

MVME162LX
Embedded Controller
Programmer's Reference Guide
(MVME162LXPG/D1)

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Preface

The *MVME162LX Embedded Controller Programmer's Reference Guide* provides board level information, and detailed ASIC chip information including register bit descriptions for the MVME162LX Embedded Controller.

This manual is intended for anyone who wants to program these boards in order to design OEM systems, supply additional capability to an existing compatible system, or work in a lab environment for experimental purposes.

A basic knowledge of computers, and digital logic is assumed.

To use this manual, you should be familiar with the publications listed in the *Related Documentation* section in Chapter 1 of this manual.

The following conventions are used in this document:

bold

is used for user input that you type just as it appears. Bold is also used for commands, options and arguments to commands, and names of programs, directories, and files.

italic

is used for names of variables to which you assign values. Italic is also used for comments in screen displays and examples.

`courier`

is used for system output (e.g., screen displays, reports), examples, and system prompts.

<RETURN>

represents the carriage return key.

CTRL

represents the Control key. Execute control characters by pressing the CTRL key and the letter simultaneously, e.g., CTRL-d.

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The safety precautions listed below represent warnings of certain dangers of which Motorola is aware. You, as the user of the product, should follow these warnings and all other safety precautions necessary for the safe operation of the equipment in your operating environment.

Ground the Instrument.

To minimize shock hazard, the equipment chassis and enclosure must be connected to an electrical ground. The equipment is supplied with a three-conductor ac power cable. The power cable must either be plugged into an approved three-contact electrical outlet or used with a three-contact to two-contact adapter, with the grounding wire (green) firmly connected to an electrical ground (safety ground) at the power outlet. The power jack and mating plug of the power cable meet International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) safety standards.

Do Not Operate in an Explosive Atmosphere.

Do not operate the equipment in the presence of flammable gases or fumes. Operation of any electrical equipment in such an environment constitutes a definite safety hazard.

Keep Away From Live Circuits.

Operating personnel must not remove equipment covers. Only Factory Authorized Service Personnel or other qualified maintenance personnel may remove equipment covers for internal subassembly or component replacement or any internal adjustment. Do not replace components with power cable connected. Under certain conditions, dangerous voltages may exist even with the power cable removed. To avoid injuries, always disconnect power and discharge circuits before touching them.

Do Not Service or Adjust Alone.

Do not attempt internal service or adjustment unless another person, capable of rendering first aid and resuscitation, is present.

Use Caution When Exposing or Handling the CRT.

Breakage of the Cathode-Ray Tube (CRT) causes a high-velocity scattering of glass fragments (implosion). To prevent CRT implosion, avoid rough handling or jarring of the equipment. Handling of the CRT should be done only by qualified maintenance personnel using approved safety mask and gloves.

Do Not Substitute Parts or Modify Equipment.

Because of the danger of introducing additional hazards, do not install substitute parts or perform any unauthorized modification of the equipment. Contact your local Motorola representative for service and repair to ensure that safety features are maintained.

Dangerous Procedure Warnings.

Warnings, such as the example below, precede potentially dangerous procedures throughout this manual. Instructions contained in the warnings must be followed. You should also employ all other safety precautions which you deem necessary for the operation of the equipment in your operating environment.



Dangerous voltages, capable of causing death, are present in this equipment. Use extreme caution when handling, testing, and adjusting.

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BOARD LEVEL HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

1

Introduction

This manual provides programming information for the MVME162LX Embedded Controller. Extensive programming information is provided for the Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) devices used on the board. Reference information is included for the Large Scale Integration (LSI) devices used on the board and sources for additional information are provided.

This chapter describes the board level hardware features of the MVME162LX Embedded Controller. The chapter is organized with a board level overview and features list in this introduction, followed by a more detailed hardware functional description. Front panel switches and indicators are included in the detailed hardware functional description. Memory maps are next, and the chapter closes with some general software considerations such as cache coherency, interrupts, and bus errors.

All programmable registers in the MVME162LX that reside in ASICs are covered in the chapters on those ASICs. Chapter 2 covers the VMEchip2, Chapter 3 covers the MCchip, Chapter 4 covers the MCECC, and Chapter 5 covers the IPIC. Chapter 6 covers certain serial port connections. Appendix A details using interrupts. For those interested in programmable register bit definitions and less interested in hardware functionality, focus on Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5. In some cases, however, Chapter 1 gives related background information.

Overview

The MVME162LX is based on the MC68040 or MC68LC040 microprocessor. Various versions of the MVME162LX have 1 or 4 MB of parity-protected DRAM or 16 MB of ECC-protected DRAM, 128 KB of SRAM (with battery backup) or 2 MB SRAM on a mezzanine board, time of day clock (with battery backup), an optional LAN Ethernet transceiver interface, four serial ports with EIA-232-D interface, six tick timers with watchdog timer(s), four EPROM sockets, 1 MB Flash memory (one Flash device), two IndustryPack (IP) interfaces, optional SCSI bus interface with DMA, optional VMEbus interface (local bus to VMEbus/VMEbus to local bus, with A16/A24/A32, D8/D16/D32 bus widths and a VMEbus system controller).

The I/O on the MVME162LX is connected to the front panel by connectors. The MVME162LX uses no transition boards.

The I/O connection for the serial ports on the MVME162LX is provided by four RJ45 front panel I/O connectors. (Refer to the section on the Serial Communications Interface, later in this chapter, for more information.)

The VMEbus interface is provided by an ASIC called the VMEchip2. The VMEchip2 includes two tick timers, a watchdog timer, programmable map decoders for the master and slave interfaces, and a VMEbus to/from local bus DMA controller, a VMEbus to/from local bus non-DMA programmed access interface, a VMEbus interrupter, a VMEbus system controller, a VMEbus interrupt handler, and a VMEbus requester.

Processor-to-VMEbus transfers can be D8, D16, or D32. VMEchip2 DMA transfers to the VMEbus, however, can be D16, D32, D16/BLT, D32/BLT, or D64/MBLT.

The MCchip ASIC provides four tick timers, the interface to the LAN chip, SCSI chip, serial port chip, BBRAM, EPROM/Flash, DRAM and SRAM.

The MCECC memory controller ASIC provides the programmable interface for the ECC-protected 16 MB DRAM mezzanine board.

The IndustryPack Interface Controller (IPIC) ASIC provides control and status information for up to two single size IndustryPacks (IPs) or one double size IP that can be plugged into the MVME162LX main module.

Related Documentation

The following publications are applicable to the MVME162LX and may provide additional helpful information. If not shipped with this product, they may be purchased by contacting your local Motorola sales office. Non-Motorola documents may be obtained from the sources listed.

Document Title	Motorola Publication Number
MVME162LX Embedded Controller User's Manual	MVME162LX/D
MVME162LX Embedded Controller Installation Guide	MVME162LXIG/D
MVME162LX Embedded Controller Programmer's Reference Guide	MVME162LXPG/D
MVME162Bug Diagnostics User's Manual	V162DIAA/UM
Debugging Package for Motorola 68K CISC CPUs User's Manual	68KBUG1/D and 68KBUG2/D
Single Board Computers SCSI Software User's Manual	SBCSCSI
M68040 Microprocessors User's Manual	M68040UM
M68000 Family Reference Manual	M68000FR
MVME1x7 Data Sheet Package (for use with the MVME162[LX] and the MVME166/MVME167/MVME187)	68-1X7DS

Notes

Although not shown in the above list, each Motorola Computer Group manual publication number is suffixed with characters which represent the revision level of the document, such as "/D2" (the second revision of a manual); a supplement bears the same number as a manual but has a suffix such as "/D2A1" (the first supplement to the second edition of the manual).

The following publications are available from the sources indicated.

Versatile Backplane Bus: VMEbus, ANSI/IEEE Std 1014-1987, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017 (VMEbus Specification). This is also available as *Microprocessor system bus for 1 to 4 byte data, IEC 821 BUS*, Bureau Central de la Commission Electrotechnique Internationale; 3, rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland.

ANSI Small Computer System Interface-2 (SCSI-2), Draft Document X3.131-198X, Revision 10c; Global Engineering Documents, P.O. Box 19539, Irvine, CA 92714.

IndustryPack Logic Interface Specification, Revision 1.0; GreenSpring Computers, Inc., 1204 O'Brien Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

82596CA Local Area Network Coprocessor Data Sheet, Order Number 290218; and *82596 User's Manual*, Order Number 296853-001; Intel Corporation, Literature Sales, P.O. Box 58130, Santa Clara, CA 95052-8130.

NCR 53C710 SCSI I/O Processor, Data Manual Document #SCSIP-53C710; NCR Corporation, Microelectronics Products Division, Colorado Springs, CO.

MK48T08(B) Timekeeper™ and 8Kx8 Zeropower™ RAM data sheet in *Static RAMs Databook*, Order Code DBSRAM71; SGS-THOMPSON Microelectronics Group; North & South American Marketing Headquarters, 1000 East Bell Road, Phoenix, AZ 85022-2699.

Z85230 Serial Communications Controller Data Sheet; Zilog Inc., 210 Hacienda Avenue, Campbell, CA 95008-6609.

28F008SA FLASH Memory Data Sheet, Order Number 290435-001; Intel Literature Sales, P.O. Box 7641, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056-7641.

Requirements

These boards are designed to conform to the requirements of the following documents:

- VMEbus Specification (IEEE 1014-87)
- EIA-232-D Serial Interface Specification, EIA
- SCSI Specification, ANSI
- IndustryPack Specification, GreenSpring

Features

- ❑ 25 MHz MC68040 or MC68LC040 Microprocessor
- ❑ 1 or 4 MB of DRAM with parity protection on a mezzanine module, or 16 MB ECC DRAM on a mezzanine board
- ❑ 128 KB of SRAM with battery backup, or 2 MB SRAM on a mezzanine board with battery backup
- ❑ Four JEDEC standard 32-pin DIP PROM sockets
- ❑ One Intel 28F008SA 1M x 8 Flash memory device with write protection. Optional
- ❑ Status LEDs for FAIL, RUN, SCON, and FUSES
- ❑ 8K by 8 Non-Volatile RAM (NVRAM) and time of day (TOD) clock with battery backup
- ❑ RESET and ABORT switches
- ❑ Four 32-bit Tick Timers and Watchdog Timer (in the MCchip ASIC) for periodic interrupts
- ❑ Two 32-bit Tick Timers and Watchdog Timer (in the VMEchip2 ASIC) for periodic interrupts
- ❑ Eight software interrupts (for MVME162LX versions that have the VMEchip2)
- ❑ I/O
 - Optional SCSI Bus interface with DMA
 - Four serial ports with EIA-232-D interface (serial port controllers are the Z85230s)
 - Optional Ethernet transceiver interface with DMA
 - Two IndustryPack interfaces
- ❑ VMEbus interface
 - VMEbus system controller functions
 - VMEbus interface to local bus (A24/A32, D8/D16/D32 (D8/D16/D32/D64 BLT) (BLT = Block Transfer)
 - Local bus to VMEbus interface (A16/A24/A32, D8/D16/D32)
 - VMEbus interrupter
 - VMEbus interrupt handler
 - Global CSR for interprocessor communications
 - DMA for fast local memory - VMEbus transfers (A16/A24/A32, D16/D32 (D16/D32/D64 BLT)

Manual Terminology

Throughout this manual, a convention is used which precedes data and address parameters by a character identifying the numeric format as follows:

\$	dollar	specifies a hexadecimal character
%	percent	specifies a binary number
&	ampersand	specifies a decimal number

For example, "12" is the decimal number twelve, and "\$12" is the decimal number eighteen.

Unless otherwise specified, all address references are in hexadecimal.

An asterisk (*) following the signal name for signals which are level significant denotes that the signal is true or valid when the signal is low.

An asterisk (*) following the signal name for signals which are edge significant denotes that the actions initiated by that signal occur on high to low transition.

In this manual, assertion and negation are used to specify forcing a signal to a particular state. In particular, assertion and assert refer to a signal that is active or true; negation and negate indicate a signal that is inactive or false. These terms are used independently of the voltage level (high or low) that they represent.

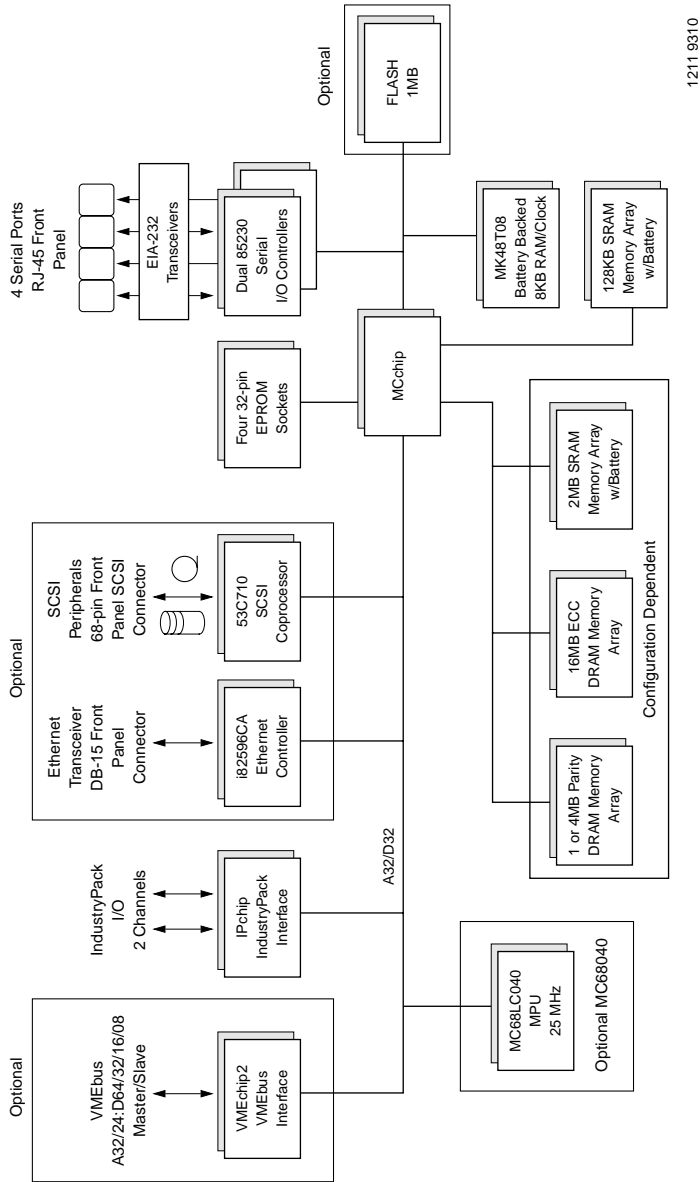
Data and address sizes are defined as follows:

- ❑ A byte is eight bits, numbered 0 through 7, with bit 0 being the least significant.
- ❑ A word is 16 bits, numbered 0 through 15, with bit 0 being the least significant.
- ❑ A longword is 32 bits, numbered 0 through 31, with bit 0 being the least significant.

The terms control bit and status bit are used extensively in this document. The term control bit is used to describe a bit in a register that can be set and cleared under software control. The term true is used to indicate that a bit is in the state that enables the function it controls. The term false is used to indicate that the bit is in the state that disables the function it controls. In all tables, the terms 0 and 1 are used to describe the actual value that should be written to the bit, or the value that it yields when read. The term status bit is used to describe a bit in a register that reflects a specific condition. The status bit can be read by software to determine operational or exception conditions.

Block Diagram

Figure 1-1 is a general block diagram of the MVME162LX.



1211 9310

Figure 1-1. MVME162LX Block Diagram

Functional Description

This section contains a functional description of the major blocks on the MVME162LX Embedded Controller.

Front Panel Switches and Indicators

There are switches and LEDs on the front panel of the MVME162LX. The switches are RESET and ABORT. The RESET switch resets all onboard devices and drives SYSRESET* if the board is system controller. The RESET switch may be disabled by software. Refer to the MCchip description in Chapter 3.

When enabled by software, the ABORT switch generates an interrupt at a user-programmable level. It is normally used to abort program execution and return to the 162Bug debugger. Refer to the MCchip description in Chapter 3 for more information.

There are four LEDs on the MVME162LX front panel: FAIL, RUN, SCON, and FUSES.

- ❑ FAIL LED (red). Lights when the BRDFAIL* signal line is active or when the processor is halted. Part of DS1.
- ❑ RUN LED (green or amber). Lights when the local bus TIP* signal line is low. This indicates one of the local bus masters is executing a local bus cycle. Part of DS1.
- ❑ SCON LED (green). Lights when the VMEchip2 in the MVME162LX is the VMEbus system controller. Part of DS2.
- ❑ FUSES LED (green). Lights when +5 Vdc, +12 Vdc, and -12 Vdc power is available to the LAN and SCSI interfaces and IP connectors. Part of DS2.

Data Bus Structure

The local bus on the MVME162LX is a 32-bit synchronous bus that is based on the MC68040 bus, and supports burst transfers and snooping. The various local bus master and slave devices use the local bus to communicate. The local bus is arbitrated by priority type arbiter and the priority of the local bus masters from highest to lowest is: 82596CA LAN, 53C710 SCSI, VMEbus, and MPU. In the general case, any master can access any slave; however, not all combinations pass the common sense test. Refer to the specific section of this manual and to the user's guide for each device to determine its port size, data bus connection, and any restrictions that apply when accessing the device.

MC68040 or MC68LC040 MPU

The MC68040 or MC68LC040 processor is used on the MVME162LX. The MC68040 has on-chip instruction and data caches and a floating point processor. The major difference between the two processors is that the MC68040 has a floating point coprocessor. Refer to the M68040 user's manual for more information.

MC68xx040 Cache

The MVME162LX local bus masters (VMEchip2, MC68xx040, 53C710 SCSI controller, and 82596CA Ethernet controller) have programmable control of the snoop/caching mode. The MVME162LX local bus slaves which support MC68xx040 bus snooping are defined in the Local Bus Memory Map table later in this chapter.

No VMEbus Interface Option

The MVME162LX can be operated as an embedded controller without the VMEbus interface. To support this feature, certain logic in the VMEchip2 has been duplicated in the MCchip. The following table defines the location of the redundant logic. This logic is inhibited in the MCchip if the VMEchip2 is present. The enables for these functions are controlled by software and MCchip hardware initialization.

Table 1-1. Redundant Functions in the VMEchip2 and MCchip

VMEchip2		MCchip		Notes
Address	Bit #	Address	Bit #	
\$FFF40060	28 - 24	\$FFF42044	28 - 24	1,5
\$FFF40060	22 - 19,17,16	\$FFF42044	22 - 19,17,16	2,5
\$FFF4004C	13 - 8	\$FFF42044	13 - 8	3,5
\$FFF40048	7	\$FFF42048	8	4
\$FFF40048	9	\$FFF42048	9	4,5
\$FFF40048	10	\$FFF42048	10	4,5
\$FFF40048	11	\$FFF42048	11	4,5
\$FFF40064	31 - 0	\$FFF4204C	31 - 0	8
		\$FFF42040	6 - 0	6
\$FF800000- \$FFBFFFFFF	31 - 0	\$FF800000- \$FFBFFFFFF	31 - 0	7
\$FFE00000- \$FFEFFFFFF	31 - 0	programmable	31 - 0	7

NOTES:

1. Reset switch control.
2. Watchdog timer control.
3. Access and watchdog timer parameters.
4. MPU TEA (bus error) status.
5. Bit numbering for VMEchip2 and MCchip have a one-to-one correspondence.
6. The ABORT switch interrupt control is implemented in the VMEchip2 but with a different bit organization. Refer to the VMEchip2 description in Chapter 2. The ABORT switch is wired to the MCchip and not the VMEchip2 in the MVME162LX implementation.
7. The SRAM and PROM decoder in the VMEchip2 (version 2) must be disabled by software before any accesses are made to these address spaces.
8. 32-bit prescaler. The prescaler can also be accessed at \$FFF40064 when the optional VMEbus is not enabled.

Memory Options

The following memory options are used on the different versions of MVME162LX boards.

DRAM Options

The MVME162LX offers three DRAM options: either 1 MB or 4 MB shared DRAM with programmable parity on a mezzanine module, or 16 MB ECC DRAM on a mezzanine board. The DRAM architecture is non-interleaved for 1MB and interleaved for 4MB and 16MB. Parity protection can be enabled with interrupts or bus exception when a parity error is detected. DRAM performance is specified in the section on the DRAM Memory Controller in the MCchip Programming Model in Chapter 3.

The DRAM map decoder can be programmed to accommodate different base address(es) and sizes of mezzanine boards. The onboard DRAM is disabled by a local bus reset and must be programmed before the DRAM can be accessed. Refer to the MCchip and MCECC descriptions in Chapters 3 and 4, respectively, for detailed programming information.

Most DRAM devices require some number of access cycles before the DRAMs are fully operational. Normally this requirement is met by the onboard refresh circuitry and normal DRAM initialization. However, software should insure a minimum of 10 initialization cycles are performed to each bank of RAM.

SRAM Options

The MVME162LX provides 128 KB of 32-bit-wide onboard static RAM in a single non-interleaved architecture with onboard battery backup. As an option, a 2 MB SRAM mezzanine module with its own battery backup is available as well. When installed, the SRAM mezzanine disables the onboard SRAM to eliminate conflicts. Further details on SRAM configuration and specifics on SRAM performance can be found in the section on the SRAM Memory Controller in the MCchip Programming Model in Chapter 3. The SRAM arrays are not parity protected.

The battery backup function for the onboard SRAM and the mezzanine SRAM is provided by a Dallas DS1210S device that supports primary and secondary power sources. In the event of a main board power failure, the DS1210S checks power sources and switches to the source with the higher voltage.

If the voltage of the backup source is less than two volts, the DS1210S blocks the second memory cycle; this allows software to provide an early warning to avoid data loss. Because the second access may be blocked during a power failure, software should do at least two accesses before relying on the data.

The MVME162LX provides jumpers (on J13) that allow either power source of the DS1210S to be connected to the VMEbus +5V STDBY pin or to one cell of the onboard battery. For example, the primary system backup source may be a battery connected to the VMEbus +5V STDBY pin and the secondary source may be the onboard battery. If the system source should fail or the board is removed from the chassis, the onboard battery takes over.

Caution For proper operation of the SRAM, some jumper combination must be installed on the respective Backup Power Source Select Header. Refer to the *Configuration Jumpers* section later in this chapter. If one of the jumpers is used to select the battery, the battery must be installed on the MVME162LX. The SRAM may malfunction if inputs to the DS1210S are left unconnected.

The SRAM is controlled by the MCchip, and the access time is programmable. Refer to the MCchip description in Chapter 3 for more detail.

About the Batteries

The power source for the onboard SRAM is a RAYOVAC FB1225 battery with two BR1225 type lithium cells which is socketed for easy removal and replacement. The power source for the mezzanine SRAM is a Sanyo CR2430 battery. Small capacitors are provided so that the batteries can be quickly replaced without data loss.

The lifetime of the batteries is very dependent on the ambient temperature of the board and the power-on duty cycle. The lithium batteries supplied on the MVME162LX and on the SRAM mezzanine module should provide at least two years of backup time with the board powered off and with an ambient temperature of 40° C. If the power-on duty cycle is 50% (the board is powered on half of the time), the battery lifetime is four years. At lower ambient temperatures, the backup time is significantly longer and may approach the shelf life of the battery.

When a board is stored, the battery should be disconnected to prolong battery life. This is especially important at high ambient temperatures. The MVME162LX is shipped with the batteries disconnected (i.e., with VMEbus +5V standby voltage selected as both primary and secondary power source). If you intend to use the battery as a power source, whether primary or secondary, it is necessary to reconfigure the jumpers on J13 before installing the module. Refer to *SRAM Backup Power Source Select Header J13* later in this chapter for available jumper configurations

The power leads from the battery are exposed on the solder side of the board. The board should not be placed on a conductive surface or stored in a conductive bag unless the battery is removed.



Lithium batteries incorporate inflammable materials such as lithium and organic solvents. If lithium batteries are mistreated or handled incorrectly, they may burst open and ignite, possible resulting in injury and/or fire. When dealing with lithium batteries, carefully follow the precautions listed below in order to prevent accidents.

- Do not short circuit.
- Do not disassemble, deform, or apply excessive pressure.
- Do not heat or incinerate.
- Do not apply solder directly.
- Do not use different models, or new and old batteries together.
- Do not charge.
- Always check proper polarity.

To remove the battery from the module, carefully pull the battery from the socket.

Before installing a new battery, ensure that the battery pins are clean. Note the battery polarity and press the battery into the socket. When the battery is in the socket, no soldering is required.

EPRM and Flash Memory

The MVME162LX can be ordered with 1 MB of Flash memory and four EPROM sockets ready for the installation of the EPROMs, which may be ordered separately. Flash memory is a single Intel 28F008SA device organized in a 1Mbit x 8 configuration. The EPROM locations are standard JEDEC 32-pin DIP sockets accommodating four jumper-selectable densities (128 Kbit x 8; 256 Kbit X 8; 512 Kbit x 8; 1 Mbit x8). A jumper setting (GPIO3, pins 7-8 on J11), allows reset code to be fetched either from Flash memory (GPIO3 installed) or from EPROMs (GPIO3 removed).

Battery Backed Up RAM and Clock

An MK48T08 RAM and clock chip is used on the MVME162LX. This chip provides a time-of-day clock, oscillator, crystal, power fail detection, memory write protection, 8KB of RAM, and a battery in one 28-pin package. The clock

provides seconds, minutes, hours, day, date, month, and year in BCD 24-hour format. Corrections for 28-, 29- (leap year), and 30-day months are automatically made. No interrupts are generated by the clock. Although the MK48T08 is an 8 bit device, the interface provided by the MCchip supports 8-, 16-, and 32-bit accesses to the MK48T08. Refer to the MCchip in Chapter 3 and to the MK48T08 data sheet for detailed programming and battery life information.

VMEbus Interface and VMEchip2

The local bus to VMEbus interface, the VMEbus to local bus interface, and the DMA controller functions of the local VMEbus are provided by the VMEchip2. The VMEchip2 can also provide the VMEbus system controller functions. Refer to the VMEchip2 in Chapter 2 for detailed programming information.

Note that the ABORT switch logic in the VMEchip2 is not used. The GPI inputs to the VMEchip2 which are located at \$FFF40088 bits 7-0 are not used. The ABORT switch interrupt is integrated into the MCchip ASIC at location \$FFF42043. The GPI inputs are integrated into the MCchip ASIC at location \$FFF4202C bits 23-16.

I/O Interfaces

The MVME162LX provides onboard I/O for many system applications. The I/O functions include serial ports and optional interfaces for IndustryPack (IP) modules, LAN Ethernet transceivers, and SCSI mass storage devices.

Serial Communications Interface

The MVME162LX uses two Zilog Z85230 serial port controllers to implement the four serial communications interfaces. Each interface supports CTS, DCD, RTS, and DTR control signals; as well as the TXD and RXD transmit/receive data signals. Because the serial clocks are omitted in the MVME162LX implementation, serial communications are strictly asynchronous. The MVME162LX hardware supports serial baud rates of 110b/s to 38.4Kb/s.

The Z85230 supplies an interrupt vector during interrupt acknowledge cycles. The vector is modified based upon the interrupt source within the Z85230. Interrupt request levels are programmed via the MCchip. Refer to the Z85230 data sheet listed in this chapter, and to the MCchip Programming Model in Chapter 3, for information.

The Z85230s are interfaced as DTE (data terminal equipment) with EIA-232-D signal levels. The four serial ports are routed to four RJ45 telephone connectors on the MVME162LX front panel.

IndustryPack (IP) Interfaces

Up to two IndustryPack (IP) modules may be installed on the MVME162LX as an option. The interface between the IPs and MVME162LX is the IndustryPack Interface Controller (IPIC) ASIC. Access to the IPs is provided by two 3M connectors located behind the MVME162LX front panel. Refer to Chapter 5 on the IPIC for detailed features of the IP interface.

Ethernet Interface

The MVME162LX uses the 82596CA to implement the Ethernet transceiver interface. The 82596CA accesses local RAM using DMA operations to perform its normal functions. Because the 82596CA has small internal buffers and the VMEbus has an undefined latency period, buffer overrun may occur if the DMA is programmed to access the VMEbus. Therefore, the 82596CA should not be programmed to access the VMEbus.

Every MVME162LX that has the Ethernet interface is assigned an Ethernet Station Address. The address is \$08003E2XXXXX where XXXXX is the unique 5-nibble number assigned to the board (i.e., every MVME162LX has a different value for XXXXX).

Each board has an Ethernet Station Address displayed on a label attached to the VMEbus P2 connector. In addition, the six bytes including the Ethernet address are stored in the configuration area of the BBRAM. That is, 08003E2XXXXX is stored in the BBRAM. At an address of \$FFFC1F2C, the upper four bytes (08003E2X) can be read. At an address of \$FFFC1F30, the lower two bytes (XXXX) can be read. Refer to the BBRAM, TOD Clock memory map description later in this chapter. The MVME162 debugger has the capability to retrieve or set the Ethernet address.

If the data in the BBRAM is lost, the user should use the number on the label on backplane connector P2 to restore it.

The Ethernet transceiver interface is located on the MVME162LX main board, and the industry standard connector is located on its front panel

Support functions for the 82596CA are provided by the MCchip ASIC. Refer to the 82596CA user's guide and to the MCchip in Chapter 3 for detailed programming information.

SCSI Interface

The MVME162LX supports mass storage subsystems through the industry-standard SCSI bus. These subsystems may include hard and floppy disk drives, streaming tape drives, and other mass storage devices. The SCSI interface is implemented using the NCR 53C710 SCSI I/O controller.

Support functions for the 53C710 are provided by the MCchip ASIC. Refer to the NCR 53C710 user's guide and to the MCchip in Chapter 3 for detailed programming information.

SCSI Termination

The individual configuring the system must ensure that the SCSI bus is properly terminated at both ends.

The MVME162LX main module provides terminators for the SCSI bus. The SCSI terminators are enabled / disabled by a jumper on header J14. If the SCSI bus ends at the MVME162LX module, then a jumper must be installed between J14 pins 1 and 2.

The MVME162LX provides +5 Vdc to the SCSI bus TERMPWR signal through fuse F4, located near J7. The FUSES LED (part of DS2) on the MVME162LX front panel monitors the SCSI bus TERMPWR signal in addition to LAN power; with the MVME162LX connected to an SCSI bus, the FUSES LED lights when SCSI terminator power is present.

Because any device on the SCSI bus can provide TERMPWR, the FUSES LED does not directly indicate the condition of the fuse. If the LED is not illuminated during SCSI bus operation, however, the fuse should be checked.

Local Resources

The MVME162LX includes many resources for the local processor. These include tick timers, software-programmable hardware interrupts, watchdog timer, and local bus timeout.

Programmable Tick Timers

Four 32-bit programmable tick timers with 1 μ s resolution are provided in the MCchip and two 32-bit programmable tick timers are provided in the optional VMEchip2. The tick timers can be programmed to generate periodic interrupts to the processor. Refer to the VMEchip2 and MCchip in Chapters 2 and 3, respectively, for detailed programming information.

Watchdog Timer

A watchdog timer is provided in both the MCchip and the optional VMEchip2. The timers operate independently but in parallel. When the watchdog timers are enabled, they must be reset by software within the programmed time or they will time out. The watchdog timers can be programmed to generate a SYSRESET signal, local reset signal, or board fail signal if they time out. Refer to the VMEchip2 in Chapter 2 and the MCchip in Chapter 3 for detailed programming information.

The watchdog timer logic is duplicated in the VMEchip2 and MCchip ASICs. Because the watchdog timer function in the VMEchip2 is a superset of that function in the MCchip (system reset function), the timer in the VMEchip2 is used in all cases except for the version of the MVME162LX which does not include the VMEbus interface ("No VMEbus Interface" option).

Software-Programmable Hardware Interrupts

Eight software-programmable hardware interrupts are provided by the VMEchip2. These interrupts allow software to create a hardware interrupt. Refer to the VMEchip2 in Chapter 2 for detailed programming information.

Local Bus Timeout

The MVME162LX provides timeout functions in the VMEchip2 and the MCchip for the local bus. When the timer is enabled and a local bus access times out, a Transfer Error Acknowledge (TEA) signal is sent to the local bus master. The timeout value is selectable by software for 8 μ sec, 64 μ sec, 256 μ sec, or infinite. The local bus timer does not operate during VMEbus bound cycles. VMEbus bound cycles are timed by the VMEbus access timer and the VMEbus global timer. Refer to the VMEchip2 in Chapter 2 and the MCchip in Chapter 3 for detailed programming information.

The MCchip also provides local bus timeout logic for MVME162LXs without the optional VMEbus interface (i.e., without the VMEchip2).

The access timer logic is duplicated in the VMEchip2 and MCchip ASICs. Because the local bus timer in the VMEchip2 can detect an offboard access and the MCchip local bus timer cannot, the timer in the VMEchip2 is used in all cases except for the version of the MVME162LX which does not include the VMEbus interface ("No VMEbus Interface option").

Local Bus Arbiter

The local bus arbiter implements a fixed priority which is described in the following table.

Table 1-2. Local Bus Arbitration Priority

Device	Priority	Note
LAN	0	Highest
SCSI	1	...
VMEbus	2	Next Lowest
MC68xx040	3	Lowest

Connectors

The MVME162LX has two 96-position DIN connectors: P1 and P2. P1 rows A, B, C, and P2 row B provide the VMEbus interconnection. P2 rows A and C are not used. The MVME162LX has a 20-pin connector J2 mounted behind the front panel. When the MVME162LX board is enclosed in a chassis and the front panel is not visible, this connector allows the reset, abort and LED functions to be extended to the control panel of the system, where they are visible. The serial ports on the MVME162LX are connected to four 8-pin RJ45 female connectors (J17) on the front panel. The two IPs connect to the MVME162LX by two pairs of 50-pin connectors. Two 50-pin connectors behind the front panel are for external connections to IP signals. The memory mezzanine board is plugged into two 100-pin connectors.

Fuses

The MVME162LX boards supply power to various I/O devices. The power sources are fused by pico fuses on the main board. The fuses are included to protect the board in case any of the power sources are shorted. If a fuse is blown, the board may behave in an erratic manner or stop functioning completely. If any of the onboard I/O devices behave this way, the fuses should be checked. There are several LEDs to monitor the status of the fuses.

The MVME162LX provides +5V power to the 20-pin remote reset connector J2 through fuse F1 located near the connector. This voltage source is only used when the LED functions are extended and there is no onboard monitor.

The MVME162LX provides +5V to SCSI bus TERMPWR signal through a fuse. There is a monitor LED on the MVME162LX for this fuse.

Configuration Jumpers

The MVME162LX was designed to provide software control for most options. Some options can not be done in software, so they are done by jumpers on headers. This section describes the jumpers used on the MVME162LX.

The MVME162LX has been factory tested and is shipped with the factory jumper settings described in the following sections. The MVME162LX operates with its required and factory-installed Debug Monitor, MVME162Bug (162Bug), with these factory jumper settings. Settings can be made for:

- System controller selection (J1)
- General-purpose readable register configuration (J11)
- EPROM/Flash configuration (J12)
- SRAM backup power source selection (for onboard SRAM: J13 on the MVME162LX main module. For the SRAM mezzanine: J1 on the SRAM mezzanine)
- SCSI bus termination (J14)

System Controller Select Header (J1)

The MVME162LX is factory-configured as a VMEbus system controller (i.e., a jumper is installed across pins 1 and 2 of header J1). Remove the J1 jumper if the MVME162LX is not to be the system controller. Note that when the MVME162LX is functioning as system controller, the SCON LED is turned on.

Note For MVME162LXs without the optional VMEbus interface (i.e., with no VMEchip2), the jumper may be installed or removed without affecting normal operation.










General-Purpose Readable Jumpers Header (J11)

Header J11 provides eight readable jumpers. These jumpers can be read as a register (at \$FFF4202D) in the MCchip LCSR. The bit values are read as a zero when the jumper is installed, and as a one when the jumper is removed.

If the MVME162BUG firmware is installed, four jumpers are user-definable (pins 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16). If the MVME162BUG firmware is not installed, seven jumpers are user-definable (pins 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16).

Note Pins 7-8 (GPIO3) are reserved to select either the Flash memory map (jumper installed) or the EPROM memory map (jumper removed). They are not user-definable. The address ranges for the various EPROM/Flash configurations appear in the next section of this chapter.

The MVME162LX is shipped from the factory with J11 set to all zeros (jumpers on all pins) except for GPIO3.

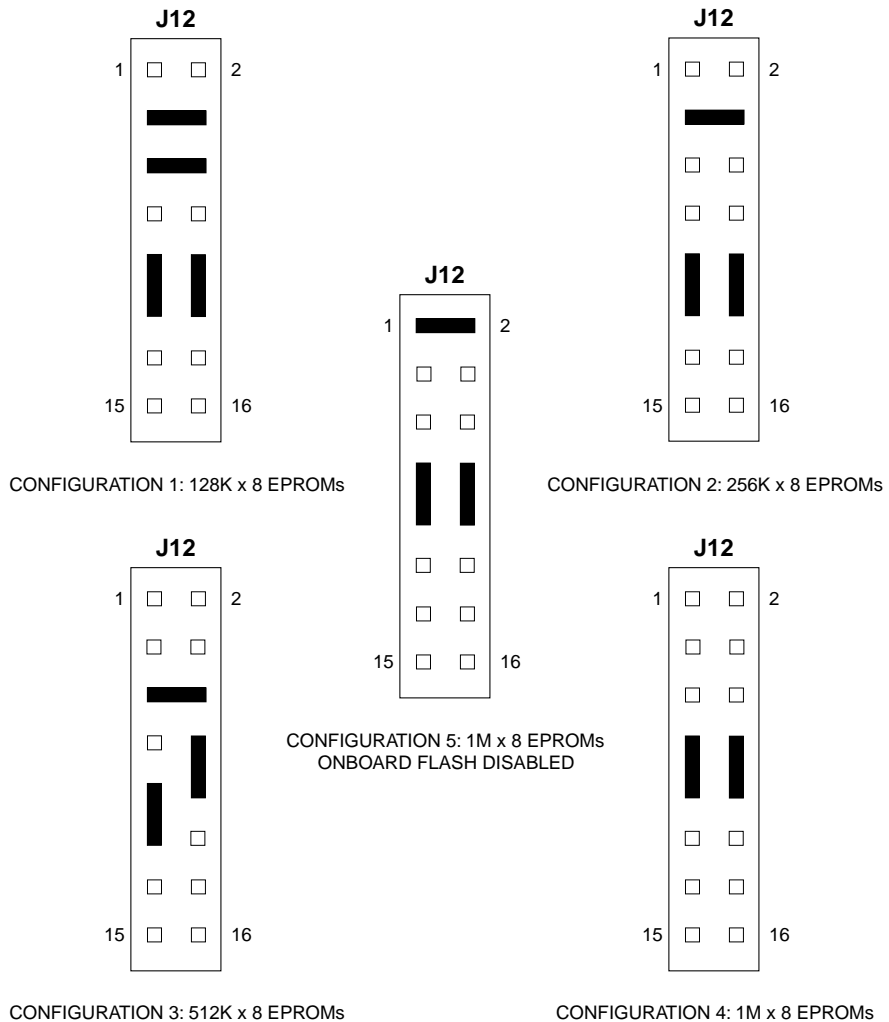
	J11		162BUG INSTALLED	USER CODE INSTALLED	
GPIO0	1		2	REFER TO 162BUG MANUAL	USER-DEFINABLE
GPIO1				REFER TO 162BUG MANUAL	USER-DEFINABLE
GPIO2				REFER TO 162BUG MANUAL	USER-DEFINABLE
GPIO3	7	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	8	IN=FLASH; OUT=EPROM	IN=FLASH; OUT=EPROM
GPIO4				USER-DEFINABLE	USER-DEFINABLE
GPIO5				USER-DEFINABLE	USER-DEFINABLE
GPIO6				USER-DEFINABLE	USER-DEFINABLE
GPIO7	15		16	USER-DEFINABLE	USER-DEFINABLE

EPROMs Selected (factory configuration)

EPROM/Flash Configuration Header (J12)

The MVME162LX can be ordered with 1 MB of Flash memory and four EPROM sockets ready for the installation of the EPROMs, which may be ordered separately. The EPROM locations are standard JEDEC 32-pin DIP sockets that accommodate four jumper-selectable densities (128 Kbit x 8; 256 Kbit x 8; 512 Kbit x 8; 1 Mbit x 8) and permit disabling of the Flash memory.

Header J12 provides eight jumpers to configure the EPROM sockets.



The next five tables show the address range for each EPROM socket in all five configurations. GPIO3 (J11 pins 7-8) is a control bit in the MCchip ASIC that allows reset code to be fetched either from Flash memory or from EPROMs.

Table 1-3. EPROM/Flash Mapping—128K x 8 EPROMs

GPIO3		Address Range	Device Accessed
Removed	1	\$FF800000 - \$FF81FFFF	EPROM A (XU24)
		\$FF820000 - \$FF83FFFF	EPROM B (XU23)
		\$FF840000 - \$FF85FFFF	EPROM C (XU22)
		\$FF860000 - \$FF87FFFF	EPROM D (XU21)
		\$FFA00000 - \$FFBFFFFFFF	On-Board Flash
Installed	0	\$FF800000 - \$FF9FFFFFFF	On-Board Flash
		\$FFA00000 - \$FFA1FFFF	EPROM A (XU24)
		\$FFA20000 - \$FFA3FFFF	EPROM B (XU23)
		\$FFA40000 - \$FFA5FFFF	EPROM C (XU22)
		\$FFA60000 - \$FBA7FFFF	EPROM D (XU21)

Table 1-4. EPROM/Flash Mapping —256K x 8 EPROMs

GPIO3		Address Range	Device Accessed
Removed	1	\$FF800000 - \$FF83FFFF	EPROM A (XU24)
		\$FF840000 - \$FF87FFFF	EPROM B (XU23)
		\$FF880000 - \$FF8BFFFF	EPROM C (XU22)
		\$FF8C0000 - \$FF8FFFFFFF	EPROM D (XU21)
		\$FFA00000 - \$FFBFFFFFFF	On-Board Flash
Installed	0	\$FF800000 - \$FF9FFFFFFF	On-Board Flash
		\$FFA00000 - \$FFA3FFFF	EPROM A (XU24)
		\$FFA40000 - \$FFA7FFFF	EPROM B (XU23)
		\$FFA80000 - \$FFABFFFF	EPROM C (XU22)
		\$FFAC0000 - \$FBAFFFFFFF	EPROM D (XU21)

Table 1-5. EPROM/Flash Mapping—512K x 8 EPROMs

GPIO3		Address Range	Device Accessed
Removed	1	\$FF800000 - \$FF87FFFF	EPROM A (XU24)
		\$FF880000 - \$FF8FFFFFFF	EPROM B (XU23)
		\$FF900000 - \$FF97FFFF	EPROM C (XU22)
		\$FF980000 - \$FF9FFFFFFF	EPROM D (XU21)
		\$FFA00000 - \$FFBFFFFFFF	On-Board Flash
Installed	0	\$FF800000 - \$FF9FFFFFFF	On-Board Flash
		\$FFA00000 - \$FFA7FFFF	EPROM A (XU24)
		\$FFA80000 - \$FFAFFFFF	EPROM B (XU23)
		\$FFB00000 - \$FFB7FFFF	EPROM C (XU22)
		\$FFB80000 - \$FFB7FFFF	EPROM D (XU21)

Table 1-6. EPROM/Flash Mapping—1M x 8 EPROMs

GPIO3		Address Range	Device Accessed
Removed	1	\$FF800000 - \$FF8FFFFFFF	EPROM A (XU24)
		\$FF900000 - \$FF9FFFFFFF	EPROM B (XU23)
		Not used	EPROM C (XU22)
		Not used	EPROM D (XU21)
		\$FFA00000 - \$FFBFFFFFFF	On-Board Flash
Installed	0	\$FF800000 - \$FF9FFFFFFF	On-Board Flash
		\$FFA00000 - \$FFAFFFFF	EPROM A (XU24)
		\$FFB00000 - \$FFBFFFFFFF	EPROM B (XU23)
		Not used	EPROM C (XU22)
		Not used	EPROM D (XU21)

Table 1-7. EPROM/Flash Mapping—1M x 8 EPROMs, On-Board Flash Disabled

GPIO3		Address Range	Device Accessed
Removed	1	\$FF800000 - \$FF8FFFFFFF	EPROM A (XU24)
		\$FF900000 - \$FF9FFFFFFF	EPROM B (XU23)
		\$FFA00000 - \$FFAFFFFFFF	EPROM C (XU22)
		\$FFB00000 - \$FFBFFFFFFF	EPROM D (XU22)
		Not used	On-Board Flash
Installed	0	Not used	On-Board Flash
		\$FF800000 - \$FF8FFFFFFF	EPROM A (XU24)
		\$FF900000 - \$FF9FFFFFFF	EPROM B (XU23)
		\$FFA00000 - \$FFAFFFFFFF	EPROM C (XU22)
		\$FFB00000 - \$FFBFFFFFFF	EPROM D (XU21)

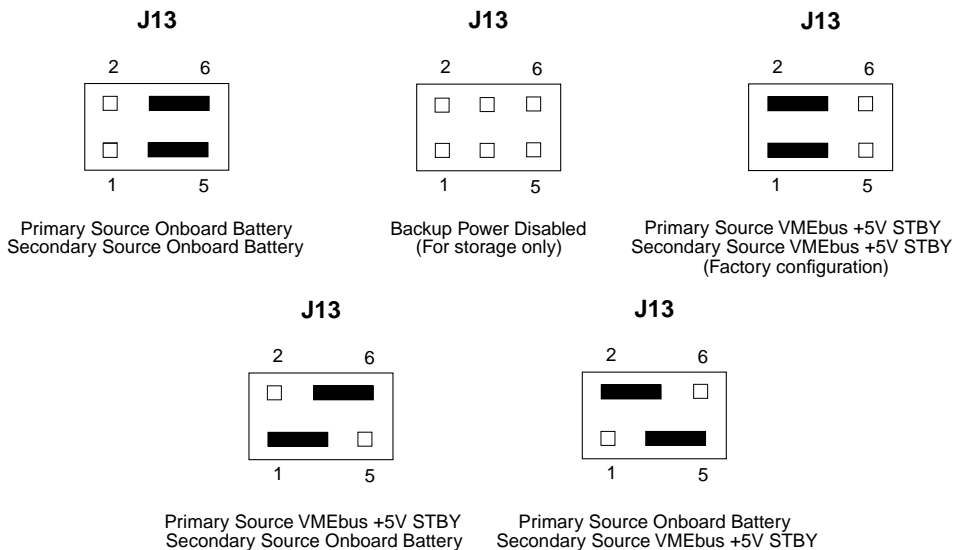
SRAM Backup Power Source Select Headers (J13, J1)

Header J13 determines the source for onboard static RAM backup power on the MVME162LX main module. Header J1 determines the source for backup power on the 2MB SRAM mezzanine board (if installed).

The following backup power configurations are available for onboard SRAM through header J13. In the factory configuration, the VMEbus +5V standby voltage serves as primary and secondary power source (the onboard battery is disconnected).

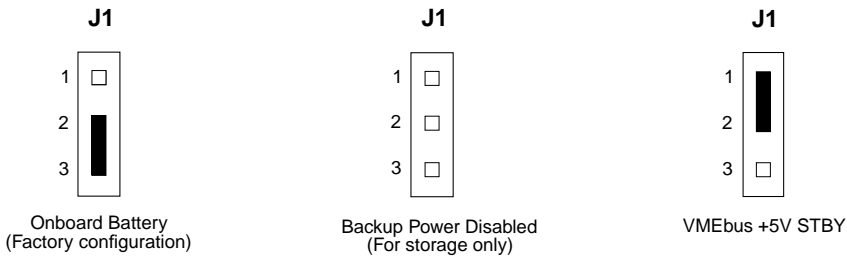
Note For MVME162LXs without the optional VMEbus interface (i.e., without the VMEchip2 ASIC), you must select the onboard battery as the backup power source.

Caution Removing all jumpers may temporarily disable the SRAM. Do not remove all jumpers from J13, except for storage.



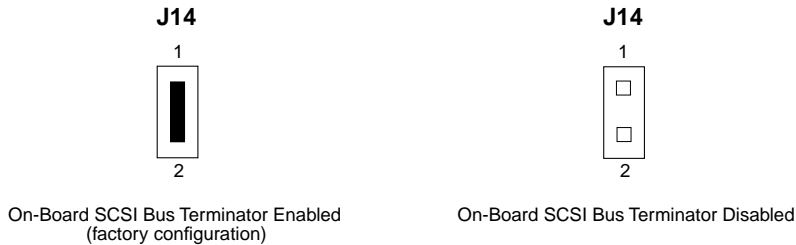
The following backup power configurations are available for the 2MB mezzanine SRAM through header J1 (located on the mezzanine). In the factory configuration, the onboard battery serves as secondary power source.

Caution Removing the jumper may temporarily disable the SRAM mezzanine. Do not remove the jumper from J1, except for storage.



SCSI Terminator Enable Header J14

The MVME162LX provides terminators for the SCSI bus. The SCSI terminators are enabled / disabled by a jumper on header J14. The SCSI terminators may be configured as follows.



Note If the MVME162LX is to be used at one end of the SCSI bus, the SCSI bus terminators must be enabled.

Memory Maps

There are two points of view for memory maps: 1) the mapping of all resources as viewed by local bus masters (local bus memory map), and 2) the mapping of onboard resources as viewed by external masters (VMEbus memory map).

The memory and I/O maps which are described in the next three tables are correct for all local bus masters. There is some address translation capability in the VMEchip2. This allows multiple MVME162LXs on the same VMEbus with different virtual local bus maps as viewed by different VMEbus masters.

Local Bus Memory Map

The local bus memory map is split into different address spaces by the transfer type (TT) signals. The local resources respond to the normal access and interrupt acknowledge codes.

Normal Address Range

The memory map of devices that respond to the normal address range is shown in the following tables. The normal address range is defined by the Transfer Type (TT) signals on the local bus. On the MVME162LX, Transfer Types 0, 1, and 2 define the normal address range. Table 1-8 is the entire map from \$00000000 to \$FFFFFFFF. Many areas of the map are user-programmable, and suggested uses are shown in the table. The cache inhibit function is programmable in the MC68xx040 MMU. The onboard I/O space must be marked cache inhibit and serialized in its page table. Table 1-9 further defines the map for the local I/O devices.

Table 1-8. Local Bus Memory Map

Address Range	Devices Accessed	Port Width	Size	Software Cache Inhibit	Notes
Programmable	DRAM on Parity Mezzanine	D32	1MB-4MB	N	2
Programmable	DRAM on ECC Mezzanine	D32	16 MB	N	2
Programmable	On-Board SRAM	D32	128 KB	N	2, 7
Programmable	SRAM on Mezzanine	D32	2 MB	N	2, 7
Programmable	VMEbus A32/ A24	D32/D16	--	?	4
Programmable	IP_a Memory	D32-D8	64KB-8MB	?	2, 4
Programmable	IP_b Memory	D32-D8	64KB-8MB	?	2, 4
\$FF800000-\$FF9FFFFFFF	Flash/EPROM	D32	2 MB	N	1, 5
\$FFA00000-\$FFBFFFFFFF	EPROM/Flash	D32	2 MB	N	5
\$FFC00000-\$FFDFFFFFFF	Not Decoded	D32	2 MB	N	7
\$FFE00000-\$FFE1FFFFF	On-Board SRAM Default	D32	128 KB	N	7
\$FFE80000-\$FFEFFFFFFF	Not Decoded	--	512 KB	N	6
\$FFF00000-\$FFFFFFFFFF	Local I/O Devices (Refer to next table)	D32-D8	878 KB	Y	3
\$FFFF0000-\$FFFFFFFF	VMEbus A16	D32/D16	64 KB	?	2, 4

NOTES: 1. Devices mapped at \$FFF80000-\$FFF9FFFF also appear at \$00000000-\$001FFFFFFF when the ROM0 bit in the MCchip EPROM control register is high (ROM0=1). ROM0 is set to 1 after each reset. The ROM0 bit must be cleared before other resources (DRAM or SRAM) can be mapped in this range (\$00000000 - \$001FFFFFFF).

The EPROM/Flash memory map is also controlled by the EPROM size and by control bit V19 in the MCchip ASIC. Refer to the EPROM/Flash configuration tables earlier in this chapter for further details.

2. This area is user-programmable. The DRAM and SRAM decoder is programmed in the MCchip, the local-to-VMEbus decoders are programmed in the VMEchip2, and the IP memory space is programmed in the IPIC.
3. Size is approximate.
4. Cache inhibit depends on the devices in the area mapped.

5. The EPROM and Flash are dynamically sized by the MCchip ASIC from an 8-bit private bus to the 32-bit MPU local bus.
6. These areas are not decoded unless one of the programmable decoders is initialized to decode this space. If they are not decoded and the local timer is enabled, an access to this address range will generate a local bus timeout.
7. SRAM is 128 KB when no SRAM mezzanine is present. With an SRAM mezzanine board, the SRAM size is 2 MB and the on-board 128 KB SRAM is disabled.

Table 1-9 focuses on the “Local I/O Devices” portion of the local bus main memory map.

Note The IPIC chip on the MVME162LX supports up to four IndustryPack (IP) interfaces, designated IP_a through IP_d. The MVME162LX itself accommodates two IPs: IP_a and IP_b. In the following map, the segments applicable to IP_c and IP_d are not used in the MVME162LX.

Table 1-9. Local I/O Devices Memory Map

Address Range	Devices Accessed	Port Width	Size	Notes
\$FFF00000 - \$FFF3FFFF	Reserved	--	256 KB	4
\$FFF40000 - \$FFF400FF	VMEchip2 (LCSR)	D32	256 B	1, 3
\$FFF40100 - \$FFF401FF	VMEchip2 (GCSR)	D32-D8	256 B	1, 3
\$FFF40200 - \$FFF40FFF	Reserved	--	3.5 KB	4, 5
\$FFF41000 - \$FFF41FFF	Reserved	--	4 KB	4
\$FFF42000 - \$FFF42FFF	MCchip	D32-D8	4 KB	1
\$FFF43000 - \$FFF430FF	MCECC #1	D8	256 B	1, 9
\$FFF43100 - \$FFF431FF	MCECC #2	D8	256 B	1, 9
\$FFF43200 - \$FFF43FFF	MCECCs (repeated)	--	3.5 KB	1, 5, 9
\$FFF44000 - \$FFF44FFF	Reserved	--	8 KB	4
\$FFF45000 - \$FFF45800	SCC #1 (Z85230)	D8	2 KB	1, 2
\$FFF45801 - \$FFF45FFF	SCC #2 (Z85230)	D8	2 KB	1, 2
\$FFF46000 - \$FFF46FFF	LAN (82596CA)	D32	4 KB	1, 6
\$FFF47000 - \$FFF47FFF	SCSI (53C710)	D32-D8	4 KB	1
\$FFF48000 - \$FFF57FFF	Reserved	--	64 KB	4
\$FFF58000 - \$FFF5807F	IPIC IP_a I/O	D16	128 B	1
\$FFF58080 - \$FFF580FF	IPIC IP_a ID	D16	128 B	1
\$FFF58100 - \$FFF5817F	IPIC IP_b I/O	D16	128 B	1
\$FFF58180 - \$FFF581FF	IPIC IP_b ID Read	D16	128 B	1
\$FFF58200 - \$FFF5827F	IPIC IP_c I/O	D16	128 B	8
\$FFF58280 - \$FFF582FF	IPIC IP_c ID	D16	128 B	8
\$FFF58300 - \$FFF5837F	IPIC IP_d I/O	D16	128 B	8
\$FFF58380 - \$FFF583FF	IPIC IP_d ID Read	D16	128 B	8
\$FFF58400 - \$FFF584FF	IPIC IP_ab I/O	D32-D16	256 B	1
\$FFF58500 - \$FFF585FF	IPIC IP_cd I/O	D32-D16	256 B	8
\$FFF58600 - \$FFF586FF	IPIC IP_ab I/O Repeated	D32-D16	256 B	1

Table 1-9. Local I/O Devices Memory Map (Continued)

Address Range	Devices Accessed	Port Width	Size	Notes
\$FFF58700 - \$FFF587FF	IPIC IP_cd I/O Repeated	D32-D16	256 B	8
\$FFF58800 - \$FFF5887F	Reserved	--	128 B	1
\$FFF58880 - \$FFF588FF	Reserved	--	128 B	1
\$FFF58900 - \$FFF5897F	Reserved	--	128 B	1
\$FFF58980 - \$FFF589FF	Reserved	--	128 B	1
\$FFF58A00 - \$FFF58A7F	Reserved	--	128 B	1
\$FFF58A80 - \$FFF58AFF	Reserved	--	128 B	1
\$FFF58B00 - \$FFF58B7F	Reserved	--	128 B	1
\$FFF58B80 - \$FFF58BFF	Reserved	--	128 B	1
\$FFF58C00 - \$FFF58CFF	Reserved	--	256 B	1
\$FFF58D00 - \$FFF58DFF	Reserved	--	256 B	1
\$FFF58E00 - \$FFF58EFF	Reserved	--	256 B	1
\$FFF58F00 - \$FFF58FFF	Reserved	--	256 B	1
\$FFFBC000 - \$FFFBC01F	IPIC Registers	D32-D8	2 KB	1
\$FFFBC800 - \$FFFBC81F	Reserved	--	2 KB	1
\$FFFBD000 - \$FFFBF000	Reserved	--	12 KB	4
\$FFFC0000 - \$FFFC7FFF	MK48T08 (BBRAM, TOD Clock)	D32-D8	32 KB	1
\$FFFC8000 - \$FFFCBFFF	MK48T08 & Disable Flash writes	D32-D8	16 KB	1, 7
\$FFFC0000 - \$FFFCFFFF	MK48T08 & Enable Flash writes	D32-D8	16 KB	1, 7
\$FFFD0000 - \$FFFEFFFF	Reserved	--	128 KB	4

- NOTES:
- For a complete description of the register bits, refer to the data sheet for the specific chip. For a more detailed memory map, refer to the following detailed peripheral device memory maps.
 - The SCC is an 8-bit device located on an MCchip private data bus. Byte access is required.
 - Writes to the LCSR in the VMEchip2 must be 32 bits. LCSR writes of 8 or 16 bits terminate with a TEA signal. Writes to the GCSR may be 8, 16 or 32 bits. Reads to the LCSR and GCSR may be 8, 16 or 32 bits. Byte reads should be used to read the interrupt vector.
 - This area does not return an acknowledge signal. If the local bus timer is enabled, the access times out and is terminated by a TEA signal.
 - Size is approximate.
 - Port commands to the 82596CA must be written as two 16-bit writes: upper word first and lower word second.

7. Refer to the Flash and EPROM Interface section in the MCchip description in Chapter 3.
8. Not used.
9. To use this area, the ECC mezzanine board must be installed. If it is not installed, no acknowledge signal is returned; if the local bus timer is enabled, the access times out and is terminated by a TEA signal.

Detailed I/O Memory Maps

Tables 1-10 through 1-20 give the detailed memory maps for the VMEchip2, MCchip, the MCECC, the IPIC interface chip, the Z85230 Serial Chip, the 82596CA Ethernet chip, the 53C710 SCSI chip, and the MK48T08 BBRAM/TOD Clock.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
SLAVE STARTING ADDRESS 1																
SLAVE STARTING ADDRESS 2																
SLAVE ADDRESS TRANSLATION SELECT 1																
SLAVE ADDRESS TRANSLATION SELECT 2																
X				ADDER 1	SNP 1	WP 1	SUP 1	USR 1	A32 1	A24 1	BLK D64 1	BLK 1	PRGM 1	DATA1		
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
MASTER STARTING ADDRESS 1																
MASTER STARTING ADDRESS 2																
MASTER STARTING ADDRESS 3																
MASTER STARTING ADDRESS 4																
MASTER ADDRESS TRANSLATION SELECT 4																
MAST D16 EN	MAST WP EN	MASTER AM 2						MAST D16 EN	MAST WP EN	MASTER AM 1						
IO2 EN	IO2 WP EN	IO2 S/U	IO2 P/D	IO1 EN	IO1 D16 EN	IO1 WP EN	IO1 S/U	ROM SIZE	ROM BANK B SPEED			ROM BANK A SPEED				
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
ARB ROBN	MAST DHB	MAST DWB	X	MST FAIR	MST RWD	MASTER VMEBUS		DMA HALT	DMA EN	DMA TBL	DMA FAIR	DM RELM		DMA VMEBUS		
DMA TBL INT	DMA LB SNP MODE		X	DMA INC VME	DMA INC LB	DMA WRT	DMA D16	DMA D64 BLK	DMA BLK	DMA AM 5	DMA AM 4	DMA AM 3	DMA AM 2	DMA AM 1	DMA AM 0	
LOCAL BUS ADDRESS COUNTER																
VMEBUS ADDRESS COUNTER																
BYTE COUNTER																
TABLE ADDRESS COUNTER																
DMA TABLE INTERRUPT COUNT				MPU CLR STAT	MPU LBE ERR	MPU LPE ERR	MPU LOB ERR	MPU LTO ERR	DMA LBE ERR	DMA LPE ERR	DMA LOB ERR	DMA LTO ERR	DMA TBL ERR	DMA VME ERR	DMA DONE	

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← This sheet begins on preceding page.

Table 1-10. VMEchip2 Memory Map (sheet 2 of 3)

**VMEchip2 LCSR Base Address = \$FFF40000
OFFSET:**

	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
4C	X							ARB BGTO EN	DMA TIME OFF				DMA TIME ON			VME GLOBAL TIMER
50	TICK TIMER 1															
54	TICK TIMER 1															
58	TICK TIMER 2															
5C	TICK TIMER 2															
60	X	SCON	SYS FAIL	BRD FAIL STAT	PURS STAT	CLR PURS STAT	BRD FAIL OUT	RST SW EN	SYS RST	WD CLR TO	WD CLR CNT	WD TO STAT	TO BF EN	WD SRST LRST	WD RST EN	WD EN
64	PRE															
	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
68	AC FAIL IRQ	AB IRQ	SYS FAIL IRQ	MVP BERR IRQ	PE IRQ	IRQ1E IRQ	TIC2 IRQ	TIC1 IRQ	VME IACK IRQ	DMA IRQ	SIG3 IRQ	SIG2 IRQ	SIG1 IRQ	SIG0 IRQ	LM1 IRQ	LM0 IRQ
6C	EN IRQ 31	EN IRQ 30	EN IRQ 29	EN IRQ 28	EN IRQ 27	EN IRQ 26	EN IRQ 25	EN IRQ 24	EN IRQ 23	EN IRQ 22	EN IRQ 21	EN IRQ 20	EN IRQ 19	EN IRQ 18	EN IRQ 17	EN IRQ 16
70	X															
74	CLR IRQ 31	CLR IRQ 30	CLR IRQ 29	CLR IRQ 28	CLR IRQ 27	CLR IRQ 26	CLR IRQ 25	CLR IRQ 24	CLR IRQ 23	CLR IRQ 22	CLR IRQ 21	CLR IRQ 20	CLR IRQ 19	CLR IRQ 18	CLR IRQ 17	CLR IRQ 16
78	X	AC FAIL IRQ LEVEL			X	ABORT IRQ LEVEL			X	SYS FAIL IRQ LEVEL			X	MST WP ERROR IRQ LEVEL		
7C	X	VME IACK IRQ LEVEL			X	DMA IRQ LEVEL			X	SIG 3 IRQ LEVEL			X	SIG 2 IRQ LEVEL		
80	X	SW7 IRQ LEVEL			X	SW6 IRQ LEVEL			X	SW5 IRQ LEVEL			X	SW4 IRQ LEVEL		
84	X	SPARE IRQ LEVEL			X	VME IRQ 7 IRQ LEVEL			X	VME IRQ 6 IRQ LEVEL			X	VME IRQ 5 IRQ LEVEL		
88	VECTOR BASE REGISTER 0				VECTOR BASE REGISTER 1				MST IRQ EN	SYS FAIL LEVEL	AC FAIL LEVEL	ABORT LEVEL	GPIOEN			
8C	X															

This sheet continues on next page. →

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
VME ACCESS TIMER		LOCAL BUS TIMER		WD TIME OUT SELECT				PRESCALER CLOCK ADJUST							
COMPARE REGISTER															
COUNTER															
COMPARE REGISTER															
COUNTER															
OVERFLOW COUNTER 2				X	CLR OVF 2	COC EN 2	TIC EN 2	OVERFLOW COUNTER 1				X	CLR OVF 1	COC EN 1	TIC EN 1
SCALER															
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SW7 IRQ	SW6 IRQ	SW5 IRQ	SW4 IRQ	SW3 IRQ	SW2 IRQ	SW1 IRQ	SW0 IRQ	SPARE	VME IRQ7	VME IRQ6	VME IRQ5	VME IRQ4	VME IRQ3	VME IRQ2	VME IRQ1
EN IRQ 15	EN IRQ 14	EN IRQ 13	EN IRQ 12	EN IRQ 11	EN IRQ 10	EN IRQ 9	EN IRQ 8	EN IRQ 7	EN IRQ 6	EN IRQ 5	EN IRQ 4	EN IRQ 3	EN IRQ 2	EN IRQ 1	EN IRQ 0
SET IRQ 15	SET IRQ 14	SET IRQ 13	SET IRQ 12	SET IRQ 11	SET IRQ 10	SET IRQ 9	SET IRQ 8	X							
CLR IRQ 15	CLR IRQ 14	CLR IRQ 13	CLR IRQ 12	CLR IRQ 11	CLR IRQ 10	CLR IRQ 9	CLR IRQ 8								
X		P ERROR IRQ LEVEL		X		IRQ1E IRQ LEVEL		X		TIC TIMER 2 IRQ LEVEL		X		TIC TIMER 1 IRQ LEVEL	
X		SIG 1 IRQ LEVEL		X		SIG 0 IRQ LEVEL		X		LM 1 IRQ LEVEL		X		LM 0 IRQ LEVEL	
X		SW3 IRQ LEVEL		X		SW2 IRQ LEVEL		X		SW1 IRQ LEVEL		X		SW0 IRQ LEVEL	
X		VME IRQ 4 IRQ LEVEL		X		VMEB IRQ 3 IRQ LEVEL		X		VME IRQ 2 IRQ LEVEL		X		VME IRQ 1 IRQ LEVEL	
GPIOO				GPIOI				GPI							
								MP IRQ EN	REV EROM	DIS SRAM	DIS MST	NO EL BBSY	DIS BSYT	EN INT	DIS BGN

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← This sheet begins on preceding page.

Table 1-10. VMEchip2 Memory Map (sheet 3 of 3)

VMEchip2 GCSR Base Address = \$FFF40100

L	V	15	Bit Numbers								8	7	Bit Numbers					0
0	0	CHIP REVISION								CHIP ID								
4	2	LM3	LM2	LM1	LM0	SIG3	SIG2	SIG1	SIG0	RST	ISF	BF	SCON	SYSFL	X	X	X	
8	4	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 0																
C	6	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 1																
10	8	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 2																
14	A	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 3																
18	C	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 4																
1C	E	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 5																

NOTES:

L = Local bus offset.

V = VMEbus offset.

Table 1-11. MCchip Register Map**MCchip Base Address = \$FFF42000**

Offset	D31-D24	D23-D16	D15-D8	D7-D0
\$00	MCchip ID	MCchip Revision	General Control	Interrupt Vector Base Register
\$04	Tick Timer 1 Compare Register			
\$08	Tick Timer 1 Counter Register			
\$0C	Tick Timer 2 Compare Register			
\$10	Tick Timer 2 Counter Register			
\$14	LSB Prescaler Count Register	Prescaler Clock Adjust	Tick Timer 2 Control	Tick Timer 1 Control
\$18	Tick Timer 4 Interrupt Control	Tick Timer 3 Interrupt Control	Tick Timer 2 Interrupt Control	Tick Timer 1 Interrupt Control
\$1C	DRAM Parity Error Interrupt Control	SCC Interrupt Control	Tick Timer 4 Control	Tick Timer 3 Control
\$20	DRAM Space Base Address Register		SRAM Space Base Address Register	
\$24	DRAM Space Size	DRAM/SRAM Options	SRAM Space Size	(reserved)
\$28	LANC Error Status	(reserved)	LANC Interrupt Control	LANC Bus Error Interrupt Control
\$2C	SCSI Error Status	General Purpose Inputs	MVME162 Version	SCSI Interrupt Control
\$30	Tick Timer 3 Compare Register			
\$34	Tick Timer 3 Counter Register			
\$38	Tick Timer 4 Compare Register			
\$3C	Tick Timer 4 Counter Register			
\$40	Bus Clock	PROM Access Time Control	Flash Access Time Control	ABORT Switch Interrupt Control
\$44	RESET Switch Control	Watchdog Timer Control	Access & Watchdog Time Base Select	(reserved)
\$48	DRAM Control	(reserved)	MPU Status	(reserved)
\$4C	32-bit Prescaler Count Register			

Table 1-12. MCECC Internal Register Memory Map

MCECC Base Address = \$FFF43000 (1st); \$FFF43100 (2nd)

Register Offset	Register Name	Register Bit Names							
		D31	D30	D29	D28	D27	D26	D25	D24
\$00	CHIP ID	CID7	CID6	CID5	CID4	CID3	CID2	CID1	CID0
\$04	CHIP REVISION	REV7	REV6	REV5	REV4	REV3	REV2	REV1	REV0
\$08	MEM CONFIG			FSTRD	1	0	MSIZ2	MSIZ1	MSIZ0
\$0C	DUMMY 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10	DUMMY 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$14	BASE ADDRESS	BAD31	BAD30	BAD29	BAD28	BAD27	BAD26	BAD25	BAD24
\$18	DRAM CONTRL	BAD23	BAD22	RWB5	SWAIT	RWB3	NCEIEN	NCEBEN	RAMEN
\$1C	BCLK FREQ	BCK7	BCK6	BCK5	BCK4	BCK3	BCK2	BCK1	BCK0
\$20	DATA CONTRL	0	0	DERC	ZFILL	RWCKB	0	0	0
\$24	SCRUB CNTRL	RACODE	RADATA	HITDIS	SCRB	SCRBEN	0	SBEIEN	IDIS
\$28	SCRUB PERIOD	SBPD15	SBPD14	SBPD13	SBPD12	SBPD11	SBPD10	SBPD9	SBPD8
\$2C	SCRUB PERIOD	SBPD7	SBPD6	SBPD5	SBPD4	SBPD3	SBPD2	SBPD1	SBPD0
\$30	CHIP PRESCALE	CPS7	CPS6	CPS5	CPS4	CPS3	CPS2	CPS1	CPS0
\$34	SCRUB TIME ON/OFF	SRDIS	0	STON2	STON1	STON0	STOFF2	STOFF1	STOFF0
\$38	SCRUB PRESCALE	0	0	SPS21	SPS20	SPS19	SPS18	SPS17	SPS16
\$3C	SCRUB PRESCALE	SPS15	SPS14	SPS13	SPS12	SPS11	SPS10	SPS9	SPS8
\$40	SCRUB PRESCALE	SPS7	SPS6	SPS5	SPS4	SPS3	SPS2	SPS1	SPS0
\$44	SCRUB TIMER	ST15	ST14	ST13	ST12	ST11	ST10	ST9	ST8
\$48	SCRUB TIMER	ST7	ST6	ST5	ST4	ST3	ST2	ST1	ST0
\$4C	SCRUB ADDR CNTRL	0	0	0	0	0	SAC26	SAC25	SAC24
\$50	SCRUB ADDR CNTRL	SAC23	SAC22	SAC21	SAC20	SAC19	SAC18	SAC17	SAC16
\$54	SCRUB ADDR CNTRL	SAC15	SAC14	SAC13	SAC12	SAC11	SAC10	SAC9	SAC8
\$58	SCRUB ADDR CNTRL	SAC7	SAC6	SAC5	SAC4	0	0	0	0
\$5C	ERROR LOGGER	ERRLOG	ERD	ESCRB	ERA	EALT	0	MBE	SBE
\$60	ERROR ADDRESS	EA31	EA30	EA29	EA28	EA27	EA26	EA25	EA24
\$64	ERROR ADDRESS	EA23	EA22	EA21	EA20	EA19	EA18	EA17	EA16
\$68	ERROR ADDRESS	EA15	EA14	EA13	EA12	EA11	EA10	EA9	EA8
\$6C	ERROR ADDRESS	EA7	EA6	EA5	EA4	0	0	0	0
\$70	ERROR SYNDROME	S7	S6	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0
\$74	DEFAULTS1	WRHDIS	STATCOL	FSTRD	SELI1	SELI0	RSIZ2	RSIZ1	RSIZ0
\$78	DEFAULTS2	FRC_OPN	XY_FLIP	REFDIS	TVECT	NOCACHE	RESST2	RESST1	RESST0

The following memory map table includes all devices selected by the IPIC map decoder.

Note The IPIC chip on the MVME162LX supports up to four IndustryPack (IP) interfaces, designated IP_a through IP_d. The MVME162LX itself accommodates two IPs: IP_a and IP_b. In the maps that follow, the segments applicable to IP_c and IP_d are not used in the MVME162LX.

Table 1-13. IPIC Overall Memory Map

Address Range	Selected Device	Port Width	Size
programmable	IP_a/IP_ab Memory Space	D32-D8	64KB-16MB
programmable	IP_b Memory Space	D16-D8	64KB-8MB
programmable	IP_c/IP_cd Memory Space	D32-D8	64KB-16MB
programmable	IP_d Memory Space	D16-D8	64KB-8MB
FFFF58000-FFFF5807F	IP_a I/O Space	D16	128B
FFFF58080-FFFF580BF	IP_a ID Space	D16	64B
FFFF580C0-FFFF580FF	IP_a ID Space Repeated	D16	64B
FFFF58100-FFFF5817F	IP_b I/O Space	D16	128B
FFFF58180-FFFF581BF	IP_b ID Space	D16	64B
FFFF581C0-FFFF581FF	IP_b ID Space Repeated	D16	64B
FFFF58200-FFFF5827F	IP_c I/O Space	D16	128B
FFFF58280-FFFF582BF	IP_c ID Space	D16	64B
FFFF582C0-FFFF582FF	IP_c ID Space Repeated	D16	64B
FFFF58300-FFFF5837F	IP_d I/O Space	D16	128B
FFFF58380-FFFF583BF	IP_d ID Space	D16	64B
FFFF583C0-FFFF583FF	IP_d ID Space Repeated	D16	64B
FFFF58400-FFFF584FF	IP_ab I/O Space	D32-D16	256B
FFFF58500-FFFF585FF	IP_cd I/O Space	D32-D16	256B
FFFF58600-FFFF586FF	IP_ab I/O Space Repeated	D32-D16	256B
FFFF58700-FFFF587FF	IP_cd I/O Space Repeated	D32-D16	256B
FFFFBC000-FFFFBC01F	Control/Status Registers	D32-D8	32B

A summary of the IPIC CSR registers is shown in Table 1-14. The CSR registers can be accessed as bytes, words, or longwords. They should not be accessed as lines. They are shown in the table as bytes.

IPIC Base Address = \$FFFBC000

Table 1-14. IPIC Memory Map - Control and Status Registers (Sheet 1 of 2)

Register Offset	Register Name	Register Bit Names							
		D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
\$00	CHIP ID	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
\$01	CHIP REVISION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$02	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$03	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$04	IP_a MEM BASE UPPER	a_BASE31	a_BASE30	a_BASE29	a_BASE28	a_BASE27	a_BASE26	a_BASE25	a_BASE24
\$05	IP_a MEM BASE LOWER	a_BASE23	a_BASE22	a_BASE21	a_BASE20	a_BASE19	a_BASE18	a_BASE17	a_BASE16
\$06	IP_b MEM BASE UPPER	b_BASE31	b_BASE30	b_BASE29	b_BASE28	b_BASE27	b_BASE26	b_BASE25	b_BASE24
\$07	IP_b MEM BASE LOWER	b_BASE23	b_BASE22	b_BASE21	b_BASE20	b_BASE19	b_BASE18	b_BASE17	b_BASE16
\$08	IP_c MEM BASE UPPER	c_BASE31	c_BASE30	c_BASE29	c_BASE28	c_BASE27	c_BASE26	c_BASE25	c_BASE24
\$09	IP_c MEM BASE LOWER	c_BASE23	c_BASE22	c_BASE21	c_BASE20	c_BASE19	c_BASE18	c_BASE17	c_BASE16
\$0A	IP_d MEM BASE UPPER	d_BASE31	d_BASE30	d_BASE29	d_BASE28	d_BASE27	d_BASE26	d_BASE25	d_BASE24
\$0B	IP_d MEM BASE LOWER	d_BASE23	d_BASE22	d_BASE21	d_BASE20	d_BASE19	d_BASE18	d_BASE17	d_BASE16
\$0C	IP_a MEM SIZE	a_SIZE23	a_SIZE22	a_SIZE21	a_SIZE20	a_SIZE19	a_SIZE18	a_SIZE17	a_SIZE16
\$0D	IP_b MEM SIZE	b_SIZE23	b_SIZE22	b_SIZE21	b_SIZE20	b_SIZE19	b_SIZE18	b_SIZE17	b_SIZE16
\$0E	IP_c MEM SIZE	c_SIZE23	c_SIZE22	c_SIZE21	c_SIZE20	c_SIZE19	c_SIZE18	c_SIZE17	c_SIZE16
\$0F	IP_d MEM SIZE	d_SIZE23	d_SIZE22	d_SIZE21	d_SIZE20	d_SIZE19	d_SIZE18	d_SIZE17	d_SIZE16
\$10	IP_a INTO CONTROL	a0_PLTY	a0_E/L*	a0_INT	a0_IEN	a0_ICLR	a0_IL2	a0_IL1	a0_IL0
\$11	IP_a INT1 CONTROL	a1_PLTY	a1_E/L*	a1_INT	a1_IEN	a1_ICLR	a1_IL2	a1_IL1	a1_IL0
\$12	IP_b INTO CONTROL	b0_PLTY	b0_E/L*	b0_INT	b0_IEN	b0_ICLR	b0_IL2	b0_IL1	b0_IL0
\$13	IP_b INT1 CONTROL	b1_PLTY	b1_E/L*	b1_INT	b1_IEN	b1_ICLR	b1_IL2	b1_IL1	b1_IL0

IPIC Base Address = \$FFFBC000

Table 1-14. IPIC Memory Map - Control and Status Registers (Sheet 2 of 2)

Register Offset	Register Name	Register Bit Names							
		D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
\$14	IP_c INT0 CONTROL	c0_PLY	c0_E/L*	c0_INT	c0_IEN	c0_ICLR	c0_IL2	c0_IL1	c0_IL0
\$15	IP_c INT1 CONTROL	c1_PLY	c1_E/L*	c1_INT	c1_IEN	c1_ICLR	c1_IL2	c1_IL1	c1_IL0
\$16	IP_d INT0 CONTROL	d0_PLY	d0_E/L*	d0_INT	d0_IEN	d0_ICLR	d0_IL2	d0_IL1	d0_IL0
\$17	IP_d INT1 CONTROL	d1_PLY	d1_E/L*	d1_INT	d1_IEN	d1_ICLR	d1_IL2	d1_IL1	d1_IL0
\$18	IP_a GENERAL CONTROL	a_ERR	0	a_RT1	a_RT0	a_WIDTH1	a_WIDTH0	0	a_MEN
\$19	IP_b GENERAL CONTROL	b_ERR	0	b_RT1	b_RT0	b_WIDTH1	b_WIDTH0	0	b_MEN
\$1A	IP_c GENERAL CONTROL	c_ERR	0	c_RT1	c_RT0	c_WIDTH1	c_WIDTH0	0	c_MEN
\$1B	IP_d GENERAL CONTROL	d_ERR	0	d_RT1	d_RT0	d_WIDTH1	d_WIDTH0	0	d_MEN
\$1C	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1D	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1E	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1F	IP RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RES

Table 1-15. Z85230 SCC Register Addresses

SCC	SCC Register	Address
SCC #1	Port B Control	\$FFF45001
	Port B Data	\$FFF45003
	Port A Control	\$FFF45005
	Port A Data	\$FFF45007
SCC #2	Port B Control	\$FFF45801
	Port B Data	\$FFF45803
	Port A Control	\$FFF45805
	Port A Data	\$FFF45807

Table 1-16. 82596CA Ethernet LAN Memory Map

Address	Data Bits		
	D31	D16	D0
\$FFF46000	Upper Command Word	Lower Command Word	
\$FFF46004	MPU Channel Attention (CA)		

NOTES:

1. Refer to the MPU Port and MPU Channel Attention registers in Chapter 3.
2. After reset you must write the System Configuration Pointer to the command registers prior to writing to the MPU Channel Attention register. Writes to the System Configuration Pointer must be upper word first, lower word second.

Table 1-17. 53C710 SCSI Memory Map

53C710 Register Address Map			Base Address is \$FFF47000		
Big Endian Mode					SCRIPTs Mode and Little Endian Mode
00	SIEN	SDID	SCNTL1	SCNTL0	00
04	SOCL	SODL	SXFER	SCID	04
08	SBCL	SBDL	SIDL	SFBR	08
0C	SSTAT2	SSTAT1	SSTAT0	DSTAT	0C
10	DSA				10
14	CTEST3	CTEST2	CTEST1	CTEST0	14
18	CTEST7	CTEST6	CTEST5	CTEST4	18
1C	TEMP				1C
20	LCRC	CTEST8	ISTAT	DFIFO	20
24	DCMD	DBC			24
28	DNAD				28
2C	DSP				2C
30	DSPA				30
34	SCRATCH				34
38	DCNTL	DWT	DIEN	DMODE	38
3C	ADDER				3C

NOTE: Accesses may be 8-bit or 32-bit, but not 16-bit.

Table 1-18. MK48T08 BBRAM,TOD Clock Memory Map

Address Range	Description	Size (Bytes)
\$FFFC0000 - \$FFFC0FFF	User Area	4096
\$FFFC1000 - \$FFFC10FF	Networking Area	256
\$FFFC1100 - \$FFFC16F7	Operating System Area	1528
\$FFFC16F8 - \$FFFC1EF7	Debugger Area	2048
\$FFFC1EF8 - \$FFFC1FF7	Configuration Area	256
\$FFFC1FF8 - \$FFFC1FFF	TOD Clock	8

Table 1-19. BBRAM Configuration Area Memory Map

Address Range	Description	Size (Bytes)
\$FFFC1EF8 - \$FFFC1EFB	Version	4
\$FFFC1EFC - \$FFFC1F07	Serial Number	12
\$FFFC1F08 - \$FFFC1F17	Board ID	16
\$FFFC1F18 - \$FFFC1F27	PWA	16
\$FFFC1F28 - \$FFFC1F2B	Speed	4
\$FFFC1F2C - \$FFFC1F31	Ethernet Address	6
\$FFFC1F32 - \$FFFC1F33	Reserved	2
\$FFFC1F34 - \$FFFC1F35	Local SCSI ID	2
\$FFFC1F36 - \$FFFC1F3D	Memory Mezz. PWB	8
\$FFFC1F3E - \$FFFC1F45	Memory Mezz. Serial Number	8
\$FFFC1F46 - \$FFFC1F4D	Ser. Port 2 Pers. PWB	8
\$FFFC1F4E - \$FFFC1F55	Ser. Port 2 Pers. Serial No.	8
\$FFFC1F56 - \$FFFC1F5D	IP a Board ID	8
\$FFFC1F5E - \$FFFC1F65	IP a Board Serial Number	8
\$FFFC1F66 - \$FFFC1F6D	IP a Board PWB	8
\$FFFC1F6E - \$FFFC1F75	IP b Board ID	8
\$FFFC1F76 - \$FFFC1F7D	IP b Board Serial Number	8
\$FFFC1F7E - \$FFFC1F85	IP b Board PWB	8
\$FFFC1F86 - \$FFFC1F8D	IP c Board ID	8
\$FFFC1F8E - \$FFFC1F95	IP c Board Serial Number	8
\$FFFC1F96 - \$FFFC1F9D	IP c Board PWB	8
\$FFFC1F9E - \$FFFC1FA5	IP d Board ID	8
\$FFFC1FA6 - \$FFFC1FAD	IP d Board Serial Number	8
\$FFFC1FAE - \$FFFC1FB5	IP d Board PWB	8
\$FFFC1FB6 - \$FFFC1FF6	Reserved	65
\$FFFC1FF7	Checksum	1

Table 1-20. TOD Clock Memory Map

Address	Data Bits								Function
	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
\$FFFC1FF8	W	R	S	--	--	--	--	--	CONTROL
\$FFFC1FF9	ST	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	SECONDS 00
\$FFFC1FFA	x	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	MINUTES 00
\$FFFC1FFB	x	x	--	--	--	--	--	--	HOUR 00
\$FFFC1FFC	x	FT	x	x	x	--	--	--	DAY 01
\$FFFC1FFD	x	x	--	--	--	--	--	--	DATE 01
\$FFFC1FFE	x	x	x	--	--	--	--	--	MONTH 01
\$FFFC1FFF	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	YEAR 00

NOTES: W = Write Bit R = Read Bit S = Signbit
ST = Stop Bit FT = Frequency Test x = Unused

BBRAM,TOD Clock Memory Map

The MK48T08 BBRAM (also called Non-Volatile RAM or NVRAM) is divided into six areas as shown in Table 1-18. The first five areas are defined by software, while the sixth area, the time-of-day (TOD) clock, is defined by the chip hardware. The first area is reserved for user data. The second area is used by Motorola networking software. The third area may be used by an operating system. The fourth area is used by the MVME162LX board debugger (MVME162Bug). The fifth area, detailed in Table 1-19, is the configuration area. The sixth area, the TOD clock, detailed in Table 1-20, is defined by the chip hardware.

The data structure of the configuration bytes starts at \$FFFC1EF8 and is as follows.

```
struct brdi_cnfg {
    char version[4];
    char serial[12];
    char id[16];
    char pwa[16];
    char speed[4];
    char ethernet[6];
    char fill[2];
    char lscsiid[2];
    char mem_pwb[8];
    char mem_serial[8];
    char port2_pwb[8];
    char port2_serial[8];
    char ipa_brdid[8];
    char ipa_serial[8];
    char ipa_pwb[8];
    char ipb_brdid[8];
    char ipb_serial[8];
    char ipb_pwb[8];
    char ipc_brdid[8];
    char ipc_serial[8];
    char ipc_pwb[8];
    char ipd_brdid[8];
    char ipd_serial[8];
    char ipd_pwb[8];
    char reserved[65];
    char cksum[1];
}
```

The fields are defined as follows:

1. Four bytes are reserved for the revision or version of this structure. This revision is stored in ASCII format, with the first two bytes being the major version numbers and the last two bytes being the minor version numbers. For example, if the version of this structure is 1.0, this field contains:

0100

2. Twelve bytes are reserved for the serial number of the board in ASCII format. For example, this field could contain:

000000470476

3. Sixteen bytes are reserved for the board ID in ASCII format. For example, for an MVME162LX board with MC68040, SCSI, Ethernet, 4 MB DRAM, and 128 KB SRAM, this field contains:

MVME162-223 (The 11 characters are followed by five blanks.)

4. Sixteen bytes are reserved for the printed wiring assembly (PWA) number assigned to this board in ASCII format. This includes the 01-w prefix. This is for the main logic board if more than one board is required for a set. Additional boards in a set are defined by a structure for that set. For example, for an MVME162LX board with MC68040, SCSI, Ethernet, 4 MB DRAM, and 128 KB SRAM, at revision A, the PWA field contains:

01-w3866B01A (The 12 characters are followed by four blanks.)

5. Four bytes contain the speed of the board in MHz. The first two bytes are the whole number of MHz and the second two bytes are fractions of MHz. For example, for a 25.00 MHz board, this field contains:

2500

6. Six bytes are reserved for the Ethernet address. The address is stored in hexadecimal format. (Refer to the detailed description earlier in this chapter.) If the board does not support Ethernet, this field is filled with zeros.

7. These two bytes are reserved.

8. Two bytes are reserved for the local SCSI ID. The SCSI ID is stored in ASCII format.

9. Eight bytes are reserved for the printed wiring board (PWB) number assigned to the memory mezzanine board in ASCII format. This does *not* include the 01-w prefix. For example, for a 4 MB parity mezzanine at revision A, the PWB field contains:

3913B01A

10. Eight bytes are reserved for the serial number assigned to the memory mezzanine board in ASCII format.
11. Eight bytes are reserved for the printed wiring board (PWB) number assigned to the serial port 2 personality board in ASCII format.
12. Eight bytes are reserved for the serial number assigned to the serial port 2 personality board in ASCII format.
13. Eight bytes are reserved for the board identifier, in ASCII, assigned to the optional first IndustryPack a.
14. Eight bytes are reserved for the serial number, in ASCII, assigned to the optional first IndustryPack a.
15. Eight bytes are reserved for the printed wiring board (PWB) number assigned to the optional first IndustryPack a.
16. Eight bytes are reserved for the board identifier, in ASCII, assigned to the optional second IndustryPack b.
17. Eight bytes are reserved for the serial number, in ASCII, assigned to the optional second IndustryPack b.
18. Eight bytes are reserved for the printed wiring board (PWB) number assigned to the optional second IndustryPack b.
19. Eight bytes are reserved for the board identifier, in ASCII, assigned to the optional third IndustryPack c.
20. Eight bytes are reserved for the serial number, in ASCII, assigned to the optional third IndustryPack c.
21. Eight bytes are reserved for the printed wiring board (PWB) number assigned to the optional third IndustryPack c.
22. Eight bytes are reserved for the board identifier, in ASCII, assigned to the optional fourth IndustryPack d.
23. Eight bytes are reserved for the serial number, in ASCII, assigned to the optional fourth IndustryPack d.
24. Eight bytes are reserved for the printed wiring board (PWB) number assigned to the optional fourth IndustryPack d.
25. Growth space (65 bytes) is reserved. This pads the structure to an even 256 bytes.
26. The final one byte of the area is reserved for a checksum (as defined in the *MVME162Bug Debugging Package User's Manual*) for security and data integrity of the configuration area of the NVRAM. This data is stored in hexadecimal format.

Interrupt Acknowledge Map

The local bus distinguishes interrupt acknowledge cycles from other cycles by placing the binary value %11 on TT1-TT0. It also specifies the level that is being acknowledged using TM2-TM0. The interrupt handler selects which device within that level is being acknowledged.

VMEbus Memory Map

This section describes the mapping of local resources as viewed by VMEbus masters.

VMEbus Accesses to the Local Bus

The VMEchip2 includes a user-programmable map decoder for the VMEbus to local bus interface. The map decoder allows you to program the starting and ending address and the modifiers the MVME162LX responds to.

VMEbus Short I/O Memory Map

The VMEchip2 includes a user-programmable map decoder for the GCSR. The GCSR map decoder allows you to program the starting address of the GCSR in the VMEbus short I/O space.

Software Support Considerations

The MVME162LX is a complex board that interfaces to the VMEbus and SCSI bus. These multiple bus interfaces raise the issue of cache coherency and support of indivisible cycles. There are also many sources of bus error. First, let us consider how interrupts are handled.

Interrupts

The MC68040 uses hardware-vectorred interrupts.

Most interrupt sources are level and base vector programmable. Interrupt vectors from the MCchip and the VMEchip2 have two sections, a base value which can be set by the processor, usually the upper four bits, and the lower bits which are set according to the particular interrupt source. There is an onboard daisy chain of interrupt sources, with interrupts from the MCchip having the highest priority, those from the IPIC having the next highest priority, and interrupt sources from the VMEchip2 having the lowest priority. Refer to Appendix A for an example of interrupt usage.

The MCchip, IPIC, and VMEchip2 ASICs are used to implement the multi-level MC680x0 interrupt architecture. A PLD is used to combine the individual IPLx signals from each ASIC.

Cache Coherency

The MC68040 has the ability to watch local bus cycles executed by other local bus masters such as the SCSI DMA controller, the LAN, the VMEchip2 DMA controller, the VMEbus to local bus controller. When snooping is enabled, the MPU can source data and invalidate cache entries as required by the current cycle. The MPU can not watch VMEbus cycles which do not access the local bus on the MVME162LX. Software must ensure that data shared by multiple processors is kept in memory that is not cached. The software must also mark all onboard and offboard I/O areas as cache inhibited and serialized.

Sources of Local BERR*

A TEA* signal (indicating a bus error) is returned to the local bus master when a local bus timeout occurs, a DRAM parity error occurs and parity checking is enabled, or a VME bus error occurs during a VMEbus access.

The devices on the MVME162LX that are able to assert a local bus error are described below.

Local Bus Timeout

A Local Bus Timeout occurs whenever a local bus cycle does not complete within the programmed time (VMEbus bound cycles are not timed by the local bus timer). If the system is configured properly, this should only happen if software accesses a non-existent location within the onboard address range.

VMEbus Access Timeout

A VMEbus Access Timeout occurs whenever a VMEbus bound transfer does not receive a VMEbus bus grant within the programmed time. This is usually caused by another bus master holding the bus for an excessive period of time.

VMEbus BERR*

A VMEbus BERR* occurs when the BERR* signal line is asserted on the VMEbus while a local bus master is accessing the VMEbus. VMEbus BERR* should occur only if: an initialization routine samples to see if a device is present on the VMEbus and it is not, software accesses a non-existent device within the VMEbus range, incorrect configuration information causes the VMEchip2 to incorrectly access a device on the VMEbus (such as driving LWORD* low to a 16-bit board), a hardware error occurs on the VMEbus, or a VMEbus slave reports an access error (such as parity error).

Local DRAM Parity Error

When parity checking is enabled, the current bus master receives a bus error if it is accessing the local DRAM and a parity error occurs.

VMEchip2

An 8- or 16-bit write to the LCSR in the VMEchip2 causes a local BERR*.

Bus Error Processing

Because different conditions can cause bus error exceptions, the software must be able to distinguish the source. To aid in this, status registers are provided for every local bus master. The next section describes the various causes of bus error and the associated status registers.

Generally, the bus error handler can interrogate the status bits and proceed with the result. However, an interrupt can happen during the execution of the bus error handler (before an instruction can write to the status register to raise the interrupt mask). If the interrupt service routine causes a second bus error, the status that indicates the source of the first bus error may be lost. The software must be written to deal with this.

Description of Error Conditions on the MVME162LX

This section lists the various error conditions that are reported by the MVME162LX hardware. A subsection heading identifies each type of error condition. A standard format gives a description of the error, indicates how notification of the error condition is made, indicates which status register(s) have information about the error, and concludes with some comments pertaining to each particular error.

MPU Parity Error

Description:

A DRAM parity error.

MPU Notification:

TEA is asserted during an MPU DRAM access.

Status:

Bit 9 of the MPU Status and DMA Interrupt Count Register in the VMEchip2 at address \$FFF40048.

Comments:

After memory has been initialized, this error normally indicates a hardware problem.

MPU Offboard Error

Description:

An error occurred while the MPU was attempting to access an offboard resource.

MPU Notification:

TEA is asserted during offboard access.

Status:

Bit 8 of the MPU Status and DMA Interrupt Count Register.
Address \$FFF40048

Comments:

This can be caused by a VMEbus timeout, a VMEbus BERR, or an MVME162LX VMEbus access timeout. The latter is the time from when the VMEbus has been requested to when it is granted.

MPU TEA - Cause Unidentified

Description:

An error occurred while the MPU was attempting an access.

MPU Notification:

TEA is asserted during an MPU access.

Status:

Bit 10 of the MPU Status and DMA Interrupt Count Register at address \$FFF40048 in the VMEchip2.

Comments:

No status was given as to the cause of the TEA assertion.

MPU Local Bus Timeout

Description:

An error occurred while the MPU was attempting to access a local resource.

MPU Notification:

TEA is asserted during the MPU access.

Status:

Bit 7 of the MPU Status and DMA Interrupt Count Register.
(actually in the DMAC Status Register) at address \$FFF40048.

Comments:

The local bus timer timed out. This usually indicates the MPU tried to read or write an address at which there was no resource. Otherwise, it indicates a hardware problem.

DMAC VMEbus Error

Description:

The DMAC experienced a VMEbus error during an attempted transfer.

MPU Notification:

DMAC interrupt (when enabled)

Status:

The VME bit is set in the DMAC Status Register
(address \$FFF40048 bit 1).

Comments:

This indicates the DMAC attempted to access a VMEbus address at which there was no resource or the VMEbus slave returned a BERR signal.

DMAC Parity Error

Description:

Parity error while the DMAC was reading DRAM.

MPU Notification:

DMAC interrupt (when enabled)

Status:

The DLPE bit is set in the DMAC Status Register
(address \$FFF40048 bit 5).

Comments:

If the TBL bit is set (address \$FFF40048 bit 2) the error occurred during a command table access, otherwise the error occurred during a data access.

DMAC Offboard Error

Description:

Error encountered while the local bus side of the DMAC was attempting to go to the VMEbus.

MPU Notification:

DMAC interrupt (when enabled)

Status:

The DLOB bit is set in the DMAC Status Register (address \$FFF40048 bit 4).

Comments:

This is normally caused by a programming error. The local bus address of the DMAC should not be programmed with a local bus address that maps to the VMEbus. If the TBL bit is set (address \$FFF40048 bit 2) the error occurred during a command table access, otherwise the error occurred during a data access.

DMAC LTO Error

Description:

A local bus timeout (LTO) occurred while the DMAC was local bus master.

MPU Notification:

DMAC interrupt (when enabled)

Status:

The DLTO bit is set in the DMAC Status Register (address \$FFF40048 bit 3).

Comments:

This indicates the DMAC attempted to access a local bus address at which there was no resource. If the TBL bit is set (address \$FFF40048 bit 2) the error occurred during a command table access, otherwise the error occurred during a data access.

DMAC TEA - Cause Unidentified

Description:

An error occurred while the DMAC was local bus master and additional status was not provided.

MPU Notification:

DMAC interrupt (when enabled)

Status:

The DLBE bit is set in the DMAC Status Register (address \$FFF40048 bit 6).

Comments:

An 8- or 16-bit write to the LCSR in the VMEchip2 causes this error. If the TBL bit is set (address \$FFF40048 bit 2) the error occurred during a command table access, otherwise the error occurred during a data access.

LAN Parity Error**Description:**

Parity error while the LANCE was reading DRAM

MPU Notification:

MCchip Interrupt (LAN ERROR IRQ)

Status:

MCchip LAN Error Status Register (\$FFF42028)

Comments:

The LANCE has no ability to respond to TEA so the error interrupt and status are provided in the MCchip. Control for the interrupt is in the MCchip LAN Error Interrupt Control Register (\$FFF4202B).

LAN Offboard Error**Description:**

Error encountered while the LANCE was attempting to go to the VMEbus.

MPU Notification:

MCchip Interrupt (LAN ERROR IRQ)

Status:

MCchip LAN Error Status Register (\$FFF42028)

Comments:

The LANCE has no ability to respond to TEA so the error interrupt and status are provided in the MCchip. Control for the interrupt is in the MCchip LAN Error Interrupt Control Register (\$FFF4202B).

LAN LTO Error**Description:**

Local Bus Timeout occurred while the LANCE was local bus master.

MPU Notification:

MCchip Interrupt (LAN ERROR IRQ)

Status:

MCchip LAN Error Status Register (\$FFF42028)

Comments:

The LANCE has no ability to respond to TEA so the error interrupt and status are provided in the MCchip. Control for the interrupt is in the MCchip LAN Error Interrupt Control Register (\$FFF4202B)

SCSI Parity Error**Description:**

Parity error detected while the 53C710 was reading DRAM.

MPU Notification:

53C710 Interrupt

Status:

53C710 DMA Status Register
53C710 DMA Interrupt Status Register
MCchip SCSI Error Status Register (\$FFF4202C)

Comments:

53C710 interrupt enables are controlled in the 53C710 and in the MCchip SCSI Interrupt Control Register (\$FFF4202F).

SCSI Offboard Error**Description:**

Error encountered while the 53C710 was attempting to go to the VMEbus.

MPU Notification:

53C710 Interrupt

Status:

53C710 DMA Status Register
53C710 DMA Interrupt Status Register
MCchip SCSI Error Status Register (\$FFF4202C)

Comments:

53C710 interrupt enables are controlled in the 53C710 and in the MCchip SCSI Interrupt Control Register (\$FFF4202F).

SCSI LTO Error**Description:**

Local Bus Timeout occurred while the 53C710 was local bus master.

MPU Notification:

53C710 Interrupt

Status:

53C710 DMA Status Register
53C710 DMA Interrupt Status Register
MCchip SCSI Error Status Register (\$FFF4202C)

Comments:

53C710 interrupt enables are controlled in the 53C710 and in the MCchip SCSI Interrupt Control Register (\$FFF4202F).

Example of the Proper Use of Bus Timers

In this example, the use of the bus timers is illustrated by describing the sequence of events when the MPU on one MVME162LX accesses the local bus memory on another MVME162LX using the VMEbus. In this scenario there are three bus timers involved. These are the local bus timer, the VMEbus access timer, and the Global VMEbus timer. The local bus timer measures the time an access to an onboard resource takes. The VMEbus timer measures the time from when the VMEbus request has been initiated to when a VMEbus grant has been obtained. The global bus timer measures the time from when a VMEbus cycle begins to when it completes. Normally these timers should be set to quite different values.

An example of one MVME162LX accessing another MVME162LX illustrates the use of these timers.

When the processor or another local bus master initiates an access to the VMEbus, it first waits until any other local bus masters get off the local bus. Then it begins its cycle and the local bus timer starts counting. It continues to count until an address decode of the VMEbus address space is detected and then terminates. This is normally a very short period of time. In fact all local bus non-error bus accesses are normally very short, such as the time to access onboard memory. Therefore, it is recommended this timer be set to a small value, such as 256 μ sec.

The next timer to take over when one MVME162LX accesses another is the VMEbus access timer. This measures the time between when the VMEbus has been address decoded and hence a VMEbus request has been made, and when VMEbus mastership has been granted. Because we have found in the past that some VME systems can become very busy, we recommend this timeout be set at a large value, such as 32 msec.

Once the VMEbus has been granted, a third timer takes over. This is the global VMEbus timer. This timer starts when a transfer actually begins (DS0 or DS1 goes active) and ends when that transfer completes (DS0 or DS1 goes inactive). This time should be longer than any expected legitimate transfer time on the

bus. We normally set it to 256 μ sec. This timer can also be disabled for debug purposes. Before an MVME162LX access to another MVME162LX can complete, however, the VMEchip2 on the accessed MVME162LX must decode a slave access and request the local bus of the second MVME162LX. When the local bus is granted (any in-process onboard transfers have completed) then the local bus timer of the accessed MVME162LX starts. Normally, this is also set to 256 μ sec. When the memory has the data available, a transfer acknowledge signal (TA) is given. This translates into a DTACK signal on the VMEbus which is then translated into a TA signal to the first requesting processor, and the transfer is complete. If the VMEbus global timer expires on a legitimate transfer, the VMEbus to local bus controller in the VMEchip2 may become confused and the VMEchip2 may misbehave. Therefore the bus timers values must be set correctly. The correct settings depend on the system configuration.

MVME162LX MC68040 Indivisible Cycles

The MC68040 performs operations that require indivisible read-modify-write (RMW) memory accesses. These RMW sequences occur when the MMU modifies table entries or when the MPU executes a TAS, CAS, or CAS2 instruction. TAS cycles are always single-address RMW operations, while the CAS, CAS2, and MMU operations can be multiple-address RMW cycles. The VMEbus does not support multiple-address RMW cycles and there is no defined protocol for supporting multiple-address RMW cycles which start onboard and then access offboard resources. The MVME162LX does not fully support all RMW operations in all possible cases.

The MVME162LX makes the following assumptions and supports a limited subset of RMW instructions. The MVME162LX supports single-address RMW cycles caused by TAS and CAS instructions. Because it is not possible to tell if the MC68040 is executing a single- or multiple-address read-modify-write cycle, software should only execute single-address RMW instructions. Multiple-address RMW cycles caused by CAS or CAS2 instructions are not guaranteed indivisible and may cause illegal VMEbus cycles. Lock cycles caused by MMU table walks do not cause illegal VMEbus cycles, and they are not guaranteed indivisible.

Illegal Accesses to the IP Modules from an External VMEbus Master

When a device other than the local MVME162 is operating as VMEbus master, access by that device to the local IP modules is restricted.

Access to the IndustryPack memory space is supported in all cases. As a result of the difference in data width between the VMEbus and the IP modules, however (D32 versus D16), access to the IndustryPack I/O, ID, and Interrupt Acknowledge space is *not* supported for single IP modules. This applies to IndustryPacks a, b, c, and d.

Introduction

This chapter defines the VMEchip2, local bus to VMEbus interface chip.

The VMEchip2 interfaces the local bus to the VMEbus. In addition to the VMEbus defined functions, the VMEchip2 includes a local bus to VMEbus DMA controller, VME board support features, and Global Control and Status Registers (GCSR) for interprocessor communications.

Summary of Major Features

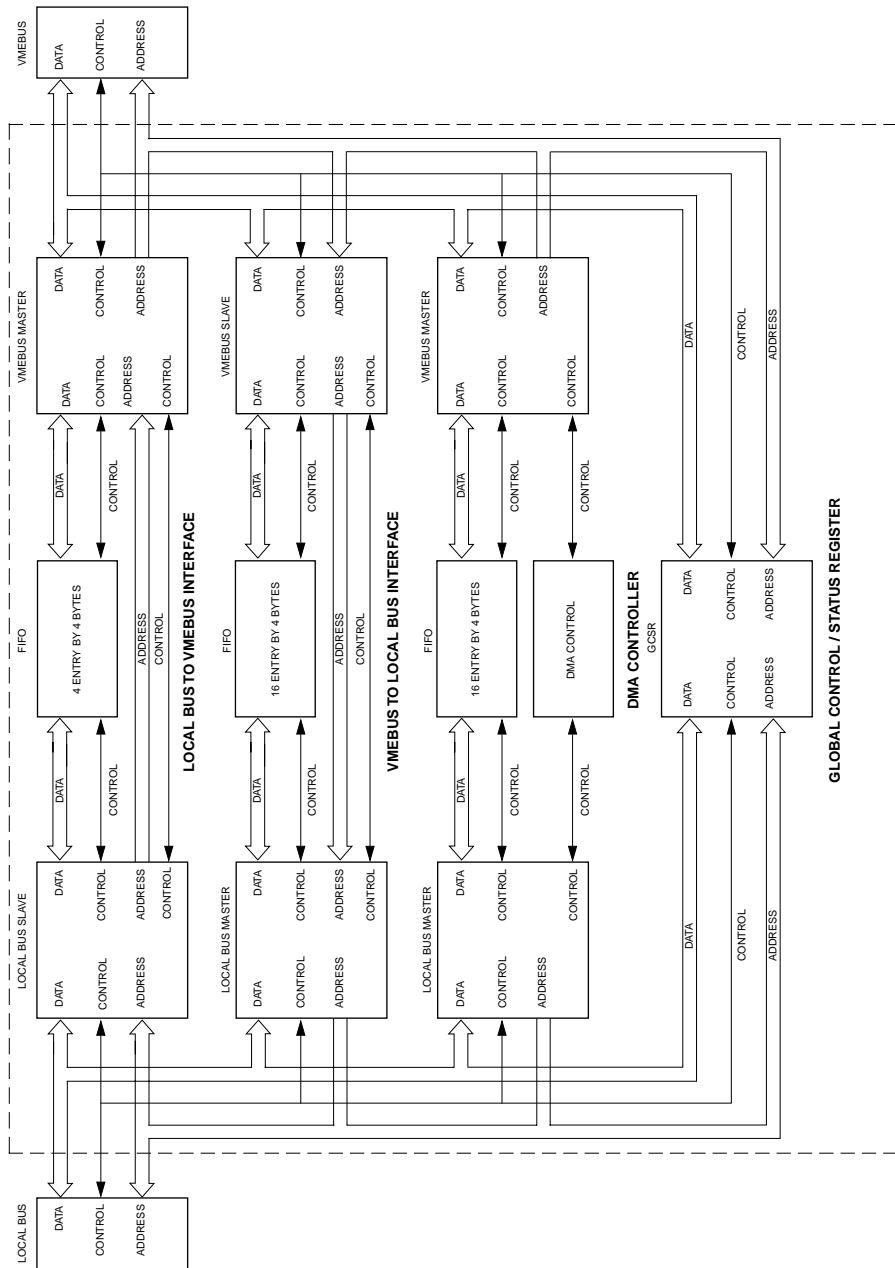
- Local Bus to VMEbus Interface:
 - Programmable local bus map decoder.
 - Programmable short, standard and extended VMEbus addressing.
 - Programmable AM codes.
 - Programmable 16-bit and 32-bit VMEbus data width.
 - Software-enabled write posting mode.
 - Write post buffer (one cache line or one four-byte).
 - Automatically performs dynamic bus sizing for VMEbus cycles.
 - Software-configured VMEbus access timers.
 - Local bus to VMEbus Requester:
 - Software-enabled FAIR request mode.
 - Software-configured release modes:
 - Release-When-Done (RWD).
 - Release-On-Request (ROR).
 - Software-configured BR0*-BR3* request levels.
- VMEbus Bus to Local Bus Interface:
 - Programmable VMEbus map decoder.
 - Programmable AM decoder.
 - Programmable local bus snoop enable.
 - Simple VMEbus to local bus address translation.
 - 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit VMEbus data width.

- 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit block transfer.
- Standard and extended VMEbus addressing.
- Software-enabled write posting mode.
- Write post buffer (17 four-bytes in BLT mode, 2 four-bytes in non-BLT mode).
- An eight four-byte read ahead buffer (BLT mode only).
- 32-Bit Local - VMEbus DMA Controller:
 - Programmable 16-bit, 32-bit, and 64-bit VMEbus data width.
 - Programmable short, standard and extended VMEbus addressing.
 - Programmable AM code.
 - Programmable local bus snoop enable.
 - A 16 four-byte FIFO data buffer.
 - Supports up to 4 GB of data per DMA request.
 - Automatically adjusts transfer size to optimize bus utilization.
 - DMA complete interrupt.
 - DMAC command chaining is supported by a singly-linked list of DMA commands.
 - VMEbus DMA controller requester:
 - Software-enabled FAIR request modes.
 - Software-configured release modes:
 - Release-On-Request (ROR).
 - Release-On-End-Of-Data (ROEOD).
 - Software-configured BR0-BR3 request levels.
 - Software enabled bus-tenure timer.
- VMEbus Interrupter:
 - Software-configured IRQ1-IRQ7 interrupt request level.
 - 8-bit software-programmed status/ID register.
- VMEbus System Controller:
 - Arbiter with software-configured arbitration modes:
 - Priority (PRI).
 - Round-Robin-Select (RRS).
 - Single-level (SGL).

- Programmable arbitration timer.
- IACK daisy-chain driver.
- Programmable bus timer.
- SYSRESET logic.
- ❑ Global Control Status Register Set:
 - Four location monitors.
 - Global control of locally detected failures.
 - Global control of local reset.
 - Four global attention interrupt bits.
 - A chip ID and revision register.
 - Four 16-bit dual-ported general purpose registers.
- ❑ Interrupt Handler:
 - All interrupts are level-programmable.
 - All interrupts are maskable.
 - All interrupts provide a unique vector.
 - Software and external interrupts.
- ❑ Watchdog timer.
- ❑ Two 32-bit tick timers.

Functional Blocks

The following sections provide an overview of the functions provided by the VMEchip2. See Figure 2-1 for a block diagram of the VMEchip2. A detailed programming model for the local control and status registers (LCSR) is provided in the following section. A detailed programming model for the global control and status registers (GCSR) is provided in the next section.



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Figure 2-1. VMEchip2 Block Diagram

Local Bus to VMEbus Interface

The local bus to VMEbus interface allows local bus masters access to global resources on the VMEbus. This interface includes a local bus slave, a write post buffer and a VMEbus master.

Using programmable map decoders with programmable attribute bits, the local bus to VMEbus interface can be configured to provide the following VMEbus capabilities:

Addressing capabilities: A16, A24, A32

Data transfer capabilities: D08, D16, D32

The local bus slave includes five programmable local bus map decoders for accessing the VMEbus. The first four map decoders are general purpose while the fifth decoder is dedicated for short I/O decoding. The first four map decoders compare local bus address lines A31 through A16 with a 16-bit start address and a 16-bit end address. When an address in the selected range is detected, a VMEbus select is generated to the VMEbus master. Each map decoder also has eight attribute bits and an enable bit. The attribute bits are for VMEbus AM codes, D16 enable, and write post (WP) enable.

The fourth map decoder also includes a 16-bit alternate address register and a 16-bit alternate address select register. This allows any or all of the upper 16 address bits from the local bus to be replaced by bits from the alternate address register. The feature allows the local bus master to access any VMEbus address.

Using the four map decoders, separate VMEbus maps can be created, each with its own attributes. For example, one map can be configured as A32, D32 with write posting enabled while a second map can be A24, D16 with write posting disabled.

The fifth map decoder decodes local bus addresses \$FFFF0000 through \$FFFFFFF as the short I/O A16 area. The VMEbus AM code is always A16. Supervisor/non-privileged and program/data space is determined by the local bus function codes. Write posting may be enabled or disabled for the short I/O space and this map decoder may be enabled or disabled.

When write posting is enabled, the VMEchip2 stores the local bus address and data and then acknowledges the local bus master. The local bus is then free to perform other operations while the VMEbus master requests the VMEbus and performs the requested operation.

The write post buffer stores byte, word, longword or one cache line (four longwords). Write posting should only be enabled when bus errors are not

expected. If a bus error is returned on a write posted cycle, the local processor is interrupted. The address of the error is not saved. Normal memory never returns a bus error on a write cycle. However, some ECC memory cards perform a read-modify-write operation and therefore may return a bus error if there is an error on the read portion of a read-modify-write. Write posting should not be enabled when this type of memory card is used. Also, memory should not be sized using write operations if write posting is enabled. I/O areas that have holes should not be write posted if software may access non-existent memory. Using the programmable map decoders, write posting can be enabled for "safe" areas and disabled for areas which are not "safe".

Using programmable map decoders with programmable attribute bits, the local bus to VMEbus interface can be configured to provide the following VMEbus capabilities:

Addressing capabilities: A16, A24, A32

Data transfer capabilities: D08, D16, D32

Block transfer is not supported because the MC68040 block transfer capability is not compatible with the VMEbus.

The VMEbus master supports dynamic bus sizing. When a local device initiates a quad-byte access to a VMEbus slave that only has the D16 data transfer capability, the chip executes two double-byte cycles on the VMEbus, acknowledging the local device after all requested four-bytes have been accessed. This enhances the portability of software because it allows software to run on the system regardless of the physical organization of global memory.

Using the local bus map decoder attribute register, the AM code that the master places on the VMEbus can be programmed under software control.

The VMEchip2 includes a software-controlled VMEbus access timer, and it starts ticking when the chip is requested to do a VMEbus data transfer or an interrupt acknowledge cycle. The timer stops ticking once the chip has started the data transfer on the VMEbus. If the data transfer does not begin before the timer times out, the timer drives the local bus error signal, and sets the appropriate status bit in the Local Control and Status Register (LCSR). Using control bits in the LCSR, the timer can be disabled, or it can be enabled to drive the local bus error signal after 64 μ s, 1 ms, or 32 ms.

The VMEchip2 includes a software-controlled VMEbus write post timer, and it starts ticking when a data transfer to the VMEbus is write posted. The timer stops ticking once the chip has started the data transfer on the VMEbus. If this does not happen before the timer times out, the chip aborts the write posted cycle and send an interrupt to the local bus interrupter. If the write post bus error interrupt is enabled in the local bus interrupter, the local processor is

interrupted to indicate a write post timeout has occurred. The write post timer has the same timing as the VMEbus access timer.

Local Bus to VMEbus Requester

The requester provides all the signals necessary to allow the local bus to VMEbus master to request and be granted use of the VMEbus. The chip connects to all signals that a VMEbus requester is required to drive and monitor.

Requiring no external jumpers, the chip provides the means for software to program the requester to request the bus on any one of the four bus request levels, automatically establishing the bus grant daisy-chains for the three inactive levels.

The requester requests the bus if any of the following conditions occur:

1. The local bus master initiates either a data transfer cycle or an interrupt acknowledge cycle to the VMEbus.
2. The chip is requested to acquire control of the VMEbus as signaled by the DWB input signal pin.
3. The chip is requested to acquire control of the VMEbus as signaled by the DWB control bit in the LCSR.

The local bus to VMEbus requester in the VMEchip2 implements a FAIR mode. By setting the LVFAIR bit, the requester refrains from requesting the VMEbus until it detects its assigned request line in its negated state.

The local bus to VMEbus requester attempts to release the VMEbus when the requested data transfer operation is complete, the DWB pin is negated, the DWB bit in the LCSR is negated and the bus is not being held by a lock cycle. The requester releases the bus as follows:

1. When the chip is configured in the release-when-done (RWD) mode, the requester releases the bus when the above conditions are satisfied.
2. When the chip is configured in the release-on-request (ROR) mode, the requester releases the bus when the above conditions are satisfied and there is a bus request pending on one of the VMEbus request lines.

To minimize the timing overhead of the arbitration process, the local bus to VMEbus requester in the VMEchip2 executes an early release of the VMEbus. If it is about to release the bus and it is executing a VMEbus cycle, the requester releases BBSY before its associated master completes the cycle. This allows the arbiter to arbitrate any pending requests, and grant the bus to the next requester, at the same time that the active master completes its cycle.

VMEbus to Local Bus Interface

The VMEbus to local bus interface allows an offboard VMEbus master access to onboard resources. The VMEbus to local bus interface includes the VMEbus slave, write post buffer, and local bus master. Adhering to the IEEE 1014-87 VMEbus Standard, the slave can withstand address-only cycles, as well as address pipelining, and respond to unaligned transfers. Using programmable map decoders, it can be configured to provide the following VMEbus capabilities:

Addressing capabilities: A24, A32

Data transfer capabilities: D08(EO), D16, D32, D8/BLT, D16/BLT,
D32/BLT, D64/BLT (BLT = block transfer)

The slave can be programmed to perform write posting operations. When in this mode, the chip latches incoming data and addressing information into a staging FIFO and then acknowledges the VMEbus write transfer by asserting DTACK. The chip then requests control of the local bus and independently accesses the local resource after it has been granted the local bus. The write-posting pipeline is two deep in the non-block transfer mode and 16 deep in the block transfer mode.

To significantly improve the access time of the slave when it responds to a VMEbus block read cycle, the VMEchip2 contains a 16 four-byte deep read-ahead pipeline. When responding to a block read cycle, the chip performs block read cycles on the local bus to keep the FIFO buffer full. Data for subsequent transfers is then retrieved from the onchip buffer, significantly improving the response time of the slave in the block transfer mode.

The VMEchip2 includes an onchip map decoder that allows software to configure the global addressing range of onboard resources. The decoder allows the local address range to be partitioned into two separate banks, each with its own start and end address (in increments of 64KB), as well as set each bank's address modifier codes and write post enable and snoop enable.

Each map decoder includes an alternate address register and an alternate address select register. These registers allow any or all of the upper 16 VMEbus address lines to be replaced by signals from the alternate address register. This allows the address of local resources to be different from their VMEbus address.

The alternate address register also provides the upper eight bits of the local address when the VMEbus slave cycle is A24.

The local bus master requests the local bus and executes cycles as required. To reduce local bus loading and improve performance it always attempts to transfer data using a burst transfer as defined by the MC68040.

When snooping is enabled, the local bus master requests the cache controller in the MC68040 to monitor the local bus addresses.

Local Bus to VMEbus DMA Controller

The DMA Controller (DMAC) operates in conjunction with the local bus master, the VMEbus master, and a 16 four-byte FIFO buffer. The DMA controller has a 32-bit local address counter, 32-bit table address counter, a 32-bit VMEbus address counter, a 32-bit byte counter, and control and status registers. The Local Control and Status Register (LCSR) provides software with the ability to control the operational modes of the DMAC. Software can program the DMAC to transfer up to 4GB of data in the course of a single DMA operation. The DMAC supports transfers from any local bus address to any VMEbus address. The transfers may be from one byte to 4GB in length.

To optimize local bus use, the DMAC automatically adjusts the size of individual data transfers until 32-bit transfers can be executed. Based on the address of the first byte, the DMAC transfers a single-byte, a double-byte, or a mixture of both, and then continues to execute quad-byte block transfer cycles. When the DMAC is set for 64-bit transfers, the octal-byte transfers takes place. Based on the address of the last byte, the DMAC transfers a single-byte, a double-byte, or a mixture of both to end the transfer.

Using control register bits in the LCSR, the DMAC can be configured to provide the following VMEbus capabilities:

Addressing capabilities: A16, A24, A32

Data transfer capabilities: D16, D32, D16/BLT, D32/BLT, D64/BLT
(BLT = block transfer)

Using the DMA AM control register, the address modifier code that the VMEbus DMA controller places on the VMEbus can be programmed under software control. In addition, the DMAC can be programmed to execute block-transfer cycles over the VMEbus.

Complying with the VMEbus specification, the DMAC automatically terminates block-transfer cycles whenever a 256-byte (D32/BLT) or 2-KB (D64/BLT) boundary is crossed. It does so by momentarily releasing AS and then, in accordance with its bus release/bus request configuration, initiating a new block-transfer cycle.

To optimize VMEbus use, the DMAC automatically adjusts the size of individual data transfers until 64-bit transfers (D64/BLT mode), 32-bit transfers (D32 mode) or 16-bit transfers (D16 mode) can be executed. Based on the address of the first byte, the DMAC transfers single-byte, double-byte, or a mixture of both, and then continues to execute transfer cycles based on the programmed data width. Based on the address of the last byte, the DMAC transfers single-byte, double-byte, or a mixture of both to end the transfer.

To optimize local bus use when the VMEbus is operating in the D16 mode, the data FIFO converts D16 VMEbus transfers to D32 local bus transfers. The FIFO also aligns data if the source and destination addresses are not aligned so the local bus and VMEbus can operate at their maximum data transfer sizes.

To allow other boards access to the VMEbus, the DMAC has bus tenure timers to limit the time the DMAC spends on the VMEbus and to ensure a minimum time off the VMEbus. Since the local bus is generally faster than the VMEbus, other local bus masters may use the local bus while the DMAC is waiting for the VMEbus.

The DMAC also supports command chaining through the use of a singly-linked list built in local memory. Each entry in the list includes a VMEbus address, a local bus address, a byte count, a control word, and a pointer to the next entry. When the command chaining mode is enabled, the DMAC reads and executes commands from the list in local memory until all commands are executed.

The DMAC can be programmed to send an interrupt request to the local bus interrupter when any specific table entry has completed. In addition the DMAC always sends an interrupt request at the normal completion of a request or when an error is detected. If the DMAC interrupt is enabled in the DMAC, the local bus is interrupted.

To allow increased flexibility in managing the bus tenure to optimize bus usage as required by the system configuration, the chip contains control bits that allow the DMAC time on and off the bus to be programmed. Using these control bits, software can instruct the DMA Controller to acquire the bus, maintain mastership for a specific amount of time, and then, after relinquishing it, refrain from requesting it for another specific amount of time.

No Address Increment DMA Transfers

During normal memory-to-memory DMA transfers, the DMA controller is programmed to increment the local bus and VMEbus address. This allows a block of data to be transferred between VMEbus memory and local bus memory. In some applications, it may be desirable to transfer a block of data

from local bus memory to a single VMEbus address. This single VMEbus address may be a FIFO or similar type device which can accept a large amount of data but only appears at single VMEbus address. The DMA controller provides support for these devices by allowing transfers without incrementing the VMEbus address. The DMA controller also allows DMA transfers without incrementing the local bus address, however the MVME162LX does not have any onboard devices that benefit from not incrementing the local bus address.

The transfer mode on the VMEbus may be D16, D16/BLT, D32, D32/BLT or D64/BLT. When the no increment address mode is selected, some of the VMEbus address lines and local bus address lines continue to increment in some modes. This is required to support the various port sizes and to allow transfers which are not an even byte count or start at an odd address, with respect to the port size. A 16-bit device should respond with VA<1> high or low. Devices on the local bus should respond to any combination of LA<3..2>. This is required to support the burst mode on the MC68040 bus.

Normally when the non-increment mode is used, the starting address and byte count would be aligned to the port size. For example, a DMA transfer to a 16-bit FIFO would start on a 16-bit boundary and would have an even number of 16-bit transfers. If the starting address is not aligned or the byte count is odd, the DMA controller will increment the lower address lines. This is required because the lower order address lines are used to define the size of the transfer and the byte lanes.

The VMEbus uses VA<2..1>, LWORD*, and DS<1..0>* to define the transfer size and byte lanes. If the VMEbus port size is D32, then VA<1>, LWORD* and DS<1..0>* are used to define the transfer size and byte lanes. During D16 transfers, the VMEbus address line VA<1> toggles. If the VMEbus port size is D64, then VA<2..1>, LWORD* and DS<1..0>* are used to define the transfer size and byte lanes. Local bus address LA<3..0> and SIZ<1..0> are used to define the transfer size and byte lanes on local bus. During local bus transfers, LA<3..2> count.

The DMA controller internally increments the VMEbus address counter and if the transfer mode is BLT, the DMA controller generates a new address strobe (AS*) when a block boundary is crossed.

DMAC VMEbus Requester

The chip contains an independent VMEbus requester associated with the DMA Controller. This allows flexibility in instituting different bus tenure policies for the single-transfer oriented master, and the block-transfer oriented

DMA controller. The DMAC requester provides all the signals necessary to allow the on-chip DMA Controller to request and be granted use of the VMEbus.

Requiring no external jumpers, the chip provides the means for software to program the DMAC requester to request the bus on any one of the four bus request levels, automatically establishing the bus grant daisy-chains for the three inactive levels.

The DMAC requester requests the bus as required to transfer data to or from the FIFO buffer.

The requester implements a FAIR mode. By setting the DFAIR bit, the requester refrains from requesting the bus until it detects its assigned request line in its negated state.

The requester releases the bus when requested to by the DMA controller. The DMAC always releases the VMEbus when the FIFO is full (VMEbus to local bus) or empty (local bus to VMEbus). The DMAC can also be programmed to release the VMEbus when another VMEbus master requests the bus, when the time on timer has expired, or when the time on timer has expired and another VMEbus master is requesting the bus. To minimize the timing overhead of the arbitration process, the DMAC requester executes an early release of the bus. If it is about to release the bus and it is executing a VMEbus cycle, the requester releases BBSY before its associated VMEbus master completes the cycle. This allows the arbiter to arbitrate any pending requests, and grant the bus to the next requester, at the same time that the DMAC completes its cycle.

Tick and Watchdog Timers

The VMEchip2 has two 32-bit tick timers and a watchdog timer. The tick timers run on a 1 MHz clock which is derived from the local bus clock by the prescaler.

Prescaler

The prescaler is used to derive the various clocks required by the tick timers, VME access timers, reset timer, bus arbitration timer, local bus timer, and VMEbus timer. The prescaler divides the local bus clock to produce the constant-frequency clocks required. Software is required to load the appropriate constant, depending upon the local bus clock, following reset to ensure proper operation of the prescaler.

Tick Timer

The VMEchip2 includes two general purpose tick timers. These timers can be used to generate interrupts at various rates or the counters can be read at various times for interval timing. The timers have a resolution of 1 μ s and when free running, they roll over every 71.6 minutes.

Each tick timer has a 32-bit counter, a 32-bit compare register, a 4-bit overflow register, an enable bit, an overflow clear bit, and a clear-on-compare enable bit. The counter is readable and writable at any time and when enabled in the free run mode, it increments every 1 μ s. When the counter is enabled in the clear-on-compare mode, it increments every 1 μ s until the counter value matches the value in the compare register. When a match occurs, the counter is cleared. When a match occurs, in either mode, an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter and the overflow counter is incremented. An interrupt to the local bus is only generated if the tick timer interrupt is enabled by the local bus interrupter. The overflow counter can be cleared by writing a one to the overflow clear bit.

Tick timer one or two can be programmed to generate a pulse on the VMEbus IRQ1 interrupt line at the tick timer period. This provides a broadcast interrupt function which allows several VME boards to receive an interrupt at the same time. In certain applications, this interrupt can be used to synchronize multiple processors. This interrupt is not acknowledged on the VMEbus. This mode is intended for specific applications and is not defined in the VMEbus specification.

Watchdog Timer

The watchdog timer has a 4-bit counter, four clock select bits, an enable bit, a local reset enable bit, a SYSRESET enable bit, a board fail enable bit, counter reset bit, WDTO status bit, and WDTO status reset bit.

When enabled, the counter increments at a rate determined by the clock select bits. If the counter is not reset by software, the counter reaches its terminal count. When this occurs, the WDTO status bit is set; and if the local or SYSRESET function is enabled, the selected reset is generated; if the board fail function is enabled, the board fail signal is generated.

VMEbus Interrupter

The interrupter provides all the signals necessary to allow software to request interrupt service from a VMEbus interrupt handler. The chip connects to all signals that a VMEbus interrupter is required to drive and monitor.

Requiring no external jumpers, the chip provides the means for software to program the interrupter to request an interrupt on any one of the seven interrupt request lines. In addition, the chip controls the propagation of the acknowledge on the IACK daisy-chain.

The interrupter operates in the release-on-acknowledge (ROAK) mode. An 8-bit control register provides software with the means to dynamically program the status/ID information. Upon reset, this register is initialized to a status/ID of \$0F (the uninitialized vector in the 68K-based environment).

The VMEbus interrupter has an additional feature not defined in the VMEbus specification. The VMEchip2 supports a broadcast mode on the IRQ1 signal line. When this feature is used, the normal IRQ1 interrupt to the local bus interrupter should be disabled and the edge-sensitive IRQ1 interrupt to the local bus interrupter should be enabled. All boards in the system which are not participating in the broadcast interrupt function should not drive or respond to any signals on the IRQ1 signal line.

There are two ways to broadcast an IRQ1 interrupt. The VMEbus interrupter in the VMEchip2 may be programmed to generate a level one interrupt. This interrupt must be cleared using the interrupt clear bit in the control register because the interrupt is never acknowledged on the VMEbus. The VMEchip2 allows the output of one of the tick timers to be connected to the IRQ1 interrupt signal line on the VMEbus. When this function is enabled, a pulse appears on the IRQ1 signal line at the programmed interrupt rate of the tick timer.

VMEbus System Controller

With the exception of the optional SERCLK Driver and the Power Monitor, the chip includes all the functions that a VMEbus System Controller must provide. The System Controller is enabled/disabled with the aid of an external jumper (the only jumper required in a VMEchip2 based VMEbus interface).

Arbiter

The arbitration algorithm used by the chip arbiter is selected by software. All three arbitration modes defined in the VMEbus Specification are supported: Priority (PRI), Round-Robin-Select (RRS), as well as Single (SGL). When operating in the PRI mode, the arbiter asserts the BCLR line whenever it detects a request for the bus whose level is higher than the one being serviced.

The chip includes an arbitration timer, preventing a bus lock-up when no requester assumes control of the bus after the arbiter has issued a grant. Using a control bit, this timer can be enabled or disabled. When enabled, it assumes

control of the bus by driving the BBSY signal after 256 μ secs, releasing it after satisfying the requirements of the VMEbus specification, and then re-arbitrating any pending bus requests.

IACK Daisy-Chain Driver

Complying with the latest revision of the VMEbus specification, the System Controller includes an IACK Daisy-Chain Driver, ensuring that the timing requirements of the IACK daisy-chain are satisfied.

Bus Timer

The Bus Timer is enabled / disabled by software to terminate a VMEbus cycle by asserting BERR if any of the VMEbus data strobes is maintained in its asserted state for longer than the programmed timeout period. The timeout period can be set to 8, 64, or 256 μ secs. The bus timer terminates an unresponded VMEbus cycle only if both it and the system controller are enabled.

In addition to the VMEbus timer, the chip contains a local bus timer. This timer asserts the local TEA when the local bus cycle maintained in its asserted state for longer than the programmed timeout period. This timer can be enabled or disabled under software control. The timeout period can be programmed for 8, 64, or 256 μ secs.

Reset Driver

The chip includes both a global and a local reset driver. When the chip operates as the VMEbus system controller, the reset driver provides a global system reset by asserting the VMEbus signal SYSRESET. A SYSRESET may be generated by the reset switch, a power up reset, a watch dog timeout, or by a control bit in the LCSR. SYSRESET remains asserted for at least 200 msec, as required by the VMEbus specification.

Similarly, the chip provides an input signal and a control bit to initiate a local reset operation.

The local reset driver is enabled even when the chip is not the system controller. A local reset may be generated by the reset switch, a power up reset, a watch dog timeout, a VMEbus SYSRESET, or a control bit in the GCSR.

Local Bus Interrupter and Interrupt Handler

There are 31 interrupt sources in the VMEchip2: VMEbus ACFAIL, ABORT switch, VMEbus SYSFAIL, write post bus error, external input, VMEbus IRQ1 edge-sensitive, VMEchip2 VMEbus interrupter acknowledge, tick timer 2-1,

DMAC done, GCSR SIG3-0, GCSR location monitor 1-0, software interrupts 7-0, and VMEbus IRQ7-1. Each of the 31 interrupts can be enabled to generate a local bus interrupt at any level. For example, VMEbus IRQ5 can be programmed to generate a level 2 local bus interrupt.

The VMEbus AC fail interrupter is an edge-sensitive interrupter connected to the VMEbus ACFAIL signal line. This interrupter is filtered to remove the ACFAIL glitch which is related to the BBSY glitch.

The SYS fail interrupter is an edge-sensitive interrupter connected to the VMEbus SYSFAIL signal line.

The write post bus error interrupter is an edge-sensitive interrupter connected to the local bus to VMEbus write post bus error signal line.

The VMEbus IRQ1 edge-sensitive interrupter is an edge-sensitive interrupter connected to the VMEbus IRQ1 signal line. This interrupter is used when one of the tick timers is connected to the IRQ1 signal line. When this interrupt is acknowledged, the vector is provided by the VMEchip2 and a VMEbus interrupt acknowledge is not generated. When this interrupt is enabled, the VMEbus IRQ1 level-sensitive interrupter should be disabled.

The VMEchip2 VMEbus interrupter acknowledge interrupter is an edge-sensitive interrupter connected to the acknowledge output of the VMEbus interrupter. An interrupt is generated when an interrupt on the VMEbus from VMEchip2 is acknowledged by a VMEbus interrupt handler.

The tick timer interrupters are edge-sensitive interrupters connected to the output of the tick timers.

The DMAC interrupter is an edge-sensitive interrupter connected to the DMAC.

The GCSR SIG3-0 interrupters are edge-sensitive interrupters connected to the output of the signal bits in the GCSR.

The location monitor interrupters are edge-sensitive interrupters connected to the location monitor bits in the GCSR.

The software 7-0 interrupters can be set by software to generate interrupts.

The VMEbus IRQ7-1 interrupters are level-sensitive interrupters connected to the VMEbus IRQ7-1 signal lines.

The interrupt handler provides all logic necessary to identify and handle all local interrupts as well as VMEbus interrupts. When a local interrupt is acknowledged, a unique vector is provided by the chip. Edge-sensitive interrupters are not cleared during the interrupt acknowledge cycle and must

by reset by software as required. If the interrupt source is the VMEbus, the interrupt handler instructs the VMEbus master to execute a VMEbus IACK cycle to obtain the vector from the VMEbus interrupter. The chip connects to all signals that a VMEbus handler is required to drive and monitor. On the local bus, the interrupt handler is designed to comply with the interrupt handling signaling protocol of the MC68040 microprocessor.

Global Control and Status Registers

The VMEchip2 includes a set of registers that are accessible from both the VMEbus and the local bus. These registers are provided to aid in interprocessor communications over the VMEbus. These registers are fully described in a later section.

LCSR Programming Model

This section defines the programming model for the Local Control and Status Registers (LCSR) in the VMEchip2. The local bus map decoder for the LCSR is included in the VMEchip2. The base address of the LCSR is \$FFF40000 and the registers are 32-bits wide. Byte, two-byte and four-byte read operations are permitted: however, byte and two-byte write operations are not permitted. Byte and two-byte write operations return a TEA signal to the local bus. Read-modify-write operations should be used to modify a byte or a two-byte of a register.

Each register definition includes a table with 5 lines. Line 1 is the base address of the register and the number of bits defined in the table. Line 2 shows the bits defined by this table. Line 3 defines the name of the register or the name of the bits in the register. Line 4 defines the operations possible on the register bits as follows:

R	This bit is a read-only status bit.
R/W	This bit is readable and writable.
W/AC 10	This bit can be set and it is automatically cleared. This bit can also be read.
C	Writing a one to this bit clears this bit or another bit. This bit reads zero.
S	Writing a one to this bit sets this bit or another bit. This bit reads zero.

Line 5 defines the state of the bit following a reset as defined below.

P	The bit is affected by power-up reset.
S	The bit is affected by SYSRESET.
L	The bit is affected by local reset.
X	The bit is not affected by reset.

A summary of the LCSR is shown Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. VMEchip2 Memory Map - LCSR Summary

VMEchip2 LCSR Base Address = \$FFF40000
 OFFSET:

	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	
0	SLAVE ENDING ADDRESS 1																
4	SLAVE ENDING ADDRESS 2																
8	SLAVE ADDRESS TRANSLATION ADDRESS 1																
C	SLAVE ADDRESS TRANSLATION ADDRESS 2																
10					ADDER 2	SNP 2		WP 2	SUP 2	USR 2	A32 2	A24 2	BLK D64 2	BLK 2	PRGM 2	DATA2	
	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	
14	MASTER ENDING ADDRESS 1																
18	MASTER ENDING ADDRESS 2																
1C	MASTER ENDING ADDRESS 3																
20	MASTER ENDING ADDRESS 4																
24	MASTER ADDRESS TRANSLATION ADDRESS 4																
28	MAST D16 EN	MAST WP EN	MASTER AM 4						MAST D16 EN	MAST WP EN	MASTER AM 3						
2C	GCSR GROUP SELECT								GCSR BOARD SELECT				MAST 4 EN	MAST 3 EN	MAST 2 EN	MAST 1 EN	
	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	
30											WAIT RMW	ROM ZERO	DMA TB SNP MODE	SRAM SPEED			
34																	
38	DMA CONTROLLER																
3C	DMA CONTROLLER																
40	DMA CONTROLLER																
44	DMA CONTROLLER																
48		TICK 2/1	TICK IRQ 1 EN	CLR IRQ	IRQ STAT	VMEBUS INTERRUPT LEVEL			VMEBUS INTERRUPT VECTOR								

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15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
SLAVE STARTING ADDRESS 1																
SLAVE STARTING ADDRESS 2																
SLAVE ADDRESS TRANSLATION SELECT 1																
SLAVE ADDRESS TRANSLATION SELECT 2																
				ADDER 1	SNP 1	WP 1	SUP 1	USR 1	A32 1	A24 1	BLK D64 1	BLK 1	PRGM 1	DATA1		
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
MASTER STARTING ADDRESS 1																
MASTER STARTING ADDRESS 2																
MASTER STARTING ADDRESS 3																
MASTER STARTING ADDRESS 4																
MASTER ADDRESS TRANSLATION SELECT 4																
MAST D16 EN	MAST WP EN	MASTER AM 2						MAST D16 EN	MAST WP EN	MASTER AM 1						
IO2 EN	IO2 WP EN	IO2 S/U	IO2 P/D	IO1 EN	IO1 D16 EN	IO1 WP EN	IO1 S/U	ROM SIZE	ROM BANK B SPEED			ROM BANK A SPEED				
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
ARB ROBN	MAST DHB	MAST DWB		MST FAIR	MST RWD	MASTER VMEBUS		DMA HALT	DMA EN	DMA TBL	DMA FAIR	DM RELM		DMA VMEBUS		
DMA TBL INT	DMA LB SNP MODE			DMA INC VME	DMA INC LB	DMA WRT	DMA D16	DMA D64 BLK	DMA BLK	DMA AM 5	DMA AM 4	DMA AM 3	DMA AM 2	DMA AM 1	DMA AM 0	
LOCAL BUS ADDRESS COUNTER																
VMEBUS ADDRESS COUNTER																
BYTE COUNTER																
TABLE ADDRESS COUNTER																
DMA TABLE INTERRUPT COUNT				MPU CLR STAT	MPU LBE ERR	MPU LPE ERR	MPU LOB ERR	MPU LTO ERR	DMA LBE ERR	DMA LPE ERR	DMA LOB ERR	DMA LTO ERR	DMA TBL ERR	DMA VME ERR	DMA DONE	

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Table 0-0. VMEchip2 Memory Map - LCSR Summary (Sheet 2 of 2)

**VMEchip2 LCSR Base Address = \$FFF40000
OFFSET:**

	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
4C	X							ARB BGTO EN	DMA TIME OFF			DMA TIME ON			VME GLOBAL TIMER	
50	TICK TIMER 1															
54	TICK TIMER 1															
58	TICK TIMER 2															
5C	TICK TIMER 2															
60	X	SCON	SYS FAIL	BRD FAIL STAT	PURS STAT	CLR PURS STAT	BRD FAIL OUT	RST SW EN	SYS RST	WD CLR TO	WD CLR CNT	WD TO STAT	TO BF EN	WD SRST LRST	WD RST EN	WD EN
64	PRE															
	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
68	AC FAIL IRQ	AB IRQ	SYS FAIL IRQ	MWP BERR IRQ	PE IRQ	IRQ1E IRQ	TIC2 IRQ	TIC1 IRQ	VME IACK IRQ	DMA IRQ	SIG3 IRQ	SIG2 IRQ	SIG1 IRQ	SIG0 IRQ	LM1 IRQ	LM0 IRQ
6C	EN IRQ 31	EN IRQ 30	EN IRQ 29	EN IRQ 28	EN IRQ 27	EN IRQ 26	EN IRQ 25	EN IRQ 24	EN IRQ 23	EN IRQ 22	EN IRQ 21	EN IRQ 20	EN IRQ 19	EN IRQ 18	EN IRQ 17	EN IRQ 16
70	X															
74	CLR IRQ 31	CLR IRQ 30	CLR IRQ 29	CLR IRQ 28	CLR IRQ 27	CLR IRQ 26	CLR IRQ 25	CLR IRQ 24	CLR IRQ 23	CLR IRQ 22	CLR IRQ 21	CLR IRQ 20	CLR IRQ 19	CLR IRQ 18	CLR IRQ 17	CLR IRQ 16
78	X	AC FAIL IRQ LEVEL			X	ABORT IRQ LEVEL			X	SYS FAIL IRQ LEVEL			X	MST WP ERROR IRQ LEVEL		
7C	X	VME IACK IRQ LEVEL			X	DMA IRQ LEVEL			X	SIG 3 IRQ LEVEL			X	SIG 2 IRQ LEVEL		
80	X	SW7 IRQ LEVEL			X	SW6 IRQ LEVEL			X	SW5 IRQ LEVEL			X	SW4 IRQ LEVEL		
84	X	SPARE IRQ LEVEL			X	VME IRQ 7 IRQ LEVEL			X	VME IRQ 6 IRQ LEVEL			X	VME IRQ 5 IRQ LEVEL		
88	VECTOR BASE REGISTER 0				VECTOR BASE REGISTER 1				MST IRQ EN	SYS FAIL LEVEL	AC FAIL LEVEL	ABORT LEVEL	GPIOEN			
8C	X															

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15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
VME ACCESS TIMER		LOCAL BUS TIMER		WD TIME OUT SELECT				PRESCALER CLOCK ADJUST							
COMPARE REGISTER															
COUNTER															
COMPARE REGISTER															
COUNTER															
OVERFLOW COUNTER 2				X	CLR OVF 2	COC EN 2	TIC EN 2	OVERFLOW COUNTER 1				X	CLR OVF 1	COC EN 1	TIC EN 1
SCALER															
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SW7 IRQ	SW6 IRQ	SW5 IRQ	SW4 IRQ	SW3 IRQ	SW2 IRQ	SW1 IRQ	SW0 IRQ	SPARE	VME IRQ7	VME IRQ6	VME IRQ5	VME IRQ4	VME IRQ3	VME IRQ2	VME IRQ1
EN IRQ 15	EN IRQ 14	EN IRQ 13	EN IRQ 12	EN IRQ 11	EN IRQ 10	EN IRQ 9	EN IRQ 8	EN IRQ 7	EN IRQ 6	EN IRQ 5	EN IRQ 4	EN IRQ 3	EN IRQ 2	EN IRQ 1	EN IRQ 0
SET IRQ 15	SET IRQ 14	SET IRQ 13	SET IRQ 12	SET IRQ 11	SET IRQ 10	SET IRQ 9	SET IRQ 8	X							
CLR IRQ 15	CLR IRQ 14	CLR IRQ 13	CLR IRQ 12	CLR IRQ 11	CLR IRQ 10	CLR IRQ 9	CLR IRQ 8								
X	P ERROR IRQ LEVEL			X	IRQ1E IRQ LEVEL										
X	SIG 1 IRQ LEVEL			X	SIG 0 IRQ LEVEL			X	LM 1 IRQ LEVEL			X	LM 0 IRQ LEVEL		
X	SW3 IRQ LEVEL			X	SW2 IRQ LEVEL			X	SW1 IRQ LEVEL			X	SW0 IRQ LEVEL		
X	VME IRQ 4 IRQ LEVEL			X	VMEB IRQ 3 IRQ LEVEL			X	VME IRQ 2 IRQ LEVEL			X	VME IRQ 1 IRQ LEVEL		
GPIOO				GPIOI				GPI							
								MP IRQ EN	REV EROM	DIS SRAM	DIS MST	NO EL BBSY	DIS BSYT	EN INT	DIS BGN

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Programming the VMEbus Slave Map Decoders

This section includes programming information for the VMEbus to local bus map decoders.

The VMEbus slave map decoders described in this section are disabled by local reset, SYSRESET, or power-up reset. Caution must be used when enabling the map decoders or when modifying their registers after they are enabled. The safest time to enable or modify the map decoder registers is when the VMEchip2 is VMEbus master. The following procedure should be used to modify the map decoder registers. Set the DWB bit in the LCSR and then wait for the DHB bit in the LCSR to be set, indicating that VMEbus mastership has been acquired. The map decoder registers can then be modified and the VMEbus released by clearing the DWB bit in the LCSR. Because the VMEbus is held during this programming operation, the registers should be programmed quickly with interrupts disabled.

The VMEbus slave map decoders can be programmed, without obtaining VMEbus mastership, if they are disabled and the following procedure is followed. The address translation registers, starting and ending address registers should be programmed first, and then the map decoders should be enabled by programming the address modifier select registers.

The VMEbus to local bus interface allows offboard VMEbus masters access to local onboard resources. The address of the local resources as viewed from the VMEbus is controlled by the VMEbus slave map decoders, which are part of the VMEbus to local bus interface. Two VMEbus slave map decoders in the VMEchip2 allow two segments of the VMEbus to be mapped to the local bus. A segment may vary in size from 64KB to 4GB in increments of 64KB. Address translation is provided by the address translation registers which allow the upper 16 bits of the local bus address to be provided by the address translation address register rather than the upper 16 bits of the VMEbus.

Each VMEbus slave map decoder has an address translation address register, an address translation select register, a start address register, an end address register, an address modifier select register, and an attribute register. The addresses and bit definitions of these registers are shown in the following tables.

A VMEbus slave map decoder is programmed by loading the starting address of the segment into the starting address register and the ending address of the segment into the ending address register. If the VMEbus address modifier codes indicate an A24 VMEbus address cycle, then the upper eight bits of the VMEbus address are forced to zero before the compare. The address modifier

select register should be programmed for the required address modifier codes. A VMEbus slave map decoder is disabled when the address modifier select register is cleared.

The address translation registers allow local resources to have different VMEbus and local bus addresses. Only address bits A31 through A16 may be modified. The address translation registers also provide the upper eight local bus address lines when an A24 VMEbus cycle is used to access a local resource. The address translation register should be programmed with the translated address and the address translation select register should be programmed to enable the translated address. If address translation is not desired, then the address translation registers should be programmed to zero.

The address translation address register and the address translation select register operate in the following way. If a bit in the address translation select register is set, then the corresponding local bus address line is driven from the corresponding bit in the address translation address register. If the bit is cleared in the address translation select register, then the corresponding local bus address line is driven from the corresponding VMEbus address line. The most significant bit of the address translation select register corresponds to the most significant bit of address translation register and to A32 of the local bus and A32 of the VMEbus.

In addition to the address translation method previously described, the Revision 1 of the VMEchip2 used on the MVME162LX includes an adder which can be used for address translation. When the adder is enabled, the local bus address is generated by adding the offset value to the VMEbus address lines VA<31..16>. The offset is the value in the address translation/offset register. If the VMEbus transfer is A24, then the VMEbus address lines VA<31..24> are forced to 0 before the add. The adders are enabled by setting bit 11 for map decoder 1 and bit 27 for map decoder 2 in register \$FFF40010. The adders allow any size board to be mapped on any 64KB boundary. The adders are disabled and the address replacement method is used following reset.

Write posting is enabled for the segment by setting the write post enable bit in the attribute register. Local bus snooping for the segment is enabled by setting the snoop bits in the attribute register. The snoop bits in the attribute register are driven on to the local bus when the VMEbus to local bus interface is local bus master.

VMEbus Slave Ending Address Register 1

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40000 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	31	...	16
NAME	Ending Address Register 1		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the ending address register for the first VMEbus to local bus map decoder.

VMEbus Slave Starting Address Register 1

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40000 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	15	...	0
NAME	Starting Address Register 1		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the starting address register for the first VMEbus to local bus map decoder.

VMEbus Slave Ending Address Register 2

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40004 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	31	...	16
NAME	Ending Address Register 2		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the ending address register for the second VMEbus to local bus map decoder.

VMEbus Slave Starting Address Register 2

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40004 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	15	...	0
NAME	Starting Address Register 2		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the starting address register for the second VMEbus to local bus map decoder.

VMEbus Slave Address Translation Address Offset Register 1

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40008 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	31	. . .	16
NAME	Address Translation Address Offset Register 1		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the address translation address register for the first VMEbus to local bus map decoder. It should be programmed to the local bus starting address. When the adder is engaged, this register is the offset value.

VMEbus Slave Address Translation Select Register 1

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40008 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	15	. . .	0
NAME	Address Translation Select Register 1		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the address translation select register for the first VMEbus to local bus map decoder. The address translation select register value is based on the segment size (the difference between the VMEbus starting and ending addresses). If the segment size is between the sizes shown in the table below, assume the larger size.

Segment Size	Address Translation Select Value
64KB	FFFF
128KB	FFFE
256KB	FFFC
512KB	FFF8
1MB	FFF0
2MB	FFE0
4MB	FFC0
8MB	FF80
16MB	FF00
32MB	FE00
64MB	FC00
128MB	F800
256MB	F000
512MB	E000
1GB	C000

Segment Size	Address Translation Select Value
2GB	8000
4GB	0000

VMEbus Slave Address Translation Address Offset Register 2

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4000C (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	31	...	16
NAME	Address Translation Address Offset Register 2		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the address translation address register for the second VMEbus to local bus map decoder. It should be programmed to the local bus starting address. When the adder is enabled, this register is the offset value.

VMEbus Slave Address Translation Select Register 2

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4000C (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	15	...	0
NAME	Address Translation Select Register 2		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the address translation select register for the second VMEbus to local bus map decoder. The address translation select register value is based on the segment size (the difference between the VMEbus starting and ending addresses). If the segment size is between the sizes shown in the table below, assume the larger size.

Segment Size	Address Translation Select Value
64KB	FFFF
128KB	FFFE
256KB	FFFC
512KB	FFF8
1MB	FFF0
2MB	FFE0
4MB	FFC0
8MB	FF80

Segment Size	Address Translation Select Value
16MB	FF00
32MB	FE00
64MB	FC00
128MB	F800
256MB	F000
512MB	E000
1GB	C000
2GB	8000
4GB	0000

VMEbus Slave Write Post and Snoop Control Register 2

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40010 (8 bits [4 used] of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME					ADDER2	SNP2		WP2
OPER					R/W	R/W		R/W
RESET					0 PS	0 PS		0 PS

This register is the slave write post and snoop control register for the second VMEbus to local bus map decoder.

WP2 When this bit is high, write posting is enabled for the address range defined by the second VMEbus slave map decoder. When this bit is low, write posting is disabled for the address range defined by the second VMEbus slave map decoder.

SNP2 These bits control the snoop enable lines to the local bus for the address range defined by the second VMEbus slave map decoder. The snooping functions are:

- 0 Snoop inhibited
- 1 Write - Sink data
Read - Supply dirty data and leave dirty
- 2 Write - Invalidate
Read - Supply dirty data and mark invalid
- 3 Snoop inhibited

ADDER2 When this bit is high, the adder is used for address translation. When this bit is low, the adder is not used for address translation.

VMEbus Slave Address Modifier Select Register 2

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40010 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	SUP	USR	A32	A24	D64	BLK	PGM	DAT
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This register is the address modifier select register for the second VMEbus to local bus map decoder. There are three groups of address modifier select bits: DAT, PGM, BLK and D64; A24 and A32; and USR and SUP. At least one bit must be set from each group to enable the map decoder.

DAT When this bit is high, the second map decoder responds to VMEbus data access cycles. When this bit is low, the second map decoder does not respond to VMEbus data access cycles.

PGM When this bit is high, the second map decoder responds to VMEbus program access cycles. When this bit is low, the second map decoder does not respond to VMEbus program access cycles.

BLK When this bit is high, the second map decoder responds to VMEbus block access cycles. When this bit is low, the second map decoder does not respond to VMEbus block access cycles.

D64 When this bit is high, the second map decoder responds to VMEbus D64 block access cycles. When this bit is low, the second map decoder does not respond to VMEbus D64 block access cycles.

A24 When this bit is high, the second map decoder responds to VMEbus A24 (standard) access cycles. When this bit is low, the second map decoder does not respond to VMEbus A24 access cycles.

A32 When this bit is high, the second map decoder responds to VMEbus A32 (extended) access cycles. When this bit is low, the second map decoder does not respond to VMEbus A32 access cycles.

- USR** When this bit is high, the second map decoder responds to VMEbus user (non-privileged) access cycles. When this bit is low, the second map decoder does not respond to VMEbus user access cycles.
- SUP** When this bit is high, the second map decoder responds to VMEbus supervisory access cycles. When this bit is low, the second map decoder does not respond to VMEbus supervisory access cycles.

VMEbus Slave Write Post and Snoop Control Register 1

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40010 (8 bits [4 used] of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME					ADDER1	SNP1		WP1
OPER					R/W	R/W		R/W
RESET					0 PS	0 PS		0 PS

This register is the slave write post and snoop control register for the first VMEbus to local bus map decoder.

- WP1** When this bit is high, write posting is enabled for the address range defined by the first VMEbus slave map decoder. When this bit is low, write posting is disabled for the address range defined by the first VMEbus slave map decoder.
- SNP1** These bits control the snoop enable lines to the local bus for the address range defined by the first VMEbus slave map decoder. The snooping functions are:
- 0 Snoop inhibited
 - 1 Write - Sink data
Read - Supply dirty data and leave dirty
 - 2 Write - Invalidate
Read - Supply dirty data and mark invalid
 - 3 Snoop inhibited
- ADDER1** When this bit is high, the adder is used for address translation. When this bit is low, the adder is not used for address translation.

VMEbus Slave Address Modifier Select Register 1

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40010 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	SUP	USR	A32	A24	D64	BLK	PGM	DAT
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This register is the address modifier select register for the first VMEbus to local bus map decoder. There are three groups of address modifier select bits: DAT, PGM, BLK and D64; A24 and A32; and USR and SUP. At least one bit must be set from each group to enable the first map decoder.

- DAT** When this bit is high, the first map decoder responds to VMEbus data access cycles. When this bit is low, the first map decoder does not responded to VMEbus data access cycles.
- PGM** When this bit is high, the first map decoder responds to VMEbus program access cycles. When this bit is low, the first map decoder does not respond to VMEbus program access cycles.
- BLK** When this bit is high, the first map decoder responds to VMEbus block access cycles. When this bit is low, the first map decoder does not respond to VMEbus block access cycles.
- D64** When this bit is high, the first map decoder responds to VMEbus D64 block access cycles. When this bit is low, the first map decoder does not respond to VMEbus D64 block access cycles.
- A24** When this bit is high, the first map decoder responds to VMEbus A24 (standard) access cycles. When this bit is low, the first map decoder does not respond to VMEbus A24 access cycles.
- A32** When this bit is high, the first map decoder responds to VMEbus A32 (extended) access cycles. When this bit is low, the first map decoder does not respond to VMEbus A32 access cycles.

USR	When this bit is high, the first map decoder responds to VMEbus user (non-privileged) access cycles. When this bit is low, the first map decoder does not respond to VMEbus user access cycles.
SUP	When this bit is high, the first map decoder responds to VMEbus supervisory access cycles. When this bit is low, the first map decoder does not respond to VMEbus supervisory access cycles.

Programming the Local Bus to VMEbus Map Decoders

This section includes programming information on the local bus to VMEbus map decoders and the GCSR base address registers.

The local bus to VMEbus interface allows onboard local bus masters access to offboard VMEbus resources. The address of the VMEbus resources as viewed from the local bus is controlled by the local bus slave map decoders, which are part of the local bus to VMEbus interface. Four of the six local bus to VMEbus map decoders are programmable, while the two I/O map decoders are fixed. The first I/O map decoder provides an A16/D16 or A16/D32 space at \$FFFF0000 to \$FFFFFFFF which is the VMEbus short I/O space. The second I/O map decoder provides an A24/D16 space at \$F000000 to \$F0FFFFFF and an A32/D16 space at \$F1000000 to \$FF7FFFFFFF.

A programmable segment may vary in size from 64KB to 4GB in increments of 64KB. Address translation for the fourth segment is provided by the address translation registers which allow the upper 16 bits of the VMEbus address to be provided by the address translation address register rather than the upper 16 bits of the local bus.

Each of the four programmable local bus map decoders has a starting address, an ending address, an address modifier register with attribute bits, and an enable bit. The fourth decoder also has address translation registers. The addresses and bit definitions for these registers are in the tables below.

A local bus slave map decoder is programmed by loading the starting address of the segment into the starting address register and the ending address of the segment into the ending address register. The address modifier code is programmed in to the address modifier register. Because the local bus to VMEbus interface does not support VMEbus block transfers, block transfer address modifier codes should not be programmed.

The address translation register allows a local bus master to view a portion of the VMEbus that may be hidden by onboard resources or an area of the

VMEbus may be mapped to two local address. For example, some devices in the I/O map may support write posting while others do not. The VMEbus area in question may be mapped to two local bus addresses, one with write posting enabled and one with write posting disabled. The address translation registers allow local bus address bits A31 through A16 to be modified. The address translation register should be programmed with the translated address, and the address translation select register should be programmed to enable the translated address. If address translation is not desired, then the address translation registers should be programmed to zero.

The address translation address register and the address translation select register operate in the following way. If a bit in the address translation select register is set, then the corresponding VMEbus address line is driven from the corresponding bit in the address translation address register. If the bit is cleared in the address translation select register, then the corresponding VMEbus address line is driven from the corresponding local bus address line. The most significant bit of the address translation select register corresponds to the most significant bit of address translation address register and to A32 of the local bus and A32 of the VMEbus.

Write posting is enabled for the segment by setting the write post enable bit in the address modifier register. D16 transfers are forced by setting the D16 bit in the address modifier register. A segment is enabled by setting the enable bit. Segments should not be programmed to overlap.

The first I/O map decoder maps the local bus address range \$FFFF0000 to \$FFFFFFF to the A16 (short I/O) map of the VMEbus. This segment may be enabled using the enable bit. Write posting may be enabled for this segment using the write post enable bit. The transfer size may be D16 or D32 as defined by the D16 bit in the control register.

The second I/O map decoder provides support for the other I/O map of the VMEbus. This decoder maps the local bus address range \$F0000000 to \$F0FFFFFF to the A24 map of the VMEbus and the address range \$F1000000 to \$FF7FFFFFF to the A32 map of the VMEbus. The transfer size is always D16. This segment may be enabled using the enable bit. Write posting may be enabled using the write post enable bit.

The local bus map decoders should not be programmed such that more than one map decoder responds to the same local bus address or a map decoder conflicts with on board resources. However, the map decoders may be programmed to allow a VMEbus address to be accessed from more than one local bus address.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Ending Address Register 1

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40014 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	31	. . .	16
NAME	Ending Address Register 1		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the ending address register for the first local bus to VMEbus map decoder.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Starting Address Register 1

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40014 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	15	. . .	0
NAME	Starting Address Register 1		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the starting address register for the first local bus to VMEbus map decoder.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Ending Address Register 2

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40018 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	31	. . .	16
NAME	Ending Address Register 2		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the ending address register for the second local bus to VMEbus map decoder.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Starting Address Register 2

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40018 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	15	. . .	0
NAME	Starting Address Register 2		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the starting address register for the second local bus to VMEbus map decoder.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Ending Address Register 3

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4001C (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	31	. . .	16
NAME	Ending Address Register 3		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the ending address register for the third local bus to VMEbus map decoder.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Starting Address Register 3

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4001C (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	15	. . .	0
NAME	Starting Address Register 3		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the starting address register for the third local bus to VMEbus map decoder.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Ending Address Register 4

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40020 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	31	. . .	16
NAME	Ending Address Register 4		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the ending address register for the fourth local bus to VMEbus map decoder.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Starting Address Register 4

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40020 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	15	. . .	0
NAME	Starting Address Register 4		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the starting address register for the fourth local bus to VMEbus map decoder.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Address Translation Address Register 4

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40024 (16 bits of 32)		
BIT	31	. . .	16
NAME	Address Translation Address Register 4		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is the address translation address register for the fourth local bus to VMEbus bus map decoder.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Address Translation Select Register 4

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40024 (16 bits of 32)							
BIT	15	. . .						0
NAME	Address Translation Select Register 4							
OPER	R/W							
RESET	0 PS							

This register is the address translation select register for the fourth local bus to VMEbus bus map decoder.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Attribute Register 4

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40028 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	D16	WP	AM					
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W					
RESET	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS					

This register is the attribute register for the fourth local bus to VMEbus bus map decoder.

AM These bits define the VMEbus address modifier codes the VMEbus master uses for the segment defined by map decoder 4. Because the local bus to VMEbus interface does not support block transfers, the block transfer address modifier codes should not be used.

WP When this bit is high, write posting is enabled to the segment defined by map decoder 4. When this bit is low, write posting is disabled to the segment defined by map decoder 4.

D16 When this bit is high, D16 data transfers are performed to the segment defined by map decoder 4. When this bit is low, D32 data transfers are performed to the segment defined by map decoder 4.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Attribute Register 3

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40028 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	D16	WP	AM					
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W					
RESET	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS					

This register is the attribute register for the third local bus to VMEbus bus map decoder.

- AM** These bits define the VMEbus address modifier codes the VMEbus master uses for the segment defined by map decoder 3. Because the local bus to VMEbus interface does not support block transfers, the block transfer address modifier codes should not be used.
- WP** When this bit is high, write posting is enabled to the segment defined by map decoder 3. When this bit is low, write posting is disabled to the segment defined by map decoder 3.
- D16** When this bit is high, D16 data transfers are performed to the segment defined by map decoder 3. When this bit is low, D32 data transfers are performed to the segment defined by map decoder 3.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Attribute Register 2

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40028 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	D16	WP	AM					
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W					
RESET	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS					

This register is the attribute register for the second local bus to VMEbus bus map decoder.

AM These bits define the VMEbus address modifier codes the VMEbus master uses for the segment defined by map decoder 2. Since the local bus to VMEbus interface does not support block transfers, the block transfer address modifier codes should not be used.

WP When this bit is high, write posting is enabled to the segment defined by map decoder 2. When this bit is low, write posting is disabled to the segment defined by map decoder 2.

D16 When this bit is high, D16 data transfers are performed to the segment defined by map decoder 2. When this bit is low, D32 data transfers are performed to the segment defined by map decoder 2.

Local Bus Slave (VMEbus Master) Attribute Register 1

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40028 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	D16	WP	AM					
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W					
RESET	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS					

This register is the attribute register for the first local bus to VMEbus bus map decoder.

AM These bits define the VMEbus address modifier codes the VMEbus master uses for the segment defined by map decoder 1. Because the local bus to VMEbus interface does not support block transfers, the block transfer address modifier codes should not be used.

WP When this bit is high, write posting is enabled to the segment defined by map decoder 1. When this bit is low, write posting is disabled to the segment defined by map decoder 1.

D16 When this bit is high, D16 data transfers are performed to the segment defined by map decoder 1. When this bit is low, D32 data transfers are performed to the segment defined by map decoder 1.

VMEbus Slave GCSR Group Address Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4002C (8 bits of 32)		
BIT	31	. . .	24
NAME	GCSR Group Address Register		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	\$00 PS		

This register defines the group address of the GCSR as viewed from the VMEbus. The GCSR address is defined by the group address and the board address. Once enabled, the GCSR register should not be reprogrammed unless the VMEchip2 is VMEbus master.

GCSR Group These bits define the group portion of the GCSR address. These bits are compared with VMEbus address lines A8 through A15. The recommended group address for the MVME162LX is \$D2.

VMEbus Slave GCSR Board Address Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4002C (4 bits of 32)						
BIT	23	. . .	20				
NAME	GCSR Board Address						
OPER	R/W						
RESET	\$F PS						

This register defines the board address of the GCSR as viewed from the VMEbus. The GCSR address is defined by the group address and the board address. Once enabled, the GCSR register should not be reprogrammed unless the VMEchip2 is VMEbus master. The value \$F in the GCSR board address register disables the map decoder. The map decoder is enabled when the board address is not \$F.

GCSR Board These bits define the board number portion of the GCSR address. These bits are compared with VMEbus address lines A4 through A7. The GCSR is enabled by values \$0 through \$E. The address \$XXFY in the VMEbus A16 space is reserved for the location monitors LM0 through LM3. Note: XX is the group address and Y is the location monitor (1,LM0; 3,LM1; 5,LM2; 7,LM3).

Local Bus To VMEbus Enable Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4002C (4 bits of 32)							
					19	18	17	16
NAME					EN4	EN3	EN2	EN1
OPER					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET					0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This register is the map decoder enable register for the four programmable local bus to VMEbus map decoders.

- EN1** When this bit is high, the first local bus to VMEbus map decoder is enabled. When this bit is low, the first local bus to VMEbus map decoder is disabled.
- EN2** When this bit is high, the second local bus to VMEbus map decoder is enabled. When this bit is low, the second local bus to VMEbus map decoder is disabled.
- EN3** When this bit is high, the third local bus to VMEbus map decoder is enabled. When this bit is low, the third local bus to VMEbus map decoder is disabled.
- EN4** When this bit is high, the fourth local bus to VMEbus map decoder is enabled. When this bit is low, the fourth local bus to VMEbus map decoder is disabled.

Local Bus To VMEbus I/O Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4002C (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	I2EN	I2WP	I2SU	I2PD	I1EN	I1D16	I1WP	I1SU
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PSL	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PSL	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS

This register controls the VMEbus short I/O map and the F page (\$F0000000 through \$FF7FFFFFFF) I/O map.

- I1SU** When this bit is high, the VMEchip2 drives a supervisor address modifier code when the short I/O space is accessed. When this bit is low, the VMEchip2 drives a user address modifier code when the short I/O space is accessed.
- I1WP** When this bit is high, write posting is enabled to the VMEbus short I/O segment. When this bit is low, write posting is disabled to the VMEbus short I/O segment.
- I1D16** When this bit is high, D16 data transfers are performed to the VMEbus short I/O segment. When this bit is low, D32 data transfers are performed to the VMEbus short I/O segment.
- I1EN** When this bit is high, the VMEbus short I/O map decoder is enabled. When this bit is low, the VMEbus short I/O map decoder is disabled.
- I2PD** When this bit is high, the VMEchip2 drives a program address modifier code when the F page is accessed. When this bit is low, the VMEchip2 drives a data address modifier code when the F page is accessed.
- I2SU** When this bit is high, the VMEchip2 drives a supervisor address modifier code when the F page is accessed. When this bit is low, the VMEchip2 drives a user address modifier code when the F page is accessed.
- I2WP** When this bit is high, write posting is enabled to the local bus F page. When this bit is low, write posting is disabled to the local bus F page.
- I2EN** When this bit is high, the F page (\$F0000000 thru \$FF7FFFFFFF) map decoder is enabled. The F0 page is defined as A24/D16 on the VMEbus while the F1-FE pages are defined as A32/D16. When this bit is low, the F page is disabled.

ROM Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4002C (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	SIZE		BSPD			ASPD		
OPER	R/W		R/W			R/W		
RESET	0 PS		0 PS			0 PS		

This function is not used on the MVME162LX.

Programming the VMEchip2 DMA Controller

This section includes programming information on the DMA controller, VMEbus interrupter, MPU status register, and local bus to VMEbus requester register.

The VMEchip2 features a local bus - VMEbus DMA controller (DMAC). The DMAC has two modes of operation: command chaining, and direct. In the direct mode, the local bus address, the VMEbus address, the byte count, and the control register of the DMAC are programmed and the DMAC is enabled. The DMAC transfers data, as programmed, until the byte count is zero or an error is detected. When the DMAC stops, the status bits in the DMAC status register are set and an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter. If the DMAC interrupt is enabled in the local bus interrupter, the local bus is interrupted. The time on and time off timers should be programmed to control the VMEbus bandwidth used by the DMAC.

A maximum of 4GB of data may be transferred with one DMAC command. Larger transfers can be accomplished using the command chaining mode. In the command chaining mode, a singly-linked list of commands is built in local memory and the table address register in the DMAC is programmed with the starting address of the list of commands. The DMAC control register is programmed and the DMAC is enabled. The DMAC executes commands from the list until all commands are executed or an error is detected. When the DMAC stops, the status bits are set in the DMAC status register and an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter. If the DMAC interrupt is enabled in the local bus interrupter, the local bus is interrupted. When the DMAC finishes processing a command in the list, and interrupts are enabled for that command, the DMAC sends an interrupt to the local bus interrupter. If the DMAC interrupt is enabled in the local bus interrupter, the local bus is interrupted.

The DMAC control is divided into two registers. The first register is only accessible by the processor. The second register can be loaded by the processor in the direct mode and by the DMAC in the command chaining mode.

Once the DMAC is enabled, the counter and control registers should not be modified by software. When the command chaining mode is used, the list of commands must be in local 32-bit memory and the entries must be four-byte aligned.

A DMAC command list includes one or more DMAC command packets. A DMAC command packet includes a control word that defines the VMEbus AM code, the VMEbus transfer size, the VMEbus transfer method, the DMA transfer direction, the VMEbus and local bus address counter operation, and the local bus snoop operation. The format of the control word is the same as the lower 16 bits of the control register. The command packet also includes a local bus address, a VMEbus address, a byte count, and a pointer to the next command packet in the list. The end of a command is indicated by setting bit 0 or 1 of next command address. The command packet format is shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2. DMAC Command Table Format

Entry	Function	
0 (bits 0-15)	--	Control Word
1 (bits 0-31)	Local Bus Address	
2 (bits 0-31)	VMEbus Address	
3 (bits 0-31)	Byte Count	
4 (bits 0-31)	Address of Next Command Packet	

DMAC Registers

This section provides addresses and bit level descriptions of the DMAC counters, control registers, and status registers. Other control functions are also included in this section.

PROM Decoder, SRAM and DMA Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40030 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME			WAIT RMW	ROM0	TBLSC		SRAMS	
OPER			R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	
RESET			0 PSL	1 PSL	0 PS		0 PS	

This register controls the snoop control bits used by the DMAC when it is accessing table entries.

SRAMS These VMEchip2 bits are not used on the MVME162LX.

TBLSC These bits control the snoop signal lines on the local bus when the DMAC is table walking.

0 Snoop inhibited

1 Write - Sink data
Read - Supply dirty data and leave dirty

2 Write - Invalidate
Read - Supply dirty data and mark invalid

3 Snoop inhibited

ROM0 This VMEchip2 bit is not used on the MVME162LX. Its function is performed by the ROM0 bit in the PROM Access Time Control Register in the MCchip. Refer to Chapter 3.

WAIT RMW This function is not used on the MVME162LX.

Local Bus To VMEbus Requester Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40030 (8 bits [7 used] of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	ROBN	DHB	DWB		LVFAIR	LVRWD	LVREQ	
OPER	R/W	R	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	
RESET	0 PS	0 PS	0 PSL		0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	

This register controls the VMEbus request level, the request mode, and release mode for the local bus to VMEbus interface.

LVREQ These bits define the VMEbus request level. The request is only changed when the VMEchip2 is bus master. The VMEchip2 always requests at the old level until it becomes bus master and the new level takes effect. If the VMEchip2 is bus master when the level is changed, the new level does not take effect until the bus has been released and rerequested at the old level. The requester always requests the VMEbus at level 3 the first time following a SYSRESET.

- 0 The request level is 0.
- 1 The request level is 1.
- 2 The request level is 2.
- 3 The request level is 3.

LVRWD When this bit is high, the requester operates in the release-when-done mode. When this bit is low, the requester operates in the release-on-request mode.

LVFAIR When this bit is high, the requester operates in the fair mode. When this bit is low, the requester does not operate in the fair mode. In the fair mode, the requester waits until the request signal line for the selected level is inactive before requesting the VMEbus.

DWB When this bit is high, the VMEchip2 requests the VMEbus and does not release it. When this bit is low, the VMEchip2 releases the VMEbus according to the release mode programmed in the LVRWD bit. When the VMEbus has been acquired, the DHB bit is set.

DHB When this bit is high, the VMEbus has been acquired in response to the DWB bit being set. When the DWB bit is cleared, this bit is cleared.

ROBN When this bit is high, the VMEbus arbiter operates in the round robin mode. When this bit is low, the arbiter operates in the priority mode.

DMAC Control Register 1 (bits 0-7)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40030 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	DHALT	DEN	DTBL	DFAIR	DRELM		DRELQ	
OPER	S	S	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	
RESET	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS		0 PS	

This control register is loaded by the processor; it is not modified when the DMAC loads new values from the command packet.

DRELQ These bits define the VMEbus request level for the DMAC requester. The request is only changed when the VMEchip2 is bus master. The VMEchip2 always requests at the old level until it becomes bus master and the new level takes effect. If the VMEchip2 is bus master when the level is changed, the new level does not take effect until the bus has been released and rerequested at the old level. The requester always requests the VMEbus at level 3 the first time following a SYSRESET.

- 0 VMEbus request level 0
- 1 VMEbus request level 1
- 2 VMEbus request level 2
- 3 VMEbus request level 3

DRELM These bits define the VMEbus release mode for the DMAC requester. The DMAC always releases the bus when the FIFO is full (VMEbus to local bus) or empty (local bus to VMEbus).

- 0 Release when the time on timer has expired and a BRx* signal is active on the VMEbus.
- 1 Release when the time on timer has expired.
- 2 Release when a BRx* signal is active on the VMEbus.
- 3 Release when a BRx* signal is active on the VMEbus or the time on timer has expired.

- DFAIR** When this bit is high, the DMAC requester operates in the fair mode. It waits until its request level is inactive before requesting the VMEbus. When this bit is low, the DMAC requester does not operate in the fair mode.
- DTBL** The DMAC operates in the direct mode when this bit is low, and it operates in the command chaining mode when this bit is high.
- DEN** The DMAC is enabled when this bit is set high. This bit always reads 0.
- DHALT** When this bit is high, the DMAC halts at the end of a command when the DMAC is operating in the command chaining mode. When this bit is low, the DMAC executes the next command in the list.

DMAC Control Register 2 (bits 8-15)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40034 (8 bits [7 used] of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	INTE	SNP			VINC	LINC	TVME	D16
OPER	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PS	0 PS			0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS

This portion of the control register is loaded by the processor or by the DMAC when it loads the command word from the command packet. Because this register is loaded from the command packet in the command chaining mode, the descriptions here also apply to the control word in the command packet.

- D16** When this bit is high, the DMAC executes D16 cycles on the VMEbus. When this bit is low, the DMAC executes D32/D64 cycles on the VMEbus.
- TVME** This bit defines the direction in which the DMAC transfers data. When this bit is high, data is transferred to the VMEbus. When it is low, data is transferred to the local bus.
- LINC** When this bit is high, the local bus address counter is incremented during DMA transfers. When this bit is low, the counter is not incremented. This bit should normally be set high. In special situations such as transferring data to or from a FIFO, it may be desirable to not increment the counter.

VINC	When this bit is high, the VMEbus address counter is incremented during DMA transfers. When this bit is low, the counter is not incremented. This bit should normally be set high. In special situations such as transferring data to or from a FIFO, it may be desirable to not increment the counter.
SNP	These bits control the snoop signal lines on the local bus when the DMAC is local bus master and it is not accessing the command table. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 Snoop inhibited 1 Write - Sink data Read - Supply dirty data and leave dirty 2 Write - Invalidate Read - Supply dirty data and mark invalid 3 Snoop inhibited
INTE	This bit is used only in the command chaining mode and it is only modified when the DMAC loads the control register from the control word in the command packet. When this bit in the command packet is set, an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter when the command in the packet has been executed. The local bus is interrupted if the DMAC interrupt is enabled.

DMAC Control Register 2 (bits 0-7)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40034 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	BLK			VME AM				
OPER	R/W			R/W				
RESET	0 PS			0 PS				

This portion of the control register is loaded by the processor or the DMAC when it loads the command word from the command packet. Because this byte is loaded from the command packet in the command chaining mode, the descriptions here also apply to the control word in the command packet.

VME AM These bits define the address modifier codes the DMAC drives on the VMEbus when it is bus master. During non-block transfer cycles, bits 0-5 define the VMEbus address modifiers. During block transfers, bits 2-5 define VMEbus

address modifier bits 2-5, and address modifier bits 0 and 1 are provided by the DMAC to indicate a block transfer. Block transfer mode should not be set in the address modifier codes. The special block transfer bits should be set to enable block transfers. If non-block cycles are required to reach a 32- or 64-bit boundary, bits 0 and 1 are used during these cycles.

BLK

These bits control the block transfer modes of the DMAC:

- 0 Block transfers disabled
- 1 The DMAC executes D32 block transfer cycles on the VMEbus. In the block transfer mode, the DMAC may execute byte and two-byte cycles at the beginning and ending of a transfer in non-block transfer mode. If the D16 bit is set, the DMAC executes D16 block transfers.
- 2 Block transfers disabled
- 3 The DMAC executes D64 block transfer cycles on the VMEbus. In the block transfer mode, the DMAC may execute byte, two-byte and four-byte cycles at the beginning and ending of a transfer in non-block transfer mode. If the D16 bit is set, the DMAC executes D16 block transfers.

DMAC Local Bus Address Counter

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40038 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	DMAC Local Bus Address Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

In the direct mode, this counter is programmed with the starting address of the data in local bus memory.

DMAC VMEbus Address Counter

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4003C (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	DMAC VMEbus Address Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

In the direct mode, this counter is programmed with the starting address of the data in VMEbus memory.

DMAC Byte Counter

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40040 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	DMAC Byte Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

In the direct mode, this counter is programmed with the number of bytes of data to be transferred.

Table Address Counter

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40044 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Table Address Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

In the command chaining mode, this counter should be loaded by the processor with the starting address of the list of commands. This register gets reloaded by the DMAC with the starting address of the current command. The last command in a list should have bits 0 and 1 set in the next command pointer.

VMEbus Interrupter Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40048 (8 bits [7 used] of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME		IRQ1S		IRQC	IRQS	IRQL		
OPER		R/W		S	R	S		
RESET		0 PS		0 PS	0 PS	0 PS		

This register controls the VMEbus interrupter.

IRQL These bits define the level of the VMEbus interrupt generated by the VMEchip2. A VMEbus interrupt is generated by writing the desired level to these bits. These bits always read 0 and writing 0 to these bits has no effect.

IRQS This bit is the IRQ status bit. When this bit is high, the VMEbus interrupt has not been acknowledged. When this bit is low, the VMEbus interrupt has been acknowledged. This is a read-only status bit.

IRQC This bit is VMEbus interrupt clear bit. When this bit is set high, the VMEbus interrupt is removed. This feature is only used when the IRQ1 broadcast mode is used. Normal VMEbus interrupts should never be cleared. This bit always reads 0 and writing a 0 to this bit has no effect.

IRQ1S These bits control the function of the IRQ1 signal line on the VMEbus:

- 0 The IRQ1 signal from the interrupter is connected to the IRQ1 signal line on the VMEbus.
- 1 The output from tick timer 1 is connected to the IRQ1 signal line on the VMEbus.
- 2 The IRQ1 signal from the interrupter is connected to the IRQ1 signal line on the VMEbus.
- 3 The output from tick timer 2 is connected to the IRQ1 signal line on the VMEbus.

VMEbus Interrupter Vector Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40048 (8 bits of 32)		
BIT	23	. . .	16
NAME	INTERRUPTER VECTOR		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0F PS		

This register controls the VMEbus interrupter vector.

MPU Status and DMA Interrupt Count Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40048 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	DMAIC				MCLR	MLBE	MLPE	MLOB
OPER	R				C	R	R	R
RESET	0 PS				0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS

This is the MPU status register and DMAC interrupt counter.

- MLOB** When this bit is set, the MPU received a TEA and the status indicated offboard. This bit is cleared by writing a one to the MCLR bit in this register.
- MLPE** When this bit is set, the MPU received a TEA and the status indicated a parity error during a DRAM data transfer. This bit is cleared by writing a one to the MCLR bit in this register.
- MLBE** When this bit is set, the MPU received a TEA and additional status was not provided. This bit is cleared by writing a one to the MCLR bit in this register.
- MCLR** Writing a one to this bit clears the MPU status bits 7, 8, 9 and 10 (MLTO, MLOB, MLPE, and MLBE) in this register.
- DMAIC** The DMAC interrupt counter is incremented when an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter. The value in this counter indicates the number of commands processed when the DMAC is operated in the command chaining mode. If interrupt count exceeds 15, the counter rolls over. This counter operates regardless of whether the DMAC interrupts are enabled. This counter is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.

DMAC Status Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40048 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	MLTO	DLBE	DLPE	DLOB	DLTO	TBL	VME	DONE
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS

This is the DMAC status register.

- DONE** This bit is set when the DMAC has finished executing commands and there were no errors or the DMAC has finished executing command because the halt bit was set. This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.
- VME** When this bit is set, the DMAC received a VMEbus BERR during a data transfer. This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.
- TBL** When this bit is set, the DMAC received an error on the local bus while it was reading commands from the command packet. Additional information is provided in bits 3 - 6 (DLTO, DLOB, DLPE, and DLBE). This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.
- DLTO** When this bit is set, the DMAC received a TEA and the status indicated a local bus timeout. This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.
- DLOB** When this bit is set, the DMAC received a TEA and the status indicated offboard. This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.
- DLPE** When this bit is set, the DMAC received a TEA and the status indicated a parity error during a DRAM data transfer. This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.
- DLBE** When this bit is set, the DMAC received a TEA and additional status was not provided. This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.
- MLTO** When this bit is set, the MPU received a TEA and the status indicated a local bus timeout. This bit is cleared by a writing a one to the MCLR bit in this register.

Programming the Tick and Watchdog Timers

The VMEchip2 has two 32-bit tick timers and one watchdog timer. This section provides addresses and bit level descriptions of the prescaler, tick timer, watchdog timer registers and various other timer registers.

VMEbus Arbiter Timeout Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4004C (8 bits [1 used] of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME								ARBTO
OPER								R/W
RESET								0 PS

This register controls the VMEbus arbiter timeout timer.

ARBTO When this bit is high, the VMEbus grant timeout timer is enabled. When this bit is low, the VMEbus grant timer is disabled. When the timer is enabled and the arbiter does not receive a BBSY signal within 256 μ s after a grant is issued, the arbiter asserts BBSY and removes the grant. The arbiter then re-arbitrates any pending requests.

DMAC Ton/Toff Timers and VMEbus Global Timeout Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4004C (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	TIME OFF			TIME ON			VGTO	
OPER	R/W			R/W			R/W	
RESET	0 PS			0 PS			0 PS	

This register controls the DMAC time off timer, the DMAC time on timer, and the VMEbus global timeout timer.

VGTO These bits define VMEbus global timeout value. When DS0 or DS1 is asserted on the VMEbus, the timer begins timing. If the timer times out before the data strobes are removed, a BERR signal is sent to the VMEbus. The global timeout timer is disabled when the VMEchip2 is not system controller.

- 0 8 μ s
- 1 64 μ s
- 2 256 μ s
- 3 The timer is disabled.

TIME ON These bits define the maximum time the DMAC spends on the VMEbus:

- 0 16 μ s
- 1 32 μ s
- 2 64 μ s
- 3 128 μ s
- 4 256 μ s
- 5 512 μ s
- 6 1024 μ s
- 7 When done (or no data)

TIME OFF These bits define the minimum time the DMAC spends off the VMEbus:

- 0 0 μ s
- 1 16 μ s
- 2 32 μ s
- 3 64 μ s
- 4 128 μ s
- 5 256 μ s
- 6 512 μ s
- 7 1024 μ s

VME Access, Local Bus and Watchdog Timeout Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4004C (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	VATO		LBTO		WDTO			
OPER	R/W		R/W		R/W			
RESET	0 PS		0 PS		0 PS			

WDTO

These bits define the watchdog timeout period:

0	512 μ s
1	1 ms
2	2 ms
3	4 ms
4	8 ms
5	16 ms
6	32 ms
7	64 ms
8	128 ms
9	256 ms
10	512 ms
11	1 s
12	4 s
13	16 s
14	32 s
15	64 s

LBTO

These bits define the local bus timeout value. The timer begins timing when TS is asserted on the local bus. If TA or TAE is not asserted before the timer times out, a TEA signal is sent to the local bus. The timer is disabled if the transfer is bound for the VMEbus.

0	8 μ s
1	64 μ s
2	256 μ s
3	The timer is disabled.

- VATO** These bits define the VMEbus access timeout value. When a transaction is headed to the VMEbus and the VMEchip2 is not the current VMEbus master, the access timer begins timing. If the VMEchip2 has not received bus mastership before the timer times out and the transaction is not write posted, a TEA signal is sent to the local bus. If the transaction is write posted, a write post error interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter.
- 0 64 μ s
 - 1 1 ms
 - 2 32 ms
 - 3 The timer is disabled.

Prescaler Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4004C (8 bits of 32)		
BIT	7	. . .	0
NAME	Prescaler Adjust		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	SDF P		

The prescaler provides the various clocks required by the counters and timers in the VMEchip2. In order to specify absolute times from these counters and timers, the prescaler must be adjusted for different local bus clocks. The prescaler register should be programmed based on the following equation. This provides a one MHz clock to the Tick timers.

$$\text{Prescaler register} = 256 - \text{B clock (MHz)}$$

For example, for operation at 20 MHz the prescaler value is \$EC, at 25 MHz it is \$E7, and at 33 MHz it is \$DF.

Non-integer local bus clocks introduce an error into the specified times for the various counters and timers. This is most notable in the tick timers. The tick timer clock can be derived by the following equation.

$$\text{Tick timer clock} = \text{B clock} / (256 - \text{Prescaler Value})$$

If the prescaler is not correctly programmed, the bus timers do not generate their specified values and the VMEbus reset time may be violated. The maximum clock frequency for the tick timers is the B clock divided by two. The prescaler register control logic does not allow the value 255 (\$FF) to be programmed.

Tick Timer 1 Compare Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40050 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Tick timer 1 Compare Register		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 P		

The tick timer 1 counter is compared to this register. When they are equal, an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter and the overflow counter is incremented. If the clear-on-compare mode is enabled, the counter is also cleared. For periodic interrupts, the following equation should be used to calculate the compare register value for a specific period (T).

$$\text{Compare Register Value} = T (\mu\text{s})$$

When programming the tick timer for periodic interrupts, the counter should be cleared to zero by software and then enabled. If the counter does not initially start at zero, the time to the first interrupt may be longer or shorter than expected. Remember the rollover time for the counter is 71.6 minutes.

Tick Timer 1 Counter

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40054 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Tick timer 1 Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 P		

This is the tick timer 1 counter. When enabled, it increments every microsecond. Software may read or write the counter at any time.

Tick Timer 2 Compare Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40058 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Tick timer 2 Compare Register		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 P		

The tick timer 2 counter is compared to this register. When they are equal, an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter and the overflow counter is incremented. If the clear-on-compare mode is enabled, the counter is also cleared. For periodic interrupts, the following equation should be used to determine the compare register value for a specific period.

$$\text{Compare Register Value} = T (\mu\text{s})$$

When programming the tick timer for periodic interrupts, the counter should be cleared to zero by software and then enabled. If the counter does not initially start at zero, the time to the first interrupt may be longer or shorter than expected. Remember the rollover time for the counter is 71.6 minutes.

Tick Timer 2 Counter

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4005C (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Tick timer 2 Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 P		

This is the tick timer 2 counter. When enabled, it increments every microsecond. Software may read or write the counter at any time.

Board Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40060 (8 bits [7 used] of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME		SCON	SFFL	BRFLI	PURS	CPURS	BDFLO	RSWE
OPER		R	R	R	R	C	R/W	R/W
RESET		X	X	1 PSL	1 P	0 PS	1 PSL	1 P

- RSWE** The RESET SWitch Enable bit is duplicated at the same bit location in the MCchip at location \$FFF42044. When this bit is high, or the duplicate bit in the MCchip is high, the RESET switch is enabled. When both bits are low, the RESET switch is disabled.
- BDFLO** When this bit is high, the VMEchip2 asserts the BRDFAIL signal pin. When this bit is low, this bit does not contribute to the BRDFAIL signal on the VMEchip2.
- CPURS** When this bit is set high, the power-up reset status bit is cleared. This bit is always read zero.
- PURS** This bit is set by a power-up reset. It is cleared by a write to the CPURS bit.
- BRFLI** When this status bit is high, the BRDFAIL signal pin on the VMEchip2 is asserted. When this status bit is low, the BRDFAIL signal pin on the VMEchip2 is not asserted. The BRDFAIL pin may be asserted by an external device, the BDFLO bit in this register, or a watchdog timeout.
- SFFL** When this status bit is high, the SYSFAIL signal line on the VMEbus is asserted. When this status bit is low, the SYSFAIL signal line on the VMEbus is not asserted.
- SCON** When this status bit is high, the VMEchip2 is configured as system controller. When this status bit is low, the VMEchip2 is not configured as system controller.

Watchdog Timer Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40060 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	SRST	WDCS	WDCC	WDTO	WDBFE	WDS/L	WDRSE	WDEN
OPER	S	C	C	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PS	0	0	0 P	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

- WDEN** When this bit is high, the watchdog timer is enabled. When this bit is low, the watchdog timer is not enabled.
- WDRSE** When this bit is high, and a watchdog timeout occurs, a SYSRESET or LRESET is generated. The WDS/L bit in this register selects the reset. When this bit is low, a watchdog timeout does not cause a reset.
- WDS/L** When this bit is high and the watchdog timer has timed out and the watchdog reset enable (WDRSE bit in this register) is high, a SYSRESET signal is generated on the VMEbus which in turn causes LRESET to be asserted. When this bit is low and the watchdog timer has timed out and the watchdog reset enable (WDRSE bit in this register) is high, an LRESET signal is generated on the local bus.
- WDBFE** When this bit is high and the watchdog timer has timed out, the VMEchip2 asserts the BRDFAIL signal pin. When this bit is low, the watchdog timer does not contribute to the BRDFAIL signal on the VMEchip2.
- WDTO** When this status bit is high, a watchdog timeout has occurred. When this status bit is low, a watchdog timeout has not occurred. This bit is cleared by writing a one to the WDCS bit in this register.
- WDCC** When this bit is set high, the watchdog counter is reset. The counter must be reset within the timeout period or a watchdog timeout occurs.
- WDCS** When this bit is set high, the watchdog timeout status bit (WDTO bit in this register) is cleared.
- SRST** When this bit is set high, a SYSRESET signal is generated on the VMEbus. SYSRESET resets the VMEchip2 and clears this bit.

Tick Timer 2 Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40060 (8 bits [7 used] of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	OVF					COVF	COC	EN
OPER	R					C	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PS					0 PS	0 PS	0 PS

- EN** When this bit is high, the counter increments. When this bit is low, the counter does not increment.
- COC** When this bit is high, the counter is reset to zero when it compares with the compare register. When this bit is low, the counter is not reset.
- COVF** The overflow counter is cleared when a one is written to this bit.
- OVF** These bits are the output of the overflow counter. The overflow counter is incremented each time the tick timer sends an interrupt to the local bus interrupter. The overflow counter can be cleared by writing a one to the COVF bit.

Tick Timer 1 Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40060 (8 bits [7 used] of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	31	2	1	0
NAME	OVF					COVF	COC	EN
OPER	R					C	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PS					0 PS	0 PS	0 PS

- EN** When this bit is high, the counter increments. When this bit is low, the counter does not increment.
- COC** When this bit is high, the counter is reset to zero when it compares with the compare register. When this bit is low, the counter is not reset.
- COVF** The overflow counter is cleared when a one is written to this bit.
- OVF** These bits are the output of the overflow counter. The overflow counter is incremented each time the tick timer sends an interrupt to the local bus interrupter. The overflow counter can be cleared by writing a one to the COVF bit.

Prescaler Counter

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40064 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Prescaler Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 P		

The VMEchip2 has a 32-bit prescaler that provides the clocks required by the various timers in the chip. Access to the prescaler is provided for test purposes. The counter is described here because it may be useful in other applications. The lower 8 bits of the prescaler counter increment to \$FF at the local bus clock rate and then they are loaded from the prescaler adjust register. When the load occurs, the upper 24 bits are incremented. When the prescaler adjust register is correctly programmed, the lower 8 bits increment at the local bus clock rate and the upper 24 bits increment every microsecond. The counter may be read at any time.

Programming the Local Bus Interrupter

The local bus interrupter is used by devices that wish to interrupt the local bus. There are 31 devices that can interrupt the local bus through the VMEchip2. In the general case, each interrupter has a level select register, an enable bit, a status bit, a clear bit, and for the software interrupts, a set bit. Each interrupter also provides a unique interrupt vector to the processor. The upper four bits of the vector are programmable in the vector base registers. The lower four bits are unique for each interrupter. There are two base registers, one for the first 16 interrupters, and one for the next 8 interrupters. The VMEbus interrupters provide their own vectors. A summary of the interrupts is shown in Table 2-3.

The status bit of an interrupter is affected by the enable bit. If the enable bit is low, the status bit is also low. Interrupts may be polled by setting the enable bit and programming the level to zero. This enables the status bit and prevents the local bus from being interrupted. The enable bit does not clear edge-sensitive interrupts. If necessary, edge-sensitive interrupts should be cleared, in order to remove any old interrupts, and then enabled. The master interrupt enable (MIEN) bit must be set before the VMEchip2 can generate any interrupts. The MIEN bit is in the I/O Control Register 1.

Table 2-3. Local Bus Interrupter Summary

Interrupt	Vector	Priority for Simultaneous Interrupts
VMEbus IRQ1	External	Lowest
VMEbus IRQ2	External	↑
VMEbus IRQ3	External	
VMEbus IRQ4	External	
VMEbus IRQ5	External	
VMEbus IRQ6	External	
VMEbus IRQ7	External	
Spare	\$Y7	
Software 0	\$Y8	
Software 1	\$Y9	
Software 2	\$YA	
Software 3	\$YB	
Software 4	\$YC	
Software 5	\$YD	
Software 6	\$YE	
Software 7	\$YF	
GCSR LM0	\$X0	
GCSR LM1	\$X1	
GCSR SIG0	\$X2	
GCSR SIG1	\$X3	
GCSR SIG2	\$X4	
GCSR SIG3	\$X5	
DMAC	\$X6	
VMEbus Interrupter Acknowledge	\$X7	
Tick Timer 1	\$X8	
Tick Timer 2	\$X9	
VMEbus IRQ1 Edge-Sensitive	\$XA	
ECC memory double-bit error	\$XB	
VMEbus Master Write Post Error	\$XC	
VMEbus SYSFAIL	\$XD	
(Not used on MVME162LX)	\$XE	↓
VMEbus ACFAIL	\$XF	Highest

NOTES: X = The contents of vector base register 0.

Y = The contents of vector base register 1.

Refer to the Vector Base Register description later in this chapter for recommended Vector Base Register values.

Local Bus Interrupter Status Register (bits 24-31)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40068 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	ACF	AB	SYSF	MWP	PE	VI1E	TIC2	TIC1
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This register is the local bus interrupter status register. When an interrupt status bit is high, a local bus interrupt is being generated. When an interrupt status bit is low, a local interrupt is not being generated. The interrupt status bits are:

TIC1	Tick timer 1 interrupt
TIC2	Tick timer 2 interrupt
VI1E	VMEbus IRQ1 edge-sensitive interrupt
PE	ECC memory double-bit error
MWP	VMEbus master write post error interrupt
SYSF	VMEbus SYSFAIL interrupt
AB	Not used on MVME162LX.
ACF	VMEbus ACFAIL interrupt

Local Bus Interrupter Status Register (bits 16-23)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40068 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	VIA	DMA	SIG3	SIG2	SIG1	SIG0	LM1	LM0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This register is the local bus interrupter status register. When an interrupt status bit is high, a local bus interrupt is being generated. When an interrupt status bit is low, a local interrupt is not being generated. The interrupt status bits are:

LM0	GCSR LM0 interrupt
LM1	GCSR LM1 interrupt
SIG0	GCSR SIG0 interrupt
SIG1	GCSR SIG1 interrupt
SIG2	GCSR SIG2 interrupt
SIG3	GCSR SIG3 interrupt
DMA	DMAC interrupt
VIA	VMEbus interrupter acknowledge interrupt

Local Bus Interrupter Status Register (bits 8-15)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40068 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	SW7	SW6	SW5	SW4	SW3	SW2	SW1	SW0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This register is the local bus interrupter status register. When an interrupt status bit is high, a local bus interrupt is being generated. When an interrupt status bit is low, a local interrupt is not being generated. The interrupt status bits are:

SW0	Software 0 interrupt
SW1	Software 1 interrupt
SW2	Software 2 interrupt
SW3	Software 3 interrupt
SW4	Software 4 interrupt
SW5	Software 5 interrupt
SW6	Software 6 interrupt
SW7	Software 7 interrupt

Local Bus Interrupter Status Register (bits 0-7)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40068 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	SPARE	VME7	VME6	VME5	VME4	VME3	VME2	VME1
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This register is the local bus interrupter status register. When an interrupt status bit is high, a local bus interrupt is being generated. When an interrupt status bit is low, a local interrupt is not being generated. The interrupt status bits are:

VME1	VMEbus IRQ1 Interrupt
VME2	VMEbus IRQ2 Interrupt
VME3	VMEbus IRQ3 Interrupt
VME4	VMEbus IRQ4 Interrupt
VME5	VMEbus IRQ5 Interrupt
VME6	VMEbus IRQ6 Interrupt
VME7	VMEbus IRQ7 Interrupt
SPARE	This bit is not used.

Local Bus Interrupter Enable Register (bits 24-31)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4006C (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	EACF	EAB	ESYSF	EMWP	EPE	EVI1E	ETIC2	ETIC1
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This register is the local bus interrupter enable register. When an enable bit is high, the corresponding interrupt is enabled. When an enable bit is low, the corresponding interrupt is disabled. The enable bit does not clear edge-sensitive interrupts or prevent the flip flop from being set. If necessary, edge-sensitive interrupters should be cleared to remove any old interrupts and then enabled.

ETIC1	Enable tick timer 1 interrupt
ETIC2	Enable tick timer 2 interrupt
EVI1E	Enable VMEbus IRQ1 edge-sensitive interrupt
EPE	Not used on MVME162LX.
EMWP	Enable VMEbus master write post error interrupt
ESYSF	Enable VMEbus SYSFAIL interrupt
EAB	Not used on MVME162LX.
EACF	Enable VMEbus ACFAIL interrupt

Local Bus Interrupter Enable Register (bits 16-23)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4006C (8-bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	EVIA	EDMA	ESIG3	ESIG2	ESIG1	ESIG0	ELM1	ELM0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This register is the local bus interrupter enable register. When an enable bit is high, the corresponding interrupt is enabled. When an enable bit is low, the corresponding interrupt is disabled. The enable bit does not clear edge-sensitive interrupts or prevent the flip flop from being set. If necessary, edge-sensitive interrupters should be cleared to remove any old interrupts and then enabled.

ELM0	Enable GCSR LM0 interrupt
ELM1	Enable GCSR LM1 interrupt
ESIG0	Enable GCSR SIG0 interrupt
ESIG1	Enable GCSR SIG1 interrupt
ESIG2	Enable GCSR SIG2 interrupt
ESIG3	Enable GCSR SIG3 interrupt
EDMA	Enable DMAC interrupt
EVIA	VMEbus interrupter acknowledge interrupt

Local Bus Interrupter Enable Register (bits 8-15)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4006C (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	ESW7	ESW6	ESW5	ESW4	ESW3	ESW2	ESW1	ESW0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This is the local bus interrupter enable register. When an enable bit is high, the corresponding interrupt is enabled. When an enable bit is low, the corresponding interrupt is disabled. The enable bit does not clear edge-sensitive interrupts or prevent the flip flop from being set. If necessary, edge-sensitive interrupters should be cleared to remove any old interrupts and then enabled.

ESW0	Enable software 0 interrupt
ESW1	Enable software 1 interrupt
ESW2	Enable software 2 interrupt
ESW3	Enable software 3 interrupt
ESW4	Enable software 4 interrupt
ESW5	Enable software 5 interrupt
ESW6	Enable software 6 interrupt
ESW7	Enable software 7 interrupt

Local Bus Interrupter Enable Register (bits 0-7)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4006C (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	SPARE	EIRQ7	EIRQ6	EIRQ5	EIRQ4	EIRQ3	EIRQ2	EIRQ1
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This is the local bus interrupter enable register. When an enable bit is high, the corresponding interrupt is enabled. When an enable bit is low, the corresponding interrupt is disabled. The enable bit does not clear edge-sensitive interrupts or prevent the flip flop from being set. If necessary, edge-sensitive interrupters should be cleared to remove any old interrupts and then enabled.

EIRQ1	Enable VMEbus IRQ1 interrupt
EIRQ2	Enable VMEbus IRQ2 interrupt
EIRQ3	Enable VMEbus IRQ3 interrupt
EIRQ4	Enable VMEbus IRQ4 interrupt
EIRQ5	Enable VMEbus IRQ5 interrupt
EIRQ6	Enable VMEbus IRQ6 interrupt
EIRQ7	Enable VMEbus IRQ7 interrupt
SPARE	SPARE

Software Interrupt Set Register (bits 8-15)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40070 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	SSW7	SSW6	SSW5	SSW4	SSW3	SSW2	SSW17	SSW07
OPER	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This register is used to set the software interrupts. An interrupt is set by writing a one to it. The software interrupt set bits are:

SSW0	Set software 0 interrupt
SSW1	Set software 1 interrupt
SSW2	Set software 2 interrupt
SSW3	Set software 3 interrupt
SSW4	Set software 4 interrupt
SSW5	Set software 5 interrupt
SSW6	Set software 6 interrupt
SSW7	Set software 7 interrupt

Interrupt Clear Register (bits 24-31)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40074 (8 bits of 32)							
25	24							
NAME	CACF	CAB	CSYSF	CMWP	CPE	CVI1E	CTIC2	CTIC1
OPER	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL

This register is used to clear the edge-sensitive interrupts. An interrupt is cleared by writing a one to its clear bit. The clear bits are defined below.

CTIC1	Clear tick timer 1 interrupt
CTIC2	Clear tick timer 2 interrupt
CVI1E	Clear VMEbus IRQ1 edge-sensitive interrupt
CPE	Not used on MVME162LX.
CMWP	Clear VMEbus master write post error interrupt
CSYSF	Clear VMEbus SYSFAIL interrupt
CAB	Not used on MVME162LX.
CACF	Clear VMEbus ACFAIL interrupt

Interrupt Clear Register (bits 16-23)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40074 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	CVIA	CDMA	CSIG3	CSIG2	CSIG1	CSIG0	CLM1	CLM0
OPER	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

This register is used to clear the edge sensitive-interrupts. An interrupt is cleared by writing a one to its clear bit. The clear bits are defined below.

CLM0	Clear GCSR LM0 interrupt
CLM1	Clear GCSR LM1 interrupt
CSIG0	Clear GCSR SIG0 interrupt
CSIG1	Clear GCSR SIG1 interrupt
CSIG2	Clear GCSR SIG2 interrupt
CSIG3	Clear GCSR SIG3 interrupt
CDMA	Clear DMA controller interrupt
CVIA	Clear VMEbus interrupter acknowledge interrupt

Interrupt Clear Register (bits 8-15)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40074 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	CSW7	CSW6	CSW5	CSW4	CSW3	CSW2	CSW1	CSW0
OPER	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

This register is used to clear the edge software interrupts. An interrupt is cleared by writing a one to its clear bit. The clear bits are:

CSW0	Clear software 0 interrupt
CSW1	Clear software 1 interrupt
CSW2	Clear software 2 interrupt
CSW3	Clear software 3 interrupt
CSW4	Clear software 4 interrupt
CSW5	Clear software 5 interrupt
CSW6	Clear software 6 interrupt
CSW7	Clear software 7 interrupt

Interrupt Level Register 1 (bits 24-31)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40078 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	ACF LEVEL				AB LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the abort interrupt and the ACFAIL interrupt.

AB LEVEL Not used on MVME162LX.

ACF LEVEL These bits define the level of the ACFAIL interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 1 (bits 16-23)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40078 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	SYSF LEVEL				WPE LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the SYSFAIL interrupt and the master write post bus error interrupt.

WPE LEVEL These bits define the level of the master write post bus error interrupt.

SYSF LEVEL These bits define the level of the SYSFAIL interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 1 (bits 8-15)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40078 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	PE LEVEL				IRQ1E LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the VMEbus IRQ1 edge-sensitive interrupt and the level of the external (parity error) interrupt.

IRQ1E LEVEL These bits define the level of the VMEbus IRQ1 edge-sensitive interrupt.

PE LEVEL These bits define the level of the ECC memory double-bit error interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 1 (bits 0-7)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40078 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	TICK2 LEVEL				TICK1 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the tick timer 1 interrupt and the tick timer 2 interrupt.

TICK1 LEVEL These bits define the level of the tick timer 1 interrupt.

TICK2 LEVEL These bits define the level of the tick timer 2 interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 2 (bits 24-31)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4007C (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	VIA LEVEL				DMA LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the DMA controller interrupt and the VMEbus acknowledge interrupt.

DMA LEVEL These bits define the level of the DMA controller interrupt.

VIA LEVEL These bits define the level of the VMEbus interrupter acknowledge interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 2 (bits 16-23)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4007C (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	SIG3 LEVEL				SIG2 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the GCSR SIG2 interrupt and the GCSR SIG3 interrupt.

SIG2 LEVEL These bits define the level of the GCSR SIG2 interrupt.

SIG3 LEVEL These bits define the level of the GCSR SIG3 interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 2 (bits 8-15)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4007C (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	SIG1 LEVEL				SIG0 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the GCSR SIG0 interrupt and the GCSR SIG1 interrupt.

SIG0 LEVEL These bits define the level of the GCSR SIG0 interrupt.

SIG1 LEVEL These bits define the level of the GCSR SIG1 interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 2 (bits 0-7)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4007C (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	LM1 LEVEL				LM0 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the GCSR LM0 interrupt and the GCSR LM1 interrupt.

LM0 LEVEL These bits define the level of the GCSR LM0 interrupt.

LM1 LEVEL These bits define the level of the GCSR LM1 interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 3 (bits 24-31)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40080 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	SW7 LEVEL				SW6 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the software 6 interrupt and the software 7 interrupt.

SW6 LEVEL These bits define the level of the software 6 interrupt.

SW7 LEVEL These bits define the level of the software 7 interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 3 (bits 16-23)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40080 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	SW5 LEVEL				SW4 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the software 4 interrupt and the software 5 interrupt.

SW4 LEVEL These bits define the level of the software 4 interrupt.

SW5 LEVEL These bits define the level of the software 5 interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 3 (bits 8-15)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40080 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	SW3 LEVEL				SW2 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the software 2 interrupt and the software 3 interrupt.

SW2 LEVEL These bits define the level of the software 2 interrupt.

SW3 LEVEL These bits define the level of the software 3 interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 3 (bits 0-7)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40080 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	SW1 LEVEL				SW0 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the software 0 interrupt and the software 1 interrupt.

SW0 LEVEL These bits define the level of the software 0 interrupt.

SW1 LEVEL These bits define the level of the software 1 interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 4 (bits 24-31)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40084 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	SPARE LEVEL				VIRQ7 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the VMEbus IRQ7 interrupt and the spare interrupt. The VMEbus level 7 (IRQ7) interrupt may be mapped to any local bus interrupt level.

VIRQ7 LEVEL These bits define the level of the VMEbus IRQ7 interrupt.

SPARE LEVEL Not used on the MVME162LX.

Interrupt Level Register 4 (bits 16-23)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40084 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	VIRQ6 LEVEL				VIRQ5 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the VMEbus IRQ5 interrupt and the VMEbus IRQ6 interrupt. The VMEbus level 5 (IRQ5) interrupt and the VMEbus level 6 (IRQ6) interrupt may be mapped to any local bus interrupt level.

VIRQ5 LEVEL These bits define the level of the VMEbus IRQ5 interrupt.

VIRQ6 LEVEL These bits define the level of the VMEbus IRQ6 interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 4 (bits 8-15)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40084 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	VIRQ4 LEVEL				VIRQ3 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the VMEbus IRQ3 interrupt and the VMEbus IRQ4 interrupt. The VMEbus level 3 (IRQ3) interrupt and the VMEbus level 4 (IRQ4) interrupt may be mapped to any local bus interrupt level.

VIRQ3 LEVEL These bits define the level of the VMEbus IRQ3 interrupt.

VIRQ4 LEVEL These bits define the level of the VMEbus IRQ4 interrupt.

Interrupt Level Register 4 (bits 0-7)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40084 (8 bits [6 used] of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	VIRQ2 LEVEL				VIRQ1 LEVEL			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the level of the VMEbus IRQ1 interrupt and the VMEbus IRQ2 interrupt. The VMEbus level 1 (IRQ1) interrupt and the VMEbus level 2 (IRQ2) interrupt may be mapped to any local bus interrupt level.

VIRQ1 LEVEL These bits define the level of the VMEbus IRQ1 interrupt.

VIRQ2 LEVEL These bits define the level of the VMEbus IRQ2 interrupt.

Vector Base Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40088 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	VBR 0				VBR 1			
OPER	R/W				R/W			
RESET	0 PSL				0 PSL			

This register is used to define the interrupt base vectors.

VBR 1 These bits define the interrupt base vector 1.

VBR 0 These bits define the interrupt base vector 0.

NOTE: Refer to Table 2-3, Local Bus Interrupter Summary, earlier in this chapter, for further information.

A suggested setting for the Vector Base Register for the VMEchip2 is: VBR0 = 6, VBR1 = 7 (i.e., setting the Vector Base Register at address \$FFF40088 to \$67xxxxxx). This produces a Vector Base0 of \$60 corresponding to the "X" in Table 2-3, and a Vector Base1 of \$70 corresponding to the "Y" in Table 2-3.

I/O Control Register 1

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40088 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	MIEN	SYSFL	ACFL	ABRTL	GPOEN3	GPOEN2	GPOEN1	GPOEN0
OPER	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PSL	X	X	X	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS

This register is a general purpose I/O control register.

Bits 16-19 control the direction of the four General Purpose I/O pins (GPIO0-3).

Note The General Purpose I/O pins are not used on the MVME162LX.

GPOEN0	Not used on MVME162LX.
GPOEN1	Not used on MVME162LX.
GPOEN2	Not used on MVME162LX.
GPOEN3	Not used on MVME162LX.
ABRTL	Not used on MVME162LX.
ACFL	This bit indicates the status of the ACFAIL signal line on the VMEbus. When this bit is high, the ACFAIL signal line is active. When this bit is low, the ACFAIL signal line is not active.
SYSFL	This bit indicates the status of the SYSFAIL signal line on the VMEbus. When this bit is high, the SYSFAIL signal line is active. When this bit is low, the SYSFAIL signal line is not active.
MIEN	When this bit is low, all interrupts controlled by the VMEchip2 are masked. When this bit is high, all interrupts controlled by the VMEchip2 are not masked.

I/O Control Register 2

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40088 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	GPIOO3	GPIOO2	GPIOO1	GPIOO0	GPIOI3	GPIOI2	GPIOI1	GPIOI0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PSL	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	X	X	X	X

This function is not used on the MVME162LX.

I/O Control Register 3

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF40088 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	GPI7	GPI6	GPI5	GPI4	GPI3	GPI2	GPI1	GPI0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

This function is not used on the MVME162LX.

Miscellaneous Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4008C (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	MPIRQEN	REVEROM	DISSRAM	DISMST	NOELBBSY	DISBSYT	ENINT	DISBGN
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PSL	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS

DISBGN When this bit is high, the VMEbus BGIN filters are disabled. When this bit is low, the VMEbus BGIN filters are enabled. This bit should not be set.

ENINT When this bit is high, the local bus interrupt filters are enabled. When this bit is low, the local bus interrupt filters are disabled. This bit should not be set.

DISBSYT When this bit is low, the minimum VMEbus BBSY* time when the local bus master has been retried off the local bus is 32 local bus clocks. When this bit is high, the minimum VMEbus BBSY* time when the local bus master has been retried off the local bus is 3 local bus clocks.

When a local bus master attempts to access the VMEbus and a VMEbus master attempts to access the local bus, a deadlock is created. The VMEchip2 detects this condition and requests the local bus master to give up the local bus and retry the cycle. This allows the VMEbus master to complete the cycle to the local bus. If the VMEchip2 receives VMEbus mastership, the local master has not returned from the retry, and this bit is high, VMEchip2 drives VMEbus BBSY* for the minimum time (about 90 ns) and then releases the VMEbus. If the local master does not return from the retry within this 90 ns window, the board loses its turn on the VMEbus. If the VMEchip2 receives VMEbus mastership, the local master has not returned from the retry, and this bit is low, VMEchip2 drives VMEbus BBSY* for a minimum of 32 local bus clocks, which allows the local bus master time to return from the retry and the board does not lose its turn on the VMEbus. For this reason, it is recommended that this bit remain low.

NOELBBSY	When this bit is high, the early release feature of bus busy feature on the VMEbus is disabled. The VMEchip2 drives BBSY* low whenever VMEbus AS* is low. When this bit is low, the early release feature of bus busy feature on the VMEbus is not disabled.
DISMST	When this bit is high, the VME LED on the MVME162LX is lit when local bus reset is asserted or the VMEchip2 is driving local bus busy. When this bit is low, the VME LED on the MVME162LX is lit when local bus reset is asserted, the VMEchip2 is driving local bus busy, or the VMEchip2 is driving the VMEbus address strobe.
DISSRAM	When this bit is high, the SRAM decoder in the VMEchip2 is disabled. When this bit is low, the SRAM decoder in the VMEchip2 is enabled. Because the SRAM decoder in the VMEchip2 is not used on the MVME162LX, this bit must be set.
REVEROM	This function is not used on the MVME162LX. This bit must not be set.
MPIRQEN	This function is not used on the MVME162LX. This bit must not be set.

GCSR Programming Model

This section describes the programming model for the Global Control and Status Registers (GCSR) in the VMEchip2. The local bus map decoder for the GCSR registers is included in the VMEchip2. The local bus base address for the GCSR is \$FFF40100. The registers in the GCSR are 16 bits wide and they are byte accessible from both the VMEbus and the local bus. The GCSR is located in the 16-bit VMEbus short I/O space and it responds to address modifier codes \$29 or \$2D. The address of the GCSR as viewed from the VMEbus depends upon the GCSR group select value XX and GCSR board select value Y programmed in the LCSR. The board value Y may be \$0 through \$E, allowing 15 boards in one group. The value \$F is reserved for the location monitors.

The VMEchip2 includes four location monitors (LM0-LM3). The location monitors provide a broadcast signaling capability on the VMEbus. When a location monitor address is generated on the VMEbus, all location monitors in the group are cleared. The signal interrupts SIG0-SIG3 should be used to signal individual boards. The location monitors are located in the VMEbus short I/O space and the specific address is determined by the VMEchip2 group address. The location monitors LM0-LM3 are located at addresses \$XXF1, \$XXF3, \$XXF5, and \$XXF7 respectively. A location monitor cycle on the VMEbus is generated by a read or write to VMEbus short I/O address \$XXFN, where XX is the group address and N is the specific location monitor address. When the VMEchip2 generates a location monitor cycle to the VMEbus, within its own group, the VMEchip2 DTACKs itself. A VMEchip2 cannot DTACK location monitor cycles to other groups.

The GCSR section of the VMEchip2 contains a chip ID register, a chip revision register, a location monitor status register, an interrupt control register, a board control register, and six general purpose registers. The chip ID and revision registers are provided to allow software to determine the ID of the chip and its revision level. The VMEchip2 has a chip ID of ten. ID codes zero and one are used by the old VMEchip. The initial revision of the VMEchip2 is zero. If mask changes are required, the revision level is incremented.

The location monitor status register provides the status of the location monitors. A location monitor bit is cleared when the VMEchip2 detects a VMEbus cycle to the corresponding location monitor address. When the LM0 or LM1 bits are cleared, an interrupt is set to the local bus interrupter. If the LM0 or LM1 interrupt is enabled in the local bus interrupter, then a local bus interrupt is generated. The location monitor bits are set by writing a one to the

corresponding bit in the location monitor register. LM0 and LM1 can also be set by writing a one to the corresponding clear bits in the local interrupt clear register.

The interrupt control register provides four bits that allow the VMEbus to interrupt the local bus. An interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter when one of the bits is set. If the interrupt is enabled in the local bus interrupter, then a local bus interrupt is generated. The interrupt bits are cleared by writing a one to the corresponding bit in the interrupt clear register.

The board control register allows a VMEbus master to reset the local bus, prevent the VMEchip2 from driving the SYSFAIL signal line, and detect if the VMEchip2 wants to drive the SYSFAIL signal line.

The six general purpose registers can be read and written from both the local bus and the VMEbus. These registers are provided to allow local bus masters to communicate with VMEbus masters. The function of these registers is not defined by this specification. The GCSR supports read-modify-write cycles such as TAS.

Note

The GCSR allows a VMEbus master to reset the local bus. This feature is very dangerous and should be used with caution. The local reset feature is a partial system reset, not a complete system reset such as power-up reset or SYSRESET. When the local bus reset signal is asserted, a local bus cycle may be aborted. The VMEchip2 is connected to both the local bus and the VMEbus and if the aborted cycle is bound for the VMEbus, erratic operation may result. Communications between the local processor and a VMEbus master should use interrupts or mailbox locations; reset should not be used in normal communications. Reset should be used only when the local processor is halted or the local bus is hung and reset is the last resort.

Programming the GCSR

A complete description of the GCSR is provided in the following tables. Each register definition includes a table with 5 lines. Line 1 is the base address of the register as viewed from the local bus and as viewed from the VMEbus, and the number of bits defined in the table. Line 2 shows the bits defined by this table. Line 3 defines the name of the register or the name of the bits in the register.

Line 4 defines the operations possible on the register bits as follows:

- R** This bit is a read-only status bit.
R/W This bit is readable and writable.
S/R Writing a one to this bit sets it. Reading it returns its current status.

Line 5 defines the state of the bit following a reset as defined below.

- P** The bit is affected by power-up reset.
S The bit is affected by SYSRESET.
L The bit is affected by local bus reset.
X The bit is not affected by any reset.

A summary of the GCSR is shown in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4. VMEchip2 Memory Map - GCSR Summary

L	V	Bit Numbers								Bit Numbers							
		15								8	7						0
0	0	CHIP REVISION								CHIP ID							
4	2	LM3	LM2	LM1	LM0	SIG3	SIG2	SIG1	SIG0	RST	ISF	BF	SCON	SYSFL	X	X	X
8	4	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 0															
C	6	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 1															
10	8	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 2															
14	A	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 3															
18	C	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 4															
1C	E	GENERAL PURPOSE CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER 5															

NOTES:

VMEchip2 GCSR Base Address = \$FFF40100

L = Local bus offset.

V = VMEbus offset.

VMEchip2 Revision Register

ADR/SIZ	Local bus: \$FFF40100/VMEbus: \$XXY0 (8 bits)						
BIT	15	. . .					8
NAME	VMEchip2 Revision Register						
OPER	R						
RESET	01 PS						

This register is the VMEchip2 revision register. The revision level for the VMEchip2 starts at zero and is incremented if mask changes are required. The VMEchip2 used on the MVME162LX is revision \$01 or greater.

VMEchip2 ID Register

ADR/SIZ	Local bus: \$FFF40100/VMEbus: \$XXY0 (8 bits)						
BIT	7	. . .					0
NAME	VMEchip2 ID Register						
OPER	R						
RESET	10 PS						

This register is the VMEchip2 ID register. The ID for the VMEchip2 is 10.

VMEchip2 LM/SIG Register

ADR/SIZ	Local bus: \$FFF40104/VMEbus: \$XXY2 (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	LM3	LM2	LM1	LM0	SIG3	SIG2	SIG1	SIG0
OPER	R	R	R	R	S/R	S/R	S/R	S/R
RESET	1 PS	1 PS	1 PS	1 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS	0 PS

This register is the VMEchip2 location monitor register and the interrupt register.

SIG0 The SIG0 bit is set when a VMEbus master writes a one to it. When the SIG0 bit is set, an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter. The SIG0 bit is cleared when the local processor writes a one to the SIG0 bit in this register or the CSIG0 bit in the local interrupt clear register.

- SIG1** The SIG1 bit is set when a VMEbus master writes a one to it. When the SIG1 bit is set, an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter. The SIG1 bit is cleared when the local processor writes a one to the SIG1 bit in this register or the CSIG1 bit in the local interrupt clear register.
- SIG2** The SIG2 bit is set when a VMEbus master writes a one to it. When the SIG2 bit is set, an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter. The SIG2 bit is cleared when the local processor writes a one to the SIG2 bit in this register or the CSIG2 bit in the local interrupt clear register.
- SIG3** The SIG3 bit is set when a VMEbus master writes a one to it. When the SIG3 bit is set, an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter. The SIG3 bit is cleared when the local processor writes a one to the SIG3 bit in this register or the CSIG3 bit in the local interrupt clear register.
- LM0** This bit is cleared by an LM0 cycle on the VMEbus. When this bit is cleared, an interrupt is set to the local bus interrupter. This bit is set when the local processor or a VMEbus master writes a one to the LM0 bit in this register or the CLM0 bit in local interrupt clear register.
- LM1** This bit is cleared by an LM1 cycle on the VMEbus. When this bit is cleared, an interrupt is set to the local bus interrupter. This bit is set when the local processor or a VMEbus master writes a one to the LM1 bit in this register or the CLM1 bit in local interrupt clear register.
- LM2** This bit is cleared by an LM2 cycle on the VMEbus. This bit is set when the local processor or a VMEbus master writes a one to the LM0 bit in this register.
- LM3** This bit is cleared by an LM3 cycle on the VMEbus. This bit is set when the local processor or a VMEbus master writes a one to the LM3 bit in this register.

VMEchip2 Board Status/Control Register

ADR/SIZ	Local bus: \$FFF40104/VMEbus: \$XXY2 (8 bits [5 used])							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	RST	ISF	BF	SCON	SYSFL			
OPER	S/R	R/W	R	R	R			
RESET	0 PSL	0 PSL	1 PS	X	1 PSL			

This register is the VMEchip2 board status/control register.

- SYSFL** This bit is set when the VMEchip2 is driving the SYSFAIL signal.
- SCON** This bit is set if the VMEchip2 is system controller.
- BF** When this bit is high, the Board Fail signal is active. When this bit is low, the Board Fail signal is inactive. When this bit is set, the VMEchip2 drives SYSFAIL if the inhibit SYSFAIL bit is not set.
- ISF** When this bit is set, the VMEchip2 is prevented from driving the VMEbus SYSFAIL signal line. When this bit is cleared, the VMEchip2 is allowed to drive the VMEbus SYSFAIL signal line.
- RST** This bit allows a VMEbus master to reset the local bus. Refer to the note on local reset in the *GCSR Programming Model* section, earlier in this chapter. When this bit is set, a local bus reset is generated. This bit is cleared by the local bus reset.

General Purpose Register 0

ADR/SIZ	Local bus: \$FFF40108/VMEbus: \$XXY4 (16 bits)		
BIT	15	. . .	0
NAME	General Purpose Register 0		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is a general purpose register that allows a local bus master to communicate with a VMEbus master. The function of this register is not defined by the hardware specification.

General Purpose Register 1

ADR/SIZ	Local bus: \$FFF4010C/VMEbus: \$XXY6 (16 bits)		
BIT	15	. . .	0
NAME	General Purpose Register 1		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is a general purpose register that allows a local bus master to communicate with a VMEbus master. The function of this register is not defined by the hardware specification.

General Purpose Register 2

ADR/SIZ	Local bus: \$FFF40110/VMEbus: \$XXY8 (16 bits)		
BIT	15	. . .	0
NAME	General Purpose Register 2		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is a general purpose register that allows a local bus master to communicate with a VMEbus master. The function of this register is not defined by the hardware specification.

General Purpose Register 3

ADR/SIZ	Local bus: \$FFF40114/VMEbus: \$XXYA (16 bits)		
BIT	15	. . .	0
NAME	General Purpose Register 3		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is a general purpose register that allows a local bus master to communicate with a VMEbus master. The function of this register is not defined by the hardware specification.

General Purpose Register 4

ADR/SIZ	Local bus: \$FFF40118/VMEbus: \$XXYC (16 bits)		
BIT	15	. . .	0
NAME	General Purpose Register 4		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is a general purpose register that allows a local bus master to communicate with a VMEbus master. The function of this register is not defined by the hardware specification.

General Purpose Register 5

ADR/SIZ	Local bus: \$FFF4011C/VMEbus: \$XXYE (16 bits)		
BIT	15	. . .	0
NAME	General Purpose Register 5		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 PS		

This register is a general purpose register that allows a local bus master to communicate with a VMEbus master. The function of this register is not defined by the hardware specification.

Introduction

The Memory Controller ASIC (MCchip) is one of three ASICs that are part of the MVME162LX hardware set.

Summary of Major Features

- BBRAM and time-of-day clock (MK48T08) interface with bus sizing.
- PROM interface with bus sizing.
- Flash interface with bus sizing.
- SRAM controller supporting several configurations.
- DRAM controller supporting several configurations.
- Zilog Z85230 SCC interface.
- NCR 53C710 SCSI Coprocessor interface.
- Intel 82596CA LAN Coprocessor interface.
- Four 32-bit tick timers.
- Interrupt support for ABORT switch, LAN, SCSI, SCC, DRAM, and Timers.
- Local bus access timer.
- Watchdog timer.

Functional Description

The following sections provide an overview of the functions provided by the MCchip. A detailed programming model for the MCchip control and status registers is provided in a later section.

MCchip Initialization

The MCchip ASIC is designed to accommodate several memory configurations and MVME162LX population versions. A factory-programmed resident device is used to initialize the MVME162LX Version Register, General Purpose Inputs Register, and DRAM/SRAM Options Register (read only). A different initialization device is used for each version of the MVME162LX. Refer to the programming model later in this chapter for more information.

Flash and PROM Interface

The MCchip interfaces the MC68040 local bus to one 1M X 8 Intel 28F008SA Flash device, and four 32-pin DIP JEDEC standard PROMs. The Flash and PROM memory map locations can be swapped based upon a jumper (J11, pins 7 and 8, GPI3) input to the initialization PAL. (The initialization device was discussed in the previous section.) This enables the MVME162LX to execute reset code from either the PROM or Flash.

The MCchip executes multiple cycles to the eight-bit Flash/PROM devices so that byte, word, or longword accesses are allowed. Burst accesses to Flash/PROM are inhibited by the interface so that they are broken into four longword accesses.

The 28F008SA has a ready/busy pin to interrupt the processor when certain commands have completed. The MCchip does not utilize this feature. Software has to poll the status register to determine device availability.

The Flash memory has a write-protect feature. An access to any location between \$FFFC8000 through \$FFFCBFFF disables Flash write cycles. An access to any location between \$FFFC0000 through \$FFFCFFFF enables Flash write cycles. If the Flash memory is in the write-protect mode and a write is attempted, the cycle completes normally but the Flash memory contents are not changed.

BBRAM Interface

The MCchip provides a read/write interface to the BBRAM by any bus master on the MC68040 bus. The BBRAM interface operates identically to the Flash in

that it performs dynamic sizing for accesses to the 8-bit BBRAM to make it appear contiguous. This feature allows code to be executable from the BBRAM. Burst accesses to Flash/PROM are inhibited by the interface so that they are broken into four longword accesses. The BBRAM device access time must be no greater than 5 BCLK periods in fast mode or 9 BCLK periods in slow mode. The BBRAM speed option is controlled by control bit 8 in the General Control Register at address \$FFF42000 in the MCchip.

82596CA LAN Interface

The LAN controller interface is described in the following sections.

MPU Port and MPU Channel Attention

The MCchip allows the MC68040 bus master to communicate directly with the Intel 82596CA LAN Coprocessor by providing a map decoder and required control and timing logic. Two types of direct access are feasible with the 82596CA: MPU Port and MPU Attention.

MPU Port access enables the MPU to write to an internal, 32-bit 82596CA command register. This allows the MPU to do four things:

1. Write an alternate System Configuration Pointer address.
2. Write an alternative dump area pointer and perform a dump.
3. Execute a software reset.
4. Execute a selftest.

Each Port access must consist of two 16-bit writes: Upper Command Word (two bytes) and Lower Command Word (two bytes). The Upper Command Word (two bytes) is mapped at \$FFF46000 and the Lower Command Word (two bytes) is mapped at \$FFF46002.

The MCchip only supports (decodes) MPU Port writes. It does not decode MPU Port reads. (Nor does the 82596CA support MPU Port reads.)

MPU Channel Attention access is used to cause the 82596CA to begin executing memory resident Command blocks. To execute an MPU Channel Attention, the MC68040-bus master performs a simple read or write to address \$FFF46004.

MC68040-Bus Master Support for 82596CA

The 82596CA has DMA capability with an Intel i486-bus interface. When it is the local bus master, external hardware is needed to convert its bus cycles into MC68040-bus cycles. When the 82596CA has local bus mastership, the MCchip drives the following MC68040 signal lines:

- Snoop Control SC1-SC0 (with the value programmed into the LAN Interrupt Control Register).
- Transfer Types TT1-TT0 (with the value of %00).
- Transfer Modifiers TM2-TM0 (with the value of %101).
- Transfer Start
- Read
- Size
- Transfer in progress

LANC Bus Error

The 82596CA does not provide a way to terminate a bus cycle with an error indication. Bus error are processed in the following way. The 82596CA interface logic monitors all bus cycles initiated by the 82596CA, and if a bus error is indicated ($TAE^* = 0$ and $TA^* = 1$), the Back Off signal ($BOFF^*$) to the 82596CA is asserted to keep the 82596CA off the local bus and prevent it from transmitting bad data or corrupting local memory. The LANC Error Status Register in the MCchip is updated and a LANC bus error interrupt is generated if it is enabled in the MCchip. The Back Off signal remains asserted until the 82596CA is reset via a port reset command. After the 82596CA is reset, pending operations must be restarted.

LANC Interrupt

The MCchip provides an interrupt control register for normal LANC termination and another register for bus error termination of LANC operation. The MCchip requests an interrupt at the level programmed in the LANC interrupt control registers if the interrupt is enabled and a positive edge is detected on the 82596CA INT^* pin or if the LANC bus error condition is detected.

53C710 SCSI Controller Interface

The MCchip provides a map decoder and an interrupt handler for the NCR 53C710 SCSI I/O Processor. The base address for the 53C710 is \$FFF47000. The MCchip requests an interrupt at the level programmed in the SCSI interrupt control register if the interrupt is enabled and a low level is detected on the 53C710 IRQ^* pin.

SRAM Memory Controller

The SRAM base address and size are programmable. The SRAM controller is designed to operate with 100 ns devices. The size of the SRAM is initialized in the DRAM/SRAM Options Register when the MVME162LX is reset. SRAM performance at 25 MHz is 5,3,3,3 for read and write cycle. SRAM performance at 33 MHz is 6,4,4,4 for read cycles and 6,3,3,3 for write cycles.

DRAM Memory Controller

The DRAM base address, DRAM array size, and DRAM device size are programmable. The DRAM controller assumes an interleaved architecture if the DRAM size requires eight physical devices. (That is, there are two memory configurations which allow interleaved DRAM architecture: when memory array size is four MB and DRAM technology is four Mbits per device; and when memory array size is 16 MB and DRAM technology is 16 Mbits per device.)

Parity checking and parity exception action is also programmable. The DRAM array size and DRAM device size is initialized in the DRAM/SRAM Options Register.

Table 3-1. DRAM Performance

Clock Budget	Operating Conditions
4,2,2,2	non-interleaved, read, 25 MHz, without TEA on parity error
4,1,1,1	interleaved, read, 25 MHz, without TEA on parity error
5,3,3,3	non-interleaved, read, 25 MHz, with TEA on parity error
5,2,2,2	interleaved, read, 25 MHz, with TEA on parity error
3,2,2,2	write, 25 MHz

NOTE: TEA is the MC68040 bus error transaction signal. "With TEA" indicates that a bus error cycle occurs if a DRAM parity error was detected.

Z85230 SCC Interface

The MCchip provides a map decoder and an interrupt handler for the two Zilog Z85230s. The base addresses are \$FFF45000 and \$FFF45801. The MCchip requests an interrupt at the level programmed in the SCC interrupt control register if the interrupt is enabled and a low level is detected on the SCC INT* pin. The Z85230 provides the interrupt vector for the interrupt acknowledge cycle. During the interrupt acknowledge cycle, interrupts from the first Z85230 have priority over those from the second Z85230.

Tick Timers

The MCchip implements four 32-bit tick timers. These timers are identical to the timers in the VMEchip2. The timers run on a 1 MHz clock which is derived from the processor clock by a prescaler.

Each timer has a 32-bit counter, a 32-bit compare register, and a clear-on-compare enable bit. The counter is readable and writable at any time. These timers can be used to generate interrupts at various rates or the counters can be read at various times for interval timing. There are two modes of operation for these timers: free-running and clear-on-compare.

In the free-running mode, the timers have a resolution of 1 μ s and roll over after the count reaches the maximum value \$FFFFFFFF. The terminal count period for the timers is 71.6 minutes.

When the counter is enabled in the clear-on-compare mode, it increments every 1 μ s until the counter value matches the value in the compare register. When a match occurs, the counter is cleared.

When a match occurs, in either mode, an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter and the overflow counter is incremented. An interrupt to the local bus is only generated if the tick timer interrupt is enabled by the local bus interrupter. The overflow counter can be cleared by writing a one to the overflow clear bit.

Watchdog Timer

A watchdog timer function is provided in the VMEchip2 and the MCchip. The watchdog timer implemented in the MCchip is used when the "No VMEbus Interface" option is enabled. When the watchdog timer is enabled, it must be reset by software within the programmed time or it times out. The watchdog timer can be programmed to generate a board level reset signal or board fail signal if it times out. Note that, unlike the VMEchip2, the MCchip timer cannot generate a system reset because it is not connected to the VMEbus.

Local Bus Timer

The MVME162LX provides a timeout function for the local bus. When the timer is enabled and a local bus access times out, a Transfer Error Acknowledge (TEA) signal is sent to the local bus master. The timeout value is selectable by software for 8 μ sec, 64 μ sec, 256 μ sec, or infinite. The local bus timer does not operate during VMEbus bound cycles. VMEbus bound cycles are timed by the VMEbus access timer and the VMEbus global timer. Refer to the section on "Example of the Proper Use of Bus Timers" in Chapter 1 for more information.

The access timer logic is duplicated in the VMEchip2 and MCchip ASIC. Because the local bus timer in the VMEchip2 can detect an offboard access and the MCchip local bus timer cannot, the timer in the VMEchip2 is used in all cases except when the "No VMEbus Interface" option is enabled.

Memory Map of the MCchip Registers

The register map and address of the memory controller ASIC (MCchip) is documented in the following table. If the register is depicted as a 32-bit entity, it must be accessed as a longword. If it is accessed as a byte or word, the cycle is terminated with an error. If the register is depicted as a 8- or 16-bit entity, it can be accessed as a byte, word, or longword.

The base address of the register map is \$FFF42000.

Table 3-2. MCchip Register Map

MCchip Base Address = \$FFF42000

Offset	D31-D24	D23-D16	D15-D8	D7-D0
\$00	MCchip ID	MCchip Revision	General Control	Interrupt Vector Base Register
\$04	Tick Timer 1 Compare Register			
\$08	Tick Timer 1 Counter Register			
\$0C	Tick Timer 2 Compare Register			
\$10	Tick Timer 2 Counter Register			
\$14	LSB Prescaler Count Register	Prescaler Clock Adjust	Tick Timer 2 Control	Tick Timer 1 Control
\$18	Tick Timer 4 Interrupt Control	Tick Timer 3 Interrupt Control	Tick Timer 2 Interrupt Control	Tick Timer 1 Interrupt Control
\$1C	DRAM Parity Error Interrupt Control	SCC Interrupt Control	Tick Timer 4 Control	Tick Timer 3 Control
\$20	DRAM Space Base Address Register		SRAM Space Base Address Register	
\$24	DRAM Space Size	DRAM/SRAM Options	SRAM Space Size	(reserved)
\$28	LANC Error Status	(reserved)	LANC Interrupt Control	LANC Bus Error Interrupt Control
\$2C	SCSI Error Status	General Purpose Inputs	MVME162 Version	SCSI Interrupt Control
\$30	Tick Timer 3 Compare Register			
\$34	Tick Timer 3 Counter Register			
\$38	Tick Timer 4 Compare Register			
\$3C	Tick Timer 4 Counter Register			
\$40	Bus Clock	PROM Access Time Control	Flash Access Time Control	ABORT Switch Interrupt Control
\$44	RESET Switch Control	Watchdog Timer Control	Access & Watchdog Time Base Select	(reserved)
\$48	DRAM Control	(reserved)	MPU Status	(reserved)
\$4C	32-bit Prescaler Count Register			

Programming Model

This section defines the programming model for the control and status registers (CSR) in the MCchip. The base address of the CSR is \$FFF42000. The possible operations for each bit in the CSR are as follows:

- R** This bit is a read-only status bit.
- R/W** This bit is readable and writable.
- C** Writing a one to this bit clears this bit or another bit. This bit reads zero.

The possible states of the bits after local and power-up reset are as defined below.

- P** The bit is affected by power-up reset.
- L** The bit is affected by local reset.
- X** The bit is not affected by reset.
- 0** The bit is always 0.
- 1** The bit is always 1.

MCchip ID Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42000 (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	ID7	ID6	ID5	ID4	ID3	ID2	ID1	ID0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	1 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	1 PL	0 PL	0 PL

- ID7-ID0** The chip ID number is \$84. This register is read only. It ignores a write but ends the cycle with TA*, i.e., the cycle terminates without exceptions.

MCchip Revision Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42000 (8 bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	RV7	RV6	RV5	RV4	RV3	RV2	RV1	RV0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

RV7-RV0 The current value of the chip revision is \$00. This register is read only. It ignores a write but ends the cycle with TA*, i.e., the cycle terminates without exceptions.

General Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42000 (8 bits)							
DIR	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME							MIEN	FAST
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 P

FAST This control bit tailors the control circuit for BBRAM to the speed of BBRAM.
 When operating at 25 MHz, the FAST bit should be cleared for devices with access times longer than 200 ns (5 CLK cycles). The bit can be set for devices that have access times of 200 ns or faster. It is not allowed to use devices slower than 360 ns (9 CLK cycles), at 25 MHz.
 When operating at 33 MHz, the FAST bit should be cleared for devices with access times longer than 150 ns (5 CLK cycles). The bit can be set for devices that have access times of 150 ns or faster. It is not allowed to use devices slower than 270 ns (9 CLK cycles), at 33 MHz.

MIEN Master Interrupt Enable. When this bit is high, interrupts from and via the MCchip are allowed to reach the MPU. When it is low, all interrupts from the MCchip are disabled. Also, when the bit is low, all interrupt acknowledge cycles to the MCchip are passed on, via the IACKOUT* pin. This bit is cleared by a reset.

Interrupt Vector Base Register

The interrupt vector base register is an 8-bit read/write register that is used to supply the vector to the MC68xx040 during interrupt acknowledge cycles. Only the most significant four bits are used. The least significant four bits encode the interrupt source during the acknowledge cycle. The exception to this is that after reset occurs, the interrupt vector passed is \$0f, which remains in effect until a write is generated to the vector base register. A normal read access to the vector base register yields the value \$0f if the read happens before it has been initialized. A normal read access yields all 0s on bits 0-3 and the value that was written on bits 4-7 if the read happens after the register has been initialized.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42000 (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	IV7	IV6	IV5	IV4	IV3	IV2	IV1	IV0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	1 PL	1 PL	1 PL	1 PL

The encoding for the interrupt sources is shown in the next table, where IV3-IV0 refer to bits 3-0 of the vector passed during the IACK cycle:

The priority referenced in the following table is established in the MCchip logic by implementing a daisy chain request/grant network. There is a similar request/grant daisy chain at the board level.

Table 3-3. Interrupt Vector Base Register Encoding and Priority

Interrupt Source 0	IV3-IV0	Daisy Chain Priority
unused	\$0 & \$1 & \$2	..
Timer 4	\$3	Lowest
Timer 3	\$4	↑
SCSI IRQ	\$5	
LANC ERR	\$6	
LANC IRQ	\$7	
Timer 2	\$8	
Timer 1	\$9	
unused	\$A	
Parity Error	\$B	
unused	\$C & \$D	↓
Serial I/O (Z85230s)	Note 1	Next Highest
ABORT Switch	\$E	Highest
unused	\$F	..

NOTE: The Z85230 controllers have an integrated interrupt vector register which is separate from the vector generation found on the MCchip. The Z85230 also supports a scheme where the base register value is changed based upon the interrupt requested. During the interrupt acknowledge cycle, interrupts from the first Z85230 have priority over those from the second Z85230.

Programming the Tick Timers

There are four programmable tick timers in the MCchip. These timers are identical in function to the timers implemented in the PCCchip2 and the VMEchip2.

Tick Timer 1 and 2 Compare and Counter Registers

The Tick Timer Counter is compared to the Compare Register. When they are equal, an interrupt is sent to the local bus interrupter and the overflow counter is incremented. If the clear on compare mode is enabled, the counter is also cleared. For periodic interrupts, the following equation should be used to calculate the compare register value for a specific period (T).

$$T (\mu\text{s}) = \text{Compare Register}$$

When programming the tick timer for periodic interrupts, the counter should be cleared to zero by software and then enabled. If the counter does not initially start at zero, the time to the first interrupt may be longer or shorter than expected. The rollover time for the counter is 71.6 minutes.

The Tick Timer Counter, when enabled, increments every microsecond. Software may read or write the counter at any time.

Tick Timer 1 Compare Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42004 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	...	0
NAME	Tick Timer 1 Compare Register		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 P		

Tick Timer 1 Counter

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42008 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	...	0
NAME	Tick Timer 1 Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	X		

Tick Timer 2 Compare Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4200C (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Tick Timer 2 Compare Register		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 P		

Tick Timer 2 Counter

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42010 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Tick Timer 2 Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	X		

LSB Prescaler Count Register

This register is used to generate the 1 MHz clock for the four tick timers. This register is read-only. It increments to \$ff at the processor frequency, then it is loaded from the Prescaler Clock Adjust Register.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42014 (8 bits)		
BIT	31	...	24
NAME	LSB Prescaler Count		
OPER	R		
RESET	X		

Prescaler Clock Adjust Register

This register adjusts the prescaler so that it maintains a 1 MHz clock source for the tick timers. To provide a 1 MHz clock, the prescaler adjust register should be programmed based on the following equation:

$$\text{Prescaler Clock Adjust Register} = 256 - \text{processor clock (MHz)}$$

For example, for operation at 20 MHz the prescaler value is \$EC, at 25 MHz it is \$E7, and at 33 MHz it is \$DF.

Non-integer processor clocks introduce an error into the specified times for the tick timers. The tick timer clock can be derived by the following equation:

$$\text{Tick clock} = \text{processor clock} / (256 - \text{Prescaler Value})$$

The maximum clock frequency for the tick timers is the processor clock divided by two. The value \$FF is not allowed to be programmed into this register. If a write with the value of \$FF occurs to this register, the cycle terminates correctly but the register remains unchanged.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42014 (8 bits)		
BIT	23	...	16
NAME	Prescaler Clock Adjust		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	\$DF P		

Tick Timer 1 and 2 Control Registers

Each tick timer has a control register. The control registers for one and two are defined in this section. Control registers for three and four are described in a later section.

Tick Timer 2 Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42014 (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	OVF3	OVF2	OVF1	OVF0		COVF	COC	CEN
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	C	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

Tick Timer 1 Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42014 (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	OVF3	OVF2	OVF1	OVF0		COVF	COC	CEN
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	C	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

- CEN** When this bit is high, the counter increments. When this bit is low, the counter does not increment.
- COC** When this bit is high, the counter is reset to zero when it compares with the compare register. When this bit is low, the counter is not reset.
- COVF** The overflow counter is cleared when a one is written to this bit.
- OVF3-OVF0** These bits are the output of the overflow counter. The overflow counter is incremented each time the tick timer sends an interrupt to the local bus interrupter. The overflow counter can be cleared by writing a one to COVF.

Tick Timer Interrupt Control Registers

There are four tick timer interrupt control registers. The register format is the same for all four registers.

Tick Timer 4 Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42018 (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME			INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	C	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

Tick Timer 3 Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42018 (8 bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME			INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	C	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

Tick Timer 2 Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4201A (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME			INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	C	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

Tick Timer 1 Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4201B (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME			INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	C	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0	These three bits select the interrupt level for the tick timers. Level 0 does not generate an interrupt.
ICLR	Writing a logic 1 to this bit clears the tick timer interrupt (i.e., INT bit in this register). This bit is always read as zero.
IEN	When this bit is set high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.
INT	When this bit is high a Tick Timer interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0 (if nonzero). This bit is edge-sensitive and can be cleared by writing a logic 1 into the ICLR control bit.

DRAM Parity Error Interrupt Control Register

The DRAM Parity Error Interrupt Control Register controls the interrupt logic for parity error interrupts. In the MVME162LX, the parity control and interrupt logic is contained in the DRAM Parity Error Interrupt Control Register and the DRAM Control Register located at \$FFF4201C and \$FFF42048 respectively.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4201C (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME			INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	C	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0 These three bits select the interrupt level for the DRAM parity error detection. Level 0 does not generate an interrupt.

ICLR Writing a logic 1 to this bit clears the DRAM parity error detection interrupt. This clears the INT bit in this register. This bit is always read as zero.

IEN This bit set to a one enables the parity error interrupt. If this bit is set to a one, and the PAREN and PARINT bits are set to 01 or 11, and a parity error occurs, an interrupt is generated at the level programmed in the IL2-IL0 bits. The PAREN and PARINT bits are located at \$FFF42048 at bit 26 and 25.

INT When this bit is high, a interrupt is being generated due to a DRAM parity error. The interrupt is at the level programmed in IL2-IL0.

SCC Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4201C (8 bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME			INT	IEN		IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

- IL2-IL0** These three bits select the interrupt level for the SCC controller. Level 0 does not generate an interrupt.
- IEN** When this bit is set high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.
- INT** This bit reflects the state of the INT pin from either Z85230 controller (qualified by the IEN bit). When this bit is high, an SCC controller interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0. When the interrupt is cleared in the Z85230, INT returns to zero. During the interrupt acknowledge cycle, interrupts from the first Z85230 have priority over those from the second Z85230.

Tick Timer 3 and 4 Control Registers

Tick Timer 4 Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4201C (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	OVF3	OVF2	OVF1	OVF0		COVF	COC	CEN
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	C	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

Tick Timer 3 Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4201C (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	OVF3	OVF2	OVF1	OVF0		COVF	COC	CEN
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	C	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

CEN When this bit is high, the counter increments. When this bit is low, the counter does not increment.

COC When this bit is high, the counter is reset to zero when it compares with the compare register. When this bit is low, the counter is not reset.

COVF The overflow counter is cleared when a one is written to this bit.

OVF3-OVF0 These bits are the output of the overflow counter. The overflow counter is incremented each time the tick timer sends an interrupt to the local bus interrupter. The overflow counter can be cleared by writing a one to COVF.

DRAM and SRAM Memory Controller Registers

The DRAM decode logic consists of a base register, a size register, and an options register. The SRAM decode logic consists of a similar set of registers.

The reset logic initializes the DRAM and SRAM Base registers so that DRAM space starts at address 0 and SRAM space starts at \$FFE00000. DRAM and SRAM are inhibited by reset. Software can examine the MVME162LX DRAM/SRAM Options Register at address \$FFF42024 bits 20-16 to determine the size of the SRAM and DRAM.

DRAM Space Base Address Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42020 (16 bits)					
BIT	31	..	20	19	..	16
NAME	B31-B20					
OPER	R/W			R		
RESET	0 PL			0		

B31-B20 B31 - B20 are compared to local bus address signals A31 - A20 for memory reference cycles. If they compare, a DRAM cycle is initiated. Note that there is linkage between the Base Address Register and its associated Size Register. The Size Register masks the least significant address signals for the comparison. Therefore, the Base Address Register contents must be set to a multiple of the Size Register. For example, if the size is set for 4096 KB, the Base Register must be set to 0, or 4096 KB, or 8192 KB, or 12288 KB, etc.

SRAM Space Base Address Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42020 (16 bits)	
BIT	15-1	0
NAME	B31-B17	
OPER	R/W	R
RESET	\$FFE0 PL	

B31-B17 B31 - B17 are compared to local bus address signals A31 - A17 for memory reference cycles. If they compare, an SRAM cycle is initiated. Note that the same linkage that exists between the DRAM Base and Size Registers also exists for the SRAM decode logic. Refer to the DRAM Space Base Register description.

DRAM Space Size Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42024 (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME						DZ2	DZ1	DZ0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

DZ2-DZ0 The size bits configure the DRAM decoder for a particular memory size. The following table defines their encoding. Note that the table specifies the allowed bit combinations for DZ2 - DZ0. Any other combinations generate unpredictable results.

DZ2 - DZ0 are set equal to the DZ2 - DZ0 bits of the DRAM/SRAM Options Register. Note that changing DZ2 - DZ0 so that the DRAM architecture changes between interleaved and non-interleaved relocates the data. DZ2 - DZ0 are programmable to facilitate diagnostic software.

Table 3-4. DRAM Size Control Bit Encoding

DZ2 - DZ0	Memory Size
\$0	1 MB with 4 Mbit DRAMs
\$1	2 MB with 4 Mbit DRAMs
\$3	4 MB with 4 Mbit DRAMs (interleaved)
\$4	4 MB with 16 Mbit DRAMs
\$5	8 MB with 16 Mbit DRAMs
\$6	DRAM Mezzanine is not present.
\$7	16 MB with 16 Mbit DRAMs (interleaved)

DRAM/SRAM Options Register

Note that this register is read only and is initialized at reset.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42024 (8 bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME			F0	SZ1	SZ0	DZ2	DZ1	DZ0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	Application Specific							

DZ2-DZ0 DZx bits indicate the size and architecture of the DRAM array. Software must initialize the DRAM Space Size Register (\$FFF42024 bits 26 - 24) based on the value of DZ2 - DZ0. DZ2 - DZ0 are initialized at reset to a value which is determined by the contents of a factory-programmed resident device.

Table 3-5. DRAM Size Control Bit Encoding

DZ2 - DZ0	DRAM Configuration
\$0	1 MB with 4 Mbit DRAMs
\$1	2 MB with 4 Mbit DRAMs
\$3	4 MB with 4 Mbit DRAMs (interleaved)
\$4	4 MB with 16 Mbit DRAMs
\$5	8 MB with 16 Mbit DRAMs
\$6	DRAM Mezzanine is not present.
\$7	16 MB with 16 Mbit DRAMs (interleaved)

SZ1-SZ0 SZx bits indicate the size of the SRAM array. Software must initialize the SRAM Space Size Register (\$FFF42024 bits 9 - 8) based on the value of SZ1 - SZ0. SZ1 - SZ0 are initialized at reset to a value which is determined by the contents of a factory-programmed resident device

Table 3-6. SRAM Size Control Bit Encoding

SZ1 - SZ0	SRAM Configuration
\$0	128 KB
\$1	512 KB
\$2	1 MB
\$3	2 MB

F0 F0 set to a 0 indicates that one 28F008SA 1M x 8 Flash memory device is used. F0 set to a 1 indicates that four 28F020 256K x 8 Flash memory devices are used.

SRAM Space Size Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42024 (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME						SEN	SZ1	SZ0
OPER	R							
RESET	0 PL							

SEN SRAM ENABLE must be set to a one before the SRAM can be accessed.

SZ1-SZ0 The size bits configure the SRAM decoder for a particular memory size. The following table defines their use. Note that the table specifies the allowed bit combinations for SZ1 - SZ0. Any other combinations generate unpredictable results. SZ1 - SZ0 are set equal to the SZ1 - SZ0 bits of the DRAM/SRAM Options Register. SZ1 - SZ0 are programmable to facilitate diagnostic software.

Table 3-7. SRAM Size Control Bit Encoding

SZ1 - SZ0	Memory Size
\$0	Reserved (Don't use)
\$1	512 KB (or 128 KB)
\$2	1 MB
\$3	2 MB

Note For an MVME162LX with 128 KB of SRAM, the software must program SZ1-SZ0 = \$1 (512 KB). Therefore, the SRAM contents will repeat in the memory map.

LANC Error Status Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42028 (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME					PRTY	EXT	LTO	SCLR
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	C
RESET	0	0	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

SCLR Writing a 1 to this bit clears bits LTO,EXT, and PRTY. Reading this bit always yields 0.

LTO,EXT,PRTY

These bits indicate the status of the last local bus error condition encountered by the LANC while performing DMA accesses to the local bus. A local bus error condition is flagged by the assertion of TEA*. When the LANC receives TEA* if the source of the error is local timeout, then LTO is set and EXT and PRTY are cleared. If the source of the TEA* is due to an error in going to the VMEbus, then EXT is set and the other two status bits are cleared. If the source of the error is DRAM parity check error, then PRTY is set and the other two status bits are cleared. If the source of the error is none of the above conditions, then all three bits are cleared. Writing a 1 to bit 24 (SCLR) also clears all three bits.

82596CA LANC Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42028 (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	PLTY	E/L*	INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	C	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

- IL2-IL0** Interrupt Request Level. These three bits select the interrupt level for the 82596CA LANC. Level 0 does not generate an interrupt.
- ICLR** In edge-sensitive mode, writing a logic 1 to this bit clears the INT status bit. This bit has no function in level-sensitive mode. This bit is always read as zero.
- IEN** Interrupt Enable. When this bit is set high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.
- INT** This status bit reflects the state of the INT pin from the LANC (qualified by the IEN bit). When this bit is high, a LANC INT interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0.
- E/L*** Edge or Level. When this bit is high, the interrupt is edge-sensitive. The interrupt is level-sensitive when this bit is low.
- PLTY** Polarity. When this bit is low, interrupt is activated by a rising edge/high level of the LANC INT pin. When this bit is high, interrupt is activated by a falling edge/low level of the LANC INT pin. Note that if this bit is changed while the E/L* bit is set (or is being set), a LANC interrupt may be generated. This can be avoided by setting the ICLR bit during write cycles that change the E/L* bit.

LANC Bus Error Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42028 (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	SC1	SC0	INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	C	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

- IL2-IL0** Interrupt Request Level. These three bits select the interrupt level for the 82596CA LANC bus error condition. Level 0 does not generate an interrupt.
- ICLR** Writing a logic 1 into this bit clears the INT status bit. This bit is always read as zero.
- IEN** Interrupt Enable. When this bit set high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.
- INT** Interrupt Status. When this bit is high, a LANC Bus Error interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0.
- SC1-SC0** Snoop Control. These control bits determine the value that the MCchip drives onto the local MC68xx040 bus SC1 and SC0 pins, when the 82596CA (LANC) performs DMA accesses. During LANC DMA, if bit SC0 is 0, local bus pin SC0 is low, and when bit SC0 is 1, pin SC0 is high. The same relationship holds true for bit and pin SC1. Refer to the M68040 user's manual for details on how it uses the snoop control signals.

SCSI Error Status Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4202C (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME					PRTY	EXT	LTO	SCLR
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0	0	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

SCLR Writing a 1 to this bit clears bits LTO, EXT, and PRTY. Reading this bit always yields 0.

LTO,EXT,PRTY

These bits indicate the status of the last local bus error condition encountered by the SCSI processor while performing DMA accesses to the local bus. A local bus error condition is flagged by the assertion of TEA*. When the SCSI processor receives TEA*, if the source of the error is local timeout, then LTO is set and EXT and PRTY are cleared. If the source of the TEA* is due to an error in going to the VMEbus, then EXT is set and the other two status bits are cleared. If the source of the error is DRAM parity check error, then PRTY is set and the other two status bits are cleared. If the source of the error is none of the above conditions, then all three bits are cleared. Writing a 1 to bit 24 (SCLR) also clears all three bits.

General Purpose Inputs Register

The contents of a PAL and the state of an 8-position jumper block are translated to bit settings of the General Purpose Inputs Register, Version Register and DRAM/SRAM Options Register when the MCchip is reset. These registers are read only. Writes to these registers are terminated without exception but do not change their contents.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4202C (8 bits)		
BIT	23	22 - 17	16
NAME	V15	V14 - V9	V8
OPER	R	R	R
RESET	Application Specific		

V10-V8 V10 - V8 are general purpose inputs which are connected to three jumpers on the MVME162LX board. Refer to Chapter 1 for jumper pin definitions. If the bit is set to a one, the jumper is absent; if it is a zero, the jumper is present. The jumpers for V10 - V8 are located at J11 pins 6 and 5, 4 and 3, 2 and 1 (for GPI2, GPI1, and GPIO), respectively.

V11 Refer to the table on the Local Bus Memory Map, Notes 5 and 6, in Chapter 1. The jumper for V11 is located at J11 pins 8 and 7 (for GPI3). Refer to Chapter 1 for jumper pin definitions. If jumper is installed, Flash is accessed at \$FF800000-\$FF9FFFFF, and PROM is accessed at \$FFA00000-\$FFBFFFFF. If jumper is not installed, the PROM and Flash locations are reversed.

V15-V12 V15 - V12 are general purpose inputs. Refer to the description for V10 - V8. The jumpers for V15 - V12 are located at J11 pins 16 and 15, 14 and 13, 12 and 11, 10 and 9 (for GPI7, GPI6, GPI5, and GPI4), respectively.

MVME162 Version Register

The contents of a PAL and the state of an 8-position jumper block are translated to bit settings of the General Purpose Inputs Register, Version Register and DRAM/SRAM Options Register when the MCchip is reset. These registers are read only. Writes to these registers are terminated without exception but do not change their contents.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4202C (8 bits)		
BIT	15	14 - 9	8
NAME	V7	V6 - V1	V0
OPER	R	R	R
RESET	Application Specific		

- V0** V0 set to a one indicates that the processor and associated logic is operating at 33 MHz. V0 set to a zero indicates 25 MHz.
- V1** V1 set to a one indicates that the VMEchip2 ASIC is not present. V1 set to a zero indicates that a VMEbus interface is present.
If V1 = 0, the MCchip local bus access timer is inhibited.
- V2** V2 set to a one indicates that the SCSI interface is not present. V2 set to a zero indicates that a SCSI interface is present.
- V3** V3 set to a one indicates that the Ethernet interface is not present. V3 set to a zero indicates that a Ethernet interface is present.
- V4** V4 set to a one indicates that the MC68040 is present. V4 set to a zero indicates that a MC68LC040 is present.
- V5** Reserved for internal use only.
- V6** V6 = 0 indicates the board is an MVME162. V6 = 1 indicates the board is an MVME162LX.
- V7** Reserved for internal use only.

SCSI Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4202C (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME			INT	IEN		IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	R	0 PL	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

- IL2-IL0** Interrupt Level. These three bits select the interrupt level for the SCSI processor. Level 0 does not generate an interrupt.
- IEN** Interrupt Enable. When this bit is set high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.
- INT** Interrupt Status. This status bit reflects the state of the INT pin from the SCSI processor (qualified by the IEN bit). When this bit is high, a SCSI processor interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0. This status bit does not need to be cleared, because it is level sensitive.

Tick Timer 3 and 4 Compare and Counter Registers

Tick timers three and four are defined here because they maintain this relative position in the memory map. Refer to the sections on tick timer one and two in this chapter for a description of the tick timers.

Tick Timer 3 Compare Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42030 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	...	0
NAME	Tick Timer 3 Compare Register		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 P		

Tick Timer 3 Counter

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42034 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	...	0
NAME	Tick Timer 3 Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	X		

Tick Timer 4 Compare Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42038 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	...	0
NAME	Tick Timer 4 Compare Register		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 P		

Tick Timer 4 Counter

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4203C (32 bits)		
BIT	31	...	0
NAME	Tick Timer 4 Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	X		

Bus Clock Register

The Bus Clock Register should be programmed with the hexadecimal value of the operating clock frequency in MHz (i.e., \$21 for 33 MHz). The MCchip uses the value programmed in this register to control the refresh timer so that the DRAMs are refreshed every 15.6 microseconds. After power-up, this register is initialized to \$10 (for 16 MHz).

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42040 (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME			BCK5	BCK4	BCK3	BCK2	BCK1	BCK0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W					
RESET	0 P	0 P	0 P	1 P	0 P	0 P	0 P	0 P

BCK5-BCK0 The refresh rate is defined by the following equation:

$$\text{Refresh Rate} = \text{BCK} / \text{BUS CLOCK} * 16$$

where BCK is the value programmed in the Bus Clock Register, and BUS CLOCK is the MC68xx040 bus clock frequency.

PROM Access Time Control Register

The MVME162LX is populated with a 150ns PROM memory device. Due to the wide range of PROM speeds, the contents can be changed by software to adjust for a specific speed.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42040 (8 bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME				ROM0		ET2	ET1	ET0
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0	1 PL	0	1 PL	1 PL	1 PL

ET2-ET0 PROM access time is controlled by the state of ET2-ET0. The following table defines the ET2-ET0 encodings.

ET2-ET0	PROM ACCESS \leq N at 25 MHz where N =	PROM ACCESS \leq N at 33 MHz where N =
\$0	60 ns	40 ns
\$1	100 ns	70 ns
\$2	140 ns	100 ns
\$3	180 ns	130 ns
\$4	220 ns	160 ns
\$5	260 ns	190 ns
\$6	300 ns	210 ns
\$7	340 ns	240 ns

ROM0 Refer to the table on the Local Bus Memory Map, Note 1, in Chapter 1.

Flash Access Time Control Register

The MVME162LX is populated with a 120ns Flash memory device. Due to the wide range of Flash speeds, the contents can be changed by software to adjust for a specific speed.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42040 (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME						FT2	FT1	FT0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	1 PL	1 PL	1 PL

FT2-FT0 Flash memory access time is controlled by the state of FT2-FT0. The following table defines the FT2-FT0 encodings.

FT2-FT0	Flash Access <= N at 25 MHz where N =	Flash Access <= N at 33 MHz where N =
\$0	60 ns	40 ns
\$1	100 ns	70 ns
\$2	140 ns	100 ns
\$3	180 ns	130 ns
\$4	220 ns	160 ns
\$5	260 ns	190 ns
\$6	300 ns	210 ns
\$7	340 ns	240 ns

ABORT Switch Interrupt Control Register

The following table describes the ABORT switch interrupt logic in the MCchip.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42040 (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME		ABS	INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	C	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

- IL2-IL0** These three bits select the interrupt level for the ABORT switch. Level 0 does not generate an interrupt.
- ICLR** Writing a logic 1 to this bit clears the abort interrupt (i.e., the INT bit in this register). This bit is always read as zero.
- IEN** When this bit set high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.
- INT** When this bit is high, an interrupt is being generated for the ABORT switch. Therefore the interrupt is level-sensitive to the presence of the INT bit. The interrupt is at the level programmed in IL2-IL0.
- ABS** The ABORT switch status set to a one indicates that the ABORT switch is pressed. When it is a zero, the switch is inactive.

RESET Switch Control Register

The RESET switch on the MVME162LX front panel and several status and control bits are defined by this register.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42044 (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME				BRFLI	PURS	CPURS	BDFLO	RSWE
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	C	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0	1 PL	1 P	0	1 PL	1 P

- RSWE** The RESET Switch Enable bit is used with the “No VMEbus Interface” option. This bit is duplicated at the same bit location in the VMEchip2 at location \$FFF40060. When this bit is high, or the duplicate bit in the VMEchip2 is high, the RESET switch is enabled. When both bits are low, the RESET switch is disabled.
- BDFLO** When this bit is high, the MCchip asserts the BRDFAIL signal pin. This signal is wired-or to the VMEchip2 board fail pin. It controls the board fail (FAIL) LED on the MVME162LX.
- CPURS** When this bit is set high, the power-up reset status bit is cleared. This bit is always read zero.
- PURS** This bit is set by a power-up reset. It is cleared by a write to the CPURS bit.
- BRFLI** When this status bit is high, the BRDFAIL signal pin on the MCchip is asserted. When this status bit is low, the BRDFAIL signal pin on the MCchip is not asserted. The BRDFAIL pin may be asserted by an external device, the BDFLO bit in this register, or a watchdog timeout.

Watchdog Timer Control Register

The watchdog timer control logic in the MCchip is used with the "No VMEbus Interface" option. This function is duplicated at the same bit locations in the VMEchip2 at location \$FFF40060. The VMEchip2 has the additional option of selecting SYSRESET (i.e., VMEbus reset). It is permissible to enable the watchdog timer in both the VMEchip2 and the MCchip.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42044 (8 bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME		WDCS	WDCC	WDTO	WDBFE		WDRSE	WDEN
OPER	R	C	C	R	R/W	R	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0 P	0 P	0 P	0 PL	0	0 PL	0 PL

- WDEN** When this bit is high, the watchdog timer is enabled. When this bit is low, the watchdog timer is not enabled.
- WDRSE** When this bit is high, and a watchdog timeout occurs, a LRESET is generated. When this bit is low, a watchdog timeout does not cause a reset.
- WDBFE** When this bit is high and the watchdog timer has timed out, the MCchip asserts the BRDFAIL signal pin. When this bit is low, the watchdog timer does not contribute to the BRDFAIL signal on the MCchip.
- WDTO** When this status bit is high, a watchdog timeout has occurred. When this status bit is low, a watchdog timeout has not occurred. This bit is cleared by writing a one to the WDCS bit in this register.
- WDCC** When this bit is set high, the watchdog counter is reset. The counter must be reset within the timeout period or a watchdog timeout occurs.
- WDCS** When this bit is set high, the watchdog timeout status bit (WDTO bit in this register) is cleared.

Access and Watchdog Time Base Select Register

The watchdog timer control logic in the MCchip is used with the "No VMEbus Interface" option. This function is duplicated at the same bit locations in the VMEchip2 at location \$FFF4004C. It is permissible to enable the watchdog timer in both the VMEchip2 and the MCchip.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42044 (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME			LBTO		WDTO			
OPER	R/W		R/W		R/W			
RESET	0		0PL		0 PL			

WDTO These bits define the watchdog timeout period:

Bit Encoding Timeout

0	512 μ s
1	1 ms
2	2 ms
3	4 ms
4	8 ms
5	16 ms
6	32 ms
7	64 ms
8	128 ms
9	256 ms
10	512 ms
11	1 s
12	4 s
13	16 s
14	32 s
15	64 s

LBTO

These bits define the local bus timeout value. The timer begins timing when TS is asserted on the local bus. If TA or TAE is not asserted before the timer times out, a TEA signal is sent to the local bus. Note that the Version Register bit V1 must be set to a 1 to enable the MCchip access timer (i.e., it must be a "No VMEbus Interface" option).

0	8 μ s
1	64 μ s
2	256 μ s
3	The timer is disabled.

DRAM Control Register

This register controls the parity checking mode and DRAM enable.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42048 (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME					WWP	PARINT	PAREN	RAMEN
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

RAMEN This bit enables the access of the DRAM. The DRAM should be enabled after the DRAM Space Base Address Register is enabled and the ROM0 bit has been cleared. The DRAM Space Base Address Register is located at \$FFF42020 bits 31 - 16 and the ROM0 bit is located at \$FFF42040 bit 20.

PAREN-PARINT

PAREN	PARINT	MPU	Alternate
0	0	NONE	NONE
0	1	INTERRUPT	NONE
1	0	CHECKED	CHECKED
1	1	INTERRUPT	CHECKED

NONE means no parity checking. Parity errors are not detected or reported. INTERRUPT means that the MPU receives a parity interrupt if a parity error occurs. The bus cycle is terminated with TA*, and runs at the same speed as unchecked cycles. CHECKED means that the cycle is terminated by TAE* if a parity error occurs. Note that CHECKED cycles lengthen the DRAM accesses by one clock tick.

WWP Setting WWP to a one causes inverted parity to be written to the DRAM. This is used for diagnostic software.

MPU Status Register

This logic is duplicated in the VMEchip2 at location \$FFF40048, bits 11, 10, 9, and 7. The duplication is to enable "No VMEbus Interface" operation.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF42048 (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME					MCLR	MLBE	MLPE	MLTO
OPER	R	R	R	R	C	R	R	R
RESET	0	0	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

MLTO When this bit is set, the MPU received a TEA and the status indicated a local bus timeout. This bit is cleared by a writing a one to the MCLR bit in this register. This bit is used with the "No VMEbus Interface" option and is duplicated in the VMEchip2 at address \$FFF40048 bit 7.

MLPE When this bit is set, the MPU received a TEA and the status indicated a parity error during a DRAM data transfer. This bit is cleared by writing a one to the MCLR bit in this register. This bit is used with the "No VMEbus Interface" option and is duplicated in the VMEchip2 at address \$FFF40048 bit 9.

MLBE When this bit is set, the MPU received a TEA and additional status was not provided. This bit is cleared by writing a one to the MCLR bit in this register. This bit is used with the "No VMEbus Interface" option and is duplicated in the VMEchip2 at address \$FFF40048 bit 10.

MCLR Writing a one to this bit clears the MPU status bits 8, 9 and 10 (MLTO, MLPE, and MLBE) in this register.

Caution This register does not function correctly in the MCchip. rev.0. Do not use it in boards with that version of the MCchip.

32-bit Prescaler Count Register

The prescaler register is used to clock timing functions in the MCchip. The lower 8 bits of the prescaler is programmed to generate an output with a one microsecond period. Refer to the section on the LSB Prescaler Count Register under Programming the Tick Timers in this chapter. The upper 24 bits are used to clock the local bus access timer and watchdog timer. To facilitate testing, the upper 24 bits can be written to. Writes to this register must be 32 bits.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFF4204C (32 bits)	
BIT	31 . . . 8	7-0
NAME	MSB	LSB
OPER	R/W	R
RESET	0 P	

LSB7-0 The least significant bits of the 32-bit prescaler. These bits are read only. They are duplicated in the memory map in the MCchip at \$FFF42014.

MSB31-8 The most significant bits of the prescaler. Note that for the "No VMEbus Interface" option, the 32-bit Prescaler Count Register is located at \$FFF40064 in addition to \$FFF4204C. This means that this register is located at the same address (\$FFF40064) on an MVME162LX with the VMEchip2 as well as an MVME162LX without the VMEchip2. This feature is provided for those applications which require a Prescaler Count Register to run on all MVME162LX versions.

Introduction

This chapter describes the ECC DRAM Controller ASIC (MCECC) used on the memory mezzanine boards with ECC protection. The MCECC is designed for the MVME162/162LX/166/167/187 families of boards and is used in a set of two, to provide the interface to a 144-bit wide DRAM memory system.

Features

- ❑ Allows 2-1-1-1 memory accesses (sustained) for burst writes
- ❑ Allows 4-1-1-1 memory accesses (sustained) for burst reads (5-1-1-1 with BERR on or when FSTRD is cleared)
- ❑ Supports byte, two-byte, four-byte, and cache line read or write transfers
- ❑ Programmable base address for DRAM
- ❑ Built-in refresh timer and refresh controller
- ❑ ECC
 - Single Bit Error Detect and Correct
 - Software enabled Interrupt on Single Bit Error
 - Address and Syndrome Register For Single Bit Error Logging Support
 - Double Bit Error Detect
 - Software programmable Bus Error and/or Interrupt on Double Bit Error
- ❑ Programmable period automatic scrub operation

Functional Description

The following sections provide an overview of the functions provided by the MCECC. A detailed programming model for the MCECC control and status registers is provided in the section on *Programming Model*.

General Description

The MCECC is designed to be used as a set of two chips. A pair of MCECCs works with x4 DRAM memory chips to form a memory system for the MVME162LX boards. A pair of MCECCs that is connected to implement a memory control function is referred to as an "MCECC pair". The MCECC pair provides all the functions required to implement a memory system. These include programmable map decoding, memory control, refresh, and a scrubber. The scrubber, when it is enabled, periodically scans memory looking for errors. If the scrubber finds a single bit error in the memory array, it corrects it. This prevents soft single bit errors from becoming double bit errors.

Performance

The MCECC pair is specifically designed to provide maximum performance for cache line (burst) cycles to and from the MC68040 bus. This is done by providing a four-way interleave between the 32-bit MC68040 data bus and the 128 bit (144 with check bits) DRAM. This permits burst accesses to be pipelined, giving high performance from standard speed, static column, DRAMs. For example, burst reads can be sustained at speeds of 7 clocks per line of four four-bytes (8 clocks per line with BERR enabled or FSTRD cleared). If the local MC68040 bus clock frequency is 25MHz, this gives an average access time of 70ns (80ns with BERR or no FSTRD) per four-byte. Burst writes can be sustained at 5 clocks per line, for an average of 50 ns at 33 MHz.

Random (non-burst) reads and writes are pipelined to the extent possible. Random reads take four clocks (five clocks with BERR on or FSTRD cleared).

Random, non-burst writes are the slowest kind of access because they require that the MCECC pair perform a read-modify-write cycle to the DRAM in order to complete. The MCECC pair responds to the local bus in two clocks during random writes, but then it takes another eight clocks for the DRAM read-modify-write cycle to complete, thereby making the effective cycle time 10 clocks if the following access by the local bus master is to DRAM. This boils down to two clocks for one random write, and 10 clocks for sustained random writes.

The performance specifications for the MCECC are shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. MCECC Specifications

Descriptions	Specifications
Reads, BERR off, FSTRD = 1	4 clock cycles for random reads 4-1-1-1 clock cycles for burst reads (sustained)
Reads, FSTRD = 0	5 clock cycles for random reads 5-1-1-1 clock cycles for burst reads (sustained)
Reads, BERR on	5 clock cycles for random reads 5-1-1-1 clock cycles for burst reads (sustained)
Writes	2 to 10 clock cycles for random non-burst writes 2-1-1-1 clock cycles for burst writes (sustained)

Cache Coherency

The MCECC pair supports the MC68040 caching scheme on the local bus by always providing 32 bits of valid data during DRAM read cycles regardless of the number of bytes requested by the local bus master for the cycle. It also supports cache coherency by monitoring the snoop control signal lines on the local bus and behaving appropriately based on their value.

When the snoop control signal lines (SC1, SC0) indicate that snooping is inhibited, the MCECC pair ignores the memory inhibit (MI*) signal line.

When (SC1, SC0) do not indicate that snooping is inhibited, the MCECC pair responds differently to DRAM accesses, based on whether the cycle is a read or a write, and on the snoop wait (SWAIT) control bit.

For a read with SWAIT = 0, the MCECC pair immediately starts a read cycle to the DRAM and latches the data from the DRAMs. It waits, however, for MI* to be negated before it enables the data (that has been latched) onto the local bus and asserts TA* or TEA*. If TA* or TEA* is asserted by another local bus slave before MI* is negated, then the MCECC pair assumes that the cycle is over and that the DRAM is not to participate in that cycle.

For a read with SWAIT = 1, the MCECC pair behaves the same as with SWAIT = 0 except that it does not start the DRAM read cycle until it sees the MI* signal negated. Note that this means that if another local bus slave asserts TA* or TEA* before MI* is negated, then the MCECC pair never starts the DRAM read cycle.

For a write cycle, the MCECC pair always waits for MI* to be negated before it begins a write cycle to the DRAM. If another local bus slave asserts TA* or TEA* before MI* is negated, then the MCECC pair never starts the DRAM write cycle.

ECC

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The MCECC pair performs single bit error correction and double bit error detection (SECDED). The 32 bit wide local data bus is divided into lower (D00-D15) and upper (D16-D31) halves. Each half is routed through an MCECC, which multiplexes it with half of the 128 bit wide DRAM. This allows each MCECC to connect to 64 bits of the DRAM. Each MCECC additionally connects to 8 bits of check bit DRAM. This actually makes the DRAM array 144 bits wide (128 bits of normal data and 16 bits of check data).

Cycle Types

To support ECC, the MCECC pair always deals with DRAM using full width (144 bits, 72 bits for each MCECC) accesses. When the local bus master requests any size read of DRAM, the MCECC pair reads 144 bits. When the local bus master requests a line write to DRAM, the MCECC pair writes all 144 bits. When the local bus master requests a byte, word (two-byte), or longword write to DRAM, the MCECC pair performs a 144-bit wide read cycle to DRAM, merges the appropriate local bus write data in, and writes 144 bits to DRAM.

Error Reporting

The MCECCs generate the ECC check bits for write cycles. They also check read data from the DRAM and correct it if it contains a single bit error. If a non-correctable error occurs within either of the MCECC 72 bits of read data, the affected MCECC indicates it by asserting its non-correctable error (NCE*) pin.

The following paragraphs indicate the actions taken by the MCECC pair for different error situations.

Single Bit Error (Cycle Type = Burst Read or Non-Burst Read)

Correct the Data that is driven to the local MC68040 bus.

Do not correct the Data in DRAM. Note that the DRAM is not corrected until the next scrub of that address, which happens only if scrubbing is enabled.

Terminate the cycle normally. (Assert TA to the local bus.)

Log the error if one has not already been logged.

Notify the local MPU via interrupt if so enabled.

Double Bit Error (Cycle Type = Burst Read or Non-Burst Read)

Cannot correct the data that is driven to the local MC68040 bus.

Leave the error in DRAM. (Note that it is not corrected in DRAM during the next scrub of that address.)

Terminate the cycle with Bus Error (assert TEA to the local bus) if so enabled.

Log the error if one has not already been logged.

Notify the local MPU via interrupt if so enabled.

Triple (or Greater) Bit Error (Cycle Type = Burst Read or Non-Burst Read)

Some of these errors are detected correctly and are treated the same as a double bit error. The rest could show up as "no error" or "single bit error", both of which are incorrect.

Cycle Type = Burst Write

Because all of the bits are written during a burst write, no checking is done.

Single Bit Error (Cycle Type = Non-Burst Write)

Correct the data read from the DRAM, merge with the write data, and write the correct, merged data to the DRAM.

Terminate the cycle normally. (Assert TA to the local bus.)

Log the error if one has not already been logged.

Notify the local MPU via interrupt if so enabled.

Double Bit Error (Cycle Type = Non-Burst Write)

Do not perform the write portion of the cycle. This causes the location to continue to indicate non-correctable error when accessed.

Terminate the cycle normally. (Assert TA to the local bus.)

Log the error if one has not already been logged.

Notify the local MPU via interrupt if so enabled.

Triple (or Greater) Bit Error (Cycle Type = Non-Burst Write)

Some of these errors are detected correctly and are treated the same as a double bit error. The rest could show up as "no error" or "single bit error", both of which are incorrect.

Single Bit Error (Cycle Type = Scrub)

Write corrected data to the DRAM.

Log the error if one has not already been logged.

Notify the local MPU via interrupt if so enabled.

Double Bit Error (Cycle Type = Scrub)

Do not perform the write portion of the cycle. This causes the location to continue to indicate non-correctable error when accessed.

Log the error if one has not already been logged.

Notify the local MPU via interrupt if so enabled.

Triple (or Greater) Bit Error (Cycle Type = Scrub)

Some of these errors are detected correctly and are treated the same as a double bit error. The rest could show up as "no error" or "single bit error", both of which are incorrect.

Error Logging

ECC error logging is facilitated by the MCECC because of its internal latches. When an error (single or double bit) occurs in the DRAMs to which an MCECC is connected, it freezes the address of the error and the syndrome bits associated with the data that is in error. Each MCECC performs this logging function independently of the other. Once an MCECC has logged an error, it does not log any new errors that occur until the ERRLOG control/status bit has been cleared by software.

Scrub

The MCECC pair contains programmable registers and circuitry that provide the scrubbing function. Programmable registers determine how often the entire DRAM is scrubbed. During a scrub, the scrubber holds the memory for a programmable amount of time, then releases it for the local bus, or refresher if one of them is requesting local bus mastership. The scrubber then refrains from using the DRAM again for a programmable amount of time. Each scrub cycle is made up of a full 144-bit read of DRAM, a correction of any single bit errors, and a write of the full 144 corrected bits back to the same location. If a single or double bit error occurs, the local bus master is notified if such interrupts are enabled in the control register. A software bit is available to disable the read portion of the scrub cycle.

Refresh

The MCECC pair provides refresh control for the DRAM. It performs a single CAS-before-RAS refresh cycle to the two DRAM blocks approximately once every 15.6 μ s. To prevent undue noise generation, the MCECC pair does not refresh both blocks at once, but staggers the refreshes by one clock cycle.

Arbitration

The MCECC pair has 3 different entities that can request use of the DRAM cycle controller: (1) the local bus master, (2) the refresher, and (3) the scrubber.

The MCECC pair arbiter accepts requests and provides grants to the requesting entities as follows:

Priority is (highest to lowest) refresher, local bus, and scrubber.

When no requests are pending, the arbiter defaults to providing a local bus grant for fast response to local bus cycles.

Although the arbiter operates on a priority basis, it also performs a pseudo round robin algorithm in order to prevent starving any of the requesting entities.

Chip Defaults

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Some jumper option kinds of parameters need to be configured in the MCECC pair. These options include DRAM size, DRAM speed, Control and Status Register Selection, etc. Rather than use pins (which are extremely scarce) for each of the options, the MCECC pair is designed to have an external PAL or other equivalent logic provide this information at reset time, using one pin as a serial input. The information provided to this input pin at power-up-reset or local bus reset, is called the "reset serial bit stream". The reset serial bit stream initializes the MCECC pair by setting or resetting the bits that appear in the Defaults 1 and Defaults 2 Registers. Software can override this initial setting by writing to the Defaults Registers. It is not recommended that non-test software alter the bits in the Defaults Registers.

Programming Model

This section defines the programming model for the control and status registers (CSRs) in the MCECC pair. The base address of the CSRs is hard coded to the address \$FFF43000 for the MCECC pair on the first mezzanine board and \$FFF43100 for the MCECC pair on the second mezzanine board. The CSRs for the two MCECCs appear at the same address, (one on D16-D31, the other on D00-D15). Hardware automatically duplicates the values that are written to the CSRs in the upper MCECC (the one that connects to D16-D31) to the lower MCECC (the one that connects to D0-D15). Hence Software only needs to write to the control registers in the upper MCECC. This duplicating function can be disabled by software for test purposes.

Some effort has gone into making the register map for the first eight registers, of the MCECC pair, look as close as possible to that for the eight registers contained in the MEMC040. Where there are differences, they are noted. The remaining 18 registers contain functions unique to the MCECC pair.

The possible operations for each bit in the CSR are as follows:

R	This bit is a read only status bit.
R/W	This bit is readable and writable.
R/C	This status bit is cleared by writing a one to it.
C	Writing a zero to this bit clears this bit or another bit. This bit reads zero.
S	Writing a one to this bit sets this bit or another bit. This bit reads zero.

The possible states of the bits after local, software, and power-up reset are as defined below.

P	The bit is affected by power-up reset.
L	The bit is affected by local reset.
S	The bit is affected by software reset. (Writing \$0F to the Chip ID Register)
X	The bit is not affected by reset.
V	The effect of reset on this bit is variable.

A summary of the first eight CSR registers (the ones that correspond to those found in the MEMC040) is shown in Table 4-2, following. Note that even though there are two sets of these registers, one for the lower MCECC and one for the upper MCECC, software should only perform read and write cycles to the control and status registers in the upper MCECC. Hardware takes care of duplicating the information to the lower MCECC. The following descriptions show the upper MCECC bit positions. Upper MCECC bit positions 31-24 correspond to lower MCECC bit positions 15-8. The base address of the CSRs is hard coded to the address \$FFF43000 for the MCECC pair on the first mezzanine board and \$FFF43100 for the MCECC pair on the second mezzanine board.

Table 4-2. MCECC Internal Register Memory Map, Part 1

MCECC Base Address = \$FFF43000 (1st); \$FFF43100 (2nd)

Register Offset	Register Name	Register Bit Names							
		D31	D30	D29	D28	D27	D26	D25	D24
\$00	CHIP ID	CID7	CID6	CID5	CID4	CID3	CID2	CID1	CID0
\$04	CHIP REVISION	REV7	REV6	REV5	REV4	REV3	REV2	REV1	REV0
\$08	MEMORY CONFIG	0	0	FSTRD	1	0	MSIZ2	MSIZ1	MSIZ0
\$0C	DUMMY 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10	DUMMY 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$14	BASE ADDRESS	BAD31	BAD30	BAD29	BAD28	BAD27	BAD26	BAD25	BAD24
\$18	DRAM CONTROL	BAD23	BAD22	BAD21	BAD20	BAD19	BAD18	BAD17	BAD16
\$1C	BCLK FREQUENCY	BCK7	BCK6	BCK5	BCK4	BCK3	BCK2	BCK1	BCK0

A summary of the remaining CSR registers is shown in Table 4-3, following. As with the first eight CSR registers, the summary shows the registers for the upper MCECC. The registers for the lower MCECC appear on D8-D15. As with the first eight CSR registers, software should read and write to only the upper MCECC CSRs. The exception to this is the error logger, error address, and error syndrome registers. These registers contain information specific to each MCECC and the DRAMs which it controls, and as such should be treated separately. The base address of the CSRs is hard coded to the address \$FFF43000 for the MCECC pair on the first mezzanine board and \$FFF43100 for the MCECC pair on the second mezzanine board.

Table 4-3. MCECC Internal Register Memory Map, Part 2

MCECC Base Address = \$FFF43000 (1st); \$FFF43100 (2nd)

Register Offset	Register Name	Register Bit Names							
		D31	D30	D29	D28	D27	D26	D25	D24
\$20	DATA CONTROL	0	0	DERC	ZFILL	RWCKB	0	0	0
\$24	SCRUB CONTROL	RACODE	RADATA	HITDIS	SCRB	SCRBEN	0	SBEIEN	IDIS
\$28	SCRUB PERIOD	SBPD15	SBPD14	SBPD13	SBPD12	SBPD11	SBPD10	SBPD9	SBPD8
\$2C	SCRUB PERIOD	SBPD7	SBPD6	SBPD5	SBPD4	SBPD3	SBPD2	SBPD1	SBPD07
\$30	CHIP PRESCALE	CPS7	CPS6	CPS5	CPS4	CPS3	CPS2	CPS1	CPS0
\$34	SCRUB TIME ON/OFF	SRDIS	0	STON2	STON1	STON0	STOFF2	STOFF1	SRDIS
\$38	SCRUB PRESCALE	0	0	SPS21	SPS20	SPS19	SPS18	SPS17	SPS16
\$3C	SCRUB PRESCALE	SPS15	SPS14	SPS13	SPS12	SPS11	SPS10	SPS9	SPS85
\$40	SCRUB PRESCALE	SPS7	SPS6	SPS5	SPS4	SPS3	SPS2	SPS1	SPS0
\$44	SCRUB TIMER	ST15	ST14	ST13	ST12	ST11	ST10	ST9	ST8
\$48	SCRUB TIMER	ST7	ST6	ST5	ST4	ST3	ST2	ST1	ST0
\$4C	SCRUB ADDR CNTR	0	0	0	0	0	SAC26	SAC25	SAC24
\$50	SCRUB ADDR CNTR	SAC23	SAC22	SAC21	SAC20	SAC19	SAC18	SAC17	SAC16
\$54	SCRUB ADDR CNTR	SAC15	SAC14	SAC13	SAC12	SAC11	SAC10	SAC9	SAC8
\$58	SCRUB ADDR CNTR	SAC7	SAC6	SAC5	SAC4	07	0	0	0
\$5C	ERROR LOGGER	ERRLOG	ERD	ESCRB	ERA	EALT	0	MBE	SBE
\$60	ERROR ADDRESS	EA31	EA30	EA29	EA28	EA27	EA26	EA25	EA24
\$64	ERROR ADDRESS	EA23	EA22	EA21	EA20	EA19	EA18	EA17	EA16
\$68	ERROR ADDRESS	EA15	EA14	EA13	EA12	EA11	EA10	EA9	EA8
\$6C	ERROR ADDRESS	EA7	EA6	EA5	EA4	07	0	0	0
\$70	ERROR SYNDROME	S7	S6	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0
\$74	DEFAULTS1	WRHDIS	STATCOL	FSTRD	SEL11	SEL10	RSIZ2	RSIZ1	RSIZ0
\$78	DEFAULTS2	FRC_OPN	XY_FLIP	REFDIS	TVECT	NOCACHE	RESST2	RESST1	RESST0

Chip ID Register

The Chip ID Register is hard-wired to a hexadecimal value of \$81. The MCECC can be given a software reset by writing a value of \$0F to this register. This write is terminated properly with TA*, and sets most internal registers to their default (power-up) state. Writes of any value other than \$0F to this register are ignored; however, the MCECC always terminates the cycles properly with TA*.

Difference from MEMC040: value = \$80 for MEMC040; value = \$81 for MCECC.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43000/2nd \$FFF43100 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	CID7	CID6	CID5	CID4	CID3	CID2	CID1	CID0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Chip Revision Register

The Chip Revision Register is hard-wired to reflect the revision level of the MCECC ASIC. The current value of this register is \$00. Writes to this register are ignored; however, the MCECC pair always terminates the cycles properly with TA*.

Difference from MEMC040: none between corresponding revisions of the two parts.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43004/2nd \$FFF43104 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	REV7	REV6	REV5	REV4	REV3	REV2	REV1	REV0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Memory Configuration Register

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43008 / 2nd \$FFF43108 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	0	0	FSTRD	RB4	RB3	MSIZ2	MSIZ1	MSIZ0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MSIZ2-MSIZ0 MSIZ2-MSIZ0 together define the size of the total memory to be controlled by the MCECC pair. These bits reflect the RSIZ2-RSIZ0 bits in the Defaults Register 1.

MSIZ2	MSIZ1	MSIZ0	Memory Size
0	0	0	4MB using one 144-bit wide block of 256Kx4 DRAMs
0	0	1	8MB using two 144-bit wide block of 256Kx4 DRAMs
0	1	0	16MB using one 144-bit wide block of 1Mx4 DRAMs
0	1	1	32MB using two 144-bit wide blocks of 1Mx4 DRAMs
1	0	0	64MB using one 144-bit wide block of 4Mx4 DRAMs
1	0	1	128MB using two 144-bit wide blocks of 4Mx4 DRAMs
1	1	0	reserved
1	1	1	reserved

Difference from MEMC040: NONE except that they reflect input pins on the MEMC040; while they reflect register bits that are initialized by the reset serial bit stream on the MCECC.

RB3 Read Bit 3 is a read only bit that is always 0.
Difference from MEMC040: bit = WPB (write-per-bit input strap status) for MEMC040; bit = 0 for MCECC (WPB = 0 on current versions of MVME162LX).

RB4 Read Bit 4 is a read only bit that is always 1.
Difference from MEMC040: bit = EXTPEN (external parity enable input strap status) for MEMC040; bit = 1 for MCECC (EXTPEN = 1 on current versions of MVME162LX).

FSTRD FSTRD reflects the state of the FSTRD bit in the Defaults Register 1. When 1, this bit indicates that DRAM reads are operating at full speed. When 0, it indicates that DRAM read accesses are slowed by one clock cycle to accommodate slower DRAM devices.

Difference from MEMC040: NONE except that it is an input pin on the MEMC040; while it is a register bit that is initialized by the reset serial bit stream on the MCECC.

Dummy Register 0

Dummy Register 0 is hard-wired to all zeros. Writes to this register are ignored; however, the MCECC always terminates the cycles properly with TA*.

Difference from MEMC040: register = Alternate Status for MEMC040; register = \$00 for MCECC.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF4300C/2nd \$FFF4310C (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Dummy Register 1

Dummy Register 1 is hard-wired to all zeros. Writes to this register are ignored; however, the MCECC always terminates the cycles properly with TA*.

Difference from MEMC040: register = Alternate Control for MEMC040; register = \$00 for MCECC.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43010/2nd \$FFF43110 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Base Address Register

These eight bits are combined with the two most significant bits in Register 7 (the next register) to form BAD31-BAD22, which defines the base address of the memory. For larger memory sizes, the lower significant bits are ignored.

Difference from MEMC040: none.

The bit assignments for the Base Address Register are:

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43014/2nd \$FFF43114 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	BAD31	BAD30	BAD29	BAD28	BAD27	BAD26	BAD25	BAD24
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

DRAM Control Register

The bit assignments for the DRAM Control Register are:

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43018/2nd \$FFF43118 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	BAD23	BAD22	RWB5	SWAIT	RWB3	NCEIEN	NCEBEN	RAMEN
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

RAMEN RAM Enable. This control bit is used to enable the local bus to perform read/write accesses to the memory. Accesses are enabled when this bit is set and are disabled when this bit is cleared. *This bit should only be set after BAD31-BAD22 have been initialized.*

Difference from MEMC040: none.

NCEBEN Setting the NCEBEN control bit enables the MCECC pair to assert TEA* when a non-correctable error occurs during a local bus access to memory. In some cases setting NCEBEN causes DRAM accesses to be delayed by one clock. This delay is incurred when the access is a local bus (or scrub) read and the FSTRD bit is set.

Difference from MEMC040: bit = PAREN for MEMC040; bit = NCEBEN for MCECC (both accomplish basically the same thing, enabling TEA assertion for non-correctable errors).

NCEIEN	<p>When NCEIEN is set, the logging of a non-correctable error causes the INT signal pin to pulse true. Note that NCEIEN has no effect on DRAM access time.</p> <p>Difference from MEMC040: bit = PARINT for MEMC040; bit = NCEIEN for MCECC.</p>
RWB3	<p>Read/Write Bit 3 is a general purpose read/write bit</p> <p>Difference from MEMC040: bit = WWP (write-wrong-parity) for MEMC040; bit = RWB (general purpose read write bit) for MCECC.</p>
SWAIT	<p>Setting the SWAIT control bit causes the MCECC pair to wait for MI* to be negated before starting a DRAM cycle in response to a local bus cycle to DRAM that does not have snooping inhibited. Clearing the SWAIT bit causes the MCECC pair to start a DRAM read cycle even before MI* is negated during a snooped, local bus cycle. Note that the MCECC pair still waits for MI* to be negated before enabling its data onto the local data bus and asserting TA*/TEA*.</p> <p>Additionally, setting the SWAIT bit causes the MCECC pair to wait for LOCKOK to be asserted before starting a DRAM cycle in response to a local bus cycle to DRAM that has LOCKL asserted. Clearing the SWAIT bit causes the MCECC pair to start a DRAM read even before LOCKOK is asserted during a local bus cycle that has LOCKL asserted. As with MI*, the MCECC pair still waits for LOCKOK to be asserted before enabling its data onto the local data bus and asserting TA*/TEA*.</p> <p>SWAIT should normally be cleared, as it can provide a slight performance gain.</p> <p>Difference from MEMC040: when bit set - no difference for snooping, when bit cleared - MEMC040 REV. 1 no difference, MEMC040 REV. 0 - MCECC pair waits for MI* negated in all cases of snooped writes whereas MEMC040 REV. 0 does not wait if snooped write is a line push</p> <p>Additionally, for the MEMC040, SWAIT does not affect LOCKL, LOCKOK operation. For the MCECC, SWAIT affects LOCKL, LOCKOK operation as explained.</p>
RWB5	<p>Read/Write Bit 5 is a general purpose read/write bit.</p>

Difference from MEMC040: bit = DMCTL (data-mux-control) for MEMC040; bit = RWB (general purpose read write bit) for MCECC (data-mux-control not required for MCECC pair).

BAD22, BAD23 These are the lower two bits of the DRAM base address described in the previous register.

Difference from MEMC040: none.

BCLK Frequency Register

The Bus Clock (BCLK) Frequency Register should be programmed with the hexadecimal value of the operating clock frequency in MHz (i.e., \$19 for 25 MHz and \$21 for 33 MHz). The MCECC pair uses the value programmed in this register to control the Prescaler Counter. The Prescaler Counter increments to \$FF and then it is loaded with the two's complement of the value in the BCLK Frequency Register. This produces a 1 MHz clock that is used by the refresh timer and the scrubber. When the BCLK Frequency Register is correctly programmed with the BCLK frequency, the DRAMs are refreshed approximately once every 15.6 microseconds. After power-up, this register is initialized to \$19 (for 25 MHz). **Difference from MEMC040:** none.

Note This register is configured only during power-up-reset and is unchanged by software or local reset.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF4301C / 2nd \$FFF4311C (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	BCK7	BCK6	BCK5	BCK4	BCK3	BCK2	BCK1	BCK0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 P	0 P	0 P	1 P	1 P	0 P	0 P	1P

Note None of the remaining registers have counterparts in the MEMC040 because they are associated with functions contained only in the MCECC pair.

Data Control Register

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43020/2nd \$FFF43120 (16-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	0	0	DERC	ZFILL	RWCKB	0	0	0
OPER	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R
RESET	X	X	1 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	X	X	X

RWCKB

READ/WRITE CHECKBITS, when set, enables the data from the eight checkbits in this MCECC to be written and read on the local MC68040 data bus (bits 24-31 for upper MCECC, bits 8-15 for lower MCECC). This bit should be cleared for normal system operation. Note that if test software forces a single bit error to a location (line) using this function, the scrubber may correct the location before the test software gets a chance to check for the single bit error at that location. This can be avoided by disabling scrubbing and making sure that all previous scrubs have completed, before performing the test. Also note that writing bad checkbits can set the ERRLOG bit in the Error Logger Register. The writing of checkbits causes the MCECC to perform a read-modify-write to DRAM. If the location to which check bits are being written, has a single or double bit err, data in the location may be altered by the write checkbits operation. To avoid this, it is recommended that the DERC bit also be set while the RWCKB bit is set. A suggested sequence for performing read-write checkbits is as follows:

1. Stop all scrub operations by clearing all of the STON bits and setting all of the STOFF bits in the Scrub Time On/Time Off Register.
2. Set the DERC and RWCKB bits in the Data Control Register.
3. Perform the desired read and/or write checkbit operations.
4. Clear the DERC and RWCKB bits in the Data Control Register.
5. Perform the desired testing related to the location/locations that have had their checkbits altered.
6. Allow the scrubber to proceed by restoring the STON and STOFF bits to their original state.

- ZFILL** ZERO FILL memory, when set, forces all zeros to be written to the DRAM during any kind of write cycle or scrub cycle. It is intended to be used with the zero-fill function. Refer to the section on *Initialization* at the end of this chapter. This bit should be cleared for normal system operation.
- DERC** DISABLE ERROR CORRECTION, when set to one, disables the MCECC from correcting single bit errors. Specifically, read data is presented to the local MC68040 data bus unaltered from the DRAM array. Less-than-line write data performs a read-modify-write without correcting single bit errors that may occur on the read portion of the read-modify-write. Note that DERC does not affect the generation of check bits. DERC should be cleared during normal system operation. DERC also allows the write portion of a read-modify-write to happen regardless of whether or not there is a multiple bit error during the read portion of the read-modify-write. DERC also affects scrub cycles.

Scrub Control Register

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43024/2nd \$FFF43124 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	RACODE	RADATA	HITDIS	SCRB	SCRBEN	0	SBEIEN	IDIS
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R	R/W	R/W
RESET	V PLS	0 PLS	V PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	X	0 PLS	0 PLS

- IDIS** When cleared, the Image DISable bit allows writes to the upper MCECC control registers to duplicate the data to the lower MCECC control registers. When IDIS is set, the lower MCECC control registers are written separately by the data on D00-D16. IDIS should only be set for test purposes.
- SBEIEN** Setting SBEIEN causes the logging of a single bit error to create a true pulse on the INT signal pin.

SCRBEN	This control bit enables the scrubber to operate. When SCRBEN is set, the MCECC immediately performs a scrub of the entire DRAM array. When the scrub is complete, if software has cleared SCRBEN, then scrubbing is not done again, until software sets the SCRBEN bit. If software has not cleared the SCRBEN bit, then when the amount of time indicated in the Scrub Period (SBPD) Register expires, the MCECC scrubs the DRAM array again. It continues to perform scrubs of the entire DRAM array at the frequency indicated in the SBPD Register. The scrubber does not start a new scrub once the SCRBEN bit is cleared. The time between scrubs is approximately two seconds times the value stored in the SBPD Register. Note that power-up, local, or software reset stops the scrubber.
SCRB	This status bit reflects the state of the scrubber. When the scrubber is in the process of doing a scrub, this bit is set. When the scrubber is between scrubs, this bit is cleared.
HITDIS	This bit controls a function that is not currently used in the MCECC.
RADATA	This bit controls a function that is not currently used in the MCECC.
RACODE	This bit controls a function that is not currently used in the MCECC.

Scrub Period Register Bits 15-8

The Scrub Period Control Register controls how often a scrub of the entire memory is performed if the SCRIBEN bit is set in the Scrub Control Register. The time between scrubs is approximately two seconds times the value programmed into the Scrub Period Register. The scrub period can be programmed from once every four seconds to once every 36 hours. This register contains bits 15-8 of the Scrub Period Register.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43028/2nd \$FFF43128 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	SBPD15	SBPD14	SBPD13	SBPD12	SBPD11	SBPD10	SBPD9	SBPD8
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS

Scrub Period Register Bits 7-0

This register contains bits 7-0 of the Scrub Period Register.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF4302C/2nd \$FFF4312C (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	SBPD7	SBPD6	SBPD5	SBPD4	SBPD3	SBPD2	SBPD1	SBPD0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS	1 PLS

Chip Prescaler Counter

This register reflects the current value in the prescaler counter. The Prescaler Counter is used with the BCLK Frequency Register to produce a 1 MHz clock signal for use by the refresher, and by the scrubber. The register is readable and writable for test purposes. Programming of this register is not recommended.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43030/2nd \$FFF43130 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	CPS7	CPS6	CPS5	CPS4	CPS3	CPS2	CPS1	CPS0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 P	0 P	0 P	0 P	0 P	0 P	0 P	0 P

Scrub Time On/Time Off Register

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43034/2nd \$FFF43134 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	SRDIS	0	STON2	STON1	STON0	STOFF2	STOFF1	STOFF0
OPER	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PLS	0	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

STOFF2-STOFF0 STOFF2-STOFF0 control the amount of time that the scrubber refrains from requesting use of the DRAM each time it gives it up during a scrub. They control the off time as follows:

STOFF2	STOFF1	STOFF0	Scrubber Time Off
0	0	0	Request DRAM immediately
0	0	1	Request DRAM after 16 BCLK cycles
0	1	0	Request DRAM after 32 BCLK cycles
0	1	1	Request DRAM after 64 BCLK cycles
1	0	0	Request DRAM after 128 BCLK cycles
1	0	1	Request DRAM after 256 BCLK cycles
1	1	0	Request DRAM after 512 BCLK cycles
1	1	1	Request DRAM never

STON2-STON0 STON2-STON0 control the amount of time that the scrubber occupies the DRAM before providing a window during which the local bus and refresher might use it. They control the on time as follows:

STON2	STON1	STON0	Scrubber Time On
0	0	0	Keep DRAM for 1 memory cycle
0	0	1	Keep DRAM for 16 BCLK cycles
0	1	0	Keep DRAM for 32 BCLK cycles
0	1	1	Keep DRAM for 64 BCLK cycles
1	0	0	Keep DRAM for 128 BCLK cycles
1	0	1	Keep DRAM for 256 BCLK cycles
1	1	0	Keep DRAM for 512 BCLK cycles
1	1	1	Keep DRAM for TOTAL SCRUB TIME

Note that if STON2-0 is zero, the scrubber always releases the DRAM after one memory cycle, even if neither the local bus nor refresher need it.

SRDIS SRDIS disables the scrubber from performing reads during scrub cycles. This mode should only be used when using the scrub function to perform zero fill of the DRAM. Setting this bit causes the zero fill to happen faster. This bit should not be changed while scrubbing is in process.

Scrub Prescaler Counter (Bits 21-16)

The Scrub Prescaler Counter uses the 1MHz clock as an input to create the .5 Hz clock that is used for the scrub period. Writes to this address update the scrub prescaler. Reads to this address yield the value in the scrub prescaler. The ability to read and write to the scrub prescaler is provided for test purposes. Programming this counter is not recommended. This register reflects the current value in the scrub prescaler bits 21-16.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43038/2nd \$FFF43138 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	0	0	SPS21	SPS20	SPS19	SPS18	SPS17	SPS16
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

Scrub Prescaler Counter (Bits 15-8)

This register reflects the current value in the scrub prescaler bits 15-8.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF4303C/2nd \$FFF4313C (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	SPS15	SPS14	SPS13	SPS12	SPS11	SPS10	SPS9	SPS8
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

Scrub Prescaler Counter (Bits 7-0)

This register reflects the current value in the scrub prescaler bits 7-0.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43040/2nd \$FFF43140 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	SPS7	SPS6	SPS5	SPS4	SPS3	SPS2	SPS1	SPS0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

Scrub Timer Counter (Bits 15-8)

This read/write register is the Scrub Timer Counter. If scrubbing is enabled and the Scrub Period Register is non-zero, the Scrub Timer Counter increments approximately once every two seconds until it matches the value programmed into the Scrub Period Register, at which time, it clears and resumes incrementing. Writes to this address update the Scrub Timer Counter, reads to this address yield its value. The ability to read and write this register is provided for test purposes. Programming this counter is not recommended. This register reflects the current value in the Scrub Timer Counter bits 15-8.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43044/2nd \$FFF43144 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	ST15	ST14	ST13	ST12	ST11	ST10	ST9	ST8
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

Scrub Timer Counter (Bits 7-0)

This register reflects the current value in the Scrub Timer Counter bits 7-0.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43048/2nd \$FFF43148 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	ST7	ST6	ST5	ST4	ST3	ST2	ST1	ST0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

Scrub Address Counter (Bits 26-24)

This read/write register is the Scrub Address Counter. Each time the scrubber performs a scrub memory cycle, the Scrub Address Counter increments. For an entire scrub, the Scrub Address Counter starts at 0 and increments until it reaches the DRAM size that is indicated by the MEMSIZ pins. Writes to this address update the Scrub Address Counter; reads to this address yield the value in the Scrub Address Counter. The ability to read and write this counter is provided for test purposes. Note that if scrubbing is in process, the Scrub Time On/Time Off Register should be set for the minimum time on and the maximum time off during any writes to this register. This register reflects the current value in the Scrub Address Counter bits 26-24.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF4304C/2nd \$FFF4314C (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	0	0	0	0	0	SAC26	SAC25	SAC24
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

Scrub Address Counter (Bits 23-16)

This register reflects the current value in the Scrub Address Counter bits 23-16.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43050/2nd \$FFF43150 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	SAC23	SAC22	SAC21	SAC20	SAC19	SAC18	SAC17	SAC16
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

Scrub Address Counter (Bits 15-8)

This register reflects the current value in the Scrub Address Counter bits 15-8.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43054/2nd \$FFF43154 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	SAC15	SAC14	SAC13	SAC12	SAC11	SAC10	SAC9	SAC8
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

Scrub Address Counter (Bits 7-4)

This register reflects the current value in the Scrub Address Counter bits 7-4.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43058/2nd \$FFF43158 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	SAC7	SAC6	SAC5	SAC4	0	0	0	0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	X	X	X	X

Error Logger Register

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF4305C / 2nd \$FFF4315C (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	ERRLOG	ERD	ESCRB	ERA	EALT	0	MBE	SBE
OPER	R/C	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	X	0 PLS	0 PLS

- SBE** SINGLE BIT ERROR is set when the last error logged was due to a single bit error. It is cleared when a 1 is written to the ERRLOG bit. The syndrome code reflects the bit in error. (Refer to the section on *Syndrome Decode*.)
- MBE** MULTIPLE BIT ERROR is set when the last error logged was due to a multiple bit error. It is cleared when a 1 is written to the ERRLOG bit. The syndrome code is meaningless if MBE is set.
- ERA** This bit provides status for a function that is not currently used in the MCECC.
- EALT** EALT indicates that the last logging of an error occurred on a DRAM access by an alternate (MI* not asserted) local bus master.
- ESCRB** ESCRB indicates the entity that was accessing DRAM at the last logging of a single or double bit error. If ESCRB is 1, it indicates that the scrubber was accessing DRAM. If ESCRB is 0, it indicates that the local MC68040 bus master was accessing DRAM.
- ERD** ERD reflects the state of the local bus READ signal pin at the last logging of a single or double bit error. ERD = 1 corresponds to READ = high and ERD = 0 to READ = low. ERD is meaningless if ESCRB is set.
- ERRLOG** When set, ERRLOG indicates that a single or a double bit error has been logged by this MCECC, and that no more is logged until it is cleared. The bit can only be set by logging an error and cleared by writing a one to it. When ERRLOG is cleared, the MCECC is ready to log a new error. Note that because hardware duplicates control register writes to both MCECCs, clearing ERRLOG in one MCECC clears it in the other. Any available error information in either MCECC should be recovered before clearing ERRLOG.

Error Address (Bits 31-24)

This register reflects the value that was on bits 31-24 of the local MC68040 address bus at the last logging of an error.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43060/2nd \$FFF43160 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	EA31	EA30	EA29	EA28	EA27	EA26	EA25	EA24
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

Error Address (Bits 23-16)

This register reflects the value that was on bits 23-16 of the local MC68040 address bus at the last logging of an error.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43064/2nd \$FFF43164 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	EA23	EA22	EA21	EA20	EA19	EA18	EA17	EA16
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

Error Address Bits (15-8)

This register reflects the value that was on bits 15-8 of the local MC68040 address bus at the last logging of an error.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43068/2nd \$FFF43168 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	EA15	EA14	EA13	EA12	EA11	EA10	EA9	EA8
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

Error Address Bits (7-4)

This register reflects the value that was on bits 7-4 of the local MC68040 bus at the last logging of an error.

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF4306C/2nd \$FFF4316C (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	EA7	EA6	EA5	EA4	0	0	0	0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	X	X	X	X

Error Syndrome Register

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43070/2nd \$FFF43170 (16-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	S7	S6	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS

S7-S0 SYNDROME7-0 reflects the syndrome value at the last logging of an error. The eight bit code indicates the position of the data error. When all the bits are zero, there is no error. Note that if the logged error was non-correctable, then these bits are meaningless. Refer to the section on *Syndrome Decode*.

Defaults Register 1

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43074/2nd \$FFF43174 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	WRHDIS	STATCOL	FSTRD	SEL11	SEL10	RSIZ2	RSIZ1	RSIZ0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PL	V PLS	V PLS	V PLS	V PLS	V PLS	V PLS	V PLS

It is not recommended that non-test software write to this register.

RSIZ2-RSIZ0 RSIZ2-RSIZ0 determine the size of the DRAM array that is assumed by the MCECC. They control the size as follows:

RSIZ2	RSIZ1	RSIZ0	DRAM Array Size
0	0	0	4MB using one 144-bit wide block of 256Kx4 DRAMs
0	0	1	8MB using two 144-bit wide blocks of 256Kx4 DRAMs
0	1	0	16MB using one 144-bit wide block of 1Mx4 DRAMs
0	1	1	32MB using two 144-bit wide blocks of 1Mx4 DRAMs
1	0	0	64MB using one 144-bit wide block of 4Mx4 DRAMs
1	0	1	128MB using two 144-bit wide blocks of 4Mx4 DRAMs
1	1	0	reserved
1	1	1	reserved

The states of RSIZ2-0 after power-up, soft, or local reset, match those of the RSIZ2-0 bits from the reset serial bit stream.

SELI1, SELI0 The SELI1, SELI0 control bits determine the base address at which the control and status registers respond as shown below:

SELI1	SELI0	Register Base Address
0	0	\$FFF43000
0	1	\$FFF43100
1	0	\$FFF43200
1	1	\$FFF43300

The states of SELI1 and SELI0 after power-up, soft, or local reset, match those of the SELI1 and SELI0 bits from the reset serial bit stream.

FSTRD The FSTRD control bit determines the speed at which DRAM reads occur. When it is 1, DRAM reads happen at full speed. When it is 0, DRAM reads are slowed by one clock, unless they are already slowed by NCEBEN being set. FSTRD is cleared by Power-up or Local Reset if the FSTRD bit in the reset serial bit stream is 0. It is set by Power-up, soft, or Local Reset if the FSTRD bit in the reset serial bit stream is 1. Note that this bit can also be read in the Memory Configuration Register.

STATCOL When the STATCOL bit is set, the RACODE and/or RADATA bits in the Scrub Control Register can be set. When it is cleared, they cannot. STATCOL is initialized by Power-up, soft, or Local Reset to match the value of the STATCOL bit in the reset serial bit stream.

WRHDIS This bit controls a function that is not currently used in the MCECC.

Defaults Register 2

ADR/SIZ	1st \$FFF43078/2nd \$FFF43178 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	FRC_OPEN	XY_FLIP	REFDIS	TVECT	NOCACHE	RESST2	RESST1	RESST0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	V PLS	V PLS	V PLS	V PLS	V PLS

It is not recommended that non-test software write to this register.

RESST2-RESST0 These general purpose read/write bits are initialized by power-up, soft, or local reset, to match the RESST2-RESST0 bits from the reset serial bit stream.

NOCACHE When NOCACHE is cleared, the HITDIS bit in the Scrub Control Register can be cleared by software. When it is set, the HITDIS bit cannot be cleared. NOCACHE is initialized by power-up, soft, or local reset to match the NOCACHE bit in the reset serial bit stream. It should always be left at the default value of 1.

TVECT TVECT makes bidirectional signals work while running the vendors test vectors on this chip. It should be cleared for normal operation. It is initialized by power-up, soft, or local reset, to match the TVECT bit from the reset serial bit stream.

REFDIS When REFDIS is set, refreshing is disabled. This mode should only be used for testing, as DRAM must have refresh to operate correctly. REFDIS is initialized by power-up, soft, or local reset to match the REFDIS bit in the reset serial bit stream.

XY_FLIP When XY_FLIP is set, the opposite internal set of cache latches is selected. This bit should be used with caution and is for test vector coverage improvement.

FRC_OPN When FRC_OPN is set, the internal DRAM read latches are forced continuously open. This bit should be used with caution and is for test vector coverage improvement.

Initialization

Most DRAM vendors require that the DRAMs be subjected to some number of access cycles before the DRAMs are fully operational. The MCECC does not perform this automatically but depends on software to perform enough dummy accesses to DRAM to meet the requirement. The number of required cycles is less than 10. If there are multiple blocks of DRAM, software has to perform at least 10 accesses to each block.

The MCECC pair provides a fast zero fill capability. The sequence shown below performs such a zero fill. It zeros all of the DRAM controlled by this MCECC pair at the rate of 100 MB/second when the BCLK pin is operating at 25 MHz. This sequence may have to be altered to perform the scrub more slowly if the scrub causes the DRAM to consume too much power at full speed.

1. Make sure that the scrubber is disabled by clearing the SCRBN bit in the Scrub Control Register. (Clear bit 27 of offset \$24.)
2. Make sure that the scrubber is done with any old scrub cycles by waiting for the SCRBN bit in the Scrub Control Register to be cleared. (Wait for bit 28 of offset \$24 = 0.)
3. Discontinue all accesses from the MC68040 bus to the DRAM.
4. Ensure that all accesses have stopped by clearing the RAMEN bit in the DRAM Control Register. (Clear bit 0 of offset \$18)
5. Set the ZFILL bit in the MCECC pair. (Set Bit 28 of offset \$20)
6. Set the Scrub Time On/Time Off Register for the maximum rate and to do write cycles, by setting the SRDIS bit, setting all of the STON bits, and clearing all of the STOFF bits. (Write \$B8 to offset \$34)
7. Enable scrubbing by setting the SCRBN bit in the Scrub Control Register. (Set bit 27 of offset \$24.)
8. Ensure that the zero-fill has started by waiting for the SCRBN bit in the Scrub Control Register to be set. (Wait for bit 28 of offset \$24 = 1.)
9. Ensure that the zero-fill stops after one time through, by clearing the SCRBN bit in the Scrub Control Register. (Clear bit 27 of offset \$24.)
10. Wait for the zero-fill to complete by waiting for the SCRBN bit in the Scrub Control Register to be cleared. (Wait for bit 28 of offset \$24 = 0.)
11. Clear the ZFILL bit in the MCECC pair. (Clear Bit 28 of offset \$20)
12. The entire DRAM that is controlled by this MCECC is now zero-filled. The software can now program the appropriate scrubbing mode and other desired initialization, and enable DRAM for operation.

Syndrome Decode

A syndrome code value of \$00 indicates no error found. All other syndrome code values indicate an error with the bit in error decoded as shown in the following table. Note that BANK A corresponds to A3,A2 = 00, BANK B to A3,A2 = 01, BANK C to A3,A2 = 10, and BANK D to A3,A2 = 11.

Bank in Error	Bit in Error	Syndrome Code
BANK D	BIT 0/16	\$8C
BANK D	BIT 1/17	\$0D
BANK D	BIT 2/18	\$0E
BANK D	BIT 3/19	\$F4
BANK D	BIT 4/20	\$15
BANK D	BIT 5/21	\$16
BANK D	BIT 6/22	\$26
BANK D	BIT 7/23	\$25
BANK D	BIT 8/24	\$19
BANK D	BIT 9/25	\$1A
BANK D	BIT 10/26	\$1C
BANK D	BIT 11/27	\$E9
BANK D	BIT 12/28	\$2A
BANK D	BIT 13/29	\$2C
BANK D	BIT 14/30	\$4C
BANK D	BIT 15/31	\$4A

Bank in Error	Bit in Error	Syndrome Code
BANK C	BIT 0/16	\$23
BANK C	BIT 1/17	\$43
BANK C	BIT 2/18	\$83
BANK C	BIT 3/19	\$3D
BANK C	BIT 4/20	\$45
BANK C	BIT 5/21	\$85
BANK C	BIT 6/22	\$89
BANK C	BIT 7/23	\$49
BANK C	BIT 8/24	\$46
BANK C	BIT 9/25	\$86
BANK C	BIT 10/26	\$07
BANK C	BIT 11/27	\$7A
BANK C	BIT 12/28	\$8A
BANK C	BIT 13/29	\$0B
BANK C	BIT 14/30	\$13
BANK C	BIT 15/31	\$92

Bank in Error	Bit in Error	Syndrome Code
BANK B	BIT 0/16	\$C8
BANK B	BIT 1/17	\$D0
BANK B	BIT 2/18	\$E0
BANK B	BIT 3/19	\$4F
BANK B	BIT 4/20	\$51
BANK B	BIT 5/21	\$61
BANK B	BIT 6/22	\$62
BANK B	BIT 7/23	\$52
BANK B	BIT 8/24	\$91
BANK B	BIT 9/25	\$A1
BANK B	BIT 10/26	\$C1
BANK B	BIT 11/27	\$9E
BANK B	BIT 12/28	\$A2
BANK B	BIT 13/29	\$C2
BANK B	BIT 14/30	\$C4
BANK B	BIT 15/31	\$A4

Bank in Error	Bit in Error	Syndrome Code
BANK A	BIT 0/16	\$32
BANK A	BIT 1/17	\$34
BANK A	BIT 2/18	\$38
BANK A	BIT 3/19	\$D3
BANK A	BIT 4/20	\$54
BANK A	BIT 5/21	\$58
BANK A	BIT 6/22	\$98
BANK A	BIT 7/23	\$94
BANK A	BIT 8/24	\$64
BANK A	BIT 9/25	\$68
BANK A	BIT 10/26	\$70
BANK A	BIT 11/27	\$A7
BANK A	BIT 12/28	\$A8
BANK A	BIT 13/29	\$B0
BANK A	BIT 14/30	\$31
BANK A	BIT 15/31	\$29

Bank in Error	Bit in Error	Syndrome Code
UPPER/LOWER CHECKBITS	BIT 0	\$01
UPPER/LOWER CHECKBITS	BIT 1	\$02
UPPER/LOWER CHECKBITS	BIT 2	\$04
UPPER/LOWER CHECKBITS	BIT 3	\$08
UPPER/LOWER CHECKBITS	BIT 4	\$10
UPPER/LOWER CHECKBITS	BIT 5	\$20
UPPER/LOWER CHECKBITS	BIT 6	\$40
UPPER/LOWER CHECKBITS	BIT 7	\$80

Introduction

This chapter describes the IndustryPack Interface Controller (IPIC) ASIC for the MC68040 bus. The IPIC is designed for the MVME162LX board and interfaces to up to four IndustryPacks (IPs). However, the MVME162LX can only interface one or two IPs.

Features

- ❑ Provides all logic required to interface MC68040 bus to four IndustryPacks.
- ❑ Supports IndustryPack I/O, Memory, Interrupt Acknowledge, and ID cycles.
- ❑ Supports 8-bit, 16-bit, and 32-bit (double size) IndustryPack cycles.
- ❑ Provides dynamic bus sizing for accesses to IndustryPack Memory Space.
- ❑ Fixed base address for IndustryPack I/O, ID, spaces.
- ❑ Programmable base address/size for IndustryPack Memory Space.
- ❑ Eight Interrupt Handler Control Registers, two for each IndustryPack.
- ❑ Recovery timer for each IndustryPack to provide dead time between back to back accesses.

Functional Description

The following sections provide an overview of the functions provided by the IPIC. A detailed programming model for the IPIC control and status registers is provided in a later section of this chapter.

General Description

The IPIC converts IP-bound MC68040 read/write/interrupt acknowledge cycles to IndustryPack cycles. The IPIC interfaces to four 16-bit IndustryPack positions. The naming convention for single size IndustryPack population of each of these positions is: IndustryPack-a (IP_a), IndustryPack-b (IP_b), IndustryPack-c (IP_c), and IndustryPack-d (IP_d). The naming convention for double size IndustryPack population of these positions is IndustryPack-a/b (IP_ab) and IndustryPack-c/d (IP_cd). (A double size IndustryPack can occupy positions A and B, or it can occupy positions C and D.)

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Performance

The BCLK and IPCLK frequencies are not assumed by the IPIC to be synchronized to each other. Because of this, the IPIC provides internal synchronization from the MC68040 bus to the IndustryPacks, and vice versa. Between this synchronization time, and the fact that the IndustryPack clock is 8 MHz, accesses by the MC68040 to the IndustryPacks are relatively slow compared to accesses such as the MC68040 to DRAM.

Cache Coherency

The IPIC observes the snoop control (SC1, SC0) and memory inhibit (MI*) signals to maintain cache coherency. When SC1, SC0 indicate that snooping is inhibited, the IPIC pair ignores the memory inhibit (MI*) signal line. When SC1, SC0 do not indicate that snooping is inhibited, the IPIC waits for the negation of MI* before responding to a cycle. If TA* or TEA* is asserted by another local bus slave before MI* is negated, then the IPIC assumes that the cycle is over and that it is not to participate.

Error Reporting

The IPIC does not have the ability to drive the TEA* signal. Consequently, the only error reporting that is available from the IPIC is in the ERR status bits in the General Control Registers.

Interrupts

The IPIC can be programmed to interrupt the local bus master via the IPL* signal pins when one or more of the eight IndustryPack interrupts are asserted. The interrupt control registers allow each interrupt source to be level/edge sensitive and high/low true.

When the local bus master acknowledges an interrupt, if the IPIC determines that it is the source of the interrupt being acknowledged, it waits for IACKIN* to be asserted, then it performs an interrupt acknowledge cycle to the appropriate IndustryPack in order to obtain the vector number. It then passes the vector number on to the local bus master and asserts TA* to terminate the cycle.

When there are multiple IndustryPack interrupts pending at the level being acknowledged, the IPIC performs the interrupt acknowledge for the one with the highest priority. The priority is as follows:

Interrupt Source	Priority
IP_a0	Highest
IP_a1	Next Highest
IP_b0	↑
IP_b1	
IP_c0 (Note)	
IP_c1 (Note)	↓
IP_d0(Note)	Next Lowest
IP_d1(Note)	Lowest

Note

These are not used on the MVME162LX modules.

When the local bus master acknowledges an interrupt, if the IPIC determines that it is not the source of the interrupt being acknowledged, it waits for IACKIN* to be asserted, then it passes the acknowledge on down the daisy-chain by asserting IACKOUT*.

Overall Memory Map

The following memory map table includes all devices selected by the IPIC map decoder.

Table 5-1. IPIC Overall Memory Map

Address Range	Selected Device	Port Width	Size
programmable	IP_a/IP_ab Memory Space	D32-D8	64KB-16MB
programmable	IP_b Memory Space	D16-D8	64KB-8MB
programmable	IP_c/IP_cd Memory Space	D32-D8	64KB-16MB
programmable	IP_d Memory Space	D16-D8	64KB-8MB
FFF58000-FFF5807F	IP_a I/O Space	D16	128B
FFF58080-FFF580BF	IP_a ID Space	D16	64B
FFF580C0-FFF580FF	IP_a ID Space Repeated	D16	64B
FFF58100-FFF5817F	IP_b I/O Space	D16	128B
FFF58180-FFF581BF	IP_b ID Space	D16	64B
FFF581C0-FFF581FF	IP_b ID Space Repeated	D16	64B
FFF58200-FFF5827F	IP_c I/O Space (Note)	D16	128B
FFF58280-FFF582BF	IP_c ID Space (Note)	D16	64B
FFF582C0-FFF582FF	IP_c ID Space Repeated (Note)	D16	64B
FFF58300-FFF5837F	IP_d I/O Space (Note)	D16	128B
FFF58380-FFF583BF	IP_d ID Space (Note)	D16	64B
FFF583C0-FFF583FF	IP_d ID Space Repeated (Note)	D16	64B
FFF58400-FFF584FF	IP_ab I/O Space	D32-D16	256B
FFF58500-FFF585FF	IP_cd I/O Space	D32-D16	256B
FFF58600-FFF586FF	IP_ab I/O Space Repeated	D32-D16	256B
FFF58700-FFF587FF	IP_cd I/O Space Repeated (Note)	D32-D16	256B
FFFBC000-FFFBC01F	Control/Status Registers	D32-D8	32B

Note These items are present but are not used on the MVME162LX modules.

Programming Model

This section defines the programming model for the control and status registers (CSRs) in the IPIC. The possible operations for each bit in the CSR are as follows:

R	This bit is a read-only status bit.
R/W	This bit is readable and writable.
R/C	This status bit is cleared by writing a one to it.
C	Writing a zero to this bit clears this bit or another bit. This bit reads as zero.
S	Writing a one to this bit sets this bit or another bit. This bit reads as zero.

The possible states of the bits after assertion of the RESET* pin (powerup reset or any local reset) are as defined below.

R	The bit is affected by reset.
X	The bit is not affected by reset.

A summary of the IPIC CSR registers is shown in Table 4-2. The CSR registers can be accessed as bytes, words, or longwords. They should not be accessed as lines. They are shown in the table as bytes, and the bits in the following register descriptions are labeled as bits 7 through 0.

Table 5-2. IPIC Memory Map - Control and Status Registers (Sheet 1 of 2)

IPIC Base Address = \$FFFBC000

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Register Offset	Register Name	Register Bit Names							
		D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
\$00	CHIP ID	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
\$01	CHIP REVISION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$02	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$03	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$04	IP_a MEM BASE UPPER	a_BASE31	a_BASE30	a_BASE29	a_BASE28	a_BASE27	a_BASE26	a_BASE25	a_BASE24
\$05	IP_a MEM BASE LOWER	a_BASE23	a_BASE22	a_BASE21	a_BASE20	a_BASE19	a_BASE18	a_BASE17	a_BASE16
\$06	IP_b MEM BASE UPPER	b_BASE31	b_BASE30	b_BASE29	b_BASE28	b_BASE27	b_BASE26	b_BASE25	b_BASE24
\$07	IP_b MEM BASE LOWER	b_BASE23	b_BASE22	b_BASE21	b_BASE20	b_BASE19	b_BASE18	b_BASE17	b_BASE16
\$08	IP_c MEM BASE UPPER	c_BASE31	c_BASE30	c_BASE29	c_BASE28	c_BASE27	c_BASE26	c_BASE25	c_BASE24
\$09	IP_c MEM BASE LOWER	c_BASE23	c_BASE22	c_BASE21	c_BASE20	c_BASE19	c_BASE18	c_BASE17	c_BASE16
\$0A	IP_d MEM BASE UPPER	d_BASE31	d_BASE30	d_BASE29	d_BASE28	d_BASE27	d_BASE26	d_BASE25	d_BASE24
\$0B	IP_d MEM BASE LOWER	d_BASE23	d_BASE22	d_BASE21	d_BASE20	d_BASE19	d_BASE18	d_BASE17	d_BASE16
\$0C	IP_a MEM SIZE	a_SIZE23	a_SIZE22	a_SIZE21	a_SIZE20	a_SIZE19	a_SIZE18	a_SIZE17	a_SIZE16
\$0D	IP_b MEM SIZE	b_SIZE23	b_SIZE22	b_SIZE21	b_SIZE20	b_SIZE19	b_SIZE18	b_SIZE17	b_SIZE16
\$0E	IP_c MEM SIZE	c_SIZE23	c_SIZE22	c_SIZE21	c_SIZE20	c_SIZE19	c_SIZE18	c_SIZE17	c_SIZE16
\$0F	IP_d MEM SIZE	d_SIZE23	d_SIZE22	d_SIZE21	d_SIZE20	d_SIZE19	d_SIZE18	d_SIZE17	d_SIZE16
\$10	IP_a INTO CONTROL	a0_PLTY	a0_E/L*	a0_INT	a0_IEN	a0_ICLR	a0_IL2	a0_IL1	a0_IL0
\$11	IP_a INT1 CONTROL	a1_PLTY	a1_E/L*	a1_INT	a1_IEN	a1_ICLR	a1_IL2	a1_IL1	a1_IL0
\$12	IP_b INTO CONTROL	b0_PLTY	b0_E/L*	b0_INT	b0_IEN	b0_ICLR	b0_IL2	b0_IL1	b0_IL0
\$13	IP_b INT1 CONTROL	b1_PLTY	b1_E/L*	b1_INT	b1_IEN	b1_ICLR	b1_IL2	b1_IL1	b1_IL0

Table 5-2. IPIC Memory Map - Control and Status Registers (Sheet 2 of 2)

IPIC Base Address = \$FFFBC000

Register Offset	Register Name	Register Bit Names							
		D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
\$14	IP_c INT0 CONTROL	c0_PLY	c0_E/L*	c0_INT	c0_IEN	c0_ICLR	c0_IL2	c0_IL1	c0_IL0
\$15	IP_c INT1 CONTROL	c1_PLY	c1_E/L*	c1_INT	c1_IEN	c1_ICLR	c1_IL2	c1_IL1	c1_IL0
\$16	IP_d INT0 CONTROL	d0_PLY	d0_E/L*	d0_INT	d0_IEN	d0_ICLR	d0_IL2	d0_IL1	d0_IL0
\$17	IP_d INT1 CONTROL	d1_PLY	d1_E/L*	d1_INT	d1_IEN	d1_ICLR	d1_IL2	d1_IL1	d1_IL0
\$18	IP_a GENERAL CONTROL	a_ERR	0	a_RT1	a_RT0	a_WIDTH1	a_WIDTH0	0	a_MEN
\$19	IP_b GENERAL CONTROL	b_ERR	0	b_RT1	b_RT0	b_WIDTH1	b_WIDTH0	0	b_MEN
\$1A	IP_c GENERAL CONTROL	c_ERR	0	c_RT1	c_RT0	c_WIDTH1	c_WIDTH0	0	c_MEN
\$1B	IP_d GENERAL CONTROL	d_ERR	0	d_RT1	d_RT0	d_WIDTH1	d_WIDTH0	0	d_MEN
\$1C	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1D	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1E	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1F	IP RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RES

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Chip ID Register

The read-only Chip ID Register is hard-wired to a hexadecimal value of \$23. Writes to this register do nothing, however the IPIC terminates them normally with TA*.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFFBC000 (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	CID7	CID6	CID5	CID4	CID3	CID2	CID1	CID0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

Chip Revision Register

The read-only Chip Revision Register is hard-wired to reflect the revision level of the IPIC ASIC. The current value of this register is \$00. Writes to this register do nothing, however the IPIC terminates them normally with TA*.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFFBC000 (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	REV7	REV6	REV5	REV4	REV3	REV2	REV1	REV0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

IP_a, IP_b, IP_c, IP_d Memory Base Address Registers

The memory base address registers define the base address at which the IPIC initiates memory cycles for their corresponding IndustryPacks. If a 32-bit, double size IndustryPack is used, then the memory base address and memory size registers for IP_a control access for double size ab and those for IP_c control accesses for double size cd. (Registers for IP_c and IP_d are not used on the MVME162LX modules.)

For each of the four sets of registers, BASE31-BASE16 are compared to MC68040 address signals 31-16 respectively. The IPIC can address the IndustryPacks only at even multiples of their size. Consequently, any bits that are set within SIZE23-SIZE16, mask the value programmed into BASE23-BASE16 respectively. (Masked bits always compare, regardless of the value of the corresponding address bit.) For example, if a SIZE16 were set, then the MC68040 address signal, A16, would not affect comparisons for accesses to IP_a memory space. This would allow the base address for IP_a to be

programmed for one of: \$00000000, \$00020000, \$00040000, \$00060000, etc. If both a_SIZE16 and a_SIZE17 were set, then the base address for IP_a could be programmed for one of \$00000000, \$00040000, \$00080000, \$000C0000, etc.

Note that the Memory Bases for any of IP_a, IP_b, IP_c, IP_d, that are enabled, should *not* be programmed to overlap each other.

IP_a or Double Size IP_ab Memory Base Address Registers

ADR/SIZ	\$FFFBC004 and \$FFFBC005 (8 bits each)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME(\$04)	a_BASE31	a_BASE30	a_BASE29	a_BASE28	a_BASE27	a_BASE26	a_BASE25	a_BASE24
NAME(\$05)	a_BASE23	a_BASE22	a_BASE21	a_BASE20	a_BASE19	a_BASE18	a_BASE17	a_BASE16
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R

IP_b Memory Base Address Registers

ADR/SIZ	\$FFFBC006 and \$FFFBC007 (8 bits each)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME(\$06)	b_BASE31	b_BASE30	b_BASE29	b_BASE28	b_BASE27	b_BASE26	b_BASE25	b_BASE24
NAME(\$07)	b_BASE23	b_BASE22	b_BASE21	b_BASE20	b_BASE19	b_BASE18	b_BASE17	b_BASE16
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R

IP_c or Double Size IP_cd Memory Base Address Registers

(not used on MVME162LX)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFFBC008 and \$FFFBC009 (8 bits each)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME(\$08)	c_BASE31	c_BASE30	c_BASE29	c_BASE28	c_BASE27	c_BASE26	c_BASE25	c_BASE24
NAME(\$09)	c_BASE23	c_BASE22	c_BASE21	c_BASE20	c_BASE19	c_BASE18	c_BASE17	c_BASE16
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R

IP_d Memory Base Address Registers

(not used on MVME162LX)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFFBC00A and \$FFFBC00B (8 bits each)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME(\$0A)	d_BASE31	d_BASE30	d_BASE29	d_BASE28	d_BASE27	d_BASE26	d_BASE25	d_BASE24
NAME(\$0B)	d_BASE23	d_BASE22	d_BASE21	d_BASE20	d_BASE19	d_BASE18	d_BASE17	d_BASE16
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R

IP_a, IP_b, IP_c, IP_d Memory Size Registers

As with the memory base address registers, the IP_a size register is also used to control accesses to double size IP_ab and the IP_c size register is used to control accesses to double size IP_cd. (Registers for IP_c and IP_d are not used on the MVME162LX modules.)

ADR/SIZ	\$FFFBC00C through \$FFFBC00F (8 bits each)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME(\$0C)	a_SIZE23	a_SIZE22	a_SIZE21	a_SIZE20	a_SIZE19	a_SIZE18	a_SIZE17	a_SIZE16
NAME(\$0D)	b_SIZE23	b_SIZE22	b_SIZE21	b_SIZE20	b_SIZE19	b_SIZE18	b_SIZE17	b_SIZE16
NAME(\$0E)	c_SIZE23	c_SIZE22	c_SIZE21	c_SIZE20	c_SIZE19	c_SIZE18	c_SIZE17	c_SIZE16
NAME(\$0F)	d_SIZE23	d_SIZE22	d_SIZE21	d_SIZE20	d_SIZE19	d_SIZE18	d_SIZE17	d_SIZE16
OPER	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R

SIZE23-16

A, B, C, D SIZE should be programmed to match the size of the corresponding IndustryPack memory space. The IPIC performs its IndustryPack memory sizing by masking any bit in BASE23-BASE16 whose corresponding SIZE23-SIZE16 bit is set. The following table shows this. Note that only certain combinations of the SIZE bits (those shown in the table) make sense. Any other combination of the SIZE bits yields unpredictable results.

Size Bits								Address Lines Which Are Compared	Resulting Memory Size
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A31-A16	64KB
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	A31-A17	128KB
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	A31-A18	256KB
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	A31-A19	512KB
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	A31-A20	1MB
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	A31-A21	2MB
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	A31-A22	4MB
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A31-A23	8MB
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A31-A24	16KB

Note that 16MB is only possible using a double size IP.

IP_a, IP_b, IP_c, and IP_d; IRQ0 and IRQ1 Interrupt Control Registers

Registers for IP_c and IP_d are not used on the MVME162LX modules.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFFBC010 through \$FFFBC017 (8 bits each)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME(\$10)	a0_PLTY	a0_E/L*	a0_INT	a0_IEN	a0_ICLR	a0_IL2	a0_IL1	a0_IL0
NAME(\$11)	a1_PLTY	a1_E/L*	a1_INT	a1_IEN	a1_ICLR	a1_IL2	a1_IL1	a1_IL0
NAME(\$12)	b0_PLTY	b0_E/L*	b0_INT	b0_IEN	b0_ICLR	b0_IL2	b0_IL1	b0_IL0
NAME(\$13)	b1_PLTY	b1_E/L*	b1_INT	b1_IEN	b1_ICLR	b1_IL2	b1_IL1	b1_IL0
NAME(\$14)	c0_PLTY	c0_E/L*	c0_INT	c0_IEN	c0_ICLR	c0_IL2	c0_IL1	c0_IL0
NAME(\$15)	c1_PLTY	c1_E/L*	c1_INT	c1_IEN	c1_ICLR	c1_IL2	c1_IL1	c1_IL0
NAME(\$16)	d0_PLTY	d0_E/L*	d0_INT	d0_IEN	d0_ICLR	d0_IL2	d0_IL1	d0_IL0
NAME(\$17)	d1_PLTY	d1_E/L*	d1_INT	d1_IEN	d1_ICLR	d1_IL2	d1_IL1	d1_IL0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	C	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R

- IL2-IL0** These three bits select the interrupt level for the corresponding IndustryPack interrupt request. Level 0 does not generate an interrupt.
- ICLR** In edge-sensitive mode, writing a logic 1 to this bit clears the corresponding INT status bit. In level-sensitive mode, this bit has no function. It always reads as 0.
- IEN** When IEN is set, the interrupt is enabled. When IEN is cleared, the interrupt is disabled.
- INT** When this bit is high, an interrupt is being generated for the corresponding IndustryPack IRQ. The interrupt is at the level programmed in IL2-IL0.
- E/L*** When this bit is high, the interrupt is edge sensitive. When the bit is low, the interrupt is level sensitive.
- PLTY** When this bit is low, interrupt is activated by a falling edge/low level of the IndustryPack IRQ*. When this bit is high, interrupt is activated by a rising edge/high level of the IndustryPack IRQ*. Note that if this bit is changed while the E/L* bit is set (or is being set), an interrupt may be generated. This can be avoided by setting the ICLR bit during write cycles that change the PLTY bit. Because IndustryPack IRQ*s are active low, PLTY would normally be cleared.

IP_a, IP_b, IP_c, and IP_d; General Control Registers

Registers for IP_c and IP_d are not used on the MVME162LX modules.

ADR/SIZ	\$FFFBC018 through \$FFFBC01B (8 bits each)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME(\$18)	a_ERR	0	a_RT1	a_RT0	a_WIDTH1	a_WIDTH0	0	a_MEN
NAME(\$19)	b_ERR	0	b_RT1	b_RT0	b_WIDTH1	b_WIDTH0	0	b_MEN
NAME(\$1A)	c_ERR	0	c_RT1	c_RT0	c_WIDTH1	c_WIDTH0	0	c_MEN
NAME(\$0F)	d_ERR	0	d_RT1	d_RT0	d_WIDTH1	d_WIDTH0	0	d_MEN6
OPER	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W
RESET	? R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R

MEN a_MEN/b_MEN/c_MEN/d_MEN enable the local bus to perform read/write accesses to their corresponding IndustryPack memory space when set, and disable such accesses when cleared. When a double size IndustryPack is used in ab, a_MEN should be set and the WIDTH and MEN control bits in the IP_b General Control Register should be cleared.

WIDTH1, WIDTH0 The IPIC assumes the memory space data-bus width of each of IP_a, IP_b, IP_c, and IP_d to be the value decoded from its control bits WIDTH1 and WIDTH0. The following table shows widths inferred by these bits. When a double size IndustryPack is used in ab, then IP_a should be programmed for 32 bit width, and the WIDTH and MEN control bits in the IP_b General Control Register should be cleared. When a double size IndustryPack is used at cd, then IP_c should both be programmed for 32 bit width, and the WIDTH and MEN control bits in the IP_d General Control Register should be cleared.

WIDTH1	WIDTH0	Memory Space Data Width
0	0	32 bits
0	1	8 bits
1	0	16 bits
1	1	reserved

Note

When programming `b_WIDTH1-b_WIDTH0` for either 8-bits or 16-bits, `a_WIDTH1-a_WIDTH0` must be programmed for one of 8-bits or 16-bits. This applies whether or not `a_MEN` is set. For example, if offset \$19 is set to the value \$09, then offset \$18 can be set to \$04, \$05, \$08, or \$09, but not to \$00, or \$01. The same relationship also pertains to `IP_c` and `IP_d`, i.e., when programming `d_WIDTH1-d_WIDTH0` for either 8-bits or 16-bits, `c_WIDTH1-c_WIDTH0` must be programmed for one of 8-bits or 16-bits. This applies whether or not `c_MEN` is set. Registers for `IP_c` and `IP_d` are not used on the MVME162LX modules.

RT1,RT0

The recovery-timers determine the time that must expire from the acknowledgment of an IndustryPack I/O, ID, or Interrupt Acknowledge cycle until the IPIC asserts a new I/O, ID, or Int SEL* to the same IndustryPack. This may help with some devices on IndustryPacks that require dead time between cycles. Each recovery-timer's counter starts incrementing at the assertion of its IPACK* signal and continues to increment until it matches the value encoded from its two recovery-timer control bits. When it reaches that value, the recovery time has expired and a new cycle can be generated to the IndustryPack. The recovery-timer counters are cleared at reset. The recovery times encoded by the recovery-timer control bits are shown in the following table. When a double size IndustryPack is used at `ab` and the I/O space for `ab` is accessed in the double size address range, the RT bits for `a` and `b` should be programmed identically. The same pertains to the RT bits for `c` and `d`.

RT1	RT0	Recovery Time
0	0	0 microseconds
0	1	2 microseconds
1	0	4 microseconds
1	1	8 microseconds

There are some restrictions for using recovery timers with double size IndustryPacks. When using a double size IndustryPack, programmed recovery times for back-to-back

I/O and/or ID accesses are ensured if a single size access is followed by a single size access, or if a double size, longword access is followed by a single or double size access. However, if a single size (or byte or word) I/O or ID access is followed by a double size I/O access, the double size access may be allowed to happen before the recovery times for both a and b (or both c and d) have expired. This behavior is avoided if I/O accesses are restricted to single size only, or if they are restricted to double size, longword only and the double size accesses are not interspersed with ID accesses. Note that memory accesses do not affect, nor are they affected by, this.

ERR

When one of these bits is set to a one, its corresponding IndustryPack Error* signal is asserted. a_ERR, b_ERR, c_ERR, and d_ERR are from IndustryPack Errors a through d respectively. The state of these status bits at reset depends on the level driven onto their corresponding Error* signals by the specific IndustryPacks that are installed in the system.

IP RESET Register

ADR/SIZ	\$FFFBC01F (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RES
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S
RESET	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R

RES

Setting RES to a one asserts the IPIC IPRESET* signal. IPRESET* is connected to the Reset* signal on all four IndustryPacks. When software sets the RES bit, it remains set for at least 1 millisecond, then it clears. Consequently, the duration of the assertion of IPRESET* is at least 1 millisecond. Note that the IPIC also asserts IPRESET* whenever its RESET* input signal is asserted (powerup reset or any local reset).

Local Bus to IndustryPack Addressing

The following sections provide examples that illustrate local bus versus IndustryPack addressing for different IndustryPack spaces and programmed port widths. Throughout the examples LBA refers to the local bus address defined by LA<23-0>, and IPA refers to the IndustryPack address. IPA<22-7> is the value on signal pins IPAD<15-0>/IPBD<15-0> during the select state (these only apply to memory accesses); IPA<6-1> is the value on signal pins IPA<6-1>; and IPA<0> is the value inferred by IPBS1*, where IPA<0> is 0 if IPBS1* is asserted and 1 if IPBS1* is negated.

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8-Bit Memory Space

This example is for IP_a, where the IP_a memory space is programmed with a base address of \$00000000, a size of 4MB, and a port width of 8 bits. The relationship of the IndustryPack address to the local bus address is: $IPA=(LBA*2)+1$.

LBA	IPA	Comments
\$00000000	\$000001	
\$00000001	\$000003	
\$00000002	\$000005	
\$00000003	\$000007	
\$003FFFFC	\$7FFFF9	
\$003FFFFD	\$7FFFFB	
\$003FFFFE	\$7FFFFD	
\$003FFFFF	\$7FFFFF	

16-Bit Memory Space

This example is for IP_a, where the IP_a memory space is programmed with a base address of \$00000000, a size of 8MB, and a port width of 16 bits. The relationship of the IndustryPack address to the local bus address is: $IPA=LBA$.

LBA	IPA	Comments
\$00000000	\$000000	
\$00000001	\$000001	
\$00000002	\$000002	
\$00000003	\$000003	
\$007FFFFC	\$7FFFFC	
\$007FFFFD	\$7FFFFD	
\$007FFFFE	\$7FFFFE	
\$007FFFFF	\$7FFFFF	

32-Bit Memory Space

This example is for IP_ab, where the IP_ab memory space is programmed with a base address of \$00000000, a size of 16MB, and a port width of 32 bits. The relationship of the IndustryPack address to the local bus address is: $IPA\langle 22-1 \rangle = LBA\langle 23-2 \rangle$, and $IPA\langle 0 \rangle = LBA\langle 0 \rangle$.

LBA	IPA	Comments
\$00000000	\$000000	IP_b or ab
\$00000001	\$000001	IP_b
\$00000002	\$000000	IP_a
\$00000003	\$000001	IP_a
\$00000004	\$000002	IP_b or ab
\$00000005	\$000003	IP_b
\$00000006	\$000002	IP_a
\$00000007	\$000003	IP_a
\$00000008	\$000004	IP_b or ab
\$00FFFFFFB	\$7FFFFD	IP_a
\$00FFFFFFC	\$7FFFFE	IP_b or ab
\$00FFFFFFD	\$7FFFFF	IP_b
\$00FFFFFFE	\$7FFFFE	IP_a
\$00FFFFFFF	\$7FFFFF	IP_a

IP_a I/O Space

This example is for IP_a I/O space. The relationship of the IndustryPack address to the local bus address is: IPA<6-0> = LBA<6-0>. Note that IPA<22-7> do not pertain to I/O space.

LBA	IPA<6-0>	Comments
\$FFF58000	%0000000	
\$FFF58001	%0000001	
\$FFF58002	%0000010	
\$FFF58003	%0000011	
\$FFF5807C	%1111100	
\$FFF5807D	%1111101	
\$FFF5807E	%1111110	
\$FFF5807F	%1111111	

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IP_ab I/O Space

This example is for 32-bit, IP_ab I/O space. The relationship of the IndustryPack address to the local bus address is: IPA<6-1> = LBA<7-2> and IPA<0> = LBA<0>. Note that IPA<22-7> do not pertain to I/O space.

LBA	IPA<6-0>	Comments
\$FFF58400	%000000	IP_b or ab
\$FFF58401	%000001	IP_b
\$FFF58402	%000000	IP_a
\$FFF58403	%000001	IP_a
\$FFF58404	%000010	IP_b or ab
\$FFF58405	%000011	IP_b
\$FFF584FC	%111110	IP_b or ab
\$FFF584FD	%111111	IP_b
\$FFF584FE	%111110	IP_a
\$FFF584FF	%111111	IP_a

IP_a ID Space

This example is for IP_a ID space. The relationship of the IndustryPack address to the local bus address is: IPA<5-0> = LBA<5-0>. Note that IPA<22-6> do not pertain to ID space.

LBA	IPA<5-0>	Comments
\$FFF58080	%000000	
\$FFF58081	%000001	
\$FFF58082	%000010	
\$FFF58083	%000011	
\$FFF580BC	%111100	
\$FFF580BD	%111101	
\$FFF580BE	%111110	
\$FFF580BF	%111111	

IP to Local Bus Data Routing

This section shows data routing from an IP to the local bus.

Memory Space Accesses

The following table shows the data routing when accessing IP memory space.

IPWIDTH refers to the memory space width that has been programmed into the general control register for the IndustryPack being accessed.

LBSIZE refers to local bus transfer size.

LBA refers to local bus address signals 1 and 0.

LD refers to the local data bus.

IPA refers to IndustryPack address signals 2,1,0. The IPIC implements dynamic bus sizing for memory space accesses whose local bus size is greater than the port width of the IndustryPack that is being accessed. Because of this, the IPIC performs 1, 2 or 4 IP memory space cycles for each local bus cycle. The IPA column in the table lists 1, 2, or 4 addresses to indicate the address for each IP cycle that is performed.

IPXD refers to the IP_a data bus (IPAD) when accessing IP_a or IP_c. It refers to the IP_b data bus (IPBD) when accessing IP_b or IP_d.

Note IndustryPacks IP_c and IP_d are not used on the MVME162LX modules.

IPWIDTH	LBSIZE	LBA	IPA	LD<31-24>	LD<23-16>	LD<15-8>	LD<7-0>
8 Bits	BYTE	0	1	IPXD<7-0>			
		1	3		IPXD<7-0>		
		2	5			IPXD<7-0>	
		3	7				IPXD<7-0>
	WORD	0	1,3	IPXD<7-0>	IPXD<7-0>		
		2	5,7			IPXD<7-0>	IPXD<7-0>
LWORD	0	1,3,5,7	IPXD<7-0>	IPXD<7-0>	IPXD<7-0>	IPXD<7-0>	
16 Bits	BYTE	0	0	IPXD<15-8>			
		1	1		IPXD<7-0>		
		2	2			IPXD<15-8>	
		3	3				IPXD<7-0>
	WORD	0	0	IPXD<15-8>	IPXD<7-0>		
		2	2			IPXD<15-8>	IPXD<7-0>
LWORD	0	0,2	IPXD<15-8>	IPXD<7-0>	IPXD<15-8>	IPXD<7-0>	
32 Bits	BYTE	0	0	IPBD<15-8>			
		1	1		IPBD<7-0>		
		2	0			IPAD<15-8>	
		3	1				IPAD<7-0>
	WORD	0	0	IPBD<15-8>	IPBD<7-0>		
		2	0			IPAD<15-8>	IPAD<7-0>
LWORD	0	0	IPBD<15-8>	IPBD<7-0>	IPAD<15-8>	IPAD<7-0>	

I/O and ID Space Accesses

The following table shows the data routing when accessing IP I/O or ID space.

SPACE refers to the IndustryPack space being accessed.

LBSIZE refers to local bus transfer size.

LBA refers to local bus address signals 1,0.

IPA refers to IndustryPack address signals 2,1,0.

LD refers to the local data bus.

IPXD refers to the IP_a data bus (IPAD) when accessing IP_a or IP_c. It refers to the IP_b data bus (IPBD) when accessing IP_b or IP_d.

SPACE	LBSIZE	LBA	IPA	LD<31-24>	LD<23-16>	LD<15-8>	LD<7-0>
IP_a,b,c_or_d (I/O or ID)	BYTE	0	0	IPXD<15-8>			
		1	1		IPXD<7-0>		
		2	2			IPXD<15-8>	
		3	3				IPXD<7-0>
	WORD	0	0	IPXD<15-8>	IPXD<7-0>		
		2	2			IPXD<15-8>	IPXD<7-0>
IP_ab_or_cd (I/O Only)	BYTE	0	0	IPBD<15-8>			
		1	1		IPBD<7-0>		
		2	0			IPAD<15-8>	
		3	1				IPAD<7-0>
	WORD	0	0	IPBD<15-8>	IPBD<7-0>		
		2	0			IPAD<15-8>	IPAD<7-0>
	LWORD	0	0	IPBD<15-8>	IPBD<7-0>	IPAD<15-8>	IPAD<7-0>

Introduction

This chapter has connection diagrams for the four serial ports on the MVME162LX. These ports are connected to external devices through cables connected to the front panel. The figures showing this are as follows:

Figure Number	Name
6-1	DB25-DTE-to-RJ45 Adapter
6-2	DB25-DCE-to-RJ45 Adapter

Note

Refer to the *Serial Communications Interface* section of Chapter 1 for more details of the use of the MVME162LX.

Figure 6-1 diagrams the pin assignments required in a cable to adapt a DB25 DTE device to the RJ45 connectors.

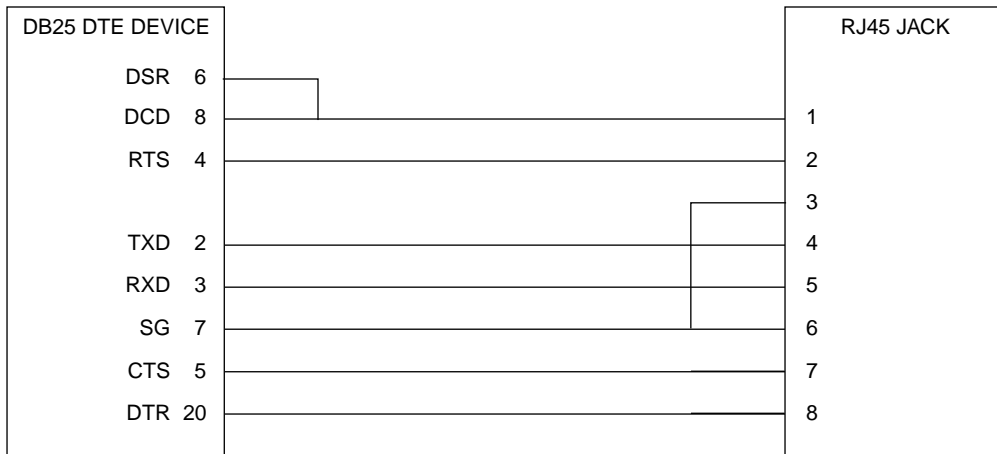


Figure 6-1. DB25-DTE-to-RJ45 Adapter

Figure 6-2 diagrams the pin assignments required in a cable to adapt a DB25 DCE device to the RJ45 connectors.

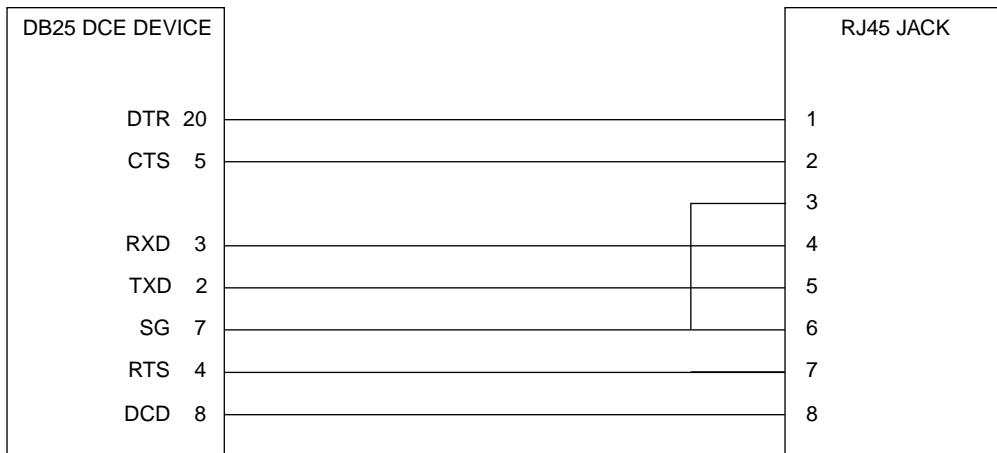


Figure 6-2. DB25-DCE-to-RJ45 Adapter

USING INTERRUPTS ON THE MVME162LX

A

Introduction

This appendix demonstrates how to use interrupts on the MVME162LX. It gives an example of how to generate and handle a VMEchip2 Tick Timer 1 interrupt on a MVME162LX that has a VMEbus connection. Specific values have been given for the register writes.

Read this entire appendix before performing any of these procedures.

VMEchip2 Tick Timer 1 Periodic Interrupt Example

A. Set up Tick Timer 1.

Step	Register and Address	Action and Reference
1.	Prescaler Control Register \$FFF4004C	If not already initialized by the debugger, initialize as follows: Prescaler Register = $256 - \mathbf{Bclock}$ (MHz). This gives a 1 MHz clock to the tick timers. Bclock is the bus clock rate, such as 25 MHz. $256 - 25 = \$E7$.
2.	Tick Timer 1 Compare Register \$FFF40050	For periodic interrupts, set the Compare Register value = Period (s). For example, if you want an interrupt every millisecond, set the register value to 1000 (\$3E8). Refer to the Tick Timer 1 Compare Register description in Chapter 2.
3.	Tick Timer 1 Counter Register \$FFF40054	Write a zero to clear.
4.	Tick Timer 1 Control Register \$FFF40060 (8 bits)	Write \$07 to this register (set bits 0, 1, and 2). This enables the Tick Timer 1 counter to increment, resets the count to zero on compare, and clears the overflow counter.

B. Set up local bus interrupter.

Step	Register and Address	Action and Reference
5.	Vector Base Register \$FFF40088 (8 of 32 bits)	If not already initialized by the debugger, set interrupt base register 0 by writing to bits 28-31. Refer to the Vector Base Register description and to Table 2-3, the Local Bus Interrupter Summary, in Chapter 2.
6.	Interrupt Level Register 1 (bits 0-7) \$FFF40078 (8 of 32 bits)	Write desired level of Tick Timer 1 interrupt to bits 0-2.
7.	Local Bus Interrupter Enable Register \$FFF4006C (8 of 32 bits)	Set bit 24 (ETIC1) to one to enable Tick Timer 1 interrupts.
8.	I/O Control Register 1 \$FFF40088 (8 of 32 bits)	Write a one to bit 23 to enable interrupts from the VMEchip2. A zero masks <i>all</i> interrupts from the VMEchip2.

Periodic Tick Timer 1 interrupts now occur, so you need an interrupt handler. Section C gives the details, as follows.

- C. How to set up an interrupt handler routine.
Your interrupt handler should include the following features.

Step	Action and Reference
1.	Be sure the MC68040 vector base register is set up. Set the proper MC68040 exception vector location so the processor vectors to your interrupt handler location. You can determine proper exception vector location to set from the MC68040 vector base register, the VMEchip2 base register, and Table 2-3, the Local Bus Interrupter Summary, in Chapter 2, from which you can determine the actual interrupt vector given on a Tick Timer 1 interrupt. Lower the MC68040 mask so the interrupt level you programmed is accepted. The <i>interrupt handler itself</i> should include the following (steps 2 through 5).
2.	Confirm the Tick Timer 1 interrupt occurred, by reading the status of bit 24 of the Interrupter Status Register at \$FFF40068. A high indicates an interrupt present.
3.	Clear Tick Timer 1 interrupt by writing a one to bit 24 of the Interrupt Clear Register at \$FFF40074.
4.	Increment a software counter to keep track of the number of interrupts, if desired. Output a character or some other action (such as toggling the FAIL LED) on an appropriate count, such as 1000.
5.	Return from exception.

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