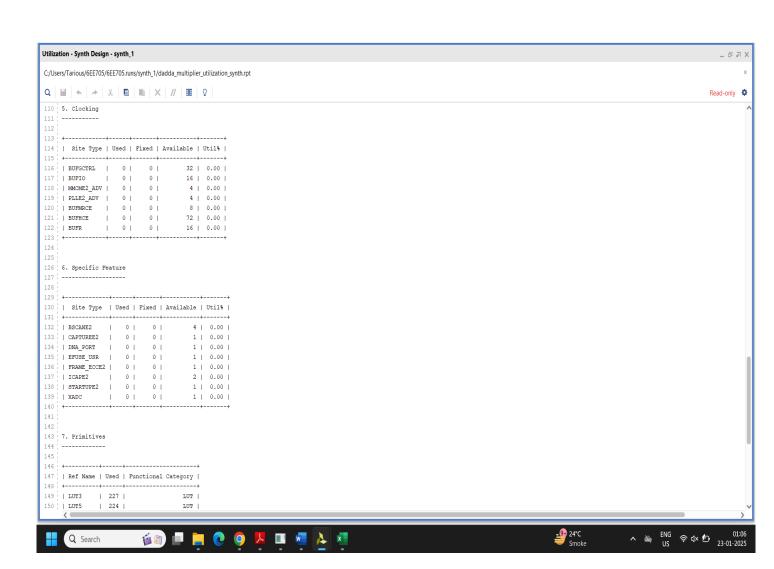
110 5. Clocking

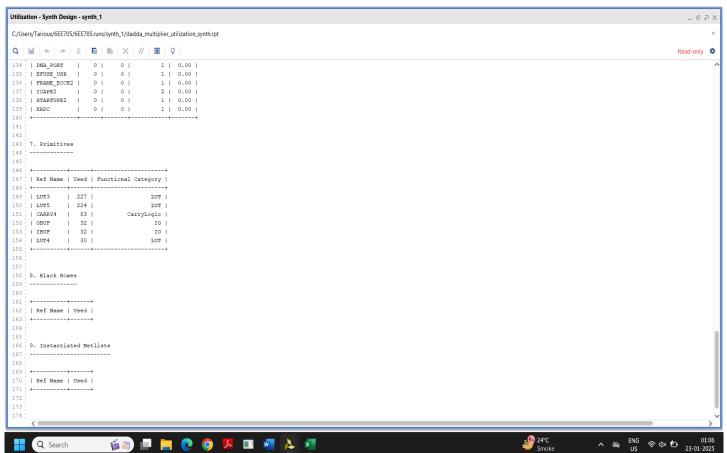
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