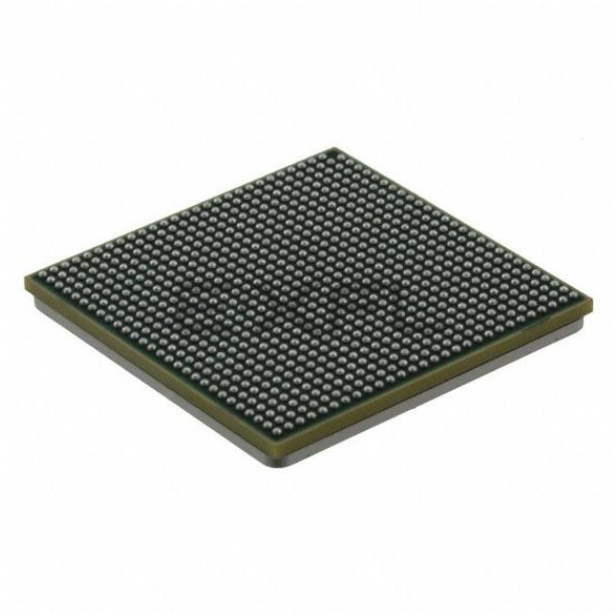

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Understanding Embedded - DSP (Digital Signal Processors)

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	Ethernet, I²C, SPI, TDM, UART, UTOPIA
Clock Rate	800MHz
Non-Volatile Memory	External
On-Chip RAM	10.5MB
Voltage - I/O	3.30V
Voltage - Core	1.00V
Operating Temperature	0°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/msc8144svt800b

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)	
B10	Reserved[1]										—
B11	Reserved[1]										—
B12	$\overline{\text{SRIO\_RXD0}}$										V_{DDSXC}
B13	GND_{SXC}										GND_{SXC}
B14	$\overline{\text{SRIO\_RXD1}}$										V_{DDSXC}
B15	GND_{SXC}										GND_{SXC}
B16	SRIO_REF_CLK										V_{DDSXC}
B17	Reserved[1]										—
B18	V_{DDSXC}										V_{DDSXC}
B19	$\overline{\text{SRIO\_RXD2}}$/ $\overline{\text{GE1\_SGMII\_RX}}$		SGMII support on SERDES is enabled by Reset Configuration Word								V_{DDSXC}
B20	GND_{SXC}										GND_{SXC}
B21	$\overline{\text{SRIO\_RXD3}}$/ $\overline{\text{GE2\_SGMII\_RX}}$		SGMII support on SERDES is enabled by Reset Configuration Word								V_{DDSXC}
B22	GND_{SXC}										GND_{SXC}
B23	GND_{SXP}										GND_{SXP}
B24	MDQ27										V_{DDDDR}
B25	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
B26	GND										GND
B27	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
B28	MDQS3										V_{DDDDR}
C1	Reserved[1]										—
C2	GE2_RX_CLK/PCI_AD29		Ethernet 2				PCI	Ethernet 2			V_{DDGE2}
C3	V_{DDGE2}										V_{DDGE2}
C4	TDM7RSYN/GE2_TD2/ PCI_AD2/UTP_TER		TDM		PCI			Ethernet 2		UTOPIA	V_{DDGE2}
C5	TDM7RCLK/GE2_RD2/ PCI_AD0/UTP_RVL		TDM		PCI			Ethernet 2		UTOPIA	V_{DDGE2}
C6	V_{DDGE2}										V_{DDGE2}
C7	GE2_RD0/PCI_AD27		Ethernet 2				PCI	Ethernet 2			V_{DDGE2}
C8	Reserved[1]										—
C9	Reserved[1]										—
C10	Reserved[1]										—
C11	Reserved[1]										—
C12	V_{DDSXP}										V_{DDSXP}
C13	$\overline{\text{SRIO\_TXD0}}$										V_{DDSXP}
C14	V_{DDSXP}										V_{DDSXP}
C15	$\overline{\text{SRIO\_TXD1}}$										V_{DDSXP}
C16	GND_{SXC}										GND_{SXC}
C17	GND_{RIOPLL}										GND_{RIOPLL}
C18	Reserved[1]										—
C19	V_{DDSXP}										V_{DDSXP}
C20	$\overline{\text{SRIO\_TXD2}}$/$\overline{\text{GE1\_SGMII\_TX}}$		SGMII support on SERDES is enabled by Reset Configuration Word								V_{DDSXP}

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)	
J8	V_{DDIO}										V_{DDIO}
J9	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
J10	GND										GND
J11	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
J12	GND										GND
J13	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
J14	GND										GND
J15	GND										GND
J16	GND										GND
J17	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
J18	GND										GND
J19	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
J20	GND										GND
J21	GND										GND
J22	GND										GND
J23	GND										GND
J24	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
J25	GND										GND
J26	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
J27	GND										GND
J28	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}
K1	Reserved[1]										—
K2	Reserved[1]										—
K3	Reserved[1]										—
K4	Reserved[1]										—
K5	$V_{DDPLL2A}$										$V_{DDPLL2A}$
K6	GND										GND
K7	$V_{DDPLL0A}$										$V_{DDPLL0A}$
K8	$V_{DDPLL1A}$										$V_{DDPLL1A}$
K9	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
K10	GND										GND
K11	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
K12	GND										GND
K13	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
K14	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
K15	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
K16	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
K17	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
K18	GND										GND
K19	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
K20	GND										GND
K21	V_{DD}										V_{DD}
K22	V_{DDDDR}										V_{DDDDR}

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

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 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
M3 memory I/O and M3 memory charge pump voltage	V_{DDM3IO} V_{25M3}	–0.3 to 2.75	V
Input M3 memory I/O voltage	V_{INM3IO}	–0.3 to V_{DDM3IO} + 0.3	V
Rapid I/O C voltage	V_{DDSXC}	–0.3 to 1.21	V
Rapid I/O P voltage	V_{DDSXP}	–0.3 to 1.26	V
Rapid I/O PLL voltage	$V_{DDRIOPLL}$	–0.3 to 1.21	V
Operating temperature	T_J	–40 to 105	°C
Storage temperature range	T_{STG}	–55 to +150	°C

Notes:
1. Functional operating conditions are given in Table 3.
2. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only, and functional operation at the maximum is not guaranteed. Stress beyond the listed limits may affect device reliability or cause permanent damage.
3. PLL supply voltage is specified at input of the filter and not at pin of the MSC8144 (see Figure 43)

2.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 3 lists recommended operating conditions. Proper device operation outside of these conditions is not guaranteed.

Table 3. Recommended Operating Conditions

Rating	Symbol	Min	Nominal	Max	Unit
Core supply voltage • 800 MHz (VT, SVT, TVT) and 1000 MHz (VT) • 1000 MHz (SVT, TVT)	V_{DD}	 0.97 0.97	 1.0 1.0	 1.05 1.03	 V V
PLL supply voltage • 800 MHz (VT, SVT, TVT) and 1000 MHz (VT) • 1000 MHz (SVT, TVT)	V_{DDPLL0} V_{DDPLL1} V_{DDPLL2}	 0.97 0.97	 1.0 1.0	 1.05 1.03	 V V
M3 memory Internal voltage	V_{DDM3}	1.213	1.25	1.313	V
DDR memory supply voltage • DDR mode • DDR2 mode DDR reference voltage	V_{DDDDR} MV_{REF}	 2.375 1.71 0.49 × V_{DDDDR} (nom)	 2.5 1.8 0.5 × V_{DDDDR} (nom)	 2.625 1.89 0.51 × V_{DDDDR} (nom)	 V V V
Ethernet 1 I/O voltage • 2.5 V mode • 3.3 V mode	V_{DDGE1}	 2.375 3.135	 2.5 3.3	 2.625 3.465	 V V
Ethernet 2 I/O voltage • 2.5 V mode • 3.3 V mode	V_{DDGE2}	 2.375 3.135	 2.5 3.3	 2.625 3.465	 V V
I/O voltage excluding Ethernet, DDR, M3, and RapidIO lines	V_{DDIO}	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
M3 memory I/O and M3 charge pump voltage	V_{DDM3IO} V_{25M3}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
Rapid I/O C voltage	V_{DDSXC}	0.97	1.0	1.05	V
Rapid I/O P voltage • Short run (haul) mode • Long run (haul) mode	V_{DDSXP}	 0.97 1.14	 1.0 1.2	 1.05 1.26	 V V
Rapid I/O PLL voltage	$V_{DDRIOPLL}$	0.97	1.0	1.05	V
Operating temperature range: • Standard (VT) • Intermediate (SVT) • Extended (TVT)	 T_J T_J T_A T_J	 0 0 –40 —		 90 105 — 105	 °C °C °C °C

Note: PLL supply voltage is specified at input of the filter and not at pin of the MSC8144 (see Figure 43).

Table 19. Timing for a Reset Configuration Write (continued)

No.	Characteristics	Expression	Max	Min	Unit
2	Delay from de-assertion of external $\overline{\text{PORESET}}$ to $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ deassertion for external pins and hard coded RCW				
	• 33 MHz <= CLKIN < 66 MHz	15369/CLKIN	615	233	µs
	• 66 MHz <= CLKIN <= 133 MHz	34825/CLKIN	528	262	µs
	Delay from de-assertion of external $\overline{\text{PORESET}}$ to $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ deassertion for loading RCW the I^2C interface				
	• 33 MHz <= CLKIN < 44 MHz	92545/CLKIN	3702	2103	µs
	• 44 MHz <= CLKIN < 66 MHz	107435/CLKIN	2441	1627	µs
	• 66 MHz <= CLKIN < 100 MHz	124208/CLKIN	1882	1242	µs
	• 100 MHz <= CLKIN < 133 MHz	157880/CLKIN	1579	1187	µs
3	Delay from $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ deassertion to $\overline{\text{SRESET}}$ deassertion				
	• REFCLK = 33 MHz to 133 MHz	16/CLKIN	640	120	ns
Note:	Timings are not tested, but are guaranteed by design.				

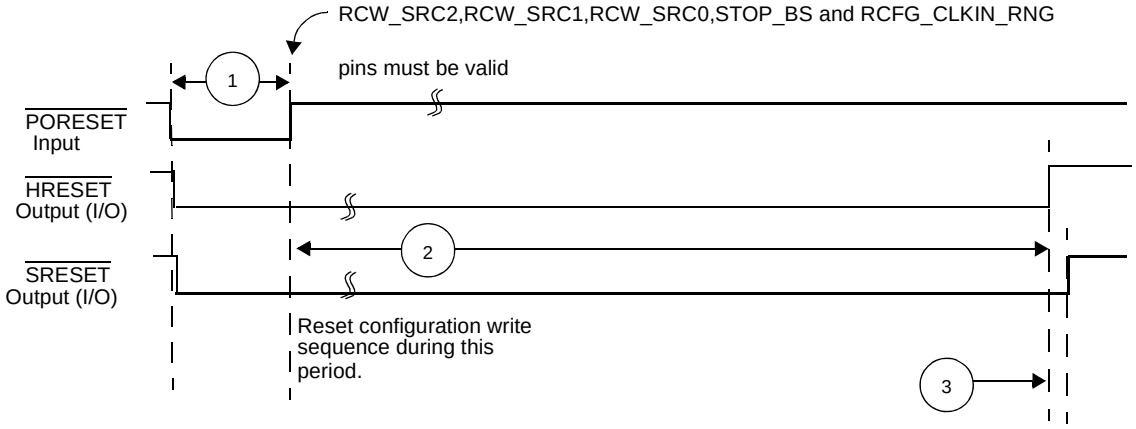

Figure 7. Timing for a Reset Configuration Write

See also Reset Errata for PLL lock and reset duration.

2.6.4 DDR SDRAM AC Timing Specifications

This section describes the AC electrical characteristics for the DDR SDRAM interface.

2.6.4.1 DDR SDRAM Input Timings

Table 20 provides the input AC timing specifications for the DDR SDRAM when V_{DDDDR} (typ) = 2.5 V.

Table 20. DDR SDRAM Input AC Timing Specifications for 2.5-V Interface

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
AC input low voltage	V_{IL}	—	MV_{REF} – 0.31	V
AC input high voltage	V_{IH}	MV_{REF} + 0.31	—	V
Note: At recommended operating conditions with V_{DDDDR} of 2.5 ± 5%.				

Table 21 provides the input AC timing specifications for the DDR SDRAM when V_{DDDDR} (typ) = 1.8 V.

Table 21. DDR2 SDRAM Input AC Timing Specifications for 1.8-V Interface

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
AC input low voltage	V_{IL}	—	MV_{REF} – 0.25	V
AC input high voltage	V_{IH}	MV_{REF} + 0.25	—	V
Note: At recommended operating conditions with V_{DDDDR} of 1.8 ± 5%.				

Table 22 provides the input AC timing specifications for the DDR SDRAM interface.

Table 22. DDR SDRAM Input AC Timing Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Controller Skew for MDQS—MDQ/MECC/MDM[1]	t_{CISKEW}			
• 400 MHz		–365	365	ps
• 333 MHz		–390	390	ps
• 266 MHz		–428	428	ps
• 200 MHz		–490	490	ps

Notes:
1. t_{CISKEW} represents the total amount of skew consumed by the controller between MDQS[n] and any corresponding bit that is captured with MDQS[n]. Subtract this value from the total timing budget.
2. At recommended operating conditions with V_{DDDDR} (1.8 V or 2.5 V) ± 5%

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

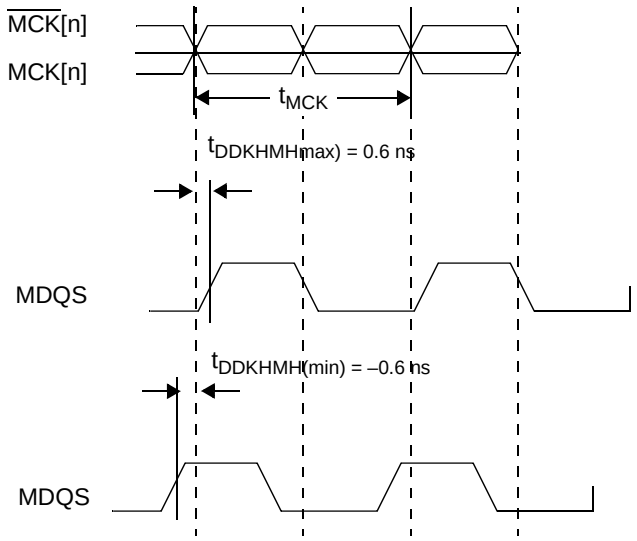

Figure 8. Timing for t_{DDKHMH}

Figure 9 shows the DDR SDRAM output timing diagram.

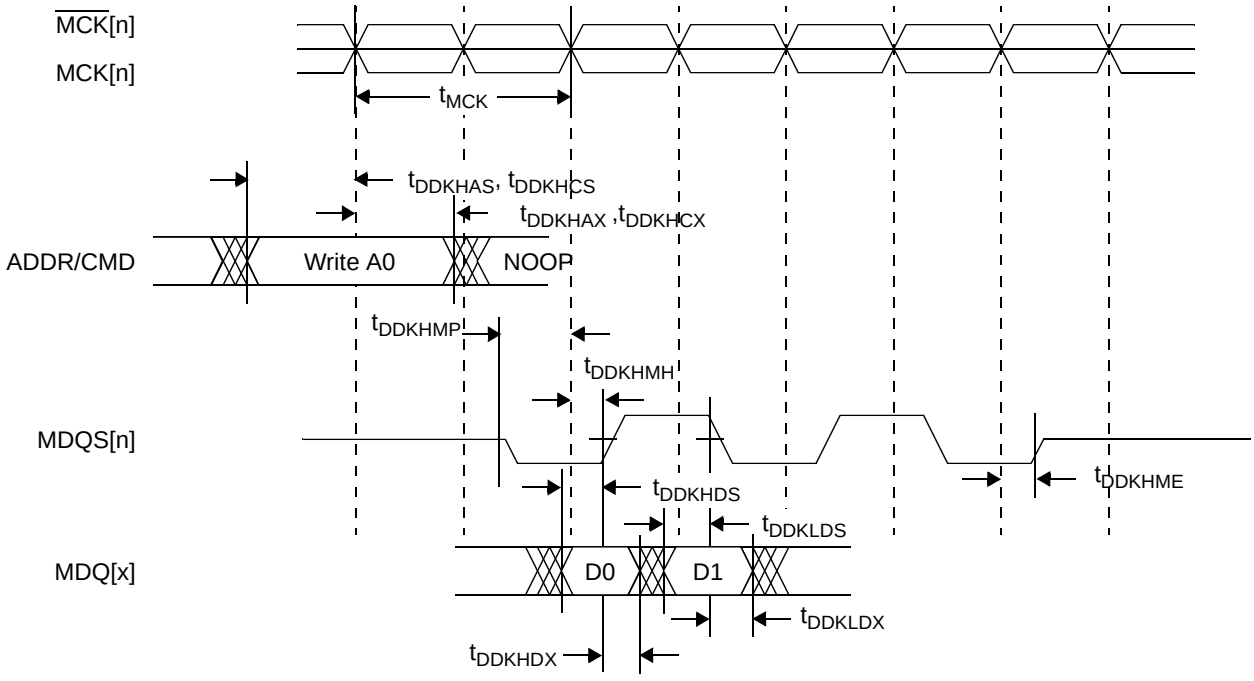

Figure 9. DDR SDRAM Output Timing

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 34. Receiver AC Timing Specifications—3.125 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}		22	ns	Skew at the receiver input between lanes of a multilane link
Bit Error Rate	BER		10^{-12}		
Unit Interval	UI	320	320	ps	±100 ppm

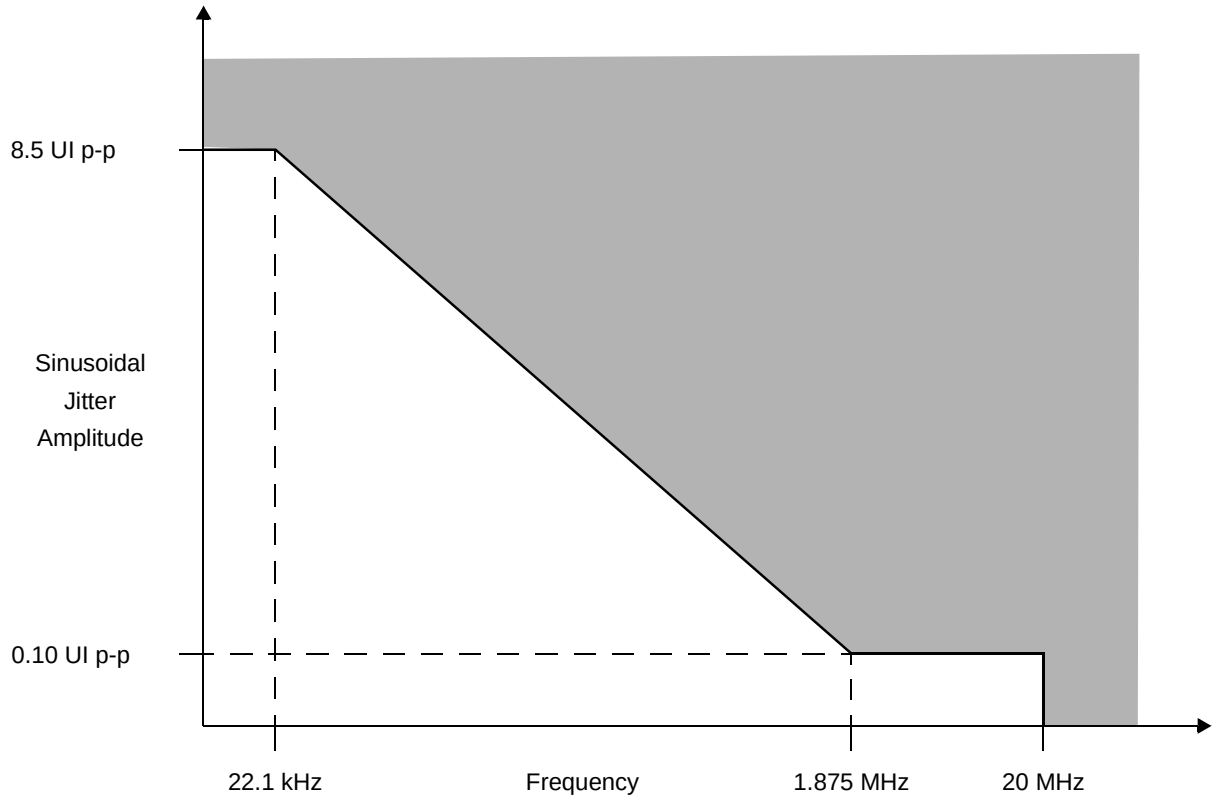

Figure 13. Single Frequency Sinusoidal Jitter Limits

2.6.5.8 Eye Template Measurements

For the purpose of eye template measurements, the effects of a single-pole high pass filter with a 3 dB point at (baud frequency)/1667 is applied to the jitter. The data pattern for template measurements is the continuous jitter test pattern (CJPAT) defined in Annex 48A of **IEEE** Std. 802.3ae. All lanes of the LP-Serial link shall be active in both the transmit and receive directions, and opposite ends of the links shall use asynchronous clocks. Four lane implementations shall use CJPAT as defined in Annex 48A. Single lane implementations shall use the CJPAT sequence specified in Annex 48A for transmission on lane 0. The amount of data represented in the eye shall be adequate to ensure that the bit error ratio is less than 10^{-12}. The eye pattern shall be measured with AC coupling and the compliance template centered at 0 Volts differential. The left and right edges of the template shall be aligned with the mean zero crossing points of the measured data eye. The load for this test shall be 100 Ω resistive ±5% differential to 2.5 GHz.

2.6.5.9 Jitter Test Measurements

For the purpose of jitter measurement, the effects of a single-pole high pass filter with a 3 dB point at (baud frequency)/1667 is applied to the jitter. The data pattern for jitter measurements is the Continuous Jitter Test Pattern (CJPAT) pattern defined in Annex 48A of **IEEE** Std. 802.3ae. All lanes of the LP-Serial link shall be active in both the transmit and receive directions, and opposite ends of the links shall use asynchronous clocks. Four lane implementations shall use CJPAT as defined in Annex 48A. Single lane implementations shall use the CJPAT sequence specified in Annex 48A for transmission on lane 0. Jitter shall be measured with AC coupling and at 0 V differential. Jitter measurement for the transmitter (or for calibration of a jitter tolerance setup) shall be performed with a test procedure resulting in a BER curve such as that described in Annex 48B of **IEEE** Std. 802.3ae.

2.6.5.10 Transmit Jitter

Transmit jitter is measured at the driver output when terminated into a load of 100 Ω resistive ±5% differential to 2.5 GHz.

2.6.5.11 Jitter Tolerance

Jitter tolerance is measured at the receiver using a jitter tolerance test signal. This signal is obtained by first producing the sum of deterministic and random jitter defined in **Section 2.6.5.9** and then adjusting the signal amplitude until the data eye contacts the 6 points of the minimum eye opening of the receive template shown in Figure 14 and Table 35. Note that for this to occur, the test signal must have vertical waveform symmetry about the average value and have horizontal symmetry (including jitter) about the mean zero crossing. Eye template measurement requirements are as defined above. Random jitter is calibrated using a high pass filter with a low frequency corner at 20 MHz and a 20 dB/decade roll-off below this. The required sinusoidal jitter specified in Section 8.6 is then added to the signal and the test load is replaced by the receiver being tested.

2.6.6 PCI Timing

This section describes the general AC timing parameters of the PCI bus. Table 36 provides the PCI AC timing specifications.

Table 36. PCI AC Timing Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	33 MHz		66 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Output delay	t_{PCVAL}	2.0	11.0	1.0	6.0	ns
High-Z to Valid Output delay	t_{PCON}	2.0	—	1.0	—	ns
Valid to High-Z Output delay	t_{PCOFF}	—	28	—	14	ns
Input setup	t_{PCSU}	7.0	—	3.0	—	ns
Input hold	t_{PCH}	0	—	0	—	ns

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.

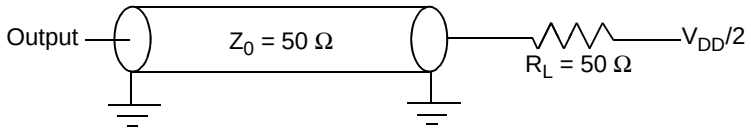

Figure 15. PCI AC Test Load

Figure 16 shows the PCI input AC timing conditions.

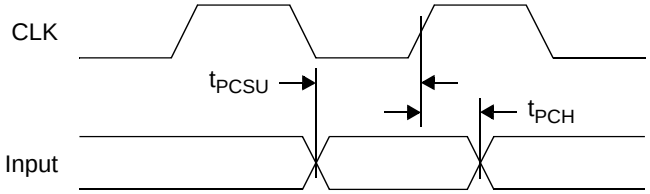

Figure 16. PCI Input AC Timing Measurement Conditions

Figure 17 shows the PCI output AC timing conditions.

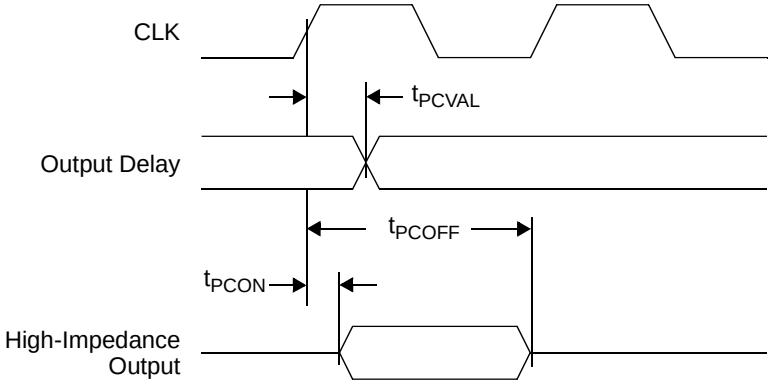

Figure 17. PCI Output AC Timing Measurement Condition

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.

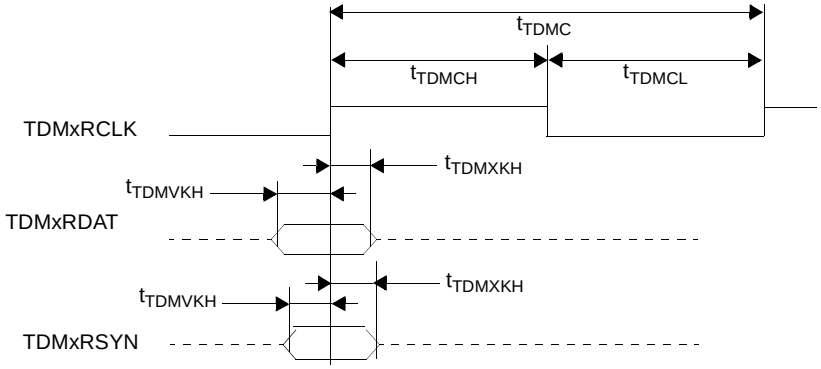

Figure 18. TDM Inputs Signals

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.

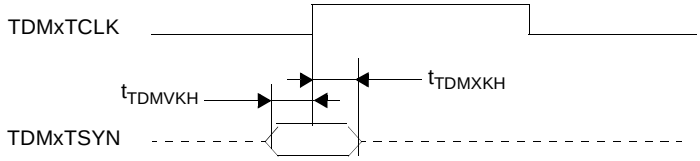

Figure 19. TDMxTSYN in TSO=0 mode

Figure 20 shows the TDM Output AC timing

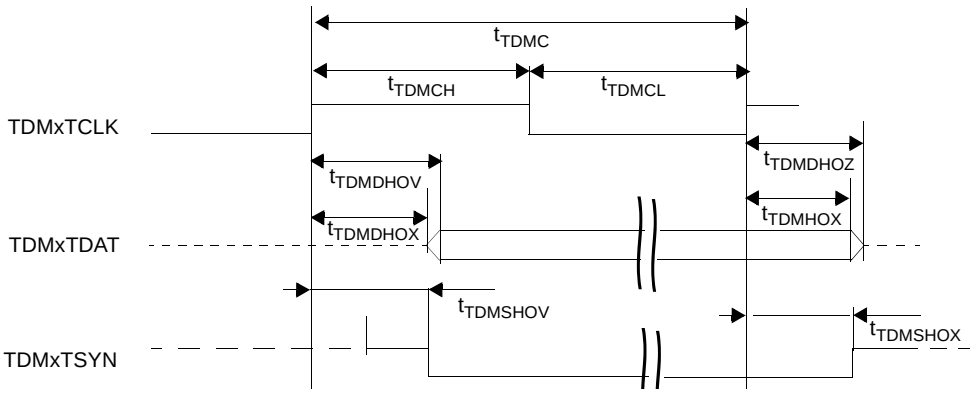

Figure 20. TDM Output Signals

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

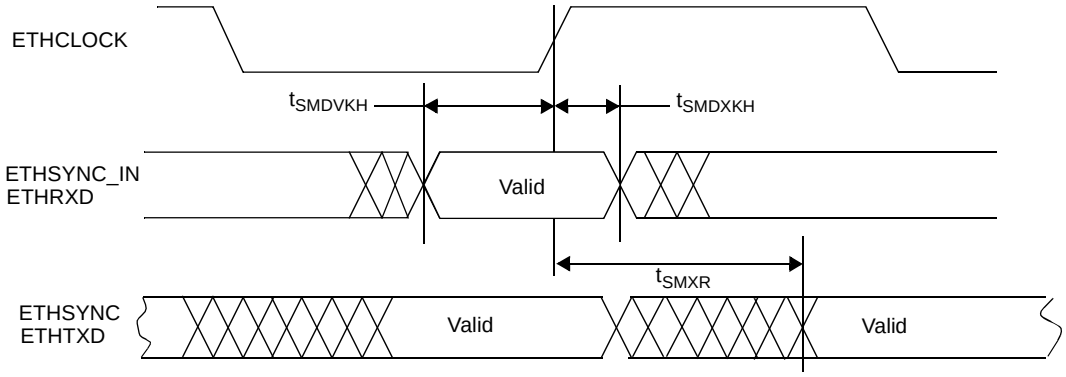

Figure 30. SMII Mode Signal Timing

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.

Figure 40 shows the test access port timing diagram

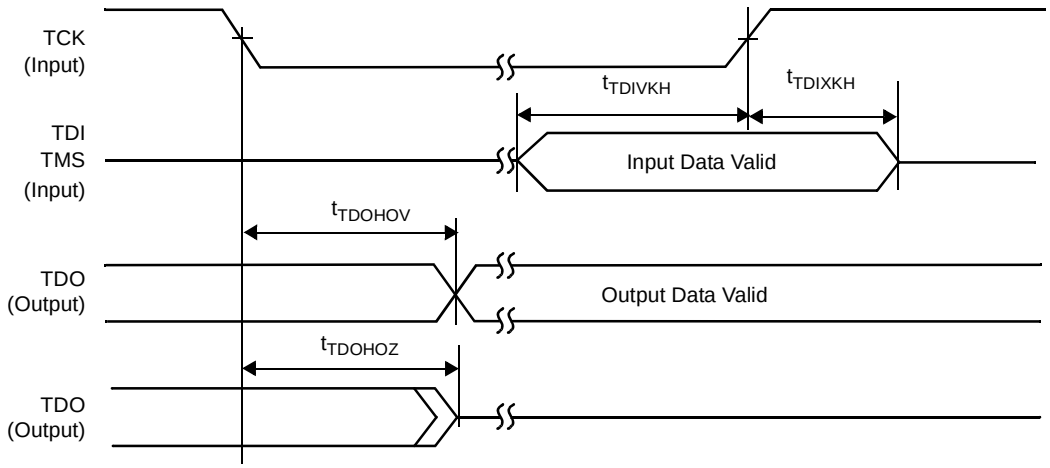

Figure 40. Test Access Port Timing

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.

3.3 Clock and Timing Signal Board Layout Considerations

When laying out the system board, use the following guidelines:

- Keep clock and timing signal paths as short as possible and route with 50 Ω impedance.
- Use a serial termination resistor placed close to the clock buffer to minimize signal reflection. Use the following equation to compute the resistor value:

  Rterm = Rim – Rbuf

  where Rim = trace characteristic impedance

  Rbuf = clock buffer internal impedance.

Note: See *MSC8144 CLKIN and PCI_CLK_IN Board Layout* (AN3440) for an example layout.

3.4 Connectivity Guidelines

Note: Although the package actually uses a ball grid array, the more conventional term pin is used to denote signal connections in this discussion.

First, select the pin multiplexing mode to allocate the required I/O signals. Then use the guidelines presented in the following subsections for board design and connections. The following conventions are used in describing the connectivity requirements:

1. GND indicates using a 10 kΩ pull-down resistor (recommended) or a direct connection to the ground plane. Direct connections to the ground plane may yield DC current up to 50mA through the I/O supply that adds to overall power consumption.
2. V_{DD} indicates using a 10 kΩ pull-up resistor (recommended) or a direct connection to the appropriate power supply. Direct connections to the supply may yield DC current up to 50mA through the I/O supply that adds to overall power consumption.
3. Mandatory use of a pull-up or pull-down resistor it is clearly indicated as “pull-up/pull-down”.
4. NC indicates “not connected” and means do not connect anything to the pin.
5. The phrase “in use” indicates a typical pin connection for the required function.

Note: Please see recommendations #1 and #2 as mandatory pull-down or pull-up connection for unused pins in case of subset interface connection.

3.4.1 DDR Memory Related Pins

This section discusses the various scenarios that can be used with DDR1 and DDR2 memory.

Note: For information about unused differential/non-differential pins in DDR1/DDR2 modes (that is, unused negative lines of strobes in DDR1), please refer to Table 51.

3.4.1.1 DDR Interface Is Not Used

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

Signal Name	Pin Connection
MDQ[0–31]	NC
MDQS[0–3]	NC
$\overline{\text{MDQS[0–3]}}$	NC
MA[0–15]	NC
MCK[0–2]	NC
$\overline{\text{MCK[0–2]}}$	NC
$\overline{\text{MCS[0–1]}}$	NC

3.4.6 TDM Interface Related Pins

Table 63 lists the board connections of the TDM pins when an entire specific TDM is not used. For multiplexing options that select a subset of a TDM interface, use the connections described in Table 63 for those signals that are not selected. Table 63 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 63. Connectivity of TDM Related Pins When TDM Interface Is Not Used

Signal Name	Pin Connection
TDM***x***RCLK	GND
TDM***x***RDAT	GND
TDM***x***RSYN	GND
TDM***x***TCLK	GND
TDMT***x***DAT	GND
TDM***x***TSYN	GND
V_{DDIO}	3.3 V

Notes: **1.** ***x*** = {0, 1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7}
2. In case of subset of TDM interface usage please make sure to disable unused TDM modules. See **Chapter 20**, *TDM*, in the ***MSC8144 Reference Manual*** for details.

3.4.7 PCI Related Pins

Table 64 lists the board connections of the pins when PCI is not used. Table 64 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 64. Connectivity of PCI Related Pins When PCI Is Not Used

Signal Name	Pin Connection
PCI_AD[0–31]	GND
$\overline{\text{PCI\_CBE[0–3]}}$	GND
PCI_CLK_IN	GND
$\overline{\text{PCI\_DEVSEL}}$	V_{DDIO}
$\overline{\text{PCI\_FRAME}}$	V_{DDIO}
$\overline{\text{PCI\_GNT}}$	V_{DDIO}
PCI_IDS	GND
$\overline{\text{PCI\_IRDY}}$	V_{DDIO}
PCI_PAR	GND
$\overline{\text{PCI\_PERR}}$	V_{DDIO}
$\overline{\text{PCI\_REQ}}$	NC
$\overline{\text{PCI\_SERR}}$	V_{DDIO}
$\overline{\text{PCI\_STOP}}$	V_{DDIO}
$\overline{\text{PCI\_TRDY}}$	V_{DDIO}
V_{DDIO}	3.3 V