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MPC8280

PowerQUICC II Family

Hardware Specifications

This document contains detailed information about power considerations, DC/AC electrical characteristics, and AC timing specifications for .13 μ m (HiP7) members of the PowerQUICC II family of integrated communications processors—the MPC8280, the MPC8275, and the MPC8270 (collectively called the MPC8280 throughout this document).

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1 Overview

This table shows the functionality supported by each SoC in the MPC8280 family.

Table 1. MPC8280 PowerQUICC II Family Functionality

Functionality	SoCs				
	Package ¹	MPC8270		MPC8275	MPC8280
		480 TBGA	516 PBGA	516 PBGA	480 TBGA
Serial communications controllers (SCCs)		4	4	4	4
QUICC multi-channel controller (QMC)		—	—	—	—
Fast communication controllers (FCCs)		3	3	3	3
I-Cache (Kbyte)		16	16	16	16
D-Cache (Kbyte)		16	16	16	16
Ethernet (10/100)		3	3	3	3
UTOPIA II Ports		0	0	2	2
Multi-channel controllers (MCCs)		1	1	1	2
PCI bridge		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transmission convergence (TC) layer		—	—	—	Yes
Inverse multiplexing for ATM (IMA)		—	—	—	Yes
Universal serial bus (USB) 2.0 full/low rate		1	1	1	1
Security engine (SEC)		—	—	—	—

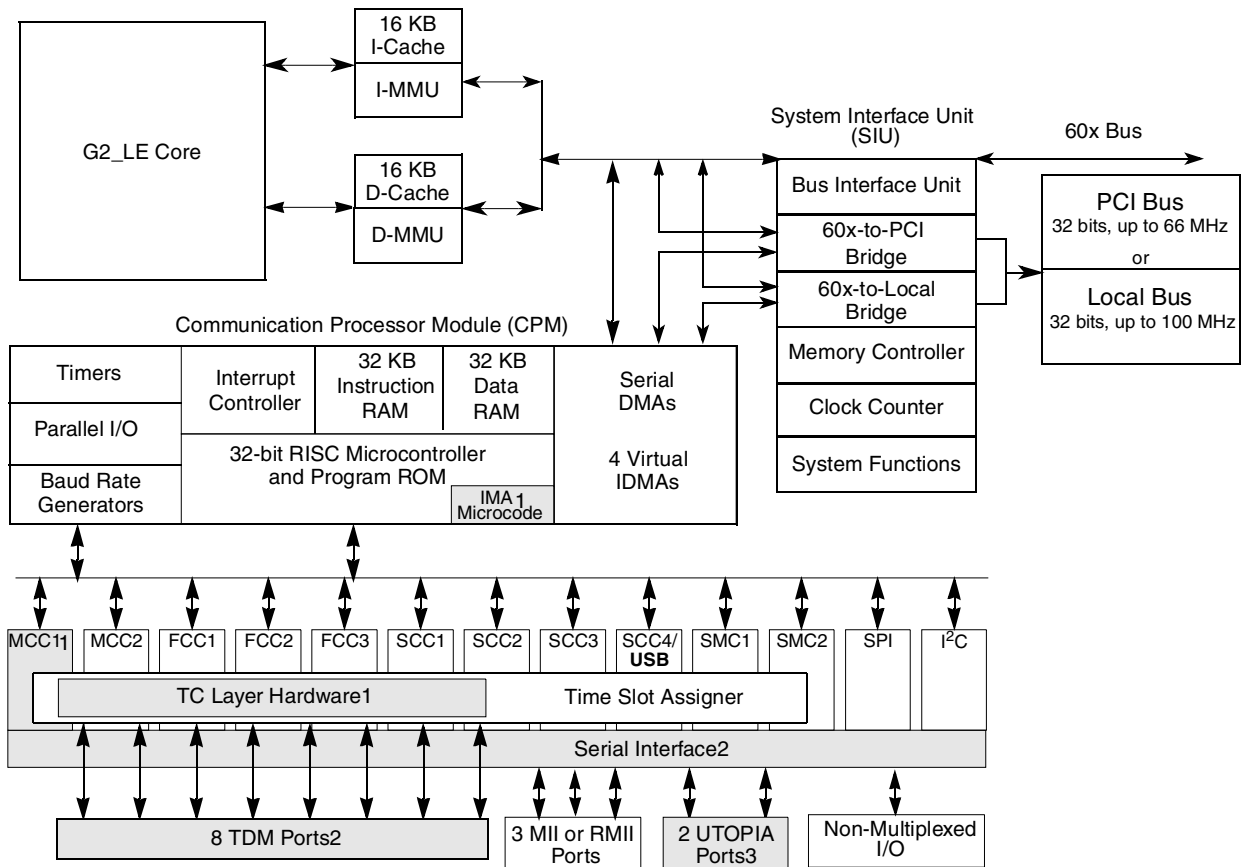
¹ See [Table 2](#).

Devices in the MPC8280 family are available in four packages—the standard ZU and VV packages and the alternate VR or ZQ packages—as shown in [Table 2](#). Note that throughout this document, references to the MPC8280 and the MPC8270 are inclusive of VR and ZQ package devices unless otherwise specified. For more information on VR and ZQ packages, contact your Freescale sales office. For package ordering information, see [Section 10, “Ordering Information.”](#)

Table 2. HiP7 PowerQUICC II Device Packages

Code (Package)	ZU (480 TBGA—Leaded)	VV (480 TBGA—Lead Free)	VR (516 PBGA—Lead free)	ZQ (516 PBGA—Lead spheres)
Device	MPC8280	MPC8280	MPC8275VR	MPC8275ZQ
	MPC8270	MPC8270	MPC8270VR	MPC8270ZQ

This figure shows the block diagram of the SoC. Shaded portions are SoC-specific; see the notes below the figure.



Notes:

- ¹ MPC8280 only (**not on MPC8270**, the VR package, nor the ZQ package)
- ² MPC8280 has 2 serial interface (SI) blocks and 8 TDM ports. MPC8270 and the VR and ZQ packages have only 1 SI block and 4 TDM ports (TDM2[A–D]).
- ³ MPC8280, MPC8275VR, MPC8275ZQ only (**not on MPC8270**, MPC8270VR, nor MPC8270ZQ)

Figure 1. SoC Block Diagram

1.1 Features

The major features of the SoC are as follows:

- Dual-issue integer (G2_LE) core
 - A core version of the EC603e microprocessor
 - System core microprocessor supporting frequencies of 166–450 MHz
 - Separate 16 KB data and instruction caches:
 - Four-way set associative
 - Physically addressed
 - LRU replacement algorithm
 - Power Architecture®-compliant memory management unit (MMU)

- Common on-chip processor (COP) test interface
- High-performance (SPEC95 benchmark at 450 MHz; 855 Dhrystones MIPS at 450 MHz)
- Supports bus snooping
- Support for data cache coherency
- Floating-point unit (FPU)
- Separate power supply for internal logic and for I/O
- Separate PLLs for G2_LE core and for the communications processor module (CPM)
 - G2_LE core and CPM can run at different frequencies for power/performance optimization
 - Internal core/bus clock multiplier that provides ratios 2:1, 2.5:1, 3:1, 3.5:1, 4:1, 4.5:1, 5:1, 6:1, 7:1, 8:1
 - Internal CPM/bus clock multiplier that provides ratios 2:1, 2.5:1, 3:1, 3.5:1, 4:1, 5:1, 6:1, 8:1 ratios
- 64-bit data and 32-bit address 60x bus
 - Bus supports multiple master designs
 - Supports single- and four-beat burst transfers
 - 64-, 32-, 16-, and 8-bit port sizes controlled by on-chip memory controller
 - Supports data parity or ECC and address parity
- 32-bit data and 18-bit address local bus
 - Single-master bus, supports external slaves
 - Eight-beat burst transfers
 - 32-, 16-, and 8-bit port sizes controlled by on-chip memory controller
- 60x-to-PCI bridge
 - Programmable host bridge and agent
 - 32-bit data bus, 66.67/83.3/100 MHz, 3.3 V
 - Synchronous and asynchronous 60x and PCI clock modes
 - All internal address space available to external PCI host
 - DMA for memory block transfers
 - PCI-to-60x address remapping
- PCI bridge
 - PCI Specification Revision 2.2 compliant and supports frequencies up to 66 MHz
 - On-chip arbitration
 - Support for PCI-to-60x-memory and 60x-memory-to-PCI streaming
 - PCI host bridge or peripheral capabilities
 - Includes 4 DMA channels for the following transfers:
 - PCI-to-60x to 60x-to-PCI
 - 60x-to-PCI to PCI-to-60x
 - 60x-to-PCI to 60x-to-PCI

- Includes all of the configuration registers (which are automatically loaded from the EPROM and used to configure the MPC8280) required by the PCI standard as well as message and doorbell registers
- Supports the I₂O standard
- Hot-swap friendly (supports the hot swap specification as defined by PICMG 2.1 R1.0 August 3, 1998)
- Support for 66.67/83.33/100 MHz, 3.3 V specification
- 60x-PCI bus core logic that uses a buffer pool to allocate buffers for each port
- Uses the local bus signals, removing need for additional pins
- System interface unit (SIU)
 - Clock synthesizer
 - Reset controller
 - Real-time clock (RTC) register
 - Periodic interrupt timer
 - Hardware bus monitor and software watchdog timer
 - IEEE 1149.1 JTAG test access port
- 12-bank memory controller
 - Glueless interface to SRAM, page mode SDRAM, DRAM, EPROM, Flash, and other user-definable peripherals
 - Byte write enables and selectable parity generation
 - 32-bit address decodes with programmable bank size
 - Three user-programmable machines, general-purpose chip-select machine, and page mode pipeline SDRAM machine
 - Byte selects for 64-bit bus width (60x) and byte selects for 32-bit bus width (local)
 - Dedicated interface logic for SDRAM
- CPU core can be disabled and the device can be used in slave mode to an external core
- Communications processor module (CPM)
 - Embedded 32-bit communications processor (CP) uses a RISC architecture for flexible support for communications protocols
 - Interfaces to G2_LE core through an on-chip 32 KB dual-port data RAM, an on-chip 32 KB dual-port instruction RAM and DMA controller
 - Serial DMA channels for receive and transmit on all serial channels
 - Parallel I/O registers with open-drain and interrupt capability
 - Virtual DMA functionality executing memory-to-memory and memory-to-I/O transfers
 - Three fast communications controllers supporting the following protocols:
 - 10/100-Mbit Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 CDMA/CS interface through media independent interface (MII) or reduced media independent interface (RMII)

- ATM—Full-duplex SAR protocols at 155 Mbps, through UTOPIA interface, AAL5, AAL1, AAL0 protocols, TM 4.0 CBR, VBR, UBR, ABR traffic types, up to 64 K external connections (no ATM support for the MPC8270)
- Transparent
- HDLC—Up to T3 rates (clear channel)
- FCC2 can also be connected to the TC layer (MPC8280 only)
- Two multichannel controllers (MCCs) (one MCC on the MPC8270)
 - Each MCC handles 128 serial, full-duplex, 64-Kbps data channels. Each MCC can be split into four subgroups of 32 channels each.
 - Almost any combination of subgroups can be multiplexed to single or multiple TDM interfaces up to four TDM interfaces per MCC
- Four serial communications controllers (SCCs) identical to those on the MPC860, supporting the digital portions of the following protocols:
 - Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 CDMA/CS
 - HDLC/SDLC and HDLC bus
 - Universal asynchronous receiver transmitter (UART)
 - Synchronous UART
 - Binary synchronous (BISYNC) communications
 - Transparent
- Universal serial bus (USB) controller
 - Supports USB 2.0 full/low rate compatible
 - USB host mode
 - Supports control, bulk, interrupt, and isochronous data transfers
 - CRC16 generation and checking
 - NRZI encoding/decoding with bit stuffing
 - Supports both 12- and 1.5-Mbps data rates (automatic generation of preamble token and data rate configuration). Note that low-speed operation requires an external hub.
 - Flexible data buffers with multiple buffers per frame
 - Supports local loopback mode for diagnostics (12 Mbps only)
 - Supports USB slave mode
 - Four independent endpoints support control, bulk, interrupt, and isochronous data transfers
 - CRC16 generation and checking
 - CRC5 checking
 - NRZI encoding/decoding with bit stuffing
 - 12- or 1.5-Mbps data rate
 - Flexible data buffers with multiple buffers per frame
 - Automatic retransmission upon transmit error
 - Two serial management controllers (SMCs), identical to those of the MPC860

- Provides management for BRI devices as general-circuit interface (GCI) controllers in time-division-multiplexed (TDM) channels
- Transparent
- UART (low-speed operation)
- One serial peripheral interface identical to the MPC860 SPI
- One I²C controller (identical to the MPC860 I²C controller)
 - Microwire compatible
 - Multiple-master, single-master, and slave modes
- Up to eight TDM interfaces (four on the MPC8270)
 - Supports two groups of four TDM channels for a total of eight TDMs (one group of four on the MPC8270 and the MPC8275)
 - 2,048 bytes of SI RAM
 - Bit or byte resolution
 - Independent transmit and receive routing, frame synchronization
 - Supports T1, CEPT, T1/E1, T3/E3, pulse code modulation highway, ISDN basic rate, ISDN primary rate, Freescale interchip digital link (IDL), general circuit interface (GCI), and user-defined TDM serial interfaces
- Eight independent baud rate generators and 20 input clock pins for supplying clocks to FCCs, SCCs, SMCs, and serial channels
- Four independent 16-bit timers that can be interconnected as two 32-bit timers
- Inverse multiplexing for ATM capabilities (IMA) (MPC8280 only). Supported by eight transfer transmission convergence (TC) layers between the TDMs and FCC2.
- Transmission convergence (TC) layer (MPC8280 only)

2 Operating Conditions

This table shows the maximum electrical ratings.

Table 3. Absolute Maximum Ratings¹

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Core supply voltage ²	VDD	–0.3 – 2.25	V
PLL supply voltage ²	VCCSYN	–0.3 – 2.25	V
I/O supply voltage ³	VDDH	–0.3 – 4.0	V
Input voltage ⁴	VIN	GND(–0.3) – 3.6	V
Junction temperature	T _j	120	°C
Storage temperature range	T _{STG}	(–55) – (+150)	°C

¹ Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only; functional operation (see [Table 4](#)) at the maximums is not guaranteed. Stress beyond those listed may affect device reliability or cause permanent damage.

Operating Conditions

- ² **Caution:** VDD/VCCSYN must not exceed VDDH by more than 0.4 V during normal operation. It is recommended that VDD/VCCSYN should be raised before or simultaneous with VDDH during power-on reset. VDD/VCCSYN may exceed VDDH by more than 0.4 V during power-on reset for no more than 100 ms.
- ³ **Caution:** VDDH can exceed VDD/VCCSYN by 3.3 V during power on reset by no more than 100 mSec. VDDH should not exceed VDD/VCCSYN by more than 2.5 V during normal operation.
- ⁴ **Caution:** VIN must not exceed VDDH by more than 2.5 V at any time, including during power-on reset.

This table lists recommended operational voltage conditions.

Table 4. Recommended Operating Conditions¹

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Core supply voltage	VDD	1.45 – 1.60	V
PLL supply voltage	VCCSYN	1.45 – 1.60	V
I/O supply voltage	VDDH	3.135 – 3.465	V
Input voltage	VIN	GND (–0.3) – 3.465	V
Junction temperature (maximum)	T_j	105 ²	°C
Ambient temperature	T_A	0–70 ²	°C

¹ **Caution:** These are the recommended and tested operating conditions. Proper operation outside of these conditions is not guaranteed.

² Note that for extended temperature parts the range is $(-40)_{T_A} - 105_{T_j}$.

This SoC contains circuitry protecting against damage due to high static voltage or electrical fields; however, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltages higher than maximum-rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. Reliability of operation is enhanced if unused inputs are tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (either GND or V_{CC}).

This figure shows the undershoot and overshoot voltage of the 60x and local bus memory interface of the SoC. Note that in PCI mode the I/O interface is different.

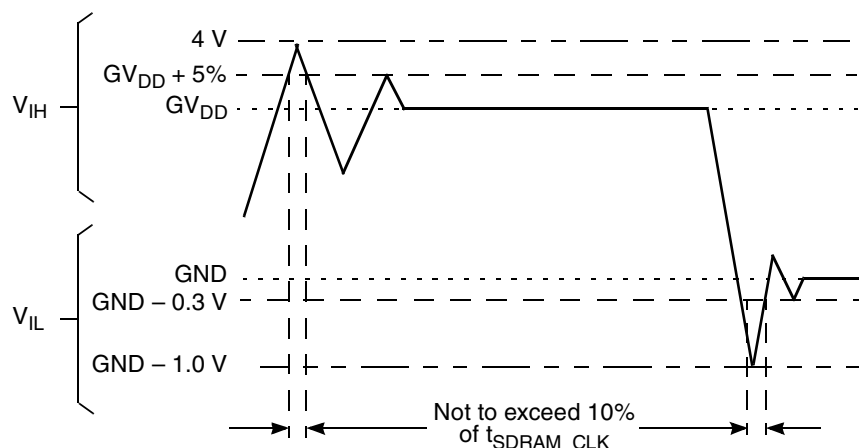


Figure 2. Overshoot/Undershoot Voltage

3 DC Electrical Characteristics

This table shows DC electrical characteristics.

Table 5. DC Electrical Characteristics¹

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input high voltage—all inputs except TCK, TRST and PORESET ²	V_{IH}	2.0	3.465	V
Input low voltage	V_{IL}	GND	0.8	V
CLKIN input high voltage	V_{IHC}	2.4	3.465	V
CLKIN input low voltage	V_{ILC}	GND	0.4	V
Input leakage current, $V_{IN} = VDDH^3$	I_{IN}	—	10	μA
Hi-Z (off state) leakage current, $V_{IN} = VDDH^3$	I_{OZ}	—	10	μA
Signal low input current, $V_{IL} = 0.8 V^4$	I_L	—	1	μA
Signal high input current, $V_{IH} = 2.0 V$	I_H	—	1	μA
Output high voltage, $I_{OH} = -2 mA$ except UTOPIA mode, and open drain pins In UTOPIA mode ⁵ (UTOPIA pins only): $I_{OH} = -8.0mA$ PA[0-31] PB[4-31] PC[0-31] PD[4-31]	V_{OH}	2.4	—	V
In UTOPIA mode ⁵ (UTOPIA pins only): $I_{OL} = 8.0mA$ PA[0-31] PB[4-31] PC[0-31] PD[4-31]	V_{OL}	—	0.5	V

Table 5. DC Electrical Characteristics¹ (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
$I_{OL} = 6.0\text{mA}$ $\overline{\text{BR}}$ $\overline{\text{BG}}$ $\overline{\text{ABB/IRQ2}}$ $\overline{\text{TS}}$ $\text{A}[0-31]$ $\text{TT}[0-4]$ $\overline{\text{TBST}}$ $\text{TSIZE}[0-3]$ $\overline{\text{AACK}}$ $\overline{\text{ARTRY}}$ $\overline{\text{DBG}}$ $\overline{\text{DBB/IRQ3}}$ $\text{D}[0-63]$ $\overline{\text{DP}(0)/\text{RSRV}/\text{EXT_BR2}}$ $\overline{\text{DP}(1)/\text{IRQ1}/\text{EXT_BG2}}$ $\overline{\text{DP}(2)/\text{TLBISYNC}/\text{IRQ2}/\text{EXT_DBG2}}$ $\overline{\text{DP}(3)/\text{IRQ3}/\text{EXT_BR3}/\text{CKSTP_OUT}}$ $\overline{\text{DP}(4)/\text{IRQ4}/\text{EXT_BG3}/\text{CORE_SREST}}$ $\overline{\text{DP}(5)/\text{TBEN}/\text{EXT_DBG3}/\text{IRQ5}/\text{CINT}}$ $\overline{\text{DP}(6)/\text{CSE}(0)/\text{IRQ6}}$ $\overline{\text{DP}(7)/\text{CSE}(1)/\text{IRQ7}}$ $\overline{\text{PSDVAL}}$ $\overline{\text{TA}}$ $\overline{\text{TEA}}$ $\overline{\text{GBL}/\text{IRQ1}}$ $\overline{\text{CI}/\text{BADDR29}/\text{IRQ2}}$ $\overline{\text{WT}/\text{BADDR30}/\text{IRQ3}}$ $\overline{\text{L2_HIT}/\text{IRQ4}}$ $\overline{\text{CPU_BG}/\text{BADDR31}/\text{IRQ5}/\text{CINT}}$ $\overline{\text{CPU_DBG}}$ $\overline{\text{CPU_BR}}$ $\overline{\text{IRQ0}/\text{NMI_OUT}}$ $\overline{\text{IRQ7}/\text{PCI_RSTINT_OUT}/\text{APE}}$ $\overline{\text{PORESET}}$ $\overline{\text{HRESET}}$ $\overline{\text{SRESET}}$ $\overline{\text{RSTCONF}}$	V_{OL}	—	0.4	V

Table 5. DC Electrical Characteristics¹ (continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
$I_{OL} = 5.3\text{mA}$ $\overline{CS}[0-9]$ $\overline{CS}(10)/\overline{BCTL1}$ $\overline{CS}(11)/\overline{AP}(0)$ $\overline{BADDR}[27-28]$ \overline{ALE} $\overline{BCTL0}$ $\overline{PWE}[0-7]/\overline{PSDDQM}[0-7]/\overline{PBS}[0-7]$ $\overline{PSDA10}/\overline{PGPL0}$ $\overline{PSDWE}/\overline{PGPL1}$ $\overline{POE}/\overline{PSDRAS}/\overline{PGPL2}$ $\overline{PSDCAS}/\overline{PGPL3}$ $\overline{PGTA}/\overline{PUPMWAIT}/\overline{PGPL4}/\overline{PPBS}$ $\overline{PSDAMUX}/\overline{PGPL5}$ $\overline{LWE}[0-3]/\overline{LSDDQM}[0-3]/\overline{LBS}[0-3]/\overline{PCI_CFG}[0-3]$ $\overline{LSDA10}/\overline{LGPL0}/\overline{PCI_MODCKH0}$ $\overline{LSDWE}/\overline{LGPL1}/\overline{PCI_MODCKH1}$ $\overline{LOE}/\overline{LSDRAS}/\overline{LGPL2}/\overline{PCI_MODCKH2}$ $\overline{LSDCAS}/\overline{LGPL3}/\overline{PCI_MODCKH3}$ $\overline{LGTA}/\overline{LUPMWAIT}/\overline{LGPL4}/\overline{LPBS}$ $\overline{LSDAMUX}/\overline{LGPL5}/\overline{PCI_MODCK}$ \overline{LWR} $\overline{MODCK}[1-3]/\overline{AP}[1-3]/\overline{TC}[0-2]/\overline{BNKSEL}[0-2]$ $I_{OL} = 3.2\text{mA}$ $\overline{L_A14}/\overline{PAR}$ $\overline{L_A15}/\overline{FRAME}/\overline{SMI}$ $\overline{L_A16}/\overline{TRDY}$ $\overline{L_A17}/\overline{IRDY}/\overline{CKSTP_OUT}$ $\overline{L_A18}/\overline{STOP}$ $\overline{L_A19}/\overline{DEVSEL}$ $\overline{L_A20}/\overline{IDSEL}$ $\overline{L_A21}/\overline{PERR}$ $\overline{L_A22}/\overline{SERR}$ $\overline{L_A23}/\overline{REQ0}$ $\overline{L_A24}/\overline{REQ1}/\overline{HSEJSW}$ $\overline{L_A25}/\overline{GNT0}$ $\overline{L_A26}/\overline{GNT1}/\overline{HSLED}$ $\overline{L_A27}/\overline{GNT2}/\overline{HSENUM}$ $\overline{L_A28}/\overline{RST}/\overline{CORE_SRESET}$ $\overline{L_A29}/\overline{INTAL_A30}/\overline{REQ2}$ $\overline{L_A31}$ $\overline{LCL_D}[0-31]/\overline{AD}[0-31]$ $\overline{LCL_DP}[03]/\overline{C}/\overline{BE}[0-3]$ $\overline{PA}[0-31]$ $\overline{PB}[4-31]$ $\overline{PC}[0-31]$ $\overline{PD}[4-31]$ \overline{TDO} \overline{QREQ}	V_{OL}	—	0.4	V

¹ The default configuration of the CPM pins ($\overline{PA}[0-31]$, $\overline{PB}[4-31]$, $\overline{PC}[0-31]$, $\overline{PD}[4-31]$) is input. To prevent excessive DC current, either pull unused pins to GND or VDDH or configure them as outputs.

² TCK, TRST and PORESET have min $V_{IH} = 2.5\text{V}$.

³ The leakage current is measured for nominal VDDH, VCCSYN, and VDD.

Thermal Characteristics

⁴ V_{IL} for IIC interface does not match IIC standard, but does meet IIC standard for V_{OL} and should not cause any compatibility issue.

⁵ MPC8280, MPC8275VR, MPC8275ZQ only.

4 Thermal Characteristics

This table describes thermal characteristics for both the packages. See [Table 2](#) for information on a given SoC's package. Discussions of each characteristic are provided in [Section 4.1, "Estimation with Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance,"](#) and [Section 4.5, "Experimental Determination."](#) For these discussions, $P_D = (V_{DD} \times I_{DD}) + P_{I/O}$, where $P_{I/O}$ is the power dissipation of the I/O drivers.

Table 6. Thermal Characteristics

Characteristic	Symbol	Value		Unit	Air Flow
		480 TBGA	516 PBGA		
Junction to ambient—single-layer board ¹	$R_{\theta JA}$	16	27	°C/W	Natural convection
		11	21		1 m/s
Junction to ambient—four-layer board	$R_{\theta JA}$	12	19	°C/W	Natural convection
		9	16		1 m/s
Junction to board ²	$R_{\theta JB}$	6	11	°C/W	—
Junction to case ³	$R_{\theta JC}$	2	8	°C/W	—
Junction-to-package top ⁴	Ψ_{JT}	2	2	°C/W	—

¹ Assumes no thermal vias

² Thermal resistance between the die and the printed circuit board per JEDEC JESD51-8. Board temperature is measured on the top surface of the board near the package.

³ Thermal resistance between the die and the case top surface as measured by the cold plate method (MIL SPEC-883 Method 1012.1).

⁴ Thermal characterization parameter indicating the temperature difference between package top and the junction temperature per JEDEC JESD51-2. When Greek letters are not available, the thermal characterization parameter is written as Psi-JT.

4.1 Estimation with Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

An estimation of the chip junction temperature, T_J , in °C can be obtained from the following equation:

$$T_J = T_A + (R_{\theta JA} \times P_D)$$

where:

T_A = ambient temperature (°C)

$R_{\theta JA}$ = package junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (°C/W)

P_D = power dissipation in package

The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is an industry standard value that provides a quick and easy estimation of thermal performance. However, the answer is only an estimate; test cases have demonstrated that errors of a factor of two (in the quantity $T_J - T_A$) are possible.

4.2 Estimation with Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance

Historically, the thermal resistance has frequently been expressed as the sum of a junction-to-case thermal resistance and a case-to-ambient thermal resistance:

$$R_{\theta JA} = R_{\theta JC} + R_{\theta CA}$$

where:

$R_{\theta JA}$ = junction-to-ambient thermal resistance ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)

$R_{\theta JC}$ = junction-to-case thermal resistance ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)

$R_{\theta CA}$ = case-to-ambient thermal resistance ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)

$R_{\theta JC}$ is device related and cannot be influenced by the user. The user adjusts the thermal environment to affect the case-to-ambient thermal resistance, $R_{\theta CA}$. For instance, the user can change the air flow around the device, add a heat sink, change the mounting arrangement on the printed circuit board, or change the thermal dissipation on the printed circuit board surrounding the device. This thermal model is most useful for ceramic packages with heat sinks where some 90% of the heat flows through the case and the heat sink to the ambient environment. For most packages, a better model is required.

4.3 Estimation with Junction-to-Board Thermal Resistance

A simple package thermal model which has demonstrated reasonable accuracy (about 20%) is a two-resistor model consisting of a junction-to-board and a junction-to-case thermal resistance. The junction-to-case thermal resistance covers the situation where a heat sink is used or where a substantial amount of heat is dissipated from the top of the package. The junction-to-board thermal resistance describes the thermal performance when most of the heat is conducted to the printed circuit board. It has been observed that the thermal performance of most plastic packages, especially PBGA packages, is strongly dependent on the board temperature.

If the board temperature is known, an estimate of the junction temperature in the environment can be made using the following equation:

$$T_J = T_B + (R_{\theta JB} \times P_D)$$

where:

$R_{\theta JB}$ = junction-to-board thermal resistance ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)

T_B = board temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

P_D = power dissipation in package

If the board temperature is known and the heat loss from the package case to the air can be ignored, acceptable predictions of junction temperature can be made. For this method to work, the board and board mounting must be similar to the test board used to determine the junction-to-board thermal resistance, namely a 2s2p (board with a power and a ground plane) and by attaching the thermal balls to the ground plane.

4.4 Estimation Using Simulation

When the board temperature is not known, a thermal simulation of the application is needed. The simple two-resistor model can be used with the thermal simulation of the application, or a more accurate and complex model of the package can be used in the thermal simulation.

4.5 Experimental Determination

To determine the junction temperature of the device in the application after prototypes are available, the thermal characterization parameter (Ψ_{JT}) can be used to determine the junction temperature with a measurement of the temperature at the top center of the package case using the following equation:

$$T_J = T_T + (\Psi_{JT} \times P_D)$$

where:

Ψ_{JT} = thermal characterization parameter

T_T = thermocouple temperature on top of package

P_D = power dissipation in package

The thermal characterization parameter is measured per JEDEC JESD51-2 specification using a 40-gauge type T thermocouple epoxied to the top center of the package case. The thermocouple should be positioned so that the thermocouple junction rests on the package. A small amount of epoxy is placed over the thermocouple junction and over 1 mm of wire extending from the junction. The thermocouple wire is placed flat against the case to avoid measurement errors caused by cooling effects of the thermocouple wire.

4.6 Layout Practices

Each VDD and VDDH pin should be provided with a low-impedance path to the board's power supplies. Each ground pin should likewise be provided with a low-impedance path to ground. The power supply pins drive distinct groups of logic on chip. The VDD and VDDH power supplies should be bypassed to ground using bypass capacitors located as close as possible to the four sides of the package. For filtering high frequency noise, a capacitor of 0.1uF on each VDD and VDDH pin is recommended. Further, for medium frequency noise, a total of 2 capacitors of 47uF for VDD and 2 capacitors of 47uF for VDDH are also recommended. The capacitor leads and associated printed circuit traces connecting to chip VDD, VDDH and ground should be kept to less than half an inch per capacitor lead. Boards should employ separate inner layers for power and GND planes.

All output pins on the SoC have fast rise and fall times. Printed circuit (PC) trace interconnection length should be minimized to minimize overdamped conditions and reflections caused by these fast output switching times. This recommendation particularly applies to the address and data buses. Maximum PC trace lengths of six inches are recommended. Capacitance calculations should consider all device loads as well as parasitic capacitances due to the PC traces. Attention to proper PCB layout and bypassing becomes especially critical in systems with higher capacitive loads because these loads create higher transient currents in the VDD and GND circuits. Pull up all unused inputs or signals that will be inputs during reset. Special care should be taken to minimize the noise levels on the PLL supply pins.

5 Power Dissipation

This table provides preliminary, estimated power dissipation for various configurations. Note that suitable thermal management is required to ensure the junction temperature does not exceed the maximum specified value. Also note that the I/O power should be included when determining whether to use a heat sink. For a complete list of possible clock configurations, see [Section 7, “Clock Configuration Modes.”](#)

Table 7. Estimated Power Dissipation for Various Configurations¹

Bus (MHz)	CPM Multiplication Factor	CPM (MHz)	CPU Multiplication Factor	CPU (MHz)	$P_{INT}(W)^{2,3}$	
					VddI 1.5 Volts	
					Nominal	Maximum
66.67	2.5	166	3.5	233	0.95	1.0
66.67	2.5	166	4	266	1.0	1.05
66.67	3	200	4	266	1.05	1.1
66.67	3.5	233	4.5	300	1.05	1.15
83.33	3	250	4	333	1.25	1.35
83.33	3	250	4.5	375	1.3	1.4
83.33	3.5	292	5	417	1.45	1.55
100	3	300	4	400	1.5	1.6
100	3	300	4.5	450	1.55	1.65

¹ Test temperature = 105° C

² $P_{INT} = I_{DD} \times V_{DD}$ Watts

³ Values do not include I/O. Add the following estimates for active I/O based on the following bus speeds:

66.7 MHz = 0.45 W (nominal), 0.5 W (maximum)

83.3 MHz = 0.5W (nominal), 0.6 W (maximum)

100 MHz = 0.6 W (nominal), 0.7 W (maximum)

6 AC Electrical Characteristics

The following sections include illustrations and tables of clock diagrams, signals, and CPM outputs and inputs for 66.67/83.33/100 MHz devices. Note that AC timings are based on a 50-pf load for MAX Delay and 10-pf load for MIN delay. Typical output buffer impedances are shown in this table.

Table 8. Output Buffer Impedances¹

Output Buffers	Typical Impedance (Ω)
60x bus	45 or 27 ²
Local bus	45
Memory controller	45 or 27 ²
Parallel I/O	45
PCI	27

¹ These are typical values at 65° C. Impedance may vary by $\pm 25\%$ with process and temperature.

² On silicon revision 0.0 (mask #: 0K49M), selectable impedance is not available. Impedance is set at 45 Ω .
On all other revisions, impedance value is selected through the SIUMCR[20,21]. See the SoC reference manual.

6.1 CPM AC Characteristics

This table lists CPM output characteristics.

Table 9. AC Characteristics for CPM Outputs¹

Spec Number		Characteristic	Value (ns)					
Max	Min		Maximum Delay			Minimum Delay		
			66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz	66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz
sp36a	sp37a	FCC outputs—internal clock (NMSI)	6	5.5	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
sp36b	sp37b	FCC outputs—external clock (NMSI)	8	8	8	2	2	2
sp38a	sp39a	SCC/SMC/SPI/I2C outputs—internal clock (NMSI)	10	10	10	0	0	0
sp38b	sp39b	SCC/SMC/SPI/I2C outputs—external clock (NMSI)	8	8	8	2	2	2
sp40	sp41	TDM outputs/SI	11	11	11	2.5	2.5	2.5
sp42	sp43	TIMER/IDMA outputs	11	11	11	0.5	0.5	0.5
sp42a	sp43a	PIO outputs	11	11	11	0.5	0.5	0.5

¹ Output specifications are measured from the 50% level of the rising edge of CLKIN to the 50% level of the signal. Timings are measured at the pin.

This table lists CPM input characteristics.

NOTE: Rise/Fall Time on CPM Input Pins

It is recommended that the rise/fall time on CPM input pins should not exceed 5 ns. This should be enforced especially on clock signals. Rise time refers to signal transitions from 10% to 90% of VCC; fall time refers to transitions from 90% to 10% of VCC.

Table 10. AC Characteristics for CPM Inputs¹

Spec Number		Characteristic	Value (ns)					
Setup	Hold		Setup			Hold		
			66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz	66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz
sp16a	sp17a	FCC inputs—internal clock (NMSI)	6	6	6	0	0	0
sp16b	sp17b	FCC inputs—external clock (NMSI)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	2	2
sp18a	sp19a	SCC/SMC/SPI/I2C inputs—internal clock (NMSI)	6	6	6	0	0	0
sp18b	sp19b	SCC/SMC/SPI/I2C inputs—external clock (NMSI)	4	4	4	2	2	2
sp20	sp21	TDM inputs/SI	5	5	5	2.5	2.5	2.5
sp22	sp23	PIO/TIMER/IDMA inputs	8	8	8	0.5	0.5	0.5

¹ Input specifications are measured from the 50% level of the signal to the 50% level of the rising edge of CLKIN. Timings are measured at the pin.

NOTE

Although the specifications generally reference the rising edge of the clock, the following AC timing diagrams also apply when the falling edge is the active edge.

This figure shows the FCC internal clock.

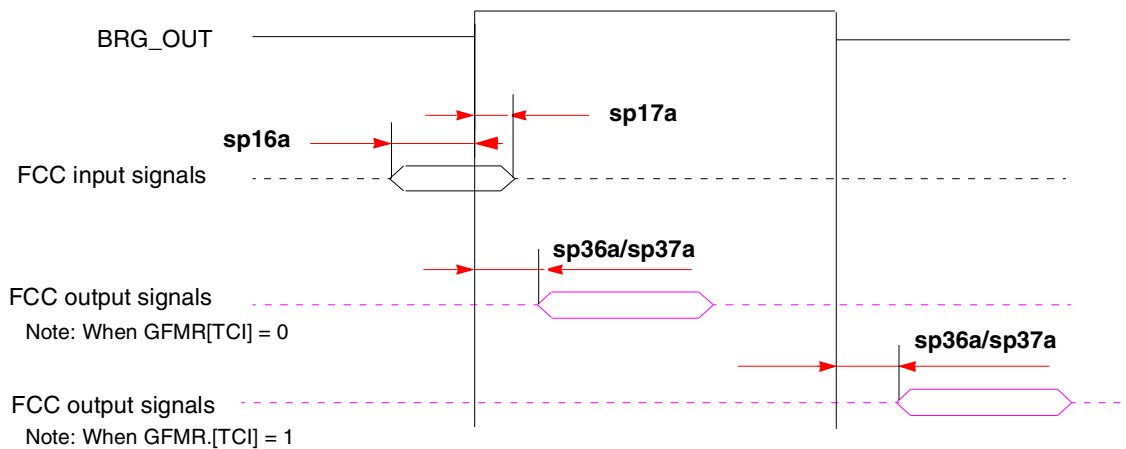


Figure 3. FCC Internal Clock Diagram

This figure shows the FCC external clock.

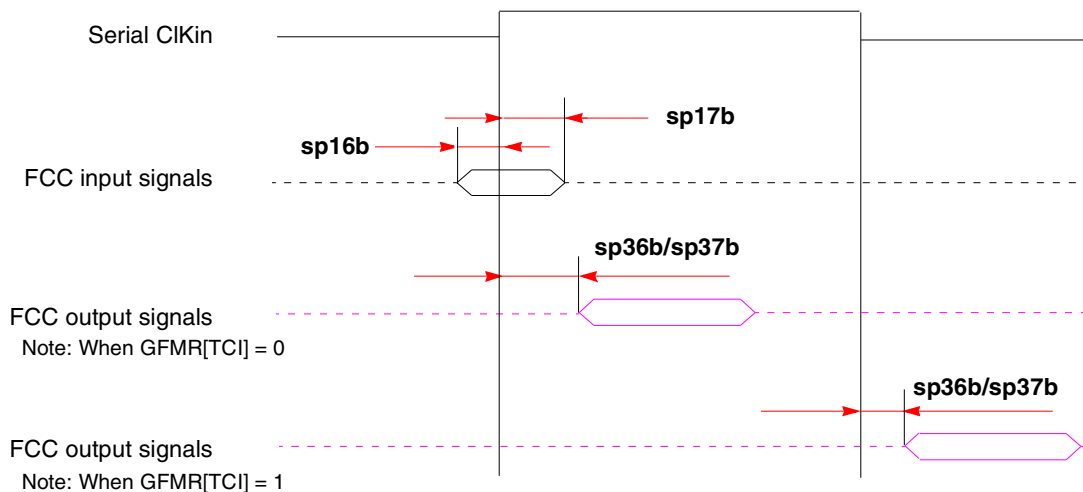
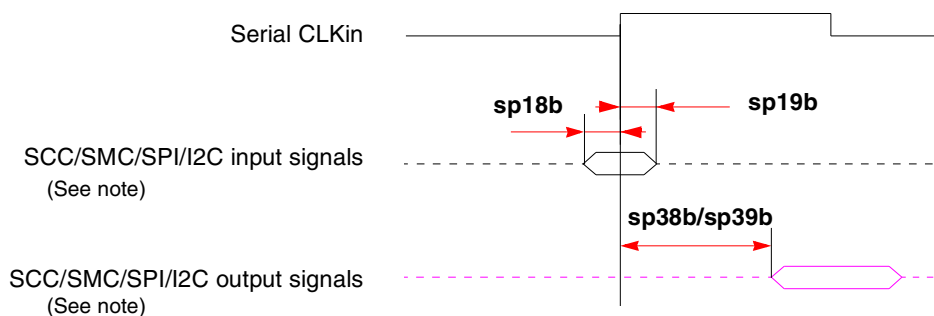


Figure 4. FCC External Clock Diagram

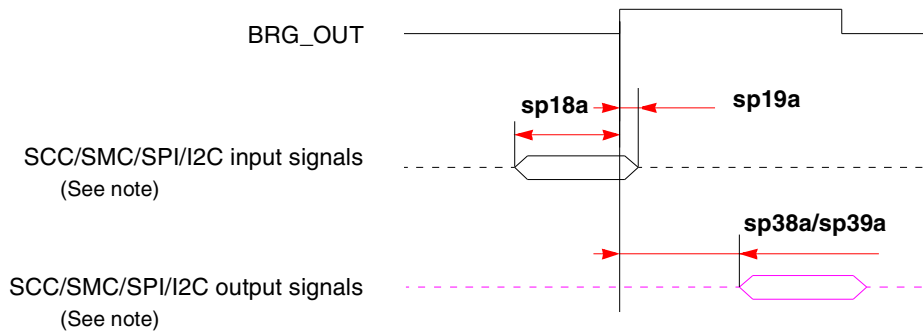
This figure shows the SCC/SMC/SPI/I²C external clock.



- Note: There are four possible timing conditions for SCC and SPI:
1. Input sampled on the rising edge and output driven on the rising edge (shown).
 2. Input sampled on the rising edge and output driven on the falling edge.
 3. Input sampled on the falling edge and output driven on the falling edge.
 4. Input sampled on the falling edge and output driven on the rising edge.

Figure 5. SCC/SMC/SPI/I²C External Clock Diagram

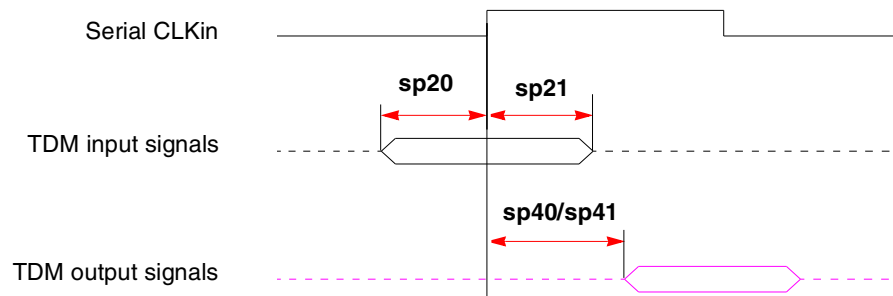
This figure shows the SCC/SMC/SPI/I²C internal clock.



- Note:** There are four possible timing conditions for SCC and SPI:
1. Input sampled on the rising edge and output driven on the rising edge (shown).
 2. Input sampled on the rising edge and output driven on the falling edge.
 3. Input sampled on the falling edge and output driven on the falling edge.
 4. Input sampled on the falling edge and output driven on the rising edge.

Figure 6. SCC/SMC/SPI/I²C Internal Clock Diagram

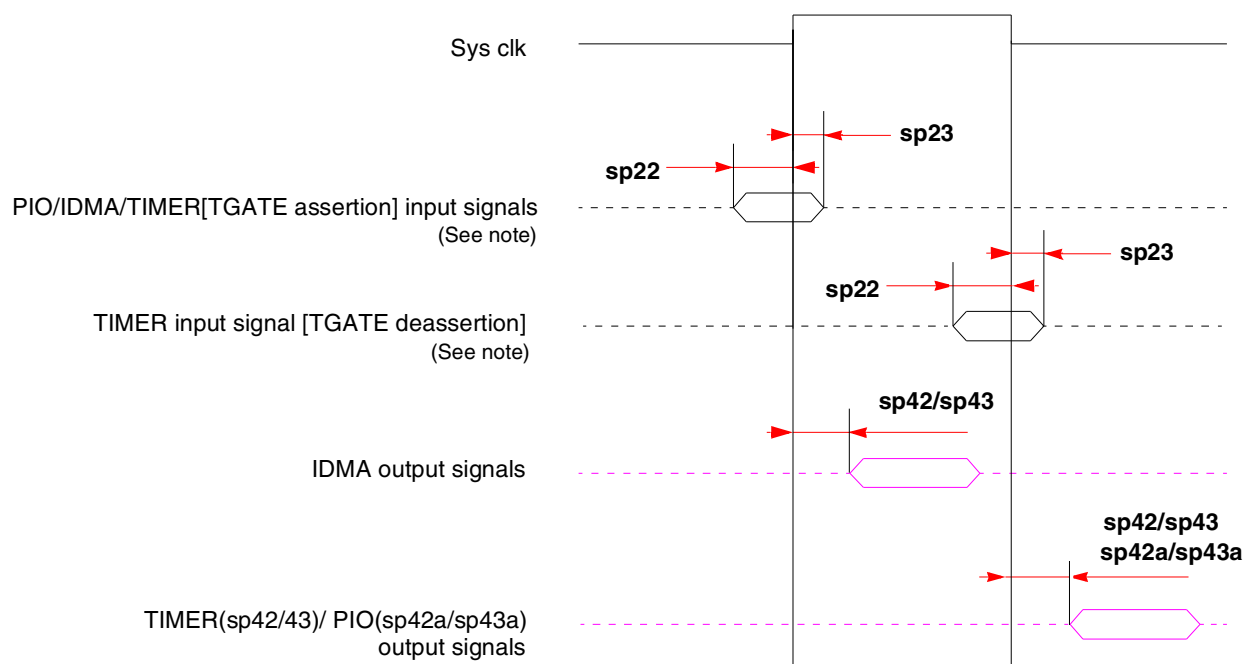
This figure shows TDM input and output signals.



- Note:** There are four possible TDM timing conditions:
1. Input sampled on the rising edge and output driven on the rising edge (shown).
 2. Input sampled on the rising edge and output driven on the falling edge.
 3. Input sampled on the falling edge and output driven on the falling edge.
 4. Input sampled on the falling edge and output driven on the rising edge.

Figure 7. TDM Signal Diagram

This figure shows PIO and timer signals.



Note: TGATE is asserted on the rising edge of the clock; it is deasserted on the falling edge.

Figure 8. PIO and Timer Signal Diagram

6.2 SIU AC Characteristics

This table lists SIU input characteristics.

NOTE: CLKIN Jitter and Duty Cycle

The CLKIN input to the SoC should not exceed ± 150 psec of jitter (peak-to-peak). This represents total input jitter—the combination of short term (cycle-to-cycle) and long term (cumulative). The duty cycle of CLKIN should not exceed the ratio of 40:60. The rise/fall time of CLKIN should adhere to the typical SDRAM device AC clock requirement of 1 V/ns to meet SDRAM AC specs.

NOTE: Spread Spectrum Clocking

Spread spectrum clocking is allowed with 1% input frequency down-spread at maximum 60 KHz modulation rate regardless of input frequency.

NOTE: PCI AC Timing

The SoC meets the timing requirements of *PCI Specification Revision 2.2*. See [Section 7, “Clock Configuration Modes,”](#) and “Note: Tval (Output Hold)” to determine if a specific clock configuration is compliant.

NOTE: Conditions

The following conditions must be met in order to operate the MPC8272 family devices with 133 MHz bus: single PowerQUICC II Bus mode must be used (no external master, BCR[EBM] = 0); data bus must be in Pipeline mode (BRx[DR] = 1); internal arbiter and memory controller must be used. For expected load of above 40 pF, it is recommended that data and address buses be configured to low (25 Ω) impedance (SIUMCR[HLBE0] = 1, SIUMCR[HLBE1] = 1).

Table 11. AC Characteristics for SIU Inputs¹

Spec Number		Characteristic	Value (ns)							
Setup	Hold		Setup				Hold			
			66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz	133 MHz	66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz	133 MHz
sp11	sp10	$\overline{\text{AACK}}/\overline{\text{TA}}/\overline{\text{TS}}/\overline{\text{DBG}}/\overline{\text{BG}}/\overline{\text{BR}}/\overline{\text{ARTRY}}/\overline{\text{TEA}}$	6	5	3.5	N/A	0.5	0.5	0.5	N/A
sp12	sp10	Data bus in normal mode	5	4	3.5	N/A	0.5	0.5	0.5	N/A
sp13	sp10	Data bus in pipeline mode (without ECC and PARITY)	N/A	4	2.5	1.5	N/A	0.5	0.5	0.5
sp15	sp10	All other pins	5	4	3.5	N/A	0.5	0.5	0.5	N/A

¹ Input specifications are measured from the 50% level of the signal to the 50% level of the rising edge of CLKIN. Timings are measured at the pin.

This table lists SIU output characteristics.

Table 12. AC Characteristics for SIU Outputs¹

Spec Number		Characteristic	Value (ns)							
Max	Min		Maximum Delay				Minimum Delay			
			66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz	133 MHz	66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz	133 MHz
sp31	sp30	$\overline{\text{PSDVAL}}/\overline{\text{TEA}}/\overline{\text{TA}}$	7	6	5.5	N/A	1	1	1	N/A
sp32	sp30	ADD/ADD_atr./BADDR/CI/GBL/WT	8	6.5	5.5	4.5 ²	1	1	1	1 ²
sp33	sp30	Data bus ³	6.5	6.5	5.5	4.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1
sp34	sp30	Memory controller signals/ALE	6	5.5	5.5	4.5	1	1	1	1
sp35	sp30	All other signals	6	5.5	5.5	N/A	1	1	1	N/A

¹ Output specifications are measured from the 50% level of the rising edge of CLKIN to the 50% level of the signal. Timings are measured at the pin.

² Value is for ADD only; other sp32/sp30 signals are not applicable.

³ To achieve 1 ns of hold time at 66.67/83.33/100 MHz, a minimum loading of 20 pF is required.

NOTE

Activating data pipelining (setting BRx[DR] in the memory controller) improves the AC timing.

This table lists SIU input characteristics.

Table 13. AC Characteristics for SIU Inputs¹

Spec Number		Characteristic	Value (ns)					
Setup	Hold		Setup			Hold		
			66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz	66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz
sp11	sp10	AACK/ $\overline{\text{TA}}$ / $\overline{\text{TS}}$ / $\overline{\text{DBG}}$ / $\overline{\text{BG}}$ / $\overline{\text{BR}}$ / $\overline{\text{ARTRY}}$ / $\overline{\text{TEA}}$	6	5	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
sp12	sp10	Data bus in normal mode	5	4	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
sp13	sp10	Data bus in ECC and PARITY modes	7	5	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
sp13a	sp10	Pipeline mode—Data bus (with or without ECC/PARITY)	5	4	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
sp14	sp10	DP pins	7	5	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
sp14a	sp10	Pipeline mode—DP pins	—	4	2.5	—	0.5	0.5
sp15	sp10	All other pins	5	4	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

¹ Input specifications are measured from the 50% level of the signal to the 50% level of the rising edge of CLKIN. Timings are measured at the pin.

This table lists SIU output characteristics.

Table 14. AC Characteristics for SIU Outputs¹

Spec Number		Characteristic	Value (ns)					
Max	Min		Maximum Delay			Minimum Delay		
			66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz	66 MHz	83 MHz	100 MHz
sp31	sp30	PSDVAL/ $\overline{\text{TEA}}$ / $\overline{\text{TA}}$	7	6	5.5	1	1	1
sp32	sp30	ADD/ADD_atr./BADDR/CI/GBL/WT	8	6.5	5.5	1	1	1
sp33a	sp30	Data bus ²	6.5	6.5	5.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
sp33b	sp30	DP	6	5.5	5.5	1	1	1
sp34	sp30	Memory controller signals/ALE	6	5.5	5.5	1	1	1
sp35	sp30	All other signals	6	5.5	5.5	1	1	1
sp35a	sp30	AP	7	7	7	1	1	1

¹ Output specifications are measured from the 50% level of the rising edge of CLKIN to the 50% level of the signal. Timings are measured at the pin.

² To achieve 1 ns of hold time at 66, 83, or 100 MHz, a minimum loading of 20 pF is required.

This figure shows the interaction of several bus signals.

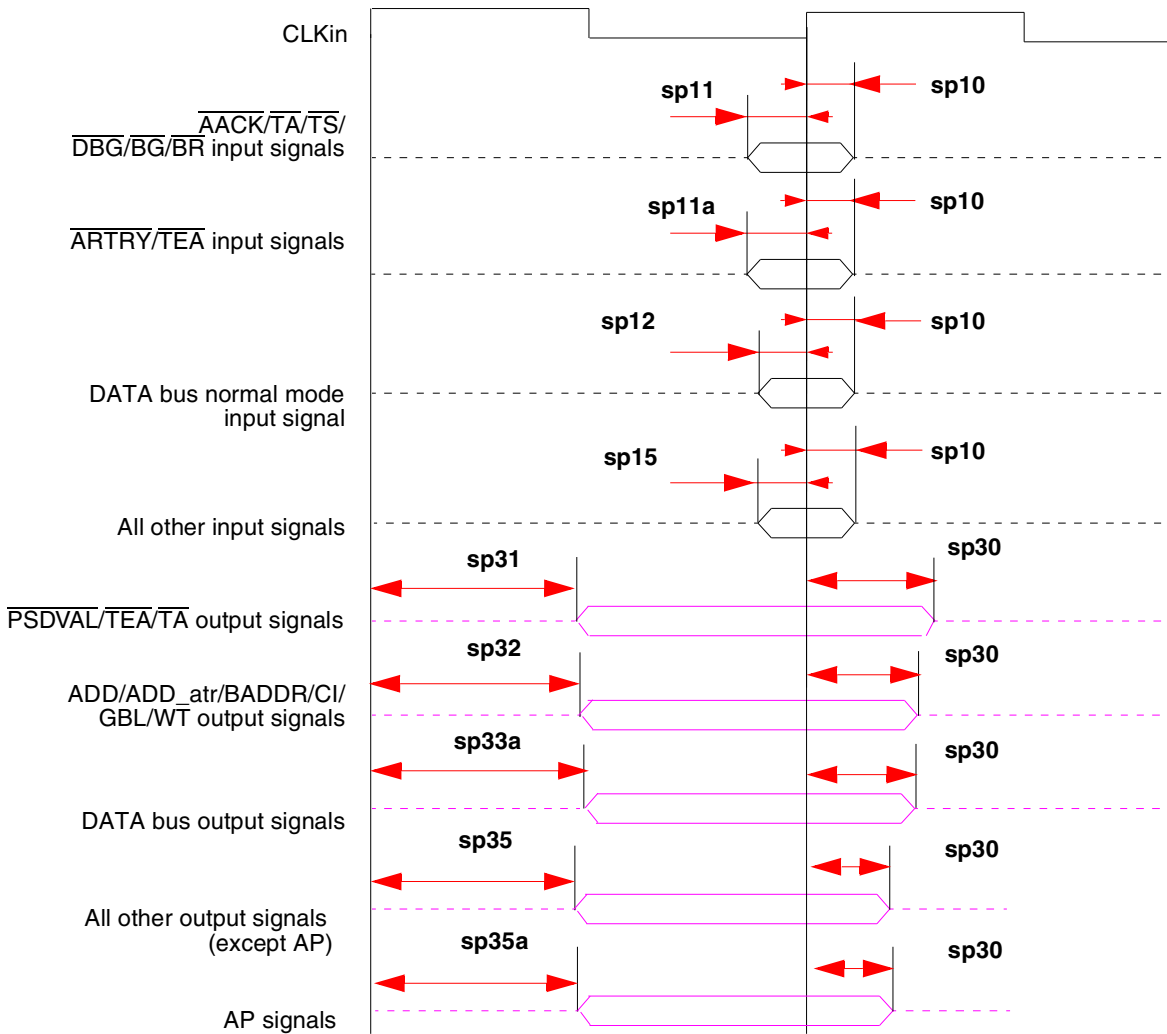


Figure 9. Bus Signals

This figure shows signal behavior for all parity modes (including ECC, RMW parity, and standard parity).

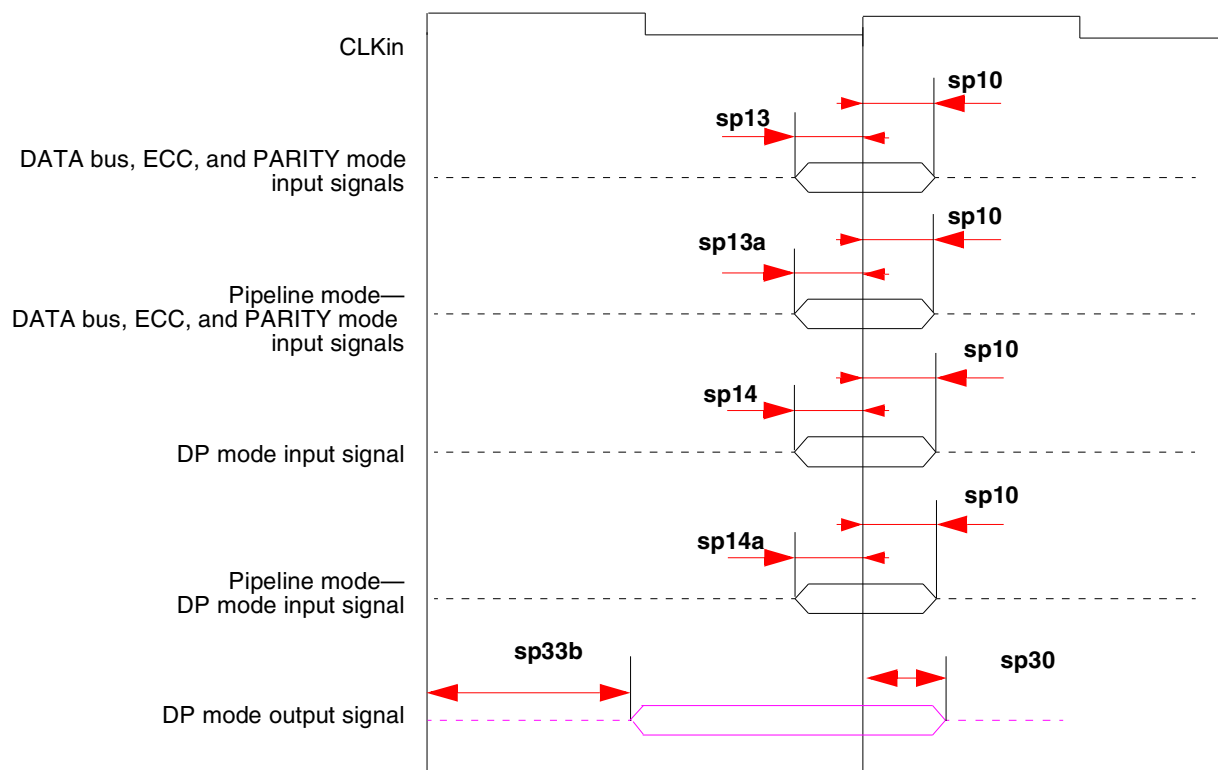


Figure 10. Parity Mode Diagram

This figure shows signal behavior in MEMC mode.

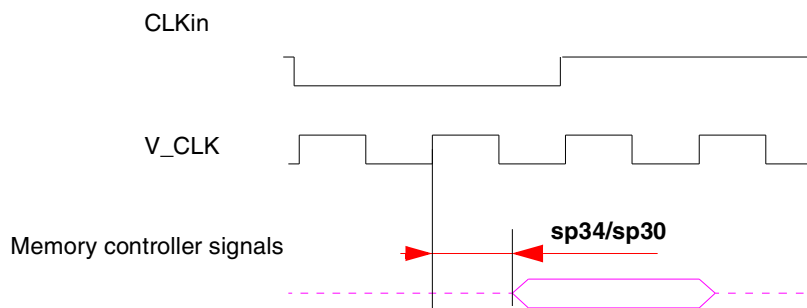


Figure 11. MEMC Mode Diagram

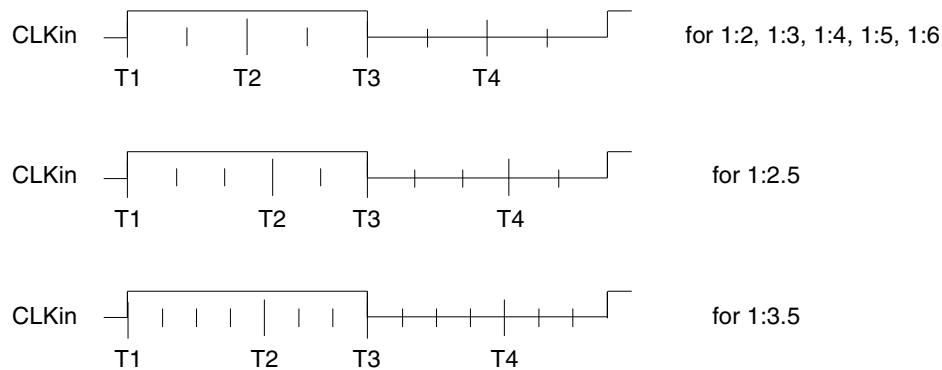
NOTE

Generally, all SoC bus and system output signals are driven from the rising edge of the input clock (CLKIn). Memory controller signals, however, trigger on four points within a CLKIn cycle. Each cycle is divided by four internal ticks: T1, T2, T3, and T4. T1 always occurs at the rising edge, and T3 at the falling edge, of CLKIn. However, the spacing of T2 and T4 depends on the PLL clock ratio selected, as shown in [Table 15](#).

Table 15. Tick Spacing for Memory Controller Signals

PLL Clock Ratio	Tick Spacing (T1 Occurs at the Rising Edge of CLKin)		
	T2	T3	T4
1:2, 1:3, 1:4, 1:5, 1:6	1/4 CLKin	1/2 CLKin	3/4 CLKin
1:2.5	3/10 CLKin	1/2 CLKin	8/10 CLKin
1:3.5	4/14 CLKin	1/2 CLKin	11/14 CLKin

This table is a representation of the information in [Table 15](#).


Figure 12. Internal Tick Spacing for Memory Controller Signals
NOTE

The UPM machine outputs change on the internal tick determined by the memory controller programming; the AC specifications are relative to the internal tick. Note that SDRAM and GPCM machine outputs change on CLKin's rising edge.

6.3 JTAG Timings

This table lists the JTAG timings.

Table 16. JTAG Timings¹

Parameter	Symbol ²	Min	Max	Unit	Notes	
JTAG external clock frequency of operation	f_{JTG}	0	33.3	MHz	—	
JTAG external clock cycle time	t_{JTG}	30	—	ns	—	
JTAG external clock pulse width measured at 1.4V	t_{JTKHKL}	15	—	ns	—	
JTAG external clock rise and fall times	t_{JTGR} and t_{JTGF}	0	5	ns	⁶	
TRST assert time	t_{TRST}	25	—	ns	^{3, 6}	
Input setup times	Boundary-scan data	t_{JTDVKH}	4	—	ns	^{4, 7}
	TMS, TDI	t_{JTIVKH}	4	—	ns	^{4, 7}