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Understanding Embedded - Microprocessors

Embedded microprocessors are specialized computing chips designed to perform specific tasks within an embedded system. Unlike general-purpose microprocessors found in personal computers, embedded microprocessors are tailored for dedicated functions within larger systems, offering optimized performance, efficiency, and reliability. These microprocessors are integral to the operation of countless electronic devices, providing the computational power necessary for controlling processes, handling data, and managing communications.

Applications of Embedded - Microprocessors

Embedded microprocessors are utilized across a broad spectrum of applications, making them indispensable in

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	PowerPC G2
Number of Cores/Bus Width	1 Core, 32-Bit
Speed	200MHz
Co-Processors/DSP	Communications; RISC CPM
RAM Controllers	DRAM, SDRAM
Graphics Acceleration	No
Display & Interface Controllers	-
Ethernet	10/100Mbps (3)
SATA	-
USB	-
Voltage - I/O	3.3V
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Security Features	-
Package / Case	480-LBGA Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	480-TBGA (37.5x37.5)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/kmpc8260azupibb

  - 32-bit address decodes with programmable bank size
  - Three user programmable machines, general-purpose chip-select machine, and page-mode pipeline SDRAM machine
  - Byte selects for 64 bus width (60x) and byte selects for 32 bus width (local)
  - Dedicated interface logic for SDRAM
- CPU core can be disabled and the device can be used in slave mode to an external core
- Communications processor module (CPM)
  - Embedded 32-bit communications processor (CP) uses a RISC architecture for flexible support for communications protocols
  - Interfaces to G2 core through on-chip 32-Kbyte dual-port RAM and DMA controller
  - Serial DMA channels for receive and transmit on all serial channels
  - Parallel I/O registers with open-drain and interrupt capability
  - Virtual DMA functionality executing memory-to-memory and memory-to-I/O transfers
  - Three fast communications controllers supporting the following protocols (only FCC1 and FCC2 on the MPC8255):
    - 10/100-Mbit Ethernet/IEEE Std. 802.3® CDMA/CS interface through media independent interface (MII)
    - ATM—Full-duplex SAR protocols at 155 Mbps, through UTOPIA interface, AAL5, AAL1, AAL0 protocols, TM 4.0 CBR, VBR, UBR, ABR traffic types, up to 16 K external connections
    - Transparent
    - HDLC—Up to T3 rates (clear channel)
  - Two multichannel controllers (MCCs) (only MCC2 on the MPC8255)
    - Each MCC handles 128 serial, full-duplex, 64-Kbps data channels.Each MCC can be split into four subgroups of 32 channels each.
    - Almost any combination of subgroups can be multiplexed to single or multiple TDM interfaces up to four TDM interfaces per MCC
  - Four serial communications controllers (SCCs) identical to those on the MPC860, supporting the digital portions of the following protocols:
    - Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 CDMA/CS
    - HDLC/SDLC and HDLC bus
    - Universal asynchronous receiver transmitter (UART)
    - Synchronous UART
    - Binary synchronous (BISYNC) communications
    - Transparent
  - Two serial management controllers (SMCs), identical to those of the MPC860
    - Provide management for BRI devices as general circuit interface (GCI) controllers in time-division-multiplexed (TDM) channels

  - Transparent
  - UART (low-speed operation)
- One serial peripheral interface identical to the MPC860 SPI
- One inter-integrated circuit (I^2C) controller (identical to the MPC860 I^2C controller)
  - Microwire compatible
  - Multiple-master, single-master, and slave modes
- Up to eight TDM interfaces (four on the MPC8255)
  - Supports two groups of four TDM channels for a total of eight TDMs
  - 2,048 bytes of SI RAM
  - Bit or byte resolution
  - Independent transmit and receive routing, frame synchronization
  - Supports T1, CEPT, T1/E1, T3/E3, pulse code modulation highway, ISDN basic rate, ISDN primary rate, Freescale interchip digital link (IDL), general circuit interface (GCI), and user-defined TDM serial interfaces
- Eight independent baud rate generators and 20 input clock pins for supplying clocks to FCCs, SCCs, SMCs, and serial channels
- Four independent 16-bit timers that can be interconnected as two 32-bit timers

Additional features of the MPC826xA family are as follows:

- CPM
  - 32-Kbyte dual-port RAM
  - Additional MCC host commands
  - Eight transfer transmission convergence (TC) layers between the TDMs and FCC2 to support inverse multiplexing for ATM capabilities (IMA) (MPC8264 and MPC8266 only)
- CPM multiplexing
  - FCC2 can also be connected to the TC layer.
- TC layer (MPC8264 and MPC8266 only)
  - Each of the 8 TDM channels is routed in hardware to a TC layer block
    - Protocol-specific overhead bits may be discarded or routed to other controllers by the SI
    - Performing ATM TC layer functions (according to ITU-T I.432)
    - Transmit (Tx) updates
      - Cell HEC generation
      - Payload scrambling using self synchronizing scrambler (programmable by the user)
      - Coset generation (programmable by the user)
      - Cell rate by inserting idle/unassigned cells
    - Receive (Rx) updates
      - Cell delineation using bit by bit HEC checking and programmable ALPHA and DELTA parameters for the delineation state machine
      - Payload descrambling using self synchronizing scrambler (programmable by the user)

- Coset removing (programmable by the user)
- Filtering idle/unassigned cells (programmable by the user)
- Performing HEC error detection and single bit error correction (programmable by user)
- Generating loss of cell delineation status/interrupt (LOC/LCD)

— Operates with FCC2 (UTOPIA 8)
— Provides serial loop back mode
— Cell echo mode is provided
— Supports both FCC transmit modes
  – External rate mode—Idle cells are generated by the FCC (microcode) to control data rate.
  – Internal rate mode (sub-rate)—FCC transfers only the data cells using the required data rate. The TC layer generates idle/unassigned cells to maintain the line bit rate.
— Supports TC-layer and PMD-WIRE interface (according to the ATM-Forum af-phy-0063.000)
— Cell counters for performance monitoring
  – 16-bit counters count
    - HEC error cells
    - HEC single bit error and corrected cells
    - Idle/unassigned cells filtered
    - Idle/unassigned cells transmitted
    - Transmitted ATM cells
    - Received ATM cells
  – Maskable interrupt is sent to the host when a counter expires
— Overrun (Rx cell FIFO) and underrun (Tx cell FIFO) condition produces maskable interrupt
— May be operated at E1 and DS-1 rates. In addition, xDSL applications at bit rates up to 10 Mbps are supported

- PCI bridge (MPC8265 and MPC8266 only)
  — PCI Specification Revision 2.2 compliant and supports frequencies up to 66 MHz
  — On-chip arbitration
  — Support for PCI to 60x memory and 60x memory to PCI streaming
  — PCI Host Bridge or Peripheral capabilities
  — Includes 4 DMA channels for the following transfers:
    – PCI-to-60x to 60x-to-PCI
    – 60x-to-PCI to PCI-to-60x
    – PCI-to-60x to PCI-to-60x
    – 60x-to-PCI to 60x-to-PCI
  — Includes all of the configuration registers (which are automatically loaded from the EPROM and used to configure the MPC8265) required by the PCI standard as well as message and doorbell registers
  — Supports the I_2O standard

Table 2 lists recommended operational voltage conditions.

Table 2. Recommended Operating Conditions[1]

Rating	Symbol	Value			Unit
Core supply voltage	VDD	1.7 – 1.9[2]	1.7–2.1[3]	1.9 –2.2[4]	V
PLL supply voltage	VCCSYN	1.7 – 1.9[2]	1.7–2.1[3]	1.9–2.2[4]	V
I/O supply voltage	VDDH	3.135 – 3.465			V
Input voltage	VIN	GND (–0.3) – 3.465			V
Junction temperature (maximum)	T_j	105[5]			°C
Ambient temperature	T_A	0–70[5]			°C

1 **Caution:** These are the recommended and tested operating conditions. Proper device operating outside of these conditions is not guaranteed.
2 CPU frequency less than or equal to 200 MHz.
3 CPU frequency greater than 200 MHz but less than 233 MHz.
4 CPU frequency greater than or equal to 233 MHz.
5 Note that for extended temperature parts the range is $(-40)_{T_A} – 105_{T_j}$.

NOTE: Core, PLL, and I/O Supply Voltages

VDDH, VCCSYN, and VDD must track each other and both must vary in the same direction—in the positive direction (+5% and +0.1 Vdc) or in the negative direction (–5% and –0.1 Vdc).

This device contains circuitry protecting against damage due to high static voltage or electrical fields; however, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltages higher than maximum-rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. Reliability of operation is enhanced if unused inputs are tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (either GND or V_{CC}).

Figure 2 shows the undershoot and overshoot voltage of the 60x and local bus memory interface of the MPC8280. Note that in PCI mode the I/O interface is different.

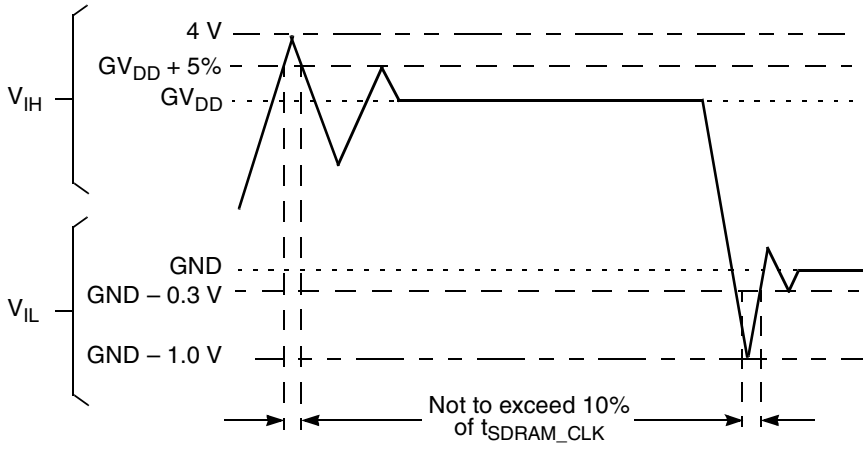

Figure 2. Overshoot/Undershoot Voltage

Table 3. DC Electrical Characteristics[1] (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
I_{OL} = 7.0 mA BR BG ABB/IRQ2 TS A[0-31] TT[0-4] TBST TSIZE[0–3] AACK ARTRY DBG DBB/IRQ3 D[0-63] DP(0)/RSRV/EXT_BR2 DP(1)/IRQ1/EXT_BG2 DP(2)/TLBISYNC/IRQ2/EXT_DBG2 DP(3)/IRQ3/EXT_BR3/CKSTP_OUT DP(4)/IRQ4/EXT_BG3/CORE_SREST DP(5)/TBEN/IRQ5/EXT_DBG3 DP(6)/CSE(0)/IRQ6 DP(7)/CSE(1)/IRQ7 PSDVAL TA TEA GBL/IRQ1 CI/BADDR29/IRQ2 WT/BADDR30/IRQ3 L2_HIT/IRQ4 CPU_BG/BADDR31/IRQ5 CPU_DBG CPU_BR IRQ0/NMI_OUT IRQ7/INT_OUT/APE PORESET HRESET SRESET RSTCONF QREQ	V_{OL}	—	0.4	V

Table 8 lists CPM input characteristics.

Table 8. AC Characteristics for CPM Inputs[1]

Spec Number		Characteristic	Setup (ns)		Hold (ns)	
Max	Min		66 MHz	83 MHz	66 MHz	83 MHz
sp16a	sp17a	FCC inputs—internal clock (NMSI)	10	8	0	0
sp16b	sp17b	FCC inputs—external clock (NMSI)	3	2.5	3	2
sp20	sp21	TDM inputs/SI	15	12	12	10
sp18a	sp19a	SCC/SMC/SPI/I2C inputs—internal clock (NMSI)	20	16	0	0
sp18b	sp19b	SCC/SMC/SPI/I2C inputs—external clock (NMSI)	5	4	5	4
sp22	sp23	PIO/TIMER/IDMA inputs	10	8	3	3

1 Input specifications are measured from the 50% level of the signal to the 50% level of the rising edge of CLKIN. Timings are measured at the pin.

Note that although the specifications generally reference the rising edge of the clock, the following AC timing diagrams also apply when the falling edge is the active edge.

Figure 3 shows the FCC external clock.

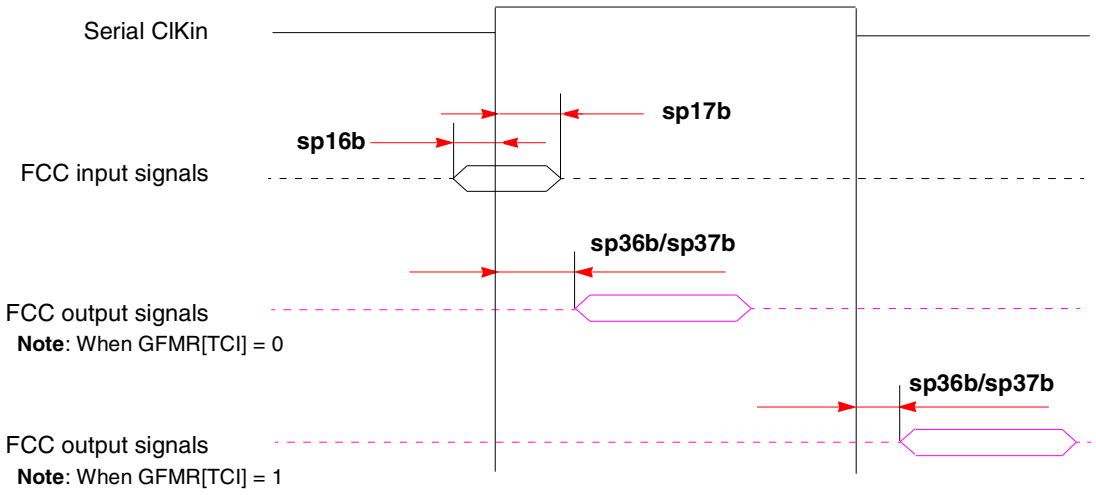

Figure 3. FCC External Clock Diagram

Table 10 lists SIU output characteristics.

Table 10. AC Characteristics for SIU Outputs[1]

Spec Number		Characteristic	Max Delay (ns)		Min Delay (ns)	
Max	Min		66 MHz	83 MHz	66 MHz	83 MHz
sp31	sp30	$\overline{\text{PSDVAL}}/\overline{\text{TEA}}/\overline{\text{TA}}$	7	6	0.5	0.5
sp32	sp30	ADD/ADD_atr./BADDR/CI/GBL/WT	8	6.5	0.5	0.5
sp33a	sp30	Data bus	6.5	6.5	0.5	0.5
sp33b	sp30	DP	8	7	0.5	0.5
sp34	sp30	Memory controller signals/ALE	6	5	0.5	0.5
sp35	sp30	All other signals	6	5.5	0.5	0.5

1 Output specifications are measured from the 50% level of the rising edge of CLKIN to the 50% level of the signal. Timings are measured at the pin.

NOTE

Activating data pipelining (setting BR*x*[DR] in the memory controller) improves the AC timing. When data pipelining is activated, sp12 can be used for data bus setup even when ECC or PARITY are used. Also, sp33a can be used as the AC specification for DP signals.

Table 14. Clock Configuration Modes[1] (continued)

MODCK_H–MODCK[1–3]	Input Clock Frequency[2,3]	CPM Multiplication Factor[2]	CPM Frequency[2]	Core Multiplication Factor[2]	Core Frequency[2]
0001_101	33 MHz	3	100 MHz	4	133 MHz
0001_110	33 MHz	3	100 MHz	5	166 MHz
0001_111	33 MHz	3	100 MHz	6	200 MHz
0010_000	33 MHz	3	100 MHz	7	233 MHz
0010_001	33 MHz	3	100 MHz	8	266 MHz
0010_010	**33 MHz**	**4**	**133 MHz**	**4**	**133 MHz**
0010_011	**33 MHz**	**4**	**133 MHz**	**5**	**166 MHz**
0010_100	33 MHz	4	133 MHz	6	200 MHz
0010_101	33 MHz	4	133 MHz	7	233 MHz
0010_110	33 MHz	4	133 MHz	8	266 MHz
0010_111	33 MHz	5	166 MHz	4	133 MHz
0011_000	33 MHz	5	166 MHz	5	166 MHz
0011_001	33 MHz	5	166 MHz	6	200 MHz
0011_010	33 MHz	5	166 MHz	7	233 MHz
0011_011	33 MHz	5	166 MHz	8	266 MHz
0011_100	33 MHz	6	200 MHz	4	133 MHz
0011_101	33 MHz	6	200 MHz	5	166 MHz
0011_110	33 MHz	6	200 MHz	6	200 MHz
0011_111	33 MHz	6	200 MHz	7	233 MHz
0100_000	33 MHz	6	200 MHz	8	266 MHz
0100_001	Reserved				
0100_010					
0100_011					
0100_100					
0100_101					
0100_110					

Table 14. Clock Configuration Modes[1] (continued)

MODCK_H–MODCK[1–3]	Input Clock Frequency[2,3]	CPM Multiplication Factor[2]	CPM Frequency[2]	Core Multiplication Factor[2]	Core Frequency[2]
0100_111	Reserved				
0101_000					
0101_001					
0101_010					
0101_011					
0101_100					
0101_101	66 MHz	2	133 MHz	2	133 MHz
0101_110	**66 MHz**	**2**	**133 MHz**	**2.5**	**166 MHz**
0101_111	**66 MHz**	**2**	**133 MHz**	**3**	**200 MHz**
0110_000	66 MHz	2	133 MHz	3.5	233 MHz
0110_001	66 MHz	2	133 MHz	4	266 MHz
0110_010	66 MHz	2	133 MHz	4.5	300 MHz
0110_011	66 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	2	133 MHz
0110_100	**66 MHz**	**2.5**	**166 MHz**	**2.5**	**166 MHz**
0110_101	**66 MHz**	**2.5**	**166 MHz**	**3**	**200 MHz**
0110_110	66 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	3.5	233 MHz
0110_111	66 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	4	266 MHz
0111_000	66 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	4.5	300 MHz
0111_001	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	2	133 MHz
0111_010	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	2.5	166 MHz
0111_011	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	3	200 MHz
0111_100	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	3.5	233 MHz
0111_101	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	4	266 MHz
0111_110	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	4.5	300 MHz
0111_111	66 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	2	133 MHz
1000_000	66 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	2.5	166 MHz

Table 14. Clock Configuration Modes[1] (continued)

MODCK_H–MODCK[1–3]	Input Clock Frequency[2,3]	CPM Multiplication Factor[2]	CPM Frequency[2]	Core Multiplication Factor[2]	Core Frequency[2]
1000_001	66 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	3	200 MHz
1000_010	66 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	3.5	233 MHz
1000_011	66 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	4	266 MHz
1000_100	66 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	4.5	300 MHz

1 Because of speed dependencies, not all of the possible configurations in Table 14 are applicable.
2 The user should choose the input clock frequency and the multiplication factors such that the frequency of the CPU is equal to or greater than 150 MHz and the CPM ranges between 66–233 MHz.
3 Input clock frequency is given only for the purpose of reference. The user should set MODCK_H–MODCK_L so that the resulting configuration does not exceed the frequency rating of the user's part.

3.2 PCI Mode

The MPC8265 and the MPC8266 have three clocking modes: local, PCI host, and PCI agent. The clocking mode is set according to three input pins—PCI_MODE, PCI_CFG[0], PCI_MODCK—as shown in Table 15.

Table 15. MPC8265 and MPC8266 Clocking Modes

Pins			Clocking Mode	PCI Clock Frequency Range (MHZ)
PCI_MODE	PCI_CFG[0]	PCI_MODCK		
1	—	—	Local bus	—
0	0	0	PCI host	50–66
0	0	1		25–50
0	1	0	PCI agent	50–66
0	1	1		25–50

In addition, note the following:

NOTE: PCI_MODCK

In PCI mode only, PCI_MODCK comes from the LGPL5 pin and MODCK_H[0–3] comes from {LGPL0, LGPL1, LGPL2, LGPL3}.

NOTE: Tval (Output Hold)

The minimum Tval = 2 when PCI_MODCK = 1, and the minimum Tval = 1 when PCI_MODCK = 0. Therefore, designers should use clock configurations that fit this condition to achieve PCI-compliant AC timing.

NOTE

Clock configurations change only after $\overline{\text{POR}}$ is asserted.

Table 17. Clock Configuration Modes in PCI Host Mode (continued)

MODCK_H – MODCK[1–3]	Input Clock Frequency[1] (Bus)	CPM Multiplication Factor	CPM Frequency	Core Multiplication Factor	Core Frequency	PCI Division Factor[2]	PCI Frequency[2]
0011_011[3]	33 MHz	5	166 MHz	8	266 MHz	5	33 MHz
0100_000[3]	33 MHz	6	200 MHz	5	166 MHz	6	33 MHz
0100_001[3]	33 MHz	6	200 MHz	6	200 MHz	6	33 MHz
0100_010[3]	33 MHz	6	200 MHz	7	233 MHz	6	33 MHz
0100_011[3]	33 MHz	6	200 MHz	8	266 MHz	6	33 MHz
0101_000	**66 MHz**	**2**	**133 MHz**	**2.5**	**166 MHz**	**2/4**	**66/33 MHz**
0101_001	**66 MHz**	**2**	**133 MHz**	**3**	**200 MHz**	**2**/4	**66**/33 **MHz**
0101_010	66 MHz	2	133 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	2/4	66/33 MHz
0101_011	66 MHz	2	133 MHz	4	266 MHz	2/4	66/33 MHz
0101_100	66 MHz	2	133 MHz	4.5	300 MHz	2/4	66/33 MHz
0110_000	**66 MHz**	**2.5**	**166 MHz**	**2.5**	**166 MHz**	3/6	**55/28 MHz**
0110_001	**66 MHz**	**2.5**	**166 MHz**	**3**	**200 MHz**	3/6	55/28 MHz
0110_010	66 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	3/6	55/28 MHz
0110_011	66 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	4	266 MHz	3/6	55/28 MHz
0110_100	66 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	4.5	300 MHz	3/6	55/28 MHz
0111_000	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	3/6	66/33 MHz
0111_001	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	3	200 MHz	3/6	66/33 MHz
0111_010	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	3/6	66/33 MHz
0111_011	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	4	266 MHz	3/6	66/33 MHz
0111_100	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	4.5	300 MHz	3/6	66/33 MHz
1000_000	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	4/8	50/25 MHz
1000_001	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	3	200 MHz	4/8	50/25 MHz
1000_010	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	4/8	50/25 MHz
1000_011	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	4	266 MHz	4/8	50/25 MHz
1000_100	66 MHz	3	200 MHz	4.5	300 MHz	4/8	50/25 MHz
1001_000	66 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	4/8	58/29 MHz
1001_001	66 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	3	200 MHz	4/8	58/29 MHz

Table 18. Clock Default Configurations in PCI Agent Mode (MODCK_HI = 0000) (continued)

MODCK[1–3][1]	Input Clock Frequency (PCI)[2]	CPM Multiplication Factor[2]	CPM Frequency	Core Multiplication Factor	Core Frequency[3]	Bus Division Factor	60x Bus Frequency[4]
100	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	3	240 MHz	2.5	80 MHz
101	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	3.5	280 MHz	2.5	80 MHz
110	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	3.5	300 MHz	3	88 MHz
111	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	3	300 MHz	2.5	100 MHz

1 Assumes MODCK_HI = 0000.
2 The frequency depends on the value of PCI_MODCK. If PCI_MODCK is high (logic ‘1’), the PCI frequency is divided by 2 (33 instead of 66 MHz, etc.) and the CPM multiplication factor is multiplied by 2. Refer to Table 15.
3 Core frequency = (60x bus frequency)(core multiplication factor)
4 Bus frequency = CPM frequency/bus division factor

Table 19 describes all possible clock configurations when using the MPC8265 or the MPC8266’s internal PCI bridge in agent mode.

Table 19. Clock Configuration Modes in PCI Agent Mode

MODCK_H – MODCK[1–3]	Input Clock Frequency (PCI)[1,2]	CPM Multiplication Factor[1]	CPM Frequency	Core Multiplication Factor	Core Frequency[3]	Bus Division Factor	60x Bus Frequency[4]
0001_001	66/33 MHz	2/4	133 MHz	5	166 MHz	4	33 MHz
0001_010	66/33 MHz	2/4	133 MHz	6	200 MHz	4	33 MHz
0001_011	66/33 MHz	2/4	133 MHz	7	233 MHz	4	33 MHz
0001_100	66/33 MHz	2/4	133 MHz	8	266 MHz	4	33 MHz
0010_001	50/25 MHz	3/6	**150 MHz**	3	180 MHz	2.5	**60 MHz**
0010_010	50/25 MHz	3/6	**150 MHz**	3.5	210 MHz	2.5	**60 MHz**
0010_011	50/25 MHz	3/6	**150 MHz**	4	240 MHz	2.5	**60 MHz**
0010_100	50/25 MHz	3/6	**150 MHz**	4.5	270 MHz	2.5	**60 MHz**
0011_000	66/33 MHz	2/4	**133 MHz**	2.5	110MHz	3	44 MHz
0011_001	66/33 MHz	2/4	**133 MHz**	3	132 MHz	3	44 MHz
0011_010	66/33 MHz	2/4	**133 MHz**	3.5	154 MHz	3	**44 MHz**
0011_011	66/33 MHz	2/4	**133 MHz**	4	176MHz	3	**44 MHz**
0011_100	66/33 MHz	2/4	**133 MHz**	4.5	198 MHz	3	**44 MHz**
0100_000	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	**3**	66 MHz
0100_001	66/33 MHz	3/6	**200 MHz**	3	200 MHz	**3**	**66 MHz**
0100_010	66/33 MHz	3/6	**200 MHz**	3.5	233 MHz	**3**	**66 MHz**
0100_011	66/33 MHz	3/6	**200 MHz**	4	266 MHz	**3**	**66 MHz**

Table 19. Clock Configuration Modes in PCI Agent Mode (continued)

MODCK_H – MODCK[1–3]	Input Clock Frequency (PCI)[1,2]	CPM Multiplication Factor[1]	CPM Frequency	Core Multiplication Factor	Core Frequency[3]	Bus Division Factor	60x Bus Frequency[4]
1010_001	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	3	266 MHz	3	88 MHz
1010_010	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	3.5	300 MHz	3	88 MHz
1010_011	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	4	350 MHz	3	88 MHz
1010_100	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	4.5	400 MHz	3	88 MHz
1011_000	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	2	212MHz	2.5	106 MHz
1011_001	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	2.5	265 MHz	2.5	106 MHz
1011_010	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	3	318 MHz	2.5	106 MHz
1011_011	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	3.5	371 MHz	2.5	106 MHz
1011_100	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	4	424 MHz	2.5	106 MHz

1 The frequency depends on the value of PCI_MODCK. If PCI_MODCK is high (logic ‘1’), the PCI frequency is divided by 2 (33 instead of 66 MHz, etc.) and the CPM multiplication factor is multiplied by 2. Refer to Table 15.

2 Input clock frequency is given only for the purpose of reference. User should set MODCK_H–MODCK_L so that the resulting configuration does not exceed the frequency rating of the user’s part.

3 Core frequency = (60x bus frequency)(core multiplication factor)

4 Bus frequency = CPM frequency/bus division factor

5 In this mode, PCI_MODCK must be “1”.

4 Pinout

This section provides the pin assignments and pinout list for the MPC826xA.

4.1 Pin Assignments

Figure 13 shows the pinout of the MPC826xA's 480 TBGA package as viewed from the top surface.

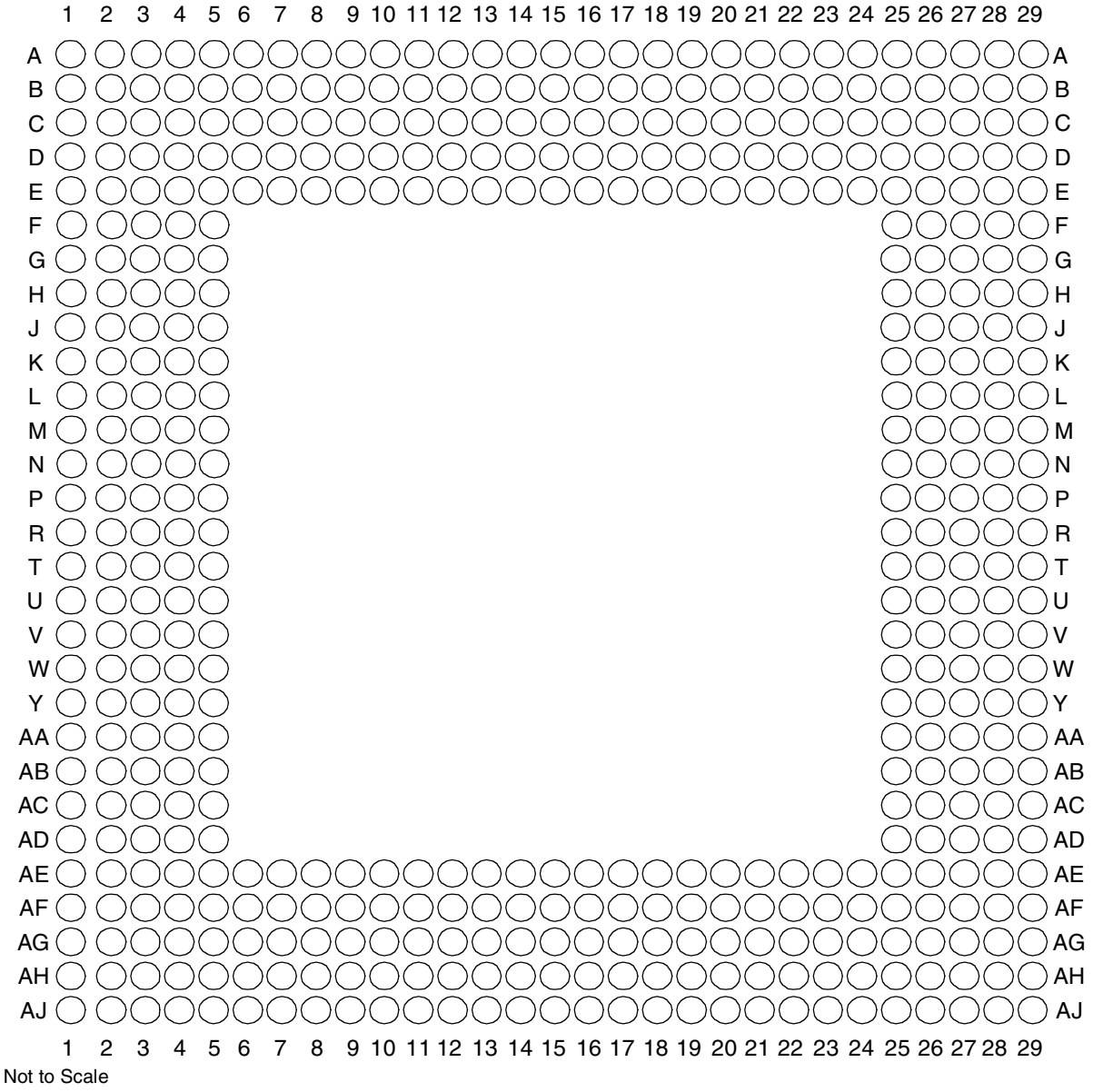

Figure 13. Pinout of the 480 TBGA Package as Viewed from the Top Surface

Table 21. Pinout List (continued)

Pin Name	Ball
D32	E18
D33	B17
D34	A15
D35	A12
D36	D11
D37	C8
D38	E7
D39	A3
D40	D18
D41	A17
D42	A14
D43	B12
D44	A10
D45	D8
D46	B6
D47	C4
D48	C18
D49	E16
D50	B14
D51	C12
D52	B10
D53	A7
D54	C6
D55	D5
D56	B18
D57	B16
D58	E14
D59	D12
D60	C10
D61	E8
D62	D6
D63	C2
DP0/$\overline{\text{RSRV}}$/$\overline{\text{EXT\_BR2}}$	B22
$\overline{\text{IRQ1}}$/DP1/$\overline{\text{EXT\_BG2}}$	A22
$\overline{\text{IRQ2}}$/DP2/$\overline{\text{TLBISYNC}}$/$\overline{\text{EXT\_DBG2}}$	E21

Table 21. Pinout List (continued)

Pin Name	Ball
PWE4/PSDDQM4/PBS4	B26
PWE5/PSDDQM5/PBS5	A26
PWE6/PSDDQM6/PBS6	B25
PWE7/PSDDQM7/PBS7	A25
PSDA10/PGPL0	E23
$\overline{\text{PSDWE}}$/PGPL1	B24
$\overline{\text{POE}}$/$\overline{\text{PSDRAS}}$/PGPL2	A24
$\overline{\text{PSDCAS}}$/PGPL3	B23
$\overline{\text{PGTA}}$/PUPMWAIT/PGPL4/$\overline{\text{PPBS}}$	A23
PSDAMUX/PGPL5	D22
LWE0/LSDDQM0/$\overline{\text{LBS0}}$/PCI_CFG0[1]	H28
LWE1/LSDDQM1/LBS1/PCI_CFG1[1]	H27
LWE2/LSDDQM2/LBS2/PCI_CFG2[1]	H26
LWE3/LSDDQM3/LBS3/PCI_CFG3[1]	G29
LSDA10/LGPL0/PCI_MODCKH0[1]	D27
$\overline{\text{LSDWE}}$/LGPL1/PCI_MODCKH1[1]	C28
$\overline{\text{LOE}}$/$\overline{\text{LSDRAS}}$/LGPL2/PCI_MODCKH2[1]	E26
$\overline{\text{LSDCAS}}$/LGPL3/PCI_MODCKH3[1]	D25
$\overline{\text{LGTA}}$/LUPMWAIT/LGPL4/$\overline{\text{LPBS}}$	C26
LGPL5/LSDAMUX/PCI_MODCK[1]	B27
LWR	D28
L_A14/PAR[1]	N27
L_A15/$\overline{\text{FRAME}}$[1]/$\overline{\text{SMI}}$	T29
L_A16/$\overline{\text{TRDY}}$[1]	R27
L_A17/$\overline{\text{IRDY}}$[1]/$\overline{\text{CKSTP\_OUT}}$	R26
L_A18/$\overline{\text{STOP}}$[1]	R29
L_A19/$\overline{\text{DEVSEL}}$[1]	R28
L_A20/IDSEL[1]	W29
L_A21/$\overline{\text{PERR}}$[1]	P28
L_A22/$\overline{\text{SERR}}$[1]	N26
L_A23/$\overline{\text{REQ0}}$[1]	AA27
L_A24/$\overline{\text{REQ1}}$[1]/HSEJSW[1]	P29
L_A25/$\overline{\text{GNT0}}$[1]	AA26
L_A26/$\overline{\text{GNT1}}$[1]/HSLED[1]	N25
L_A27/$\overline{\text{GNT2}}$[1]/$\overline{\text{HSENUM}}$[1]	AA25

Table 21. Pinout List (continued)

Pin Name	Ball
LCL_D31/AD31[1]	AA28
LCL_DP0/C0[1]/$\overline{\text{BE0}}$[1]	L28
LCL_DP1/C1[1]/$\overline{\text{BE1}}$[1]	N28
LCL_DP2/C2[1]/$\overline{\text{BE2}}$[1]	T28
LCL_DP3/C3[1]/$\overline{\text{BE3}}$[1]	W28
IRQ0/NMI_OUT	T1
IRQ7/INT_OUT/APE	D1
TRST	AH3
TCK	AG5
TMS	AJ3
TDI	AE6
TDO	AF5
TRIS	AB4
PORESET	AG6
HRESET	AH5
SRESET	AF6
QREQ	AA3
RSTCONF	AJ4
MODCK1/AP1/TC0/BNKSEL0	W2
MODCK2/AP2/TC1/BNKSEL1	W3
MODCK3/AP3/TC2/BNKSEL2	W4
XFC	AB2
CLKIN1	AH4
PA0/$\overline{\text{RESTART1}}$/DREQ3/FCC2_UTM_TXADDR2	AC29[2]
PA1/$\overline{\text{REJECT1}}$/FCC2_UTM_TXADDR1/$\overline{\text{DONE3}}$	AC25[2]
PA2/CLK20/FCC2_UTM_TXADDR0/$\overline{\text{DACK3}}$	AE28[2]
PA3/CLK19/FCC2_UTM_RXADDR0/$\overline{\text{DACK4}}$/L1RXD1A2	AG29[2]
PA4/$\overline{\text{REJECT2}}$/FCC2_UTM_RXADDR1/$\overline{\text{DONE4}}$	AG28[2]
PA5/$\overline{\text{RESTART2}}$/DREQ4/FCC2_UTM_RXADDR2	AG26[2]
PA6/L1RSYNCA1	AE24[2]
PA7/SMSYN2/L1TSYNCA1/L1GNTA1	AH25[2]
PA8/SMRXD2/L1RXD0A1/L1RXDA1	AF23[2]
PA9/SMTXD2/L1TXD0A1	AH23[2]
PA10/FCC1_UT8_RXD0/FCC1_UT16_RXD8/MSNUM5	AE22[2]
PA11/FCC1_UT8_RXD1/FCC1_UT16_RXD9/MSNUM4	AH22[2]

Table 21. Pinout List (continued)

Pin Name	Ball
PC16/CLK16/TIN4	AF15[2]
PC17/CLK15/TIN3/BRGO8	AJ15[2]
PC18/CLK14/$\overline{\text{TGATE2}}$	AH14[2]
PC19/CLK13/BRGO7/SPICLK	AG13[2]
PC20/CLK12/$\overline{\text{TGATE1}}$	AH12[2]
PC21/CLK11/BRGO6	AJ11[2]
PC22/CLK10/$\overline{\text{DONE1}}$	AG10[2]
PC23/CLK9/BRGO5/$\overline{\text{DACK1}}$	AE10[2]
PC24/FCC2_UT8_TXD3/CLK8/$\overline{\text{TOUT4}}$	AF9[2]
PC25/FCC2_UT8_TXD2/CLK7/BRGO4	AE8[2]
PC26/CLK6/$\overline{\text{TOUT3}}$/TMCLK	AJ6[2]
PC27/FCC3_TXD/FCC3_TXD0/CLK5/BRGO3	AG2[2]
PC28/CLK4/TIN1/$\overline{\text{TOUT2}}$/$\overline{\text{CTS2}}$/CLSN2	AF3[2]
PC29/CLK3/TIN2/BRGO2/$\overline{\text{CTS1}}$/CLSN1	AF2[2]
PC30/FCC2_UT8_TXD3/CLK2/$\overline{\text{TOUT1}}$	AE1[2]
PC31/CLK1/BRGO1	AD1[2]
PD4/BRGO8/L1TSYNCD1/L1GNTD1/$\overline{\text{FCC3\_RTS}}$/SMRXD2	AC28[2]
PD5/FCC1_UT16_TXD3/$\overline{\text{DONE1}}$	AD27[2]
PD6/FCC1_UT16_TXD4/$\overline{\text{DACK1}}$	AF29[2]
PD7/SMSYN1/FCC1_UTM_TXADDR3/FCC1_UTS_TXADDR3/ FCC2_UTM_TXADDR4/FCC1_TXCLAV2	AF28[2]
PD8/SMRXD1/FCC2_UT_TXPRTY/BRGO5	AG25[2]
PD9/SMTXD1/FCC2_UT_RXPRTY/BRGO3	AH26[2]
PD10/L1CLKOB2/FCC2_UT8_RXD1/L1RSYNCB1/BRGO4	AJ27[2]
PD11/$\overline{\text{L1RQB2}}$/FCC2_UT8_RXD0/L1TSYNCB1/L1GNTB1	AJ23[2]
PD12/SI1_L1ST2/L1RXDB1	AG23[2]
PD13/SI1_L1ST1/L1TXDB1	AJ22[2]
PD14/FCC1_UT16_RXD0/L1CLKOC2/I2CSCL	AE20[2]
PD15/FCC1_UT16_RXD1/$\overline{\text{L1RQC2}}$/I2CSDA	AJ20[2]
PD16/FCC1_UT_TXPRTY/L1TSYNCC1/L1GNTC1/SPIMISO	AG18[2]
PD17/FCC1_UT_RXPRTY/BRGO2/SPIMOSI	AG17[2]
PD18/FCC1_UTM_RXADDR4/FCC1_UTS_RXADDR4/ FCC1_UTM_RXCLAV3/FCC2_UTM_RXADDR3/SPICLK	AF16[2]
PD19/FCC1_UTM_TXADDR4/FCC1_UTS_TXADDR4/ FCC1_UTM_TXCLAV3/FCC2_UTM_TXADDR3/SPISEL/BRGO1	AH15[2]
PD20/$\overline{\text{RTS4}}$/TENA4/FCC1_UT16_RXD2/L1RSYNCA2	AJ14[2]

Table 21. Pinout List (continued)

Pin Name	Ball
PD21/TXD4/FCC1_UT16_RXD3/L1RXD0A2/L1RXDA2	AH13[2]
PD22/RXD4/FCC1_UT16_TXD5/L1TXD0A2/L1TXDA2	AJ12[2]
PD23/$\overline{\text{RTS3}}$/TENA3/FCC1_UT16_RXD4/L1RSYNCD1	AE12[2]
PD24/TXD3/FCC1_UT16_RXD5/L1RXDD1	AF10[2]
PD25/RXD3/FCC1_UT16_TXD6/L1TXDD1	AG9[2]
PD26/$\overline{\text{RTS2}}$/TENA2/FCC1_UT16_RXD6/L1RSYNCC1	AH8[2]
PD27/TXD2/FCC1_UT16_RXD7/L1RXDC1	AG7[2]
PD28/RXD2/FCC1_UT16_TXD7/L1TXDC1	AE4[2]
PD29/$\overline{\text{RTS1}}$/TENA1/FCC1_UTM_RXADDR3/FCC1_UTS_RXADDR3/ FCC1_UTM_RXCLAV2/FCC2_UTM_RXADDR4	AG1[2]
PD30/$\overline{\text{FCC2\_UTM\_TXENB}}$/$\overline{\text{FCC2\_UTS\_TXENB}}$/TXD1	AD4[2]
PD31/RXD1	AD2[2]
VCCSYN	AB3
VCCSYN1	B9
GNDSYN	AB1
CLKIN2[1,3]	AE11
SPARE4[4]	U5
$\overline{\text{PCI\_MODE}}$[1,5]	AF25
SPARE6[4]	V4
THERMAL0[6]	AA1
THERMAL1[6]	AG4
I/O power	AG21, AG14, AG8, AJ1, AJ2, AH1, AH2, AG3, AF4, AE5, AC27, Y27, T27, P27, K26, G27, AE25, AF26, AG27, AH28, AH29, AJ28, AJ29, C7, C14, C16, C20, C23, E10, A28, A29, B28, B29, C27, D26, E25, H3, M4, T3, AA4, A1, A2, B1, B2, C3, D4, E5
Core Power	U28, U29, K28, K29, A9, A19, B19, M1, M2, Y1, Y2, AC1, AC2, AH19, AJ19, AH10, AJ10, AJ5
Ground	AA5, AF21, AF14, AF8, AE7, AF11, AE17, AE23, AC26, AB25, Y26, V25, T26, R25, P26, M25, K27, H25, G26, D7, D10, D14, D16, D20, D23, C9, E11, E13, E15, E19, E22, B3, G5, H4, K5, M3, P5, T4, Y5, AA2, AC3

1 MPC8265 and MPC8266 only.

2 The default configuration of the CPM pins (PA[0–31], PB[4–31], PC[0–31], PD[4–31]) is input. To prevent excessive DC current, it is recommended to either pull unused pins to GND or VDDH, or to configure them as outputs.

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