

# **ALU HW5 (Bonus): Truncated Multipliers**

# Outlines

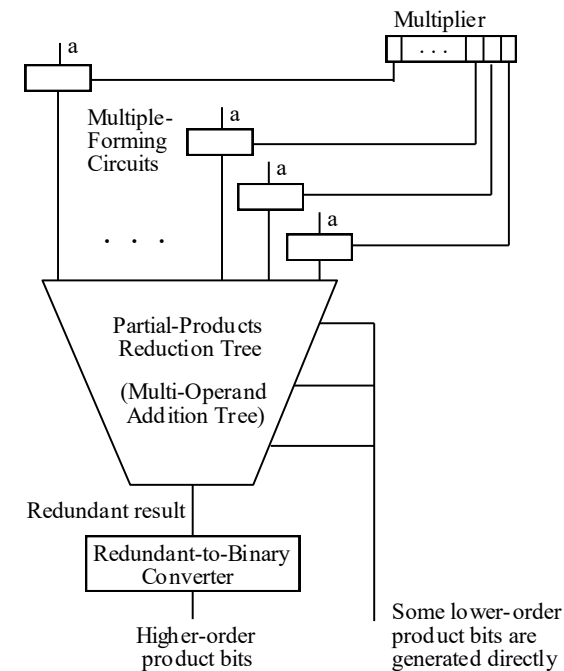
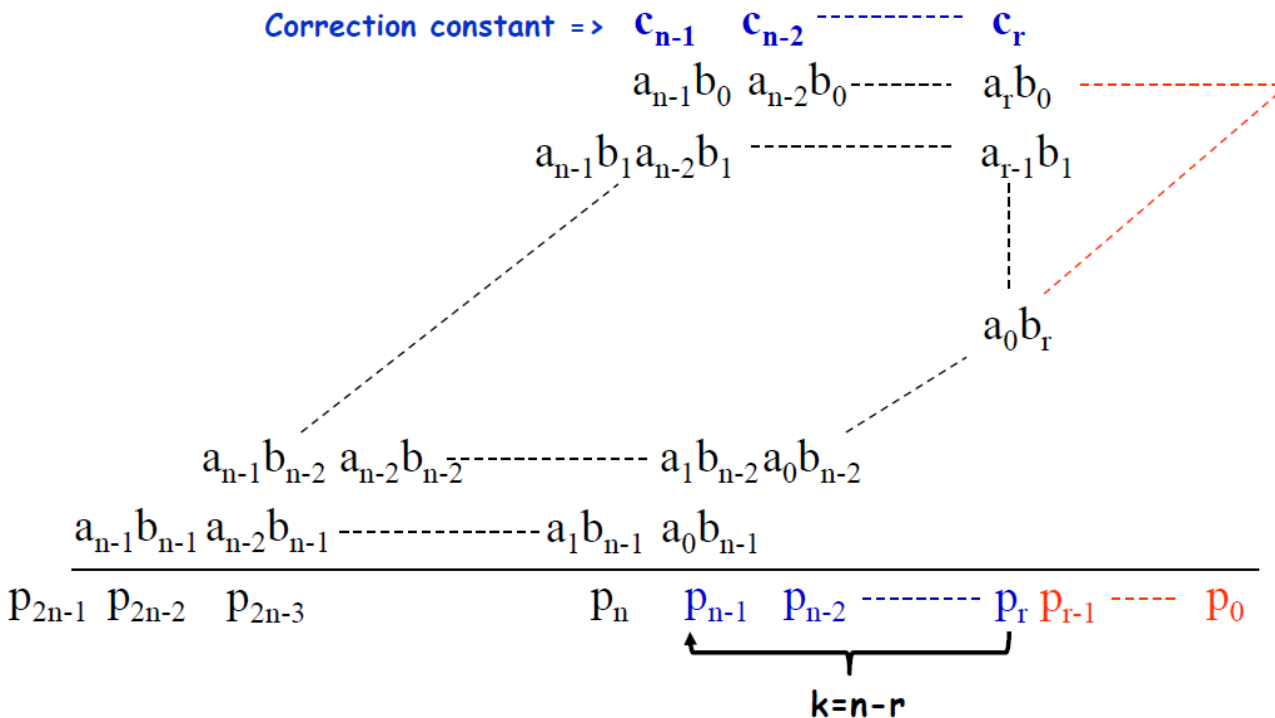
- truncated unsigned  $n \times n$  multiplier ( $1 \text{ ulp} = 2^{n-1}$ ) with  $n=8$  and  $n=16$ , and output  $n$ -bit most significant half part
  - Verilog unsigned operator \* (operator)
    - ✓ true output results
  - ppb row addition without any truncation (row)
  - constant-correction truncation with accumulation of partial product rows (trunc\_const\_row)
  - unsigned array multiplier without truncation (array)
  - variable-correction truncated array multiplier (trunc\_var\_array)

# Truncated Multipliers

- Design truncated multipliers using two different correction methods
  - constant correction
  - variable correction
- two implementations
  - constant-correction with row-addition (trunc\_const\_row)
    - ✓ constant correction for CSA partial product reduction
  - variable-correction with array (trunc\_var\_array)
    - ✓ variable correction for array multiplier

# Constant Correction with Row-Addition (trunc\_const\_row)

- accumulation of all rows, including the constant



- $r = n - k$  least significant columns are eliminated, a correction constant is added, and the product is truncated to  $n$  bits
- $k = n - r$  is the number of reserved columns for PP compression

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# Variable Correction with Row-Addition (trunc\_var\_row)

- correction variables and constant are fed into the boundary cells of the array multiplier

## Variable Correction

- column  $n-k-1$  added to column  $n-k$

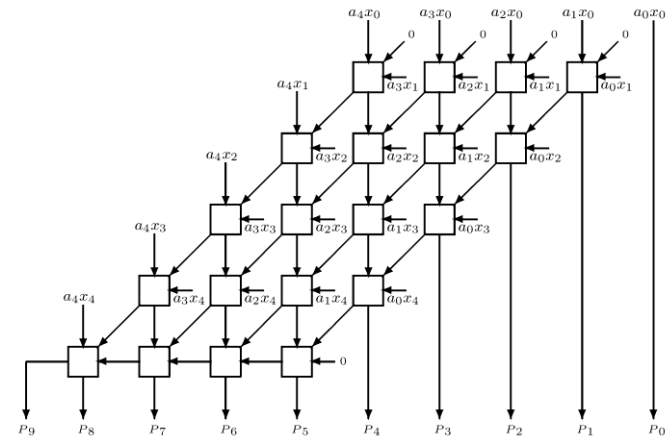
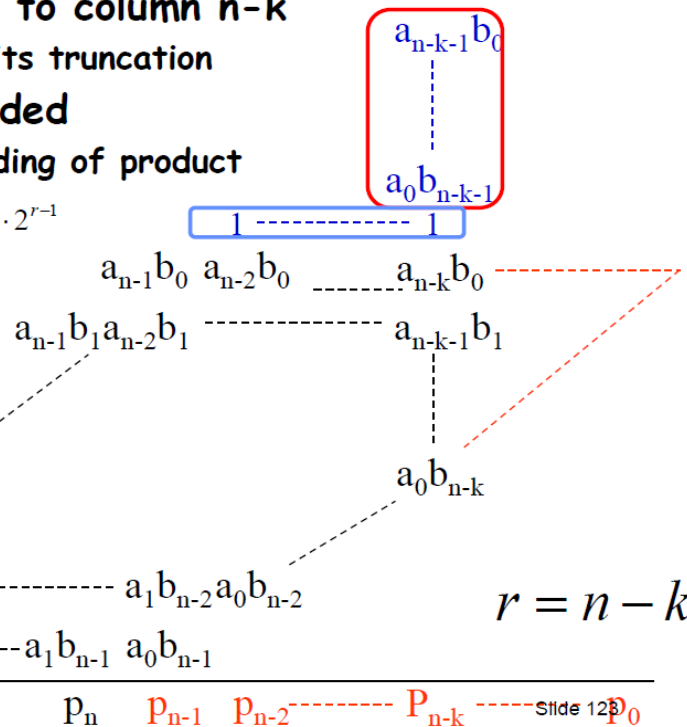
\* compensate for PP bits truncation

- another constant added

\* compensate for rounding of product

$$E_{md\_avg} = - \sum_{i=r}^{r+k-1} 2^{i-1} = -(2^k - 1) \cdot 2^{r-1}$$

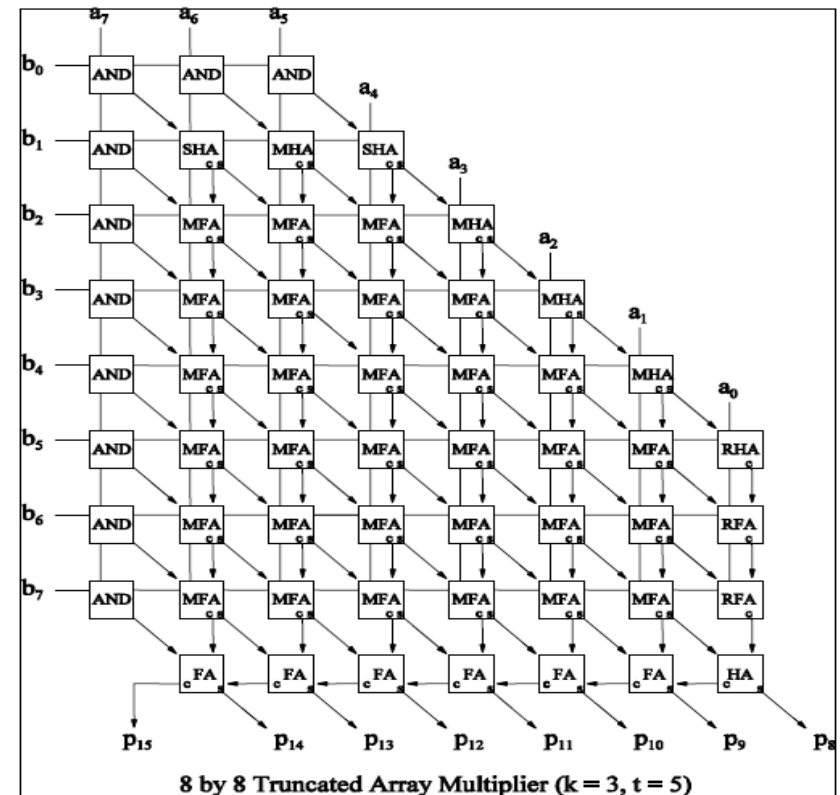
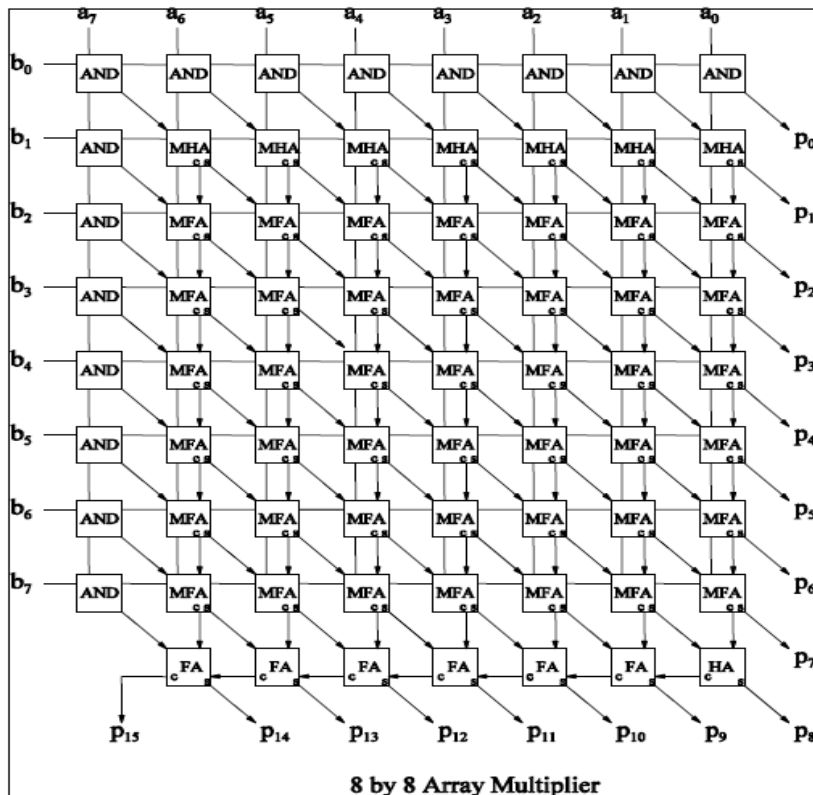
- suitable for array multiplier



# Variable Correction with Array (trunc\_var\_array)

M. J. Schule, J. E. Stine, and J. G. Jansen, "Reduced power dissipation through truncated multiplication," in IEEE Alessandro Volta Memorial International Workshop on Power Design, pp. 61-69, Mar. 1999.

## Truncated Array Multipliers (variable-correction)



MFA (modified FA): AND+FA

RFA (reduced FA): FA producing carry out only

MHA (modified HA): AND+HA

SHA (specialized HA): MFA with one input set to 1

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# Accuracy (n, k, r)

- required k for max absolute error  $< 1\text{ulp} = 2^{n-1}$
- e.g., for  $n=8$ ,  $k=3$  (constant) or 2 (variable)
- e.g. for  $n=16$ ,  $k=4$  (constant) or 3 (variable)

k	Constant Correction	Variable Correction
0	$n = 1$	$1 \leq n \leq 3$
1	$2 \leq n \leq 3$	$4 \leq n \leq 7$
2	$4 \leq n \leq 6$	$8 \leq n \leq 14$
3	$7 \leq n \leq 11$	$15 \leq n \leq 27$
4	$12 \leq n \leq 20$	$28 \leq n \leq 52$
5	$21 \leq n \leq 37$	$53 \leq n \leq 101$
6	$38 \leq n \leq 70$	$102 \leq n \leq 198$

$$E_{total} = -(2^k + r - 2) \cdot 2^r - 1$$

$$E_{tot\_max} = -(2^k + r - 2) \cdot 2^r - 1$$

# Summarized Comparison Table

- one table for each of 8x8 and 16x16

signed mxn		Operator (signed)			row			trunc_const_row			array			trunc_var_array		
		area	mid	delay	area	mid	delay	area	mid	delay	area	mid	delay	area	mid	delay
area (um2)	CL(total)															
time (ns)	delay															
power (uW)	dynamic															
	leakage															
	total															