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嵌 入 式 培 训 专 家

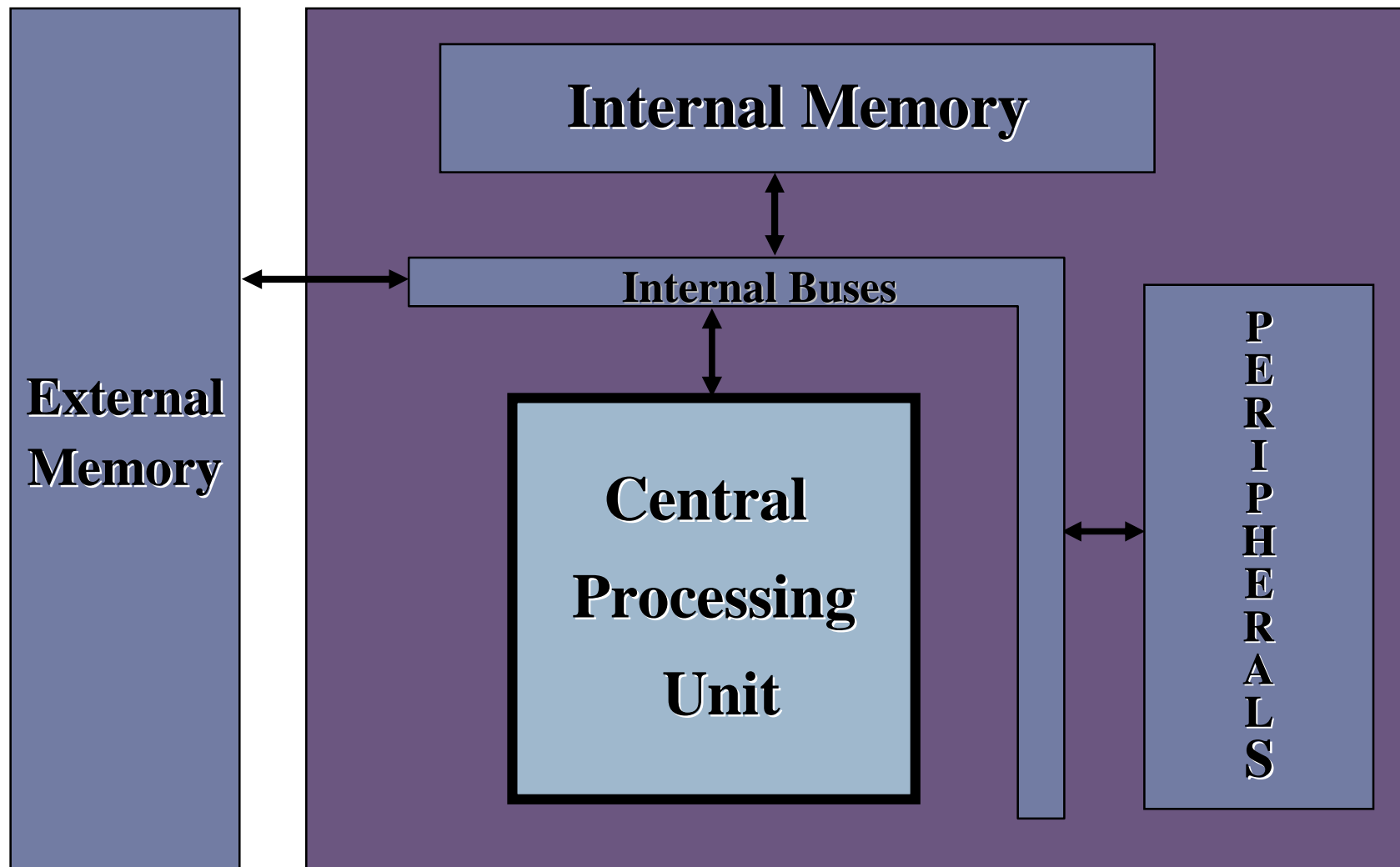


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C6000 体系结构和汇编语言

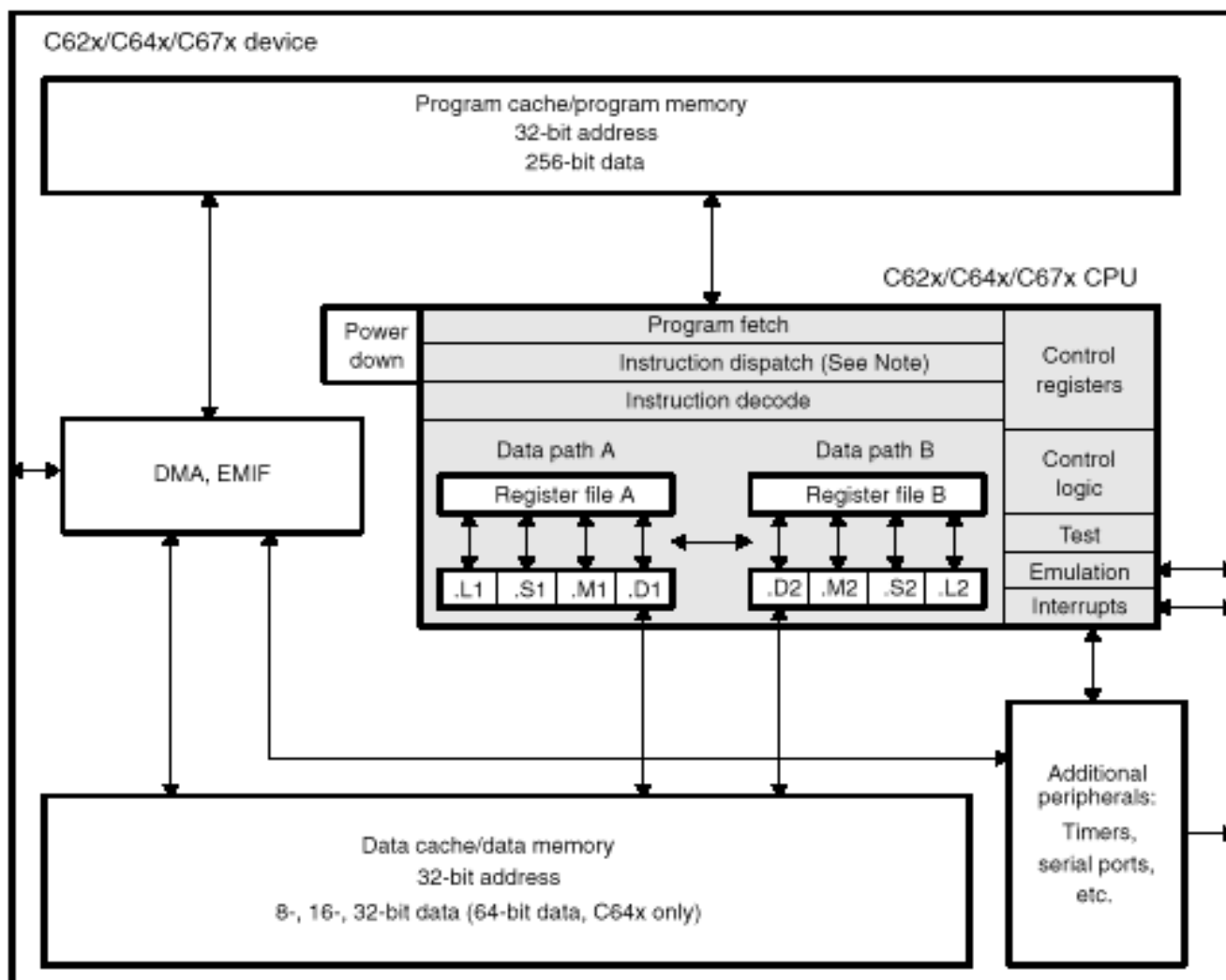
General DSP System Block Diagram



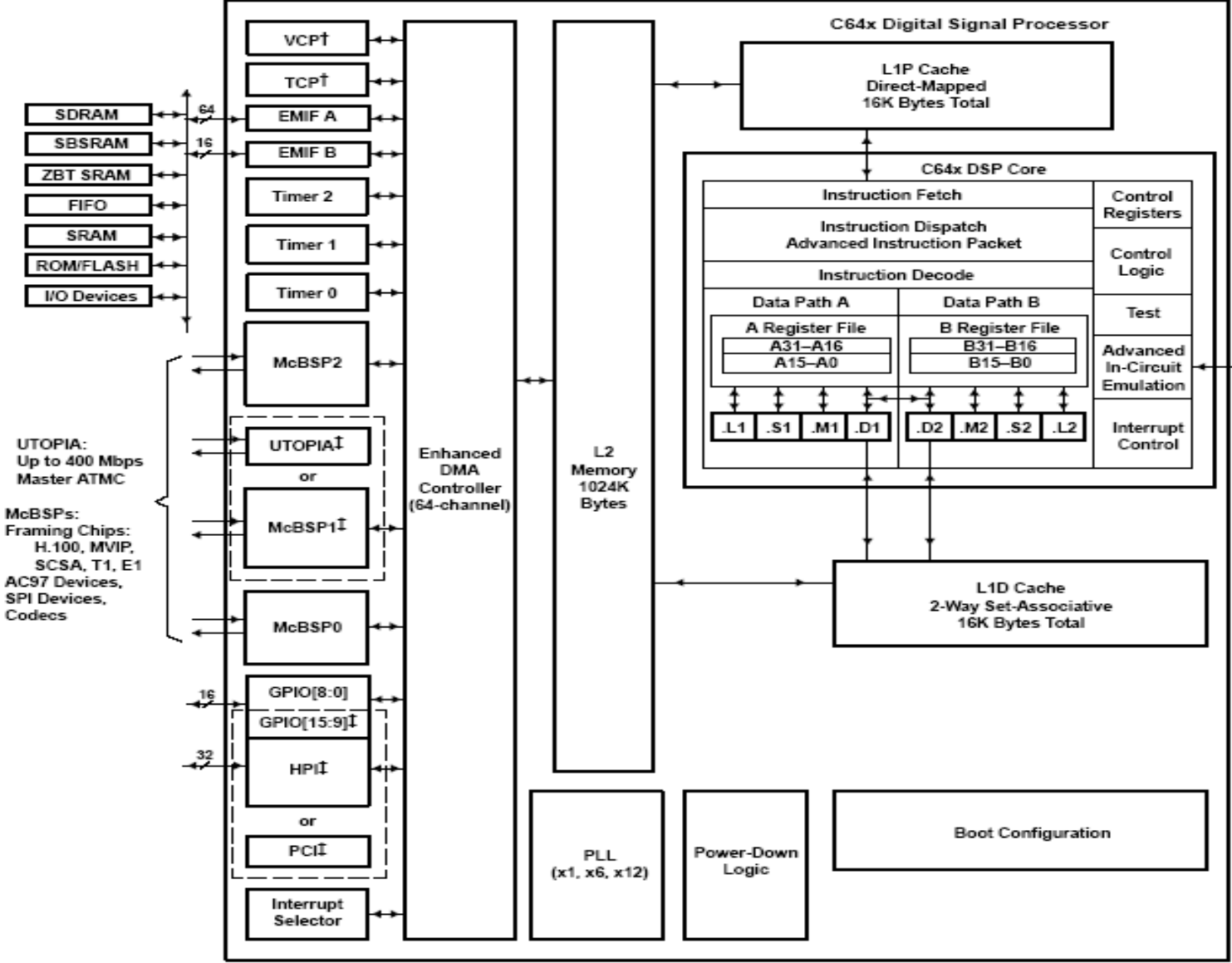
C6000 CPU Architecture



VLIW, Very Long Instruction word

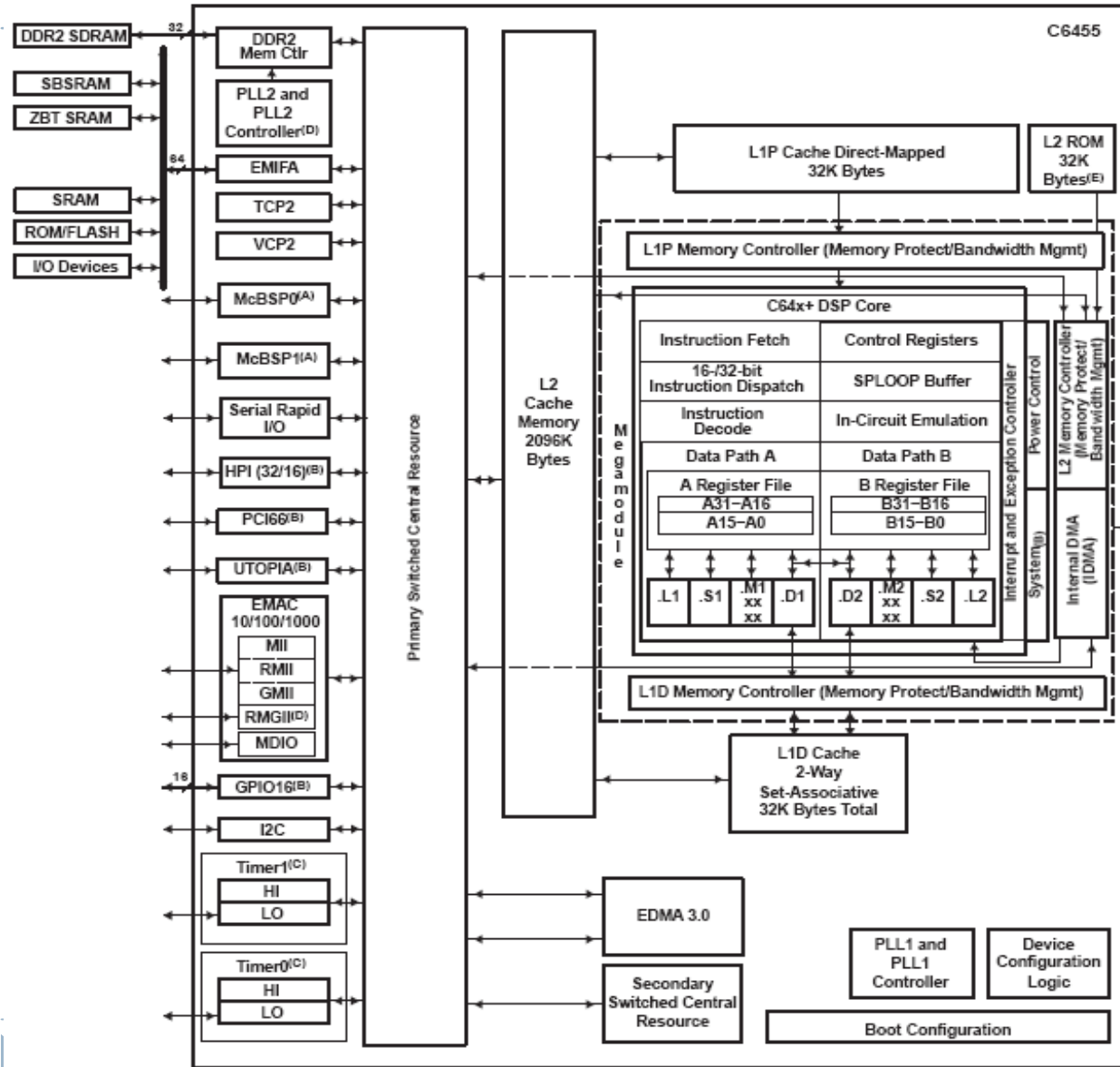


TMS320C6416

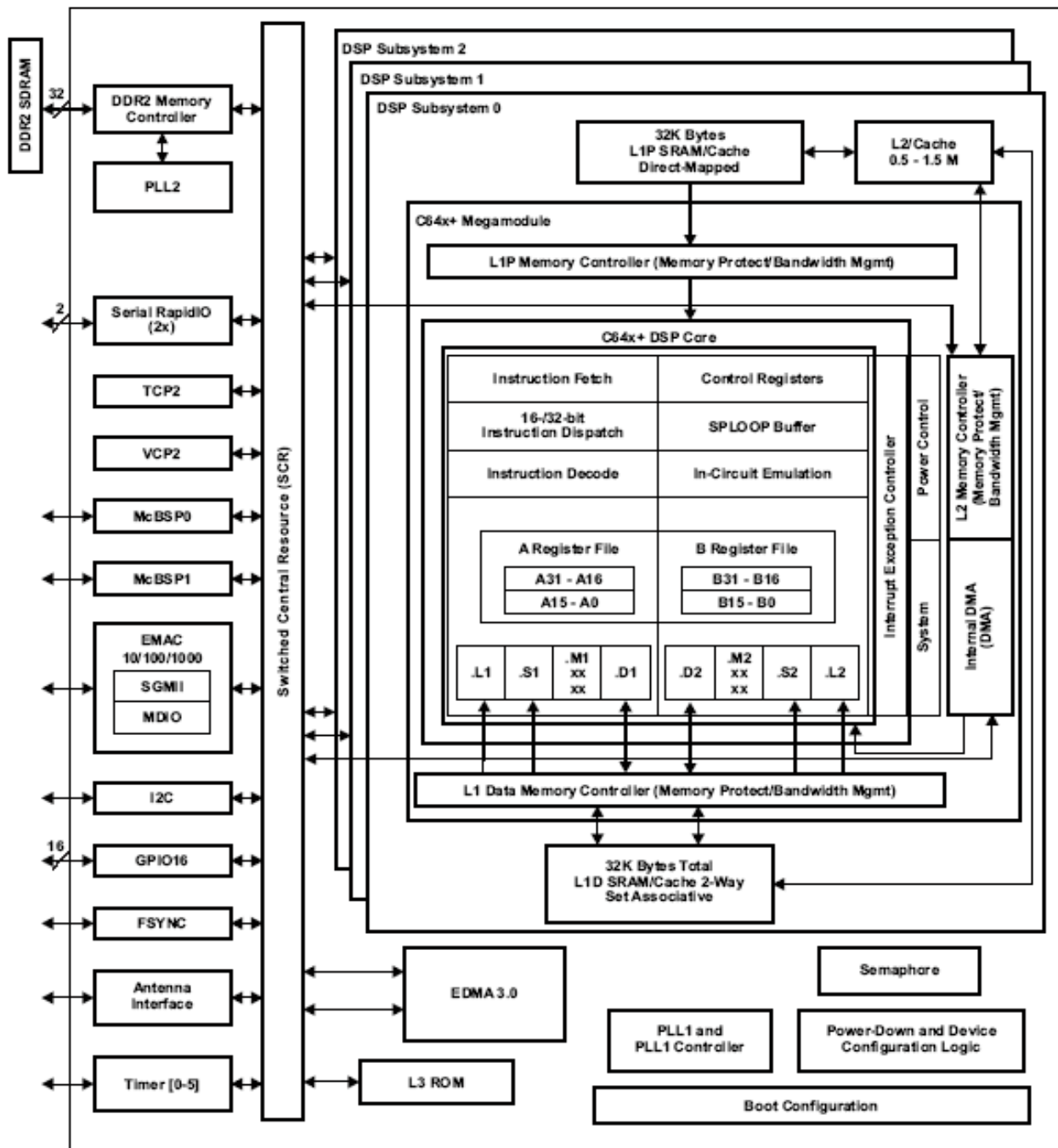


- } 2001年
- } 600~1000MHz
- } PCI
- } EMIFA/EMI
- } FB
- } L1(16KB*2)/L2(1MB)

TMS320C6455



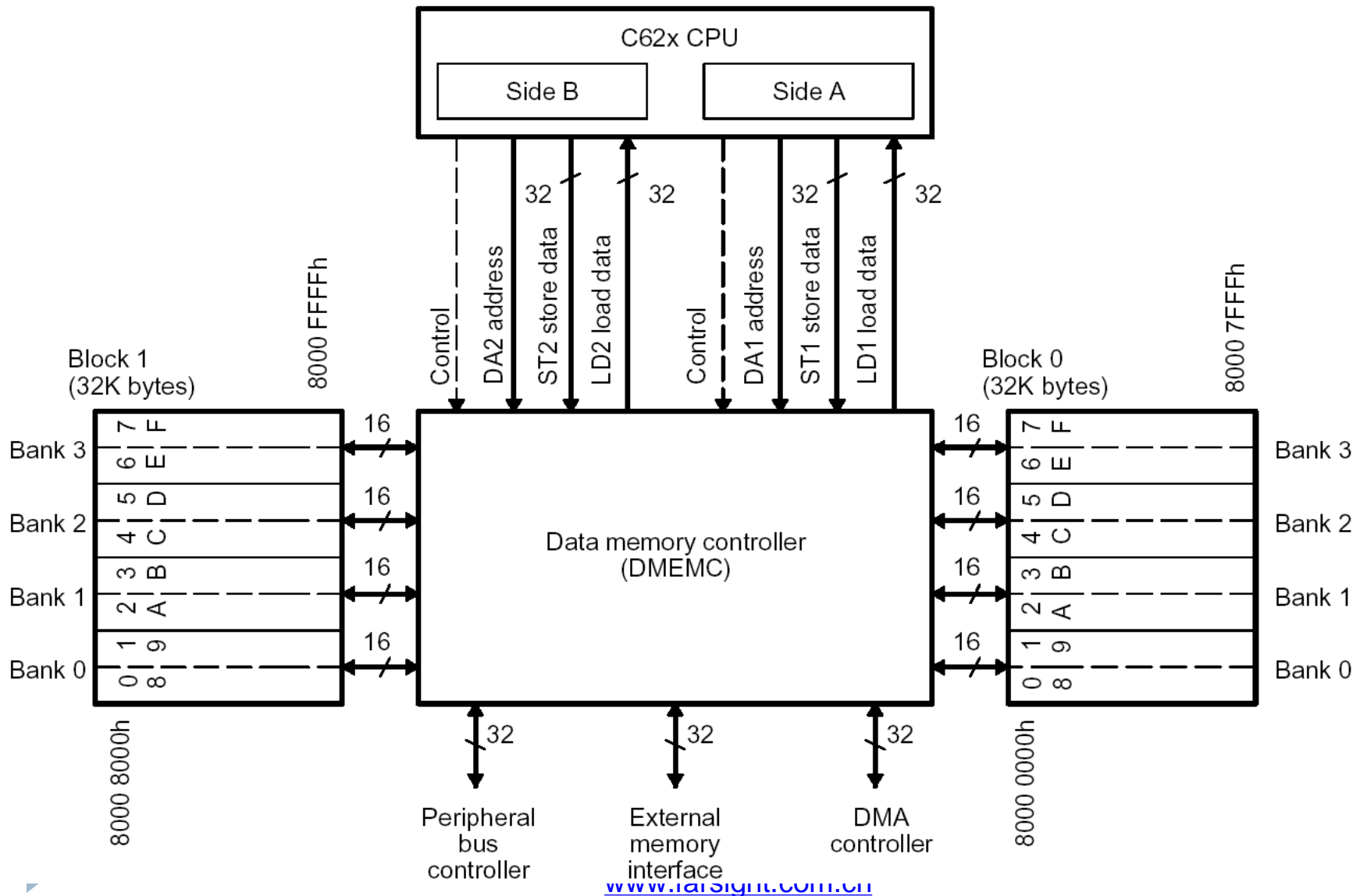
- } 2005年
- } 720~1100MHz
- } TMS320C64x+核
- } 32×32bit乘法器
- } 1 SRIO 4X: 1.25-, 2.5-, 3.125-Gbps Link Rates
- } EMIFA+DDRII
- } L1/L2容量增大一倍
- } PCI 32bit/66MHz
- } 10/100/1000 Mb/s Ethernet MAC (EMAC)



- } 2008年
- } 1000MHz
- } **3 × TMS320C64x+核**
- } 32 × 32bit乘法器
- } SRIO 2个1X: 1.25-, 2.5-, 3.125-Gbps Link Rates
- } DDRII
- } EMIFA没有了
- } L2—3MB, 可配置
- } PCI 没有
- } 10/100/1000 Mb/s Ethernet MAC (EMAC)

• 计划中:
C6472: 六核

C6201/04/05 片内存储器



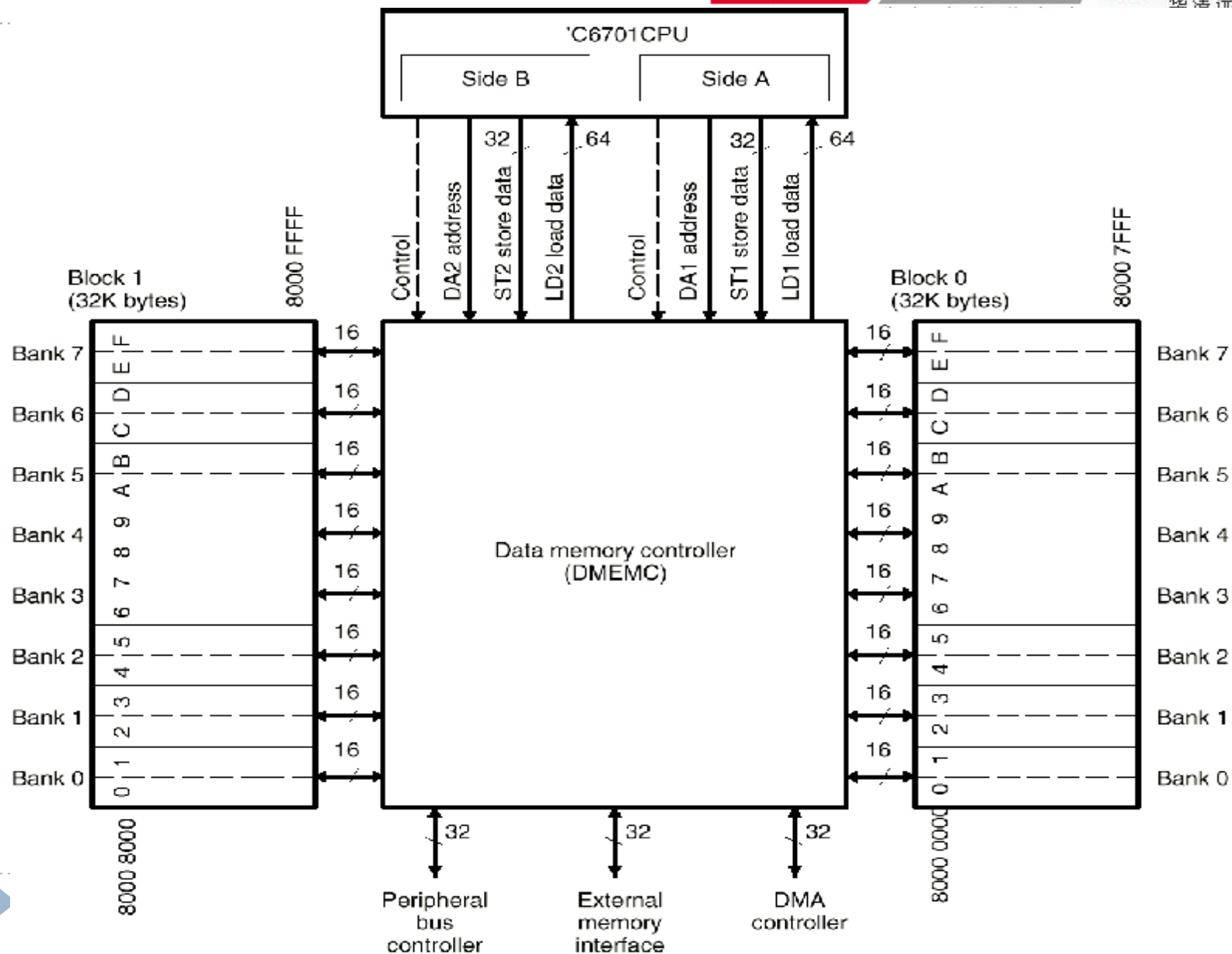
C6701片内存储器

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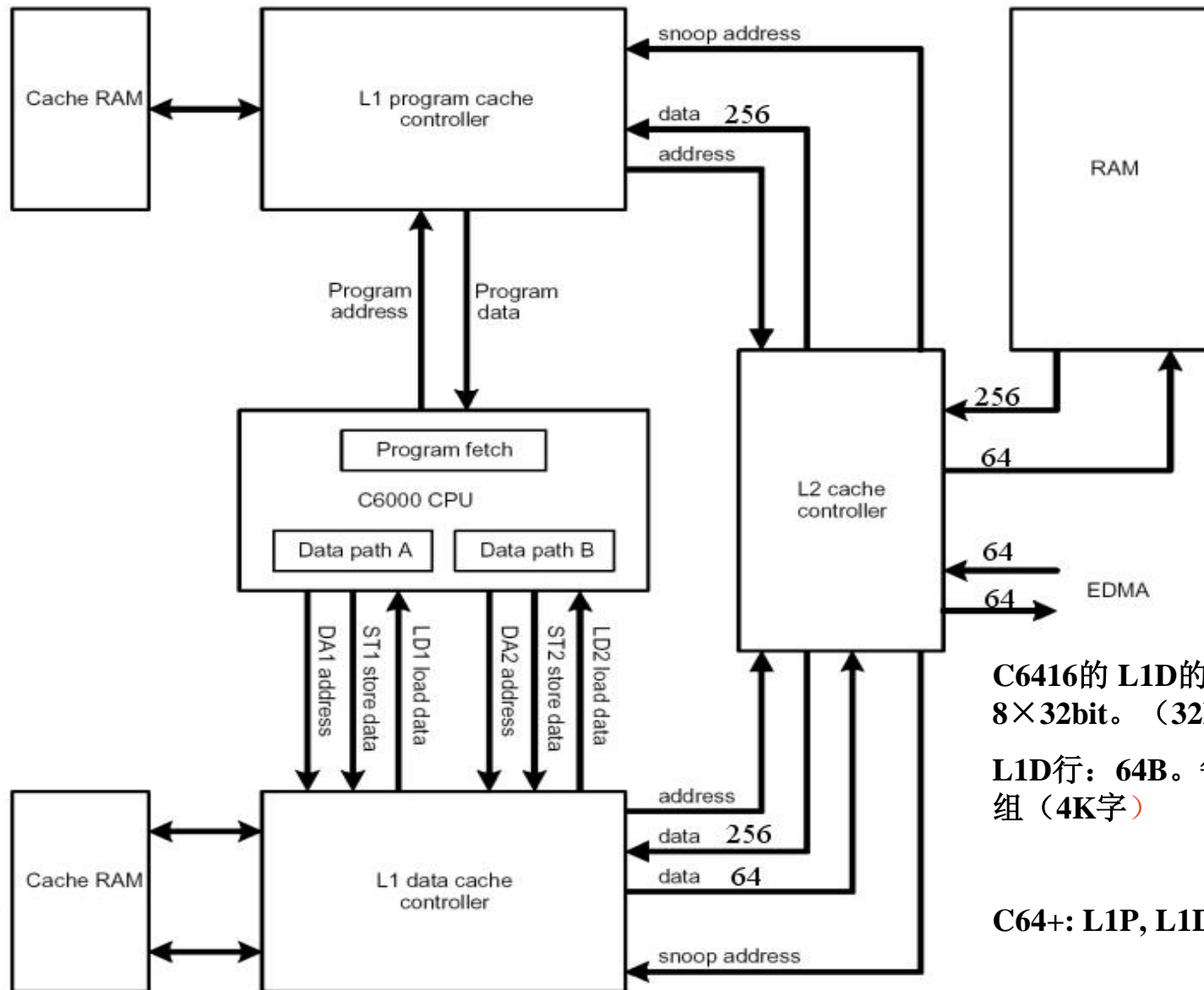
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C64x 片内2级存储器

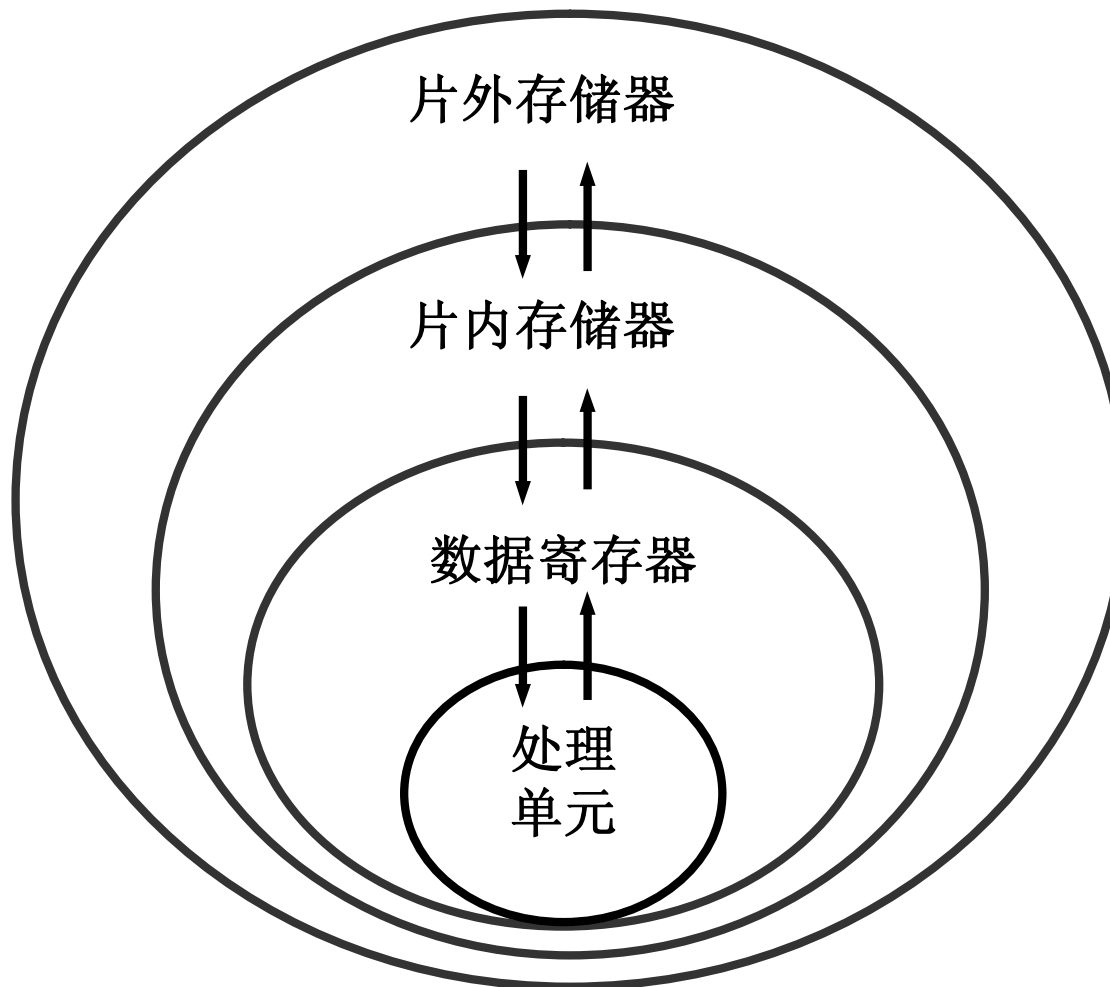


C6416的 L1D的存储体结构：
8×32bit。（32B）

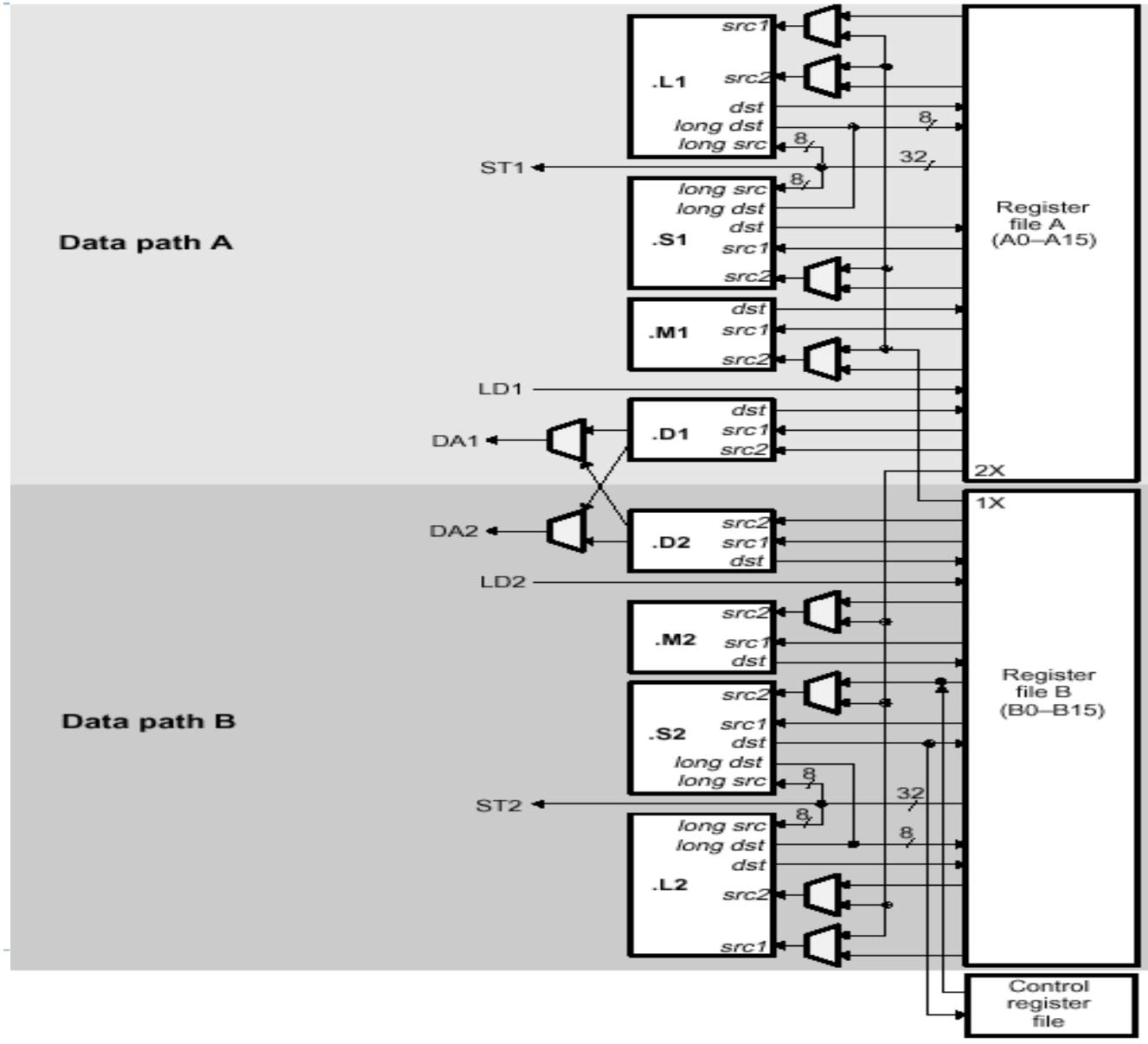
L1D行：64B。每组2行，共128组（4K字）

C64+：L1P, L1D 都是8KWord

程序员角度的DSP结构：存储器的层次



C62xx CPU Core



C67xx CPU Core

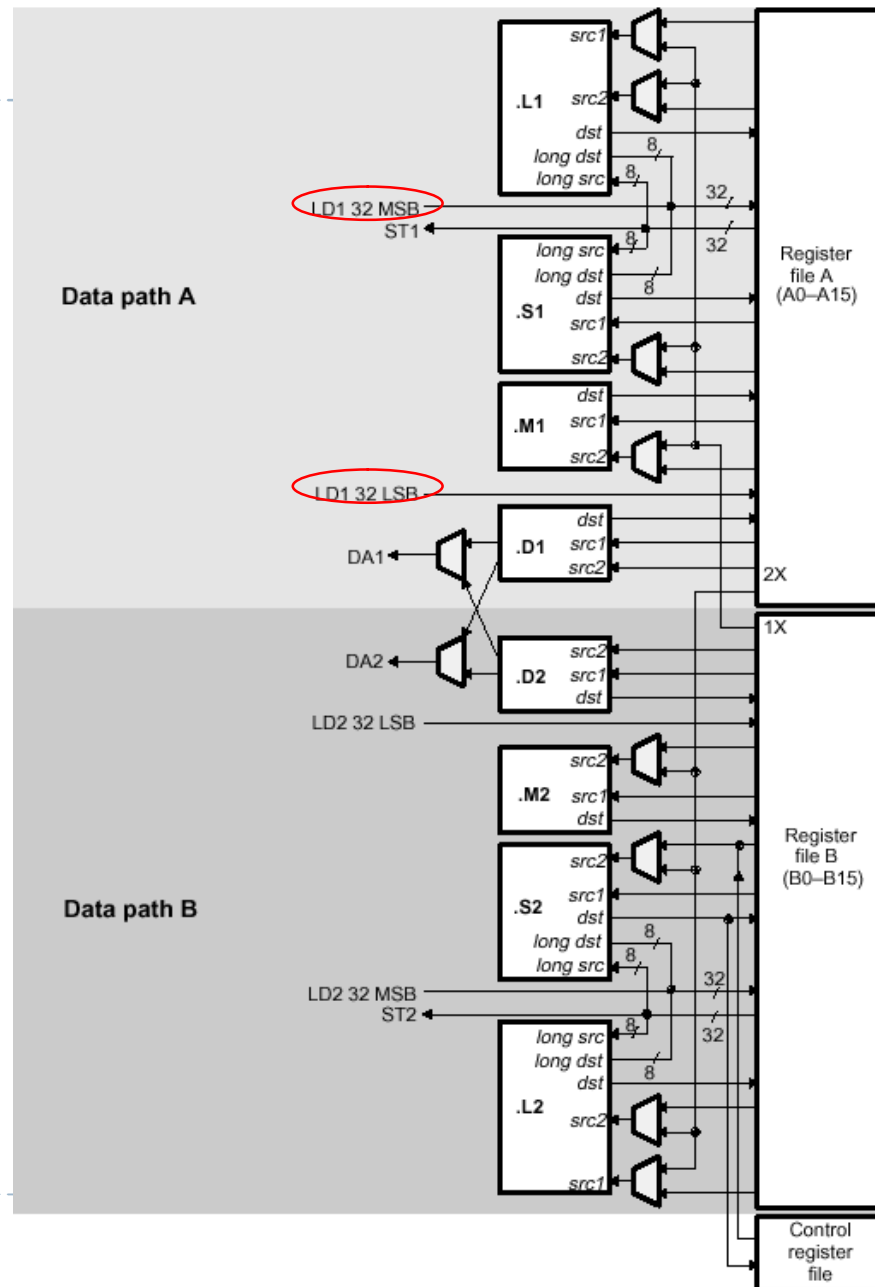
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C64xx CPU Core

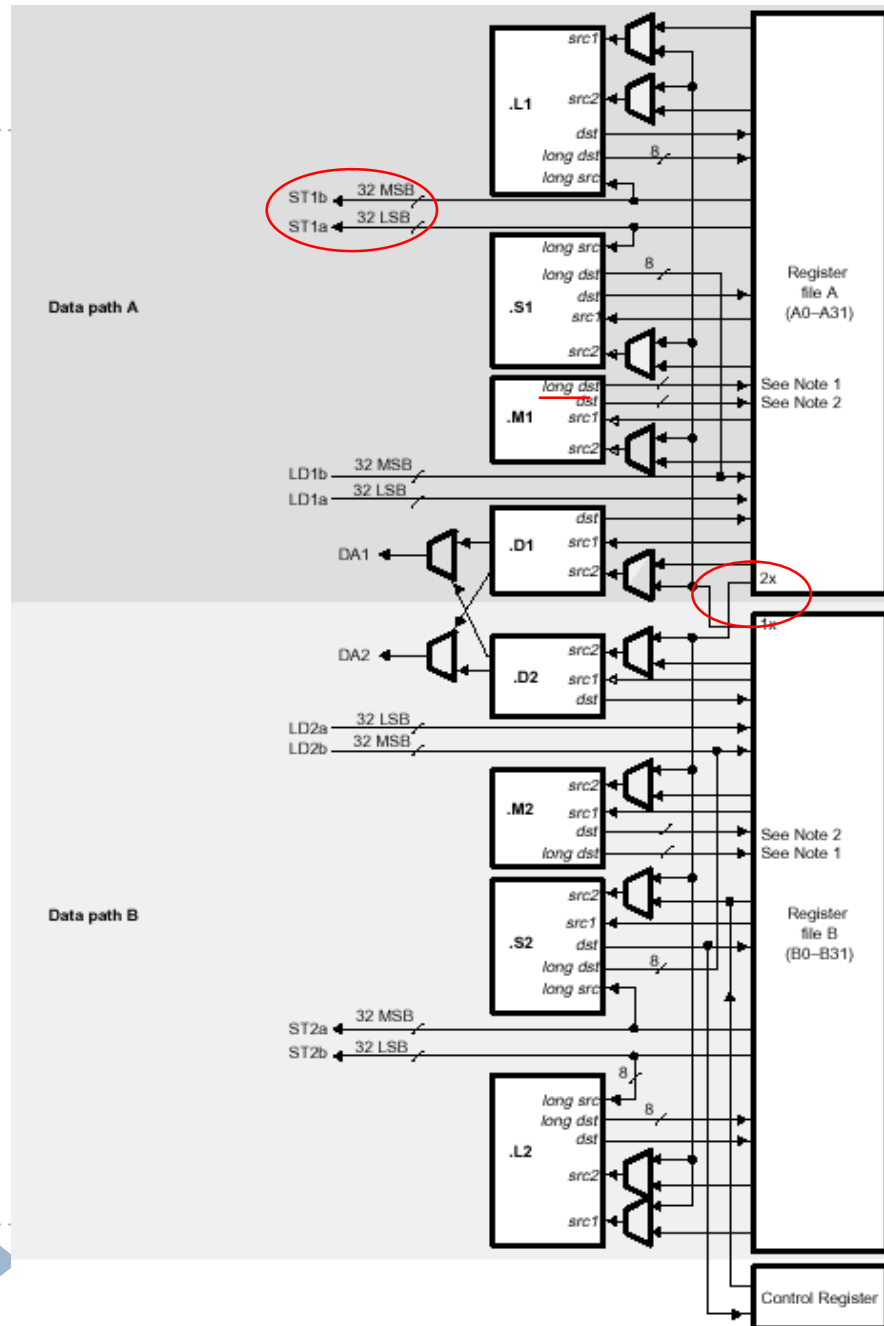
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一条C6000的指令和其机器码



- u C6000: ADD .D2 B5,B4,B4
ADD (.D2 or.D1) src2,src1,dst1
- u 00000010000101001000100001000010
- u 000 0 00100 00101 00100 010000 10000 1 0
- u (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)
- u (1) 条件寄存器: A1,A2,B0~2; C64添加A0
- u (2) z, 指定条件寄存器的判断条件
- u (3) dst, 目的
- u (4) src2, 源2
- u (5) src1, 源1
- u (6) 操作码: 设定唯一指令的码, sint, 2个源和目标都为有符号整数且功能单元为D时的操作码就是010000 ;
- u (7) 固定值
- u (8) s, 选择A边寄存器还是B边寄存器
- u (9) p, 是否并行

SOP (乘法累加) On C6000

3类指令:

1)运算类

2)数据搬移类

3)流程控制类

```

MVKL .S1 pt1, A5
MVKH .S1 pt1, A5

MVKL .S1 pt2, A6
MVKH .S1 pt2, A6

MVKL .S1 pt3, A7
MVKH .S1 pt3, A7
MVKL .S2 count, B0
ZERO .L1 A4
loop : LDH .D1 *A5++, A0
        LDH .D1 *A6++, A1
        NOP
        MPY .M1 A0, A1, A3
        NOP
        ADD .L1 A4, A3, A4
        SUB .S2 B0, 1, B0
[B0]   B .S2 loop
        NOP
        STW .D1 A4, *A7
    
```

SOP循环核的优化

使用并行指令

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```
loop:
    ldh.d1    *A8++,A2
    ldh.d1    *A9++,A3
    nop      4

    mpy.m1    A2,A3,A4
    nop
    add.l1    A4,A6,A6

    sub.l2    B0,1,B0
[b0] b.s1    loop
    nop      5
```

n 哪些指令可以并行？



并行指令

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```
loop:
    ldh.d1    *A8++,A2
    || ldh.d1  *A9++,A3
    nop      4

    mpy.m1   A2,A3,A4
    nop
    add.l1   A4,A6,A6

    sub.l2   B0,1,B0
[b0] b.s1   loop
    nop     5
```

n 哪些指令可以并行？

(1) 两条取指令并行：

放“||”在第二个ldh前

.d1改为.d2，A改为B

填充延迟间隙

```
loop:
    ldh.d1    *A8++,A2
    || ldh.d2  *B9++,B3
    nop      4

    mpy.m1x   A2,B3,A4
    nop
    add.l11   A4,A6,A6

    sub.l12   B0,1,B0
[b0] b.s1    loop
    nop      5
```

- n NOP: 相当于未优化
- n 为了消除NOP, 如何调整指令顺序?

填充延迟间隙

```
loop:
    ldh.d1    *A8++,A2
    || ldh.d2    *B9++,B3
    sub.l2    B0,1,B0
    [b0] b.s1    loop
    nop      2
    mpy.m1x   A2,B3,A4
    nop
    add.l1    A4,A6,A6
```

Sub和b指令移到ldh指令后:

- n LD的nop由4降为2
- n B的nop被消除

填充延迟间隙优化结果



✓	No Optimization	
	16 cycles x 40 iterations =	640
✓	Parallel Optimization	
	15 cycles x 40 iterations =	600
✓	Filling Delay Slots	
	8 cycles x 40 iterations =	320
Word Wide Optimizations		

循环代码展开举例

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```

        mvk      4, B0
loop:   ldh
        ||      ldh
        mpy
        add                    ; adds 1, 2, 3, & 4
[B0]   sub      B0, 1, B0
[B0]   b        loop
```

循环展开: 减少B的开销, 但增加代码尺寸



```

                mvk      2, B0
loop:          ldh
              ||      ldh
                mpy
                add                ; adds 1 & 3
              ||      ldh
                ldh
                mpy
                add                ; adds 2 & 4
[B0]          sub      B0, 1, B0
[B0]          b        loop

```

n 循环次数减少一半

软件流水的SOP: 编排表



	PROLOG							LOOP	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
.L1								4 add	
.L2	6	sub	sub ₂	sub ₃	sub ₄	sub ₅	sub ₆	sub ₇	
.S1									
.S2		5	B	B ₂	B ₃	B ₄	B ₅	B ₆	
.M1					3	mpy	mpy ₂	mpy ₃	
.M2									
.D1	1	ldh m	ldh ₂	ldh ₃	ldh ₄	ldh ₅	ldh ₆	ldh ₇	ldh ₈
.D2	2	ldh n	ldh ₂	ldh ₃	ldh ₄	ldh ₅	ldh ₆	ldh ₇	ldh ₈



Sop软件流水的汇编代码



```
c0:      ldh  .D1  *A1++,A2
||      ldh  .D2  *B1++,B2

c1:      ldh  .D1  *A1++,A2
||      ldh  .D2  *B1++,B2
|| [B0] sub  .L2  B0,1,B0
```

```
c2_3_4: ldh  .D1  *A1++,A2
||      ldh  .D2  *B1++,B2
|| [B0] sub  .L2  B0,1,B0
|| [B0] B    .S2  c7
      .
      .
      .
```

```
c5_6:    ldh  .D1  *A1++,A2
||      ldh  .D2  *B1++,B2
|| [B0] sub  .L2  B0,1,B0
|| [B0] B    .S2  c7
||      mpy  .M1x A2,B2,A3
      .
      .
```

*** Single-Cycle Loop

```
c7:      ldh  .D1  *A1++,A2
||      ldh  .D2  *B1++,B2
|| [B0] sub  .L2  B0,1,B0
|| [B0] B    .S2  c7
||      mpy  .M1x A2,B2,A3
||      add  .L1  A4,A3,A4
```



```

.global      _mpympyh
_mpympyh:   .cproc
            .reg

            zero      sum1
            zero      sum2
            SHR        n, 1, n

loop:       ;.trip 20
            LDW        *p_x++, x
            LDW        *p_a++, a
            MPY        x, a, prod1
            MPYH       a, x, prod2
            ADD        prod1, sum1, sum1
            ADD        prod2, sum2, sum2
            SUB        n, 1, n
            [n] B      loop
            ADD        sum1, sum2, sum
            .return    sum
            .endproc

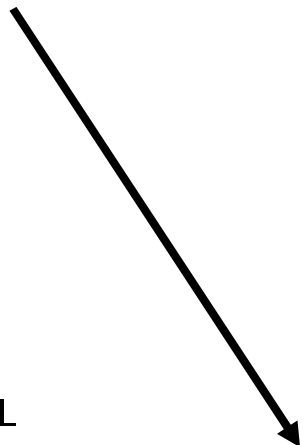
```

loop: ; PIPED LOOP KERNEL

```

            ADD        .L2      B7,B4,B4      ; |13|
            ||        ADD        .L1      A5,A0,A0      ; |14| |
            ||        MPY        .M2X     A3,B6,B7      ; @@|11|
            ||        MPYH       .M1X     B6,A3,A5      ; @@|12|
            || [ B0]   B          .S1      loop          ; @@@@|16| |
            || [ B0]   ADD        .S2     0xffffffff,B0,B0 ; @@@@|15|
            ||        LDW        .D1T1    *A4++,A3      ; @@@@@@|9|
            ||        LDW        .D2T2    *B5++,B6      ; @@@@@@|10|

```



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