DALLAS SEMICONDUCTOR MAXIM

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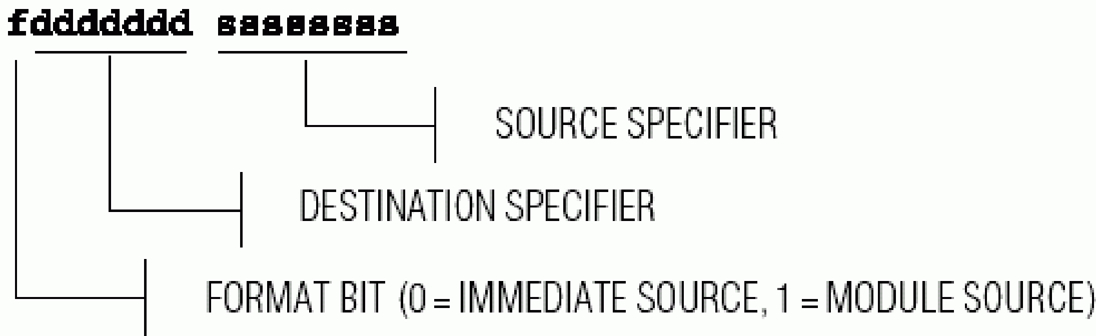
Benchmarking the MAXQ Instruction-Set Architecture vs. RISC Competitors

This article compares the MAXQ instruction set with competing microcontrollers, including the PIC16CXXX (mid-range devices), AVR, and MSP430. A table details the strengths and weaknesses of each instruction set and architecture. We will use selected code algorithms and operations for judging code density and code performance. A final section introduces and highlights the MIPS (millions of instructions per second)/mA ratio for each code example.

Overview of MAXQ Instruction Set

The MAXQ instruction set is founded upon the transfer-trigger concept. The instruction word is composed simply of source and destination operands. While these source and destination operands may represent physical registers, the encodings may also represent indirect access points to data memory, stack memory, and the working accumulators, and/or may implicitly trigger hardware operations. Additional information on the MAXQ transfer-triggered architecture can be found in the Intro to MAXQ architecture article. Source and destination encodings for specific MAXQ devices are defined in the MAXQ User Guide(s) associated with the device. While some source and destination encodings may be device specific, such as those designated for peripheral hardware functions, certain fixed encodings are identified for building the MAXQ base instruction set. Figure 1 gives the MAXQ instruction word and instruction set mnemonics.



MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
BIT MANIPULATION		LOGICAL	
MOVE C, #0/#1	Clear/Set Carry	AND	Logical AND
CPL C	Complement Carry	OR	Logical OR
AND Acc.<b>	Logical AND Carry with Accumulator Bit	XOR	Logical XOR
OR Acc.<b>	Logical OR Carry with Accumulator Bit	CPL, NEG	One's, Two's Complement
XOR Acc.<b>	Logical XOR Carry with Accumulator Bit	SLA, SLA2, SLA4	Shift Left Arithmetically 1,2,4
MOVE C, Acc.<b>	Move Accumulator Bit to Carry	SRA, SRA2, SRA4	Shift Right Arithmetically 1,2,4
MOVE Acc.<b>,C	Move Carry to Accumulator Bit	SR	Logical Shift Right
MOVE C, src.<b>	Move Register Bit to Carry	RR, RRC	Rotate Right Carry (Ex/In)clusive

MOVE dst.<b>, #0/#1	Clear/Set Register Bit	RL, RLC	Rotate Left Carry (Ex/In)clusive
MATH		**DATA TRANSFER**	
ADD, ADDC	Add Carry (Ex/In)clusive	XCHN	Exchange Accumulator data nibbles
SUB, SUBB	Subtract Carry (Ex/In)clusive	XCH *(MAXQ20)*	Exchange Accumulator data bytes
FLOW CONTROL AND BRANCHING		MOVE dst, src	Move source to destination
JUMP {C/NC/Z/NZ/E/NE/S}	Jumps - unconditional or conditional, relative or absolute	PUSH/POP	Push/Pop stack
DJNZ LC[n], src	Decrement Counter, Jump Not Zero	POPI	Pop stack and enable interrupts (INS≤0)
CALL	Call - relative or absolute	**Other**	
RET {C/NC/Z/NZ/S}	Return - unconditional or conditional	NOP	No Operation
RETI {C/NC/Z/NZ/S}	Return from Interrupt - unconditional or conditional	CMP	Compare with Accumulator

Figure 1. The source-to destination transfer illustrated in the MAXQ instruction word produces a small, yet very potent instruction set.

Table 1. Instruction Set Comparisons

ISA	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
AVR	• 32 general-purpose working registers (accumulators) • Data pointers are part of the directly addressable working registers; allow easy masking and bit-manipulation of high/low pointer bytes. • Read from pointer + displacement (0 to 63-byte displacement) • Stack limited only by internal RAM (except 90S1200 with no RAM, then stack depth = 3) • Single-cycle operation • Relative jumps ±2k (two-cycle) • All AVR have data EEPROM • Explicit instructions to set/clear each status register flag; large group of bit-manipulating instructions • Separate interrup vectors	• Pipelined instruction fetch • Beyond the 32 regs, load (LD)/store (ST) overhead becomes a factor LD/ST @X,Y,Z = two cycles, • LPM = 3 cycles • Reduced support/scope on literal operations (no ADDC, EORI; only CPI, ORI, ANDI, SUBI, SBCI, LDI work on R16-R31) • No rotate instructions exclusive of carry • Conditional jump range only+63/-64 (two-cycle) • CALL/RET/RETI = four cycles

PIC16CXXX	• Source, destination bit encoded into ALU operations • Direct data access (symbolic addressing mode) can produce dense code and is conducive to data overlays	• four-clock core yields poor execution speed • Pipelined instruction fetch • Access to upper data-memory banks requires paging (RP1:0 bank select) • Indirect data access required INDF, FSR registers • Cannot directly load W (accumulator) • No ADDC, SUBB • Stack depth = 8 • No relative jumps/branches - only absolute (CALL, GOTO) or conditional skips (BTFSx) • RETLW for code memory reads = wasted code space and does not allow CRC of code space • CALL/GOTO/RET/RETFIE/RETW all require eight clock cycles (two instruction cycles) • Single interrupt vector

MAXQ vs. Other Instruction-Set Architectures

One could attempt to compare the MAXQ instruction mnemonics against those of other architectures, but this analysis would be difficult and unjustified because each instruction set is architected around specific device resources and addressing modes. For this reason, the instruction set and the device architecture (instruction cycle, memory model, register set, addressing modes, etc.) are inseparable and must be considered together. Table 1 summarizes the strengths and weaknesses of the instruction-set architectures being compared.

Code Examples

The best way to compare instruction-set architectures is to define some set of tasks and write the code to perform those tasks. The sections that follow describe certain tasks to be performed and summarize the code density and performance results for each instruction-set architecture. Example code for the first routine is included in the document, while the routines that follow will only be summarized with graphs and text. The code routines corresponding to each set of statistics are available from Dallas Semiconductor upon request.

Table 1. Instruction Set Comparisons (continued)

ISA	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
MSP430	• Extensive source, destination addressing modes are encoded within the op code - can yield dense code • 16-bit internal path • Internal memory accessible as word or byte • Constant generator (CG) for -1, 0, 1, 2, 4, 8 • Single-cycle operation • Stack limited only by internal RAM • Conditional/relative jump destination range = ±512 (two-cycle) • Separate interrupt vectors, single-source flags automatically cleared	• Von Neumann memory map + elaborate addressing modes = many cycles. The ONLY single-cycle instructions are those dealing exclusively with Rn. Peripheral register access = three to six cycles • Literals not supported by CG require extra word • Destination operand cannot be register indirect or register indirect auto-increment • No auto-decrement support for register indirect • Symbolic addressing limits the ability to reuse code routines

MAXQ	• System and peripheral registers are accessible as source or destination in the same logical memory space, yielding the fastest data transfers • Single-cycle operation and no pipelining • Single-cycle conditional jump (+127/-128) or two-cycle absolute jump (0-65,535) • Single-cycle CALL/RET/RETI • Auto-decrementing loop-counter registers eliminate overhead normally wasted when maintaining a counter • Three data pointers with auto-increment/decrement support. One data pointer, FP, supports base pointer + offset addressing (i.e., BP[Offs]). • Auto-increment/decrement/modulo controls for accumulator (working register) file • Selectable word or byte-access mode for each data pointer • Prefixable op code allows a simple means for instruction set extensions or enhancements	• Active accumulator is always the implicit destination for ALU operations • Single-port, synchronous, SRAM data memory requires that a data pointer be activated (selected) before being used • Default stack depth = 16, however, data pointer hardware is ideal for implementing a soft stack in data memory

Memory Copy (*MemCpy64*)

The memory copy example demonstrates the microcontroller's ability to indirectly manipulate blocks of data memory. The task is to copy 64 bytes from a data-memory source location to a nonoverlapping data-memory destination. The code routines for each microcontroller are provided on the following pages, along with graphs that summarize the cycle count and byte count for the copy operation. These routines assume that the pointer and byte count have already been defined before the copy operation, and that the bytes to be copied are word-aligned in memory so the word access modes of the MSP430 and MAXQ20 can be used.

```
;======================================AVR========================================
; ramsize=r16                       ;size of block to be copied
; Z-pointer=r30:r31                 ;src pointer
; Y-pointer=r28:r29                 ;dst pointer
; USES:
; ramtemp=r1                        ;temporary storage register
loop:                                       ; cycles
        ld ramtemp,Z+                       ; 2 @src => temp
        st Y+,ramtemp                       ; 2 temp => @dst
        dec ramsize                         ; 1
        brne loop                           ; 2/1
        ret                                 ; 4/5
                                            ;---------
                                            ;(7*bytecount) + return - 1(last brne isn't
taken).
; WORD COUNT = 5 ; CYCLE COUNT = 451>

;=====================================MAXQ10======================================
; DP[0] ; src pointer (default WBS0=0)
; DP[1] ; (dst-1) pointer (default WBS1=0)
; LC[0] ; byte count (Loop Counter)
loop:                               ;words & cycles
        move DP[0], DP[0]                   ; 1 implicit DP[0] pointer selection
        move @++DP[1],@DP[0]++      ; 1
        djnz LC[0], loop                    ; 1
```

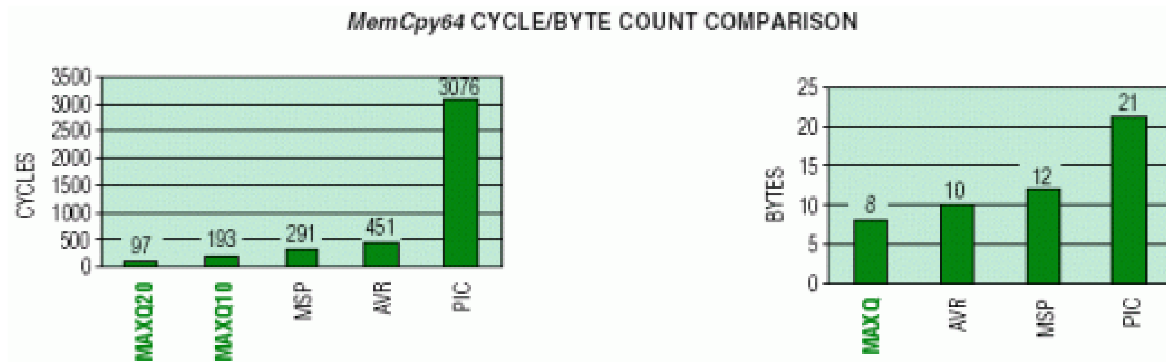
```
        ret                     ; 1
                                ;----------
                                ; 4 / (3*bytecount) +1
; WORD COUNT = 4 ; CYCLE COUNT = 193

;====================================MAXQ20=====================================
; Assuming bytes are word aligned (like MSP430 code) for comparison
; DP[0] ; src pointer (default WBS0=1)
; DP[1] ; (dst-1) pointer (default WBS1=1)
; LC[0] ; byte count / 2 (Loop Counter)
loop:                           ;words/cycles
        move DP[0], DP[0]               ; 1 implicit DP[0] pointer selection
        move @++DP[1],@DP[0]++  ; 1
        djnz LC[0], loop                ; 1
        ret                     ; 1
                                ;----------
                                ; 4 / (3*bytecount/2) +1
; WORD COUNT = 4 ; CYCLE COUNT = 97

;====================================MSP430=====================================
; MSP430 has a 16-bit data bus
; assuming bytes are word aligned, only requires (blocksize/2 transfers).
; R4    ;src pointer
; R5    ;dst pointer
; R6    ;size of block to copy
loop:                           ;words/cycles
        mov @R4+, 0(R5)                 ;2 / 5 @src++ => dst
        add #2, R5              ;1 / 1 const generator makes this 1/1
        decd.b R6               ;1 / 1 really sub #2, R6
        jz loop                         ;1 / 2
        ret                     ;1 / 3
                                ;----------
                                ;6 / (9*(bytecount/2)) + return
; WORD COUNT = 6 ; CYCLE COUNT = 291

;===================================PIC16CXXX===================================
; a     ; src pointer base
; b     ; dst pointer base
; i     ; byte count held in reg file
; USES:
; temp  ; temp data storage
loop:                           ; cycles
        decf i, W               ; 1 i-- => W
        addlw a                         ; 1 (a+i--) => W starting at end
        movwf FSR               ; 1 W => FSR
        movfw INDF              ; 1 W <= @FSR get data
        movwf temp              ; 1 W => temp
        movlw (b-a)             ; 1 diff in dest-src
        addwf FSR, F            ; 1 (b+i--) => W
        movfw temp              ; 1 temp => W
        movwf INDF              ; 1 W => @FSR store data
        decfsz i, F             ; 2/1 i--
        goto loop               ; 2
        return                  ; 2
                                ;----------
```

```
                                        ;11 / (12*bytecount) +1 (ret instead of goto, +1 on
decfsz)
; WORD COUNT = 12 ; CYCLE COUNT = 769 (*4clks/inst cycle = 3076)
```



The MAXQ devices provide the best code density and are the clear winners in execution speed. The MAXQ10 performs the copy operation slower than the MAXQ20 because it uses the default byte-access mode for the data pointers. For a MAXQ10 application, if execution speed is deemed more important than code density and the data memory to be copied is word-aligned (an assumption already being made for the MSP430 and MAXQ20 example), it could use wordaccess mode for the source and destination data pointers. Enabling word mode would allow the MAXQ10 copy loop to be cut in half, but would require additional instructions to enable/disable word-access mode. The overwhelming performance advantage demonstrated by the MAXQ devices over the competition can be attributed to the following architectural strengths:

1. No pipelining - branches do not incur the overhead of flushing the instruction prefetch as other devices do.
2. Auto-decrement loop counter - alleviates the need to do this manually.
3. Harvard memory map - program and data do not share the same physical space, allowing simultaneous program fetch and data access.
4. Pre-increment/decrement indirect destination pointer - simplifies and speeds advancement of the destination pointer. This is a weakness of the MSP430, which uses 0(R5) to denote @R5, and then must advance that destination pointer using another instruction.

The MAXQ advantages illustrated in the memory copy example translate into similar gains for applications requiring frequent input/output buffering in data memory. In terms of performance, the nearest competitor is the MSP430. As an example where data memory buffering may be desired, suppose we have an MSP430 device equipped with an ADC peripheral with a 16-bit output register. Transferring data from the peripheral output register into data memory and incrementing the pointer in preparation for the next ADC output sample might be handled with code such as this:

```
                                                  ; words/cycles
      mov.w       &ADAT,0(R14)                    ; 3 / 6           Store output word
                    incd.w R14                    ; 1 / 1           Increment pointer
                                                  ; 4 / 7
```

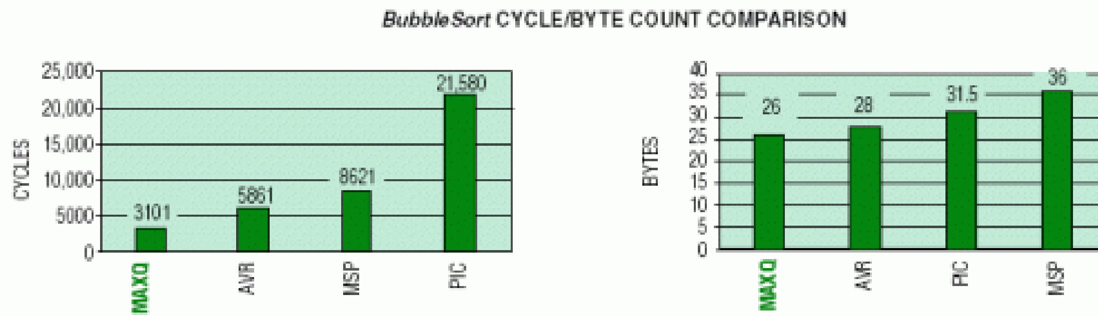
The same transfer operation would look like this on the MAXQ20:

```
      move        @++DP[0], ADCOUT                ; 1 / 1
```

Bubble Sort (*BubbleSort*)

The bubble sort routine not only demonstrates the ability to access data memory efficiently, but also performs

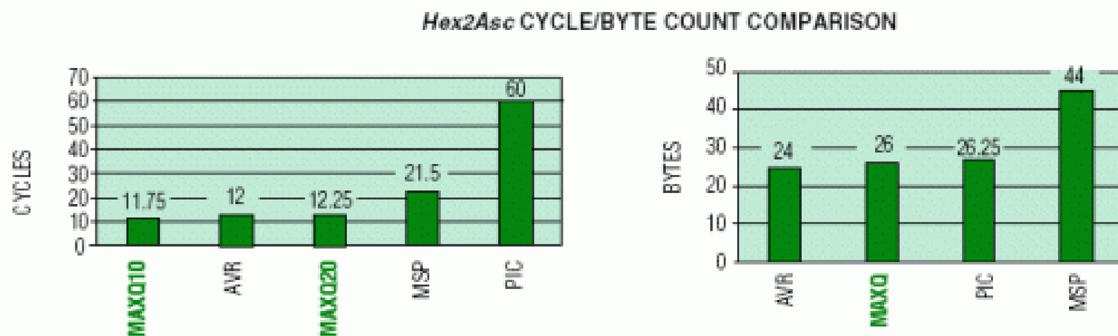
arithmetic and/or comparison operations between data bytes and conditionally reorders the bytes. The code routine sorts 32 data-memory bytes so they are left in an ascending or descending order. The cycle counts assume that byte reordering occurs approximately half of the time as a result of adjacent byte comparisons. The graphs below summarize the cycle count and byte count for the sort operation on each microcontroller.



The MAXQ devices, once again, yield the best code density and are the clear winners in execution speed. The MAXQ advantages can be attributed to the same architectural strengths discussed in the memory copy example.

Hex-to-ASCII Conversion (*Hex2Asc*)

This conversion routine tests the scope of the microcontrollers' arithmetic and logical operations. It also tests their support of literal byte data when translating and expanding data contained within a single byte. The cycle count represents an average value, given that each nibble can be one of 16 hex values - 0 to 9, Ato F. The graphs below summarize the cycle count and byte count for the conversion operation on each microcontroller.



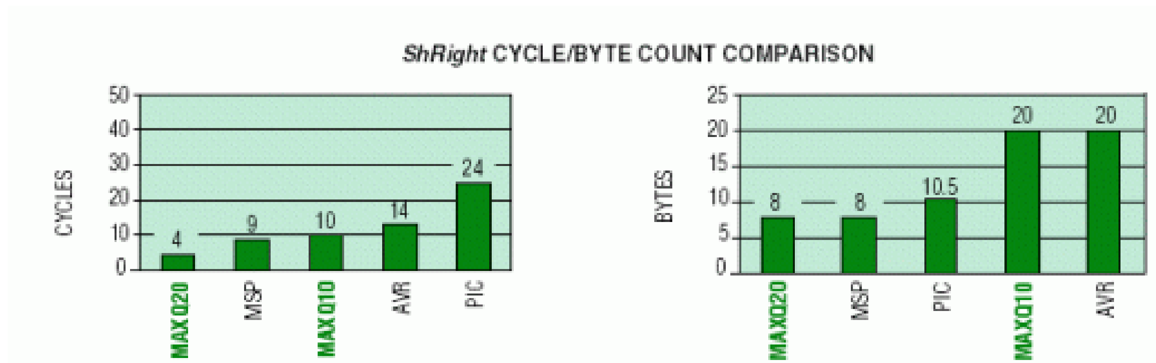
For this test routine, the AVR requires one fewer word since its working registers are directly accessible, whereas the most efficient method for the MAXQ requires a manual update of the accumulator pointer. The MSP code density suffers because it lacks operations for manipulating nibbles, and because literals (#nnnnh) not supported by the constant generator must be encoded in a separate word. The MAXQ devices and the Atmel AVR achieve similar results in the performance area, while other devices lag behind. The MSP430 performance suffers from the extra code words to perform the operation.

Arithmetic Shift Right 2 Positions (*ShRight*)

This routine demonstrates the microcontrollers' ability to support 16-bit word data-memory access and ALU operations. The desired operation is to arithmetically shift (i.e., preserving the most significant bit) a 16-bit word that resides in data memory. It is assumed that the word resides in the first 256 bytes of data memory and is aligned in memory to be word addressable by those microcontrollers with the capability. The following graphs summarize the cycle count and byte count for the shift operation on each microcontroller.

Both microcontrollers that support 16-bit ALU operations, the MAXQ20 and MSP430, provide significantly better code density. With exception of the PIC, all of the 8-bit machines require at least twice the number of code words to accomplish the same arithmetic shift. The MAXQ20 offers the best performance, and the MAXQ10, while supporting

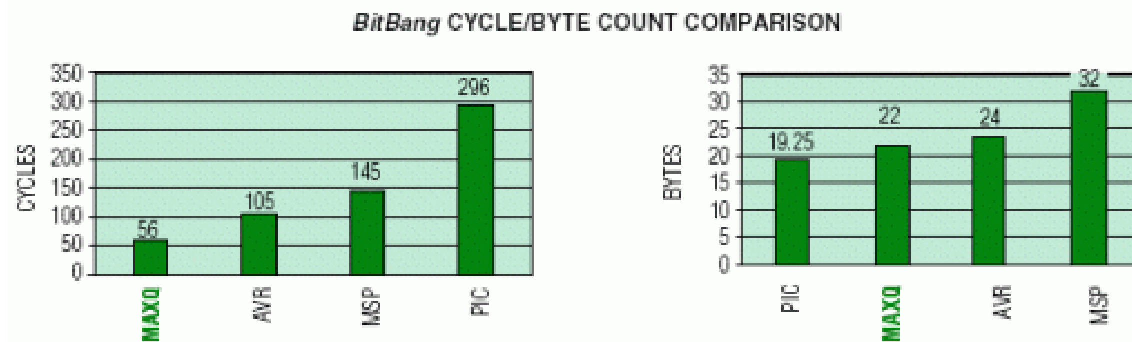
only 8-bit ALU operations, approaches the performance of the 16-bit MSP430.



The MAXQ20 and MSP430 demonstrate higher code density because of their ability to handle 16-bit data more efficiently than the 8-bit machines. Each does so, however, in a slightly different fashion. The MAXQ20 transfers the 16-bit word to be shifted into a working register (accumulator) where it can use a multibit arithmetic shift. The MSP430 performs single-bit arithmetic shift operations using the register indirect-addressing mode (RRA @R5), and does not explicitly transfer the word from its memory location. While offering higher performance, the MAXQ20 can provide the same or better code density as the MSP430, when the arithmetic shifting of a 16-bit word can use one of the multibit arithmetic shift op codes (SRA2, SRA4, SLA2, SLA4).

Bit-Bang Port Pins (*BitBang*)

This example tests the ability of an instruction-set architecture to decompose bytes, either by direct bit manipulation or through shift/rotate, and send the individual bits to a port pin ("bitbanging"). The port-pin outputs separately represent clock and data, with the requirement that data must be valid on the rising edge of clock. Since the code is directly manipulating the port pins, this test also demonstrates the ease with which I/O port registers can be accessed. The graphs below summarize the cycle count and byte count for the port bit-bang operation on each microcontroller.



The MAXQ devices again are clearly the best performers. The PIC performance is limited here (as in other examples) because of the underlying 4-cycle core architecture. The MSP430 performance is worse and can be attributed to both its Von Neumann memory architecture and required use of absolute addressing to access the port output register.

With respect to code density, the MAXQ and PIC have the same word count. Yet the PIC edges out the MAXQ among the RISC machines because of its 14-bit program word versus the 16-bit program word of the MAXQ. The MSP430 code density suffers because it must use at least two words to access its peripheral registers with the absolute-addressing mode (i.e., & register) or when using literals that cannot be reduced by the constant generator (e.g., #3h).

The MSP430 method of accessing its peripheral registers deserves further comment. The microcontroller's primary

duty is to interface in some way with the outside world. Thus it must control, monitor, and process activity that occurs at I/O pins. If the microcontroller embeds very few peripheral-hardware modules, the burden of this activity is left to the software. For the software to do anything meaningful, it must read and write the port pins. On the MSP430, these port-pin registers reside in the peripheral register space that requires use of the absolute-access mode. Now consider a microcontroller that is rich with "smart" peripherals. There will undoubtedly be more peripheral registers that must be configured, controlled, and accessed during the course of using the on-chip, dedicated hardware to perform the necessary function. On the MSP430, these registers reside in the peripheral register space that requires use of the absolute-access mode. Consequently, there is no escape around the code density and performance penalty associated with the MSP430 absolute addressing mode.

The "MIPS/mA" Metric

Power consumption is often a significant factor in the selection of a processor or core architecture. The overall power consumption of a given system depends upon many factors such as supply voltage and operating frequency, and its ability to use low-power modes whenever possible. Reduced supply voltage(s) and/or operating frequency, along with frequent use of low-power modes, can greatly reduce the total system power consumption. While the minimum supply voltage for a given microcontroller depends greatly upon the device fabrication process technology, the ability to reduce operating frequency and use low-power mode(s) is largely dependent upon application requirements that can be determined by the system designer. The MIPS/mA metric provides a simple means for assessing the code efficiency of a microcontroller while factoring in active current consumption. A common supply voltage should be chosen to create meaningful MIPS/mA comparisons between different devices. For the forthcoming comparison, a 3V-supply voltage is assumed. To factor in differences and efficiencies in the instruction-set architectures being compared (i.e., AVR, MSP430, PIC16, MAXQ), it is also necessary to generate separate MIPS/mA ratios for each code example generated.

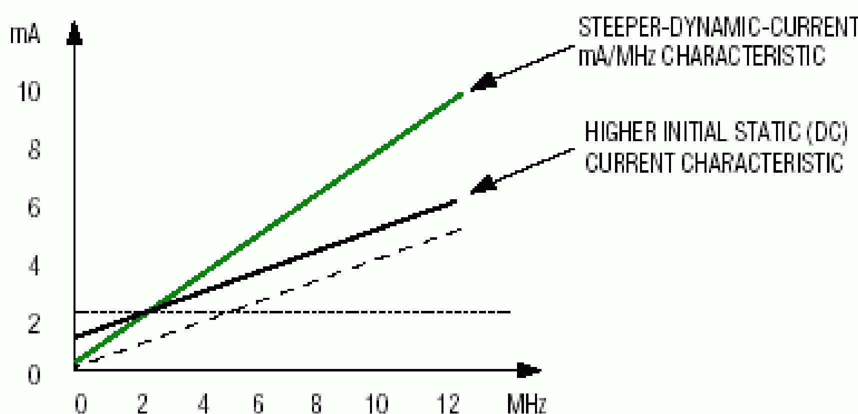


Figure 2. This example for IccActive vs. MHz illustrates the effects of increased static and dynamic current.

To determine the "mA" portion of the MIPS/mA ratio, we examine data sheets of the devices. Most microcontroller vendors specify typical and maximum active current associated with the maximum operating frequency of the device. Assuming very small static (DC) current, these data points allow one to derive typical and maximum mA/MHz approximations used for extrapolating active current at any clock frequency. The mA/MHz ratio can be better quantified and defined relative to specific system environmental conditions if the vendor provides active current vs. temperature/frequency characterization data. Otherwise, we must simply rely on the discrete data points and our assumption of very small static current. Increased static (DC) current changes the starting point for the mA vs. MHz characteristic curve, thereby limiting the overall gain seen by the system designer when reducing clock frequency (reducing dynamic current). Figure 2 gives an example IccActive vs. MHz graph. Table 2 compares mA/MHz numbers for the various cores and cites the source for the information. The highlighted mA/MHz number for each architecture is used when this term is required in later calculations.

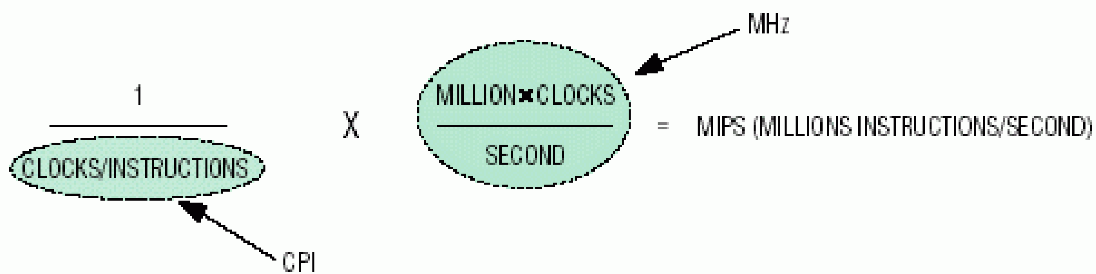


Figure 3. The MAXQ architecture achieves a high-MIPS performance ratio by executing nearly all instructions at one clock per instruction.

The "MIPS" portion of the MIPS/mA metric is used to quantify the difference in performance. We will start by giving a simple equation for MIPS in Figure 3.

The number of clocks per instruction (CPI) is highly important when assessing MIPS for a given architecture. Architectures such as the Microchip PIC, for example, require multiple clocks per instruction cycle. Additionally, architectures often require multiple instruction cycles to execute certain instructions or need cycles to flush the instruction pipeline when performing jumps/branches. When comparing architectures, the average performance in MIPS is often much less than the peak performance (MIPS) and varies depending upon instruction mix.

Table 2. Comparison of mA/MHz Numbers for Various Cores

DEVICE	TYPICAL mA/MHz	MAX mA/MHz	SOURCE
PIC16C55X	0.7	1.25	PIC16C55X data sheet: DC Table 10.1, D010 (V_{CC} = 3V, 2MHz); XT or RC
PIC16C62X	0.7	1.25	PIC16C62X data sheet: DC Table 12.1, D010 (V_{CC} = 3V, 2MHz); XT or RC
PIC16LC71	0.35	0.625	PIC16C71X data sheet: DC Table 15.2, D010 (V_{CC} = 3V, 4MHz); XT or RC
PIC16F62X	**0.15**	0.175	PIC16F62X data sheet: DC Table 17.1, D010 (V_{CC} = 3V, 4MHz)
PIC16LF870/1	0.15	0.5	PIC16F870/1 data sheet: DC Table 14.1, D010 (V_{CC} = 3V, 4MHz); XT or RC
AT90S1200	**0.33**	0.75	AT90S1200 data sheet: EC Table (3V, 4MHz), Figure 38, 4mA/12MHz (typ)
AT90S2313	0.50	0.75	AT90S2313 data sheet: EC Table (3V, 4MHz), Figure 57, 7.5mA/15MHz (typ)
MSP430F1101	0.30	0.35	MSP430x11x1 data sheet: DC specs IccActive (V_{CC} = 3V, FMCLK = 1MHz)
MPS430C11X1	**0.24**	0.30	MSP430x11x1 data sheet: DC specs IccActive (V_{CC} = 3V, FMCLK = 1MHz)
MSP430Fx12x	0.30	0.35	MSP430x12x data sheet: DC specs (V_{CC} = 3V, FMCLK = 1MHz, FACLK = 32kHz)
MAXQ10	**0.30**		**Simulations**
MAXQ20	**0.30**		**Simulations**

To produce a more useful indicator and generate a value that helps us reach our MIPS/mA target metric, we divide

MIPS by MHz. The MIPS/MHz ratio can be interpreted as the average number of instructions that execute in a single clock (for the given code example). Using the MIPS/MHz number and the mA/MHz number calculated earlier, the MIPS/mA ratio can be generated. The tables below show the MIPS/MHz and MIPS/mA numbers, respectively, for each of the earlier code-routine comparisons.

Table 3. Comparison of MIPS/MHz and MIPS/mA for Selected Code Algorithms

CORE	MIPS/MHz					
	MemCpy64	BubbleSort	Hex2Asc	ShRight	BitBang	*Peak*
MAXQ10	**1.00**	**0.99**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	*1*
MAXQ20	**1.00**	**0.99**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	*1*
PIC	0.23	0.20	0.23	0.25	0.21	*0.25*
MSP	0.44	0.39	0.64	0.33	0.61	*1*
AVR	0.57	0.62	0.90	0.71	0.61	*1*

CORE	MIPS/mA				
	MemCpy64	BubbleSort	Hex2Asc	ShRight	BitBang
MAXQ10	**3.33**	**3.30**	**3.33**	**3.33**	**3.33**
MAXQ20	**3.33**	**3.30**	**3.33**	**3.33**	**3.33**
PIC	1.53	1.35	1.53	1.67	1.40
MSP	1.85	1.62	2.66	1.39	1.55
AVR	1.71	1.86	2.69	2.14	1.83

To take the analysis one step further, we must factor in differences between core architecture and instruction-set efficiency by dividing the MIPS/mA ratio by the number of instructions that are actually executed for the given code sample. The rationale for this extra calculation is that the execution of three single-cycle instructions (with the highest MIPS/MHz ratio = 1) is really no better than one 3-cycle instruction (MIPS/MHz ratio = 0.33). Nonetheless, the resultant MIPS/mA ratio differs drastically. In fact, most would prefer a single instruction to three if the same task were accomplished. By dividing the MIPS/mA ratio by the number of instructions executed, we are adjusting the MIPS/mA ratio to the instruction mix used by a given microcontroller to perform a specific task. The resultant values have been normalized to the highest performer and are presented in the table below.

Table 4. Comparison of Normalized MIPS/mA Values

CORE	NORMALIZED (MIPS/mA)				
	MemCpy64	BubbleSort	Hex2Asc	ShRight	BitBang
MAXQ10	0.50	**1.00**	**1.00**	0.40	**1.00**
MAXQ20	**1.00**	**1.00**	0.96	**1.00**	**1.00**
PIC	0.06	0.29	0.39	0.33	0.38
MSP	0.42	0.45	0.68	0.56	0.48
AVR	0.19	0.48	0.88	0.26	0.48

Conclusion

The normalized "MIPS/mA" metric gives us a relative performance-to-current ratio for comparing microcontrollers with different architectures, instruction sets, and currentconsumption characteristics. A higher normalized "MIPS/mA" ratio generally can yield one or both of the following benefits: (1) system clock frequency can be reduced, and (2) the

duration of time spent in a low-power or sleep mode can be increased. Both of these possibilities serve to reduce the system's overall power consumption. Alternately, higher overall system performance can be realized while remaining within a given current/power budget. No matter the benefit, the high MIPS/mA ratio produced by the MAXQ architecture is a trustworthy indication of efficiency.

More Information

MAX1460: QuickView -- Full (PDF) Data Sheet -- Free Samples

MAXQ2000: QuickView -- Full (PDF) Data Sheet -- Free Samples