

TVP5150AM1 Indirect Registers

1 Procedure for Accessing TVP5150AM1 Indirect Registers

The TVP5150AM1 data sheet ([SLES209](#)) describes I²C/PHI registers 00–FF, which are the normal way of controlling and reading the state of the device. There are other indirect registers inside the TVP5150AM1 that are undocumented in the data sheet, but which the user may desire access to for certain applications. These indirect registers require a four-step I²C transaction to read from or write to the register. Information about these hidden indirect registers is proprietary, but may be released by TI as required.

The TVP5150AM1 indirect registers may be written to or read by an indirect method using four reserved I²C/PHI registers at addresses 0x21–0x24. Indirect registers are divided into four banks, based on function or physical location in the TVP5150AM1. The address used to access these registers is the eight least-significant bits (LSBs) of the physical address. Each indirect register transaction reads or writes 16 bits of data, although the actual register may contain fewer defined bits. The procedures for writing to and reading from indirect registers are detailed in the following sections. To write to an indirect register, the TVP5150AM1 must first be unlocked, as shown in [Section 1.4](#).

1.1 To Write to Indirect Registers

1. Write MSBs of data to I²C/PHI register 0x21.
2. Write LSBs of data to I²C/PHI register 0x22.
3. Write indirect register address (eight LSBs) to I²C/PHI register 0x23
4. Write the write strobe (varies, depending on bank) to I²C/PHI register 0x24.

1.2 To Read from Indirect Registers

1. Write indirect register address (eight LSBs) to I²C/PHI register 0x23.
2. Write the read strobe (varies, depending on bank) to I²C/PHI register 0x24.
3. Read MSBs of data from I²C/PHI register 0x21.
4. Read LSBs of data from I²C/PHI register 0x22.

Table 1. Register Banks with Read/Write Strobe Values

REGISTER BANK	DESCRIPTION	READ STROBE	WRITE STROBE
R0–R127	General-purpose registers	01	02
0x200–0x2FF	Data memory	03	04
0x300–0x3FF	Digital die registers	05	06
AFE 0–9	Analog die registers	07	08

1.3 Example 1: Read from Indirect Register

Read value for HSYN_Start, digital die register address 0x34D.

1. Write 0x4D to I²C/PHI register 0x23
2. Write 0x05 to I²C/PHI register 0x24.
3. Read MSBs of 10-bit HSYN_Start from I²C/PHI register 0x21.
4. Read LSBs of 10-bit HSYN_Start from I²C/PHI register 0x22.

1.4 Example 2: Write to Indirect Register

Write new value for HSYN_Start, digital die register register 0x34D.

Unlock TVP5150AM1 password to enable indirect register write:

1. Write 0x51 to I²C/PHI register 0x21.
2. Write 0x50 to I²C/PHI register 0x22.
3. Write 0xFF to I²C/PHI register 0x23.
4. Write 0x04 to I²C/PHI register 0x24.

Write new value to DID control register:

1. Write MSBs of new 10-bit HSYN_Start to I²C/PHI register 0x21.
2. Write LSBs of new 10-bit HSYN_Start to I²C/PHI register 0x22.
3. Write 0x4D to I²C/PHI register 0x23
4. Write 0x06 to I²C/PHI register 0x24.

Note: For this example, the HSYN_Start register controls the position of the HSYN signal with respect to the TVP5150AM1 internal pixel counter.

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