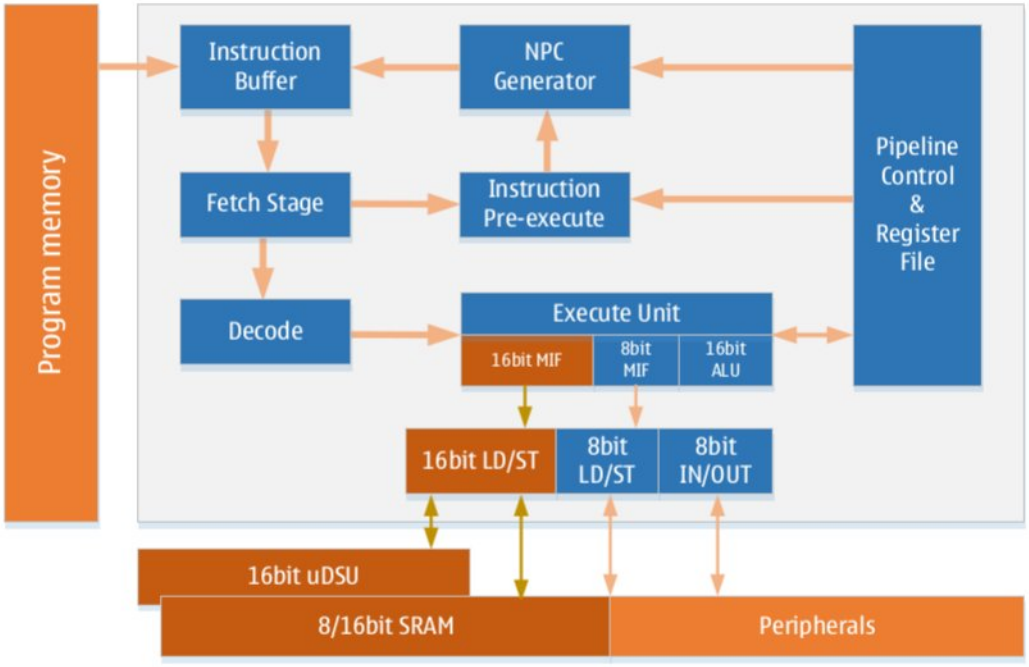
LGT8XM

- Low Power Design
- High Efficency RISC Archatecture
- 16 Bit LD/ST Extension (Dedicated uDSU)
- 130 Instructions, Over 80% execute in a Single Cycle
- Embedded In-Circuit Debugger (OCD)

OVERVIEW

This section discusses the LGT8XM core architecture in general. The main function of the CPU core is to ensure correct program execution. The CPU must therefore be able to access memories, perform calculations, control peripherals, and handle interrupts.

LGT8XM



In order to maximize performance and parallelism, the LGT8XM uses a Harvard architecture – with separate memories and buses for program and data. Instructions in the program memory are executed with a single level pipelining. While one instruction is being executed, the next instruction is prefetched from the program memory. This concept enables instructions to be executed in every clock cycle. The program memory is In-System Reprogrammable Flash memory. The fast-access Register File contains 32 x 8-bit general purpose working registers with a single clock cycle access time. This allows single-cycle Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) operation. In a typical ALU operation, two operands are output from the Register File, the operation is executed, and the result is stored back in the Register File – in one clock cycle.