




Documentation Updates and Changes
GT-64240A System Controller for MIPS Processors
Datasheet Rev. A, Dated August 29, 2001

DCU-GT-64240A

Introduction

This document provides changes to the *GT-64240A System Controller for MIPS Processors*, datasheet, Rev. A, dated August 29, 2001.

These changes will be incorporated in a future revision of the datasheet.

 **Note**
 The GT-64240A now supports the Sandcraft SR71000 CPU. The datasheet changes required by the inclusion of this new CPU are detailed at the end of this document.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Change Number and Reference to Datasheet Section	
Rev. A	October 17, 2001	Change #1	Throughout datasheet Six Pipeline Transaction Depth
		Change #2	TcWord[1:0] Pull Down Required Multi-GT Mode Section 2. Pin Information Table 3: CPU Interface Pin Assignments (page 25)
		Change #3	SysAD [61:55] Section 2. Pin Information Table 3: CPU Interface Pin Assignments (page 25)
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		Change #5	Correct IntDecode Field Definition Section 4.15.1 CPU Address Decode Registers Table 73. Internal Space Decode Register (page 84)
		Change #6	Correct SDClkOut/SDClkIn Section 24. Reset Configuration Table 682. Reset Configuration (page 522)
		Change #7	SData[63:0] Section 26. DC Characteristics Table 690: DC Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Range (page 532)
Rev. B	January 14, 2002	Change #8	Pin Information Updates Section 2. Pin Information Table 4: PCI Bus 0 Interface Pin Assignments (page 29)
		Change #9	Operating in Multi-GT mode Section 4.9 Multi-GT Support (page 67)
		Change #10	FastClk Setting Section 4.15.2 CPU Control Registers Table 92: CPU Configuration, Offset: 0x000 (page 90)
		Change #11	SDRAM Refresh Frequency Section 5.9 SDRAM Refresh (page 114)
		Change #12	SDRAM Command Execution Procedure Section 5.11 SDRAM Operation Mode Register (page 116)
		Change #13	ALE Signal High Section 7. Device Controller (page 140)
		Change #14	TurnOff=2 Section 7.2.3 Acc2Next Figure 24. Device Read Parameters Example (page 141)
		Change #15	ALE2Wr Minimum Setting Inconsistency Section 7.2.4 ALE2Wr (page 142)

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Revision	Date	Change Number and Reference to Datasheet Section	
Rev. B Continued	January 14, 2002	Change #16	Extension of Some Device Bank Parameters Section 7.8.1 Device Control Registers Table 152: Device Bank 0 Parameters (page 149)
		Change #17	MBurst Field Setting Section 8.8.2 PCI Read Operation (page 165)
		Change #18	Additional PD Field Details Section 8.19.2 PCI Control Registers Table 238. PCI Arbiter Control (page 212)
		Change #19	Queue Control Register Section 9.4 Messaging Unit Registers Table 358: Queue Control (page 271)
		Change #20	Ethernet Packet Transmitting Section 13.3.2 Transmit Operation (page 341)
		Change #21	PCI Pins Reset Section 23. Reset Pins (page 521)
		Change #22	Reset Configuration Corrections/Updates Section 24. Reset Configuration (page 522)
		Change #23	Unused Interfaces
		Change #24	I2C Initialization Strapping Section 24.2 Serial ROM Initialization (page 524)
		Change #25	AC Timing Measurement and Changes Section 27. AC Timing (page 538)
		Change #26	JTag AC Timing

Datasheet Updates/Changes

Change #1 **Throughout datasheet**
Six Pipeline Transaction Depth

Description

The GT-64240A supports up to six pipelined transactions on the CPU bus.
 There are several places in the datasheet incorrectly states that the pipeline depth is eight transactions.

Change #2 **TcWord[1:0] Pull Down Required Multi-GT Mode**
Section 2. Pin Information
Table 3: CPU Interface Pin Assignments (page 25)

Description

A note in the TcWord[1:0] pin description states that a pull down is required.
 In fact, a pull down is only required on those pins when the GT-64240A is operating in multi-GT mode.
 Also, the table incorrectly states the CPUInt pin as C25. The correct pin is C27.

Change #3 **SysAD [61:55]**
Section 2. Pin Information
Table 3: CPU Interface Pin Assignments (page 25)

Description

Also, in Table 3. CPU Interface Pin Assignments, the pin numbers for SysAD[61:55] is incorrect. The following pin numbers are correct for SysAD[61:55].

Pin#	Signal
Y31	SysAD[61]
U27	SysAD[60]
AC29	SysAD[59]
V30	SysAD[58]
V29	SysAD[57]
L29	SysAD[56]
L30	SysAD[55]



Change #4 Revised Initial Values

Description

The following table contains the correct initial value for the following field.

Register	Field and Bits	Revised Initial Value
Device Bankx Parameters registers, Offset: 0x45c, 0x460, 0x464, 0x468	BAdrSkew [29:28]	0x0
	Reserved [31:30]	0x2

Change #5 Correct IntDecode Field Definition
Section 4.15.1 CPU Address Decode Registers
Table 73. Internal Space Decode Register (page 84)

Description

The IntDecode field is incorrectly defined. The correct definition is:

Bits	Field Name	Function	Initial Value
15:0	IntDecode	GT-64240A Internal Space Base Address	0x140
23:16	Reserved	Reserved.	0x0

Change #6 Correct SDCIkOut/SDCIkIn
Section 24. Reset Configuration
Table 682. Reset Configuration (page 522)

Description

The datasheet incorrectly states the reset settings for AD[23]. The correct settings are:

- 0 = SDCIkOut
- 1 = SDCIkIn

This also means that the description for the SDRAM clock output and input is changed. The new description in Section 5.13.1 SDRAM Clock Output on page 119 is:

If AD[23] pin is sampled Low during reset, the GT-64240A SDCIkOut/SDCIkIn pin is configured as SDCIkOut (see reset configuration section).

The new description in Section 5.13.3 SDRAM Clock Input is:

If AD[23] is sampled High during reset, the GT-64240A SDCIkOut/SDCIkIn pin is configured as SDCIkIn. Under this configuration, the SDRAM Timing Parameters register's RdDelay [12] must be set to '1'. Setting RdDelay enables the additional sampling stage.

Change #7 **SData[63:0]**
Section 26. DC Characteristics
Table 690: DC Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Range (page 532)

Description

The SData signal is only defined as [31:0]. It should be SData[63:0]

Change #8 **Pin Information Updates**
Section 2. Pin Information
Table 4: PCI Bus 0 Interface Pin Assignments (page 29)

Description

- P64En should appear as P64En*. Also, when 64En* appears in the document it should be P64En*.
- In the description for CSTiming, add that this pin is in High-Z during reset assertion and for two cycles after reset de-assertion. A pull up may be added to avoid an erroneous qualification of the Device_CS* signals.

Change #9 **Operating in Multi-GT mode**
Section 4.9 Multi-GT Support (page 67)

Description

Add the following notes:

Operating in multi-GT mode affects the AC Timing. Before implementing multi-GT support, consult with your local FAE. Multi-GT mode can be used to connect a slave unit other than the GT-64240A. Before attempting to connect an alternate slave unit, consult with your local FAE.

Change #10 **FastClk Setting**
Section 4.15.2 CPU Control Registers
Table 92: CPU Configuration, Offset: 0x000 (page 90)

Description

For the FastClk bit [23] setting, the following note must be included:

If the system clock is higher than 100Mhz and external Cache (L3) is enabled, must be set to '1'. The AC timing for the two pipe stages mode ('0') is TBD.

Change #11 SDRAM Refresh Frequency
Section 5.9 SDRAM Refresh (page 114)

Description

Section incorrectly states the refresh sequence as occurring every 5.12us, if the TCik cycle is 133MHz. In fact, at 133MHz, a refresh sequence occurs every 3.84us.

Change #12 SDRAM Command Execution Procedure
Section 5.11 SDRAM Operation Mode Register (page 116)

Description

In the procedure to execute a command on the SDRAM, add the following step between step #2 and #3:

Write the new configuration data to the SDRAM Timing Parameters register (offset: 0x4b4).

Change #13 ALE Signal High
Section 7. Device Controller (page 140)

Description

Several timing figures in this section incorrectly show the ALE signal not in a high state for the minimum four clock cycles. This is incorrect. The minimum amount of clock cycles that ALE will be high is four (4).

Figures 26, 27 and 28 show the Ready* signal as "don't care" during the beginning of the Xaction. The Ready* signal must reflect the state of the data (ready or not ready) From the time ALE is asserted. In general, it is recommended that Ready* only be asserted when data is ready to be sampled.

Change #14 TurnOff=2
Section 7.2.3 Acc2Next
Figure 24. Device Read Parameters Example (page 141)

Description

The figure incorrectly states "TurnOff=1". In fact, the figures should state that "TurnOff=2"

Change #15 ALE2Wr Minimum Setting Inconsistency
Section 7.2.4 ALE2Wr (page 142)

Description

The minimum setting for ALE2Wr is 0x3 (three clock cycles). This is correct.

This parameter is incorrectly written in Figure 25. Device Write Parameters Example.

Change #16 Extension of Some Device Bank Parameters
Section 7.8.1 Device Control Registers
Table 152: Device Bank 0 Parameters (page 149)

Description

The timing parameters in this register can be extended by using their counterpart extension parameters, also located in this register.

Timing Parameter	Extension Timing Parameter
TurnOff [2:0]	TurnOffExt [22]
Acc2First [6:3]	Acc2FirstExt [23]
Acc2Next [10:7]	Acc2NextExt [24]
ALE2Wr [13:11]	ALE2WrExt [25]
WrLow [16:14]	WrLowExt [26]
WrHigh [19:17]	WrHighExt [27]

Change #17 MBurst Field Setting
Section 8.8.2 PCI Read Operation (page 165)

Description

This section incorrectly states that the single burst transaction size depends on the setting in RdBurst.

MBurst is the correct name of the field that sets the single burst transaction size. MBurst is bits [21:20] in the PCI Access Control Base x (Low) register.

Change #18 Additional PD Field Details
Section 8.19.2 PCI Control Registers
Table 238. PCI Arbiter Control (page 212)

Description

The following details need to be included in the description of the PD field, bits [20:14]:

- PD0 corresponds to the internal master.
- PD1 corresponds to GNT0.
- PD2 corresponds to GNT1, and so on

Additionally, in Section 8.3.2 Internal PCI Arbiter, the bit range for the PD field is mistakenly stated as [21:14]. The correct bit range is [20:14].

Change #19 Queue Control Register
Section 9.4 Messaging Unit Registers
Table 358: Queue Control (page 271)

Description

Bit 8 in this register is not reserved. The correction is:

Bits	Field Name	Function	Initial Value
8	Polarity	Polarity Select 0 - Inbound and Outbound Mask register bits are active high (1 means that interrupt is masked), Inbound and Outbound Doorbell registers bits toggle when writing 1, Inbound and Outbound Interrupt Cause registers bits are cleared by writing '1'. 1 - Inbound and Outbound Mask register bits are active low (0 means that interrupt is masked), Inbound and Outbound Doorbell registers bits toggle when writing 0, Inbound and Outbound Interrupt Cause registers bits are cleared by writing '0'.	0x0

Also, there is a change to bits in the Inbound Interrupt Mask and Outbound Interrupt Mask registers. In the description, include:

If set to the same value as the Queue Control register's Polarity bit [8], the interrupt is enabled.

Change #20 Ethernet Packet Transmitting
Section 13.3.2 Transmit Operation (page 341)

Description

Add information that the Ethernet unit pre-fetches the next packet to transmit before the current packet transmission ends. This is to ensure low Tx latency. This means that a Tx descriptor that points to itself must never be used. This type of structure might cause the packet to be transmitted twice.

Also, the first step in the procedure for the CPU to initialize a transmit operation should read:

Prepare a chained list of **multiple** descriptors and packet buffers.



Note

When handling Tx or Rx queues, the DMA only stops processing the queue after the packet with the Next Descriptor Pointer field equaling NULL is processed. The descriptor is closed properly and its buffer is transmitted. No resource error interrupt is generated.



Change #21 PCI Pins Reset
Section 23. Reset Pins (page 521)

Description

Add to the following note for resetting the PCI pins.

- PCI reset may be de-asserted at or after SysRst de-assertion.
- SysRst MUST be asserted AT or AFTER PCI reset assertion.

Change #22 Reset Configuration Corrections/Updates
Section 24. Reset Configuration (page 522)

Description

It must be noted that after reset de-assertion there must be a period of at least ten (10) TClk cycles before the first access from the CPU can take place.

In Table 682. Reset Configuration, note the following changes or corrections.

Pin	Change or Update
AD[8]	Disregard the note for AD[8] that states: NOTE: If using the MPX bus mode, AD[8] must be set to 1. This note is not applicable to the GT-64240A.
AD[13]	AD[13] must be pulled low (set to '0'). This setting means that the UMA is configured as the master. Even if AD[12] is set to not support (disable) the SDRAM UMA, AD[13] must be set to '0'. Otherwise, the SDRAM interface is inactive and the external signals are not driven. NOTE: Only systems that ARE going to use the UMA function may set this bit to '1'.
AD[29:28]	Only pull down is needed.

Change #23 Unused Interfaces

Description

The following table shows the pin strapping if an interface is not in use.

Unused Interface	Strapping
CPU	GND: SysClk, SysRdyOln[2:0]* Pull up: SysCmd[8:0], Validout, Release, PReq, TcTCE, TcMatch Pull down AD[5] and AD[9:6].
Ethernet	If not using port E0, pull down all of its inputs. To minimize the number of pull downs, configure the port to MII and pull down pins E0[1] and E0[14:6]. If not using port E1, pull down all of its inputs. To minimize the number of pull downs, configure the port to MII and pull down pins E1[1] and E1[14:6].
MPSC	If not using port S0, configure the port to MPSC and pull down pins S0[6:0]. If not using port S1, configure the port to MPSC and pull down pins S1[1] and S1[6:3].
I ² C	Pull up I2CSCK and I2CSDA.
MPP	All signals must be configured as outputs. NOTE: It is recommended to pull these signals either high or low so the hardware will be protected from software errors.
SDRAM	The following reset pins must be configured as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set AD[12] and AD[13] to '0' to disable UMA support. • Set AD[23] to '0' to support SDClkOut.
Device	Pull down the Ready* pin.
PCI	To bypass the need of putting pull ups on the data signals (AD[63:0], CBE0/1[7:0], PAR0/1, PAR640/1). 1) Connect the PCI Rst0/1 to the Sysrst*. 2) Pull down the GNT0/1*. 3) Connect the PCI Clk0/1 to a clock (could be a very slow clock, need just several cycles). DevSel, Trdy, Stop, Ack64, PERR, SERR, HS, P64En

Change #24 I2C Initialization Strapping
Section 24.2 Serial ROM Initialization (page 524)

Description

There are additional required strapping to those currently listed in the datasheet.

All of the following pins must be configured to the intended value during Serial ROM initialization.

Pin	Description
AD[1]	Serial ROM Byte Offset Width
AD[3:2]	Serial ROM Address
AD[4]	CPU Data Endianess
AD[7:6]	CPU Bus Configuration.
AD[9]	Multiple GT-64240A Support.
AD[11:10]	Multi-GT-64240A Address ID
AD[12]	SDRAM UMA.
AD[13]	UMA Device Type.
AD[16]	PCI Retry.
AD[23]	SDClk select.
AD[28:30]	PLL Settings
AD[31]	CPU Interface Voltage.

Change #25 AC Timing Measurement and Changes
Section 27. AC Timing (page 538)

Description

The measurements are made from the mid-point of the clock, to the mid-point of the output signal (50% -> 50%).

The note explaining about the timing impact on the setup, hold, and output delay parameters when using a CPU interface with SysClk no longer applies. Disregard this note.

Also, note the following changes to the CPU interface 133 MHz AC timing.



Note

The following AC timing numbers are an addition to the CPU interface numbers in the current data sheet. These additions apply to cases when the device is working in the mode that SysClk and Tclk are NOT synchronized (AD[5] is sampled low at reset). In



this case, the internal PLL is not used for the CPU interface. This results in improved setup timing and larger hold and clock-to-out numbers.

Signals	Description	133MHz		Units	Loading
		Min.	Max.		
Clock					
SysClk	Frequency	20	125	MHz	
SysClk	Cycle Time	8	50	ns	
SysClk	Clock High	3.6	4.4	ns	
SysClk	Clock Low	3.6	4.4	ns	
SysClk	Rise Time		2	ns	
SysClk	Fall Time		2	ns	
CPU Interface					
NOTE: All CPU interface Output Delays, Setup, and Hold times are referred to SysClk rising edge.					
Skewing of the SysClk coming into the GT-64240A, in reference to the clock going to the CPU, may be needed and can help achieve higher frequencies.					
SysAD[63:0]	Setup	-0.8		ns	
SysCmd[8:0], ValidOut*	Setup	-1.0		ns	
SysADC[7:0], TcMatch	Setup	-1.1		ns	
SysRdyIn[2:0]	Setup	-0.6		ns	
PReq*	Setup	-1.4		ns	
Release*, TcTce*	Setup	-1.5		ns	
SysADC[7:0], SysAD[63:0], SysCmd[8:0], ValidOut*, Release*, PReq*, SysRdyIn[2:0], TcMatch, TcTce*	Hold	1.1		ns	
SysADC[7:0], SysAD[63:0]	Output Delay	3.45	7.8	ns	25pf
ValidIn*, TcDOE*	Output Delay	3.2	7.35	ns	25pf
RspSwap*, SysRdyOut*, PAck*	Output Delay	3.3	7.43	ns	25pf
SysCmd[8:0], TcWord[1:0]	Output Delay	3.25	7.45	ns	25pf



Change #26 JTag AC Timing

Description

The following parameters must be added to the 133 MHz AC Timing table.

Signals	Description	133MHz		Units	Loading
		Min.	Max.		
<i>Clock</i>					
TClk	Frequency	66	133	MHz	
TClk	Clock Period	7.5	15	ns	
TClk	Duty Cycle	40	60	%	
TClk	Slew Rate		1	V/ns	
TCK	Frequency	0	3	MHz	
TDI	SetUp	15		ns	
TDI	Hold	10		ns	
TDO	Output Delay (from falling edge of TCK)	2	20	ns	



SandCraft SR71000 CPU Details

Table 3. CPU Interface Pin Assignments

For the TcMatch pin, the pin is not asserted by tag RAM, as with other CPUs. Instead, the SR71000 asserts TcMatch.

Section 4.8 MIPS CPU Cache Support

The following explanation now applies:

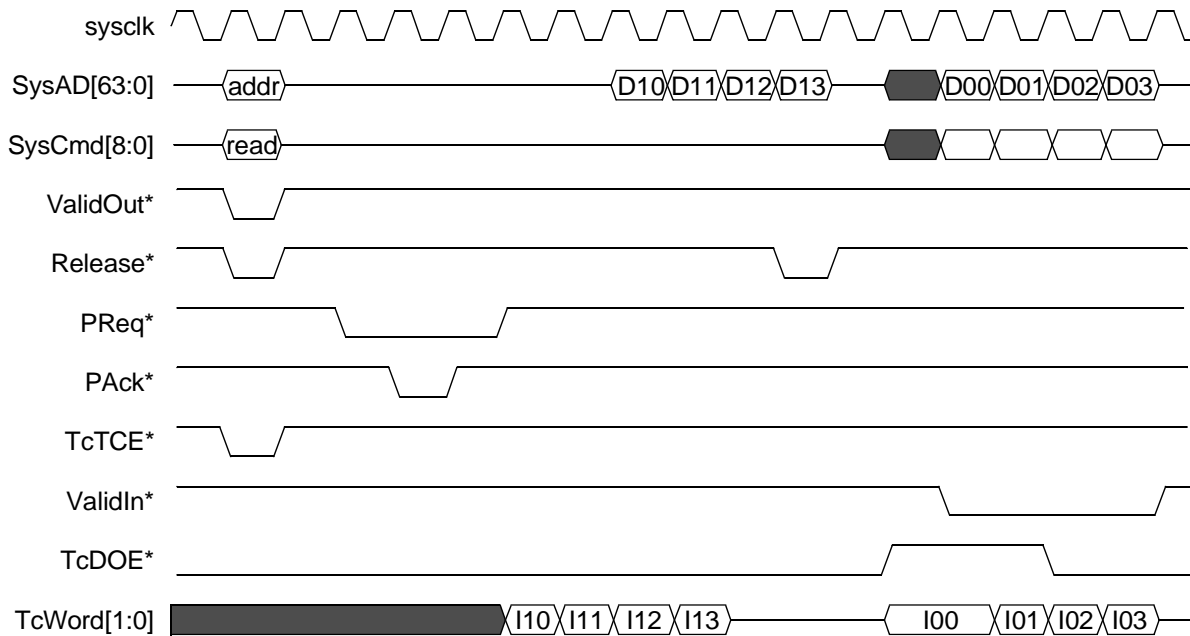
The SandCraft SR71000 processor has an integrated tag RAM. When accessing a cacheable region, the SR71000 first makes a lookup in its tag RAM. In case of a miss, it issues a transaction on the CPU bus. However, to maintain compatibility to the traditional L3 implementation, the SR71000 maintains the TcMatch signal.

With the traditional L3 implementation, the GT-64240A must first wait for the TcMatch valid window, before propagating it to the target interface. In the case of the SR71000, this delay for the TcMatch valid window is not required. It is guaranteed that whenever the CPU accesses the bus to a cacheable region (TcTCE* is asserted), TcMatch is de-asserted (cache miss).

If the CPU Configuration register's SR7_L3 bit [21] is set to '1', the GT-64240A no longer samples TcMatch.

The SR71000 support the non-pedant reads, also when interfacing L3 cache. Similar to the RM7000, it can pipe two read transactions, where one of the two is cache miss and the other is cache hit, as shown in Figure 27.

Figure 27: SR71000 L3 Read Hit Example



Since the second read transaction is a cache hit, it is not converted to a SysAD bus transaction. Instead, the CPU accesses the data RAM directly and then simply releases the bus back to the GT-64240A (asserts Release*).



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