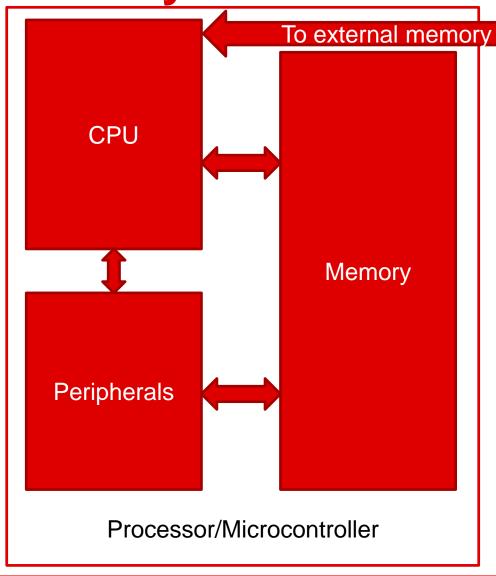


TI Precision Labs – Microcontrollers

Prepared and Presented by Omer Amir

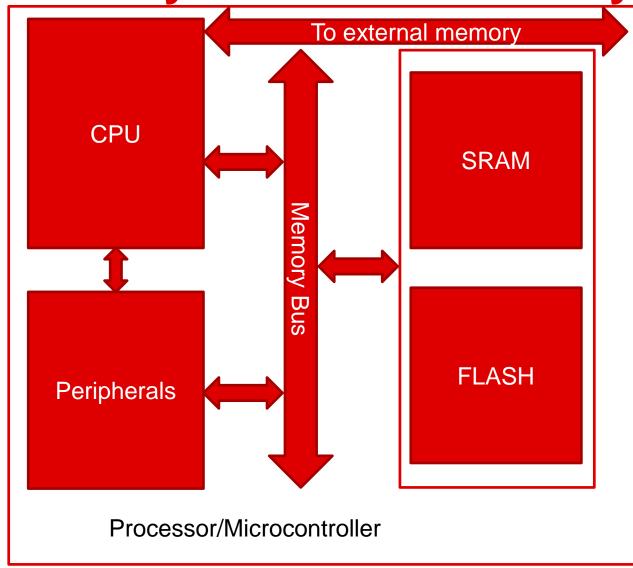
Memory in an embedded system



- All embedded devices have some type of memory
- Role in the system:
 - Program (code) storage for the CPU
 - Data storage for both CPU and Peripherals
- Two types of memory
 - Volatile: Contents lost when device is powered down
 - Non-volatile: Contents preserved when device is powered down
- Volatile
 - SRAM
 - DRAM
 - Caches

- Non-volatile
 - Flash
 - FRAM
 - ROM

Memory in an embedded system

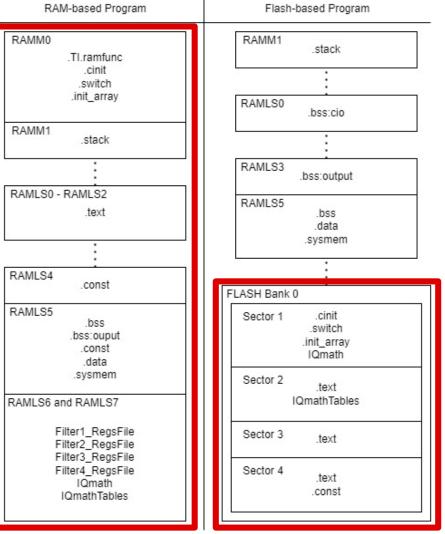


- Memory bus transfers data to different areas of the device
- Bus can be multiplexed depending on the device

Typical tradeoffs between memory types

Topic	Volatile (SRAM)	Non-Volatile (Flash)
Retention between power cycling	No	Yes
Speed	Faster, up to CPU max operating frequency	Slower, less than CPU max operating frequency
Writes	Direct from CPU	Requires special operations to change contents
Endurance	Limitless changes to memory contents	Capped in the range of tens of thousands changes

Typical memory allocations



```
91 SECTIONS
 92 {
       codestart
                        : > BEGIN
       .TI.ramfunc
                        : > RAMM0
       .text
                        : >> RAMLS0 | RAMLS1 | RAMLS2 | RAMLS3 | RAMLS4
       .cinit
                        : > RAMM0
 97
       .switch
                        : > RAMM0
                        : > RESET,
                                                     TYPE = DSECT /* not used, */
       .reset
 99
100
       .stack
                        : > RAMM1
101
102 #if defined(__TI_EABI__)
103
                        : > RAMLS5
       .bss
                        : > RAMLS5
104
       .bss:output
105
       .init array
                        : > RAMM0
106
       .const
                        : > RAMLS5
                                     RAMLS4
                        : > RAMLS5
107
       .data
108
                        : > RAMLS5
       .sysmem
      .bss:cio
                        : > RAMLS0
109
110 #else
111
       .pinit
                        : > RAMM0
112
                        : > RAMLS5
       .ebss
                        : > RAMLS5
113
       .econst
114
                        : > RAMLS5
       .esysmem
115
       .cio
                        : > RAMLS0
116 #endif
117
118
       ramgs0 : > RAMGS0
       ramgs1 : > RAMGS1
119
120
      /* The following section definition are for SDFM examples */
121
      Filter1 RegsFile : > RAMLS6 7
122
123
      Filter2 RegsFile : > RAMLS6 7
124
      Filter3_RegsFile : > RAMLS6_7
      Filter4 RegsFile : > RAMLS6 7
125
```

*These images are used in the context of the TMS320F280039C device

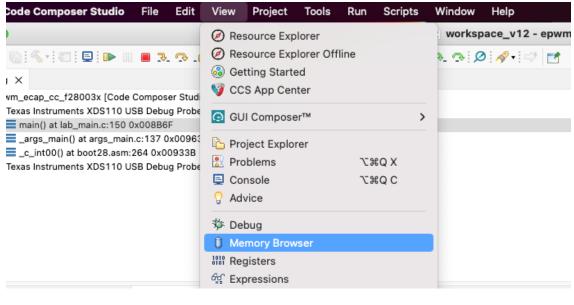


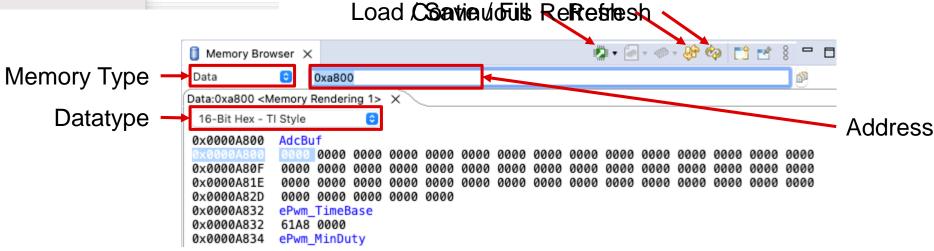
Memory terminology

Term	Definition	Example
Double	Grouping of multiple Words(64, 128, etc)	Decimal value = -1.22881872048e+303
Float	Grouping of multiple words(32, 64, etc)	Decimal value = 1.0759593e+33
Long	Grouping of multiple words(32, 64, etc)	Decimal value = 1,985,229,328
Word	Grouping of multiple bits(16, 32, 64, etc)	10 kilowords = 10KW
Byte	Grouping of 8 bits	10 kilobytes = 10KB
Bit	Binary Value 0(b) or 1(b)	10 kilobits = 10Kb

0	Х	F	Е	D	С	В	Α	9	8
0		7					2		0
0	X	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	X	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		0	X	3	2	1	0		
			0	X	1	0			
				0	b				

CCS Memory Window





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