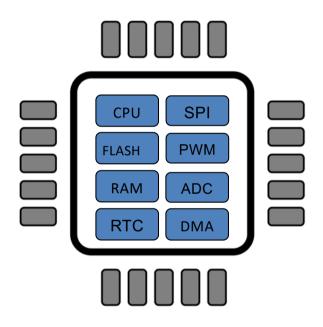


Embedded systems

Hardcore vs Softcore

### Microcontrollers

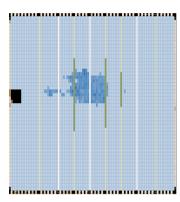


### Hardcore vs Softcore

### Softcore

- Implementation defined by VHDL description
- Programming of FPGA needed to realize CPU system





### Hardcore

- Implementation defined in silicon
- CPU system already present in silicon

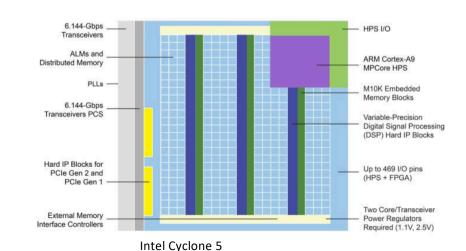
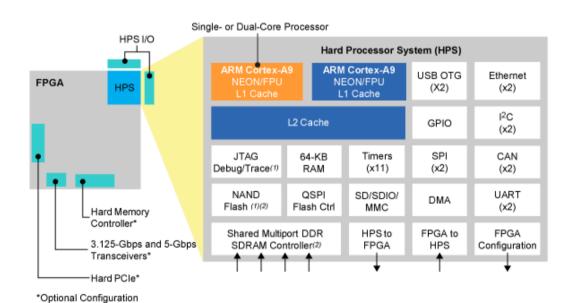
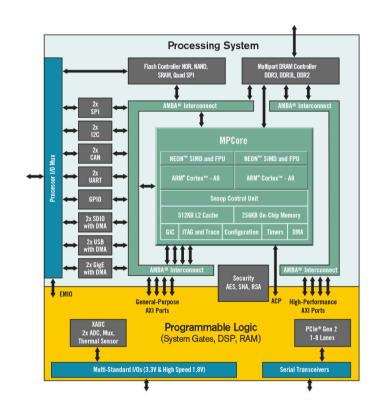


Image credit: Intel.com

# Example hardcore



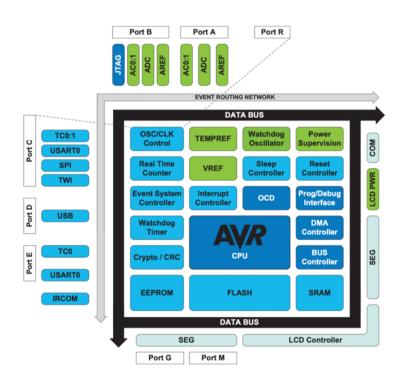


Intel Cyclone 5 SoC

Xilinx Zynq7000

# Example of hardcore (uC)

ATxmega128B1



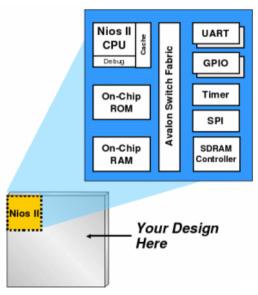


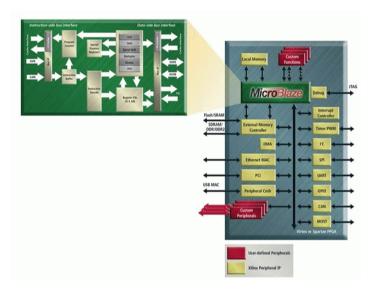
## **Example Softcore CPUs**

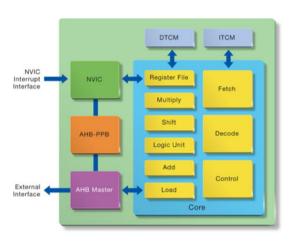
Alteras NIOS II

Xilinx microBlaze

**ARM Cortex-M1** 





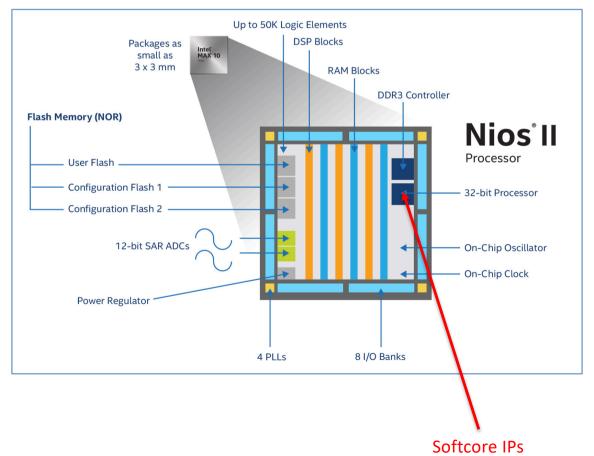


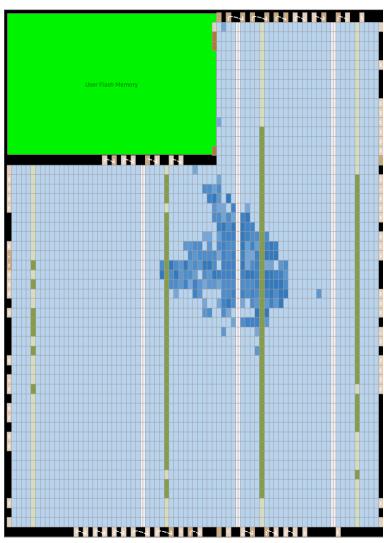


A soft core processor is a microprocessor fully described in software, usually in an HDL, which can be synthesized in programmable hardware, such as FPGAs

# Example softcore

#### Intel MAX 10 FPGA





## Soft core processor

### Pros:

- Include the processor core only when needed
- Include only needed features
- The number of cores is flexible.
- Can reuse the design in newer generations of FPGAs in the future. (Mostly vendor limited)

### • Cons:

- May be slower and simpler than hard processor cores.
- Less area efficient compared to hard cores (Firm IP)