

Architecting Speed

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Estudo de caso – cálculo da potência de 3

- Código sequencial para X^3 :

X = ?

XPower = 1;

for(i=0; i<3; i++)

 XPower = XPower * X;

Cálculo sequencial em hw

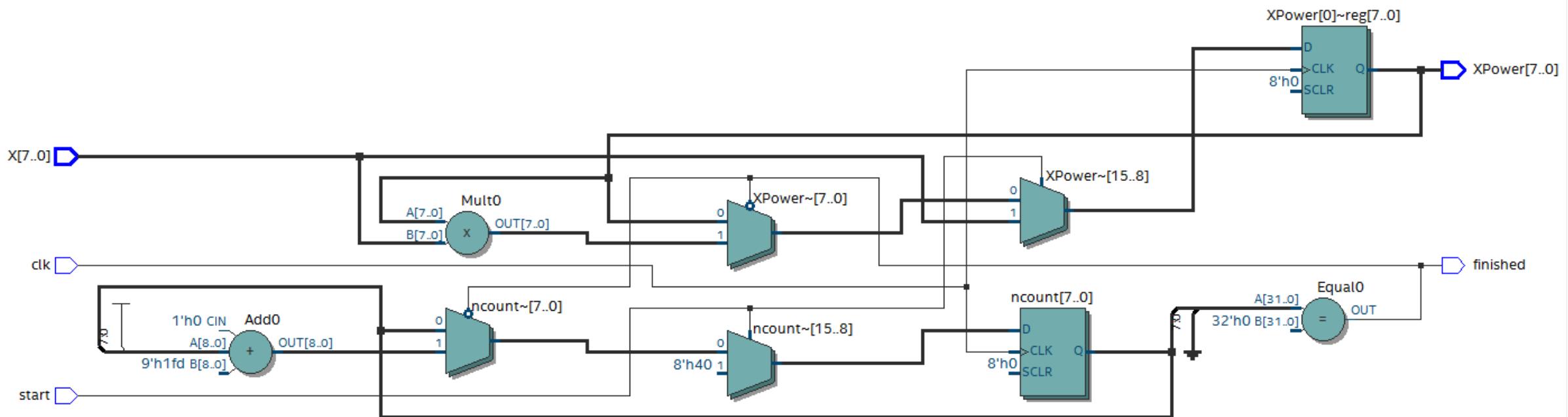
```
module XPowerIterative(
    output reg[7:0] XPower,
    output finished,
    input [7:0] X,
    input clk, start);

    reg [7:0] ncount;
    assign finished = (ncount == 0);

    always@(posedge clk)begin
        if(start) begin
            XPower <= X;
            ncount <= 2;
        end
        else if(!finished) begin
            ncount <= ncount -1;
            XPower <= XPower * X;
        end
    end
endmodule
```

module XPowerIterative

Throughput?
Latency?
Timing?



module XPowerPipelined

```
module XPowerPipelined(
    output [7:0]XPower,
    input [7:0]X,
    input clk);

    reg [7:0] XPower1, XPower2, XPower3;
    reg [7:0] X1, X2;

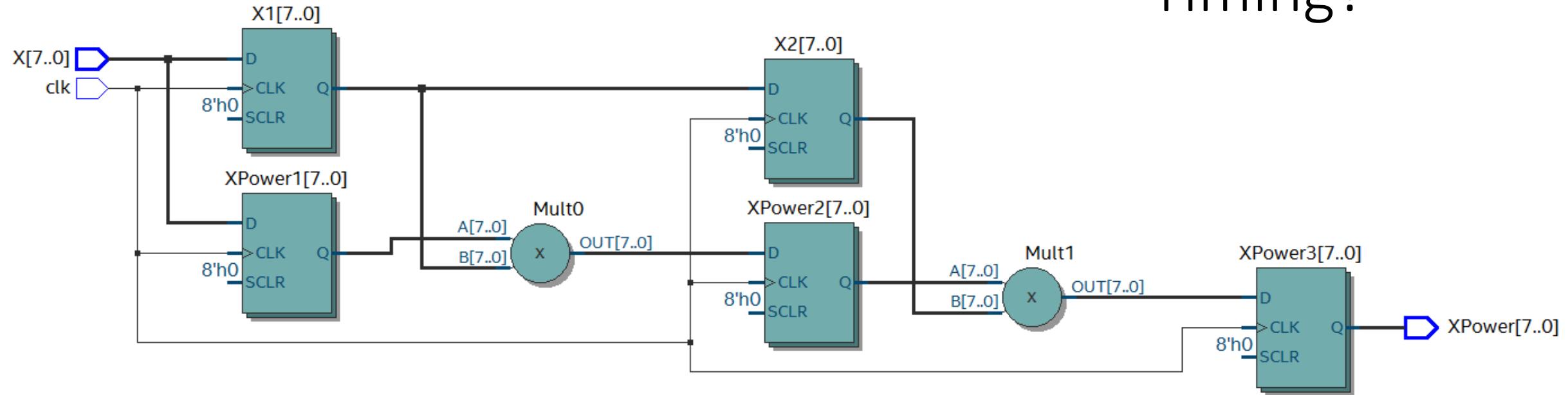
    assign XPower = XPower3;
    always@(posedge clk)begin
        //Load pipeline
        X1 <= X;
        XPower1 <=X;

        //Pipeline stage 1
        X2 <= X1;
        XPower2 <= XPower1 * X1;

        //Pipeline stage 2
        XPower3 <= XPower2 * X2; //qual o efeito no pipeline se usar X1 no lugar de X2?

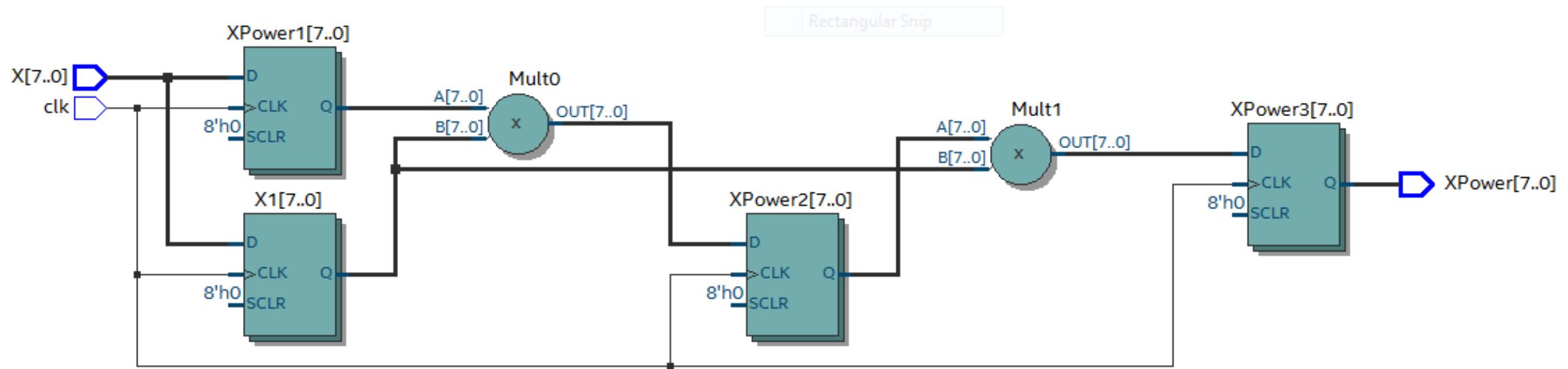
    end
endmodule
```

module XPowerPipelined



Throughput?
Latency?
Timing?

Qual o efeito no pipeline se usar X1 no lugar de X2?



Throughput?
Latency?
Timing?

module combinatorial

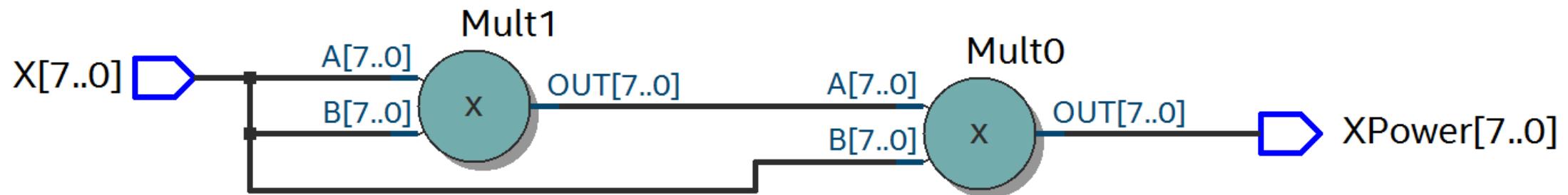
```
module combinatorial(  
    output [7:0]XPower,  
    input [7:0]X  
);  
    reg [7:0] XPower1, XPower2;  
    reg [7:0] X1, X2;  
    assign XPower = XPower2 * X2; //mult 2  
    always @* begin  
        //Load data  
        X1 <= X;  
        XPower1 <=X;  
  
    end  
    always @* begin  
        //mult 1  
        X2 <= X1;  
        XPower2 <=XPower1 * X1;  
    end  
endmodule
```

Or

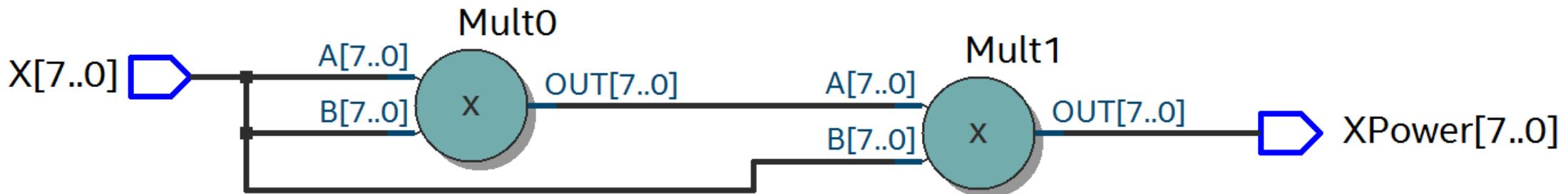
```
module combinatorial(  
    output [7:0]XPower,  
    input [7:0]X  
);  
    assign XPower = X * X * X; //x2  
endmodule
```

module combinatorial

Throughput?
Latency?
Timing?



Or



Exercício 1

- Simular todos esses circuitos
- Sintetizar para obter a frequência de operação
- Verificar para cada circuito
 - Throughput
 - Latency
 - Timing

Exercício 2

- Crie hardware para multiplicação de matriz nas três versões:
 - Iterativa,
 - Pipeline e
 - Combinacional;
- Tamanho da matriz $A_{5,3}$ e $B_{3,4}$;
- Números inteiros de 16 bits cada