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Understanding [Embedded - Microprocessors](#)

Embedded microprocessors are specialized computing chips designed to perform specific tasks within an embedded system. Unlike general-purpose microprocessors found in personal computers, embedded microprocessors are tailored for dedicated functions within larger systems, offering optimized performance, efficiency, and reliability. These microprocessors are integral to the operation of countless electronic devices, providing the computational power necessary for controlling processes, handling data, and managing communications.

Applications of [Embedded - Microprocessors](#)

Embedded microprocessors are utilized across a broad spectrum of applications, making them indispensable in

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	MIPS-I
Number of Cores/Bus Width	1 Core, 32-Bit
Speed	33MHz
Co-Processors/DSP	System Control; CP0
RAM Controllers	DRAM
Graphics Acceleration	No
Display & Interface Controllers	-
Ethernet	-
SATA	-
USB	-
Voltage - I/O	5.0V
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TC)
Security Features	-
Package / Case	84-LCC (J-Lead)
Supplier Device Package	84-PLCC (29.31x29.31)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/idt79r3041-33j

INTRODUCTION

The IDT RISController family is a series of high-performance 32-bit microprocessors featuring a high-level of integration, and targeted to high-performance but cost sensitive embedded processing applications. The RISController family is designed to bring the high-performance inherent in the MIPS RISC architecture into low-cost, simplified, power sensitive applications.

Thus, functional units have been integrated onto the CPU core in order to reduce the total system cost, rather than to increase the inherent performance of the integer engine. Nevertheless, the RISController family is able to offer 35MIPS of integer performance at 40MHz without requiring external SRAM or caches.

Further, the RISController family brings dramatic power reduction to these embedded applications, allowing the use of low-cost packaging. Thus, the RISController family allows customer applications to bring maximum performance at minimum cost.

The R3041 extends the range of price/performance achiev-

able with the RISController family, by dramatically lowering the cost of using the MIPS architecture. The R3041 is designed to achieve minimal system and components cost, yet maintain the high-performance inherent in the MIPS architecture. The R3041 also maintains pin and software compatibility with the RISController and R3081.

The RISController family offers a variety of price/performance features in a pin-compatible, software compatible family. Table 1 provides an overview of the current members of the RISController family. Note that the R3051, R3052, and R3081 are also available in pin-compatible versions that include a full-function memory management unit, including 64-entry TLB. The R3051/2 and R3081 are described in separate manuals and data sheets.

Figure 1 shows a block level representation of the functional units within the R3041. The R3041 can be viewed as the embodiment of a discrete solution built around the R3000A. By integrating this functionality on a single chip, dramatic cost and power reductions are achieved.

An overview of these blocks is presented here, followed with detailed information on each block.

Device Name	Instruction Cache	Data Cache	Floating Point	Bus Options
R3051	4kB	2kB	Software Emulation	Mux'ed A/D
R3052	8kB	2kB	Software Emulation	Mux'ed A/D
R3071	16kB	4kB	On-chip Hardware	1/2 frequency bus option
R3081	or 8kB	or 8kB		
R3041	2kB	512B	Software Emulation Programmable timing support	8-, 16-, and 32-bit port width support

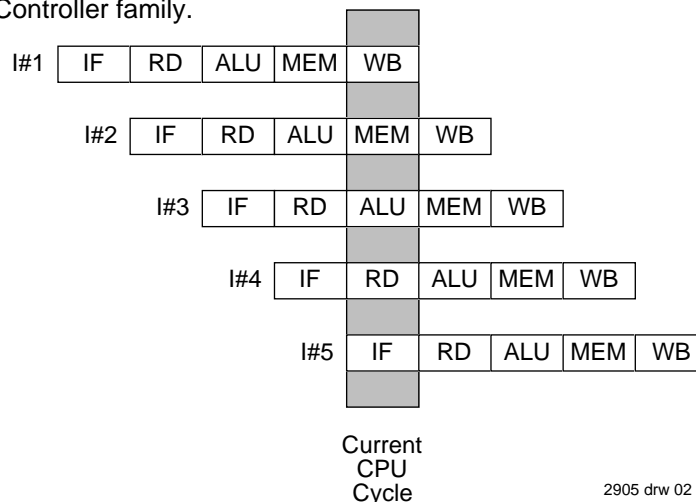
2905 tbl 01

Table 1. Pin-Compatible RISController Family

CPU Core

The CPU core is a full 32-bit RISC integer execution engine, capable of sustaining close to a single cycle execution rate. The CPU core contains a five stage pipeline, and 32 orthogonal 32-bit registers. The RISController family implements the MIPS-I Instruction Set Architecture (ISA). In fact, the execution engine of the R3041 is the same as the execution engine of the R3000A. Thus, the R3041 is binary compatible with those CPU engines, as well as compatible with other members of the RISController family.

The execution engine of the RISController family uses a five-stage pipeline to achieve close to single cycle execution. A new instruction can be started in every clock cycle; the execution engine actually processes five instructions concurrently (in various pipeline stages). The five parts of the pipeline are the Instruction Fetch, Read register, ALU execution, Memory, and Write Back stages. Figure 2 shows the concurrency achieved by the RISController family pipeline.



2905 drw 02

Figure 2. RISController Family 5-Stage Pipeline

Clock Generation Unit

The R3041 is driven from a single 2x frequency input clock, capable of operating in a range of 40%-60% duty cycle. On-chip, the clock generator unit is responsible for managing the interaction of the CPU core, caches, and bus interface. The clock generator unit replaces the external delay line required in R3000A based applications.

Instruction Cache

The R3041 integrates 2kB of on-chip Instruction Cache, organized with a line size of 16 bytes (four 32-bit entries) and is direct mapped. This relatively large cache substantially contributes to the performance inherent in the R3041, and allows systems based on the R3041 to achieve high-performance even from low-cost memory systems. The cache is implemented as a direct mapped cache, and is capable of caching instructions from anywhere within the 4GB physical address space. The cache is implemented using physical addresses and physical tags (rather than virtual addresses or tags), and thus does not require flushing on context switch.

Data Cache

The R3041 incorporates an on-chip data cache of 512B, organized as a line size of 4 bytes (one word) and is direct mapped. This relatively large data cache contributes substantially to the performance inherent in the RISController family. As with the instruction cache, the data cache is implemented as a direct mapped physical address cache. The cache is capable of mapping any word within the 4GB physical address space.

The data cache is implemented as a write through cache, to insure that main memory is always consistent with the internal cache. In order to minimize processor stalls due to data write operations, the bus interface unit incorporates a 4-deep write buffer which captures address and data at the processor execution rate, allowing it to be retired to main memory at a much slower rate without impacting system performance.

Bus Interface Unit

The RISController family uses its large internal caches to provide the majority of the bandwidth requirements of the execution engine, and thus can utilize a simple bus interface connected to slow memory devices.

The RISController family bus interface utilizes a 32-bit address and data bus multiplexed onto a single set of pins. The bus interface unit also provides an ALE (Address Latch Enable) output signal to de-multiplex the A/D bus, and simple handshake signals to process CPU read and write requests. In addition to the read and write interface, the R3041 incorporates a DMA arbiter, to allow an external master to control the

external bus.

The R3041 augments the basic RISController bus interface capability by adding the ability to directly interface with varying memory port widths, for instructions or data. For example, the R3041 can be used in a system with an 8-bit boot PROM, 16-bit font/program cartridges, and 32-bit main memory, transparently to software, and without requiring external data packing, rotation, and unpacking.

In addition, the R3041 incorporates the ability to change some of the interface timing of the bus. These features can be used to eliminate external data buffers and take advantage of lower speed and lower cost interface components.

One of the bus interface options is the Extended Address Hold mode which adds 1/2 clock of extra address hold time from ALE falling. This allows easier interfacing to FPGAs and ASICs.

The R3041 incorporates a 4-deep write buffer to decouple the speed of the execution engine from the speed of the memory system. The write buffers capture and FIFO processor address and data information in store operations, and present it to the bus interface as write transactions at the rate the memory system can accommodate. During main memory writes, the R3041 can break a large datum (e.g. 32-bit word) into a series of smaller transactions (e.g. bytes), according to the width of the memory port being written. This operation is transparent to the software which initiated the store, insuring that the same software can run in true 32-bit memory systems.

The RISController family read interface performs both single word reads and quad word reads. Single word reads work with a simple handshake, and quad word reads can either utilize the simple handshake (in lower performance, simple systems) or utilize a tighter timing mode when the memory system can burst data at the processor clock rate. Thus, the system designer can choose to use page or static column mode DRAMs (and possibly use interleaving, if desired, in high-performance systems), or even to use simpler SRAM techniques to reduce complexity.

In order to accommodate slower quad word reads, the RISController family incorporates a 4-deep read buffer FIFO, so that the external interface can queue up data within the processor before releasing it to perform a burst fill of the internal caches.

In addition, the R3041 can perform on-chip data packing when performing large datum reads (e.g., quad words) from narrower memory systems (e.g., 16-bits). Once again, this operation is transparent to the actual software, simplifying migration of software to higher performance (true 32-bit) systems, and simplifying field upgrades to wider memory. Since this capability works for either instruction or data reads, using 8-, 16-, or 32-bit boot PROMs is easily supported by the

R3041.

SYSTEM USAGE

The IDT RISController family is specifically designed to easily connect to low-cost memory systems. Typical low-cost memory systems use inexpensive EPROMs, DRAMs, and application specific peripherals.

Figure 4 shows some of the flexibility inherent in the R3041. In this example system, which is typical of a laser printer, a 32-bit PROM interface is used due to the size of the PDL interpreter. An embedded system can optionally use an 8-bit

boot PROM instead. A 16-bit font/program cartridge interface is provided for add-in cards. A 16-bit DRAM interface is used for a low-cost page frame buffer. In this system example, a field or manufacturing upgrade to a 32-bit page frame buffer is supported by the boot software and DRAM controller. Embedded systems may optionally substitute SRAMs for the DRAMs. Finally various 8/16/32-bit I/O ports such as RS-232/422, SCSI, and LAN as well as the laser printer engine interface are supported. Such a system features a very low entry price, with a range of field upgrade options including the ability to upgrade to a more powerful member of the RISController family.

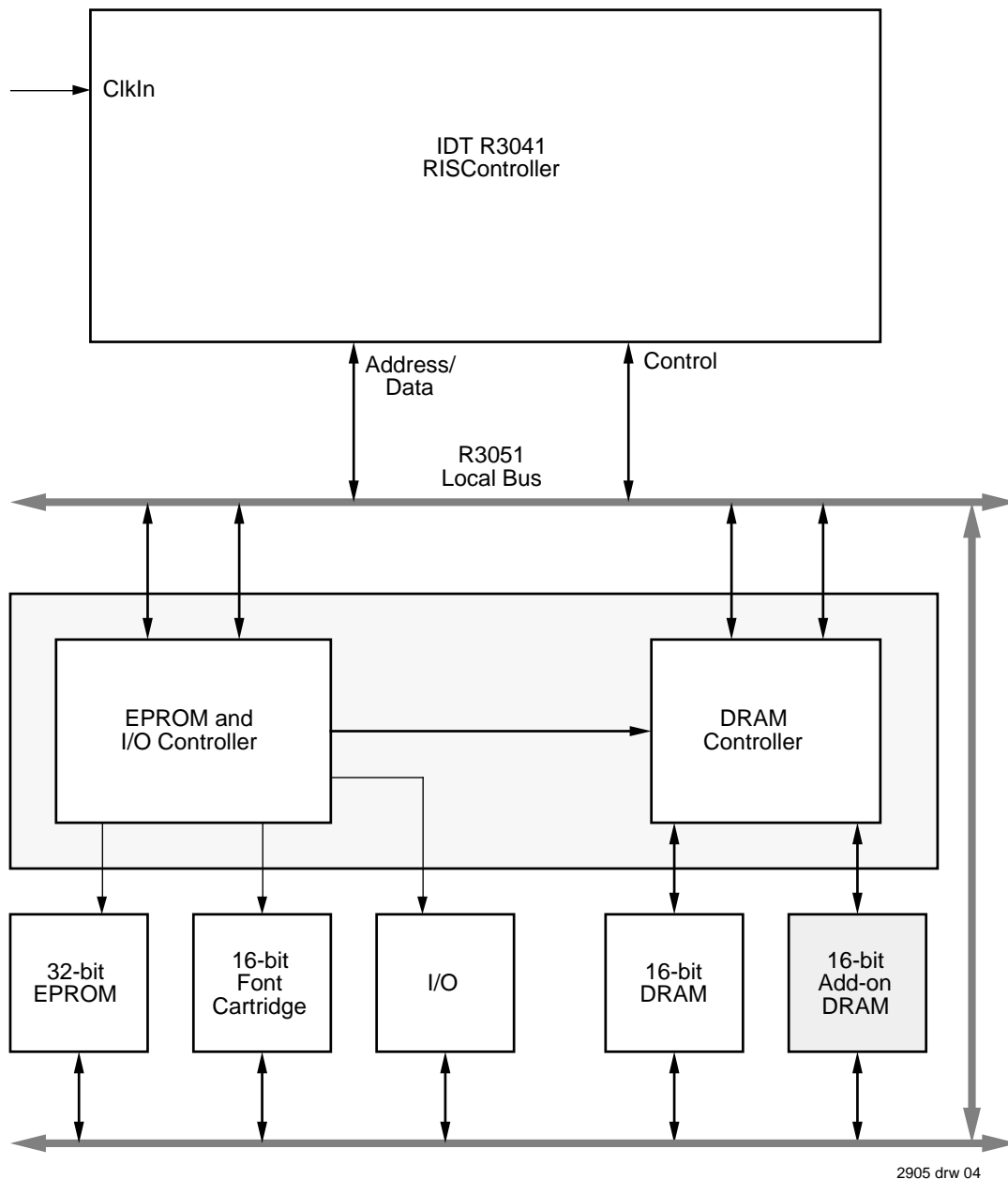


Figure 4. Typical R3041-Based Application

DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

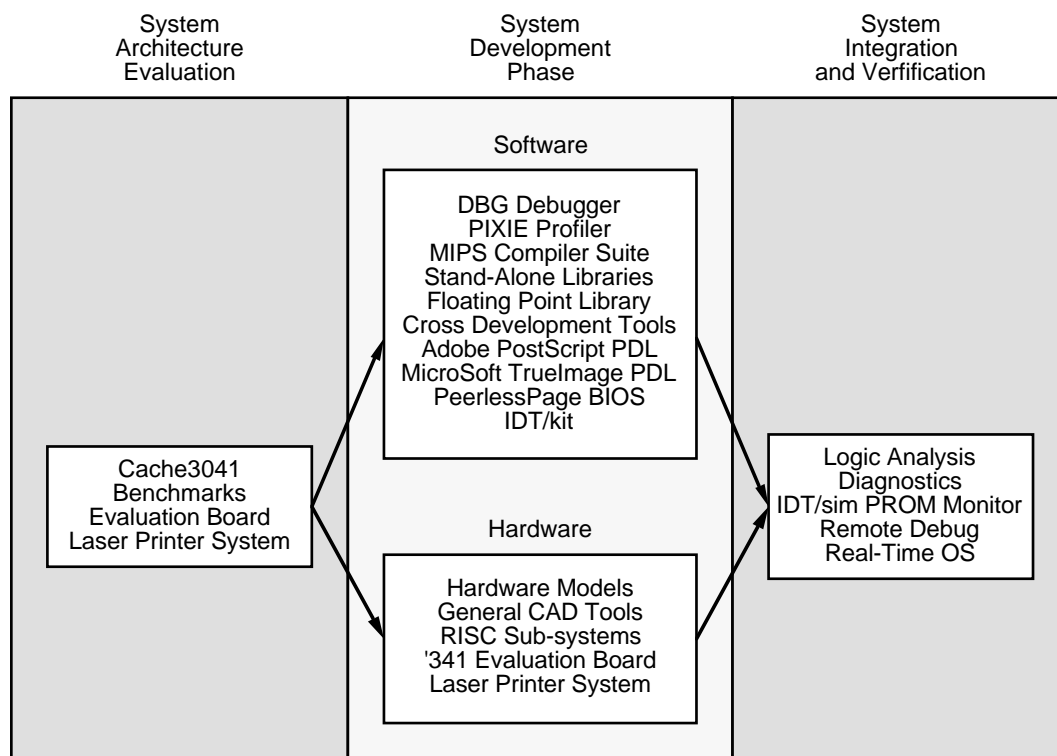
The IDT RISController family is supported by a rich set of development tools, ranging from system simulation tools through PROM monitor and debug support, applications software and utility libraries, logic analysis tools, and sub-system modules.

Figure 5 is an overview of the system development process typically used when developing R3041 applications. The RISController family is supported in all phases of project development. These tools allow timely, parallel development of hardware and software for RISController family based applications, and include tools such as:

- Optimizing compilers from MIPS Technology, the acknowl-

edged leader in optimizing compiler technology.

- Cross development tools, available in a variety of development environments.
- The high-performance IDT floating point emulation library software.
- The IDT Evaluation Board, which includes RAM, EPROM, I/O, and the IDT PROM Monitor.
- IDT Laser Printer System boards, which directly drive a low-cost print engine, and runs Adobe PostScript™ Page Description Language
- Adobe PostScript Page Description Language running on the IDT RISController family.
- The IDT/sim™ PROM Monitor, which implements a full PROM monitor (diagnostics, remote debug support, peek/



2905 drw 05

Figure 5. R3041 Development Environment

- **Programmable memory Port Widths:** The R3041 allows the kernel to partition the physical memory space into various sub-regions, and to individually indicate the port width of these sub-regions. Thus, the bus interface unit can perform data packing and unpacking when communicating with narrow memory sub-regions. For example, these features, can be used to allow the R3041 to interface with narrow 8-bit boot PROMs, or to implement 16-bit only memory systems.

THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

The RISController family utilizes special packaging techniques to improve the thermal properties of high-speed processors. Thus, all versions of the RISController family are packaged in cavity down packaging.

The lowest cost members of the family use a standard cavity down, injection molded PLCC package (the "J" package). This package is used for all speeds of the R3041 family.

Higher speed and higher performance members of the RISController family utilize more advanced packaging techniques to dissipate power while remaining both low-cost and pin- and socket- compatible with the PLCC package. Thus, these members of the RISController family are available in the MQUAD package (the "MJ" package), which is an all aluminum package with the die attached to a normal copper lead-frame mounted to the aluminum casing. The MQUAD package is pin and form compatible with the PLCC package. Thus, designers can choose to utilize this package without changing their PCB.

ØCA	Airflow (ft/min)					
	0	200	400	600	800	1000
"J" Package	29	26	21	18	16	15
TQFP	55	40	35	33	31	30

2905 tbl 02

Table 2. Thermal Resistance (ØCA) at Various Airflows

The members of the RISController family are guaranteed in a case temperature range of 0°C to +85°C. The type of package, speed (power) of the device, and airflow conditions, affect the equivalent ambient conditions which meet this specification.

The equivalent allowable ambient temperature, T_A , can be calculated using the thermal resistance from case to ambient (ØCA) of the given package. The following equation relates ambient and case temperature:

$$T_A = T_C - P * \text{ØCA}$$

where P is the maximum power consumption at hot temperature, calculated by using the maximum Icc specification for the device.

Typical values for ØCA at various airflows are shown in Table 2 for the PLCC package.

NOTES ON SYSTEM DESIGN

The R3041 has been designed to simplify the task of high-speed system design. Thus, set-up and hold-time requirements have been kept to a minimum, allowing a wide variety of system interface strategies.

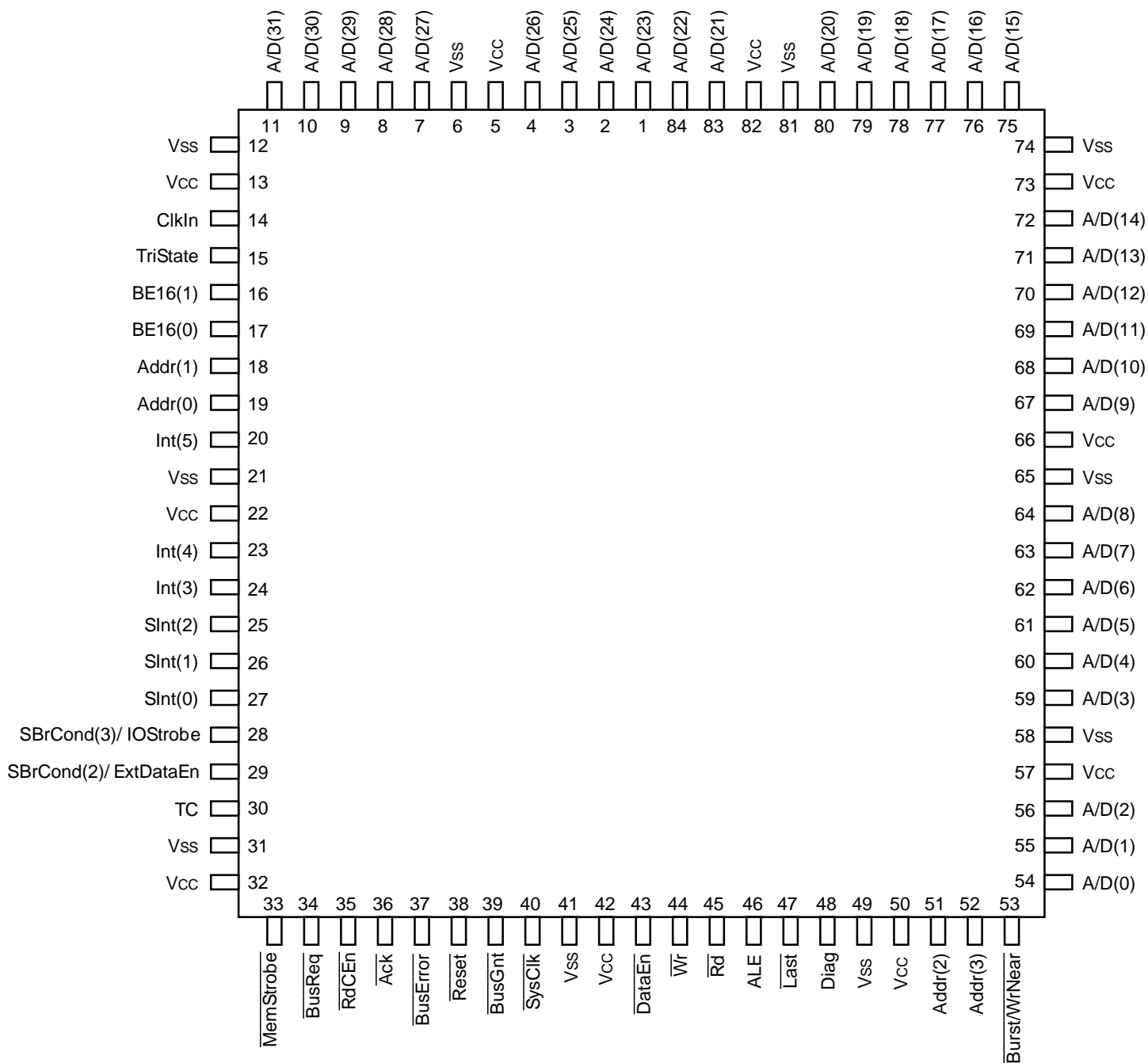
To minimize these AC parameters, the R3041 employs feedback from its SysClk output to the internal bus interface unit. This allows the R3041 to reference input signals to the reference clock seen by the external system. The SysClk output is designed to provide relatively large AC drive to minimize skew due to slow rise or fall times. A typical part will have less than 2ns rise or fall (10% to 90% signal times) when driving the test load.

Therefore, the system designer should use care when designing for direct SysClk use. Total loading (due to devices connected on the signal net and the routing of the net itself) should be minimized to ensure the SysClk output has a smooth and rapid transition. Long rise and/or fall times may cause a degradation in the speed capability of an individual device.

Similarly, the R3041 employs feedback on its ALE output to ensure adequate address hold time to ALE. The system designer should be careful when designing the ALE net to minimize total loading and to minimize skew between ALE and the A/D bus, which will ensure adequate address access latch time.

IDT's field and factory applications groups can provide the system designer with assistance for these and other design issues.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS



2905 drw 06

84-Pin PLCC/
Top View
(Cavity Down)

[illegible]

2905 tbi 03

- 11

PIN DESCRIPTION (Continued):

PIN NAME	I/O	DESCRIPTION
$\overline{\text{Burst/}}\text{WrNear}$	O	<p>Burst Transfer/Write Near: On read transactions, the $\overline{\text{Burst}}$ signal indicates that the current bus read is requesting a block of four contiguous words from memory. This signal is asserted only in read cycles due to cache misses; it is asserted for all I-Cache miss read cycles, and for D-Cache miss read cycles if the 4-word data block refill option is selected in the CP0 Cache Config Register.</p> <p>On write transactions, the $\overline{\text{WrNear}}$ output tells the external memory system that the bus interface unit is performing back-to-back write transactions to an address within the same 256 byte page as the prior write transaction. This signal is useful in memory systems which employ page mode or static column DRAMs, and allows nearby writes to be retired quickly.</p>
$\overline{\text{Rd}}$	O	Read: An output which indicates that the current bus transaction is a read.
$\overline{\text{Wr}}$	O	Write: An output which indicates that the current bus transaction is a write.
$\overline{\text{Ack}}$	I	Acknowledge: An input which indicates to the device that the memory system has sufficiently processed the bus transaction. On write transactions, this signal indicates that the CPU may either progress to the next data item (for mini-burst writes of wide datums to narrow memories), or terminate the write cycle. On read transactions, this signal indicates that the memory system has sufficiently processed the read, and that the processor core may begin processing the data from this read transfer.
$\overline{\text{RdCEn}}$	I	Read Buffer Clock Enable: An input which indicates to the device that the memory system has placed valid data on the A/D bus, and that the processor may move the data into the on-chip Read Buffer.
$\overline{\text{SysClk}}$	O	System Reference Clock: An output from the CPU which reflects the timing of the internal processor "System" clock. This clock is used to control state transitions in the read buffer, write buffer, memory controller, and bus interface unit.
$\overline{\text{BusReq}}$	I	DMA Arbiter Bus Request: An input to the device which requests that the CPU tri-state its bus interface signals so that they may be driven by an external master. The negation of this input relinquishes mastership back to the CPU.
$\overline{\text{BusGnt}}$	O	<p>DMA Arbiter Bus Grant. An output from the CPU used to acknowledge that a $\overline{\text{BusReq}}$ has been detected, and that the bus is relinquished to the external master.</p> <p>The R3041 adds an additional DMA protocol, under the control of CP0. If the DMA Protocol is enabled, the R3041 can request that the external master relinquish bus mastership back to the processor by negating the $\overline{\text{BusGnt}}$ output early, and waiting for the $\overline{\text{BusReq}}$ input to be negated.</p>
$\overline{\text{SBrCond(3)/}}\text{IOStrobe}$	I/O	<p>Branch Condition Port/IO Strobe: The use of this signal depends on the setting of various bits of the CP0 Bus Control register. If BrCond mode is selected, this input is logically connected to CpCond(3), and can be used by the branch on co-processor condition instructions as an input port. The SBrCond(3) input has special internal logic to synchronize the input, and thus may be driven by asynchronous agents.</p> <p>If this pin is selected to function as $\overline{\text{IOStrobe}}$, it may be asserted as an output on reads, writes, or both, as programmed into CP0. This strobe asserts in the second clock cycle of a transfer, and thus can be used to strobe various control signals on the bus interface.</p>
$\overline{\text{SBrCond(2)/}}\text{ExtDataEn}$	I/O	<p>Branch Condition Port/Extended Data Enable: The use of this signal depends on the settings in the CP0 Bus Control register. If BrCond mode is selected, this input is logically connected to CpCond(2), and can be used by the branch on co-processor condition instructions as an input port. The SBrCond(2) input has special internal logic to synchronize the input, and thus may be driven by asynchronous agents.</p> <p>If this pin is selected to function as Extended Data Enable, it may be asserted as an output on reads, writes, or both, as programmed into CP0. This strobe can be used as an extended data enable strobe, in that it is held asserted for one-half clock cycle after the negation of $\overline{\text{Rd}}$ or $\overline{\text{Wr}}$. This signal may typically be used as a write enable control line for transceivers, as a write line for I/O, or as an address mux select for DRAMs.</p>
$\overline{\text{MemStrobe}}$	O	<p>Memory Strobe: This active low output pulses low for each data read or written, as configured in the CP0 Bus Control register. Thus, it can be used as a read strobe, write strobe, or both, for SRAM type memories or for I/O devices.</p> <p>The R3041 $\overline{\text{MemStrobe}}$ output pin is designated as the BrCond(0) input pin in the R3051 and R3081.</p>

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS^(1, 3) R3041

Symbol	Rating	Commercial	Unit
V _{TERM}	Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	−0.5 to +7.0	V
T _C	Operating Case Temperature	0 to +85	°C
T _{BIAS}	Temperature Under Bias	−55 to +125	°C
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature	−55 to +125	°C
V _{IN}	Input Voltage	−0.5 to +7.0	V

NOTES:

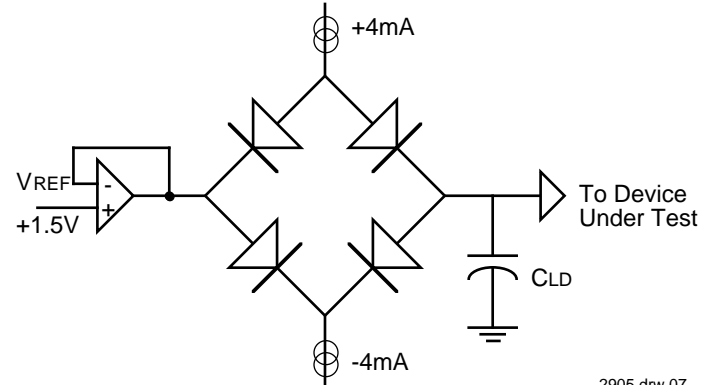
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1. Stresses greater than those listed under ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.
2. V_{IN} minimum = −3.0V for pulse width less than 15ns. V_{IN} should not exceed V_{CC} + 0.5 Volts.
3. Not more than one output should be shorted at a time. Duration of the short should not exceed 30 seconds.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING TEMPERATURE AND SUPPLY VOLTAGE

Grade	Temperature	GND	V _{CC}
Commercial	0°C to +85°C (Case)	0V	5.0 ±5%

2905 tbl 07

OUTPUT LOADING FOR AC TESTING

2905 drw 07

AC TEST CONDITIONS R3041

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
V _{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage	3.0	—	V
V _{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	—	0	V
V _{IHS}	Input HIGH Voltage	3.5	—	V
V _{ILS}	Input LOW Voltage	—	0	V

2905 tbl 08

Signal	C _{ld}
All Signals	25 pF

2905 tbl 09

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS R3041 — (T_C = 0°C to +85°C, V_{CC} = +5.0V ±5%)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	16.67MHz		20MHz		25MHz		33MHz		Unit
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
V _{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	V _{CC} = Min., I _{OH} = −4mA	3.5	—	3.5	—	3.5	—	3.5	—	V
V _{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	V _{CC} = Min., I _{OL} = 4mA	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.4	V
V _{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage ⁽³⁾	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	V
V _{IL}	Input LOW Voltage ⁽¹⁾	—	—	0.8	—	0.8	—	0.8	—	0.8	V
V _{IHS}	Input HIGH Voltage ^(2,3)	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	V
V _{ILS}	Input LOW Voltage ^(1,2)	—	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.4	V
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	10	pF
C _{OUT}	Output Capacitance ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	10	pF
I _{CC}	Operating Current	V _{CC} = 5V, T _C = 25°C	—	225	—	250	—	300	—	370	mA
I _{IH}	Input HIGH Leakage	V _{IH} = V _{CC}	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	μA
I _{IL}	Input LOW Leakage	V _{IL} = GND	−100	—	−100	—	−100	—	−100	—	μA
I _{OZ}	Output Tri-state Leakage	V _{OH} = 2.4V, V _{OL} = 0.5V	−100	100	−100	100	−100	100	−100	100	μA

NOTES:

2905 tbl 10

1. V_{IL} Min. = −3.0V for pulse width less than 15ns. V_{IL} should not fall below −0.5 volts for larger periods.
2. V_{IHS} and V_{ILS} apply to ClkIn and Reset.
3. V_{IH} should not be held above V_{CC} + 0.5 volts.
4. Guaranteed by design.

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS R3041 (CONT.)

Symbol	Signals	Description	16.67MHz		20MHz		25MHz		33MHz		Unit
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t45	ExtDataEn	Tri-state from SysClk rising (after driven condition)	—	13	—	10	—	10	—	10	ns
t46	ExtDataEn	Driven from SysClk falling (after driven condition)	—	13	—	10	—	10	—	10	ns
t47	IOStrobe	Valid from SysClk falling	—	10	—	8	—	7	—	7	ns
t48	ExtDataEn, DataEn	Asserted from SysClk rising	—	15	—	12	—	9	—	9	ns
t49	ExtDataEn	Negated from SysClk rising	—	9	—	7	—	6	—	6	ns
t50	MemStrobe	Asserted from SysClk rising	—	19	—	15	—	15	—	15	ns
t51	MemStrobe	Negated from SysClk falling	—	19	—	15	—	15	—	15	ns
t52	MemStrobe	Asserted from Addr(3:0) valid ⁽⁴⁾	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
tderate	All outputs	Timing deration for loading over 25pF ^(4, 5)	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	ns/ 25pF

NOTES:

2905 tbl 12

1. All timings referenced to 1.5 Volts, with a rise and fall time of less than 2.5ns.
2. All outputs tested with 25pF loading.
3. The AC values listed here reference timing diagrams contained in the R3041 Hardware User's Manual.
4. Guaranteed by design.
5. This parameter is used to derate the AC timings according to the loading of the system. This parameter provides a deration for loads over the specified test condition; that is, the deration factor is applied for each 25pF over the specified test load condition.
6. Timings t34 - t44 are reserved for other RISController family members.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS^(1, 3) RV3041

Symbol	Rating	Commercial	Unit
VTERM	Terminal Voltage with Respect to GND	−0.5 to +7.0	V
Tc	Operating Case Temperature	0 to +85	°C
TBIAS	Temperature Under Bias	−55 to +125	°C
TSTG	Storage Temperature	−55 to +125	°C
VIN	Input Voltage	−0.5 to +7.0	V

NOTES:

2905 tbl 06

1. Stresses greater than those listed under ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.
2. VIN minimum = −3.0V for pulse width less than 15ns. VIN should not exceed VCC +0.5 Volts.
3. Not more than one output should be shorted at a time. Duration of the short should not exceed 30 seconds.

AC TEST CONDITIONS RV3041

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
VIH	Input HIGH Voltage	3.0	—	V
VIL	Input LOW Voltage	—	0	V
VIHS	Input HIGH Voltage	3.0	—	V
VILS	Input LOW Voltage	—	0	V

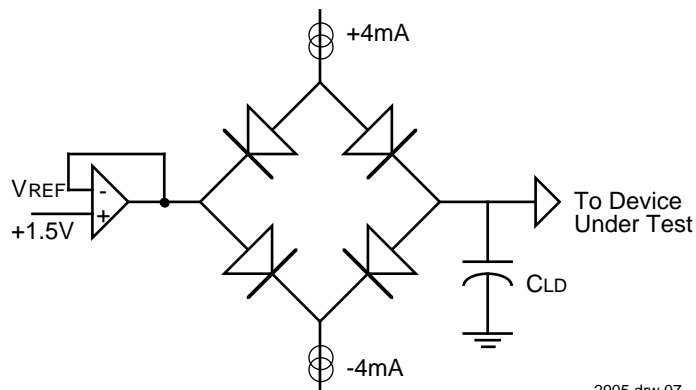
2905 tbl 08

RECOMMENDED OPERATING TEMPERATURE AND SUPPLY VOLTAGE

Grade	Temperature	GND	Vcc
Commercial RV3041	0°C to +85°C (Case)	0V	3.3 ±5%

2905 tbl 07

OUTPUT LOADING FOR AC TESTING



2905 drw 07

Signal	Cld
All Signals	25 pF

2905 tbl 09

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS RV3041 (CONT.)

Symbol	Signals	Description	16.67 MHz		20 MHz		25MHz		33MHz		Unit
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t18	A/D	Tri-state from $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$	—	13	—	10	—	10	—	10	ns
t19	A/D	$\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ to data out	—	16	—	13	—	12	—	12	ns
t20	ClkIn	Pulse Width High	12	—	10	—	8	—	6.5	—	ns
t21	ClkIn	Pulse Width Low	12	—	10	—	8	—	6.5	—	ns
t22	ClkIn	Clock Period	30	250	25	250	20	250	15	250	ns
t23	$\overline{\text{Reset}}$	Pulse Width from Vcc valid	200	—	200	—	200	—	200	—	μs
t24	$\overline{\text{Reset}}$	Minimum Pulse Width	32	—	32	—	32	—	32	—	sys
t25	$\overline{\text{Reset}}$	Set-up to $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ falling	8	—	6	—	5	—	5	—	ns
t26	$\overline{\text{Int}}$	Mode set-up to $\overline{\text{Reset}}$ rising	8	—	6	—	5	—	5	—	ns
t27	$\overline{\text{Int}}$	Mode hold from $\overline{\text{Reset}}$ rising	2.5	—	2.5	—	2.5	—	2.5	—	ns
t28	$\overline{\text{SInt}}$, SBrCond	Set-up to $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ falling	8	—	6	—	5	—	5	—	ns
t29	$\overline{\text{SInt}}$, SBrCond	Hold from $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ falling	4	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	ns
t30	$\overline{\text{Int}}$, BrCond	Set-up to $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ falling	8	—	6	—	5	—	5	—	ns
t31	$\overline{\text{Int}}$, BrCond	Hold from $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ falling	4	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	ns
tsys	$\overline{\text{SysClk}}$	Pulse Width	2*t22	2*t22	2*t22	2*t22	2*t22	2*t22	2*t22	2*t22	ns
t32	$\overline{\text{SysClk}}$	Clock High Time	t22 - 2	t22 + 2	t22 - 2	t22 + 2	t22 - 2	t22 + 2	t22 - 2	t22 + 2	ns
t33	$\overline{\text{SysClk}}$	Clock Low Time	t22 - 2	t22 + 2	t22 - 2	t22 + 2	t22 - 2	t22 + 2	t22 - 2	t22 + 2	ns
t45	$\overline{\text{ExtDataEn}}$	Tri-state from $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ rising (after driven condition)	—	13	—	10	—	10	—	10	ns
t46	$\overline{\text{ExtDataEn}}$	Driven from $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ falling (after driven condition)	—	13	—	10	—	10	—	10	ns
t47	$\overline{\text{IOStrobe}}$	Valid from $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ falling	—	10	—	8	—	7	—	7	ns
t48	$\overline{\text{ExtDataEn}}$	Asserted from $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ rising	—	15	—	12	—	9	—	9	ns
t49	$\overline{\text{ExtDataEn}}$ DataEn	Negated from $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ rising	—	9	—	7	—	6	—	6	ns
t50	$\overline{\text{MemStrobe}}$	Asserted from $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ rising	—	19	—	15	—	15	—	15	ns
t51	$\overline{\text{MemStrobe}}$	Negated from $\overline{\text{SysClk}}$ falling	—	19	—	15	—	15	—	15	ns
t52	$\overline{\text{MemStrobe}}$	Asserted from Addr(3:0) valid ⁽⁴⁾	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
tderate	All outputs	Timing deration for loading over 25pF ^(4, 5)	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	ns/ 25pF

NOTES:

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1. All timings referenced to 1.5 Volts, with a rise and fall time of less than 2.5ns.
2. All outputs tested with 25pF loading.
3. The AC values listed here reference timing diagrams contained in the R3041 Hardware User's Manual.
4. Guaranteed by design.
5. This parameter is used to derate the AC timings according to the loading of the system. This parameter provides a deration for loads over the specified test condition; that is, the deration factor is applied for each 25pF over the specified test load condition.
6. Timings t34 - t44 are reserved for other RISController family members.

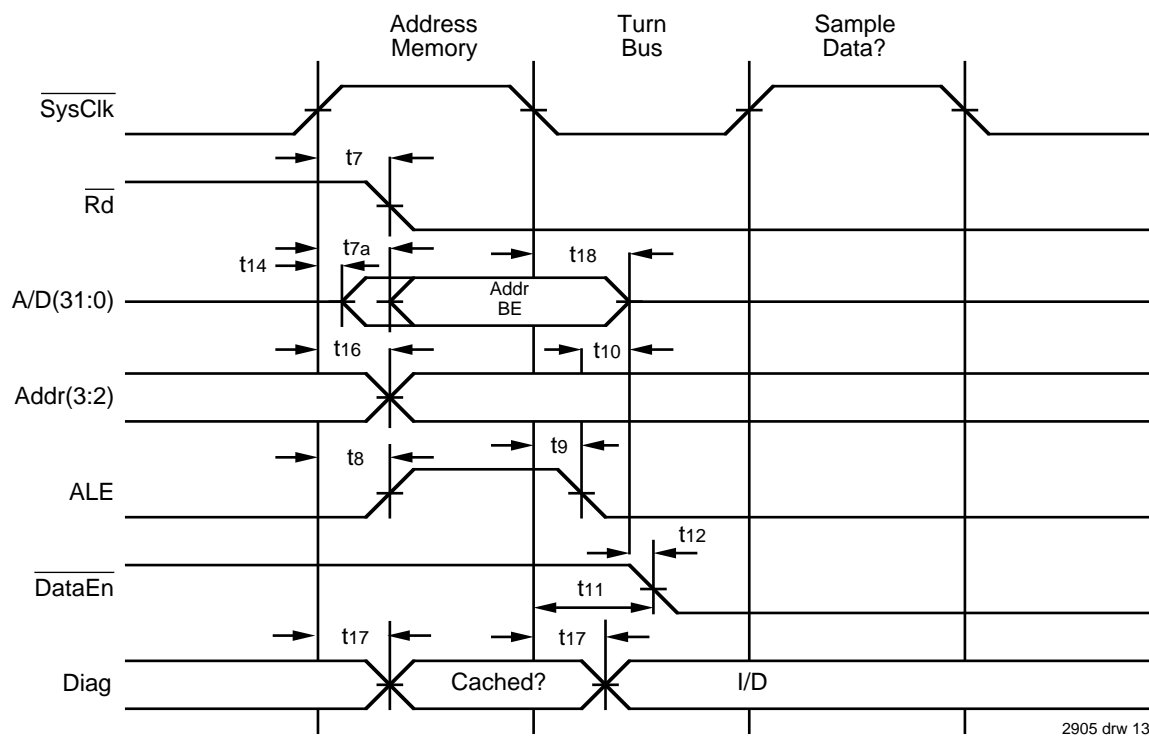


Figure 12(a). Start of Read Timing with Non-Extended Address Hold Option

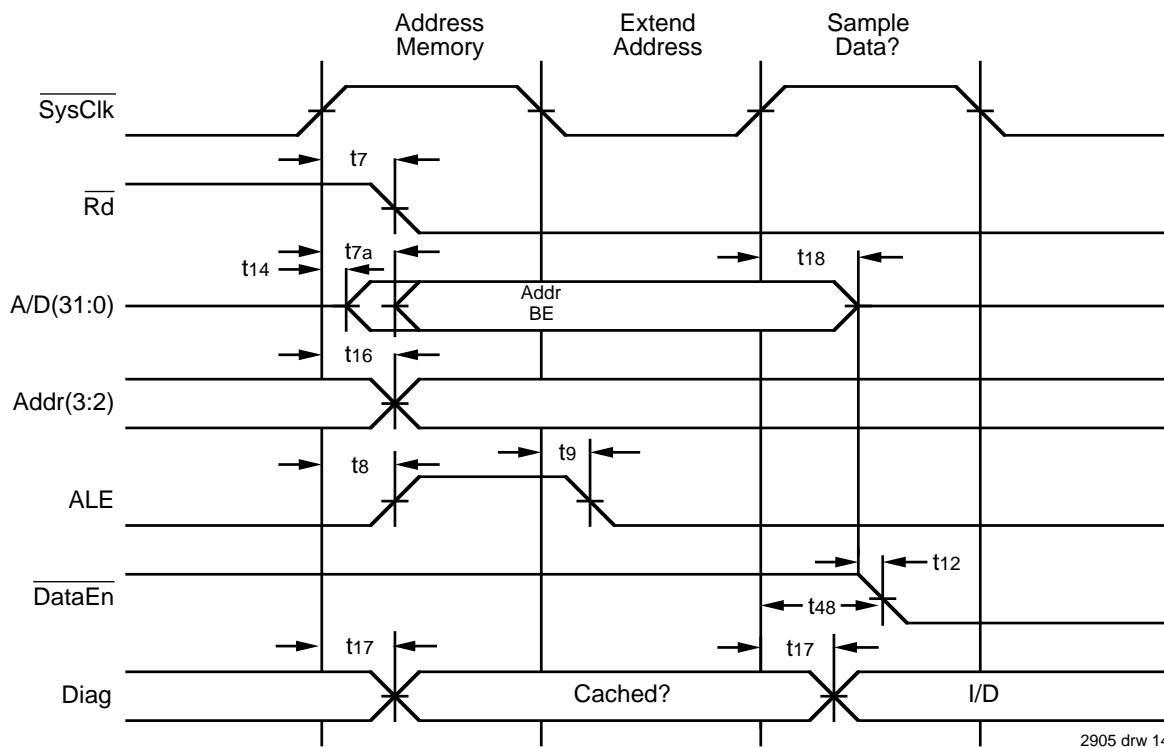


Figure 12(b). Start of Read Timing with Extended Address Hold Option

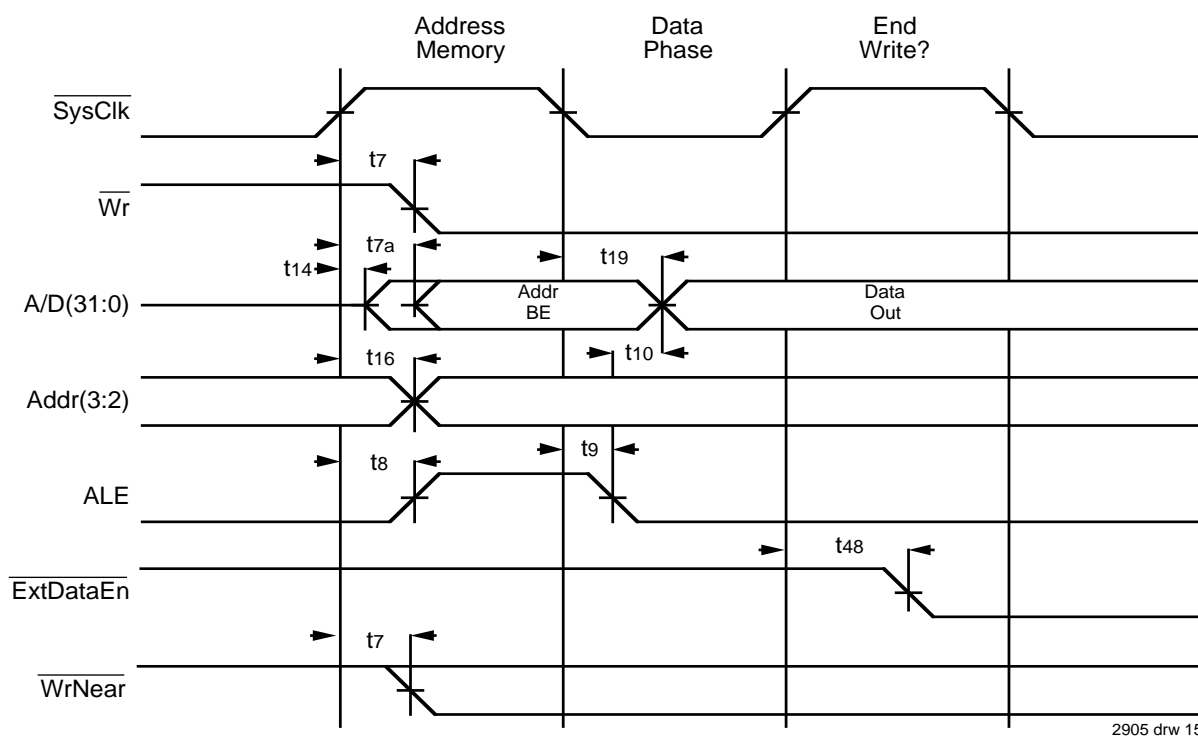


Figure 12(c). Start of Write Timing with Non-Extended Address Hold Option

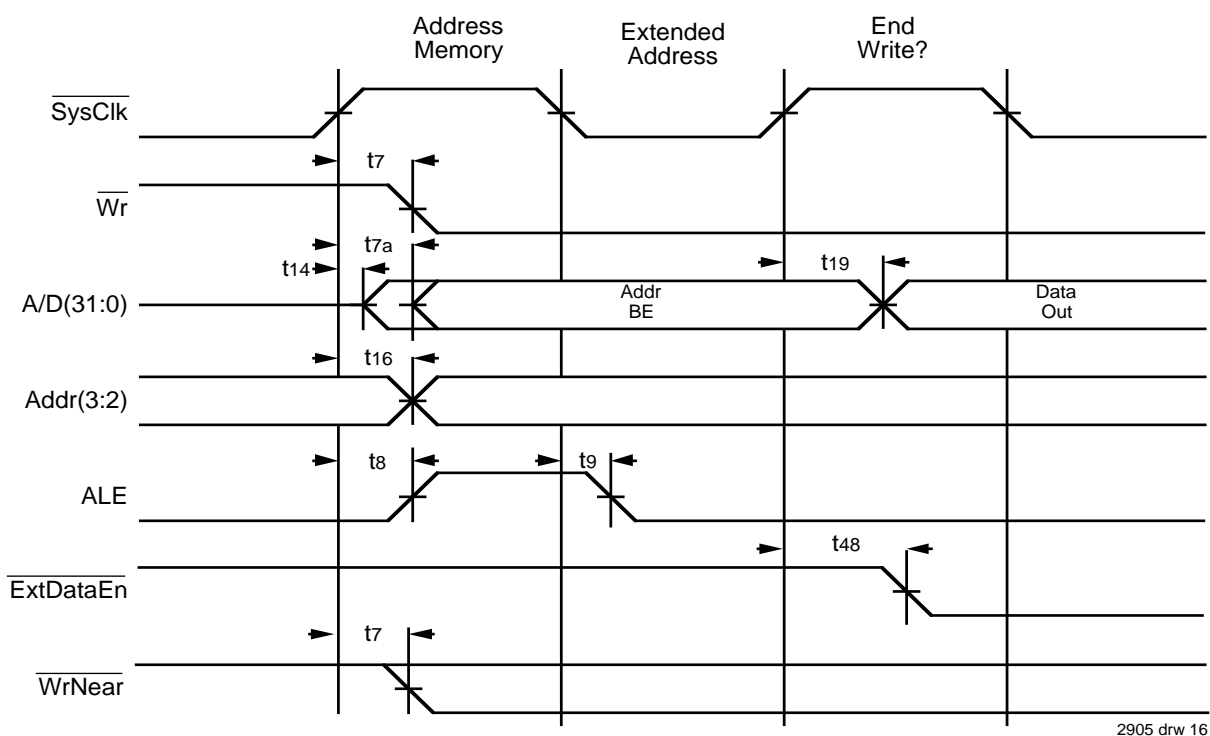
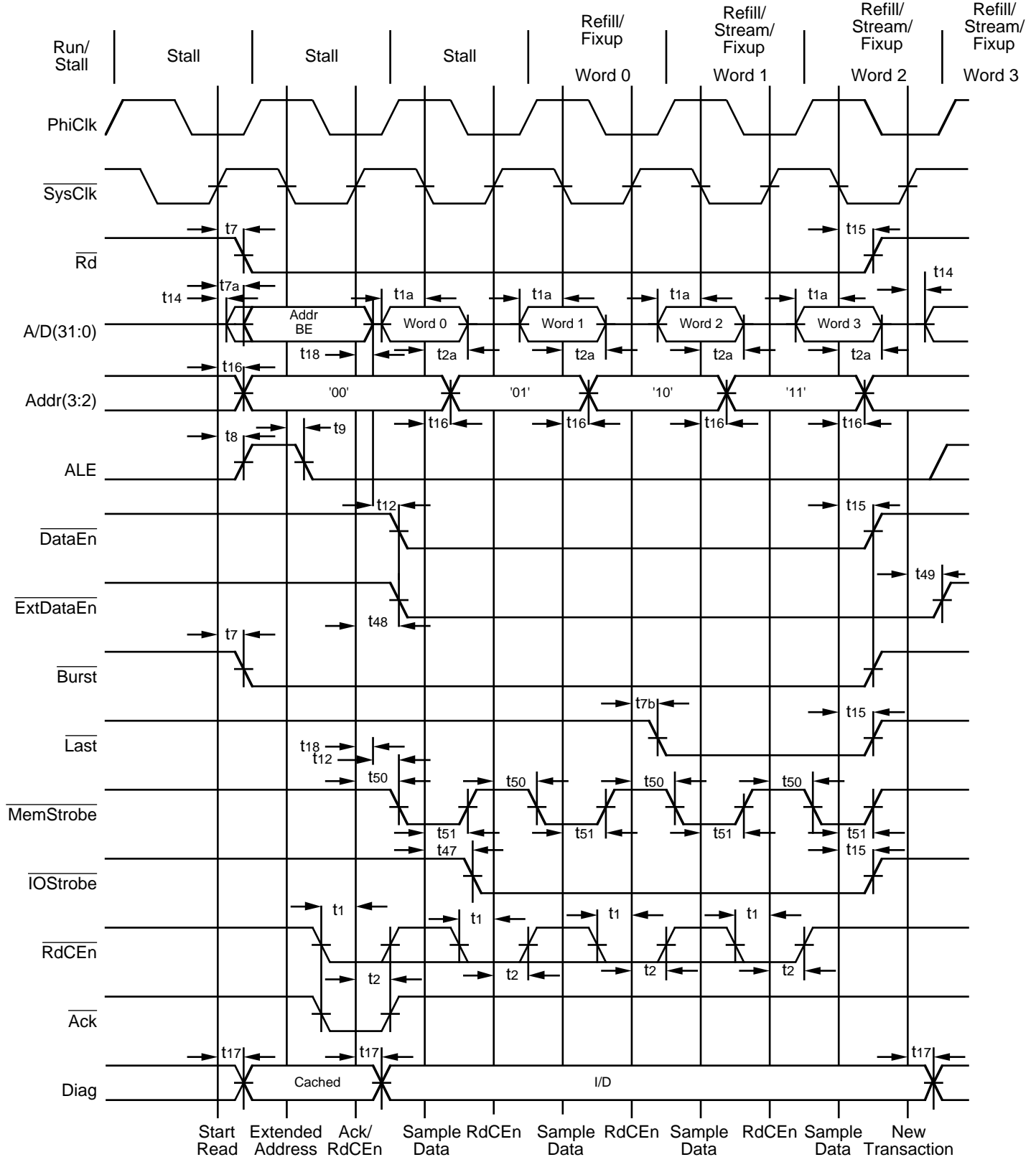
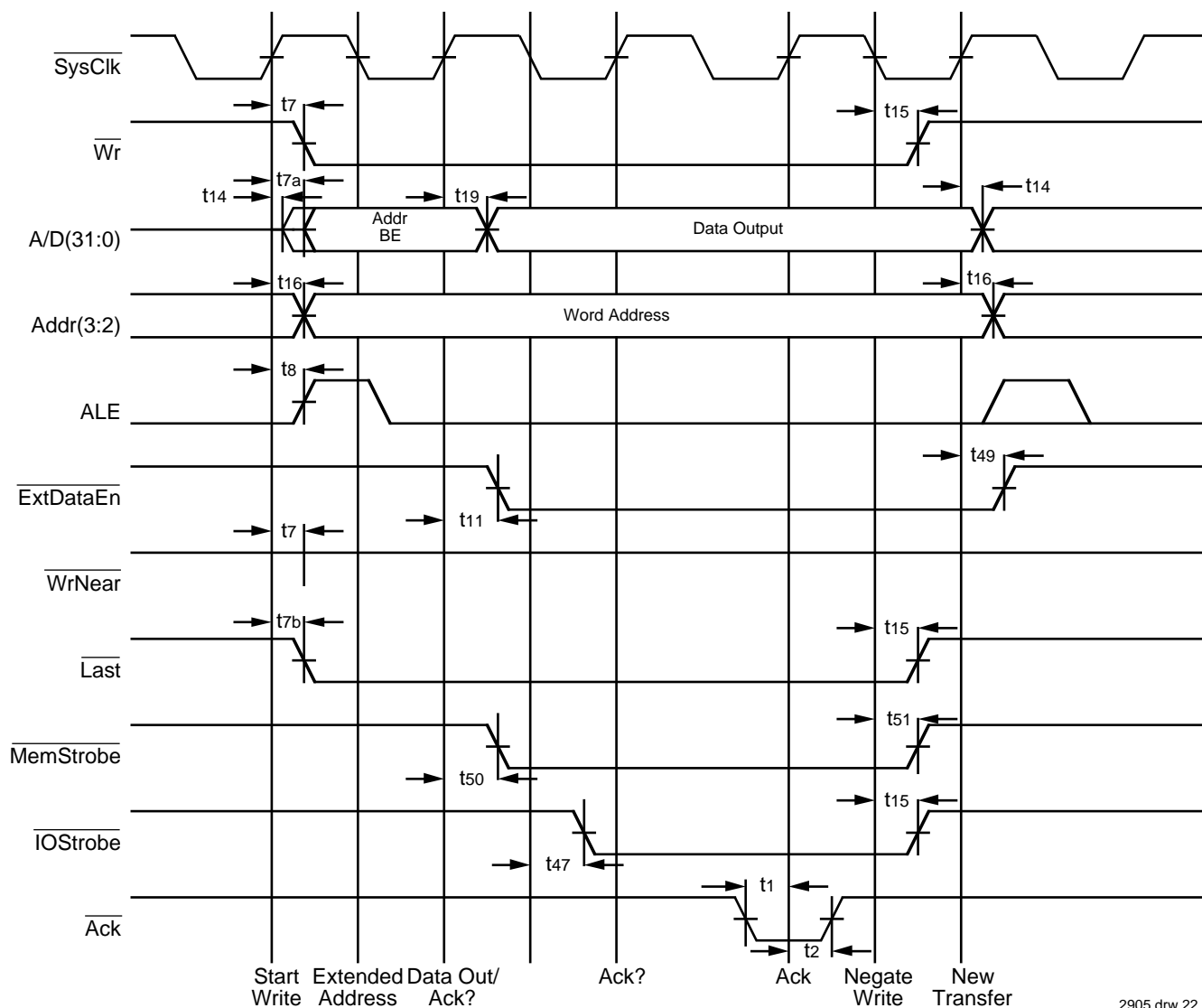


Figure 12(d). Start of Write Timing with Extended Address Hold Option



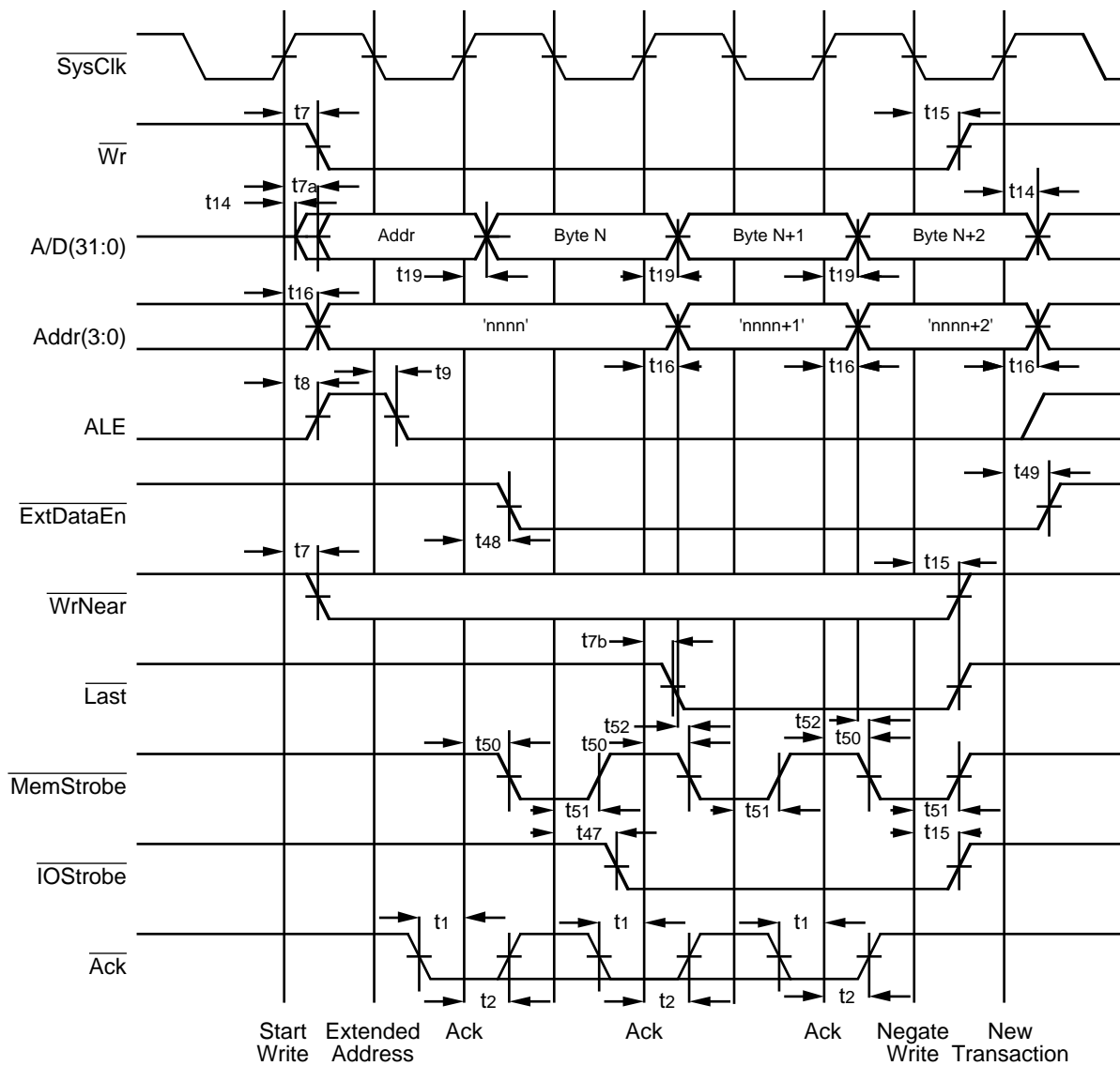
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Figure 15. R3041 Quad Word Read



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Figure 17. Basic Write to 32-bit Memory Port



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Figure 18. Tri-Byte Mini-burst Write to 8-bit Port

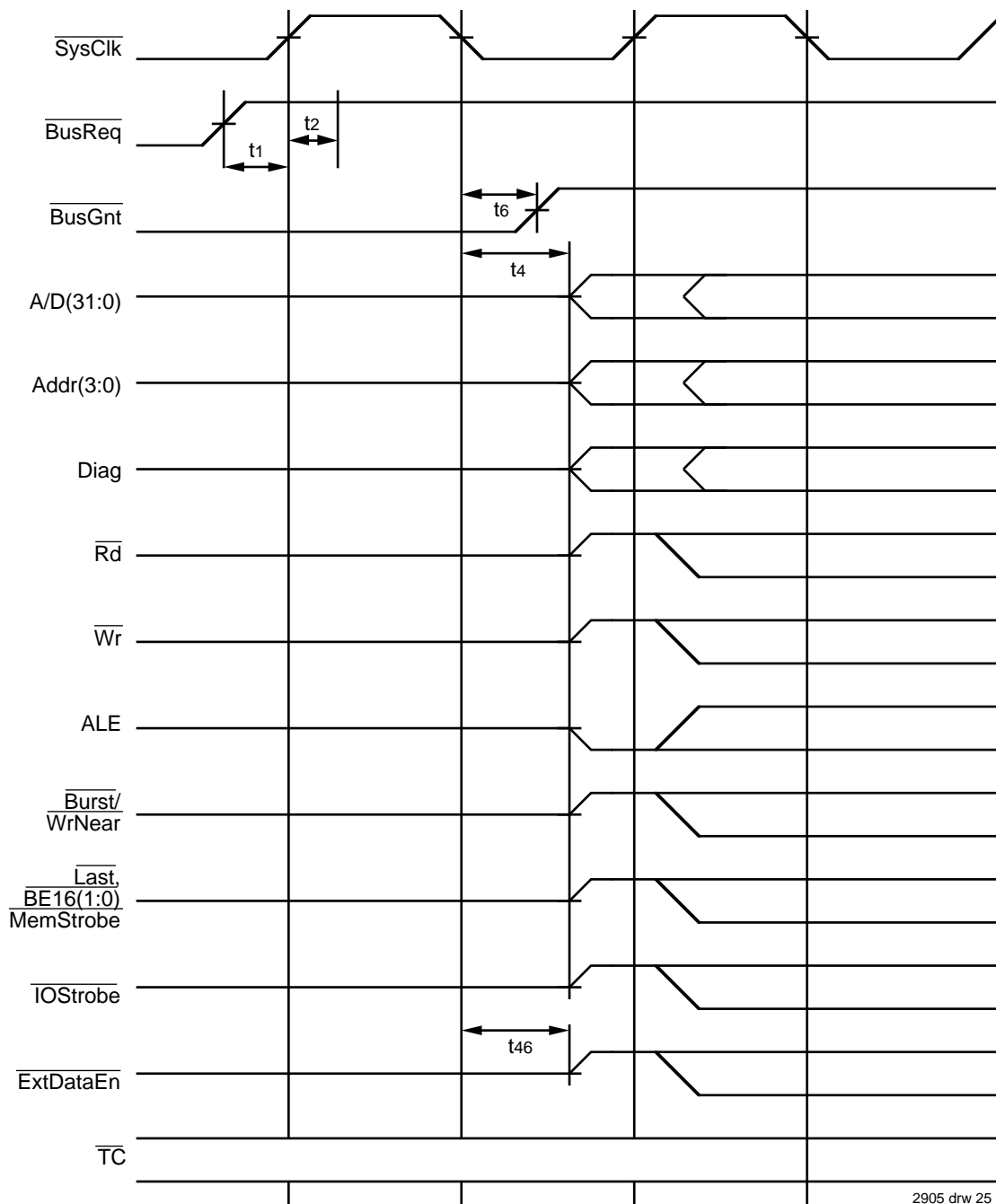


Figure 20. R3041 Regaining Bus Mastership

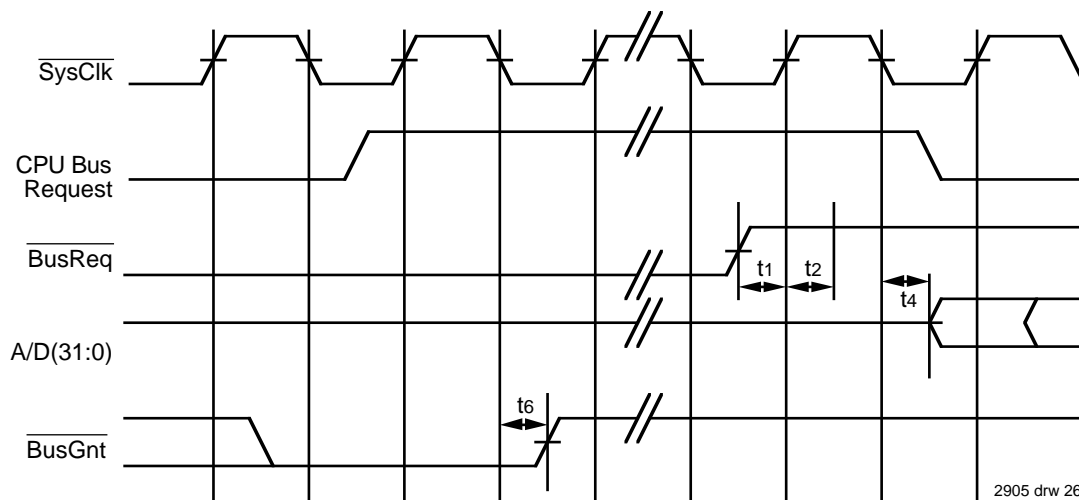


Figure 21. R3041 DMA Pulse Protocol

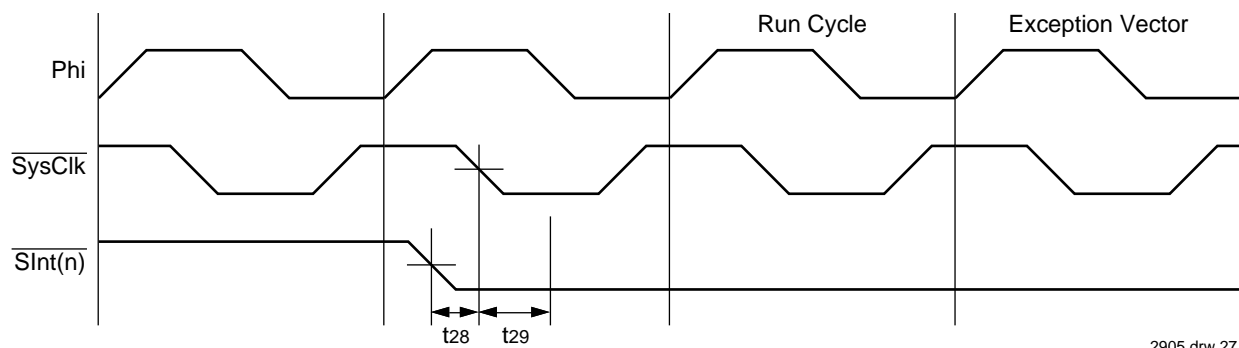


Figure 22. Synchronized Interrupt Input Timing

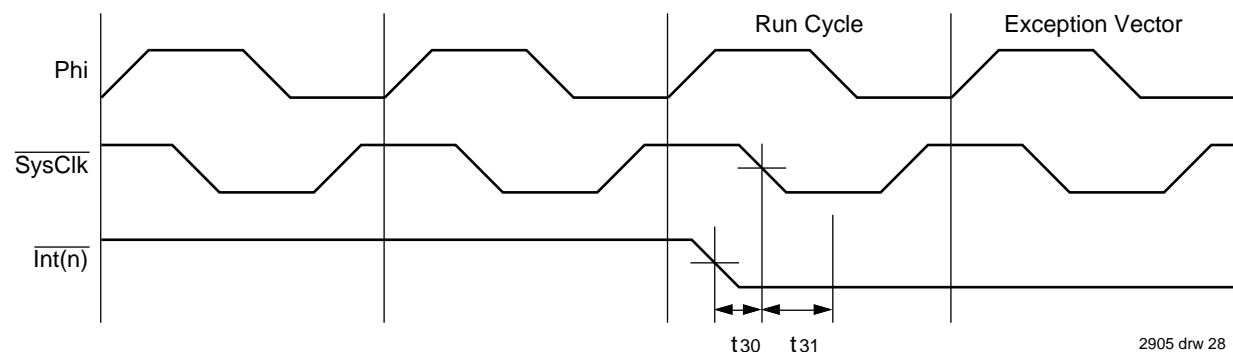


Figure 23. Direct Interrupt Input Timing

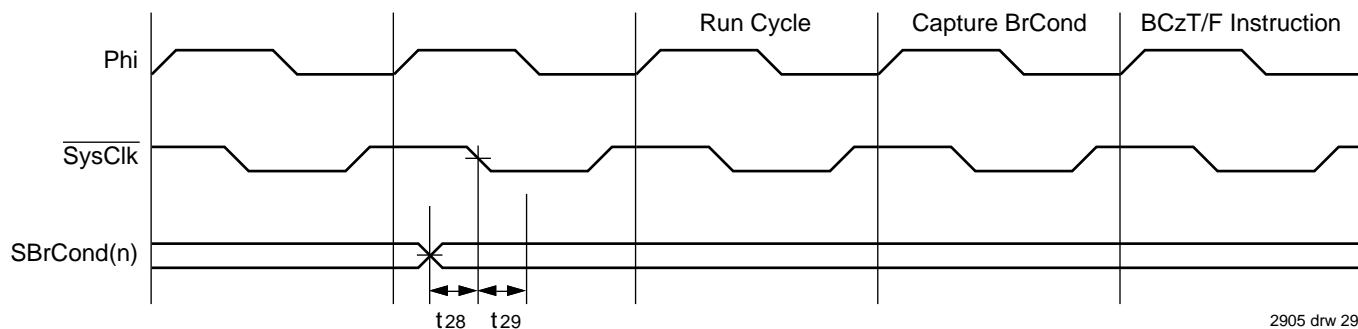
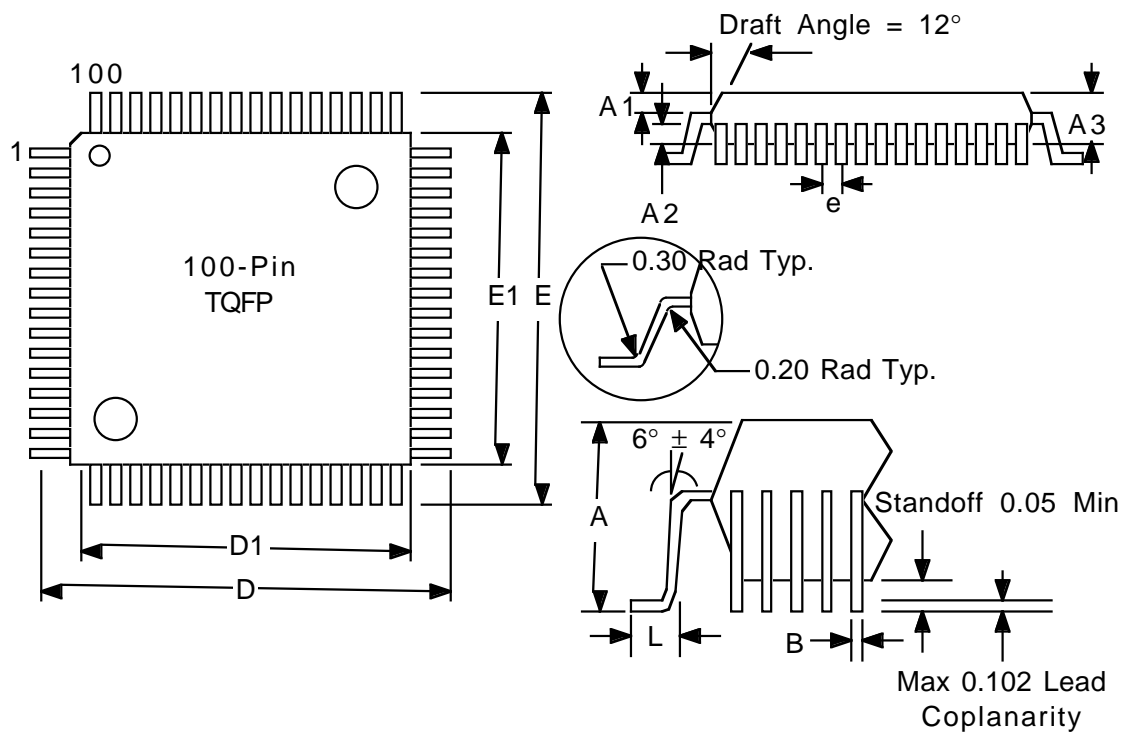


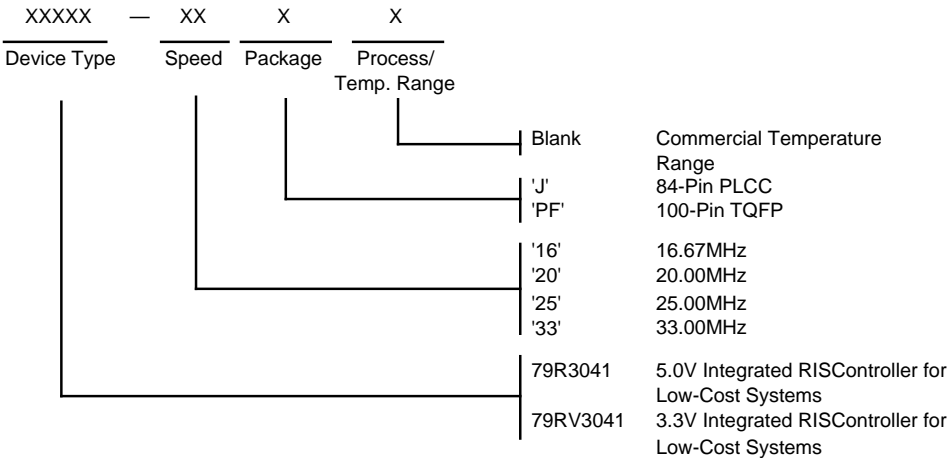
Figure 24. Synchronized Branch Condition Input Timing

100-PIN TQFP



DWG #	TQFP	
# of Leads	100	
Symbol	Min.	Max.
A	—	1.60
A1	0.5	0.15
A2	1.35	1.45
D	15.75	16.25
D1	13.95	14.05
E	15.75	16.25
E1	13.95	14.05
L	0.45	0.70
N	100	
e	0.50BSC	
b	0.17	0.27
ccc	—	0.08
ddd	—	0.08
R	0.08	0.20
R1	0.08	—
θ	0	7.0
θ1	11.0	13.0
θ2	11.0	13.0
c	0.09	0.16

ORDERING INFORMATION



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VALID COMBINATIONS

79R3041 - 16	TQFP, PLCC Package
79R3041 - 20	TQFP, PLCC Package
79R3041 - 25	TQFP, PLCC Package
79R3041 - 33	PLCC Package Only
79RV3041 - 16	TQFP, PLCC Package
79RV3041 - 20	TQFP, PLCC Package
79RV3041 - 25	TQFP, PLCC Package
79RV3041 - 33	TQFP, PLCC Package