


FASTINTDIV

USER'S GUIDE



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Texas Instruments
12203 Southwest Freeway
Houston, TX 77477
<http://www.ti.com/c2000>



Revision Information

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1 Introduction

The Texas Instruments TMS320C28x Integer Division Unit (FASTINTDIV) is a set of specialized instructions to perform the integer division faster. It basically extends the capabilities of the C28x floating point CPU by adding instructions to support integer division operations in an optimal manner. The TI C28 Compiler support various intrinsics to enable C/C++ programmers to take full advantage of the aforementioned hardware accelerators to speed up computation time for integer division.

This document provides a description of how to utilize this fast division architecture in software. A sample example project which can be found in the **examples** directory is also provided in the package to showcase the usage of these fast division intrinsics in the code

[chapter 2](#) provides a host of resources on the FASTINTDIV in general, as well as training material.

[chapter 3](#) describes the directory structure of the FASTINTDIV package.

[chapter 4](#) provides step-by-step instructions on how to enable FASTINTDIV based integer division.

[chapter 5](#) lists the performance of each these division intrinsics.

[chapter 6](#) provides a revision history of the package.

2 Other Resources

The user can refer to Integer Division Unit chapter of **TMS320C28x Extended Instruction Sets (SPRUHS1B)** for detailed description of FASTINTDIV

For more details on fast integer division intrinsics definitions, macros, and additional background information, please see the **TMS320C28x Optimizing C/C++ Compiler User's Guide (spru514q)** and the **TMS320C28x Assembly Language Tools User's Guide (spru513q)**.

Also check out the C2000 portfolio at: <http://www.ti.com/microcontrollers/c2000-real-time-control-mcus/overview.h>

And don't forget the TI community website: <http://e2e.ti.com>

Building the examples with FASTINTDIV requires **Codegen Tools v20.2.1.LTS or later**

3 Directory Structure

By default, the sample example code and documentation is installed into the c2000ware directory under the sub-folder

```
C:\ti\c2000\c2000ware_2_00_00_02\libraries\math\FASTINTDIV
```

Figure. 3.1 shows the directory structure while the subsequent table 3.1 provides a description for each folder.

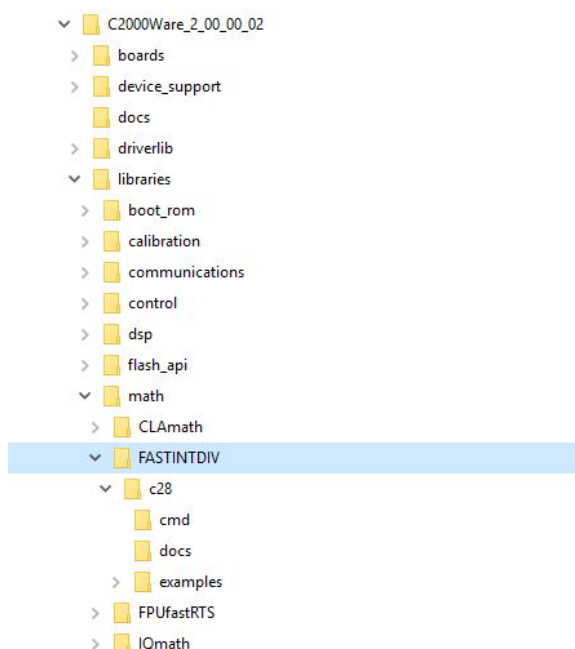


Figure 3.1: Directory Structure of the FASTINTDIV

| Folder | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <base> | Base install directory. By default this is C:/ti/c2000/c2000ware_2_00_00_02/libraries/math/FASTINTDIV. For the rest of this document <base> will be omitted from the directory names. |
| <base>/c28/docs | Documentation for the current revision of the FASTINTDIV software including revision history. |
| <base>/c28/ | Sample Example that demonstrate usage of the fast integer division intrinsics and validated for F2838x, F28003x and F28002x devices using the CCS 10 IDE. |
| <base>/c28/cmd | Contains linker command files for RAM and Flash mode configuration. |

Table 3.1: FASTINTDIV Directory Structure Description

4 Using the FASTINTDIV Compiler Ininsics

| | |
|--|---|
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The sample example project with the usage of fast integer division intrinsics is provided. The user may import the example project(s) into CCSv10 and be able to build, run and validate the functionality of these intrinsics. (see [Figure 4.1](#))

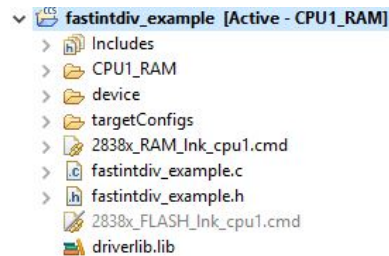


Figure 4.1: FASTINTDIV Example Project View

4.1 Enabling FASTINTDIV Hardware Support

Compiler option, `-idiv_support`, controls support for these fast division sequences. A value of 'none' implies no hardware support for the new instructions, and a value of 'idiv0' implies support for the current specification for the new instructions. The option is only valid when FPU32 or FPU64 is available (`-float_support=fpu32` or `fpu64`) and when using the C2000 EABI (`-abi=eabi`).

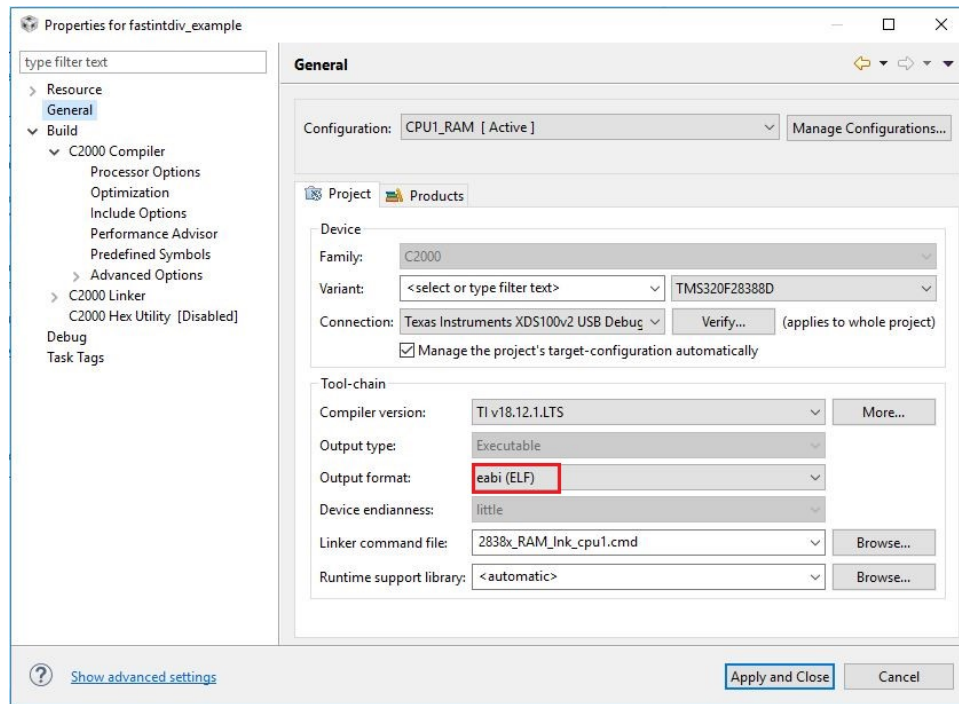


Figure 4.2: Setting EABI option

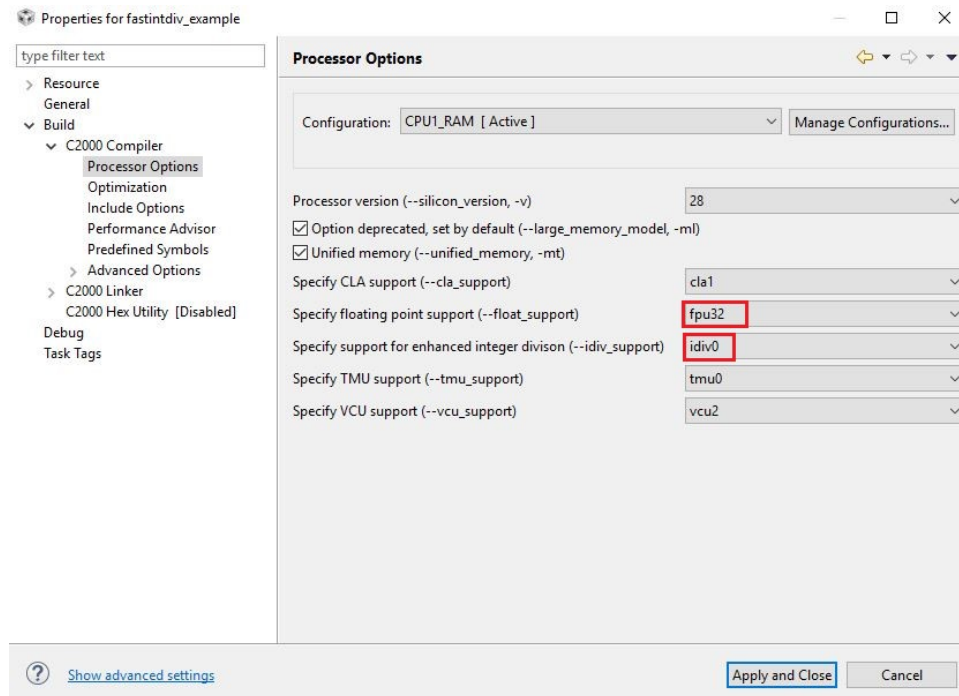


Figure 4.3: FASTINTDIV Example Build Configuration

4.2 Including Standard Library Header

All the FASTINTDIV intrinsics are declared in `stdlib.h` thus it is necessary to include this header in the main source file (see [Figure 4.4](#)). The intrinsics declared in `stdlib.h` take a numerator and denominator and return a structure containing both the remainder and quotient. The structure definition is also provided in `stdlib.h`.

```
//
// Included Files
//
#include "driverlib.h"
#include "device.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "fastintdiv_example.h"

//
// Function Prototypes
//

// 16-bit by 16-bit
uint16_t test_traditional_div_i16byi16();
uint16_t test_euclidean_div_i16byi16();
uint16_t test_modulo_div_i16byi16();
uint16_t test_traditional_div_u16byu16();

// 32-bit by 32-bit
uint16_t test_traditional_div_i32byi32();
uint16_t test_euclidean_div_i32byi32();
uint16_t test_modulo_div_i32byi32();
uint16_t test_traditional_div_i32byu32();
uint16_t test_modulo_div_i32byu32();
uint16_t test_traditional_div_u32byu32();

// 32-bit by 16-bit
uint16_t test_traditional_div_i32byi16();
uint16_t test_euclidean_div_i32byi16();
uint16_t test_modulo_div_i32byi16();
```

Figure 4.4: Including `stdlib.h` in source file

4.3 Invoking FASTINTDIV Intrinsics

The FASTINTDIV hardware is capable of performing all three types of division i.e. traditional, euclidean and modulo between various data types in an optimal manner. Please refer to Integer Division Unit chapter of **TMS320C28x Extended Instruction Sets (SPRUHS1B)** to understand the fundamentals of types of division supported by FASTINTDIV. If 'idiv0' flag is enabled then division operator '/' and modulo operator '%' both will perform optimal traditional integer division by utilizing the FASTINTDIV hardware automatically and will return divisor and remainder accordingly. Also traditional integer division can be invoked by using the compiler intrinsics defined in `stdlib.h` as well. The euclidean / modulo division types are only supported by the defined intrinsics. The table below [4.1](#) describes how various types of integer division for numerator 'a' and denominator 'b' can be invoked to use FASTINTDIV hardware.

| Division operation | Using C Operators | Using Intrinsics |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Traditional 16-bit by 16-bit division | a/b | __traditional_div_i16byi16(a,b) |
| Euclidean 16-bit by 16-bit division | Not supported | __euclidean_div_i16byi16(a,b) |
| Modulo 16-bit by 16-bit division | Not supported | __modulo_div_i16byi16(a,b) |
| Traditional unsigned 16-bit by 16-bit division | a/b | __traditional_div_u16byu16(a,b) |
| Traditional 32-bit by 32-bit division | a/b | __traditional_div_i32byi32(a,b) |
| Euclidean 32-bit by 32-bit division | Not supported | __euclidean_div_i32byi32(a,b) |
| Modulo 32-bit by 32-bit division | Not supported | __modulo_div_i32byi32(a,b) |
| Traditional signed 32-bit by unsigned 32-bit division | a/(long)b | __traditional_div_i32byu32(a,b) |
| Modulo signed 32-bit by unsigned 32-bit division | Not supported | __modulo_div_i32byu32(a,b) |
| Traditional unsigned 32-bit by 32-bit division | a/b | __traditional_div_u32byu32(a,b) |
| Traditional 32-bit by 16-bit division | a/b | __traditional_div_i32byi16(a,b) |
| Euclidean 32-bit by 16-bit division | Not supported | __euclidean_div_i32byi16(a,b) |
| Modulo 32-bit by 16-bit division | Not supported | __modulo_div_i32byi16(a,b) |
| Traditional unsigned 32-bit by 16-bit division | a/b | __traditional_div_u32byu16(a,b) |
| Traditional 64-bit by 64-bit division | a/b | __traditional_div_i64byi64(a,b) |
| Euclidean 64-bit by 64-bit division | Not supported | __euclidean_div_i64byi64(a,b) |
| Modulo 64-bit by 64-bit division | Not supported | __modulo_div_i64byi64(a,b) |
| Traditional signed 64-bit by unsigned 64-bit division | a/(long long)b | __traditional_div_i64byu64(a,b) |
| Euclidean signed 64-bit by unsigned 64-bit division | Not supported | __euclidean_div_i64byu64(a,b) |
| Modulo signed 64-bit by unsigned 64-bit division | Not supported | __modulo_div_i64byu64(a,b) |
| Traditional unsigned 64-bit by 64-bit division | a/b | __traditional_div_u64byu64(a,b) |

Table 4.1: Invoking various types of fast integer division

5 Benchmarks

The benchmarks for the various integer division intrinsics using FASTINTDIV hardware are shown in below table [5.1](#)

| Intrinsic | CPU cycles |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| __traditional_div_i16byi16(a,b) | 16 |
| __euclidean_div_i16byi16(a,b) | 14 |
| __modulo_div_i16byi16(a,b) | 14 |
| __traditional_div_u16byu16(a,b) | 14 |
| __traditional_div_i32byi32(a,b) | 13 |
| __euclidean_div_i32byi32(a,b) | 14 |
| __modulo_div_i32byi32(a,b) | 14 |
| __traditional_div_i32byu32(a,b) | 14 |
| __modulo_div_i32byu32(a,b) | 14 |
| __traditional_div_u32byu32(a,b) | 12 |
| __traditional_div_i32byi16(a,b) | 18 |
| __euclidean_div_i32byi16(a,b) | 16 |
| __modulo_div_i32byi16(a,b) | 16 |
| __traditional_div_u32byu16(a,b) | 13 |
| __traditional_div_i64byi64(a,b) | 42 |
| __euclidean_div_i64byi64(a,b) | 42 |
| __modulo_div_i64byi64(a,b) | 42 |
| __traditional_div_i64byu64(a,b) | 42 |
| __euclidean_div_i64byu64(a,b) | 42 |
| __modulo_div_i64byu64(a,b) | 42 |
| __traditional_div_u64byu64(a,b) | 42 |

Table 5.1: Profiling of various types of fast integer division

6 Revision History

V1.04.00.00

Added support for F28003x devices.

V1.03.00.00

Migrated to compiler version 20.2.1.

V1.02.00.00

Added support for F28002x devices.

V1.00.00.00

- This version is the first release of the FASTINTDIV files and examples.

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Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265
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