

Floating Point Adder Implementation in Verilog

*Detailed explanation of each code module has been commented in the code files

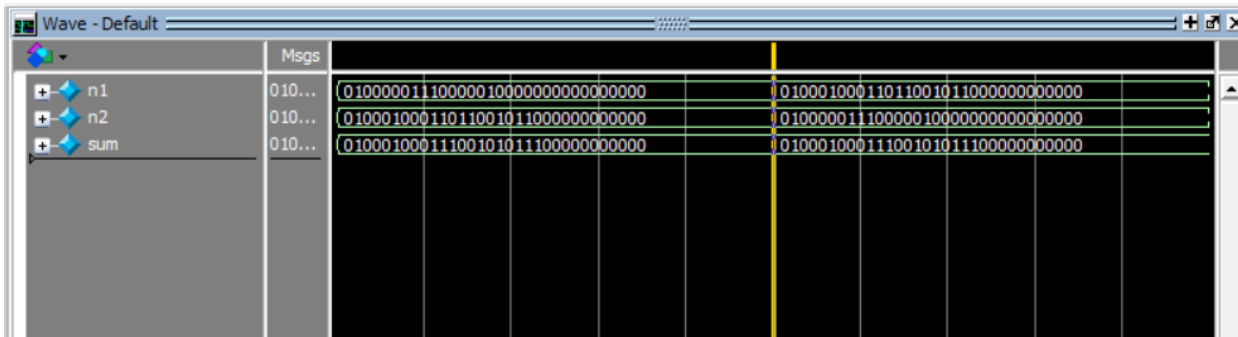
To test this circuit, one must simulate the fpAdderTb module.

Detailed comments are given in the code file. The testbench has a few distinct test cases which I felt would show the extent of the capabilities of the adder while handling negative numbers or overflow.

The first two cases are shown as follows

First, n1 is taken as 24.125 and n2 as 946.75. In the second half, n1 and n2 are exchanged.

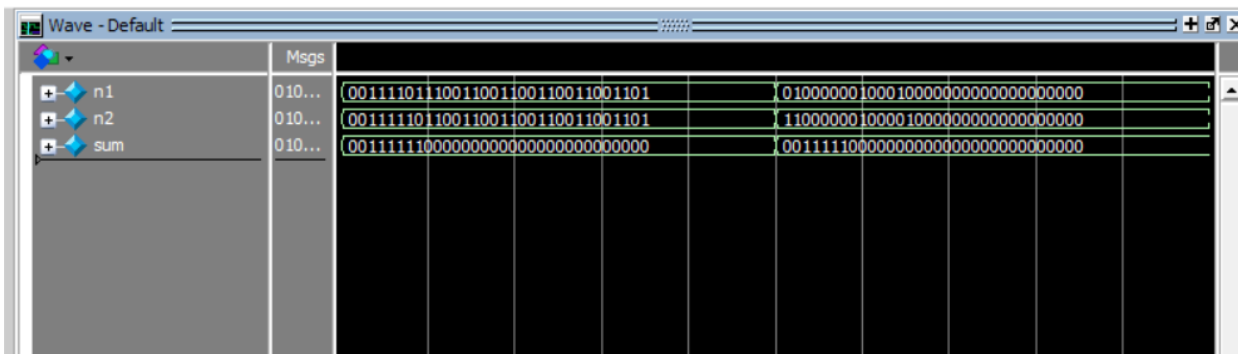
In both cases, we obtain the correct result – 01000100011100101011100000000000. That is : 970.875



The next two test cases are :-

First, n1 = 0.1, n2 = 0.4

Then, n1 = 4.25, n2 = - 4.125



The correct result is obtained in both cases (0.5 and 0.125 respectively)

The fifth test case has $n1 = -4.125$ and $n2 = 4.25$, This (and the previous test case) show that the normalization function works for subtracting numbers that are very close.

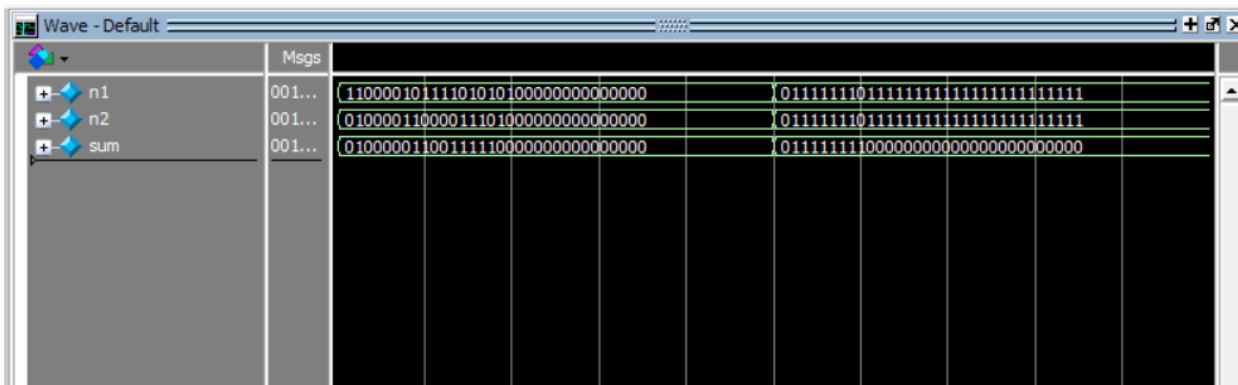
The sixth test case has the same $n2 = 4.25$ while $n1 = -8.125$. The output is shown here :



	Msgs	
n1	001...	11000000100001000000000000000000 11000000100000001000000000000000
n2	001...	01000000100010000000000000000000
sum	001...	00111110000000000000000000000000 11000000011110000000000000000000

Correct results are obtained in both cases (0.125 and -3.875 respectively)

The seventh test case has $n1 = -122.625$ and $n2 = 142.5$, while **the last test case** has $n1$ and $n2$ as close to infinity as possible (exponent = 254 and fraction = all ones). Their addition enters the overflow condition and returns infinity. These outputs are shown as follows :-



	Msgs	
n1	001...	11000010111101010100000000000000 01111111011111111111111111111111
n2	001...	01000011000011101000000000000000 01111111011111111111111111111111
sum	001...	01000001100111110000000000000000 01111111100000000000000000000000

Sum is 19.875 in the second last case, and for the last one, sum gets represented as **Infinity**.