TMS320 DSP
DESIGNER'S NOTEBOOK

Hardware UART for the TMS320C3x

APPLICATION BRIEF: SPRA223

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TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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Hardware UART for the TMS320C3x

Abstract

The TMS320C3X does not offer a UART for asynchronous communication. On the TI Digital Signal Processor BBS there is a software UART emulator available. This will allow the TMS320C3x to perform asynchronous communication. There are some instances that a hardware UART may be necessary for a particular application. This document describes one possible solution for implementing a hardware UART. This design was originally done in an FPGA and it can be easily transferred to an ASIC. Modification to this design can be done to accommodate faster data rates or different communication protocols. Several schematics are provided.

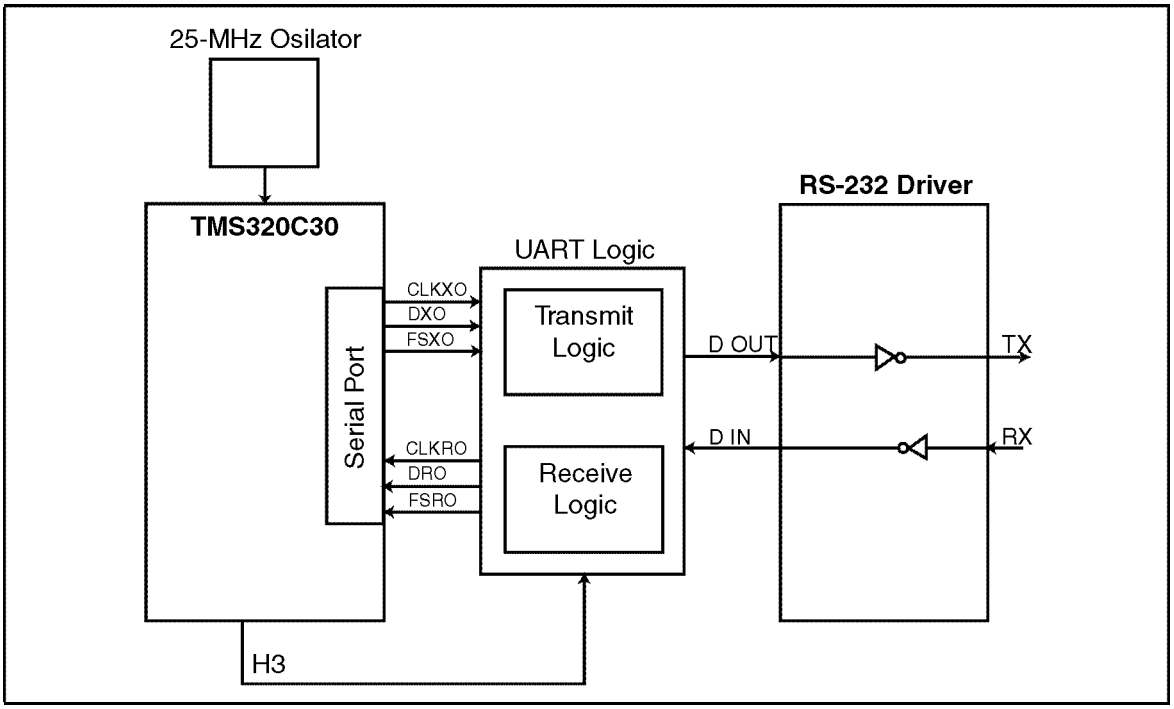
Design Problem

The TMS320C3X does not offer a UART for asynchronous communication.

Solution

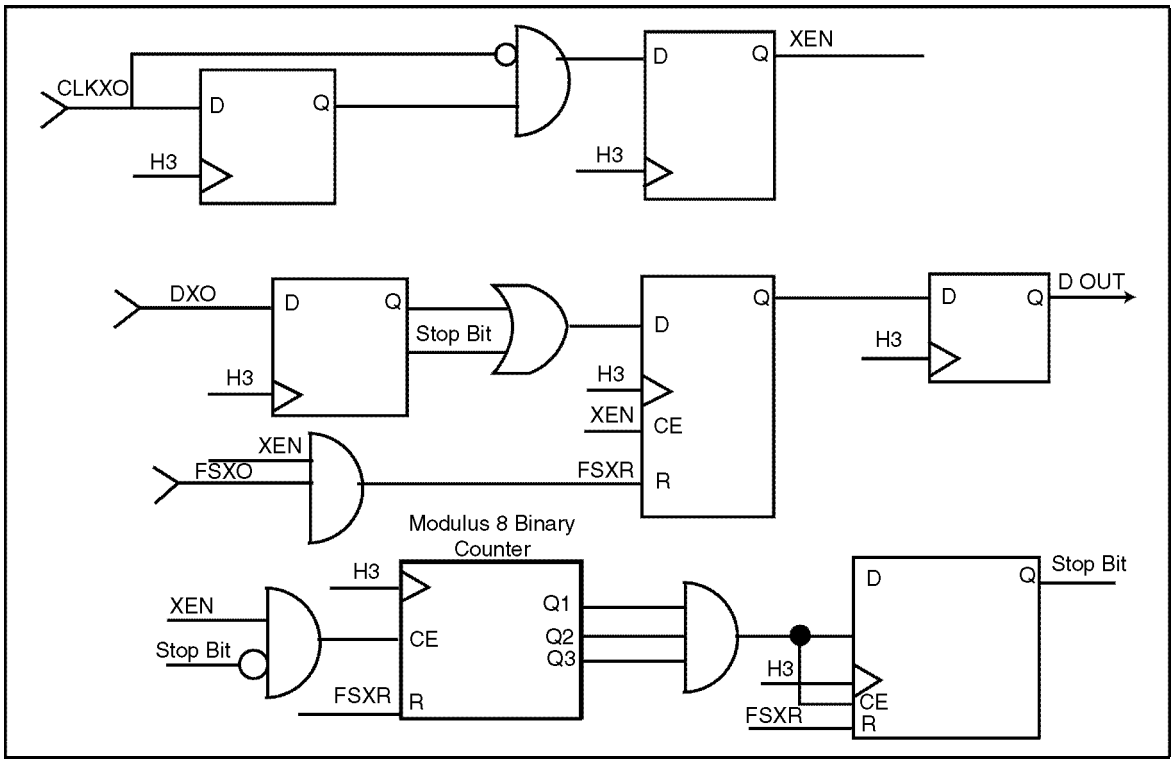
On the TI DSP BBS there is a software UART emulator available. This will allow the TMS320C3x to perform asynchronous communication. There are some instances that a hardware UART may be necessary for a particular application. The following describes one possible solution for implementing a hardware UART. This design was originally done in an FPGA and it can be easily transferred to an ASIC. Modification to this design can be done to accommodate faster data rates or different communication protocols.

Figure 1. Hardware UART



The following schematic is for a 9600-baud UART with one stop bit and a start bit. The clock signal, H3, is supplied to the circuit from the TMS320C3x. The DSP was running with a 25-MHz clock, which was necessary for a particular application. Modification to the FPGA timing circuit will be necessary to accommodate a higher clock speed for the DSP.

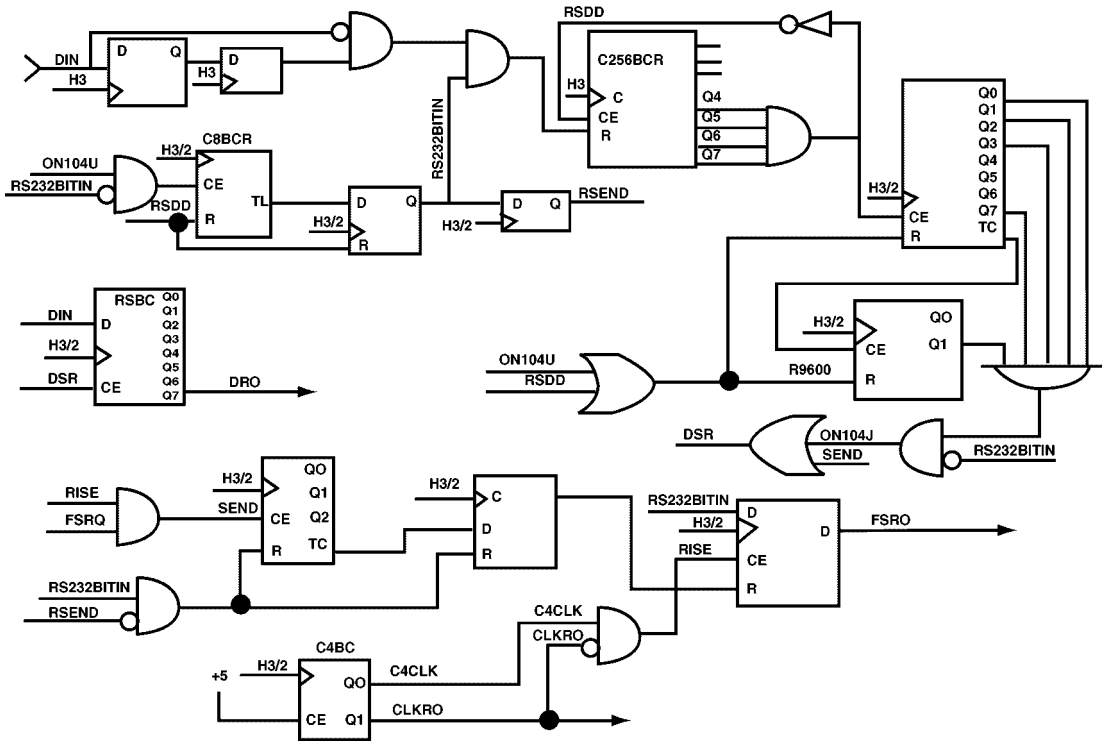
Figure 2. Transmit Circuitry



The TMS320C30 transmit section of the serial port is configured to output eight bits of data at a rate of approximately 9.6 kHz. This is achieved by using one of the TMS320C30's internal timers and programming it to the desired 9.6 kHz frequency. The transmitting port is configured in the fixed burst mode. This allows the leading FSX signals to help initiate a start bit for the UART protocols. The stop bit is generated at the end of the eighth bit by the UART circuitry.

The receive section of the UART is activated when the circuitry detects the start bit. The start bit is a logical zero. The delay circuit is activated on the falling edge of the start bit. The delay is used so that sampling of the incoming data bits occur in the middle of the signal level, thus causing the UART to have a higher noise immunity.

Figure 3. Receive Circuitry



After the delay is performed, the timer is activated. The timer has a period of 104 μs, which is approximately 9.6 kHz. At each period, a data is sampled into an eight-bit shift register. After all eight bits are received, the data is passed to the TMS320C30 at a speed of 1/8 of the H3 clock. The FPGA circuitry interfaces the TMS320C30 in the fixed burst mode of operation to the serial port. Both the clock and the frame sync signals are generated by the FPGA circuitry.

This UART circuitry can easily be designed into an ASIC that could also be incorporated into a Configurable Digital Signal Processor (cDSP). Modification to this circuit could be done for different serial communication protocols or even higher baud rates.