

Rounding hardware

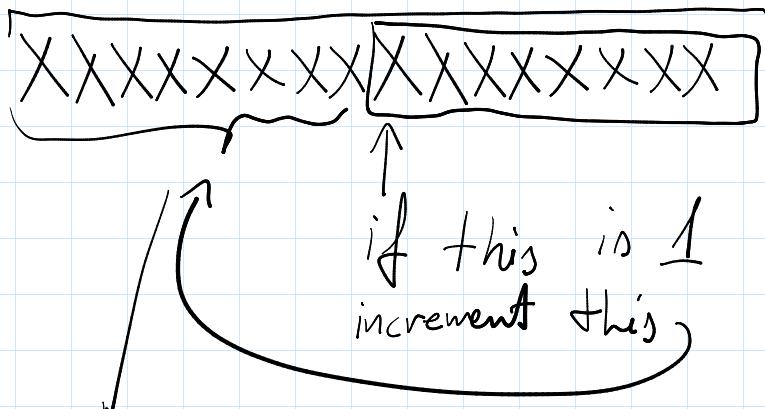


$$(-1)^S \cdot M_s \cdot 2^{E-63}$$

Normalize step

After "Big ALU"
First bit of mantissa must
be a 1 or fpn = 0

$M_B = 16 \text{ bits}$
Mantissa



if overflow, increment exponent

$$-1 \cdot 0.5 \approx -1 \cdot 1$$

$$-0.5 \approx 0 ?$$

Overflow

small ALU overflow OR rounding

Steps

1. Normalize the exponent to the bigger one, shift the smaller mantissa to the right to reflect the exponent change.

Note: Once you shift the mantissa 10,
the result will be rounded to the bigger number

2. Add the Mantissas together and round
3. Determine the sign bit
4. Determine overflow

Actual steps

1. Calculate exponent difference and determine the smaller or equal

If the exponent difference is bigger or equal to 10 return the bigger-exponent number

1. Convert 8 bit unsigned mantissa to a 9 bit signed mantissa

2. Place the left operand in the left 18-bit register
(and equivalently do the same to the right, unless
the left exponent is smaller, then allocate the
inversely)

3. Shift the left operand exponent-difference times

4. Add the 2 operands to either

5. If overflow occurred (not floating point representation), normalize the result

increment exponent

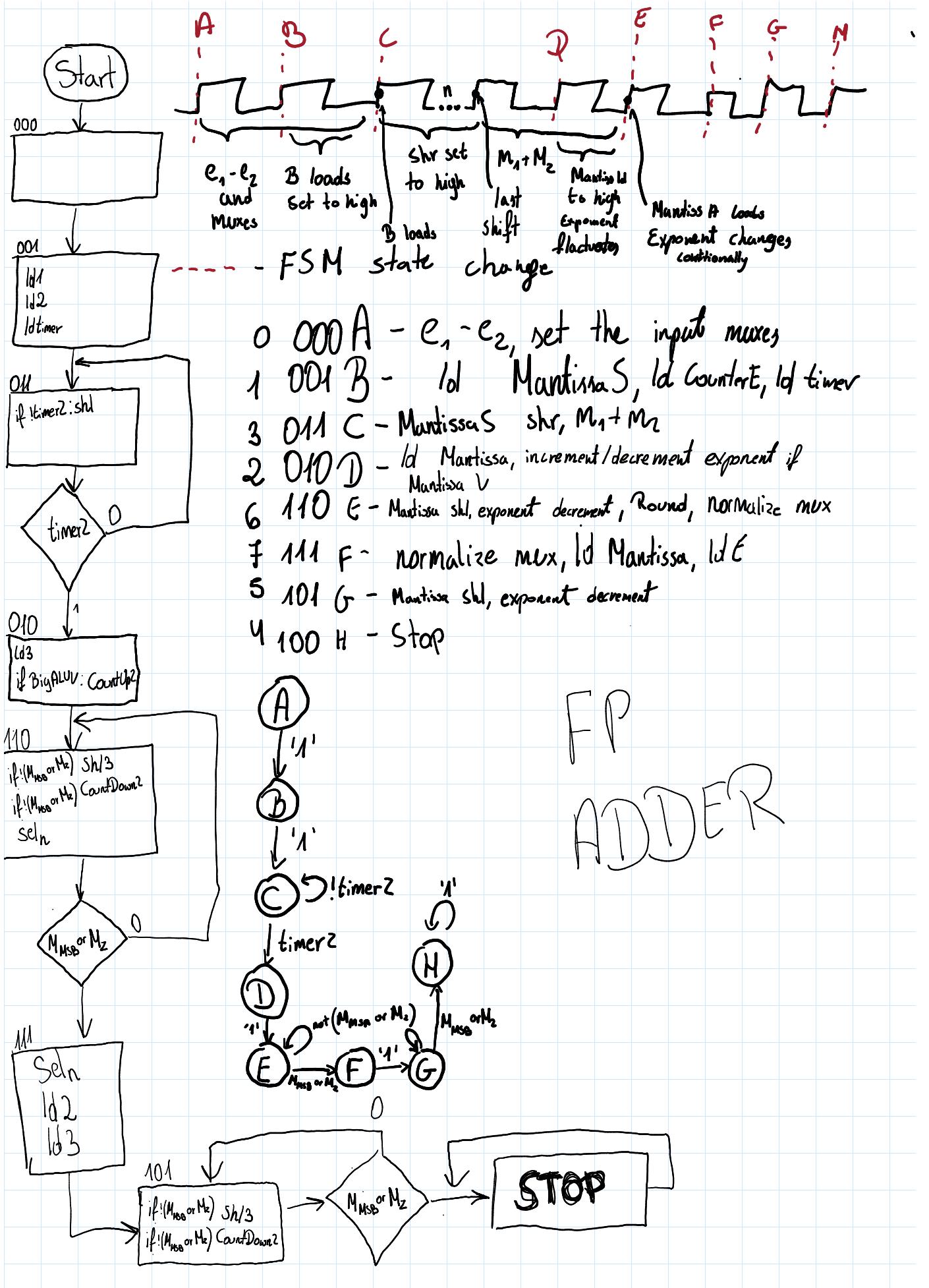
shifts right Bl & ALU result

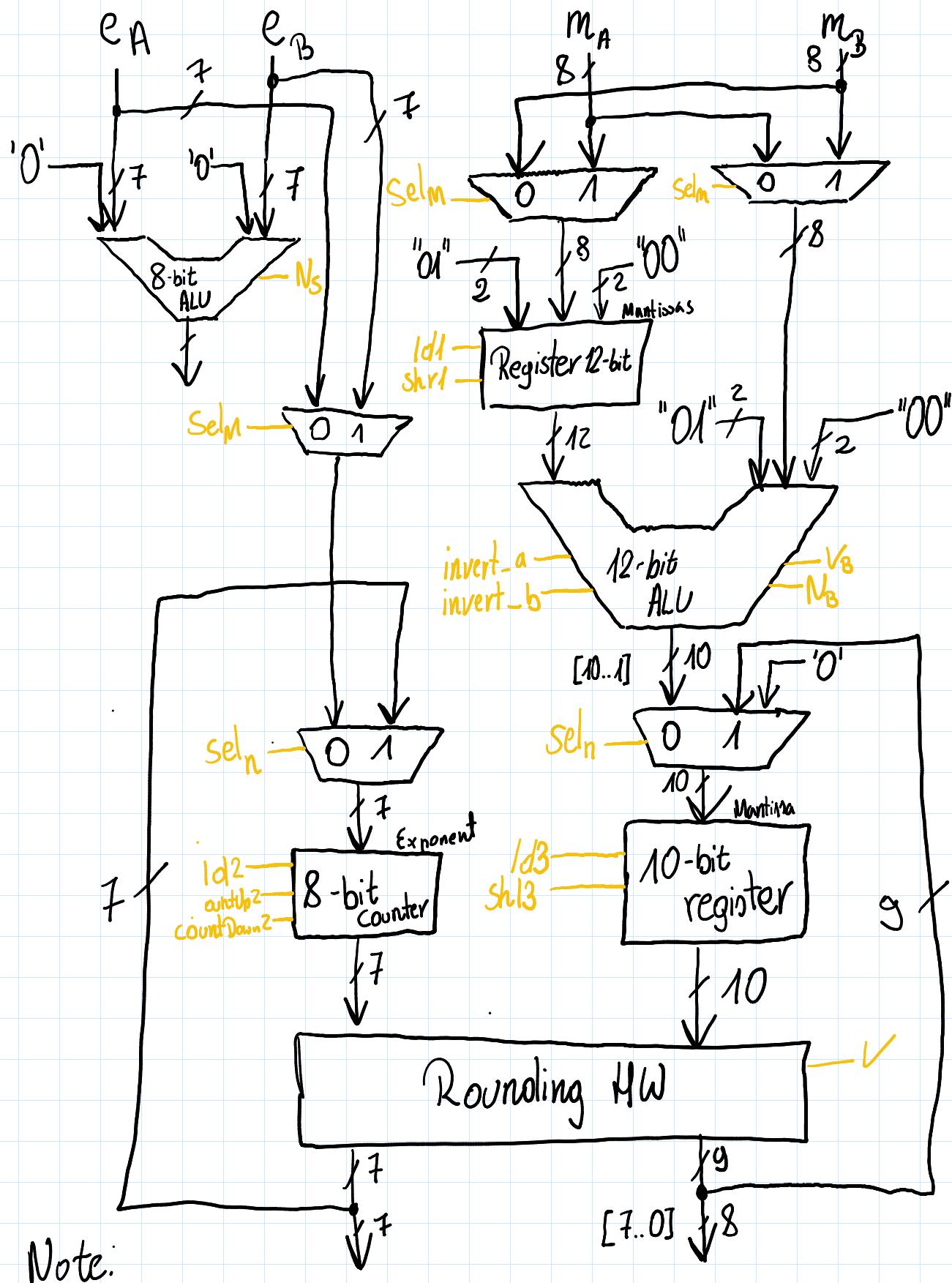
decrement exponent

shift left Bl & ALU result

6. Round the result according to above instructions

7. Return number

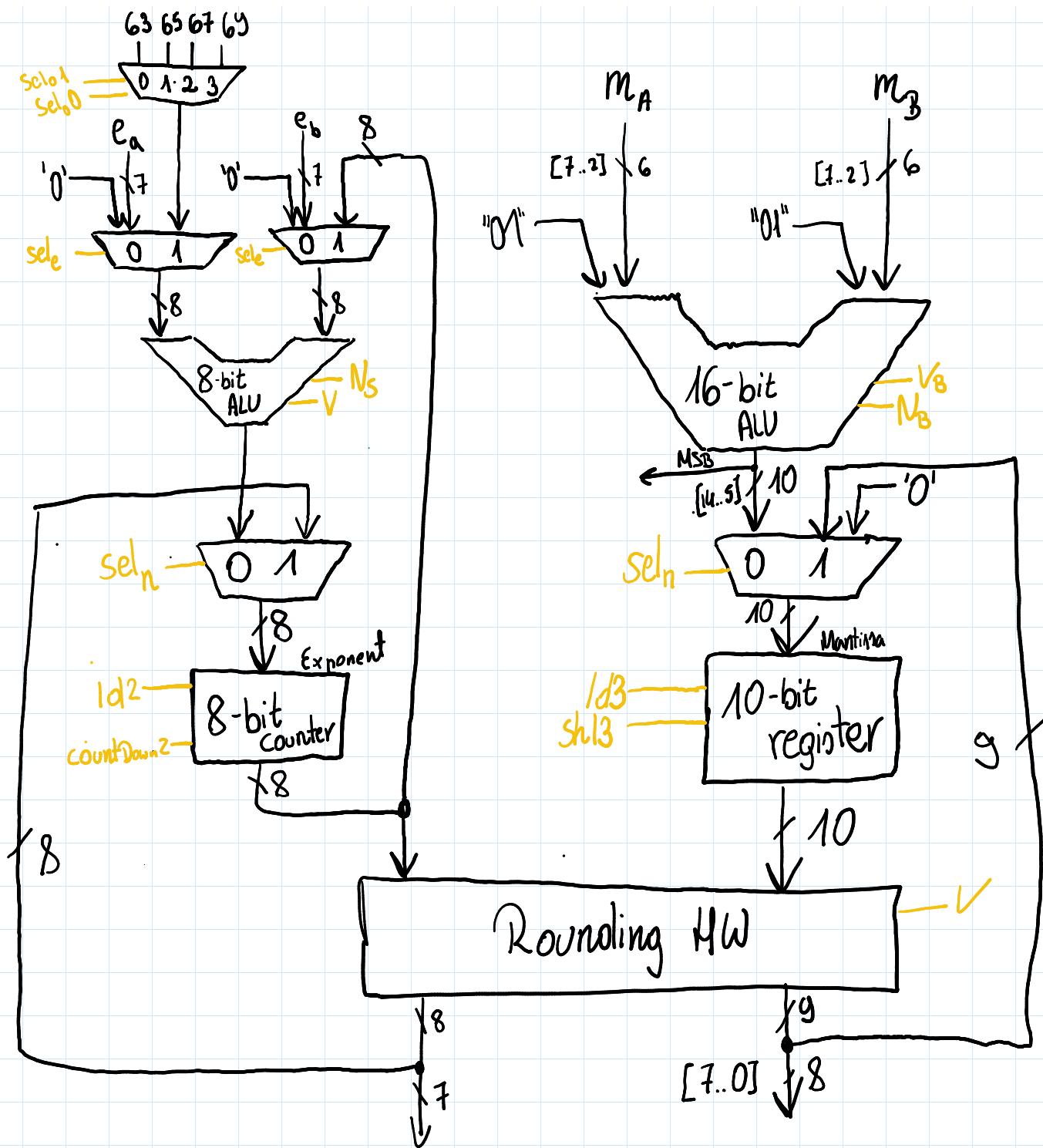




Note:

- if $N_s : e_A < e_B$

- A . $1.M_A \cdot 1.M_B$, $e_1 + e_2$, $|dE|$, $|d$ mantissa
- B . $(e_1 + e_2) + 63$ (or $+65$ or $+67$ or $+69$ depending on BiG ALU Out[14..13]), $|dE|$
- C . Normalize, round
- D . Reload
- E . Renormalize, round
- F STOP
- G dc
- H dc



$$S = S_A \oplus S_B$$