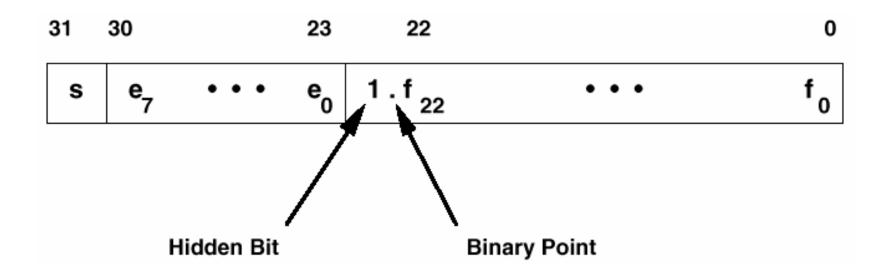
ADSP 2106x

Zahlenformate
Auszüge aus
ADSP-2106x Sharc Users Manual
Analog Devices, Inc.

IEEE SINGLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT DATA FORMAT



IEEE SINGLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT DATA FORMAT

- The unsigned exponent e can range between 1 ≤ e ≤ 254 for normal numbers in the single-precision format.
- This exponent is biased by +127 (254 : 2).
- To calculate the true unbiased exponent, 127 must be subtracted from e.

IEEE SINGLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT DATA FORMAT

The IEEE Standard also provides for several special data types in the single-precision floating-point format:

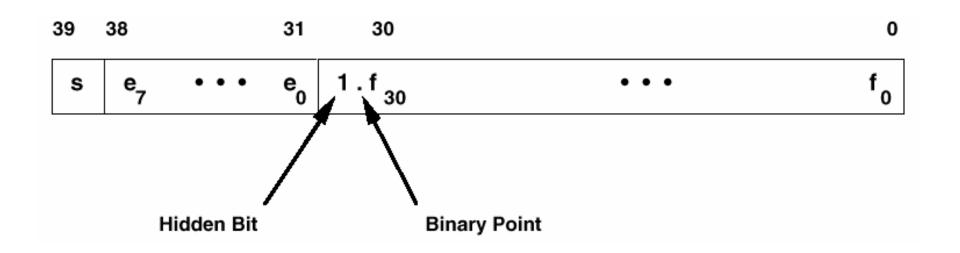
- An exponent value of 255 (all ones) with a nonzero fraction is a Not-A-Number (NAN). NANs are usually used as flags for data flow control, for the values of uninitialized variables, and for the results of invalid operations such as 0 * ∞
- Infinity is represented as an exponent of 255 and a zero fraction.
 Note that because the fraction is signed, both positive and negative Infinity can be represented.
- Zero is represented by a zero exponent and a zero fraction. As with Infinity, both positive Zero and negative Zero can be represented.

IEEE SINGLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT DATA FORMAT

The IEEE single-precision floating-point data types supported by the ADSP-2106x and their interpretations are :

Type	Exponent	Fraction	Value
NAN	255	Nonzero	Undefined
Infinity	255	0	(–1)s Infinity
Normal	1 ≤ e ≤ 254	Any	(-1)s (1.f 22-0) 2 e-127
Zero	0	0	(–1)s Zero

EXTENDED PRECISION FLOATING-POINT FORMAT



SHORT WORD FLOATING-POINT FORMAT

15 14 11 10 0

$$\mathbf{s} \mid \mathbf{e}_3 \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \mathbf{e}_0 \mid 1 \cdot \mathbf{f}_{10} \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \mathbf{f}_0$$

- The ADSP-2106x supports a 16-bit floating-point data type and provides conversion instructions for it.
- The short float data format has an 11-bit mantissa with a four-bit exponent plus sign bit, as shown
- The 16-bit floating-point numbers reside in the lower 16 bits of the 32-bit floating-point field.

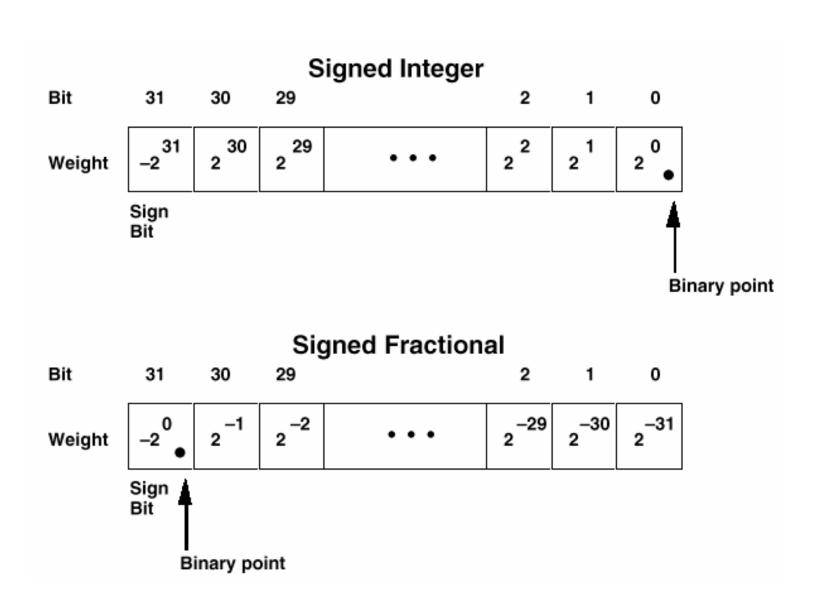
Two shifter instructions, FPACK and FUNPACK, perform the packing and unpacking conversions between 32-bit floating-point words and 16-bit floating-point words.

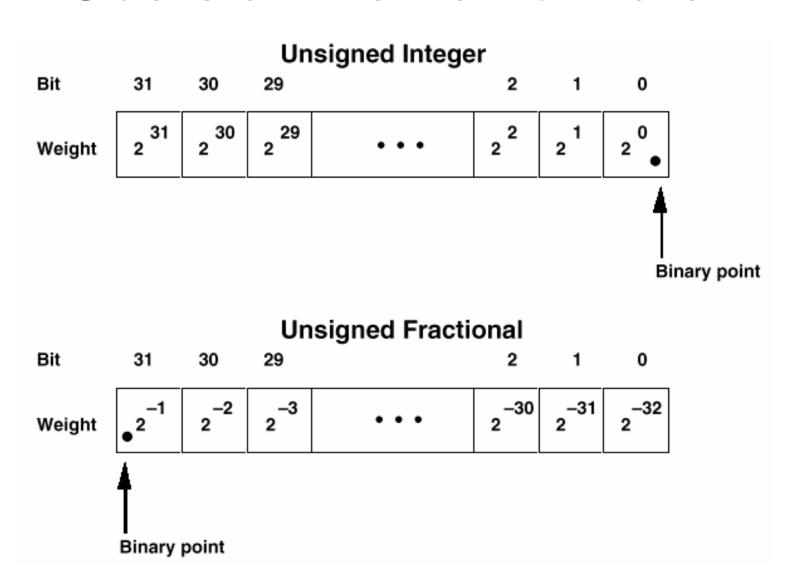
- The FPACK instruction converts a 32-bit IEEE floating-point number to a 16-bit floating-point number.
- FUNPACK converts the 16-bit floatingpoint numbers back to 32-bit IEEE floating-point.

FIXED-POINT FORMATS

The ADSP-2106x supports two 32-bit fixed-point formats:

- signed and unsigned fractional and
- signed and unsigned integer.





FIXED-POINT FORMATS

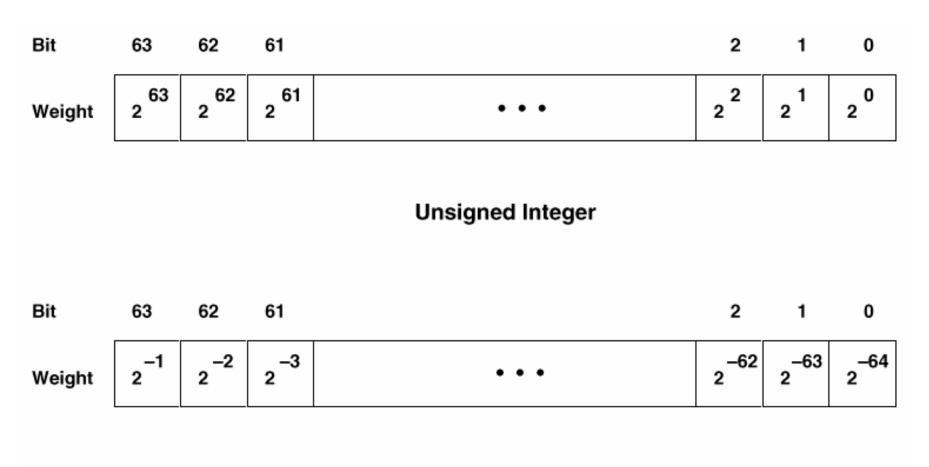
 ALU outputs always have the same width and data format as the inputs.

FIXED-POINT FORMATS

- The multiplier produces a 64-bit product from two 32-bit inputs.
- If both operands are unsigned integers, the result is a 64-bit unsigned integer.
- If both operands are unsigned fractions, the result is a 64-bit unsigned fraction.

FIXED-POINT FORMATS

- If one operand is signed and the other unsigned, the result is signed.
- If both inputs are signed, the result is signed and automatically shifted left one bit.
- The LSB becomes zero and bit 62 moves into the sign bit position.
- Normally bit 63 and bit 62 are identical when both operands are signed.



Unsigned Fractional

