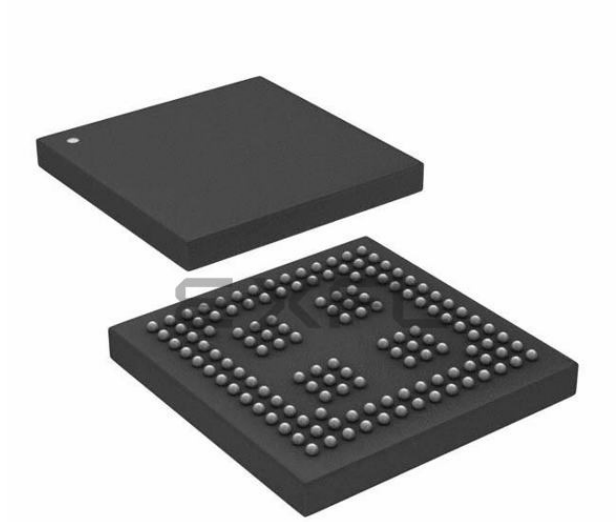

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Understanding Embedded - DSP (Digital Signal Processors)

Embedded - DSP (Digital Signal Processors) are specialized microprocessors designed to perform complex mathematical computations on digital signals in real-time. Unlike general-purpose processors, DSPs are optimized for high-speed numeric processing tasks, making them ideal for applications that require efficient and precise manipulation of digital data. These processors are fundamental in converting and processing signals in various forms, including audio, video, and communication signals, ensuring that data is accurately interpreted and utilized in embedded systems.

Applications of Embedded - DSP (Digital Signal Processors)

Details	
Product Status	Active
Type	Floating Point
Interface	DAI, SPI
Clock Rate	150MHz
Non-Volatile Memory	ROM (512kB)
On-Chip RAM	256kB
Voltage - I/O	3.30V
Voltage - Core	1.20V
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	136-LFBGA, CSPBGA
Supplier Device Package	136-CSPBGA (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/analog-devices/adsp-21262sbbcz150

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REVISION HISTORY

12/12—Rev. F to Rev. G

Corrected Long Word Memory Space in Table 4 in Memory and I/O Interface Features 4

Updated Development Tools 8

Added section, Related Signal Chains 9

Changed the package designator in Figure 36 from BC-136 to BC-136-1. This change in no way affects form, fit, or function. See Outline Dimensions 43

Updated Ordering Guide 45

Table 5. Internal Memory Space (ADSP-21262/ADSP-21266)

IOP Registers 0x0000 0000–0003 FFFF			
Long Word (64 Bits)	**Extended Precision Normal or Instruction Word (48 Bits)**	**Normal Word (32 Bits)**	**Short Word (16 Bits)**
Block 0 SRAM 0x0004 0000–0x0004 3FFF	Block 0 SRAM 0x0008 0000–0x0008 5555	Block 0 SRAM 0x0008 0000–0x0008 7FFF	Block 0 SRAM 0x0010 0000–0x0010 FFFF
Reserved 0x0004 4000–0x0005 7FFF	Reserved	Reserved 0x0008 8000–0x000A FFFF	Reserved 0x0011 0000–0x0015 FFFF
Block 0 ROM 0x0005 8000–0x0005 FFFF	Block 0 ROM 0x000A 0000–0x000A AAAA	Block 0 ROM 0x000B 0000–0x000B FFFF	Block 0 ROM 0x0016 0000–0x0017 FFFF
Block 1 SRAM 0x0006 0000–0x0006 3FFF	Block 1 SRAM 0x000C 0000–0x000C 5555	Block 1 SRAM 0x000C 0000–0x000C 7FFF	Block 1 SRAM 0x0018 0000–0x0018 FFFF
Reserved 0x0006 4000–0x0007 7FFF	Reserved	Reserved 0x000C 8000–0x000E FFFF	Reserved 0x0019 0000–0x001D FFFF
Block 1 ROM 0x0007 8000–0x0007 FFFF	Block 1 ROM 0x000E 0000–0x000E AAAA	Block 1 ROM 0x000F 0000–0x000F FFFF	Block 1 ROM 0x001E 0000–0x001F FFFF

Digital Application Interface (DAI)

The Digital application interface provides the ability to connect various peripherals to any of the SHARC DSP's DAI pins (DAI_P20–1).

Connections are made using the signal routing unit (SRU, shown in the block diagram on Page 1).

The SRU is a matrix routing unit (or group of multiplexers) that enables the peripherals provided by the DAI to be interconnected under software control. This allows easy use of the DAI associated peripherals for a much wider variety of applications by using a larger set of algorithms than is possible with nonconfigurable signal paths.

The DAI also includes six serial ports, two precision clock generators (PCGs), an input data port (IDP), six flag outputs and six flag inputs, and three timers. The IDP provides an additional input path to the ADSP-2126x core, configurable as either eight channels of I^2S or serial data, or as seven channels plus a single 20-bit wide synchronous parallel data acquisition port. Each data channel has its own DMA channel that is independent from the ADSP-2126x's serial ports.

For complete information on using the DAI, see the *ADSP-2126x SHARC DSP Peripherals Manual*.

Serial Ports

The ADSP-2126x features six full duplex synchronous serial ports that provide an inexpensive interface to a wide variety of digital and mixed-signal peripheral devices such as the Analog Devices AD183x family of audio codecs, ADCs, and DACs. The serial ports are made up of two data lines, a clock, and frame sync. The data lines can be programmed to either transmit or receive and each data line has its own dedicated DMA channel.

Serial ports are enabled via 12 programmable and simultaneous receive or transmit pins that support up to 24 transmit or 24 receive channels of audio data when all six SPORTs are enabled, or six full duplex TDM streams of 128 channels per frame.

The serial ports operate at up to one-quarter of the DSP core clock rate, providing each with a maximum data rate of 50M bits/sec for a 200 MHz core and 37.5M bits/sec for a 150 MHz core. Serial port data can be automatically transferred to and from on-chip memory via a dedicated DMA. Each of the serial ports can work in conjunction with another serial port to provide TDM support. One SPORT provides two transmit signals while the other SPORT provides two receive signals. The frame sync and clock are shared.

Serial ports operate in four modes:

- Standard DSP serial mode
- Multichannel (TDM) mode
- I^2S mode
- Left-justified sample pair mode

Left-justified sample pair mode is a mode where in each frame sync cycle, two samples of data are transmitted/received—one sample on the high segment of the frame sync, the other on the low segment of the frame sync. Programs have control over various attributes of this mode.

Each of the serial ports supports the left-justified sample-pair and I^2S protocols (I^2S is an industry-standard interface commonly used by audio codecs, ADCs, and DACs) with two data pins, allowing four left-justified sample-pair or I^2S channels (using two stereo devices) per serial port with a maximum of up to 24 audio channels. The serial ports permit little-endian or big-endian transmission formats and word lengths selectable from 3 bits to 32 bits. For the left-justified sample pair and I^2S modes, data-word lengths are selectable between 8 bits and 32 bits. Serial ports offer selectable synchronization and transmit modes as well as optional μ-law or A-law companding selection on a per channel basis. Serial port clocks and frame syncs can be internally or externally generated.

breakpoints, and view variables, memory, and registers. The processor must be halted to send data and commands, but once an operation is completed by the emulator, the DSP system is set to run at full speed with no impact on system timing. The emulators require the target board to include a header that supports connection of the DSP's JTAG port to the emulator.

For details on target board design issues including mechanical layout, single processor connections, signal buffering, signal termination, and emulator pod logic, see the *EE-68: Analog Devices JTAG Emulation Technical Reference* on the Analog Devices website (www.analog.com)—use site search on "EE-68." This document is updated regularly to keep pace with improvements to emulator support.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This data sheet provides a general overview of the ADSP-2126x architecture and functionality. For detailed information on the ADSP-2126x family core architecture and instruction set, refer to the *ADSP-2126x SHARC DSP Core Manual* and the *ADSP-21160 SHARC DSP Instruction Set Reference*.

RELATED SIGNAL CHAINS

A *signal chain* is a series of signal-conditioning electronic components that receive input (data acquired from sampling either real-time phenomena or from stored data) in tandem, with the output of one portion of the chain supplying input to the next. Signal chains are often used in signal processing applications to gather and process data or to apply system controls based on analysis of real-time phenomena. For more information about this term and related topics, see the "signal chain" entry in Wikipedia or the Glossary of EE Terms on the Analog Devices website.

Analog Devices eases signal processing system development by providing signal processing components that are designed to work together well. A tool for viewing relationships between specific applications and related components is available on the www.analog.com website.

The Application Signal Chains page in the Circuits from the Lab™ site (http://www.analog.com/signal chains) provides:

- Graphical circuit block diagram presentation of signal chains for a variety of circuit types and applications
- Drill down links for components in each chain to selection guides and application information
- Reference designs applying best practice design techniques

Table 6. Pin Descriptions (Continued)

Pin	Type	State During and After Reset	Function
SPICLK	I/O	Three-state with pull-up enabled, driven high in SPI-master boot mode	**Serial Peripheral Interface Clock Signal**. Driven by the master, this signal controls the rate at which data is transferred. The master can transmit data at a variety of baud rates. SPICLK cycles once for each bit transmitted. SPICLK is a gated clock that is active during data transfers, only for the length of the transferred word. Slave devices ignore the serial clock if the slave select input is driven inactive (HIGH). SPICLK is used to shift out and shift in the data driven on the MISO and MOSI lines. The data is always shifted out on one clock edge and sampled on the opposite edge of the clock. Clock polarity and clock phase relative to data are programmable into the SPICTL control register and define the transfer format. SPICLK has a 22.5 kΩ internal pull-up resistor. If SPI master boot mode is selected, MOSI and SPICLK pins are driven during reset. These pins are not three-stated during reset in SPI master boot mode.
$\overline{\text{SPIDS}}$	I	Input only	**Serial Peripheral Interface Slave Device Select**. An active low signal used to select the DSP as an SPI slave device. This input signal behaves like a chip select, and is provided by the master device for the slave devices. In multimaster mode, the DSP's $\overline{\text{SPIDS}}$ signal can be driven by a slave device to signal to the DSP (as SPI master) that an error has occurred, as some other device is also trying to be the master device. If asserted low when the device is in master mode, it is considered a multimaster error. For a single master, multiple-slave configuration where flag pins are used, this pin must be tied or pulled high to V_{DDEXT} on the master device. For ADSP-2126x to ADSP-2126x SPI interaction, any of the master ADSP-2126x's flag pins can be used to drive the $\overline{\text{SPIDS}}$ signal on the ADSP-2126x SPI slave device.
MOSI	I/O (O/D)	Three-state with pull-up enabled, driven low in SPI-master boot mode	**SPI Master Out Slave In**. If the ADSP-2126x is configured as a master, the MOSI pin becomes a data transmit (output) pin, transmitting output data. If the ADSP-2126x is configured as a slave, the MOSI pin becomes a data receive (input) pin, receiving input data. In an ADSP-2126x SPI interconnection, the data is shifted out from the MOSI output pin of the master and shifted into the MOSI input(s) of the slave(s). MOSI has a 22.5 kΩ internal pull-up resistor. If SPI master boot mode is selected, MOSI and SPICLK pins are driven during reset. These pins are not three-stated during reset in SPI master boot mode.
MISO	I/O (O/D)	Three-state with pull-up enabled	**SPI Master In Slave Out**. If the ADSP-2126x is configured as a master, the MISO pin becomes a data receive (input) pin, receiving input data. If the ADSP-2126x is configured as a slave, the MISO pin becomes a data transmit (output) pin, transmitting output data. In an ADSP-2126x SPI interconnection, the data is shifted out from the MISO output pin of the slave and shifted into the MISO input pin of the master. MISO has a 22.5 kΩ internal pull-up resistor. MISO can be configured as O/D by setting the OPD bit in the SPICTL register. **Note:** *Only one slave is allowed to transmit data at any given time.* To enable broadcast transmission to multiple SPI slaves, the DSP's MISO pin can be disabled by setting (= 1) Bit 5 (DMISO) of the SPICTL register.
BOOT_CFG1–0	I	Input only	**Boot Configuration Select**. Selects the boot mode for the DSP. The BOOT_CFG pins must be valid before reset is asserted. See Table 8 on Page 13 for a description of the boot modes.
CLKIN	I	Input only	**Local Clock In**. Used in conjunction with XTAL. CLKIN is the ADSP-2126x clock input. It configures the ADSP-2126x to use either its internal clock generator or an external clock source. Connecting the necessary components to CLKIN and XTAL enables the internal clock generator. Connecting the external clock to CLKIN while leaving XTAL unconnected configures the ADSP-2126x to use the external clock source such as an external clock oscillator. The core is clocked either by the PLL output or this clock input depending on the CLK_CFG1–0 pin settings. CLKIN should not be halted, changed, or operated below the specified frequency.
XTAL	O	Output only[2]	**Crystal Oscillator Terminal**. Used in conjunction with CLKIN to drive an external crystal.

ADDRESS DATA PINS AS FLAGS

To use these pins as flags (FLAG15–0), set (= 1) Bit 20 of the SYSCTL register and disable the parallel port.

Table 7. AD15–0 to FLAG Pin Mapping

AD Pin	Flag Pin	AD Pin	Flag Pin
AD0	FLAG8	AD8	FLAG0
AD1	FLAG9	AD9	FLAG1
AD2	FLAG10	AD10	FLAG2
AD3	FLAG11	AD11	FLAG3
AD4	FLAG12	AD12	FLAG4
AD5	FLAG13	AD13	FLAG5
AD6	FLAG14	AD14	FLAG6
AD7	FLAG15	AD15	FLAG7

Boot Modes

Table 8. Boot Mode Selection

BOOT_CFG1–0	Booting Mode
00	SPI Slave Boot
01	SPI Master Boot
10	Parallel Port Boot via EPROM
11	Reserved

CORE INSTRUCTION RATE TO CLKIN RATIO MODES

Table 9. Core Instruction Rate/CLKIN Ratio Selection

CLK_CFG1–0	Core to CLKIN Ratio
00	3:1
01	16:1
10	8:1
11	Reserved

ADDRESS DATA MODES

Table 10 shows the functionality of the AD pins for 8-bit and 16-bit transfers to the parallel port. For 8-bit data transfers, ALE latches address bits A23–A8 when asserted, followed by address bits A7–A0 and data bits D7–D0 when deasserted. For 16-bit data transfers, ALE latches address bits A15–A0 when asserted, followed by data bits D15–D0 when deasserted.

Table 10. Address/Data Mode Selection

EP Data Mode	ALE	AD7–0 Function	AD15–8 Function
8-bit	Asserted	A15–8	A23–16
8-bit	Deasserted	D7–0	A7–0
16-bit	Asserted	A7–0	A15–8
16-bit	Deasserted	D7–0	D15–8

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter[1]	Description	Min	Max	Unit
V_{DDINT}	Internal (Core) Supply Voltage	1.14	1.26	V
A_{VDD}	Analog (PLL) Supply Voltage	1.14	1.26	V
V_{DDEXT}	External (I/O) Supply Voltage	3.13	3.47	V
V_{IH}	High Level Input Voltage[2] @ V_{DDEXT} = Max	2.0	V_{DDEXT} + 0.5	V
V_{IL}	Low Level Input Voltage[2] @ V_{DDEXT} = Min	–0.5	+0.8	V
V_{IH_CLKIN}	High Level Input Voltage[3] @ V_{DDEXT} = Max	1.74	V_{DDEXT} + 0.5	V
V_{IL_CLKIN}	Low Level Input Voltage @ V_{DDEXT} = Min	–0.5	+1.19	V
T_{AMB} K Grade	Ambient Operating Temperature[4, 5]	0	+70	°C
T_{AMB} B Grade	Ambient Operating Temperature[4, 5]	–40	+85	°C

[1] Specifications subject to change without notice.
[2] Applies to input and bidirectional pins: AD15–0, FLAG3–0, DAI_Px, SPICLK, MOSI, MISO, $\overline{SPIDS}$, BOOT_CFGx, CLK_CFGx, $\overline{RESET}$, TCK, TMS, TDI, $\overline{TRST}$.
[3] Applies to input pin CLKIN.
[4] See Thermal Characteristics on Page 38 for information on thermal specifications.
[5] See Engineer-to-Engineer Note (No. EE-216) for further information.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter[1]	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage[2]	@ V_{DDEXT} = Min, I_{OH} = –1.0 mA[3]	2.4		V
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage[2]	@ V_{DDEXT} = Min, I_{OL} = 1.0 mA[3]		0.4	V
I_{IH}	High Level Input Current[4, 5]	@ V_{DDEXT} = Max, V_{IN} = V_{DDEXT} Max		10	µA
I_{IL}	Low Level Input Current[4]	@ V_{DDEXT} = Max, V_{IN} = 0 V		10	µA
I_{ILPU}	Low Level Input Current Pull-Up[5]	@ V_{DDEXT} = Max, V_{IN} = 0 V		200	µA
I_{OZH}	Three-State Leakage Current [6, 7, 8]	@ V_{DDEXT} = Max, V_{IN} = V_{DDEXT} Max		10	µA
I_{OZL}	Three-State Leakage Current[6]	@ V_{DDEXT} = Max, V_{IN} = 0 V		10	µA
I_{OZLPU}	Three-State Leakage Current Pull-Up[7]	@ V_{DDEXT} = Max, V_{IN} = 0 V		200	µA
$I_{DD-INTYP}$	Supply Current (Internal)[9, 10, 11]	t_{CCLK} = 5.0 ns, V_{DDINT} = 1.2 V, T_{AMB} = +25°C		500	mA
I_{AVDD}	Supply Current (Analog)[11]	A_{VDD} = Max		10	mA
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance[12, 13]	f_{IN} = 1 MHz, T_{CASE} = 25°C, V_{IN} = 1.2 V		4.7	pF

[1] Specifications subject to change without notice.
[2] Applies to output and bidirectional pins: AD15–0, $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{WR}$, ALE, FLAG3–0, DAI_Px, SPICLK, MOSI, MISO, $\overline{EMU}$, TDO, CLKOUT, XTAL.
[3] See Output Drive Currents on Page 37 for typical drive current capabilities.
[4] Applies to input pins: $\overline{SPIDS}$, BOOT_CFGx, CLK_CFGx, TCK, $\overline{RESET}$, CLKIN.
[5] Applies to input pins with 22.5 kΩ internal pull-ups: $\overline{TRST}$, TMS, TDI.
[6] Applies to three-statable pins: FLAG3–0.
[7] Applies to three-statable pins with 22.5 kΩ pull-ups: AD15–0, DAI_Px, SPICLK, MISO, MOSI.
[8] Applies to open-drain output pins: $\overline{EMU}$, MISO, MOSI.
[9] Typical internal current data reflects nominal operating conditions.
[10] See Engineer-to-Engineer Note (EE-216) for further information.
[11] Characterized, but not tested.
[12] Applies to all signal pins.
[13] Guaranteed, but not tested.

Power-Up Sequencing

The timing requirements for DSP startup are given in Table 15 and Figure 5. Note that during power-up, a leakage current of approximately 200 µA may be observed on the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin. This leakage current results from the weak internal pull-up resistor on this pin being enabled during power-up.

Table 15. Power-Up Sequencing (DSP Startup)

Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
Timing Requirements				
t_{RSTVDD}	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Low Before V_{DDINT}/V_{DDEXT} On	0		ns
$t_{IVDDEVDD}$	V_{DDINT} On Before V_{DDEXT}	–50	+200	ms
t_{CLKVDD}	CLKIN Valid After V_{DDINT}/V_{DDEXT} Valid[1]	0	200	ms
t_{CLKRST}	CLKIN Valid Before $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Deasserted	10[2]		µs
t_{PLLRST}	PLL Control Setup Before $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Deasserted	20[3]		µs
Switching Characteristics				
$t_{CORERST}$	DSP Core Reset Deasserted After $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Deasserted	$4096 \times t_{CK}$[4, 5]		

[1] Valid V_{DDINT}/V_{DDEXT} assumes that the supplies are fully ramped to their 1.2 V and 3.3 V rails. Voltage ramp rates can vary from microseconds to hundreds of milliseconds depending on the design of the power supply subsystem.

[2] Assumes a stable CLKIN signal, after meeting worst-case startup timing of crystal oscillators. Refer to the crystal oscillator manufacturer's data sheet for startup time. Assume a 25 ms maximum oscillator startup time if using the XTAL pin and internal oscillator circuit in conjunction with an external crystal.

[3] Based on CLKIN cycles.

[4] Applies after the power-up sequence is complete. Subsequent resets require a minimum of four CLKIN cycles for $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ to be held low in order to properly initialize and propagate default states at all I/O pins.

[5] The 4096 cycle count depends on t_{SRST} specification in Table 17. If setup time is not met, one additional CLKIN cycle can be added to the core reset time, resulting in 4097 cycles maximum.

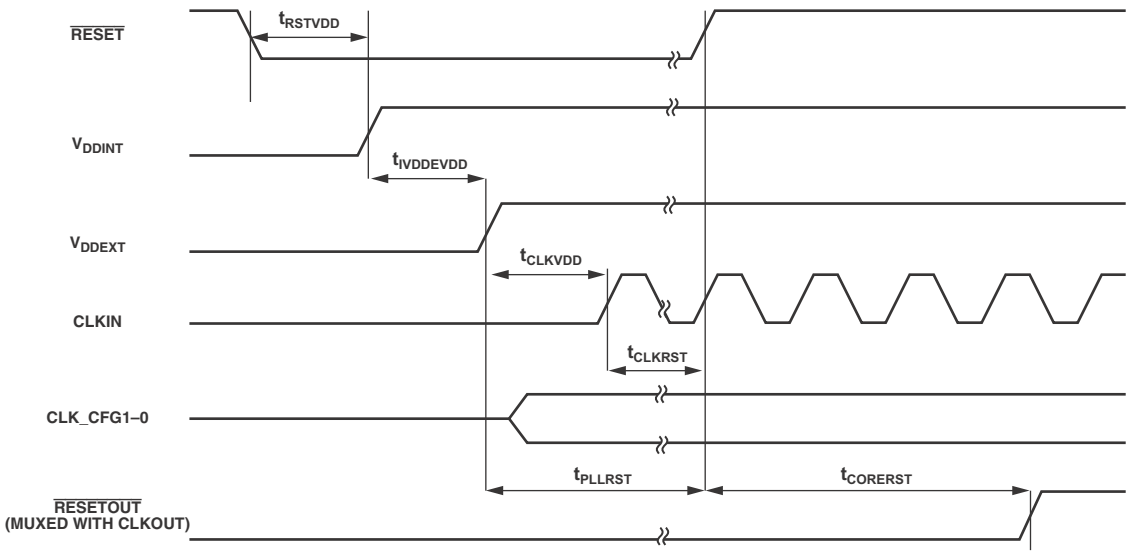


Figure 5. Power-Up Sequencing

Clock Input

See Table 16 and Figure 6.

Table 16. Clock Input

Parameter		150 MHz[1] Min	150 MHz[1] Max	200 MHz[2] Min	200 MHz[2] Max	Unit
Timing Requirements						
t_{CK}	CLKIN Period	20[3]	160[4]	15[3]	160[4]	ns
t_{CKL}	CLKIN Width Low	7.5[3]	80[4]	6[3]	80[4]	ns
t_{CKH}	CLKIN Width High	7.5[3]	80[4]	6[3]	80[4]	ns
t_{CKRF}	CLKIN Rise/Fall (0.4 V to 2.0 V)		3		3	ns
f_{VCO}[5]	VCO Frequency	200	800	200	800	MHz
t_{CCLK}	CCLK Period[6]	6.66	10	5	10	ns

[1] Applies to all 150 MHz models. See Ordering Guide on Page 45.
[2] Applies to all 200 MHz models. See Ordering Guide on Page 45.
[3] Applies only for CLK_CFG1–0 = 00 and default values for PLL control bits in PMCTL.
[4] Applies only for CLK_CFG1–0 = 01 and default values for PLL control bits in PMCTL.
[5] See Figure 4 on Page 16 for VCO diagram.
[6] Any changes to PLL control bits in the PMCTL register must meet core clock timing specification t_{CCLK}.

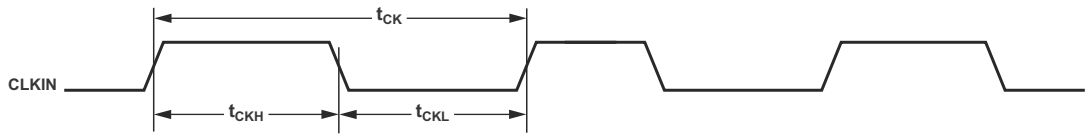
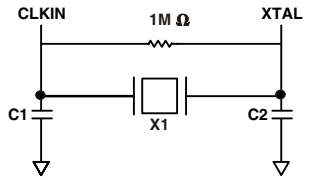


Figure 6. Clock Input

Clock Signals

The ADSP-2126x can use an external clock or a crystal. See CLKIN pin description. The programmer can configure the ADSP-2126x to use its internal clock generator by connecting the necessary components to CLKIN and XTAL. Figure 7 shows the component connections used for a crystal operating in fundamental mode. Note that the 200 MHz clock rate is achieved using a 12.5 MHz crystal and a PLL multiplier ratio 16:1 (CCLK:CLKIN).



NOTE: C1 AND C2 ARE SPECIFIC TO CRYSTAL SPECIFIED FOR X1. CONTACT CRYSTAL MANUFACTURER FOR DETAILS. CRYSTAL SELECTION MUST COMPLY WITH CLKCFG1-0 = 10 OR = 01.

Figure 7. 150 MHz or 200 MHz Operation with a 12.5 MHz Fundamental Mode Crystal

Timer WDTH_CAP Timing

The timing specification in Table 21 and Figure 12 applies to Timer in WDTH_CAP (pulse width count and capture) mode. Timer signals are routed to the DAI_P20–1 pins through the SRU. Therefore, the timing specifications provided below are valid at the DAI_P20–1 pins.

Table 21. Timer Width Capture Timing

Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
Timing Requirements				
t_{PWI}	Timer Pulse Width	$2 \times t_{CCLK}$	$2(2^{31} - 1) \times t_{CCLK}$	ns

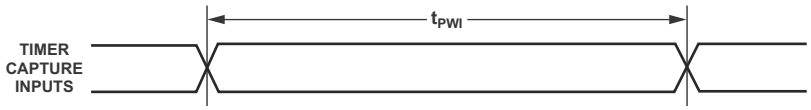


Figure 12. Timer Width Capture Timing

DAI Pin-to-Pin Direct Routing

See Table 22 and Figure 13 for direct pin connections only (for example, DAI_PB01_I to DAI_PB02_O).

Table 22. DAI Pin-to-Pin Routing

Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
Timing Requirements				
t_{DPIO}	Delay DAI Pin Input Valid to DAI Output Valid	1.5	10	ns

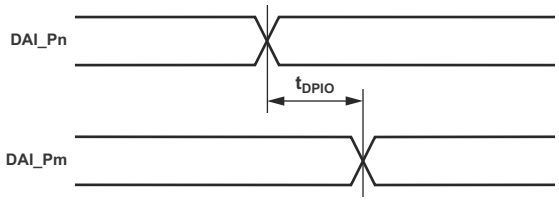


Figure 13. DAI Pin-to-Pin Direct Routing

Memory Read—Parallel Port

The specifications in Table 25, Table 26, Figure 16, and Figure 17 are for asynchronous interfacing to memories (and memory-mapped peripherals) when the ADSP-2126x is accessing external memory space.

Table 25. 8-Bit Memory Read Cycle

Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
Timing Requirements				
t_{DRS}	Address/Data 7–0 Setup Before $\overline{RD}$ High	3.3		ns
t_{DRH}	Address/Data 7–0 Hold After $\overline{RD}$ High	0		ns
t_{DAD}	Address 15–8 to Data Valid		$D + 0.5 \times t_{CCLK} - 3.5$	ns
Switching Characteristics				
t_{ALEW}	ALE Pulse Width	$2 \times t_{CCLK} - 2$		ns
t_{ALERW}	ALE Deasserted to Read/Write Asserted	$1 \times t_{CCLK} - 0.5$		ns
t_{ADAS}[1]	Address/Data 15–0 Setup Before ALE Deasserted	$2.5 \times t_{CCLK} - 2.0$		ns
t_{ADAH}1	Address/Data 15–0 Hold After ALE Deasserted	$0.5 \times t_{CCLK} - 0.8$		ns
t_{ALEHZ}[1]	ALE Deasserted to Address/Data7–0 in High-Z	$0.5 \times t_{CCLK} - 0.8$	$0.5 \times t_{CCLK} + 2.0$	ns
t_{RW}	$\overline{RD}$ Pulse Width	D – 2		ns
t_{ADRH}	Address/Data 15–8 Hold After $\overline{RD}$ High	$0.5 \times t_{CCLK} - 1 + H$		ns

D = (The value set by the PPDUR Bits (5–1) in the PPCTL register) × t_{CCLK}
H = t_{CCLK} (if a hold cycle is specified, else H = 0)

[1] On reset, ALE is an active high cycle. However, it can be reconfigured by software to be active low.

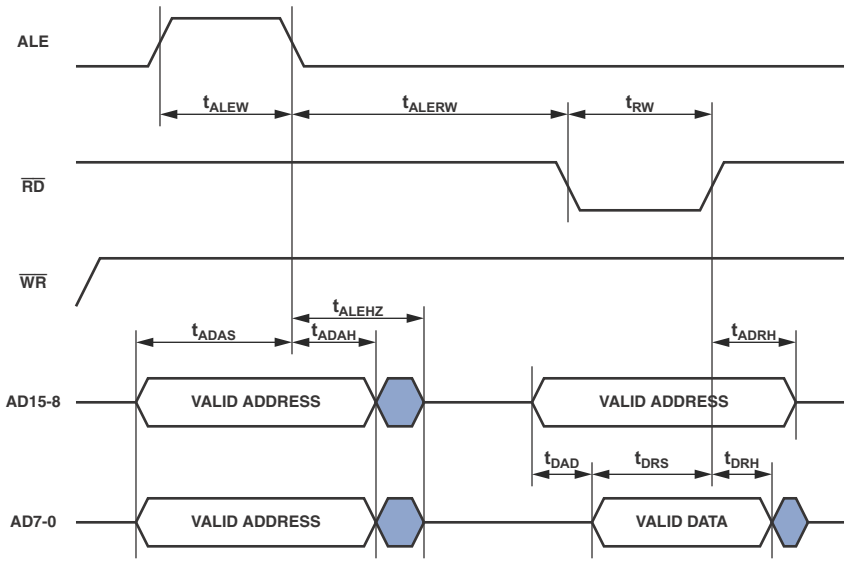


Figure 16. 8-Bit Memory Read Cycle

Table 28. 16-Bit Memory Write Cycle

Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
Switching Characteristics				
t_{ALEW}	ALE Pulse Width	$2 \times t_{CCLK} - 2$		ns
t_{ALERW}	ALE Deasserted to Read/Write Asserted	$1 \times t_{CCLK} - 0.5$		ns
t_{ADAS}[1]	Address/Data 15–0 Setup Before ALE Deasserted	$2.5 \times t_{CCLK} - 2.0$		ns
t_{ADAH}[1]	Address/Data 15–0 Hold After ALE Deasserted	$0.5 \times t_{CCLK} - 0.8$		ns
t_{WW}	$\overline{WR}$ Pulse Width	D – 2		ns
t_{ALEHZ}[1]	ALE Deasserted to Address/Data 15–0 in High-Z	$0.5 \times t_{CCLK} - 0.8$	$0.5 \times t_{CCLK} + 2.0$	ns
t_{DWS}	Address/Data 15–0 Setup Before $\overline{WR}$ High	D		ns
t_{DWH}	Address/Data 15–0 Hold After $\overline{WR}$ High	$0.5 \times t_{CCLK} - 1.5 + H$		ns

D = (The value set by the PPDUR Bits (5–1) in the PPCTL register) × t_{CCLK}
H = t_{CCLK} (if a hold cycle is specified, else H = 0)

[1] On reset, ALE is an active high cycle. However, it can be reconfigured by software to be active low.

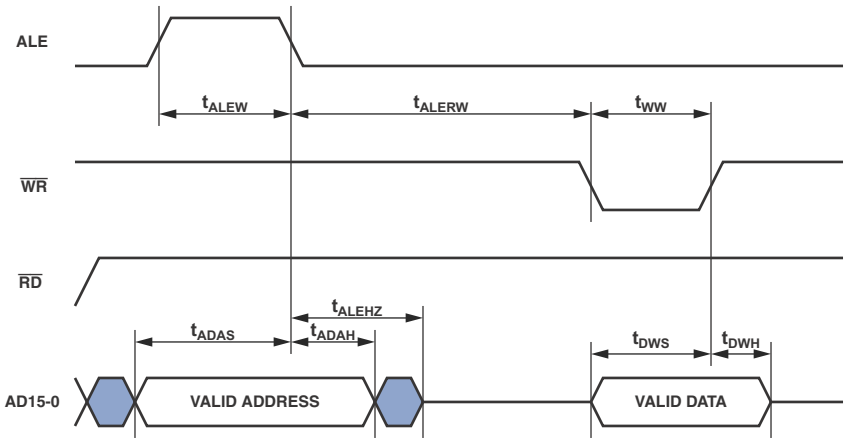


Figure 19. 16-Bit Memory Write Cycle

Table 31. Serial Ports—Enable and Three-State

Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
Switching Characteristics				
t_{DDTEN}	Data Enable from External Transmit SCLK[1]	2		ns
t_{DDTTE}	Data Disable from External Transmit SCLK[1]		7	ns
t_{DDTIN}	Data Enable from Internal Transmit SCLK[1]	–1		ns

[1] Referenced to drive edge.

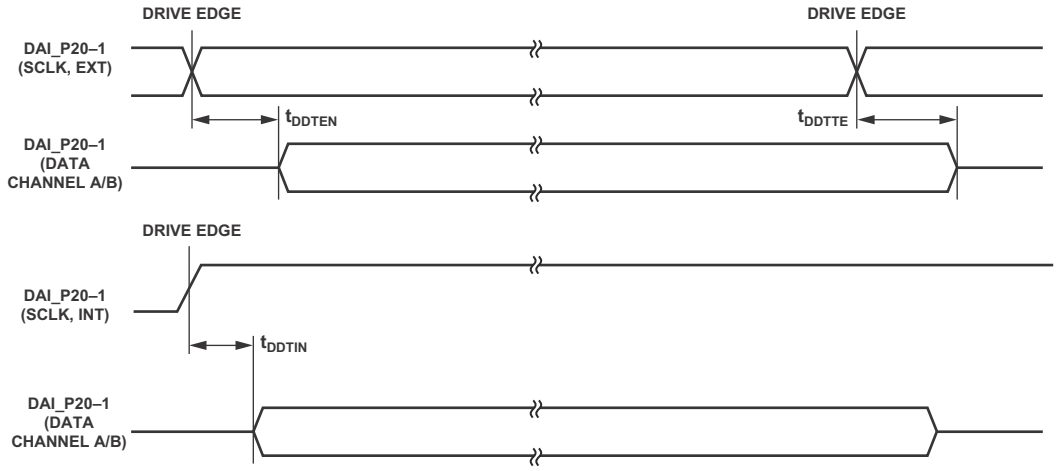


Figure 21. Enable and Three-State

Table 32. Serial Ports—External Late Frame Sync

Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
Switching Characteristics				
$t_{DDTLFSE}$	Data Delay from Late External Transmit FS or External Receive FS with MCE = 1, MFD = 0[1]		7	ns
$t_{DDTENFS}$	Data Enable for MCE = 1, MFD = 0[1]	0.5		ns

[1] The $t_{DDTLFSE}$ and $t_{DDTENFS}$ parameters apply to left-justified sample pair mode as well as DSP serial mode, and MCE = 1, MFD = 0.

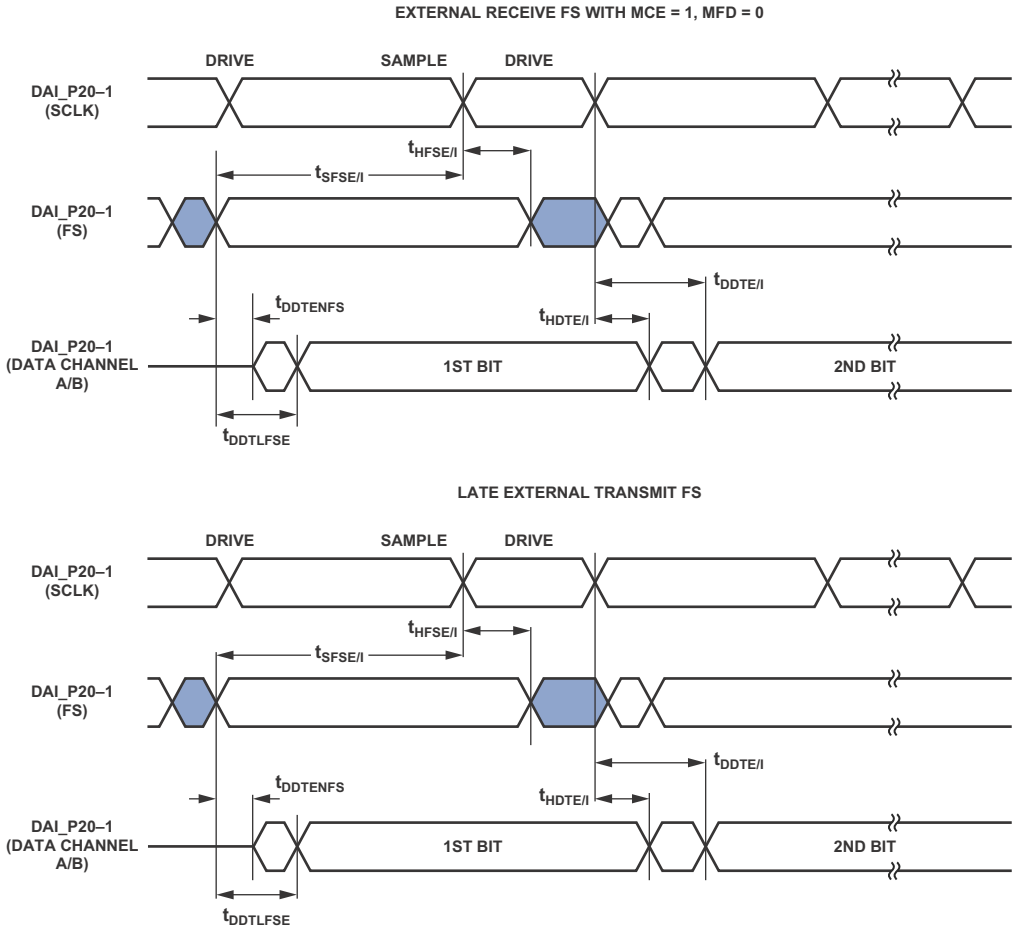


Figure 22. External Late Frame Sync[1]

[1] This figure reflects changes made to support left-justified sample pair mode.

SPI Interface Protocol—Master

Table 35. SPI Interface Protocol—Master

Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
Timing Requirements				
t_{SSPIDM}	Data Input Valid to SPICLK Edge (Data Input Setup Time)	5		ns
t_{HSPIDM}	SPICLK Last Sampling Edge to Data Input Not Valid	2		ns
Switching Characteristics				
$t_{SPICLKM}$	Serial Clock Cycle	$8 \times t_{CCLK}$		ns
t_{SPICHM}	Serial Clock High Period	$4 \times t_{CCLK} - 2$		ns
t_{SPICLM}	Serial Clock Low Period	$4 \times t_{CCLK} - 2$		ns
$t_{DDSPIDM}$	SPICLK Edge to Data Out Valid (Data Out Delay Time)		3	ns
$t_{HDSPIDM}$	SPICLK Edge to Data Out Not Valid (Data Out Hold Time)	10		ns
t_{SDSCIM}	FLAG3–0 OUT (SPI Device Select) Low to First SPICLK Edge	$4 \times t_{CCLK} - 2$		ns
t_{HDSM}	Last SPICLK Edge to FLAG3–0 OUT High	$4 \times t_{CCLK} - 1$		ns
t_{SPITDM}	Sequential Transfer Delay	$4 \times t_{CCLK} - 1$		ns

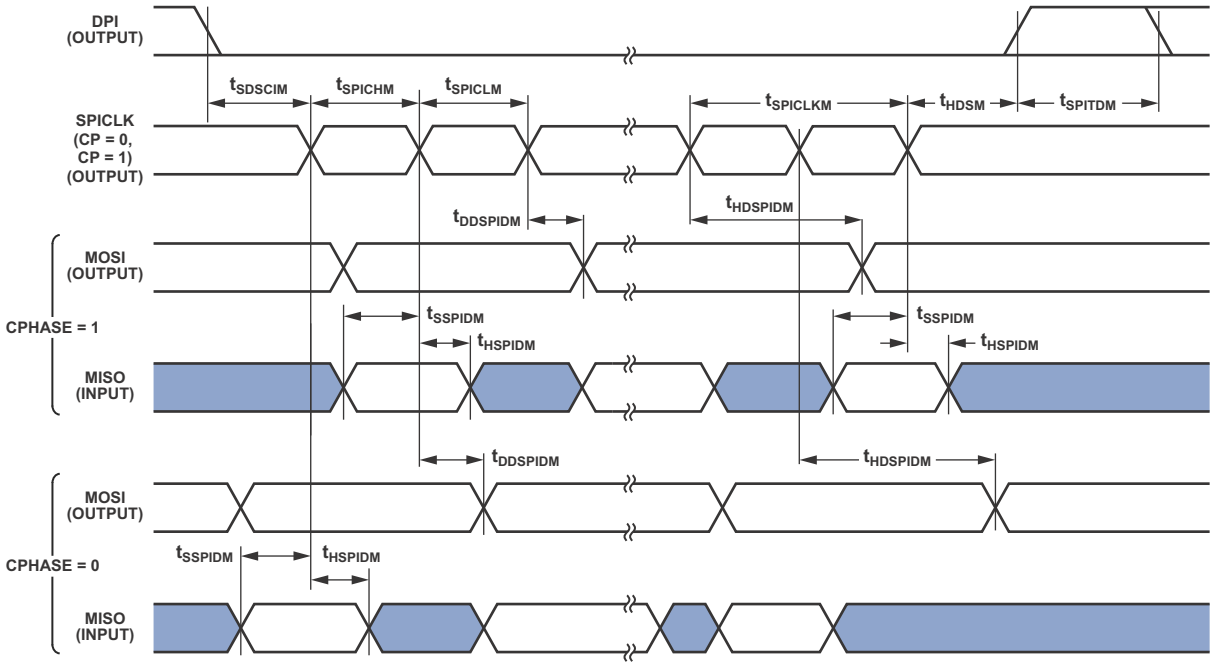


Figure 25. SPI Interface Protocol—Master

OUTPUT DRIVE CURRENTS

Figure 28 shows typical I-V characteristics for the output drivers of the ADSP-2126x. The curves represent the current drive capability of the output drivers as a function of output voltage.

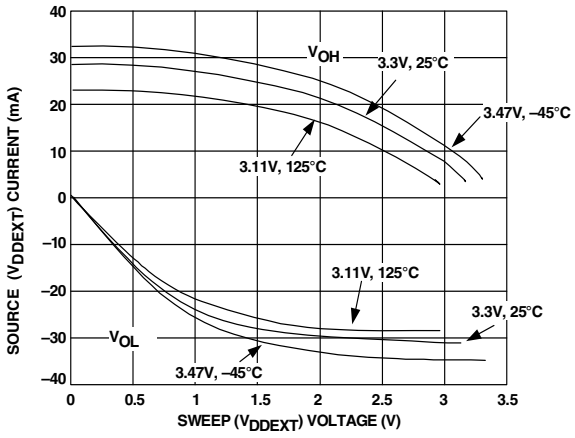


Figure 28. Typical Drive

TEST CONDITIONS

The ac signal specifications (timing parameters) appear in Table 16 on Page 18 through Table 37 on Page 36. These include output disable time, output enable time, and capacitive loading.

Timing is measured on signals when they cross the 1.5 V level as described in Figure 30. All delays (in nanoseconds) are measured between the point that the first signal reaches 1.5 V and the point that the second signal reaches 1.5 V.

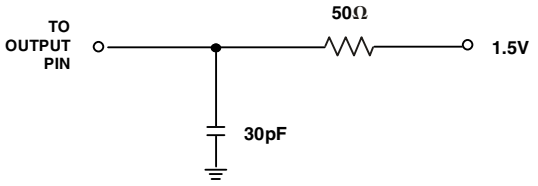


Figure 29. Equivalent Device Loading for AC Measurements (Includes All Fixtures)

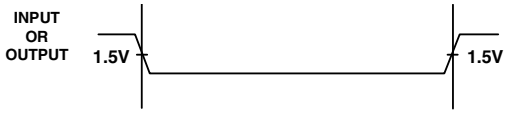


Figure 30. Voltage Reference Levels for AC Measurements

CAPACITIVE LOADING

Output delays and holds are based on standard capacitive loads: 30 pF on all pins (see Figure 29). Figure 32 shows graphically how output delays and holds vary with load capacitance (note that this graph or derating does not apply to output disable delays). The graphs of Figure 31, Figure 32, and Figure 33 may not be linear outside the ranges shown for Typical Output Delay vs. Load Capacitance and Typical Output Rise Time (20% to 80%, V = Min) vs. Load Capacitance.

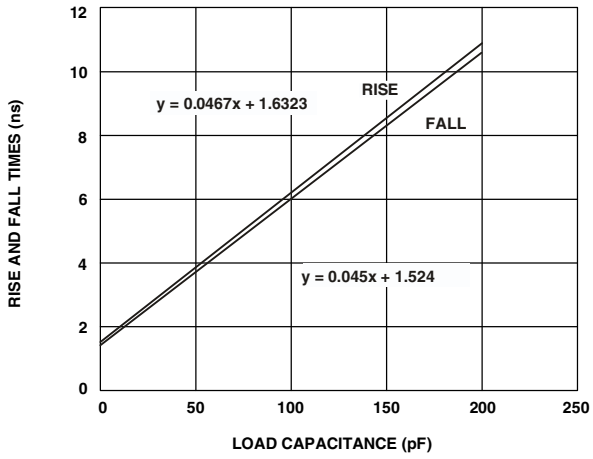


Figure 31. Typical Output Rise Time (20% to 80%, V_{DDEXT} = Max)

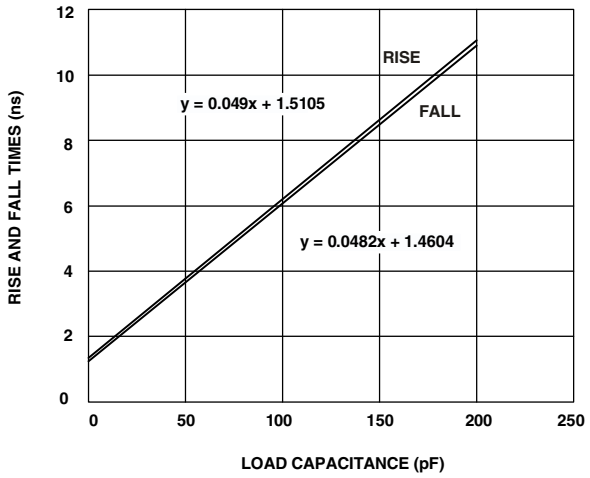


Figure 32. Typical Output Rise/Fall Time (20% to 80%, V_{DDEXT} = Min)

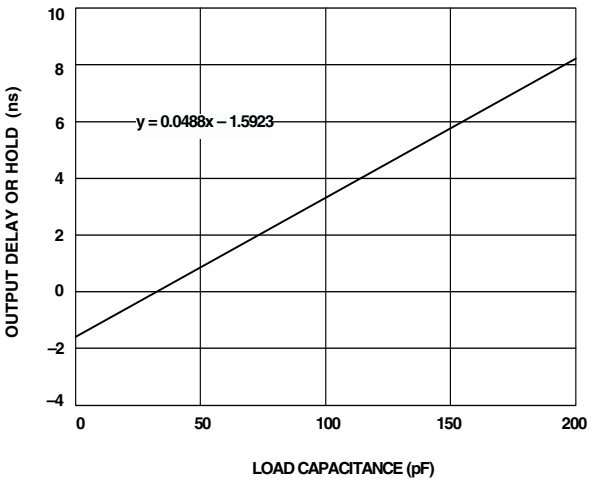


Figure 33. Typical Output Delay or Hold vs. Load Capacitance (at Ambient Temperature)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The ADSP-2126x processor is rated for performance under T_{AMB} environmental conditions specified in the Operating Conditions on Page 14.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 38 and Table 39 airflow measurements comply with JEDEC standards JESD51-2 and JESD51-6 and the junction-to-board measurement complies with JESD51-8. The junction-to-case measurement complies with MIL-STD-883. All measurements use a 2S2P JEDEC test board.

To determine the junction temperature of the device while on the application PCB, use

$$T_J = T_{CASE} + (\Psi_{JT} \times P_D)$$

where:

T_J = junction temperature (°C)

T_{CASE} = case temperature (°C) measured at the top center of the package

Ψ_{JT} = junction-to-top (of package) characterization parameter is the typical value from Table 38 and Table 39 (Ψ_{JMT} indicates moving air).

P_D = power dissipation. See *Estimating Power Dissipation for ADSP-21262 SHARC DSPs (EE-216)* for more information.

Values of θ_{JA} are provided for package comparison and PCB design considerations (θ_{JMA} indicates moving air). θ_{JA} can be used for a first order approximation of T_J by the equation

$$T_J = T_A + (\theta_{JA} \times P_D)$$

where:

T_A = ambient temperature (°C)

Values of θ_{JC} are provided for package comparison and PCB design considerations when an external heat sink is required.

Table 38. Thermal Characteristics for 136-Ball BGA

Parameter	Condition	Typical	Unit
θ_{JA}	Airflow = 0 m/s	31.0	°C/W
θ_{JMA}	Airflow = 1 m/s	27.3	°C/W
θ_{JMA}	Airflow = 2 m/s	26.0	°C/W
θ_{JC}		6.99	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Airflow = 0 m/s	0.16	°C/W
Ψ_{JMT}	Airflow = 1 m/s	0.30	°C/W
Ψ_{JMT}	Airflow = 2 m/s	0.35	°C/W

Table 39. Thermal Characteristics for 144-Lead LQFP

Parameter	Condition	Typical	Unit
θ_{JA}	Airflow = 0 m/s	32.5	°C/W
θ_{JMA}	Airflow = 1 m/s	28.9	°C/W
θ_{JMA}	Airflow = 2 m/s	27.8	°C/W
θ_{JC}		7.8	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Airflow = 0 m/s	0.5	°C/W
Ψ_{JMT}	Airflow = 1 m/s	0.8	°C/W
Ψ_{JMT}	Airflow = 2 m/s	1.0	°C/W

144-LEAD LQFP PIN CONFIGURATIONS

Table 40 shows the ADSP-2126x's pin names and their default function after reset (in parentheses).

Table 40. 144-Lead LQFP Pin Assignments

Pin Name	LQFP Pin No.	Pin Name	LQFP Pin No.	Pin Name	LQFP Pin No.	Pin Name	LQFP Pin No.
V_{DDINT}	1	V_{DDINT}	37	V_{DDEXT}	73	GND	109
CLK_CFG0	2	GND	38	GND	74	V_{DDINT}	110
CLK_CFG1	3	$\overline{RD}$	39	V_{DDINT}	75	GND	111
BOOT_CFG0	4	ALE	40	GND	76	V_{DDINT}	112
BOOT_CFG1	5	AD15	41	DAI_P10 (SD2B)	77	GND	113
GND	6	AD14	42	DAI_P11 (SD3A)	78	V_{DDINT}	114
V_{DDEXT}	7	AD13	43	DAI_P12 (SD3B)	79	GND	115
GND	8	GND	44	DAI_P13 (SCLK23)	80	V_{DDEXT}	116
V_{DDINT}	9	V_{DDEXT}	45	DAI_P14 (SFS23)	81	GND	117
GND	10	AD12	46	DAI_P15 (SD4A)	82	V_{DDINT}	118
V_{DDINT}	11	V_{DDINT}	47	V_{DDINT}	83	GND	119
GND	12	GND	48	GND	84	V_{DDINT}	120
V_{DDINT}	13	AD11	49	GND	85	$\overline{RESET}$	121
GND	14	AD10	50	DAI_P16 (SD4B)	86	$\overline{SPIDS}$	122
FLAG0	15	AD9	51	DAI_P17 (SD5A)	87	GND	123
FLAG1	16	AD8	52	DAI_P18 (SD5B)	88	V_{DDINT}	124
AD7	17	DAI_P1 (SD0A)	53	DAI_P19 (SCLK45)	89	SPICLK	125
GND	18	V_{DDINT}	54	V_{DDINT}	90	MISO	126
V_{DDINT}	19	GND	55	GND	91	MOSI	127
GND	20	DAI_P2 (SD0B)	56	GND	92	GND	128
V_{DDEXT}	21	DAI_P3 (SCLK0)	57	V_{DDEXT}	93	V_{DDINT}	129
GND	22	GND	58	DAI_P20 (SFS45)	94	V_{DDEXT}	130
V_{DDINT}	23	V_{DDEXT}	59	GND	95	A_{VDD}	131
AD6	24	V_{DDINT}	60	V_{DDINT}	96	A_{VSS}	132
AD5	25	GND	61	FLAG2	97	GND	133
AD4	26	DAI_P4 (SFS0)	62	FLAG3	98	$\overline{RESETOUT}$	134
V_{DDINT}	27	DAI_P5 (SD1A)	63	V_{DDINT}	99	$\overline{EMU}$	135
GND	28	DAI_P6 (SD1B)	64	GND	100	TDO	136
AD3	29	DAI_P7 (SCLK1)	65	V_{DDINT}	101	TDI	137
AD2	30	V_{DDINT}	66	GND	102	$\overline{TRST}$	138
V_{DDEXT}	31	GND	67	V_{DDINT}	103	TCK	139
GND	32	V_{DDINT}	68	GND	104	TMS	140
AD1	33	GND	69	V_{DDINT}	105	GND	141
AD0	34	DAI_P8 (SFS1)	70	GND	106	CLKIN	142
$\overline{WR}$	35	DAI_P9 (SD2A)	71	V_{DDINT}	107	XTAL	143
V_{DDINT}	36	V_{DDINT}	72	V_{DDINT}	108	V_{DDEXT}	144

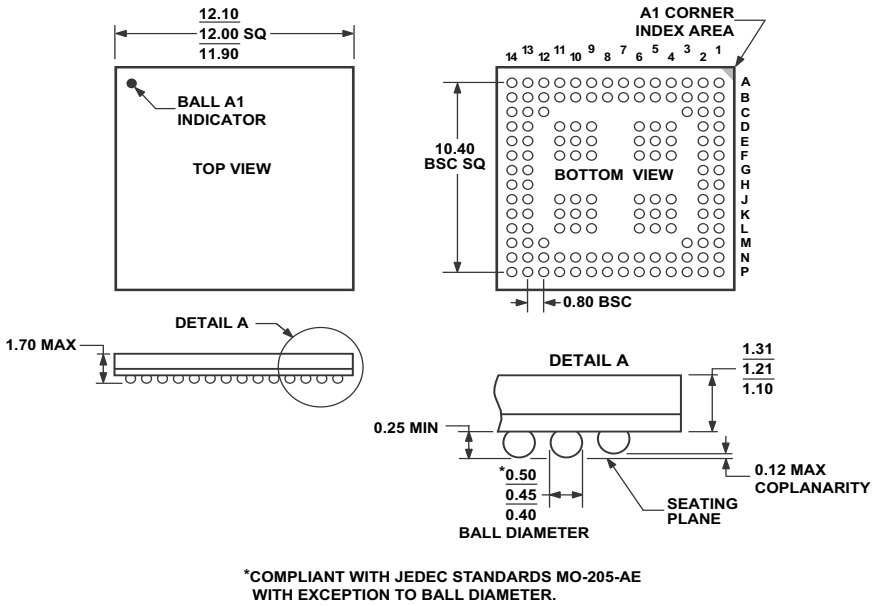


Figure 36. 136-Ball Chip Scale Package Ball Grid Array [CSP_BGA]
(BC-136-1)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

SURFACE-MOUNT DESIGN

Table 42 is provided as an aide to PCB design. For industry-standard design recommendations, refer to IPC-7351, *Generic Requirements for Surface-Mount Design and Land Pattern Standard*.

Table 42. BGA_ED Data for Use with Surface-Mount Design

Package	Ball Attach Type	Solder Mask Opening	Ball Pad Size
136-Ball CSP_BGA (BC-136-1)	Solder Mask Defined (SMD)	0.4 mm	0.53 mm