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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	MPC8xx
Number of Cores/Bus Width	1 Core, 32-Bit
Speed	80MHz
Co-Processors/DSP	Communications; CPM
RAM Controllers	DRAM
Graphics Acceleration	No
Display & Interface Controllers	-
Ethernet	10Mbps (4)
SATA	-
USB	-
Voltage - I/O	3.3V
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 95°C (TA)
Security Features	-
Package / Case	357-BBGA
Supplier Device Package	357-PBGA (25x25)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/kmpc860srzq80d4

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Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong



2 Features

The following list summarizes the key MPC860 features:

- Embedded single-issue, 32-bit core (implementing the Power Architecture technology) with thirty-two 32-bit general-purpose registers (GPRs)
 - The core performs branch prediction with conditional prefetch without conditional execution.
 - 4- or 8-Kbyte data cache and 4- or 16-Kbyte instruction cache (see Table 1)
 - 16-Kbyte instruction caches are four-way, set-associative with 256 sets; 4-Kbyte instruction caches are two-way, set-associative with 128 sets.
 - 8-Kbyte data caches are two-way, set-associative with 256 sets; 4-Kbyte data caches are two-way, set-associative with 128 sets.
 - Cache coherency for both instruction and data caches is maintained on 128-bit (4-word) cache blocks.
 - Caches are physically addressed, implement a least recently used (LRU) replacement algorithm, and are lockable on a cache block basis.
 - MMUs with 32-entry TLB, fully-associative instruction, and data TLBs
 - MMUs support multiple page sizes of 4-, 16-, and 512-Kbytes, and 8-Mbytes; 16 virtual address spaces and 16 protection groups
 - Advanced on-chip-emulation debug mode
- Up to 32-bit data bus (dynamic bus sizing for 8, 16, and 32 bits)
- 32 address lines
- Operates at up to 80 MHz
- Memory controller (eight banks)
 - Contains complete dynamic RAM (DRAM) controller
 - Each bank can be a chip select or \overline{RAS} to support a DRAM bank.
 - Up to 15 wait states programmable per memory bank
 - Glueless interface to DRAM, SIMMS, SRAM, EPROM, Flash EPROM, and other memory devices
 - DRAM controller programmable to support most size and speed memory interfaces
 - Four $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ lines, four $\overline{\text{WE}}$ lines, and one $\overline{\text{OE}}$ line
 - Boot chip-select available at reset (options for 8-, 16-, or 32-bit memory)
 - Variable block sizes (32 Kbytes to 256 Mbytes)
 - Selectable write protection
 - On-chip bus arbitration logic
- General-purpose timers
 - Four 16-bit timers or two 32-bit timers
 - Gate mode can enable/disable counting
 - Interrupt can be masked on reference match and event capture.



Features

- System integration unit (SIU)
 - Bus monitor
 - Software watchdog
 - Periodic interrupt timer (PIT)
 - Low-power stop mode
 - Clock synthesizer
 - Decrementer, time base, and real-time clock (RTC)
 - Reset controller
 - IEEE 1149.1TM Std. test access port (JTAG)
- Interrupts
 - Seven external interrupt request (IRQ) lines
 - 12 port pins with interrupt capability
 - 23 internal interrupt sources
 - Programmable priority between SCCs
 - Programmable highest priority request
- 10/100 Mbps Ethernet support, fully compliant with the IEEE 802.3u® Standard (not available when using ATM over UTOPIA interface)
- ATM support compliant with ATM forum UNI 4.0 specification
 - Cell processing up to 50–70 Mbps at 50-MHz system clock
 - Cell multiplexing/demultiplexing
 - Support of AAL5 and AAL0 protocols on a per-VC basis. AAL0 support enables OAM and software implementation of other protocols.
 - ATM pace control (APC) scheduler, providing direct support for constant bit rate (CBR) and unspecified bit rate (UBR) and providing control mechanisms enabling software support of available bit rate (ABR)
 - Physical interface support for UTOPIA (10/100-Mbps is not supported with this interface) and byte-aligned serial (for example, T1/E1/ADSL)
 - UTOPIA-mode ATM supports level-1 master with cell-level handshake, multi-PHY (up to four physical layer devices), connection to 25-, 51-, or 155-Mbps framers, and UTOPIA/system clock ratios of 1/2 or 1/3.
 - Serial-mode ATM connection supports transmission convergence (TC) function for T1/E1/ADSL lines, cell delineation, cell payload scrambling/descrambling, automatic idle/unassigned cell insertion/stripping, header error control (HEC) generation, checking, and statistics.
- Communications processor module (CPM)
 - RISC communications processor (CP)
 - Communication-specific commands (for example, GRACEFUL STOP TRANSMIT, ENTER HUNT MODE, and RESTART TRANSMIT)
 - Supports continuous mode transmission and reception on all serial channels



Thermal Calculation and Measurement

7 Thermal Calculation and Measurement

For the following discussions, $P_D = (V_{DD} \times I_{DD}) + PI/O$, where PI/O is the power dissipation of the I/O drivers.

7.1 Estimation with Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

An estimation of the chip junction temperature, T_J, in °C can be obtained from the equation:

$$T_J = T_A + (R_{\theta JA} \times P_D)$$

where:

 T_A = ambient temperature (°C)

 $R_{\theta JA}$ = package junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (°C/W)

 P_D = power dissipation in package

The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is an industry standard value which provides a quick and easy estimation of thermal performance. However, the answer is only an estimate; test cases have demonstrated that errors of a factor of two (in the quantity $T_J - T_A$) are possible.

7.2 Estimation with Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance

Historically, the thermal resistance has frequently been expressed as the sum of a junction-to-case thermal resistance and a case-to-ambient thermal resistance:

 $R_{\theta JA} = R_{\theta JC} + R_{\theta CA}$

where:

 $R_{\theta JA}$ = junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (°C/W)

 $R_{\theta IC}$ = junction-to-case thermal resistance (°C/W)

 $R_{\theta CA}$ = case-to-ambient thermal resistance (°C/W)

 $R_{\theta JC}$ is device related and cannot be influenced by the user. The user adjusts the thermal environment to affect the case-to-ambient thermal resistance, $R_{\theta CA}$. For instance, the user can change the airflow around the device, add a heat sink, change the mounting arrangement on the printed-circuit board, or change the thermal dissipation on the printed-circuit board surrounding the device. This thermal model is most useful for ceramic packages with heat sinks where some 90% of the heat flows through the case and the heat sink to the ambient environment. For most packages, a better model is required.

7.3 Estimation with Junction-to-Board Thermal Resistance

A simple package thermal model which has demonstrated reasonable accuracy (about 20%) is a two-resistor model consisting of a junction-to-board and a junction-to-case thermal resistance. The junction-to-case thermal resistance covers the situation where a heat sink is used or where a substantial amount of heat is dissipated from the top of the package. The junction-to-board thermal resistance describes the thermal performance when most of the heat is conducted to the printed-circuit board. It has been observed that the thermal performance of most plastic packages, especially PBGA packages, is strongly dependent on the board temperature; see Figure 2.





9 Bus Signal Timing

Table 7 provides the bus operation timing for the MPC860 at 33, 40, 50, and 66 MHz.

The maximum bus speed supported by the MPC860 is 66 MHz. Higher-speed parts must be operated in half-speed bus mode (for example, an MPC860 used at 80 MHz must be configured for a 40-MHz bus).

The timing for the MPC860 bus shown assumes a 50-pF load for maximum delays and a 0-pF load for minimum delays.

NI	Charactoristia	33 MHz		40 MHz		50 MHz		66 MHz		llait
NUM	Characteristic	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
B1	CLKOUT period	30.30	30.30	25.00	30.30	20.00	30.30	15.15	30.30	ns
B1a	EXTCLK to CLKOUT phase skew (EXTCLK > 15 MHz and MF <= 2)	-0.90	0.90	-0.90	0.90	-0.90	0.90	-0.90	0.90	ns
B1b	EXTCLK to CLKOUT phase skew (EXTCLK > 10 MHz and MF < 10)	-2.30	2.30	-2.30	2.30	-2.30	2.30	-2.30	2.30	ns
B1c	CLKOUT phase jitter (EXTCLK > 15 MHz and MF <= 2) ¹	-0.60	0.60	-0.60	0.60	-0.60	0.60	-0.60	0.60	ns
B1d	CLKOUT phase jitter ¹	-2.00	2.00	-2.00	2.00	-2.00	2.00	-2.00	2.00	ns
B1e	CLKOUT frequency jitter (MF < 10) ¹	_	0.50	_	0.50	_	0.50	_	0.50	%
B1f	CLKOUT frequency jitter (10 < MF < 500) ¹	_	2.00	_	2.00	_	2.00	_	2.00	%
B1g	CLKOUT frequency jitter (MF > 500) ¹	_	3.00	—	3.00	_	3.00	_	3.00	%
B1h	Frequency jitter on EXTCLK ²	_	0.50	_	0.50	_	0.50	_	0.50	%
B2	CLKOUT pulse width low	12.12	—	10.00	_	8.00	—	6.06	_	ns
B3	CLKOUT width high	12.12	—	10.00	_	8.00	—	6.06	_	ns
B4	CLKOUT rise time ³	_	4.00	—	4.00	—	4.00	—	4.00	ns
B5 ³³	CLKOUT fall time ³	_	4.00	—	4.00	—	4.00	—	4.00	ns
B7	CLKOUT to A(0:31), BADDR(28:30), RD/WR, BURST, D(0:31), DP(0:3) invalid	7.58	—	6.25	—	5.00	—	3.80	—	ns
B7a	CLKOUT to TSIZ(0:1), REG, RSV, AT(0:3), BDIP, PTR invalid	7.58	—	6.25	—	5.00	—	3.80	—	ns
B7b	CLKOUT to BR, BG, FRZ, VFLS(0:1), VF(0:2) IWP(0:2), LWP(0:1), STS invalid ⁴	7.58	—	6.25	—	5.00	—	3.80	—	ns
B8	CLKOUT to A(0:31), BADDR(28:30) RD/WR, BURST, D(0:31), DP(0:3) valid	7.58	14.33	6.25	13.00	5.00	11.75	3.80	10.04	ns
B8a	CLKOUT to TSIZ(0:1), REG, RSV, AT(0:3) BDIP, PTR valid	7.58	14.33	6.25	13.00	5.00	11.75	3.80	10.04	ns
B8b	CLKOUT to BR, BG, VFLS(0:1), VF(0:2), IWP(0:2), FRZ, LWP(0:1), STS valid ⁴	7.58	14.33	6.25	13.00	5.00	11.75	3.80	10.04	ns

Table 7. Bus Operation Timings



		33	MHz	40	MHz	50 I	MHz	66 MHz		
Num	Characteristic	Min	Мах	Min	Max	Min	Мах	Min	Max	Unit
B23	CLKOUT rising edge to \overline{CS} negated GPCM read access, GPCM write access ACS = 00, TRLX = 0, and CSNT = 0	2.00	8.00	2.00	8.00	2.00	8.00	2.00	8.00	ns
B24	A(0:31) and BADDR(28:30) to \overline{CS} asserted GPCM ACS = 10, TRLX = 0	5.58	—	4.25	_	3.00	_	1.79	—	ns
B24a	A(0:31) and BADDR(28:30) to \overline{CS} asserted GPCM ACS = 11, TRLX = 0	13.15	—	10.50	—	8.00	—	5.58	—	ns
B25	CLKOUT rising edge to \overline{OE} , \overline{WE} (0:3) asserted	—	9.00	—	9.00	—	9.00	—	9.00	ns
B26	CLKOUT rising edge to OE negated	2.00	9.00	2.00	9.00	2.00	9.00	2.00	9.00	ns
B27	A(0:31) and BADDR(28:30) to \overline{CS} asserted GPCM ACS = 10, TRLX = 1	35.88	_	29.25	_	23.00	_	16.94	_	ns
B27a	A(0:31) and BADDR(28:30) to \overline{CS} asserted GPCM ACS = 11, TRLX = 1	43.45	—	35.50	—	28.00	—	20.73	—	ns
B28	CLKOUT rising edge to $\overline{WE}(0:3)$ negated GPCM write access CSNT = 0	—	9.00	—	9.00	—	9.00	—	9.00	ns
B28a	CLKOUT falling edge to $\overline{WE}(0:3)$ negated GPCM write access TRLX = 0, 1, CSNT = 1, EBDF = 0	7.58	14.33	6.25	13.00	5.00	11.75	3.80	10.54	ns
B28b	CLKOUT falling edge to \overline{CS} negated GPCM write access TRLX = 0, 1, CSNT = 1, ACS = 10, or ACS = 11, EBDF = 0	—	14.33	—	13.00		11.75		10.54	ns
B28c	CLKOUT falling edge to \overline{WE} (0:3) negated GPCM write access TRLX = 0, 1, CSNT = 1 write access TRLX = 0, CSNT = 1, EBDF = 1	10.86	17.99	8.88	16.00	7.00	14.13	5.18	12.31	ns
B28d	CLKOUT falling edge to \overline{CS} negated GPCM write access TRLX = 0, 1, CSNT = 1, ACS = 10, or ACS = 11, EBDF = 1	_	17.99	_	16.00		14.13		12.31	ns
B29	$\overline{WE}(0:3)$ negated to D(0:31), DP(0:3) High-Z GPCM write access CSNT = 0, EBDF = 0	5.58	_	4.25	—	3.00	—	1.79	—	ns
B29a	$\overline{WE}(0:3)$ negated to D(0:31), DP(0:3) High-Z GPCM write access, TRLX = 0, CSNT = 1, EBDF = 0	13.15	—	10.5	—	8.00		5.58	—	ns
B29b	$\overline{\text{CS}}$ negated to D(0:31), DP(0:3), High-Z GPCM write access, ACS = 00, TRLX = 0, 1, and CSNT = 0	5.58		4.25		3.00		1.79		ns
B29c	$\overline{\text{CS}}$ negated to D(0:31), DP(0:3) High-Z GPCM write access, TRLX = 0, CSNT = 1, ACS = 10, or ACS = 11, EBDF = 0	13.15		10.5		8.00		5.58		ns

Table 7. Bus Operation Timings (continued)



Bus Signal Timing

		33	MHz	40 1	MHz	50 I	MHz	66 MHz		
Num	Characteristic	Min	Мах	Min	Мах	Min	Мах	Min	Max	Unit
B29d	$\overline{WE}(0:3)$ negated to D(0:31), DP(0:3) High-Z GPCM write access, TRLX = 1, CSNT = 1, EBDF = 0	43.45		35.5	_	28.00		20.73	_	ns
B29e	$\overline{\text{CS}}$ negated to D(0:31), DP(0:3) High-Z GPCM write access, TRLX = 1, CSNT = 1, ACS = 10, or ACS = 11, EBDF = 0	43.45		35.5		28.00		29.73	_	ns
B29f	\overline{WE} (0:3) negated to D(0:31), DP(0:3) High-Z GPCM write access, TRLX = 0, CSNT = 1, EBDF = 1	8.86	_	6.88	_	5.00	_	3.18		ns
B29g	$\overline{\text{CS}}$ negated to D(0:31), DP(0:3) High-Z GPCM write access, TRLX = 0, CSNT = 1, ACS = 10, or ACS = 11, EBDF = 1	8.86	_	6.88	—	5.00	—	3.18	_	ns
B29h	$\overline{WE}(0:3)$ negated to D(0:31), DP(0:3) High-Z GPCM write access, TRLX = 1, CSNT = 1, EBDF = 1	38.67	—	31.38	—	24.50	—	17.83	_	ns
B29i	$\overline{\text{CS}}$ negated to D(0:31), DP(0:3) High-Z GPCM write access, TRLX = 1, CSNT = 1, ACS = 10, or ACS = 11, EBDF = 1	38.67		31.38		24.50		17.83	_	ns
B30	\overline{CS} , \overline{WE} (0:3) negated to A(0:31), BADDR(28:30) invalid GPCM write access ⁸	5.58	—	4.25	—	3.00	—	1.79		ns
B30a	$\overline{\text{WE}}(0:3)$ negated to A(0:31), BADDR(28:30) invalid GPCM, write access, TRLX = 0, CSNT = 1, $\overline{\text{CS}}$ negated to A(0:31) invalid GPCM write access, TRLX = 0, CSNT = 1 ACS = 10, or ACS = 11, EBDF = 0	13.15	_	10.50	_	8.00	_	5.58		ns
B30b	$\label{eq:weighted} \hline WE(0:3) \ negated to \ A(0:31), \ invalid \ GPCM \\ BADDR(28:30) \ invalid \ GPCM \ write \ access, \\ TRLX = 1, \ CSNT = 1. \ \overline{CS} \ negated to \\ A(0:31), \ Invalid \ GPCM, \ write \ access, \\ TRLX = 1, \ CSNT = 1, \ ACS = 10, \ or \\ ACS = 11, \ EBDF = 0 \\ \hline \hline \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	43.45	_	35.50	_	28.00	_	20.73	_	ns
B30c	$\label{eq:weighted} \begin{array}{ c c c c } \hline WE(0:3) \mbox{ negated to } A(0:31), \mbox{ BADDR}(28:30) \\ \hline \mbox{ invalid GPCM write access, TRLX = 0, } \\ \hline CSNT = 1. \end{cmathcelline CS} \mbox{ negated to } A(0:31) \mbox{ invalid GPCM write access, TRLX = 0, } \\ \hline GPCM \mbox{ write access, TRLX = 0, } \\ \hline ACS = 10, \mbox{ ACS = 11, EBDF = 1} \end{array}$	8.36	_	6.38	_	4.50	_	2.68		ns
B30d	$\overline{WE}(0:3)$ negated to A(0:31), BADDR(28:30) invalid GPCM write access, TRLX = 1, CSNT =1. \overline{CS} negated to A(0:31) invalid GPCM write access TRLX = 1, CSNT = 1, ACS = 10, or ACS = 11, EBDF = 1	38.67	_	31.38	_	24.50	_	17.83		ns
B31	CLKOUT falling edge to CS valid—as requested by control bit CST4 in the corresponding word in UPM	1.50	6.00	1.50	6.00	1.50	6.00	1.50	6.00	ns

Table 7. Bus Operation Timings (continued)



	Characteristic	33 MHz		40 MHz		50 MHz		66 MHz		
Num	Characteristic	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
B31a	CLKOUT falling edge to CS valid—as requested by control bit CST1 in the corresponding word in UPM	7.58	14.33	6.25	13.00	5.00	11.75	3.80	10.54	ns
B31b	CLKOUT rising edge to \overline{CS} valid—as requested by control bit CST2 in the corresponding word in UPM	1.50	8.00	1.50	8.00	1.50	8.00	1.50	8.00	ns
B31c	CLKOUT rising edge to $\overline{\text{CS}}$ valid—as requested by control bit CST3 in the corresponding word in UPM	7.58	14.33	6.25	13.00	5.00	11.75	3.80	10.04	ns
B31d	CLKOUT falling edge to \overline{CS} valid—as requested by control bit CST1 in the corresponding word in UPM, EBDF = 1	13.26	17.99	11.28	16.00	9.40	14.13	7.58	12.31	ns
B32	CLKOUT falling edge to BS valid—as requested by control bit BST4 in the corresponding word in UPM	1.50	6.00	1.50	6.00	1.50	6.00	1.50	6.00	ns
B32a	CLKOUT falling edge to \overline{BS} valid—as requested by control bit BST1 in the corresponding word in UPM, EBDF = 0	7.58	14.33	6.25	13.00	5.00	11.75	3.80	10.54	ns
B32b	CLKOUT rising edge to $\overline{\text{BS}}$ valid—as requested by control bit BST2 in the corresponding word in UPM	1.50	8.00	1.50	8.00	1.50	8.00	1.50	8.00	ns
B32c	CLKOUT rising edge to $\overline{\text{BS}}$ valid—as requested by control bit BST3 in the corresponding word in UPM	7.58	14.33	6.25	13.00	5.00	11.75	3.80	10.54	ns
B32d	CLKOUT falling edge to \overline{BS} valid—as requested by control bit BST1 in the corresponding word in UPM, EBDF = 1	13.26	17.99	11.28	16.00	9.40	14.13	7.58	12.31	ns
B33	CLKOUT falling edge to GPL valid—as requested by control bit GxT4 in the corresponding word in UPM	1.50	6.00	1.50	6.00	1.50	6.00	1.50	6.00	ns
B33a	CLKOUT rising edge to GPL valid—as requested by control bit GxT3 in the corresponding word in UPM	7.58	14.33	6.25	13.00	5.00	11.75	3.80	10.54	ns
B34	A(0:31), BADDR(28:30), and D(0:31) to \overline{CS} valid—as requested by control bit CST4 in the corresponding word in UPM	5.58	—	4.25	—	3.00	—	1.79	—	ns
B34a	A(0:31), BADDR(28:30), and D(0:31) to \overline{CS} valid—as requested by control bit CST1 in the corresponding word in UPM	13.15		10.50		8.00		5.58	_	ns
B34b	A(0:31), BADDR(28:30), and D(0:31) to \overline{CS} valid—as requested by control bit CST2 in the corresponding word in UPM	20.73	_	16.75		13.00		9.36	_	ns

Table 7. Bus Operation Timings (continued)



Bus Signal Timing



Figure 15. External Bus Write Timing (GPCM Controlled—TRLX = 0 or 1, CSNT = 1)



IEEE 1149.1 Electrical Specifications



Figure 35. JTAG Test Clock Input Timing



Figure 36. JTAG Test Access Port Timing Diagram



Figure 37. JTAG TRST Timing Diagram





Num	Charactariatia	All Freq	Unit		
Nulli	Characteristic	Min	Мах	onit	
42	SDACK assertion delay from clock high	—	12	ns	
43	SDACK negation delay from clock low	—	12	ns	
44	SDACK negation delay from TA low	—	20	ns	
45	SDACK negation delay from clock high	_	15	ns	
46	\overline{TA} assertion to rising edge of the clock setup time (applies to external \overline{TA})	7		ns	

Table 16. IDMA Controller Timing (continued)



Figure 45. IDMA External Requests Timing Diagram



Figure 46. SDACK Timing Diagram—Peripheral Write, Externally-Generated TA



Num	Characteristic	All Freq	Unit	
Nulli	Characteristic	Min	Мах	Onit
84	L1CLK edge to L1CLKO valid (DSC = 1)	—	30.00	ns
85	L1RQ valid before falling edge of L1TSYNC ⁴	1.00	—	L1TCL K
86	L1GR setup time ²	42.00	—	ns
87	L1GR hold time	42.00	—	ns
88	L1CLK edge to L1SYNC valid (FSD = 00) CNT = 0000, BYT = 0, DSC = 0)	—	0.00	ns

Table 19. SI Timing (continued)

¹ The ratio SYNCCLK/L1RCLK must be greater than 2.5/1.

² These specs are valid for IDL mode only.

³ Where P = 1/CLKOUT. Thus, for a 25-MHz CLKO1 rate, P = 40 ns.

⁴ These strobes and TxD on the first bit of the frame become valid after L1CLK edge or L1SYNC, whichever comes later.



Figure 51. SI Receive Timing Diagram with Normal Clocking (DSC = 0)











MPC860 PowerQUICC Family Hardware Specifications, Rev. 10



SCC in NMSI Mode Electrical Specifications 11.7

Table 20 provides the NMSI external clock timing.

Table 2	20. NMSI	External	Clock	Timing
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Num	Characteristic	All Freq	Unit	
Nulli	Characteristic	Min	Мах	Unit
100	RCLK1 and TCLK1 width high ¹	1/SYNCCLK	_	ns
101	RCLK1 and TCLK1 width low	1/SYNCCLK + 5		ns
102	RCLK1 and TCLK1 rise/fall time	—	15.00	ns
103	TXD1 active delay (from TCLK1 falling edge)	0.00	50.00	ns
104	RTS1 active/inactive delay (from TCLK1 falling edge)	0.00	50.00	ns
105	CTS1 setup time to TCLK1 rising edge	5.00	—	ns
106	RXD1 setup time to RCLK1 rising edge	5.00	_	ns
107	RXD1 hold time from RCLK1 rising edge ²	5.00	—	ns
108	CD1 setup Time to RCLK1 rising edge	5.00	_	ns

¹ The ratios SYNCCLK/RCLK1 and SYNCCLK/TCLK1 must be greater than or equal to 2.25/1.
 ² Also applies to CD and CTS hold time when they are used as external sync signals.

Table 21 provides the NMSI internal clock timing.

Table 21. NMSI Internal Clock Timing

Num	Characteristic	All Freq	Unit	
Num	Characteristic	Min	Мах	Unit
100	RCLK1 and TCLK1 frequency ¹	0.00	SYNCCLK/3	MHz
102	RCLK1 and TCLK1 rise/fall time	—	—	ns
103	TXD1 active delay (from TCLK1 falling edge)	0.00	30.00	ns
104	RTS1 active/inactive delay (from TCLK1 falling edge)	0.00	30.00	ns
105	CTS1 setup time to TCLK1 rising edge	40.00	—	ns
106	RXD1 setup time to RCLK1 rising edge	40.00	—	ns
107	RXD1 hold time from RCLK1 rising edge ²	0.00	_	ns
108	CD1 setup time to RCLK1 rising edge	40.00	_	ns

¹ The ratios SYNCCLK/RCLK1 and SYNCCLK/TCLK1 must be greater than or equal to 3/1.

² Also applies to \overline{CD} and \overline{CTS} hold time when they are used as external sync signals.



Figure 56 through Figure 58 show the NMSI timings.





SMC Transparent AC Electrical Specifications 11.9

Table 23 provides the SMC transparent timings as shown in Figure 64.

Table 23. SMC Transparent Timing

Num	Chavastavistia	All Freq	Unit	
Num	Characteristic	Min	Мах	Unit
150	SMCLK clock period ¹	100	—	ns
151	SMCLK width low	50	—	ns
151A	SMCLK width high	50	—	ns
152	SMCLK rise/fall time	—	15	ns
153	SMTXD active delay (from SMCLK falling edge)	10	50	ns
154	SMRXD/SMSYNC setup time	20	—	ns
155	RXD1/SMSYNC hold time	5	—	ns

¹ SYNCCLK must be at least twice as fast as SMCLK.



Note: 1. This delay is equal to an integer number of character-length clocks.







11.11 SPI Slave AC Electrical Specifications

Table 25 provides the SPI slave timings as shown in Figure 67 and Figure 68.

Table 25. SPI Slave Timing

Num	Characteristic	All Freq	Unit	
Nulli		Min	Мах	Unit
170	Slave cycle time	2	_	t _{cyc}
171	Slave enable lead time	15	—	ns
172	Slave enable lag time	15	—	ns
173	Slave clock (SPICLK) high or low time	1	—	t _{cyc}
174	Slave sequential transfer delay (does not require deselect)	1	_	t _{cyc}
175	Slave data setup time (inputs)	20	—	ns
176	Slave data hold time (inputs)	20	—	ns
177	Slave access time	_	50	ns







UTOPIA AC Electrical Specifications

Figure 70 shows signal timings during UTOPIA receive operations.



Figure 71 shows signal timings during UTOPIA transmit operations.



Figure 71. UTOPIA Transmit Timing



Document Revision History

15 Document Revision History

Table 35 lists significant changes between revisions of this hardware specification.

Revision	Date	Changes
10	09/2015	In Table 34, moved MPC855TCVR50D4 and MPC855TCVR66D4 under the extended temperature (–40° to 95°C) and removed MC860ENCVR50D4R2 from the normal temperature Tape and Reel.
9	10/2011	Updated orderable part numbers in Table 34, "MPC860 Family Package/Frequency Availability."
8	08/2007	 Updated template. On page 1, added a second paragraph. After Table 2, inserted a new figure showing the undershoot/overshoot voltage (Figure 1) and renumbered the rest of the figures. In Figure 3, changed all reference voltage measurement points from 0.2 and 0.8 V to 50% level. In Table 16, changed num 46 description to read, "TA assertion to rising edge" In Figure 46, changed TA to reflect the rising edge of the clock.
7.0	9/2004	 Added a tablefootnote to Table 6 DC Electrical Specifications about meeting the VIL Max of the I2C Standard Replaced the thermal characteristics in Table 4 by the ZQ package Add the new parts to the Ordering and Availablity Chart in Table 34 Added the mechanical spec of the ZQ package in Figure 78 Removed all of the old revisions from Table 5
6.3	9/2003	 Added Section 11.2 on the Port C interrupt pins Nontechnical reformatting
6.2	8/2003	 Changed B28a through B28d and B29d to show that TRLX can be 0 or 1 Changed reference documentation to reflect the Rev 2 MPC860 PowerQUICC Family Users Manual Nontechnical reformatting
6.1	11/2002	 Corrected UTOPIA RXenb* and TXenb* timing values Changed incorrect usage of Vcc to Vdd Corrected dual port RAM to 8 Kbytes
6	10/2002	Added the MPC855T. Corrected Figure 26 on page -36.
5.1	11/2001	Revised template format, removed references to MAC functionality, changed Table 7 B23 max value @ 66 MHz from 2ns to 8ns, added this revision history table

Table 35. Document Revision History