



ENHANCED SERIAL AUDIO INTERFACE (ESAI)

Programming and Interfacing Techniques Application Note

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE ESAI

Interfacing external components to Motorola Digital Signal Processors (DSPs) using the Enhanced Serial Audio Interface (ESAI) peripheral involves both hardware and software coordination. Implementing proper methods and techniques provides considerable system enhancements over conventional serial peripherals. Applications such as DVD, HDTV, set-top box, as well as portable audio and A/V applications such as home theater, can utilize the ESAI to enhance system functionality, reduce system cost, and simultaneously simplify design implementations.

This application note provides a tutorial on utilizing the ESAI peripheral including several hardware and software examples. This application note is recommended for developers with solid programming knowledge and a basic understanding of IC interfacing.

- This section provides an overview of the ESAI peripheral pins and application considerations.
- Section 2, describes hardware interfacing to external components.
- Section 3, contains several hardware interfacing examples using the ESAI with some of the most common peripheral components.
- Section 4, describes common audio data transfer protocols.
- Section 5, provides an overview of how to program the ESAI control registers with examples for I2S, Left Justified, and EIAJ protocols.
- Section 6, provides an ESAI programming example.

1.1 ESAI OVERVIEW

The Enhanced Serial Audio Interface (ESAI) is an integration of the multi-capable Enhanced Synchronous Serial Interface (ESSI) common to many of Motorola's DSP56300 processors and the Serial Audio Interface (SAI) designed specifically for consumer and professional audio applications on Motorola's first generation of dedicated audio processors known as the Symphony™ family.

The ESAI provides for simple interfacing to common audio Analog-to-Digital converters (ADC) and Digital-to-Analog converters (DACs) which utilize the I²S interfacing protocol. The ESAI provides several advanced audio peripheral capabilities such as:

- Flexibility in the number of inputs and outputs supported
- Over sample clocking support
- Hardware driven multiplexing
- Right justified (EIAJ) support
- AC-97 capabilities

This application note describes how to utilize these features (except for AC-97 which is covered in application note APR37) with examples of both hardware interfacing and software programming.

1.2 ESAI STRUCTURE

The ESAI is divided into separate receiver and transmitter sections with independent bit clocks, framesync clocks, and over sample clocks. The ESAI can be programmed to operate the transmitter and receiver sections in the following ways:

Table 1-1 Transmitter and Receiver Section Programming

Mode	Description
synchronous	Receiver and transmitter using the same clock source
asynchronous	Receiver and transmitter using different clock sources
master	Clocks generated by the DSP core
slave	Clocks provided externally

The number of I/O pins may vary depending upon the particular DSP utilized. Typically, six data I/O pins are available, two of which are dedicated outputs and four of which are programmable as either input or output. Figure 1-1 shows each of the pins associated with the ESAI peripheral as implemented on the DSP56362. A description of each pin is provided in Table 1-2, “Audio Data I/O Pin Function,” on page 1-3.

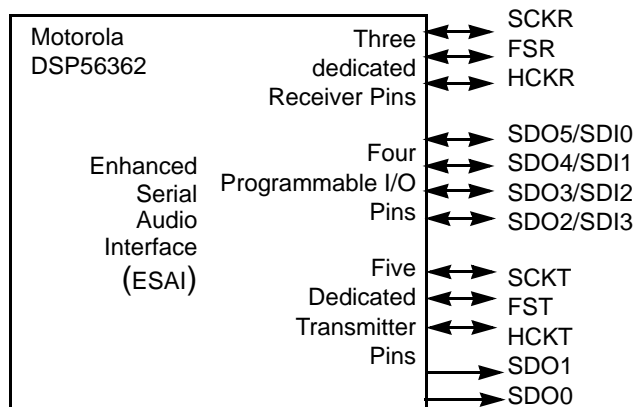


Figure 1-1 ESAI Pins

1.2.1 ESAI PIN DESCRIPTION

The following table describes how each pin transfers audio data in and out of the DSP.

Table 1-2 Audio Data I/O Pin Function

Pin Name	Pin Description
SCKR	The receive bit clock is utilized to clock in each bit of audio data received by the DSP. The receive bit clock signal can either be generated by the DSP (master mode) or generated externally (slave mode).
FSR	The receive framesync clock is utilized to clock in each audio sample received by the DSP. The receive framesync clock signal can either be generated by the DSP (master mode) or generated externally (slave mode).
HCKR	The receive over sample clock is not necessary for operation by the DSP but is convenient for generating the bit clock (SCKR) and framesync clock (FSR). The receive over sample clock signal can either be generated by the DSP (master mode) or generated externally (slave mode).
SCKT	The transmit bit clock is utilized to clock out each bit of audio data transmitted by the DSP. The transmit bit clock signal can either be generated by the DSP (master mode) or generated externally (slave mode).
FST	The transmit framesync clock is utilized to clock out each audio sample transmitted by the DSP. The transmit framesync clock signal can either be generated by the DSP (master mode) or generated externally (slave mode).
HCKT	The transmit over sample clock is not necessary for operation by the DSP but is convenient for generating the bit clock (SCKT) and framesync clock (FST). The transmit over sample clock signal can either be generated by the DSP (master mode) or generated externally (slave mode).
SDO5/SDI0	The SDO5/SDI0 data pin can be programmed as either a transmitter (SDO5) or as a receiver (SDI0). When operating as a transmitter this pin operates in conjunction with the transmit clocks (SCKT, FST, HCKT) to transmit data out of the DSP. When operating as a receiver this pin operates in conjunction with the receiver clocks (SCKR, FSR, HCKR) to receive data into the DSP.

Table 1-2 Audio Data I/O Pin Function

Pin Name	Pin Description
SDO4/SDI1	The SDO4/SDI1 data pin can be programmed as either a transmitter (SDO4) or as a receiver (SDI1). When operating as a transmitter this pin operates in conjunction with the transmit clocks (SCKT, FST, HCKT) to transmit data out of the DSP. When operating as a receiver this pin operates in conjunction with the receiver clocks (SCKR, FSR, HCKR) to receive data into the DSP.
SDO3/SDI2	The SDO3/SDI2 data pin can be programmed as either a transmitter (SDO3) or as a receiver (SDI2). When operating as a transmitter this pin operates in conjunction with the transmit clocks (SCKT, FST, HCKT) to transmit data out of the DSP. When operating as a receiver this pin operates in conjunction with the receiver clocks (SCKR, FSR, HCKR) to receive data into the DSP.
SDO2/SDI3	The SDO2/SDI3 data pin can be programmed as either a transmitter (SDO2) or as a receiver (SDI3). When operating as a transmitter this pin operates in conjunction with the transmit clocks (SCKT, FST, HCKT) to transmit data out of the DSP. When operating as a receiver this pin operates in conjunction with the receiver clocks (SCKR, FSR, HCKR) to receive data into the DSP.
SDO1	The SDO1 data pin operates only as a transmitter pin in conjunction with the transmitter clocks.
SDO0	The SDO0 data pin operates only as a transmitter pin in conjunction with the transmitter clocks.

1.2.2 ESAI PIN CONFIGURATIONS

Table 1-3 shows the possible ESAI input/output combinations given six data I/O pins. Each input and output pin can be programmed to carry from one to thirty-two data slots. Each slot can be used to carry an audio sample.

Table 1-3 ESAI Input/Output Configurations

Configuration	Input Pins	Output Pins
1	0	6
2	1	5
3	2	4
4	3	3
5	4	2

Typically, the ESAI is programmed for two slots (left channel, right channel) as shown in Figure 1-2. Section 4, Digital Audio Transfer Protocols, describes common audio transfer protocols which utilize this two slot concept.

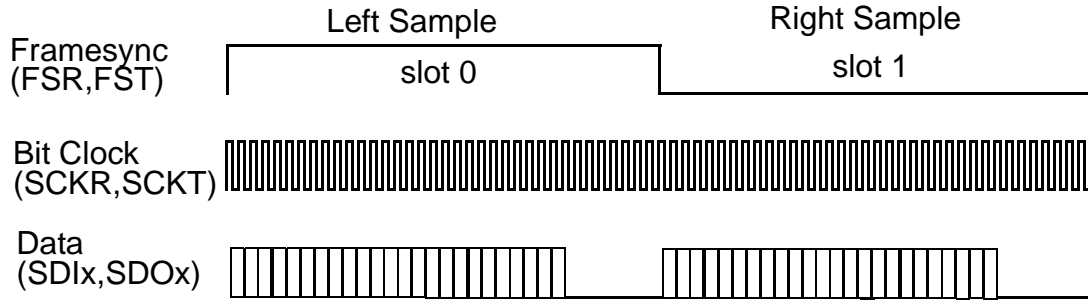


Figure 1-2 Data Transfer over ESAI

1.3 APPLICATION CONSIDERATIONS

The ESAI is efficient for applications that implement multichannel processing. Applications such as cinema processing and home theater typically implement decompression algorithms (i.e. Dolby Digital, DTS, MPEG, Pro Logic, etc...) that can take advantage of the many I/O features in the ESAI. The ESAI's multiple I/Os and flexible protocol support make it a good fit for these applications. However, because the ESAI is a versatile peripheral, there are several system level questions to consider regarding how to best implement the ESAI such as:

- How many input and output channels are required for the system?
- What type of hardware interface is required to support the external components?
- What data transfer protocols do the external components support?
- What are the clocking requirements for the external components?

1.3.1 INPUT AND OUTPUT CHANNELS

Figure 1-3 shows a typical multichannel implementation. However, the number of channels that an audio system supports is not necessarily the number of inputs and outputs utilized on the ESAI port of the DSP. Some systems may multiplex their data on fewer inputs or outputs by interleaving channels of data on a single ESAI input or output. One ESAI pin can transmit up to 32 channels of data by using all 32 slots.

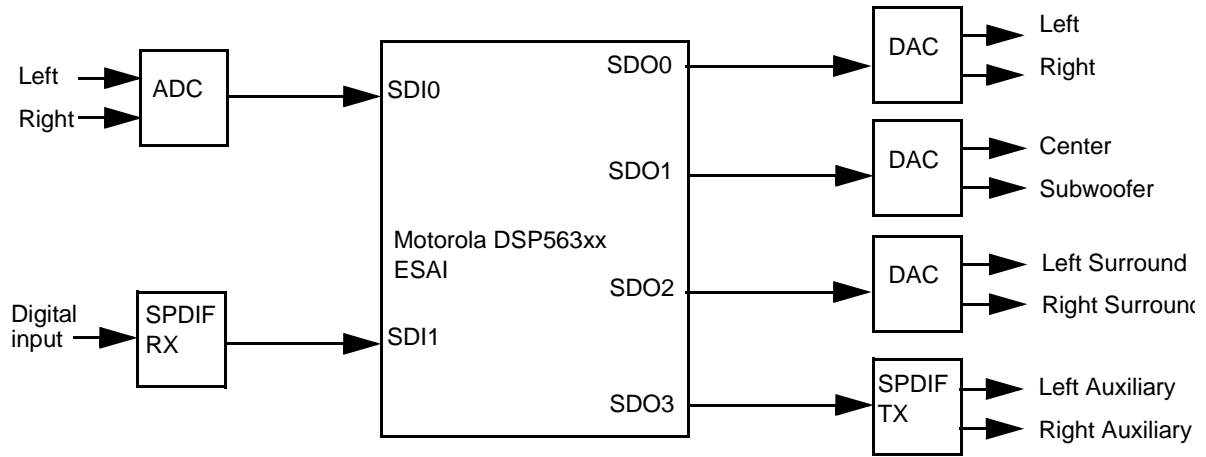


Figure 1-3 Multichannel Processor I/O Block Diagram

1.3.2 HARDWARE INTERFACE

Hardware interface requirements can vary depending upon the specific type of converter and other peripheral components in the system. Most audio components support a three line transmission interface consisting of a:

1. Data line
2. Bit clock
3. Framesync clock

Not all audio components support a three line interface. Some components also require a high frequency over sampled clock. Another hardware interface variation is required for mono ADCs and DACs. For example, many high end mono converters such as the Burr Brown PCM63 utilize a data latch rather than a framesync and thus receive only one channel of data.

1.3.3 TRANSFER PROTOCOL

The ESAI supports multiple I/O protocols, even those protocols which are not necessarily common to audio components. The type of protocol utilized should be matched with the protocols supported by external components in the audio system. The most common audio protocols are I²S, left justified, and EIAJ (right justified) formats. However, as described in

the previous section, mono converters may utilize a unique hardware interface and transfer protocol. Some components utilize multiplexed data across a single input or output or may demand a high frequency over sampled clock.

1.3.4 CLOCKING REQUIREMENTS

Some audio components have the ability to generate system clocks and operate in master mode while others can only operate in slave mode receiving clocks from other system components. The clocking requirements of any system must be considered when determining which components to use. Jitter specifications must also be met to gain maximum quality from system components. These clocking considerations are described in more detail in Hardware Handling and Layout Considerations on page 2 - 5.



SECTION 2

ESAI HARDWARE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The ESAI peripheral is designed to easily interface with all conventional audio peripherals as well as various atypical audio components. This section describes the hardware interfacing items as they relate to operating the ESAI with external audio components.

2.1 INTERFACING THE ESAI TO EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

Interfacing the ESAI receiver or transmitter to peripheral components requires three pin connections. For each of the receiver and transmitter sections there are the following pin connections:

1. Bit clock (SCKR, SCKT) — Clocks the data bits of every sample in or out
2. Framesync clock (FSR, FST) — Clocks each sample in or out.
3. Various data (SDIx, SDOx) pins — Carries the audio information.

Figure 2-1 shows a timing diagram for a typical ESAI audio sample transfer.

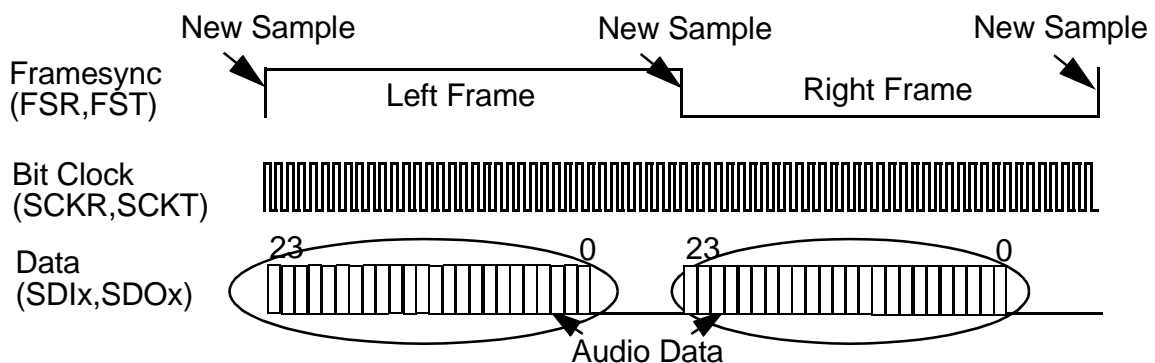


Figure 2-1 ESAI Timing Diagram

2.2 ESAI CLOCKING EXAMPLES

This section describes several common clocking schemes and addresses clocking issues and considerations. Four examples are provided that cover the most common ESAI clocking implementations.

2.2.1 ADC — DSP — DAC INTERFACE

Figure 2-2 shows both the ESAI receiver and transmitter operating in slave mode as the clocks are being provided externally from the ADC. The ADC utilizes an external clock oscillator as its over sampled clock source. This design is typical of A/V receivers and portable applications that receive only analog signals utilizing sigma-delta converters. Sigma-delta converters require an over sampled clock. Phase jitter and clock noise are common problems that affect sigma-delta converters which reduces the quality of a converter’s output. Most converters can tolerate some jitter and continue to operate. However, excessive jitter or clock drift reduces signal quality or causes catastrophic failures. This clocking scheme provides a high quality conversion.

Providing all clocks from a single over sampled source, such as a low jitter crystal, is one method of reducing jitter in the audio system. Typically, ADCs are provided a master over sampled clock (i.e. 256fs, 384fs or 512fs) and generate the bit clock and framesync clock which is distributed to both the DSP and DAC.

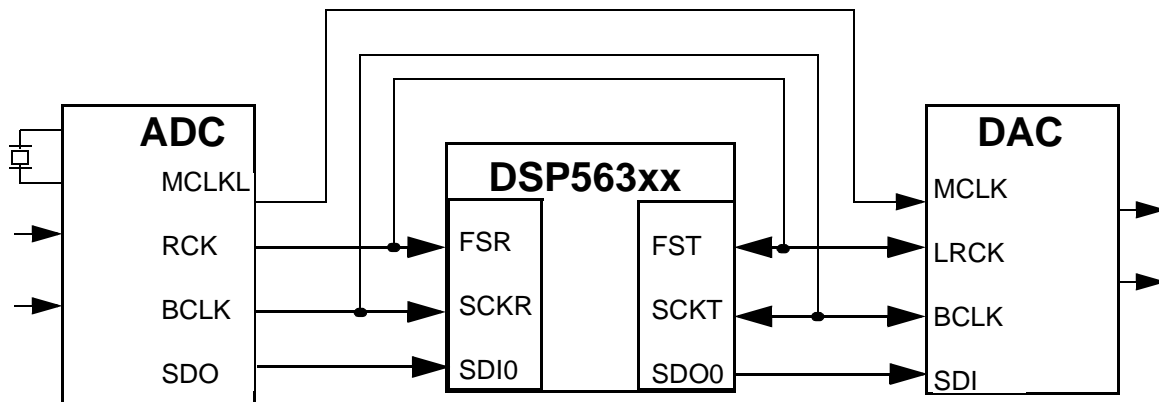


Figure 2-2 ADC - DSP - ADC Interface

2.2.2 DSP — S/PDIF INTERFACE

The S/PDIF receiver is a unique component in that the bit clock and framesync clock must be derived directly from the input signal of the S/PDIF receiver. The S/PDIF input signal carries both data and clock information. As shown in Figure 2-3, the bit clock and frame sync clock are generated from the S/PDIF receiver and drive both the receiver and transmitter of the DSP as well as the S/PDIF transmitter. This design is common in A/V receivers that receive and transmit digital audio data to and from external components. This design is susceptible to jitter associated with the PLL of the SPDIF receiver as well as clock drift or clock freeze when the external SPDIF signal is interrupted.

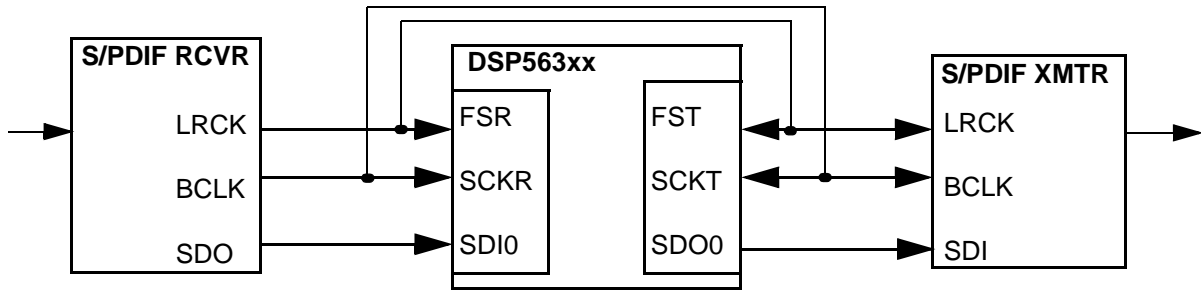


Figure 2-3 DSP - S/DPIF Interface

2.2.3 SINGLE SOURCE CLOCKING FROM THE ESAI

The ESAI can also be utilized as the source for framesync and bitclock generation by receiving over sampled clock directly on the HCKR or HCKT pins. This can be effective when the converters do not provide an over sampled clock. An over sampled clock (i.e. 256fs, 384fs or 512fs) can be provided to the DSP and all other necessary clocks (bit clock and framesync) can be generated by the DSP to the respective converters as shown in Figure 2-4. DVD players can utilize this clocking technique on the transmit section, particularly if the DAC does not require an over sampled clock. However, in most DVD designs, an ADC is not used.

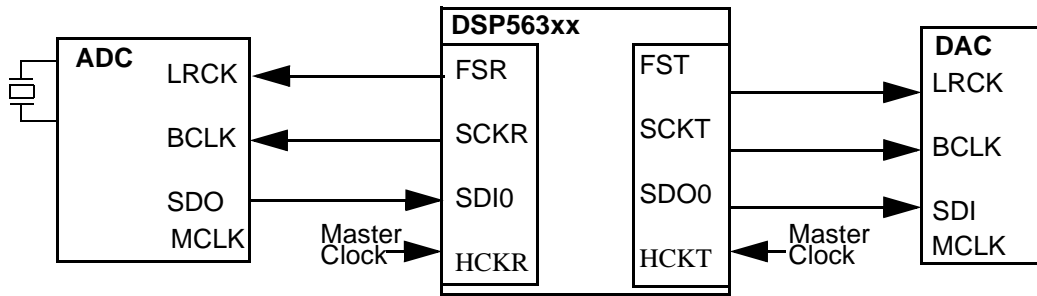


Figure 2-4 Single Source Clocking from the ESAI

2.2.4 ESAI MASTER MODE

The DSP can also operate in master mode with all clocks generated from the internal oscillator of the DSP. This requires the internal oscillator to operate at a frequency which is a multiple of the over sampled clock. In this example, the over sampled clock drives the DSP using the EXTAL pin. The on-chip PLL multiplies up the external over sample clock provided to the EXTAL pin to a reasonable internal operating frequency (f_{osc}). The ESAI can be programmed to divide down the internal oscillator clock (f_{osc}) to provide the over sampled clocks, framesync clocks, and bit clocks for the receiver and/or transmitter. This method is used in applications where the external components are not capable of sourcing I/O clocks. This design can result in reduced audio quality due to the potential for excessive clock jitter in the DSP PLL. See Figure 2-5.

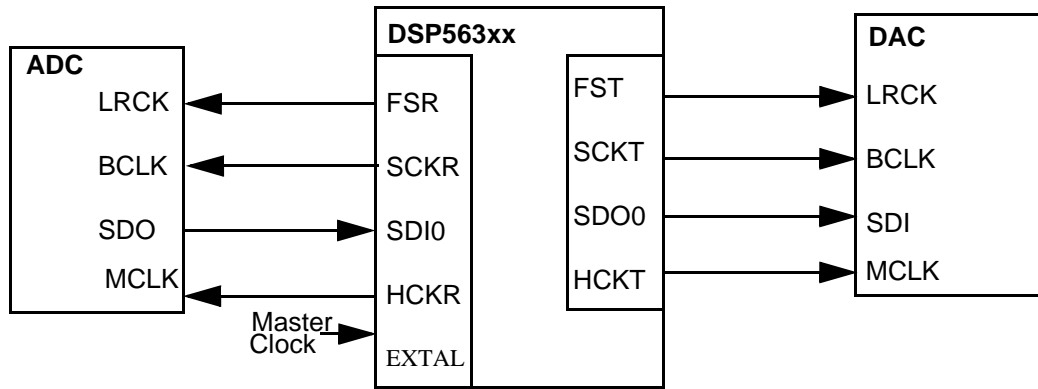


Figure 2-5 ESAI Master Mode

2.3 HARDWARE HANDLING AND LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage to the ESAI. The ESAI can be damaged by Electrostatic Discharge (ESD), so it is recommended that all DSPs be handled with appropriate precautions. ESD damage ranges from subtle performance degradation to complete peripheral failure.

The ESAI is powered by two V_{cc} s which must be tied to all other DSP power inputs. When multiple ESAI peripherals exist on a single DSP, the ESAI V_{cc} pins should be tied to all other V_{cc} pins. Adequate decoupling must be provided via external capacitors. Two ground pins (GNDs) are also provided which must be tied to all other DSP ground connections.

Hardware Handling and Layout Considerations

Ensure that each of the following guidelines are followed:

- All board traces for the ESAI clocks and data should be less than six inches in length to provide for robust clock and data signals.
- Adequately separate the digital and analog signals to reduce signal interference.
- Properly ground the analog section of converters as recommended by the manufacturer in order to minimize digital clock noise in the analog ground plane. Refer to the converter's data sheet for details regarding grounding.
- Analog board traces should be as short as possible to reduce the effects of electromagnetic Interference (EMI) which can be generated by a variety of sources including high speed clocks and data.

SECTION 3

ESAI INTERFACING EXAMPLES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides three examples of interfacing the ESAI to common peripheral components from Asahi Kasei Microsystems (AKM), Burr Brown, and Crystal Semiconductor. Each example is unique in features and implementation and represents the most common designs for audio/video systems. A description of the capabilities of each system, their external components, ESAI interface, clocking scheme, and supported transfer protocols is provided.

3.2 INTERFACING TO AKM COMPONENTS

Figure 3-1 shows an audio system consisting of AKM components and the Motorola DSP56362. This design can be utilized in a variety of applications including portable audio designs, mini-systems, and A/V receivers.

3.2.1 AKM COMPONENT OVERVIEW

This design implements an audio system consisting of a Motorola DSP56362 and the following AKM components:

- AK4112 Digital Audio Receiver
- AK4526 CODEC
- AK5353 ADC

Refer to the respective AKM data sheets for information regarding additional implementation requirements and control information.

The AK4112 is a high performance single chip AES/EBU-S/PDIF digital audio receiver supporting up to 24 bit, 96 kHz data. Four selectable inputs are available with input control using either serial or parallel interfaces. This allows the AK4112 to interface with a variety of micro controllers. The AK4112 supports both consumer and professional channel status

modes and can automatically detect AC-3 and MPEG bitstreams. Support for digital audio protocols including AES/EBU, IEC958, S/PDIF, and EIAJ CP1201 is provided.

The AK4526 is a high performance single chip CODEC that includes two channels of 96 kHz, 20-bit ADC and six channels of 96 kHz, 24-bit DAC. The AK4526 also supports an auxiliary digital input. The following example uses the auxiliary digital input to receive the AK4112 digital output. This system can input data from either the AK4526 ADC or the SPDIF receiver, but not both at the same time. This system design minimizes the number of ESAI data pins required for data input.

The AK5353 is a single chip 48 kHz, 20 bit ADC which, in this example, serves as a secondary input for applications such as karaoke.

3.2.2 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

This design provides four digital AES/EBU-S/PDIF inputs using the AK4112 and two stereo analog inputs (one stereo input on the AK4526 and one stereo input on the AK5353). Only one of the four digital inputs or the analog input on the AK4526 can be used at any given time. However, the analog input from the AK5353 can be used at any time. There are six analog output channels available using the AK4526. This system supports sample rates of 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz, 48 kHz, or 96 kHz.

In a mini-system or A/V receiver, this system supports multiple digital audio input sources (i.e. DVD, VCR, Set top box, CD) and with the addition of an input switcher can support multiple analog inputs (i.e. tuner, CD, tape decks, VCR, DVD, etc...). A secondary stereo analog input can be supported for functions such as karaoke. The DSP can be used in this system to perform several digital audio functions including decoding Dolby Digital, DTS, MPEG, and Dolby Pro Logic processing, as well as supporting features such as equalization, tone/balance control, volume control, karaoke processes, or soundfield processing (i.e. Hall effects).

3.2.3 IMPLEMENTATION

3.2.3.1 Data Interface

The four digital audio inputs are provided using the AK4112 at inputs RX1, RX2, RX3, and RX4. The AK4112 selects one of the four inputs to send to the AK4526 using the SDTO pin. Stereo analog inputs are available at the AINL and AINR inputs of the AK4526. The AK4526 selects either the digital audio signal from the AK4112 or the analog signal to send to the DSP using the SDTO pin. Only one of the two can be sent to the DSP. This signal is received by the ESAI peripheral of the DSP at pin SDI1. The secondary stereo analog input is available at the

AINL and AINR inputs of the AK5353. The digital output is provided at the SDTO pin and interfaces to the ESAI peripheral of the DSP at pin SDI0.

The DSP processes the data provided from both the AK4526 and the AK5353 and outputs six channels of digital data using the ESAI transmit pins (SDO0, SDO1 and SDO2) to the AK4526 digital input section (SDI1, SDI2, and SDI3). The six channels of digital data is converted to analog signals by the AK4526 and output using the pins LOUT1, ROUT1, LOUT2, ROUT2, LOUT3, and ROUT3.

All components in this system operate using 3.3V power sources with matching input, output, and clock levels.

3.2.3.2 System Clocking

The master clock of this system is provided by the AK4112 at pins MCK01 and MCK02. Clocks are generated from the digital input which carries both clock and data information. When there are no digital signals available, the AK4112 utilizes the external clock source to generate the system clocks. A low jitter PLL supporting up to 96 KHz operation on the AK4112 generates the system bitclock (BICK) and framesync clock (LRCK) and passes the master clock (MCK01) to the rest of the system. Providing clocks from a single low jitter source minimizes signal degradation and guarantees the most robust signals. This type of low jitter clocking results in the highest quality audio signal path. All components operate in slave mode except the AK4112 which operates in master mode and generates all system clocks.

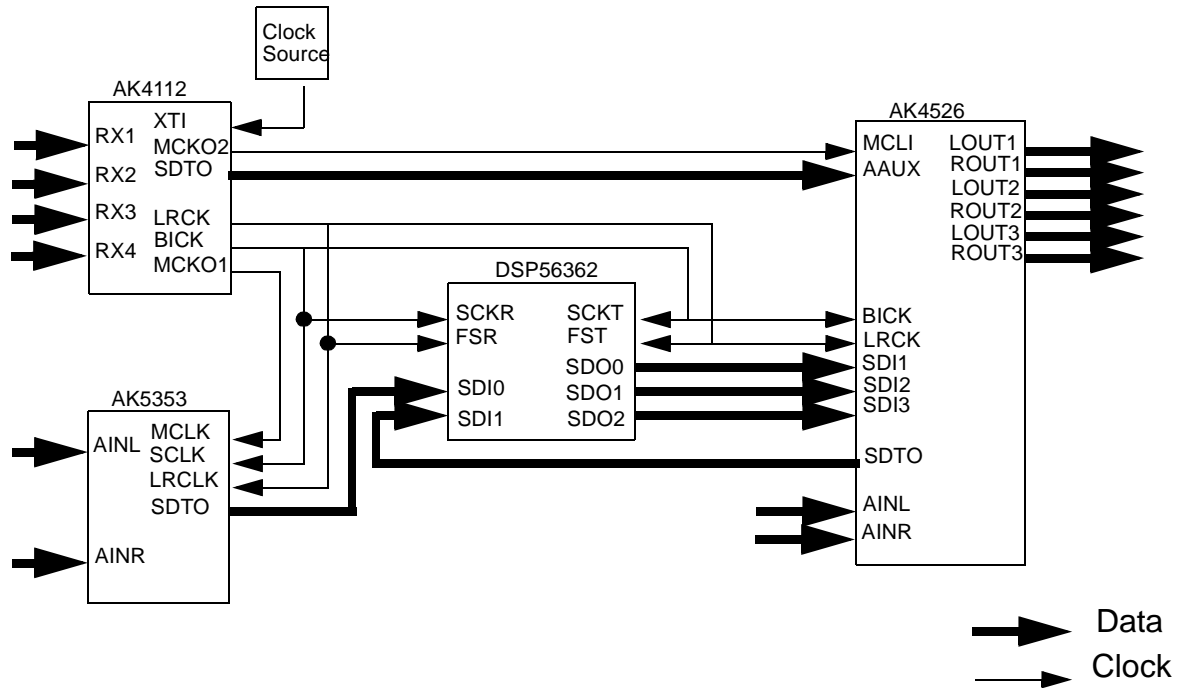


Figure 3-1 AKM / DSP56362 Digital Audio System Example

3.3 INTERFACING TO BURR BROWN COMPONENTS

Figure 3-2 shows an audio system that consists of Burr-Brown components and the Motorola DSP56362. This design can be utilized in many applications including various portable audio designs, mini-systems, and A/V receivers. With an additional SPDIF receiver, this system can support high end digital decoders such as Dolby Digital, DTS, and MPEG.

3.3.1 BURR BROWN COMPONENT OVERVIEW

This design implements an audio system consisting of a Motorola DSP56362 and the following Burr-Brown components:

- PCM1800 Stereo ADC (A low cost, high performance dual 20-bit monolithic 48 kHz ADC)
- Three PCM1716 DACs (A low cost, high performance stereo 48 kHz DAC)

Refer to the respective Burr-Brown component data sheets for information regarding additional implementation requirements and control information.

3.3.2 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

This design provides a stereo analog input using the PCM1800. In this system, the analog input is the only source. There are six analog output channels supported by three PCM1716 DACs. This system supports sample rates of 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz, and 48 kHz.

In a mini-system or A/V receiver, this system can support multiple analog inputs (i.e. tuner, CD, tape decks, VCR, DVD, etc...) with the addition of an analog switcher. A secondary input for functions such as karaoke is not provided, but can be added with the addition of a second PCM1800 or a digital receiver. The DSP can be used in this system to perform several digital audio functions including Dolby Pro Logic processing. It can also support features such as equalization, tone/balance control, volume control, karaoke processes, or soundfield processing (i.e. Hall effects). As already indicated, digital decoding can be provided with the addition of a SPDIF receiver.

3.3.3 IMPLEMENTATION

3.3.3.1 Data Interface

Stereo analog inputs are available at the VINL and VINR inputs of the PCM1800. The PCM1800 sends digital data to the DSP using the DOUT pin. This signal is received by the ESAI peripheral of the DSP at pin SDI0.

The DSP processes the data provided from the PCM1800 and outputs six channels of digital data using ESAI transmit pins (SDO0, SDO1 and SDO2) to the three PCM1716s digital input section at the DIN pin. The six channels of digital data is converted to analog signals by the PCM1716s and output using the pins VOUTL and VOUTR.

All Burr-Brown components in this system operate using 5.0 V power sources while the DSP56362 is supported with 3.3 V power sources. The DSP56362 ESAI is 5.0 V tolerant and can support the levels required by the Burr-Brown components.

3.3.3.2 System Clocking

The system clocks are provided by the PCM1800 and are generated using the external clock source shown in Figure 3-2. A low jitter PLL that supports up to 48 KHz operation on the PCM1800 generates the system bitclock (BCK) and framesync clock (LRCK). Providing clocks from a single low jitter source minimizes signal degradation and guarantees the most robust signals. This type of low jitter clocking results in the highest quality audio signal path. All components operate in slave mode except the PCM1800 which operates in master mode and generates all system clocks.

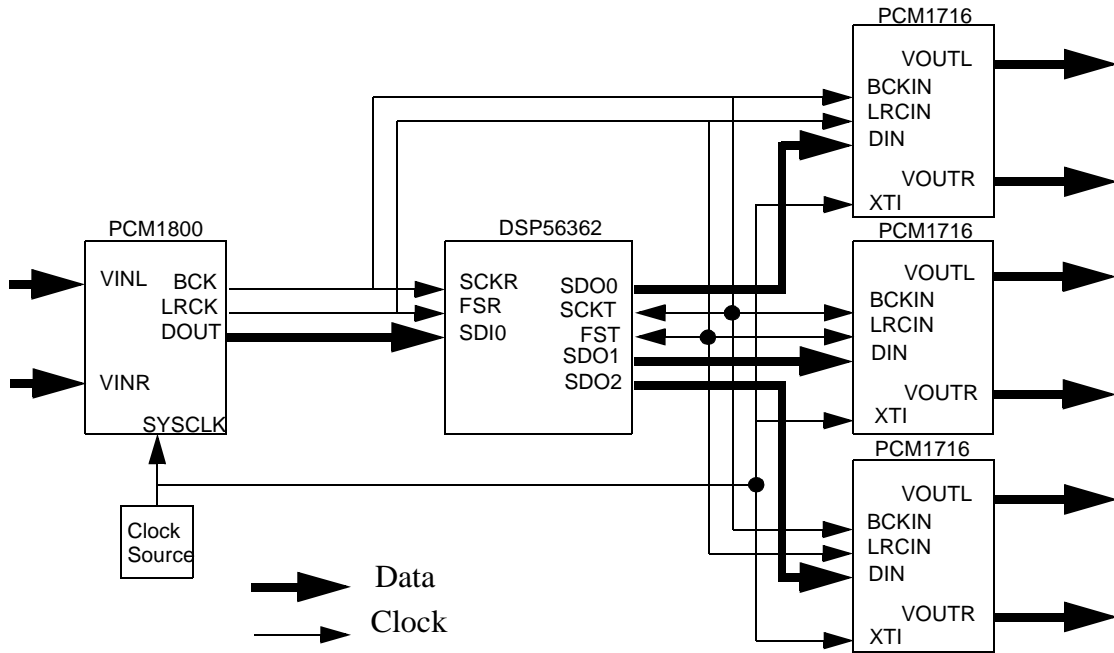


Figure 3-2 Burr-Brown / DSP56362 Digital Audio System Example

3.4 INTERFACING TO CRYSTAL SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENTS

Figure 3-3 shows an audio system consisting of Crystal Semiconductor components and the Motorola DSP56362. This design can be utilized in many applications including portable audio designs, mini-systems, and A/V receivers.

3.4.1 CRYSTAL COMPONENT OVERVIEW

This design implements an audio system consisting of a Motorola DSP56362 and the following Crystal Semiconductor component:

- CS4226 Digital Audio Receiver and Multichannel CODEC

Refer to the appropriate Crystal Semiconductor data sheet for information regarding additional implementation requirements and control information.

The CS4226 is a high performance single chip CODEC that provides a stereo 20-bit ADC and six channels of 20-bit DACs. Volume control for each of the six DAC channels is supported. A S/PDIF receiver is included as well as a mono 20-bit ADC in this single chip design.

3.4.2 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

This design provides a stereo analog input as well as a secondary mono input for applications such as karaoke. Three stereo analog inputs are sourced to the CS4226 with either the stereo or mono input being switched to the ADC at a time. Six channels of analog output are provided along with independently controlled volume controls and de-emphasis operation. The S/PDIF receiver can support one of four switchable inputs. This system supports sample rates of 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz, or 48 kHz.

In a mini-system or A/V receiver this system supports multiple digital audio input sources (i.e. DVD, VCR, Set top box, CD) and it supports multiple analog inputs (i.e. tuner, CD, VCR, etc...). The secondary mono analog input can be utilized for functions such as karaoke. As in the previous examples, the DSP can be used in this system to perform many digital audio functions including decoding Dolby Digital, DTS, and MPEG bitstreams, and Dolby Pro Logic processing. It can also support features such as equalization, tone/balance control, volume control, karaoke processes, or soundfield processing (i.e. Hall effects).

3.4.3 IMPLEMENTATION

3.4.3.1 Data Interface

The four digital audio inputs are provided using the CS4226 at inputs RX1, RX2, RX3, and RX4. The CS4226 selects one of the four inputs to send to the DSP using the SDOUT1 pin. Stereo analog inputs are available at the AINL1L/R, AINL2L/R, or AINL3L/R inputs. The CS4226 can send any of the following combinations of data to the DSP:

1. Stereo ADC to SDOUT1
Mono ADC to SDOUT2
2. S/PDIF to SDOUT1
Mono ADC to SDOUT2
3. S/PDIF to SDOUT1
Stereo ADC to SDOUT2

SDOUT1 is received by the ESAI peripheral of the DSP at pin SDI0. SDOUT2 is received by the ESAI peripheral of the DSP at pin SDI1.

Interfacing to Crystal Semiconductor Components

The DSP processes the data provided from the CS4226 and outputs six channels of digital data using ESAI transmit pins (SDO0, SDO1 and SDO2) to the CS4226 digital input section (SDIN1, SDIN2, and SDIN3). The six channels of digital data is converted to analog signals by the CS4226 and output using pins AOUT1, AOUT2, AOUT3, AOUT4, AOUT5 and AOUT6.

The Crystal Semiconductor CS4226 operates using a 5.0 V power source while the DSP56362 is supported using 3.3 V power sources. The DSP56362 ESAI is 5.0 V tolerant and can support the levels required by the CS4226.

3.4.3.2 System Clocking

System level clocks can be generated from the S/PDIF input which carries both clock and data information. When there are no S/PDIF signals, the CS4226 utilizes the external clock source at pin XTI to generate the system clocks. The CS4226 operates in master mode and provides the bitclock and framesync clock, while the DSP56362 ESAI is programmed to operate in slave mode.

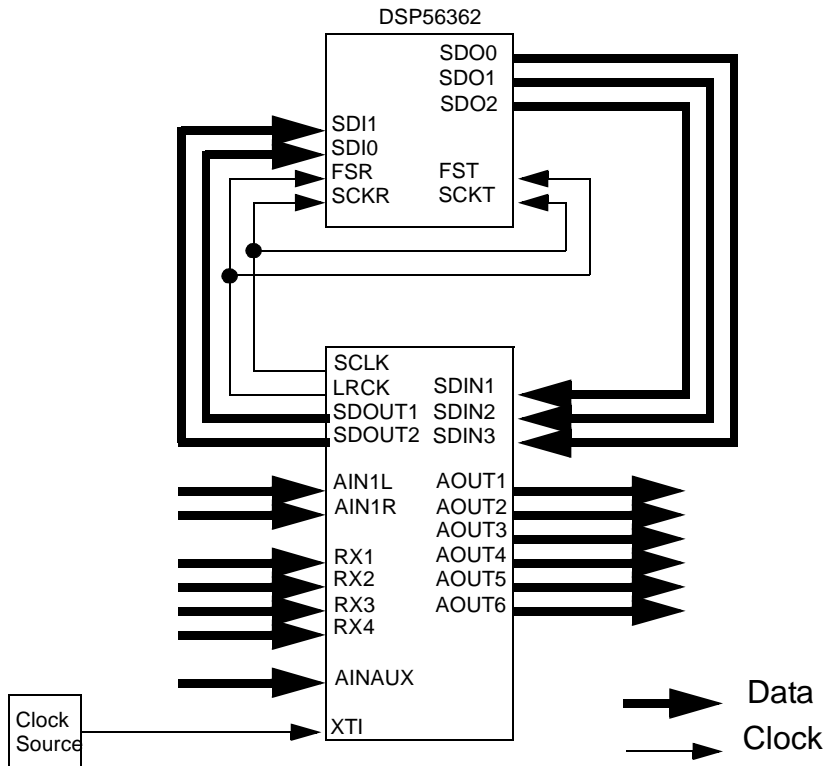


Figure 3-3 Crystal Semiconductor/DSP56362 Digital Audio System

SECTION 4

DIGITAL AUDIO TRANSFER PROTOCOLS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The receiver and transmitter sections can be programmed independently to support one of many different digital audio protocols. The clocking characteristics, data format, data framing, and number of slots utilized per sample (multiplexing) are programmed in the ESAI. The following sections provide an overview of the various digital audio data transfer characteristics and ESAI programmability, as well as the most common interface protocols implemented for audio applications.

4.2 PROGRAMMABLE I/O CHARACTERISTICS

Audio signals are usually transferred over a three line interface consisting of:

1. A bit clock
2. A framesync clock
3. Data

Figure 4-1 shows numerous methods for formatting the data in relation to the bit clock and framesync clock.

- Data can be shifted Most Significant Bit (MSB) first (see example A and B of Figure 3-1) or Least Significant Bit (LSB) first (see example C and D of Figure 3-1).
- Data can be 8, 12, 16, 18, 20 or 24 bits in length.
- Data can be framed left justified with respect to the framesync's transition (see example A and C of Figure 3-1), or right justified (see example B and D of Figure 3-1).

There are also several ways to format each of the bit clocks and framesync clocks.

Programmable I/O Characteristics

- The bit clock can latch data on the rising edge or falling edge of the bit clock. See Figure 4-2.
- The framesync can be word length (8, 12, 16, 20, 24, or 32 bits long) or bit length (one bit long as shown in example C in Figure 4-3) and can indicate frame start on the high level portion or low level portion of the framesync clock.
- Framesync can also be aligned to occur together with the data word (see example A and B of Figure 4-3) or one bit earlier (see example C in Figure 4-3).
- For multiplexing applications, the ESAI framesync can indicate the first data word of many data words in a given frame.

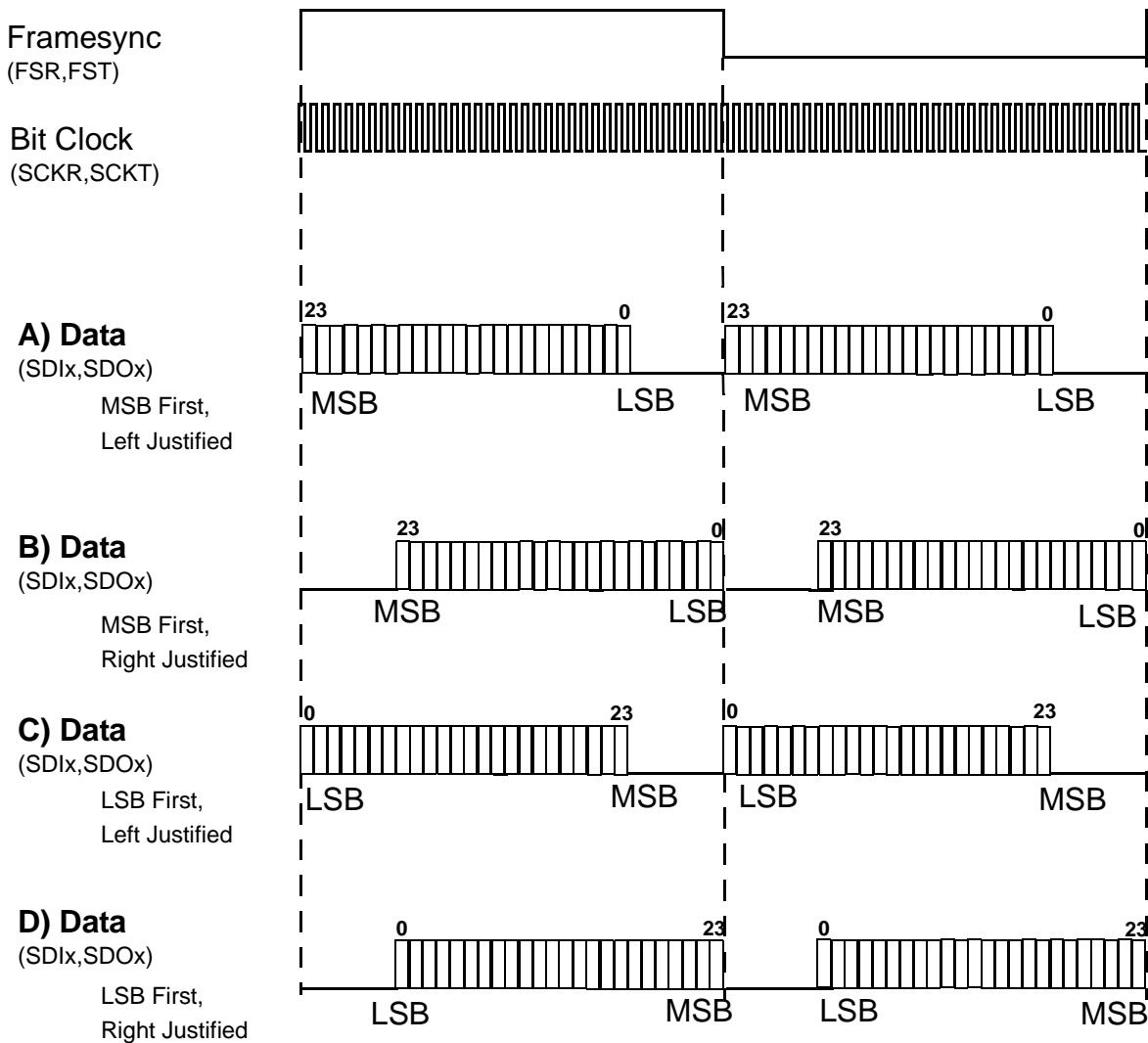
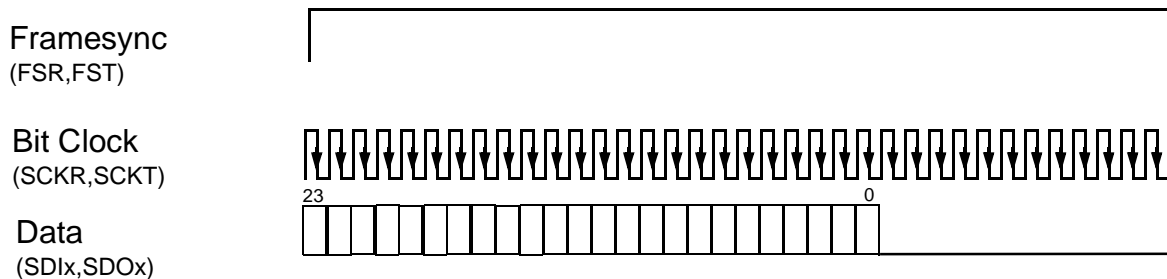


Figure 4-1 Data Formatting



A. Data Latched on Bit Clock's falling edge

Figure 4-2 Bit Clock Formatting

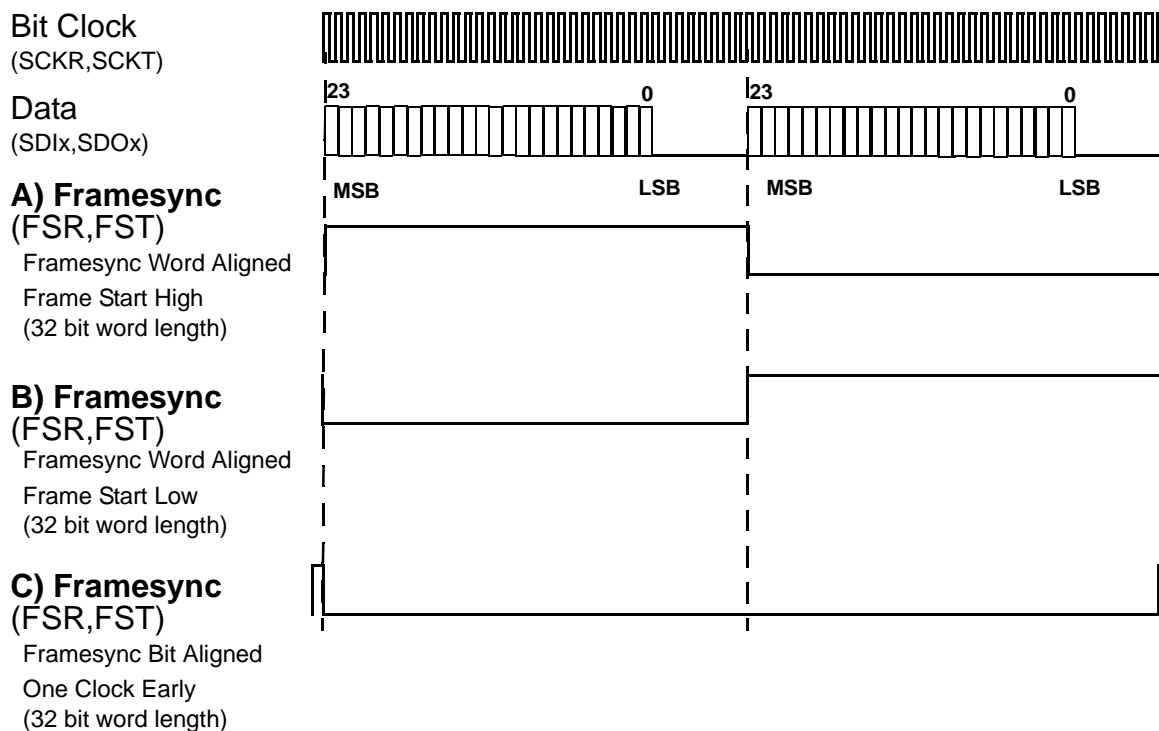


Figure 4-3 Framesync Formatting

Some combinations are more common than others and although the ESAI can be programmed to implement any one of the many possible clocking and data formats, this application note will focus on three of the most common interface protocols in digital audio. From these examples, users should be able to understand how to program this peripheral for any other desired configuration. The transfer protocols that are utilized in this application note are the I²S, left justified method, and EIAJ (right justified) format. Each of these protocols utilizes

I²S, Left-Justified, and EIAJ (Right Justified) Formats

very different clocking, framing, and data formatting characteristics, so examples are provided that show how each characteristic is programmed to generate these protocols.

4.3 I²S, LEFT-JUSTIFIED, AND EIAJ (RIGHT JUSTIFIED) FORMATS

4.3.1 INTER-IC SOUND (I²S) FORMAT

The I²S bus is a serial link designed specifically for digital audio and standardized by Philips. It consists of a 3-line serial bus consisting of a line for two multiplexed data channels, a framesync line, and a clock line.

The serial data is transmitted in two's complement form with the Most Significant Bit (MSB) first. The MSB is transmitted first because the transmitter and receiver may support different word lengths. Thus, it is not necessary that the two devices support the same word length. If the transmitted word length is greater than the receiver word length, the data is truncated, but still the MSB has a fixed position maintaining signal level.

The MSB is always transmitted one clock cycle after the framesync transition as shown in Figure 4-4. The framesync line indicates the channel being transmitted with a low level indicating left channel and a high level indicating right channel. The framesync is typically 32 bits as shown in the example.

Serial data can be synchronized with either the trailing (hi to low) or leading (low to hi) edge of the clock signal. However, the data is always latched at the receiver on the leading edge of the bit clock. The framesync can change on either the trailing or leading edge of the bit clock.

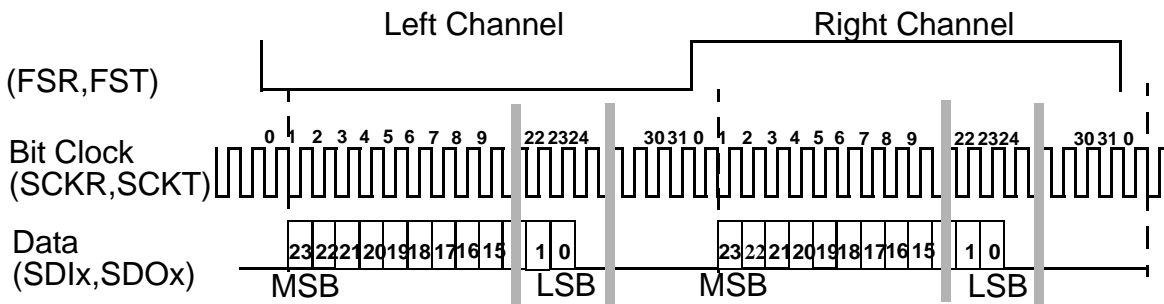


Figure 4-4 I²S Protocol

4.3.2 LEFT JUSTIFIED PROTOCOL

The left justified protocol is similar to the I²S protocol with one exception. The framesync transitions at the MSB rather than one clock cycle prior to the MSB. There is no association between the framesync level and the channel being transmitted. In the example shown in Figure 4-5, the left channel is transmitted when the framesync is high. However, there is no standard mandating that this is how it must always function. Some systems transmit left channel on the low framesync signal.

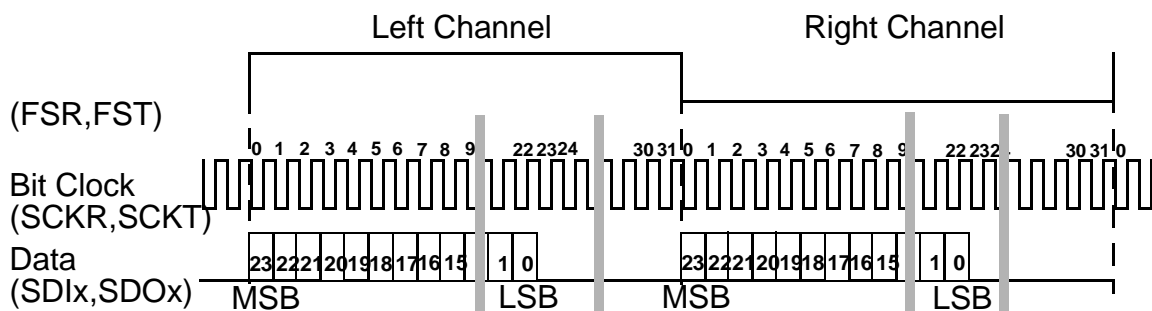


Figure 4-5 Left Justified Protocol

4.3.3 EIAJ PROTOCOL (RIGHT JUSTIFIED)

The EIAJ protocol (also known as the right justified protocol) is common in computer applications because of the way various software programs pack data to be transmitted to output hardware. The EIAJ protocol is a 16 bit protocol where the data is transmitted right justified during framesync bits 17 - 31 in the 32 bit frame as shown in Figure 4-6. The LSB is always transmitted on the last bit of the frame. This protocol, in some cases, has been modified to support greater word lengths such as 18, 20, and 24 bits.

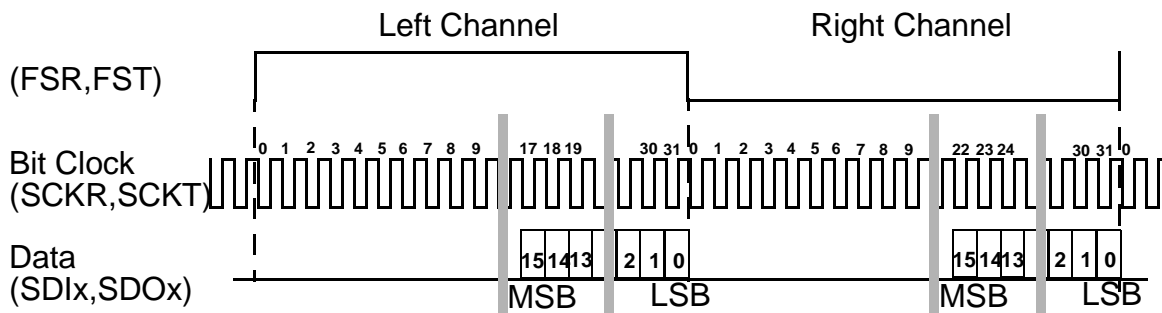


Figure 4-6 EIAJ Protocol

The following section overviews the ESAI programming registers and provides several examples for setting up the ESAI for I2S, left justified, and EIAJ protocols.

SECTION 5

INTRODUCING ESAI PROGRAMMING

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Several registers are provided for programming the operation of the ESAI. The ESAI provides generous flexibility by allowing users to have control over clocking and data formatting schemes for each of the transmitters and receivers. The following provides an overview of the ESAI programming registers and examples for implementation of the ESAI in I²S, Left Justified, and EIAJ formats. Refer to the *DSP56362 User's Manual* for additional details on the programming registers.

5.2 ESAI PROGRAMMING OVERVIEW

ESAI programming is performed using several control registers described in the following sections. The functionality of the ESAI pins is controlled by the Port C Control register (PCRC) and the Port C Direction register (PRRC). These registers establish whether the ESAI pins are used for GPIO or as ESAI peripheral pins. The following registers are used when programmed as ESAI peripheral pins. One general purpose control register (SAICR) controls clocking characteristics common to both the receiver and transmitter. The ESAI receiver section is controlled with four control registers:

1. Two receive control registers — RCCR and RCR
2. Two receive slot mask registers — RSMA and RSMB

The transmitter section is controlled with four registers:

1. Two transmit control registers — TCCR and TCR
2. Two transmit slot mask registers — TSMA and TSMB

One status register (SAISR) is also provided for monitoring ESAI operation. These registers are covered in detail in the *DSP56362 User's Manual*. This section provides an overview of their use in supporting conventional audio transfer protocols.

5.3 GENERAL PURPOSE I/O (GPIO)

The ESAI pins can be utilized as general purpose input/output (GPIO) pins when not used for ESAI functionality. In some applications, not all ESAI pins are necessary for data transfer and can be programmed to operate as GPIO pins. The ESAI/GPIO pin relationship is shown in Table 5-1. Two registers determine the functionality of the ESAI pins:

1. Port C Control register (PCRC)
2. Port C Direction register (PRRC)

The read/write PCRC register is shown in Table 5-2. The PCRC register operates in conjunction with the read/write PRRC register shown in Table 5-3. The PRRC register controls the functionality of the ESAI pins as shown in Table 5-4.

Table 5-1 ESAI/GPIO Pin Designation

ESAI Pin	GPIO Pin
SCKR	PC0
FSR	PC1
HCKR	PC2
SCKT	PC3
FST	PC4
HCKT	PC5
SDO5/SDI0	PC6
SDO4/SDI1	PC7
SDO3/SDI2	PC8
SDO2/SDI3	PC9
SDO1	PC10
SDO0	PC11

Operation of the ESAI pins in GPIO mode is not covered in this application note. The following example code programs the ESAI for operation with two ESAI inputs, three ESAI outputs and three GPIO pins:

```
movep    #$000edb,x:M_PCRC ;Enable all ESAI pins except HCKR, HCKT, and SDO3
movep    #$000edb,x:M_PRRC ;These operate as GPIO pins PC2, PC5, and PC8
```


Table 5-2 Port C Control Register (PCRC)

BITS	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	PC11	PC10	PC9	PC8	PC7	PC6	PC5	PC4	PC3	PC2	PC1	PC0
R/W	R/W											
BITS	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
FIELD	Reserved (Read and Write with 0)											
R/W	R/W											

Table 5-3 Port C Data Register (PRRC)

BITS	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	PD11	PD10	PD9	PD8	PD7	PD6	PD5	PD4	PD3	PD2	PD1	PD0
R/W	R/W											
BITS	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
FIELD	Reserved (Read and Write with 0)											
R/W	R/W											

Table 5-4 PCRC and PRRC Bit Functionality

PDC[i]	PC[i]	Port Pin[i] Function
0	0	Disconnected
0	1	GPIO input
1	0	GPIO output
1	1	ESAI

5.3.1 ESAI CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTERS

5.3.1.1 ESAI Control Register (SAICR)

SAICR enables/disables synchronous clock capabilities (where the transmitter clocks can be operated synchronously with the receiver clocks) and control for alignment of data to bit 15 (when bit length is 16, 12 or 8) rather than bit 23. See Table 5-5. This register is commonly cleared in conventional digital audio applications indicating asynchronous operation where the receiver and transmitter sections operate from independent external clock sources.

Table 5-5 ESAI Common Control Register (SAICR)

BITS	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	Reserved			ALC	TEBE	SYN	Reserved			OF2	OF1	OF0
R/W	R/W											
BITS	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
FIELD	Reserved (Read and Write with 0)											
R/W	R/W											
ADDR	X:\$FFFFB4											

Table 5-6 SAICR Field Descriptions

Bits	Name	Description
0, 1, 2	OF	Output Flags - not applicable
6	SYN	Synchronous/Asynchronous Operation
7	TEBE	FSR control
8	ALC	Data bit alignment for bits 16/23

5.3.1.2 ESAI Status Register (SAISR)

SAISR provides status of the receiver and transmitter data registers. The SAISR is shown in Table 5-7. User programs can monitor this register as a method of polling the receiver and transmitter.

Table 5-7 ESAI Status Register (SAISR)

BITS	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	Rsvd	RODF	REDF	RDF	ROE	RFS	Reserved			IF2	IF1	IF0
R/W	R/W											
BITS	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
FIELD	Reserved (Read and Write with 0)						TODE	TEDE	TDE	TUE	TFS	Rsvd
R/W	R/W											
ADDR	X:\$FFFFB3											

Table 5-8 SAISR Field Descriptions

Bits	Name	Description
0	IFO	Bit clock input flag
1	IF1	Framesync clock input flag
2	IF2	High Frequency clock input Flag
3,4,5		Reserved
Receiver Flags		
6	RFS	Framesync Flag
7	ROE	Overflow error Flag
8	RDF	Data full Flag
9	REDF	Even Data full Flag
10	RODF	Odd Data full Flag
Transmitter Flags		
11,12		Reserved
13	TFS	Framesync Flag
14	TUE	Underrun error Flag
15	TDE	Data empty Flag
16	TEDE	Even Data empty Flag
17	TODE	Odd Data empty Flag

5.3.2 ESAI RECEIVER CONTROL REGISTERS

There are two receiver control registers:

1. Receive clock control register (RCCR)
2. Receive control register (RCR)

5.3.2.1 RCCR Register

The RCCR controls clocking of the receiver section of the ESAI. The read/write RCCR controls the ESAI receiver clock. Various characteristics of the receiver clock can be controlled by the RCCR as shown in Table 5-9 and described in Table 5-10.

Table 5-9 ESAI Receive Clock Control Register (RCCR)

BITS	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	RDC2	RDC1	RDC0	RPSR	RPM7	RPM6	RPM5	RPM4	RPM3	RPM2	RPM1	RPM0
R/W	R/W											
BITS	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
FIELD	RHCKD	RFSD	RCKD	RHCKP	RFSP	RCKP	RFP3	RFP2	RFP1	RFP0	RDC4	RDC3
R/W	R/W											
ADDR	X:\$FFFFB8											

Table 5-10 RCCR Field Descriptions

Bits	Name	Description
0 - 7	RPM	Prescaler Ratio
8	RPSR	Divide by Prescaler
9-13	RDC	Frame Rate Divider
14-17	RFP	High Frequency clock divider
18	RCKP	Bit clock polarity
19	RFSP	Framesync clock polarity
20	RHCKP	High frequency clock polarity
21	RCKD	Bit clock source (internal/external)
22	RFSD	Framesync clock source (internal/external)
23	RHCKD	High Frequency clock source (internal/external)

5.3.2.2 RCCR Example Code

```

movep  #080200,x:M_RCCR      ;FSR is input(bit22=0)
                                ;external clock source drives SCKR
                                ;(bit21=0)
                                ;negative FSR polarity(bit19=1)
                                ;data & FSR clocked in on rising edge
                                ;(bit18=0)
                                ;2 words per frame      (bit13:9=00001)
    
```

5.3.2.3 RCR Register

The read/write RCR controls the ESAI receiver section. Various ESAI receiver pins can be enabled/disabled and characteristics of the receive transfer protocol can be controlled by the RCR as shown in Table 5-11 and described in Table 5-12.

Table 5-11 ESAI Receive Control Register (RCR)

BITS	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	RSWS1	RSWS0	RMOD1	RMOD0	RWA	RSHFD	Reserved (R/W as 0)		RE3	RE2	RE1	RE0
R/W	R/W											
BITS	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
FIELD	RLIE	RIE	REDIE	REIE	RPR	Reserved (R/W as 0)		RFSR	RFSL	RSWS4	RSWS3	RSWS2
R/W	R/W											
ADDR	X:\$FFFFB7											

Table 5-12 RCR Field Descriptions

Bits	Name	Description
0 - 3	RE	Inputs enabled
4-5		Reserved
6	RSHFD	Data shift direction MSB first/LSB first
7	RWA	Word alignment left justified/right justified
8-9	MODx	Operating mode
10-14	RSWS	Word length and slot length
15	RFSL	Framesync length
16	RFSR	Framesync timing
19	RPR	Receiver Personal Reset

Table 5-12 RCR Field Descriptions (Continued)

Bits	Name	Description
20-23	REIE REDIE RIE RLIE	Interrupts enable/disable

5.3.2.4 RCR Example Code

```

movep    #0x17D02,x:M_RCR;RX1 enabled      (bit1=1)
          ;RX0,RX2,RX3 disabled (bit3:2,0=000)
          ;reserved              (bit5:4=00)
          ;MSB shifted first     (bit6=0)
          ;word left-aligned     (bit7=0)
          ;network mode         (bit9:8=01)
          ;32-bit slot length,
          ;24-bit word length   (bit14:10=11111)
          ;word-length frame sync (bit15=0)
;frame sync occurs 1 clock cycle earlier (bit16=1)
          ;reserved              (bit19:17=000)
          ;RLIE, RIE, REIE enabled
          ;                      (bit23:20=1101)

```

5.3.2.5 RSMA and RSMB registers

RSMA and RSMB are two read/write registers used by the receivers when programmed in network mode to determine for each slot (up to 32 slots) whether to receive a data word or to ignore the received data. Only the first 16 bits (15 - 0) are active for each of the RSMA and RSMB registers. RSMA and RSMB each control the enabling/disabling of 16 receive slots. RSMA controls the first 16 slots (slots 15 - 0) while RSMB controls the last 16 slots (slots 31 - 16). Each bit is used to enable/disable one of the 32 receiver slots. For example, if only the first two slots are to be used (left channel, right channel) bits 0 and 1 are set in RSMA, while the other 14 bits in RSMA, as well as all 16 bits of RSMB are cleared. For example, RSMA - \$000003, RSMB - \$000000.

5.3.3 ESAI TRANSMITTER CONTROL REGISTERS

There are two transmit control registers:

1. Transmit clock control register (TCCR)
2. Transmit control register (TCR).

5.3.3.1 TCCR Register

The TCCR controls clocking of the transmitter section of the ESAI. The read/write TCCR controls the ESAI transmitter clock. Various characteristics of the transmitter clock can be controlled by the TCCR as shown in Table 5-13.

Table 5-13 ESAI Transmit Clock Control Register (TCCR)

BITS	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	TDC2	TDC1	TDC0	TPSR	TPM7	TPM6	TPM5	TPM4	TPM3	TPM2	TPM1	TPM0
R/W	R/W											
BITS	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
FIELD	THCKD	TFSD	TCKD	THCKP	TFSP	TCKP	TFP3	TFP2	TFP1	TFP0	TDC4	TDC3
R/W	R/W											
ADDR	X:\$FFFFB6											

Table 5-14 TCCR Field Descriptions

Bits	Name	Description
0 - 7	TPM	Prescaler Ratio
8	TPSR	Divide by Prescaler
9-13	TDC	Frame Rate Divider
14-17	TFP	High Frequency clock divider
18	TCKP	Bit clock polarity
19	TFSP	Framesync clock polarity
20	THCKP	High frequency clock polarity
21	TCKD	Bit clock source (internal/external)
22	TFSD	Framesync clock source (internal/external)
23	THCKD	High Frequency clock source (internal/external)

5.3.3.2 TCCR Example Code

```

movep  #0c0200,x:M_TCCR ;FST is input (bit22=0)
        ;external clock source drives SCKT      (bit21=0)
        ;negative FST polarity                 (bit19=1)
        ;data & FST clocked out on rising edge (bit18=1)
        ;2 words per frame                     (bit13:9=00001)
    
```

5.3.3.3 TCR Register

The read/write TCR register controls the ESAI transmitter section. Various ESAI transmitter pins can be enabled/disabled and characteristics of the transmitter transfer protocol can be controlled by the TCR as shown in Table 5-15 and described in Table 5-16.

Table 5-15 ESAI Transmit Control Register (TCR)

BITS	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIELD	TSWS1	TSWS0	TMOD1	TMOD0	TWA	TSHFD	TE5	TE4	TE3	TE2	TE1	TE0
R/W	R/W											
BITS	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
FIELD	TLIE	TIE	TEDIE	TEIE	TPR	RSVD (R/W with o)	PADC	TFSR	TFSL	TSWS4	TSWS3	TSWS2
R/W	R/W											
ADDR	X:\$FFFB5											

Table 5-16 TCR Field Descriptions

Bits	Name	Description
0-5	TE	Outputs enabled
6	TSHFD	Data shift direction MSB first/LSB first
7	TWA	Word alignment left justified/right justified
8-9	TMODx	Operating mode
10-14	TSWS	Word length and slot length
15	TFSL	Framesync length
16	TFSR	Framesync timing
17	PADC	Zero Padding Control

Table 5-16 TCR Field Descriptions (Continued)

Bits	Name	Description
19	TPR	Transmitter Personal Reset
20-23	TEIE TEDIE TIE TLIE	Interrupts enable/disable

5.3.3.4 TCR Example Code

```

movep    #d13d00,x:M_TCR;TX0, TX1, TX2 enabled      (bit3:0=0011)
          ;TX3, TX4, TX5 disabled                    (bit5:4=00)
          ;MSB shifted first                          (bit6=0)
          ;word left-aligned                          (bit7=0)
          ;network mode                               (bit9:8=01)
          ;32-bit slot length, 24-bit word length
          ;                                           (bit14:10=11111)
          ;word length frame sync                     (bit15=0)
          ;frame sync occurs 1 clock cycle earlier
          ;                                           (bit16=0)
          ;reserved                                  (bit19:17=000)
          ;TLIE, TIE, TEIE enabled                    (bit23:20=0101)
    
```

5.3.3.5 TSMA and TSMB Registers

TSMA and TSMB are two read/write registers used by the transmitters in network mode to determine for each slot (up to 32 slots) whether to transmit a data word or to tri-state the transmitter pins. Only the first 16 bits (15 - 0) are active for each of the TSMA and TSMB registers. TSMA and TSMB each control the enabling/disabling of 16 transmit slots. TSMA controls the first 16 slots (slots 31-16) while TSMB control the last 16 slots (slots 15-0). Each bit is used to enable/disable one of the 32 transmitter slots. For example, if only the first two slots are to be used (left channel, right channel) bits 0 and 1 are set in TSMA while the other 14 bits in TSMA as well as all 16 bits in TSMB are cleared. i.e.e TSMA - \$000003, TSMB - \$000000.

5.4 ESAI PROGRAMING FOR I²S FORMAT

The following programs the ESAI for operation in slave mode using the I²S transfer protocol as shown in Figure 5-1. ESAI programing is as follows:

```

RCCR          $0c0200          ;FSR is input
                                   ;(bit22=0)
                                   ;external clock source drives SCKR
                                   ;(bit21=0)
                                   ;negative FSR polarity
                                   ;(bit19=1)
                                   ;data & FSR clocked in on rising edge
                                   ;(bit18=0)
                                   ;2 words per frame
                                   ;(bit13:9=00001)

RCR           $d17d02          ;RX1 enabled
                                   ;(bit1=1)
                                   ;RX0, RX2, RX3 disabled
                                   ;(bit3:2,0=000)
                                   ;reserved
                                   ;(bit5:4=00)
                                   ;MSB shifted first
                                   ;(bit6=0)
                                   ;word left-aligned
                                   ;(bit7=0)
                                   ;network mode
                                   ;(bit9:8=01)
                                   ;32-bit slot length, 24-bit word length
                                   ;(bit14:10=11111)
                                   ;word-length frame sync
                                   ;(bit15=0)
                                   ;frame sync occurs 1 clock cycle earlier
                                   ;(bit16=1)
                                   ;reserved
                                   ;(bit19:17=000)
                                   ;RLIE, RIE, REIE enabled
                                   ;(bit23:20=0101)

RSMA          $000003          ;enable receive slots 0 and 1
                                   ;disable receive slots 15-2

RSMB          $000000          ;disable receive slots 16-31

SAICR         $000000          ;Flags 0, 1, and 2 not applicable
                                   ;(asynchronous mode)
                                   ;(bit2:0=0)
                                   ;asynchronous mode
                                   ;(bit 6=0)
                                   ;TEBE bit not applicable (asynchronous mode)
                                   ;(bit 7=0)
    
```

```

;ALC bit cleared - 24 bit support
;(bit 8=0)

TCCR          $0c0200      ;FST is input
                    ;(bit22=0)
                    ;external clock source drives SCKT
                    ;(bit21=0)
                    ;negative FST polarity
                    ;(bit19=1)
                    ;data & FST clocked out on rising edge
                    ;(bit18=1)
                    ;2 words per frame
                    ;(bit13:9=00001)

TCR           $d17d02      ;TX0, TX1, TX2 enabled
                    ;(bit3:0=0011)
                    ;TX3, TX4, TX5 disabled
                    ;(bit5:4=00)
                    ;MSB shifted first
                    ;(bit6=0)
                    ;word left-aligned
                    ;(bit7=0)
                    ;network mode
                    ;(bit9:8=01)
                    ;32-bit slot length, 24-bit word length
                    ;(bit14:10=11111)
                    ;word length frame sync
                    ;(bit15=0)
                    ;frame sync occurs 1 clock cycle earlier
                    ;(bit16=0)
                    ;reserved
                    ;(bit19:17=000)
                    ;TLIE, TIE, TEIE enabled
                    ;(bit23:20=0101)

TSMA          $000003      ;enable transmit slot 0 and 1
                    ;disable transmitslots 15-2
TSMB          $000003      ;disable transmit slots 16-31
    
```

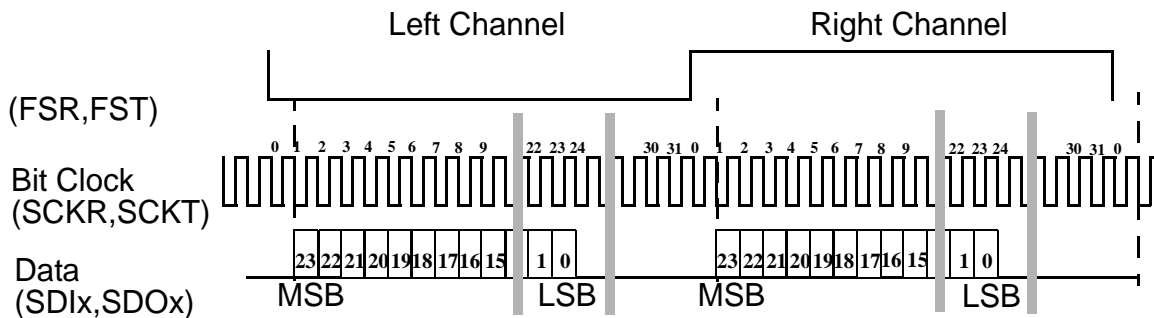


Figure 5-1 I²S Protocol

5.5 ESAI PROGRAMMING FOR LEFT JUSTIFIED FORMAT

The following programs the ESAI for operation in slave mode using the Left Justified transfer protocol as shown in Figure 5-2. ESAI programming is as follows:

```

RCCR                $080200                ;FSR is input
                                        ;(bit22=0)
                                        ;external clock source drives SCKR
                                        ;(bit21=0)
                                        ;positive FSR polarity
                                        ;(bit19=0)
                                        ;data & FSR clocked in on rising edge
                                        ;(bit18=0)
                                        ;2 words per frame
                                        ;(bit13:9=00001)

RCR                 $d07d02                ;RX1 enabled
                                        ;(bit1=1)
                                        ;RX0, RX2, RX3 disabled
                                        ;(bit3:2,0=000)
                                        ;reserved
                                        ;(bit5:4=00)
                                        ;MSB shifted first
                                        ;(bit6=0)
                                        ;word left-aligned
                                        ;(bit7=0)
                                        ;network mode
                                        ;(bit9:8=01)
                                        ;32-bit slot length, 24-bit word length
                                        ;(bit14:10=11111)
                                        ;word-length frame sync
                                        ;(bit15=0)
                                        ;frame sync occurs at MSB
                                        ;(bit16=0)
                                        ;reserved
                                        ;(bit19:17=000)
                                        ;RLIE, RIE, REIE enabled
                                        ;(bit23:20=1101)

RSMA                $000003                ;enable receive slots 0 and 1
                                        ;disable receive slots 15-2

RSMB                $000000                ;disable receive slots 16-31

SAICR               $000000                ;Flags 0, 1, and 2 not applicable
                                        ;(asynchronous mode)(bit2:0)
                                        ;asynchronous mode
                                        ;(bit 6)
                                        ;TEBE bit not applicable (asynchronous mode)
                                        ;(bit 7)
                                        ;ALC bit cleared - 24 bit support
    
```

ESAI Programming for Left Justified Format

		;(bit 8)
TCCR	\$080200	<pre> ;FST is input ;(bit22=0) ;external clock source drives SCKT ;(bit21=0) ;positive FST polarity ;(bit19=0) ;data & FST clocked out on rising edge ;(bit18=1) ;2 words per frame ;(bit13:9=00001) </pre>
TCR	\$d07d02	<pre> ;TX0, TX1, TX2 enabled ;(bit3:0=0011) ;TX3, TX4, TX5 disabled ;(bit5:4=00) ;MSB shifted first ;(bit6=0) ;word left-aligned ;(bit7=0) ;network mode ;(bit9:8=01) ;32-bit slot length, 24-bit word length ;(bit14:10=11111) ;word length frame sync ;(bit15=0) ;frame sync occurs at MSB ;(bit16=0) ;reserved ;(bit19:17=000) ;TLIE, TIE, TEIE enabled ;(bit23:20=1101) </pre>
T SMA	\$000003	<pre> ;enable transmit slot 0 and 1 </pre>
T SMB	\$000003	<pre> ;disable transmitslots 15-2 ;disable transmit slots 16-31 </pre>

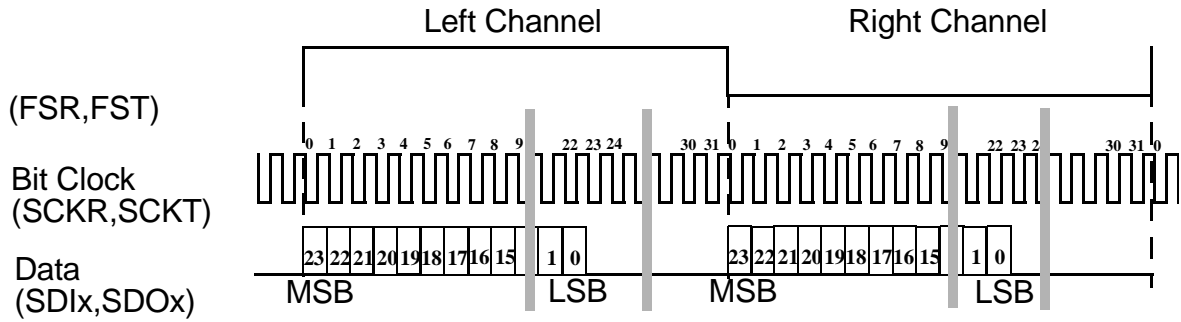


Figure 5-2 Left Justified Protocol

5.6 ESAI PROGRAMMING FOR EIAJ FORMAT

The following programs the ESAI for operation in slave mode using the EIAJ transfer protocol as show in Figure 5-3. ESAI programing is as follows:

```

RCCR          $0c0200          ;FSR is input
                                   ;(bit22=0)
                                   ;external clock source drives SCKR
                                   ;(bit21=0)
                                   ;negative FSR polarity
                                   ;(bit19=1)
                                   ;data & FSR clocked in on rising edge
                                   ;(bit18=0)
                                   ;2 words per frame
                                   ;(bit13:9=00001)

RCR           $d04982          ;RX1 enabled
                                   ;(bit1=1)
                                   ;RX0, RX2, RX3 disabled
                                   ;(bit3:2,0=000)
                                   ;reserved
                                   ;(bit5:4=00)
                                   ;MSB shifted first
                                   ;(bit6=0)
                                   ;word right-aligned
                                   ;(bit7=1)
                                   ;network mode
                                   ;(bit9:8=01)
                                   ;32-bit slot length, 16-bit word length
                                   ;(bit14:10=10010)
                                   ;word-length frame sync
                                   ;(bit15=0)
                                   ;frame sync occurs following LSB
                                   ;(bit16=0)
    
```



		<pre> ;reserved ;(bit19:17=000) ;RLIE, RIE, REIE enabled ;(bit23:20=1101) </pre>
RSMA	\$000003	<pre> ;enable receive slots 0 and 1 ;disable receive slots 15-2 </pre>
RSMB	\$000000	<pre> ;disable receive slots 16-31 </pre>
SAICR	\$000100	<pre> ;Flags 0,1,and 2 N/A (asynchronous mode) ;(bit2:0=0) ;asynchronous mode ;(bit 6=0) ;TEBE bit not applicable (asynchronous mode) ;(bit7=0) ;ALC bit cleared - 16 bit support aligned to ;bit 15 ;(bit 8=1) </pre>
TCCR	\$0c0200	<pre> ;FST is input ;(bit22=0) ;external clock source drives SCKT ;(bit21=0) ;negative FST polarity ;(bit19=1) ;data & FST clocked out on rising edge ;(bit18=1) ;2 words per frame ;(bit13:9=00001) </pre>
TCR	\$d04982	<pre> ;TX0, TX1, TX2 enabled ;(bit3:0=0011) ;TX3, TX4, TX5 disabled ;(bit5:4=00) ;MSB shifted first ;(bit6=0) ;word right-aligned ;(bit7=1) ;network mode ;(bit9:8=01) ;32-bit slot length, 16-bit word length ;(bit14:10=10010) ;word length frame sync ;(bit15=0) ;frame sync occurs following LSB ;(bit16=0) ;reserved ;(bit19:17=000) ;TLIE, TIE, TEIE enabled ;(bit23:20=1101) </pre>
TSMA	\$000003	<pre> ;enable transmit slot 0 and 1 </pre>

ESAI Programming for EIAJ Format

```

TSMB          $0000003          ;disable transmit slots 15-2
                                ;disable transmit slots 16-31
    
```

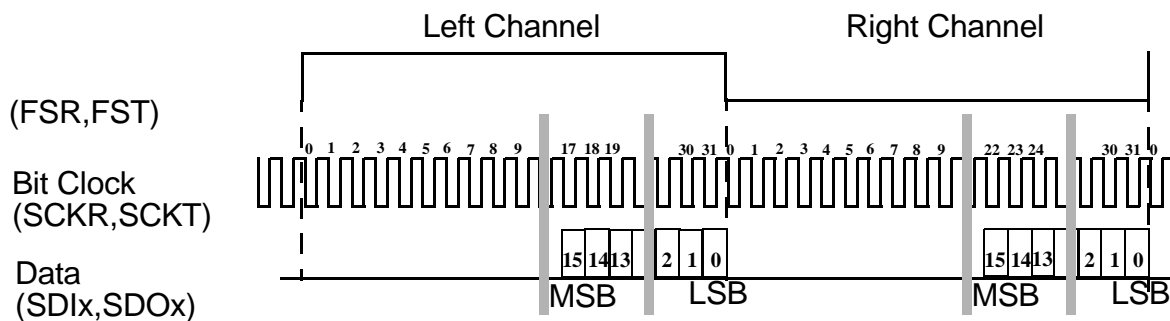


Figure 5-3 EIAJ Protocol

SECTION 6

ESAI PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

6.1 SOFTWARE EXAMPLES

The passthrough code shown in this section programs the ESAI receiver and transmitter to operate with the I²S interfacing protocol. This code has been implemented on the DSP56362EVM and can be used as a “shell” to assist in the development and implementation of algorithms and functions on the DSP56362 or other Motorola DSPs with an ESAI peripheral. The DSP56362EVM is designed for development and demonstration of the DSP56362 for A/V, DVD, portable audio, and many other audio applications. It is a very versatile development tool which utilizes Burr Brown components as shown in Figure 3-2. The DSP56362EVM includes additional components including a SPDIF receiver and transmitter.

The following code loads data from the ESAI receiver into a left and right input buffer. This is performed in the receive interrupt service routine “esai_rx_isr” in the DA_INIT.ASM file. The function of the code is to copy the input buffer to the output buffer as shown in Figure 6-1. This is performed in the main LOOP which follows the DSP initialization in the ESAI362.ASM file. The data in the output buffer is transmitted from the DSP via the ESAI transmitter. This is performed in the transmit interrupt service routine “esai_tx_isr” in the DA_INIT.ASM file.

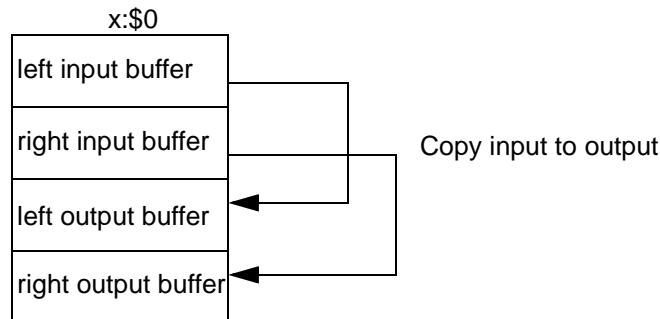


Figure 6-1 ESAI Code Operation



File #1 of 2.

```

-----
;*****
;      ESAI362.ASM    Ver 2.0
;      Program to initialize the ESAI
;
;      Copyright (c) MOTOROLA 2000
;                  Advanced Digital Consumer Division
;                  Digital Audio Applications
;
;*****
                page    132,60
                include 'ioequ.asm'
                include 'vectors.asm'
                include 'da_equ.asm'
                list

                org     x:$00
RX_BUFF_BASE   equ     *
RX_data_1_2    ds      1      ; left input sample
RX_data_3_4    ds      1      ; right input sample

TX_BUFF_BASE   equ     *
TX_data_1_2    ds      1      ; left output sample
TX_data_3_4    ds      1      ; right output sample

RX_PTR         ds      1
TX_PTR         ds      1

CONTROL_DA     ds      1

;*****
                org     p:$200
                START
                main

                ori     #$03,mr           ; mask interrupts
                movep   #$050003,X:M_PCTL ; PLL multiplicatoin factor = 4
                move    #0,omr
                movec   #0,sp           ; reset hardware stack pointer
                movep   #$000003,x:M_IPRP ; ESAI int's enabled and top Priority
                move    #$40,r6         ; initialize stack pointer
                move    #-1,m6          ; linear addressing
                move    #>RX_BUFF_BASE,r0 ; initialize inputs, outputs to 0
                move    #>$FFFF,m0
                move    #0,x0
                rep     #4               ;clear the input and output buffers
                move    x0,x:(r0)+
                move    #>RX_BUFF_BASE,x0
                move    x0,x:RX_PTR     ;load RX_PTR with the input buffer address
                move    #>TX_BUFF_BASE,x0
                move    x0,x:TX_PTR     ;load TX_PTR with the output buffer address

;-----

```

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```

; FST/FSR and SCKT/SCKR are generated from the PLD
; and fed to the DSP, A/D and D/A converters
;-----
;Initialize the ESAI receiver on SDI1 and the ESAI transmitter on SDO0, 1, and 2

;put esai in reset state.
    movep    #$000000,x:M_PCRC        ;Disconnect all ESAI pins
    movep    #$000000,x:M_PRRC        ;This resets the ESAI peripheral

    movep    #$0c0200,x:M_TCCR
        ;FST is input                    (bit22=0)
        ;external clock source drives SCKT (bit21=0)
        ;negative FST polarity            (bit19=1)
        ;data & FST clocked out on rising edge(bit18=1)
        ;2 words per frame                (bit13:9=00001)

    movep    #$080200,x:M_RCCR
        ;FSR is input                    (bit22=0)
        ;external clock source drives SCKR (bit21=0)
        ;negative FSR polarity            (bit19=1)
        ;data & FSR clocked in on rising edge (bit18=0)BAK(121997)
        ;2 words per frame                (bit13:9=00001)

    movep    #$000000,x:M_SAICR

    movep    #$d17D02,x:M_RCR          ;RX1 enabled
        ;RX1 enabled                    (bit1=1) MLS 12/20/97
        ;RX0, RX2, RX3 disabled          (bit3:2,0=000)
        ;reserved                        (bit5:4=00)
        ;MSB shifted first                (bit6=0)
        ;word left-aligned                (bit7=0)
        ;network mode                     (bit9:8=01)
        ;32-bit slot length, 24-bit word length (bit14:10=11111)
        ;word-length frame sync           (bit15=0)
        ;frame sync occurs 1 clock cycle earlier (bit16=1)
        ;reserved                        (bit19:17=000)
        ;RLIE, RIE, REIE enabled          (bit23:20=0101)
        ;bit23 RLIE
        ;bit22 RIE
        ;bit21 REDIE
        ;bit20 REIE

    movep    #$d13d00,x:M_TCR
        ;TX0, TX1, TX2 disabled            (bit3:0=0000) Enabled
                                                ;later!!
        ;TX3, TX4, TX5 disabled            (bit5:4=00)
        ;MSB shifted first                (bit6=0)
        ;word left-aligned                (bit7=0)
        ;network mode                     (bit9:8=01)
        ;32-bit slot length, 24-bit word length (bit14:10=11111)
        ;word length frame sync           (bit15=0)
        ;frame sync occurs 1 clock cycle earlier (bit16=0)
        ;reserved                        (bit19:17=000)

```

```

;TLIE, TIE, TEIE enabled (bit23:20=0101)
;bit23 TLIE
;bit22 TIE
;bit21 TEDIE
;bit20 TEIE

movep    #$000edb,x:M_PCRC    ;enable all ESAI pins except
movep    #$000edb,x:M_PRRC    ;HCKR, HCKT, and SDO3

movep    #$ffffff,x:M_RSMA    ;Receive on any and all slots
movep    #$ffffff,x:M_RSMB    ;

movep    #$000003,x:M_TSMA    ;transmit on slots 0 and 1 only
movep    #$000000,x:M_TSMB;

movep    #$000000,x:M_TX0     ;zero out transmitter 0
movep    #$000000,x:M_TX1     ;zero out transmitter 1
movep    #$000000,x:M_TX2     ;zero out transmitter 2
bset     #0,x:M_TCR           ;now enable TX0
bset     #1,x:M_TCR           ;now enable TX1
bset     #2,x:M_TCR           ;now enable TX2
andi     #$FC,mr              ;enable all interrupt levels
;clear scaling bits

;-----
; Main loop
;-----
LOOP
    jset     #6,x:M_SAISR,*    ;wait for receive frame sync
    jclr     #6,x:M_SAISR,*
    move     x:RX_BUFF_BASE,a  ;receive left
    move     x:RX_BUFF_BASE+1,b ;receive right

    ;Copy input to output!
    ;Add your program here!

    move     a,x:TX_BUFF_BASE  ;transmit left
    move     b,x:TX_BUFF_BASE+1 ;transmit right
    jmp     LOOP

;-----
; Subroutines
;-----
STEREO_PROCESS
    nop
    nop
    rts
    include 'da_init.asm'

```

ESAI passthrough code #2 of 2.

```

;-----
;*****
;      DA_INIT.ASM    Ver 2.0
;      Program to run the ESAI interrupts

```

```

;
; Copyright (c) MOTOROLA 2000
; Advanced Digital Consumer Division
; Digital Audio Applications
;
;*****
;-----
; Interrupt Service Routines
;-----
                org         p:

esai_txe_isr                ; ESAI TRANSMIT ISR
        bclr             #14,x:M_SAISR        ; Read SAISR to clear transmit
                                                ; underrun error flag

esai_tx_isr
        move             r0,x:(r6)+          ; Save r0 to the stack
        move             m0,x:(r6)+          ; Save m0 to the stack
        move             x:TX_PTR,r0         ; Load the pointer to the Tx buffer
        move             #1,m0              ; Modulus 2 buffer
        nop
        nop
        nop
        nop
        movep            x:(r0),x:M_TX0
        movep            x:(r0),x:M_TX1
        movep            x:(r0),x:M_TX2
        movep            x:(r0)+,x:M_TX3
        move             r0,x:TX_PTR         ; Update tx buffer pointer
        move             x:-(r6),m0         ; Restore m0
        move             x:-(r6),r0         ; Restore r0
        rti

esai_txls_isr                ; ESAI TRANSMIT LAST SLOT ISR
        move             r0,x:(r6)+          ; Save r0 to the stack
        move             #TX_BUFF_BASE,r0    ; Reset pointer
        move             r0,x:TX_PTR         ; Reset tx buffer pointer just in
                                                ; case it was corrupted
        move             x:-(r6),r0         ; Restore r0
        rti

esai_rxe_isr                ; ESAI RECEIVE ISR
        bclr             #7,x:M_SAISR        ; Read SAISR to clear receive
                                                ; overrun error flag
                                                ; overrun error flag

esai_rx_isr
        move             r0,x:(r6)+          ; Save r0 to the stack
        move             m0,x:(r6)+          ; Save m0 to the stack
        move             x:RX_PTR,r0         ; Load the pointer to the rx buffer
        move             #1,m0              ; Modulus 2 buffer
        nop
        nop

```

```

nop
nop
nop
movep      x:M_RX0,x:(r0)+
    movep   x:M_RX1,x:(r0)+
move       r0,X:RX_PTR
move       x:-(r6),m0      ; Restore m0
move       x:-(r6),r0      ; Restore r0
rti

esai_rxls_isr                ; ESAI RECEIVE LAST SLOT ISR
move       r0,x:(r6)+      ; Save r0 to the stack
move       #RX_BUFF_BASE,r0 ; Reset rx buffer pointer just in
                                ;case it was corrupted
move       r0,x:RX_PTR     ; Update rx buffer pointer
move       x:-(r6),r0      ; Restore r0
rti

```



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