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H8/300H Tiny Series

Conversion from Single-Precision Floating-Point to Signed 32-bit Binary (FKTR)

Introduction

Converts a single-precision floating-point number in general registers to a signed 32-bit binary number.

Target Device

H8/300H Tiny Series

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1. Function

- 1. Converts a single-precision floating-point number in general registers to a signed 32-bit binary number.
- 2. When the single-precision floating-point number is a zero, the output is also zero.
- 3. When the single-precision floating-point number has an absolute value greater than or equal to 2^{31} , the maximum value with the corresponding sign $(2^{31} 1 \text{ or } -2^{31})$ is output. Zero is output in response to absolute values less than one.

2. Arguments

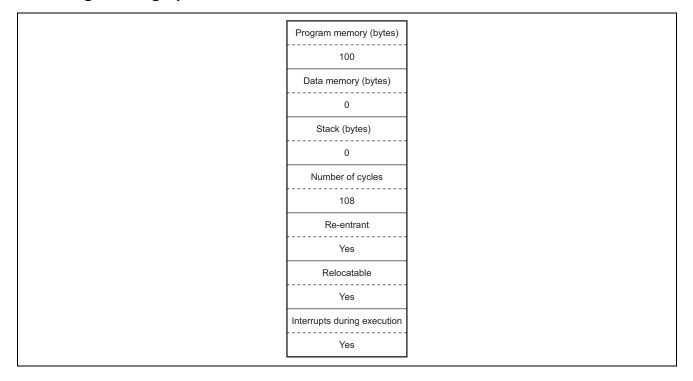
Contents		Storage Location	Data Length (Bytes)
Input	Single-precision floating-point number	R0, R1	4
Output	Signed 32-bit binary number	R2, R3	4

3. Changes to Internal Registers and Flags

	<u>31 16 15 8 7</u>	0
ER0	Work	
ER1	Work	
ER2	Result	
ER3	Result	
ER4		
ER5	Work	
ER6		
ER7 (SP)		
	IUIHUNZVC+-++++++++++0:Fixed to 01:Fixed to 1	-



4. Programming Specifications:



5. Note

The number of cycles given in the programming specifications is the value for execution of the example in figure 1. For details on the floating-point data format, refer to Reference: Description of Single-Precision Floating-Point Formats.



6. Descriptions

6.1 Descriptions of Functions

- 1. The arguments are listed below.
 - 1) Set the input argument.
 - R0: higher-order two bytes of the single-precision floating-point number
 - R1: lower-order two bytes of the single-precision floating-point number
 - 2) The FKTR subroutine sets the output argument.
 - R2: higher-order two bytes of the signed 32-bit binary number
 - R3: lower-order two bytes of the signed 32-bit binary number
- 2. The following figure illustrates the execution of the FKTR subroutine. When the input argument is set as shown below, the subroutine places the result of conversion in R2 and R3.

1 Input argument	R0, R1 (H'C0400000)		F C0	R0 40	F 00	R1 00	
	Sign bit Exponent Mantissa	:1 :H'80 :H'400	000 (implic	cit MSB is	not includ	ed)	'
2 Output argument	R2, R3 (H'FFFFFFD)		R FF	2 FF	R FF	3 FD]

Figure 1 Example of FKTR Execution

6.2 Usage Notes

- 1. Zero is the output when the single-precision floating-point number is zero or has an absolute value smaller than one.
- 2. When the absolute value of the single-precision floating-point number is 2³¹ or greater, the maximum value with the same sign (H'7FFFFFFF or H'80000000) is output.
- 3. The input argument set in R0 and R1 is lost in the execution of FKTR. When you will still require the input argument, save it elsewhere in memory before executing FKTR.

6.3 Description of Data Memory

No data memory is used by FKTR.



6.4 Example of Usage

After setting a single-precision floating-point number in the general registers, call the FKTR subroutine.

WORK1	. RES. W 2,0	 Reservation of the data memory area for setting of the single-precision floating point number by the user program.
WORK2	. RES. W 2,0	 Reservation of the data memory area where the signed 32-bit binary number will be placed for the user program.
	•	
	MOV. W @WORK1, R0	 Sets the single-precision floating point number specified by the user program as the input argument
	MOV. B @WORK1+2, R1	
C	JSR @FKTR	 Subroutine call of the software FKTR
	MOV. W R2, @WORK2	 Transfers the signed 32-bit binary number from the output argument to the data memory area.
	MOV. W R3, @WORK2+2	

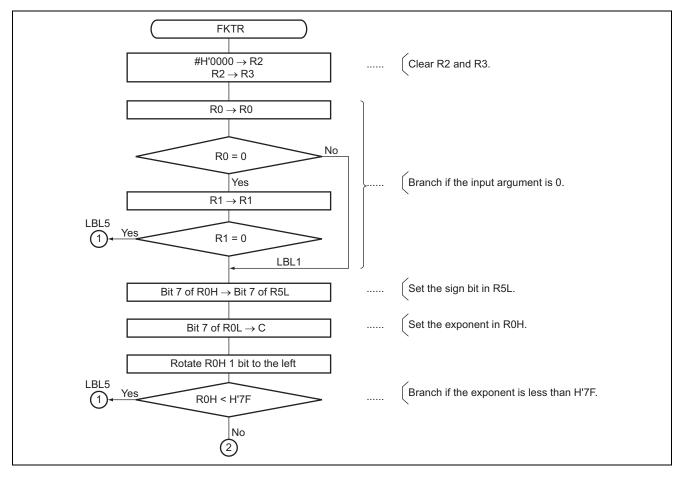
6.5 **Principles of Operation**

The FKTR subroutine converts the single-precision floating-point number to a signed 32-bit binary number in the following sequence.

- 1. Firstly, FKTR checks the input argument.
 - 1) If the single-precision floating-point number is zero, zero is output.
 - 2) If the exponent is less than H'7F, zero is output.
 - 3) If the exponent is H'9E or greater, the maximum value with the same sign is output.
- 2. When the input argument is not zero and its absolute value is one or greater (i.e., exponent is at least H'7F) but less than 2³¹ (i.e., exponent is less than H'9E), the subroutine:
 - 1) sets the implicit MSB;
 - 2) shift the mantissa (24 bits), in which the implicit MSB has been set, 1 bit to the left;
 - 3) rotates R3and R2 one bit to the left;
 - 4) repeats steps 2) and 3) (R0H +1) times;
 - 5) tests the sign bit—if it is negative, takes the two's complement to make the number negative.



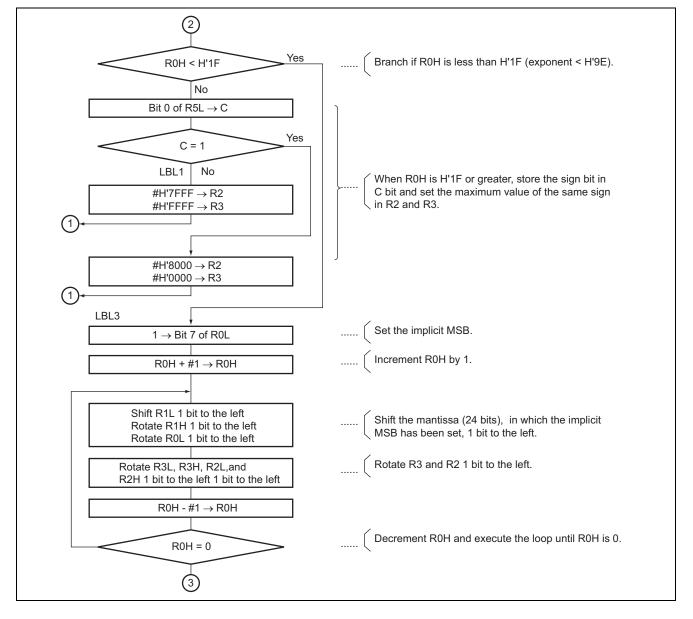
7. Flowchart





H8/300H Tiny Series

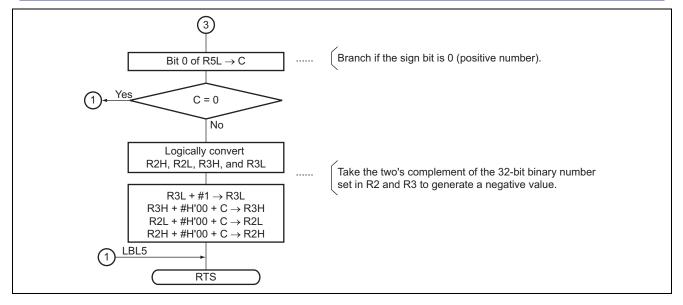
Conversion from Single-Precision Floating-Point to Signed 32-bit Binary (FKTR)





H8/300H Tiny Series

Conversion from Single-Precision Floating-Point to Signed 32-bit Binary (FKTR)





8. Program Listing

1		1	;*****	* * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *	********
2		2	;*			*
3		3	;*	NAME :	CHANGE FLOAT	ING POINT TO 32 BIT BINARY *
4		4	;*		(FKTR)	*
5		5	;*			*
6		б	;*****	* * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *	********
7		7	;*			*
8		8	;*	ENTRY:	R0 SINGL	E PREC. NO. (UPPER 2 BYTES) *
9		9	;*		R1	(LOWER 2 BYTES) *
10		10	;*			*
11		11	;*	RETURNS:	R2 SIGNED	32-BIT NO. (UPPER 2 BYTES) *
12		12	;*		R3	(LOWER 2 BYTES) *
13		13	;*			*
14		14	;*****	******	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *	******
15		15	;			
16		16		.CPU	300HN	
17	0000	17		.SECTION	FKTR_code,C	DDE,ALIGN=2
18		18		.EXPORT	FKTR	
19		19	;			
20	00000000	20	FKTR	.EQU	\$;Entry point
21	0000 79020000	21		MOV.W	#H'0000,R2	;Clear R2
22	0004 0D23	22		MOV.W	R2,R3	;Clear R3
23		23	;			
24	0006 0D00	24		MOV.W	R0,R0	
25	0008 4604	25		BNE	LBL1	
26	000A 0D11	26		MOV.W	R1,R1	
27	000C 4754	27		BEQ	LBL5	;Branch if R0=R1=0
28	000E	28	LBL1			
29	000E 7770	29		BLD	#7,R0H	
30	0010 670D	30		BST	#0,R5L	;Set sign bit to bit0 of R5L
31	0012 7778	31		BLD	#7,R0L	
32	0014 1200	32		ROTXL.B	ROH	;Set exponent
33	0016 F57F	33		MOV.B	#H'7F,R5H	
34	0018 1850	34		SUB.B	R5H,R0H	
35	001A 4546	35		BCS	LBL5	;Branch if RO <h'7f< td=""></h'7f<>
36	001C A01F	36		CMP.B	#H'1F,ROH	
37	001E 4518	37		BCS	LBL3	;Branch if RO <h'1f< td=""></h'1f<>
38	0020 770D	38		BLD	#0,R5L	
39	0022 450A	39		BCS	LBL2	;Branch if sign bit = 1
40	0024 79027FFF	40		MOV.W	#H'7FFF,R2	
41	0028 7903FFFF	41		MOV.W		;Set H'7FFFFFF
42	002C 4034	42	0	BRA	LBL5	;Always branch
43	002E	43	LBL2			
44	002E 79028000	44		MOV.W	#H'8000,R2	
45	0032 79030000	45		MOV.W		;Set H'8000000
46	0036 402A	46		BRA	LBL5	
47	0038	47	;			
48	0038	48	LBL3	DOFT	#7 DOT	·Cot implicit MCD
49	0038 7078	49		BSET		;Set implicit MSB
50 51	003A 8001 003C	50	LBL4	ADD.B	#1,R0H	;ROH + #1 -> ROH
51	003C 1009	51 52	41014	SHLL.B	R1L	;Shift mantissa 1 bit left
52	2002 1000	22			RED	, Shirte maneropa i pit itt



Conversion from Single-Precision Floating-Point to Signed 32-bit Binary (FKTR)

5	3	003E	1201		53		ROTXL.B	R1H	
5	4	0040	1208		54		ROTXL.B	ROL	
5	5				55	;			
5	6	0042	120B		56		ROTXL.B	R3L	;Rotate 32 bit binary 1 bit left
5	7	0044	1203		57		ROTXL.B	R3H	
5	8	0046	120A		58		ROTXL.B	R2L	
5	9	0048	1202		59		ROTXL.B	R2H	
6	0	004A	1A00		60		DEC.B	ROH	;Decrement R0H
6	1	004C	46EE		61		BNE	LBL4	;Branch if Z=0
6	2				62	;			
6	3	004E	770D		63		BLD	#0,R5L	;Bit load sign bit to C flag
6	4	0050	4410		64		BCC	LBL5	;Branch if C=0
6	5	0052	1702		65		NOT	R2H	;2's complement 32 bit binary
6	6	0054	170A		66		NOT	R2L	
6	7	0056	1703		67		NOT	R3H	
6	8	0058	170B		68		NOT	R3L	
6	9	005A	8B01		69		ADD.B	#H'01,R3L	
7	0	005C	9300		70		ADDX.B	#H'00,R3H	
7	1	005E	9A00		71		ADDX.B	#H'00,R2L	
7	2	0060	9200		72		ADDX.B	#H'00,R2H	
7	3				73	;			
7	4	0062			74	LBL5			
7	5	0062	5470		75		RTS		
7	6				76	;			
7	7				77		.END		
* *	* * *'	TOTAL	ERRORS	0					
* *	* * *'	TOTAL	WARNINGS	0					



<Reference> Description of Single-Precision Floating-Point Formats

Single-Precision Floating-Point Formats:

1. Internal Representation of Single-Precision Floating Point Numbers

One of the following formats is used depending on the value of the single-precision floating-point data in this application note (a real number is indicated as R).

1) Internal Representation When R=0

31 30 29		2 1 0
000		0 0 0
All the 3	2 hits are 0	

All the 52 bits are 0.
 Normalized Format

Norma	lized Format	
31 30	23	22 0
S	α	β

 α is an index number with an 8-bit-long field. β is a mantissa with a 23-bit-long field. Here, the R value can be represented by the expression below (when $1 \le \alpha \le 254$).

↓Implicit MSB

$$\mathsf{R} = 2^{\mathsf{S}} \times 2^{\alpha - 126} \times (1 + 2^{-1} \times \beta_{22} + 2^{-2} \times 21 + \dots + 2^{-23} \times \beta_0)$$

where, βi is the value of the i-th bit of β ($0 \le i \le 22$), and S is the sign bit.

3) Denormalized Format

31 30	23 22	0
S 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	β

 β is a mantissa with a 23-bit-long field. This format is used to represent a real number that is too small to be represented by the normalized format.

Here, the R value can be represented by the expression below.

$$\mathsf{R} = 2^{\mathsf{S}} \times 2^{-126} \times (2^{-1} \times \beta_{22} + 2^{-2} \times 21 + \dots + 2^{-23} \times \beta_0)$$

4) Infinity

 β is a mantissa with a 23-bit-long field. Note that if all the bits in the index part are 1, the R value is handled as follows, in this application note.

When S = 0: Plus infinity R = $+\infty$ When S = 1: Minus infinity R = $-\infty$

- 2. Internal Representation Examples
 - S = B'0 (binary) α = B'10000011 (binary) β = B'1011100.....0 (binary)

Under the above conditions, the corresponding R value is represented as follows.

$$R = 2^{0} \times 2^{131 - 126} \times (1 + 2^{-1} + 2^{-3} + 2^{-4} + 2^{-5})$$

= 16 + 8 + 2 + 1 + 0.5 = 27.5

1) Maximum and Minimum Values

Here, the maximum and minimum values are absolute values. The maximum value is indicated as R_{MAX} and the minimum value is indicated as R_{MIN} . Up to the following values can be represented.

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{MAX}} &= 2^{254\,-127} \times (1 + 2^{-1} + 2^{-2} + 2^{-3} + \ldots + 2^{-23}) \\ &\approx 3.27 \times 10^{38} \\ \mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{MIN}} &= 2^{-126} \times 2^{-23} = 2^{-140} \approx 1.40 \times 10^{-45} \end{split}$$



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		Descript	ion
Rev.	Date	Page	Summary
2.00	Feb.28.06	_	Format has been changed from Hitachi version to Renesas version.

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