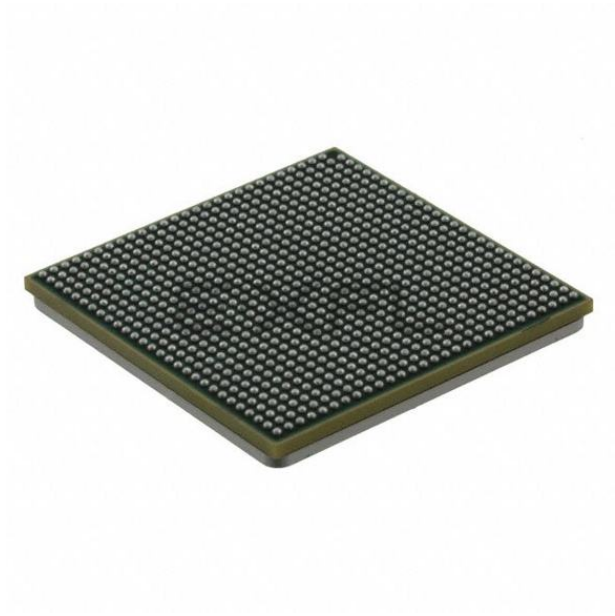

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Understanding Embedded - Microprocessors

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 e500
Number of Cores/Bus Width	1 Core, 32-Bit
Speed	1.333GHz
Co-Processors/DSP	Signal Processing; SPE
RAM Controllers	DDR, DDR2, SDRAM
Graphics Acceleration	No
Display & Interface Controllers	-
Ethernet	10/100/1000Mbps (4)
SATA	-
USB	-
Voltage - I/O	1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Security Features	-
Package / Case	783-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	783-FCBGA (29x29)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/pro/item?MUrl=&PartUrl=mpc8547vtaujb

  - Up to 32 simultaneous open pages for DDR2
- Contiguous or discontiguous memory mapping
- Read-modify-write support for RapidIO atomic increment, decrement, set, and clear transactions
- Sleep mode support for self-refresh SDRAM
- On-die termination support when using DDR2
- Supports auto refreshing
- On-the-fly power management using CKE signal
- Registered DIMM support
- Fast memory access via JTAG port
- 2.5-V SSTL_2 compatible I/O (1.8-V SSTL_1.8 for DDR2)
- Support for battery-backed main memory

- Programmable interrupt controller (PIC)
  - Programming model is compliant with the OpenPIC architecture.
  - Supports 16 programmable interrupt and processor task priority levels
  - Supports 12 discrete external interrupts
  - Supports 4 message interrupts with 32-bit messages
  - Supports connection of an external interrupt controller such as the 8259 programmable interrupt controller
  - Four global high-resolution timers/counters that can generate interrupts
  - Supports a variety of other internal interrupt sources
  - Supports fully nested interrupt delivery
  - Interrupts can be routed to external pin for external processing.
  - Interrupts can be routed to the e500 core's standard or critical interrupt inputs.
  - Interrupt summary registers allow fast identification of interrupt source.
- Integrated security engine (SEC) optimized to process all the algorithms associated with IPSec, IKE, WTLS/WAP, SSL/TLS, and 3GPP
  - Four crypto-channels, each supporting multi-command descriptor chains
    - Dynamic assignment of crypto-execution units via an integrated controller
    - Buffer size of 256 bytes for each execution unit, with flow control for large data sizes
  - PKEU—public key execution unit
    - RSA and Diffie-Hellman; programmable field size up to 2048 bits
    - Elliptic curve cryptography with F_2m and F(p) modes and programmable field size up to 511 bits
  - DEU—Data Encryption Standard execution unit
    - DES, 3DES
    - Two key (K1, K2) or three key (K1, K2, K3)
    - ECB and CBC modes for both DES and 3DES

4.5 Platform to FIFO Restrictions

Note the following FIFO maximum speed restrictions based on platform speed.

For FIFO GMII mode:

FIFO TX/RX clock frequency ≤ platform clock frequency/4.2

For example, if the platform frequency is 533 MHz, the FIFO TX/RX clock frequency must be no more than 127 MHz.

For FIFO encoded mode:

FIFO TX/RX clock frequency ≤ platform clock frequency/4.2

For example, if the platform frequency is 533 MHz, the FIFO TX/RX clock frequency must be no more than 167 MHz.

4.6 Platform Frequency Requirements for PCI-Express and Serial RapidIO

The CCB clock frequency must be considered for proper operation of the high-speed PCI-Express and Serial RapidIO interfaces as described below.

For proper PCI Express operation, the CCB clock frequency must be greater than:

$$\frac{527\ \text{MHz} \times (\text{PCI-Express link width})}{8}$$

See *MPC8548ERM, Rev. 2, PowerQUICC III Integrated Processor Family Reference Manual*, Section 18.1.3.2, “Link Width,” for PCI Express interface width details.

For proper serial RapidIO operation, the CCB clock frequency must be greater than:

$$\frac{2 \times (0.80) \times (\text{Serial RapidIO interface frequency}) \times (\text{Serial RapidIO link width})}{64}$$

See *MPC8548ERM, Rev. 2, PowerQUICC III Integrated Processor Family Reference Manual*, Section 17.4, “1x/4x LP-Serial Signal Descriptions,” for serial RapidIO interface width and frequency details.

4.7 Other Input Clocks

For information on the input clocks of other functional blocks of the platform see the specific section of this document.

7 DUART

This section describes the DC and AC electrical specifications for the DUART interface of the device.

7.1 DUART DC Electrical Characteristics

This table provides the DC electrical characteristics for the DUART interface.

Table 20. DUART DC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
High-level input voltage	V_{IH}	2	OV_{DD} + 0.3	V
Low-level input voltage	V_{IL}	–0.3	0.8	V
Input current (V_{IN}[1] = 0 V or V_{IN} = V_{DD})	I_{IN}	—	±5	μA
High-level output voltage (OV_{DD} = min, I_{OH} = –2 mA)	V_{OH}	2.4	—	V
Low-level output voltage (OV_{DD} = min, I_{OL} = 2 mA)	V_{OL}	—	0.4	V

Note:
1. Note that the symbol V_{IN}, in this case, represents the OV_{IN} symbol referenced in Table 1 and Table 2.

7.2 DUART AC Electrical Specifications

This table provides the AC timing parameters for the DUART interface.

Table 21. DUART AC Timing Specifications

Parameter	Value	Unit	Notes
Minimum baud rate	f_{CCB}/1,048,576	baud	1, 2
Maximum baud rate	f_{CCB}/16	baud	1, 2, 3
Oversample rate	16	—	1, 4

Notes:
1. Guaranteed by design.
2. f_{CCB} refers to the internal platform clock.
3. Actual attainable baud rate is limited by the latency of interrupt processing.
4. The middle of a start bit is detected as the 8^{th} sampled 0 after the 1-to-0 transition of the start bit. Subsequent bit values are sampled each 16^{th} sample.

Figure 13 shows the MII receive AC timing diagram.

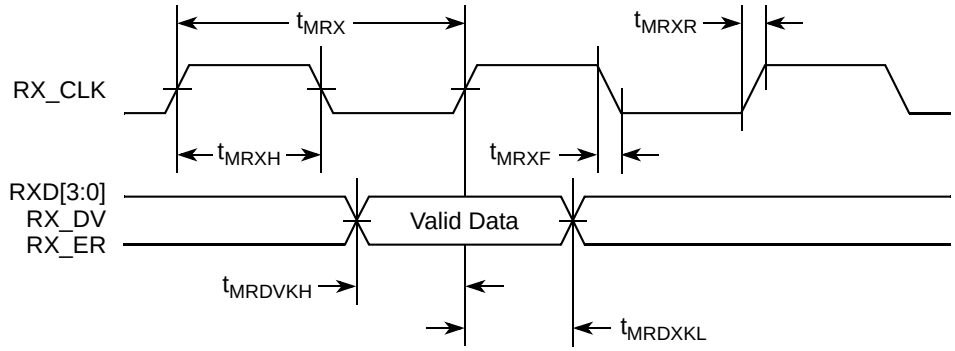


Figure 13. MII Receive AC Timing Diagram

8.2.4 TBI AC Timing Specifications

This section describes the TBI transmit and receive AC timing specifications.

8.2.4.1 TBI Transmit AC Timing Specifications

This table provides the TBI transmit AC timing specifications.

Table 30. TBI Transmit AC Timing Specifications

Parameter/Condition	Symbol[1]	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
TCG[9:0] setup time GTX_CLK going high	t_{TTKHDV}	2.0	—	—	ns
TCG[9:0] hold time from GTX_CLK going high	t_{TTKHDX}	1.0	—	—	ns
GTX_CLK rise (20%–80%)	t_{TTXR}[2]	—	—	1.0	ns
GTX_CLK fall time (80%–20%)	t_{TTXF}[2]	—	—	1.0	ns

Notes:

1. The symbols used for timing specifications follow the pattern of $t_{\text{(first two letters of functional block)(signal)(state)(reference)(state)}}$ for inputs and $t_{\text{(first two letters of functional block)(reference)(state)(signal)(state)}}$ for outputs. For example, t_{TTKHDV} symbolizes the TBI transmit timing (TT) with respect to the time from t_{TTX} (K) going high (H) until the referenced data signals (D) reach the valid state (V) or setup time. Also, t_{TTKHDX} symbolizes the TBI transmit timing (TT) with respect to the time from t_{TTX} (K) going high (H) until the referenced data signals (D) reach the invalid state (X) or hold time. Note that, in general, the clock reference symbol representation is based on three letters representing the clock of a particular functional. For example, the subscript of t_{TTX} represents the TBI (T) transmit (TX) clock. For rise and fall times, the latter convention is used with the appropriate letter: R (rise) or F (fall).
2. Guaranteed by design.

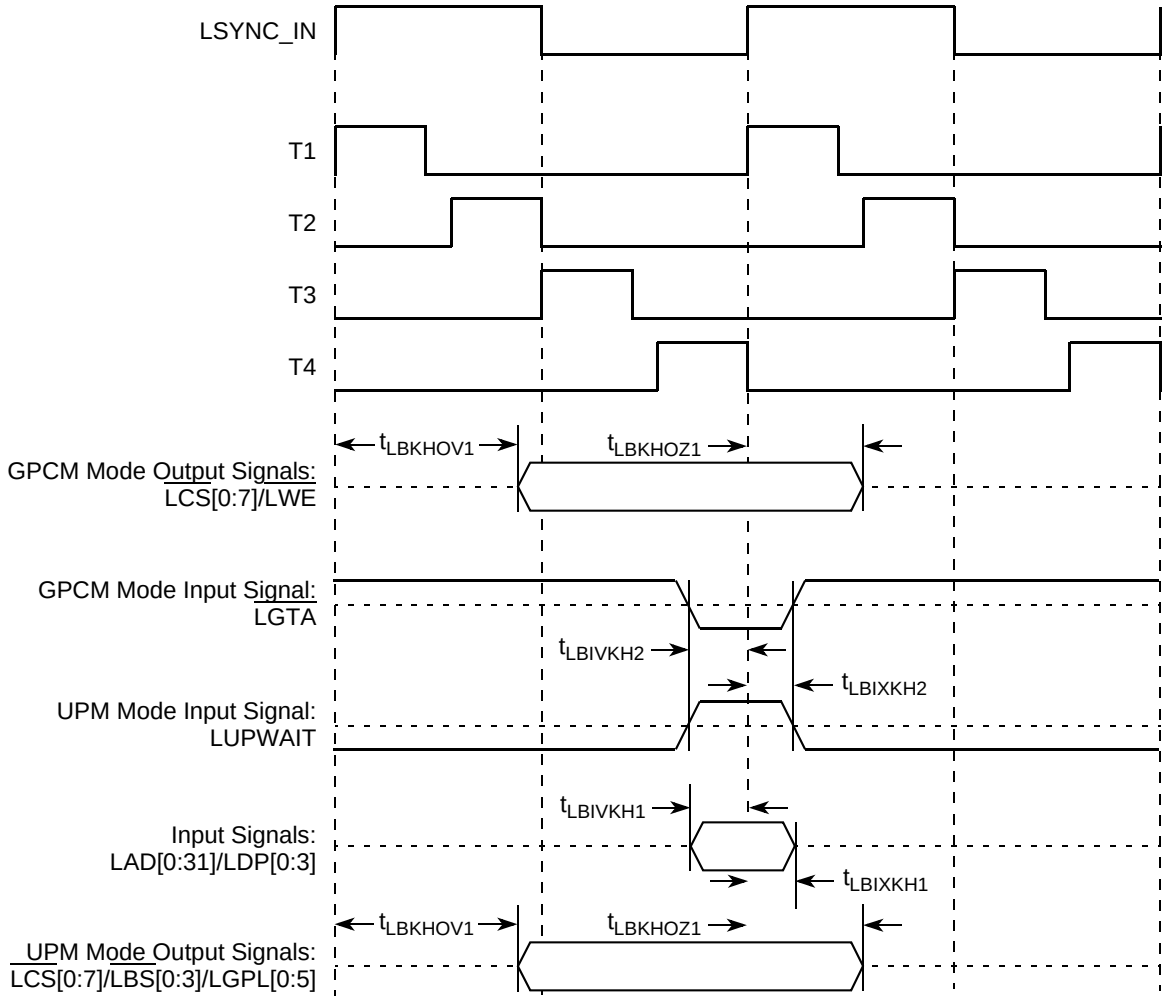


Figure 27. Local Bus Signals, GPCM/UPM Signals for LCCR[CLKDIV] = 8 or 16 (PLL Enabled)

13 I²C

This section describes the DC and AC electrical characteristics for the I²C interfaces of the device.

13.1 I²C DC Electrical Characteristics

This table provides the DC electrical characteristics for the I²C interfaces.

Table 45. I²C DC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
Input high voltage level	V_{IH}	$0.7 \times OV_{DD}$	$OV_{DD} + 0.3$	V	—
Input low voltage level	V_{IL}	–0.3	$0.3 \times OV_{DD}$	V	—
Low level output voltage	V_{OL}	0	$0.2 \times OV_{DD}$	V	1
Pulse width of spikes which must be suppressed by the input filter	t_{I2KHKL}	0	50	ns	2
Input current each I/O pin (input voltage is between $0.1 \times OV_{DD}$ and $0.9 \times OV_{DD}$(max)	I_I	–10	10	μA	3
Capacitance for each I/O pin	C_I	—	10	pF	—

Notes:

1. Output voltage (open drain or open collector) condition = 3 mA sink current.
2. See the *MPC8548E PowerQUICC™ III Integrated Processor Family Reference Manual*, for information on the digital filter used.
3. I/O pins obstruct the SDA and SCL lines if OV_{DD} is switched off.

13.2 I²C AC Electrical Specifications

This table provides the AC timing parameters for the I²C interfaces.

Table 46. I²C AC Electrical Specifications

Parameter	Symbol[1]	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
SCL clock frequency	f_{I2C}	0	400	kHz	—
Low period of the SCL clock	t_{I2CL}	1.3	—	μs	4
High period of the SCL clock	t_{I2CH}	0.6	—	μs	4
Setup time for a repeated START condition	t_{I2SVKH}	0.6	—	μs	4
Hold time (repeated) START condition (after this period, the first clock pulse is generated)	t_{I2SXKL}	0.6	—	μs	4
Data setup time	t_{I2DVKH}	100	—	ns	4
Data input hold time: CBUS compatible masters I²C bus devices	t_{I2DXKL}	 — 0	 — —	μs	2
Data output delay time:	t_{I2OVKL}	—	0.9	—	3
Set-up time for STOP condition	t_{I2PVKH}	0.6	—	μs	—
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	t_{I2KHDX}	1.3	—	μs	—

This table provides the PCI AC timing specifications at 66 MHz.

Table 52. PCI AC Timing Specifications at 66 MHz

Parameter	Symbol[1]	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
CLK to output valid	t_{PCKHOV}	—	6.0	ns	2, 3
Output hold from CLK	t_{PCKHOX}	2.0	—	ns	2, 10
CLK to output high impedance	t_{PCKHOZ}	—	14	ns	2, 4, 11
Input setup to CLK	t_{PCIVKH}	3.0	—	ns	2, 5, 10
Input hold from CLK	t_{PCIXKH}	0	—	ns	2, 5, 10
$\overline{\text{REQ64}}$ to $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ [9] setup time	t_{PCRVRH}	$10 \times t_{SYS}$	—	clocks	6, 7, 11
$\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ to $\overline{\text{REQ64}}$ hold time	t_{PCRHRX}	0	50	ns	7, 11
$\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ high to first $\overline{\text{FRAME}}$ assertion	t_{PCRHFV}	10	—	clocks	8, 11

Notes:

1. The symbols used for timing specifications follow the pattern of $t_{\text{(first two letters of functional block)(signal)(state)(reference)(state)}}$ for inputs and $t_{\text{(first two letters of functional block)(reference)(state)(signal)(state)}}$ for outputs. For example, t_{PCIVKH} symbolizes PCI/PCI-X timing (PC) with respect to the time the input signals (I) reach the valid state (V) relative to the SYSCLK clock, t_{SYS}, reference (K) going to the high (H) state or setup time. Also, t_{PCRHFV} symbolizes PCI/PCI-X timing (PC) with respect to the time hard reset (R) went high (H) relative to the frame signal (F) going to the valid (V) state.
2. See the timing measurement conditions in the *PCI 2.2 Local Bus Specifications*.
3. All PCI signals are measured from $OV_{DD}/2$ of the rising edge of SYSCLK or PCI_CLK*n* to $0.4 \times OV_{DD}$ of the signal in question for 3.3-V PCI signaling levels.
4. For purposes of active/float timing measurements, the Hi-Z or off state is defined to be when the total current delivered through the component pin is less than or equal to the leakage current specification.
5. Input timings are measured at the pin.
6. The timing parameter t_{SYS} indicates the minimum and maximum CLK cycle times for the various specified frequencies. The system clock period must be kept within the minimum and maximum defined ranges. For values see Section 20, “Clocking.”
7. The setup and hold time is with respect to the rising edge of $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$.
8. The timing parameter t_{PCRHFV} is a minimum of 10 clocks rather than the minimum of 5 clocks in the *PCI 2.2 Local Bus Specifications*.
9. The reset assertion timing requirement for $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ is 100 μs.
10. Guaranteed by characterization.
11. Guaranteed by design.

Figure 35 provides the AC test load for PCI and PCI-X.

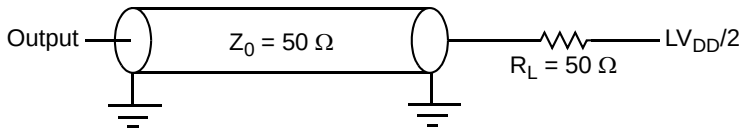


Figure 35. PCI/PCI-X AC Test Load

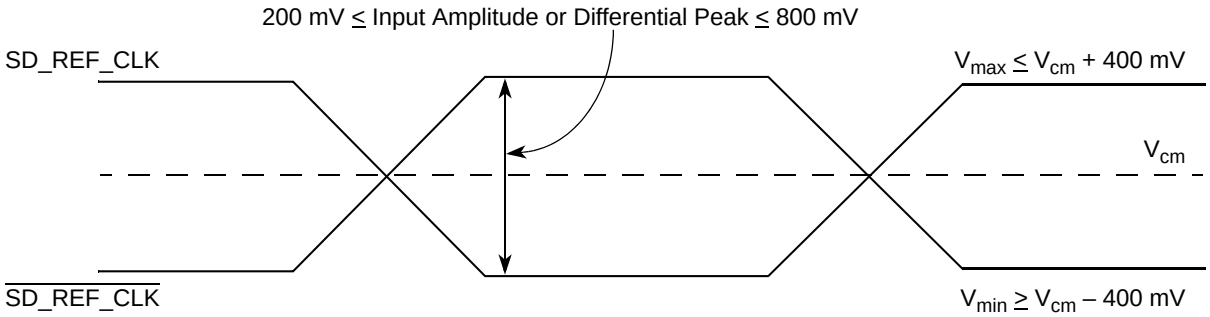


Figure 41. Differential Reference Clock Input DC Requirements (External AC-Coupled)

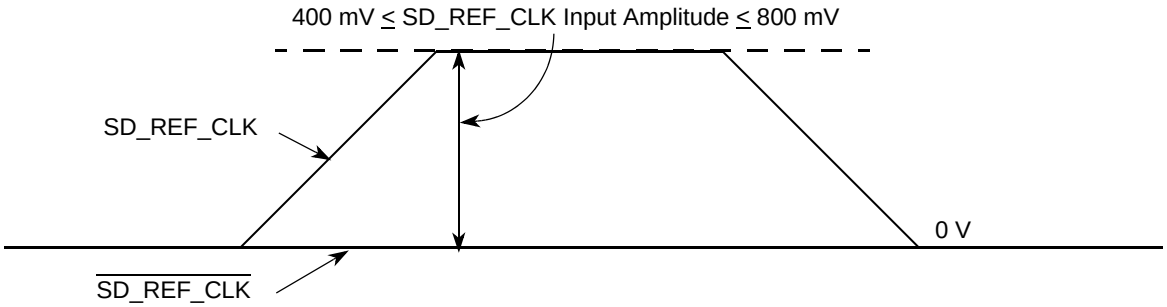


Figure 42. Single-Ended Reference Clock Input DC Requirements

16.2.3 Interfacing with Other Differential Signaling Levels

- With on-chip termination to SGND_SRDSn (xcorevss), the differential reference clocks inputs are HCSL (high-speed current steering logic) compatible DC-coupled.
- Many other low voltage differential type outputs like LVDS (low voltage differential signaling) can be used but may need to be AC-coupled due to the limited common mode input range allowed (100 to 400 mV) for DC-coupled connection.
- LVPECL outputs can produce signal with too large amplitude and may need to be DC-biased at clock driver output first, then followed with series attenuation resistor to reduce the amplitude, in addition to AC-coupling.

NOTE

Figure 43 through Figure 46 below are for conceptual reference only. Due to the fact that clock driver chip's internal structure, output impedance, and termination requirements are different between various clock driver chip manufacturers, it is very possible that the clock circuit reference designs provided by clock driver chip vendor are different from what is shown below. They might also vary from one vendor to the other. Therefore, Freescale Semiconductor can neither provide the optimal clock driver reference circuits, nor guarantee the correctness of the following clock driver connection reference circuits. The system designer is recommended to contact the selected clock driver chip vendor for the optimal reference circuits with the SerDes reference clock receiver requirement provided in this document.

16.2.4 AC Requirements for SerDes Reference Clocks

The clock driver selected must provide a high quality reference clock with low phase noise and cycle-to-cycle jitter. Phase noise less than 100 kHz can be tracked by the PLL and data recovery loops and is less of a problem. Phase noise above 15 MHz is filtered by the PLL. The most problematic phase noise occurs in the 1–15 MHz range. The source impedance of the clock driver must be 50 Ω to match the transmission line and reduce reflections which are a source of noise to the system.

The detailed AC requirements of the SerDes reference clocks are defined by each interface protocol based on application usage. See the following sections for detailed information:

- Section 17.2, “AC Requirements for PCI Express SerDes Clocks”
- Section 18.2, “AC Requirements for Serial RapidIO SD_REF_CLK and SD_REF_CLK”

16.2.4.1 Spread Spectrum Clock

SD_REF_CLK/$\overline{\text{SD\_REF\_CLK}}$ are designed to work with a spread spectrum clock (+0% to –0.5% spreading at 30–33 kHz rate is allowed), assuming both ends have same reference clock. For better results, a source without significant unintended modulation must be used.

16.3 SerDes Transmitter and Receiver Reference Circuits

Figure 47 shows the reference circuits for SerDes data lane’s transmitter and receiver.

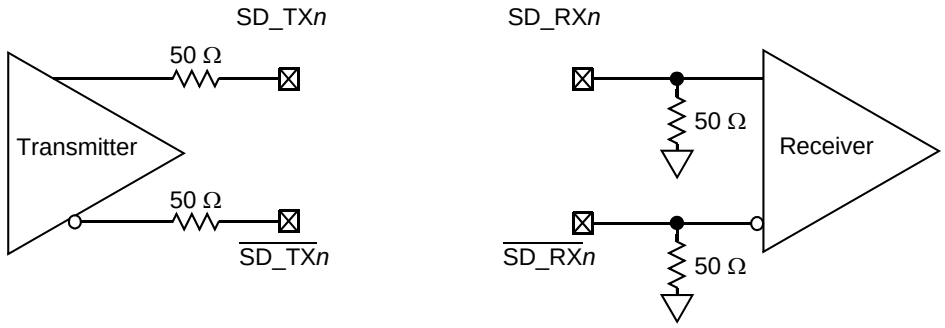


Figure 47. SerDes Transmitter and Receiver Reference Circuits

The DC and AC specification of SerDes data lanes are defined in each interface protocol section below (PCI Express, Serial Rapid IO, or SGMII) in this document based on the application usage:

- Section 17, “PCI Express”
- Section 18, “Serial RapidIO”

Note that external an AC coupling capacitor is required for the above three serial transmission protocols with the capacitor value defined in the specification of each protocol section.

Table 57. Differential Receiver (RX) Input Specifications (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Nom	Max	Unit	Comments
$V_{RX-CM-ACp}$	AC peak common mode input voltage	—	—	150	mV	$V_{RX-CM-ACp} = \lvert V_{RXD+} - V_{RXD-}\rvert/2 + V_{RX-CM-DC}$ $V_{RX-CM-DC} = DC_{(avg)}$ of $\lvert V_{RX-D+} + V_{RX-D-}\rvert \div 2$. See Note 2.
$RL_{RX-DIFF}$	Differential return loss	15	—	—	dB	Measured over 50 MHz to 1.25 GHz with the D+ and D– lines biased at +300 mV and –300 mV, respectively. See Note 4.
RL_{RX-CM}	Common mode return loss	6	—	—	dB	Measured over 50 MHz to 1.25 GHz with the D+ and D– lines biased at 0 V. See Note 4.
$Z_{RX-DIFF-DC}$	DC differential input impedance	80	100	120	Ω	RX DC differential mode impedance. See Note 5.
Z_{RX-DC}	DC input impedance	40	50	60	Ω	Required RX D+ as well as D– DC impedance (50 ± 20% tolerance). See Notes 2 and 5.
$Z_{RX-HIGH-IMP-DC}$	Powered down DC input impedance	200 k	—	—	Ω	Required RX D+ as well as D– DC impedance when the receiver terminations do not have power. See Note 6.
$V_{RX-IDLE-DET-DIFFp-p}$	Electrical idle detect threshold	65	—	175	mV	$V_{RX-IDLE-DET-DIFFp-p} = 2 \times \lvert V_{RX-D+} - V_{RX-D-}\rvert$. Measured at the package pins of the receiver
$T_{RX-IDLE-DET-DIFF-ENTERTIME}$	Unexpected electrical idle enter detect threshold integration time	—	—	10	ms	An unexpected electrical idle ($V_{RX-DIFFp-p} < V_{RX-IDLE-DET-DIFFp-p}$) must be recognized no longer than $T_{RX-IDLE-DET-DIFF-ENTERING}$ to signal an unexpected idle condition.

19 Package Description

This section details package parameters, pin assignments, and dimensions.

19.1 Package Parameters

The package parameters for both the HiCTE FC-CBGA and FC-PBGA are provided in Table 70.

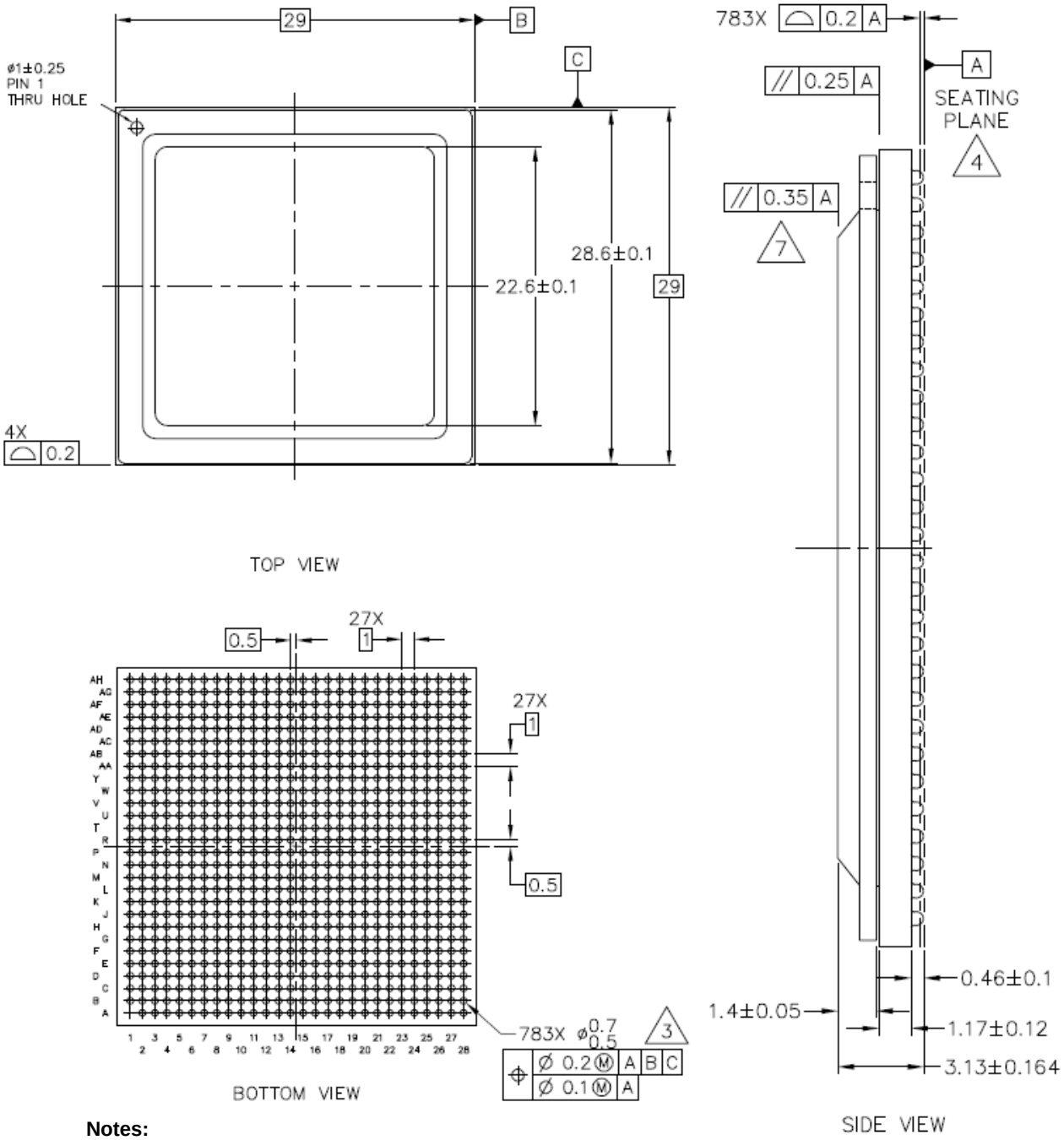
Table 70. Package Parameters

Parameter	CBGA[1]	PBGA[2]
Package outline	29 mm × 29 mm	29 mm × 29 mm
Interconnects	783	783
Ball pitch	1 mm	1 mm
Ball diameter (typical)	0.6 mm	0.6 mm
Solder ball	63% Sn 37% Pb 0% Ag	63% Sn 37% Pb 0% Ag
Solder ball (lead-free)	95% Sn 4.5% Ag 0.5% Cu	96.5% Sn 3.5% Ag

Notes:
1. The HiCTE FC-CBGA package is available on only Version 2.0 of the device.
2. The FC-PBGA package is available on only versions 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, and 3.0 of the device.

Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
3. Maximum solder ball diameter measured parallel to datum A.
4. Datum A, the seating plane, is determined by the spherical crowns of the solder balls.
5. Parallelism measurement shall exclude any effect of mark on top surface of package.
6. All dimensions are symmetric across the package center lines unless dimensioned otherwise.



Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
3. Maximum solder ball diameter measured parallel to datum A.
4. Datum A, the seating plane, is determined by the spherical crowns of the solder balls.
5. Capacitors may not be present on all devices.
6. Caution must be taken not to short capacitors or exposed metal capacitor pads on package top.
7. Parallelism measurement shall exclude any effect of mark on top surface of package.
8. All dimensions are symmetric across the package center lines unless dimensioned otherwise.

Figure 56. Mechanical Dimensions and Bottom Surface Nomenclature of the FC-PBGA with Stamped Lid

19.3 Pinout Listings

NOTE

The DMA_DACK[0:1] and TEST_SEL/TEST_SEL pins must be set to a proper state during POR configuration. See the pinlist table of the individual device for more details.

For MPC8548/47/45, GPIOs are still available on PCI1_AD[63:32]/PC2_AD[31:0] pins if they are not used for PCI functionality.

For MPC8545/43, eTSEC does not support 16 bit FIFO mode.

Table 71 provides the pinout listing for the MPC8548E 783 FC-PBGA package.

Table 71. MPC8548E Pinout Listing

Signal	Package Pin Number	Pin Type	Power Supply	Notes
PCI1 and PCI2 (One 64-Bit or Two 32-Bit)				
PCI1_AD[63:32]/PCI2_AD[31:0]	AB14, AC15, AA15, Y16, W16, AB16, AC16, AA16, AE17, AA18, W18, AC17, AD16, AE16, Y17, AC18, AB18, AA19, AB19, AB21, AA20, AC20, AB20, AB22, AC22, AD21, AB23, AF23, AD23, AE23, AC23, AC24	I/O	OV_{DD}	17
PCI1_AD[31:0]	AH6, AE7, AF7, AG7, AH7, AF8, AH8, AE9, AH9, AC10, AB10, AD10, AG10, AA10, AH10, AA11, AB12, AE12, AG12, AH12, AB13, AA12, AC13, AE13, Y14, W13, AG13, V14, AH13, AC14, Y15, AB15	I/O	OV_{DD}	17
PCI1_C_BE[7:4]/PCI2_C_BE[3:0]	AF15, AD14, AE15, AD15	I/O	OV_{DD}	17
PCI1_C_BE[3:0]	AF9, AD11, Y12, Y13	I/O	OV_{DD}	17
PCI1_PAR64/PCI2_PAR	W15	I/O	OV_{DD}	
PCI1_GNT[4:1]	AG6, AE6, AF5, AH5	O	OV_{DD}	5, 9, 35
PCI1_GNT0	AG5	I/O	OV_{DD}	—
PCI1_IRDY	AF11	I/O	OV_{DD}	2
PCI1_PAR	AD12	I/O	OV_{DD}	—
PCI1_PERR	AC12	I/O	OV_{DD}	2
PCI1_SERR	V13	I/O	OV_{DD}	2, 4
PCI1_STOP	W12	I/O	OV_{DD}	2
PCI1_TRDY	AG11	I/O	OV_{DD}	2

Table 71. MPC8548E Pinout Listing (continued)

Signal	Package Pin Number	Pin Type	Power Supply	Notes
$\overline{\text{MWE}}$	E7	O	GV_{DD}	—
$\overline{\text{MCAS}}$	H7	O	GV_{DD}	—
$\overline{\text{MRAS}}$	L8	O	GV_{DD}	—
MCKE[0:3]	F10, C10, J11, H11	O	GV_{DD}	11
$\overline{\text{MCS}}$[0:3]	K8, J8, G8, F8	O	GV_{DD}	—
MCK[0:5]	H9, B15, G2, M9, A14, F1	O	GV_{DD}	—
$\overline{\text{MCK}}$[0:5]	J9, A15, G1, L9, B14, F2	O	GV_{DD}	—
MODT[0:3]	E6, K6, L7, M7	O	GV_{DD}	—
MDIC[0:1]	A19, B19	I/O	GV_{DD}	36
Local Bus Controller Interface				
LAD[0:31]	E27, B20, H19, F25, A20, C19, E28, J23, A25, K22, B28, D27, D19, J22, K20, D28, D25, B25, E22, F22, F21, C25, C22, B23, F20, A23, A22, E19, A21, D21, F19, B21	I/O	BV_{DD}	—
LDP[0:3]	K21, C28, B26, B22	I/O	BV_{DD}	—
LA[27]	H21	O	BV_{DD}	5, 9
LA[28:31]	H20, A27, D26, A28	O	BV_{DD}	5, 7, 9
$\overline{\text{LCS}}$[0:4]	J25, C20, J24, G26, A26	O	BV_{DD}	
$\overline{\text{LCS5}}$/$\overline{\text{DMA\_DREQ2}}$	D23	I/O	BV_{DD}	1
$\overline{\text{LCS6}}$/$\overline{\text{DMA\_DACK2}}$	G20	O	BV_{DD}	1
$\overline{\text{LCS7}}$/$\overline{\text{DMA\_DDONE2}}$	E21	O	BV_{DD}	1
$\overline{\text{LWE0}}$/$\overline{\text{LBS0}}$/LSDDQM[0]	G25	O	BV_{DD}	5, 9
$\overline{\text{LWE1}}$/$\overline{\text{LBS1}}$/LSDDQM[1]	C23	O	BV_{DD}	5, 9
$\overline{\text{LWE2}}$/$\overline{\text{LBS2}}$/LSDDQM[2]	J21	O	BV_{DD}	5, 9
$\overline{\text{LWE3}}$/$\overline{\text{LBS3}}$/LSDDQM[3]	A24	O	BV_{DD}	5, 9
LALE	H24	O	BV_{DD}	5, 8, 9
LBCTL	G27	O	BV_{DD}	5, 8, 9
LGPL0/LSDA10	F23	O	BV_{DD}	5, 9
LGPL1/$\overline{\text{LSDWE}}$	G22	O	BV_{DD}	5, 9
LGPL2/$\overline{\text{LOE}}$/$\overline{\text{LSDRAS}}$	B27	O	BV_{DD}	5, 8, 9
LGPL3/$\overline{\text{LSDCAS}}$	F24	O	BV_{DD}	5, 9
LGPL4/$\overline{\text{LGTA}}$/LUPWAIT/LPBSE	H23	I/O	BV_{DD}	—
LGPL5	E26	O	BV_{DD}	5, 9
LCKE	E24	O	BV_{DD}	—
LCLK[0:2]	E23, D24, H22	O	BV_{DD}	—

Table 71. MPC8548E Pinout Listing (continued)

Signal	Package Pin Number	Pin Type	Power Supply	Notes
Three-Speed Ethernet Controller (Gigabit Ethernet 2)				
TSEC2_RXD[7:0]	P2, R2, N1, N2, P3, M2, M1, N3	I	LV_{DD}	—
TSEC2_TXD[7:0]	N9, N10, P8, N7, R9, N5, R8, N6	O	LV_{DD}	5, 9, 33
TSEC2_COL	P1	I	LV_{DD}	—
TSEC2_CRS	R6	I/O	LV_{DD}	20
TSEC2_GTX_CLK	P6	O	LV_{DD}	
TSEC2_RX_CLK	N4	I	LV_{DD}	—
TSEC2_RX_DV	P5	I	LV_{DD}	—
TSEC2_RX_ER	R1	I	LV_{DD}	—
TSEC2_TX_CLK	P10	I	LV_{DD}	—
TSEC2_TX_EN	P7	O	LV_{DD}	30
TSEC2_TX_ER	R10	O	LV_{DD}	5, 9, 33
Three-Speed Ethernet Controller (Gigabit Ethernet 3)				
TSEC3_TXD[3:0]	V8, W10, Y10, W7	O	TV_{DD}	5, 9, 29
TSEC3_RXD[3:0]	Y1, W3, W5, W4	I	TV_{DD}	—
TSEC3_GTX_CLK	W8	O	TV_{DD}	—
TSEC3_RX_CLK	W2	I	TV_{DD}	—
TSEC3_RX_DV	W1	I	TV_{DD}	—
TSEC3_RX_ER	Y2	I	TV_{DD}	—
TSEC3_TX_CLK	V10	I	TV_{DD}	—
TSEC3_TX_EN	V9	O	TV_{DD}	30
Three-Speed Ethernet Controller (Gigabit Ethernet 4)				
TSEC4_TXD[3:0]/TSEC3_TXD[7:4]	AB8, Y7, AA7, Y8	O	TV_{DD}	1, 5, 9, 29
TSEC4_RXD[3:0]/TSEC3_RXD[7:4]	AA1, Y3, AA2, AA4	I	TV_{DD}	1
TSEC4_GTX_CLK	AA5	O	TV_{DD}	—
TSEC4_RX_CLK/TSEC3_COL	Y5	I	TV_{DD}	1
TSEC4_RX_DV/TSEC3_CRS	AA3	I/O	TV_{DD}	1, 31
TSEC4_TX_EN/TSEC3_TX_ER	AB6	O	TV_{DD}	1, 30
DUART				
$\overline{\text{UART\_CTS}}$[0:1]	AB3, AC5	I	OV_{DD}	—
$\overline{\text{UART\_RTS}}$[0:1]	AC6, AD7	O	OV_{DD}	—
UART_SIN[0:1]	AB5, AC7	I	OV_{DD}	—
UART_SOUT[0:1]	AB7, AD8	O	OV_{DD}	—

Table 71. MPC8548E Pinout Listing (continued)

Signal	Package Pin Number	Pin Type	Power Supply	Notes
Clock				
RTC	AF16	I	OV_{DD}	—
SYSCLK	AH17	I	OV_{DD}	—
JTAG				
TCK	AG28	I	OV_{DD}	—
TDI	AH28	I	OV_{DD}	12
TDO	AF28	O	OV_{DD}	—
TMS	AH27	I	OV_{DD}	12
$\overline{\text{TRST}}$	AH23	I	OV_{DD}	12
DFT				
L1_TSTCLK	AC25	I	OV_{DD}	25
L2_TSTCLK	AE22	I	OV_{DD}	25
$\overline{\text{LSSD\_MODE}}$	AH20	I	OV_{DD}	25
$\overline{\text{TEST\_SEL}}$	AH14	I	OV_{DD}	25
Thermal Management				
THERM0	AG1	—	—	14
THERM1	AH1	—	—	14
Power Management				
ASLEEP	AH18	O	OV_{DD}	9, 19, 29
Power and Ground Signals				
GND	A11, B7, B24, C1, C3, C5, C12, C15, C26, D8, D11, D16, D20, D22, E1, E5, E9, E12, E15, E17, F4, F26, G12, G15, G18, G21, G24, H2, H6, H8, H28, J4, J12, J15, J17, J27, K7, K9, K11, K27, L3, L5, L12, L16, N11, N13, N15, N17, N19, P4, P9, P12, P14, P16, P18, R11, R13, R15, R17, R19, T4, T12, T14, T16, T18, U8, U11, U13, U15, U17, U19, V4, V12, V18, W6, W19, Y4, Y9, Y11, Y19, AA6, AA14, AA17, AA22, AA23, AB4, AC2, AC11, AC19, AC26, AD5, AD9, AD22, AE3, AE14, AF6, AF10, AF13, AG8, AG27, K28, L24, L26, N24, N27, P25, R28, T24, T26, U24, V25, W28, Y24, Y26, AA24, AA27, AB25, AC28, L21, L23, N22, P20, R23, T21, U22, V20, W23, Y21, U27	—	—	—
OV_{DD}	V16, W11, W14, Y18, AA13, AA21, AB11, AB17, AB24, AC4, AC9, AC21, AD6, AD13, AD17, AD19, AE10, AE8, AE24, AF4, AF12, AF22, AF27, AG26	Power for PCI and other standards (3.3 V)	OV_{DD}	—

Table 72 provides the pin-out listing for the MPC8547E 783 FC-PBGA package.

NOTE

All note references in the following table use the same numbers as those for Table 71. See Table 71 for the meanings of these notes.

Table 72. MPC8547E Pinout Listing

Signal	Package Pin Number	Pin Type	Power Supply	Notes
PCI1 (One 64-Bit or One 32-Bit)				
PCI1_AD[63:32]	AB14, AC15, AA15, Y16, W16, AB16, AC16, AA16, AE17, AA18, W18, AC17, AD16, AE16, Y17, AC18, AB18, AA19, AB19, AB21, AA20, AC20, AB20, AB22, AC22, AD21, AB23, AF23, AD23, AE23, AC23, AC24	I/O	OV_{DD}	17
PCI1_AD[31:0]	AH6, AE7, AF7, AG7, AH7, AF8, AH8, AE9, AH9, AC10, AB10, AD10, AG10, AA10, AH10, AA11, AB12, AE12, AG12, AH12, AB13, AA12, AC13, AE13, Y14, W13, AG13, V14, AH13, AC14, Y15, AB15	I/O	OV_{DD}	17
PCI1_C_$\overline{BE}$[7:4]	AF15, AD14, AE15, AD15	I/O	OV_{DD}	17
PCI1_C_$\overline{BE}$[3:0]	AF9, AD11, Y12, Y13	I/O	OV_{DD}	17
PCI1_PAR64	W15	I/O	OV_{DD}	—
$\overline{PCI1\_GNT}$[4:1]	AG6, AE6, AF5, AH5	O	OV_{DD}	5, 9, 35
$\overline{PCI1\_GNT0}$	AG5	I/O	OV_{DD}	—
$\overline{PCI1\_IRDY}$	AF11	I/O	OV_{DD}	2
PCI1_PAR	AD12	I/O	OV_{DD}	—
$\overline{PCI1\_PERR}$	AC12	I/O	OV_{DD}	2
$\overline{PCI1\_SERR}$	V13	I/O	OV_{DD}	2, 4
$\overline{PCI1\_STOP}$	W12	I/O	OV_{DD}	2
$\overline{PCI1\_TRDY}$	AG11	I/O	OV_{DD}	2
$\overline{PCI1\_REQ}$[4:1]	AH2, AG4, AG3, AH4	I	OV_{DD}	—
$\overline{PCI1\_REQ0}$	AH3	I/O	OV_{DD}	—
PCI1_CLK	AH26	I	OV_{DD}	39
$\overline{PCI1\_DEVSEL}$	AH11	I/O	OV_{DD}	2
$\overline{PCI1\_FRAME}$	AE11	I/O	OV_{DD}	2
PCI1_IDSEL	AG9	I	OV_{DD}	—
$\overline{PCI1\_REQ64}$	AF14	I/O	OV_{DD}	2, 5,10
$\overline{PCI1\_ACK64}$	V15	I/O	OV_{DD}	2
Reserved	AE28	—	—	2
Reserved	AD26	—	—	2
Reserved	AD25	—	—	2

Table 74. MPC8543E Pinout Listing (continued)

Signal	Package Pin Number	Pin Type	Power Supply	Notes
JTAG				
TCK	AG28	I	OV_{DD}	—
TDI	AH28	I	OV_{DD}	12
TDO	AF28	O	OV_{DD}	—
TMS	AH27	I	OV_{DD}	12
$\overline{\text{TRST}}$	AH23	I	OV_{DD}	12
DFT				
L1_TSTCLK	AC25	I	OV_{DD}	25
L2_TSTCLK	AE22	I	OV_{DD}	25
$\overline{\text{LSSD\_MODE}}$	AH20	I	OV_{DD}	25
TEST_SEL	AH14	I	OV_{DD}	109
Thermal Management				
THERM0	AG1	—	—	14
THERM1	AH1	—	—	14
Power Management				
ASLEEP	AH18	O	OV_{DD}	9, 19, 29
Power and Ground Signals				
GND	A11, B7, B24, C1, C3, C5, C12, C15, C26, D8, D11, D16, D20, D22, E1, E5, E9, E12, E15, E17, F4, F26, G12, G15, G18, G21, G24, H2, H6, H8, H28, J4, J12, J15, J17, J27, K7, K9, K11, K27, L3, L5, L12, L16, N11, N13, N15, N17, N19, P4, P9, P12, P14, P16, P18, R11, R13, R15, R17, R19, T4, T12, T14, T16, T18, U8, U11, U13, U15, U17, U19, V4, V12, V18, W6, W19, Y4, Y9, Y11, Y19, AA6, AA14, AA17, AA22, AA23, AB4, AC2, AC11, AC19, AC26, AD5, AD9, AD22, AE3, AE14, AF6, AF10, AF13, AG8, AG27, K28, L24, L26, N24, N27, P25, R28, T24, T26, U24, V25, W28, Y24, Y26, AA24, AA27, AB25, AC28, L21, L23, N22, P20, R23, T21, U22, V20, W23, Y21, U27	—	—	—
OV_{DD}	V16, W11, W14, Y18, AA13, AA21, AB11, AB17, AB24, AC4, AC9, AC21, AD6, AD13, AD17, AD19, AE10, AE8, AE24, AF4, AF12, AF22, AF27, AG26	Power for PCI and other standards (3.3 V)	OV_{DD}	—
LV_{DD}	N8, R7, T9, U6	Power for TSEC1 and TSEC2 (2.5 V, 3.3 V)	LV_{DD}	—

as shown in Figure 63. If this is not possible, the isolation resistor allows future access to $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ in case a JTAG interface may need to be wired onto the system in future debug situations.

- No pull-up/pull-down is required for TDI, TMS, TDO, or TCK.

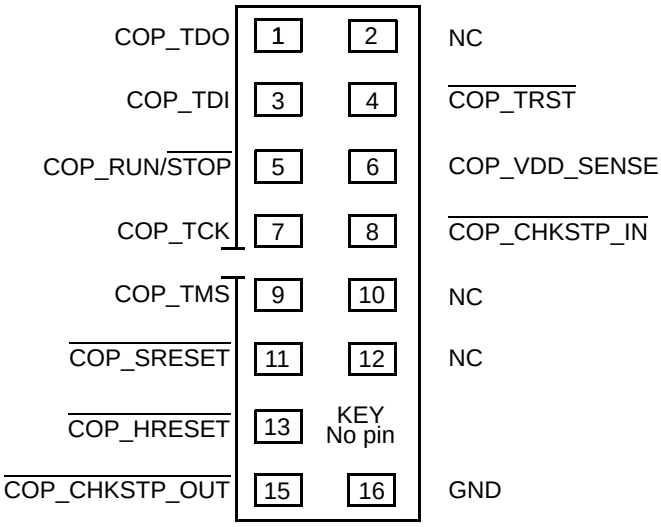


Figure 62. COP Connector Physical Pinout