3.5 Circular Addressing

Circular addressing can be used with any of the indirect addressing modes. Each of the eight auxiliary registers (AR0–AR7) and the coefficient data pointer (CDP) can be independently configured to be linearly or circularly modified as they act as pointers to data or to register bits, see Table 3−10. This configuration is done with a bit (ARnLC) in status register ST2_55. To choose circular modification, set the bit.

Table 3−10. Circular Addressing Pointers

Pointer	Linear/Circular Configuration Bit	Supplier of Main Data Page	Buffer Start Address Register	Buffer Size Register
AR0	ST2_55(0) = AR0LC	AR0H	BSA01	BK03
AR1	ST2_55(1) = AR1LC	AR1H	BSA01	BK03
AR2	ST2_55(2) = AR2LC	AR2H	BSA23	BK03
AR3	ST2_55(3) = AR3LC	AR3H	BSA23	BK03
AR4	ST2_55(4) = AR4LC	AR4H	BSA45	BK47
AR5	ST2_55(5) = AR5LC	AR5H	BSA45	BK47
AR6	ST2_55(6) = AR6LC	AR6H	BSA67	BK47
AR7	ST2_55(7) = AR7LC	AR7H	BSA67	BK47
CDP	ST2_55(8) = CDPLC	CDPH	BSAC	BKC

Each auxiliary register ARn has its own linear/circular configuration bit in ST2_55:

ARnLC	ARn Is Used For ...
0	Linear addressing
1	Circular addressing

The CDPLC bit in status register ST2_55 configures the DSP to use CDP for linear addressing or circular addressing:

CDPLC	CDP Is Used For ...
0	Linear addressing
1	Circular addressing

You can use the circular addressing instruction qualifier, .CR, if you want every pointer used by the instruction to be modified circularly, just add .CR to the end of the instruction mnemonic (for example, ADD.CR). The circular addressing instruction qualifier overrides the linear/circular configuration in ST2_55.