

CMI-8338/PCI C3DX PCI-Based HRTF 3D extension Positional Audio Chip

Features

- ✓ **HRTF-based 3D positional audio, supports Microsoft® DirectSound® 3D and Aureal® A3D® interface**
- ✓ **Supports rear side speakers, C3DX positional audio in 4 CH speaker mode**
- ✓ **Legacy audio SB16™ compatible**
- ✓ **DLS-based wavetable music synthesizer, supports Direct Music®**
- ✓ **Professional digital audio interface that supports 24-bit SPDIF IN and OUT**
- ✓ **Built-in 32ohm Earphone buffer**
- **Driver supports WIN95®, WIN®98, NT®4.0.**
- **MPU-401 port**
- **Dual game port**
- **16-bit full duplex CODEC**
- **4 CH 16-bit DAC**
- **32-bit PCI bus master**
- **Cost effective**
- **Single chip design, +5V, 100 pins QFP**

With high speed PCI V2.1 bus controller and legacy audio SB16® DSP emulator, CMI8338 is designed for PC add-on cards and all-in-one motherboards.

There is no need for external CODEC in CMI8338: CMI-8338 supports the legacy audio – SB16™, FM emulator/DLS wavetable music synthesis, and HRTF 3D positional audio functions.

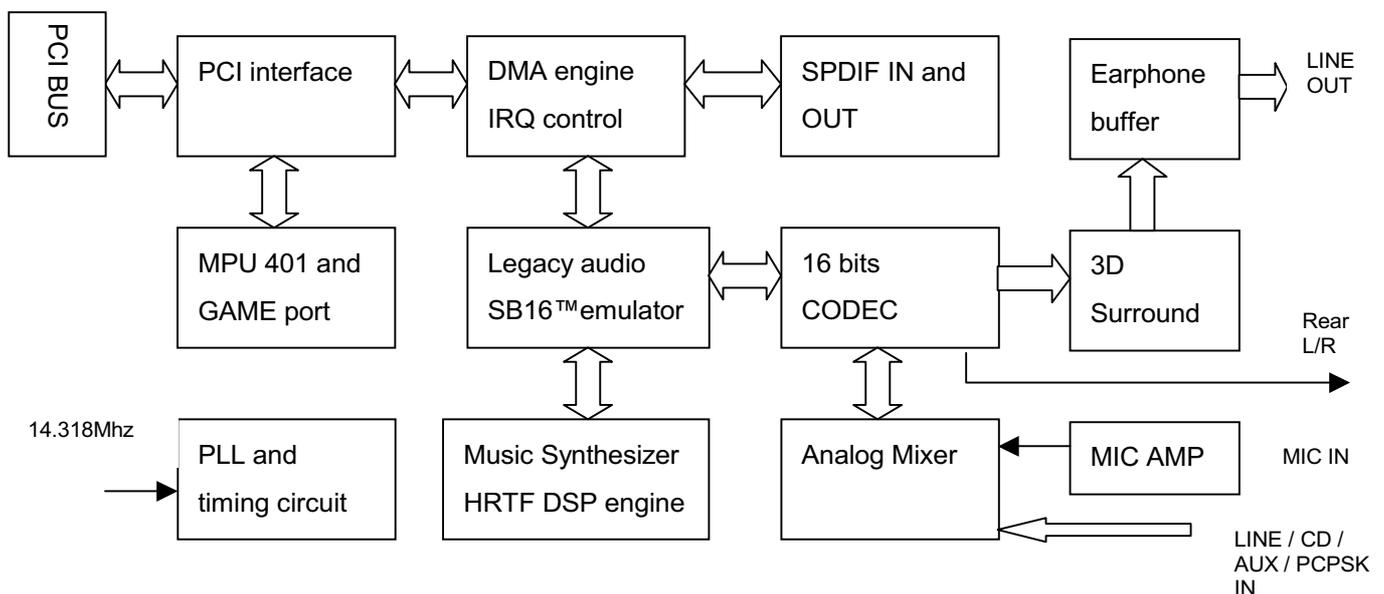
Besides, this 3D positional audio interface is compatible with A3D® and DirectSound® 3D. CMI8338 meets PC98® requirements, and supports professional digital audio interface as 24-bit SPDIF IN (0.5V ~ 5V) and OUT.

3D positional audio assumes the user's site as the sweet spot to design crosstalk-cancellation circuit; therefore, if the user wants to have the 3D positional audio effect, he can't move his head out of the spot, or freely turn his head. To remedy this, CMI8338 uses HRTF 3D extension technology to enhance traditional HRTF 3D positional audio from two speakers system to four speakers. It supports additional 2CH 16-bit DAC to provide rear side audio. It improves HRTF 3D positional audio quality and removes the sweet spot limitation. Users can enjoy the real 3D audio gaming effect, and don't have to worry about the limitation any more.

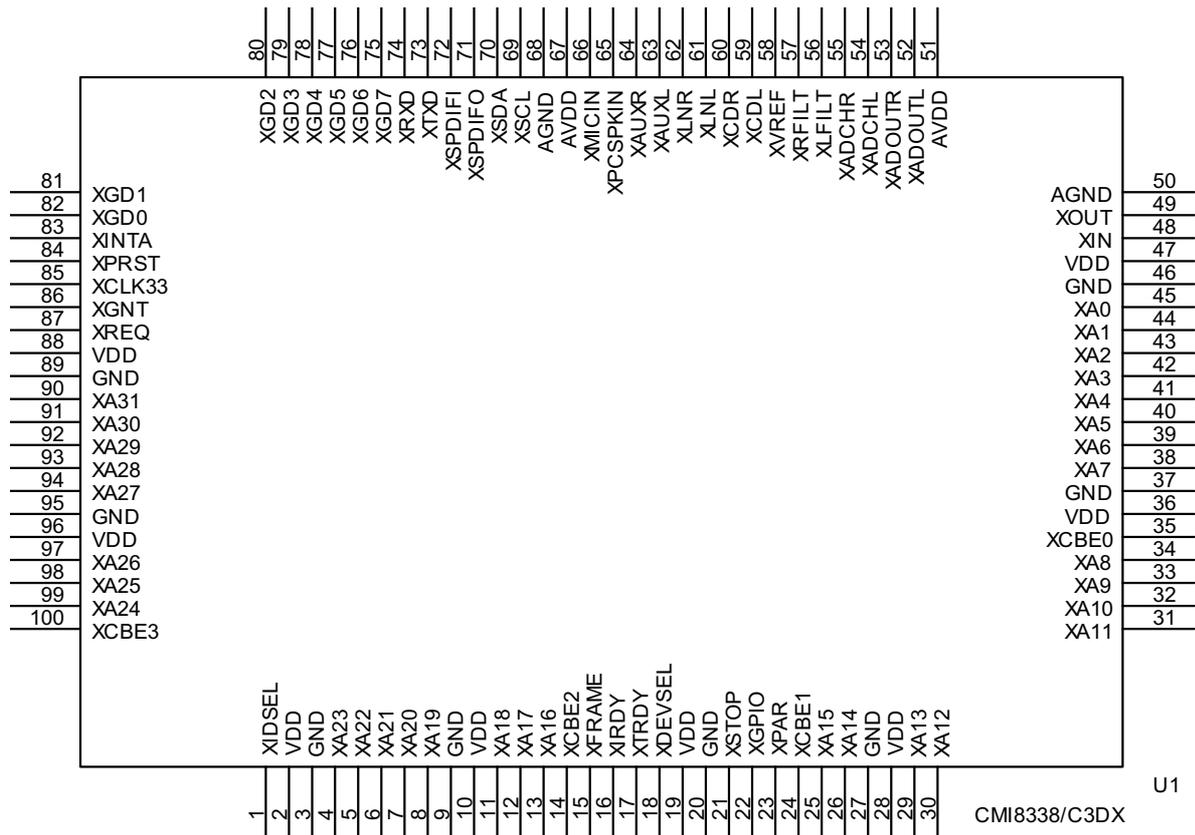
Being outstanding for its full audio functions, competitive price, and power management, CMI-8338 is the best choice for people seeking for optimum use of the PC applications.

C-Media's HRTF 3D library is licensed from Central Research Lab (CRL®), U.K, which presents one of the world's best HRTF libraries (CRL® also licensed its audio technology to YAMAHA®, ESS®, and other name-brand sound chip makers).

CMI-8338/PCI Block Diagram



PINOUT



CMI8338/PCI C3DX AUDIO CHIP

QFP 100 PINS

DIGITAL PIN DESCRIPTION

| Name | Number | PIN Type | Definition |
|-------------|---|----------|---|
| XA31-XA0 | 90-94,97-99,4-8,11-13,25-26,29-34,38-45 | I/O | PCI bus address and data lines |
| XINTA | 83 | O | Interrupt request , active-low. |
| XPRST | 84 | I | Reset |
| XCLK33 | 85 | I | PCI bus clock. |
| XGNT | 86 | I | Bus master grant, active-low. |
| XREQ | 87 | O | Bus master request, tri-state output, active-low. |
| XIDSEL | 1 | I | ID select, active-high. |
| XFRAME | 15 | I/O | Cycle frame, active-low. |
| XIRDY | 16 | I/O | Initiator ready, active-low. The bus master device is ready to transmit or receive data |
| XTRDY | 17 | I/O | Target ready, active-low. The target device is ready to transmit or receive data |
| XDEVSEL | 18 | I/O | Device select, active-low. The target device has decoded the address of the current transaction as its own chip select range. |
| XSTOP | 21 | I/O | Stop transaction, active-low. The target device request to the master to stop the current transaction. |
| XGPIO | 22 | I | General purpose Input pin. |
| XPAR | 23 | I/O | Parity. The pin indicates even parity across XA31-XA9 and XCBE3-0 for both address and data phases. |
| XCBE3,2,1,0 | 100,14,24,35 | I/O | Multiplexed command/byte enable. These pins indicate cycle type during the address phase of a transaction. |
| DVDD | 2,10,19,28,36,47,88,96 | +5V | Digital and PCI I/O power pin |
| DGND | 3,9,20,27,37,46,89,95 | GND | Digital and PCI I/O ground |
| XIN | 48 | I | 14.318Mhz crystal, or external clock input |
| XOUT | 49 | O | 14.318Mhz crystal |
| XGD7-XGD4 | 75-78 | I | Game port switch input pin. Switch D to switch A |
| XGD4-XGD7 | 79-82 | I/O | Game port resistor input pin. RC3 to RC0 |
| XTXD | 73 | O | MIDI transmit data |
| XRXD | 74 | I | MIDI receive data |
| XSPDIFO | 71 | O | 44.1kHz SPDIF output |
| XSPDIFI | 72 | I* | 44.1kHz SPDIF input |
| XSCL | 69 | O | General purpose output |
| XSDA | 70 | I/O | General purpose I/O |

ANALOG PIN DESCRIPTION

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|------|-----------------------------|
| AVDD | 51,67 | +5V | Analog power |
| AGND | 50,68 | GND | Analog ground |
| XADOUTL-R | 52,53 | AO1 | Line out |
| XADCHL-R | 54,55 | AI/O | ADC filter |
| XLFILT | 56 | AI/O | Left channel DAC filter |
| XRFILT | 57 | AI/O | Right channel DAC filter |
| XVREF | 58 | AI | Reference Voltage |
| XCDL-R | 59,60 | AI | CD audio differential input |
| XLNL-R | 61,62 | AI | Line in or Rear speaker out |
| XAUXL-R | 63,64 | AI | Aux. Line in |
| XPCSPKIN | 65 | AI | PC beep signal |
| XMICIN | 66 | AI | Microphone in |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Ratings | Symbol | Value | Units |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| Digital power voltage | VDD | VDD±5% | V |
| Analog power voltage | AVDD | AVDD±5% | V |
| Operating temperature range | TO | 0 to 70 | °C |
| Storage temperature range | TST | -40 to 125 | °C |
| Maximum power dissipation | PDMAX | 300 | MW |

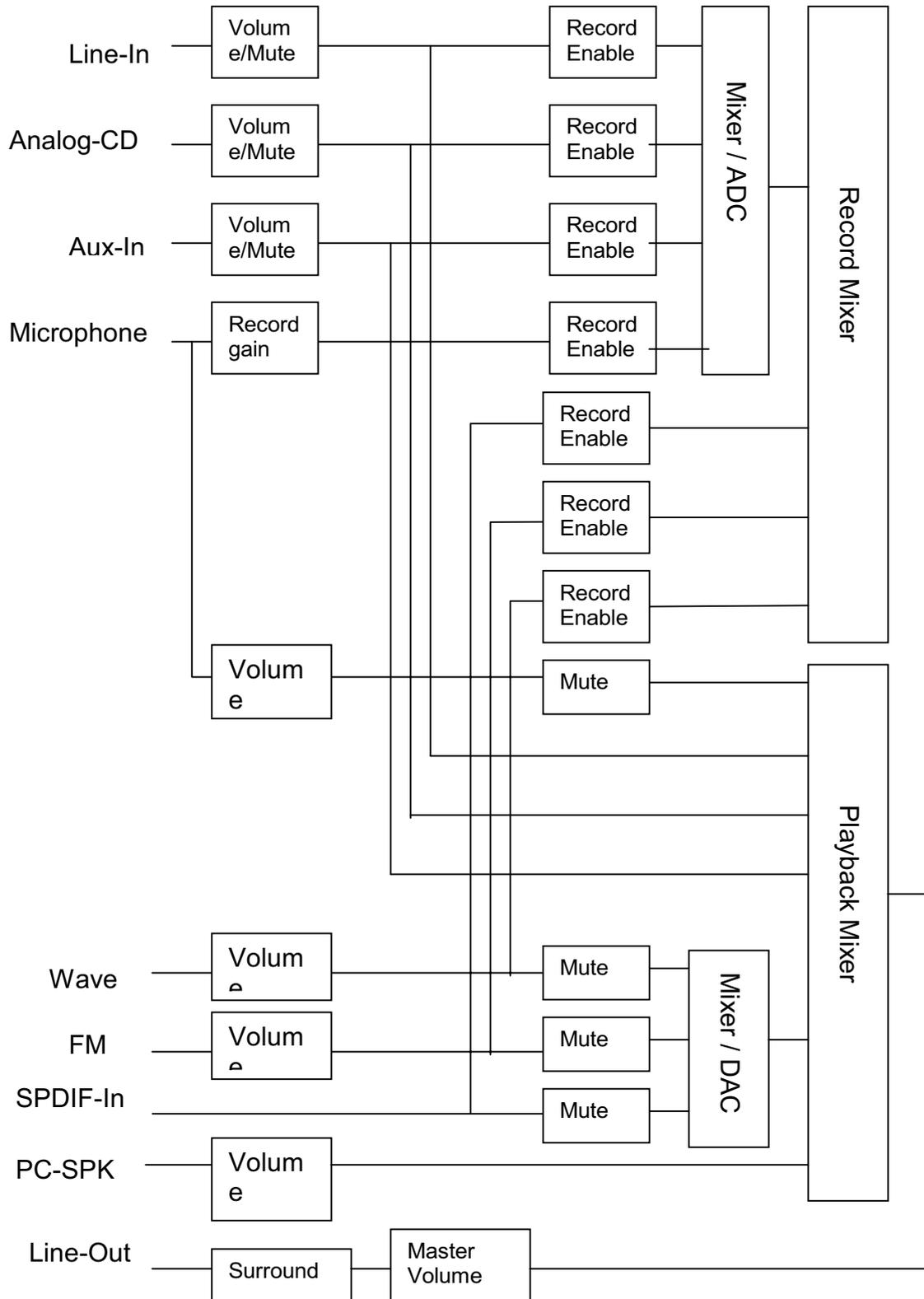
Digital Characteristics

| PARAMETER | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|-----|---------|------|
| Input high voltage(PCI I/O) | VIH | 2. | | VDD+0.5 | V |
| Input low voltage (PCI I/O) | VIL | -0.5 | | 0.8 | V |
| Output high voltage | VOH | 2.4 | | VDD | V |
| Output low voltage | VOL | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | V |
| SPDIF IN input high voltage | VIH1 | | 2.6 | | V |
| SPDIF IN input low voltage | VIL1 | | 2.4 | | V |
| SPDIF output high voltage | VOH1 | | VDD | | V |
| SPDIF output low voltage | VOL1 | | VSS | | V |
| Output buffer current | | | 5 | | mA |

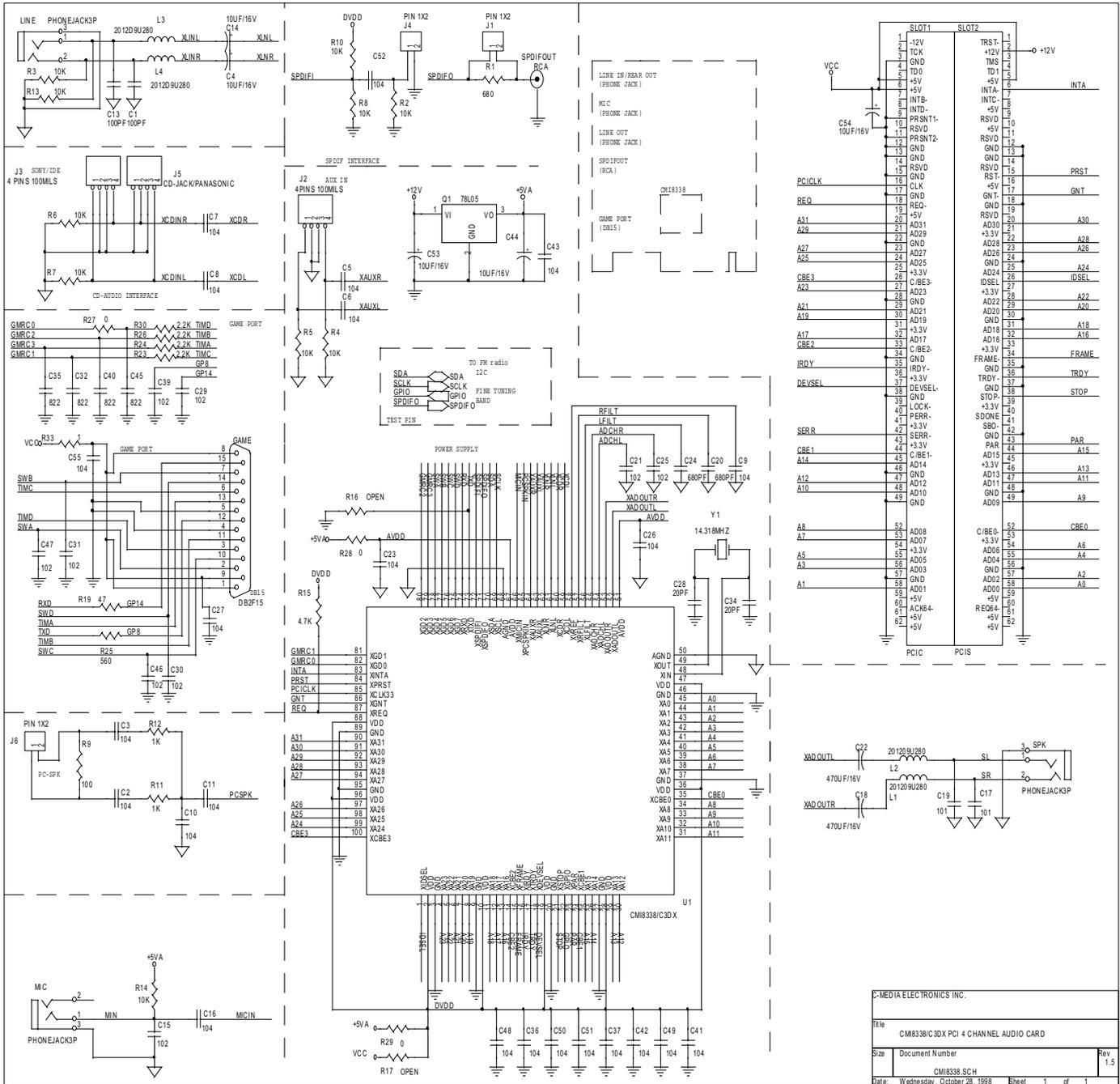
Audio Characteristics

| PARAMETER | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|------------------------|--------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Analog input voltage | Avin | | 1.1 | | VRms |
| Analog output voltage | Avout | | 1.1 | | VRms |
| A-A S/N ratio | | | 85 | | db |
| A-A THD | | | 0.09 | | |
| ADC S/N ratio | | | 80 | | db |
| ADC THD | | | 0.1 | 0.2 | % |
| DAC S/N ratio | | | 80 | | db |
| DAC THD | | | 0.1 | 0.2 | % |
| SPDIF IN/OUT S/N ratio | | | 120 | | db |
| SPDIF IN/OUT THD | | | 0 | | % |
| Microphone input level | | 20 | | 200 | mv |
| Microphone booster | | | | 20 | db |

📁 Mixer Block Diagram :



Application circuit:



| | |
|--|-----------------|
| C-MEDIA ELECTRONICS INC. | |
| File CMI8338/C3DX PCI 4 CHANNEL AUDIO CARD | |
| Size | Document Number |
| CMI8338_SCH | |
| Date: Wednesday, October 28, 1998 | Sheet 1 of 1 |
| | Rev 1.5 |



Ver. 0.5

CMI-8338/PCI AUDIO Specification
BOM

CMI8338/C3DX PCI 4 CHANNEL AUDIO CARD
CMI8338.SCH

Revised: Oct. 16, 1998
Revision: 1.5

| Item | Quantity | Reference | Part |
|------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | 4 | C1,C13,C17,C19 | 100PF |
| 2 | 22 | C2,C3,C5,C6,C7,C8,C9,C10, C16,C23,C26,C36,C37,C41, C42,C43,C48,C49,C50,C51, C52,C55,C27,C11 | 104 (0.1uf) |
| 3 | 5 | C4,C14,C44,C53,C54 | 10UF/16V |
| 4 | 1 | R15 | 4.7K |
| 5 | 9 | C15,C21,C25,C29,C30,C31, C39,C46,C47 | 102 (1000PF) |
| 6 | 2 | C18,C22 | 470UF/16V |
| 7 | 2 | C20,C24 | 680PF |
| 8 | 5 | C32,C35,C40,C45 | 822 (0.82uf) |
| 9 | 2 | C28,C34 | 20PF |
| 10 | 1 | GAME | DB2F15 |
| 11 | 3 | J1,J4,J6 | PIN 1X2 |
| 12 | 2 | J2,J3 | 4 PINS 100MILS |
| 13 | 1 | J5 | CD-JACK/PANASONIC |
| 14 | 4 | L1,L2,L3,L4 | 201209U280(EMI) |
| 15 | 3 | LINE,MIC,SPK | PHONEJACK3P |
| 16 | 1 | Q1 | 78L05 |
| 17 | 3 | R1,R25,R27 | 560PF |
| 18 | 10 | R2,R3,R4,R5,R6,R7,R8,R10, R13,R14 | 10K |
| 19 | 1 | R9 | 100 ohm |
| 20 | 2 | R11,R12 | 1K |
| 21 | 1 | R19 | 47 ohm |
| 22 | 4 | R23,R24,R26,R30 | 2.2K |
| 23 | 2 | R28,R29 | 0 ohm |
| 24 | 1 | R33 | 1 ohm |
| 25 | 1 | SPDIFOUT | RCA Jack(for SPDIF out) |
| 26 | 1 | U1 | CMI8338/C3DX |
| 27 | 1 | Y1 | 14.318MHZ |

CMI8338 PCI configuration spaces

- 00h 13F6** : (Vender ID) read only
- 02h 0100** : (Device ID) read only
- 04h 0006** : Command (State after #RST all is "0")
- 0 (bit 9) Fast back-to-back enable
 - 0 (bit 8) #SERR enable (R/W)
 - 0 (bit 7) **Wait cycle control**
 - 0 (bit 6) Parity error response
 - 0 (bit 5) VGA palette snoop
 - 0 (bit 4) Memory write and invalidate enable
 - 0 (bit 3) Special cycles
 - 1 (bit 2) Bus master (R/W)
 - 0 (bit 1) **Memory space**
 - 1 (bit 0) I/O space (R/W)
- 06h 0280** : Status
- 0 (bit 15) Detected Parity Error
 - 0 (bit 14) Signaled System Error
 - 0 (bit 13) Received Master Abort
 - 0 (bit 12) Received Target Abort
 - 0 (bit 11) Signaled Target Abort
 - 01 (bits 10-9) **DEVSEL timing** 00-fast, 01-medium, 10-slow
 - 0 (bit 8) Data Parity Error Detected
 - 1 (bit 7) **Fast Back-to-Back Capable**
 - 0 (bit 6) UDF Supported
 - 0 (bit 5) 0-33MHz ,1-66MHZ Capable
 - 00000 (bits 4-0) Reserved
- 08h 10** : Revision ID
- 09h 040100** : Audio device
- 0Ch 00** : Cache Line Size
- 0Dh 20** : **Latency Timer**
- 0Eh 00** : Header Type
- 0Fh 00** : BIST

10h 0000d401 : I/O of length : -65280(ffff0100h) : First Base Address register
14h 00000000 : Uninitialized : Second Base Address register
18h 00000000 : Uninitialized : Third Base Address register
1Ch 00000000 : Uninitialized : Fourth Base Address register
20h 00000000 : Uninitialized : Fifth Base Address register
24h 00000000 : Uninitialized : Sixth Base Address register
28h 00000000 : Cardbus CIS Pointer
2Ch 13f6 : **(SubSystem Vender ID)** This Vender ID was unknown to Microsoft as
of April 95
2Eh ffff : **SubSystem ID**
30h 00000000 : Expansion ROM Base Address
34h 00000000 : Reserved
38h 00000000 : Reserved
3Ch 05 : **Interrupt Line**
3Dh 01 : **Interrupt Pin**
3Eh 02 : **Min_Gnt**
3Fh 18 : **Max_Lat**

DMA Slave Configuration Register(R/W)PCI Configuration address **40H**

| Bit(s) | Function |
|--------|---|
| 31:16 | Reserved |
| 15:4 | Reserved |
| 3 | Non legacy Extended Addressing 0 = disabled 1 = enabled |
| 2:1 | Transfer Size 00 = 8 bit transfer 01 = 16 bit transfer 10 = 32 bit transfer, non legacy 11 = Reserved |
| 0 | Channel Enable 0 = disabled 1 = enabled |

Internal Register Mapping

Function Control Register 0

Address 00H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------------------------|-----|----------------|---|
| 31:20 | | | Reserved. |
| 19 (Default 0) | | RST_CH1 | Channel1, 1->Reset |
| 18 (Default 0) | | RST_CH0 | Channel0, 1->Reset |
| 17 | | CHEN1 | Channel1, 1->Enabled, 0->Disabled. |
| 16 | | CHEN0 | Channel0, 1->Enabled, 0->Disabled. |
| 15-2 | | | Reserved |
| 3 | | PAUSE1 | Channel1, 1->Pause if channel1 is enabled. |
| 2 | | PAUSE0 | Channel0, 1->Pause if channel0 is enabled. |
| 1 | | CHADC1 | Channel 1 , 1->Recording, 0->Playback |
| 0 | | CHADC0 | Channel 0, 1->Recording, 0->Playback |

Function Control Register 1

Address 04H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|-----------|---|
| 31-16 | | Reserved | |
| 15:13 | | DSFC[2:0] | DAC Sampling Frequency |
| | | Select, | |
| | | 0 0 0 | 5.512 K |
| | | 0 0 1 | 11.025 K |
| | | 0 1 0 | 22.05 K |
| | | 0 1 1 | 44.1 K |
| | | 1 0 0 | 8 K |
| | | 1 0 1 | 16 K |
| | | 1 1 0 | 32 K |
| | | 1 1 1 | 48 K |
| 12:10 | | ASFC[2:0] | ADC Sampling Frequency |
| | | Select, | |
| | | 0 0 0 | 5.512 K |
| | | 0 0 1 | 11.025 K |
| | | 0 1 0 | 22.05 K |
| | | 0 1 1 | 44.1 K |
| | | 1 0 0 | 8 K |
| | | 1 0 1 | 16 K |
| | | 1 1 0 | 32 K |
| | | 1 1 1 | 48 K |
| 9 | | SPDF_0 | SPDIF IN/OUT at Channel B at 44.1K double-words/sec. |
| 8 | | SPDF_1 | SPDIF OUT only at Channel A at 44.1K double-words/sec. |
| 7 | | SPDFLOOP | Loop data from PIN SPDIF-IN to PIN SPDIF-OUT.. |

| | | |
|---|------------------|---|
| 6 | SPDO2DAC | SPDF_OUT can be heard from |
| | DAC. | |
| 5 | INTRM | Interrupt Mask bit for MCB (Master control block) module interrupt. 0 MCB interrupt disabled. 1 MCB interrupt enabled. |
| 4 | BREQ | If this bit is set low it will prevent the MCB and DAC/ADC block from accessing the memory. 0 Bus Master request disabled(power on state) 1 Bus Master request enabled. |
| 3 | VOICE_EN | This bit enables Legacy Voice device(SB16,FM). 0 Legacy Voice disabled on channel 0. 1 Legacy Voice enabled on channel 0. |
| 2 | UART_EN | This bit enables Legacy UART device. 0 UART disabled 1 UART enabled |
| 1 | JYSTK_EN | This bit enables Legacy Joystick device. 0 Joystick disabled 1 Joystick enabled |
| 0 | SERR_TRAP | PCI signal SERR used for Legacy I/O Trapping. 0 Disabled. 1 Enabled. |

Channel Format Register

Address 08H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|-------------|--------------------------|
| 31:4 | | Reserved | |
| 3:2 | | CH1FMT[1:0] | Data format of channel 1 |
| | | 00 | 8 bit Mono mode |
| | | 01 | 8 bit Stereo mode |
| | | 10 | 16 bit Mono mode |
| | | 11 | 16 bit Stereo mode |
| 1:0 | | CH0FMT[1:0] | Data format of channel 0 |
| | | 00 | 8 bit Mono mode |
| | | 01 | 8 bit Stereo mode |
| | | 10 | 16 bit Mono mode |
| | | 11 | 16 bit Stereo mode |

Interrupt Hold/Clear Register

Address 0CH

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|-----------|-----|--------------------|---|
| 31:19 | | | Reserved |
| 18 | | TDMA_INT_EN | Interrupt hold/clear bits for updating TDMA position |
| | | 0 | Interrupt Clear |
| | | 1 | Interrupt Hold if exist. |
| 17 | | CH1_INT_EN | Interrupt hold/clear bits for the Channel 1. |
| | | 0 | Interrupt Clear |
| | | 1 | Interrupt Hold if exist. |
| 16 | | CH0_INT_EN | Interrupt hold/clear bits for the Channel 0. |
| | | 0 | Interrupt Clear |
| | | 1 | Interrupt Hold if exist. |
| 15:0 | | | Reserved |

Interrupt Register

| Address 10H | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----------|---|--|
| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description | |
| 31 | R | INTR | Interrupt reflected from any sources. | |
| | | 0 | No interrupt | |
| | | 1 | Interrupt pending | |
| 30:27 | | Reserved | | |
| 26 | R | MCBint | Abort conditions occur during PCI Bus Target/Master Access. | |
| | | 0 | No interrupt | |
| | | 0 | Interrupt pending | |
| 25:17 | | Reserved | | |
| 16 | R | UARTint | This bit is the UART interrupt bit. | |
| | | 0 | No UART interrupt | |
| | | 1 | UART interrupt pending | |
| 15: | R | LTDMAINT | Interrupt for updating Low Channel TDMA position. | |
| | | 0 | No interrupt | |
| | | 1 | Interrupt pending | |
| 14 | R | HTDMAINT | Interrupt for updation High Channel TDMA position. | |
| | | 0 | No interrupt. | |
| | | 1 | Interrupt pending. | |
| 13:7 | | Reserved | | |
| 6 | R | LHBTOG | High/Low status from DMA CTRL register. | |
| 5 | R | LegHDMA | Legacy is in High DMA channel. | |
| 4 | R | LegStereo | Legacy is in Stereo mode. | |
| 3 | R | Ch1Busy | Channel B Busy. | |
| 2 | R | Ch0Busy | Channel A Busy. | |
| 1 | R | Chint1 | Channel B Interrupt. | |
| | | 0 | No interrupt | |
| | | 1 | Interrupt pending | |
| 0 | R | Chint0 | Channel A Interrupt. | |

- 0 No interrupt
- 1 Interrupt pending

Legacy Control/Status Register

Address 14H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|------------|---|
| 31 | | VSB | The address range for SB16/FM access. |
| | | 0 | Address range : 220h – 22fh,388h – 38Bh |
| | | 1 | Address range : 240h – 24fh,388h – 38Bh |
| 30:29 | | VMPU [1:0] | Base address for MPU401 access |
| | | 00 | Base address : 300h |
| | | 01 | Base address : 310h |
| | | 10 | Base address : 320h |
| | | 11 | Base address : 330h |
| 28 | | FIRQ | Setting high forces interrupt on pin INTA#. |
| 27:26 | | Reserved | |
| 25 | | MDMA | Event captures for the system DMA controller address (00h - 0Fh). |
| | | 0 | Disables event capture |
| | | 1 | Enables event capture |
| 24 | | MPIC | Event captures for the system Interrupt controller address (20h – 21H). |
| | | 0 | Disables event capture |
| | | 1 | Enables event capture |
| 23 | | Fm cap | Event captures for the FM registers. (288h – 38Bh) |
| | | 0 | Disables event capture |
| | | 1 | Enables event capture |
| 22 | | Reserved | |
| 21 | | MPU cap | Event captures for the MPU401 Base addresses. |
| | | | The decoded address range is |

 decided by VMPU [1:0].

| | | | | |
|-------|---|------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | 0 | Disables event capture | |
| | | 1 | Enables event capture | |
| 20 | | | Reserved | |
| | | 19:18 | R | Reserved |
| 17:14 | R | Acap [3:0] | | The four LSB of I/O address during the event captured. |
| 13 | | | Reserved | |
| 12 | R | W_R | | Read/Write status of the event captured. |
| | | | 0 – Event captured was a Read | |
| | | | 1 – Event captured was a Write | |
| 11:4 | R | Dcap [7:0] | | valid when current captured event is on a Write cycle. |
| 3:0 | | | Reserved | |

Miscellaneous Control Register
Address 18H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|-------------|--|
| 31 | | PWD | Power Down Mode enabled.. |
| 30 | | RESET | Reset Bus Master/DSP Engine. |
| 29:28 | | | Monitor Internal signal. |
| 27 | | Reserved | |
| 26:24 | | Reserved | |
| 23 | | ENDBDAC | Default low, High will enable Double DAC structure. |
| 22 | | XCHGDAC | Default low, 0 CH0 > Front SPKR, CH1 > Back SPKR. 1 CH0 > Back SPKR, CH1 > Front SPKR. |
| 21 | | SPD32SEL | |
| 20 | | SPDFLOOPI | |
| 19 | | FM_EN | Legacy FM enabled. |
| 18 | | WTRAP | Enable DMA registers' write trap. (default 0). |
| 17 | | Reserved | default 0 |
| 16 | | VIDWPDSB | Sub ID write protect disabled. (default 0) |
| 15 | | Reserved | Default 0 |
| 14:4 | | Reserved. | |
| 3:2 | | UPDDMA[1:0] | For every the number of samples to notify updating TDMA position. |
| 1:0 | | TWAIT[1:0] | For controlling the length of legacy BUS cycle. |

DMA Position

 Address **1CH**

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|--|
| 31:16 | R | TDMACN T | Current Byte/Word Count of DMA channel. |
| 15:0 | R | TDMAADR | Current Address of DMA channel. |

Mixer Control / Device Configure Register (can be accessed only by **BYTE** instruction)

 Address **20H**

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|------------|----------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7:0 | W | SBVR[7:0] | Programmable SB16 version No. |
| | R | DEV[7:0] | Hardwire device version No. |

 Address **21H**

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|------------|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 7 | | TST_SBADC | Test Mode only |
| 6 | | DISIP | When high, it disable PCM interpolation function block. |
| 5:4 | | C_ADSPEED[1:0] | ADC recording speed.(Don't care by programmer) |
| 3 | | Reserved | |
| 2 | | X_ADPCM | SB16 ADPCM enable,default disabled. |
| 1 | | PROINV | SBPro Left/Right channel switching. |
| 0 | | X_SB16 | Indicate device active as SB16 compatible, default SB16 |

Address 22H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|---------|--|
| 7:0 | | IDXdata | Mapping SB16 mixer INDEX register data port(A2x5h) |

* The legacy SB16 mixer mapping detail info, please refer to page 27.

Address 23H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|---------|---|
| 7:0 | | IDXaddr | Mapping SB16 mixer INDEX register address port(A2x4h) |

* The legacy SB16 mixer mapping detail info, please refer to page 27.

Address 24H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 | | Fmmute | Mute FM |
| 6 | | Wsmute | Mute Wave stream |
| 5:4 | | Reserved | |
| 3 | | Waveinl | Digital Wave recording Left channel |
| 2 | | Waveinr | Digital Wave recording Right channel |
| 1 | | X3DEN | 3D surround enable. |
| 0 | | Cdplay | SPDIF/IN PCM to DAC enable |

Address 25H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 7 | | RAUXREN | Recording source select R-Aux |
| 6 | | RAUXLEN | Recording source select L_Aux |
| 5 | | VAUXRM | R-AUX mute control |
| 4 | | VAUXLM | L-AUX mute control |
| 3:1 | | VADMIC[2:0] | Recording MIC volume control |
| 0 | | MICGAINZ | MIC gain control,default high |

Address 26H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|------------|----------------------|
| 7:4 | | VAUXL[3:0] | L-AUX volume control |
| 3:0 | | VAUXR[3:0] | R-AUX volume control |

Address 27H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|----------|---|
| 0 | | DMAUTO | SB16 Low/High DMA Auto detect enabled ,When high. |
| 1 | | SPDVALID | SPDIF/IN valid bit detect enabled, When high. |
| 2:7 | | Reserved | Keep all bits to Low. |

* In test mode these bits are for analog ADC testing.

Extension Index Register

| Index address F0H | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------|------------------------------|
| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
| 7:5 | | VPHONE[2:0] | Phone volume control |
| 4 | | VPHOM | Phone mute control |
| 3 | | VSPKM | Speaker mute control,default |
| high | | | |
| 2 | | RLOOPREN | Recording R-channel enable |
| 1 | | RLOOPLEN | Recording L-channel enable |
| 0 | | Reserved | |

Index address **F8-FFH**

These 8 registers is used to programming M/N counter by clock generator

External CODEC Interface Register

Address 28-2BH reserved

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|------|-------------|
|--------|-----|------|-------------|

Channel 0 Frame Register 1

Address 80H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|------|-------------|
|--------|-----|------|-------------|

| | | | |
|------|---|----------|-------------------------------|
| 31:0 | W | BASADDR0 | Base address of channel 0. |
| | R | CURADDR0 | Current address of channel 0. |

Channel 0 Frame Register 2

Address 84H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|------|-------------|
|--------|-----|------|-------------|

| | | | |
|-------|---|---------|---|
| 31:16 | W | BASCNT0 | Base count of samples at Codec. |
| | W | BASCNT0 | Base count of samples at Bus Master. |
| 31:16 | R | CURCNT0 | Current count of samples at Codec. |
| | R | CURCNT0 | Current count of samples at Bus Master. |

Channel 1 Frame Register 1

Address 88H

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|------|-------------|
|--------|-----|------|-------------|

| | | | |
|------|---|----------|-------------------------------|
| 31:0 | W | BASADDR1 | Base address of channel 0. |
| | R | CURADDR1 | Current address of channel 0. |

Channel 1 Frame Register 2

Address 8CH

| Bit(s) | R/W | Name | Description |
|--------|-----|------|-------------|
|--------|-----|------|-------------|

| | | | |
|-------|---|---------|---------------------------------|
| 31:16 | W | BASCNT1 | Base count of samples at Codec. |
|-------|---|---------|---------------------------------|



Ver. 0.5

CMI-8338/PCI AUDIO Specification

| | | | |
|-------|---|---------|---|
| 15:0 | W | BASCNT1 | Base count of samples at Bus Master. |
| 31:16 | R | CURCNT1 | Current count of samples at Codec. |
| 15:0 | R | CURCNT1 | Current count of samples at Bus Master. |

Legacy SB16 mixer

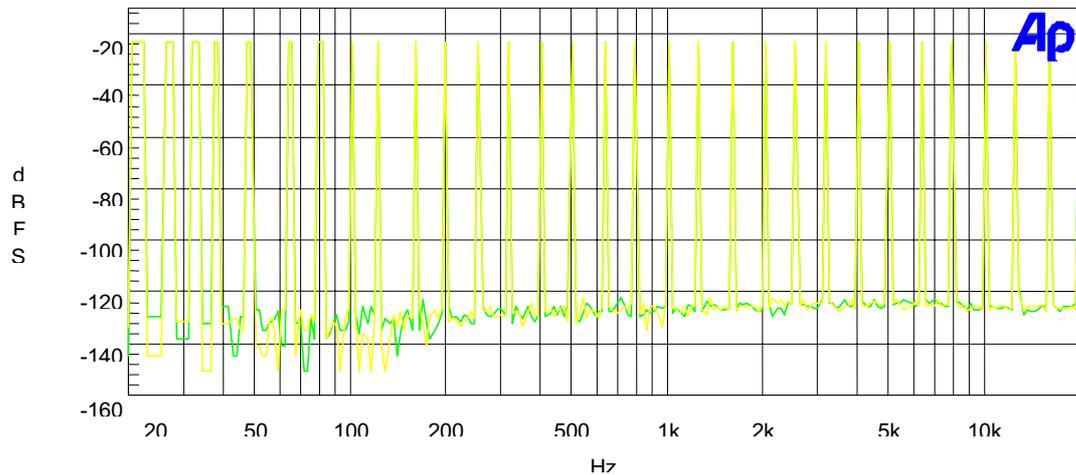
| Index | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
|-------|----------------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|------|-----|----|
| 0x00 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x04 | Wave volume left channel | | | | Wave volume right channel | | | |
| 0x0A | | | | | Mic volume | | | |
| 0x22 | Master volume left channel | | | | Master volume right channel | | | |
| 0x26 | FM volume left channel | | | | FM volume right channel | | | |
| 0x28 | Analog-CD volume left channel | | | | Analog-CD volume right channel | | | |
| 0x2E | Line-in volume left channel | | | | Line-in volume right channel | | | |
| 0x30 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x31 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x32 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x33 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x34 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x35 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x36 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x37 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x38 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x39 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x3A | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x3B | PC spk volume | | | | | | | |
| 0x3C | | | | | Output muting controls | | | |
| | | | Line L | Line R | CD L | CD R | Mic | |
| 0x3D | Recording left channel controls | | | | | | | |
| | FM L | FM R | Line L | Line R | CD L | CD R | Mic | |
| 0x3E | Recording right channel controls | | | | | | | |
| | FM L | FM R | Line L | Line R | CD L | CD R | Mic | |
| 0x3F | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x40 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x41 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x42 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x43 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x44 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x45 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x46 | Reserved | | | | | | | |
| 0x47 | Reserved | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|--|-------|--|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 0x80 | | | | | IRQ channel (read only) | | | |
| | | | | | IRQ10 | IRQ7 | IRQ5 | IRQ2(9) |
| 0x81 | 16 bit DMA channel (read only) | | | | 8 bit DMA channel (read only) | | | |
| | DMA 7 | | DMA 5 | | DMA 3 | | DMA 1 | DMA 0 |
| 0x82 | | | | | Interrupt status (read only) | | | |
| | | | | | MPU-40 1 | 16bit DMA | 8bit DMA | |

* Please do not write any values into reserved registers

CMI8338 SPDIF IN/OUT Test Report

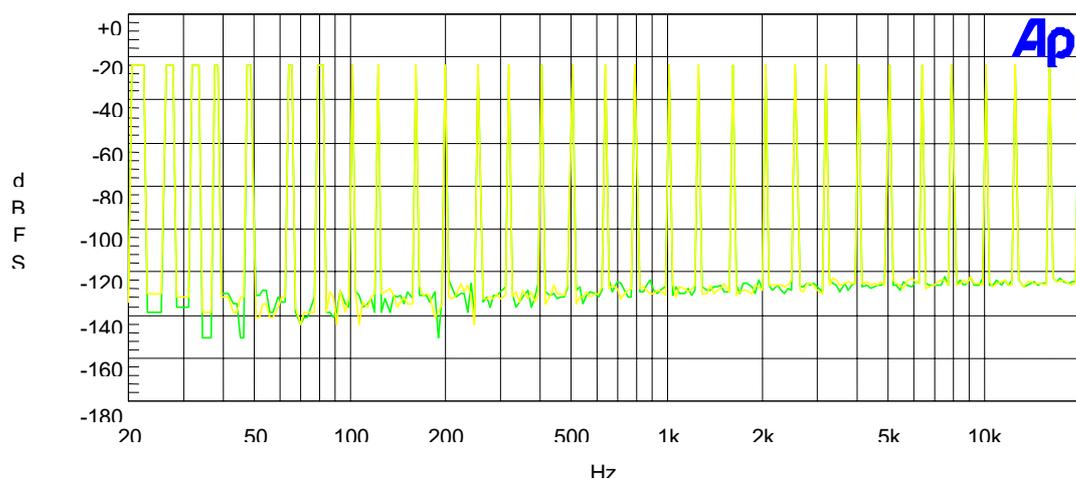
CMI8338 SPDIF-out Frequency, Distortion Noise 05/18/98 16:18:46
Response



| Color | Line Style | Thick | Data | Axis |
|--------|------------|-------|--------------------|------|
| Green | Solid | 1 | Fasttest Ch 1 Ampl | Left |
| Yellow | Solid | 1 | Fasttest Ch 2 Ampl | Left |

PC-SPDIF-MFFT at?

CMI8338 SPDIF-in Frequency, Distortion Noise 05/15/98 16:31:38
Response

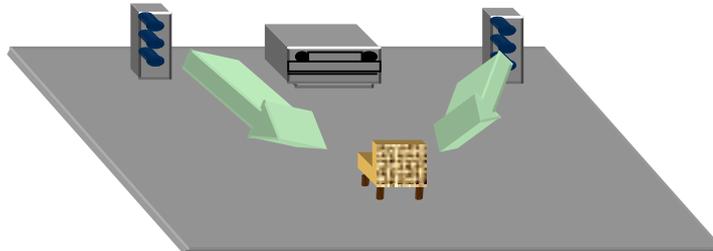


| Color | Line Style | Thick | Data | Axis |
|--------|------------|-------|--------------------|------|
| Green | Solid | 1 | Fasttest Ch 1 Ampl | Left |
| Yellow | Solid | 1 | Fasttest Ch 2 Ampl | Left |

SPDIF- PC-

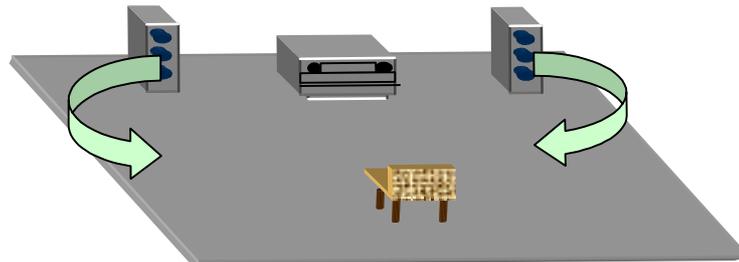
1. Stereo

It is only one-dimensional, as sounds come flatly from (left /right) the physical location of speakers.



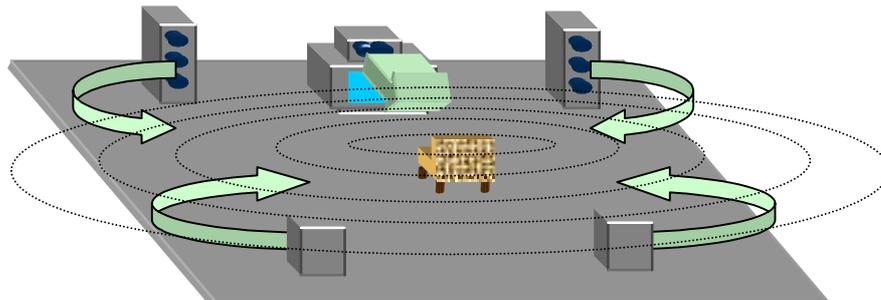
2. Surround (Stereo Expander)

It filters the existing stereo signal to make the sounds fill in the area around speakers and in front of the listener. Hence, it appears to come from outside the physical locations of the speakers.



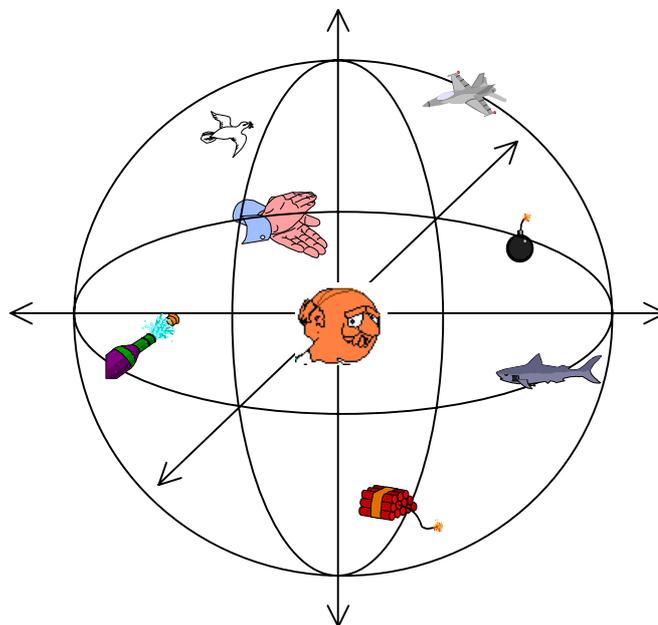
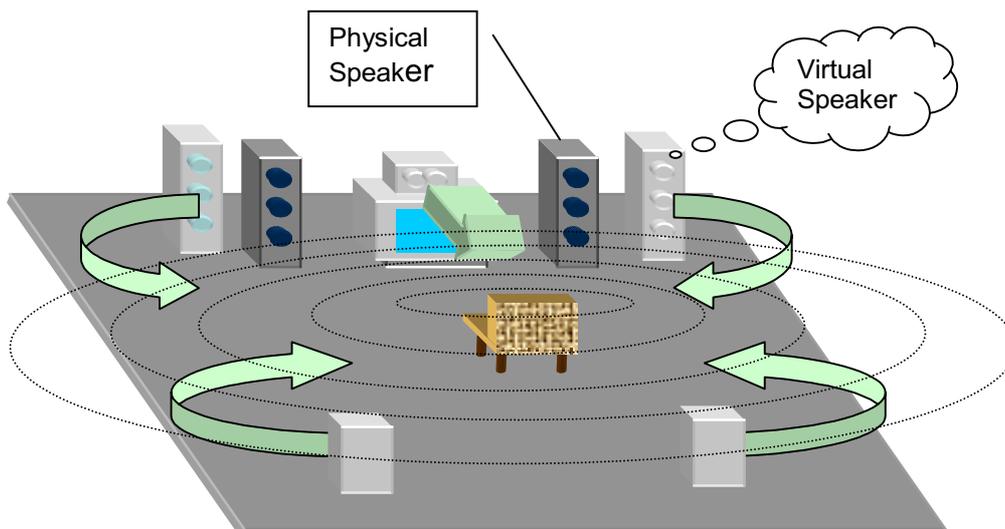
3. Multi-Speaker Surround (Dolby Pro Logic or Digital AC-3)

It uses five instead of two speakers to surround the listener. Sounds come from five directions and creates a very engaging audio experience. This surround sound effect has to be pre-recorded, and it does not support interactive environment.



4. HRTF 3D Positional 3D (C-Media 3D)

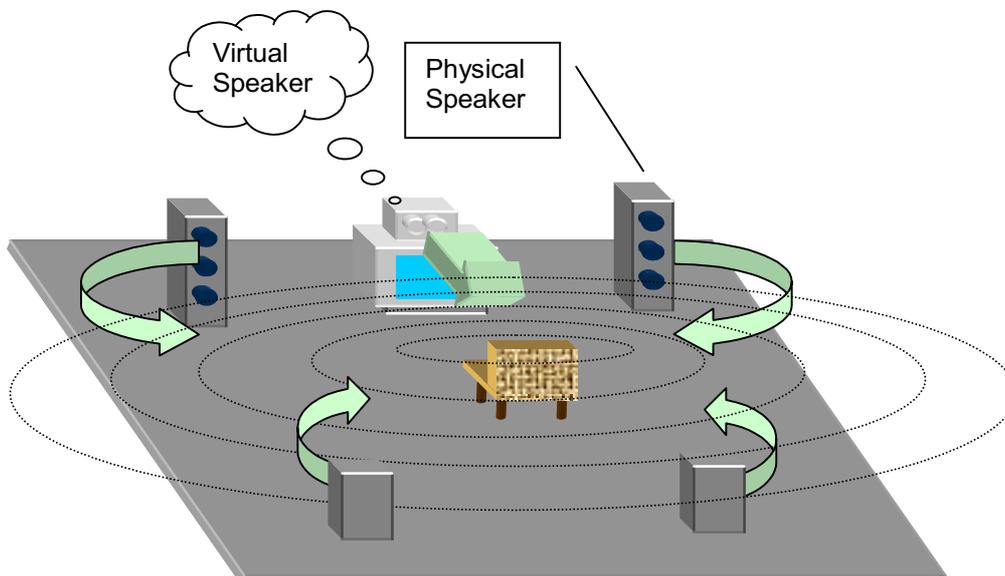
Only can this sound processing be called real 3D, since 3D generally refers to the three dimensions of X, Y and Z. It allows the user to pin-point the location of sound in the real world (up/down, left/right, front/back) using only two speakers or a pair of headphones. This technology also supports interactive 3D applications to get a real-time placement of sounds via API (application programming interface) such as Microsoft DirectSound3D™. We can likewise use this technology to simulate Multi-speaker Surround with two physical speakers to deliver five “virtual speakers” into the air to surround the listener, creating home theater effect. This is the most economical and the easiest solution to everyone who would like to get high performance surround sound but doesn’t want to spend extra money in adding other speakers.



5. HRTF 3D Extension Positional (C-Media 3DX)

3D positional audio system assumes the user's site as the sweet spot to design crosstalk-cancellation circuit; therefore, if the user wants to have the 3D positional audio experience, he can't move his head or position out of sweet spot. Another 3D illusion fails because half the population are compulsive "head-turners" who will never get 3D audio from two speakers .

To remedy this, C-Media uses HRTF 3D extension technology (C3DX) to enhance traditional HRTF 3D positional audio by substituting the two-speaker system with the four-speaker one. Only one or two speakers are needed to place behind the listener's head for compelling realistic sound. It greatly improves HRTF 3D positional audio quality, and successfully eliminates the sweet spot limitation.



C3D HRTF Positional Audio Technology

The technology of C3D is licensed from CRL (Central Research Lab.) using an audio filter called Head Related Transfer Functions (HRTFs). The basic concept of C3D is, since we can hear sound three dimensionally in the real world using two ears, it must be possible to regenerate the same sound effect from two loud speakers.

What is HRTF ?

HRTF (Head Related Transfer Functions) is a set of audio filters which vary locations of sound effects (spatial hearing cues) in three-dimension measured from listener's eardrum.

Using this technology and special digital signal processing to re-create spatial hearing cues can make our ears hear realistic and three-dimensional sounds coming from a pairs of loud speakers or headphones.

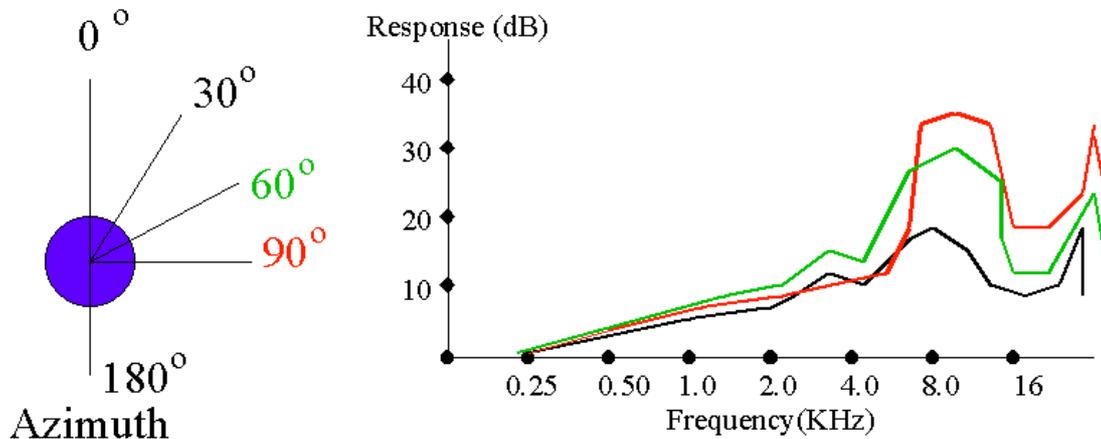
There are several listening cues that allow us to hear sounds three-dimensionally :

(I). Spatial hearing : Primary 3D-cues

1. IAD

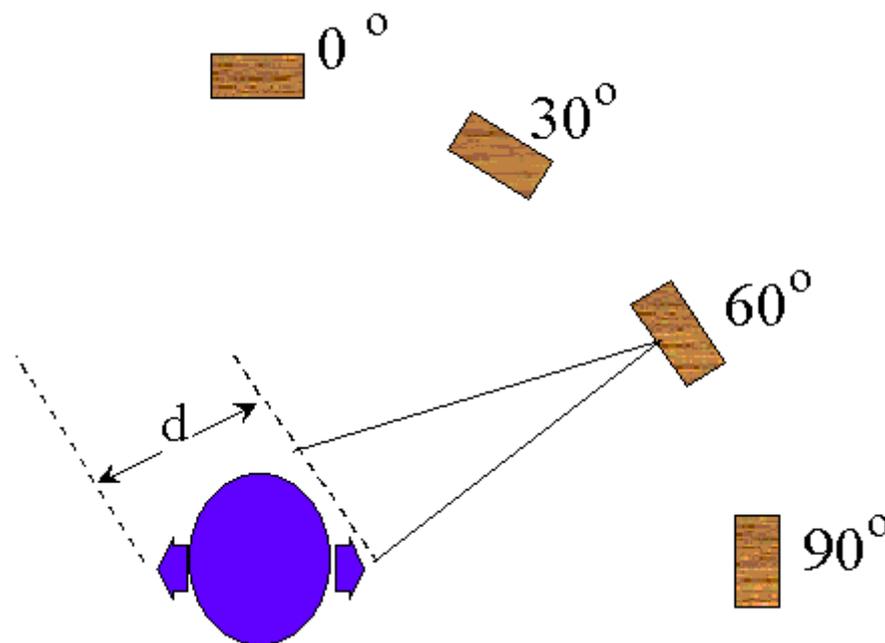
The head shadowing effect creates differences in the amplitudes of the sound signals arriving at each ear from the source. The effects of diffraction are most noticeable in the range between about 700 Hz to 8 KHz, where the A and S functions periodically converge and diverge gently.

This Inter-aural Amplitude difference (IAD) is one of the primary 3D sound cues.



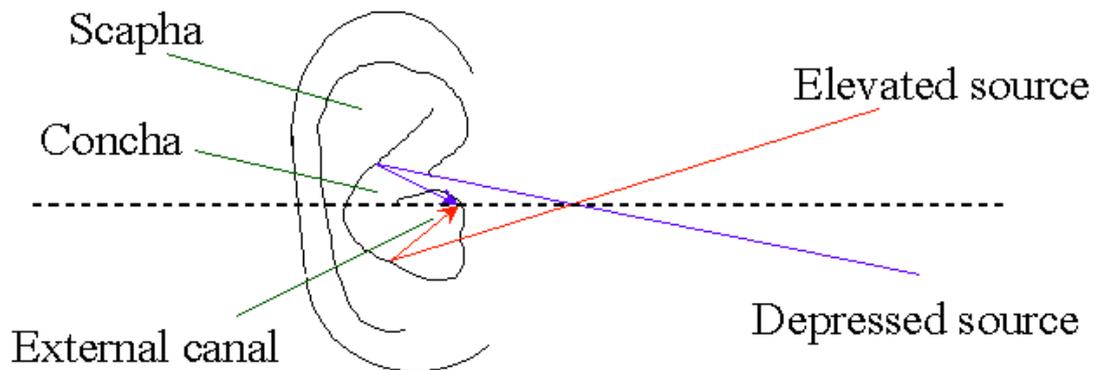
2. ITD

In addition to the IAD, there will be a time-of-arrival difference between the left and right ears, unless the sound source is in one of the pole positions (i.e. directly in front, behind, above and below). This is known as the Inter-aural Time Delay (ITD).



3. Pinna effects

It has been supposed by several researchers that the convolutions of the pinna create the spectral features which constitute the 'height' cues. In practical experiments by Gardner, in which different parts of the pinna were occluded, and then the ability of a number of subjects to identify sound source positions at different heights was tested, it was shown that the different features all contributed by different amounts. For example, if the fossa is excluded, then height localization capability is impaired, but not totally extinguished. It would be reasonable to conclude that it is the combined effect of the pinna convolutions which create the various localization cues, and it is not valid - or logical - to attempt to assign particular spatial capabilities with individual physical features.



(II). Spatial hearing : Secondary 3D-cues (shoulder & local reflections)

In addition to the 'primary' 3D sound cues (IAD, ITD and pinna effects), there are several additional cues which do contribute to the localization capability; these will be referred to here as 'secondary' cue, and include should/torso reflections, local room reflections, and psychological cues.

1. Shoulder / Torso reflections

The presence of a torso attached to an artificial head has the effect of increasing the pressure in the vicinity of the ear up to frequencies of around 2 kHz. The effect is greater for frontal sources than lateral sources. In the experience, the presence of the torso does not appear to contribute much to spatial accuracy. However, the shoulder are located

very close to the ears, and their effect is greater, this time, in respect of lateral sounds. If one listens to an artificial head first without - and then with - shoulder fitments, then it is clear that the shoulders do contribute to spatial effects in certain positions. The shoulders provide a strong reflection from lateral sources, with a short path-length of around 10 cm between direct sound and reflection. The effects are most important for side-positioned sources, especially for "height" effects, where the shoulders tend to mask sources which move below about 30 degrees depression.

2. Local, Room reflections

In simulations, it is clear that the incorporation of first-order simulated room reflections can help in the creation of sound images which have a "solid" nature. However, the effects - if accurately simulated - are relatively slight. Experience has shown that it is primarily the quality of the HRTFs themselves which determine the quality and solidity of the sound image. The further addition of second-order reflections does not help significantly, because in reality, there is a great number of reflections in the average room. A method which does help to recreate the acoustic experience of a room, however, is to use approximate simulations of lateral reverb, using either 2 or 4 laterally placed "virtual" sources at, say, +-70 degrees and 80 degrees azimuth.

- The quality of the sound image relates to the HRTFs used.
- The quality of the room image relates to addition of reflections and reverb.

3. Psychological cues

There are clearly psychological cues present in everyday life which work together with the audio cues to tell us about the world around us. For example, if you hear the sound of a helicopter flying, you expect it to be up in the air, and not downwards. If a dog is to bark nearby, you would expect it to be downwards.

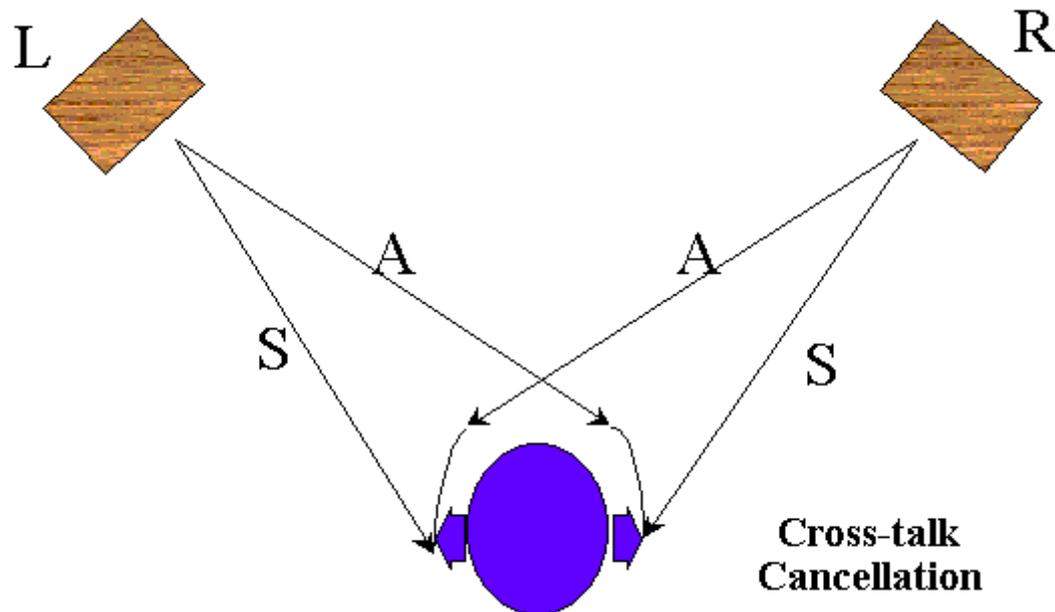
How to listen to C3D sound correctly and properly?

1. Use headphones to have much better effect

When you use headphones in listening, there will less interference such as outside voices or room reflections comparing to using speakers.

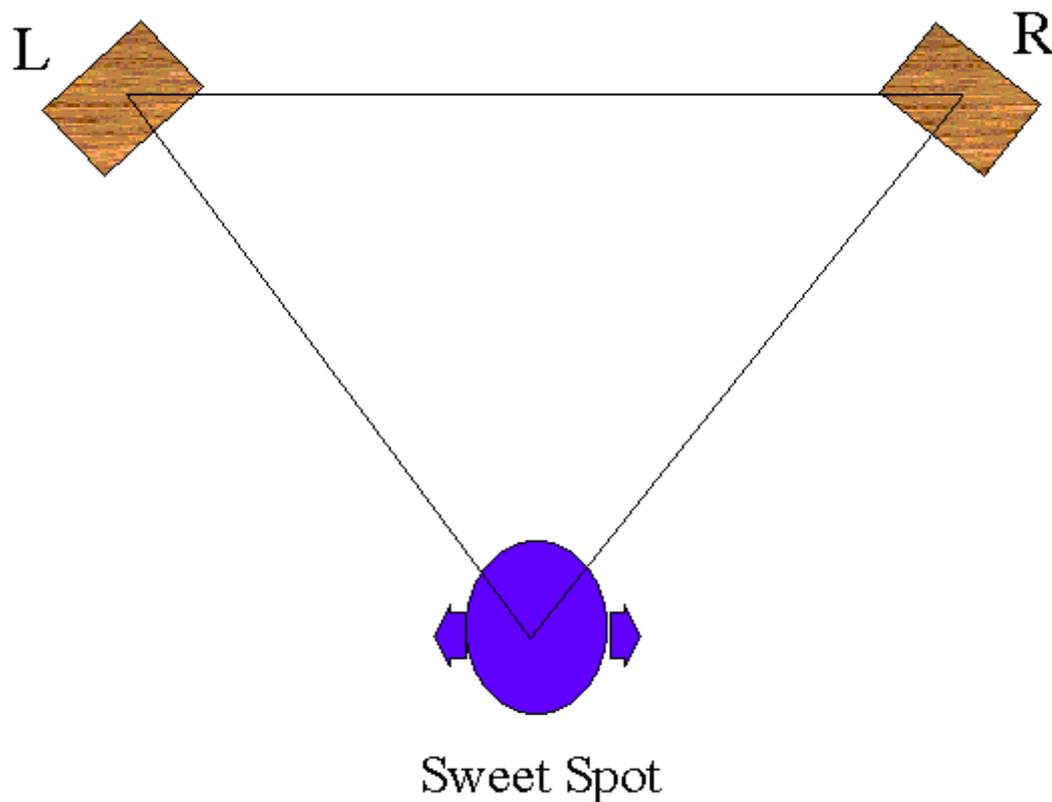
2. Choose correct output devices

Choose the correct output devices in the options of demo program in accordance with what listening devices you want to listen to. Because listening through speakers must be proceeded by crosstalk cancellation, if you choose the wrong output devices, there won't be any 3D positional audio effect..



3. Location of speakers

If you listen through speakers, please do not inverse the left and right speakers. They must be in equal distance from the listener. That means the listener, the left, and the right speaker must be in the topmost of a right triangle. The point of the listener is called “sweet spot”. In addition, the height of the listener’s ears must be equal to that of the speakers.



4. Turn surround sound functions off

When the surround sound effect is enabled, it will cause confusion with C3D sound, and make positional sound effect invalid.

Audio Rack Panel



Two Speakers System :



Four Speakers System :

