## TMS320C672x DSP Peripherals Overview

# **Reference Guide**

Literature Number: SPRU723B June 2007



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## TMS320C672x DSP Peripherals Overview

This document provides an overview and briefly describes the peripherals available on the TMS320C672x<sup>TM</sup> digital signal processors (DSPs) of the TMS320C6000<sup>TM</sup> family. For a description of the C67x/C67x+ CPU, see the TMS320C67x/C67x+ DSP CPU and Instruction Set Reference Guide (literature number SPRU733).

#### 1 Overview

The TMS320C672x<sup>™</sup> platform of devices use advanced very long instruction word (VLIW) to achieve high performance through increased instruction-level parallelism. The VelociTI<sup>™</sup> VLIW architecture uses multiple execution units operating in parallel to execute multiple instructions during a single clock cycle. Parallelism is the key to extremely high performance, taking these devices well beyond the performance capabilities of traditional designs.

The user-accessible peripherals available on the C672x<sup>™</sup> devices are configured using a set of memory-mapped control registers. The peripheral bus controller performs the arbitration for accesses of on-chip peripherals.

Peripherals available on the C672x devices and their associated literature number are listed in Table 1.

			C672x DSP			
Peripheral	Acronym	Lit #	C6720	C6722, C6722B	C6726, C6726B	C6727, C6727B
Dual Data Movement Accelerator	dMAX	SPRU795	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$
External Memory Interface	EMIF	<u>SPRU711</u>	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Inter-Integrated Circuit	I2C	<u>SPRU877</u>	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$
Multichannel Audio Serial Port	McASP	<u>SPRU878</u>	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$
Phase-Locked Loop Controller and Clock Generation	PLL	SPRU879	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$
Real-Time Interrupt	RTI	<u>SPRU717</u>	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$
Serial Peripheral Interface	SPI	<u>SPRU718</u>	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$
Universal Host Port Interface	UHPI	<u>SPRU719</u>				$\checkmark$

#### Table 1. TMS320C672x DSP Peripherals Documentation

#### 2 Dual Data Movement Accelerator (dMAX)

The dual data movement accelerator (dMAX) controller is described in <u>SPRU795</u>. The dMAX is a module designed to perform data movement acceleration. The dMAX controller handles user-programmed data transfers between the internal data memory controller and the device peripherals on the C672x DSPs. The dMAX allows movement of data to/from any addressable memory space including internal memory, peripherals, and external memory.

The dMAX controller includes features such as the capability to perform 3-dimensional data transfers for advanced data sorting, and the capability to manage a section of the memory as a circular buffer/FIFO with delay-tap based reading and writing of data. The dMAX controller is capable of concurrently processing two transfer requests (provided that they are to/from different source/destinations).

#### 3 External Memory Interface (EMIF)

The external memory interface (EMIF) is described in <u>SPRU711</u>. The EMIF supports a single bank of SDRAM and a single bank of asynchronous memory. The EMIF data width is 16-bits wide on the C6726, C6726B, C6722B, and C6720 DSPs, and 32-bits wide on the C6727 and C6727B DSPs.

SDRAM support includes 16 and 2 SDRAM devices with 1, 2, or 4 banks.

The C6726, C6726B, C6722, C6722B, and C6720 DSPs support SDRAM devices up to 128 Mbits.

The C6727 and C6727B DSPs extend SDRAM support to 256-Mbit and 512-Mbit devices.

Asynchronous memory support is typically used to boot from a parallel nonmultiplexed NOR flash device that can be 8-bits, 16-bits, or 32-bits wide. Booting from larger flash devices than are natively supported by the dedicated EMIF address lines is accomplished by using general-purpose I/O pins for upper address lines.

#### 4 Inter-Integrated Circuit (I2C) Module

The inter-integrated circuit (I2C) module is described in <u>SPRU877</u>. The C672x DSP includes two I2C serial ports. A typical application is to configure one I2C serial port as a slave to an external user-interface microcontroller. The other I2C serial port may provide an interface between the C672x device and I2C-compatible devices connected by way of the I2C serial bus. External components, such as a CODEC or network controller, attached to the I2C bus serially transmit/receive up to 8-bit data to/from the C672x device through the 2-wire I2C interface.

The I2C module has the following features:

- Compliance with the Philips Semiconductors I2C-bus specification (version 2.1):
  - Support for byte format transfer
  - 7-bit and 10-bit addressing modes
  - General call
  - START byte mode
  - Support for multiple master-transmitters and slave-receivers
  - Support for multiple slave-transmitters and master-receivers
  - Combined master transmit/receive and receive/transmit mode
  - Data transfer rate of from 10 kbps up to 400 kbps (Philips Fast-mode rate)
- One interrupt that can be used by the CPU. This interrupt can be generated as a result of one of the following conditions: transmit-data ready, receive-data ready, register-access ready, no-acknowledgement received, arbitration lost.
- Module enable/disable capability
- Free data format mode
- The SDA and SCL pins can be used for general-purpose input/output (GPIO)
- Two different ways to generate a transmit data ready interrupt when operating in slave-transmitter mode and enabled by the I2C extended mode register (I2CEMDR).



#### 5 Multichannel Audio Serial Port (McASP)

The multichannel audio serial port (McASP) is described in <u>SPRU878</u>. The C672x DSP includes up to three McASPs (McASP2 is not available on the C6722, C6722B, and C6720 DSPs). The McASP functions as a general-purpose audio serial port optimized for the needs of multichannel audio applications. The McASP is useful for both Inter-Integrated Sound (IIS) protocols and intercomponent digital audio interface transmission (DIT).

Features of the McASP include:

- Two independent clock generator modules for transmit and receive
  - Clocking flexibility allows the McASP to receive and transmit at different rates. For example, the McASP can receive data at 48 kHz but output up-sampled data at 96 kHz or 192 kHz.
- Independent transmit and receive modules, each includes:
  - Programmable clock and frame sync generator
  - TDM streams from 2 to 32, and 384 time slots
  - Support for time slot sizes of 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, and 32 bits
  - Data formatter for bit manipulation
- Individually assignable serial data pins (up to 16 pins)
- Glueless connection to audio analog-to-digital converters (ADC), digital-to-analog converters (DAC), codec, digital audio interface receiver (DIR), and S/PDIF transmit physical layer components
- Wide variety of I2S and similar bit-stream format
- Integrated digital audio interface transmitter (DIT) supports:
  - S/PDIF, IEC60958-1, AES-3 formats
  - Up to 16 transmit pins
  - Enhanced channel status/user data RAM
- 384-slot TDM with external digital audio interface receiver (DIR) device
  - For DIR reception, an external DIR receiver integrated circuit should be used with I2S output format and connected to the McASP receive section.
- Extensive error checking and recovery
  - Transmit underruns and receiver overruns due to the system not meeting real-time requirements
  - Early or late frame sync in TDM mode
  - Out-of-range high-frequency master clock for both transmit and receive
  - External error signal coming into the AMUTEIN input
  - DMA error due to incorrect programming

#### 6 Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) Controller

The phase-locked loop (PLL) controller and clock generation are described in <u>SPRU879</u>. The PLL controller features software-configurable PLL multiplier controller, dividers (D0, D1, D2, and D3), and reset controller. The PLL controller accepts an input clock from the CLKIN pin or from the on-chip oscillator output signal OSCIN. The PLL controller offers flexibility and convenience by way of software-configurable multiplier and dividers to modify the input signal internally. The resulting clock outputs are passed to the DSP core, peripherals, and other modules inside the DSP.

- The input reference clocks to the PLL controller:
  - CLKIN: input signal from external oscillator (3.3V)
  - OSCIN: output signal from on-chip oscillator (1.2V)
- The resulting output clocks from the PLL controller:
  - AUXCLK: internal clock output signal directly from CLKIN or OSCIN.
  - SYSCLK1: internal clock output of divider D1.
  - SYSCLK2: internal clock output of divider D2.
  - SYSCLK3: internal clock output of divider D3.



SYSCLK1 is used by the CPU, memory controller, and memories. SYSCLK2 is used by the peripheral subsystem and dMAX. SYSCLK3 is used exclusively for the EMIF.

#### 7 Program and Data Memory Controller

The program and data memory controller is designed to support a flat memory architecture for data accesses and a one-level cached memory architecture for program fetches. The data memory controller does not contain the on-chip SRAM/ROM, but supports glueless interfaces to ASIC single-port compiler memories organized in specific banking arrangements. To this effect, the program and data memory controller includes a ROM controller, a RAM controller, and an instruction cache (including cache storage memory). The memory controller supports single-cycle data accesses from the C672x CPU to the RAM and ROM. Up to three parallel accesses to the internal RAM and ROM from three of the following four sources is supported:

- Two 64-bit data accesses from the C672x CPU
- One 256-bit program fetch from the core and program cache
- One 32-bit data access from the peripheral system (either dMAX or UHPI)

#### 8 Real-Time Interrupt Timer (RTI)

The real-time interrupt timer (RTI) is described in <u>SPRU717</u>. The real-time interrupt timer includes:

- Two 32-bit counter/prescaler pairs
- Two input captures (tied to McASP DMA events for sample rate measurement)
- Four compares with automatic update capability
- Digital watchdog timer (optional) for enhanced system robustness

#### 9 Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Port

The C672x DSP includes two serial peripheral interface (SPI) ports, described in <u>SPRU718</u>. This allows one SPI port to be configured as a slave and used to control the DSP while the other SPI port is used by the DSP to control external peripherals.

The SPI ports support a basic 3-pin mode as well as optional 4-pin and 5-pin modes. The optional pins include a slave chip-select pin and an enable pin that implements handshaking automatically in hardware for maximum SPI throughput.

The SPI0 port is pin multiplexed with the two I2C serial ports (I2C0 and I2C1). The SPI1 serial port is pin multiplexed with five of the serial data pins from McASP0 and McASP1.

#### 10 Universal Host Port Interface (UHPI)

The universal host port interface (UHPI), described in <u>SPRU719</u>, is only available on the C6727 and C6727B DSPs. The UHPI is a parallel interface through which an external host CPU can access memories on the DSP. Three modes are supported by the UHPI:

- Multiplexed address/data halfword (16-bit wide) mode
- Multiplexed address/data full word (32-bit wide) mode
- Nonmultiplexed mode 16-bit address and 32-bit data bus

The UHPI can also be restricted to accessing a single page (64K bytes) of memory anywhere in the address space of the C672x DSP (this page can be changed, but only by the C672x CPU). This feature allows the UHPI to be used for high-speed data transfers even in systems where security is an important requirement.

#### Appendix A Revision History

Table A-1 lists the changes made since the previous version of this document.

Reference	Additions/Modifications/Deletions
Table 1	Added Revision 1.2 devices (C6727B, C6726B, C6722B, and C6720)
Section 3	Updated section with information pertaining to the Revision 1.2 devices (C6727B, C6726B, C6722B, and C6720)
Section 5	Updated section with information pertaining to the Revision 1.2 devices (C6727B, C6726B, C6722B, and C6720)
Section 10	Updated section with information pertaining to the Revision 1.2 devices (C6727B, C6726B, C6722B, and C6720)

#### Table A-1. Document Revision History

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