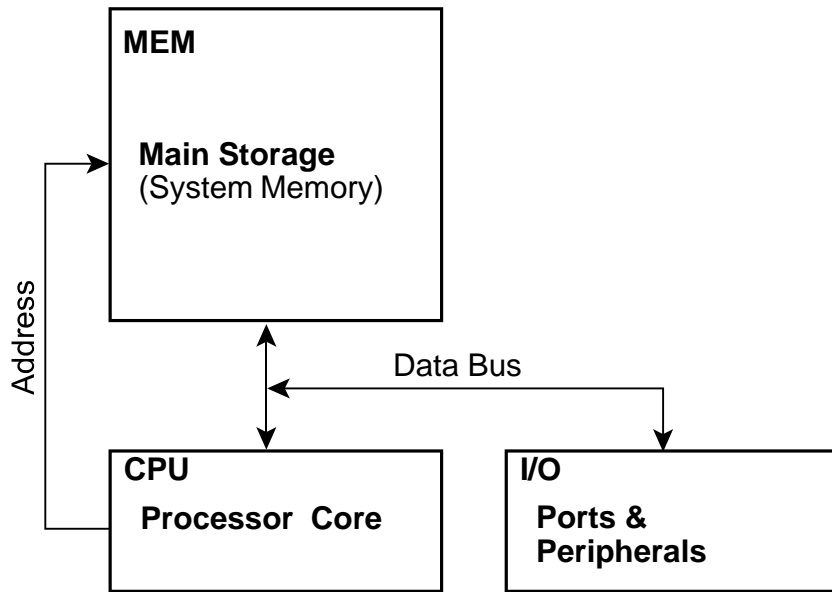


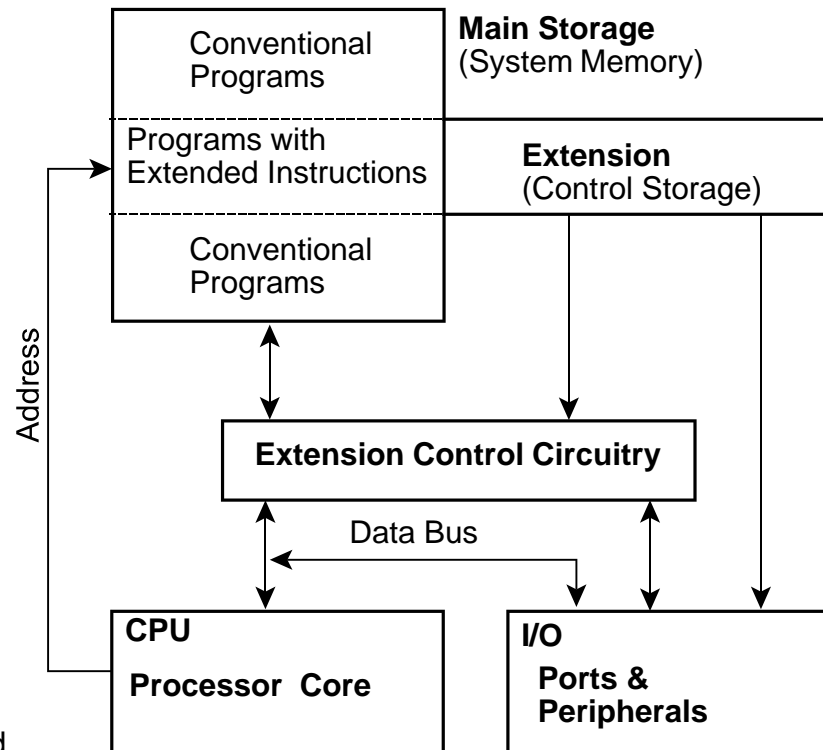
**a) Conventional Microprocessor System**



Extended instructions can be likened to horizontally encoded microinstructions. Add as many bits as required...

Extended and conventional instructions can be mixed freely. In contrast to a microprogrammed processor designed from scratch, the augmentation of the instruction set does not impede using existing software.

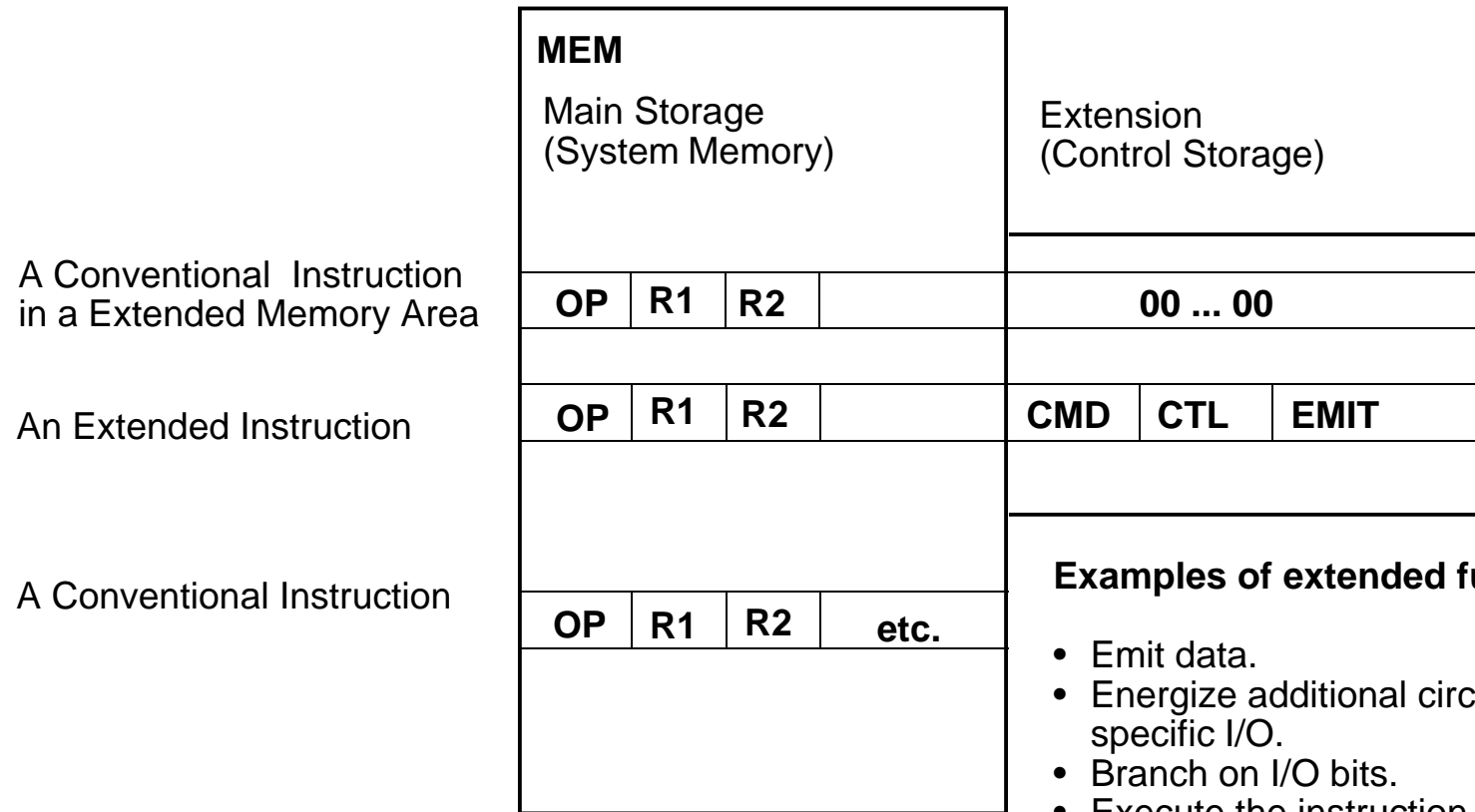
**b) Microprocessor System with Extended Instructions**



**Extending Instructions of Conventional Processors (1)**

General Overview

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**Examples of extended functions:**

- Emit data.
- Energize additional circuitry, like accelerator units or application-specific I/O.
- Branch on I/O bits.
- Execute the instruction depending on certain conditions (predication).
- Execute an alternate instruction.
- Disable interrupts temporarily.
- Employ the address sent by the processor as additional data to be emitted.
- Facilitate compare stop functions (with an unlimited number of hardware breakpoints).

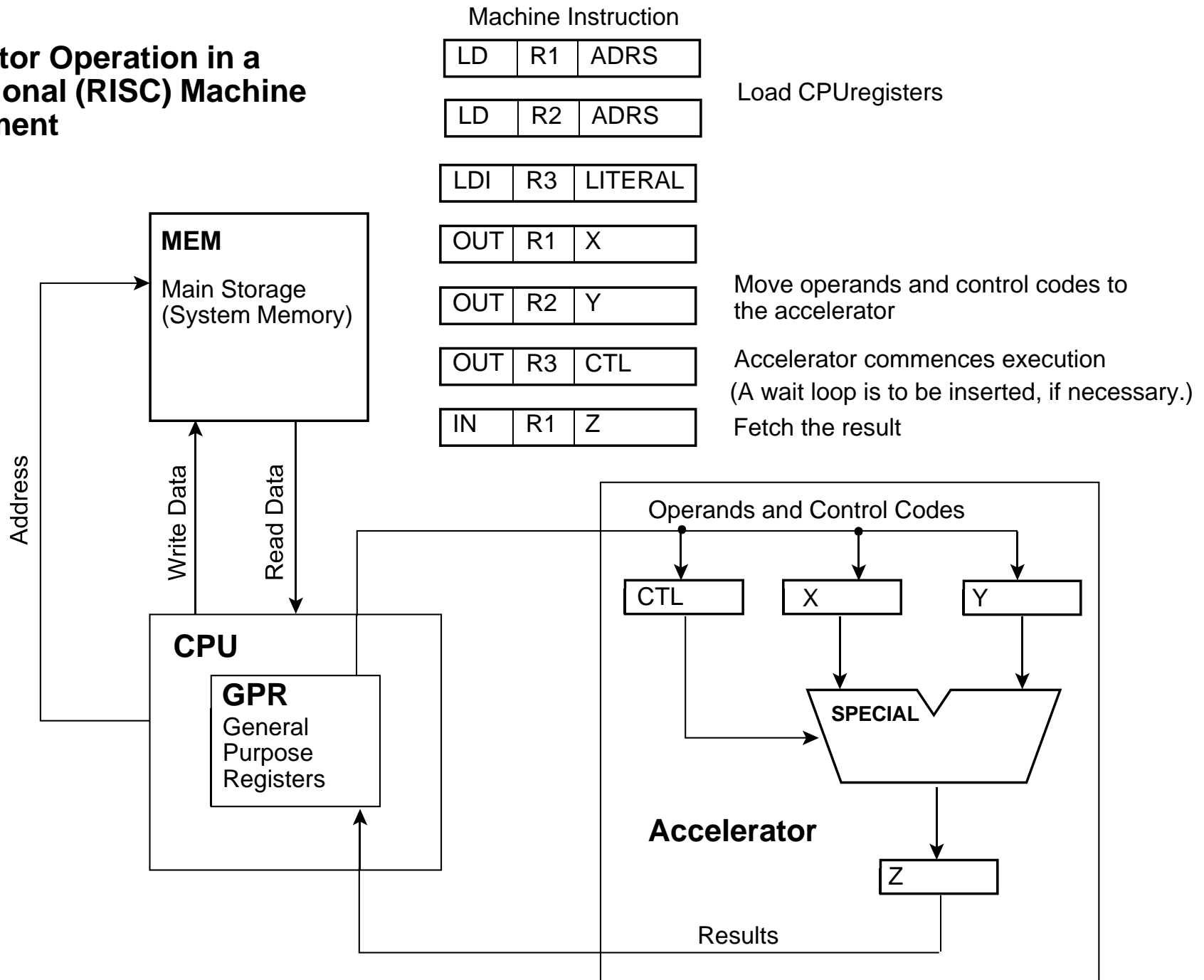
**Extending Instructions of Conventional Processors (2)**

Extension Principle

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# Accelerator Operation in a Conventional (RISC) Machine Environment

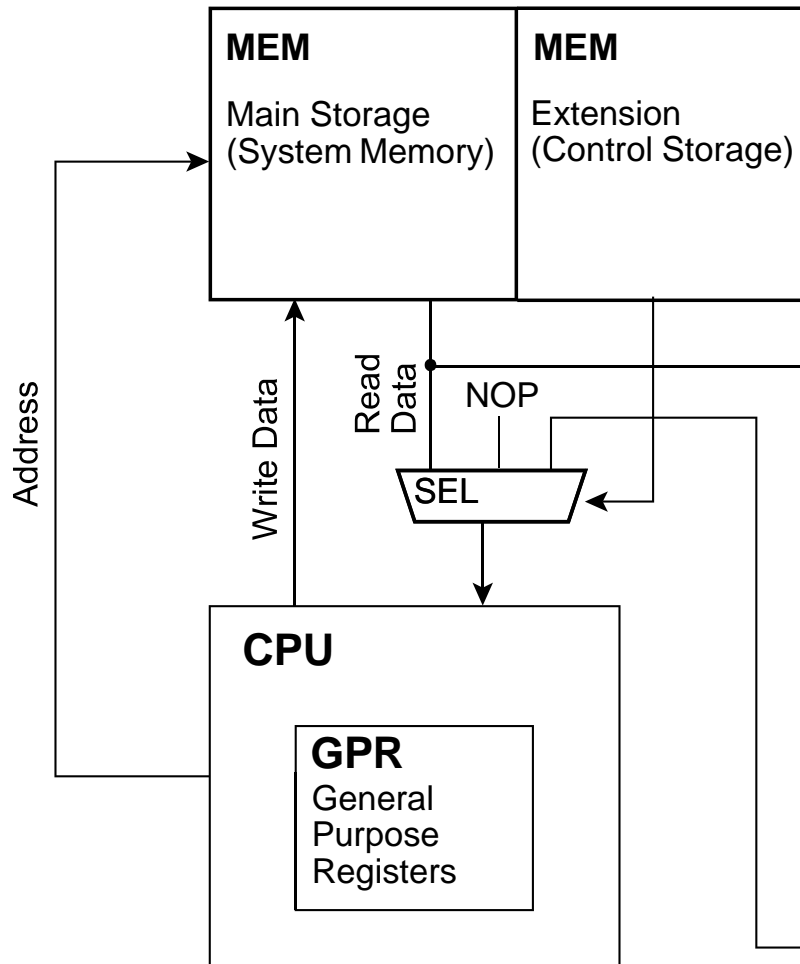
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# Accelerator Operation

## Supported by Extended Instructions

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Machine Instruction

Extension

LD	R1	ADRS	LOAD X
LD	R2	ADRS	LOAD Y
LDI	R3	LITERAL	LIT.TO CTL
LDI	R4	ADRS	Z to R4

CPU receives a copy of data or a NOP

Accelerator commences execution\*

CPU receives the result. ADRS is ignored.

\*: Extended control means may insert wait states, if necessary.

