



# El algoritmo de CORDIC

Desde la ecuación hasta la FPGA

Diseño de sistemas digitales con FPGA  
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DC-UBA

# CORDIC

El redescubrimiento de los algoritmos de **CORDIC** (**CO**ordinate **R**otation **D**igital **C**omputer) propuestos originalmente por Volder (en 1956), permitieron poner al **hardware** un paso adelante en cuanto a **procesamiento** intensivo de señales.

## The CORDIC Trigonometric Computing Technique\*

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**Summary**—The *CO*ordinate *R*otation *D*igital Computer (CORDIC) is a special-purpose digital computer for real-time airborne computation. In this computer, a unique computing technique is employed which is especially suitable for solving the trigonometric relationships involved in plane coordinate rotation and conversion from rectangular to polar coordinates. CORDIC is an entire-transfer computer; it contains a special serial arithmetic unit consisting of three shift registers, three adder-subtractors, and special interconnections. By use of a prescribed sequence of conditional additions or subtractions, the CORDIC arithmetic unit can be controlled to solve either set of the following equations:

$$Y' = K(Y \cos \lambda + X \sin \lambda)$$

$$X' = K(X \cos \lambda - Y \sin \lambda),$$

or

$$R = K\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} Y/X,$$

where  $K$  is an invariable constant.

This special arithmetic unit is also suitable for other computations such as multiplication, division, and the conversion between binary and mixed radix number systems. However, only the trigonometric algorithms used in this computer and the instrumentation of these algorithms are discussed in this paper.

### INTRODUCTION

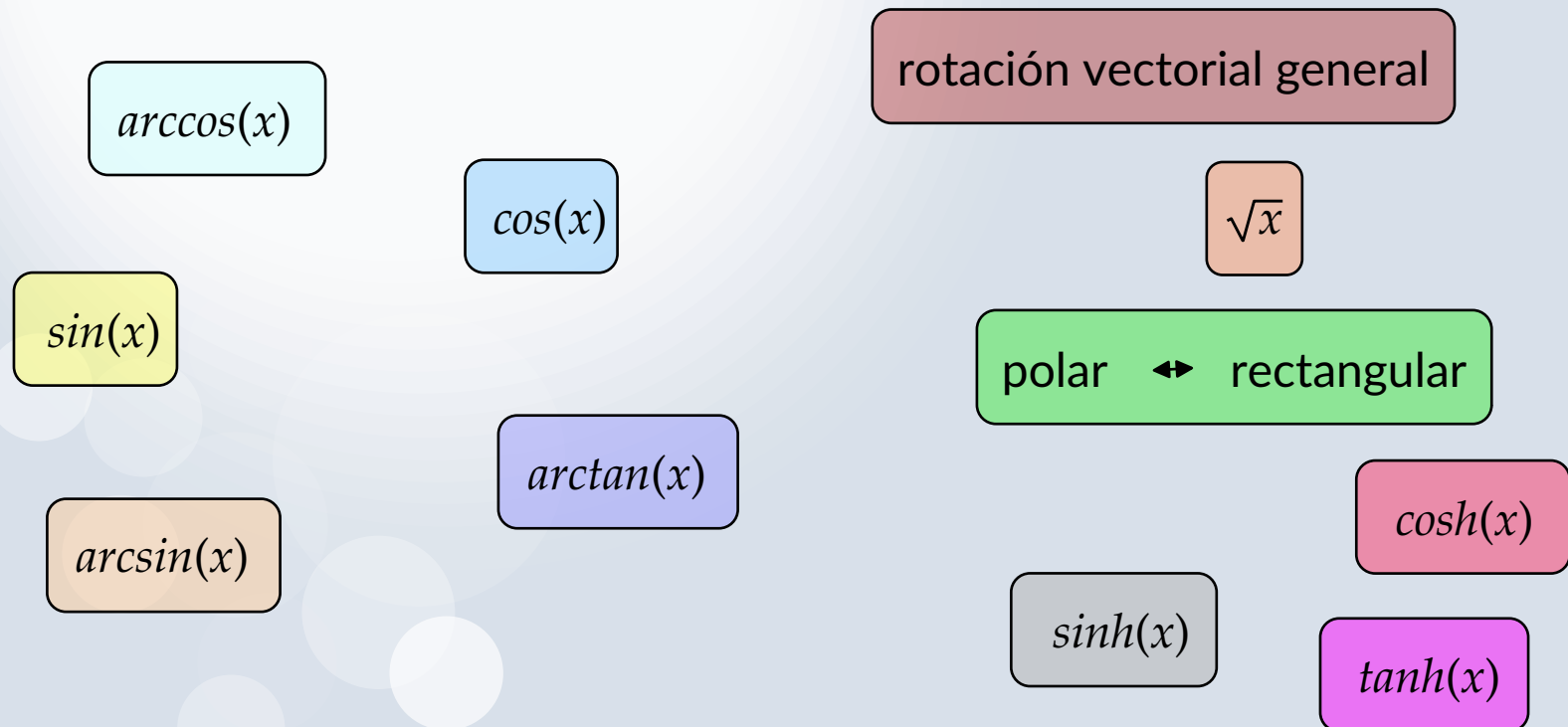
THE CORDIC computing technique was developed especially for use in a real-time digital computer where the majority of the computation involved the discontinuous, programmed solution of the trigonometric relationships of navigation equations and a high solution rate for the trigonometric relationships of

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# CORDIC

Estos algoritmos permiten, mediante un número determinado de **iteraciones**, evaluar funciones trigonométricas e hiperbólicas con un **error definido**.

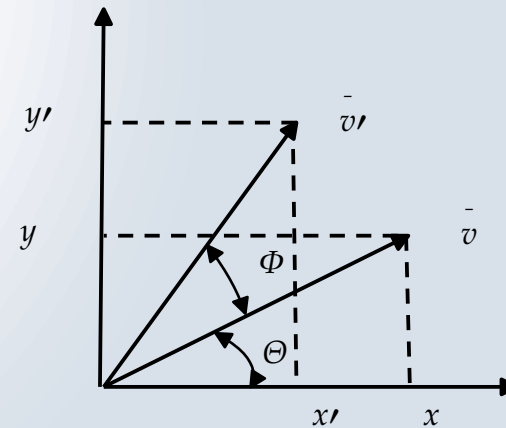


# CORDIC

¿Cómo surge el algoritmo?

Se intenta resolver el problema de rotar un vector  $v$  un ángulo  $\Phi$  determinado, para obtener un vector  $v'$ , donde:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{v} &= (x, y) \\ \overline{v}' &= (x', y')\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}x &= \rho \cos \Theta \\ y &= \rho \sin \Theta\end{aligned}$$

Entonces

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= \rho \cos(\Theta + \Phi) = \rho [\cos \Theta \cos \Phi - \sin \Theta \sin \Phi] \\ y' &= \rho \sin(\Theta + \Phi) = \rho [\sin \Theta \cos \Phi + \cos \Theta \sin \Phi] \\ x' &= x \cos \Phi - y \sin \Phi \\ y' &= y \cos \Phi + x \sin \Phi\end{aligned}$$

# CORDIC

- El resultado anterior se puede escribir como:

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= \cos\Phi[x - y.\tan\Phi] \\ y' &= \cos\Phi[y + x.\tan\Phi]\end{aligned}$$

- Lo que en sí no aporta mayor información...
- Sin embargo, si agregamos la restricción de que  $\Phi$  varíe de forma que  $\tan(\Phi)=2^{-i}$ , podemos acercarnos al ángulo deseado iterativamente.

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= \cos(\tan^{-1}(2^{-i}))[x - y2^{-i}] = K_i[x - y2^{-i}] \\ y' &= \cos(\tan^{-1}(2^{-i}))[y + x2^{-i}] = K_i[y + x2^{-i}]\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donde } K_i = \cos(\tan^{-1}(2^{-i})) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2^{-2i}}}$$

# CORDIC

Resumiendo, el algoritmo de CORDIC queda:

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= K_i[x - y \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i}] \\y' &= K_i[y + x \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i}] \quad d_i = \pm 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donde } K_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2^{-2i}}}$$

$$\text{Y sabemos que: } K = \prod_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2^{-2i}}} \rightarrow 0,6073..$$

$$\text{Entonces: } A_n = \prod_{i=0}^n \sqrt{1 + 2^{-2i}} \rightarrow 1,647.. \text{ es la ganancia del algoritmo}$$

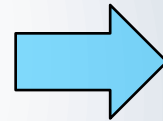
Además, por cada iteración hay que guardar la información angular, lo que agrega una tercer ecuación:

$$z' = z_i - d_i \cdot \tan^{-1}(2^{-i})$$

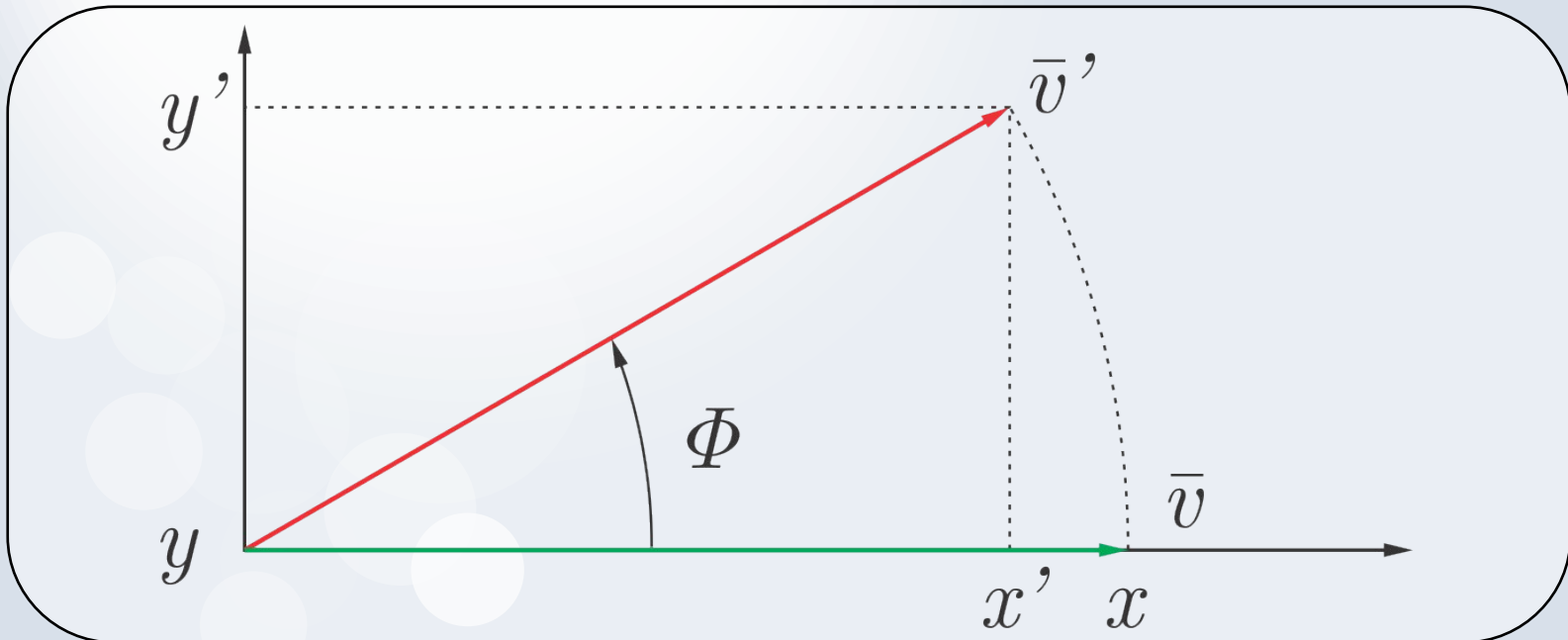
# CORDIC

Intentemos rotar el vector

$$\bar{v} = (x, y) = (1, 0)$$
$$\Phi = 30^\circ$$



$$\bar{v}' = (x', y')$$



# CORDIC

Ángulos a disposición:

$$\phi_i = \tan^{-1}(2^{-i})$$

i	grados	radianes
0	45,00	0,7854
1	26,75	0,4636
2	14,04	0,2450
3	7,13	0,1244
4	3,58	0,0624
5	1,79	0,0312
6	0,90	0,0160
7	0,45	0,0080
8	0,22	0,0040
9	0,11	0,0020





# CORDIC

$$i = 0, \quad x_0 = 1, \quad y_0 = 0, \quad z_0 = 30, \quad d_0 = 1$$

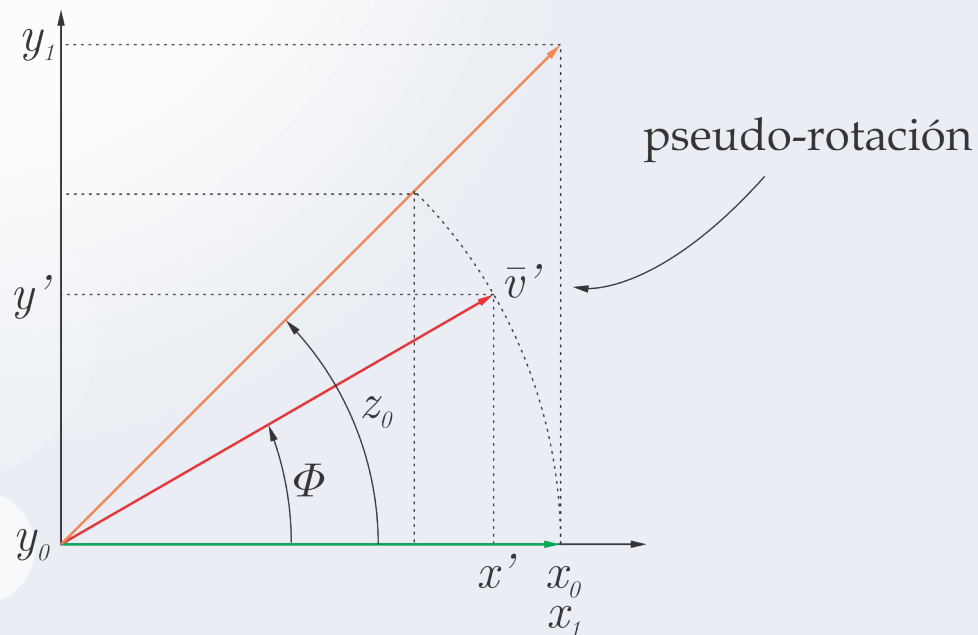
$$\begin{aligned} &= x_i - y_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i} \\ &= y_i + x_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i} \end{aligned} \quad d_i = \pm 1$$

$$= z_i - d_i \cdot \tan^{-1}(2^{-i})$$

$$x_1 = 1 - 0 \cdot 2^{-0} = 1$$

$$y_1 = 0 + 1 \cdot 2^{-0} = 1 \quad d_0 = +1$$

$$z_1 = 30 - 45 = -15$$



# CORDIC

$$i = 1, x_1 = 1, y_1 = 1, z_1 = -15, d_1 = -1$$

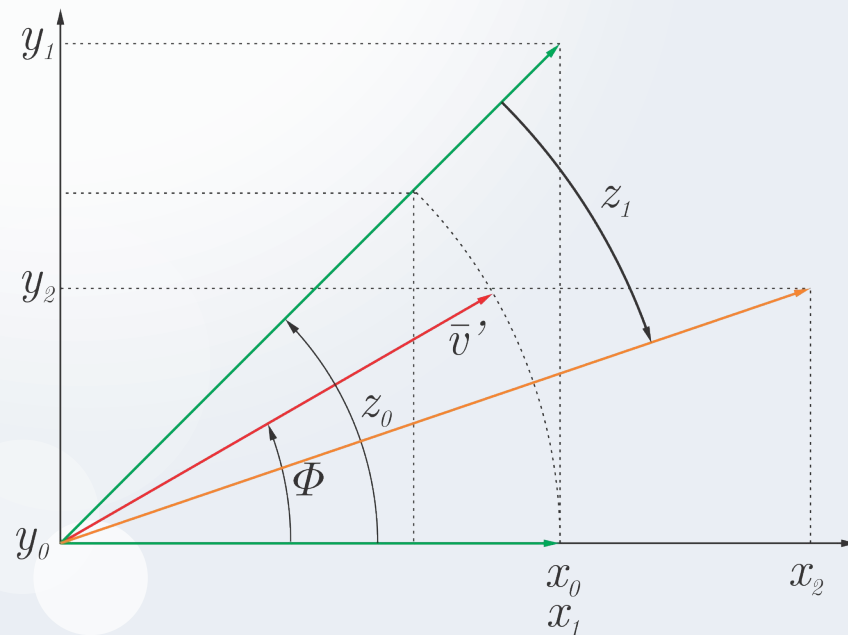
$$\begin{aligned} &= x_i - y_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i} \\ &= y_i + x_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i} \end{aligned} \quad d_i = \pm 1$$

$$= z_i - d_i \cdot \tan^{-1}(2^{-i})$$

$$x_2 = 1 + 1 \cdot 2^{-1} = 1,5$$

$$y_2 = 1 - 1 \cdot 2^{-1} = 0,5 \quad d_1 = -1$$

$$z_2 = -15 + 26,75 = 11,75$$





# CORDIC

$$i = 2, \quad x_2 = 1,5, \quad y_2 = 0,5, \quad z_2 = 11,75, \quad d_2 = 1$$

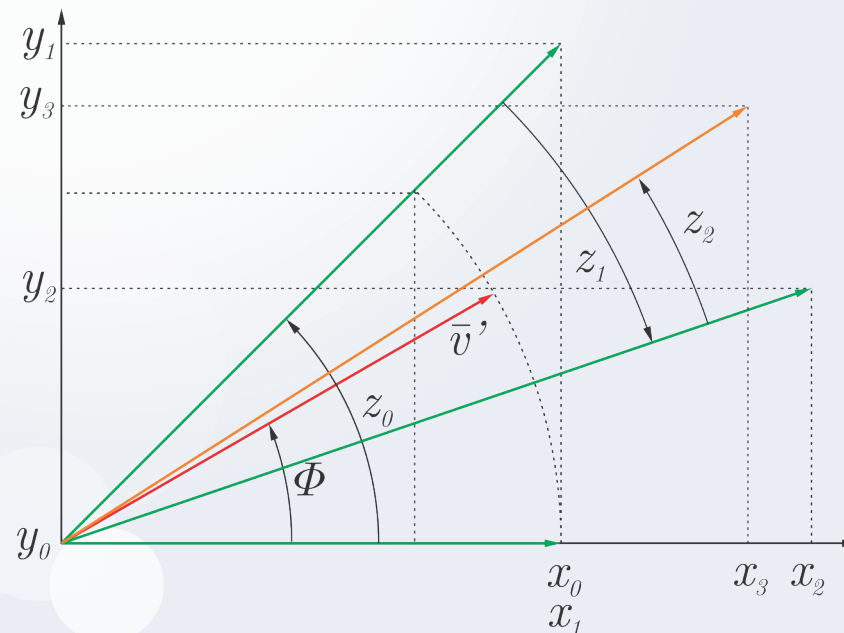
$$\begin{aligned} &= x_i - y_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i} \\ &= y_i + x_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i} \end{aligned} \quad d_i = \pm 1$$

$$x_3 = 1,5 - 0,5 \cdot 2^{-2} = 1,375$$

$$y_3 = 0,5 + 1,5 \cdot 2^{-2} = 0,875 \quad d_2 = +1$$

$$= z_i - d_i \cdot \tan^{-1}(2^{-i})$$

$$z_3 = 11,75 - 14,04 = -2,29$$





# CORDIC

Modo de rotación:

$$= x_i - y_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i}$$

$$= y_i + x_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i}$$

$$= z_i - d_i \cdot \tan^{-1}(2^{-i})$$

Donde  $d_i = -1$  si  $z_i < 0$ ,  $1 \forall$  otro  $z_i$

Resultando:

$$x_n \simeq A_n [x_0 \cos(z_0) - y_0 \sin(z_0)]$$

$$y_n \simeq A_n [y_0 \cos(z_0) + x_0 \sin(z_0)]$$

$$z_n \simeq 0 \quad A_n = \prod_{i=0}^n \sqrt{1 + 2^{-2i}}$$



# CORDIC

Modo de vectorización (rota el vector al eje x):

$$= x_i - y_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i}$$

$$= y_i + x_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i}$$

$$= z_i - d_i \cdot \tan^{-1}(2^{-i})$$

Donde  $d_i = 1$  si  $y_i < 0$ ,  $-1 \forall$  otro  $y_i$

Resultando:

$$x_n \simeq A_n \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}$$

$$z_n \simeq z_0 + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y_0}{x_0} \right)$$

$$y_n \simeq 0 \quad A_n = \prod_{i=0}^n \sqrt{1 + 2^{-2i}}$$

# CORDIC

## Módulo y fase de un vector

La conversión de coordenadas rectangulares a polares resulta inmediata de los resultados del modo de vectorización, ya que:

$$x_n \simeq A_n \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} \quad \text{Es el módulo del vector escalado}$$

$$z_n \simeq z_0 + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y_0}{x_0} \right) \quad \text{Es el ángulo del vector original si } z_0 = 0$$

$$A_n = \prod_{i=0}^n \sqrt{1 + 2^{-2i}} \quad \text{Es la ganancia del algoritmo}$$



# CORDIC

## Cálculo de seno y coseno:

Recordando el modo de rotación:

$$\begin{aligned} &= x_i - y_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i} \\ &= y_i + x_i \cdot d_i \cdot 2^{-i} \\ &= z_i - d_i \cdot \tan^{-1}(2^{-i}) \end{aligned}$$

Donde  $d_i = -1$  si  $z_i < 0$ ,  $1 \forall$  otro  $z_i$

Resulta que si hacemos  $y=0$  y  $x=1$  queda:

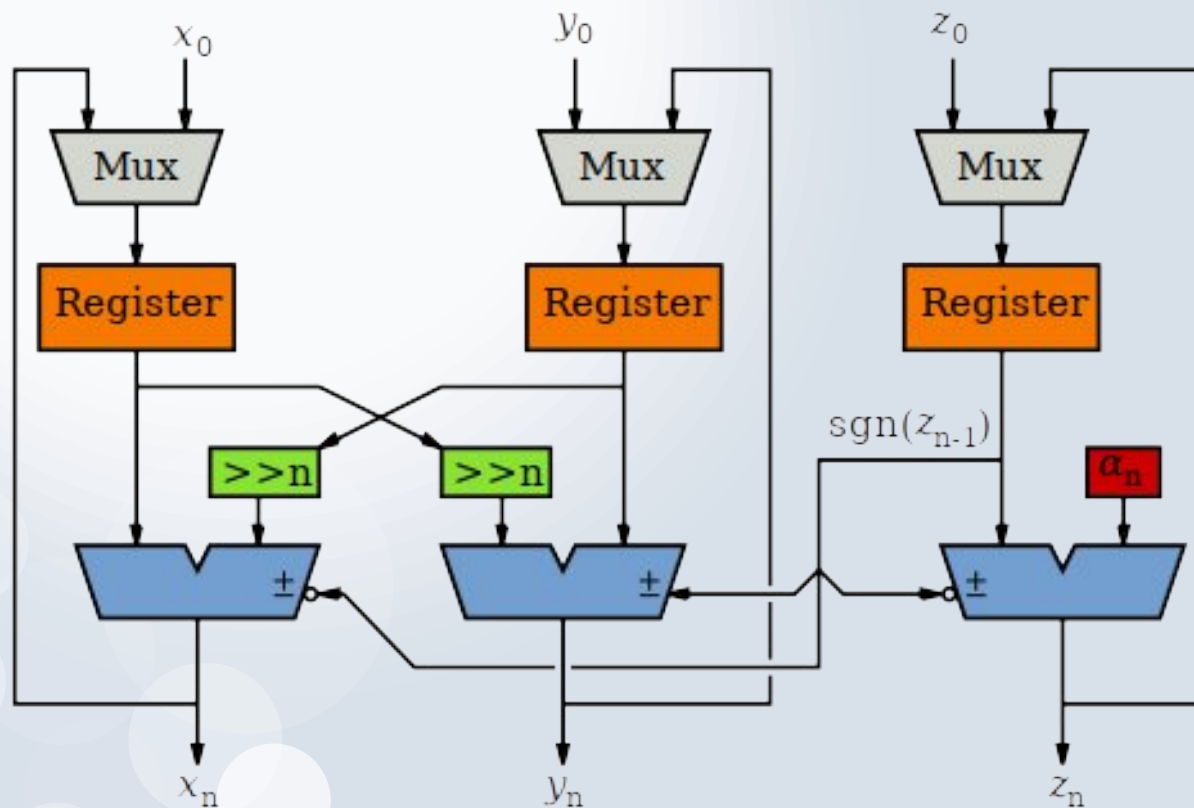
$$\begin{aligned} x_n &\simeq A_n x_0 \cos(z_0) \\ y_n &\simeq A_n x_0 \sin(z_0) \\ A_n &= \prod_{i=0}^n \sqrt{1 + 2^{-2i}} \end{aligned}$$



# CORDIC

## Topologías

Bit parallel iterative:

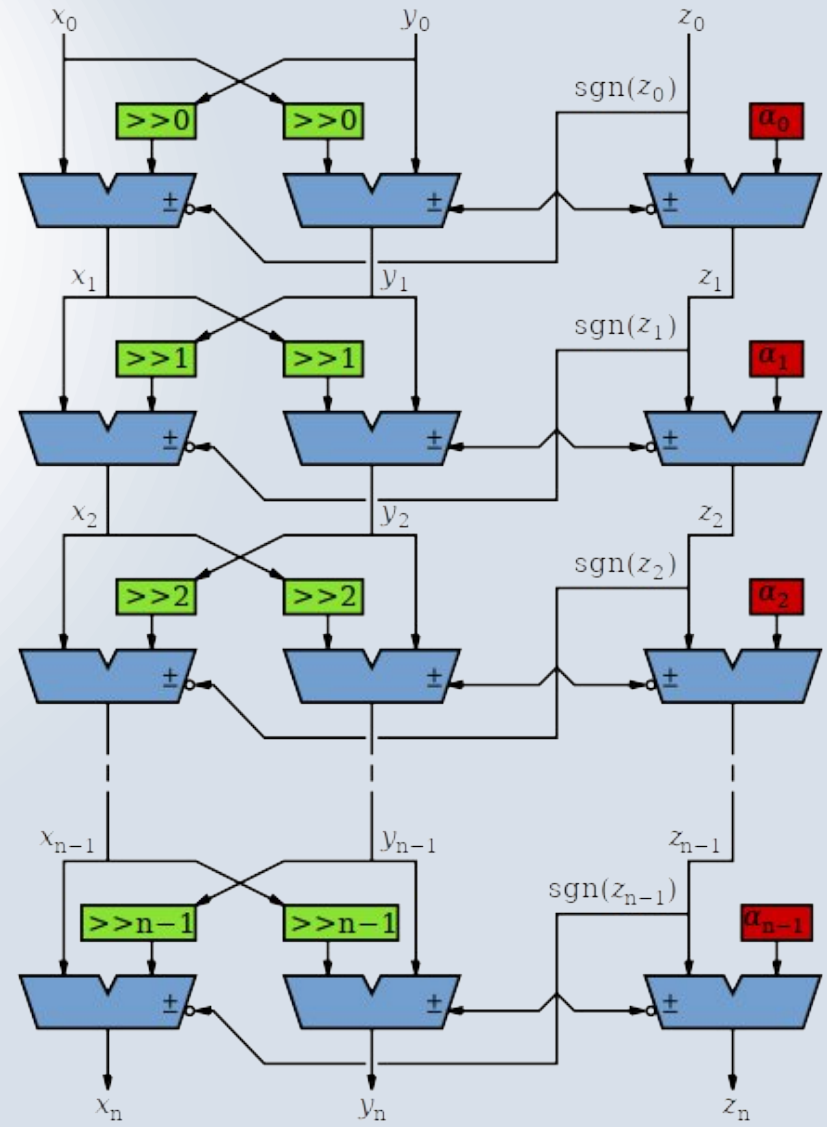




# CORDIC

## Topologías

Bit parallel *unrolled*:  
Más área  
¡Oportunidad de pipeline!



# CORDIC

## Implementación en VHDL:

Definición de la entidad. Interfaz y puertos.

```
entity cordic is
  generic(N      :natural := 16;    --Ancho de la palabra
          ITER   :natural := 16);  --Numero de iteraciones
  port ( clk     : in std_logic;
        rst     : in std_logic;
        x0      : in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        y0      : in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        z0      : in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        xn      : out std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        yn      : out std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        zn      : out std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0)
  );
end entity;
```



# CORDIC

## Implementación en VHDL:

Componente “Iteración de CORDIC”

```
component cordic_iter is
  generic(N      : natural := 8;  --Ancho de la palabra
          SHIFT  : natural := 1); --Desplazamiento
  port( clk      : in std_logic;
        rst      : in std_logic;
        xi       : in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        yi       : in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        zi       : in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        ci       : in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        xip1     : out std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        yip1     : out std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        zip1     : out std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0)
        );
end component;
```

# CORDIC

## Implementación en VHDL: uso del for/if generate.

```
type ConnectVector is array(ITER-1 downto 0) of std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
signal wirex, wirey, wirez : ConnectVector;

generic_inst:
for j in 0 to ITER-1 generate
begin
    it0:
    if j = 0 generate
    begin
        iter0: cordic_iter
            generic map(N,0)
            port map(
                clk => clk,
                rst => rst,
                xi => x0,
                yi => y0,
                zi => z0,
                ci => atanLUT(0),
                xip1 => wirex(j+1),
                yip1 => wirey(j+1),
                zip1 => wirez(j+1)
            );
    end generate;
end generate;
```



# CORDIC

Implementación en VHDL: uso del for/if generate.

```
itj:
  if j>0 and j<(ITER-1) generate
  begin
    iterj: cordic_iter
      generic map(N,j)
      port map(
        clk => clk,
        rst => rst,
        xi => wirex(j),
        yi => wirey(j),
        zi => wirez(j),
        ci => atanLUT(j),
        xip1 => wirex(j+1),
        yip1 => wirey(j+1),
        zip1 => wirez(j+1)
      );
  end generate;
```

# CORDIC

Implementación en VHDL: uso del for/if generate.

```
itM_1:
  if j=(ITER-1) generate
  begin
    iterM_1: cordic_iter
      generic map(N,j)
      port map(
        clk => clk,
        rst => rst,
        xi => wirex(j),
        yi => wirey(j),
        zi => wirez(j),
        ci => atanLUT(j),
        xip1 => xn,
        yip1 => yn,
        zip1 => zn
      );
  end generate;
end generate;
```

# VHDL: Manos a la obra

## CORDIC

### Consigna:

Utilizando el código provisto, implementar y simular un algoritmo de CORDIC.

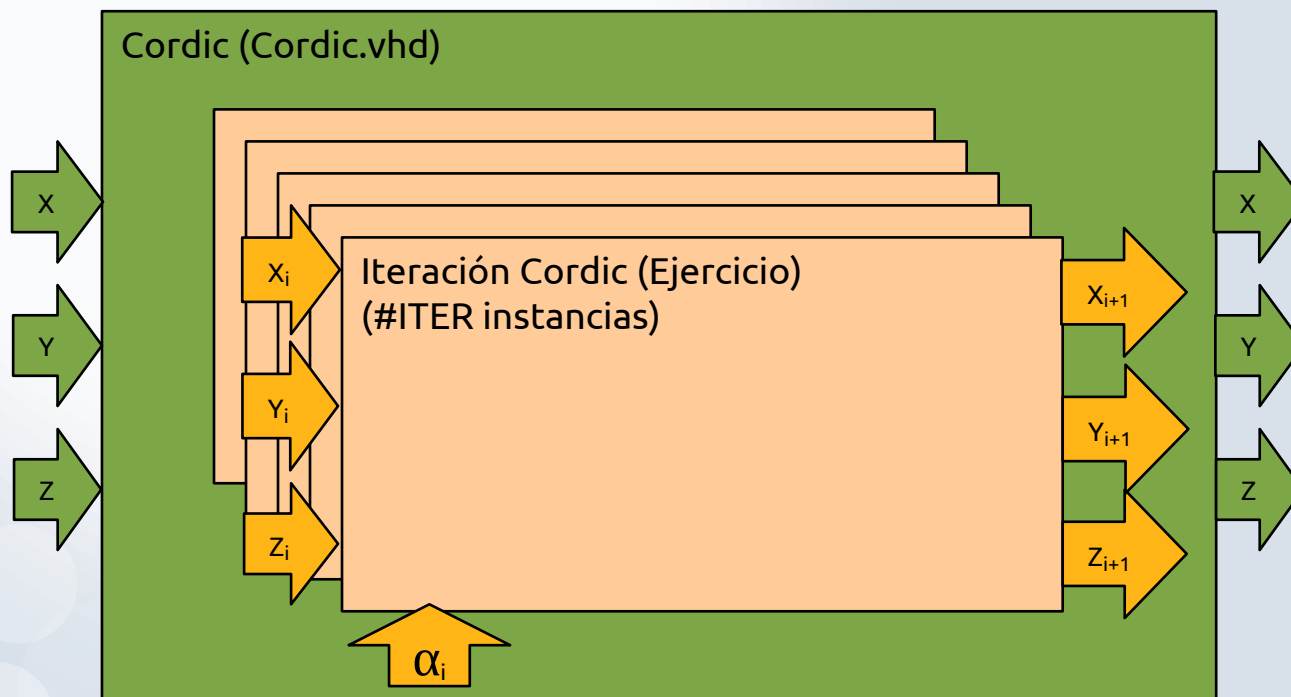
### Pasos a seguir:

- a) Escribir la unidad “`cordic_iter`”
- b) Sintetizar el código y simular con datos arbitrarios a la entrada. Comparar con una implementación de alto nivel (Python (provista))
- c) Agregar corrección por cuadrante.
- d) Eviarle datos desde la PC a través de FPGALink, calcular en la FPGA y devolver los resultados.



# VHDL: Manos a la obra

## CORDIC





## Bibliografía

- *The design Warrior's guide to FPGA* – C. Maxfield
- *RTL hardware design using VHDL* – P. Pong
- *Digital signal processing with FPGA* – Meyer-Baese

¿Dudas?