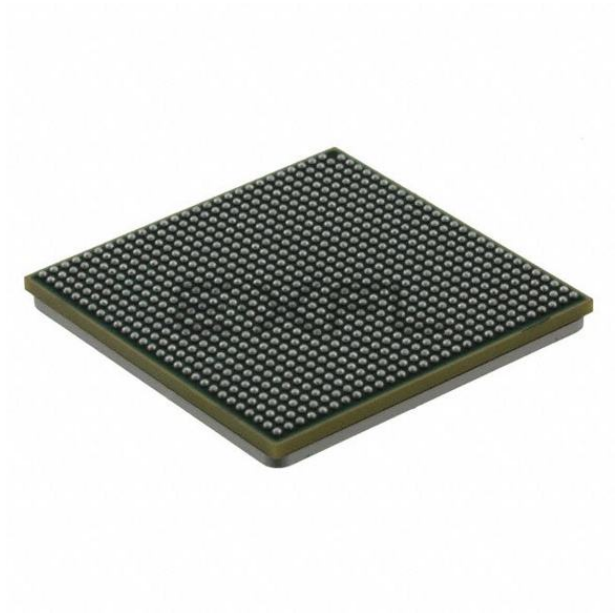

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Understanding Embedded - Microprocessors

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	833MHz
Co-Processors/DSP	Communications; CPM
RAM Controllers	DDR, SDRAM
Graphics Acceleration	No
Display & Interface Controllers	-
Ethernet	10/100/1000Mbps (2)
SATA	-
USB	USB 2.0 (1)
Voltage - I/O	2.5V, 3.3V
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Security Features	-
Package / Case	783-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	783-FCPBGA (29x29)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/kmpc8555pxapf

  - 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 additional 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
- Two I^2C controllers (one is contained within the CPM, the other is a stand-alone controller which is not part of the CPM)
  - Two-wire interface
  - Multiple master support
  - Master or slave I^2C mode support
  - On-chip digital filtering rejects spikes on the bus
- Boot sequencer
  - Optionally loads configuration data from serial ROM at reset via the stand-alone I^2C interface
  - Can be used to initialize configuration registers and/or memory
  - Supports extended I^2C addressing mode
  - Data integrity checked with preamble signature and CRC
- DUART
  - Two 4-wire interfaces (RXD, TXD, RTS, CTS)
  - Programming model compatible with the original 16450 UART and the PC16550D
- Local bus controller (LBC)
  - Multiplexed 32-bit address and data operating at up to 166 MHz
  - Eight chip selects support eight external slaves
  - Up to eight-beat burst transfers
  - The 32-, 16-, and 8-bit port sizes are controlled by an on-chip memory controller
  - Three protocol engines available on a per chip select basis:
    - General purpose chip select machine (GPCM)
    - Three user programmable machines (UPMs)
    - Dedicated single data rate SDRAM controller
  - Parity support
  - Default boot ROM chip select with configurable bus width (8-, 16-, or 32-bit)
- Two Three-speed (10/100/1000)Ethernet controllers (TSECs)
  - Dual IEEE 802.3, 802.3u, 802.3x, 802.3z AC compliant controllers
  - Support for Ethernet physical interfaces:
    - 10/100/1000 Mbps IEEE 802.3 GMII
    - 10/100 Mbps IEEE 802.3 MII

Table 5. Typical I/O Power Dissipation

Interface	Parameters	GV_{DD} (2.5 V)	OV_{DD} (3.3 V)	LV_{DD} (3.3 V)	LV_{DD} (2.5 V)	Unit	Comments
DDR I/O	CCB = 200 MHz	0.46	—	—	—	W	—
	CCB = 266 MHz	0.59	—	—	—	W	—
	CCB = 300 MHz	0.66	—	—	—	W	—
	CCB = 333 MHz	0.73	—	—	—	W	—
PCI I/O	64b, 66 MHz	—	0.14	—	—	W	—
	64b, 33 MHz	—	0.08	—	—	W	—
	32b, 66 MHz	—	0.07	—	—	W	Multiply by 2 if using two 32b ports
	32b, 33 MHz	—	0.04	—	—	W	
Local Bus I/O	32b, 167 MHz	—	0.30	—	—	W	—
	32b, 133 MHz	—	0.24	—	—	W	—
	32b, 83 MHz	—	0.16	—	—	W	—
	32b, 66 MHz	—	0.13	—	—	W	—
	32b, 33 MHz	—	0.07	—	—	W	—
TSEC I/O	MII	—	—	0.01	—	W	Multiply by number of interfaces used.
	GMII or TBI	—	—	0.07	—	W	
	RGMII or RTBI	—	—	—	0.04	W	
CPM - FCC	MII	—	0.015	—	—	W	—
	RMII	—	0.013	—	—	W	—
	HDLC 16 Mbps	—	0.009	—	—	W	—
	UTOPIA-8 SPHY	—	0.06	—	—	W	—
	UTOPIA-8 MPHY	—	0.1	—	—	W	—
	UTOPIA-16 SPHY	—	0.094	—	—	W	—
	UTOPIA-16 MPHY	—	0.135	—	—	W	—
CPM - SCC	HDLC 16 Mbps	—	0.004	—	—	W	—
TDMA or TDMB	Nibble Mode	—	0.01	—	—	W	—
TDMA or TDMB	Per Channel	—	0.005	—	—	W	Up to 4 TDM channels, multiply by number of TDM channels.

4.3 Real Time Clock Timing

Table 8 provides the real time clock (RTC) AC timing specifications.

Table 8. RTC AC Timing Specifications

Parameter/Condition	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
RTC clock high time	t_{RTCH}	2 x t_{CCB_CLK}	—	—	ns	—
RTC clock low time	t_{RTCL}	2 x t_{CCB_CLK}	—	—	ns	—

5 RESET Initialization

This section describes the AC electrical specifications for the RESET initialization timing requirements of the MPC8555E. Table 9 provides the RESET initialization AC timing specifications.

Table 9. RESET Initialization Timing Specifications

Parameter/Condition	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
Required assertion time of $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$	100	—	µs	—
Minimum assertion time for $\overline{\text{SRESET}}$	512	—	SYSCLKs	1
PLL input setup time with stable SYSCLK before HRESET negation	100	—	µs	—
Input setup time for POR configs (other than PLL config) with respect to negation of $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$	4	—	SYSCLKs	1
Input hold time for POR configs (including PLL config) with respect to negation of $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$	2	—	SYSCLKs	1
Maximum valid-to-high impedance time for actively driven POR configs with respect to negation of $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$	—	5	SYSCLKs	1

Notes:
1. SYSCLK is identical to the PCI_CLK signal and is the primary clock input for the MPC8555E. See the *MPC8555E PowerQUICC™ III Integrated Communications Processor Reference Manual* for more details.

Table 10 provides the PLL and DLL lock times.

Table 10. PLL and DLL Lock Times

Parameter/Condition	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
PLL lock times	—	100	µs	—
DLL lock times	7680	122,880	CCB Clocks	1, 2

Notes:
1. DLL lock times are a function of the ratio between the output clock and the platform (or CCB) clock. A 2:1 ratio results in the minimum and an 8:1 ratio results in the maximum.
2. The CCB clock is determined by the SYSCLK × platform PLL ratio.

8.2.4.2 TBI Receive AC Timing Specifications

Table 25 provides the TBI receive AC timing specifications.

Table 25. TBI Receive AC Timing Specifications

At recommended operating conditions with LV_{DD} of 3.3 V ± 5%.

Parameter/Condition	Symbol [1]	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
RX_CLK clock period	t_{TRX}		16.0		ns
RX_CLK skew	t_{SKTRX}	7.5	—	8.5	ns
RX_CLK duty cycle	t_{TRXH}/t_{TRX}	40	—	60	%
RCG[9:0] setup time to rising RX_CLK	t_{TRDVKH}	2.5	—	—	ns
RCG[9:0] hold time to rising RX_CLK	t_{TRDXKH}	1.5	—	—	ns
RX_CLK clock rise time and fall time	t_{TRXR}, t_{TRXF} [2,3]	0.7	—	2.4	ns

Note:

1. The symbols used for timing specifications herein 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_{TRDVKH} symbolizes TBI receive timing (TR) with respect to the time data input signals (D) reach the valid state (V) relative to the t_{TRX} clock reference (K) going to the high (H) state or setup time. Also, t_{TRDXKH} symbolizes TBI receive timing (TR) with respect to the time data input signals (D) went invalid (X) relative to the t_{TRX} clock reference (K) going to the high (H) state. 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_{TRX} represents the TBI (T) receive (RX) clock. For rise and fall times, the latter convention is used with the appropriate letter: R (rise) or F (fall). For symbols representing skews, the subscript is skew (SK) followed by the clock that is being skewed (TRX).
2. Guaranteed by design.

Figure 13 shows the TBI receive AC timing diagram.

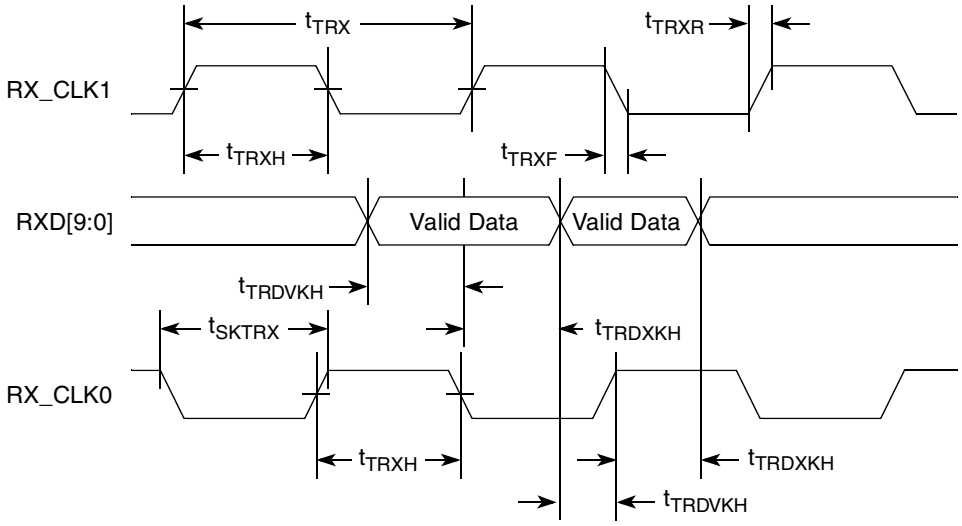


Figure 13. TBI Receive AC Timing Diagram

8.2.5 RGMII and RTBI AC Timing Specifications

Table 26 presents the RGMII and RTBI AC timing specifications.

Table 26. RGMII and RTBI AC Timing Specifications

At recommended operating conditions with LV_{DD} of 2.5 V ± 5%.

Parameter/Condition	Symbol [1]	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Data to clock output skew (at transmitter)	t_{SKRGT}[5]	–500	0	500	ps
Data to clock input skew (at receiver) [2]	t_{SKRGT}	1.0	—	2.8	ns
Clock cycle duration [3]	t_{RGT}[6]	7.2	8.0	8.8	ns
Duty cycle for 1000Base-T [4]	t_{RGTH}/t_{RGT}[6]	45	50	55	%
Duty cycle for 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX [3]	t_{RGTH}/t_{RGT}[6]	40	50	60	%
Rise and fall times	t_{RGTR}[6,7], t_{RGTF}[6,7]	—	—	0.75	ns

Notes:

1. Note that, in general, the clock reference symbol representation for this section is based on the symbols RGT to represent RGMII and RTBI timing. For example, the subscript of t_{RGT} represents the TBI (T) receive (RX) clock. Note also that the notation for rise (R) and fall (F) times follows the clock symbol that is being represented. For symbols representing skews, the subscript is skew (SK) followed by the clock that is being skewed (RGT).
2. The RGMII specification requires that PC board designer add 1.5 ns or greater in trace delay to the RX_CLK in order to meet this specification. However, as stated above, this device functions with only 1.0 ns of delay.
3. For 10 and 100 Mbps, t_{RGT} scales to 400 ns ± 40 ns and 40 ns ± 4 ns, respectively.
4. Duty cycle may be stretched/shrunk during speed changes or while transitioning to a received packet's clock domains as long as the minimum duty cycle is not violated and stretching occurs for no more than three t_{RGT} of the lowest speed transitioned between.
5. Guaranteed by characterization.
6. Guaranteed by design.
7. Signal timings are measured at 0.5 and 2.0 V voltage levels.

Figure 14 shows the RBMII and RTBI AC timing and multiplexing diagrams.

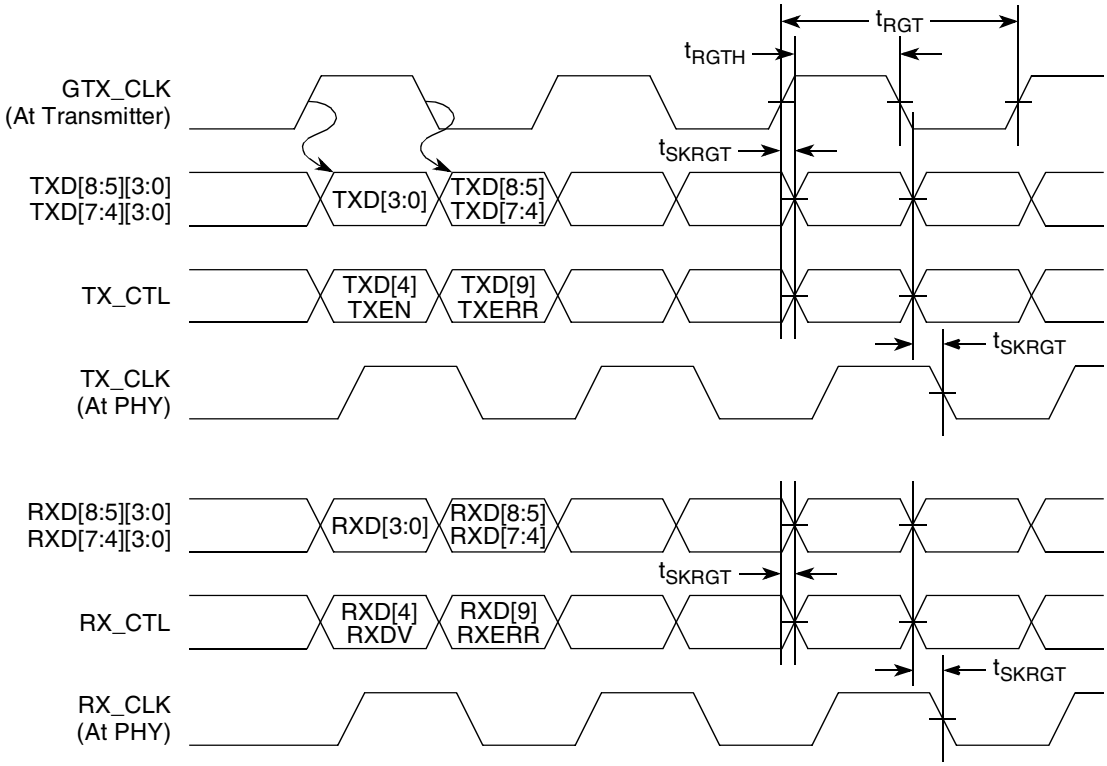


Figure 14. RGMII and RTBI AC Timing and Multiplexing Diagrams

8.3 Ethernet Management Interface Electrical Characteristics

The electrical characteristics specified here apply to MII management interface signals MDIO (management data input/output) and MDC (management data clock). The electrical characteristics for GMII, RGMII, TBI and RTBI are specified in Section 8.1, "Three-Speed Ethernet Controller (TSEC) (10/100/1000 Mbps)—GMII/MII/TBI/RGMII/RTBI Electrical Characteristics."

8.3.1 MII Management DC Electrical Characteristics

The MDC and MDIO are defined to operate at a supply voltage of 3.3 V. The DC electrical characteristics for MDIO and MDC are provided in Table 27.

Table 27. MII Management DC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
Supply voltage (3.3 V)	OV_{DD}	—		3.13	3.47	V
Output high voltage	V_{OH}	I_{OH} = –1.0 mA	LV_{DD} = Min	2.10	LV_{DD} + 0.3	V
Output low voltage	V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 1.0 mA	LV_{DD} = Min	GND	0.50	V
Input high voltage	V_{IH}	—		1.70	—	V
Input low voltage	V_{IL}	—		—	0.90	V

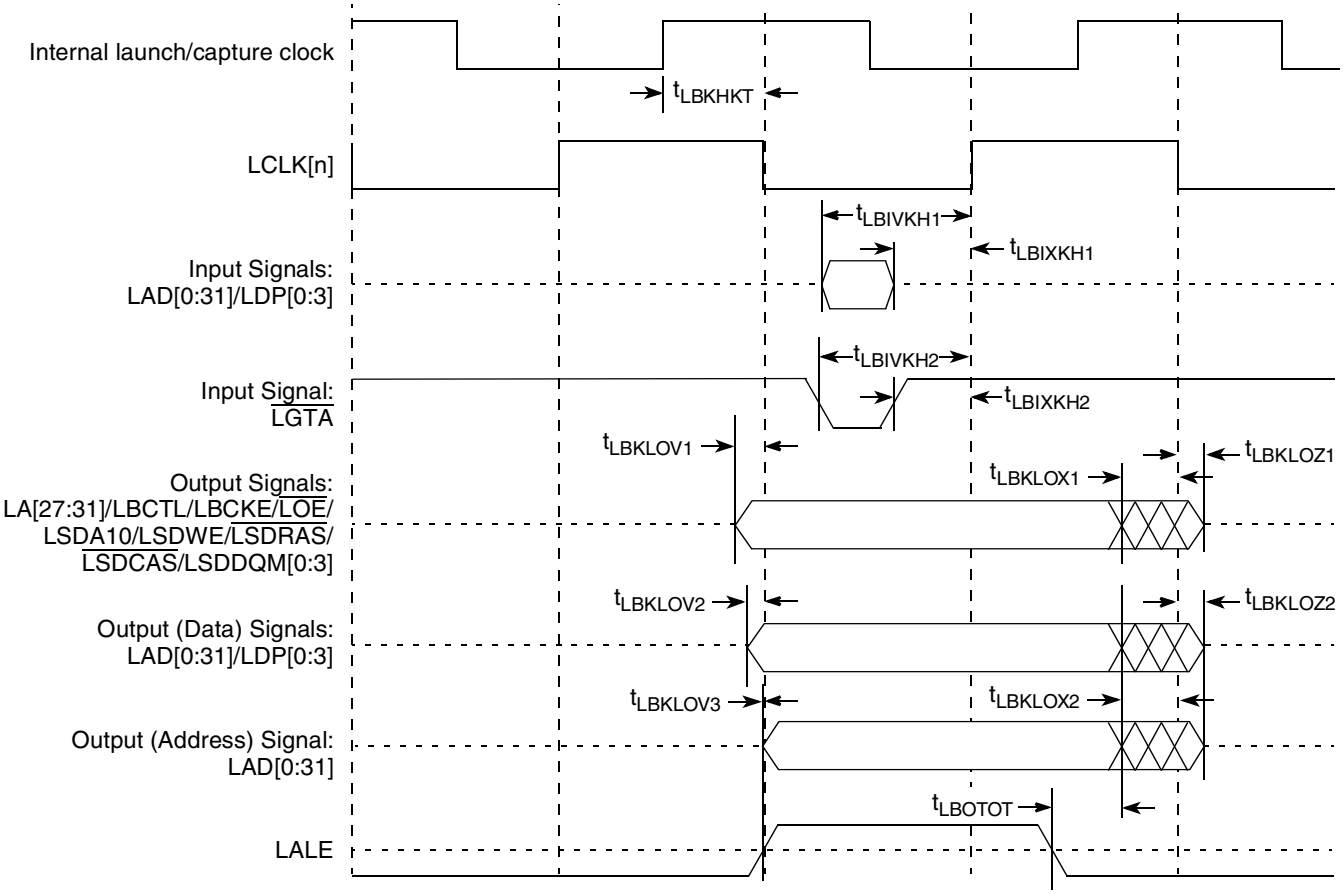


Figure 18. Local Bus Signals, Nonspecial Signals Only (DLL Bypass Mode)

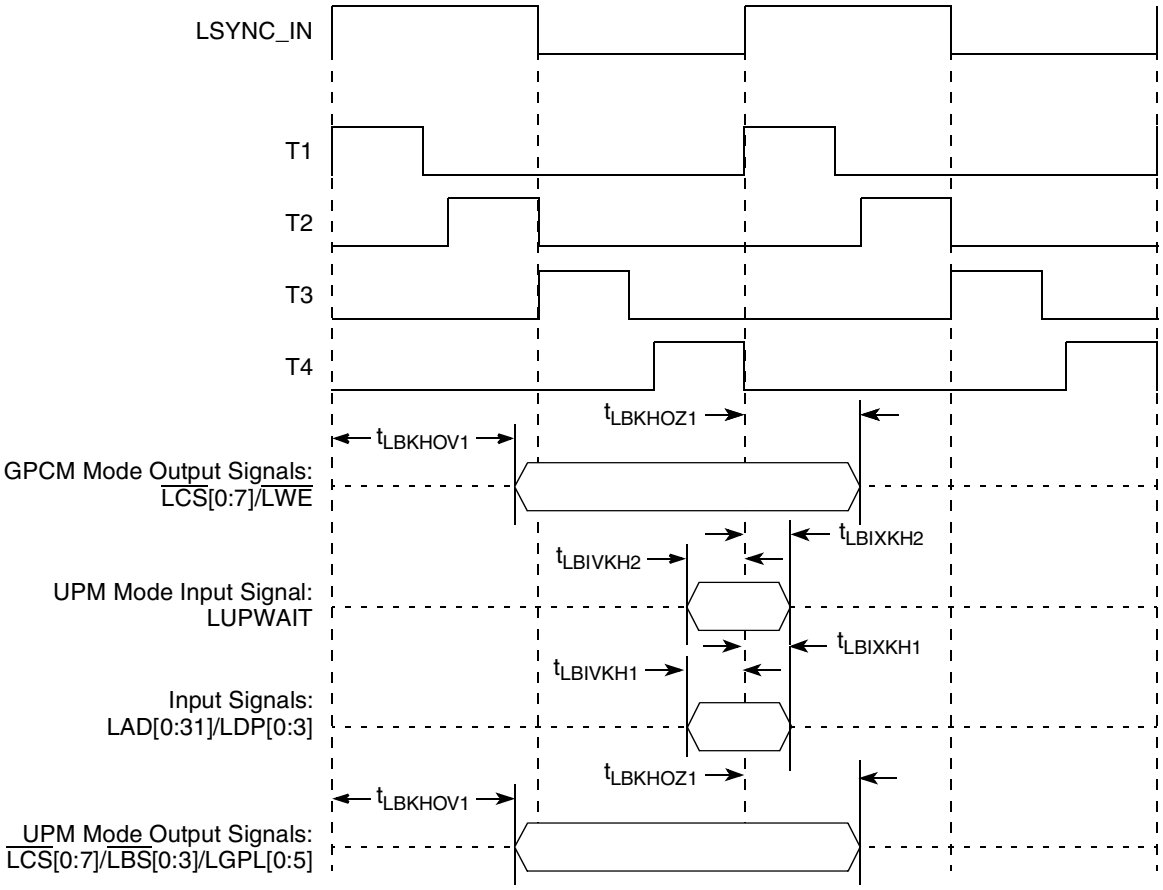


Figure 21. Local Bus Signals, GPCM/UPM Signals for LCCR[CLKDIV] = 4 or 8 (DLL Enabled)

Figure 36 provides the test access port timing diagram.

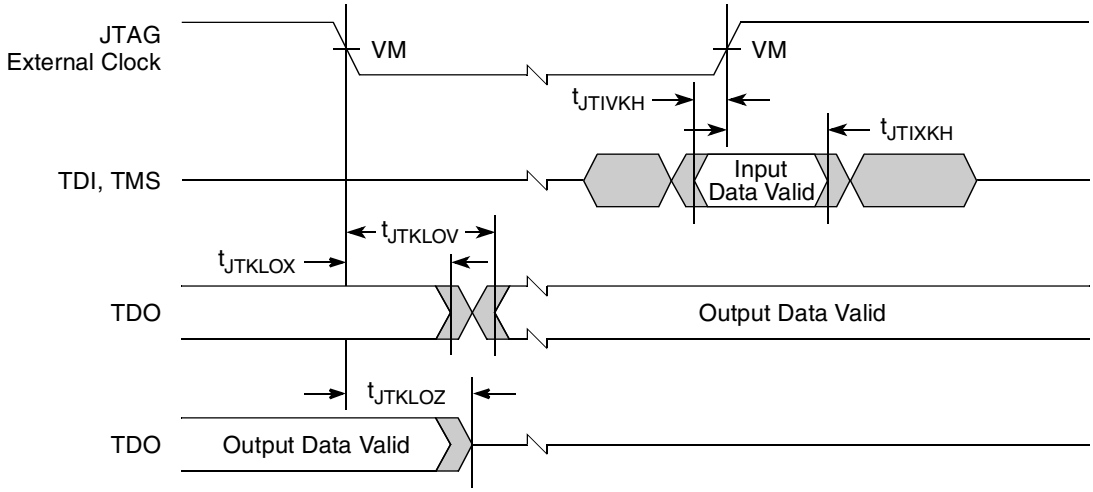


Figure 36. Test Access Port Timing Diagram

12 I²C

This section describes the DC and AC electrical characteristics for the I²C interface of the MPC8555E.

12.1 I²C DC Electrical Characteristics

Table 39 provides the DC electrical characteristics for the I²C interface of the MPC8555E.

Table 39. I²C DC Electrical Characteristics

At recommended operating conditions with OV_{DD} of 3.3 V ± 5%.

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
Output fall time from V_{IH}(min) to V_{IL}(max) with a bus capacitance from 10 to 400 pF	t_{I2KLKV}	$20 + 0.1 \times C_B$	250	ns	2
Pulse width of spikes which must be suppressed by the input filter	t_{I2KHKL}	0	50	ns	3
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	4
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. C_B = capacitance of one bus line in pF.
3. Refer to the *MPC8555E PowerQUICC™ III Integrated Communications Processor Reference Manual* for information on the digital filter used.
4. I/O pins obstruct the SDA and SCL lines if OV_{DD} is switched off.

Table 43. MPC8555E Pinout Listing (continued)

Signal	Package Pin Number	Pin Type	Power Supply	Notes
TSEC2_CRS	D9	I	LV_{DD}	—
TSEC2_COL	F8	I	LV_{DD}	—
TSEC2_RXD[7:0]	F9, E9, C9, B9, A9, H9, G10, F10	I	LV_{DD}	—
TSEC2_RX_DV	H8	I	LV_{DD}	—
TSEC2_RX_ER	A8	I	LV_{DD}	—
TSEC2_RX_CLK	E10	I	LV_{DD}	—
DUART				
$\overline{\text{UART\_CTS}}$[0,1]	Y2, Y3	I	OV_{DD}	—
$\overline{\text{UART\_RTS}}$[0,1]	Y1, AD1	O	OV_{DD}	—
UART_SIN[0,1]	P11, AD5	I	OV_{DD}	—
UART_SOUT[0,1]	N6, AD2	O	OV_{DD}	—
I^2C interface				
IIC_SDA	AH22	I/O	OV_{DD}	4, 19
IIC_SCL	AH23	I/O	OV_{DD}	4, 19
System Control				
$\overline{\text{HRESET}}$	AH16	I	OV_{DD}	—
$\overline{\text{HRESET\_REQ}}$	AG20	O	OV_{DD}	18
$\overline{\text{SRESET}}$	AF20	I	OV_{DD}	—
$\overline{\text{CKSTP\_IN}}$	M11	I	OV_{DD}	—
$\overline{\text{CKSTP\_OUT}}$	G1	O	OV_{DD}	2, 4
Debug				
TRIG_IN	N12	I	OV_{DD}	—
TRIG_OUT/READY	G2	O	OV_{DD}	6, 9, 18
MSRCID[0:1]	J9, G3	O	OV_{DD}	5, 6, 9
MSRCID[2:3]	F3, F5	O	OV_{DD}	6
MSRCID4	F2	O	OV_{DD}	6
MDVAL	F4	O	OV_{DD}	6
Clock				
SYSCLK	AH21	I	OV_{DD}	—
RTC	AB23	I	OV_{DD}	—
CLK_OUT	AF22	O	OV_{DD}	—

Table 43. MPC8555E Pinout Listing (continued)

Signal	Package Pin Number	Pin Type	Power Supply	Notes
JTAG				
TCK	AF21	I	OV_{DD}	—
TDI	AG21	I	OV_{DD}	12
TDO	AF19	O	OV_{DD}	11
TMS	AF23	I	OV_{DD}	12
$\overline{\text{TRST}}$	AG23	I	OV_{DD}	12
DFT				
$\overline{\text{LSSD\_MODE}}$	AG19	I	OV_{DD}	20
L1_TSTCLK	AB22	I	OV_{DD}	20
L2_TSTCLK	AG22	I	OV_{DD}	20
$\overline{\text{TEST\_SEL0}}$	AH20	I	OV_{DD}	3
TEST_SEL1	AG26	I	OV_{DD}	3
Thermal Management				
THERM0	AG2	—	—	14
THERM1	AH3	—	—	14
Power Management				
ASLEEP	AG18	—	—	9, 18
Power and Ground Signals				
$AV_{DD}1$	AH19	Power for e500 PLL (1.2 V)	$AV_{DD}1$	—
$AV_{DD}2$	AH18	Power for CCB PLL (1.2 V)	$AV_{DD}2$	—
$AV_{DD}3$	AH17	Power for CPM PLL (1.2 V)	$AV_{DD}3$	—
$AV_{DD}4$	AF28	Power for PCI1 PLL (1.2 V)	$AV_{DD}4$	—
$AV_{DD}5$	AE28	Power for PCI2 PLL (1.2 V)	$AV_{DD}5$	—

15 Clocking

This section describes the PLL configuration of the MPC8555E. Note that the platform clock is identical to the CCB clock.

15.1 Clock Ranges

Table 44 provides the clocking specifications for the processor core and Table 44 provides the clocking specifications for the memory bus.

Table 44. Processor Core Clocking Specifications

Characteristic	Maximum Processor Core Frequency										Unit	Notes
	533 MHz		600 MHz		667 MHz		833 MHz		1000 MHz			
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
e500 core processor frequency	400	533	400	600	400	667	400	833	400	1000	MHz	1, 2, 3

Notes:

1. **Caution:** The CCB to SYSCLK ratio and e500 core to CCB ratio settings must be chosen such that the resulting SYSCLK frequency, e500 (core) frequency, and CCB frequency do not exceed their respective maximum or minimum operating frequencies. Refer to Section 15.2, “Platform/System PLL Ratio,” and Section 15.3, “e500 Core PLL Ratio,” for ratio settings.
2.)The minimum e500 core frequency is based on the minimum platform frequency of 200 MHz.
3. 1000 MHz frequency supports only a 1.3 V core.

Table 45. Memory Bus Clocking Specifications

Characteristic	Maximum Processor Core Frequency		Unit	Notes
	533, 600, 667, 883, 1000 MHz			
	Min	Max		
Memory bus frequency	100	166	MHz	1, 2, 3

Notes:

1. **Caution:** The CCB to SYSCLK ratio and e500 core to CCB ratio settings must be chosen such that the resulting SYSCLK frequency, e500 (core) frequency, and CCB frequency do not exceed their respective maximum or minimum operating frequencies. Refer to Section 15.2, “Platform/System PLL Ratio,” and Section 15.3, “e500 Core PLL Ratio,” for ratio settings.
2. The memory bus speed is half of the DDR data rate, hence, half of the platform clock frequency.
3. 1000 MHz frequency supports only a 1.3 V core.

15.2 Platform/System PLL Ratio

The platform clock is the clock that drives the L2 cache, the DDR SDRAM data rate, and the e500 core complex bus (CCB), and is also called the CCB clock. The values are determined by the binary value on LA[28:31] at power up, as shown in Table 46.

There is no default for this PLL ratio; these signals must be pulled to the desired values.

For specifications on the PCI_CLK, refer to the PCI 2.2 Specification.

Table 46. CCB Clock Ratio

Binary Value of LA[28:31] Signals	Ratio Description
0000	16:1 ratio CCB clock: SYSCLK (PCI bus)
0001	Reserved
0010	2:1 ratio CCB clock: SYSCLK (PCI bus)
0011	3:1 ratio CCB clock: SYSCLK (PCI bus)
0100	4:1 ratio CCB clock: SYSCLK (PCI bus)
0101	5:1 ratio CCB clock: SYSCLK (PCI bus)
0110	6:1 ratio CCB clock: SYSCLK (PCI bus)
0111	Reserved
1000	8:1 ratio CCB clock: SYSCLK (PCI bus)
1001	9:1 ratio CCB clock: SYSCLK (PCI bus)
1010	10:1 ratio CCB clock: SYSCLK (PCI bus)
1011	Reserved
1100	12:1 ratio CCB clock: SYSCLK (PCI bus)
1101	Reserved
1110	Reserved
1111	Reserved

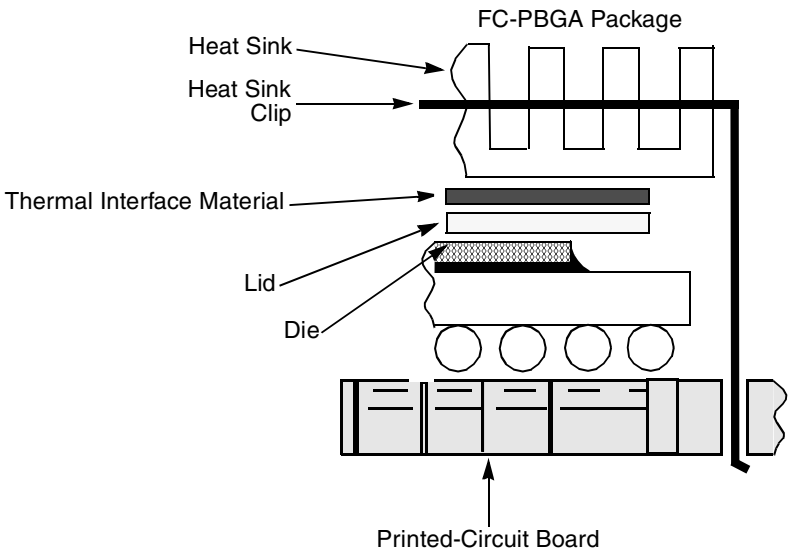


Figure 43. Package Exploded Cross-Sectional View with Several Heat Sink Options

The system board designer can choose between several types of heat sinks to place on the MPC8555E. There are several commercially-available heat sinks from the following vendors:

Aavid Thermalloy 80 Commercial St. Concord, NH 03301 Internet: www.aavidthermalloy.com	603-224-9988
Alpha Novatech 473 Sapena Ct. #15 Santa Clara, CA 95054 Internet: www.alphanovatech.com	408-749-7601
International Electronic Research Corporation (IERC) 413 North Moss St. Burbank, CA 91502 Internet: www.ctscorp.com	818-842-7277
Millennium Electronics (MEI) Loroco Sites 671 East Brokaw Road San Jose, CA 95112 Internet: www.mei-millennium.com	408-436-8770
Tyco Electronics Chip Coolers™ P.O. Box 3668 Harrisburg, PA 17105-3668 Internet: www.chipcoolers.com	800-522-6752
Wakefield Engineering 33 Bridge St. Pelham, NH 03076 Internet: www.wakefield.com	603-635-5102

Ultimately, the final selection of an appropriate heat sink depends on many factors, such as thermal performance at a given air velocity, spatial volume, mass, attachment method, assembly, and cost. Several heat sinks offered by Aavid Thermalloy, Alpha Novatech, IERC, Chip Coolers, Millennium Electronics, and Wakefield Engineering offer different heat sink-to-ambient thermal resistances, that allows the MPC8555E to function in various environments.

16.2.1 Recommended Thermal Model

For system thermal modeling, the MPC8555E thermal model is shown in Figure 44. Five cuboids are used to represent this device. To simplify the model, the solder balls and substrate are modeled as a single block 29x29x1.6 mm with the conductivity adjusted accordingly. The die is modeled as 8.7 x 9.3 mm at a thickness of 0.75 mm. The bump/underfill layer is modeled as a collapsed resistance between the die and substrate assuming a conductivity of 4.4 W/m•K in the thickness dimension of 0.07 mm. The lid attach adhesive is also modeled as a collapsed resistance with dimensions of 8.7 x 9.3 x 0.05 mm and the conductivity of 1.07 W/m•K. The nickel plated copper lid is modeled as 11 x 11 x 1 mm.

Conductivity	Value	Unit
Lid ($11 \times 11 \times 1$ mm)		
k_x	360	W/(m × K)
k_y	360	
k_z	360	
Lid Adhesive—Collapsed resistance ($8.7 \times 9.3 \times 0.05$ mm)		
k_z	1.07	
Die ($8.7 \times 9.3 \times 0.75$ mm)		
Bump/Underfill—Collapsed resistance ($8.7 \times 9.3 \times 0.07$ mm)		
k_z	4.4	
Substrate and Solder Balls ($25 \times 25 \times 1.6$ mm)		
k_x	14.2	
k_y	14.2	
k_z	1.2	

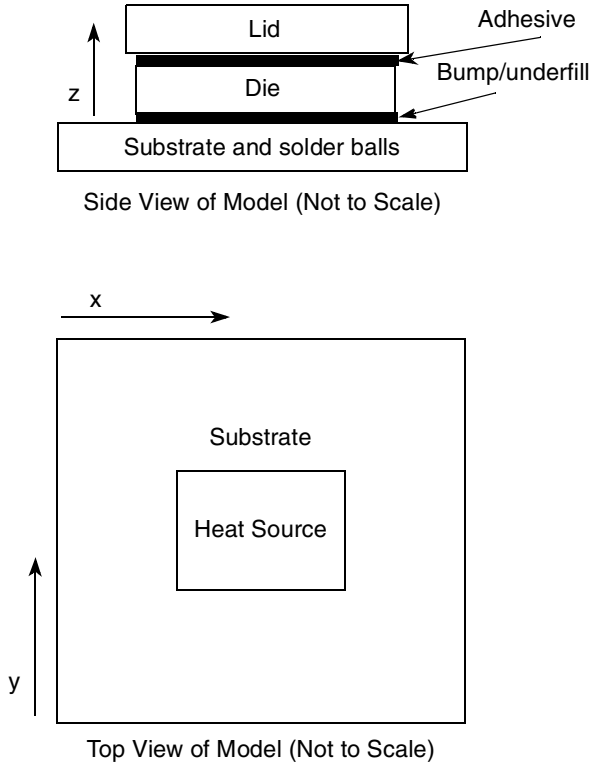


Figure 44. MPC8555E Thermal Model

the heat sink should be slowly removed. Heating the heat sink to 40–50°C with an air gun can soften the interface material and make the removal easier. The use of an adhesive for heat sink attach is not recommended.

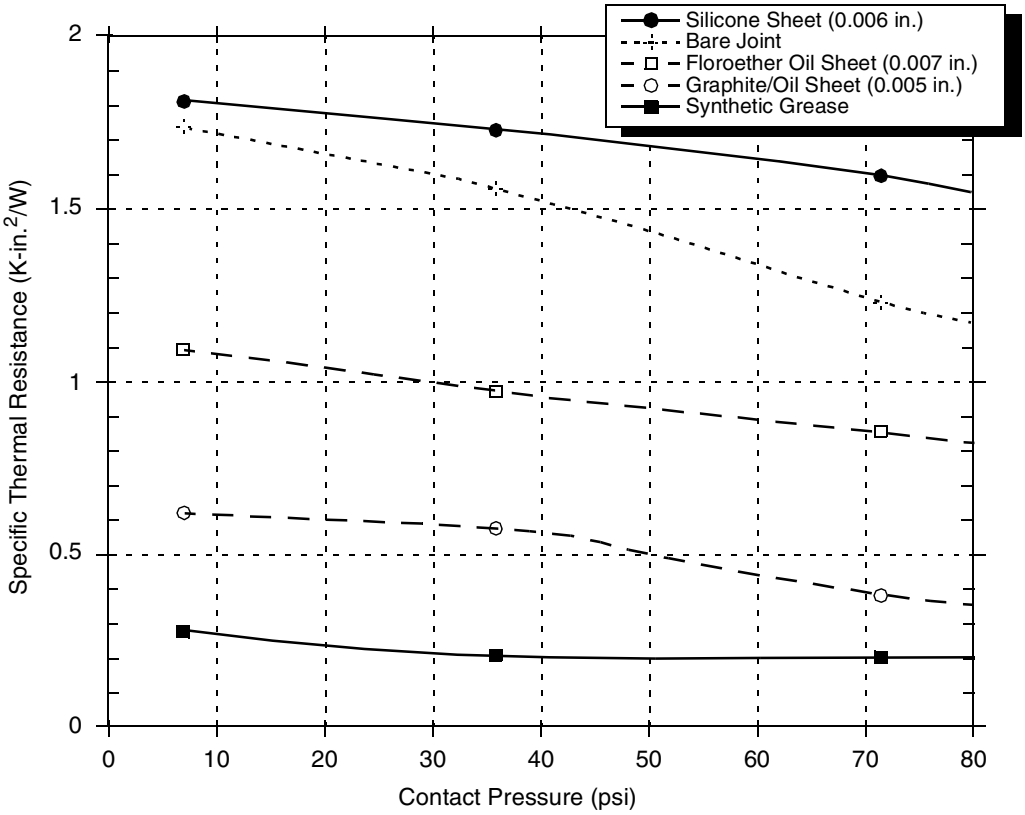


Figure 46. Thermal Performance of Select Thermal Interface Materials

The system board designer can choose between several types of thermal interface. There are several commercially-available thermal interfaces provided by the following vendors:

Chomerics, Inc. 77 Dragon Ct. Woburn, MA 01888-4014 Internet: www.chomerics.com	781-935-4850
Dow-Corning Corporation Dow-Corning Electronic Materials 2200 W. Salzburg Rd. Midland, MI 48686-0997 Internet: www.dowcorning.com	800-248-2481
Shin-Etsu MicroSi, Inc. 10028 S. 51st St. Phoenix, AZ 85044 Internet: www.microsi.com	888-642-7674
The Bergquist Company 18930 West 78th St.	800-347-4572

17 System Design Information

This section provides electrical and thermal design recommendations for successful application of the MPC8555E.

17.1 System Clocking

The MPC8555E includes five PLLs.

1. The platform PLL ($AV_{DD}1$) generates the platform clock from the externally supplied SYSCLK input. The frequency ratio between the platform and SYSCLK is selected using the platform PLL ratio configuration bits as described in Section 15.2, "Platform/System PLL Ratio."
2. The e500 Core PLL ($AV_{DD}2$) generates the core clock as a slave to the platform clock. The frequency ratio between the e500 core clock and the platform clock is selected using the e500 PLL ratio configuration bits as described in Section 15.3, "e500 Core PLL Ratio."
3. The CPM PLL ($AV_{DD}3$) is slaved to the platform clock and is used to generate clocks used internally by the CPM block. The ratio between the CPM PLL and the platform clock is fixed and not under user control.
4. The PCI1 PLL ($AV_{DD}4$) generates the clocking for the first PCI bus.
5. The PCI2 PLL ($AV_{DD}5$) generates the clock for the second PCI bus.

17.2 PLL Power Supply Filtering

Each of the PLLs listed above is provided with power through independent power supply pins ($AV_{DD}1$, $AV_{DD}2$, $AV_{DD}3$, $AV_{DD}4$, and $AV_{DD}5$ respectively). The AV_{DD} level should always be equivalent to V_{DD}, and preferably these voltages are derived directly from V_{DD} through a low frequency filter scheme such as the following.

There are a number of ways to reliably provide power to the PLLs, but the recommended solution is to provide five independent filter circuits as illustrated in Figure 50, one to each of the five AV_{DD} pins. By providing independent filters to each PLL the opportunity to cause noise injection from one PLL to the other is reduced.

This circuit is intended to filter noise in the PLLs resonant frequency range from a 500 kHz to 10 MHz range. It should be built with surface mount capacitors with minimum Effective Series Inductance (ESL). Consistent with the recommendations of Dr. Howard Johnson in *High Speed Digital Design: A Handbook of Black Magic* (Prentice Hall, 1993), multiple small capacitors of equal value are recommended over a single large value capacitor.

Each circuit should be placed as close as possible to the specific AV_{DD} pin being supplied to minimize noise coupled from nearby circuits. It should be possible to route directly from the capacitors to the AV_{DD} pin, which is on the periphery of the 783 FC-PBGA footprint, without the inductance of vias.

The COP function of these processors allow a remote computer system (typically, a PC with dedicated hardware and debugging software) to access and control the internal operations of the processor. The COP interface connects primarily through the JTAG port of the processor, with some additional status monitoring signals. The COP port requires the ability to independently assert $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ or $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ in order to fully control the processor. If the target system has independent reset sources, such as voltage monitors, watchdog timers, power supply failures, or push-button switches, then the COP reset signals must be merged into these signals with logic.

The arrangement shown in Figure 52 allows the COP port to independently assert $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ or $\overline{\text{TRST}}$, while ensuring that the target can drive $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ as well.

The COP interface has a standard header, shown in Figure 52, for connection to the target system, and is based on the 0.025" square-post, 0.100" centered header assembly (often called a Berg header). The connector typically has pin 14 removed as a connector key.

The COP header adds many benefits such as breakpoints, watchpoints, register and memory examination/modification, and other standard debugger features. An inexpensive option can be to leave the COP header unpopulated until needed.

There is no standardized way to number the COP header; consequently, many different pin numbers have been observed from emulator vendors. Some are numbered top-to-bottom then left-to-right, while others use left-to-right then top-to-bottom, while still others number the pins counter clockwise from pin 1 (as with an IC). Regardless of the numbering, the signal placement recommended in Figure 52 is common to all known emulators.

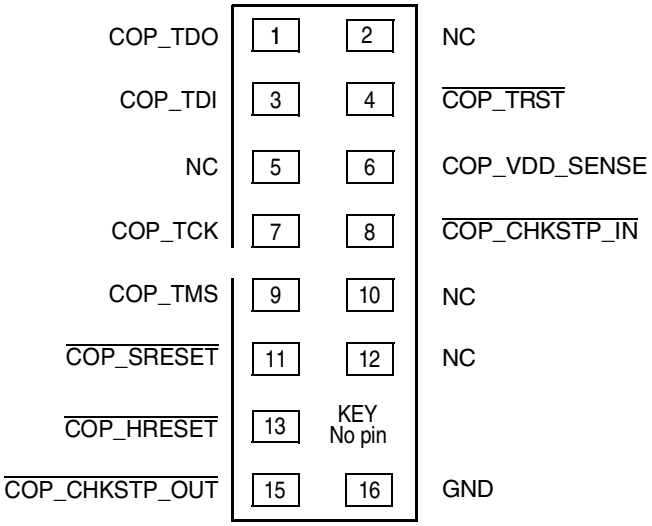


Figure 52. COP Connector Physical Pinout

18 Document Revision History

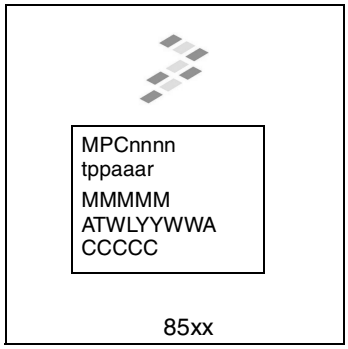
Table 51 provides a revision history for this hardware specification.

Table 51. Document Revision History

Rev. No.	Date	Substantive Change(s)
4.2	1/2008	Added “Note: Rise/Fall Time on CPM Input Pins” and following note text to Section 10.2, “CPM AC Timing Specifications.”
4.1	7/2007	Inserted Figure 3, ““Maximum AC Waveforms on PCI interface for 3.3-V Signaling.”
4	12/2006	Updated Section 2.1.2, “Power Sequencing.” Updated back page information.
3.2	11/2006	Updated Section 2.1.2, “Power Sequencing.” Replaced Section 17.8, “JTAG Configuration Signals.”
3.1	10/2005	Added footnote 2 about junction temperature in Table 4. Added max. power values for 1000 MHz core frequency in Table 4. Removed Figure 3, “Maximum AC Waveforms on PCI Interface for 3.3-V Signaling.” Modified note to $t_{LBKSKEW}$ from 8 to 9 in Table 30. Changed $t_{LBKHOZ1}$ and $t_{LBKHOV2}$ values inTable 30. Added note 3 to $t_{LBKHOV1}$ in Table 30. Modified note 3 in Table 30 and Table 31. Added note 3 to $t_{LBKLOV1}$ in Table 31. Modified values for t_{LBKHKT}, $t_{LBKLOV1}$, $t_{LBKLOV2}$, $t_{LBKLOV3}$, $t_{LBKLOZ1}$, and $t_{LBKLOZ2}$ in Table 31. Changed Input Signals: LAD[0:31]/LDP[0:3] in Figure 21. Modified note for signal CLK_OUT in Table 43. PCI1_CLK and PCI2_CLK changed from I/O to I in Table 43. Added column for Encryption Acceleration in Table 52.
3	8/2005	Modified max. power values in Table 4. Modified notes for signals TSEC1_TXD[3:0], TSEC2_TXD[3:0], TRIG_OUT/READY, MSRCID4, CLK_OUT, and MDVAL in Table 43.
2	8/2005	Previous revision’s history listed incorrect cross references. Table 2 is now correctly listed as Table 27 and Table 38 is now listed as Table 31. Added note 2 in Table 7. Modified min and max values for t_{DDKHMP} in Table 14.
1	6/2005	Changed LV_{dd} to OV_{dd} for the supply voltage Ethernet management interface in Table 27. Modified footnote 4 and changed typical power for the 1000 MHz core frequency inTable 4. Corrected symbols for body rows 9–15, effectively changing them from a high state to a low state in Table 31.
0	6/2005	Initial release.

19.2 Part Marking

Parts are marked as the example shown in Figure 54.



FC-PBGA

Notes:
MMMMM is the 5-digit mask number.
ATWLYYWWA is the traceability code.
CCCCC is the country of assembly. This space is left blank if parts are assembled in the United States.

Figure 54. Part Marking for FC-PBGA Device