

CORDIC Accuracy Scaling Free

20160218

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Scaling Constant K

K After initial phase

Scaling Constant K

$$\theta_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \theta_i \rightarrow \theta_{i+1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \theta_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_{i+1} \\ y_{i+1} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{i+1} = x_i \cos \theta_i - y_i \sin \theta_i \\ y_{i+1} = x_i \sin \theta_i + y_i \cos \theta_i \end{cases}$$

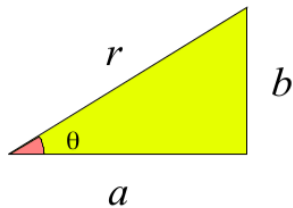
$$\begin{cases} x_{i+1} = \cos \theta_i (x_i - y_i \tan \theta_i) \\ y_{i+1} = \cos \theta_i (x_i \tan \theta_i + y_i) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{i+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_i}} (x_i - y_i \tan \theta_i) \\ y_{i+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_i}} (x_i \tan \theta_i + y_i) \end{cases}$$



Pseudo-rotation

$$\begin{cases} x'_{i+1} = (x_i - y_i \tan \theta_i) \\ y'_{i+1} = (x_i \tan \theta_i + y_i) \end{cases}$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{r}$$

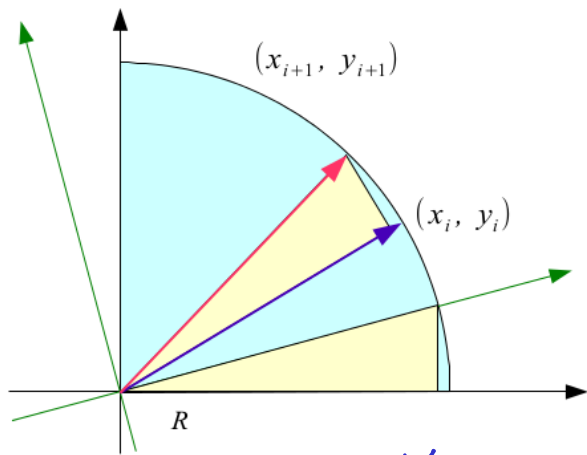
$$\tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

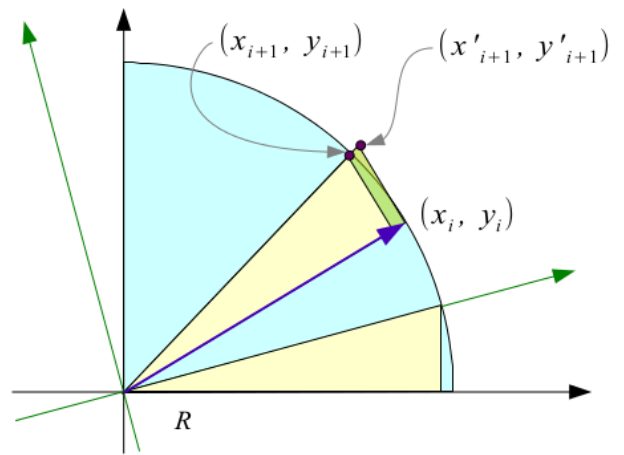
$$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (b/a)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}}$$



$$\begin{cases} x_{i+1} = \cos\theta_i (x_i - y_i \tan\theta_i) \\ y_{i+1} = \cos\theta (x_i \tan\theta_i + y_i) \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x'_{i+1} = (x_i - y_i \tan\theta_i) \\ y'_{i+1} = (x_i \tan\theta_i + y_i) \end{cases}$$



$$\alpha_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \alpha_i \rightarrow \alpha_{i+1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \alpha_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_{i+1} \\ y_{i+1} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_{i+1} = x_i \cos \theta_i - y_i \sin \theta_i = \cos \theta_i (x_i - y_i \tan \theta_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_i}} (x_i - y_i \tan \theta_i)$$

$$y_{i+1} = x_i \sin \theta_i + y_i \cos \theta_i = \cos \theta_i (x_i \tan \theta_i + y_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_i}} (x_i \tan \theta_i + y_i)$$

Pseudo-rotation

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x'_i \\ y'_i \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x'_{i+1} \\ y'_{i+1} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x'_n \\ y'_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x'_{i+1} = (x'_i - y'_i \tan \theta_i) = (x'_i \cos \theta_i - y'_i \sin \theta_i) \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_i}$$

$$y'_{i+1} = (x'_i \tan \theta_i + y'_i) = (x'_i \sin \theta_i + y'_i \cos \theta_i) \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_i}$$

$$x'_n = \{x_0 \cos(\sum \theta_i) - y_0 \sin(\sum \theta_i)\} \cdot \prod (\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_i}) \quad \theta_n = \theta - \sum \theta_i$$

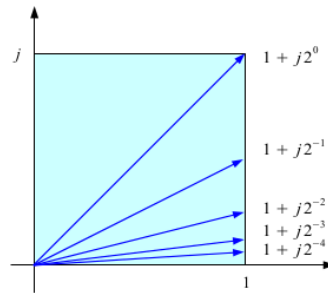
$$y'_n = \{x_0 \sin(\sum \theta_i) + y_0 \cos(\sum \theta_i)\} \cdot \prod (\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_i})$$

Choose θ_i such that $\tan \theta_i = \begin{cases} +2^{-i} \\ -2^{-i} \end{cases}$
 $\tan \theta_i = \sigma_i 2^{-i} \quad \sigma_i \in \{+1, -1\}$

$$x'_{i+1} = (x'_i - y'_i \sigma_i 2^{-i})$$

$$y'_{i+1} = (x'_i \sigma_i 2^{-i} + y'_i)$$

$$\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i - \tan^{-1}(\sigma_i 2^{-i})$$



Choose θ_i such that $\tan \theta_i = \begin{cases} +2^{-i} \\ -2^{-i} \end{cases}$
 $\tan \theta_i = \sigma_i 2^{-i} \quad \sigma_i \in \{+1, -1\}$

$$\begin{aligned} x'_{i+1} &= (x'_i - y'_i \sigma_i 2^{-i}) \\ y'_{i+1} &= (x'_i \sigma_i 2^{-i} + y'_i) \\ \theta_{i+1} &= \theta_i - \tan^{-1}(\sigma_i 2^{-i}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{pmatrix} +\cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ +\sin \theta & +\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & +1 \mp 2^{-n} \\ \sqrt{1+2^{-2n}} & \pm 2^{-n} + 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} 1 & +1 \mp 2^{-1} \\ \sqrt{1+2^{-2 \cdot 1}} & \pm 2^{-1} + 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & +1 \mp 2^0 \\ \sqrt{1+2^0} & \pm 2^0 + 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \sqrt{1+2^{-2n}} & \cdots & \sqrt{1+2^{-2 \cdot 1}} & \cdots & \sqrt{1+2^{-2 \cdot 0}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} +1 & \mp 2^{-n} \\ \pm 2^{-n} & +1 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} +1 & \mp 2^{-1} \\ \pm 2^{-1} & +1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} +1 & \mp 2^{-0} \\ \pm 2^{-0} & +1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow K = \prod 1 / \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_i} = 0.607 \quad \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} +\cos(\sum \theta_i) & -\sin(\sum \theta_i) \\ +\sin(\sum \theta_i) & +\cos(\sum \theta_i) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} +\cos(\sum \theta_i) & -\sin(\sum \theta_i) \\ +\sin(\sum \theta_i) & +\cos(\sum \theta_i) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{K} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} +\cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ +\sin \theta & +\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1/K &= \prod \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_i} = 1.647 \\ &= A = \text{CORDIC Gain} \end{aligned}$$

$$K_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2^{-2n}}}$$

$$K = \prod \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2^{-2n}}}$$

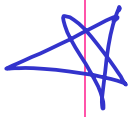
```
Kn = 1;
K = 1;
VKn = [];
VK = [];

for n = 0:10
    Kn = 1 / sqrt(1 + 2^(-2*n));
    K = K * Kn;

    VKn = [VKn, Kn];
    VK = [VK, K];
endfor

figure(1);
plot(VK);

figure(2)
plot(VKn);
□
```



different slope

Write the reason of different slope

$$\log(\theta_i) = \log(\text{atan}(\frac{1}{2^i}))$$

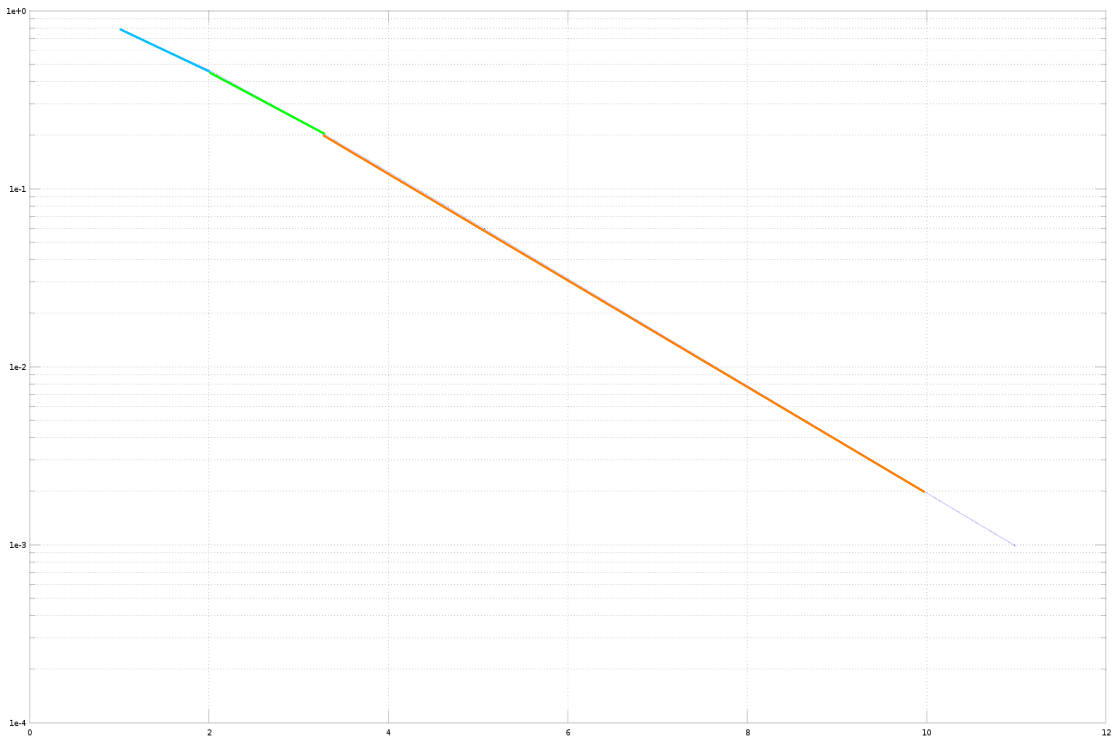
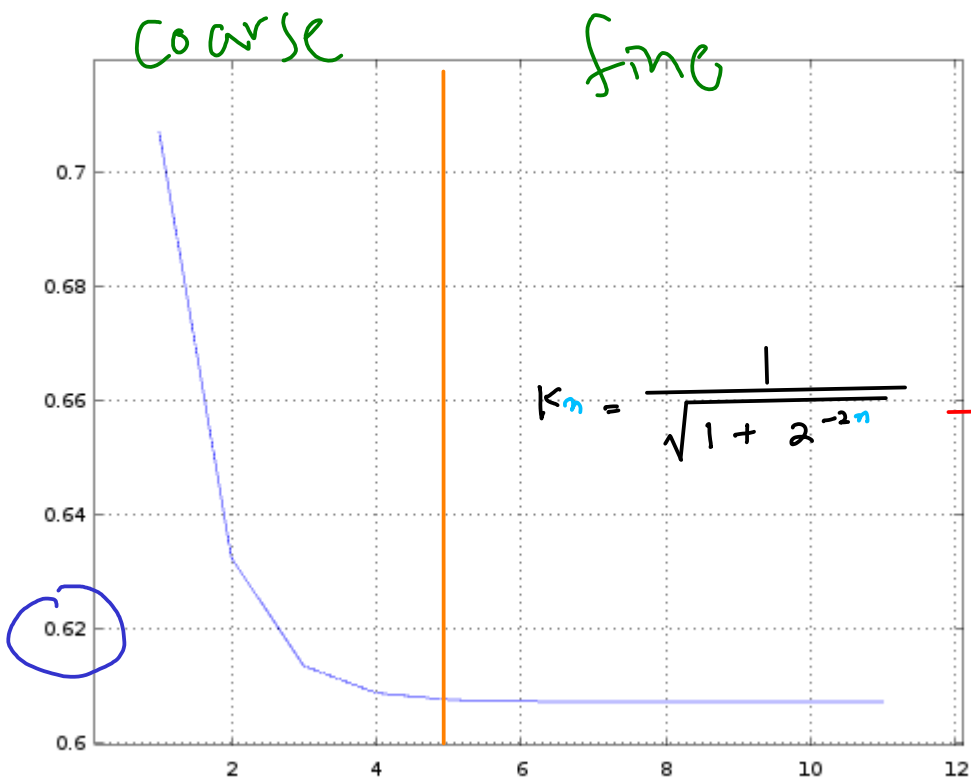


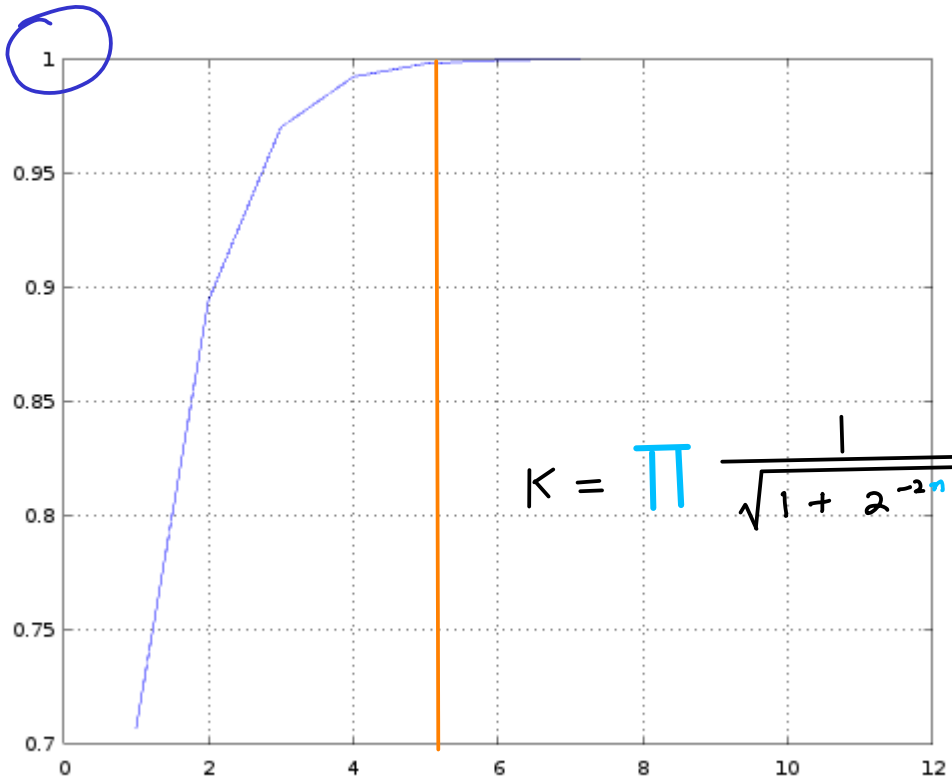
Figure 1
File Edit



$$K_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2^{-2n}}}$$

0.6017

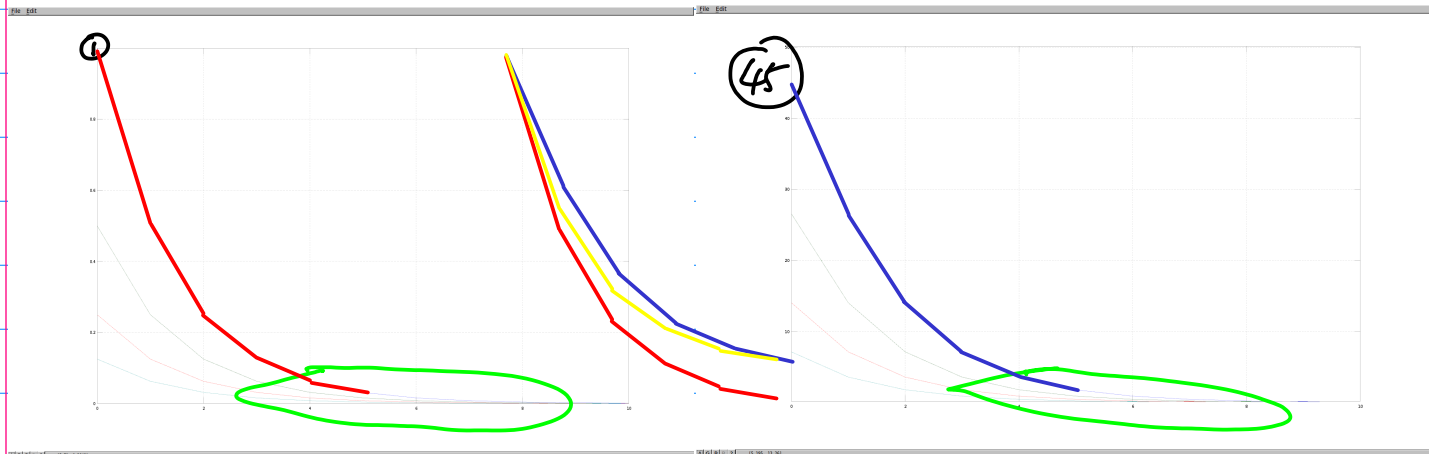
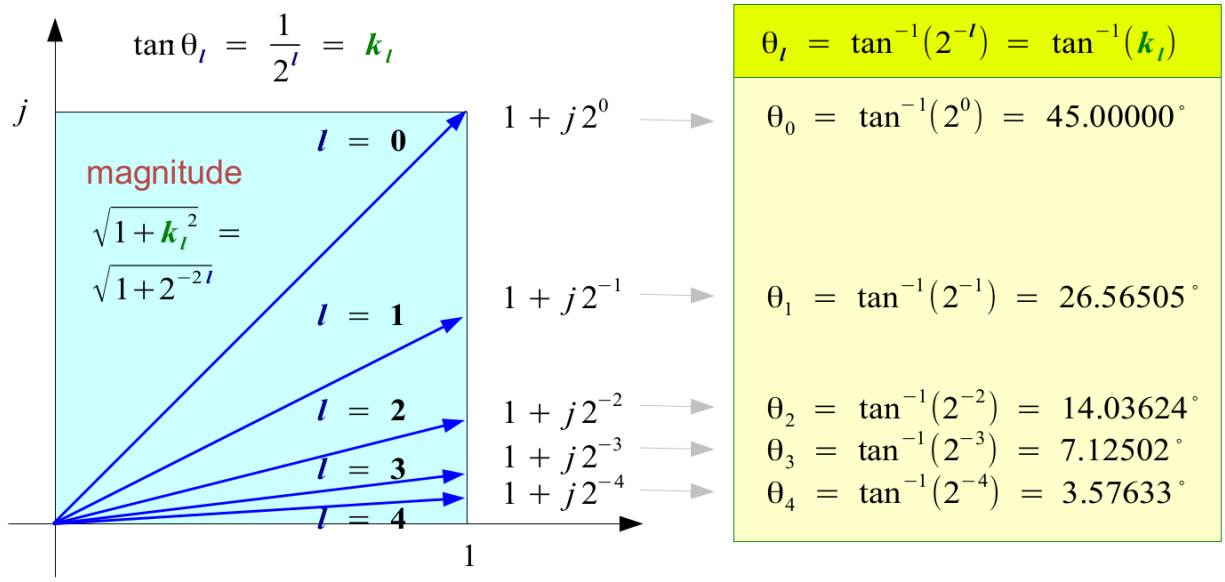
A G P R ? [13.19, 0.7026]
Figure 2
File Edit



$$K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2^{-2n}}}$$

1

45
26.5
14.0
7.1
3.6



$\tan \theta_i = 2^{-i}$

$\theta_i = \arctan(2^{-i})$

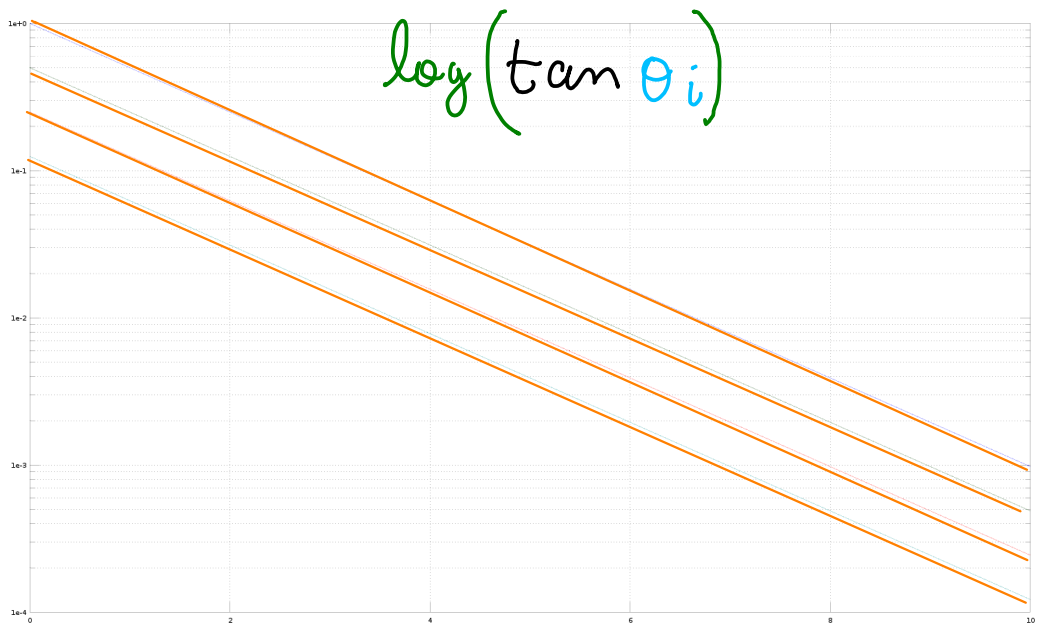
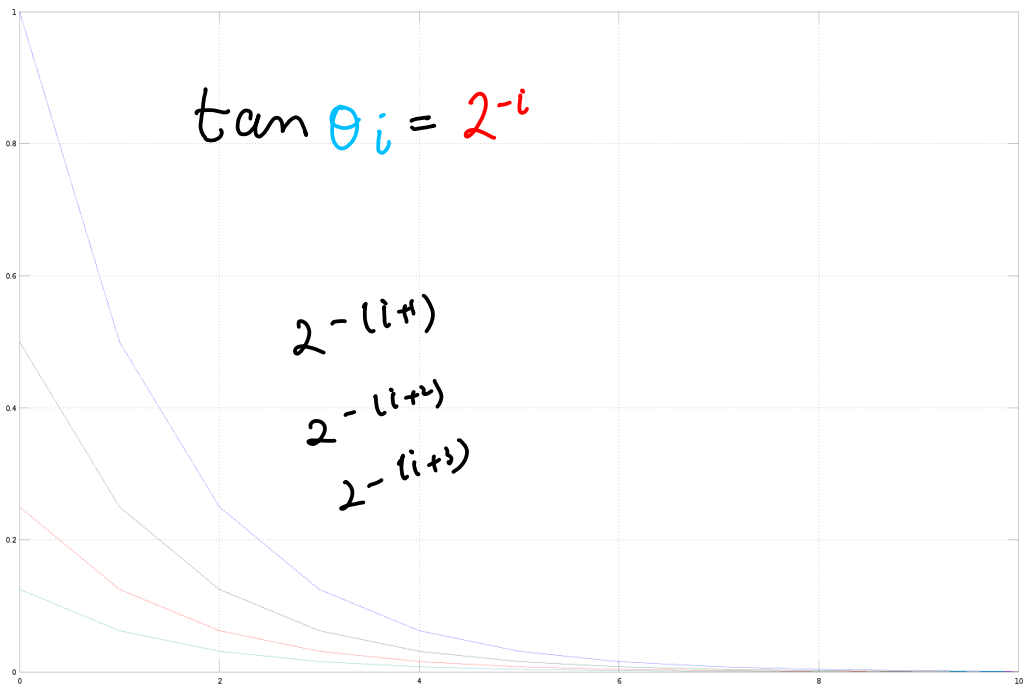
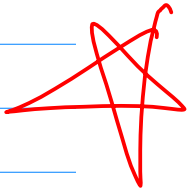
angle points

$\tan \theta_i = \frac{1}{2^i} = 2^{-i}$

$\tan \theta_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2^{i+1}} = 2^{-(i+1)}$

$\tan \theta_{i+2} = \frac{1}{2^{i+2}} = 2^{-(i+2)}$

↑ angle point



```
(%i3) taylor(cos(x), x, 0, 8);
```

```
(%o3)/T/  $1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + \frac{x^8}{40320} + \dots$ 
```

```
(%i4) taylor(sin(x), x, 0, 8);
```

```
(%o4)/T/  $x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^7}{5040} + \dots$ 
```

```
(%i11) taylor(tan(x), x, 0, 8);
```

```
(%o11)/T/  $x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{315} + \dots$ 
```

```
(%i21) taylor(atan(x), x, 0, 16);
```

```
(%o21)/T/  $x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{x^{11}}{11} + \frac{x^{13}}{13} - \frac{x^{15}}{15} + \dots$ 
```

```
(%i23) f(x) := x-x^3/3+x^5/5-x^7/7+x^9/9-x^11/11+x^13/13-x^15/15;
```

```
(%o23)  $f(x) := x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{x^{11}}{11} + \frac{x^{13}}{13} - \frac{x^{15}}{15}$ 
```

```
(%i25) float(f(1/2));
```

```
(%o25) 0.46364724210793
```

```
(%i26) float(f(1/2^2));
```

```
(%o26) 0.24497866312362
```

```
(%i27) float(f(1/2^3));
```

```
(%o27) 0.12435499454676
```

```
(%i28) float(f(1/2^4));
```

```
(%o28) 0.062418809995957
```

```
octave:5> atan(1 ./ 2.^n)
```

```
ans =
```

```
0.7853982
```

```
0.4636476
```

```
0.2449787
```

```
0.1243550
```

```
0.0624188
```

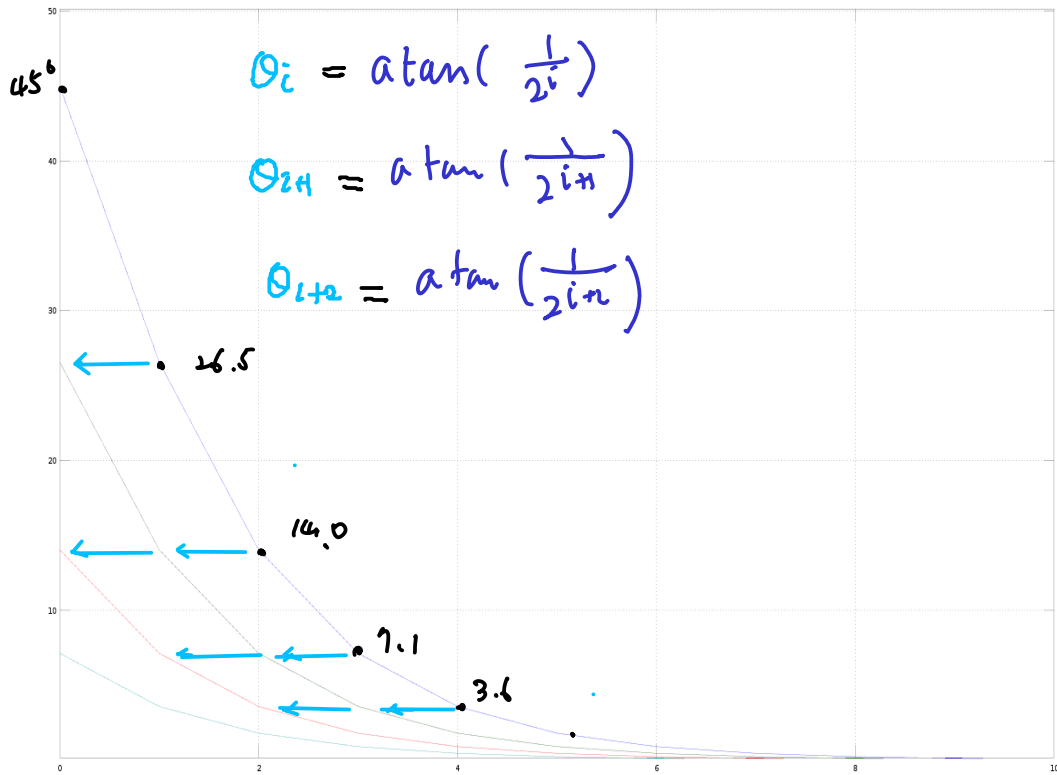
```
0.0312398
```

```
0.0156237
```

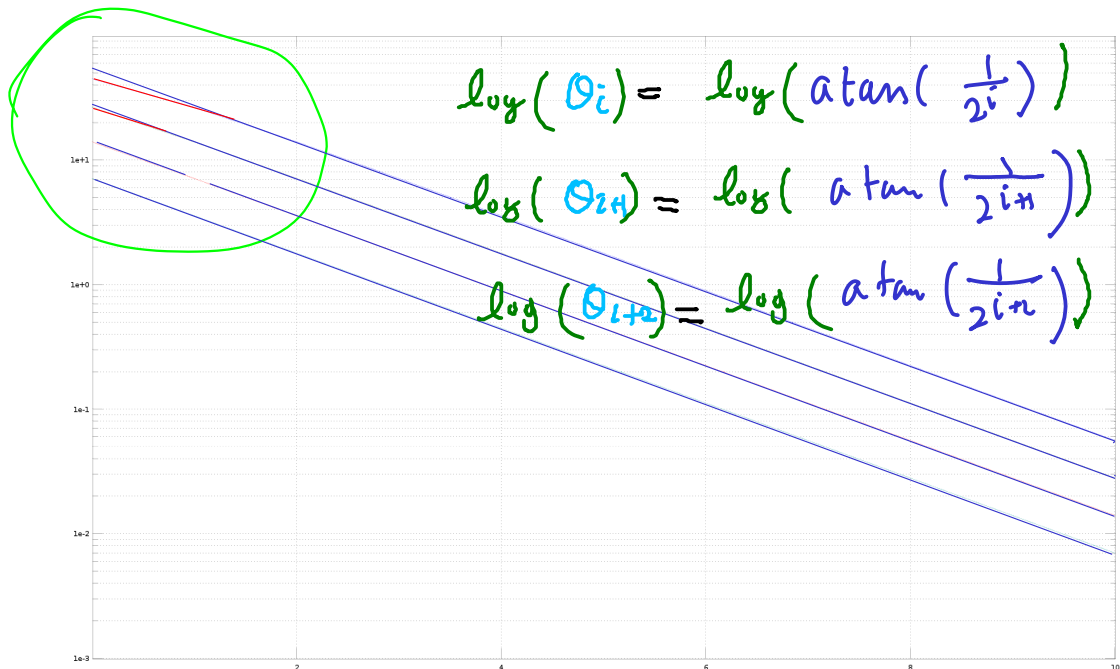
```
0.0078123
```

```
0.0039062
```

Linear
Scale



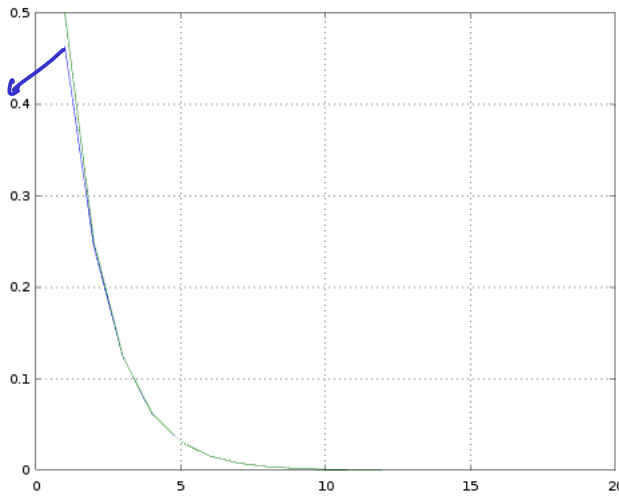
log
scale



After initial iterations

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2^i}\right) \approx \frac{1}{2^i}$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2^i}\right)$$



```
octave:1> i = 1:20;
octave:2> theta = atan( 1 ./ 2.^(i));
octave:3> p2 = 1./ 2.^i;
octave:4> plot(i, theta, i, p2)
```

$$x'_{i+1} = (x'_i - y'_i \sigma_i 2^{-i})$$

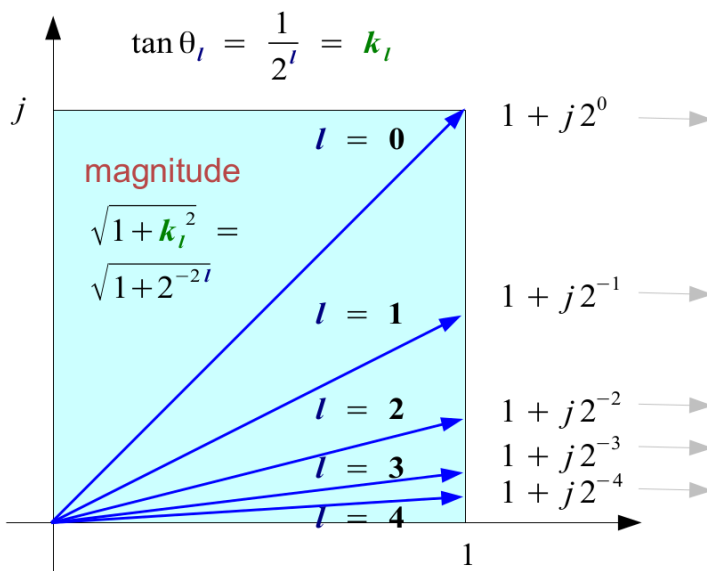
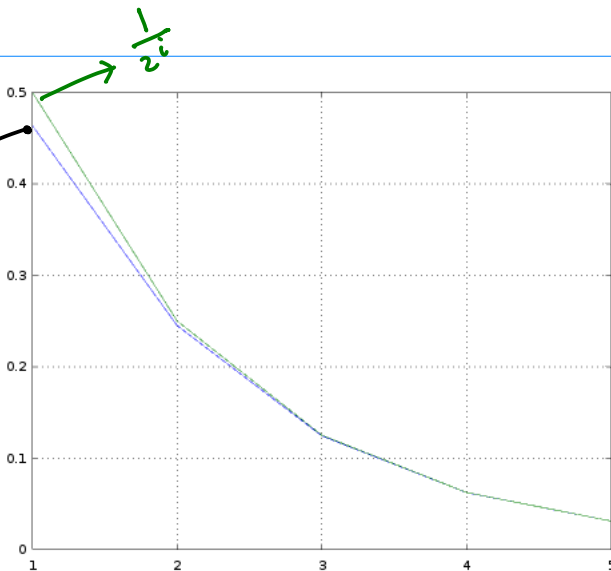
$$y'_{i+1} = (x'_i \sigma_i 2^{-i} + y'_i)$$

$$\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i - \tan^{-1}(\sigma_i 2^{-i})$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_i - \sigma_i 2^{-i}$$

after 10 iterations

$$0.46365 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$



$\theta_l = \tan^{-1}(2^{-l}) = \tan^{-1}(k_l)$
$\theta_0 = \tan^{-1}(2^0) = 45.00000^\circ$
$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1}(2^{-1}) = 26.56505^\circ$
$\theta_2 = \tan^{-1}(2^{-2}) = 14.03624^\circ$
$\theta_3 = \tan^{-1}(2^{-3}) = 7.12502^\circ$
$\theta_4 = \tan^{-1}(2^{-4}) = 3.57633^\circ$

$$\theta_i = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2^i}\right) \approx \frac{1}{2^i}$$

After initial iterations

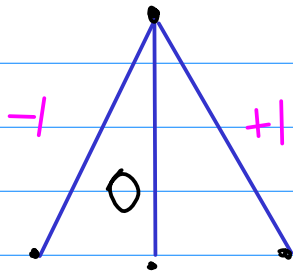
$$K_i = 1$$

scaling constant K doesn't change much after initial 5 ~ 10 iterations

during initial iterations, iteration angle should be either subtracted or added

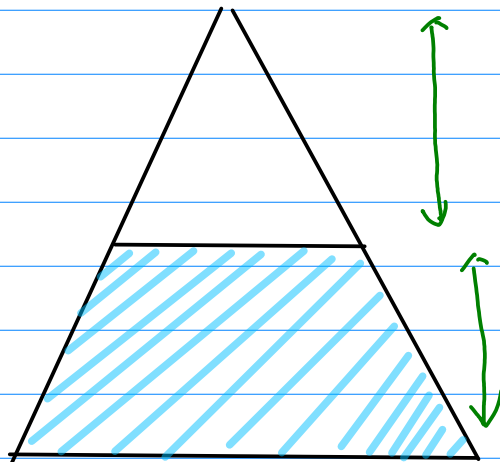
But after initial iterations, the iteration angles don't have to be added or subtracted, in other words, zero can be added this may cause fast convergence and improved resolution

fine stage — after initial iterations



ternary tree

$$K_i \rightarrow \underline{1}$$



initial iterations 5 ~ 10

course stage

final iterations

fine stage.

$$K = \cos(\theta_0) \cdot \cos(\theta_1) \cdot \cos(\theta_2) \cdot \dots$$

$$= \cos(\tan^{-1}(1)) \cdot \cos(\tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})) \cdot \cos(\tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{4})) \cdot \dots$$

$$= 0.707 \cdot 0.894 \cdot 0.970 \cdot 0.992 \cdot 0.998 \cdot \dots$$

$$\approx 0.60725$$

$2^{-1} \ 2^{-2} \ 2^{-3} \ 2^{-4} \ 2^{-5} \ 2^{-6} \ 2^{-7} \ 2^{-8} \ 2^{-9}$
0.100110111

$$\cos \theta_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_i}}$$

Fast Scaling Factor
compression

$x \& y$

