



Hi3798C V200 Data Sheet  
**General Information**

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## About This Document

### Purpose

This document describes the basic information about the Hi3798C V200 intelligent network terminal media processor, including its architecture, boot mode, address space mapping, soldering process, moisture-sensitive specifications, and ordering information.

### Related Version

The following table lists the product version related to this document.

Product Name	Version
Hi3798C	V2XX



### Intended Audience

This document is intended for:




- Technical support personnel
- Software development engineers

### Symbol Conventions

The symbols that may be found in this document are defined as follows.

Symbol	Description
 <b>DANGER</b>	Alerts you to a high risk hazard that could, if not avoided, result in serious injury or death.
 <b>WARNING</b>	Alerts you to a medium or low risk hazard that could, if not avoided, result in moderate or minor injury.



Symbol	Description
 <b>CAUTION</b>	Alerts you to a potentially hazardous situation that could, if not avoided, result in equipment damage, data loss, performance deterioration, or unanticipated results.
 <b>TIP</b>	Provides a tip that may help you solve a problem or save time.
 <b>NOTE</b>	Provides additional information to emphasize or supplement important points in the main text.

## Register Attributes

The register attributions that may be found in this document are defined as follows.

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
RO	The register is read-only.	RW	The register is read/write.
RC	The register is cleared on a read.	WC	The register can be read. The register is cleared when 1 is written. The register keeps unchanged when 0 is written.

## Reset Value Conventions

In the register definition tables:

- If the reset value (for the Reset row) of a bit is "?", the reset value is undefined.
- If the reset values of one or multiple bits are "?", the total reset value of a register is undefined and is marked as "-".

## Numerical System

The expressions of data capacity, frequency, and data rate are described as follows.

Type	Symbol	Value
Data capacity (such as the RAM capacity)	K	1024
	M	1,048,576
	G	1,073,741,824
Frequency, data rate	k	1000



Type	Symbol	Value
	M	1,000,000
	G	1,000,000,000

The expressions of addresses and data are described as follows.

Symbol	Example	Description
0x	0xFE04, 0x18	Address or data in hexadecimal
0b	0b000, 0b00 00000000	Data or sequence in binary (register description is excluded.)
X	00X, 1XX	In data expression, X indicates 0 or 1. For example, 00X indicates 000 or 001 and 1XX indicates 100, 101, 110, or 111.

## Others

Frequencies in this document all comply with the SDH standard. The shortened frequency names and the corresponding nominal frequencies are as follows.

Shortened Frequency Name	Nominal Frequency
19 M	19.44 MHz
38 M	38.88 MHz
77 M	77.76 MHz
622 M	622.08 MHz

## Change History

Changes between document issues are cumulative. Therefore, the latest document issue contains all changes made in previous issues.

### Issue 00B02 (2016-02-03)

This issue is the second draft release, which incorporates the following changes:

In Section 2.2.1, description about the master processor is modified.

Table 4-1 in chapter 4 is modified.



## Issue 00B01 (2015-09-30)

This issue is the first draft release.



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# 1 Document Overview

[Table 1-1](#) describes the content of the *Hi3798C V200 Data Sheet*. The highlighted portion outlines information contained in this document.

Table 1-1 Hi3798C V200 Data Sheet overview

Document No.	Document Name	Description
Hi3798C V200 Data Sheet 01	General Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Product Overview</li><li>• Boot Mode</li><li>• Address Space Mapping</li><li>• Soldering Process</li><li>• Moisture-Sensitive Specifications</li><li>• Ordering Information</li><li>• Acronyms and Abbreviations</li></ul>
Hi3798C V200 Data Sheet 02	Hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Package and Pins</li><li>• Electrical Characteristics</li><li>• Schematic Diagram Design Recommendations</li><li>• PCB Design Recommendations</li><li>• Thermal Design Recommendations</li><li>• Interface Timings</li></ul>
Hi3798C V200 Data Sheet 03	System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Processor Subsystem</li><li>• Security Subsystem</li><li>• Power Management and Low-Power Control</li><li>• Reset</li><li>• Clock</li><li>• System Controller</li><li>• Peripheral Controller</li><li>• Interrupt System</li><li>• Timer</li></ul>



Document No.	Document Name	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 64-bit Timer</li><li>• WDG</li></ul>
Hi3798C V200 Data Sheet 04	Peripherals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DDRC</li><li>• FMC</li><li>• eMMC/SD/SDIO</li><li>• GSF</li><li>• GPIO</li><li>• UART</li><li>• SCI</li><li>• I<sup>2</sup>C</li><li>• IR</li><li>• SPI</li><li>• LED</li><li>• USB 2.0</li><li>• USB 3.0</li><li>• PCIe</li><li>• SATA</li><li>• LSADC</li></ul>
Hi3798C V200 Data Sheet 05	Data Stream/Graphics Processing/Audio/Video Interfaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• TSI</li><li>• Video Decoder</li><li>• Video Encoder</li><li>• TDE</li><li>• HWC</li><li>• GPU</li><li>• VPSS</li><li>• VDP</li><li>• AIAO</li><li>• HDMI TX</li></ul>

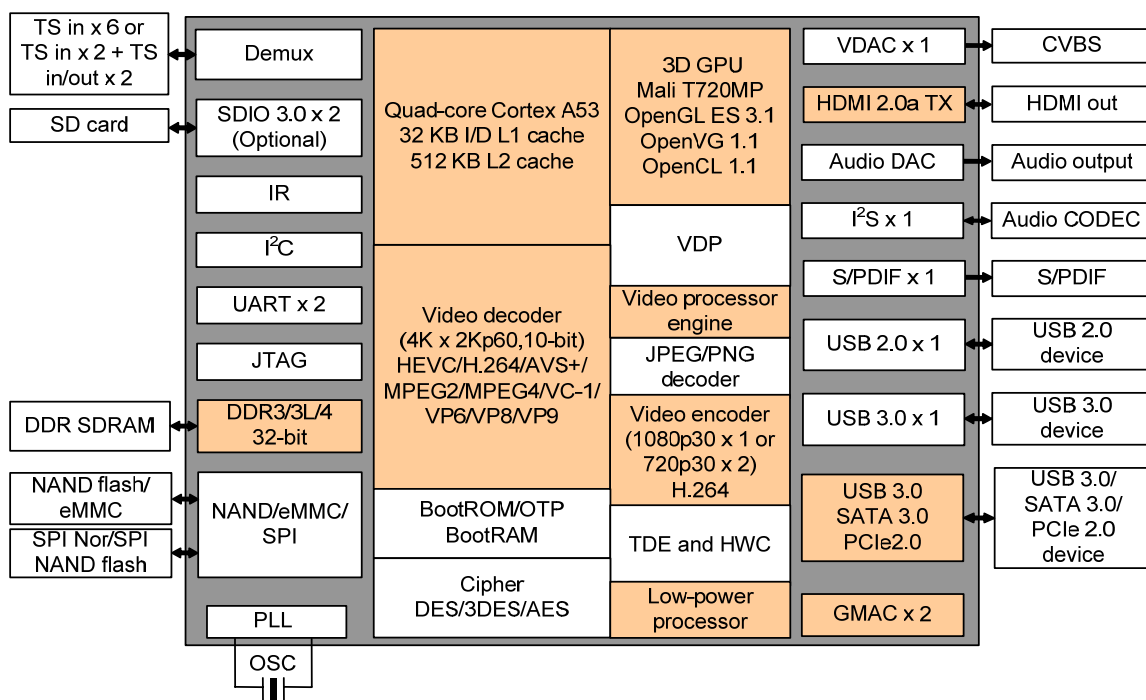


# 2 Product Overview

## 2.1 Application Scenario

With an integrated quad-core 64-bit high-performance Cortex A53 processor and embedded NEON, Hi3798C V200 provides powerful CPU processing capabilities that meet differentiated service requirements. It creates the industry's best user experience in stream compatibility, smoothness and picture quality of live video playback, and STB performance. To meet the growing requirements on multimedia playback, video communication, and multi-screen transcoding, Hi3798C V200 supports 4K x 2Kp60@10-bit ultra-HD video decoding and display in various formats (including H.265/HEVC, H.264/AVC, AVS+, MVC, MPEG2, MPEG4, VC-1, VP6, VP8, and VP9) and high-performance H.264 encoding. It also supports Dolby and DTS audio processing. Hi3798C V200 provides a smooth man-machine interface and rich gaming experience with a high-performance multi-core 2D/3D acceleration engine. It also enables flexible connection schemes with multiple Ethernet ports, USB 2.0 ports, USB 3.0 ports, SATA/eSATA ports, PCIe 2.0 ports, and more peripheral interfaces.

Figure 2-1 Application block diagram





## 2.2 Architecture

Hi3798C V200 has the following features:

- Master processor
- 3D engine
- Security processing
- Memory interfaces
- Data stream interfaces
- Video CODEC
- Graphics and display processing
- Audio/Video interfaces
- Peripheral interfaces
- Low-power control

### 2.2.1 Master Processor

Hi3798C V200 integrates a quad-core ARM Cortex A53 processor as the master CPU to implement system functions and some audio and video processing tasks. This processor has the following features:

- Maximum 15000 DMIPS
- Independent 32 KB I-cache and 32 KB D-cache, 512 KB shared L2 cache
- Integrated NEON
- Dynamic power consumption reduction such as dynamic voltage and frequency scaling (DVFS) and adaptive voltage scaling (AVS)

### 2.2.2 3D Engine

Hi3798C V200 integrates the high-performance multi-core Mali720 GPU to process 3D graphics and videos.

- OpenGL ES 3.1/2.0/1.1/1.0
- OpenVG 1.1
- OpenCL 1.1 full profile/RenderScript
- 1080p60 UI processing capability
- 1080p60 gaming applications

### 2.2.3 Security Processing

Hi3798C V200 has the following advanced security features:

- Trusted execution environment (TEE)
- Secure video path (SVP)
- Secure boot
- Secure storage
- Secure upgrade
- Protection for Joint Test Action Group (JTAG) and other debugging ports



- One-time programmable (OTP)
- Digital rights management (DRM)
- Downloadable conditional access (CA) (DCAS) and other mainstream advanced CA
- HDCP 2.2/1.4 protection for HDMI outputs

## 2.2.4 Memory Interfaces

Hi3798C V200 provides the DDR3/3L/DDR4 SDRAM controller (DDRC), flash memory controller (FMC) that supports the SPI NOR, SPI NAND, and NAND flash, and MMC/SD/SDIO controller.

### DDRC

The DDRC controls the access to the DDR3/3L/DDR4 SDRAM. It supports the following features:

- Maximum 2 GB capacity
- 32-bit memory
- Maximum 1066 MHz frequency
- Standby power-down

### FMC

The FMC provides memory controller interfaces for connecting to external NAND flash, SPI NAND flash, or SPI NOR flash to access data. It supports the following features:

- Provides one 9 KB (8192 bytes+1024 bytes) on-chip buffer for improving the read speed.
- Supports one external CS (SPI NAND flash, SPI NOR flash, or NAND flash).
- Supports the SPI NOR flash, SPI NAND flash, and NAND flash.
- Supports five types of SPIs, including the standard SPI, dual-output/dual-input SPI, quad-output/quad-input SPI, dual I/O SPI, and quad I/O SPI.
- Supports the SPI NAND flash with the following specifications:
  - 2 KB or 4 KB page size
  - 64 pages/block
  - 3-byte or 4-byte address mode
- Supports the NAND flash with the following specifications:
  - 2 KB, 4 KB, 8 KB, or 16 KB page size
  - 64/128/256/512 pages/block
  - 8-bit width
  - Asynchronous NAND flash
- Supports the error checking and correction (ECC) function for the SPI NAND flash and NAND flash.
  - 8-bit/1 KB, 16-bit/1 KB, 24-bit/1 KB, 28-bit/1 KB, 40-bit/1 KB, and 64-bit/1 KB Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem (BCH) code ECC (1 KB means the 1 KB level but not exactly 1024 bytes)
  - Enable and disable of the ECC function and ECC code generation
- Supports the randomizer only in non-ECC0 mode when the page size is 8 KB or 16 KB. It is disabled in other modes.



## MMC/SD/SDIO Controller

Hi3798C V200 integrates three high-speed large-capacity SDIO 3.0/MMC 5.0 controllers to control the access to the MMC/SD card. Extended peripherals such as Bluetooth and Wi-Fi devices can be connected over the SDIO interface.

Two controllers support the 1-/4-bit mode. Another one supports the 1-/4-/8-bit mode for boot from the eMMC, and the interface is multiplexed with the NAND flash interface.

## 2.2.5 Data Stream Interfaces

The data stream interfaces of Hi3798C V200 include the Ethernet port and transport stream interface (TSI).

### Ethernet Ports

Hi3798C V200 provides two gigabit Ethernet MACs.

- 10/100/1000 Mbit/s, half-duplex or full-duplex mode
- Two RGMII/RMII interfaces
- Configurable destination MAC address filtering table, which filters the input frames of the Ethernet port
- Traffic control of the CPU interface, protecting the CPU against heavy traffic

### TSI

Hi3798C V200 integrates a TSI controller, which supports the following features:

- Parsing and demultiplexing of MPEG2 TSs complying with the standards of the ISO 13818-1 (GB 17975-1) system layer
- Maximum two external standard serial TS inputs and two external standard serial TS inputs/outputs; or six TS inputs without sync signals
- 4-channel playback TSs from the memory
- Maximum 96 hardware PID channels, processing at most 7-channel TSs at the same time

## 2.2.6 Video CODEC (HiVXE 2.0 Processing Engine)

Hi3798C V200 integrates the HD video and graphics CODEC that supports various protocols (H.265/H.264/AVS+/MVC/VC-1/MPEG2/MPEG4/AVS/VP6/VP8/VP9/JPEG/PNG), providing powerful video/graphics encoding and decoding capabilities.

- H.265/HEVC Main/Main 10 profile@level 5.1 high-tier, maximum 4K x 2K@60 fps and 1x1080p@30 fps simultaneous decoding
- H.264/AVC BP/MP/HP@level 5.1; H.264/AVC MVC, maximum 4K x 2K@30 fps decoding
- VP9, maximum 4K x 2K@60 fps decoding
- VP6/8, maximum 1080p@60 fps decoding
- MPEG1, maximum 1080p@60 fps decoding
- MPEG2 SP@ML, MP@HL, maximum 1080p@60 fps decoding
- MPEG4 SP@level 0–3, ASP@level 0–5, GMC, short header format, maximum 1080p@60 fps decoding
- AVS baseline profile@level 6.0, AVS-P16 (AVS+), maximum 1080p@60 fps decoding



- VC-1 SP@ML, MP@HL, AP@level 0–3, maximum 1080p@60 fps decoding

## 2.2.7 Graphics and Display Processing (Imprex 2.0 Processing Engine)

Hi3798C V200 integrates the dedicated two-dimensional engine (TDE), dedicated multi-graphics/video overlapping engine (hardware composer engine), and dedicated display processing engine.

- Hardware overlaying of multiple graphics and video inputs
- 4-layer on-screen display (OSD) and three video layers
- Maximum 4K x 2K image output
- Mosaic and multi-region display
- Mirroring
- 16-bit or 32-bit color depth
- Graphics and video rotation
- LetterBox and PanScan
- 3D video processing and display
- Multi-order vertical and horizontal scaling of videos and graphics; free scaling
- Low-delay display
- Enhanced full-hardware TDE
- Full-hardware anti-aliasing and anti-flicker
- Color space conversion (CSC) with configurable coefficients (including BT2020)
- Image enhancement and noise reduction
- Deinterlacing
- Sharpening
- Chrominance, luminance, contrast, and saturation adjustment
- Db/Dr processing for graphics and videos
- High data rate (HDR)

## 2.2.8 Audio/Video Interfaces

Hi3798C V200 integrates various audio/video input/output interfaces, providing rich audio/video input/output capabilities.

### Video Output Interface

- One 4Kp60 or 1920 x 1080p@60 fps output and one SD output from the same source
- One HDMI 2.0a TX output, supporting HDCP 2.2/1.4, maximum 4K x 2K resolution
- Embedded DAC
  - One composite video broadcasting signal (CVBS) output
  - Rovi and vertical blanking interval (VBI) video output

### Audio I/O Interface

- Sony/Philips digital interface format (S/PDIF) audio output interface





- One embedded DAC, which supports audio-left and audio-right channels (output interface of the RCA type, low impedance, and imbalance)
- One inter-IC sound (I<sup>2</sup>S) or pulse code modulation (PCM) digital audio input/output
- One HDMI TX audio output

## 2.2.9 Peripheral Interfaces

Hi3798C V200 integrates diverse peripheral interfaces for connecting to various peripherals or extending system functions.

### IR Interface

The integrated dedicated infrared remoter (IR) receives data through an IR interface. It has the following features:

- Flexible configuration for decoding data in various formats
- Error check for received data
- IR wakeup
- One input interface

### LED/Keypad Controller

Hi3798C V200 integrates the LED/keypad controller for controlling the LED display and key scanning.

### USB Controller

Hi3798C V200 integrates one USB 2.0 controller and supports two USB 3.0 controllers.

- The USB 2.0 controller supports the host function and supports the Android debug bridge (ADB) debugging (USB1).
- The USB 2.0 ports support the low-speed or high-speed mode and extended hub.
- The USB 3.0 controllers are backward compatible with USB 2.0.

### GPIO Controllers

Hi3798C V200 integrates multiple groups of GPIO controllers. Each group provides eight programmable input/output pins.

- Each GPIO pin can be configured as an input or output.
- As an input pin, the GPIO can be an interrupt source.
- As an output pin, the GPIO can be independently set to 1 or 0.

### UARTs

Hi3798C V200 integrates two universal asynchronous receiver transmitters (UARTs) for debugging, controlling, or extending external devices such as the Bluetooth and keyboard. One is a 2-wire interface, and the other one is a 4-wire interface.



## I<sup>2</sup>C Controllers

Hi3798C V200 integrates five inter-integrated circuit (I<sup>2</sup>C) controllers, which serve as standard master I<sup>2</sup>C devices to transmit or receive data to or from the slave devices over the I<sup>2</sup>C bus.

## SCI

Hi3798C V200 integrates a smart card interface (SCI) controller and provides one SCI that supports the ISO/IEC 7816-3, ISO/IEC 7816-10 protocols and T0, T1, and T14 asynchronous transmission protocols. The CPU reads data from or writes data to the smart card through the SCI and implements serial-to-parallel conversion (when it reads data from the smart card) and parallel-to-serial conversion (when it writes data to the smart card).

### 2.2.10 Low-Power Control

Hi3798C V200 supports various low-power modes to dynamically reduce power consumption.

- Various system operating modes, including the normal mode, light standby mode, and passive standby mode
- Module low-power control
- DVFS based on CPU load monitoring
- AVS based on CPU timing monitoring
- Ultra-low-power standby design, including various standby wakeup modes such as remote control wakeup and key wakeup



# 3 Boot Modes

After the chip is powered on, the system is reset. The CPU jumps to the internal BOOTROM to execute the boot program after the reset is deasserted. After the internal BOOTROM program is executed, if the external pin USB\_BOOT is low level, the chip directly boots from the USB port; otherwise, the CPU copies the U-boot codes stored in the external memory to the DDR to continue executing the boot program.

Hi3798C V200 can boot from any of the following external memories storing the U-boot:

- SPI NOR flash
- NAND flash
- SPI NAND flash
- eMMC
- fSD card



## CAUTION

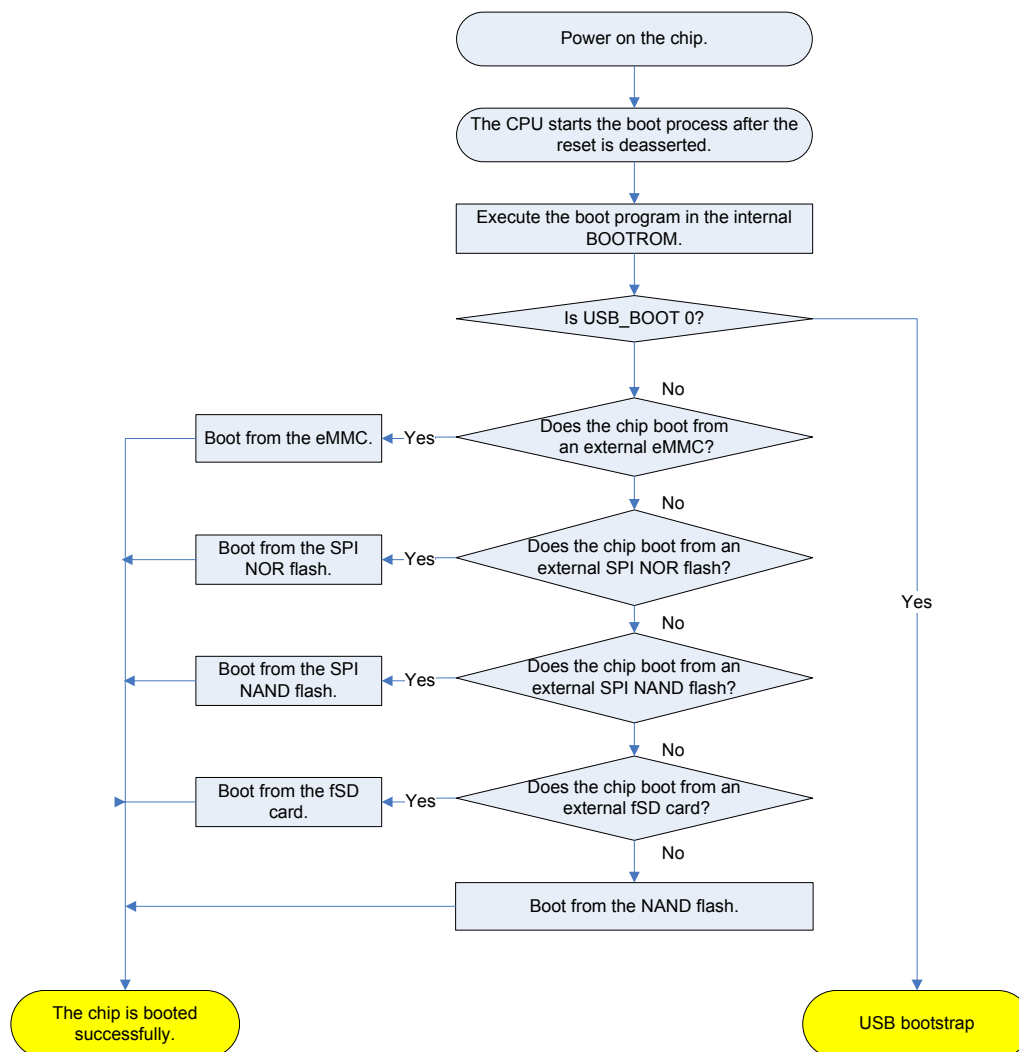
The USB\_BOOT pin is pulled high by its internal resistor by default.

The boot\_sel pin determines the flash memory from which the chip boots. [Figure 3-1](#) shows the process.

[Figure 3-1](#) shows the boot process.



Figure 3-1 Boot process





# 4 Address Space Mapping

Table 4-1 describes the address space mapping of Hi3798C V200.

Table 4-1 Address space mapping

Start Address	End Address	Object	Size (Byte)
0x0000_0000	0xEFFF_FFFF	DRAM	3.75 GB
0xF000_0000	0xF000_1FFF	PCIe0 register	8 KB
0xF000_2000	0xF0FF_FFFF	Reserved	16376 KB
0xF100_0000	0xF100_FFFF	Generic interrupt controller (GIC) register	64 KB
0xF101_0000	0xF1FF_FFFF	Reserved	16320 KB
0xF200_0000	0xF4FF_FFFF	PCIe0 register	48 MB
0xF500_0000	0xF7FF_FFFF	Reserved	48 MB
0xF800_0000	0xF800_0FFF	Sysctrl register	4 KB
0xF800_1000	0xF800_1FFF	IR register	4 KB
0xF800_2000	0xF800_2FFF	Timer01 register	4 KB
0xF800_3000	0xF800_3FFF	LEDC register	4 KB
0xF800_4000	0xF800_4FFF	GPIO5 register	4 KB
0xF800_5000	0xF800_7FFF	Reserved	124 KB
0xF800_8000	0xF800_8FFF	SEC Timer01 register	4 KB
0xF800_9000	0xF800_9FFF	SEC Timer23 register	4 KB
0xF800_A000	0xF83F_FFFF	Reserved	4056 KB
0xF840_0000	0xF840_FFFF	8051 local RAM	64 KB
0xF841_0000	0xF8A1_FFFF	Reserved	6208 KB
0xF8A2_0000	0xF8A2_0FFF	PERI_CTRL register	4 KB



Start Address	End Address	Object	Size (Byte)
0xF8A2_1000	0xF8A2_1FFF	IO_CONFIG register	4 KB
0xF8A2_2000	0xF8A2_2FFF	CRG register	4 KB
0xF8A2_3000	0xF8A2_3FFF	PMC register	4 KB
0xF8A2_4000	0xF8A2_8FFF	Reserved	20 KB
0xF8A2_9000	0xF8A2_9FFF	Timer23 register	4 KB
0xF8A2_A000	0xF8A2_AFFF	Timer45 register	4 KB
0xF8A2_B000	0xF8A2_BFFF	Timer67 register	4 KB
0xF8A2_C000	0xF8A2_CFFF	WDG0 register	4 KB
0xF8A2_D000	0xF8A2_DFFF	WDG1 register	4 KB
0xF8A2_E000	0xF8A2_FFFF	Reserved	8 KB
0xF8A3_0000	0xF8A3_FFFF	MDDRC0 register	64 KB
0xF8A4_0000	0xF8A4_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF8A5_0000	0xF8A5_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF8A6_0000	0xF8A6_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF8A7_0000	0xF8A7_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF8A8_0000	0xF8A8_0FFF	SEC_CFG register	4 KB
0xF8A8_1000	0xF8A8_1FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8A8_2000	0xF8A8_2FFF	PASTC register	4 KB
0xF8A8_3000	0xF8A8_FFFF	Reserved	52 KB
0xF8A9_0000	0xF8A9_FFFF	MKL	64 KB
0xF8AA_0000	0xF8AA_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF8AB_0000	0xF8AB_FFFF	OTP register	64 KB
0xF8AC_0000	0xF8AF_FFFF	Reserved	256 KB
0xF8B0_0000	0xF8B0_0FFF	UART0 register	4 KB
0xF8B0_1000	0xF8B0_1FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B0_2000	0xF8B0_2FFF	UART2 register	4 KB
0xF8B0_3000	0xF8B0_3FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B0_4000	0xF8B0_4FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B0_5000	0xF8B0_FFFF	Reserved	44 KB
0xF8B1_0000	0xF8B1_0FFF	I <sup>2</sup> C0	4 KB
0xF8B1_1000	0xF8B1_1FFF	I <sup>2</sup> C1	4 KB



Start Address	End Address	Object	Size (Byte)
0xF8B1_2000	0xF8B1_2FFF	I <sup>2</sup> C2	4 KB
0xF8B1_3000	0xF8B1_3FFF	I <sup>2</sup> C3	4 KB
0xF8B1_4000	0xF8B1_4FFF	I <sup>2</sup> C4	4 KB
0xF8B1_5000	0xF8B1_5FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B1_6000	0xF8B1_6FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B1_7000	0xF8B1_7FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B1_8000	0xF8B1_8FFF	SCI0 register	4 KB
0xF8B1_9000	0xF8B1_9FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B1_A000	0xF8B1_AFFF	SPI0 register	4 KB
0xF8B1_B000	0xF8B1_BFFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B1_C000	0xF8B1_FFFF	Reserved	16 KB
0xF8B2_0000	0xF8B2_0FFF	GPIO0 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_1000	0xF8B2_1FFF	GPIO1 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_2000	0xF8B2_2FFF	GPIO2 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_3000	0xF8B2_3FFF	GPIO3 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_4000	0xF8B2_4FFF	GPIO4 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_5000	0xF8B2_5FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B2_6000	0xF8B2_6FFF	GPIO6 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_7000	0xF8B2_7FFF	GPIO7 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_8000	0xF8B2_8FFF	GPIO8 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_9000	0xF8B2_9FFF	GPIO9 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_A000	0xF8B2_AFFF	GPIO10 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_B000	0xF8B2_BFFF	GPIO11 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_C000	0xF8B2_CFFF	GPIO12 register	4 KB
0xF8B2_D000	0xF8B2_DFFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B2_E000	0xF8B2_EFFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B2_F000	0xF8B2_FFFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B3_0000	0xF8B3_0FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B3_1000	0xF8B3_4FFF	Reserved	16 KB
0xF8B3_5000	0xF8B3_5FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF8B3_6000	0xF8B3_6FFF	Reserved	4 KB



Start Address	End Address	Object	Size (Byte)
0xF8B3_7000	0xF8BA_FFFF	Reserved	484 KB
0xF8BB_0000	0xF8BB_FFFF	COUNT register	64 KB
0xF8BC_0000	0xF8C0_FFFF	Reserved	320 KB
0xF8C1_0000	0xF8C1_EFFF	TDE register	640 KB
0xF8C1_F000	0xF8C1_FFFF	TDE MMU register	4 KB
0xF8C2_0000	0xF8C2_EFFF	HWC register	60 KB
0xF8C2_F000	0xF8C2_FFFF	HWC MMU register	4 KB
0xF8C3_0000	0xF8C3_EFFF	VDH register	60 KB
0xF8C3_F000	0xF8C3_FFFF	VDH MMU register	4 KB
0xF8C4_0000	0xF8C4_EFFF	JPGD0 register	60 KB
0xF8C4_F000	0xF8C4_FFFF	JPGD0 MMU register	4 KB
0xF8C5_0000	0xF8C6_FFFF	Reserved	128 KB
0xF8C7_0000	0xF8C7_EFFF	PGD register	60 KB
0xF8C7_F000	0xF8C7_FFFF	PGD MMU register	4 KB
0xF8C8_0000	0xF8C8_EFFF	VEDU register	60 KB
0xF8C8_F000	0xF8C8_FFFF	VEDU MMU register	4 KB
0xF8C9_0000	0xF8C9_FFFF	JPGE register	64 KB
0xF8CA_0000	0xF8CA_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF8CB_0000	0xF8CB_EFFF	VPSS0 register	60 KB
0xF8CB_F000	0xF8CB_FFFF	VPSS0 MMU register	4 KB
0xF8CC_0000	0xF8CC_EFFF	VDP register	60 KB
0xF8CC_F000	0xF8CC_FFFF	VDP MMU register	4 KB
0xF8CD_0000	0xF8CD_FFFF	AIAO register	64 KB
0xF8CE_0000	0xF8CF_FFFF	HDMI_TX register	128 KB
0xF8D0_0000	0xF8D1_FFFF	Reserved	128 KB
0xF8D2_0000	0xF8D2_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF8D2_0000	0xF91F_FFFF	Reserved	4928 KB
0xF920_0000	0xF920_FFFF	GPU register	64 KB
0xF924_0000	0xF980_FFFF	Reserved	6080 KB
0xF980_0000	0xF980_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF981_0000	0xF981_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB





Start Address	End Address	Object	Size (Byte)
0xF982_0000	0xF982_FFFF	SDIO0 register	64 KB
0xF983_0000	0xF983_FFFF	SDIO2/eMMC/SD card register	64 KB
0xF984_0000	0xF984_FFFF	GSF0 register	64 KB
0xF985_0000	0xF985_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF986_0000	0xF986_0FFF	PCIe0 peripheral register	4 KB
0xF986_1000	0xF986_1FFF	Reserved	4 KB
0xF986_2000	0xF987_FFFF	Reserved	120 KB
0xF988_0000	0xF988_FFFF	USB2Host0 open host controller interface (OHCI) register	64 KB
0xF989_0000	0xF989_FFFF	USB2Host0 enhanced host controller interface (EHCI) register	64 KB
0xF98A_0000	0xF98A_FFFF	USB3_0 register	64 KB
0xF98B_0000	0xF98B_FFFF	USB3_1 register	64 KB
0xF98C_0000	0xF98F_FFFF	USB2OTG0 register	256 KB
0xF990_0000	0xF990_FFFF	SATA register	64 KB
0xF991_0000	0xF991_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF992_0000	0xF992_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF993_0000	0xF993_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF994_0000	0xF994_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF995_0000	0xF995_FFFF	FMC register	64 KB
0xF996_0000	0xF99E_FFFF	Reserved	576 KB
0xF99F_0000	0xF99F_0FFF	Multi-cipher MMU register	4 KB
0xF99F_1000	0xF99F_FFFF	Reserved	60 KB
0xF9A0_0000	0xF9A0_FFFF	Multi-cipher register	64 KB
0xF9A1_0000	0xF9A1_FFFF	SHA1 (secure)	64 KB
0xF9A2_0000	0xF9A2_FFFF	SHA2 (non-secure)	64 KB
0xF9A3_0000	0xF9A3_0FFF	RSA register	4 KB
0xF9A3_0000	0xF9BE_FFFF	Reserved	1852 KB
0xF9BF_0000	0xF9BF_0FFF	PVR MMU register	4 KB
0xF9BF_1000	0xF9BF_FFFF	Reserved	60 KB
0xF9C0_0000	0xF9C0_FFFF	PVR0 register	64 KB
0xF9C1_0000	0xF9C1_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB



Start Address	End Address	Object	Size (Byte)
0xF9C2_0000	0xF9C2_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF9C3_0000	0xF9C3_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF9C4_0000	0xF9C4_FFFF	SDIO1 register	64 KB
0xF9C5_0000	0xF9C5_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF9C6_0000	0xF9C6_FFFF	Reserved	64 KB
0xF9C7_0000	0xF9FF_FFFF	Reserved	3648 KB
0xFA00_0000	0xFBFF_FFFF	Reserved	32 MB
0xFC00_0000	0xFDFF_FFFF	Reserved	32 MB
0xFE00_0000	0xFE0F_FFFF	Reserved	1 MB
0xFE10_0000	0xFE1F_FFFF	Reserved	1 MB
0xFE20_0000	0xFE2F_FFFF	FMC MEM register	1 MB
0xFE30_0000	0xFFEF_FFFF	Reserved	28 MB
0xFFF0_0000	0xFFFD_FFFF	Reserved	896 KB
0xFFFE_0000	0xFFFE_FFFF	BOOTROM (in remap mode) or reserved (in remap clear mode)	64 KB
0xFFFF_0000	0xFFFF_FFFF	BOOTROM (in remap mode) or BOOTRAM (in remap clear mode)	64 KB



# 5 Soldering Process

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## 5.1 Overview

### Objective

Define the zone temperatures in the surface mounting technology (SMT) phase.

### Application Scope

HiSilicon Hi3798C V200

### Basic Information

All HiSilicon products for customers comply with the [restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances \(RoHS\)](#) directive. In the part number format HixxxxRBC Vxxx, the letter R indicates RoHS. These products are lead-free. The lead-free technology and mixing technology are used in the reflow soldering of HiSilicon chips.

### Reflow Chart

Note the following:

- HiSilicon chips: All HiSilicon chips for customers are lead-free RoHS-compliant products.
- Lead-free technology: A technology in which solder paste and all components (including the board, all ICs, capacitors, and resistors) are lead-free.
- Mixing technology: A technology in which lead solder pastes, lead-free BGAs, and lead ICs are used.

## 5.2 Requirements of Lead-Free Reflow Soldering

[Figure 5-1](#) shows a lead-free reflow soldering curve.



**Figure 5-1** Lead-free reflow soldering curve

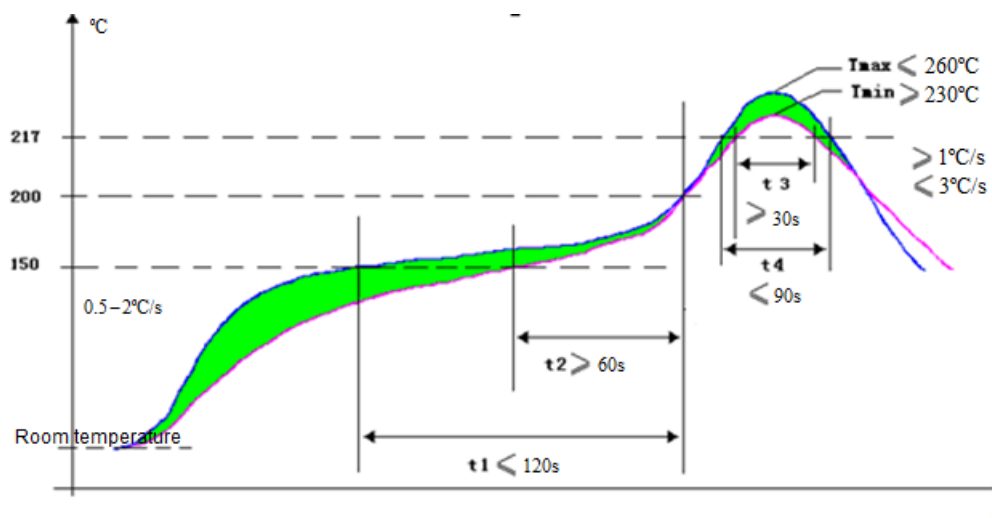


Table 5-1 describes lead-free reflow soldering parameters.

Table 5-1 Lead-free reflow soldering parameters

Zone	Duration	Heating Up Slope	Peak Temperature	Cooling Down Slope
Preheat zone (40–150°C or 104–302°F)	60–150s	$\leq 2.0^{\circ}\text{C/s}$ ( $\leq 35.6^{\circ}\text{F/s}$ )	None	None
Soak zone (150–200°C or 302–392°F)	60–120s	$< 1.0^{\circ}\text{C/s}$ ( $< 33.8^{\circ}\text{F/s}$ )	None	None
Reflow zone ( $> 217^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $423^{\circ}\text{F}$ )	60–90s	None	230–260°C (446–500°F)	None
Cooling zone ( $T_{\text{max}}$ to 180°C or 356°F)	None	None	None	$1.0^{\circ}\text{C/s} \leq \text{Slope} \leq 4.0^{\circ}\text{C/s}$ ( $33.8^{\circ}\text{F/s} \leq \text{Slope} \leq 39.2^{\circ}\text{F/s}$ )

**NOTE**

- Preheat zone: The temperature range is 40–150°C (104–302°F), the heating up slope must be about 2.0°C/s (36°F/s), and the zone duration must be 50–60s.
- Soak zone: The temperature range is 150–200°C (302–392°F), the heating up slope must be less than 1.0°C/s (34°F/s), and the zone duration must be 60–120s. Slow heating is required; otherwise, soldering is poor.
- Reflow zone: The zone temperature increases from 217°C (423°F) to  $T_{\text{max}}$ , and then decreases from  $T_{\text{max}}$  to 217°C (423°F). The zone duration must be 60–90s.
- Cooling zone: The zone temperature decreases from  $T_{\text{max}}$  to 180°C (356°F). The cooling down slope must be within 4.0°C/s (39°F/s).
- The ambient temperature must increase from 25°C (77°F) to 250°C (482°F) within 6 minutes.

- The reflow soldering curve shown in [Figure 5-1](#) is recommended. However, you can adjust it as required.
- Typically, the duration of the reflow zone is 60–90s. For the boards with great heat capacity, the duration can be extended to 120s. For details about the requirements on package thermal resistance, see the IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020D standard. For details about the method of measuring the package temperature, see the JEP 140 standard.

[Table 5-2](#) describes the thermal resistance standard for the lead-free package according to the IPC/JEDEC 020D standard.

Table 5-2 Thermal resistance standard for the lead-free package in the IPC/JEDEC 020D standard

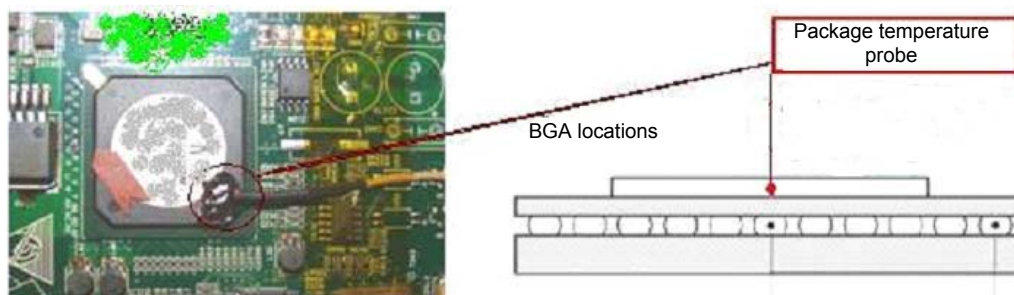
Package Thickness	Temperature 1 (Package Volume < 350 mm <sup>3</sup> or 0.02 in. <sup>3</sup> )	Temperature 2 (Package Volume = 350–2000 mm <sup>3</sup> or 0.02–0.12 in. <sup>3</sup> )	Temperature 3 (Package Volume > 2000 mm <sup>3</sup> or 0.12 in. <sup>3</sup> )
< 1.6 mm (0.06 in.)	260°C (500°F)	260°C (500°F)	260°C (500°F)
1.6–2.5 mm (0.06–0.10 in.)	260°C (500°F)	250°C (482°F)	245°C (473°F)
> 2.5 mm (0.10 in.)	250°C (482°F)	245°C (473°F)	245°C (473°F)

The component soldering terminals (such as the solder ball and pin) and external heat sinks are not taken into account for volume calculation.

The measurement method for the reflow soldering curve is as follows:

According to the JEP140 standard, to measure the package temperature, you are advised to place the temperature probe of the thermocouple close to the chip surface if the package is thin or to drill a hole on the package surface and place the temperature probe of the thermocouple into the hole if the chip package is thick. The second method is recommended based on the thickness of most chip packages. However, this method is not applicable if the chip package is too thin to drill a hole. See [Figure 5-2](#).

**Figure 5-2** Measuring the package temperature



## 5.3 Requirements of Mixing Reflow Soldering

Lead-free components must be properly soldered during mixing reflow soldering. [Table 5-3](#) describes mixing reflow soldering parameters.



Table 5-3 Mixing reflow soldering parameters

Zone	Item	Lead BGA	Lead-free BGA	Other Components
Preheat zone (40–150°C or 104–302°F)	Duration	60–150s		
	Heating up slope	< 2.5°C/s (37°F/s)		
Soak zone (150–183°C or 302–361°F)	Duration	30–90s		
	Heating up slope	< 1.0°C/s (34°F/s)		
Reflow zone (> 183°C or 361°F)	Peak temperature	210–240°C (410–464°F)	220–240°C (428–464°F)	210–245°C (410–473°F)
	Duration	30–120s	60–120s	30–120s
Cooling zone (Tmax to 150°C or 302°F)	Cooling down slope	1.0°C/s ≤ Slope ≤ 4.0°C/s (34°F/s ≤ Slope ≤ 39°F/s)		



**NOTE**

The preceding parameter values are provided based on the soldering joint temperature. The maximum and minimum soldering joint temperatures for the board must meet the requirements described in [Table 5-3](#).

When the soldering curve is adjusted, the package thermal resistance requirements on the board components must be met. For details about the requirements on package thermal resistance, see the IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020D standard. For details about the method of measuring the package temperature, see the JEP 140 standard.

[Table 5-4](#) describes the thermal resistance standard for the lead package according to the IPC/JEDEC 020D standard.

Table 5-4 Thermal resistance standard for the lead package

Package Thickness	Temperature 1 (Package Volume < 350 mm <sup>3</sup> or 0.02 in. <sup>3</sup> )	Temperature 1 (Package Volume ≥ 350 mm <sup>3</sup> or 0.02 in. <sup>3</sup> )
< 2.5 mm (0.10 in.)	235°C (455°F)	220°C (428°F)
≥ 2.5 mm (0.10 in.)	220°C (428°F)	220°C (428°F)

The component soldering terminals (such as the solder ball and pin) and external heat sinks are not taken into account for volume calculation.

According to the JEP140 standard, the method for measuring the temperature of the package soldered with the mixing technology is the same as that for measuring the temperature of the package soldered with the lead-free technology. For details, see section [5.2 "Requirements of Lead-Free Reflow Soldering."](#)



# 6 Moisture-Sensitive Specifications

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## 6.1 Overview

### Objective

Define the usage rules for moisture-sensitive ICs, ensuring that ICs are properly used.

### Application Scope

All HiSilicon products for external customers

### Terminology

- Floor life: time during which a HiSilicon chip can be stored in the workshop at 30°C (86°F) and 60% relative humidity (RH), that is, the time from moisture barrier bag (MBB) unpacking to reflow soldering
- Desiccant: a material for absorbing moisture to keep things dry
- Humidity indicator card (HIC): a card that indicates the humidity status
- Moisture sensitivity level (MSL): a level for measuring the moisture degree. The MSL of Hi3798C V200 is level 3.
- MBB: a vacuum bag for protecting products against moisture
- Solder reflow: reflow soldering
- Shelf life: storage period

## 6.2 HiSilicon Moisture-proof Packaging

### 6.2.1 Basic Information

The vacuum packaging materials consist of the following:

- An HIC
- An MBB
- Desiccant

**Figure 6-1** Vacuum packaging materials



## 6.2.2 Incoming Inspection

When the vacuum bag is unpacked before SMT in the factories of customers or their partners:

- If the largest indicator dot of the HIC is not blue or khaki, rebake the chip by referring to [Table 6-1](#).
- If the 10% RH dot of the HIC is blue or khaki, the chip is dry. In this case, replace the desiccant and pack the chip into a vacuum bag.

If the 10% RH dot is not blue or khaki and the 5% RH dot is red or light green, the chip is moist. In this case, rebake the chip by referring to [Table 6-1](#).

## 6.2.3 Storage and Usage

### Storage Environment

You are advised to store products at 30°C (86°F) or lower and at most 60% RH.

### Shelf Life

At 30°C (86°F) or lower and at most 60% RH, the shelf life is greater than or equal to 12 months for vacuum packaging.

### Floor Life

[Table 6-1](#) describes the floor life at 30°C (86°F) or lower and at most 60% RH.





Table 6-1 Floor life

MSL	Floor Life (Out of Bag) at Factory Ambient $\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $86^{\circ}\text{F}$ )/60% RH or As Stated
1	Unlimited at $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $86^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) or lower and at most 85% RH
2	1 year
2a	4 weeks
3	168 hours
4	72 hours
5	48 hours
5a	24 hours
6	Mandatory bake before use. After bake, the product must be reflowed within the time limit specified on the label.

## Usage

- If a chip has been exposed to air for more than 2 hours at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $86^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) or lower and at most 60% RH, rebake it and pack it into a vacuum bag.
- If a chip has been exposed to air for not more than 2 hours at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $86^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) or lower and at most 60% RH, replace the desiccant and pack the chip into a vacuum bag.

For details about other storage modes and usage rules, see the JEDEC J-STD-033A standard.

## 6.3 Rebaking

### Applicable Products

All moisture-sensitive ICs of HiSilicon

### Application Scope

All ICs that need to be rebaked

### Rebaking Reference

Table 6-2 Rebaking reference

Body Thickness	Level	Baking at $125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $257^{\circ}\text{F}$ )	Baking at $90^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $194^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) $\leq 5\%$ RH	Baking at $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $104^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) $\leq 5\%$ RH
$\leq 1.4\text{ mm}$ (0.06 in.)	2a	3 hours	11 hours	5 days
	3	7 hours	23 hours	9 days
	4	7 hours	23 hours	9 days



Body Thickness	Level	Baking at 125°C (257°F)	Baking at 90°C (194°F) ≤ 5% RH	Baking at 40°C (104°F) ≤ 5% RH
≤ 2.0 mm (0.08 in.)	5	7 hours	24 hours	10 days
	5a	10 hours	24 hours	10 days
	2a	16 hours	2 days	22 days
	3	17 hours	2 days	23 days
	4	20 hours	3 days	28 days
≤ 4.5 mm (0.18 in.)	5	25 hours	4 days	35 days
	5a	40 hours	6 days	56 days
	2a	48 hours	7 days	67 days
	3	48 hours	8 days	67 days
	4	48 hours	10 days	67 days
	5	48 hours	10 days	67 days
	5a	48 hours	10 days	67 days



**NOTE**

- [Table 6-2](#) lists the minimum rebaking time for moist chips.
- Low-temperature rebaking is recommended.
- For details, see the JEDEC standard.

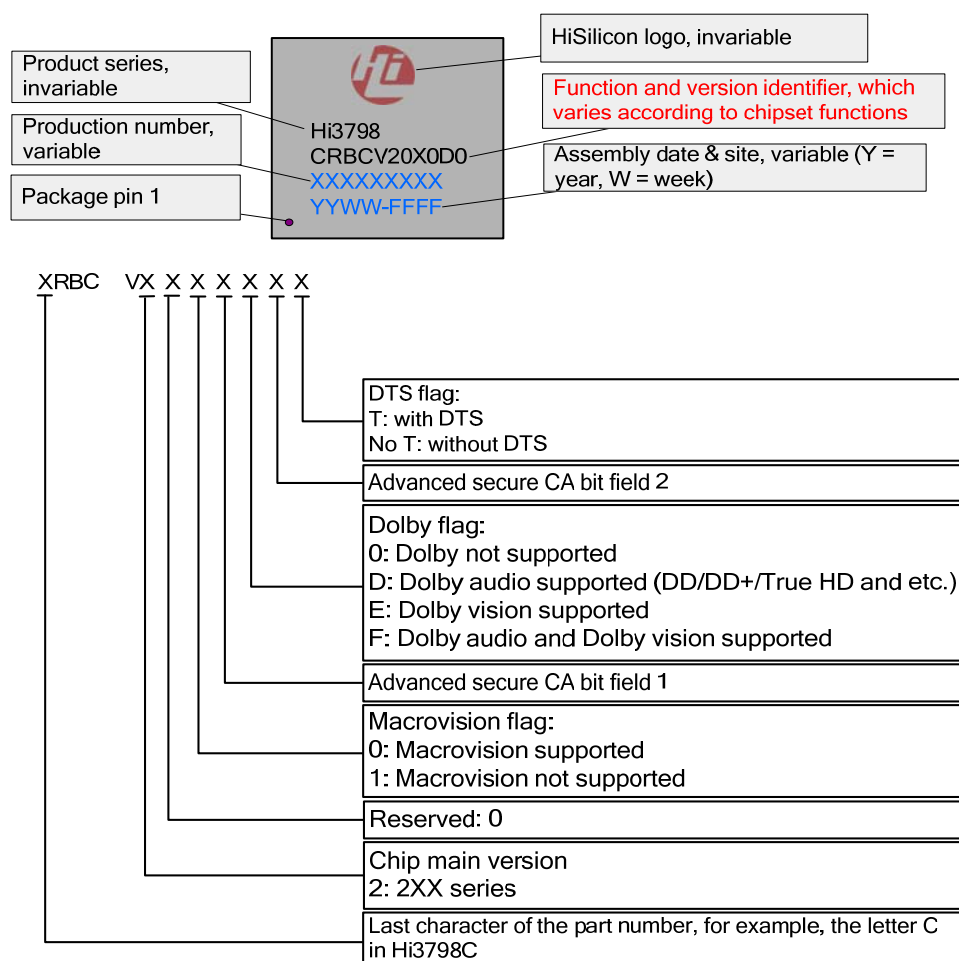


# 7 Ordering Information

Figure 7-1 illustrates the mark naming convention of Hi3798C V200.

HiXXXX indicates the 6-digit product model before the part number.

**Figure 7-1** Mark naming convention





**NOTE**

- The letter X in the part number indicates variable digits and is only for internal use.
- For details about the conventions for the advanced CA bit field, consult the HiSilicon technical support engineers.

Table 7-1 Packages

Part Number	Package	Body Size	Pitch
Hi3798 CRBC V20X XXX	TFBGA 433	19 mm x 19 mm (0.74 in. x 0.74 in.)	0.8 mm (0.03 in. x 0.03 in.)

For example, if the part number is Hi3798CRBC V2010D0, the chip supports Dolby but not Macrovision (Rovi) and DTS.



**CAUTION**

According to the technical agreement between HiSilicon and providers of third-party software, HiSilicon has no rights to provide technical samples of the third-party software for other parties. Therefore, if the third-party software or chips that are provided for only authenticated users are involved (including but not limited to DD+ and DTS), ensure that you have obtained authentication from the third party when you place an order for the HiSilicon chip.



# A

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

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### A

<b>AAC</b>	advanced audio coding
<b>AAF</b>	anti-aliasing filter
<b>ABR</b>	average bit rate
<b>AC</b>	alternating current
<b>ACA</b>	accessory charge adapter
<b>ACC</b>	automatic contrast control
<b>ACD</b>	auto command done
<b>ACM</b>	adaptive coding and modulation
<b>ADP</b>	attach detection protocol
<b>ADC</b>	analog-to-digital converter
<b>AE</b>	automatic exposure
<b>AEC</b>	audio echo cancelation
<b>AES</b>	advanced encryption standard
<b>AF</b>	adaption field
<b>AGC</b>	automatic gain control
<b>AHB</b>	advanced high-performance bus
<b>AI</b>	audio input
<b>AIU</b>	audio input unit
<b>ALU</b>	arithmetic logic unit
<b>AMBA</b>	advanced microcontroller bus architecture
<b>AMP</b>	asymmetric multi-processing
<b>ANI</b>	automatic number identification
<b>ANR</b>	automatic noise reduction



<b>AO</b>	audio output
<b>AOU</b>	audio output unit
<b>AP</b>	access point
<b>APB</b>	advanced peripheral bus
<b>API</b>	application programming interface
<b>APLL</b>	analog phase-locked loop
<b>APSK</b>	amplitude phase shift keying
<b>AQTD</b>	alternate queue transfer descriptor
<b>ARM</b>	advanced RISC machines
<b>ARGB</b>	alpha, red, green, blue
<b>ASF</b>	advanced specification format
<b>ATA</b>	advanced technology attachment
<b>ATAH</b>	ATA host controller
<b>ATAPI</b>	advanced technology attachment packet interface
<b>ATR</b>	answer to reset
<b>ATTR</b>	attribute
<b>AUD</b>	audio
<b>AV</b>	audio & video
<b>AVI</b>	auxiliary video information
<b>AVS</b>	audio video coding standard
<b>AWB</b>	automatic white balance
<b>AXI</b>	advanced extensible interface

## **B**

<b>BB</b>	baseband
<b>BCH</b>	Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem
<b>BCM</b>	byte counter modified
<b>BEP</b>	boot entrance point
<b>BER</b>	bit error rate
<b>BGA</b>	ball grid array
<b>BIST</b>	built-in self test
<b>BIU</b>	bus interface unit
<b>BMC</b>	bi-phase mark coding



<b>BND</b>	bayonet nut connector
<b>BOM</b>	bill of material
<b>BPD</b>	bit plan decoder
<b>BPSK</b>	binary phase shift keying
<b>BRG</b>	bridge
<b>BSP</b>	board support package
<b>BVACT</b>	bottom vertical active area
<b>BVBB</b>	bottom vertical back blank
<b>BVFB</b>	bottom vertical front blank
<b>C</b>	
<b>CA</b>	conditional access
<b>CABAC</b>	context-based adaptive binary arithmetic coding
<b>CAR</b>	committed access rate
<b>CAS</b>	column address signal.
<b>CAVLC</b>	context adaptive variable length coding
<b>CBC</b>	cipher block chaining
<b>CBR</b>	constant bit rate
<b>CCB</b>	change control board
<b>CCC</b>	command completion coalescing
<b>CCD</b>	charge-coupled device
<b>CCM</b>	constant coding and modulation
<b>CD</b>	command done or collision detection
<b>CDR</b>	clock data recovery
<b>CEC</b>	consumer electronics control
<b>CF</b>	compact flash
<b>CFB</b>	cipher feedback
<b>CFR</b>	crest factor reduction
<b>CGI</b>	common gate interface
<b>CGMS</b>	copy generation management system
<b>CI</b>	common interface
<b>CIC</b>	cascaded integrator comb
<b>CIU</b>	card interface unit



<b>CL</b>	CAS latency
<b>CLK</b>	clock
<b>CML</b>	current mode logic
<b>CMOS</b>	complementary metal-oxide semiconductor
<b>CN</b>	carrier noise
<b>CNG</b>	comfort noise generator
<b>CODEC</b>	coder/decoder
<b>CP</b>	charge pump
<b>CPL</b>	completion
<b>CPLD</b>	complex programmable logic device
<b>CPU</b>	central processing unit
<b>CR</b>	carrier recovery
<b>CRAMFS</b>	compressed ROM file system
<b>CRC</b>	cyclic redundancy check
<b>CRG</b>	clock and reset generator
<b>CRS</b>	completion retry request
<b>CS</b>	chip select
<b>CSA</b>	common scramble algorithm
<b>CSI</b>	camera serial interface
<b>CSIX</b>	common switch interface
<b>CSMD</b>	carrier sense multiple access
<b>CTI</b>	chroma transient improvement
<b>CTR</b>	counter
<b>CTS</b>	clear to send
<b>CVBS</b>	composite video broadcast signal
<b>CW</b>	cipher word

## **D**

<b>DAC</b>	digital-to-analog converter
<b>DAG</b>	digital automatic gain
<b>DAGC</b>	digital automatic gain control
<b>DAV</b>	DMA of audio and video
<b>DC</b>	direct current





<b>DCD</b>	data connect detection
<b>DCRC</b>	data CRC error
<b>DCT</b>	discrete cosine transform
<b>DDC</b>	display data channel
<b>DDR</b>	double data-rate
<b>DDRC</b>	double data rate controller
<b>DHCP</b>	dynamic host configuration protocol
<b>DEM</b>	dynamic-element matching
<b>DES</b>	data encryption standard
<b>DFT</b>	design for testability
<b>DIP</b>	dual in-line package
<b>DIS</b>	digital image stabilization
<b>DiSEqC</b>	digital satellite equipment control
<b>DLL</b>	delay locked loop
<b>DM</b>	data mask
<b>DMA</b>	direct memory access
<b>DMAC</b>	direct memory access controller
<b>DNR</b>	digital noise reduction
<b>DP</b>	data path
<b>DPLL</b>	digital phase-locked loop
<b>DQ</b>	data input/output
<b>DQS</b>	data strobe
<b>DR</b>	design requirement
<b>DRAM</b>	dynamic random access memory
<b>DRC</b>	dynamic range compression
<b>DRM</b>	digital rights management
<b>DRTO</b>	data read timeout
<b>DSI</b>	display serial interface
<b>DSU</b>	dedicated scaling unit
<b>DTMF</b>	dual-tone multi-frequency
<b>DTO</b>	data transfer over
<b>DVB</b>	digital video broadcasting
<b>DVB-S</b>	digital video broadcasting-satellite



<b>DVD</b>	digital versatile disc
<b>DVI</b>	digital visual interface
<b>DVR</b>	digital video recorder
<b>DWA</b>	data weighted averaging
<b>E</b>	
<b>E2PROM</b>	electrically erasable programmable read-only memory
<b>EAV</b>	end of active video
<b>EB</b>	eviction buffer
<b>EBE</b>	end-bit error
<b>EBI</b>	external bus interface
<b>ECB</b>	electronic code book
<b>ECC</b>	error correcting code
<b>ECM</b>	entitlement control message
<b>ECS</b>	embedded CPU subsystem
<b>ED</b>	exposed die
<b>EDID</b>	extended display identification data
<b>EEE</b>	energy efficient Ethernet
<b>EHCI</b>	enhanced host controller interface
<b>EMI</b>	electromagnetic interference
<b>EMM</b>	entitlement management message
<b>eMMC</b>	embedded multimedia card
<b>EOP</b>	end of PES
<b>EoS</b>	Ethernet over SONET/SDH
<b>EP</b>	end point
<b>EPG</b>	electronic program guide
<b>EQU</b>	equalizer
<b>ERR</b>	error
<b>ES</b>	element stream
<b>eSATA</b>	external serial advanced technology attachment
<b>ESD</b>	electrostatic discharge
<b>ESR</b>	equivalent series resistance
<b>ETH</b>	Ethernet



**ETU** elementary time unit

**F**

**FAS** frame aligning signal

**FBE** feedback equalizer

**FC** switch fabric

**FCBGA** flip-chip ball grid array

**FCCSP** flip-chip chip scale package

**FEC** forward error correction

**FER** frame error rate

**FFC** flexible flat cable

**FFE** feed forward equalizer

**FIFO** first in first out

**FIQ** fast interrupt request

**FIR** finite impulse response

**FIS** frame information structure

**FOD** field order detect

**FPC** flexible printed connector

**FPU** floating-point unit

**FRUN** FIFO underrun/overrun error

**FSK** frequency shift keying

**FTP** File Transfer Protocol

**G**

**GFP-F** frame-mapped generic framing procedure

**GFP-T** transparent generic framing procedure

**GHB** global history buffer

**GIC** generic interrupt controller

**GOP** group of picture

**GS** generic stream

**GMAC** gigabit media access control

**GND** ground

**GPIO** general purpose input/output



<b>GPL</b>	GNU general public license
<b>GPU</b>	graphics processing unit
<b>H</b>	
<b>HBA</b>	host bus adapter
<b>HBP</b>	horizontal back porch
<b>HD</b>	high definition
<b>HDCP</b>	high-bandwidth digital content protection
<b>HDI</b>	high density interconnector
<b>HDMI</b>	high definition multimedia interface
<b>HFP</b>	horizontal front porch
<b>HIAO</b>	high-performance audio output interface
<b>HPW</b>	horizontal pulse width
<b>HSTL</b>	high speed transceiver logic
<b>HTML</b>	hypertext markup language
<b>HACT</b>	horizontal active area
<b>HFB</b>	horizontal front blank
<b>HL</b>	high level
<b>HLDC</b>	horizontal lens distortion correction
<b>HLE</b>	hardware locked error
<b>HNP</b>	host negotiation protocol
<b>HTO</b>	data starvation-by-host timeout
<b>HP</b>	high profile
<b>HSIC</b>	high-speed inter-chip
<b>HSS</b>	high-speed serializer/deserializer
<b>HTTP</b>	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
<b>HTTPS</b>	Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
<b>HVBB</b>	horizontal back blank
<b>HWC</b>	hardware composition
<b>I</b>	
<b>I</b>	in-phase
<b>IBIS</b>	input/output buffer information specification



<b>IC</b>	integrated circuit
<b>I<sup>2</sup>C</b>	inter-integrated circuit
<b>I<sup>2</sup>S</b>	inter-IC sound
<b>I/O</b>	input/output
<b>IOC</b>	I/O configuration
<b>IP</b>	Internet Protocol
<b>ISI</b>	input stream identifier
<b>ISP</b>	image signal processor
<b>IDE</b>	integrated device electronic
<b>LDPC</b>	low-density parity check code
<b>IDR</b>	intermediate data rate
<b>IF</b>	intermediate frequency
<b>IGMP</b>	Internet Group Management Protocol
<b>LMS</b>	linear mean square
<b>IPF</b>	IP filter
<b>IPv4</b>	Internet Protocol Version 4
<b>IR</b>	infrared
<b>IRQ</b>	interrupt request
<b>ISI</b>	input stream identifier
<b>ISP</b>	image signal processor
<b>ISR</b>	interrupt service routine
<b>ITCM</b>	instruction tightly coupled memory
<b>ITLA</b>	integrated tunable laser assembly
<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union
<b>IV</b>	initialization vector

## **J**

<b>JFFS2</b>	journaling flash file system version 2
<b>JPEG</b>	Joint Photographic Experts Group
<b>JPGD</b>	JPEG decoder
<b>JPGE</b>	JPEG encoder
<b>JTAG</b>	Joint Test Action Group



## K

**KL** key ladder

## L

**LCD** liquid crystal display

**LDO** low dropout regulator

**LDPC** low-density parity check code

**LED** light emitting diode

**LFB** line fill buffer

**LFSR** linear feedback shifting register

**LMR** load mode register

**LMS** least mean square

**LNB** low noise block

**LOS** loss of signal

**LPI** low-power idle

**LRB** line read buffer

**LSB** least significant bit

**LSP** label switched path

**LSN** logic sector number

**LTI** luma transient improvement

**LVDS** low-voltage differential signaling

**LVPECL** low-voltage positive emitter-coupled logic

**LVTTL** low-voltage transistor-transistor logic

**LVPECL** low-voltage positive emitter-coupled logic

## M

**MAC** media access control

**MBAFF** macroblock adaptive frame field

**MCE** media control engine

**MCU** microprogrammed control unit

**MD** motion detection

**MDDRC** multiport DDRC

**MDIO** management data input/output



<b>MDU</b>	motion detect unit
<b>MF</b>	matched filter
<b>MQFN</b>	mapped quad flat non-leaded
<b>MHL</b>	mobile high-definition link
<b>MII</b>	media independent interface
<b>MIPI</b>	mobile industry processor interface
<b>MIPS</b>	microprocessor without interlocked pipeline stages
<b>MLC</b>	multi-level cell
<b>MLF</b>	malformed
<b>MMB</b>	media memory block
<b>MMC</b>	multimedia card
<b>MMU</b>	memory management unit
<b>MMZ</b>	media memory zone
<b>MP</b>	main profile
<b>MPI</b>	MPP programming interface
<b>MPE</b>	media processing engine
<b>MPLL</b>	multiplying phase-locked loop
<b>MPP</b>	media processing platform
<b>MRL</b>	manually-operated retention latch
<b>MSB</b>	most significant bit
<b>MSE</b>	mean square error
<b>MSG</b>	message
<b>MV</b>	motion vector

<b>N</b>	
<b>NAL</b>	network abstraction layer
<b>NANDC</b>	NAND flash controller
<b>NC</b>	not connect
<b>NCQ</b>	native command queuing
<b>NLP</b>	non-linear processor
<b>NR</b>	noise reduction
<b>NRZ</b>	non-return-to-zero
<b>NTSC</b>	National Television Systems Committee



**NVR** network video recorder

**O**

**OCT** on-chip termination

**OD** open drain

**ODT** on-die termination

**OEN** output enable

**OFB** output feedback

**OHCI** open host controller interface

**OOB** out of band

**OP** operational amplifier

**OR** original requirement

**OSC** oscillator

**OSD** on screen display

**OTG** on-the-go

**OTP** one time programmable

**OTU** optical transponder unit

**P**

**PAD** packet assembler/disassembler

**PAFF** picture adaptive frame field

**PAL** phase alternating line

**PCB** printed circuit board

**PCI** peripheral component interconnect

**PCIe** peripheral component interconnect express

**PCIV** PCI view

**PCR** program clock reference

**PCM** pulse code modulation

**PDM** pulse density modulation

**PECL** positive emitter coupled logic

**PER** packet error rate

**PES** packetized elementary stream

**PG** power/ground





<b>PGD</b>	PNG and GIF decoder
<b>PHY</b>	physical
<b>PID</b>	packet ID
<b>PIM-DM</b>	protocol independent multicast dense mode
<b>PIM-SM</b>	protocol independent multicast sparse mode
<b>PIO</b>	programmable input/output
<b>PLL</b>	phase-locked loop
<b>PLS</b>	physical layer signaling
<b>PM</b>	port multiplexer
<b>PMoC</b>	power management of chip
<b>PMP</b>	personal media player
<b>POR</b>	power-on reset
<b>PPP</b>	Point-to-Point Protocol
<b>PPS</b>	picture parameter set
<b>PRBS</b>	pseudo random binary sequence
<b>PRDT</b>	physical region descriptor table
<b>PSI</b>	program specific information
<b>PSK</b>	phase shift keying
<b>PSRAM</b>	pseudo static random access memory
<b>RTCP</b>	Real-time Transport Control Protocol
<b>RTP</b>	Real-time Transport Protocol
<b>PT</b>	packet type
<b>PTS</b>	presentation time stamp
<b>PUB</b>	PHY utility block
<b>PUSI</b>	payload unit start indicator
<b>PWM</b>	pulse width modulation

## Q

<b>Q</b>	quadrant
<b>QAM</b>	quadrature amplitude modulation
<b>QDR</b>	quad data rate
<b>QoS</b>	quality of service
<b>QP</b>	quantizer parameter



<b>QPSK</b>	quaternary phase shift keying
<b>R</b>	
<b>RAM</b>	random access memory
<b>RAS</b>	row address signal
<b>RC</b>	resistor-capacitor
<b>RCA</b>	Radio Corporation of America
<b>RCRC</b>	response CRC error
<b>RE</b>	response error
<b>RF</b>	radio frequency
<b>RGB</b>	red-green-blue
<b>RGMII</b>	reduced gigabit media independent interface
<b>RH</b>	relative humidity
<b>RoHS</b>	restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances
<b>ROI</b>	region of interest
<b>ROM</b>	read-only memory
<b>ROP</b>	raster operation
<b>RPR</b>	resilient packet ring
<b>RLDRAM</b>	reduced latency dynamic random access memory
<b>RMII</b>	reduced media-independent interface
<b>RS</b>	Reed-Solomon
<b>RTC</b>	real-time clock
<b>RTO</b>	response timeout
<b>RTS</b>	request to send
<b>RVDS</b>	RealView development suite
<b>RX</b>	receive
<b>RXDR</b>	receive FIFO data request
<b>S</b>	
<b>SAP</b>	service access point
<b>SAD</b>	sum of absolute difference
<b>SAR</b>	successive approximation
<b>SATA</b>	serial advanced technology attachment



<b>SAV</b>	start of active video
<b>SBE</b>	start-bit error
<b>SBP</b>	secure boot procedure
<b>SCD</b>	start code detect
<b>SCI</b>	smart card interface
<b>SCL</b>	serial clock
<b>SCR</b>	system clock reference
<b>SCS</b>	secure chipset start-up
<b>SCU</b>	snoop control unit
<b>SD</b>	secure digital
<b>SDA</b>	serial data
<b>SDB</b>	set device bits
<b>SDH</b>	synchronous digital hierarchy
<b>SDHC</b>	secure digital high capacity
<b>SDI</b>	serial digital interface
<b>SDIO</b>	secure digital input/output
<b>SDK</b>	software development kit
<b>SDRAM</b>	synchronous dynamic random access memory
<b>SDV</b>	system design verification
<b>SI</b>	specific information
<b>SIO</b>	sonic input/output
<b>SLC</b>	single-level cell
<b>SMI</b>	static memory interface
<b>SNAP</b>	subnetwork access point
<b>SNR</b>	signal-to-noise ratio
<b>SNTF</b>	serial ATA notification
<b>SOA</b>	semiconductor optical amplifier
<b>SoC</b>	system-on-chip
<b>SONET</b>	synchronous optical network
<b>SOP</b>	start of PES
<b>SP</b>	simple profile
<b>SPDIF</b>	Sony/Philips digital interface
<b>SPI</b>	serial peripheral interface



<b>SPS</b>	sequence parameter set
<b>SRAM</b>	static random access memory
<b>SRP</b>	Session Request Protocol
<b>SSA</b>	secure software authentication
<b>SSD</b>	secure software download
<b>SSMC</b>	synchronous static memory controller
<b>SSP</b>	synchronous serial port
<b>SSRAM</b>	synchronous static random access memory
<b>SSTL-18</b>	stub series terminated logic for 1.8 V
<b>STA</b>	station
<b>STB</b>	set-top box
<b>STM-1</b>	synchronous transport module level 1
<b>SVB</b>	selective voltage binning
<b>SYNC</b>	synchronization
<b>SYS</b>	system

## T

<b>TBD</b>	to be determined
<b>TBGA</b>	tape ball grid array
<b>TC</b>	traffic class
<b>TCP</b>	Transmission Control Protocol
<b>TD</b>	TLP digest
<b>TDES</b>	triple data encryption standard
<b>TDE</b>	two-dimensional engine
<b>TE</b>	tearing effect
<b>TEI</b>	transport error indicator
<b>TFD</b>	task file data
<b>TFPBGA</b>	tape fine-pitch ball grid array
<b>TFT</b>	thin-film technology
<b>TI</b>	Texas Instruments
<b>TLV</b>	type-length-value
<b>TOE</b>	TCP/IP offload engine
<b>TP</b>	transponder



<b>TPIT</b>	TS packet index table
<b>TR</b>	timing recovery
<b>TS</b>	transport stream
<b>TSI</b>	transport stream interface
<b>TT</b>	teletext
<b>TV</b>	television
<b>TVACT</b>	top vertical active area
<b>TVBB</b>	top vertical back blank
<b>TVFB</b>	top vertical front blank
<b>TVS</b>	transient voltage suppressor
<b>TX</b>	transmit
<b>TXDR</b>	transmit FIFO data request
 <b>U</b>	
<b>UART</b>	universal asynchronous receiver transmitter
<b>U-boot</b>	universal boot loader
<b>UC</b>	unexpected completion
<b>UDP</b>	User Datagram Protocol
<b>ULPI</b>	UTMI low pin interface
<b>UPnP</b>	universal plug and play
<b>UR</b>	unsupported request
<b>USB</b>	universal serial bus
<b>USIM</b>	universal subscriber identity module
<b>UTMI</b>	USB 2.0 transceiver macrocell interface
 <b>V</b>	
<b>VACT</b>	vertical active area
<b>VAD</b>	voice activity detector
<b>VAPU</b>	video analysis and process unit
<b>VBB</b>	vertical back blank
<b>VBI</b>	vertical blanking interval
<b>VBR</b>	variable bit rate
<b>VCC</b>	common connector voltage



<b>VCO</b>	voltage controller oscillator
<b>VCN</b>	variable coding and modulation
<b>VCMP</b>	video compress
<b>VCXO</b>	voltage control crystal oscillator
<b>VDA</b>	video detection analysis
<b>VDH</b>	video decoder for high-definition
<b>VDM</b>	video decoding module
<b>VDEC</b>	video decoding
<b>VDP</b>	video display
<b>VEDU</b>	video encoding/decoding unit
<b>VENC</b>	video encoding
<b>VFB</b>	vertical front blank
<b>VFMW</b>	video firmware
<b>VFP</b>	vertical front porch
<b>VGA</b>	video graphics array
<b>VI</b>	video input
<b>VIC</b>	vector interrupt controller
<b>VICAP</b>	video capture
<b>VIU</b>	video input unit
<b>VLD</b>	valid
<b>VLL</b>	virtual leased line
<b>VO</b>	video output
<b>VOIE</b>	voice encoder
<b>VOU</b>	video output unit
<b>VPP</b>	video pre-processing
<b>VPS</b>	video programming system
<b>VPSS</b>	video process subsystem
<b>VPW</b>	vertical pulse width
<b>VSA</b>	vertical sync start
<b>VQE</b>	voice quality enhancement
<b>VQM</b>	voice quality monitor

## W



<b>WDG</b>	watchdog
<b>WE</b>	write enable
<b>WFE</b>	wait for event
<b>WFI</b>	wait for interrupt
<b>WRED</b>	weighted random early discard
<b>WSS</b>	wide screen signaling
<b>X</b>	
<b>XAUI</b>	10 gigabit attachment unit interface
<b>Y</b>	
<b>YAFFS</b>	yet another flash file system
<b>YUV</b>	luminance-bandwidth-chrominance
<b>Z</b>	
<b>ZME</b>	zoom engine