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Understanding Embedded - Microprocessors

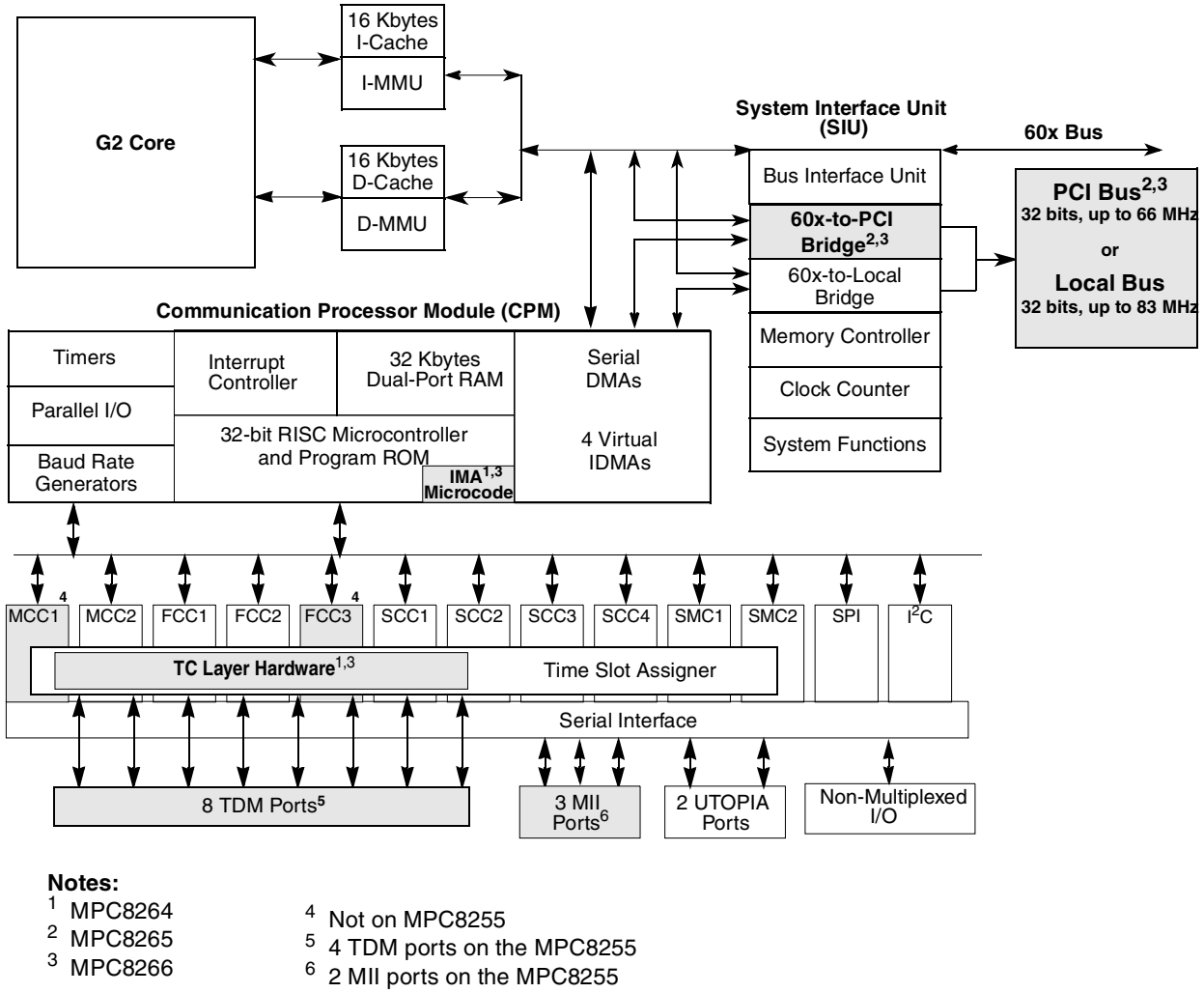
Embedded microprocessors are specialized computing chips designed to perform specific tasks within an embedded system. Unlike general-purpose microprocessors found in personal computers, embedded microprocessors are tailored for dedicated functions within larger systems, offering optimized performance, 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	Active
Core Processor	PowerPC G2
Number of Cores/Bus Width	1 Core, 32-Bit
Speed	300MHz
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/pro/item?MUrl=&PartUrl=mpc8260azupibb

Figure 1 shows the block diagram for the MPC8266, the HiP4 superset device. Shaded portions indicate functionality that is not available on all devices; refer to the notes.



Notes:
1 MPC8264
2 MPC8265
3 MPC8266
4 Not on MPC8255
5 4 TDM ports on the MPC8255
6 2 MII ports on the MPC8255

Figure 1. MPC8266 Block Diagram

1 Features

The major features of the MPC826xA family are as follows:

- Dual-issue integer core
  - A core version of the EC603e microprocessor
  - System core microprocessor supporting frequencies of 150–300 MHz
  - Separate 16-Kbyte data and instruction caches:
    - Four-way set associative
    - Physically addressed
    - LRU replacement algorithm

  - 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)

Table 3 shows DC electrical characteristics.

Table 3. DC Electrical Characteristics[1]

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input high voltage, all inputs except CLKIN	V_{IH}	2.0	3.465	V
Input low voltage	V_{IL}	GND	0.8	V
CLKIN input high voltage	V_{IHC}	2.4	3.465	V
CLKIN input low voltage	V_{ILC}	GND	0.4	V
Input leakage current, V_{IN} = VDDH[2]	I_{IN}	—	10	μA
Hi-Z (off state) leakage current, V_{IN} = VDDH[2]	I_{OZ}	—	10	μA
Signal low input current, V_{IL} = 0.8 V	I_L	—	1	μA
Signal high input current, V_{IH} = 2.0 V	I_H	—	1	μA
Output high voltage, I_{OH} = –2 mA except XFC, UTOPIA mode, and open drain pins In UTOPIA mode: I_{OH} = –8.0 mA PA[0-31] PB[4-31] PC[0-31] PD[4-31]	V_{OH}	2.4	—	V
In UTOPIA mode: I_{OL} = 8.0 mA PA[0-31] PB[4-31] PC[0-31] PD[4-31]	V_{OL}	—	0.5	V

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
I_{OL} = 5.3mA CS[0-9] CS(10)/BCTL1 CS(11)/AP(0) BADDR[27–28] ALE BCTL0 PWE(0:7)/PSDDQM(0:7)/PBS(0:7) PSDA10/PGPL0 PSDWE/PGPL1 POE/PSDRAS/PGPL2 PSDCAS/PGPL3 PGTA/PUPMWAIT/PGPL4/PPBS PSDAMUX/PGPL5 LWE[0–3]LSDDQM[0–3]/LBS[0–3]/PCI_CFG[0–3][3] LSDA10/LGPL0/PCI_MODCKH0[3] LSDWE/LGPL1/PCI_MODCKH1[3] LOE/LSDRAS/LGPL2/PCI_MODCKH2[3] LSDCAS/LGPL3/PCI_MODCKH3[3] LGTA/LUPMWAIT/LGPL4/LPBS LSDAMUX/LGPL5/PCI_MODCK[3] LWR MODCK1/AP(1)/TC(0)/BNKSEL(0) MODCK2/AP(2)/TC(1)/BNKSEL(1) MODCK3/AP(3)/TC(2)/BNKSEL(2)	V_{OL}	—	0.4	V
I_{OL} = 3.2mA L_A14/PAR[3] L_A15/FRAME[3]/SMI L_A16/TRDY[3] L_A17/IRDY[3]/CKSTP_OUT L_A18/STOP[3] L_A19/DEVSEL[3] L_A20/IDSEL[3] L_A21/PERR[3] L_A22/SERR[3] L_A23/REQ0[3] L_A24/REQ1[3]/HSEJSW[3] L_A25/GNT0[3] L_A26/GNT1[3]/HSLED[3] L_A27/GNT2[3]/HSENUM[3] L_A28/RST[3]/CORE_SRESET L_A29/INTA[3] L_A30/REQ2[3] L_A31 LCL_D(0-31)/AD(0-31)[3] LCL_DP(0-3)/C/BE(0-3)[3] PA[0–31] PB[4–31] PC[0–31] PD[4–31] TDO				

1 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.

2 The leakage current is measured for nominal VDD, VCCSYN, and VDD.
3 MPC8265 and MPC8266 only.

2.2 Thermal Characteristics

Table 4 describes thermal characteristics.

Table 4. Thermal Characteristics for 480 TBGA Package

Characteristics	Symbol	Value	Unit	Air Flow
Junction to ambient	θ_{JA}	13[1]	°C/W	NC[2]
		10[1]		1 m/s
		11[3]		NC
		8[3]		1 m/s
Junction to board[4]	θ_{JB}	4	°C/W	—
Junction to case[5]	θ_{JC}	1.1	°C/W	—

1 Assumes a single layer board with no thermal vias
2 Natural convection
3 Assumes a four layer board
4 Thermal resistance between the die and the printed circuit board per JEDEC JESD51-8. Board temperature is measured on the top surface of the board near the package.
5 Thermal resistance between the die and the case top surface as measured by the cold plate method (MIL SPEC-883 Method 1012.1).

2.3 Power Considerations

The average chip-junction temperature, T_J, in °C can be obtained from the following:

$$T_J = T_A + (P_D \times \theta_{JA}) \quad (1)$$

where

T_A = ambient temperature °C

θ_{JA} = package thermal resistance, junction to ambient, °C/W

$P_D = P_{INT} + P_{I/O}$

$P_{INT} = I_{DD} \times V_{DD}$ Watts (chip internal power)

$P_{I/O}$ = power dissipation on input and output pins (determined by user)

For most applications $P_{I/O} < 0.3 \times P_{INT}$. If $P_{I/O}$ is neglected, an approximate relationship between P_D and T_J is the following:

$$P_D = K/(T_J + 273° C) \quad (2)$$

Solving equations (1) and (2) for K gives:

$$K = P_D \times (T_A + 273° C) + \theta_{JA} \times P_D^2 \quad (3)$$

2.4 AC Electrical Characteristics

The following sections include illustrations and tables of clock diagrams, signals, and CPM outputs and inputs for the 66 MHz MPC826xA device. Note that AC timings are based on a 50-p*f* load. Typical output buffer impedances are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Output Buffer Impedances[1]

Output Buffers	Typical Impedance (Ω)
60x bus	40
Local bus	40
Memory controller	40
Parallel I/O	46
PCI	25

1 These are typical values at 65° C. The impedance may vary by ±25% with process and temperature.

Table 7 lists CPM output characteristics.

Table 7. AC Characteristics for CPM Outputs[1]

Spec Number		Characteristic	Max Delay (ns)		Min Delay (ns)	
Max	Min		66 MHz	83 MHz	66 MHz	83 MHz
sp36a	sp37a	FCC outputs—internal clock (NMSI)	6	5.5	1	1
sp36b	sp37b	FCC outputs—external clock (NMSI)	14	12	2	1
sp40	sp41	TDM outputs/SI	25	16	5	4
sp38a	sp39a	SCC/SMC/SPI/I2C outputs—internal clock (NMSI)	19	16	1	0.5
sp38b	sp39b	Ex_SCC/SMC/SPI/I2C outputs—external clock (NMSI)	19	16	2	1
sp42	sp43	TIMER/IDMA outputs	14	11	1	0.5
sp42a	sp43a	PIO outputs	14	11	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.

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.

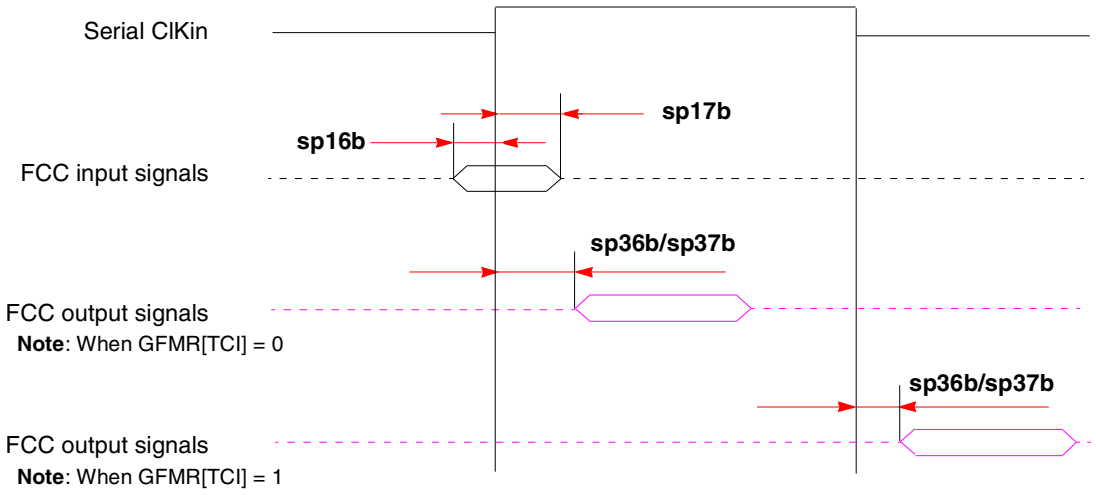


Figure 3. FCC External Clock Diagram

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]
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]
1001_010	66 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	4/8	58/29 MHz
1001_011	66 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	4	266 MHz	4/8	58/29 MHz
1001_100	66 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	4.5	300 MHz	4/8	58/29 MHz
1010_000	100 MHz	2	200 MHz	2	200 MHz	3/6	66/33 MHz
1010_001	100 MHz	2	200 MHz	2.5	250 MHz	3/6	66/33 MHz
1010_010	100 MHz	2	200 MHz	3	300 MHz	3/6	66/33 MHz
1010_011	100 MHz	2	200 MHz	3.5	350 MHz	3/6	66/33 MHz
1010_100	100 MHz	2	200 MHz	4	400 MHz	3/6	66/33 MHz
1011_000	100 MHz	2.5	250 MHz	2	200 MHz	4/8	62/31 MHz
1011_001	100 MHz	2.5	250 MHz	2.5	250 MHz	4/8	62/31MHz
1011_010	100 MHz	2.5	250 MHz	3	300 MHz	4/8	62/31 MHz
1011_011	100 MHz	2.5	250 MHz	3.5	350 MHz	4/8	62/31 MHz
1011_100	100 MHz	2.5	250 MHz	4	400 MHz	4/8	62/31 MHz

1 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.

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.). Refer to Table 15.

3 In this mode, PCI_MODCK must be "0".

3.2.2 PCI Agent Mode

The frequencies listed in Table 18 and Table 19 are for the purpose of illustration only. Users must select a mode and input bus frequency so that the resulting configuration does not exceed the frequency rating of the user's device.

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

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]
000	66/33 MHz	2/4	133 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	2	66 MHz
001	66/33 MHz	2/4	133 MHz	3	200 MHz	2	66 MHz
010	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	3	200 MHz	3	66 MHz
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]
0100_100	66/33 MHz	3/6	**200 MHz**	4.5	300 MHz	**3**	**66 MHz**
0101_000[5]	33 MHz	5	166 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	2.5	**66 MHz**
0101_001[5]	33 MHz	5	166 MHz	3	200 MHz	2.5	66 MHz
0101_010[5]	33 MHz	5	166 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	2.5	66 MHz
0101_011[5]	33 MHz	5	166 MHz	4	266 MHz	2.5	66 MHz
0101_100[5]	33 MHz	5	166 MHz	4.5	300 MHz	2.5	66 MHz
0110_000	50/25 MHz	4/8	200 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	3	66 MHz
0110_001	50/25 MHz	4/8	200 MHz	3	200 MHz	3	66 MHz
0110_010	50/25 MHz	4/8	200 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	3	66 MHz
0110_011	50/25 MHz	4/8	200 MHz	4	266 MHz	3	66 MHz
0110_100	50/25 MHz	4/8	200 MHz	4.5	300 MHz	3	66 MHz
0111_000	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	2	200 MHz	2	100 MHz
0111_001	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	2.5	250 MHz	2	100 MHz
0111_010	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	3	300 MHz	2	100 MHz
0111_011	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	3.5	350 MHz	2	100 MHz
1000_000	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	2	160 MHz	2.5	80 MHz
1000_001	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	2.5	200 MHz	2.5	80 MHz
1000_010	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	3	240 MHz	2.5	80 MHz
1000_011	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	3.5	280 MHz	2.5	80 MHz
1000_100	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	4	320 MHz	2.5	80 MHz
1000_101	66/33 MHz	3/6	200 MHz	4.5	360 MHz	2.5	80 MHz
1001_000	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	2.5	166 MHz	4	66 MHz
1001_001	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	3	200 MHz	4	66 MHz
1001_010	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	3.5	233 MHz	4	66 MHz
1001_011	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	4	266 MHz	4	66 MHz
1001_100	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	4.5	300 MHz	4	66 MHz
1010_000	66/33 MHz	4/8	266 MHz	2.5	222 MHz	3	88 MHz

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.

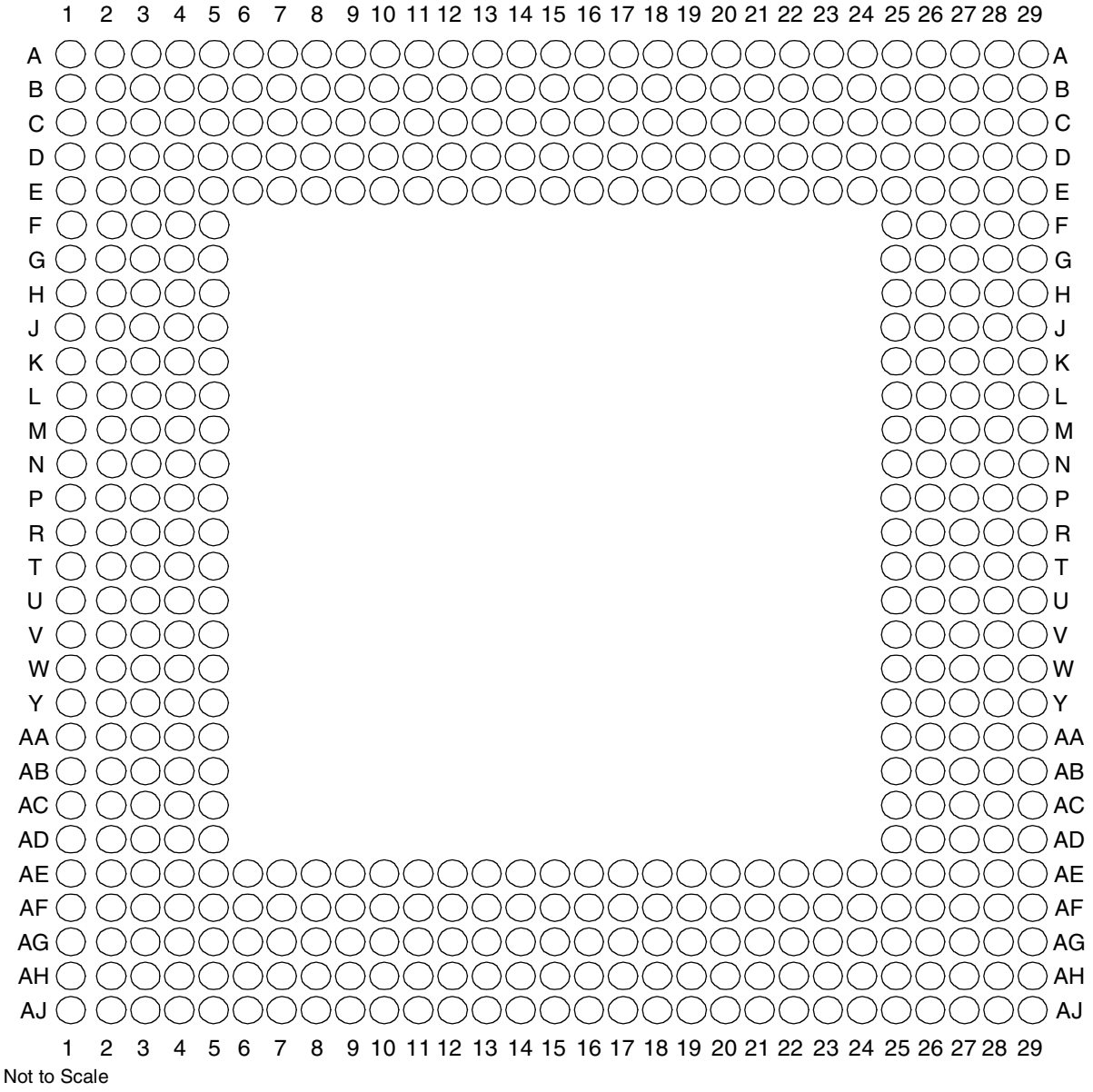


Figure 13. Pinout of the 480 TBGA Package as Viewed from the Top Surface

Table 21. Pinout List (continued)

Pin Name	Ball
ARTRY	E1
DBG	V1
DBB/IRQ3	V2
D0	B20
D1	A18
D2	A16
D3	A13
D4	E12
D5	D9
D6	A6
D7	B5
D8	A20
D9	E17
D10	B15
D11	B13
D12	A11
D13	E9
D14	B7
D15	B4
D16	D19
D17	D17
D18	D15
D19	C13
D20	B11
D21	A8
D22	A5
D23	C5
D24	C19
D25	C17
D26	C15
D27	D13
D28	C11
D29	B8
D30	A4
D31	E6

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
L_A28/$\overline{\text{RST}}$[1]/$\overline{\text{CORE\_SRESET}}$	AB29
L_A29/$\overline{\text{INTA}}$[1]	AB28
L_A30/$\overline{\text{REQ2}}$[1]	P25
L_A31/DLLOUT[1]	AB27
LCL_D0/AD0[1]	H29
LCL_D1/AD1[1]	J29
LCL_D2/AD2[1]	J28
LCL_D3/AD3[1]	J27
LCL_D4/AD4[1]	J26
LCL_D5/AD5[1]	J25
LCL_D6/AD6[1]	K25
LCL_D7/AD7[1]	L29
LCL_D8/AD8[1]	L27
LCL_D9/AD9[1]	L26
LCL_D10/AD10[1]	L25
LCL_D11/AD11[1]	M29
LCL_D12/AD12[1]	M28
LCL_D13/AD13[1]	M27
LCL_D14/AD14[1]	M26
LCL_D15/AD15[1]	N29
LCL_D16/AD16[1]	T25
LCL_D17/AD17[1]	U27
LCL_D18/AD18[1]	U26
LCL_D19/AD19[1]	U25
LCL_D20/AD20[1]	V29
LCL_D21/AD21[1]	V28
LCL_D22/AD22[1]	V27
LCL_D23/AD23[1]	V26
LCL_D24/AD24[1]	W27
LCL_D25/AD25[1]	W26
LCL_D26/AD26[1]	W25
LCL_D27/AD27[1]	Y29
LCL_D28/AD28[1]	Y28
LCL_D29/AD29[1]	Y25
LCL_D30/AD30[1]	AA29

Table 21. Pinout List (continued)

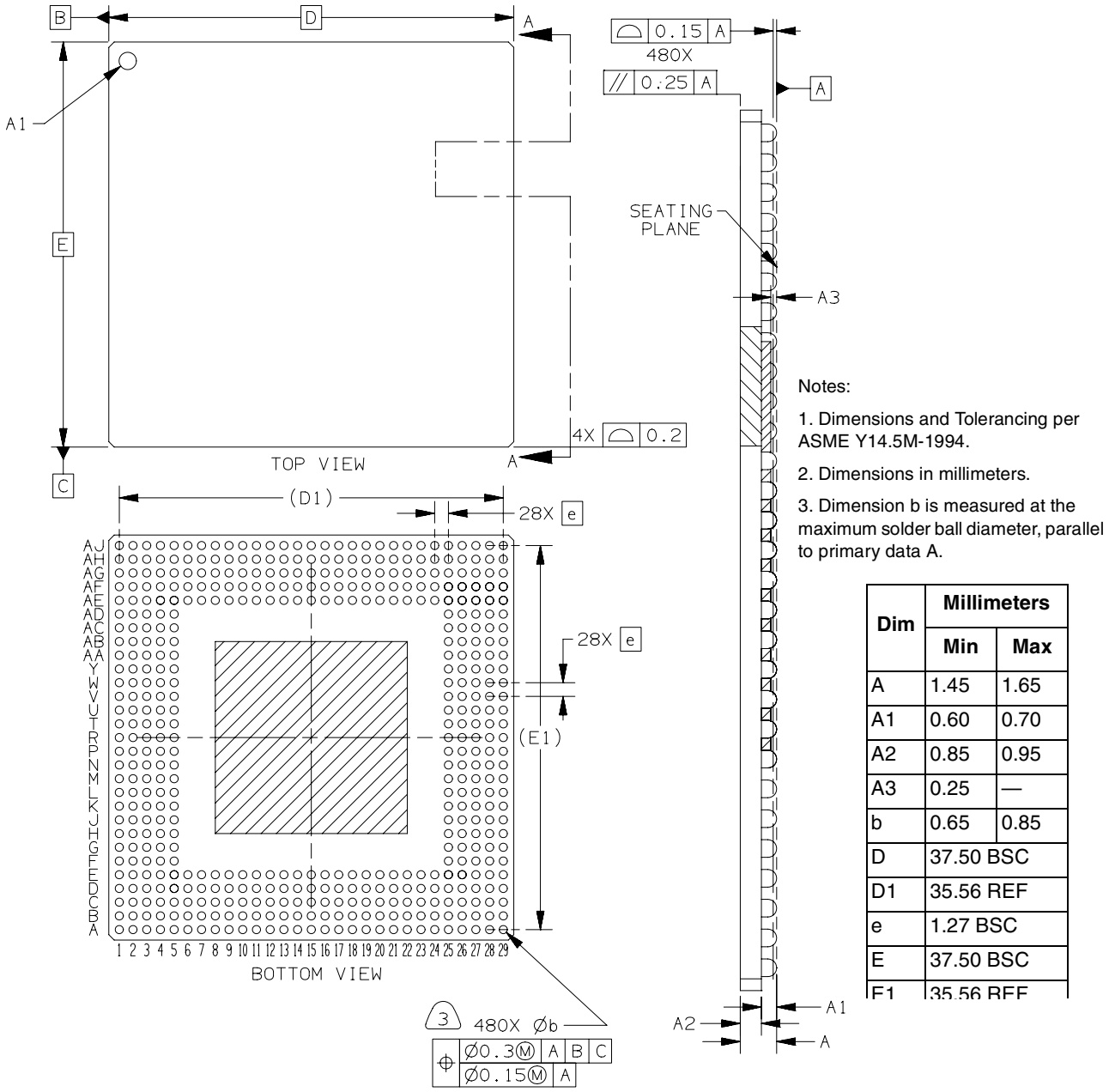
Pin Name	Ball
LCL_D31/AD31[1]	AA28
LCL_DP0/C0[1]/$\overline{\text{BE0}}$[1]	L28
LCL_DP1/C1[1]/$\overline{\text{BE1}}$[1]	N28
LCL_DP2/C2[1]/$\overline{\text{BE2}}$[1]	T28
LCL_DP3/C3[1]/$\overline{\text{BE3}}$[1]	W28
IRQ0/NMI_OUT	T1
IRQ7/INT_OUT/APE	D1
TRST	AH3
TCK	AG5
TMS	AJ3
TDI	AE6
TDO	AF5
TRIS	AB4
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]

5.2 Mechanical Dimensions

Figure 15 provides the mechanical dimensions and bottom surface nomenclature of the 480 TBGA package.



Notes:

1. Dimensions and Tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. Dimensions in millimeters.
3. Dimension b is measured at the maximum solder ball diameter, parallel to primary data A.

Dim	Millimeters	
	Min	Max
A	1.45	1.65
A1	0.60	0.70
A2	0.85	0.95
A3	0.25	—
b	0.65	0.85
D	37.50 BSC	
D1	35.56 REF	
e	1.27 BSC	
E	37.50 BSC	
E1	35.56 REF	

Figure 15. Mechanical Dimensions and Bottom Surface Nomenclature

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