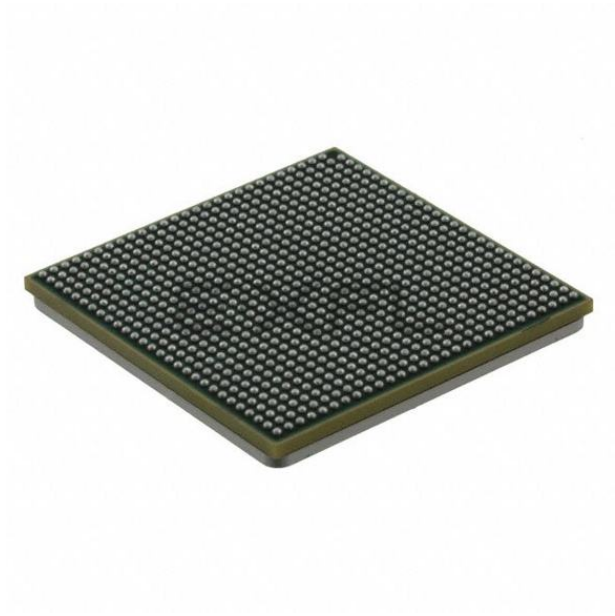

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Understanding Embedded - DSP (Digital Signal Processors)

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/kmc8144tvt1000b

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.

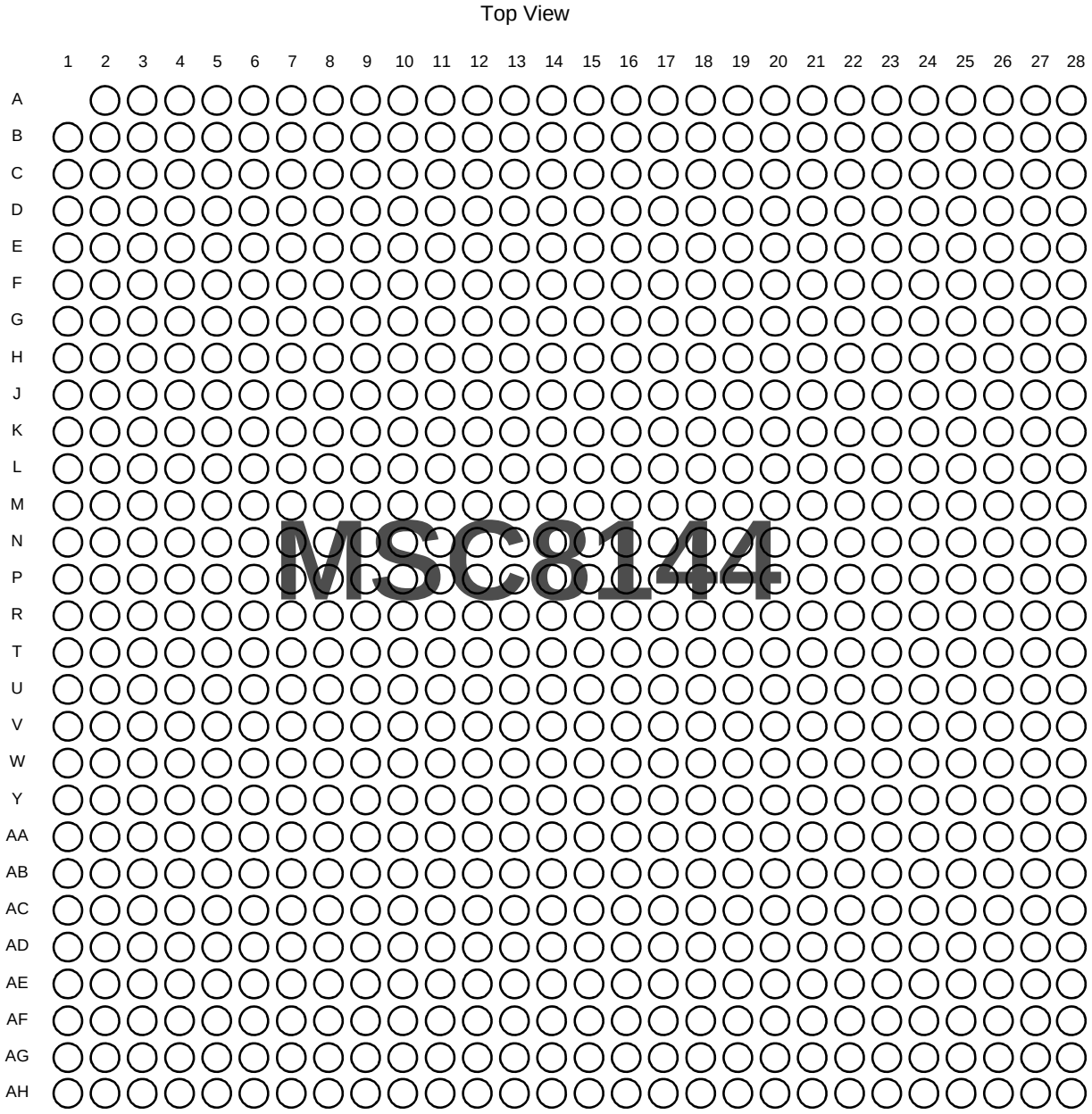

Figure 3. MSC8144 FC-PBGA Package, Top View

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)	
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)	
T21	GND										GND
T22	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
T23	GND										GND
T24	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
T25	GND										GND
T26	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
T27	GND										GND
T28	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
U1	Reserved[1]										—
U2	UTP_TCLK/PCI_AD29		UTOPIA		PCI	UTOPIA					V_{DDIO}
U3	UTP_TADDR4/PCI_AD27		UTOPIA		PCI	UTOPIA					V_{DDIO}
U4	UTP_TADDR2		UTOPIA								V_{DDIO}
U5	GND										GND
U6	$\overline{\text{UTP\_REN}}$/PCI_AD20		UTOPIA		PCI	UTOPIA					V_{DDIO}
U7	PCI_AD26		PCI								V_{DDIO}
U8	PCI_AD25		PCI								V_{DDIO}
U9	Reserved[1]										V_{DDIO}
U10	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
U11	GND										GND
U12	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
U13	GND										GND
U14	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
U15	GND										GND
U16	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
U17	GND										GND
U18	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
U19	GND										GND
U20	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
U21	GND										GND
U22	GND										GND
U23	MDQ7										V_{DDDDR}
U24	MDQ3										V_{DDDDR}
U25	MDQ4										V_{DDDDR}
U26	MDQ5										V_{DDDDR}
U27	MDQ1										V_{DDDDR}
U28	MDQ0										V_{DDDDR}
V1	Reserved[1]										—
V2	UTP_TD10/$\overline{\text{PCI\_CBE0}}$		UTOPIA		PCI	UTOPIA					V_{DDIO}
V3	UTP_TADDR3		UTOPIA								V_{DDIO}
V4	UTP_TD1/$\overline{\text{PCI\_PERR}}$		UTOPIA		PCI		UTOPIA				V_{DDIO}
V5	UTP_TADDR0/PCI_AD23		UTOPIA		PCI	UTOPIA					V_{DDIO}
V6	UTP_TADDR1/PCI_AD24		UTOPIA		PCI	UTOPIA					V_{DDIO}
V7	UTP_TCLAV/PCI_AD28		UTOPIA		PCI	UTOPIA					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)	
W23	MDQ10										V_{DDDDR}
W24	GND										GND
W25	MDQ11										V_{DDDDR}
W26	MDM0										V_{DDDDR}
W27	GND										GND
W28	$\overline{\text{MDQS0}}$										V_{DDDDR}
Y1	Reserved[1]										-
Y2	UTP_TD14/$\overline{\text{PCI\_FRAME}}$		UTOPIA		PCI	UTOPIA					V_{DDIO}
Y3	TDM5TSYN/PCI_AD18/ GPIO12[3, 6]		TDM/GPIO			PCI		TDM/GPIO			V_{DDIO}
Y4	TDM5TCLK/PCI_AD16		TDM			PCI		TDM			V_{DDIO}
Y5	TDM4RCLK/PCI_AD7		TDM			PCI		TDM			V_{DDIO}
Y6	TDM4TSYN/PCI_AD12		TDM			PCI		TDM			V_{DDIO}
Y7	UTP_TPRTY/RC14	RC14	UTOPIA								V_{DDIO}
Y8	$\overline{\text{UTP\_TEN}}$/PCI_PAR		UTOPIA		PCI	UTOPIA					V_{DDIO}
Y9	Reserved[1]										V_{DDIO}
Y10	GND										GND
Y11	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
Y12	GND										GND
Y13	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
Y14	GND										GND
Y15	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
Y16	GND										GND
Y17	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
Y18	GND										GND
Y19	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
Y20	GND										GND
Y21	GND										GND
Y22	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
Y23	MDQ13										V_{DDDDR}
Y24	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
Y25	GND										GND
Y26	MDQ9										V_{DDDDR}
Y27	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
Y28	MDQ8										V_{DDDDR}
AA1	Reserved[1]										—
AA2	UTP_TD13/$\overline{\text{PCI\_CBE3}}$		UTOPIA		PCI	UTOPIA					V_{DDIO}
AA3	TDM5RSYN/PCI_AD15/ GPIO10[3, 6]		TDM/GPIO			PCI		TDM/GPIO			V_{DDIO}
AA4	TDM5TDAT, AT/PCI_AD17/ GPIO11[6]		TDM/GPIO			PCI		TDM/GPIO			V_{DDIO}
AA5	TDM5RCLK/PCI_AD13/ GPIO28[3, 6]		TDM/GPIO			PCI		TDM/GPIO			V_{DDIO}
AA6	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)	
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)	
AD4	GPIO2[3, 6]		GPIO								V_{DDIO}
AD5	GND										GND
AD6	TDM1TCLK		TDM								V_{DDIO}
AD7	TDM3TDAT/RC10	RC10	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AD8	TDM3RSYN/RC9	RC9	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AD9	TDM3RDAT/RC8	RC8	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AD10	GND										GND
AD11	V_{25M3}										V_{25M3}
AD12	GND										GND
AD13	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AD14	GND										GND
AD15	V_{25M3}										V_{25M3}
AD16	GND										GND
AD17	V_{DDM3}										V_{DDM3}
AD18	GND										GND
AD19	V_{25M3}										V_{25M3}
AD20	GND										GND
AD21	Reserved[1]										—
AD22	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AD23	GND										GND
AD24	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AD25	GND										GND
AD26	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AD27	GND										GND
AD28	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AE1	Reserved[1]										—
AE2	GPIO0[3, 6]		GPIO								V_{DDIO}
AE3	GPIO3[3, 6]		GPIO								V_{DDIO}
AE4	TDM1RCLK		TDM								V_{DDIO}
AE5	TDM1TSYN/RC3	RC3	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AE6	TDM1TDAT/RC2	RC2	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AE7	TDM1RSYN/RC1	RC1	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AE8	TDM3RCLK/RC16	RC16	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AE9	TDM3TCLK		TDM								V_{DDIO}
AE10	TDM2TDAT/RC6	RC6	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AE11	GPIO21/$\overline{IRQ1}$[3, 6]/SPICLK		GPIO/IRQ/SPI								V_{DDIO}
AE12	GND										GND
AE13	Reserved[1]										—
AE14	GND										GND
AE15	Reserved[1]										—
AE16	Reserved[1]										—
AE17	Reserved[1]										—
AE18	GND										GND

2.5.2 Serial RapidIO DC Electrical Characteristics

DC receiver logic levels are not defined since the receiver is AC-coupled.

2.5.2.1 DC Requirements for SerDes Reference Clocks

The SerDes reference clocks SRIO_REF_CLK and $\overline{\text{SRIO\_REF\_CLK}}$ are AC-coupled differential inputs. Each differential clock input has an internal 50 Ω termination to GND_{SXC}. The reference clock must be able to drive this termination. The recommended minimum operating voltage is –0.4 V; the recommended maximum operating voltage is 1.32 V; and the maximum absolute voltage is 1.72 V.

The maximum average current allowed in each input is 8 mA. This current limitation sets the maximum common mode input voltage to be less than 0.4 V (0.4 V/50 Ω = 8 mA) while the minimum common mode input level is GND_{SXC}. For example, a clock with a 50/50 duty cycle can be driven by a current source output that ranges from 0 mA to 16 mA (0–0.8 V). The input is AC-coupled internally, so, therefore, the exact common mode input voltage is not critical.

Note: This internal AC-couple network does not function correctly with reference clock frequencies below 90 MHz.

If the device driving the $\overline{\text{SRIO\_REF\_CLK}}$ inputs cannot drive 50 Ω to GND_{SXC}, or if it exceeds the maximum input current limitations, then it must use external AC-coupling. The minimum differential peak-to-peak amplitude of the input clock is 0.4 V (0.2 V peak-to-peak per phase). The maximum differential peak-to-peak amplitude of the input clock is 1.6 V peak-to-peak (see Figure 5. The termination to GND_{SXC} allows compatibility with HCSL type reference clocks specified for PCI-Express applications. Many other low voltage differential type outputs can be used but will probably need to be AC-coupled due to the limited common mode input range. LVPECL outputs can produce too large an amplitude and may need to be source terminated with a divider network to reduce the amplitude. The amplitude of the clock must be at least a 400 mV differential peak-peak for single-ended clock. If driven differentially, each signal wire needs to drive 100 mV around common mode voltage. The differential reference clock (SRIO_REF_CLK/ $\overline{\text{SRIO\_REF\_CLK}}$) input is HCSL-compatible DC coupled or LVDS-compatible with AC-coupling.

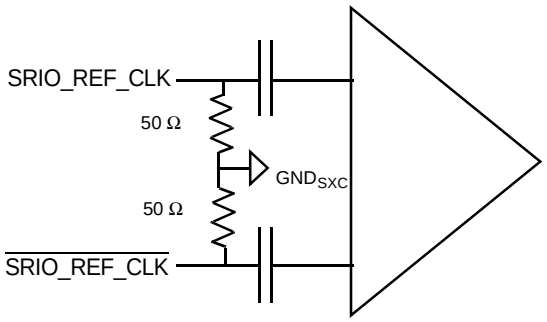

Figure 5. SerDes Reference Clocks Input Stage

Table 18. Reset Actions for Each Reset Source (continued)

Reset Action/Reset Source	Power-On Reset (PORESET)	Hard Reset (HRESET)	Soft Reset (SRESET)	
	External only	External or Internal (Software Watchdog, Software or RapidIO)	External or internal Software	JTAG Command: EXTEST, CLAMP, or HIGHZ
HRESET driven	Yes	Yes	No	No
IPBus modules reset (TDM, UART, SWT, DDRC, IPBus master, GIC, HS, and GPIO)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SRESET driven	Yes	Yes	Yes	Depends on command
Extended cores reset	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CLASS registers reset	Yes	Yes	Some registers	Some registers
Timers, Performance Monitor	Yes	Yes	No	No
QUICC Engine subsystem, PCI, DMA	Yes	Yes	Most registers	Most registers

2.6.3.1 Power-On Reset (PORESET) Pin

Asserting PORESET initiates the power-on reset flow. PORESET must be asserted externally for at least 32 CLKIN cycles after V_{DD} and V_{DDIO} are both at their nominal levels.

2.6.3.2 Reset Configuration

The MSC8144 has two mechanisms for writing the reset configuration:

- Through the I^2C port
- Through external pins
- Through internal hard coded

Twenty-three signals (see **Section 1** for signal description details) are sampled during the power-on reset sequence to define the Reset Word Configuration Source and operating conditions:

- RCW_SRC[2–0]
- RC[16–0]

The RCFG_CLKIN_RNG pin must be valid during power-on or hard reset sequence. The STOP_BS pin must be always valid and is also sampled during power-on reset sequence for RCW loading from an I^2C EEPROM.

2.6.3.3 Reset Timing Tables

Table 19 and Figure 7 describe the reset timing for a reset configuration.

Table 19. Timing for a Reset Configuration Write

No.	Characteristics	Expression	Max	Min	Unit
1	Required external PORESET duration minimum	32/CLKIN			
	• 33 MHz <= CLKIN < 44 MHz		1280	727	ns
	• 44 MHz <= CLKIN < 66 MHz		728	484	ns
	• 66 MHz <= CLKIN < 100 MHz		485	320	ns
	• 100 MHz <= CLKIN < 133 MHz		320	241	ns

Figure 8 shows the DDR SDRAM output timing for the MCK to MDQS skew measurement (t_{DDKHMH}).

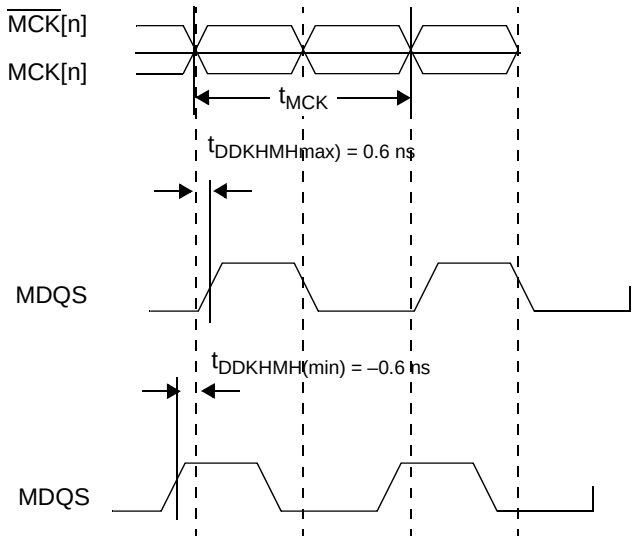

Figure 8. Timing for t_{DDKHMH}

Figure 9 shows the DDR SDRAM output timing diagram.

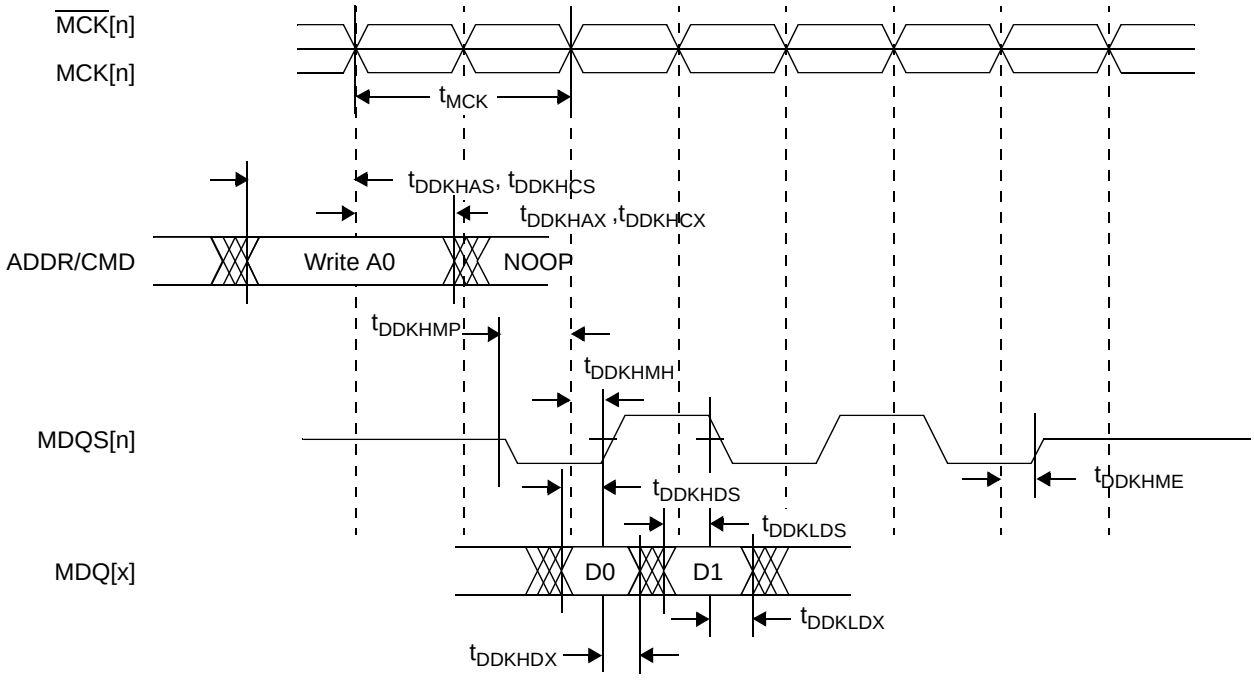

Figure 9. DDR SDRAM Output Timing

Figure 10 provides the AC test load for the DDR bus.

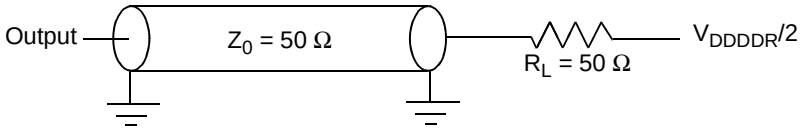

Figure 10. DDR AC Test Load

2.6.5 Serial RapidIO Timing and SGMII Timing

2.6.5.1 AC Requirements for SRIO_REF_CLK and $\overline{\text{SRIO\_REF\_CLK}}$

Table 24 lists AC signal specifications.

Table 24. SD*n*_REF_CLK and $\overline{\text{SD}n\text{\_REF\_CLK}}$ AC Signal Specifications

Parameter Description	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Comments
REFCLK cycle time	t_{REF}	—	10 (8, 6.4)	—	ns	8 ns applies only to serial RapidIO system with 125-MHz reference clock. 6.4 ns applies only to serial RapidIO systems with a 156.25 MHz reference clock. **Note:** SGMII uses the 8 ns (125 MHz) value only.

2.6.5.2 Signal Definitions

LP-Serial links use differential signaling. This section defines terms used in the description and specification of differential signals. Figure 11 shows how the signals are defined. The figure shows waveforms for either a transmitter output (TD and $\overline{\text{TD}}$) or a receiver input (RD and $\overline{\text{RD}}$). Each signal swings between voltage levels A and B, where A > B.

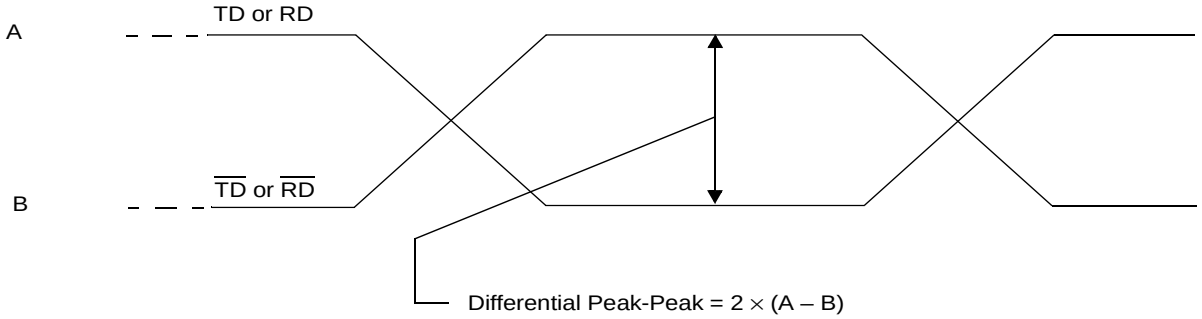

Figure 11. Differential V_{PP} of Transmitter or Receiver

Note: This explanation uses generic TD/$\overline{\text{TD}}$/RD/$\overline{\text{RD}}$ signal names. These correspond to SRIO_TXD/$\overline{\text{SRIO\_TXD}}$/ SRIO_RXD/$\overline{\text{SRIO\_RXD}}$ respectively.

2.6.5.5 Receiver Specifications

LP-Serial receiver electrical and timing specifications are stated in the text and tables of this section. Receiver input impedance shall result in a differential return loss better that 10 dB and a common mode return loss better than 6 dB from 100 MHz to 0.8 × baud frequency. This includes contributions from internal circuitry, the package, and any external components related to the receiver. AC coupling components are included in this requirement. The reference impedance for return loss measurements is 100 Ω resistive for differential return loss and 25 Ω resistive for common mode.

Table 32. Receiver AC Timing Specifications—1.25 GBaud

Characteristic	Symbol	Range		Unit	Notes
		Min	Max		
Differential Input Voltage	V_{IN}	200	1600	mV_{PP}	Measured at receiver
Deterministic Jitter Tolerance	J_D	0.37		UI_{PP}	Measured at receiver
Combined Deterministic and Random Jitter Tolerance	J_{DR}	0.55		UI_{PP}	Measured at receiver
Total Jitter Tolerance	J_T	0.65		UI_{PP}	Measured at receiver. Total jitter is composed of three components, deterministic jitter, random jitter and single frequency sinusoidal jitter. The sinusoidal jitter may have any amplitude and frequency in the unshaded region of Figure 13. The sinusoidal jitter component is included to ensure margin for low frequency jitter, wander, noise, crosstalk and other variable system effects.
Multiple Input Skew	S_{MI}		24	ns	Skew at the receiver input between lanes of a multilane link
Bit Error Rate	BER		10^{-12}		
Unit Interval	UI	800	800	ps	±100 ppm

Table 33. Receiver AC Timing Specifications—2.5 GBaud

Characteristic	Symbol	Range		Unit	Notes
		Min	Max		
Differential Input Voltage	V_{IN}	200	1600	mV_{PP}	Measured at receiver
Deterministic Jitter Tolerance	J_D	0.37		UI_{PP}	Measured at receiver
Combined Deterministic and Random Jitter Tolerance	J_{DR}	0.55		UI_{PP}	Measured at receiver
Total Jitter Tolerance	J_T	0.65		UI_{PP}	Measured at receiver. Total jitter is composed of three components, deterministic jitter, random jitter and single frequency sinusoidal jitter. The sinusoidal jitter may have any amplitude and frequency in the unshaded region of Figure 13. The sinusoidal jitter component is included to ensure margin for low frequency jitter, wander, noise, crosstalk and other variable system effects.
Multiple Input Skew	S_{MI}		24	ns	Skew at the receiver input between lanes of a multilane link
Bit Error Rate	BER		10^{-12}		
Unit Interval	UI	400	400	ps	±100 ppm

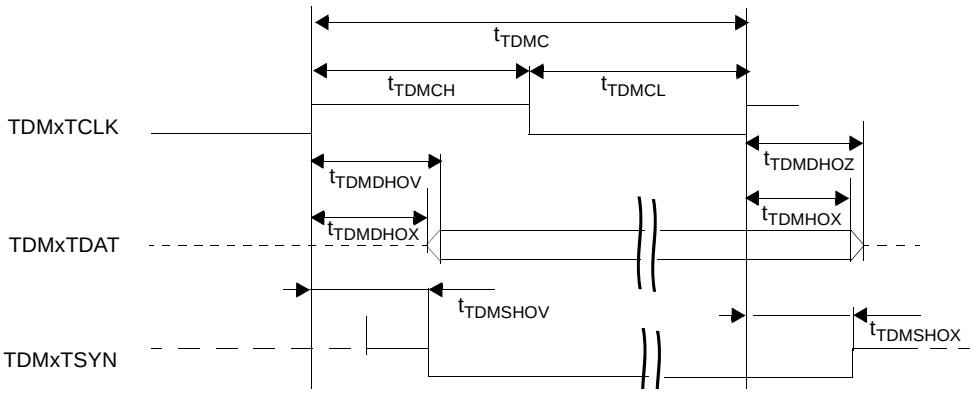

Figure 20. TDM Output Signals

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

Figure 26 provides the AC test load.

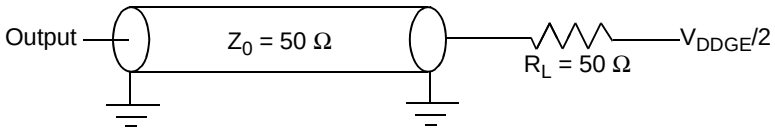

Figure 26. AC Test Load

Figure 27 shows the MII receive AC timing diagram.

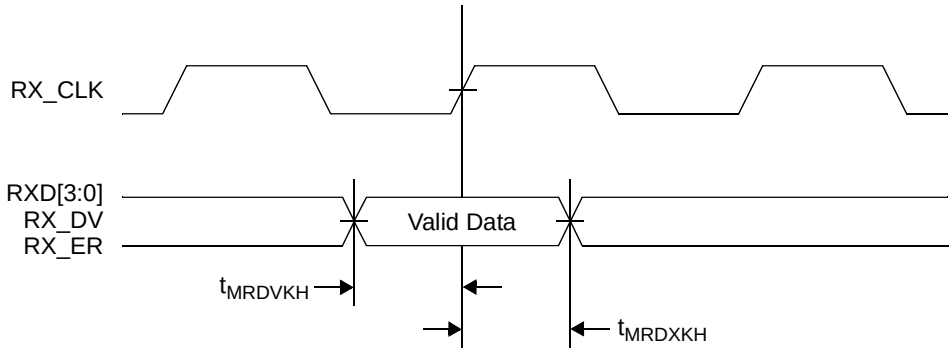

Figure 27. MII Receive AC Timing

2.6.10.4 RMII Transmit and Receive AC Timing Specifications

Table 43 provides the RMII transmit and receive AC timing specifications.

Table 43. RMII Transmit and Receive AC Timing Specifications

Parameter/Condition	Symbol [1]	Min	Max	Unit
REF_CLK duty cycle	t_{RMXH}/t_{RMX}	35	65	%
REF_CLK to RMII data TXD[1–0], TX_EN delay	$t_{RMTKHDX}$	2	10	ns
RXD[1–0], CRS_DV, RX_ER setup time to REF_CLK	$t_{RMRDVKH}$	4.0	—	ns
RXD[1–0], CRS_DV, RX_ER hold time to REF_CLK	$t_{RMRDXKH}$	2.0	—	ns
Typical REF_CLK clock period (t_{RMX}) is 20 ns				
Notes: **1.** Typical REF_CLK clock period (t_{RMX}) is 20 ns **2.** Program GCR4 as 0x00001405				

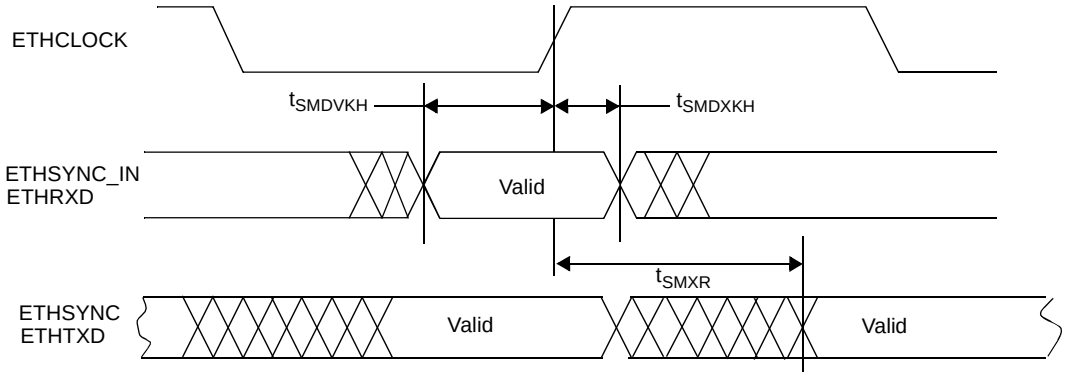

Figure 30. SMII Mode Signal Timing

2.6.10.6 RGMII AC Timing Specifications

Table 45 presents the RGMII AC timing specifications for applications requiring an on-board delayed clock.

Table 45. RGMII with On-Board Delay AC Timing Specifications

Parameter/Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Data to clock output skew (at transmitter)	t_{SKEWT}	-0.5	—	0.5	ns
Data to clock input skew (at receiver) [2]	t_{SKEWR}	0.9	—	2.6	ns

Notes:
1. At recommended operating conditions with LV_{DD} of 2.5 V +/- 5%.
2. This implies that PC board design requires clocks to be routed such that an additional trace delay of greater than 1.5 ns is added to the associated clock signal.
3. GCR4 should be programmed as 0x00001004.

Table 46 presents the RGMII AC timing specification for applications required non-delayed clock on board.

Table 46. RGMII with No On-Board Delay AC Timing Specifications

Parameter/Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Data to clock output skew (at transmitter)	t_{SKEWT}	–2.6	—	–0.9	ns
Data to clock input skew (at receiver) [2]	t_{SKEWR}	–0.5	—	0.5	ns

Notes:
1. At recommended operating conditions with LV_{DD} of 2.5 V +/- 5%.
2. This implies that PC board design will require clocks to be routed with no additional trace delay
3. GCR4 should be programmed as 0x0004C130.

2.6.11 ATM/UTOPIA/POS Timing

Table 47 provides the ATM/UTOPIA/POS input and output AC timing specifications.

Table 47. ATM/UTOPIA/POS AC Timing (External Clock) Specifications

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Outputs—External clock delay	t_{UEKHOV}	1	9	ns
Outputs—External clock High Impedance[1]	t_{UEKHOX}	1	9	ns
Inputs—External clock input setup time	t_{UEIVKH}	4		ns
Inputs—External clock input hold time	t_{UEIXKH}	1		ns

Notes:
1. Not tested. Guaranteed by design.
2. Output specifications are measured from the 50% level of the rising edge of CLKIN to the 50% level of the signal. Timings are measured at the pin. 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 32 provides the AC test load for the ATM/UTOPIA/POS.

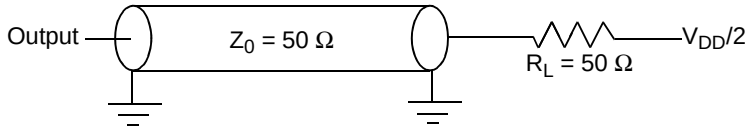

Figure 32. ATM/UTOPIA/POS AC Test Load

Figure 33 shows the ATM/UTOPIA/UTOPIA timing with external clock.

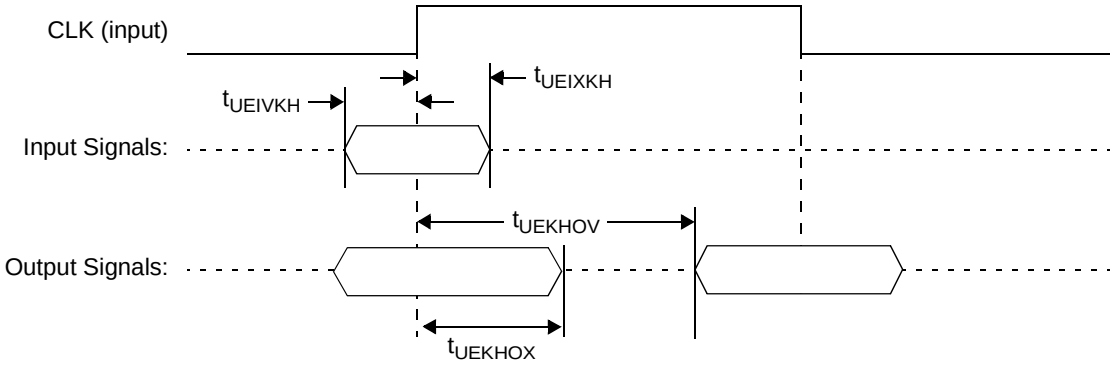

Figure 33. ATM/UTOPIAPOS AC Timing (External Clock)

2.6.14 JTAG Signals

Table 50. JTAG Timing

Characteristics	Symbol	All frequencies		Unit
		Min	Max	
TCK cycle time	t_{TCKX}	36.0	—	ns
TCK clock high phase measured at V_M = 1.6 V	t_{TCKH}	15.0	—	ns
Boundary scan input data setup time	t_{BSVKH}	0.0	—	ns
Boundary scan input data hold time	t_{BSXKH}	15.0	—	ns
TCK fall to output data valid	t_{TCKHOV}	—	20.0	ns
TCK fall to output high impedance	t_{TCKHOZ}	—	24.0	ns
TMS, TDI data setup time	t_{TDIVKH}	0.0	—	ns
TMS, TDI data hold time	t_{TDIXKH}	5.0	—	ns
TCK fall to TDO data valid	t_{TDOHOV}	—	10.0	ns
TCK fall to TDO high impedance	t_{TDOHOZ}	—	12.0	ns
$\overline{\text{TRST}}$ assert time	t_{TRST}	100.0	—	ns
Note: All timings apply to OnCE module data transfers as well as any other transfers via the JTAG port.				

Figure 38 shows the Test Clock Input Timing Diagram

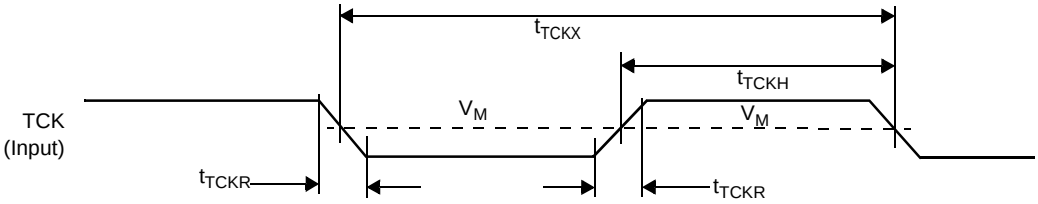

Figure 38. Test Clock Input Timing

Figure 39 shows the boundary scan (JTAG) timing diagram.

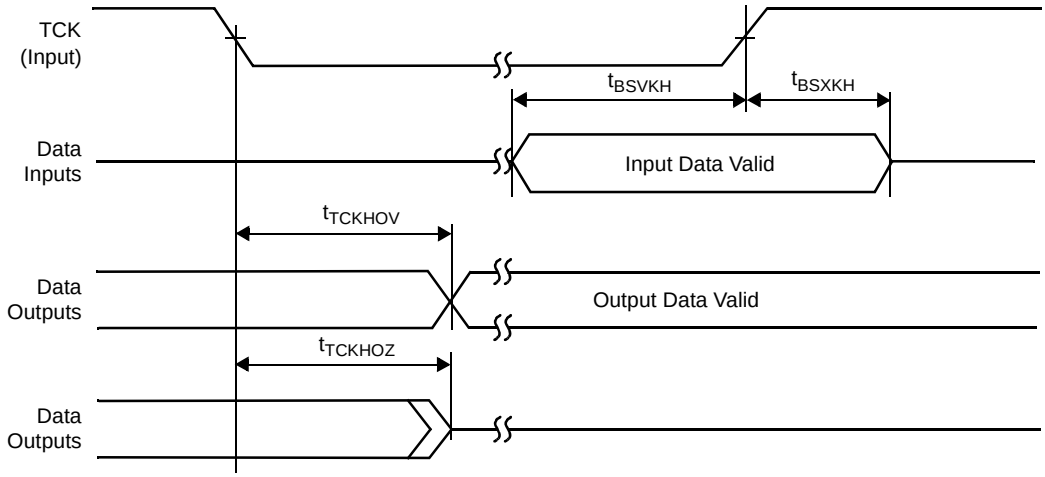

Figure 39. Boundary Scan (JTAG) Timing

3.2 Power Supply Design Considerations

Each PLL supply must have an external RC filter for the V_{DDPLL} input. The filter is a 10 Ω resistor in series with two 2.2 µF, low ESL (<0.5 nH) and low ESR capacitors. All three PLLs can connect to a single supply voltage source (such as a voltage regulator) as long as the external RC filter is applied to each PLL separately (see Figure 43). For optimal noise filtering, place the circuit as close as possible to its V_{DDPLL} inputs. These traces should be short and direct.

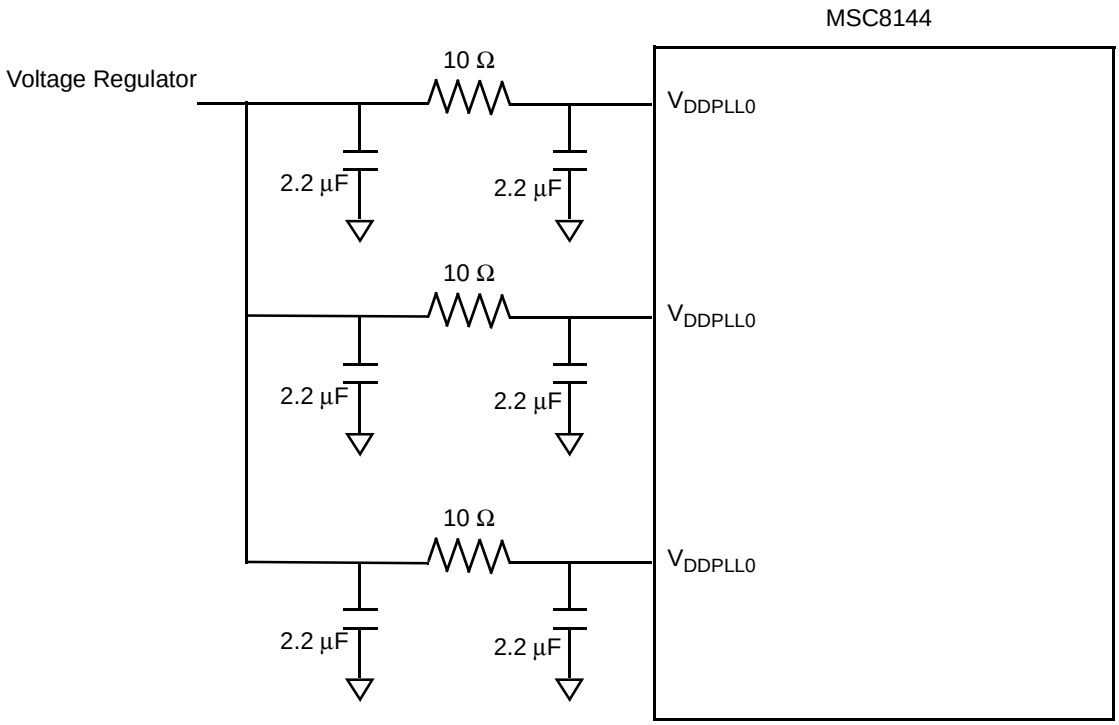

Figure 43. PLL Supplies

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

Signal Name	Pin Connection
$\overline{\text{GE2\_SGMII\_RX}}$	GND_{SXC}
$\overline{\text{GE2\_SGMII\_TX}}$	NC
GE2_SGMII_TX	NC
GE2_TCK	NC
GE2_TD[0–3]	NC
GE2_TX_EN	NC

3.4.4.3 GE1 and GE2 Management Pins

GE_MDC and GE_MDIO pins should be connected as required by the specified protocol. If neither GE1 nor GE2 is used (that is, V_{DDGE2} is connected to GND), Table 61 lists the recommended management pin connections.

Table 61. Connectivity of GE Management Pins When GE1 and GE2 Are Not Used

Signal Name	Pin Connection
GE_MDC	NC
GE_MDIO	NC

3.4.5 UTOPIA/POS Related Pins

Table 62 lists the board connections of the UTOPIA/POS pins when the entire UTOPIA/POS interface is not used or subset of UTOPIA/POS interface is used. For multiplexing options that select a subset of the UTOPIA/POS interface, use the connections described in Table 62 for those signals that are not selected. Table 62 assumes that the alternate function of the specified pin is not used. If the alternate function is used, connect that pin as required to support the selected function.

Table 62. Connectivity of UTOPIA/POS Related Pins When UTOPIA/POS Interface Is Not Used

Signal Name	Pin Connection
UTP_IR	GND
UTP_RADDR[0–4]	V_{DDIO}
UTP_RCLAV_PDRPA	NC
UTP_RCLK	GND
UTP_RD[0–15]	GND
$\overline{\text{UTP\_REN}}$	V_{DDIO}
UTP_RPRTY	GND
UTP_RSOC	GND
UTP_TADDR[0–4]	V_{DDIO}
UTP_TCLAV	NC
UTP_TCLK	GND
UTP_TD[0–15]	NC
$\overline{\text{UTP\_TEN}}$	V_{DDIO}
UTP_TPRTY	NC
UTP_TSOC	NC
V_{DDIO}	3.3 V

3.4.8 Miscellaneous Pins

Table 65 lists the board connections for the pins if they are not required by the system design. Table 65 assumes that the alternate function of the specified pin is not used. If the alternate function is used, connect that pin as required to support the selected function.

Table 65. Connectivity of Individual Pins When They Are Not Required

Signal Name	Pin Connection
CLKOUT	NC
EE0	GND
EE1	NC
GPIO[0–31]	GND
SCL	See the GPIO connectivity guidelines in this table.
SDA	See the GPIO connectivity guidelines in this table.
$\overline{\text{INT\_OUT}}$	NC
$\overline{\text{IRQ}}$[0–15]	See the GPIO connectivity guidelines in this table.
$\overline{\text{NMI}}$	V_{DDIO}
$\overline{\text{NMI\_OUT}}$	NC
RC[0–16]	GND
$\overline{\text{RC\_LDF}}$	NC
STOP_BS	GND
TCK	GND
TDI	GND
TDO	NC
TMR[0–4]	See the GPIO connectivity guidelines in this table.
TMS	GND
$\overline{\text{TRST}}$	GND
URXD	See the GPIO connectivity guidelines in this table.
UTXD	See the GPIO connectivity guidelines in this table.
V_{DDIO}	3.3 V
Note: When using I/O multiplexing mode 5 or 6, tie the TDM7TSYN/PCI_AD4 signal (ball number AC9) to GND.	

Note: For details on configuration, see the *MSC8144 Reference Manual*. For additional information, refer to the *MSC8144 Design Checklist* (AN3202).

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