DD LAB10

一、地點:工學501A

二、準備時間:6/15 1924-1932 三、DEMO時間:6/15 1932-1940

> BF16主要概念在於透過降低數字的精度,從而減少運算資源和功耗。 在BF16中,我們使用1bit表示正值或負值,8bits表示指數,7bits表示尾數精度



```
Sign = +1

Exponent = (01111100)_2 - 127 = -3

Fraction

= 1 + (0.0100000)_2

= 1 + 2<sup>-2</sup>

= 1.25

Value = (+1) \times 1.25 \times 2^{-3} = + 0.15625
```

四、評分方式

- 1. 輸入一BF16浮點數,按下N17將其顯示在七段顯示器上 (60%)
 - (1)位移處理
 - (i) 分成整數num跟小數float的部分,若exp 是正的左移,exp 是負的右移。
 - (ii) 整數num選用10個bit ,因2¹⁰=1024>999
 - (iii) 小數float選用14個bit ,因1/(2¹⁴)= 1/16384 < 1/9999

```
42 | reg [9:0] num,num_tmp;//2^10 = 1024 >999
43 +
      reg [13:0] float_point,float_point_tmp,float_point_tmp2;//1/2^14 = 1/16384 < 1/9999
66 🖨 always@ ( posedge clk ) begin
           num_tmp <= num;
67
           float_point_tmp <=float_point;
б8
69
           exp_tmp <= exp;
           fra_tmp <= fra;
70 '
           if (exp_tmp <= 255 )begin //expis pos
71 🖨
           // 10 bits + 14bits <= 10bit + 7bit + 7 bit
72
73
                {num_tmp,float_point_tmp} <= { 10'b0000000001,fra_tmp,7'b0000000 } << exp_tmp;
74 🖨
           end
           else begin // exp is nega
75 🖯
76 4
                exp_tmp2 <= ~exp_tmp+1;
77
                \{\text{num\_tmp,float\_point\_tmp}\} \iff \{10'b00000000001,\text{fra\_tmp,7'b00000000}\} \gg \exp_{\text{tmp}2};
78 🖨
           end
79 🗀 end
80 1
```

(2)顯示正負號與整數處理

(i)sign為1顯示-,為0不顯示(11 為empty)

```
128 🖨 always@(posedge clk) begin
129
         counter \leftarrow (counter \leftarrow100000) ? (counter +1) : 0;
130
         state <= (counter==100000) ? (state + 1) : state;</pre>
131 🖨
           case(state)
                0:begin
132 🤛
133
                     if (sign = 1'b1)
134
                          seg_number <= 10;
135
                     else
136 €
                          seg_number <= 11;
                     scan <= 8'b0111_1111;
137
138
                end
139 🖨
                 1:begin
                     seg_number <= (num_tmp/100);</pre>
140
                     scan <= 8'b1011_1111;
141
142 🖨
                end
143 🖨
                2:begin
144
                     seg_number <= (num_tmp/10) %10;</pre>
                     scan <= 8'b1101_1111;
145
146 🖨
                end
147 🖯
                3:begin
148
                     seg_number <= num_tmp %10;</pre>
                     scan <= 8'b1110_1111;
149
```

(3)顯示小數處理 (i)對應表

Binary dec 0.00000100000000 0.01570.00000010000000 0.00790.00000001000000 0.00400.00000000100000 0.00200.00000000010000 0.0010 $0.0000000001000 \ 0.0005$ $0.0000000000100 \ 0.0003$ 0.0000000000010 0.00020.0000000000001 0.0001

(ii)實作

```
82 always @(posedge clk) begin
83
           float_point_tmp2 <= float_point_tmp;</pre>
84
           float_digit_tmp[13] <= float_point_tmp2[13] * 14'd5000;
85
           float\_digit\_tmp[12] \iff float\_point\_tmp2[12] * 14'd2500;
           float_digit_tmp[11] <= float_point_tmp2[11] * 14'd1250;
86
           float_digit_tmp[10] <= float_point_tmp2[10] * 14'd625;
87
88
           float_digit_tmp[9] <= float_point_tmp2[9] * 14'd313;
89
           float_digit_tmp[8] <= float_point_tmp2[8] * 14'd157;
           float_digit_tmp[7] <= float_point_tmp2[7] * 14'd79;</pre>
90
91
           float_digit_tmp[6] <= float_point_tmp2[6] * 14'd40;
92
           float_digit_tmp[5] <= float_point_tmp2[5] * 14'd20;
93
           float_digit_tmp[4] <= float_point_tmp2[4] * 14'd10;
94
           float_digit_tmp[3] \Leftarrow float_point_tmp2[3] * 14'd5;
95
           float_digit_tmp[2] <= float_point_tmp2[2] * 14'd3;
96
           float_digit_tmp[1] <= float_point_tmp2[1] * 14'd2;
           float_digit_tmp[0] \Leftarrow float_point_tmp2[0] * 14'd1;
97
98
           float\_digit \Leftarrow float\_digit\_tmp[0] + float\_digit\_tmp[1] + float\_digit\_tmp[2] + float\_digit\_tmp[3] + float\_digit\_tmp[4]
99
                          +float_digit_tmp[5] + float_digit_tmp[6] + float_digit_tmp[7] + float_digit_tmp[8] + float_digit_tmp[9]
                           +float_digit_tmp[10] + float_digit_tmp[11] + float_digit_tmp[12] + float_digit_tmp[13];
100
101 🖒 end
```

(iii)顯示

```
151 🖨
                4:begin
152
                    seg_number <= (float_digit/1000);</pre>
                    scan <= 8'b1111_0111;
153 ;
154 🖨
               end
155 🖨
                5:begin
                    seg_number <= (float_digit/100) %10;</pre>
156
                   scan <= 8'b1111_1011;
157
158 🛆
                end
               6:begin
159 🖨
160
                    seg_number <= (float_digit/10) %10;</pre>
                    scan <= 8'b1111_1101;
161
162 🖨
               end
                7:begin
163 🖨
164
                     seg_number <= (float_digit) %10;</pre>
165
                     scan <= 8'b1111_1110;
166 🖨
167
                default: \ state \ \Leftarrow \ state;
```

(4)overflow顯示F

待處理

- 2. 按下P17按鈕將輸入數值+7,並將其顯示在七段顯示器上(20%) 待處理
- 3. 按下M17按鈕將輸入數值*3,並將其顯示在七段顯示器上(20%) 待處理

附錄

DD LAB10 問題

- 1. 遇到無窮小數的時候要四捨五入還是無條件捨去呢? 都可以,容許些許誤差
- 2. 乘法要用原始數字去做,還是用四捨五入或無條件捨去後的數字去做呢?原始
- 3. 需要顯是中間過程嗎? 還是只要最終結果就好呢? 最終結果
- 4. LED也需要跟著sw亮嗎?不一定要
- 5. 乘法可以直接用乘法嗎? 還是只能用加法迭代?可直接用乘法