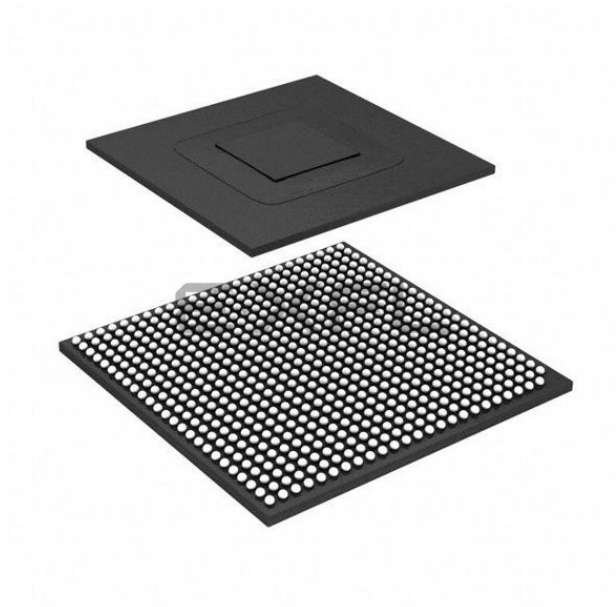

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Understanding Embedded - Microprocessors

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	Not For New Designs
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-A9
Number of Cores/Bus Width	2 Core, 32-Bit
Speed	800MHz
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	-
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-LFBGA
Supplier Device Package	624-MAPBGA (21x21)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/mcimx6u6avm08abr

Table 2. i.MX 6Solo/6DualLite Modules List (continued)

Block Mnemonic	Block Name	Subsystem	Brief Description
SDMA	Smart Direct Memory Access	System Control Peripherals	The SDMA is multi-channel flexible DMA engine. It helps in maximizing system performance by off-loading the various cores in dynamic data routing. It has the following features: • Powered by a 16-bit Instruction-Set micro-RISC engine • Multi-channel DMA supporting up to 32 time-division multiplexed DMA channels • 48 events with total flexibility to trigger any combination of channels • Memory accesses including linear, FIFO, and 2D addressing • Shared peripherals between ARM and SDMA • Very fast Context-Switching with 2-level priority based preemptive multi-tasking • DMA units with auto-flush and prefetch capability • Flexible address management for DMA transfers (increment, decrement, and no address changes on source and destination address) • DMA ports can handle unit-directional and bi-directional flows (copy mode) • Up to 8-word buffer for configurable burst transfers • Support of byte-swapping and CRC calculations • Library of Scripts and API is available
SJC	System JTAG Controller	System Control Peripherals	The SJC provides JTAG interface, which complies with JTAG TAP standards, to internal logic. The i.MX 6Solo/6DualLite processors use JTAG port for production, testing, and system debugging. In addition, the SJC provides BSR (Boundary Scan Register) standard support, which complies with IEEE1149.1 and IEEE1149.6 standards. The JTAG port must be accessible during platform initial laboratory bring-up, for manufacturing tests and troubleshooting, as well as for software debugging by authorized entities. The i.MX 6Solo/6DualLite SJC incorporates three security modes for protecting against unauthorized accesses. Modes are selected through eFUSE configuration.
SPDIF	Sony Philips Digital Interconnect Format	Multimedia Peripherals	A standard audio file transfer format, developed jointly by the Sony and Phillips corporations. Has Transmitter and Receiver functionality.
SNVS	Secure Non-Volatile Storage	Security	Secure Non-Volatile Storage, including Secure Real Time Clock, Security State Machine, Master Key Control, and Violation/Tamper Detection and reporting.

4.11.2.2 ECSPI Slave Mode Timing

Figure 41 depicts the timing of ECSPI in slave mode. Table 55 lists the ECSPI slave mode timing characteristics.

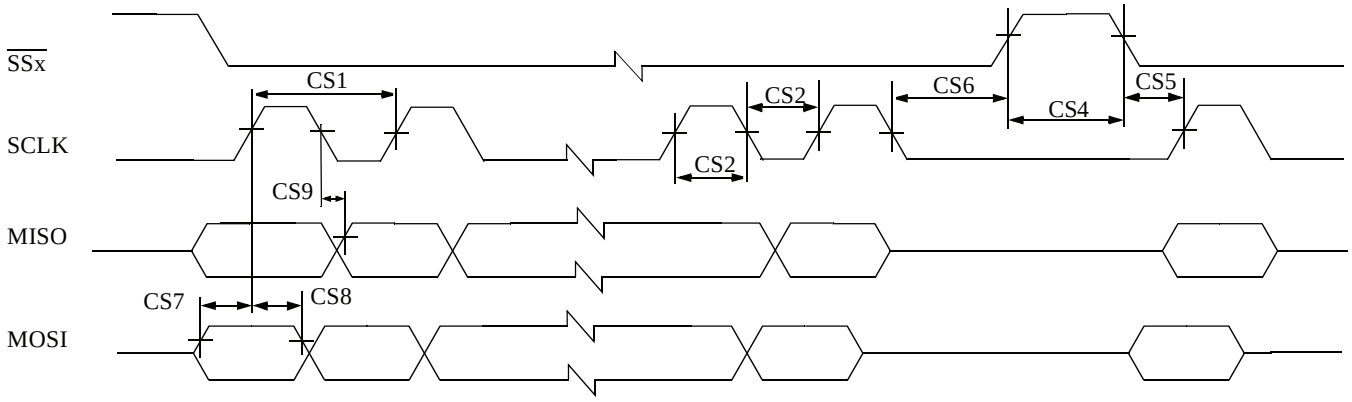

Figure 41. ECSPI Slave Mode Timing Diagram

Table 55. ECSPI Slave Mode Timing Parameters

ID	Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
CS1	SCLK Cycle Time–Read SCLK Cycle Time–Write	t_{clk}	43 15	—	ns
CS2	SCLK High or Low Time–Read SCLK High or Low Time–Write	t_{SW}	21.5 7	—	ns
CS4	SSx pulse width	t_{CSLH}	Half SCLK period	—	ns
CS5	SSx Lead Time (CS setup time)	t_{SCS}	5	—	ns
CS6	SSx Lag Time (CS hold time)	t_{HCS}	5	—	ns
CS7	MOSI Setup Time	t_{Smosi}	4	—	ns
CS8	MOSI Hold Time	t_{Hmosi}	4	—	ns
CS9	MISO Propagation Delay (C_{LOAD} = 20 pF)	t_{PDmiso}	4	19	ns

Table 68. I²C Module Timing Parameters (continued)

ID	Parameter	Standard Mode		Fast Mode		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
IC8	Data set-up time	250	—	100[3]	—	ns
IC9	Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	4.7	—	1.3	—	µs
IC10	Rise time of both I2DAT and I2CLK signals	—	1000	$20 + 0.1C_b$[4]	300	ns
IC11	Fall time of both I2DAT and I2CLK signals	—	300	$20 + 0.1C_b$[4]	300	ns
IC12	Capacitive load for each bus line (C_b)	—	400	—	400	pF

1 A device must internally provide a hold time of at least 300 ns for I2DAT signal in order to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of I2CLK.

2 The maximum hold time has only to be met if the device does not stretch the LOW period (ID no IC5) of the I2CLK signal.

3 A Fast-mode I²C-bus device can be used in a Standard-mode I²C-bus system, but the requirement of Set-up time (ID No IC7) of 250 ns must be met. This automatically is the case if the device does not stretch the LOW period of the I2CLK signal. If such a device does stretch the LOW period of the I2CLK signal, it must output the next data bit to the I2DAT line max_rise_time (IC9) + data_setup_time (IC7) = 1000 + 250 = 1250 ns (according to the Standard-mode I²C-bus specification) before the I2CLK line is released.

4 C_b = total capacitance of one bus line in pF.

4.11.10 Image Processing Unit (IPU) Module Parameters

The purpose of the IPU is to provide comprehensive support for the flow of data from an image sensor and/or to a display device. This support covers all aspects of these activities:

- Connectivity to relevant devices—cameras, displays, graphics accelerators, and TV encoders.
- Related image processing and manipulation: sensor image signal processing, display processing, image conversions, and other related functions.
- Synchronization and control capabilities, such as avoidance of tearing artifacts.

4.11.10.2 Sensor Interface Timings

There are three camera timing modes supported by the IPU.

4.11.10.2.1 BT.656 and BT.1120 Video Mode

Smart camera sensors, which include imaging processing, usually support video mode transfer. They use an embedded timing syntax to replace the SENSB_VSYNC and SENSB_HSYNC signals. The timing syntax is defined by the BT.656/BT.1120 standards.

This operation mode follows the recommendations of ITU BT.656/ ITU BT.1120 specifications. The only control signal used is SENSB_PIX_CLK. Start-of-frame and active-line signals are embedded in the data stream. An active line starts with a SAV code and ends with a EAV code. In some cases, digital blanking is inserted in between EAV and SAV code. The CSI decodes and filters out the timing-coding from the data stream, thus recovering SENSB_VSYNC and SENSB_HSYNC signals for internal use. On BT.656 one component per cycle is received over the SENSB_DATA bus. On BT.1120 two components per cycle are received over the SENSB_DATA bus.

4.11.10.2.2 Gated Clock Mode

The SENSB_VSYNC, SENSB_HSYNC, and SENSB_PIX_CLK signals are used in this mode. See Figure 64.

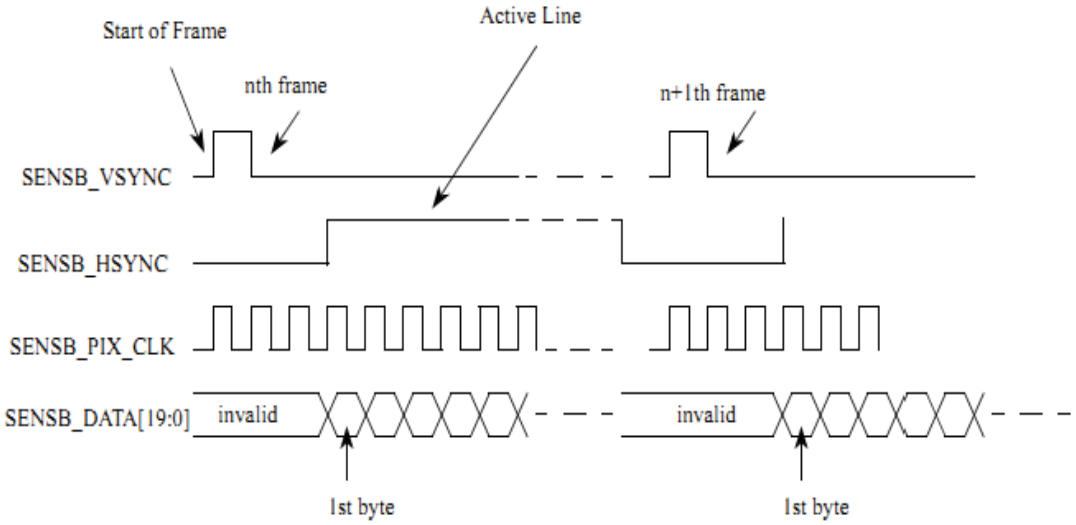

Figure 64. Gated Clock Mode Timing Diagram

A frame starts with a rising edge on SENSB_VSYNC (all the timings correspond to straight polarity of the corresponding signals). Then SENSB_HSYNC goes to high and hold for the entire line. Pixel clock is valid as long as SENSB_HSYNC is high. Data is latched at the rising edge of the valid pixel clocks. SENSB_HSYNC goes to low at the end of line. Pixel clocks then become invalid and the CSI stops receiving data from the stream. For next line the SENSB_HSYNC timing repeats. For next frame the SENSB_VSYNC timing repeats.

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

$$Tdicu = \frac{1}{2}\left(T_{diclk} \times ceil\left[\frac{2 \times DISP_CLK_UP}{DI_CLK_PERIOD}\right]\right)$$

4.11.11 LVDS Display Bridge (LDB) Module Parameters

The LVDS interface complies with TIA/EIA 644-A standard. For more details, see TIA/EIA STANDARD 644-A, “Electrical Characteristics of Low Voltage Differential Signaling (LVDS) Interface Circuits”.

Table 74. LVDS Display Bridge (LDB) Electrical Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Max	Units
Differential Voltage Output Voltage	V_{OD}	100 Differential load	250	450	mV
Output Voltage High	Voh	100 differential load (0 V Diff—Output High Voltage static)	1.25	1.6	mV
Output Voltage Low	Vol	100 differential load (0 V Diff—Output Low Voltage static)	0.9	1.25	mV
Offset Static Voltage	V_{OS}	Two 49.9 resistors in series between N-P terminal, with output in either Zero or One state, the voltage measured between the 2 resistors.	1.15	1.375	V
VOS Differential	V_{OSDIFF}	Difference in V_{OS} between a One and a Zero state	-50	50	mV
Output short circuited to GND	ISA ISB	With the output common shorted to GND	-24	24	mA
VT Full Load Test	VTLoad	100 Differential load with a 3.74 k load between GND and IO Supply Voltage	247	454	mV

4.11.12 MIPI D-PHY Timing Parameters

This section describes MIPI D-PHY electrical specifications, compliant with MIPI CSI-2 version 1.0, D-PHY specification Rev. 1.0 (for MIPI sensor port x2 lanes) and MIPI DSI Version 1.01, and D-PHY specification Rev. 1.0 (and also DPI version 2.0, DBI version 2.0, DSC version 1.0a at protocol layer) (for MIPI display port x2 lanes).

4.11.12.1 Electrical and Timing Information

Table 75. Electrical and Timing Information

Symbol	Parameters	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
Input DC Specifications - Apply to CLKP/N and DATAP/N inputs						
V_I	Input signal voltage range	Transient voltage range is limited from -300 mV to 1600 mV	-50	—	1350	mV

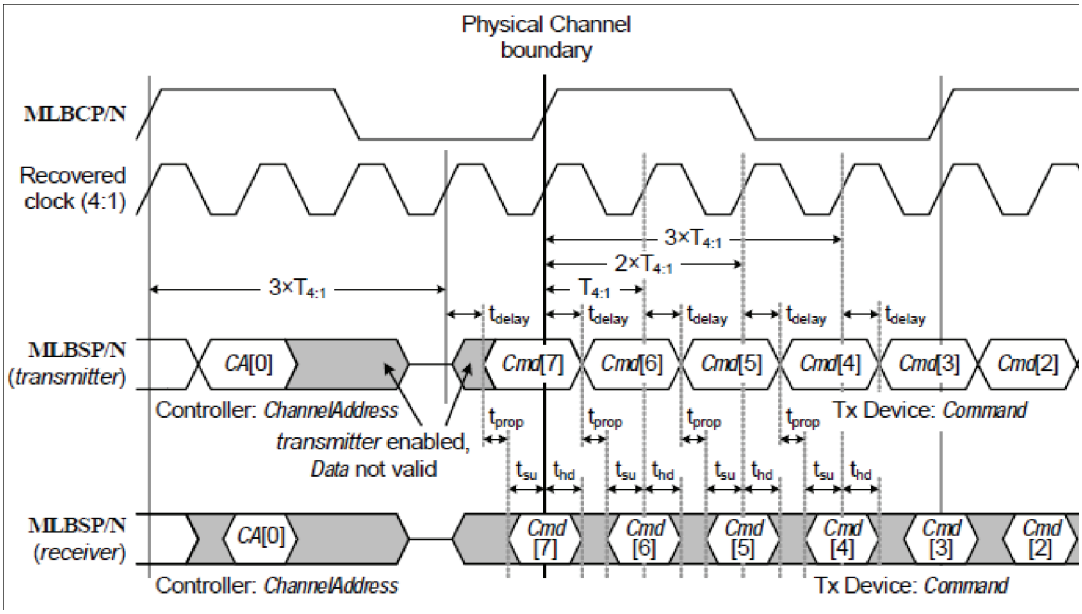

Figure 87. MLB 6-Pin Delay, Setup, and Hold Times

4.11.15 PCIe PHY Parameters

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

4.11.15.1 PCIE_REXT Reference Resistor Connection

The impedance calibration process requires connection of reference resistor 200 . 1% precision resistor on PCIE_REXT pads to ground. It is used for termination impedance calibration.

4.11.16 Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) Timing Parameters

This section describes the electrical information of the PWM. The PWM can be programmed to select one of three clock signals as its source frequency. The selected clock signal is passed through a prescaler before being input to the counter. The output is available at the pulse-width modulator output (PWMO) external pin.

Figure 88 depicts the timing of the PWM, and Table 83 lists the PWM timing parameters.

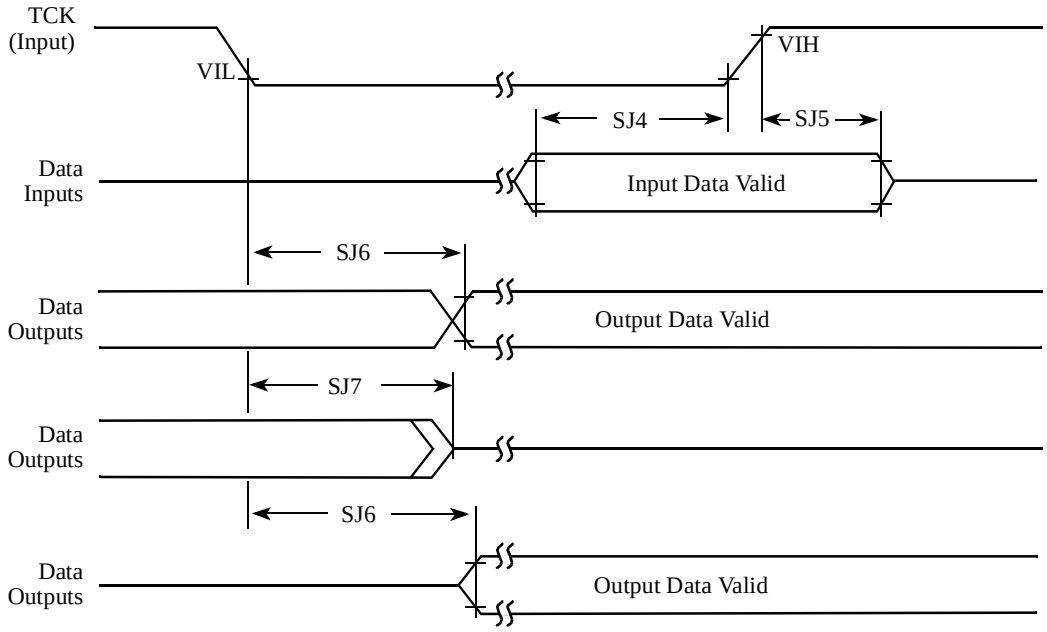

Figure 90. Boundary Scan (JTAG) Timing Diagram

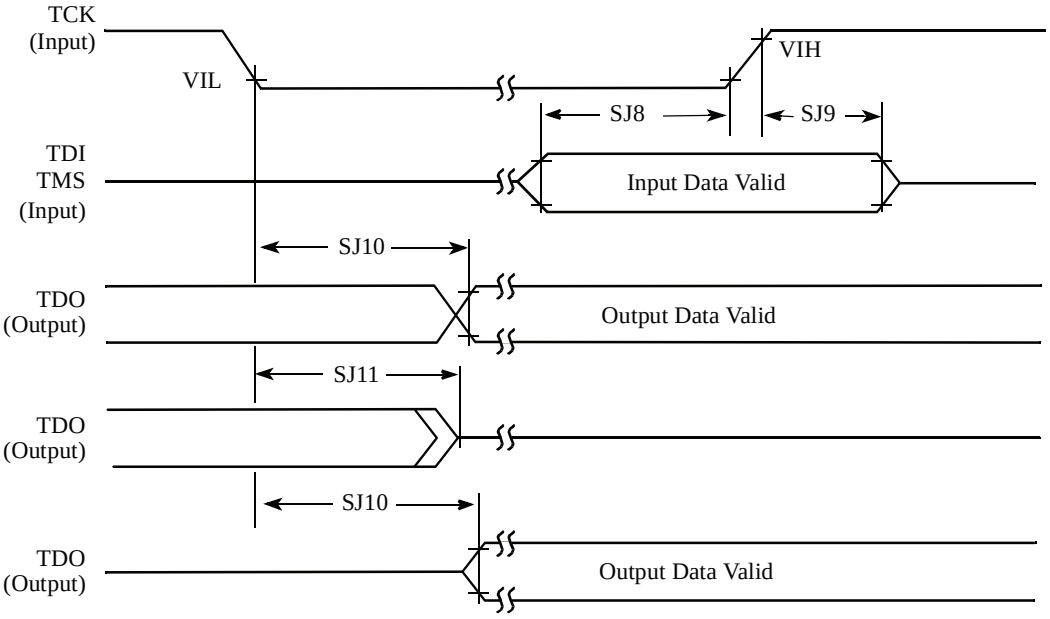

Figure 91. Test Access Port Timing Diagram

Table 85. SPDIF Timing Parameters

Characteristics	Symbol	Timing Parameter Range		Unit
		Min	Max	
SPDIFIN Skew: asynchronous inputs, no specs apply	—	—	0.7	ns
SPDIFOUT output (Load = 50pf) • Skew • Transition rising • Transition falling	 — — —	 — — —	 1.5 24.2 31.3	ns
SPDIFOUT1 output (Load = 30pf) • Skew • Transition rising • Transition falling	 — — —	 — — —	 1.5 13.6 18.0	ns
Modulating Rx clock (SRCK) period	srckp	40.0	—	ns
SRCK high period	srckph	16.0	—	ns
SRCK low period	srckpl	16.0	—	ns
Modulating Tx clock (STCLK) period	stclkp	40.0	—	ns
STCLK high period	stclkph	16.0	—	ns
STCLK low period	stclkpl	16.0	—	ns

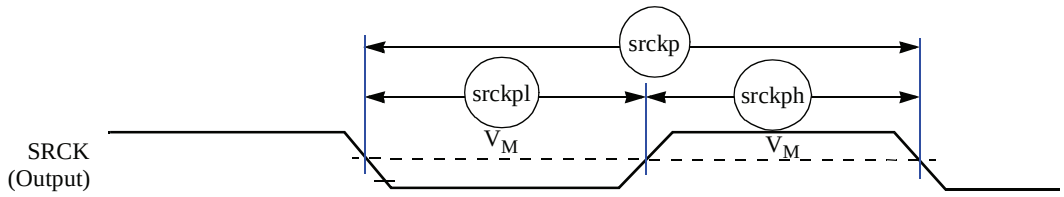

Figure 93. SRCK Timing Diagram

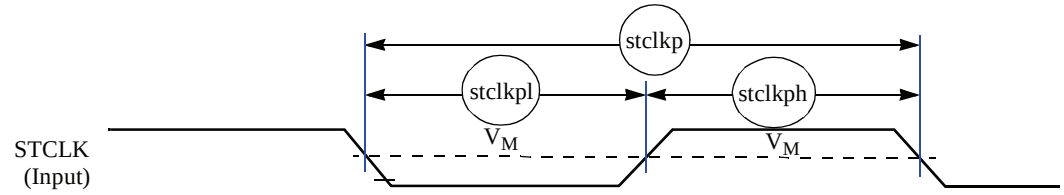

Figure 94. STCLK Timing Diagram

NOTE

- All the timings for the SSI are given for a non-inverted serial clock polarity (TSCKP/RSCKP = 0) and a non-inverted frame sync (TFSI/RFSI = 0). If the polarity of the clock and/or the frame sync have been inverted, all the timing remains valid by inverting the clock signal STCK/SRCK and/or the frame sync STFS/SRFS shown in the tables and in the figures.
- All timings are on Audiomux Pads when SSI is being used for data transfer.
- “Tx” and “Rx” refer to the Transmit and Receive sections of the SSI.
- The terms, WL and BL, refer to Word Length (WL) and Bit Length (BL).
- For internal Frame Sync operation using external clock, the FS timing is same as that of Tx Data (for example, during AC97 mode of operation).

4.11.20 UART I/O Configuration and Timing Parameters

4.11.20.1 UART RS-232 I/O Configuration in Different Modes

The i.MX 6Solo/6DualLite UART interfaces can serve both as DTE or DCE device. This can be configured by the DCEDTE control bit (default 0 — DCE mode). Table 91 shows the UART I/O configuration based on the enabled mode.

Table 91. UART I/O Configuration vs. Mode

Port	DTE Mode		DCE Mode	
	Direction	Description	Direction	Description
RTS	Output	RTS from DTE to DCE	Input	RTS from DTE to DCE
CTS	Input	CTS from DCE to DTE	Output	CTS from DCE to DTE
DTR	Output	DTR from DTE to DCE	Input	DTR from DTE to DCE
DSR	Input	DSR from DCE to DTE	Output	DSR from DCE to DTE
DCD	Input	DCD from DCE to DTE	Output	DCD from DCE to DTE
RI	Input	RING from DCE to DTE	Output	RING from DCE to DTE
TXD_MUX	Input	Serial data from DCE to DTE	Output	Serial data from DCE to DTE
RXD_MUX	Output	Serial data from DTE to DCE	Input	Serial data from DTE to DCE

4.11.20.2 UART RS-232 Serial Mode Timing

The following sections describe the electrical information of the UART module in the RS-232 mode.

Table 103. 21 x 21 mm, 0.8 mm Pitch Ball Map (continued)

M	L	K	J	H	G	F	E
CSI0_DAT10	CSI0_DAT13	HDMI_HPD	HDMI_REF	DSI_D1P	DSI_D0P	NC	NC
CSI0_DAT12	GND	HDMI_DDCCEC	GND	DSI_D1M	DSI_D0M	NC	NC
CSI0_DAT11	CSI0_DAT17	HDMI_D2M	HDMI_D1M	DSI_CLK0M	GND	CSI_CLK0P	CSI_D0P
CSI0_DAT14	CSI0_DAT16	HDMI_D2P	HDMI_D1P	DSI_CLK0P	DSI_REXT	CSI_CLK0M	CSI_D0M
CSI0_DAT15	GND	HDMI_D0M	HDMI_CLKM	JTAG_TCK	JTAG_TDI	GND	GND
CSI0_DAT18	CSI0_DAT19	HDMI_D0P	HDMI_CLKP	JTAG_MOD	JTAG_TDO	GND	GND
HDMI_VPH	HDMI_VP	NVCC_MIPI	NVCC_JTAG	PCIE_VP	PCIE_VPH	GND	GND
GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	PCIE_VPTX	GND	NVCC_PLL_OUT
VDDARM_IN	VDDARM_IN	VDDARM_IN	VDDHIGH_IN	VDDHIGH_IN	VDD_SNVS_CAP	VDDUSB_CAP	USB_OTG_VBUS
GND	GND	GND	VDDHIGH_CAP	VDDHIGH_CAP	GND	USB_H1_DN	USB_H1_DP
VDDARM_CAP	VDDARM_CAP	VDDARM_CAP	VDDARM_CAP	VDDARM_CAP	VDD_SNVS_IN	PMIC_STBY_REQ	TAMPER
GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	NC	BOOT_MODE1	TEST_MODE
VDDARM_CAP	VDDARM_CAP	VDDARM_CAP	VDDARM_CAP	VDDARM_CAP	NC	SD3_DAT7	SD3_DAT6
VDDARM_IN	VDDARM_IN	VDDARM_IN	VDDARM_IN	VDDARM_IN	NVCC_SD3	SD3_DAT1	SD3_DAT0
GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	NVCC_NANDF	NANDF_CS0	NANDF_WP_B
VDDSOC_IN	VDDSOC_IN	VDDSOC_IN	VDDSOC_IN	VDDSOC_IN	NVCC_SD1	NANDF_D2	SD4_CLK
VDDPU_CAP	VDDPU_CAP	VDDPU_CAP	VDDPU_CAP	VDDPU_CAP	NVCC_SD2	SD4_DAT2	NANDF_D6
GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	NVCC_RGMII	SD1_DAT3	SD4_DAT4
NVCC_EIM	NVCC_EIM	NVCC_EIM	EIM_D29	EIM_A25	GND	SD2_CMD	SD1_DAT2
EIM_DA11	EIM_DA0	EIM_RW	EIM_D30	EIM_D21	EIM_D20	RGMII_TD1	SD2_DAT1
EIM_DA9	EIM_DA2	EIM_EB0	EIM_A23	EIM_D31	EIM_D19	EIM_D17	RGMII_TD2
EIM_DA10	EIM_DA4	EIM_LBA	EIM_A18	EIM_A20	EIM_D25	EIM_D24	EIM_EB2
EIM_DA13	EIM_DA5	EIM_EB1	EIM_CS1	EIM_A21	EIM_D28	EIM_EB3	EIM_D22
EIM_DA12	EIM_DA8	EIM_DA3	EIM_OE	EIM_CS0	EIM_A17	EIM_A22	EIM_D26
EIM_WAIT	EIM_DA7	EIM_DA6	EIM_DA1	EIM_A16	EIM_A19	EIM_A24	EIM_D27
M	L	K	J	H	G	F	E

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Document Number: IMX6SDLAEC
Rev. 1
11/2012