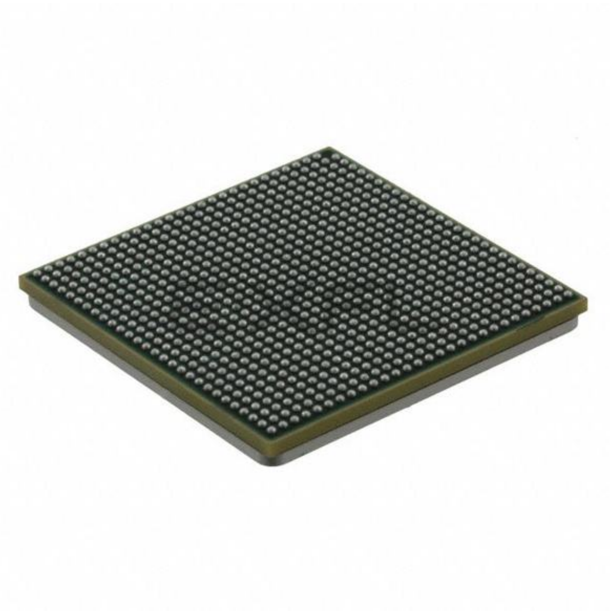

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Understanding Embedded - DSP (Digital Signal Processors)

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 ~ 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/msc8144vt800a

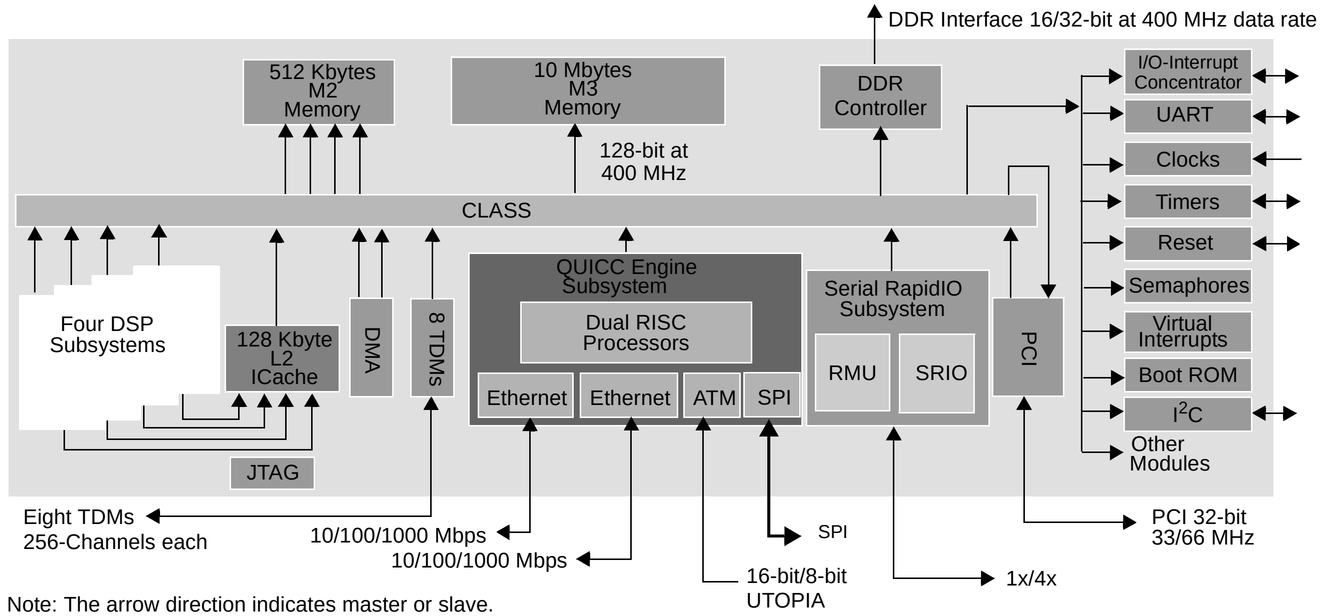


Figure 1. MSC8144 Block Diagram

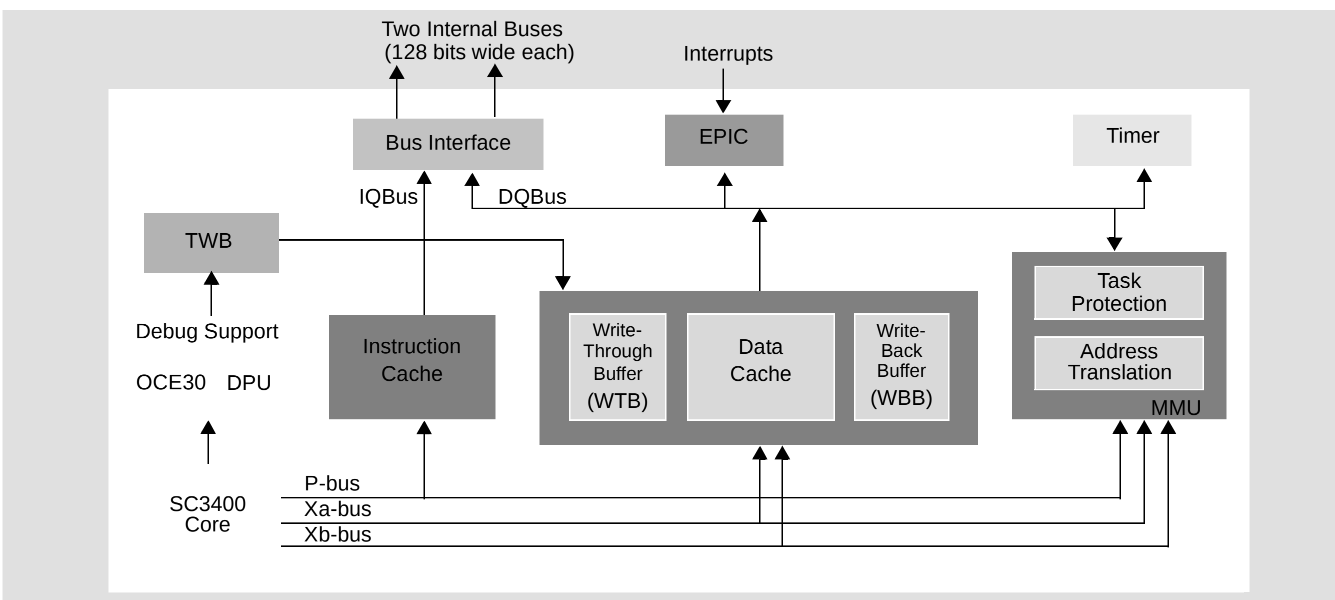


Figure 2. StarCore SC3400 DSP Core Subsystem Block Diagram

Table 1. Signal List by Ball Number (continued)

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

Table 1. Signal List by Ball Number (continued)

Ball Number	Signal Name	Power-On Reset Value	I/O Multiplexing Mode[2]								Ref. Supply
			0 (000)	1 (001)	2 (010)	3 (011)	4 (100)	5 (101)	6 (110)	7 (111)	
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)	
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

Ball Number	Signal Name	Power-On Reset Value	I/O Multiplexing Mode[2] 0 (000)	1 (001)	2 (010)	3 (011)	4 (100)	5 (101)	6 (110)	7 (111)	Ref. Supply
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/$\overline{\text{IRQ4}}$[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	$\overline{\text{M3\_RESET}}$										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/$\overline{\text{IRQ0}}$[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 Electrical Characteristics

This document contains detailed information on power considerations, DC/AC electrical characteristics, and AC timing specifications. For additional information, see the *MSC8144 Reference Manual*.

2.1 Maximum Ratings

CAUTION

This device contains circuitry protecting against damage due to high static voltage or electrical fields; however, normal precautions should be taken to avoid exceeding maximum voltage ratings. Reliability is enhanced if unused inputs are tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (for example, either GND or V_{DD}).

In calculating timing requirements, adding a maximum value of one specification to a minimum value of another specification does not yield a reasonable sum. A maximum specification is calculated using a worst case variation of process parameter values in one direction. The minimum specification is calculated using the worst case for the same parameters in the opposite direction. Therefore, a "maximum" value for a specification never occurs in the same device with a "minimum" value for another specification; adding a maximum to a minimum represents a condition that can never exist.

Table 2 describes the maximum electrical ratings for the MSC8144.

Table 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Core supply voltage	V_{dd}	–0.3 to 1.1	V
PLL supply voltage[3]	V_{DDPLL0} V_{DDPLL1} V_{DDPLL2}	–0.3 to 1.1	V
M3 memory Internal voltage	V_{DDM3}	–0.3 to 1.32	V
DDR memory supply voltage • DDR mode • DDR2 mode DDR reference voltage Input DDR voltage	V_{DDDDR} MV_{REF} V_{INDDR}	 –0.3 to 2.75 –0.3 to 1.98 –0.3 to 0.51 × V_{DDDDR} –0.3 to V_{DDDDR} + 0.3	 V V V V
Ethernet 1 I/O voltage Input Ethernet 1 I/O voltage	V_{DDGE1} V_{INGE1}	–0.3 to 3.465 –0.3 to V_{DDGE1} + 0.3	V V
Ethernet 2 I/O voltage Input Ethernet 2I/O voltage	V_{DDGE2} V_{INGE2}	–0.3 to 3.465 –0.3 to V_{DDGE2} + 0.3	V V
I/O voltage excluding Ethernet, DDR, M3, and RapidIO lines Input I/O voltage	V_{DDIO} V_{INIO}	–0.3 to 3.465 –0.3 to V_{DDIO} + 0.3	V V

Table 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
M3 memory I/O and M3 memory charge pump voltage Input M3 memory I/O voltage	V_{DDM3IO} V_{25M3} V_{INM3IO}	–0.3 to 2.75 –0.3 to V_{DDM3IO} + 0.3	V 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).					

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.

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

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 • 66 MHz <= CLKIN <= 133 MHz	 15369/CLKIN 34825/CLKIN	 615 528	 233 262	 µs 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 • 44 MHz <= CLKIN < 66 MHz • 66 MHz <= CLKIN < 100 MHz • 100 MHz <= CLKIN < 133 MHz	 92545/CLKIN 107435/CLKIN 124208/CLKIN 157880/CLKIN	 3702 2441 1882 1579	 2103 1627 1242 1187	 µs µs µs 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.				

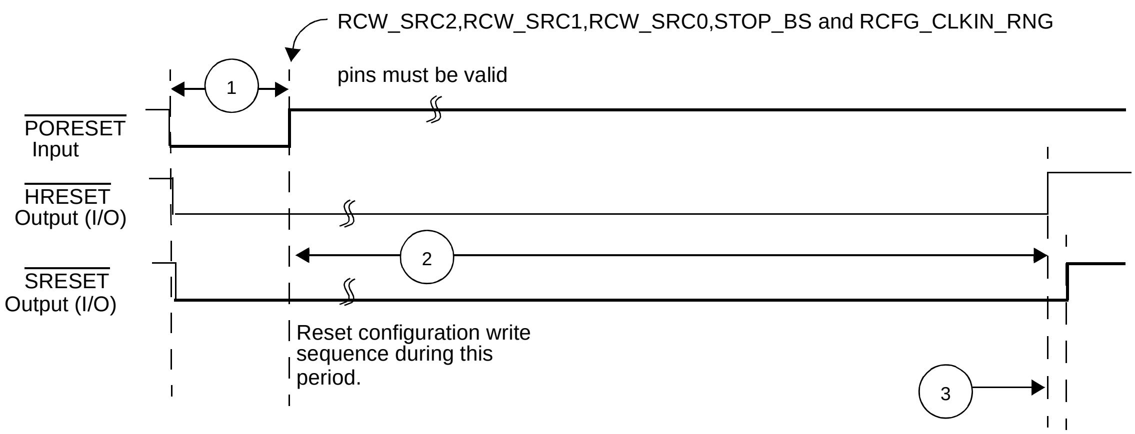


Figure 7. Timing for a Reset Configuration Write

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%				

Using these waveforms, the definitions are as follows:

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

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

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

2.6.5.3 Equalization

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

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

2.6.5.4 Transmitter Specifications

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.5.5 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

2.6.5.6 Receiver Eye Diagrams

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

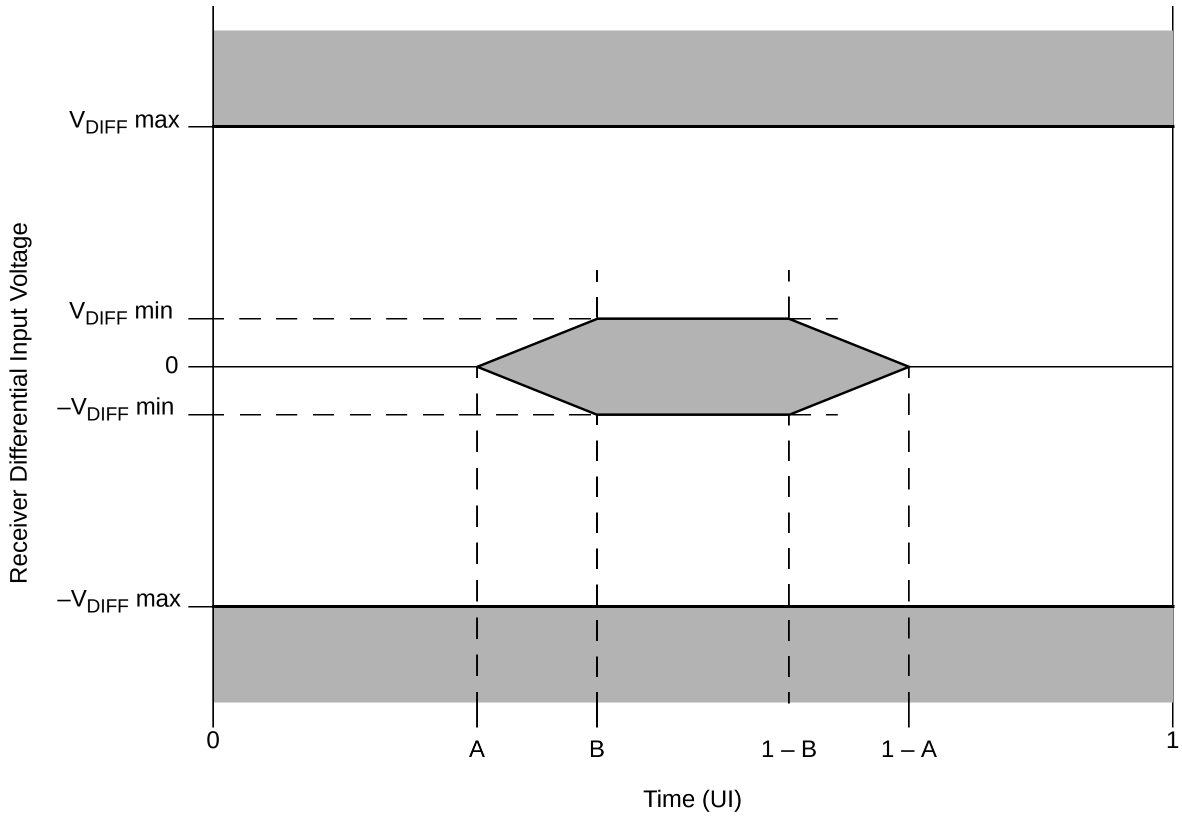


Figure 14. Receiver Input Compliance Mask

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

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

2.6.5.7 Measurement and Test Requirements

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

Figure 31 shows the RGMII AC timing and multiplexing diagrams.

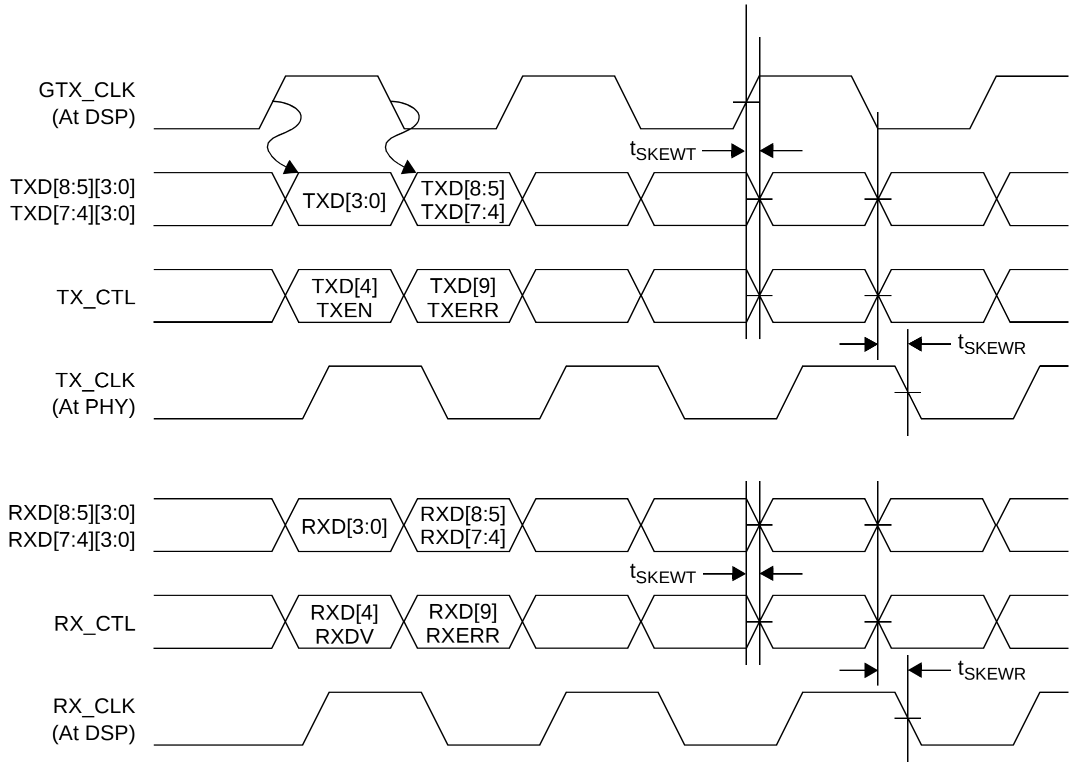
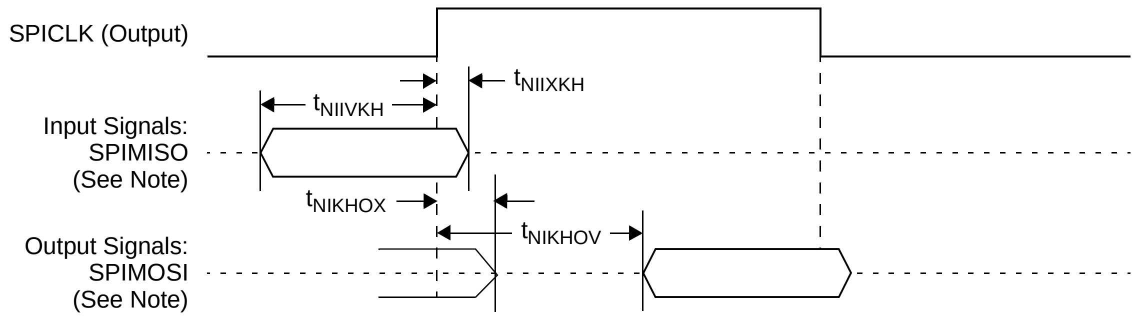


Figure 31. RGMII AC Timing and Multiplexing



Note: The clock edge is selectable on SPI.

Figure 36. SPI AC Timing in Master Mode (Internal Clock)

2.6.13 Asynchronous Signal Timing

Table 49. Signal Timing

Characteristics	Symbol	Type	Min
Input	t_{IN}	Asynchronous	One CLKIN cycle[1]
Output	t_{OUT}	Asynchronous	Application dependent
Note: 1. Relevant for EE0, $\overline{\text{IRQ[15–0]}}$, and $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ only.			

The following interfaces use the specified asynchronous signals:

- *GPIO*. Signals GPIO[31–0], when used as GPIO signals, that is, when the alternate multiplexed special functions are not selected.

Note: When used as a GPI, the input should be driven until it is acknowledged by the device; the GPIO input status is read from a register.

- *EE port.* Signals EE0, EE1, EE2_0, EE2_1, EE2_2, and EE2_3.
- *Boot function*. Signal STOP_BS.
- *I^{2}C interface*. Signals I2C_SCL and I2C_SDA.
- *Interrupt inputs*. Signals $\overline{\text{IRQ[15–0]}}$ and $\overline{\text{NMI}}$.
- *Interrupt outputs*. Signals $\overline{\text{INT\_OUT}}$ and $\overline{\text{NMI\_OUT}}$ (pulse width is 10 ns).

Figure 37 shows the behavior of the asynchronous signals.

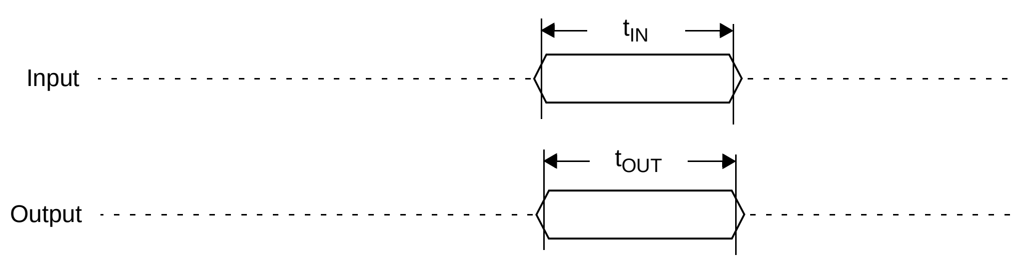


Figure 37. Asynchronous Signal Timing

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.

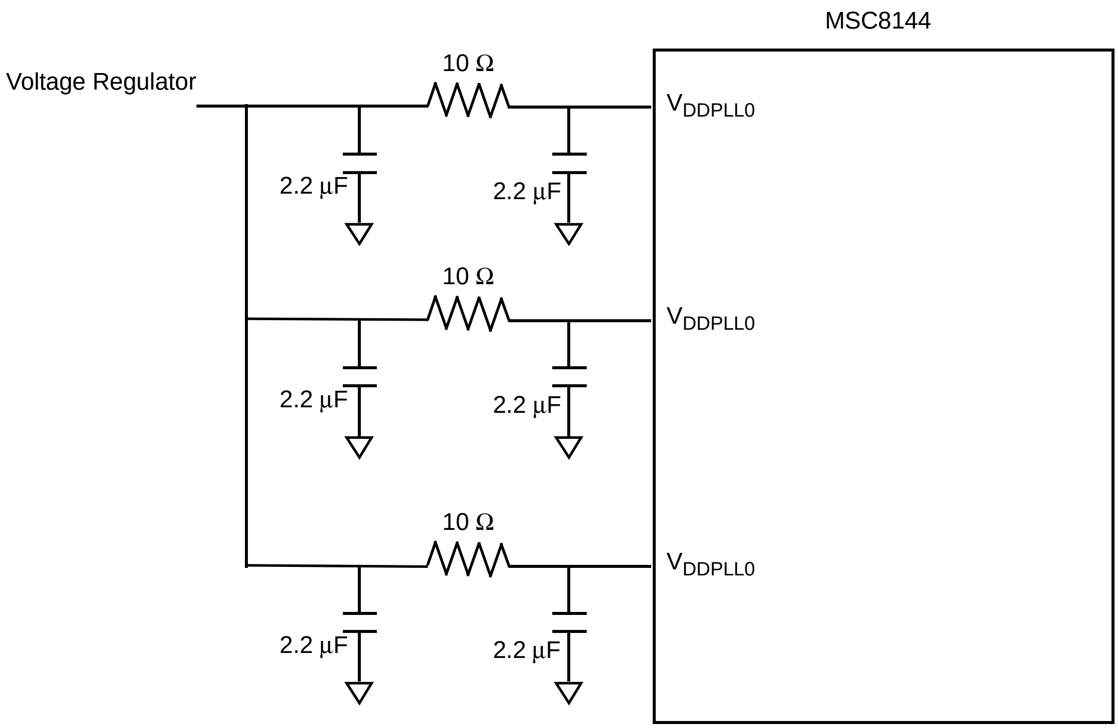


Figure 43. PLL Supplies

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).