

TMS320DM644x™ Processors— Video Benchmarks



Dedicated video processing sub-system incorporates:

- Back end – Integrated OSD, four video DACs, 24-bit digital RGB output
- Front end – Resizer, image processing engine, 16-bit digital input (*DM6446 processor only*)

TMS320DM644x Processor Video Capabilities

	TMS320DM6446	TMS320DM6443
STANDALONE CODECS		
MPEG-2 MP ML decode	720p (30 fps)	720p (30 fps)
MPEG-2 MP ML encode	D1 ⁺	n/a
MPEG-4 SP decode	720p (30 fps)	720p (30 fps)
MPEG-4 SP encode	D1 ⁺	n/a
VC1/WMV 9 decode	720p (30 fps)	720p (30 fps)
VC1/WMV 9 encode	D1 ⁺	n/a
H.264 (Baseline) decode	D1 ⁺	D1 ⁺
H.264 (Baseline) encode	D1 ⁺	n/a
H.264 (Main Profile) decode	D1 ⁺	D1 ⁺

⁺ Denotes available processor headroom for analytics and/or other features
 Encode is only available on the DM6446 processor.
 Note: Performance will vary depending on efficiency of code and data stream used.
 Resolution information: D1 (720×480) / 720p (1280×720)

All performance data is for 30-fps YUV 4:2:0 unless otherwise noted.
 SP = Simple Profile / MP = Main Profile

The TMS320DM644x devices, available today, are based on the TMS320C64x+™ DSP core. TMS320C64x+ DSP core benchmarks include:

Filters

Benchmark	Description	Formula
Complex FIR filter	Computes a complex FIR filter (direct-form) with nh coefficients and nr output samples. Nh and nr must be a multiple of 4.	$nh * nr / 2 + 16$ For nh = 32 and nr = 100: cycles = 1616
FIR filter	Computes a real FIR filter (direct-form) with nh coefficients and nr output samples. Nh and nr must be a multiple of 8.	$T \geq 32: nh * nr / 8 + 22$ Other: $32 * nr / 8 + 22$ For nh = 32 and nr = 100: cycles = 422
IIR biquad	Performs single biquad IIR filter for nx samples.	$nx * 4 + 25$ For nx = 16: cycles = 89
Autocorrelation	Performs nr autocorrelations, each of length nx, producing nr output results.	$nx <$ $nx \geq 40: 20 + (2 * nr) + (nx * nr / 8)$ For nr = 160, nx = 40: cycles = 1140

(over)

FFTs

Benchmark	Description	Formula
Complex, forward FFT (radix 4) with digit reversal	Computes a complex forward radix-4 nx-point FFT. Input data, output data and coefficients are 16-bit.	$0.75 * nx * \log_4(nx) + 38$ For nx = 1024: cycles = 3878
Extended-precision, mixed-radix 16x32 FFT with rounding, digit reversal	Computes an extended-precision complex forward mixed-radix nx-point FFT with rounding and digit reversal. Input data and output data are 32-bit, coefficients are 16-bit.	$[10.25 * nx / 8 + 10] * \text{ceil}[\log_4(nx) - 1] + 6 * nx / 4 + 81$ For nx = 124: cycles = 6905
Extended-precision, mixed-radix 32x32 FFT with rounding, digit reversal	Computes an extended-precision complex-forward mixed-radix nx-point FFT with rounding and digit reversal. Input data, output data and coefficients are 32-bit.	$[12 * nx / 8 + 12] * \text{ceil}[\log_4(nx) - 1] + 6 * nx / 4 + 47$ For nx = 1024: cycles = 7775

Vector

Benchmark	Description	Formula
Vector dot product	Computes dot-product of two vectors of size nx elements.	$nx / 4 + 14$ For nx = 100: cycles = 39
Vector sum	Computes and nx-element vector sum of two vectors. The result is stored in a third vector.	$3 * (nx / 8) + 10$ For nx = 256: cycles = 106

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Benchmark	Description	Formula
Maximum value of a vector	Finds the element with maximum value in a vector of size nx.	$nx / 8 + 13$ For nx = 256: cycles = 45
Index of the maximum element of a vector	Finds the index of the element with the maximum value in a vector of size nx.	$nx / 4 + 20$ For nx = 100: cycles = 45

Image/Video Compression/Decompression

Benchmark	Description	Formula
8x8 block forward discrete cosine transform (FDCT)	Computes a series of num_fdcts 8x8 forward discrete cosine transforms (FDCT)	$\text{num_fdcts} * 52 + 56$ For num_fdcts = 6: cycles = 368
8x8 block inverse discrete cosine transform (IDCT)	Computes a series of num_idcts IEEE 1180 - 1990 compliant 8x8 inverse discrete cosine transforms (IDCT)	$\text{num_idcts} * 72 + 63$ For num_idcts = 6: cycles = 495

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Benchmark	Description	Formula
convenc3	Implements rate=1/3, R=9 convolutional encoding.	$\text{cycles} = 14 + 3 * \text{ceil}((\text{nbits} + 8) / 32)$ For nbits = 512: cycles = 65
crc32	Compute 32-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC) of the input data.	$14 + N / 2$, N = num of Bytes For N = 128: cycles = 78

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