



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A' Grade
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

ARM-History & Architecture

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ARE YOU USING THIS?



Toshiba PD RM4



Lexmark Z52
Color Jetprinter



InCard MoKard



BOSCH



SONICblue RIO Digital Audio



EXFO FTB-100



Creative Nomad
Jukebox



Intel Pocket Concert



Wherify GPS
watch



Galileo Communicator



D-Link Wireless LAN



Zoom Cable
Modem



Alcatel ADSL
Modem



Efficient Networks
ADSL Router



Alcatel Speed
Touch Wireless



G.Mate Yopy



Nokia Communicator



Compaq iPAQ



Ericsson
T68



Trium
Eclipse



Sendo Z100



Nokia 8310

1990



ARM

2004



ARM

2018



arm

A Brief History of Arm



Introduction to ARM



- ARM, which stands for Advanced RISC Machines
- Has a significant history in the development of microprocessors.
- Especially in the mobile and embedded systems markets.



History of ARM



1980s:

- Foundation: ARM was founded in 1990 as a joint venture between Acorn Computers, Apple, and VLSI Technology.
- Acorn RISC Machine: The ARM architecture originated from Acorn Computers' research project to create a new processor for their Archimedes personal computer. The project resulted in the ARM1 processor, which was a 32-bit RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computing) design.



History of ARM



1990s:

- Expansion: ARM gained popularity due to its power efficiency and performance. Companies like Apple, DEC, and Texas Instruments started using ARM processors in their products.
- ARM6 and ARM7: These iterations brought improvements in performance and efficiency, leading to widespread adoption in various devices beyond computers.



History of ARM



2000s:

- **Smartphones and Mobile Devices:** ARM processors became dominant in the mobile device market. The ARM architecture's energy efficiency suited the needs of portable devices well.
- **ARM Cortex-A Series:** Introduced in 2005, this series aimed at higher performance and expanded the ARM architecture's reach into higher-end applications, including smartphones.
- **Cortex-M and Cortex-R Series:** These were introduced for microcontroller and real-time embedded applications, respectively, widening ARM's presence in various sectors.



History of ARM



2010s:

- **Growth and Diversification:** ARM's influence continued to grow across various industries, including automotive, IoT (Internet of Things), and servers.
- **ARMv8-A Architecture:** This introduced support for 64-bit computing, expanding ARM's capabilities into the high-performance computing market.
- **Acquisition by SoftBank:** In 2016, SoftBank acquired ARM Holdings, sparking discussions about the potential impact on ARM's open licensing model and future developments.
- **Partnerships and Licensing:** ARM expanded its partnerships, allowing other companies to license and customize its designs, leading to a wide array of ARM-based processors tailored for specific applications.



History of ARM



2020s till 2023:

- **Continued Evolution:** ARM maintained its position as a dominant force in mobile and embedded processors while making strides in other domains, such as edge computing, AI, and automotive technology.



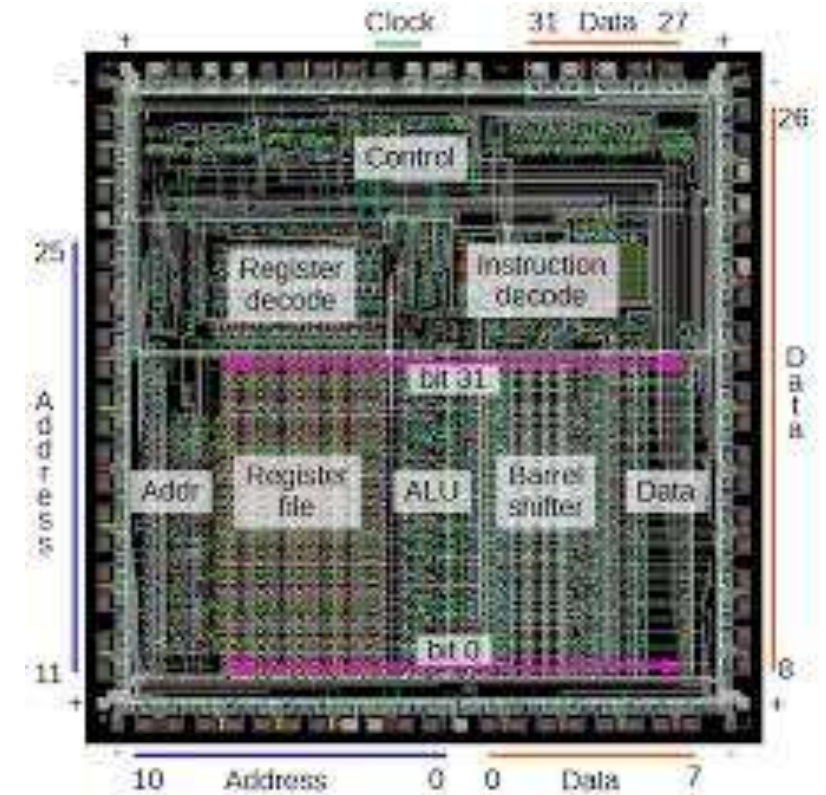
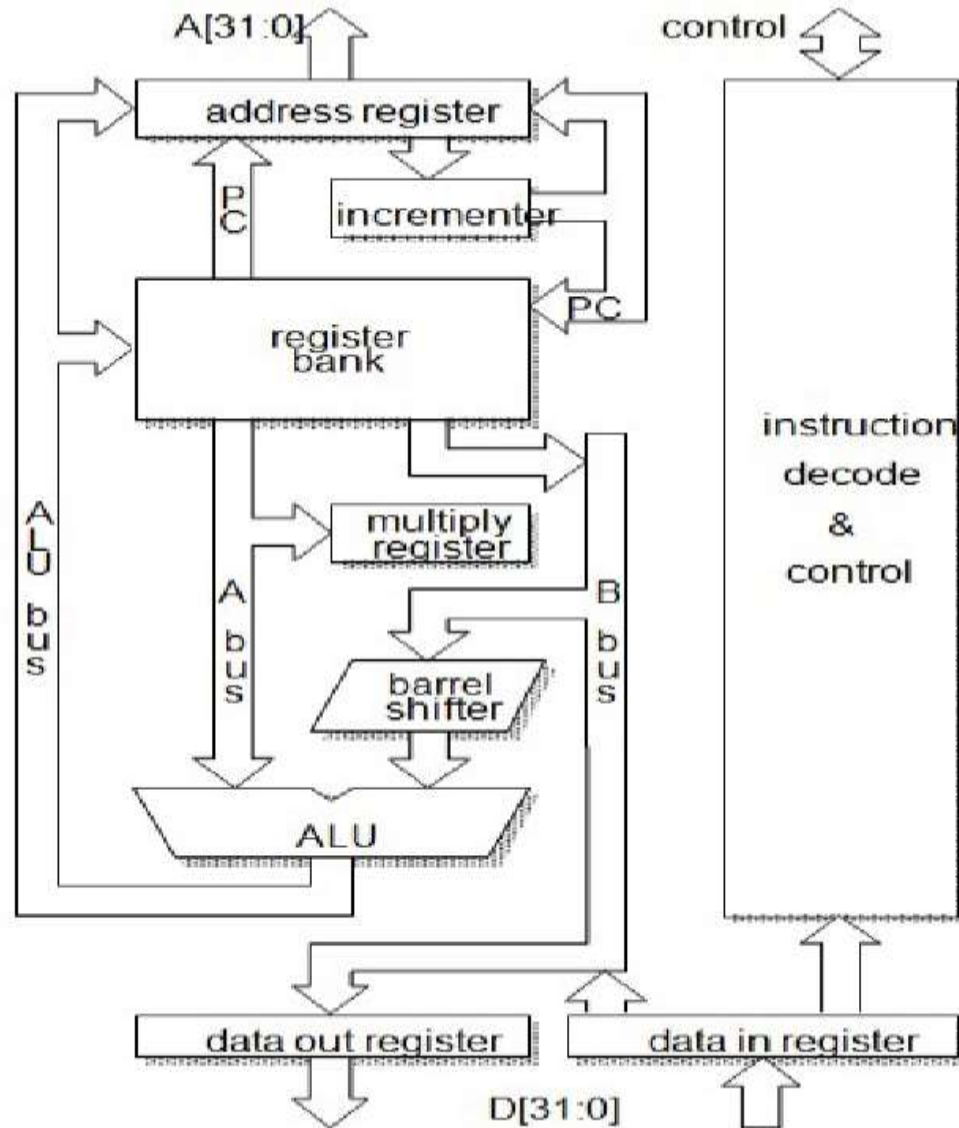
Features of ARM



- Load/store architecture
- Single-cycle execution
- Energy efficiency
- Scalability
- Customization and Licensing
- Multicore Support
- Architecture Variants
- Support for 32-bit and 64-bit Computing
- Adaptability to Various Operating Systems
- Reliability and Security



ARM ARCHITECTURE





REGISTERS

Privileged Modes



Privileged Modes						
Exception Modes						
User	System	Supervisor	Abort	Undefined	Interrupt	Fast interrupt
<i>r0</i>	<i>r0</i>	<i>r0</i>	<i>r0</i>	<i>r0</i>	<i>r0</i>	<i>r0</i>
<i>r1</i>	<i>r1</i>	<i>r1</i>	<i>r1</i>	<i>r1</i>	<i>r1</i>	<i>r1</i>
<i>r2</i>	<i>r2</i>	<i>r2</i>	<i>r2</i>	<i>r2</i>	<i>r2</i>	<i>r2</i>
<i>r3</i>	<i>r3</i>	<i>r3</i>	<i>r3</i>	<i>r3</i>	<i>r3</i>	<i>r3</i>
<i>r4</i>	<i>r4</i>	<i>r4</i>	<i>r4</i>	<i>r4</i>	<i>r4</i>	<i>r4</i>
<i>r5</i>	<i>r5</i>	<i>r5</i>	<i>r5</i>	<i>r5</i>	<i>r5</i>	<i>r5</i>
<i>r6</i>	<i>r6</i>	<i>r6</i>	<i>r6</i>	<i>r6</i>	<i>r6</i>	<i>r6</i>
<i>r7</i>	<i>r7</i>	<i>r7</i>	<i>r7</i>	<i>r7</i>	<i>r7</i>	<i>r7</i>
<i>r8</i>	<i>r8</i>	<i>r8</i>	<i>r8</i>	<i>r8</i>	<i>r8</i>	<i>r8_fiq</i>
<i>r9</i>	<i>r9</i>	<i>r9</i>	<i>r9</i>	<i>r9</i>	<i>r9</i>	<i>r9_fiq</i>
<i>r10</i>	<i>r10</i>	<i>r10</i>	<i>r10</i>	<i>r10</i>	<i>r10</i>	<i>r10_fiq</i>
<i>r11</i>	<i>r11</i>	<i>r11</i>	<i>r11</i>	<i>r11</i>	<i>r11</i>	<i>r11_fiq</i>
<i>r12</i>	<i>r12</i>	<i>r12</i>	<i>r12</i>	<i>r12</i>	<i>r12</i>	<i>r12_fiq</i>
<i>r13 sp</i>	<i>r13 sp</i>	<i>r13_svc</i>	<i>r13_abt</i>	<i>r13_und</i>	<i>r13_irq</i>	<i>r13_fiq</i>
<i>r14 lr</i>	<i>r14 lr</i>	<i>r14_svc</i>	<i>r14_abt</i>	<i>r14_und</i>	<i>r14_irq</i>	<i>r14_fiq</i>
<i>r15 pc</i>	<i>r15 pc</i>	<i>r15 pc</i>	<i>r15 pc</i>	<i>r15 pc</i>	<i>r15 pc</i>	<i>r15 pc</i>
<i>cpsr</i>	<i>cpsr</i>	<i>cpsr</i>	<i>cpsr</i>	<i>cpsr</i>	<i>cpsr</i>	<i>cpsr</i>
–	–	<i>spsr_svc</i>	<i>spsr_abt</i>	<i>spsr_und</i>	<i>spsr_irq</i>	<i>spsr_fiq</i>

Banked register



ADVANTAGES OF ARM



- Low Power Consumption
- Better Battery life
- Work Faster – ARM performs single operation at a time
- Lower latency that is quicker response time.
- Multiprocessing feature



ASSESSMENT



1) What is the function of Barrel Shifter?

2) What is a RISC machine?





*Thank
you*

