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ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598 Programming Guidelines for Dynamic Memory Controller

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Introduction

The ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598 SHARC+® processor incorporates a Dynamic Memory Controller (DMC), which provides a glueless interface between off-chip DDR3 memory devices and the rest of the processor infrastructure. For further technical details on the DMC module, refer to the *ADSP - SC595/SC596/SC598 SHARC+ Processor Data Sheet* ^[1] and the *ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598 SHARC+ Processor Hardware Reference* ^[2]. This EE-note describes some of the important programming guidelines that must be followed when interfacing the ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598 SHARC+ processor with a DDR memory device. The associated *zip file* ^[3] includes code examples that can be used for basic DMC initialization, DMC initialization using the `DMC_Registers_List_SC595_SC596_SC598.xlsx` spreadsheet, and DMC re-initialization. The code examples include a subroutine that can be used to validate the DMC interface for different types of accesses (for example, core, DMA, 8-/16-/32-/64-bit) and data patterns (for example, all 0x0, all 0xF, all 0x5, all 0xA, incremental, random, and all bits toggling).

Software Considerations – DMC Programming Model

[Figure 1](#) shows the DMC programming flow. DMC initialization consists of:

- Clock Generation Unit (CGU) Initialization
- DMC PHY Initialization
- DMC Controller Initialization

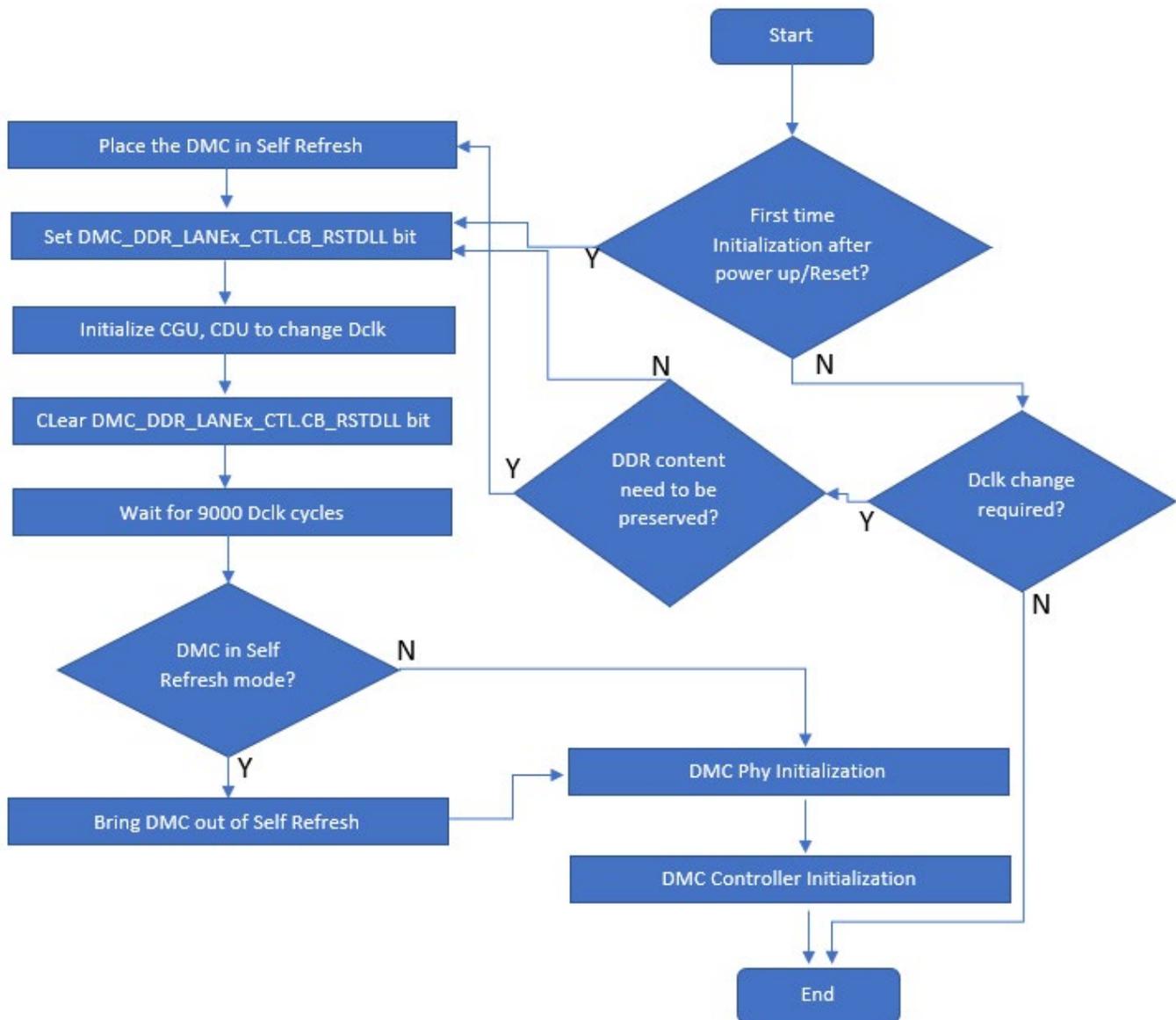


Figure 1: DMC Programming Model Flow Chart

CGU Initialization

Verify that the DDR clock (DCLK) is configured to the required frequency. DCLK can come from either CGU0 (default) or CGU1 by programming the CDU. Route DCLK from CGU1 for cases where the required DCLK frequency is asynchronous to the CCLK and SYSCLK frequencies.

For example, assume a case where the required CCLK frequency is 1000 MHz, the SYSCLK frequency is 500 MHz, and the DCLK frequency is 800 MHz. Achieving this frequency combination may not be possible with a single CGU. To realize this configuration, generate CCLK and SYSCLK using CGU0 and DCLK using CGU1. For details on how to program the CGU and Clock Distribution Unit (CDU), refer to the *ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598 SHARC+ Processor Hardware Reference* ^[2].

Once the DMC is initialized, ensure that the DCLK frequency has not changed.

DMC Initialization

After reset, configure the DCLK generated from CGU0 to the default frequency. The CGU must be re-initialized to configure the DCLK to the required new frequency. As shown in [Figure 1](#), complete the following steps to initializing the CGU for the first time after reset:

1. Set (=1) the DMC_DDR_LANE0_CTL0.CB_RSTDLL and DMC_DDR_LANE1_CTL0.CB_RSTDLL bits.
2. Change the DMC clock frequency.
3. Clear (=0) the DMC_DDR_LANE0_CTL0.CB_RSTDLL and DMC_DDR_LANE1_CTL0.CB_RSTDLL bits.
4. Wait 9000 DCLK cycles for the DLL to lock.



Typically, the CGU is first initialized in either *preload code* (when the application is loaded through the emulator) or by *init code* (when the application is loaded by the boot process, in the init block) The code may need to be modified to meet system requirements. Refer to the [Modifying Default Preload and Initialization Code for Customized CGU/DMC Settings](#) section for details.

On-the-Fly DMC Re-initialization

If the DCLK frequency is not being changed as part of the re-initialization process, no CGU re-initialization is necessary.

If the DCLK frequency is being changed as part of the re-initialization process, but the DDR content does not need to be preserved, use the same steps as described in [DMC Initialization](#) to re-initialize the CGU.

However, if the DCLK frequency is being changed, and code or data already resident in DDR memory must be preserved, follow these steps to re-initialize the CGU:

1. Ensure that the DMC is in the idle state by waiting for the DMC_STAT.IDLE bit to be set (=1).
2. Place the DMC into self-refresh mode by setting (=1) the DMC_CTL.SRREQ bit.
3. Poll the DMC_STAT.SRREQ bit to set (=1); wait for the self-refresh mode transition to complete.
4. Set (=1) the DMC_DDR_LANE0_CTL0.CB_RSTDL and DMC_DDR_LANE1_CTL0.CB_RSTDLL bits.
5. Initialize the CGU and CDU to change the DCLK frequency.
6. Clear (=0) the DMC_DDR_LANE0_CTL0.CB_RSTDLL and DMC_DDR_LANE1_CTL0.CB_RSTDLL bits.
7. Wait 9000 DCLK cycles for the DLL to lock.
8. Bring the DMC out of self-refresh mode by clearing (=0) the DMC_CTL.SRREQ bit.
9. Poll the DMC_STAT.SRREQ bit to clear (=0); wait for the self-refresh exit to complete.

When re-initializing the DMC, the CGU/DMC initialization code should **not** be executed from the DDR memory. Refer to the [SC598_DMC_Re_initialization_A55_Core0](#) project in the associated *zip file*^[3].

1. Use `__attribute__((section(".12_cached_code")))` to place the functions in internal memory

for the A55 core. Use `_Pragma("section(\"seg_int_code\")")` to place the functions in internal memory for the SHARC core

2. Use `__attribute__((section(".l2_cached_data")))` to place the data in internal memory for the A55 core. Use `_Pragma("section(\"seg_int_data\")")` to place the data in internal memory for SHARC core
3. Change the PWR service files as follows:
 - a. Place `adi_pwr_ClockInit`, `adi_pwr_Init` and `adi_pwr_SelectCduClockSource` functions in internal memory.
 - b. Remove `adi_osal_ExitCriticalRegion` and `adi_osal_EnterCriticalRegion` function calls in the `adi_pwr_WriteDIVCTLLocal` function



The first 16 bytes of DDR memory are overwritten by the controller during initialization.

DMC PHY Initialization

Refer to Performing ZQ Calibration and Programming Duty Cycles sections in the *ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598 SHARC+ Processor Hardware Reference* ^[2]. Ensure that the workaround to anomaly 20000117 from the *Silicon Anomaly List* ^[4] is applied.

DMC Controller Initialization

[Table 1](#) through [Table 4](#) show the bit fields used to program the DMC. Refer to the Programming the DMC Controller and Programming DQ Delay Trim sections in the *ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598 SHARC+ Processor Hardware Reference* ^[2]. The controller has a set of registers with bit fields that control:

- Hard-Wired Settings
- Mandatory Settings
- Optional Settings

Hard-Wired Settings

There are some bits which are hard-coded in the DDR controller that software cannot adjust. These are shaded in **ORANGE** in the `DMC_Registers_List_SC595_SC596_SC598.xlsx` spreadsheet.

Mandatory Settings

Many bits in the configuration, timing, and mode registers must be programmed based on the system to ensure proper DMC operation in the application. These are shaded in **GREEN** in the `DMC_Registers_List_SC595_SC596_SC598.xlsx` spreadsheet. For details on how to program these bit fields, refer to the *ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598 SHARC+ Processor Hardware Reference* ^[2].

Optional Settings

There are some bit fields which are not required to be modified for standard DMC operation; however, deeper knowledge of these bits saves power and improves throughput in certain application configurations. For example, the `DMC_CTL.SRREQ` bit can be used to operate the DMC in a low-power (self-refresh) mode. The `DMC_CTL.PREC` bit enables automatic precharge after each access. The `DMC_CTL.ADDRMODE` bit improves throughput by switching between page and bank interleaving addressing modes. Users are expected to understand the functionality of these bits clearly by going

through the *ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598 SHARC+ Processor Hardware Reference* [2] and the corresponding memory device data sheet (especially for mode registers). These bits are shaded in **YELLOW** in the `DMC_Registers_List_SC595_SC596_SC598.xlsx` spreadsheet.

Register	Bit Field		Bit field (C=Controller, M=JEDEC)	Value	Comment
DMC_CTL	DDR3EN	DDR3 mode enable	0-C	Mandatory	Always program to 1 for standard DMC operation.
	INIT	Initialize DRAM Start	2-C		Always program to 1 for standard DMC operation.
	SRREQ	Self-Refresh Request	3-C	Optional	Program 0 for standard DMC operation..
	PDREQ	Power Down Request	4-C		Program 0 for standard DMC operation.
	PREC	Precharge	6-C		Program 0 for standard DMC operation.
	RESET	Reset SDRAM	7-C		Program 0 for standard DMC operation..
	ADDRMODE	Addressing (Page/Bank) Mode	8-C		Program 0 for standard DMC operation. s.
	RDTOWR	Read-to-Write Cycle.	11:9-C	Mandatory	Always program to 5 for standard DMC operation.
	PPREF	Postpone Refresh	12-C	Optional	Program 0 for standard DMC operation..
	DLLCAL	DLL Calibration Start	13-C		Program 0 for standard DMC operation. .
	RDECMDDAT	Enhanced Read Command and Data Buffer Enable.	14-C	Mandatory	Always program to 1 for standard DMC operation.
	Reserved	Reserved	23:15-C	Mandatory	Always write these bits with zero .
	ZQCS	ZQ Calibration Short	24-C	Optional	Program 0 for standard DMC operation..
	ZQCL	ZQ Calibration Long	25-C		Program 0 for standard DMC operation. .
	RL_DQS	Read leveling during DQS Gating Training.	26-C		Program 0 for standard DMC operation. .
	AL_EN	Additive Latency Enable	27-C	Mandatory	Program 1 for Dclk frequency above 667 MHz
DDR_2133	DDR3_2133 speed bin operation	28-C	Mandatory	Program 1 for Dclk frequency above 933 MHz. This also enabled tras[5].	
Reserved	Reserved	31:29	Mandatory	Always write these bits with zero .	

Table 1: DMC Control Register Bit Fields

Register	Bit Field		Bit field (C=Controller, M=JEDEC)	Value	Comment
DMC_CFG	IFWID	Interface Width	3:0-C	Mandatory	Always program to 2 (16-bit). All other values are reserved.
	SDRWID	SDRAM Width	7:4-C		Always program to 2 (16-bit). All other values are reserved.
	SDRSIZE	SDRAM Size	11:8-C		Obtain from memory device data sheet.
	EXTBANK	External Banks	15:12-C		Always program to zero (16-bit). All other values are reserved.
	Reserved	Reserved	31:16-C		Always write these bits with zero .

Table 2: DMC Configuration Register Bit Fields

Register	Bit Field		Bit field (C=Controller, M=JEDEC)	Value	Comment
DMC_TR0	TRCD	RAS# to CAS# delay time	3:0-C	Mandatory	Obtain from memory device data sheet.
	TWTR	Write-to-Read delay	7:4-C		
	TRP	Precharge-to-Active time	11:8-C		
	TRAS	Active-to-Precharge time	17:12-C		
	Reserved	Reserved	19:18-C		Always write these bits with zero.
	TRC	Active-to-Active time	25:20-C		Obtain from memory device data sheet.
	Reserved	Reserved	27:26-C		Always write these bits with zero.
	TMRD	Mode register set- to-active	31:28-C		Obtain from memory device data sheet.
DMC_TR1	TREF	Refresh Interval	13:0-C	Mandatory	Always write these bits with zero.
	Reserved	Reserved	15:14-C		
	TRFC	Refresh-to-Active command delay	24:16-C		Obtain from memory device data sheet.
	Reserved	Reserved	27-25-C		Always write these bits with zero.
	TRRD	Active-to-Active time	30-28-C		Obtain from memory device data sheet.
	Reserved	Reserved	31		Always write this bit with zero.
	TFAW	Four Activate Window	4:0-C	Obtain from memory device data sheet. tFAW is not applicable for LPDDR mode and should be kept zero.	

DMC_TR2	TFAW5	Extended Timing Four-Active Window bit 5	5-C		Always write these bits with zero.	
	Reserved	Reserved	7:6-C			
	TRTP	Internal Read to Precharge time	11:8-C			Obtain from memory device data sheet. tRTP is not applicable for LPDDR mode and should be kept zero.
	TWR (LPDDR only)	Write recovery time	15:12-C			Obtain from memory device data sheet.
	TXP	Exit power down to next valid command	19:16-C			
	tCKE	CKE min pulse width	23:20-C			
	Reserved	Reserved	31:24-C			

Table 3: DMC Timing Register Bit Fields

Register	Bit Field		Bit field (C=Controller, M=JEDEC)	Value	Comment
DMC_MR0	BL	Burst Length	1:0-C, A1:A0-M	Mandatory	Only BL=8 is supported for DDR3. Always program these bits with zero.
	CL	CAS Latency	6:4,2-C, A6:A4, A2- M		Program these bits with the required CAS latency.
	Reserved	Reserved	3-C, A3-M		Always write this bit with zero.
	Reserved	Reserved	7-C, A7-M		Always write this bit with zero.
	DLLRST	DLL Reset	8-C, A8-M		Set this bit for DDR3 mode.
	WRRECOV	Write recovery	11:9-C, A11:A9-M		Program these bits with tWR value from the memory device data sheet.
	PD	Active Power Down Mode	12-C, A12-M	Optional	Can be left unchanged for standard DMC operation.
	Reserved	Reserved	15:13-C, A15:A13-M	Hard Wired	These bits are hard-wired to zero.
Reserved	Reserved	31:16-C			
	DLLLEN	DLL Enable	0-C, A0-M		Keep this bit set to zero.
	DIC0, DIC1	Output Driver Impedance Control	5,1-C, A5,A1-M		Select the driver impedance using these bits from the memory side.
	RTT0, RTT1, RTT2	On Die Termination (ODT)	9,6,2-C, A9,A6,A2-M		Select ODT value using these bits from the memory side.
	AL	Additive Latency	4,3-C, A4,A3-M		Can be cleared for basic DMC initialization. Refer to the memory device data sheet for more details.

DMC_MR1	WL	Write Leveling	7-C, A7-M	Mandatory	This bit shall be written with one
	Reserved	Reserved	8, 10-C, A8, A10 –M		These bits are reserved for future use (must be programmed to zero).
	TDQS	Termination Data Strobe	11-C, A11-M		Should be zero, as it is not applicable for 16-bit devices.
	QOFF	Output Buffer Enable	12-C, A12-M		Should be zero.
	Reserved	Reserved	15:13-C, A15:A13-M	Hard Wired	These bits are hard-wired to zero.
	Reserved	Reserved	31:16-C		
DMC_MR2	PASR	Partial Array Self Refresh	2:0-C, A2:A0-M	Optional	This bit is unchanged for standard DMC operation.
	CWL	CAS Write Latency	5:3-C, A5:A3-M	Mandatory	Obtain from memory device data sheet.
	ASR	Auto Self Refresh	6-C, A6-M	Optional	These bits are unchanged for standard DMC operation.
	SRT	Self-Refresh Temperature Range	7-C, A7-M		
	Reserved	Reserved	31-8-C	Hard Wired	These bits is hard-wired to zero.

Table 4: DMC DDR3 Mode Register Bit Fields

DMC Initialization Code

The *zip file*^[3] associated with this EE-note provides code examples that can be used to initialize the CGU and DMC controller for any custom settings.

CGU Initialization

For custom clock settings, change the structures `ADI_PWR_CGU_PARAM_LIST` and `ADI_PWR_CDU_PARAM_LIST` in the `adi_pwr_SC59x_config.c` file accordingly. Also, change the `cclk_dclk_ratio` ratio accordingly. For example, when CCLK = 1000 MHz and Dclk = 800 MHz, the ratio is $1000/800 = 1.25$.

DMC Initialization

The `adi_dmc.c` and `adi_dmc.h` files can be used to initialize the DMC to the required settings. For example, the `main.c` file in the `ADSP-SC598_DMCconfigGenerator_Core1` project in the associated *zip file*^[3] illustrates two ways to initialize the DMC for a DDR3 memory with DCLK frequency of 800 MHz as per the JESD79-3F JEDEC specification^[5].

- Initialize_DMC_Basic** – Enable this macro in the `main.h` file to initialize the DMC by configuring the `ADI_DMC_PARAM_LIST` structure. [Figure 2](#) shows a snapshot from the `main.c` file of the `ADI_DMC_PARAM_LIST` structure of code used to initialize the DMC with the `Initialize_DMC_Basic` macro. All of the DDR parameters required to initialize DMC/DDR memory are computed based on the JESD79-3F JEDEC specification^[5]. The `Initialize_DMC_Basic` approach can be used to quickly test DDR across different frequencies, DriveStrength, and ODT settings. The complete list

of DDR parameters used in this method can be printed on a console using the `adi_printDMCconfig()` API (enable the `Print_DMC_Config` macro). The DDR parameters printed are in the format used in the `adi_dmc_SC59x_family_x_config.h` file of the preload/Init code.

```
ADI_DMC_PARAM_LIST Dmc_config;

Dmc_config.DDRSpeedBin = ADI_DDR3_MEM_1600; /* Choose the Speedbin based on the DDR clock frequency */
Dmc_config.DDRClockTimePeriod = 1.25f; /* Time period or tck of DDR clock */
Dmc_config.CoreClockTimePeriod = 1.00f; /* Time period of Core clock */
Dmc_config.ProAddCmdDrv = 100; /* Processor's DriveStrength of Address and command */
Dmc_config.ProClkDqsDrv = 90; /* Processor's DriveStrength of DQ, DQS, DM and clock */
Dmc_config.ProOdt = 75; /* Processor's ODT of DQ, DQS, DM */
Dmc_config.MemSize = ADI_DDR3_MEM_8Gb; /* size of DDR memory */
Dmc_config.MemTemp = ADI_DDR3_MEM_NOMINAL_TEMP; /* Operating temperature range of DDR memory */
Dmc_config.MemDrv = ADI_DDR3_DRV_40; /* DDR memory's DriveStength */
Dmc_config.MemOdt = ADI_DDR3_ODT_120; /* DDR memory's ODT */

cclkdkl_ratio = (Dmc_config.DDRClockTimePeriod/ Dmc_config.CoreClockTimePeriod);
```

Figure 2: ADI_DMC_PARAM_LIST Snapshot



Based on the JESD79-3F JEDEC specifications^[5] given for a particular speed bin, the DDR parameters printed or used for configuring the DMC with the `Initialize_DMC_Basic` method should work from a functional perspective. However, check the parameter values with the specific memory device data sheet using the `DMC_Registers_List_SC595_SC596_SC598.xlsx` spreadsheet

- Initialize_DMC_Advanced** - Enable this macro in `main.h` file to initialize the DMC by configuring the `ADI_DMC_CONFIG` structure. This structure is the same as the one used in the `adi_dmc_SC59x_family_x_config.h` file of the preload/Init code. For custom DMC settings, the `ADI_DMC_CONFIG` structure must be updated according to the system requirements as shown in [Figure 3](#) and [Figure 4](#). The `ADI_DMC_CONFIG` structure can be configured using the `DMC_Registers_List_SC595_SC596_SC598.xlsx` spreadsheet in the *associated zip file*^[3] by entering various DMC-specific and DDR memory-specific parameters (from the device data sheet). See [Figure 5](#). Use the generated hex values for the `ADI_DMC_CONFIG` structure from the `DMC_Registers_List_SC595_SC596_SC598.xlsx` spreadsheet as shown in [Figure 6](#) to configure the macros in `main.h` file as shown in [Figure 3](#). This method of DMC initialization can be used to customize the DDR initialization routine in the preload/initcode as per the DDR memory data sheet; to gives the flexibility to fine tune any of the required DDR parameters.

```
#define CFG0_REG_DDR_DLLCTLCFG 0x0cf00622u1
#define CFG0_REG_DMC_MR2MR3 0x00180004u1
#define CFG0_REG_DMC_CTL_VALUE 0x08000a05u1
#define CFG0_REG_DMC_MRM1 0x0d7000c0u1
#define CFG0_REG_DMC_TR0_VALUE 0x4271cb6bu1
#define CFG0_REG_DMC_TR1_VALUE 0x61181860u1
#define CFG0_REG_DMC_TR2_VALUE 0x00450620u1
#define CFG0_REG_DMC_ZQCTL_0 0x00785A64u1
#define CFG0_REG_DMC_ZQCTL_1 0x00000000u1
#define CFG0_REG_DMC_ZQCTL_2 0x70000000u1
```

Figure 3: main.h file Snapshot

```

96     cclkclk_ratio = 1.25;
97
98     /* Set DMC Lane Reset */
99     adi_dmc_lane_reset(true);
100
101     /* Initialize CGU and CDU */
102     if((uint32_t)adi_pwr_cfg0_init() != 0)
103     {
104         return ADI_DMC_FAILURE;
105     }
106
107     /* Clear DMC Lane Reset */
108     adi_dmc_lane_reset(false);
109
110     // add macros here in a header file and that can be used here
111     static ADI_DMC_CONFIG config =
112     {
113         CFG0_REG_DDR_DLLCTLCFG,           /* u1DDR_DLLCTLCFG */
114         CFG0_REG_DMC_MR2MR3,             /* u1DDR_EMR2EMR3 */
115         CFG0_REG_DMC_CTL_VALUE,          /* u1DDR_CTL */
116         CFG0_REG_DMC_MRMR1,              /* u1DDR_MREMR1 */
117         CFG0_REG_DMC_TR0_VALUE,          /* u1DDR_TR0 */
118         CFG0_REG_DMC_TR1_VALUE,          /* u1DDR_TR1 */
119         CFG0_REG_DMC_TR2_VALUE,          /* u1DDR_TR2 */
120         CFG0_REG_DMC_ZQCTL_0,            /* u1DDR_ZQCTL0 */
121         CFG0_REG_DMC_ZQCTL_1,            /* u1DDR_ZQCTL1 */
122         CFG0_REG_DMC_ZQCTL_2,            /* u1DDR_ZQCTL2 */
123     };
124
125     /* Initialize DMC PHY registers */
126     adi_dmc_phy_calibration(&config);
127
128     /* Initialize DMC Controller */
129     if(adi_dmc_ctrl_init(&config) != ADI_DMC_SUCCESS)
130     {
131         return ADI_DMC_FAILURE;
132     }

```

Figure 4: main.c file Snapshot

Parameter	Value	Unit
DCLK	800	MHz
SDRAM Size	8192	MB
tRCD	13.75	ns
tWTR	6	tCK
tRP	13.75	ns
tRAS	35	ns
tRC	48.75	ns
tMRD	4	tCK
tREFI	7.8	us
tRFC	350	ns
tRRD	6	tCK
tFAW	40	ns
tRTP	6	tCK
tWR	15	ns
tXP	5	tCK
tCKE	4	tCK
CAS Read Latency (CL)	11	tCK
Burst Length	8	tCK
Driver Impedance (Memory)	RZQ/6(40)	Ohms
On Die Termination (Memory)	RZQ/2(120)	Ohms
Driver Impedance (Processor-	100	Ohms
Driver Impedance (Processor-	90	Ohms
On Die Termination (Processor)	75	Ohms
Additive Latency (AL)	AL Disabled	tCK
CAS Write Latency (CWL)	8	tCK

Figure 5: DMC_Registers_List_SC595_SC596_SC598.xlsx Snapshot

ADI_DMC_CONFIG Structure	32 bit Hex value
uDDR_DLLCTLCFG	CF00722
uDDR_EMR2EMR3	180004
uDDR_CTL	8000A05
uDDR_MREMR1	D7000C0
uDDR_TRO	4271CB6B
uDDR_TR1	61181860
uDDR_TR2	450620
uDDR_ZQCTL0	785A64
uDDR_ZQCTL1	0
uDDR_ZQCTL2	70000000

Figure 6: DMC_Registers_List_SC595_SC596_SC598.xlsx Snapshot

Validating the DMC Interface

Once the DMC is initialized, it is important to validate it.

- All DMC registers must be initialized to the correct values
- Resolve any basic issues with the DMC hardware interface
- The DMC must be correctly initialized by the software. The register values from the register browser can be compared with the register values in the `DMC_Registers_List_SC595_SC596_SC598.xlsx` spreadsheet.

The `Memory_Sweep_Test()` function can be used to check whether all the cores and DMA (MDMA0) accesses to the DMC are working for different data word sizes (8-/16-/32-/64-bit and 32-byte DMA) and for different data patterns (0x0, 0xF, 0x5, 0xA, incremental, random, and all bits toggling). The `main.c` file in the `ADSP-SC598_DMCconfigGenerator_core1` project uses these functions to validate the DMC interface. The memory sweep size used in this code is 0x800000 (8 MB); it can be changed to validate the full DMC memory range (for example, 2 Gb = 256 MB).

Creating Preload and Initialization Code with Customized CGU and DMC Settings

Preload and initialization code are two concepts that are related to configuring the CGU and DMC prior to the application code running. For a stand-alone application, while performing an active debug via the emulator preload code is used and for controlling the boot stream initialization code is used.

Preload Code

When performing active debug on a target platform, an emulator is used. To make working with the board as transparent as possible for the user, the CrossCore® Embedded Studio (CCES) tools automate initialization of the CGU/DMC hardware. Applications can be built and loaded to off-chip memory for use in a debug session on the targeted board. Debugging uses *Preload Code*. The preload code projects can be found at `Analog Devices\CrossCore Embedded Studio 2.11.0\SHARC\ldr\init_code\SC59x_Init` in the CCES installation directory.

CCES uses the pre-built executable file (See [Figure 7](#)) to initialize the CGU and DMC before loading the actual application using the emulator.

Program	Options	Silicon revision
Device 0 [Core 1] <input type="checkbox"/> C:\Analog Devices\CrossCore Embedded Studio 2.11.0\SHARC\ldr\ezkitSC598W_preload_core1.dxe	Reset, Run after load	any

Figure 7: Preload Code for EV-SC598-SOM

Initialization Code

Unlike preload code, initialization code is actually a part of the application. It is separate from the application. The DXE output is pre-pended to the DXE file of application when CCES assembles the loader stream (LDR) that the processor parses during the boot process. This separate DXE is called the *Initialization Block* in the LDR file. The DXE is booted first into on-chip memory, and subsequently executed before any attempts are made to resolve anything to the external DDR space. It is the ideal place for configuring the CGU and DMC in advance of trying to boot to DDR memory. The Init code projects can be found at *Analog Devices\CrossCore Embedded Studio 2.11.0\SHARC\ldr\init_code\SC59x_Init* in the CCES installation directory. The DXE output corresponding to the Init code project can be used as the default initialization code when generating an LDR file by pointing to the DXE in the Loader Options page of the Project Properties. See [Figure 8](#).

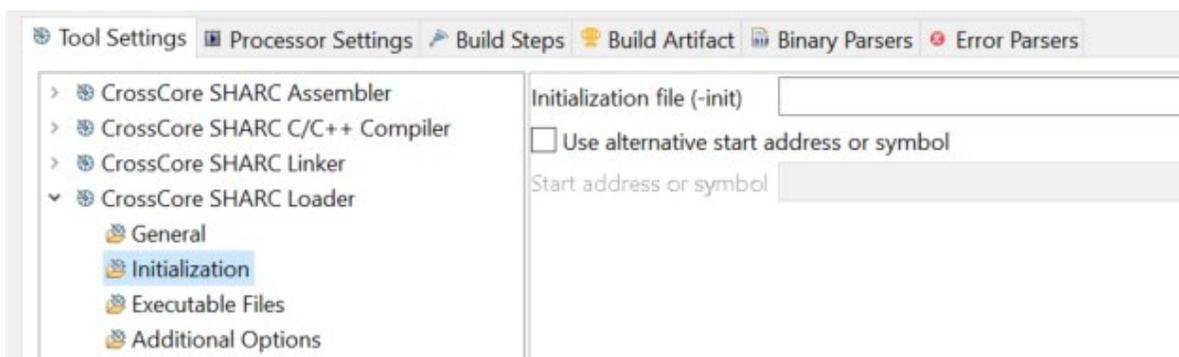


Figure 8: Initialization Code Selection in the Loader Options

Typically, for applications requiring a one-time CGU and DMC initialization after reset, the preload (when loading the application via emulator) or initialization code (when booting the application standalone) is sufficient. However, it is important to understand how to use and modify the default preload and initialization code for customized CGU/DMC settings.

Modifying Default Preload and Initialization Code for Customized CGU/DMC Settings

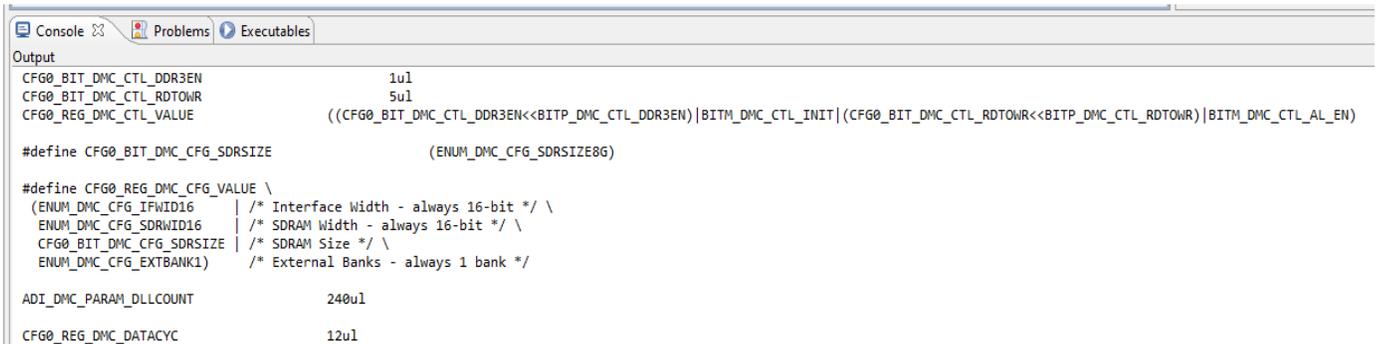
The CGU and DMC settings in the default preload and initialization source code can be modified for the following conditions:

- When using non-default CGU settings
- When using a custom board with a different memory device than the one available on the evaluation board

For example, use the following steps to modify the default preload code `sc5948_preload_Core0` project for the ADSP-SC598 processor.

1. Edit the `adi_pwr_SC598_family_1GHz_config.h` file to change the CGU and CDU configurations.
2. Edit the `adi_pwr_SC59x_config.h` file to configure the `cclkclk_ratio` value.

3. Edit the `adi_dmc_SC598_family_800MHz_config.h` file as shown in [Figure 10](#) using the output printed on console (shown in [Figure 9](#)) and the `adi_printDMCconfig()` API present in the `ADSP-SC598_DMCconfigGenerator_core1` project. Or, initialize the `ADI_DMC_CONFIG` structure in the `adi_dmc_SC59x_config.c` file (shown in [Figure 11](#)) using the `DMC_Registers_List_SC595_SC596_SC598.xlsx` (shown in [Figure 3](#) and [Figure 6](#)) spreadsheet. See the the associated [zip file^{\[3\]}](#) for the spreadsheet, and code examples. Refer to the [DMC Initialization](#) section for details.



```

Output
CFG0_BIT_DMC_CTL_DDR3EN          1u1
CFG0_BIT_DMC_CTL_RDTOWR         5u1
CFG0_REG_DMC_CTL_VALUE           ((CFG0_BIT_DMC_CTL_DDR3EN<<BITP_DMC_CTL_DDR3EN)|BITM_DMC_CTL_INIT|(CFG0_BIT_DMC_CTL_RDTOWR<<BITP_DMC_CTL_RDTOWR)|BITM_DMC_CTL_AL_EN)

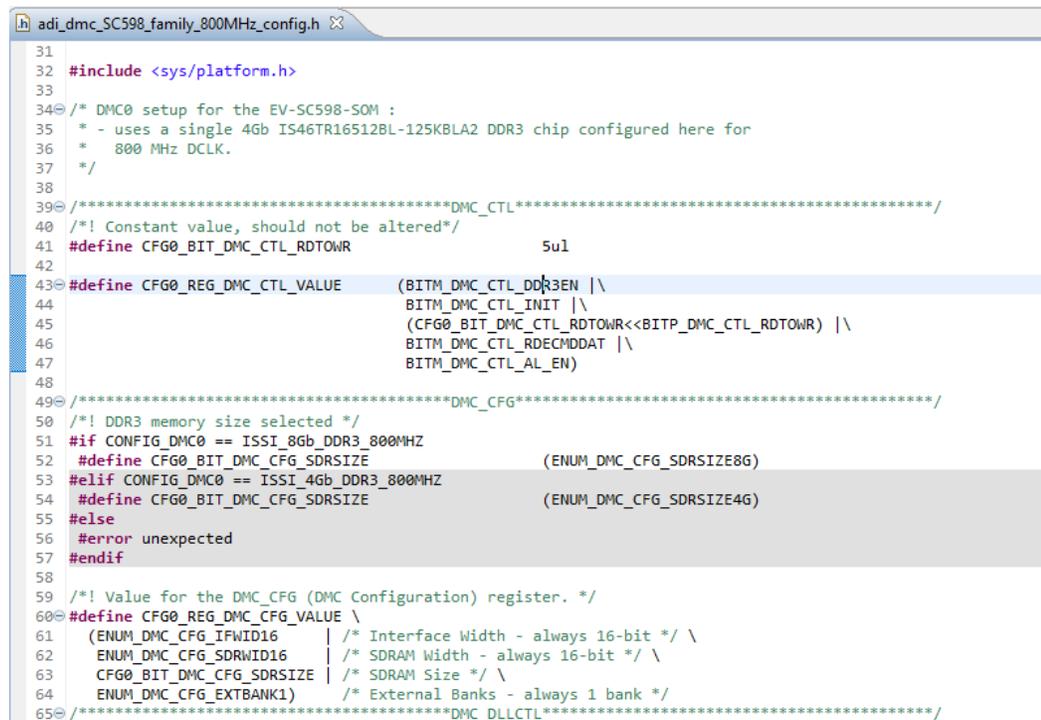
#define CFG0_BIT_DMC_CFG_SDRSIZE      (ENUM_DMC_CFG_SDRSIZE8G)

#define CFG0_REG_DMC_CFG_VALUE \
(ENUM_DMC_CFG_IFWID16 | /* Interface Width - always 16-bit */ \
ENUM_DMC_CFG_SDRWID16 | /* SDRAM Width - always 16-bit */ \
CFG0_BIT_DMC_CFG_SDRSIZE | /* SDRAM Size */ \
ENUM_DMC_CFG_EXTBANK1) /* External Banks - always 1 bank */

ADI_DMC_PARAM_DLLCOUNT           240u1
CFG0_REG_DMC_DATAACYC             12u1

```

Figure 9: `adi_printDMCconfig()` API Snapshot



```

31
32 #include <sys/platform.h>
33
34 /* DMC0 setup for the EV-SC598-SOM :
35 * - uses a single 4Gb IS46TR16512BL-125KBLA2 DDR3 chip configured here for
36 * 800 MHz DCLK.
37 */
38
39 /******DMC_CTL*****/
40 /*! Constant value, should not be altered*/
41 #define CFG0_BIT_DMC_CTL_RDTOWR          5u1
42
43 #define CFG0_REG_DMC_CTL_VALUE           (BITM_DMC_CTL_DDR3EN |\
44                                         BITM_DMC_CTL_INIT |\
45                                         (CFG0_BIT_DMC_CTL_RDTOWR<<BITP_DMC_CTL_RDTOWR) |\
46                                         BITM_DMC_CTL_RDECMDDAT |\
47                                         BITM_DMC_CTL_AL_EN)
48
49 /******DMC_CFG*****/
50 /*! DDR3 memory size selected */
51 #if CONFIG_DMC0 == ISSI_8Gb_DDR3_800MHZ
52 #define CFG0_BIT_DMC_CFG_SDRSIZE        (ENUM_DMC_CFG_SDRSIZE8G)
53 #elif CONFIG_DMC0 == ISSI_4Gb_DDR3_800MHZ
54 #define CFG0_BIT_DMC_CFG_SDRSIZE        (ENUM_DMC_CFG_SDRSIZE4G)
55 #else
56 #error unexpected
57 #endif
58
59 /*! Value for the DMC_CFG (DMC Configuration) register. */
60 #define CFG0_REG_DMC_CFG_VALUE \
61 (ENUM_DMC_CFG_IFWID16 | /* Interface Width - always 16-bit */ \
62  ENUM_DMC_CFG_SDRWID16 | /* SDRAM Width - always 16-bit */ \
63  CFG0_BIT_DMC_CFG_SDRSIZE | /* SDRAM Size */ \
64  ENUM_DMC_CFG_EXTBANK1) /* External Banks - always 1 bank */
65 /******DMC_DLLCTL*****/

```

Figure 10: `adi_dmc_SC598_family_800MHz_config.h` Snapshot

```

44 uint32_t adi_dmc_cfg0_init(void)
45 {
46     uint32_t status = 0u;
47
48     static ADI_DMC_CONFIG config =
49     {
50         CFG0_REG_DDR_DLLCTLCFG,
51         CFG0_REG_DMC_MR2MR3,
52         CFG0_REG_DMC_CTL_VALUE,
53         CFG0_REG_DMC_MRMR1,
54         CFG0_REG_DMC_TR0_VALUE,
55         CFG0_REG_DMC_TR1_VALUE,
56         CFG0_REG_DMC_TR2_VALUE,
57         0x00785A64uL, /* 0x78 (Data/DQS ODT)
58                        0x5a (90ohms Data/DQS/DM/CLK Drive Strength)
59                        0x64 (100ohms Address/Command Drive Strength) */
60         0uL,
61         0x70000000uL
62     };
63
64     /* Initialize DMC PHY registers */
65     adi_dmc_phy_calibration(&config);
66
67     /* Initialize DMC Controller */
68     if(adi_dmc_ctrl_init(&config) != ADI_DMC_SUCCESS)
69     {
70         /* Assign error status return value */
71         status = 1u;
72     }
73
74     return status;
75 }
76
77 /*@*/

```

Figure 11: `adi_dmc_SC59x_config.c` Initializing `ADI_DMC_CONFIG` Structure Snapshot

References

- [1] *ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598: SHARC+ Dual-Core DSP with Arm Cortex-A55 Preliminary Data Sheet (Rev. PrE)*. Analog Devices, Inc.
- [2] *ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598 SHARC+ Processor Hardware Reference*. May 2022, Analog Devices, Inc.
- [3] *Associated ZIP File (EE-443V01.zip) for ADSP-SC595/SC596/SC598 Programming Guidelines for Dynamic Memory Controller (EE-443)*. September 2022. Analog Devices, Inc.
- [4] *Silicon Anomaly List of the SHARC+® ADSP-SC595/ SC596/SC598 product(s)*, August 2022, Analog Devices, Inc.
- [5] *JESD79-3F*, July 2012. JEDEC SOLID STATE TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION

Document History

Revision	Description
Rev 1 –September, 2022 by Deepak SH	Initial Release.