

What's New with Intel?

A look at their Pentium III and IA-64 (Merced) chips.

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1. Pentium III Processor

1.1 Introduction to the Pentium III Processor.

The Pentium III processor is the newest, and probably the last processor in the IA-32 architecture design by Intel. On its debut in late February 1999, it was under controversy. Not for its enhancements over its predecessor, The Pentium II processor, but for its decision to insert the ID number into the chip. This is supposed to help the security of e-commerce, but it can be used to track people on the internet for marketing or other, malicious intentions. Never the less, there are quite a few important changes in the new design.

1.2 Design of the Pentium III Processor.

The Pentium III processor has advances not only in clock speed, but also in new designs over its predecessors. It offers a 450MHz to 733MHz systems which supports either a 100MHz system bus or a 133 MHz system bus (The 133MHz system bus is only available on the 733MHz, 667MHz, 600MHz, and the 533MHz systems). The system bus frequency is selected by the BSEL[1:0] signals. It is determined by the processor and the frequency synthesizer (see table 1).

BSEL1	BSEL0	System Bus Freq.
0	0	66 MHz (unsupported)
0	1	100 MHz
1	0	reserved
1	1	133 MHz

Table 1

It has a 16kB non-blocking data cache and a 16kB non-blocking instruction cache on its level 1 cache (making up 32kB of L1 cache). It uses a Dual Independent Bus (DIB) which allows the system bus to be freed up of any level 2 cache traffic by putting the level 2 cache on its own dedicated, high speed bus. There is two types of level 2 cache systems available: the Discrete Cache and the Advanced Transfer Cache. The Discrete Cache uses commercially available parts. It is composed of an external TagRAM and a burst pipeline synchronous static RAM. Its size is 512kB (see figure 1a.). The Advanced Transfer Cache

does not use commercially available parts (which means it is much more expensive) and it resides on the processor. Its size is 256kB (see figure 1b).

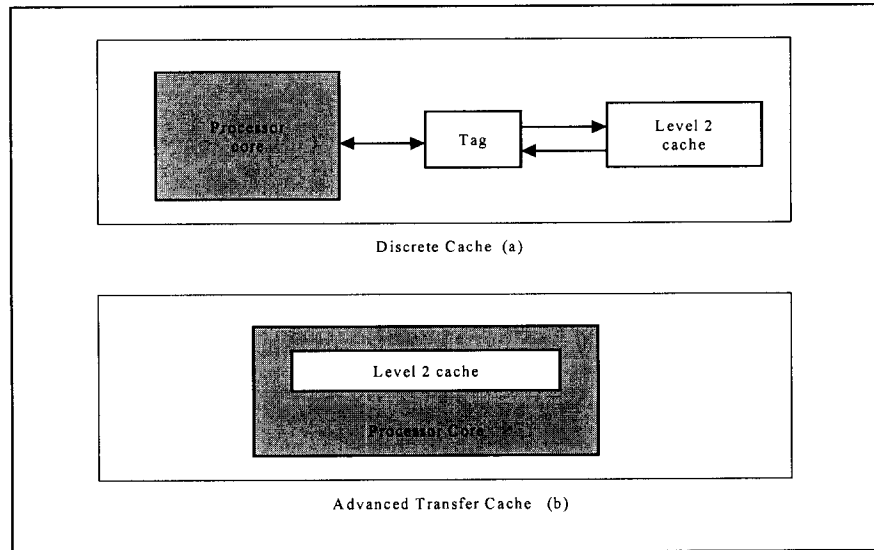


Figure 1

The Pentium III processor also has dynamic execution micro architecture, which is a combination of multiple branch predictions, data flow analysis, and speculative execution. The multiple branch prediction is used to predict program execution through multiple branches. The data flow analysis creates an optimized ordered schedule of instructions by analyzing data dependencies between instructions. The speculative execution design makes sure the processors superscalar execution units remain busy by speculating instruction execution based on the optimized schedule.

Along with upgrading the design areas for data and instruction flow/execution, it also increased the number of instructions. The Internet Streaming SIMD Extensions are instructions added to enhance video, sound and 3-D rendering; common tasks of internet surfing as well as other areas of computing. With the MMX technology and previous SIMD instructions available on past IA-32 processors, the Pentium III processor hopes to corner the market with these new instructions by having software companies write code that

utilizes them. The 70 new Streaming SIMD Extension instructions include floating point single instructions and multiple data (SIMD) instructions.

Other features of the Pentium III processor include a pipelined floating point unit for supporting 80-bit formats as well as the IEEE standard 32-bit and 64-bit formats, memory expansion of up to 4GB of addressable cacheable memory space, and system memory expandable up to 64GB of physical memory.

2. The IA-64 (Merced) Processor

2.1 Introduction to the IA-64 Processor

The goals that Intel had put forth in designing the IA-64 (Merced) processor was to design an architecture that could lead the industry in performance, be able to expand the chip over the next few decades, and maintain full hardware compatibility with the IA-32. They decided to abandon their old architecture for their high-end processors. The new processor takes a few pages from CISC, RISC, and VLIW. The first processor from the IA-64 (Merced) family is code-named Itanium and is due to be released in the second or third quarter of 2000.

2.2 Design of the IA-64 (Merced) Processor

The Merced processor is 64-bit memory accessible chip. This makes it more apt to meet the needs of data warehousing companies and e-businesses, common users of workstations and servers, then its predecessors. Many of the innovative design features in the Merced processor are made to improve instruction level parallelism through speculation, prediction, larger register files, and an advanced branch architecture. Speculation allows for preloading data, even ahead of branches or possible conflicting stores, so that the processor can grab data as needed rather than loading data from memory when need. Parallelism is done through the software at compilation. The compiler will analyze the code and optimize the structuring of the machine code before the processor executes it. The advanced branch architecture lets the compiler remove

any unneeded branches through new instruction formats. When branching is necessary, it uses a branch register to hold the target address for indirect branches. For control loops and modulo schedule loops, it uses a loop-closing branch, which provides perfect predictions.

The instruction formats are designed for two classes of code: 32-bit code written for older IA-32 processors and 64-bit code written specifically for the Merced processor. Within the IA-64 system environment, the processor can execute code from either type of instruction set class or a combination between the two. This is done by adding three special instructions and an interrupt in to the instruction formats (See figure 2).

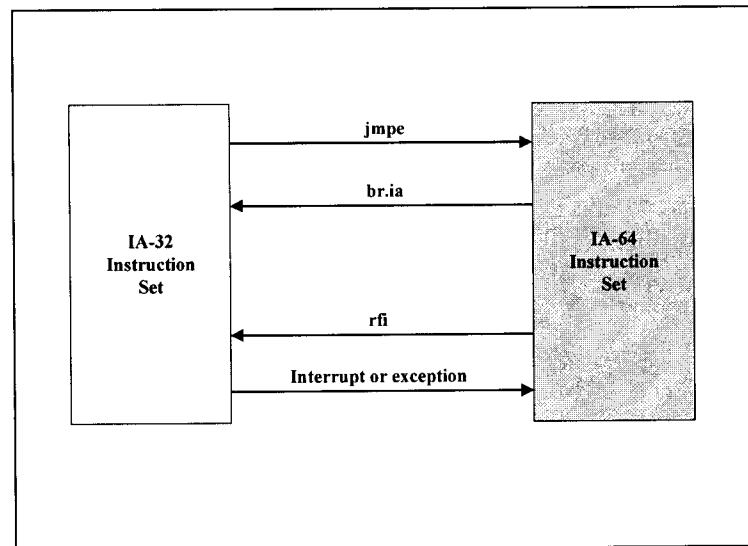


Figure 2

The *jmpe* instruction is a 32-bit instruction, which jumps to an IA-64 instruction target and changes the instruction set to the IA-64 format. The *br.ia* instruction is a 64-bit instruction that branches to an IA-32 target instruction and changes the instruction set to IA-32 format. Interrupts transition the processor to the IA-64 instruction set for handling the interrupt requests. The *rfi* instruction is an IA-64 instruction which

changes the instruction set back to an IA-32 or IA-64 format based on where it was before the interrupt. *rfi* stands for “return from interrupt”.

An important feature of the way the IA-64 instructions are handled is in the Instruction Bundle Format. Similar to the VLIW format, the Instruction Bundle Format packs 3 instructions into a bundle to be processed at one time (see figure 3). The processor splits up the instruction bundle and each instruction is

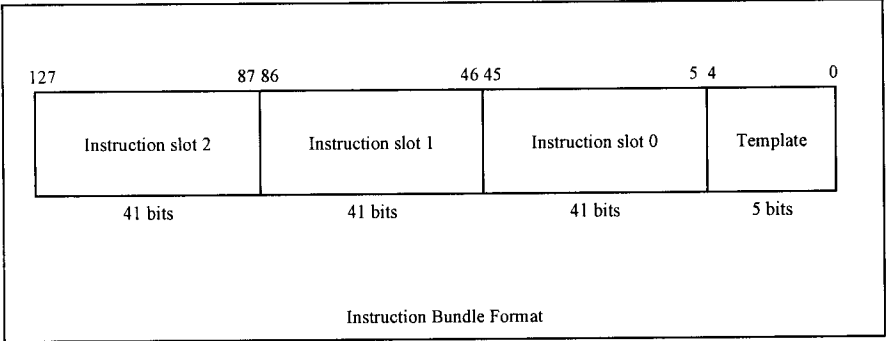


Figure 3

processed concurrently to enhance the parallelism in the Merced chip. The instruction bundle is read in little endian format.

Memory of the Merced processor is accessed only through load, store, and semaphore instructions like a typical RISC style architecture. It is byte addressable and accessed with 64-bit pointers only. 32-bit pointers from IA-32 coding styles will have to be changes into a 64-bit format. Byte ordering of data can be in either big endian or little endian format. In the User Mask controls, the UM.br bit determines whether little endian or big endian format is used to store the data.

3. Differences Between the Pentium III and the IA-64 Processors

Besides the obvious 64-bit memory accessibility the IA-64 has over the 32-bit memory accessibility the Pentium III has (as shown in each of their processor family names) there are a number of other differences between the two processors. One of the most visible differences is its instruction set. The Pentium III processor has a Complex Instruction Set Computer (CISC) format: other commands besides load and store can access memory and it has a variable length instruction format. The IA-64 (Merced) processor has an Explicitly Parallel Instruction Computer (EPIC) format. It is a load/store architecture where only load and store commands can access the main memory. It also has shorter, fixed instructions than the Pentium III. Similar to the Very Long Instruction Word (VLIW) format, the instructions of the EPIC are bundled in three. This makes it much more efficient than the Pentium III in executing instructions in parallel. The EPIC format has been shown to execute 6 instructions in one clock where the Pentium III executes 1.5 to 2 instructions per clock. The Merced processor still uses the IA-32 instruction set, but to benefit from the full parallelism that is capable with the chip, the code must be in IA-64 format. Another important part of optimizing parallel execution is the way the CPU handles decision points. The IA-64 is more compiler dependant on decision points than the Pentium III. It achieves perfect prediction for control loops and modulo schedule loops as well as better prediction in indirect branching. The compiler figures out what is to be executed during a branch before the hardware sees it. This is accomplished by providing special branch instructions in the Merced's instruction set.

4. What Do These Differences Mean to the Consumer?

To the IS manager buying an IA-64 (Merced) networking computer, the differences are significant over the Pentium III. The memory accessibility is much larger (64-bits versus 32-bit) which give data warehouses and e-businesses the ability to store information in cache well above the 4GB limit. The system bus speed on the IA-64 is predicted to achieve greater speed than the Pentium III (200MHz or more). Faster processing of instructions will be accomplished through advanced prediction, speculation, and scheduling of instructions. This will create an optimal parallel execution program. Support of both little endian and big endian data storage will decrease program code sizes needed to convert data. It will also decrease the

complexity in communication between multiple platform machines. Internet speed will increase due to special instructions that allow general register concatenation of eight 8-bit, four 16-bit, or two 32-bit elements; all running in parallel and independent of the others. This will increase the speed of multimedia data which, in-turn, will increase the speed of processing internet data.

Another important issue the IS manager must contend with is the amount of software and hardware compatible with the new Merced processor. All high-end computer system vendors have committed themselves to supplying computers with the Merced processor (except for Sun Microsystems). Some vendors have decided to scrap their other systems and fully transition their computers to the Merced processor (this includes HP and SGI to name a few). Many different operating systems will also be able to support the Merced processor. Companies committed to this support include Microsoft, Novel, Linux, and 5 other UNIX operating system companies. Server and workstation application companies (like Oracle, IBM, Microsoft, etc.) have also committed to the support of applications that are compliant with the Merced processor.

For the general PC user, internet surfing and program execution time will be increased, provided the software companies use the IA-64 instruction set when redeveloping their programs. Unfortunately, the Merced processor will be far too expensive for the computer hobbyist using the machine to surf the internet or to run minor programs. At first, the majority of the programs designed to utilize the IA-64 architecture will be for large projects and will cost lots of money. In a year or so after the Merced chip is introduced, software companies will develop IA-64 code for the common home user. The typical PC at home will not be able to take advantage of the new code, thus not be able to benefit from the increased performance possible in the Merced processor.

5. What About Software Companies?

As stated above, many software companies have committed to producing software applications and operating systems to handle the IA-64 (Merced) processor. However, to be able to take advantage of the

full power of the processor, companies will have to do some major re-writing of code. The IA-32 instruction set will still be available for the software developer, but much of the new IA-64 instruction set is designed to take advantage of the processor. 32-bit pointers that point to memory addresses will have to be converted to 64-bit format. Added instructions (like `jmpe`, `br.ia`, `rft`) will have to be added to go between IA-32 and IA-64 instruction sets. Scheduling will have to be done at compilation time rather than letting the hardware run microinstructions to schedule. Branch prediction will also be handle by the compiler with new options. To optimize parallelism, compilers must be able to bundle instructions carefully so not to reduce the scheduling.

Software companies will put their development of Merced processor code towards the high end user like workstations and data warehouses. Typical PC users will not see IA-64 code for a while, since the market is not sure where the Merced chip will be in the future.

6. Conclusion

Intel has designed two new processors: the Pentium III and the IA-64 (Merced) processor. Both are expected to co-exist for a while; the Pentium III processor will be for the average home user and the Merced processor will be for the workstation or large data base user. The Pentium III uses advanced features over its predecessors, but still maintaining CISC architecture. The Merced processor increases hardware advancements over the Pentium III as well as allowing software to handle many of the tasks hardware used to. The Merced processor is of the EPIC (Explicitly Parallel Instruction Computing) format, which combines CISC, RISC, and VLIW architecture. It is Intel's intention that the new design will become a standard for computers in the future. But, for this to happen, the Merced chip must be proven to out perform other 64-bit systems. Software companies will have to re-write code to take advantage of the Merced processor. No longer will compatibility between processors be available. Companies will have to develop multiple program bases and tools to be able to provide programs for different processors. This will not happen unless the consumer accepts the Merced processor.

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