Notational Conventions

HMM-139-0

Numbering

All numbers are decimal unless otherwise indicated. Where there is ambiguity, numbers other than decimal are indicated with the name of the base following the number in parentheses. For example, 3F(hex).

Ranges

Two items are shown as ranges: hardware registers and bits.

Hardware Registers

A pair of numbers in square brackets separated by a colon indicates a range of hardware registers. For example, R_CHAN[4:0] indicates that there are five R_CHAN registers:

- R_CHAN[4]
- R_CHAN[3]
- R_CHAN[2]
- R_CHAN[1]
- R_CHAN[0]

Bits

In text, a pair of numbers in angle brackets separated by a colon indicates a field of bits. For example, bits <3 : 0> indicates bits 3, 2, 1, and 0.

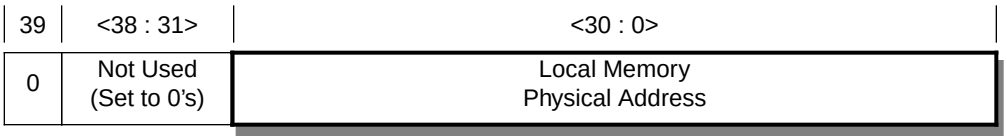
In a table, a pair of numbers in angle brackets separated by a colon indicates a field of bits. For example, Table 1 shows bit ranges in a table.

Table 1. Bit Ranges

Global Index Bits <2 : 0>	PE Number (Bits <2 : 1>)	Offset (Bit 0)
000	00	0
001	00	1
010	01	0
011	01	1
100	10	0
101	10	1
110	11	0
111	11	1

In a figure, a pair of numbers in angle brackets separated by a colon indicates a field of bits. For example, Figure 1 shows bit ranges in a figure.

Figure 1. Sample Bit ranges in a Figure



Hardware Register Field Mnemonics

Table 2 lists and defines the mnemonics that describe a field of bits in a hardware register.

Table 2. Hardware Register Field Mnemonics

Mnemonic	Description
Read as zero (RAZ)	Field is read as zero when read by software.
Read as one (RAO)	Field is read as one when read by software.
Ignore (IGN)	Field is not used when written by software and is not defined when read by software.
Must be zero (MBZ)	Field must be set to zero when written by software or an error will occur.
Should be zero (SBZ)	Field should be set to zero when written to by software or the results of the write are unpredictable.
Readable and writable (RW)	Field is readable and writable by software.
Read only (RO)	Field can only be read by software. Software-attempted writes are not performed.
Write only (WO)	Field can only be written by software. Software-attempted reads return unpredictable results.
Writable, but read as zero (WZ)	Field is writable by software but read as zero by software.
Write 1 to clear (W1C)	A bit in the field is reset to 0 when software writes a 1 to that bit in the field. A bit in the field is not modified when software writes a 0 to that bit in the field. When readable, the field may be read by software. When nonreadable, a software-attempted read returns an unpredictable result.
Write 0 to clear (W0C)	A bit in the field is reset to 0 when software writes a 0 to that bit in the field. A bit in the field is not modified when software writes a 1 to that bit in the field. When readable, the field may be read by software. When nonreadable, a software-attempted read returns an unpredictable result.
Write anything to clear (WA)	A bit in the field is reset to 0 when software writes any value to that bit in the field. When readable, the field may be read by software. When nonreadable, a software-attempted read returns an unpredictable result.
Read to clear (RC)	Field is reset to 0 after software reads the field. When software writes to the field, the field is not modified.