



Processadores de Dispositivos Móveis

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LUIZ GUSTAVO PARENTE RIBEIRO

INTRODUÇÃO



Tópicos que serão abordados:

- Objetivos
- Arquitetura
- Famílias
- Comparações
- Outros usos
- Futuro

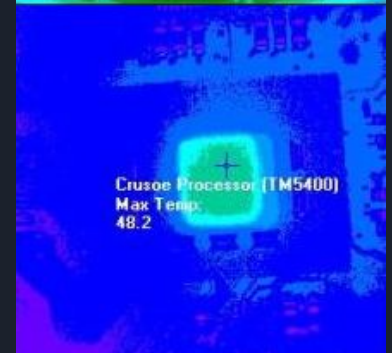
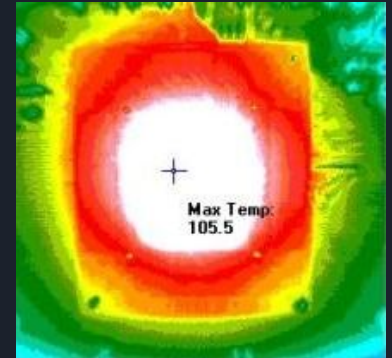
OBJETIVOS

Battery Life: Wi-Fi Web Browsing

20s Website Loop, 200 Nits Brightness

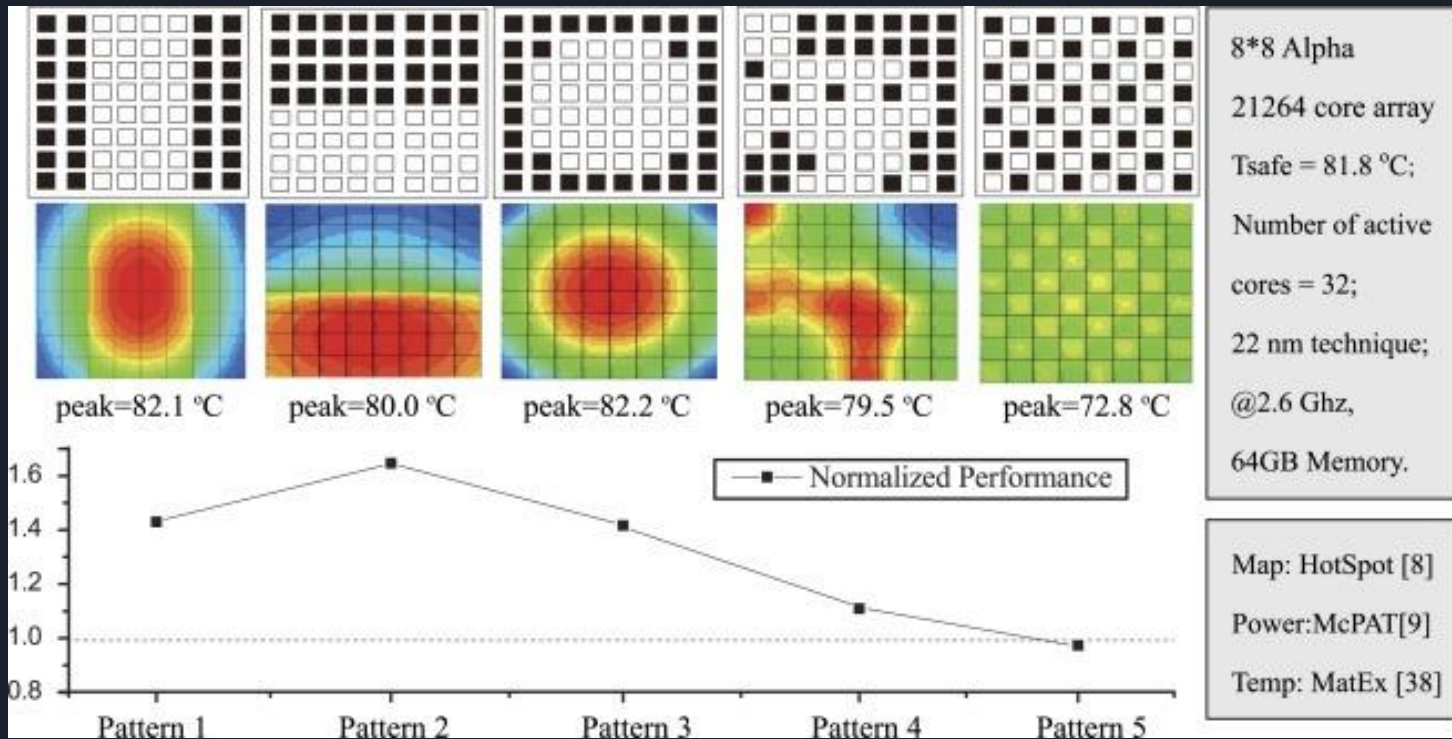
Higher is Better

■ Time (Hours)



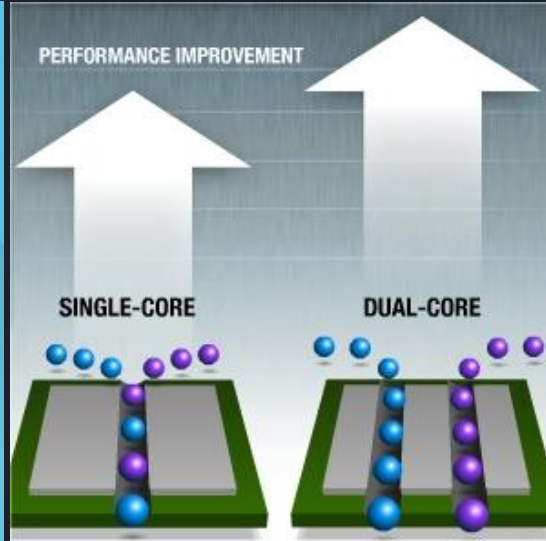
OBJETIVOS

Dark silicon (Silício scuro)



ARQUITETURA

O princípio



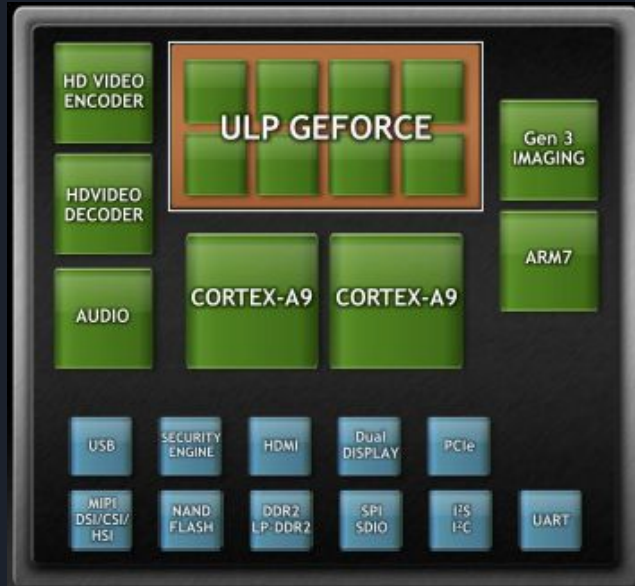
(SMP) Multiprocessamento Simultâneo:

- 2+ núcleos idênticos
- Compartilhamento de memória, único SO
- Núcleos versáteis

ARQUITETURA

O princípio

NVIDIA Tegra 2, o primeiro chip com suporte SMP



CPU: 2 Cortex-A9, 1GHz

VIDEO: 1080P 20Mbps

GRÁFICO: 8 Cores ULP GeForce

MEMÓRIA: LPDDR2 - 600, DDR2 - 667

IMAGEM: Ultra High Performance Image Processor

AUDIO: HW Audio

ARMAZ: EMMC, NAND, USB

12:31 PM

NVIDIA

DOWNLOAD DRIVERS COOL STUFF SHOP PRODUCTS TECHNOLOGIES COMMUNITIES SUPPORT

NSIST ON NVIDIA

INSANE PERFORMANCE INTENSE GAMING INHERSIVE VIDEO INCREDIBLE PHOTOS

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RESIDENT EVIL

NVIDIA GEFORCE GTX 400 GPUS

Next-generation gaming has arrived. GeForce® GTX 480 and GeForce® GTX 470 GPUs give your games an adrenaline shot with incredible performance and futuristic, visually stunning DX11 graphics.

[Learn More about GTX 400 GPUs](#)

EXPERIENCE NEXT GENERATION GAMING

Watch the GTX 400 GPUs video

IN THE TRENCHES

BORDERLANDS

Get in to the game and experience Borderlands, Now in 3D Vision.

[Learn more](#)

BATMAN: ARKHAM ASYLUM

Experience Batman: Arkham Asylum like never before with NVIDIA's PhysX technology.

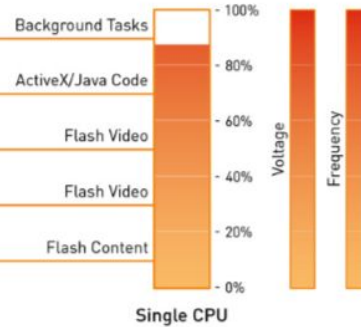
[Download the playable demo](#)

GET A BEHIND-THE-SCENES LOOK AT THE GAMING INDUSTRY.

Chris Kramer, Director of Communications for Capcom, talks about 3D Vision and stereoscopic 3D gaming in Resident Evil 5.

[Watch exclusive video footage](#)

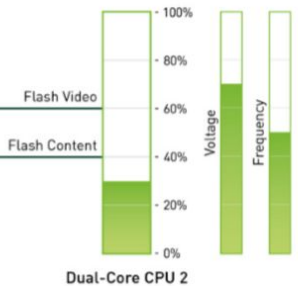
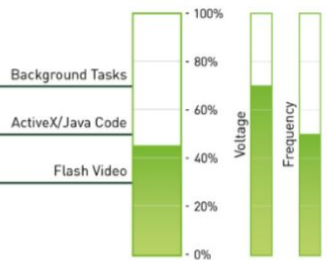
NSIST



Utilização típica da CPU de único núcleo em dispositivo móvel para Navegação na WEB.

ANDROID: 2.2

NAVEGADOR: Firefox



Utilização da CPU com dois núcleos em dispositivo móvel para navegação na WEB.

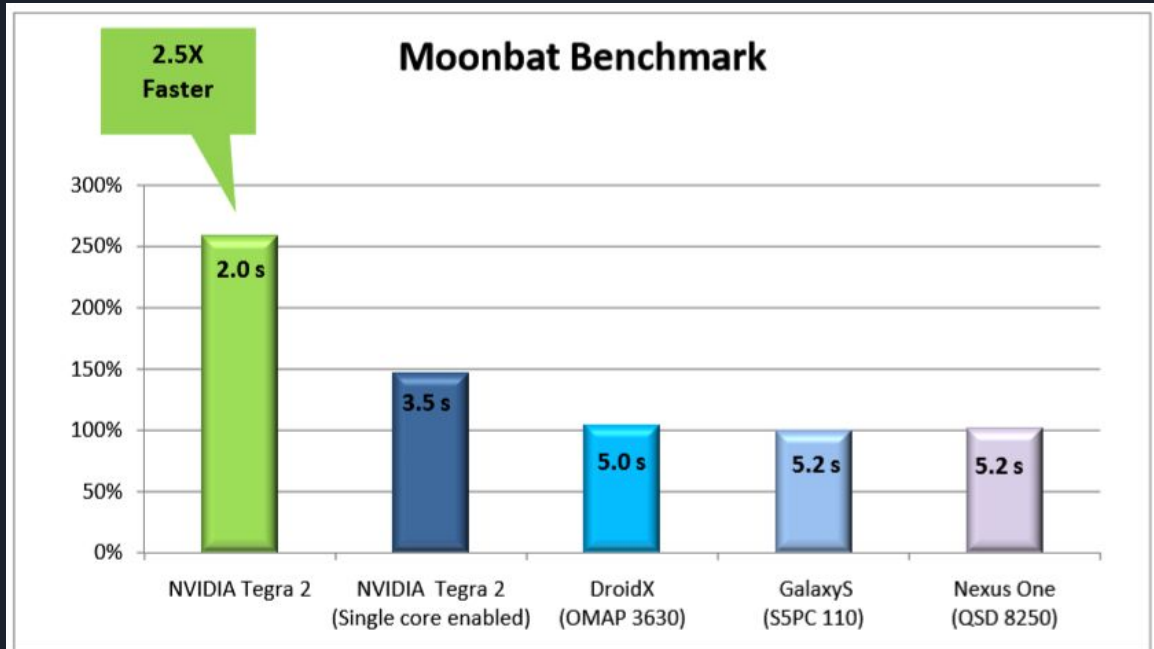
ANDROID: 2.2

NAVEGADOR: Firefox

ARQUITETURA

O princípio

Tempo de abertura de páginas JavaScript.
Multicore x Singlecore.



ARQUITETURA

O princípio

É importante ressaltar o quanto faz diferença a utilização de múltiplos threads.

Cada página WEB é um processo, cada processo tem seus threads dispostos em múltiplos cores.

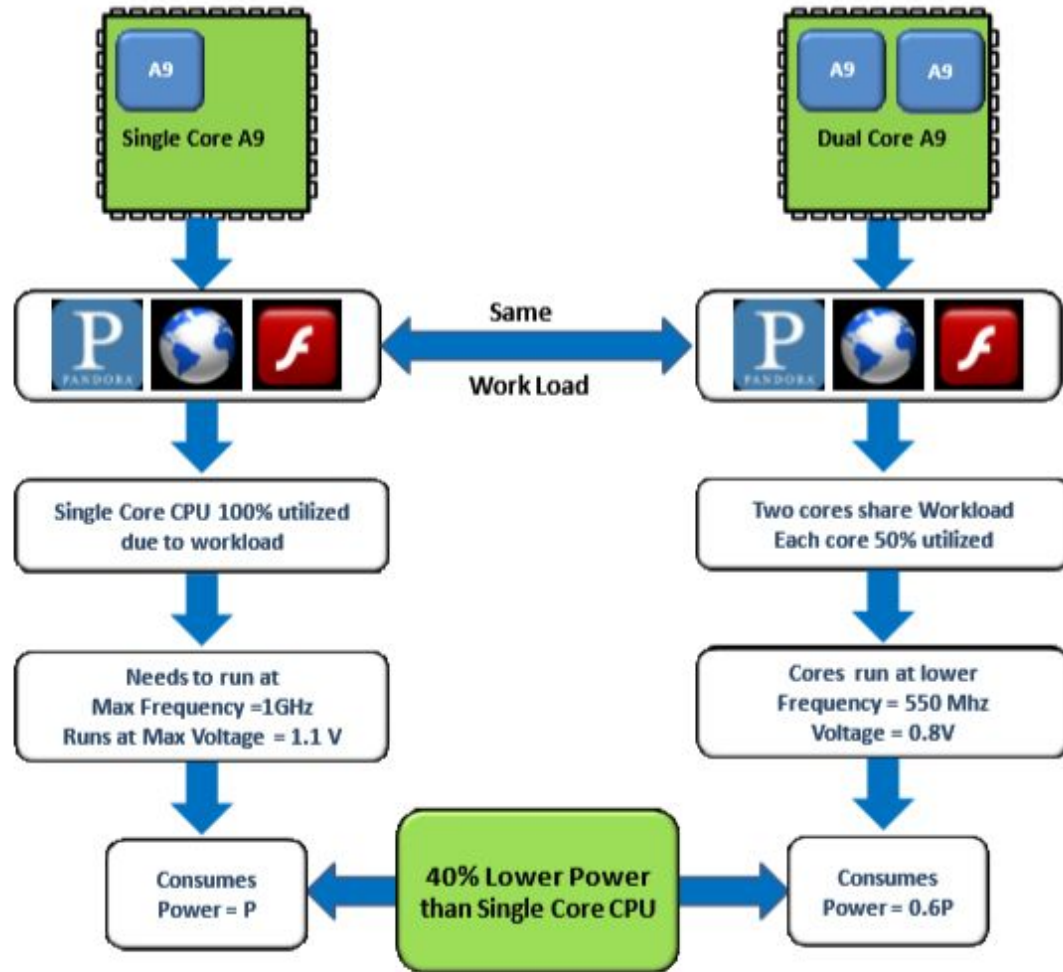


Figure 8 - Voltage and Frequency Scaling Benefits of Dual Core CPU

ARQUITETURA

O princípio

Além de abertura de páginas WEB agilizadas, o processador traz melhores performances em jogos.

Observe: Utilização de todos os cores disponíveis para divisão das threads.



Figure 9 - Dungeon Defender using both cores of the NVIDIA Tegra Processor

ARQUITETURA

O princípio

A tendência é: diminuir “tamanho” das tarefas e aumentar o número de thread, para que sejam designados a núcleos específicos.

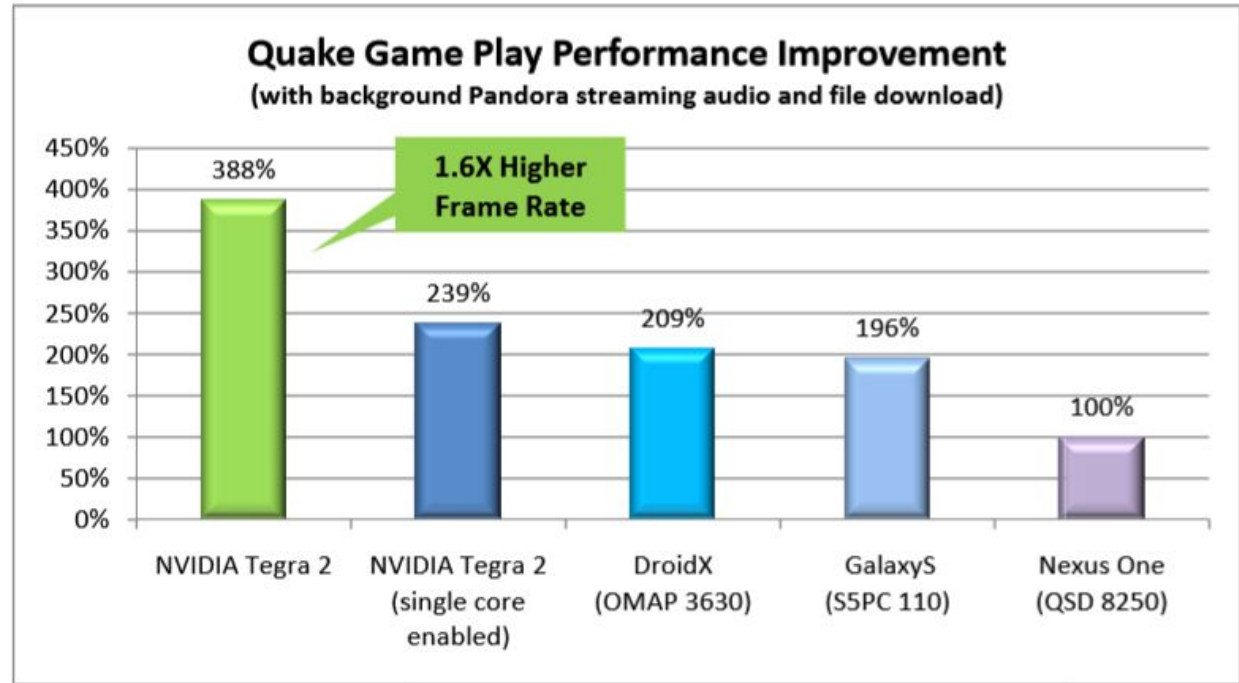
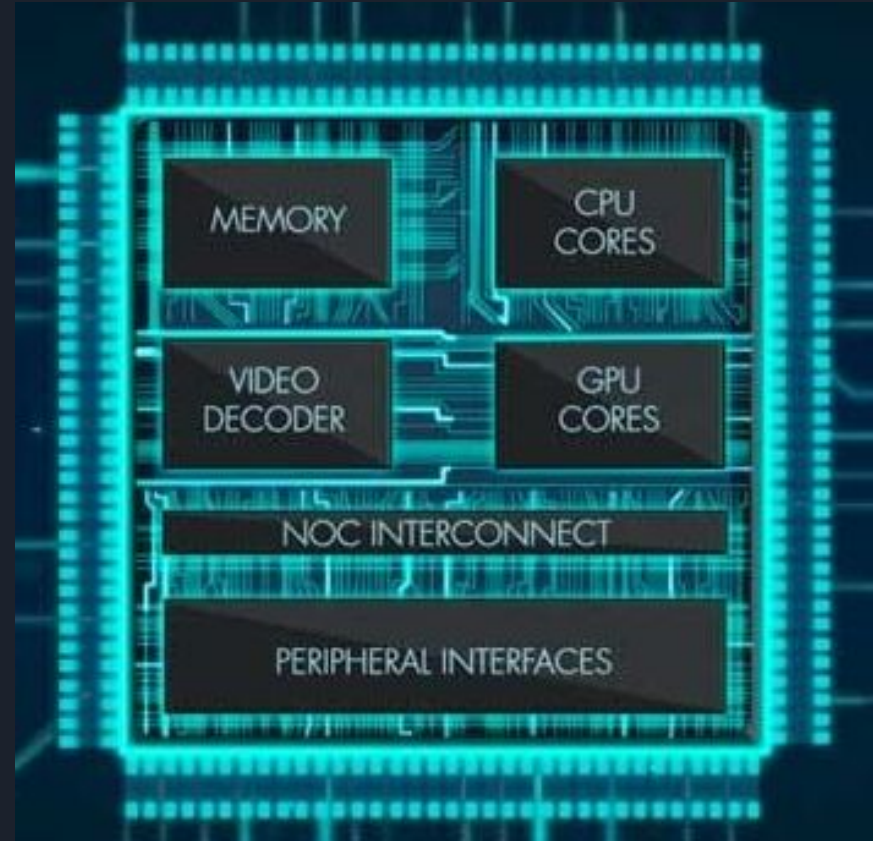


Figure 12 - Quake game play FPS improvement due to dual core A9 under heaving multitasking conditions⁸

ARQUITETURA ARM

Dominando 75% do mercado de SoC, a ARM HOLDINGS já fabricou e distribui centenas de bilhões de chips.

- System on a Chip (SoC)
- (A partir de ARMv7, temos o Cortex.
 - Cortex M - microcontroladores
 - Cortex R - Real time
 - Cortex A - Aplicação (3rd Parties)





ARQUITETURA

ARM(32 e 64bits) big.LITTLE

32bit

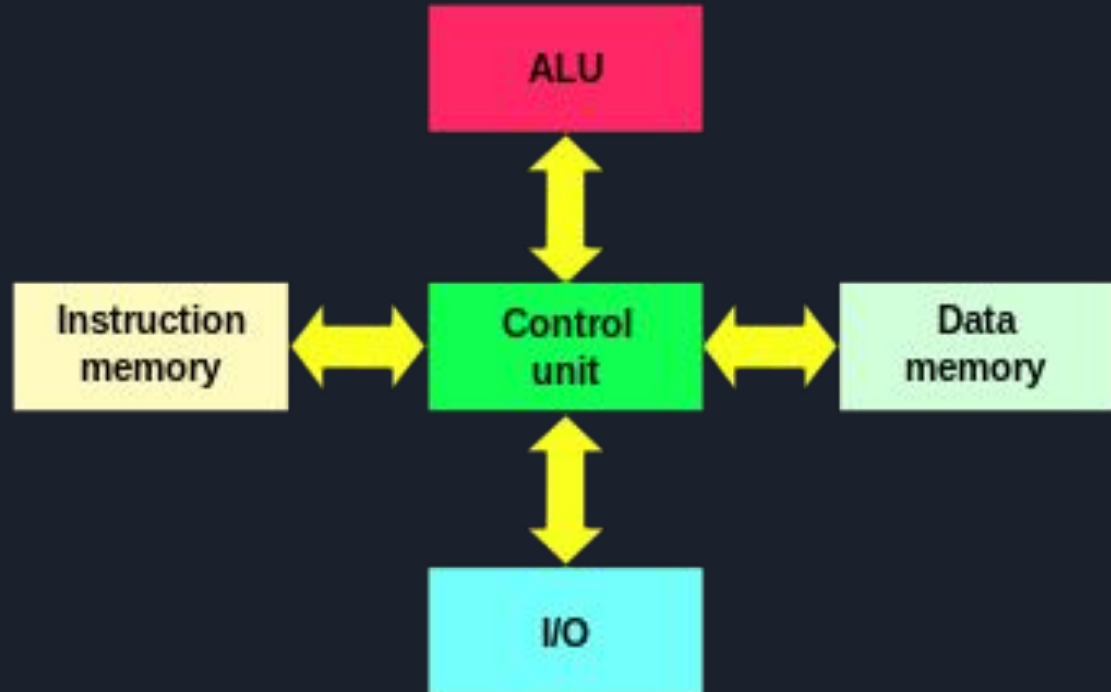
- Utiliza a arquitetura RISC, não de forma única.
- Load-Store. Instruções THUMB e ARM
- 16 registradores de 32bits para uso geral
- Manipulação de E/S através de coprocessador. Suporte para interrupção.
- Pipeline de 3 a 15 estágios.

64bit (diferenças, lançado em 2011)

- Novo conjunto de instruções.
- 31 registradores de 64bits para uso geral
- PC não é mais acessível diretamente como registrador

ARQUITETURA ARM HARVARD

- Utilizado a partir do Cortex, e em alguns anteriores
- Mais recente que a de Von Neumann
- Trabalha mais rápido
- Possui memórias e barramento independentes de acesso a dados e instruções
- Pode buscar uma nova instrução com dados enquanto executa outra



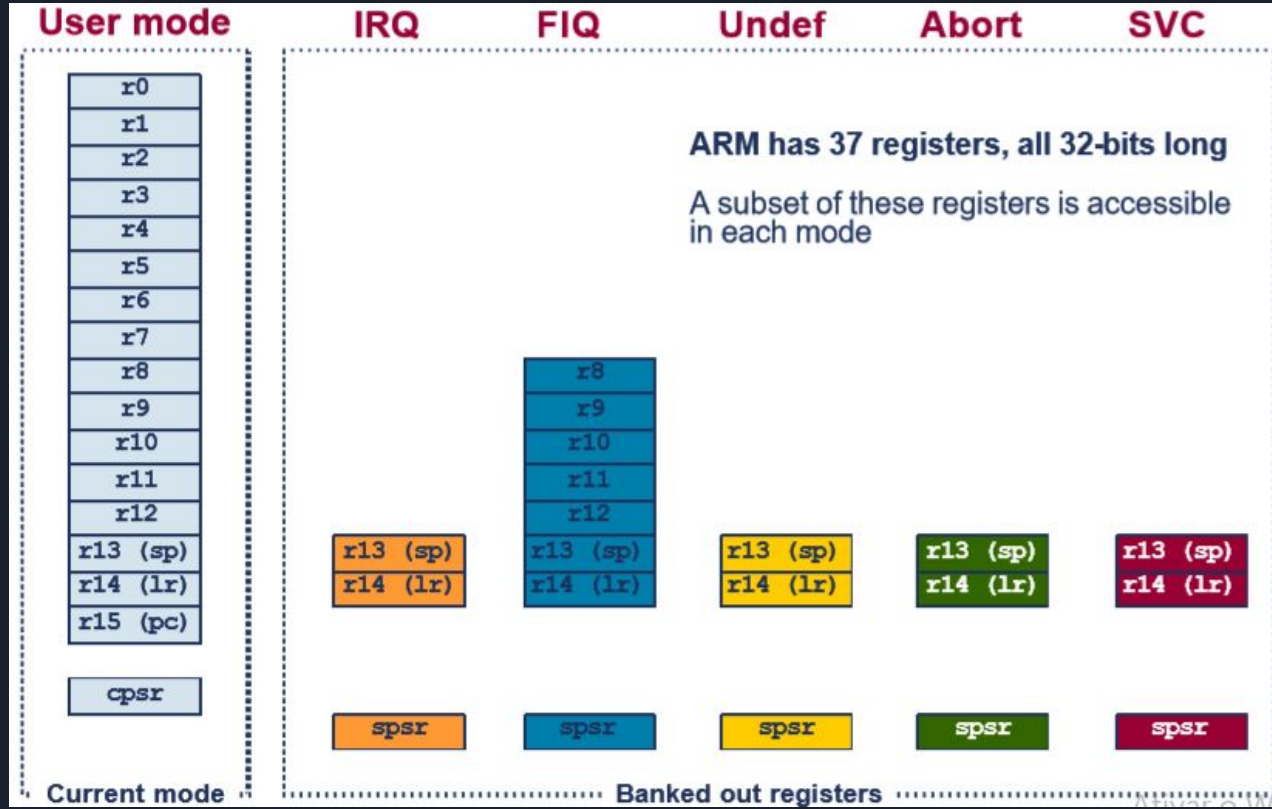
ARQUITETURA

ARM Modos

Mode	Description	
Supervisor (SVC)	Entered on reset and when a Software Interrupt instruction (SWI) is executed	Privileged modes
FIQ	Entered when a high priority (fast) interrupt is raised	
IRQ	Entered when a low priority (normal) interrupt is raised	
Abort	Used to handle memory access violations	
Undef	Used to handle undefined instructions	
System	Privileged mode using the same registers as User mode	Unprivileged mode
User	Mode under which most Applications / OS tasks run	

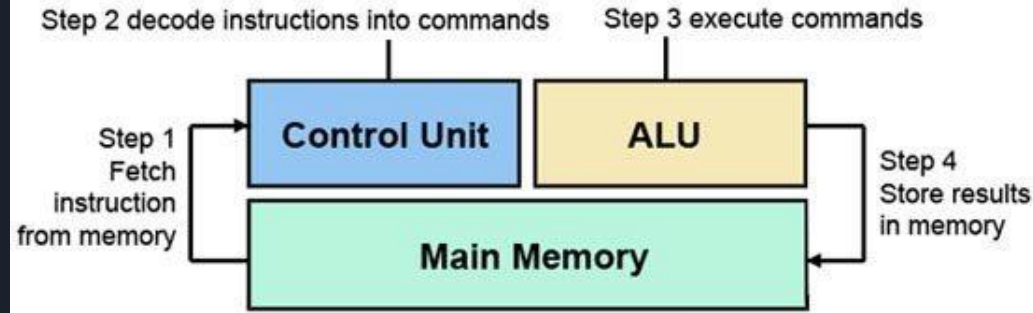
ARQUITETURA

ARM Registradores



ARQUITETURA Pipeline

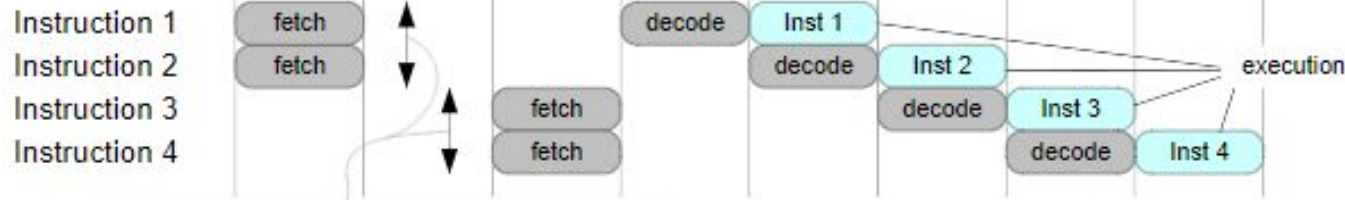
Machine Cycle



<http://www.computerhope.com>

Figure 2. Pipeline stages in the Cortex-M3 and Cortex-M4 processors

Instruction fetch can happen several cycles before decode and execution



Up to two instructions can be fetched in one transfer. (16-bit instructions)

ARQUITETURA

Pipeline 3 estágios

Cycle		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Operation										
ADD		F	D	E						
SUB			F	D	E					
ORR				F	D	E				
AND					F	D	E			
ORR						F	D	E		
EOR							F	D	E	

F - Fetch D - Decode E - Execute

- All operations here are on registers (single cycle execution)
- In this example it takes 6 clock cycles to execute 6 instructions
- Clock cycles per Instruction (CPI) = 1

ARQUITETURA

Pipeline Branch

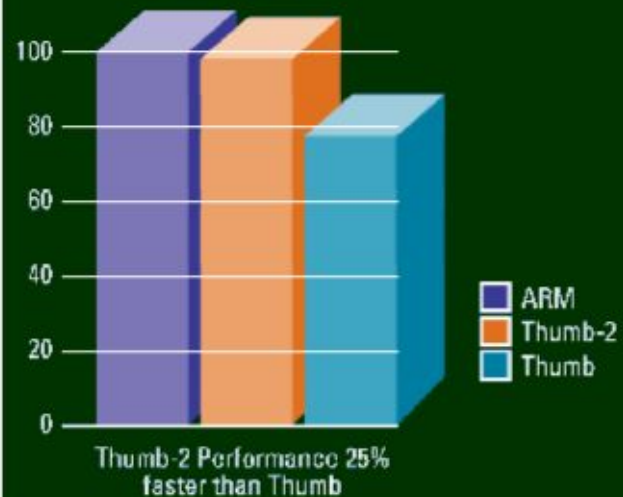
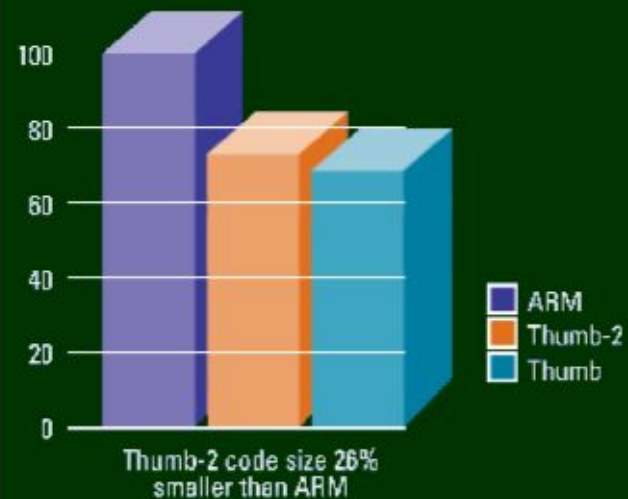
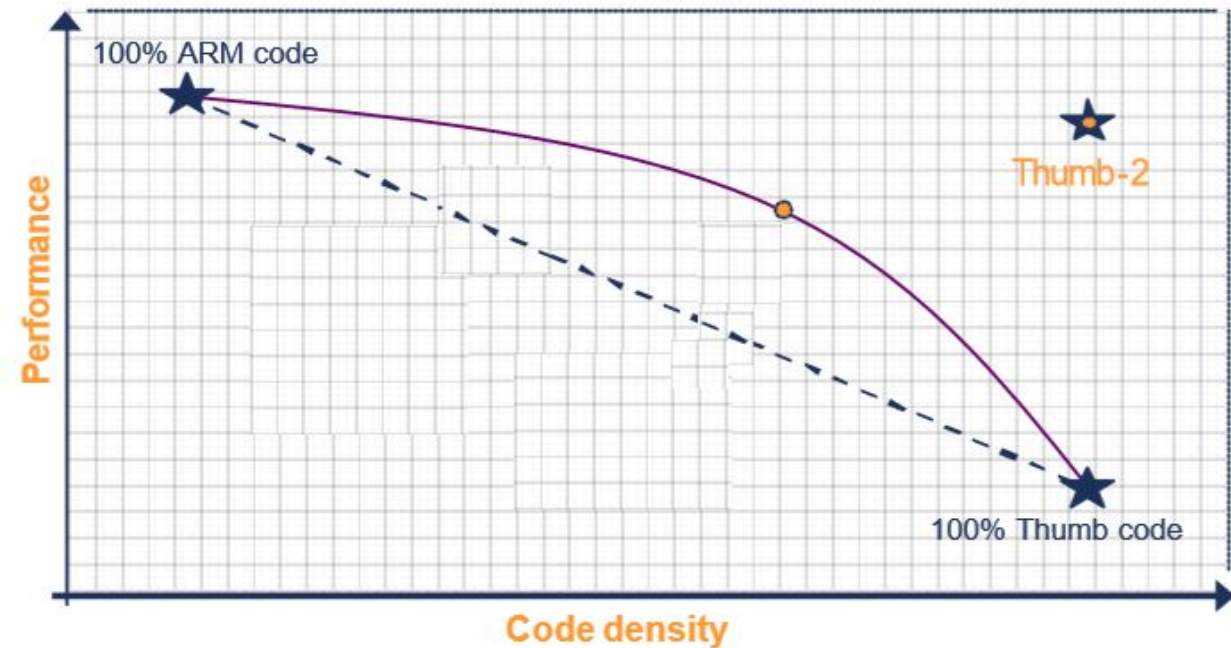
Branch Pipeline Example

Cycle		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Address	Operation									
0x8000	BL 0x8FEC	F	D	E	E _L	E _A				
0x8004	SUB		F	D						
0x8008	ORR			F						
0x8FEC	AND				F	D	E			
0x8FF0	ORR					F	D	E		
0x8FF4	EOR						F	D	E	

F - Fetch D - Decode E - Execute L - Linkret A - Adjust

- Breaking the pipeline

ARQUITETURA ARM - THUMB

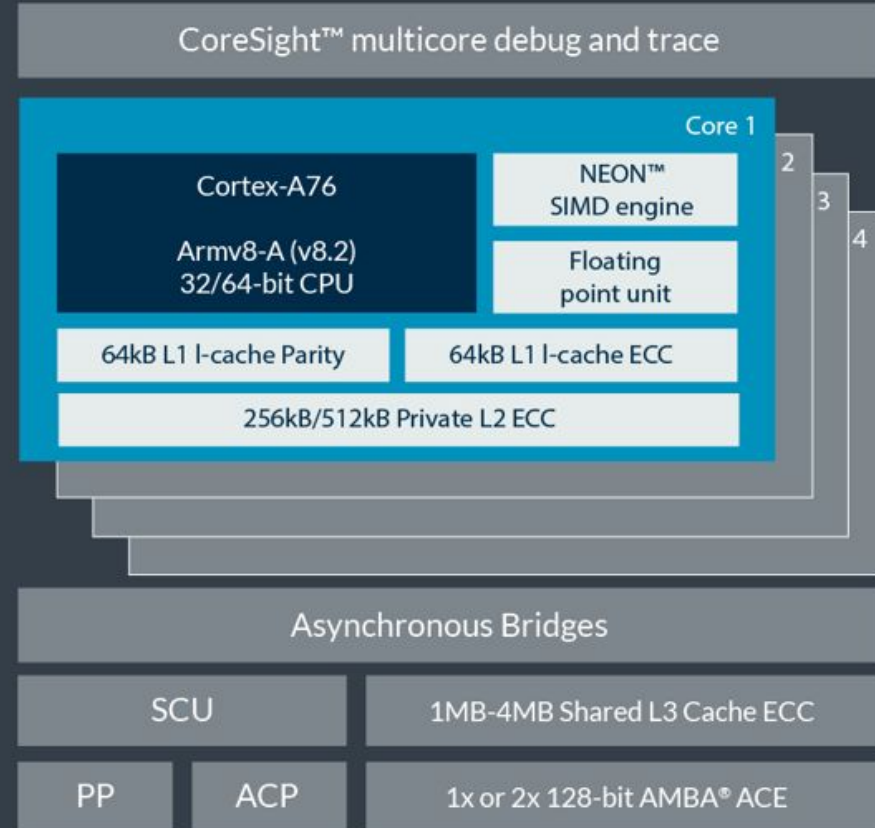


FAMÍLIAS

Cortex A76

- Coresight: responsável pelo debug.
- NEON: SIMD. Acelera execução de áudio, vídeo, reconhecimento facial, deep learning e visão computacional.
- Cache parity: rvalidação dos dados da cache. Caso erro, resolicita na memória.
- Cache ECC: cache capaz de idetificar e corrigir erros de bit único em dados.
- SCU: Registrador de Status de energia, informar o estado do processador(ativo, dormente, desligado).

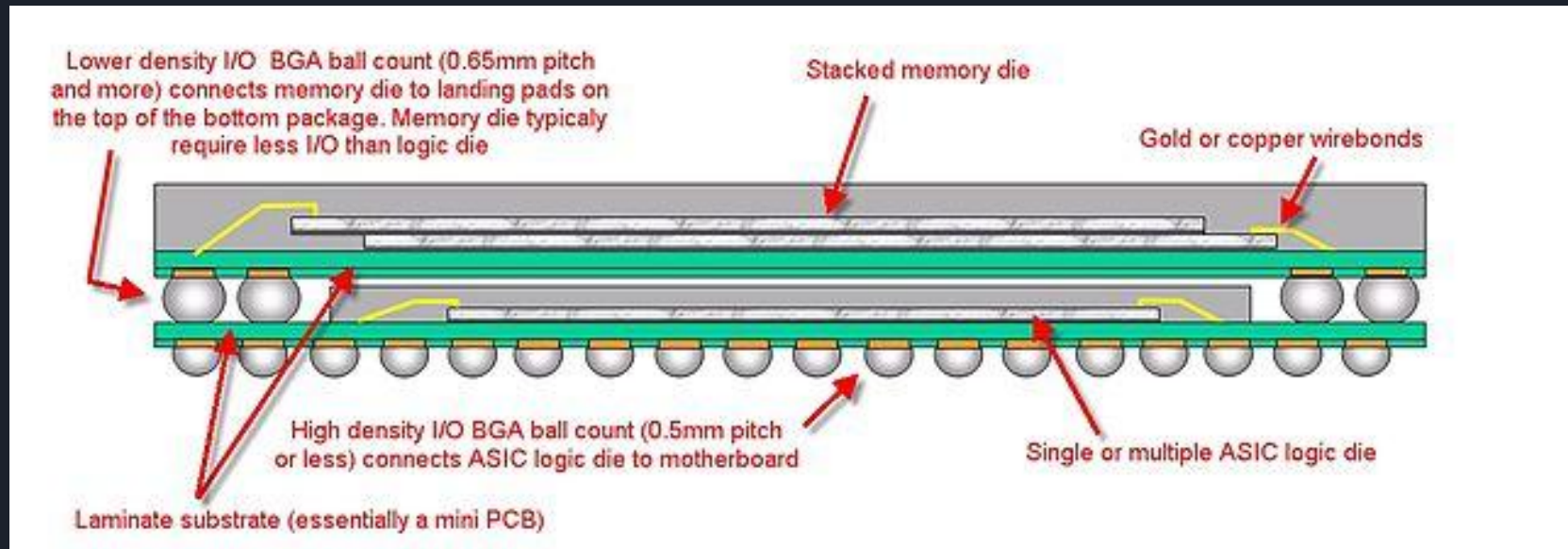
arm CORTEX® -A76



FAMÍLIAS

Package on Package(PoP) e Branch

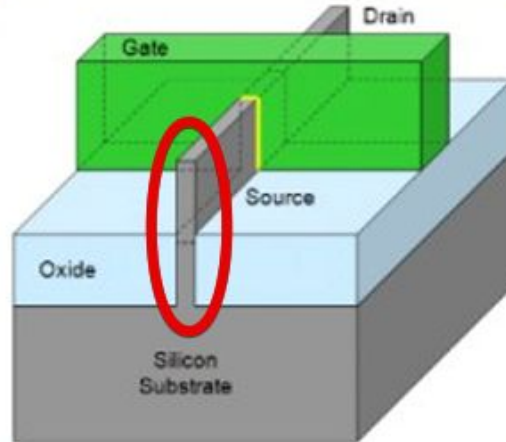
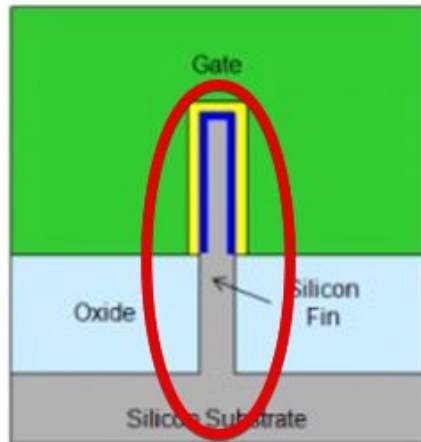
Empilhamento puro de memória x Empilhamento misto lógico-memória



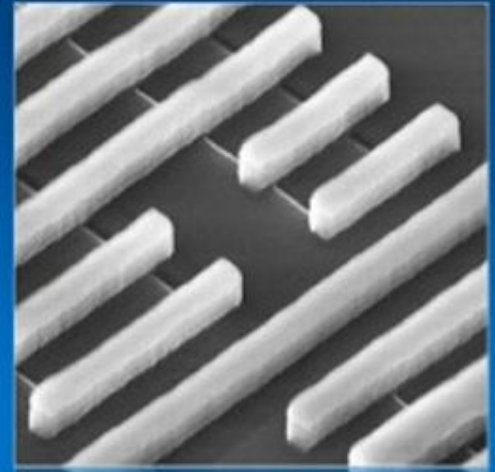
FAMÍLIAS

FinFet

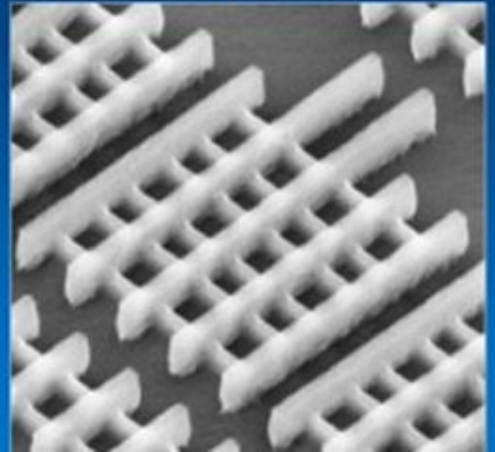
Fully Depleted Tri-Gate Transistor



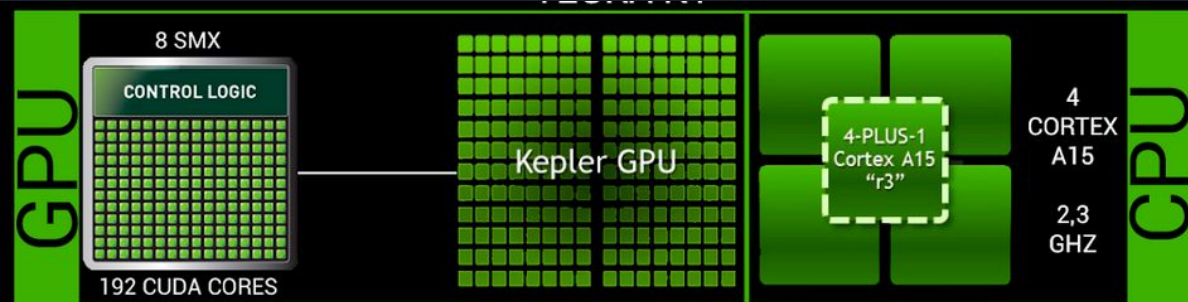
32 nm Planar Transistors



22 nm Tri-Gate Transistors



FAMÍLIAS NVIDIA Tegra K1

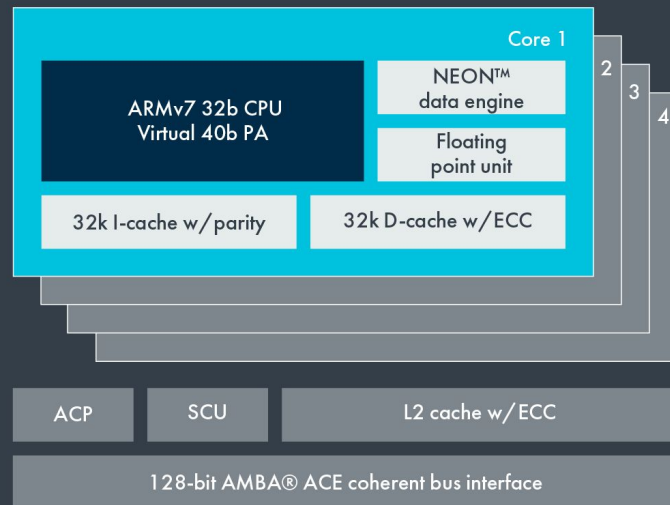


- ISP 600MP CADA (1.2 GP)
SUPPORTA ATÉ 100 NA CAMERA
- CONJUNTO DE INSTRUÇÕES:
ARMV7
- MEMÓRIAS SUPOSTAS:
DDR3L/LPDDR2/LPDDR3. ATÉ 8GB
- DIÂMETRO DE FUNCIONAMENTO:
28 NM.
- ESTÁGIOS DE PIPELINE: 15.



arm CORTEX®-A15

CoreSight™ multicore debug and trace





FAMÍLIAS

SAMSUNG Exynos 9810



CPU

Up to 2.9GHz Quad-core (Custom CPU) +
Up to 1.9GHz Quad-core (Cortex®-A55)



GPU

Mali™-G72 MP18



Process

2nd gen. 10nm FinFET Process



Display

WQUXGA (3840x2400),
4K UHD (4096x2160)



LTE Modem

LTE Cat.18 6CA 1.2Gbps (DL) /
Cat.18 2CA 200Mbps (UL)



GNSS

GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou



Storage

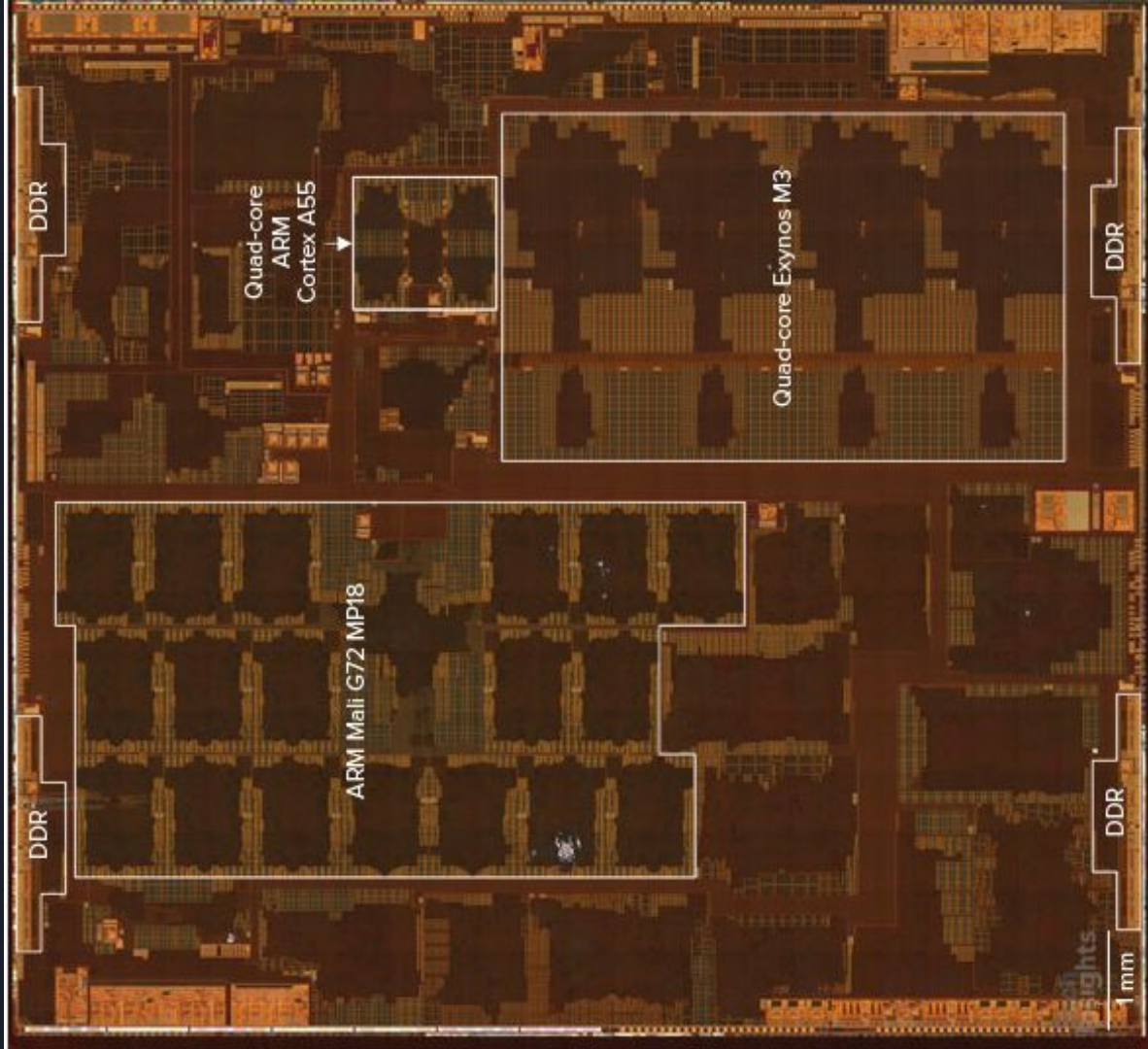
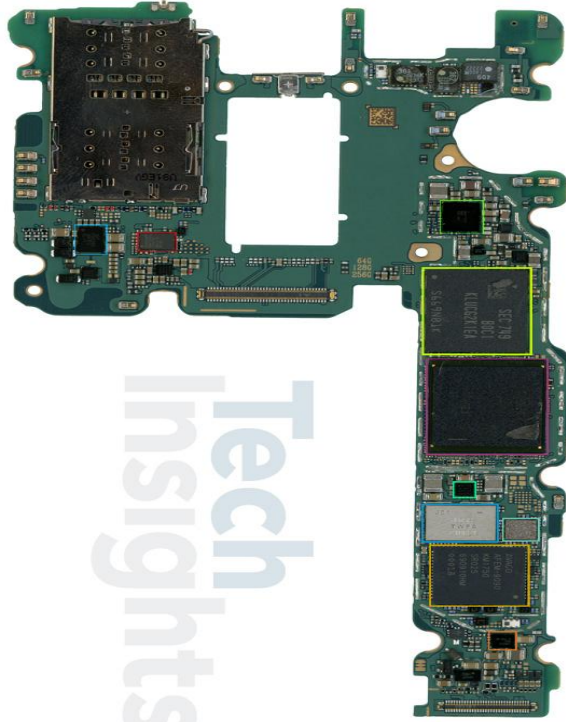
UFS 2.1, SD 3.0

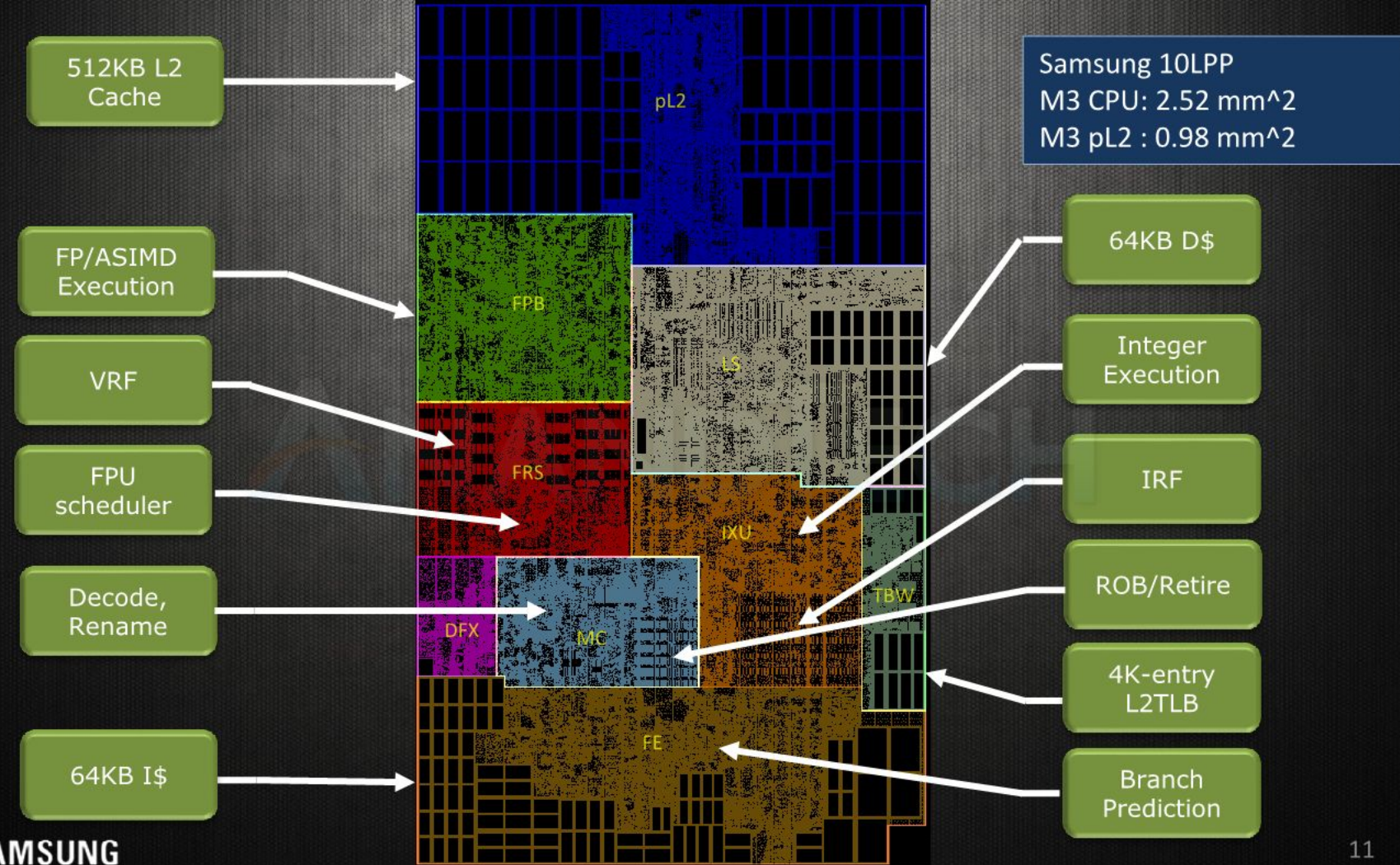


Memory

LPDDR4x

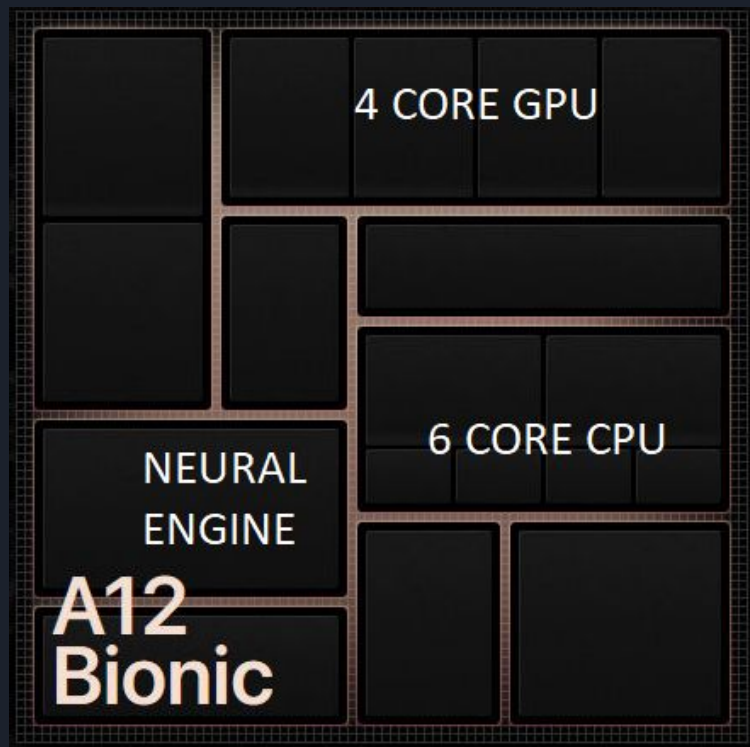
Exynos 9810





FAMÍLIAS

APPLE A12 Bionic



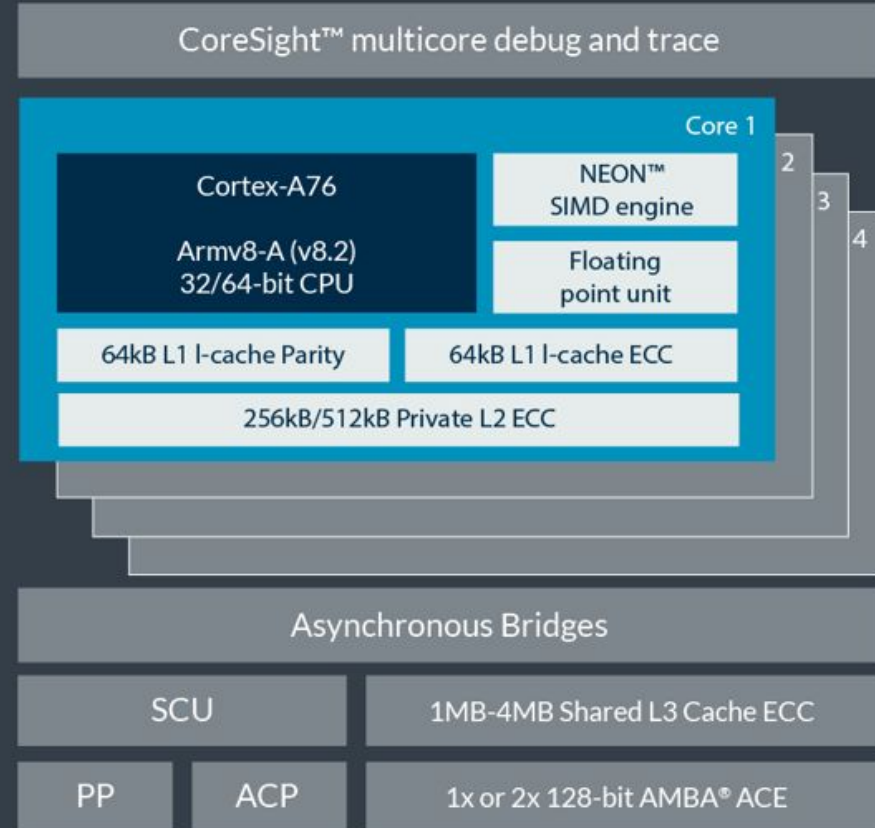
- 5% menor. 15% mais rápido. 50% menos consumo que A11B.
- Cortex A76, 6 cores, 7nm, FinFet.
- Vortex: 2 núcleos, alta performance. 2.49GHz
- Tempest: 4 núcleos, low battery
- 6.9 Bilhões transistores..
- 4 cores GPU própria, 50% mais rápido que A11B
- Neural Engine própria. 5 trilhões op/sec. 9X mais rápido que A11B.

FAMÍLIAS

APPLE A12 Bionic

- Coresight: responsável pelo debug.
- NEON: SIMD. Acelera execução de áudio, vídeo, reconhecimento facial, deep learning e visão computacional.
- Cache parity: rvalidação dos dados da cache. Caso erro, resolicita na memória.
- Cache ECC: cache capaz de identificar e corrigir erros de bit único em dados.
- SCU: Registrador de Status de energia, informar o estado do processador(ativo, dormente, desligado).

arm CORTEX® -A76



FAMÍLIAS

MEDIATEK Helio X30

Processor

CPU Cluster 1:

ARM Cortex-A73 @ 2.6GHz

CPU Cluster 2:

ARM Cortex-A53 @ 2.2GHz

CPU Cluster 3:

ARM Cortex-A35 @ 1.9GHz

Cores:

Deca (10)

CPU Bit:

64-bit

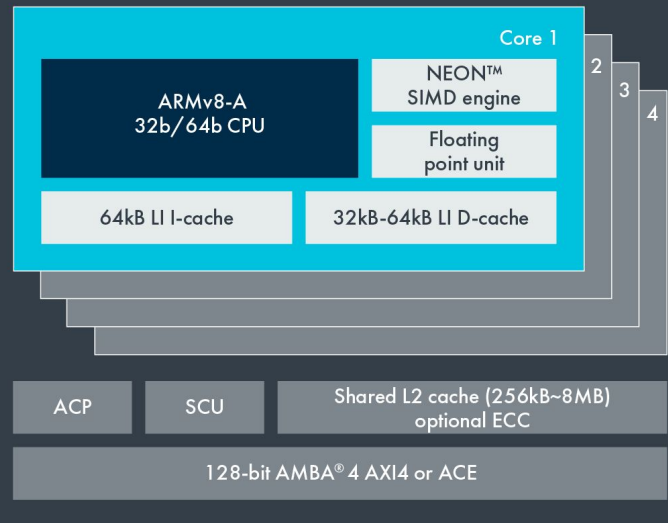
10nm resulta em 22%
melhor performance
que 16nm

35% maior
performance e 50%
economia energia
helio x20

Suporte para câmera
dupla

arm CORTEX®-A73

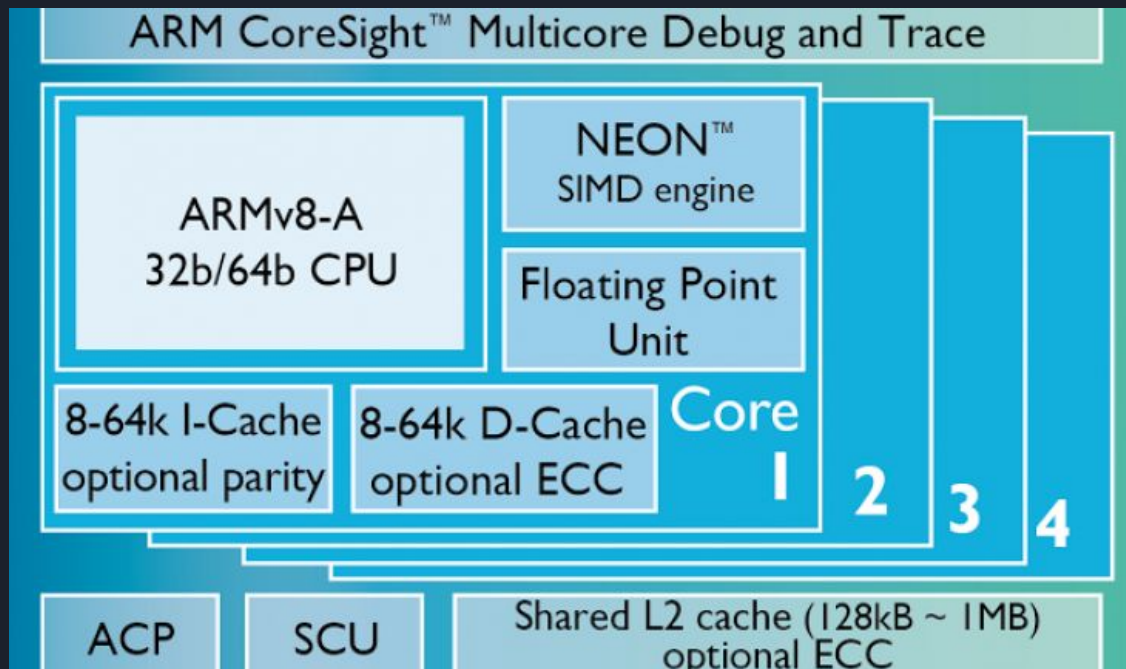
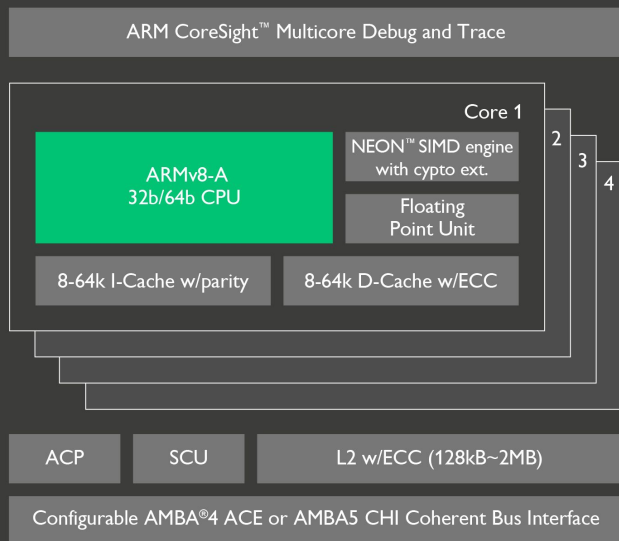
CoreSight™ multicore debug and trace



FAMÍLIAS

MEDIATEK Helio X30

ARM Cortex®-A53



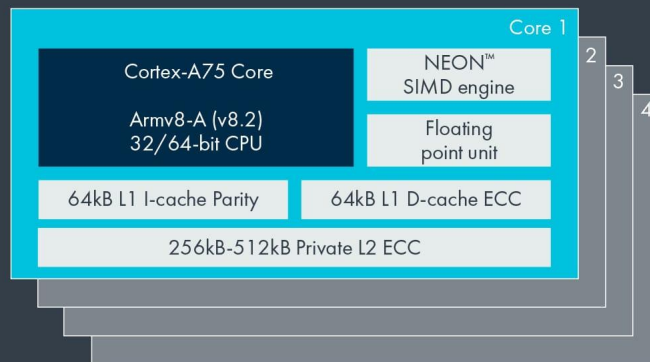
FAMÍLIAS

QUALCOMM Snapdragon 845



arm CORTEX®-A75

CoreSight™ multicore debug and trace



Asynchronous Bridges

SCU

1MB-4MB Shared L3 Cache ECC

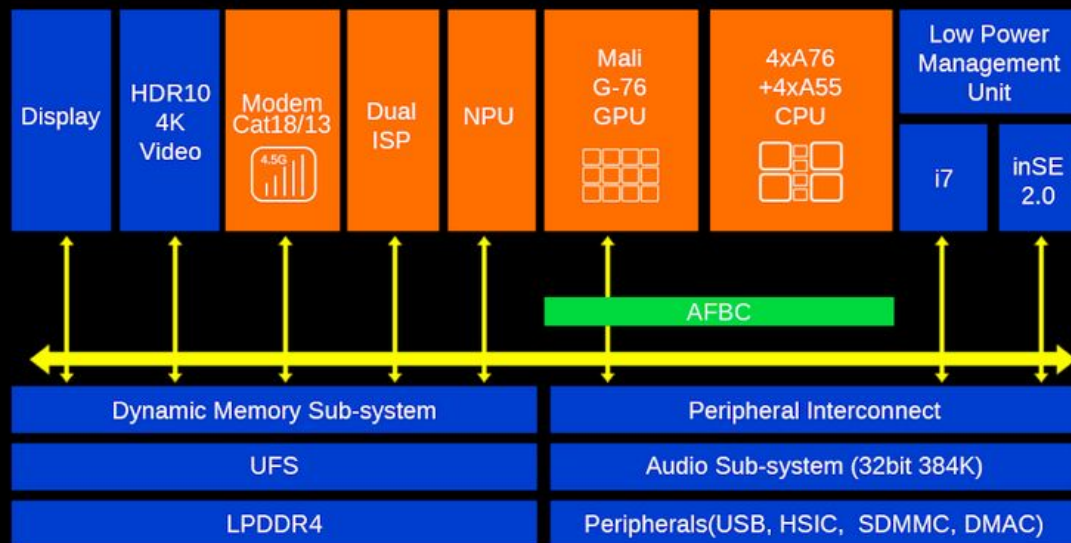
PP

ACP

1x or 2x 128-bit AMBA® ACE

FAMÍLIAS HISILICON Kirin 980

Kirin 980



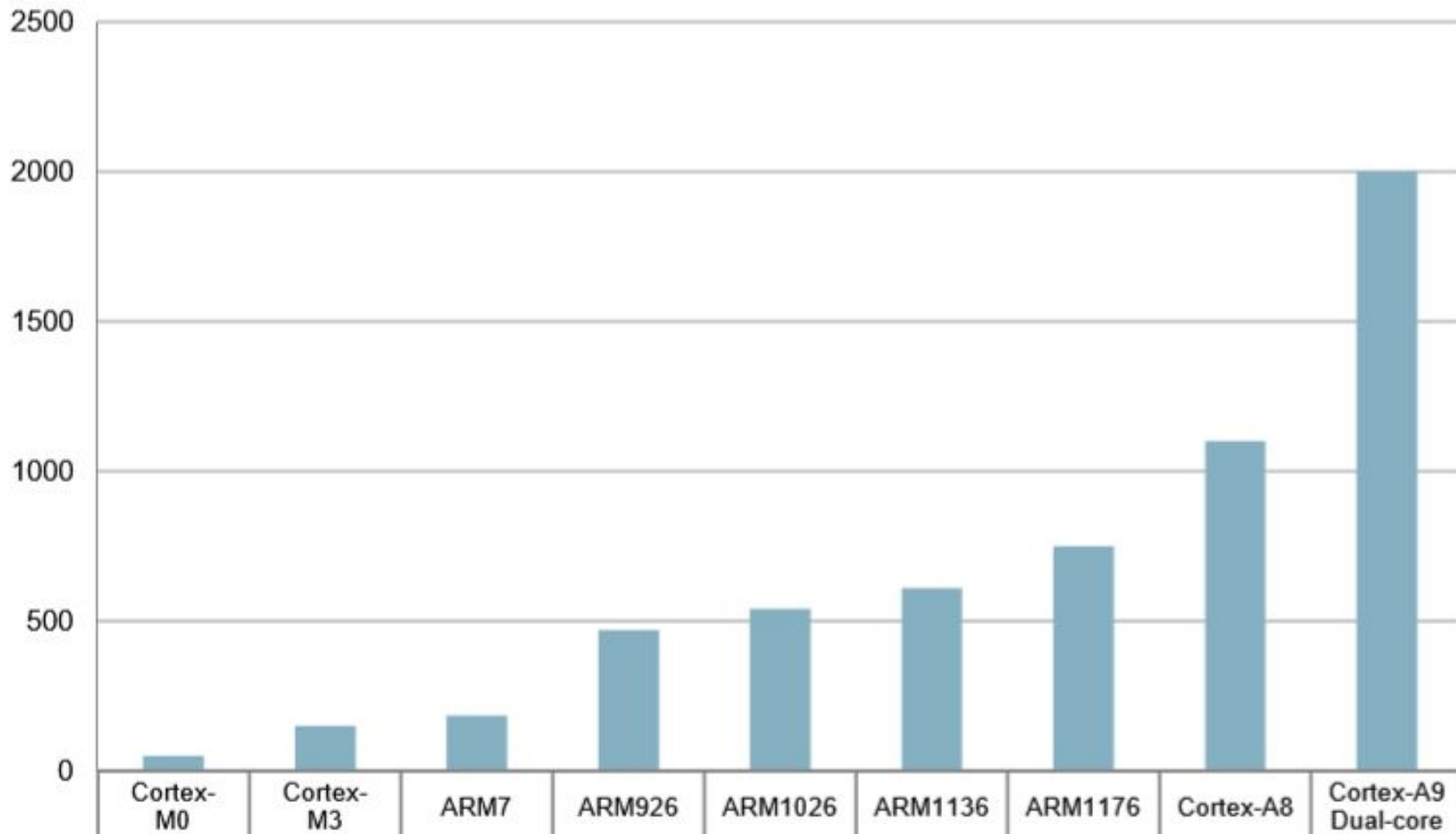
- Utiliza o Cortex A76 e Cortex A55.
- Note que o A76 suporta apenas 4 núcleos por cluster, utilizando do A55 para obter oito cores. Multicluster
- O CortexA75 tem basicamente as mesmas características, mas apresenta até 8 cores por cluster, multicluster.



COMPARAÇÕES

Nos slides a seguir serão apresentadas comparações de benchmark, uso de energia, frequência máxima entre outros.

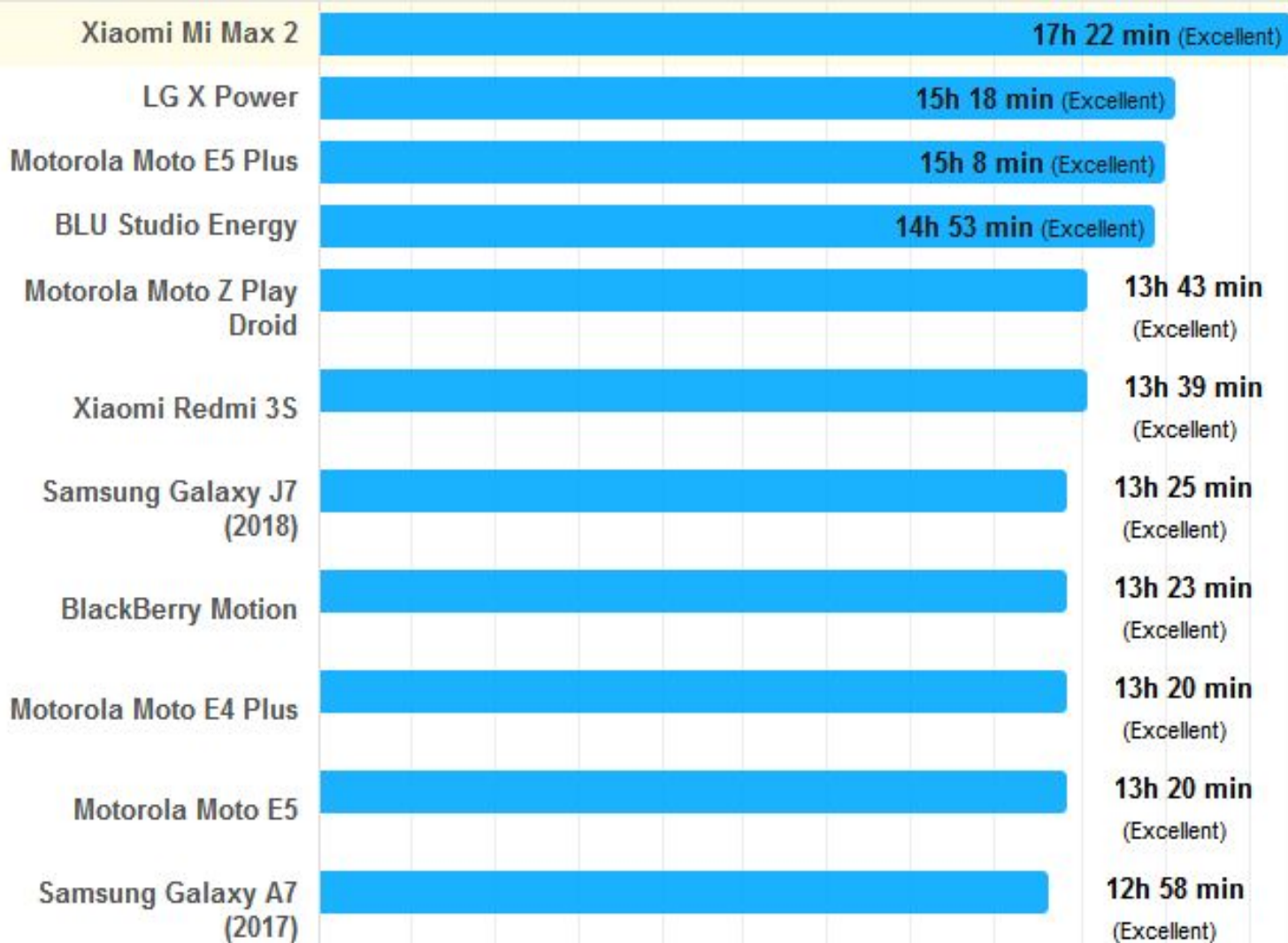
Max Frequency (Mhz)



Max Freq (MHz)	50	150	184	470	540	610	750	1100	2000
Min Power (mW/MHz)	0.012	0.06	0.35	0.235	0.36	0.335	0.568	0.43	0.5

Table 1.A	Workstation processor				Embedded processor				Mobile processor			
	<u>Min</u>	<u>Avg</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>PentiumPro</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Avg</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>AMD2940</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Avg</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>ARM 710</u>
Freq(MHz)	110	214	500	200	25	63	133	50	20	52	200	40
Cache(I/D)	8K/8K	32K/32K	64K/64K	8K/8K	1K	4K/4K	16K/8K	8K/8K	512/0K	4K	16K/16K	8K
IC process	0.29u 5M	0.4u 4M	0.5u 4M	0.35u 4M	0.35u 3M	0.65u 3M	0.8u 3M	0.7u 3M	0.35u 3M	0.6u 2M	1.0u 2M	0.6u 2M
Voltage(V)	3.3	4	5	3.3	3.3	4	5	3.3	2.0/3.3	3.6	5	5
# of xtors	2.3M	6.4M	15M	5.5M	0.35M	1.43M	2.53M	1.2M	0.256M	0.695M	2.1M	0.57M
Die (mm ²)	84	226	335	196	25	100	217	119	25	44	82	25
Power (W)	9	25	40	35	0.5	2.1	4.5	1.7	0.12	0.54	1.1	0.424
mfg cost	\$25	\$150	\$375	\$175	\$8	\$25	\$75	\$20	\$4	\$10	\$18	\$9

Table 1.B	Workstation processor				Embedded processor				Mobile processor			
	<u>Min</u>	<u>Avg</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Intel PIII</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Avg</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>AMD486D X5</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Avg</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>ARM 710</u>
Freq(MHz)	296	550	1000	1000	25	125	400	133	25	75	233	25
Cache(I/D)	16K/16K	64K/64K	512K/1M	16/16/256	1K	16K/16K	32K/32K	16K	2K	8K	16K/16K	8K
IC process	0.18u 6M	0.25u 5M	0.29u 4M	0.18u 6M	0.18u	0.35u 3M	0.7u 3M	0.35u 3M	0.25u 3M	0.5 3M	0.8u 2M	0.8u 2M
Voltage(V)	2.5	3	3.3	2.5	1.35/3.3	3.3	5	3.3	2.0/3.3	5	3.3	3.3
# of xtors	3.8M	26M	130M	24M	0.35M	2M	28M	1.2M	0.341M	2 M	7M	0.341M
Die (mm ²)	83	185	477	106	27	62	119	43	22	55	154	40
Power (W)	13	40	75	23	0.4	2.6	10	2.75	0.12	0.29	0.42	0.12
Mfg cost	\$40	\$130	\$330	\$40	\$8	\$16	\$39	\$11	\$4	\$18	\$65	\$9



Tempo de vida de bateria. Maior é melhor. Aberto página web-script. Brilho (200 nit). Iphone XR encontra-se em 36º lugar, com 11 horas e 1 minuto de bateria.

A53SD8,
A53SD4,
A53SD4,
A53MT4,
A53SD8

NAME	MINUTES	LOWER IS BETTER
Asus ZenFone 2	58	
LG V10	65	
Huawei Mate 20 Pro	68	
Motorola Moto Z Droid Edition	72	
OPPO R5	73	
OnePlus 3	74	
Motorola Moto X Pure Edition (2015)	76	
LG G5	76	
Meizu Pro 6	77	
Samsung Galaxy S6	78	
OPPO R7	80	
Samsung Galaxy S6 edge+	80	
OnePlus 6	80	
Samsung Galaxy Note 5	81	

Tempo de carregamento em minutos. Menor é melhor.

IA4

A53SD4+A57SD2

A53KI4+A73KI4

A53SD8

A53SD8

Pos	Model	Codename	MHz - Turbo	Cores	Process (nm)	Architecture	64 Bit	Geekbench 4.1/4.2 64 Bit Single-Core Score	Geekbench 4.1/4.2 64 Bit Multi-Core Score
<input type="checkbox"/> 313*	Apple A12 Bionic		- 2490	6	7	ARM	✓	4799 ⁿ²	11421 ⁿ²
<input type="checkbox"/> 314*	Apple A11 Bionic	Monsoon / Mistral	- 2390	6	10	ARM	✓	4263 ⁿ³	10380 ⁿ³
<input type="checkbox"/> 315*	Apple A10X Fusion	Cyclone 4?	2390	6	10	ARM	✓	3928.5 ⁿ²	9325.5 ⁿ²
<input type="checkbox"/> 446*	HiSilicon Kirin 980	Cortex-A76/-A55	- 2600	8	7	ARM	✓	3378	10024
<input type="checkbox"/> 447*	Samsung Exynos 9810	Exynos M3 / Cortex-A55	- 2900	8	10	ARM	✓	3688 ⁿ³	8874 ⁿ³
<input type="checkbox"/> 456	HiSilicon Kirin 970	Cortex-A73/-A53	2400	8	10	ARM	✓	1901 ⁿ⁸	6714.5 ⁿ⁸
<input type="checkbox"/> 457	HiSilicon Kirin 960	Cortex-A73/-A53	2400	8	16	ARM	✓	1869 ⁿ⁷	6445 ⁿ⁷
<input type="checkbox"/> 458	HiSilicon Kirin 960s	Cortex-A73/-A53	2100	8	16	ARM	✓	1634	5809
<input type="checkbox"/> 477	Apple A9X	Cyclone 3	2260	2	14	ARM	✓		
<input type="checkbox"/> 497*	Samsung Exynos 8895 Octa	Mongoose / Cortex-A53	2300	8	10	ARM	✓	2015 ⁿ³	6711 ⁿ³
<input type="checkbox"/> 498	Samsung Exynos 8890 Octa	Mongoose / Cortex-A53	2600	8	14	ARM	✓		Ativar c Acesse Co



OUTROS USOS AMD e INTEL

- Mobile não é apenas celular.
- Há uma dominação em notebooks por parte da Intel, e alguns AMDs aparecem em destaque.
- Segue um benchmark de notebooks

Pos	Model	Codename	L2 Cache + L3 Cache	MHz	Cores / Threads	Process (nm)	Architecture	3DMark06 CPU	Cinebench R10 32Bit Single	Cinebench R10 32Bit Multi	Cinebench R15 CPU Single 64Bit	Cinebench R15 CPU Multi 64Bit
4*	Intel Xeon W-2145	Skylake-W	8MB + 11MB	3700	8/16	14	x86				177	1682 ⁿ²
10	Intel Core i9-8950HK	Coffee Lake	1.5MB + 12MB	2900	6/12	14	x86	11055 ⁿ³	7219 ⁿ²	35909 ⁿ²	200 ⁿ⁸	1230 ⁿ⁸
11	Intel Xeon E-2186M	Coffee Lake	1.5MB + 12MB	2900	6/12	14	x86					
18	Intel Xeon E-2176M	Coffee Lake	1.5MB + 12MB	2700	6/12	14	x86	9757 ⁿ³	6973 ⁿ³	32132 ⁿ³	187 ⁿ³	1095 ⁿ³
19	Intel Core i7-8850H	Coffee Lake	1.5MB + 9MB	2600	6/12	14	x86	10938	6693 ⁿ³	32009 ⁿ³	178 ⁿ⁵	1057 ⁿ⁷
24	Intel Core i7-8750H	Coffee Lake	1.5MB + 9MB	2200	6/12	14	x86	10391 ⁿ⁸	6472.5 ⁿ¹⁰	34170.5 ⁿ¹⁰	175 ⁿ⁴⁰	1107.5 ⁿ⁴²
36	Intel Core i7-8809G	Kaby Lake-G	1MB + 8MB	3100	4/8	14	x86	8837	6668	25809	179 ⁿ²	865 ⁿ²
42	Intel Xeon E3-1535M v6	Kaby Lake	1MB + 8MB	3100	4/8	14	x86	8227.5 ⁿ²	6426	20729	175.5 ⁿ⁴	806 ⁿ⁴
43*	Intel Core i5-8400H	Coffee Lake	1MB + 8MB	2500	4/8	14	x86					
44*	Intel Core i7-8709G	Kaby Lake-G	1MB + 8MB	3100	4/8	14	x86					
45*	Intel Core i7-8706G	Kaby Lake-G	1MB + 8MB	3100	4/8	14	x86		6549	24130	172	767
46*	Intel Core i7-8705G	Kaby Lake-G	1MB + 8MB	3100	4/8	14	x86		6436	23794	169.5 ⁿ²	703 ⁿ²
48	Intel Core i7-7920HQ	Kaby Lake	1MB + 8MB	3100	4/8	14	x86		6169	24138	163	814
56	Intel Xeon E3-1505M v6	Kaby Lake	1MB + 8MB	3000	4/8	14	x86	7713.5 ⁿ²	6332	23780	170 ⁿ³	737 ⁿ³
57*	Intel Core i5-8300H	Coffee Lake	1MB + 8MB	2300	4/8	14	x86		6463.5 ⁿ⁴	22266.5 ⁿ⁴	170 ⁿ¹⁴	803 ⁿ¹⁴
58*	Intel Xeon E3-1575M v5	Skylake	1MB + 8MB	3000	4/8	14	x86					
60	Intel Core i7-4940MX	Haswell	1MB + 8MB	3100	4/8	22	x86	7678	5853	21022	157	708
62	Intel Core i7-7820HQ	Kaby Lake	1MB + 8MB	2900	4/8	14	x86	7679 ⁿ³	6118 ⁿ³	22369 ⁿ³	163 ⁿ⁴	736 ⁿ⁵

Pos	Model	Codename	L2 Cache + L3 Cache	MHz	Cores / Threads	Process (nm)	Architecture	3DMark06 CPU	Cinebench R10 32Bit Single	Cinebench R10 32Bit Multi	Cinebench R15 CPU Single 64Bit	Cinebench R15 CPU Multi 64Bit
❑ 122	Intel Core i7-4700HQ	Haswell	1MB + 6MB	2400	4/8	22	x86	6758.5 ⁿ¹⁰	4895 ⁿ¹¹	18609 ⁿ¹¹	132 ⁿ¹⁷	637 ⁿ¹⁷
❑ 123	Intel Core i7-4700MQ	Haswell	1MB + 6MB	2400	4/8	22	x86	6872 ⁿ²⁹	4934 ⁿ²⁵	19019 ⁿ²⁵	132 ⁿ¹⁷	631 ⁿ¹⁷
❑ 124	Intel Core i7-4760HQ	Haswell	1MB + 6MB	2100	4/8	22	x86					
❑ 125*	Intel Core i7-8565U	Whiskey Lake-U	1MB + 8MB	1800	4/8	14	x86					
❑ 126	Intel Core i7-4722HQ	Haswell	1MB + 6MB	2400	4/8	22	x86					
❑ 129*	AMD Ryzen 7 2800H	Zen	2MB + 4MB	3300	4/8	14	x86					
❑ 130	Intel Core i7-2960XM	Sandy Bridge	1MB + 8MB	2700	4/8	32	x86	6820	4928	18300		
❑ 133	Intel Core i7-7567U	Kaby Lake	512KB + 4MB	3500	2/4	14	x86				159	432
❑ 134	Intel Core i7-8550U	Kaby Lake Refresh	1MB + 8MB	1800	4/8	14	x86	5845 ⁿ¹⁵	6423 ⁿ²⁸	17321.5 ⁿ²⁸	163.5 ⁿ⁶⁰	556 ⁿ⁶²
❑ 135*	Intel Core i5-8265U	Whiskey Lake-U	1MB + 6MB	1600	4/8	14	x86	5926	6165	16632	159	524
❑ 136	AMD Ryzen 7 2700U	Zen	2MB + 4MB	2200	4/8	14	x86	5366	4447 ⁿ²	11770.5 ⁿ²	143.5 ⁿ⁸	629 ⁿ⁸
❑ 137	AMD Ryzen 7 PRO 2700U	Zen	2MB + 4MB	2200	4/8	14	x86					
❑ 138*	AMD Ryzen 5 2600H	Zen	2MB + 4MB	3200	4/8	14	x86					
❑ 139	Intel Core i7-7660U	Kaby Lake	512KB + 4MB	2500	2/4	14	x86	5226.5 ⁿ²	6169.5 ⁿ²	13808.5 ⁿ²	158.5 ⁿ²	403.5 ⁿ²
❑ 140	Intel Core i7-7600U	Kaby Lake	512KB + 4MB	2800	2/4	14	x86	4720.5 ⁿ⁴	6253 ⁿ⁸	12482 ⁿ⁹	161 ⁿ¹⁴	344 ⁿ¹⁴
❑ 141	Intel Core i7-4712HQ	Haswell	1MB + 6MB	2300	4/8	22	x86		4445	13918	121.5 ⁿ²	517.5 ⁿ²

OUTROS USOS CONSOLE



PlayStation Vita
By Sony



3DS
By Nintendo



3DS XL
By Nintendo



Shield
By Nvidia

CPU: Cortex
A9 quad-
core 333/444 MHz

GPU:
SGX543MP4
+ quad-core

RAM: 512
MB RAM +
128 MB
VRAM

CPU: ARM11
268MHz +
ARM?

134MHz
GPU: DMP
PICA

268MHz
RAM:
128MB +
6MB VRAM

CPU: Cortex
9 quad-core
804MHz

GPU: DMP
PICA

RAM:
256MB +
10MB VRAM

SoC: Tegra
X1

CPU: Cortex-
A57 CPU

GPU:
Maxwell
RAM: 3GB

SoC Tegra X1, NVIDIA - Switch e Shield

Maxwell

4k 60 fps
Display
controller

LPDDR4
memory
controller

4k 60FPS
Video
Encode
Decode

4 A57

4 A53

USB
3.0

Security
Offloads

4k
HDMI 2.0
HDCP 2.2

Dual
Display

MIPI
DSI
eDP

e-MMC
5.x
Flash

SPI
SDIO

MIPI
CSI-2

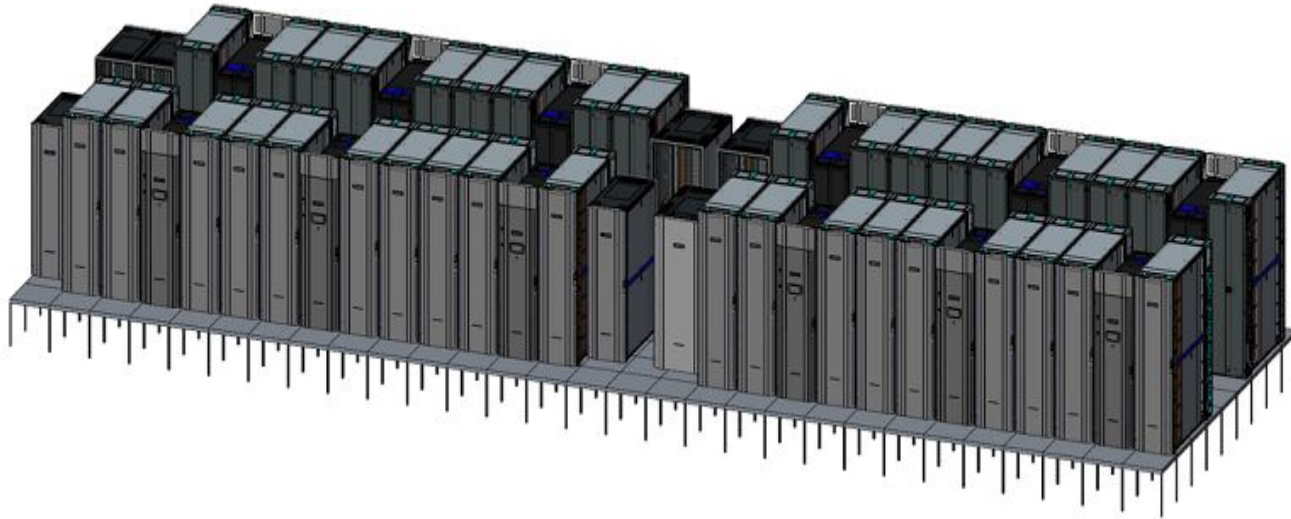
ISP

Audio
engine

OUTROS USOS

Supercomputadores

Astra, 2.592 dual-socket nodes e 145.152 cores. Um dos 24 não x86 dos top500



- CPU: 5,184 ARM based (Thunder X2) - 28 cores cada
- Clock CPU: 2GHz
- #87 na lista
- GOAL: keep workloads local.

FUTURO

Inteligência artificial

A maioria dos sistemas de inteligência artificial foca numa melhor experiência de navegação, captura de imagens, segurança e economia de energia.

Módulos de IA estão sendo integrados ao soc.





CONCLUSÃO

- Economia de energia/baixa temperatura x desempenho
- Importância do multicore e multithread
- SoCs e o domínio da ARM HOLDINGS
- O avanço independente das marcas, mesmo usando arquiteturas básicas
- O futuro nos supercomputadores e inteligência artificial



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+PDFs



FIM

Processadores de dispositivos móveis

IVAN LEONI

BRUNO BORGES

THIAGO DE SOUZA PEREIRA

LEONARDO RODRIGO DE SOUZA

LUIZ GUSTAVO PARENTE RIBEIRO