Variable Block Adder (1C)

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Please send corrections (or suggestions) to youngwlim@hotmail.com.

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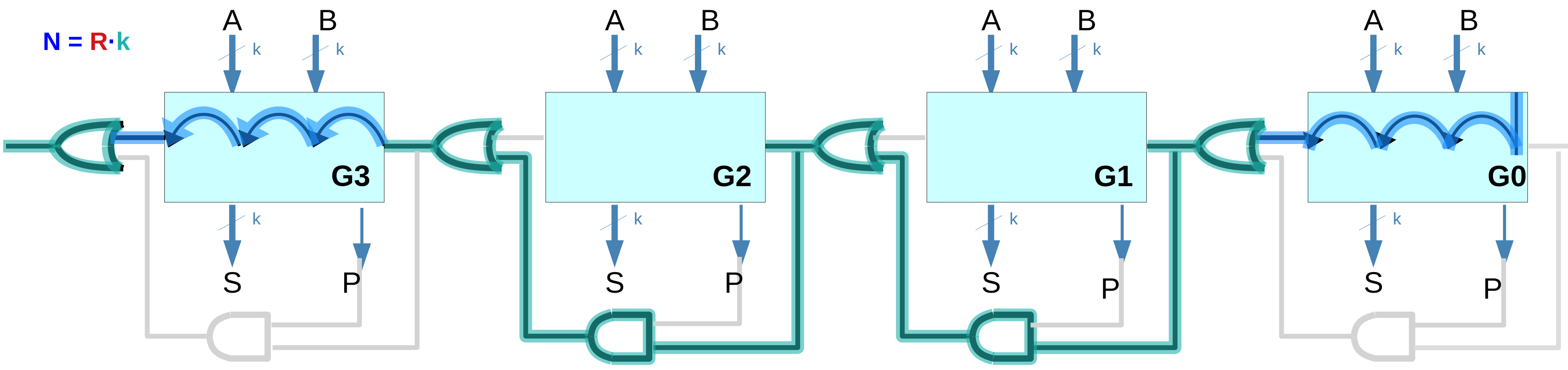
Carry Skip Adder



Fixed block size = k bits

$(k-1)\,\Delta_{rca}$ | $(R-2)\,\Delta_{SKIP}$ | $(k-1)\,\Delta_{rca}$

$(k-1)\,t$ | $(m-2)\,T$ | $(k-1)\,t$

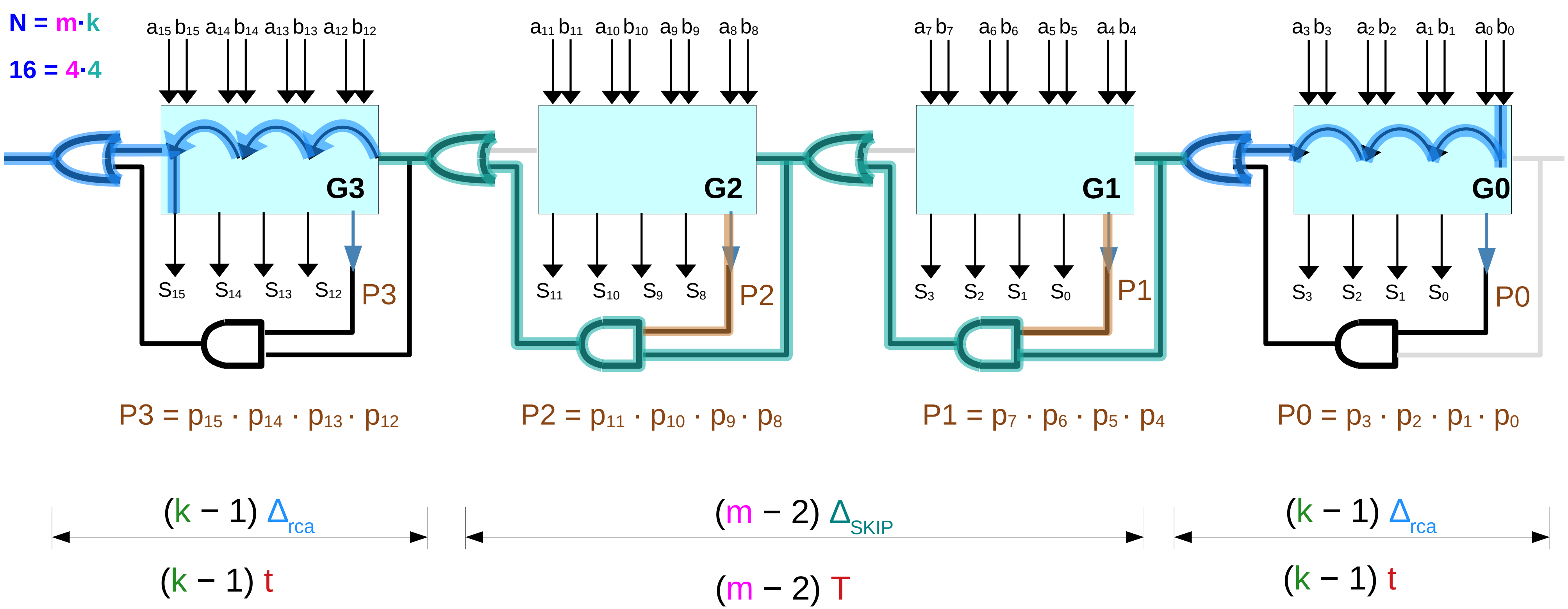
Variable block size = x_i bits for the i-th group

$(x_i-1)\,t$ | $(m-2)\,T$ | $(x_j-1)\,t$

t denote the time required for a carry signal to ripple across a bit
T denote the time required for the signal to skip over a group of bits
m denotes the optimal number of groups for an n-bit carry chain

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Carry Skip Adder – fixed block size



t denote the time required for a carry signal to ripple across a bit
T denote the time required for the signal to skip over a group of bits
m denotes the optimal number of groups for an n-bit carry chain

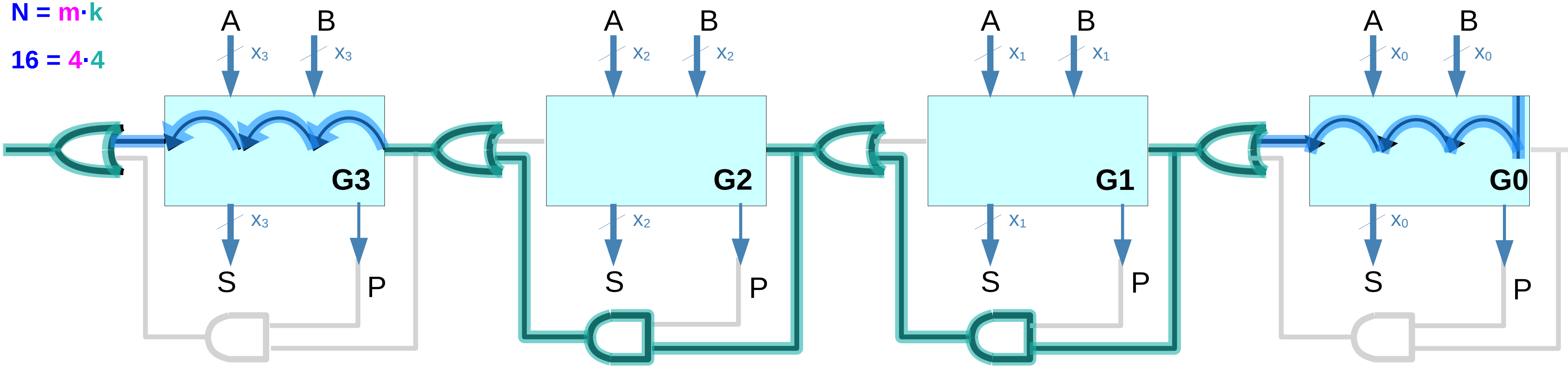
Fixed Block Size ➡ delay(P3) = delay(P2) = delay(P1) = delay(P0) = Fixed Delay

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Carry Skip Adder – maximum carry delay (3)

N = m·k

16 = 4·4



x_3 = bit size of G3

x_2 = bit size of G2

x_1 = bit size of G1

x_0 = bit size of G

$(x_3 - 1)\ \Delta_{rca}$ | $(m - 2)\ \Delta_{SKIP}$ | $(x_0 - 1)\ \Delta_{rca}$

$(x_3 - 1)\ t$ | $(m - 2)\ T$ | $(x_0 - 1)\ t$

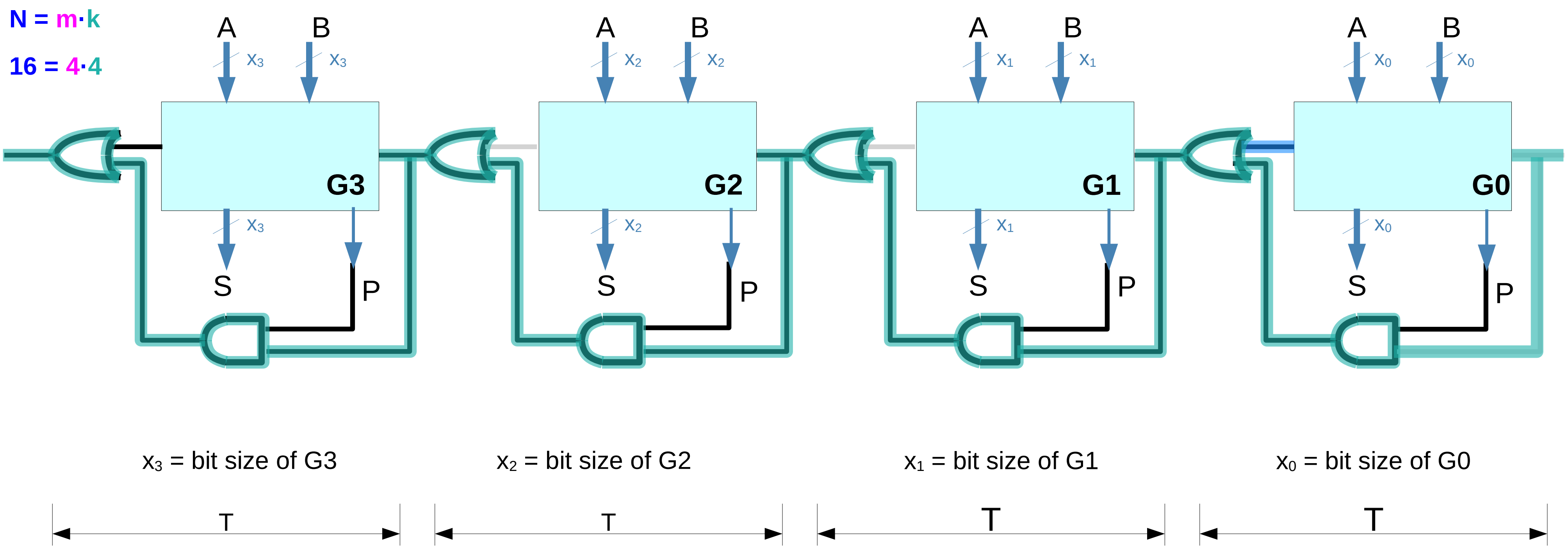
t denote the time required for a carry signal to ripple across a bit
T denote the time required for the signal to skip over a group of bits
m denotes the optimal number of groups for an n-bit carry chain

$(x_3 - 1)\ 1$ | $(m - 2)\ T'$ | $(x_0 - 1)\ 1$

T' normalized delay of *T* over *t*

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Carry Skip Adder – maximum carry delay (3)



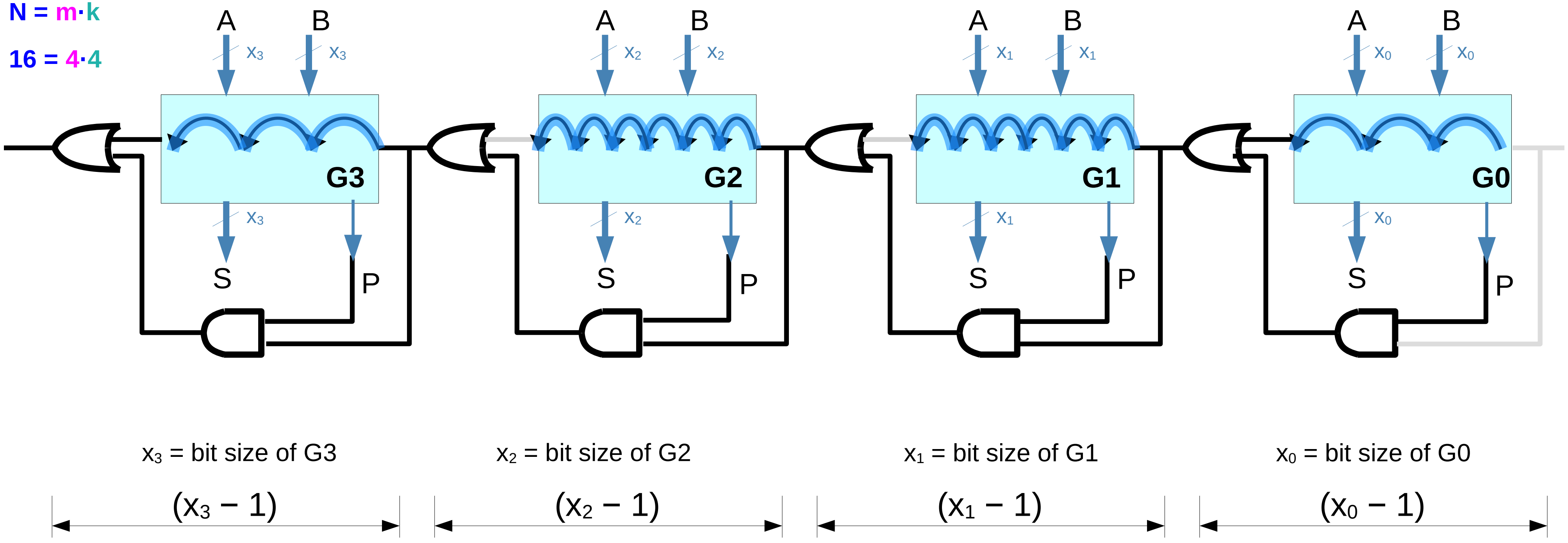
Carry Skip Delays

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Carry Skip Adder – maximum carry delay (3)

N = m·k

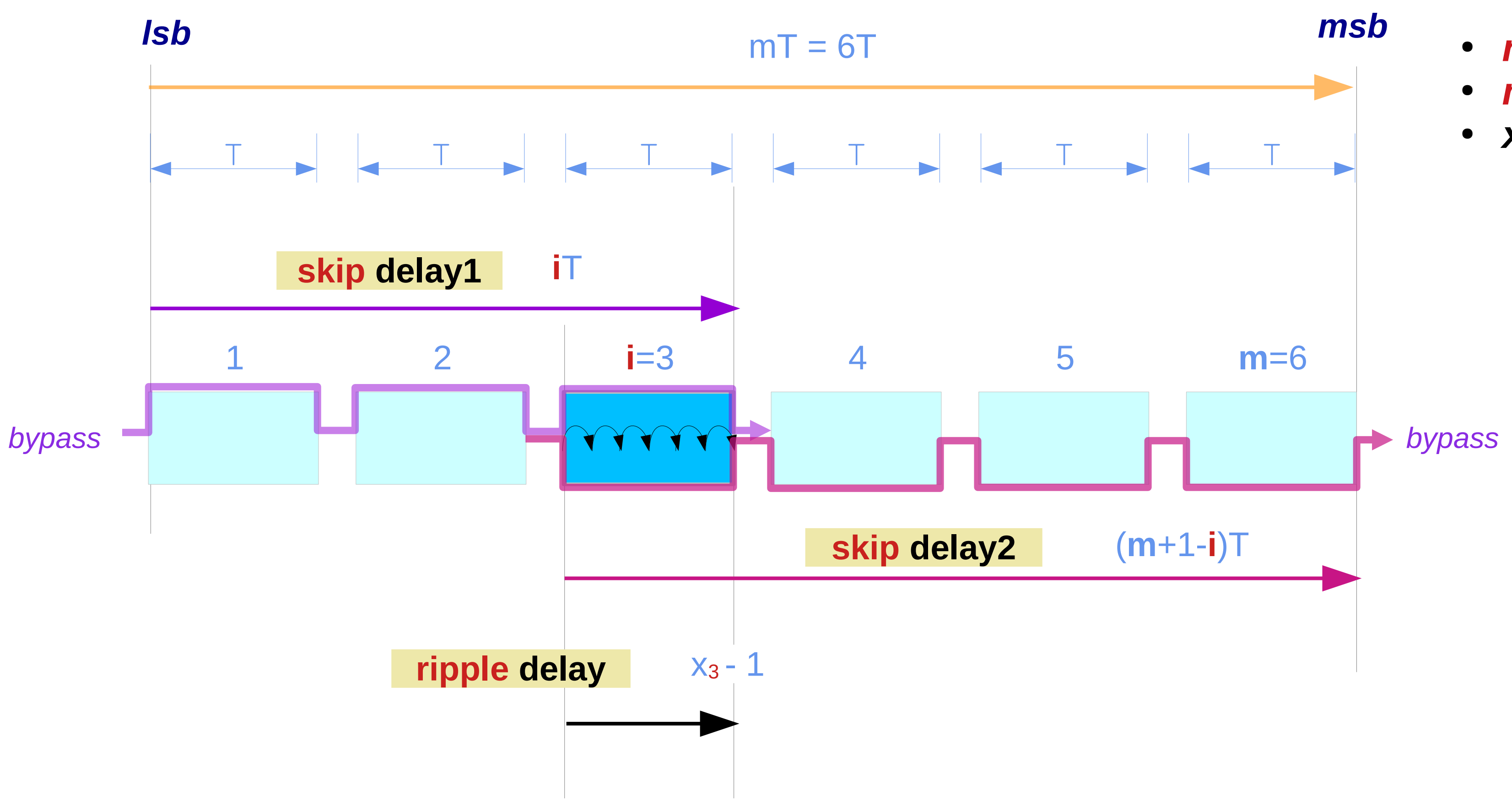
16 = 4·4



Carry Ripple delays

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Skip path delays and ripple delays



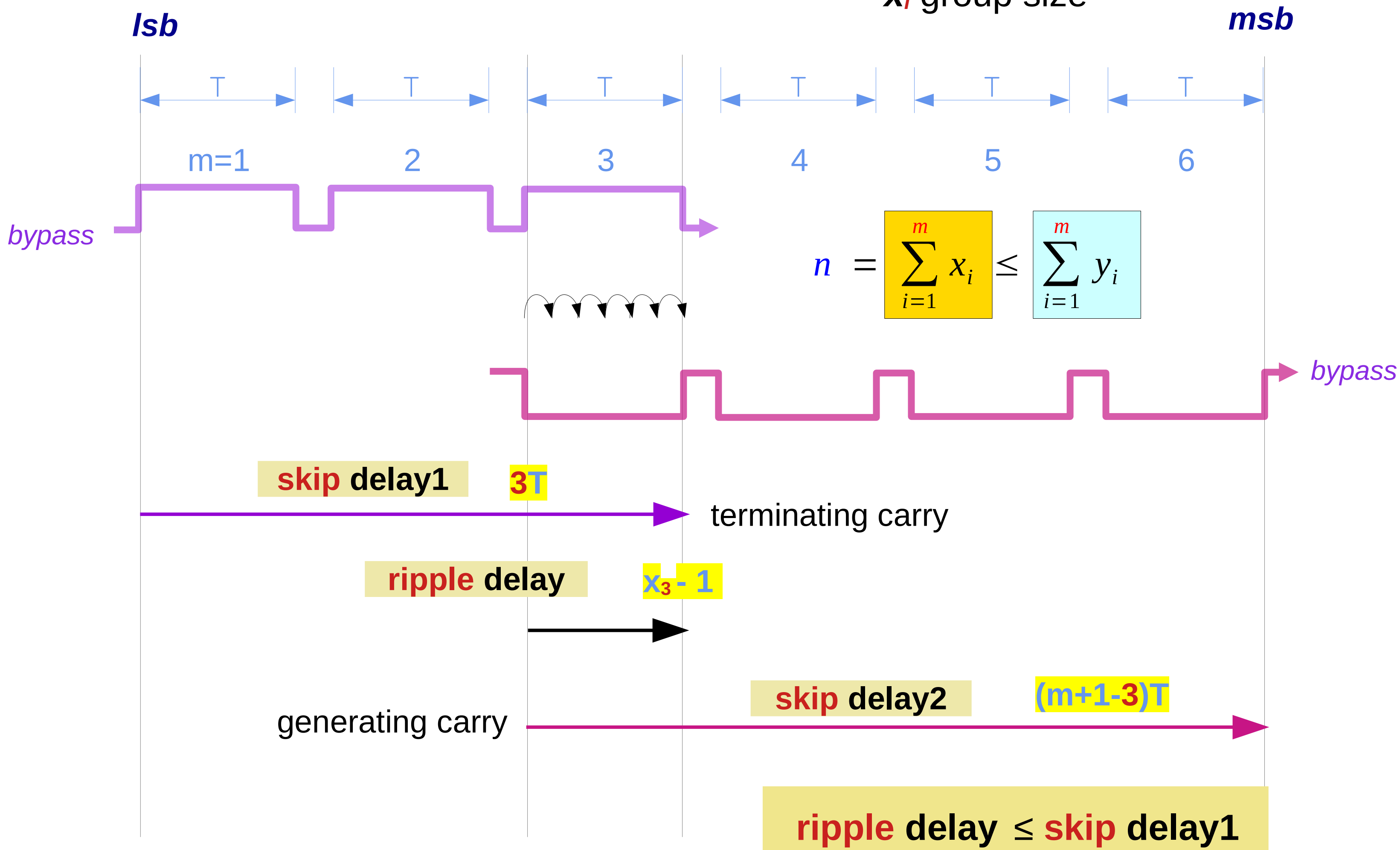
- ***n*** bits
- ***m*** groups
- x_i group size

ripple delay ≤ skip delay1
ripple delay ≤ skip delay2

ripple delay ≤ min (skip delay1, skip delay2)

Overlapping Delay Paths

- x_i group size



$$n = \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \le \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i$$

ripple delay ≤ skip delay1
ripple delay ≤ skip delay2

m = 2;
y_1 = 1+T
y_2 = 1+T

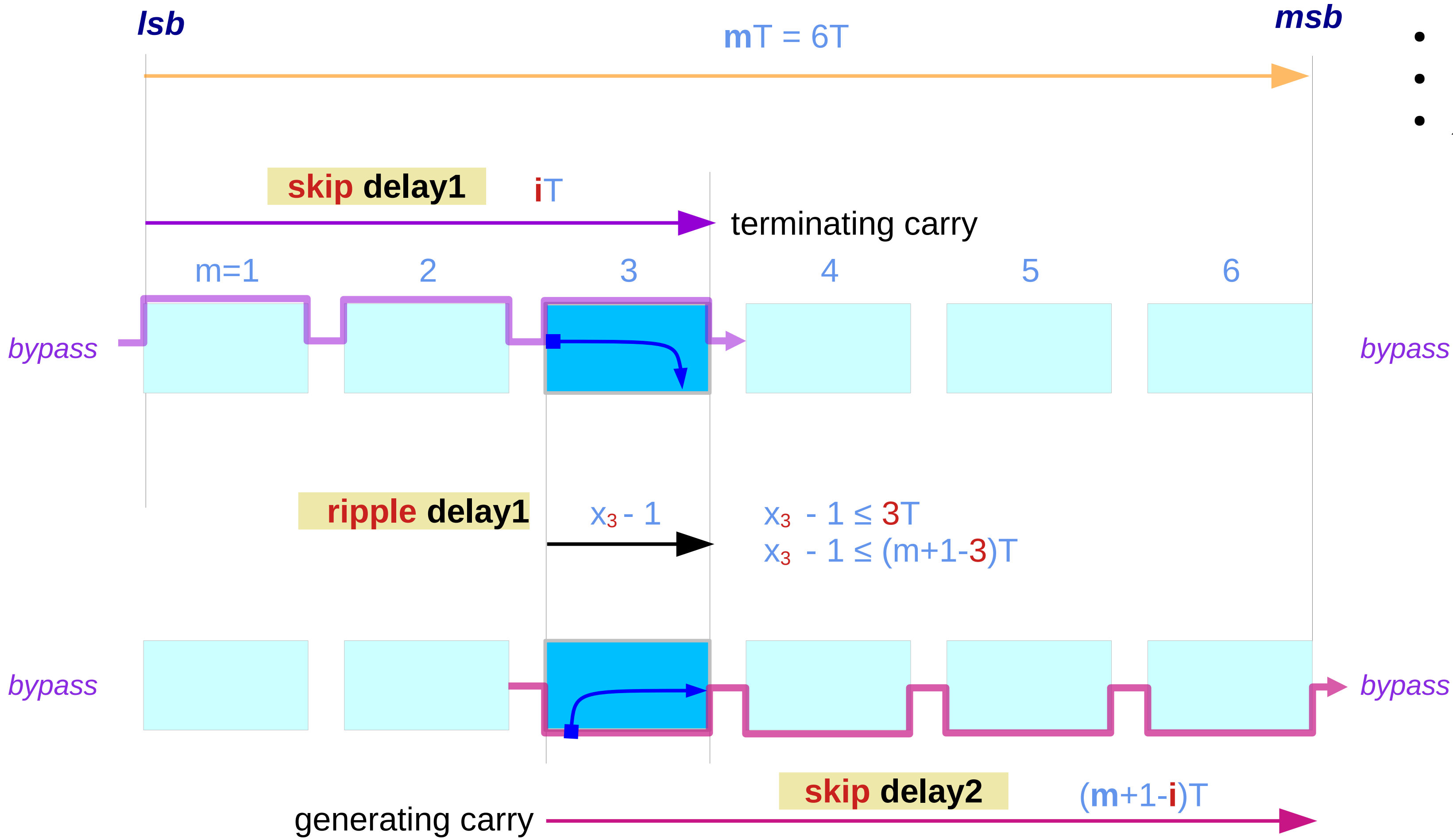
m = 3;
y_1 = 1+T
y_2 = 1+2T
y_3 = 1+T

m = 4;
y_1 = 1+T
y_2 = 1+2T
y_3 = 1+2T
y_4 = 1+T

m = 5;
y_1 = 1+T
y_2 = 1+2T
y_3 = 1+3T
y_4 = 1+2T
y_5 = 1+T

m = 6;
y_1 = 1+T
y_2 = 1+2T
y_3 = 1+3T
y_4 = 1+3T
y_6 = 1+T

Minimum skip path delay (y_i – 1) of the i^{th} group



- ***n*** bits
- ***m*** groups
- x_i group size

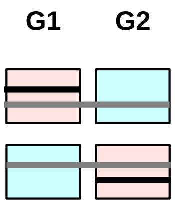
$$x_3 \le y_3 = \min(1 + iT, 1 + (m+1-i)T)$$

Minimum skip path delay of the i^{th} group (1)

m = 2;

min(T, 2T) = T

min(2T, T) = T

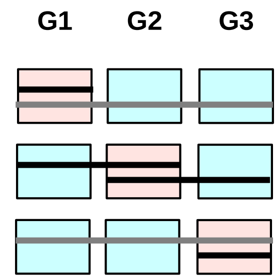


m = 3;

min(T, 3T) = T

min(2T, 2T) = 2T

min(3T, T) = T



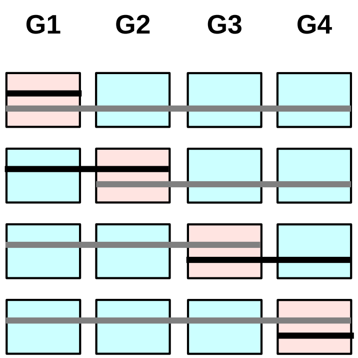
m = 4;

min(T, 4T) = T

min(2T,3T) = 2T

min(3T,2T) = 2T

min(4T,T) = T



m = 5;

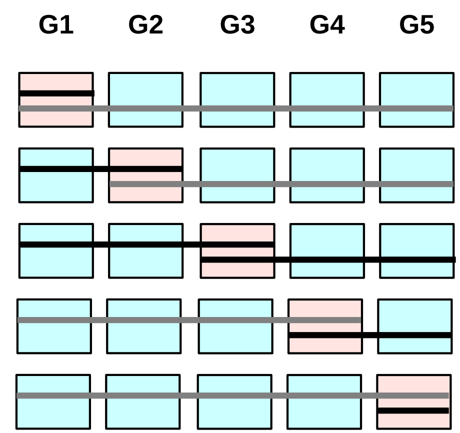
min(T, 5T) = T

min(2T, 4T) = 2T

min(3T, 3T) = 3T

min(4T, 2T) = 2T

min(5T, T) = T



$$y_i = 1 + min\{iT,\ (m+1-i)T\}$$

$$y_i = min\{1+iT, 1+(m+1-i)T\}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, m$$

Minimum skip path delay of the i^{th} group (2)

m = 6;

min(T, 6T) = T

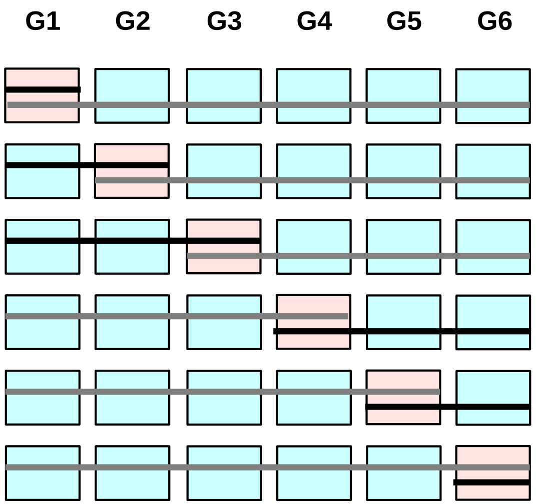
min(2T, 5T) = 2T

min(3T, 4T) = 3T

min(4T, 3T) = 3T

min(5T, 2T) = 2T

min(6T, T) = T



m = 7;

min(T, 7T) = T

min(2T, 6T) = 2T

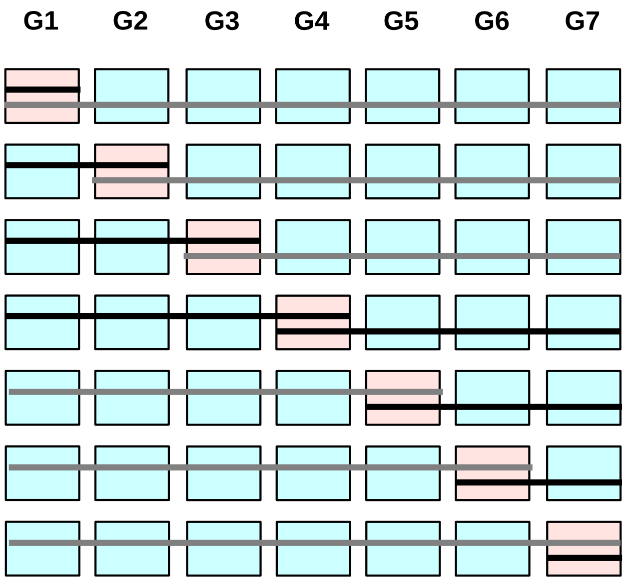
min(3T, 5T) = 3T

min(4T, 4T) = 4T

min(5T, 3T) = 3T

min(6T, 2T) = 2T

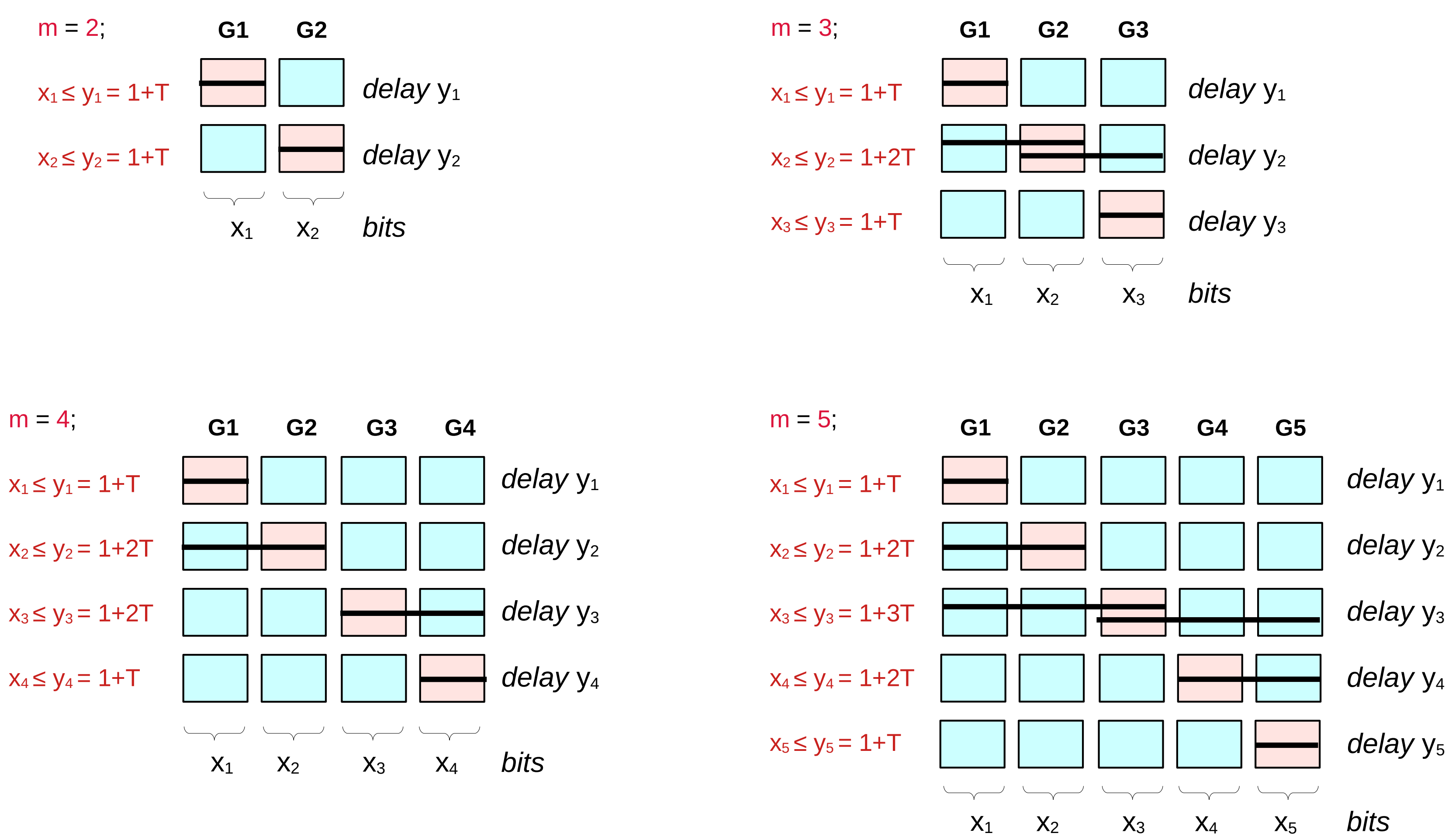
min(7T, T) = T



$$y_i = 1 + min\{iT, (m+1-i)T\}$$

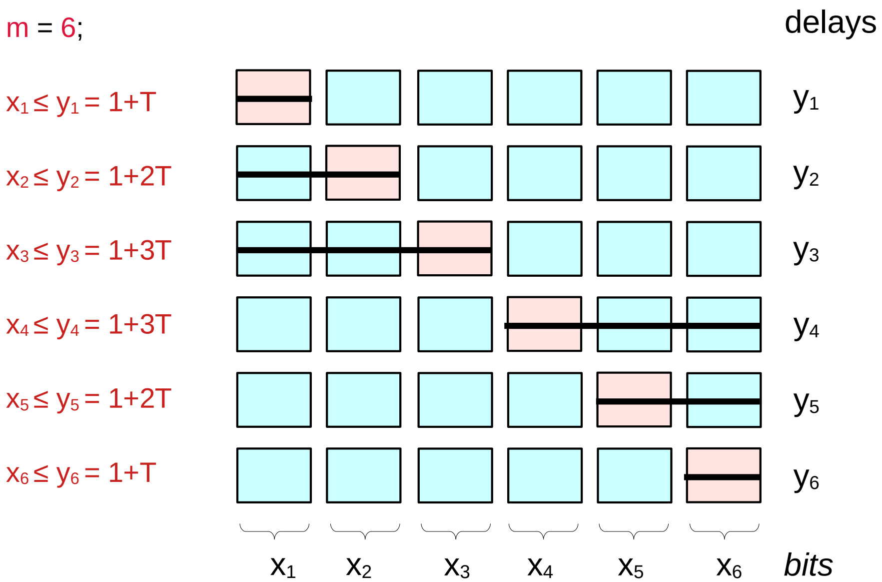
$$y_i = min\{1+iT, 1+(m+1-i)T\}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, m$$

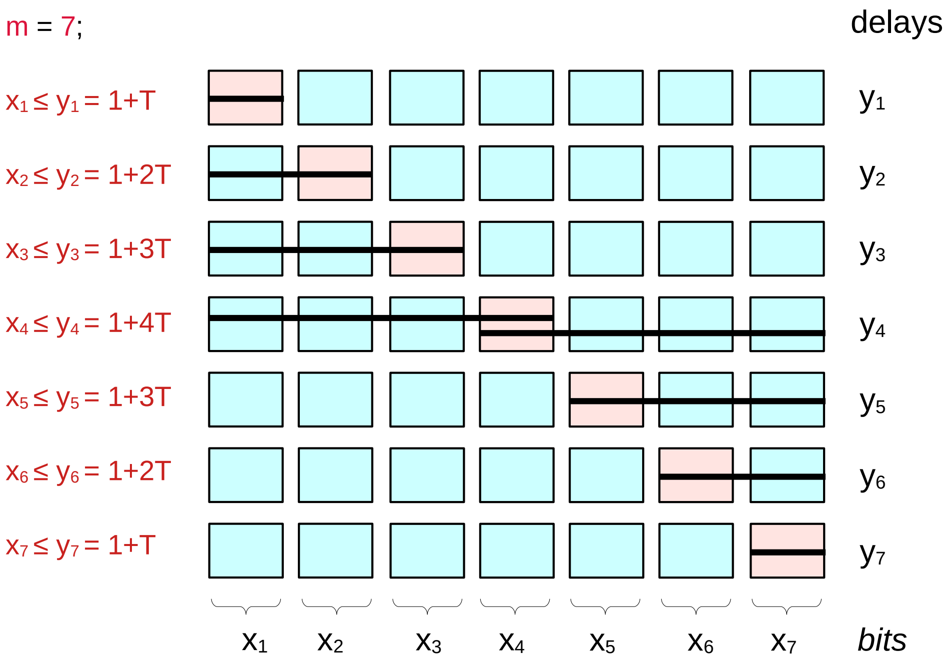
The i^{th} group has x_i bits for a given m (1)



$x_i - 1 \le \min(iT, (m+1-i)T)$ → $x_i \le y_i = \min(1 + iT, 1 + (m+1-i)T)$

The i^{th} group has x_i bits for a given m (2)





$x_i - 1 \le \min(iT, (m+1-i)T)$ → $x_i \le y_i = \min(1 + iT, 1 + (m+1-i)T)$

Procedure

(I) Let m be the smallest positive integer such that

$$n \leq m + \frac{1}{2} m T + \frac{1}{4} m^2 T + (1 - (-1)^m) \frac{1}{8} T = \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i$$

- total $n = 48$ bits
- $m = 7$ groups
- i-th group has x_i bits (size)
- constant skip delay $T = T(x_i) = 3$

(II) Let

$$y_i = min\{1 + iT, 1 + (m + 1 - i)T\}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, m$$

and construct a histogram whose i-*th* column has height y_i

for example, for T=3, and n=48, we have m=7

(III) It is easily verified that the area of the histogram in (II) is

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i = m + \frac{1}{2} m T + \frac{1}{4} m^2 T + (1 - (-1)^m) \frac{1}{8} T \geq n$$

so these are at least n unit squares in the histogram
starting with the first row, shade in n of the squares, row by row
Let x_i denote the number of shaded squares in column i of the histogram,
$i = 1, \ldots, m$

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i$$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Determining *m* the number of groups (1)

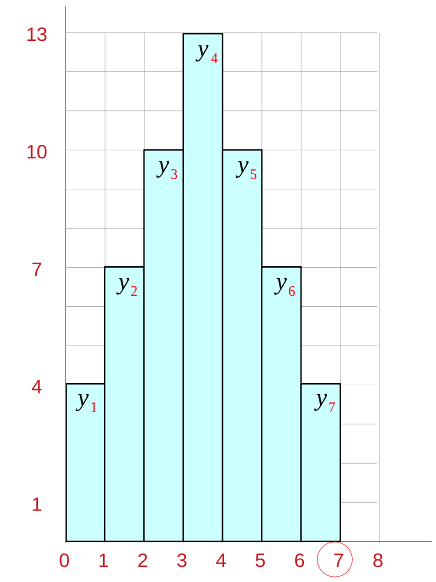
Method 1 – using a histogram

Let m be the smallest positive integer such that

$$n \le \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i$$

```
m = 2;
while (y1+···+ym < n)  m = m+1 ;
```

$$y_i = min\{1+iT,\, 1+(m+1-i)T\}, \quad i = 1,\dots,m$$



Method 2 – using a *closed formula*

Let m be the smallest positive integer such that

$$n \le m + \frac{1}{2}mT + \frac{1}{4}m^2T + \left(1-(-1)^m\right)\frac{1}{8}T$$

$m = 2k$

$\frac{m}{2} = k$

$y_i = min\{1+iT,\ 1+(m+1-i)T\}, \quad i = 1,\dots,m$

$m \quad \frac{1}{2}\cdot k(k+1)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
y_1 &= min\{1+1\cdot T,\ 1+(m-0)\cdot T\} & 0 \le x_1 &\le 1+1\cdot T\\
y_2 &= min\{1+2\cdot T,\ 1+(m-1)\cdot T\} & 0 \le x_2 &\le 1+2\cdot T\\
y_3 &= min\{1+3\cdot T,\ 1+(m-2)\cdot T\} & 0 \le x_3 &\le 1+3\cdot T\\
y_k &= min\{1+k\cdot T,\ 1+(k+1)\cdot T\} & 0 \le x_k &\le 1+k\cdot T\\
y_{k+1} &= min\{1+(k+1)\cdot T,\ 1+k\cdot T\} & 0 \le x_{k+1} &\le 1+k\cdot T\\
y_{m-2} &= min\{1+(m-2)\cdot T,\ 1+3\cdot T\} & 0 \le x_{m-2} &\le 1+3\cdot T\\
y_{m-1} &= min\{1+(m-1)\cdot T,\ 1+2\cdot T\} & 0 \le x_{m-1} &\le 1+2\cdot T\\
y_{m-0} &= min\{1+(m-0)\cdot T,\ 1+1\cdot T\} & 0 \le x_{m-0} &\le 1+1\cdot T
\end{aligned}
$$

$\frac{1}{2}\cdot k(k+1)$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

$0 \le x_i \le y_i, i = 1,\dots,m$

Determining *m* the number of groups (2)

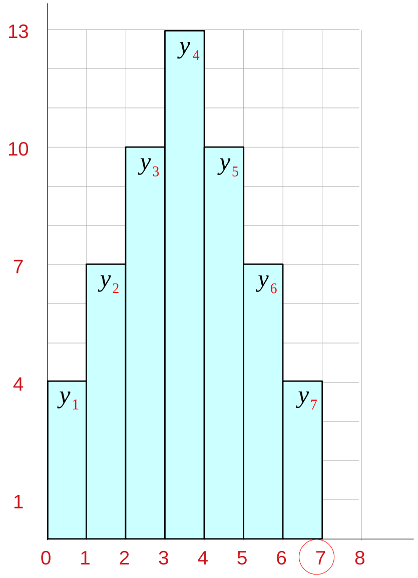
Method 1 – using a histogram

Let m be the <u>smallest</u> positive integer such that

$$n \le \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i$$

```
m = 2;
while (y1+···+ym < n)  m = m+1 ;
```

$$y_i = min\{1+iT, 1+(m+1-i)T\}, \quad i = 1,\ldots,m$$



m = 2; T = 3
y_1 = min {1+T, 1+2T} = 1+T = 4
y_2 = min {1+2T, 1+T} = 1+T = 4

m = 3; T = 3
y_1 = min {1+T, 1+3T} = 1+T = 4
y_2 = min {1+2T, 1+2T} = 1+2T = 7
y_3 = min {1+3T, 1+T} = 1+T = 4

m = 4; T = 3
y_1 = min {1+T, 1+4T} = 1+T = 4
y_2 = min {1+2T, 1+3T} = 1+2T = 7
y_3 = min {1+3T, 1+2T} = 1+2T = 7
y_4 = min {1+4T, 1+T} = 1+T = 4

m = 5; T = 3
y_1 = min {1+T, 1+5T} = 1+T = 4
y_2 = min {1+2T, 1+4T} = 1+2T = 7
y_3 = min {1+3T, 1+3T} = 1+3T = 10
y_4 = min {1+4T, 1+2T} = 1+2T = 7
y_5 = min {1+5T, 1+T} = 1+T = 4

m = 6; T = 3
y_1 = min {1+T, 1+6T} = 1+T = 4
y_2 = min {1+2T, 1+5T} = 1+2T = 7
y_3 = min {1+3T, 1+4T} = 1+3T = 10
y_4 = min {1+4T, 1+3T} = 1+3T = 10
y_5 = min {1+5T, 1+2T} = 1+2T = 7
y_6 = min {1+6T, 1+T} = 1+T = 4

m = 7; T = 3
y_1 = min {1+T, 1+7T} = 1+T = 4
y_2 = min {1+2T, 1+6T} = 1+2T = 7
y_3 = min {1+3T, 1+5T} = 1+3T = 10
y_4 = min {1+4T, 1+4T} = 1+4T = 13
y_5 = min {1+5T, 1+3T} = 1+3T = 10
y_6 = min {1+6T, 1+2T} = 1+2T = 7
y_7 = min {1+7T, 1+1T} = 1+T = 4

Determining *m* the number of groups (3)

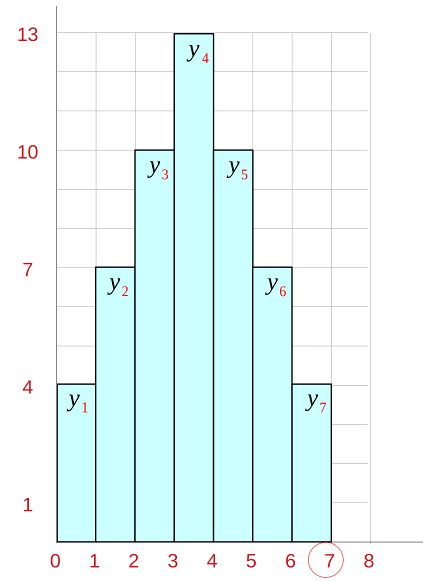
Method 1 – using a histogram

Let *m* be the smallest positive integer such that

$$n \le \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i$$

m = 2;
while ($y_1 + \cdots + y_m$ < n) m = m+1 ;

$$y_i = min\{1+iT, 1+(m+1-i)T\}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, m$$



$m = 2$	$m = 3$	$m = 4$	$m = 5$	$m = 6$	$m = 7$
$\sum_{i=1}^{2} y_i$	$\sum_{i=1}^{3} y_i$	$\sum_{i=1}^{4} y_i$	$\sum_{i=1}^{5} y_i$	$\sum_{i=1}^{6} y_i$	$\sum_{i=1}^{7} y_i$
$2 + 2 \cdot T$	$3 + 4 \cdot T$	$4 + 6 \cdot T$	$5 + 9 \cdot T$	$6 + 12 \cdot T$	$7 + 16 \cdot T$
$2 + 2 \cdot T < n$	$3 + 4 \cdot T < n$	$4 + 6 \cdot T < n$	$5 + 9 \cdot T < n$	$6 + 12 \cdot T < n$	$7 + 16 \cdot T > n$
$2 + 2 \cdot 3 < 48$	$3 + 4 \cdot 3 < 48$	$4 + 6 \cdot 3 < 48$	$5 + 9 \cdot 3 < 48$	$6 + 12 \cdot 3 < 48$	$7 + 16 \cdot 3 > 48$
$8 < 48$	$15 < 48$	$22 < 48$	$32 < 48$	$42 < 48$	$55 > 48$

$m = 7$

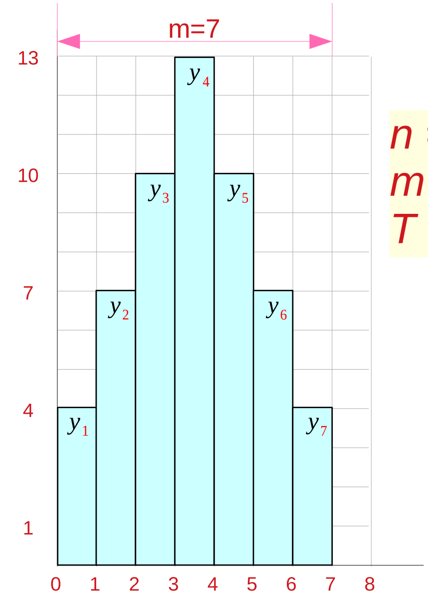
n =48
T =3

→ *m* =7

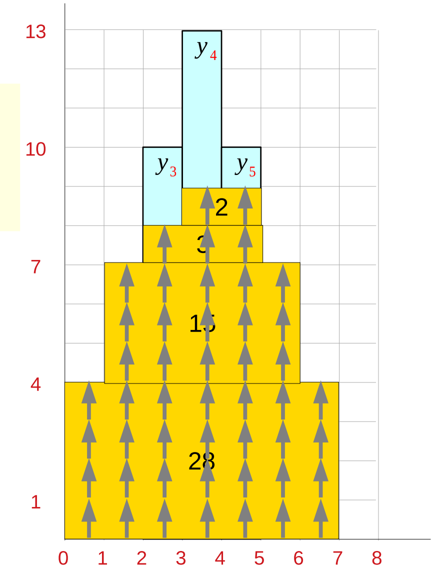
construct a histogram
whose *i-th* column has height y_i

so these y_i's are at least n unit squares
in the histogram, starting with the first row,
shade in n of the squares, row by row

let x_i denote the number of shaded squares
in column i of the histogram,
$i = 1, \ldots, m$



n =48
m =7
T =3

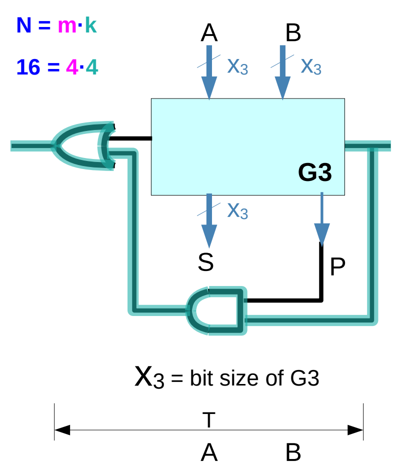


$$0 \le x_i \le y_i, \quad i=1,\ldots,m$$

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \le \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i$$

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^{7} x_i$$

$$n = 4+7+8+9+9+7+4 = 48 < 7+16\cdot3 = 55$$



$m = 7$; $T = 3$
$x_1 = 4 \le y_1 = 4$
$x_2 = 7 \le y_2 = 7$
$x_3 = 8 < y_3 = 10$
$x_4 = 9 < y_4 = 13$
$x_5 = 9 < y_5 = 10$
$x_6 = 7 \le y_6 = 7$
$x_7 = 4 \le y_7 = 4$

Maximum propagation time P

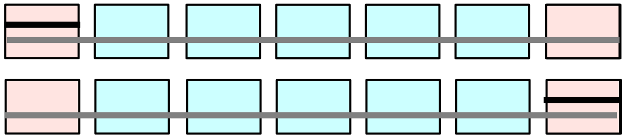
$$y_i = min\{1+iT, 1+(m+1-i)T\}, \quad i = 1,\ldots,m$$

the scheme (i), (ii), (iii)
gives the max prop time mT

$$y_1 = min\{1+1\cdot T, 1+(m+1-1)T\} = 1+T$$

$$y_m = min\{1+m\cdot T, 1+(m+1-m)T\} = 1+T$$

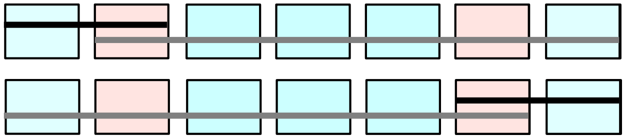
$$x_1 \le y_1 = 1+T \quad (bits)$$
$$x_m \le y_m = 1+T \quad (bits)$$



$$y_2 = min\{1+2\cdot T, 1+(m+1-2)T\} = 1+2T$$

$$y_{m-1} = min\{1+(m-1)\cdot T, 1+(m+1-(m-1))T\} = 1+2T$$

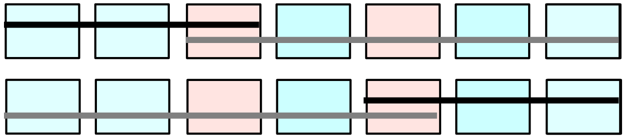
$$x_2 \le y_2 = 1+2T \quad (bits)$$
$$x_{m-1} \le y_{m-1} = 1+2T \quad (bits)$$



$$y_3 = min\{1+3\cdot T, 1+(m+1-3)T\} = 1+3T$$

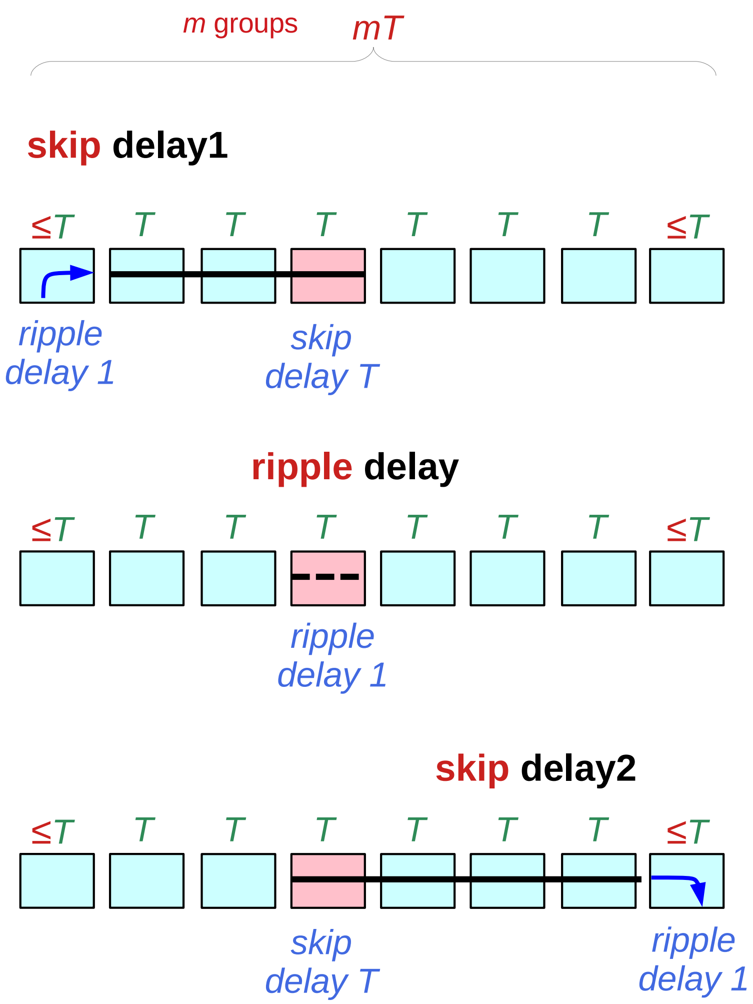
$$y_{m-2} = min\{1+(m-2)\cdot T, 1+(m+1-(m-2))T\} = 1+3T$$

$$x_3 \le y_3 = 1+3T \quad (bits)$$
$$x_{m-2} \le y_{m-2} = 1+3T \quad (bits)$$



Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Maximum propagation time P



the scheme (i), (ii), (iii)
gives the max prop time *mT*

skip delay1	iT	generating carry
ripple delay	$x_i - 1$	
skip delay2	$(m+1-i)T$	terminating carry

$x_i - 1 \leq iT$
$x_i - 1 \leq (m+1-i)T$

$x_i \leq 1 + iT$
$x_i \leq 1 + (m+1-i)T$

$x_i \leq \min\{1 + iT, 1 + (m+1-i)T\}$
$x_i \leq y_i$

$y_i = \min\{1 + iT, 1 + (m+1-i)T\}$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Maximum propagation time P

$$y_i = min\{1 + iT, 1 + (m+1-i)T\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

the scheme (i), (ii), (iii)
gives the max prop time *mT*

$$y_1 = min\{1 + 1 \cdot T, 1 + (m+1-1)T\} = 1 + T$$

$$y_m = min\{1 + m \cdot T, 1 + (m+1-m)T\} = 1 + T$$

$$x_1 \le y_1 = 1 + T$$

$$x_m \le y_m = 1 + T$$

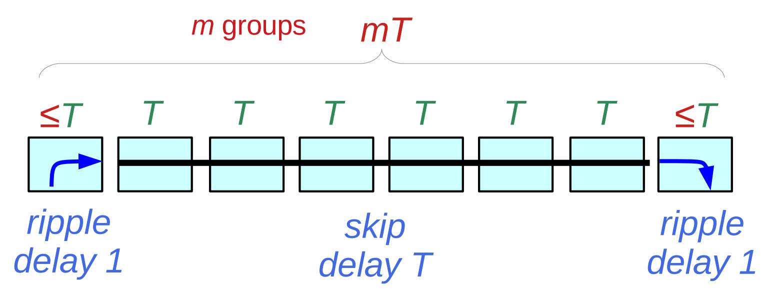
$x_1 - 1 \le 1T$
$x_1 - 1 \le (m+1-1)T$

$x_1 - 1 \le T$
$x_1 - 1 \le mT$

$x_m - 1 \le mT$
$x_m - 1 \le (m+1-m)T$

$x_m - 1 \le mT$
$x_m - 1 \le T$

maximum propagation time



$$P_{max} = P_{1,m} \le mT$$

$$P = P_{i,j} \le mT$$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Maximum propagation time P

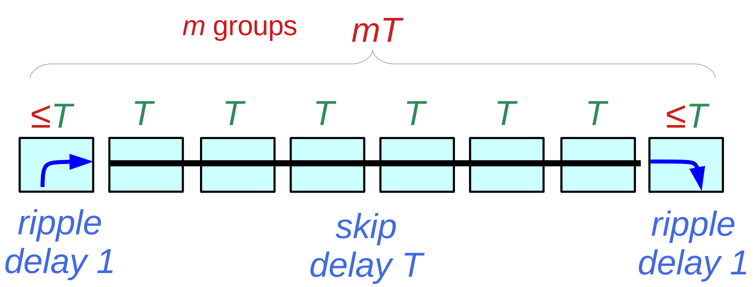
Lemma 1 When the bits of a carry skip adder are <u>grouped</u> according to the scheme (i)-(iii), the maximum propagation time of a carry signal is mT

the scheme (i), (ii), (iii) gives the max prop time mT

The carry generated at the 2nd bit position and terminating at the $(n\text{-}1)^{th}$ bit position clearly has propagation time mT.

We must show that *any other* carry signal has propagation time <u>smaller</u> than or equal to mT

maximum propagation time



$$P_{max} = P_{1,m} \le mT$$

propagation time of a carry signal $\le mT$
the maximum propagation time = mT

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Procedure

(I) Let *m* be the smallest positive integer

$$n \le \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i \qquad i = 1, \ldots, m$$

(II) Let

$$y_i = min\{1+iT, 1+(m+1-i)T\}$$

(III) Let x_i , $i = 1, \ldots, m$

starting with the first row, row by row

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \le \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i$$

Variable block size = x_i bits for the i-th group

find the smallest *m*

$$n \le \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} min\{1+iT, 1+(m+1-i)T\}$$

```
m = 2;
while (y1+···+ym < n) m = m+1 ;
```

m = 2;
y_1 = 1+T
y_2 = 1+T

m = 3;
y_1 = 1+T
y_2 = 1+2T
y_3 = 1+T

m = 4;
y_1 = 1+T
y_2 = 1+2T
y_3 = 1+2T
y_4 = 1+T

m = 5;
y_1 = 1+T
y_2 = 1+2T
y_3 = 1+3T
y_4 = 1+2T
y_5 = 1+T

m = 6;
y_1 = 1+T
y_2 = 1+2T
y_3 = 1+3T
y_4 = 1+3T
y_5 = 1+2T
y_6 = 1+T

m = 7;
y_1 = 1+T
y_2 = 1+2T
y_3 = 1+3T
y_4 = 1+4T
y_5 = 1+3T
y_6 = 1+2T
y_7 = 1+T

the scheme (i), (ii), (iii)
gives the **max propagation time** *mT*

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Propagation Time P

find the <u>smallest</u> *m*

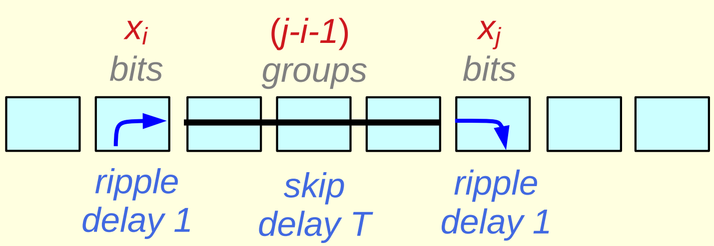
$$n \le \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} min\{1+iT, 1+(m+1-i)T\}$$

m = 2;
while ($y_1 + \cdots + y_m$ < n) m = m+1 ;

the scheme (i), (ii), (iii)
gives the max propagation time *mT*

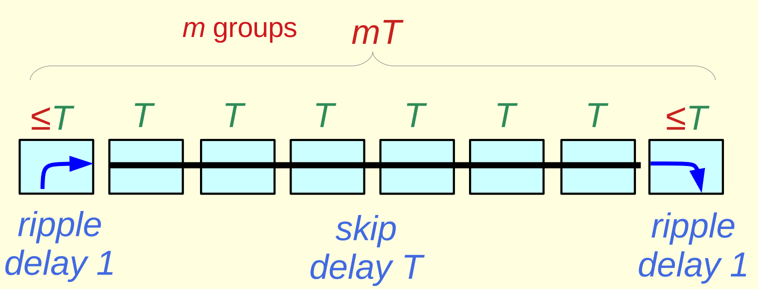
propagation time of a carry signal ≤ *mT*
the maximum propagation time = *mT*

propagation time



$$P = P_{i,j} \quad \forall i, \forall j \quad 1 \le i, j \le m$$

maximum propagation time



$$P_{max} = P_{1,m} \le mT$$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Maximum delay and optimal group size

the maximum propagation time
$\propto$ the number of groups

$$D \propto m$$

- *not an optimal optimal division*
  - *larger number of groups →*
  - *larger delays →*

- when group size m is not *optimal*

  then there is an optimal group size = r

  - the maximum delay with the group size m — $D_m = mT$
  - the maximum delay with the group size r — $D_r = rT$
  - *r must be smaller than m* — $r \le m$

$$D_r < D_m$$

$$\Rightarrow rT < mT$$

$$\Rightarrow r < m$$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Maximum delay of a carry signal

Lemma 2 Let D denote the maximum delay of a carry signal in a n bit carry skip adder with group sizes chosen optimally. Then

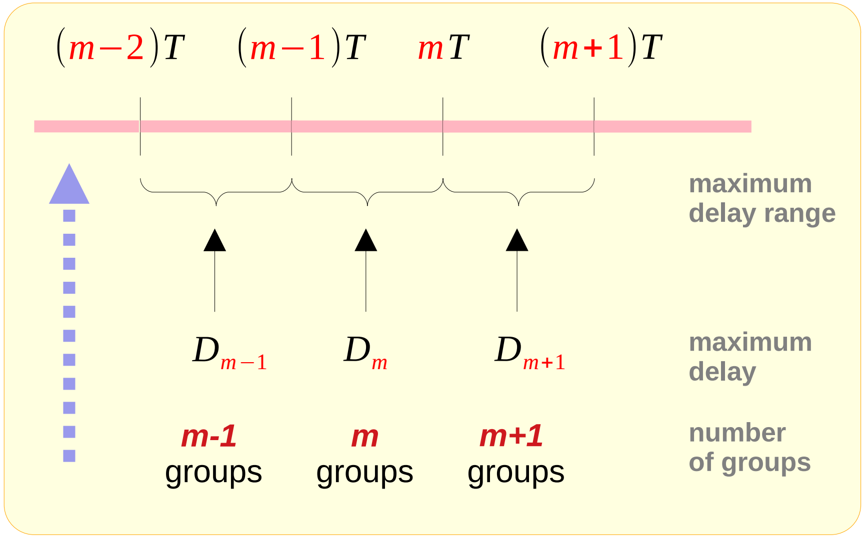
$$(m-1)T \le D \le mT$$

- ***n*** bits
- ***r*** groups

Since we have exhibited a division of the carry chain into groups
In such a way that the maximum delay of a carry signal is mT
We clearly have $D \le mT$

the **maximum delay** = D
the **optimal group size** = m

$$(m-1)T \le D \le mT$$



Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Maximum delay of a carry signal

$$(m-1)T \le D \le mT$$

Assume there are ***r*** *groups*

then 2 cases : ***even r****,* ***odd r***

for each of these 2 cases

prove $mT - D < T + 1$

⇒ $mT - D \le T$

⇒ $(m-1)T \le D$

P: ***the propagation delay of any carry signal path ≤ mT***

upper bound

D: ***the max of P***

diff (mT, D) ≤ T

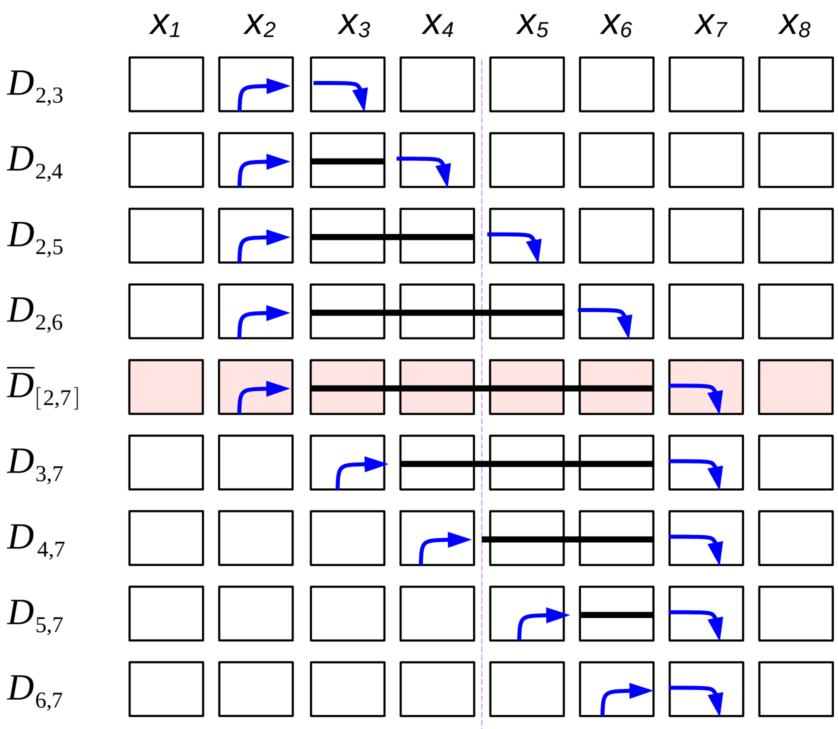
⇒ ***diff (mT,*** *max* ***P) ≤ T***

lower bound

(m-1)T **≤ *D***

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Maximum delays of carry signals (r = 2k)



$\overline{D}_{[2,7]}$ = *the maximum delay of carry signals generated in the i-th group and terminated in the j-th group such that 2 ≤ i, j ≤ 7* $\leq D$

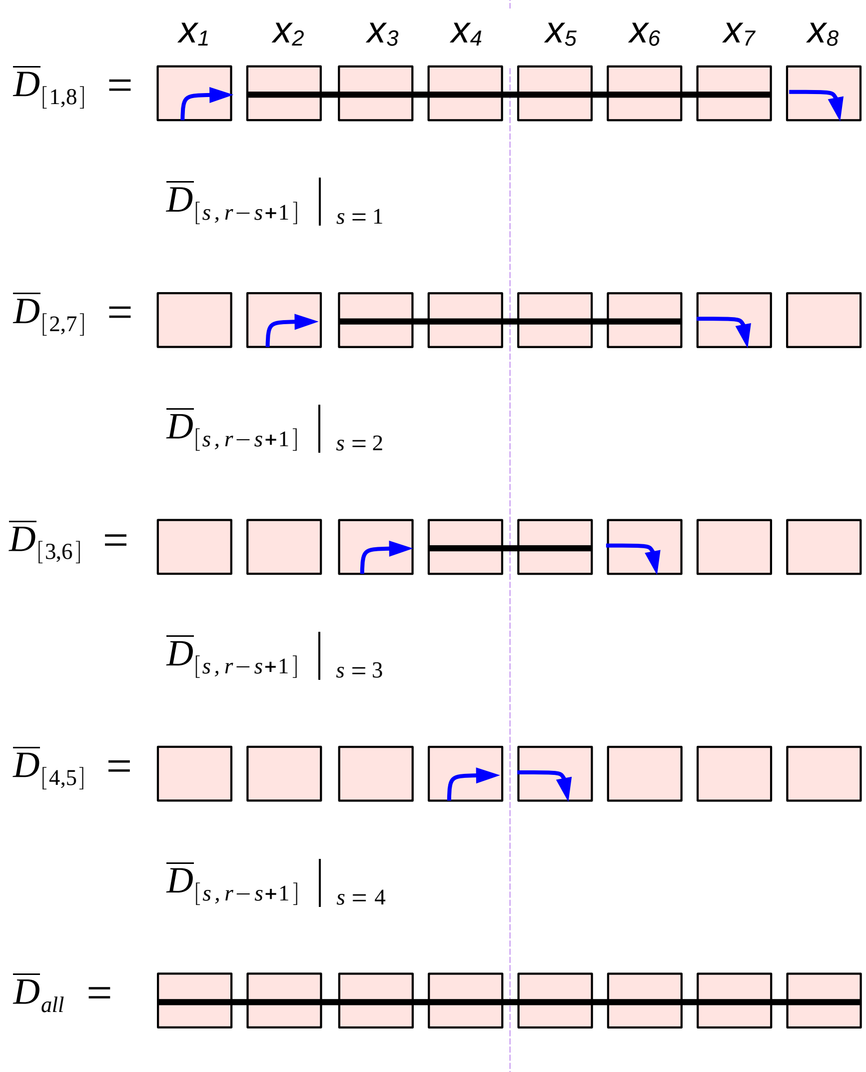
$$\overline{D}_{[2,7]} = max \left\{ \begin{matrix} D_{2,3}, & D_{2,4}, & D_{2,5}, & D_{2,6}, \\ & D_{2,7}, & & \\ D_{3,7}, & D_{4,7}, & D_{5,7}, & D_{6,7} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\overline{D}_{[2,7]} = \overline{D}_{[2,8-2+1]} = \overline{D}_{[s,8-s+1]}, \quad s = 2$$

$\overline{D}_{[s,r-s+1]}$ = *the maximum delay of carry signals generated in the i-th group and terminated in the j-th group such that s ≤ i, j ≤ r-s+1*

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Maximum delays of carry signals (**r = 2k**)



$\overline{D}_{[1,8]}$ = *The maximum delay of carry signals generated in the i-th group or terminated in the j-th group such that 1 ≤ i, j ≤ 8* $\leq D$

$\overline{D}_{[2,7]}$ = *The maximum delay of carry signals generated in the i-th group or terminated in the j-th group such that 2 ≤ i, j ≤ 7* $\leq D$

$\overline{D}_{[3,6]}$ = *The maximum delay of carry signals generated in the i-th group or terminated in the j-th group such that 3 ≤ i, j ≤ 6* $\leq D$

$\overline{D}_{[4,5]}$ = *The maximum delay of carry signals generated in the i-th group or terminated in the j-th group such that 4 ≤ i, j ≤ 5* $\leq D$

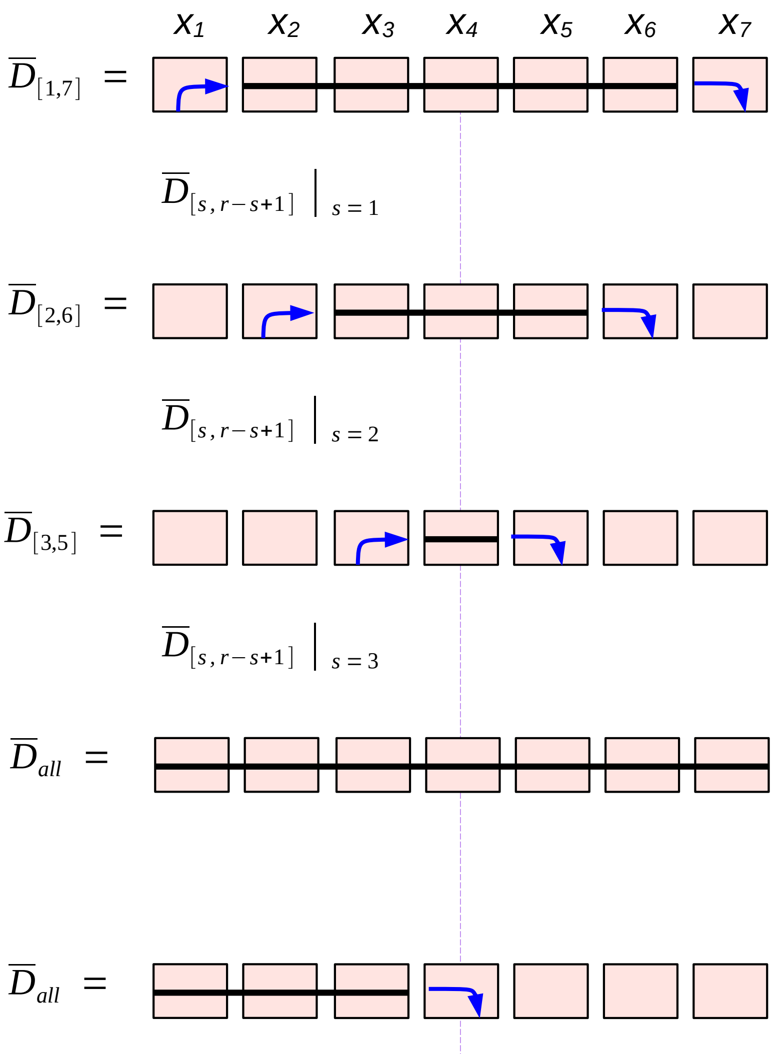
$\overline{D}_{all}$ = *All skip delay* $\leq D$

$$D = max\{\overline{D}_{[1,8]},\ \overline{D}_{[2,7]},\ \overline{D}_{[3,6]},\ \overline{D}_{[4,5]}\}$$

Max delay of all carry signals

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Maximum delays of carry signals (**r = 2k+1**)



$\overline{D}_{[1,7]} =$ *The maximum delay of carry signals generated in the i-th group or terminated in the j-th group such that 1 ≤ i, j ≤ 8* $\leq$ D

$\overline{D}_{[2,6]} =$ *The maximum delay of carry signals generated in the i-th group or terminated in the j-th group such that 2 ≤ i, j ≤ 7* $\leq$ D

$\overline{D}_{[3,65]} =$ *The maximum delay of carry signals generated in the i-th group or terminated in the j-th group such that 3 ≤ i, j ≤ 6* $\leq$ D

$\overline{D}_{all} =$ *All skip delay*

$\tilde{D}_{all} =$ *Comparable to all skip delay* $\leq$ D

$$D = max\{\overline{D}_{[1,8]}, \overline{D}_{[2,7]}, \overline{D}_{[3,6]}, \overline{D}_{[4,5]}\}$$

Max delay of all carry signals

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Maximum delays of carry signals (**r = 2k**)

x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5 x_6 x_7 x_8

$\overline{D}_{[1,8]} =$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

$$D = \max_{s=1}^{r/2} \overline{D}_{[s,r-s+1]}$$

$$= \max_{s=1}^{k} \overline{D}_{[s,2k+1-s]}$$

$$= \max_{s=1}^{4} \overline{D}_{[s,9-s]}$$

Max delay of all carry signals

$$\overline{D}_{[1,r]} \leq D$$
$$\overline{D}_{[2,r-1]} \leq D$$
$$\vdots \quad\quad \vdots$$
$$\overline{D}_{[k,k+1]} \leq D$$

$$\overline{D}_{all} \leq D$$

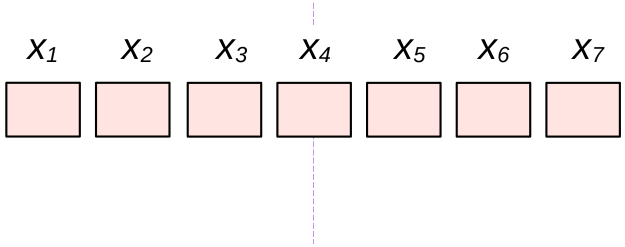
$$(m-1)T \leq D$$

Lower bound of D

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Maximum delays of carry signals (**r = 2k+1**)

$\overline{D}_{[1,8]} =$



$$D = \max_{s=1}^{floor(r/2)} \overline{D}_{[s, r-s+1]}$$

$$= \max_{s=1}^{k} \overline{D}_{[s, 2k+2-s]}$$

$$= \max_{s=1}^{3} \overline{D}_{[s, 8-s]}$$

Max delay of all carry signals

$$\overline{D}_{[1,r]} \leq D$$
$$\overline{D}_{[2,r-1]} \leq D$$
$$\vdots \qquad \vdots$$
$$\overline{D}_{[k,k+1]} \leq D$$

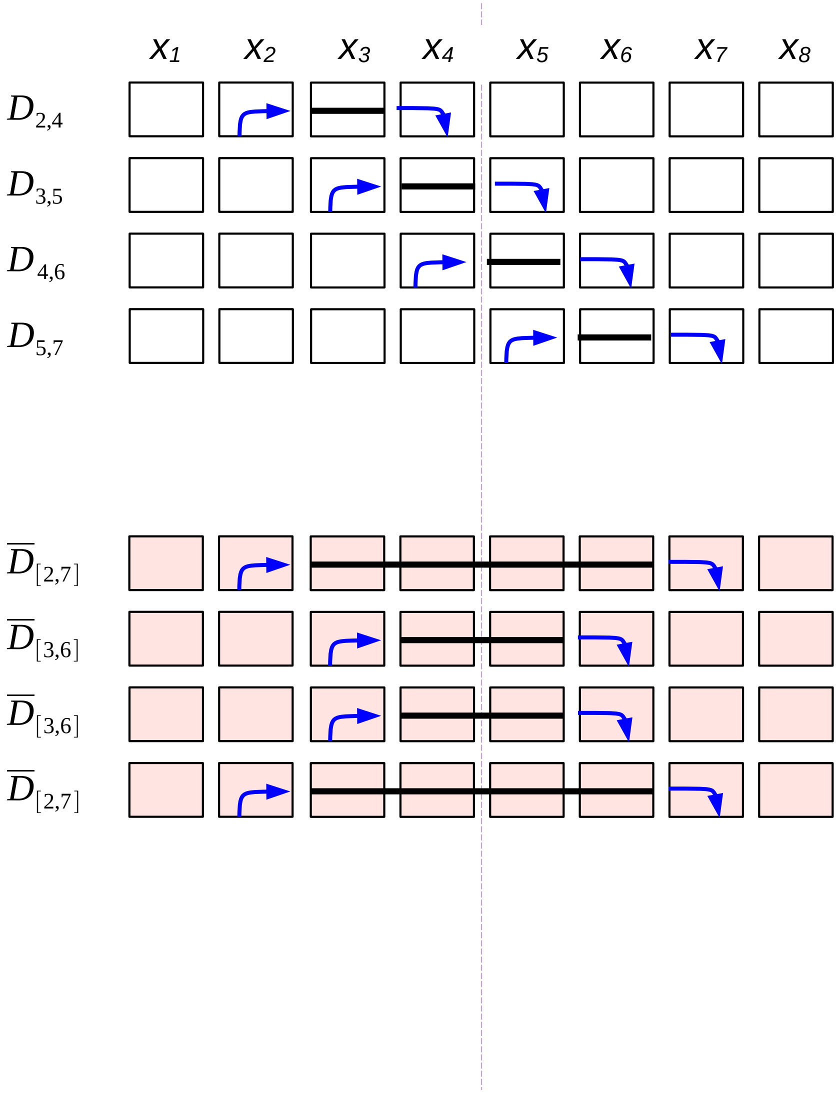
$$\widetilde{D}_{all} \leq D$$

$$(m-1)T \leq D$$

Lower bound of D

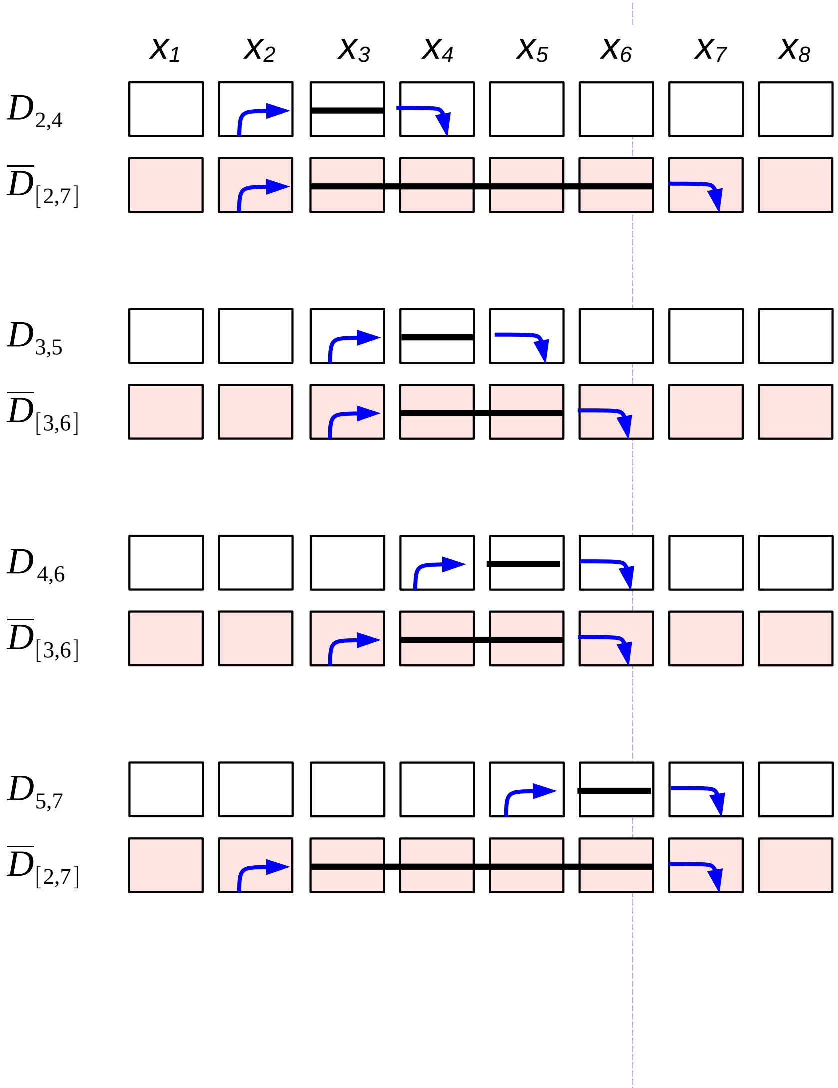
Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Example delays of carry signals (**r = 2k**) (1)



Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Example delays of carry signals (**r = 2k**) (2)



$D_{2,4} \leq \overline{D}_{[2,7]}$

$D_{3,5} \leq \overline{D}_{[3,6]}$

$D_{4,6} \leq \overline{D}_{[3,6]}$

$D_{5,7} \leq \overline{D}_{[2,7]}$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (1-1)

Theorem 1

The scheme 2(i) – 2(iii) given above
for dividing the bits of a carry skip adder into groups
is optimal for $2 \le T \le 7$

dividing the bits into groups by the scheme 2(i) – 2(iii)
gives m groups

propagation time of a carry signal $\le mT$
the maximum propagation time = mT

the maximum delay = D
the optimal group size = m

$$(m-1)T \le D \le mT$$

(I) Let m be the smallest positive integer such that

$$n \le m + \frac{1}{2} m T + \frac{1}{4} m^2 T + (1-(-1)^m) \frac{1}{8} T$$

(II) Let $y_i = \min\{1+iT, 1+(m+1-i)T\}$, $i = 1, \ldots, m$

and construct a histogram
whose *i-th* column has height y_i

(III) the area of the histogram in (II) is

$$m + \frac{1}{2} m T + \frac{1}{4} m^2 T + (1-(-1)^m) \frac{1}{8} T \ge n$$

so these are at least n unit squares
in the histogram starting with the first row,
shade in n of the squares, row by row
Let x_i denote the number of shaded squares
in column i of the histogram,
$i = 1, \ldots, m$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (1-2)

Assume

- the scheme by 2(i) – 2(iii) (m groups) is <u>not</u> optimal
- let D be the maximum delay corresponding to an optimal division of the bits into groups
- there are r groups in the optimal division.

Since a carry in signal to the least significant bit group can skip over each group

we have $rT \le D \le mT$ so $r \le m$

> *if* m *is* <u>*not*</u> *optimal,* <u>*but*</u> r *is*
> *then* $mT \ge rT$ (smaller delay rT)
> *thus* $m \ge r$ (smaller r exists)

m groups
- – <u>*not*</u> *optimal division*
- – D = maximum delay
- – mT skip delay

r groups
- – optimal division
- – rT skip delay

skip delay
$rT \le D \le mT$

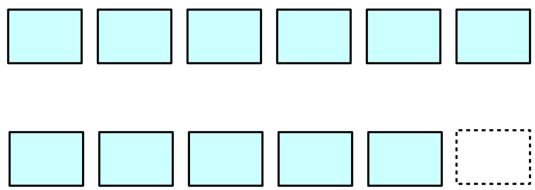
$r \le m$

D = max delay is assumed To be greater than all skip delay ***rT*** *of the optimal division*

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (1-2)

If the optimal division gives *m groups*



m groups — mT

(m-1) groups — $(m-1)T$

$$D \le mT$$

$$(m-1)T \le D$$

- when optimal group size = m
  the maximum delay $D_m \le mT$
- when optimal group size = (*m-1*)
  the maximum delay $D_{m-1} \le (m-1)T$

Normally, by 2(i) – 2(iii) (*m groups*) is optimal
and its maximum delay *D* is less than all skip delay mT

$D \le mT$

To prove this, first, negate that

- *m is <u>not</u> by the optimal division, but r is*
- *D is <u>greater</u> than all skip delay of the optimal division*

D = maximum delay

$rT \le D \le mT$

$r \le m$ ➡ $r < (m-1)$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (1-2)

$rT \le D \le mT$ so $r \le m$

Optimal division : r groups

D’ ≤ all skip delay rT (r groups)

Non-optimal division : m groups

D ≤ all skip delay mT (m groups)

too many partitions m $r \le m$

Assume max delay D is greater than all skip delay rT of the optimal division

if m is not optimal, but r is
then $mT \ge rT$ (smaller delay rT)
thus $m \ge r$ (smaller r exists)

D is max delay for m groups
D’ is max delay for r groups
then $D' \le rT \le D \le mT$

D = maximum delay

$rT \le D \le mT$

$r \le m$ ➡ r < (m-1)

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (2)

we have $rT \le D \le mT$ so $r \le m$

If $r = m$

then $D = mT$ ➡ $D = rT$ $rT = D$

If $r = m\text{-}1$, ($r < m$)

$D \ge (m\text{-}1)T$ ➡ $D \ge (m\text{-}1)T = rT$ $rT \le D$

if $r < m\text{-}1$, ($r < m$) $r = m\text{-}2, m\text{-}3, m\text{-}3, \ \ldots$

$D \ge (m\text{-}1)T$ ➡ $D \ge (m\text{-}1)T > rT$ $rT < D$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (3)

we have $rT \le D \le mT$ so $r \le m$

If $r = m$ then $D = mT$
and the **theorem** holds by **lemma** 1

When the bits of a carry skip adder are grouped according to the scheme (i)-(iii), the maximum propagation time of a carry signal is mT

$(m-1)T \le D \le mT$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Lemma 1 *When the bits of a carry skip adder are grouped according to the scheme (i)-(iii), the maximum propagation time of a carry signal is mT*

Theorem 1 *The scheme 2(i) – 2(iii) given above for dividing the bits of a carry skip adder into groups is optimal for $2 \le T \le 7$*

(5) $r = 2k$ $\quad X = 4 - T^2$

$$mT - D \le T + \frac{-8(T/n) + 4}{\sqrt{4(T/n) + 8(T/n^2)} + \sqrt{4(T/n) + 4/n^2}}$$

$r = 2k+1$ $\quad X = 4$

$$mT - D \le T + \frac{(T-2)^2/n}{\sqrt{4(T/n) + 4(T/n^2)} + \sqrt{4(T/n) + (T/n)^2 + 4/n^2}}$$

m groups – not optimal division
r groups – optimal division

D = maximum delay

$rT \le D \le mT$

$r \le m$

Optimal division into groups (3)

If $r = m-1$, ($r < m$)
m and r have different parities and
it follows from (5)
that $mT - D \leq T$ for $2 \leq T \leq 7$

so that $D \geq (m-1)T$
since $r = m-1$,
$D \geq (m-1)T = rT$ $\quad rT \leq D$

This means that a signal which
skips over each of the r groups (rT)
has delay less than the maximum D.

$rT \leq D \leq mT$

m is <u>not</u> optimal division
r is optimal division

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Lemma 1 *When the bits of a carry skip adder are <u>grouped</u> according to the scheme (i)-(iii), the maximum propagation time of a carry signal is mT*

Theorem 1 *The scheme 2(i) – 2(iii) given above for dividing the bits of a carry skip adder into groups is optimal for 2 ≤ T ≤ 7*

(5) $r = 2k$ $\qquad X = 4 - T^2$

$$mT - D \leq T + \frac{-8(T/n)+4}{\sqrt{4(T/n)+8(T/n^2)} + \sqrt{4(T/n)+4/n^2}}$$

$r = 2k+1$ $\qquad X = 4$

$$mT - D \leq T + \frac{(T-2)^2/n}{\sqrt{4(T/n)+4(T/n^2)} + \sqrt{4(T/n)+(T/n)^2+4/n^2}}$$

m groups – not optimal division
r groups – optimal division

D = maximum delay

$rT \leq D \leq mT$

$r \leq m$

Optimal division into groups (4)

Similarly,
if $r < m-1$, ($r < m$)

$(m-1)T \leq D$

since $r < m-1$,
$rT < (m-1)T \leq D$

so that a signal which skips over each group
has delay $rT < D$.

$rT < D \leq mT$

m is <u>not</u> optimal division
r is optimal division

m groups – not optimal division
r groups – optimal division

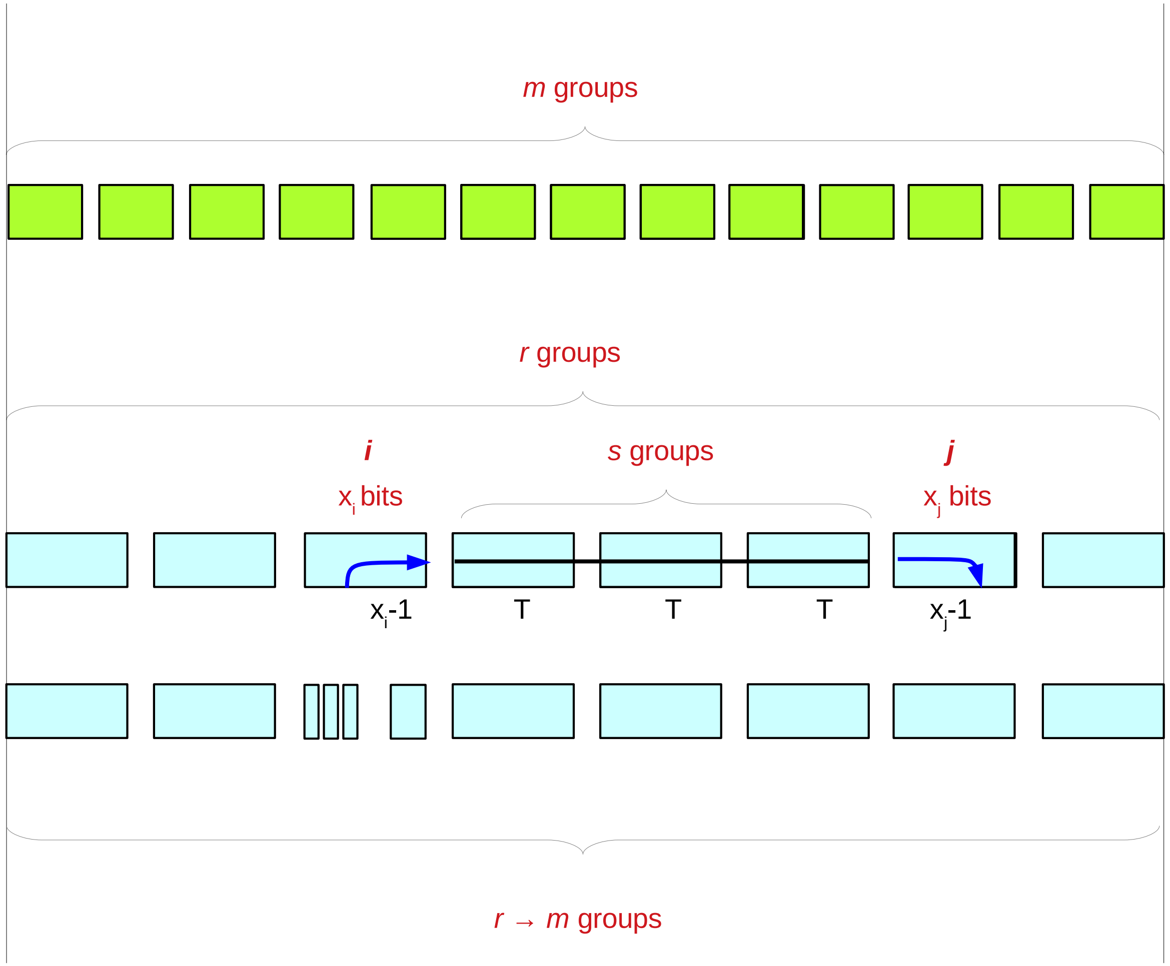
D = maximum delay

$rT \leq D \leq mT$

$r \leq m$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (5)



m groups – not optimal division
r groups – optimal division

D = maximum delay

$rT \leq D \leq mT$

$r \leq m$

if m is <u>not</u> optimal, <u>but</u> r is

$(((r\ \ +1)\ \ +1)\ \ +1)\ \ \ldots \longrightarrow m$

contradiction! *r must be m*

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (5)

It follows that a signal with delay D

must start in a group i,
ripple to the end of group i,

then skip over $s < r$ groups and

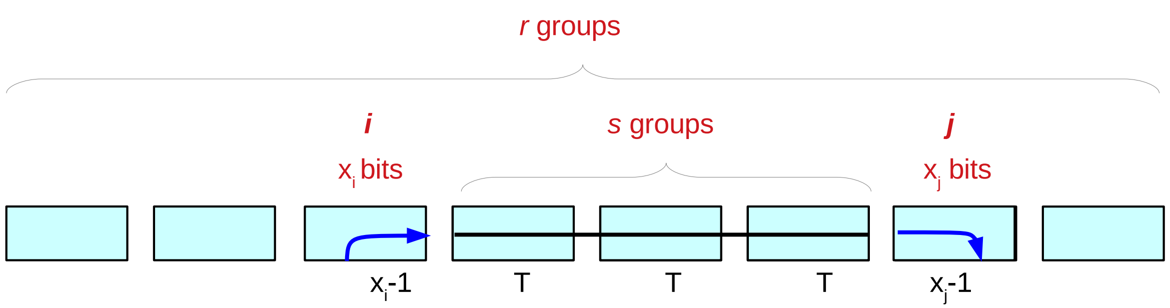
either terminate, or ripple through
the first few bits of a group $j > i$.

m groups – not optimal division
r groups – optimal division

D = maximum delay

$rT \le D \le mT$

$r \le m$

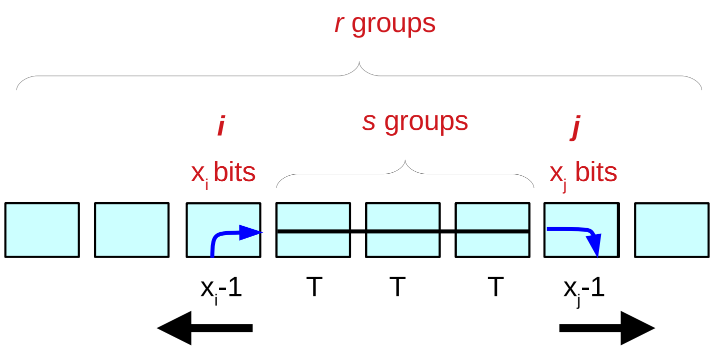


Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (6-1)

Let x_i and x_j denote
the lengths of the *i-th* and *j-th* groups respectively.

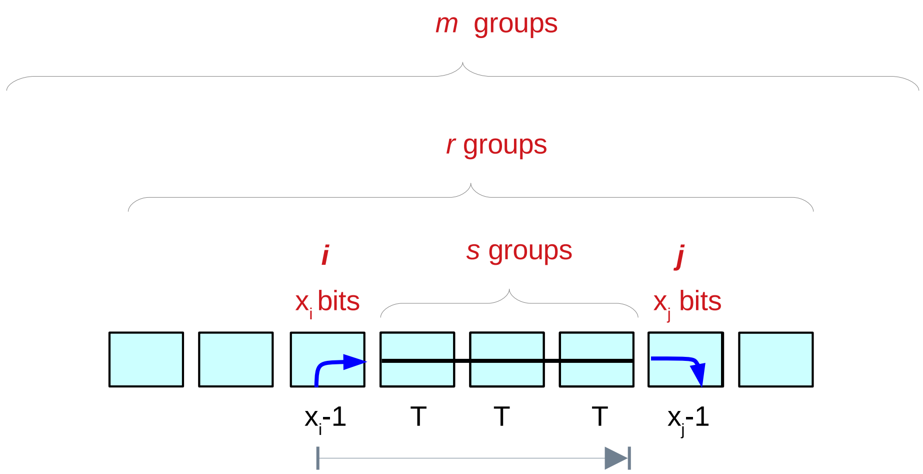
Assume that *i* is chosen as small as possible
and *j* as large as possible. (longer path)



Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (6-2)

A signal originating in group i, rippling to the end of this group i and then skipping over the next *s* group has delay $(x_i - 1) + sT$



$$
\begin{aligned}
D &\le (x_i - 1) + sT \\
&\le (x_i - 1) + (r-1)T \\
&\le (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T.
\end{aligned}
$$

s < *r* groups ⇒ $s \le (r-1)$

r < *m* groups ⇒ $r \le (m-1)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
D &\le (x_i - 1) + sT \\
&< (x_i - 1) + rT \\
&< (x_i - 1) + mT.
\end{aligned}
$$

if m is not optimal, but r is

$$s < r < m$$

$$s \le (r-1) < (m-1)$$

$$s \le (r-1) \le (m-2)$$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (6-3)

$$D \le (x_i - 1) + sT$$
$$\le (x_i - 1) + (r-1)T$$
$$\le (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T$$

$$(m-1)T \le D$$
$$D \le (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T$$

$$(m-1)T \le D \le (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T$$

$$(m-1)T \le (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T$$

Since $D \ge (m-1)T$
this implies that $x_i \ge T+1$

$$T \le (x_i - 1)$$

$$T + 1 \le x_i$$

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Optimal division into groups (7)

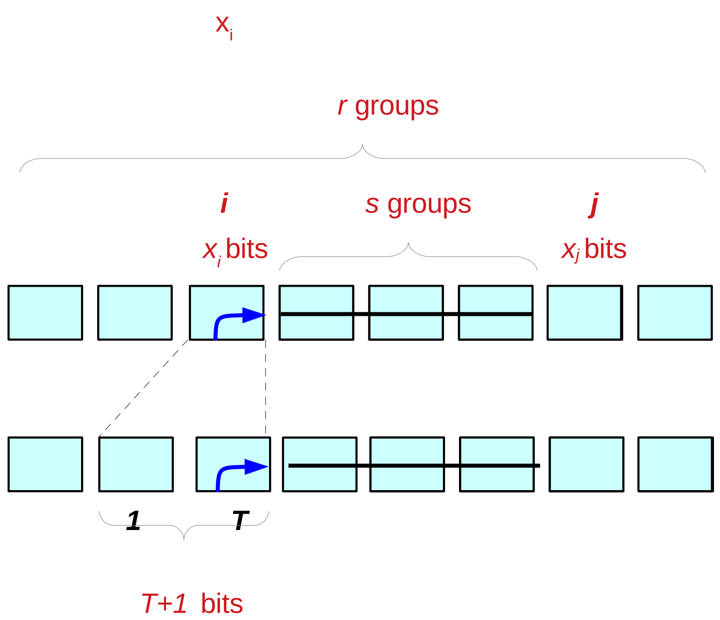
Divide group *i* into two groups
such that the group containing the msb has size *T*.

Since the *i*-th group is the first group
in which a signal having maximum delay can originate,

this subdivision does not increase
the delay of any carry signal of maximum delay

However, it increases the number of groups by **1**

$x_i \geq T+1$ bits size



$$D \leq (x_i - 1) + sT$$
$$\leq (x_i - 1) + (r-1)T$$
$$\leq (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T.$$

$$(m-1)T < D$$
$$D < (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T$$
$$x_i \geq (T+1)$$

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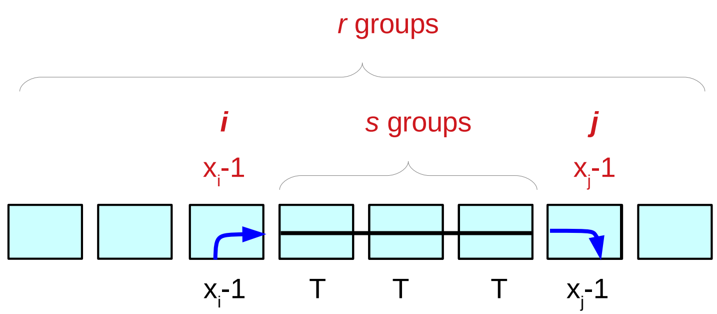
Optimal division into groups (8-1)

Suppose now that a carry signal
originates in a group *i*, ripples to its end,
skips over $s \leq r\text{-}2$ groups and
finally ripples through the first few bits of a group *j*
and terminates.



We then have

$$D \leq (x_i - 1) + sT + (x_j - 1)$$
$$\leq x_i + x_j - 2 + (m-3)T$$

So that either $x_i \geq T+1$ or $x_j \geq T+1$

$s < r$ groups	$s < r$ groups
$s \leq (r\text{-}1)$ groups	$s \leq (r\text{-}2)$ groups
$r < m$ groups	$r < m$ groups
$r \leq (m\text{-}1)$ groups	$r \leq (m\text{-}2)$ groups

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

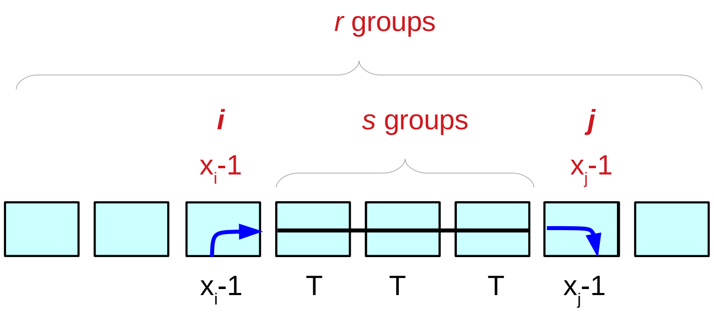
Optimal division into groups (8-2)

$s < r < m$

$s \le (r-1) < (m-1)$

$s \le (r-1) \le (m-2)$

$s \le (r-2) \le (m-3)$



$s \le (r-2)$

$$D \le (x_i - 1) + sT + (x_j - 1)$$
$$\le x_i + x_j - 2 + (r-2)T$$
$$\le x_i + x_j - 2 + (m-3)T$$

$$(m-1)T < D$$

$$D < (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T \Leftrightarrow x_i \ge (T+1)$$

$$D < (x_j - 1) + (m-2)T \Leftrightarrow x_j \ge (T+1)$$

So that either $x_i \ge T+1$ or $x_j \ge T+1$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

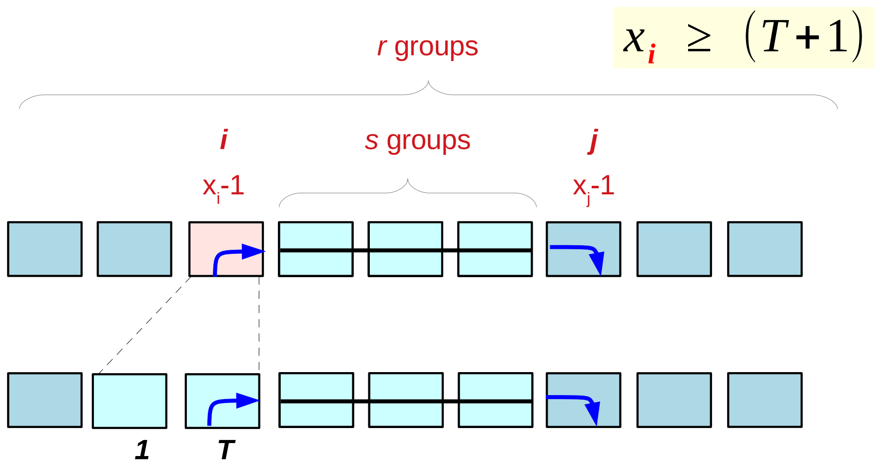
Optimal division into groups (9)

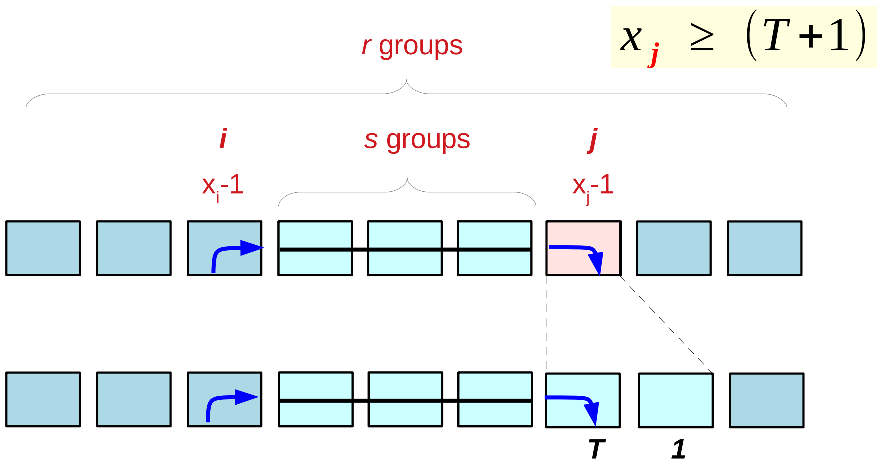
So that either $x_i \geq T+1$ or $x_j \geq T+1$

This means that we can subdivide
one of the groups i, j
without increasing D
not both of them

Continuing in this way, we can always increase
the number r of group in an optimal division
of a carry chain by 1
without increasing D if $r < m$

This means that we can arrive
at an optimal division of the carry chain
into m groups.





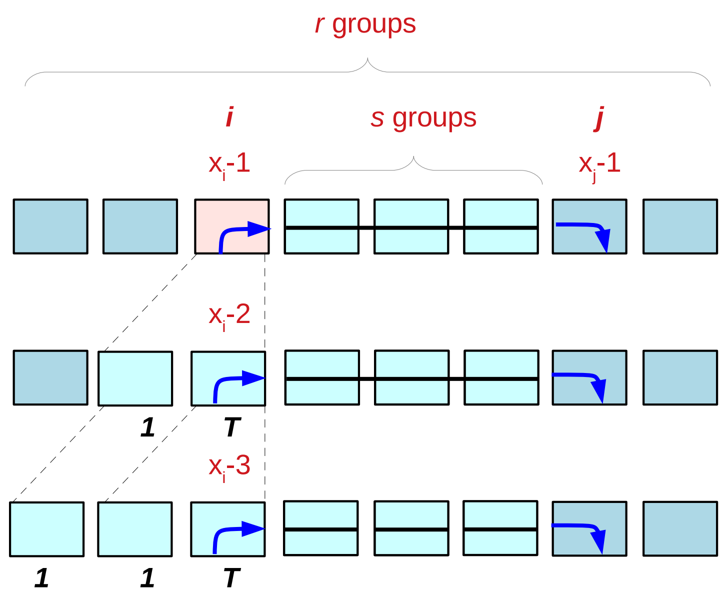
Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (9)

$$x_i \geq (T+1) > (T+2) \cdots$$

$$x_i \geq (T+1)$$

$$x_i \geq (T+2)$$



$$D \leq (x_i - 1) + sT$$
$$\leq (x_i - 1) + (r-1)T$$
$$\leq (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T$$

$$(m-1)T \leq D \leq (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T$$

if m is not optimal, but r is

(((r +1) +1) +1) … → m

contradiction! m must be r

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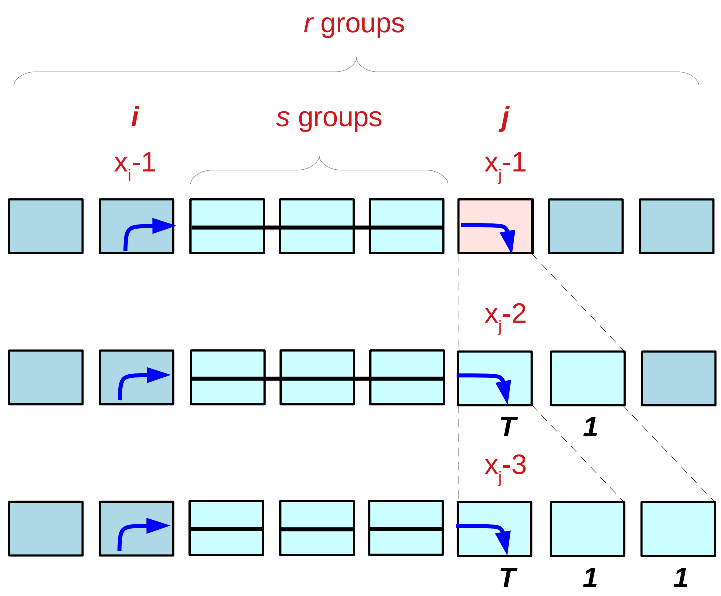
Optimal division into groups (9)

$$x_j \geq (T+1) > (T+2) \cdots$$



$$x_j \geq (T+1)$$

$$x_j \geq (T+2)$$

$$D \leq (x_i - 1) + sT$$
$$\leq (x_i - 1) + (r-1)T$$
$$\leq (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T$$

if m is not optimal, but r is

$(((r\ \ +1)\ \ +1)\ \ +1)\ \ \ldots \longrightarrow m$

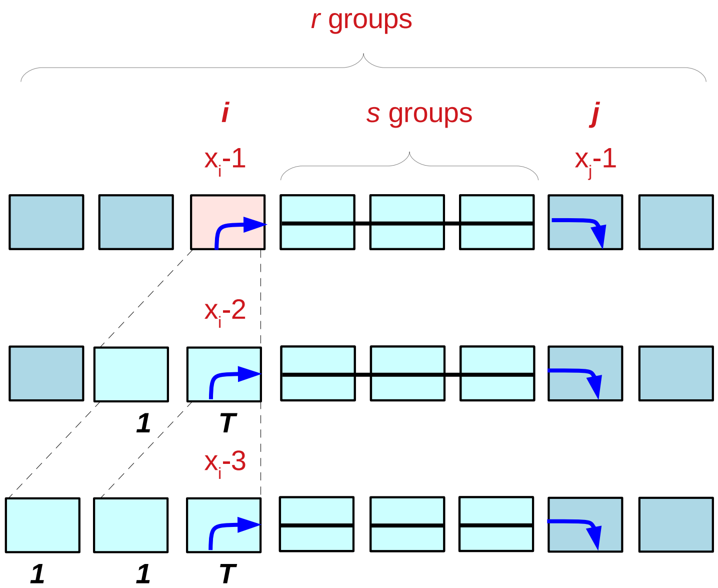
contradiction! m must be r

$$(m-1)T \leq D \leq (x_i - 1) + (m-2)T$$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (9)

$x_i \geq (T+1) > (T+2) \cdots$

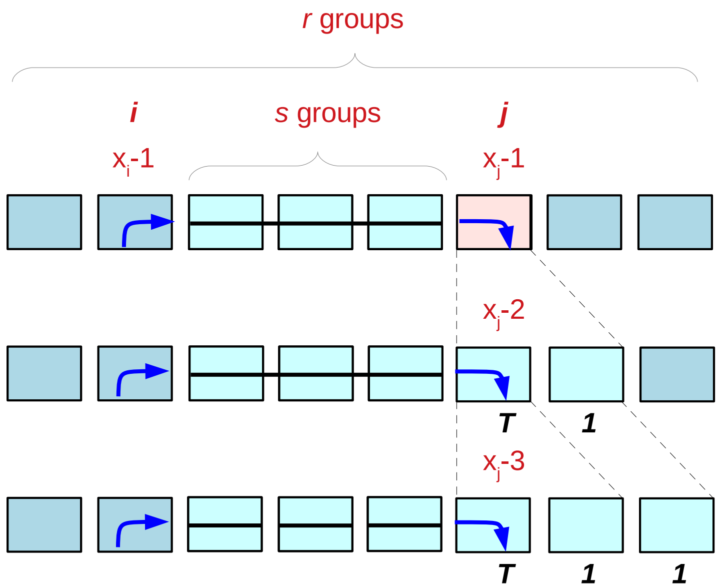


if *m* is not optimal, but *r* is

(((*r* +1) +1) +1) … → *m*

contradiction! *m* must be *r*

$x_j \geq (T+1) > (T+2) \cdots$



if *m* is not optimal, but *r* is

(((*r* +1) +1) +1) … → *m*

contradiction! *m* must be *r*

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (9)

Assume

- the scheme by 2(i) – 2(iii) (*m* groups) is not optimal
- let ***D*** be the maximum delay corresponding to an optimal division
- there are ***r*** groups in the optimal division.

(...(((r+1)+1)+1) … +1) → m : optimal

Normally, by 2(i) – 2(iii) (*m* groups) is optimal and its maximum delay *D* is less than all skip delay *mT*

$D \leq mT$

To prove this, first, negate that

- *m is not by the optimal division, but r is*
- *D is greater than all skip delay of the optimal division*

if m is not optimal, but r is

$(((r\ +1)\ +1)\ +1)\ \ldots \rightarrow m$

contradiction! m must be r

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers

Optimal division into groups (11)

We must then have $D \geq mT$
which, together with **Lemma 2**,
Implies $D = mT$

This completes the proof of the theorem

m groups – not optimal division
r groups – optimal division

D = maximum delay

$rT \leq D \leq mT$

$r \leq m$

Lemma 2
Let *D* denote the maximum delay
of a carry signal in a *n* bit carry skip adder
with group sizes chosen optimally.

$$(m-1)T \leq D \leq mT$$

Theorem 1

The scheme 2(i) – 2(iii) given above
for dividing the bits of a carry skip adder into groups
is optimal for $2 \leq T \leq 7$

Oklobdzija: High-Speed VLSI arithmetic units : adders and multipliers