Industrial Engineering Journal
ISSN: 0970-2555
Volume : 52, Issue 9, September : 2023

Exploring Specialized Processors for Emerging Technologies like IoT and AI

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Abstract

The current research investigates the development of microprocessor design, specifically focusing on the two predominant architectures: x86 microprocessors and ARM CPUs. The article explores the fundamental mechanisms, guiding doctrines, and applicability of contemporary technologies such as AI, IoT, and cloud computing. Microprocessors serve as the primary processing units (CPUs) in contemporary computer systems, and their design significantly impacts factors such as performance, power use, and cost. The study rigorously compares microprocessors and ARM processors, which are the two prominent architectures that will significantly influence the advancement of future technologies by 2024. The paper examines the core disparities in their design philosophy, instruction sets, and appropriateness for different applications. In addition, the article analyses the impact of upcoming technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and cloud computing on the development of both ideas. The study emphasizes the need for knowledge about the microprocessor's design thinking, instruction sets, and appropriateness for different applications.

Keywords: ARM, Microprocessor, Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, cloud computing

INTRODUCTION

Technological advancement builds upon an ever-evolving processor, with microprocessors being the primary focus of attention. These programmable logic devices comprise the central processing unit of a computer system, carrying out instructions stored in memory, manipulating data, and performing other operations in figure 1. On the other hand, the ARM processor stands out for its exceptional efficiency and minimal power usage [1-5].

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Figure 1 Specialized Processors for Emerging Technologies

It is possible to refer to microprocessors as central processing units (CPUs). Microprocessors are complex architectures designed for versatility. They have a comprehensive instruction set (CISC) that allows them to do a broad variety of tasks in an efficient manner. However, the fact that they are adaptable comes at the expense of the number of transistors and the amount of power that they use, rendering them unsuitable for battery-powered systems [6-10]. Microprocessors provide a number of benefits, including flexible operation, rapid performance, and compatibility with older versions of software. Because they can execute a wide variety of instructions natively without the need for emulation, they are well suited for the execution of complex software programs with a variety of processing needs. Their ability to execute multiple instructions simultaneously, known as multi-core processing, enhances their overall performance. These devices use a lot of electricity, produce a lot of heat, and are expensive. Because of the intricate design and manufacturing procedures involved, microprocessors are more expensive than ARM processors. On the other hand, Combination of NPU and ARM processors prioritize efficiency above diversity in figure 2.

Figure 2 Emerging technology using NPU processor

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ARM processors, which are based on the RISC architecture, do not prioritize flexibility but rather efficiency. As a result, they use a streamlined instruction set that is easier to decode and execute, resulting in a reduction in power consumption and a smaller die size. This makes them the perfect option for battery-powered devices like wearable sensors, cellphones, and tablets. Because of this, they are able to carry out essential tasks while saving battery life. Because of their simpler design, ARM processors are able to use smaller die sizes, which ultimately results in devices that are more compact and lightweight. This is crucial in light of the present trend toward downsizing in mobile technology [11-14].

ARM processors, on the other hand, have limitations, such as a limited instruction set, which may impact their performance in certain circumstances. When compared to a CISC architecture, complex operations may need a greater number of clock cycles to complete. Furthermore, the ARM architecture has generally had a smaller software ecosystem than x86-based microprocessors, which may limit the availability of particular applications on ARM devices to a certain extent [15-20].

The landscape of computing is undergoing a transformation as a result of emerging technology and processor applications. For instance, the Internet of Things (IoT) requires low-power processors with efficient communication capabilities. Because of their tiny size, low power consumption, and the ability to handle basic networking protocols, ARM processors are an excellent choice for this industry. Computers that are capable of managing complex algorithms and massive amounts of data are necessary for artificial intelligence. Researchers are developing specialized artificial intelligence accelerators to enhance efficiency, concurrently with the increased raw power of microprocessors. We are using the advancements in machine learning frameworks to optimize ARM processors for various artificial intelligence workloads.

METHODOLOGY

AI programs can simplify computer design by examining speed issues, power usage patterns, and the type of work required. It is possible for these models to suggest which CPU designs are best for certain tasks. Cloud-based design models allow for complex testing of new processing designs. This speeds up the process of looking at different design options and finding the best combinations. Machine learning can learn how to optimize for specific tasks by using large sets of real-world workloads. This lets the optimization process guess what the best setup is for a certain job, which boosts speed while lowering energy use at the same time.

Creating special AI accelerators concurrently with regular processors is one way to co-design processors and AI accelerators. These boosters can effectively perform certain AI tasks, freeing up the main processor for more beneficial tasks and lowering the overall power consumption. Cloud-based training can help AI platforms get better at some AI jobs.

We can improve the design of ARM processors and examine the specific instructions and processes used in AI algorithms to enhance their performance for AI tasks. We could train a lot of AI on ARM computers using cloud resources, pushing the limits of these low-power CPUs.

With federated learning frameworks for processors, processors on different devices might be able to learn from each other and work together to improve their performance without putting the user's data at risk.

It's also possible to use AI programs to build systems that mix different types of computers intelligently based on the work that needs to be done. Hosting AI engines in the cloud makes it possible to move hard AI work from devices with less powerful computers to those that can handle it. This means that even gadgets with little power can use advanced AI features.

Machine learning can also predict and manage the amount of heat a CPU generates. Researchers can avoid burning and improve efficiency by adjusting clock rates, power levels, and cooling systems based on real-time data. Researchers can use artificial intelligence and cloud computing together to push the limits of processor speed, efficiency, and specialization. In the end, this approach leads to processors that are perfect for the constantly changing needs of computers.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

As the processing landscape evolves, NPU and ARM processors emphasize efficiency and small size, while microprocessors excel at great strength and variety. The purpose of this specialization is to meet the increasing demands of the computer industry. Processors' future depends on their ability to adapt to emerging fields like cloud computing and artificial intelligence. Using machine learning frameworks, we may investigate advances in AI optimization by fine-tuning ARM processor designs for specific AI workloads. Heterogeneous computing merges microprocessors and ARM processors into a single system, enabling both to perform advanced calculations, while ARM processors efficiently manage secondary tasks. Researchers are examining the use of ARM processors in cloud data centres for cloud-based computing, as their low power consumption could lead to significant energy savings for large-scale cloud operations. The confluence of cloud computing and AI creates exciting potential for processor innovation. Future research may capitalize on these developments by optimizing ARM processors for AI operations, studying AI-powered processor design, and designing hybrid systems that combine the advantages of microprocessors and ARM processors. Machine learning algorithms may evaluate large datasets in order to improve processor designs for particular applications, resulting in increased performance and efficiency gains. Processor technology can continue to create and enable the next generation of intelligent devices and apps by specializing in and using AI and cloud computing capabilities. By focusing on these areas, researchers may maximize processor potential and speed up the development of the next generation of cloud computing and AI applications.

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