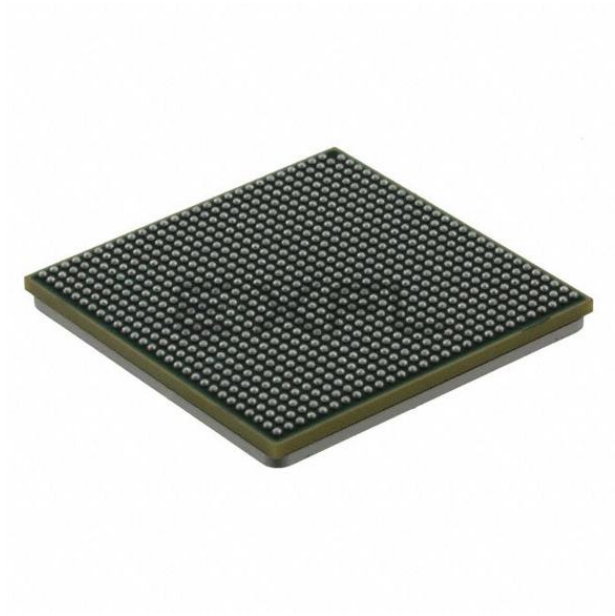

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Understanding Embedded - DSP (Digital Signal Processors)

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	0°C ~ 90°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/kmc8144vt1000a

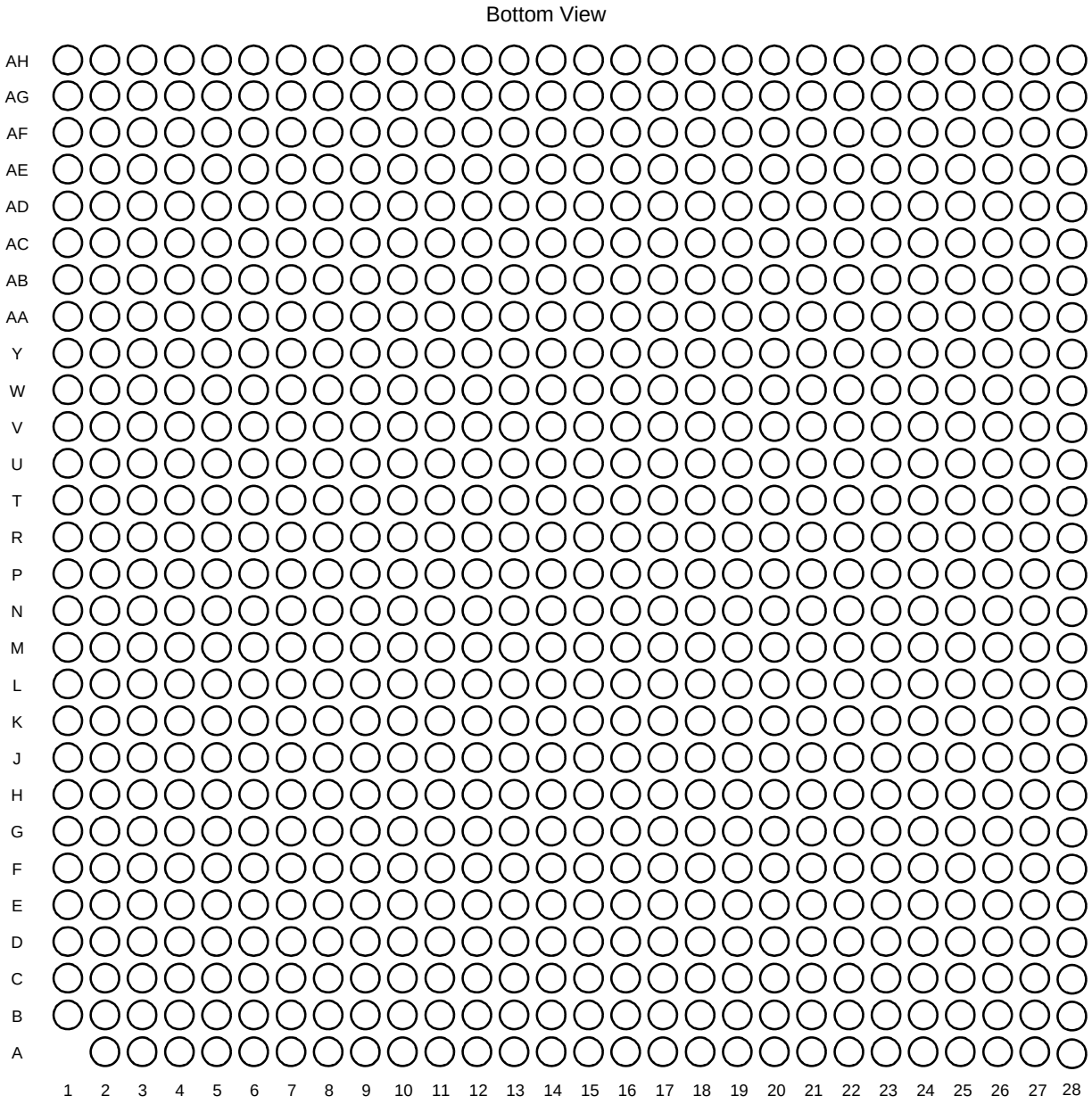


Figure 4. MSC8144 FC-PBGA Package, Bottom View

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)	
AE19	GND										GND
AE20	V_{DDM3IO}										V_{DDM3IO}
AE21	Reserved[1]										—
AE22	GND										GND
AE23	GND										GND
AE24	GND										GND
AE25	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AE26	GND										GND
AE27	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AE28	GND										GND
AF1	Reserved[1]										—
AF2	V_{DDIO}										V_{DDIO}
AF3	GND										GND
AF4	TDM0RDAT/ RCFG_CLKIN_RNG	RCFG_ CLKIN_ RNG	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AF5	TDM0TSYN/RCW_SRC2	RCW_ SRC2	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AF6	TDM1RDAT/RC0	RC0	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AF7	V_{DDIO}										V_{DDIO}
AF8	GND										GND
AF9	TDM2RDAT/RC4	RC4	TDM								V_{DDIO}
AF10	TDM2TCLK		TDM								V_{DDIO}
AF11	GPIO22/$\overline{IRQ4}$[3, 6]/SPIMOSI		GPIO/IRQ/SPI								V_{DDIO}
AF12	GND										GND
AF13	GND										GND
AF14	V_{DDM3IO}										V_{DDM3IO}
AF15	GND										GND
AF16	GND										GND
AF17	Reserved[1]										—
AF18	V_{DDM3IO}										V_{DDM3IO}
AF19	GND										GND
AF20	Reserved[1]										—
AF21	Reserved[1]										—
AF22	$\overline{M3\_RESET}$										V_{DDM3IO}
AF23	GND										GND
AF24	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AF25	GND										GND
AF26	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AF27	GND										GND
AF28	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
AG1	Reserved[1]										—
AG2	GPIO16/$\overline{IRQ0}$[3, 6]		GPIO/IRQ								V_{DDIO}
AG3	TDM0TCLK		TDM								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]										—

2.3 Default Output Driver Characteristics

Table 4 provides information on the characteristics of the output driver strengths.

Table 4. Output Drive Impedance

Driver Type	Output Impedance (Ω)
DDR signal	18
DDR2 signal	18 35 (half strength mode)

2.4 Thermal Characteristics

Table 5 describes thermal characteristics of the MSC8144 for the FC-PBGA packages.

Table 5. Thermal Characteristics for the MSC8144

Characteristic	Symbol	FC-PBGA 29 × 29 mm[5]		Unit
		Natural Convection	200 ft/min (1 m/s) airflow	
Junction-to-ambient[1, 2]	$R_{\theta JA}$	20	15	°C/W
Junction-to-ambient, four-layer board[1, 3]	$R_{\theta JA}$	15	12	°C/W
Junction-to-board (bottom)[4]	$R_{\theta JB}$	7		°C/W
Junction-to-case[5]	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.8		°C/W

Notes:
1. Junction temperature is a function of die size, on-chip power dissipation, package thermal resistance, mounting site (board) temperature, ambient temperature, air flow, power dissipation of other components on the board, and board thermal resistance.
2. Per JEDEC JESD51-2 with the single layer board (JESD51-3) horizontal.
3. Per JEDEC JESD51-6 with the board (JESD51-7) horizontal.
4. Thermal resistance between the die and the printed circuit board per JEDEC JESD 51-8. Board temperature is measured on the top surface of the board near the package.
5. Thermal resistance between the active surface of the die and the case top surface determined by the cold plate method (MIL SPEC-883 Method 1012.1) with the calculated case temperature.

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.

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

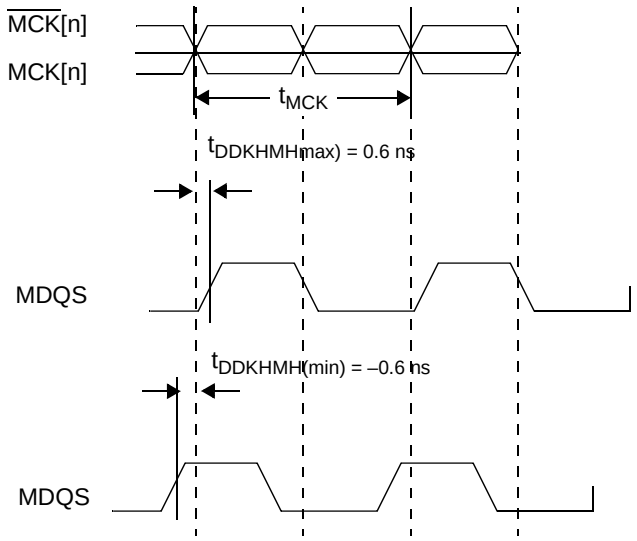


Figure 8. Timing for t_{DDKHMH}

Figure 9 shows the DDR SDRAM output timing diagram.

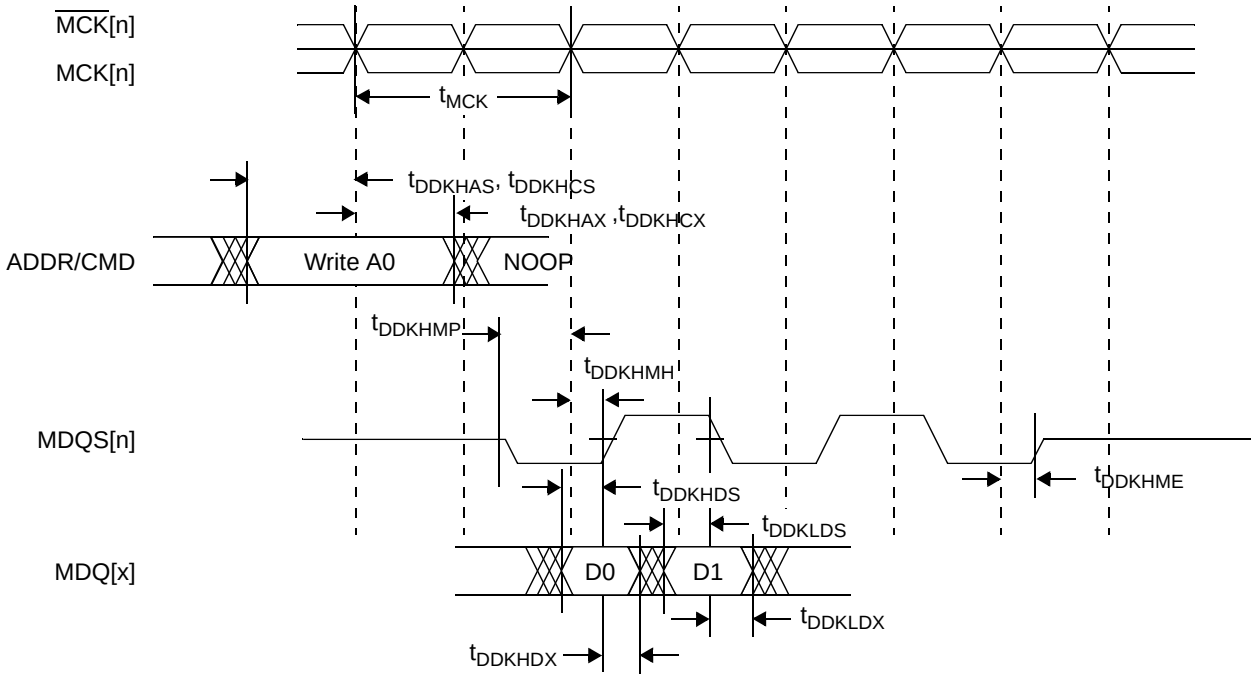


Figure 9. DDR SDRAM Output Timing

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

Characteristic	Symbol	Range		Unit	Notes
		Min	Max		
Multiple output skew	S_{MO}		1000	ps	Skew at the transmitter output between lanes of a multilane link
Unit Interval	UI	800	800	ps	±100 ppm

Table 26. Short Run Transmitter AC Timing Specifications—2.5 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}	
Multiple Output skew	S_{MO}		1000	ps	Skew at the transmitter output between lanes of a multilane link
Unit Interval	UI	400	400	ps	±100 ppm

Table 27. Short Run Transmitter AC Timing Specifications—3.125 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}	
Multiple output skew	S_{MO}		1000	ps	Skew at the transmitter output between lanes of a multilane link
Unit Interval	UI	320	320	ps	±100 ppm

Table 28. Long 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}	800	1600	mV_{PP}	
Deterministic Jitter	J_D		0.17	UI_{PP}	
Total Jitter	J_T		0.35	UI_{PP}	
Multiple output skew	S_{MO}		1000	ps	Skew at the transmitter output between lanes of a multilane link
Unit Interval	UI	800	800	ps	±100 ppm

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

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.

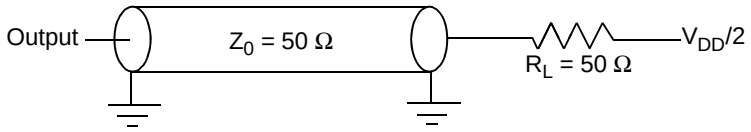


Figure 15. PCI AC Test Load

Figure 16 shows the PCI input AC timing conditions.

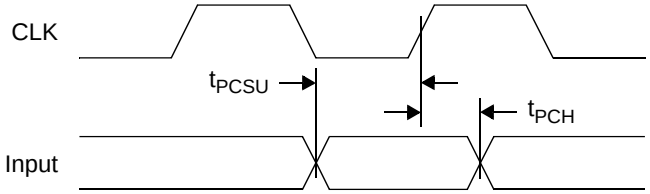


Figure 16. PCI Input AC Timing Measurement Conditions

Figure 17 shows the PCI output AC timing conditions.

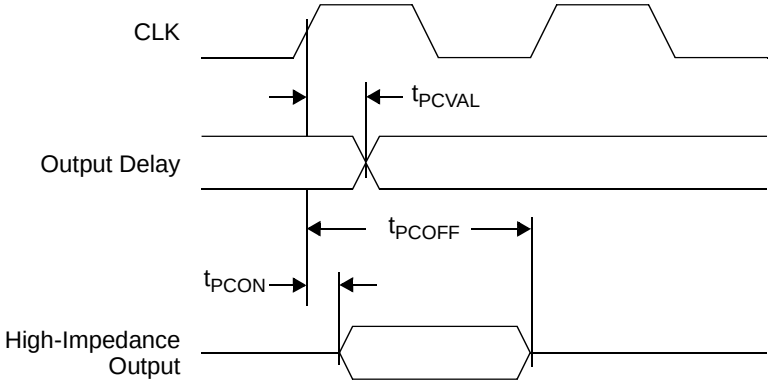


Figure 17. PCI Output AC Timing Measurement Condition

2.6.7 TDM Timing

Table 37. TDM Timing

Characteristic	Symbol	Expression	Min	Max	Units
TDMxRCLK/TDMxTCLK	t_{TDMC}	TC[1]	16	—	ns
TDMxRCLK/TDMxTCLK high pulse width	t_{TDMCH}	(0.5 ± 0.1) × TC[4]	7	—	ns
TDMxRCLK/TDMxTCLK low pulse width	t_{TDMCL}	(0.5 ± 0.1) × TC[4]	7	—	ns
TDM receive all input setup time related to TDMxRCLK TDMxTSYN input setup time related to TDMxTCLK in TSO=0 mode	t_{TDMVKH}		3.6	—	ns
TDM receive all input hold time related to TDMxRCLK TDMxTSYN input hold time related to TDMxTCLK in TSO=0 mode	t_{TDMXKH}		1.9	—	ns
TDMxTCLK high to TDMxTDAT output active[2]	$t_{TDMDHOX}$		2.5	—	ns
TDMxTCLK high to TDMxTDAT output valid[2]	$t_{TDMDHOV}$		—	9.8	ns
All output hold time (except TDMxTSYN) [3]	t_{TDMHOX}		2.5	—	ns
TDMxTCLK high to TDMxTDAT output high impedance[2]	$t_{TDMDHOZ}$		—	9.8	ns
TDMxTCLK high to TDMxTSYN output valid[2]	$t_{TDMSHOV}$		—	9.25	ns
TDMxTSYN output hold time[3]	$t_{TDMSHOX}$		2.0	—	ns

Notes:
1. Values are based on a a maximum frequency of 62.5 MHz. The TDM interface supports any frequency below 62.5 MHz.
2. Values are based on 20 pF capacitive load.
3. Values are based on 10 pF capacitive load.
4. The expression is for common calculations only.

Figure 18 shows the TDM input AC timing.

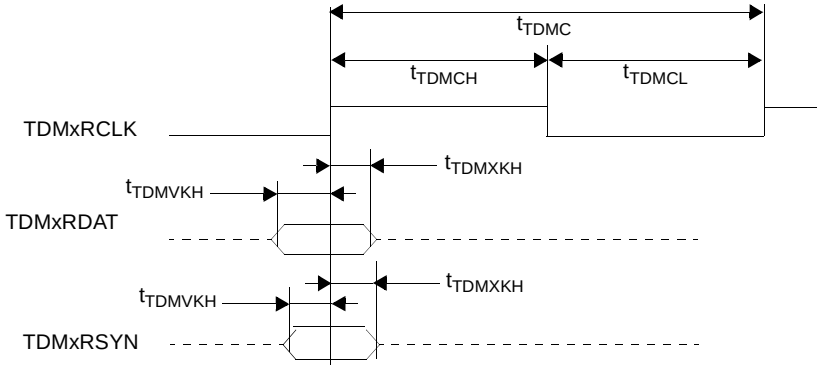


Figure 18. TDM Inputs Signals

Note: For some TDM modes, receive data and receive sync are input on other pins. This timing is also valid for them. See the *MSC8144 Reference Manual*.

Figure 19 shows TDMxTSYN AC timing in TSO=0 mode.

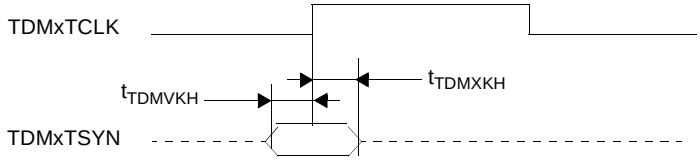


Figure 19. TDMxTSYN in TSO=0 mode

Figure 20 shows the TDM Output AC timing

Figure 26 provides the AC test load.

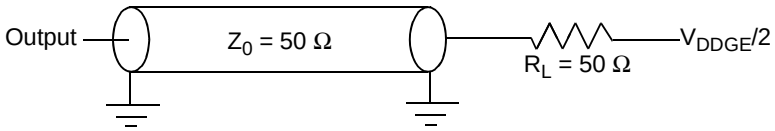


Figure 26. AC Test Load

Figure 27 shows the MII receive AC timing diagram.

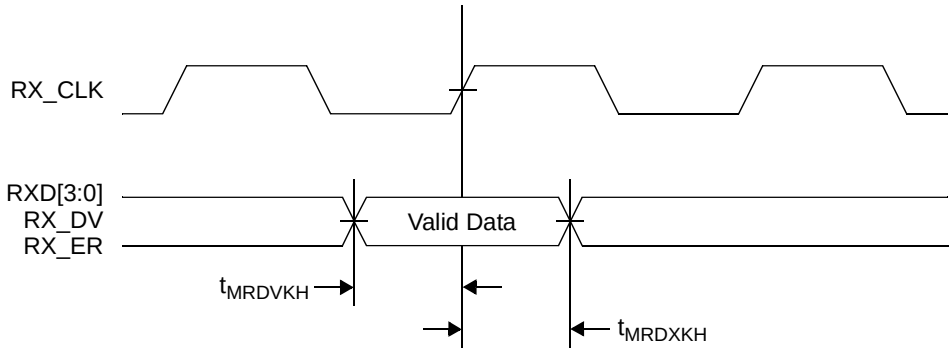


Figure 27. MII Receive AC Timing

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 28 shows the RMII transmit and receive AC timing diagram.

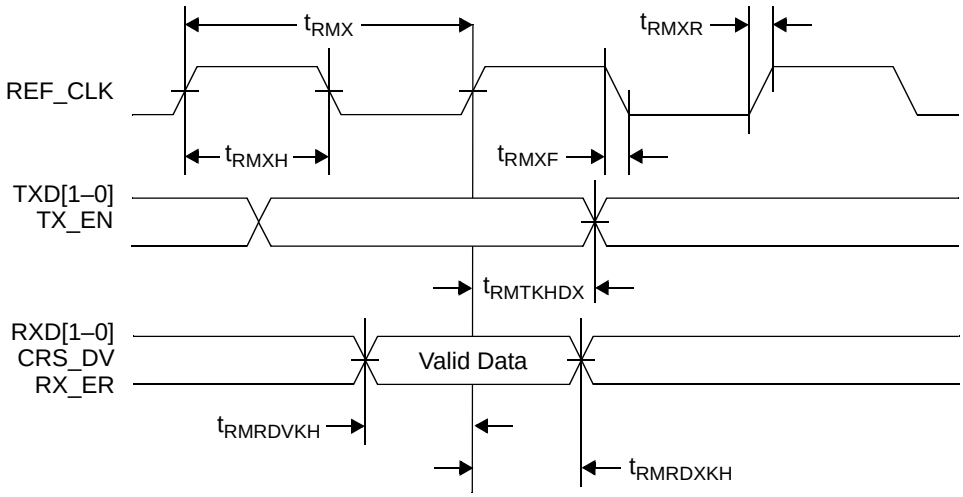


Figure 28. RMII Transmit and Receive AC Timing

Figure 29 provides the AC test load.

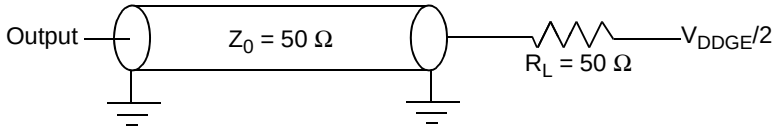


Figure 29. AC Test Load

2.6.10.5 SMII AC Timing Specification

Table 44. SMII Mode Signal Timing

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
ETHSYNC_IN, ETHRXD to ETHCLOCK rising edge setup time	t_{SMDVKH}	1.5	—	ns
ETHCLOCK rising edge to ETHSYNC_IN, ETHRXD hold time	t_{SMDXKH}	1.0	—	ns
ETHCLOCK rising edge to ETHSYNC, ETHTXD output delay	t_{SMXR}	1.5	5.0	ns

Notes:
1. Typical REF_CLK clock period is 8ns
2. Measured using a 5 pF load.
3. Measured using a 15 pF load
4. Program GCR4 as 0x00002008

Figure 30 shows the SMII Mode signal timing.

Figure 31 shows the RGMII AC timing and multiplexing diagrams.

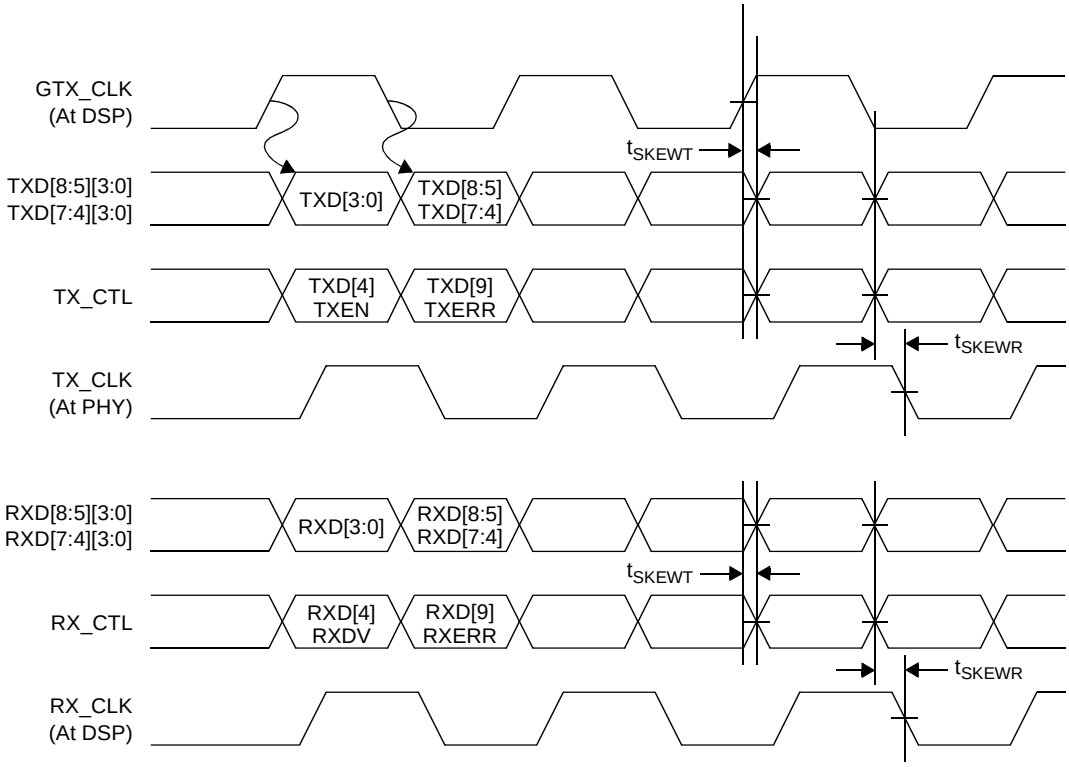


Figure 31. RGMII AC Timing and Multiplexing

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.

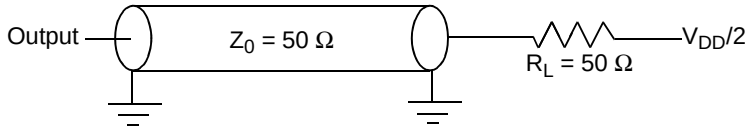


Figure 32. ATM/UTOPIA/POS AC Test Load

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

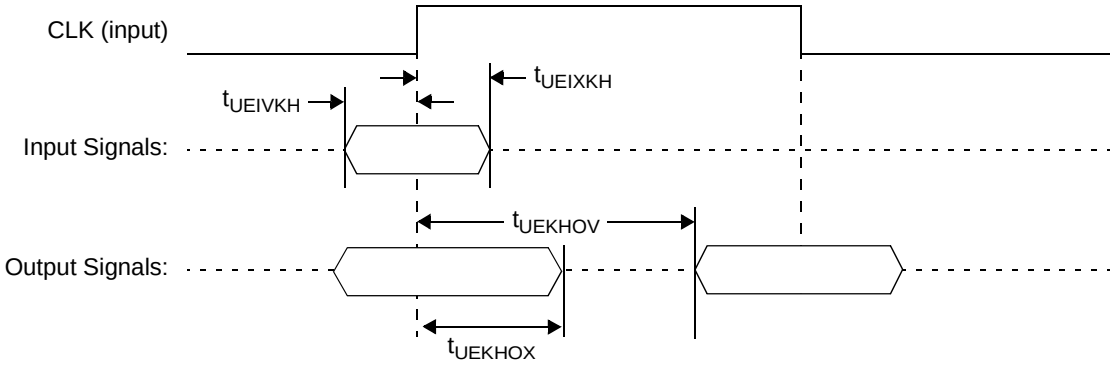


Figure 33. ATM/UTOPIAPOS AC Timing (External Clock)

2.6.12 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.

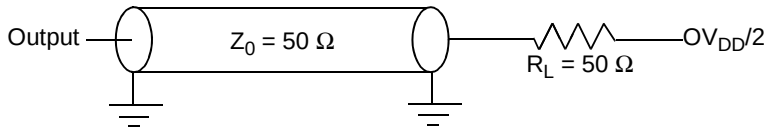
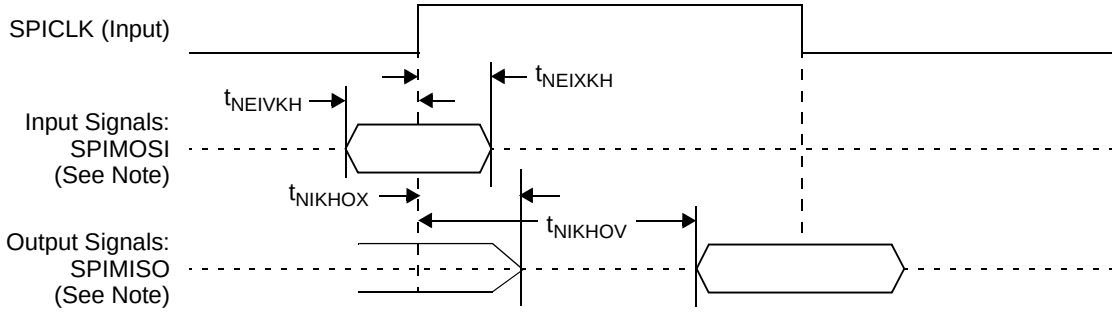


Figure 34. SPI AC Test Load

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).

Figure 40 shows the test access port timing diagram

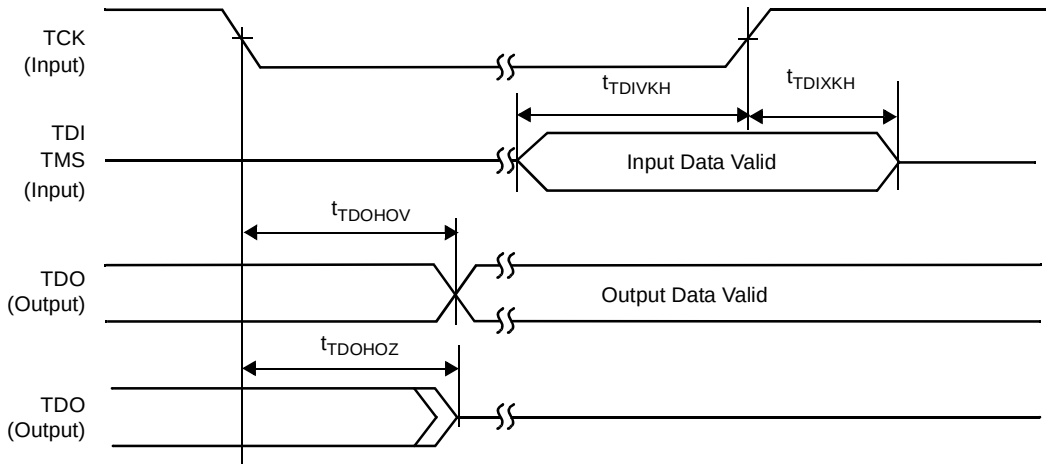


Figure 40. Test Access Port Timing

Figure 41 shows the $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ timing diagram.

Figure 41. $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ Timing

3 Hardware Design Considerations

The following sections discuss areas to consider when the MSC8144 device is designed into a system.

3.1 Start-up Sequencing Recommendations

3.1.1 Power-on Sequence

Use the following guidelines for power-on sequencing:

- There are no dependencies in power-on/power-off sequence between V_{DDM3} and V_{DD} supplies.
- There are no dependencies in power-on/power-off sequence between RapidIO supplies: V_{DDSXC}, V_{DDSXP}, $V_{DDRIOPLL}$ and other MSC8144 supplies.
- V_{DDPLL} should be coupled with the V_{DD} power rail with extremely low impedance path.

External voltage applied to any input line must not exceed the related to this port I/O supply by more than 0.6 V at any time, including during power-up. Some designs require pull-up voltages applied to selected input lines during power-up for configuration purposes. This is an acceptable exception to the rule during start-up. However, each such input can draw up to 80 mA per input pin per MSC8144 device in the system during start-up. An assertion of the inputs to the high voltage level before power-up should be with slew rate less than 4 V/ns.

Table 51. Connectivity of DDR Related Pins When the DDR Interface Is Not Used (continued)

Signal Name	Pin Connection
MDM[0–3]	NC
MBA[0–2]	NC
$\overline{\text{MCAS}}$	NC
MCKE[0–1]	NC
MODT[0–1]	NC
MDIC[0–1]	NC
$\overline{\text{MRAS}}$	NC
$\overline{\text{MWE}}$	NC
MECC[0–7]	NC
ECC_MDM	NC
ECC_MDQS	NC
$\overline{\text{ECC\_MDQS}}$	NC
MV_{REF}	GND
V_{DDDDR}	GND
Note: If the DDR controller is not used, disable the internal DDR clock by writing a 1 to the CLK11DIS bit in the System Clock Control Register (SCCR[CLK!11DIS]). See **Chapter 7**, *Clocks*, in the ***MSC8144 Reference Manual*** for details.	

3.4.1.2 16-Bit DDR Memory Only

Table 52 lists unused pin connection when using 16-bit DDR memory. The 16 most significant data lines are not used.

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

Signal Name	Pin connection
MDQ[0–15]	in use
MDQ[16–31]	pull-up to V_{DDDDR}
MDQS[0–1]	in use
MDQS[2–3]	pull-down to GND
$\overline{\text{MDQS[0–1]}}$	in use
$\overline{\text{MDQS[2–3]}}$	pull-up to V_{DDDDR}
MA[0–15]	in use
MCK[0–2]	in use
$\overline{\text{MCK[0–2]}}$	in use
$\overline{\text{MCS[0–1]}}$	in use
MDM[0–1]	in use
MDM[2–3]	NC
MBA[0–2]	in use
$\overline{\text{MCAS}}$	in use
MCKE[0–1]	in use
MODT[0–1]	in use
MDIC[0–1]	in use
$\overline{\text{MRAS}}$	in use

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}

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