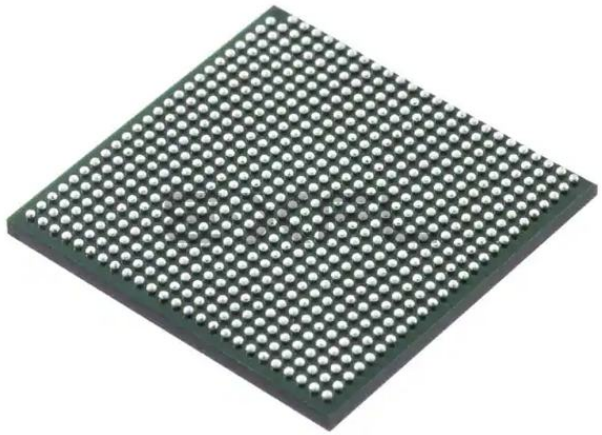

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Understanding Embedded - Microprocessors

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	ARM® Cortex®-A9
Number of Cores/Bus Width	2 Core, 32-Bit
Speed	852MHz
Co-Processors/DSP	Multimedia; NEON™ SIMD
RAM Controllers	LPDDR2, LVDDR3, DDR3
Graphics Acceleration	Yes
Display & Interface Controllers	Keypad, LCD
Ethernet	10/100/1000Mbps (1)
SATA	SATA 3Gbps (1)
USB	USB 2.0 + PHY (4)
Voltage - I/O	1.8V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.3V
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TJ)
Security Features	ARM TZ, Boot Security, Cryptography, RTIC, Secure Fusebox, Secure JTAG, Secure Memory, Secure RTC, Tamper Detection
Package / Case	624-FBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	624-FCBGA (21x21)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/mcimx6d4avt08aer

Table 2. i.MX 6Dual/6Quad Modules List (continued)

Block Mnemonic	Block Name	Subsystem	Brief Description
GPU2Dv2	Graphics Processing Unit-2D, ver. 2	Multimedia Peripherals	The GPU2Dv2 provides hardware acceleration for 2D graphics algorithms, such as Bit BLT, stretch BLT, and many other 2D functions.
GPU3Dv4	Graphics Processing Unit-3D, ver. 4	Multimedia Peripherals	The GPU2Dv4 provides hardware acceleration for 3D graphics algorithms with sufficient processor power to run desktop quality interactive graphics applications on displays up to HD1080 resolution. The GPU3D provides OpenGL ES 2.0, including extensions, OpenGL ES 1.1, and OpenVG 1.1
GPUVGv2	Vector Graphics Processing Unit, ver. 2	Multimedia Peripherals	OpenVG graphics accelerator provides OpenVG 1.1 support as well as other accelerations, including Real-time hardware curve tesselation of lines, quadratic and cubic Bezier curves, 16x Line Anti-aliasing, and various Vector Drawing functions.
HDMI Tx	HDMI Tx interface	Multimedia Peripherals	The HDMI module provides HDMI standard interface port to an HDMI 1.4 compliant display.
HSI	MIPI HSI interface	Connectivity Peripherals	The MIPI HSI provides a standard MIPI interface to the applications processor.
I^2C-1 I^2C-2 I^2C-3	I^2C Interface	Connectivity Peripherals	I^2C provide serial interface for external devices. Data rates of up to 400 kbps are supported.
IOMUXC	IOMUX Control	System Control Peripherals	This module enables flexible IO multiplexing. Each IO pad has default and several alternate functions. The alternate functions are software configurable.
IPUv3H-1 IPUv3H-2	Image Processing Unit, ver. 3H	Multimedia Peripherals	IPUv3H enables connectivity to displays and video sources, relevant processing and synchronization and control capabilities, allowing autonomous operation. The IPUv3H supports concurrent output to two display ports and concurrent input from two camera ports, through the following interfaces: • Parallel Interfaces for both display and camera • Single/dual channel LVDS display interface • HDMI transmitter • MIPI/DSI transmitter • MIPI/CSI-2 receiver The processing includes: • Image conversions: resizing, rotation, inversion, and color space conversion • A high-quality de-interlacing filter • Video/graphics combining • Image enhancement: color adjustment and gamut mapping, gamma correction, and contrast enhancement • Support for display backlight reduction
KPP	Key Pad Port	Connectivity Peripherals	KPP Supports 8 x 8 external key pad matrix. KPP features are: • Open drain design • Glitch suppression circuit design • Multiple keys detection • Standby key press detection

— At power up, an internal ring oscillator is used. After crystal oscillator is stable, the clock circuit switches over to the crystal oscillator automatically.
— Higher accuracy than ring oscillator.
— If no external crystal is present, then the ring oscillator is used.

The decision to choose a clock source should be based on real-time clock use and precision timeout.

4.1.5 Maximum Measured Supply Currents

Power consumption is highly dependent on the application. Estimating the maximum supply currents required for power supply design is difficult because the use case that requires maximum supply current is not a realistic use case.

To help illustrate the effect of the application on power consumption, data was collected while running industry standard benchmarks that are designed to be compute and graphic intensive. The results provided are intended to be used as guidelines for power supply design.

Description of test conditions:

- The Power Virus data shown in Table 8 represent a use case designed specifically to show the maximum current consumption possible for the ARM core complex. All cores are running at the defined maximum frequency and are limited to L1 cache accesses only to ensure no pipeline stalls. Although a valid condition, it would have a very limited, if any, practical use case, and be limited to an extremely low duty cycle unless the intention was to specifically cause the worst case power consumption.
- EEMBC CoreMark: Benchmark designed specifically for the purpose of measuring the performance of a CPU core. More information available at www.eembc.org/coremark. Note that this benchmark is designed as a core performance benchmark, not a power benchmark. This use case is provided as an example of power consumption that would be typical in a computationally-intensive application rather than the Power Virus.
- 3DMark Mobile 2011: Suite of benchmarks designed for the purpose of measuring graphics and overall system performance. More information available at www.rightware.com/benchmarks. Note that this benchmark is designed as a graphics performance benchmark, not a power benchmark. This use case is provided as an example of power consumption that would be typical in a very graphics-intensive application.
- Devices used for the tests were from the high current end of the expected process variation.

The NXP power management IC, MMPF0100xxxx, which is targeted for the i.MX 6 series processor family, supports the power consumption shown in Table 8, however a robust thermal design is required for the increased system power dissipation.

See the *i.MX 6Dual/6Quad Power Consumption Measurement Application Note* (AN4509) for more details on typical power consumption under various use case definitions.

- When the PCIE interface is not used, the PCIE_VP, PCIE_VPH, and PCIE_VPTX supplies should be grounded. The input and output supplies for rest of the ports (PCIE_REXT, PCIE_RX_N, PCIE_RX_P, PCIE_TX_N, and PCIE_TX_P) can remain unconnected. It is recommended not to turn the PCIE_VPH supply OFF while the PCIE_VP supply is ON, as it may lead to excessive power consumption. If boundary scan test is used, PCIE_VP, PCIE_VPH, and PCIE_VPTX must remain powered.

4.3 Integrated LDO Voltage Regulator Parameters

Various internal supplies can be powered ON from internal LDO voltage regulators. All the supply pins named *_CAP must be connected to external capacitors. The onboard LDOs are intended for internal use only and should not be used to power any external circuitry. See the i.MX 6Dual/6Quad reference manual (IMX6DQRM) for details on the power tree scheme recommended operation.

NOTE

The *_CAP signals should not be powered externally. These signals are intended for internal LDO or LDO bypass operation only.

4.3.1 Digital Regulators (LDO_ARM, LDO_PU, LDO_SOC)

There are three digital LDO regulators (“Digital”, because of the logic loads that they drive, not because of their construction). The advantages of the regulators are to reduce the input supply variation because of their input supply ripple rejection and their on die trimming. This translates into more voltage for the die producing higher operating frequencies. These regulators have three basic modes.

- Bypass. The regulation FET is switched fully on passing the external voltage, DCDC_LOW, to the load unaltered. The analog part of the regulator is powered down in this state, removing any loss other than the IR drop through the power grid and FET.
- Power Gate. The regulation FET is switched fully off limiting the current draw from the supply. The analog part of the regulator is powered down here limiting the power consumption.
- Analog regulation mode. The regulation FET is controlled such that the output voltage of the regulator equals the programmed target voltage. The target voltage is fully programmable in 25 mV steps.

Optionally LDO_SOC/VDD_SOC_CAP can be used to power the HDMI, PCIe, and SATA PHY's through external connections.

For additional information, see the i.MX 6Dual/6Quad reference manual (IMX6DQRM).

4.3.2 Regulators for Analog Modules

4.3.2.1 LDO_1P1 / NVCC_PLL_OUT

The LDO_1P1 regulator implements a programmable linear-regulator function from VDD_HIGH_IN (see Table 6 for minimum and maximum input requirements). Typical Programming Operating Range is 1.0 V to 1.2 V with the nominal default setting as 1.1 V. The LDO_1P1 supplies the 24 MHz oscillator, PLLs, and USB PHY. A programmable brown-out detector is included in the regulator that can be used by the

system to determine when the load capability of the regulator is being exceeded to take the necessary steps. Current-limiting can be enabled to allow for in-rush current requirements during start-up, if needed. Active-pull-down can also be enabled for systems requiring this feature.

For information on external capacitor requirements for this regulator, see the Hardware Development Guide for i.MX 6Quad, 6Dual, 6DualLite, 6Solo Families of Applications Processors (IMX6DQ6SDLHDG).

For additional information, see the i.MX 6Dual/6Quad reference manual (IMX6DQRM).

4.3.2.2 LDO_2P5

The LDO_2P5 module implements a programmable linear-regulator function from VDD_HIGH_IN (see Table 6 for min and max input requirements). Typical Programming Operating Range is 2.25 V to 2.75 V with the nominal default setting as 2.5 V. The LDO_2P5 supplies the SATA PHY, USB PHY, LVDS PHY, HDMI PHY, MIPI PHY, E-fuse module and PLLs. A programmable brown-out detector is included in the regulator that can be used by the system to determine when the load capability of the regulator is being exceeded, to take the necessary steps. Current-limiting can be enabled to allow for in-rush current requirements during start-up, if needed. Active-pull-down can also be enabled for systems requiring this feature. An alternate self-biased low-precision weak-regulator is included that can be enabled for applications needing to keep the output voltage alive during low-power modes where the main regulator driver and its associated global bandgap reference module are disabled. The output of the weak-regulator is not programmable and is a function of the input supply as well as the load current. Typically, with a 3 V input supply the weak-regulator output is 2.525 V and its output impedance is approximately 40 Ω.

For information on external capacitor requirements for this regulator, see the Hardware Development Guide for i.MX 6Quad, 6Dual, 6DualLite, 6Solo Families of Applications Processors (IMX6DQ6SDLHDG).

For additional information, see the i.MX 6Dual/6Quad reference manual (IMX6DQRM).

4.3.2.3 LDO_USB

The LDO_USB module implements a programmable linear-regulator function from the USB_OTG_VBUS and USB_H1_VBUS voltages (4.4 V–5.25 V) to produce a nominal 3.0 V output voltage. A programmable brown-out detector is included in the regulator that can be used by the system to determine when the load capability of the regulator is being exceeded, to take the necessary steps. This regulator has a built in power-mux that allows the user to select to run the regulator from either VBUS supply, when both are present. If only one of the VBUS voltages is present, then the regulator automatically selects this supply. Current limit is also included to help the system meet in-rush current targets. If no VBUS voltage is present, then the VBUSVALID threshold setting will prevent the regulator from being enabled.

For information on external capacitor requirements for this regulator, see the Hardware Development Guide for i.MX 6Quad, 6Dual, 6DualLite, 6Solo Families of Applications Processors (IMX6DQ6SDLHDG).

For additional information, see the i.MX 6Dual/6Quad reference manual (IMX6DQRM).

Table 24. LPDDR2 I/O DC Electrical Parameters[1]

Parameters	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
High-level output voltage	Voh	Ioh = -0.1 mA	0.9 × OVDD	—	V
Low-level output voltage	Vol	Iol = 0.1 mA	—	0.1 × OVDD	V
Input reference voltage	Vref	—	0.49 × OVDD	0.51 × OVDD	
DC input High Voltage	Vih(dc)	—	Vref+0.13V	OVDD	V
DC input Low Voltage	Vil(dc)	—	OVSS	Vref-0.13V	V
Differential Input Logic High	Vih(diff)	—	0.26	See Note [2]	—
Differential Input Logic Low	Vil(diff)	—	See Note [2]	-0.26	—
Input current (no pull-up/down)	Iin	Vin = 0 or OVDD	-2.5	2.5	µA
Pull-up/pull-down impedance mismatch	MMpupd	—	-15	+15	%
240 Ω unit calibration resolution	Rres	—	—	10	Ω
Keeper circuit resistance	Rkeep	—	110	175	kΩ

1 Note that the JEDEC LPDDR2 specification (JESD209_2B) supersedes any specification in this document.

2 The single-ended signals need to be within the respective limits (Vih(dc) max, Vil(dc) min) for single-ended signals as well as the limitations for overshoot and undershoot (see Table 30).

4.6.4.2 DDR3/DDR3L Mode I/O DC Parameters

For details on supported DDR memory configurations, see Section 4.10.2, "MMDC Supported DDR3/DDR3L/LPDDR2 Configurations."

The parameters in Table 25 are guaranteed per the operating ranges in Table 6, unless otherwise noted.

Table 25. DDR3/DDR3L I/O DC Electrical Parameters

Parameters	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
High-level output voltage	Voh	Ioh = -0.1 mA Voh (DSE = 001)	0.8 × OVDD[1]	—	V
		Ioh = -1 mA Voh (for all except DSE = 001)			
Low-level output voltage	Vol	Iol = 0.1 mA Vol (DSE = 001)	—	0.2 × OVDD	V
		Iol = 1 mA Vol (for all except DSE = 001)			
Input reference voltage	Vref[2]	—	0.49 × OVDD	0.51 × OVDD	
DC input Logic High	Vih(dc)	—	Vref+0.1	OVDD	V
DC input Logic Low	Vil(dc)	—	OVSS	Vref-0.1	V
Differential input Logic High	Vih(diff)	—	0.2	See Note[3]	V
Differential input Logic Low	Vil(diff)	—	See Note[3]	-0.2	V

4.9.3 External Interface Module (EIM)

The following subsections provide information on the EIM. Maximum operating frequency for EIM data transfer is 104 MHz. Timing parameters in this section that are given as a function of register settings or clock periods are valid for the entire range of allowed frequencies (0–104 MHz).

4.9.3.1 EIM Interface Pads Allocation

EIM supports 32-bit, 16-bit and 8-bit devices operating in address/data separate or multiplexed modes. Table 40 provides EIM interface pads allocation in different modes.

Table 40. EIM Internal Module Multiplexing[1]

Setup	Non Multiplexed Address/Data Mode							Multiplexed Address/Data mode	
	8 Bit				16 Bit		32 Bit	16 Bit	32 Bit
	MUM = 0, DSZ = 100	MUM = 0, DSZ = 101	MUM = 0, DSZ = 110	MUM = 0, DSZ = 111	MUM = 0, DSZ = 001	MUM = 0, DSZ = 010	MUM = 0, DSZ = 011	MUM = 1, DSZ = 001	MUM = 1, DSZ = 011
EIM_ADDR [15:00]	EIM_AD [15:00]	EIM_AD [15:00]	EIM_AD [15:00]	EIM_AD [15:00]	EIM_AD [15:00]	EIM_AD [15:00]	EIM_AD [15:00]	EIM_AD [15:00]	EIM_AD [15:00]
EIM_ADDR [25:16]	EIM_ADDR [25:16]	EIM_ADDR [25:16]	EIM_ADDR [25:16]	EIM_ADDR [25:16]	EIM_ADDR [25:16]	EIM_ADDR [25:16]	EIM_ADDR [25:16]	EIM_ADDR [25:16]	EIM_DATA [09:00]
EIM_DATA [07:00], EIM_EB0_B	EIM_DATA [07:00]	—	—	—	EIM_DATA [07:00]	—	EIM_DATA [07:00]	EIM_AD [07:00]	EIM_AD [07:00]
EIM_DATA [15:08], EIM_EB1_B	—	EIM_DATA [15:08]	—	—	EIM_DATA [15:08]	—	EIM_DATA [15:08]	EIM_AD [15:08]	EIM_AD [15:08]
EIM_DATA [23:16], EIM_EB2_B	—	—	EIM_DATA [23:16]	—	—	EIM_DATA [23:16]	EIM_DATA [23:16]	—	EIM_DATA [07:00]
EIM_DATA [31:24], EIM_EB3_B	—	—	—	EIM_DATA [31:24]	—	EIM_DATA [31:24]	EIM_DATA [31:24]	—	EIM_DATA [15:08]

[1] For more information on configuration ports mentioned in this table, see the i.MX 6Dual/6Quad reference manual (IMX6DQRM).

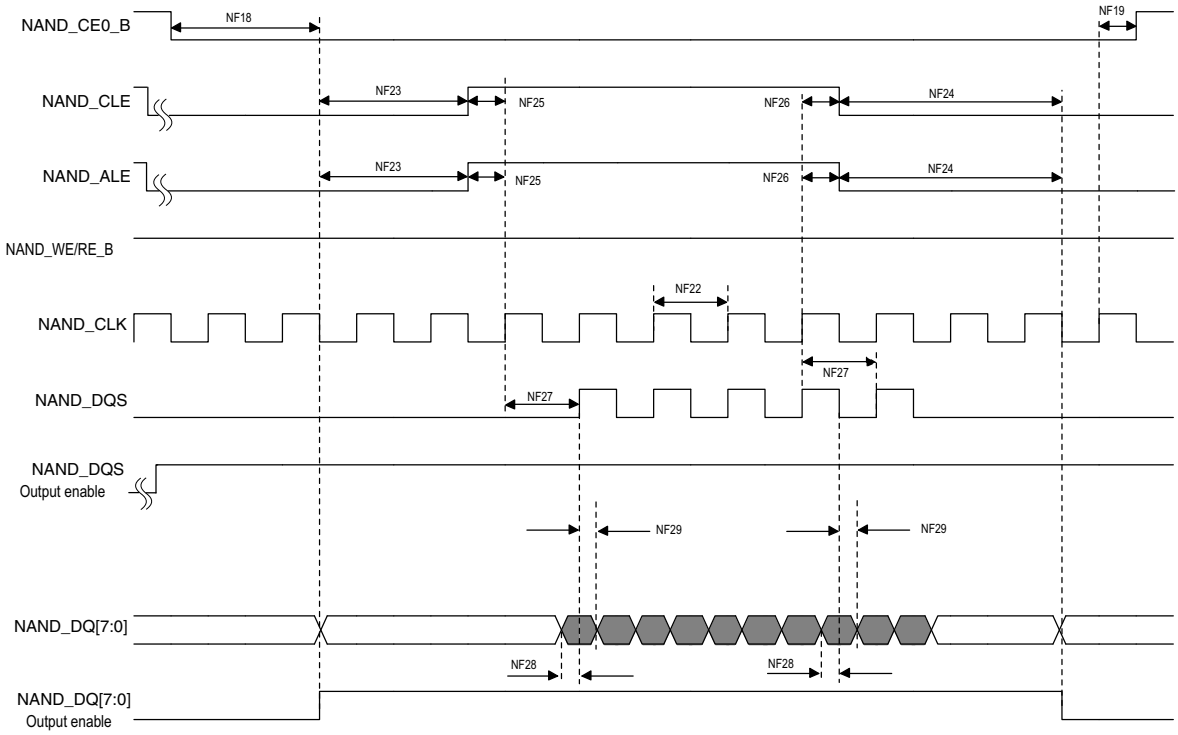


Figure 30. Source Synchronous Mode Data Write Timing Diagram

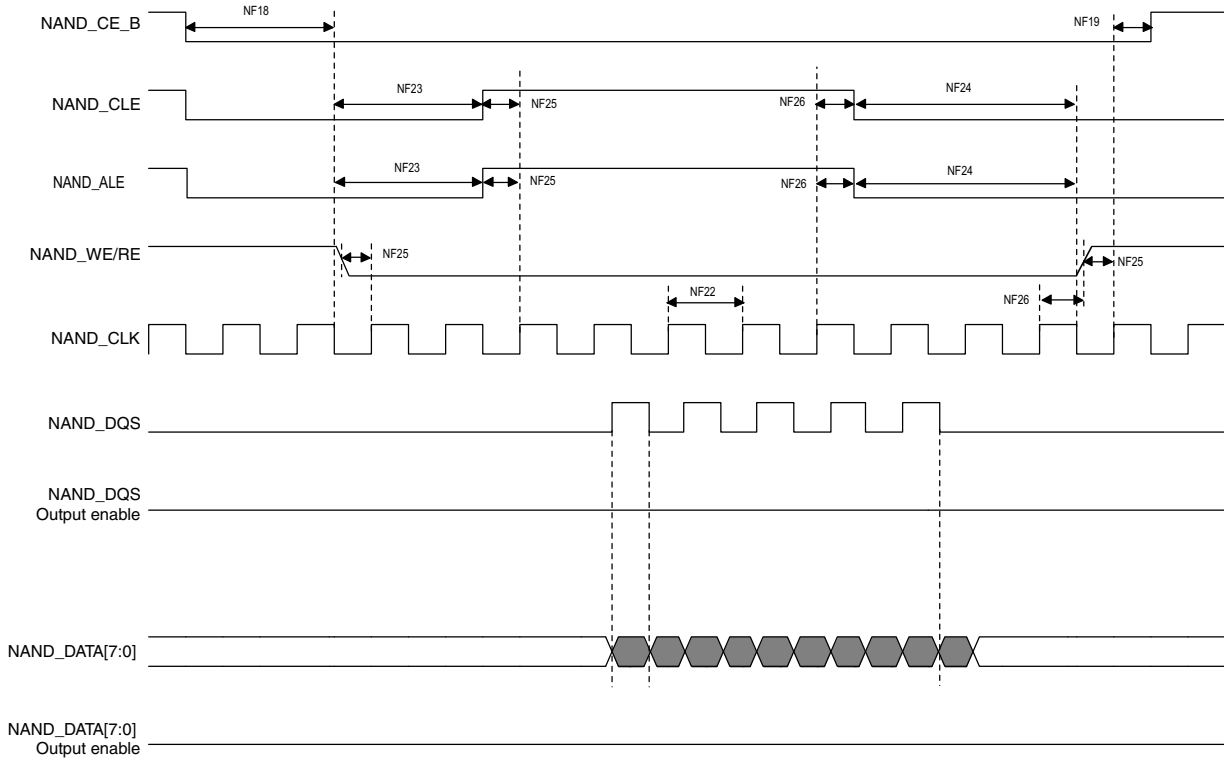


Figure 31. Source Synchronous Mode Data Read Timing Diagram

4.12.4.3 SDR50/SDR104 AC Timing

Figure 41 depicts the timing of SDR50/SDR104, and Table 52 lists the SDR50/SDR104 timing characteristics.

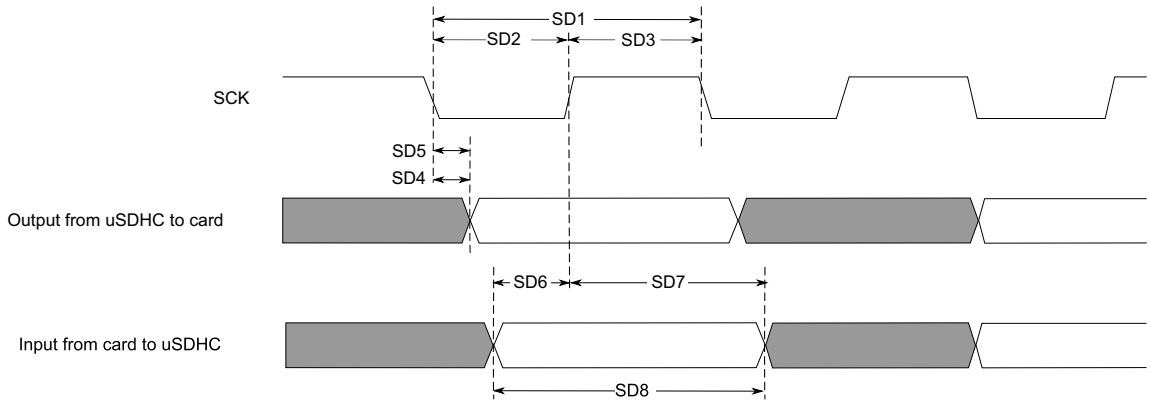


Figure 41. SDR50/SDR104 Timing

Table 52. SDR50/SDR104 Interface Timing Specification

ID	Parameter	Symbols	Min	Max	Unit
Card Input Clock					
SD1	Clock Frequency Period	t_{CLK}	4.8	—	ns
SD2	Clock Low Time	t_{CL}	$0.46 \times t_{CLK}$	$0.54 \times t_{CLK}$	ns
SD3	Clock High Time	t_{CH}	$0.46 \times t_{CLK}$	$0.54 \times t_{CLK}$	ns
uSDHC Output/Card Inputs SD_CMD, SDx_DATAx in SDR50 (Reference to SDx_CLK)					
SD4	uSDHC Output Delay	t_{OD}	–3	1	ns
uSDHC Output/Card Inputs SD_CMD, SDx_DATAx in SDR104 (Reference to SDx_CLK)					
SD5	uSDHC Output Delay	t_{OD}	–1.6	0.74	ns
uSDHC Input/Card Outputs SD_CMD, SDx_DATAx in SDR50 (Reference to SDx_CLK)					
SD6	uSDHC Input Setup Time	t_{ISU}	2.5	—	ns
SD7	uSDHC Input Hold Time	t_{IH}	1.5	—	ns
uSDHC Input/Card Outputs SD_CMD, SDx_DATAx in SDR104 (Reference to SDx_CLK)[1]					
SD8	Card Output Data Window	t_{ODW}	$0.5 \times t_{CLK}$	—	ns

[1]Data window in SDR100 mode is variable.

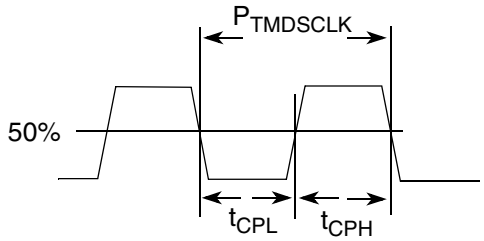


Figure 53. TMDS Clock Signal Definitions

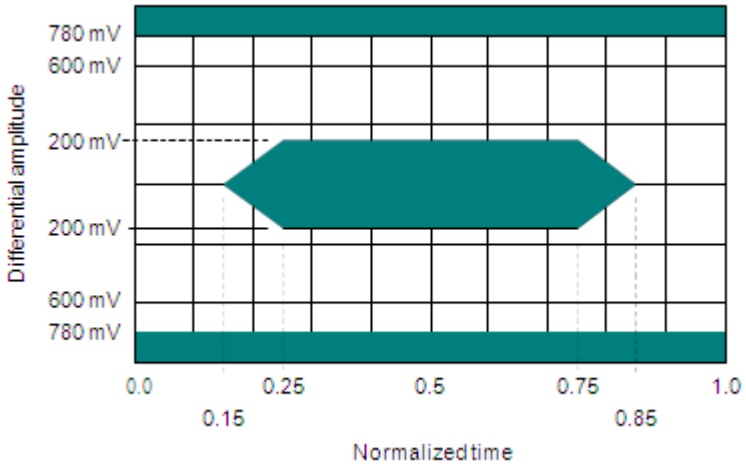


Figure 54. Eye Diagram Mask Definition for HDMI Driver Signal Specification at TP1

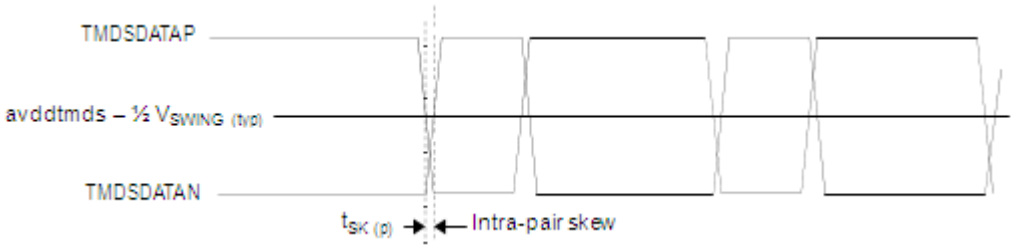


Figure 55. Intra-Pair Skew Definition

Figure 65 depicts the synchronous display interface timing for access level. The DISP_CLK_DOWN and DISP_CLK_UP parameters are register-controlled. Table 66 lists the synchronous display interface timing characteristics.

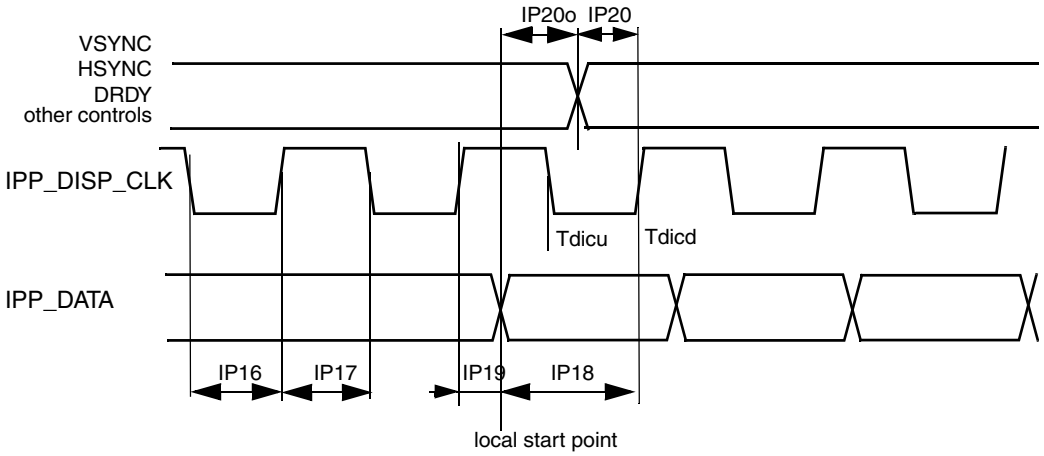


Figure 65. Synchronous Display Interface Timing Diagram—Access Level

Table 66. Synchronous Display Interface Timing Characteristics (Access Level)

ID	Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
IP16	Display interface clock low time	Tckl	Tdicd-Tdicu-1.24	Tdicd[2]-Tdicu[3]	Tdicd-Tdicu+1.24	ns
IP17	Display interface clock high time	Tckh	Tdicp-Tdicd+Tdicu-1.24	Tdicp-Tdicd+Tdicu	Tdicp-Tdicd+Tdicu+1.2	ns
IP18	Data setup time	Tdsu	Tdicd-1.24	Tdicu	—	ns
IP19	Data holdup time	Tdhd	Tdicp-Tdicd-1.24	Tdicp-Tdicu	—	ns
IP20o	Control signals offset times (defined for each pin)	Tocsu	Tocsu-1.24	Tocsu	Tocsu+1.24	ns
IP20	Control signals setup time to display interface clock (defined for each pin)	Tcsu	Tdicd-1.24-Tocsu%Tdicp	Tdicu	—	ns

[1]The exact conditions have not been finalized, but will likely match the current customer requirement for their specific display. These conditions may be chip specific.

[2] Display interface clock down time

$$Tdicd = \frac{1}{2}\left(T_{diclk} \times ceil\left[\frac{2 \times DISP\_CLK\_DOWN}{DI\_CLK\_PERIOD}\right]\right)$$

[3] Display interface clock up time where CEIL(X) rounds the elements of X to the nearest integers towards infinity.

$$Tdicu = \frac{1}{2}\left(T_{diclk} \times ceil\left[\frac{2 \times DISP\_CLK\_UP}{DI\_CLK\_PERIOD}\right]\right)$$

Table 75. MLB 6-Pin Interface Timing Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Comment
Cycle-to-cycle system jitter	t_{jitter}	—	600	ps	—
Transmitter MLB_SIG_P/_N (MLB_DATA_P/_N) output valid from transition of MLB_CLK_P/_N (low-to-high)[1]	t_{delay}	0.6	1.3	ns	—
Disable turnaround time from transition of MLB_CLK_P/_N (low-to-high)	t_{phz}	0.6	3.5	ns	—
Enable turnaround time from transition of MLB_CLK_P/_N (low-to-high)	t_{plz}	0.6	5.6	ns	—
MLB_SIG_P/_N (MLB_DATA_P/_N) valid to transition of MLB_CLK_P/_N (low-to-high)	t_{su}	0.05	—	ns	—
MLB_SIG_P/_N (MLB_DATA_P/_N) hold from transition of MLB_CLK_P/_N (low-to-high)[2]	t_{hd}	0.6	—	ns	—

1 t_{delay}, t_{phz}, t_{plz}, t_{su}, and t_{hd} may also be referenced from a low-to-high transition of the recovered clock for 2:1 and 4:1 recovered-to-external clock ratios.

2 The transmitting device must ensure valid data on MLB_SIG_P/_N (MLB_DATA_P/_N) for at least $t_{hd(min)}$ following the rising edge of MLBCP/N; receivers must latch MLB_SIG_P/_N (MLB_DATA_P/_N) data within $t_{hd(min)}$ of the rising edge of MLB_CLK_P/_N.

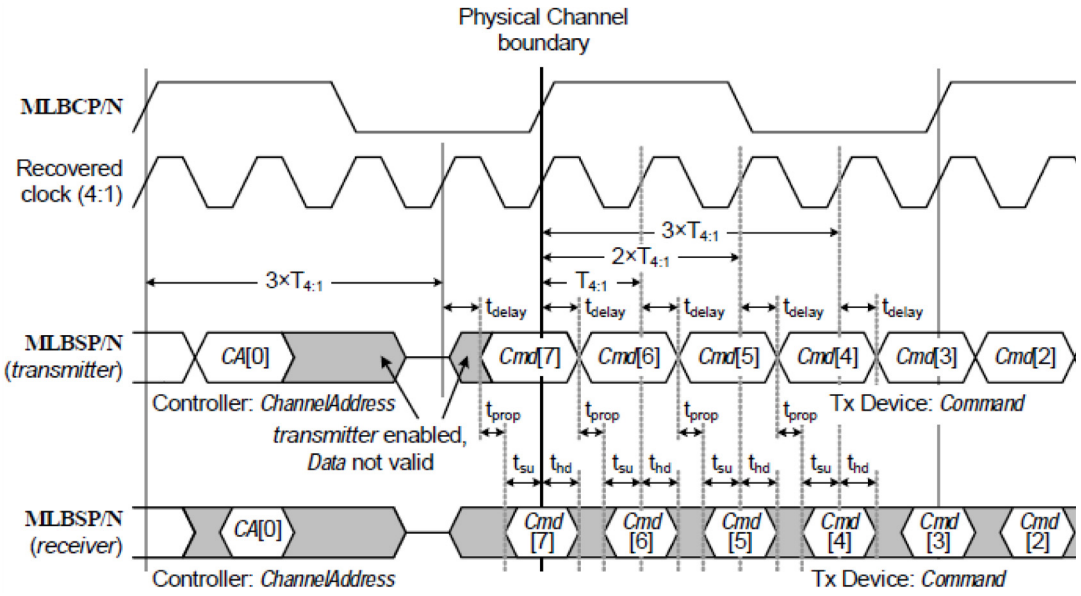


Figure 82. MLB 6-Pin Delay, Setup, and Hold Times

4.12.15 PCIe PHY Parameters

The PCIe interface complies with PCIe specification Gen2 x1 lane and supports the PCI Express 1.1/2.0 standard.

Table 80. SPDIF Timing Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Timing Parameter Range		Unit
		Min	Max	
SPDIF_IN Skew: asynchronous inputs, no specs apply	—	—	0.7	ns
SPDIF_OUT output (Load = 50pf) • Skew • Transition rising • Transition falling	 — — —	 — — —	 1.5 24.2 31.3	ns
SPDIF_OUT output (Load = 30pf) • Skew • Transition rising • Transition falling	 — — —	 — — —	 1.5 13.6 18.0	ns
Modulating Rx clock (SPDIF_SR_CLK) period	srckp	40.0	—	ns
SPDIF_SR_CLK high period	srckph	16.0	—	ns
SPDIF_SR_CLK low period	srckpl	16.0	—	ns
Modulating Tx clock (SPDIF_ST_CLK) period	stclkp	40.0	—	ns
SPDIF_ST_CLK high period	stclkph	16.0	—	ns
SPDIF_ST_CLK low period	stclkpl	16.0	—	ns

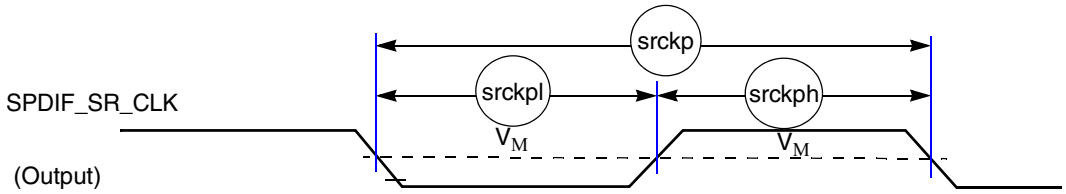


Figure 88. SPDIF_SR_CLK Timing Diagram

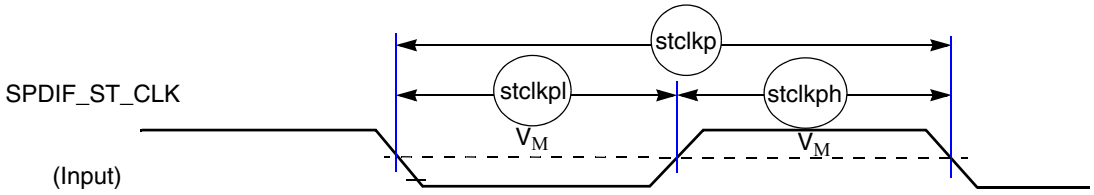


Figure 89. SPDIF_ST_CLK Timing Diagram

4.12.23 USB PHY Parameters

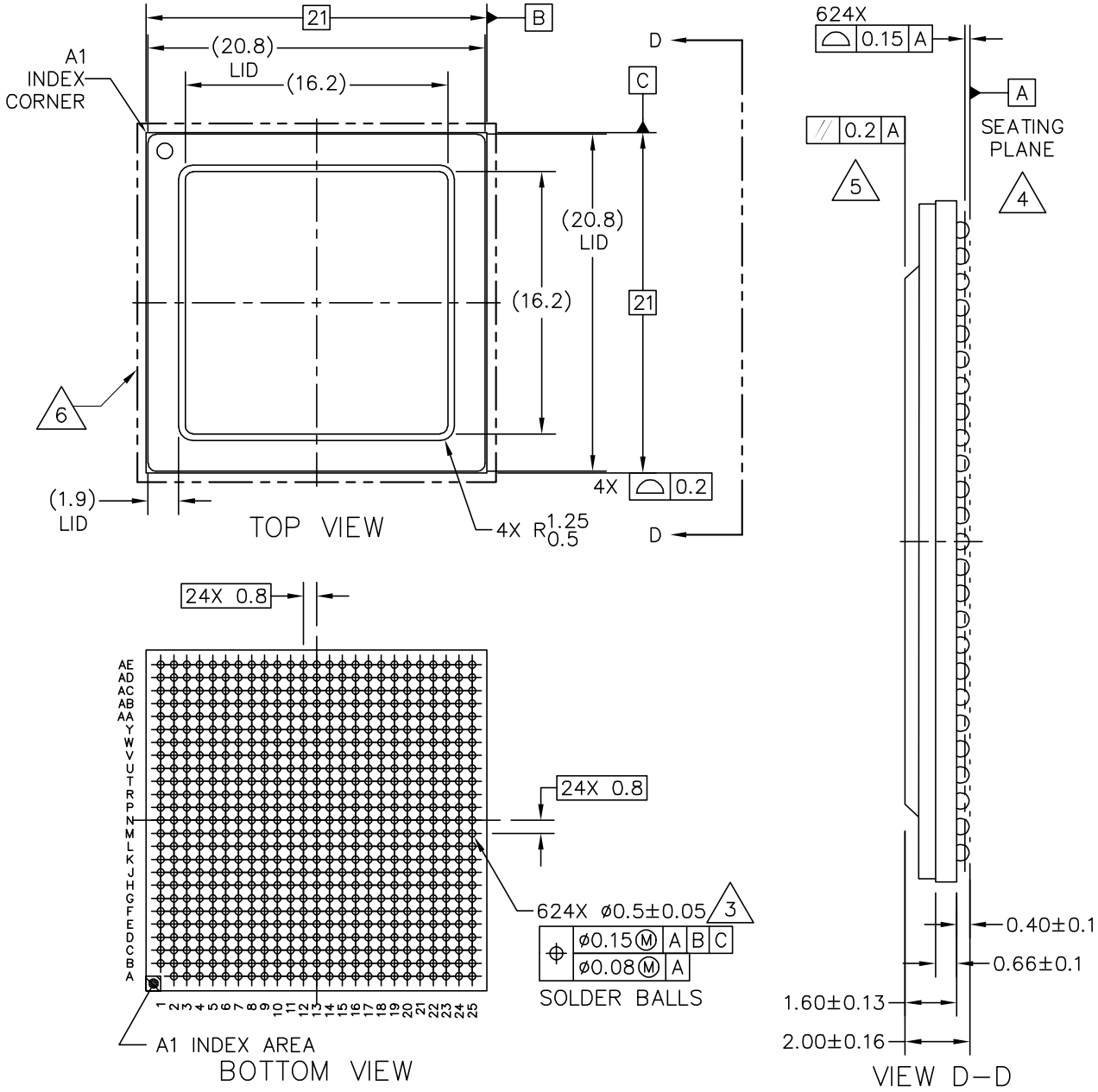
This section describes the USB-OTG PHY and the USB Host port PHY parameters.

The USB PHY meets the electrical compliance requirements defined in the Universal Serial Bus Revision 2.0 OTG, USB Host with the amendments below (On-The-Go and Embedded Host Supplement to the USB Revision 2.0 Specification is not applicable to Host port).

- USB ENGINEERING CHANGE NOTICE
  - Title: 5V Short Circuit Withstand Requirement Change
  - Applies to: Universal Serial Bus Specification, Revision 2.0
- Errata for USB Revision 2.0 April 27, 2000 as of 12/7/2000
- USB ENGINEERING CHANGE NOTICE
  - Title: Pull-up/Pull-down resistors
  - Applies to: Universal Serial Bus Specification, Revision 2.0
- USB ENGINEERING CHANGE NOTICE
  - Title: Suspend Current Limit Changes
  - Applies to: Universal Serial Bus Specification, Revision 2.0
- USB ENGINEERING CHANGE NOTICE
  - Title: USB 2.0 Phase Locked SOFs
  - Applies to: Universal Serial Bus Specification, Revision 2.0
- On-The-Go and Embedded Host Supplement to the USB Revision 2.0 Specification
  - Revision 2.0 plus errata and ecn June 4, 2010
- Battery Charging Specification (available from USB-IF)
  - Revision 1.2, December 7, 2010
  - Portable device only

6.2.1.1 21 x 21 mm Lidded Package

Figure 100 and Figure 101 show the top, bottom, and side views of the 21 × 21 mm lidded package.



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TITLE: 624 I/O FC PBGA, 21 X 21 X 2 PKG, 0.8 MM PITCH, STAMPED LID	DOCUMENT NO: 98ASA00330D	REV: E
	STANDARD: NON–JEDEC	
	SOT1643–1	07 JAN 2016

Figure 100. 21 x 21 mm Lidded Package Top, Bottom, and Side Views (Sheet 1 of 2)

6.2.2 21 x 21 mm Ground, Power, Sense, and Reference Contact Assignments

Table 95 shows the device connection list for ground, power, sense, and reference contact signals.

Table 95. 21 x 21 mm Supplies Contact Assignment

Supply Rail Name	Ball(s) Position(s)	Remark
CSI_REXT	D4	—
DRAM_VREF	AC2	—
DSI_REXT	G4	—
FA_ANA	A5	—
GND	A13, A25, A4, A8, AA10, AA13, AA16, AA19, AA22, AD4, D3, F8, J15, L10, M15, P15, T15, U8, W17, AA7, AD7, D6, G10, J18, L12, M18, P18, T17, V19, W18, AB24, AE1, D8, G19, J2, L15, M8, P8, T19, V8, W19, AB3, AE25, E5, G3, J8, L18, N10, R12, T8, W10, W3, AD10, B4, E6, H12, K10, L2, N15, R15, U11, W11, W7, AD13, C1, E7, H15, K12, L5, N18, R17, U12, W12, W8, AD16, C10, F5, H18, K15, L8, N8, R8, U15, W13, W9, AD19, C4, F6, H8, K18, M10, P10, T11, U17, W15, Y24, AD22, C6, F7, J12, K8, M12, P12, T12, U19, W16, Y5	—
GPANAIO	C8	Analog output for NXP use only. This output must remain unconnected
HDMI_DDCCEC	K2	Analog ground reference for the Hot Plug detect signal
HDMI_REF	J1	—
HDMI_VP	L7	—
HDMI_VPH	M7	—
NVCC_CSI	N7	Supply of the camera sensor interface
NVCC_DRAM	R18, T18, U18, V10, V11, V12, V13, V14, V15, V16, V17, V18, V9	Supply of the DDR interface
NVCC_EIM0	K19	Supply of the EIM interface
NVCC_EIM1	L19	Supply of the EIM interface
NVCC_EIM2	M19	Supply of the EIM interface
NVCC_ENET	R19	Supply of the ENET interface
NVCC_GPIO	P7	Supply of the GPIO interface
NVCC_JTAG	J7	Supply of the JTAG tap controller interface
NVCC_LCD	P19	Supply of the LCD interface
NVCC_LVDS2P5	V7	Supply of the LVDS display interface and DDR pre-drivers. Even if the LVDS interface is not used, this supply must remain powered.

Table 96. 21 x 21 mm Functional Contact Assignments (continued)

Ball Name	Ball	Power Group	Ball Type	Out of Reset Condition[1]			
				Default Mode (Reset Mode)	Default Function (Signal Name)	Input/Output	Value[2]
CSI_D1P	D2	NVCC_MIPI	—	—	CSI_DATA1_P	—	—
CSI_D2M	E1	NVCC_MIPI	—	—	CSI_DATA2_N	—	—
CSI_D2P	E2	NVCC_MIPI	—	—	CSI_DATA2_P	—	—
CSI_D3M	F2	NVCC_MIPI	—	—	CSI_DATA3_N	—	—
CSI_D3P	F1	NVCC_MIPI	—	—	CSI_DATA3_P	—	—
CSI0_DAT10	M1	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO28	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT11	M3	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO29	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT12	M2	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO30	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT13	L1	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO31	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT14	M4	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO6_IO00	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT15	M5	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO6_IO01	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT16	L4	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO6_IO02	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT17	L3	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO6_IO03	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT18	M6	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO6_IO04	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT19	L6	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO6_IO05	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT4	N1	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO22	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT5	P2	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO23	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT6	N4	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO24	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT7	N3	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO25	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT8	N6	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO26	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DAT9	N5	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO27	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_DATA_EN	P3	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO20	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_MCLK	P4	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO19	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_PIXCLK	P1	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO18	Input	PU (100K)
CSI0_VSYNC	N2	NVCC_CSI	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO21	Input	PU (100K)
DI0_DISP_CLK	N19	NVCC_LCD	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO4_IO16	Input	PU (100K)
DI0_PIN15	N21	NVCC_LCD	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO4_IO17	Input	PU (100K)
DI0_PIN2	N25	NVCC_LCD	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO4_IO18	Input	PU (100K)
DI0_PIN3	N20	NVCC_LCD	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO4_IO19	Input	PU (100K)
DI0_PIN4	P25	NVCC_LCD	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO4_IO20	Input	PU (100K)
DISP0_DAT0	P24	NVCC_LCD	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO4_IO21	Input	PU (100K)
DISP0_DAT1	P22	NVCC_LCD	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO4_IO22	Input	PU (100K)
DISP0_DAT10	R21	NVCC_LCD	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO4_IO31	Input	PU (100K)
DISP0_DAT11	T23	NVCC_LCD	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO05	Input	PU (100K)
DISP0_DAT12	T24	NVCC_LCD	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO06	Input	PU (100K)
DISP0_DAT13	R20	NVCC_LCD	GPIO	ALT5	GPIO5_IO07	Input	PU (100K)

Table 96. 21 x 21 mm Functional Contact Assignments (continued)

Ball Name	Ball	Power Group	Ball Type	Out of Reset Condition[1]			
				Default Mode (Reset Mode)	Default Function (Signal Name)	Input/Output	Value[2]
DRAM_CS1	AD17	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_CS1_B	Output	0
DRAM_D0	AD2	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA00	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D1	AE2	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA01	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D10	AA6	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA10	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D11	AE7	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA11	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D12	AB5	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA12	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D13	AC5	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA13	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D14	AB6	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA14	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D15	AC7	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA15	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D16	AB7	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA16	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D17	AA8	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA17	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D18	AB9	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA18	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D19	Y9	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA19	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D2	AC4	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA02	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D20	Y7	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA20	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D21	Y8	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA21	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D22	AC8	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA22	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D23	AA9	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA23	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D24	AE9	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA24	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D25	Y10	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA25	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D26	AE11	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA26	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D27	AB11	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA27	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D28	AC9	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA28	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D29	AD9	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA29	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D3	AA5	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA03	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D30	AD11	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA30	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D31	AC11	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA31	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D32	AA17	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA32	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D33	AA18	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA33	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D34	AC18	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA34	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D35	AE19	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA35	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D36	Y17	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA36	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D37	Y18	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA37	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D38	AB19	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA38	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D39	AC19	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA39	Input	PU (100K)
DRAM_D4	AC1	NVCC_DRAM	DDR	ALT0	DRAM_DATA04	Input	PU (100K)

[2] Variance of the pull-up and pull-down strengths are shown in the tables as follows:
- Table 22, “GPIO I/O DC Parameters,” on page 40.
- Table 24, “LPDDR2 I/O DC Electrical Parameters,” on page 42.
- Table 25, “DDR3/DDR3L I/O DC Electrical Parameters,” on page 42.

[3] ENET_REF_CLK is used as a clock source for MII and RGMII modes only. RMII mode uses either GPIO_16 or RGMII_TX_CTL as a clock source. For more information on these clocks, see your specific device reference manual and the *Hardware Development Guide for i.MX 6Quad, 6Dual, 6DualLite, 6Solo Families of Applications Processors* (IMX6DQ6SDLHDG).

6.2.4 Signals with Different Reset States

For most of the signals, the state during reset is same as the state after reset, given in Out of Reset Condition column of Table 96, “21 x 21 mm Functional Contact Assignments”. However, there are few signals for which the state during reset is different from the state after reset. These signals along with their state during reset are given in Table 97.

Table 97. Signals with Differing Before Reset and After Reset States

Ball Name	Before Reset State	
	Input/Output	Value
EIM_A16	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_A17	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_A18	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_A19	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_A20	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_A21	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_A22	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_A23	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_A24	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_A25	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA0	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA1	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA2	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA3	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA4	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA5	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA6	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA7	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA8	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA9	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA10	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA11	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA12	Input	PD (100K)
EIM_DA13	Input	PD (100K)

Table 98. 21 x 21 mm, 0.8 mm Pitch Ball Map (continued)

AB	AA	Y	W	V	U	T	R	
LVDS1_TX2_N	LVDS1_TX1_P	LVDS1_TX0_N	LVDS0_TX3_P	LVDS0_TX2_P	LVDS0_TX0_P	GPIO_2	GPIO_17	1
LVDS1_TX2_P	LVDS1_TX1_N	LVDS1_TX0_P	LVDS0_TX3_N	LVDS0_TX2_N	LVDS0_TX0_N	GPIO_9	GPIO_16	2
GND	LVDS1_TX3_N	LVDS1_CLK_N	GND	LVDS0_CLK_P	LVDS0_TX1_P	GPIO_6	GPIO_7	3
DRAM_D6	LVDS1_TX3_P	LVDS1_CLK_P	KEY_ROW2	LVDS0_CLK_N	LVDS0_TX1_N	GPIO_1	GPIO_5	4
DRAM_D12	DRAM_D3	GND	KEY_COL0	KEY_ROW4	KEY_COL3	GPIO_0	GPIO_8	5
DRAM_D14	DRAM_D10	DRAM_RESET	KEY_COL2	KEY_ROW0	KEY_ROW1	KEY_COL4	GPIO_4	6
DRAM_D16	GND	DRAM_D20	GND	NVCC_LVDS2P5	KEY_COL1	KEY_ROW3	GPIO_3	7
DRAM_DQM2	DRAM_D17	DRAM_D21	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	8
DRAM_D18	DRAM_D23	DRAM_D19	GND	NVCC_DRAM	VDDARM23_IN	VDDARM23_IN	VDDARM23_IN	9
DRAM_SDQS3_B	GND	DRAM_D25	GND	NVCC_DRAM	VDDSOC_CAP	VDDSOC_CAP	VDDSOC_CAP	10
DRAM_D27	DRAM_SDCKE1	DRAM_SDCKE0	GND	NVCC_DRAM	GND	GND	VDDARM23_CAP	11
DRAM_SDBA2	DRAM_A14	DRAM_A15	GND	NVCC_DRAM	GND	GND	GND	12
DRAM_A8	GND	DRAM_A7	GND	NVCC_DRAM	VDDSOC_CAP	VDDSOC_CAP	VDDARM_CAP	13
DRAM_A1	DRAM_A2	DRAM_A3	DRAM_A4	NVCC_DRAM	VDDSOC_CAP	VDDSOC_CAP	VDDARM_IN	14
DRAM_RAS	DRAM_A10	DRAM_SDBA1	GND	NVCC_DRAM	GND	GND	GND	15
DRAM_SDWE	GND	DRAM_CS0	GND	NVCC_DRAM	VDDSOC_IN	VDDSOC_IN	VDDSOC_IN	16
DRAM_SDODT1	DRAM_D32	DRAM_D36	GND	NVCC_DRAM	GND	GND	GND	17
DRAM_DQM4	DRAM_D33	DRAM_D37	GND	NVCC_DRAM	NVCC_DRAM	NVCC_DRAM	NVCC_DRAM	18
DRAM_D38	GND	DRAM_D40	GND	GND	GND	GND	NVCC_ENET	19
DRAM_D41	DRAM_D45	DRAM_D44	ENET_TXD1	ENET_MDC	ENET_TXD0	DISP0_DAT21	DISP0_DAT13	20
DRAM_D42	DRAM_D57	DRAM_DQM7	ENET_RXD0	ENET_TX_EN	ENET_CRS_DV	DISP0_DAT16	DISP0_DAT10	21
DRAM_D52	GND	DRAM_D59	ENET_RXD1	ENET_REF_CLK	DISP0_DAT20	DISP0_DAT15	DISP0_DAT8	22
DRAM_D60	DRAM_D61	DRAM_D62	ENET_RX_ER	ENET_MDIO	DISP0_DAT19	DISP0_DAT11	DISP0_DAT6	23
GND	DRAM_SDQS7_B	GND	DISP0_DAT23	DISP0_DAT22	DISP0_DAT17	DISP0_DAT12	DISP0_DAT7	24
DRAM_D56	DRAM_SDQS7	DRAM_D58	DRAM_D63	DISP0_DAT18	DISP0_DAT14	DISP0_DAT9	DISP0_DAT5	25

Table 99. i.MX 6Dual/6Quad Data Sheet Document Revision History (continued)

Rev. Number	Date	Substantive Change(s)
4	07/2015	• Added footnote to Table 1, “Example Orderable Part Numbers,” on page 3: If a 24 MHz input clock is used (required for USB), the maximum SoC speed is limited to 996 MHz. • Section 1.2, “Features” changed Five UARTs, from *up to 4.0 Mbps*, to *up to 5.0 Mbps.* • Table 6, “Operating Ranges,” on page 23: Row: VDD_HIGH internal regulator, changed minimum parameter value from 2.8 to 2.7V. • Table 6, “Operating Ranges,” on page 23: Removed footnote: *VDDSOC and VDDPU output voltages must be set according to this rule: VDDARM-VDDSOC/PU<50mV.* This was a duplicate footnote, renumbered footnotes accordingly. • Table 6, “Operating Ranges,” on page 23: Changed value: *Standby/DSM Mode, VDD_SOC_IN, minimum voltage, from 0.9V to 1.05V.* • Table 8, “Maximum Supply Currents,” on page 27, Differentiated VDD_ARM_IN, VDD_ARM23_IN, and VDD_SOC_IN by frequency and by Power Virus/CoreMark maximum current. • Table 21, “XTALI and RTC_XTALI DC Parameters,” on page 39, Added rows: *Input capacitance*; *Startup current*; and *DC input current* and their values. • Table 41, “EIM Bus Timing Parameters,” on page 55, Changed WE4–WE17 minimum and maximum parameter values from, *0.5 t (k+1)/2-1.25*, to *0.5 x t x (k+1)-1.25.* • Table 42, “EIM Asynchronous Timing Parameters Relative to Chip Select,” on page 62 Added to end of formulas in the minimum, typical, and maximum parameter values for WE31–WE42 and WE45–WE46, $\times t$. For example from *3-CSN*, to *3-CSN*$\times t$. Also added maximum value to MAXDTI of 10. • Table 58, “DDR3/DDR3L Write Cycle,” on page 90, Changed minimum parameter value of DDR17 from 240 to 125; and of DDR18 from 240 to 150. • Figure 29, “LPDDR2 Command and Address Timing Diagram,” on page 91, LP2 signal cycle reduced. • Table 62, “LPDDR2 Write Cycle,” on page 93, Changed LP21 minimum and maximum parameter value from -0.25/+0.25 to 0.8/1.2. • Figure 35, "ECSPI Master Mode Timing Diagram," on page 74, Added footnote: *Note: ECSPIx_MOSI is always driven (not tri-stated) between actual data transmissions. This limits the ECSPI to be connected between a single master and a single slave.* • Figure 36, "ECSPI Slave Mode Timing Diagram," on page 75, Added footnote: *Note: ECSPIx_MISO is always driven (not tri-stated) between actual data transmissions. This limits the ECSPI to be connected between a single master and a single slave.* • Figure 59, "Gated Clock Mode Timing Diagram," on page 96, Corrected IPU2_CSIx_HSYNC trace drawing. • Section 4.12.23, “USB PHY Parameters” Specified *Battery Charging Specification* applies to portable devices only. *(Revision History table continues on next page.)*