

Compile Using TI Optimizing Compiler for C6722 DSP 4-9-14

Simple Benchmark loaded into Thread #2 – file = <Install>\C Programs\TI_Compiler\BlinkFast.c

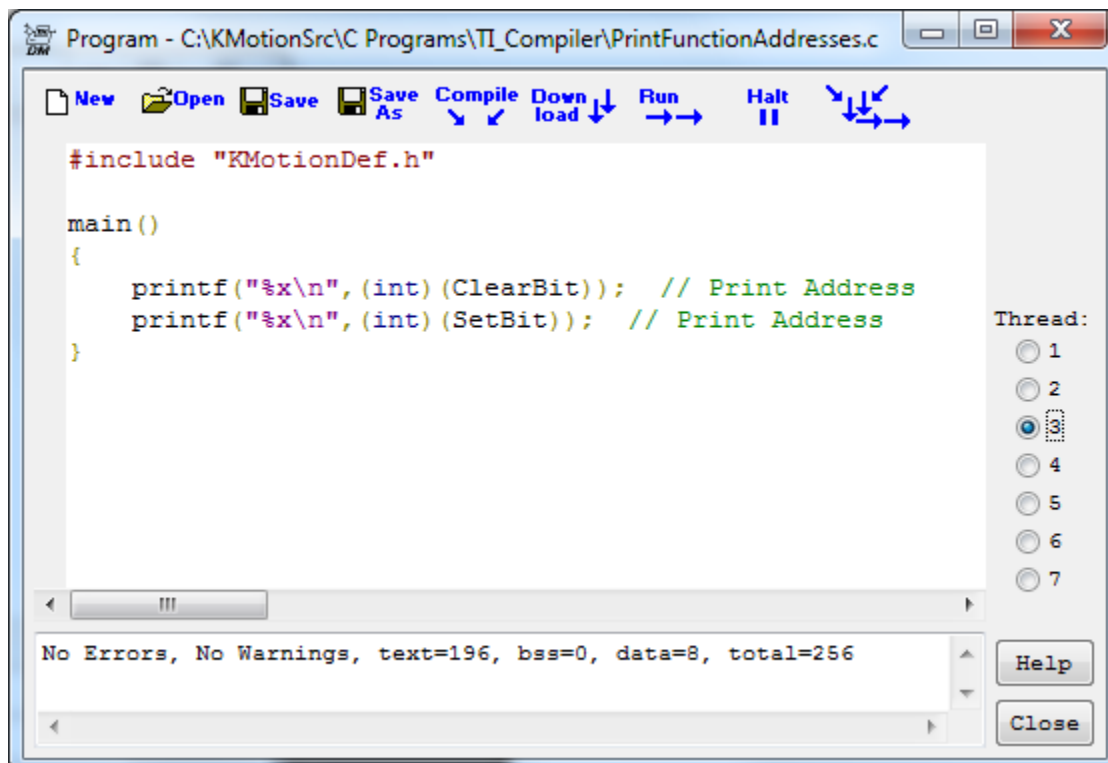
```
#include "KMotionDef.h"

// Benchmark 4 million loops with double precision math

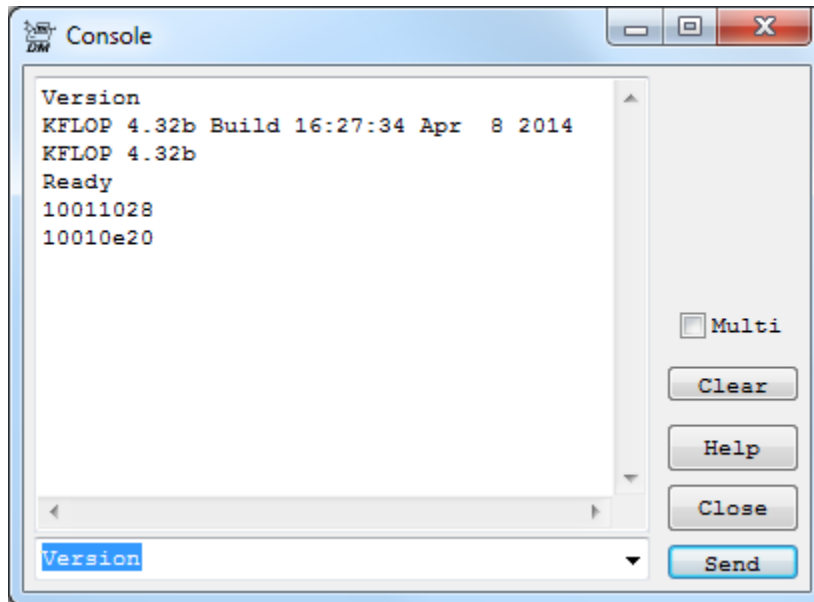
main()
{
    int i;
    double k=0;
    volatile double n;

    for(;;)
    {
        SetBit(47);
        SetBit(46);
        for (i=0;i<2000000;i++) k+=i;
        n+=k;
        ClearBit(47);
        ClearBit(46);
        for (i=0;i<2000000;i++) k+=i;;
        n+=k;
    }
}
```

Determine addresses of any routines required in your program. In this case we need SetBit and ClearBit to Blink the LED. Use a simple program to determine the routine Addresses in KFLOP for the Version you have:



Record the Addresses from the Console:



Define the function symbols and their values as shown below in the TI Linker Command file: LnkThread2.cmd. This links the Code into some remaining unused Internal DSP RAM. The 256Kbytes of high speed Internal DSP RAM resides in address range 0x10000000 – 0x1001ffff

```
-c
-heap 15700000
-stack 0x800
/*-lrts6701.lib */

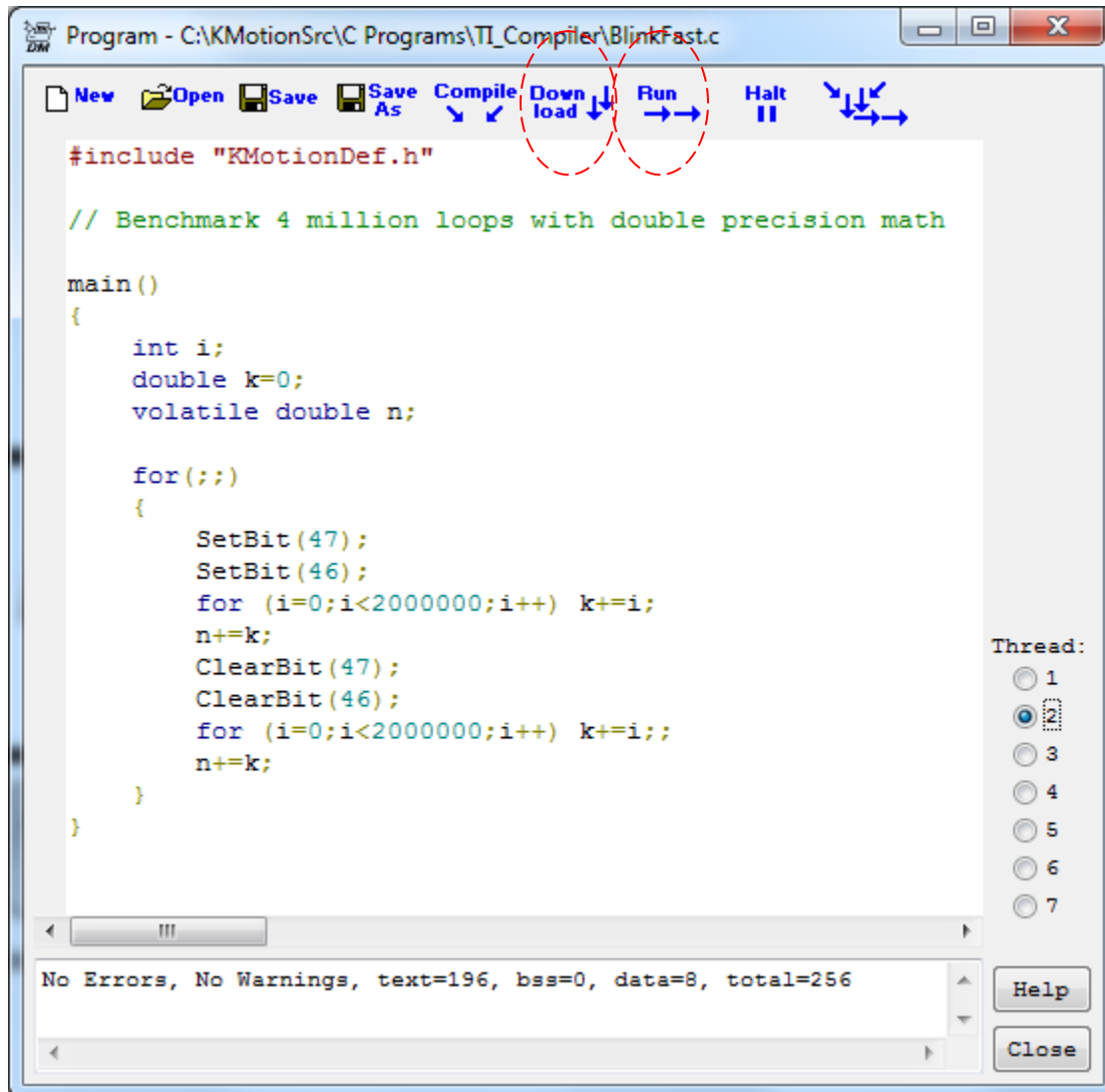
/* LINK CMD FILE TO PUT USER PROGRAM IN SMALL SPACE AT END OF INTERNAL DSP RAM
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! */

/* Hard Code KFLOP Addresses */
_SetBit=0x10011028;
_ClearBit=0x10010e20;

MEMORY
{
    IRAM_BOOT:      o = 10000000h   l = 00001000h
    ENTRYPT:       o = 10001000h   l = 00000040h
/*    IRAM:         o = 10001040h   l = 0001efc0h          */

    IRAM:          o = 1001c000h   l = 00004000h   /* for FAST User C Programs use small leftover
toward end of IRAM !!!!!!!!!!!!!*/
```


Because we created the executable code with the same name BlinkFast(2).out as the standard compiler would create for Thread#2 we can use the Download and Run Buttons to execute the code. Note: do not push compile (or save/compile/download/run) or the TI generated binary will be overwritten by the standard TCC67 binary)



This code runs 24X faster. 24,000,000 loops per second while using only a fraction of the DSP's time.

Each loop consists of:

- 32-bit integer count
- Integer to 64-bit double precision conversion
- 64-bit double addition
- Test
- Branch.