

Floating Point Adder Implementation in Verilog

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

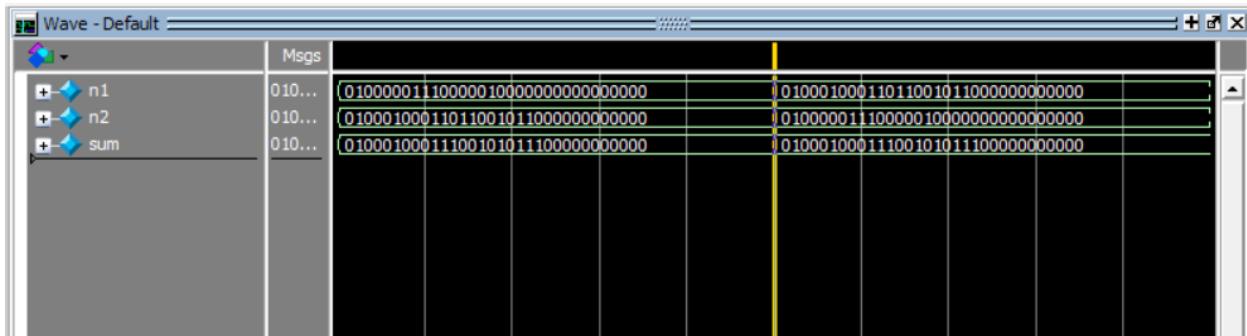
To test this circuit, one must simulate the fpAdderTb module.

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.

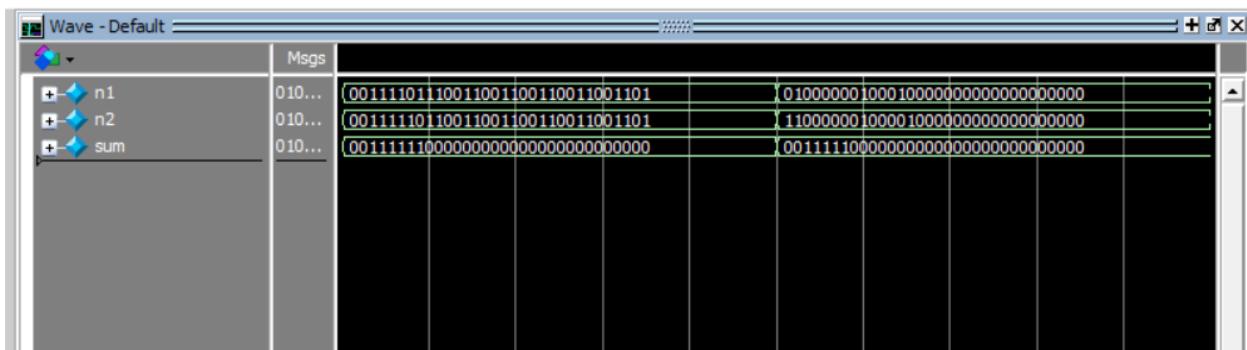
In both cases, we obtain the correct result – 010001000111001010111000000000000. That is : 970.875



The next two test cases are :-

First, $n_1 = 0.1$, $n_2 = 0.4$

Then, $n_1 = 4.25$, $n_2 = -4.125$



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 :

Wave - Default		Msgs				
+◆ n1	001...		11000000 00001000 00000000 00000000 00000000		11000000 00000000 10000000 00000000 00000000	
+◆ n2	001...		01000000 00010000 00000000 00000000 00000000		01111110 11110000 00000000 00000000 00000000	
+◆ sum	001...		00111110 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000		1100000000 1111000000 0000000000 0000000000 00000000	

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 :-

Wave - Default		Msgs				
+◆ n1	001...		11000010 111101010 1000000000000000		01111110 11111111 11111111 11111	
+◆ n2	001...		01000011 00001110 1000000000000000		01111110 11111111 11111111 11111	
+◆ sum	001...		01000001 10011111 0000000000000000		01111111 100000000000000000000000000000	

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