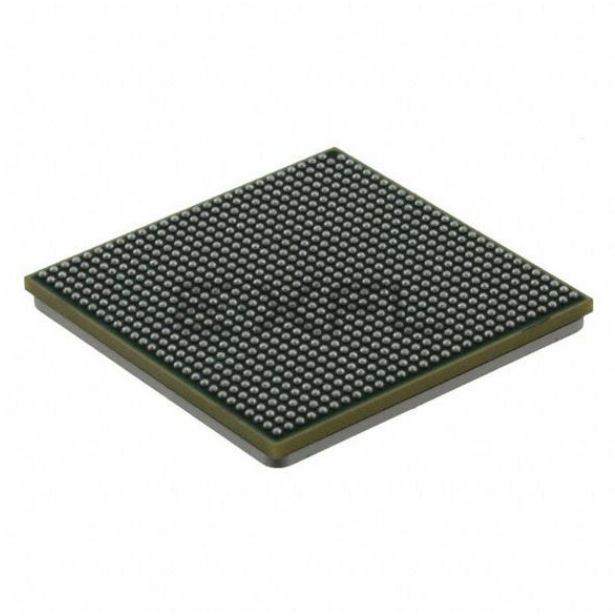

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Understanding Embedded - DSP (Digital Signal Processors)

Embedded - DSP (Digital Signal Processors) are specialized microprocessors designed to perform complex mathematical computations on digital signals in real-time. Unlike general-purpose processors, DSPs are optimized for high-speed numeric processing tasks, making them ideal for applications that require efficient and precise manipulation of digital data. These processors are fundamental in converting and processing signals in various forms, including audio, video, and communication signals, ensuring that data is accurately interpreted and utilized in embedded systems.

Applications of Embedded - DSP (Digital Signal Processors)

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Type	SC3400 Core
Interface	EBI/EMI, Ethernet, I²C, PCI, Serial RapidIO, SPI, TDM, UART, UTOPIA
Clock Rate	1GHz
Non-Volatile Memory	ROM (96kB)
On-Chip RAM	10.5MB
Voltage - I/O	3.30V
Voltage - Core	1.00V
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TJ)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	783-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	783-FCPBGA (29x29)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/kmc8144tvt1000a

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1 Pin Assignments and Reset States

This section includes diagrams of the MSC8144 package ball grid array layouts and tables showing how the pinouts are allocated for the package.

1.1 FC-PBGA Ball Layout Diagrams

Top and bottom views of the FC-PBGA package are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 with their ball location index numbers.

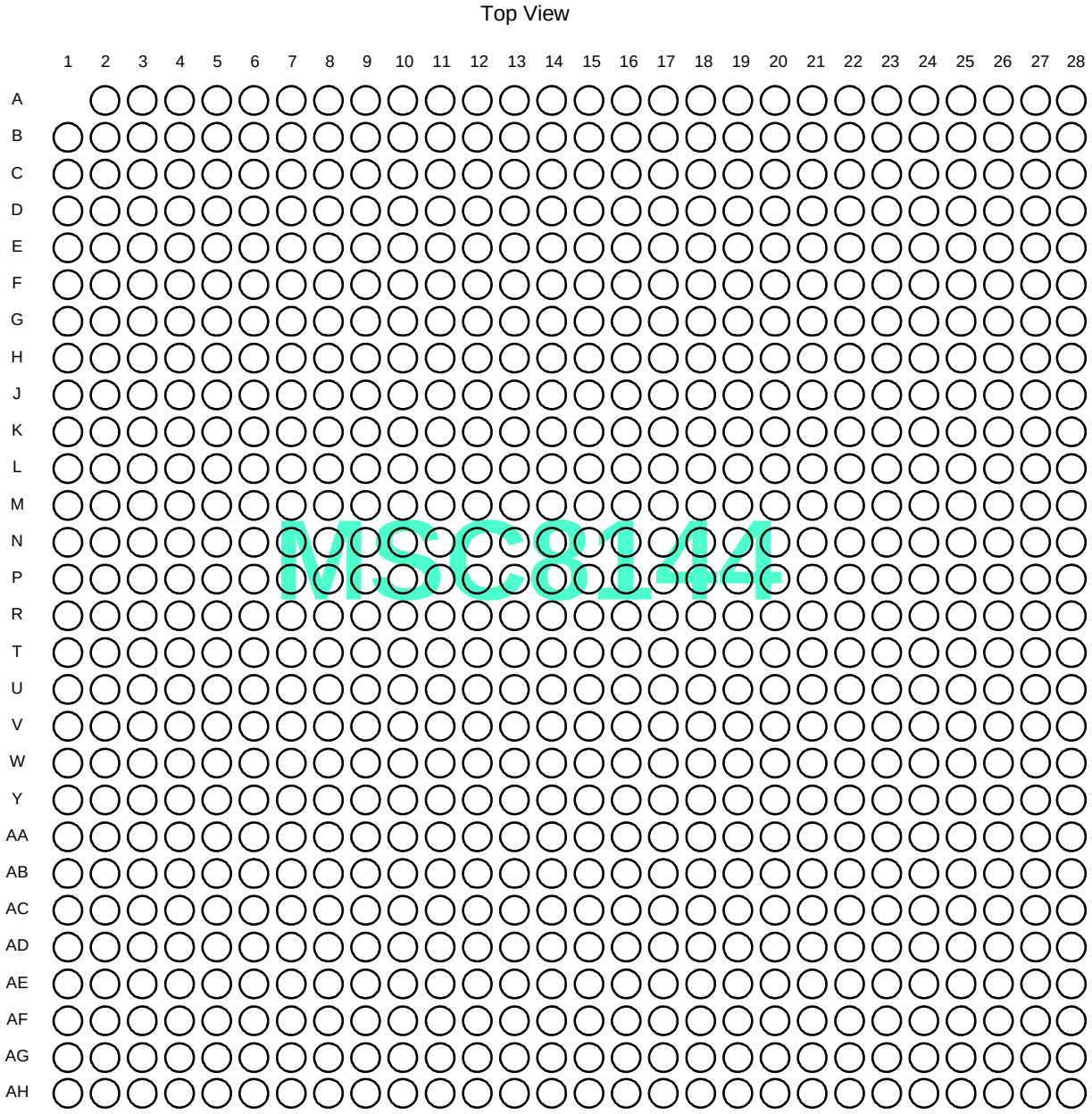


Figure 3. MSC8144 FC-PBGA Package, Top View

Table 1. Signal List by Ball Number (continued)

Ball Number	Signal Name	Power-On Reset Value	I/O Multiplexing Mode[2]								Ref. Supply
			0 (000)	1 (001)	2 (010)	3 (011)	4 (100)	5 (101)	6 (110)	7 (111)	
C21	V_{DDSXP}										V_{DDSXP}
C22	$\overline{SRIO\_TXD3/GE2\_SGMII\_TX}$		SGMII support on SERDES is enabled by Reset Configuration Word								V_{DDSXP}
C23	V_{DDSXP}										V_{DDSXP}
C24	MDQ26										V_{DDDDR}
C25	MDQ25										V_{DDDDR}
C26	MDM3										V_{DDDDR}
C27	GND										GND
C28	MDQ24										V_{DDDDR}
D1	Reserved[1]										—
D2	GE2_RD1/PCI_AD28		Ethernet 2				PCI	Ethernet 2			V_{DDGE2}
D3	GND										GND
D4	TDM7TDAT/GE2_TD3/ PCI_AD3/UTP_TMD		TDM		PCI			Ethernet 2		UTOPIA	V_{DDGE2}
D5	TDM7RDAT/GE2_RD3/ PCI_AD1/UTP_STA		TDM		PCI			Ethernet 2		UTOPIA	V_{DDGE2}
D6	$\overline{GE1\_RD0}$/UTP_RD2/ $\overline{PCI\_CBE2}$		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
D7	TDM7TCLK/GE2_TCK/ PCI_IDS/UTP_RER		TDM		PCI			Ethernet 2		UTOPIA	V_{DDGE2}
D8	Reserved[1]										—
D9	Reserved[1]										—
D10	Reserved[1]										—
D11	Reserved[1]										—
D12	GND_{SXP}										GND_{SXP}
D13	SRIO_TXD0										V_{DDSXP}
D14	GND_{SXP}										GND_{SXP}
D15	SRIO_TXD1										V_{DDSXP}
D16	V_{DDSXC}										V_{DDSXC}
D17	Reserved[1]										—
D18	Reserved[1]										—
D19	GND_{SXP}										GND_{SXP}
D20	SRIO_TXD2/GE1_SGMII_TX		SGMII support on SERDES is enabled by Reset Configuration Word								V_{DDSXP}
D21	GND_{SXP}										GND_{SXP}
D22	SRIO_TXD3/GE2_SGMII_TX		SGMII support on SERDES is enabled by Reset Configuration Word								V_{DDSXP}
D23	GND_{SXP}										GND_{SXP}
D24	MDQ23										V_{DDDDR}
D25	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
D26	MDQ22										V_{DDDDR}
D27	MDQ21										V_{DDDDR}
D28	$\overline{MDQS2}$										V_{DDDDR}
E1	Reserved[1]										—

Table 1. Signal List by Ball Number (continued)

Ball Number	Signal Name	Power-On Reset Value	I/O Multiplexing Mode[2]								Ref. Supply
			0 (000)	1 (001)	2 (010)	3 (011)	4 (100)	5 (101)	6 (110)	7 (111)	
E2	GE1_RX_CLK/UTP_RD6/ PCI_PAR		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
E3	GE1_RD2/UTP_RD4/ PCI_FRAME		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
E4	GE1_RD1/UTP_RD3/ PCI_CBE3		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
E5	GE1_RD3/UTP_RD5/ PCI_IRDY		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
E6	V_{DDGE1}										V_{DDGE1}
E7	GE1_TX_EN/UTP_TD6/ PCI_CBE0		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
E8	Reserved[1]										—
E9	Reserved[1]										—
E10	GND										GND
E11	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
E12	GND										GND
E13	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
E14	GND										GND
E15	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
E16	GND										GND
E17	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
E18	GND										GND
E19	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
E20	GND										GND
E21	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
E22	GND										GND
E23	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
E24	MDQ20										V_{DDDDR}
E25	GND										GND
E26	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
E27	GND										GND
E28	MDQS2										V_{DDDDR}
F1	Reserved[1]										—
F2	GE1_TX_CLK/UTP_RD0/ PCI_AD31		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
F3	V_{DDGE1}										V_{DDGE1}
F4	GE1_TD3/UTP_TD5/ PCI_AD30		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
F5	GE1_TD1/UTP_TD3/ PCI_AD28		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
F6	GND										GND
F7	GE1_TD0/UTP_TD2/ PCI_AD27		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
F8	V_{DDGE1}										V_{DDGE1}
F9	GND										GND

Table 1. Signal List by Ball Number (continued)

Ball Number	Signal Name	Power-On Reset Value	I/O Multiplexing Mode[2]								Ref. Supply
			0 (000)	1 (001)	2 (010)	3 (011)	4 (100)	5 (101)	6 (110)	7 (111)	
F10	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
F11	GND										GND
F12	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
F13	GND										GND
F14	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
F15	GND										GND
F16	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
F17	GND										GND
F18	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
F19	GND										GND
F20	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
F21	Reserved[1]										—
F22	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
F23	GND										GND
F24	MDQ19										V_{DDDDR}
F25	MDQ18										V_{DDDDR}
F26	MDM2										V_{DDDDR}
F27	MDQ17										V_{DDDDR}
F28	MDQ16										V_{DDDDR}
G1	Reserved[1]										—
G2	$\overline{\text{SRESET}}$[4]										V_{DDIO}
G3	GND										GND
G4	$\overline{\text{PORESET}}$[4]										V_{DDIO}
G5	GE1_COL/UTP_RD1		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		UTOPIA			Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDIO}
G6	GE1_TD2/UTP_TD4/ PCI_AD29		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
G7	GE1_RX_DV/UTP_RD7		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		UTOPIA			Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
G8	$\overline{\text{GE1\_TX\_ER}}$/UTP_TD7/ $\overline{\text{PCI\_CBE1}}$		UTOPIA	Ethernet 1		PCI	UTOPIA		Ethernet 1	UTOPIA	V_{DDGE1}
G9	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
G10	GND										GND
G11	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
G12	GND										GND
G13	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
G14	GND										GND
G15	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
G16	GND										GND
G17	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
G18	GND										GND
G19	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
G20	GND										GND
G21	Reserved[1]	—									—
G22	GND										GND

Table 1. Signal List by Ball Number (continued)

Ball Number	Signal Name	Power-On Reset Value	I/O Multiplexing Mode[2]								Ref. Supply
			0 (000)	1 (001)	2 (010)	3 (011)	4 (100)	5 (101)	6 (110)	7 (111)	
G23	MBA1										V_{DDDDR}
G24	MA3										V_{DDDDR}
G25	MA8										V_{DDDDR}
G26	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
G27	GND										GND
G28	$\overline{\text{MCK0}}$										V_{DDDDR}
H1	Reserved[1]										—
H2	CLKIN										V_{DDIO}
H3	$\overline{\text{HRESET}}$										V_{DDIO}
H4	PCI_CLK_IN										V_{DDIO}
H5	$\overline{\text{NMI}}$										V_{DDIO}
H6	URXD/GPIO14/$\overline{\text{IRQ8}}$/ $\overline{\text{RC\_LDF}}$[3, 6]	$\overline{\text{RC\_LDF}}$	UART/GPIO/IRQ								V_{DDIO}
H7	GE1_RX_ER/PCI_AD6/ GPIO25/$\overline{\text{IRQ15}}$[3, 6]		GPIO/ IRQ	Ethernet 1	PCI			GPIO/ IRQ	Ethernet 1		V_{DDIO}
H8	GE1_CRS/PCI_AD5		PCI	Ethernet 1	PCI				Ethernet 1		V_{DDIO}
H9	GND										GND
H10	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
H11	GND										GND
H12	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
H13	GND										GND
H14	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
H15	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
H16	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
H17	GND										GND
H18	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
H19	GND										GND
H20	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
H21	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
H22	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
H23	MBA0										V_{DDDDR}
H24	MA15										V_{DDDDR}
H25	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
H26	MA9										V_{DDDDR}
H27	MA7										V_{DDDDR}
H28	MCK0										V_{DDDDR}
J1	Reserved[1]										—
J2	GND										GND
J3	V_{DDIO}										V_{DDIO}
J4	STOP_BS										V_{DDIO}
J5	$\overline{\text{NMI\_OUT}}$[4]										V_{DDIO}
J6	$\overline{\text{INT\_OUT}}$[4]										V_{DDIO}
J7	SDA/GPIO27[3, 4, 6]		I2C/GPIO								V_{DDIO}

Table 1. Signal List by Ball Number (continued)

Ball Number	Signal Name	Power-On Reset Value	I/O Multiplexing Mode[2]								Ref. Supply
			0 (000)	1 (001)	2 (010)	3 (011)	4 (100)	5 (101)	6 (110)	7 (111)	
AA7	TDM4TCLK/PCI_AD10		TDM			PCI		TDM			V_{DDIO}
AA8	TDM4TDAT/PCI_AD11		TDM			PCI		TDM			V_{DDIO}
AA9	V_{DDIO}										V_{DDIO}
AA10	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AA11	GND										GND
AA12	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AA13	GND										GND
AA14	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AA15	GND										GND
AA16	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AA17	GND										GND
AA18	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AA19	GND										GND
AA20	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AA21	GND										GND
AA22	GND										GND
AA23	MDQ15										V_{DDDDR}
AA24	MDQ14										V_{DDDDR}
AA25	MDM1										V_{DDDDR}
AA26	MDQ12										V_{DDDDR}
AA27	$\overline{\text{MDQS1}}$										V_{DDDDR}
AA28	MDQS1										V_{DDDDR}
AB1	Reserved[1]										-
AB2	UTP_TSOC/RC15	RC15	UTOPIA								V_{DDIO}
AB3	V_{DDIO}										V_{DDIO}
AB4	TDM6RDAT/PCI_AD20/ GPIO5/$\overline{\text{IRQ11}}$[3, 6]		TDM/GPIO/ IRQ			PCI		TDM/GPIO/ IRQ			V_{DDIO}
AB5	TDM5RDAT/PCI_AD14/ GPIO9[3, 6]		TDM/GPIO			PCI		TDM/GPIO			V_{DDIO}
AB6	TDM6TSYN/PCI_AD24/ GPIO8/ $\overline{\text{IRQ14}}$[3, 6]		TDM/GPIO/IRQ			PCI		TDM/GPIO/IRQ			V_{DDIO}
AB7	TDM6RCLK/PCI_AD19/ GPIO4/$\overline{\text{IRQ10}}$[3, 6]		TDM/GPIO/IRQ			PCI		TDM/GPIO/IRQ			V_{DDIO}
AB8	TDM4RSYN/PCI_AD9		TDM			PCI		TDM			V_{DDIO}
AB9	TDM4RDAT/PCI_AD8		TDM			PCI		TDM			V_{DDIO}
AB10	GND										GND
AB11	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AB12	GND										GND
AB13	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AB14	GND										GND
AB15	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AB16	GND										GND
AB17	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AB18	GND										GND

Table 1. Signal List by Ball Number (continued)

Ball Number	Signal Name	Power-On Reset Value	I/O Multiplexing Mode[2]								Ref. Supply
			0 (000)	1 (001)	2 (010)	3 (011)	4 (100)	5 (101)	6 (110)	7 (111)	
AB19	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AB20	GND										GND
AB21	GND										GND
AB22	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AB23	MECC7										V_{DDDDR}
AB24	MECC1										V_{DDDDR}
AB25	MECC4										V_{DDDDR}
AB26	MECC5										V_{DDDDR}
AB27	MECC2										V_{DDDDR}
AB28	ECC_MDQS										V_{DDDDR}
AC1	Reserved[1]										—
AC2	UTP_RD9/RC13	RC13	UTOPIA								V_{DDIO}
AC3	UTP_RD8/RC12	RC12	UTOPIA								V_{DDIO}
AC4	TDM6TCLK/PCI_AD22		TDM			PCI		TDM			V_{DDIO}
AC5	TDM6RSYN/PCI_AD21/ GPIO6/ $\overline{IRQ12}$[3, 6]		TDM/GPIO/IRQ			PCI		TDM/GPIO/IRQ			V_{DDIO}
AC6	V_{DDIO}										V_{DDIO}
AC7	TDM3TSYN/RC11	RC11	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AC8	PCI_AD23/GPIO7/$\overline{IRQ13}$/ TDM6TDAT[3, 6]/UTP_RMOD		TDM/GPIO/IRQ			PCI		TDM/GPIO/IRQ		UTOPIA	V_{DDIO}
AC9	TDM7TSYN/ PCI_AD4		TDM		PCI			reserved			V_{DDIO}
AC10	V_{DDM3IO}										V_{DDM3IO}
AC11	GND										GND
AC12	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AC13	GND										GND
AC14	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AC15	GND										GND
AC16	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AC17	GND										GND
AC18	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AC19	GND										GND
AC20	V_{DDM3IO}										V_{DDM3IO}
AC21	Reserved[1]										—
AC22	MECC6										V_{DDDDR}
AC23	MECC3										V_{DDDDR}
AC24	ECC_MDM										V_{DDDDR}
AC25	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AC26	MECC0										V_{DDDDR}
AC27	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AC28	$\overline{ECC\_MDQS}$										V_{DDDDR}
AD1	Reserved[1]										—
AD2	GPIO1[3, 6]		GPIO								V_{DDIO}
AD3	TMR0/GPIO13		TIMER/GPIO								V_{DDIO}

Table 1. Signal List by Ball Number (continued)

Ball Number	Signal Name	Power-On Reset Value	I/O Multiplexing Mode[2]								Ref. Supply
			0 (000)	1 (001)	2 (010)	3 (011)	4 (100)	5 (101)	6 (110)	7 (111)	
AG4	TDM0RSYN/RCW_SRC0	RCW_SRC0	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AG5	TDM0RCLK		TDM								V_{DDIO}
AG6	TDM0TDAT/RCW_SRC1	RCW_SRC1	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AG7	TDM2TSYN/RC7	RC7	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AG8	TDM2RCLK		TDM								V_{DDIO}
AG9	TDM2RSYN/RC5	RC5	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AG10	GPIO24/$\overline{\text{IRQ6}}$[3, 6]/$\overline{\text{SPISEL}}$		GPIO/IRQ/SPI								V_{DDIO}
AG11	GPIO23/$\overline{\text{IRQ5}}$[3, 6]/SPIMISO		GPIO/IRQ/SPI								V_{DDIO}
AG12	Reserved[1]										—
AG13	GND										GND
AG14	GND										GND
AG15	GND										GND
AG16	GND										GND
AG17	Reserved[1]										—
AG18	Reserved[1]										—
AG19	GND										GND
AG20	GND										GND
AG21	V_{DDM3IO}										V_{DDM3IO}
AG22	GND										GND
AG23	GND										GND
AG24	GND										GND
AG25	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AG26	GND										GND
AG27	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AG28	GND										GND
AH1	Reserved[1]										—
AH2	Reserved[1]										—
AH3	Reserved[1]										—
AH4	Reserved[1]										—
AH5	Reserved[1]										—
AH6	Reserved[1]										—
AH7	Reserved[1]										—
AH8	Reserved[1]										—
AH9	Reserved[1]										—
AH10	Reserved[1]										—
AH11	Reserved[1]										—
AH12	Reserved[1]										—
AH13	Reserved[1]										—
AH14	Reserved[1]										—
AH15	Reserved[1]										—
AH16	Reserved[1]										—

2.5.1.2 DDR (2.5V) SDRAM DC Electrical Characteristics

Table 7 provides the recommended operating conditions for the DDR SDRAM component(s) of the MSC8144 when V_{DDDDR}(typ) = 2.5 V.

Table 7. DDR SDRAM DC Electrical Characteristics for V_{DDDDR} (typ) = 2.5 V

Parameter/Condition	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
I/O supply voltage[1]	V_{DDDDR}	2.3	2.7	V
I/O reference voltage[2]	MV_{REF}	$0.49 \times V_{DDDDR}$	$0.51 \times V_{DDDDR}$	V
I/O termination voltage[3]	V_{TT}	$MV_{REF} - 0.04$	$MV_{REF} + 0.04$	V
Input high voltage	V_{IH}	$MV_{REF} + 0.15$	$V_{DDDDR} + 0.3$	V
Input low voltage	V_{IL}	–0.3	$MV_{REF} - 0.15$	V
Output leakage current[4]	I_{OZ}	–50	50	µA
Output high current (V_{OUT} = 1.95 V)	I_{OH}	–16.2	—	mA
Output low current (V_{OUT} = 0.35 V)	I_{OL}	16.2	—	mA

Notes:
1. V_{DDDDR} is expected to be within 50 mV of the DRAM V_{DD} at all times.
2. MV_{REF} is expected to be equal to $0.5 \times V_{DDDDR}$, and to track V_{DDDDR} DC variations as measured at the receiver. Peak-to-peak noise on MV_{REF} may not exceed ±2% of the DC value.
3. V_{TT} is not applied directly to the device. It is the supply to which far end signal termination is made and is expected to be equal to MV_{REF}. This rail should track variations in the DC level of V_{DDDDR}.
4. Output leakage is measured with all outputs are disabled, $0 V \le V_{OUT} \le V_{DDDDR}$.

Table 8 lists the current draw characteristics for MV_{REF}.

Table 8. Current Draw Characteristics for MV_{REF}

Parameter / Condition	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Current draw for MV_{REF}	I_{MVREF}	—	500	µA

Note: The voltage regulator for MV_{REF} must be able to supply up to 500 µA current.

2.6.4.2 DDR SDRAM Output AC Timing Specifications

Table 23 provides the output AC timing specifications for the DDR SDRAM interface.

Table 23. DDR SDRAM Output AC Timing Specifications

Parameter	Symbol [1]	Min	Max	Unit
MCK[n] cycle time, (MCK[n]/$\overline{\text{MCK}}$[n] crossing)[2]	t_{MCK}	5	10	ns
ADDR/CMD output setup with respect to MCK[3]	t_{DDKHAS}			
• 400 MHz		1.95	—	ns
• 333 MHz		2.40	—	ns
• 266 MHz		3.15	—	ns
• 200 MHz		4.20	—	ns
ADDR/CMD output hold with respect to MCK[3]	t_{DDKHAX}			
• 400 MHz		1.85	—	ns
• 333 MHz		2.40	—	ns
• 266 MHz		3.15	—	ns
• 200 MHz		4.20	—	ns
$\overline{\text{MCS}}$n output setup with respect to MCK[3]	t_{DDKHCS}			
• 400 MHz		1.95	—	ns
• 333 MHz		2.40	—	ns
• 266 MHz		3.15	—	ns
• 200 MHz		4.20	—	ns
$\overline{\text{MCS}}$n output hold with respect to MCK[3]	t_{DDKHCX}			
• 400 MHz		1.95	—	ns
• 333 MHz		2.40	—	ns
• 266 MHz		3.15	—	ns
• 200 MHz		4.20	—	ns
MCK to MDQS Skew[4]	t_{DDKHMH}	–0.6	0.6	ns
MDQ/MECC/MDM output setup with respect to MDQS[5]	t_{DDKHDS}, t_{DDKLDS}			
• 400 MHz		700	—	ps
• 333 MHz		900	—	ps
• 266 MHz		1100	—	ps
• 200 MHz		1200	—	ps
MDQ/MECC/MDM output hold with respect to MDQS[5]	t_{DDKHDX}, t_{DDKLDX}			
• 400 MHz		700	—	ps
• 333 MHz		900	—	ps
• 266 MHz		1100	—	ps
• 200 MHz		1200	—	ps
MDQS preamble start[6]	t_{DDKHMP}	$-0.5 \times t_{MCK} - 0.6$	$-0.5 \times t_{MCK} + 0.6$	ns
MDQS epilogue end[6]	t_{DDKHME}	–0.6	0.6	ns

Notes:

1. The symbols used for timing specifications follow the pattern of $t_{\text{(first two letters of functional block)(signal)(state) (reference)(state)}}$ for inputs and $t_{\text{(first two letters of functional block)(reference)(state)(signal)(state)}}$ for outputs. Output hold time can be read as DDR timing (DD) from the rising or falling edge of the reference clock (KH or KL) until the output went invalid (AX or DX). For example, t_{DDKHAS} symbolizes DDR timing (DD) for the time t_{MCK} memory clock reference (K) goes from the high (H) state until outputs (A) are setup (S) or output valid time. Also, t_{DDKLDX} symbolizes DDR timing (DD) for the time t_{MCK} memory clock reference (K) goes low (L) until data outputs (D) are invalid (X) or data output hold time.
2. All MCK/$\overline{\text{MCK}}$ referenced measurements are made from the crossing of the two signals ±0.1 V.
3. ADDR/CMD includes all DDR SDRAM output signals except MCK/$\overline{\text{MCK}}$, $\overline{\text{MCS}}$, and MDQ/MECC/MDM/MDQS. For the ADDR/CMD setup and hold specifications, it is assumed that the Clock Control register is set to adjust the memory clocks by 1/2 applied cycle.
4. Note that t_{DDKHMH} follows the symbol conventions described in note 1. For example, t_{DDKHMH} describes the DDR timing (DD) from the rising edge of the MCK(n) clock (KH) until the MDQS signal is valid (MH). t_{DDKHMH} can be modified through control of the DQSS override bits in the TIMING_CFG_2 register. This will typically be set to the same delay as the clock adjust in the CLK_CNTL register. The timing parameters listed in the table assume that these 2 parameters have been set to the same adjustment value. See the *MSC8144 Reference Manual* for a description and understanding of the timing modifications enabled by use of these bits.
5. Determined by maximum possible skew between a data strobe (MDQS) and any corresponding bit of data (MDQ), ECC (MECC), or data mask (MDM). The data strobe should be centered inside of the data eye at the pins of the microprocessor.
6. All outputs are referenced to the rising edge of MCK(n) at the pins of the microprocessor. Note that t_{DDKHMP} follows the symbol conventions described in note 1.
7. At recommended operating conditions with V_{DDDDR} (1.8 V or 2.5 V) ± 5%.

Using these waveforms, the definitions are as follows:

1. The transmitter output signals and the receiver input signals TD, $\overline{TD}$, RD and $\overline{RD}$ each have a peak-to-peak voltage (V_{PP}) swing of A – B.
2. The differential output signal of the transmitter, V_{OD}, is defined as $V_{TD} - V_{\overline{TD}}$.
3. The differential input signal of the receiver, V_{ID}, is defined as $V_{RD} - V_{\overline{RD}}$.
4. The differential output signal of the transmitter and the differential input signal of the receiver each range from A – B to –(A – B).
5. The peak value of the differential transmitter output signal and the differential receiver input signal is A – B.
6. The value of the differential transmitter output signal and the differential receiver input signal is $2 \times (A - B)$ V_{PP}.

To illustrate these definitions using real values, consider the case of a CML (Current Mode Logic) transmitter that has a common mode voltage of 2.25 V and each of its outputs, TD and $\overline{TD}$, has a swing that goes between 2.5 V and 2.0 V. Using these values, the peak-to-peak voltage swing of the signals TD and $\overline{TD}$ is 500 mV_{PP}. The differential output signal ranges between 500 mV and –500 mV. The peak differential voltage is 500 mV. The peak-to-peak differential voltage is 1000 mV_{PP}.

Note: AC electrical specifications are given for transmitter and receiver. Long run and short run interfaces at three baud rates (a total of six cases) are described. The parameters for the AC electrical specifications are guided by the XAUI electrical interface specified in Clause 47 of **IEEE™** Std 802.3ae-2002™. XAUI has similar application goals to serial RapidIO. The goal of this standard is that electrical designs for serial RapidIO can reuse electrical designs for XAUI, suitably modified for applications at the baud intervals and reaches described herein.

2.6.5.3 Equalization

With the use of high speed serial links, the interconnect media will cause degradation of the signal at the receiver. Effects such as Inter-Symbol Interference (ISI) or data dependent jitter are produced. This loss can be large enough to degrade the eye opening at the receiver beyond what is allowed in the specification. To negate a portion of these effects, equalization can be used. The most common equalization techniques that can be used are:

- A passive high pass filter network placed at the receiver. This is often referred to as passive equalization.
- The use of active circuits in the receiver. This is often referred to as adaptive equalization.

2.6.5.4 Transmitter Specifications

LP-Serial transmitter electrical and timing specifications are stated in the text and tables of this section. The differential return loss, S11, of the transmitter in each case shall be better than

- –10 dB for (baud frequency)/10 < freq(f) < 625 MHz, and
- –10 dB + 10log(f/625 MHz) dB for 625 MHz ≤ freq(f) ≤ baud frequency

The reference impedance for the differential return loss measurements is 100 Ω resistive. Differential return loss includes contributions from internal circuitry, packaging, and any external components related to the driver. The output impedance requirement applies to all valid output levels. It is recommended that the 20–80% rise/fall time of the transmitter, as measured at the transmitter output, have a minimum value 60 ps in each case. It is also recommended that the timing skew at the output of an LP-Serial transmitter between the two signals comprising a differential pair not exceed 25 ps at 1.25 GB, 20 ps at 2.50 GB, and 15 ps at 3.125 GB.

Table 25. Short Run Transmitter AC Timing Specifications—1.25 GBaud

Characteristic	Symbol	Range		Unit	Notes
		Min	Max		
Output Voltage	V_O	–0.40	2.30	V	Voltage relative to COMMON of either signal comprising a differential pair
Differential Output Voltage	V_{DIFFPP}	500	1000	mV_{PP}	
Deterministic Jitter	J_D		0.17	UI_{PP}	
Total Jitter	J_T		0.35	UI_{PP}	

2.6.5.6 Receiver Eye Diagrams

For each baud rate at which an LP-Serial receiver is specified to operate, the receiver shall meet the corresponding bit error rate specification (Table 32, Table 33, and Table 34) when the eye pattern of the receiver test signal (exclusive of sinusoidal jitter) falls entirely within the unshaded portion of the receiver input compliance mask shown in Figure 14 with the parameters specified in Table 35. The eye pattern of the receiver test signal is measured at the input pins of the receiving device with the device replaced with a 100 Ω ±5% differential resistive load.

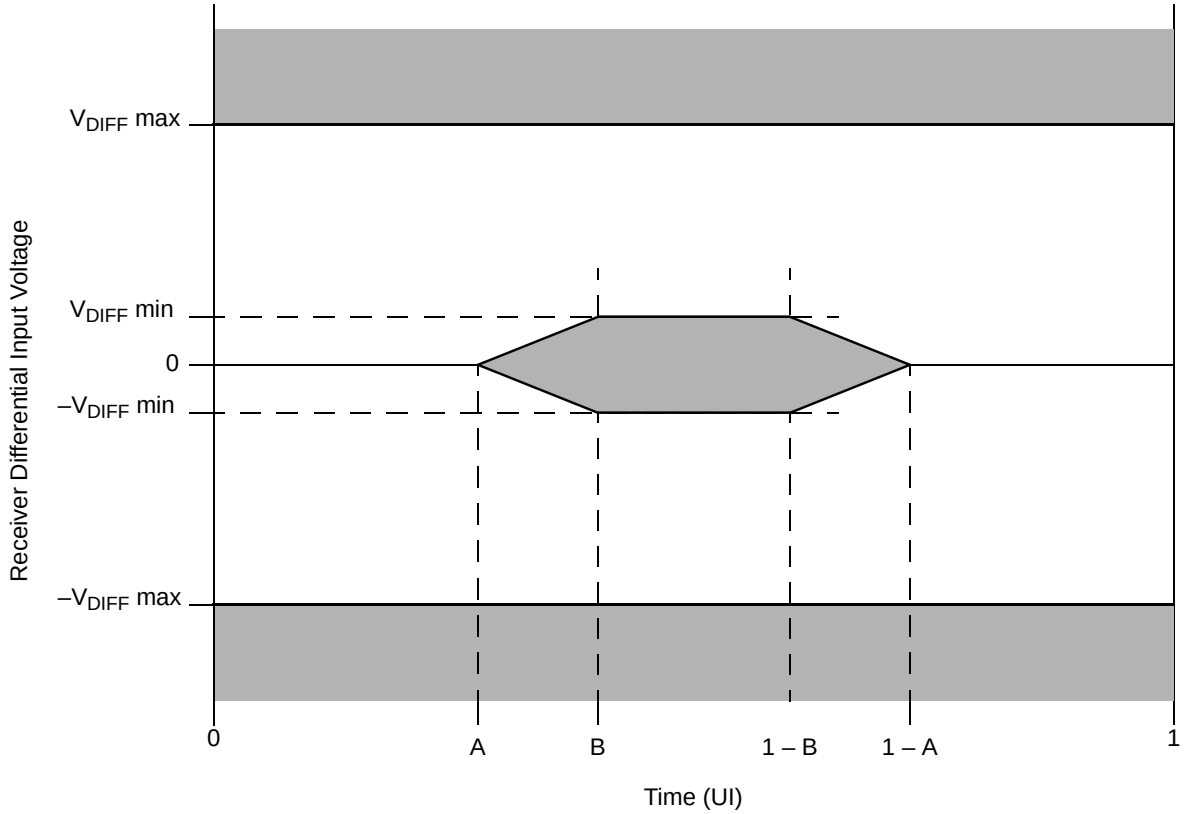


Figure 14. Receiver Input Compliance Mask

Table 35. Receiver Input Compliance Mask Parameters Exclusive of Sinusoidal Jitter

Receiver Type	V_{DIFF}min (mV)	V_{DIFF}max (mV)	A (UI)	B (UI)
1.25 GBaud	100	800	0.275	0.400
2.5 GBaud	100	800	0.275	0.400
3.125 GBaud	100	800	0.275	0.400

2.6.5.7 Measurement and Test Requirements

Since the LP-Serial electrical specification are guided by the XAUI electrical interface specified in Clause 47 of **IEEE** Std. 802.3ae-2002™, the measurement and test requirements defined here are similarly guided by Clause 47. In addition, the CJPAT test pattern defined in Annex 48A of **IEEE** Std. 802.3ae-2002 is specified as the test pattern for use in eye pattern and jitter measurements. Annex 48B of **IEEE** Std. 802.3ae-2002 is recommended as a reference for additional information on jitter test methods.

Table 36. PCI AC Timing Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	33 MHz		66 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	

Notes:
1. See the timing measurement conditions in the *PCI 2.2 Local Bus Specifications*.
2. All PCI signals are measured from $0.5 \times V_{DDIO}$ of the rising edge of PCI_CLK_IN to $0.4 \times V_{DDIO}$ of the signal in question for 3.3-V PCI signaling levels.
3. For purposes of active/float timing measurements, the Hi-Z or off state is defined to be when the total current delivered through the component pin is less than or equal to the leakage current specification.
4. Input timings are measured at the pin.
5. The reset assertion timing requirement for $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ is in Table 19 and Figure 7

Figure 15 provides the AC test load for the PCI.

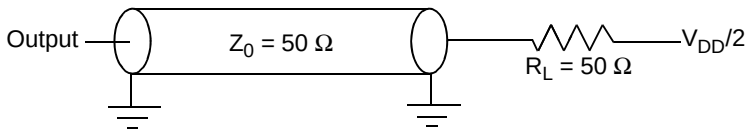


Figure 15. PCI AC Test Load

Figure 16 shows the PCI input AC timing conditions.

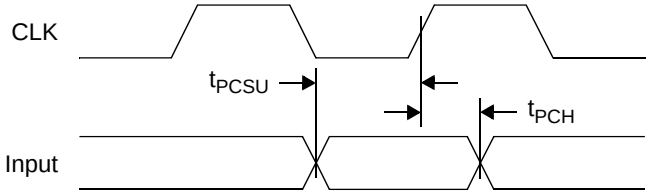


Figure 16. PCI Input AC Timing Measurement Conditions

Figure 17 shows the PCI output AC timing conditions.

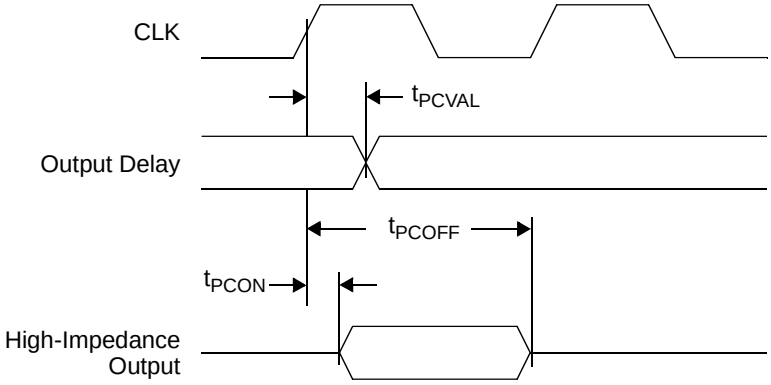


Figure 17. PCI Output AC Timing Measurement Condition

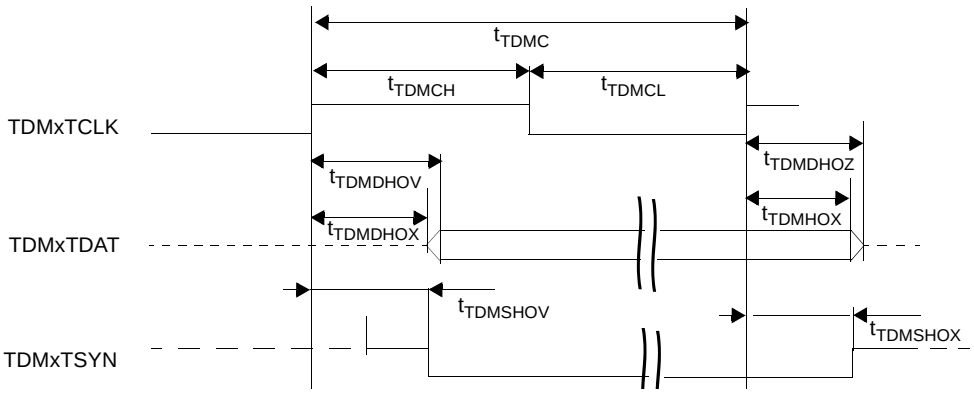


Figure 20. TDM Output Signals

Note: For some TDM modes, transmit data is output on other pins. This timing is also valid for those pins. See the *MSC8144 Reference Manual*

2.6.8 UART Timing

Table 38. UART Timing

Characteristics	Symbol	Expression	Min	Max	Unit
URXD and UTXD inputs high/low duration	$T_{UREFCLK}$	$16 \times T_{REFCLK}$	160	—	ns
Note: $T_{UREFCLK} = T_{REFCLK}$ is guaranteed by design.					

Figure 21 shows the UART input AC timing

Figure 21. UART Input Timing

Figure 22 shows the UART output AC timing

Figure 22. UART Output Timing

2.6.12 SPI Timing

Table 48 lists the SPI input and output AC timing specifications.

Table 48. SPI AC Timing Specifications [1]

Characteristic	Symbol [2]	Min	Max	Unit
SPI outputs valid—Master mode (internal clock) delay	t_{NIKHOV}		6	ns
SPI outputs hold—Master mode (internal clock) delay	t_{NIKHOX}	0.5		ns
SPI outputs valid—Slave mode (external clock) delay	t_{NEKHOV}		8	ns
SPI outputs hold—Slave mode (external clock) delay	t_{NEKHOX}	2		ns
SPI inputs—Master mode (internal clock input) setup time	t_{NIIVKH}	4		ns
SPI inputs—Master mode (internal clock) input hold time	t_{NIIXKH}	0		ns
SPI inputs—Slave mode (external clock) input setup time	t_{NEIVKH}	4		ns
SPI inputs—Slave mode (external clock) input hold time	t_{NEIXKH}	2		ns

Notes:
1. Output specifications are measured from the 50 percent level of the rising edge of CLKIN to the 50 percent level of the signal. Timings are measured at the pin.
2. The symbols for timing specifications follow the pattern of $t_{\text{(first two letters of functional block)(signal)(state) (reference)(state)}}$ for inputs and $t_{\text{(first two letters of functional block)(reference)(state)(signal)(state)}}$ for outputs. For example, t_{NIKHOX} symbolizes the internal timing (NI) for the time SPICLK clock reference (K) goes to the high state (H) until outputs (O) are invalid (X).

Figure 34 provides the AC test load for the SPI.

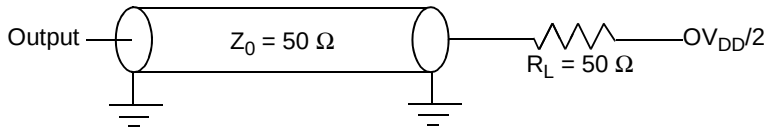
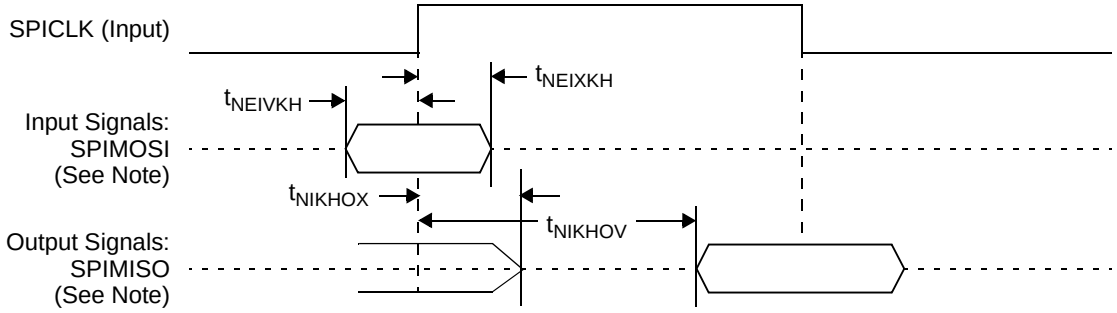


Figure 34. SPI AC Test Load

Figure 35 and Figure 36 represent the AC timings from Table 48. Note that although the specifications generally reference the rising edge of the clock, these AC timing diagrams also apply when the falling edge is the active edge.

Figure 35 shows the SPI timings in slave mode (external clock).



Note: The clock edge is selectable on SPI.

Figure 35. SPI AC Timing in Slave Mode (External Clock)

Figure 36 shows the SPI timings in master mode (internal clock).

The following supplies should rise before any other supplies in any sequence

- V_{DD} and V_{DDPLL} coupled together
- V_{DDM3}

After the above supplies rise to 90% of their nominal value the following I/O supplies may rise in any sequence (see Figure 42):

- V_{DDGE1}
- V_{DDGE2}
- V_{DDIO}
- V_{DDDDR} and MV_{REF} coupled one to another. MV_{REF} should be either at same time or after V_{DDDDR}.
- V_{DDM3IO}
- V_{25M3}

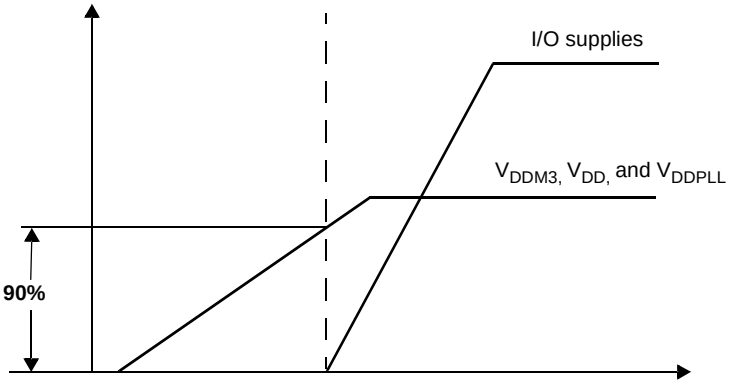


Figure 42. V_{DDM3}, V_{DDM3IO} and V_{25M3} Power-on Sequence

Note:
1. This recommended power sequencing is different from the MSC8122/MSC8126.
2. If no pins that require V_{DDGE1} as a reference supply are used (see Table 1), V_{DDGE1} can be tied to GND.
3. If no pins that require V_{DDGE2} as a reference supply are used (see Table 1), V_{DDGE2} can be tied to GND.
4. If the DDR interface is not used, V_{DDDDR} and MV_{REF} can be tied to GND.
5. If the M3 memory is not used, V_{DDM3}, V_{DDM3IO}, and V_{25M3} can be tied to GND.
6. If the RapidIO interface is not used, V_{DDSX}, V_{DDSXP}, and $V_{DDRIOPLL}$ can be tied to GND.

3.1.2 Start-Up Timing

Section 2.6.1 describes the start-up timing.

Table 52. Connectivity of DDR Related Pins When Using 16-bit DDR Memory Only (continued)

Signal Name	Pin connection
$\overline{\text{MWE}}$	in use
MV_{REF}	$1/2*V_{DDDDR}$
V_{DDDDR}	2.5 V or 1.8 V

3.4.1.3 ECC Unused Pin Connections

When the error code corrected mechanism is not used in any 32- or 16-bit DDR configuration, refer to Table 53 to determine the correct pin connections.

Table 53. Connectivity of Unused ECC Mechanism Pins

Signal Name	Pin connection
MECC[0–7]	pull-up to V_{DDDDR}
ECC_MDM	NC
ECC_MDQS	pull-down to GND
$\overline{\text{ECC\_MDQS}}$	pull-up to V_{DDDDR}

3.4.2 Serial RapidIO Interface Related Pins

3.4.2.1 Serial RapidIO interface Is Not Used

Table 54. Connectivity of Serial RapidIO Interface Related Pins When the RapidIO Interface Is Not Used

Signal Name	Pin Connection
SRIO_IMP_CAL_RX	GND
SRIO_IMP_CAL_TX	GND
$\overline{\text{SRIO\_REF\_CLK}}$	GND
SRIO_REF_CLK	GND
SRIO_RXD[0–3]	GND
$\overline{\text{SRIO\_RXD[0–3]}}$	GND
$\overline{\text{SRIO\_TXD[0–3]}}$	NC
SRIO_TXD[0–3]	NC
$V_{DDRIOPLL}$	GND
GND_{RIOPLL}	GND
GND_{SXP}	GND
GND_{SXC}	GND
V_{DDSXP}	GND
V_{DDSXC}	GND

3.4.4 Ethernet Related Pins

3.4.4.1 Ethernet Controller 1 (GE1) Related Pins

Note: Table 57 and Table 58 assume that the alternate function of the specified pin is not used. If the alternate function is used, connect the pin as required to support that function.

3.4.4.1.1 GE1 Interface Is Not Used

Table 57 assumes that the GE1 signals are not used for any purpose (including any multiplexed functions) and that V_{DDGE1} is tied to GND.

Table 57. Connectivity of GE1 Related Pins When the GE1 Interface Is Not Used

Signal Name	Pin Connection
GE1_COL	NC
GE1_CRS	NC
GE1_RD[0–4]	NC
GE1_RX_ER	NC
GE1_RX_CLK	NC
GE1_RX_DV	NC
GE1_SGMII_RX	GND_{SXC}
$\overline{\text{GE1\_SGMII\_RX}}$	GND_{SXC}
$\overline{\text{GE1\_SGMII\_TX}}$	NC
GE1_SGMII_TX	NC
GE1_TD[0–4]	NC
GE1_TX_CLK	NC
GE1_TX_EN	NC
GE1_TX_ER	NC

3.4.4.1.2 Subset of GE1 Pins Required

When only a subset of the whole GE1 interface is used, such as for RMII, the unused GE1 pins should be connected as described in Table 58. This table assumes that the unused GE1 pins are not used for any purpose (including any multiplexed function) and that V_{DDGE1} is tied to either 2.5 V or 3.3 V.

Table 58. Connectivity of GE1 Related Pins When only a subset of the GE1 Interface Is required

Signal Name	Pin Connection
GE1_COL	GND
GE1_CRS	GND
GE1_RD[0–3]	GND
GE1_RX_ER	GND
GE1_RX_CLK	GND
GE1_RX_DV	GND
GE1_SGMII_RX	GND_{SXC}
$\overline{\text{GE1\_SGMII\_RX}}$	GND_{SXC}
$\overline{\text{GE1\_SGMII\_TX}}$	NC

Table 58. Connectivity of GE1 Related Pins When only a subset of the GE1 Interface Is required (continued)

Signal Name	Pin Connection
GE1_SGMII_TX	NC
GE1_TD[0-3]	NC
GE1_TX_CLK	GND
GE1_TX_EN	NC
GE1_TX_ER	NC

3.4.4.2 Ethernet Controller 2 (GE2) Related Pins

Note: Table 59 through Table 61 assume that the alternate function of the specified pin is not used. If the alternate function is used, connect the pin as required to support that function.

3.4.4.2.1 GE2 interface Is Not Used

Table 59 assumes that the GE2 pins are not used for any purpose (including any multiplexed function) and that V_{DDGE2} is tied to GND.

Table 59. Connectivity of GE2 Related Pins When the GE2 Interface Is Not Used

Signal Name	Pin Connection
GE2_RD[0-3]	NC
GE2_RX_CLK	NC
GE2_RX_DV	NC
GE2_RX_ER	NC
GE2_SGMII_RX	GND_{SXC}
$\overline{\text{GE2\_SGMII\_RX}}$	GND_{SXC}
$\overline{\text{GE2\_SGMII\_TX}}$	NC
GE2_SGMII_TX	NC
GE2_TCK	Nc
GE2_TD[0–3]	Nc
GE2_TX_EN	NC

3.4.4.2.2 Subset of GE2 Pins Required

When only a subset of the whole GE2 interface is used, such as for RMII, the unused GE2 pins should be connected as described in Table 60. The table assumes that the unused GE2 pins are not used for any purpose (including any multiplexed functions) and that V_{DDGE2} is tied to either 2.5 V or 3.3 V.

Table 60. Connectivity of GE1 Related Pins When only a subset of the GE1 Interface Is required

Signal Name	Pin Connection
GE2_RD[0-3]	GND
GE2_RX_CLK	GND
GE2_RX_DV	GND
GE2_RX_ER	GND
GE2_SGMII_RX	GND_{SXC}